

The Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament

by

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The Hebrew & Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament, CD-ROM Edition

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Preface to Volume 1

It was both a privilege and a challenge to be asked to supervise the final preparation of this English translation of what all Biblical scholars recognize as one of the outstanding scholarly achievements of the post-war years. I have accordingly been obliged to read again the whole of the original work in detail several times, and it has been salutary to discover that so much of the text I thought I knew revealed itself in a fresh light, when subjected to the pressure of issuing a translation into English. For many years in many parts of the English speaking world the voices of those who demand a working knowledge of other modern European languages (not to speak of the Classical languages) as a prerequisite for the study of Biblical Hebrew seem to have been

crying in the wilderness. The publisher's decision to present this monument of Biblical scholarship in an English version is an important attempt to answer the call of growing numbers of Bible students whose knowledge of German is not sufficient to appreciate HAL in its original form.

Everyone who has been involved in the project realised that in an ideal world we would have taken the opportunity to bring the text completely up-to-date, but we also realised that that option could well delay the appearance of even one volume until the next millennium. So, having established that there existed a need for an English translation as soon as the German edition was complete, and knowing that today's electronic printing methods make for easier publication, it seemed better to make accessible immediately a proven support for those who choose to learn Hebrew through English rather than to make them wait indefinitely for a more modern version. What is here offered is not a new lexicon, but a new presentation of one that has been evolving through more than a generation of constant use.

It was in 1953 that the first edition was published with its distinctive bilingual translations of the quoted Biblical passages. It had taken six years to print the text Koehler had prepared and the stock was exhausted almost immediately. He died in 1956, but six months before his death he had invited Baumgartner to complete a *Supplement*, which was issued in 1957, together with a reprint of the first edition. These two volumes comprise the second (bilingual) edition. Baumgartner was already aware of the difficulty of using the *Supplement* at the same time as the main volume, and he stated in his Introduction that he had it in mind to prepare a consolidated third edition. The first fascicle of that third edition appeared in 1967; but he had decided to abandon the bilingual format favoured by Koehler.

The five fascicles of the third edition will have taken over twenty-five years to emerge; the seemingly endless hours of painstaking work that have been applied to them manifest themselves in the obituaries of so many long-lived Professors of Hebrew for whom English was not a mother tongue. The last of those fascicles, comprising the Aramaic lexicon, is expected to be published soon, carefully prepared by J.J. Stamm and Benedikt Hartmann, who have enjoyed the enduring support of Philippe Reymond. It will be published simultaneously with a complete list of additions and corrections for the whole of the third German edition and with a revised list of abbreviations. I have used the list of additions, in conjunction with the ones published in the other three fascicles, as a basis for the modification of the original text for this English edition.

The revised list of abbreviations has been used as the basis for the one presented here. Because the sigla and the patterns of abbreviation changed from time to time during the production of HAL, one of my aims in the English edition has been to introduce a greater measure of consistency and clarity within the text itself. But it was impossible in the time allowed to complete this task as thoroughly as I would have liked. Abbreviations for Hebrew words and for the sigla have hardly been changed (the most noticeable will be an arrow instead of the famous digamma for cross references). Only the most common grammatical terms are abbreviated; the rest are spelled out in full; I adopted a similar approach to the names of languages and dialects. The only proper name to be abbreviated as a matter of course is the tetragrammaton. Abbreviations for the books of the Bible have been anglicised where necessary, and sometimes expanded to avoid confusion.

Bibliographical references have been extensively changed so that the surname of the author (or at least the first part of a hyphenated name and the first author of a joint work) has been printed in full. The only books now referred to without an author's name are those to which very frequent reference is made, and they are all systematically cross referenced in the new lists. Even if some inconsistencies persist, I hope the changes I have introduced mean that the obscurer abbreviations have become clearer and that the confusing ones have disappeared.

The publisher had expected that this volume would appear simultaneously with the fifth fascicle of the German edition, but in the end this proved impossible. Nevertheless the editors of that fascicle kindly agreed that an English translation of their foreword should be published here first. It was therefore particularly sad to learn

early this autumn of the death of Professor Stamm, which occurred before he could see the final proof of that translation.

This first English edition will comprise five fascicles which are scheduled to be published over a period of three years. The changes introduced in the last four German fascicles will straddle the English ones and the reader must be aware of consequential variation within each English fascicle. This will be especially noticeable in the range of bibliographical references but other changes of style and approach, reflecting the changing membership of the original editorial team, become apparent when the text is studied in detail. It is clearly important to bear in mind the editorship, the contents and the date of publication of each German fascicle when new types of annotation are noticed.

Fascicle 1, 1967, foreword by W. Baumgartner from א to III טִבְחָ –

Fascicle 2, 1974, foreword by B. Hartmann
from II טִבְחָ – to נבט

Fascicle 3, 1983, foreword by The Editors
from נבט – to ראה

Fascicle 4, 1990, foreword by B. Hartmann
from ראה – to תִּשַׁע

Fascicle 5, forthcoming, foreword by B. Hartmann
Biblical Aramaic

Some of the differences in editorial approach were noted in the various prefaces and introductory remarks in the earlier editions. They are published here to show the English reader the gradual development of the work.

Ludwig Koehler prepared the preface to the Hebrew part of the bilingual first edition (1953), and W. Baumgartner the one for the Aramaic part; but the translations into English were not always idiomatic. Furthermore, they refer in their own style to material which has been excluded or modified in the later editions. It would have been inappropriate to prepare new translations, for that would have clouded the story of the development of the *Lexicon*, so changes have been made only to those phrases which most disturb the English ear or to those which may mislead. Baumgartner's own translation of the Introduction to the *Supplement* of the second edition has been reproduced to include the references to secondary literature (which he deliberately omitted from his own English text, revised with the assistance of David Winton Thomas, then Regius Professor of Hebrew at the University of Cambridge).

But the introductions to the third edition have never been translated and they contain important information on the new approach adopted by the new editors after the death of Koehler. The one prepared by Baumgartner in the first fascicle (1967) defines this new approach clearly, and the one prepared by Hartmann for the final fascicle (1994) describes in detail how these aims were subsequently advanced under the later editors.

The preparation of this work could not have been completed in the time available unless I had been able to take advantage of the opportunity to study so often in the Library of the Nederlands Instituut voor het Nabije Oosten in Leiden, for which I express my gratitude to the Director, F. de Roos. There I was able not only to read, but also to discuss with colleagues the problems I encountered from day to day. I am especially mindful of the fellowship shown by Professors van Donzel, Veenhof, Hoftijzer and Muraoka, who, whether because of their relative distance from the project or their greater experience in handling such intricate procedures, so often enabled me to identify the area of a wood when all I could see was a mass of apparently impenetrable trees.

Furthermore I was able to benefit from the substantial contributions of the earlier translators of this volume, G.J. Jongeling-Vos and L.J. de Regt, who had been working under the supervision of K. Jongeling of the Faculty of Arts, Leiden University. More recently Johannes Tromp, from the Faculty of Theology, has applied himself to the unenviable task of collating the “on screen” text of the English edition with the published text of the German edition, and it has been a source of pleasure that we have been able sometimes to talk about *materia hebraica* amidst all the jargon of computer software. The final lay-out was the responsibility of Tijn Cuypers, whose love for and expertise in Classical Philology permeated his professional experience as a typesetter. The debt I owe them for their hours of labour, when there was little (at times indeed very little) light at the end of the tunnel, is immeasurable.

But equally it would not have been possible to complete the task without the forbearance of the publisher, who unfailingly offered me encouragement in word and deed when I agreed to assume the final responsibility. That the last days of preparation should have been marked by the sudden death of F.H. Pruyt, the Managing Director of E.J. Brill has brought deep sadness to us all. He saw the project begin and it was he who supported it with his distinctive vision of life; he encouraged all of us who knew him to use the time in our hands more efficiently.

All the editorial aspects of the project have been resolutely shepherded by Hans van der Meij. Whenever the valleys seemed dark he has resolved matters with an outstanding sense of propriety. Such matters by nature are often inextricably linked with production schedules and techniques, and to have had the assurance that these were always cheerfully and carefully being handled by Pim Rietbroek has enabled me to enjoy some moments of light-hearted reflection on the tortuous pathways to achieving “camera-ready copy” .

Seldom does a book owe so much to so many who have not lived to see it completed. Those of us who are allowed to remain and see it complete would certainly have liked to see it further improved, for the sake of our predecessors as well as of the work itself. But ideals are seldom attainable.

It is therefore appropriate to recall not only the words penned by the first editor in the paragraph with which he closed his first introduction just over forty years ago (see below, p. lxii), but also others penned long ago in Qoheleth.

שְׁמֵר רוּחַ לֹא יִזְרַע וְרֵאָה בְּעֵבִים לֹא יִקְצֹר

Manchester, Advent 1993

M.E.J. Richardson

Introductions to Previous Editions

from the first edition (reprinted)

Preface to the Hebrew Part

by Ludwig Koehler

At first sight to write a Hebrew (and Aramaic) dictionary of the Old Testament might seem an easy task; still there are some points requiring consideration.

The first thing to do is to arrange all words alphabetically. This is not so simple as it looks because a number of them begin with a prefix. The excellent Hebrew and English Lexicon of Brown, Driver and Briggs puts those words immediately after the word (root) they are derived from. But for beginners it is not always plain to find them there. Moreover the derivation sometimes is doubtful. Therefore the order of words in the present book will be strictly alphabetical, the derivations being also given with every root.

The second thing is to enumerate the occurring forms of a word. Not all forms are named (this would be a quite superfluous burden), but only those from which the other ones can be derived with safety, and in addition those which are rare or conspicuous or “irregular”. To these often references to grammar are given.

The third thing to be expected is a list of quotations of the word concerned. As far as possible all quotations are given, but where that list would be meaningless on account of the great number of occurrences, a statement is made concerning the frequency of the word and the parts of the texts where it is to be found.

As everyone will be aware even the strictest adherence to the traditional text cannot avoid supposing that there are mistakes in it. The suggested corrections of these cases (the so-called conjectures, indicated by cj.) are listed twice: in their proper alphabetical order and with the word they replace. Thus the number of quotations of both kinds surpasses considerably those of all existing dictionaries.

The main task of any dictionary of the Old Testament is to render accurately in modern language the meaning of the Hebrew words. From the beginning the texts were continually heard and read and readers and hearers derived a particular meaning from them. Thus a tradition of understanding came into existence and was handed down from generation to generation. Soon some words and notions were not clearly understood, and in some cases (גְּבִיעַ Jr 35₅, קִבְעַת Is 51_{17,22} and the meaning of רֵאָה 1S 9₉ may be cited as examples) they have been interpreted by marginal readings. An expression might also be conceived by different readers in different ways and discussions not now preserved may have arisen. The translations into Aramaic, Greek etc. have been based upon these traditions. The Septuagint shows clearly how sometimes the Hebrew has been misunderstood.

Nevertheless tradition taken as a whole is a safe foundation valid in the main through all ages. The scientific study of the Old Testament as it grew stage by stage did not and could not content itself with that tradition. The demand for the reasons and for the correctness of the understanding of Hebrew words and phrases grew stronger and stronger and formed the basis for modern scientific lexicography. Nothing is accepted because it is tradition. Every statement demands proof. No tradition is refused because it is tradition, but no tradition is considered safe unless, as far as possible, reasons are found for it.

Two ways are open for the fulfilment of such scientific study. One way leads to the context or exegesis of the whole. A word is correctly translated if the translation makes plain sense and fits into the context.

The other way is that of linguistic reasoning. This way again has two lines. The most important part of linguistics is the comparison of languages. A number of cognate languages and their idioms may be compared with Hebrew: Arabic, Aramaic, Ethiopian, Akkadian, Ugaritic and—from a considerable distance but especially significantly for loan-words—Egyptian. One by one all these languages and idioms have become known and studied. One by one they have been used by Hebrew lexicographers. To write the story of the relations and the light they have shed would be interesting and illuminating, but is not to be attempted here. Those who study them tread on difficult ground, full of dangers and fallacies. To give a very simple instance: *burro* means “butter” in Italian but in Spanish it means “donkey”. Both words have nothing in common but spelling and sound, for the Italian is derived from βούτυρος “cow-cheese” and the Spanish from πυρρός, “red”. If one did not know Greek the puzzle would remain unsolved. Therefore in handling comparative linguistics the keenest prudence and caution is needed. They have not always been used sufficiently.

There is one more thing. We are still far from being able to know as well as we need to and wish to the languages named above (and others also). The treasure of Arabic words for instance—so immensely rich in number that they yield too obligingly to prove anything—has not yet been treated as it deserves. Ugaritic, although the results of studying it are astonishing considering the short time we have known anything about it, lacks (more than many will admit) perspicacity in the structure and the meaning of its words. In this regard the lexicographer’s duty is to be restrained. While Ugaritic was still unknown it was the fashion to use Akkadian as liberally as possible; no wonder, for its texts bring such a rich harvest of new knowledge. But parallels and

analogies might be deceiving. Hebrew, like all languages, has a manner and life of its own, its own world of things and thoughts.

The discovery of cognate languages affected Hebrew lexicography in a double way. It has enriched the Hebrew lexicon with many supporting statements, with a heap of parallels. On the other side what we know today of the Akkadian and Ugaritic lexicon would be impossible to a great extent without Hebrew. At the same time the consequence of those discoveries has made the Hebrew dictionary a storehouse of Semitic idioms. Whatever has been found of similar roots, words and meanings in the cognate idioms has been noted in the Hebrew lexicon, without considering whether in a given case there exists a historical contact or not between the peoples of those idioms. Thus there has been laid upon the Hebrew lexicon a burden which is not only disposable but which may even mislead beginners and ordinary readers, all the more so since completeness will never be reached and the study of the different languages is on very different levels. One might consider whether the next dictionary to be compiled should not considerably shorten these statements.

Another part of linguistics which has served lexicography increasingly is semantics. Since the Old Testament in its prevalent parts contains theology, the theological meanings of Hebrew words have been carefully noted from the beginning. The rest has been treated in a rather casual way, notwithstanding the fact that theological and further-reaching religious conceptions have in many cases grown out of common conceptions. The deeper, the more spiritual, the truly theological meaning is not the base, it is the final result of a development of various shades a word might have. Proof of this might be the development of מְנַחֵם . The safe principle of modern semantics is to look first for the original meaning of a word (in many cases more concrete and restricted than the secondaries) and from this to derive the word's more abstract and even more spiritual meanings. As a rule today one endeavours to draw a genetical sequence of the meanings a word is apt to assume. That principle has, as far as possible, been followed in this dictionary. Of course it must be added that sometimes the ways in which a word has chosen to develop are entangled and full of puzzles. Every other area of our study will always be more satisfactory.

This lexicon is the result of about forty years work, done step by step, piece by piece. It is taken directly from the original texts. No statement is made which has not been carefully weighed. As far as possible all observations, remarks, assertions, and arguments of the immense host of students have been earnestly considered. The years of the two wars have made many things difficult, if not impossible. Those whose book, paper, remark or suggestion has not been mentioned would be mistaken if they think that it has not been noticed. It was never difficult to mention something. It was always a pleasure to name an author. But it was often hard work to omit. The supreme rule for any writer of a dictionary must be regard for the reader. To keep it as short as possible, as plain as feasible, and to avoid every prolixity is a duty full of pain, but never to be neglected. In the end the dictionary has to serve the study of the Holy Scripture. To keep its reader within its own contents would be no worthy aim.

I need not say that I am fully aware of the faults and failures of this book. It would have been a pleasure to be its critic rather than its author. Some critics will perhaps realise that in order to get the right point of fair criticism they ought to work out a dozen pages of a lexicon for themselves before starting to judge such an endeavour.

Finally I wish to express my thanks. With hearty thanks all of us think of Wilhelm Gesenius, the master of Hebrew lexicography, whose merits are paramount and will never be forgotten. My thanks go to generation after generation of scholars, known and unknown, upon whose contributions this dictionary rests. With fullest thanks I name my friend and colleague Walter Baumgartner, whose Aramaic part is a model of carefulness, exactness and completeness, not to be reached by myself. During the last six years he has read all proofs and never ceased to contribute suggestions, corrections and additions.

The *Stiftung für wissenschaftliche Forschung der Universität Zürich* has granted me a considerable amount of money for the preparation of this book. The Minister of Education of The Netherlands has, by conceding the

necessary amount of paper for printing, made possible the publishing of this work. It was my friend Professor P.A.H. de Boer at Leiden who decided to take the initiative for its publication. The famous and venerable publishers E.J. Brill at Leiden, both their managers and their workers, spared no effort to get it printed.

My deepest thanks turn to Him who gave strength and health and from day to day, from year to year, gave fresh joy to work at this dictionary. May His blessing be with it and with all its readers.

Zürich, 15th. September 1953

from the first edition (reprinted)
Introduction to the Aramaic Part
by Walter Baumgartner

1. The practice of separating the Aramaic vocabulary of the OT from the Hebrew, which today is taken as a matter of course, has in fact come into fashion only quite recently. It was Friedrich Delitzsch who first put it forward as a requirement in the introduction of his *Prolegomena* (1886) and it was first introduced by Brown, Driver and Briggs in their dictionary, which began to be published in 1891. They were followed by Siegfried and Stade in 1893 and in 1895 by Buhl, when he undertook his first revision of Gesenius (that is the twelfth edition, see F Schr. Eissfeldt 47f).

Only by this separation does the peculiarity of the Aramaic vocabulary become evident. Above all, how small in extent it is—about 650 words, excluding the forty or so proper names. From the present number **דִּינָיָא, דְּהוּא** and **תְּרַת**, perhaps also **שִׁפְט**, should disappear; while **כִּיל**, **מִשְׁחָה** and **שְׁלָח** should probably be added. If we disregard Gn 31₄₇ and Jr 10₁₁, which together yield only three new words, the number is distributed among the books of Daniel (2_{4b-7, 28}) and Ezra (4₈₋₆₁₈ and 7₁₂₋₂₆). About 22% are common to both books, while 60% occur only in Daniel and 18% in Ezra. Both these literary collections originate from postexilic times and not very far apart from each other in time. The documents in Ezra, together with the text of the Chronicler which unites them, belong in the main to the fifth and fourth centuries BC. Da 2-7 attained their present form during the Maccabean period; but, so far as their material is concerned, they go back to the third century, and in part perhaps even earlier. In content and literary character, both collections are very different. In Da 2-6 we have to deal with narrative, and in ch. 7 with apocalyptic, which finds its way also into ch. 2. In Ezra we have to deal with documents, and with the historical writing of the Chronicler. There is, therefore, a marked difference in their vocabulary, which is, however, modified a little by the fact that the legends of Daniel, centered in the royal court, approximate to the documentary style in their citations of royal edicts and their enumeration of offices and titles. And last, but not least, they have in common the whole background of Israelite-Jewish religion, which gives to BArm. its close relationship to the Hebrew language. The cultic terms (v.i. para. 5), most of them borrowed from Hebrew and the hymnal passages in Da 2₂₀₋₂₃ 3₃₃ 6_{27f} 7₁₄, come especially to mind in this connection.

But even so, it is not only in its extent that BArm. falls short of the Hebrew in the OT. It contrasts strongly with it also in variety. So the lexicographer has fewer opportunities of tracing the appearance of single words in certain connections and combinations, or of following differences in their meaning. The wholly accidental circumstances of what has been preserved appear as quite different in the one case and in the other. A different task is consequently set. If the BArm. vocabulary is so much less to be explained by itself—a limitation which applies also to Hebrew—we have to make good this shortcoming by utilizing other sources.

2. In his otherwise excellent book Rosenthal has not much to say concerning the history of Biblical Aramaic lexicography (*Arm. Forsch.* 54f). But, as in the case of Hebrew, this history begins with Wilhelm Gesenius (see W.E. Miller, *The Influence of Gesenius on Hebrew Lexicography*, 1927). Even in the first edition of his *Lexicon* (1810-12), he recommended the taking into consideration of the Targums and the Syriac translation for a better understanding of the Chaldaean language—as BArm. was then called and continued to be called as late as the

ninth edition of Gesenius, owing to an ancient misunderstanding of Da 24. In his essay on the sources of Hebrew lexicography, which was added in 1823 to the second edition of his shorter *Neues Handwörterbuch* (it was revised several times later until 1890) he already mentions the Samaritan, the “Zabian or Nazoraean” (i.e. Mandaean) and the Palmyrene language. He had a keen eye for foreign words, and on סַרְבֵּל, סוּמְפוּנִיָּח etc. he provides astonishingly rich material. In the later editions, however, most of it was omitted. When, in the second half of the last century, the number of Palmyrene inscriptions largely increased (in 1881 the great tariff was found) the first Nabataean inscriptions became known, and the first Aramaic docketts of cuneiform inscriptions were published (in CIS II, 1889–), there came about the great rise of BArm. studies connected with the names of T. Nöldeke, S.R. Driver (*Introduction to the Literature of the OT*, 1891) and A.A. Bevan (see his *Commentary on Daniel*, 1892). The tenth edition of Gesenius (1886), prepared by F. Mühlau and W. Volck, referred to the inscriptions of the Nabataeans, of Tema and of Egypt; it mentioned once more the “Zabian” language and, for the first time, modern Syriac. But all these materials became really important only when Buhl in the twelfth edition of 1895 separated the Hebrew from the BArm. vocabulary. The new century, since 1906, added the papyri from Elephantine, by means of which the importance of Egyptian Aramaic at once became clear. The result is found in the fifteenth and the sixteenth editions of Gesenius.

The results of the young science of Assyriology were introduced by Friedrich Delitzsch into the eighth edition of 1878, and by S. Baers in *Textausgabe von Daniel-Esra-Nehemia* (1882) pp. vi-xii, and in his *Prolegomena* (1886) 140. For the ninth edition of 1883, E. Schrader made available the manuscript of the second edition of *Keilinschriften und Altes Testament*, which was to appear in the same year. For the first edition prepared by himself (that was the twelfth) and for later editions Buhl had as his collaborator on the Assyriological side Heinrich Zimmern, who later on wrote the *Akkadische Fremdwörter* (1917). The amount of Persian words and names made the cooperation of Iranian scholars similarly indispensable. After M. Haug, who had taken the lead with his *Erklärung der persischen Wörter des AT* (1853) in Ewald’s *Jahrbuch für Biblische Wissenschaft*, we have to mention especially the contributions of C.F. Andreas to the glossary in the grammar of K. Marti (1896, second edition 1911, revised and partially shortened) and of Isidor Scheftelowitz.

Like the more recent editions of Gesenius, the lexicon of Brown, Driver and Briggs also incorporated this material as far as it was available. Brown was in charge of the Aramaic part, which seems to have been completed not much earlier than 1906, and S. A. Cook added some notes to it. Less use of it was made by Siegfried and Stade and by König. Of great importance for BArm. studies was the Syriac lexicon by C. Brockelmann (1894), for which Jensen provided the Assyriological material. Especially important was the second edition (1928) with its thorough etymological notes.

3. This survey of the development of Aramaic lexicography up to 1915 enables us to see clearly the degree to which progress in etymology and semasiology depended on the increase of comparative linguistic material. Hence our task is to carry on the dictionary in the same lines, but in accordance with present day requirements and possibilities. This means that, in addition to the results of exegetical study and textual criticism which have accrued since 1915, special consideration must be given to all the material relating to Aramaic dialects and the Semitic languages. Up to 1927 it is specified in ZAW 45:84ff; up to 1937 in Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 24ff, 295ff; more recent references may be found in Dupont-Sommer *Les Araméens* (1949) 79ff. Mention can be made here only of what is especially important.

a. Of Old Aramaic texts, i.e. those which are older than the texts in “Reichsaramäisch” (v.i., para. 3b, noted here as ImpArm., Imperial Aramaic), I mention the letter from Ashur (Arm (Ass)), the inscription from Sefire-Sujin (Sef-Suj.), of Barhadad of Damascus (Barh.) and the recent one of Kilamu (= Zendj.). Together with the texts already known, Zendj. (the inscriptions of Hadad and Panammu have certain linguistic peculiarities, but are unduly detached from Aramaic by J. Friedrich), Zkr. etc., they attest a fifth of the whole BArm. vocabulary.

b. The Aramaic ideographs in Middle Persian or Pehlevi (Pehl., see Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 72ff; Dupont-Sommer *Araméens* 95ff), which are a counterpart of the Sumerian ideographs in the Akkadian cuneiform script

and undeniably modelled upon them, have been known for many years (see C. Autran, *Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique* 23 (1923-35) 184ff, and Ebeling, →*Frahang*). M. Haug was the first to recognise their nature, and already Nöldeke (GGA 1884, 1016) had made use of them incidentally for BArm. But one seeks for them in vain in Brockelmann's *Grundriss* as well in the more recent introductions to Semitic linguistics by L.H. Gray (1934), H. Fleisch (1947) and J.H. Kramers (1949). Nor was there any mention of them in the discussion which took place after 1920 about the age of the Aramaic of Daniel (contrast Driver, Baumgartner, Rowley, Charles and Montgomery with Wilson and Boufflower, see ZAW 45:81ff and Rowley *Aram.*) although F. Hommel had already stressed their importance for BArm. in *Grundriss der Geographie und Geschichte des Alten Orients* (1904) 193², 203², and Albright too had referred to them briefly in JBL 40 (1921) 107. H.H. Schaeder was the first to introduce them in 1930 successfully into the discussion.

Today about 600 such ideographs are known; only they have to be collected from isolated texts, particularly from the *Frahang* and *Paikuli*, and from the glossary in Nyberg's *Handbuch* (II, 296ff). About 200 BArm. words, nearly a third of the whole BArm. vocabulary, find here their counterpart, if we take into consideration their special orthography and the addition of Middle Persian terminations. Sometimes also their meaning is changed: **𐤀** (𐤀) does not mean "to drink" but "to eat", **𐤁** "to sleep" etc. But the reading and interpretation of them is often so difficult, and research into different dialects (Pahlavik and Parsik) is so complicated and ever advancing, that we cannot do here without the help of the Iranian scholars.

Also the Soghdians, a North Iranian people who lived between the Oxus and the Jaxartes, used Aramaic ideographs in their script to some small extent. Only about twenty concern BArm., and only five of these are not known from Pehlevi. Quite recently some additional ideographs have come from Dura Europos, for which I refer to Altheim-Stiehl, *Asien und Rom* (1952) and *Das erste Auftreten der Hunnen ...* (1953).

The stock of words preserved in these ideographs is in the main homogeneous, and in its essentials it goes back to the official Aramaic language introduced by Darius I in continuation of a similar institution in the late Assyrian and Babylonian kingdom. We follow J. Markwart in calling it "Reichsaramäisch" ("Imperial Aramaic"; see further Schaeder 1ff; Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 24ff; and also O.G. von Wesendonk, *Litterae Orientales* 49 (1932) 1ff; I.H. Hospers, *Twee Problemen betreffende het Aramese van het Boek Daniel*, 1948, 9ff). Messina, who denies the existence of an official Aramaic language and restricts the use of Aramaic to commerce and the western provinces (20ff), is refuted by the Aramaic version of the Behistun inscription and similar more recent finds. In the main these ideographs date from the early Achaemenid period and are the earliest representatives of this important phase in the history of Aramaic. Yet incidentally younger phenomena are met with, for example *scriptio plena* and the representation of a half-vowel by y, as known from Christian Palestinian Aramaic (CPArm.), Samaritan (Sam.) and Mandaean (Mnd.); and in the ideographs from Dura even a slight East Aramaic element from the Parthian and Sassanid period is discernible (Altheim-Stiehl, 59ff, 63ff). The importance of these ideographs for BArm. may be illustrated by **𐤁𐤀**, "neck" written in Pehlevi and Soghdian without **𐤀**, as in CParM. and Syr., it confirms that **𐤀** has been introduced only in order to differentiate it from **𐤁**.

c. Besides these ideographs, we encounter the vocabulary of ImpArm. in the Aramaic texts from Egypt (= EgArm.), most of them belonging to the fifth century. To the papyri and ostraca found in and after 1906 at Elephantine, other texts have been added. From the same place come the documents written on leather from the archives of Arsham, which were acquired by Borchardt in 1933 and afterwards came into the possession of the Bodleian Library (Driver *Arm. Docs.*; see also Driver ZAW 62:220ff; Kahle ThR 1949:205ff). Their publication by G.R. Driver is expected at any moment. Further, there are the papyri bought in 1893 by Wilbour and now the property of the Brooklyn Museum, which E.G. Kraeling is going to publish (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; see also Kraeling BA 15 (1952) 49ff).

And lastly, there are the ostraca found from 1907-09 by Clermont-Ganneau (see Actes du XXI^e Congrès International des Orientalistes (1948) 109ff). Dupont-Sommer is preparing an edition, having already published a few of them here and there (= Ostr.). The earliest of these texts is the lease written in 515 (Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag*). The papyri from Saqqara published by Aimé-Giron, which are very badly preserved, are later. The papyrus found in 1942 at Saqqara is a letter of about 600 B.C. sent to the Pharaoh by the king of a Phoenician or Philistine town (= Saqq.). Of the papyri found by S. Gabra in a pot in Tuna el Gabal (West Hermopolis) in 1945, which are private letters belonging to the fifth century, we have so far little information; Murad Kamil is working on them (see Actes du XXI^e Congrès International des Orientalistes (1948) 106ff; Orient. 17 (1948) 549f; →Hermop.).

All this Egyptian Aramaic vocabulary is largely identical with the vocabulary of the ideographs, as well as with the BArm. vocabulary. About 320 words, nearly half of the BArm. stock, occur here, though not always in quite the same form (→ **דְּבַרְהָ**). It is indeed more than half if we add the 25 words occurring as ideographs not hitherto attested in Egypt, and so probably lacking in Egypt only by accident. And the number of attested words will presumably be greater still when the ostraca, the texts in Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*, and the texts from Hermopolis are available in their entirety. We are eager to know the relationship to BArm. of the Aramaic endorsements on bowls and small clay tablets which belong to the time of Darius I and Xerxes I which were found in hundreds at Persepolis by E.H. Herzfeld and E. Schmidt, and which are to be published by R.A. Bowman. After all, there can be no doubt, that BArm. belongs to ImpArm. It is no mere accident that they agree in so many terms and expressions which belong to the official style: **לְהוּא עַל דְּבַרְתָּ אֲמַר שְׁלָה אֲזָדָא**, **שְׁלַחְנָא וְהוֹדַעְנָא יְרִיעַ בְּטַל**, and the like. And so even terms not yet attested there, good Aramaic words like **בְּטַל**, **גִּזְר**, **הֶלֶךְ**, **הַדְּבַר**, **גִּזְבַר**, **אֲפַרְסִי**, **אֲדַרְזָדָא**, **אֲדַרְגָּזֹר** etc. may have the same origin.

d. For our knowledge of the vocalization of that time, two texts of a somewhat later date are important: a letter from Uruk written in cuneiform (third century), and a papyrus probably not much earlier (longer, but much more difficult and only partly available so far) written in Demotic, i.e. in late Egyptian script, which proves to be a reproduction of an Aramaic original. In the former, the syllabic script includes the vowels: *qu-um* = **קוּם**. Even vowels otherwise reduced or dropped appear as full vowels: *qu-da-am* = **קֻדָּמוּ**. But here probably it does not mean more than q^udām, the reduction being customary many centuries since, and in cases like ti-ḥu-u-ut the i expresses already the half-vowel. The Demotic text goes back to an Aramaic consonantal script which uses not only **ו** and **י** for *ō/ū* and for *ī* but also **ס** for *ā*, as is known from the Aramaic inscription on the Achaemenid tomb at Naksh-i Rostam (see Herzfeld 12; Altheim-Stiehl *Asien und Rom* 59) and sporadically from the Pehlevi ideographs, so that we may grasp at least something of the vocalization. And in certain respects, when compared with that of BArm., it is an earlier vocalization which still expresses vowels otherwise reduced or dropped, **תַּאבְאָרְאֲכַאֲכָא** and the like: * **מַלְכָתָא** : * **תְּבַרְכָךָ**; similarly in Uruk *ḥabarān*: * **חַבְרָן**, *gab (a)rē*: **גַּבְרִיא**, *rugazē*: * **רֻגְזִיא** (see Gordon AfO 12:111, §35). Both texts also agree in giving to the prefix **בְּ** the vowel a (see Gordon UH §10.1 and Rosenthal Orient. 11:176f). On the other hand, the termination *-ē* occurring at Uruk (*gabarē* men, *nīšē* wives, *rugazē* ragings, line 20) which is characteristic of the pl. det. m. in the East is lacking here. This is hardly an accident.

e. At the lower limit of ImpArm. we have equally numerous Nabataean (Nab.; see Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 83ff) and Palmyrene (Palm.; Rosenthal 93ff) inscriptions, the former having, in accordance with their ethnic substratum, an Arabian element, the latter an Eastern Aramaic. The Nabataean vocabulary can be easily surveyed in the glossary of J. Cantineau, *Le Nabatéen* (II 55ff). The inscriptions found since have not altered it much. A similar glossary for the Palmyrene vocabulary does not exist. But we have at least the inscriptions collected in CIS II/3, 1926/1947, which need only to be supplemented by the most recent publications (see Ingholt-Starky *Recueil*; François Cumont, *Fouilles de Doura-Europos*, 1926). The grammars by Cantineau (1935) and Rosenthal (1936) also help to fill the gap.

The Iraqi excavation at Hatra made in 1951 has furnished texts which are more rewarding than those found long ago by the Germans there and at Ashur (see Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 175). Like the former, they date from Christian times, and the characteristic שְׁפִיר for שְׁנפִיר recurs here.

f. In contrast to the rather artificial ImpArm. the next stage of Aramaic is represented by real local dialects, which here survive in quite distinct religions as well as national communities, and develop into religious literary languages (see Kahle *ThR* 1949, 201ff). The use of them is often rendered difficult by the lack of good editions. The Jewish Aramaic dialects, including that of the Babylonian Talmud, raise difficulties, because they are distributed over two different districts which were always in contact with each other.

Concerning the problems of the Targums and of their linguistic forms, which are very different since the time of Dalman, see Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 127 and Kahle *ThR* 1949, 213f. For a correct evaluation of the numerous grammatical and lexical contacts with BArm. it should be noted that the greatest and most important part of the Persian borrowings, according to the phonetic system which is presupposed, go back to Achaemenid or early Parthian times (see Telegdi *JA* 226:177ff).

The Samaritan language, very poorly handed down, with a strong admixture of Hebraisms, but having a real West Aramaic dialect at the back of it, furnishes the sole, but not quite certain, example of BArm. בַּנֵּס .

Christian Palestinian, which, in spite of the Syriac script, is a Palestinian dialect standing in a close relationship to the Sam., is easily accessible in Schulthess's *Lexicon and Grammar*. The vocalization, however, is often uncertain. It has in common with BArm. נַפַּל עַל "be incumbent upon", and it provides the real meaning of טַלַּל haf. and the one extra-biblical example of יַבַּל haf. formed as פִּי. Besides JArm. the richest material for comparison is supplied by Syriac; formerly the local dialect of Edessa, it is the best treated of all, thanks to Nöldeke's *Grammar* and Brockelmann's *Lexicon*. In the Bible manuscript discovered in the Sinai monastery (Syra vetus) remains of an earlier Western Arabian dialect are preserved (see Black *Arm. Approach* 216ff).

g. More fully drawn on than ever before is also Mandaean, which, in spite of its late appearance in literature, has preserved both in phonetics (→ אַרְק) and in the more frequent use of the haf. some earlier linguistic features. Occasionally it enables us to fix an original form (→ חַרְי; see further *HUCA* 23/II, 46ff). Of course, the lexicon planned, but not carried out, by Lidzbarski is sadly missed. Here at least the material collected by Nöldeke in his grammar, which provides quite a good survey of the vocabulary, is fully abstracted, and words from the texts published by Lady Drower are added without any attempt at completeness (→ Drower; see also *HUCA* 23/2, 45¹², and most recently her own list of manuscripts in *JRAS* 1953, 34ff).

h. In his lexicon (*Lex. Syr.* p. iii) Brockelmann has deemed unnecessary to take in the modern dialects, the Modern Syriac (NSyr.) of Kurdistan, Urmia and the neighbourhood of Mosul (see Maclean), and the Modern-Aramaic (NArm.) spoken in *Ma'lūla* (see Bergsträsser *Glossar and Spitaler Grammatik*). But it is not without interest that בַּף, otherwise comparatively rare, survives in both dialects, in NSyr. also מְנַת and קְטַרִי הַרְצָא, and that *huwwār*, postulated by him as the original form of הַוָּר (VG 1:362) occurs in NArm. In NArm. however the strong Arabic element has to be taken into account.

i. Sporadic parallels to the BArm. vocabulary, together with Hebrew words evidently mediated by Jewish merchants, are also found on Arabian soil, in the Safa, east of the Hauran (→ גֹּר, נַטַּר, רַשְׁמוּ; see Littmann *Safaitic* p. xxi), and even, as the material collected from Arabian grammarians by C. Rabin shows, in the dialects of the western zone of the Arabian peninsula as far as the Yemen (→ רַחַם, נַשְׁם, מְרָא, חֶסְפָּ, חֶבַל, דִּי).

k. Finally even Ugaritic, which is much more important, of course, for Hebrew, makes its contribution. In place of Hb. שׁוּ we find an amazing *isû* = Arm. אִית, a parallel form to BArm. אִיתִי. And the sibilants, more exactly differentiated in Ugaritic script, confirm the long-established separation of Hb. I שְׁנָה, BArm. שְׁנָה, “change”, and Hb. II שְׁנָה, BArm. I תְּנָה “repeat” .

I hope the attempt made here to demonstrate the connection between the BArm. vocabulary and the Aram. vocabulary as a whole and to interpret it therefrom will be justified by the results. Three examples may be given, which may demonstrate at the same time how the bare statements of the lexicon may be amplified. Syr. *pārsānā*, like Hb. פָּרְסִי, exhibits the same form of the gentilic of פָּרַס as one might also expect for BArm. But there we have instead a form with short *a*, on the analogy of פְּשָׁרִי according to Bauer and Leander, which also occurs as a variant reading in Hebrew. Lidzbarski and A. Fischer have inferred from Arabic that פָּחָר originally denotes the potter, and only secondarily his product and its material. This is confirmed by our more recent sources of information. The Akkadian word (of Sumerian or even pre-Sumerian origin according to von Soden) takes the form *parrās* (von Soden *Gramm.* §55, 23a) which is usual for names indicating professions (see Deimel *Sumerisch-akkadisches Glossar* (1934) 24 s.v. *baḥar*) In the Aramaic sphere the second meaning comes into use as well. In Da 2₄₁ we still have the first, unless Montgomery is right in interpreting it as clay.

West Semitic has two words for heart: **libbu* לֵב, which occurs alone in Akk., Arb. and Eth., and **libabu* He. לֵבָב, BArm. לֵבָב. The short form is attested from Suj. to NSyr., the longer one from Pehl. to Mnd. As in Hebrew (see Koehler KBL s.v. and F.H. von Meyenfeldt, *Het Hart ... in het OT* (1950)) so also in BArm. both forms are used without any perceptible difference of meaning (Da 7₄ :: 4₁₃). But in Hebrew לֵב is much more frequent, 598 times against 252 times according to Koehler. In BArm. we find the opposite is the case: 7 times לֵבָב and once only לֵב. And the same holds good for Pehl., which uses only לֵבָב, and EgArm., where in Cowley *Arm. Pap.* לֵבָב occurs about 20 times, לֵב once (if at all); in Driver *Arm. Docs.* etc. both are lacking. Later on both are attested in JArm. and Mnd., only in CPArm., Sam., Syr., NArm. and NSyr. So both forms are old, but ImpArm. (and therefore also BArm.) for some reason or other prefers לֵבָב, while לֵב continues in use longer, right up to the modern dialects.

But even without such direct connections, a thorough survey has its value, as it sharpens the eye for varieties of formation, for the tendency towards certain developments and for the distribution and tenacity of many words and forms.

4. The text as given in the Codex Leningradensis, the text of Ben Asher, which is printed in the third and later editions of the BH (see BH³ 1ff) and which is taken as a basis also in the lexicon, differs from the text of Ben Hayyim in the Editio Bombergiana (on which most recent editions of the Bible including the first editions of BH are based) more frequently in the BArm. parts than it does in the Hebrew parts. In Da 2-7 we have about 90 divergencies, twice as many as in a Hebrew piece of similar extent. Consequently many a reading, which hitherto has been taken as text, becomes for the lexicon a variant, and former variants have become text.

Sometimes this concerns cases where previously the variant had been preferred, as in the case of מִתְחַנֵּן or of עֲנִיָּן. Other readings are new, like אֲמִיאָ, also without dagesh, and עֲמִיָּק. But, of course, the real value of a reading does not depend on that. Each case has to be examined on its own merits. In general these divergencies of the manuscripts concern only the orthography, full or defective writing, alternations of א and ה with final *ā* or *ē*, the insertion or omission of *maqeph* and the like. But some affect the vocalization, the *dagesh* or the consonants, and these are more important. This variability in forms, which is much greater than in Hebrew, is most obvious in the case of קָבַל, קָדַם, קָוָו, haf. and hof. The varying writing of כְּשָׁרִי, שְׁבָכָא, שְׁנָא and שְׁטָר reflects, as in Hebrew, the beginning of the displacement of שׁ by ס. In the case of עֲתִיד, עֲצִיב, עֲמִיָּק, נְהִיר

and רַחֵיק we have to do with the fluctuation of the nominal types *qaṭṭil* and *qaṭil*, which is characteristic of Aramaic (see VG 1:362f), and in the case of אַתָּה, בָּטַל, הוּוּ, נִטָּא and רַבָּה with different developments of the 3 fem. sg. pf. I have dealt with an obvious tendency of the tradition to shorten *ā* before a half-vowel (שְׁנִיָּה > שְׁנִיָּה) in the Fschr. Eissfeldt (p. 48f).

Special attention should be paid to the variant readings of the “Oriental” or “Babylonian” tradition, which may be found in part in the Appendix of Strack’s grammar (p. 32*ff) and since then more completely with the material supplied by Kahle in BH³. Their importance for the Hebrew text of the OT also has been stressed especially by Kahle (see *Textand Mas. Ost.*; see also ZAW 46 (1928) 113ff; ThR 1933:232ff; BH³ p. xff). Both for technical reasons, and because the signs are not always easy to understand, the supralinear writing is given in the lexicon in transcription. In contrast to the other variants there is often behind these a system, a continuous divergent tradition of BArm.: *amar*, *elāh* etc. instead of אָמַר, אֱלֹהִים, *w* before a consonant with a half-vowel as *w*¹, initial *y*^o as *ī*, another type of perfect (→ יָכַל טָאב, יָרַב, קָרַב, שָׁפַר), of imperfect (→ אָכַל), of noun (→ אָסַר, הָסַן, טָפַר), another verbal stem (→ בָּהַל, נָצַח, קָטַל), a different treatment of weak verbs (→ אַתָּה haf. hof., וְיִן hitpe., טָוַפַּף haf.), a different formation of 3 sg.f. (→ נָפַק) and the like (see Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 49f).

Certainly these differences are not all of one kind, and some of them are unquestionably secondary. But often they stand side by side as having the same value: *husnā* together with הֶסְנָא ; *naghā* together with נָגְהָא ; *yōkul* together with יָאכַל . Fairly frequently the Oriental form can only be primary: *guli*: גֻּלִי ; *hahsinū*: הֶחְסִנוּ ; *šabā*: שָׁבַעָה ; *riglayyā*: רִגְלַיָּא ; etc. Also *ahšdarpan* stands nearer to the Persian form of the word than אַחְשָׁרוּזִי . The linguistic importance of such variants is quite obvious. They are more frequent than in Hebrew and they show that the grammatical tradition of BArm. is essentially less homogeneous. How far this juxtaposition of different forms and systems depends on differences of time and place remains an open question. In the case of *maškab*: מִשְׁכָּב and such like, it is a common West Semitic phenomenon (see ThZ 9:154ff), which affects also Hebrew. It is one of the merits of Bauer-Leander that they have included these variants in their grammar, so far as they were known to them. And since the lexicon supplies material for grammatical research, they are to be entered with great care here too. This is, in my opinion, the second main requirement at the present time. The first was referred to in §3.

5. The number of foreign and loan-words in BArm. is somewhat higher than in Hebrew. If Hebrew and Canaanite words are excluded (they will be discussed later) they amount to about 75, i.e. 12 per cent of the whole BArm. vocabulary. The question of their origin, first raised by Gesenius, is now settled for most of them. In the first place there are more than forty words contributed by Akkadian, to which Delitzsch and Zimmern have given special attention (v.s. §2). Nöldeke had often thought of a Persian origin for them (see GGA 1884, 1022 for אֲנָרָה, זִיּוּ, נִרְבָּךְ). In the case of אֲפָתָם and זְמַן this alternative still is open. That the number mentioned is so high (for the whole of the Hebrew vocabulary we have to reckon only with about a hundred!) is in part explained by the special contents and the scene of action of our texts (v.s. §1). But in Aramaic generally we find a fairly strong Akkadian element, as Zimmern’s list (p. 79ff) shows, although it seems to go too far. Also of the Arm. words established by Fraenkel in Arabic, not a few go back to Akkadian. But of these forty words, eleven are mediated only by Akkadian, eight (for example אֲשֵׁן, אֲתוּן, אֲשֵׁן, אֲשֵׁן) come from Sumerian, אֲרִנָּן and פְּרִזָּל from Asia Minor, and כְּרַבְלָה probably from the language of the Cimmerians. Two fifths of the whole number are attested for ImpArm., one fifth in OArm. אֲנָרָה, זָכָה, כָּר, סָפַר, סָפַר, פְּחָה and others could have been mediated by the Canaanite language. In the case of זָקַר, טָעַם, לָשָׁן, פָּלַח, פָּשַׁר and צָלָה, only a certain meaning of a good Arm. word is borrowed. פָּרַס, הֶלֶךְ and תָּקַל, are partly Aramaized in

form, אֲשַׁף especially in its variants. As to their contents, these words are concerned with architecture, pottery, administration, law and religion.

The foreign words of Persian origin, about 25 in number, have always raised difficulties. It is still debated whether some of them are common nouns or tribal names. On the basis of the modern science of Iranian, more markedly differentiated than previously, Benveniste, Eilers, Schaeder and Telegdi have advanced beyond the earlier attempts at explanation (v.s. §2). But some still remain doubtful. In some cases, as in that of סַרְבָּל, it may have been a foreign word in Persian. Most of these words are concerned with administration, law or religion. Half of them are attested for ImpArm.; a quarter of them do not occur elsewhere in Aramaic generally.

A foreign word from Egypt, and therefore a great rarity (even in the EgArm. texts they are very scarce, being restricted, for example, in Cowley *Arm. Pap.* to personal names, with a few nautical terms in no. 26), might be חַרְטָמִי, unless it has come in from the story of Joseph (see KBL, Hebrew). Of Greek loan-words there remain only the three musical instruments of Da 34; כָּרוֹז and פְּתִינָמַי no longer come into the question.

The extent to which these foreign words have become naturalized in Aramaic may be seen from the fact that not a few of them developed denominative verbs. Such are זָבַן, where the foreign word itself is preserved only in Mnd., and זָמַן in BArm. From נִוְלָו we have the denominative attested in JArm., and from אֲשַׁף and כְּרַבְּלָה we have denominatives late in the OT and in Middle Hebrew. The predominance of words of Akkadian origin shows the profound influence of Babylonian culture long after the fall of the Babylonian empire.

The question of grammatical and lexical Hebraisms has of late found different answers. Kautzsch (*Gramm.* §8) supposed that they were extensive; Nöldeke (GGA 1884, 1015f), and even more so Powell, restricted their number on account of the inscriptions; Blake again takes them more into account. That a better knowledge of earlier Aramaic is of great importance here is clear. In 1913 Brockelmann was still inclined to explain the interrogative הֵ in BArm. and Targum as due to Hebrew influence (VG 2:193). Four years later it came to light in the letter from Ashur. Words which occur in ImpArm. outside the Jewish sphere, especially in the ideographs, in Nab. and Palm., as * אֲחַרִי (: Montgomery 163) or אֲשַׁף, can no longer be considered as Hebraisms. Moreover, Kautzsch had already rightly distinguished between Hebraisms which already belonged to the BArm. of that time, and those which got into the text, intentionally or unintentionally, through copyists (the vocalization of אֵלָה cf. יִכָּל, cf. בֵּיתִי, יָכַל and the termination *-im*). Bauer and Leander, on the other hand, separated off from those genuine Hebraisms still another group, “Canaanisms”, which came into Aramaic, and consequently also into BArm., either from the Canaanite stratum, or as a result of Canaanite influence on the developments of an Aramaic literary language (see BL §1s-w; OLZ 29, 801f; Lidzbarski *Urk.* 11). In practice, of course, the distinction is not so easily drawn. To the group of real Hebraisms we may assign Hebrew theological and cultic terms (BL 10u) as חֲטָא, חֲנֻכָּה, גִּלְוִי and its derivatives, מִחֻלָּקָה, נִיחֻחַ, מִנְחָה, מְלִיּוֹן, עֲלִיּוֹן, and עֲלוּהָ, already Aramaized in part, all of them words which mostly do not occur outside the Biblical sphere. The few exceptions from Elephantine are easily intelligible. מִאֲזֵנָא and צִנְאָר seem to have got at least their א from Hebrew. For the third group there remain some words, mostly professional and administrative technical terms, as אֵל (? → עֵל), לְאִמֹר, דְּבָרָה, לְאִמֹר, זָכָה (v.s.) לְבוּשׁ, עֲלִי, לְבוּשׁ, which are attested partly for ImpArm. or even earlier, or partly proved to be not Arm. on the ground of phonetics, or because of their scarce occurrence in Arm. as רֹוּלָהּ and שִׁפְטָא. Yet when Bauer and Leander include formations like אֲנוּשׁ, דְּכָרוֹן, גְּזָרָה, they are opposed in their view by Brockelmann, Littmann, Rosenthal and others. Also in the case of words like קִצְפָּה, קִצְפָּה, קִצְפָּה etc., the possibility of a common West Semitic stock has to be reckoned with. The number of each of these groups amounts to between fifteen and twenty words. At any rate, here too more different decisions are called for than previously.

6. So the main result is that BArm. belongs to ImpArm., yet with a strong Hebrew element, due to the Jewish people and its religion. And this gives to BArm. as a whole, as far as it has come down to us, a certain religious and even theological colouring. ImpArm. itself could be thought to be quite secular. Only that Pehlevi ideograph עֲדָן אַחֲרִית (→ אַחֲרִי) impinges on the question of an Apocalyptic outside Judaism. Of a theological recoinage of the vocabulary passed on to them, as we find it later in Mandaeen, we have no traces, except perhaps a special use of the term אֲרִי .

Geographically BArm. cannot be determined. The traditional distinction between East and West Aramaic is irrelevant to that period, and the only earlier sign of an Eastern dialect, namely *-ē* as termination of masc. pl. det. (Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 173f), is lacking. Attempts to resolve the question by fixing the relationship between certain forms or words or meanings in different dialects have so far failed, since individual observations diverge too much (see Fsch. Eissfeldt 53f). In general BArm. is homogeneous. There are some differences between the language of Ezra and that of Daniel, and one is tempted to regard them as evidence of a development in the language (see Schaefer 30ff). But it appears that in the main they are rather to be regarded as mere orthographical differences within the one ImpArm. Yet even these are richly informative and point to some interval in time (so also Schaefer 48, 55).

It goes without saying that all these questions need to be pursued more thoroughly and, where possible, on the basis of additional material.

7. The arrangement of the lexicon follows that of the Hebrew part as far as possible.

The entry at the beginning of each letter contains what is relevant for the relationship of the sound and of the letter to Hebrew, Aramaic and Semitic in general.

A “root”, entered separately so as not to overload the article proper, is always given if a corresponding verb, primary or denominative exists anywhere in Semitic. If it is a verb, the headword is left without vowels; לְהוֹזִיא and לְהוֹזִיא are differentiated, even when tradition has obliterated the differentiation.

Then follows the Hebrew equivalent, whether it corresponds in form (טָב : טוֹב), or only in function (אַחַר : קָדִישׁ ; קָדֵשׁ ; אַחֲרָן).

Then come the examples from the other Aramaic dialects and, if necessary, from further afield (as אַבּ and אַבּ, II בַּר). Only if there is no Hebrew equivalent are all Semitic forms given (as חָשַׁל, גּוּ). Otherwise references to *Arm.*, and, in some cases to further literature, provide the grammatical explanation. In special cases the original form is expressly indicated.

All the forms which occur of the word in question are entered, according to the text of BH^{3,4}. Important variant readings are added; poor ones are marked as such (עֲנִין, מַחֲא, אֲזָרָא). Methegh is inserted without regard to the actual tradition, wherever its function is to distinguish *ā* and *o*. The proclitic particles אֵ, בֵ, כֵ and לֵ are only entered when significant in form (אֵיקָר) or in meaning. The passages are given in full in almost every case. In the case of verbs, the constructions with the accusative or the corresponding לֵ are generally not noted.

Great care has been taken in giving the Aramaic dialect forms although, of course, not every form and every meaning could be entered. In order to save space exact indications of passages are omitted if an adequate glossary is available. So if nothing else is indicated the reader must consult Lidzbarski *Handbuch* for OArm. (Zendj., Ner., Tema) and Palm. words, Delaporte for Mesopotamian, Cantineau for Nab., Dalman for JArm., Petermann and Cowley *Sam. Lit.* for Sam., Schulthess *Lex.* for CPArm., Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* for Syr.,

Bergsträsser for NArm. and Maclean for NSyr. In the case of the Pehlevi ideographs, in the first instance *Frahangis* cited, and *Paikulietc.* only if that is not sufficient. Of the different states of nouns, that which is the most significant for BArm. is chosen.

I am well aware that the lexicon in its present form goes beyond the immediate needs of the beginner. But for the latter there are the glossaries of Marti, Strack, and Bauer and Leander's *Kurzgefasste BArm. Gramm.* Anyone who wishes to become closely acquainted with Biblical Aramaic ought not to shrink from the trouble of making himself familiar with this lexicon. In accordance with the venerable tradition of Gesenius it has to serve also, if not primarily, the needs of colleagues, and consequently of research. The situation demands that much material should be given which may at first sight seem superfluous. There is the consequence too that very often no simple and plain answer can be given to questions of form and meaning, and that, in addition to the apparently correct answer, others worthy of mention should be included as far as possible.

Finally I have to express my warm thanks to all those who helped to make the lexicon possible. To my friend Ludwig Koehler, whose lexicon was so valuable as a model and so helpful to me, even though my task proved to be somewhat different; he has also read proofs and he is to be thanked for many corrections and improvements. To Winton Thomas who has subjected my English translation to a thorough examination and who has especially the merit of the present form of this introduction. To G.R. Driver, who put at my disposal the proofs of *Arm. Docs.*, and to E.G. Kraeling for valuable communications from his *Arm. Pap.* And to many others for information and advice on various matters, especially to P. de Menasce, P. Kahle, E. Littmann, G. Widengren and to my former pupil Dr. R. Mach. Thanks are due also to the publisher, who, like Ludwig Koehler, allowed more room for the BArm. part, and, at my request, substituted the more convenient Jacobite type for the Estrangela.

In the English version of this introduction examples and references are shortened or altogether omitted; so anyone interested in detail must compare the German text. (note: This reprinted version of Baumgartner's original English text now incorporates the references and examples from his original German Text.) The reader is asked to forgive minor inconsistencies, especially in the use of the abbreviations.

Basel, October 1953

from the second edition

by Walter Baumgartner

The first edition of the *Lexicon*, which was published towards the end of 1953, sold so rapidly that it soon became evident that a second edition would be required in the near future. The time available was, however, too short to permit a complete rewriting and reprinting of it; the printing of the first edition had dragged on for six years. The only possibility at the time, therefore, was to reproduce the text unaltered, and to add necessary corrections and additions, together with a German-Hebrew and German-Aramaic glossary as an appendix. This *Supplement* would also be procurable separately, so that anyone who possessed the first edition and the *Supplement* as well, would have available all that is provided in the second edition. The inconvenience of looking up two or three different references has, however, to be reckoned with. It will be the business of a third edition to produce once more a single text.

In the meantime the health of Ludwig Koehler grew progressively worse and he died on 25th. November 1956. The German glossary is his last major work. It was very close to his heart, for in it was condensed all the research into Hebrew words on which he had been engaged for more than forty years. It was also a bridge, as it were, to a history of Hebrew culture, which he had long planned and projected, but of which only the smallest part has been published. The list of botanical and zoological words (p. 119f), as well as of words obtained from proper names (p. 121), may be especially welcome as something new. In the course of collecting and

assembling the corrections and editions, for which I had put at his disposal a considerable amount of material, his strength began to fail. In May 1956 he assigned to me the completion of the second edition.

An examination of the whole text of the *Lexicon* was impossible in the time. But in agreement with the publishers I expanded his manuscript and it was concluded in the autumn. It is no longer possible, nor is it necessary, to specify what originated with him and what with me. It is enough that the attentive reader will discover a number of improvements. Errors and omissions which were noted only at the very last moment had to be put right in the *Additamenta novissima*. Also for the Aramaic part much new material had to be put in. In the reading of the proofs (from November 1956 to March 1957) I have enjoyed the intelligent assistance of Dr. Benedikt Hartmann, Lector in Hebrew at our University.

The exact relationship to the first edition may be said to be as follows. The account of Middle Hebrew and Jewish Aramaic equivalents, hitherto rather neglected, is completed. The more significant variants of the "Oriental" or "Babylonian" tradition are added. Ugaritic and other inscriptional material has been brought up to date. The vocabulary of the Dead Sea Scrolls also had to be taken into consideration, so far as it is available and so far as time allowed for acquainting oneself with it. It is cited if a word differs in form or meaning from the Old Testament, if it is attested there only rarely, if it does not occur in Middle Hebrew, or if it plays a certain role in the Qumran texts. Finally, the tables of alphabets, which were lacking in the first edition, have been added; recent literature has been cited, so far as possible, and the list of abbreviations has been extended to correspond with the additions.

The reader is asked to excuse certain inconsistencies in the abbreviations, and elsewhere, which result from the peculiar circumstances in which the new edition originated.

To the many who, by sending in corrections and desiderata, have contributed to this second edition, I cannot here express my thanks in detail. Miss Ursula Schweitzer has advised me on Egyptological questions, Wolfram von Soden on Assyriological matters, and Pierre de Menasce on everything concerning the Pehlevi ideographs. Winton Thomas supplied me with a list of misprints in the Ethiopic words, and once more assisted me with my English translation. I feel also greatly indebted to Paul Humbert for his detailed review of the *Lexicon* in the *Theologische Zeitschrift* V-VII, and to Wolf Leslau, whose manuscript of *Ethiopic and South Arabic Contributions to the Hebrew Lexicon* was kindly placed at my disposal at the very last moment.

Basel, March 1957

from the third edition (first fascicle)

by Walter Baumgartner

In memory of my teachers

Jakob Hausheer (1865-1943) and

Hermann Gunkel (1862-1932)

This third edition of our *Lexicon* is a revision of the one first published in 1953. The text has been thoroughly reworked to incorporate the appendices and errata from the *Supplement* (1958) to the Second Edition. Even though it was possible to preserve the content and the wording of the first edition, a few alterations were necessary and everything had to be updated. As a result the entire text has had to be rewritten and reset.

1. While the essential format of the original has been preserved some changes in style have been introduced. The only foreign type-faces now to be used are Greek and Hebrew; Arabic, Syriac, Ethiopic and Coptic appear in transcription, as does Mandaic, wherever suitable Hebrew letters (as in Lidzbarski) cannot be used. With the English translations omitted and more efficient use of type-faces, this new edition is able to offer much more information within the same compass. The use of bold type for verbal stems and the restructuring of some

entries with more frequent subdivisions make it clearer and more readable. There has been an increase in the number of cross-references to grammatical sources. A “root” is specified when a corresponding Semitic verb (whether primary or denominative) can be identified and it is indicated separately so as to clear the headword entry. Concerning Hebrew orthography, the *Codex Leningradensis* (→Würthwein 31f) is taken as the standard, including the use of the *holem* point when it coincides with the diacritic point of װ in words like שָׁנָא, מוֹשֶׁה .

2. The main aim has been to maintain the high philological and exegetical standard of the *Lexicon*. Older material has been supplemented especially to take into account newer material which has appeared over the years. The textual base for OT vocabulary has been extended by including variant readings from the Oriental and Samaritan textual traditions as well as the Sirach fragments and the Biblical texts from Qumran. It has sometimes been clarified by reference to the vocabulary and word-usage of later sources: Sirach, the extra-Biblical Qumran texts, and the Middle Hebrew-Judaeo-Aramaic literature. By increasing the comparative material from other Semitic languages like Middle Hebrew, Judaeo-Aramaic and Samaritan, as well as South Arabian and Ethiopic, we gain a greater understanding of the etymologies and of the semantic fields of Hebrew words.

a. “Oriental” or “Babylonian” textual variants have had to be added and are indicated by the siglum Or., as אֲנֹשׁ for אֲנֹשׁ, →Kahle, *Der masoretische Text des AT nach der Überlieferung der babylonischen Juden* (1902) and also the manuscripts collected under the siglum E in *Biblia Hebraica*³⁻⁷.

b. Wider reference has been made to the Hebrew text of Sirach, a linguistic bridge between the Hebrew of the OT and Middle Hebrew. To the collection of texts already known there has been added one from Massada (→Sir.) which has as *terminus ad quem* the year 73 and can claim to be the oldest text in existence. It confirms the Hebrew version as original, corroborates most of the controversial variants of the Genizah B manuscript, but incidentally produces an interesting variant like ךֿ ךֿ ךֿ Sir 42₃ for * אֲרֵי (→ אֲרֵי qal.).

c. There is now extensive and still increasing material from Qumran and the various sites in the Judaeen desert. As well as the finds from Cave I and K.G. Kuhn’s Concordance (1960), see *Discoveries in the Judaeen Desert* (= DJD) I-IV and the various pieces published from Caves IV and XI (cf. C. Burchard, *Bibliographie zu den Handschriften vom Toten Meer* II (1965) 313ff), there are the recent discoveries from sites in Israeli territory (cf. for the moment *Judean Desert Caves* I, II (Jerusalem, 1960, 1961) and Kutscher on the texts from the Wadi Kheber (Lesh. 26 (1962) 117ff).

Further consideration has had to be given to the Greek and Latin transcriptions in the Septuagint, in the Secunda (→Sec.) and Jerome (see Siegfried ZAW 4 (1884) 34ff; Barr JSS 12 (1967) 1ff; in general →Sperber). There are also some more recent inscriptions which were not available to DISO and KAI and which must be mentioned: for Ramat Rachel see Aharoni, BA 24 (1961) 98ff; for Khirbet el-Lei IEJ 13 (1963) 74ff and ZAW 70:210; for Tell ‘Arad Phoenix 12 (1966) 367ff; for Qasileh →Qas.

d. Given the unsatisfactory standard of existing dictionaries when dealing with Middle Hebrew and Judaeo-Aramaic material, which is widely attested in Jewish literature but is not used nearly to the same extent, it was absolutely necessary to involve an authoritative specialist in the field; E.Y. Kutscher, Professor of Hebrew and Aramaic at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, filled this role. In Middle Hebrew he distinguished between MHb.¹ (otherwise just MHb.) and MHb.². The former comprises the Hebrew of the Mishna (see his paper on *Mischnisches Hebräisch* (→Kutscher) as well as of the Tosefta and Halakhic Midrashim; MHe.² is that of both Talmuds and the Haggadic Midrashim. For Judaeo-Aramaic there are three formally and semantically distinct regional dialects: Targumic Aramaic (JArm.¹); Galilean Aramaic (JArm.²); Babylonian Aramaic (JArm.³), which belongs to the same Eastern Aramaic branch as Syriac and Mandaic. He was, in most places, able to specify whether a word was vocalized or not in the manuscripts and could make the meaning of words more precise. All this important material is reliably recorded in the OT Lexicon for the first time.

e. The special Pentateuchal tradition of the Samaritans was of little significance while A. von Gall's *Ausgabe der unpunktirten Handschriften* (1914/18) was the normal available source. But the situation has changed since scholars today have recorded the ceremonial recitation of texts, commonly practised still today among the Samaritan community of Nablus.

The historical-philological importance of the texts which H. Ritter and A. Schaade had dictated to them there by a priest in 1917 was recognized by P. Kahle at the time (see his *Cairo Geniza* (second ed. 1959) 153ff). They have been transcribed by A. Murtonen in the appendix to his book (pp. 318-335) and explained grammatically. Murtonen himself made his own recordings there in 1955/6 and published a Samaritan glossary in 1960 as the second volume for his *Materials for a Non-Masoretic Hebrew Grammar*. On the other hand Ben-Hayyim (of the Hebrew University, in the third volume of his book, *The Literary and Oral Tradition of Hebrew and Aramaic among the Samaritans* (1961), in Hebrew but with a four page English preface, →Ben Hayyim, where studies in English and French are mentioned) has, on the basis of his many years of research, given us selected extracts from Genesis to Numbers, and the whole of Deuteronomy in transcription and with explanations; on pp. 167-182 he has catalogued all the proper names found in the Pentateuch (cf. J.C. Greenfield, JBL 83 (1964) 261ff; M. Baillet, RB 67 (1960) 103ff and RB 69 (1962) 570ff. From the varied types of recitation, which differed in timing and melody and, therefore, also in vocalization, in the different religious services, he chose to base his work on the one that seemed to him to serve his purpose best.

Despite some differences in transcription between Murtonen and Ben Hayyim (as with הָשָׁם) a clear picture of the language can be drawn and its affinity with that of the Qumran texts seen. However, its relationship to the Tiberian tradition found in the Massoretic text is assessed in a variety of ways. According to Kahle (Festschr. A. Bertholet (1950) 281ff = Opera Minora II, 180ff) it mainly agrees with the pronunciation of the Jews in the early Middle Ages and represents a pronunciation which continues directly from that of the Jews of the pre-Masoretic period (which is also evident in 1QIs.^a). According to Ben Hayyim 3S VII it represents a later speech period, and according to Kutscher (*Lang. Is.* 126ff) it may even be regarded in some ways as an artificial construction, since it has not excluded older formations within it.

Questions arise about how far special Samaritan forms presuppose their own and possibly older basic forms. Apart from all the standard peculiarities of Samaritan (the weakening of the glottal stops, penultimate accentuation with its consequences, and vowel displacement) there still remain some cases where that seems possible (→ אַבְרָהָה , אַפְרָהָה , אַרְנֹן , גְּדִיָּה), especially in the case of the occasional correspondences with the relevant forms of Oriental tradition (→ מְדַבֵּר , Kahle *Text* 69f) or the Septuagint (→ גְּלָעָר). Here research is still in full swing, and as such must be brought into consideration.

Because Murtonen's Glossary is more readily available it is the one that is usually cited here, but because of certain idiosyncrasies in lay-out and terminology it is not always easy to use. Forms that are different in Ben Hayyim's work are indicated where necessary. Both transcription systems have had to be greatly simplified and adapted to the one used in this Lexicon.

f. For the Aramaic dialect spoken by Samaritans (→Sam. and Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 133ff) there was available not only Petermann but also A. Cowley, *Sam. Liturgy* II, li-lxxii and Ben Hayyim's Hebrew-Arabic-Aramaic glossary הַמְלִיץ , II, 433-616.

g. Among the excellent resources that can now be added to the constantly increasing corpus of material in the field of Ugaritic are G.R. Driver's *Canaanite Myths and Legends* (1956), Aistleitner's Dictionary (1963, third ed. 1967) and especially the greatly expanded new edition of Gordon, *Ugaritic Textbook* (1965 →UT), which provides not only all the texts in transliteration and a grammar, but also the entire Ugaritic vocabulary on over 150 pages under 2762 head-words. A good third of it appears in the OT, which throws light on the $\text{שַׁפַּת כְּנַעֲנִי}$ (Is 19₁₈) and is sufficient reason to give this material serious attention. Gordon immediately saw its importance

for the Hebrew Lexicon, as did M. Dahood in *Ugaritic Hebrew Philology* and numerous other articles in *Biblica*, *Catholic Biblical Quarterly* and other Journals. The time has long gone when it could be claimed that Ugaritic was better explained by Hebrew than Hebrew by Ugaritic. But that is not to say that all the previously suggested “Ugariticisms” are auspicious; Dahood, for one, could on occasions go too far.

And there are still enough problems to consider. The Ugaritic consonantal stock is richer than that of Hebrew (see UT §5.13) and establishing congruence is not always easy. There are so many words that can not be reliably vocalized, because the Ugaritic alphabet is purely consonantal except for the three forms of aleph. Fortunately some help is offered by those texts in Babylonian syllabic script (now fairly numerous) as well as those written in Akkadian (see PRU III, 1955) containing Ugaritic proper names or common nouns (*yakunni* (UT 1096 = * יִכְנִיָּהּ, יִכְן ; *ya'qub-ba'al* PRU III p. 261 = יַעֲקֹב; *munahḫimu* UT 1634 = מִנְחָהּ), which enable very close comparisons to be made. Some five per cent of Ugaritic vocabulary can now be vocalized. With three glossaries to be compared, as well as the study by J. Gray, *The Legacy of Canaan* (1957, expanded in the second ed. 1965) it is possible to some degree for the researcher to check whether the meaning of an Ugaritic word has been established. The most recent texts to have appeared since the recommencement of excavations in 1958 (see AfO 19:193ff; 20:206ff; 21:131ff) were published by C.F.A. Schaeffer in *Ugaritica* V, partly utilized by Gordon (see UT 538ff), but were first made available by Eissfeldt in his studies in *Neue Keilalphabetische Texte*. Citations in this work are from UT; to change over later to the scheme of Andrée Herdner's still more comprehensive *Corpus* (1963) was not practicable. Although Gordon perceives connections with “Minoan” through Cretan Linear A (*Min. Cr.* 29ff) it did not seem appropriate to deal with them here so long as the presentation of the material is not fully presented and not discussed.

h. Phoenician and Punic vocabulary is listed in the grammars of Z.S. Harris (1936) and J. Friedrich (1951), as well as by C.F. Jean and J. Hoftijzer in *DISO* (1965), by H. Donner and W. Röllig in *KAI* (1964), which include Aramaic material. For the personal names, which often include verbal stems otherwise lost and are published separately in *DISO*, it is still best to turn to Lidzbarski's *Handbuch* and to his *Ephemeris* (1902-15), to Wuthnow (but see Noth *ZDMG* 87 (1923) 240ff), as well as to academic journals like *Syria* and *ZDMG*, and to special publications like *Recueil des Téphères de Palmyre* (1955).

i-j. For the Aramaic parts we now have the significant and recent publication *Mandaic Dictionary* (MdD) by E.S. Drower and R. Macuch (1963). It is a dictionary based on a catalogue left by M. Lidzbarski (who died in 1928), then compiled by Lady Drower from her manuscripts, and then written by R. Macuch during his studies among the Mandaic community in Khuzistan. Ten thousand words have been recorded there, so Mandaic can now justify its place beside what had previously been the normative references for Aramaic, Judaeo-Aramaic and Syriac. Macuch deals in his grammar (1965) also with the Neo-Mandaic he encountered in Khuzistan. While by its very nature Mandaic is more important for Biblical Aramaic (see KBL) it is nonetheless an advantage for the study of Hebrew. Thus Mandaic הַאֲלֵצָא (MdD 122a) in contrast with BArm., JArm., and Sam. הַרְצָא (> Syr. *ḥaṣṣā*) and CPArm. *ḥirṣā* confirms *ḥalṣ* as the basic Semitic form (in contrast with the view of Brockelmann VG 1:246). Occasionally a word survives in Mandaic which has been missing even from Syriac, like מִצְרַר and מִקְקַר .

k. For Akkadian there are now two excellent, comprehensive (although not completed) dictionaries available, von Soden's *AHW*. (1965–) and the *Chicago Assyrian Dictionary* (= *CAD*, 1956–). These have significantly extended the lexicographical stock from that of earlier times, and for the first time offer the opportunity to distinguish dialects regionally and temporally (see von Soden *Gramm.* §2), which is important for the debate over cognates in Hebrew. Just as Akkadian loan words (like שֶׁלֶם) have long been recognized in Sumerian, so now Western Semitic and especially Aramaic words can also be found in Akkadian (see von Soden *Gramm.* §192, 193; *Orient.* 35 (1966) 1ff). Many a word which H. Zimmern for his part felt had an Akkadian

origin (as אֲנָרִית, אֲנָ) is considered differently today, a possibility with which he had already reckoned; an early transition directly from Sumerian has been assumed for → הִיכָל.

The texts from Mari occupy a special position as that Old Babylonian vernacular dialect has some unusual features (see von Soden *Gramm.* §4d, 1; Finet *Mari* p. vi). It is clearly Western Semitic, yet appears also early in the “Land of the Two Rivers”, as in the name of the kings of the First Dynasty of Babylon. The representatives of this language are usually described as Amorites or East Canaanites (though with questionable justification (see Noth *Die Welt des AT* 212ff; Huffmon *Amorite Personal Names* 1ff). Amorite is to be understood as a conventional term for language designation. The language of the Amarna Letters (→ EA) is related to but not identical with Ugaritic. What is interesting for the Hebraist is not just the interspersed Canaanite glosses but also the “Canaanite barbarized Akkadian” (see von Soden *Gramm.* §2 1).

l. For Old South Arabian the *Glossary* of Conti of 1931 has now been supplemented by the works of W.W. Müller, where, for the first time, an Arabic equivalent for גִּרְיָ appears (ZAW 75 (1963) 308), and בִּוּר “grave” (Pr 28₁₇) is confirmed by *brt* (ZAW 75:307).

For the Ethiopic group of languages Dillmann’s Ge’ez Lexicon (1865) has been supplemented by the valuable and comprehensive Tigre Dictionary of E. Littmann and Maria Höfner (1962), although there language comparison does not go beyond Arabic. Dillmann’s attention had already been drawn to the lexicographical stock shared with Hebrew, and Leslau and Ullendorff have pursued this further, including the use of local dialects. It is Ethiopic *halaya* “sing” that has provided the first usable etymology for the previously unexplained מִחֵלֶת. For Neo-South Arabian dialects see Leslau, 2f.

m. Much information about Hebrew words which survive in European languages can now be found in the work of K. Lokotsch (1927) and in S.A. Wolf’s *Wörterbuch des Rotwelsch* (1956) as well as in Littmann’s *Morgenländische Wörter* (1924); see also Kutscher’s *Words and their History* (in Hebrew, 1961).

3. The progress that has been thus achieved is best seen by comparing this Lexicon with the first edition. There Koehler successfully emphasized the “words and ideas” viewpoint, but the modern massive increase in studies of Biblical and extra-Biblical material with its attendant consequences requires more attention. Many an etymological question can now be clarified, apparently irregular forms of words and *hapax legomena* which had been regarded suspiciously prove to be acceptable, and meanings are often more accurately defined.

But this brings new difficulties. Koehler once expressed himself along the lines that it should soon become possible, with the progress of Hebrew lexicography, to free the Dictionary from this mass of material and to structure it in a simpler form; I am not able to share his optimism. It is the new material in particular that complicates matters and increases some of our problems; often we are obliged to contemplate various possibilities for the derivation of a word and come to no firm conclusion.

Such is the case with the many personal names that end in *-yah* (Adoniah, Uriah, etc.) known from Hurrian as well as Hebrew. There it must be theophoric but here a simple personal ending. Bathsheba’s husband is expressly described as אֲדֹנָי, which (according to Assyrian usage) in the OT means the same as Hurrian; so the latter option seems preferable. But would this also be the case for the other purely Israelite bearers of the name, especially in a fuller form like אֲדֹנָי־יְהוָה? Are we dealing with a double origin of the name or with a Hurrian name Hebraized and later “Yahweh-ized” in Israel? In a similar way we are obliged to choose between a Hebrew and an Egyptian origin for the name אֲבִיּוֹן.

If we turn to compare the first edition of the *Lexicon* it is interesting to note how the remark “unexplained” does not now occur nearly as often. Solutions have often been found; and where this is not the case at least some

indication is given of the directions in which various solutions are being sought. Often some other ideas of an explanation are presented alongside the preferred one. Naturally there are times when one's personal views are to be renounced so that various other suggestions can be pursued.

Furthermore many of the proposals for textual change in the first edition have now been abandoned. New studies have swept the ground away from many conjectural emendations, or a better comprehension of the context or the study of dialect forms (like those from the Northern Kingdom in the language of Hosea, see Rudolph *Hos.* 20) have often made emendation unnecessary. The juxtaposition of word forms which were probably originally separated by local or temporal dialect boundaries is now more widely recognized than before; so that Ps 144₁₄ has אֶלְיָה “ox” (Sir 38₂₅) beside the usual אֶלֶף II. The text is not changed as much or as often as it was at the turn of the century. Nevertheless this greater trust in the reliability of the text as received should not be overvalued, for often there are grounds for new conjectures.

The prevalent contemporary inclination of confining emendation to Masoretic vowels and regarding the consonantal text as more or less taboo is not without danger. Of course changes in vocalization are easier and are often already anticipated in the traditional text, but the extent to which consonantal change was also possible can be observed more than adequately in the parallel passages of the OT (Ps 14₅₃; 2S 22; Ps 18 etc).

We should also remember the cases (which are not so rare) where an older conjecture, perhaps made on the basis of other versions but perhaps without them, has been subsequently confirmed by more recent textual evidence, such as אֵל בְּנֵי דַת 32₈ (→V אֵל III 1a). On the other hand a textual alteration based on extra-biblical evidence can remove an old problem and supply the dictionary with a new word. So it was that Immanuel Löw in his time enriched the dictionary with * עִמְלִיךְ “shark” from Arb. *maṭīṣ* “slippery, smooth” in Ps 74₁₄, and that Albright was able to extract from Ugaritic a Hebrew root * חָתַח “destroy” to explain אָנֹךְ חָתַח in Hab 3₇.

The vast mass of scholarly literature has been referred to so far as time and space has allowed. The printing process took a long time, and so it was possible to incorporate much of the literature of the last years at least into the Addenda. It goes without saying that much, and that includes much valuable, information has escaped me. To make room for newer material much of the old has had to be erased, although it was a matter of concern to me not to allow the names of the previous generations of scholars to be lost. Those wishing to examine a word more fully would do well to consult KBL, GB and BDB.

4. It remains for me to thank all those who have helped to complete the production of this work successfully: first and foremost my collaborators.

Benedikt Hartmann, who worked with me from the beginning, supervised the Arabic, took the responsibility of preparing part of the final copy, read the proofs with me and with whom I was able to discuss all the technical and practical matters which arose; E. Y. Kutscher, who put all his knowledge of Middle Hebrew and Aramaic at my disposal, read proofs and contributed to all kinds of linguistic discussions; Sigmund Morenz was my adviser for Egyptian after the death of Ursula Schweitzer; Wolfram von Soden for Assyriology; Maria Höfner for Old South Arabian; Manfred Mayrhofer for Indo-Iranian.

Lists of errata to the first edition came to me from all sides. The longest was from Udo Skladny, who was then scientific assistant to the University of Greifswald. And I also like to recall many a fruitful discussion I had with I. L. Seeligmann.

Special thanks are offered to F. C. Wieder, Director of E. J. Brill, who treated my requests (which were not always simple) very sympathetically, and also to Dr. A. van den Born, who proof read the last corrections with his sharp eyes.

May Koehler's Dictionary, in its new form, again be received well and stand the test of time.

Basel, March 1967

from the third edition (second fascicle)

by

Benedikt Hartmann

(on behalf of the editors)

Walter Baumgartner, who, after the death of Ludwig Koehler, took upon himself the responsibility of the new edition of the *Lexicon*, died at the end of January 1970. With the agreement of the publishers, B. Hartmann, to whom the dictionary had already been familiar, assumed those duties, and during 1970 he enlisted Professor J.J. Stamm from Berne and Dr. P. Reymond from Lausanne to assist in the task of editing.

Nevertheless this fascicle has come almost entirely from the pen of Walter Baumgartner. Although the editors have sought to provide references to recent literature, and have occasionally found it necessary to change the text, there were restrictions on how far they could go, because most of the manuscript had already been produced in galley-proofs.

So much extra material has now been included that the list of abbreviations has had to be revised, and it now includes those used but not indexed in the first fascicle. However we have refrained from changing the style of the citations so as to preserve consistency in the work as a whole.

Originally it was our intention that this second fascicle should include entries as far as 'ayin, but we have had to allow it to stop where the material provided by E.Y. Kutscher (before his death late in 1971) came to an end.

We owe special thanks also for this volume to Dr. A. van den Born, who has checked the proofs meticulously. Furthermore we would thank our assistants VDM Peter Bärtschi (Berne) and Drs. Fokke Plat (Leiden) for discharging many duties in the course of the preparation of the dictionary, and also for checking the proofs.

The continued publication of the *Lexicon* has been made possible with the support of the Swiss National Endowment for Scientific Research. We cannot fail to thank their Board for the understanding way they have met our requests.

We do not want this second fascicle to appear without expressing our respect and gratitude for Walter Baumgartner, who has been the teacher of us all. It is a singular testimony to his devotion to the work of scholarship.

[1974]

from the third edition (third fascicle)

by

Johann Jakob Stamm

This, the third, fascicle of our *Lexicon* has taken longer to publish than we had expected when the second fascicle appeared in 1974. That is due in the main to the fact that we have had to prepare a more or less completely new manuscript, since we have exhausted those pages which had earlier been prepared by Baumgartner. Although some pages drafted by Baumgartner were available for the first part we had to prepare the whole of the text from עֵרֶרֶת onwards ourselves; and this was the responsibility of J.J. Stamm.

As it had been from the beginning of the *Lexicon*, for it had been Baumgartner's special concern, we have continued to pay particular attention to the relationship of individual items of vocabulary with the other Semitic

Languages. The resources at our disposal to accomplish this have now increased. There are the new fascicles of the *Akkadisches Handwörterbuch* prepared by W. von Soden, the dictionaries for Phoenician and Punic names, prepared by F.L. Benz, and, for Palmyrene personal names, prepared by J.K. Stark; further details can be noted in the supplements to the list of bibliographical abbreviations in the second and third fascicles.

The dictionaries of Aistleitner and Gordon continue to be indispensable for Ugaritic, but research has advanced further so that when short references to these two works occur they often have to be extended with references to individual reinterpretations in associated studies with their differing conclusions.

But our greatest responsibility has been to deal with the Hebrew. We have sought to place our basic trust in the text in its traditional form with the result that we have no longer been able to include many of the conjectural emendations that our predecessors mentioned, and, to a small degree, we have replaced older with newer material. It is this same attitude to the Hebrew text that has led us to exercise care in the tendency to introduce new words or forms into the lexicon with the help of the cognate languages (especially at the present time Ugaritic). However we do recognise those that are really justified.

So far as was possible we have taken into account the recent scholarly literature in the commentaries, the books and the articles, but we are aware that that can have been incomplete; given the amount of material some gaps are certainly unavoidable.

On the whole it is our intention to give more space to ideas of exegetes than was formerly the case. Although the possibilities of an extensive discussion in a dictionary are heavily restricted nothing must be allowed to appear as certain when certainty is not there. Furthermore we have differed from our predecessors in making a more basic distinction between those substantives that can be seen to derive from verbs and those that can not (the so called primary nouns); for amplification see ZAW 90 (1978) 112-114.

E.Y. Kutscher, our esteemed colleague for Middle Hebrew and Jewish Aramaic, died at the end of 1971. With the agreement of the publishers the editors persuaded Z. Ben Hayyim, Professor at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Fellow of the Hebrew Language Academy, to participate in the Lexicon. From then on (that is to say for the present volume) he took over the responsibility of providing all the Hebrew and Aramaic contributions which had been assigned to Professor Kutscher. Ben Hayyim naturally brought with him contributions from Samaritan, not only providing references to the material of the Samaritan Pentateuch but also to that of the dialect of Samaritan Aramaic.

We were obliged to turn to Wolfram von Soden in Münster when we were faced with special problems concerning Akkadian, and to Robert Hanhart in Göttingen for those concerning the Septuagint. For the information that both of them so freely gave us we should like to offer them on this occasion our deepest thanks.

Some of the students from the Altorientalische Seminar in the University of Berne who were free have been able to lend their assistance to J.J. Stamm in consulting books and periodicals; they are Konrad Haldimann (Cand. Theol.), Elisabeth Schaedeli (Cand. Theol.), and Brigitte Stol (Cand. Theol.). Drs. S.M. Moors from the University of Leiden has helped in the correction of proofs. Warm thanks are due to them all for their help.

The continuation of the lexicon has again been made possible with the support of the Swiss National Council for the Advancement of Scientific Research. We cannot fail to thank the Board for their understanding attitude to our project.

While this third fascicle has been in the press we have begun to work on the fourth and last fascicle. We have no clear estimate of when it is likely to appear but we hope very much that there will not be so long a gap as there was between the second and the third.

Berne, Spring 1983

from the third edition (fourth fascicle)

by

Benedikt Hartmann,

on behalf of the editors

There have been seven years between the appearance of the third and the present fourth fascicle of the *Lexicon*. And when one considers the extent of the fourth fascicle, with nearly 600 pages, the amount of working time that has been spent on it can properly be understood.

In general it maintains the procedures of the earlier fascicles, especially those of the third fascicle, but it should be noted that there are now fuller discussions of questionable points of detail, especially those concerning uncertain etymologies and interpretations of particular Biblical passages. In these cases the results of individual research (insofar as they could be understood) have been summarized and assessed. Naturally it was not always possible to make a clear decision whether one conclusion we had seen should be adopted in favour of another.

In addition we have continued the practice (already begun in the third fascicle) of emphasizing the connections or idiomatic expressions of the key word. These expressions will provide the reader with the widest and most exhaustive information about the connections of a noun with particular verbs.

Zürich, August 1990

from the third edition (final remarks)

by

Benedikt Hartmann

A dictionary is stamped with its author's personality. This is as true for the original *Lexicon in Veteris Testamenti Libros* by Ludwig Koehler and Walter Baumgartner (KBL) as for the revised edition by Walter Baumgartner and Johann Jakob Stamm, *Hebräisches und Aramäisches Lexicon zum Alten Testament* (HAL). The chosen scheme (or profile as it is sometimes now called) tends to restrict the freedom of the compiler. For the whole of HAL (and also in part for KBL) every entry consisted of four parts of explanation and discussion.

1. *Etymology*: The data which became available from the cognate languages and which we could utilize as HAL moved towards completion was essentially far better than what had been available for KBL. It benefited from new dictionaries like DISO for the ancient Semitic languages, AHw. and CAD for Akkadian, and Mdd for Mandaic.

2. *Forms*: All forms of words attested in the Old Testament were recorded in the appropriate entry.

3. *Meaning*: Biblical references were collected according to the range of meaning for each entry.

4. *Bibliography*: Under these three headings we were able frequently to provide detailed references to scholarly literature which supported particular suggestions and helped the reader towards further research.

At the beginning of the project certain details had not been decided or identified as problems and so it was only later that solutions were proposed: *dies diem docet*.

When he began his work on the dictionary what interested Ludwig Koehler (1880-1956) most were the real life situations behind the vocabulary of the Old Testament. They fascinated Koehler, with his imaginative and inventive mind, the preacher who cared for the souls of the people, the one who took his official part in life to the widest extent. To attack the substance of these words head on demanded all the facets of his knowledge and

expertise as well as his imagination and courage. It was clearly not just a new dictionary he had in his mind; after his early publications his colleagues had encouraged him to undertake a revision of the *Hebräisches und Aramäisches Handwörterbuch über das Alte Testament* by Wilhelm Gesenius and F. Buhl (GB), which at that time had not been revised since 1908/15. Koehler heard their call but was clearly of a different opinion, for he had already realised that his work differed in so many points from that of GB. He came to the conclusion therefore that he would make a *Lexicon* which was to be completely different, and not simply to be regarded as a new edition of GB, a conclusion which was not altogether surprising for a strong willed “one-year volunteer”. He saw his dictionary as his very own, sealed with his own hand. I once drew his attention to one instance where he had not quoted an Arabic equivalent whereas there were others where he had. He replied, “On that occasion it seemed to me irrelevant, but on the others it was relevant. I am the one who decides what to put in. After all it is my dictionary.” Koehler’s personality is clearly stamped on the Hebrew part of KBL.

Similarly Koehler’s friend Walter Baumgartner (1887-1970) prepared the Aramaic part of KBL separately and in his own way. Distinguished as he was in Old Testament and Orientalist scholarship, he had an unruffled studious nature. He would withdraw into his study and complete his work with persistent effort. His systematic mind would not fail to annotate the manuscript of each entry with accurate appraisals of the results of advanced research in general Semitics. It is therefore futile to search through the Aramaic part for any proposed etymological information which was available to him at the time but which he happened to omit.

When Koehler had died a new edition of KBL was suggested and it was natural to entrust the work to the care of Baumgartner. It is perhaps worth remembering that before he began his revision he devoted the next year to prepare himself for the task. He systematically read again the whole of the Old Testament and prepared critical notes and translations. Only then did he begin work on the dictionary itself. Methodology counted most. He distinguished himself by his attention to accuracy, consistency and authoritative opinion on the Old Testament world and Oriental scholarship. He was more interested in questions about historical and religious development than about real life situations and Baumgartner thus made his own mark on the new edition.

During his life he was enthusiastic about shorthand and stenography. He used it from day to day, not only for notes but also for the text of lectures and conference addresses. He put brevity as one of the editorial principles for the dictionary entries and did not confine it to the shortening of the names of scholars but included the style (!) of the list of abbreviations. He severely reduced summaries of scholarly opinions and simply denoted alternative views by using the double colon (::). If he felt there was something to be said for a proposal he would describe the kernel of the idea in a word or two marked with a single colon. Less plausible ideas were relegated to the bibliographical references. That which he did not consider important enough for consideration he would discard. His motto was to save space.

When Baumgartner died Johann Jakob Stamm (b. 1910) was persuaded to work on the dictionary. He was an important Old Testament and Orientalist scholar in Bern and he was able to step into the breach successfully; he committed himself wholeheartedly with his vast knowledge of Old Testament research and the Semitic languages. He made many improvements to the dictionary, of which those arising from his expertise in Semitic personal names are just some. He systematically worked through those entries still to be done with accuracy and constructive criticism. From masses of ideas about etymology or the use of vocabulary in essential parts of the Old Testament he chose the most important. Herein lay a clear difference from Baumgartner but one which has nothing to do with Old Testament or Semitic studies. While Baumgartner can be seen as the master of brevity, Stamm is the master of explanation. His entries are longer. He does not restrict himself to the provision of bibliographical information but sets out the different results of research and balances them one against the other. He is a born teacher who carefully explains why he prefers one interpretation to another. On those occasions where there is some uncertainty about a conclusion he observes, “Non liquet”. Moreover (and this may have surprised many readers) he shows how often the sense of a word is uncertain; in KBL it was left open. Word usage, especially the linking of nouns and verbs, was one of Stamm’s main concerns. By sailing in so full a stream Stamm saved his readers much time. They have all the problems of a word spelled out in every detail.

They need not consult articles in full for they can follow the threads of the argument with HAL at their side, and that is one of the significant differences of Stamm's contributions.

There were also two collaborators from Israel. Baumgartner had met Eduard Yechezkel Kutscher (1909-1971), Professor of Hebrew and Aramaic at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, during a visit to Jerusalem and he was persuaded to help with the Hebrew and Aramaic material. This eminent scholar applied his unsurpassed knowledge in the field of these cognate languages. He distinguished MHb.¹ (Mishnah, Toseftah, Halachim Midrash) from MHb.² (the two Talmuds, Haggadic Midrash) and separated Aramaic into three regional dialects.

After his death Ze'ev Ben Hayyim (b. 1907), also Professor at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Member of the Academy of Hebrew Language, was persuaded to take his place. He specialises in Samaritan studies to include the Samaritan Pentateuch and the Samaritan dialects and he has made considerable improvements to these philological sections of the Lexicon.

The different approaches that are evident in the Lexicon can therefore be explained from this background information about the collaborators. Every one of the contributors has put his own seal on his contributions through his character and personality, his way of life and his method of working.

We could ask, "Quid est bonum?", but would have to be content with the reply "Non liquet". Every one of the scholars has performed his task differently from his colleagues. But differently does not have to mean better or worse; it is not an assessment of quality. Scholarship can be honestly justified in a number of different ways. Let us be grateful that the Lexicon has provided the opportunity to show such difference.

So far as the technology of production is concerned, KBL and HAL reflect the change in working methods from a past age to a new world. Koehler copied out the whole of his manuscript for the printer by himself; he used blue school exercise books which I remember were kept neat and clean in the space between two bookshelves behind the chair in his study. Baumgartner prepared his manuscript in a similar way and the publisher's copy of the two first fascicles of HAL (to p. 624) were submitted in handwriting by Baumgartner and myself. But from then on the publishers were no longer happy to receive copy in this form. After the death of Baumgartner we were able to recruit Philippe Reymond (b. 1918) as editor. He expressed his willingness to fill the gap and to undertake the work in addition to his valuable scholarly contributions to HAL. He undertook the exhausting and not very exciting task of preparing typescripts for the third fascicle onwards.

The printing process has also changed. Brill had set the older fascicles of HAL in lead type but from the fourth fascicle onwards (from p. 1081 of the German edition) modern computer typesetting techniques have been used. Inge Angevaere has become not just the lady who is expert at preparing computer readable text but, more importantly, the first lady to be actively involved in the project of the Lexicon. She deserves our warmest thanks.

There are some other names which I could not fail to mention before closing, all of whom have made significant contributions to the success of our work.

Dr. A. van den Born should be thanked for having corrected the first two fascicles (to p. 624 of the German edition) with great accuracy; he had an exceptional ability to pick out errors and inconsistencies.

F.C. Wieder, W. Backhuys and F.H. Pruyt, Directors of E.J. Brill, are to be thanked for their sympathetic understanding of our project and for being willing to accept it in their programme of publication.

Finally special thanks are due to the Swiss National Endowment for Scientific Research for the tremendous subsidy they have provided for many years; this is the financial resource which has made it possible to complete the *Lexicon*.

Zürich and Bern, 18th. April 1991

Preface

It is a pleasure to say that, having completed the fifth and final volume, not only has a natural sense of relief begun to dawn but also the sense of privilege with which I began the task continues to shine, inasmuch as I have been able to see it through to its conclusion.

In the course of my work it became clear to me that the haste in which the editors of the German edition were obliged to finish their work on vol. 5 (see below, Foreword) had resulted in a number of misleading references; where I could I corrected these. A very detailed review by Michael Sokoloff (see *Dead Sea Discoveries* 7 (2000), pp. 74-109), which pointed out many more *addenda et corrigenda* for a large number of paragraphs, appeared just in time for me to be able to incorporate them in this edition; I have referred to his article in all but the most minor of the changes he requires. Otherwise I have followed the pattern of work for the English edition that I adopted for the previous volumes, continuing to introduce quotations from the NRSV and REB wherever it seemed appropriate to do so, as well as CAD and Wehr-Cowan for comparative philological material.

Just a few weeks ago I received a copy of the CD-Rom version of vols. 1-4, and my first impressions are that this will be a very much faster way to gain access to the many cross-references in the printed form of the dictionary, as well as introducing the possibility of understanding words more fully by making hyper-links, in particular to the text of BHS, Sept. and the bibliography of the École Biblique, Jerusalem.

Appended to this volume is a very long and detailed Supplementary Bibliography. While the bibliography originally published in HAL (see pp. xxii-xlv; see also *HALOT pp. xii-lxiii*) gives fuller information than that published in the text of the Lexicon, there is a considerable amount of supplementary literature referred to in the individual articles which is not mentioned at all in that bibliography. Some of those references are barely adequate, and moreover it is important, particularly for readers of the English version, to have a record of what supplementary literature was referred to by the original editors, and also to be aware of what was not mentioned. That is primarily why a supplementary bibliography has been prepared.

The basic material was assembled by Barsaüm Can, who assisted me also for vol. 4 while he was a student at Leiden University. He worked on the references in vols. 1-4, to which I added those from vol. 5. Without his diligent help it would not have been possible to include this material in this volume. It goes without saying that extreme care has to be exercised in recalling which of the earlier volumes of HAL could not have included the more recently published articles.

The supplementary bibliography does not repeat material recorded in the principal bibliography. It can most conveniently be used in conjunction with the CD-Rom edition of HALOT, for the search facility on that disk will quickly show just where and how often any given reference occurs. Wherever possible more information is given here than in the text of the Lexicon, particularly concerning the titles and dates of articles. Had we had more time and resources this printed text could have been improved, but it seemed best to publish it in this basic form and to plan to integrate it with the text of the principal bibliography and abbreviations in time for the upgraded CD-Rom next year.

My thanks are due as ever to the tremendous support of the management of Brill Academic Publishers; in particular for this volume I would mention Anita Disseldorp and Anniek Meinders-Durksz, who solved the many and varied production problems; and of course also, as for all the previous volumes, Hans van der Meij. It should not be forgotten that without his imparting to us his original vision and confidence at the very beginning of the project we could still be at square one.

Glancing back over the decade it is a pleasure again to record my thanks to my former colleagues at the University of Manchester who allowed me to take sabbatical leave to complete vol. 1 and begin vol. 2, to the

British Academy for research support funds to complete vols. 2 and 3, and to my physicians for keeping me well enough for vols. 4 and 5. And through all the changing scenes of life there has always been my **בְּעֵלָה אֲשֶׁת-חַיִל עִמָּרְתָּ**; she shared every moment of trouble and joy, and without her there would have been nothing.

Finally I would thank all my colleagues and friends who have never failed to give me advice of a general and a particular nature when asked. Now it is finished I hope that they, as well as the readers whom I do not know, will put aside any thoughts they may have had about the first part of the proverb **מִמְשָׁכָה ׀ חֲלָה-לֵב וְעֵץ חַיִּים תִּאָּוֶה בְּאֶה תוֹחֲלֶת**: rather let them cultivate what follows, **בְּאֶה תִּאָּוֶה**.

M. E. J. Richardson
Leiden
27 April 2000

Foreword

The publication of the fifth volume of this Hebrew-Aramaic Lexicon brings the work as a whole to its conclusion.

While it was being prepared the main editor, Professor Johann Jakob Stamm, passed away after a prolonged period of suffering on the 9th. November 1993. This tragic loss to the Lexicon has been felt bitterly. J. J. Stamm could understand the Semitic languages, especially the ancient ones, from all angles, and as such he immersed himself probably more than anyone else in the world of Old Testament lexicography. Despite his illness he was able to prepare a draft manuscript as far as the letter *qof*.

After some delay I began to work through all the material that was available and to prepare the text for the last four letters of the alphabet, naturally in co-operation with my long-standing and strongly supportive colleague P. Reymond. For North-west Semitic inscriptions this year we have been able to use the new and completely revised two volume dictionary of Hoftijzer (DNWSI). In the etymological section of each lemma we have sought to provide precise bibliographical information, primarily from the dictionaries for the particular languages to which we have referred and, as had been done before, to expand this information whenever we could. But we were not able to do this completely, for we were obliged to make the poorer choice from that Arabic proverb which says “Patience comes from God, but haste belongs to the Devil”. Despite this, we feel that those who succeed us will be able to improve and expand our work.

We are sorry that after having given more than twenty years of immense scholarly help and influence Professor Z. Ben Ḥayyim has been obliged because of ill health to end his active collaboration. But we are grateful that we have been able to make use of the fruit of his wisdom as published in LOT and Rosenthal’s *Aramaic Handbook*. For technical typographical reasons it was not possible to print the combination \bar{a} and \acute{a} , which should have been used for Samaritan, and so we have decided to use simply \bar{a} .

It remains for us to express our words of thanks for all the help that we have received over the course of the last years. First of all we remember the Swiss National Foundation for Scientific Research, which for a long period has maintained its financial support.

Then we would like to thank the publisher E. J. Brill and its director R. J. Kastelijn; in particular we must mention the editor, Hans van der Meij. He has always provided helpful and purposeful guidance in his characteristically diplomatic matter and he has sweetened some bitter pills with his natural kindness.

Finally thanks are due to some of my former students, Dr. Johannes Tromp, Dr. Joost Holleman and Jaap Opendijk, who have prepared the final copy for the press; they have also made some helpful corrections to the text and provided supplementary bibliographical material for Syriac and Neo-Syriac.

I hope that the new Koehler-Baumgartner-Stamm will be a help to those who use it, knowing full well that *dies diem docet*, the motto of Gesenius-Bühl, is and will be appropriate for both the readers and the writers of a lexicon like this.

Benedikt Hartmann

Zürich

Autumn 1995

Preface to Volume 2

This second volume of Koehler-Baumgartner in English covers another eight letters of the alphabet. It includes the last few entries from the first German fascicule of 1967, the whole of the second fascicule of 1974, and half of the third fascicule of 1983 (pp. 351-857). Those seventeen years saw significant changes in the team of participating editors and it was clearly difficult for them to maintain a consistency of style in every entry they wrote. Attempting to impose one on the English edition has also not been easy. Nevertheless I have done what I could to make the work as a whole more readable.

The first part of this volume (beginning of the letter ܒ to part way through ܥ) is based on an electronically scanned version of the original German text prepared by Dr. K. Jongeling, such as was used also for Vol. 1. He and his assistants had also prepared a draft translation of those pages, and this was put at my disposal, together with a draft translation of ܦ which had been made independently by Dr. Donald Schley. No scanned material after p. 500 was available, so the rest has been set manually. Both electronic scanning and manual settings have advantages and disadvantages, but having now worked for some time with both I have decided to continue my work using the latter method.

The final volume of the German edition (the Aramaic volume) has also been set manually. When I wrote my preface to Vol. I in December 1993 everyone thought that it would only be a little while before that Aramaic volume would appear. Sadly Professor Stamm died very soon afterwards and it is only now that we can be confident of its imminent appearance. Dr. Johannes Tromp, who helped me so much with Volume 1, has been helping to bring that work to completion. In his stead for the onerous task of proofreading I have enjoyed the assistance principally of Dr. Joost Holleman of the Faculty of Divinity, and also of a number of other students of Hebrew in Leiden; at an earlier stage considerable assistance was also given by Mr. Erik Larson.

The changes introduced into the original text are similar in spirit to the ones made in pp. 1-350, which seem in retrospect to have been comparatively homogeneous. The general aim has been to include all that was in the original, and then to make any necessary supplementation or modification to enable readers more quickly to trace the passage they are seeking and to locate the copious cross-references with which the work abounds. There is now more extensive paragraphing for the longer entries and the principle of keeping initials only for periodical publications and very well-known works has been extended. In fact there now be much less need to consult the long list of abbreviations in Vol. I. For the occasional references to secondary literature which has not been previously listed in the general bibliography I have prepared a supplement and this will be expanded to include all other occasional references in the work and it is intended to publish a fully revised bibliography in the last volume of this series.

One of the problems now addressed more consistently is the translation of biblical quotations. There are many occasions when the German means the same as what is used in one of the commonly used English translations; but selecting and noting a translation closest to the German would have been too subjective. I have therefore referred primarily to the Revised English Bible (1992) or the New Revised Standard Version (1989) for comparison, and have sometimes added a note if one of them is significantly different. Though glossing a word

in a dictionary will often produce a different result from translating it in its biblical context, to have ignored these recent important scholarly translations (which will certainly have referred to discussions in Koehler-Baumgartner) would have made this addition less useful for the audience for which it is designed. Similarly, where conjectural emendations are discussed which have also been noted in BHS I have slipped in an appropriate reference even though it was not mentioned in the original, especially if further support for the emendations is provided there.

Philological remarks have sometimes been modified, especially some references to Akkadian. I have assumed readers of this book will more readily consult CAD than AHw.; but when the editors of CAD worked on an entry which had already been covered in AHw., they often came to a different conclusion. Even though some of these conclusions will have been published after HAL, such references have been checked wherever it seemed necessary to do so. My translation of an Akkadian word will usually follow CAD when it agrees with AHw., and where it disagrees I have said so. I felt obliged also to change references to suggested Arabic cognates taken from Wehr's dictionary, and have preferred to substitute references to Cowan's translation of that dictionary, with a corresponding change of page numbers. Just as the original editors preferred to use Gibsons's re-edition of Driver's *Canaanite Myths* for Ugaritic etymologies in the later stages of their dictionary, so also I have not been adverse to adding a reference to Hoftijzer and Jongeling's *Dictionary*, which has effectively replaced DISO. This seemed particularly important when alternative readings, different interpretations or new lemmata were concerned.

The long list of corrections and additions previously published in the original volumes has been incorporated into the body of this text, as well as the additional corrections which are to be published in the two-volume German edition recently announced by the publishers. Some other typographical errors have been corrected without comment. Making changes like this automatically increases the risk of introducing new errors; I have corrected what I have noticed, but for any that have been missed and for any that have been introduced I apologise.

Work like this cannot be completed without the unfailing support of one's friends. Throughout the period of preparation of this volume it is my immediate family who deserve most heartfelt thanks. My children Philip, Stephen, Gail and Ruth have been willing not only to cope with the pressures that such an exhausting project puts on family life, but to give active support by undertaking some of the mundane tasks of scholarship: cutting and pasting texts for translation, typing up long parts of the manuscript in both roman and semitic fonts, checking pagination and headers in the proofs. It was done even though none of them knew Hebrew. And Helen, my wife, has helped me on numerous occasions with translation difficulties as well as inspiring me more than anyone else to continue to strive to reach the end.

Furthermore such a project should not be simply slotted into the end of a university lecturer's normal working day, with its daily round of teaching, administration and meetings. It demands long hours of uninterrupted silence in a well-stocked and well-arranged library. For the last two months these conditions have been granted me through a Research Leave Fellowship from the British Academy. I am grateful to the administrators of this fund and to my supporters (Professor J.C.L. Gibson of Edinburgh and Professor R. Gordon of Cambridge) as well as my colleagues in Manchester for allowing me leave. It has meant that Volume II is now complete before the end of this year and work on the next volume is already well advanced.

The publishers have continued to provide the necessary technical support and planning and again special thanks are due to Hans van der Meij and Pim Rietbroek, who have both been unstinting in their encouragement. It seems appropriate to recall the words of Lewis and Short:

"Great advances have been made in the sciences on which lexicography depends. Minute research in manuscript authorities has largely restored the texts of the classical writer, and even their orthography. Philology has traced the growth and history of thousands of words, and revealed meanings and shades of meaning which were long unknown. Syntax has been subjected to a profounder analysis. The history of ancient nations, the private life of

their citizens, the thoughts and beliefs of their writers have been closely scrutinized in the light of accumulating information. Thus the student of today may justly demand of his Dictionary far more than the scholarship of thirty years ago could furnish. The present work is the result of a series of earnest efforts by the Publishers to meet this demand."

Though penned in New York as long ago as 1879 as part of the advertisement for their great *Latin Dictionary*, their remarks seem particularly appropriate to a Hebrew Dictionary for today.

To have had the opportunity again to work in the Nederlands *Instituut voor het Nabije Oosten* and the University of Leiden has meant that all I have needed has been provided with a lack of fuss and an abundance of civility. I would particularly thank the Director, Dr. J. de Roos, and Professor Klaas Veenhof for allowing this to happen.

Leiden: November 1995

M.E.J. Richardson

Preface to Volume 3

It is just twelve months since I completed reading the final proofs of the second volume of this *Lexicon*, and not one of those months has passed slowly. Now that it is time to hand to the printer the final corrected proofs of the third volume I recall how often last winter and spring I retired from my desk at night burdened with the thought of so many pages still to be written; but as the early summer mornings dawned I was deeply grateful that more than half the work was already "in the press" and there was real hope that the job could be ready on time. I should like to thank, therefore, all those people who have supported me throughout the year by word and deed.

The personal commitment of Hans van der Meij and Pim Rietbroek (on behalf of the publishers) to this volume has been no less than it was to the previous ones. But to have completed so much so quickly is in no small measure due to the fact that the publishers were also able to provide technical assistance in the person of Joost Holleman. He had assisted me in the closing stages of Volume II, and he has been closely involved with Volume III from beginning to end. At the same time he has been preparing the core material for the final (supplementary) volume of the German edition, and that this should have just now been published, in the same week that the editorial work on this volume has been completed, is gratifying for us both.

For a major project such as that to which we have committed ourselves to be successfully accomplished there is need to have a sustained period with an open timetable devoted only to that one project. I should therefore like to record my thanks to the British Academy for giving the necessary financial support to the University of Manchester to enable me to take the whole year 1995-1996 away from my teaching and administrative duties. Without this help the volume could not have been completed so quickly. The bibliographical resources available in Leiden University have been exemplary and to have had the companionship of the Semitists in NINO has again introduced much pleasure into the unavoidable pain of preparing the intricate copy. To have been able to live in the placid surroundings of the village of Woubrugge with my close family and welcoming neighbours has done more than I could have imagined to make the days of rest also days of recuperation.

Readers will notice that although the page style is unaltered from earlier volumes, and the pagination of the first volume corresponded more or less to that of the original German text, this volume is some ten per cent fuller than the original. The main reason for this is the more extensive inclusion of quotations from modern English Bibles (primarily the REB and the NRSV) to accompany the original references to the Swiss (*Zürcher Bibel*) and French (*Traduction oecuménique de la Bible*) translations used by the original authors. Moreover I have frequently drawn attention to the similarities and discrepancies between REB and NEB, especially where references to "recent" scholarly literature had clearly influenced the NEB. As in the last volume I have further expanded the references to Akkadian, so that they now include citations from CAD volumes P, S, Sè and Q, which were not available to the original authors. Similarly Hoftijzer and Jongeling's *Dictionary* has been

referred to much more extensively in this volume, so that all references to Hebrew inscriptions have been brought up to date.

I was provided with draft translations independently commissioned by the publishers for a substantial part of the material covered in this volume; a part of *sade* and all of *qoph* by Wilfred Watson, and *resh* and *sin* by Donald Schley (who it will be remembered had prepared some material for earlier volumes also). I would thank them and the publishers for making this material available; I have drawn freely from it, but adapted it extensively to fit into the general editorial style. Several free-lance proof readers, who happened to be available in Leiden at the requisite moment, have helped collate the English and German texts. They included Antonie Holleman, Gail Richardson, Ophirah Toff, and Jaap Oppedijk, who was kind enough to go far beyond the call of duty to draw my attention to inconsistencies and inadequacies in the material he examined. These many hands have certainly made the work lighter, and consequently it would be easier to shift the blame whenever mistakes are noticed. But that is not my intention; the final responsibility is mine; that we have all been able to work happily together throughout the year has made that responsibility enjoyable.

Just as Bauer and Leander (who are so often quoted in the *Lexikon*) regretted in the preface to their *Historische Grammatik* that they had not been able to eradicate from their book all *Ungleichmässigkeiten*, so with them I would hope that those that found in the following pages will not be *sehr störend*. After a year of such intensive work one is inclined to feel not unlike the ancient Sumerian sage Sinsamuh, when he wrote down in the words of his prayer to Enki, *ab-ba nu-men gistu₂-mu ba-dugud igi-du₈-mu ba-gi₁₆-gi₁₆* (see W.W. Hallo JAOS 88:82); but the strains of the much more familiar poetry of Isaiah 40_{30f} can then be recalled as a fitting response, and this certainly encourages progress.

Woubrugge: 11th November 1996
M.E.J. Richardson

Preface to Volume 4

Now that the English version of the whole of the Hebrew section of HAL is complete thanks are due for the continued encouragement and support from the publishers. They have shown exceptional diligence in the production of this volume and, as before, Hans van der Meij has taken the major decisions. Unfortunately Pim Rietbroek, who took such an active part in the technical aspects of production of previous volumes, has been prevented because of ill-health from doing all that he would have liked to have done this time; his duties have been taken over by other members of the production team of Brill Academic Publishers.

I have been helped in the reading of the final proofs by a number of graduate students from Leiden University, including Matthijs de Jong, Myrthe Leydens, Jaap Oppedijk and Barsaum Can, who also checked bibliographical references in the later part of this volume; for the earlier part of the volume the necessary bibliographical checks were done by Aernold van Gosliga. I wish to express my thanks to all who have helped me bring this volume to completion.

After writing the preface to Volume 3 in November 1996 I had a confident hope that Volume 4 would be ready in another "year or so". But on the day before my own copy of that volume was sent to me by the printers I was suddenly taken into hospital because of serious heart problems. The succeeding months have been characterised by my strong desire to see this work completed quenched by the equally strong advice from my doctors to work more slowly. In these circumstances all of us involved in the project considered whether it would be better to abandon the introduction of supplementary material into the original German text so that the volume could be published earlier, or to maintain the style of improvements in earlier volumes with a consequential delay. We hope our decision to follow the latter course will agree with the views of the users of the dictionary.

In the beginning we had planned that the English edition would be of a similar length to the German edition; but it is now clear that p. 1659 (German) has become p. 1803 (English). I have outlined the reasons for this

expansion in the preface to the two previous volumes and these innovations have been welcomed by colleagues and reviewers. Though all of us know that several more changes could have been made I felt strongly that to do more would presume too much upon the generosity of the publishers and the patience of the readers. But there is no doubt that having made available to a wider audience one of the most important reference tools for Hebraists and Semitists for the later part of this century a groundwork has been laid for further improvements to it in the next.

In view of the circumstances that have hindered production of the present volume, one hesitates to say that the basic work on preparing the manuscript of the final volume will be ready before the end of this year so that it can be published next Spring; nevertheless that is the plan. Furthermore now that the Hebrew section of the dictionary is complete the publishers have decided to produce a copy of the text on disk so that required material is more easily (and conveniently) accessible and future editions can more quickly (and cheaply) be brought up to date. It was just one hundred years ago that Carl Bezold, after he had prepared the second edition of Dillmann's grammar of *Ge'ez*, spoke of having endeavoured as well as he could to restore "the work of the much revered dead"; the aim of this version of Koehler and Baumgartner's work is similar, and the more one works with what they accomplished the more one respects the unstinting efforts of them and their successors.

Woubrugge
M.E.J. Richardson
5th May 1999

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•Zimmermann, Frank.

1938 — The Aramaic original of Daniel 8-12 (JBL 57:255-272)

1954 — Some textual studies in Genesis (JBL 73 (1954) 97-124)

1962 — 'El and Adonai (VT 12 (1962) 190-195)

1965 — Folk etymology of Biblical names (VTSupp 15 (1965) 311)

•Zimmern, H.

1910 — Assyr. kisū nicht zu arab. hebr. syr. כִּסּוּ (ZA 24 (1910) 317)

1916 — Zu den altakkadischen geometrischen Berechnungsaufgaben (OLZ 19 (1916) 321)

•Zirker, H.

1964 — Die kultische Vergegenwärtigung der Vergangenheit in den Psalmen (BBB 20 (1964) 20)

•Zobel, Hans-Jürgen.

1965 — Stammesspruch und Geschichte. Die Angaben der Stammessprüche von Gen. 49, Dtn. 33 und Jdc. 5 über die Politischen und Kultischen Zustände im Damaligen "Israel" (BZAW 95 (1965))

1966* — see Horn

1970 — Der bildliche Gebrauch von šmn im Ugaritischen und Hebräischen (ZAW 82 (1970) 209-215)

1971 — Das Gebet um Abwendung der Not und seine Erhörung in den Klagegedichten des Alten Testaments und in der Inschrift des Königs Zakir von Hamath (VT 21 (1971) 91-99)

1973 — Das Selbstverständnis Israels nach dem Alten Testament (ZAW 85 (1973) 281-293)

1975 — Beiträge zur Geschichte Gross-Judas in früh- und vordavidischer Zeit (VTSupp. 28 (1975) 253-277)

•Zolli, E.

1940 — II Salmo 51: 6. (Biblica 21:198-200)

1946 — Note di lessicografia biblica: III עֵי (Biblica 27:127-128)

1955 — 'eyn 'adam (Zach. 9: 1) (VT 5 (1955) 90-92)

**The Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon
of the Old Testament**
by
Ludwig Koehler And Walter Baumgartner

Abbreviations

AANL

Atti della Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei

AASOR

Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research, New Haven

Abb.

plate or illustration number in German edition of text; → fig.

ABP

→ Holma *Personennamen*

ABR

Australian Biblical Review

abs.

absolute usage of a word; absolute state of a noun

abstr.
abstract sense

acc.
accusative case

ActLov.
Acta Lovaniensia Biblica et Orientalia, Leuven

ActOr.
Acta Orientalia, Lund and Copenhagen

ActThDan.
Acta Theologica Danica

AD
→ Driver *Arm. Docs.*

adj.
adjective, adjectival

adv.
adverb, adverbial

AegHw.
→ Erman-G. *Aegyptisches Handwörterbuch*

af.
af'el conjugation

aff.
afformative

affirm.
affirmative (cf. assev.; emph.)

AfO
Archiv für Orientforschung, Graz; also Berlin

ÄgZ
Ägyptische Zeitschrift

AH
→ Rosenthal *Handb.*; formerly indistinguishable from AegHw.

Ahiq.
Aḥiqar → Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 212ff; Gressmann *Texte* 454ff; Pritchard *Texts* 427ff; Grelot *Doc. Arm.* 427ff; Meissner AO xvi/2 (1917)

Ahram
= KAI 1

AHw.

→ von Soden *AHw*.

AIT

→ Montgomery *Inc. Texts*

AJA

American Journal of Archaeology

AJSL

American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures

Akk.

Akkadian; often followed by references to AHw or CAD

al.

alii (other people)

Alp.

Codex Aleppo; → Würthwein *Text* 31 (fourth ed. 39); Textus 1:1ff, 17ff, 59f

alt.

alternatively explained as

ALUOS

Annual of the Leeds University Oriental Society

Amenemope

→ Lange *Sprüche*; Gressmann *Texte* 38ff; Pritchard *Texts* 421ff

Amh.

Amharic; → Ullendorff *Amh. Chres.*

Ammon.

Ammonite

Amor.

"Amorite" or "East Canaanite"; → Noth *Welt* 213; Huffmon *Amorite* 1ff; Bauer *Ostkan.*

Anab.

→ ArrianAnab.

Anast.

Papyrus Anastasi I; → Gressmann *Texte* 101ff; Pritchard *Texts* 475ff

AnBibl.

Analecta Biblica, Rome

ANEP

→ Pritchard *Pictures*

ANET

→ Pritchard *Texts*

Anm.

note, observation (German *Anmerkung*)

Ann.

annals

AnOr.

Analecta Orientalia, Rome

AntChr.

Antike und Christentum (ed. F. Dölger), Münster 1929-; → JbAntChr.

AntSurv.

Antiquity and Survival, The Hague 1955-

ANVAO

Avhandlinger Norske Videnskaps Akademi Oslo, Hist.-Filosof. Klasse

AO

Der Alte Orient

AOAT

Alter Orient und Altes Testament: Veröffentlichungen zur Kultur und Geschichte des alten Orients und des Alten Testaments, Neukirchen-Vluyn

AOATS

AOAT Sonderreihe

AOB

→ Gressmann *Bilder*

AOF

→ Winckler *Altorientalische Forschungen*

aor.

aorist; → Bauer-L. *Heb.* 269ff; HAL ¶ §27

AOT

→ Gressmann *Texte*

AP

→ Cowley *Arm. Pap.*

Ap

→ GnAp.

APAW

Abhandlungen der Preussischen (Berliner) Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin

APE
→ Ungnad *Arm. Pap.*

API
→ Herzfeld *Inschriften*

APN
→ Tallqvist *Names*

APO
→ Sachau *Arm. Pap.*

app.
appendix

Aq.
Aquila; → Würthwein *Text*

Arb.
Arabic; → Lane *Lexicon*; Lisān Tāj ‘Ar.; Wehr *Wörterbuch*; WKAS

ArbDial.
Arabic dialectal form

arch.
archaic

ArchOr.
Archiv Orientalni, Prague 1929-

archit.
architectural

Aristeas
Letter of Aristeas; → Rost *Einleitung* 74ff

ARM
Archives Royales de Mari, Paris 1946-

Arm.
= KAI 233 (Aramaic in a letter from Ashur)

Arm.
Aramaic

Arm.
Aramaic loan word; usu. with following numeral, → Wagner *Aramaismen*

Armen.
Armenian; → Hübschmann *Gramm.*

ArmPehl.

Aramaic ideograms in Pehlevi

ARMT

ARM *Textes* (including transcriptions and translations)

Arrian

Anabasis. → Pauly-W. (Kl.) 1:605f

Arslan

→ KAI 27; see also Degen-M. *Neue Ephemeris* 2:17ff

art.

definite article

ARw.

Archiv für Religionswissenschaft, Leipzig 1916-

Ass.

Assyrian; → vSoden *Gramm.*

assev.

asseverative (cf. affirm.; emph.)

assim.

assimilated (:: dissim.)

AssMos

Assumption of Moses; → Rost *Einleitung* 110ff

ASTI

Annual of the Swedish Theological Institute in Jerusalem

AT

Altes Testament

ATAb

Alttestamentliche Abhandlungen, Munich

ATANT

Abhandlungen zur Theologie des Alten und Neuen Testaments, Zürich

ATAO

→ Jeremias *Lichte*

atbaš

letter substitution in Hebrew, by using the alphabet in reverse order; → EJ 7:370 s.v. Gematria

ATD

Das Alte Testament Deutsch, Göttingen

ATDA

→ Hoftijzer *Deir Alla*

ATO

L'Ancien Testament et l'Orient, Louvain 1957

ATTM

→ Beyer *Texte*

Atiqot

‘Atiqot: Journal of the Department of Antiquities, Jerusalem

attrib.

attribute; attributive

Avest.

Avestan; cf. OPer.

Avr(oman)

→ Nyberg *Pahlavi*

AWArb.

Ancient West Arabian; → Rabin *Arabia*

ÄZ

Ägyptische Zeitschrift

B

Babylonian textual tradition → Mish.

BA

Biblical Archaeologist

Bab.

Babylonian; → T^B

Bab.

→ Gressmann *Texte* 359ff; Pritchard *Texts* 301ff; Wiseman *Bab. Chr.*

Bab.

The Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 1893-

Baessler

Baessler Archiv, Leipzig

BagMitt.

Baghdad Mitteilungen, Berlin

BArm.

Biblical Aramaic; → Bauer-L. *Arm.*; KBL Foreword

BASOR

Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research

BBB
Bonner Biblische BeitrÄge

BBS
→ Ben Hayyim *Ben Sir.*

BDB
→ Brown-Driver-Briggs

BedArb.
colloquial Arabic dialect of the Bedouin

Behistun
= Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 248ff

BeitrAss.
BeitrÄge zur Assyriologie

Berb.
Berber; → Rössler ZA 50:121ff (:: Moscati *Gramm.* §5.5)

BET
BeitrÄge zur biblischen Exegese und Theologie, Frankfurt-Bern

BEUP
→ BabExp.

BH
Biblia Hebraica, Stuttgart 1906 (third ed. 1937; seventh ed. 1951); cf. BHS

BHH
→ Reicke-R. *Hw.*

BHK
Biblia Hebraica (third ed. by R. Kittel)

BHS
Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia, Stuttgart 1968-

Bib.
Biblical

Bib.
Biblical Hebrew

Biblica
Biblica, Rome

BiblOr.
Biblica et Orientalia, Rome

BiOr.

Bibliotheca Orientalis, Leiden

BiSt.

Biblische Studien, Neukirchen

BJ

Bible de Jérusalem (= Sainte Bible), Paris 1956 (revised 1973)

BJPE

Bulletin of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society

BJRL

Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Manchester

BK

Biblischer Kommentar, Neukirchen

BL

→ Bauer-L. *Heb.*

BLA

→ Bauer-L. *Arm.*

BM

→ Beer-M. *Hebräische Grammatik*

BMAP

→ Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*

BMB

Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth

BN

Biblische Notizen: Beiträge zur exegetischen Diskussion, Bamberg 1976-

Bogh.

Boghazköy

Bomb.

Bomberg Bible; cf. BH (first and second editions); → Würthwein *Text* 33f (fourth ed. 42f)

BRL

→ Galling *Bibl. Rlex.*

BSOAS

Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, London

BVKSGW

Berichte über die Verhandlungen der Königlich-Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig

BVSAW

Berichte über die Verhandlungen der SÄchsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Leipzig

BWANT

BeitrÄge zur Wissenschaft vom Alten und Neuen Testament, Stuttgart

BWL

→ Lambert *Wisdom*

Byrsa

→ CahByrsa

BZ

Biblische Zeitschrift

BZAW

Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft, Berlin

ca.

circa, approximately

CAD

Chicago Assyrian Dictionary, 1956-

CAH

Cambridge Ancient History

CahByrsa

Cahiers de Byrsa, Carthage (Tunis)

Cai.

Codex Cairensis; → Würthwein *Text* (second ed.)

Can.

Canaanite

carit.

caritative, familiar form of a personal name

CAT

Commentaire de l'Ancien Testament, Neuchâtel

Catull.

→ Pauly-W. (Kl.) 1:1089ff

caus.

causative sense of the verb

CBQ

Catholic Biblical Quarterly

CdB

→ CahByrsa

cf.
confer, comparable with

CG
→ Kahle *Geniza*

CH
→ Hammurabi

Chald.
Chaldaean

ChrW
Die Christliche Welt

CIS
Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum, Paris 1881-

cj.
conjectural reading

CML
→ Driver *Myths*

Cod.
Codex; → Alp.; Cai.; Len.

coh.
cohortative

coll.
collective noun

Comm.
Commentaries, especially the series → KAT

comm.
common gender, same form whether masc. or fem.

comp.
comparative; → ׀ 5b

compaginis
w/y compaginis; → Bauer-L. *Heb.* 524h-526l

conj.
conjunction

conn.
connect with, connected with

cons.
consonant, consonantal

consec.
consecutive

Copt.
Coptic; → Spiegelberg *Handwörterbuch*; Crum *Dictionary*

CPArm.
Christian Palestinian Aramaic; → Schulthess *Gramm.*

CRAIBL
Comptes-Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres

CRB
Cahiers de la Revue Biblique, Paris 1964

crrpt.
text considered to have been corrupted

cstr.
construct state of a noun

CT
Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum, London 1896-

CTA
→ Herdner *Corpus*

ctxt.
context

cult.
lexical stock of cultic literature

Cush.
Cushitic

D
second (doubled) verbal theme of Akkadian and Ugaritic (cf. Heb. pi`el)

DAE
→ Grelot *Documents*

DAF
→ A. Barthélemy *Dictionnaire*

dag.
dageš: *f(orte)*; *l(ene)*; *dir(imens)*

Dam.

Damascus Document; ed. L. Rost, Berlin 1935; S. Zeitlin, Philadelphia, 1952; → Lohse *Texte*; Maier *Texte*; Rabin *Zad*.

dat.

dative; ethic dative → GK §119s; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107f; also possessive dative

Datin

Ḍatīna → Brockelmann VG 1:126; Landberg *Glossaire Datinois*

def.

defective spelling (:: plene)

dem.

demonstrative

denom.

denominative

der.

derived from; derived form

det.

determined (emphatic) state of a noun

DeutIs.

Deutero-Isaiah

dial.

dialectal form

DictBi.

Dictionnaire de la Bible; ~ Supp. *Supplément*, Paris 1926-

dimin.

diminutive

DISO

→ Jean-H. *Dictionnaire*

dissim.

dissimilated (:: assim.)

dittogr.

dittography (:: haplogr.)

DJD

Discoveries in the Judaean Desert, Oxford 1955-

dl.

to be deleted

DMA
Documenta et Monumenta Antiqua, Leiden

DOTT
→ Thomas *Documents*

doubl.
doublet, recurring word(s)

DSS
Dead Sea Scrolls; → Dam.; DJD; Kuhn *Konkordanz*

Dtj.
Deuterocesaja (cf.DeutIs.)

du.
dual

dub.
dubious

Dura
Dura Europos; Aramaic ideograms from the Middle Persian parchments and the inscriptions in the synagogue;
→ Altheim-Stiehl *Asien* 9ff

Dura
→ Faye *Inscriptions*

Dura
→ Buisson *Inventaire*

Dyn.
Dynasty

E
east (of)

EA
Tell el-Amarna; → Knudtzon *Amarna Tafeln*; Rainey *Amarna Tablets*

Ea
manuscripts of the Oriental tradition with "simple" (German "einfach") punctuation, → Kahle (Ea: Pentateuch;
Eb: Prophets; Ec: Hagiographa)

EAE
Encyclopaedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land, London and Jerusalem 1975

EAP
→ Rost *Einleitung*

Echter-Bibel
Echter-Bibel, Würzburg 1947-68

ed.
edition; editor(s)

EG
→ Erman-G. *Handw.*

Eg.
Egyptian; cf. Erman-G.

EgArb.
Egyptian Arabic

EgArm.
Egyptian Aramaic; cf. Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Grelot *Doc. Arm.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Leander
Äg. Arm.; Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.*; Sachau *Arm. Pap.*; Ungnad *Arm. Pap.*

Einführung
Introductory material to HAL

EJ
Encyclopaedia Judaica, Jerusalem 1971

Elam.
Elamite

Elephantine
→ Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Grelot *Doc. Arm.*; Sachau *Arm. Pap.*; Ungnad *Arm. Pap.*

ellip.
elliptical expression

emend.
emendation; emended

EmpArm.
Empire Aramaic; also ImpArm.

emph.
emphatic (cf. Affirm.; assev.)

En
Enoch; 1En: Ethiopic text (→ Rost *Einleitung* 101ff); 2En: Slavonic text (→ 82ff)

EncIsl.
Encyclopaedia of Islam, Leiden 1960-; also French ed.; cf. EnzIsl.

encl.
enclitic (:: procl.)

energ.
energetic

Eng.
English

EnzIsl.
Enzyklopädie des Islam, Leiden 1927-; for second ed., in English and French, → EncIsl.

epex.
epexegetic; → genepex.

EpGilg.
→ Gilg.

Ephemeris
→ Lidzbarski *Ephemeris*

EphTheoLov.
Ephemerides Theologicae Lovanienses

Epiphanius
Epiphanius; → Jepsen ZAW 71:114ff

EpistJer.
Letter of Jeremiah; → Rost *Einleitung* 53f

epon.
eponymous

Eran.
Eranos Jahrbuch

ErIsr.
Eretz-Israel

Eshm.
Eshmunezer; → KAI 15

ET
Expository Times

Eth.
Ethiopic, including Geʿez Amh.; Har.; Tigr.; Tigrin; → Dillmann; Leslau; Littmann; Ullendorff; Eth.^G Geʿez → Bergsträsser *Einführung* 96ff; Brockelmann *Vergl. Gr.* 1:30

ETL
→ Simons *Handbook*

etpa.
etpaʿal

etpe.
etpeʿel

etym.
etymology, etymologically

euph.
euphemistic, euphemistically

Eusebius
cf.RGG 2:739f; → Klostermann *Onomastikon*

EvTh
Evangelische Theologie, Munich

ExOrLux.
Jaarbericht Ex Oriente Lux, Leiden; cf.JbEOL

f.
feminine

Fekherye
→ Abou-Assaf *Statue*

fig.
figure, or illustration, in text

fin.
finite verb

fl.
flumen, name of river

fol.
following

forens.
forensic vocabulary

Fr.
French

frag.
fragment, fragmentary

Frah.
→ Junker *Frahang*

FRLANT
Forschungen zur Religion und Literatur des Alten und Neuen Testaments, Göttingen

ft.
fortasse, possible, possibly, perhaps

Frw.
foreign word (German *Fremdwort*); cf. lw.

FuF
Forschungen und Fortschritte

fut.
future tense

G
first, or basic (German *Grundstamm*), theme of verbs in Akkadian and Ugaritic; cf. Heb. *qal*

GAG
→ vSoden *Gramm.*

GB
→ Gesenius-B. *Handwörterbuch*

gem.
geminated, doubled

gen.
genitive

gen.
genitivus epexegeticus; → GK §128f-q

gent.
gentilic form

Gezer
Gezer "calendar inscription": KAI 182

GHK
Göttinger Handkommentar (= HK)

Gilg.
Gilgamesh: the text of the epic

GK
→ Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.*

gl.
gloss

GnAp
→ Avigad-Y. *Gen. Apoc.*

Gr.
Greek

Grdb.

basic meaning (German *Grundbedeutung*)

Grdf.

basic form (German *Grundform*)

Greg.

Gregorianum

Gt

secondary formation (with infix *-ta-*) of the first theme of verbs in Akkadian and Ugaritic (cf. G)

GTT

→ Simons *Geog.*

gutt.

guttural phoneme

H

Holiness Code (Lv 17-26); cf. Eissfeldt *Einleitung* 310ff; Elliger HbAT 1/4:14ff

Hadr.

Hadramut; → Höfner *Gramm.*

HAL

→ Koehler-Baumgartner-Stamm *Lexicon*

Halaf

→ Weidner *Inschriften*

Hamm.

→ *Cod. Hammurabi*; → Pritchard *Texts* 163ff; Gressmann *Texte* 380ff; Driver-M. *Bab. Laws*; Eilers AO 31:3-4

HAOGK

→ Jeremias *Handbuch*

hapax

hapax legomenon, word occurring only once

hapl.

haplography (:: dittogr.)

Har.

Harari; → Leslau *Dictionary*

Hasmon.

Hasmonaean; → Reicke-R. *Handwörterbuch* 650ff

HAT

→ HbAT

Hatra

→ DISO xix; KAI 237-57; AfO 16:141ff; Syria 29; 30; 32; 40; 41

Hb.
Handbuch

HbAP
→ Brandenstein-M. *Handbuch*

HbAT
Handbuch zum Alten Testament, Tübingen

HbOr.
Handbuch der Orientalistik, Leiden

Hell.
Hellenistic

HEN
→ Stamm *Ersatznamen*

hendiadys
→ König *Stil* 160f

Hermopolis
Hermapolis papyri; → *Orient.* 17 (1948) 549f; CRAIBL 1954:251ff

Herodotus
→ *Pauly-W. (Kl.)* 2:1099ff

Hesychius
→ *Pauly-W. (Kl.)* 2:1120

Hexapla
Hexapla; → *Field Hex.*

HFN
→ Stamm *Frauennamen*

Hieronymus
→ Jerome

hif.
hif^ʿil

Him.
Himyratic; cf. OSArb.

hishtaf.
hištaf^ʿal

hitp.
hitpa^ʿel; hitpa^ʿal

hitpal.
hitpa'lel

hitpalp.
hitpalpel

hitpe.
hitpe'el

hitpol
hitpo'lel

Hitt.
Hittite

HK
Handkommentar zum Alten Testament, Göttingen (cf. GHK)

hof.
hof'al

HSchrAT
Die Heilige Schrift des AT, Bonn

HTR
Harvard Theological Review

HUCA
Hebrew Union College Annual, Cincinnati

Hurr.
Hurrian; → III חרִי

HwbIsl.
Handwörterbuch des Islam, Leiden 1941

HwAbgl.
Handwörterbuch des deutschen Aberglaubens, Berlin 1927-42

ibid.
the same citation

ICC
International Critical Commentary, Edinburgh

id.
the same form, the same meaning

IDB
The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible, 1-4, New York 1962-

Idrimi
→ Smith *Idrimi*

IEJ
Israel Exploration Journal

ILN
Illustrated London News

ImpArm.
Imperial Aramaic; → Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 24ff; also EmpArm.

impf.
imperfect

impv.
imperative

incl.
inclusive

ind.
indicative mood of a verb

Ind.-Ir.
Indo-Iranian language(s)

inf.
infinitive

ins.
insert (word(s) into the text)

inscr.
inscription, inscriptional

inter.
interrogative

interj.
interjection

intr.
intransitive

Inv.
→ DuraInv.

inv.
invert, inverted (cf. Trsp.)

InvPalm.

→ Cantineau-Starcky

Iran.
Iranian

Iraq
Iraq: Journal of the British School of Archaeology in Iraq, London

IraqArb.
Arabic dialect of Iraq

Isr.
Israel, Israelite

J
textual tradition of Jerusalem (cf. Mish.)

J.
Jebel, mountain (in Arabic place names)

JA
Journal Asiatique

JAOS
Journal of the American Oriental Society

JArm.
Jewish Aramaic; JArm.^b Jewish Aramaic of the Babylonian tradition; JArm.^g ~ Galilean tradition; JArm.^t ~ Targumic tradition; → HAL Introduction; Kutscher F Schr. Baumgartner 158ff

Jb.
Jahrbuch, annual publication

JbAntChr.
Jahrbuch für Antike und Christentum, Münster 1958- (cf. AntChr.)

JbEOL
Jaarbericht Ex Oriente Lux, Leiden; cf. ExOrLux.

JbKlAsF
Jahrbuch für kleinasiatische Forschung, Heidelberg

JbKlPhil.
Jahrbücher für klassische Philologie, Leipzig

JBL
Journal of Biblical Literature

JbWG
Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte, Berlin

JCS

Journal of Cuneiform Studies

JEA

Journal of Egyptian Archaeology

Jerome

→ Siegfried ZAW 4:34ff; Sperber *Translit.*; Barr JSS 12; Kahle *Geniza* 166

JewEnc.

The Jewish Encyclopaedia, New York 1916-

JJS

Journal of Jewish Studies

JNES

Journal of Near Eastern Studies

Josephus

→ Pauly-W. (Kl.) 2:1440ff; → Schalit *Namenwörterbuch*

JPhil.

Journal of Philology

JPOS

Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society

JQR

Jewish Quarterly Review

JRAS

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society

JSOR

Journal of the Society of Oriental Research

JSS

Journal of Semitic Studies, Manchester

JTS

Journal of Theological Studies, Oxford

Jub

Jüdisches Lexikon, Berlin 1927-30

juss.

jussive

KAI

→ Donner-Röllig *Inschriften*

Kairos

Kairos: Zeitschrift für Religionswissenschaft und Theologie, Salzburg

KAO

→ Schmökel *Kulturgeschichte*

Karatepe

Phoenician inscriptions from Karatepe; → KAI 26; DISO xxi; Alt WdO 1:272ff; 2:172ff

KAT

Kommentar zum Alten Testament, Leipzig and Gütersloh

KAT³

→ Schrader *Keilins.* (cf. Winckler-Z. third ed.)

KBL

→ Koehler-B. *Lexicon*

KeilBibl.

Die Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek, ed. E. Schrader, Berlin

Kémi

Revue de philologie et d'archéologie égyptiennes et coptes, Paris

Kerak

the inscription from Kerak; → Phoenix 10:54ff

KerDog.

Kerygma und Dogma, Göttingen

KG

→ König *Grammatik*

KH

→ Böhl *KanaanÄer*

Kh.

Khirbet, ancient ruin (in Arabic place names)

KHC

Kurzer Handcommentar zum Alten Testament, Tübingen

Kilamuwa

the inscription of Kilamuwa, = KAI 24

km.

kilometre(s)

KQT

→ Kuhn *Konkordanz*

Kt.

k^ctib (:: Qr.); → Meyer: *Gramm.* §17:2; Würthwein *Text* 19f

KTB

→ Winckler *Keil. Text.*

KTU

→ Dietrich-L.S.

KuD

→ KerDog.

L

→ Latina

Lach.

Lachish letters; → Torczyner *Lakish*

Lat.

Latin

Latina

Vetus Latina, Old Latin version; → Würthwein *Text* 67f (second ed.; fourth ed. 90ff)

LAW

Lexikon der Alten Welt, Zurich 1965

Len.

Codex Leningradensis; → BHS; Würthwein *Text* 31f (fourth ed. 39f)

Lesh.

Leshonenu (in Hebrew)

Lex.¹

→ KBL

LexArW

Lexikon der arabischen Welt, Zurich 1972

LgSem.

→ Levi Della Vida

Lib.

Libyco-Berber; → Rössler ZA 50:121ff (:: Moscati *Grammar* §5.5)

Lib.

Liber Psalmorum cum Canticis Brevarii Romani cura professorum pontificii instituti Biblici edita, Rome 1945

Lih.

Lihyanic; → Winnet; Ryckmans

Ling.

La Lingua di Ebla, Atti del convegno internazionale, Napoli 21-23 aprile 1980, Napoli 1981 (= Istituto universitario orientale, Seminario di studi asiatici, Series minor XIV)

Lisān

Lisān al-ʿArab of Ibn-Mukarram, Cairo 1308 AH (= AD 1890)

LLAVT

→ Vogt *Lexicon*

LOT

→ Ben Hayyim *Lit. Or.*

LPs.

→ LibPsalmorum

LS

→ Brockelmann *Lexicon*

LSS

Leipziger Semitische Studien

lw.

loan-word

LXX

→ Sept.

Lyd.

Lydian; → Friedrich *Sprachen*

m.

masculine

Malt.

Maltese; → Aquilina

MAOG

Mitteilungen der Altorientischen Gesellschaft, Leipzig

MartIs.

Martyrdom of Isaiah; → Rost *Einleitung* 112ff

MdD

→ Drower-M. *Dictionary*

MdH

→ Macuch *Handbuch*

MdO

→ Kahle *Ost.*

MdW

→ Kahle *West.*

Meg.

Megilloth (→ HbAT 18)

Meg.
→ Maier *Geschichte*

Mehri
→ Leslau *Contributions 2*

Mél.
→ Fschr. Dussaud

Mesha
inscription of Mesha, the king of Moab (= KAI 181)

metath.
metathesis, transposition of phonemes

MFOB
Mélanges de la Faculté Orientale de l'Université Saint-Joseph de Beyrouth

MG
→ Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.*

MGWJ
Monatschrift zur Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums

MHb.
Middle Hebrew; → Introduction to HAL (first fascicle) §d; Kutscher, Fschr. Baumgartner 158ff

Min.
Minaean

Mish.
Mishnah; cited according to Giessener Mischna, e.g. Traktat Berakot 1912:104ff, with suffixed J or B to indicate the versions of Jerusalem and Babylon

Mnd.
Mandaean

MO
Le Monde Oriental

MSS
manuscript(s)

MSL
→ Landsberger *Mat. Sum. Lex.*

MT
Massoretic Text

MTB

→ Kahle, *Text*

Mus.
Le Muséon

MUSJ
Mélanges de l'Université Saint-Joseph, Beirut

MVAG
Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatischen (-Ägyptischen) Gesellschaft

N
north (of)

N.
Naḥal, stream (in Arabic place names)

n.
nomen, noun

n.div.
nomen div., divine name

n.pers.
nomen personale, personal name

n.prop.
nomen proprium, proper name

Nab.
Nabataean

NAG
Nachrichten der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen

NAWG
Nachrichten der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen

NCI.
La Nouvelle Clio, Paris

NE
→ Lidzbarski *Handbuch*

NESE
→ Degen-M. *Neue. Eph.*

NFJ
→ Schalit *Namenwörterbuch*

NGGW
→ NGWG

NGWG

Nachrichten der Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen

NH

→ Musil *Hijaz*

Nimrud

ostraka from Nimrud (Calah) with Aramaic names, → Iraq19/2:139ff; BASOR 149:33ff

Nisa

Aramaic ostraka from Nisa (Turkmenistan); → DISO xxiii; Chaumont, "Ostraca de Nisa", JA 1968:11f

NKS

Neue Kirchliche Zeitschrift

nom.

nominal sentence

NPCEs

→ Lacau *Noms*

NRTh

Nouvelle Revue Théologique

NT

New Testament

NTT

Norsk Teologisk Tidsskrift

NTZ

→ Reicke *Zeitgesch.*

OArm.

Old Aramaic; → KBL Foreword

OAss.

Old Assyrian; → CAD; vSoden *Gramm.* 3

OBab.

Old Babylonian; → vSoden *Gramm.* 2

OBO

Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis. Fribourg and Göttingen

OInd.

Old Indian; → Williams *Dict.*

OLB

→ Keel *Orte*

OLZ
Orientalische Literaturzeitung

Onomastikon
cf. Eusebius → Klostermann *Onomastikon*

OPe.
Old Persian; → Herzfeld *Inschriften*; Kent *Grammar*; Mayrhofer *Handbuch*

Or.
Oriental manuscr. tradition

OrAnt.
Oriens Antiquus

Oratio
Prayer of Manasseh; → Rost *Einleitung* 69f

Orient.
Orientalia

OrSuec.
Orientalia Suecana

OSArb.
Old South Arabian including Min.; Himyr.; Qatab.; Sab.; Hadr.; → Conti *Chrest.*; Müller *Altsüdarab.*; Höfner *Altsüdarab.*

OSin.
Old Sinaitic; → Albright *Sinaitic*

Osiris
Osiris (periodical)

OSyr.
Old Syriac; → Black *Gospels* 216ff

OT
Old Testament; Oude Testament

Oteb.
→ Hess

OTMS
→ Rowley *Mod. Study*

OTSt.
Oudtestamentische Studiën, Leiden

OudhMed.
Oudheidkundige Mededeelingen

OxPap.

→ de Boer *Oxyrhynchus*

P

the "Priestly" narrative

PaB

→ Peake *People*

Pachtv.

→ Bauer-M. *Pachtvertrag*

Paik.

→ Herzfeld *Paikuli*

Pal.

Palestinian

Pan.

Inscr. of Panammuwa from Zendjirli; → KAI 214

PBT

→ Fschr. vRad

PEF

Palestine Exploration Fund

Pent.

Pentateuch

PEQ

Palestine Exploration Quarterly

Pes.

TalmBab Pesahim

Pesh.

peshitta; → Würthwein *Text* 64ff (fourth ed. 86ff)

Ph.

Phoenician

PhiloBybl.

Philo of Byblos; → C. Clemen MVAG 42/3 (1939); K. Mras *Eusebius* vol. 8; RGG 5:346f

Phoenix

Phoenix, Leiden

PJb

PalÄstinajahrbuch

pl.

plural of majesty

plene

spelled in full

Plinii

C. Plinii Secundi naturalis historiae libri xxxvii; → Pauly-W. (Kl.) 4:928

PN

name of a person

PNPI

→ Stark *Names*

PNPPI

→ Benz *Names*

Poenulus

→ Sznycer *Poen.*

poss.

possessive

prb.

probably

PRE

→ RePThK

PRec

→ Seyrig-S. *Palm.*

procl.

proclitic (:: encl.)

Proph.

Prophetic

PRU

→ Schaeffer

PoSol

Psalms of Solomon; → Rost *Einleitung* 89ff

Ptolemaeus

→ Conti *Chrestom.* 32ff; Pauly-W. (Kl.) 4:1224ff

Pun.

Punic; → Harris *Gramm.*; Friedrich *Gramm.*

Pyrgi

Pyrgi inscr.; → Friedrich Ug. VI 233; Röllig WdO 5 (1969) 108-118

Q

q^ērē (: K); → Meyer *Gramm.* §17.2; Würthwein *Text* 19f; for Qumran cf. DJD and Lohse *Texte* p. x for abbreviations in particular texts

Qasileh

inscr.; → Maisler JNES 19 (1951) 265ff; Michaud *Pierre* 46ff

Qdm

Qedem (periodical publication)

Qoh

Qoheleth (Ecclesiastes)

R-S

Ras-Shamra (Ugarit)

RA

Revue d'Assyriologie

RAAM

→ Gese-Höfner *Religionen*

RAANL

Rendiconti dei Atti della Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei

RAC

Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum, Stuttgart 1950-

RB

Revue Biblique

RCAE

→ Waterman *Correspondence*

rd.

to be read as

RdQ

→ RQ

RE

Realencyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche, 1-24, Leipzig 1896-1913

RecPalm.

→ Ingholt-S. *Palm.*

RéJ

Revue des études Juives

RépMari

Répertoire analytique des Archives Royales de Mari 15, Paris 1954 (cf. ARM)

RES

Revue des études Semitiques (et Babyloniaca)

rev.

reverse side of inscribed object

RGG

Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart, 1-6, Tübingen 1957-65 (third ed.)

RHPR

Revue d'Histoire et de Philosophie Religieuses

RHR

Revue d'Histoire et des Religions

RI

→ Albright *Religion*

RivStOr

Rivista degli Studi Orientali

RLA

Reallexikon der Assyriologie, Berlin 1932-

RLAR

Reallexikon der Aegyptischen Religion, ed. H. Bonnet, Berlin 1952

RLV

Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte, 1-15, Berlin 1924-32

RQ

Revue de Qumrân

RSP

→ Fisher *Parallels*

S

south (of)

Sab.

Sabaic, cf. OSArab.; → Beeston-G. *Dictionary*

Sabb.

Sabbath Ostraka; → Semitica 2:29-39; Grelot *Documents* 369

Sabb^B

Talm. Bab. *Shabbat*

Saec.

Saeculum

Saf.
Safaitic; cf. OSArab.

SAHG
→ Falkenstein-vSoden *Hymnen*

Sam.
ostraka from Samaria; → Diringier *Iscrizioni*; Moscati *Epigrafia*; KAI 183-8; Lemaire 1:29-81, 245-50

Sam.
Samaritan Pentateuch; → HAL Foreword; Würthwein *Text* 47ff (fourth ed.); Murtonen *Vocab.*; Ben-Hayyim

Saqq.
Saqqara (the inscriptions and the papyrus) = KAI 266f

Sardes
bilingual inscr. = KAI 260

SB
Sainte Bible; cf. BJ

SBAW
→ SPAW

SBOT
→ Haupt *Sacred Books*

SBPA
→ SPAW

SBS
Stuttgarter Bibelstudien

sbst.
substantive

Schr.
Die Schriften des AT, Göttingen

SchwThU
→ STU

ScrHier.
Scripta Hierosolymitana, 1955-

SEA
Svensk Exegetisk Årsbok

Sebir
sebir; → Bauer-L. 78p, q; Würthwein *Text* 19

Sec.

Secunda; the second column of Origen's Hexapla, the Greek transliteration; → Würthwein 58f (fourth ed.); Brönno *Studien*; Kahle *Geniza* 157ff; Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3, 9ff

Sefire

→ Dupont-S. *Sfiré*; Fitzmyer *Sefire*; KAI 222-4

Sem.

Semitic

Sennacherib

the prism inscription; Pritchard *Texts* 287f

Sept.

Septuagint; → Swete *Septuagint*, Göttingen Edition 1936ff; Rahlfs *Sept.*; Brooke-M. *OT in Greek*; Sept^A → BHS Prolegomena p. iv; Würthwein *Text* 75f (fourth ed.); Sept^{Ra} → Rahlfs *Septuaginta*

sffx.

suffix

S^h

Syrohexaplar; → Würthwein *Text* 46 (fourth ed. 60)

SI

→ Littmann *Safaitic*

Sibyl.

→ Rost *Einleitung* 84ff

Siloam

= KAI 189; → Diringer *Iscrizioni* 81ff; Levi Della Vida; Fschr. Kahle 162ff

simil.

similar to; similarly

Sogd.

the Aramaic ideograms in Sogdian; → Gautier-B. *Essai*; Gershevitch *Gramm.*

SPag.

Sacra Pagina, Leuven 1959

SPAW

Sitzungsberichte der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin

StMar.

Studia Marina, ed. A. Parrot, Leiden 1950

StOr.

Studia Orientalia, ed. Societas Orientalis Fennica

Strabo

→ LAW 2932

StTh.
Studia Theologica, Lund

STU
Schweizerische Theologische Umschau, Bern

Suidas
→ LAW 2947

Symm.
Symmachus; → Würthwein *Text* 56 (fourth ed.)

Syr.
Syriac

SyrApPs
five apocryphal Syriac Psalms; → ZAW 48:7; Sanders DJD 4 (1965) 53ff

Syrohex.
Syrohexaplar; S^h

s.v.
sub voce, the appropriate headword for a reference

T
Tell, ancient mound (in Arabic place names)

Taanach
letters from Taanach in cuneiform; → Gressmann *Texte* 371; Pritchard *Texts* 490; Galling *Textbuch* 14

Taj.
Taj'al-ʿarus, Cairo 1307 AH (= AD 1889)

Talm.
Talmud; → T^B; T^J

Talm.
→ T^B

Tang-i
→ Altheim-S.

T.-Arad
→ Aharoni *Inscr.*; Lemaire *Inscr.*

Tarbiz
Tarbiz, Jerusalem

Targ.
→ Tg.

Taxila

→ KAI 273

T^B

Babylonian Talmud (:: T^J)

TeolTidskr.

Teologisk Tidskrift, Copenhagen

TestPatr.

Testament of the twelve Patriarchs; → Rost *Einleitung* 106ff

Textus

Textus: Annual of the Hebrew University Bible project, Jerusalem 1960-

Tg.

Targum; Würthwein *Text* 80ff (fourth ed.); Sperber *Bible in Aramaic*

Tg.^J

Targum Jonathan

Tg.^O

Targum Onkelos; → Würthwein *Text* 63 (fourth ed. 84f)

THAT

→ Jenni-W. *Handwörterbuch*

ThB

Theologische Bücherei, Munich

ThBl.

Theologische Blätter

Theod.

Theodotion; → Würthwein 56f (fourth ed.)

ThLZ

Theologische Literaturzeitung

ThQ

Theological Quarterly

ThQS

Theologische Quartalschrift

ThR

Theologische Rundschau

ThSt.

Theologische Studien, Zürich

ThStKr.

Theologische Studien und Kritiken

ThWAT

→ Botterweck *Wörterbuch*

ThZ

Theologische Zeitschrift, Basel

Tib.

Tiberian tradition (:: Or.); → Noth *Welt* 267ff; Würthwein *Text* 26f (fourth ed.)

Tigr.

Tigre or Tigrinia; → Brockelmann VG 1:31; Ullendorff *Sem. Lang.*

tiq.

tiqqun-soferim, Massoretic scribal correction; → Würthwein *Text* 20; Geiger *Urschrift* 308ff; Bauer-L. 761

T^J

Jerusalem Talmud (:: T^B)

TM

→ Ben Hayyim *Sam. Midr.*

TOB

Traduction oecuménique de la Bible 1975 (first volume)

TOML

→ Caquot-S. *Textes*

tract.

tractate of Mishnah.

TrIs

Trito-Isaiah; → Glahn-Koehler *Prophet*

trsp.

transpose, transposed (cf. Inv.)

TS

Theological Studies

TSSI

→ Gibson *Syrian Sem.*

TU

Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der altchristlichen Literatur, Leipzig 1883-

Tur-Sinai

→ Torczyner

TWNT

Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament, 1-9, Stuttgart, 1933-

UF
Ugarit-Forschungen: Internationales Jahrbuch für die Altertumskunde Syrien-Palästinas, Neukirchen

üG
→ Noth *überlieferungsgeschichte*

Ug.
Ugaritic

Ugaritica
Ugaritica, Paris (periodical)

UHPH
→ Dahood *Philology*

UM
→ Gordon *Manual*

UMGI
→ Gordon *Manual*, Glossary

UMPP
University of Pennsylvania Museum Publications

unc.
uncertain

undecl.
undeclinable

undet.
undetermined

unexpl.
unexplained, unexplainable

unkn.
unknown

Uruk
Aramaic text written in cuneiform from Uruk (Warka); → Gordon AfO 12 (1937-9) 105ff; Dupont-S. RA 39 (1942-4) 35ff; KBL Foreword

usu.
usually

UT
→ Gordon *Textbook*

UTGI
Gordon *Ugaritic Textbook* §17 (Glossary) + entry number

v.i.
vide infra, referred to earlier in the entry

v.s.
vide supra referred to later in the entry

VAB
Vorderasiatische Bibliothek

var.
variant

VbDom.
Verbum Domini (periodical)

VetLat.
→ Latina

VG
→ Brockelmann *Gramm.*

VitaAdEv.
→ Rost *Einleitung* 114ff

VitProph.
Vitae Prophetarum; → Torrey

vol.
volume

VT
Vetus Testamentum

VTGr.
→ Rahlfs *Sept.*

VTSupp.
Supplements to VT

Vulg.
Vulgata; *Biblia Sacra Iuxta Latinam Vulgatam Versionem*, ed. R. Weber, Stuttgart 1969; *Biblia Sacra Iuxta Vulgatam Clemantinam*, Rome 1956

W
west (of)

W.
Wadi (in Arabic place names)

WaH
→ Kutscher *Words*

WbMy.

→ Haussig *Wörterbuch*

WbNT

→ Bauer *Wörterbuch*

WdAT

→ Noth *Welt*

WdO

Die Welt des Orients (periodical)

WKAS

Wörterbuch der klassisch-arabischen Sprache, Wiesbaden 1957-

WMANT

Wissenschaftliche Monographien zum Alten und Neuen Testament, Neukirchen

WSPN

→ Coogan *Names*

WuD

Wort und Dienst: Jahrbuch der theologischen Schule Bethel, neue Folge 1953-

WüGs

→ Rothenberg *Wüste*

WZKM

Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes

WZUH

Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Halle

Y.

Yahweh; the Yahwist

Yaudi

dialect of the inscr. from Zendjirli; → Friedrich *Gramm.* 153ff (first ed.); cf. Pan.; Zendj.

Yemenite

→ Rabin *Arabian*

Yoma

Mish. Yoma

ZA

Zeitschrift für Assyriologie

Zakir

→ KAI 202

ZAS

Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde

ZATU

→ Baumgartner *Umwelt*

ZAW

Zeitschrift für die Alttestamentliche Wissenschaft

ZDMG

Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft

ZDPV

Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins

Zendj.

Zendjirli; → KAI 214-215

ZGE

Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde

ZNW

Zeitschrift für die Neutestamentliche Wissenschaft

ZS

Zeitschrift für Semitistik

ZThK

Zeitschrift für Theologie und Kirche

ZüB

Zürcher Bibel = Die Heilige Schrift des Alten und des Neuen Testaments, Zürich 1931-

ZVS

Zeitschrift für Vergleichenden Sprachforschungen

1 א

א: אָ, JArm. ^{gb} אַפֿאַ, Sept. αλ(ε)φ **Ps 119** and **La 1**, Ph. αλφ in plant names, αλφα in names of letters (Friedrich §193a), > Gr. Ἄλφα; Ug. syllabic a = Ug. alphabetic 'a (BASOR 160:23f); “ox”, cf. Plut. *Quaest. Symp.* ix:2, §3 Φοίνικας οὕτω καλεῖν τὸν βόυν; originally the head of an ox (→ I אָ), Driver *Sem. Wr.* 153; later counting symbol for 1, אָ = 1000.

—1. As a consonant marking the glottal stop, not written in European languages but sometimes audible as a glottal stop in the second syllable of words like English *zoology* when pronounced with emphasis), an explosive laryngeal; may be audible even at the end of a syllable (for אָ with *mappiq* → Bergsträsser 1:64n; Meyer VT 11:484; Prijs ZAW 69:173f): אָאִימִי *ya'-dimū*, אָשָׁם *bo'-šām*; in most cases written but no longer

pronounced: **בָּרָא** *bārā* < **bāra* מִצְאָתִי *māṣāṭī* < **māšaṭī*; etymological spelling: **הָאִסְפָּסָף** < **hāsp̄sp̄* (BL 263f), **יִשְׁמַעְאֵל** < **īšmēʾāl* Ginsburg 138ff; omitted in writing: **תָּבֵא** Pr 1₁₀ < **תֵּאבֵה** (BL 442g), **אֲזִין** Jb 32₁₁ < **ʾāzīn* (MSS), **חָטַת** Nu 15₂₄ (Sam **חַטַּת**); not written after an elided *shwa mobile* (Bergsträsser 1, §15e): **מָלֵךְ** Ezk 28₁₆ < **מֶלֶךְ** (MSS), **מִלְפָּנָיו** Jb 35₁₁ < **מֵאֲלֵפָּנָיו**, cf. **רְשִׁית** Dt 11₁₂, **שְׂרִית** 1C 12₃₉; dropped with initial indistinct vowel: → **חִידָה**; prosthetically used in proclitic syllables (BL 487v; DISO 1): **אֲכֹזֵיב**, **אֲזָרוּעַ**; orthographic differentiation in the unvocalized text: **צִנְאָר** (: **צִנֹּר**); within a word as *mater lectionis* for *ā*: **דָּאָנ** after final *ō*, *ū*, *ī* (Bergsträsser 1:44c; Friedrich §105, cf. Uruk Arm. Gordon AfO 12:110; Behistun Bab., often in DSS): **רְבוּא**, **קְלִיא**, **נְקִיא**, **הֶלְכוּא**, **אָבוּא**.

—2. **א** alternates internally a) with **ע** (closely related but stronger) (Hess ZS 2:219ff): II **נָאֵל**, **פְּתָאֵם**, **תָּאֵב**; b) with → **ה**; c) with **י**: → **אָחָד** :: **יַחַד** :: **אֵשׁ** :: **יֵשׁ** / **יִוְאוּבָל** (VG 1:242i); d) between vowels in pl. (BL 215g): → **צָבִי**, II **חֲלִי**;

—3. in other languages **א** corresponds to Sem. **ʾ** (Akk. **ʾ**); it alternates with **ה**: → **אָם**, **הֶן**, **הֵנָּה**, hif. :: Arm. af. and hitp. :: etp. (Baumgartner ZAW 45:106f; 108f = *Umwelt* 93ff). For historical philological questions → BL 125 1; Bergsträsser 1:15; *Einf.* II; Beer-M. §22:3a; the Ug. alphabetical lists PRU 2:199ff; Cross BASOR 160:21ff.

אָב

אָב (ca. 1190 x): Sem., MHb., JArm., Ug. **ʾb**, DISO 1; → BArm.; baby talk (Koehler ZAW 55:169ff), NT $\alpha\beta\alpha$, JArm. **אָבָא**, JArm. **אָבָא**, Reicke-R. 1:3; cs. **אָב** Gn 17_{4f} †, also **אָבִי**; sffx. **אָבִי**, **אָבִיכָךְ**, **אָבִיהוּ**, **אָבִיהוּ** (cj. **אָבִיהָ** Gn 27₅ 1C 2₂₄) > **אָבִיו**, **אָבִיהֶוּ**, **אָבִיהֶוּ/כֶוּ/כֶוּ**, pl. (EA, Idrimi *abutu/e*, Arm. **אָבִיהָתָא** ת(ו) **אָבוֹת**, **אָבוֹת** (ו) **אָבוֹת** (ו) **אָבוֹתֵיהֶוּ** (107 x), **אָבוֹתֵיהֶוּ** (33 x late); BL 615a, Beer-M. §58:1.

—1. (human) **father** 1K 5₁₅ Gn 2₂₄ = grandfather 28₁₃, progenitor, ancestor of a tribe, nation 10₂₁ Dt 26₅ Is 51₂, of a place 1C 2₂₄₋₄₂₋₄₂ †, **אָבוֹתֵינוּ** Is 43₂₇; **אָבוֹת** fathers = ancestors Gn 15₁₅ 1K 19₄, **אָבוֹתֵינוּ** Ex 10₆ Da 11₂₄; pl. of father Ps 109₁₄ (Ph. Dahood Bibl. 44:70); metaph. sire (of rain) Jb 38₂₈;

—2. **progenitor**, first of a class or profession, Gn 4_{20f}, chief magistrate of a place 1C 4₁₄ (Mendelsohn BASOR 80:19);

—3. fatherly protector of orphans Ps 68₆, of the poor Jb 29₁₆, of the population Is 22₂₁;

—4. honorary title, of king Karat. 1, 12, of an older person 1S 24₁₂, teacher 2K 2₁₂, prophet 6₂₁, priest Ju 17₁₀ 18₁₉, husband Jr 3₄₋₁₉, adviser Gn 45₈ Est Sept. 3_{13f}, of something in which to trust Jb 17₁₄;

—5. **אָב** **בֵּית** family (→ **בֵּית** 4) Jos 22₁₄ Ps 45₁₁, pl. **אָבוֹת** **בֵּית** (GK §124r) Ex 12₃, > (elliptical) **אָבוֹת** Jos 19₅₁ 1K 8₁;

—6. of God (Ug. El **ʾb** *ʾdm* Father of mankind): Father of Israel Dt 32₆ Is 63₁₆ 64₇ Jr 31₉ Mal 1₆, of us all Mal 2₁₀, of the orphans Ps 68₆, of the king 2S 7₁₄ Ps 89₂₇; title of a (tree-)god Jr 2₂₇; **אָבִי** invocation in prayer 2K 2₁₂, Blank HUCA 32:79ff;

—7. expressing affiliation (→ **בֵּן** 6-8; Arb.) → **אָבִי־עַד** Is 9₅;

Ps 9₁₉ **112**₁₀ (rd. תִּקְוֹת) **Pr 10**₂₈ and **11**₇, **Is 41**₁₁ (enemies); with מָנַן to be lost by someone **Dt 22**₃ **Jr 18**₁₈ **25**₃₅ **49**₇ **Ezk 7**₂₆ **Am 2**₁₄ **Ps 142**₅ **Jb 11**₂₀; to fail (plans) **Ps 146**₄;

—2. to **go astray** (Akk., Arm. (Sabb. Ost. 3): cattle **1S 9**_{3,20} **Jr 50**₆ **Ezk 34**_{4,16} **Ps 119**₁₇₆, to stray from the way **Ps 2**₁₂ (הִדָּרַךְ acc., GK §118g), to stray (alt. to perish) **Jb 31**₁₉, אֲבָר אֲרַמִּי **Dt 26**₅ (→ Mazar BA 25:101⁸, cf. Akk. *Aramu halqu*; alt. fugitive, → **Gn 31**₂; alt. 3: close to destruction, Beek OTS 8:211f);

—3. to **perish**, mankind: **Nu 17**₂₇ **Dt 7**₂₀ **8**_{19f} **28**₂₀₋₂₂ **30**₁₈ **Ju 5**₃₁ **Is 57**₁ **60**₁₂ **Jr 6**₂₁ (Q וְאֲבָרִי, K וְאֲבָרִי) **10**₁₅ **27**₁₀₋₁₅ **40**₁₅ **51**₁₈ **Ob 12** **Jon 1**₆. **Ob 12** **14** **3**₉ **Mi 4**₉ **Ps 37**₂₀ **49**₁₁ **73**₂₇ **80**₁₇ **83**₁₈ **92**₁₀ **102**₂₇ **119**₉₂ **Pr 11**₁₀ cj. **17**₅ (rd. לְאֲבָר) **19**₉ **21**₂₈ **28**₂₈ **Jb 4**_{7-9,20} **6**₁₈ (caravan) **20**₇ **Qoh 7**₁₅ **Est 4**₁₄₋₁₆, lion **Jb 4**₁₁;

—4. to **be destroyed**: dynasty **2K 9**₈, people **Ex 10**₇ **Nu 21**₂₉ **Jr 48**₄₆ **Am 1**₈, country **Jr 9**₁₁ **48**₈ (עֵמֶק), town **Ezk 26**₁₇, buildings **Am 3**₁₅, plants **Jon 4**₁₀, day **Jb 3**₃; to be defeated (in court) **Pr 21**₂₈ (Driver ZAW 50:145);

—5. to be **carried off** from: with מָנַן **Nu 16**₃₃ **Mi 7**₂ **Zech 9**₅ **Ps 10**₁₆ **Jb 18**₁₇; with מוֹעֵל **Dt 4**₂₆ (Isr.) 1117 **Jos 23**₁₃₋₁₆; with מוֹפְנִי before **Ps 9**₄ **68**₃;

—6. לֵב אֲבָר courage fails him **Jr 4**₉, אֲבָר (sc. לֵב) disheartened, **Jb 29**₁₃ **Pr 31**₆, cj. **Is 46**₁₂ (rd. אֲבָרִי);

—7. misc: אֲבָר עֵצוֹת to whom advice is of no avail **Dt 32**₂₈; כְּלִי אֲבָר ill-made, broken vessel **Ps 31**₁₃ 1QH 4:9;

— ? **Nu 21**₃₀ (Sam. אֲבָרָה, prp. pi., alt. מֵאֲבָר → I ירה qal). †

pi, pf. אֲבָר, אֲבָרְתִי, אֲבָרְתִי, אֲבָרְתִי; impf. יֵאָבֵר, יֵאָבֵרוּ, יֵאָבְרוּ, יֵאָבְרוּ, יֵאָבְרוּ, יֵאָבְרוּ, (BL 370m), יֵאָבְרוּ; inf. אֲבָר (abs. **Dt 12**₂ **Est 9**₁₂), לְאֲבָרְתִי/רָם; pt. מֵאָבְרִים:

—1. to **give up as lost** (: בקֶּשׂ) **Qoh 3**₆;

—2. to **cause to perish** **Jr 23**₁;

—3. to **destroy** **Nu 33**₅₂ **Dt 11**₄ **12**_{2f} **2K 11**₁ **13**₇ **19**₁₈ **21**₃ **Is 26**₁₄ **37**₁₉ **Jr 12**₁₇ **15**₇ **Ezk 6**₃ **22**₂₇ **Zeph 2**₁₃ **Ps 5**₇ **9**₆ **119**₉₅ **Jb 12**₂₃ **Qoh 9**₁₈ **La 2**₉ **Est 3**_{9,13} **4**₇ **7**₄ **8**_{5,11} **9**_{6,12,24} **Sir 20**₂₂ (נִפְשׁוּ Tarbiz 29:132, 16), to ruin **Pr 1**₃₂; to lead someone to disaster **Ezk 28**₁₆, with מָנַן to obliterate from **Jr 51**₅₅ **Ps 21**₁₁;

—4. to squander (one's fortune) **Pr 29**₃ (1QS 7:6), לֵב אֲבָר to drive someone mad **Qoh 7**₇ (4Q ויעוה BASOR 135:27). †

hif: pf. אֲבָרְתִי, אֲבָרְתִי, אֲבָרְתִי, אֲבָרְתִי; impf. אֲבָרְתִי, **Jr 46**₈ (BL 372 x); inf. אֲבָרְתִי, אֲבָרְתִי, pt. מֵאָבְרִי: to **exterminate** **Dt 7**₁₀ **9**₃ **28**₅₁₋₆₃ **Jos 7**₇ cj. **1S 12**₁₅ (לְהֵאָבְרִי) **2K 10**₁₉ **24**₂ **Jr 1**₁₀ **18**₇ **31**₂₈ **46**₈ **Ezk 25**₁₆ **30**₁₃ **Mi 5**₉ **Zeph 2**₅ **Ps 143**₁₂ **Jb 14**₁₉; with מָנַן from among **Lv 23**₃₀ **Nu 24**₁₉ **Dt 7**₂₄ **8**₂₀ (מוֹפְנִי) **Jr 25**₁₀ **49**₃₈ **Ezk 25**₇ **32**₁₃ (מוֹעֵל) **Ob 8**. †

Der. אֲבָרְתִי, אֲבָרְתִי, אֲבָרְתִי, אֲבָרְתִי, אֲבָרְתִי.

8 אַבַּד

II *אַבַּד (Yellin JPOS 1:10f with I): Arb. *ʿabada* to last, go on, *ʿabadi* everlasting (Künstlinger OLZ 34:609ff), Ug. *šd ubdy*, UTGl. 17; Aistleitner 15 loan for ever, cf. *ʿmd* BASOR 163:49⁶⁷ :: Dietrich-L. WdO 3:221⁶⁰: non-Sem.

Der. אַבַּד.

9 אַבַּד

אַבַּד: II אַבַּד, BL 475q; Arb. adv. *ʿabadan* continuously (trad. destruction), **duration**, עַדְי אַבַּד for ever Nu 24₂₀₋₂₄. †

10 אַבְדָּה

אַבְדָּה, Sam.^{M21} *ēbidda* (BL 466k): I אַבְדָּה; BL 465i: cs. אַבְדָּת (BL 597g): lost property Ex 22₈ Lv 5_{22f} Dt 22₃. †

11 אַבְדָּה

אַבְדָּה K, Q, אַבְדָּה/דוֹן: I אַבְדָּה, Barth 321, 2; Pr 27₂₀, → אַבְדָּוִן.

12 אַבְדָּוִן

אַבְדָּוִן: I אַבְדָּה, BL 499h; > → אַבְדָּה; MHb.² and Mnd. (MdD 3b): place of destruction, **underworld** Pr 15₁₁ 27_{20Q} Jb 26₆ (|| שְׂאוֹל) Ps 88₁₂ (|| קִבְרִי) Jb 28₂₂ (|| בְּנוֹת) 31₁₂ (alt. destruction); DSS 4 x (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 1; Wernberg-Møller *Textus* 4:157f), in the NT ἀβασδδων angel of the underworld (TWNT 1:4); Reicke-R. 1:2f. †

13 אַבְדָּוִן

אַבְדָּוִן: I אַבְדָּה; MHb. (?); JArm.^t cp. Syr. Mnd. MdD 3b, Arm.lw. Wagner 1; BL 499h:

—**destruction** Est 9₅. †

14 אַבְדָּוִן

*אַבְדָּוִן: I אַבְדָּה; MHb., JArm.^t Syr. Mnd. אַבְדָּוִן, Arm.lw. 1a, BL 546z; without *dag.l.* after *ō*, → אַבְדָּוִן, Kutscher *Lesh.* 30:18ff: cs. אַבְדָּוִן: destruction Est 8₆. †

15 אַבָּה

אַבָּה: Sem. except Akk. (*abū/ītu*, probably wish, related to *amātu* word, AHw. 89f), EgArm. DISO 2; Heb. JArm.^t Eg. Arb. dial., *ʿby* to want, desire; Arb. *ʿabā* and Eth. Tigr. *ʿabaya* (Leslau 9, Wb. 378b) to decline, OSArb. *ʿby* refusal (Müller 25); Nöldeke *Beitr.* 66f; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §52bζ. Common basic meaning: to

lack, to be in need (→ Heb. אָבִיּוֹן, Honeyman JAOS 64:81f) or different roots (Barth *Wurzel*. 3f) ?, → יֵאָב, תֵּאָב.

qal: pf. אָבָה, אָבִיתִי, אָבוּ, אָבוּ (אָבוּ Is 28₁₂, Beer-M. §12:2; 1QIs^a אָבוּ), impf. תֵּאָבֶה/תֵּאָבֶה (Pr 1₁₀ תֵּבֵא, BL 442g, MSS תֵּאָבֶה :: Driver Textus 1:128), יֵאָבוּ, pt. אָבִים: to be willing, to want to, always with negation (exc. Jb 39₉ Is 1₁₉):

—1. with לָ to satisfy someone Dt 13₉ Ps 81₁₂ (|| שִׂמְעֵ); to accept something Pr 1₂₅₋₃₀.

—2. to want something: with inf. Dt 2₃₀ 10₁₀ 25₇ 29₁₉ 1S 15₉ 2K 13₂₃ Is 28₁₂ 30₉ 42₂₄ Jb 39₉; with לָ with inf. Gn 24₅₋₈ Ex 10₂₇ Lv 26₂₁ Dt 1₂₆ 23₆ Jos 24₁₀ Ju 19₁₀₋₂₅ 20₁₃ 1S 22₁₇ 26₂₃ 2S 2₂₁ 6₁₀ 13₁₄₋₁₆₋₂₅ 14₂₉ 23_{16f} 2K 8₁₉ 24₄ Is 30₁₅ Ezk 3₇ 20₈ 1C 10₄ 11_{18f} 19₁₉ 2C 21₇;

—3. abs. to be willing, to consent to Ju 11₁₇ 1S 31₄ 2S 12₁₇ 1K 20₈ 22₅₀ Is 1₁₉ Pr 1₁₀ 6₃₅. †

Der. אָבוּי (?), אָבוּיּוֹן (?).

16 אָבָה

אָבָה: Arb. ²abā and Akk. *ab/pu* reed, papyrus (Löw 1:565): reed, papyrus, אָבָה אֲנִיּוֹת, Jb 9₂₆ = גִּמְאָ = כְּלִי גִמְאָ Is 18₂, the Egyptian papyrus boats (Erman-R. 571f), Aharoni *Schiffsterminologie* 19ff. †

17 אָבוּי

אָבוּי, Or. אָבוּי; usual אָבָה, longing > uneasiness (GB; KBL); or interj. (→ I אָבִי) woe (BDB; Scharbert 71) Pr 23₂₉ (|| אוּי). †

18 אָבוּס

אָבוּס: MHb.; Akk. *ab'su* storeroom, stable; BL 234q: cs. id., sffx. אָבוּסִי: feeding trough Is 1₃ Jb 39₉ Pr 14₄ (cj. אָפֶס and III בָּר). †

19 אָבָחָה

[*אָבָחָה: חָרַב אָבָחָת Ezk 21₂₀ rd. טָבָחָת . †]

20 אָבָטִיחַ

*אָבָטִיחַ, Sam.^{M73} Q without אָ: בָּטַח to be taut (Koehler ZAW 55:172f); BL 487o; MHb. JArm.^{te} melon, MHb. אָבָטִיחַ n.m., Syr. *patīhā*, Arb. **ba/iṭīḥ* (Fraenkel 140), > Spanish *badeā* (Lokotsch 319): אָבָטִיחִים: watermelon *Citrullus vulgaris* (Löw 1:550f; Dalman *Arbeit* 1:518) Nu 11₅. †

21 אָבִי

I אָבִי: interj. **would that!** etym. ? (בערה or ביה*, Arb. *bayya* to come to plead (BDB 106a) or אבה?) Jb 34³⁶ (cj. אָבֵל (Dhorme), alt. = אָבוֹי); > if (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §165c) 2K 5¹³; 1S 24¹¹⁻¹² rd. הוּא וְאָבִי: רֵאָה. †

22 אָבִי

II אָבִי: trad. n.m. אָבִי חוֹרֵם 2C 2¹², more probably title of honour אָב, → 2C 4¹¹⁻¹⁶. †

23 אָבִי

III אָבִי: 1K 21²⁹ and oft. = אָבִיא (→ בוא hif).

24 אָבִי

אָבִי: n.f., 2K 18²; n.m. DJD 2, 17B2; short for אָבִיָה 6, 2C 29¹ (Noth 38 :: Driver Textus 1:118: abbreviation). †

25 אָבִיאֵל

אָבִיאֵל: n.m., אָב + אֵל “(my) father is God” (Noth 69f), → אָלִיאָב; Akk. *Abi-ili* (Stamm 298), Amor. *A-bi-ḥi-el* (Bauer *Ostkan.* 51), OSArb. *ʿbʿl* (Ryckmans 1:217):

—1. grandfather of Saul 1S 9¹ 14⁵¹;

—2. 1C 11³² for אָבִיבֵעַל cj. 2S 23³¹, → אָבִי־עֵלְבוֹן. †

26 אָבִיאָסָף

אָבִיאָסָף: n.m.; אָב + אָסָף “(my) father has resumed”, → אָסָף; cun. *Ba(?)al-yašupu* Tallqvist *Names* 49a, Sam. and 1C 6⁸⁻²² 9¹⁹ אָבִיאָסָף (Noth 234): Ex 6²⁴. †

27 אָבִיב

אָבִיב, Sam.^{M20 BenH} *ēbeb*: אָבִיב; JArm.^{lg} אָבִיבָא; Gezer (edge) [אָבִיב] (Driver PEQ 77:6f), Arb. *ʿabb* grass for cattle, Saf. meadow, Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:320, Sinaitic אָבִיב (BASOR 110:21):

—1. **ears** (of corn) already ripe, but still soft, to be eaten either crushed or roasted (Dalman *Arbeit* 2:245, 305), Ex 9³¹ Lv 2¹⁴;

—2. חֹדֶשׁ הָאָבִיב month of the ears of corn, March-April; Can. BRL 310; Barrois 2:175; = later נִיסָן, (Arb. *ʿabīb* the eleventh month of the Coptic year), Ex 13⁴ 23¹⁵ 34¹⁸ Dt 16¹. †

28 אָבִיבֵעַל

cj. אָבִיבֵעַל: n.m.; אָב + בַּעַל “(my) father is Baal”; אָבִיבֵעַל Diringer 40: 2S 23³¹, → אָבִי־עֵלְבוֹן. †

29 אֲבִינִי

אֲבִינִי (Diringer 218f אבגיל) and 1S 25₃₂ 2S 3₃ 17₂₅ אֲבִינִי (Palm. ndiv. and n.m. Ingholt *Rec. Palm.* p. 145), 1S 25₁₈ K אבוגיל, oldest spelling probably אבגל, Nöldeke *Beitr.* 43²: n.f.; אָב + *גִּיל, ? dial. = גָּל, “(my) father was delighted” (Bauer ZAW 48:75f) or short form (Noth 40):

—1. wife of Nabal and David 1S 25₃₋₄₂ 27₃ 30₅ 2S 2₂ 3₃ 1C 3₁;

—2. sister of David 2S 17₂₅ 1C 2_{16f.} †

30 אֲבִירָה

אֲבִירָה Jr 46₈: → I אבר hif.

31 אֲבִירָן

אֲבִירָן: n.m.; אָב + רִין, “(my) father has judged” (Noth 187, *Fschr. Alt* 1:146); Akk. *Abi-dānu* Tallqvist *Names* 4a: tribal chief of Benjamin Nu 1₁₁ 2₂₂ 7₆₀₋₆₅ 10₂₄. †

32 אֲבִירָע

אֲבִירָע: n.m.; cun. *Abi-yadi* Tallqvist *Names* 4b, OSArb. *’byd* Ryckmans 2:22 and *yd^{ab}* ibid. 69a; אָב + ירע pf.; Sept. ^{2MSS} Αβιραε, < *אֲבִירָע, “the father has acknowledged (me)” cf. Am 3₂: son of Midian Gn 25₄ 1C 1₃₃. †

33 אֲבִיה

אֲבִיה: n. masc. and fem.; < אֲבִירָה, co-relative of → אֲבִים:

—1. 1S 8₂ 1C 6₁₃;

—2. 1K 14₁;

—3. 1C 7₈;

—4. Neh 10₈ 12₄₋₁₇ 1C 24₁₀;

—5. king of Judah (→ אֲבִירָהוּ) 1K 14₃₁ Bomberg (Len. → אֲבִים) 1C 3₁₀ 2C 11_{20nd.} 13₂₃;

—6. n.f. 2C 29₁;

—1C 2₂₄ rd. אֲבִיה (אָב with sffx.). †

34 אֲבִירָהוּ

—3. **1C 5**₁₄;

—4. cj. n.f. for **הֵיִל**-**1C 2**₂₉ (:: Rudolph). †

41 אָבִיטוֹב

אָבִיטוֹב: n.m.; **אָב** + **טוֹב** “father is goodness” (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §14bε); Sept. Αβιτωβ = **טוֹב**, Arm. **אב(י)טב** (Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 205; *Eph.* 3:98), Akk. *Abitāb* (Stamm 294) “Father is good”; Ph. *ū* = Hb. *ō* (Bauer ZAW 48:75; Friedrich §79b); (:: Noth 234: rd. **טוֹב**-); → **אָחִיטוֹב** Benjaminite **1C 8**₁₁. †

42 אָבִיטָל

אָבִיטָל: n.f.; cf. → **חַמוּטָל**, **יְהוּטָל** Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; **אָב** + **טָל** “Father is dew” (König) :: Noth 39¹ :: Vincent 402: wife of David **2S 3**₄ **1C 3**₃. †

43 אָבִים

אָבִים: n.m.; OSArb. *ʿbym*; cun. *Abi-yāma* BabExp. 2:1, p. 9, → **אָחִיאָם**; short form < **Abīya-mi-x* “my father is certainly x”, cf. **אָבִימָאֵל**, Albright Marx Jubilee Volume 81⁷², familiar name Noth 234, depraved Driver ZAW 46:12⁶ :: Kutscher Qedem 1:44: **אָב** + ndiv. → **אָבִים**, co-relative > **אָבִיָה**: king of Judah **1K 14**₃₁ (Bomberg MSS → **אָבִיָה** 5) **15**_{1-7f}. †

44 אָבִימָאֵל

אָבִימָאֵל: n.m. or trib.; **אָב** + → **mā* + **אֵל**, → **אָבִים**: son of **יִקְטָן** **Gn 10**₂₈ **1C 1**₂₂. †

45 אָבִימֶלֶךְ

אָבִימֶלֶךְ: n.m.; Can. Ph. **אבמלך**, *Abimilki* EA; Tallqvist *Names* 5; Schrader *Keilins.* 482; OSArb. *ʿbmlk* Conti 99b; Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:97f, “my father is king” (ndiv. Milik ?) :: Bauer OLZ 33:594:

—1. king of Gerar, a Philistine **Gn 20**_{2-26;26} Reicke-R. 1:13;

—2. son of Gideon **Ju 8**_{31-10:1} **2S 11**₂₁, Reicke-R. 1:13;

—3. **Ps 34**₁ (confused with Achish of Gath **1S 21**₁₁);

—**1C 18**₁₆ rd. **אָחִימֶלֶךְ**. †

46 אָבִינָדָב

אָבִינָדָב: n.m.; **אָב** + **נָדָב**, → **אָחִינָדָב**, “Father has proved himself generous” (Noth 193): cun. *Abu-nadib* (KAT 483):

—1. son of Jesse **1S 16**₈ **17**₁₃ **1C 2**₁₃;

—2. son of Saul **1S 31₂ 1C 8₃₃ 9₃₉ 10₂**;

—3. father of the priests of the Ark אֱלֵעֶזֶר and עֲזָא **1S 7₁ 2S 6_{3f} 1C 13₇**;

—4. **1K 4₁₁**. †

47 אֲבִינָעַם

אֲבִינָעַם: n.m.; אָב + נָעַם (Sept. Αβεινεεμ = נָעַם-) “Father is grace” (Noth 166 :: Lewy HUCA 18:438⁵⁸:
נָעַם ndiv. Adonis, → נַעֲמָנִים); OSArb. *ʿbnʿm* Ryckmans 2:23; cun. *Abinahmi* (Alalakh, JAOS 74:227³⁵), →
אֲחִינָעַם: father of בְּרָק **Ju 4₆₋₁₂ 5₁₋₁₂**. †

48 אֲבִינָר

אֲבִינָר, Sept. Αβεινηρ; n.m., → אֲבִנָר: **1S 14₅₀**. †

49 אֲבִיסָף

אֲבִיסָף, Sam.^{BenH. 167} with ַ wābīsaf, MSS → אֲבִיאָסָף, Sept. Αβιασφ: n.m.; → אָב + יָסָף “Father has added”
(Noth 173), cun. *Milki-ašapa* (Friedrich §92:3); -אָבִי dissim. < ʿab- (BL 651a) or as אֲלִיסָף;

—**1C 6₈₋₂₂ 9₁₉ cj. 26₁**. †

50 אֲבִיעֶזֶר

אֲבִיעֶזֶר: n.m.; אָב + עֶזֶר, “(my) father is help” (Noth 154); אֲבֵעֶזֶר *Sabb. Ost.*; Diringer 26, 29, 51 (n.loc.):

—1. clan of Manasseh **Jos 17₂ Ju 6₃₄ 8₂**, son of the sister of Machir **1C 7₁₈**;

—2. warrior of David from Benjamin **2S 23₂₇ 1C 11₂₈ 27₁₂**;

—3. **Da 1₃** and **17**, → Comm. †

Der. אֲבִי עֶזְרִי *; → אִיעֶזֶר.

51 אֲבִיעֶזְרִי

אֲבִיעֶזְרִי, Sept. Αβιες(δ)ρι: gntl. of אֲבִיעֶזֶר, → אִיעֶזְרִי: אֲבִי הָעֶזְרִי יוֹאֵשׁ הַיְעֶזְרִי the Abiezrite (BL 501c) **Ju 6₁₁₋₂₄ 8₃₂**. †

52 אֲבִי־עֶלְבוֹן

אֲבִי־עֶלְבוֹן: n.m.; אָב + ? (? Arb. *ʿalaba* to be hard, II to cut into); like אֲבִיאֵל **1C 11₃₂** changed < cj. בֶּן
אֲבִיבֵעַל (Elliger PJB 31:31¹; Mazar VT 13:317²): a warrior of David **2S 23₃₁**. †

אָבִיר 53

*אָבִיר, Sam.^{M22} *āber*. I אָבִיר; cs. אָבִיר; artificially differentiated from → אָבִיר: **strong, powerful**, יַעֲקֹב אָבִיר **Gn 49₂₄ Is 49₂₆ 60₁₆ Ps 132_{2.5}** and יִשְׂרָאֵל אָבִיר **Is 1₂₄** (oft. “Bull of Jacob / Israel”, → אָבִיר), epithet of the father-god (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 1:24f :: Hoftijzer 96). †

אָבִיר 54

אָבִיר: I אָבִיר, → *אָבִיר; Caspari ZS 6:71ff; Torczyner ZAW 39:296ff; MHb.²; Ug. *ibr* (“*ebbīru*”, AfO 17:357^a) buffalo, Eg. *ibr* stallion (Can. lw., Albright BASOR 62:30), Akk. *ab/pru* strong; Wagner ZVS 75:62f; Gulkowitsch 94f: אָבִירִי, אָבִירִי, אָבִירִים

—**strong, powerful La 1₁₅, chief 1S 21₈, despot Is 10₁₃ Jb 24₂₂ 34₂₀, bull Is 34₇ Jr 46₁₅** (seat of government GK §124g-i; Sept. ἰ Ἐπις || ἰ μούσχος → II *חֲרִי) **Ps 22₁₃ 50₁₃ 68₃₁**, stallion **Ju 5₂₂ Jr 8₁₆ 47₃ 50₁₁**; angel **Ps 78₂₅** (לָחֵם אָבִירִים), Sept. = manna, **Wisd 16₂₀, Yoma^b 75b**); אָבִירִי לֵב (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §77f) brave **Ps 76₆**;

—**Is 10₁₃ K פְּאָבִיר, Q פְּבִיר, cj. בְּעַפָּר, alt. אֶל־בּוֹר; 46₁₂ rd. אָבִירִי** (Sept.). †

אָבִירָם 55

אָבִירָם, Sept. Αβειραμων, → אָבִירָם: n.m.; → אָבִירָם, אָבִירָה, אָבִירָם; Diringer 222, cun. *Abi-ramu* Tallqvist *Names* 5, Ug. *’brm, Abirami* (UTGI 8; PRU 3, p. 240); “Father is high, exalted”, Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:11f; Noth 145f, cf. אָבִירָם;

—1. Reubenite **Nu 16₁₋₂₇ 26₉ Dt 11₆ Ps 106₁₇, Sir 45₁₈**;

—2. son of חִיאֵל **1K 16₃₄**. †

אָבִישָׁן 56

אָבִישָׁן: n.f.; אָבִישָׁן + ? (Noth 234 :: VG 1:402): from Shunam **1K 1₃₋₁₅ 2_{17-21f}**. †

אָבִישׁוּעַ 57

אָבִישׁוּעַ, Sept. Αβι(α)σου(ε): n.m.; אָבִישׁוּעַ + II שׁוּעַ “Father is help” (Noth 154; cf. Caquot in Ingholt *Rec. Palm.* 159); Lih. *’byš’* Ryckmans 1:254;

—1. Benjaminite clan **1C 8₄**;

—2. son of Phinehas **1C 5_{30f} 6₃₅ Ezr 7₅**. †

אָבִישׁוּר 58

אָבִישׁוּר, Sept. Αβισουρ: n.m.; אָבִישׁוּר + I שׁוּר “Father is (a protecting) wall” (Noth 157); OSArb. *’bšwr* Ryckmans 2:23; cf. Akk. *Abi-duri* Tallqvist *Names* 4a: **1C 2_{28f}**. †

59 אֲבִישִׁי

אֲבִישִׁי, Sept. Αβεισσα: אֶבְ + שִׁי Bauer ZAW 48:77, cf. Akk. *Ibašši-ilum* Stamm 135, or short form of שְׁלֹם- (Noth 40; Lidzbarski *Eph.* 2:13); Palm. n.f. (Cantineau *Inv.* 8:12f); ? Eg. *ibš' A/Ibša*, Gressmann *Texte* 51 :: Albright JPOS 15:220⁸¹): commander of David 1S 26⁶⁻⁹ 2S 2^{18-23:18}, = אֲבִישִׁי 2S 10¹⁰ 1C 2¹⁶ 11²⁰ 19¹¹⁻¹⁵;

—1C 18¹² dl. → Rudolph. †

60 אֲבִישָׁלוֹם

אֲבִישָׁלוֹם, Sept. Αβεισαλωμ: n.m.; cun. *Abi-Salām* Tallqvist *Names* 5b “Father is salvation” (Noth 165 :: Lewy HUCA 18:438⁵⁸: ndiv. *Salāmānu*): Abishalom, 1K 15²⁻¹⁰, father of מַעֲכָה, mother of אֲבִים king of Judah, = אֲבִישָׁלוֹם 2, 2C 11^{20f}; → אֲבִישָׁלוֹם 1. †

61 אֲבִיתָר

אֲבִיתָר, Sept. Αβιαθαρ: n.m.; < אֲבִיתָר (→ אֲבִיטָר) + יסָר, or hif. (Noth 36), “Father is rich / gives generously” (Noth 193); Akk. *Abi-yatar* (VAB 5:460): 1S 22^{20-23:9} 30⁷ 2S 8¹⁷ 15²⁴⁻³⁶.cj.27 (→ BH) 17¹⁵ 19¹² 20²⁵ 1K 1^{7-2:35} 4⁴ 1C 15¹¹ 18¹⁶ 24⁶ 27³⁴. †

62 אֲבָךְ

אֲבָךְ: ? Akk. *abāku* (AHw. 2b) to take away (→ Driver JTS 29:90).

hitp: impf. יִתְאַבְּכוּ: to swirl (smoke from burning twigs → אֲבָךְ ?) Is 9¹⁷. †

63 אָבַל

I אָבַל: MHb., Ug. *abl*, JArm. (אָבַל) Syr.; Eth. ? (Leslau 9); Arb. *’abbala*, *’abbana* to praise a dead person (Nöldeke ZDMG 40, 724, Guillaume 17), cf. Ug. *abn* mourning ? (UMGl. 21 :: Driver *Myths* 137⁴); Scharbert *Schmerz* 47ff.

qal: pf. אָבַל, אָבְלוּ, impf. תִּאָבֵל (Or. תִּאָבַל, Kahle *Text* 53), תִּאָבְלוּ: mourn: of men Is 19⁸ Hos 10⁵ Jl 1⁹ Am 8⁸ 9⁵, נִפְשׁ Jb 14²², אָרָץ Jr 4²⁸ 12¹¹, gates Is 3²⁶, Judah Jr 14²; cf. Ug. *qrt ablm* (→ Spiegel *Fschr.* Ginzberg 336f; alt. II אָבַל). †

hif: pf. הִתְאַבַּלְתִּי, impf. -וַיִּתְאַבֵּל: put in mourning (Tehom) Ezk 31¹⁵ (:: Zimmern 14; GB: III אָבַל hif. close up, denom. from MHb. JArm. Syr. Palm. Mnd. אָבוּל town gate, < Akk. *abullu*, → אָבַל) La 2⁸. †

hitp: impf. וַיִּתְאַבְּלוּ, וַתִּתְאַבְּלוּ, וַיִּתְאַבְּלוּ, impv. הִתְאַבְּלוּ, הִתְאַבְּלוּ, pt. מִתְאַבְּלוּ/בָּלְתָּ: to observe mourning rites Ex 33⁴ Nu 14³⁹ 1S 6¹⁹ 2S 14^{26α} Ezk 7¹²⁻²⁷ Da 10² Neh 14 8⁹ 1C 7²²; with עַל Gn 37³⁴ 2S 13³⁷ 14^{2bβ} 19² Is 66¹⁰ Ezr 10⁶ 2C 35²⁴, with אֵל 1S 15³⁵ 16¹. †

Der. I אָבַל, אָבַל.

64 אַבַּל

II אַבַּל: Akk. *abālu* dry out, Arb. *ʿubullat* dried figs; (Dozy :: Guillaume 17f: compressed dates) Driver Fschr. Gaster 73ff; as I: Lohfink VT 12:275.

qal: pf. אַבַּל, אַבַּלְהוּ/לוּ, אַבַּלְהוּ, impf. תִּאבַּל: to **dry up** (|| יבשׁ, אַמַּלְל, אֶרֶץ: Is 24₄ 33₉ Jr 12₄ 23₁₀ Hos 4₃, pastures Am 1₂, אֶרֶץ מָדָה, Jl 1₁₀, wine Is 24₇. †

Der. תִּבַּל (?).

65 אַבַּל

III אַבַּל → I אַבַּל hif.

66 אַבַּל

I אַבַּל, Sam.^{M22} *ʿēbel*: I אַבַּל; MHb.; Ug. *ʿbl* (?); cs. -כַּאבַּל Ps 35₁₄ (BL 573 x; Brönno 121; Or. כַּאבַּל as in mourning, König *Gramm.* §118w): אַבְלִים, אַבְלִי (BL 552o), אַבְלֹת, אַבְלֹת: observing the mourning rites, **in mourning** Gn 37₃₅ Is 57₁₈ 61_{2f} cj. Jr 16₇ Ps 35₁₄ (vs.) Jb 29₂₅ La 1₄ (roads) Est 6₁₂ Sir 7₃₄ 48₂₄. †

67 אַבַּל

II אַבַּל: I יבַּל; Arm. < Can. **ʿōbil*, > Hb. **ʿōbēl*, → אַבַּל (Albright BASOR 89:15; Glueck 4:221): locv. אַבְלָה: cs. id. (BL 552o), watercourse **brook**, only in n.loc.:

—1. אַבְלָה בֵּית אַבְלָה (ה) מַעְכָּה “A. near B.-M.”, → I מַעְכָּה, on the N1 border, *Abilakka* (RLA 2:43a, crrpt. < -*makka* ?), *Abil il-Qamḥ* WNW of Dan, 2S 20₁₄ (rd. בֵּית).¹⁵ 1K 15₂₀ 2K 15₂₉, = אַבְלָה 2S 20₁₈; Abel 2:223; Albright *Religion* 246¹¹; Simons *Geog.* §788, → אַבְלָה מַעְכָּה;

—2. אַבְלָה בֵּית אַבְלָה “A. by the vineyard”, *Abela* between Heshbon and Amman (Abel 2:233; Simons *Geog.* §596-7; Garstang 353) Ju 11₃₃;

—3. אַבְלָה מְחֻלָּה “A. for the dance”, home of Elisha; trad. between בֵּית שֶׁאֵן and the Jordan (Abel 2:234; Alt PJB 24:44f; Simons *Geog.* §567-8), *T. Maqlub* in Gilead Glueck 4:215ff :: Noth ZDPV 75:52ff) Ju 7₂₂ 1K 4₁₂ 19₁₆;

—4. אַבְלָה מַיִם; “A. at the water” 2C 16₄ (text error ? Rudolph *Chr.* 246; Simons *Geog.* §889), = אַבְלָה בֵּית מַעְכָּה 1K 15₂₀;

—5. אַבְלָה מִצְרַיִם; “A. of Egypt” Gn 50₁₁, expl. מִצְרַיִם אַבְלָה, renaming of הַאֲטָרָה גִּרְוֹן; trad. = → בֵּית חַגְלָה in the Jordan valley :: Simons *Geog.* §403 *T. el-ʿAjjūl* S of Gazah;

—6. אַבְלָה הַשִּׁטִּים; “A. for acacia” Nu 33₄₉ → הַשִּׁטִּים;

—7. 1En 13₉.

—1S 6₁₈ rd. הָאֲבָן. †

68 אָבֵל

אָבֵל: I אָבֵל; MHb., JArm. אָבֵל/אָבֵל, Syr. *ʿablā*: **mourning rituals, funeral ceremony, mourning**: אָבֵל (?) עָשָׂה to mourn ceremonially for someone Gn 50₁₀ Ezk 24₁₇ (→ Zimmerli 569) Jr 6₂₆ Mi 1₈; יְמֵי אָבֵל time of mourning Gn 27₄₁ Dt 34₈ Is 60₂₀, > יְמֵי אָבֵל time of mourning 2S 11₂₇ Jr 31₁₃ Am 8₁₀ Est 9₂₂, funeral ceremony Gn 50₁₁ Am 5₁₆ (אָבֵל קָרָא to call to) La 5₁₅ Est 4₃, mourning 2S 19₃ Jb 30₃₁; with gen., mourning for someone Gn 27₄₁ Dt 34₈ Jr 6₂₆ cj. Ps 35₁₄ (→ I אָבֵל); אָבֵל אָבֵל ydEg“Bi 2S 14₂, אָבֵל אָבֵל (sic) Is 61₃, אָבֵל אָבֵל בית אָבֵל Qoh 7₂₋₄;

—Jr 16₇ rd. אָבֵל. †

69 אָבֵל

אָבֵל: → בָּל; MHb. indeed, but; Ug. *bl*, *blt* certainly, not, Ph. אָבֵל, בָּל, בָּל not; Arb. *bal* truly, rather, but (VG 2:200; Eitan AJSL 45:206f):

—1. truly Gn 42₂₁ 2K 4₁₄, alas 2S 14₅;

—2. but, however (in later books) Da 10₇₋₂₁ Ezr 10₁₃ 2C 1₄ 19₃ 33₁₇; rather, no Gn 17₁₉ 1K 1₄₃ (alt. yes, indeed). †

70 אָבֵל

אָבֵל: I יָבֵל; < I יָבֵל (→ א 2c), II אָבֵל: cs. אָבֵל: watercourse, canal Da 8₂ (אָבֵל אָבֵל).₃₋₆; :: Ginsberg Dan. 57: Sept. πύλη, Arm. אָבֵל, → I אָבֵל hif. †

71 אָבֵן

אָבֵן: (270 x), → אָבֵן: MHb., Arm. → BArm, Ug. *abn*, Ph., OSArb. *ʿbn*, Soq. *ʿobn*, Arb. n.top. *ʿabān* (Hb. lw.?), Eth. *ʿebn* (Leslau 9); Akk. *abnu*, *abattu* (< **abantu*), pl. *abnū* and fem. *abnātu* (ZAW 16:108f; 25:326); אָבֵן, אָבֵן, אָבֵן, אָבֵן: stone (Schwarzenbach 118ff).

A. In secular context, mineral:

—1. single stone: in wadis 1S 17₄₀, in the field Gn 28₁₁ 31₄₆, הַשָּׂדֶה אָבֵן Jb 5₂₃ (alt. gnomes, הַשָּׂדֶה אָבֵן MKilayim viii:5; Beer ZAW 35:63f; or הַשָּׂדֶה אָבֵן, Reider HUCA 24:102 :: Albright ZAW 36:64; Hölscher ad loc.), cj. 1S 6₁₈ (rd. הַגְּדֹלָה); together with wood Ex 7₁₉ Lv 14₄₅ 1K 5₃₂ Ezk 20₃₂, אָבֵן Is 8₁₄, pile of stones → גָּל;

—2. coll. mineral deposits Jb 28₂ (verse 6 pl.), ore-bearing Dt 8₉ and Jb 28₃₋₁₀ (→ Glueck 2:47ff; Rothenberg ILN 1960, Sept. 13th.); אָבֵן הַעֲפָרֶת slab of lead Zech 5₈; → גָּר, בָּחַן, to cut stone נָסַע and חָצַב hif.;

—5. polemic: tree and stone **Jr** 2₂₇ 3₉ **Zech** 5₄, gods made of wood and stone **Dt** 4₂₈ 28₃₆₋₆₄ **2K** 19₁₈/**Is** 37₁₉, שְׁקוּצִים וְגִלְלִים **Dt** 29₁₆, → הַיָּמָּם אֵי silent, i.e. incapable of helping **Hab** 2₁₉;

—1**S** 20₁₉ rd. אֶרְגָּב.

72 אֲבָנָה

אֲבָנָה: river n., **2K** 5_{12K}, → Q אֲמָנָה.

73 אֲבָנִט

אֲבָנִט: MHb., Sam.^{M75} *ābānet*, Josephus *Ant.* iii:7, 2, var. αβανηθ; Eg. lw., *bnd* to wrap, > βύνητος Eg. gown, Erman-G. 1:465; Lambdin 146: אֲבָנִטָּךְ, אֲבָנִטִים: sash (Sept. ζώνη, Hönl 78ff) of an official **Is** 22₂₁, of a priest **Ex** 28_{4-39f} 29₉ 39₂₉ **Lv** 8₇₋₁₃, made of linen 16₄. †

74 אֲבָנִים

אֲבָנִים: אֲבָן; du., sg. *אֲבָן (=: Torczyner *Entstehung* 163f: בְּנָה); MHb.² expl. birth chair = the female genitals: אֲבָנִים:

—1. **potter's wheel** (consisting of two wheels, which are being turned by hand; or by foot **Sir** 38_{29f}, Wiedemann *Aegypten* 332, fig. 57; Dalman *Arbeit* 7:209; Kelso §13) **Jr** 18₃;

—2. **Ex** 1₁₆ unc.: stones of the birth-stool (Spiegelberg 19ff) or the (female) genitals (Rabbinic, Ehrlich; Tsevat HUCA 24:107ff); **Is** 65₃ → לְבִנָּה. †

75 אֲבִנָר

אֲבִנָר, Sept. Αβεννηρ, אֲבִינָר **1S** 14₅₀: n.m. אָב + נָר “father is light” (Noth 167, → **2S** 22₂₉), Akk. *Abu-nūri* (Stamm 299) :: Dupont-S. *Sef.* 32: ndiv. *Ner*: **Abner**, n.m., cousin and commander of Saul **1S** 14₅₁ 17₅₅₋₅₇ 20₂₅ 26₅₋₁₅ **2S** 2_{8-4:12} **1K** 2₅₋₃₂ **1C** 26₂₈ 27₂₁; Reicke-R. 1:14. †

76 אָבָס

אָבָס: MHb. to feed, fatten; denom. (BL 472w).

qal: only pt. אָבָס fattened **1K** 5₃ **Pr** 15₁₇. †

Der. מְאָבָס, אֲבָוִס

77 אֲבַעְבַּעַת

אֲבַעְבַּעַת, Sam.^{M70} *ābabba‘ot*: בעבע (BL 482j) + א (BL 487o), JArm.^b בועא, JArm.^t בועתא, MHb. בַּעְבוּעַ, Syr. pl. *ba‘būyātā* bubble in clay, Akk. *bubu‘tu* pustules: **blisters, ulcers Ex** 9_{9f}. †

78 אֲבִיזָן

אֲבִיזָן, Sept.^B Πεβεϛ; n.loc., in Issachar; unkn.; ? rd. *רִבְיָן (→ רִבִּי) Albright ZAW 44:231 :: Noth *Jos.* 117: **Jos 19**₂₀. †

79 אֲבִצָן

אֲבִצָן, Sept.^A Αβαισαυ, Sept.^B Εσεβων, S of 'Abīṣān: Arb. 'abiṣa to be quick (Noth 226) + -ān (Noth F Schr. Alt 1:147): judge from Bethlehem **Ju 12**_{8.10}. †

80 אֲבָק

I *אֲבָק: ? Arb. 'abaqa run away (denom. ?); אֲבָק and אֲבָקָה dust; denom. MHb. pi. to dust, hitp. to cover oneself with dust, metaph. MAbot i:4.

81 אֲבָק

II אֲבָק: ? JArm.^b to intertwine, be intertwined (JArm.^{tb} to embrace < חֲבַק).

nif: impf. וַיִּאֲבָק, inf. הִיאֲבָקוּ: to wrestle with עִם **Gn 32**_{25f}. †

82 אֲבָק

אֲבָק: I אֲבָק; MHb., JArm.^t Syr. אֲבָקָה; ? > Gr. ἄβαξ calculation table strewn with sand (Lewy *Fremdw.* 173; Mayer 325f): אֲבָק, אֲבָקָה:

—1. dust **Is 29**₅ (רֶקֶת fine), swirled up by horses **Ezk 26**₁₀, by pedestrians **Dt 28**₂₄ **Is 5**₂₄, **Nah 1**₃ (רֶקֶת)

—2. soot **Ex 9**₉.

83 אֲבָקָה

*אֲבָקָה: I אֲבָק: cs. אֲבָקָה: scent-powders **Song 3**₆. †

84 אֲבָר

I *אֲבָר: Tigr. (Wb. 366b) *abbara* to be old Akk. *ab/pru* strong; → אֲבָר, אֲבָרָה, אֲבָר, אֲבָר.

85 אֲבָר

II אֲבָר: denom. from אֲבָר, JArm.^t itpe. to soar

hif: impf. יִאֲבָר: to soar **Jb 39**₂₆. †

86 אֲבָר

אַבֶּר: MHb. member, penis, part, arm (Epstein, Lesh. 15:103), Pehl. אבר Frahang 10:8; JArm.¹ אַבְרָא pinion, member, JArm.¹ אַבְרָא member, JArm.^b אַיבְרָא penis, CPArm. member, Syr. feather, member, Akk. *abru* wing; Arb. (Guillaume 18: *wabbara* to be covered with feathers / fur) cf. גַּי: wing Is 40₃₁ Ezk 17₃ Ps 55₇. †

Der. II אבר, אברה.

87 אַבְרָה

אַבְרָה, Sam.^{M22} **ēbīra*: fem. of אַבֶּר: sffx. אַבְרוֹתֶיהָ אַבְרָתוֹ: pinion Ps 68₁₄ Jb 39₁₃ (flight ?); of God Dt 32₁₁ Ps 91₄. †

88 אַבְרָהָם

אַבְרָהָם, Sept. Αβραμ: n.m.; expl. אב +; הַמֶּוֹן Gn 17₅; → אַבְרָם Gn 17₅ (!), אַבְיָרָם; Akk. *Abamrāma* (Stamm 291f), *rāmu* to love = Hb. רחם, רום not Akk.; WSem. Albright JBL 54:193ff; de Vaux *Patr.* 3⁵, 7¹; Noth *Fschr.* Alt 1:143f; extending ה (→ ה, Montgomery JBL 46:144; Bauer ZAW 48:75); **Abraham**, → de Vaux *Patr.* 92a; Reicke-R. 1:15f; RGG 1:68; Albright BASOR 163:44ff; Gordon *Before Bible* 35ff; for the alleged Eg. *p ḥqr ḥbrm* “field of Abraham” (Meyer *Israeliten* 266) → Noth ZDPV 61:291: Gn 17_{5-50:24} Ex 2₂₄ 3_{6-15f} 4₅ 6₃₋₈ 32₁₃ 33₁ Lv 26₄₂ Nu 32₁₁ Dt 1₈ 6₁₀ 9₅₋₂₇ 29₁₂ 30₂₀ 34₄ Jos 24_{2f} 1K 18₃₆ 2K 13₂₃ Is 29₂₂ 51₂ Jr 33₂₆ Ezk 33₂₄ Ps 105₉₋₄₂ Neh 9₇ 1C 1_{27f-32-34} 16₁₆ 29₁₈ 2C 30₆; אֱהָבִי א' Is 41₈ and אֱהַבְךָ א' 2C 20₇ > Arb. *al-ḥalil* “(God’s) friend”; אֵם אֱלֹהֵי א' Ps 47₁₀; אֵם אֱלֹהֵי א' Is 41₈ Ps 105₆, אֵם אֱזַרְעָה || יַעֲקֹב Mi 7₂₀, || יִשְׂרָאֵל יַעֲקֹב Is 63₁₆. †

89 אַבְרָךְ

אַבְרָךְ, Sam.^{M23} *abrak*: cry before Joseph’s chariot Gn 41₄₃; unc.; Eg. ? (Janssen *JbEOL* 14:68; Lambdin 145f; Vergote 135ff, 151) “watch out”; Hb. conceived as I ברך impv. “kneel down!” :: Reicke-R. 1:17. †

90 אַבְרָם

אַבְרָם, Sept. Αβραμ: n.m., = → אַבְיָרָם: Diringer 222f, EgArm. Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 75, 1:ii:8: → **Abraham**, Gn 11_{26-17:5} Neh 9₇ 1C 1₂₇. †

91 אַבְשִׁי

אַבְשִׁי: n.m., = → אַבְשִׁי: 2S 10₁₀ 1C 2₁₆ 11₂₀ 19₁₁₋₁₅;

—1C 18₁₂ for בְּנֵי־צְרוּיָה א' rd. מְצוּבָא וּבְשׁוּבוֹ. †

92 אַבְשָׁלוֹם

אַבְשָׁלוֹם See below under אַבְשָׁלוֹם(ו)ם (#94).

93 אֲבִשָׁלָם

אֲבִשָׁלָם See below under אֲבִשָׁל(וֹ)ם (#94).

94 אֲבִשָׁל(וֹ)ם

אֲבִשָׁל(וֹ)ם, Sept. Αβεσσαλωμ: n.m.; “father (God) is salvation”: **Absalom**:

—1. son of David **2S 3₃ 13_{1-19:11} 20₆ 1K 1₆ 2₇₋₂₈ Ps 3₁ 1C 3₂**; Reicke-R. 1:17f;

—2. **2C 11_{20f}**, = אֲבִישָׁלוֹם **1K 15₂₋₁₀**. †

95 אֲבֵת

I אֲבֵת: n.loc.; station on the desert track, after → פִּנְנָן *Fēnān, el-Wēba* oasis W1 ‘Araba, Abel 2:400f; Simons *Geog.* §439; Noth *PJb* 36:16f, 25f: **Nu 21_{10f} 33_{43f}**. †

96 אֲבֵת

II אֲבֵת: → II אוֹב.

97 אֲגָא

אֲגָא: Sept.^A Αγοα, Pesh. ʿ*Aggā*; cun. *Aga*ʿ, king of Ashkelon ca. 600 BC (Dussaud *Mel.Syr.* 928), OSArb. ʿ*g*ʿ (Ryckmans 2:23), Arb. ʿ*Ajā*; ? Sem. camel thorn *Alhagi camelorum* (Löw 2:416; Koehler *ThZ* 4:153f); MHb. JArm.^b הַגָּא, הַגָּתָא, Akk. *a/egū* :: Hurr. Feiler *ZA* 45:219: father of one of David’s champions **2S 23₁₁**, = → שִׁיגָה **1C 11₃₄**. †

98 אֲגָג

אֲגָג (4 x) and אֲגָגָא (3 x): n.m.; Ph.; ? Akk. *agāgu* to become angry: king of the Amalekites in the time of Saul **1S 15_{8f-20-32f}**, as also **Nu 24₇** :: Sam.^{M87 BenH.} *māgog*, Sept., Aq., Symm., Theod., מַגֹּג, → Haupt *BzA* 6/2:12ff; Mowinckel *ZAW* 48:247⁴. †

Der. אֲגָגִי (?).

99 אֲגָגִי

אֲגָגִי, Sept. **Est 3₁** Βουγαῖος, **9₂₄** ἰ Μακεδών, MS Γωγαῖος: (Pers.) cognomen of הַגָּגִי **Est 3₁₋₁₀ 8₃₋₅ 9₂₄**; afterwards connected with אֲגָג, Josephus *Ant.* xi:6, 5. †

100 אֲגָד

*אֲגָד: MHb., 1 x JArm.^b tie together, ? Eth. (Leslau 9); → עֲקָד.

Der. אַגְדָּה.

101 אַגְדָּה

אַגְדָּה, Sam.^{M24} *ēgiddet*: אַגְדָּה, BL 467r; → II גַּדְדָּה ?; MHb. bundle, band: אַגְדָּת, אַגְדָּתוֹ, אַגְדָּוֹת: bundle, bunch;

—1. **bunch** of plants with which to sprinkle **Ex 12**₂₂;

—2. **troop** (of people, → גַּדְדוֹד) **2S 2**₂₅;

—3. pl. bands, **ropes** (of a yoke) **Is 58**₆;

—4. **vaults** of the heavens **Am 9**₆ (|| cj. עֲלֵיָהּ).

102 אַגְזוֹ

אַגְזוֹ, Or. אַגְזוֹ: Nöldeke NB 43, MHb., JArm.^b אַגְזוֹזא (*Ružička* 203), Syr. *gauzā* > Arb. *jauz* and Eth. *gauz*, lw. < Pers. *gauz*, Armen. *engoiz* (Widengren *Iran* 89); :: Ug. *ʿrgz* (Aistleitner 2095; Dahood *Bibl.* 44:292): walnut, **nut tree** *Iuglans regia* (Löw 2:29ff, for natural habitat → Hehn 400ff): **Song 6**₁₁. †

103 אַגְרוֹר

אַגְרוֹר, Or. אַגְרוֹר: n.m.; I אַגְרָר; EgArm. אַגְרוֹר, אַגְרָר OSArb. (Ryckmans 2:24), Tham. (vdBranden 495), Akk. *Agiru* (Gemser 197), “hired, wage-earner” (Noth 231) :: II אַגְרָר (BL 470j) collector: wise man from III מְשִׁאָה: **Pr 30**₁. †

104 אַגְרוֹרָה

*אַגְרוֹרָה: I אַגְרָר, EgArm. JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 6a) אַגְרָרָה, lw. < Akk. *igru* wages, > Arb. *ʿajr*, *ʿijārat*, Soq. *egareh* wages, Syr. *ʿaggīrūtā* rent: אַגְרוֹרָת: **payment 1S 2**₃₆ with כֶּסֶף (alt. small coin, Sept. ὀβολός). †

105 אַגַּל

*אַגַּל: Arb. *ʿajala* II to gather; OSArb. *ʿgl*, Arb. *maʿjil* cistern ZAW 75:306; by-form II אַגְרָר.

Der. *אַגַּל, n.loc. אַגַּלִּים.

106 אַגַּל

*אַגַּל: אַגַּל; MHb.² אַגַּלִּים raindrops: pl. אַגַּלִּי: **drops טל אָ Jb 38**₂₈. †

107 אַגַּלִּים

אַגַּלִּים, Sept. Αγαλλίμ: n.loc.; אַגַּל, du. (BL 519d): in Moab, ? *rujm el-Jifime* SE of Kerak, Abel 2:310f; Glueck 3:98; Simons *Geog.* §1259; :: Rudolph Fschr. Driver 134f: **Is 15**₈. †

108 אָגַם

cj. I אָגַם: Arb. *'ajama* to be hot, angry; Akk. *agāmu* to be angry.

qal: for אָגַמוּ Jb 41₁₂ cj. אָגַם ptcp. (dittgr.) glowing. †

109 אָגַם

II *אָגַם: JArm.^t to be bowed down, distressed, ? MHb.² אָגַמוּ grief; Tigr. (Wb. 386b) *'agma* be distressed; → עָגַם (Nöldeke ZDMG 40:727).

Der. *אָגַם.

110 אָגַם

אָגַם: MHb. JArm.^{tb} אָגַמוּ, אָגַמוּ, Syr. *'egmā*, Mnd. MdD 5b; Arb. *ajam(at)*, *mā' 'ajim*, VT 8:163f; ? Eth. (Leslau 9); Akk. *agammu*: אָגַמוּ, אָגַמוּ (BL 563x), אָגַמוּ reed-pool (Schwarzenbach 71f) Ex 7₁₉ 8₁ Is 14₂₃ 35₇ 41₁₈ 42₁₅ Ps 107₃₅ 114₈; → אָגַמוּ. †

111 אָגַם

*אָגַם Barth *Wurzel*. 4; with I?, (Beeston Mus. 63:53f; Ullendorff BSOAS 15:157 reed-thicket); ? rather Arb. *'ujum*, pl. *'ajām*, fort; ? Ug. (Dahood CBQ 22:403⁸): אָגַמוּ: outwork (of fort) (Ewald *Proph.* 3:157; Zorell) Jr 51₃₂. †

112 אָגַם

*אָגַם: II אָגַם: pl. אָגַמוּ: grieved, אָגַמוּ נִפְשׁוּ Is 19₁₀. †

113 אָגַמוּ

אָגַמוּ, 1 x אָגַמוּ: I אָגַם, BL 500q; 1QIs^a 58₅ אָגַמוּ (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 279); MHb.² JArm.^t, Pap. VT 1:56 rs. 2 אָגַמוּ: reed Is 9₁₃ 19₁₅ 58₅ Jb 40₂₆ (|| חֹרֶן);

—Jb 41₁₂ rd. אָגַם. †

114 אָגַן

אָגַן: Hb. ins. T. Arad, Phoenix 12, 369:1, 10; Akk. *a(g)gannu* (after ca. 1500); ? Ug. *agn* Driver *Myths* 134a :: UM, Aistleitner; Eg. *ykn*, > Hitt. *aganni*; EgArm. אָגַן Uruk Arm. *aggan(n)u*, Palm. DISO 3; JArm.^{tg} (also אָגַן) Syr. Mnd. (MdD 5b) > Arb. *'ijjanat* (Fraenkel 68), Eth. (Leslau 9); ? Akk. lw. or WSem. (Zimmern 93): cs. אָגַן: large and deep bowl Ex 24₆ Is 22₂₄ Song 7₃ (אָגַן אָגַן); Kelso 15f, fig. 2; Honeyman 78f (similar to the κρατήρ); Gordon *Before Bible* 216. †

115 אַגַּף

*אַגַּף: trad. connected with MHb. אַגַּף and JArm. ^gאגפא wing, shoulder, bank and Akk. *agappu* “wing” (of door) (but without military meaning, cf. *alae exercitus*); better with Stade *Hb. Gr.* §256b, Schulthess *Homonyme* 16f related to Arb. *juff, jaff* troop, (*jaffa* gather) גַּפַּף + א (BL 487o): pl. אַגַּפִּי: **troop** Ezk 12₁₄ 17₂₁ 38₆₋₉₋₂₂ 39₄. †

116 אַגַּר

I אַגַּר: lw. from Akk. *agāru* hire, *igru* rent, wages, > Ug. *agr*, EgArm. Nab. Palm. (DISO 3), JArm. Syr., Mand. (MdD 6a), > Arb. *ʿajara* (Fraenkel 5).

Der. אַגַּרְתָּה, n.m. אַגַּרְתָּה.

117 אַגַּר

II אַגַּר: MHb. JArm. ^s(?) gather, pile up.

qal: pf. אַגַּרְתָּה, impf. תִּאָּגַרְתָּה, pt. אָּגַרְתָּה: **bring in** (the harvest) Dt 28₃₉ Pr 6₈ 10₅. †

118 אַגַּרְטָל

*אַגַּרְטָל: JArm. ^sSyr. *qartāllā*, JArm. ^b*qrtlyt*, > Arb. *qirtallat*, Soq. *qarteleh*, Eth. *qartalō* and simil., Gr. *κάρταλλος/τάλλιον* basket (Fraenkel 77f); ? lw. < Pers. *hīrtāl* leather bag + prosthetic א (BL 487o) :: Rabin Orient. 32:126f: < Hitt. *kurtal* container: pl. אַגַּרְטָלִי: trad. basket, alt. leather bag (Humbert ZAW 62:199f), metal bowl, Sept. *ψυκτῆρ* (Kelso 16); זָהָב and כֶּסֶף depending on the contents or the materials; **Ezr** 1₉. †

119 אַגַּרְתָּה

אַגַּרְתָּה, 1QIs^a 58₄ גִּוּרְתָּה (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 152): ? גַּרְתָּה MHb. JArm. ^ssweep out; MHb. fist, power, Sept. Aq. fist :: Tg. Latina Rabb. stick, stone, tool (Syr. Arb., cf. Nu 35₁₆ and → גַּזְרֵתָּה); Dam. 11₆ (בַּשְּׁבֵת) decides (Rabin, *Zadokite Documents*, 55): **fist** Ex 21₁₈ (|| אֶבְיָן) Is 58₄. †

120 אַגַּרְתָּה

אַגַּרְתָּה: MHb.; Aram. → BArm.; NAss. and NBab. *egertu* letter, special kind of tablet (CAD 4:45f; Landsberger MAOG 4:315f), lw. < MPers. (*h*)*angērt* (Andreas, Köbert Orient. 14:278f) :: vSoden Orient. 35:8, AHw. 190a: Arm.lw. 3a: pl. abs. cs. אַגַּרְתָּה(וֹ), אַגַּרְתֵּיהֶם: (official, administrative) **letter** Est 9₂₆ Neh 2₇₋₉ 6₁₇₋₁₉ 2C 30₁₋₆; אַגַּרְתֵּיהֶם נִתְּן write out (a letter) for Neh 2₇, קִיִּם confirm Est 9₂₉ (א' פּוֹרִים); א' פְּתוּחָה; Neh 6₅. †

121 אַד

אֲדָ, sffx. אֲדָו: JArm. ^bאֲדָוּתָא sea-foam (Perles OLZ 21:67); Gn 2₆ Sept. πηγῆ, Aq. ἐπιβλυσμός gush forth, Jb 36₂₇ Sept. νεφέλη, 36₃₀ cj. for אֲדָוּר, cf. Sept. Theod.; lw. < Akk. *edū* inundation < Sum. *a-dé-a* flood from the deep (Speiser BASOR 140:9ff; AHw. 187; Kaiser 101ff: Gn 2₆ the subterranean **stream of fresh water**, groundwater (?), Jb 36₂₇ and cj. ₃₀ the **celestial stream** (:: alt. mist, Arb. *ʿijād*). †

122 אֲדָב

I אֲדָב: = דָּאב (GB).

hif: inf. לְהִאָדִיב ^{1S} 2₃₃ < *לְהִאָדִיב* (BL 228) rd. לְהִדָּיב (דוב). †

123 אֲדָב

II *אֲדָב: Arb. *ʿadaba* invite to a feast; → אֲדָבָאֵל.

124 אֲדָבָאֵל

אֲדָבָאֵל, Sept. Ναβδεηλ (also Gn 25₃, Albright Fschr. Alt 1:9⁷, BZ 29:89f): n.m. trib.; II אֲדָב + אֵל, “God invites”, rd. *אֲדָבָאֵל* ?; cun. (Tiglath-Pileser III) Arb. trib. *Idi-baʿilai* and n.m. (?) *Idi-biʿil* (Tallqvist *Names* 94b); Meyer *Isr.* 462, OSArb. *ʿdbʿl* Ryckmans 1, 218: son of Ishmael, Arab tribe name Gn 25₁₃ 1C 1₂₉. †

125 אֲדָד

אֲדָד: n.m.; short form = → דָּדָד: an Edomite 1K 11₁₇ = דָּדָד 3, 1K 11_{14-19ff}. †

126 אֲדָדָם

אֲדָדָם, Ps 42₅: → דָּדָה.

127 אֲדָו

אֲדָו: n.m.; cun. *Id(d)ūa* Tallqvist *Names* 94, ? Ph. אֲדָא; short form ? (Noth 39³): Judaeen chief of כְּסָפִיא in Babylon Ezr 8₁₇. †

128 אֲדָוּם

אֲדָוּם, אֲדָם Ezk 25₁₄ Bomberg and usually in אֲדָם עֵבֶר: Sept. Ἐδωμ (also in Symm. Is 11₁₄, Aq. Theod. 34₆), Ἰδομαία; (n.m.), n.terr., n.pop.; ? related to אֲדָם (Dupont-Sommer vi.) or to אֲדָם (KBL), orig. the area distinguished by red soil (:: Gradwohl 15): **Edom**, Ἰδομαία Pauly-W. 9:913ff, Nab. ? אֲדָוּמו (Cantineau 2:56), cun. *Udumu* (Delitzsch *Paradies* 295), Eg. *ʿdm*, *Aduma* (Albright *Vocalization* 34; Noth ZDPV 61:295); ndiv. עֵבֶר־אֲדָם (cf. אֲשֹׁר, גַּד, Dupont-Sommer RA 41:207f; Dahood *Bibl.* 44:292), Buhl, *Edomiter*; Meyer *Isr.* 328ff; Musil *Arb. Petr.* 2:1; Glueck *Explorations* 3:1ff; *Other Side of Jordan*; RGG 2:309f; Reicke-R. 1:366ff; Edomite names in OT, Moritz ZAW 44:81ff; Edomite language in OT, Yehudah JPOS 1:113ff; Pfeiffer ZAW 44:15ff:

—1. n.top.: Gn 32₄ (שְׂדֵה אֶדְוֹם) † 36₁₆ (אֶדְוֹם אֶשְׂרָה א) + 10 x) 36₄₃ Ex 15₁₅ Nu 24₁₈ 2K 3₂₀ Is 63₁ (cj. מְאָדָּם, → בְּצִרָה) Jr 40₁₁ 49₇₋₁₇ (fem., + 8 x);

—2. n.pop.: Nu 20₁₈ and 20_f (masc.) Is 11₁₄ 34₅ Jr 9₂₅ 25₂₁ Ezk 36₅ (fem.) Am 1₆₋₉ 9₁₂ (+ 26 x);

—3. אֶדְוֹם the Edomites Gn 36₉₋₄₃ 2S 8₁₄ 1K 11_{15f} cj. 2K 16_{6a-a} (verse 6_b Bomberg אֶדְוֹמִים, dl. רִצִּין) 2C 21₈₋₁₀; אֶדְוֹם → אֶלּוֹפִי Ex 15₁₅ and oft., מֶלֶךְ אֶלּוֹפִי Nu 20₁₄ (+ 5 x) אֶלּוֹהֵי אֶמְלֶךְ 2C 25₂₀ †, אֶלּוֹהֵי בֵּת אֶלּוֹהֵי La 4_{21f} † (I בֵּת 3), cj. בֵּת אֶלּוֹהֵי twOnB]] Ezk 16₅₇ אֶלּוֹהֵי אֶמְלֶךְ Ps 137₇, אֶלּוֹהֵי אֶמְלֶךְ Am 9₁₂ אֶלּוֹהֵי אֶמְלֶךְ 2K 3₈, oracle about אֶמְלֶךְ Jr 49₇;

—4. n.m. (Saf., Ryckmans 1:41): = Esau Gn 25₃₀ 36₁₋₈; Esau ancestor of אֶלּוֹהֵי Gn 36₉ (→ Maag ThZ 13:418ff).

Der. אֶדְוֹמִי; → דְּוֹמָה

129 אֶדְוֹמִי

*אֶדְוֹמִי, gentilic of אֶדְוֹם: אֶדְוֹמִי, 1K 11₁₇ אֶדְוֹמִי, אֶדְוֹמִי:

—1. Edomite 1K 11₁₇;

—2. sg. (an individual) Edomite Dt 23₈ (alt. as 3) 1S 21₈ 22₉₋₁₈₋₂₂ 1K 11₁₄ Ps 52₂; indet. pl. 1K 11₁ 2K 16₆ (→ אֶדְוֹם 3) 2C 28₁₇;

—3. the Edomites: sg. coll. Dt 23₈ (?), cj. Ju 1₃₆ and Ezr 9₉; pl. cj. 2K 16₆ 2C 25₁₄. †

130 אֶדְוֹן

אֶדְוֹן, Ex 23₁₇ אֶדְוֹן, Sam.^{M26} sffx. *āde/anni*, pl. with art. *ādūnem*, for God *ādāni*: Lach. MHb.; Ug. *adn*, *ad-du-nu* (PRU 4:245), Mari in n.pr. *Aduna* (Syr. 19:109); n.m. *Adunum* (Bauer *Ostkan.* 11) and *Aduna* (EA) as short form of *Aduni-Baal* and simil. (Schrader *Keilins.* 398²); Ph. אֶדְוֹן, Αδων(υς) Baudissin *Adonis* 65, Pun. with *ḏ* λαδουν ZDMG 107:284, sffx. *donni* Szyncer *Poen.* 998; fem. MHb.² אֶדְוֹנָה, Ug. *adt* (PRU 2:205), Ph. and Palm. -אֶדְוֹן (< **dnt*), DISO 5, Eg. *dwtw* = *adatu* (n.f. Syr. 18:247, 13/16) or **aduttu* (→ Noth OLZ 31:553f; Eissfeldt OLZ 41:489f; Albright JAOS 74:228; DISO 5); etym. unc.: OSArb. *dn* command, Arb. *idn* commission, announcement (Bauer OLZ 36:473f; 38:131f :: Garbini *Semitico* 194f) or *ad*, *Addu* (Lewy ZA 38:253ff; 40:345f; Rosenthal Orient. 11:181), or < Eg. *ydnw* administrator (Albright JBL 69:388f); generally lord, father (Ginsburg Orient. 8:473f; Gordon UMGl. 53), with gen. Ug. *adn yrgb* (n.top.), אֶדְוֹן אֶרֶץ Arsl. 15, Karat. 1:10; see also Baudissin *Adonis* 65ff; *Kyr.* 3:52ff; 4:25; RGG 1:97f; TWNT sv. κύριος; RAC 1:94ff; vLükken ForschFort. 1962:240ff:

—cs. אֶדְוֹן and אֶדְוֹנִי (בְּזֶק) (BL 525j), sg. sffx. only אֶדְוֹנִי, אֶדְוֹנוּ Pr 30_{10K} and אֶדְוֹנִי 1S 16₁₆ †; otherwise pl. אֶדְוֹנִי, אֶדְוֹנִי etc., rarely אֶדְוֹנִי אֶדְוֹנִי; אֶדְוֹנִי אֶדְוֹנִי Gn 19₂ †, otherwise אֶדְוֹנִי אֶדְוֹנִי, with prfx. אֶדְוֹנִי אֶדְוֹנִי, אֶדְוֹנִי אֶדְוֹנִי etc. (BL 538i), exc. with sffx. containing *e* (אֶדְוֹנִי אֶדְוֹנִי) and אֶדְוֹנִי Mi 4₁₃ †; of אֶדְוֹנִי always אֶדְוֹנִי, fossilized sffx. in P-style (Baudissin *Kyr.* 2:27ff :: BL 253t), earlier probably only as vocative (Baudissin *Kyr.* 1:591ff), otherwise substitute for אֶדְוֹנִי or אֶדְוֹנִי; fem. *אֶדְוֹנָה or *אֶדְוֹנָה, cj. Jr 22₁₈ for אֶדְוֹנָה (Eissfeldt vs.), :: Rudolph *Jer.* 130.

A. **lord** (on earth), **master** (more than 300 x):

—1. :: עֶבֶד **Is 24₂ Mal 1₆**; master of slaves **Gn 42₁₀**, wife **18₁₂ (1Pe 3₆, → בַּעַל I 1) Am 4₁**, people **1K 22₁₇**, country **Gn 42₃₀ 45₉**, household **45₈** territory **1K 16₂₄**, rarely pl., rulers **Is 26₁₃ Jr 27₄**; אֲבַעַל in royal laments **Jr 22₁₈ 34₅ 1K 14_{13Sept.}** (:: Gressmann *Messias* 332f: Adonis); pl. as sg. קִשָּׁה אֲדָנִים (GK §124i) **Is 19₄**;

—2. polite address (Lande 28ff) אֲדָנִי = you: wife to husband **1K 1₁₇**, daughter to father **Gn 31₃₅**, brother to brother **Gn 32₆**, wife to stranger **Ju 4₁₈**, king to prophet **2K 8₁₂**, several people to individual **Gn 23₉ 42₁₀**; in full address: my lord Moses **Nu 11₂₈**, my lord Elijah **1K 18₇**; my lord the king **1S 29₈ 2S 14₁₅** (oft.);

—3. in polite style: אֲדָנִי instead of you or he, your or his: **Gn 24₂₇ Ex 21₅ 1S 30₁₃ 2S 1₁₀**; several people speaking of one person: our Lord **1S 16₁₆**, one (as a member of a group): our lord **1K 1₄₃**.

B. אֲדֹן = **God** (more than 400 x):

—1. God is אֲדֹן אֱלֹהִים **Ps 114₇ אֱלֹהֵי הַיָּם Is 1₂₄ 3₁ 10₁₆₋₃₃ 19₄** (regularly followed by זַבְאוֹת 'י) and **Mal 3₁ †**; אֲדֹן כָּל־הָאָרֶץ **Jos 3₁₁₋₁₃ Mi 4₁₃ Zech 4₁₄ 6₅ Ps 97₅ †**; אֲדָנִי הָאֲדָנִים (GK §133i, cf. *bēl bēlē* for Marduk and others, Tallqvist *Epitheta* 42) **Dt 10₁₇** (|| אֱלֹהֵי הָאֲדָנִים) **Ps 136₃ †**;

—2. אֲדָנִי (vs., Baudissin *Kyr.* 1:481ff; TWNT 3:1051f, 1056ff): a) vocative in address **Gn 18₃ 19₁₈** (angel) **20₄** (non-Israelite speaking) **Ex 5₂₂ Is 38₁₆** (context!) **Ps 35₁₇₋₂₃** and oft., cj. for אֲנִי **89₄₈**; in dedication אֲתָהּ אֱלֹהֵינוּ (אֱלֹהֵינוּ dl. ?) **Ps 16₂**; b) in statements **Gn 18₂₇ Ex 15₁₇ Is 61₁ Am 5₁₆ Jb 28₂₈ (אֱלֹהֵינוּ only here in Jb !)** **Ps 2₄ 59₁₂** and oft.; c) אֲדָנִי יְיָ my Lord Y (280 x, Baudissin 1:491ff, 591ff; Eissfeldt TLZ 1950:242; Baumgärtel *Fschr. Rudolph* 9ff): **Gn 15₂₋₈ Dt 3₂₄ 9₂₆ Jos 7₇ Ju 16₂₈ 2S 7₁₈** and oft., **1K 2₂₆ 8₅₃**, **Is 17 x**, **Jr 9 x**, **Am 20 x**, **Ezk ca. 200 x**, **Ps 73₂₈**; אֲדָנִי יְיָ Baudissin 1:589f) **Hab 3₁₉ Ps 68₂₁ 109₂₁ 140₈ 141₈**, זַבְאוֹת 'י אֱלֹהֵינוּ **Is 10_{23f}** (and 11 x);

—3. אֲדָנִינוּ יְיָ: vocative **Ps 8₂₋₁₀ Neh 10₃₀ †**; in statements **Ps 135₅ 147₅ Neh 8₁₀**, אֲדָנִינוּ **Is 51₂₂ †**;

—**Ps 55₁₀** rd. גְּרוֹנָם, **73₂₀** rd. אֲיִנָּנוּ, **Pr 27₁₈** cj. אֲדָמָתוֹ.

Der. n.m. אֲדָנִיבֹקֶךָ etc.

131 אֲדֹן

אֲדֹן: n.loc. in Bab., **Neh 7₆₁**, = אֲדָן **Ezr 2₅₆**; orig. n.m. (Saq. 1) and conn. with פְּרוֹב ? , → Simons *Geog.* §1689. †

132 אֲדוּרִים

אֲדוּרִים: n.loc.; Sept., **1Macc 13₂₀** and Josephus *Ant.* Ἀδωραῖμ, Ἀδωρα (= *Aduri* EA 256:24), modern *Dūraū* 8 km WSW of Hebron (Alt JPOS 12:132f; Abel 2:239): **2C 11₉**. †

133 אֲדוּרָם

הָדָרָם: n.m.: cun. *Addurammu* (Tallqvist *Names* 8b), 2S 20²⁴ and 1K 12¹⁸ (Sept. אֲדַנְיָרָם), = → הָדָרָם (Sept.^{BL} Pesh. אֲדַנְיָרָם) 2C 10¹⁸, = → אֲדַנְיָרָם 1K 4⁶ 5²⁸; short form of הָדָר + רָם (Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:180¹; Montgomery-G. *Kings* 119): supervisor under David, Solomon and Rehoboam. †

134 אָדָשׁ

אָדָשׁ: Is 28²⁸: → דָּוָשׁ.

135 אֲדוּת

אֲדוּת: (8 x) and אֲדוּתָא (2 x): Arb. *ʿaddā* cause; tantum pl., אֲדוּתָא: actually sbst. cs.;

—1. prep. עַל-אֲדוּתָא on account of Gn 21¹¹⁻²⁵ 26³² Ex 18⁸ Nu 12¹ 13²⁴ Jos 14⁶ Ju 6⁷, cj. Gn 20³;

—2. conj. עַל-כֵּן-אֲשֶׁר for the very reason that Jr 3⁸;

—2S 13¹⁶ אֶל-אֲדוּתָא rd. אֶל אֲדוּתָא (: Driver *Fschr.* Nötscher 48f). †

136 אֲדִיר

אֲדִיר, Sam.^{M26} **ādir*. MHb.² JArm.¹; Ug. *adr, att adrt* principal wife; Ph. (DISO 5) שִׁמּוֹם אֲדִיר, אֲדִיר מַלְכָּם (BL 231b), pl. אֲדִירִי (י) (י) אֲדִירִי, אֲדִירִי, אֲדִירִי אֲדִירִי: mighty, magnificent (Gulkowitsch 94f):

—1. adj.: vine Ezk 17⁸, trees (Syr. *ʿadrā* oak) Ezk 17²³ Zech 11² Is 10³⁴ (rd. בְּאֲדִירָיו), ship Is 33^{21b}, water Ex 15¹⁰ Ps 93⁴ (rd. מִמְּשִׁבְרֵי אֲדִיר), sound of horns Sir 50¹⁶, kings (Ph.) Ps 136¹⁸ (? rd. אֲדִירִים, alt. dl.), Israel Jr 30²¹ (rd. מֵהָאֲדִירִים), gods 1S 4⁸ (Ph. n.m. אֲדִירִים *Adherbal*, בעל־אֲדִירִים Février Sem. 2:24ff, ndiv. *Baladdir* RAC 1:1084, Rundgren Orient. 11:287), Yahweh Is 33²¹ (text ?) Ps 76⁵ 93^{4b}, name of Y Ps 8²⁻¹⁰;

—2. sbst.: pl. prominent people Ju 5¹³⁻²⁵ Jr 14³ Ps 16³ (rd. אֲדִירִים בָּל) cj. 42⁵ (rd. אֲדִירִים בָּסוּד or אֲדִירִים בָּסוּד, = Y) Neh 3⁵ 10³⁰ (: attrib. Rudolph) 2C 23²⁰; אֲדִירִי הַצֹּאֵן = shepherds Jr 25³⁴⁻³⁶, officers Nah 2⁶ 3¹⁸. †

137 אֲדִלְיָה

אֲדִלְיָה: n.m.; Pers. (Scheftelowitz 38; Gehman 327) ?, Vrs. vary greatly: son of Haman Est 9⁸. †

138 אָדָם

אָדָם: MHb., Ug. *adm*, Arb. *ʿadima*, Eth. *ʿadma* be red, Akk. *adāmu* be red, Eg. *edmay* red linen; denom. from אָדָם Holma *Körperteile* 7, from אָדָם Gradwohl 4ff, 11: pi. MHb. reddēn.

qal: pf. אָדָמוֹ: be red La 4⁷. †

II אָדָם: Arb. *ʿadam(at)* skin, Arb. Tigr. (Wb. 383b) *ʿadīm* tanned skin, leather Tigr. *ʿaddama* tan, → I: **leather**
Hos 11₄ (|| II אֲדָמָה) :: Wolff *Hos.* †

141 אָדָם

III אָדָם: n.m., → I 2: **Adam**, for the first time (Nestle ZAW 30:72) Gn 4₂₅ and 5_{1a-3-5}, 1C 1₁ Sir 49₁₆;

—Gn 2_{20b} 3₁₇₋₂₁ rd. אֲדָמָה (?). †

142 אָדָם

IV אָדָם: = I אֲדָמָה (Dahood CBQ 25:123f): **ground** אֲדָמָה עֵין surface of the earth Zech 9₁ (cf. אֲדָמָה עֵין Ex 10₅ Nu 22₅; alt. man looks upon Y; cj. אֲדָמָה עֵין/עֵין אֲדָמָה), Jr 32₂₀ Jb 36₂₈ Pr 30₁₄ (|| אֲדָמָה), also Gn 16₁₂ Zech 13₅ ?. †

143 אָדָם

V אָדָם: n.loc.; Sef 1 A 10, 35 ? (→ Dupont-S. 33f); *T. ed-Dāmiye* near the confluence of the river Jabbok (Abel 2:238; Glueck 4:329ff :: Simons *Geog.* §462): Jos 3₁₆ (rd. אֲדָמָה) and Hos 6₇ (rd. אֲדָמָה, = II אֲדָמָה 2, → Rudolph *Hos.* 141f). †

144 אָדָם

אָדָם (4 x), אָדָמָה (1 x), Sam.^{M25} *ʿādem*: אָדָם; MHb.: fem. אֲדָמָה (BL 476o, Sam.^{M25} *ʿidma*), אֲדָמִים (Jerome *adamim*): blood-coloured, (Gradwohl 4ff), **reddish(-brown)**: blood 2K 3₂₂, grape-juice Is 63₂, lentils Gn 25₃₀, cow Nu 19₂, horse Zech 1₈ 6₂ cj. 6, skin Song 5₁₀; → n.loc. אֲדָמָה. †

145 אָדָם

אָדָם: אָדָם; MHb. redness: **precious stone** on robe of priest or king, ruby or cornelian (Bauer 522, 570; Zimmerli 673; Quiring 195f: sard, type of dark red cornelian) Ex 28₁₇ 39₁₀ Ezk 28₁₃ Sir 32/5. †

146 אֲדָמָה

אֲדָמָה: אָדָם; BL 483 l; MHb.; n.m. Diringen 189: fem. אֲדָמָה, אֲדָמָה, אֲדָמָה: **bright red, reddish** (Gradwohl 12ff) Lv 13₄₉ 14₃₇; אֲדָמָה לְבָן reddish-white Lv 13_{19-24-42f}. †

147 אֲדָמָה

I אֲדָמָה (220 x): אָדָם; MHb., Syr. *ʿadamtā* Arb. *ʿadamat*, Nab. אֲדָמָה n.pop. (?): like Arb. *ʿahmār* (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:333) orig. the red tilled soil, > cultivated ground, producing plants (:: אֲדָמָה מְדָבָר Is 6₁₁) > landed property, never used in a political sense: Rost *Fschr.* Procksch 125ff; conn. with אָדָם Pedersen *Isr.* 1/2, 454;

—cs. אֲדָמָה, אֲדָמָה, אֲדָמָה, אֲדָמָה:

—1. **earth, arable ground** with water and plants **Gn 2^{6,9} Hg 1¹¹**, from the dried clay (Kelso §2) of which are formed human beings **Gn 2⁹**, animals **2¹⁹**, earthen vessels **Is 45⁹** and the altar **Ex 20²⁴** (→ מְזִבֵּחַ), it produces crops **Dt 7¹³**, first fruits **Ex 23¹⁹**, harvest **Dt 11¹⁷**, what has been sown **Gn 47²³ Is 30²³** and cultivated עֲבַד **2S 9¹⁰ Jr 27¹¹**, therefore אֶרֶץ עֲבַד אֶרֶץ עֲבַד **Gn 4² Is 30²⁴ Zech 13⁵**; men live on it **Dt 4¹⁰ 32⁴⁷ 1S 20³¹ 1K 8⁴⁰** and they return to it in death **Ps 146⁴**; it is acquired as property cj. **Zech 13⁵** (rd. קִנְיָנִי אֶרֶץ), as promised **Nu 11¹²**, as an inheritance **Lv 20²⁴**; man is banished from it by a curse **Gn 4¹¹**, removed **Jr 27¹⁰**, compelled to leave it to go into exile (מֵעֵל → נָגְלָה) **2K 17²³**, is brought back to it **Ezk 34¹³**, gathered **39²⁸**;

—2. misc.: אֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם **אֶרֶץ** land owned in Egypt **Gn 47²⁰**, by the priests **47²²**, by Job **Jb 31³⁸**, homeland **Is 15⁹** (Sept. Αδαμα = אֶרֶץ מִדְיָן?) cj. (rd. בְּאֶרֶץ מִתְנַוּ) **Mi 5⁴ Jon 4²**; אֶרֶץ קֹדֶשׁ **אֶרֶץ** holy ground **Ex 3⁵**, אֶרֶץ הַקֹּדֶשׁ **אֶרֶץ** holy property **Zech 2¹⁶**, אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל **אֶרֶץ**, **Ezk 7^{2-38:19}** (17 x), אֶרֶץ יִדְיָ **אֶרֶץ** **Is 14²**, sffx. **Zech 9¹⁶**, אֶרֶץ יְהוּדָה **אֶרֶץ** **Is 19¹⁷ †**, עַמִּי אֶרֶץ **32¹³** cj. **Dt 32⁴³** (→ BH); אֶרֶץ אֶרֶץ (מִשָּׂא) (load of) arable soil **2K 5¹⁷**; אֶרֶץ טְמֵאָה **אֶרֶץ** **Am 7¹⁷**, אֶרֶץ יִנְכָר **אֶרֶץ** **Ps 137⁴**, אֶרֶץ שְׂמֹנָה **אֶרֶץ** **Neh 9²⁵**; אֶרֶץ מְשֻׁפָּחוֹת הָאָרֶץ **Gn 12³ 28¹⁴ Am 3² †**; אֶרֶץ מְשֻׁפָּחוֹת הָאָרֶץ, farmer **Gn 9²⁰**; earth (as a substance, covering the head) **1S 4¹²**; אֶרֶץ מוֹתָאֵם estates **Ps 49¹² †**, foreign territories cj. **Is 43⁴** and **Jr 32²⁰** (?), agriculture **2C 26¹⁰**;

—3. **underworld**: opens פִּצְצָתָהּ its mouth **Gn 4¹⁰ Nu 16³⁰** (with → אֶרֶץ 5 and פָּתַח **Nu 16³² 26¹⁰ Dt 11⁶**); אֶרֶץ עָפָר (Sept., Theod., Vulg., dust of the earth) land of dust, Bab. *bit eprī* (Tallqvist *Totenwelt* 37) **Da 12²**.

—**Is 15⁹** rd. אֶרֶץ מִדְיָן (Rudolph Fschr. Driver 135).

148 אֶרֶץ מִדְיָן

II אֶרֶץ מִדְיָן: n.loc., = I;

—1. in Naphtali **Jos 19³⁶**, Sept.^A Αδαμα, Sept.^B Αρμαιθ, Vulg. *Edema*; location unkn., Simons *Geog.* §335, 5; *Hajar ed-Damm*, 4 km NW of mouth of R. Jordan in the Sea of Galilee (Abel 2:238; Noth *Jos.* 120) :: Kutscher *BJPE* 2:40ff = 2;

—2. in הַיַּרְדֵּן → כְּפָר (= אֶרֶץ מִדְיָן ?) ford in R. Jordan between סְכוֹת and צָרְתָן, near *T. ed-Dāmiye* **1K 7⁴⁶** (→ מֵעֵבָה) and **2C 4¹⁷** (with → עֵבֵי), also (Kutscher vs.) **Ps 83¹¹** (?); → Glueck 4:345ff :: Rudolph *Chr.* 208; → אֶרֶץ מִדְיָן הַנִּקְבָּה †

149 אֶרֶץ מִדְיָן

III אֶרֶץ מִדְיָן*: JArm.^s cp. Sam. Mnd. (MdD 8a) אֶרֶץ מִדְיָן (VG 1:216f) blood; Pun. Augustine on **Ps 136⁷** *punice edom sanguis dicitur*; Akk. *adam(m)u* and *adamatur*: אֶרֶץ מִדְיָן **Dt 32⁴³**, cs. with ו (BL 525i), 4Q אֶרֶץ מִדְיָן **BASOR** 136:13f: **red blood** (Torczyner *Heil. Schr.* 4, App. 15). †

150 אֶרֶץ מִדְיָן

אֶרֶץ מִדְיָן, Sam.^{BenH.} *idma*, Sept. Αδαμα: n.loc.; Arm. = Heb. (II) אֶרֶץ מִדְיָן; together with צְבָאִים, סֶדֶם and עַמְרָה in → עִמְקֵי הַשְּׂדֵיִם **Gn 10¹⁹ 14^{2,8} Dt 29²²**, only with → צְבָאִים **Hos 11⁸**. †

151 אֲדָמוּנִי

אֲדָמוּנִי (2 x), אֲדָמוּנִי (1 x) Sam.^{M25} *ādāmūnī*: אֲדָם; BL 501y: **reddish** (Gradwohl 14f; “sheep’s skin, the leather side of which has been dyed a brownish red” Seetzen 2:340): Esau at his birth **Gn 25**₂₅, David (skin or hair ?) **1S 16**₁₂ **17**₄₂. †

152 אֲדָמִי

אֲדָמִי: → אֲדוּמִי Edomite.

153 הַנֶּקֶב

הַנֶּקֶב See below under אֲדָמִי הַנֶּקֶב (#155).

154 אֲדָמִי

אֲדָמִי See below under אֲדָמִי הַנֶּקֶב (#155).

155 אֲדָמִי-הַנֶּקֶב

אֲדָמִי הַנֶּקֶב: n.loc. in Naphtali, **Jos 19**₃₃: אֲדָם + → נֶקֶב, “red (place) at the pass”; Αδεμμη αννεκβ, Klostermann *Onom.* 30; ? = *Kh. Dāmiye* N. Tabor (Abel 2:238; Simons *Geog.* §334); ? Ug. *udm*, De Langhe 2:136f :: two places Sept. (Αρμε και Ναβωακ) Vulg., Pesh., → Zorell; Noth 142. †

156 אֲדָמִים

אֲדָמִים: n.top.; אֲדָם; אֲדָם, מַעְלֵה אֲדָם, “Ascent by the red (rocks)”, on the road from Jerusalem to Jericho, modern *Tal’at ed-damm* “blood stairs” (Noth 87): **Jos 15**₇ **18**₁₇. †

157 אֲדָמָתָא

אֲדָמָתָא: n.m. Pers; Sanskr. *adāmayita* “unconquered” (Scheftelowitz 38) :: Duchesne-G. 108: rd. אֲדָמָתָא > *(*Spenta*) *Arama(i)ti*, ndiv. fem. “devout submissiveness”; → אֲבָגָתָא: minister at the Persian court **Est 1**₁₄. †

158 אֲדָן

*אֲדָן: MHb.² base socle, JArm.¹ אֲדָנָא seat (?), lw. < Akk. *adattu* nest, lair (Schwally ZDMG 53:198): אֲדָן, אֲדָנִים, אֲדָנִי, אֲדָנִי, אֲדָנִיָּהֶם: **pedestal, base Ex 26**_{19-40:18} (51 x) **Nu 3**_{36f} **4**_{31f}; of the earth **Jb 38**₆, cj. **Is 14**₁₉, of pillars **Song 5**₁₅, altar cj. **Ezk 41**₂₂, Zion cj. **Is 54**₁₁. †

159 אֲדָן

אֲדָן, Sam.^{BenH.} **iddan*: n.loc. in Bab. **Ezr 2**₅₉; unkn.; = אֲדָן **Neh 7**₆₁. †

160 אֲדָנִי

אֲדָנִי: → אֲדֹן.

161 אֲדָנִי(־)בֶּזֶק

אֲדָנִי(־)בֶּזֶק: n.m.; אֲדֹן (cs. BL 525j) + n.loc., “Lord (Pesh.) of Bezek”, → בֶּזֶק; Hertzberg JPOS 6:213ff: Can. king of a city state **Ju 1**⁵⁻⁷; → אֲדָנִי־צֶדֶק. †

162 אֲדָנִיָּה

אֲדָנִיָּה: n.m.; < → אֲדָנִיָּהוּ: Diringer 236

—1. son of David **2S 3**₄ **1K 1**⁵⁻⁷⁻¹⁸ **2**₂₈ **1C 3**₂;

—2. **Neh 10**₁₇, → אֲדָנִיָּקָם. †

163 אֲדָנִיָּהוּ

אֲדָנִיָּהוּ: n.m.; Ph. “Y is lord” (Noth 117f, 141f); > אֲדָנִיָּה, cf. cun. *Aduniba(?)al* Tallqvist *Names* 13a, Ph. אֲדָנִיָּהוּ:

—1. son of David (→ אֲדָנִיָּה) **1K 1**^{8-2:24} (18 x);

—2. Levite **2C 17**₈ (dl. אֲדָנִיָּהוּ וְטוֹב). †

164 אֲדָנִי־צֶדֶק

אֲדָנִי־צֶדֶק: n.m.; אֲדֹן + צֶדֶק “(my) lord is justice” or “צֶדֶק (ndiv. *sadiq*) is (my) lord” (Noth 176f; Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:54): Can. king of Jerusalem **Jos 10**₁₋₃; Reicke-R. 1:27. †

165 אֲדָנִיָּקָם

אֲדָנִיָּקָם: n.m.; אֲדֹן + קוּם “(my) lord has risen (to help)” (Noth 176f): **Ezr 2**₁₃ **8**₁₃ **Neh 7**₁₈, ? rd. **10**₁₇ pr. אֲדָנִיָּה. †

166 אֲדָנִיָּרָם

אֲדָנִיָּרָם: n.m.; אֲדֹן + רוּם “(my) lord is exalted” (Noth 145f); NPun. אֲדָנִיָּרָם, Arm. with לְ precativum אֲדָנִיָּרָם (Ingholt, *Hama* 117; BASOR 123:28): supervisor of Solomon and Rehoboam **1K 4**₆ **5**₂₈; = אֲדָרָם **2S 20**₂₄ **1K 12**₁₈, = הֲדָרָם **2C 10**₁₈. †

167 אֲדָר

אָרר: Ph. be powerful; pi. glorify (denom.?) DISO 5.

nif: impf. יִאָרֵר **Sir 49**₁₃, pt. נִאָרָר (=: Freedman JNES 14:245: inf. abs.), cs. (BL 526 l) נִאָרָרִי: to be held in great esteem **Sir 49**₁₃; pt. **glorious** (Gulkowitsch 95) **Ex 15**₆₋₁₁ **Sir 43**₁₁. †

hif: impf. יִאָרֵר: to prove to be glorious **Is 42**₂₁, **Sir 36**₇. †

Der. אָרֵר, אָרָר, אָרָת.

168 אָרָר

אָרָר: אָרר; ? JArm.^s אָררא fur, cf. אָרָת: (=: Bacher *Agada*, 2:355⁶: עָרר or עָרד ?) splendour, הַיָּקָר 'אָ splendid price **Zech 11**₁₃;

—**Mi 2**₈ rd. אָרָת. †

169 אָרָר

אָרָר, Sept. Αδαρ: MHb., → BArm., Arm.lw. Wagner 4; lw. from Bab. *Ad(d)aru*, the twelfth Bab. month, etym. *adāru* to be dark (AHw. 12a) or *adru*, BArm. אָרָר threshing floor (Lewy ArchOr. 11:42f; Lidzbarski *Urk.* 16f); Αδαρει μῆν παρὰ Χαλδαίους (Hesychius; Schnabel *Berch.* 260: Αδαρ **2Macc 15**₃₆: the twelfth month, **Adar** = Feb.-Mar., **Est 3**₇₋₁₃ **8**₁₂ **9**₁₋₁₅₋₁₇₋₁₉₋₂₁ **Ezr 6**₁₅ Schürer 1:746. †

170 אָרָר

I אָרָר, Sept. Αδερ: n.m.; Ass. *Addaraia*, he who was born in אָרָר (with doubled middle radical) (Gemser *Persoonsnamen* 187): Benjaminite **1C 8**₃, MSS Sept.^A = אָרָר **Gn 46**₂₁ **Nu 26**₄₀ (Sept.^B אָרָר). †

171 אָרָר

II אָרָר: n.loc.; אָרָרה ... וְ חָצְרוֹן וְ **Jos 15**₃, → חָצְרֵי-אָרָר **Nu 34**₄, and → עֲטָרוֹת-אָרָר; in *W. Qdērāt*, Abel 2:344; Arm.lw. Wagner 5. †

172 אָרָר־כֶּנֶּיִם

אָרָר־כֶּנֶּיִם **Ezr 8**₂₇, אָרָר־כֶּנֶּיִם **1C 29**₇: MHb pl. דְּרִיכֹנֵי, Pesh. *drīkōnē*: trad. < δαρεικῶν Pers. gold coin **daric** (Schwyzer Indo-germ. Forschungen 49:14ff; Jongkees JbEOL 9:166ff) :: Albright BiOr. 17:242b: crprt. < → דְּרַכְמַיִם **drachmae**. †

173 אָרָרָם

אָרָרָם: n.m.; cun. *Addurammu* BabExp. 9:48a, ? Ug. *adrm* (UTGI. 95); < אָרָר־נִירָם: **2S 20**₂₄ **1K 12**₁₈, = → אָרָר־הָדוּרָם 2b, **2C 10**₁₈. †

174 אָרָר־מֶלֶךְ

→ אָהַבָהּ, אָהַבְתָּהּ, אָהַבְתָּהּ; pt. אָהַב, אָהַבְתָּ, אָהַבְתָּ, אָהַבְתָּ, אָהַבְתָּ (Pr 8₁₇ K, Q בִּי-), fem. אָהַבְתָּ, cs. אָהַבְתָּ (BL 613d), pass. אָהַבְתָּ, אָהַבְתָּ (Hos 3₁, rd. אָהַבְתָּ Sept., Pesh. ?):

—to like, to love (:: שָׁנֵא):

—1. a person: father his son Gn 22₂, mother her son 25₂₈, husband his wife 24₆₇ Ju 16₄ (→ Plautz ZAW 74:25) Hos 3₁, slave his master Ex 21₅, wife her husband 1S 18₂₀, her lover Hos 3₁ (vs.) her mother-in-law Ru 4₁₅ people an individual 1S 18₁₆, שָׁאָהַבָהּ נַפְשִׁי Song 3₁₋₄; with לְ Lv 19₁₈₋₃₄ כְּמוֹךָ ... אֶכְמוֹךָ Vriezen ThZ 22:1ff;

—2. a thing: justice Ps 37₂₈ 33₅, bribery Is 1₂₃, Jerusalem 66₁₀, stars Jr 8₂, cake Hos 3₁, what is good Am 5₁₅, good days Ps 34₁₃, wealth (rd. הַמִּוֹן) Qoh 5₉, cj. Hos 8₁₃ (זָבַח אֲהַבּוּ), agriculture 2C 26₁₀;

—3. to love God (Quell TWNT 1:20ff, also with 4), Ex 20₆ Dt 5₁₀ 7₉ Jos 22₅ 23₁₁ Ju 5₃₁ 1K 3₃ Ps 31₂₄ 38₁₂ 116₁ (? rd. אָהַבּוּ אֲהַבּוּ, alt. יִ' אָהַבְתָּ יִ' אָהַבְתָּ, alt. יִ' אָהַבְתָּ יִ' אָהַבְתָּ) Da 9₄, God's name Is 56₆ (לְבָרֵךְ) Ps 5₁₂ 69₃₇, his help 40₁₇ 70₅, his commandments 119₄₈, his abode 26₈;

—4. God loves: Israel Hos 3₁, Israel's forefathers Dt 4₃₇ 10₁₅, the devout Dt 7₁₃ 23₆ Is 43₄ Jr 31₃ Hos 11₁ 14₅ Ps 97₁₀ (rd. אָהַבּ), the גֵּר Dt 10₁₈, Solomon 2S 12₂₄, justice Ps 33₅ 37₂₈, צַדִּיקוֹת Ps 11₇, Zion 87₂;

—5. לְ אָהַב love doing something Is 56₁₀ Jr 14₁₀ Hos 10₁₁ 12₈;

—6. אָהַב friend Jr 20₄₋₆ Ps 88₁₉ Est 5₁₀₋₁₄ Sir 33₂₀; God's friend: → Abraham Is 41₈ 2C 20₇ (< Arb. *al-halil*), Cyrus Is 48₁₄ (rd. אָהַבּ); לְ אָהַב to be a friend of 1K 5₁₅;

—7. misc: אָהַבְתָּ אֲהַבְתָּ the way he likes it Gn 27₄₋₉₋₁₄; אָהַבְתָּ אֲהַבְתָּ loves it that way Jr 5₃₁ Am 4₅; אָהַבְתָּ beloved Neh 13₂₆, אָהַבְתָּ favourite wife (:: שָׁנֵאָה) Dt 21₁₅ cj. Song 7₇; אָהַבְתָּ אֲהַבְתָּ with a love 1S 20_{17b} Jr 31₃;

—Hos 4₁₈ rd. אָהַבְתָּ → pealal; 9₁₀ ? rd. מֵאָהַבִּים (וְיָהִי) and dl. שְׂקוּצִים (Gressmann); Ps 122₆ rd. אָהַלִּיךְ (cf. 7b), Pr 18₂₁ rd. וְאֲחַזִּיקָהּ.

nif: pt. נִאֲהַבְתָּ: lovable (GK §116e) 2S 1₂₃ (n.f. נִאֲהַבְתָּ) Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 1:4; Diring 217). †

pi: pt. sffx. מֵאָהַבְתָּ/מֵאָהַבְתָּ/מֵאָהַבְתָּ: lover, of a woman Jr 22₂₀₋₂₂ 30₁₄ Ezk 16_{33-36f} 23₅₋₉₋₂₂ Hos 2₇₋₁₅ La 1₁₉; of a man Zech 13₆, cj. Hos 9₁₀ (→ qal 7). †

cj. pealal (BL 282n): pf. אָהַבְתָּ to flirt Hos 4₁₈ (→ qal 7). †

hif (MHb.²): impv. הֵאָהַב: to endear Sir 4₇. †

Der. I אָהַבְתָּ, *אָהַב, *אָהַב, cj. אָהַבְתָּ, אָהַבְתָּ (?).

*אָהַב or אָהַב: אָהַב: אָהַבִּים: pleasure of love Pr 7₁₈. †

181 אָהַב

*אָהַב: אָהַב: pl. אָהַבִּים:

—1. love gifts Hos 8₉;

—2. charm Pr 5₁₉ (|| חַן). †

182 אָהַבָה

I אָהַבָה: f. of אָהַב, BL 601c; MHb., Ug. *ahbt*, JArm. אָהַבָתָא: cs. אָהַבַת, sffx. אָהַבְתִּי:

—1. loving (actually inf., BL 317g) with acc. אָהַבְתוּ אֶתְהִי because he loved her Gn 29₂₀, Dt 7₈ 1S 18₃ 20_{17a} 1K 10₉ Is 56₆ Hos 3₁ 2C 2₁₀ 9₈;

—2. love: a) of man and woman Song 2_{4f-7} 3₅ 5₈ 8_{4-6f}, אָהַבְתִּי נָשִׁים 2S 1₂₆, אָהַבְתִּי פְּלוּלָה of bride Jr 2₂ אָהַבְתִּי חוּלָה love-sick Song 2₅ 5₈ אָהַבְתִּי חוּלָה feelings of love (:: שְׂנֵאָה) 2S 13₁₅, love affair Jr 2₃₃, caress Pr 5₁₉; b) of friends and individuals in general 1S 18₃ 20_{17b} 2S 1₂₆ Ps 109_{4f} Pr 10₁₂ 15₁₇ 17₉ 27₅ (prp. אָהַבְתִּי) Qoh 9₁₋₆; c) specific objects of love 1K 11₂ (gods) Is 56₆ (אָהַבְתִּי אֱלֹהִים) Mi 6₈ (חַסֵּד); אָהַבְתִּי נַפְשִׁי love for oneself 1S 20_{17b}; d) God's love for his own people Dt 7₈ 1K 10₉ Hos 3₁ 2C 2₁₀ 9₈ Is 63₉ Jr 31₃ (אָהַבְתִּי עוֹלָם) Hos 11₄ (?);

—Hos 11₄ and Song 3₁₀ → II; Song 7₇ rd. אָהַבְתִּי. †

183 אָהַבָה

II אָהַבָה: Arb. *ihāb* leather (Driver *Myths* 133² :: Loewenstamm-B. 1:39b: untanned skin): ? leather Hos 11₄ (אָהַבְתִּי עֵבְתוֹת אָהַבָה || II אָהַבְתִּי אָהַבְתִּי :: Wolff *Hos.* 253) and Song 3₁₀ (sedan chair lined with אָהַבְתִּי אָהַבְתִּי, Schmökel 93 :: Rudolph 140). †

184 אָהַבְתִּי

cj. אָהַבְתִּי for → אָהַבְתִּי Hos 8₁₃: as אָהַב pealal (BL 482 l) + -ay (BL 502d, e), Nyberg ZAW 52:252f: lust. †

185 אָהַד

אָהַד: n.m.; Sept. Αωδ, Vulg. *Ahod*, etym. ?, → אָהַד?: son of Simeon, Gn 46₁₀ Ex 6₁₅, missing in Nu 26₁₂ 1C 4₂₄. †

186 אָהַה

אָהָה, Bomberg אָהָה: interj.; Syr. *ʾah*, *ʾahā*, *ʾahāh* Arb. *ʾāh*, *ʾāhā*, OSArb. *ʾhw* (Müller 27), Eth. *ʾah* (Leslau 9): cry in the face of fear: **alas** **2K** 3₁₀ **Jl** 1₁₅ **Ju** 11₃₅ **2K** 6₅₋₁₅, to God or his אָהָה לַאֲלֹהִים **Jos** 7₇ **Ju** 6₂₂ **Jr** 1₆ 4₁₀ 14₁₃ 32₁₇ **Ezk** 4₁₄ 9₈ 11₁₃ 21₅. †

187 אָהָה

אָהָה: n.loc. and river n., Sept. EUL: place in Bab. **Ezr** 8₁₅ and canal 8₂₁₋₃₁; unkn., Simons *Geog.* §1689. †

188 אָהָה

אָהָה: n.m.; Sept. Αωδ (→ אָהָה); ? short form (cf. אָהָה אָהָה ?) Lidzbarski *Eph.* 2:22; Noth 235; Stamm *Ersatznamen* 416a: “Where is אָהָה”:

—1. judge from Benjamin **Ju** 3_{15-4:1};

—2. Benjaminite family **1C** 7₁₀, cj. 8₃₋₆. †

189 אָהָה

[אָהָה **Hos** 13₁₀₋₁₄₋₁₄: rd. אָהָה (Sept.). †]

190 אָהָה

אָהָה: אָהָה, “I am, will be”, concealing identity of Y **Ex** 3_{14b}, → _{14a} and Comm.; ? ndiv. Nab. אָהָה (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:57; Littmann *NIE* 1:24; *Alt Kl. Schr.* 1:6¹). †

191 אָהָה

I אָהָה: MHb. pi. hif. denom. from אָהָה; Arb. *ʾahila* to settle down in a country, to obtain grazing rights (Rabin *ScrHieros.* 8:384ff).

qal: impf. אָהָה: trad. to camp :: Rabin vs.: to **obtain grazing rights** **Gn** 13₁₂₋₁₈.

pi: impf. אָהָה < אָהָה* (GK §68k): as qal **Is** 13₂₀ (|| רבץ hif). †

192 אָהָה

II אָהָה: by-form of I אָהָה (Driver *AJSL* 52:161 :: Löw *OLZ* 21:90: denom. of II אָהָה, clean).

hif: impf. אָהָה (prp. אָהָה 1 MS): be bright, **shine** (moon) **Jb** 25₅. †

193 אָהָה

I אָהָה (340 x): MHb., JArm.^{gb} אָהָה, Syr. *yahlā* (VG 1:242), Nab. אָהָה (?); Ug. *ahl* (*ʾahl*), Ph. in n.m. אָהָה, Eg. *yhr* nomad’s tent, OSArb. Arb. *ʾahl* people who live in the same tent, in the same place > clan,

Akk. *ālu* < **ahlu* town: (BL 580u) locative הָאֶלֶּה (Beer-M. §21:2d), sffx. אֶהְלֶךְ, אֶהְלֶךְ, אֶהְלֶי, אֶהְלֶי Jos 7₂₁ (dl. הָ), אֶהְלֶךְ Ju 19₉ err.; pl. אֶהְלִים, but בְּאֶהְלִים (pronounced *bo-*), אֶהְלִי, אֶהְלִי, אֶהְלִיכֶם:

—1. **tent** (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:1ff; Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:233ff: pointed tent :: אֶסְכָּה (סְכָה) Gn 4₂₀, → מִתַּח, נִטָּה, פֶּרֶשׁ אֶ פֶּתַח אֶ תְּקַע, צֶעֶן, פֶּרֶשׁ אֶ פֶּתַח אֶ תְּקַע Gn 18₁, אֶ יִרְעֵת אֶ פֶּתַח אֶ Ex 26₁₃, אֶ מְקוֹם אֶ יִרְעֵת אֶ Is 54₂, אֶ בֵּיתִי Ps 132₃, tent for one person Gn 31₃₃, of a woman Ju 4₁₇; אֶ אֶ tent-roof Ex 40₁₉; for warriors Jr 37₁₀, for cattle 2C 14₁₄, on the roof 2S 16₂₂; belonging to a people: Edom Ps 83₇, Qedar Song 1₅, Judah Zech 12₇; הֶלֶךְ לְאֶהְלֹי Ju 20₈, לְאֶהְלֹי אִישׁ 1S 4₁₀ 13₂ 2S 18₁₇ 19₉ 20₁ 2K 14₁₂ (K אֶהְלֹי); ? rd. with Sept. וְאֶהְלִים 2S 7₂₃; אֶ הָיִר Is 16₅;

—2. **people living in a tent**, cj. שְׂכְנֵי אֶהְלִים Ju 8₁₁ (→ Noth ZDPV 72:57f), people (Arb.), 1C 4₄₁ and 2C 14₁₄ (with הֶכָּה), families Ju 6₅ † :: Moritz ZAW 44:87: Min. rel. pron. pl.;

—3. tent of Y אֶ יְהִיָּה 1K 2₂₈, → מוֹעֵד אֶ Ex 28₄₃, > אֶהְלֹי (הָ) 1K 1₃₉ 1C 15₁ 16₁ אֶהְלֹי (הָ) 1C 9₂₃ (→ Rudolph); → הָעֵדוּת אֶךְ Nu 9₁₅, מוֹשְׁבֵן אֶ מוֹעֵד Ex 29₃₂;

—1C 4₄₁ rd. אֶהְלִי חָם.

Der. II אֶהְלֵי, II אֶהְלֵי; ? n.(f.) אֶהְלֵי, אֶהְלֵי, אֶהְלֵי, אֶהְלֵי and אֶהְלֵי.

194 אֶהְלֵי

II אֶהְלֵי: n.m.; = I; short form (Noth 158f) :: Moritz → I 2: son or grandson (Rudolph 29) of Zerubbabel 1C 3₂₀. †

195 אֶהְלֵי

אֶהְלֵי: 1K 7₄₅ אֶהְלֵי, within context demonstrative pron. pl. (Min., Höfner §35; → VI אֶל, also Moritz ZAW 44:87), = Q אֶהְלֵי; K ?; ? dl. †

196 אֶהְלֵי

אֶהְלֵי: I אֶהְלֵי, → II; symbolic name of Samaria Ezk 23_{4f-36-44}; ? pr. אֶהְלֵי (BL 252 l) “ who has her (own) cult tent” among bedouin, (Zimmerli 541f), → אֶהְלֵי.

197 אֶהְלֵי

אֶהְלֵי: Ps 45₉ Song 4₁₄, and אֶהְלֵי Pr 7₁₇: lw. Ind., Sansk. *aguru*: the aromatic **aloe wood** *Aloexyllon Agallochum* and *Aquilaria Agallocha*, both from India (Löw 3:412ff). †

198 אֶהְלֵי

אָהֶל־אָב: n.m.; I אָהֶל + אָב “father’s tent” (Noth 158f) or “father is my tent (= protection)”: Danite foreman Ex 31₆ 35₃₄ 36_{1f} 38₂₃. †

199 אָהֶל־יִבֵּה

אָהֶל־יִבֵּה: I אָהֶל, symbolic name of Jerusalem (→ אָהֶל־הָהֵאָרֶץ) Ezk 23_{4.4.11.22.36.44}; ? for אָהֶל־יִבֵּה (BL 252 l) “my cult tent is in her”; (→ Zimmerli 541f). †

200 אָהֶל־יִבְמָה

אָהֶל־יִבְמָה, Sam^{BenH. 167} *ēlibāma*, Sept. O/Ελιβ/εμα: n.fem. and pop.; trad. I אָהֶל + בְּמָה or בָּ + third pl. sffx.

—1. wife of Esau Gn 36_{2.5. 14.18.25};

—2. Edomite tribe

201 אָהֶל־יָם

I אָהֶל־יָם Pr 7₁₇: → אָהֶל־לוֹת.

202 אָהֶל־יָם

II אָהֶל־יָם: MHb. JArm.th אָהֶל־יָם, Löw OLZ 21:190, Syr. *ʿa/uhlā*, Akk. *uhūlu* (Zimmern 60), → II אָהֶל; **ice-plant** forming lush grassland *Mesembrianthemum nodiflorum*, (Löw 1:643; Dalman *Arbeit* 2:263) Nu 24₆. †

203 אָהֶרֶן

אָהֶרֶן: n.m., Sept. *Ααρων*, and also *Αρω* (Wuthnow 26, in Dura Altheim-S. *Phil. Sac.* 57); Eg. *ʿm* “the name is great” (of a god), Hösl 85: **Aaron**, from Levi Ex 2₁₄, brother of Moses and Miriam Ex 6₂₀ Nu 26₅₉, ancestor of the Levitical priests and high priests Ex 6_{23ff} 30₃₀, therefore אָהֶרֶן בְּנֵי אָהֶרֶן Lv 1₅ 1C 6_{34f} and אָהֶרֶן בֵּית אָהֶרֶן Ps 115_{10.12} 118₃; > אָהֶרֶן בֵּית אָהֶרֶן in this sense 1C 12₂₈, = high priest Ps 133₂; died, and buried in מוֹטְרָה Dt 10₆, on the הַר 32₅₀, is called קְדוֹשׁ יְהוָה Ps 106₁₆, his beard 133₂; Ex 4_{14.40.31} Lv 1_{5.24.9} Nu 1_{3.33.39} (123 years old) = 296 x in P, Ju 20₂₈ 1S 12_{6.8} Mi 6₄ (only occurrence in Prophets) Ps 77₂₁ 99₆ 105₂₆ 106₁₆ 135₁₉ Ezr 7₅ Neh 10₃₉ 12₄₇ 1C 5_{29nd.27} 17 2C 13_{9f} 26₁₈ 29₂₁ 31₁₉ 35_{14.14}; 1Macc 7₁₄, NT; RGG 1:2f; Reicke-R. 1f.

204 או

או, Sam.^{M27} *ʿu*: MHb.; OArm. EgArm. Nab. Palm. (DISO 6), JArm. או, Syr. Arb. Eth. *ʿau*, Ug. *u* (= *ʿu*), Akk. *ū*; base form **ʿau* (: אוה, cf. *vel*: *velle*) König; KBL :: Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §131: (*h*)*a* + *wa*): particle of choice or: רַע אוֹ טוֹב Gn 24₅₀, אָב אוֹ אָח 44₁₉ מִי אוֹ מִי ... Jb 38₅; in a series אוֹ שֶׁק עֵץ אוֹ שֶׁק אוֹ שֶׁק Lv 11₃₂, increasing יוֹם אוֹ יוֹמִים or even Ex 21₂₁; before both options אוֹ-בֵּן אוֹ-בַת Ex 21₃₁; introducing a clause אוֹ כִּי or if Ex 21₃₃ Is 27₅, without כִּי Ex 21₃₆ (אוֹ נוֹדַע), introducing two subordinate clauses אוֹ יִדַע אוֹ יִדַע אוֹ רָאָה אוֹ רָאָה whether ... or Lv 5₁; אוֹ ... הִי whether ... or whether Qoh 2₁₉ 11₆;

—1S 20₁₀ rd. אָם for אוֹ; Ezk 21₁₅ prp. אוֹיִךְ; Jb 22₁₁ rd. אוֹר; Pr 31₄ rd. K אוֹ for אוֹ.

205 אָו

[Pr 31₄: Q אָי, rd. K אָו; cj. אָוה; :: text error < קָאוּ = קָוו Thomas VT 12:499f). †]

206 אָוּל

אָוּל: n.m.; etym. ? (Noth 235); Arb. ^ywy receive as a guest: Y as host Ps 23₅ (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 99): Ezr 10₃₄. †

207 אוֹב

I *אוֹב: etym. ?; pl. אֲבוֹת: **bag** (skin, with the hairy side turned in Dalman *Arbeit* 5:193 :: Guillaume PEQ 93:147ff, jug), for wine, אֲוֹ הַדְּרָשִׁים Jb 32₁₉. †

208 אוֹב

II אוֹב: MHb.². JArm.; = I ?, cf. MHb. JArm.¹⁸. זְכוּרוֹ necromancy, Syr. *zakkūrā* spirit of the dead raised by necromancy, Arb. *zokrat* small bag (Nöldeke ZDMG 28:667) :: Albright *Religion* 227: Arb. ^ywb come back, = revenant; Sept. ἐνγαστρίμυθος, ἐκ τῆς γῆς φωνοῦν, Vulg. *magus, python* :: Rabin Orient. 32:115f: < Hitt. *a-a-pi* sacrificial pit: pl. אֲבוֹ(וֹ)ת: prophesying **spirit of the dead**, frequently with יִדְעֵנִי (→ Lods *Vie future* 1:243ff); in man or woman Lv 20₂₇, woman is בְּעֵלַת אוֹב 1S 28₇; is heard מֵאֲרָץ Is 29₄, is consulted אֵל פְּנֵה לֵוִי Lv 19₃₁ 20₆, אֵל דְּרֹשׁ Is 8₁₉ 19₃, שָׂאֵל Dt 18₁₁, with בָּ 1C 10₁₃, בָּ קִסָּם 1S 28₈, appoints עֲשֵׂה 2K 21₆ and 2C 33₆ (here = בְּעֵלַת/בְּעֵל אוֹב), prohibited in Israel הִסִּיר 1S 28₃, הִכְרִית 28₉, בִּיעַר 2K 23₂₄: not an instrument used to consult the dead (a whirring stick, Schmidt F Schr. Marti 253ff), → Budde ZAW 46:75f. †

209 אוֹבִיל

אוֹבִיל: n.m.; Arb. ^yibil Akk. *ibilu* dromedary, OSArb. ^ybl(t) camels ^yabila denom. be an expert at camel breeding, ^yabbāl camel-driver > Syr. ^yeboltā herd of camels; → Salonen *Hipp.* 88: Ishmaelite supervisor of David's camels (an "allocutory" name!) 1C 27₃₀; → II יִבְלָ. †

210 אוֹבֵל

*אוֹבֵל, cs. אוֹבֵל: → אֲבָל.

211 אוֹד

*אוֹד: Arb. ^ywd to burden, Tigr. (Wb. 380a) ^yawwada to have a claim.

Der. אוֹד, *מְאוֹד.

212 אוֹד

אֹדֶן: MHb. JArm.^{tb}. Syr. stick with which to poke the fire; Arb. *ʿūd* wood: **log**, smoking **Is 7₄**, snatched from the fire **Am 4₁₁** **Zech 3₂**. †

213 אֹדֶת

אֹדֶת: → אֹדוּת.

214 אוה

אוה: MHb. pi. to wish, Syr. *ʿewā* to agree, match, pa. caus. (Pehl. Altheim-S. *Phil. Sac.* 66f), Arb. *ʿwy* to go to see; basic meaning: to fit, to match (Palache 2ff).

nif (alt. → נאה, → יאה; BL 422t): pf. נִאָּה, נִאָּו, נִאָּתָה: to be beautiful, lovely **Is 52₇** **Song 1₁₀** **Sir 15₉**; with לְ to be becoming **Ps 93₅**. †

pi: pf. אָּוָה, אָּוָה (Bomberg אָּוָה), אָּוָה/תָּוָה, אָּוָה (י)תָּוָה/ךְ, impf. תִּאָּוֶה: to wish, to desire; except **Ps 132_{13f}** **Sir 6₃₇** cj. **Ps 119₃₀** (rd. אָּוִיתִי) and **Pr 31₄** (rd. אָּוִה) the sbj. is always נִפְּשׁ: **Dt 12₂₀** **14₂₆** **1S 2₁₆** cj. **20₄** **2S 3₂₁** **1K 11₃₇** **Is 26₉** **Mi 7₁** **Jb 23₁₃** **Pr 21₁₀**. †

hitp: מִתְאָּוֶה, מִתְאָּוֶה, הִתְאָּוֶה/וִיתִי, הִתְאָּוֶה, impf. יִתְאָּוֶה, יִתְאָּוֶה (Bomberg יִתְאָּוֶה, GK §75bb), pt. מִתְאָּוֶה, מִתְאָּוֶה:

—1. to **crave for** (usually in an unfavourable sense) with acc. **Nu 11₃₄** **Dt 5₂₁** **Ps 45₁₂** **Qoh 6₂**, with לְ **Nu 34₁₀** **Pr 23₃₋₆** **24₁**; intrans. to perceive a longing **2S 23₁₅** / **1C 11₁₇**, to be greedy **Pr 13₄**, with תִּאָּוֶה **Nu 11₄** **Ps 106₁₄** **Pr 21₂₆**;

—2. to **wish for** (a day) **Jr 17₁₆** **Am 5₁₈**;

—**Nu 34₁₀** → תִּאָּוֶה. †

Der. תִּאָּוֶה, מִתְאָּוֶה, *אָּוֶה.

215 אוה

*אוה: אוה, BL 590f: cs. אָּוָה: **desire, longing**, בְּכָל־אוֹת הַנֶּפֶשׁ **Dt 12_{15-20f}** **18₆**, הֵנִי בְּכָל־אוֹת הַנֶּפֶשׁ אֲ-
לְכָל 1S 23₂₀ (with לְ + inf.) בְּאֵלֶי **Jr 2₂₄**;

—**Hos 10₁₀** rd. בְּאֵתִי :: Rudolph *Hos.* 199 rd. בְּאֵתִי (inf. pi.). †

216 אוֹזִי

אוֹזִי: n.m., unc.: OPers. *Uzya* (Bartholomae *Wörterbuch* 413); short form of אוֹזְנִיהַ (Noth 184), crrpt. (Rudolph): **Neh 3₂₅**. †

217 אוֹזֵל

אִזְלָל, Sam^{M28 BenH. 167} *īzal*, Sept. A₁/E/Īeζηλ: n.pop., n.terr.; *ʿAʿIzāl*, in Arb. trad. the pre-Islamic name of *Sanʿa*, capital of Yemen (EnzIsl. 4:153f):

—1. Gn 10₂₇ 1C 1₂₁ son of יִקְטָן;

—2. Ezk 27₁₉ cj. מִזְאוּזָל (MSS, Sept.) for מִזְאוּזָל; produces iron, cinnamon and sweet calamus: trad. = 1; = ? cun. *A/Isalla* in *fūr* *ʿAbdīn* (Millard JSS 7:201ff). †

218 אֹי

אֹי: MHb. (?) in MSS > → אֹי, 1QIs^a 6₅ and Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 296; interj., onomatopoeia; JArm.^g Syr. Mnd. (MdD 155b) וַי, Arb. Eth. *way*; Akk. *ūʾa* (vSoden §124c); → אֹיָהּ, IV אֹי, הָוִי, אֲבוֹי; > oū Sept. and NT. (Blass-D. §4, 2a) Sept. for אֹי and הָוִי → Wancke ZAW 78:215ff:

—1. **ah! alas!** threatening: לְךָ אֹי woe to you Nu 21₂₉ Jr 13₂₇ 48₄₆, אֹי לְנַפְשָׁם woe to them Is 3₉; anxious: לִי אֹי־נָא woe is me Jr 4₃₁ 45₃ La 5₁₆, אֹי אֹי Ezk 16₂₃ (Lande 59f); with עַל on account of Jr 10₁₉, כִּי because 1S 4₇ Is 3_{9.11} 6₅ Jr 4₁₃ 6₄ 15₁₀ Hos 7₁₃; preceding an interrogative sentence Nu 24₂₃ (: Albright JBL 63:222: for אֹי נָי rd. אֹיִם islands) 1S 4₈, followed by an explanatory clause Is 24₁₆;

—2. > sbst. **woe** Pr 23₂₉;

—? Hos 9₁₂, → Gressmann *Schriften AT* 2:1. †

Der. אֹיָהּ.

219 אֹוִי

אֹוִי, Sam.^{M27} *uwwi*: n.m.; *wʾ* Ammon. BASOR 160:38ff: king of Midian Nu 31₈ Jos 13₂₁. †

220 אֹוִיב

אֹוִיב: → אֹיב.

221 אֹוִיָהּ

אֹוִיָהּ: interj.; expanded < אֹי: **woe!** Ps 120₅. †

222 אֹוִיל

I אֹוִיל: I אֹול; BL 471s; Eth. (Leslau 10): pl. אֹוִילִים:

—1. **foolish** Jr 4₂₂ Hos 9₇ Pr 29₉; שְׁפַתָּיִם אֹ foolish chatterer Pr 10_{8.10};

—2. **fool, idiot** Is 19₁₁ 35₈ Jb 5_{2f} (|| פֹתֵהּ) Pr 1_{7-27:22} (13 x), cj. 11₇ and 24₉;

—Ps 107₁₇ rd. חֲלִיִּים; Pr 7₂₂? rd. כְּאֵיל; ? 14₉. †

Der. אֲוִי.

223 אֲוִיל

II אֲוִיל: lw. < Akk. *aw/mīlu man, citizen*; with ndiv. “man of the god...” (Stamm 263), → מְרֹדַךְ אֲ; 2K 24₁₅ אֲוִיל (Q אֲוִיל, I אֵיל), K appellative “the citizens (of the land)”, rd. אֲוִיל, Driver JTS 34:33f. †

224 מְרֹדַךְ

מְרֹדַךְ See below under אֲוִיל מְרֹדַךְ (#226).

225 אֲוִיל

אֲוִיל See below under אֲוִיל מְרֹדַךְ (#226).

226 אֲוִיל־מְרֹדַךְ

אֲוִיל מְרֹדַךְ: n.m.; Bab. *Aw/mīl Mar(u)duk* “worshipper of Marduk”, Αμιλμαροδο(υ)χος Josephus Ap. 1:20, Polyhistor and Abydenus (Schnabel 273f); → II אֲוִיל and מְרֹדַךְ: **Evil Merodach**, son and successor of Nebuchadnezzar II, king of Babylon 562-60 (RLA 1:94), 2K 25₂₇ Jr 52₃₁. †

227 אוֹכִיל

אוֹכִיל Hos 11₄ → אֶכֶל hif.

228 אוֹל

I *אוֹל: ? Arb. *ʿwl* to congeal, thicken > become stupid (→ שִׁמּוֹן and טִפְשׁ).

Der. אוֹל, I אֲוִיל, אֲוִיל, אֲוִיל; → I יֹאֵל.

229 אוֹל

II *אוֹל: to be in front, be strong; Arb. *ʿawwal* (< **aʿwal* Albright JBL 75:256) first, JArm.^{tg}. אֲוִיל first, beginning, Tigr. (Wb. 378b) *ʿawal* beginning; Pehl. first (Nyberg 2:296); → I and II אֵיל, אֵיל, אֵל, אֵלָה, אֵלֹן, אֵלֹן מוֹל, אֵלֹן (?).

230 אוֹל

*אוֹל: I אוֹל: sf. אוֹלָם: body, belly Ps 73₄. †

231 אֲוִיל

אֲוִילִי: I אֲוִילִי, BL 501x: foolish, Zech 11₁₅ cj.17 for אֲלִילִי (?); ? rd. אֲוִילִי (Delitzsch *Schreibfehler* §53a). †

232 אֲוִילִי

[אֲוִילִי] 2K 24₁₅: → II אֲוִילִי.

233 אֲוִילִי

I אֲוִילִי, Sept. Ουλαί: n. of river, flowing E of Susa, cun. *Ulaia* VAB 7:813; Εὐλαῖος, Pauly-W. 6:1061ff; Lidzbarski *Johb.* 2:152³, ? modern *Kārūn* (EnzIsl. 2:831ff; Hinz 16); Da 8_{2.16}. †

234 אֲוִילִי

II אֲוִילִי (43 x), אֲלִי Gn 24₃₉ †: adv.; Akk. *ulā* or however (vSoden §117e); אוּ + לִא/וּ or *ul* (→ אֲל) + *ai*: may be (expression of hope, request, fear), with pf. Jb 1₅, with וַיִּשׁ La 3₂₉, with noun Gn 43₁₂ 1K 18₂₇, with pt. Jos 9₇, otherwise with impf. Gn 18₂₉, with coh. Ex 32₃₀;

—Nu 22₃₃ rd. לוֹלִי.

235 אֲוִלָּם

I אֲוִלָּם, Jb 17₁₀ Bomberg אֲלָם, Jer. *aelam*: *ul* (Akk. not, → אֲל) + *am* (Brockelmann ZDMG 94:338) :: אֲוִלִי, Torczyner *Entst.* 4: adv. “with nots”: but, on the other hand Jb 2₅ 5₈ 13₃; אֲוִלָּם Gn 28₁₉ 48₁₉ Ex 9₁₆ Nu 14₂₁ Ju 18₂₉ 1S 20₃ 25₃₄ 1K 20₂₃ Mi 3₈ Jb 1₁₁ 11₅ 12₇ 13₄ 14₁₈ 17₁₀ 33₁ Sir 44₁₀, cj. 1C 9₃₃. †

236 אֲוִלָּם

II אֲוִלָּם, Sept.^B Αιλαμ: n.m.; ? II אֲוִל “first” (Noth 231):

—1. Manassite 1C 7_{16f};

—2. Benjaminite 1C 8_{39f} (Mazar VT 13:313³). †

237 אֲוִלָּם

III אֲוִלָּם: → אִילָּם.

238 אֲוִלָּת

אֲוִלָּת: I אֲוִל, BL 477z; DSS: אֲוִלָּתִי, אֲוִלָּתוֹ: (impious) foolishness Ps 38₆ 69₆ Pr 5_{23-27:22} (22 x); 24₉ coll. fools (Gemser 113); אֲוִלָּתוֹ אֲעֲשֶׂה to act thoughtlessly Pr 14₁₇, אֲעֲשֶׂה הַבִּיעַ הַבִּיעַ to chatter thoughtlessly 15₂; Sir 8₁₅ 20₂₂ (Tarbiz 29:132, 17f) 41₁₅ 47₂₃;

—Pr 14₂₄ rd. לְוִית. †

—Is 41₂₉ cj. אֵין (1QIs^a ו אֵין, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 165), Ezk 30₁₇ rd. III אֵין, Hab 3₇ for תַּחַת אֵין rd. תַּחַת־אֵין (חתא nif); ? Ps 56₈.

242 אֵין

I אֵין: אֵין, → אֵין: אֵין (אֵין) נֹרָם: אֵין (: אֵין, אֵין!):

—1. generative power Gn 49₃ Dt 21₁₇ Ps 78₅₁ (for אֵין rd. אֵין ?) 105₃₆;

—2. physical power Hos 12₄ Jb 40₁₆ (hippopotamus); cj. רַב אֵין powerful Is 40₂₆, אֵין אֵין powerless 40₂₉, אֵין אֵין his firm steps Jb 18₇;

—3. wealth Hos 12₉ Jb 18₁₂ (alt. אֵין 2) 20₁₀;

—Qoh 1₁₆ for אֵין ? rd. אֵין || חכמה (Dahood *Bibl.* 47:266); תּוֹחֶלֶת אֵין Pr 11₇ → אֵין. †

Der. n.m. II אֵין, אֵין, אֵין, n.l. אֵין.

243 אֵין

II אֵין, Sam.^{BenH.} *un*, Sept.^B *Αυν*: n.m., = I; OSArb. ZAW 75:306: Nu 16₁, rd. אֵין. †

244 אֵין

III אֵין: אֵין: n.loc., Eg. *Iwnw*, Copt. *Ōn*, cun. *Ana*, *U-nu* (BzA 1:610f); Ph. אֵין מִצְרַיִם, Sept. Ἡλίου πόλις; On, Heliopolis = *Mātāriye* N1 of Cairo, RLAeR 543ff; RGG 4:1630f; Reicke-R. 1342; Vycichl 83; district capital, cultic centre, at the mouth of the Delta Gressmann *Bilder* 489: Gn 41₄₅₋₅₀ 46₂₀, cj. Ezk 30₁₇ for אֵין; → אֵין 4 שְׁמוֹשׁ and II אֵין. †

245 אֵין

אֵין: אֵין: n.loc., Gk., Eg. *Inw* (Simons *Top.* 197) *U-nu* (Albright *Vocalization* 46), VT 12:242: in Benjamin, *Kafir-Anā* 9 km NW of Lydda (Abel 2:401; Beyer ZDPV 56:235ff; Simons *Geog.* §1030): Ezr 2₃₃ Neh 7₃₇ 11₃₅ 1C 8₁₂; אֵין אֵין Neh 6₂. †

246 אֵין

*אֵין: I אֵין, BL 577h, i (alt. *אֵין BL 584a, b); Ug. *un* (UMGl. 168); Rabin *ScrHier.* 8:386f: pl. אֵין (cf אֵין BL 619o): lament, mourning, אֵין Gn 35₁₈, (period of) mourning Dt 26₁₄ (Cazelles RB 55:54ff); אֵין bread for mourning (Jahnow 28ff) Hos 9₄, cj. Ezk 24₁₇₋₂₂; Pr 11₇ → I אֵין. †

247 אֵין

אֵין: 2C 8₁₈ K: → אֵין.

248 אֲוֹנִים

אֲוֹנִים: → אֲוֹן, I אֲוֹן and אֲוֹנָה.

249 אֲוֹנָם

אֲוֹנָם: n.m.; I אֲוֹן + *ām*; ZAW 44:91; → אֲוֹנָן, VG 1:136f:

—1. Edomite Gn 36₂₃ 1C 1₄₀;

—2. son of Jerahmeel 1C 2₂₆₋₂₈. †

250 אֲוֹנָן

אֲוֹנָן: n.m., Sept. Αὐναν; I אֲוֹן + *ān*; → אֲוֹנָם?, VG 1:136f; Amor. *Am/wnānu*, Rép. Mari 1:121, 137; Kupper 49f; Judaeen Gn 38_{4-8f} 46₁₂ Nu 26₁₉ 1C 2₃. †

251 אֲוִפּוֹ

אֲוִפּוֹ: n.top., unknown;

—1. Jr 10₉ מֵאֲוִפּוֹ זָהָב || מִתֵּרְשִׁישׁ ... כְּסָף, most distant region?; Theod. Σουφειρ (ς dittgr. !) Tob 13₁₇, = Tg., Pesh., Syrohex. → I אֲוִפִּיר, Simons *Geog.* §185 :: Rudolph 64;

—2. Da 10₅ אֲוִפִּיר אֲוִפִּיר, Theod. Ωφας; Sept. φας, אֲוִ for אֲ, therefore אֲוִפִּיר (Montgomery *Da.* 408) refined gold, cf. אֲוִפִּיר אֲוִפִּיר Song 5₁₁ (rd. אֲוִפִּיר ?); alt. מִוִּפּוֹ (פִּוִּי). †

252 אֲוִפִּיר

I אֲוִפִּיר, אֲפִיר 1K 10₁₁, אֲפִיר Gn 10₂₉, אֲפִיר *T. Qasīle* (vi. 2), Sam^{M15} *āfar*: n.top.; locative אֲוִפִּירָה:

—1. **Ophir**, the land of gold, location disputed (Ryckmans DBSupp. 6:744ff; ATO 98f; RGG 4:1658f): Arabia, India, East or South Africa; can be reached from אֲוִפִּיר by boat 1K 9₂₆₋₂₈, “son” of → אֲוִפִּיר and situated between → אֲוִפִּיר and → אֲוִפִּיר Gn 10₂₉ 1C 1₂₃, with gold in its wadis Jb 22₂₄: SW1 Arabia (Moritz 84ff; Hölscher *Erdk.* 15ff; Simons *Geog.* §185), possibly incl. the coast of Africa opposite, the land of Punt in Eg. sources (Albright *Religion* 150f); Gn 10₂₉ 1K 9₂₈ 10₁₁ 22₄₉ Is 13₁₂ Ps 45₁₀ Jb 28₁₆ 1C 1₂₃ (→ II) 29₄ 2C 8₁₈ 9₁₀ Sir 7₁₈ Tob 13₁₇;

—2. > gold of Ophir Jb 22₂₄ (|| אֲוִפִּיר); זָהָב אֲפִיר *T. Qasīle* ostr. IEJ 1:209f; BA 14:48f. †

253 אֲוִפִּיר

II אֲוִפִּיר: n.m.; = I, son of the South Arabian אֲוִפִּיר, eponymous hero of I: 1C 1₂₃. †

254 אֹפֶן

אֹפֶן, Sam.^{M50} *āfen*: etym. ? (פְּנֵה) Barth ZDMG 42:346), pre-Sem.? BL 448c; Ug. *apnm* du., *apnt* pl.; JArm.^t אֹפְנָא Syr. *ʿufnā* (Payne-Smith 346): אֹפֶן, cs. אֹפְנֵי/מֵנֵי, אֹפְנֵיהֶם; m. (fem. in Ezk 1₁₆₋₁₈ with חַיִּוֹת verse 19 König):

—wheel (of a vehicle) Ex 14₂₅ 1K 7_{30-32f} Is 28₂₇ Ezk 1₁₅₋₂₁ 3₁₃ 10₆₋₁₉ 11₂₂ Nah 3₂; JArm.^{tg} angel (Schwab 47); אֹפֶן (rotating) axle, Sept. ἄξων, Sir 33/36₅ 50₂₇ מוֹשֵׁל אֹפְנֵים, → I מוֹשֵׁל Thomas JSS 15:155f;

—Pr 20₂₆ rd. אֹנֵם. †

255 אוֹץ

אוֹץ: MHb.; Arb. *ʿaṣṣa* to urge.

qal: pf. אָצַץ, אָצַצְתִּי (4QJer^a אֲצוֹתִי, from by-form אָצַץ ?), pt. אָצַץ, אָצַצְתִּים (Sam.^{M53} *āṣūwem*, from by-form אָצַץ ?):

—1. to urge Ex 5₁₃ cj. 10 (rd. וַיֹּאצֵץ Sept.) to insist upon (cj. רָעָה or רָעָה (לְ) Rudolph) Jr 17₁₆;

—2. to be in haste with לְ with inf. Jos 10₁₃ (cf. 1QM 18:5, 12) Sir 11₁₀, cj. Ezk 30₉ (rd. אָצַץ), Pr (as a characteristic of money-making people, Boström 72ff) 19₂ אָץ בְּרִגְלֵימָה sexually: Dahood Greg. 43:71) 21₆ 28₂₀ 29₂₀;

—3. with לְ to be too narrow for Jos 17₁₅. †

hif: impf. וַיֹּאצֵץ: with בְּ to urge somebody Gn 19₁₅; with לְ to insist upon Is 22₄; cj. הִיאֲצִידוּ to beset somebody Jb 18₁₁. †

256 אוֹצֵר

אוֹצֵר (80 x): → אֲצַר; MHb., EgArm. אוֹצֵר DISO 7, JArm.^t אוֹצֵרָא, cp. Syr. Mand. (MdD 345a) *ʿausrā*, treasure, threshing floor, storehouse: cs. אוֹצֵר, אוֹצְרוֹ, אוֹצְרוֹת, cs. אֲצֵרוֹת, אֲצֵרוֹתֵיהֶם, אֲצֵרוֹתֵיהֶם:

—1. a) pl. supplies Neh 12₄₄ 13₁₂ 2C 8₁₅, אֲצֵרוֹתֵיהֶם, אֲצֵרוֹתֵיהֶם to procure supplies Pr 21₆, לְ עָשָׂה לוֹ אֲצֵרוֹתֵיהֶם procured for himself supplies 2C 32₂₇; אֲצֵרוֹתֵיהֶם supplies of wine 1C 27₂₇, אֲצֵרוֹתֵיהֶם of oil 27₂₈, אֲצֵרוֹתֵיהֶם storekeeper 26₂₄; storerooms Neh 13_{12f}; b) treasure: pl. || חֵיל Jr 15₁₃ 17₃, אֲצֵרוֹתֵיהֶם בית המלך the treasures of the palace 1K 14₂₆-2C 36₁₈ (10 x) אֲצֵרוֹתֵיהֶם בית המלך the treasures of the temple 1K 7₅₁-2C 12₉ (9 x); אֲצֵרוֹתֵיהֶם בית המלך treasury Mal 3₁₀ Neh 10₃₉, in Bab. אֲצֵרוֹתֵיהֶם בית המלך Da 1₂: אֲצֵרוֹתֵיהֶם בית המלך Jos 6₁₉₋₂₄ (Delcor VT 12:353ff), → אֲצֵרוֹתֵיהֶם המלך אֲצֵרוֹתֵיהֶם the cultic treasure (Rudolph 24) Ezr 2₆₉ Neh 7₇₀; metaph. treasure Is 33₆;

—2. **cosmically**: the heavens as Y's treasure(-house) **Dt 28**₁₂, there are his treasure stores **32**₃₄; from there the wind comes **Jr 10**₁₃ **51**₁₃ **Ps 135**₇, snow and hail **Jb 38**₂₂, the **תְּהוֹמוֹת** **Ps 33**₇, Y's weapons **Jr 50**₂₅ **Sir 39**₃₀ **43**₁₄; abode of the sun at night **Sir 39**₁₇ (Smend), of Elijah **48**₁₂;

—**Hos 13**₁₅ rd. **אֲרִצּוֹ** (Sept.).

257 אור

אור: MHb. JArm.^(?), Ug. *r* to be light (UMGI. 76), → **אור**.

qal: pf. **אָרַו**, **אָרַו** impf. **וַיֵּאָר** and **וַתֵּאָרְנָה** Q **1S 14**₂₇ (BL 392a; Bergsträsser 2:144b :: Ginsberg Orient. 8:208: mixed form of qal and nif); impv. **אֲרִי**, inf. **אֲרִי** (→ **אור** 3), pt. **אֲרִי** (BL 393e), **אֲרִיִּם** **Sir 13**₂₆ **50**₆:

—1. to **dawn** **Gn 44**₃ **1S 29**₁₀ **2S 2**₃₂, **אֲרִי הַבֶּקֶר**, → **אור** 3;

—2. to **become light**, to be light: eyes **1S 14**₂₇ Q₂₉, face **Sir 13**₂₆, path **Pr 4**₁₈, Zion **Is 60**₁, justice cj. **Is 26**₉ (rd. **כָּאֲרִי** for **כָּאֲשֶׁר**). †

nif: impf. **וַיֵּאָר** → qal; inf. **לֵאָר** < **לֵהָאָר*** (BL 228z) **Jb 33**₃₀ to be lit up (? , cj. **לִרְאוֹת**); pt. **נֵאָר** **Ps 76**₅ rd. **נִוְרָא** (: Junker BZAW 66:164f). †

hif: **הֵאָרַו**, **הֵאָרַו**, impf. **וַיֵּאָר**, **וַיֵּאָר**, **וַיֵּאָר**, **וַיֵּאָר**, impv. **הֵאָר**, **הֵאָר**, inf. **הֵאָר**, pt. **מֵאָרַת**, **מֵאָרַת**, **מֵאָרַת/רוֹת**:

—1. abs. to give light, to **shine** **Gn 1**₁₅₋₁₇ **Ex 13**₂₁ **25**₃₇ **Nu 8**₂ **Is 60**₁₉ **Ezk 43**₂ **Ps 118**₂₇ (rd. **וַיֵּאָר**) **119**₁₃₀ **139**₁₂;

—2. to light up, to **illuminate** **Ps 77**₁₉ **97**₄ **105**₃₉ **Jb 41**₂₄ **Neh 9**₁₂₋₁₉;

—3. to **give light, shine**: moon **Ezk 32**₇, stars 1QIs^a 13₁₀ (for **וַיֵּהָלֹךְ**, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 164), God's face **Nu 6**₂₅ **Ps 31**₁₇ **67**₂ **80**₄₋₈₋₂₀ **119**₁₃₅ **Da 9**₁₇, wisdom **Qoh 8**₁;

—4. to **make light**: eyes **Ps 13**₄ **19**₉ **Pr 29**₁₃ (: Torczyner ZDMG 70:556: euphem. for blind, for **רָשׁ** rd. **רָשָׁע**) **Ezr 9**₈;

—5. to **set light to**: **Is 27**₁₁ **Mal 1**₁₀ cj. **Is 50**₁₁ (rd. **מֵאָרַי** for **מֵאָרַי**);

—**Ex 14**₂₀ ? rd. **וַיֵּעֲבֹרוּ** (Gressmann *Mose* 109 :: Speiser JAOS 80:198ff: rd. **וַיֵּאָר**: **אָרַר**); **Ps 18**₂₉ dl. (**2S 22**₂₉); **Jb 25**₃ rd. **אֲרִבוֹ** (Sept.). †

Der. **אור**, I **אור**, **אורָה**, **אורָה**, n.m. IV **אור**, **אור**.

258 אור

אור (ca. 120 x): אור; MHb., Ug. *ar* (UMGI. 76; Driver *Myths* 135¹⁰ ?), Ph. in n.m. ארמלך, *Uru-milki* (Tallqvist *Names* 244a), Akk. *urru* day: אור/רוך; אורים Ps 136⁷ †; masc. (Jr 13₁₆ → Rudolph; Jb 36₃₂ rd. עליו as MSS):

—1. brightness, daylight Gn 1_{3f} Is 5₃₀ Jb 3₉ 24₁₃ (prp. אל), cj. Is 26₉ (פאור Gaster VT 8:438), becomes dark Jr 4₂₃ (→ Gressmann *Eschatologie* 69f; Fensham ZAW 75:170f); יצא א'פאור brings to light Jb 28₁₁;

—2. light (emanating from a body): אל הלבנה and אל החמה Is 30₂₆, אש א' firelight Ps 78₁₄, נר א' lamplight Jr 25₁₀, עינים א' light of the eyes Ps 38₁₁, א'פוכבי א' bright stars Ps 148₃; א'פוכבי א' (rising) sun Jb 31₂₆ (|| ירח) 37₂₁ Hab 3₄, אורים גדולים sun and moon Ps 136₇ (cf Gn 1₁₆); א'פאור גדולים flash of lightning Jb 36₃₂ 37₁₁₋₁₅; א' א' ביום in broad daylight Am 8₉;

—3. dawn (to state the time): לאור at dawn Zeph 3₅ Jb 24₁₄ (prp. לא אור before dawn) אור מנהא'לא Neh 8₃ ערהא'מנהא' Ju 19₂₆, הבקר ערהא' Ju 16₂ (4 x) and הב'ערהא' 2S 23₄ and הב'פא Mi 2₁ (here rather inf., Nestle ZAW 23:337f);

—4. metaph. אל החיים light of life (or of the living) Ps 56₁₄ Jb 33₃₀ (prp. בארץ הח); אל החיים = to be alive Ps 49₂₀ Jb 3₁₆, = to have full knowledge Ps 36₁₀, cj. Is 53₁₁ (rd. יראה אור, 1QIs^{a,b} Sept. :: Seeligmann BiOr. 6:7b: cj. יראה, cf. Ps 91₁₆); אל ל' נתן א' to call to life Jb 3₂₀, בא'נתן א' to stay alive Jb 33₂₈; בא' א'ראה || שמוחה Ps 97₁₁; פנים א' benevolence (alt. inf. or pf.) Jb 29₂₄, of the king Pr 16₁₅, of God Ps 4₇ 44₄ 89₁₆; א' א' the epitome of happiness Ps 97₁₁ 112₄ Jb 12₂₅ and of salvation Am 5₁₈; א' א' = God (prp. אל) Jb 24₁₃; Y is or has אל א' Ps 36₁₀, (vs.), is the א' א' of the devout Mi 7₈ Ps 27₁ א' י' א' ה'לך Is 10₁₇; ישראל א' Is 2₅; אורך salvation for you Is 60₁, גוים א' Is 42₆ 49₆ and עמים א' 51₄ = salvation for the nations;

—Am 8₈ rd. פיאור; Zech 14₆ rd. קור; Ps 139₁₁ prp. יסגר; Jb 25₃ rd. ארבו; 36₃₀ rd. אדו; 38₂₄ cj. רוח, but better אור = *Amurru* west wind, AHW. 46a (Torczyner *Job* 529; Aalen *Licht*).

Der. ארת, אורה.

אור 259

I אור; Jerome *or*; MHb. fire, Mnd. עור ndiv. Ur (MdD 345b): אורים:

—1. firelight אש אור Is 50₁₁, > fire Is 31₉ (|| תנור) 44₁₆ 47₁₄ Ezk 5₂;

—2. אורים region of light, East (: מים 14b) Is 24₁₅, JArm.^b אוריא sunset; Akk. lw. (Zimmern 45), 1QS 3:20 אורים שר = archangel → Uriel. †

Der.: n.m. IV אור, אורי, אוריא, אוריה(ו).

אור 260

(II *אור: pl. tant.; MHb., JArm. **הָאֲאוּרִיָּא**: **הָאֲאוּרִיָּא** (with **שָׂאֵל**) Nu 27₂₁ cj. 1S 14₄₁; **עֲנֵה בְּאֲשָׁל** 1S 28₆; **Urim**, short < **אוּרִים וְתַמִּים** Ezr 2₆₃ || **Neh 7₆₅** **וְהִתְאוּרִים וְתַמִּים** ... **הָאוּרֵהָ** Ex 28₃₀ Lv 8₈, **תַּמְיֵךְ וְאוּרֵיךְ** Dt 33₈; instrument for casting lots, → **קֶסֶם**: Arb. blunt arrows (Wellhausen *Heidentums* 132ff), various coloured stones (Galling Fschr. Rudolph 78⁴⁴); → Thiersch *Ephod*, 1936; Sellin JPOS 17:241ff; RGG 6:1193f; Johnson *Prophet* 6²; Robertson VT 14:67ff; etym. unc: **א** and **ת** as indications of the two objects (Press ZAW 51:229) or → root **אָרַר** :: **תָּנֹם** (Fschr. Hempel 101¹¹¹); Sept., Vulg., Pesh. guess at random. †

261 אור

III אור: n.loc.; **אוּר כְּשָׂדִים**, Sam.^{M68} **ūr kišdem*, (< **אוּר כְּאוּר כְּאוּר כְּשָׂדִים** Sept. Jub 11₇, Albright BASOR 140:31f), after the Jewish legend of Abraham's rescue from the "fiery furnace (→ I אור) of the Chaldeans": **Ur**, Akk. *Uru*, modern *Tell al-Muqayyar*, "asphalted" (→ I קיר), residence of the moon-god Nannar-Sin, Woolley *Ur*; Mallowan-Wiseman *Ur* (:: in North Mesopotamia, Mowinkel Fschr. Eissfeldt 2:132⁹; Gordon JNES 17:28ff, harbour town in Cilicia *Ura*, Albright BASOR 163:44⁴²) **Gn 11₂₈₋₃₁** **15₇** **Neh 9₇** Jub 11_{1-22₂₇}; → **כְּשָׂדִים**. †

262 אור

IV אור: n.m.; = I (Noth 168f): **1C 11₃₅**. †

263 אורה

I אורה: fem. of אור; MHb.² light, dawn, JArm. **אורתא** evening (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 83): **אורת**:

—1. **light** (:: **חַשִּׁיכָה**) **Ps 139₁₂**, cf. ? **לאורתִימו/תום** 1QH iv 6, 23 and **לאור** (? rd. **תום**, root **תָּנֹם** dawn, = total illumination ? → Maier 2:80; Mansoor 122⁸); **טל אורת** = celestial dew **Is 26₁₉** (:: shooting stars Humbert ThZ 13:49ff);

—2. metaph. **brightness** (|| **שְׂמֹחָה**) **Est 8₁₆**, **אורת לבבי** 1QS xi 3. †

264 אורה

II *אורה: I אורה; Ug. *ur* (Driver *Myths* 135⁹; Aistleitner 429 :: UMGl. 230) ?; pl. **ארת**, Sept. αρωθ: **mallow**, *Malva rotundifolia*, "light-plant", very sensitive to light, edible (Löw 2:228f) **2K 4₃₉**. †

265 אורות

[**אורות**: **2C 32₂₈**, rd. **ארות** (from _{bα}, Rudolph), → **ארונה** stable. †]

266 אורי

אורי: n.m.; I אור, → **ארי** **1K 4₁₉**; short form (Noth 168f); Cowley *Arm. Pap.*:

—1. father of **בְּצִלְאֵל** **Ex 31₂** **35₃₀** **38₂₂** **1C 2₂₀** **2C 1₅**;

—2. gatekeeper **Ezr 10**₂₄. †

267 אוריאל

אוריאל: n.m.; I אור + אל, cf. Ass. *Ilu-urri* Tallqvist *Names* 99b:

—1. Levite **1C 6**, **15**_{5,11};

—2. **2C 13**₂; later, name of an archangel (Bousset-G. 328, → I אור). †

268 אורייה

אורייה: n.m.; אריהו Heb. seal IllusLonNews 1963:546; EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*, Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*, cun. *U-ri-ia-a* Tallqvist *Names* 243b; n.fem. Alalakh JCS 13:99a: **Uriah**:

—1. אֵלְהֵוֹתֵי, husband of בַּת־שֶׁבַע, **2S 11**₃₋₂₆ **12**_{9f,15} **23**₃₉ **1K 15**₅ **1C 11**₄₁; does not include ndiv. Y but Hitt. -*ia*. (ZAW 33:201ff; 35:247f); Ug. *iwr* = Hurr. *ewir* lord (UMGI. 77), → אַרְוִנָּא, Montgomery JAOS 55:94 :: Feiler ZA 45:219: Hurr. *ar* to give, n.m. *Ariya*;

—2. priest **2K 16**₁₀₋₁₆ **Is 8**₂;

—3. priest **Ezr 8**₃₃ **Neh 3**_{4,21};

—4. assistant of Ezra **Neh 8**₄; 2-4. Hebraized < 1 as “Y is my light/fire”, or genuinely Heb. < אורייהו (Noth 168). †

269 אורייהו

אורייהו: n.m.; אור + אורי, mixed Heb. and Hurr. (Noth 168f); > אורייהו, אוריו seal from Jericho BASOR 147:37f; 165:35: prophet **Jr 26**₂₀₋₂₃. †

270 אורנא

אורנא: n.m.; הא' אורנא **2S 24**₁₆, → אַרְוִנָּא.

271 אוש

*אוש: to give; Lach. n.m. יאוש; Ug. *ušn* gift, Arb. *ʿāsa* to reward, *ʿaus* gift, OSArb. *ʿwś* (ZAW 75:309), Ryckmans 2:25; אס and וס Ryckmans 2:32, 54. Mari n.m. *Iauš* (Noth JSS 1:326; Albright BASOR 79:28¹; 84:18f; Dahood *Ug. Heb. Phil.* 16).

Der. n.m. יהואש and יואש, יאשיהו (?).

272 אות

אות: MHb. nif. ? (or II *עות ? → Epstein, *Mābō*, 185), Arb. *ʿatā* agree (Emerton JSS 11:124), to profit from something, be satisfied; impf. יֵאוֹת Dam. 20:7.

nif (GK §72h; or qal ? Bergsträsser 2:§28b): impf. יֵאוֹת, נֵאוֹת, נֵאוֹתָהּ: to consent, to be agreed Gn 34^{15-22f} 2K 12⁹. †

273 אות

I אות (ca. 80 x): Keller *Oth*; Zimmerli ThZ 5:374ff; Johnson *Prophet* 52ff; Quell F Schr. Rudolph 290ff; MHb., Arm. (→ BArm.) אָתָא, Arb. *ʿāyat* (Guillaume 18), Akk. *ittu* (?); etym. unc., Keller 146ff; אֹת Palache 3f: אֹת Ex 4⁸ 8¹⁹ 12¹³, pl. אֹת(וֹ)ת, אֹת(וֹ)תֵי, אֹת(וֹ)תֵי; masc. Ex 8¹⁹ Is 37³⁰ and oft.; fem. Gn 9¹²⁻¹⁷ 1S 10⁷ Jr 44²⁹ Ezk 4³: sign (frequently || → מוֹפֵת; fire sign Lach. 4, 11: a) distinguishing mark Gn 4¹⁵ Ex 8¹⁹ 12¹³ Jos 2¹² (אֹתָהּ אֵן sure sign) Jb 21²⁹; b) standard ? Nu 2² (|| הַגִּל) Ps 74^{4,9} (→ g); 1QpHab 6:3, Rowley EphTheoLov. 28 (1952) 273; Maier 2:145 :: Elliger *Hab.* 187f; c) sign (as a reminder of a duty) Gn 9¹² 17¹¹ Ex 31¹³⁻¹⁷ Dt 11¹⁸ Is 19²⁰ Ezk 20¹²⁻²⁰, cj. Nu 15³⁹ (rd. לְאוֹת for לְצִיצֵת); d) commemorative token Ex 13⁹⁻¹⁶ Nu 17²⁵ Dt 6⁸ 28⁴⁶ Jos 4⁶ Is 55¹³ Ezk 14⁸; e) sign confirming the truth of an earlier statement Ex 3¹² Ju 6¹⁷ 1S 2³⁴ 10^{7,9} 2K 19²⁹ Is 7¹¹⁻¹⁴; f) miraculous sign, which proves someone's ἐξουσία Ex 4⁸⁻⁸⁻⁹⁻¹⁷⁻²⁸⁻³⁰ Dt 13^{2f}; God's miraculous signs Ex 7³ 10^{1f} Nu 14¹¹⁻²² Dt 4³⁴ 6²² 7¹⁹ 11³ Jos 24¹⁷ Jr 32^{20f} Ps 65⁹ 78⁴³ 105²⁷ 135⁹ Neh 9¹⁰; g) omen, foretelling the future Gn 1¹⁴ 1S 14¹⁰ 2K 20^{8f} Is 8¹⁸ 20³ 37³⁰ 38⁷⁻²² 66¹⁹ Jr 44²⁹ Ezk 4³ Ps 74⁹ (Keller 45ff, → b); h) warning sign, deterrent Nu 17³; i) misc.: to offer a sign נָתַן Gn 9¹², הִקִּים Gn 9¹⁷, שָׁיַם Is 66¹⁹, בּוֹא to come true 1S 10⁷; לְטוֹבָה א' Ps 86¹⁷; בְּרִית א' Gn 9¹³⁻¹⁷;

—Is 44²⁵ rd. בְּרִים (אותות) for בְּרִים, → Vulg. בְּר. ?? Ezk 16¹⁶ (→ Zimmerli 336).

274 אות

אות See below under אות and את (#276).

275 את

את See below under אות and את (#276).

276 את/אות

II

—אות and

—את w. sffx. → I את.

277 אָז

אָז (130 x): Lach. (DISO 7), DSS, Dam.; Ug. *idk* = Arb. *ʿidāka* then; Arb. *ʿid*, *ʿid2*, *ʿidan*; Eth. *yeʿezē*, Tigr. *ʿazē* now (Wb. 380b), Eth. *māʿezē* when; BArm. אָזְרִי, Pehl., EgArm. and Sam., Syr. *hāidēn* (also JArm.¹) and *hāidēk*; → אָזִי:

—1. **then** (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §42a) :: עַתָּה **Jos 14**₁₁; with impf. (Dusand VT 10:358¹) **Ex 15**₁ **Nu 21**₁₇ **1K 8**₁ **2K 12**₁₈ **16**₅ in historical narrative; with pf. **Gn 4**₂₆ **49**₄, cj. **1K 9**₂₄ for אָז;

—2. used as a stylistic device to introduce a stressed phrase (difficult to separate from 1) **Jos 22**₃₁, first ... then, **Ju 5**₁₉ and ₂₂ then indeed, **Is 33**₂₃ **41**₁ **Hab 1**₁₁ **Ps 96**₁₂ thereupon, **Mal 3**₁₆ unemphasised then;

—3. **then** (fut.): a) following protasis: אָז ... אם if ... then **Is 58**_{13f} **Jb 9**_{30f} **Pr 2**_{4f}, following inf. construction **Ex 12**₄₄ **Ps 126**₂, אָז כִּי ... לֹאִי if not ... then **2S 2**₂₇, אָז ... לֹאִי **Ps 119**₉₂, אָז כִּי ... אִלּוּ if only ... then **2S 19**₇, אָז ... אִלּוּ־אִי if only ... then **2K 5**₃; b) suppressed protasis (GK §159dd) **2K 13**₁₉ **Jb 3**₁₃, the protasis is completely missing **Mi 3**₄ **Zeph 3**₉;

—4. with → מִן, usually מִנְאָז, Sam^{M28} *mīyyaz*: a) adv. formerly, **before 2S 15**₃₄ **Is 16**₁₃, of old (Vogt *Bibl.* 48:3) **Is 44**₈ **45**₂₁ **48**_{3-5-7f}, from of old **Ps 93**₂ **Pr 8**₂₂, cj. **Ps 90**₁ for מִנְעוֹן; b) prep. **since** (Lach. 3:7) **Ru 2**₇, מִנְאָז אֶפְרַיִם (prp. מִנְעוֹז) **Ps 76**₈, with inf. **Ex 4**₁₀; c) conj. **since** (:: Joüon *Bibl.* 21:56ff): מִנְאָז־ **Jr 44**₁₈, מִנְאָז **Gn 39**₅ **Ex 5**₂₃ **9**₂₄ **Jos 14**₁₀ **Is 14**₈;

—**Ju 5**₈ ? rd. אָז־לָחֶם; **Jr 11**₁₅ rd. הַאֲזֹכָה (עַל־זֹאת) → Rudolph; **Ps 69**₅ prp. זֹאת; **Qoh 2**₁₅ “then” ?, cj. אָז־, rd. אָז־זֶה where then (Dahood *Qoh.* 37).

278 אָזְבִי

אָזְבִי: n.m. **1C 11**₃₇, for בְּנִי־אָזְבִי rd. הָאֲרָבִי **2S 23**₃₅. †

279 אֲזֹב

אֲזֹב and אָזֹב: BL 234q, Sam.^{M28} *ʿizzob*, Sept. ὕσσωπος, > **hyssop** (Lewy *Fremdw.* 38; Mayer 325; Lokotsch 566); MHb. JArm.¹ Syr. *zōfā*, Arb. *zūfā*, Eth. *ʿazāb*, *ʿazōb*, < Akk. *zūpu* (BL 487o); not the *Hyssopus officinalis*, which does not grow in Palestine, but probably *Origanum Maru* (Löw 2:84ff :: Dalman *Arbeit* 1:370ff, 543ff; Crowfoot-Baldensperger PEQ 1931:89ff; Mendenhall BASOR 133:28f): plants growing on walls and used as an aspergillum **Ex 12**₂₂ (אָזֹב־אֲ → אֲזֹב־תָּ) **Lv 14**_{4-6-49-51f} **Nu 19**₆₋₁₈ **1K 5**₁₃ (:: אֲזֹר, → BZAW 52:5) **Ps 51**₉. †

280 אֲזֹר

cj. אֲזֹר, **Jos 19**₄₅ for → יְהִרָה. †

281 אֲזֹר

אֲזֹר: אֲזֹר denom. ?; Arb. *ʿazara* to surround, Vulg. to gird oneself, wrap up :: אֲזָר, BL 473i, 237q; MHb. JArm.^{gb}; Ug. *mizrtm* (du.), Arb. *miʿzar*, *ʿizr*, *ʿizār* veil, loincloth; Akk. *išru*, CAD 7:261 (:: AHW. 399): the under garment which is taken off last, **loincloth** (BRL 333; Höning 20ff; Joüon *Bibl.* 16:78; Dalman *Arbeit* 5:317, 322,

360) **2K 1**₈, from עֹר **Is 5**₂₇ **11**₅, closely fitting, from פִּשְׁתִּים, because linen is cool **Jr 13**₁₋₁₁ **Ezk 23**₁₅ **Jb 12**₁₈ (?), worn as a → שֵׁק **Sir 11**₄ Var^c (Tarbiz 29:130). †

282 אָזִי

אָזִי: by-form of אָז; ArmAss. 6, 14, DISO 7, → BArm. אָזִי, Aramaism, Arm.lw. Wagner 6a: **then, אָזִי** ... לֹא־אִי, if not ... then (→ אָז 3) **Ps 124**₃₋₅ (cf. DJD 2:42, 5 אָזִי ... אֵלֵי). †

283 אֶזְכָּרָה

אֶזְכָּרָה, Sam.^{M95} **ezākāra*: MHb. also אֶזְכָּרָה; JArm. אֶזְכָּרָה, אֶזְכָּרָה; Arm. inf. (h)af, BL 486j: the *azkara*, the burned portion of the meal offering **Lv 2**₂₋₉₋₁₆ **5**₁₂ **6**₈ **Nu 5**₂₆, gift in addition to the showbread **Lv 24**₇; Sept. μνημόσυμον, μνημοσύνη, Vulg. *memoriale*, Syr. *dukrān*; meaning: reminder (Gray 395f), announcement (of purpose, Jacob ZAW 17:79), invocation (as Bab. *azkur šumuka* I call upon your name, Schötz *Sündopfer* 19, 55), token-offering (Driver JSS 1:99f). †

284 אָזַל

אָזַל: OArm. Pehl. and EgArm. (DISO 7), BArm. JArm. CPArm. Sam. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 12a); Arb. *ʿazaliy* long since past, eternal; Arm.lw. Wagner 7.

qal: pf. אָזַלְתָּ, אָזַלְתָּ **Dt 32**₃₆ (BL 371r, s) אָזַלְתָּ, impf. cj. אִזְלוּ (cf. BL 371r) **Pr 3**₂₁, pt. אָזַל: to go away, disappear **Dt 32**₃₆ **1S 9**₇ **Jb 14**₁₁, cj. **Ju 5**₈ (rd. אָזַל לְחַם); with ethic dat. (GK §119s) אָזַל לוֹ **Pr 20**₁₄ (: Ehrlich 6:116f: is transferred by purchase);

—(?) **Jr 2**₃₆ rd. אִזְלוּ. †

? (pu: pt. אִזְלוּ **Ezk 27**₁₉ rd. אִזְלוּ, → אִזְלוּ).

285 אָזַל

*אָזַל: אָזַלְתָּ אֶת־הָאֶבֶן הַזֶּה **1S 20**₁₉, rd. אֶת־הָאֶבֶן (א) Sept., → אֶזְרָגָב (: Dhorme: Vulg. *Ezel* “la pierre itinéraire”). †

286 אָזַן

I אָזַן: denom. from אָזַן; Arb. *ʿadina*.

hif: (BL 293a): pf. אָזַנְתָּ, אָזַנְתָּ (BL 348k; Bergsträsser 2:112c) **Ps 77**, 2, אָזַנְתָּ, אָזַנְתָּ; impf. אִזְנִי, 1st. sg. אִזְנִי (< אִזְנִי MSS, BL 350v) **Jb 32**₁₁; impv. אִזְנִי, אִזְנִי, fem. pl. אִזְנֵי, pt. אִזְנִי (< *אִזְנִי, BL 350v) **Pr 17**₄:

—1. to use one’s ears, to listen **Dt 32**₁ **Ju 5**₃ **Is 1**₂ **8**₉ **64**₃ (rd. אִזְנֵי אֶת־הָאֶזְנֵי) **Hos 5**₁ **Jl 1**₂ **Ps 80**₂ **135**₁₇ **Neh 9**₃₀ **2C 24**₁₉, cj. **Mi 6**₂ (rd. אִזְנֵי אֶת־הָאֶזְנֵי for אֶת־הָאֶזְנֵי);

—2. to listen to somebody: לְ Jb 34₂, אֶל Dt 1₄₅ Ps 77₂ Is 51₄, עַד (rd. עַל = אֶל ? , Kennedy 55) Nu 23₁₈ Jb 32₁₁;

—3. to heed something: with acc. Gn 4₂₃ Is 1₁₀ 32₉ 42₂₃ Ps 5₂ 17₁ 39₁₃ 49₂ 55₂ 78₁ 84₉ 86₆ 140₇ 141₁ Jb 9₁₆ 33₁ 37₁₄, with לְ Ex 15₂₆ Ps 54₄ Jb 34₁₆, with אֶל Ps 143₁, with עַל Pr 17₄; הִאֲזִין וְשָׁמַע to hear clearly, listen carefully Is 28₂₃, שָׁמַע וְהִאֲזִין Jr 13₁₅. †

Der. n.m. אֲזַנִּיהַּ and (וּ)אֲזַנִּיהַּ; אֲזַנִּי (?).

287 אֲזַן

II אֲזַן: denom. from a wrongly supposed אֲזַן in → בְּאֲזַנִּים (: Dahood Bibl. 43:364).

pi: pf. אֲזַן: to balance (|| חָקַר and תָּקַן, → Rinaldi Bibl. 40:268f) Qoh 12₉. †

288 אֲזַן

אֲזַן (188 x): Lach., MHb., Eg. *idn* (Erman-G. 1:154); Ug. *udn*, EgArm. אֲרָן, Pehl. אֲוִן (DISO 5), JArm. Mnd. עוֹרְדָנָא, MdD 342b, Akk. *uznu*, Arb. *ʿud-n*, Arb. (Iraqi) *ʿidn* (BzA 5:112), Eth. *ʿezen*, Tigr. *ʿazzān* long-eared (Wb. 381b); Arm. base form *ʿidn* (Friedrich Orient. 12:20): Syr. cp. NArm. *ʿednā*; Holma *Körperteile* 28ff: cs. id.; אֲזַנְךָ/נִי, du. אֲזַנִּי/נִי/נִיכֶם, אֲזַנִּי/נִיכֶם/נִיכֶם; fem. (VG 1:422b): ear: of a person Gn 35₄, of a dog Pr 26₁₇, of God Nu 11₁₋₁₈ Ps 10₁₇, אֲזַנִּי/נִיכֶם/נִיכֶם, בְּרֵל אֲזַנִּי/נִיכֶם/נִיכֶם tip of an ear Am 3₁₂ אֲבָרֵל אֲזַנִּי lobes of the ears Ex 29₂₀; earrings Gn 35₄ Ezk 16₁₂, to cut off the ears Ezk 23₂₅; God has dug out the ear(-hole) Ps 40₇ (→ כָּרַה), planted 94₉, deafened (הִכְבִּיר) Is 6₁₀; אָטַם stop up the ear Is 33₁₅, to lend an ear to 2K 19₁₆/Is 37₁₇, the ears ring I צִלְלָה 1S 3₁₁; אֲצִלְלָה = understanding (cf. Akk. *ḥasīsu* understanding > ear, Dhorme *Emploi* 89f; JbEOL 10:524⁸⁴), אֲצִלְלָה to uncover the ear = to inform, reveal, Akk. *puttū* (= פָּתַח) 1S 9₁₅, בָּאֲפָתַח שׁוֹם to impress upon Ex 17₁₄.

Der. אֲזַנֹת, אֲזַן (?).

289 אֲזַן

*אֲזַן: pl. (BL 252r) אֲזַנְךָ ... עַל אֲזַנְךָ יָתֵד, MSS אֲזַנִּיךָ Dt 23₁₄ “a stick to/against your אֲזַנִּיךָ”: unc.; Sept., Vulg. אֲזַרְךָ JArm. אֲזַנְנָא weapon, DISO 75: usu. conn. with אֲזַנָּא, (Syr. Mnd. (MdD 158a) *zainā*, EgArm. weapon, equipment, denom. *zayyen* to arm, however Pers. lw. Brockelmann *Lex.* 195b; Widengren *Iran* 104) :: Chajjes OLZ 6:305f: LHb. אֲזַן stick with an iron fastening, Eth. *māʿzen* edge, point; Rabin *ScrHier.* 8:387: SArb. *dn* pl. *ʿadān* tools, property, cf. כְּלִים: equipment (?); → אֲזַנֹת תְּבוּרָה. †

290 שְׂאֲרָה

שְׂאֲרָה See below under אֲזַן שְׂאֲרָה (#292).

291 אֲזַן

אֲזַן See below under שְׂאֲרָה אֲזַן (#292).

292 אֲזַן-שְׂאֲרָה

שְׂאֲרָה אֲזַן, Bomberg אֲזַן, Or. אֲזַן Kahle *Text 77*: n.loc., I אֲזַן; < *uzain small ear (Arb. *ʿudainat*, > n.m. *Odhenatus*) :: Noth 185: short form of I אֲזַן; → שְׂאֲרָה: in Ephraim, Simons *Geog.* §325, 1C 7₂₄. †

293 תָּבוֹר

תָּבוֹר See below under אֲזַנּוֹת תָּבוֹר (#295).

294 אֲזַנּוֹת

אֲזַנּוֹת See below under אֲזַנּוֹת תָּבוֹר (#295).

295 אֲזַנּוֹת-תָּבוֹר

אֲזַנּוֹת תָּבוֹר: n.loc., pl. of *אֲזַן (Noth 116); in Naphtali near mount Tabor Jos 19₃₄: *Umm Jebel Saarisalo* 126f; Abel 2:64f :: Simons *Geog.* §334. †

296 אֲזַנְחָה

[אֲזַנְחָה: hif. pf. וְהִאֲזַנְחִיחֻ Is 19₆: → I זַנְחָה. †]

297 אֲזַנִּי

אֲזַנִּי, Sam.^{M28} *ēzni*: n.m., cun. *Uznā/na'* (Tallqvist *Names* 245a), short form of אֲזַנְיָה (Noth 36): son or clan of Gad Nu 26₁₆; ? = אֲזַבֵּן or צְפִיּוֹן Gn 46₁₆; → אֲזַן; Nu 26₁₆ הַאֲזַנִּי gentilic. †

298 אֲזַנְיָה

אֲזַנְיָה: n.m.; EgArm. Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; short form < יֵאֲזַנְיָהוּ (Noth 185) or pf. qal (Noth 36) + יֵאֲזַנְיָהוּ (Noth 36): Neh 10₁₀. †

299 אֲזַקִּים

אֲזַקִּים: pl. tant., sg. *אֲזַק; by-form of → זַקִּים (BL 487o); Q הַאֲזַקִּים and בְּאֲזַקִּים, K בְּ/הַאֲזַקִּים (BL 263f): **manacles Jr 40₁₋₄**. †

300 אֲזַר

אֲזַר: denom. from אֲזַר influenced by אָסַר (GB).

qal: pf. אֲזַרְוּ, impf. תִּאֲזַרְנִי, impv. אֲזַרְ, pt. אֲזַרְ:

—1. to **put on the** → אָזַר, to **gird** (→ חָגַר): to gird up one's loins for battle **Jr 1₁₇ Jb 38₃ 40₇**, dress of Elijah (pt. pass.) **2K 1₈**;

—2. metaph. with חֵיל **1S 2₄**;

—3. to **tie up** **Jb 30₁₈**. †

nif: pt. נִאָזַר: **girded** **Ps 65₇**. †

pi: impf. וַתִּאָזְרֵנִי **Ps 30₁₂** > וַתִּזְרְנֵנִי **2S 22₄₀** (BL 350v; MSS וַתִּאָזְרֵנִי וַתִּזְרְנֵנִי; Sec. → Brönno 73), אִאָזְרֵךְ, pt. הִמְאָזְרֵנִי (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §73b) **Ps 18₃₃**: with acc. to **embrace closely** **Is 45₅**, with two acc. to surround someone with **Ps 18₃₃ .40 / 2S 22₄₀ cj.33**; metaph. שְׂמַחָהּ **Ps 30₁₂**;

—**Is 50₁₁** rd. מִאִירֵי. †

hitp: pf. הִתְאָזַר, impv. הִתְאָזְרוּ to **gird oneself** with the אָזַר **Is 8₉**; metaph. with עָז **Ps 93₁**. †

Der. אָזַר, cj. n.loc. אָזַר.

301 אָזַרְעַ

אָזַרְעַ = זָרְעַ (BL 487o), Aramaism, → BArm. אָדְרַע and *דְרַע, JArm.^s אָזַרְעַ: sf. אָזַרְעֵי; poet. ? : **arm** **Jr 32₂₁** (→ זָרְעַ 2) **Jb 31₂₂ 4QpPs 37₁₇** var. for זָרְעוֹת. †

302 אָזַרְחַ

אָזַרְחַ: II זָרַח, BL 487o; MHb.; Pun. מִזְרַח and מְרִזַח (DISO 146-167) clan: cs. אָזַרְחַ: someone born in the land, Sept. αὐτόχθων, later synonymous with → נָר (Bertholet 160f, 167; Grelot VT 6:177f); אָזַרְחַיְךָ **Ex 12₁₉₋₄₈ Nu 9₁₄** (three classes, Albright *Religion* 234^{97a}, but לָכֶם is supreme); > אָזַרְחַיְכֶם the **native, full citizen** **Ex 12₄₉ Lv 16₂₉ 17₁₅ 18₂₆ 19₃₄ 23₄₂ 24₁₆₋₂₂ Nu 15_{13-29f} Jos 8₃₃ Ezk 47₂₂**; DJD 1 28a:1, 6;

—**Ps 37₃₅** rd. אָרְזוּ (Sept.). †

303 אָזַרְחֵי

אָזַרְחֵי: gntl.; אָזַרְחֵי הָאֵל אָזַרְחֵי **1K 5₁₁ Ps 89₁** and אָזַרְחֵי הָאֵל הַיָּמֵן **Ps 88₁**; “belonging to the אָזַרְחַיְךָ” (**1C 2₆**) :: Albright *Religion* 234^{97a}; Mowinkkel VT 5:19: with אָזַרְחַיְךָ = “native”. †

304 אָחַ

אָחַ: interj. of pain; Syr. *ʾah*; Arb. *ʾahha* to cough, *ʾahha* and *ʾahāh* woe: **alas!** **Ezk 21₂₀** :: Driver Textus 1:124: short form for אָחַח אָחַח אָחַח ;

—**Ezk 6₁₁** rd. אָחַ ? (→ Zimmerli 141), **18₁₀** rd. אָחַר (מֵאֲלֶה) (GK §130a; → Zimmerli 393). †

305 אָח

II אָח (630 x): Sem.; Arb. *ʾah*, Ug. *ah*, *ih* pl. (cf. אָחִים Yaud., DISO 8 :: Driver *Myths* 134a): Ph. אָח, in n.m. אָח, → אָחִים, Friedrich §94: (BL 615b) cs. אָחִי, אָח in אָחִים; sffx. אָחִי, אָחִיהוּ 6 x) > אָחִיו (ca. 80 x; pronounced *ʾāhīw*, Ug. *ahyh*), אָחִיהוּ/נוּ, אָחִיהֶם, אָחִיהֶם; pl. אָחִים (**ʾahh-*), cs. אָחִי (**ah-*), אָחִי, אָחִי, אָחִיו, אָחִיו (**ʾāhhāw*), אָחִיךָ, אָחִינִי, אָחִיכֶם: **brother**:

—1. full brother (by the same father and mother) **Gn 4⁸ 44²⁰ Hos 12⁴** (twins), **Gn 49⁵** (according to descent and disposition); position in the family: Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:57ff; Gordon UTGl. 128 (end); JBL 54:228ff (fratriarchy, cf. ZAW 54:122);

—2. half-brother (a different mother) **Gn 37⁴ 2S 13⁴**;

—3. **blood-relation** **Gn 9²⁵ 14¹⁶** (nephew) **16¹² 25¹⁸**, אָחִים אָנְשֵׁים kinsmen **Gn 13⁸**, אָח male cousin **29¹⁵**, אָח בַּת־אָח female cousin **24⁴⁸**, אָחִי־אָב male cousin **29¹²**, from tribe to tribe **Ju 1³ Mal 1²**;

—4. (without blood-relationship) brother by choice, **companion 2S 1²⁶ Neh 5¹⁰**;

—5. (**fellow**) **tribesman Gn 31³² Ju 9¹⁸ 2S 19¹³**, אָחִים בְּרִית duty towards tribal kinsmen **Am 1⁹**;

—6. **fellow countryman Ex 2¹¹ Lv 19¹⁷**, אָחִיךָ הָעֵבֶרִי **Dt 15¹²**, מִקְרֵב אָחִיךָ ... מִלֶּךְךָ **Dt 17¹⁵**; therefore :: אָחִיךָ בֶּן־אִמְךָ your real (blood) brother **Dt 13⁷**;

—7. the companion **Jb 30²⁹**; the other: לְאָחִיוֹ vyai one to the other **Gn 26³¹**, אִישׁ מֵעַל אֶחָד one from the other **13¹¹**; of things **Ex 25²⁰ 37⁹**;

—8. expression of courtesy towards strangers (Lande 24f) **Gn 29⁴**;

—9. in public, official intercourse **Nu 20¹⁴ 1K 9¹³ 20³²**;

—10. in lamentation (Jahnou 61ff) אָחִי הוֹי **Jr 22¹⁸**;

—11. in pers. n. אָחִימְלֵךְ, אָחִיקָם etc. brother in body or God ? (Noth 66ff; Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:375); ndiv.f. :: Stamm *Ersatznamen* 417f;

—1S 25⁶ לְחִי (< לְאָחִי* Vulg.) rd. לְחִי (< לְאָחִי*), 2S 13¹⁶ rd. אָחִי כִּי אֵל, Jr 49¹⁰ rd. וְאִינִנִּי, Ezk 18¹⁸ dl. אָח, Hos 13^{15b} rd. אָחִי, Ps 49⁸ rd. אָחִי.

Der. אָחִוֹת, II אָחִוָה, -אָחִי in n.m.

306 אָח

*אָח: אָחִי (BL 263m); lw. from Eg. *ʿh* (Lambdin 146); fem. (? Albrecht ZAW 16:88 :: Blau VT 4:14): **brazier** made of metal or clay (BRL 397; Kelso §34) **Jr 36²²** (rd. אָחִי אֵשׁ, → Rudolph 214²³). †

307 אָחַ

*אָחַ, Sept. -[143]χός, transcription (Seeligmann 29): onomatopoeic word, → I אָחַ: pl. אָחִים: **howling desert animals**; usu. eagle owl, *Bubo bubo* (Aharoni *Animals* 469), living in the rocks of the Negev, named after its call :: Driver PEQ 87:134^o, 135: laughing hyenas; **Is 13**₂₁. †

308 אָחָב

אָחָב, Sept. Αχααβ, Αχιαβ: n.m., II אָחַ + אָב, “father’s brother” i.e. “just like the father” (Noth 222 :: Bauer OLZ 33:594; Vincent *Religion* 396); for *אָחָבְאֵ Nöldeke *Beitr.* 95; אָחָב Diringer 214 (< אָב IEJ 3:60), אָחִיָּא Cowley *Arm. Pap.*, cun. *Aḥabi, Aḥabbu* (Tallqvist *Names* 14a), Akk. *Aḥi-abia, Aḥat-abia* and simil. (Stamm 302); Josephus Ἰαχ(ι)αβος; > אָחָב (< **aḥḥāb*, BL 216n) Gooding ZAW 76:269ff; **Jr 29**₂₂: **Ahab** (Reicke-R. 48)

—1. son of Omri, king of Israel **1K 16**_{28-22:41} **2K 1**_{1-21:13} **2C 18**_{1-22:8} אָחָבְאֵ בֵּית 2K 21₁₃ **Mi 6**₁₆;

—2. Judaeen prophet in exile **Jr 29**_{21f}. †

309 אָחָב

אָחָב: **Jr 29**₂₂ n.m., → אָחָבְאֵ.

310 אָחָבִן

אָחָבִן: n.m.; ? Arb. *ḥābin* strong (Noth 225); cun. *Aḥbana* BabExp. 10:38 = Ass. *Aḥubāni* “the brother is creator” Tallqvist *Names* 14b (Stamm 217): from Jerahmeel **1C 2**₂₉. †

311 אָחָד

[אָחָד: hitp. impv. fem. אָחָדְתִּי: rd. הִתְחַדְדִי (חָדַד) **Ezk 21**₂₁ :: Zorell: הִתְחַדְדִי to turn backwards. †]

312 אָחָד

אָחָד (960 x), Sam.^{M18} *ād*: < **aḥḥād* < **aḥad* (Arb., BL 219g, Beer-M. §59:1), → אָחָד; MHb., Ug. *aḥd*, f. *aḥt*, Ph. אָחָד, f. אָחָת, Arm. אָחָד (→ BArm. MdD 116a), Eth. *aḥadū*, Akk. (*w*)*ēdu*: abs. אָחָד, and אָחָד **Gn 48**₂₂ + 5 x (BL 622b), cs. אָחָד, אָחָד **Ezk 33**₃₀ (Aramaism or text error? Nöldeke *Syr. Gr.* §242), pl. אָחָדִים; fem. אָחָת (< **aḥadit*) abs. and cs., אָחָת **Gn 11**₁, **2S 23**₈ Q:

—1. numeral **one** a) אָחָתְאֵ מְקוֹם one (single) place **Gn 1**₉, אָחָתְאֵ בְּשֵׁנָה **Ex 23**₂₉, אָחָתְאֵ בְּרִכָּה **Gn 27**₃₈, אָחָתְאֵ נַפְשָׁא בְּרִכָּה one soul = one single person **Lv 4**₂₇, אָחָתְאֵ שְׁנֵי two :: one **Lv 14**₁₀; אָחָתְאֵ מִשְׁפָּט the same law **Nu 15**₁₆, אָחָתְאֵ הַתּוֹרָה the same law is in force **Est 4**₁₁, אָחָתְאֵ מִזְרָה the same measure **Ex 26**₂; אָחָתְאֵ דְּ **Dt 6**₄ Y is one (Sept., Pesh., Stade *Theologie* 1:84); alt.: the one Y, Y alone, Y only; אָחָתְאֵ one and only **Zech 14**₉, the same (?) **Jb 31**₁₅ alt. one; → TWNT 3:1079f; vRad *Theologie* 2:226; Eichrodt *Theologie* 1:145, Labuschagne 137f; b) part. (VG 2:273a) אָחָדְהֵם one of the people **1S 26**₁₅, אָחָדְהֵם הַנְּבִלִים **2S 13**₁₃, הַנְּבִלִים

אחת **Jb 2**₁₀ הנבילות אחת אחיכם one of you brothers **Gn 42**₁₉, מִכֶּם אֶשׁ אֶחָד a single one of you **Jos 23**₁₀, מִמֶּנּוּ אֶ (GK §130a) one of us **Gn 3**₂₂; c) negative form: אֶ אֶ ... לֹא **Ex 8**₂₇ and אֶ אֶ ... לֹא **Ex 14**₂₈; d) אֶ לֹא with one voice **Ex 24**₃, אֶ לֵב אֶ קוֹל אֶ 1C **12**₃₉ cj. **Ps 83**₆ (rd. אֶ אֶ) unanimous, אֶ שֶׁכֶּם אֶ אֶ shoulder to shoulder **Zeph 3**₉; אֶ לְיוֹם אֶ שֶׁכֶּם אֶ for a single day, daily **1K 5**₂, cj. **Neh 5**₁₅ for never-ending day **Zech 14**₇; אחת (sc. אֶ אֶ) once: אֶ בַּשָּׁנָה אֶ **Ex 30**₁₀ **Lv 16**₃₄; אֶ אֶ :: שְׁתַּיִם אֶ once ... twice **2K 6**₁₀ **Ps 62**₁₂ (? , → שְׁתַּיִם אֶ) **Jb 40**₅; באחת **Jr 10**₈ and כְּאַחַד אֶ **Qoh 11**₆ in one and the same time; (→ BArm. כְּחֻדָּה, Aramaism Arm.lw. Wagner 124; Akk. *kīma ištēn*), אחת **Ps 89**₃₆ and באחת **Jb 33**₁₄ once and for all; אֶ הוּא אֶ only one **Gn 41**₂₅, אֶ אֶ ... וַיְהִי אֶ became one, a unit **Ex 36**₁₃; אֶ אֶ a single whole **Ex 26**₆; in statistical records repeated after each name **Jos 12**₉₋₂₄ cj. **1K 4**₈₋₁₈ (Sept.), Montgomery-G. 124; e) pl. אֶ אֶ אֶ אֶ אֶ a few days **Gn 27**₄₄ **29**₂₀ **Da 11**₂₀ אֶ אֶ אֶ אֶ אֶ “the same (kind of) words **Gn 11**₁ **Ezk 29**₁₇ (: Gordon UTGl. 126: like Ug. *aḥdm* du. “a pair”) אֶ אֶ לְאֶ אֶ to become one **Ezk 37**₁₇;

—2. אֶ אֶ one another (VG 2:328f): אֶ אֶ וּמִזֶּה אֶ אֶ one here and one there **Ex 17**₁₂, אֶ אֶ אֶ one to another **Jb 41**₈, cj. אֶ אֶ אֶ vs. **Ezk 33**₃₀ one to another, with gloss אֶ אֶ אֶ; אֶ אֶ אֶ one ... another ... a third **1S 10**₃ **13**₁₇; אֶ אֶ ... אֶ אֶ; one ... and the other **1K 12**₂₉, אֶ אֶ אֶ אֶ אֶ once here and once there = to and fro **2K 4**₃₅ אֶ אֶ אֶ אֶ אֶ the one basket ... and the other (*Brockelmann Heb. Syn.* §60b, **1S 13**₁₇ אֶ אֶ אֶ אֶ);

—3. אֶ אֶ indefinite article (GK §125b) אֶ אֶ אֶ **1S 1**₁, אֶ אֶ אֶ **1K 13**₁₁, אֶ אֶ אֶ **Da 8**₃, אֶ אֶ אֶ **1S 27**₁, אֶ אֶ אֶ אֶ anyone of the tribes **2S 15**₂, אֶ אֶ אֶ אֶ (GK §119w¹) any one of them **Lv 4**₂; put in front אֶ אֶ אֶ a holy one **Da 8**₁₃, אֶ אֶ אֶ אֶ for a little while **Hg 2**₆ (אֶ אֶ > Sept.);

—4. ordinal, first: אחת :: אֶ אֶ אֶ **1S 1**₂, אֶ אֶ אֶ **Gn 1**₅ (: אֶ אֶ אֶ etc.); in dates אֶ אֶ אֶ אֶ אֶ on the first day of the month **Ezr 10**₁₆ > אֶ אֶ אֶ **Gn 8**₅, אֶ אֶ אֶ אֶ in the first year of **Da 9**₁, אֶ אֶ אֶ אֶ אֶ in the 601st year **Gn 8**₁₃;

—5. distributive: אֶ אֶ אֶ one in each tribe **Dt 1**₂₃, אֶ אֶ אֶ אֶ from each man **2K 15**₂₀, אֶ אֶ אֶ אֶ one after the other **Is 27**₁₂, אֶ אֶ אֶ אֶ each single one **Ezk 1**₆, אֶ אֶ אֶ אֶ each **1C 27**₁;

—**Gn 32**₉ rd. אֶ אֶ אֶ; **2S 2**_{25b} dl.; **7**₂₃ and **Ezk 17**₇ (: Zimmerli 374) rd. אֶ אֶ, **Ezk 11**₁₉ rd. אֶ אֶ or אֶ אֶ; **Jb 23**₁₃ rd. אֶ אֶ for אֶ אֶ (: Dahood Fschr. Gruentbauer 67), **Pr 28**₁₈ rd. אֶ אֶ; **Qoh 12**₁₁ cj. אֶ אֶ (Galling BASOR 119:18); **Da 8**₉ rd. אֶ אֶ.

אחה 313

cj. אחה: denom. from אחה.

nif: cj. pf. נָחַח (for נָחַח; < *נַחַח) fraternize **Is 7**₂, → נוח, Delekat VT 8:237f. †

314 אָחֹו

אָחֹו, Sept. αχελ: Ug. *ah*, OArm. sffx. אָחֹוה Sef. 1A 29, 32 (:: יקר); lw. < Eg. *ih*, Janssen JbEOL 14:68; Lambdin 146; Jerome on **Is 19**₇); BL 576g:

—**sedg**e, marsh plant (Löw 1:570f) **Jb 8**₁₁, cj. **Hos 13**₁₅, reed-bed **Gn 41**₂₋₁₈. †

315 אָחֹוּד

[אָחֹוּד: n.m., **1C 8**₆: rd. אָחֹוּד.]

316 אָחֹוּה

I אָחֹוּה: II אָחֹו brother; MHb.² Syr. *ʾahūtā*, Arb. *ʾuhuwwat*, *ʾahḥawīyat*, Akk. *ahūtu*: **brotherhood Zech 11**₁₄. †

317 אָחֹוּה

II *אָחֹוּה: I אָחֹוה; really inf. af. → BArm. **Da 5**₁₂ (:: Guillaume 2:3); JArm.¹ אָחֹוּתִי: אָחֹוּתִי, Bomberg אָחֹוּתִי: **exposition Jb 13**₁₇ (|| מְלִיָּה, Sept. אָחֹוּה); prp. אָחֹוּתִי for אָחֹוּתִי **Da 12**₈ (Charles). †

318 אָחֹוּז

*אָחֹוּז: I אָחֹו; sbst. and pt., BL 471u: אָחֹוּזִים: arch. tech. term **built in** :: sbst. **support** (Galling, in Fohrer *Ezechiel*) **Ezk 41**_{6a-b}. †

319 אָחֹוּת

אָחֹוּת: n.m.: Benjaminite **1C 8**₄: ? rd. אָחֹוּתִי as in 7, Sept.^B Pesh. †

320 אָחֹוּתִי

אָחֹוּתִי See below under אָחֹוּתִי and אָחֹוּתִי (#322).

321 אָחֹוּתִי

אָחֹוּתִי See below under אָחֹוּתִי and אָחֹוּתִי (#322).

322 אָחֹוּתִי/אָחֹוּתִי

אָחֹוּתִי and אָחֹוּתִי: gntl. “belonging to the אָחֹוּתִי (clan or n.loc.)” ? = **1C 8**₄; Elliger PJB 31:44f): **2S 23**₉, (rd. אָחֹוּתִי) ²⁸ **1C 11**₁₂₋₂₉ **27**₄. †

323 אָחֹוּמִי

אָחוּמִי: n.m.; Akk. *Aḫumma*, “it is a brother” (Stamm *Namengebung* 130; *Ersatznamen* 422a) with Heb. ending :: Noth 40: short form: 1C 4₂. †

אָחֹר 324

אָחֹר: אַחַר; < **aḥār* or **aḥur* (BL 469g) MHb., JArm. אָחֹרָא back, MHb. JArm.^{tb} אָחֹרִי, Arb. *ʾaḥīr*: pl. אָחֹרִי, אָחֹרִי, אָחֹרִיָּהוּן:

—1. pl. **back**, of a dwelling Ex 26₁₂, cj. Ezk 41₁₅ (rd. אָחֹרִיָּהוּן), of men Ezk 8₁₆, of God Ex 33₂₃ (אָחֹרִי 33₈), hindquarters of cattle 1K 7₂₅ 2C 4₄;

—2. sg. rear, **behind** וְאִחֲרָי וְאִפְּנִים on the front and on the back Ezk 2₁₀ 1C 19₁₀; וְאִפְּנִים :: קָדָם Jb 23₈, וְקָדָם אִפְּנִים behind and in front Ps 139₅ מִמֶּנִּי מֵאֲחֵרִי from behind 2S 10₉, מֵאֲחֵרִי נָפַל אֲנִי fall backwards, on one's back Gn 49₁₇ אֲנִי נָפַל מֵאֲחֵרִי Is 28₁₃; אֲחֵרִי מֵאֲחֵרִי to strike (fugitives) in the back Ps 78₆₆ (→ 1S 5₆₋₉); cj. Qoh 12₁₁ backwards for אָחֹר (Galling BASOR 119:18);

—3. adv. and functioning as metaph.: נָסוּג אֲחֹרָה (→ סוּג) to give way 2S 1₂₂ Is 42₁₇ 50₅ Jr 46₅ Ps 35₄ 40₁₅ 70₃ 129₅, = נָזַר אֲחֵרִי Is 1₄ = נָסַב לְאֲחֵרִי Ps 114₃₋₅, לָשׁוּב לְאֲחֵרִי to turn back Ps 9₄ 56₁₀, to turn away La 1₈; הָשִׁיב אֲחֵרִי לָאֵל to pull back La 1₁₃, to repel Is 44₂₅ Ps 44₁₁, with יְמִינִי La 2₃ to pull back one's right hand; Jr 15₆ and הָיָה לְאֲחֵרִי הַלַּיְתָּה (:: לְפָנִים) 7₂₄ to turn one's back (alt. to decay morally);

—4. sg. **west** (:: קָדָם, → אַחַר B 2c, אָחֹרֹן 1); Akk. *aḥarātum* west bank (Mari, AHw. 18), westwards Jb 23₈, מֵאֲחֹרֹן מִמֶּנִּי from the west Is 9₁₁;

—5. sg. temporal, **later**: לְאֲחֵרִי לְמָחָר for time to come Is 42₂₃, אָחֹרָה לְאֲחֵרִי come later Is 41₂₃, בְּאֲחֹרָה לְאֲחֵרִי at last, in the end Pr 29₁₁ = לְאֲחֵרִי לְמָחָר Sir 6₂₈ 12₁₃ (too late). †

Der. אָחֹרֵי.

אָחוֹת 325

אָחוֹת (114 x): fem. of אָח; Sem., BL 616c; MHb.; Ug. *aḥt*, pl. *aḥt* and *aḥtt*, Ph. in n.f. אַחַת and אַחַת (cun. *Aḥutmilki*, Lat. *Otmilk*, Friedrich §94); Arm. DISO 8, Pehl. *Frahang* 11:3, JArm. אָחַתָּה, Syr. *ḥāta*, pl. *ʾaḥwātā*; Arb. *uḥt*, OSArb. *ḥt*, Eth. *ʾeḥt*, Akk. *aḥātu*, pl. *aḥh(u)ātu*: cs. אַחַת(וֹ), אַחַת(וֹ), אַחַת(וֹ) Nu 6₇ (GK §96), pl. אָחוֹת and אָחוֹת (JArm.^{tb} Syr.; Arb. *ʾaḥawāt*); Jos 2_{13K}, אָחוֹתָּה (BL 253s) Ezk 16_{51K-52}, אָחוֹתָּה 16₅₅, אָחוֹתָּה Hos 2₃ :: אָחוֹתָּה Jb 42₁₁, אָחוֹתָּה Jos 2_{13Q}, אָחוֹתָּה Ezk 16_{51Q}, אָחוֹתָּה Jb 14 1C 2₁₆;

—1. **sister**, with the same father and mother Gn 4₂₂, half sister on father's side Gn 20₁₂ Lv 18₁₁, on the side of the father or the mother Lv 18₉;

—2. **blood relation** Gn 24₆₀; Israel as metaph. sister of Judah Jr 3₇, Jerusalem, sister of Samaria Ezk 16₄₆, your sister Sodom 16₄₈; wisdom is my sister Pr 7₄, the worm Jb 17₁₄;

—3. אָחָזִי to the **loved one** Song 4⁹⁻¹² 5^{1f}; refers to a man in a קִינָה Jr 22¹⁸ (→ Jahnow 66, 86; Rudolph 130 :: Driver JTS 12:62f);

—4. reciprocally of things (→ אָחַ 7): with אֶלְאֵל each other Ex 26³ Ezk 1⁹.

326 אָחַז

I אָחַז MHb.; Ug. *'ahd* and *'ahd*; Mo. Yaud. and Pun. DISO 9f; Arm. → BArm. and DISO 29; OSarb. Arb. *'hd*, Eth. *'ahaza*, Akk. *ahāzu* (also to learn, to marry).

qal: pf. אָחַז, אָחַזָה, אָחַזְנִי, אָחַזְתִּי, אָחַזְתֶּם/אָחַזְתֶּן, אָחַזְתִּי, אָחַזְתֶּם/אָחַזְתֶּן, אָחַזְתִּי, אָחַזְתֶּם/אָחַזְתֶּן: impf. (BL 371u) a) strong: יִאָחַז; b) weak: יֵאָחַז (BL 369c), וְיֵאָחַז/וְיֵאָחַז > וְיֵאָחַז 2S 20⁹, אָחַזָה, וְיֵאָחַז (Or. אָחַזָה, Kahle *Text* 53), יֵאָחַז, יֵאָחַזוּ, sf. אָחַזוּ, אָחַזוּ, אָחַזוּ (BL 253z), יֵאָחַזוּהוּ, יֵאָחַזוּהוּ (GK §64a) Jr 13²¹; impv. אָחַז, אָחַזִי (BL 208r, 371v), אָחַזוּ, אָחַזוּ Neh 7³ (cj. וְיֵאָחַז inf., Rudolph); inf. אָחַז, אָחַזְנִי, אָחַזְתִּי, אָחַזְתֶּם/אָחַזְתֶּן, pt. אָחַז, אָחַזָה, אָחַזְתִּי, אָחַזְתֶּם/אָחַזְתֶּן Len. (BL 219i): to **seize**, to **grasp**, to **hold on to**, with אִי somebody, something Gn 25²⁶ Ex 4⁴ Dt 32⁴¹ Ju 16³ 20⁶ 2S 4¹⁰ 6²⁰ 9¹ 1K 1⁵¹ Ps 73²³ Jb 16¹² 18⁹ 23¹¹ 38¹³ Song 7⁹ Ru 3¹⁵ Qoh 7¹⁸ Est 1⁶; with acc. somebody, something Ex 15^{14f} Ju 12⁶ 16²¹ 2S 1⁹ Is 5²⁹ 13⁸ 21³ 33¹⁴ Jr 13²¹ 49²⁴ Ps 48⁷ 56¹ 77⁵ (vi.) 119⁵³ 137⁹ 139¹⁰ Jb 17⁹ 30¹⁶ Song 2¹⁵ 3⁴ Qoh 9¹² 1C 13⁹ 2C 25⁵, Jb 18²⁰ שֹׁעֵר אָחַזוּ shuddering seizes them = they are convulsed with shuddering (cf. Akk. *rašū* :: Dahood Fschr. Gruenthaner 63) 21⁶; אָחַז לְךָ to tackle 2S 2²¹; אָחַז 'אָ to be inserted into, archt. tech. term 1K 6⁶ (cf. Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 160), אָחַז דְּלֵת (cf. גוּף hif.; ? rd. אָחַזוּ Rudolph) to bolt Neh 7³ with Arm.: EgArm. (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 9, 13) JArm. Syr. CParm. Mnd. (MdD 8b); אָחַזוּ with אִי Nu 31³⁰⁻⁴⁷ and with אִי 1C 24⁶⁻⁶ picked out of = drawn (by lot); to stare wide eyed with fear Ps 77⁵ (Löw Fschr. Marti 194ff); אָחַזוּ seized by, cj. Qoh 2³ (rd. אָחַזוּ לֵא Gallig), with אָחַזוּ Song 3⁸ holding (VG 1:358; BL 471 :: Lewy HUCA 11-12:98f; Driver Fschr. Bertholet 145f: learned, skillful):

—1K 6¹⁰ → II; אָחַזוּ Ezk 41^{6a-b} → אָחַזוּ;

—Jb 23⁹ אָחַז rd. אָחַזָה (Driver Textus 1:118); 1C 24⁶ אָחַז (second occurrence) rd. אָחַז. †

nif: pf. נִאָחַז, נִאָחַזוּ (BL 372y) Nu 32³⁰ Jos 22⁹, impf. יֵאָחַזוּ, impv. הִאָחַזוּ, pt. נִאָחַז, נִאָחַזוּ: to be seized, to be held fast Gn 22¹³ Qoh 9¹²; נִאָחַז בְּאֶרֶץ to be settled in the country (denom. (BL 290b) from אָחַזָה, Beer-M. §66:1a) Gn 34¹⁰ 47²⁷ Nu 32³⁰ Jos 22⁹ to settle down Jos 22¹⁹. †

[hof: pt. נִאָחַזוּ 2C 9¹⁸: → II pu.]

Der. אָחַזוּ, אָחַזָה, אָחַזְתִּי, and n.m. אָחַז, אָחַזִי, אָחַזְתִּי, אָחַזְתֶּם/אָחַזְתֶּן, אָחַזְתִּי, אָחַזְתֶּם/אָחַזְתֶּן.

327 אָחַז

II אָחַז: lw. from Akk. *uḫḫuzu* (*ahāzu* D), denom. from *iḫzu* setting, to cover with gold, silver, leather.

qal: impf. יִאָחַז: to cover, 1K 6¹⁰. †

pi: pt. מִאַחַז: to cover (Perles AfO 4:218) **Jb 26**. †

pu: pt. מִאַחַזִּים: **2C 9**₁₈ Or. (MT → I hof): **covered** :: מִאַחַרֵּיּוֹ **1K 10**₁₉, → Montgomery-G. 230; Rudolph 224 (deliberately altered ?); Galling *Chr.-Esr.-Neh.* †

328 אַחַז

אַחַז: Sept. Αχαζ: n.m., short form of יְהוֹאָחָז (cun. *Yauhazi*, Gressmann *Bilder* 348; ANET 282a) Noth 22; Diring 41, 202; BASOR 79:27f; 80:17f: **Ahaz**

—1. king of Judah **2K 15**_{38-23:12} **1C 3**₁₃ **2C 27**_{9-29:19} **Is 1**₁ **7**₁₋₃₋₁₀₋₁₂ **14**₂₈ **38** **Hos 1**₁ **Mi 1**₁, Reicke-R. 49

—2. son of מִיכָה **1C 8**_{35f} **9**₄₂. †

329 אַחֲזָה

אַחֲזָה: I אַחַז; BL 469d; MHb.² אַחֲזָה, JArm.¹ אַחֲזָה JArm.^{1g} אַחֲזָה; 1QS 11:7 אַחֲזָה, cf. JArm.¹ Syr. אַחֲזָה: אַחֲזָה, אַחֲזָה, אַחֲזָה: “holding” (Horst Fschr. Rudolph 153ff).

—1. **landed property** (Akk. *kišittu*) **Gn 47**₁₁, אַחֲזָה קִבֵּר, ownership of a burial place **Gn 23**₂₀ **49**₃₀ **50**₁₃, אַחֲזָה עִיר town where he has property **Lv 25**₃₃, אַחֲזָה יְעִיר Y’s landed property **Jos 22**₁₉;

—2. **property** in general || נְחֻלָּה (after Ezk): slaves **Lv 25**_{45f}, Y as the property of the priests **Ezk 44**_{28b}; **Ezk 44**_{28a-48:22} (14 x) **Gn 17**₈ **23**₄₋₉₋₂₀ **36**₄₃ **47**₁₁ **48**₄ **49**₃₀ **50**₁₃ **Lv 14**₃₄₋₃₄ **25**₁₀₋₄₆ (12 x) **27**₁₆₋₂₈ **Nu 27**₄₋₇ **32**₅₋₂₂₋₂₉₋₃₂ **35**₂₋₈₋₂₈ **Dt 32**₄₉ **Jos 21**₁₂₋₄₁ **22**₄₋₉₋₁₉₋₁₉ **Ps 2**₈ **Neh 11**₃ **1C 7**₂₈ **9**₂ **2C 11**₁₄ **31**₁; → n.m. אַחֲזָה. †

330 אַחֲזִי

אַחֲזִי, var. אַחֲזִי: n.m., EgArm., short form of אַחֲזִיָּה (וּ) (Noth 38, 179): a priest **Neh 11**₁₃ = יְהוֹזָבָב **1C 9**₁₂. †

331 אַחֲזִיָּה

אַחֲזִיָּה: n.m., < אַחֲזִיָּהוּ, Sept. Ὁχοζίας: **Ahaziah**,

—1. king of Israel **2K 1**₂ **2C 20**₃₅;

—2. king of Judah **2K 9**₁₆₋₂₃₋₂₇₋₂₉;

—**2K 11**₂ Sept. אַחֲזִיָּה :: Montgomery-G. †

332 אַחֲזִיָּהוּ

אַחֲזִיָּהוּ: n.m.; > אַחֲזִיָּה; אַחַז + אַחַז “Y has seized in protection” (Noth 179); Sept. Ὁχοζίας: **Ahaziah**,

—1. king of Israel **1K 22**₄₀₋₅₀₋₅₂ **2K 1**₁₈ **2C 20**₃₇;

—2. king of Judah **2K 8**₂₄₋₂₆₋₂₉ **9**₂₁ **10**₁₃ **11**₁ **12**₁₉ **13**₁ **14**₁₃ **1C 3**₁₁ **2C 22**_{1f-7-11}, cj. **22**₆. †

333 אֲחִיזַבְדָּן

אֲחִיזַבְדָּן, Sept. Ωχαζαμ: n.m.; אֲחִיז, short form (Noth 38, 171¹: for *אֲחִיזַבְדָּן ?): **1C 4**₆. †

334 אֲחִיזַת

אֲחִיזַת, Sam.^{M18} ʿēzat, Sept. Οχαζαθ: n.m.; אֲחִיז = אֲחִיזַבְדָּן, BL 510v; Noth 38, 179¹: for *אֲחִיזַת ? : friend of Abimelech from Gerar **Gn 26**₂₆. †

335 אֲחִיזַח

אֲחִיזַח: → אֲחִיזַח.

336 אֲחִי

[אֲחִי, Sept. Αγγις: n.m.;? cun. *Ehīa* (Tallqvist *Names* 73a): **Gn 46**₂₁; for אֲחִי נְרָאשׁ rd. וְאֶהֱיָרָם as **Nu 26**₃₈. †]

337 אֲחִי

אֲחִי: n.m.; אֲחִי, short form ?, cf. אֲחִי, cun. *Ahī*, (Tallqvist *Names* 14b):

—1. man of Gad **1C 5**₁₅ (→ Rudolph);

—2. man of Asher **1C 7**₃₄; rd. אֲחִי, belonging to שְׂמֹר. †

338 אֲחִימֶלֶךְ

אֲחִימֶלֶךְ, Sept.^A *Αχι(α)μ, seal (with לְ) לַחִים Moscatti 668, < **Ahiyāmi*, אֲחִי + מֶלֶךְ (Kutscher Qedem 1:45 :: Noth 192), → אֲחִימֶלֶךְ: warrior of David **2S 23**₃₃ **1C 11**₃₅. †

339 אֲחִיהָ

אֲחִיהָ: n.m.; < אֲחִיהָ; short form אֲחָה Moscatti 83, 27;

—1. priest of Saul **1S 14**₃₋₁₈ (= אֲחִימֶלֶךְ 1);

—2. official of Solomon **1K 4**₃;

—3. prophet from Shiloh (Reicke-R. 1:50f) **1K 11**_{29f} **12**₁₅ **14**₂₋₄ **15**₂₉ **2C 9**₂₉, → אֲחִיהָ;

—4. father of the king בְּעֶשֶׂא **1K 15**₂₇₋₃₃;

—5. **1C 8**₇ (= אֶחָוִיח 8₄);

—6. **Neh 10**₂₇;

—7. **1C 11**₃₆ rd. אֶלְיָבָם **2S 23**₃₄;

—8. **1C 26**₂₀ rd. אֶחָיָהֶם;

—9. **1C 2**₂₅, rd. מֵאֶחָיָה (n.f., Rudolph; alt. אֶחָיִי). †

340 אֶחָיָהוּ

אֶחָיָהוּ: n.m.; אָח + אָחָי, “Y is (my) brother” (Noth 141f); > → אֶחָיָה and אֶחָיִי (BA 24:111); Diringer 74, Lach., cun. *Aḥiyau* (Tallqvist *Names* 16a): prophet from Shiloh (= אֶחָיָה 3) **1K 14**₄₋₆₋₁₈ **2C 10**₁₅. †

341 אֶחָיָהוּד

אֶחָיָהוּד: n.m.; אָח + הָוּד, (Noth 146 → אֶבְיָהוּד); MSS Sam., Pesh. for אֶלְקָדָר, Sept. Αχιωρ (**Judith 5**): man of Asher **Nu 34**₂₇; → אֶהוּד, אֶחָיָהוּד. †

342 אֶחָיִי

אֶחָיִי: n.m.; אָח, short form of אֶחָיָה (Vincent *Religion* 396) or dimin. “little brother” (Noth 222); EgArm. Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; inscr. (governor of the Persian province of) Ramat Rachel, IllusLonNews 1960:1096; *Aḥiʿau* BabExp. 9:48b;

—1. **2S 6**_{3f} (→ Budde ZAW 52:48f) **1C 13**₇ (→ Rudolph);

—2. **1C 8**₃₁ **9**₃₇; [

—3. **1C 8**₁₄ rd. אֶחָיָהֶם] Sept.^L]. †

343 אֶחָיָהוּד

אֶחָיָהוּד, Sept. Αχιλωδ/χαδ, MSS אֶחָיָהוּד: n.m., אָח + ? (→ Noth 192; → הָוּד): Benjaminite **1C 8**₇. †

344 אֶחָיָטוּב

אֶחָיָטוּב: n.m., → אֶבְיָטוּב; אָח + טוּב “my brother is goodness”; Sept. Αχιτωβ = טוֹב, cun. *Aḥu-tābu* (EA, Stamm 295); Ph. *ū* = Hb. *ō* (:: Noth 235, rd. טוּב-):

—1. grandson of Eli **1S 14**₃ **22**_{9-11f-20};

—2. father of Zadok **2S 8**₁₇ **1C 5**_{33f-37f} **6**₃₇ **18**₁₆ **Ezr 7**₂, grandfather **1C 9**₁₁ **Neh 11**₁₁. †

345 אֶחָיָלוּד

אֲחִילֹדֶד: n.m.; אָח + ? (יִלְוֹד ? Gesenius *Thes.* 65; Zorell):

—1. father of Jehoshaphat, David's chief administrator **2S** 8₁₆ **20**₂₄ **1K** 4₃ **1C** 18₁₅;

—2. **1K** 4₁₂. †

346 אֲחִימוֹת

אֲחִימוֹת: n.m.; אָח + ? (מוֹת, Driver PEQ 1945:14; short form of מִלְךְ-? Noth 39), rd. אֲחִיו מִחַת (Rudolph):
Levite **1C** 6₁₀, cf 20. †

347 אֲחִימֶלֶךְ

אֲחִימֶלֶךְ: n.m.; אָח + → מֶלֶךְ (ndiv.); אֲחִמֶלֶךְ Diringer 27ff; Lach., BA 18:16; cun. *Ahimilki* Tallqvist
Names 17a; Ug. PRU 3:238 (also *Aatmilki*); Ph. > חִמְלֶךְ Ἰμυλχ, Ἰμιλχων, cf. חִמְלֶכֶת (א), *Himilko* (Harris *Gr.*
75f):

—1. priest in Nob **1S** 21_{2-23:6} (9 x) **30**₇ **Ps** 52₂;

—2. priest of David **2S** 8₁₇ (→ Comm.), **1C** 18₁₆ cj. for אֲבִימֶלֶךְ, **24**₃₋₆₋₃₁;

—3. הַחֲתָי **2S** 26₆. †

348 אֲחִימָן

אֲחִימָן, אֲחִימָן **1C** 9₁₇: n.m.; אָח + ?; אֲחִימָן Moscati *Epigrafia* 54:7; 66:3; Ug. *ahmn* (?) UM 57:4,
Ahimana/munu PRU 3:238; Ph. אֲחִמָן, cun. *Ahimanu* Tallqvist *Names* 17; ? חִמָן Megiddo (Diringer 166;
Moscati 66:3); cf. Ug. n.m. *abmn* PRU 2:217; *-man* ndiv. ? (Maisler JPOS 16:153; Kutscher Qedem 1:45 = →
מָנִי):

—1. son of עֲנָק **Nu** 13₂₂ **Jos** 15₁₄ **Ju** 1₁₀;

—2. Levite **1C** 9₁₇. †

349 אֲחִימֶעַן

אֲחִימֶעַן, אֲחִימֶעַן: n.m.; → n.m. מֶעַן (Diringer 120) ? Noth 235:

—1. father-in-law of Saul **1S** 14₅₀;

—2. son of Zadok **2S** 15₂₇₋₃₆ **17**₁₇₋₂₀ **18**₁₉₋₂₉ **1C** 5_{34f} **6**₃₈;

—3. (= 2 ?) son-in-law of Solomon **1K** 4₁₅. †

350 אֲחִין

אֲחִיָּן, Sept. Ιααυμ: n.m.; אָחַּ dimin. (“little brother” Noth 222; BL 500u): Ug. n.m. *aḥyn*, Syr. *hyān* (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 98): man from Manasseh **1C 7**₁₉. †

351 אֲחִינָדָב

אֲחִינָדָב: n.m.; אָחַּ + נָדָב “your brother is noble, has proved himself generous” (Noth 193), cf. אֲבִינָדָב; cun. *Aḥi-nadbi* Tallqvist *Names* 17: **1K 4**₁₄. †

352 אֲחִינֵעָם

אֲחִינֵעָם, Sept. Αχινοου/νααμ: n.f., → אֲבִינֵעָם: אָחַּ (ndiv., Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:376) + נֵעָם “the brother is graciousness” (Noth 166); אֲחֵנֵעָם Diringen 41:

—1. wife of Saul **1S 14**₅₀;

—2. wife of David **1S 25**₄₃ **27**₃ **30**₅ **2S 2**₂ **3**₂ **1C 3**₁. †

353 אֲחִיסָמוֹךְ

אֲחִיסָמוֹךְ, Sam.^{M18} *āʾisāmāk*: n.m.; אָחַּ + סָמוֹךְ “my brother has supported” (Noth 176); cf. עֵתֶר־סָמוֹךְ *Zendj.* 1:A1: Danite **Ex 31**₆ **35**₃₄ **38**₂₃. †

354 אֲחִיעֶזֶר

אֲחִיעֶזֶר, Sam.^{M18} *āyyāzar*: n.m.; אָחַּ + עֶזֶר “my brother is help” (Noth 154):

—1. Danite **Nu 1**₁₂ **2**₂₅ **7**₆₆₋₇₁ **10**₂₅;

—2. Benjaminite warrior of David **1C 12**₃. †

355 אֲחִיקָם

אֲחִיקָם: n.m.; אָחַּ + קָם “my brother has risen (for battle)” (Noth 176f); Ug. *aḥqm* and *iḥqm* (AfO 17:357), cun. *Aḥi(a)-qamu/qumu* Tallqvist *Names* 16; cf. Ph. אֲבִיקָם: father of Gedaliah **2K 22**₁₂₋₁₄ **25**₂₂ **Jr 26**₂₄ **39**₁₄ **40**_{5-43:6} (14 x) **2C 34**₂₀. †

356 אֲחִירָם

אֲחִירָם, Sept. Ιαχιραυ: n.m.; אָחַּ + רוּם “my brother is exalted” (Noth 145); Ph. אֲחִירָם, cun. *Aḥi-rāmu* (Tallqvist *Names* 17b), Ph. > → אֲחִירָם, *Hirummu* (Friedrich §94, → אֲחִירָם), → אֲבִירָם, אֲבִירָם: Benjaminite **Nu 26**₃₈, cj. **Gn 46**₂₁ for אֲחִי וְרֵאשִׁי and **1C 8**₁ for אֲחִירָם.

Der. אֲחִירָמִי. †

357 אֲחִירָמִי

אַחִירְמִי: gntl. of אַחִירָם: Nu 26³⁸. †

358 אַחִירַע

אַחִירַע, Sept. Αχιρε: n.m.; אָח + רַע “my brother is a friend” ? (: Noth 236): man from Naphtali Nu 1¹⁵ 2²⁹ 7⁷⁸⁻⁸³ 10²⁷. †

359 אַחִישָׁחַר

אַחִישָׁחַר, Sept. Αχισσαρ: n.m.; אָח + שָׁחַר (Noth 169, Stamm *Ersatznamen* 417⁴⁸: 1C 7¹⁰. †

360 אַחִישָׁר

אַחִישָׁר, Sept.^L Αχιηλ: n.m.; אָח + ?; Noth 189 rd. אַחִישָׁר “my brother is righteous” :: Montgomery-G. 119: controller of the household of Solomon 1K 4⁶. †

361 אַחִיתָפֶל

אַחִיתָפֶל: n.m.; אָח + ?, Noth 236 :: < אַחִיבַעַל Mazar VT 13:317¹, → בְּשֵׁת (< Syr. adj. *’ahītōfēlāyā* “quisling” Brockelmann *Lex.* 13b): counsellor of David 2S 15^{12-23:34} 1C 27^{33f}. †

362 אַחֲלַב

אַחֲלַב, Sept. Ααλαφ: n.loc.; II חֲלַב “elevation in the forest”; in Asher near אַכְזִיב Ju 1³¹; doublet חֲלִבָּה ?; = cj. מַחְלַב (for מִחְלַב !) Jos 19²⁹, cun. *Maḥalliba* Sennacherib Prism ii:39 (Gressmann *Bilder* 352; ANET 287), = *Kh. el-Maḥālib* NE of Tyre (Abel 2:67, 384). †

363 אַחֲלִי

אַחֲלִי: Ps 119⁵ and אַחֲלִי 2K 5³, Ug. *ahl* UTGl. 127; Driver *Myths* 133b :: Aistleitner 928, interj. (→ I אָ) oh! if only! †

364 אַחֲלִי

אַחֲלִי, Sept. Αχλαι/λια: n.m.; cun. *Ahliya* (Noth 236; 40), אָח + אֵל ?, Akk. *Aḫu-ilia* “the brother is my god” (Stamm 303 :: Noth 236):

—1. Judaeen 1C 2³¹;

—2. 1C 11⁴¹. †

365 אַחֲלָמָה

אַחֲלָמָה, Bomberg אַחֲלָמָה (BL 511y), Sam.^{M36} *wālēma*: Rubin; lw. < Eg. *ḥnmt* (red or brown jasper (Lambdin 147 :: Quiring 205f: magnetic iron-ore); Sept. ἀμέθυστος (Lucas 164f; Bauer *Edelst.* 677): part of the high priest’s pectoral Ex 28¹⁹ 39¹². †

366 אַחַמְתָּא

cj. אַחַמְתָּא n.loc., **Ecbatana**, → BArm. **Ezr 6**₂; cj. **Is 11**₁₁ for אַחַמְתָּא (Cornill ZAW 4:93, note). †

367 אַחַסְבִּי

אַחַסְבִּי, Sept. Ἀσβίτου: n.m.; father of אַלְיָפְלֹט, one of David's warriors **2S 23**₃₄: **1C 11**_{35b + 36a} אֲוִר חֲפֹר, text crprt. (→ Rudolph *Chr.* 102). †

368 אַחַר

אַחַר: to be behind, Hb. Arm., Akk. *aḫāru*; MHb.² pi. hif., JArm. pa. af., Akk. D, Arb. II delay, leave behind; MHb.² hitp. be late, **Sir 7**₃₄ **11**₁₁ **32/35**₁₁ **38**₁₆, 1QS I 14f Dam 11₂₃ (:: הִתְקַדַּם); denom. from → אַחַר.

qal: impf. (BL 371r) 1st. sg. וְאַחַר (< *אַחַחַר) **Gn 32**₅ וַיִּיחַר (for *וַיִּאחַחַר) **2S 20**₅ K, Q, → hif.: **linger** || גֹּר. †

pi: (BL 371s; Ug. *iḥr* tarry = pi. UTGl. 138): pf. אַחַחַר (< *iḥḥar), אַחַחְרוּ, impf. תִּאחַחַר, תִּאחַחְרוּ, pt. מִאֲחַחְרוּ/מִזְרוּ:

—1. **detain** someone **Gn 24**₅₆;

—2 to hold something back, to **give hesitatingly** **Ex 22**₂₈ (:: Cazelles 82f: alienate, give to other gods)

—3. with עַל **linger** (late) at **Pr 23**₃₀ with inf. do late **Ps 127**₂;

—4. to **delay**, to **hesitate** **Dt 7**₁₀ (לְ to act against) **Ju 5**₂₈ **Is 5**₁₁ (1QIs^a מִזְאֲחִי Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 165) **46**₁₃ **Hab 2**₃ **Ps 40**₁₈ **70**₆ **Da 9**₁₉, with לְ with inf. **Gn 34**₁₉ **Dt 23**₂₂ **Qoh 5**₃. †

hif: וַיִּיחַר, Q וַיִּיחַר (Aramaism, Bauer-L. *BArm.* 139i; alt. qal BL 371r or K pi. *וַיִּיחַחַר for וַיִּאחַחַר): with מִן be **delayed** **2S 20**₅ Q. †

Der. אַחֲרוֹר, I, II אַחַר, אַחֲרוֹן, אַחֲרִית, אַחֲרִי, מִחַר, מִחֲרָת. †

369 אַחַר

I אַחַר, Sam.^{M19} *ā'er*, Jerome *aher*. אַחַר; < **aḥ(h)ir*, BL 219f, g; MHb., Arm. → BArm. אַחֲרוֹן; Arb. *āḥar*, OSArb. *ḥr* (!): fem. אַחֲרִית (**aḥḥirt-*) אַחֲרִים (*āḥir-*), **Jb 31**₁₀ אַחֲרִין BL 516t), אַחֲרוֹת:

—1. **other** **Neh 7**₃₄

—2. **later, following** אַחֲרוֹת זֶרַע further descendants **Gn 4**₂₅, cj. further (horns) **Da 8**₈ (rd. אַחֲרוֹת), אַחֲרִים further days **Gn 8**₁₀₋₁₂, אַחֲרִית in the following year **Gn 17**₂₁, אַחֲרִית דּוֹר a new

generation **Ju 2**₁₀ **Jl 1**₃; n. loc. (?) א'דור נבו → “a new Nebo” **Neh 7**₃₃ (א'נבו) > **Ezr 2**₂₉, Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 9);

—3. of another kind: א'יש **Lv 27**₂₀ = א'איש **Ps 109**₈, become changed א'איש **1S 10**₆, א'לב **1S 10**₉, cj. א'ארץ א'חרת a strange land **Jr 22**₂₆, א'לשון א'חרת a strange speech, language **Is 28**₁₁;

—4. א'אל א'להים other gods **Ex 20**₃ **23**₁₃ cj. **22**₁₉ **Dt 5**_{7-31:20} (19 x) **Jos 23**₁₆ **24**₂₋₁₆ **Ju 2**₁₂₋₁₇₋₁₉ **10**₁₃ **1S 8**₈ **26**₁₉ **1K 9**₆₋₉ **11**₄₋₁₀ **14**₉ **2K 5**₁₇ **17**_{7-35-37f} **22**₁₇ **Jr 1**_{16-44:15} (18 x) **Hos 3**₁ **2C 7**₁₉₋₂₂ **28**₂₅ **34**₂₅ †;

—**Ps 16**₄ rd. א'רחם, **Neh 5**₅ rd. ל'חרים **7**₃₃.

Der. II א'חר n.m.

370 א'חר

II א'חר n.m.; = I “another” (substituted for someone deceased :: appellative → Rudolph): **1C 7**₁₂ (prp. א'חר בנו or א'חרים בני). †

371 א'חר

א'חר, (*ahhar*), Sam.^{M19} *āer* (ca. 90 x): for tone cf. BL 188p), א'חר **Lv 14**₃₆ **Dt 21**₁₃ **1S 10**₅ †, א'חר **2C 32**₉; Ug. *ahr*, MHb., Lach., Mo.; Arm. → BArm. and DISO 10; much more often following א'פני (BL 645e :: Driver ZDMG 91:346: **ahr* du. buttocks) cs. pl. א'חריי sffx. א'חריי etc.

A. sg.

—1. adv. a) behind, beyond **Gn 22**₁₃ (MSS Sam Sept. Tg. א'חר) **Ps 68**₂₆; b) afterwards **Gn 18**₅ **Hos 3**₅ thereupon **Nu 12**₁₆ **Jos 2**₁₆ **Ps 73**₂₄ (alt. prep. → Comm.) cj. **Jb 10**₈ for א'חר as Sept. Pesh.;

—2. prep. a) local i) behind **Gn 37**₁₇ **Ex 11**₅ **Song 2**₉, א'יחך òa hy:h; stay with Y **1S 12**₁₄, א'הצאן (MSS א'נסוג א'נסוג א'נסוג distance oneself from **Is 59**₁₃ †; א'נסוג א'נסוג search after something **Jb 39**₈ **Hos 5**₈ → Rudolph *Hos.* 126; ii) behind > with (→ B 2d; Scott JTS 50:178f; Dahood Greg. 43:69; Bibl. 44:292f. Ug. *ahr* || *mn* UTGl. 138) א'הנשם **Qoh 12**₂ **Zech 2**₁₂ (?), → B 2g; b) temporal: i) א' after **Lv 14**₃₆ (Sam. א'חרי **Dt 21**₁₃ **1S 10**₅, → B 3; after (the time when) ii) prep. with inf. א'שלח **Jr 40**₁ **Nu 6**₁₉; iii) conn. with fin. vb. (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §145bη) א'הבר **Jb 42**₇ **Lv 14**₄₃ **Jr 41**₁₆, א'אשר **Ezk 40**₁; ? **Jb 19**₂₆ → Comm.

B. א'חריי (foll. א'פני, BL 644d-e) Sam.^{M19} *ā'ūri*:

—1. sbst: back, rear end א'החנית **2S 2**₂₃ (cj. א'חריי, alt. א'חריי); back (view): of God **Gn 16**₁₃ (Lindblom HUCA 32:102²¹) **Ex 33**₈ (→ א'חריי 23);

—2. prep. **behind**: a) פָּנָה אַחֲרָיו turned around 2S 2₂₀, אַחֲרֶיךָ behind you (watch behind! = look out! Arb. *warā'aka* Montgomery JAOS 58:138; alt. אַחֲרֵיהֶם, אַחֲרָיו Ju 5₁₄; b) מֵאַחֲרֶיךָ (coming from) behind you Is 30₂₁ cf. Rev 1₁₀ Ezk 3₁₂ מֵאַחֲרָיו at the back of it 1K 10₁₉ (: 2C 9₁₈ → II אחוּז pu.), cj. 2K 9₂₅ (→ צָמֹד) behind Ahab, מֵאַחֲרֵיהֶם, רָדַף אֶצְמֹד Jos 2₅, וַיַּעֲמֹד מֵאַחֲרֵיהֶם went behind them Ex 14₁₉, לְ מֵאַחֲרָיו Neh 4₇; c) behind > west of (→ אַחֹר 4): אֶת קַרְיַת אֵלֶּיךָ מֵאַחֲרֵיהֶּהּ west of it Jos 8₂; d) הֲלֹךְ אַחֲרֵיהֶּהּ (whereas in Palestine people walk one behind the other we prefer to say “walk together” → הֲלֹךְ 11) Hos 2₇, with עָלָה 2S 20₂, יָרַד 1S 14₃₇; e) to bolt the door נָעַל 2S 13₁₇ and סָגַר Gn 19₆; therefore אֶסְגֵּר הָיְהוָה to attach oneself to someone Ex 23₂ 2S 2₁₀ 1K 12₂₀; f) אֶסְוֶה מֵאִתְּךָ הָיְהוָה to desist from 2S 2₂₁ מֵאִתְּךָ הָיְהוָה to become unfaithful to Hos 1₂ (actually, to whore away from, Wolff 7), מֵאַחֲרָיו אֶל־אֲזָנָהּ מָא to go behind someone 2K 9₁₈; g) behind > **with** (→ A 2a i) 1K 20₁₅ Jr 25₂₆ Zech 1₈; מֵאַחֲרָיו אֶל־אֲזָנָהּ away from Dt 23₁₅ 2S 11₁₅;

—3. (temporally) **after**: אַחֲרָיו subsequent descendants Gn 17₈, אַחֲרָיו after his death Jb 21₂₁ Qoh 7₁₄ (: Ginsberg *Koh.*: what the future will bring him); afterwards אַחֲרָיו Jb 42₁₆ Ezr 9₁₀ (with כִּי ? after, Rudolph) †, אַחֲרָיו after all this 2C 21₁₈ 35₂₀, אַחֲרָיו (→ A 2b i) Gn 6₄ 15₁₄ and oft. → אַחֲרָיו 2S 3₂₈ 15₁ 2C 32₂₃ †;

—4. **after**, a) with inf. לְכַתְּמָם 2S 17₂₁ òa after they had gone, Jr 12₁₅ †; b) with fin. vb. נִמְכַּר אֶת לֵב אֲנִי Lv 25₄₈, 1S 5₉; c) אֲשֶׁר אֶת Dt 24₄ Jos 7₈ 2S 19₃₁ and oft., אֲשֶׁר אֶת Jos 2₇ †;

—2S 13₃₄ rd. חֲרָנִים, Hos 5₈ rd. הִחֲרִידוּ, Ezk 41₁₅ rd. אַחֲרֵיהֶּהּ, Zech 6₆ rd. הַיָּם אֶל־אֶרֶץ הַיָּם; Ps 49₁₄ rd. אַחֲרֵיהֶּם, 94₁₅ rd. אַחֲרֵיהֶּם, Pr 7₂₂ rd. פִּתְאִים אֶרֶץ, 28₂₃ rd. אַחֲרָיו and trsp. after לְשׁוֹן; Qoh 9₃ rd. אַחֲרֵיהֶּם.

372 אַחֲרוֹן

אַחֲרוֹן (50 x), Sam.^{M19} *ā'eron*: אַחַר (BL 500p); MHb. last, Can. sffx. *ahrunu* EA 245:10: gloss of Akk. *arkišu* after him; OArm. EgArm. Nab. Palm. and JArm. inscr. (DISO 11) אַחַר; Arb. *āḥir*, *ahīr*: אַחֲרֵיהֶּהּ (וְ)אֲחֵרִים, אַחֲרֵיהֶּם: adj. **at the back**:

—1. with a local meaning: a) in two lines (: רֵאשׁוֹן, Pesh. אַחֲרֵיהֶּם) Gn 33₂; b) **western** (→ אַחֹר 4, אַחַר B 2c) אַחֲרֵיהֶּם Dt 11₂₄ 34₂ Jl 2₂₀ Zech 14₈, pl. of those in the west Jb 18₂₀ (alt. descendants :: קְרָמָנִים)

—2. with a temporal meaning: a) **later on** Ex 4₈ (אֹרֶת) Dt 24₃ (אִישׁ) Is 18₂₃ (Eissfeldt Fschr. Rudolph 36f) Da 11₂₉ Ezr 8₁₃; b) **in the future** הַיּוֹם Dt 29₂₁ Ps 48₁₄ 78₄₋₆ 102₁₉, יוֹם Is 30₈ Pr 31₂₅, חֶסֶד Ru 3₁₀, splendour Hg 2₉, Jb 18₂₀ (vs. 1b); c) **last** 2S 19_{12f} Is 41₄ Jr 50₁₇ Ezr 8₁₃, last words 2S 23₁ 1C 23₂₇ 29₂₉ 2C 9₂₉, days Neh 8₁₈; God (the first and) the last Is 44₆ 48₁₂; ? Jb 19₂₅: at the last = in days to come :: as (my) representative, guarantor (MHb. אַחֲרֵי Mowinckel Fschr. Marti 211; Driver Fschr. Nötscher 46f; d) adv. לְאַחֲרֵיהֶּם **at last** Nu 23₁ Qoh 1₁₁, בְּאִתְּךָ לְאַחֲרֵיהֶּם in the end 2S 2₂₆, later on Dt 13₁₀ 17₇ 1S 29₂ 1K 17₁₃ Da 8₃; כִּפְּאֵי בָּא (: כִּפְּאֵי שְׁנָה, → כִּפְּ 4) the second time Da 11₂₉.

373 אַחֲרָה

[אַחֲרַחַת: n.m. 1C 8₁: rd. אַחֲרָם → Nu 26₃₈. †]

374 אַחֲרֵחֵל

אַחֲרֵחֵל: n.m.; unexpl.; descendants of Judah 1C 4₈. †

375 אַחֲרֵי

אַחֲרֵי: ?; Pr 28₂₃, attribute of אָדָם ?; MHb. legally responsible (→ אַחֲרֹן 2c); Driver ZAW 50:147: Akk. *aḥar(r)ū*, AHW. 23a, lowly esteemed person; usu. after this, ? rd. אַחֲרֵי, and trsp. after לְשׁוֹן;

—Neh 3₃₀ אַחֲרֵי rd. Q אַחֲרֵי. †

376 אַחֲרֵיכֵן

אַחֲרֵיכֵן Ezr 3₅ and 1C 20₄ Len., → אַחֲרָ, B. †

377 אַחֲרֵית

אַחֲרֵית, Sam.^{M19} *ā'ēret*: אַחֲרָ, BL 504m; MHb.², Ug. *iḥryt* fate, destiny; Arm. → BArm. DISO 10f: אַחֲרֵיתוֹ: end, issue (Gese VT 12:436ff)

—1. with a spatial meaning: hind part (cows, אַחֲרָ B 1) Am 4₂, יָם 'א' the most remote sea Ps 139₉;

—2. with a temporal meaning: a) אַחֲרֵית שָׁנָה 'א' end of the year Dt 11₁₂, בְּאַחֲרֵית הַשָּׁנִים Ezk 38₈, בְּאַחֲרֵית הַיָּמִים (Bentzen on Da 2₂₈; Vriezen VT Supp. 1:202f :: non-eschatological Buchanan JNES 20:188ff; Akk. *ina aḥ(i)rāt umī* in future days) Gn 49₁ Nu 24₁₄ Dt 4₃₀ 31₂₉ Is 2₂ Jr 23₂₀ 30₂₄ 48₄₇ 49₃₉ Ezk 38₁₆ Hos 3₅ Mi 4₁ Da 10₁₄, מִלְּכֻיֹתָם 'א' Da 8₂₃, הַיָּזָעָם 'א' Da 8₁₉, אַחֲרֵית אֵלֶּה 'א' the outcome of all this Da 12₈; b) of those reaching their final end Nu 23₁₀ 24₂₀ Dt 32₂₀₋₂₉ Jr 5₃₁ 17₁₁ Ps 37₃₇ cj. 49₁₄ (rd. אַחֲרֵיתָם) 73₁₇, cj. 94₁₅ (rd. אַחֲרֵיתָם 'א' Jb 8₇ cj. 13 42₁₂ Pr 29₂₁ cj. 1₁₉ La 1₉; result of a matter Is 41₂₂ 46₁₀ 47₇ (1QIs^a אַחֲרוֹנָה, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 279) Jr 5₃₁ Am 8₁₀ Pr 14₁₂ 16₂₅ 20₂₁ 25₈ Qoh 7₈ 10₁₃; c) the following period, i) rest, remainder Jr 31₁₇ Ezk 23₂₅ Am 9₁ Ps 37₃₈ 109₁₃; ii) future (→ 2a) Is 46₁₀ (:: הַיָּשִׁית), Jr 29₁₁ Pr 23₁₈ and 24₁₄ (|| הַיָּקִיָּה, Sir 7₃₆ 48₂₄); iii) adv. in the end, finally Dt 8₁₆ Pr 5₄₋₁₁ 23₃₂;

—3. descendants (Nerab 2₁₀, Akk. *aḥrūtu*) Jr 31₁₇ Ps 37_{37f} (alt. future) 109₁₃ Da 11₄ Sir 16₃;

—4. last = least important (nation) Jr 50₁₂ (Volz :: Rudolph);

—Jr 12₄ rd. אַחֲרֵיתֵינוּ and Ps 19₂₀ בְּאַחֲרֵיתֵינוּ. †

378 אַחֲרֵנִית

אַחֲרֵנִית, Sam.^{M19} *ā'ērinnēt* (Aramaism?): אַחֲרוֹרָ, BL 633r; Gulkowitsch 110¹: to go, fall, turn backwards Gn 9_{23a-b} 1S 4₁₈ 1K 18₃₇ (heart) 2K 20_{10f} Is 38_{8a-b} (shadow). †

379 אַחְשָׁרְפָּן

*אַחְשָׁרְפָּן: → BArm.; pe. basic form **hšatra* > Avest. *hšaθra*, OPers. *hšaça*; *hšaçaḡpāvan* (Kent §78): cun. (*ah*)šad(*a*)rapannu AHW. 21; > Greek (ἐ)ξαρπάτης, σατράπης; Ellenbogen 24: אַחְשָׁרְפָּנִי/נוּפָנִי: **satrap**, governor in the Persian empire **Est 3₁₂ 8₉ 9₃ Ezr 8₃₆**. †

380 אַחְשָׁרוּשׁ

אַחְשָׁרוּשׁ, **Est 10₁** K אַחְשָׁרֶשׁ, Q אַחְשָׁרֶשׁ: n.m.; Pers. *hšayāršā* (Hinz 94), Bab. *Hiši'arši* and simil. (VAB 3:158), Cowley *Arm. Pap.* חַשִּׁי אַרְשׁ and חַשִּׁירֶשׁ, in the Dura synagogue *hšhwrš*, → Schaeder 71f; Stiehl WZKM 53:10ff; Altheim-S. *Arm. Spr.* 202ff: the Persian king **Xerxes** (Xerxes I 486-465) **Est 1_{1-10:3} Da 9₁ Ezr 4₆**. †

381 אַחְשָׁתָּרִי

אַחְשָׁתָּרִי: n.m.; actually gntl. formation הָאֲחֻשְׁתָּרִי **1C 4₆**: < Pers. *hšaça* dominion, rule (Rudolph *Chr.* 14). †

382 אַחְשָׁתָּרָן

*אַחְשָׁתָּרָן: אַחְשָׁתָּרָנִים הָאֲחֻשְׁתָּרָנִים רֹכְבֵי הָרֶכֶשׁ **Est 8₁₀₋₁₄**: ? Pers. *hšaça* (→ אַחְשָׁרְפָּן) rule + adj. *-ana* princely, **royal** (Scheftelowitz 39; Ellenbogen 24) attribute of רֹכְשׁ (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §59b). †

383 אַט

I אַט, 1QIs^a אֹט, Meyer ZAW 70:43: אַט; Arb. *tʔ* bow, pt. *mtʔ* with head bowed (Wechter JAOS 61:187): אַטִּי (< **att*, BL 559m): **dejected mood, gentleness**:

—1. לְאֹטִי at my leasure **Gn 33₁₄** (→ לְ 15):

—2. לְאֹט with לְ gentle: (to deal gently with) **2S 18₅**, (to flow) **Is 8₆**, לְאֹט (to speak) **Jb 15₁₁**;

—3. (act) dejectedly **1K 21₂₇**. †

384 אַט

II אַט, אַט: → נטה hif.

385 אַטָּד

אַטָּד: MHb., JArm. אַטָּדָא > JArm. אַטָּטָא, Syr. *hattā*, Mnd. אַטָּטָא (MdD 13a), Arb. *ʾatad*, Akk., *ed(d)edu*, *eṭettu* (ZA 22:96f; AHW. 185, 266): **buckthorn** *Lycium Europaeum* (Löw 3:361f; Dalman *Arbeit* 1:64f) **Ju 9_{14f} Ps 58₁₀**; n.loc. אַטָּדָא → גִּרְן **Gn 50_{10f}**. †

386 אַטוֹן

*אַטוֹן: JArm.^t **אַטוֹנָא** rope; lw. < Eg. *idmy* red linen (Spiegelberg ZVS 41:129f; Lambdin 147; ? > ὀθόνη (Lewy 124f; Boisacq 687): cs. id.: **linen**, מְצָרִים אֵי Pr 7₁₆. †

387 אַטִּים

אַטִּים: lw. < Akk. *etimmu* < Sum. *gidim* ghost of a dead person (Perles OLZ 17:109, 232; CAD 4:397f; AHw. 263; Ellenbogen 25); Hb. taken as plural: **spirit of a dead person** Is 19₃. †

388 אַטם

אַטם: JArm.^b Syr. Mnd. (MdD 180b) טַמם, MHb. JArm. טַמַטם, Arb. *ʿatama* and *tamma* to stop up; Syr. *ʿetam* to be deaf.

qal: impf. יִאַטֵם Ps 58₅ (wrongly vocalized as a hif., BL 296b :: Beer-M. §68:2: impf. qal *yaqtīl*), pt. אֵטַם, אֵטַמִּינוּ/נוֹת, Jerome *atemoth*:

—1. to **stop up** one's ear Is 33₁₅ Ps 58₅ Pr 21₁₃, close one's lips Pr 17₂₈, cj. Ps 69₁₆ → אַטַר;

—2. archt. tech. term unc.: (window) pt. closed, barred (?), framed window (Galling in Fohrer *Ezk.* 226) Ezk 40₁₆ 41₁₆₋₂₆, 1K 6₄ (→ שְׂקָפִים). †

389 אַטַר

אַטַר: Arb. *ʿatara* to bow, to fence round:

qal: impf. תִּאַטֵר: ctxt. to **close** (mouth) Ps 69₁₆. †

Der. אֵטַר, n.m. אֵטָר.

390 אֵטַר

אֵטַר: n.m.; AP; אַטַר “crooked” or → אֵטַר (Noth 227):

—1. Ezr 2₁₆ Neh 7₂₁ 10₁₈;

—2. Ezr 2₄₂ Neh 7₄₅. †

391 אֵטַר

אֵטַר: אַטַר; < **attir*, BL 477b; MHb. left-handed, left-footed; Arb. *ʿafīr* mistake: יַד־יְמִינֵנוּ אֵטַר impeded on the right side = left-handed (:: Sept. ἀμφοτεροδέξιος ambidexterous, cf. 1C 12₂) Ju 3₁₅ 20₁₆. †

392 אֵי

אֵי: < *ʾay; Ug. *iy* where?, *ay* any; OSArb. ʾy, Arb. ʾayyu and Eth. ʾay which?; Akk. enlarged *ay(y)akam* and simil. where?: interrogative where? what? which?, → Albright BASOR 149:34¹²; Goetze Fschr. Pedersen 123; sffx. (alt. related to אֵיהַ (אֵיהַ) אֵי, אֵיִם, אֵיִם, Jr 37¹⁹ אֵיִן Q אֵיהַ, K אֵיִן and אֵיִי; אֵיִפָּה (BL 633s, 634w):

—1. **where?:** אֵיִפָּה where are you? Gn 3⁹, אֵיִן (Lach. אֵיהַ where is he? Ex 2²⁰ Jb 14¹⁰ 20⁷, אֵי הַבֶּל where is Abel? Gn 4⁹, Dt 32³⁷ 1S 26^{16bα}, cj. ββ for אֵת־; אֵיִן יִאֵת־ (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §80e) Mi 7¹⁰ 2K 19¹³; emphasized → אֵיִם אֵפֹא where then are they? Is 19¹²; אֵי in WSem. names → אֵיִב;

—2. emphasized by → זֶה (MHb.; Eg. *y-ti* Albright Vocalization 35) a) אֵיִן(־) זֶה **where (then)?** 1S 9¹⁸ 1K 13¹² 2K 3⁸ Is 50¹ 66¹ Jr 6¹⁶ Jb 28¹²⁻²⁰ 38¹⁹⁻¹⁹⁻²⁴ Est 7⁵, cj. Qoh 2¹⁵ (Dahood *Qoh.* 37); more accurate information: אֵי זֶה הַדֶּרֶךְ which way? 2C 18²³, cj. 1K 22²⁴; b) אֵיִן(־) מִזֶּה **from where?** Gn 16⁸ 1S 30¹³ 2S 1³⁻¹³ Jb 2², אֵי מִזֶּה עִיר from which town 2S 15², אֵי מִזֶּה עַם, Jon 1⁸; c) אֵי לְזֹאת **to what purpose, why?** Jr 5⁷; d) in indirect question: אֵי מִזֶּה Ju 13⁶ 1S 25¹¹, אֵי זֶה Qoh 11⁶; אֵי זֶה טוֹב what good Qoh 2³;

—Nah 3¹⁷ rd. אֵיִךְ and link with verse 18; Pr 31⁴ Q → אֵי. †

אֵי 393

I אֵי: Ph. island, peninsula in n.loc. (Harris *Gr.* 76; DISO 11), OSArb. ʾwy (Müller 27), Eg. *yw*, ? in *Yadnana*, אֵי + n.pop. *Danuna* = Cyprus (Bossert MAOG 4:278 :: KAI 2:39): אֵיִים, Ezk 26¹⁸ אֵיִין (BL 516t) אֵיִי, masc.: a) **coast, island** Is 20⁶, אֵי יִשְׁבִי = Phoenicians 23²⁻⁶, אֵיִי כַתְיִים Jr 2¹⁰ Ezk 27⁶, אֵי כַפְתוֹר Jr 47⁴, אֵי אֲלִישָׁא אֵיִי Ezk 27⁷, אֵיִי הַגְּוִיִם, Gn 10⁵ Zeph 2¹¹, אֵיִי הָיִים Is 11¹¹ 24¹⁵ Est 10¹; coll. מִלְכֵי הָאֵי Jr 25²²; b) the distant islands and shores Is 40¹⁵ 41¹⁻⁵ (|| קְצוֹת הָאֲרָץ 42⁴⁻¹⁰ 12¹⁵ (prp. לְצִיּוֹת, לְאֲגָמִים, 49¹ 51⁵ 59¹⁸ 60⁹ 66¹⁹ Jr 31¹⁰ (מְנַרְחֵק) Ezk 26¹⁵⁻¹⁸ 27³⁻¹⁵⁻³⁵ 39⁶ Ps 72¹⁰ 97¹, cj. 56¹ (for אֵלֵם, → Kennedy 79) and 65⁶, Da 11¹⁸ (Asia Minor and its islands (like Arb. *al-jazāʾiru* = Algeria): in the OT most distant parts of the world to the west are the islands and coasts of the Mediterranean Sea. †

Der. II אֵי.

אֵי 394

II *אֵי: Sept. ὀνοκένταυροι, Vulg. *sirenes, onocentauri, fauni*: Is 13²² || תַּנִּיִם, 34¹⁴ and Jr 50³⁹ with → צַיִים pl. אֵיִים; trad. **jackal**, Arb. *ibn ʾāwā*, Eg. *yw* dog :: Torrey *Isa.* 290f, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 165: goblin, sg. *אֵיִי, cf. I אֵי, as an inhabitant of the אֵיִים. †

אֵי 395

III אֵי: MHb., Ug. *iy* where ? (UTGl. 143 (UMGl. 95); Stamm *Ersatznamen* 416a; Aistleitner 161; Goetze Fschr. Pedersen 122f; Albright BASOR 149:34¹²), Ph. אֵי, אֵי(־)בֶל (Friedrich §249; DISO 11), Arb. dial. ʾa, Eth. ʾi-, Tigr. ʾay (Wb. 382a), Akk. (prohibitive) *ay*, ē:

—1. **not:** אֵי־נָקִי not blameless Jb 22³⁰ (rd. אֵישׁ ?);

—2. **where?** (?) → אִיזְבֹּל, אִיכְבוֹד, אִיתְמָר. †

אִי 396

IV אִי: **woe**, Ug. *iy* (UTGl. 143) MHb. (Kutscher *Mish. Hb.* 44), → אִי BL 652a; alt. III אִי (Driver WdO 1:31; KBL): אִי־לָךְ Qoh 10₁₆ 4₁₀, → אִילֹךְ; 1QIs^a 6₅ אִי for אִי. †

אִיב 397

אִיב: ? Arb. *wa'iba* to be wrathful (Barth *Wurzel.* 5).

qal: pf. אִיבִיתִי: to be hostile to Ex 23₂₂. †

Der. אִיב, אִיבָה, אִיבִי (?).

אִיב 398

אִיב See below under אִיבִי (#400).

אִיב 399

אִיב See below under אִיבִי (#400).

אִיבִי 400

אִיבִי (ca. 280 x): אִיב, pt. sbst. MHb.; Sam.^{BenH. 3,37} *uyyab*; Sec. ωηβ (Brönno 59f); Ug. *ib* (UTGl. 144) Can. *ibi* EA 129:96; 252:28, formed like → נִר (Albright BASOR 89:32²⁶); Akk. *ayyābu*, *ayyabtu*, → אִיבִי: אִיבִי, אִיבִי (3 x אִיבִי־ךָ Q, K pl), אִיבִי, אִיבִי, אִיבִי etc., fem. sffx. אִיבִיתִי (BL 613d) Mi 7₈₋₁₀; still used as a verb אִיב אֶת־ 1S 18₂₉, לְ אִיבִי Jb 13₂₄; **enemy** of an individual Ex 23₄ or of a nation Gn 49₈; עֵז אִיבִי my wrathful enemy Ps 18₁₈ (GK §126y, z), אִיבִי שֶׁקֶר 35₁₉ and אִיבִי הַנֶּחֱמָ 69₅ cj. 38₂₀ who are hostile to me without cause (GK §131q¹); female enemy Mi 7₈; enemy of God Nah 1₂; God the enemy of the people Is 63₁₀ La 2₅ || שִׁנְאָה Dt 30₇ || צָר Ps 27₂ and צָרָה Ex 23₂₂, || מִתְנַקֵּם Ps 8₃; אִיבִי euphem. insertion (Geiger 267f :: Yaron VT 9:89f) 1S 20₁₆ (?) 25₂₂ (Sept.) 2S 12₁₄ (Dalman *Gr.* 109; Torczyner ZDMG 70:556);

—Ps 68₂₄ rd. אִיבִים בְּרָם (Albright HUCA 23/1:28f).

אִיבָה 401

אִיבָה: אִיב; < **aibā*, BL 590g; MHb. **enmity** Gn 3₁₅ Ezk 25₁₅ 35₅, hostile disposition Nu 35_{21f};

—cj. Ezr 3₃ בְּאִיבֵי אִיבִי despite the enmity, Rudolph). †

אִיד 402

אִיד; אִיד; < **aid* (Sam.^{M30}) or *ayid* (BL 457n, 465e): final **disaster**: it is imminent **Jb 21₁₇ 31₃**, is ready **18₁₂** cj. **Ps 38₁₈** (rd. לְצַלְעֵי אִיד); אִיד יוֹם **Jb 21₃₀ Dt 32₃₅ Jr 18₁₇ 46₂₁ Ob 13 Pr 27₁₀ 2S 22₁₉/Ps 18₁₉**, אִיד עֵת **Ezk 35₅**; מוֹאֵב אִי **Jr 48₁₆**, עֵשׂוּ אִי **49₈**; with sffx. **Jr 49₃₂ Pr 1_{26f} 6₁₅ 24₂₂** cj. **13₁₅** (rd. אִידֵם); אִידֵם אֲרַחֲוֹת אִידֵם **Jb 30₁₂**;

—**Jb 31₂₃** cj. אֵל יִאֲתָה אֵלַי, **Pr 17₅** rd. לְאֲבֵר. †

403 אִיהָ

I אִיהָ: onomatopoeic word, imitating the cry of a bird like Arb. *yu'yu'*, Akk. *ayau* (Salonen Orient. 19:407; Yeivin ArchOr. 4:71ff; Tigr. Wb. 480a *ayā* falcon: **black kite** *Milvus migrans* (Nicoll 408ff) :: Driver PEQ 87:11 falcon; **Lv 11₁₄ Dt 14₁₃ Jb 28₇**, cj. **15₂₃** (rd. אִיהָ אֲלֵלְחָם). †

404 אִיהָ

II אִיהָ, Sam.^{M31} *e/ayye*, Sept. Αιε: n.m.;

—1. a Horite **Gn 36₂₄ 1C 1₄₀**; Hurr. div. n.f. (Feiler ZA 45:219f):

—2. father of רַצְפָּה **2S 3₇ 21_{8-10f}**; = I (Noth 230). †

405 אִיהָ

אִיהָ (45 x), Sec. αἴη· interrogative, < *אִי; (→ אִי, BL 631e), lengthened (BDB) or reduplicated (KBL): **Jr 37₁₉ Q אִיהָ, K אִיוֹ**; forms with sffx. → אִי: **where?** (never before verbs, always in direct question) אִי שָׁרָה **Gn 18₉**, cj. **2₁₄ Is 40₁₃** (rd. אִי שִׁי) and **Hos 13₁₄₋₁₄**; → ((אִי) אִיפּוֹ (אִי) where then? **Ju 9₃₈ Jb 17₁₅**, cj. **Hos 13₁₀**; quest for God **2K 2₁₄ 18₃₄ Is 36₁₉ 63₁₁ Jr 2₆₋₈₋₂₈ Jl 2₁₇ Mal 2₁₇ Ps 115₂ (אִי־נִי) **Jb 35₁₀**, for God's word **Jr 17₁₅**;**

—**Jb 15₂₃** cj. I אִיהָ.

406 אִיב

אִיב: n.m., trad. אִיב, “enemy, assailant” (BL 479j), OSArb. and Tham. *yb* (Müller 28), Akk. *ayyābu*; or “the one attacked” (cf. יִלּוֹד); however OOb. *Ayyābum* and EA 256:6 *A-ia-ab* is *ay* + *ab* “where is the father?” (Stamm *Ersatznamen* 416a), cf. Ug. *ayh*, *Ayah* PRU 3:243; (Albright JAOS 74:225, 232; BASOR 149:34; Gordon UMGI. 94, 95), || Akk. names with *Ali* “where?” (Stamm 284f); later on equivalent to יִרְבֵּב, Ἰωβαβ for Ἰωβ Sept. **Jb 42_{17bff}**; Arb. *Ayyūb*, HwbIsl. 20ff; Horst 77: **Job Jb 1_{1-42:17} (32₃ tiqsoph. for אֱלֹהִים) Ezk 14₁₄₋₂₀ Sir 49₉**. †

407 אִיזְבֵּל

אִיזְבֵּל, Sept. Ιεζαβελ: n.f.; III אִי + → זְבֵּל “Where is the prince?” (Gordon UMGI. 95; *Iyb* PRU 2:218b) :: < *אחִיזְבֵּל, → אִיעֶזֶר (Bauer ZAW 51:89¹); Ph. בעל־אזבל; **Jezebel** (< *Isabella*), daughter of king of Tyre, wife of Ahab **1K 16₃₁ 18₄₋₁₃₋₁₉ 19_{1f} 21₅₋₂₅ 2K 9₇₋₃₇**; Reicke-R. 779. †

408 אִיךְ

אִיךְ (57 x), cj. אִיךְ **Jon** 2₅; 1QIs^a 1₂₁ הִיכָה, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 296: interrogative, < → אִיכָה; Ug. *ik*, sffx. *iky* (UTGI. 143; PRU 2, 10:5); > negation Goetze Fschr. Pedersen 120f; OArm. EgArm. (DISO 11); Arb. *waika* (Guillaume 6), JArm.^t with prosthetic **ha* > → אִיךְ, → BArm. אִיךְ:

—how ?

—1. simple question **2S** 2₂₂ **1K** 12₆ **Jr** 36₁₇, cj. **Ju** 21₁₇ (rd. אִיךְ תִּשְׂאֵר);

—2. dependent question **Ru** 3₁₈;

—3. doubting אִיךְ נִנְנֵב how should we? **Gn** 44₈;

—4. reproachful: how dare you? **Ju** 16₁₅;

—5. in mourning (→ אִיכָה 1e) **2S** 1₁₉ **Is** 14₄₋₁₂ **Ezk** 26₁₇;

—6. asserting **Jr** 3₁₉ (Sept., → BL 71a) **Pr** 5₁₂;

—**Jr** 49₂₅ dl. לֵא (Rudolph), **Mi** 2₄ rd. אִיךְ.

409 אִיכְבוֹד

אִיכְבוֹד, אִיכְבוֹד: n.m.; Sept.^A Οὐαὶ ψαβωθ, Sept.^B Ουαυ βαρχαβωθ; **2S** 4₂₁ explained as נְלָה כְבוֹד “dishonour”; → אִיזְבֵּל; ? < *אִיכְבוֹד אִיכְבוֹד “the father (brother) is honour” (Bauer ZAW 51:89¹; Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2:158⁵) :: (→ III אִי 2) “Where is the honour?": son of Phinehas **1S** 4₂₁ 14₃; Reicke-R. 760. †

410 אִיכָה

אִיכָה, Sam. always אִיךְ: interrogative *אִי + כָה (→ כָה), > → אִיךְ; 1QIs^a 1₂₁ הִיךְ ?:

—1. **how?** in what way? a) **Dt** 12₃₀ 18₂₁, dependent **Ju** 20₃; b) = what? **2K** 6₁₅; c) rhetorical **Dt** 1₁₂ 7₁₇ 32₃₀ **Ps** 73₁₁; d) reproachful **Jr** 8₈; e) **alas! how!** in desperation, commonly used opening word in the קִינָה (Jahnow 136) **Is** 1₂₁ **Jr** 48₁₇ (K^{Or} אִיךְ) **La** 1₁ 2₁ 4_{1f};

—2. (Arm., MHb. אִיכְן; Baumgartner *Umwelt* 228³) **where?** → אִיכָה, L Bab. *ēkā(ma)*, *ēkānu* (vSoden *Gramm.* §118a: **Song** 1₇₋₇; for אִיכָה **Nah** 3₁₇ cj. אִיךְ (join with v. 18). †

411 אִיכָה

אִיכָה: interrogative; *אִי + כָה; Arm., → אִיכָה 2; vocalized like אִיכָה (MSS אִיכָה) ? **where?** **2K** 6₁₃ (Baumgartner *Umwelt* 228³). †

412 אֵיכָכָה

אֵיכָכָה Song 5₃ and אֵיכָכָה preceding א Est 8₆: interrogative; אֵיכָה + כָה or *אֵי + כָכָה: how?. †

413 אֵיל

I אֵיל II אֹול: MHb.: Ug. *il*, Akk. (*y*)*ālu* AHw. 39a: Eg. lw. *yyr* = *iir* = אֵל, (Albright *Vocalization* 34): אֵיל, cs. אֵיל, Ezk 31₁₁ and 40₄₈ אֵל, אֵילִים, אֵילִים, אֵילִים Jb 41₁₇ (alt. gods; Ps 29₁ 89₇ אֵילִים var. of אֵילִים), cs. אֵילִי Ezk 32₂₁ (var. אֵילִי):

—1. male sheep, **ram**, from בָּשָׂן Dt 32₁₄, from נְבִיֹוֹת Is 60₇, from Moab צִמֶר אֵילִים unshorn rams (GK §131k; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §62b; Dalman *Arbeit* 6:195) 2K 3₄, as food Gn 31₃₈, as sacrifice Gn 22₁₃ and oft.; twenty rams with two hundred ewes Gn 32₁₅;

—2. metaph. (cf. עֲתוּד and Akk. *lulīmu* stag, Arb. *kabš* ram > leader of the flock > chief) **ruler, mighty** (Ph. DISO 12) מוֹאֵב אֵילִי Ex 15₁₅, הָאֲרָזִים אֵילִי Ezk 17₁₃ (sons of the mighty as hostages ? Zimmerli 385) 2K 24₁₅ Q MSS (K אֹולִי), אֵילִי גֹוִים, אֵילִי Ezk 31₁₁, cj. 30₁₃ אֵילִים and Jr 25₃₄ כְּאֵילִי;

—Ezk 31₁₄ ? II אֵילִי or rd. אֵילִיהֶם. †

Der. I אֵילוֹן n.m., אֵילֹת n.loc. (?).

414 אֵיל

II *אֵיל: II אֹול: pl. אֵילִים Is 1₂₉ (1QIs^a defective, = Sept. εἰδωλα, Wernberg-Møller JSS 3:254 ?) אֵילִים 57₅, אֵילִי (var. אֵילִי) 61₃: **mighty tree**, I אֵלֶה, Is 1₂₉ 57₅ (→ Weise ZAW 72:26⁵) Ezk 31₁₄ (? , alt. I אֵיל 2);

—metaph. אֵילִי הַצֶּדֶק || אֵילִי הַצֶּדֶק Is 61₃; → n.loc. אֵיל פְּאָרֶן, אֵילִים and אֵילִים †

Der. II אֵילוֹן n.loc.

415 אֵיל

III אֵיל, Jerome *el*: II אֵיל ? : cs. אֵיל, אֵל Ezk 40₄₈, אֵלִי, אֵלִי 40₂₉, אֵלִי 40₉₋₃₇ Q, K אֵלִי לֹו ? , אֵלִי הַמָּזָה 40₁₆ (BL 253z): archt. tech. term, **pillar of an archway** (Galling in Fohrer :: Montgomery-G. 159f) 1K 6₃₁ Ezk 40_{9-41:3} (21 x). †

416 אֵיל

אֵיל: II אֹול; Syr. *iyālā* help; Arb. *wa'l* refuge (Guillaume 18); Arm lw. Wagner 11: **strength** (Sept. Pesh. Vulg. help) Ps 88₅. †

Der. אֵילוֹת.

417 אֵיל

אֵיל: II אֵיל; Ug. *yil*, n.pr. *yln* PRU 2:217; JArm. אֵילָא, אֵילָא, Syr. *yīyālā*, Mnd. (MdD 14a); n.m. Αιλας (DJD 2, 94:A 5, p. 226); Arb. *ʿayyil*, *iʿuyyal*, Eth. *hayal* (Leslau 10); Ass. *ya(a)lu*, Hesychius *ΑΙΑΛ = -[182]λαφος Opitz AfO 8:46) אֵילִים: fallow deer *Cervus capreolus* (Bodenheimer *Animal Life* 114) Dt 12₁₅₋₂₂ 14₅ 15₂₂ 1K 5₃ Is 35₆ Ps 42₂ (? fem., GK §122, prp. (כְּאֵילֵת) Song 2₉₋₁₇ 8₁₄ La 1₆, cj. (כְּאֵיל) Jb 19₂₂ and Pr 7₂₂. †

Der. אֵילוֹן.

418 אֵילָה

אֵילָה See below under אֵילָה and אֵילֵת (#420).

419 אֵילֵת

אֵילֵת See below under אֵילָה and אֵילֵת (#420).

420 אֵילָה/אֵילֵת

אֵילָה and אֵילֵת (1 x abs., 2 x cs.): fem. of אֵיל; MHb.², Ug. *aylt* JArm.^{1g} אֵילָתָא, Syr. *ʿailtā*, CPArm. Mnd. (MdD 15a): pl. אֵילוֹת (כְּאֵילוֹת) Sec. χαλαλωθ, Brönno 171f, Beer-M. §23, 3a), cs. אֵילוֹת (BL 220m): doe of a fallow deer, hind (Aharoni *Os.* 5:464, cave drawing from Rechaviah-Jerusalem Tur-Sinai *Job* 539) Gn 49₂₁ 2S 22₃₄ / Ps 18₃₄ Jr 14₅ Hab 3₁₉ Ps 29₉ cj. 42₂ Jb 39₁ Pr 5₁₉ Song 2₇ 3₅; ? הַשִּׁחַר ḥa' Ps 22₁ beginning of a song ?, cj. *אֵילֵתִית, gntl. of אֵילֵת (Gunkel-Begrich 458) :: Mowinckel *Ps. St.* 4:26; → Delekat ZAW 76:296. †

421 אֵילוֹ

אֵילוֹ, Editions לוֹ אֵי → IV אֵי, BL 652a: woe to him (alt. = אֵלוֹ if) Qoh 4₁₀. †

422 אֵילוֹן

אֵילוֹן: n.loc.; אֵיל, “(region of the) deer” :: Dussaud VT 10:355; locative אֵילָנָה:

—1. in Dan, (*A*)ialuna EA, Eg. *yym*, Epiphanius Ἴαλω, modern *Yālo*, 20 km WNW of Jerusalem (Abel 2:240f; Simons *Geog.* §328, 337:20): Jos 19₄₂ 21₂₄ Ju 1₃₅ 1S 14₃₁ 1C 6₅₄ 8₁₃ 2C 11₁₀ 28₁₈, cj. 1K 4₉ pr. אֵילוֹן (Montgomery-G., Simons *Geog.* §874), עֵמֶק אֵילוֹן Jos 10₁₂;

—2. in Zebulun Ju 12₁₂, grave of the judge called אֵילוֹן, Sept.^B both Αιλωμ (→ Noth *System* 127²); Abel 2:241; Simons *Geog.* §600. †

423 אֵילוֹן

I אֵילֹן: n.m.; I אֵיל; cun. *Ailunu*, Sargon *Annals* 281, cf. *Aiala-sumū*, Noth *Fschr.* Alt 1:147:

—1. judge from Zebulun **Ju 12**_{11f} (verse 12 Len. II אֵלֹן), Sept.^A Αιλων, Sept.^B Αιλωμ, grave in אֵילֹן 2;

—2. אֵילֹן הַחֲתָי, Sam.^{M31} *e/ayyalon*, Sept. Αιλων/μ, Moritz *ZAW* 44:93: father-in-law of Esau **Gn 26**₃₄. †

424 אֵילֹן

II אֵילֹן: n.loc.; I אֵיל “(place of the) ram” Noth *Jos.* 142, or II אֵיל; in Dan (Abel 2:312f; Simons *Geog.* §336:7) **Jos 19**₄₃;

—1K 4₉ rd. אֵילֹן 1. †

425 אֵילֹת

אֵילֹת, 2K 16₆ and oft. → אֵילַת.

426 אֵילֹת

*אֵילֹת: אֵיל; Syr. *ʿiyyālūtā* help, Gulkowitsch 108; Arm.lw. Wagner 12 :: Nöldeke *ZDMG* 57:417: אֵילֹתֵי: strength, (alt. help) **Ps 22**₂₀. †

427 אֵילָם

*אֵילָם: orthography varies, אֵילָם 1K 6₃ (20 x, also cs.), אֵילָם 1K 7₇ (12 x, in most cases cs., **Jb 17**₁₀ var. אֵילָם), Q אֵילָמוֹ, K אֵילָמוֹ **Ezk 40**₂₁ (+ 14 x, 40₃₇ cj.), pl. אֵילָמוֹת (Jerome *elamoth*) 40₁₆₋₃₀ and Q אֵילָמוֹ (vs.) and אֵילָמֵי 41₁₅; Sept. usu. αιλαμ; non-Sem. Albright *JBL* 75:256: archt. tech. term, **porch**

—1. of the palace 1K 7₆₋₈ (→ Comm., Weidhaas *ZA* 45:115²), אֵילָמוֹת הַבַּיִת verse 6, אֵילָמוֹת הַבַּיִת and אֵילָמוֹת הַבַּיִת verse 7;

—2. of the temple 1K 6₃ 7₁₂₋₂₁ **Ezk 8**₁₆ 40₇₋₄₉ (25 x) 41_{15-25f} 44₃ 46₂₋₈ **Jl 2**₁₇ 1C 28₁₁ 2C 3₄ 8₁₂ 15₈ 29₇₋₁₇;

—1K 7₁₉ cj. אֵילָמוֹ. †

428 אֵילָם

אֵילָם, Sam.^{M66} *ʿilem*, Sept. Αιλειμ: n.loc.; pl. of II אֵיל; locative אֵילָמָה; station in the desert, oasis with twelve wells and seventy palms; unc., Abel 2:312; Simons *Geog.* §428; Gressmann *Mose* 412f: **Ex 15**₂₇ 16₁ **Nu 33**_{9f}. †

429 פֶּאֶרְן

פֶּאֶרְן See below under אֵיל פֶּאֶרְן (#431).

430 אֵיל

אֵיל See below under פֶּאֶרְן אֵיל (#431).

431 אֵיל־פֶּאֶרְן

אֵיל פֶּאֶרְן: n.loc.; II אֵיל + פֶּאֶרְן; ? = → אֵילַת, Simons *Geog.* §358: Gn 14. †

432 אֵילַת

אֵילַת, Sam.^{BenH. 167} *ayyālat*, Dt 2₈ 2K 14₂₂ 16₆₋₆ and לוֹת אֵילַת (אֵיל) 1K 9₂₆ 2K 16₆ 2C 8₁₇ 26₂: n.loc.; fem. of II אֵיל (: Avigad BASOR 163:21: I אֵיל); Sept. Αιλαθ, Αιλων, Greek Αι/Ελανα and simil. = Arm. אֵילֶן (→ BArm.): Elath, Arb. *ʿAilat*, harbour at the northern end of the eastern, Elanite, bay of the Red Sea; Abel 2:311f; Simons *Geog.* §332, 333; Glueck 2:46ff; 3:1ff; Reicke-R. 1:390; → עֵצִיּוֹן גִּבֹר. †

433 אֵילַת

אֵילַת: → אֵילָה.

434 אִים

אִים: MHb. denom. pi. to frighten someone; JArm.¹ אִימַתָּא fear, MHb.² JArm.³ BArm. *אִימַתָּן fearful, Yemen. *ʿaim* devil (Rabin 26).

Der. אִים, אִימָה, אִימִים (?).

435 אִים

אִים: אִים; BL 466n, 1QpHab אִים; fem. אִימָה: terrifying Hab 1₇ Song 6₄₋₁₀ = majestic, 6₁₀ gloss (Goitein JSS 10:220f). †

436 אִימָה

אִימָה, Sam.^{M67} *ʿima*; < **ʿimat*, BL 457o; MHb.: cs. אִימַתָּה, intensified (BL 528t) אִימַתָּה Ex 15₁₆ (Sam. אִימָה); אִימָה; אִימַתָּךְ, אִימַתָּם, אִימַתָּם; pl. אִימַתָּה, אִימַתָּה; אִימַתָּה: fright, horror Gn 15₁₂, Ex 15₁₆ and Dt 32₂₅ (: Gaster ExpT 49:525: widowhood, Arb. *ʿayyam* widow(er)) Jb 39₂₀ 41₆; אִימַתָּי etc. dread of me etc. (GK §128h) Ex 23₂₇ Jos 2₉ Jb 9₃₄, of Y cj. Ps 89₉ (rd. אִימַתָּךְ); אִימַתָּךְ אִימַתָּךְ frightful memories Is 33₁₈, אִימַתָּה frightful images Jr 50₃₈, אִימַתָּה Ps 55₅ and אִימַתָּה Ps 88₁₆ Jb 20₂₅ frightful objects, cj. אִימַתָּה products (fauna of the sea) 104₂₆;

—Ezk 42₁₆ rd. אִימַתָּה, Jb 13₂₁ rd. אִימַתָּךְ and 33₇ אִימַתָּי (: I אִימָה), Pr 20₂ rd. אִימַתָּה, Ezr 3₃ rd. אִימַתָּה). †

437 אִימִים

אִימִים See below under אִימַתָּה אִימִים (#439).

אָמִים 438

אָמִים See below under אָ(י)מִים (#439).

אָ(י)מִים 439

אָ(י)מִים: n.pop.; אָים (Schwally ZAW 18:135f) ?; GnApoc. 21, 29 אָימִיא: original inhabitants of Moab Gn 14₅ Dt 2_{10f}; Alt Kl. Schr. 1:203ff; vZyl 106ff; Reicke-R. 404. †

אֵין 440

I אֵין: Lach., MHb., Ug. *in(n)* UTGl. 149, 252, Mo. אֵין, Pun. *enny* (Friedrich §249:3; DISO 18), Eth. *'en* (Leslau 10); Akk. *ya'nu, yānu* (vSoden *Gramm.* §111b: < *ayyānum* where?), Arb. *'aina* where?; < rhetorical question (→ II אֵין) > negation; → Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §13b, 32d; Hartmann ZDMG 110:229ff; i) אֵין, cs. אֵין, sffx. אֵינְךָ/נְכִי/נְכִי/נְכִי; ii) *'en* + *-an* (? “nun energicum”, GK §100o :: BL 634w) אֵינְנִי/נְנִי/נְנִי; iii) 3rd. pl. sffx. אֵינְמוֹ Neh 4₁₇. †

A. abs. אֵין: **non-existence** (: אֵין);

—1a) אֵין and they were not there 1S 9₄, there is none Ezk 7₂₅ Is 41₁₇ Pr 25₁₄, אֵין אָם, or is he not among us? Ex 17₇, אֵין לְ with inf., there is none to Gn 2₅ Is 37₃ Nu 20₅, אֵין לִבְ-אֵין when he has no mind Pr 17₁₆, אֵין רִדְךָ there is no pursuer Lv 26₃₇; b) אֵין there is nobody = no Ju 4₂₀ 1K 18₁₀, אֵין אָם or else Gn 30₁ Ex 32₃₂ Ju 9₁₅, אֵין > but in vain Pr 13₄;

—2. non-existence > **nothing**: אֵין as nothing Is 40₁₇ 41_{11f} Hg 2₃ Ps 39₆, almost 73₂ (|| פְּמַעַט), אֵין לְ-נָתַן to bring to nothing Is 40₂₃; אֵין (*sic*) nothing Is 41₂₄, cj. אֵין אֵין null and void (Koehler *Dtj.* 14).

B. cs. אֵין not > nothing, no etc.:

—1. simple genitive relation: a) אֵין אֵין אֵין עִמָּנוּ no man (nobody) is with us Gn 31₅₀, אֵין יְ בְקִרְבְּכֶם Y is not among you Nu 14₄₂, אֵין זֹאת it is not so 1S 20₂, אֵין זֹאת is it not indeed so? Am 2₁₁; אֵין with לְ not to have: אֵין לְ she had not Gn 11₃₀, → Ex 22₁ Lv 11₁₀, אֵין מֶלֶךְ לָנוּ we have no king Hos 10₃, → Dt 22₂₇ Ps 72₁₂; b) the dependent genitive comes first: אֵין לִי I have no wrath Is 27₄ Ezk 38₁₁; c) אֵין is lacking: אֵין כֹּל and (he) has nothing Pr 13₇; d) the gen. is lacking: אֵין לְ Da 9₂₆ has nothing = no successor (alt. ins. אֵין or אֵין); e) the constituents of the genitive construction are separated (Hartmann ZDMG 110:230): אֵין בְּהֶם פָּחַ 1S 30₄, אֵין בְּרוּחוֹ רְמִיָה Ps 32₂, אֵין בְּאָרְץ Gn 19₃₁;

—2. a) אֵין(לְ) preceding gen. = **less, without** (actually circumstantial clause, GK §152 l, u): אֵין קֵץ endless Is 9₆, אֵין כְּסוּת without covering Jb 31₁₉ (|| מְבִלִי); with בְּ: אֵין חוֹמָה unwall'd Ezk 38₁₁, אֵין סוֹד without advice Pr 15₂₂, אֵין מוֹסֵר for lack of discipline Pr 5₂₃; b) with מִן: אֵין יוֹשֵׁב without inhabitants Is 5₉, אֵין מִקוֹם because there is no room Jr 7₃₂, cj. אֵין כְּמֹהוּ (double negation, for מִמֵּין; alt. where) none like him Jr 30₇, אֵין פְּנוֹת so that (Torczyner *Entstehung* 76¹; alt. because) Mal 2₁₃ (prp. מִמֵּין, pi.);

with לְ (oft. in DSS): לְאִין שְׁאִרִית: so that no remnant is left Ezr 9₁₄, לְאִין בְּזָשָׁא impossible to carry 2C 20₂₅; עַד-לְאִין מְרַפָּא till there was no healing 2C 36₁₆;

—3. אִין develops into simple negation, לֹא and אֵין־יֵשׁ־: is not there Ps 135₁₇, וְאִין לְזָרִים and not for strangers Pr 5₁₇, וְאִין נֹגַע without touching Da 8₅, אִין מִבֵּין ... וְאִנִּי and I did not understand it 8₂₇;

—4. אִין preceding inf.: אִין הָבִין without understanding Ps 32₉, אִין עֲרָךְ above comparison Ps 40₆ (alt. as A 2: nothing is...);

—5. אִין inf. with לְ: לְבֹוא לְ yae + it was not allowed to Est 4₂, אִין לְהִשִּׁיב cannot be revoked 8₈, לְשִׂאת אִין the Levites had no need to carry 1C 23₂₆, → 2C 35₁₅, אִין לְשִׁמּוֹר לְ regardless of 2C 5₁₁;

—Is 44₈ rd. וְאִם (“or”, → אִם 5b) Jr 10₆ and 7 rd. אִין (dittoagr.); 49₁₀ for וְאִינְנוּ rd. וְאִין אִמֵּר (Rudolph); Ezk 13₁₅ for וְאִיהָ ... וְאִיהָ rd. וְאִין ... אִין; Jr 10₅ rd. אִין אִתָּם; Hg 2_{17b} → Comm.; Jb 35₁₅ rd. אִין פִּקֵּךְ; Qoh 10₁₀ rd. וְאִין יִתְרוֹן.

אִין 441

II אִין: < *ay/ē; ? like I אִין BL 633t; MHb., Arb. *ʿaina*; → אִין; always with מִן: מִן־אִין, MHb also מִן אִין: whence? מִן־אִין אִתָּם where are you from? Gn 29₄, מִן־תְּבוּאָה Ju 17₉, מִן־גִּחְזִי where from, Gehazi? 2K 5₂₅ Q (K → מִן־אִין); Gn 42₇ Jos 9₈ Ju 19₁₇ 2K 20₁₄ Is 39₃ 41₂₄ Jon 1₈ Nah 3₇ Ps 121₁ (not rel.; seeking help because of danger from robbers, Morgenstern JBL 58: 311ff) Jb 1₇ 28₁₂₋₂₀ Sir 13₁₈; indirect question: whence Jos 2₄, rhetorical question: whence may I (find) Nu 11₁₃ 2K 6₂₇; מִן־אִין where (?) Jr 30₇, → I אִין B 2. †

אִין 442

[אִין 1S 21₉: rd. אִי, alt. אִין = II אִין. †]

אִיעֶזֶר 443

אִיעֶזֶר: n.m.; עֶזֶר + אִי, < אִבִּי (sic, Noth 236) or אִחִי, Sam. אחיעזר, ^{M18} *āyyāzar*, Sept. Αχιεζερ: Nu 26₃₀.

Der. אִיעֶזְרִי. †

אִיעֶזְרִי 444

אִיעֶזְרִי: gntl. of אִיעֶזֶר, → אִבִּיעֶזְרִי: Nu 26₃₀. †

אִיפָּה 445

אִיפָּה See below under אִיפָּה and אָפָּה (#447).

אָפָּה 446

451 איש־בִּשְׁת

איש־בִּשְׁת, Sept. Ιεσοοθη, Εισβααλ οἱ λοιποί: n.m.; “man of shame”, tendentiously for אִשְׁבַּעַל 1C 8₃₃ 9₃₉, cj. יִשְׁבַּעַל 1C 11₁₁ and 2S 23₈; → בִּשְׁת 2: Ishbaal, son of Saul 2S 2_{8-4:12}, cj. 4_{1f}; Reicke-R. 438; Albright *Religion* 231. †

452 אישהוד

אִישְׁהוּד: n.m.; איש + הוד “vigorous” (Noth 225): 1C 7₁₈. †

453 אישון

אִישוֹן, Sam.^{M46} *īšan*: dimin. of אִישׁ, BL 500u, “the little man (in the eye)”, cf. Arb. *īnsān al-‘ain*, NPers. *mardomak* and *ādamak*, Sanskr. *puruṣa*, or Eg. *ḥwnt* “girl”, (: Albright BASOR 34:18): pupil (of the eye), עֵין אֵ Dt 32₁₀ Pr 7₂, > אישון Sir 3₂₅; בַּת עֵין Ps 17₈ (cf. בַּת עֵין La 2₁₈ and בְּבַת עֵין Zech 2₁₂);

—Pr 7₉ and 20₂₀ K rd. בְּאִישוֹן Q. †

454 איש(־)טוב

אִיש(־)טוֹב, Sept. Ιστωβ: 2S 10_{6,8}; trad. n.m.; however → III טוב n.top.: the people (אִישׁ 8) or the governor (→ איש 3b) from טוב. †

455 אישי

אִישִׁי: n.m.; יְשִׁי Jesse, father of David 1C 2₁₃. †

456 איתון

אִיתוֹן, Q for הִיאֲתוֹן (K יֵאֲתוֹן) Ezk 40₁₅: adj. הַשְּׁעַר הָאֲיֵאֲתוֹן :: הַשְּׁעַר הַפְּנִימִי, Sept. -]182ξωθευ (= הַחִיצוֹן ?) :: -]182σωθευ; unexpl. †

457 איתי

אִיתִי, Sept. Αιθη: 1C 11₃₁; n.m.; ? short form of אִיתִיאל; ? (II אִת ?) 2S 23₂₉; one of David’s heroes, from Benjamin. †

458 איתִיאל

אִיתִיאל: n.m.,

—1. Neh 11₇, Sept. Αιθηλ: ? < אִיתִיאל (II אִת) “With me is God”, Akk. *Ili-ittia* (Nuzu, Orient. 16:4f; cf. עם in n. pr., Noth 160) :: Bauer ZAW 48:77; Noth 236: El exists, → BArm. אִיתִי, Hb. יֵשׁ; Nab. אִיתִיבל;

—2. לְאִתִּיאל Pr 30₁: trad. = 1 with לְ; alt. לְאִתִּיאל (→ לוֹ) or לְאִתִּי אל oh God! I was weary (: לְאִה),
→ Comm.; Sauer 97f. †

459 אִתְמַר

אִתְמַר: n.m.; etym. ?; < *אִחִי/אֲבִיתְמַר (→ חִירָם) + תְּמַר, :: Gordon UMGI. 95: III אִי where? + ndiv. (for the dead, → אִיזְבֵּל), :: Albright BASOR 149:34¹²: *Atamru* (Akk. *amāru* Gt) “I saw” (sc. his greatness or simil., Stamm 123f); OSArb. n.m. *yf^c mr* Ryckmans 1:219, Ἰθαμαραα Wuthnow 58: son of Aaron Ex 6₂₃ 28₁ 38₂₁ Lv 10₆₋₁₂₋₁₆ Nu 3₂₋₄ 4₂₈₋₃₃ 7₈ 26₆₀ Ezr 8₂ 1C 5₂₉ 24₁₋₆; Reicke-R. 788. †

460 אִיתָן

אִיתָן See below under אִיתָן and אִתָּן (#462).

461 אִתָּן

אִתָּן See below under אִיתָן and אִתָּן (#462).

462 אִתָּן/אִיתָן

I אִיתָן and Jb 33₁₉ אִתָּן: MHb. durable, lasting; Arb. *watana* to flow constantly; Hb. *יִתָּן, BL 487p; < **aytan*, or change of → אִ and י; ? OSArb. *wtn* a sanctuary, Ryckmans 1:334b basic meaning, flowing strongly (Smend *Sir.* 373) ?; אִתָּנִים, אִיתָנוּ:

—1. **always filled with running water** (:: אִכְזָב, נַחַל Dt 21₄ Am 5₂₄ Sir 40₁₃, אִיתָן נְהַרוֹת (GK §128w) Ps 74₁₅ נְהַרוֹת אִיתָן נְהַרוֹת נוֹה pastureland by a constantly flowing stream Jr 49₁₉ 50₄₄; אִתָּנִים יִרְחָה (Can., Ph. אִתָּנִים) the seventh month (September-October) when these are the only streams still to have water 1K 8₂;

—2. (metaph.) **constant, continual**: אִיתָנוּ normal level of the sea (Reymond 179) Ex 14₂₇, permanent dwelling place Nu 24₂₁, ancient nation (|| מְעוֹלָם) Jr 5₁₅, אִתָּנִים (|| כְּהֵנִים, Sept. δυνάστας), members of ancient families Jb 12₁₉, continual illness 33₁₉; Pr 12₁₂ (rd. בְּאִתָּן for יִתָּן, → בְּ 3);

—Mi 6₂ rd. הַאִיִּינִי and Pr 13₁₅ אִיִּים; ? Gn 49₂₄. †

463 אִיתָן

II אִיתָן: n.m.; ? Ug. *atyn* (UMGI. 285, Albright *Religion* 235), ? = Nab. אִיתָן (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:61); ? = I “long-lived” (Noth 224):

—1. אִתָּן הַחָכְמָה, famous wise man, son of מַחֹל, brother of הַיָּמֶן, כָּלְכָל and הַרְדֵּעַ 1K 5₁₁;

—2. (= 1 ?) Levite singer in king David's time **הַאֲזָרְחָי Ps 89**₁, brother of 1, and of **זְמָרִי**, son of **זְרַח 1C 2**_{6.8}; (guild of singers) **1C 6**₂₉ **15**_{17.19}; ? = **יְדוּתוֹן** (Möhlenbrink ZAW 52:230; Albright *Religion* 142f, 229 :: Mowinckel VT 5:19);

—3. ancestor of **אָסָף 1C 6**₂₇. †

אֶךְ 464

אֶךְ (150 x): Tigr. *ake* (Wb. 375a), Eth. *-ke* (Leslau 10); affirmative emphasizing particle, ? related to **כֵּן**, **כִּי**, **אֵיךְ** (?) → **אֶכָּן**; translation varies depending on the context;

—1. emphasizing **yea, surely**: **אֶךְ מֶלֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל הוּא** certainly he is the king of Israel, **1K 22**₃₂ **אֶךְ עֲצָמִי** certainly my bone **Gn 29**₁₄, **אֶךְ הֵמָּה** they of all people **Jr 5**₅ **אֶךְ אֶת־שַׁבְּתֹתַי תִּשְׁמְרוּ** above all observe my sabbaths **Ex 31**₁₃, **אֶךְ הִנֵּה אִשְׁתְּךָ הִיא** so in fact she is your wife **Gn 26**₉, **אֶךְ עֲשִׁירְתִּי** I am certainly rich **Hos 12**₉, **אֶךְ אֲדַבֵּר** even so I will speak **Jr 12**₁; intensifying: **אֶךְ נִבְהָלָה** certainly something terrible **Zeph 1**₁₈ (prp. **אֶיךְ**);

—2. restrictive **only**: **אֶךְ נֹחַ** only Noah **Gn 7**₂₃, **אֶךְ הַפֶּעַם** only this time **Ju 6**₃₉, **אֶךְ יָצָא יָצָא** he had just gone out **Gn 27**₃₀, **אֶךְ אַל** only do not **1S 12**₂₀, **אֶךְ לַהֲרַע** just to do evil **Ps 37**₈, **אֶךְ אֶת־נַפְשׁוֹ** only himself **Jb 2**₆, **אֶךְ שִׂמְחָה** absolute joy **Dt 16**₁₅; limiting: **אֶךְ שִׁמְעוּ** just listen **Gn 27**₁₃, **אֶךְ כִּי ... תַעֲיִד** **1S 8**₉ just warn them, cj. **Est 8**₈; **אֶךְ ... עַל־תָּה** as soon as, hardly **1K 9**₂₄;

—3. antithetic **however, but**: **אֶךְ שִׁמְעוּ** **Jr 34**₄, **אֶךְ ... לֹא** not, but **Is 43**₂₄, **Lv 23**_{27.39}, cj. for **אֶךְ** **Ps 49**₈ but he will certainly not (redeem); cj. **Jr 3**₂₀, rd. **אֶךְ כְּבִגְד** but like the unfaithfulness (of a woman).

אֶכָּד 465

אֶכָּד, Sam.^{M32} *e/ikkad*, Sept. *Αρχαδ* (→ **אֶרְמֻשָׁק**): n.loc.; Sum. *Agade'sup'ki*, Akk. *Akkadū, akkaduša* “the meaning of (the date formula) in Akkadian” → Meissner *Orient.* 16:22; AHW. 29a, town in the lowlands of Mesopotamia **שִׁנְעָר**; supposedly near the site of the ruins of *Abu Habba* (Sippar); the same name is applied to the region as a whole; a state, from the 24th century onwards, with a Semitic population; RLA 1:62; Reicke-R. 55; as the name of a language (:: Bab., Ass.) vSoden *Gramm.* §2: **Akkad Gn 10**₁₀. †

אֶכָּזָב 466

אֶכָּזָב, BL 487p, Klopfenstein 243ff: **deceitful**, well or river dried up in summer (:: **אֵיתָן**) **Jr 15**₁₈, cf. **Jb 6**₁₅₋₂₀ (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:204; Reymond 72, 114); word-play with n.loc. → **אֶכָּזִיב Mi 1**₁₄. †

אֶכָּזִיב 467

אֶכָּזִיב: n.loc.; **כֹּזָב** (Klopfenstein 252f), “place on the **אֶכָּזָב**”, Noth *Jos.* 142; locative **אֶכָּזִיבָה**:

אָכַל (אָכְלָה) אָכְלוּ, אָכְלָךְ, Or. *lēkol* Beer-M. §22:3a, בָּ/לְאָכַל, בִּאָכַל, אָכַל-; inf. אָכְלוּ, אָכְלוּ; pt. אָכַלְתָּ; rd. אָכְלָם; pt. אָכְלִימוּ/לִיו, אוֹכְלָה, אָכְלָה, אָכְלָת/כָּלָת, א(ו)כֵּל:

—1. to eat, to feed: man Gn 3₆, animal Gn 40₁₇; to savour milk Ezk 34₃ (cj. חָלַב for חָלַב), to feed from the אָרְמָה Gn 3₁₇ (rd. תַּעֲבֹדָה ?), אָכְלָת אָדָם, devourer (f.) of men Ezk 36₁₃; to abstain from food while in mourning 1S 1₇₋₁₈; אָכַל :: זָרַע Is 55₁₀; to eat and drink = to enjoy life in an unassuming way Qoh 5₁₇, to devour greedily Jb 20₂₁; with לָ La 4₅; with בָּ (also Ug.) Ex 12₄₃₋₄₅₋₄₈ and with נֶזֶן Gn 3₃ Lv 7₂₁ 25₂₂; to eat something; אָכַלְתָּ לֶחֶם to have a meal (cf. Matt 15₂) Gn 37₂₅ 43₃₂ Jr 41₁ 52₃₃ Ps 14₄ / 53₅ (text ?, → Comm.), to earn one's living Am 7₁₂ לְחַמִּי אָכַל my table-companion (cf. “companion” < Middle Latin *companionio* “(bread-)companion”, Kluge 411);

—2. cultic: לְחַמִּי לֶחֶם אָכַל to eat before Y = to eat a sacrificial meal (Ex 18₁₂) Dt 12₇₋₁₈ 14₂₃, הָהָרִים, הָאֵלִים Ezk 18₁₅, cj. 18₆₋₁₁ 22₉ (→ הָר 5): אָכַלְתָּ לֶחֶם Lv 19₂₆ → דָּם 1; gods consume sacrifices Dt 32₃₈, Y does not Ps 50₁₃;

—3. metaph. to consume (of a sword) Dt 32₄₂ (of fire) Nu 16₃₅; with two acc., fire consumes the עֵלֶה and turns it into דָּשָׁן Lv 6₃; אָכַל (famine, plague, epidemic) Ezk 7₁₅ Jb 18₁₃; a country that consumes its inhabitants Nu 13₃₂ Ezk 36₁₃, heat and cold Gn 31₄₀; הָאֵכֵל the eater = a lion Ju 14₁₄, = grasshoppers Mal 3₁₁; אָכַלְתָּ אֶת הָאָדָם the (yield of) a field Gn 3₁₇ Is 1₇, eat up the people Ps 14₄/53₅, use up someone's money Gn 31₁₅ (Nuzi: *akālu kaspa* RB 44:36); the fruit of the tongue Pr 18₂₁; אָכַל בִּשְׂרֵי פִּי אִישׁ to tear somebody apart Ps 27₂ (→ BArm. אָכַל קַרְצֵי); to destroy: עֲמִים Dt 7₁₆ Jr 10₂₅ 30₁₆ 50₇₋₁₇ 51₃₄, שִׁפְטִים Hos 7₇ עֲנִי Hab 3₁₄ Pr 30₁₄; stones from a sling destroy flesh (cj. בִּשְׂרֵי for וְכִבְשֵׁוּ); “to eat up space” = to occupy (MHb., Loewenstamm-B. 1:116a; Jastrow 63a) Ezk 42₅; אָכַל בִּשְׂרֵי אֱלֹהִים to be (inwardly) consumed Qoh 4₅; to devour God's word Ezk 3_{1f} (→ Zimmerli 77f) Jr 15₁₆ (cj. וְכָלֵם Sept.); abs. to have sense of taste Dt 4₂₈; to enjoy love Pr 30₂₀, with בָּ to have pleasure Jb 21₂₅;

—Dt 32₁₃ rd. וְיִאָכְלוּ; Ezk 33₂₇ rd. לֹא אָכְלוּ; Ps 22₃₀ rd. לוֹ; 105_{35b} rd. וְיִכָּל; Pr 31₂₇ rd. תִּאָכַל; Jb 34₃ rd. אָכַל; Qoh 5₁₆ ? rd. וְאָכַל (Sept.); 2C 30₂₂ rd. וְיִכָּלוּ (: כָּלָה).

nif: pf. נִאָכַל, impf. יִאָכַל, יִאָכְלוּ/כָלוּ, תִּאָכְלוּ, inf. הָאָכַל (BL 322z): pt. נִאָכְלָתָּ: to be eaten Gn 6₂₁, passover Ex 12₄₆, מִצּוֹת Ex 13₇ Lv 6₉ Nu 28₁₇ Ezk 45₂₁, game Lv 17₁₃, fruit from a tree Lv 19₂₃, חֲמִץ Ex 13₃, sacrifice Ex 29₃₄ Lv 6₁₆₋₁₉₋₂₃ 7₆₋₁₅; abs. to be eatable Lv 11₄₇ Jr 24_{2f-8} 29₁₇, forbidden animals Lv 11₁₃₋₄₁₋₄₇ Dt 14₁₉; לֶחֶם יִאָכַלְתָּ serves someone as food Ex 12₁₆; נִאָכַל בְּאֵשׁ to be consumed by fire (Ex 22₅) Ezk 23₂₅ Zeph 1₁₈ 3₈ Zech 9₄; the putrefying flesh of a still-born child Nu 12₁₂; (metaph.) to be devoured Jr 30₁₆; with אֶת of what is eaten (→ I אֶת 3) Ex 13₇ 21₂₈ Lv 7₁₆ Dt 12₂₂; also Lv 7_{16-18f} 11₃₄ 19_{6f} 22₃₀ Jb 6₆; cj. יִאָכַל by illness Jb 18₁₃. †

pu (pass. qal): pf. אָכְלוּ, impf. תִּאָכְלוּ, pt. אָכַל (BL 287o :: Bergsträsser 2:96^f) to be devoured, to be consumed (fire) Ex 3₂ Neh 2₃₋₁₃ Nah 1₁₀, (by the sword; obj. acc. GK §121c, 1QIs^a בַּחֶרֶב) Is 1₂₀. †

hif: pf. הִאָכַלְתִּי, וְהִאָכַלְתִּי, הִאָכַלְתָּם, וְהִאָכַלְתָּם, Is 58₁₄ (1QIs^a וְהִאָכַלְתִּי), impf.: תִּאָכַל Hos 11₄ (< **a'kil*, BL 371x, with לוֹ Sept. for לֹא), וְהִאָכַלְתִּי, וְהִאָכַלְתִּי, pt. מִאָכַל,

אָכַף: JArm. CPArm. Syr. to press, to concern, JArm.^b pa. and Arb. II and IV to saddle; MHb. and JArm.^b אָכַף, Syr. *ʾukkīf*, Akk. *ekē/āpu* to come near: Arb. *ʾu/ʾikāf* pack-saddle.

qal: pf. אָכַף, inf. אֲכַפֵּה Sir 46^{5,16} (?): to press someone hard Pr 16²⁶, Sir with לְ. † Der. אָכַף.

480 אָכַף

*אָכַף: Jb 33⁷; (trad. pressure, אָכַף): אֲכַפֵּי: hand (Sept.), by-form of אָכַף, → 13²¹, both times || cj. אָכַף (Dahood, Bibl. 44:293 :: Sauer 89). †

481 אָכַר

אָכַר: lw. from Akk. *ikkaru* farmer < Sum. *engar* (Zimmern 40; Salonen *Kultuswörter* 10); MHb. JArm.^{tb} Mnd. (MdD 349a), Syr. *ʾakkārā* > Arb. *ʾakkār* (Fraenkel 128f); denom. *ʾkr* Syr. pa., Arb. I to plough: אָכַרִים (also Am 1¹ Sept. εὐ αἰκκαρεῖμ, Driver *Bab. Laws* 2:268¹ :: Rahlfs: haplogr. < *εὐ αἰκκαρεῖμ = בְּנִקְרִים), אָכַרְיָהֶם: agricultural worker in servitude without land (Gese VT 12:432ff) Is 61⁵ Jr 14⁴ 31²⁴ 51²³ Jl 1¹¹ Am 5¹⁶ 2C 26¹⁰. †

482 אָכַשָׁף

אָכַשָׁף: n.loc.; כִּשְׁף, “enchanted place” (Noth *Jos.* 142); Eg. *yksp* (Simons *Topog.* 199), *Aksapa* (Albright *Vocalization* 34), EA C1 *Akšapa* (Alt *PJb.* 20:26f):

—1. in Asher, near Jenin, Noth *Jos.* 118 (:: Albright *BASOR* 81:1; Abel 2:237; Simons *Geog.* §332A; Reicke-R. 21 *T. Kēsān* near Akko): Jos 19²⁵;

—2. in E Galilee (Noth *Jos.* 72): Jos 11¹ 12²⁰. †

483 אֵל

I אֵל: negation for request, rejection, prohibition, :: לֹא (Tsevat *BASOR* 156:41); MHb., Ug. (*al* and proclitic *I* also “certainly”): OSarb. Ph. OArm. Pehl. EgArm. אֵל (DISO 13), then out of use; Eth. Amh. Leslau 10; Tigr. Wb. 349a denom. to negate, Akk. *ul* not, *ulla* no (vSoden *Gramm.* §122b, 124a); VG 1:499f; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §5a:

—1. emphatic negation without verb: a) no! אֵל אֲהִי Ju 19²³ 2S 13²⁵ 2K 3¹³ 4¹⁶ Ru 1¹³, cj. 2S 13¹⁶, אֵל-נָא Gn 19¹⁸, cj. Nu 12¹³ (:: Pope 12); b) without (self-evident) verb: אֵל-טַל (let) no dew (drop) 2S 1²¹, cj. כַּפִּים וְאֵל La 3⁴¹; אֵל דְּרָמִי לֹךְ do not keep silent Ps 83²; c) וְאֵל: the verb is supplied by preceding impv.: Jl 2¹³ Pr 8¹⁰, simil. after inf. abs. for impv. Pr 17¹², after jussv. Pr 27²;

—2. with verb not: a) prohibiting: with impf. as juss. אֵל תִּירָא do not be afraid Gn 15¹ Pr 3²⁵, אֵל-יֵצֵא אִישׁ no one is to go out Ex 16²⁹, cj. Ezk 9⁵; taking up לֹא 1K 13²² :: 9; b) pleading: אֵל-נָא תַעֲבֹר do not pass by Gn 18³ תְּהִי-נָא אֵל-נָא let there not be Gn 13⁸; אֵל and נָא separated Ju 19²³; c) with cohortative: וְאֵל נִקְשִׁיבָה and we do not want to hear Jr 18¹⁸, אֵל אֲבוֹשָׁה may I not ... Ps 25², אֵל אֲרָאָה Gn 21¹⁶; d) with indicative i) for emphatic statement (GK §107p; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §52a): אֵל-יִנּוּם he does not slumber Ps 121³,

אֶל־יָנוּס **Jr 46**₆; ii) for negative wish and prohibition: אֶל־תִּסּוּר **Jos 1**₇, אֶל־תִּבְיֹט **Gn 19**₁₇; e) after impv. for purpose or aim: וְאֶל־נַמּוּת so that ... not **1S 12**₁₉, **Ps 69**₁₅;

—3. subst., **nothing**: לְאֵל שִׁים to bring to naught **Jb 24**₂₅ (cf. לְאֵין **Is 40**₂₃, BArm. כְּלָה **Da 4**₃₂); → טַב־אֵל;

—4. ? certainly (Ug. UTGl. 162; Aistleitner 181; Dahood *Bibl.* 44:294; Rin BZ 7:30) **Ps 59**₁₂.

—**1S 27**₁₀ cj. אֵן (: Driver *WdO* 1:31; Akk. *ali* where); **2K 6**₂₇ rd. לֵא אֵם (shortened לֵא אֵם ל' א); **Ps 85**₉ rd. וְאֵל שְׁבִי־לוֹ, **Pr 12**₂₈ rd. אֵל :: Dahood *Ug.-Heb.* 19: אֵל מְוֹת “immortality” cf. Ug. *bl-mt* UTGl. 466; Aistleitner 515; Driver *Myths* 165a; ? **Is 2**₉.

484 אֵל

II *־אֵל: the Arb. article *al-* (cf. *algebra*, *alcohol*, etc.), formerly often suspected (→ Gesenius *Theol.* 92f; BDB 38f; GK §35m), ? in → אֵל־קוֹם and אֵל־מוֹרֵד.

485 אֵל

I אֵל: → I אֵיל ram, tyrant.

486 אֵל

II אֵל: → II אֵיל big tree.

487 אֵל

III אֵל: → III אֵיל pillar.

488 אֵל

IV אֵל: strength, power: יִשְׁלֵאֵל יָדֵי (לִּי) it is in my power (to) **Gn 31**₂₉ **Mi 2**₁ **Sir 14**₁₁; לֵא לְאֵל יָדְךָ you are powerless **Dt 28**₃₂, וְאֵין לְאֵל יָדְךָ (יָנוּ) without us being able to prevent it **Neh 5**₅; לְאֵל יָדְךָ לְאֵל בְּהִיּוֹת לְאֵל יָדְךָ לְאֵל as long as it is in your power to **Pr 3**₂₇ Q (K יָדְךָ); meaning clear, etym. controversial; prob. = Vulg. אֵל Brockelmann *ZAW* 26:29ff; Beth *ZAW* 36:145f; Bertholet *Dynamistische* 10f, 42f; Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 128; Reicke-R. 1120 :: Ringgren 59. †

489 אֵל

V אֵל: god, deity; in compounds -אֵל (אֵלִיִּם) and -אֵלִי (אֵלִיָּהוּא); sffx. אֵלִי (11 x), pl. אֵלִים, **Ps 29**₁ and **89**₇ (MSS אֵלִים, **Is 57**₅ → אֵלָה), אֵלִם **Ex 15**₁₁, cj. **Ps 58**₂:

Literature: Hehn *Gottesides* 150ff; Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:6ff, 124ff, 291ff; Starcky *AfO* 17:383ff; Murtonen 24ff; Eichrodt 1:110ff; Eissfeldt *JSS* 1:25ff; Pope (→ Albright *JBL* 75:256); Koehler *Theol.* 28-30; WbMyth. 1:279ff; Mulder 13ff; Reicke-R. 386ff.

A. origin:

—1. distribution: Sem. except Eth., DISO 13f, Can. אלת (?) Driver *Sem. Writing* 101, 199; Ug. *il*, pl. *ilm*, rarely *ilhm*, *ilnym*, cs. *il*, *ily* (1 x), fem. *ilt*, pl. *ilht*; Ph. (Röllig Fschr. Friedrich 403ff) אל, אלן, pl. אלנם, אלנים, *alonim* and *alonuth* Poenulus 930; Arm. אל; Arb. *il*, fem. *alilāt* < *allāt*, *Allāt* Littmann *Thamud* 105f; WbMyth. 1:422ff; VG 1:334; OSArb. אל, pl. אלאלת (Höfner §88); Akk. *ilu*, fem. *iltu*, pl. *ilāti*.

—2. esp. well distributed in WSem. and Akk., אל means a) appellative **god, goddess**, b) special high, often highest god **El** (Ug. Ph. Ἡλ, Ἰλος, Harris 77; Arm. Akk. OSArb. Ryckmans 1:2f), illustrated Pope 45f; this derivation (Hehn; Bauer ZAW 51:83f) :: Pope 82ff; Albright *Religion* 87;

—3. etym. controversial (→ KBL; Zimmermann VT 12:190ff.): prob. II אול, strength, *mana* > god (→ IV אל), or to be in front > leader, or tribe, tribal chief, or dem. pron. (H. Bauer); extended to → אללה or contracted from it ?

B. statistics:

—1. occasional instances, often formally: Jos 3₁₀ 22₂₂ (2 x אללהים יאללה) 24₁₉; Ju 9₄₆ (= בעל 9₄); 1S 2₃ 2S 22₃₁₋₃₃₋₄₈ and 23₅ (a psalm); Jr 32₁₈ (= Dt 10₁₇) 51₅₆; also 1 x in the following books: Jon 4₂ Mi 7₁₈ Nah 1₂ La 3₄₁; Ezk 10₅ (שדי) 28₂₋₂₋₉ Hos 2₁ 11₉ 12₁; Mal 1₉ 2_{10f}; Da 9₄ (= Dt 10₁₇) 11₃₆₋₃₆; Neh 1₅ 9₃₁₋₃₂ (= Dt 10₁₇);

—2. frequently occurring in Ps (69 x), Jb 5_{8-40:19} (48 x), Gn (18 x), Ex (7 x), Nu (9 x), Is 5_{16-31:3} (8 x), 40_{18-46:9} (13 x);

—3. in P, only in formulas: → אל שדי Gn 17₁ 28₃ 35₁₁ 48₃ Ex 6₃, אל אלהי הרוחת Nu 16₂₂ (:: 27₁₆ י' אל ה'אל אלהי הרוחת);

—4. archaic, in n. loc., as ביתאל etc. (Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:133ff), and in n. pr., as אלדר etc. (אלהים is never used thus);

—5. apparently avoided in Ju 1S 2S 1-2K Jr Ezk Pr 1-2C, popular in Ps and Jb, but אלהים is often substituted.

C. meaning:

—1. distinguished from Y: a) **El**, the supreme god Ezk 28₂, אל פוכבי Is 14₁₃, ערת אל (→ I ערה) Ps 82₁, אל בני Dt 32₈ and 43 Sept. 4Q (Skehan BASOR 136:12ff; Winter ZAW 67:40ff; 75:218ff): אל עלין Gn 14_{18f-22}, אל שדי Gn 17₁; b) pl. **gods** (subordinate to Y): cj. אלים for אלים Ps 58₂, באלים Ex 15₁₁, אלים בני (Ug. *bn ilm* = *il* + *m* enclitic ?, בן אלים Arslan-Tash 11) Ps 29₁ 89₇, → בני אלהים (B 1) and אשדת;

—2. title of **Yahweh**, claimed by himself (Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:386ff: אל אני Is 40₁₈ 43₁₂ 45₂₂ 46₉ (→ אנכי 1) Hos 12₁, cj. Pr 30₃ (Sept. אל למדני :: Pope 14: חכמת אל); אל אלים Da 11₃₆ אלים אל אלים בני אלהי הרוחת, אל Gn 33₂₀, אל אלהי הרוחת Nu 16₂₂;

—3. appellative **god** (no fem. :: Ug.): **מִי אֵל** who is a god? **Mi 7**₁₈, cj. **Dt 33**₂₆ (rd. **כֹּהֵן אֵל**), **כָּל-אֵל**, every god **Da 11**₃₆, **אֵל אֲחֵר** another god **Ex 34**₁₄, **זָר אֵל** a strange god **Ps 44**₂₁ **81**₁₀, **אֵל נֹכַר** a foreign god **Dt 32**₁₂ **Mal 2**₁₁; **לֹא-אֵל** not a god (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §125a :: **Is 31**₃ **Ezk 28**₂₋₉: is no God) **Dt 32**₂₁; **יֹשֵׁעַ אֵל לֹא** a god that does not save **Is 45**₂₀; to make a god **יַצַּר אֵל** **Is 44**₁₀, **פָּעַל אֵל** **44**₁₅, **עָשָׂה אֵל** **44**₁₇ **46**₆;

—4. **אֵל** in contrast to **אֲדָם** **Is 31**₃ **Ezk 28**₉, to **אִישׁ** **Nu 23**₁₉ **Hos 11**₉ **Jb 32**₁₃, to **אֲנוֹשׁ** **Jb 25**₄;

—5. **אֵל** the God (of Israel), **God** absolutely: || **אֵל יְיָ** **Nu 23**₈, || **אֱלֹהִים** **Jb 5**₈, || **עֲלִיּוֹן** **Nu 24**₁₆ **Ps 73**₁₁ **107**₁₁;
 a) without attribute **אֵל יְעֲלִיּוֹן** Y is God **Ps 118**₂₇; **Nu 23**_{8-22f} **24**₈ **2S 23**₅ **Is 40**₁₈ **45**₁₄ **46**₉ **Ps 7**_{12-150:1} (24 x) **Jb 5**_{8-40:19} (37 x); b) **הָאֵל** without attribute **2S 22**₃₁₋₃₃₋₄₈/**Ps 18**₃₁₋₃₃₋₄₈ **Ps 57**₃ **68**_{20f} **Jb 21**₁₄ **22**₁₇ **31**₂₈ **34**₁₀₋₃₇ **40**₉; c) **אֵל** with attribute: i) in gen. **אֵל אֱלִים** = the supreme god (GK §133i) **Da 11**₃₆ (pagan ?), **אֵל אֱלֹהִים** **Ps 50**₁ (cf. **Dt 10**₁₇ **Ps 136**₂ :: appositional **Jos 22**₂₂, Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:126¹; Akk. *ilum ša ilāni*, Tallqvist *Ass. Gott* 55f), → **אֵל בֵּית-אֵל** **Gn 35**₇, → **אֵל-בְּרִית** **Ju 9**₄₆, → **אֵל עוֹלָם** **Gn 21**₃₃; **אֵל** with **אֱמוּנָה** **Dt 32**₄, with **אֱמֶת** **Ps 31**₆, with **גְּמֻלוֹת** **Jr 51**₅₆, with **הַעוֹת** **1S 2**₃, with **הַפְּבוֹד** **Ps 29**₃, with **נְקָמוֹת** **94**₁₋₁, with **הַשָּׁמַיִם** **136**₂₆ (:: **בְּשֵׁי-הַשָּׁמַיִם** **La 3**₄₁); ii) with adj. or pt.: **גָּדוֹל** **Dt 7**₂₁, → **חַי** **Jos 3**₁₀, **חַנוּן וְרַחוּם** **Jon 4**₂, **חַנוּן וְרַחוּם** **Ex 34**₆, **כָּבִיר** **Jb 36**₅, **מְסַתֵּר** **Is 45**₁₅, **נֹשֵׂא** forgiving **Ps 99**₈, **קָנָא** **Ex 20**₅, **שָׁנִיא** great **Jb 36**₂₆; d) **הָאֵל** with attribute: **הַגָּדוֹל** **Dt 10**₁₇, **הַנִּצָּנֵן** **7**₉, **הַקְּדוֹשׁ** **Is 5**₁₆ †; e) with a personal relationship: i) with sffx. **אֵלִי** (→ Eissfeldt *ZAW* 61:3ff) **Ex 15**₂ **Is 44**₁₇ (+ 10 x); **אֵל עִמָּנוּ** **Is 7**₁₄; ii) appositional **אֵתִי** **Gn 35**₃, **מְחַלְלֵךְ** (→ **חֵיל** polel 2) **Dt 32**₁₈, **מוֹשִׁיעֵם** **Ps 106**₂₁; iii) with gen. **אֵל אָבִיךָ** **Gn 49**₂₅, with **חַיִּי** **Ps 42**₉, **יְשׁוּעָתִי** **Is 12**₂ **סְלֵעֵי** **Ps 42**₁₀ **שְׂמֵחָתִי** **43**₄; f) **אֵל** and his worshippers: **אֵל יִשְׂרָאֵל** **Ps 68**₃₆, **אֵל יַעֲקֹב** **Ps 146**₅ cj. **Is 29**₂₂ for **אֵל**, cj. **כֹּהֵן יִשְׂרָאֵל** **Dt 33**₂₆; g) **אֵל** and what belongs to him: **אֲמָרֵי** **Nu 24**₄₋₁₆ **Ps 107**₁₁ †, **כְּבוֹד** **Ps 19**₂, **נְשָׁמוֹת** **Jb 37**₁₀ **פְּנֵי** **Mal 1**₉; **הַרְכִּי** **Jb 40**₁₉, **הַלְכוֹת** **Ps 68**₂₅, **חַנוּת** (→ **חָנָה** II) **Ps 77**₁₀ **מִקְדָּשֵׁי** **73**₁₇, **מוֹעֲדֵי** **74**₈, **מַעַלְלֵי** **78**₇, **נִפְלְאוֹת** **Jb 37**₁₄, **תַּנְחֻמוֹת** **Jb 15**₁₁; h) ? “superlative”: **הַרְרֵי אֵל** the mighty mountains **Ps 36**₇ cj. **50**₁₀, **אֵל אֲרָזֵי** **80**₁₁, **כּוֹכְבֵי אֵל** **Is 14**₁₃; alt. as C 1 of El; → (Baumgrtel 29ff; Thomas *VT* 3:210ff; Eissfeldt *JSS* 1:25ff and **אֱלֹהִים** 3e).

—**Nu 12**₁₃ and **Ps 10**₁₂ rd. **אֵל**; ? **Nu 24**₂₃ link with **מִשְׁמֹו** < **מִשְׁמֹאֵל*** in the north, → BH and **שְׂמֹאֵל**; **Ps 52**₃ rd. **עַל חֲסִיד**; **55**₂₀ rd. **יִשְׁמַעֵאל** (Ehrlich); **102**₂₅ rd. **אֵלִי אֲמָר** (or **נֶאֱמָר**); **Jb 19**₂₂ rd. **כְּאֵיל**; **41**₁₇ rd. **גְּלִים** (II **גַּל**), alt. **אֵילִים** (I **אֵיל**).

Der. many n.pr. and n.loc. with **-אֵל**, **-אֵל** and **-אֵלִי**; n. pr. **עַבְדֵי-אֵל**, **לְמוֹאֵל**, **לְמוֹאֵל**; from **גְּבַר־אֵל**, **מִיכָאֵל** and ***רַפְּאֵל** (→ **רַפָּאֵל**) **אֵל** has been used in MHb., JArm. and Mnd. for popular names of angels and demons (*Satanail* 2 En. 183 !), → Schwab 41f and oft.

אל 490

VI **אֵל**: dem. pron., by-form of **אֵלֶּה**; except **1C 20**₈ always **הָאֵל**; → **אֵהָל**; Ph. (: Pun. **אלא**, *ily*, Friedrich §116e) and Arm. (→ BArm.) **אל**; Eth. *ella*; < **illa* (BL 261d), alt. defective for **אֵלֶּה**, *sebir* and Sam., BDB: these **Gn 19**₈₋₂₅ **26**_{3f} **Lv 18**₂₇ **Dt 4**₄₂ **7**₂₂ **19**₁₁ **1C 20**₈. †

אל 491

אל: Or. יל, Sec. ελ: prep.; except Ex 32₃₄ Jos 7₂₃ Is 36₁₂ always אל; by-form אלי Jb 3₂₂ 5₂₆ 15₂₂ 29₁₉, cj. Ps 63₂ for בלי and 85₉ for אל; often alternates with על, → Sperber 105: MHb., Lach., Ph. (Friedrich §250); Arm. mostly replaced by על (→ BArm.), DISO 13; Arb. ילא; < *il and *ilay, BL 640h: אלי/לי, אליכ/ליך (Sec. ηλαχ), אליו (K אלו 1S 22₁₃ Ezk 9₄), אלינו, אליכמו/הם, occasionally אלכמו/המן/הן (BL 252r), 3rd. pl. אלימו (BL 215j) Ps 2₅: basic meaning **towards**;

—1. used with actions and events directed towards something, like to go, to come, to throw Lv 1₁₆, to bring Gn 2₁₉, to look Is 8₂₂, to hear Gn 16₁₁; אל נתן אל to give to Gn 18₇, אל דבר אל to say to 8₁₅, אל לקח אל to get for 2K 13₁₅, אל בוא אל to enter a woman, to have sexual intercourse Gn 16₂ (→ בוא 1b); אל קרב אליך keep to yourself (= keep away from me) Is 65₅; אל זנה אל to turn attention towards a prostitute Nu 25₁; אל הרש אל to seek resort to Is 8₁₉, אל פחד אל to seek in fear Hos 3₅, אל הלל אל to give praise to Gn 12₁₅; אל-פה: מן אל-פה Ezr 9₁₁, מיום אל-יום, Nu 30₁₅;

—2. of direction **towards** something: אל-פה פה אל-פה Nu 12₈; אל-עזרה* for (our) help La 4₁₇, אל קנה אל to reach for = to wait for Hos 12₇; אל היה אל to be turned toward Jr 15₁, אל שלם אל fully committed 2C 16₉;

—3. אל often stands for → על and vice versa, esp. in Jr Ezk (Zimmerli on Ezk 1₁₇; Gese ZAW 69:60¹¹): → BArm. על, but also indicates movement towards something Gn 4₈ Is 2₄ 3₈ Jos 10₆ Ju 20₃₀ Qoh 9₁₄ and in the formula אל הנני אל (→ הנה 9);

—4. **up to, against** Jr 51₉ Jb 40₂₃; → אל אמה אל up to a cubit in height Gn 6₁₆;

—5. **in, into**: אל-הים אל into the sea Jon 1₅, אל-מערת אל inside the cave Gn 23₁₉, אל-קוצים אל in thorns Jr 4₃, אל-הכלים אל among the baggage 1S 10₂₂;

—6. concisely for rest at the end of an action (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §108b) אל יושבים אל sitting at (the table) 1K 13₂₀, אל-מים אל by water Jr 41₁₂, Gn 24₁₁ 1S 17₃ Ezk 7₁₈;

—7. with verbs of accumulation 1K 10₇ (MSS על) and connection Da 11₂₃; so אל **in addition to**: אל-אחתה אל Lv 18₁₈, אל-כפים אל La 3₄₁ (alt. cj. ואל or על); אל היה אל to be meant for Ezk 19₁₁ 45₂;

—8. **in consideration of**: אל בכה אל 2S 1₂₄ and אל הנחם אל 2S 24₁₆ because of, אל-נפשו אל for his life 1K 19₃ 2K 7₇; אל אמר אל concerning Gn 20₂, אל השמועה אל the news about 1S 4₁₉; אל-פי אל (→ פה) at the command of Jos 15₁₃ 17₄;

—9. compounded with other preps: אל-אחרי אל behind 2K 9₁₈, אל-תחת אל under 1K 8₆, אל-מבית ל אל inside 2K 11₁₅, אל-מחוץ ל אל outside Lv 4₁₂; → בין, נכח, מול, בין;

—Jr 10₂ and Hos 12₅ (: Wolff *Hos.*) rd. את; Ps 7₇ rd. אלי; Jb 5₅ אל-מן* crprt., → Comm.; in titles of the Psalms, Ps 5₁ etc., rd. על (Gunkel-B. 455¹); Jb 32₁₄ rd. כאלה Sept.; La 1₁₂ לוא אליכם gloss, “not for you” (→ Rudolph *Ru.-HL-Kl.*).

אָלָא: n.m.; Vulg. אָל ?; short form, → II אָלָה (Noth 38); Diringer 42; cun. *Ilā* Tallqvist *Names* 95: father of שְׂמַעְיָ 1K 4₁₈. †

493 אֶלְגָּבִישׁ

אֶלְגָּבִישׁ: n.m.; Midian.; *אל* + *גב* → *אלגביש* (BL 422t :: Bergsträsser 2:161^c): to utter an oath, curse Ju 17₂ Hos 4₂ 10₄.
אֶלְגָּבִישׁ: n.m.; Vulg. אָל ?; short form, → II אָלָה (Noth 38); Diringer 42; cun. *Ilā* Tallqvist *Names* 95: father of שְׂמַעְיָ 1K 4₁₈. †

494 אֶלְגֹּמִים

אֶלְגֹּמִים 2C 2₇ 9_{10f}: → אֶלְמֹנִים.

495 אֶלְדָּד

אֶלְדָּד: n.m.; → אֶלְדָּד, בְּלָדָד; *אל* + *דד* (Arm. Arb. Akk. = → דָּד), “God is uncle (friend)” (Stamm VTSupp. 7:178) or “God has loved” (Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:372³; Noth 183); Akk. *Dādi-ilu* Tallqvist *Names* 67; Gemser 104f; OSArb. דָּדָל (Ryckmans 2:44b) and Tham. (vdBranden 138): together with מִיָּדָד Nu 11_{26f}; 34₂₁ MSS Sam. Pesh. var. of אֶלְדָּדָד. †

496 אֶלְדָּעָה

אֶלְדָּעָה: n.m.; Midian.; *אל* + → דָּעָה to call; Sept. Ελραγα → רַעֲוִאֵל, Flashar ZAW 28:210f: son of מִדְּיָן Gn 25₄ 1C 1₃₃. †

497 אֵלָה

I אֵלָה: Arb. *ʿalā*^w IV to swear; Pedersen *Eid* 82.

qal: pf. אֵלָית, inf. אֵלָה, u. אֵלוֹת (BL 422t :: Bergsträsser 2:161^c): to utter an oath, curse Ju 17₂ Hos 4₂ 10₄.

hif: impf. וַיֵּאָל (BL 422t, cj. וַיֵּאָל), inf. הֵאָלְתוּ: to put under an oath, curse 1S 14₂₄ 1K 8₃₁ 2C 6₂₂. †

498 אֵלָה

II אֵלָה: JArm.¹ CPArm. Syr. Mnd, MdD 18a, to wail; Arm.lw. Wagner 15; JArm.¹ אֵלִיאָ complaint, MHb. אֵלִיאָ JArm.¹ אֵלִיאָ wailing woman; Arb. *ʿalla* to lament (Guillaume 6); → II אֵלָל.

qal: impv. fem. אֵלִי: to wail JI 1₈. †

499 אֵלָה

III אלה: Arb. *ʿalā*^w to hesitate (Driver JTS 34:33).

qal: impf. לִי־אֵל, BL §53: to fall short, with לֵ and inf. 1S 17₃₉ (: Eissfeldt VT 5:236f: try, II יאל, → נסה). †

500 אלה

אלה: I אלה; Ph. (ArslanTash. 1, 9-15 contract) and Yaudi DISO 14: אלת(ו)ת, אלתו, Dt 29₂₀ cs.: Horst RGG 2:349f;

—1. **curse** (→ Pedersen *Eid* 64ff), under which someone puts himself or is put: Gn 24₄₁ Dt 29₁₉ Is 24₆ Jr 23₁₀ Ps 10₇ 59₁₃;

—2. **curse** laid upon someone Ezk 16₅₉ 17_{16-18f} Zech 5₃ Jb 31₃₀ Pr 29₂₄; קול אלת(ו)ת a shouted, public curse Lv 5₁; על נתן אלת to put a curse upon someone Dt 30₇ (or impose an oath → נשא 8; Brighton JBL 13:22ff), ב נתן אלת (ArslanTash. 3) to lay a curse upon 1K 8₃₁ 2C 6₂₂, בוא באתנשא אלת 1K 8₃₁ (*sic*) 2C 6₂₂ to put oneself under a curse בוא באתנשא אלת Ezk 17₁₃ and על הביא אלת 2C 34₂₄ to put under a curse, (cf. עבר/בוא בברית, Akk. *erēbu ana libbi adē* to enter into a relationship by oath, AHw. 14a); אלות Nu 5₂₃ Dt 29₂₀ and אלת אלות Dt 29₁₈ words of cursing;

—3. **curse** on oath as a sanction against the breaking of a treaty (Akk. *māmītu*) Gn 26₂₈, ברית and אברית Dt 29₁₁₋₁₃ agreement and curse אלת > **agreement** (with → כרת, as ArslanTash. 8f); אשבועה and אשבועה Da 9₁₁ and אשבעת אלת Nu 5₂₁ agreement on oath אשבעת אלת Neh 10₃₀ (vs. 2);

—4. the curse formula Jb 31₃₀, אלת בוא נתן לאלה to make someone a curse Nu 5₂₁ Jr 29₁₈, אלת לאלה נתן לאלה to become a curse Nu 5₂₇ Jr 42₁₈ 44₁₂. †

501 אלה

I אלה: < *אילת < **ailat*, unitary noun from II איל (BL 457o); → אלה, I אלו, I אלו; Arb. *ʿala* 'evergreen (Guillaume): MHb. terebinth; Versions: oak, terebinth (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:66); Löw 1:191f: unitary noun from אלים (→ II איל); terebinths are not always evergreen in the region as a whole; **massive tree**, with cultic significance Gn 35₄ Ju 6₁₁₋₁₉ Hos 4₁₃ Ezk 6₁₃ 1C 10₁₂ (= אשל 1S 31₁₃); also 2S 18₉₋₁₄ Is 1₃₀ 6₁₃ 1K 13₁₄ (localized Dalman JBL 48:354ff; alt. undetermined, GK §126r); → עמק האלה 1S 17₂₋₁₉ 21₁₀. †

502 אלה

II אלה, Sam.^{BenH.} *āle*: n.m.; short form, masc. אל = אלת (Noth *Personennamen* 38, 90); Arm. נבואלה Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 320; Tham. vdBranden 520:

—1. Edomite Gn 36₄₁ 1C 1₅₂ (n.loc. = אלת ?);

—2. king of Israel 1K 16₆₋₁₄;

—3. father of Hoshea, king of Israel 2K 15₃₀ 17₁ 18₁₋₉;

—4. **1C 4**₁₅;

—5. **1C 9**₈. †

503 אֱלֹהָ

אֱלֹהָ: II *אול; by-form of I אֱלֹהָ; Sept. τερέμ/έβιυθοϛ; MHb. cudgel, Arb. *ʿallat* lance: ? Ug. *alt* (→ Driver *Myths* 136¹⁰; Gray *Legacy* 62⁷ :: UMGl. 141): majestic tree **Jos 24**₂₆; → אֱלֹמֶלֶךְ ? . †

504 אֱלֹהַ

אֱלֹהַ, Epiphanius ελλε, ελη (ZAW 71:116): dem. pron. pl. of הֵן and זֹאת (BL 261d): → VI אֱלֹ; MHb. אֱלוֹ, **Sir 51**₂₄ אֱלוֹ; Ph. אל, *ily* Poenulus 938 (Friedrich §64a, 116e); Arb. *ʿulā*, dial. *ʿilā* (Fischer *Demon. Bild.* 102f, 107), OSArb. *ʿlw*, *ʿln* (Höfner §40): Eth. *ʿellū*; Arm. → BArm. אֱלוֹ; basic form **il* and **ilay*. **these** (common gender);

—1. relating to what precedes אֱלֹהַ עֲשָׂה **2S 23**₂₂;

—2. relating to what follows: אֱלֹהַ תּוֹלְדֹת **Gn 6**₉;

—3. attributive אֱלֹהַ שְׁלֹשָׁה these three **Gn 9**₁₉, אֱלֹהַ אֲשֶׁר שֵׁשׁ יְתוֹאוֹ these signs of mine **Ex 10**₁ אֲשֶׁר הָאֵלֹהִים הַהֵם אֲשֶׁר הָאֵלֹהִים הַהֵם אֲנַחְנוּ those of us (here) **Dt 5**₃;

—4. misc.: אֲנַחְנוּ אֵלֵינוּ these things, so **Dt 18**₁₂ **Ps 15**₅; אֵלֵינוּ אֲנַחְנוּ even these **1S 4**₈ בְּאֵלֵינוּ in that way **Lv 25**₅₄, thereby **26**₂₃ עַד-אֵלֵינוּ also then **26**₁₈ עַל-אֵלֵינוּ because of that (alt. such people) **Jr 5**₉; כְּאֵלֵינוּ like these **Jr 10**₁₆ **51**₁₉, such things **Jb 16**₂, כְּאֵלֵינוּ **Gn 27**₄₆ (+ 7 x); בְּכָל-אֵלֵינוּ **Jb 12**₉ among all these or with all that (:: Dhorme: in the universe → **Is 66**₂); אֵלֵינוּ ... אֵלֵינוּ these ... and these **Dt 27**_{12f} **Is 49**₁₂;

—**Is 41**_{28f} וּמֵאֵלֵינוּ rd. וְאֵלֵינוּ (Begriff *Dtj.* 40); **1C 9**₃₃ ? rd. וְאֵלֵינוּ (Rudolph).

505 אֱלֹהֵי

אֱלֹהֵי, אֱלֹהִים → אֱלֹהֵי.

506 אֱלוֹ

אֱלוֹ: < → *ʿin* + → *lū*; Arm. (Ginsberg *Koh.* 40f): JArm., Syr. *ʿellū*, → EgArm. הַנְלוֹ, Arb. *ʿin lau*; ? אל *Aḥiqar* 2 (DISO 13; Dahood *Qoh.* 20): irregular (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §165d) if **Qoh 6**₆ (4Q **Qoh** לא אֵם, BASOR 135:27) **Est 7**₄; → אֱלוֹ. †

507 אֱלֹהֵי

אֱלֹהֵי See below under אֱלֹהֵי and אֱלֹהִים (#509).

אלהים 508

אלהים See below under אלוה and אלהים (#509).

אלהים/אלוה 509

אל and אלהים: I אלוה.

A. אלוה (about 60 x), אלה Dt 32₁₇ (Bomberg ה-), 2K 17_{31K}, Hab 1_{11f} (vi.) Da 11₃₈ (36-39 Pal.) †; MHb. (MHb. pl. also אלהות deities), Arm. **ilāh*, → BArm., DISO 14; cun. *-(i)lu(h)a* (= Hb.) and *-ila(h)ī* (= Arm.): Schiffer *Spuren* 22f; Ug. pl. *ilhm*, fem. *ilht*, (sg. *il* ?); Amor. *ila* (Bauer *Ostkan.* 75; Albright JBL 75:256); Arb. *ilāh*, with art. *ʿAllāh*, WbMyth. 1:420ff; OSArb. *ʿlh*, fem. *ʿlht*.

Literature. → אל. Derivation: אלוה in OT rather rare (poetry) and late; back-formation from the extended pl. form (with *h*, VG 1:334) ?, < vocative (cf. Arb. *-ā*, VG 2:33f; Bauer ZDMG 69:561; Murtonen 40f) ?; but frequent in Arm. and Arb., Arb. *ʿaliha* to amaze, in proper n., shortened > *-il* (Fischer ZDMG 71:445); both archaic Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:6ff; Pope 19f: with prefix *בְּלוֹ/וּאֱלוֹהַ*, with sffx. לֵאלֹהֵוּ Hab 1₁₁ (K הו- ?). †

—1. distribution Jb 3_{4-40:2} (46 x) Dt 32₁₅₋₁₇ Hab 1₁₁ 3₃ Ps 18₃₂ (= 2S 22₃₂ אל) 50₂₂ 139₁₉ Pr 30₅ (= י אל Ps 18₃₁) Da 11₃₇₋₃₉ Neh 9₁₇ (: אל Ex 34₆) 2C 32₁₅.

—2. meaning: a) a god Ps 18₃₂ Da 11₃₈, כֹּל-אֱלֹהִים any god at all Da 11₃₇ 2C 32₁₅ נֶכֶד אֱלֹהִים foreign god Da 11₃₉, מַעֲזִים אֱלֹהִים (Zeus Olympios or Jupiter Capitolinus ?) 11₃₈; the → שֵׁדִים are not gods (לֹא אֱלֹהִים שֵׁדִים) Dt 32₁₇; b) all other instances, the true God; Jb 11₆ אֱלֹהִים sbj. or obj. ?;

—2K 17₃₁ rd. Q אלוהי; Is 44₈ rd. אלהים and Ps 114₇ אלוהי.

B. אלהים (2250 x); plene Ps 18₄₇ 143₁₀ 145₁ †; Sec. ελωειμ (Brönno 168f): אלוהי, 2K 17₃₁ Q, אלהיו/היהם, אלהימו (BL 257p) אלוהי, Sec. ελωαϊ Dt 32₃₇, with prefix בְּלוֹ/וּאֱלוֹהַ/לֵא/כֵּא (BL 222b): but מַלְאִכַּי Ps 8₆ (→ מן):

—1. gods מַעֲזִים אֱלֹהִים Ex 12₁₂ כֹּל-אֱלֹהִים מַעֲזִים the gods 18₁₁ Ps 86₈, gods and men Ju 9₉₋₁₃, gods Ex 32₁₋₂₃ 34₁₅₋₁₅ Dt 32₃₉ Jos 24₁₅ Hos 13₄ Ps 82₁ Da 11₃₇, אֱלֹהֵי הָאֱלֹהִים the God of gods (→ V אל C 4c) Dt 10₁₇ Ps 136₂, אֱחָרִים אֱלֹהִים (64 x: → אַחַר), אֱחָרִים אֱלֹהִים בני אֱלֹהִים Gn 6₂ sons of gods (Sept., Rabb. angels; alt. sons of God; individual gods, Koehler *Theol.* 3f, but unlikely Gn 6_{2.4} and impossible with → עֲלִיּוֹן Gn 6_{2.4} and impossible with → V אל C 1b) Jb 1₆ 2₁, 38₇ †; Ringgren 58ff; אֱלֹהֵי הָאֱמֹרִי the gods of the Amorites Jos 24₁₅, אֱלֹהֵי אֲדוֹם the gods of Edom 2C 25₂₀; אֱחָרִים אֱלֹהִים other gods (than Y) Ex 20₃ (→ אַחַר 3);

—2. אלהים becomes singular (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19b, c): god, deity (Bab. Ass., Hehn 150ff; Böhl *Sprache* §23f; Jirku RLA 2:358; Ph. Friedrich §306:1; Ug. *ilm* and *ilhm* (?); Pope 20f; Röllig *Fschr.* Friedrich 403ff; Eissfeldt *El* 11ff), Murtonen 42; Eichrodt 1:115f; Reicke-R. 386; a) formally construed as pl. (GK §145h, i, also in EA; versions often sg.) אֱלֹהִים נִגְלוּ הָאֱלֹהִים Gn 35₇, אֱלֹהֵי הָאֱמֹרִי 20₁₃, Gn 31₅₃ Ex 22₈ 1S 28₁₃ 2S 7₂₃, אֱלֹהֵי הַיָּיִם the living God Dt 5₂₃ 1S 17₂₆₋₃₆ Jr 10₁₀ 23₃₆ (: אֱלֹהֵי 2K 19₄₋₁₆) אֱלֹהֵי שִׁפְטִים a God who

judges Ps 58₁₂; b) construed as sg. (also EA): **הָאֵל** Y is God Dt 4₃₅, **וַיֹּאמֶר הָאֵל** Gn 20₆; **הָאֵל** Gn 1₁ and oft.; **הָאֵל** and **הָאֵלִים** equivalent, for the sake of euphony or by free choice ?; c) god or goddess of a people or land: **עֲשֵׂתָרֶת אֵל** צְדָנִים Ex 5₁ **יִשְׂרָאֵל** 1K 11₅ (goddess also 1C 10₁₀, → 1S 31₁₀; so Ph. **אלם**, (אלם, מואב, **אֵל** כְּמוֹשׁ and **בְּנֵי עַמּוֹן** 1K 11₃₃; the king Ps 45₇ (→ Comm.; Cooke ZAW 73:202ff); d) god of a domain: **הַשָּׁמַיִם אֵל** and **הָאָרֶץ אֵל** Gn 24₃, **מְרוֹם אֵל** Mi 6₆, **כָּל-בָּשָׂר אֵל** Jr 32₂₇, **הַמְּשַׁפֵּט אֵל** Mal 2₁₇, → **צְבָאוֹת אֵל** Am 4₁₃; with qualifying gen.: **אֵל הָעוֹלָם** the everlasting God Is 40₂₈ **אֵל יִשְׁעֵי** the God who helps me Mi 7₇, **אֵל כֶּסֶף/זָהָב** gods of silver/gold Ex 20₂₃; e) god of individuals: of David 2K 20₅ **אֲבִי** yheløa‘ (Alt Kl. Schr. 1:9ff :: Hoftijzer 84ff) Gn 31₄₂, **אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם אֵל** Ex 3₁₃ (→ Eissfeldt ZAW 61:3ff) Is 7₁₃ **דָּא 9_{18f} אֵלֵהֶּי** 1K 17_{20f}, Is 7₁₃ **דָּא 9_{18f} אֵל** (Eissfeldt ZAW 61:3ff); **אֵלֵהֶיךָ** Ru 1₁₆, → **נִסְרוֹךְ** Nisroch his god 2K 19₃₇, **אֵלֵהֶיךָ אֵלֵהֶיךָ** each to his god Jon 1₅, cf. Ass. *ilka, il abika* and simil. (Lewy RHR 110:51ff; Widengren *Sakrales Kön.* 85);

—3. misc.: a) **אֵלֵהֶיךָ אֵלֵהֶיךָ** aybihe to bring cases before God Ex 18₁₉, **בּוֹא הַגִּישׁ** 21₆, **בּוֹא** to come 22₈, **נִקְרַב** 22₇ (trad. **אֵלֵהֶיךָ** here and Ex 18₁₉ 1S 2₂₅ Ps 82₁ 138₁ = judges Tg., Pesh. :: Aq., Symm., Cod. Hammurabi vii:36 *maḥar ilim* before God, in Nuzi *ilāni* the household gods, → Gordon JBL 54:39ff; Draffkorn 76:217ff); b) Moses is in God’s place (**לְאֵלֵהֶיךָ**) for Aaron Ex 4₁₆, Moses for Pharaoh **אֵלֵהֶיךָ** 7₁; am I a god? 2K 5₇ **לְאֵלֵהֶיךָ** a great city, even for (a) God Jon 3₃; **לְאֵלֵהֶיךָ** → **מַה־פְּכַח** destruction as wrought by God Am 4₁₁; → **אֵלֵהֶיךָ** etc. with **מִטָּה**; c) ghost 1S 28₁₃ (Akk. *ilu*, Stamm 283f :: vSoden OLZ 57:485); d i) **אֵלֵהֶיךָ** with and without art., like a proper n. equivalent to and alternating with **אֵלֵהֶיךָ** in Pentateuch (in E Gn 22₁, in P Gn 1₁) and elsewhere, often hard to distinguish from appellative use, → Baumgrtel 47ff; d ii) in Ps 42-83 **אֵלֵהֶיךָ** is mostly a substitute for **אֵלֵהֶיךָ** (Stuernagel *Einl.* 739; Gunkel-B. 447f); e) **אֵלֵהֶיךָ** superlative? **אֵלֵהֶיךָ** רִיחַ a mighty wind Gn 1₂ **אֵלֵהֶיךָ** אֵשׁ אֵשׁ אֵשׁ Jb 1₁₆ **אֵשׁ אֵשׁ** Gn 23₆ **אֵשׁ אֵשׁ** 1S 14₁₅ and elsewhere (→ V אל 5h, Thomas VT 3:210ff);

—1S 3₁₃ is **לְאֵלֵהֶיךָ**; Ps 7₈ **לְאֵלֵהֶיךָ** is prob. inserted for **אֵלֵהֶיךָ**; Gn 9₂₆ rd. **אֵלֵהֶיךָ** (and **בְּרַךְ**); Hg 1₁₂ rd. **אֵלֵהֶיךָ** and Zech 11₄ **אֵלֵהֶיךָ**; Hos 12₇ prp. **בְּאֵלֵהֶיךָ** (:: Wolff *Hos.*); Ps 36₈ prp. **אֵלֵהֶיךָ יִהְמוּ** to you they moan. †

510 אֵלּוּל

אֵלּוּל: Mhb.; < Akk. *u/elūlu* < *elūnum* vSoden Orient. 25:242 :: Lewy ArchOr. 11:40f; Ellenbogen 29 *alālu* (= Hb. **הַלֵּל**) the name of a month; → EgArm. Nab. and Palm. (Jean 29) **אֵלּוּל**, Syr. *ʾailūl* (Payne-Smith 1:152): > Arb. *ʾailūl*, Armen. *ilūl*, Kurd.-NSyr. *ilūn* (*Ružička* 50); n.m. Mhb. **אֵלּוּל**, *Ἐλουλαῖος* (Josephus *Ant.* ix:14, 2) “born in Elul”, cun. *Ulu-laiā* Tallqvist *Names* 239, > *Lūli*, king of Sidon Tallqvist *Names* 122; Sennacherib Prism ii:35; Gressmann *Bilder* 352; ANET 287: the month **Elul**, Aug.-Sept., **Neh** 6₁₅;

—Jr 14₁₄ rd. **אֵלּוּל**. †

511 אֵלּוֹן

I **אֵלּוֹן**, Ju 4₁₁ MSS **אֵלּוֹן**, Sam.^{M33} *ālon*: II **אֵלּוֹן** (:: Albright JBL 75:256: **אֵלּוֹן**; Greiff ZDPV 76:161: non-Sem.), → **אֵלּוֹן**, **אֵלּוֹן**, **אֵלּוֹן**; Ug. *iln*, pl. *ilnym* UTGl. 194; Ph. **אלן** Harris *Gramm.* 77; Friedrich §206; DISO

Maisler JPOS 14:259): אֶלְפִים, אֶל(ו)פִי, אֶלְפִיהֶם: **tribal chief**, of the Edomites **Ex 15₁₅ Gn 36₁₅₋₄₃** (42 x) **1C 1₅₁₋₅₄** (13 x); of Judah **Zech 12_{5f}** (cj. אֶלְפִי → III אֶלְפִי Meyer *Isr.* 329f);

—**Zech 9₇** rd. III אֶלְפִי. †

517 אֶלּוֹשׁ

אֶלּוֹשׁ, Sept. Αιλουσ, Αιλειμ, with אֶלּוֹשׁ. Sam.^{M37} *billeš*: stopping place in the desert **Abel 2:242**; Simons *Geog.* 428: **Nu 33_{13f.}** †

518 אֵילוֹת

אֵילוֹת See below under אֵיל(ו)לוֹת (#520).

519 אֵלוֹת

אֵלוֹת See below under אֵיל(ו)לוֹת (#520).

520 אֵיל(ו)לוֹת

אֵיל(ו)לוֹת: n.loc., → אֵילַת.

521 אֶלְזַבְּדָּר

אֶלְזַבְּדָּר: n.m.; אֵל + זבד to bestow upon (Noth 46f); cun. *Ilu-zabbadda* Tallqvist *Names* 100:

—1. from Gad **1C 12₁₃**;

—2. a gate-keeper **1C 26₇**. †

522 אֵלַח

אֵלַח: Arb. *ʿalaha* VIII to turn sour (milk), to become confused, Akk. *alāhu* to be plenteous, ample (Driver *WdO* 1:407f).

nif: pf. נִאֲלַחוּ, pt. נִאֲלַח: to be (morally) **corrupt Ps 14₃ / 53₄ Jb 15₁₆**. †

523 אֶלְחָנָן

אֶלְחָנָן: n.m.; אֵל + חנן “God was gracious” (Noth 187); Diring 167f, 188; cun. *Ilu-ḥanānu* Tallqvist *Namenbuch* 76: warrior of David from Bethlehem, slays Goliath **2S 21₁₉ 23₂₄ 1C 11₂₆ 20₅**; Reicke-R. 395. †

524 אֵלִיאָב

אֱלִיאָב: n.m.; אֵל + אָב “God is father” (Noth 141); עֲבֹדָאֵלֵאב Diringer 233f, OSArb. *ʿIb* Ryckmans 2:27, Tham. vdBranden 519f; cun. *Ili-abi* Tallqvist *Names* 95; cf. אֲבִיאֵל:

—1. chieftain of Zebulun **Nu 19 27 7₂₄₋₂₉ 10₁₆**;

—2. father of Dathan and Abiram **Nu 16₁₋₁₂ 26_{8f} Dt 11₆**;

—3. son of Jesse **1S 16₆ 17₁₃₋₂₈ 1C 2₁₃ 2C 11₁₈**;

—4. descendant of נְרִשׁוּם **1C 6₁₂ :: אֱלִיהוּא 1S 1₁**;

—5. Levite **1C 15₁₈₋₂₀ 16₅**;

—6. of Gad **1C 12₁₀**. †

525 אֱלִיאֵל

אֱלִיאֵל: n.m.; אֵל + אֵל “my God is God” (Noth 140); cun. *Elili* (RA 32:53): ten different people; **1C 5₂₄; 6₁₉; 8₂₀; 8₂₂; 11₄₆; 11₄₇; 12₁₂; הַשָּׁר 15₉**; a Levite **15₁₁; 2C 31₁₃**. †

526 אֱלִיאָתָה

אֱלִיאָתָה: n.m.; **1C 25₄**, > אֱלִיאָתָה **25₂₇** (VG 1:53, → הַנִּיאֵל); trad. אֵל + אָתָה “God has come”; artificial formation from אֱלִי אָתָה in text of hymn (Noth 236f; BH; Rudolph 167f). †

527 אֱלִיָּדָר

אֱלִיָּדָר: n.m., = אֱלִיָּדָר, Sam.^{M33 BenH.} Sept.: Benjaminite **Nu 34₂₁**. †

528 אֱלִיָּדָע

אֱלִיָּדָע: n.m.; אֵל + יָדָע “God has realised” = taken care of (Noth 181); cun. *Ilu-yada*’ (Tallqvist *Names* 97, Akk. *Idi-ilu*, Stamm 198²):

—1. son of David **2S 5₁₆ and 1C 3₈** (crrpt. for *בְּעִלְיָדָע, → Sept. and **1C 14₇**);

—2. **1K 11₂₃**;

—3. Benjaminite **2C 17₁₇**. †

529 אֱלִיָּה

אֱלִיָּה: MHb.² (also earlobe), JArm. אֱלִיָּתָא, Syr. *ʿa/ellitā*, > Arb. *ʿalyat* > *liye* (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:1): the **fat tail** of a sheep (Mish. Shabb. v:4; Herodotus iii:113; ZDPV 6:98; 18:97f), best portion for honoured guest, cj. **1S 9₂₄** for הָעֵלְיָה (: Budde KHComm.); prob. cut off, for a later sacrifice **Ex 29₂₂ Lv 3_{9 7₃ 8₂₅ 9₁₉}**. †

אֱלִיָּהּ 530

אֱלִיָּהּ: n.m.; < אֱלִיָּהוּ:

—1. the prophet **Elijah** → אֱלִיָּהוּ **2K 1**_{3f·8·12} **Mal 3**₂₃;

—2. **1C 8**₂₇;

—3. **Ezr 10**₂₁; 4. **Ezr 10**₂₆. †

אֱלִיָּהוּ 531

אֱלִיָּהוּ: n.m.; אֵל + יָאֵל “my God is Y” (Noth 140); cun. *Ili-yāu* Tallqvist *Names* 95: the prophet **Elijah 1K 17**_{1-19:21} (39 x) **21**_{17·20·28} **2K 1**_{10·13·15·17} **2**₁₋₁₅ (12 x) **3**₁₁ **9**₃₆ **10**_{10·17} **2C 21**₁₂ **Sir 48**₄; → Gunkel *Elias*; Fohrer *Elia*; RGG 2:423f; Reicke-R. 1:396f. †

אֱלִיָּהוּ 532

אֱלִיָּהוּ: n.m.; < → אֱלִיָּהוּא:

—1. gate-keeper **1C 26**₇;

—2. **1C 27**₁₈, = אֱלִיָּאָב Sept., or the seventh son of Jesse **1C 2**₁₅ Pesh., → **1S 16**_{10f} **17**₁₂ (Rudolph *Chr.* 12, 18);

—3. → אֱלִיָּהוּא 3. †

אֱלִיָּהוּא 533

אֱלִיָּהוּא: n.m., אֵל + הוּא “he is my God” (König; BDB; Zorell) or “it is God” (Noth 143f); Ug. *hwil* PRU 2:220: ? Akk. *Ilu-šū-ma* Tallqvist *Names* 99 (: Stamm 129³):

—1. commander in Manasseh **1C 12**₂₁;

—2. ancestor of Samuel **1S 1**₁;

—3. opponent of Job **Jb 32**_{2·5f} **34** **36**₁; > אֱלִיָּהוּ 32₄ 35₁. †

אֱלִיָּהוּעֵינִי 534

אֱלִיָּהוּעֵינִי: n.m.; אֵל + יָאֵל + עֵינַיִם “on Y (are) my eyes (set)”, cf. **Ps 25**₁₅ **123**₂ (Noth 32, 163); Akk. *Itti-Nusku-ināya* and simil. (Stamm 230); > אֱלִיָּהוּעֵינִי and אֱלִיָּעֵינִי:

—1. **Ezr 8**₄;

—2. **1C 26**₃. †

אֱלִיָּהוּעֵינִי 535

אֱלֹהֵינִי: n.m.; < אֱלֹהֵינוּ; inscr. אֱלֹהֵינוּ Lidzbarski *Ephemeris* 3:49:

—1. **Ezr 10**₂₂ **Neh 12**₄₁;

—2. **Ezr 10**₂₇;

—3. descendant of David **1C 3**_{23f};

—4. **1C 4**₃₆;

—5. **1C 7**₈. †

536 אֱלִיחַבָּא

אֱלִיחַבָּא, Sept. Εμασου, Ελιαβ and simil.; trad. אֱל + חַבָּא hif. “God protects” (Noth 197; Albright JPOS 8:234²) :: Maisler 38; Feiler ZA 45:220: rd. *אֱלִיחַבָּא “my deity is *Hib/pa*” Hurr. ndiv. fem. (WbMyth. 1:172), cf. *Abdi-Hib/pa* EA: warrior of David **2S 23**₃₂ **1C 11**₃₃. †

537 אֱלִיחֶרֶךְ

אֱלִיחֶרֶךְ: n.m.; trad. “God rewards” (Arb. *ḥarafa* III) or “is giver of the autumn fruit” (→ חֶרֶךְ, König) Sept. Ελιαρεφ, Ελιαφ = ? Eg. **r-ḥp* = *אֱלִיחֶרֶךְ “Apis (→ II חֶרֶךְ) is my God”, Marquart 22; de Vaux RB 48:399; cf. יתנחֶרֶךְ “Apis gave” (Lidzbarski *Krug.* 5:2 and oft.): Egyptian secretary of Solomon **1K 4**₃. †

538 אֱלִיל

אֱלִיל, **Jb 13**₄ אֱלִל, **Jr 14**_{14K} אֱלִל: I אֱלִל, BL 470n; MHb.² JArm.^g idol; ? Ug. *ill* destruction (UTGI. 184; Driver *Myths* 136a; Gray *Legacy* 50²); Syr. *ʿalfil* weak, MdD 19a אֱלִלְתָא weakness, Sam. defective (Cowley *Sam. Lit.* 745:19; 782:2 from bottom, defective !): Arb. *ʿalil* robbed, *ʿalāl* useless, Akk. *ulālu* powerless: אֱלִיל(י), אֱלִילִי:

—1. insignificant, **vain**, the bee among the birds **Sir 11**₃ (Var.^c קטנה small); רפְּאִי אֱקַטְנָה worthless physicians **Jb 13**₄ אֱרַפְּאִי אֱקַסֵּם futile divination **Jr 14**₁₄, the pagan gods are אֱקַסֵּם **Ps 96**₅ **1C 16**₂₆;

—2. the **pagan gods**, always derogatory as nonentities, idols: **Lv 19**₄ **26**₁ **Is 2**₈₋₁₈₋₂₀ **10**₁₀ (cj. הָאֱלִילִים, alt. הָאֱלִילָה).¹¹ **19**₁₋₃ **31**₇ **Hab 2**₁₈ **Ps 97**₇ **Sir 30**₁₉ (?);

—**Ezk 30**₁₃ rd. אֱלִילִים and **Zech 11**₁₇ הָאֱלִילִי :: (Otzen 260: gen.; GK §128w). †

539 אֱלִימֶלֶךְ

אֱלִימֶלֶךְ: n.m., אֱל + מֶלֶךְ “(my) God is king”; Ug. *ilmlk*, EA *Ilumilku*, Ass. Tallqvist *Names* 98 (Noth 141f; Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:98, 191; Eissfeldt ZAW 46:85 “Milik is God”): **Ru 1**_{2f} **2**₁₋₃ **4**₃₋₉, husband of נַעֲמִי. †

540 אֱלִיסַף

אֱלִיסַף, Sam.^{M33} *ēlisaf*, Sept. Ελισαφ: n.m., אל + יסף “God has added” (Noth 173); Ph. cun. *Milki-Ašapa* (Friedrich §92, 3):

—1. leader in Gad Nu 1₁₄ 2₁₄ 7₄₂₋₄₇ 10₂₀;

—2. chief of the clan גִּרְשׁוֹן Nu 3₂₄. †

541 אֱלִיעֶזֶר

אֱלִיעֶזֶר, אֱלִיעֶזֶר: n.m.; אל + עֶזֶר, Sept. Ελιεζερ, Ελιεζρος Wuthnow 45 “God is help”; Arm. ? cun. *Ilu-idri* Tallqvist *Names* 97a and Sam.^{M33} BenH. *ēliyyāzar*, Josephus *Ant.* Ἐλεάζαρος = עֶזֶר “has helped”, → אֱלִיעֶזֶר; *Ili-haziri* (Stamm 215):

—**Eliezer**

—1. senior slave of Abraham Gn 15₂ (Schulz ZAW 52:274ff; Reicke-R. 399; Seebass ZAW 75:319);

—2. son of Moses Ex 18₄ 1C 23₁₅₋₁₇ 26₂₅;

—3-10. 1C 7₈; priest 1C 15₂₄ 27₁₆; prophet 2C 20₃₇; Ezr 8₁₆; 10₁₈; 10₂₃; 10₃₁. †

542 אֱלִיעֵם

אֱלִיעֵם: n.m.; אל + I עֵם “God is the father’s brother” (Noth 141; Stamm VTSupp. 7:176f); Diringier 168, cun. *Ilu-imme* Tallqvist *Names* 97a, Palm. עתניעם Février *Rel.* 128³:

—1. father of Bathsheba 2S 11₃ (= עֲמִיאל 1C 3₅, Noth 17);

—2. warrior of David 2S 23₃₄ (1C 11₃₆ > אַחֲזִיהָ 7, → Mazar VT 13:317¹). †

543 אֱלִיעֵנִי

אֱלִיעֵנִי: n.m.; < אֱלִיהוֹעֵנִי: 1C 8₂₀. †

544 אֱלִיפֹז

אֱלִיפֹז, אֱלִיפֹז: n.m.; ?; Saf. אֱלִיפֹז (Moritz ZAW 44:84, Arb. *fāza* triumph) :: Ginsberg-Maisler JPOS 14:258f: Hurr. ending *-izzī*, → קִנְזִי, son of קִנְזִי:

—1. Edomite Gn 36_{4-10-12-15f} 1C 1_{35f};

—2. Job’s friend from → תִּימָן Jb 2₁₁ 4₁ 15₁ 22₁ 42₇₋₉. †

545 אֱלִיפֶל

אֱלִיפַל, Sept. Ελφאל/τ: n.m.; אֵל + shortened form of *פִּלַט (→ אֱלִיפֶלַט), or פִּלַל “God has judged” (Noth 187; Rudolph): **1C 11**₃₅. †

546 אֱלִיפֶלְהוּ

אֱלִיפֶלְהוּ, Sept. ^AΕλιφλαα: n.m. Stamm *Ersatznamen* 414⁶; אֵל + פִּלְהוּ? “God distinguishes” (qal for hif., Noth 32³, 36)?: Levite **1C 15**₁₈₋₂₁. †

547 אֱלִיפֶלֶט

אֱלִיפֶלֶט, אֱלִיפֶלֶט: n.m.; אֵל + *פִּלַט “God is deliverance” (Noth 155f), → אֱלִיפֶלֶט:

—1. son of David **2S 5**₁₆ **1C 3**₆ (dl. !).⁸ **14**₅₋₇;

—2. warrior of David **2S 23**₃₄ (= אֱלִיפֶל 1C 11₃₅);

—3-5. **1C 8**₃₉; **Ezr 8**₁₃; **10**₃₃. †

548 אֱלִיצוֹר

אֱלִיצוֹר: n.m.; אֵל + צוֹר “God is a rock” (Noth 156f): from Reuben **Nu 1**₅ **2**₁₀ **7**₃₀₋₃₅ **10**₁₈. †

549 אֱלִיצָפָן

אֱלִיצָפָן: n.m.; אֵל + צָפָן “God has protected” (Noth 178): → אֱלִיצָפָן; **Nu 3**₃₀ **34**₂₅ **1C 15**₈ **2C 29**₁₃. †

550 אֱלִיקָא

אֱלִיקָא: n.m.; ? short form of *אֱלִיקָם “God has risen (for battle)”, (→ אֱחִיקָם, Noth 176f): warrior of David **2S 23**₃₅ (< Sept.^B and Chr.). †

551 אֱלִיקִים

אֱלִיקִים: n.m.; אֵל + הִקִים “God raised” = delivers from disaster (Noth 200f): = absolves from blame (Koehler ZAW 36:27f); seal Diringer 126f; JBL 51:77ff; OSArb. n.m. *’lqym* Ryckmans 1:247:

—1. אֲשֶׁר עַל הַבַּיִת for Hezekiah **2K 18**₁₈₋₂₆₋₃₇ **19**₂ **Is 22**₂₀ **36**₃₋₁₁₋₂₂ **37**₂;

—2. king of Judah (renamed יְהוֹיָקִים) **2K 23**₃₄ **2C 36**₄;

—3. priest **Neh 12**₄₁. †

552 אֱלִישָׁבַע

אֱלִישָׁבַע, Sam. ^{M33} *ēlišāba*, Sept. Ελισαβεθ/τ, ossuary Ελισαβη: n.f.; אֵל + I שָׁבַע, “(my) God is fullness, happiness” (Noth 146f; Koehler ZAW 55:165f with earlier interpretations :: Lewy HUCA 17:98³⁹⁵): **Elisabeth** wife of Aaron **Ex 6**₂₃; Reicke-R. 1:401. †

553 אֱלִישָׁה

אֱלִישָׁה, Sam. ^{M37} *elleš*, Sept. Ελισα: n.top., Sum. *Alaš* = Akk. *sinnu* copper (Dossin Muséon 61:38f); אֱלִישָׁה אֲרָמֵי, exports purple (→ אֲרָמֵי תְּכֵלֶת, **Ezk 27**₇, eponymous hero connected with יָן **Gn 10**₄ **1C 1**₇: Greek speaking island, or coastal area, which exports purple; location long in dispute, Italy (Tg. **Ezk 27**₇), Aeolia (Josephus *Ant.* i:6, 1; Jerome), Peloponnese (Hölscher *Erdkarten* 23f), Carthage (Meyer *Geschichte* 2/2:111); Canary Islands (Hennig ZGE 1940:401ff); = Cyprus, *Alašia* the town and the island, EA, Ug. n.loc. *alašia*, *ʾlty(y)* gentl. (UTGI. 215; Aistleitner 267; Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:218ff): Eg. *ys* Simons *Topog.* 200; (excavations 1946-57): Dussaud in Schaeffer *Enkomi-Alašia* 2ff; RLA 1:67; Brandstein 70ff :: Simons *Geog.* §73 (Crete or Peloponnese). †

554 אֱלִישׁוּעַ

אֱלִישׁוּעַ: n.m.; אֵל + II שׁוּעַ = יִשׁוּעַ, “God is help” (Noth 154²; Albright AfO 3:125b), “is magnanimity”, → שׁוּעַ, (König): “is rock”, Syr. *šō‘ā* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 764b, cf. אֱלִיצוּר): son of David **2S 5**₁₅ **1C 14**₅, cj. **3**₆ for אֱלִישָׁמוּעַ. †

555 אֱלִישִׁיב

אֱלִישִׁיב: n.m.; אֵל + שׁוּב hif., “may God refresh (recompense), lead back” (Noth 213; Stamm *Ersatznamen* 419b):

—1. descendant of David **1C 3**₂₄;

—2. priestly family **24**₁₂;

—3. Sept. ^{BA} Ελ(ε)ισουβ and Sept. ^L -ιισουβ = → יִשִׁיב (Holladay 109f) **Neh 3**_{1-20f} **12**_{10-22f} **13**₂₈, ? also **Ezr 10**₆ (Rudolph 67ff);

—4. priest, master of the temple storerooms **Neh 13**₄₋₇;

—5. singer **Ezr 10**₂₄;

—6. **Ezr 10**₂₇;

—7. **Ezr 10**₃₆. †

556 אֱלִישָׁמוּעַ

אֱלִישָׁמוּעַ: n.m.; אֵל + שָׁמַע “God heard” (Noth 185); Diringier 216, 232, 257, OSArb. אֱלִסְמוּעַ (Ryckmans 2:30):

—1. **Nu 1**₁₀ **2**₁₈ **7**₄₈₋₅₃ **10**₂₂ **1C 7**₂₆;

—2. son of David **2S** 5₁₆ **1C** 3₈ (verse 6 rd. אֱלִישׁוּעַ) **14**₇;

—3. הַסֵּפֶר **Jr** 36_{12-20f};

—4-6. **2K** 25₂₅ **Jr** 41₁; **1C** 2₄₁, → Rudolph *Chr.* 19f; **2C** 17₈. †

557 אֱלִישׁוּעַ

אֱלִישׁוּעַ, Sept. Ελισσαιε < Ελισσαιος **Luke** 4₂₇: n.m.; אֵל + II שׁוּעַ = יִשׁוּעַ (→ אֱלִישׁוּעַ) “God helped”; אֱלִישׁוּעַ Diringer 42, 200, Nimrud Ostr. BASOR 149:34, 7; אֵל(וֹ)שׁוּעַ Diringer 253¹ (Albright *Amm. Hist.* 131²; rd. *אֱלִישׁוּעַ (Noth 176²)?: prophet **Elisha** **1K** 19₁₆₋₂₁-**2K** 9₁ **13**₁₄₋₂₁; RGG 2:429f; Reicke-R. 1:399. †

558 אֱלִישַׁפֹּט

אֱלִישַׁפֹּט: n.m.; אֵל + שַׁפֹּט “(my) God judged” (Noth 187): **2C** 23₁. †

559 אֱלִיתָה

אֱלִיתָה: n.m., **1C** 25₂₇, → אֱלִיאָתָה. †

560 אֵלֶל

I *אֵלֶל: MHb. אֵלֶל mortified limb, Arb. *ʿalila* to be corrupt; Der. אֵלֶל.

561 אֵלֶל

II *אֵלֶל: Mnd. (Mdd 18a אֵלֶל), Arm. *ʿalla* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 20b) wail; → אֵלֶלִי and II אֵלֶה.

562 אֵלֶל

אֵלֶל: אֵלֶלִי.

563 אֵלֶלִי

אֵלֶלִי **Jb** 10₁₅ and אֵלֶלִי **Mi** 7₁: interj. onomatopoeic, II אֵלֶל; MHb.², Eth. *ʿallē*, Tigr. *ʿallā* (Wb. 349a): Akk. *allū*, EA also *allaʿi* (Böhl *Sprache* §34^h): **woe**, with לִי. †

564 אֵלֶם

I אֵלֶם: JArm.¹ Syr. to be dumb, Arb. *wal(a)m* girth; basic meaning, to bind, cf. δεσμὸς τῆς γλώσσης **Mark** 7₃₅.

nif: pf. נִאֲלַמְתָּ/נִאֲלַמְתִּי, impf. תִּאֲלַמְנָה, תִּאֲלַמְנִי: to be tied, **dumb**, **Is** 53₇ **Ezk** 3₂₆ **24**₂₇ **33**₂₂ **Ps** 31₁₉ **39**₃₋₁₀, to be struck dumb **Da** 10₁₅. †

Der. אֱלִים, [אַלִים], אֱלֵמָה.

אלם 565

II אֱלִים: trad. = I: denom. < אֱלֵמָה ? , Berb. *alim* straw (Stumme ZA 27:127); ? Eth. *'anama* to weave.

pi: pt. מִאַלְמִים to **bind** (sheaves) Gn 37. †

אלם 566

אֱלִים: trad. I אֱלִים, silence Ps 58₂ rd. אֱלִים → 82₁ (: Reider VT 2:122f); 56₁ cj. אֱלִים (Sept., Mowinckel *Ps. St.* 4:22ff) or אֵילִים (II אֵיל) or אֵיִים (Gunkel-B. 457). †

אלם 567

אֱלִים, Sam.^{M36} *illam*: I אֱלִים, BL 477b; MHb., JArm. אֱלֵימָה: אֱלֵימִים: dumb Ex 4₁₁ Is 35₆ 56₁₀ Hab 2₁₈ Ps 38₁₄ Pr 31₈. †

אלם 568

אֱלִים: Jb 17₁₀ Bomberg → I אֱלִים.

אלם 569

*אֱלִים: → אֵילִים.

אלמגים 570

אֱלֵמָגִים: MHb. אֱלֵמָג, JArm.¹ pl. אֱלֵמָגִיָּא; Ug. *almg* species of tree, ? Arb. *gamīm* lush plant: עֵצֵי אֱלֵמָגִים **almug timber** 1K 10_{11f} and עֵצֵי אֱלֵמָגִים from Ophir and אֱלֵמָגִים from Lebanon 2C 2₇ 9_{10f}, Song 3₁₀ prp. for אֲרָגְמָן; a precious wood, not specified any more closely, for buildings and other purposes (Montgomery-G. 218f); trad. sandal-wood, which, however, is not found in Lebanon and remains uncertain for → Ophir; alt. *Juniperus phoenicea* KBL; ? Akk. *elammaku* (lw.!) as building timber (Zimmern 53; CAD 4:75; AHW. 196b). †

אלמה 571

*אֱלֵמָה: II אֱלִים: אֱלֵמָתִי, אֱלֵמִים (VG 1:445), אֱלֵמָתִי/תִי: sheaf Gn 37₇ Ps 126₆. †

אלמודר 572

אֱלֵמָדָר, Sam.^{M33} *ilmūdad*, Sept. Ελμωδαδ: n.m. as n.top.; *al* (Arb. def. article ? :: BDB 38b: rd. אֱל) + *Mōdād* (: *wdd* to love) “the friend”, Ug. *mdd*, Aistleitner 1140; OSArb. *maudad*; OBab. *Mudād* (Stamm 248) or “God is friend” (Montgomery *Arabia* 40) :: Albright *Fschr. Levi della Vida* 1:7 :: *Ilīma-Dād* “D. really is my God”: son of יִקְטָן, region or tribe in SArabia (Simons *Geog.* §136) Gn 10₂₆ 1C 1₂₀. †

573 אֶלְמֶלֶךְ

אֶלְמֶלֶךְ, Sept.^B Ελιμελεκ: n.loc.; ? < *אֶלְמֶלֶךְ אֶלְתֶּמֶלֶךְ, “king’s terebinth”, Eg. *rtmrk*; in Asher (Abel 2:66; Noth *Jos.* 118): **Jos 19**₂₆. †

574 אֶלְמָן

I אֶלְמָן: MHb.² אֶלְמוֹן; back-formation < → אֶלְמָנָה; Mari *almānum* (AHw. 38a); Arb. *ʿarmal*: **widower**; metaph. Isr. מֵאֱלֹהֵיוּ from his God **Jr 51**₅. †

575 אֶלְמָן

II אֶלְמָן: by-form of אֶרְמוֹן (*Ružička* 17; VG 1:137): pl. sffx. אֶלְמָנוֹתָיו: **palace Is 13**₂₂ (Schulthess *Homonyme* 42f) || הַיְכָל ? **Ezk 19**₇ (Tg. Theod., cj. וַיִּרַע II רַעַע), → Zimmerli 418f. †

576 אֶלְמָן

אֶלְמָן, 1QIs^a אֶלְמָנָה, (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 279f): אֶלְמָנָה; Ug. *ʿulmn* = * *ʿulmān* (Albright JPOS 14:259 :: Gordon UM §5:18): **widowhood**, metaph. for a nation, || שְׂכֹל **Is 47**₉. †

577 אֶלְמָנָה

אֶלְמָנָה, Sam.^{M36} *ilmēna*: MHb., denom. אֶלְמָן cause to be widowed, hitp. be widowed, → אֶלְמָן; Ug. *ʿlmnt*; Ph. אֶלְמָת and Akk. *almattu* < **almantu*; EgArm. JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 38a) אֶרְמֶלְתָּא and Arb. *ʿarmalat*: etym. unc., VG 1:220; a) Arb. *ʿalima* to experience grief (*Ružička* 104): b) אֶלְמָ, widows often bound to silence, (Frazer *Folklore* 3:71ff; König), c) Arb. *ʿarmal* and *murmil* helpless (Barth §151a), d) basic form **ʿarmal* < **θalmar*, < **almar*-tu the one without a man (BL 486n): pl. אֶלְמָנוֹתָיו, אֶלְמָנוֹת (∴ II אֶלְמָן): **widow, wife** whose husband is dead (de Vaux *Inst.* 1:69); אֶלְמָנָה אִשָּׁה אֶלְמָנָה **2S 14**₅ **1K 7**₁₄ **11**₂₆ **17**_{9f}, together with אֶלְמָנָה and אֶלְמָנָה **Dt 10**₁₈ **14**₂₉ **16**₁₁₋₁₄ **24**₁₇₋₁₉₋₂₁ **26**_{12f} **27**₁₉ **Ezk 22**₇ **Zech 7**₁₀ **Mal 3**₅ **Ps 109**₉ **146**₉ **Jb 22**₉; אֶלְמָנָה אֶלְמָנָה **Is 1**₁₇₋₂₃, oppressed **Ex 22**₂₁ **Is 10**₂ **Jr 7**₆ **22**₃ **Ezk 19**₇ **44**₂₂ **Ps 94**₆; God is אֶלְמָנָה אֶלְמָנָה **Ps 68**₆; widows forbidden to be priests **Lv 21**₁₄ **Ezk 44**₂₂ (but widow of a priest allowed **44**_{22bβ}); **Gn 38**₁₁ **Ex 22**₂₃ **Lv 22**₁₃ **Nu 30**₁₀ **1K 17**₂₀ **Is 9**₁₆ **47**₈ **Jr 15**₈ (rd. אֶלְמָנָה) **18**₂₁ **49**₁₁ **Ezk 22**₂₅ **Ps 78**₆₄ **Jb 24**₃₋₂₁ **27**₁₅ **29**₁₃ **31**₁₆ **Pr 15**₂₅ (cj. **23**₁₀ for אֶלְמָנָה) **La 1**₅₃. †

Der. I אֶלְמָן, אֶלְמָן, *אֶלְמָנוֹת.

578 אֶלְמָנוֹת

*אֶלְמָנוֹת, Sam.^{M36} *ilmēnut*: אֶלְמָנָה, Gulkowitsch 36²; BL 505o; MHb.², JArm. אֶרְמָלוֹ; Akk. *almanūtu*: cs. אֶלְמָנוֹת, אֶלְמָנוֹת/תִּיךְ, (BL 253b): **widowhood** (→ אֶלְמָן) **Gn 38**₁₄ and ₁₉ (אֶלְמָנוֹת), **Is 54**₄; **2S 20**₃ → אֶלְמָנוֹת. †

579 אֶלְמָנִי

אֶלְמוֹנִי, 1 x אֶלְמוֹנִי: trad. I אֵלִים dumb = unknown :: BL 267a (< מִנְהָ < אֵל not numbering; formally connected with פִּלְנִי which always precedes (→ פִּלְתִּי): אֶפְלְתִי פִּלְנִי a certain place 1S 21₃ 2K 6₈, man Ru 4₁. †

580 אֶלְנִי

אֶלְנִי, Sam.^{M33 BenH.} *ālūnī*: gentilic of II אֵלֹן: הָאֵלֹן אֶלְוֹן Nu 26₂₆. †

581 אֶלְנַעַם

אֶלְנַעַם: n.m.; אֵל + נַעַם = נַעַם “God is bliss” (Noth 166); Ph. נַעַמְאֵל, Tham. *n‘ml* (vdBranden 278): 1C 11₄₆. †

582 אֶלְנָתָן

אֶלְנָתָן: n.m.; אֵל + נָתַן “God has given” (Noth 170) → נָתַנְאֵל; Lach., cun. *Ilu-natan(nu)* Tallqvist *Names* 98; Akk. *Ilu-iddinam*, more often *Iddin* + ndiv. (Stamm 136ff), OSArb. *’lwhb* (Ryckmans 2:28):

—1. grandfather of king יְהוֹיָכִין 2K 24₈ Jr 26₂₂ 36₁₂₋₂₅;

—2. Ezr 8₁₆ (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 80). †

583 אֶלְסָר

אֶלְסָר, Sam.^{M126} *alasar*. n.loc. **Ellasar**, Gn 14_{1,9} ancient Babylonian city, location unc.; trad. Larsa-Senkereh (Delitzsch *Paradies* 224) :: Böhl ZAW 36:67; other suggestions include אֶלְסִי, *Alsi(ya)* on upper Tigris (Albright JPOS 1:74f; Cornelius ZAW 72:2); or *Ilanzura* location unc. (Albright BASOR 78:29f :: vSoden WdO 1:198); or *Til-Asurri* on the middle Euphrates (Böhl *Op. Min.* 45f); or *Al-Assur* “Assur city” (Dhorme *Rec.* 763); Gn. Apoc. xxi:23 כַּפְתוֹךְ Cappadocia, Symm., Vulg. Pontus, from which Mhb.² פּוֹנְדִיקִין ΠΟΝΤΙΚΩΝ (Κάρουον) > Arb. *bunduq* and Syr., JArm. אֵילְסָרִים hazelnuts (Löw 1:616ff; Kutscher *Words* 92f). †

584 אֶלְעָדָר

אֶלְעָדָר: n.m.; אֵל + עוֹדָר “God has testified” or Arb. “has turned again to” (Noth 238); → אֶלְעָדָה 1C 7₂₁. †

585 אֶלְעָדָה

אֶלְעָדָה: n.m.; אֵל + II עָדָה “God has adorned himself” (Noth 182): 1C 7₂₀. †

586 אֶלְעוֹזִי

אֶלְעוֹזִי Sept.^A Ελιωζι, Sept.^{B*} (Ελι)αζαι: n.m.; אֵל + עוֹז GB or short form of עוֹזָר (Noth 154): 1C 12₆.

587 אֶלְעֹזָר

אֶלְעֶזֶר: n.m.; אֵל + עֶזֶר “God’s help”, Sept. Ελεαζαρ > Ἐλεάζαρος (Wuthnow 45): > לְעֶזֶר, Λάζαρος (Wuthnow 66; NT); → אֶלְיֶעֶזֶר:

—1. son of Aaron Ex 6₂₃-Jos 24₃₃ Ju 20₂₈ 1C 5_{29f} 6₃₅ 9₂₀ 24₁₋₆ Ezr 7₅;

—2-6. 1S 7₁; 2S 23₉ 1C 11₁₂; 1C 23_{21f} 24₂₈; Ezr 8₃₃ Neh 12₄₂; Esr 10₂₅. †

588 אֶלְעֵלָא

אֶלְעֵלָא Nu 32₃₇, אֶלְעֵלָה Nu 32₃ Is 15₄ 16₉ Jr 48₃₄; Sam. ^{M33} with וְ wālēla: (עלה) reduplicated and first ע dissimilated (Schwarzenbach 201) :: Nyberg ARW 35:336: אֵל + ndiv.: n.loc. in Moab, then Reuben; el-‘Āl, 3 km N1 of חֶשְׁבֹּן, Abel 2:312; vZyl 93. †

589 אֶלְעֶשֶׂה

אֶלְעֶשֶׂה n.m.; אֵל + I עֶשֶׂה I: “God has made” (Noth 172), → עֶשֶׂה־אֵל:

—1. courtier of king Zedekiah, son of שָׁפָן, Jr 29₃;

—2-4. 1C 2_{39f}; 8₃₇ 9₄₃; Ezr 10₂₂. †

590 אֶלֶף

I אֶלֶף, Yaud. אֶלֶב (DISO 15) JArm. Syr., (also יֶלֶף) to be used to something, to learn; Arb. ‘alifa, walafa III to be familiar, Tigr. (Wb. 432a) to accustom oneself; Arm.lw. Wagner 18.

qal: impf. תֶּאֱלֵף learn (alt. to accustom oneself to) Pr 22₂₅.

pi: impf. יֶאֱלֵף, יֶאֱלֵפֵךְ, pt. מֵאֶלֶף (< מֵאֶלֶף מֵלֶפְנֵי > BL 548a): to teach Jb 15₅ (:: Dahood *Bibl.* 44:294: to multiply a thousandfold: II) 33₃₃ 35₁₁ (|| חֶכֶם) cj. 32₁₃ (rd. יֶלֶפְנֵי < יֶאֱלֵף יֶלֶפְנֵי). †

Der. I אֶלֶף־אֶלֶף.

591 אֶלֶף

II אֶלֶף: denom., v. II אֶלֶף:

hif: pt. מֵאֶלְיִפּוֹת: to produce by the thousand (|| II רַבַּב pu.) Ps 144₁₃. †

592 אֶלֶף

I *אֶלֶף: Ug. alp ox :: *gdlt*; also steer (UTGI. 200), Ph. אֶלֶף and ἄλφ(α) (Friedrich §193a; DISO 15); Akk. *alpu*, f. *alpatu*, Soq. *alf* calf; I אֶלֶף, tame or gregarious animal: אֶלְפִים, אֶלְפִיךָ: cattle Pr 14₄ וְאֶלְפִיךָ־אֶלְפִיךָ Ps 8₈ (= וּבִקָּר = צֹאן וּבִקָּר) Dt 7₁₃ 28_{4,18-51}, cattle and male asses as working animals Is 30₂₄;

—Ps 50₁₀ rd. הַרְרִי אֵל, → פ proclitic to יִרְעֵתִי (Dahood CBQ 23:457³⁰); n.loc. הָאֲיִרְעֵתִי Jos 18₂₈
→ צִלַּע. †

593 אֶלֶף

II אֶלֶף: Sem.; MHb., Arm. → BArm.; Ug. *alp*, Ph. DISO 15; Syr. *ālef*: אֶלֶף, du. אֶלְפִימ/פִּים, pl. אֶלְפִים, אֶלְפִי; אֶלְפִי: herd of cattle > a lot > **thousand** (Eth. Tigr. Amh. *elf* = ten thousand, cf. לָאם :: מֵאָה לְאֶרְבָּבָה, (רִבְבָה), a hundred out of a thousand Ju 20₁₀ לְאֶמְאָה אֶלְפִים (city) which musters a thousand (GK §117z) Am 5₃; nouns which often occur with a numeral come after it in the sg. (GK §134e-g): אֶלְפִים כֶּסֶף a thousand (pieces of) silver Gn 20₁₆, אֶלְפִים אֶמְוָה Nu 35₄, אֶלְפִים דֹּר Dt 7₉, but אֶלְפִים פְּעֻמִּים a thousand times Dt 1₁₁; multiples of a thousand: three thousand Ex 32₂₈, fifteen thousand Ju 8₁₀, twenty-two thousand two hundred and seventy-three Nu 3₄₃, forty-two thousand Ju 12₆, six hundred thousand Ex 12₃₇, six hundred and three thousand five hundred and fifty Ex 38₂₆; אֶלְפִים רִבְבָה a thousand times ten thousand = ten million Gn 24₆₀, עֶשְׂרֵה אֶלְפִים 2S 18₃ and עֶשְׂרֵה אֶלְפִים Ju 4₁₀ = רִבְבָה לְאֶלְפִים to thousands Ex 20₆ (Pesh. = דֹּר לְאֶלְפִים Dt 7₉) לְאֶלְפִים דֹּר for the thousands Ex 34₇, אֶלְפִים (Q פִּי-) the thousands to his credit 1S 18₇.

Der. II אֶלֶף and III אֶלֶף.

594 אֶלְפִים

III אֶלְפִים: II אֶלְפִים: 1QM (→ Yadin 49ff): אֶלְפִים, אֶלְפִים, אֶלְפִים:

—1. **group of a thousand**, military, part of a tribe, > **clan** (Meyer *Isr.* 330f, 354 (Edom), 499ff (Israel); Noth *Geschichte* 103; de Vaux *Inst.* 2:14) Nu 10₄ 31₅ Ju 6₁₅ and 1S 10 19 (next to שִׁבְט as מְשֻׁפָּחָה Ju 21₁₄);

—2. in the settlement > **region**: אֶלְפִים יְהוּדָה 1S 23₂₃ Mi 5₁, אֶלְפִים יִשְׂרָאֵל Jos 22₃₀, מְנַשֶּׁה אֶלְפִים Dt 33₁₇;

—3. later often **tribe** אֶלְפִים יִשְׂרָאֵל Nu 10₃₆ 22₁₄, אֶלְפִים יִשְׂרָאֵל Nu 1₁₆ Jos 22₂₁₋₃₀; אֶלְפִים לְאֶרְבָּבָה לְאֶלְפִים to become a tribe Is 60₂₂ (II גְּרִי; alt. as II). †

595 אֶלְפִיט

*אֶלְפִיט, אֶלְפִיט: n.m.; → אֶלְפִיט: 1C 14₅. ?

596 אֶלְפֵּל

*אֶלְפֵּל, אֶלְפֵּל: n.m.; אֶל + פֵּל 1 “God has made” (Noth 172); cf. פֵּל אֶבְסָה, אֶלְפֵּל Lidzbarski *Krug.* 7:11: 1C 8_{11f-18}. †

597 אֶלְפִין

604 אֶלְתִּיקוֹן

אֶלְתִּיקוֹן: n.loc.; Arb. *laqina* (place for) asking advice (Noth 143; Driver Fschr. Nötscher 59); cun. n.m. *Itaqni* (Syria 15:137, 14): in Judah: near בֵּית צִוֵּר **Jos 15**₅₉; Abel 2:314 :: Simons *Geog.* §314 D6; → אֶלְתִּיקָא †

605 אִם

אִם: deictic, related to interj. אִי, JArm. אִן etc., Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §104b; אִם Lach. MHb.; Ug. *hm*, (1 x *'im*, UTGl. 216 ?), Ph.; EgArm. (?) DISO 16, Mcheta 2, 4; Palm. JArm. Bar Kokhba letter (Lesh. 25:119); Eth. *'emma*; OSArb. *hm* Arm. אִה and אִין → BArm.; Arb. *'in*, alternation of → אִם and אִה, of → אִי and אִן:

—1. **if** (realisable condition): with impf. **Ex 22**₁, with pf. **Gn 18**₃, alternation of impf. and pf. **1S 12**_{14f}, with אִי and pt. **Gn 43**₄; whenever, with pf. **Gn 38**₉ **Ps 78**₃₄;

—2. **if** (unrealisable condition): with impf. **Nu 22**₁₈ **Is 1**₁₉ (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §165c) **Jr 15**₁, even if **1K 13**₈;

—3. in desiderative clause, with impf. and suppressed apodosis (GK §151e, 167a) **if only!** **Ps 81**₉ **1C 4**₁₀;

—4. in oath formula as conditional (self-)imprecation (GK §149; Pedersen *Eid* 117f): a) with apodosis, for the effect of the imprecation **Nu 14**₈, more often only unspecific אֱלֹהִים כֹּה יַעֲשֶׂה **1S 3**₁₇ **2S 3**₃₅; b) apodosis mostly left out; אִם then means “not” **Ps 89**₃₆ and לֹא אִם “certainly” **Is 5**₉ **Jb 1**₁₁ (likewise Can. Taanach 1, 11; EA 254:25; Holma ZA 28:102f; Akk. vSoden *Gramm.* §185g, p. xxvii; EgArm. לֹא אִם Sabb. 3; Arb. etc. VG 2:§443-45);

—5. in interrogative clauses (Arb. *'am*): a) אִם מֵאֵת אֲדֹנָי נְהִיָּה **1K 1**₂₇, **La 2**₂₀; pleonastic אִם מֵדָוִד **Jb 21**₄ (dl. אִם ?); b) in disjunctive questions אִם ... אִי are you ... or...? **Jos 5**₁₃, אִם ... אִי **Gn 17**₁₇, אִם ... אִי **Jb 34**₁₇, אִם ... אִם **6**₁₂, אִם אִי or ... not? **Nu 17**₂₈ **Jb 6**₁₃ (→ Comm.);

—6. in a dependent question **whether**: אִם נִרְאָה **Song 7**₁₃, לֹא אִם **Ex 22**_{7b} **Jb 1**₁₁; וְאִם-לֹא ... אִי whether ... or whether not **Gn 18**₂₁; elliptical אִם יוֹדֵעַ מִי יוֹדֵעַ who knows whether = perhaps **Est 4**₁₄;

—7. אִם concessive **even though**, Arb. *wa'in* = Latin *etsi*: אִם צְדִיקָתִי אִם even if I were innocent **Jb 9**₁₅, יַעֲמֹד אִם even though he stood **Jr 15**₁;

—8. collocations a) אִם כִּי except when, **rather** → כִּי; b) לֹא אִם if not (elliptical after negation) > **but** (Arm. אֱלָא, < **in lā*, → BArm. II אִי) **Gn 24**₃₈ **Ezk 3**₆ (?), dl. לֹא, or rd. אֱלָא, Muilenburg BASOR 135:27 → Zimmerli); **unless** cj. **Ex 3**₁₉ for וְלֹא, **2S 23**₇ cj. for וְיִמְלֵא;

—9. with impf. prohibition **Song 2**_{7. 7};

—**Ps 66**₁₈ rd. אִם אֲמַרְתִּי for אִם רָאִיתִי; **Jb 8**₅ rd. אִם אֲתָהּ for אִם אֲתָהּ, **36**₂₉ rd. אִם for אִם, **42**₈ rd. אִם; **Pr 24**₁₁ rd. אֱלָא, **27**₂₄ prp. אִי; **Pr 34**₃₄ rd. אִם לְצִיָּים (ה), → Gemser; **Ru 3**₁₂ dl. אִם with Q, MSS.

—3. **cubit**, standard measure derived from the part of the body (cf. Arb. *dirā* = זרע), about 50 cm with spatial and temporal variation (BRL 367; Barrois 2:244ff; de Vaux 1:299ff; DJD 3:186; Scott JBL 77:205ff); איש אמות usual cubit Dt 3₁₁, = two spans → זרת or six or seven hand-breadths → ט/טפח Ezk 40₅ 2C 3₃; אמותים two cubits Ex 25₁₀, אמה חמשים אמה Gn 6₁₅ אמה חמשים אמה Jos 3₄, חמש אמות Ex 27₁ and חמש אמות 2C 3₁₁, אמות ששים 3₃ (Kropat 50ff) אמה וחצי one and a half cubits Ex 25₁₀, אמה באמה four, in cubit units Ex 26₂ and simil., and באמות Ezk 43₁₃ † in cubits (cf. Akk. *ina 1 ammati* vSoden *Gramm.* §139i; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* p. 173); אלה אמה to a cubit = exactly (?) Gn 6₁₆; ? אלה אמה gt,m, 2S 8₁, → Malamat JNES 22:14; Eissfeldt ZDPV 66:117f: large bridle; Driver ErIsr. 5:17 → אלה א; Jr 51₁₃ אמת בצעך the measure of your life (בצע 1 or בצע inf.);

—Ezk 42₂ המאה אמות rd. מאה אמות.

609 אמה

II אמה: in אמה גבעת n.loc. 2S 2₂₄, cj. 25b; canal, MHb., Pesh. Neh 2_{14f} for ברכה, cj. Sir 24₃₀ for ὑδραγωγός (Smend), 2S 2₂₄ Theod. and 8₁ Aq.; גבעת א' ברכה “hill of the canal”, Vulg. *aquae ductus* E of גבעון, text ? Simons *Geog.* §745, 746; Driver ErIsr. 5:17; ? also 2S 8₁, → I אמה 3. †

610 אמה

*אמה: → אמות אימה Ezk 42₁₆ rd. מאות אמות.

611 אמה

אמה: א ?; MHb., Arm. → BArm.; Ug. *umt* (UTGI. 225 (UMGI. 1402) Aistleitner 275; Arb. *ummat*; Akk. *ummānu* and *ummātu* (?) army ZA 24:106¹: pl. אמות, אמותם and אמים Ps 117₁ (BL 516p): (non-Israelite, Malamat JAOS 82:144) **tribe, small group of people** Nu 25₁₅ Gn 25₁₆ Ps 117₁ (|| גוים, prp. ל' אמים → ל' א). †

612 אמן

I אמן: trad. אמן, Aq. τιοθηνουμένη; lw. from (Sum.-)Akk. *ummānu* workman (Zimmern 25), > → אמן Song 7₂, Arm. DISO 17; Ph. > **ammūn* > Hb. אמן (Albright JBL 60:210; ANET 490²⁸): **craftsman** Jr 52₁₅, cj. 39₉ (rd. אמן for א' אמן for *ההמן < *העם 2K 25₁₁, Rudolph *Jer.* 225); Pr 8₃₀ חכמה giving advice and support on God's side at the creation (→ VT 10:213ff; 12:211ff); Jewish tradition, Sept. Pesh. Vulg. **Wisd.** 7₂₁, ? > Ὠάννης Berossus fragment 8 (Schnabel 253; Gressmann *Texte* 146f; Lewy IIEJ 5:162⁴⁰). †

613 אמן

II אמן: n.m.; אמן, “faithful” (Noth 228):

—1. king of Judah 2K 21₁₈₋₂₅ 2C 33₂₀₋₂₅ Jr 1₂ 25₃ Zeph 1₁ 1C 3₁₄; → Reicke-R. 84; Malamat IIEJ 3:26ff;

—4. permanent **official duty** (: Rudolph *Chr.* 88 as 2a) **1C 9**₂₂₋₂₆₋₃₁ **2C 31**₁₈ (rd. בְּאַבוֹתָם Rudolph);

—5. adv. a) בְּאַבוֹתָם conscientious **2C 31**₁₂₋₁₅; with עֲשֵׂה deal honestly and faithfully **2K 12**₁₆ **22**₇ **2C 34**₁₂; b) אֶעֱשֶׂה (adverbial acc. GK §100c) in faithfulness **Ps 119**₇₅

—6. security **Is 33**₆ (? , cj. אֲמוּנָתָם loyally, vs. 2a, ZAW 42:178) **Ps 37**₃;

—**Ps 89**₉ rd. אֵימָתֶךָ and **119**₉₀ אֲמַרְתֶּךָ †

620 אָמוּץ

אָמוּץ: n.m.; אָמוּץ; short form of אֲמֻצֵיהוּ (Noth 190); Diringier 234f: father of Isaiah **Is 1**₁ **2**₁ **13**₁ **20**₂ **37**₂₋₂₁ **38**₁ **2K 19**₂₋₂₀ **20**₁ **2C 26**₂₂ **32**₂₀₋₃₂. †

621 אָמוּת

אָמוּת: **Ezk 42**₁₆: rd. מֵאֹת. †

622 אָמִי

אָמִי: Sept. Ημυμ: n.m.; OSArb. ZAW 75:306 **Ezr 2**₅₇, = → אָמוּץ **Neh 7**₅₉; ? short form (Noth 38, 237b). †

623 אָמִילִם

אָמִילִם: **Ps 118**₁₀₋₁₂ → II מוּלִם hif.

624 אָמִים

אָמִים: **Dt 2**_{10f}, → אֵימִים.

625 אָמִינוּן

אָמִינוּן: n.m.; **2S 13**₂₀ = *אָמִינוּן^{*} 1; **13**₁₋₃₉, ? crrpt. (alt. diminutive; → Driver *Samuel* 300). †

626 אָמִיץ

אָמִיץ (4 x) and אָמִיץ (2 x): I אָמִיץ: **strong**, קָשֶׁר **2S 15**₁₂, the Assyrians **Is 28**₂, לָבוֹא courageous **Am 2**₁₆; Y is אָמִיץ **Jb 9**₁₉, כֹּחַ אָמִיץ **Is 40**₂₆ (1QIs^a כוּחוֹ אָמִיץ → Wernberg-Møller JSS 3:262f) **Jb 9**₄, גְּבוּרוֹת אָמִיץ **Sir 15**₁₈; a man is כֹּחַ אָמִיץ cj. **Pr 24**₅, cj. **Is 22**₃ (rd. אָמִיץִּי). †

627 אָמִיר

אָמִיר: II אָמִיר; twig, branch (→ Rüthy 76) **Is 17**₆, → II אָמִיר;

—Is 17₉ rd. הָאֲמָרִי. †

628 אָמַל

I אָמַל: Akk. *ummulu* to be sad; → II אָבַל.

[qal: pt. f. אָמַלָה: Ezk 16₃₀, → II.]

pul: (BL 285f; Bergsträsser 2:§20a): אָמַלְלוּ/לָלוּ, אָמַלְלוּ/לָלוּ, אָמַלְלוּ/לָלוּ:

—1. to wither, to **dry out** Is 16₈ 24_{4a-7} 33₉ Jl 1₁₂ Nah 1_{4.4} (for one of them rd. לָלוּ (?)), oil Jl 1₁₀;

—2. to **dwindle**, to wither away: people 1S 2₅ Is 19₈ 24_{4b} Jr 15₉ Hos 4₃, gates and walls Jr 14₂ La 2₈. †

Der. אָמַלְלוּ, *אָמַלְלוּ.

629 אָמַל

II אָמַל: Arb. *malla* to be ill with fever, ill-tempered (Stummer VT 4:34ff; Zimmerli 338).

qal: אָמַלָה pt. pass. or adj. (BL 471u, w): **hot with fever** (alt. cj. אָמַלָה, → מָלָא and לָבָה) Ezk 16₃₀, Fitzmyer CBQ 23:460ff. †

630 אָמַלְלוּ

אָמַלְלוּ: I אָמַל; MHb.² (?); *ā* → BL 233n: **frail** Ps 6₃, cj. 107₁₇ (rd. אָמַלְלוּ for אָוִלִים). †

631 אָמַלְלוּ

*אָמַלְלוּ: → אָמַל; BL 483r :: Barth 210: אָמַלְלוּ: frail, **wretched** Neh 3₃₄. †

632 אָמַם

אָמַם: → אָם I אָמָה, אָמָה.

633 אָמַם

אָמַם: n.loc. in south-west of Judah; Sept.^B Σηρ, → Abel 2:242; Simons *Geog.* §317, 15: Jos 15₂₆. †

634 אָמַן

I אָמַן: basic mng. to be firm, trustworthy, safe; MHb., Ph. n.m. אָל־אָמַן; Syr. etpe. to occupy oneself constantly with; Hb. hif. > Arm. הַיִּמִּין, Syr. *haimen* → BArm., DISO 17, to believe, > Arb. *haymana* to say Amen :: Arb. *'amina* to be safe, *'amuna* to be faithful, IV to believe, Soq. to speak the truth, OSArb. *'mn(t)* security; Eth. Tigr. *'am(a)na* to believe (Leslau 11, Wb. 356a); Eg. *mn* to be firm.

—1. אֲמִן attendant (with acc.) of children Nu 11₁₂ Is 49₂₃; guardian 2K 10_{1.5} Est 2₇;

—2. fem. אֲמִנָּה nurse 2S 4₄ Ru 4₁₆ (Koehler :: Rudolph: nurse);

—3. אֲמִנוּנִים looked after supported La 4₅. †

nif: impf. 3 pl. f. תִּאֲמִנָּה (? rd. תִּאֲמִנָּה, Bergsträsser 2:§5a): to be looked after Is 60₄. → Der. II אֲמִנָּה.

636 אֲמָן

אֲמָן: lw. from Akk. *ummānu* (< Sum. *ummea*) through Arm.; Taanach 1:20 *uman* (for *ubÆn*) *Aširat* (Albright BASOR 94:18, “seer” ?), → I אֲמָוֹן; אֲוָמֹן, Hb. Oxyr. Pap. VT 1:56 rev. 2; אֲמָן EgArm. Driver *Arm. Docs.* 6:4; 7:3, 6, Nab. Palm., DISO 17: MHb. JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 344a) אֲמָן: craftsman, Sept. τεχνίτης, Vulg. *artifex*, Pesh. Ex 28_{11f} for Hb. שֹׁרֵט: Song 7₂. †

637 אֲמִן

אֲמִן: I אֲמִן, MHb.; JArm.^{lg}:

—1. orig. adj. trustworthy (BL 464z), Sir 7₂₂ animal used for riding;

—2. “surely!”, solemn formula, (→ Reicke-R. 80, Sept. usu. γένοιτο), by which the hearer accepts a) the validity of a curse or declaration Nu 5₂₂ Dt 27₁₅₋₂₆ (12 x) Jr 11₅ cj. 15₁₁ (Sept. Latina) Neh 5₁₃, Jub 4₅ (Fschr. Hempel 103³²⁴); b) an acceptable order 1K 1₃₆ (rd. יַעֲשֶׂה) or announcement Jr 28₆ (כִּן יַעֲשֶׂה); or c) belonging to a doxology אֲמִן Ps 106₄₈ 1C 16₃₆ אֲמִן אֲמִן Neh 8₆ (1QS 1 xx:2, 10, 18), אֲמִן אֲמִן; Ps 41₁₄ 72₁₉ 89₅₃ (thus in Jewish and early Christian communities);

—Is 65₁₆₋₁₆ אֲמִן בְּאֵלֵהֶי (cf. ἰ ἀμῆν Rev 3₁₄) rd. אֲמִן (→ II אֲמִוֹן). †

638 אֲמִן

אֲמִן: I אֲמִן: trustworthiness, אֲמִוֹנָה אֲמִוֹנָה (asyndetic comparative, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §128) full of trustworthiness, or אֲמִוֹנָה אֲמִוֹנָה as adv., most faithfully Is 25₁ (1QIs^a def. = אֲמִן ?). Sept. γένοιτο, Wernberg-Møller JJS 3:259). → Der. I אֲמִנָּה, אֲמִנָּם.

639 אֲמִן

אֲמִן, אֲמִנָּה → II אֲמִוֹן and אֲמִוֹנָה.

640 אֲמִנָּה

I אֲמִנָּה: I אֲמִן; MHb. trust, trustworthiness, Arb. *ʿamanat* loyalty:

—1. agreement (with כִּרְת like בְּרִית) Neh 10₁;

—2. royal command Neh 11₂₃ (|| מִצְוָה). †

641 אַמְנָה

II אַמְנָה:

—1. n.top.; I אֲמֹן; **Antilibanus**; Ug. UTGl. 226, cun. *Amma(na)nu* more extensive RLA 1:96; JPOS 9:233; Lewy HUCA 18:456; the ancient *Amanus*, Ἀμανίδες πύλαι Pauly-W. 1:1723f; Abel 1:335f, 347; Simons *Geog.* §9; Reicke-R. 1:78; **Song 4**₈;

—2. river that takes its rise from there and flows through Damascus **2K 5**₁₂ (K → אַבְנָה, Sept. Αβανα), the **Chrysorrhoas** Pauly-W. 3:2519f, modern *N. Baradā*; for יַמְיִן cj. **Ps 89**₁₃ (VT 11:333¹ :: Mowinkel VbDom. 41:16f: the mountain); → פַּרְפֵּר. †

642 אַמְנָה

I אַמְנָה: I אֲמֹן; f. of אֲמֹן; truth; adverbial acc. (GK §100c) in truth, **indeed Gn 20**₁₂ **Jos 7**₂₀. †

643 אַמְנָה

II אַמְנָה: II אֲמֹן; care, **guardianship**; אֵת בְּאֵת הַיָּהּ under the care of **Est 2**₂₀ (:: Driver VT 4:235: inf. sffx. אַמְנָה nursing). †

644 אַמְנָה

*אַמְנָה: I אֲמֹן ?; pl. אַמְנֹת: usu. doorpost, rather the (golden) **mounting** of it ? (Vulg. *laminae auri*, → **1K 6**₂₀) **2K 18**₁₆. †

645 אַמְנוֹן

אַמְנוֹן, אַמְנוֹן: n.m.; I אֲמֹן + *on* “faithful” (Noth 38, 228) :: JLewy HUCA 18:456; HLewy ArchOr. 18/3:332, :: Kupper 71³, 76¹:

—1. eldest son of David **2S 3**₂ **13**₁₋₃₉ (**13**₂₀ → אַמְנוֹן) <!-- skip --> **1C 31** (אַמְנוֹן);

—2. **1C 4**₂₀. †

646 אַמְנָם

אַמְנָם: I אֲמֹן; אֲמֹן + *ām* (BL 529y): → אַמְנָם: **surely 2K 19**₁₇ / **Is 37**₁₈ **Jb 9**₂, **indeed 19**₅, **truly 36**₄; אֲמֹן אֲמֹן **Ru 3**₁₂, **truly Jb 12**₂; אֲמֹן אֲמֹן **19**₄ if I had indeed, **34**₁₂ yea, surely. †

647 אַמְנָם

אַמְנָם, Sam.^{M41} *amēnimma*: = אַמְנָם; always with interrogative הֲ: really? Gn 18₁₃ Nu 22₃₇ 1K 8₂₇ 2C 6₁₈ Ps 58₂. †

648 אַמְנָן

אַמְנָן 1C 3₁: n.m., → אַמְנָן.

649 אַמֵץ

I אַמֵץ: Ug. *amṣ* strong UTGl. 228, MHb. be hard.

qal: pf. אִמְצָה, impf. יִמְצֵה, יִמְצֶה, impv. אִמְצֵה, אִמְצֵה: to be strong 2C 13₁₈, יִמְצֵה וְיִמְצֵה to be courageous and strong Dt 31₇₋₂₃ Jos 1_{6f-9-18} 1C 22₁₃ cj. Da 10₁₉, pl. Dt 31₆ Jos 10₂₅ 1C 28₂₀ 2C 32₇; with הֲ to be stronger than Gn 25₂₃ 2S 22₁₈ / Ps 18₁₈ 142₇. †

pi: pf. אִמְצָה, אִמְצָה(ה), אִמְצָתִיךָ, אִמְצָתִיךָ, impf. יִמְצֵה, יִמְצֵה, יִמְצֵהוּ, יִמְצֵהוּ, תִּמְצֵהוּ, תִּמְצֵהוּ (BL 351), impv. אִמְצֵה, אִמְצֵהוּ, אִמְצֵהוּ:

—1. causative: a) to **strengthen** someone, something. Dt 3₂₈ Is 35₃ 41₁₀ Am 2₁₄ Nah 2 Ps 89₂₂ Pr 31₁₇ Jb 4 16₅ 2C 11₁₇; b) to **let grow strong** Is 44₁₄ (tree) Ps 80₁₆₋₁₈ (son); c) to **make firm** Pr 8₂₈ (clouds);

—2. metaph.: with לִבָּהּ to harden somebody's heart Dt 2₃₀, one's own heart Dt 15₇ 2C 36₁₃;

—3. to put into good condition 2C 24₁₃ (house);

—Pr 24₅ rd. בְּאִמְצֵהוּ. †

hif: juss. יִמְצֵה (? qal, Beer-M. 68:2a, Sec. *ουιαεμας*, Brönno 96f) with לִבָּהּ to show strength, to **prove to be strong** (BL 294b) Ps 27₁₄ 31₂₅. †

hitp: pf. הִתְאִמַּץ, הִתְאִמַּץ, pt. הִתְאִמַּץ: to **prove to be strong**; with לִבָּהּ and inf., to persist in something Ru 1₁₈, הִתְאִמַּץ לְעֵלּוֹת he managed to mount (alt. mounted hastily) 1K 12₁₈ 2C 10₁₈; with עַל to be superior 2C 13₇. †

Der. אִמְצָה n.m., אִמְצָה, אִמְצָה, אִמְצָה(ו), אִמְצָה n.m. *בְּאִמְצֵה.

650 אַמֵץ

II אַמֵץ: Arb. *wamaḏa* IV to shimmer.

Der. אִמְצָה.

651 אַמֵץ

אֲמוֹץ: II אֲמוֹץ: אֲמוֹצִים (BL 558c, Jerome *amasim*): flesh-coloured, **skewbald** (horses) **Zech 6_{3,7}** (→ Rignell 200ff). †

652 אֲמוֹץ

אֲמוֹץ: → אֲמוֹץ.

653 אֲמוֹץ

אֲמוֹץ: I אֲמוֹץ, DSS אֲמוֹץ and אֲמוֹץ sbst., → Fschr. Eissfeldt 2:29: **strength Jb 17₉**. †

654 אֲמוֹץ

אֲמוֹץ, Jerome *emsa*; I אֲמוֹץ, prp. אֲמוֹץ; alt. אֲמוֹץ, אֲמוֹץ Otzen 263: **strength Zech 12₅**. †

655 אֲמוֹץ

אֲמוֹץ, Or. אֲמוֹץ (Kahle *Text 77*): n.m.; short form of אֲמוֹץ:

—1. **Neh 11₁₂**;

—2. **1C 6₃₁**. †

656 אֲמוֹץ

אֲמוֹץ: n.m.; < אֲמוֹץ:

—1. king of Judah (→ אֲמוֹץ) **2K 12₂₂ 13₁₂ 14₈ 15₁**;

—2. priest in Bethel **Am 7₁₀₋₁₂₋₁₄**;

—3-4. **1C 4₃₄; 6₃₀**. †

657 אֲמוֹץ

אֲמוֹץ: n.m.; I אֲמוֹץ + אֲמוֹץ “Y is strong” (Noth 38, 190); > אֲמוֹץ and אֲמוֹץ: king of Judah (→ אֲמוֹץ) **2K 14_{1-15:3} 1C 3₁₂ 2C 24_{27-26:4}**; Reicke-R. 79. †

658 אֲמוֹר

I אֲמוֹר (5280 x): Sem.; to say MHb. Lach. Mo. Ph. Arm. (→ BArm. DISO 18), OSArb. Arb. to order, Ug. to see, (as well as to order ?, Driver *Myths* 136b), Akk. to see, Eth. I/2 show (Leslau 11): Tigr. (Wb. 353b) *amīr* recognition; ? basic meaning to be light, to see, to make visible > to make known (Moscati *Bibl.* 27:115ff; Albright *JAOS* 74:229⁴⁷; Rundgren *Orient.* 32:181ff; Dahood *Bibl.* 44:295f).

78₁ 138₄ 141₆ (rd. אִמְרֵיהֶם) Jb 6_{10-25f} 8₂ 22₂₂ 23₁₂ 32₁₂₋₁₄ 33₃ (rd. אִמְרֵי דַעַת) 34₃₇ Pr 1₂ 2₁₆ 4₅₋₂₀ 5₇ 6₂ 7₁₋₅₋₂₄ 8₈
15₂₆ 16₂₄ 19₇₋₂₇ 23₁₂;

—? Jb 20₂₉ אִמְרוּ, ? rd. מִרְהָ = מִרְהָ;

—Pr 22₂₁ for אִמְרֵי rd. אִמֵר (Gressmann ZAW 42:275 as Amenemope). †

662 אִמֵר

II אִמְרֵי: II אִמֵר: cs. pl. אִמְרֵי: twig, → אֵשֶׁפֶר אֵשֶׁפֶר branched antlers (Rüthy 76; Loewenstamm-B. 1:231) Gn 49₂₁. †

663 אִמֵר

I אִמְרֵי: Ug. *imr*, Ph. OArm. EgArm. Nab. Palm., → BArm., DISO 18; JArm. אִמֵר, CPArm. Syr. *emmar*, Mnd. *imbrā* (MdD 352b): Syr. Mnd. also ram; < Akk. *immeru* (Zimmern 50) ?; > Arb. *immar*, denom. *amira* have livestock (Fraenkel 107f): cs. pl. אִמְרֵי (BL 220m): lamb, אִמְרֵי שֶׁפֶר (Pesh. Vulg. “beautiful words”) beautiful young animals Gn 49₂₁, cj. אִמְרֵי זֶבַח Hos 13₂ (cf. Dahood *Bibl.* 44:296). → Der. II and III.

664 אִמֵר

II אִמֵר, Jerome *emmer*: n.m.; Ug., OSArb. (ZAW 75:306); = I (: Albright BASOR 86:25f: short form of אִמְרֵיהוּ, → אִמֵר):

—1. Jr 20₁;

—2. Neh 3₂₉;

—3. (various men) 1C 9₁₂ 24₁₄ Ezr 2₃₇ 10₂₀ Neh 7₄₀ 11₁₃. †

665 אִמֵר

III אִמֵר: n.loc.; = I; = *bit immeri*: “sheep’s house” JBL 51:101⁶⁴; cf. אִילֹן and Turk. *kuyunjik* “little lamb” near Mosul: in Babylonia, Ezr 2₅₉ Neh 7₆₁. †

666 אִמְרָה

*אִמְרָה, *אִמְרָה: I אמר; ? < * *omrat* (→ אִמֵר, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 360) BL 215k; MHb.²: אִמְרָת, אִמְרָתִי, אִמְרָתִי, אִמְרָתוֹ La 2₁₇ (BL 207m), אִמְרוֹת, אִמְרוֹת (BL 208s, var. אִמְרוֹת), אִמְרָתִי, אִמְרָתִי: word, saying: (Mowinckel NTT 1960:115ff);

—1. by people Is 29₄ Ps 17₆, in particular poetic words Gn 4₂₃ 32₂ Is 32₉ Ps 12₇;

—2. God’s word Dt 33₉ Is 5₂₄ 28₂₃ Ps 12₇ cj. 19₁₀ 119₁₁₋₁₇₂ (19 x: cj. 5-19-90 and 103) 147₁₅, threat La 2₁₇;
אִמְרָתִי אִי 2S 22₃₁ / Ps 18₃₁ 105₁₉, אִלֹהֵי אִי Pr 30₅;

—Ps 119₉₀ rd. אַמְרֵתְךָ (Textus 4:94): 138_{2b} → Comm. †

אַמְרֵי 667

אַמְרֵי, Sam.^{M42} *a'amerrī*,^{BenH.} -*marri*, Sept. Ἀμορραῖος: n.pop., < Akk. *Amurrū*, gentilic of *Amurru*, Sum. *Martu* west, land in the west; ndiv. Amurru RLA 1:101f, Ug. *amrr* Amorites, a Semitic group of people evidently occupying the middle Euphrates area from the second half of the third millennium (→ O'Callaghan 18ff, 22ff; Kupper 147ff; Moscati, *Predecessori* 77ff; Reicke-R. 1:84f; Noth ZAW 58:182ff; Kenyon *Amorites*); their dialect of Akkadian is known specifically from Mari and has more than a hint of WSem., → Finet; Garbini *Semitico* 176f :: vSoden WZKM 56:181ff: only a geographic and political term, not ethnic.

—1. אַמְרֵי an Amorite progenitor of Jerusalem Ezk 16₄₅, cj. 3;

—2. הָאֲמֹרִי the Amorite, מִמֹּרָא Gn 14₁₃, סִיחֹן Dt 2₂₄; adj. מֶלֶךְ אֲסִיחֹן Nu 21₂₉ (Sam. הָאֲמֹרִי מֶלֶךְ);

—3. הָאֲמֹרִי collective, the Amorites, considered as pl., Dt 3₉ 2K 21₁₁: a) people, separated from Moab by the אֲרְנוֹן Nu 21₁₃, living בְּהַר Dt 1₄₄ (הָר הָאֲמֹרִי, Dt 1_{7-19f}), on the other side of the Jordan Jos 24₈, in יַעֲזָר Nu 21₃₂, from Arnon to Mount Hermon Dt 3₈, in Gilead Ju 10₈, expelled from there by מְכִיר Nu 32₃₉; הָאֲמֹרִי stretches from the Arnon to the יַבֵּק, from the מְדְבָר to the Jordan Ju 11₂₂, has two kings, Sihon of Heshbon and עֹג of בְּשָׁן Dt 4_{46f} 31₄ Jos 2₁₀ 9₁₀ Dt 3₈ Jos 24₁₂, presses Dan back into the mountains Ju 1₃₄; סִיחֹן is סִיחֹן מֶלֶךְ הָאֲסִיחֹן Nu 21₂₁ (+ 14 x: also Ps 135₁₁ 136₁₉); b) in lists of peoples together with הָעַמְלָקִי Gn 14₇, with הַכְּנַעֲנִי and others Gn 15₂₁ Ex 3₈ Dt 7₁ Jos 3₁₀ 11₃ Ju 3₅ Neh 9₈ (+ 9 x), as part of the כְּנַעֲנִי Gn 10₁₆ 1C 1₁₄; with הַיְבוּסִי in the mountains Nu 13₂₉; c) as former inhabitants of Western Palestine living in Shechem Gn 48₂₂, in five towns Jos 10₅, in three towns Ju 1₃₅; d) Israel's position with respect to them Dt 1₂₇ Jos 7₇ 10₁₂ 24₁₈ Ju 11₂₁ 1S 7₁₄ 2S 21₂ 1K 9₂₀ Am 2_{9f};

—4. misc. הַיְבוּסִי וְהַחִתִּי אֱלֹהֵי הָאֲמֹרִי Jos 24₁₅ Ju 6₁₀ הָאֲמֹרִי אֱלֹהֵי הָאֲמֹרִי Gn 15₁₆; הָאֲמֹרִי say שְׁנִיר for חֲרָמוֹן Dt 3₉; also Ex 3₁₇ 13₅ 23₂₃ 33₂ 34₁₁ Nu 21₁₃₋₂₅₋₃₁ 22₂ Dt 1₁₉ 20₁₇ Jos 5₁ 9₁ 10₆ 12₈ 24₁₁ Ju 10₁₁ 11₂₃ 1K 21₂₆ 2C 8₇;

—Jos 13_{4f} dl. וְהָאֲרֵץ וְהָאֲרֵץ; Ju 1₃₆ and Ezr 9₁ rd. הָאֲרָמִי; Is 17₉ rd. וְהָאֲרָמִי; → Reicke-R. 84f.

אַמְרֵי 668

אַמְרֵי, Sept. Αμ(α)ρι: n.m.; short form of אַמְרֵיָהוּ (Widmer Fschr. Marti 300; Noth 173; BASOR 86:25f):

—1. 1C 9₄, אַמְרֵיָהוּ 6;

—2. Neh 3₂. †

אַמְרֵיָהוּ 669

אַמְרֵיָהוּ: n.m.; < אַמְרֵיָהוּ, Pritchard *Gibeon* 10; cf. OSArb. ZAW 75:306:

—1. Zeph 1₁;

—2. **1C 5**₃₃;

—3. **1C 5**₃₇ **6**₃₇ **Ezr 7**₃;

—4. **Neh 10**₄;

—5. **Neh 12**₂₋₁₃;

—6. **Neh 11**₄: = אָמַרְיָ; Judaeo-Arab tradition ascribes the foundation of the Khaibar oasis to his grandson קְחָבֵר, Gadd 82f);

—7. **Ezr 10**₄₂;

—8. **1C 23**₁₉. †

670 אָמַרְיָהוּ

אָמַרְיָהוּ: n.m.; אָמַר + י' אָמַר "Y has spoken", i.e. promised (BDB) or created (Noth 173; Dürr MVAeG 40/1:50); > אָמַרְיָהוּ, אָמַרְיָהוּ, אָמַרְיָהוּ and II אָמַרְיָהוּ; Hb. seal אֱלֹהֵי אָמַרְיָהוּ ZDPV 59:240, אֱלֹהֵי אָמַרְיָהוּ Moscati 77 = BASOR 86:25f; IEJ 13:325ff, ? Palm. (Ingholt *Rec. Palm.* 161f); cun. *Ilu-amara* Tallqvist *Names* 96, Akk. *Iqbi-ndiv.* (Stamm 206); Saf. *mr'* Ryckmans 1:219; OSArb. *'b'mr* and simil. (Conti 107a):

—1. **1C 24**₂₃ = אָמַרְיָהוּ 8;

—2. **2C 19**₁₁ כִּהְיֶה הָרֵאשִׁית;

—3. **2C 31**₁₅, = אָמַרְיָהוּ 3. †

671 אָמַרְפַּל

אָמַרְפַּל, Sept. Αμάρφαλ: n.m., king of → שִׁנְעָר **Gn 14**_{1.9}: formerly thought to be Hammurab/pi of Babylon (Schrader SPAW 1887:603ff; more recently Cornelius ZAW 72:2); etym. unc.: Akk. *amur* + *aplu* "I looked at an heir", or *amur-pī-ili* "I looked at El's mouth (command)", or *'sup'dAmurru-apla-(iddin)* "the god A. gave an heir", or *'sup'dAmurru + apālu* "the god A. stands up (for me)" or simil.; → Böhl ZAW 36:69; *Op. Min.* 353ff, 478; Albright BASOR 163:49⁶⁷; Rowley *Joseph* 61f; de Vaux *Patriarchen* 38f; vSoden WdO 1:198; Reicke-R. 1:87f. †

672 אָמוֹשׁ

אָמוֹשׁ, or. אָמוֹשׁ (Kahle *Text* 70): Lach., MHb.² also twilight; Arb. *musy*, *'amsi* yesterday, *masā'* evening; Eth. *mesēt*, Tigr. Wb. 121a *mesē*, Akk. *mūšu* night, *amšali* yesterday; ("yesterday" < evening, night as morning > "tomorrow", see Fischer BVKSGW 69 (1917) 26): אָמוֹשׁ: last night **Gn 19**₃₄ **31**₂₉₋₄₂; yesterday **2K 9**₂₆; ?? **Jb 30**₃. †

673 אָמוֹת

אֱמִתּוֹת: אֱמִתּוֹת; Sec. ημεθ, εμεθθαχ (→ Brönno 157), ? Ug. *imt* Driver *Myths* 136b, Can. *imti* EA 71:8 (cj. *imquti* wisdom, Albright JNES 5:12⁸); < **amint* (BL 608j) :: < *'imint* (Brönno 157): אֱמִתּוֹת/תָּ: see Bultmann ZNW 27:113ff, → אֱמִתּוֹת and אֱמִתּוֹת hif.;

—1. firmness, **trustworthiness** Pr 22_{21b} gloss: אֱמִתּוֹת אֲנָשִׁי trustworthy people Ex 18₂₁, אֱמִתּוֹת אִישׁ trustworthy man Neh 7₂, אֱמִתּוֹת אֲמָרִי Pr 22₂₁, אֱמִתּוֹת תּוֹרַת אֱמִתּוֹת Neh 9₁₃, אֱמִתּוֹת מְשַׁפֵּט Ezk 18₈ Zech 7₉, אֱמִתּוֹת הַדָּרֶךְ the correct way Gn 24₄₈, אֱמִתּוֹת אֹת sure sign Jos 2₁₂, אֱמִתּוֹת זֶרַע of a genuine nature Jr 2₂₁, אֱמִתּוֹת וְאַשְׁלוֹם peace and security 2K 20₁₉, אֱמִתּוֹת אֱשְׁלוֹם (alt. as 2; MSS versions אֱשְׁלוֹם וְאַשְׁלוֹם) Jr 14₁₃;

—2. **constancy, duration**: אֱמִתּוֹת perpetually Is 16₅ אֱמִתּוֹת שְׂכָר (=: שְׂקָר) sure reward Pr 11₁₈; אֱמִתּוֹת וְאַשְׁקָר continual favour Gn 24₄₉, → אֱמִתּוֹת 1, אֱמִתּוֹת 1a; a) of God Gn 24₂₇ Ex 34₆ Ps 25₁₀ 26₃ 40_{11f} 57₄₋₁₁ 61₈ 86₁₅ 89₁₅ 108₅ 115₁ 117₂ 138₂; b) of people Gn 24₄₉ 47₂₉ Jos 2₁₄ 2S 15₂₀ Hos 4₁ Mi 7₂₀ Ps 85₁₁ Pr 3₃ 14₂₂ 16₆ 20₂₈; c) God's אֱמִתּוֹת וְאַשְׁקָר Gn 32₁₁;

—3. **faithfulness** (hard to distinguish from 2 and 4): a) faithfulness of God Is 38_{18f} Ps 30₁₀ 43₃ 54₇ 71₂₂, cj. 22₂₆ and 138_{2b}; אֱמִתּוֹת אֱלֹהִים the faithful (true) God Ps 31₆, אֱמִתּוֹת שְׁמַר אֱלֹהִים keeps faith 146₆, אֱמִתּוֹת יִשְׁעֶךָ your faithful help 69₁₄; b) of people Ps 85₁₂ אֱמִתּוֹת in faithfulness, faithful Jos 24₁₄ Ju 9₁₆₋₁₉ 1S 12₂₄ 1K 2₄ 3₆ 2K 20₃ Is 10₂₀ 38₃ 61₈ Jr 32₄₁ Zech 8₈ Ps 111₈ Pr 29₁₄; אֱמִתּוֹת לָאֵל in faithfulness Is 42₃ אֱמִתּוֹת הַיְהוּדָה the faithful city (Jerusalem cf. Is 1₂₁) Zech 8₃ אֱמִתּוֹת הָעִיר show faithfulness (Bultmann ZNW 27:122) Neh 9₃₃ אֱמִתּוֹת הָעִיר what is faithful 2C 31₂₀ 32₁, sure oath Ps 132₁₁;

—4. **truth**: 1K 17₂₄ Ps 19₁₀ 51₈ 119₁₄₂₋₁₅₁₋₁₆₀ 132₁₁ cj. 101₂ for אֱמִתּוֹת, Pr 8₇ Da 8₂₆ 10₁ 11₂ 2C 9₅; אֱמִתּוֹת the truth Is 59₁₄, God's truth Ps 25₅ 26₃ 86₁₁ Da 9₁₃; אֱמִתּוֹת הַאֱלֹהִים the truth Is 59₁₅, the true, Jewish religion Da 8₁₂ (Bultmann ZNW 27:118f); אֱמִתּוֹת וְיָמֵשֶׁפֶט truth and justice Ps 111₇ אֱמִתּוֹת דְּבָרֵי words of truth Qoh 12₁₀ אֱמִתּוֹת דְּבָרֵי cause of truth Ps 45₅; אֱמִתּוֹת דְּבָרֵי אֱמִתּוֹת כְּתָב book of truth Da 10₂₁; אֱמִתּוֹת דְּבָרֵי אֱמִתּוֹת speak the truth 1K 22₁₆ Jr 9₄ Zech 8₁₆ Ps 15₂ 2C 18₁₅ אֱמִתּוֹת דְּבָרֵי dyGhli Da 11₁; אֱמִתּוֹת אֲתָכֶם whether you are telling the truth Gn 42₁₆;

—5. a) as gen. after construct = **true**: אֱמִתּוֹת אֱלֹהִים the true God 2C 15₃, אֱמִתּוֹת אֱלֹהִים d[e] truthful witness Jr 42₅, אֱמִתּוֹת תּוֹרַת true instruction Mal 2₆, אֱמִתּוֹת שְׂפַת אֱמִתּוֹת truthful lips Pr 12₁₉; b) אֱמִתּוֹת הָיָה to be true Dt 22₂₀ 2S 7₂₈ 1K 10₆;

—6. in adverbial acc. (GK §100c, Dahood Fschr. Tisserant 84) in truth, **really** Dt 13₁₅ 17₄ 1K 17₂₄ Jr 10₁₀, it is true! Is 43₉; cj. Is 53₁₀ (rd. אֱמִתּוֹת for תְּשִׁים); so also אֱמִתּוֹת תְּשִׁים (GK §100b) Ju 9₁₅ Is 48₁ Jr 4₂ 26₁₅ 28₉, call on Y אֱמִתּוֹת בְּאֱמִתּוֹת sincerely Ps 145₁₈; אֱמִתּוֹת לָאֵל faithfully Is 42₃;

—Ezk 18₉ rd. אֱמִתּוֹת; Ps 54₇ rd. בְּחִמְתָּךְ.

Der. אֱמִתּוֹת n.m.

*אַמְתַּחַת־: Sam.^{M137} *emāt*: מִתַּחַת, Akk. *matāḥu* to stretch, carry (Greenfield ZAW 77:90ff :: BL 486n): cs. id., אַמְתַּחַתוֹ, pl. cs. אַמְתַּחַתְכֶם, אַמְתַּחַת־: sack (Greenfield: to load, to pack) Gn 42^{27f} 43¹²⁻²³ 44¹⁻¹² (15 x). †

675 אֱמֵתִי

אֱמֵתִי: n.m.; short form of אֱמֵת + x (Noth 38, 162), “(x is) faithful”: father of the prophet Jonah 2K 14²⁵ Jon 1¹. †

676 אָן

אָן, 1S 10¹⁴ 2K 5^{25K} Jb 8² and אָנָּה Song 6^{1a-b}, אָנָּה Dt 1²⁸ Ps 139⁷: אָן where?: JArm.^s אָן, אָן; ? Ug. *an* (Aistleitner 293; Driver *Myths* 135b :: UMGI. 165); Sefire and EgArm. → DISO 18; JArm. CPArm., Sam. אָן and אָן; Arb. *ʿannā* where from? where to?; ? < II אָן BL 631e: with *-ā* אָן BL 529x, before gutturals אָן (BL 631f) Dt 1²⁸ Ps 139⁷, אָנָּה אָנָּה (BL 2160, 456²) 1K 2³⁶⁻⁴² 2K 5²⁵:

—1. אָנָּה where? (Sefire אָן אָן there, where) Ru 2¹⁹ (:: Stinespring JNES 3:101: to what end? to what effect?); אָנָּה where from? 2K 5^{25K} (Q אָנָּה);

—2. where to? Gn 16⁸ 32¹⁸ 37³⁰ Dt 1²⁸ Jos 2⁵ 1S 10¹⁴, cj. 27¹⁰ (for אָן) Is 10³ Ezk 21²¹ Ps 139⁷ Neh 2¹⁶; אָנָּה אָנָּה hither and thither 1K 2⁴², with אָן nowhere 1K 2³⁶ 2K 5²⁵;

—3. temporal, when?: אָן־עַד־ Jb 8² and אָן־עַד־ until when? how long? (cf. Akk. *ana māti, aḫulap* (→ AHw. 1:22f; Gunkel-B. 127). Ex 16²⁸ Nu 14¹¹ Jos 18³ Jr 47⁶ Hab 1² Ps 13^{2f} 62⁴ Jb 19²; Jb 18² interjection, or intermixing of two expressions. †

677 אָן

אָן: → I and III אָן.

678 אָנָּה

אָנָּה Ex 32³¹ Ps 118^{25a-b} Da 9⁴ Neh 1¹¹, and אָנָּה Gn 50¹⁷ 2K 20³/ Is 38³ Jon 1¹⁴ 4² Ps 116⁴⁻¹⁶; accentuation varies, Ps 118^{25a-b} and Neh 1⁵ are doubly accented; pronounced *ʿannā*, Jerome *anna* (BL 184 l); < *אָן + אָן or I אָן + אָן; MHb.; ? Ug. *an* (Driver *Myths* 135b): please, before impv. Gn 50¹⁷ 2K 20³/ Is 38³ Ps 116⁴ 118^{25a-b}; preceding a request Neh 1⁵⁻¹¹; as sigh preceding a statement Ex 32³¹ Ps 116¹⁶ Da 9⁴, a wish Jon 1¹⁴, a question 4². †

679 אָנָּה

I אָנָּה: Ug. Aistleitner 304; ? *a-un-nu* EA 116:11; related to אָנָּה, אָנָּה, אָנָּה (?); OSArb. *ʿny* (Müller 26).

qal: pf. אָנָּה: to lament in grief Is 3²⁶ 19⁸. †

Der. אָנָּה, אָנָּה, אָנָּה.

680 אנה

II אנה: Hb. → אָנִי and → אָנִיָּה ship; Can. *anayi* EA ship, Arm. (→ BArm.) אָנִיָּה piece of equipment, receptacle, Syr. also ship; Arb. *ʿināʿ* and Eth. *nwāy* receptacle, and Akk. *unūtu* household equipment, development of root אנה to hold, cf. אָנִי, English vessel and French *vaisseau* < Latin *vas* etc. (Palache 7).

681 אנה

III אנה: Arb. *ʿanāʿ* to draw near (time); ? Ug. *any* (Driver *Myths* 136a :: UMGI. 174a).

pi: pf. אָנָה, impf. יֵאָנֶה Sir 15₁₃: with אָנִי to **cause to happen** to someone (Daube VT 11:264f) Ex 21₁₃ Sir 15₁₃, cj. Ps 88₈ (rd. אָנִיָּה). †

pu: impf. יֵאָנֶה: to **befall** Ps 91₁₀ Pr 12₂₁. †

hitp: pt. אָנָה: to **seek an opportunity** (for battle) with אָנִי 2K 5₇. †

Der. II אָתָה, תֵּאָנֶה, תֵּאָנֶה.

682 אָנָה

אָנָה: → אָנִי; אָנָה.

683 אנה

*אָנָה: I אָנָה; → אָנִי.

684 אנו

אנו: Jr 42₆, K אָנוּ (MHb.; Q אָנִיָּנוּ), following אָנִי, VG 1:299f: **we**. †

685 אָנוּשׁ

אָנוּשׁ See below under אָנוּשׁ and אָנוּשׁ (#687).

686 אָנוּשׁ

אָנוּשׁ See below under אָנוּשׁ and אָנוּשׁ (#687).

687 אָנוּשׁ/אָנוּשׁ

אָנוּשׁ and אָנוּשׁ Jr 17₉; BL 471u: I אָנוּשׁ :: Hölscher *Hiob* 82: II אָנוּשׁ, intimate, Arb. *ʿanīs*, euphemistic:

—**Jl** 1₁₈ rd. **נְנַחָה בְּהֶם** (נוח) hif.) Sept. †

hitp: impf. **יִתְאַנַח**, pt. **בִּיתְאַנַח**: to sigh **Sir** 12₁₂ 25₁₈ 30₂₀. †

Der. **אַנְחָה**.

691 אַנְחָה

אַנְחָה: **אָנַח**; MHb.², JArm.¹ **אַנְחָה**, Ug. *anh*: sffx. **אַנְחָה**, **אַנְחָתִי** (for **הִי**-, BL 252 l) **Is** 21₂, **אַנְחָתִי**: **sighing, groaning Is** 35₁₀ 51₁₁ **Jr** 45₃ **Ps** 6₇ 31₁₁ 38₁₀ 102₆ **Jb** 3₂₄ 23₂ **La** 1₂₂ **Sir** 12₁₂ 35/32₁₉ 41₉ 47₂₀; **Is** 21₂ (vs.) her sighing ? or the sighing over her ? or her squealing ?, prp. **גִּיאֲחָהּ**. †

692 אַנְחָנוּ

אַנְחָנוּ, **אַנְחָנוּ** :: **Ps** 100₃: < → **נְחָנוּ** (Lach.) following **אָנִי**, → **אָנוּ** (BL 249o; Garbini 90 :: Harris *Canaanite* 78); Ph. **אַנְחָן**, Arm. (→ BArm. **אַנְחָנָא**, Palm. 1 x **אַנְחָנוּ** Syria 17:271, 8); Arb. *naḥnu*, Eth. *nehna*, Akk. (*a)nīnu* (vSoden *Gramm.* §41f, i): **we Gn** 13₈ 19₁₂ 29₄ 37₇ and oft., **Jr** 42₆ Q (**אָנוּ**), **אַתְּנוּ אַנְחָנוּ** with us, even us **Dt** 5₃ (GK 135g).

693 אַנְחָרַת

אַנְחָרַת: n.loc., in Issachar; Sept.^B *Αναχρεθ*; Eg. *inhrt* Simons *Topog.* 197 = *en-Na'ūra* 5km SSW of Endor (Albright ZAW 44:229f; JSS 2:115⁴; Abel 2:243; Simons *Geog.* §330, 6 :: Noth 117): **Jos** 19₁₉. †

694 אָנִי

אָנִי, **אָנִי**, Sec. *ανι*: MHb.; Ug. *an*, Ph. **אָן** (late and rare, Friedrich §111d); Arm. (→ BArm.) **אַ/אַנְהָ**; Arb. *'anā*, dial. *'anī* (GB), Eth. *'ana*, Tigr. *'anā* (Wb. 371b); basic form *'anā* > **אָנִי** following sffx. (VG 1:298; BL 248k; Harris *Canaanite* 74f): **I** (→ **אַנְכִי**), with pt. **אָנִי עֲשֵׂה** I do **Ju** 15₃; especially for emphasis: **אָנִי עֲשֵׂה אָנִי אֲמַשֵּׁל** I am the one who rules **Ju** 8₂₃, **אָנִי יַעֲצֵתִי אָנִי אֲמַשֵּׁל** I for my part advise **2S** 17₁₅; later often without this emphasis (Kropat 1) **Qoh** 2₁₁₋₁₅ and simil.; **אָנִי** as the answer to a question: yes I am **Gn** 27₂₄ **Ju** 13₁₁ **1K** 18₈; **הָאָנִי** (→ **הָ**) **Is** 66₉; introductory formula of introduction **אָנִי פִּרְעֵה** **Gn** 41₄₄, **אָנִי חֲכֵמָה** **Pr** 8₁₂, cf. 14, **אָנִי קִהַלְתִּי** <!-- skip --> **Koh** 1₁₂ **אָנִי כִי אָנִי** **Ezk** 5₁₃+ about 50 x, Zimmerli 134f.

—**Ezk** 27₃ for **אָנִי כִי אָנִי אָמַרְתָּ אָנִי** rd. **אָתָּה אָנִי**; **Hos** 5₂ rd. **וְאֵין תִּפְלָה**; **Ps** 88₉ after **כָּלֵא** add **אָנִי**; 89₄₈ rd. **אָנִי מִהֲחִדְלִי אָנִי**; 109₄ rd. **וְאֵין תִּפְלָה**; **Qoh** 8₂ **אָנִי כִי אָנִי** rd. **אָנִי** (Ginsberg *Qoh.* 34f).

אָנִי: II **אָנִי**; Can. *anayi* gloss to *elippi*, EA 245:8, Ug. *anyt* (UMGl. 174; Aistleitner 302) and (?) *any* (Albright Fshr. Bertholet 4³), Eg. *i-na-ya* (Albright ib.): abs. cs., m. (f. **Is** 33₂₁; in **1K** 10_{22b}, haplogr., **אָנִי** is meant): coll. **ships, fleet 1K** 9_{26f} 10₁₁ **Is** 33₂₁, **אָנִי תִּרְשִׁישׁ** **1K** 10_{22a} (= **אָנִי תִּרְשִׁישׁ** **2 K** 9_{21b}); → **אָנִי**. †

אֲנִיָּהּ: n. *unitatis* from → אֲנִי; Ug. *anyt* = **anayat* (EA ! → אֲנִי); pl. תַּנִּי(וֹ), Sam.^{M47} אֲנִיּוֹת, 2C 8_{18K}, Or. Ps 107₂₃ אֲנִיּוֹת אֲנִיּוֹת; אֲנִיּוֹת הַיָּם ship, אֲנִיּוֹת הַיָּם (Ug. *anyt ym* AfO 17:419a) Ezk 27₉, אֲנִיּוֹת אֲנִיּוֹת skiffs of reed Jb 9₂₆, אֲנִיּוֹת הַיָּם shore for ships Gn 49₁₃, סוֹחֵר אֲנִיּוֹת trading vessels Pr 31₁₄, cj. תַּרְשִׁישׁ אֲנִיּוֹת on voyage to → אֲנִיּוֹת, a special kind of ship (“East-Indiaman”); 1K 10_{22b}, → Sept.^B, Is 2₁₆ 23₁₋₁₄ 60₉ Ezk 27₂₅ (? dl. תַּי with Sept.^B) Ps 48₈, also 2C 9_{21b} Ezk 27₂₉ Jon 1₃; also Dt 28₆₈ Ju 5₁₇ 1K 9₂₇ 22_{49f} Is 43₁₄ Jon 1_{4f} Ps 107₂₃ Pr 30₁₉ Da 11₄₀ 2C 8₁₈ 9₂₁ (|| 1K 10₂₂ !) 20_{36f};

—Ps 104₂₆ rd. אֲנִיּוֹת. †

697 אֲנִיָּהּ

אֲנִיָּהּ: I אֲנִיָּהּ: mourning אֲנִיָּהּ אֲנִיָּהּ (augmentive, König *Stilistik* 157) Is 29₂ La 2₅, cj. Is 15₉. †

698 אֲנִיעָם

אֲנִיעָם: n.m.; Sept.^A Ανιαν, Sept.^B Αλιαλειμ; unc., אֲנִי + I עָם, “I am the uncle” (substitute name): of Manasseh 1C 7₁₉. †

699 אֲנָךְ

אֲנָךְ: MHb., Jerome *enach*, Syr. Mnd. (MdD 27a) *ʾankā*; Akk. *anĒku* (lw. ?) tin, lead (Zimmern 59; AHw. 49; Ellenbogen 31; Lewy JAOS 78:91f; JSS 5:412; Salonen *Landfahrzeuge* 145; *Kulturwörter* 6; Bottéro ARM 7:293; Landsberger JNES 24:285ff (only tin); Brunet VT 16:387ff), Arb. *ʾānuk*, Eth. *nāʾk*, Armen. *anag*, Sansk. *nāga*: lead (→ עֲפֹרֶת), plumbline (illustration BRL 283; Reicke-R. 1106) Am 7_{7b-8}

—Am 7_{7a} rd. חֲזֹמֶה אֲחֹמֶה for חֲזֹמֶה. †

700 אֲנָכִי

אֲנָכִי 1QIs^a 29₁₄): אֲנָכִי, אֲנָכִי, אֲנָכִי Jb 33₉ †; Sec. ανωχ (Brönno 190): MHb. only in quotations from the Bible; Ug. *ank*, 1 x *ankn*, *anāku* (UTGl. 249), Can. *anuki* EA 287:66, 69, Ph. אֲנָכִי, אֲנָכִי, *anech* Poenulus 995 (Friedrich §111, 1); Arm. Yaud. and Palm. (DISO 19); Eg. *ink*, Copt. ανοκ; Akk. *anāku*, missing in Arb. Eth.; Lib. *nek* (ZA 50:143) אֲנָכִי and → אֲנִי side by side Hb. Ug. Ph.; < **anā* + **kū* (cf. Eth. ending 1. sg. pf. **kū* Eth., BL 309j) > -*kī* following sffx. (VG 1:298; BL 248k):

—1. usage: a) in introductory formulas, אֲנִי אֵל אֲנִי אֵל I am Y Ex 20₂ Dt 5₆ Hos 12₁₀, cf. אֲנִי אֵל אֲנִי Gn 17₁, → Norden *Agnostos Theos* 207ff; Schweizer *Ego Eimi* 9ff; Zimmerli F Schr. Alt 1:179ff; b) in antithesis אֲנִי אֵל אֲנִי אֵל ... אֲנִי אֵל Hos 1₉; c) to emphasize the subject אֲנִי אֵל I myself gave Hos 2₁₀; d) “I” as subject אֲנִי אֵל I am God Hos 11₉;

—2. on the relationship between אֲנִי אֵל and אֲנִי Giesebrecht ZAW 1:251ff; Driver JPhil 11:222ff; Kletzel OLZ 21:1ff (אֲנִי preferred by women and inferiors): a) at first (simple) אֲנִי and (emphatic) אֲנִי אֵל occur

beside each other **Hos 5₁₂ 12₁₀**, the choice depends on stress and euphony; b) אָנִי is more frequent in phrases: אָנִי אֲנִי always, except **32₄₀**; אָנִי אֲנִי אֲנִי אֲנִי אֲנִי **Jr 1₈₋₁₉ 30₁₁ 46₂₈ Is 43₂₋₅ †**; אָנִי אֲנִי אֲנִי à } **Ex 6₂₋₆₋₈** and always in P; אֲנִי אֲנִי אֲנִי **Is 38₁₀ 49₄ Jr 5₄ 10₁₉ (: 3₁₉ אֲנִי אֲנִי אֲנִי) Ru 4₄ Ps 30₇ 31₂₃ 41₅ 82₆** and oft.; “it is I” only **2S 2₂₀ אֲנִי אֲנִי**, otherwise אָנִי אֲנִי **Gn 27₂₄ Ju 13₁₁ 2S 20₁₇ 1K 13₁₄ 18₈**; but “I am so and so” אָנִי אֲנִי אֲנִי **Gn 24₃₄ 1S 30₁₃ 2S 1₈ 11₅ 20₁₇ Is 6₅ Jr 1₆ Jon 1₉; אֲנִי אֲנִי אֲנִי אֲנִי **Gn 24₁₃₋₄₃ 25₃₂ Ex 3₁₃ 19₉**; c) Dt prefers אֲנִי אֲנִי אֲנִי, P has אֲנִי אֲנִי 130 x (אֲנִי אֲנִי **Gn 23₄**); Jr 5 x אֲנִי אֲנִי, 37 x אֲנִי אֲנִי; Ezk 138 x אֲנִי אֲנִי, 1 x אֲנִי אֲנִי (**36₂₈**); Hg La Ezr 45 x אֲנִי אֲנִי, but never אֲנִי אֲנִי; 1C and 2C have אֲנִי אֲנִי even where Samuel and Kings have אֲנִי אֲנִי (except אֲנִי אֲנִי in the set phrase in **1C 17₁**); so אֲנִי אֲנִי becomes outmoded by אֲנִי אֲנִי;**

—Ps **141₈** for אֲנִי cj. אֲנִי אֲנִי, but I.

701 אָנָּן

אָנָּן: MHb. pt. qal to mourn, JArm.[†]Syr. to sigh, to mourn; **Sir 41₂ אָנָּן אִישׁ אִישׁ** (Smend, alt. אָנָּן) sadness, 1QH fragment 5, 8 complaint; Arb. *’anna, hanna* to sigh, Tigr. (Wb. 373a) to moo lugubriously (cow); → I אָנָּן.

hitpo: impf. אָנָּן, pt. אָנָּן: to complain **Nu 11₁ La 3₃₉**. †

702 אָנַס

אָנַס: MHb. to press, to force, to violate, nif. to be compelled **Sir 31/34₂₁**; אָנַס force MHb. **Sir 20₄**; Arm. → BArm.; Arm.lw. Wagner 21-22; Arb. *nassa* (Guillaume).

qal: pt. אָנַס: to compel **Est 1₈**. †

703 אָנַף

אָנַף: Mo. to be angry, with אָנַף **Mesha. 5**; Arb. *’anifa* to disdain, to rage constantly (Leslau 11); basic meaning wheeze, II אָנַף ? or denom. ?.

qal: pf. אָנַף, impf. אָנַף: to be angry (said of God) with אָנַף with somebody **1K 8₄₆ Is 12₁ Ps 85₆ Ezr 9₁₄ 2C 6₃₆**, abs. **Ps 2₁₂ 60₃ 79₅**. †

hitp: pf. אָנַף, impf. אָנַף: Vulg.: to be angry (said of God) with אָנַף **Dt 1₃₇ 4₂₁ 9₈₋₂₀ 1K 11₉ 2K 17₁₈**, abs. **Sir 45₁₆**. †

Der. (?) אָנַף, II אָנַף, אָנַף.

704 אָנַף

cj. *אָנַף: Arm., rd. אָנַף du. cs. **Qoh 8₂**: face, (Ginsberg *Qoh.* 35): → II אָנַף 3b. †

705 אָנַף

אָנְפֶּה: **אָנֶף**; Sept. *χαραδριός* plover; Syr. *ʿanfā* and Akk. *anpatu* a bird; ? > Greek *ἀνόπαια/παῖα*, Lewy *Fremdw.* 9f; Mayer 351 (*o* :: Ph. *a*): kind of bird, the eating of which is forbidden, plover or cormorant (Driver PEQ 87:17f), **Lv 11**₁₉ **Dt 14**₁₈. †

706 אָנַק

אָנַק: → **נָאֵק** (metathesis).

qal: impf. **אָנַקְתָּ**, inf. **אָנַקְתָּ**: to **sigh** (of the **לָלַקְתָּ**) **Jr 51**₅₂ **Ezk 26**₁₅. †

nif: impf. **אָנַקְתָּ** pt. pl. **אָנַקְתָּ**: to **sigh** **Ezk 9**₄ **24**₁₇ (**אָנַקְתָּ** without words). †

Der. I **אָנַקְתָּ**.

707 אָנַקְתָּ

I **אָנַקְתָּ**: **אָנַק**: cs. **אָנַקְתָּ** (BL 595a): **sighing** **Mal 2**₁₃ **Ps 12**₆ **79**₁₁ **102**₂₁. †

708 אָנַקְתָּ

II **אָנַקְתָּ**: etym. ?: unclean animal: Sept. *μυγαλῆ* and Vulg. *sorex* shrew, Pesh. *ʿāmaqā* lizard, MHb.; Aharoni RB 48:554ff and Bodenheimer *Animal and Man* 194f **gecko**, *Hemidactylus turcicus*, **Lv 11**₃₀. †

709 אָנַשׁ

I **אָנַשׁ**: **אָנַשׁ** weakness (?) **Sir 11**₁₂; Akk. *enēšū* to be weak, dilapidated; Arb. *ʿanūta* to be weak, effeminate (denom. ?), ? Syr. *nšš* to be weak; Eth. *neʿesa* to be slight, Tigr. *ʿānasa* to have female progeny.

nif: impf. **אָנַשְׁתָּ** (BL 320f 2): to **be sickly** **2S 12**₁₅. †

Der. **אָנַשְׁתָּ**, **אָנַשׁ**.

710 אָנַשׁ

II **אָנַשׁ**: ? Ug. *anš* to be intimate UMGl. 186, Driver *Myths* 135b, Arb. *ʿanisa bi*, *ʿanīs* close friend, Tigr. *ʿenās* man, OSArb. in proper n. (Conti 107b): ? root for **אָנַשְׁתָּ**, **אָנַשׁ**, **אָנַשׁ**.

711 אָסַן

אָסַן: n.m.; etym. ?; short form of **אָסַן** Noth 181f :: Löw 2:260f: Akk. *asu* myrtle > Arm. **אָסַן** > Arb. *ʿās* (Fraenkel 139); Zimmern 55; :: Stamm 216, 223, 270: Akk. *asū* physician (→ **אָסַן**, Gesenius *Thes.* 129), n.m. *Iluni-asi* and simil. (Tallqvist *Names* 31b) “God is (my) physician”: **Asa**

—1. king of Judah (Reicke-R. 133) **1K 15**_{8-22:47} **1C 3**₁₀ **2C 13**_{23-21:12} **Jr 41**₉

—2. 1C 9₁₆. †

712 אסה

אסה: trad. related to Arb. *ʿasiya* to be unhappy, *maʿsat* disaster (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 104); more likely (euphem.) related to Akk. *asū* physician (< Sum. *a-zu* water expert, Zimmern 49) > Arm. אַסְיָא (DISO 20, Syr. Sam. Mnd. MdD 28b), > Arb. *ʿasin* (Fraenkel 261), denom. אַסִּי to heal JArm. Sam. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 27b) and Arb. *ʿasā*;

Der. אַסוֹן (?), n.m. אַסָּא (?).

713 אסוף

אסוף: II סוף; BL 487o: small jar, שֶׁזֶן אֶסְוֹ (appositional, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §62c) oil-jar (Honeyman PEQ 1939:79; Kelso §§22, 35) 2K 4₂. †

714 אסון

אסון: אסה, BL 498f; etym. ?; Arb. *ʿasiya* to be distressed, adj. *ʿaswan* (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 104) or euphemistically related to Arm. אַסִּי (→ אסה), Arm.lw. Wagner 23): fatal accident Gn 42_{4,38} 44₂₉ Ex 21_{22f} Sir 31/34₂₂ 38₁₈ 41₉. †

715 אסור

אסור: אסר; BL 234q, 473d; MHb. captivity (?), JArm. אַסוּרָא and Syr. *ʿāsūrā* fetters: אַסוּרִים (MSS אַסוּרִים), אַסוּרִיו: fetters Ju 15₁₄ Qoh 7₂₆; בית האַסוּרִים (Akk. *bīt esēri*) prison Jr 37₁₅. †

716 אסף

אסף, אסף Ex 23₁₆, Sam.^{M48} *ʿāsef*: אסף; BL 471p; MHb. harvesting time; אסף Gezer 4 (Diringer 4ff, olive harvest Albright BASOR 92:22³⁰): harvesting from the threshing floor and the winepress before the rainy season, harvest (Dalman *Arbeit* 3:197), חג האַסָּף Ex 23₁₆ 34₂₂, cj. Jr 8₁₃ (rd. אַסִּפָּם). †

717 אסיר

אסיר: אסר; MHb., JArm. אַסִּירָא, Syr. *ʿassīrā*, Akk. *asīru*, EA also *ašīru* (Can.); Eg. *atira* Albright *Vocalization* 34; אַסִּירִי, אַסִּירִי, אַסִּירִי, אַסִּירִי: prisoner who is made to do all kinds of work (Landsberger AfO 10:144f), Is 14₁₇ Zech 9₁₁₋₁₂ (הַתְּקוּהָה) אַסִּירִי prisoners with hope, GK §128p) Ps 68₇ 69₃₄ 79₁₁ 102₂₁ 107₁₀ Jb 3₁₈ La 3₃₄; Gn 39₂₀ Ju 16₂₁₋₂₅ K אַסִּירִי/וֹרִי against Q אַסִּירִי/וֹרִי. †

718 אסיר

אסיר See below under אַסִּיר and אַסָּר (#720).

719 אָסֵר

אָסֵר See below under אָסִיר and אָסֵר (#720).

720 אָסֵר/אָסִיר

I אָסִיר and 1C 3₁₇ אָסֵר; var. of אָסֵר אָ Ps 102₂₁: אָסֵר; BL 479o: Is 10₄ 42₇ 1QIs^a אָסֵר, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 280: prisoner Is 24₂₂ (rd. בּוֹר אָסִיר :: על בּוֹר אָסִיר :: Talmon Textus 4:123) 42₇ 1C 3₁₇ (rd. בּוֹר אָסִיר);

—Is 10₄ ? || הֶרְוִיגִים; coll. ?, prp. אָסִיר Osiris (Lagarde) :: Baudissin *Adonis* 193³; ? rd. אָסֵר and הֶרְוִיגִים. †

Der. II אָסִיר.

721 אָסִיר

II אָסִיר: n.m.; ? = I, ? rd. אָסִיר Osiris (Noth 63²):

—1. son of קָרַח Ex 6₂₄ 1C 6₇;

—2. 1C 6_{8.22} (named after his great-grandfather).

—1C 3_{17f} rd. הָאֵל קָרַח. †

722 אָסֵם

*אָסֵם: אָסֵם Ostr. Yavneh-Yam KAI 1, 200:5f; inf. abs.; to pile up, denom. from אָסֵם like Syr. *’assen* from *’assīnā*.

723 אָסֵם

*אָסֵם, Sam.^{M48} *’asīm*: → אָסֵם; Ug. *asm* storehouse; JArm.^t (?) Syr. אָסֵם store, *m* :: *n* → נו :: Zimmern 32; Driver Bibl. 19:185: lw. from Akk. *išittu* (< **išintu*), pl. *išnāti* storehouse, treasury: אָסֵם: stores Dt 28₈ Pr 3₁₀ cj. Ps 104₁₃. †

724 אָסֵנָה

אָסֵנָה: n.m.; ? Eg. (Noth *Personennamen* 63f): Ezr 2₅₀. †

725 אָסֵנָת

אָסֵנָת: Sam.^{M48, BenH.} *’ēsēnet*: n.f.; Sept. Ασεν(ν)εθ, Eg. *ns-N(y)t* “belonging to the goddess Neit” (Janssen *JbEOL* 14:168; Vergote 148ff): wife of Joseph Gn 41_{45.50} 46₂₀; for the later legend of Joseph and Asenath → Riessler 497ff; Schürer 3:399ff; Priebatsch *Josephgeschichte* 8ff, 117ff; Reicke-R. 141, 889. †

726 אָסֵף

אָסַף (200 x): MHb., 1QM נִאָסַף gathering (military tech. term); JArm.⁸; Ug. *asp* (< *yitsp*); Ph. אָסַף, (ת)נִאָסַפְתָּ and נִאָסַפְתָּ (Friedrich §54a) gathering (place); Akk. *ēšpu*; → יָסַף, סוּף, סָפָה, סָפַף.

qal: pf. אָסַף, (וְ)אָסַפְתָּ, וְאָסַפְתִּי, וְאָסַפְתֶּם, אָסַפְתִּי, אָסַפְתֶּם; impf. (BL 371u) יֹאסֵף, Or. יֹאסֵף (Kahle *Text* 53), וַיֹּסֵף (< *וַיֹּסֵף*) 2S 6₁, תֹּסֵף (< *תֹּסֵף*) Ps 104₂₉, תֹּאסֵף, cj. אָסַף for אָסַף (סוּף hif. ?), Zeph 1_{2f} and אָסַף Jr 8₁₃, אָסַפְתָּ Mi 4₆, נִאָסַף, וְנִאָסַפְתֶּם (1QpHab 1₁₅ וְנִאָסַפְתֶּם), וְנִאָסַפְתִּי, וְנִאָסַפְתֶּם, אָסַפְתִּי 1S 15₆ (cj. אָסַפְתָּ, סָפָה), cj. Ps 2₇ (: vi. 3 !); impv. אָסַף, אָסַפְתָּ Nu 11₁₆ אָסַפְתָּ (BL 371v) Jr 10₁₇, אָסַפְתָּ; inf. לְכַאסֵּף, אָסַפְתָּ, אָסַפְתֶּם; pt. אָסַף (: impf. vs.), אָסַפְתָּ, אָסַפְתֶּם 2K 22₂₀ (: impf.) אָסַפְתִּי, אָסַפְתֶּם:

—1. to **gather**: food Gn 6₂₁, harvest Ex 23₁₀ Jb 39₁₂ (rd. וְיִרְעֶךָ וְגִרְנֶךָ), fruit of labour Ex 23₁₆, money 2K 22₄; to collect: quails Nu 11₃₂ 2S 21₁₃, eggs Is 10₁₄, cj. אָסַף אָסַפְתָּ to do the vintage Jr 8₁₃; bones (= bury) 2S 21₁₃, body Sir 38₁₆; to gather people Gn 29₂₂ Ex 3₁₆ Nu 11₁₆ 21₁₆₋₂₃; אָסַף אֶל אֲבֹתָיו 2K 22₂₀ → nif. 1;

—2. to **bring in**, to gather in: from threshing floor and winepress Dt 16₁₃ Jb 39₁₂; abs. to gather in, harvest (: וְזָרַע) Dt 28₃₈;

—3. to **receive**: to take home a woman 2S 11₂₇, the family Jos 2₁₈, the fugitives in the city Jos 20₄, lost animal Dt 22₂; God receives the orphans Ps 27₁₀, the king Ps 2₇ cj. (rd. אָסַף אֶל-חֵיקִי, adoption rite → Gunkel);

—4. to retract, a) to **withdraw, take away**: one's friendship (שָׁלוֹם) from somebody Jr 16₅; חֲרַפָּה disgrace Gn 30₂₃ Is 4₁, disaster cj. הָרָה Zeph 3₁₈ (Sellin), life רִיחַ Ps 104₂₉, נָפֶשׁ 26₉ (: Ju 18₂₅ to lose one's life); to deliver (from leprosy) 2K 5_{3-6 f. 11}; to **destroy** 1S 15₆ Zeph 1_{2f}; b) to **pull back**: legs into bed Gn 49₃₃; impv., your hand = stand back, leave it alone 1S 14₁₉; that God should take back his wrath Ps 85₄, his breath Jb 34₁₄; stars lose their brightness Jl 2₁₀ 4₁₅;

—Is 58₈ rd. יֹאסֵפְךָ (52₁₂); Jr 12₉ rd. הִאָסַפְתָּ; Mi 7₁ rd. כִּאָסַפְתָּ, cf. BL 525j.

nif: pf. נִאָסַף, נִאָסַפְתָּ, נִאָסַפְתֶּם, נִאָסַפְתִּי, נִאָסַפְתֶּם; impf. וַיֹּאסֵף, וַיֹּאסֵפוּ, וַיֹּאסֵפוּ/וַיֹּאסֵפוּ, וַיֹּאסֵפוּ; impv. הִאָסַפְתָּ, הִאָסַפְתֶּם; inf. הִאָסַף, הִאָסַפְתָּ, pt. נִאָסַף:

—1. to **be gathered, to assemble**: a) flocks Gn 29₃₋₇ citizens Ju 9₆, warriors 10₁₇, participants in a sacrifice 16₂₃ with אֶל unto Ex 32₂₆ Ezr 9₄, with לְ to 2C 30₃; b) with עַל to band together against Gn 34₃₀ Mi 4₁₁ Ps 35₁₅; c) נִאָסַף אֶל-עַמּוּי (→ qal 1, Alfrink OTS 5:118ff) to one's relatives (I עַם, originally in the family grave) = to die Gn 25₈₋₁₇ 35₂₉ 49₂₉ (rd. עַמּוּי) 33 Nu 20₂₄ 27₁₃ 31₂ Dt 32₅₀, אֶל-אֲבֹתָיו Ju 2₁₀, אֶל-קִבְרֹתָיו 2K 22₂₀ 2C 34₂₈; elliptical Nu 20₂₆ Is 57₁, Sir 8₇ 40₂₈; d) to withdraw to, into Lv 26₂₅ Nu 11₃₀ 2S 17₁₃ 2C 12₅, cf. 1QM 10:1-3; beasts of prey Ps 104₂₂; to be received again (outcast) Nu 12_{14f}; sword in scabbard Jr 47₆, tongue in the mouth 1QH 8:35;

—2. to **be taken away** (qal 4) Is 16₁₀ Jr 48₃₃, to wane (the moon) Is 60₂₀;

—Jb 27₁₉ rd. יֹסֵף, alt. יֹאסֵף (→ qal 2).

pi: pt. מִאָסַף, מִאָסַפְתָּ, מִאָסַפְתֶּם (→ Ben Hayyim *Trad. Sam.* 104):

—1. to glean **Is 62₉ Jr 9₂₁**;

—2. to receive in one's house (→ qal 3) **Ju 19₁₅₋₁₈**;

—3. to form the reargard **Nu 10₂₅ Jos 6₉₋₁₃ Is 52₁₂**, cj. **58₈** (rd. **וַיִּתְאַסְפוּ**). †

pu: pf. **אָסַף, אֶסְפוּ, אֶסְפוּ, אֶסְפוּ**: to be gathered spoils **Is 33₄ Zech 14₁₄**, nations **Ezk 38₁₂ Hos 10₁₀** (with **עַל** against), prisoners **Is 24₂₂**. †

hitp: inf. **הִתְאַסַּף**: to gather **Dt 33₅**, cj. **Dt 33₂₁** (rd. **וַיִּתְאַסְפוּן** for **וַיִּתְאַסְפוּן**). †

Der. **אָסַף** and **אֶבְיָסַף** (?) n.m. ***אָסַף, אֶסְפָּה, אֶסְפָּה, אֶסְפָּה, אֶסְפָּה, אֶסְפָּה**.

727 אָסַף

אָסַף: n.m.; short form of ndiv. + **אָסַף** (Noth *Personennamen* 181f); → **אֶבְיָסַף**; Diringer 169; Ph., cun. *Milki-ašapa* Tallqvist *Names* 137; n.f. **אֶסְפָּה**, **ΑΣΕΠΤΑ**;

—1. **2K 18₁₈₋₃₇ / Is 36₃₋₂₂**;

—2. **Neh 2₈**;

—3. Levite, one of king David's choirmasters together with **הַיָּמִין** and **יְדִיתָן**, forefather of what became the singers' guild (Albright *Religion* 142) **1C 6₂₄₋₂₄ 9₁₅ 15₁₇ 16₅ 25₁₋₉ 2C 5₁₂ 29₁₃₋₃₀** (**הַחֲזָנָה**) **35₁₅** and oft.; **לְאָהֲרֹן הַחֲזָנָה** in the title of **Ps 50, 73-83 Neh 12₄₆**; **בְּנֵי אֶלְאָ** **1C 25_{1f} 2C 20₁₄ 29₁₃ 35₁₅ Ezr 2₄₁ 3₁₀** (**הַלְלוּיִם**) **Neh 7₄₄ 11₂₂**;

—4. individuals **1C 9₁₅ 2C 20₁₄ Neh 11₁₇ 12₃₅**;

—**1C 26₁** rd. **אֶבְיָסַף**.

728 אָסַף

אָסַף: → **אֶסְפָּה**.

729 אָסַף

***אָסַף: אָסַף** :: lw. < Akk. *asuppu* anteroom, Syr. *šwp*, Kutscher *Lesh. 27/8:183*: **אֶסְפִּי/מִפִּי** (BL 558c): stores, **בֵּית הָאֶסְפִּי/מִפִּי** **1C 26₁₅** and **17** **בֵּית הָאֶסְפִּי** alone, **הַשְּׁעָרִים אֶסְפִּי** storerooms **Neh 12₂₅**. †

730 אָסַף

אָסַף: אָסַף: gathering: fruits **Is 32₁₀**, locusts **33₄**, prisoners cj. **24₂₂** (rd. **הָאֶסִּיר**);

—**Mi 7₁ אֶסְפִּי** (BL 210f) rd. **אֶסְפִּי** (cf. BL 525j). †

731 אִסַּף

אִסַּף: **אסף**: incarceration Is 24₂₂ (dl. אִסִּיר, alt. cj. הָאִסִּיר). †

732 אִסַּף

*אִסַּף: **אסף**, BL 467r; Ph. אִסַּף gathering (Dahood *Qoh.* 49f): אִסַּפוֹת: **collection** (of sayings, rd. מוֹשְׁלֵי for (בְּעֵלֵי) *Qoh* 12₁₁). †

733 אִסַּפֶּסֶף

*אִסַּפֶּסֶף: **אסף**; BL 483p; Arb. *safsāf* something inferior: הָאִסִּי אִסַּפֶּסֶף < הָאִסִּי הָאִסִּי BL 263f: bunch of vagabonds Nu 11₄. †

734 אִסַּפְתָּא

אִסַּפְתָּא: n.m.; Pers. (Scheftelowitz 39): son of Haman Est 9₇. †

735 אִסַּק

אִסַּק Ps 139₈: → סִלַּק. †

736 אִסַּר

אִסַּר: MHb. (usu. to forbid), Arm. → BArm., DISO 20; Ug. *asr*, OSArb. *ʿsr*, Arb. and Eth. *ʿasara*, Tigr. (Wb. 362a) *ʿasra*, to bind; Akk. *esēru* to enclose.

qal: pf. אִסַּרְתָּם, אִסַּרְתָּ, אִסַּרְתָּ; impf. יִאֲסַר and יִאֲסַר (BL 349o), Or. יִאֲסַר Kahle *Text* 53, אִסַּרְתָּ; pt. אִסַּרְתָּ, אִסַּרְתָּ; inf. אִסַּרְתָּ, אִסַּרְתָּ; impv. אִסַּרְתָּ, אִסַּרְתָּ; inf. אִסַּרְתָּ (BL 348h), אִסַּרְתָּ; pt. אִסַּרְתָּ (BL 526 l :: Freedman JNES 14:245f: inf. abs.) Gn 49₁₁, אִסַּרְתָּ, אִסַּרְתָּ < אִסַּרְתָּ * (BL 263f :: Dahood → סוֹר), אִסַּרְתָּ; Ju 16₂₁₋₂₅ K אִסַּרְתָּ, Q אִסַּרְתָּ, Gn 39₂₀ rd. Q אִסַּרְתָּ:

—1. to bind Gn 42₂₄ Ju 15_{10-12f} 16_{5-7f-11f-21} 2S 3₃₄ 2K 25₇ Jr 39₇ 40₁ 52₁₁ Ezk 3₂₅ Ps 118₂₇ (→ חָגַג) 149₈ Jb 36₁₃ Qoh 4₁₄ 2C 33₁₁ 36₆; אִסַּרְתָּ bound, captured Gn 39₂₀ 40_{3,5} Is 49₉ Ps 146₇ Jb 36₈ Song 7₆; to keep in confinement 2K 23₃₃, cj. אִסַּרְתָּ Is 49₂₁ and אִסַּרְתָּ * Qoh 4₁₄, אִסַּרְתָּ בֵּית כְּלֵא, to put in prison 2K 17₄; אִסַּרְתָּ אִסַּרְתָּ * (BL 263f :: Dahood → סוֹר), אִסַּרְתָּ; Ju 16₂₁₋₂₅ Q (K (האסיריים)); cj. אִסַּרְתָּ retarded form of אִסַּרְתָּ Ex 14₁₅;

—2. to tie: to tether animals 2K 7₁₀, cj. birds Hos 7₁₂ (rd. אִסַּרְתָּ ?), אִסַּרְתָּ to harness horses Jr 46₄, אִסַּרְתָּ to harness, yoke 1S 6_{7,10}, אִסַּרְתָּ רֶכֶב, אִסַּרְתָּ Ex 14₆ 2K 9₂₁ and אִסַּרְתָּ מִרְכָּבָה Gn 46₂₉ and אִסַּרְתָּ abs. 1K 18₄₄ 2K 9₂₁ to harness; אִסַּרְתָּ to tie to Gn 49₁₁, אִסַּרְתָּ אִישׁ חֶרְבוֹ אִסַּרְתָּ עַל-מִתְנַיִו, each with his sword tied to his hip Neh 4₁₂, אִסַּרְתָּ אִזּוֹר בְּמִתְנֵיהֶם, to tie a waistcloth around someone's loins (to humiliate him) Jb 12₁₈, אִסַּרְתָּ מִלְחָמָה to begin the battle 1K 20₁₄ 2C 13₃;

—3. (tech. term) → אָסַר אָ Nu 30₄ and אָסַר עַל־נַפְשׁוֹ אָ 30_{3.5f.8.11f} and elliptical אָ עַל־נַפְשׁוֹ (also Syr.) 30_{7.9f} to **bind oneself by an obligation** (:: חָלַל);

—Is 61₁ rd. לְסַנּוּרִים; Hos 10_{10a} rd. אִסְרָם; 10_b rd. בְּהוֹסְרָם (or בְּאִסְרָם inf. pu. ?) Rudolph 199: prp. they, without exception, (Arb. *biʿasrihim*); Ps 105₂₂ rd. לְיִסָּר. †

nif: impf. יִאָסֵר, impv. הִאָסְרוּ: to **be bound** Gn 42₁₆₋₁₉ Ju 16₆₋₁₀₋₁₃. †

pu. (pass. qal ?): pf. אָסְרוּ/אָסְרוּ to **be captured** Is 22_{3.3} (aβ and bβ metath.); → qal 3. †

Der. אָסַר, *אָסַר, אָסוּר, אָסִיר, אָסִיר, אָסִיר, מוֹסֵר, מוֹסְרָה, מוֹסְרָה.

737 אָסַר

אָסַר (7 x) and אָסַר (4 x), Sam.^{M49} *asar* for both: אָסַר, BL 219h, 473i, 533f; Bergsträsser 1:140c; MHb.² אָסַר, JArm.^{lg} אָסְרָא and אָסְרָא; ? Arm.lw. Wagner 24: אָסַר, sffx. אָסְרָה, אָסְרִיהַ: **binding obligation, vow of abstinence** (→ נָדָר, Pedersen *Eid* 119ff) Nu 30_{3-6.8.11-15}. †

738 אָסַר

אָסַר: → אָסִיר.

739 אִסְרַחְדִּין

אִסְרַחְדִּין: (1QIs^a אִסְרַחְדִּין, MSS אִסְרַחְדִּין, EgArm. אִסְרַחְדִּין, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 73): n.m. Ass. *Aššur-ah(u)-idinna*, “Ashur has given a brother” Sept. Ασσορδαν, Ασαραδδων, Ἀσαρίδινοϲ Ptolemaic Canon (Winckler, *Keilschr. Textbuch* 70): **Esarhaddon**, king of Assyria 680-669, RLA 1:198ff; Borger *Inschr.*; 2K 19₃₇ || Is 37₃₈ Ezr 4₂. †

740 אִסְתֵּר

אִסְתֵּר, Sept. Εσθηρ: n.f.; ? etym., Bab. *Ištar* (Jensen WZKM 6:70; Noth 11), NPers. *stāreh* ἄσθήρ (Rabb.), OInd. *stīrī* young woman (Scheftelowitz 39): **Esther**, the Jewish wife of king → אִסְתֵּר שֵׁרָיִם, her Jewish name → הַדְרָסָה Est 2₇, Bardtke RGG 2:703ff; Est 7-9₃₂. †

741 אִף

אִף: (about 120 x): particle; MHb.; Ug. *ap*, Ph.; Arm. (→ BArm., MdD 30b, Altheim-S. *Spr.* 266) also אִף and אִף, → פ; DISO 21, → Garbini *Semitico* 167f: **also, even**; particularly often in Deut.-Is, Ps and Job:

—1. additional (→ גַּם): אִף אֲנִי Gn 40₁₆, Lv 26₂₄ Sam גַּם; לְאִמְתְּךָ אִף and also to your maidservant Dt 15₁₇, אִף עֲרֹכָה, she also furnishes Pr 9₂;

—2. emphasising: אִף אֲנִי I for my part Ps 89₂₈, וְאִפְּנֵי־גַמְזוֹת, and yet for all that Lv 26₄₄;

—3. enhancing: אֶף קֶדְקֶד even the crown of the head Dt 33₂₀, אֶף נְעִים certainly pleasant Song 1₁₆;
אֶף לֹא־הִבִּיאה moreover she has not allowed to come Est 5₁₂, אֶפְתִּיבוּ you really should do good Is
41₂₃, אֶף שְׁכֵנֵי how much more those who dwell Jb 4₁₉;

—4. antithetic: אֶפְזַנְחַת but you have spurned Ps 44₁₀;

—5. compounds: אֶפְאֲמֹנָם really and truly Jb 34₁₂, הֲאֶפְאֲמֹנָם shall I in fact? Gn 18₁₃, הֲאֶף אֵינִי־זאת
should this really not be? Am 2₁₁, אֶף בֵּל never yet Is 40₂₄, אֶפְאִין there is none at all Is 41₂₆, הֲאֶף will
you really? Jb 40₈;

—6. אֶף כִּי a) frequently כִּי introduces a plain conditional clause: שְׁלַחְתִּי ... אֶף כִּי how much more if I
send Ezk 14₂₁, or אֶף elliptically introduces a question, the contents of which are preceded by כִּי:
אֶף אָמַר: כִּי אֶף did God really say? Gn 3₁, or אֶף stresses a clause of time: אֶף כִּי even when Neh 9₁₈; b) אֶף כִּי has
become a unit: how much more when 2S 4₁₁, וְאֶף כִּי־עַתָּה and how much more now 2S 16₁₁; after a
negative clause: how much less Jb 9₁₄, how much less this house 1K 8₂₇; ? Hab 2₅, → Comm.;

—2K 21₄ for אֶף הוּא Sept. αφφω, Jerome *aph pho* = אֶפֶן ?; Ps 96₁₂ for אֶף cj. אֶף; Dt 33₃ rd. אֶפֶף for אֶף ?
(Cross-F. JBL 67:199); Jb 36₂₉ אֶף אֶף rd. אֶף מִי ? (: Tur-Sinai 504: = אֶף אֲמֹנָם or EgArm. אֶפֶם truly);
Pr 22₁₉ אֶף אֶף rd. אֶרְחֹתָיו (Gemser); ? 2S 20₁₄, Ps 108₂ and Jb 36₁₆.

אֶף 742

II אֶף: Sam. ^{M49} *af, abb-*: אֶנְף; pronounced *af*, Or. *app* ? (Harris *Canaanite* 76; Beer-M. §28, 3b :: Bergsträsser
1:141e³; cf. Akk. *atappu* = αθαφ, MAOG 4:221); MHb., Ug. *p*; Arm. (→ BArm.) *אֶף and אֶנְף, Akk. *appu*, du.
appā, Arb. Eth. *anf*, OSArb. *nf* facade (ZAW 75:306): אֶף, אֶפֶו (Sec. αφφω, Jerome *aphpho*), אֶפֶף, du.
אֶפֶו, אֶפֶימ/אֶפֶימ:

—1. sg. אֶף nose (the snorting one ?): נִזְמִי הָאֶף Is 3₂₁, Gn 24₄₇, breath בְּאֶפֶו Is 2₂₂, for smelling Ps 115₆,
snout of a crocodile Jb 40₂₄, snout of the swine Pr 11₂₂, nose like a tower Song 7₅; stench gets up the nose Am
4₁₀, smoke Ps 18₉, meat exudes from the nose (= get fed up with) Nu 11₂₀; → מִיץ; *אֶף; גְּבוּהָ אֶף snootiness Ps
10₄; in anger there is heavy breathing through the nose and a fire burns inside Dt 32₂₂, which is why the nose
becomes the organ symbolic of anger (→ 3);

—2. region of the nose = face (אֶפְשֶׁלם Ostr. Elath, n.top., שלם ndiv., cf. פְּנוּיֶאל), שִׁים פְּנִים like שִׁים אֶף,
to be absolutely determined Jb 36₁₃ (Tur-Sinai *Job* 497);

—3. sg. אֶף anger: וַיִּחַר אֶפֶו (: חרה) his nose became hot = his anger was kindled Gn 30₂, about 80 x; only
said of Y (→ זַעַף, זַעַף, חָמָה, חָרוֹן, כַּעַס, Fichtner TWNT 5:392ff) Ex 4₁₄ Is 5₂₅ and oft.; אֶפֶו Dt 13₁₈
and אֶפֶו חָרוֹן אֶף יִחַרְוֹן אֶפֶו Nu 25₄, actually the burning of the nose; so אֶף → חָרִי Ex 11₈ (+ 5 x); thus אֶף
develops the meaning anger: אֶפֶו מִן שָׁב אֶפֶו his anger turns away from Gn 27₄₅, אֶף הָשִׁיב אֶף turn away one's
anger Pr 29₈, אֶפֶו בָּ vent one's anger on Ezk 20₈, אֶפֶו בָּ his anger goes up against Ps 78₂₁, אֶפֶו
רִיחַ blast of his anger Jb 4₉, pleonastic אֶפֶו רִיחַ נְשָׁמַת רִיחַ Ps 18₁₆; אֶף בַּעַל the irascible Pr 22₂₄; → 4c;

—4. אַפִּים du.: a) nostrils בְּאַפָּיו וַיִּפַּח גְּנֹחַי אֲפִינוֹ Gn 2₇, רֵיחַ אֲפִינוֹ breath of life 4₂₀; b) region of the nose = face, אַרְצָה אַפִּים אֲרָצָה face down (הַאֲפִים אֲרָצָה nom. GK §156c :: acc. Kuhr *Ausdrucksmittel* 25¹) Gn 19₁ 1S 24₉ and oft., וַתִּפֹּל עַל-אַפֶּיהָ fell on her face 2S 14₄; זַעַת אַפִּים sweat of the face Gn 3₁₉, cj. La 3₄₃ you have covered אַפֶּיךָ (Rudolph); c) anger (like 3) Pr 30₃₃ (with word-play), Da 11₂₀, רֵיחַ אַפֶּיךָ Ex 15₈;

—5. אַפִּים face, with prep. (JArm., also with עַל and בְּ) לְאַפֵּי רֹדֵד before: 1S 25₂₃, לְאַפֵּי גֹן Gn 48₁₂ Nu 22₃₁ 1S 20₄₁;

—1S 1₅ אַחַת אַפִּים מִנָּה (double ? Rundgren JCS 9:30), ? rd. with Sept. אַחַת אֶפֶס כִּי nevertheless.

Der. II אַפִּים.

743 אַפֵּד

אַפֵּד: denom. of אַפֵּד.

qal: pf. אַפְּדָתָּ, impf. וַיִּאַפֵּד: to fit close (by means of בְּ) → I אַפְּדָא a girdle Ex 29₅ Lv 8₇. †

744 אַפֵּד

אַפֵּד See below under אַפֵּד and אַפְּוֹד (#746).

745 אַפְּוֹד

אַפְּוֹד See below under אַפֵּד and אַפְּוֹד (#746).

746 אַפְּוֹד/אַפֵּד

I אַפֵּד and אַפְּוֹד, 4QSam (b), Textus 2:98, Sam.^{M49} *ibbod*: MHb. JArm.^{tg}, Syr. *ʾāpūdā* and *pedtā* priest's garment; ? Ug. UM text 67 (= A*) i:5 *ipdk* "your (i.e. Anat's ?) garment" (Albright BASOR 83:40¹⁰; Driver *Myths* 102f, :: Gordon UMG1. 1518; Aistleitner 1814: verb), and *ipd* 2 (PRU 2:152, third item in an inventory); OAss. *epattu*, pl. *epadātu* a precious garment (AHw. 1:222a; CAD 4:183a), → אַפְּוֹדָה 2, Sept. ἐπώμις shoulder garment; Thiersch *Ependytes*; Sellin JPOS 17:236ff; Morgenstern *Ark* 115ff; Elliger VT 8:19ff; Lindblom 12:170ff; de Vaux 2:201ff; Reicke-R. 1:420; RGG 2:521f; Haran *Tarbiz* 24:380ff:

—1. ephod in P: בְּגָדֶיךָ of the high priest Ex 28₄₋₆ 29₅ 39₂, מְעִיל הָאֵבֶדֶד 28₃₁ 29₅ 39₂₂, put on over the מְעִיל Lv 8₇, fitted with חֹשֶׁב Ex 28₂₇ 29₅ 39_{20f} Lv 8₇, with טַבְּעוֹת Ex 28₂₈ 39₂₁ and with כְּתָפוֹת 28₁₂₋₂₅₋₂₇ 39₇₋₁₈₋₂₀, adorned with precious stones just like the חֹשֶׁן which is fixed upon it 25₇ 35₉₋₂₇; also 28₂₆₋₂₈ 39₁₉₋₂₁; the whole is called מְעִשֵׂי אֵהָשֶׁן 28₁₅ 39₈;

—2. as a cult object (the image of a god ?) beside תְּרָפִים Ju 17₅ 18_{14-17f-20} Hos 3₄; Gideon makes an אֵתְרָפִים of gold jewellery which has been captured and houses it in his city (הַצִּיג, → יִצַּג) Ju 8₂₇; it is

preserved in the shrine **Ju 17**₅ **1S 21**₁₀, is carried (נשא) in the hand **1S 23**₆, **1S 2**₂₈ **14**₃, cj. **1K 2**₂₆ (rd. נשא), brought forward to obtain an oracle (הגיש) **1S 23**₉ **30**_{7.7}, cj. **14**₁₈; leads the people astray **Ju 8**₂₇, **Hos 3**₄ (?);

—3. אפד בד, אפד בד a cultic garb made of **linen**: with הניר **1S 2**₁₈ (Samuel) and **2S 6**₁₄ (David, cf. **1C 15**₂₇), with נשא **1S 22**₁₈ (the priests of Nob); P mentions בד as the material for אבנט etc., but not for אבנט **Lv 16**₄;

—4. the image of a god covered with precious metal (אא pseudonym for אלהים ? cannot be proved by **Ju 8**_{24ff}); from recent linguistic and archaeological evidence it appears to be a cuirass-like sacral garment made of metal and common in Asia Minor; at first it was worn by the image of the god **Ju 8**₂₇, later on by the cult servants, and finally it became the vestment of the high priest.

Der. אפד, II אפד, אפדה. †

747 אפד

II אפד: n.m.; = I (Noth 232)?: from Manasseh **Nu 34**₂₃. †

748 אפדה

אפדה Sam. ^{M49} *āfedātu*: אפותר 3Q15 v:12 fem. of אפד, BL 467r; Ug. ? *updt* PRU 2:34, first in a list of names: אפדת, אפדתו:

—1. inf. (Beer-M. §65, 1a) finishing, **overlay Ex 28**₈ **39**₅;

—2. close fitting **covering Is 30**₂₂ (|| צפוי, = אפד); DJD 3, 252, 132. †

749 אפדן

*אפדן: Jerome *apedno* (it is only here that פ is not rendered by *ph*, Kahle *Geniza* 181); OPers. *apadāna* (Kent 168a) columned hall, ANEP 766f; > NBab. *appadānu*, > JArm. ^{tb} Syr. אפדנא stately home (Telegdi 231), אפדנא Nisa (Altheim-S. *Arm. Spr.* 266), DISO 21, > Arb. *fadan*, pl. *ʿafdān* (Fraenkel 27; 1 x cj. Palm. אפדנא ZAW 30:63²): **palace**, the royal palace of the Achaemenids to the N1 of Susa (Altheim-S. *Arm. Spr.* 207), :: אפדן; אפדן; אפדן; אפדן his state tents, the royal tent (→ אפדן BRL 30; Widengren *Iran* 30) **Da 11**₄₅. †

750 אפה

אפה: MHb.; Ug. *apy/w*; Pehl. (*Frahang* 19:6), EgArm. (DISO 21), JArm. Syr.; Arb. *mīfan* oven, OSArb. *ʿpy* (ZAW 75:306), Eth. Leslau 11; Eg. *ʿft* pastry; Akk. *epū*.

qal: pf. אפד, אפית, אפד; impf. יאפד, תפדה (→ אסף); impv. אפד (BL 442g), pt. אפד, אפד: **bake** (mostly said of men): bread **Is 44**₁₅, מצות **Gn 19**₃, the מנחה **Ezk 46**₂₀; מצות hellip. אפד to bake מצות from the dough **Ex 12**₃₉ **1S 28**₂₄; **Ex 16**₂₃ **Lv 24**₅ **26**₂₆ **Is 44**₁₉. †

nif: impf. תִּאֲפֶה, תִּאֲפִינָה: with חֲמִיץ to be baked with leaven Lv 6₁₀ 7₉ 23₁₇. †

Der. מִאֲפֶה, מִאֲפָה.

751 אֲפָה

אֲפָה: אֲפָה pt.; Ug. *apy* (PRU 2:205), *pym*: baker Gn 40_{5.17}; שֵׁר הָאֲפִים chief baker (a position of rank at the Egyptian court, Vergote 37) Gn 40_{2.16.20.22} 41₁₀, Hos 7₄ which burns without a baker (rd. בְּעֵר, better rd. אֲפָהוּ its baker (Rudolph *Hos.* 147), female bakers אֲפֹת 1S 8₁₃, הָאֲפִים חוּץ בָּקֵרֵי בָקָר bakers' alley Jr 37₂₁;

—Hos 7₆ אֲפָהֶם rd. אֲפָהֶם (BL 252r) = אֲפָם (II אֲפִי). †

752 אֲפָה

אֲפָה: → אֵיפָה.

753 אֲפֹא

אֲפֹא and אֲפֹו Jb 17₁₅ 19_{6.23} 24₂₅; EgArm. אֲפֹ and so (DISO 21); DSS אֲפֹה, אֲפֹה and אֲפֹה: Tigr. Wb. 388a how?; ? base form אֲפֹה הוּא 2K 2₁₄, Sept. αφφω, vocalized as → אֵיפָה where?: non-emphatic then, so:

—1. after interrogative particle מִי אֵיפָה who then? (מִן אֲפֹו Ahiram, מִזֶּה אֲפֹהוּ 1QH) Gn 27₃₃, אֲפֹהוּ אֵיפָה מִזֶּה where then? Ju 9₃₈ Is 19₁₂ Jb 17₁₅; separated from the interrogative אֵיפָה מִי אֵיפָה wherein now? Ex 33₁₆ Is 22₁, cj. אֵיפָה מִי אֵיפָה ... אֵיפָה where then? 2K 2₁₄ Hos 13₁₀;

—2. before interrogative particle מִי אֵיפָה what then? Gn 27₃₇;

—3. after מִי יִתֵּן (→ נתן) would that now Jb 19₂₃; after אִם and לֹא אִם if it is not so, then how? Jb 9₂₄ 24₂₅; separated from אִם Gn 43₁₁;

—4. exhorting אִם אֵיפָה know then 2K 10₁₀ Jb 19₆; separated from impv. אֵיפָה אֵיפָה זאת אֵיפָה Pr 6₃, :: Gemser *Sprüche* 111: abbreviation for אֵיפָה אֵיפָה אֵיפָה. †

754 אֲפֹד

אֲפֹד: → אֲפֹד.

755 אֲפֹנָה

אֲפֹנָה Ps 88₁₆: unc.; פֹּן ??, Sept. Jerome, I am desperate prp. אֲפֹנָה (פֹּג). †

756 אֲפִיחַ

אַפִּיחַ: n.m.; Arb. *ya'fūh* (with a large) forehead (Noth *Personennamen* 227): forefather of Saul **1S 9**₁. †

757 אֶפֶל

*אֶפֶל: II אֶפֶל; MHb. JArm.^{tb} אֶפֶלָא late fruit אֶפֶלְלוֹת: **late in the season** (grain, Dalman *Arbeit* 1:402 :: Auerbach VT 2:335: MHb. אֶפֶלְהָ late autumn, name of a month) **Ex 9**₃₂. †

758 אֶפֶים

I אֶפֶים: → II אֶף 3.

759 אֶפֶים

II אֶפֶים: n.m.; = I; *pym* Sinaitic Syria 17:391b; “with a (big) nose” (Noth *Personennamen* 227): **1C 2**_{30f}. †

760 אֶפֶיק

I אֶפֶיק: I אֶפֶק: MHb.²; Ug. *apq*, *apq thmtm* the streams from the two Deeps, Syr. *'afq*, cf. n.loc. *Afqā* Pope 72ff; Albright JBL 75:255, Mnd. אֶפֶיק (ה) Mdd 31a: cs. אֶפֶיק, אֶפֶיקים, אֶפֶיק, אֶפֶיקים:

—1. the deepest part of a valley flowing with water, **stream-bed** (Reymond 130): אֶפֶיקַי מַיִם **Jl 1**₂₀ **Ps 18**₁₆ (**2S 22**₁₆ יָם אֶפֶיק) **42**₂ **Song 5**₁₂, אֶפֶיק אֶרֶר (in a thunderstorm) **Sir 40**₁₃; אֶפֶיקים **Ezk 6**₃ **32**₆ **34**₁₃ **36**_{4.6} **Ps 126**₄ (בְּנָגַב) Glueck *Rivers* 93f); of a river **Is 8**₇, of the valleys **Jb 6**₁₅, of the sea **2S 22**₁₆ (cj. **Ps 18**₁₆ for מַיִם), of land **Ezk 31**₁₂ cf **35**₈, of Judah **Jl 4**₁₈; → אֶפֶק;

—2. **barrels** (of bones) **Jb 40**₁₈, furrows between the scales of a crocodile **41**₇. †

761 אֶפֶיק

II אֶפֶיק: אֶפֶק; MHb.² (?) mighty one; Arb. *'afiq* stout: אֶפֶיקים: **strong Jb 12**₂₁. †

762 אֶפֶיק

אֶפֶיק: n.loc., **Ju 1**₃₁; → אֶפֶק. †

763 אֶפֶיר

אֶפֶיר: → אֶפֶיר.

764 אֶפֶל

*אֶפֶל: MHb. hif., JArm.^b af. to make dark, to be dark, denom. from אֶפֶל ?; to bear late, Akk. *apālu* to be late (stars), Arb. *'afala* to go down, to set.

Der. מִאֲפֵלְיָהּ [מִאֲפֵל] אֲפֵלָה, אֲפֵל, אֲפֵל, אֲפֵל, אֲפֵל.

765 אֲפֵל

אֲפֵל: אֲפֵל; darkness Is 29₁₈ (|| הַשֶּׁךְ, 1QIs^a אֲפֵלָה, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 280) Ps 91₆ Jb 3₆ 10₂₂ 23₁₇ 28₃ 30₂₆ (: אור);

—Ps 11₂ rd. כְּנוֹר עוֹף as (on) birds. †

766 אֲפֵל

אֲפֵל: אֲפֵל; MHb.: dark (alt. sbst.) Am 5₂₀. †

767 אֲפֵלָה

אֲפֵלָה: אֲפֵל; MHb.: אֲפֵלְתָךְ (BL 597g), pl. abs. אֲפֵלְוֹת: darkness Ex 10₂₂ Dt 28₂₉ Is 8₂₂ 58₁₀ Jr 23₁₂ Jl 2₂ Zeph 1₁₅ Pr 4₁₉ 7₉, pl. Is 59₉. †

768 אֲפֵלֶל

אֲפֵלֶל: n.m.; II פֶּלֶל (BL 483q), “chapped, indented” (Noth *Personennamen* 228); Arb. *ʿafall*: 1C 2₃₇. †

769 אֲפֵן

*אֲפֵן: etym. ?; MHb.² (?), JArm.⁸ אֲפֵנָא (?) method of interpretation; Arb. *fann*, pl. *ʿafnān* manner *ʿiffān* time (Guillaume 19): אֲפֵנִי:

—1. (proper) time, a word spoken על־אֲפֵנִי Pr 25₁₁ Symm., Vulg.,

—2. (proper) way, מוֹשֵׁל אֲפֵנִים (= מוֹשֵׁל) Sir 50₂₇ in a proper (metrical ?) form → מוֹשֵׁל. †

770 אֲפֵס

אֲפֵס: only Hb.; denom. from אֲפֵס ? , → פֵּס.

qal: pf. אֲפֵס: to be at an end, to be no more Gn 47₁₅ (|| תָּמוּם).¹⁶ Is 16₄ and 29₂₀ (|| כִּלְהָה) Ps 77₉ (|| גִּמְרָה). †

771 אֲפֵס

אֲפֵס: אֲפֵס; 1QH; Ug. *aps* end (of a throne, of a foot), Ph. (DISO 22); < Akk. Sum. *apsū*, sea of fresh water surrounding the world, groundwater (Pope 72) ?; אֲפֵס, cs. אֲפֵסִי (vi. 2) Is 47₁₀ Zeph 2₁₅, pl. אֲפֵסִי: extremity, end:

—1. אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ the ends of the earth (with an allusion to *apsū*, ? Reymond 170f) Dt 33₁₇ 1S 2₁₀ Is 45₂₂ 52₁₀ Jr 16₁₉ Mi 5₃ Zech 9₁₀ Ps 2₈ 22₂₈ 59₁₄ 67₈ 72₈ 98₃ Pr 30₄ Sir 36₂₂;

—2. end, nothing, nothingness: הָיָה אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ to be at an end Is 34₁₂, אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ id. (|| פְּאִין) 41₁₂, cj. 40₁₇ (1QIs^a, for מֵאֶפְסֵי ?) and 41₂₄ (for מֵאֶפְסֵי ?), אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ cj. 41₂₉ (for אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ, with 1QIs^a and 1QH fragment 3, 10); אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ it is at an end with Dt 32₂₆ 2K 14₂₆, cj. Dt 32₂₆ (rd. אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ for אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ) and Pr 14₄ (for אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ); בְּאֶפְסֵי יָד not by human hand Da 8₂₅; בְּאֶפְסֵי בְּאֶפְסֵי without cause (:: Torczyner ZDMG 70:557: at last :: בְּרֵאשִׁיטָה Is 52₄); nothing, nothingness (|| תְּהוֹ, תְּהוֹ), אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ Sir 41₁₀;

—3. אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ and no one else (GK §90 l; alt. sffx.: except me) Is 47₈₋₁₀ Zeph 2₁₅;

—4. only Nu 22₃₅ 23₁₃;

—5. אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ limitative: notwithstanding (Sept. πλήν ὅτι) Nu 13₂₈ Dt 15₄ Ju 4₉ Am 9₈, nevertheless, because 2S 12₁₄, even though (?) cj. 1S 1₅ for אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ;

—6. cj. אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ (for מֵאֶפְסֵי) not originating with me Is 54₁₅. †

772 אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ

אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ See below under אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ (#774).

773 אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ

אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ See below under אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ (#774).

774 אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ-אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ

אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ: n.loc., 1S 17₁, = אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ → אֶפְסֵי 1C 11₁₃ cj. 2S 23₉, in Judah between שׁוֹכָה and עֲזֻקָה, Abel 2:318; Simons *Geog.* §689. †

775 אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ

*אֶפְסֵי, du. אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ: → אֶפְסֵי, Hb. BArm. אֶפְסֵי: ankle, אֶפְסֵי מִי shallow water, reaching up to the ankles Ezk 47₃. †

776 אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ

*אֶפְסֵי, אֶפְסֵי: II אֶפְסֵי, BL 487o; 1QH 2:28, 3:12, 17f אֶפְסֵי || שׁוֹ: something worthless, אֶפְסֵי || מֵאֶפְסֵי Is 41₂₄ (usu. rd. אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ; > 1QIs^a); chaotic, void, illusion; → Loewenstamm-B. 1:255; Wernberg-M. VT 4:325³; Maier 2:71f. †

777 אֶפְסֵי אֲרֶץ

אֶפְעָה, Jerome *ephee* (Sperber 107; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 281): III פֶּעַה, MHb.²; ἀσπίδες ... ἄς καλοῦσιν οἱ Ἀφυγύπτιοι ἐφωθ Vit. Proph. Jer. 3; Torrey 21:51f), Copt. *efōt* a kind of crocodile (Crum 63), Eth. *ʾafōt* (Leslau 11) = pl. *אֶפְעָת; OSArb. n.m. *ʾpʿw* (Müller 89), Arb. *ʾafan*, dial. *el-yfa* uraeus serpent, Hess ZAW 35:126f :: Aharoni *Animals* 5:474: the poisonous *Echis colorata*: a snake Is 30₆ 59₅ (1QIs^a אֶפְעָה) Jb 20₁₆. †

778 אָפָּךְ

אָפָּךְ: 1QH; Akk. *apāpu* to encompass (Can. loan-word ? AHw. 57); → אָפָּךְ (Humbert ZAW 62:200; Guillaume 6).

qal: pf. אֶפְפֹּנִי/אֶפְפֹּנִי, to encompass, waves 2S 22₅ Ps 18₅ Jon 2₆ Ps 116₃, רָעוּת Ps 40₁₃ with עַל, cj. אֶפְפֹּנִי angels Dt 33₃ for אָפָּךְ. †

779 אָפָּךְ

I אָפָּךְ: → I אֶפְפֹּנִי.

780 אָפָּךְ

II אָפָּךְ: Arb. *ʾafaqa* to surpass, *ʾafiqa* to excel, Vulg. to hold back her milk (camel) Rabin 111f, OSArb. *ʾpq* in n.m.; Pope 62.

hitp: אֶתְאַפֵּק, impf. יִתְאַפֵּק, אֶתְאַפֵּק, inf. הִתְאַפֵּק:

—1. to **pluck up courage**, to venture 1S 13₁₂, 1QH 14:4, 9;

—2. to **control oneself** Gn 43₃₁ 45₁ Is 42₁₄ 63₁₅ (rd. אֶתְאַפֵּק אֶל־נַפְשׁוֹ 64₁₁ Est 5₁₀. †

Der. II אֶפְפֹּנִי.

781 אֶפְפֹּנִי

אֶפְפֹּנִי and אֶפְפֹּנִי: Ju 1₃₁, locative אֶפְפֹּנִי: n.loc.; I אֶפְפֹּנִי, “river bed” (Schwarzenbach 201), “stream issuing from a spring” Alt PJB 24:59f :: Albright JPOS 2:184f; KBL: “stronghold”, II אָפָּךְ; Eg. *ʾpqm*, *ipq* Simons *Topog.* 196; Arb. *ʾUfaiq*, *Ufaq* (Isserlin 83f); not altogether easy to identify location; Albright JPOS 2:184ff; 3:50ff; Reicke-R. 1:105:

—1. in the שְׂרוּן Jos 12₁₈ (dl. מְלִיךָ ? Simons *Geog.* §510, 19-20) = *Ras el-ʿAin* Antipatris Acts 23_{31f}, Abel 2, 245f) or *T. el-Muḥmār* E of Jaffa (Noth 72, 75), probably also 1S 4₁ 29₁, and Saqqara 4, and in Esarhaddon (Gressmann *Texte* 358; Borger *Asarhaddon* 112);

—2. in Asher Jos 19₃₀ Ju 1₃₁, possibly *T. Kurdāne* near Akko (Abel 2:246, 2; Simons 193);

—3. Jos 13₄ אֶפְפֹּנִי, = 1 or 2 (Noth 75) :: Meyer *Isr.* 333f, Pope → I אֶפְפֹּנִי: *Afqā* on the Nahr Ibrahim, NE of Beirut, cult centre for Adonis (Baudissin *Adonis* 81ff) mythical residence of El;

—4. in Transjordan **1K 20**₂₆₋₃₀ **2K 13**₁₇, = *Fiq*, E of Lake Tiberias, (Albright JPOS 2:184f; Abel 2:246f, 3; Simons *Geog.* §903). †

782 אֶפְקָה

אֶפְקָה: n.loc., = אֶפֶק: in Judah, Abel 2:247; Simons *Geog.* §319 B6: **Jos 15**₅₃. †

783 אֶפֶר

*אֶפֶר: Akk. *apāru* to cover one's head.

Der. אֶפֶר.

784 אֶפֶר

אֶפֶר: MHb. אֶפֶר and JArm. אֶפְרָא dust, מִקְלָה אֶשׁ ashes, Eth. *ʾafer* dust → Leslau 11; κόνις and *cinis*, σποδός, *pulveres* also have both meanings Barth *Errettung* 20f; = → עֶפֶר, lw. < Akk. *epru* (Zimmern 43; Heller VT 12:340; Kutscher *Lesh.* 27-28:184):

—1. loose soil crumbling into dust: a) אֶפֶר on the head (as a sign of mourning) **2S 13**₁₉, אֶשׁ וְאֶפֶר **Is 58**₅ **Est 4**_{1,3} **Da 9**₃, to sit in אֶשׁ וְאֶפֶר **Jon 3**₆ **Jb 2**₈ (the waste heaps in front of the village, the *mezbele*, Musil *Arabia* 3:413), אֶשׁ וְאֶפֶר (→ 1b) **Jb 42**₆ **Sir 40**₃, to roll in the אֶשׁ וְאֶפֶר **Jr 6**₂₆ **Ezk 27**₃₀ **La 3**₁₆, to eat אֶשׁ וְאֶפֶר like bread **Ps 102**₁₀; b) be אֶשׁ וְאֶפֶר under somebody's feet **Mal 3**₂₁, play upon words אֶשׁ וְאֶפֶר :: פֶּאֶר **Is 61**₃, man is אֶשׁ וְאֶפֶר dust through and through (intensified by the use of alliterative synonyms) **Gn 18**₂₇ **Jb 30**₁₉, to turn somebody to אֶשׁ וְאֶפֶר **Ezk 28**₁₈, אֶשׁ וְאֶפֶר feed on **Is 44**₂₀ (cf. רֵעֵת רֵחַ **Qoh 1**₁₄), אֶשׁ וְאֶפֶר רֵחַ = proverbs written in אֶשׁ וְאֶפֶר **Jb 13**₁₂, hoar-frost scattered like אֶשׁ וְאֶפֶר **Ps 147**₁₆;

—2. ashes אֶפֶר **Nu 19**_{9f}, also **Ezk 28**₁₈?. †

785 אֶפֶר

אֶפֶר: אֶפֶר, BL 473x; Akk. *aparu band*, Akk. lw. (Zimmern 36) ?, → פֶּאֶר: band (Sept. τελαμών) **1K 20**₃₈₋₄₁. †

786 אֶפְרָח

*אֶפְרָח: פֶּרַח, BL 487p; MHb. JArm.^{ts} young brood; Arb. *farḥ*, pl. *ʾafirāḥ* nestlings, Eth. *ʾafreḥt* chick (Leslau 11): אֶפְרָחִימוֹ; young of a bird **Dt 22**₆₋₆ **Ps 84** **Jb 39**₃₀; → פֶּרַח. †

787 אֶפְרִיּוֹן

*אֶפְרִיּוֹן, MHb. אֶפְרִיּוֹן and JArm.^l פֶּרִינָא (א), JArm.^s פֶּרִינָא, פֶּרִינָא litter (for the bride), Syr. *pwrywn*, *purā* Brockelmann *Lex.* 596b; usu. lw. < φορεῖον (Sept.) Rudolph 139f; Rundgren ZAW 74:70ff :: < Sanskr. *par/lyanka* > French and English *palanquin* (Lokotsch 1639), Gordis JBL 63:263ff; < OPers. **ūpariyana* Widengren *Königtum* 112: **sedan chair Song 3**₉. †

788 אֶפְרַיִם

אֶפְרַיִם, Sam.^{M51} *ifrem*: trad. פֶּרֶה “corn-land”, explained Gn 41₅₂ Hos 13₁₅, (MHb. אֶפֶר, JArm.^g אַפְרָא pasture land, lw. < Akk.-Sum. *appāru* marshland AHw. 59 :: Heller VT 12:339f).

—Ephraim, Noth *Gesch. Isr.* 60f; *Welt* 60f; Simons *Geog.* §323f; Reicke-R. 420f;

—1. eponymous hero of the tribe (→ 2), son of Joseph Gn 41₅₂ 46₂₀ 48_{1-50:23} 1C 7_{20:22};

—2. name of a tribe, Manasseh and Ephraim as sons of → Joseph (→ Mowinckel Fschr. Eissfeldt 2:141f, 147f) Nu 1₁₀ 26₂₈ Jos 16₄ 17₁₇ †; Ephraim alone Ju 1₂₉ 5₁₄ 2S 2₉ Is 9₂₀ Ezk 48_{5f} Ps 60₉ 80₃ 108₉ 2C 15₉ etc.; אֶפְרַיִם מִטָּה Nu 1₃₃ 13₈ Jos 14₄ 21₅₋₂₀ 1C 6₅₁ †; אֶפְרַיִם שָׁבַט מִטָּה Ps 78₆₇ †; אֶפְרַיִם שָׁבַט אֶפְרַיִם בְּזוֹחֵה Nu 2₁₈₋₂₄ 10₂₂ †;

—3. the northern kingdom, the remainder of Israel (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:299f) Is 7_{2-5-8f-17} 9₈₋₂₀ 11₁₃ 17₃ 28₁₋₃ Hos 4_{17-14:9} Jr 31₉₋₁₈₋₂₀ Ezk 37₁₆₋₁₉ Zech 9₁₀₋₁₃ 10₇ 2C 25₁₀ 28₇ †;

—4. n.top., the hill-country of Ephraim: אֶפְרַיִם הָהָר, the whole of the middle range of the mountains W1 of the Jordan, a part which widens away from the narrow area in the SE (Noth) Jos 17₁₅ Ju 2₉ 1S 1₁ 1K 4₈ Jr 4₁₅ 31₆ 50₁₉ 1C 6₅₂ 2C 13₄ 15₈ 19₄; אֶפְרַיִם הָהָר Ob 19 †; אֶפְרַיִם אֶרֶץ אֶפְרַיִם Dt 34₂ Ju 12₁₅ 2C 30₁₀; אֶפְרַיִם אֶרֶץ אֶפְרַיִם Jr 7₁₅ †; אֶפְרַיִם אֶרֶץ אֶפְרַיִם 2C 17₂ †;

—5. the Ephraimites, the members of 2, 3 and 4; אֶפְרַיִם אִישׁ אֶפְרַיִם Ju 7₂₄ 8₁ 12₁ †; אֶפְרַיִם בְּנֵי אֶפְרַיִם Nu 1₃₂ 2₁₈ and oft., Jos 16_{5-8f} 17₈ 1C 9₃ 2C 25₇ 28₁₂;

—6. אֶפְרַיִם בְּנֵי אֶפְרַיִם n.loc.? N1 of Jerusalem 2S 13₂₃, cf. 1 Macc 11₃₄ John 11₅₄, Alt PJB 24:13f, 32ff; Noth *Gesch. Isr.* 60; alt. rd. *עֶפְרַיִם (Sept.^L Γοφραμ, → עֶפְרַיִן 2C 13₁₀ Q = עֶפְרָה, Abel 2:318; Simons *Geog.* §774-775;

—7. אֶפְרָה שַׁעַר אֶפְרָה a northern gate of Jerusalem (Dalman *Jerus.* 84, 236; Simons *Jerus.* 234, 276ff) 2K 14₁₃ Neh 8₁₆ 12₃₉ 2C 25₂₃.

—Ps 78₉ rd. בְּנֵי פְרָצִים.

789 אֶפְרָתָה

אֶפְרָתָה: etym. → אֶפְרַיִם, -āt BL 510v: n.f. (?); wife of Caleb 1C 2₁₉, = → אֶפְרָתָה 4, 1C 2₅₀ 4₄;

—Gn 48_{7b} rd. אֶפְרָתָה Sam. †

790 אֶפְרָתָה

אֶפְרָתָה: n.loc.; etym. → אֶפְרַיִם; locative Gn 35₁₆₋₁₉ 48_{7a}, cj. 7_b, with בְּ Ru 4₁₁ (BL 528s):

—1. near the grave of Rachel Gn 35₁₆₋₁₉ 48_{7a}, (however not Bethlehem 35_{19b} and 48_{7b}, but) in the area of Bethel/Ramah 35₁₆ 1S 10₂ Jr 31₁₅;

—2. = בית לחם 1, Mi 5₁ Ru 4₁₁;

—3. = קרית יערים ? Ps 132₆ (Eissfeldt WdO 2:482 :: Simons *Geog.* §466, 468);

—4. → אפרת 1C 2₅₀. †

Der. אפרתי.

791 אפרתי

אפרתי: gentilic; אפרתיים (BL 562u):

—1. from אפרתה 2 = Bethlehem 1S 17₁₂, pl. Ru 1₂;

—2. from אפרים = Ephraimite Ju 12₅ (:: Willeson VT 8:97f) 1S 1₁ 1K 11₂₆. †

792 אצבון

אצבון See below under אצב(ו)ן (#794).

793 אצבן

אצבן See below under אצב(ו)ן (#794).

794 אצב(ו)ן

אצב(ו)ן: n.m. (trib.); Arb. *ʿašaba* to be bald:

—1. אצבן, (Sam. Sam.^{BenH.} and Pesh. אצבעון) son of Gad Gn 46₁₆, ? = אֲזַנִי Nu 26₁₆;

—2. אצבון grandson of Benjamin 1C 7₇. †

795 אצבע

אצבע: צבע, BL 487o, BL 233n for short *a*; MHb., Ug. *uṣb*^c, pl. *uṣb*^t (UM 27³, AfO 17:357, :: Dahood *Bibl.* 44:296f: arm), Arm. → BArm. *אצבע; OSArb. *ʿṣb*^c, Arb. *ʿiṣba*^c, *ʿa/ʿuṣbū*^c, denom. *ṣaba*^a to point a finger, MHb. hif.; Eth. *ʿaṣbā*^t; Akk. *iṣbittu* (Holma Orient. 13:102f); Eg. *ḏb*^c Erman-G. 5:62, Copt. *tēēbe*: fem. cs. id.; אצבעו, אצבע(ו)ת, אצבעות, cs. אצבעות, אצבעותי/תיכם, אצבעות:

—1. **finger**, also toe (Holma *Körperteile* 122); אצבעת ידיו וא' רגליו (six on each !) 2S 21₂₀, 1C 20₆ only the first !; of the priest Ex 29₁₂ Lv 4₆₋₁₇₋₂₅₋₃₀₋₃₄ 8₁₅ 9₉ 14₁₆₋₂₇ 16₁₄₋₁₉ Nu 19₄; four fingers thick 1K 7₁₅ Sept. Jr 52₂₁; Is 2₈ 17₈ 59₃ Ps 144₁ Pr 6₁₃ 7₃ Song 5₅; וא' אצבעת ידיו וא' ש'לח to point a finger Is 58₉ 1QS 11:2 (abusive gesture, Akk. *ubāna tarāṣu*, Holma 123f; Seligmann *Blick* 2:179ff);

—2. אָ אֶלְהִים (Eg., Couroyer RB 63:209ff, 481ff) writes Ex 31₁₈ Dt 9₁₀, works Ex 8₁₅; heaven the work of his fingers Ps 84. †

796 אָצִיל

I אָצִיל: II אַצֵּל ? אָצִילִיָּהּ: remotest parts of the earth || קְצוֹת * Is 41₉. †

797 אָצִיל

II אָצִיל: I אַצֵּל; ? EgArm. אַצֵּל (DISO 22), Arb. *ʿaṣīl* of noble descent: אָצִילִי: noble, אֶצְרֵ אָצִילִי, אֶצְרֵ אָצִילִי בני יִשְׂרָאֵל Ex 24₁₁ (cf. verse 9; in accordance with Megilla^b 9a, Sept. translates “boy” against the context זַעֲטוּט, as Ex 24₅ for נַעַר, 1QM 7:3 זַעֲטוּט, נַעַר → Yadin 290). †

798 אָצִיל

אָצִיל See below under אַצֵּל and אָצִילָהּ (#800).

799 אָצִילָהּ

אָצִילָהּ See below under אַצֵּל and אָצִילָהּ (#800).

800 אָצִילָהּ/אָצִיל

*אָצִיל and אָצִילָהּ: III אַצֵּל; MHb. אַצֵּל and אַ יד, Pun. יצלת DISO 110 and Syr. *yasli* Brockelmann Lex. 306 elbow; Arb. *wuṣl* limb, pl. *ʿawṣāl* joints: pl. cs. אָצִילִי and אָצִילוֹת:

—1. joint, אָצִילוֹת יָדַיִם, armpits Jr 38₁₂, אָצִילִי יָדַיִם joints of the hand Ezk 13₁₈, הִטָּה אָצִיל (נָטָה: hif.) to rest on the elbows, to lie down to eat Sir 9, 41₁₉;

—2. archt. tech. term (cf. II אַצֵּל nif.) unc., six cubits אָצִילָהּ Ezk 41₈: measurement for the sides (Galling), for the height of the terrace (Elliger Fschr. Alt 1:92). †

801 אַצֵּל

I אַצֵּל: Arb. *ʿaṣula* to be firmly rooted, to be of noble descent *ʿaṣl* rootstock.

Der. II אָצִיל, אָצִיל, אָצִילָהּ (?).

802 אַצֵּל

II אַצֵּל: OSArb. *hwṣl* to attain (ZAW 75:306).

qal: pf. אָצַלְתִּי, אָצַלְתָּ, impf. וְיֵאָצֵל Nu 11₂₅ (BL 371t; not hif. !; Sam. נָצַל, וְיֵצַל hif. ?): to take away Nu 11₁₇₋₂₅; to reserve Gn 27₃₆; with בָּן to refuse Qoh 2₁₀. †

nif: pf. **נִאָצַל** to be taken away Sir 42₂₁ (: נוסף); archt. tech. term (cf. **אָצִיל** 2) to be shortened, reduced Ezk 42₆:: Elliger Fschr. Alt 1:91f: to be terraced). †

Der. I **אָצִיל** (?).

803 אָצַל

III **אָצַל**: Arb. *wašala* to join together, → **יָצַל**.

nif: pf. **נִאָצַל**: to be linked with (**לְ**) Sir 13₁₇ (|| חבר pu.). →

Der. **אָצִיל**, **אָצַל**.

804 אָצַל

***אָצַל**, Jerome *asel*: III **אָצַל**; MHb., DJD 3, 256; Ph. DISO 22: cs. id. **אָצַל** *side, only with gen. or sffx., as a prep., on the side of, beside: **אָצַלִּי** beside me Neh 4₁₂, **הַמְּזַבֵּחַ אָצַל** Lv 1₁₆ with **שׁוּם** Lv 6₃, **הַצֵּיג** 1S 5₂, **הַשְּׁלִיף** Lv 1₁₆, **בּוֹא** Da 8₁₇; in a hostile sense: facing Da 10₁₃; **מִאָצַל** from beside someone 1S 20₄₁ 1K 3₂₀ 20₃₆, beside Ezk 40₇; → **בֵּית הָאָצַל**.

805 אָצַל

אָצַל: n.m.; I **אָצַל** “noble” (Noth *Personennamen* 231), Arb. *ʿašīl*: 1C 8_{37f} 9_{43f}. †

806 אָצַל

[**אָצַל**, Zech 14₅: ? rd. with Sept. *Ιασολ* → ***יָצַל**, n. of river, Abel 2:252; Simons *Geog.* §1580; alt. **אָצַל** Symm. †]

807 אָצַלְיָהוּ

אָצַלְיָהוּ: n.m., I **אָצַל** + **אָצַל** “Y has shown himself noble” (Noth *Personennamen* 193f), Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 7:44 **אָצוּל** short form?: 2K 22₃ 2C 34₈. †

808 אָצַם

אָצַם: n.m.; Arb. *ʿaḍima* rage: “hot-tempered” (Noth *Personennamen* 229):

—1. 1C 2₁₅;

—2. 1C 2₂₅. †

809 אָצַעְרָה

אַצְעָרָה: צַעַר, BL 487o; MHb.²:

—1. **walking-chain** (stretching from ankle to ankle, → צְעָרָה 2) Nu 31₅₀;

—2. **band**, bracelet 2S 1₁₀. †

810 אָצַר

אָצַר: MHb. JArm.^{tb} CPArm. to gather, Arb. *ʿašara* and *wašara* to tie up, *ʿaišar* bundle of plants tied together, Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 204.

qal: pf. אֶצְרוּ, pt. אֹצְרִים: to store up 2K 20₁₇ / Is 39₆ Am 3₁₀. †

nif: impf. יִצְאָר: to be stored up Is 23₁₈. †

hif: impf. וְאֹצְרָה (BL 351) Neh 13₁₃, rd. וְאֹצְרָה. †

Der. אֹצְרָה, n.m. אֶצֶר (?).

811 אָצַר

אָצַר, Sam.^{M52} *āšar*: n.m.; Sept. Ασαρ, Ωσαρ; Saf. *ʿsr* (Meyer *Isr.* 343f; Moritz ZAW 44:90f), ? Can. *Išširti* (BASOR 92:29, 9): Edomite, son of שְׁעִיר Gn 36₂₁₋₂₇₋₃₀ 1C 1₃₈₋₄₂. †

812 אֶקְדָּח

אֶקְדָּח, Jerome *ecda*, 1QIs^a אֶקְדָּח (ד) (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 281): קְדָח; Arb. *qaddāḥat*, flint: a precious stone, **beryl** in a larger sense (Bauer *Edelstein* 523ff) אֶקְדָּח אֶבְנֵי אֶקְדָּח Is 54₁₂. †

813 אֶקָן

אֶקָן: Sept. Vulg. τραγέλαφος “buck-stag”, mythical beast; JArm.^b אֶקָן (< *αἶξ* ?) young goat, Tg. ibex: edible, **wildgoat**, *Capra aegagros* (Aharoni *Animals* 464) Dt 14₅. †

814 אַר

[אַר: אֶרֶץ Am 8₈ rd. אֶרֶץ, → יִאֶר.]

815 אֶרָא

אֶרָא (אֶרָא) Len. BL 649h): n.m. (trib. ?): short form 1C 7₃₈. †

816 אֶרְאִיל

אֶרְאִיל Ezk 43_{15b-16}: → אֶרְאִיל.

817 אַרְאֵל

אַרְאֵל: 2S 23₂₀ rd. אַרְאֵלִי (vocalization ?) warrior Pesh. Tg. in Phoenician inscription אַרְאֵלִים (?) BASOR 83:16, 5; Mazar VT 13:316² (: KAI 30); → אַרְאֵלִים, I אַרְיֵאֵל. †

818 אַרְאֵלִי

אַרְאֵלִי, Sam. אַרְוֹלִי, Sam.^{M56} *arballi*: n. (m. and) trib.; II אַרְיֵאֵל:

—1. son of Gad Gn 46₁₆ Nu 26₁₇;

—2. gentilic of 1, מִשְׁפַּחַת הָאֲרֵיֵאֵלִים Nu 26₁₇. †

819 אַרְאֵלִים

אַרְאֵלִים, 7 MSS אַרְאֵלִים; 1QIs^a לַמֶּלֶךְ אַרְאֵלִים, = Tg. Aq. Symm. Theod. ὁφθήσομαι αὐτοῖς: Is 33₇ || שְׁלוֹם אַרְאֵלִים; ??, crript.; Tg. Rabb. angels; prp. אַרְאֵלִים heroes (→ אַרְאֵל) or אַרְאֵלִים priests (→ I אַרְיֵאֵל) or inhabitants of Jerusalem (II אַרְיֵאֵל); → Comm.; Haldar 130ff; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 28, 213. †

820 אַרְבַּ

אַרְבַּ: JArm.^b to lie in wait for (?); Can. *arbāku* they lie in wait for me Taanach 2, 6 (Albright BASOR 94:21); Arb. *aruba*, *ariba* to be cunning, III to deceive *irbat* cunning, artfulness.

qal: pf. אַרְבֵּה, אַרְבֵּתִי, אַרְבֵּוּ, אַרְבֵּתֶם; impf. יֵאָרֵב, Or. יֵאָרֵב (Kahle *Text* 53), יֵאָרְבוּ (1QH 5, 10), יֵאָרְבוּ, נִאָרְבֶּה, impv. אַרְבֵּה, inf. אַרְבֵּה, pt. אַרְבֵּה, אַרְבֵּה: to lie in ambush Ps 10₉ La 3₁₀; with לְ to lie in wait for somebody Dt 19₁₁ Jos 8₄ Ju 16₂ Ps 59₄ cj. 71₁₀ Pr 1₁₁ (rd. לְתֶם) La 4₁₉; אַרְבֵּה אַרְבֵּה Pr 12₆, לְדָם Sir 11₃₂, לְדָמִים Mi 7₂ Pr 1₁₈ to lie in wait to kill, לְ אַרְבֵּה to lie in wait at someone's home Pr 24₁₅, אַרְבֵּה (to wait in ambush) for Ju 9₃₄, אַרְבֵּה אַרְבֵּה to lie in wait at a door Jb 31₉; abs. Ju 9₃₂₋₄₃ 21₂₀ Pr 7₁₂ 23₂₈; pt. coll. אַרְבֵּה (a group in an) ambush Jos 8₂₋₇₋₁₂₋₁₄₋₁₉₋₂₁ Ju 16₉₋₁₂ 20₃₃₋₃₆₋₃₈ 1S 22₈₋₁₃, cj. אַרְבֵּה Jb 25₃, pl. אַרְבֵּהִים Ju 20₂₉ Jr 51₁₂; אַרְבֵּה אַרְבֵּה (people) lurking at the roadside Ezr 8₃₁. †

pi: pt. מִן אַרְבֵּהִים: pt. with שָׂם to set up men in an ambush Ju 9₂₅; מִן אַרְבֵּהִים נִתְּן 2C 20₂₂, ? angels (Rudolph *Chr.* 261, → מִן שְׂחִית), Ehrlich מִן אַרְבֵּהִים turmoil. †

hif: impf. וַיֵּרֵב (< וַיֵּאָרֵב*, BL 351) to lay an ambush 1S 15₅. †

Der. אַרְבֵּה n.loc.; *אַרְבֵּה, *אַרְבֵּה.

821 אַרְבַּ

אַרְבּ, Bomberg אַרְבּ: אַרְבּ; n.loc., in Judah: *Kh. er-Rabiye*, 12 km SW of Hebron (Elliger PJB 31, 58f) **Jos 15**₅₂; gentilic אַרְבֵי. †

822 אַרְבּ

*אַרְבּ, Or. אַרְבּ Kahle *Text* 71: אַרְבּ; EgArm. (Aharoni 99; DISO 23): אַרְבּ: **ambush Jb 37**₈ (|| מְעוֹנוֹת), covert **38**₄₀. †

823 אַרְבּ

אַרְבּ: אַרְבּ, pt. coll., (group in an) ambush **Jos 8**_{2·7·12·14·19·21} **Ju 16**_{9·12} **20**_{33·36·38} **1S 22**_{8·13} **Ezr 8**₃₁, cj. אַרְבוּ **Jb 25**₃; pl. with שׁוּם or הִכִּין put men in an ambush **Ju 20**₂₉ **Jr 51**₁₂. †

824 אַרְבּ

*אַרְבּ: אַרְבּ: אַרְבוּ: ambush **Jr 9**₇;

—? **Hos 7**₆ בְּאַרְבָּם, usu. rd. בָּם בְּעַר, alt. transpose to verse 4 after cj. אַנְפִּים. †

825 אַרְבָּאֵל

אַרְבָּאֵל, **Hos 10**₁₄: → n.loc. בֵּית-אַרְבָּאֵל.

826 אַרְבָּה

אַרְבָּה: II רְבָה (Koehler ZDPV 49:329, 331); MHb., Ug. *irby* (AfO 17:357a), Sefire 1 A 27; Akk. *a/eribu*, *erbū* (Landsberger *Fauna* 121ff), Eth. (Leslau 11): orig. swarm, > locusts, in particular **migratory locusts**, *Schistocera gregaria*, in fully developed, winged stage (Aharoni *Animals*, 475ff): **Ex 10**₄₋₁₉ **Lv 11**₂₂ **Dt 28**₃₈ **Ju 6**₅ **7**₁₂ **1K 8**₃₇ **Jr 46**₂₃ **Jl 1**₄ **2**₂₅ **Nah 3**_{15·17} **Ps 78**₄₆ **105**₃₄ **109**₂₃ **Pr 30**₂₇ **Jb 39**₂₀ **2C 6**₂₈ **Sir 43**₁₇. †

827 אַרְבָּה

*אַרְבָּה (or אַרְבּ ?): אַרְבּ: pl. cs. אַרְבּוֹת. אָ יָדָיו ? despite the (nimble) movements of his hands **Is 25**₁₁. †

828 אַרְבָּה

אַרְבָּה, Sam.^{M55} pl. *erabbot*, Jerome *orobba*: MHb., Ug. *urbt* (→ אַלְוִף, AfO 17:357b); ? etym.; ? > Greek ἄρραβή fish trap (Lewy *Fremdw.* 130; Mayer 338): אַרְבּוֹת, אַרְבֵּיהֶם;

—1. **hole in the wall**, through which the smoke passes (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:74), chimney (Gaster VT 4:79) **Hos 13**₃, cj. 7₆ for אַרְבּ, used as an entrance cj. (בְּאַרְבּוֹתֵינוּ) **Jr 9**₂₀; in pigeon coops (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:96; 7:263; Gressmann *Bilder* 216) **Is 60**₈; metaph. eye sockets (: Dahood *Qoh.* 45f: the woman in the window) **Qoh 12**₃;

—2. the hatches in the → רְקִיעַ, through which the rain falls, אֲשֶׁר הַשָּׁמַיִם Gn 7₁₁ 8₂ Mal 3₁₀, בְּשָׁרְאֵי 2K 7₂₋₁₉, cj. Is 24₁₈. †

829 אַרְבוֹת

אַרְבוֹת: n.loc., אַרְבָּה; Sept. Αραβωθ: בְּאֶרְבֵּי אַרְבָּה 1K 4₁₀; for the location → Abel 2:250f; Simons *Geog.* §874 iii. †

830 אַרְבִּי

אַרְבִּי: gentilic of אַרְבַּ: 2S 23₃₅; 1C 11₃₇ אֲזַבִּי, Elliger PJB 31:58f; Rudolph *Chr.* 102. †

831 אַרְבַּע

I אַרְבַּע: Sem., VG 1:485; BL 623f; רבע, אַרְבַּע/רבע; אַרְבַּעָה (Pr 30₁₈ Q, K אַרְבַּע), cs. אַרְבַּעַת, sffx. אַרְבַּעַתָּן/תָּן (: Torczyner *Entstehung* 72ff; Driver JSS 1:90ff), du. אַרְבַּעַתָּיִם (BL 629c :: Böhl *Spr.* §25d; Torczyner vs.). pl. אַרְבַּעִים:

—sg. **four**, du. fourfold 2S 12₆, pl. **forty** (Roscher *Zahl*; Jeremias *Licht* 825): a) אַרְבַּע אֲנִי צֹאן אַרְבַּע four sheep Ex 21₃₇, אֲמֹת אֲנִי Dt 3₁₁, בְּאֲמָה אֲנִי Ex 26₂ (→ אֲמָה 3), רַגְלָיִם אֲנִי four feet (not pairs of feet!) Lv 11₂₃; following a noun: אֲנִי עָרִים Jos 19₇, אֲנִי בְּשַׁנַּת אֲעָרִים אֲנִי in the fourth year 1K 22₄₁; אֲנִי בְּשַׁנַּת אֲנִי in a series of numbers Pr 30_{15-18K-21}; אֲנִי abs. Da 8₂₂, אֲנִי עַל-הַלֶּךְ Lv 11₂₀₋₄₂ and רַגְלָיִם אֲנִי לוֹ 11₂₃ quadruped; b) אַרְבַּעָה: אֲנִי רְאשֵׁיִם Gn 2₁₀ אֲנִי בְּנֵי שְׁמֵעִי אֲנִי 1C 23₁₀ אֲנִי בְּנֵי שְׁמֵעִי אֲנִי in a series of numbers Am 1₃₋₆; אֲנִי following a noun predicatively: אֲנִי עַמֻּדֵיהֶם אֲנִי their pillars are four in number Ex 27₁₆, לְחַרְדָּשׁ אֲנִי on the fourth day of the month Zech 7₁; c) אַרְבַּעַת אֲנִי יָמִים: אַרְבַּעַת אֲנִי four oxen Nu 7₇, אֲנִי אֵלֶּה אֲנִי these four 2S 21₂₂, לְאַרְבַּעַתָּם אֲנִי for the four of them Ezk 1₈; d) with other numbers: אַרְבַּע עָשָׂרָה and אַרְבַּעָה עָשָׂר fourteen, אַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת four hundred, אַרְבַּעַת אֲלָפִים four thousand, אַרְבַּע רְבוּאָה forty thousand, forty four thousand seven hundred and sixty 1C 5₁₈, four hundred and fifty four Ezr 2₁₅.

Der. I רַבַּע, II אַרְבַּע n.m.

832 אַרְבַּע

II אַרְבַּע: (n.m.), = I אַרְבַּע, eponymous hero of אַרְבַּע אֲקִרִית; Jos 14₁₅ 15₁₃ 21₁₁. †

833 אַרְגָּ

אַרְגָּ: MHb. JArm.^b; Ph. אַרְגָּ (DISO 23) weaver.

qal: impf. יֵאָרְגַּ, תֵּאָרְגַּ, pt. אַרְגָּ, אֲרַגְנִי/גֹוֹת, אַרְגָּ: to **weave** (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:60; Hönig 134ff), with acc. 2K 23₇, cobweb Is 59₅, with acc. and עַם to weave something into Ju 16₁₃; pt. **weaver** Ex 28₃₂ 35₃₅ 39₂₂₋₂₇ 1S 17₇ 2S 21₁₉ (dl. אַרְגָּיִם first occurrence) Is 19₉ 1C 11₂₃ 20₅ Sir 45₁₁;

—Is 38₁₂ rd. כְּאַרְגָּ (Begrich *Psalm* 31). †

834 אָרְגָּ

אָרְגָּ: weaver's bobbin (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:122) Jb 7₆;

—Ju 16₁₄ dl. הָאֲרָגָּ and rd. הִיִּתָּר (alt. dl. הִיִּתָּר). †

835 אָרְגָּ

cj. אָרְגָּ; MHb. אָרְיָג: texture cj. Is 38₁₂ for כְּאַרְגָּ. †

836 אָרְגָּב

cj. אָרְגָּב, → אָרְגָּב; actually coll. pl. of → רָגָּב; Sept. α/εργοβ: mound of earth 1S 20₁₉ (for הָאֲבָן) and 41 (for הַגָּב). †

837 אָרְגָּב

אָרְגָּב: n.top., Ug. n.m. UTGl. 337, Sept. Αργοβ → אָרְגָּב, Krauss ZAW 28:241f: אָרְגָּב 1K 4₁₃ Sept.^A (Εργαβ) Dt 3₄₋₁₄ אָרְגָּב Dt 3₁₃: Argob, region of the Upper Yarmuk, Abel 1:275, Simons *Geog.* §21; Noth PJB 37:97f;

—2K 15₂₅ dl., gloss to הַגְּלָעָר verse 29. †

838 אָרְגָּמֶן

אָרְגָּמֶן 2C 2₆: Arm. = → אָרְגָּמֶן. †

839 אָרְגָּז

אָרְגָּז: רגז; MHb.² (?) chest, Syr. *rgāz(ō)tā*, Arb. *rijāzat* saddlebag (: Morgenstern *Ark* 99ff); saddlebag 1S 6₈₋₁₁₋₁₅. †

840 אָרְגָּמָן

אָרְגָּמָן: Ug. *argmn* UTGl. 340, MHb.; lw.; Hitt. *ark/gaman* tribute, Anatolian ? (Albright BASOR 50:15), Akk. *argamannu* purple, also tribute under Hittite influence (Friedrich *Heth. Wb.* 30); Ug. *argmn*, 1 x *irgmn* PRU 2, 134:1, tax || *mnḥ* (= מְנַחָה), also purple ? :: Eissfeldt JSS 5:43f; Arm. > אָרְגָּמֶן 2C 2₆ (*Ružička* 95, also BArm.) purple, > Arb. *urjuwān*; tribute from the Syrian sea-towns, consisting in particular of purple fish (Albright vs.; Gradwohl 66) :: Dietrich-Loretz WdO 3:218f; Eissfeldt JSS 5:43f; Akk. “tribute” (root *rgm* to demand, → רגם) not related to Akk.-WSem. “purple”; so also Rabin Orient. 32, 116f: like Indo-Iranian purple: wool dyed with red purple BRL 153; Dalman *Arbeit* 5:83; in most instances together with תְּכֵלֶת Ex 25_{4-39:29} (24 x) אֲתֵכְלֶת

בְּנֵי Nu 4₁₃, אֲבֹנֵי אֲבֹנֵי Ju 8₂₆, לְבוּשׁ made from אֲבֹנֵי לְבוּשׁ Jr 10₉ Pr 31₂₂, Tyrian goods Ezk 27₁₆, from אֲבֹנֵי אֲבֹנֵי 27₇, cords Est 1₆, cloak Est 8₁₅, fabrics 2C 2₆₋₁₃, veil 2C 3₁₄; the hair of the beloved Song 7₆;

—Song 3₁₀ rd. אֲבֹנֵי אֲבֹנֵי. †

841 אֲבֹנֵי

אֲבֹנֵי, אֲבֹנֵי, אֲבֹנֵי, Sam.^{M56 BenH.} *ēr(r)ad*, Sept. Αραδ: n.m.; “hunch-backed” (Noth *Personennamen* 227): Gn 46₂₁ Nu 26₄₀ (Sept. Αδαρ), 1C 8₃ var. of אֲבֹנֵי;

Der. אֲבֹנֵי; אֲבֹנֵי (?).

842 אֲבֹנֵי

אֲבֹנֵי: n.m.; cun. *Urdānu* Tallqvist *Names* 243; אֲבֹנֵי + *ōn*?: son of Caleb 1C 2₁₈. †

843 אֲבֹנֵי

אֲבֹנֵי, Sam.^{M56 BenH.} *ērrādī*, Sept. Αραδ: gentilic of אֲבֹנֵי: Nu 26₄₀. †

844 אֲבֹנֵי

אֲבֹנֵי: n.m.; Pers., Scheftelowitz 39f; Gehman JBL 43:328: son of Haman Est 9₉. †

845 אֲבֹנֵי

I*אֲבֹנֵי: Arb. *warā^y* to kindle *ʾarā^y* II to light a fire (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 156), Tigr. *ʾarwa* (Wb. 359b) to blaze.

Der. I אֲבֹנֵי, → אֲבֹנֵי, אֲבֹנֵי.

846 אֲבֹנֵי

II אֲבֹנֵי: MHb. to gather figs; Ph. אֲבֹנֵי (Friedrich §156), Eth. *araya*, Tigr. Wb. 360 *ʾarā* to gather; Akk. *arū*, storehouse.

qal: pf. אֲבֹנֵי, אֲבֹנֵי: to pluck Ps 80₁₃ Song 5₁, cj. Is 28₄ אֲבֹנֵי (Seeligmann VT 11:211 for אֲבֹנֵי). †

847 אֲבֹנֵי

אֲבֹנֵי: n.m.; → אֲבֹנֵי, אֲבֹנֵי?: Nu 26₁₇. → gentilic אֲבֹנֵי. †

848 אֲבֹנֵי

אַרְוֹד: n.loc., North-Phoenician island-town; ? אַרְוֹד, cf. Syr. n.loc. Arpad Krauss ZAW 28:249; non-Sem. Noth WdO 1:25; EA *Arw/mada/i*; Armada, the city-god (WdO 1:268f); *Ἀραδος modern *Ruād*, RLA 1:160f; Abel 2:251f; Reicke-R. 1:133: **Ezk 27**^{8,11}. †

Der. אַרְוֹדִי, → אַרְוֹד ?.

849 אַרְוֹדִי

אַרְוֹדִי, Sam.^{M56}: **arbe/addī*, Sept. Αρονδεις → אַרְוֹד;

—1. n.m. **Gn 46**₁₆ = אַרְוֹד;

—2. gentilic **Nu 26**₁₇. †

850 אַרְוֹדִי

אַרְוֹדִי, Sam.^{M56} **arbe/addī*, Sept. Αρα/οδεις: Ph. אַרְוֹדִי; Ug. n.m. *arwdn* (de Lange 2:276; Aistleitner 384), Αρουαδε Wuthnow 26: from Arvad **Gn 10**₁₈ **1C 1**₁₆. †

851 אַרְוָה

*אַרְוָה: lw. (Zimmern 42) from Akk.-Sum. *urū* enclosure, secondary *urē* and *urāti* stallions and mares (Lewy Orient. 19:13); JArm.^{tb} Syr. אַרְוָה/אַרְוִיָּה, > Arb. **iry*, **arīyat* stable: pl. אַרְוֹת, cs. אַרְוֹת > אַרְוִיּוֹת (:: BL 603g: from by-form *אַרְוִיָּה), Salonen *Hipp.* 44: **stall**; Solomon owned forty thousand (**2C 9**₂₅ four thousand !)
אַרְוָה לְמִרְכָּבוֹ א' סוּסִים לְמִרְכָּבוֹ א' **1K 5**₆ **2C 9**₂₅ (in Megiddo ANEP 741-742; Wright *Arch.* fig. 85-86), Hezekiah אַרְוָה לְמִרְכָּבוֹ א' **2C 32**_{28bα}; 28bβ for אַרְוֹת לְמִרְכָּבוֹ א' **2C 32**_{28bα}; 28bβ for אַרְוֹת לְמִרְכָּבוֹ א' Sept. :: Rudolph; Galling *Chr.*). †

852 אַרְוִיָּה

*אַרְוִיָּה: אַרְוִיָּה: אַרְוִיָּה: tight, **solidly made** (rope) :: Schalit Lesh. 7:131ff: rubbed with cedar oil (cf. אַרְוִיָּה) to protect against damp AssMos. 1₁₆, *c(h)edriare* in weaving, Helbig *Epos* 69ff: **Ezk 27**₂₄. †

853 אַרְוִיָּה

אַרְוִיָּה See below under אַרְוִיָּה and אַרְוִיָּה (#855).

854 אַרְכָּה

אַרְכָּה See below under אַרְוִיָּה and אַרְכָּה (#855).

855 אַרְכָּה/אַרְוִיָּה

אַרְוִיָּה and אַרְכָּה: II אַרְכָּה; Mhb., JArm.^t (?), Arb. **arika* to heal **arikat* new skin on a wound: אַרְכָּה, אַרְכָּה, אַרְכָּה new flesh growing on a healing wound; Hempel *Heilung* 239⁴.

—1. **healing** Is 58₈ Jr 8₂₂ 30₁₇ 33₆;

—2. metaph. of a wall: **repair** Neh 4₁ 2C 24₁₃. †

856 אַרוּמָה

אַרוּמָה: n.loc. רום, BL 487o; with בַּ, בְּאַרוּמָה < בְּאַ'רוּמָה* (BL 224h) Ju 9₄₁, cj. ³¹ for תְּרָמָה, ? = רומָה 2K 23₃₆; *el-Orme* (א > ע, → א) SE of Shechem (Abel 2:251; Simons *Geog.* §583 :: Montgomery-G. 553). †

857 אַרוּמִים

אַרוּמִים: 2 K 16_{6K} Bomberg, rd. Q אַדְמִים Len., → אַדְמִי. †

858 אַרוֹן

אַרוֹן (about 200 x): with art. הָאָרוֹן(וֹ), 4 QEx(f) הָאָרוֹן (Textus 2:99), BL 263m.; cs. אָרוֹן(וֹ); m., fem. 1S 4₁₇ 2C 8₁₁, Ps 132₆ (?) †; MHb. (pl. אַרוֹנוֹת); Hb. and JArm. inscr., Ph., EgArm. Nab. → DISO 25; JArm. אַרוֹנָא, CPArm. *ʾrnʾ*, Syr. *ʾārōnā* and LBab. *arānu* chest (Meissner WZKM 12:62; AHw. 65, WSem. lw. :: Zimmern 34; Ellenbogen 40), > Arb. *ʾirān* bier.

A. secular:

—1. **coffin** Gn 50₂₆ †;

—2. **money-chest** 2K 12_{10f} 2C 24_{8·10·11·11} †.

B. cultic: **Ark of the Covenant:**

—1. הָאֱלֹהִים אֲרוֹן 1S 3₃ (34 x, Baumgärtel 50f);

—2. יהוה אֲרוֹן Jos 4₅ (31 x);

—3. הָאָרוֹן, shortening of 1 and 2, Ex 25₁₄ (47 x);

—4. בְּרִית יהוה אֲרוֹן Nu 10₃₃ (27 x) and בְּרִית הָאֱלֹהִים אֲרוֹן Ju 20₂₇ (5 x);

—5. הַבְּרִית אֲרוֹן Jos 3₆, shortening of 4 (5 x);

—6. הָעֵדֻת/וֹת אֲרוֹן Ex 25₂₂ (9 x);

—7. amplification a) of 1: אֲרוֹן אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל 7 x; b) of 2: אֲרוֹן אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל 2 x; c) otherwise 1S 4₄ 1C 13₆;

—8. particular instances: Ps 132₈ 2C 6₄₁; 1S 3₃ 4₁₁; 1K 3₁₅; 1C 13₃; Jos 3₁₃; 4₅; 3₃;

—9. special phrases a): עֵצֵי שִׁטִּים אֲרוֹן Ex 25₁₀ Dt 10₃; b) עֵץ אֲרוֹן Dt 10₁; c) הַקִּדָּשׁ אֲרוֹן 2C 35₃;

—10. dubious instances **Jos 3**₁₁ (: Kahle Fschr. Baudissin 259¹) **3**_{14,17} and **1C 13**₅;

—11. four types of usage can therefore be identified: a) אָרֹן in combination with a name for God (1, 2, 3, 7);
b) with אָרֹן (4, 5); c) with name of the material (9a, b); d) in special phrases (6, 8, 9c);

—12. אָרֹן אֲבֹרָתָא Ark of the Covenant occurs very frequently in **Ex 25**_{10-39:35} (18 x), **Jos 3**_{3-8:33} (29 x), **1S 3**_{3-14:18} (40 x) **2S 6**_{2-15:29} (21 x), **1K 8**₁₋₂₁ (9 x) **1C 6**_{16-28:18} (34 x) and **2C 14**₅₂₋₁₀ (9 x), sporadically in Lv Nu Dt Ju Jr Ps;

—13. Sept.: σορός **Gn 50**₂₆ γλωσσόκομον **2C 24**₈₋₁₁, ἄγιον **2C 5**₉ (vi.), otherwise κιβωτός;

—14. meaning: a) trad. the container for the Tables of the Law, first mentioned in **Dt 10**₁₋₄ and P; b) older critical interpretation: the shrine in which the deity was thought to be bodily present **Nu 10**₃₃₋₃₆, **Jos 3**_{15ff}, **Jos 6**, **1S 4-6**, **2S 6**; c) more recent opinion: the throne for the god who was invisibly seated on it **Jr 3**_{16f}; Meinhold (1900); Dibelius (1906); d) more recent comparisons (with nomadic travelling shrine or Canaanite ceremonial shrine for processions, not linked with אֲבֹרָתָא until Solomon ? etc.): Schmidt Fschr. Gunkel 1:120ff; Torczyner *Bundeslade*; BRL 343f; Buber *Königtum* 78ff; Morgenstern *Ark* 77ff; Pedersen *Isr.* 3-4:244ff; Eichrodt 1:59ff; vRad 1:235ff; RGG 4:197f; Reicke-R. 1038; Maier, *Ladeheiligum*; Dus ThLZ 20:241ff;

—**1S 14**₁₈ and **1K 2**₂₆ rd. אֲרֹן; **2C 5**₉ rd. אֲרֹן.

859 אֲרֹן

אֲרֹן: n.m.; Jebusite **2S 24**₂₀₋₂₄ (6 x + Q₁₆₋₁₈); **24**₁₆ K אֲרֹן (?) , cf. אֲרֹן **1C 21**₁₅₋₁₈ **2C 3**₁ and Sept. Ορνᾶ; **24**₁₈ K אֲרֹן; Reicke-R. 121; Hurr., cf. *Ariwana* king of Abina in North Syria, Hitt. *ariwanni* free, noble (Friedrich *Heth. Wb.* 29; Feiler *ZAW* 45:222ff; Rudolph *Chr.* 146 :: Gd. UMGI. 77; Ug. *iwrn*, UTGI. 116; Hurr. *iwr* = *iwri* lord in n.m. Tallqvist *Names* 270). †

860 אָרֹז

*אָרֹז: Arb. *araza* to contract within itself, to be tight; Lib. *arez* to bind ZA 50:131.

Der. אָרֹז (?).

861 אָרֹז

אָרֹז, Jerome *araz*: MHb., Ug. *arz*, Arm. אֲרֹז, EgArm. Hatra DISO 24, JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 37a); Arb. and Eth. *araz*, Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 43, Soq.: אֲרֹז, אֲרֹזִים, אֲרֹזִי, אֲרֹזִי: אֲרֹזִי עֵץ Lv 14_{4,49}, אֲרֹזִי עֵץ לִבְנוֹן Nu 24₆; אֲרֹזִי (ה) לִבְנוֹן (cedar wood, brought from the Lebanon by Darius I: MVAeG 35/1, p. 47 §6 and p. 52ff) **Ju 9**₁₅ **Is 2**₁₃ **14**₈, **Ps 29**₅ **104**₁₆, cf. **1K 5**₁₃ **2K 14**₉, **Ezk 27**₅ **31**₃ **Ps 92**₁₃; אֲרֹז Ps 80₁₁; tree species, the wood of which is used for beams **Song 1**₁₇, wainscoting **1K 6**₉, pillars **7**₂ brought from Lebanon; the trunks of the trad. cedar (*Cedrus Libani Barrel*, Löw 3:17ff) are not sufficiently long for building purposes or for flagpoles (in Egypt); therefore more likely *Abies Cilicia* or other tall-growing conifers (Koehler *ZAW* 55:163ff; Jacquemin *Kemi* 4:113ff; Noth *Könige* 90f);

—**Ezk 31**₃ gloss to cj. אֲרֹזִי.

870 אַרְיָאֵל

I אַרְיָאֵל: Ezk 43_{15b} and ₁₆ Q MSS, K אַרְיָאֵל, _{15a} הַרְיָאֵל (rd. הַאֲרִיָאֵל, → BL 263f); Mesha. 12 אַרְאֵל hearth of an altar, or priest (17f ?) or n.m. ? : “lion of God” (!); etym.: אַרְהָ to burn Arb. *ʿiryat* fire pit, with formative ל, BL 503i: **hearth for offerings** in the sanctuary; where offerings are burned in its continuous fire de Vaux 2:287; :: Albright *Religion* 168f: הַרְיָאֵל lw. from Akk.-Sum. *arallū* underworld and mountain of the gods, the **altar for burnt offerings** as the world mountain :: Haldar 130ff: oracle priest, → 2S 23₂₀ Is 29₁ and cj. 33₇, Ug. *ary* companion (Aistleitner 391; Driver *Myths* 135¹⁷), Can. *ari* (Gressmann *Texte* 103²), Hitt. or Hurr.; → אַרְאֵל, אַרְאֵלִים and אַרְיָה; Reicke-R. 694. †

Der. II and III אַרְיָאֵל.

871 אַרְיָאֵל

II אַרְיָאֵל, 1QIs^a אַרְוֹאֵל (Beegle BASOR 123:29; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 73f) n.loc.; ? = I, Jerusalem or part of it, Is 29_{1f-7}; → אַרְאֵלִים Is 33₇. †

Der. אַרְיָאֵלִי.

872 אַרְיָאֵל

III אַרְיָאֵל: n.m.; → אַרְאֵל: one of the returning exiles Ezr 8₁₆. †

873 אַרְיִדְתָּא

אַרְיִדְתָּא: n.m.; Pers., Scheftelowitz 40: son of Haman Est 9₈. †

874 אַרְיָה

I אַרְיָה: Sam^{M56} *aryā*, MHb. hero, JArm. Syr. Mnd. אַרְיָא (→ BArm.); ? Arm. loan word (-ē! Wagner 24); Eth. *arwē* (wild) animal, Tigr. Wb. 359b snake; Eg. *rw*, Berb. *awar*, Cush. *ār* Levi-dV. *Ling. Sem.* 158); Arb. *ʿarwīyat* coll. ibex, wild sheep, Akk. *armū* male mountain goat ? (: Landsberger *Fauna* 94f. 100); pl. → אַרְיָ: (African) lion Gn 49₉ Dt 33₂₂ Ju 14_{8f} 2S 17₁₀ 23_{20K} 1K 13₂₄₋₂₆₋₂₈ 20₃₆ Is 11₇ 31₄ 35₉ 65₂₅ (1QIs^a אַרְיָ, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 281) Jr 2₃₀ 4₇ 5₆ 12₈ 49₁₉ 50₄₄ Ezk 1₁₀ 10₁₄ Hos 11₁₀ Jl 1₆ Am 3₄₋₈ Mi 5₇ Nah 2₁₃ Ps 7₃ 10₉ 17₁₂ 22₁₄₋₂₂ cj. 76₅ (rd. אַרְיָה טַרְיָ Ehrlich) Jb 4₁₀ La 3_{10K} Qoh 9₄ 1C 12₉;

—Is 21₈ rd. הַרְאָה 1QIs^a (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 213) :: Haldar 106f; → I אַרְיָאֵל;

—Is 15₉ rd. אַנְיָה or יַרְאָה (→ Rudolph Fschr. Driver 135). †

875 אַרְיָה

[II אַרְיָה: אַרְיָה הַאֲרִיָה 2K 15₂₅, Sept. Αριᾶ n.m.; rd. וְאֶת־חֹת יַאֲרִיר gloss to הַגְּלֵעַר verse 29. †]

876 אַרְיָה

*אַרְיָה: → אַרְיָה.

877 אַרְיֹךְ

אַרְיֹךְ, Sam.^{M56 BenH.} **aryābu/ok*: n.m.; king of → אֶלְטָר Gn 14_{1,9}; → BArm. Da 2_{24f}: formerly = **Eri-Aku* = *Arad-Sin* of Larsa (RLA 1:128) :: Böhl ZAW 36:67, *Arriwuk/Arriuki*, son of Zimrilim of Mari, Böhl *Op. Min.* 45f; Hurr., Noth VT 1:136ff; de Vaux *Patr.* 40, only the names are identical ! †

878 אַרִים

אַרִים: → אור I.

879 אַרִיסִי

אַרִיסִי: n.m.; Pers., Scheftelowitz 40; Gehman 328: son of Haman Est 9₉. †

880 אַרְךָ

אַרְךָ: Mhb., Ug. *ark*, Ph., DISO 24, Arm. → BArm., Akk. *arāku* to be long; Arb. *ʾaraka* to hesitate (Nöldeke ZDMG 40:724), OSArb. *ʾrkn* enduring, Eth. *arga* to grow old (VG 1:163).

qal: pf. אַרְכּוּ, impf. יֵאָרְכוּ, וְהֵאָרְכְּנָה: to be, become long branches Ezk 31₅, days Gn 26₈ Ezk 12₂₂ = to last a long time. †

hif: pf. הֵאָרִיכוּ, הֵאָרִיכוּ, וְהֵאָרְכְּתָם, וְהֵאָרְכְּתָם, impf. אֵאָרִיכוּ, תֵאָרִיכוּ, תֵאָרִיכוּ, תֵאָרִיכוּ, impv. הֵאָרִיכִי, inf. הֵאָרִיכוּ, pt. בִּמְאָרִיכוּ:

—1. to **make long**: a) spatially: ropes Is 54₂, tongue (= poke out) 57₄, furrows Ps 129₃; b) temporally: someone's days, = to let someone live long (Akk. *urruku ūmē*) 1K 3₁₄ Sir 30₂₂, one's own days = to live long Nu 9₁₉₋₂₂ Dt 4₂₆₋₄₀ 5₃₃ 11₉ 17₂₀ 22₇ 30₁₈ 32₄₇ Jos 24₃₁ Ju 2₇ Is 53₁₀ Pr 28₁₆ Qoh 8₁₂ (rd. וְאֶת־יָמָיו בִּמְאָרִיכוּ)⁻¹³, נִפְשׁ vital strength = to hold out Jb 6₁₁, to refrain from anger (MHb. to be forbearing) Is 48₉ Pr 19₁₁ (rd. הֵאָרִיכוּ inf.);

—2. elliptical or denom. (BL 294b; Bergsträsser 2:§19d) to be long: poles 1K 8₈ 2C 5₉, days Ex 20₁₂ Dt 5₁₆ 6₂ 25₁₅. †

Der. *אַרְךָ, *אַרְךָ, אַרְךָ.

881 אַרְךָ

*אַרְךָ, or with אַרְךָ (Gulkowitsch 81³; Fschr. Eissfeldt 2:30f; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 363f): אַרְךָ; MHb.; Arm. *ʾar(r)ik* Pehl. Hatra (DISO 25), CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 37a) *ʾarrīk*: cs. אַרְךָ (BL 552p, Sam.^{M57} *īrek*):

—1. indulgent, אַרְךָ אַפַּיִם (GK §128x); God Ex 34₆ Nu 14₁₈ JI 2₁₃ Jon 4₂ Nah 1₃ Ps 86₁₅ 103₈ 145₈ Neh 9₁₇; man Pr 14₂₉ 15₁₈ 16₃₂, רֵיחַ Qoh 7₈ :: גְּבוּהַ רֵיחַ (Ph. אַרְכַּח n.m. and f. indulgent Harris *Gramm.* 73 :: רוּחַ אַרוּכִי ... סוּסִים long-winded 1QM vi 12);

—2. אֶרְבֵּי הָאֵבֶר with long pinions Ezk 17₃;

—Jr 15₁₅ rd. לְאַרְךָ. †

882 אַרְךָ

*אַרְךָ: אַרְךָ, → *אַרְךָ; MHb. אַרְוִךְ, for sbst: f. אַרְכָּה (BL 467o):

—1. (spatially) long, extending Jb 11₉;

—2. long-lasting 2S 3₁ (battle), אַרְכָּה הִיא it will be long (take long) Jr 29₂₈. †

883 אַרְךָ

אַרְךָ: (100 x): אַרְךָ; DSS אורך, 1 x ארוך (Fschr. Eissfeldt 2:29f); MHb., JArm. (together with אַרְכָּה) CPArm. Syr. אורכא; Ph. Yaud. EgArm. DISO 24; OSArb. אַרְךָ, Muséon 62:124: אַרְכּוֹ: length:

—1. (spatially) of land Gn 13₁₇, a building Gn 6₁₅ 1K 6₂₀ 7₂₇ Ezk 40₁₁ etc.;

—2. (temporally) אֶרְבֵּי יָמִים (Ph.) length of life, long life Dt 30₂₀ Ps 21₅ 23₆ 91₁₆ 93₅ Jb 12₁₂ Pr 3₂₋₁₆ La 5₂₀; אֶרְבֵּי אַפַּיִם patience Pr 25₁₅, cj. אַפְךָ אֶרְבֵּי your forbearance Jr 15₁₅, רוּחַ אֶרְבֵּי composure, calmness Sir 5₁₁;

—Ezk 41₂₂ אַרְכּוֹ (second occurrence) rd. אַדְנוֹ.

884 אַרְךָ

I אַרְךָ: cs. → *אַרְךָ.

885 אַרְךָ

II אַרְךָ: n.loc.; Akk. Uruk, Sept. Ορεχ, Ορχον; Erech, modern *Warka* on the left bank of the lower Euphrates (Christian 1:67ff; Parrot 1:331ff; Lenzen *Vorläufiger Bericht*; Reicke-R. 1:426: Gn 10₁₀; → BArm. אַרְכָּי; מַתְּ אַרְךָ GnAp ii:23 = **Erek-māt* = Uruk^{K1} (Meyer RQ 3:117ff):

886 אַרְךָ

III *אַרְךָ: Canaanite clan, → אַרְכִּי.

887 אַרְכִּי

אַרְכִי: gentilic of III *אַרְךָ, Epok **Jos 16**₂ Sept.^B:

—1. clan near עֲטָרוֹת **Jos 16**₂ (Noth 101; Simons *Geog.* §22);

—2. הָאֲעֲטָרוֹת, → חוּשִׁי. †

888 אָרָם

אָרָם: (n.m.) npers., n.top.: basic form *²*Aram*, etym. ?; cun. *Ara/i/umu*: cs. אָרָם: **Aram, Aramaean**:

—1. examples: **Gn 10**_{22-46:15} **Nu 23**₇ **Dt 23**₅ **Ju 3**₈₋₁₀ cj. **18**₇ and ₂₈ **2S 8**_{5-15:8} **1K 10**_{29-22:35} **2K 5**_{1-24:2} **Is 7**_{1f-4f-8} **9**₁₁ **17**₃ cj. **22**₆ **Jr 35**₁₁ **Hos 12**₁₃ **Am 1**₅ **9**₇ cj. **Zech 9**₁ **Ps 60**₂ **1C 1**_{17-19:19} **2C 1**_{17-28:23}.

—2. (n.m.): a) son of Shem **Gn 10**₂₂ **1C 1**₁₇, his sons **Gn 10**₂₃; b) grandson of Nahor **Gn 22**₂₁; c) n.m. (?) from the tribe of Asher **1C 7**₃₄;

—3. n.top.: → נְהָרִים אָרָם **Gn 24**₁₀ and oft. = אָרָם **Ju 3**₁₀ (→ O'Callaghan);

—4. n.top. → פֶּדֶן/פְּדֵינָה אָרָם **Gn 31**₁₈ and oft.

—5. → אֶרֶץ דַּמָּשֶׁק the territory of Damascus under Aramaean jurisdiction, where מֶלֶךְ אָרָם resided (inscr. of ברהרד KAI 201-202, 4), → בְּנֵהֲרָד, חֲזָאֵל, רְצִין;

—6. n.top. a) גִּשּׁוּר וְאֶגְשׁוּר בְּאָרָם **2S 15**₈ גִּשּׁוּר בְּאָרָם **1C 2**₂₃; b) בֵּית רְחֹב אֶרֶץ **2S 10**₆; c) → צֹבָא אֶרֶץ **2S 10**₆₋₈ **Ps 60**₂ (→ Malamat JNES 22:1ff); d) מֵעֵבֶר הַנְּהָר אֶרֶץ **1C 19**₆; e) אֶרֶץ אֲשֶׁר מֵעֵבֶר הַנְּהָר **2S 10**₁₆ **1C 19**₁₆, beyond the פְּרָת;

—7. אֶלֹהֵי אֶרֶץ פְּרָת **Ju 10**₆ and אֶלֹהֵי מֶלְכֵי אֶרֶץ אֶלֹהֵי **2C 28**₂₃; אֶרֶץ גְּדוּדֵי אֶרֶץ אֶלֹהֵי מֶלְכֵי אֶרֶץ **2K 6**₂₃ **24**₂; אֶרֶץ גְּדוּדֵי אֶרֶץ אֶלֹהֵי מֶלְכֵי אֶרֶץ **Is 17**₃, אֶרֶץ שְׂדֵה אֶרֶץ שְׂדֵה **Hos 12**₁₃ אֶרֶץ שְׂדֵה אֶרֶץ **Am 1**₅ אֶרֶץ עָרֵי אֶרֶץ cj. **Zech 9**₁ for אָרָם עֵין; elsewhere אָרָם is simply a n.pop. or n.top.; originally probably from *māt Arimi*, the Syrian steppe, AfO 6:85⁶⁵.

—**2S 8**₁₂ **1K 11**₂₅ **2K 16**₆₋₆ (dl. רְצִין) **Ezk 16**₅₇ **27**₁₆ **2C 20**₂ rd. אָרָם for אָרָם; **2C 16**_{7bβ} rd. יִשְׂרָאֵל (Rudolph) ?

—Literature: Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:17ff, 214ff; Dupont-S. *Aram.*; Malamat *Aramaean*; Unger *Israel*; Mazar BA 25:98ff; Reicke-R. 1:119f.

889 אֶרְמוֹן

אֶרְמוֹן: I רְמוֹה, Speiser JQR 14:329; < **armān* (BL 533f); by-form II אֶרְמוֹן; MHb.²; Sept. → Seeligmann 52; pl. cs. אֶרְמוֹנוֹתָיו, אֶרְמוֹנוֹת (1QIs^a 34₁₃ אֶרְמוֹנוֹתֵיהֶם, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 280f): (fortified) palace, the indigenous word, as opposed to the lw. הַיִּכָּל; || מְבַצֵּר **Is 34**₁₃, קְרִיָה בְּצוּרָה **25**₂, חֵיל **Ps 122**₇, קְרִית עֵז **Pr 18**₁₉; the massive fortified residence of the king (**1K 16**₁₈ **2K 15**₂₅ Q) and the more distinguished people in the towns of Israel **Am 6**₈ and its surroundings (: Koehler *Kl. Licht.* 3ff; Maag 125: root רוּם, dwelling tower with several stories) **Am 1**_{4-2:5} **3**₉₋₁₁ **Is 23**₁₃ **32**₁₄ **Jr 6**₅ **9**₂₀ **17**₂₇ **30**₁₈ **49**₂₇ **Hos 8**₁₄ **Ps 48**₄₋₁₄ **La 2**₅₋₇ **2C 36**₁₉;

—Mi 5₄ rd. בְּאַדְמַתְנִי. †

890 אֲרַמִּי

*אֲרַמִּי: adj. from אֲרָם, → אֲרַמִּי; MHb. *אֲרַמִּי gentile; afterwards artificially differentiated (Dalman *Gramm.* 177⁵): JArm. אֲרַמִּי, אֲרַמִּיא, אֲרַמִּיא gentile, and אֲרַמִּיָּה Aramaean, Ἀραμαῖοι Josephus *Ant.* i:6, 4; Nöldeke ZDMG 25:113ff; *Neue Beitr.* 354:

—fem. אֲרַמִּיָּת: for adv. (MHb.) BL 632m, in **Aramaic**, (Sept. σαρμισί, EgArm. מִקְרָא אֲרַמִּיָּת Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 18:4, 6) **2K 18**₂₆/**Is 36**₁₁ (language of diplomacy ! → Beer-M. §5.5; Volterra AANL 1963:131ff); **Da 2**₄ and **Ezr 4**₇, → Comm. †

891 אֲרַמִּי

אֲרַמִּי: gentilic of אֲרָם; → אֲרַמִּי; Ug. *bn army*, n.m. *Armeya* PRU 3, p. 242, n.loc. *A-ra-mi-ma* p. 265, Kupper *Nomades* 114; cun. *Armai* (VAB 7 p. cxliii¹; ZDMG 94:203^{7,9}) אֲרַמִּי EgArm. and Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*: אֲרַמִּים, **2C 22**₅ הֲרַמִּים (< הֲאֲרַמִּים* BL 263f), fem. אֲרַמִּיָּה: **Aramaean Gn 25**₂₀ **28**₅ **31**₂₀₋₂₄ **Dt 26**₅ (→ Beek OTS 8:193ff and אֲבַד qal 3) **2K 5**₂₀, pl. **2K 8**_{28f} **9**₁₅ **2C 22**₅; Aramaean woman **1C 7**₁₄. †

892 אֲרַמִּי

אֲרַמִּי: n.m.; אֲרַמִּי, “born in אֲרַמִּי” (Noth *Personennamen* 222, cf. Porphyrogenetos): son of Saul **2S 21**₈. †

893 אֲרָן

אֲרָן: n.m.; cun. *Aranu* (Tallqvist *Namenbuch* 10); ? Syr. ʾarnā (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 83; Moritz ZAW 44:93) and Akk. *armu* ibex: Edomite **Gn 36**₂₈ **1C 1**₄₂; → II אֲרָן. †

894 אֲרָן

I אֲרָן, K^{MSS} אֲרָן: MHb., JArm. אֲרַנָּא, explained by JArm. עֲרָא, Arb. *gār*, Löw 2:121: **laurel** *Laurus nobilis* **Is 44**₁₄. †

Der. II אֲרָן n.m., אֲרַנִּין n. of river. †

895 אֲרָן

II אֲרָן: n.m.; = I or אֲרָן: son of Jerahmeel **1C 2**₂₅. †

896 אֲרַנְּבַת

אֲרַנְּבַת: MHb. אֲרַנְּבַים, JArm. אֲרַנְּבַא OArm. DISO 25, Syr. Mnd. MdD 38a; ? Ug. *arnbt* UTGl. 376, *anhb* (UMGl. 171 :: Aistleitner 298; Driver *Myths* 135b), *arşy* daughter of Baal (WbMyth. 1:344), Arb. ʾarnab, Eth.

Leslau 11; OSArb. *ʿrnb* n.trib. (Ryckmans 1:286); Akk. *arnabu* and *annabu*, also n.m., n.f. *Ar/Annabatu*; basic form *ʿarnab*. Nöldeke ZDMG 40:734; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:177; vSoden *Gramm.* §35d (: KBL: *אֲנַב to be fertile): **hare Lv 11₆** and **Dt 14₇** (even though it chews the cud (!) it is unclean). †

897 אֲרִנּוֹן

אֲרִנּוֹן See below under אֲרִנּוֹן and אֲרִנָּן (#899).

898 אֲרִנָּן

אֲרִנָּן See below under אֲרִנּוֹן and אֲרִנָּן (#899).

899 אֲרִנָּן/אֲרִנּוֹן

אֲרִנּוֹן and אֲרִנָּן, Sam^{BenH.} *ārēnan*: n. of river, Sept. Αερνω, Mesha. 26 אֲרִנָּן; the river bordered by I אֲרִנָּן ? :: alt. רִנָּן (BDB 75a): **Arnon, W. el-Mōjib** in Transjordan, Abel 1:177f; vZijl 56ff; Reicke-R. 1:130p; Noth PJB 37:51ff; Nu 21₁₃₋₂₈ 22₃₆ Ju 11₁₃₋₁₈₋₂₂₋₂₆ Is 16₂ Jr 48₂₀; אֲרִנָּן נַחֲלֵי דִּתְאֵי דִּתְאֵי Dt 2₂₄₋₃₆ 3₈₋₁₂₋₁₆ 4₄₈ Jos 12_{1f} 13₉₋₁₆ 2K 10₃₃. †

900 אֲרִנְיָא

אֲרִנְיָא, 2S 24₁₈ (K ?): n.m.; → אֲרִנּוֹנָא, אֲרִנָּן.

901 אֲרִנָּן

אֲרִנָּן: n.m., Sept. Ορνυα, “ibex”, → אֲרִנָּן (Noth *Personennamen* 230), alt. “quick”, Arb. *ʿarina*: 1C 3₂₁. †

902 אֲרִנָּן

אֲרִנָּן, Sept. Ορνυα: n.m. of the Jebusite who is called אֲרִנּוֹנָא (רִנָּן) in 2S 24₁₆₋₂₄ and אֲרִנְיָא in 24_{18K}: 1C 21₂₀₋₂₅ אֲרִנְיָא אֲרִנָּן 21₁₅₋₁₈ 2C 3₁. †

903 אֲרַפָּד

אֲרַפָּד, Is 10₉ אֲרַפָּד: n.loc., Sefire 1 A 3f אֲרַפָּד, cun. *Arpadda*; רַפָּד ?, → אֲרַפָּד: **Arpad** = *T. Erfād/Refāt*, 30 km. N1 of Aleppo, RLA 1:153f; BASOR 21:9f; Noth ZDPV 71:38; 77:118ff; Williams Iraq 23:68ff; Reicke-R. 1:131: 2K 18₃₄ 19₁₃ Is 10₉ 36₁₉ 37₁₃ Jr 49₂₃. †

904 אֲרַפְכָּשָׁד

אֲרַפְכָּשָׁד, אֲרַפְכָּשָׁד, Sam.^{BenH.} *arfakšad*, Sept. Αρφαξάδ (**Judith 1_{1.5}** king of the Medes !): son of Shem and father of III שִׁלְחָה Gn 10₂₂₋₂₄ 11₁₀₋₁₃ 1C 1_{17f-24}; n. for unc. territory (not the same as cun. *Arrapha*, Ug. n.m. *Arraphana* PRU 3:242, Ἀρραπαχίτις between Lake Urmia and Lake Van, RLA 1:154, Eg. *ʿrph* ZDPV 60:203); pseudonym of **Babylon**. Simons *Geog.* §24; Reicke-R. 131; Josephus *Ant.* i:6, 4 and Jub 9_{4ff} forefather of the Chaldaeans; ? = כְּשָׁדִים אֲרַפְכָּשָׁד Albright JBL 43:388f; Loewenstamm-B. 1:275; crript. < *אֲרַפְכָּשָׁד Hölscher *Erdrkarten* 46f; Brandstein 59: Iranian. †

905 אָרֵץ

אָרֵץ: Arb. *'aruḏa* to be fertile (Guillaume 19f): cj. **hif** pt. מֵאַרְץ for מְאַרְץ: to fertilize **2S 23**₄. †

906 אֶרֶץ

אֶרֶץ (about 2400 x), Sam.^{M59} *'āreṣ*: Sec. αρς (Brönno 125): MHb., Ug. *arṣ*, also earth-god (UT p. 544), Ph. Mo. DISO 25; Akk. *erṣetu*, OAkk. *arṣatu*; Arm. (→ BArm.) אֶרְקָא and אֶרְעָא; OSArb. *'rd*, Arb. *'arḏ*, Tigr. (Wb. 360a) *'ard* (*d*!): הָאֶרֶץ, (BL 263m, Pal. *hāreṣ* Beer-M. §22, 3a), אֶרֶץ, locv. אֶרְצָה and אֶרְצָה, (also in cs.; BL 527n, 528t :: Beer-M. §22, 3c) Ug. *arṣh*: אֶרְצָה, אֶרְצָה, אֶרְצָה; fem., GK §122k; Rost Fschr. Procksch 130ff:

—1. **ground, earth**, הָאֶרֶץ בְּתוֹךְ in the ground **2C 32**₄ (Rudolph, Sept. הָעֵיר); אֶרְצָה on the ground (*humi*) with הַשְּׂתַחֲוּהָ **Gn 18**₂ and oft., with נֶפֶל **44**₁₄, with קָדַר **Ex 34**₈, with שָׁחַת **Gn 38**₉, **19**_{13b}; חָלַל לְאֶשְׁחַת down to the ground **Ps 74**₇ **89**₄₀; especially clay (Kelso §2) **Ju 6**₃₇₋₄₀, לָא לְאֶחָל לָא בְּעֵלִיל (→ Kelso §93f) **Ps 12**₇;

—2. **piece of ground** **Gn 23**₁₅ **Ex 23**₁₀;

—3. **territory, country**: אֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם and אֶרֶץ פְּנֵנֶן **Gn 47**₁₃; אֶרֶץ יְהוּדָה **Am 7**₁₂, אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל **1S 13**₁₉, אֶרֶץ הָאֱמֹרִי **2**₁₀, אֶרֶץ פְּלִשְׁתִּים **Zeph 2**₅; אֶרֶץ חַיִּים **Ps 27**₁₃ **116**₉, my (Y's) land **Jr 2**₇ **16**₁₈ etc.; pl. **regions, districts** **1C 13**₂ (אֶרְצוֹת יִשְׂרָאֵל, → Delekat VT 14:20); **countries**: אֶרְצוֹת הַגּוֹיִם **Is 37**₁₈ אֶרְצוֹת הָעַמִּי אֶרְצוֹת הָאֱלֹהִי אֶרְצוֹת הָאֱלֹהִי **2K 18**₃₅, אֶרְצוֹת הָאֱלֹהִי **Ezr 9**₁, אֶרְצוֹת הָאֱלֹהִי **2C 32**₁₃, אֶרְצוֹת הָאֱלֹהִי **2K 18**₃₅, אֶרְצוֹת הָאֱלֹהִי **Ezr 9**₇, אֶרְצוֹת הָאֱלֹהִי מַלְכֵי **2C 12**₈;

—4. the whole of the land, the **earth**: אֶרֶץ מְבֹרָכָה = אֶרֶץ מְבֹרָכָה **Gn 1**₁₀, the whole earth **Am 8**_{8f} (Maag 127) אֶרֶץ הַיְבִשָּׁה on earth **Pr 11**₃₁ (Sept. μολις, → Gemser 56, 112); אֶרֶץ הַיְבִשָּׁה the whole world **Gn 2**_{1-4a}, older אֶרֶץ הַיְבִשָּׁה **Gn 2**_{4b} **Ps 148**₁₃ † (Hartmann SchwThU 30:221ff); אֶרֶץ וּבֵינֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם = in the air (only MHb. JArm. and NHb. use אֶרֶץ < ἀήρ, Syr. *'ā'ar*, Mnd. *'ayar* (MdD 14a) **Zech 5**₉;

—5. אֶרֶץ תְּהוֹמוֹת depths of the earth **Is 44**₂₃ **Ps 139**₁₅ אֶרֶץ תְּהוֹמוֹת **63**₁₀, אֶרֶץ תְּהוֹמוֹת **Ezk 26**₂₀ **32**₁₈₋₂₄ and אֶרֶץ תְּהוֹמוֹת **31**₁₄₋₁₆₋₁₈, > אֶרֶץ אֶרֶץ **underworld** (|| שָׁחַת, שָׂאוֹל) **Ex 15**₁₂ **Jr 17**₁₃ (rd. וְסוּרֵיךָ, → כתב 6 :: Rudolph) **Jon 2**₇ **Ps 22**₃₀ (rd. יִשְׁנִי) **71**₂₀ **Sir 51**₉, → Gunkel *Schöpfung* 18¹; Akk. Schrader *Keilins.* 636; Tallqvist *Totenwelt* 8ff; AHw. 245; Ug. Driver *Myths* 135b;

—**2S 23**₄ rd. מֵאַרְץ (אֶרֶץ); **Ps 12**₇ cj. חָרַץ (Driver *Glosses* 147⁷⁸ :: Kelso §94) **16**₃ → Comm.; **Jb 34**₁₃ and **37**₁₂ אֶרְצָה rd. אֶרְצָה; **37**₁₃ rd. מֵלֵא רְצוֹנוֹ; **Is 11**₄ and (?) **Qoh 5**₈ (→ יתרון) rd. עֶרֶץ.

907 אֶרְצָה

אֶרְצָה: n.m. “woodworm”, Arb. *'arḏat* (Noth *Personennamen* 230): **1K 16**₉. †

ארר 908

ארר: MHb., DSS *אררה¹ curse (DJD 3:194), JArm.¹; Akk. *arāru* to curse, *arratu* curse; Soq. *'erer* to curse (Leslau 11), Tigr. Wb. 357 *'arar* disgrace; Pedersen *Eid* 64ff; Scharbert *Solidarität*; Reicke-R. 1:374f, 487f:

qal: pf. אַרְרִיתִי and אַרְרִיתֶהּ (compensatory lengthening !), impf. תִּאָרֵר, impv. אָרְרָה (= *'arā-*, BL 435¹ :: Bergsträsser 2:139^P: *'orā-*), אַרְרִי (וְ), inf. אָרְרָה, pt. אָרְרִי, אָרְרִיךָ, אָרְרִיךָ, אָרְרִיךָ, אָרְרִיךָ:

—to **bind with a curse** (:: קָלַל designate as cursed):

—1. with God as sbj. **Gn** 3₁₄₋₁₇ 4₁₁ 12₃ (cj. **Ex** 14₂₀, → אָרֵר hif.) **Jr** 11₃ 17₅ 48₁₀ **Mal** 1₁₄ 2₂, (dl. מְלֵאֵךְ) **Ju** 5₂₃.

—2. with man as sbj. **Gn** 9₂₅ 27₂₉ 49₇ **Ex** 22₂₇ (|| קָלַל) **Nu** 22₆₋₁₂ 23₇ 24₉ **Dt** 27₁₅₋₂₆ 28₁₆₋₁₉ **Jos** 6₂₆ 9₂₃ **Ju** 21₁₈ **1S** 14₂₄₋₂₈ 26₁₉ **2K** 9₃₄ **Jr** 20_{14f} **Ps** 119₂₁; **Jb** 3₈ אָרְרִי יוֹם (sorcerer?; celestial helper of Y, Eissfeldt Fschr. Pedersen 79f with cj. אָרְרִי ! :: Ullendorff VT 11:350f: pl. of אָרֵר); אָרְרִי with מִן away from **Gn** 3₁₄ 4₁₁ (Pedersen *Eid* 68), with לְפָנַי for invoking Y to make the curse work **Jos** 6₂₆ **1S** 26₁₉. †

nif: pt. נִאָרְרִים (BL 434k): **laid under a curse** **Mal** 3₉. †

pi: אָרְרֶהּ, pt. מִאָרְרִים (1x מִאָרְרִים): **to lay under a curse** **Gn** 5₂₉, **to bring a curse** **Nu** 5_{18f-22-24-27}. †

hof (or passive qal, BL 433g): impf. יִאָרְרָה: **to be under a curse** **Nu** 22₆. †

Der. מִאָרְרָה, II אָרֵר (?).

אַרְרַט 909

אַרְרַט, אַרְרַט; Sam.^{BenH. 3, 171}, 1QIs^a הוֹרַט (BASOR 123:29; 124:19; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 77f); Sept. Αραρατ: n.top., אַרְרַט Cowley *Arm. Pap.* Beh. 1, 2; Bab. *Uraštu* (vSoden *Gramm.* §35c) < Ass. *Urartu* (VAB 3:138f; 7:814; Eilers ZDMG 94:205¹); = OPers. *Armina* Sept. **Is** 37₃₈ Ἀρμενία (Seeligmann 77f); Tg. Pesh. קַרְדו, Κορδουαλα ὄρη Berossus fragment 34, Κορδουήτη: **Ararat**, territory and principality between Lake Van and Lake Urmia; → Nöldeke *Kritik* 145ff; Comm.; WdO 1:58⁶; Simons *Geog.* §20; Reicke-R. 120: אַרְרַט אֶרֶץ אֶרְרַט site where Noah's ark landed **Gn** 8₄ אֶרֶץ אֶרְרַט **2K** 19₃₇ / **Is** 37₃₈.

—**Jr** 51₂₇ rd. מִמְּלֶכֶת, מִמְּלֶכֶת אֶרֶץ etc. gloss. †

אַרְרִי 910

*אַרְרִי: n.m.; **2S** 23₃₃ הַאֲרִי (BL 263f), K הַאֲרִי, Q → הַרְרִי. †

ארש 911

אַרְשׁ: MHb. אַרְס pi., JArm. pe., to become engaged, אַרְוֹס fiancé, > Arb. *‘arūs* (→ א) IV celebrate a wedding, JSS 11:124, Akk. *ērīšu* (AHw. 242b) bridegroom, *erēšu* to ask, to desire, → אַרְשׁ; Neufeld 142ff; Rudolph *Hos.* 80.

pi: pf. אַרְשׁ, אַרְשִׁי, אַרְשִׁיךָ, impf. אַרְשִׁי: with acc. to betroth (a wife) Dt 20⁷ 28³⁰ Hos 2^{21f} (verse 22 rd. ? אַרְשִׁי pu.), with בָּ to specify the bride-price 2S 3¹⁴. †

pu: pf. אַרְשִׁי, pt. מְאַרְשֵׁה: to be, become engaged, betrothed (→ Weiss JBL 81:67ff) Ex 22¹⁵ Dt 22^{23-25-27f}, cj. Hos 2²². †

912 אַרְשׁ

*אַרְשׁ: Ug. *arš*, Akk. *erēšu*, Arb. *waraša* (Guillaume 20); → אַרְשׁ:

Der. אַרְשִׁי, II מוֹרְשׁ (?).

913 אַרְשֵׁת

אַרְשֵׁת: אַרְשׁ; Ug. *a/iršt* need UTGl. 379; PRU 2:205f; Akk. *erištu*: desire, Ps 21³ cj. 61⁶. †

914 אַרְת

אַרְת 2K 4³⁹: → אֹרְתָה.

915 אַרְתַּחְשַׁסְתָּא

אַרְתַּחְשַׁסְתָּא Ezr 7¹⁻⁷ 8¹ Neh 2¹ 5¹⁴ 13⁶ and אַרְתַּחְשַׁסְתָּא Ezr 4^{7a} and אַרְתַּחְשַׁסְתָּא Ezr 4^{7aβ8} 6¹⁴; → BArm.: n.m., Pers. *Artahšāça* (Kent 171), Bab. *Artakšatsu* (VAB 3:139); Benveniste JA 1934/2:188: Ezr 4^{7f-11-13-23} 6¹⁴ 7^{1-7-11f} 8¹ Neh 2¹ 5¹⁴ 13⁶ 1Esd 2^{12f-25} king Artaxerxes I Μααροχέρ (465-423 BC), alt. Ezr 7¹² Artaxerxes II Μιγαμω (404-358 BC); Reicke-R. 1:132. †

916 אַשְׂרָאֵל

אַשְׂרָאֵל: n.m.; Eg. *šrʾl* (BASOR 125:30); אַל + x (אַסַר to bind by a vow, or Arb. *ʿašira* to delight, Noth *Personennamen* 183): a Judaeian 1C 4¹⁶, → אַשְׂרָאֵלָה and אַשְׂרִיאֵל. †

917 אַשְׂרָאֵלָה

אַשְׂרָאֵלָה, Bomberg אַשְׂרָאֵלָה, verse 14 יִשְׂרָאֵל: n.m.; → rd. אַשְׂרָאֵל: crrpt. ? (Rudolph 164): 1C 25²⁻¹⁴. †

918 אַשְׂרִיאֵל

אַשְׂרִיאֵל, Sam. ^{M62} with י *wešrūʿel*, ^{BenH.} *wišruwwal*, = *אַשְׂרִיאֵל (?): n.m., → אַשְׂרָאֵל: Nu 26³¹ Jos 17²; dl. 1C 7¹⁴.

924 אֲשָׁבָן

אֲשָׁבָן, Sept. Ασβαυ: n.m.; Arb. 'Ašbān, ZAW 44:91: descendant of שְׁעִיר **Gn 36₂₆ 1C 1₄₁**. †

925 אֲשַׁבַּע

אֲשַׁבַּע, Sept.^{BA} Εσοβα, Sept.^L Ασεβα: n.m., or אֲשַׁבַּע בֵּית n.loc. unknown (Rudolph *Chr.* 36f; Simons *Geog.* §322, 33): **1C 4₂₁**. †

926 אֲשַׁבְעֵל

אֲשַׁבְעֵל: אֲשַׁבְעֵל, n.m.; בַּעַל + I אִישׁ (BL 616d; Noth *Personennamen* 138) or II אִישׁ (Bauer ZAW 48:77; Albright *Religion* 129; Ug, *išb'1* UTGl. 392, *Iti-Ba'al* PRU 3, p. 139, 25; ZDMG 116:238f), → יִשָּׁי: son of Saul **1C 8₃₃ 9₃₉**; → אִישׁ־בַּשֶּׁת. †

927 אֲשַׁד

*אֲשַׁד: EgArm. JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 40a) to pour out Uruk 9 ift. pass. (DISO 27).

Der. *אֲשַׁד (?)

928 אֲשַׁד

*אֲשַׁד: cs. אֲשַׁד (BL 552p), pl. אֲשַׁדוֹת, cs. אֲשַׁד(וֹ)ת (BL 210f, cs. Sam.^{M60} 'ašādōt, Sept. Ασηδωθ: etym. a) trad. אֲשַׁד; outlet, slope (Noth *Jos.* 121), watershed (Driver *ErIsr.* 5*:16), fall (of the land), steep slope (Schwarzenbach 25f); b) lw. < Akk. *išdu* leg, foundation, Ug. *išd* (Driver *Myths* 134b; Aistleitner 438 :: UMGl. 273): Loewenstamm-B. 1:293d: **slope**, הַנְּחָלִים אֲשַׁד **Nu 21₁₅**; pl. הַאֲשַׁדוֹת the slopes of the mountains of western Jordan (down to the Dead Sea, Noth *Jos.* 66f) **Jos 10₄₀** (:: הַשְּׂפֵלָה), **12₈** (:: הַמְּדָבָר); → הַפְּסָגָה אֲשַׁדוֹת (תַּחַת) **Dt 31₇ 4₄₉ Jos 12₃ 13₂₀** (here n.loc. ? Noth 81 :: Simons *Geog.* §197); ? crprt. in ἕως 'Αζώτου ὄρους **1Macc 9₁₅**, Simons *Geog.* §1150; n.loc. בֵּית אֲשַׁדְתִּין 3Q15 xi:12, DJD 3:271; אֲשַׁדְתַּי **Dt 33₂** vi. †

929 אֲשַׁדוֹד

אֲשַׁדוֹד, Jerome *esdod*: n.loc., Sept., Greek Ἀζωτος; locative אֲשַׁדְדָה: Ass. *Asdudu* /-*dimmu* (Borée 69; voiced *Az-* Gordon *Ug. Lit.* 131 :: vSoden *Syllabar* 97): the Philistine city of **Ashdod**, RLA 1:167; BRL 36f; *Esdūd* Abel 2:253f: **Jos 11₂₂ 15_{46f}** (Sept.^B Ασηδωθ, אֲשַׁד), → Steuernagel *Handkomm.*) **1S 5_{1.5-7} 6₁₇ Is 20₁ Jr 25₂₀ Am 1₈ 3₉ Zeph 2₄ Zech 9₆ 2C 26₆**; → BASOR 175:48ff. †

930 אֲשַׁדוֹרִי

אֲשַׁדוֹרִי: gentilic of אֲשַׁדוֹד, cun. *Asdudaia*: אֲשַׁדוֹרִית, אֲשַׁדוֹרִים, fem. אֲשַׁדוֹרִית K, אֲשַׁדְרִית (BL 208r, 231d) **Neh 13₂₃**: from Ashdod **Jos 13₃ 1S 5_{3.6} Neh 4₁ 13₂₃**; the language אֲשַׁדוֹרִית (: הַדְּרִית) **Neh 13₂₄**, Philistine ?, more likely Can. or Arm. dialect (Rudolph 208f; Noth *Welt* 195). †

931 אִשָּׁה

אִשָּׁה: Dt 33₂, Bomberg אִשָּׁה דָּת, Q Tg. אִשָּׁה דָּת “fire a law for them” ??, prp. אִשָּׁה יִקְרָת or דִּלְקָת :: Beeston JTS 2:30f: אִשָּׁה, Sept. ἄγγελος, OSArb. ʾsd warrior, basic meaning strong, (Arb. lion), = angel (cf. אֲבִיר) ? †

932 אִשָּׁה

אִשָּׁה (775 x), Josephus *Ant.* i:2 εσσα, Jerome (*h*)*issa* (Sperber 210); MHb., Ug. *att*, Ph. אִשָּׁה, also pl. (Friedrich §240, 6; §241, 6); Akk. *aššatu*, pl. *aššāti*, also *iššu* AHw. 399; Arm. → BArm. אִנְתָּה, DISO 26; Arb. ʾuntā female, Eth. ʾanest, Tigr. Wb. 371b; woman (usually coll.), OSArb. ʾntt; considering the Ug. Arm. OSArb. and Arb. *t* not to be connected with אִישׁ and אִנּוּשׁ; pl. נָשִׁים, Arm. נָשִׁין (→ BArm.), Arb. *nisāʾ*, *niswat*, *niswān*, basic form *nis-* (BL 617g): sg. cs. אִשָּׁה (< *išt < *ištš), Sam.^{M46} *iššat*, (Dt 25₁₁) ? as abs. Dt 21₁₁ and 1S 28₇ (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §70d) and Ps 58₉ (for cj. vi.) †; אִשָּׁתִּי etc., אִשָּׁתְךָ Ps 128₃ (BL 207 l) †; pl. נָשִׁים אִשָּׁת Ezk 23₄₄ (as Akk.; → Zimmerli 535f) נָשִׁי, נָשִׁי/שִׁינוּ, נָשִׁיהֶם:

—1. **woman, femina** :: אִישׁ Gn 2₂₃ (explanation), אִשָּׁה אַרְחָה after the manner of women Gn 18₁₁, הַנְּשִׁים הַנְּשִׁים הַנְּשִׁים Est 2₁₂ הַנְּשִׁים הַנְּשִׁים הַנְּשִׁים Est 2₃; frequently with apposition אִשָּׁה אֶלְמָנָה 1K 7₁₄, אִשָּׁה זֹנָה Jos 2₁ (:: → זֹנָנִים אִשָּׁת Hos 1₂), אִשָּׁה נְבִיאָה Ju 4₄, אִשָּׁה פִּילֶנֶשׁ 19₁; אִשָּׁה יָלְדָה born of a woman (GK §119e) Jb 14₁ 15₁₄ 25₄ †; (cowardly) men called women Is 19₁₆ Nah 3₁₃;

—2. **wife**: אִשָּׁה אִשָּׁה Qoh 9₉ (without art., → Dahood *Qoh.* 43) אִשָּׁה לָאִשָּׁה give as a wife Gn 30₄, אִשָּׁה אִשָּׁה Pr 6₂₆, אִשָּׁה רַעֲהוּ Jr 5₈, אִשָּׁה אִשָּׁה stepmother Lv 18₁₁; concubine Gn 30₄, widow 1S 30₅, bride Gn 29₂₁;

—3. **female animal** Gn 7₂ Ezk 1₉;

—4. **each** Ex 3₂₂ Am 4₃ Ru 1₈, → אִשָּׁה אִשָּׁה and רַעֲוֹת; said of things Ex 26_{3-5f};

—Ps 58₉ cj. → אִשָּׁה mole.

933 אִשָּׁה

אִשָּׁה: MHb. (only pl. אִשָּׁה); n. *unitatis* derived from אִשׁ :: Elliger *Lev.* 35; -e to differentiate from אִשָּׁה, BL 608¹; Islamica 2:6; → Ug. Arm. Akk. and Eth.: cs. אִשָּׁה, אִשָּׁה, pl. אִשָּׁה, אִשָּׁה: offerings made by fire:

—1. distribution: Dt 18₁ 1S 2₂₈ cj. 1K 9₂₅ (vi. 3), otherwise only in P and Sir 45₂₁ 50₁₃;

—2. usage: אִשָּׁה לִי אִשָּׁה לִי Ex 29₁₈₊₂₇ x, אִשָּׁה לִי אִשָּׁה לִי Lv 3₃₊₁₀ x, אִשָּׁה לִי אִשָּׁה לִי Nu 28₁₉, אִשָּׁה לִי אִשָּׁה לִי Nu 15₃; אִשָּׁה לִי אִשָּׁה לִי Lv 2₃₊₁₂ x and Sir (vs.), אִשָּׁה לִי אִשָּׁה לִי Nu 18₁₇, אִשָּׁה לִי אִשָּׁה לִי Nu 1₉₊₁₃ x (:: אִשָּׁה לִי אִשָּׁה לִי Nu 23₁₃), אִשָּׁה לִי אִשָּׁה לִי Nu 28₆₋₁₃ 29₆; אִשָּׁה (of Y) Lv 6₁₀ Nu 28₂; אִשָּׁה לִי אִשָּׁה לִי Lv 10₁₅, אִשָּׁה לִי אִשָּׁה לִי Ex 29₂₅ Lv 8₂₁₋₂₈;

י' לַחֵם אֱלֹהֵיהֶם; Lv 3₁₆: לְרִיחַ נְלִי with לִי אֵ with אֶהְקֵטֵר לַחֵם אֵ as אֶהְקֵטֵר לַחֵם אֵ
Nu 28₂₄: לַחֵם אֵ ר' נ' לִי אֲשִׁי י Lv 21₆; אֲשִׁי

—3. earliest attestations: cj. 1K 9₂₅ (rd. אֲשִׁו or אֶת־אֲשִׁוה (Dhorme) with הֶקְטִיר :: Montgomery-G. 214f) Y assigns יֹאכֵלֹן to the house of Eli for his sustenance 1S 2₂₈, the Levitical priests אֲשִׁי בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל הֶקְטִיר ' אֲשִׁי Dt 18₁: and then comparable expressions in P.

934 אֲשִׁוה

*אֲשִׁוה Jr 50₁₅: → אֲשִׁוה.

935 אֲשִׁוּן

אֲשִׁוּן, Q Tg., K Sept. Pesh. Vulg. אֲשִׁוּן, JArm.^g אֲשִׁוּן (Kahle *Mas. West.* 2:20 Gn 43₁₆) and CPArm. ʿšwn time; lw. from Akk.-Sum. *iššinnu, isinnu* feast, (AHw. 388a) usu. < Sum. *ezen* Zimmern 63; CAD 7:195 :: Landsberger *Kult. Kal.* 6ff; Schulthess ZA 27:231f: Sem., *wsm/n*, originally fixed time (cf. מוֹעֵד): (starting) time, אֲשִׁוּן (לִילָה) † Pr 20₂₀ (alt. with K metaph. middle) cj. 7₉ for

936 אֲשִׁוּר

אֲשִׁוּר, 1C 5₆ אֲשִׁוּר → אֲסַר חֲדָוּן; (n.m.) n.pop. et n.top.; Ashur, Akk. *Aššur* for alternative orthography RLA 1:172, 195f), gentilic *Aššuraia* (Herzfeld *Inschriften* 24:17); also ndiv. RLA 1:196f; Ph. אֲשִׁוּר, Zendj. אֲשִׁוּר(ו); OSArb. ʿsr Ryckmans 1:324; אֲסַר Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 223; ? Ug. *itr(y)m* UTGl. 425; Aistleitner 478; OPers. *Atura* Hinz 62f; Eilers 31ff; Altheim-S. *Arm Spr.* 184; *Aḫiqar* אֲתוּר, JArm.^{tg} אֲתוּר, Syr. ʿ*Atur*, Tobit 14(4).15; Eg. *išš(w)r* Simons *Topog.* 199, *Asura* Albright *Vocalization* 34; Ἀσσυρία > Συρία Pauly-W. ii:4, 1549ff; Eilers 32; Simons *Geog.* §29: locative אֲשִׁוּרָה (ditto. of שׁוּר ?) Gn 25₁₈:

—1. (n.m.): son of Shem Gn 10₂₂;

—2. n.top.: the land of Assyria (RLA 1:195f; Pauly-W. 2/4:1549ff) named after the town (RLA 1:170ff; Andrae *Assur*) Gn 2₁₄ (here the city of Ashur, Meyer *Isr.* 210¹; Gunkel *Genesis* 9 :: Hölscher *Erdkarten* 37f) 10₁₁ Hos 7₁₁ 9₃ cj. 9₆ (rd. אֲשִׁוּר אֵ הַלְכִים) 10₆ Zech 10₁₀ etc. אֵ אֲהַלְכִים Is 7₁₈;

—3. n.pop.: the people and the empire of the Assyrians (RLA 1:228ff; Meissner; Könige; vSoden *Aufstieg*), masc. (fem. Nu 24₂₂ Ezk 32₂₂) Is 10₅₋₁₂ 14₂₅ 30₃₁ Hos 12₂ Mi 5_{4f} etc., in a wider sense with the Euphrates as its symbol Is 8₇;

—4. מֶלֶךְ אֲשִׁוּר king of the Persians Ezr 6₂₂; ? אֲמֶלֶךְ אֵ the Seleucid empire Is 19₂₃ 27₁₃; ? also Nu 24₂₂ and 24, alt. Assyria or an Arab tribe (→ אֲשִׁוּרִים) as Gn 25₁₈ (Simons *Geog.* §19; cj. אֲשִׁוּר); אֲשִׁוּר in DSS 1QM Ps 83₉ 1₂₆ 2₁₂ 11₁₁ 18₂ 19₁₀, → כְּתִיבִים;

—Ezk 31₃ rd. אֲשִׁוּר.

937 אֲשִׁוּרִי

[הַאֲשִׁירִי: rd. יִזְרַעְאֵל and גְּלַעַד together with n.top. הַאֲשִׁירִי: אֲשִׁירִי]

938 אֲשִׁירִים

אֲשִׁירִים: n.pop. Gn 25₃; son of יִדְדָן; Arab tribe Min. ^{sr} like אֲשִׁיר 4, Gn 25₁₈ Nu 24₂₂₋₂₄ Ps 83₉ (Hommel *Überlieferung* 238ff; Gunkel; Montgomery *Arabia* 44 :: Meyer *Isr.* 320ff); alt. the Assyrians (:: Ryckmans 1:324), Poebel JNES 1:255; Albright Fsch. Alt 1:9f, Pers. *Atura* = Syr.-Pal. אֲאֲשִׁר broken pl. ^{aqtul} “pedestrians” (a social class), rd. אֲשִׁירִים, Ug. ^{tr} to march. †

939 אֲשֹׁת

אֲשֹׁת: MHb. אֲשֹׁת, JArm. אֲשֹׁת: cj. cs. אֲשֹׁת for אֲשֹׁת, נֶפֶל gloss following Jb 3₁₆): mole Ps 58₉ (Jacob ZAW 18:292; 19:164, 351f; || שִׁבְלוֹל). †

940 אֲשַׁחֲוֹר

אֲשַׁחֲוֹר, Or. אֲשַׁחֲוֹר (Kahle *Text* 77): (n.m.) son of Caleb, father of תִּקְוֶעַ; שַׁחַר to be black BDB; → חוֹר ? (Rudolph *Chr.* 32); :: Cassuto *Orient.* 16:472, Ug. *ushry*, “belonging to *Išhara*” (n. of Babylonian goddess, WbMyth. 1:90): 1C 2₂₄ 4₅. †

941 אֲשִׁיָּה

*אֲשִׁיָּה: lw. from Ass. *asitu* tower (AHw. 74a); Ph. אֲשִׁתָּה ? (DISO 28), JArm.^{tb} Mnd. (MdD 40b) אֲשִׁתָּה wall, Syr. pillar, > Arb. *āsiyat* column (Fraenkel 11); Hb. *o* following MHb. אֲשִׁתָּה, BArm. אֲשִׁתָּה ?; Arm.lw. Wagner 29: pl. Q אֲשִׁיָּתִיָּה, K unc., → BH: tower Jr 50₁₅ (|| חוֹמָה). †

942 אֲשִׁימָה

אֲשִׁימָה: deity from חֶמֶת 2K 17₃₀; Syrian god Σείμιος and goddess Σίμα, Σημέα, סימִי, cf. Cowley *Arm. Pap.* אֲשִׁמְבִּיתָא; Vincent 654ff; Dussaud *Mana* 2:394ff; Driver *ErIsr.* 5:19*; ? connected with שִׁם, ndiv. Eshmun; → *אֲשִׁמָּה Am 8₁₄. †

943 אֲשִׁירָה

אֲשִׁירָה 2K 17₁₆: → אֲשִׁירָה.

944 אֲשִׁישׁ

*אֲשִׁישׁ (? אֲשִׁישׁ): → אֲשִׁישׁ, → אִישׁ; 1QpHab 6₁₁ אֲשִׁישִׁים between נַעֲרִים and זִקְנִים, Elliger 78f; Maier 2:145: אֲשִׁישִׁי: man Is 16₇ (:: Aq. πολυχρονόις יִשְׁשִׁים ?), Tg. אֲנִישׁ, || אֲנִישִׁי Jr 48₃₁₋₃₆ (:: Rudolph Fsch. Driver 136f); denom. II אֲשִׁישׁ. †

945 אֲשִׁישָׁה

אֲשִׁיָּה: I **אֲשֵׁשׁ**; Arb. *ʿatīt* lush vegetation, inflorescence of the palmtree, of the vine; (Driver Fschr. Bertholet 144): JArm.^s **אֲשִׁשׁוֹתָא**, MHb. ground lentils, roasted in honey: **raisin cake** made of dried compressed grapes, as (expensive) nourishing food **2S 6**₁₉ **Song 2**₅ **1C 16**₃, cultic **Hos 3**₁ (→ Wolff *Hos.*; Rudolph *Hos.* 84); **Is 16**₇ → **אֲשִׁישׁ**. †

946 אֲשֶׁךְ

***אֲשֶׁךְ**, **אֲשֶׁךְ**: MHb., MHb.-Bab. **אֲשֶׁךְ** (Porath 110), ***אֲשֶׁכִּים**; Ug. *ušk*, Akk. *išku*, Syr. *ʿeškā*, Eth. *eskit*: **testicle Lv 21**₂₀. †

947 אֲשֶׁכּוֹז

cj. **אֲשֶׁכּוֹז**: → **אֲשֶׁכּוֹז**.

948 אֲשֶׁכּוֹל

I **אֲשֶׁכּוֹל** (4 x) and **אֲשֶׁכָּל** (1 x): **שְׁכָל**, BL 487o; :: ? lw. from Akk. *išhunu, išhunnatu*) grape, bunch of grapes Stamm 255⁶; MHb., Ug. *utkl* Syria 33:105², JArm.^s Syr. **אֲשֶׁכּוֹל**, JArm.^{tb} **אֲשֶׁכָּל**, Arb. *ʿitkāl, ʿitkāl, ʿutkāl*, Eth. *ʿaskāl* (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 64; Leslau 11): pl. abs. **אֲשֶׁכָּלוֹת**, cs. **אֲשֶׁכָּלוֹת** (**Dt 32**₃₂ abs.), **אֲשֶׁכָּלוֹת**:

—1. properly the stalk on which the bunch of grapes is to grow **Gn 40**₁₀, then also the **bunch** of grapes (Rüthy 72f), **עֲנָבִים אֲשֶׁכָּל** **Nu 13**₂₃; **Nu 13**_{24b} **Dt 32**₃₂ **Is 65**₈ **Mi 7**₁ **Song 7**_{8f};

—2. especially the berry on the henna bush **כֶּפֶר אֲשֶׁכּוֹז** **Song 11**₄. †

Der. II, III **ל(ו) אֲשֶׁכָּל**.

949 אֲשֶׁכּוֹל

אֲשֶׁכּוֹל See below under **ל(ו) אֲשֶׁכָּל** (#951).

950 אֲשֶׁכָּל

אֲשֶׁכָּל See below under **ל(ו) אֲשֶׁכָּל** (#951).

951 אֲשֶׁכָּל(ו) ל

II **ל(ו) אֲשֶׁכָּל**: n.loc.; = I: **אֲשֶׁכָּל(ו) ל** **נַחַל** “valley of grapes” near Hebron **Nu 13**_{23f} **32**₉ **Dt 1**₂₄, Simons *Geog.* §430²²². †

952 אֲשֶׁכָּל

III אֲשָׁכַל: n.m.; = I; cun. *Aškula'* BabExp. 10:41: **Gn 14**_{13,24} together with עֲנָר and מִמְרָא; Reicke-R. 1:439. †

953 אֲשַׁכְנֶז

אֲשַׁכְנֶז, אֲשַׁכְנֶז, אֲשַׁכְנֶז, Sam.^{M61} *e/aškēnez*, Sept. Ασχαναζ - n.pop.; son of גִּמְרָר **Gn 10**₃ and **1C 1**₆; together with אֲרָרַט and מִנִּי **Jr 51**₂₇; crprt. < *אֲשַׁכְנֶז (cf. כַּנְתִּיא Cantaeon < כוּתִיא Cutaeon, Schaefer WdO 1:295), cun. *Ašguzai / Iškuzai*, OPers. *Saka, Skūča*, Σκúθαι VAB 3:153f; Kent 209a; the **Scythians**, Dhorme *Rec.* 181f; Streck VAB 7:773, 806; Schmidtke 39ff; Simons *Geog.* §28 :: Ges. *Thes.* 159; Hölscher *Erdkarten* 22f: Ἀσκάνιοι the Phrygians; Reicke-R. 140. †

954 אֲשַׁכָּר

אֲשַׁכָּר: lw. < Akk. *iškaru* (< Sum. *eš-gar*) service, regular contribution of labour or tribute Zimmern 10; CAD 7:249⁶; AHw. 395; JArm.¹ field measure, Syr. and Iraqi Arb. (*e*)škar field (BzA 5:112): אֲשַׁכָּר: **tribute Ezk 27**₁₅ **Ps 72**₁₀ (|| מְנַחֵה). †

955 אֲשָׁל

אֲשָׁל: JArm.¹ אֲשָׁל (< Hb.); Arb. *ʿatl*, OSArb. *ʿtl* (ZAW 75:307), SArb. *ʿitl* (Stark *Winter in Arabia* 264); Eg. *isr* Erman-G. 1:130: **tamarisk Tamarix syriaca** (Löw 3:398ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 1:685), **Gn 21**₃₃ **1S 22**₆ **31**₁₃ (**1C 10**₁₂ אֲלָה). †

956 אָשַׁם

אָשַׁם: DSS vb., subst. and adj.; ? Ug. *atm* UTGl. 422; Arb. *ʿatima* to do wrong; ? Eth. *ḥašama*, Tigr. Wb. 72a *ḥasama* to be bad (Leslau 12).

qal: pf. אֲשַׁמַּם, אֲשַׁמְּתָ, אֲשַׁמְּתָ, אֲשַׁמְּתָ, אֲשַׁמְּתָ; impf. (in Versions often for forms of שָׁמַם; Driver Fschr. Gaster 75f: II אֲשַׁם = *שָׁם = שָׁמַם) אֲשַׁמְּתָ, אֲשַׁמְּתָ, אֲשַׁמְּתָ, inf. אֲשַׁם (רָ), cs. אֲשַׁמְּתָ **Lv 5**₂₆ and אֲשַׁמְּתָ **4**₃ (Beer-M. §65, 1a, alt. subst.):

—1. to **be guilty**: with לָ, with regard to **Lv 4**_{3,13,22-27} **5**_{2-5,17-19,23} **Nu 5**_{6f} **Ju 21**₂₂ **Jr 2**₃ **50**₇ **Ezk 22**₄ **25**₁₂ **Hos 4**₁₅ **13**₁ **2C 19**_{10,10} **Sir 9**₁₃;

—2. to **pay, suffer for one's guilt**: a) by punishment **Is 24**₆ **Zech 11**₅ **Ps 34**_{22f} **Pr 30**₁₀; b) to plead guilty by atonement (Nyberg *Hoseabuch* 30) or by one's attitude **Lv 5**₂₃, also **Hos 5**₁₅ and **10**₂ and **Ezk 6**₆ (alt. אֲשַׁמְּתָ, **Hos 14**₁ (Sept. אֲשַׁם ?));

—**Hab 1**₁₁ rd. with 1QpHab אֲשַׁמְּתָ, (:: Segert ArchOr. 21:104f). †

nif.: pf. אֲשַׁמְּתָ: to suffer punishment (herds) **Jl 1**₁₈, rd. אֲשַׁמְּתָ (: שָׁמַם, → nif. 3). †

hif: impv. אֲשַׁמְּתָ: to **make someone pay for** **Ps 5**₁₁ (1QM 13, 11 || אֲשַׁמְּתָ). †

Der. = אֲשַׁמְּתָ, אֲשַׁם, אֲשַׁמְּתָ.

957 אָשָׁם

אָשָׁם: אָשָׁם; ? Ug. (Kellerman ZAW 76:319ff); MHb., > JArm.^{lg} אָשָׁמָא; Arb. *'atām* debt, fine, < Hb. ?; אָשָׁמוֹ, אָשָׁמוֹ:

—1. **guilt** Gn 26₁₀ Jr 51₅ Ps 68₂₂ Pr 14₉ (: רָצוֹן, → Gemser):

—2. **restitution** Nu 5_{7f};

—3. **guilt-offering** Lv 5₆₋₂₅ 6₁₀ 7_{1f-5-7-37} 14₁₂₋₂₈ 19_{21f} Nu 6₁₂ 18₉ 2K 12₁₇ Ezk 40₃₉ 42₁₃ 44₂₉ 46₂₀ cj. Ezr 10₁₉ Sir 7₃₁ (אָשָׁמָא לַחֵם ?);

—4. **gift of atonement, compensation** 1S 6_{3f-8-17} Is 53₁₀ (→ Eichrodt 2:314f); → אָשָׁמָא Dussaud Orient. 134ff; Gray *Legacy* 57ff; Koehler *Theol.* 177f; Cazelles VT 8:312ff; Snaith 15, 73ff; RGG 4:1645; 6:509. †

958 אָשָׁם

אָשָׁם: אָשָׁם; Dam.: אָשָׁמָא, Sam.^{M61} *āšāmēm*: guilty Gn 42₂₁ 2S 14₁₃;

—Ezr 10₁₉ rd. אָשָׁמָא. †

959 אָשָׁמָא

אָשָׁמָא: > אָשָׁם; = inf. cs., distinction is difficult, → Lv 4₃ 5₂₄; DSS, MHb., > JArm.^g *אָשָׁמָא: אָשָׁמָא: indebtedness, guilt Lv 4₃ 5₂₄₋₂₆ 22₁₆ Ezr 9_{6f-13-15} 10₁₀₋₁₉ 1C 21₃ 2C 24₁₈ 33₂₃, pl. Ps 69₆; with אָשָׁמָא against Y 2C 28₁₀ אָשָׁמָא 28₁₃; אָשָׁמָא שְׁמָרוֹן Am 8₁₄ rd. אָשָׁמָא or אָשָׁמָא ?, → Comm. and ZAW 70:88¹⁴³. †

960 אָשָׁמָרָה

אָשָׁמָרָה Ps 90₄ and אָשָׁמָרָה Ju 7₁₉, Sam^{M213} **eāmāret*, cs. Ex 14₂₄ and 1S 11₁₁: שְׁמָרָה, BL 487o; MHb. אָשָׁמָרָה: אָשָׁמָרָה: night watch Ps 90₄, cf. Akk. *maššartu* (: *našāru*) as a measure of time (Zimmern 64), Ju 7₁₉ the middle (apparently of three !), אָשָׁמָרָה Ex 14₂₄ 1S 11₁₁; Ps 63₇ 119₁₄₈, אָשָׁמָרָה ראש beginning of the night watches La 21₉. †

961 אָשָׁמָן

*אָשָׁמָן: שְׁמָן, BL 487o: pl. אָשָׁמָנִים, 1 MS^{Ken} and 1QIs^a אָשָׁמָנִים (BASOR 123; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 281): Is 59₁₀ אָשָׁמָנִים || אָשָׁמָנִים || אָשָׁמָנִים, ??; prp.: “among the fat ones” (: אָשָׁמָן): “in health” (cf. Ph. ndiv. Eshmun: Baudissin *Adonis* 203ff; Albright *Religion* 218); “uninhabited places” = graveyard, (Driver *Fschr. Gaster* 77f: II אָשָׁם); “in darkness” Tg. Vulg. (אָשָׁמָנִים ?) and others. †

962 אָשָׁמָרָת

אַשְׁמֹרֶת: → אֲשַׁמְרֶהָ.

963 אֲשַׁנֵּב

אֲשַׁנֵּב: → נִשְׁב, metath. < **inšab* (BL 486n, o); אֲשַׁנְבִי: cf. Akk. *nappāšu*, Arb. *manfas vent*, English *window*, French *ventouse*, Koehler ZAW 58:228f: vent in a wall, (barred) window (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:76) **Ju** 5₂₈ **Pr** 7₆ **Sir** 42₁₁. †

964 אֲשַׁנָּה

אֲשַׁנָּה: n.loc.; ? אֲשַׁן (cf. n.m. אֲשַׁנָּא, Hb. seal Moscati 59:21); two places in the שְׁפֵלָה of Judah;

—1. Sept. Ασσα, Ασνα, near צָרְעָה, Abel 2:255; Simons *Geog.* §318 A 3: **Jos** 15₃₃;

—2. Sept.^B Ιαννα < *Ιδνα = *Idna*, 13 km NW of Hebron, Abel 2:255; Simons *Geog.* §318 B 3; **Jos** 15₄₃. †

965 אֲשַׁעַן

אֲשַׁעַן, Sept.^B Σομα, Sept.^A Εσαν: n.loc.; ? אֲשַׁעַן (Borée 69); in the district of Hebron, Elliger ZDPV 57:130f; Abel 2:320; Simons *Geog.* §319 B 3: **Jos** 15₅₂. †

966 אֲשַׁף

אֲשַׁף: Arm. → BArm. אֲשַׁפֵּ; lw. from Akk. (*w*)*āšīpu*, CAD 7:243b, nominal pattern *qattāl*, BL 479m; Zimmern 67; Ellenbogen 43f; Arm.lw. Wagner 30: אֲשַׁפֵּי: **conjurer**, Sept. μάγος, **Da** 1₂₀ 2₂. †

967 אֲשַׁפָּה

אֲשַׁפָּה: אֲשַׁפַּת Lach. 13, 3 (?), Ug. *utpt*, lw. from Akk. *išpatu* like Hurr. *išpanti* and Eg. *ispʿt* (Albright *Vocalization* 10); AHw. 397; ZA 35:46f; Ellenbogen 45f: אֲשַׁפָּתוֹ: **quiver** (BRL 358f; Bonnet 173f; Dalman *Arbeit* 6:332) **Is** 22₆ **49**₂ **Ps** 127₅ **Jb** 39₂₃, cj. **Dt** 32₄₁ בְּאֲשַׁפָּהּ for בְּמִשְׁפָּטוֹ, בְּנֵי אֲשַׁפָּתוֹ his arrows **La** 3₁₃;

—**Jr** 5₁₆ rd. אֲשַׁר פִּיהוֹ. †

968 אֲשַׁפְּנִי

אֲשַׁפְּנִי: n.m.; Sept. Theod. Ασφανεζ, Pesh. ʿAšpaz, אֲשַׁפְּנִי Montgomery *Inc. Texts* 145, 4, אֲשַׁפְּנִי ArchOr. 6:334, *Ašpazanda* BabExp. 10:41; short form < *ašpazakan* chief of the household, MPers. *aspanj*, NPers. *sipanj* (Löfgren *Arab.* 77; Widengren *Iran* 102; Montgomery *Daniel* 124), > JArm.^h אוֹשְׁפִיז/פִּיזְכָנָא, Syr. ʿašpazzā(*kān*) landlord, lodging: chief eunuch at the Babylonian court **Da** 1₃. †

969 אֲשַׁפֵּר

אֲשֵׁפָר, MSS אֲשֵׁפֶר: II שֵׁפֶר, BL 487o; Arb. *sufrat* victuals, Oteb. *sifar*, provisions consisting of dates and cereals (Koehler ThZ 4:397f): **date cake 2S 6₁₉ 1C 16₃**. †

970 אֲשֵׁפֶת

אֲשֵׁפֶת, אֲשֵׁפֹת 1 x: denom. שֵׁפֶת, BL 487o (:: Loewenstamm-B. 1:304); MHb.² אֲשֵׁפָה, MHb.¹ אֲשֵׁפֶת (Kutscher Lesh. 27-28:283f) (heap of) manure, faeces; ? Akk. *supat diqari* stand for the cooking pot; Arb. *ʿutfiyyat* stone for the cooking pot JArm. תִּפְיָא and Syr. *tfayyā* stove → שֵׁפֶתִים, denom. JArm. תִּפְיָא to put on the stove: pl. אֲשֵׁפֶתוֹת (from sg. *אֲשֵׁפֶת, BL 533f, → MHb.¹) **La 4₅**; הַשֵּׁפֹת (< *הַשֵּׁפֹת ?) **Neh 3₁₃** error (BL 263f):

—1. **ashtip 1S 2₈ Ps 113₇**, **heaps of garbage and manure**, the *mezbele* (for a bed, Rudolph) **La 4₅**;

—2. n.loc. הַשֵּׁפֹת שַׁעַר gate for the rubbish tips (Simons 123f) **Neh 2₁₃ 3_{13f}** (vs.) **12₃₁**. †

971 אֲשִׁקְלוֹן

אֲשִׁקְלוֹן: n.loc.; שִׁקְל (Noth WdO 1:27; Borée 61f); cun. *Aš/Asqalūna, Išqillunu* (Dussaud *Mélanges* 928); Eg. *isqm* (Albright *Vocalization* 49 *ʿs qarunu*, VT 14:248 A5), *ʿsqnw* (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:51): **Ashkelon**, a Philistine city, Arb. *ʿAsqalān*, RLV 1:237f; RLA 1:169; Abel 2:252ff; BRL 38ff; Reicke-R. 1:139, famous for the cultivation of onions (Ἀσκαλλώνιον > shalott, Lokotsch 119), and for its ceramics (Krauss ZAW 27:292; 28:242f): **Ju 1₁₈ 14₁₉ 1S 6₁₇ 2S 1₂₀ Jr 25₂₀ 47₅₋₇ Am 1₈ Zeph 2₄₋₇ Zech 9₅**. †

Der. אֲשִׁקְלוֹנִי.

972 אֲשִׁקְלוֹנִי

אֲשִׁקְלוֹנִי: gentilic of אֲשִׁקְלוֹן; Ph. אשקלני: **Jos 13₃**. †

973 אֲשַׁר

I אֲשַׁר: Ug. *atr* to march, Akk. *ašāru* to look after; Arm. אֲתַרָּא (→ BArm.) and Akk. *ašru* place, Arb. *ʿatar*, *ʿitr* and Eth. *ʿašar* (Leslau 12; VG 1:168f) footmark, track, Tigr. Wb. 368 *ʿasra* to follow the track, OSArb. *ʿtr* offspring.

qal: impv. אֲשַׁרוּ: to **stride Pr 9₆; 4₁₄** → pi.; cj. אֲשַׁרוּ for אֲשַׁרְתָּ **Dt 33₂** (Cooke ZAW 76:35f). †

pi: impf. תִּאֲשַׁר, תִּאֲשַׁרְנוּ **Sir 4₁₈**: impv. אֲשַׁר, אֲשַׁרוּ; pt. מִאֲשַׁרְיָךְ, מִאֲשַׁרְיָי:

—1. intransitive (GK §52k) to **stride Pr 4₁₄** (prp. qal תִּאֲשַׁרְיָי);

—2. to **lead** (cf. Akk.) **Is 3₁₂** and **9₁₅** (:: הִתְעָה) **Pr 23₁₉** cj **14₁₅** (rd. לְאֲשַׁרוּ Gemser 112) **Sir 4₁₈**; **Is 1₁₇** trad. to reprove, to keep within reasonable limits (?), → תִּמְרוֹץ. †

pu: pt. מִאֲשַׁרְיָי: to be led on **Is 9₁₅** †

Der. *אָשֶׁר, אָשֶׁר, n.loc. אֲתָרִים.

974 אָשֶׁר

II אָשֶׁר: denom. of → אֲשֶׁרִי; MHb.²; probably orig. with I.

pi: pf. אָשֶׁרֶנּוּ, אָשֶׁרֶנּוּנִי (Sam.^{M62} *āšārūnī* = qal); impf. וַיִּאֲשְׁרוּהָ, וַתִּאֲשְׁרֵנִי to **consider fortunate**, to **call happy** Gn 30₁₃ Mal 3₁₂₋₁₅ Ps 72₁₇ Jb 29₁₁ Pr 31₂₈ Song 6₉, cj. Dt 33₂₉ (אֲשֶׁר) Dahood Bibl. 44:298); to make happy Sir 25₂₃; → אֲשֶׁרִיאֵל . †

pu: impf. יִאֲשֶׁר, pt. מִאֲשֶׁר: to **be called happy** Ps 41₃ (as one who is called happy, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §146; Dhorme), pt. to be called happy (GK §116e) Pr 3₁₈ (rd. מִאֲשֶׁרִים). †

Der. אָשֶׁר, אָשֶׁר, אָשֶׁר (?).

975 אָשֶׁר

אָשֶׁר: (n.m.) n.pop.; explained by II אָשֶׁר Gn 30₁₃, → Eissfeldt JBL 82:199f; related to ndiv. **Ašir* (→ אֲשֶׁרָה, Ass. *Aššur*, *Ašir* → Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:70; Noth *Personennamen* 131; Albright JAOS 74:229, Lewy HUCA 18:461¹⁶⁵; OSArb. offspring; ? Eg. *išr* Simons *Topog.* 198; Meyer *Isr.* 540ff :: Noth VT 1:78; Mowinckel *Fschr.* Eissfeldt 2:148; VT 14:250 A2: Asher:

—1. (n.m.) son of Jacob and זְלֶפְחָה Gn 30₁₃ 35₂₆ 46₁₇ Ex 1₄ Nu 26₄₆ 1C 2₂;

—2. n.pop.; the tribe (→ Noth *Jos.* 117ff; Simons *Geog.* §332; Reicke-R. 1:141) Gn 49₂₀ Nu 1₁₃ Dt 27₁₃ 33₂₄ Jos 17_{10f} 19₃₄ Ju 1₃₁ 5₁₇ 7₂₃ 1K 4₁₆ Ezk 48_{2f} 1C 12₃₇ 2C 30₁₁; אֲזֶלְפָּה Jos 19₂₄₋₃₁ Nu 1₄₀ 2₂₇ 7₇₂ 26₄₄₋₄₇ 1C 7₃₀₋₄₀; אֲזֶלְפָּה Nu 1₄₁ 2₂₇ 13₁₃ Jos 21₆₋₃₀ 1C 6₄₇₋₅₉; אֲזֶלְפָּה Nu 10₂₆ 34₂₇ Jos 19₂₄₋₃₁; אֲזֶלְפָּה Jos 17₇ Ezk 48₃₄; אֲזֶלְפָּה Sept.^A not n.loc. (Abel 2:254), but “beginning in the territory of Asher”. †

Der. אֲשֶׁרִי.

976 אָשֶׁר

אָשֶׁר, Sam.^{M62} *ēšar*, Jerome *eser*: Ug. *atr* that which (UTGI. 424, 2410; PRU 5, 60:34; Dahood *Sacra Pagina* 12-13:269; UMGI. 1826; Pohl *Orient.* 25:417), Moab. Lach. (DISO 28); → I אָשֶׁר; trace, place > (the) place where; Bergsträsser ZAW 29:54f; BL 264a :: Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §150c (< אָשֶׁר; Joüon §158; Rosén *ArchOr.* 27:186ff; Gevirtz JNES 16:124ff; MHb. replaced by אָשֶׁר).

A. אָשֶׁר as a relative particle: אָשֶׁר marks the connection between two independent clauses;

—1. the Hebrew relative clause originally followed its antecedent without any connective indication: לֹא יִרְקַב עֵץ Is 40₂₀ “wood it will not rot” = wood that will not rot;

—2. the insertion of **לֹא יִרְקַב אֶעֱיַן** was especially common in prose and clarified the relative association: **חֹל הַיָּם אֶחֱזֹל הַיָּם אֶ** **Hos 2₁** “the sand of the sea / אֶחֱזֹל הַיָּם אֶ/ it is not measured = the sand of the sea that can not be measured”; neither adding **אֶ** in **Is 40₂₀** nor omitting it in **Hos 2₁** would change the meaning;

—3. **אֶ** could also be omitted in **Gn 21₂** **אֶתּוֹ אָחֹזֵר אֶ** “at the set time / אֶלְמוֹעֵד אֶ/ he had spoken it = at the set time of which he had spoken”; or **Dt 1₂₂** **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** “the way / אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ/ we go up by it” = the way, by which we go up; or **Gn 40₁₃** **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** “according to the earlier situation / אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ/ you were his butler” = when you were his butler; this is how the independent clause has developed into what we perceive as a dependent clause; the most appropriate relative construction to be used in translation (“of which”, “by which”, “when” etc.) depends on the context.

—4. in instances like **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Is 5₂₈** “whose arrows are sharp” and like **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Ps 95₅** “to whom the sea belongs” the pronominal reflex of the antecedent (**לּוֹ, אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ**) immediately follows **אֶ**; in terms of historical development this is later;

—5. even later is the appearance of a relative clause which lacks any reflex of the antecedent: **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Gn 2₈** without **אֶתּוֹ**, **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Dt 1₃₉** “about whom you say” without **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ**, **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Ju 8₁₅** “about whom you taunt me” without **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ**; so any word relating to a preceding noun may be omitted and the sense of the omitted element is inferred from the the context.

—6. four stages of development in the relative clause may, therefore, be distinguished: a) the original relative clause without **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ**; b) two independent clauses, the second of which is subordinated to the first one with **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ**; c) the word in the relative clause which is the reflex of the antecedent immediately follows **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ**; d) the elliptical relative clause with **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** and without a reflex for the antecedent; stage a occurs in older or poetical texts only, but stages b-d are used randomly;

—7. introducing glosses (Driver ATO 127): **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Jr 32₉**;

—8. **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** may be preceded by a preposition: **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** (there) where **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Gn 21₁₇**, that which **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Is 56₄** by whom, → **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** (**אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ**): → **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** as **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Gn 21₁**; **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** from where **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Ex 5₁₁**, (nothing better) than that (man should rejoice) **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Qoh 3₂₂**; **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **עַל אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **1K 18₁₂**, **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **עִמָּם אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Gn 31₃₂**, **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **תַּחַת אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Dt 28₆₂**, **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Ex 33₁₂** **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Nu 22₆**, **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **לְאֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Is 49₉**;

—9. preceded by nouns in the construct state: **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **מִקּוֹם אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Gn 39₂₀** **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **40₃** **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **יּוֹם אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Dt 4₁₀**, **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **כָּל־יְמֵי אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Lv 13₄₆** **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **מִזְמַת אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **כָּל־יְמֵי אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **2C 25₂₇**, **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **בּוֹ, אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **לְאֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Lv 14₃₂**.

B. **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** used as conjunction, cf. Gk. *ὅτι* and Lat. *quod*; **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Jr 1₁₆** their wickedness, in which they left me = in that they left me, **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **לֹא אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **בְּרִית עוֹלָם אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **32₄₀** an everlasting covenant, (stating) that I shall not turn away; therefore **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **בְּרִית עוֹלָם אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** becomes a conjunction, often instead of the older **כִּי** (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §159b, 160b, → **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ**), a) in object-clauses **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §160b) **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **שָׁמַעְנוּ אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Jos 2₁₀** **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Gn 24₃** **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Lv 26₄₀** **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **2S 1₄** **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **1K 14₁₉** **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Est 6₂** **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Da 1₈**; **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **Neh 10₃₁**; b) introducing direct speech (cf. **כִּי**): **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **1S 15₂₀** **אֶתְּהַלֵּךְ אֶ** **2S 2₄** (transpose **כִּי**) etc.,

introducing indirect speech: **Est 2**₁₀ (ZAW 55:80²); c) giving the reason, because, → **אֲשֶׁר בְּאִשְׁרָם** who = because they were too exhausted **1S 30**₁₀, **Gn 30**₁₈ **34**₁₃ **Jos 4**₂₃ **1K 15**₅ **Qoh 4**₉ **8**₁₁; d) giving the consequence so that: **Gn 11**₇ **13**₁₆ **22**₁₄ **Ezk 36**₂₇ **Mal 3**₁₉ **Ps 95**₁₁; e) comparative as **Ex 10**₆ **14**_{13b} **34**₁₈ (MSS Sam Tg. **כִּאֲשֶׁר**) **Jr 48**₈ **Ps 106**₃₄; f) as a final conjunction that: **Ru 3**₁; g) conditional if (cf. Akk. *ašar(ma)* Lewy Orient. 29, 39⁵): **Lv 4**₂₂ **Dt 11**₂₇ (|| **אִם** 28) **Jos 4**₂₁ (|| **כִּי** 6); h) as (= **כִּאֲשֶׁר כִּי**) **Is 54**₉ **כִּן** ... **נְשַׁבְּעֵתִי** **אֲשֶׁר**, **Ex 10**₆ **14**₁₃ **34**₁₈ **Ps 106**₃₄.

—**Is 6**₁₃ → **אֲשֶׁרָה**; **Ezk 40**₄₉ rd. **עֶשֶׂר**, **Ob 20** rd. **יִירָשׁוּ**; **Jb 8**₁₄ ? rd. **קִשְׁרֵי קִיט**; **Dt 33**₂₉ rd. **בְּשִׁרֵי** Seeligmann VT 14:77.

977 אֲשֶׁר

***אֲשֶׁר**: II **אֲשֶׁר**; MHb.; Ug. *tryt* fate (: Driver *Myths* 134b; Aistleitner 476), Arb. *ʿatārat* remnant, *ʿatrīyat* inheritance: **אֲשֶׁרָהוּ** (BL 253v); pl. → **אֲשֶׁרֵי**: **happiness**, his happiness = he is blessed **Pr 29**₁₈, cj. fate (**אֲשֶׁרָהוּ** for **אֲשֶׁר־הוּא**, Dahood *Qoh.* 40) **Qoh 6**₁₀. †

978 אֲשֶׁר

אֲשֶׁר, with **בְּ** Sam.^{M62} *bāširi* (→ **אֲשֶׁרָה**): II **אֲשֶׁר**; NPun. **אֲשֶׁר לֵב** joy of the heart Sem. 6:26, 11; NArm. *ʿatārī* abounding in children, possessions; alt. Arb. *yasara* be pleasant, happy: **אֲשֶׁרֵי**: **happiness** **Gn 30**₁₃, cj. **Ps 10**₆ (**בְּאֲשֶׁר**). †

979 אֲשֶׁר

אֲשֶׁר See below under **אֲשֶׁר** and **אֲשֶׁר** (#981).

980 אֲשֶׁר

אֲשֶׁר See below under **אֲשֶׁר** and **אֲשֶׁר** (#981).

981 אֲשֶׁר/אֲשֶׁר

***אֲשֶׁר** and **Jb 31**₇ ***אֲשֶׁר**: I **אֲשֶׁר**, BL 480s: **אֲשֶׁר/רִי** etc. and **אֲשֶׁרֵי**; fem. (**Ps 73**_{2K} and **Jb 31**₇, ZAW 16:77);

—1. step **Ps 17**₅ **37**₃₁ **40**₃ **44**₁₉ **73**₂ **Jb 31**₇ **Pr 14**₁₅;

—2. footstep **Jb 23**₁₁ (|| **דִּרְבֵּי**);

—**Ezk 27**₆ rd. **בְּתֵאשְׁרִים**, **Ps 17**₁₁ prp. **אֲשֶׁרוּנִי** track me down or **יִשְׁרוּנִי** (: **שׁוּר**) spy on me. †

982 אֲשֶׁר

I **אֲשֶׁר**: → **אֲשֶׁר**; II **אֲשֶׁר**: → **אֲשׁוּר**.

983 אֲשֶׁר־אֵלֶּה

אֲשֶׁר־אֵלֶּה Bomberg: n.m. 1C 25₂, → אֲשֶׁר־אֵלֶּה.

984 אֲשֶׁרָה

אֲשֶׁרָה See below under אֲשֶׁרָה and אֲשִׁירָה (#986).

985 אֲשִׁירָה

אֲשִׁירָה See below under אֲשֶׁרָה and אֲשִׁירָה (#986).

986 אֲשִׁירָה/אֲשֶׁרָה

אֲשֶׁרָה and 2K 17₁₆ אֲשִׁירָה: Mhb., Mish. AbZ III 7/8, JArm.¹⁸ אֲשִׁירָתָא, also a living tree:

—1. n. of the goddess **Asherah**, Ug. *atrt* consort of El and mother of the gods, UMGl. 299; Bauer ZAW 51:89ff, *atrt ym* = *yammi* of the sea, cf. the Egyptian myth of Astarte Gressmann *Texte* 7f; ANET 17f; EA in n.m. *Abdi-Aširta* (VAB 2:1555), Taanach 1:20 *umān* (! magician ? BASOR 94:18) *Aširat*; Bab. *Ašratu* (RLA 1:169; Tallqvist *Epitheta* 265); OSArb. *atrt* Conti 110b; Ryckmans 7; masc. corresponding to ndiv. *Ašir*, → אֲשִׁיר; Albright *Religion* 89ff; Reed *Asherah*; WbMyth. 1:246ff; Mulder 39ff; RGG 1:637f; Reicke-R. 136f: in most instances אֲשֶׁרָה אֲשִׁירָה 2K 17₁₆ 21₃ 2C 15₁₆ (:: 1K 15₁₃ !), pl. אֲשֶׁרָהוֹת (הָ), 2C 24₁₈ אֲשִׁירָהוֹת; Sept. in most instances ἄλσος, ἄλση, as 2; her image 1K 16₃₃ 2K 13₆ 17₁₆ 21₃ אֲשֶׁרָהוֹת אֲשִׁירָהוֹת לְאֲפֹסֶל הָאֲפֹסֶל הָאֲפֹסֶל 21₇, אֲשֶׁרָהוֹת אֲפֹסֶל הָאֲפֹסֶל 1K 15₁₃ 2C 15₁₆ (Sept. Ἀστάρτη; her cultic vessels 2K 23_{4,7} (→ III בַּת), her נְבִיאִים 1K 18₁₉, together with הַבְּעָלִים 1K 18₁₉ 2K 23₄; pl. (late) 2C 19₃ 33₃, along with הַבְּעָלִים Ju 3₇, together with הַעֲצָבִים 2C 24₁₈ (Sept. Ἀστάρται), cj. Is 6₁₃ אֲשֶׁרָהוֹת אֵלֹהִים (Albright VTSupp. 4:254f);

—2. **asherah**, cultic pole set up next to the מִזְבֵּחַ Dt 16₂₁: pl. אֲשִׁירָהוֹת, אֲשֶׁרָהוֹת, אֲשִׁירָהוֹת (אֲשִׁירָהוֹת Dt 7₅ error, BL 600j); Sept. ἄλσος, ἄλση: with נֹטֶע Dt 16₂₁ אֲשֶׁרָהוֹת נֹטֶע Ju 6₂₆; with שָׂרָף Dt 12₃ 2K 23_{6,15}, גִּדְעָה Dt 7₅ 2C 14₂ 31₁ כָּרַתְתֶּם Ex 34₁₃ Ju 6_{25,28,30} 2K 18₄ 23₁₄ נִתְּשׁוּ Mi 5₁₃; with הַצִּיב 2K 17₁₀ and הַעֲמִיד 2C 33₁₉; 1K 14_{15,23} (with בְּנֵהוֹת together with בְּמִזְבְּחוֹת and מִצְבְּחוֹת) Is 17₈ and 27₉ (together with חֲמִנִים) Jr 17₂ 2C 17₆ 34_{3f,7} cj. 2K 10₂₆. †

987 אֲשֶׁר־י

אֲשֶׁר־י: gentilic of אֲשֶׁר, BL 240t: אֲשֶׁר־י;

—1. coll. the **Asherites** Ju 1₃₂;

—2. 2S 2₉ cj. for אֲשֶׁר־י together with Gilead, Jezreel and Ephraim as n.top., the Galilean mountains (Noth *Welt* 86²; Simons *Geog.* §741, 743). †

988 אֲשֶׁר־י

אֲשֶׁרִי: pl. cs. of *אֲשֶׁר happiness: MHb., **אֲשֶׁר** Sir 48₁₁ (error, → Sept., Pesh.); etym. → N[ideke *Beitr.* 56⁴; sffx. (BL 581) **אֲשֶׁרִי**, **אֲשֶׁרֶהוּ**, **אֲשֶׁרֶיךָ** Pr 29₁₈, **אֲשֶׁרֶיךָ** (Sam._{M62} *ʾāšāarak*), **אֲשֶׁרֶיכֶם/רֵיכֶם** :: **אֲשֶׁרֶיךָ** Qoh 10₁₇ BL 253u :: Janzen HTR 58:215ff, the formal introduction of a blessing (Zimmerli ZAW 51:185¹) **happy, blessed is he who**;

—1. **אֲשֶׁרֶיךָ** followed by a noun 1K 10₈ Is cj. 3₁₀ 30₁₈ 56₂ Ps 1₁ 2₁₂ 32_{1f} 33₁₂ 34₉ 40₅ 41₂ 65₅ 84_{5f-13} 89₁₆ 94₁₂ 106₃ 112₁ 119_{1f} 127₅ 128₁ 144₁₅ cj. 91₁ (for **אֲמָרוּ**) Jb 5₁₇ Pr 3₁₃ 8₃₄ 20₇ 28₁₄ Da 12₁₂ 2C 9₇ Sir 14_{1f} 48₁₁;

—2. with sffx. (vs.): Dt 33₂₉ Is 32₂₀ Ps 128₂ Qoh 10₁₇, following the noun (he is happy) Pr 14₂₁ 16₂₀ and 29₁₈;

—3. **אֲשֶׁרֶיךָ** Ps 137_{8f} 146₅;

—4. with relative clause without **אֲשֶׁר** Pr 8₃₂. †

989 אֲשֵׁשׁ

I *אֲשֵׁשׁ: Arb. *ʾatta* to grow profusely.

Der. **אִישׁ** (?), *אֲשִׁישָׁה, אֲשִׁישָׁה.

990 אֲשֵׁשׁ

II אֲשֵׁשׁ (or **אוֹשׁ** ?): denom. from **אִישׁ** (Gesenius *Thes.* 83f); n.m. **יְאוֹשׁ** *Lach.*

hitpo: impv. **הִתְאַשְׁשִׁי**: to pluck up courage (cf. 1S 4₉ Is 46₈ :: Torrey *Dtj.* 366: related to BArm. **אֲשׁ**). †

991 אֲשֵׁת

אֲשֵׁת:

—1. → **אֲנִשָּׁה**, cs.;

—2. Ps 58₉ → *אֲנִשָּׁה.

992 אֲשֵׁת־אֵל

אֲשֵׁת־אֵל (4 x) and **אֲשֵׁת־אֹרֵל** (3 x): n.loc.; **אֵל**, residual ifteal (Bauer ZAW 48:77), “the place where the oracle is consulted” (→ **אֲשֵׁת־מִלְכָּה**), Montgomery JBL 54:61f; Driver *Fschr.* Nötscher 58f; near **צִרְעָה**, Abel 2:320f; Simons *Geog.* §318 A1; Noth *Jos.* 94: **Jos** 15₃₃ 19₄₁ **Ju** 13₂₅ 16₃₁ 18₂₋₈₋₁₁; gentilic **אֲשֵׁת־אֵלִי**. 1C 2₅₃. †

993 אֲשֵׁת־וֶן

אֲשֵׁת־וֶן, Sept. *Ασσαθων*: n.m.; **אֲשֵׁת** 1 ?; from Judah: 1C 4_{11f}. †

—2. marks the direct object, אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם Gn 1₁, אֶת־הָאָרֶץ 2₅; it regularly precedes a noun determined a) by the article (vs.), b) by being a proper name 2S 3₁₁ אֶת־אַבְנֵר, c) by a following gen. אֶת־חַיֵּי הָאָרֶץ Gn 1₂₅, or by a suffix pronoun אֶת־נַעֲרָיו Ru 2₁₅; rarely before an undetermined noun: אֶת־אִישׁ Ex 21₂₈ Nu 21₉ (Sam. אֶת־הָאִישׁ), אֶת־נְרִדָּה, Qoh 3₁₅ (GK §117d; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §96; Gemser *Spr.* 113); its presence or absence does not affect the meaning;

—3. preceding a pronoun: אֶת־מִי whom? Is 6₈, cf. אֶת־אֲשֶׁר־תְּבָרֵךְ whom you bless Nu 22₆;

—4. אֶת a) may introduce any type of acc., but esp. one of specification Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §102): diseased אֶת־רַגְלָיו in his feet 1K 15₂₃; b) used after a passive verb עָשׂוּ לְרֵבְקָה אֶת־דְּבָרֵי עֵשׂוּ Rebecca was told of the words of Esau Gn 27₄₂, an impersonal usage, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §35d), מִכְּבֶּס אֶת־הַנֶּנֶע, an impersonal usage, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §35d), אֶת after the inflected article has been washed Lv 13₅₅; c) occasionally אֶת precedes a nominative, apparently for emphasis, אֶת־עַמּוּד הָעָנָן לֹא־סָר the pillar of cloud did not depart Hos 10₆ (Rudolph 196) Neh 9₁₉, 2C 31₁₇, (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §31b; Macdonald VT 14:256ff :: Blau VT 4:7ff; 6:211f): the grammatical subject is perceived as an object and is accordingly preceded by אֶת; many occurrences crpt. (Jr 38₁₆ Ezk 44₃ and oft.); d) in Gn 34₂₋₉ 1-2K Jr Ezk אֶתוֹ etc. is often used instead of אִתּוֹ etc., because II אֶת is lacking in MHb.

—Ju 19₁₈ rd. וְאֶל־בֵּיתִי; 1S 26₁₆ rd. וְאִי; Jr 23₃₃ rd. אֶתֶם הַמְּוֹאֵי; 27₈ rd. וְאֲשֶׁר; 33₂ rd. אֶתֶּיהָ (אתה pt.); 36₂₂ rd. וְאִשׁ; Ezk 47₁₇ rd. וְזֹאת; Hg 2_{17b} rd. אֶתְכֶם; Zech 2₄ cj. אֶתִּים; Ps 9₁₃ rd. אֶוֹתֶם.

999 אֶת

II אֶת, Or. always *itt* (Kahle *Text* 37, 77): prep. **with** (BL 641j, m, o): *Lach.*, Ph. (DISO 29) and OSin. (Albright BASOR 110:18) אֶת; Akk. *itti* along with, Eth. *enta*, Tigr. Wb. 349b *et*; < **yadt* VG 1:421 :: < **int*, III אֶתָּה (BDB 85b; König); related to Amor. *ta/te* “with” (Tsevat BASOR 156:41) ? אֶתִּי, אֶתְךָ (אֶתְךָ Is 54₁₀ BL 642o), אֶתְנוּ/תְּכֶם/תָּם; the suffix-form of I אֶתוֹ etc. is frequently incorrectly substituted;

—1. **together with**: with הֶלֶךְ (cf. אֶחָדִי) 2S 16_{17b}, יָשָׁב Jb 2₁₃, רִיב Jr 2₉, אֶת מִלְחָמָה אֶת Gn 14₈; אֶת חֶסֶד fellowship with, loyalty to 2S 16_{17a}, אֶת בְּרִית אֶת Gn 17₄;

—2. **with the help of** 1C 2₁₈ (→ Rudolph) אֶת־מִי with whose help? Jb 26₄ (alt. with Sept. τίμι), אֶת־מִי אֶת־מִי Gn 4₁ (Sept. δὲ τὸ ἰσχυρὸν, Vulg. *per*; alt. with I; → Comm., Sandmel HUCA 32:19ff); to indicate instrument אֶת־קוֹצֵי with thorns Ju 8₇ (as בְּ 15);

—3. **by the side of, besides**: אֶתֶם in their presence Is 30₈ אֶתְךָ אֶתְךָ am with you 43₅ אֶתִּי besides me, apart from me Ex 20₂₃ אֶתִּי מִקּוֹם אֶתִּי a place beside me 33₂₁; אֶת־יְבִלְעָם near to Ibleam 2K 9₂₇; אֶתוֹ וַיְהִי אִתּוֹ and they were with him Ju 14₁₁; אֶת־פָּנָי before → פָּנִים 10; אֶת הַפְּקִיד אֶת deposit with somebody Lv 5₂₃, אֶתֶם אֶתֶם (for אֶתֶם) it is not in their power Jr 10₅ and Hg 2₁₇ (rd. אֶתְכֶם), אֶתוֹ חֵלֹם he has a dream Jr 23₂₈, with semantic expansion of אֶתוֹ seing that he has it with him;

—4. with מִן: מֵאֵת, מֵאִתּוֹ etc. (2K 3₁₁ מֵאִתּוֹ, Is 54₁₀ מֵאִתִּי vs.): **out of, from**, after verbs of removing, מֵאֵת 'ִ inquire of Y through someone 2K 3₁₁, מֵאֵת מִקְנָה בּוּיָהּ bought from Gn 17₂₇, מֵאֵת מִשְׁפָּט due from Dt 18₂ cj. 1S 2₁₃, מֵאֵת מִשְׁפָּט מֵאֵת הִיְתָה הִיְתָה it was of Y's doing Jos 11₂₀, מֵאֵת הַמֶּלֶךְ 1K 1₂₇, cj. מֵאִתִּי by my orders Is 54₁₅;

—Gn 6₁₃ rd. מֵאֵת, 20₁₆ rd. אֶתְךָ (אתה + sffx. f.); 49₂₅ rd. וְאֵל; 1K 6₃₃ dl., alt. rd. מְזוּזוֹת רְבָעוֹת; 9₂₅ rd. אֶת־אִשָּׁה; Is 44₂₄ rd. מִי אֶתִּי; Ps 22₂₆ rd. אֶמְתֶּךָ; Song 4₈ rd. אֶתִּי (אתה impv.); Da 11₂? (→ BH and Comm.); 1C 21₆ rd. אֵל; 2C 31₁₇ rd. זֹאת.

1000 אֵת

III אֵת:

—1. Sept. σκευος, ἄροτρον; אֵתוֹ, אֵתִים, אֵתִים, אֵתִיכֶם: agricultural implement made from iron, **ploughshare or mattock** (Dalman *Arbeit* 2:65, 76; BRL 427f) 1S 13_{20f} Is 2₄/ Mi 4₃ JI 4₁₀, cj. אֵתִים Zech 2₄;

—2. אֶת־הַבְּרִזָּל 2K 6₅, ? blade of an axe (Sept.^L Vulg., Gesenius-B.), אֵת > Sept., ? dl. (KBL); ? more likely אֵת I 4c (Loewenstamm-B.). †

1001 אֵת

אֵת: → אוֹת.

1002 אֶתְבַּעַל

אֶתְבַּעַל: n.m.; Sept. Ιεθεβααλ, Ph. אֶתְבַּעַל; cun. *Tuba'lu* and Jos. *Ant.* viii:13, 12, *Ap.* i:18 Ιθω'όβαλος point to *אֶתְבַּעַל "with him is Baal" (Haupt SBOT 9:149): *Ittobaal* of Tyre, king of the צְרִיִּים (Noth *Gesch. Isr.* 220⁵; Reicke-R. 446), father of Jezebel, 1K 16₃₁. †

1003 אֶתָּה

אֶתָּה: Ug. *atw*, Arm. → BArm. DISO 29, Arb. *'atā'* and dial. *'atā'*, OSArb. *'tw* (ZAW 75:307, also *'ty*, Müller 25), Eth. *'atawa*, Tigr. Wb. 370b *'atā*, Tham. *'ty* (vdBranden 511); Arm.lw. 31.

qal (BL 442g): אֶתָּה, אֶתָּנִי, impf. יֵאָתָּה, תֵּאָתָּה, וַיָּתָא (→ Emendations), וַיָּאֵת Q (K *וַיָּאֵת), וַיָּאֵתִי, וַיָּאֵתִי, impv. אֶתִּי (ē Arm.), pt. אֶתִּיּוֹת 1QIs^a 45₁₁ אוֹתוֹת (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 164): to **come** (? Arm.; pure Hb. בּוֹא, BL 23n) Dt 33₂ (: Cross-F. JBL 67:198: אֶתוֹ-מִן רַבְבוֹת "thousands with him"), morning Is 21₁₂, countries 41₅, Cyrus 41₂₅, animals 56₉ cj. Jr 12₉ (rd. אֶתִּי), mankind, people 56₁₂, Jr 3₂₂ Jb 30₁₄, dominion Mi 4₈, Jb 3₂₅ cj. 31₂₃ (rd. יֵאָתָּה אֵלַי), fear Pr 1₂₇, a period of time Jb 16₂₂, splendour 37₂₂; הַאֲתִיּוֹת the things that are to come Is 41₂₃ 44₇, cj. Jr 33₂ (rd. אֶתִּיּוֹת the things to come, Rudolph); cj. כָּל אֲשֶׁר אֶתְךָ all that concerns you Gn 20₁₆.

—Dt 33₂₁ for וַיָּתָא סָפוֹן rd. וַיָּתָאסָפוֹן; Is 45₁₁ rd. תִּשְׁאֲלוּנִי; Ps 68₃₂ rd. hif. וַיָּאֵתִי. †

hif: impv. הִתִּי (Or. הִיתִי) for *הִתִּי, as impv. qal: **bring Is 21**₁₄, cj. **Ps 68**₃₂ (rd. הִתִּי);

—**Jr 12**₉ rd. הִתִּי. †

Der. אֱלֵי־אֶתָּה and אֱלֵי־אֶתָּה.

1004 אֶתָּה

אֶתָּה: 2nd. m. pronoun, → אַתָּ; < **antā*, VG 1:300ff; BL 249 l; Beer-M. §30, 2b; Garbini 88f) *Lach.*, MHb. (also אַתָּ, Arm., Kutscher *Mish. Hb.* 41f); Ug. *at*, Ph. אַת, Arm. אַנתָה, → BArm., DISO 29; Akk. *attā* (AHw. 87a) Arb. and Eth. *ʿanta*, OSin. *ʿnt* (BASOR 110:16): אַתָּה, also אַתָּה 2C 14₁₀ (BL 248e); Nu 11₁₅ and Dt 5₂₇ (Sam. אַתָּה) and Ezk 28₁₄ אַתָּה incorrectly for אַתָּה, 1S 24₁₉ Ps 64 Jb 1₁₀ Qoh 7₂₂ and Neh 9₆ only K: **you** (masc. sing.); emphasizes a preceding suffix: אַתָּה עָלַיְךָ 2C 35₂₁ (Rudolph), אַתָּה גַם דְּמֹתְךָ your blood also → 1K 21₁₉;

—1S 28₂ and Jb 11₁₆ rd. עֲתָה; Ps 40₆ rd. אַתָּנוּ; 69₂₇ rd. אַת; Pr 22₁₉ for אַפ־אַתָּה rd. אַרְחֹתֶיךָ (ZAW 42:272).

1005 אַתָּן

אַתָּן, Sam.^{M64} *ittōn*: JArm.^t אַתָּנָא JArm.^s אַתָּנָא, Syr. *ʿattānā*, EgArm. Tham. (vdBranden 511) and Saf. (Grimme *Texte* 181) אַתָּן, Arb. *ʿatān*; Akk. *atānu* also mare: אַתָּנוּ, אַתָּת, אַתָּת(וֹ)נִ(וֹ): **she-ass** (→ חֲמוֹר and עֵיר) Gn 12₁₆ 32₁₆ Jb 1₃₋₁₄ 42₁₂ 1C 27₃₀; 1S 9₃₋₅₋₂₀ 10₂₋₁₄₋₁₆, as a beast of burden Gn 45₂₃, ridden by men Gn 49₁₁ Nu 22₂₁₋₃₃ Ju 5₁₀, by women 2K 4₂₂₋₂₄; עֵיר בְּנֵי־אַתָּנוֹת Zech 9₉ (cf. *ḥaiaram mār/bin atānim* Rép. Mari 24) a pure bred she-ass, Noth *Gesammelte Stud.* 145f).

1006 אַתָּוֶק

*אַתָּוֶק: אַתָּוֶק־אֶתָּוֶק K Ezk 41₁₅, → אַתָּוֶק.

1007 אַתִּי

*אַתִּי: → אַתָּ.

1008 אַתִּי

אַתִּי, Sept. Eθθι: n.m.; short form of *אַתִּי־אֶל or simil. (→ אַתִּי־אֶל), ? Ug. *uty* for *Itia* UTGl. 408, Nab. אַתִּי n.pop. (Cantineau 2:61);

—1. a hero of David from Benjamin 2S 23₂₉, = אַתִּי (Sept. Aιθι) 1C 11₃₁;

—2. (non-sem.?) a Philistine officer of David 2S 15₁₉₋₂₂ 18₂₋₅₋₁₂. †

1009 אַתִּיק

אָתִיק; Ezk 41₁₅ K *אָתִיקים: אָתִיקָהּ, אָתִיקָהּ 41₁₅ Q, א error (BL 532f): unc. archt. tech. term; lw. from Akk. *etēqu* = → עֵתֶק, *mētīqu* passage, street (Driver JTS 33:361ff: gallery :: Elliger Fschr. Alt 1:85f: נֶתֶךְ tear off, BL 487o: overhang): Ezk 41_{15f} 42₃₋₅. †

1010 אָתָם

אָתָם: 2nd. pl. pronoun: Sam.^{M44} *attimma*, DSS אָתָמָה, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 34, 343ff: MHb. also אָתָן; Ug. *atm*; Arm. אָנְתֹון → BArm.; Akk. *attunu*, Arb. *ʿantum*, Eth. *antemmū* (Leslau 12), VG 1:301f; BL 249p.: you masc. pl., (Ezk 13₂₀ fem.: *אָתָן assimilated before נו), cj. Is 45₁₁ (rd. הָאָתָם), Jr 23₃₃ (rd. הַמִּזְשָׁא אָתָם, Wernberg-M. VT 6:315f *אָתָמָה vs. !). Mi 2₈ (rd. וְאָתָם), emphasizes preceding suffixed pronoun אָתָם לָכֶם Hg 1₄.

1011 אָתָם

אָתָם: n.loc.; second desert station, Ex 13₂₀, Sam.^{M64} *ātem*, Sept. Οθουμ Num 33₆₋₈ Sept. Βουθαυ, verse 8 אָתָם א' אָתָם; ? Eg. *htm* fortress; Abel 2:321; Simons *Geog.* §421f; Cazelles RB 62:375ff. †

1012 אָתְמוֹל

אָתְמוֹל See below under אָתְמוֹל and אָתְמוֹל (#1014).

1013 אָתְמוֹל

אָתְמוֹל See below under אָתְמוֹל and אָתְמוֹל (#1014).

1014 אָתְמוֹל/אָתְמוֹל

אָתְמוֹל and אָתְמוֹל Is 30₃₃ and אָתְמוֹל 1S 10₁₁: really a subst.; MHb., JArm.¹ אָתְמוֹל/אָתְמוֹל, Syr. *ʿetmāly*, Mnd. (MdD 358b) *ʿitmal*, Eth. *temālem*; Akk. *ittimāli* > *in(a) timāli*; → אָתְמוֹל:md.yesterday, אָתְמוֹל יוֹם Ps 90₄ אָתְמוֹל Is 30₃₃; אָתְמוֹל (שׁוֹ) אָתְמוֹל (שׁוֹ) 1S 4₇ 10₁₁ 14₂₁ 19₇ and אָתְמוֹל אָתְמוֹל 2S 5₂ yesterday and the day before yesterday; אָתְמוֹל :: הַיּוֹם Sir 38₂₂;md.Mi 2₈ rd. אָתְמוֹל לְעַמִּי. †

1015 אָתָן

אָתָן: → אָתָן.

1016 אָתָן

אָתָן Ezk 34₃₁ (13_{20b} before נו < אָתָם) and אָתְנָה Gn 31₆ Ezk 13_{11-20a} 34₁₇; Or אָתְנָה (Kahle *Mas. Ost.* 198); JArm.¹ אָתְנָן, CPArm. Syr. *ʿattēn* (Syr. K *ʿntyn*), Akk. *attina*, Arb. *ʿantunna*, Eth. *ʿanten*; > **antinnā* VG 1:301; BL 249; Beer-M. §30, 2b: you (fem. pl.).md.Ezk 13₁₁ rd. אָתְנָה or dl. †

1017 אָתְנָה

אַתָּה → אֵתָּה.

1018 אֶתְנָה

אֶתְנָה: נתן, dissimilated > אֶתְנָן (*Ružička* 63): gift (to a harlot), harlot's reward **Hos 2**₁₄. †

1019 אֶתְנִי

אֶתְנִי: n.m.; short form of נתן + n.div. (Noth 171), → יִתְנִיאל: **1C** 6₂₆, cj. for יִאֲתָרִי 6₆. †

1020 אֶתְנָן

אֶתְנָן: נתן; > impf. energetic *אֶתְנָן (BL 487¹) or dissimilated > sbst. **yitnan* (Montgomery JAOS 58:135) or *nitnan* (*Ružička* 60): אֶתְנָן, אֶתְנָנָה and **Is 23**₁₇ אֶתְנָנָה (BL 252 1), אֶתְנָנִיהָ: gift, esp. זֹנָה 'א' harlot's reward **Dt 23**₁₉ **Mi 1**₇, cf. **Is 23**_{17f} **Ezk 16**₃₁₋₂₄₋₄₁, cj. 32 (rd. אֶתְנָנִים) **Hos 9**₁; → אֶתְנָה. †

1021 אֶתְנָן

אֶתְנָן: n.m.; = אֶתְנָן; short form (Noth 171): **1C** 4₇. †

1022 אֶתְרִים

אֶתְרִים: הַתְּרִים הַיְרֵךְ **Nu 21**₁; Sept. Αθραειμ/ν, n.loc. (: אֶתֶר = I אֶשֶׁר ?) in the Negev near עֶרְדָּה, → Gesenius-B., BenH. Tarb. 10:363; :: Sam.^{BenH.} *ā-tūrem*, Aq., Symm., Tg., Vulg. הַתְּרִים (: תֹּר), > הַתְּמָרִים הַיְרֵךְ = Jericho, Simons *Geog.* 430²²². †

1023 ב

ב: Talm.^B and Talm.^J; Sept. **Ps 119** La βηθ; Gk. βητα > בֵּיטָא; Ug.-cun. *be* = **bēt* (BASOR 160:23f); the second consonant of the alphabet; later, numerical sign for 2; ב' בֵּיטָא' בֵּיטָא = 2000; a bilabial or labiodental sound (BL 163a, 165 l; Bergsträsser 1:39k); in Sec. always β, in Sept. also φ (Kahle *Cairo Geniza* 180). The spirantized pronunciation of ב, ג, ד, כ, פ and ת following a vowel is later than the plosive pronunciation; it is hard to date this development (Bergsträsser 1:40m; BL 209b-g; Harris *Development* 66f; Albright JAOS 60:421f; Kahle *Cairo Geniza* 179ff; Kutscher JSS 10:24ff); ב alternates in Hebrew phonetically or due to scribal errors a) with ו → בִּתְשָׁבַע; b) with פ (Kennicott 46; Dahood *Ug. Hb. Phil.* 8f), → נִשְׁבַּח; c) with מ (Kennicott 14, 44), → אֶבְנָא, בְּעוֹן, בְּעֵשִׂיָה, בְּרִיא, דְּיִבּוֹן, דְּבִישׁ, בְּרִזְל, בְּקַע, בְּעַל → II נֶפֶשׁ, חֶפֶן, דְּבִישׁ, בְּרִזְל, בְּקַע, בְּעַל → II בְּשֵׁן, טַבַּל, טַמּוּעַ. Moscati *Gramm.* 8:8; b) with מ, → II בְּשֵׁן, טַבַּל, טַמּוּעַ.

1024 ב

I ב: Sem., Ug. UM §10:1, 4, 5, Akk. in *bašū* to be (< **ba-šu* in him ?, AHw. 112); *ba* Arm.lw. (vSoden Orient. 35:7); VG 2:363ff; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §106; basic form **bi*, Can. **ba* ? (Rosenthal Orient. 11:176f),

reduced > *b*, *ba* Jerome (ZAW 4:39f; Sperber 210) and Sec. (Brönno 216ff); Ph. also *bn* (Röllig BiOr. 19:24); always used as proclitic, the vocalization varies (BL §81 c-z), בּ also after a vowel (Beer-M. §27, 2): בְּדָם; בְּדָם (< **bhad-dām* :: בְּהַשְׂמִים Ps 36₆, Beer-M. §22, 3b), בְּזֶה, בְּדַמּוֹת (בּ before an accented syllable !), בְּחָרִי, בְּאָדָם, בְּאֲרוֹן (bo-), בִּיהוָה (Bomberg בִּיהוָה, → אֲדוֹנִי), בְּאֱלֹהִים (< *בְּאֱלֹהִים*), בְּמָה, sffx. בּו and בֵּה Jr 17₂₄ †, בְּהָ, בְּךָ, בְּכֹה (4 x) and בְּךָ (Sec.: βαχ for both: Brönno 225), 2nd. fem. בְּךָ, בִּי, pl. בָּהֶם, בָּם, Sec. βαμ (1QIs^a 6₁₃ בְּמָה, → בְּמָה 3) and בְּהֶמָּה (Ex 30₄ 36₁ Hab 1₁₆ cj. Jl 1₁₈ for בְּהֶמָּה †); בְּהֵן, בְּהֵן and בְּהֵנָה Lv 5₂₂ Nu 13₁₉ Jr 5₁₇ †; בְּנֹו, בְּכֹמ/כֹן; בְּנֹו: basic meaning local and instrumental, **in, at**:

—1. to abide, to stay at, **in**, בְּבֵית, בְּאָרֶץ; בְּעֵינַי in the eyes > in the opinion of Gn 16₄ בְּאָזְנִי in > before the ears, in the hearing of Gn 20₈ בְּפָנַי in the face of > before Dt 7₂₄, בְּ שִׁתָּהּ to drink from (cf. French *boire dans* :: → 13 !) Am 6₆; an expression of locality is reinforced: בְּקֶרֶב הָאָרֶץ in the land Ex 8₁₈, בְּתוֹךְ אֹהֶלֶה, בְּתוֹךְ הַגֶּן in his tent Gn 9₂₁ (:: בְּתוֹךְ הַגֶּן in the middle of the garden Gn 2₉);

—2. to be in a multitude, **among**: בְּגוֹיִם La 1₃ בְּכָל־בְּאֵי in the presence of all comers Gn 23₁₈, בְּנָשִׁים בְּיָפָה the fairest among women Song 1₈, נִשְׁאַר בָּהֶם עַד־אָחָד (not) even one among them was left Ex 14₂₈, בְּנִשְׁאָרוֹ־בָם 1S 11₁₁, cf. Is 10₂₂ Lv 5₉; בְּעוֹף (collection) of fowl Gn 8₁₇ 9₁₀; to show a unique quality נִפְשֵׁי בְּסִמְכֵי אֲדֹנָי the Lord is the one among those who > is the only one who supports my life Ps 54₆, simil. 99₆ 118₇ Ju 11₃₅ (GK §119i);

—3. before a singular noun בּ expresses the quality or nature embodied in the noun, בּ *essentiae* “as”; Can. *ina* (Böhl *Spr.* §33, 1d), Ug. UTGl. 435; Ph. ב (Friedrich §293, 10), Arb. *bi* (Reckendorf 242); GK §119i; VG 2:368 l; Manross JBL 73:238f: בְּטִמָּא being unclean Dt 26₁₄ בְּאֵל שְׁדֵי as El Shaddai Ex 6₃; cf. Jos 19₂ Is 40₁₀ Ps 35₂; before a pl. Dt 10₂₂ 28₆₂; before a du. בְּשְׁנַיִם being two Nu 13₂₃; בְּעֵשֶׁן in the manner of smoke Ps 37₂₀ and 102₄ (MSS Versions בְּעֵשֶׁן בְּעֵשֶׁן), בְּנַחֲלָה for an inheritance Nu 26₅₃;

—4. indicates the realm **within which** something exists or happens: בְּשַׁעֲרֵיךָ Ex 20₁₀;

—5. in association with high objects בּ means **upon**: בְּחֹרֶב 1K 8₉, בְּסוֹסִים Is 66₂₀;

—6. temporally: **at, on, within**: בְּיּוֹם on the (seventh) day Gn 2₂, בְּשָׁנָה in the year Ju 10₈, בְּשָׁלֹשׁ שָׁנִים within three years Is 16₁₄; → בְּתוֹרָם, בְּעוֹד, מִבְּרֵאשִׁית, בְּתוֹרָם in the beginning Sir 15₁₄ (Var. מִבְּרֵאשִׁית VT 20:2).

—7. indicates a state or condition, **in**: בְּשָׁלוֹם in peace 1S 29₇; → בְּכֹה, בְּכֵן; adversative **in spite of** זֵאת־בְּכָל Is 9₁₁ 16₁₄, cj. בְּאֵיבָה Ezr 3₃ in spite of the enmity (Rudolph);

—8. **according to** (often the same as and alternating with → בּ 3): בְּדַרְךָ in the way that Is 10₂₄₋₂₆, בְּעֵצַת according to the counsel of Ezr 10₃, בְּצַלְמוֹ corresponding to his image Gn 1₂₇ = בְּצַלְמוֹ בְּצַלְמוֹ 5₃, בְּמִסְפָּר → מִסְפָּר; בְּאִמָּה after a number → I אָמָה 3;

—9. following verbs of motion **into**, among: בּוֹא Gn 19₈, שָׁלַח Lv 16₂₂, נָפַל Qoh 11₃, שׁוּב cj. Hos 12₇ (rd. בְּבִלְהָה); 1QIs^a 43₁₄ בְּבַבְלָה for בְּבִלְהָה;

—19. indicates the cause (personal or inanimate) of an effect: **בְּחַמְשָׁה** on account of five **Gn 18**₂₈, **בְּרִיתְךָ** because of the blood of my covenant with you **Zech 9**₁₁; **בְּרָעָב** for hunger **Lam 2**₁₉; also in the passive: **צִוָּה בִּיהוָה** commanded by Y **Nu 36**₂, **בְּךָ יְרַחֵם** mercy is found with you **Hos 14**₄; cf. **וּבְכָל-זֹאת** and for all these reasons **Neh 10**₁; **בְּדַבַּר** by the word **1K 13**₅, **בְּדַבְרֶיךָ** on the strength of your words **Da 10**₁₂;

—20. in later texts a verb may be followed by **בְּ** instead of an acc. in order to indicate more clearly the connection between verb and object: **פָּעַר בְּפִהוּ** to open the mouth wide **Jb 16**₁₀, **פָּרַשׁ בְּיָדָיו** to spread the hands **Lam 1**₁₇; so **קָרָא בְּשֵׁם** to call (upon) the name **Gn 12**₈; cf. Kropat 40;

—21. **בְּ** introduces a temporal infinitive-clause: in that, that > **when**, in the same way as → **כֵּן** 6 and alternating with it (**כֵּן/בְּחִזְקָתָהּ** **Is 8**₁₁; often the temporal notion is less strong: “when” :: **כֵּן** “as soon as”): **בְּהִבְרָאָם** when they were created **Gn 2**₄, **בְּעֲנַנִּי** when I bring a cloud **Gn 9**₁₄, **בְּהִיוֹתָם** as long as they are, while they are **Lv 26**₄₄; adversative **בְּמוֹט הָרִים** though the mountains quake **Ps 46**₃;

—22. before **בֵּית** (**בֵּית אָבִיךָ** ... **שָׁבִי** stay in your father’s house **Gn 38**₁₁) and **פֶּתַח** (**יָשַׁב פֶּתַח הָאֹהֶל** sitting at the entrance of the tent **Gn 18**₁) **ב** frequently disappeared through haplology (BL 217a; Ug. UM §10, 4) :: **בְּבֵית** **Qoh 7**₄;

—23. ? as copula (Hartmann OTS 14:115ff): **בְּגֵד** || **בְּאֲשֶׁרִי** **Gn 30**₁₁₋₁₃ it is a stroke of luck, my luck **בְּעֶזְרִי** **Ex 18**₄ he was my help, **בְּאֶחָד** **Jb 23**₁₃ he is the only one, and elsewhere;

—24. separate word ? sometimes disappears by haplology BL §22a: **בָּם סִינִי** rd. **בָּא מְסִינִי**; **90**₁₀ **בָּהֶם** rd. **גְּבָהֶם** their maximum, or **שֶׁבַעֶם** ?; **Jb 23**₁₃ **בְּאֶחָד** rd. **בְּחָר**; **Qoh 3**₁₂ **בָּם** rd. **בְּאֶדָּם**; **Neh 5**₁₅ **בְּלָחָם** rd. **לָחָם** → **בְּלוּ**; **1C 2**₂₄ **בְּכָלֵב** rd. **כָּלֵב**; **2C 20**₂₅ **בָּהֶם** rd. **בְּהִמָּה**; **בְּ** for **כֵּן** **Ps 11**₂ **Jb 34**₃₆; → **בְּאֲשֶׁר**, **אֲדֹנִי**, **בִּי**.

1025 בְּ

בְּ See below under **בְּ/בַ/בְּ** (#1027).

1026 בְּ

בְּ See below under **בְּ/בַ/בְּ** (#1027).

1027 בְּ

II **בְּ/בַ/בְּ** in n. pr.:

—1. < **בֵּית** , → **בְּעִשְׂתָּרָה בְּעֵן**;

—2. < **בְּ/בַנֵּי** (Albright BASOR 143:5; Driver Textus 1:122; UMGl. 333), **בְּדָקָר**, **בְּעֵנָא**, also **בְּדָן**, **בְּלָשָׁן**, **בְּמָהֶל** ?;

—3. unc. בְּרָשַׁע, בְּרָע.

1028 בְּאָה

בְּאָה: MHb. בוּא; MHb. בְּיָאָה (→ בוּא 1c); BL 452q; ? lw. from Akk. *bī'u* passage: **entrance Ezk 8₅** (Zimmerli 192). †

1029 באר

I באר: MHb. pi. JArm.^g and Sam. pa. to explain; Akk. *bāru* (*bwr*) G: to appear, to manifest oneself, D: to explain, to prove.

pi: pf. בְּאַר, inf. בְּאַר (BL 355h, MSS בְּאַר), impv. בְּאַר: to **explain**, to elucidate (a law) **Dt 1₅**, בְּאַר ... וְכָתַבְתָּ to write down clearly **27₈ Hab 2₂**. †

1030 באר

II באר: → בְּאַר and בּוֹר.

1031 בְּאֵר

I בְּאֵר: Sam.^{M70} *bēr* BenH. *bir*, Beer-M. §22, 3a, Jerome *ber*, MHb.; Ug. *b'ir*, *b'iri* n.loc. PRU 3:267a, phonetically in cun. n.loc. *Bī'rū*, *Bir-* (Harris *Gramm.* 85), בִּיר OArm. (?) EgArm. Nab. → DISO 32; JArm. בְּאֵרָא, Syr. *bērā*, *bīrā*, Mnd. *byr*; OSArb. *b'r*, Arb. *bī'r* > *bīr* (EncIsl. 1:1266ff), denom. *ba'ara* to dig a well, Eth. Leslau 12; Akk. *bēru* (rarely) *bērtu* watercourse; < **bī'r* (BL 459c); → בּוֹר, בְּיֵר: fem.; בְּאֵרָה (→ II), בְּאֵרָךְ, pl. cs. בְּאֵרֹת and בְּאֵרֹת: **watering place, well of underground water** (Jones *Quelle*; Reymond 131ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 6:273; 7:87) בְּאֵרֹת הַחֶפֶר **Gn 21₃₀ 26₁₅₋₁₈₋₂₂₋₃₂ Nu 21₁₈** (water-hole, Driver ErIsr. 5:16f) and בְּאֵרֹת הַחֶפֶר **Gn 26₂₅ Nu 21₁₈** to dig a well בְּאֵרֹת הַחֶפֶר to block a well **Gn 26₁₅₋₁₈**, מְלֵא עֵפֶר to fill with earth **26₁₅**, מְלֵא עֵפֶר **Ps 69₁₆**; מְלֵא עֵפֶר **2S 17₁₉** (*sebīr* and MSS פִּי) **Ps 69₁₆**; צָרָה בְּ narrow well **Pr 23₂₇**; מַיִם בְּ well with water **Gn 21₁₉**, מַיִם חַיִּים בְּ well of fresh water **Gn 26₁₉ Song 4₁₅**; as a granary (Dalman *Arbeit* 3:200) **2S 17_{18f}**; בְּבֵב **Ps 69₁₆** and שְׁחַת בְּ **55₂₄** (linkage of two synonyms) means underworld, → בּוֹר 3; בְּאֵרֹת הַחֶמֶר bitumen || pits **Gn 14₁₀**; the beloved one is called בְּאֵר **Song 4₁₅, Pr 5₁₅** the wife (|| בּוֹר); further **Gn 16₁₄ 21₂₅ 24₁₁₋₂₀ 26₂₀ 29₂ Ex 2₁₅ Nu 20₁₇ 21₁₆₋₁₇₋₂₂ 2S 17₂₁**; cj. **23_{15f-20}** for בְּאֵר there are no wells in Bethlehem: Dalman *Orte* 33f). †

Der. II בְּאֵר, בְּאֵרֹת; בְּאֵרָה; בְּאֵרִי, בְּאֵרֹת and בְּרִזּוֹת.

1032 בְּאֵר

II בְּאֵר: n.loc. Ug. gentilic *birtym* UTGl. 437; = I; with -ā בְּאֵרָה:

—1. **Nu 21₁₆** in Moab on the *W. Tamad* (Abel 1:461; Simons *Geog.* §441), = → בְּאֵר אֵילִים C 1;

—2. **Ju 9**₂₁ in Central Palestine, location unc., → Zorell, Simons *Geog.* §581. †

Der. **בְּאֵרֵי**.

1033 **בְּאֵר**

III **בְּאֵר** in n.loc. (Borée 82; Ostr. Sam. **בְּאֵרִים**, Moscati 28, 30, → Jirku ZAW 75:87: **יָם בְּאֵר** ?).

—1. **בְּאֵר אֵילִים**. (II **אֵיל**), = II **בְּאֵר** 1: **Is 15**₈ †.

—2. **בְּאֵר לַחֵי רְאִי** ?, explained **Gn 16**_{13f}, on the way to → **שׁוּר** 16₇, between → II **קְרֵשׁ** and **בְּרֵד** 16₁₄; location ? : **Gn 16**₁₄ **24**₆₂ **25**₁₁; → **רְאִי**: Noth *Überl. Pent.* 118f. †

—3. **בְּאֵר שְׁבַע**: Sept. in Gn φρέαρ τοῦ ὄρκου, otherwise Βηρσαβεε: n.loc.; I **בְּאֵר** + **שְׁבַע**; explained a) **Gn 21**_{30a} by I **שְׁבַע** “Seven Wells” (Nöldeke ARW 7:340ff :: Lewy HUCA 17:40¹⁷⁸; b) **26**_{32f} by I **שְׁבַע** “Well of Abundance” (Koehler ZAW 55:166; Haag (vi.) 340f); c) **21**_{30b-31} by I **שְׁבַע** “Oath Well”; **בְּ** **שְׁבַע**, locative **בְּ** **בְּאֵרָה שׁ**: **Beersheba** = *Bir es-Saba* Abel 2:263; Alt JPOS 15:320f :: *T. es-Saba* five km to E, Zimmerli *Geschichte*; Haag SacraPag. 12-13:335ff; Reicke-R. 211; prehistory, IllusLonNews 1960 (23 and 30 July): **Gn 21**₃₁₋₃₃ **22**₁₉ **26**₂₃₋₃₃ **28**₁₀ **46**₁₋₅ **Jos 15**₂₈ **19**₂ **1S 8**₂ **2S 24**₇ **1K 19**₃ **2K 12**₂ **Am 5**₅ **8**₁₄ (oath by **שׁ בְּ** **בְּאֵרָה שׁ** → **הַדְּרֵךְ**) **Neh 11**₂₇₋₃₀ **1C 4**₂₈ **2C 24**₁, cj. **Hos 4**_{15bγ} (:: Wolff 113); **בְּ** **שְׁדֵרֵךְ** **Gn 21**₁₄ (Simons *Geog.* §61); as southern border (Glueck *Rivers* 6, 148f) **שׁ** **וְעַד־דָּן** **1C 21**₂ **2C 30**₅ **שׁ** **מִבְּ** **Ju 20**₁ **1S 3**₂₀ **2S 3**₁₀ **17**₁₁ **24**₂₋₁₅ **1K 5**₅; **שׁ** **עַד גִּיא־הַנֶּחַם** **Neh 11**₃₀, **שׁ** **מִבְּ** **שׁ** **עַד הַר אֶפְרַיִם**, **2C 19**₄, **שׁ** **מִבְּ** **שׁ** **עַד מִגְּבַע עַד בְּ** **2K 23**₈. †

1034 **בְּאֵר**

בְּאֵר: → **בּוּר**.

1035 **בְּאֵרָה**

בְּאֵרָה, Sept. Βηρα: n.m.; **בְּאֵר**; ? short form (Noth 238), → **בְּאֵרָה**: from Asher **1C 7**₃₇. †

1036 **בְּאֵרָה**

בְּאֵרָה, Sept. Βηρα: n.m., → **בְּאֵרָה**; from Reuben **1C 5**₆. †

1037 **בְּאֵרוֹת**

בְּאֵרוֹת, Sept. Βηρωθα: n.loc.; I **בְּאֵר** (cf. cun. (*alu*) *Berūta* EA VAB 2:1183, Eg. *Bi'arutu*, *Birutī*, = *Bairūt*): **Beeroth**, in Benjamin **Jos 9**₁₇ **18**₂₅ cj. **19**₁₉ (Noth 112), **2S 4**₂ **Ezk 2**₂₅ **Neh 7**₂₉, site disputed (Simons *Geog.* §327 ii:1), ruling out *el-Fib* (→ **גְּבַעוֹן**) ? *el-Bire* S of Bethel (Abel 2:262; Haran VT 11:160²), → Reicke-R. 1:210f. †

Der. **בְּאֵרֵי**, **בְּאֵרְתֵי** (?).

1038 בְּאֲרִי

בְּאֲרִי: n.m., OPers.:

—1. Hittite **Gn 26**₃₄;

—2. gentilic of II בְּאֵר or בְּאֲרוֹת; father of Hosea, **Hos 1**₁ (alt. gentilic). †

1039 בְּנֵי־יַעֲקֹן

בְּנֵי־יַעֲקֹן See below under בְּאֲרֶת בְּנֵי־יַעֲקֹן (#1041).

1040 בְּאֲרֶת

בְּאֲרֶת See below under בְּנֵי־יַעֲקֹן בְּאֲרֶת (#1041).

1041 בְּאֲרֶת־בְּנֵי־יַעֲקֹן

בְּאֲרֶת בְּנֵי־יַעֲקֹן: n.loc., desert station, בְּנֵי יַעֲקֹן **Nu 33**_{31f}: **Dt 10**₆. †

1042 בְּאֲרָתִי

בְּאֲרָתִי: בְּרָתִי **1C 11**₃₉: gentilic of בְּאֲרוֹת; pl. בְּאֲרָתִים: **2S 4**_{2f.5.9} **23**₃₇ **1C 11**₃₉. †

1043 באש

באש: MHb. hif., Ug. *bʾš*, Arm. → BArm., Akk. *baʾāšu* to be bad, stinking, OSArb. *bʾs* (ZAW 75:307) to be harmful and Arb. *baʾisa* to be in a miserable state, Eth. *beʿesa* to be harmful, Tigr. Wb. 289b to be angry; Ackroyd JTS new series 2:31ff; confused with. בּוֹשׁ (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 169).

qal: pf. בָּאֵשׁ, impf. יִבְאֵשׁ, תִּבְאֵשׁ (Is 50₂ 1QIs^a תִּיבֵשׁ from יִבֵּשׁ): to **stink** **Ex 7**₁₈₋₂₁ **8**₁₀ **16**₂₀ **Is 50**₂; to be bad **Sir 3**₂₆; †

nif: pf. נִבְאֵשׁ, נִבְאֵשְׁתָּ, נִבְאֵשׁוּ: to be made stinking, odious to **be hated** (:: Tsevat JSS 3:242f: to challenge), with בָּ by **1S 13**₄ **2S 10**₆, with II אֵת by **2S 16**₂₁. †

hif: pf. הִבְאִישׁ, הִבְאִישְׁתָּם, impf. יִבְאִישׁ, inf. הִבְאִישׁ, לְהִבְאִישׁוֹ.

—1. to cause to stink, to **turn rancid** **Qoh 10**₁ (יִבְאִישׁוּ); הִבְאִישׁ רֵיחַ פִּי־יִבְאִישׁוֹ יִבְאִישׁוּ: make somebody's odour stink = to bring somebody into disrepute **Ex 5**₂₁, > הִבְאִישׁ אֶת־ without רֵיחַ with בָּ into disrepute with **Gn 34**₃₀;

—2. to **start to stink** (BL 294b) **Ex 16**₂₄ **Ps 38**₆, to **become hated** **Pr 13**₅ (:: Gemser 112: to act humbly), בָּ by someone **1S 27**₁₂, עַל **Is 30**_{5K}. †

hitp: pf. הִתְבַּאֲשׁוּ: to **make oneself odious** 1C 19₆. †

Der. בְּאֵשׁ, בְּאֵשׁ, בְּאֵשָׁה.

1044 בְּאֵשׁ

בְּאֵשׁ: בְּאֵשׁ; BL 580r; Akk. *buʾšu* > *būšu*; sffx. בְּאֵשׁוּ: **stench** Is 34₃ Jl 2₂₀ Am 4₁₀. †

1045 בְּאֵשׁ

*בְּאֵשׁ: בְּאֵשׁ; MHb. אֲבָשִׁים: grapes with small unripe berries, 1QH 8, 25 עֲצֵי בְּאֵשִׁים, Copt. *beeš* unripe grapes (Crum 46b): pl. בְּאֵשִׁים, Jerome *busim*: (Luther: nasty, wild grapes) **sour, unripe berries** Dalman *Arbeit* 4:303 :: Löw 1:77: the berries of the wild vine Is 5_{2.4}, cj. בְּאֵשׁוּ **Lam** 2₆. †

1046 בְּאֵשָׁה

בְּאֵשָׁה, Or. *b'ōšā* (Kahle *Text* 71): בְּאֵשׁ: cockle *Lolium temulentum* (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:408; 2:248); in NT ζιζάνια; alt. annual mercury *Mercurialis annua* (→ Hölscher *Job* 76): **Jb** 31₄₀. †

1047 בְּאֵשֶׁר

בְּאֵשֶׁר: אֲשֶׁר + בְּ: conj.;

—1. inasmuch that = **because** Gn 39₉₋₂₃ Qoh 7₂ 8₄, cf. בְּאֵשֶׁר;

—2. all other cases בְּ + relative particle, → אֲשֶׁר A 8. †

1048 בְּבָה

*בְּבָה: cs. בְּבַת: MHb.², JArm. בְּבִיתָא, JArm.^{tg} בְּבִתָּא Arb. *bu'bu 'el-'ain* pupil; alt. Arb. *babbat* little child, cf. עֵין בַּת Ps 17₈ (O'Callaghan VT 4:167), cf. *pupilla* from *pupa*: עֵין בְּבַת **eyeball** Zech 2₁₂. †

1049 בְּבִי

בְּבִי, Sept. Βαβαι: n.m. reduplicated short form (Noth 40); Bab. *Bebē*, *Bibia* and simil., child (Stamm 242), Arm. **ביבא** (Delaporte 95), Palm. Syr. *Babai*; כְּפַר בְּבִי n.loc. village of Bebai. (RB 61:183f); Arb. *babbat* small child; **Ezr** 2₁₁ 8₁₁ 10₂₈ **Neh** 7₁₆ 10₁₆. †

1050 בְּבָל

בְּבָל: n.loc., n.pop. (256 x), BArm.: locative בְּבַלְיָה: **Babylon**, town on the Euphrates, its ruins are still called *Bābil*, and the country **Babylonia**; → Koldewey *Babylon*; Unger *Babylon*, and RLA 1:330ff (also Weissbach ZA 41:255ff); Böhl JbEOL 10:491ff; Parrot *Babylone*; Baumgartner *Umwelt* 282ff; Akk. *Bāb-ilu*, Sum. *Ká-dingir* gate of the god, NBab. *Bāb-ilāni* gate of the gods > Βαβυλών, after a sacred gate at the end of the

procession way (Unger *Babylon* 201ff :: Pohl ZA 52:325; Reicke-R. 177), OPers. *Bābiru*(š), Aram. **בבאל**
Driver *Arm. Docs.*, Arb. *Bābil*: **Gn 10**₁₀ founded by → **נְמֹרָד**, **11**₉ (Israelite folk etym., Böhl JPOS 6:198f);

—1. **Babylon**, the capital city, **מֶלֶךְ בְּנִמְרֹד** **2K 20**₁₂ **בְּ מֶלֶךְ בְּ חוֹמוֹת** **Jr 51**₁₂ **בְּ חוֹמוֹת** **2K 17**₃₀ **אֲנָשִׁי בְּ חוֹמוֹת** **Jr 50**₄₂ **בֵּית בְּ אֲנָשִׁי בְּ**
מִבְּבֶלָה **Is 43**₁₄, **לְבַבְלָה** towards Babylon **Ezk 2**₁ **1C 9**₁, **מִבְּבֶלָה** **Is 48**₂₀ and **מִבְּבֶלָה**
(GK §90e) **Jr 27**₁₆ from Babylon;

—2. the land and the empire of **Babylonia**: **אֶרֶץ בְּ מִבְּבֶלָה** **Jr 50**₂₈ **51**₂₉, **בְּבֶל** **2K 17**₂₄ **בְּבֶל** **Ps**
137₁ **בְּ נַהֲרוֹת** **בְּ מֶלֶךְ** the king of Persia (**Ezr 5**₁₃) **Neh 13**₆.

בג 1051

בג:

—1. **Ezk 25**₇ rd. with Q MSS **בַּז**;

—2. → **פַת־בג**.

בגד 1052

בגד: Arb. dialect *bajada* outwit; “verba tegendi, abscondendi saepe referuntur ad fraudem et perfidiam”
Gesenius *Thes.* 177; Palache 10ff.

qal: pf. **בִּגְדָה**, **בִּגְדַתָּה**, **בִּגְדַתִּי**, **בִּגְדוּ/גָדוּ**, **בִּגְדוּ/גָדוּ**, **בִּגְדַתְּם**, **בִּגְדוּ/גָדוּ**, **יִבְגְּדוּ**, **יִבְגְּדוּ**, **יִבְגְּדוּ**, **יִבְגְּדוּ** **Mal 2**₁₀ (BL 303g);
inf. **לְבַגֵּד**, sffx. **בִּגְדוּ**, abs. **בִּגְדוּד**, pt. **בִּגְדוּ** (fem.), **בִּגְדָה** (BL 543o, p)

—1. to **deal treacherously with** a) with **בְּ** with a wife **Ex 21**₈ **Mal 2**_{14f}, allies **Ju 9**₂₃, relatives **Jr 12**₆, (female)
companion **Lam 1**₂, one with the other **Mal 2**₁₀; **Is 33**₁; with God **Jr 3**₂₀ **5**₁₁ **Hos 5**₇ **6**₇; b) with acc. **Ps 73**₁₅ **Is 21**₂
(rd. **בִּגְדוּד**, word-play !);

—2. **בְּ מִן** to **depart treacherously from** **Jr 3**₂₀;

—3. **בְּ בְּ** used in absolute sense: **1S 14**₃₃ (prp. **לְמַגְדִּים**) alt. with Sept.^{BL} **בְּגַתִּים** (Wellhausen; Seebass ZAW
78:172⁸⁹) **Is 24**₁₆ **33**₁ **48**₈ **Jr 9**₁ **Hab 1**₁₃ **2**₅ (context ?, 1QpHab **יִבְגְּדוּ** (הוֹן) **Mal 2**₁₁₋₁₆ **Ps 25**₃ **78**₅₇ **119**₁₅₈ **Jb 6**₁₅ **Pr**
2₂₂ **11**₃₋₆ **13**₂₋₁₅ **21**₁₈ **22**₁₂ **23**₂₈ (? rd. **בִּגְדִים** of the deceived or **בִּגְדִים**) **25**₁₉ **Sir 16**₄; **יְהוּדָה יְהוּדָה** Judah the
faithless one (appositional: GK §132b) **Jr 3**₈ (:: deceiver (fem.) Beer-M. §36:2) 11;

—4. **בְּ בְּ** commit treachery **Is 24**₁₆ **Jr 12**₁; **אֲנִי בְּ** wicked traitors **Ps 59**₆;

—**Pr 23**₂₈ **בִּגְדִים** fraud Gemser 113, cj. **בִּגְדִים** 108 :: **בִּגְדִים** (Dahood *Bibl.* 42:363). †

Der. II **בגד**, I **בגד**, **בגרות**, **בגד**.

בגד 1053

I בְּגָד: בגד: בְּגָד: **treachery, deceit** (always with בְּגָד commit) **Is 24**₁₆ **Jr 12**₁ cj. **Pr 23**₂₈. †

1054 בְּגָד

II בְּגָד (200 x): בגד ? (Palache 10ff) MHb., (KAI 200:9, 12); Arb. *bijād* striped garment (Guillaume 6); בְּגָד sffx. בְּגָד/וֹרֵי, (BL 581), בְּגָדִים, בְּגָדִי, sffx. בְּגָדִי, בְּגָדֵיכֶם, בְּגָדְתֶיךָ, **Ps 45**₉ †; m. (→ Albrecht ZAW 16:96f):

—(any kind of) **garment, covering** (Hönig 10ff), בְּגָדֵי אֵלְמָנוּת widows' garb **Gn 38**₁₄, בְּגָדֵי קֹדֶשׁ ceremonial dress **Ex 28**₂, אֲבֵל בְּגָדֵי אֵבֶל mourning garments **2S 14**₂; רֵיחַ בְּגָדָיו **Gn 27**₂₇, צָרַעַת הַבְּגָד **Lv 14**₅₅, כְּנָפֵי בְּגָדוֹ **Hg 2**₁₂, חִלְפַת בְּגָדִים **Ju 14**₁₂, עֵרֶךְ בְּגָדִים **17**₁₀; מָלֵא בְּגָד a skirt full **2K 4**₃₉; the fugitives cast away their garments **2K 7**₁₅ **9**₁₃, בָּלְהָה כְּבָגְדוֹ **Is 50**₉; → קָרַע, פָּשַׁט, כָּבַס, עָטָה, קָרַע; clothes used as coverings **1K 1**₁ **1S 19**₁₃ **Nu 4**_{6-9, 11-13}, as saddlecloth **Ezk 27**₂₀, undergarment :: → מְעִיל **Ezk 9**₅, for upholstering of → בְּמוֹת **Ezk 16**₁₆; left as a pledge for the cult-prostitute **Pr 20**₁₆ **27**₁₃, cj. **23**₂₈ (Dahood *Bibl.* 62:362f);

—**1K 22**₁₀ rd. בְּבִגְדֵיהֶם in their robes, Sept. -]182νοπλοι.

1055 בְּגָדוֹת

בְּגָדוֹת: בגד; BL 475q, 506t; **treachery** ב'בגד אַנְשֵׁי אֲנָשִׁי tricksters, deceivers **Zeph 3**₄. †

1056 בְּגֹד

*בְּגֹד: בגד; fem. בְּגֹדָה, BL 240t :: VG 1:103: **treacherous** **Jr 3**_{7, 10}. †

1057 בְּגוֹי

בְּגוֹי, בְּגוֹיִי n.m.; Sept. Βαγουα/γοει, בְּגוֹהִי Cowley *Arm Pap.* 301, Βαγωαα **Jud 12**_{11ff}, Josephus *Ant.* xi:7, 1; rd. **Bagoi* or simil.; short form of Pers. *baga* "God", → בְּגֹתָא and בְּגֹתָן (Schaefer *Ir. Beitr.* 67f):

—1. returning with Zerubbabel **Ezr 2**₂ **Neh 7**₇;

—2. post-exilic clan בְּגֹתָן בְּגִי **Ezr 2**₁₄ **8**₁₄ **Neh 7**₁₉ **10**₁₇; → Meyer *Judentum* 157f; Kittel 3:362. †

1058 בְּגִלָּל

בְּגִלָּל: → II גִּלָּל.

1059 בְּגֹתָא

בְּגֹתָא: n.m.; Vulg. *Bagatha*, = → בְּגֹתָן, → בְּגוֹי :: Gehman *JBL* 43:323; Duchesne-G. 107f: Persian courtier **Est 1**₁₀. †

1060 בַּגְתָּן

בַּגְתָּן: Est 2₂₁, בַּגְתָּנָא 6₂; Sept. βαγαθαα; n.m. = → בַּגְתָּא: Persian courtier. †

1061 בַּד

I בַּד: Arb. *budd* part of a thing: בַּד, sffx. בַּדִּים, בַּדְהוֹן, בַּדְהָה, בַּדְהָה (BL 252p), בַּדִּים

—1. part, **portion**, בַּד בַּבַּד in equal portions Ex 30₃₄ (1QS 4:16, 25 בַּבַּד בַּד separated ? Wernberg-M. 84); בַּדִּים **members** Jb 18_{13a-b} 41₄ (?).

—2. **solitude** (MHb. Sam.), לְבַד Qoh 7₂₉ †; a) adv. with suff. לְבַדִּי in my solitude = I **alone** etc., הוּא לְבַדוֹ he alone Gn 44₂₀, לְבַדָּם לָהֶם לְבַדָּם for them by themselves 43₃₂, לְבַד אֶתּוֹ him by himself Ju 7₅, שְׁנֵיהֶם לְבַדָּם the two of them were alone 1K 11₂₉, הָיְתָה לְבַדוֹ be alone Gn 2₁₈, לְבַדָּם לְבַדָּם they by themselves 2S 10₈, cj. לְבַדָּךְ you alone Is 26₁₃, לְבַדָּךְ לָךְ against you, you only Ps 51₆, צְדִקְתְּךָ לְבַדָּךְ thy righteousness only Ps 71₁₆; cj. לְבַדָּהּ (for בְּרָהּ she only Song 6₉;

—b) לְבַד מִן **except, apart from, beside** Ex 12₃₇ Nu 29₃₉, לוֹ hellip. לְבַד מֵאֲשֶׁר except when Est 4₁₁ †; מִלְבַּד Sam., cf. Ph. Friedrich §253; MHb. (בְּלְבַד) beside Gn 26₁ Nu 17₁₄ Da 11₄; מִלְבַּדוֹ beside him Dt 4₃₅, מִלְבַּד אֲשֶׁר beside that which Nu 6₂₁;

—1K 12₃₃ מִלְבַּד (Bomberg מִלְבַּד, K ?) rd. Q מִלְבּוֹ; Ezr 1₆ ? rd. with Pesh. Esd לָרַב; 2C 31₁₆ rd. כָּל-כְּרִי (Rudolph → דִּי). †

Der. n.m. בְּדָן (?).

1062 בַּד

II *בַּד: ultimately as I ?; MHb. stalk, pole, beam *בַּדֵּה DJD 3:250; Arb. *badd* beam, Pal.-Ar. of the oil press (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:225f; illustrated BRL 402) like MHb. (Krauss ZAW 27:290f): בְּדִי, בְּדִי/מִדִּי:

—1. staves, **carrying poles** (: UMGl. 450, 794 ב + ד hand, → דִּי and UTGl. 633: (of the ark) Ex 25_{14f} 35₁₂ 37₅ 39₃₅ 40₂₀ Nu 4₆ 1K 8_{7f} 2C 5_{8f}, (altar) Ex 27_{6f} 35₁₆ 38₅₋₇ 39₃₉ Nu 4₁₄, (incense altar) Ex 30_{4f} 35₁₅ 37_{27f} Nu 4₁₁, (table of the shewbread) Ex 25_{27f} 35₁₃ 37_{14f} Nu 4₈, (of acacia wood) Ex 25₁₃ 27₆ 37₄; הַבְּדִים הָאֵשֶׁת the ends of the carrying poles 1K 8₈ 2C 5₉;

—2. **shoots** (Ug. *bd*, Ph. בַּד, *bud*, *bod* with ndiv., → בְּדִיָּה) on the vine Ezk 19₁₄ בְּדִיָּה עָשָׂה put forth shoots 17₆ (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:169, 301).

—Jb 17₁₆ ? rd. הַעֲמָדִי or הַבְּדִי (Dhorme). †

1063 בַּד

III בַּד: etym. ?; MHb. JArm.^s; ? Arb. *batt* rough garment (*batta* cut): בָּדָי, בָּדָיִם: pieces of cloth probably **linen**, (→ פִּשְׁתָּה; Hönig 45ff) as priestly garb: → אָפֶד בַּד 1S 2₁₈ 22₁₈ 2S 6₁₄ 1C 15₂₇, בַּד מְכַנְסֵי בַד Ex 28₄₂ 39₂₈ (→ שֵׁשׁ, Dalman *Arbeit* 5:167) Lv 6₃ 16₄, כְּתֹנֶת בַּד Lv 16₄, אֲבִנֵּת בַּד 16₄, מְצַנְפֶּת בַּד 16₄, מְדוּר בַּד 6₃, הַבַּד בְּגָדֵי 16₂₃₋₃₂, לְבוּשׁ בָּדִים Ezk 9₂₋₃₋₁₁ 10_{2-6f} Da 10₅ 12_{6f}; > late Greek βαδδίν βύσσινον -]182νδυμα ἔξαιρετον (Suidas; Krauss ZAW 27:290f) :: Foot *Ephod* 3:47: *membrum virile*; Elhorst ZAW 30:266ff: fortune-teller, → IV. †

1064 בַּד

IV *בַּד: Arm.lw. Wagner 33; בַּדָּא; JArm.^b בַּדָּא (?) Syr., *bedyā*, ? Ph. EgArm. (DISO 32) fibbing, MHb. בַּדָּה fabricator, liar; :: בִּדְיָו/בִּדְיָה: **loose talk, boasting** Is 16₆ Jr 48₃₀ (: Rabin JSS 6:111ff) Jb 11₃ 41₄ (alt. I 1!); cj. Is 58₁₃ (rd. בַּדְּרָה) and Ps 141₆ (rd. בְּדֵי בָלַע ?). †

1065 בַּד

V *בַּד: Amor. *baddum* official (Rép. Mari 192): בְּדָיִם, בְּדָיִם: **oracle priest** (Driver WdO 2:19f; Noth *Urspr.* 34) Is 44₂₅ Jr 50₃₆ Hos 11₆ (Rudolph *Hos.* 211 cj. בְּרֵיִי sufficiently). †

1066 בַּדָּא

בַּדָּא: MHb. בַּדָּה, JArm.^s (?), Syr. pe. invent, make up, *bd'* Mehri Soq. lie, OSArb. *bd'n* loose talk (ZAW 75:307) Leslau 12, → IV בַּדָּא, בַּטָּא ?

qal: pf. בַּדָּא, pt. sffx. בּוּדָּאם (< K בּוּדָּאם, Q בּוּדָּאם): invent, **devise** 1K 12₃₃ (rd. Q מְלָבוּ Neh 6₈). †

Der. IV *בַּדָּא.

1067 בַּדָּד

בַּדָּד: MHb.² (?) scatter, be lonely; Akk. *badādu* D squander (AHw. 95b) Arb. *badda* separate; Tigr. Wb. 297b fall out.

qal: pt. בּוּדָּד: alone, **solitary** Is 14₃₁ (1QIs_a בּוּדָּד, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 191; Mansoor JSS 3:52) Hos 8₉ Ps 102₈ (MSS Pesh. Tg. בּוּדָּד); Sir 12₉ abstain, stay away (cf. Pr 19₄ פָּרַד nif.). †

Der. I בַּדָּד, II בַּדָּד (?), בַּדָּדָּד.

1068 בַּדָּדָּד

בַּדָּדָּד: orig. sbst. **solitude** (cf. Eth. *bāḥfīt* and Akk. *ēdēnu* (: אַחַד) with sffx.): לְבַדְּאָחַד, **alone** Ps 4₉ בְּשֹׁכֵן לְבַדְּאָחַד Nu 23₉ Mi 7₁₄; בְּשֹׁכֵן לְבַדְּאָחַד adv. solitary Is 27₁₀; בְּשֹׁכֵן לְבַדְּאָחַד Lv 13₄₆ Dt 33₂₈ Jr 15₁₇ 49₃₁ Lam 1₁ 3₂₈; בְּשֹׁכֵן לְבַדְּאָחַד Dt 32₁₂. †

1069 בָּדַד

בָּדַד, Sam.^{M72} *bādad*: n.m., cun. *Bidadi* (Tallqvist *Names* 63), cf. Eg. n.m. *ḥbdd* < Sin. **ḥbdd* (Dussaud Syria 17:391): father of the Edomite king Hadad **Gn 36**₃₅ **1C 1**₄₆. †

1070 בְּרִי

בְּרִי: → רִי.

1071 בְּרִיָּה

בְּרִיָּה: n.m.: Sept.^{AL} Βαδαία; Ostr. Samaria ברִיּו (Diringer 43); cun. *Badia* Tallqvist *Names* 49; בר + י' ברִיּו, Ug. *bd*, Ph. בר, *bud/bod*, in n.m. with name of the protégé Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 134; Harris *Gramm.* 85, branch (→ II בַּר 2) Noth 149f, rd. בְּרִיָּה Noth 238 ?; :: < בִּירָה, DISO 104; Friedrich §80a; Driver *Fschr.* Furlani 44; Ostr. Nimrud בִּירָאֵל, Akk. *Ina-qāt-ili* Stamm 231: **Ezr 10**₃₅. †

1072 בְּרִיל

בְּרִיל, Sam.^{M72} *bādel* (**badil*): lw. < Sanskr. *pātīra* tin, imported from India; Sept. κασσίτερος, Vulg. *stannum*; Koehler *ThZ* 3:155f; Driver *WdO* 2:21ff: **tin**: in lists of metals **Nu 31**₂₂ **Ezk 22**₁₈₋₂₀ **27**₁₂ (from תְּרִישִׁיט; הָאֶבֶן); הַבְּרִיל (appositional for gen., GK §127h) **Zech 4**₁₀ unc., plummet ?, = הָרֵאשָׁה verse 7 (Dhorme, Elliger *Nah.-Mal.*) ?, ? rd. הַבְּרִיל stone of separation, i.e. אֲוִרִים and תְּנִינִים (Galling *Fschr.* Rudolph 88ff). †

1073 בְּרִיל

*בְּרִיל: ברל: בְּרִילִים: בְּרִילִיךְ, בְּרִילִיךְ: separation, **slag** from the melting process (Koehler *ThZ* 3:155; Driver *WdO* 2:23f :: Abramski *ErIsr.* 5:89*) **Is 1**₂₅, cj. **Zech 4**₁₀ for הַבְּרִיל. †

1074 ברל

ברל: hif. MHb. divide, qal MHb.² JArm.^b withdraw, Arb. substitute, II change, exchange > Eth. Tigr. (Wb. 295b, Leslau 12); Ug. *bdlm*, *bidalūma* (PRU 2:200; UMGI. 132) merchants; → Alt *WdO* 2:338ff; Eissfeldt *JSS* 5:35f.

nif: pf. נִבְרַלּוּ, impf. יִבְרַלּוּ, impv. pl. הִבְרַלּוּ, pt. נִבְרַלּוּ:

—1. to **withdraw** (important conception in DSS, esp. 1QS) with מִן from **Ezr 9**₁ **10**₁₁ **Neh 9**₂, with מִן and אֶל to **Nu 16**₂₁ **Ezk 6**₂₁ **Neh 10**₂₉;

—2. with אֶל to **go over to 1C 12**₉ (= נָפַל עַל 12₂₀);

—3. with מִן to **be excluded from Ezr 10**₈;

—4. to **be singled out 1C 23**₁₃, → מִבְּרַלּוֹת;

—Ezr 10₁₆ rd. לוּ וַיִּבְדֵּל †

hif: pf. הִבְדִּיל, הִבְדִּילָהּ, הִבְדִּילוּ, הִבְדִּילְתֶּם, הִבְדִּילוּ, הִבְדִּילְתֶּם; impf. יִבְדִּיל (Sam.^{M72} *yébdel* etc. = ִ!), לוּ וַיִּבְדֵּל (BL 337n), וַיִּבְדִּילֵם; inf. לְהִבְדִּיל (Gn 1₁₈ וַלְהִבְדִּיל, BL 208r, Sam.^{M72} *lābdel*), הִבְדֵּל; pt. מִבְדִּילִים, מִבְדִּיל:

—1. to **separate**, to **divide from**: with וּבֵין ... בֵּין Gn 1₄₋₇₋₁₄₋₁₈ Ex 26₃₃ Lv 10₁₀ 11₄₇; with לְבֵין ... בֵּין Is 59₂; with לְ ... בֵּין Gn 1₆ Lv 20₂₅ Ezk 42₂₀; to **make distinction** between ... and Ezk 22₂₆;

—2. to **separate** Lv 1₁₇ 5₈;

—3. to **single out**, to **select** (frequently in 1QS Dam.: single out): towns Dt 19₂₋₇; people for a service Ezr 8₂₄ 1C 25₁ 2C 25₁₀, delegate Ezk 39₁₄; לְרַעְיָהּ Dt 29₂₀, כָּל-עָרָב Neh 13₃;

—4. God as subj.: to **single out**: Israel, Lv 20₂₄₋₂₆ Nu 16₉ Dt 4₄₁ 1K 8₅₃; Levi, Nu 8₁₄ Dt 10₃. †

[hof: מוּבְדֵּל, הוּבְדֵּל 1QS Dam. to be separated].

Der. מִבְדִּילוֹת, בְּדָל, בְּדִיל.

1075 בְּדָל

*בְּדָל: cs. בְּדָל: tiny part, אֶזֶן בָּבֶּ earlobe (Versions → תַּנְנוּךְ) Am 3₁₂ (: Rabb., a piece :: pair, cf. פָּרָט and Arb. *fard*). †

1076 בְּדִלַח

בְּדִלַח: with art. Sam.^{M72} *abbadla*: MHb.², JArm.¹ בְּדוּלְחָה, JArm.⁵ בִּירְלַחָא, Aq. βδέλλιον, Gk. by-form βδολγόν, Akk. *budulhu* AHw. 136a; the odoriferous yellowish transparent gum of a South Arabian tree, *Commiphora mukul* Engler, RAC 2:34f; Bibl. 43:164, 2207; Ellenbogen 47; Gn 2₁₂ Nu 11₇. †

1077 בְּדָן

בְּדָן: n.m.; with I בַּדָּן (Noth 149f) or < עֲבָדָן* (BDB) or *Baduna* Taanach 4, vs. 13 (ZDPV 51:175) or < *דָּן* (→ II בָּ)?: son of Machir 1C 7₁₇;

—1S 12₁₁ rd. בְּדָק (Sept., Pesh.). †

1078 בְּדָק

בְּדָק: MHb. examine, JArm. and Mnd. (MdD 52a) break in two, examine; Syr. mend, ? Soq. *bḏq*; Arb. and Eth. *bataka*, Tigr. Wb. 287b *batka* tear up; Akk. *batāqu*, also *badāqu* cut off, tear of; → בַּתַּק; Greenfield HUCA 29:220f.

qal: inf. לְבַדֵּק: to mend, to repair **2C 34**₁₀. †

nif: pf. pt. נִבְדַּק: to be mended **Sir 50**₁, to be tested **31/34**₁₀. †

Der. בְּדָק.

1079 בְּדָק

בְּדָק: בדק; Ug. *bdqt* breach (Driver *Myths* 164¹⁰; Aistleitner 503); MHb. repair, (בְּ' הַבֵּית) as **2K 12**₆) und JArm.^{tb} (בְּדָקָא) breach, Syr. (*bdāqā*) also repair; Akk. *batqu* damaged, breach; *ana b.* for mending: בְּדָק, בְּדָקָא: **breach** in the temple **2K 12**₆₋₁₃ (7 x with חִזֵּק) **22**₅, leak in a ship **Ezk 27**_{9,27} (with הִחִיזֵק). †

1080 בְּדָקָר

בְּדָקָר: Pesh. *Bar dqar*, n.m.; ? < בְּנִדְקָר **1K 4**₉ (cun. *Bindiqiri* Tallqvist *Names* 64; Montgomery-G. 406) :: Noth 149¹: officer of Jehu **2K 9**₂₅. †

1081 בַּהָה

*בהה:² MHb. בַּהָה to be astonished (cf. שָׁמוּם, תַּהָה); Arb. *bahiya* to be empty.

Der. בָּהוּ (?).

1082 בַּהוּ

בהו, Sam.^{M71} *bē'ū*: ? *בהה, < **buhw* (BL 576g); related to Ph. ndiv. fem. *Bauu* and to the Babylonian mother-goddess *Bau* ??; always || → תָּהוּ and partly assimilated to it (?) rhyming formation VG 2:461: **emptiness, wasteness Gn 1**₂ (→ Comm.) **Is 34**₁₁ **Jr 4**₂₃. †

1083 בַּהוֹן

בהון, Sam.^{M71} *bā'on*: < **buhān* BL 474 l; pl. cs. בַּהֲנוֹת, alt. from → בִּהָן (GK §93r; BL 579r): **thumb, big toe Ju 1**_{6f}. †

1084 בַּהֲט

בהט: a precious stone, Sept. *μαραγδίτης*; ? Arb. *baht* aetite (Dozy), lw. < Eg. *'bhti* (BDB ? (: Lambdin 147: ט!)): **Est 1**₆. †

1085 בַּהִיר

בהיר: בהר, < **bahīr* (BL 470n) or **bahhīr* (BL 479o) ?; MHb.² בהיר and JArm.^t בַּהִירָא cloudy, dim (?); Syr. *bahhīr*, *bahhūr* dusky; Arm.lw. Wagner 35: **dusky** (Pesh., Tg.), alt. brilliant **Jb 37**₂₁. †

1086 בַּהֵל

בהל: almost exclusively MHb.², nif. to rush into, pi. to alarm; Arm. (→ BArm.) pa. to startle, itpe. to rush; Arb. *bahila* to be foolish, *'abhal* and *mabhūl* out of one's senses; *bahara* VII to astonish; Tigr. Wb. 267a *baharara* to be startled (intrans.); basic meaning: to rush (Palache 12f), to be out of breath (Blau VT 5:339).

nif: pf. **נִבְהַל**, **נִבְהַלְתִּי**, **נִבְהַלְתֶּם**, **נִבְהַלְתֶּם**, **נִבְהַלְתֶּם**; impf. **יִבְהַל**, **יִבְהַלְוּ**, **יִבְהַלְוּ**, **יִבְהַלְוּ**, pt. **נִבְהַל** (Sec. $\nu\epsilon\beta\alpha\lambda$), **Pr 28₂₂** **נִבְהַלְתֶּם** (BL 211j, Bomberg **נִבְהַל**, MSS **נִבְהַל**), **נִבְהַלְתֶּם**:

—1. to be horrified, to be out of one's senses **Ex 15₁₅** **Ju 20₄₁** **1S 28₂₁** **2S 4₁** **Is 13₈** **Jr 51₃₂** **Ps 6₁₁** **30₈** **48₆** **83₁₈** **90₇** **104₂₉** **Jb 4₅** **21₆**; hands **Ezk 7₂₇**, bones **Ps 6₃**, soul **6₄**; with **נִפְנִי** in front of **Gn 45₃** **Jb 23₁₅**, with **נִזְן** **Is 21₃** **Ezk 26₁₈**; pt. **נִבְהַלְתֶּם** (|| **כָּלָה**) something dreadful **Zeph 1₁₈**;

—2. to make haste (Arm. ! = Hb. **מְהֵר**, → Kutscher Tarb. 33:122) **Qoh 8₃** (join with 2b), with **לְ** **Pr 28₂₂**. †

pi: impf. **יִבְהַלְמוּ**, **יִבְהַלְמוּ**, **יִבְהַלְמוּ** (BL 227u), **יִבְהַלְמוּ**, **יִבְהַלְמוּ**, inf. **יִבְהַלְמוּ**, pt. **Ezr 4₄** **מִבְהָלִים** (metath.) = **Q מִבְהָלִים**:

—1. to terrify **Ps 2₅** **83₁₆** **Jb 22₁₀** **Da 11₄₄** **Ezr 4₄** **2C 32₁₈** **35₂₁** (? rather with 2: has summoned me to make haste, Rudolph);

—2. to make haste (→ nif. 2): to rush **Qoh 5₁** **7₉**; with **לְ** with inf. to do something quickly **Est 2₉**. †

pu: (BL 355 l) pt. fem. **מִבְהָלָה** **Pr 20₂₁** **Q**, pl. **מִבְהָלִים**: (→ nif. 2, pi. 2) in haste **Est 8₁₄**; gained hastily **Pr 20₂₁** **Q**, cj. **13₁₁** (**מִבְהָלָה**). †

hif: pf. **הִבְהִילְנִי**, impf. **יִבְהִילוּ**, **יִבְהִילוּ**:

—1. to terrify **Jb 23₁₀**;

—2. with **מִן** to remove hastily from **2C 26₂₀**;

—3. with **לְ** with inf. to hurry to **Est 6₁₄**; (2 and 3 → nif. 2, pi. 2 and pu.). †

Der. **בְּהִלָּה**.

1087 **בְּהִלָּה**

בְּהִלָּה: **בהל**: **bahhālat* (BL 479n), Sam.^{M70} *bāla* (**bahlat*); Arm. inf. pa., Jerome *bala*; MHb. haste, sudden disaster: **horror Lv 26₁₆** **Is 65₂₃** **Jr 15₈** **Ps 78₃₃**. †

1088 **בהם**

***בהם**: Arb. *'abham* speechless, Eth. *behma*, Tigr. Wb. 267a to become speechless: **בְּהִמָּה** :: Leslau 12.

1089 **בְּהִמָּה**

בְּהֵמָה (185 x): בַּהֵם; Ug. *bhmt*, UTGl. 450a, MHb. domestic animals, בַּהֵם cattle driver; Arb. *bahmat*, *bahīmat* animal, pl. cattle, *bihām* lamb, sheep, (Eth. < Hb., Leslau 12); EgArm. Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 9:5 (:: Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 60²⁵; DISO 32), Mnd. באהימא ass (MdD 46a); ? orig. back (of an animal), → בְּמָה, בְּהֵן, Albright VTSupp. 4:256f: BL 600j; cs. בְּהֵמַת, בְּהֵמַת/תָּךְ, pl. בְּהֵמוֹת, cs. בְּהֵמוֹת; in most instances coll., exc. Neh 2₁₂₋₁₄ Sir 7₂₂; → בְּהֵמוֹת:

—1. **animals** in general: a) :: אָרָם Ex 9_{9.25} Jr 36₂₉ and elsewhere; b) quadrupeds :: fish, fowl and reptiles 1K 5₁₃, fowl and reptiles Gn 6₇;

—2. **beasts**, בְּ הָאָרָץ Dt 28₂₆ Is 18₆ Jr 15₃, בְּ הַשָּׂדֶה 1S 17₄₄; pl. בְּהֵמוֹת שָׂדֶה Jl 1₂₀ 2₂₂ Ps 8₈, בְּ יַעַר Mi 5₇, upon the hills Ps 50₁₀ || יַעַר חֵיתוֹ, pl. without addition Dt 32₂₄ Hab 2₁₇ Pr 30₃₀;

—3. domestic animals, **cattle** (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:171) :: חֵיָה Gn 8₁ Is 46₁, חֵיַת הַשָּׂדֶה Gn 3₁₄, :: שׂוֹר and חֲמוֹר Dt 5₁₄; = צֹאן and בָּקָר Lv 1₂, = שֵׂה and שׂוֹר 27₂₆; subdivision of חֵיָה Lv 11₂; חֵיָה חֵיָה Gn 47₁₈; draught and pack animals together with חֲמוֹר Gn 34₂₃ 36₆, together with horses 1QpHab 3, 10; mount Neh 2₁₂₋₁₄ Sir 7₂₂; וּבְמִקְנֵהוּ כָּל-בְּיָבֹב all kinds of cattle (GK §123c) 2C 32₂₈;

—4. misc.: contact with בְּ-כָל-בְּ forbidden Ex 22₁₈ Lv 18₂₃ (→ שֹׁכֵב 3), interbreeding not allowed Lv 19₁₉; the צִדִיק knows בְּהֵמַתוֹ Pr 12₁₀; = stupid person Ps 73₂₂ (rd. בְּהֵמָה || בֵּעַר);

—Is 30₆ בְּהֵמוֹת נִגְבַּב rd. בְּהֵמוֹת נִגְבַּב (Duhm); Jl 1₁₈ rd. בְּהֵם; Jb 12₇ rd. בְּהֵמָה (רת-dittogr.).

1090 בְּהֵמוֹת

בְּהֵמוֹת: Jb 40₁₅, Sept. θηρία, pl. of extension (GK §124b) from בְּהֵמָה, “powerful animal”; trad. (MHb.) since Bochart *Hierozoicon* 1663, the **hippopotamus**, for the existence of the hippopotamus in Palestine (attested in the Iron Age) → BASOR 132:30ff; AfO 21:195; Hölscher *Hiob* 99, < non-attested Eg. *peḥe-mau* :: Driver Fschr. Levi Della Vida 1:234ff: any big animal; alt. the **crocodile**, Eg. *msh* (Copt. *emsaḥ*) + Eg. art. *t* > Syr. *tamsīh*, Arb. *timsāḥ* and Akk. *nam/simsuḥu* (Landsberger *Fauna* 121); Kaiser 149f; Reicke-R. 212. †

1091 בְּהֵן

*בְּהֵן: → בְּהוֹן and בְּהֵן; MHb. pl. בוהנת and בהונות; Arb. *ibhām*, dialect. *bāhim*, Eth. *habīn*, Akk. *ubān* finger, toe; *m* > *n* dissimilated (*Ružička* 128); Holma *Körperteile* 121f; Albright VTSupp. 4:256f: cs. id.:

—1. **thumb** *יָדָּ בְּ Ex 29₂₀, Lv 8_{23f} 14_{14.17-25-28};

—2. **big toe** *רֵגְלָּ בְּ Ex 29₂₀ Lv 8₂₃. †

Der. n.m. בְּהֵן. †

1092 בְּהֵן

בְּאֵנָה, בְּאִי/אִנוּ/אָם, בְּ(ו)אָם, בְּ(ו)אָכֶם, בְּ(ו)אָךְ and בְּאֵכָ/כָה, בְּ(ו)אָה, בְּ(ו)אוּ (BL 252p); pt. בְּאָה, בְּאָה (הַבְּאָה Gn 18₂₁ 46₂₇ and Jb 2₁₁ pf. !, GK §138k; BL 255e), בְּאִי/אִאוּת;

—1. to enter: a) :: יצא Jos 6₁ :: עָמַד בְּחוּץ Gn 24₃₁, with בְּ Jr 7₂, with אֶל Is 37₃₃ (Est 6₄ rd. חָצַר אֶל), with עַל Ex 34₁₂, with locative Gn 12₁₁, with acc. בֵּית into the house Ju 18₁₈, into the city Jr 14₁₈ 1K 14₁₂ (rd. בְּבֵא), into the temple Ps 118_{19f}, abs. 71₁₆ (cj. אֲבִיעַ); b) into the palace (for an audience) אֶל-הַמֶּלֶךְ Est 2₁₂, אֶל-שַׁעַר-הַמֶּלֶךְ 4₂, with לְפָנַי to have admission Est 8₁; something deemed to be good, be determined Gn 6₁₃; with בְּ to penetrate 2K 18₂₁, with אָנְהָ Gn 37₃₀, with שָׁמָּה Is 7₂₄; abs. to move in (bride on her wedding day) Jos 15₁₈ Ju 1₁₄; c) בּוֹא אֶל-אִשָּׁה (Arb. *bā'a*, MHb. בִּיאָה cohabitation, Neumann 89ff) *coire cum femina* Gn 16₂ 30_{3f} 38₈ Dt 22₁₃ 2S 16₂₁, with עַל Gn 19₃₁ Dt 25₅;

—2. to come (to): a) Pr 18₃ (? rd. רָשַׁע) and oft., with אֶל Gn 14₇, with עַל Ex 18₂₃ Jr 3₁₈, with עַד 2S 16₅ Mi 1₁₅, with לְ 1S 9₁₂; b) in geographical directions בָּאךְ Gn 19₂₂, unto Ju 6₄ 11₃₃ 1K 18₄₆, > בָּאךְ (cf. Palm. מַעְלָ(י), מַפְקִיךְ in entering/leaving, Cantineau *Gramm.* 79f; Joüon *Bibl.* 18:334ff; Ginsberg *BASOR* 122:12f; 124:29f; Sola-Sole 82f) Gn 10₁₉₋₃₀ 13₁₀; לָבֵא הָמָת → *לָבֵא*; c) temporal contexts: עַתָּה Hg 1₂, day הַיָּמִים הַבָּאִים Jr 7₃₂ and oft., Jr 31_{38K} without Q, הַיָּמִים הַבָּאִים Zech 12₉, הַבָּאוֹת the things to come Is 41₂₂; d) to come in: harvest Lv 25₂₂, earnings 1K 10₁₄, wood La 5₄; בָּא בְּשַׁכְּרוֹ Ex 22₁₄ it comes off his pay, it will be deducted (:: Cazelles 73: he shall (nevertheless) receive the full price, → (שָׁכִיר); e) בּוֹא בְּ to come with a thing > to bring a thing (cf. Arb. *jā'a bi*) 1K 13₁ Ps 66₁₃ Pr 18₆; f) to come up to with עַד 2S 23₁₉, with אֶל 23₂₃; g) to come upon somebody, to fall upon, with עַל Gn 34₂₇, with אֶל 32₉, with לְ Jr 50₂₆, with sffx. Jb 15₂₁ Ezk 32₁₁; misfortune, with עַל Is 47₉ Am 4₂ Jb 2₁₁, with אֶל Jb 4₅, with לְ Is 47₉ Jb 3₂₅; with sffx. Ps 44₁₈ Jb 20₂₂ Pr 10₂₄ 28₂₂; lucky incidents with עַל Jos 23₁₅, with sffx. Ps 119₄₁; h) to come true, to be fulfilled: sign 1S 10₇, promise, threat Dt 13₃ 18₂₂ 1S 9₆ Jr 17₁₅ Pr 26₂, wish Pr 13₁₂ Jb 6₈; אֶלְהָה to become effective 2C 6₂₂ (cj. בְּאֶלְהָה or וְאֶלְהָה and takes an oath ? Rudolph);

—to return home a) 1K 22₂₇ (= שׁוּב 28), מְבוֹא on the journey home (Rudolph *Fschr.* Baumgartel 168) Is 23₁, בֵּיתוֹ Pr 7₂₀; to withdraw (guard) 2K 11₅ 1C 27₁; b) צָאָת וּבוֹא (→ יצא 5c) (military term) to sally forth and decamp Jos 14₁₁ 1S 29₆ 2K 19₂₇ 2C 23₇, the army commander with לְפָנַי Nu 27₁₇ 1S 18₁₆ 2C 1₁₀; cultic Ex 28₃₅ Lv 16₁₇ Ezk 46₁₀; of work and business Dt 28₆ 2K 19₂₇ / Is 37₂₈ Ps 121₈ and conduct in general 1K 3₇ (Koehler *Mensch* 147f :: Speiser *BASOR* 144:20ff :: Evans 150:28ff);

—4. the coming of God, an epiphany Dt 33₂ Hab 3₃, → Schnutenhaus *ZAW* 76:14ff.

—5. misc.: a) בּוֹא בְּ to get involved, to associate with somebody Jos 23₇₋₁₂ 1K 11₂, with אֵת Pr 22₂₄, with עַם Ps 26₄; בּוֹא בְּרִיב to lead to conflict Pr 18₆ (cj. יִבְיֵאוּ); to go into something → אֶלְהָה, בְּרִית, with → בְּקִהָל to enter into, join Dt 23_{2ff}; Ps 69₂₈ → צָדָקָה; with בְּדָמַיִם to become involved in bloodguilt 1S 25₂₆, בְּמַצּוֹר in a siege 2K 24₁₀; b) בּוֹא בְּשָׁנַיִם (*sic*) to grow old 1S 17₁₂; c) with אַחֲרַי to chase after something Ex 14₁₇ 1S 26₃ 2S 20₁₄ 2K 11₁₅, with אַחֲרַי Nu 25₈; d) בּוֹא מִן to descend from 1C 2₅₅ (→ Talmon *IEJ* 10:178).

—Is 27₆ הַבָּאִים rd. הַבָּהֲבָאִים ? :: Tur-S. VT 1:308: *הַבִּים flowers (Syr. *habbtā*); Ezk 42₁₄ ? rd. הַבּוֹסִינִי; sffx. → Beer-M. [45, 3d; Is 41₂₅ rd. וַיָּבֵס (בוּס) and Nah 3₁₄ בָּסִי :: Kelso §83) and Ps 36₁₂ תְּבוֹסִינִי;

—Dt 33⁷ תְּבִיאָנִי cj. energetic qal תְּבוֹאֵן with Sept., Cross-F. JBL 67:203; Ezk 42⁹ rd. K הַמְּבֹאָה; Mi 1¹⁵ אָבִי rd. יָבֵא; Nah 2¹² לְבִיא rd. לְבוֹא; Hg 1⁸ rd. וּבְרֵאתֶם (III ברא); ?? Jb 12⁶, → Comm.

hof: pf. הוּבֵא, הוּבְאתָ (BL 445p), הוּבְאתָה; impf. יוּבֵא, יוּבְאוּ; pt. מוּבֵא, מוּבְאִים;

—1. to be brought: gift Gn 33¹¹, men Gn 43¹⁸ Lv 13²⁻⁹ 14 Ezk 30¹¹ 40⁴, money into the temple 2K 12⁵⁻¹⁰⁻¹⁴⁻¹⁷ 22⁴ 2C 34⁹⁻¹⁴, vessels carried to Babylon Jr 27²²; cj. the dead into the grave Qoh 10⁸ (rd. מוּבְאִים קְבָרִים Sept.);

—2. to be brought from Jr 10⁹;

—3. to be brought (offerings) Lv 6²³, blood (subj. with אֵת) Lv 10¹⁸ 16²⁷, cj. Pr 7²² (rd. יָבֵא);

—4. to be put into בְּמִיִּם Lv 11³², staves into rings (with acc., → I אֵת 3) Ex 27⁷;

—?? Ezk 23⁴²; Ps 45¹⁵ rd. מְבִיאֹת; Pr 18¹⁷ rd. with Q וּבֵא †

Der. תְּבוֹאָה, מוּבֵא, מוּבְאִים, בְּאֵה.

1098 בוֹז

בוֹז: MHb. → בזזה.

qal: pf. בִּזָּה (as ע'ע, BL 402u), בִּזָּה, בִּזָּו; impf. יִבְזֹו, יִבְזֹוּ; inf. abs. בּוֹז; pt. בִּזָּה, בִּזָּה Pr 11¹² 14²¹:

—1. with לְ to show contempt for someone 2K 19²¹ Is 37²² Zech 4¹⁰ Pr 6³⁰ (prp. יַעֲזְבוּ to be lenient Sir 3¹³) 11¹² 13¹³ 14²¹ 23⁹ 30¹⁷ Song 8¹⁻⁷;

—2. with acc. to despise Pr 1⁷ 23²², cj. Pr 27⁷ (rd. תְּבוֹז). †

Der. I בּוֹזָה, בּוֹזִים.

1099 בוֹז

I בוֹז: DSS: contempt Ps 31¹⁹ 107⁴⁰ Jb 12⁵⁻²¹ 31³⁴ Ps 119²² and Pr 18³ || חוֹפָה, Ps 123^{3f} || לַעַג; לְבוֹז; הָיָה לְבוֹז Gn 38²³ Pr 12⁸, cj. Ezk 36⁴⁻⁵. †

1100 בוֹז

II בוֹז:

—1. n.top. Sept. Βαυξ/ζ: Jr 25²³ together with תִּימָן and יְדִן; cun. Bāzu/su though contested for a long time, ZA 42:182ff, situated in East Arabia (Weidner AfO 15:169f; Albright Fschr. Alt 1:8²); Simons Geog. §40;

—2. (n.m.) n.pop.: son of Nahor **Gn 22**₂₁ together with עויץ; = 1 ? †

Der. I בויזי.

1101 בוז

III בוז: n.m.: in the genealogy of אביהיל, one of the sons of Gad **1C 5**₁₄. †

1102 בוזָה

בוזָה: fem. to בוז; JArm. בוזתא: **contempt Neh 3**₃₆. †

1103 בויזי

I בויזי: gentilic of II בוז 1: Elihu הַבּוּיזִי **Jb 32**₂₋₆. †

1104 בויזי

II בויזי: n.m.; = I ?; Dir. 191: father of Ezekiel **Ezk 1**₃. †

1105 בַּי

בַּי: n.m., **Neh 3**₁₈, rd. בַּנַּי (MSS and verse 24), governor of half the district of קַעִילָה. †

1106 בוך

בוך: Arb. *bwk* to be disturbed.

nif: pf. נְבוּכָה, נְבוּכוּ, pt. נְבוּכִים, BL 538i;

—1. to be agitated (city) **Est 3**₁₅;

—2. to wander around in confusion **Ex 14**₃ **Jl 1**₁₈. †

Der. מְבוּכָה.

1107 בול

I בול: Ph. בול, ירח, OSArb. *bwl* month of autumn rains (Müller 31); ? יבול “month of harvesting”; Canaanite name of the eighth month (BRL 310; Barrois 2:176); Oct.-Nov.; = post-Bibl. מְרַחֶשְׁוֹן < Akk. *Arahšamnu* “eighth month”: **1K 6**₃₈. †

1108 בול

II בול: lw. < Akk. *bulū* dry wood: בול עץ wood block as fuel **Is 44**₁₀ (cj. verse 17, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 170). †

1109 בול

III בול: **Jb 40**₂₀ unc.: trad. קָרִים subj., (deliver him their) **produce**, = יְבוּל, →

1110 בון

בון: → בין.

1111 בונה

בונה: n.m.; short form of בְּנִיהוּ (Noth 172) ?; OSArb. n.m. *bwn* (ZAW 75:307): **1C 2**₂₅. †

1112 בוני

בוני: n.m.; Levite **Neh 11**₁₅, short form of בְּנִיה (Noth 172) or בְּנֵי-בְנֵיה errpt. < מְרִי **Ezr 8**₁₉ **1C 9**₁₄ (Rudolph) ? . †

1113 בוס

בוס: MHb. פ/בסס to step (?) Ben Yehuda 567b, 5037a, Arb. *bassa* to crumble; → רמס.

qal: impf. יָבוּס, אָבוּסָנוּ, pt. בּוּסִים (BL 398h):

—1. to **tread down** **Is 14**₂₅ **63**₆ cj. **41**₂₅ **Ps 44** **60**₁₄ **108**₁₄ cj. **36**₁₂ (rd. תְּבוּסִי);

—2. to tread down in the mud **Zech 10**₅, cj. **Is 41**₂₅ (rd. וַיָּבֹס) and **Nah 3**₁₄ (rd. בָּסִי);

—**Pr 27**₇ rd. תְּבוּז. †

pol: pf. בּוּסָו (1QIs^a בססו qal of by-form בסס Wernberg-M. JSS 3:25): to **tread down** > to desecrate (by illicitly entering) **Is 63**₁₈ **Jr 12**₁₀ (cf. **1Macc 3**₄₅₋₅₁ and מְרִמָּס **Da 8**₁₃). †

hof: pt. מוּבָס: to be trodden down (פָּגַר) **Is 14**₁₉. †

hitpol.: pt. מְתַבוּסָת: kicking about **Ezk 16**₆₋₂₂. †

Der. תְּבוּסָה, מְבוּסָה.

1114 בוץ

*בוץ: Arb. *byḏ* to be white, OSArb. n.m. *byḏm* (Müller 32), Akk. *pišū* ?.

Der. בִּיצָה.

1115 בוץ

בוץ: MHb. Ph. ב(ו)ץ, DISO 41; JArm.^{1g} Syr. and CPArm. **בוץ**; OSArb. *bwṣ* (ZAW 75:307), Arb. *bazz* (through Pers., Fraenkel 42), Eth. *bīsōs*, Armenian *behez* (Hübschmann 392), > βύσσοϛ flax, linen, Lewy *Fremdw.* 125f; Akk. *būṣu*.

—1. byssus;

—2. type of glass, artificial stone (AHw. 143); ? Eg., Spiegelberg *ÄZ* 41:128f; Lambdin 147; ultimately Indian ?

—a fine, costly, white fabric (Gradwohl 49f), **byssus** (BRL 122; Hönig 44f); imported from Edom **Ezk 27**₁₆ (earliest mention), made in Palestine **1C 4**₂₁; **Est 1**₆ **8**₁₅ **1C 15**₂₇ **2C 2**₁₃ **3**₁₄ **5**₁₂ (apparently taking the place of III שִׁשׁ); see Hurvitz HTR 60:117f. †

1116 בוץץ

בוץץ: n.top. (?); בוץ or בצץ ? : name of a crag in *W. Suwenit S* of מִכְמָס (PJb 7:12; Simons *Geog.* §680): **1S 14**₄. †

1117 בוק

*בוק: Maltese *bewwaq* to hollow out (JSS 3:65), → בקק. Der. מבוקה, בוקה.

1118 בוקה

בוקה: בוק: 1QS 10, 15 || צרה: desolation, emptiness ומבוקה ומבלקה: **Nah 2**₁₁. †

1119 בוקר

בוקר: בקר; MHb.² JArm.^b Syr. Mnd. (MdD 49a) בקר, Arb. *baqqār*: **herdsman**, cf. צאן **Am 7**₁₅ and בנקרים **1**₁, → נקר; cultic, Haldar 112; *Bič* VT 1:293ff :: Murtonen VT 2:170; Stoebe *Wort und Dienst* 5:169ff: **Am 7**₁₄. †

1120 בור

בור: Arb. *bāra(w)* to examine (Driver JBL 55:108); by-form of ברר.

qal: inf. לָבוֹר; לְבָרָם; לְבָרָם; Qoh 3₁₈ → ברר: to examine Qoh 9₁. †

1121 בִּיר

בִּיר Jr 6₇: → Q בִּיר.

1122 בור

בור, בַּר Ex 21³³; בָּאָר (? K בְּאֵר) 2S 23¹⁵⁻¹⁶⁻²⁰; II באַר; MHb., Mesha. 24 בר; OSArb. *b'r*, Arb. *bu'r* cooking pit, *dār el-bawār* hell, OSArb. *brt* grave (ZAW 75:307); Eth. Leslau 12; Akk. *būru*, *būrtu* cistern, well; basic form **bu'r* > **būr*: locative בְּרָה; בּוּרוֹ, בּוּרְךָ; pl. בְּרוֹת (וֹ), Jr 2¹³ באַרוֹת, Q בְּרוֹת; m.

A.

—1. **cistern** (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:87; Glueck *Rivers* 94ff, 222ff; Reymond 133f), pear-shaped, often (Jr 38^{6-11ff}) deep (artificial) hollow in rocky ground, used to store the water from the winter rains, also used to store grain (Jeffery Lang. 35:98); the walls are plastered :: נְשִׁבְרִים Jr 2¹³; פְּתַח בּוּר Ex 21³³, כְּרָה 21³³ Ps 7¹⁶, הַצֵּב Dt 6¹¹ Neh 9²⁵ Jr 2¹³ 2C 26¹⁰, הַפֶּר Ps 7¹⁶; מוֹקֵבֶת בּוּר mouth of a cistern Is 51¹; owned by a single person Ex 21³⁴; equipped with a wheel Qoh 12⁶; several cisterns together Gn 37²⁰; situated by the threshing floor 1S 19²²; belonging to the community 2S 23^{15f} 1C 11^{17f} 2K 10¹⁴ Jr 41⁷⁻⁹; used as a prison Gn 37^{20-22-24-28f} 40¹⁵ 41¹⁴ Is 24²² Jr 38^{6f-9f}, 13 Zech 9¹¹ La 3⁵³; בֵּית הַבּוּר cistern space as a prison Ex 12²⁹ Jr 37¹⁶; hiding-place 1S 13⁶; lair of a lion in the snow 2S 23²⁰ 1C 11²²; further 2K 18³¹ Is 36¹⁶ Jr 6⁷ Lv 11³⁶.

—2. **pitfall** Ps 7¹⁶; → שְׁחַת;

—3. cistern as the entrance to שְׂאוּל (→ φρέαρ τῆς ἀβύσσου Rev 9¹ (Gunkel on Ps 28¹); a) **world of the dead** (Akk. *būru*, Tallqvist *Totenwelt* 3; Bentzen F Schr. Bertholet 60); בּוּר יִרְכְּתִי Is 14¹⁵ Ezk 32²³; therefore בּוּר יוֹרְדֵי dying people (cf. Ug. *yrdm arš*) Is 38¹⁸ Ezk 26²⁰ 31¹⁴⁻¹⁶ 32^{18-24f-29f} Ps 28¹ 30⁴ 88⁵ 143⁷ Pr 1¹², בּוּר אֶבְנֵי יוֹרְדֵי Is 14¹⁹ (join with verse 20a), בּוּר תַּחְתִּיּוֹת Ps 88⁷ La 3⁵⁵, בּוּר שְׂאוֹן Ps 40³, cj. בּוּר שְׁחַת Ps 55²⁴; b) **separate grave** Pr 28¹⁷ (or 3a ?) cj. Qoh 12¹ בּוּרְךָ (alt. 4 !);

—4. erotic metaphor: **wife**, woman (Galling: Pal.-Arb., AJSL 27:27; Thilo *Sprichwörter* 2387; Akk. ANET 438²) Pr 5¹⁵ (cf. Song 4¹²⁻¹⁵ מְעַיֵן), בּוּרְאִיךָ (ברא) cj. בּוּרְךָ :: Herzfeld 206. †

B. בּוּר in n.loc.

—1. בּוּר הַפְּרָה: n.loc., → סְרָה: near Hebron 2S 3²⁶, ? *širat alballā'i* 4 km. to the N1 (Simons *Geog.* §751). †

—2. בּוּר-עֵשֶׂן, Bomberg עֵשֶׂן בּוּר: n.loc.: II עֵשֶׂן “place with very few plants” (Noth 149); 1S 30³⁰; = עֵשֶׂן Jos 15⁴² in Judah, 19⁷ and 1C 4³² in Simeon, town of the Levites 1C 6⁴⁴ cj. Jos 21¹⁶ (for עֵיִן): *Kh. AEAsan* 2 km. N1 of Beersheba (Noth *Jos.* 113; Simons *Geog.* §321). †

1123 בּוּשׁ

בוּשׁ (105 x): MHb. Eg. *bwt* hate; Ug. *bt* (Aistleitner 610 :: Gray *Legacy* 26³); Akk. *bāšu*; Arb. *bahi/ūta* (Nöldeke ZDMG 40:157, 741; Wellhausen 67:633); JArm.¹⁸ Sam. (BenH. 2:644) CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Mdd 54b) בהת, Arm.; → II חפר.

qal: pf. בּוּשׂה, וּבוּשָׂה, בּוּשָׂה, בּוּשׂה Is 24²³, בּוּשׂה, בּוּשׂה; impf. בּוּשׂה, בּוּשׂה; impv. בּוּשׂה; inf. בּוּשׂה; pt. בּוּשׂה (BL 398h)

—1. to **be ashamed**, be put to shame because of מִן Is 1₂₉ Jr 2₃₆, בְּ Ps 69₇, עַל Sir 42₁; מִן of Mi 7₁₆, of Sir 41₁₇; to be ashamed Is 19₉, בּוֹשׁ בְּשֵׁת, to be greatly ashamed Is 42₁₇; עַרְבֹשׁ as far as shaming = excessively Ju 3₂₅ 2K 2₁₇ 8₁₁ (alt. with II בּוֹשׁ); inf. abs. adverbial (GK §113h) in disgrace Jr 48₃₉; || חָפַר Is 1₂₉, חָתַת 2K 19₂₆, נָכַלְם Is 41₁₁, הִכְלַם Jr 14₃, נִבְהַל Ps 6₁₁;

—2. appositional תִּבְשׁוּ תִהְיוּ אֲשֶׁר תִּבְשׁוּ you are ashamed to grieve Jb 19₃; with לְ with inf. to be ashamed to Ezr 8₂₂;

—Hos 13₁₅ rd. וַיִּבֹשׁ (יִבֹשׁ); Ps 25_{3b} rd. יִשְׁבוּ.

hif:

A forms: pf. הִבִּישׁ(וּ)תְּ(הּ), impf. תִּבְיִשׁוּ, תִּבְיִשְׁנִי, pt. מִבִּישׁ, מִבִּישָׁה.

—1. to **put to shame** Ps 44₈ Pr 29₁₅ allow to become ashamed Ps 119₃₁₋₁₁₆;

—2. מִבִּישׁ (מִשְׁפִּיל ::) to act shamefully Pr 10₅ 17₂ 19₂₆; 14₃₅; 12₄; Ps 14₆ and 53₆ ? rd. הִבִּישׁוּ ... מִעֲצַת → hif. B. †

B forms: (BL 402u, confusion with יִבֹשׁ hif.); pf. הִבִּישׁוּ, הִבִּישְׁתָּ, הִבִּישְׁתָּ, הִבִּישְׁתָּ, impv. הִבִּישׁוּ:

—1. to put to shame 2S 19₆ (MHb. and Sir 8₆ pi.);

—2. to act shamefully Hos 2₇;

—3. a) to **be ashamed**: people Jr 2₂₆ 6₁₅ 8₉₋₁₂ 10₁₄ 46₂₄ 48₁ 50₂ (*Bēl*) 51₁₇ Jl 1₁₁ Zech 10₅; town Jr 48₁, country 48₂₀; b) to **be ruined**: joy Jl 1₁₂, hope Zech 9₅, vision cj. Ezk 7₂₆ (וְהוֹבִישׁ); to fail תִּירוֹשׁ Jl 1₁₀ and הִגָּן 17, alt. יִבֹשׁ.

—Is 30₅ rd. with K הִבְאִישׁ †

hitpal: impf. יִתְבּוֹשְׁשׁוּ: to be ashamed in front of each other Gn 2₂₅. †

Der. מִבּוֹשִׁים*, בְּשֵׁת, בְּשִׁנָּה, בּוֹשָׁה.

1124 בּוֹשׁ

II בּוֹשׁ (trad. with I בּוֹשׁ): Arb. *bassa* to drive a camel or a caravan slowly, Ug. *bš* to be slow (Torczyner ZDMG 70:557; UTGl. 532 :: Aistleitner 597).

qal: pf. בִּשְׁתִּי, inf. בִּשׁ(וּ): to **hesitate**, with לְ with inf. Ezr 8₂₂; → I עַרְבֹשׁ qal 2. †

pol: pf. בִּישַׁשׁ: with לְ with inf. to **tarry** Ex 32₁ Ju 5₂₈. †

1125 בּוֹשָׁה

בוֹשָׁה: I בּוֹשָׁה; Sec. βωσαα, BL 452u :: Brönno 115f; MHb., JArm.^{tg}: shame Ezk 7₁₈ Ob 10 Mi 7₁₀ Ps 89₄₆ (? rd. (שִׁיבָה). †

1126 בָּזַח

הָיָה לְבַז הָיָה (בָּזָה) Is 10₆ 33₂₃ Ezk 29₁₀ 38_{12f}, לְבַז הָיָה לְבַז and בָּזָה, sffx. בָּזָה: plunder, spoil (→ שָׁלַל) Is 10₆ 33₂₃ Ezk 29₁₀ 38_{12f}, לְבַז הָיָה לְבַז Nu 14₃₋₃₁ Dt 1₃₉ Is 42₂₂ Jr 2₁₄ 49₃₂ Ezk 34₈₋₂₂, לְבַז הָיָה לְבַז Jr 15₁₃ 17₃ 30₁₆ Ezk 7₂₁ 23₄₆ 25₇ Q for בָּגַל, לְבַז הָיָה לְבַז Ezk 34₂₈; → Nu 31₃₂ Is 8₁₋₃ (→ I נוֹהַר pi.);

—Ezk 36₄ (for לְבַז) and 5 (for לְבַז) rd. לְבוֹז †

1127 בָּזַח

בָּזַח: ? Arb. *bazza* carry away by force (→ בָּזַח) (Koehler ThZ 6:316f).

qal: pf. בָּזָאָה (1QIs^a בָּזָאָה, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 175) wash away Is 18₂₋₇. †

1128 בָּזָה

בָּזָה: MHb. JArm.^g; JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 67b) בָּסָה VG 1:153; ? Arb. *bazā^w* to subjugate; Akk. *buzzu^u* to treat badly (AHw. 145b); → בָּזָה.

qal: pf. בָּזָה, בָּזָה, בָּזָה; impf. תִּבְזֶה, וַיִּבְזֶה, וַיִּבְזֶה, וַיִּבְזֶה; pt. בָּזָה, cs. בָּזָה, בָּזָה, בָּזָה, בָּזָה, בָּזָה; fem. בָּזָה, cs. בָּזָה, fem. בָּזָה;

—to despise, || הִפְרָה Nu 15₃₁ Ezk 17₁₆₋₁₈, with acc. Gn 25₃₄ 1S 2₃₀ 10₂₇ 17₄₂ Ezk 16₅₉ 17₁₉ 22₈ Mal 1₆ Ps 22₂₅ 51₁₉ 69₃₄ 102₁₈ Pr 15₂₀ 19₁₆ 2C 36₁₆ Sir 3₁₆ (variant Tarbiz 29, 131 עוֹזֵב) 10₂₃; with לְ to think contemptuously of 2S 6₁₆ 1C 15₂₉; בָּזָה בָּזָה despised Jr 49₁₅ Ob 2 Qoh 9₁₆, עָם בָּזָה בָּזָה despicable to the people 22₇; לְבָזָה to regard with contempt Neh 2₁₉; to despise God 2S 12_{9f} Pr 14₂;

—Is 49₇ rd. לְבָזָה and Ps 73₂₀ נִבְזָה; Est 3₆ rd. וַיִּבְזֶה (→ Ps 15₄). †

nif: pt. נִבְזָה, נִבְזָה: to be despised cj. Est 1₁₇, pt. despised, despicable Is 53_{3a} (3b 1QIs^a נִבְזָה, rd. נִבְזָה ?) Jr 22₂₈ Mal 1₇₋₁₂ 2₉ Ps 15₄ 73₂₀ (rd. נִבְזָה) 119₁₄₁ Da 11₂₁, cj. Is 49₇ rd. לְבָזָה with נִפְשָׁה thoroughly despised; cj. 1S 15₉ (rd. נִבְזָה), cj. (בְּעֵינָיו) וַיִּבְזֶה he considered it beneath his dignity Est 3₆. †

hif (Dam. 9₄): inf. הִבְזֹתָ to make despicable Est 1₁₇ (rd. לְהִבְזֹתָ ?). †

Der. בְּזִיּוֹן.

1129 בָּזָה

בָּזָה: MHb.; Syr. Mnd. (MdD 60a) *bezztā*, EgArm. בזיזת and בזז (?) (DISO 33) **spoil, plunder Est 9^{10-15f} Ezr 9⁷ Neh 3³⁶ 2C 14¹³ 25¹³ 28¹⁴, cj. Pr 23⁴; confiscation Da 11²⁴⁻³³. †**

1130 בזז

בָּזָז: MHb., Ph. DISO 33, Friedrich §164; JArm. Syr., בז Mcheta (Altheim-S. *Arm. Spr.* 267) Arb. *bazza*, Tigr. Wb. 293b *bazbaza*.

qal: pf. (BL 429f) בָּזַז, בָּזְזוּ, בָּזְזוּ, בָּזְזוּ and בָּזְזוּ, בָּזְזוּ; impf. תִּבְזֹז, יִבְזֹז, יִבְזֹזוּ; impv. בִּזֹּז; inf. לְבַזֹּז, pt. בְּזֹזִים, בְּזֹזִינָה; to **plunder**: city Gn 34²⁷ 2C 14¹³, people and cattle Nu 31⁹, contents of the house Gn 34²⁹, gold and silver, Nah 2¹⁰, goods Ezk 26¹², camp 2K 7¹⁶ people Is 11¹⁴ Jr 20⁵ Ezk 39¹⁰ Zeph 2⁹, people without rights Is 10²; בָּזָה/בָּזָה בָּזָה Is 10⁶ 33²³ Ezk 29¹⁹ 38^{12f} 2C 25¹³; with לְ Nu 31⁵³ (לֹא אִישׁ לְאִישׁ each for himself) Dt 2³⁵ 3⁷ 20¹⁴ Jos 8²⁻²⁷ 11¹⁴; → Nu 31³² 1S 14³⁶ Is 17¹⁴ 42²²⁻²⁴ Jr 30¹⁶ Ps 109¹¹ Est 3¹³ 8¹¹ 2C 20²⁵ 28⁸.

—1S 14³⁶ וַיִּבְזְזוּהָ (BL 435p) rd. וַיִּנְכְּפוּ. †

nif: pf. נִבְזַז (BL 431t); impf. תִּבְזֹז (BL 435p); inf. הִבְזֹז (BL 431u): to be plundered Is 24³ Am 3¹¹. †

pu (or qal pass., Bergsträsser 2:§15c): pf. בִּזְזוּ: to be plundered Jr 50³⁷. †

Der. בָּזָה, בָּזָה.

1131 בָּזְיוֹן

בָּזְיוֹן: בזיה; BL 498c; MHb., JArm.^{gb} בָּזְיוֹנָא: **contempt Est 1¹⁸**. †

1132 בָּזְיוֹתִיהָ

[בָּזְיוֹתִיהָ Jos 15²⁸: rd. with *Sept. and Neh 11²⁷ בְּנֹתֵיהָ. †]

1133 בזק

*בזק: JArm.^b Syr. Mnd. (MdD 58a) to scatter, Arb. *bazaqa* to spit, to sow.

Der. בָּזַק, n.loc. בְּזִק.

1134 בָּזַק

בָּזַק: בזק; JArm.^s flash of lightning (Blau VT 6:97f): **flash of lightning Ezk 1¹⁴** (usu. rd. with Tg., Vulg. בְּרָק). †

1135 בְּזִק

בְּזִק: n.loc.; בזק; JArm.^{ts} בְּזִקָא piece, fragment, from its stony location, Krauss ZAW 28:243: *Kh. Ibziq*, between Shechem and Beisan (PJb 22:49f; Abel 2:285; Simons *Geog.* §511): Ju 1^{4f} 1S 11⁸; → אֲדָרְגֵי-בְּזִק. †

1136 בזר

בזר: Aramaism (Fraenkel BZA 3:72f), → פזר, MHb. Arm. ברר (→ BArm.), Arb. *baḏara*; ? Pesh. *ndbr* Da 11₂₄ presupposes *ndbr* (Montgomery *Dan.* 453).

qal: impf. יִבְזֹר: to scatter (money etc.) Da 11₂₄. †

pi: pf. בִּזַּר: to scatter Ps 68₃₁. †

1137 בִּזְתָּא

בִּזְתָּא: n.m.; crript. < OPers. **Mazdana*, → מִרְסָנָא (Duchesne-G. 107): Persian courtier Est 1₁₀. †

1138 בַּחֹן

בַּחֹן: בחן, BL 470k: assayer Jr 6₂₇. †

1139 בַּחוּן

*בַּחוּן Q, K בַּחִין *: Is 23₁₃: pl. sffx. בַּחוּנָיו: unc., Tg. Pesh. watchtower ? **siege tower** (cf. Gressmann *Bilder* 141; ANEP 131; Waschow 50ff); → בַּחֵן †

1140 בַּחֹר

I בַּחֹר: I בחר: MHb., MHb.² also בחורה girl: Mari (*šābu*) *beḥrum* member of the elite troops (Noth *Urspr.* 35); **baḥḥūr* (BL 480s, 533f): בַּחֹרִי/רִיָּהֶם, בַּחֹרִי/רִיָּהֶם, 3 x בַּחֹרִי/רִיָּהֶם: the **young** (fully-grown, vigorous, unmarried) man, :: בְּתוּלָה Dt 32₂₅ Is 23₄ 62₅ Jr 51₂₂ Ezk 9₆ Am 8₁₃ Zech 9₁₇ (gloss) Ps 78₆₃ 148₁₂ La 1₁₈ 2₂₁ :: זְקֵנִים Jr 31₁₃ Jl 3₁ La 5₁₄ Pr 20₂₉, in his יְלֻדוֹת Qoh 11₉, בַּחֹרִים, Jr 6₁₁, מִבְּחַר בַּחֹרִיו, 48₁₅ בַּחֹרִי חָמֹד Ezk 23_{6.12.23}, וְטוֹב בַּחֹר וְטוֹב, 1S 9₂; → Ju 14₁₀ 2K 8₁₂ Is 9₁₆ 31₈ 40₃₀ Jr 9₂₀ 11₂₂ 18₂₁ 49₂₆ 50₃₀ 51₃ Ezk 30₁₇ Am 2₁₁ 4₁₀ Ps 78₃₁ Ru 3₁₀ La 1₁₅ 5₁₃ 2C 36₁₇;

—1S 8₁₆ rd. בְּקִרְכֶם בְּנֵי בְּנֵי בְּקִרְכֶם (:: Stoebe VT 4:177ff), Is 42₂₂ rd. בַּחֲרִים (II חר), Jr 15₈ rd. מִחֲרִיב לְאֵם (Rudolph). †

Der. בַּחֹרִים, בַּחֹרוֹת*.

1141 בַּחֹר

II בַּחֹר: pt. passive qal II בחר.

1142 בַּחֹרוֹת

*בְּחֹרֹת: I בחר; tant. pl., Gulkowitsch 27: בְּחֹרְתֵיךְ (Latina בְּחֹרְ-, BL 252r): **age, youthful condition** (I בְּחֹר) Qoh 11₉ 12₁; → בְּחֹרִים. †

1143 בְּחֹרִים

*בְּחֹרִים: I בחר; tant. pl., BL 472y; Gulkowitsch 16, 27: sffx. בְּחֹרְיוֹ: **age, youthful condition** (I בְּחֹר) Nu 11₂₈; → בְּחֹרֹת*. †

1144 בְּחֹרִים

I בְּחֹרִים: → I בְּחֹר.

1145 בְּחֹרִים

בְּחֹרִים See below under בְּחֹרִים and בְּחָרִים (#1147).

1146 בְּחָרִים

בְּחָרִים See below under בְּחֹרִים and בְּחָרִים (#1147).

1147 בְּחָרִים/בְּחֹרִים

II בְּחֹרִים and בְּחָרִים: n.loc.; **baḥḥūrīm*, II בחר; on the way from Jerusalem in the Jordan valley, probably *Rās et-fimīm* N1E of the Mount of Olives (PJb 31:49f; Abel 2:260; Simons *Geog.* §750): 2S 3₁₆ 16₅ 17₁₈ 19₁₇, cj. 13₃₄ 1K 2₈. †

Der. cj. בְּחָרְמִי.

1148 בְּחִין

*בְּחִין: Is 23_{13K}: → בחון Q.

1149 בְּחִיר

*בְּחִיר: II בחר; DSS; cs. בְּחִיר; בְּחִירוֹ/רֵי (God's) **chosen**: Moses Ps 106₂₃, David 89₄, the עֶבֶד יְהוָה Is 42₁, the people 43₂₀, Israel 45₄, the pious ones Is 65₉₋₁₅₋₂₂ Ps 105₆ (MSS בְּחִירוֹ for בְּחִירָיו) 43 106₅ 1C 16₁₃ Sir 46₁;

—2S 21₆ rd. בְּחִיר בְּחִיר. †

1150 בחל

בחל: MHb. בּוֹחַל ripening (Löw 1:237); Arb. *balaha* to be dry (soil), tired, *balah* half-ripe fruit (Löw 2:338); cf. בסר to be half-ripe, Arm. to despise

qal: pf. בַּחֲלָהּ: with בָּ to grow tired of someone, to **despise** Zech 11₈ (usu. cj. גַּעְלָהּ); prp. בַּחֲלָתִי (Ben Yehuda) Jr 31₃₂ = בַּעֲלָתִי. †

pu: pt. מִבְּחָלָתָּ Pr 20₂₁; ? rd. with MSS, Editions, Q מְבַחֵלֶת (בהל pu. rushing) K מבחלת guarding avariciously (Arb. Gemser) :: Tur-S. *Hallašon Whassefer* 2 (1954) 395: a sick (palm tree) bears unripe fruit (הַחֲלָה: גַּחֲלָהּ nif. pt. מִבְּחָלָתָּ). †

1151 בחן

בחן: MHb. hif. to distinguish, EgArm. (DISO 33) JArm.^{lg}, Syr., Arb. *maḥana* IV to examine Syr. *buḥānā* examination; → בחר, confusion. ?.

qal: (attested since Jr) pf. בַּחֲנָהּ, בַּחֲנִי, בַּחֲנִי; impf. יִבְחֶן, יִבְחֶנִי, אֲבַחֲנֶךָ, תִּבְחַנְנִי; impv. בַּחֲנִי/נִי; inf. בַּחֲנִי; pt. בַּחֲנִי:

—1. to **test** precious metals by melting them Zech 13₉ (|| צרף);

—2. metaph. to examine, to **put to the test**: heart, meaning mind Jr 12₃ Ps 17₃ Pr 17₃ 1C 29₁₇ kidneys Jr 17₁₀, heart and kidneys Jr 11₂₀ Ps 7₁₀, words Jb 12₁₁ 34₃, way Jr 6₂₇, a person Jr 9₆ 20₁₂ Zech 13₉ Mal 3₁₀₋₁₅ Ps 11_{4f} (prp. יִבְחֶר) 26₂ 66₁₀ 81₈ 95₉ 139₂₃ Jb 7₁₈ 23₁₀: subj. God; :: obj. Mal 3₁₀ Ps 95₉. †

nif: impf. יִבְחֶן, יִבְחֶנִי, תִּבְחַנְנִי: to **be put to the test** Gn 42_{15f} Jb 34₃₆. †

pu (or passive qal): cj. pf. בִּחַן Ezk 21₁₈ to be tested ?. †

Der. I (?) II בַּחֲנִי, בַּחֲנִי

1152 בַּחֲנִי

בַּחֲנִי: Eg. lw. *bḥn* (Erman-G. 1:471) castle: **watch-tower** (= הַמְּגִדֵּל הַגָּדוֹל Neh 3₂₇) Is 32₁₄; → בַּחֲנִי ? . †

1153 בַּחֲנִי

I בַּחֲנִי: Ezk 21₁₈: ?? text unc.; trad. בחן, examination, Symm. :: Sept., Pesh., Vulg. verb בחן pu. pf., → Comm. †

1154 בַּחֲנִי

II בַּחֲנִי: 1QIs^a defective = בַּחֲנִי (Wernberg-M. JSS 3:248): אֶבֶן בַּחֲנִי Is 28₁₆ (cf. 1QSH: S 8, 7 and H 7, 9 בחן בחן, H 6, 26 בחן בחן ב'חומת בחן): trad. with Versions בחן a **tried and tested** stone and simil.; **touchstone** used for assaying gold, βᾶσανος (Quiring FuF 25:238f), here metaph. ?; :: Koehler ThZ 3:390ff; KBL; Lambdin 148: Eg. lw. *bḥn* (Erman-G. 1:471), fine grained **schist-gneiss**, used widely for statues etc. †

1155 בחר

I *בחר: Der. I בַּחֹר, *בַּחֹרוֹת, and בַּחֹרִים (Akk. *baḫūlāti* fighting men, troops, only in Sargon and Sennacherib is there differentiation from *ba'ūlātu* subjects, AHw. 96a, 117b).

1156 בחר

II בחר: MHb.; JArm. CPArm. Syr. to test and choose; Amor. n.m. *Yabḫaru* (Bauer *Ostk.* 72) and *beḫru* elite soldier (Rép. Mari 193); Akk. *bēru* choose; *beḫēru* and *biḫirtu* Arm.lw. (AHw. 1:117b; Wagner 38); related to בַּחַן (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 139f).

qal: pf. בַּחַרְתָּ/בַּחַרְתִּי, בַּחַרְתָּ/בַּחַרְתִּי, בַּחַרְתָּ/בַּחַרְתִּי, בַּחַרְתָּ/בַּחַרְתִּי; impf. יִבְחַרְתָּ, יִבְחַרְתִּי, יִבְחַרְתָּ, יִבְחַרְתִּי; **nif:** pf. נִבְחַרְתָּ, נִבְחַרְתִּי; impv. בַּחֲרוּ, בַּחֲרוּ; inf. בַּחַרְוּ, בַּחַרְוּ; sffx. בַּחֲרִי (BL 354e); pt. בַּחַר, בַּחֹר, בַּחֹרִי:

—1. to view keenly > to **examine**, → Arm. and בַּחַן: **Is 48**₁₀ (cj. בַּחֲנִיתִי, 1QIs^a; → Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 169) **Jb 34**₄₋₃₃ **Sir 4**₁₇;

—2. to **choose** (with acc. or בַּ) wife **Gn 6**₂, warriors **Ex 17**₉, officers **18**₂₅, refuge **Dt 23**₁₇, sling-stones **1S 17**₄₀, words **Jb 9**₁₄, gods **Ju 10**₁₄, way **Ps 119**₃₀ etc.; בַּחֹר picked: **Ex 14**₇, **Ju 20**₁₅, **1S 26**₂ **2S 10**₉ Q (K בִּישׁ'בַּחֹרִי יֵשׁ); with בָּן to prefer to **2S 6**₂₁ **Jb 36**₂₁;

—3. to **choose** a) God obj. **Ju 5**₈ (text ? → Comm.); b) God subj. (with acc. or בַּ): Jacob **Ps 135**₄, tribe of Judah **78**₆₈, a man **Nu 16**₇, a place as holy place **Dt 12**₅₋₁₁₋₁₄₋₁₈₋₂₁₋₂₆ **14**₂₃₋₂₄₋₂₅ **15**₂₀ **16**_{2-6f-11-15f} **17**₈₋₁₀ **26**₂ **Jos 9**₂₇ **2K 21**₇ **23**₂₇ **Neh 1**₉ **2C 6**_{5f-34-38} **7**₁₂₋₁₆ **12**₁₃ **33**₇ †; a town **1K 8**₁₆₋₄₄₋₄₈ **11**₁₃₋₃₂₋₃₆ **14**₂₁, the people **1K 3**₈ **Dt 14**₂, David **Ps 78**₇₀, Abram **Neh 9**₇, Aaron **Ps 105**₂₆, Zerubbabel **Hg 2**₂₃, Solomon **1C 29**₁, the Levites **1C 15**₂ **2C 29**₁₁; abs. cj. **Jb 23**₁₃ (rd. בַּחַר); c) Literature: Quell TWNT 4:149ff; Rowley *Election*; Vriezen *Erwählung* 6ff; Martin-Achard ThZ 16:333ff; Koch ZAW 67:205ff:

—**1S 20**₃₀ → III; **Ps 47**₅ rd. יִרְחַב; **84**₁₁ rd. בַּחֲרִי (∴ Grollenberg VT 9:311f); **Jb 36**₂₁ → pu.; **Pr 3**₃₁ rd. תִּתְחַר (חרה hitp); **2C 34**₆ rd. בְּרַחֲבֵיכֶם; ? **Jr 49**_{19/50}₄₄.

nif: pf. נִבְחַר, pt. נִבְחַר:

—1. pt. **tested** = refined in the fire (Syr., Gemser 112) (silver) **Pr 10**₂₀;

—2. pt. preferable (GK §116e), with בָּן **preferred to Jr 8**₃ **Pr 8**₁₀₋₁₉ **16**₁₆ **21**₃ **22**₁. †

pu: cj. **Jb 36**₂₁ to **be examined** (rd. בַּחֲרָתָּ/בַּחֲרָתָּ for בַּחֲרָתָּ Hölscher). †

Der. II בַּחֹרִים (?), בַּחִיר, יִבְחַר, I and II מְבַחֵר.

1157 בחר

? III בחר (→ Dahood Bibl. 43:361): Akk. *pḫr* to gather, *pḫru* gathering *napharu* totality; Ug. *pḫr* and *mpḫrt*, Ph. מַפְחַרְתָּ gathering; ? Akk. lw.

qal: pt. בָּחַר: to **ally oneself 1S 20**₃₀ (usu. cj. חָבַר). †

pu: impf. יִבְחַר: to **be joined** (usu. rd. Q MSS יִחַבֵּר) **Qoh 9**₄. †

1158 בַּחֲרִים

בַּחֲרִים: n.loc., → II בַּחֲוָרִים.

1159 בַּחֲרָמִי

cj. בַּחֲרָמִי 2S 23₃₁ pr. בַּרְחָמִי, and בַּחֲוָרָמִי 1C 11₃₃ for בַּחֲרוּמִי: gentilic of II בַּחֲוָרִים. †

1160 בַּטָּה

בַּטָּה See below under בַּטָּא/ה (#1161).

1161 בַּטָּא

בַּטָּא/ה: MHb. make idle vows; (בִּיטָוִי) Sir 9₁₇ בִּיטָה idle talk; Arb. *baṭḃaṭa* to natter; → בַּרָּא ?

qal: pt. בּוֹטָה (Or. Sir. בּוֹטָא): to **gossip, Pr 12**₁₈; to speak Sir 5₁₃. †

pi: impf. יִבְטֵא; inf. בִּטֵּא to **speak impetuously, thoughtlessly Lv 5**₄ Ps 106₃₃, cj. 39₃ מְבִטֵּא for מְטִיב). †

Der. מְבִטֵּא.

1162 בְּטוּחַ

בְּטוּחַ See below under בְּטוּחַ and בְּטָחַ (#1164).

1163 בְּטָחַ

בְּטָחַ See below under בְּטוּחַ and בְּטָחַ (#1164).

1164 בְּטוּחַ/בְּטָחַ

בְּטוּחַ and בְּטָחַ: בַּטַּח; BL 471u; MHb., Field 2:474 βατοου, Brönno 16: **trusting Is 26**₃ Ps 112₇ (|| נִכְוֶן). †

1165 בַּטָּח

I בַּטָּח: MHb. Can. *ba-ti-i-ti* EA 147:56 I am confident; JArm.^{tb}, otherwise not attested in Arm. (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 187); Arb. *bāteḥ* pregnant mare (Musil *Arabia* 3:273): *baṭaḥa* בַּטַּח to be taut, firm (→ אֲבִטִיחַ) > to be reliable.

qal: pf. בָּטַח (Sec. βατε, Brönno 15ff; בָּטַח Kahle *Mas. Ost.* 184), בָּטַחְתִּי, בָּטַחְתָּ/תִּי, בָּטַחְתֶּם, בָּטַחְתֶּן; impf. אֶבְטַח/תְּבַטְחִי, תְּבַטְחוּ/תְּבַטְחִי; impv. בָּטַח, בָּטְחוּ (βευου Field 2:474); inf. sffx. בְּטַחְךָ (BL 361x); inf. abs. בָּטוּחַ; pt. בָּטַחְתָּ (בָּטַחְתָּ) בְּטַחְתָּ (בָּטַחְתָּ) Sec. ουαββωτη, Brönno 59) בָּטַחְתָּ, בָּטַחְתֶּם, pass. → בָּטוּחַ:

—to feel secure, to **trust**:

—1. with בָּ Dt 28₅₂ Ju 9₂₆ Is 30₁₂ (68 x); with עַל 2K 18₂₀ Is 31₁ (23 x); with אֵל (rd. עַל ?) Ju 20₃₆ Jr 7₄ Ps 31₇ 86₂; with ethic dat. לְךָ 2K 18₂₁, לְכֶם Jr 7₄;

—2. abs. to **be confident** Is 12₂ (: פָּחַד), Jr 12₅ (sc. “only”, Rudolph, alt. add לֹא :: → II בטח, Pr 14₁₆), Ps 27₃ Pr 28₁ Jb 6₂₀ 11₁₈ 40₂₃;

—3. בָּטַח carefree, **unsuspecting** Ju 18₁₀ Is 32₉₋₁₁ Am 6₁ Pr 11₁₅ 14₁₆, שָׁקֵט וּבָטַח quiet and unsuspecting Ju 18₇₋₂₇;

—often God is the object of the trust; Quell; TWNT 6:191f.

hif: pf. הִבְטַחְתָּ; impf. אֶבְטַחְנִי/י; pt. sffx. מִבְטַחְתִּי:

—1. to **cause to rely** on someone (something) with אֵל 2K 18₃₀ Is 36₁₅; with עַל Jr 28₁₅ 29₃₁, Sir 20₂₃ (Tarb. 29:132, line 19);

—2. to **inspire confidence** Ps 22₁₀ (prp. מִבְטַחְתִּי). †

Der. מִבְטַח, אֲבַטַח בְּטַחֵן, בְּטַחָה, בְּטַחָה, I בְּטַחָה, בְּטַחָה.

1166 בטח

II בטח: Arb. *bataḥa* to fall prostrate Driver Fschr. Robinson 59f; Gemser *Spr.* 112 :: Loewenstamm-B: basic meaning of I.

qal: pt. בֹּטַח: to **fall on the ground** Jr 12₅ Pr 14₁₆. †

Der. בְּטַחָה*.

1167 בָּטַח

I בָּטַח: I בָּטַח: בָּטַח: confidence > **security** Is 32₁₇ (dl. הַשְׁקֵט דּוּחַ || שְׁלוֹם); mostly used with verbs denoting to go, to dwell etc.: a) לְבָטַח in security (→ Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107iα), carefree: with הִיהָ Ezk 34₂₇ with הַלֵּךְ Pr 3₂₃, יָשָׁב Lv 25_{18f} 26₅ Ju 18₇ 1K 5₅ Is 47₈ Jr 32₃₇ 49₃₁ Ezk 28₂₆ 34₂₅₋₂₈ 38₈₋₁₁₋₁₄ 39₆₋₂₆ Zeph 2₁₅ Zech 14₁₁ Ps 4₉ Pr 3₂₉, שָׁכַב Hos 2₂₀ Jb 11₁₈, שָׁכַן Dt 33₁₂ Jr 23₆ 33₁₆ Ps 16₉; b) securely (as a; בָּטַח adverbial acc. BL 632 l): with הִיהָ Ju 8₁₁, הַלֵּךְ Pr 10₉, יָשָׁב Dt 12₁₀ 1S 12₁₁, רָבַץ Is 14₃₀, שָׁכַן Dt 33₂₈ Pr 1₃₃; c) בְּשָׁכַן undisturbed with בּוֹא Gn 34₂₅, עָבַר Mi 2₈ לְבָעֵבֶר safely with הִנְחָה Ps 78₅₃;

—Ezk 30₉ rd. בַּטַח; Jb 24₂₃ transpose לְבַבְּךָ בַּטַח after וַיִּשְׁעַן, alt. rd. לְבַטַח. †

1168 בַּטַח

[II בַּטַח: n.loc., 2S 8₈: rd. III *טַבַּח (טַבַּחַת) 1C 18₈, Sept.^L Ματρεβακ = (מַטְבַּח). †]

1169 בַּטַח

בַּטַח: → בַּטוּחַ.

1170 בַּטַחָה

בַּטַחָה: בטח: **confidence** Is 30₁₅. †

1171 בַּטַחוֹן

בַּטַחוֹן: בטח; BL 537f; MHb.²: **confidence** 2K 18₁₉ Is 36₄ Qoh 9₄. †

1172 בַּטַחָה

*בַּטַחָה: II בטח, trad. I בטח BL 480s; Arb. *baḥat* and *baḥā* inhabited hollow in a valley (Reider VT 2:126f :: Loewenstamm-B.: בַּטַחָה ? tantum pl., security, in security (BL §22a or Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §14aε || יִשְׁלִיוּ **inhabited basin-shaped valley** Jb 12₆ (|| אֶהְלִים)). †

1173 בטל

בטל: MHb. בטל; ? Arm.lw. (Wagner 39), → BArm.; Akk. *baṭālu*, Eth. Tigr. Wb. 299b *baṭ(a)la* to cease, Arb. to be inactive; OSArb. *blt* (!) end.

qal: pf. בַּטְלוּ to be inactive, to **cease working** Qoh 12₃. †

1174 בטן

בטן: בָּטָן; denom. JArm.¹⁸ CPArm. Sam. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 58b), Arb. *baṭuna* to be pregnant, carry young.

cj. pi for בָּטָן: inf. בִּטֵן pregnancy **Hos 9**₁₁ (Dahood Bibl. 44:301). †

1175 בָּטָן

I בָּטָן: MHb., Can. gloss *batnu* EA 232:10; EgArm. Pun. (?) DISO 34; JArm.¹ בָּטָנָא/בָּ, Syr. Mnd. (MdD 47a) *batnā*, Arb. *baṭn* (Iraqi Arb. *boṭn*, BzA 5:114), > Tigr. Wb. 300b: בָּטָן, sffx. בִּטְנֵנִי, Or. *beṭni* etc. (MdO 196); fem.:

—1. **belly**, a) of a **man** **Ju** 3_{21f} **Ezk** 3₃ **Ps** 17₁₄ **Pr** 13₂₅ 18₂₀ **Jb** 15₂ 20₁₅₋₂₃; **בֶּטֶן פְּרִי** **Ps** 132₁₁, → **מְעִידָה** **צִאֲצָאִי** **Is** 48₁₉; b) of a **woman** **Song** 7₃, of one with child **Qoh** 11₅; **בֶּטֶן הָאִם** womb **Ju** 16₁₇ **Ps** 22₁₁ 139₁₃ **Jb** 1₂₁ 31₁₈ **Qoh** 5₁₄; > **בֶּטֶן** **Gn** 25_{23f} 38₂₇ **Ju** 13₅₋₇ **Is** 44₂₋₂₄ 46₃ 48₈ 49₁₋₅ **Jr** 1₅ **Hos** 9₁₆ 12₄ **Ps** 22₁₀ 58₄ 71₆ **Jb** 3₁₁ 10₁₉ 15₃₅ 31₁₅ 38₂₉; **פְּרִי־בֶטֶן** fruit of the womb **Gn** 30₂ **Dt** 7₁₃ 28₄₋₁₁₋₁₈₋₅₃ 30₉ **Is** 13₁₈ **Mi** 6₇ **Ps** 127₃; **בְּנֵי־בֶטֶן** **Is** 49₁₅ and ***בֶּרֶךְ(ה)־בֶּטֶן** **Pr** 31₂ son of the womb, own son **בְּנֵי בֶטֶן** sons of the womb which bore me = my own brothers **Jb** 19₁₇, **מִבֶּטֶן** without a womb = not a full-term pregnancy **Hos** 9₁₁ (:: → **בֶטֶן** pi); **דְּלֹתֵי־בֶטֶן** doors of the womb **Jb** 3₁₀ and **חֲדָרֵי בֶטֶן** rooms of the womb **Pr** 18₈ 20₂₇₋₃₀ 26₂₂; **בֶּטֶן צָבָה** swelling belly **Nu** 5₂₁, cf. 22-27; c) the belly of an **animal** **Jb** 40₁₆;

—2. **internal organs** (as the seat of one's feelings, Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:173) **Pr** 22₁₈ **Jb** 20₂₀ 32₁₉; **הַגִּזְזָה בֶטֶן** **Hab** 3₁₆; **בֶּטֶן** = **נֶפֶשׁ** **Ps** 31₁₀ 44₂₆; **בֶטֶן רִיחַ** **Jb** 32₁₈; **בֶּטֶן שְׂאוֹל** **Jon** 2₃;

—3. **בֶּטֶן** archt. tech. term **1K** 7₂₀, **bulging section** (?) on the capital of a pillar, cf. **בִּהְבֶּטֶן** 1QM v:13 the sheath on a javelin (?) → **כִּירְדוֹן** (Carmignac VT 5:534; vdPloeg 98; Yadin 126) or the curve of a scimitar (Kuhn ThLZ 1956:29f; Molin JSS 1:337)

—**Hos** 9₁₁ → **בֶטֶן**. †

1176 בֶּטֶן

II **בֶּטֶן**: n.loc.; → **בֶּטְנָה**; in Asher, *Kh. Abtūn* SE of **עֵבֶר** (Abel 2:264; Simons *Geog.* §332 A): **Jos** 19₂₅. †

1177 בֶּטְנָה

***בֶּטְנָה**: MHb., JArm. **בוֹטְנָא**, **בוֹטְנָא**, Syr. *betmā*, Arb. and Tigr. Wb. 299b; *buṭm*, Akk. *buṭnu*, *buṭnatu*, *buṭumtu*, *buṭtutu*; basic form *buṭm* (*Ružička* 128; VG 1:233f): pl. **בֶּטְנִים**, Sam.^{M73} *batnem* (BL 571u); **pistachio**, the oval nut of the *Pistacia terebinthus* (Löw 1:192; Dalman *Arbeit* 1:561f): **Gn** 43₁₁. †

Der. II **בֶּטֶן**, **בֶּטְנִים**.

1178 בֶּטְנִים

בֶּטְנִים: n.loc.; → **בֶּטְנָה**; in Gad; *Kh. el-Batne* 6 km SW of *eš-Salt* (Noth *Jos.* 82; Abel 2:285; Simons *Geog.* §300b): **Jos** 13₂₆. †

1179 אֲדָנִי

אֲדָנִי See below under **בִּי אֲדָנִי** and **בִּי אֲדָנִי** (#1183).

1180 בִּי

בִּי See below under **בִּי אֲדָנִי** and **בִּי אֲדָנִי** (#1183).

1181 אֲדָנִי

אָדָנִי See below under בִּי אָדָנִי and בִּי אָדָנִי (#1183).

1182 בִּי

בִּי See below under בִּי אָדָנִי and בִּי אָדָנִי (#1183).

1183 בִּי-אָדָנִי/בִּי-אָדָנִי

בִּי אָדָנִי and בִּי אָדָנִי: (trad. בעה) formula for beginning a conversation with a person of higher rank, **by your leave** (Koehler ZAW 36:26f, 246; Lande 16ff); elliptical < (let the harm our conversation might do come) upon me, my lord! cf. 1S 25²⁴ 2S 14⁶: with אָדָנִי Gn 43²⁰ 44¹⁸ Nu 12¹¹ Ju 6¹³ 1S 1²⁶ 1K 3¹⁷⁻²⁶; with אָדָנִי (speaking to God) Ex 4¹⁰⁻¹³ Jos 7⁸ Ju 6¹⁵ 13⁸. †

1184 בִּין

בִּין: MHb. hif., Ug. *bn*, Ph., Arb. *bāna* to be clear; II to make clear; Eth. *bayyana* to distinguish, Tigr. Wb. 288b *banban* distinguished, separated, OSArb. *bwn* to understand, ZAW 75:307; Palm. DISO 34, JArm.¹ Syr. pa. to make clear, Mnd. (MdD 55b) *bwn* to distinguish, to learn; basic meaning to distinguish → בִּין; ? Akk. *barū* to see, look.

qal: pf. (BL 392w) בִּין Da 10¹, בִּנְתָה Ps 139², and cj. בִּינְתָה Jb 34¹⁶ בִּינְתִי Da 9²; impf. (or hif.!) יִבִּין, יִבֵּן, יִבְּן, יִבְּנוּ; impv. בִּינֵה, בִּינֵה; inf. abs. בִּין; pt. pl. בִּינִים (Jr 49⁷, prp. נִבְּנִים → nif.);

—1. with acc. to **understand**, to see Jr 9¹¹ Hos 14¹⁰ Ps 50²² 92⁷ Jb 23⁵ 42³ Pr 2⁵⁻⁹ 19²⁵ 20²⁴ 23¹ 28⁵ 29⁷ Da 10¹; abs. Is 6^{9f} Hos 4¹⁴ Pr 24¹² 29¹⁹ Da 12⁸⁻¹⁰; Is 44¹⁸ Ps 49²¹ cj. 82⁵ Jb 18² cj. 34¹⁶ Neh 8⁸; with לְ with inf. to be capable, to be able Is 32⁴ cj. Ju 12⁶; abs. to deal wisely 2C 11²³ (? rd. כִּוְנֵן, join with verse 22b);

—2. to **pay attention to**, to **consider** with acc. Dt 32⁷ Ps 5² 19¹³ Jb 36²⁹, cj. Pr 21²⁹ (Sept.); with עַל to give heed to Da 11³⁰⁻³⁷; with אֵל to regard Ps 28⁵; with בָּ to notice, to find Ezr 8¹⁵; to perceive Da 9²⁻²³, cj. Pr 13¹ (בִּין) Neh 8⁸ 13⁷; with acc. to notice Jb 6³⁰ 15⁹; with לְ to think about, to consider Dt 32²⁹ Ps 73¹⁷ 139² Pr 14¹⁵ Jb 9¹¹ 13¹ 14²¹ 23⁸; with כִּי to perceive that 1S 3⁸ 2S 12¹⁰ Is 43¹⁰; abs. יִבִּין he perceives it Ps 94^{7f}; with acc. and בָּ to discern somebody among Pr 7⁷; יִבִּין מִשְׁפָּט knows what is right Jb 32⁹;

—Ps 58¹⁰ rd. יִנוּבוּ; Jb 38²⁰ rd. יִתְבִּיא (Ehrlich) ?; Da 9²² rd. יִבְּא. †

nif: pf. נִבְּנֹתִי (BL 394i); pt. נִבְּוֵן, cs. נִבְּוֵן, pl. נִבְּוִים; to be discerning, to have understanding Is 10¹³; נִבְּוֵן = חָכָם לֵב Pr 16²¹; || חָכָם Gn 41³³⁻³⁹ and oft. :: חָסֵר לֵב Pr 10¹³; Dt 1¹³ 4⁶ 1K 3¹² Is 5²¹ 29¹⁴ Jr 4²² cj. 49⁷ Hos 14¹⁰ Pr 1⁵ 14⁶⁻³³ 15¹⁴ 17²⁸ 18¹⁵ 19²⁵ Qoh 9¹¹ Sir 9¹⁵; נִבְּוֵן דְּבָרַי skilful in speech 1S 16¹⁸, לַחֲשׁ נִבְּוֵן skilful in magic Is 3³. †

pol: impf. יִבְּוֹנְהוּ: to take care of with acc. Dt 32¹⁰, cj. impv. וּבְוֹנֵן with לְ Jb 8⁸. †

hif: pf. הָבִין, הִבִּינוּ, הִבִּינֶם, הִבִּינֶתֶם; impf. (→ qal!) יִבִּין, וַיִּבְיִנְהוּ, תִּבְיִנֶם; impv. הִבֵּן, הִבִּינוּ, הִבִּינִי; inf. הָבִין, הִבְיִן; pt. מִבִּין, מִבִּינִים (2C 35₃ K מְבוּנִים error) מִבִּינִי:

—1. as qal: a) to be able to discern **1K 3₉** with לְ ... בִּין; b) to **have/get understanding, intelligence** **Is 29₁₆ Ps 32₉ Da 10₁₂**; **מִבִּין** understanding **Pr 8₉ 17₂₄ 28₂**; c) to **understand** with acc. **Is 28₁₉** (alt. to interpret, → 2a) **Mi 4₁₂ Jb 36₂₉** (alt. teach) **Pr 1_{2.6}**; with בְּ **Da 9₃₂ 10₁₁**; with לְ **Neh 8₂**; d) with בְּ to **understand about** **Da 1₁₇ 2C 34₁₂**; pt. well-informed **Da 8₂₃ 1C 15₂₂**; e) to **consider** **Ps 33₁₅ Da 8₁₇ Neh 8₁₂**; f) (sbj. God) to know **Jb 28₂₃ 1C 28₉**;

—2. to **make understand** a) with two acc. to make someone understand something **Is 28_{9.19} Ps 119₂₇**; b) with acc. to enlighten someone **Is 40₁₄**; c) with acc. to give understanding to someone **Ps 119_{34.73.125.130.144.169} Da 11₃₃**; d) to **explain** something to someone **Da 8₁₆**; e) to **teach** **Jb 6₂₄ 2C 26₅** (rd. בִּירְאֵת) **35₃** (rd. Q הַמְּבִינִים K error; :: Haran VT 11:165¹: הַנְּתִינִים; מִבִּין teacher **Ezr 8₁₆ 1C 25₈** (:: תִּלְמִיד);

—**Da 9₂₂** rd. וַיִּבֵּא; **Pr 8_{5b}** rd. הִכִּינוּ.

hitpol: pf. הִתְּבוּנוּ, הִתְּבוּנְנִי, הִתְּבוּנוּנִי, הִתְּבוּנוּ (ו)נְנָת, הִתְּבוּנוּ; impf. יִתְּבוּנוּ, בִּי יִתְּבוּנוּ, וַיִּתְּבוּנוּ; impv. הִתְּבוּנוּ, הִתְּבוּנוּנִי:

—1. to **behave intelligently** **Is 1₃ Jr 9₁₆ Ps 119₁₀₀** (מִן more than)₁₀₄ (מִן regarding); to think oneself wise **Sir 7₅**;

—2. to direct one's attention: abs. **Jb 11₁₁** (alt. לֹא for לֵא; pass. Jacob ZAW 32:283) **23₁₅ 26₁₄**; with acc. **Is 43₁₈ 52₁₅ Jr 2₁₀ Ps 107₄₃ 119₉₅ Jb 37₁₄**; with בְּ **Jr 23₂₀ 30₂₄ Jb 30₂₀** (rd. וְלֹא תִתְּבוּ בְּ) **Sir 3₂₂ 9₅**; with עַד **Jb 32₁₂ 38₁₈**;

—3. with אֵל to examine closely **1K 3₂₁ Is 14₁₆**; with עַל to look out for **Ps 37₁₀ Jb 31₁**. †

Der. תְּבוּנָה; יִבִּין; בִּינִים, בִּינָה, בִּין.*

בִּין 1185

*בִּין; MHb., Ug. *bn* (UM §10:7 *bēna*), *bny* intermediary, MHb. בִּינִי (BASOR 150:38); Arm. *bain*, *bēn* → BArm.; Arb. *bain* interval, *baina* between, OSArb. *byn* between, *bynt* archt. tech. term (Conti-R. 113a), Soq. (*me-*)*bīn* between; Akk. *bīru*, *bīrītu*, *birtu* interval, (*ina*) *bīri* / *bīrīt* / *birti* between; VG 2 §254; → II בֵּית Tigr. *bain* (Wb. 294b) alone, Rundgren OrSuet. 10:134ff.

A. **interval**, בִּין יָמִים עֶשְׂרֵת (during an) interval of ten days (Koehler ZAW 58:229) **Neh 5₁₈**.

B. cs. בִּין, used as prep. (BL 645g-i), and with sg. sffx. בִּינִי etc., בִּינְךָ **Gn 16₅ Sam.**, בִּינוּ **Gn 30₃₆ Lv 26₄₆, Jos 3₄ and 8_{11K}**, Q בִּינִיו; with pl. sffx. בִּינֵנוּ, בִּינֵהֶם/כֶּם, בִּינֵנוּ **Jos 22₂₅ and בִּינְכֶם Is 59₂** (BL 252r); **בִּינוּת** (MHb. **בינת**, Arm., → BArm.) **Ezk 10_{2.2.6f}**; **בִּינְ(ו)ת/תִּינִי Gn 26₂₈ 42₂₃ Jos 22₃₄ Ju 11₁₀ Jr 25₁₆**; → II בֵּית: **between**, mostly used with verbs denoting distinction and simil.: הִבְדִּיל, הִבִּין, יָדַע, הִוְכִיחַ, שָׁפַט etc.:

—1. a) **אולי** Ezk 10₇; **בין הַכְּרוּבִים** Jb 40₃₀, **ב' פְּנֵעַנִים**, Song 2₂, **ב' הַחוּחִים**, Gn 15₁₇, **בין הַגְּזָרִים** Gn 15₁₇, **בין** Da 8₁₆ above the middle of the River Ulai, cf. 12₆; b) (VG 2:411f; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §112) between ... and, mostly **ובין** ... **בין** Gn 1₆ Dt 17₈ Mal 3₁₈; **רע** **ובין** Gn 1₆ Dt 17₈ Mal 3₁₈; **לְבִין** ... **בין** Is 59₂, **לְ** ... **בין** Gn 1₆ Dt 17₈ Mal 3₁₈; **בין טוב** whether good or bad Lv 27₁₂ (MHb., Bab. *lū* hellip. *lū*, Speiser F Schr. Kaufmann 39ff), **בין רב** whether strong or weak 2C 14₁₀ (→ Rudolph); c) between two parties **בִּינּוֹת** Gn 26₂₈ 42₂₃ Ju 11₁₀ 2S 21₇; d) within Pr 26₁₃ (|| **בְּתוֹךְ** 22₁₃) Is 65₄ (Dahood CBQ 22:408f);

—2. with other prepositions: a) **אֶל-בֵּין** up among Ezk 31₁₀₋₁₄; **אֶל-בֵּינּוֹת** לְ in between Ezk 10₂; b) **בְּבֵין** Is 44₄ (prp. **כְּבֵין** with MSS, 1QIs^a, :: Allegro ZAW 63:154ff); c) **עַל-בֵּין** up among Ezk 19₁₁; d) **מִבֵּין**, with **רַגְלָיו** from between his feet Gn 49₁₀, with **הַשְּׂרָפָה** out of Nu 17₂; Ezk 47₁₈ rd. **בֵּין** for **מִבֵּין** (4 x); **לְ** **מִבֵּינּוֹת** from between Ezk 10_{2-6f};

—Jr 48₄₅ rd. **מִבֵּית** (MSS) or **מִקְרִית** DJD 3:68f; Pr 14_{9b} rd. **בְּתִי** (Sept. || cj. **אֶהְלִי** 9a for **אֹוְלִים**); 2C 23₁₆ for **בֵּינוֹ** cj. **בֵּין יְבִינוֹ** 2K 11₁₇, alt. between himself (→ Rudolph).

Der. **בְּנִים**.

1186 בינה

בינות, **בינתכם**, **בינת/נתך**, **בינת**, cs. **בינת**; MHb.²; Arm. → BArm.; cs. **בינת**; **בין**: **בינה**;

—**understanding** Dt 4₆ Is 11₂ 29₁₄ Jb 20₃ 28₁₂₋₂₀₋₂₈ 38₃₆ 39₁₇₋₂₆ Pr 2₃ 3₅ 7₄ 8₁₄ 9₁₀ 23₄₋₂₃ Da 8₁₅ 1C 22₁₂; **ב'בינות** **ב'בינת** Is 29₂₄ Jb 38₄ Pr 4₁ 2C 2_{11f}; **ב'בינת** **ב'בינת** Pr 4₅₋₇ 16₁₆; **ב'בינת** human understanding Pr 30₂; **ב'בינת** **ב'בינת** Pr 9₆; **ב'בינת** **ב'בינת** understanding words Pr 1₂; **ב'בינת** **ב'בינת** Da 1₂₀ and **ב'בינת** **ב'בינת** incomprehensible Is 33₁₉; **ב'בינת** **ב'בינת** to understand fully Jr 23₂₀; **בינה** understanding Da 9₂₂ 10₁ 1C 12₃₃;

—Jb 34₁₆ rd. **בינתה**. †

1187 ביצה

ביצה See below under **ב'ביצה** (#1189).

1188 בצצה

בצצה See below under **ב'ביצה** (#1189).

1189 ב'ביצה

***ב'ביצה** → **בוץ**; MHb.; Arb. *baiḏat*, JArm. Syr. **בִּיעֵתָא** egg, cupola (< Arb. *bī* 'at church, Fraenkel 274), > OSArb. *bʿtn* (Müller 32), Akk. *bēṣu*: pl. (fem. !), **בִּיצִים** (BL 515o) **בִּיצִי**, **בִּיצִיָּה**, **בִּיצִיָּהֶם**: egg Dt 22₆ Is 10₁₄ Jb 39₁₄; cj. Is 34₁₅ (rd. **בִּיצִיָּה**); of a snake Is 59₅. †

1190 בִּיר

בִּיר: Jr 6₇ Q = *בִּיר = בְּאֵר; K בור m. ! †

1191 בִּירָה

בִּירָה: lw. from Akk. *birtu*, pl. *birānātu* fortified town, citadel, Aramaism (Wagner 40; vSoden Orient. 35:7); MHb., Arm. → BArm., > Sept. and late Greek βῆρις tower (?); pl. בִּירָנִיּוֹת (BL 597h) as JArm. בִּירָנִיּוֹתָא (sg. back-formation בִּירָנָתָא, MHb.² back-formation בִּירָנִית); ? root *wbr*, OAss. *wabrum* settlement (Albright BASOR 143:33):

—1. **citadel, acropolis** (Altheim-S. *Arm. Spr.* 207 :: → אֶפְדֵּן): הָעִיר הַשְּׂשֹׁן הַבִּירָה: Est 1_{2-9:12} (10 x :: הָעִיר הַשְּׂשֹׁן 8₁₅) Da 8₂ Neh 1₁ (Sept. αβιρα); in Jerusalem Neh 2₈ 7₂; in Judah pl. fortresses 2C 17₁₂ and 27₄;

—2. **temple** (MHb. Zeb.^b 104b 119a; Nab. = ἱερόν, Cantineau *Gramm.* 2:70; Eilers ZA 51:225³; cf. הַיְכָל 1C 29₁₋₁₉. †

1192 בִּירָנִיּוֹת

בִּירָנִיּוֹת 2C 17₁₂ 27₄: pl. of → בִּירָה. †

1193 בֵּית

*בֵּית: denom. from → I בֵּיתָא (:: Jean *Mél. Syr.* 704); Arm. → BArm., Arb. *bāta*, Eth. Tigr. Wb. 294a *bēta*; Akk. *biātu*, *bātu*, Ass. *bādu* (AHw. 124) to spend the night.

1194 בֵּית

I בֵּיתָא (2000 x), Sec. αββαιθ: Sem.; Lach. MHb.; Ug. *bt*, pl. *bhtm* (→ אֲבָרְהָם, הַ) also *bwtm* (= *bottim*) UTGI. 463, or *bawāfīm* ?); Ph. בת pl. בתם and Moab. DISO 35, Arm. → BArm., Arb. *bait*, Eth. *bēt*, Soq. *beyt* stone house, Akk. *bitu*: cs. בֵּיתָא, in Sept. βαιθ-, βεθ- and βαιτ-, βετ-, → בֵּית אֵל and DJD 2:251; בֵּית־תְּכָתֶם, pl. בֵּיתִים (pronounced *bāfīm*, BL 617i; VG 1:430¹; Beer-M. §58, 15; Kahle *Mas. West.* 2:63*f, 65*; *ā < ai* (Yem.) Rabin 65) בֵּיתֵי, בֵּיתֵיךָ, בֵּיתֵינוּ (BL 215j), locative בֵּיתָה, cs. בֵּיתָה Gn 28₂ (6 x), m. (Pr 2₁₈ vi.).

A. **house** made of clay, bricks, stones (also for a tent, Akk. AHw. 133, 9; Arb. Doughty *Travels* 1:217, 227):

—1. **dwelling house**, frequently consisting of a single room both for people and livestock Ju 11_{31-34f} :: Gn 33₁₇ (בֵּיתָה for people, סֹכֶת for animals); בֵּית הַקִּיץ and בֵּית הַחֹרֶף Am 3₁₅; > בֵּית Gn 24₂₇ (BL 217a; Ug. UM §11.8);

—a) בֵּית הַמֶּלֶךְ the king's house, palace and בֵּיתֵי הָעָם (rd. ! Jr 52₁₃ → Rudolph) Jr 39₈, בֵּית פַּרְעֹה, Pharaoh's palace Gn 12₁₅; אֲשֶׁר עַל הַבַּיִת Gn 44₁ 1K 4₆ 16₉ 2K 18₁₈ 19₂ Is 22₁₅ 36₃ (Sept. ἰ ἐπὶ τῆς οὐκίας, Ptolemaic; inscr. Moscati 61:30; BA 17:22f; Akk. *amēlu ša pān ekallim, rab bīti, ša eli bīti* RLA 1:452; Eg. Vergote 171f, the vizier Begrich ZAW 58:26f; Albright *Fschr. Marx* 80f; orig. supervisor of the house, Gn 39₄,

major-domo **Gn 43**^{16,19}, then higher official deVaux *Inst.* 1:199f; Morenz ThLZ 1959:412; Katzenstein IEJ 10:149ff;

—b) house of a god, **temple**: **Gn 28**²², → Donner ZAW 74:68ff, Dagon **1S 5**₂; **בַּיִת** **Ex 23**¹⁹ **34**²⁶, in Shiloh **Ju 18**³¹ **1S 1**⁷ (dl. **בַּיִת** **Jos 6**²⁴), in Jerusalem **1K 6**⁵ **Is 2**²; **בַּיִת הָאֱלֹהִים** **Ju 18**³¹ **Da 1**²; > **הַבַּיִת** the building (of the temple) **Ezk 41**^{7ff}, the temple **Mi 3**¹² **Hg 1**⁸; **בַּיִת הַמְּמֹלָכָה** temple of the kingdom **Am 7**¹³; **בַּיִת הָאֱהָל** (? rd. **לְעֵמֶת הָאֱבֹתָיִם הָאֱהָל**, Rudolph) **1C 9**²³; **בַּתֵּי הַבְּמוֹת** **1K 13**³² and **בַּיִת בְּמוֹת** **2K 17**²⁹ (pl ! GK §124r) temple on a high place; Y's heavenly palace (→ **הַיְכָל** 1b) **Ps 36**⁹;

—c) areas of a large house, for summer or winter use **Am 3**¹⁵, **בַּיִת הַנְּשִׁים** women's quarters, harem **Est 2**³, **בַּיִת מִשְׁתַּה הַיַּיִן** **Est 7**⁸ (**Da 5**¹⁰); **בַּיִת עֲבָדִים** slaves' quarters **Dt 5**⁶; **בַּתֵּי הַקְּדוּשִׁים** the cubicles in the temple for the male prostitutes **2K 23**⁷; → **אָסוּר**, **פְּלֵא**, **בּוּר**, **מֵהַפְּכֶת**, **סֹהַר**, **חֶפְשִׁית**, **מְרוֹזַח**, **מוֹעֵד**, **מוֹשְׁמֵר**, **מוֹשְׁמֵר**, **מוֹשְׁב** etc.;

—2. **dwelling-place**: **שְׂאוּל** **Jb 17**¹³ **30**²³, **עֲרֵבָה** **39**⁶; halo, glow (of a fire) **Ezk 1**²⁷; spider's web **Jb 8**¹⁴, cj. **27**¹⁸; home **Is 23**¹ (rd. **בַּיִתָּם**); **בַּיִת עוֹלָם** (also Pun. and Palm; orig. Eg., Cumont *Afterlife* 48f; Jenni *Olam* 79f) meaning grave **Qoh 12**⁵ **Ps 49**¹²; → **בַּתֵּי חֹמֶר** “houses of clay” meaning human bodies **Jb 4**¹⁹; **בַּיִת** meaning **receptacle**: **בַּתֵּי נִפְשׁ** scent-bottles (Vulg.; receptacle containing vaporous material which gives strength by its smell, Astley *Biblical Anthropology* 79ff; Driver ZAW 55:69ff) **Is 3**²⁰; fender, frame around the fire **Ezk 1**²⁷ (rd. **בַּיִת** ?), **בַּתֵּים לְבַרְיָחִים** holders (for bars) **Ex 26**²⁹; **בַּתֵּי לְבָדִים** holders for poles **Ex 25**²⁷; **בַּיִת סָאָה** an area covered by two **סָאָה** of seed (Meissner *Bab. Ass.* 1:358, cf. **בַּיִת זֶרַע** Driver *Arm. Docs.* 8:2; DJD 2, 30:2) **1K 18**³²; **בַּיִת קְבָרוֹת אֲבוֹתַי**, where my fathers are buried **Neh 2**³;

—3. the **interior** (: **חֹוֶץ**): **בַּיִתָּה** inward **Ex 28**²⁶ **2S 5**⁹ **1K 7**^{25/2C 4}₄; **מִבֵּית** (→ **מִן** 3) **Gn 6**¹⁴ **1K 6**¹⁶ **2K 6**³⁰ **Sir 4**¹⁵ and **מִבֵּיתָה** **1K 6**¹⁵ within; **מִבֵּית לְפָרְכָת** **Ex 26**³³ **Lv 16**^{2,12} **לְפָרְכָת** **Nu 18**⁷ and (following **לְפָרְכָת הַבַּיִת**) **לְפָרְכָת מִבֵּית** **Lv 16**¹⁵ within the veil = behind the veil (: **מִחוּץ לְפָרְכָת** outside meaning in front of **Ex 26**³⁵); **מִבֵּית לְפָרְכָת הַבַּיִת** **2K 11**¹⁵ (**לְפָרְכָת הַבַּיִת**); **בַּיִת II**;

—4. **inmates of a house, family**; a) **בַּיִתִּי** **Jos 24**¹⁵; **אִישׁ וּבֵיתוֹ** **1S 27**³, **בַּיִתָּךְ** = the wife (wives), the children and the servants **Gn 7**¹; **בַּיִת** subdivision of **מִשְׁפָּחָה** **Jos 7**¹⁴; **בַּיִת יָלִיד** slave born in the family (: **בְּנֵי-נֶכֶד** **Gn 17**²⁷, **οφικογενής** **Esd 3**¹; Ph. **בַּיִת בְּנֵי** DISO 36; **בַּיִת בֶּן** MHb. member of the family, **בַּיִת בְּנֵי-בֵית** **Qoh 2**⁷; Akk. *mār bīti* son of the family (Eilers 60⁵, 90f :: Arm. **בֵּיתָא** prince, DISO 35f; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 255; following MPers. AfO 17:335; ArchOr. 24:399; Rundgren *Eranos* 55:145ff; vSoden ZAW 53:291f :: Driver ZAW 55:68f); **בַּיִת לְוִי** the descendants of Levi **Ex 2**¹; **בַּיִת הַרְּכָבִים** the family community of the Rechabites **Jr 35**²; **בַּיִת** with **יִשְׂרָאֵל**, **יְהוּדָה**, **אֶפְרַיִם** etc. congregation of the people, cun. *Bit Ammānu* VAB 7:777, → **עַמְרֵי**; **בַּיִת יְהוּדָה** the land of Y **Hos 8**¹ **9**¹⁵ **Jr 12**⁷ **Zech 9**⁸;

—b) **בַּיִת פַּרְעוֹה** the court of the Pharaoh **Gn 50**⁴; **בַּיִת הַמְּלָכָה** **Est 4**¹³; **בַּיִת דָּוִד** the **dynasty** of David (in Mari and EA, → JCS 4:167f) **1S 20**¹⁶ **1K 12**²⁶ **13**² **Is 7**^{2,13}, cf. Ph. Pun. **בַּת בַּעַל** head of the dynasty, Gevirtz VT 11:142¹;

—5. אֲשַׁבַּע: 1C 4₂₁, → אֲשַׁבַּע.

—6. בֵּית בַּעַל מְעוֹן: n.loc.; first belonging to Reuben, later on to Moab (בת בעלמעון Mesha. 30) **Jos 13**₁₇; a. > בֵּית מְעוֹן **Nu 32**₃₈ **Ezk 25**₉ **1C 5**₈ (Ostr. Samaria gentilic בעלמעני, Diringen 43); b. > בֵּית מְעוֹן **Jr 48**₂₃, > בָּעַן (→ בָּ) **Nu 32**₃; *Ma'in* 7 km SW of Madeba, Abel 2:259; Simons *Geog.* §309; Kuschke *Fschr.* Rudolph 182f. †

—7. בֵּית בְּרָאִי n.loc., in Simeon **1C 4**₃₁ = → לְבָאוֹת (בֵּית) **Jos 15**₃₂ **19**₆, → Rudolph *Chr.* 38; Abel 2:269; Simons *Geog.* §317, 32; Reicke-R. 1:231. †

—8. בֵּית בְּרָה n.loc., on the river Jordan, **Ju 7**₂₄; Abel 2:268, crprt. ? Simons *Geog.* §569. †

—9. בֵּית גְּרָר, Sept. Βαιθυεδωρ (→ גְּרָר 1): in Judah, **1C 2**₅₁; Noth *PJb* 30:42 = גְּרָר **Jos 12**₁₃; unknown (Rudolph *Chr.* 24); cf. cun. (*māt*) *Gidiraia* (BASOR 140:34f). †

Der. גְּרָרִי (?).

—10. בֵּית הַגְּלָגָל n.loc. SW of Jerusalem and Jericho, = גְּלָגָל **Jos 15**₇, Abel 2:273 :: Noth *Jos.* 84; Rudolph *Esr. Neh.* 196; Simons *Geog.* §1094: **Neh 12**₂₉. †

—11. בֵּית גְּמוּל n.loc. in Moab; *Kh. Jumēl* E of Aroer, Abel 2, 272: **Jr 48**₂₃. †

—12. בֵּית הַגֵּן n.loc., prob. = → עֵין גֵּנִים, *Jenīn.* **2K 9**₂₇. †

—13. בֵּית הַבְּלָתִים n.loc. in Moab, בת דבלתן (= *Diblātēn* ThZ 19:364) Sam. M⁸⁸ *edbālātīmma*; → בֵּית הַבְּלָתִים; עֵלְמוֹן דבלה בית; עֵלְמוֹן הַבְּלָתִים → עֵלְמוֹן, ? shows double location of *Delēlat el-garbiye* and *eššerqīye* (Abel 2:269; Simons *Geog.* §440) :: Noth *PJb* 36:12f: *Kh. et-Tēm* :: Rudolph *Jer.* 263: **Jr 48**₂₂. †

—14. בֵּית הַגֵּן n.loc., Eg. *b(i)t Dqn* Simons *Topog.* 204, cun. *Bit-Daganna*; → הַגֵּן ndiv.; cf. *Bēt-Dejen* east of Shechem (ZDPV 74:14):

—1. in Judah **Jos 15**₄₁, *Kh. Dejūn* SW of modern *Bet-Dejān* on the road from Ramleh to Jaffa; Sennacherib Prism ii:65 (69) vs.; Abel 2:269; Dhorme *Rec.* 746f; :: Naor *ErIsr.* 5:90f;

—2. in Asher **Jos 19**₂₇ (ב' הַגֵּן); Simons *Geog.* §332 B. †

—15. בֵּית הָרָם n.loc., **Jos 13**₂₇, and

—16. בֵּית הָרָם n.loc., **Nu 32**₃₆, → verse 43 בֵּית הָרָם. †

—17. בֵּית הַגְּלָה n.loc., in Benjamin, “place for the partridge”; (הַגְּלָה n.loc. Ostr. Samaria, Diringen 53); = *Ēn Hajlē* SE of Jericho (Alt *PJb* 21: 26; Abel 2:48, 274) :: Simons *Geog.* §138: **Jos 15**₆ **18**_{19,21} Jerome *locus gyri*; Nöldeke *Beitr.* 85f; Cook in Smith *Rel. Sem.* 671. †

—2. Elhanan **2S 21**₁₉, → Rudolph *Chr.* 141. †

—26. לְעֶפְרָה בֵּית: n.loc.; **Mi 1**₁₀; rd. ? בֵּית עֶפְרָה (Schwantes VT 14:455f); ? euphemistically > *et-fiayyibe* between *Bēt Jibrin* and Hebron (Elliger ZDPV 57:90, 124ff :: Abel 2:277; Simons *Geog.* §1530); → עֶפְרָה. †

—27. מְלוֹא בֵּית: n.loc., → מְלוֹא:

—1. Sept. οἶκος (Βηθ)μααλλων, perimeter buildings at שְׂכָם **Ju 9**_{6.20}; ? = מְגִדֵל-שְׂכָם **Ju 9**_{46f.49} (Simons *Geog.* §580, 584 :: Abel 2:459);

—2. מְלוֹא בֵּי, Sept. *ἐν οἴκ Μααλω **2K 12**₂₁: district of Jerusalem or living quarters in Solomon's מְלוֹא (Simons *Jerusalem* 134³), → סְלֵא. †

—28. מְעוֹן בֵּית: n.loc., in Moab; = בֵּית בַּעַל מְעוֹן and בַּעַל מְעוֹן (cf. בֵּית פְּעוֹר) Simons *Geog.* §1387; vZyl 87 (in Torrey *Vit. Proph.* home of Joel); = בְּעֵן **Nu 32**₃; **Jr 48**₂₃. †

—29. בֵּית מַעֲכָה → 1. אָבֵל II.

—30. הַמְרָחֵק בֵּית: **2S 15**₁₇ → מְרָחֵק.

—31. הַמְרָקְבוֹת בֵּית **Jos 19**₅ and מְרָקְבוֹת בֵּית מִ' בֵּית **1C 4**₃₁; n.loc., in the Negev: “wagon-houses”; context סוּסָה וְחֶזֶר סוּסָה, = → בֵּית רֶכֶב **1C 2**₅₅?. †

—32. נְמָרָה בֵּית: n.loc. “seat of the panther”, or “place of the streams of water” (OSArb. *nmry*, Conti-R. 187b); = נְמָרָה **Nu 32**₃; *T. Blēbil*, 16 km NNE of the mouth of the Jordan, the name in *T. Nimrīn*, 1.5 km to the E (Abel 2:278; Glueck 4:367f, 370f): **Nu 32**₃₆ **Jos 13**₂₇. †

—33. עֲדָן בֵּית: n.top., Sept. Χαρραν; cun. *Bit-Adini*, region in N1 Syria on both sides of the Euphrates, with Tel-Barsip as its capital; → RLA 2:33f; Malamat BASOR 129:25f, Simons *Geog.* §1494-5 (:: Abel 2:270; Maag 131: *Jubb 'Adīn* near *Ma'lula*): **Am 1**₅; → עֲדָן. †

—34. עֲזֻמוֹת בֵּית: n.loc., Sept. Βηθασμωθ, **Neh 7**₂₈; > עֲזֻמוֹת, Αζ/σμωθ, **Neh 12**₂₉ **Ezr 2**₂₄; → עֲזֻמוֹת n.m. **2S 23**₃₁: in Benjamin, = *el-Hizme*, 3 km N1 of עֲנַתָּה; Abel 2:257f; Simons *Geog.* §1015. †

—35. הָעֵמֶק בֵּית: n.loc., “place of the plain”, in Asher; הָעֵמֶק = *Sahl el-Battōf*, the plain W1 of *J. Tūrān* in Galilee (Simons *Geog.* §332 B), :: Abel 2:272 and Saarisalo JPOS 10:6: *T. Mīmās* near 'Amqa N1E of עֵכוֹ: **Jos 19**₂₇. †

—36. עֲנוֹת בֵּית, Sept. Βαιθανων/ναμ: n.loc., in Judah; “listening-place”, where the oracle answers, → אֲשַׁתְּאוּל עֲנַתָּה, :: alt. → עֲנַתָּה; = *Kh. Bēt-Ēntn* SE of *Halḥul* (Abel 2:267; Noth *Jos.* 99): **Jos 15**₅₉. †

—37. עֲנַת בֵּית: n.loc., Sept. ^AΒαιθαναθ/ -ενεθ; “seat of עֲנַת”; Eg. *bt 'nt* Simons *Topog.* 204; in Naphtali, → אֲשַׁתְּאוּל עֲנַתָּה: Abel 2:265f :: Simons *Geog.* §335, 15; **Jos 19**₃₈ **Ju 1**₃₃; → שְׁמִינֶר. †

—38. **בֵּית עֵקֶד הָרְעִים** → **עֵקֶד**: **2K 10**₁₂ and **בֵּית עֵקֶד 10**₁₄; n.loc., Sept. Βαῖθακααδ/θ; “place with a sand-pile (for the herd)”; between Jezreel and Samaria; = *Bēt Qād E* of *Jenin* (Abel 2:271 :: Montgomery-G. 409; Simons *Geog.* §919). †

—39. **בֵּית הָעֵרְבָה**: n.loc., in Benjamin (?) **Jos 15**₆₋₆₁ **18**₁₈ (rd. **בֵּית** instead of **מוֹל**)₂₂, **הָעֵרְבָה 18**₁₈: “place in the steppe”: *Ēn el-Ġarabe* N1 of *W. Qelt* (Abel 2:267; Simons *Geog.* §320, 1; Elliger PJB 32:48f). †

Der. **עֵרְבָה**.

—40. **בֵּית פֶּלֶט**: n.loc., **פֶּלֶט 1C 2**₄₇ clan of Caleb (Elliger PJB 31:41f); in the Negev around Beersheba (Abel 2:278; Simons *Geog.* §317, 20): **Jos 15**₂₇ **Neh 11**₂₆. †

Der. II **פֶּלֶט**.

—41. **בֵּית פְּעוֹר**, Sept. Βαῖθφογωρ: n.loc., in Moab; = **בַּעַל פְּעוֹר Hos 9**₁₀, < ***בֵּית בַּעַל פְּעוֹר** (cf. **מְעוֹן בֵּית**), → **פְּעוֹר** = *Kh. eš-Šēh Jāyil* 10 km W1 of *Hesbān*, Abel 2:278; Noth ZAW 60:19ff, :: Simons *Geog.* §443; Henke ZDPV 75:155ff: the nearby *Kh. ‘Ayūn Mūsa*: **Dt 3**₂₉ **4**₄₆ **34** **Jos 13**₂₀;

—Φαγωρ Sept. is situated in Judah **Jos 15**₅₉, in Asher **Tob 1**₂; Reicke-R. 1:228. †

—42. **בֵּית פִּצְיָן**: Sept. ^AΒαῖθφασηγ: n.loc., in Issachar; → **פִּצְיָן**, n.m. **הַפִּצְיָן**; Abel 2:279; Simons *Geog.* §330, 13; Noth *Jos.* 117: **Jos 19**₂₁. †

—43. **בֵּית צוֹר**: n.loc., in Judah; I **צוֹר** rock (→ II **צוֹר**) or IV **צוֹר** ndiv.; Sept. Βαῖθσορ, 1Macc Βεθσορρα, “place of rocks”, = *Kh. et-Tubēqa* 7 km N1 of Hebron (Abel 2:283; Simons *Geog.* §319 D2; Sellers *Beth Zur*; BASOR 43:2ff; 150:8ff; Reicke-R. 230); **Jos 15**₅₈ **Neh 3**₁₆ **1C 2**₄₅ **2C 11**₇. †

—44. **בֵּית רְחוֹב**: n.loc. → **רְחוֹב** open place, market;

—1. **עֵמֶק לִישׁ** near → **לִישׁ Ju 18**₂₈, Abel 2:279 (= *Baniyās* ? :: with 2. Simons *Geog.* §6f);

—2. = cj. **1S 14**₄₇ Sept. ^L(Βαῖθροωβι); **בֵּית רְחוֹב 2S 10**₆; = **רְחוֹב 2S 10**₈; and (?) **רְחוֹב לְבָא חֶמֶת Nu 13**₂₁ (alt. with 1) = *Rihāb* 27 km E of *Jeraš*, Alt PJB 29:24f; Noth ZDPV 68:27 :: Glueck 4:81; O’Callaghan 125f; → II **רְחוֹב**. †

—45. **בֵּית הָרָם**: **Jos 13**₂₇ = **בֵּית הָרָן Nu 32**₃₆: **רוֹם**, “high place” (Noth *Jos.* 144 :: Noth *Überl. Pent.* 167f; → **נ** for **נ**): n.loc., in Gad in the Ghor, later on **בֵּית הַמְּתָה** (Neubauer 247), Syr. *Bethramtā*, Arb. *Bēt Rāmā*; = *T. er-Rāme* (Abel 2:70, 273) :: Glueck 4:389f, 394f; BASOR 91:14; Noth *Jos.* 82: *T. Iktanū*. †

—46. **בֵּית רֶכָב**: **1C 2**₅₅; **רֶכָב**: clan (= sect ?) of the Rechabites (→ **רֶכָבִי Jr 35**_{2f} (Meyer *Isr.* 84, 132f; Hölscher *GIIR* §38; vRad *Theol.* 1:71f) :: n.loc. (cf. **בֵּית הַמְּרֶכָבוֹת**), cj. **1C 4**₁₂ for **רֶכָה**, Rudolph *Chr.* 25. †

—47. **בֵּית רַפָּא**: n.loc. (?), in Judah, Simons *Geog.* §322, 23; → n.m. **רַפָּא 1C 4**₁₂. †

—48. **בֵּית שָׁן** > **בֵּית שָׁן** **1S 31**₁₀₋₁₂ and **בֵּית שָׁן** **2S 21**₁₂; n.loc.; Sept. Βαιθσαν, Sept.^L Βηθσαν, 3Q 15 xii 6 **בית שם** (RB 66:330f; DJD 3:261f, 229), MHb. **בישן** > Βαισων, Βασαν (Schürer 2:170), βαιτσαμ, modern *Bēsān*; cun. *Bītsāni* EA 289:20, Eg. *bt š(?)r* Simons *Topog.* 204, Σκυθῶν πόλις, Σκυθόπολις **2Macc 12**_{29f}, Josephus *Ant.* v:1, 22; Schlatter 27; ? Pun. n.m. **אבשאן** (Eph. 1:35); Bab. *S/Šaḥan* snake-god, symbols of snakes found there (AfO 4:172a), Jirku Fschr. Sellin (1927) 83f; = *T. el-Husn* near *Bēsān*, Wright *Arch.* plate 58; Alt PJB 22:108ff; BRL 101ff; Abel 2:280f; RGG 1:1098d; Reicke-R. 1:228f; **Jos 17**₁₁₋₁₆ **Ju 1**₂₇ **1S 31**₁₀₋₁₂ **2S 21**₁₂ **1K 4**₁₂ **1C 7**₂₉. †

—49. **בֵּית הַשָּׁפָה** Sept.^A Βαιθασειττα, Sept.^B βηθσεεδτα: n.loc.; “place of acacias”, W1 of the River Jordan (Abel 2:273; Simons *Geog.* §565-6), → **צָרְתָן**; **Ju 7**₂₂. †

—50. **בֵּית שֶׁמֶשׁ**, **בֵּית שֶׁמֶשׁ**: n.loc. “seat of the sun god”;

—1. in Naphtali near **בֵּית עֲנַת** (Abel 2:282; Simons *Geog.* §331) **Jos 19**₃₈ **Ju 1**₃₃ †;

—2. in Judah: *T. er- Rumēle* near *‘En Šems* in *W. eš-Šarār*, 24 km W1 of Jerusalem (Abel 2:282; BRL 103ff; Aharoni VT 9:243f; Reicke-R. 1:229) → **עֵיר שֶׁמֶשׁ** and **הַר חָרָם**: **Jos 15**₁₀ **21**₁₆ **1S 6**_{9-12f-15-19f} **1K 4**₉ **2K 14**₁₁₋₁₃ **1C 6**₄₄ **2C 25**₂₁₋₂₃ **28**₁₈ †. Der. **בֵּית הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ** gentilic **1S 6**₁₄₋₁₈.

—3. in Issachar: *el-‘Abēdiye* on the River Jordan near **בֵּית שָׁן** (Abel 2:282; Noth 117 :: Albright ZAW 44:233; Simons *Geog.* §331): **Jos 19**₂₂ †;

—4. in Egypt: = → III **אֹן**, Heliopolis **Jr 43**₁₃ †.

—51. **בֵּית תּוֹגְרֵמָה**: **Ezk 27**₁₄ → **תּוֹגְרֵמָה**.

—52. **בֵּית תַּפּוּחַ**: n.loc.; “place of the apple trees” or “settlement of the clan of Tappuah” → **תַּפּוּחַ**; > n.loc. III **תַּפּוּחַ**; Eg. *bt tp(w)-(h ?)* Simons *Topog.* 204; = *Taffūh*, 6 km W1 of Hebron Abel 2:283: **Jos 15**₅₃. †

1195 **בֵּית**

II ***בֵּית**: fem. of ***בֵּין**, < **baint*, MHb.; Arm.; JArm.^b Syr. Mnd. **בֵּית** between (Nöldeke *Mnd. Gramm.* 194⁴; MdD 61a; Dahood *Bibl.* 43:356f) **between Ezk 41**₉ **Jb 8**₁₇ (1 MS **בֵּין**) **Sir 42**₁₂ (?), **בֵּית נְתִיבוֹת**, crossroads **Pr 8**₂ (Tg. **בֵּינַת** Syr. *bēt urhātā*), **אֶל-מִבֵּית לְשָׂרוֹת**, in between the ranks **2K 11**₁₅ **2C 23**₁₄ **מִבֵּית לְשָׂרוֹת** **הַשָּׁאֵל** (Rudolph *Chr.* 272; run the gauntlet ?). †

1196 **בֵּיתָן**

בֵּיתָן: MHb. **ביתן**, Pesh. *baitōnā*, otherwise “little house”; lw. from Akk. *bītānu*, inner parts of a palace or temple (*bitu* = **בֵּית**) BL 498b, Arm.lw. Wagner 42; Ellenbogen 50: cs. **בֵּיתָן** **palace Est 1**₅ **7**_{7f}. †

1197 **בְּכָא**

בָּכָה ? **בכה** to weep (plants), to drip; Arb. *baka'a* not to have much water or milk, *al-bakā* (*Lisān* 18:90, 1f) woody plant, which produces a white milk when cut; mastic-terebinth (*Pistacia lentiscus*) Dalman *Arbeit* 1:541f; Arb. *bak'* cress: pl. **בְּכָאִים**: *baka'-shrubs* **2S 5**_{23f} (Stade 1:112) **1C 14**_{14f}; **הַבְּכָא עֵמֶק** **Ps 84**₇, a certain valley (Yellin JPOS 3:191f) or in general a valley with lush (?) vegetation (Gunkel: withered). †

1198 **בכה**

בכה (113 x): MHb., Ug. *bky*, Arm. (from OArm., DISO 36, to NSyr. and NArm.), Akk. *bakû*, Arb. *bakā'y*, Saf. *bky* Littmann *Saf.* 302b, Eth. *bakaya* to shed tears, cry; → **דָּמוּעַ**; for religious historical significance see Wensinck *Fschr.* Sachau 26ff; Palache *ZDMG* 70:251ff; Hvidberg *ZAW* 57:150ff.

qal: pf. **בָּכָה**, **בָּכְתָה**, **בָּכִיתִי**, **בָּכוּ**, **בָּבִיתֶם**; impf. **וַיִּבְכֶּה**, **תִּבְכֶּה**, **תִּבְכִי**, **אֲבָכֶה**, **יִבְכּוּ**, **יִבְכִּיּוּן** (BL 409k), **תִּבְכִּינָה**; impv. **בָּכוּ/כִּינָה**; inf. **לְבָכּוֹת**, **לְבָכְתָה**, **בָּכָה** and **בָּכוּ** (BL 411w); pt. **בִּוְכִיָּה**, **בִּוְכָה** (BL 590h), **בְּ(ו)כִים**:

—1. to **weep** abs. **Gn 33**₄ and oft. (**Mi 1**₁₀ dl. **אַל**, Budde *ZAW* 37:97 :: Schwantes *VT* 14:455) to mourn **Zech 7**₃, the widow **Ps 78**₆₄ **Jb 27**₁₅; **עַל** **בְּ** on someone's breast / shoulder **Gn 45**₁₅ **50**₁ **Ju 4**₁₆ **עַל-צְוֹאֲרָיו** **Gn 46**₂₉, **עַל-פָּנָיו** before his face **2K 13**₁₄, **לְפָנַי י'עַל-פָּנָיו** **Dt 1**₄₅ **Ju 20**₂₃ **2C 34**₂₇ before Y, **לְ** for **Jr 22**₁₀ **48**₃₂ **Jb 30**₂₅; as a greeting **Gn 29**₁₁ **33**₄ **45**₁₄ **46**₂₉ (parallels with the American Indians → Frazer *Folklore* 2:82ff; Baessler-Archiv 19:78ff; see also *ZAW* 55:137); **Hos 12**₅ (subject = ?) → Ackroyd *VT* 13:250f;

—2. to **weep for**: a dead person **Gn 23**₂ **37**₃₅ **50**₃ **Nu 20**₂₉ **Dt 21**₁₃ **34**₈ **Jr 8**₂₃, something **Lv 10**₆;

—3. misc.: **בָּקָה** **בְּבִי גְדוֹל** **Ju 21**₂ **2K 20**₃ **Is 38**₃, **קוֹל גְּדוֹל** **2S 15**₂₃ and **בָּקוֹל גְּדוֹל** **Ezr 3**₁₂ to cry hard, in a loud voice, **מָר** bitterly **Is 33**₇. **Ps 69**₁₁ cj. **וְאֲבָכֶה** (hif. caus.) or **וְאֲמַכֶּה** (hif.); **Jb 30**₂₅ rd. **בָּכִית**.

pi: pt. fem. **מְבַכָּה**, **מְבַכּוֹת**: with acc. **Ezk 8**₁₄, with **עַל** **Jr 31**₁₅ to **weep for**, cj. **La 3**₅₁ **מְבַכּוֹת** wailing women :: Rudolph. †

Der. **בָּכָה**, **בָּכָה**, **בָּכִית**, **בָּכִית**, n.loc. **בְּכִים**.

1199 **בָּכָה**

בָּכָה: **בכה**, BL 579q: **weeping** **Ezr 10**₁. †

1200 **בְּכוֹר**

בְּכוֹר: → **בָּכָר**.

1201 **בְּכוֹרָה**

בְּכוֹרָה See below under **בְּכוֹרָה** and **בְּכָרָה** (#1203).

1202 בְּכָרָה

בְּכָרָה See below under בְּפוּרָה and בְּכָרָה (#1203).

1203 בְּכָרָה/בְּפוּרָה

בְּפוּרָה and בְּכָרָה*, 1QIs^a 28⁴ בִּיךְ בְּכָרָה, Jerome *bechchora*: בכר; MHb. *בְּפוּרָה, JArm. ^tבְּכָרָא; Arb. *bākūrat* > Spanish <spa>albacora early fig; < *בְּפוּרָה*: pl. בְּכָרוֹת (BL 597h), Sam.^{M73} *bikkūrot*: early fruit, in the OT always **early fig** (from the first of June onwards :: → תְּאֵנָה late figs, from the end of August onwards, Dalman *Arbeit* 1:379, 561); Is 28⁴ (rd. כָּרָה-); Jr 24² (תְּאֵנֵי הַבְּכָרוֹת) Hos 9¹⁰ Mi 7¹. †

1204 בְּפוּרִים

בְּפוּרִים: בכר, tant. pl., MHb.: cs. בְּפוּרֵי: early fruits, **first-fruits** (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:464f; Reicke-R. 1:434), grapes Nu 13²⁰, seed Ex 23¹⁶, field 23¹⁹ 34²⁶ Neh 10³⁶, trees 10³⁶, wheat Ex 34²², generally Nu 18¹³ Ezk 44³⁰ Neh 13³¹, figs Nah 3¹²; stipulated for Y Lv 23¹⁷, מְנַחֵה 2¹⁴, the day for offering them Nu 28²⁶, offertory bread made of early cereals Lv 23²⁰ 2K 4⁴²; → Eissfeldt *Zehnten*. †

1205 בְּכוֹרֶת

בְּכוֹרֶת: n.m.; → בְּכָרָה, BL 510v, “first-born” (Noth 222). †

1206 בְּכוֹת

בְּכוֹת: Sam.^{M73} *bēket*: בכה; BL 506s; Gulkowitsch 122; JArm.^{tg} בכותא; → בְּכִים: weeping Gn 35⁸, בְּכִים, בְּכִים → אֵלוֹן “weeping-oak” near Bethel: a tree on a sacred grave (Canaan JPOS 4:30ff), orig. the spirit of the tree (Stade 1:112); cj. La 3⁵¹ for בְּנוֹת. †

1207 בְּכִי

בְּכִי (BL 577h); MHb., Ug. *bk*; Sec. βελι (Brönno 129): בְּכִי, בְּכִי: weeping Gn 45² Dt 34⁸ 2S 13³⁶ 2K 20³ Is 15^{3f} 22¹² 38³ Jr 3²¹ 31⁹⁻¹⁶ 48⁵ Jl 2¹² Mal 2¹³ Ps 30⁶ (: רָנָה) 102¹⁰ Jb 16¹⁶ Est 4³ Ezr 3¹³ (: שְׂמָחָה) Sir 38¹⁷; other particular examples: בְּכִי גְדוֹל Ju 21², בְּכִי תְּמָרוֹת, Jr 31¹⁵, בְּכִי אֵבֶל מוֹשֶׁה, weep bitterly Is 22⁴, בְּכִי יַעֲזָר, the way Jazer weeps Is 16⁹ / Jr 48³² (: Landes BASOR 144: 31) בְּכִי while weeping Is 15⁵ Jr 48⁵ (for the second בְּכִי rd. בּוֹ), Is 65¹⁹ Ps 6⁹ בְּכִי קוֹל → בְּכִי נִשְׂא Jr 9⁹;

—Jb 28¹¹ מְבָכִי rd. מְבָכִי (→ מְבָכִי*). †

1208 בְּכִים

בְּכִים: n.loc.; בכה: Ju 2¹⁻⁵, popular etym., Sept. *κλαυθμῶν/μῶνες* (:: vGall *Kultstätten* 103; → בְּכָא ?), between Bethel and Gilgal, → בְּכוֹת, Simons *Geog.* §539; another one near Shechem considered as the grave of Micah, see Torrey *Vit. Proph.* †

1209 בְּכִיר

*בְּכִיר: בכר; MHb. JArm. בְּכִיר early; Arb. *bakīr* early ripening, OSArb. *bkr*, Soq. *bekir* first-born: fem. בְּכִירָה: the first-born, the **older one** (:: צְעִירָה, קְטַנָּה) Gn 19^{31-33f.37} 29²⁶ (|| גְּדֻלָּה 16) 1S 14⁴⁹. †

1210 בְּכִית

*בְּכִית: בכה, BL 604c: MHb. בכיה, JArm.^t Mnd. (MdD 65a) בְּכִיתָא, JArm.^s בכיותא: **formal weeping** Gn 50⁴, cj. Jb 30²⁵ (Hölscher). †

1211 בְּכֵן

בְּכֵן: → II כֵן 8.

1212 בכר

בכר: denom. from בְּכָר ?; MHb. pi. hif., JArm.^{ts} pa. to bear early fruit, give birth to the first-born, Syr. to be ripe, to be early; Arb. and Eth. IV/1 to get up early, to do something early, Tigr. Wb. 290a *tabakkara*, to give birth for the first time; Ug. Akk. to be the first-born.

pi: impf. יִבְכֵר, inf. בִּכֵר:

—1. to **bear first-fruits** Ezk 47¹²;

—2. to **treat as the first-born** (עַל־פְּנֵי at the cost of) Dt 21¹⁶ cj. 17. †

pu: impf. לִי־יִבְכֵר: to **belong as a first-born** to Y Lv 27²⁶. †

hif: pt. f. מִבְּכִירָה, 1QH iii:7: **bearing her first child** (MHb. of animals) Jr 4³¹. †

Der. בְּכִיר, בְּכָרָה, בְּכָר, בְּכָר, *בְּכָר, n.m. בְּכָרָה, בְּכִירָה, בְּכָרָה, בְּכָרָה, בְּכָרָה, בְּכָרָה I and II.

1213 בְּכָר

*בְּכָר: בכר; Arb. *bakr*, Akk. *bakru*, *bakkaru* (WSem. or Arb. lw. ?): pl. cs. בְּכָרִי: **young male camel** Is 60⁶; → בְּכָרָה, בְּכָרָה. †

1214 בְּכָר

בְּכָר, Sam.^{M73} *bākar*, Sept.^A Βοχαρ; n.m.; = בְּכָר; Nöldeke *Beitr.* 82, Noth 230; → בְּכָרִי: בְּכָר:

—1. son of Ephraim **Nu 26**₃₅;

—2. son of Benjamin **Gn 46**₂₁ **1C 7**_{6,8}. †

1215 בָּכָר

בָּכָר See below under בָּכָר and בְּכוֹר (#1217).

1216 בְּכוֹר

בְּכוֹר See below under בָּכָר and בְּכוֹר (#1217).

1217 בְּכוֹר/בָּכָר

בָּכָר and בְּכוֹר, Sam.^{M73} *bākor* **Gn 4**₄: בכר; < **buk(u)r*, Ug. *bkr*, also of a daughter (UTGl. 465) MHb., JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 55a) בּוּכְרָא, Akk. *bukru* (BL 468z) :: *bikr*, Eth. *bak^wer*, Tigr. Wb. 290b *bek^wer*. בְּכָרְךָ, בְּכָרְךָ; בְּכָרְךָ; בְּכָרְךָ, fem. sg. → בְּכִירָה:

—1. **first-born, oldest offspring** (animal and man, Reicke-R. 1:434) a) cattle **Gn 4** **Ex 13**₁₅ **Nu 3**₄₁ **18**₁₇ **Dt 12**₆ **Neh 10**₃₇, שׁוֹרוֹ בְּ his first-born bull **Dt 33**₁₇; b) of men and women, first of the mother, later of the father (Hempel ZAW 54:311ff; Mendelsohn BASOR 156:38ff) **Gn 25**₁₃ **Ex 11**₅ **13**₁₃₋₁₅ **Nu 3**₄₁ **Zech 12**₁₀ **Neh 10**₃₇, זָכָר בְּ first-born males **Nu 3**₄₀, רָחֵם → פֶּטֶר בְּ **Nu 3**₁₂; Nebaioth **Gn 25**₁₃, Jacob **35**₂₃, עֵר **38**₆, רְאוּבֵן **49**₃ are first-born;

—2. metaph.: first-born of Y is called יִשְׂרָאֵל **Ex 4**₂₂; **2S 19**₄₄ Sept. with מִן rather than, Ephraim **Jr 31**₉, cj. **2S 19**₄₄ Sept. for בְּדוֹיֵד, king **Ps 89**₂₈ (OSArb. Conti-R. 113b); מוֹת בְּ the plague **Jb 18**₁₃, Sarna JBL 82:317;

—**בְּכוֹרֵי דָלִים** the most miserable (?) rd. בְּכָרֵי (I כָּר) **Is 14**₃₀ or כְּכָרִים (I כָּר 2, or II).

1218 בְּכָרָה

בְּכָרָה; בכר; MHb., JArm. בְּכִירוּתָא, JArm. בְּכוֹ בְּכִירוּתָא, Syr. *bukrūtā*: sffx. בְּכָרְתִי: position and **right of the first-born** **Gn 25**₃₁₋₃₄ **27**₃₆ **43**₃₃ **1C 5**₂; הִבְּכָרְתִי מִשְׁפֹּט **Dt 21**₁₇;

—**1C 5**₁ rd. בְּרִכְתּוֹ (Rudolph) ?. †

1219 בְּכָרָה

בְּכָרָה: fem. of בָּכָר: Bedouin *el-biçir*, pl. *el-abkār* she-camel having given birth to her first calf in her fourth year (Fschr. Hess 74): **young she-camel**, having given birth to her first calf **Jr 2**₂₃. †

1220 בְּכָרוֹ

בְּכָרוֹ: trad. n.m.; בכר, with Arb. ending (BL 525h); rd. with Sept. and Or. (Kahle *Text 77*) בְּכָרוֹ (:: Rudolph): **1C 8**₃₈ **9**₄₄. †

1221 בְּכָרִי

בְּכָרִי, Sam.^{M73} *bākārī*: gentilic of בְּכָר: Nu 26₃₅. †

1222 בְּכָרִי

I בְּכָרִי, Sept. Βοχόρι: n.m.; בְּכָר (Noth 230): 2S 20_{1-13-21f}; → II. †

1223 בְּכָרִי

cj. II בְּכָרִי*: gentilic of I: pl. הַבְּכָרִים cj. 2S 20₁₄. †

1224 בַּל

I בַּל (ca. 50 x): בַּלָּה; MHb.; Arm. GnAp. 2:25; Ug. *bl* I (UMGl. 324, *blmt* non-dying (sbst.), *blmlk* non-king; also positive, as Latin *nonne*, Goetze Fschr. Pedersen 123²⁶), Ph. בַּל (Friedrich §249, 1); Akk. *balu*, *balī* without; Nab. Palm. and *Hatra* well then, DISO 36; Arb. *bal* preceding a correction: no (Lane); Eth. *enbala* without (Leslau 12); Garbini *Semitico* 169; < → בְּלִי (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §52bβ); orig. sbst. > negative, → אָבַל:

—not: mostly in poetical texts, often repeated several times in a short passage: Is 26₁₀₋₁₈ 7 x; 33₂₀₋₂₄ 7 x; Ps 10₄₋₁₈ 5 x; a) with pf. בַּל פָּרְשׁוּ Is 33₂₃, בַּל נִטְעוּ, אַף בַּל 40₂₄;

—b) with impf. (52 x) בַּל אֲמוּט Ps 30₇, with מוּט 16 x; with modal meaning בַּל יִקְוּמוּ they shall not rise Is 14₂₁, begging Ps 119₁₂₁, cj. בַּל תִּשָּׂא Hos 14₃, so that ... not Ps 78₄₄; וְבַל ... אַל Ps 141₄;

—c) in nominal sentences Pr 23₇ 24₂₃; ? Ps 16₂ (:: alt. as II);

—d) not yet, hardly Is 40₂₄ (Albright JCS 2:240, → לֹא);

—? Pr 14₇; Ps 16_{2f} rd. בַּל-קְדָשִׁים for בְּלִיעַל כָּל-קְדָשִׁים, → II.

Der. בְּלִיעַל, אָבַל (?), בְּלִיעַרִי.

1225 בַּל

II בַּל: בַּלָּה; Ug. UM §9:14, 324 (but ? with I, UTGl. 466, Aistleitner 516; Goetze Fschr. Pedersen 123; Arb. *bal*; (Dahood Greg. 43:65; Orient. 31:464): surely, really ? Ps 16₂ (Gray *Legacy* 202f), Pr 19₂₃ (|| ל emph.); cj. Hos 14₃ for כָּל- (Gordis VT 5:89). †

1226 בַּל

בל: Bab. god, Akk. *Bēlu* (< **Ba'lu*, vSoden *Gramm.* §9a), MHb.² Palm. בל, Syr. Md. (MdD 60b) ל(י)ל, Arb. *Bil*, Gr. Βῆλ(ος), orig. title “Lord” (Sum. *en*) of → מרדך; it became the second name of Marduk, adopted from Enlil; Nötscher *Ellil* (1927); RLA 2:38; Tallqvist *Epitheta* 271f, 366; WbMyth. 1:46, 431; ?? Ug. personal name (UTGl. 467);

—Is 46₁ Jr 50₂ 51₄₄; EpJr. 40 Da 14_{2ff} Sept. †

1227 בלאִדִּין

בלאִדִּין: n.m.; Akk. *Apla-iddin* Tallqvist *Names* 24 “God gave a son” (Stamm 136), 1QIs^a בלאִדוֹן (Fschr. Eissfeldt 2:27; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 75): 2K 20₁₂ Is 39₁, father of מרדך בלאִדוֹן †

1228 בלאִשְׁצַר

בלאִשְׁצַר: → בלאִשְׁצַר.

1229 בלג

בלג: Arb. *balaja* to break (dawn), *balija* to be cheerful, happy, > Eg. *brg* Erman-G. 1:466; cf. בלק Syr. to appear, Mnd. MdD 66b to dazzle, Arb. *blq* VIII to gleam.

hif: impf. אבליגה, pt. מבליג:

—1. to **cause to flash** (for שר ? rd. שר Taurus, alt. based upon Arb. *falaja* to make triumphant, or to cause to come suddenly, Syr. *blaq*) Am 5₉;

—2. to **become cheerful**, to **brighten up** Ps 39₁₄ Jb 9₂₇ 10₂₀. †

Der. מבליגית (?), n.m. בלגה and בלגי.

1230 בלגה

בלגה: n.m.; בלג, “gleam” (Noth 223); MHb. name of a division of priests, Mi. Suk. 5:8:

—1. priest Neh 12₅₋₁₈, → בלגי;

—2. priest of David 2C 24₁₄. †

1231 בלגי

בלגי: n.m.; בלג “gleam”, BL 502e; Moscati 60:23: priest Neh 10₉ = בלגה 1. †

1232 בלדר

בְּלָדָד: n.m.; cf. → אֶלְדָּד; Saf. (Grimme *Texte* 130: בֵּן + דָּד = דָּוִד); OSArb. ברדד (Conti-R. 118); cun. *Bir-Dadda* Tallqvist *Names* 64; Nuzi *Bil-Adad*, < **Apil-Adda/Adad* (Speiser AfO 6:23 :: Albright JBL 54:174³: friend of Job **Jb** 2₁₁ 8₁ 18₁ 25₁ 42₉. †

1233 בלה

בלה: MHb., Arm. → BArm., Arb. *baliya*, OSArb. *blwt* grave (ZAW 75:307), Ug. **bly* (UTGI. 471), Eth. *balya*, to be consumed; Akk. *balû*, to fade, pass away.

qal: pf. בִּלְתָהּ, בָּלוּ, impf. יִבְלֶה, יִבְלוּ, inf. sf. בְּלִתִּי: to be used up, to be worn out: clothes **Jos** 9₁₃ **Neh** 9₂₁, with מַעַל on **Dt** 8₄ 29₄, like a garment **Is** 50₉ 51₆ **Ps** 102₂₇ **Sir** 14₁₇, skin **Jb** 13₂₈ (rd. רִקְב), an old woman **Gn** 18₁₂, the sky (rd. בְּלַת) **Jb** 14₁₂; bones become brittle **Ps** 32₃, body cj. **Ps** 49₁₅ (rd. לְבַלֹּת). †

pi: pf. בִּלְתָהּ, impf. יִבְלוּ, inf. בְּלִתוּ, בְּלִתוֹ;

—1. to consume the body **La** 3₄, to annihilate people **1C** 17₉ (|| לְעֵנְתוֹ 2S 7₁₀, Sept. ταπεινοῦν);

—2. to enjoy fully **Is** 65₂₂ **Jb** 21₁₃;

—**Ps** 49₁₅ rd. לְבַלֹּת. †

Der. תְּבִלִית, בְּלִתִּי (?), בְּלִיעַל, בְּלִימָה, בְּלִי, בְּלוּי*, בְּלָה*, בַּל.

1234 בָּלָה

בָּלָה: *בלה, BL 584a: fem. בָּלָה (Ezk 23₄₃ text ?), בְּלִי, בְּלִי:

—worn out, old (bag, skin, clothes) **Jos** 9_{4f}.

—? **Ezk** 23₄₃, → Comm. †

1235 בָּלָה

בָּלָה: n.loc.; Sept. Βωλα; in Simeon; **Jos** 19₃, → II בְּעֵלָה **Jos** 15₂₉ and II בְּלָהָה **1C** 4₂₉: in the SW of Judah, → Noth *Jos.* 89f; Simons *Geog.* §317, 23. †

1236 בלה

בלה: metathesis < → בהל (VG 1:275); Syr. *balhī* to frighten, Arb. *baliha* to be foolish.

pi: pt. pl. מְבַלְהִים (Q מְבַלְהִים): to deter **Ezr** 4₄ with לְ with inf. (? rd. מְלַבְנֹת Rudolph). †

Der. בְּלָהָה; n.f. I בְּלָהָה (?), n.m. בְּלָהָן (?).

1237 בְּלָהָה

בְּלָהָהּ: בלה: pl. בְּלָהוֹת, בְּלָהוֹת (BL 599i): **sudden terror**, horror **Is 17**₁₄, pl. **Ezk 26**₂₁ **27**₃₆ **28**₁₉ **Ps 73**₁₉ **Jb 18**₁₁ **27**₂₀ **30**₁₅; בְּלָהוֹת מֶלֶךְ בְּלָהוֹת **18**₁₄ a prince of hell, Ug., Greek (Hölscher 45; Sarna JBL 82:315) || מָוֹת בְּכֹר בְּלָהוֹת **24**₁₇. †

1238 בְּלָהָהּ

I בְּלָהָהּ, Sept. Βαλλα, Sam.^{M73} *bāla^h*: n.f., בלה, Arb. *balihā* to be carefree (Noth 10): concubine of Jacob, mother of Dan and Naphtali (→ Mowinckel Fschr. Eissfeldt 2:135) **Gn 29**₂₉ **30**₃₋₇ **35**₂₂₋₂₅ **37**₂ **46**₂₅ **1C 7**₁₃. †

1239 בְּלָהָהּ

II בְּלָהָהּ, Sept. Βαλαα: n.l.; = **1C 4**₂₉. †

1240 בְּלָהָן

בְּלָהָן, Sam.^{M73} *ebīān*, Sept. Βαλααν: n.m.; בלה + *ān* (BL 500o), with זַעֲנָן and זַעֲקָן in the same verse **1C 1**₄₂; = I בְּלָהָהּ; Arb. n.pop. *Blēhī* (Hess *Beduinennamen* 13);

—1. Horite **Gn 36**₂₇ **1C 1**₄₂;

—2. Benjaminite **1C 7**₁₀. †

1241 בְּלוֹ

cj. בְּלוֹ (→ BArm.) for בְּלָ: **tribute 1K 10**₁₅ (cf. **2C 9**₁₄ (Rudolph *Chr.* 222f) and for בְּלָחָם **Neh 5**₁₅ (rd. בְּלוֹ לְבְּלָחָם Rudolph) gift for maintenance. †

1242 בְּלוֹא

*בְּלוֹא: → *בְּלוֹי.

1243 בְּלוֹי

*בְּלוֹי: בלה; BL 473h, 534, MHb., JArm.¹ (only pl.). *בְּלוֹי rags, tatters, MHb. *בְּלוֹי; pl. cs. בְּלוֹי **Jr 38**₁₁ > בְּלוֹי (BL 215g) **38**₁₂: rags. †

1244 בלט

*בלט: Akk. *balātu* life, → פלט;

Der. n.m. בְּלִטְשֵׁאצֵר and בְּלִטְשֵׁאצֵר, n.loc. נְבִלְט.

1245 בְּלִטְשֵׁאצֵר

בִּלְטַשְׁאֲצָר: variant בִּלְטַ' בִּלְטַשְׁאֲצָר, and Da 4_{5f} שִׁצֵּר, and 10₁ (with shift of אֲ-שִׁצֵּר), Or. *Belta / Belatšassar*: n.m., Sept. Theod. Βαλτασσαρ (*Ružička* 178), Vulg. *Baltassar*; Babylonian name for Daniel: Da 1₇ 2₂₆ 4_{5f-15f} 5₁₂ 10₁; < Akk. **Balat-šarri-ušur* (*Ružička* 6) “protect the life of the king” or *Balatsu-ušur* (< *Balassu/si* Tallqvist *Names* 50f; vSoden *Gramm.* §65b) “protect his life”, vocalized as בִּלְטַשְׁאֲצָר cf. 4₅, בלטסר (?) on the ceramics from Nineveh see JRAS 1932:29ff; Reicke-R. 215.†

1246 בְּלִי

בְּלִי (ca. 50 x): בלה; Sam.^{M74} *bāli*; MHb.², Ug. *bl* without, Nab. Palm. בל(י) DISO 36, Syr. *(men)blay*, Akk. *balu* (AHw. 100) without; → בל:

—1. sbst. a) wearing out, **decay** בְּלִי שָׁחַת Is 38₁₇; b) **cessation, ending**: עַד-בָּ' יָרַח until the moon is no more Ps 72₇ (often cj. דַּי or חָק), עַד-בָּ' דַּי, (חָק) דַּי, to an excessive measure Mal 3₁₀;

—2. negation, meaning without, un-, -less: a) with sbst. בְּלִי-שֵׁם nameless Jb 30₈, בְּלִי-מַיִם without water Ps 63₂, בְּלִי-דַעַת without knowledge Jb 38₂, בְּלִי-פֶשַׁע without transgression Jb 33₉, בְּלִי-מְקוֹם so that there is no place untouched, meaning in every corner Is 28₈, בְּלִי-כֶסֶף without paying Jb 31₃₀, בְּ חֹשֶׁךְ (cj. for pf.) without mercy Is 14₆, בְּלִי-מֶה (Bomberg בְּלִי-מֶה) || תְּהוֹוֹ without something (meaning it does not exist, nothing) Jb 26₇; b) pass. with pt. or adj.: בְּלִי נִשְׁמָע unheard (meaning without being heard) Ps 19₄, מְשִׁיחַ בְּלִי not anointed 2S 1₂₁;

—3. בְּבִלִי with sbst. **without**: בְּבִלִי דַעַת without intent Dt 4₄₂, without sense Jb 35₁₆;

—4. מְבִלִי **without** (מֵן owing to) יֵשֵׁב מְבִלִי Jr 2₁₅ עִבֵּר מְבִלִי Jr 9₁₁ בָּאִי מְבִלִי (rd. מְבִאִי ?) La 1₄, cj. Jr 8₁₈ גָּהַת מְבִלִי without healing, cj. Jb 4₂₀ מְבִלִי-מֵ שֵׁם nameless (emphatic מֵ, Dahood Fschr. Gruenthaner 55f); מְבִלִי אֵין for lack of Ex 14₁₁ 2K 1₃; מְבִלִי אֲשֶׁר without the possibility of Qoh 3₁₁;

—5. לְבִלִי with sbst. **without** (cf. לְאֵין) חֹק לְבִלִי Is 5₁₄, with אָכַל Jb 38₄₁, with חַת 41₂₅;

—6. negative with finite vb.: a) with impf. (→ בַּל): בְּלִי יָבוֹא it will not come Is 32₁₀ (1QIs^a בַּל), Hos 8₇ 9₁₆ (Q בַּל) Jb 41₁₈; b) with pf. > conj. because ... not: מְבִלִי הַשָּׂאִיר Dt 28₅₅ (→ בְּלִיתִי 8) and עַל-בְּלִי Gn 31₂ (? rd. inf., Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* 53¹);

—? Jb 18₁₅ cj. לִילִית.

1247 בְּלִיל

בְּלִיל: בלל MHb. בְּלִילָה; Ph. בלל mixed offering DISO 37, Syr. Mnd. MdD 65b, mixed Akk. *ballu* mixture (AHw. 99b): **mixed fodder, mash** (Koehler ZAW 40:15ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 1:341): fodder given to horned cattle, thus in Jb 6₅ Is 30₂₄.

—? בְּלִילוֹ Jb 24₆ (Sept. בְּלִי לוֹ what does not belong to him) cj. בְּלִילָה. †

Der. בלל qal 3.

1248 בְּלִימָה

בְּלִימָה: variant of בְּלִימָה **Jb 26**₇: → בְּלִי 2a. †

1249 בְּלִיעַל

בְּלִיעַל, בְּלִיעַל: NT Βελιαρ and Syr. *Beliyar* (dissimilated VG 1:229), **2Cor 6**₁₅ compared with Satan in Jub. MartIs. TestPatr. Dam., (Bousset-G. 334f); DSS partly abstract, partly personified (esp. 1QM Dam.) as in the NT, see Huppenbauer ThZ 15:81ff; etym. unc.; a) בְּלִי + יַעַל (יעל hif.) “useless” Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:431f, cf. Ug. *bl* (Torczyner ZDMG 70:557); b) בְּלִי + *יַעַל (עלה) “without growth, without success”; c) *בְּלִיעַ (III בלע) + affirmative ל “disorder” (Driver ZAW 52:52f); d) I בלע swallow, abyss (Thomas *Mem. Casey* 11ff); e) orig. demon, Galling RGG³ 1:1025f; < Ug. *B'l-ym*, “Baal of the sea”, Maag SThU 1950:38f, → זָבוּב בַּעַל:

— הַבְּעַל זָבוּב— **1S 25**₂₅ **2S 16**₇ **1K 21**₁₃ †;

—1. **uselessness, wickedness**, with gen. equivalent to adj.: with יַעַץ **Nah 1**₁₁; בְּיַעַץ **Ps 41**₉ (illness) **Ps 101**₃ (? rd. בְּ דַבָּר בְּ דַבָּר), cj. **Dt 15**₉, **1S 29**₁₀ Sept. and **Ps 16**₂ (for בַּל עָלֶיךָ); villain **1S 25**₁₇ בַּת־בְּנֵי־בְנֵי־בְנֵי־בְנֵי **1S 1**₁₆, בְּנֵי־בְנֵי־בְנֵי **Dt 13**₁₄ and **Ju 19**₂₂ (? dl. אֲנָשִׁי variant) **20**₁₃ **1S 2**₁₂ **10**₂₇ **2S 23**₆ (add בְּ אִישׁ הַבְּ אִישׁ הַבְּ אִישׁ הַבְּ **1S 25**₂₅ **2S 16**₇; בְּ אִישׁ הַבְּ אִישׁ הַבְּ אִישׁ הַבְּ **1K 21**₁₀₋₁₃ **2C 13**₇; אִישׁ בְּ בְנֵי **2S 20**₁ **Pr 16**₂₇ **Sir 11**₃₂ and אִישׁ הַבְּ אִישׁ הַבְּ **1S 25**₂₅ **2S 16**₇; אִישׁ הַבְּ אִישׁ הַבְּ **1K 21**₁₃₋₁₃; אִישׁ הַבְּ אִישׁ הַבְּ אִישׁ הַבְּ (appositional, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §62g) **Pr 6**₁₂ בְּ אִישׁ הַבְּ אִישׁ הַבְּ **19**₂₈; destruction בְּ עֵד בְּ עֵד בְּ עֵד (|| מוֹתָרִי מוֹתָרִי and חֲבָלֵי שְׂאוּל) **2S 22**₅ / **Ps 18**₅;

—2. > adj. **good for nothing** שְׂאוּל רַע וּבְחֻבֵּי שְׂאוּל **1S 30**₂₂ **Nah 2**₁; **Jb 34**₁₈ “ne'er do well” (|| רָשָׁע). †

1250 בלל

בלל: MHb. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 66a) Eth. (Leslau 13) to mix, Akk. also to moisten, as Arb. *balla* (? as Arb. *balbala* to entangle and *balla* to drive away, to disperse, to be separated, Guillaume 1:20; Kutscher *Salbung* 10f) MHb. בַּלְבַּל, and JArm.^{tb} בַּלְבַּל to mix, to tangle up.

qal: pf. בָּלַל, בָּלַחַי (BL 430m), impf. וַיִּבְּל (K וַיִּבּוֹל) **Ju 19**₂₁, נִבְּלָה (BL 435p) **Gn 11**₇, pt. pass. בְּלוּל, בְּלוּלָה/לַח:

—1. to moisten (with oil) מִצּוֹת **Ex 29**₂ **Lv 24**₇₁₂, סִלַּח **Ex 29**₄₀ **Lv 25**₁₄₂₁ **23**₁₃ **Nu 7**₁₃₋₇₉ (12 x) **8**₈ **15**₆₋₉ **28**₅₋₂₈ (7 x) **29**₃₋₉₋₁₄, מִנְחָה **Lv 7**₁₀ **9**₄ **14**₁₀, חֲלוֹת **Lv 7**₁₂ **Nu 6**₁₅ **15**₄; to pour (oil) over somebody **Ps 92**₁₁ (rd. בְּלַחַנִי);

—2. to mix up, to **confound** (languages, 1QM x 14 בַּלַּח לְשׁוֹן confusion of tongues) **Gn 11**₇₋₉;

—3. denom. from בָּלַל: to feed (with mixed fodder) **Ju 19**₂₁. †

hitpo: impf. יִתְּבֹלֵל: to be thrown about **Hos 7₈** :: Rudolph *Hos.* 159 cj. נִבְצַע. †

[hif: **Is 64₅** נִבְּלָה: → נבל].

Der. תְּבַלֵּל, תְּבַלֵּל, תְּבַלֵּל, תְּבַלֵּל.

בלם 1251

בלם: Arb. *balama* IV to have swollen lips (Guillaume 1:44) MHb. JArm.¹ Syr. (**Dt 25₄ 1Cor 9₉**) Mnd. (MdD 66a also to curb), to tie up someone's mouth, to be mute, cause to be mute; ? CPArm. *plm*, Arb. *balama* IV to be baffled.

qal: inf. בָּלוּם: to curb, restrain **Ps 32₉**. †

בלס 1252

בלס: Arb. *balas* kind of date, Eth., Tigr. Wb. 270a fig; > Eg. *nbś* sycamore fig.

qal (denom.): pt. בֹּלַס: ב' שְׂקָמִים: **Am 7₁₄** to scar the unripe sycamore figs (with finger-nail or iron tool) in order to promote ripening (Humbert OLZ 20:296f, 350, Keimer Bibl. 8:441ff; Maag 131f): **picker of sycamore figs** (:: *Bič* VT 1:294ff; 5:413f: *haruspex*, :: Murtonen VT 2:170f). †

בלע 1253

בלע: MHb. Arb. *balī'a*, (Driver *Verbal System* 153), Eth. Tigr. Wb. 272 *bal'a*, JArm. Nab. Syr. (RB 61:164 B5) Mnd. (MdD 65a) to swallow; Arb. to lick Musil *Arabia* 3:339, *mabla'* gullet; → II, III, Schulthess *Homonyme* 3ff; Nöldeke ZDMG 54:156; Driver ZAW 52:52.

qal: pf. בָּלַעַה, בָּלַעַה, **Jr 51₃₄** K בָּלַעְנִי Q בָּלַעְנִי, impf. יִבְלַע/לָעַ, תִּבְלַעַן/נָה, יִבְלַעְנָה, תִּבְלַעְנִי, תִּבְלַעְנָה, תִּבְלַעְנִי, תִּבְלַעְנָה, (Beer-M. §84, 2b) יִבְלַעְהוּ; inf. בָּלַעַ, sffx. בָּלַעִי (BL 343b): to **swallow**, to **engulf**: a) sbj. people **Is 28₄ Hos 8₇ Ps 124₃ Pr 1₁₂** (שְׂאוֹל); fish **Jon 2₁**, תַּנִּין **Jr 51₃₄**, fire cj. **Nu 21₁₈** (rd. בָּלַעַה), earth **Ex 15₁₂ Nu 16₃₀₋₃₂₋₃₄ 26₁₀ Dt 11₆ Ps 106₁₇**, מְצוֹלָה **Ps 69₁₆**, b) obj.: ears **Gn 41₇₋₂₄**, rod **Ex 7₁₂**; metaph. riches **Jb 20₁₅₋₁₈**; idiom. עַד־בָּלַעִי רִקִּי “until I swallow my spit” meaning for a moment, **Jb 7₁₉** (Arm., pi. 1). †

nif: pf. נִבְלַעַ: to be swallowed up **Hos 8₈**. †

pi: pf. בָּלַע/לָעַ, בָּלַעְנִי, בָּלַעְנָה; impf. יִבְלַע, אֲבַלַע/לָעַ, sffx. יִבְלַעְנִי, יִבְלַעְנָה; inf. בָּלַעַ, abs. בָּלַעַ, sffx. בָּלַעְו, pt. sffx. מִבְלַעְוִי:

—1. to **engulf**: obj. country **2S 20_{19f}**, people **Is 49₁₉ Hab 1₁₃ Ps 35₂₅ La 2₁₆ Qoh 10₁₂** (Or. qal; alt. as III), **כְּבַלַעַ Nu 4₂₀** for a moment → qal);

—2. destroy **Is 25_{7f}** (8 cj. בָּלַעַ; cf. Sarna JBL 76:16¹⁴) **Ps 21₁₀ Pr 21₂₀** (waste ?) **Jb 2₃ 8₁₈ 10₈ La 2₂₋₅₋₈**. †

Der. I בָּלַעַ.

1254 בלע

II בלע: Arb. *baluga* to be eloquent, IV to report.

pi: impf. יִבְלַע: to report, to **announce** Pr 19₂₈. †

pu: impf. יִבְלַע/לָּע: to **be communicated** 2S 17₁₆ Jb 37₂₀. †

Der. II, IV בִּלְעָ.

1255 בלע

III בלע: ? as בלל :: Driver ZAW 52:52: as I בלע; Syr. to hit, metaph. JArm.^b to be hit; Guillaume JTS 13:320ff: Arb. *balaga* to torture.

nif: pf. נִבְלַעוּ: to **be confused** Is 28₇. †

pi: pf. בִּלְעוּ; impf. אֶבְלַע to **confuse** Is 3₁₂ 19₃; Qoh 10₁₂ → I;

—Ps 55₁₀ rd. II בִּלְעָ. †

pu: pt. pl. מִבְלַעִים: **confused** Is 9₁₅ (1QIs^a defective equivalent to pi., Sept.: Wernberg-M. JSS 3:255). †

hitp: impf. תִּתְבַּלַּע: to **show oneself confused** Ps 107₂₇. †

Der. III בִּלְעָל, בִּלְעֵל (?).

1256 בִּלְעָ

I *בִּלְעָ: I בלע; MHb. absorption, JArm.^s something swallowed: sffx. בִּלְעוּ (BL 566d): **what has been swallowed** Jr 51₄₄. †

1257 בִּלְעָ

II cj. בִּלְעָ: II בלע, Arb. *balāg* report to the police: **slander** cj. Ps 55₁₀. †

1258 בִּלְעָ

III *בִּלְעָ: II בלע: בִּלְעָ: **confusion** Ps 52₆, cj. Ps 141₆ (בִּלְעָ בִּרְיָ, II בִּרְיָ). †

1259 בִּלְעָ

IV בִּלְעָ, בִּלְעָ, Sam.^{M74} *bāla*: II בלע: n.m.; Diringier 297f (?); “eloquent” Arb. *balig* (Noth 229; Moritz Muséon 50:103f):

—1. king of Edom **Gn 36**_{32f} **1C 1**_{43f}; → **בְּלָעַם**;

—2. from Reuben **1C 5**₈;

—3. son of Benjamin **Gn 46**₂₁ **Nu 26**₃₈₋₄₀ **1C 7**_{6f} **8**₁₋₃. †

Der. **בְּלָעַי**.

1260 **בְּלָעַ**

V **בְּלָעַ**: n.loc.; = → **צָעַר**: **Gn 14**₂₋₈. †

1261 **בְּלָעַרִי**

***בְּלָעַרִי**, **בְּלָעַרִי**: Sam. **בלער** (Petermann *Gramm.* 75); EgArm. Nab. (DISO 37); **בל** + **עַרִי** → **עַר** (BL 647k “without reaching to” :: Eitan AJSL 46:33f; **בל** + Eth. *‘ādī*, → **עוֹד**): sffx. **בְּלָעַרִי/רִי/רִיךְ**: prep., **apart from, except**;

—1. with sffx.: besides me **Is 45**₆, without consideration for you **Gn 41**₄₄; idiom. I need not be considered **Gn 14**₂₄ **41**₁₆;

—2. pleonastic with **בְּזֵן**: besides **Nu 5**₂₀ (**בְּזֵן אִישׁוֹ**) **Jos 22**₁₉ **2S 22**₃₂ / **Ps 18**₃₂ (|| **זוֹלָהּ***, Hartmann ZDMG 110:234f) **Is 43**₁₁ **44**₆₋₈ **45**₂₁; without the consent of **2K 18**₂₅ / **Is 36**₁₀ **Jr 44**₁₉;

—3. with finite vb. **אֲחַזְדָּה בְּ** apart from what I see (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §147); **Jb 34**₃₂ (text ?). †

1262 **בְּלָעַי**

בְּלָעַי: Sam.^{M74} with **אֵי** *abbālā’i*: gentilic of IV **בְּלָעַ** 3; **Nu 26**₃₈. †

1263 **בְּלָעַם**

I **בְּלָעַם**: n.m.; Sam.^{M74} *bālām*, Sept. and NT **Βαλααμ**; ? Palm. RÉS 1938:148: etym. ? a) → **בל** + **עַם** cun. *Bel-Amma* Tallqvist *Names* 54b; b) **בלע** + *-am* (BL 504j), Arb. *bal‘am* “glutton”; c) II **עַם** + **יבל** < → **יבְלָעַם** = II **בְּלָעַם**, Amor. *Yabil-‘amm* Borée 100; Albright (vi.) 231f; d) *Ammi-bail* (Bauer *Ostk.* 72), *Amma-ba’li* (Tallqvist *Names* 21b) “Amma is the patron”: **Bileam Nu 22**_{5-24:25} **31**₈₋₁₆ **Dt 23**_{5f} **Jos 13**₂₂ **24**_{9f} **Mi 6**₅ **Neh 13**₂; **2Pe 2**₁₅ **Jude 11** **Rev 2**₁₄; → Meyer *Isr.* 376ff (= IV **בְּלָעַ**, king of Edom), Reicke-R. 252f. †

1264 **בְּלָעַם**

II **בְּלָעַם**: n.loc., town of the Levites in western Manasseh; = **יבְלָעַם**? Sept. and (?) **Βαλαμων** **Ju 8**₃ and cj. **7**₃ (Zorell 290): *Kh. Bel‘ame’ S of Jenīn*: **1C 6**₅₅. †

1265 **בלק**

בלק: Arb. *balaqa* to open, to close (doors), OSArb. *blq* opening.

qal: pt. sffx. בּוֹלֵקָה: to lay waste (the land) Is 24₁. †

pu: pt. fem. מְבַלְקָה, sbst. (Barth 273) devastation Nah 2₁₁. †

1266 בָּלַק

בָּלַק: n.m., בלק: Sachau *Pap.* 70:5; 72:1: king of Moab: Nu 22_{2-24:25} Jos 24₉ Ju 11₂₅ Mi 6₅. †

1267 בִּלְשַׁזְצַר

בִּלְשַׁזְצַר: n.m.; Belshazzar Da 8₁; → BArm. †

1268 בְּלִשְׁן

בְּלִשְׁן, Sept. 3Esd^{AB} Βεελσαρου, Sept. ^LΒαλσαν (→ Kennedy 100f): n.m., etym. ?, CIS 2:59 בלשן = *Bēlšunu* (Tallqvist *Names* 62a) “their lord” (Stamm 244); connect with מְרִדְכֵי *Marduk-bēlšunu* :: ב II, Tur-S. Lesh. 8:107: one returning from exile Ezr 2₂/ Neh 7₇. †

1269 בְּלִתִּי

בְּלִתִּי: בלה; Or. *belti* (Kahle *Mas. Ost.* 198), Ug. *blt*, Ph. בלת, Amor. *balte* (Bauer *Ostk.* 72), → בְּלִי; *balt* + “*y compaginis*” (Beer-M. §45, 3d); :: *bal* + *te* “not with” (Goetze BASOR 151:29f; Tsevat BASOR 156:40f): sffx. בְּלִתִּי, בְּלִתִּי;

—1. sbst. abs. and cs. the **no more existing**: עַד-בְּ שְׁמַיִם Jb 14₁₂ (cf. עַד לְאֵין 2C 36₁₆); > negative;

—2. **not** with adj. לֹא טָעַר לְאֵין || טָהוּר בְּ unclean 1S 20₂₆;

—3. (excluding) except (|| זוּלָהּ), a) כָּלֵב בְּ except Caleb Nu 32₁₂, הַיּוֹם בְּ not until today Gn 21₂₆; Ex 22₁₉ Nu 11₆ Jos 11₁₉; with sffx. בְּלִתִּי besides me Hos 13₄, בְּלִתִּיךָ 1S 2₂; אַחִיכֶם אֶתְכֶם בְּ except your brother be with you Gn 43_{3,5}; b) בְּלִתִּי אִם unless Am 3_{3f}, nothing but Gn 47₁₈ no other than Ju 7₁₄; c) with כָּרַע ? unless > only Is 10₄ (Budde ZAW 50:69; Lagarde and others כָּרַעַת בְּלִתִּי (ndiv. fem.) Beltis bows down :: Baudissin *Adonis* 198⁵);

—4. **without** Is 14₆;

—5. לְבִלְתִּי (86 x): with inf. a) **that ... not**: אֲכָל־ לְבִי not to eat Gn 3₁₁, Gn 19₂₁ 38₉ Ex 8₂₅ 9₁₇ Lv 18₃₀ Dt 17₁₂ 2K 17₁₅ Jr 23₁₄ (rd. שׁוּב) 33₂₀ (rd. לְבִי שׁוּב) 35_{8f,14} 36₂₅ Ezk 13₃ (rd. רָאוּ, → Zimmerli 282f) Ru 2₉; b) following נִשְׁבַּע **that ... not** Dt 4₂₁ Jos 5₆ Ju 21₇; c) **lest** Gn 4₁₅ Ex 8₁₈ Lv 26₁₅ Nu 9₇ 32₉ Dt 8₁₁;

—6. with impf. **that ... not, lest** Ex 20₂₀ 2S 14₁₄, cj. Jr 27₁₈ (rd. יְבֹאוּ, 2 MSS בֵּאוּ, → 5);

—7. לְבַלְתִּי לְ with inf. **lest 2K 23₁₀** (→ Montgomery-G. 539) †;

—8. with pf. עַד־בְּלִתִּי הַשָּׂאִיר until he allowed none to remain (? rd. inf. הַשָּׂאִיר, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §53¹) **Nu 21₃₅ Dt 3₃** (sbj. 1st. pl. !) **Jos 8₂₂ 10₃₃ 11₈ 2K 10₁₁**;

—**Da 11₁₈** context crprt., → III לְחִי; ? rd. לְבַלְתּוֹ (בלה) ZAW 78:96.

1270 בְּמָה

בְּמָה (about 100 x): MHb.; Mesha. 3 הַבְּמַת, 27 n.loc. **בת במת**; Ug. *bmt* back (of animal or person), Akk. *bām/ntu* midst, mountain slope, ridge (EA 232:10 *batnu* (= בְּטֹן) erroneous gloss to *pante*, so Holma 55ff) AHw. 101; Arb. *buhmat* boulder, the grave of a saint (Lane); < **bahmat* (Albright *op. cit.* (vi.) 255f); > βωμός ? (as a “stone grave”) Albright *Religion* 225f; Sept. in Pentateuch στήλη; → Schwarzenbach 12ff; Albright VTSupp. 4:242ff: **במה** 1QIs^a 6₁₃ instead of **בָּם** (Albright 254f; Iwry JBL 76:225f), locative **הַבְּמָתָה 1S 9₁₃**; ***בֹּמָה** or ***בֹּמַת** (BL 597h) 1QIs^a 53₉, sffx. **בֹּמַתוֹ** (1QIs^a 53₉ for **בְּמַתוֹ**); pl. **בְּמֹת**, cs. **בְּמֹת** (10 x), **בְּמֹתַי** (BL 516q) **K Dt 32₁₃ Is 58₁₄ Mi 1₃** † and **בְּמֹתַי** (pronounced *bom^otē*, sg. ***בְּמַת** vi.) **Is 14₁₄ Am 4₁₃ Jb 9₈** and Q **Dt 32₁₃ Is 58₁₄ Mi 1₃**, sffx. **בְּמִ(וֹ)תָיו**, **בְּמִ(וֹ)תַי**, **בְּמִ(וֹ)תֵינוּ** Beer-M. §30, 3c:

—1. **back** a) **Dt 33₂₉** (Gray *Legacy* 189); b) metaph. **בְּמַתַּי יָם Is 14₁₄**, **בְּמַתַּי יָם Jb 9₈** (: Albright *Fschr.* Robinson 18; back of the sea-dragon cj. **Hab 3₁₉ Ps 18₃₄/2S 22₃₄** :: Schwarzenbach 12f);

—2. (not always possible to distinguish from 1b and 3 !) mountain ridge, **hill**: a) of the land **2S 1₁₉₋₂₅**, **אַרְנוֹן בְּמֹת** hills along the Arnon **Nu 21₂₈**, **בְּ יַעַר** (rd. **בְּמַת**, || **שְׂדֵה**) wooded hill **Mi 3₁₂** (alt. as 4); b) God is treading on **יָם בְּמַתַּי Jb 9₈** (Mowinckel *ThZ* 9:21), on **אֶרֶץ בְּ אַבְרָם Am 4₁₃ Mi 1₃**, cf. **Dt 33₂₉**, **עַל בְּ אֶבְרָם Dt 32₁₃ Is 58₁₄**, sets up **בְּמִ(וֹ)תַי 2S 22₃₄ / Ps 18₃₄** (*y* dittogr. ?, :: BL 3, supplement to p. 203q; pl. abs. !); makes me walk upon **Hab 3₁₉**, metaph. to give power over someone **Sir 9₂**;

—3. Canaanite **grave** (Albright *op. cit.* 244ff: cairn or monument, also as a cenotaph): in their graves **Ezk 43₇**, cj. **Jb 27₁₅** (rd. **בְּמֹת** for **בְּמֹת**) and **Is 53₉** (rd. **בֹּמַתוֹ**, Albright (vs.) 254f), cf. 1QIs^a 6₁₃ rd. **במה** for **בָּם** (for orthography see Beer-M. §87, 2f) ? :: Brownlee VT 1:296ff; Iwry JBL 76:225ff; Albright *op. cit.* 254f);

—4. **high place, place of worship** → BRL 344f; Pedersen *Isr.* 3-4:226f; Ringgren 142f: (MHb.), a Canaanite practice (about 80 x, mostly in 1-2K, 2C) **בְּמָה לְכַמּוֹשׁ 1K 11₇**, **בְּמֹת הַבְּעַל Jr 19₅ 32₃₅**, cj. → **הַשְּׂעָרִים הַבְּמַת** (sic) **2K 23₈**, **בְּמֹת כְּהֵנִי 1K 12₃₂ 2K 23₂₀**; fem. **זִבְחָה 1S 9_{12ff}, 1K 3₂** (זִבְחָה) and situated in a high place **1S 10₅**; || → **מִצְבּוֹת** and → **אֲשֵׁרִים 1K 14₂₃**, || **עֵץ רַעְנָן 2K 16₄**; **בְּנֵה בְּ עֵץ רַעְנָן 1K 11₇** :: **2K 23₈₋₁₅**, **טַמָּא 2K 23₈₋₁₃**, **שָׂרָף 23₁₅**; **בְּ שָׂרָף** in Gibeon (הַגְּדוּלָה) **1K 3₄**, in Jerusalem **Mi 1₅**, **בְּמֹת** near Jerusalem **2K 23₁₃**, **שְׁמֵרוֹן בְּעָרֵי שְׁמֵרוֹן 23₁₉** in all cities **17₉**, **בְּהָרֵי יְהוּדָה 2C 21₁₁**; → **בְּמֹת הַתְּפֹת Jr 7₃₁**; **בֵּית בְּמֹת 1K 12₃₁** and **בֵּית הַבְּבֵית בְּמֹת 2K 17_{29.32}** and **בֵּית הַבְּבֵית הַבְּבֵית** buildings for worship (“temple of stelae” Albright 248) **1K 13₃₂ 2K 23₁₉**; **בְּמֹת טָלְאוֹת Ezk 16₁₆** “colourful high couches” used for cult prostitution, || **מִשְׁכָּב Is 57_{7f}** (Eissfeldt JPOS 16:287f); 1QIs^a 6₁₃ **בְּמָה** vs. 3; → **Lv 26₃₀ Nu 33₅₂ Is 15₂ 16₁₂ 36₇ Jr 48₃₅ Ezk 6₃₋₆ 16₁₆ 20₂₉ Ho 10₈ Am 7₉ Ps 78₅₈**;

—1S 10₁₃ rd. הַבֵּיתָהּ (alt. הַגְּבֻעָתָהּ :: Simons *Geog.* §669-670); Jr 17₃ rd. בְּמַחִיר בְּכָל־ → 15₁₃; Ezk 36₂ rd. שְׂמֹמֹת; Mi 1₅ rd. חֲטָאת בַּיִת.

Der. n.loc. בְּמֹת.

1271 בְּמַהֲלֵ

בְּמַהֲלֵ: n.m.; Asherite 1C 7₃₃; Sept. Βαμαηλ, Vulg. *Chamaal*; OSArb. *bmhl* n.f. (ZAW 75:307), Saf. *mhl* (?), Ryckmans 1:124), II בָּ < בִּין (Winnet 21). †

1272 בְּמוֹ

בְּמוֹ: prep. = בָּ; Ug. *bm* (Young *Concordance* 300); בָּ + indeterminate **mā* > מוֹ, → בְּמוֹ and לְמוֹ (BL 639c): **through, in** Is 25₁₀ Q (rd. K בְּמִי ?) 43₂ 44₁₆₋₁₉ Ps 11₂ Jb 9₃₀ 16_{4f} 19₁₆ 37₈. †

1273 בְּמֹת

בְּמֹת: n.loc., בְּמָה; Nu 21_{19f}: usu. = בְּמֹת בַּעַל Nu 22₄₁ Jos 13₁₇, ? = בַּת בַּמֹּת Mesha. 27: in Reuben, = *Kh. el-Qwēqīye* S of *J. Nebā* (→ נְבוֹ), Abel 2:261; Simons *Geog.* §449 :: Noth ZAW 60:25: Nu 22₄₁ rd. בַּעַל בְּמֹת (Sept.), בְּמֹת unc., Jos 13₁₇ gloss. †

1274 בֵּן

I בֵּן (4850 x), Sam.^{M74} *ben*, BenH. *ban*: MHb., Lach; Ug. **bun* (UTGl. 481) NPun. βυν (Friedrich §90, 220b; ZDMG 107:287), Moab. Ph. (DISO 37), OSArb. *bn*, Arb. *ibn*; Akk. *binu* (AHw. 127), Amor. also *būnu* Bauer *Ostk.* 52, 72; AHw. 138; > (:: *Ružička* 68f) Arm. בֵּר (→ BArm., DISO), Mehri and Soq. *ber* child, fem. *ibirt* niece; with בְּנָה: abs. בֵּן, בְּנֵ- 1S 22₂₀ Ezk 18₁₀ †; cs. בְּנֵ- (בֵּן Neh 6₁₈ 1C 9₂₁ †, מִבֵּן followed by a numeral Nu 8₂₅ and oft., בֵּן Gn 49₂₂) and בְּנֵ- (Dt 25₂ בֵּן †), בְּנֵי Gn 49₁₁ and בְּנוֹ Nu 23₁₈ 24₃₋₁₅ (BL 525i, j.); sffx. בְּנוֹ, בְּנֵי (Sec. βαυι), בְּנֵךְ, בְּנֵךְ; pl. (Min. *bhn* Höfner §91), בְּנֵים (Pun. Friedrich 241,7) בְּנֵי (Ju 20₁₃ Q without K (BL 77m), Sept. βαυι, βαυη, βυη, Sperber 212f) בְּנֵי K and בְּנֵי Q (Jerome *benaiich*), בְּנֵיהֶם; Da 11₁₀ בְּנוֹ K and בְּנֵי Q, 1C 6₁₁ בְּנוֹ K and בְּנֵי Q, 22₇ בְּנוֹ K and בְּנֵי Q; 2K 19₃₇ בְּנֵי Q without K :: MSS Is 37₃₈ (BL 77m); fem. → בַּת; BL 618j, k:

—1. a) son בְּנֵים וּבָנוֹת Gn 5₄; בְּנֵי־זָקְנִים son begotten by an old father Gn 37₃, בְּנֵי־אִמָּתוֹ his son born by a maid Ju 9₁₈, בֵּן זָכָר, בְּנֵי אָבִיךָ male child Jr 20₁₅, בְּנֵי נְעוּרִים sons begotten by a young father Ps 127₄, בְּנֵי אָבִיךָ your blood-brothers Gn 49₈ אָבִי || אָחִי Ps 69₉; בְּנֵים children (including the daughters) Gn 3₁₆; בְּנֵי־מֶלֶךְ king's son 1Ki 20₃ Ps 72₁ בְּנֵי־בֵיתִי born in my own house Gn 15₃, pl. בְּנֵי בֵית Qoh 2₇; בְּנֵי אִתָּהּ formula of adoption Ps 2₇ (→ Gunkel *Psalmen*; Hempel *Gott und Mensch* 173ff; Neufeld 265f) cf. Ru 4₁₇; בְּנֵי אֱלֹהִים → אֱלֹהֵי B 1; God's son Israel 4Q Dt 32₄₃, בְּנֵי variant for עֲבָדָיו (BASOR 136:13f; Eissfeldt BVSäAW 1958:5, 14);

—b) **young animal** (alt. as 4) **בְּנֵי־בָקָר רָךְ וְטוֹב** Gn 18⁷ **בְּנֵי־בָקָר רָךְ וְטוֹב** Nu 8⁸ and oft. **בְּנֵי־בָקָר** (|| **בְּנֵי־שֶׁנְתוֹ**) Nu 28¹¹ **בְּנֵי־בָקָר** Lv 9² **בְּקָר וּבְנֵי בָקָר** 1S 14³² **בְּנֵי־יֹנָה** (|| **בְּנֵי־שֶׁנְתוֹ**) Lv 12⁶ **בְּנֵי הַיֹּנָה** 1¹⁴ **בְּנֵי יֹנָה** 5⁷ (→ MHb.² **בֵּן גַּמֹּל** Chullin^b 59a, Soq. Palm. Goldmann 32), **בְּנֵי צֹאן** lambs Ps 114⁴, **בְּנֵי** young birds Dt 22⁶, **בְּנֵי אֶתְנֹו** the colt of his own she-ass Gn 49¹¹;

—2. **grandson**: 2C 22⁹, **בְּנָיו** his grandson Gn 32¹, **בְּנֵי בָנִים** Ex 34⁷ Pr 13²²;

—3. (familiar address) **בְּנִי** my son (to a younger companion, disciple) 1S 26¹⁷⁻²¹⁻²⁵, in wisdom literature Pr 2¹ 3¹⁻²¹ 4¹⁰⁻²⁰ 5¹ 6¹ 7¹ Sir 2¹ 3¹⁷ and oft., formula of submissiveness **בְּנִי** your son (meaning 1), 2K 8⁹ 16⁷; **בְּנֵים** young men Pr 7⁷ Song 2³;

—4. with collectives **single, individual** (Koehler ThZ 1:78): **בְּנֵי־אָדָם** a single individual in a group, a human being Ezk 2¹ (93 x in Ezk, Zimmerli 70f) Da 8¹⁷, → **בְּנֵי־אָנָשׁ** and BArm. **בְּרֵ אָנָשׁ** (Sjöberg ActOr. 21:57ff, 91ff), **בְּנֵי אָדָם** individuals Dt 32⁸, **בְּנֵי אֶבְיוֹן** individual poor folk Ps 72⁴; → 5-8 and 10; VG 2:242; Dhanis Greg. 45:5ff; ZAW 76:209;

—5. **member** of a nation, tribe: **בְּנֵי לְוִי** individual men of Zion Ps 149² **בְּנֵי לְוִי** the Levites Neh 12²³, **בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל** MHb. also **בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל** (|| **בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל**), **בְּנֵי יְרוּשָׁלַיִם** and **בְּנֵי יְהוּדָה** JI 4⁶, cj. **בְּנֵי יְהוּדָה** the Jews Neh 13¹⁵, **בְּנֵי אֲדוּם** Ps 137⁷, **בְּנֵי עַמּוֹן** Gn 19³⁸ and oft., **בְּנֵי מוֹאָב** 2C 20¹ (cf. 10-22f, late, vZyl 44), **בְּנֵי יוֹנִים** Ezk 23¹⁵, **בְּנֵי הַיֹּנִים** the Ionians JI 4⁶;

—6. **member, fellow** of a group, class guild (Akk. *mār bārē, mār ummānim/awīlim* Driver-M. Ass. Laws 16f; Haldar Associations 36ff; Mendelsohn JAOS 60:68ff; BASOR 143:17ff) **בְּנֵי־נְבִיאִים** a member of a band of prophets (1S 10⁵) Am 7¹⁴, pl. **בְּנֵי הַנְּבִיאִים** 1K 20³⁵, **בְּנֵי־חֲכָמִים** one of the wise men Is 19¹¹, **בְּנֵי־חֹרִים** Qoh 10¹⁷, **בְּנֵי־הַרְקָחִים** Neh 3⁸, **בְּנֵי־הָאֶתְנֹו** the followers of Athaliah 2C 24⁷ (Rudolph 274);

—7. one of a group or type, with a certain destiny: **בְּנֵי־מָרִי** rebellious men Nu 17²⁵, **בְּנֵי־הַכּוֹת** someone who deserves to be beaten Dt 25², **בְּנֵי־חֶלֶקֶת** someone destined to pine away Pr 31⁸, **בְּנֵי־מוֹת** 1S 20³¹ 2S 12⁵ and **בְּנֵי מוֹת** 1S 26¹⁶ and **בְּנֵי תְמוּתָה** Ps 79¹¹ 102²¹ worthy to die; **בְּנֵי עוֹלָה** 2S 3³⁴ 7¹⁰ Hos 10⁹ 1C 17⁹ † and **בְּנֵי־עוֹלָה** Ps 89²³ † wicked man;

—8. in expressions specifying age (→ **בֵּת** 4): **אֶגֶד** (so much) (MHb. JArm. Palm. Syr. Arb. Soq.): **יָמִים** **בְּנֵי־שְׁמֹנֶת** eight days old Gn 17¹², **בְּנֵי־שָׁנָה** one year old Ex 12⁵ (1S 13¹ the number is missing), **בְּנֵי־שָׁנָה** (“situation specification” Landsberger JNES 8:288, → **יּוֹם** 3, **חֹדֶשׁ** 2, BL 518¹) one year old Lv 23¹² (6 x), **בְּנֵי־לַיְלָה** one night old, meaning grown up in one night Jon 4¹⁰;

—9. disdainfully; “son of ~” with the person’s own name not being mentioned **בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל** 1S 20^{30f};

—10. metaph. **בְּנֵי־קֶשֶׁת** meaning arrow Jb 41²⁰, **בְּנֵי אֶשְׁפָּחוֹ** meaning his arrows La 3¹³, → **בֵּן פֶּרֶת** Gn 49²², → **בְּנֵי־שֶׁמֶן** Is 5¹;

—11. God: Solomon becomes a son (לְבִן) for God 2S 7₁₄; you are לְיְהוָה בְּנִים Dt 14₁ Hos 11₁ (לְבִנִי) a son to me, Sept. (לְבִנְיִי) (→ Durr *Heilige Vaterschaft* 9ff); בְּנֵי אֱלֹהִים → 1.

—2K 8₁₉ ? rd. לְפָנָיו, alt. dl.; Is 49₁₇ rd. בְּנִיךָ with 1QIs^a, :: Orlinsky JBL 78:27f pi.; Hos 13₁₅ rd. בֵּין (Sept.); Ps 9₁ → עֲלֵמוֹת; Pr 13₁ rd. בֶּן; 1C 3₁₇ prp. בְּכָרוֹ for בְּנוֹ, alt. dl.; 1C 24₂₃ rd. וּבְנֵי and 2C 11₁₈ rd. בֵּית; בְּנֵיהֶם; Ezk 27₃₂ → נִי; for בֵּן > ב in n.m. ? → II בָּ 2.

Der. II בֵּן and names with בְּנֵי.

1275 בֵּן

II בֵּן: n.m.; = I: 1C 15₁₈, dl. †

1276 בְּנֵי-אוֹנִי

בְּנֵי-אוֹנִי: n.m.; explained בְּנֵי-מִיָּן; → אוֹנִי, alt. אֹנֶה (Cazelles RB 55:59) or אֹן: ? cun. *Binuni* (Tallqvist *Names* 64): Gn 35₁₈. †

1277 בְּנֵי-הַדָּד

בְּנֵי-הַדָּד: n.m.; → הַדָּד ndiv.; Sept. υἱὸς Ἀδερ, Jerome *benadad*, Akk. *Bin* (? , written *TUR*)-*Addu* (RépMari 143), Palm. βαραδαδης/-αδαδος (DuraInv. 47, 60), ברהדר Zakir A 4, *Brhdd* 1f (KAI 202, 201) cun. *IM* (? : *Bir* = בֵּר or *Addu/Adad*)-*idri* = הַדָּד־עֶזֶר ? → Michel WdO 1:59¹⁰ :: Noth *Gesch. Isr.* 224¹; Reicke-R. 215; “son of → הַדָּד”; title, not a name, Mazar BA 25:106:

—1. son of טַבְרֵמֶן, king of אֲרָם 1K 15_{18,20} 2C 16_{2,4};

—2. king of אֲרָם 1K 20₁₋₃₃ 2K 6₂₄ 8_{7,9} (= Benhadad 1, or rd. הַדָּד־עֶזֶר ? , → Jepsen AfO 14:154ff; Albright BASOR 87:26; 100:24; Noth *Gesch. Isr.* 224);

—3. son of חֲזַאֵל 2K 13_{3,24f}; אֲרַמְנוֹת בְּחֲזַאֵל Am 1₄ Jr 49₂₇. †

1278 בְּנֵי-זוּחַת

בְּנֵי-זוּחַת: n.m.; Sept. Ζωαθ, Sept.^A Ζωχαθ; etym. ?; Alt ArchOr. 18-1/2:9ff :: Noth *Personennamen* 239: from Judah 1C 4₂₀. †

1279 בְּנֵי-חֹר

בְּנֵי-חֹר: n.m., → II חֹר; alt. “son of חֹר”, → DeLanghe 2:254f: official of Solomon 1K 4₈. †

1280 בְּנֵי-חֵיל

בְּנֵי־חַיִל: n.m.; Alt ArchOr. 18-1/2:9ff, cj. בְּנֵי חַיִל Sept., Pesh., Aq. (Noth *Personennamen* 239 :: Rudolph 250): a שָׂר of Jehoshaphat 2C 17₇. †

1281 בְּנֵי־חַנָּן

בְּנֵי־חַנָּן: n.m.; חַנָּן, Sept. ὑψὸς Ἀναυ, Alt ArchOr. 18-1/2:9ff: from Simeon 1C 4₂₀. †

1282 בָּנָה

בָּנָה (370 x): to build, MHb.; Ug. *bny*, *mlk bny* the royal architect PRU 2, 7:7, Ph. בְּנִי, OArm.-NSyr., MdD 66b, → BArm. DISO 38; Arb. *banā*^v, OSArb. *bny/w* (Conti-R. 115a; Müller 30); Akk. *banû* also to create AHw. 102; → בָּרָא (*Ružička* 68f).

qal: pf. בָּנָה, בְּנִיתָה, בְּנִיתָה (ה), בְּנִיתָה (ה), בְּנִיתָה (ה) (1K 8₄₈ K ת-), בָּנוּ (לךְ) (Ezk 27₅ בָּנוּ לְךָ); impf.: (Amor. sffx. *Yabnik-ilu*, Bauer *Ostk.* 72), בָּנִי, בָּנִי, בָּנִי, בָּנִי, בָּנִי, בָּנִי, בָּנִי, בָּנִי; impv. בָּנִי; inf. בְּנוּיָה, בְּנוּיָה, בְּנוּיָה, בְּנוּיָה, בְּנוּיָה, בְּנוּיָה, בְּנוּיָה, בְּנוּיָה; pt. בָּנָה, cs. בְּנוּיָה, בְּנוּיָה, בְּנוּיָה, בְּנוּיָה, בְּנוּיָה, בְּנוּיָה, בְּנוּיָה, בְּנוּיָה;

—1. to **build** (RAC 1:1266f); town Gn 4₁₇ Mi 3₁₀ (rd. בְּנִי), altar Gn 8₂₀, tower 11₄, house and booths 33₁₇ and oft.;

—2. with acc. of material (GK §117hh) בָּ בְּ גִזִית with dressed stone Is 9₉, with acc. of object and acc. of material בָּ אֲבָנִים מְזֻבָּח to build an altar with stones 1K 18₃₂; 1K 6_{15f} Dt 27₆, בָּ בְרוֹשִׁים לַחַת to make ship's planks out of cypress wood Ezk 27₅;

—3. with לְ to **develop buildings**: עָרִים לְמִצּוֹר cities into fortresses 2C 11₅, > to reinforce 1K 15₂₂ 16₂₄; צִלַּע לְאִשָּׁה Gn 2₂₂ (< to create Gray *Legacy* 189, Ug. El *bny bnwt* creator of creatures);

—4. to **rebuild** (Mesha. 9) Jos 6₂₆ Ezk 36₃₆ (הַנְּהַרְסוֹת) Am 9₁₄ (נְשִׁמֹת) Ps 69₃₆ 102₁₇ 147₂ cj. Is 49₁₇ (rd. בְּנִי) 2C 33₁₆ Q (K Sept. בְּנִי);

—5. with בָּ to **work on a building** Zech 6₁₅ Neh 4_{4.11};

—6. metaph. or II בָּנָה, denom. from בָּן (MHb.² JArm.^{tg}, Arm., Canaan JPOS 11:175) :: בָּ בֵּית לְ to **build a family** for, to provide someone with offspring Dt 25₉; to let a person (a nation) live on in his children (said of God; cf. VT 12:345¹, :: הָרַס Jr 24₆ 31₄ 33₇ 42₁₀ Ps 28₅ (→ Bach *Fschr.* vRad 7ff); → n.m. בְּנִיָה (ה), n.loc. יִבְנֵאל.

nif: pf. בָּנָה, בְּנִיתָה, בְּנִיתָה, בְּנִיתָה; impf. בָּנִי, בָּנִי, בָּנִי, בָּנִי, בָּנִי, בָּנִי, בָּנִי, בָּנִי; pt. בָּנָה;

—1. to **be built** town Nu 13₂₂ 21₂₇ Dt 13₁₇ Is 44_{26.28} Jr 30₁₈ 31₃₈ Ezk 26₁₄ Da 9₂₅, temple 1K 3₂ 6₇ Hg 1₂ Zech 1₁₆ 8₉ 1C 22₁₉, wall Neh 7₁, house Pr 24₃, אֲרָמוֹן Is 25₂, ruins Ezk 36_{10.33}; abs. Jb 12₁₄;

—2. human beings are built = **live on** (in their children) (MHb.² nif., JArm.^{tg} itpe., → qal 6) Jr 12₁₆ 31₄ Mal 3₁₅; with מִן a woman **obtains a child** by Gn 16₂ 30₃;

—3. metaph.: God's חֹסֶד Ps 89₃;

—Jb 22₂₃ rd. תַּעֲנֶה. †

Der. בֵּן, בֵּית, בְּנוֹי, בְּנֵי (n.m.); בְּנִיָּה, בְּנֵיָּה; יְבִיָּה, יְבִיָּהּ (n.loc.); *מִבְּנֵה; תְּבִיָּה, תְּבִיָּהּ (v); יְבִיָּה, יְבִיָּהּ, בְּנִיָּה, בְּנֵיָּה (n.m.).

1283 בְּנוֹי

בְּנוֹי: n.m.; Sept. βαβαια, βαβουι, βαβει; קְטוּל pattern (BL 480v; Gulkowitsch 20ff, not attested as a nominal form, popular in MHb.): בְּנֵה; short form of בְּנִיָּהּ (Noth 38, 172):

—1. Ezr 8₃₃;

—2. 10₃₀;

—3. 10₃₈;

—4. Neh 3_{24-cj. 18} 10₁₀ 12_{8-cj. 24};

—5. Neh 7₁₅ (= בְּנֵי Ezr 2₁₀). †

1284 בְּנֵי

[בְּנֵי: n.m.; Kahle Ec. 1 → בְּנֵי; ? rd. with Sept. לְבִנֵי חֶבְרֹנִי :: Rudolph 162; לְחֶבְרֹנִי: 1C 24₂₃. †]

1285 בְּנֵי

בְּנֵי: n.m., בְּנֵה; cun. *Bani, Bania* Tallqvist *Names* 51f; short form of בְּנִיָּהּ Noth 38, 172: 2S 23₃₆; 1C 6₃₁; Ezr 2₁₀ (= בְּנוֹי Neh 7₁₅) ins. 8₁₀ 10₂₉₋₃₄ (rd. וּמְבֵנֵי בְּנוֹי 38) Neh 3₁₇ 8₇ 9_{4f} 10_{14f} 11₂₂ cj. 1C 9₄ (for בְּנֵי מֶן rd. מֶן בְּנֵי). †

1286 בְּנֵי

בְּנֵי: n.m.; בְּנֵה; short form of בְּנִיָּהּ (Noth 39, 172);

—1. Neh 9₄;

—2. Neh 10₁₆. †

1287 בְּרַק

בְּרַק See below under בְּרֵי בְּרַק (#1289).

1288 בְּנֵי

בְּנֵי See below under בְּרַק בְּנֵי (#1289).

1289 בְּנֵי־בְרַק

בְּנֵי בְרַק: “(seat of the) clan of Berak” :: Dhorme *Rec.* 747: Berak is ndiv.; n.loc., in Dan; cun. *Banai Barqa* Sennacherib Prism ii:66; *Ibn Ibrāq* 8 km SE of Jaffa; the Jewish settlement further to the N1 (Abel 2:263; Simons *Geog.* §336, 14); **Jos 19**₄₅. †

1290 יַעֲקֹן

יַעֲקֹן See below under בְּנֵי יַעֲקֹן (#1292).

1291 בְּנֵי

בְּנֵי See below under בְּנֵי יַעֲקֹן (#1292).

1292 בְּנֵי־יַעֲקֹן

בְּנֵי יַעֲקֹן: n.loc., **Nu 33**_{31f}, → בְּיָרֹת בְּנֵי יַעֲקֹן.

1293 בְּנֵיהַ

בְּנֵיהַ: בנה; dissimilated < → בְּנֵיָן (*Ružička* 63) or crprt: **buildings Ezk 41**₁₃. †

1294 בְּנֵיהַ

בְּנֵיהַ, Sept. *Βαναίας*: n.m.; < → בְּנֵיהַי; Palm. בניה DuraInv. 59:

—1. one of David’s military commanders **2S 20**₂₃ **1C 11**₂₂, = בְּנֵיהַי 1;

—2. one of David’s warriors הַפְּרִיעַתְנֵי **1C 11**₃₁ **27**₁₄ = בְּנֵיהַי 2;

—3. one of the exiles in Babylon **Ezk 11**₁₃ = בְּנֵיהַי **Ezk 11**₁;

—4. **Ezr 10**₂₅;

—5. **10**₃₀;

—6. **10**₃₅;

—7. **10**₄₃;

—8. **1C 4**₃₆;

—9. **2C 20**₁₄. †

1295 בְּנִיָּהוּ

בְּנִיָּהוּ, Βαναϊα(ς): n.m.; בנה + י' בנה, "Y has built / created" (Noth 172); > בְּנִיָּה; Diringer 177, Ph. בנחר ? (Lidzbarski *Krug*. 14a) Hb. seal יובנה (BA 24:105):

- 1. one of David's military commanders: 2S 8₁₈ 23₂₀₋₂₂ 1K 1₈₋₄₄ 2_{25-29f-34f-46} 4₄ 1C 11₂₄ 18₁₇ = בְּנִיָּהוּ 2S 20₂₃ 1C 11₂₂;
- 2. 2S 23₃₀ הַפְּרָעָתָנִי, one of David's warriors, = בְּנִיָּהוּ 1C 11₃₁ 27₁₄;
- 3. Ezk 11₁, one of the exiles in Babylon, = בְּנִיָּהוּ 11₁₃;
- 4. 1C 15₁₈₋₂₀ 16₅;
- 5. 1C 15₂₄ 16₆;
- 6. 1C 27₃₄ father :: 27_{5f} son of יְהוֹרָע;
- 7. 2C 31₁₃. †

1296 בְּנִים

בְּנִים: du. of → *בִּין; MHb. a space between; DSS ב(י)נים vi., adv. in between (?) 1QH 6₁₃ מליץ בנים intermediary, interpreter (?), → Maier 2:89; MHb. בִּינוֹנִי intermediary between two extremes, Ug. *bnš* (< *bn ʾnš*, Albright BASOR 150:38¹²), *bny* middleman PRU 2, 12:34; (ה)ב(י)נים (חלל/דגל/אנשי) (1QM xiv B 1 etc. 12 x) light infantry, those in the skirmish (Yadin 143ff, 391; vdPloeg 68 :: Carmignac VT 5:354ff): הַבְּנִים אִישׁ, **champion, single-fighter** 1S 17₄₋₂₃. †

1297 בְּנִימִין

בְּנִימִין, בְּנִימִין 1S 9_{1K} (vi.): (n.m.) n.pop.; בִּין + יָמִין sg. back-formation from *בְּנִימִין (Mowickel F Schr. Eissfeldt 2:129, 145), "southern", → מְנַיִם; Mari: *TUR* (= *Binu/Mārū*)-*Yamīn* :: *TUR-Simāl* (= שְׂמֹאל) "northern", Dossin *Mél. Syr.* 981ff; RépMari 122; Kupper *Nomades* 47ff; Noth *Welt* 62¹; Cazelles VT 8:318; Literature: VT 10:7⁵; Schunck *Benjamin*; Reicke-R. 1:216: **Benjamin**: son of Jacob:

- 1. Gn 35₁₈₋₂₄ 42₄₋₃₆ 43₁₅₋₂₉₋₃₄ 45₁₂ 46₂₁;
- 2. great-grandson of 1: 1C 7₁₀;
- 3. Ezr 10₃₂ Neh 3₂₃;
- 4. the tribe (→ 1); Gn 49₂₇ Nu 1₁₁ Dt 27₁₂ 33₁₂ Ju 5₁₄ 2S 3₁₉ 4₂ Ezk 48₃₂ Hos 5₈ Ps 68₂₈ 80₃; with שְׁבַט Ju 20₁₂ 1S 9₂₁ 10_{20f} 1K 12₂₁; with מִטָּה Nu 1₃₇ 2₂₂ 13₉ 34₂₁ Jos 21₄₋₁₇ 1C 6₄₅; בְּנֵי בְּמִטָּה the Benjaminites Nu 1₃₆ 2₃₂ 7₆₀ 26₃₈₋₄₁ Ju 1₂₁ 20₃₋₄₈ 21₁₃ 2S 2₂₅ Jr 6₁ Neh 11₄₋₇₋₃₁ 1C 8₄₀ 9₃₋₇ 12₁₇₋₃₀; בְּנֵי בְּמִיָּה Nu 10₂₄ Jos 18₁₁₋₂₁ 1C 6₅₀; בְּנֵי בְּמִיָּה אִישׁ a Benjaminite 1S 4₁₂, the Benjaminites Ju 20₄₁; אָרְצָן בְּאֵשׁ בְּ אָרְצָן בְּ אֵשׁ Ju 21₂₁

1306 בסר

cj. MHb.² JArm. CPArm. Mnd. (MdD 68a) to despise, Syr. also to refute, Arb. *basara* to frown, to take premature action; basic meaning: to be half-ripe, cf. בחל.

pi: pt. מְבִסֵּר cj. Is 41₂₇ to **refute** (Driver Fschr. Nötscher 46f). → Der. בִּסֵּר.

1307 בִּסְרָא

בִּסְרָא: MHb.; 1QIs^a בסור, Arm., Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 151; JArm.^g בוֹסְרָא, Syr. **besrā* unripe grapes, Arb. *busr* unripe dates, Pehl. *bsr*² wine (*Frahang* 5:2): sffx. בִּסְרוֹ (dissimilated, BL 568j; Or. *busrō* Kahle *Text* 71): **unripe fruit Is 18₅ Jr 31_{29f} Ezk 18₂ Jb 15₃₃**. †

1308 בעבע

בעבע: MHb. boil up, bubble → אֲבַעְבַּעַת.

1309 בעד

*בעד: Arb. *baʿi/uda* to be distant, Syr. af. to remove, go away, Eth. to change, to change places; JArm. < Arb. → Jastrow 142a; Driver VT 4:244.

Der. I, II בַּעַד.

1310 בַּעַד

I בַּעַד (100 x): בעד Ug. *bʿd* behind, for, EgArm. (DISO 39) concerning; Arb. OSArb. *baʿdu* after, behind; Eth. *bāʿed*, Tigr. *beʿd* (Wb. 293a) another; VG 2:420f: abs. בַּעַד in לְ מִבֵּי, cs. בַּעַד (BL 573x, Driver ZDMG 91:346), sffx. (BL 644c) בַּעְרוּ, בַּעְרָךְ, בַּעְרֵי and בַּעְרֵנִי Ps 139₁₁, בַּעְרֵנוּ and בַּעְרֵינוּ Am 9₁₀, בַּעְרֵכֶם: sbst. > prep.:

—1. at a distance from > **behind**: Jon 2₇, with סגר to close הָלַת Gn 7₁₆, רָחַם Gn 20₁₈ and 1S 1₆; לְ מִבֵּי (cf. מִמֶּל לְ, מִתַּחַת לְ) from behind Song 4_{1.3} 6₇ †;

—2. at a distance from < **through, out of** Gn 26₈ Jos 2₁₅ Sir 14₂₃ (window 10 x); 2K 1₂; הַחֹמָה בְּ over the wall 2S 20₂₁, through (between) JI 2₈;

—3. behind > **round about** Zech 12₈ La 3₇ Ps 3₄ 139₁₁ Jb 1₁₀ 3₂₃ 9₇ cj. 37₇:

—4. surrounding in protection > **for the benefit of, for**: thus in proper names בערייה Cowley *Arm. Pap.* (Vincent *Rel.* 397) > בערי Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*, cun. in *Yau/Ilu-biʿdi* Tallqvist *Names* 92, 96, *Baḥlu* (= בַּעַל)-*badi* (BASOR 86:30, 7), *Baḥdi-Addu* (StudMar. 77) = הדרבער (Driver Fschr. Furlani 46); with התפלל Gn 20₇ (12 x) and הִעָתִיר to plead (→ Hesse *Fürbitte* 92ff; Jr 11_{14b} MSS with Versions rd. בַּעַת ? :: Rudolph 70) Ex 8₂₄, with כָּפַר Ex 32₃₀ (14 x), with זָעַק 1S 7₉, with הִתְחַזֵּק to stand up for 2S 10₁₂ 1C 19₁₃, with הָרַשׁ Is

8₁₉ and יהוה הִרְשׁוּ 2K 22₁₃ Jr 21₂, with בִּקְשׁוּ אֱלֹהִים 2S 12₁₆, with נָשָׂא תְּפִלָּה 2K 19₄ Is 37₄ Jr 7₁₆ 11₁₄, with עָשָׂה to sacrifice Ezk 45₂₂, with עָלָה הָעֵלָה Jb 42₈, with נָמַר Ps 138₈, with חָבַל Pr 20₁₆ 27₁₃, with נָתַן Jb 2₄, with שָׁחַד 6₂₂; בָּעַד הָאָרֶץ for the land Ezk 22₃₀ and cj. 25₁₄;

—5. subst. exchange value, price Pr 6₂₆ (Thomas VTSupp. 3:283f); > prep. > עוֹר בְּ עוֹר skin for skin Jb 2₄, cf. the Bedouin expression, when bartering, *ra's bira's* a head (of cattle) for a head (Hölscher 15 :: Tur-S.: one skin following another, like an onion);

—1S 4₁₈ rd. עַל־יַד (Tiktin *Sam.* 10), alt. בִּיַד; Is 32₁₄ dl.; Am 9₁₀ rd. עָרִינוּ (: עַד).

1311 בָּעַד

II *בָּעַד (or *בָּעָד): בעד; cs. בָּעַד: exchange, **price** Pr 6₂₆ (Sept. Vulg., Driver VT 4:244). †

1312 בעה

I בעה: Arm. OArm.-NSyr., Mnd. MdD 44b, → BArm., DISO 39; Can. *ibau, yuba(h)u* (Böhl *Spr.* §28f); Ug. *bgy* to wish Rössler ZA 54:168; Aistleitner 560, to investigate Driver *Myths* 164a (:: UMGl. 343; Gray *Legacy* 389: to point, Arb. IV) Akk. *bu^u* and Arb. *bgy* to search; Moran *Orient.* 29:1ff.

qal: impf. תִּבְעִיוּ and impv. בְּעִי (BL 409k, q, 1QIs^a בעו, תבעוּן): to **enquire** Is 21₁₂. †

nif: pf. נִבְעוּ: to be searched out Ob 6 (|| נִחַפְּשׁוּ → III). †

1313 בעה

II בעה: Arb. *bgy* swell up (wound); JArm.¹ Levy *Chald. Wb.* 1:106, Sef. iii:2 with אַפּוּה רוּחַ the breath of his anger (:: Rosenthal BASOR 158:28¹, → נבע hif.).

qal: impf. תִּבְעֶה: to **bring to the boil** (of fire for water) Is 64₁. †

nif: pt. נִבְעָה: to **bulge out** (of a section of a wall about to collapse) Is 30₁₃. †

1314 בעה

III בעה: JArm.^{tg} af., Syr. pa. to graze bare, MHb. מִבְּעָה bare grazing (Mi. BQam. i 1); ? with I to search for food (Levy *Chald. Wb.* 1:106).

qal or pi: impf. יִבְעָה Sam. Ex 22₄, for יִבְעָר (II בער 1) to **graze bare**; metaph. Sir 6₂ Pesh., Sept. תִּבְעָה cj. for תִּעֲבָה (:: Smend *Sir.* 53: rd. תבער). †

nif: pf. נִבְעוּ: to be grazed bare Ob 6 (|| נִחַפְּשׁוּ → I). †

1315 בָּעוֹר

בְּעוֹר, Sam.^{M71} *būr*, Sept. Βεωρ, Βαιωρ, בְּעָר Nu 24_{3,15}: n.m.; Arb. *B'ār* (Moritz Muséon 50:14), < **Ba'ī-ram* (Albright JBL 63:232) ?:

—1. Gn 36₃₂ 1C 1₄₃;

—2. father of בְּלָעַם Nu 22₅ 24_{3,15} 31₈ Dt 23₅ Jos 13₂₂ 24₉ Mi 6₅ (for בְּנֵי-בְלָעַם ? rd. עֲבָרָךְ). †

1316 בְּעוֹת

*בְּעוֹת: בעת: *qittūl*, BL 480u, v: בְּעוֹתֵי, בְּעוֹתֵיךְ: fright, pl. terrors (of God) Ps 88₁₇ Jb 6₄; rd. בְּעָתָם Ps 81₁₆ for עָתָם ? . †

1317 בְּעִז

I בְּעִז: n.m.; Sept. Βοοζ/ς; ? Βοασου, Hauran (:: Alt PJB 36:101f); Arb. *bagz* liveliness (Noth 228); < בו עז BDB ?, → II בְּעִז: husband of Ruth Ru 2_{1-4:21} 1C 2_{11f}. †

1318 בְּעִז

II בְּעִז: Sept. Βοος, Βα(λ)αζ, Βοολαζ, Pesh., Vulg. *Booz*; → I; name of the pillar in front of the temple on the left, → יִכִּין, 1K 7₂₁ 2C 3₁₇: for בְּעַל (Gressmann ZAW 29:122⁴) or בְּעַל עִז Baal is strong (Montgomery-G. 170f, Ug. UMG1. 1390), or short for בְּעִז י' יִשְׁמַח מְלִיךְ or simil. (Albright *Religion* 156 → Kornfeld ZAW 74:51f). †

Der. I בְּעִז (?).

1319 בַּעַט

בַּעַט: MHb. JArm. Syr. to trample, stamp, to spurn.

qal: impf. וַיִּבְעֹט, וַיִּבְעֹטוּ: to kick Dt 32₁₅; with בָּ to give a kick, metaph. = to despise 1S 2₂₉ (usu. rd. הִבְטִיתָ: נבט), cj. Jr 2₁₇ (בְּעֵטָתָּ for בְּעֵתָּ, Gunkel *Proph.* 117). †

1320 בְּעִי

בְּעִי: Jb 30₂₄: ??, ? בָּ + עִי beneath the ruins prp. טַבַּע a person drowning, or simil. †

1321 בְּעֵיִם

[בְּעֵיִם: Is 11₁₅: → עֵיִם. †]

1322 בְּעִיר

*בעִיר: III בער; MHb.² JArm.^{tg} CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 62b) OSArb. Eth. (Leslau 13) cattle, Tigr. Wb. 292b *be'ēr* young camel, *be'rāy* ox, Akk. *bi'ēru* young ox (AHw. 130) Arb. *ba'īr* camel: בעִירָה, בעִירָם, בעִירָם: coll. **livestock, cattle Gn 45₁₇ Ex 22₄ Nu 20_{4·8·11} Ps 78₄₈.** †

Der. III, IV בער.

1323 בעל

I בעל: MHb. JArm.^{tb} to have sexual relations with, Syr. Arb. to marry; בעול trained IQM vi 13, Dam. xiv 9; OSArb. to own, to rule over, Akk. *bēlu* to rule (over), Eth. to be wealthy (Leslau 13).

qal: pf. בעל, בעלה/לו, בעלה/לוי, בעלה/ה, בעלה/ה; impf. יבעל, יבעלו; pt. בעלה, בעלה (Jerome *bula*), בעלת (Sam.^{M70} *bīlat*):

—1. to own, **rule over** (gods over a nation) **Is 26₁₃**, with לָ 1C 4₂₂ to be in office in (?; Tg. to marry and settle in [cf. 2]; prp. עברו): with בָּ to prove oneself master **Jr 3₁₄ 31₃₂**;

—2. to take possession of a woman as bride or wife, to **marry** (→ Neumann 231ff; deVaux 1:48ff) **Dt 21₁₃** (Neumann 90) **24₁ Is 62₅ Mal 2₁₁**; בעלת בעל a woman owned by a man as his wife or bride **Gn 20₃ Dt 22₂₂**, cj. **Lv 21₄**; בעולה married woman **Is 54₁** (:: שוממה **Sir 9₉**; בעליך (pl. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19c); → II, your husband (Y !) **Is 54₅**; metaph. (?; cf. Smith *Rel. Sem.* 108, 536f, MHb. הבעל בית/שדה, Arb. *'ard ba'l* irrigated land, Dalman *Arbeit* 1:556), ארץ בעולה “married” :: שוממה **Is 62₄**. †

nif: impf. תבעל: to **get married** (→ qal 2, MHb.) **Pr 30₂₃**; the land **Is 62₄**. †

Der. I, II בעל and the n.loc. mentioned at I 5, and the n.m. הנון בעל, בעלידע, בעליה, בעלים, n.f. I, II בעלה and בעלת with its derivatives.

1324 בעל

II בעל: Ug. UMG1. 341, to **do** = Hb. Ph. Arb. פעל; supposed by Gordon and Dahood *Greg.* 43:75 in בעליך **Is 54₅** || עשיר :: 1QIs^a defective, ? = בעליך Sept., Wernberg-M. *JSS* 3:264); **Jb 31₃₉** rd. ? בעליה “those who work on them” for בעליה. †

1325 בעל

I בעל, Sam.^{M70} *bāl*: **ba'l*, owner, lord, husband; MHb., Ug. *b'l b'lt* UTG1. 493, Ph. (Pun.Bαλ *ZDMG* 107:284, *bal* Sznycer *Poen.* 1027), Arm. בעל → BArm.; Akk. *bēlu*, Amor. (Bauer *Ostk.* 72; Jean StMariana 77) and Can. (Fschr. Baudissin 193f) *baḥlu*, *balu*, Eg. *b'r* (after the Nineteenth Dynasty, Erman-G. 1:447), OSArb. (Ryckmans *Rel.* 46) Eth. *bā'el* rich; Palm. בול *Bōl*? (Harris *Gramm.* 32; Eissfeldt *AO* 40:84 :: Starcky 87), Arb. *ba'lu* (Nöldeke *ZDMG* 40:174); Wellhausen *Heidentums* 146; Smith *Rel. Sem.* 93ff, 532ff; Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:246ff; Eissfeldt *RGG* 1:805f; Lökkegard *ActOr.* 22:10ff; WbMyth. 1:253ff; > “formal word” (VG 2:240, vi.

A 6): בַּעַל; *בַּעַל- and בַּעַל- cf. אֲבִיתָר (BL 216o) → בַּעֲלִיָּה, בַּעֲלִיָּה; בַּעֲלִי, בַּעֲלָה, בַּעֲלָה, pl. (also as sg., Ex 21₂₉ Is 1₃, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19c) בַּעֲלִי, בַּעֲלִי, בַּעֲלִיָּה, בַּעֲלִיָּה.

A. owner;

—1. **husband** (Neumann 231ff): אִשָּׁה בַּ' Ex 21₃ (Ug. PRU 2, 77:2-5) Gn 20₃ Dt 22₂₂, cj. Lv 21₄; Ex 21₂₂ Dt 24₄ 2S 11₂₆ Pr 12₄ 31₁₁₋₂₃₋₂₈; Ho 2₁₈ (cf. Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 15:23 בעלי, בעלה, אני Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 2:4; → אָרוֹן) Jl 1₈; Est 1₁₇₋₂₀;

—2. **landowner, citizen** יְרִיחוֹ בַּעֲלִי Jos 24₁₁, שָׂכֵם Ju 9₂, שָׂכֵם מְגִדֵּל 9_{46f}, הַגְּבֻעָה 20₅, קַעֲלָה 1S 23_{11f}, 2S 21₁₂, יְבִישׁ הָעִיר Ju 9₅₁; rd. בעל n.loc. 2S 6₂;

—3. **lords of the nations** בַּעֲלֵי גוֹיִם Is 16₈ and cj. בַּעֲלֵי עַמּוֹת Ps 68₃₁;

—4. **partner of a community**: בַּעֲלֵי בְרִית allies Gn 14₁₃, שְׁבוּעָה בַּ' bound by oath Ne 6₁₈;

—5. **owner of an object**: שׁוֹר Ex 21₂₈, בּוֹר 21₃₄, בֵּית בַּעַל (Ug. *b'el bt*; → Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:62f) Ex 22₇ Ju 19_{22f}, שָׁעַר 2K 1₈; Ex 21₂₉₋₃₄₋₃₆ 22_{10f-13f} Is 1₃ Pr 1₁₉ 3₂₇ 16₂₂ 17₈ Jb 31₃₉ (→ II בעל !) Qoh 5₁₀₋₁₂ 7₁₂ 8₈;

—6. **status word**: בעל indicates the owner of an object which embodies his manner, his character or his occupation: חֲלֹמֹת בַּ' dreamer (someone who possesses the gift of dreaming and the interpretation of dreams, JArm. מְרִי חֲלֹמָא, Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:134ff) Gn 37₁₉, דְּבָרִים בַּ' someone with matters of concern Ex 24₁₄ מִשְׁפָּטִי בַּ' my adversary (Akk. *bēl dīni* > MHb. בַּ' דִּין, Syr. Mnd. (MdD 60b) *b'el dīnā*, Zimmern 24) Is 50₈, cj. מִשָּׂה בַּ' creditor, Akk. *bēl hubulli*, Dt 15₂ (יָדוֹ) obj. of שְׂמוֹט “his share”, Lv 25₂₆, → יָד 4b/c; likewise North VT 4:196ff) שֹׁחַד בַּ' a person who offers a bribe (: Ehrlich: someone who takes it) Pr 17₈, with טוֹב those who have an interest in goodness Pr 3₂₇ (: Akk. *bēl tābti* benefactor AHW. 120, EgArm. טַבְתָּא בעל Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 30:23 and ZAW 47:150f); חֲצִים בַּ' archer Gn 49₂₃, cj. רֶכֶב בַּעֲלֵי רֶכֶב men of the chariots 2S 1₆ פָּרָשִׁים בַּעֲלֵי פָּרָשִׁים mounted men 2S 1₆, פְּקָדָת בַּ' sentry Jr 37₁₃; חֲמוּהָ בַּ' wrathful Nah 1₂ Pr 29₂₂, אָף בַּ' bad-tempered Pr 22₂₄ Sir 8₁₆ (cf. the “hot-headed one” Amenemope, chapter 4), נָפֶשׁ בַּ' greedy Pr 23₂, מְזֻמּוֹת בַּ' intriguer Pr 24₈, מְשַׁחֵת בַּ' destroyer 18₉; כְּנָף בַּ' winged Pr 1₁₇, כְּנָפִים בַּ' which has wings Qoh 10₂₀, פִּיפִיּוֹת בַּ' double-edged Is 41₁₅, אֲסָפוֹת בַּעֲלֵי אֲסָפוֹת (? rd. מִשְׁלֵי, Galling :: Bardtke) Qoh 12₁₁, קַרְנֵי בַּ' with two horns Da 8₆₋₂₀, לְשׁוֹן בַּ' charmer Qoh 10₁₁; סוֹד בַּ' confidant Sir 6₆, לַחֵם בַּ' table-companions 9₁₆.

B. בעל ndiv., WbMyth. 1/1:270):

—1. designates the nameless, numinous beings which are known to appear at wells, trees, rocks etc. as the owners of the place, and whose influence was initially limited to the place itself; usu. (but only in OT) mentioned in the pl. הַבְּעָלִים (: Eissfeldt ZAW 56:15ff; Kapelrud *Baal*):

—a) הַבְּעָל (the individual) Baal (→ B 2 !) Ju 2₁₃ 6_{31f} 1K 18₂₁₋₂₆ 2K 21₃ 23_{4f} Jr 2₈ 7₉ 11₁₃₋₁₇ 12₁₆ 19₅ 23₁₃₋₂₇ 32₂₉ Hos 2₁₀ 13₁ Zeph 1₄, cj. Jr 3₂₄;

—7. מְעוֹן בַּעַל מְעוֹן, Nu 32³⁸ Ezk 25⁹ 1C 5⁸ and בֵּית בַּעַל מְעוֹן Jr 48²³, both < בֵּית בַּעַל מְעוֹן Jos 13¹⁷, > בְּעוֹן Nu 32³; in Moab 7 km S of מִידְבָּא, Abel 2:259; Rudolph *Jer.* 263, Kuschke *Fschr.* Rudolph 182.

—8. בַּעַל פְּעוֹר, Sept. Βεελφεγωρ in Moab Hos 9¹⁰ = בֵּית פְּעוֹר Dt 3²⁹ 4⁴⁶ 34⁶ Jos 13²⁰, פְּעוֹר a mountain Nu 23²⁸ Jos 22¹⁷, seat of the god בַּעַל פְּעוֹר Nu 25^{3.5} Dt 4³, → פְּעוֹר; *Kh.* eš-Šēh-Jāyil 10 km W1 of חֶשְׁבוֹן, Abel 2:69, 278; Noth *ZAW* 60:22f; :: Simons *Geog.* §443; Hencke *ZDPV* 75:155ff.

—9. בַּעַל פְּרָצִים: n.top.; → פְּרָץ; “(seat of the) Baal of the breach”; in the → עִמְקֵי רְפָאִים, 2S 5²⁰ (explained) 1C 14¹¹; הַר פְּרָצִים Is 28²¹; Abel 2:259; Simons *Geog.* §759; Dalman *Orte* 21f.

—10. בַּעַל צָפֶן, Ex 14^{2.9} Nu 33⁷, in the Eastern delta; Abel 2:260; Κάσιον ὄρος at the Western end of the Sabkhat Bardawil; בַּעַל צָפֶן in inscriptions as god of → תַּחְפְּנִחַס = Tanis, → צֶעַן (BASOR 109:15f), and of the Ug. mountain *Spn* צָפוֹן = *J. el-ʿAqraʿ* → Aistleitner 2345:2/3; UTGl. 2185; Eissfeldt *Baal Z.* 1ff, 30ff; Noth *Fschr.* Eissfeldt 1:181ff; Albright *Fschr.* Bertholet 1ff; *WbMyth.* 1:256ff; Cazelles *RB* 62:321ff.

—11. בַּעַל שְׁלֶשָׁה: n.loc., 2K 4⁴² אֶרֶץ שְׁלֶשָׁה בַּעַל שְׁלֶשָׁה on the western slope of the הַר־אֶפְרַיִם 1S 9⁴, Klostermann *Onom.* Βαιθσαρυσσα; *Kh.* Serisia 22 km N1 of Lydda, or *Kafr Tilt* SE of *Qalqīṭiye* (Abel 2:259f; Simons *Geog.* §662); gentilic הַשְּׁלִישִׁי 3Q 15 i:5 (Copper Scroll DJD 3:284).

—12. בַּעַל תָּמָר: Ju 20³³, Βηθηθαμαρ Klostermann *Onom.*; בית תָּמָר 3Q 15, ix 14f (Copper Scroll, DJD 3:267) near גְּבַע (= II גְּבַעָה *T. el-Fūl*), Abel 2:260; Simons *Geog.* §636 :: Dalman *JBL* 48:354ff; → בַּעַל־קַרְיָת.

1326 בַּעַל

II בַּעַל: n.m.; = I בַּעַל I; or short form; Ug. Ph. cun. *Baʿ(a)lu*, *Ba-al* (Tallqvist *Names* 49), Amor. *Bahlum* (Bauer *Ostk.* 15), Βααλ Josephus *Ap.* 1:21; Βαλ Wuthnow 32;

—1. 1C 5⁵;

—2. uncle of Saul 1C 8³⁰ 9³⁶. †

1327 בַּעְלָה

I בַּעְלָה: fem. of בַּעַל, female owner, wife; MHb., Ug. *bʿlt*, Ph. בעלת DISO 40, *Lach.* thirteenth century PEQ 91:130f; *JArm.* *בעלתא, Syr. *bʿiltā*; OSArb. *bʿlt*, Arb. *baʿlat*, Akk. *baʿlatu* (AHw. 98b, Can. *lw.*, *bēltu*: cs. בעלת:

—1. female owner, **mistress**: בַּיִת בַּיִת of the house 1K 17¹⁷; → אִוֵב בַּיִת female necromancer (Sept. γυνή ἐγγαστρίμυθος, → Lods *Vie future* 1:249, 253³) 1S 28⁷; כַּשְׁפִּים בַּיִת female charmer (→ כַּשְׁפָּה Nah 3⁴;

—2. name (orig. epithet “lady”) of a goddess: Ug. Ph. *bʿlt*, Βααλτις, *Baltis* (Harris *Gramm.* 89), Akk. *Bēltu*; → Eissfeldt *RGG* 1:806; in the OT only in n.loc.; cf. בַּלְתִּי 3b. †

Der. II **בַּעֲלָה**, **בַּעֲלוֹת**, **בַּעֲלָת**, **בַּעֲלָת**.

1328 **בַּעֲלָה**

II **בַּעֲלָה**: n.loc.; = I “(dwelling place of the) female Baal” (Noth *Jos.* 144, :: Lewy HUCA 18:436ff):

—1. in W1 of Judah, **Jos 15**_{9f} = → **קַרְיַת יַעֲרִים** (Noth *Jos.* 89f, 110); **Jos 15**₁₁, **הַר הַבְּקָרְיַת יַעֲרִים** **Jos 15**₁₁, **בַּעֲלָתָה** **1C 13**₆; (**2S 6**₂ **יהוֹדָה** **יְהוּדָה**, ? rd. **בַּעֲלָת**, Kennedy *Aid* 81); = *Dēr el-Azhar*, 14 km W1 of Jerusalem, Abel 2:258, 419f;

—2. in the Negev, **Jos 15**₂₉, = **בְּלָהָה** **19**₃, = **בְּלָהָה** **1C 4**₂₉ (Noth *Jos.* 88 :: Albright JPOS 4:150⁴). †

1329 **בַּעֲלוֹת**

בַּעֲלוֹת: n.loc.; pl. of **בַּעֲלָה**, “(dwelling place of the) female Baals”, → II **בַּעֲלָה**: in the Negev **Jos 15**₂₄; ? **1K 4**₁₆ (? **עֲלוֹת** + I **בָּ**; *Sept. ἐν τῇ Μααλαθ, Rahlfs; → Montgomery-G. 126; Simons *Geog.* §874 ix; Noth *Könige* 58). †

1330 **חָנָן**

חָנָן See below under **בַּעַל חָנָן** (#1332).

1331 **בַּעַל**

בַּעַל See below under **בַּעַל חָנָן** (#1332).

1332 **בַּעַל־חָנָן**

בַּעַל חָנָן: n.m.; Sept. Βααλενωων; **חָנָן** + **בַּעַל**, “Baal was merciful” (Noth 187); Diringer 195; Ph. **בעלחנא** (Harris *Gramm.* 89, VAB 7:695), cun. *Baalhanūnu* (→ **חַנְנוּן**) from Arwad, cf. Ph. **חַנְבַּעַל** (*Hannibal*, Αννιβαας, **חַנְיָאֵל** (Harris *Gramm.* 103; Noth 35f :: Friedrich §75a: *han(n)* mercy);

—1. king of Edom **Gn 36**_{38f} **1C 1**_{49f};

—2. one of David’s officials **1C 27**₂₈. †

1333 **בַּעֲלִידָע**

בַּעֲלִידָע: n.m.; I **בַּעַל** + **ידע** “Baal knew” (Noth 181, → **ידע** 7); Eg. **ידעבעל** (Syria 18:191); son of David **1C 14**₇, > **אֱלִידָע** **2S 5**₁₆ (Sept. ^{BL}Βααλ-) and **1C 3**₈ (Noth 120). †

1334 **בַּעֲלִיָּה**

בְּעֵלְיָהּ: n.m.; I בְּעַל (→ בְּעֵלְיָדָע) + י' בְּעֵלְיָדָע, “Y is Baal = lord” Noth 141; Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:91: Benjaminite with David **1C 12**₆. †

1335 בְּעֵלִים

בְּעֵלִים: n.m.; Ug. *b'ls*, *ba'lisi* (UTGl. 493) Sept. Βελεισα, Βααλις, cf. *B2lis* n.loc. on the Middle Euphrates (Dussaud *Topographie* 452f), MSS^{Sept.} בְּעֵלִים Βααλειμ, Βααλιμος Josephus *Ant.* x:9, 3, → Schlatter 29: king of Ammon **Jr 40**₁₄. †

1336 בְּעֵלָת

בְּעֵלָת: n.loc.; → II בְּעֵלָה, BL 510v: in Dan near Ekron, Abel 2:258; vRad PJB 29:35 :: Simons *Geog.* §336, 12: **Jos 19**₄₄. †

1337 בְּעֵלָת

בְּעֵלָת: n.loc.; → בְּעֵלָת, fossilized pausal form (BL 510v) ?; in the Negev, fortified by Solomon; ? = בְּעַל **1C 4**₃₃ and → בְּעֵלָת בְּאֵר **Jos 19**₈ ?; **1K 9**₁₈ **2C 8**₆. †

1338 בְּאֵר

בְּאֵר See below under בְּעֵלָת בְּאֵר (#1340).

1339 בְּעֵלָת

בְּעֵלָת See below under בְּעֵלָת בְּאֵר (#1340).

1340 בְּעֵלָת-בְּאֵר

בְּעֵלָת בְּאֵר: n.loc.; in Simeon, = בְּעֵלָת, בְּעֵלוֹת, בְּעַל, cf. Abel 2:258; Simons *Geog.* §321: **Jos 19**₈. †

1341 בְּעֵן

בְּעֵן: n.loc.; < → מְעוֹן (בֵּית): **Nu 32**₃. †

1342 בְּעֵנָא

בְּעֵנָא: n.m.;

—1. **1K 4**₁₂;

—2. **4**₁₆;

—3. **Neh 3**₄ (= בְּעֵנָה 3 ?), and בְּעֵנָה;

—1. **2S** 4_{2-5f.9};

—2. **2S** 23₂₉ **1C** 11₃₀;

—3. **Ezr** 2₂ **Neh** 7₇ **10**₂₈: Nab. בענו; EA *Bin-ana*, Ug. *Bn-ʿn*, *Bin-anat* (PRU 3:239b) and simil.; Albright BASOR 143:5, → בִּנְעָא †

1343 בער

I בער: MHb. hif. to kindle, MHb.² qal, JArm.^{tg} CPArm. to burn, to kindle, Mnd. (MdD 49b) to burn something, Ug. *bʿr* to burn (Driver *Myths* 163b; Gray *Legacy* 1023 :: UMGI. 343; Aistleitner 559; Bibl. 38:375); ? Ph. (DISO 40); Moab., Kerak 2 לִמְבֵּר; Arb. *bgr* to have an unquenchable thirst (Barth *Wurzel*. 6f), *wagi/ara* to be hot, furious; Eth. Leslau 13.

qal: pf. בִּעַרְהוּ, בִּעְרוּ; impf. יִבְעֵר/עַר; pt. בֵּעַר, בִּעְרָה, בִּעְרֵת, בִּעְרָה, בִּעְרוֹת:

—1. to **burn**: bush **Ex** 3₂, mountain **Dt** 4₁₁ 5₂₃ 9₁₅, flax **Ju** 15₁₄; coals **2S** 22₉ **Ps** 18₉ **Ezk** 1₁₃, pitch **Is** 34₉, fire **Jr** 20₉ **Ps** 39₄ cj. 118₁₂, flames **Is** 10₁₇, torch **Is** 62₁, oven **Hos** 7₄ (rd. בֵּעַר הַם), **Mal** 3₁₉, tow and spark **Is** 1₃₁; metaph. wickedness **Is** 9₁₇, חֲמָה **Est** 1₁₂, Y's אַף **Is** 30₂₇ **Ps** 2₁₂, קִנְאָה **Ps** 79₅, Y's anger **Jr** 4₄ 7₂₀ 21₁₂ **Ps** 89₄₇; to burn (intransitive): a bush **Ex** 33;

—2. to **blaze up** against, with בָּ: fire **Ps** 106₁₈ **Jb** 1₁₆, Y's fire **Nu** 11₁₋₃; metaph. anger **Jr** 44₆ **Hos** 7_{6b};

—3. to **burn** (transitive), to **consume**, of fire consuming wood **Ps** 83₁₅; with בָּ to **scorch** **Is** 42₂₅ 43₂ cj. **Hos** 7₆ (for בִּאֲרָבָם prp. בֵּעַר בָּם);

—4. ? transitive (JArm. CPArm.) or rd. pi./hif.: to **fan**, (a fire), to kindle: Y's breath **Is** 30₃₃, anger **La** 2₃;

—2S 22₁₃ rd. עֲבֵרוּ (Ps 18₁₃). †

pi: pf. בִּעַר, בִּעְרָתָם, בִּעְרוּ, sffx. בִּעְרֵתִיָּה; impf. יִבְעֵרוּ; inf. בֵּעַר 5 x and בִּעַר 1 x (BL 355h) sffx. לִבְעֵרָם; pt. מִבְעֵרִים:

—1. to **kindle**, to **light** with acc. fire **Ex** 35₃ **Is** 40₁₆ **Jr** 7₁₈ **Ezk** 21₄ 39_{9f}, lamps **2C** 4₂₀ 13₁₁, wood **Lv** 6₅, fiery arrows **Is** 50₁₁;

—2. abs. to **keep a fire burning** **Neh** 10₃₅;

—3. to **burn down** cj. **Hos** 11₉ (rd. וְלֹא אֶבְעֵר); הִיָּה לְבָעֵר to be used for burning, to serve as firewood **Is** 6₁₃ 44₁₅. †

pu: pt. מִבְעֵרָתָּה: to be kindled, to **be burning** **Jr** 36₂₂ (sbj. rd. וְאֵשׁ Sept. :: Blau VT 4:14). †

hif: pf. הִבְעֵרְתִּי; impf. תִּבְעֵר, יִבְעֵר, וְיִבְעֵר/עַר; pt. מִבְעֵר(י):

—1. to set fire to (cornfield, vines, olive-trees etc.) **Ex** 22₅ (with בִּעְרָה) **Ju** 15_{5b}, hair **Ezk** 5₂, torches **Ju** 15_{5a};

—2. with **בַּעֲשָׂן** to **reduce to cinders** Nah 2₁₄;

—3. **2C 28₃** **וַיִּבְעַר** to burn (people), ? rd. **וַיַּעֲבֵר** (**2K 16₃**) :: Rudolph *Chr.* 288. †

Der. **בַּעֲרָה** and (by folk etym.) n.loc. **תַּבְּעָרָה**.

1344 בער

II **בער**: (same root ?) MHB. (< JArm.^b) to clear away; Ug. *bʿr* plunder, expel (UTGI. 495); Syr. to enquire, to acquire, pa. to search through, to gather, to glean, to devastate: *būʿarā* second harvest, devastation; CPArm. to glean.

pi: pf. **בָּעַר**, **בַּעֲרָתָ**; impf. **יִבְעַר**, **נִבְעָרָה**; inf. **בְּעַר**:

—1. to **graze**, → hif.: field with **בָּ** Ex 22_{4aβ} (Pal. Pt. Tg., Kahle *Geniza* 205ff; Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:535; Schelbert VT 8:253ff; Sam. **יבעה**, ^{M71} *yēbī* (III **בעה**), alt. to set fire to; vineyard Is 3₁₄ (Vulg., Tg.; Sept., Pesh.: I) 5₅ (**הָיָה לְבָעֵר**) left for grazing, (→ 2a :: I pi. 3); → Budde *Jes. Erleben* 25ff; Cazelles 64;

—2. to **devastate** (cf. *νέμειν*); **לְבָעֵר הָיָה** fallen victim to devastation: Kain (Kenites) Nu 24₂₂;

—3. to **sweep away**: **הִנָּלַל** 1K 14_{10bβ}, with **אֶחָרִי** 1K 14_{10bα} (3rd. sg. “one” Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §36d) 21₂₁ cj. 16₃;

—4. with **מִן** a) to **remove**: the **אֲבוֹת** 2K 23₂₄, the Asherahs 2C 19₃, **וְהָם** Dt 19₁₃ 21₉, **הַקִּדְשִׁים** Dt 26_{13f}; b) to destroy (L’Hour Bibl. 44:1ff) **הִרְעָה** Dt 13₆ 17₇₋₁₂ 19₁₉ 21₂₁ 22_{21f-24} 24₇, **רָעָה** Ju 20₁₃; people 2S 4₁₁, the **קִרְשִׁים** 1K 22₄₇ **בָּעַר רוּחַ** Is 4₄. †

pu: impf. **יִבוּעַר**: to **be grazed over** (vineyard) Sir 36₃₀. †

hif: impf. **יִבְעֹרֵה**, prp. **יִבְעֵר**: to **cause to be grazed over** Ex 22_{4aα}; 1K 16₃ rd. → pi. **מִבְּעַר**. †

1345 בער

III ***בער**: Arb. *baʿara* to muck out, *baʿ(a)r* dung.

Der. **בַּעֲרִיר**, camels and cattle (the droppings from them are used for fuel), I and IV **בער**, **בַּעֲרִיר**.

1346 בער

IV **בער**: denom. from **בַּעֲרִיר**; Syr. *baʿrīr* uncultivated, **בעררם** DISO 40 (:: **משכבם** DISO 10, 13f, → **שכב** hof.) the ruling class of Aramaic invaders, Lidzbarski *Eph.* 3:235f; Alt *ÄgZ* 75:16ff; VT 11:141⁵, KAI 2:33f.

qal: impf. **יִבְעֹרוּ**; pt. **בַּעֲרִים**: to **be stupid**, brutish Jr 10₈ pt. Ezk 21₃₆ Ps 94₈ || **כְּסִילִים**. †

nif: pf. נִבְעַר, נִבְעָרוּ; pt. fem. נִבְעָרָה: to **turn out to be stupid**, brutish Jr 10₁₄₋₂₁ 51₁₇, pt. stupid Is 19₁₁ עֲצָה.
†

1347 בֵּעַר

בֵּעַר: denom. from בְּעִיר: בֵּעַר: brutish, **stupid** (: ידע, || בְּהִמָּה and כְּסִיל, cf. JArm. בְּקָרָא uneducated person) Ps 49₁₁ 73₂₂ 92₇ Pr 12₁ 30₂. †

1348 בֵּעָרָא

בֵּעָרָא: n.f.; Ostr. Samaria, Diringer 44; short form of בעל + א (Noth 40) :: Albright JBL 63:232: caritative of *בְּעִלְרָם: 1C 8₈. †

1349 בִּעְרָה

בִּעְרָה: I בער; MHb.: **burning** Ex 22₅ alt. burned object, damaged by fire (dependent on יִשְׁלֵם, cf. גְּנָבָה Ex 22_{2f}. †

1350 בַּעֲשִׂיָה

בַּעֲשִׂיָה: Or. בַּעֲשִׂיָה (Kahle *Text* 77), MSS, Sept., Pesh. מִעֲשִׂיָה: n.m.: 1C 6₂₅. †

1351 בַּעֲשָׂא

בַּעֲשָׂא: Sept. Βαασα; var. בַּעֲשָׂא: n.m.; cun. *Ba'sa*, king of Ammon (Tallqvist *Names* 53), NPu. (Harris *Gramm.* 91); short form of בעל + x שָׂמַע or simil., Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 241; Noth 40) or בן < עשה (→ (בַּעֲנָא)?: **Baasha**, king of Israel 1K 15₁₆₋₃₃ 16₁₋₁₃ 21₂₂ 2K 9₉ Jr 41₉ 2C 16_{1,3}. 5f; Reicke-R. 191. †

1352 בַּעֲשָׂתָרָה

בַּעֲשָׂתָרָה: n.loc., Transjordanian town of the Levites, Sept.^B Βοσορα; = → עֲשָׂתָרוֹת 1C 6₅₆?, usu. < בֵּית עֲשָׂתָרוֹת, Abel 2:262, :: Noth Fschr. Nötscher 165; < בְּנֵי בֵּית עַ Winnet 21 (Tham. OSArb.); *Tell As'ari* NW of *Der'a* (Simons *Geog.* §337, 25) :: Noth *Jos.* 129: **Jos** 21₂₇. †

1353 בעת

בעת: MHb.² nif. to be afraid, MHb.¹ hif. causative, JArm.^b to be timid, JArm.^{tb} pa., Syr. af. to frighten, etpa. JArm. intransitive; Arb. *bagata* to come as a surprise; ? two roots (Schulthess *Homonyme* 5ff; Brockelmann *Lex.*).

nif: pf. נִבְעַת, נִבְעָתִי: to be gripped by a sudden fear Da 8₁₇, with מִפְּנֵי 1C 21₃₀, with מִלְּפָנֵי Est 7₆. †

pi: pf. sffx. בַּעַתְהוּ, בַּעַתְתָּנִי, בַּעַתְתָּהוּ; impf. תִּבְעַתְנִי, תִּבְעַתְהוּ (GK §58i), יִבְעַתְהוּ; pt. מִבְעַתְךָ (BL 614);

—1. to **terrify** someone: evil spirit 1S 16_{14f}, shivering Is 21₄, floods 2S 22₅ Ps 18₅ Jb 3₅;

—2. to **frighten** someone **Jb 7₁₄ 9₃₄ 13₁₁₋₂₁ 15₂₄ 18₁₁ 33₇**. †

Der. **בַּעַתָּה**, **בַּעוֹת***.

1354 בַּעַתָּה

בַּעַתָּה: **בעת**, BL 463u, JArm.^a **בַּעַתָּא** m., and JArm.^b **ביעתותא**: **terror Jr 8₁₅ 14₁₉**. †

1355 בִּץ

בִּץ: **בצץ**, → **בִּצָה**; 1QH 7:2 (**בבבץ** dittogr.), JArm.¹⁸ **בִּצָא**, CPArm. pl. *bšyn* marsh, Akk. *bāšu, baššu* sand; Arb. *baḏdat* waterlogged ground (Bauer *Wb. Pal. Arb.* 215), Eth. Leslau 13:

—**silt Jr 38₂₂**. †

1356 בִּצָה

בִּצָה: **בצץ**: fem. of **בִּץ** (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 360f); Or. *bāšā* (Kahle *Text* 71), also CPArm. *Lex.* 29 (?); MHb.; Arb. → **בִּץ**: pl. sffx. rd. Q **בִּצוֹתָיו** (K **בִּצָאָתוֹ**, BL 598): **waterlogged ground Jb 8₁₁ 40₂₁ Ezk 47₁₁, cj. Is 35₇** (for **רִבְצָה** prp. **וּרְבָצָה**) :: BH. †

1357 בְּצוֹר

בְּצוֹר: **בצור(ו)ת**, **בְּצוֹרָה**: **בצר** III:

—**inaccessible, unassailable**: town **Nu 13₂₈ Dt 1₂₈ 3₅ 9₁ Jos 14₁₂ 2S 20₆ 2K 18₁₃ 19₂₅ Is 25₂ 27₁₀ 36₁ 37₂₆ Ezk 21₂₅** (cj. **בְּחֹכָה**, :: Zimmerli 482) **36₃₅ Hos 8₁₄ Zeph 1₁₆ Neh 9₂₅ 2C 17₂ 19₅ 32₁ 33₁₄**, wall **Dt 28₅₂ Is 2₁₅ Jr 15₂₀**, forest **Zech 11_{2K}** (Q → **בְּצִיר**);

—2. metaph. **בְּצוֹרוֹת** incomprehensible things **Jr 33₃**. †

1358 בְּצִי

בְּצִי; **בִּצְי**: n.m. Moscati 59:22; short form of → **בְּצִילָאֵל** (Noth 152): **Ezr 2₁₇ Neh 7₂₃ 10₁₉**. †

1359 בְּצִיר

I **בְּצִיר**: I **בצר**; MHb.: cs. **בְּצִיר**, sffx. **בְּצִירָךְ**: **vintage Lv 26₅ Ju 8₂ Is 24₁₃ 32₁₀ cj. 18₅ Jr 48₃₂ Mi 7₁**. †

1360 בְּצִיר

II **בְּצִיר**: III **בצר**: **inaccessible**: **יַעַר הַבְּצִיר** “forbidden forest” (Wellhausen) **Zech 11₂ Q** (GK §126w) K and Jerome *besor* = → **בְּצוֹר**. †

1361 בצל

בצל: MHb., JArm. *בצל, Syr. *bešlā*, Arb. *baṣal*, Soq. *biṣle*, Eth. (< Arb., Leslau 13), Berb. *azalim* (Stumme ZA 27:125): pl. בצלים: (edible) **onion** *Allium cepa* (Löw 2:125ff): **Nu 11**₅. †

Der. בצלות/לית (?).

1362 בצלאל

בצלאל, Sam.^{BenH.} *afṣāliil*: n.m.; ב + צל + אל “in the shadow of God”; Akk. *Ina-šilli-Nabū* (Stamm 276), > → בצאי;

—1. Ex 31₂ 35₃₀ 36_{1f} 37₁ 38₂₂ 1C 2₂₀ 2C 1₅;

—2. Ezr 10₃₀. †

1363 בצלות

בצלות: Ezr 2₅₂, = בצליית Neh 7₅₄: n.m.; בצל ? :: Ginsberg-Maisler JPOS 14:261⁸⁸. †

1364 בצע

בצע: MHb. JArm.^b; Ug. *bṣ* ‘to cut open (Driver *Myths* 164a; Aistleitner 562 :: UMGI. 1639), Pun. (?) DISO 41; Arb. *baḍʿa* to cut OSArb. *bḍʿ* to kill (ZAW 75:307).

qal: impf. יבצעו, יבצעו, inf. בצע, בצעך (BL 343b), pt. ב(ו)צע: tech. term among weavers (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:124; Begriff *Ps. Hisk.* 30ff; Kutscher *Tarb.* 16:45) to **sever** the woven part from the threads of the woof

—1. to sever the thread of life (→ pi. 1), אמת בצעך Jr 51₁₃ the cubit (measuring point) at which you shall be cut off = your end (alt. → בצע);

—2. בצע בצע (“to make one’s cut”) to **make profit** Jr 6₁₃ 8₁₀ Ezk 22₂₇ Hab 2₉ Pr 1₁₉ 15₂₇;

—3. to **break away** from the track JI 2₈;

—? Am 9₁; Ps 10₃ rd. יבצע, Jb 27₈ rd. יבצע. †

pi: pf. יבצעני, יבצענה, יבצעני, יבצעני:

—1. to **cut off** (rd. יבצעני) מורה מורה from the thrum, actually the thread of life, to make an end to life (→ qal 1) Is 38₁₂ Jb 6₉, cj. 27₈ (rd. pi.), cf. Akk. *purrū napišta* (Zimmern 13);

—2. to **finish** Is 10₁₂ Zech 4₉;

—3. to **bring to fulfilment**, of God אמרתו his promise (to destroy) La 2₁₇;

—4. with acc. to **injure**, damage a person **Ezk 22**₁₂. †

Der. **בָּצַע**.

1365 **בָּצַע**

בָּצַע, Sec. βεοε (Brönno 130): **בצע**; DSS and Dam.: **בָּצַעַ**, **בָּצַעַךְ**, **בָּצַעַם**;

—1. **severing** **בָּבָצַעַם** 'בָּבָצַעַ of the thread of life **Jr 51**₁₃ (→ **בצע** qal 1), **בָּבָצַעַךְ** **Ju 5**₁₉, → **בָּצַר** cf. Arb. *faḏḏat* silver from *faḏḏa* to break (usu. as 2: spoils of silver);

—2. > (unlawful) **gain**: **Gn 37**₂₆ **Ex 18**₂₁ **Ju 5**₁₉ (→ 1) **1S 8**₃ **Is 33**₁₅ **56**₁₁ **57**₁₇ (: Sept. βαχύ τι, rd. **בָּצַע** for a moment, Torrey 436), **Jr 6**₁₃ **8**₁₀ **22**₁₇ **Ezk 22**₁₃₋₂₇ **33**₃₁ **Mi 4**₁₃ **Hab 2**₉ **Mal 3**₁₄ Ps cj. **10**₃ **30**₁₀ **119**₃₆ **Pr 1**₁₉ **15**₂₇ **28**₁₆ **Jb 22**₃. †

1366 **בָּצַעַנִים**

[**בָּצַעַנִים**: n.loc. **Ju 4**₁₁: → Q **בָּצַעַנִים** (בָּ).]

1367 **בָּצִיץ**

בָּצִיץ: MHb.² to drip, Syr. to dry up, to lose weight, Arb. *baḏḏa* to seep.

Der. **בָּצִיץ**, **בָּצִיץ**, n.loc. **בָּצִיץ** (?).

1368 **בָּצַק**

בָּצַק: Arb. *baṣqat* raised spot

qal: pf. **בָּצַקְהוּ/קוּ**, Sam.^{M75} *bāṣāqa*: to **swell** (feet) **Dt 8**₄ **Neh 9**₂₁ (Blau VT 6:98f). †

Der. **בָּצַק**, n.loc. **בָּצַקַת**.

1369 **בָּצִיק**

בָּצִיק, Sam.^{M75} *bāṣaq*: **בצק**; MHb.: **בָּצִיקוּ**: **flour-dough** (and before it is leavened, Dalman *Arbeit* 4:52) **Ex 12**₃₄₋₃₉ **2S 13**₈ **Jr 7**₁₈ **Hos 7**₄. †

1370 **בָּצִיקְלוֹן**

cj. ***בָּצִיקְלוֹן**: **2K 4**₄₂ for **בָּצִיקְלוֹנוֹ**, ? **בָּצִיקְלוֹנוֹ**; Ug. *bṣql* || *šblt* (UMGI. 345; Aistleitner 563: germinating plant): **ear of corn**. †

1371 **בָּצַקַת**

בַּצֵּקָה; n.loc.: בַּצֵּק, “elevation” (Borée §5, 7); BL 510v; near לְכִישׁ, Abel 2:261: **Jos 15**₃₉ **2K 22**₁. †

1372 בצר

I **בצר**: MHb. metaph. to be cut off; Akk. *bašāru* to bite and *buššuru* to tear, limb from limb n.m. *Buššuru* (Holma *Personennamen* 36) “cripple”; Soq. *bḏr* to tear to pieces.

qal: impf. תִּבְצֹר; יִבְצֹרוּ; pt. בּוֹצֵר, בִּצְרִים: to **gather grapes** **Lv 25**_{5,11} **Dt 24**₂₁ **Ju 9**₂₇, pt. **grape-picker** **Jr 6**₉ **49**₉ **Ob 5** **Sir 33**₁₇; prp. for מְבַצֵּרָה **Is 63**₁ (מְבַצֵּר more than a grape-picker). †

cj. **pi**: pt. מְבַצֵּר **Jr 6**₂₇ (? :: → IV) and **Am 5**₉ Arcturus, classically also *Vindemiator* the grape-picker (Gundel *Sterne* 66).

Der. בְּצִיר, I בְּצִיר.

1373 בצר

II **בצר**: related to I ?; JArm.^{bg} Mnd. (MdD 68a) to diminish, to reduce (an amount), JArm.^b Syr. Mnd., Syr. Mnd. to decrease *bšīr* few.

qal: impf. יִבְצֹר: to reduce, to **humble** **Ps 76**₁₃. †

Der. בְּצִרָה, בְּצִרָת.

1374 בצר

III **בצר**: Ug. *bšr* to rise (UMGl. 346 :: Driver *Myths* 164a; Aistleitner 564: with IV); Arb. *bašura* to be inaccessible.

nif: impf. יִבְצֹר: to be inaccessible, to **be impossible** (זֶן for) **Gn 11**₆ **Jb 42**₂; to be excluded from **Sir 37**₂₀. †

pi: impf. תִּבְצֹר; inf. בְּצֹר: to **make inaccessible** (wall, height) **Is 22**₁₀ **Jr 51**₅₃. †

Der. בְּצֹר, II בְּצִיר; n.loc. III בְּצֹר, בְּצִרָה, מְבַצֵּר, (בְּצִרוֹן).

1375 בצר

cj. IV **בצר**: Ug. *bšr* Aistleitner 564; Driver *Myths* 164 reconnoitre, lurk :: UTGl. 500; Arb. *bašara* to look, basic meaning to shine (Rundgren *Orient.* 32:178ff).

pi: to examine; cj. מְבַצֵּר for מְבַצֵּר **Jr 6**₂₇ (:: I), **gold assayer** || or gloss to בְּחֹן (Duhm; Rudolph); alt. I **בצר** or denom. of I בְּצֹר. †

1376 בצר

I **בְּצָר**: IV **בַּצַּר**: **בְּצָר** pl. sffx. **בְּצָרֶיךָ**: **gold ore** or simil.; **Jb 22**^{24b} || **אֹפִיר** ^{25b} || **כְּסָף**; etym.: gold nuggets (I **בַּצַּר**), purified gold (→ IV **בַּצַּר**), gold in rings (Arb. *baẓar* ring → BDB), lumps of refined metal, Arb. *baṣrat* (Guillaume PEQ 1962:132): **Jb 22**^{24f}, cj. **Ps 68**³¹ (**וְכֶסֶף** **בְּצָר**) and **Jb 36**¹⁹ (for → **בְּצָר**). †

1377 **בְּצָר**

II **בְּצָר**: n.m.; Ug. UTGl. 500 ? = I (Noth 223): **1C 7**³⁷. †

1378 **בְּצָר**

III **בְּצָר**, Sam.^{M75 BenH.} *būṣar*, Sept. Βοσop; n.loc.; III **בַּצַּר**, “inaccessible place”; Ug. UTGl. 500; Mesha. 27 **בַּצַּר**: city of refuge for Reuben in Transjordan; location ? (Abel 2:264; Simons *Geog.* §337, 41; Rudolph *Jer.* 263), → **בְּצָרָה**: **Dt 4**⁴³ and **Jos 20**⁸ **21**³⁶ **1C 6**⁶³. †

1379 **בְּצָר**

בְּצָר: **Jb 36**¹⁹: ?? ***בְּצָר** by-form or crprt. < I **בְּצָר** (Gesenius) ?; alt. with Sept. **צַר** + **בְּ** (Budde); I **בְּצָר** לוֹ (Hölscher); **לֹא בְּצָר** (Tur-S. 500f). †

1380 **בְּצָרָה**

בְּצָרָה, Sam.^{M75 BenH.} *baṣra*: n.loc.; III **בַּצַּר**;

—1. capital of Edom **Bosra**, Sept. Βοσopρα; Βοστρα Pauly-W. 3:789ff; = *el-Buseira* (dimin.), 45 km N1 of Petra, altitude 1122 m., Abel 2:287; Glueck 2:97f; Simons *Geog.* §1297; Reicke-R. 1:269: **Gn 36**³³ **Is 34**⁶ **Jr 49**¹³⁻²² **Am 1**¹² **1C 1**⁴⁴;

—2. in Moab **Jr 48**²⁴, = III → **בְּצָר** ?;

—**Is 63**¹ → I **בַּצַּר** qal; **Mi 2**¹² rd. **בְּצָרָה** (→ **צִירָה**). †

1381 **בְּצָרָה**

בְּצָרָה: II **בַּצַּר**: pl. **בְּצָרוֹת**: trad. = → **בְּצָרָת** lack of rain, **drought**;

—1. sg. **בְּצָרָת** לְעֵתוֹת **בְּצָרָת** **Ps 9**¹⁰ **10**¹ (oft. with Sept. ἐν θλίψει **צָרָה** + **בְּ**, Gesenius, or cj. **הַצָּרָה** לְעֵתוֹת, for times of need);

—2. pl. **בְּצָרוֹת** (Sept. ἀβροχία) **Jr 14**¹ (intensive, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19b, or BL 506t) with **בְּצָרָה** or **בְּצָרָת** (Gesenius), prp. **בְּצָרוֹת**, cf. Syr. *bṣērūt metrā* drought. †

1382 **בְּצָרוֹן**

[**בְּצָרוֹן**: rd. ***לְצַבְרוֹן** “in throngs”, **Zech 9**¹². †]

1383 בַּצְרָת

בַּצְרָת: II בצר, BL 478d; MHb. and JArm.^{tb} בצוֹרְתָא, pl. בַּצְרָתָא, drought; pl. בַּצְרוֹת Jr 14₁(→ בַּצְרָה, rd. sg. ?): **drought Jr 14₁ 17₈, 14₁** prediction על־הַבַּצְרָת. †

1384 בַּקְבוּק

בַּקְבוּק: n.m.; → בַּקְבֵּק, “bottle” (Noth 226, cf. *el-Baqbūq* “the chatterer”, Littmann *Thousand and One Nights* 1:376): **Ezr 2₅₁ Neh 7₅₃**. †

Der. בַּקְבֵּקָה.

1385 בַּקְבֵּק

בַּקְבֵּק; Jerome *boeboc* (AfO 17:357b); sound-imitation, like gurgle; Arb. *baqbaqa* to bubble, chatter, coo (pigeons), *baqbaqat* and *baqbūqat* bubble, ampule; PalArb. to gurgle (water) VT 5:339, Syr. *bagbūgā* jug, *bugbāgā* rumbling of the stomach, *bagbeg* to prattle; JArm.^b בוקא jug, Ostr. Sabb. 1; → n.m. בַּקִּיָּהוּ, בַּקִּי: **bottle** used for water, honey etc. (Honeyman PEF 1939:79f; Kelso §26, 36; Reicke-R. 1:484): **1K 14₃ Jr 19₁₋₁₀**. †

Der. n.m. בַּקְבוּק, בַּקְבֵּקָה.

1386 בַּקְבֵּקָה

בַּקְבֵּקָה: n.m.; = → בַּקְבוּק + -yā (Noth 105, → יָה 3): **Neh 11₁₇ 12_{9,25} cj. 1C 9₁₅**. †

1387 בַּקְבֵּקֶר

בַּקְבֵּקֶר: n.m.: **1C 9₁₅**, ? rd. בַּקְבֵּק בְּנֵי־בַקְבֵּקָה or בַּקְבֵּק רב (Rudolph 86). †

1388 בַּקִּי

בַּקִּי, Sam.^{M75 BenH.} *bēqī*: n.m.; short form < → בַּקִּיָּהוּ, → בַּקְבֵּק; Sept. Βακχιρ, Βωκαυ;

—1. **Nu 34₂₂**;

—2. **Ezr 7₄ 1C 5₃₁ 6₃₆**. †

1389 בַּקִּיָּהוּ

בַּקִּיָּהוּ: n.m.; Moscati 46:1; *בוקי (→ בַּקְבֵּק) + -yā (Noth 105); > בַּקִּי: **1C 25₄₋₁₃**. †

1390 בַּקִּיעַ

*בְּקִיעַ: בַּקַּע, BL 470n; MHb., deepening, depression: pl. בְּקִיעִים, בְּקִיעִי; **breach in a wall Is 22₉, rubble Am 6₁₁** (|| רְסִיסִים), cj. Ps 141₇ (וּבַקַּע וּבַפְּלֶה). †

1391 בקע

בַּקַּע: basic meaning to split, → בַּקַּר and פַּקַּע (Greenfield HUCA 29:222³⁴); MHb. JArm.^{tb}; Ug. *bqʿ*; MHb. JArm. CPArm. Syr. and Mnd. (MdD 376b) פַּקַּע also intr., Arb. *faqaʿa* (by-form *faqaʿa*, *baqiʿa* to be different, Eth. Leslau 13, Tigr. Wb. 285a *baqʿa* to be sharp; Mesha. 15 **זַבְּקַע** inf. with **זֶן** to break (day).

qal: pf. בַּקַּע, בְּקַעָה, בְּקַעָת, בְּקַעָת; impf. וַיִּבְקַע, וַיִּבְקַעוּ, וַיִּבְקַעֶיהָ; impv. בְּקַעֵהוּ; inf. בְּקַעֵם (BL 343b); pt. בְּ(ו)קַע:

—1. to **split, cleave**: wood **Qoh 10₉**, bones **Ju 15₁₉**, hand (rd. פָּרָה) **Ezk 29₇**, rock **Is 48₂₁**, sea **Ex 14₁₆ Ps 78₁₃ Neh 9₁₁**, water **Is 63₁₂**; to break open (spring) **Ps 74₁₅**; to rip open (pregnant mothers) **Am 1₁₃**;

—2. to hatch (eggs) (:: רִגַּר brood) **Is 34₁₅ 1QHod ii 27f**, → nif. 3;

—3. to **force a breach**, open up a country with military force, with acc. **2C 21₁₇**, with בְּ **2S 23₁₆ 1C 11₁₈**; אֲלִיוֹ **בְּ** to acquire by conquering **2C 32₁** (→ nif. 1);

—**Ps 141₇** rd. וַיִּבְקַע, alt. וַיִּבְקַע. †

nif: pf. נִבְקַע, נִבְקַעוּ; impf. וַיִּבְקַע/קַע, וַיִּבְקַעוּ; inf. הִבְקַע:

—1. to **split**, to burst open: mountain **Zech 14₄**, cloud **Jb 26₈**, earth **Nu 16₃₁ 1K 1₄₀**, spring **Gn 7₁₁**, water **Ex 14₂₁ Is 35₆ Pr 3₂₀**, town **2K 25₄ Jr 52₇**; to burst (wine-skin) **Jb 32₁₉**, to be dashed to pieces (corpses) **2C 25₁₂**;

—2. to **break forth** light **Is 58₈**, cj. **Ezk 13₁₁** (חִבְּקַע);

—3. to be hatched (→ qal 2) **Is 59₅**;

—4. to be assaulted (→ qal 3) **Ezk 30₁₆**.

—5. to be conquered through a breach that has been made **2Ki 25₄ Jr 52₇** (→ 4). †

pi: pf. וַחֲבַקְעָה, וַיִּבְקַעוּ; impf. חֲבַקְעוּ/קַע, חֲבַקְעוּ; inf. חֲבַקְעוּ:

—1. to **split**: wood **Gn 22₃ 1S 6₁₄**, rocks **Ps 78₁₅**; with two acc., to divide (the earth with streams) **Hab 3₉**; to **rip up** **2K 8₁₂ 15₁₆**;

—2. to make (a storm) break out **Ezk 13₁₃**;

—3. to **tear to pieces** **2K 2₂₄ Hos 13₈**;

—4. to hatch **Is 59₅**;

—5. technological term **בְּיָאֲרִים** to excavate tunnels **Jb 28**₁₀;

—**Ezk 13**₁₁ rd. **תִּבְקַע**. †

pu: impf. **יִבְקַעוּ**; pt. **מִבְקָעָה**;

—1. pt. **burst** (skin) **Jos 9**₄;

—2. to **be ripped up** (prp. **תִּבְקַעְנָה** :: GK §145u) **Hos 14**₁;

—3. to **be assaulted** (town) (→ qal 3) **Ezk 26**₁₀. †

hif: impf. sffx. **נִבְקַעְנָה**; inf. **הִבְקִיעַ**;

—1. to **take by assault** (a town) (→ qal 3) **Is 7**₆; cf. Arb. *fataḥa* to open > to capture;

—2. to **break through** with **אָל** **2K 3**₂₆. †

hof: pf. **הִבְקַעְתָּ**: to be taken by assault **Jr 39**₂. †

hitp: pf. **הִתְבְּקַעוּ**; impf. **יִתְבְּקַעוּ**: to be burst (skins) **Jos 9**₁₃, to be cleft (valleys) **Mi 1**₄. †

Der. **בְּקִיעַ**, **בְּקַע**, **בְּקָעָה**.

1392 **בְּקַע**

בְּקַע: **בְּקַע**; “part, piece”: a weight worth a certain amount of metal, half of a **שֶׁקֶל**, pieces weighing from 5.8 to 6.65 grammes have been found; BRL 185; Diringer 277f; Moscati 100; DISO 41; DOTT plate 13; Jewish coins Moscati 103; BASOR 93:26; **half a shekel Gn 24**₂₂ **Ex 38**₂₆, Sept. *δραχμή*. †

1393 **בְּקָעָה**

בְּקָעָה Sam.^{M76} *bāqā^h*; **בְּקַע**; MHb. JArm.^{tg} **בְּקַעְתָּא**, Sef. 1 B 10 **בְּקַעַת**, Ug. *bqʿt*, *baqat* (UTGl. 502) n.loc., → BArm.; Arb. *buqʿat*, Syr. *peqaʿtā*, VG 1:169; cs. **בְּקַעַת**, pl. **בְּקַעוֹת**.

A. **valley-plain** wide U-shaped valley with gentle sides || **מִישׁוֹר** :: **הַר** and **רְכָסִים**, Schwarzenbach 35f; the **בְּקַעַת הַלְבָּנוֹן** (B 4) or *Buqēʿa* (dimin.) between the Orontes and Eleutheros, Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:231f; Kuschke ZDPV 70:104ff, cf. Wadi Qumran: **Gn 11**₂ **Dt 8**₇ **11**₁₁ **Is 40**₄ **41**₁₈ **63**₁₄ **Ezk 3**_{22f} **8**₄ **37**_{1f} **Ps 104**₈. †

B. n.loc. or top. with **בְּקָעָה**.

—1. **בְּקַעַת אֲוֹן** || → **בֵּית עֲדָן**, under the control of Damascus; → **אֲוֹן** substitute for ndiv. ?, = Baalbek ***בְּקַעָה** → **בַּעַל נָדָד** Eissfeldt *Sanchunjathon* 34f :: Dussaud *Topographie* 395ff; JLewy HUCA 18:450¹¹⁶: the whole *Beqāʿ*, → 4; **Am 1**₅. †

—2. בְּקַעַת אֹנֹנוּ: Neh 6₂, → אֹנֹנוּ. †

—3. בְּקַעַת יְרֵחוֹ: Dt 34₃ → יְרֵחוֹ. †

—4. בְּקַעַת הַלְּבָנוֹן: *el-Beqā'*, the valley-plain between Lebanon and Antilebanon, Dussaud *Topographie* 396ff: Jos 11₁₇ 12₇. †

—5. מְגִדוֹ (נ): בְּקַעַת מְגִדוֹ: Zech 12₁₁ 2C 35₂₂, → מְגִדוֹ. †

—6. חֶרְמוֹן: בְּקַעַת מִצְפֶּה: Jos 11₈, → חֶרְמוֹן. †

1394 בקק

I בקק: Arb. *bāqa(w)* to ill-treat, → בּוֹק; JArm^s Syr. בְּקִיק rotten, Mnd. (MdD 68b) to rot.

qal: pf. בִּקְתִי, בִּקְקוֹם, בִּקְקוּם; pt. בּוֹקֵם, בִּקְקִים; to **lay waste** country Is 24₁, vine Nah 2₃, design Jr 19₇. †

nif: pf. נִבְקָה (BL 431t); impf. תִּבּוֹק (BL 435p), inf. תִּבּוֹק: to **be laid waste** (country) Is 24₃, to **be disturbed** (spirit) 19₃. †

po: impf. יִבְקְקוּ: to **lay waste** Jr 51₂. †

1395 בקק

II בקק: Arb. *baqqa* to be (cause to be) plentiful (Humbert ZAW 62:200).

qal: pt. בּוֹקֵם: be luxuriant, to **proliferate** Hos 10₁ (נִבְּן). †

1396 בקר

I בקר: basic meaning Palache 16; Seeligman; Ug. *bqr* to frequent ? Aistleitner 570 :: (UTGl. 503) Arb. *baqara* to split; Mhb. JArm.^{lg} to examine (the entrails of a sacrificial animal); ? Arm.lw. (Wagner 45); Eth. *baqala* to examine, punish, BArm., Syr. to penetrate, investigate, Mnd. (MdD 68b) to split, test; Nab. pt. מִבְּקָרָא title of a priest (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:73), 1QS and Dam. הַמְּבַקֵּר the head of the community, Wernberg-M. 105f; Maier 2:26f; Nötscher *Terminologie* 198b; Priest JBL 81:55ff; ? related to Akk. *b/paqāru* to make a claim, Speiser Fschr. Kaufmann 33ff; Stoebe WortuD. 5:170ff.

pi: pf. בִּקְרָתִים; impf. יִבְקֵר; inf. בִּקֵּר;

—1. tech. term within the cult (Mowinckel *Ps. St.* 1:146; Morgenstern HUCA 21:424f; Montgomery-G. 461), to **carry out an examination of the offering** ? (→ I בִּקֵּר) 2K 16₁₅ Ps 27₄ (alt. with 2c);

—2. a) to **scrutinize** with לְ Lv 13₃₆, with לְ ... בֵּין 27₃₃; b) to **attend to**, to look after with acc. Ezk 34_{11f}, cj. 39₁₄ (מִבְּקָרִים); c) abs. to **reflect** Pr 20₂₅ Sir 11₇. †

Der. בְּקָרָה, בְּקָר, בְּקָר.

1397 בקר

II בקר: denom. of בְּקָר.

Der. בּוֹקֵר (Beer-M. §36, 2).

1398 בְּקָר

בְּקָר (180 x): MHb. Ph. DISO 41; JArm. Syr. בְּקָרָא, JArm.¹ pl. also בקרתא, CPArm. pl. *buqrīn, buqrātā*; Akk. *buqaru* (Rép. Mari 194; AHW. 139a); Arb. *baqar*, unitary n. *baqarat*, OSArb. *bqr* (ZAW 75:307) and denom. to plough with oxen; etym. I בקר ? : cs. בְּקָרוּ, בְּקָרָךְ, בְּקָרֶיךָ: pl. בְּקָרֵינוּ Neh 10₃₇ (var. רֵנוּ

—) †; otherwise coll.; m. and fem.:

—1. **cattle**, fem. הַבָּ' עֲלוֹת Gn 33₁₃ Jb 1₁₄ :: m. בְּ' בְּרֵאִים 1K 5₃ 1C 27₂₉;

—2. **herd, cattle** (both sexes), Bodenheimer 118ff: חַמִּשָּׁה בְּקָר five oxen Ex 21₃₇, four Nu 7₇, שְׁנַיִם בְּ' two Nu 7₁₇, seventy 2C 29₃₂; a single ox = שׂוֹר Ex 21₃₇ or בְּנֵי-בְּקָר Gn 18₇ Ex 29₁ Nu 7₁₅, pl. בְּנֵי בְּקָר Nu 28₁₁ 29₁₃; 1S 14₃₂ בְּקָר וּבְנֵי בְּ' בְּ' בְּ' oxen and calves;

—3. בְּ' בְּקָר וּבְנֵי בְּ' as a draught animal 2S 6₆ cj. 1S 8₁₆ (rd. בְּקָרָם), for ploughing Jb 1₁₄ Am 6₁₂ (rd. יָם בְּקָר), pack animal 1C 12₄₁, for fattening 1K 5₃, for offering 2C 7₅ Nu 7₈₈ Ps 66₁₅; וּבְקָר Gn 13₅, וְצֹאן וְצֹאן Nu 22₄₀ Qoh 2₇; booty from Arabia (*Zebus Bubalus* (Bodenheimer *Animal Life* 122), Moritz 46) 2C 15₁₁;

—4. representations of oxen 1K 7₂₅₋₂₉ Jr 52₂₀.

1399 בְּקָר

I בְּקָר: I בקר; (techn. term within the cult, → I בקר pi. 1) **sacrifice by the haruspex** Ps 5_{4b} (Mowinckel *Ps. St.* 1:146f). †

1400 בְּקָר

II בְּקָר (about 200 x), Sec. βοκρ (Brönno 149): I בקר, orig. break of day, first light; (cf. בקע Mesha. 15, Hb. nif. 2; cf. בכר ?); *Lach.*, → DISO 41; MHb. (MHb.² also daylight), Arb. *bukrat*; Eg. *bkæ*): pl. בְּקָרִים, Or. Ps 101₈ Jb 7₁₈ and La 3₂₃ בְּקָרִים (Kahle *Text* 71):

—the morning:

—1. **morning-light** (or inf. ?, → אור 3) Ju 16₂ 1S 14₃₆ 25₃₄₋₃₆ 2S 17₂₂ Mi 2₁, cj. Ru 2₇, בְּקָר אור 2S 23₄; אור הבקר as the morning became light Gn 44₃;

Der. בְּרִקוּס.

1406 בַּר

II בַּר: ברר; Ug. *br*, fem. *brt* (PRU 2, 5:3f), OSArb. *brr*, Arb. *barr* pious, reverent, Syr. *brīrā*; clean: בָּרָה, fem. בָּרָה, pl. cs. בָּרִי:

—1. **pure**: decree **Ps 19**₉, heart **24**₄ **73**₁, tongue **Sir 40**₂₁, man **Jb 11**₄, the beloved **Song 6**₁₀, **6**₉ prp. לְבַרְהָהּ || אֶחָת;

—2. **empty** **Pr 14**₄ (manger; alt. III בַּר and rd. אֶפֶס). †

1407 בַּר

III בַּר: ברר; MHb.², Ostr. Samaria C 1101, 2 בֶּרֶךְ “your grain” (?) (Michaud *Pierre* 62f); Arb. *burr*, OSArb. בר and Soq. *bor* wheat: בָּרָה clean, threshed **grain** (Hrozny *Getreide* 36f) **Gn 41**₃₅₋₄₉ **42**₃₋₂₅ **45**₂₃ **Jr 23**₂₈ **Jl 2**₂₄ **Am 5**₁₁ **8**_{5f} **Ps 65**₁₄ **72**₁₆ **Pr 11**₂₆ **14**₄ (? → II). †

1408 בַּר

IV בַּר* (MHb. JArm. Syr. בֹּר to lie waste, to be without a crop); MHb. BArm. I בַּר, JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Mdd 50a) בָּרָא exterior, open field, outside; Akk. (< Arm.) *barru*; Arb. *barr* mainland, OSArb. *br* open country, Soq. *bar* distance, coastland, *barran* outside, Tigr. Wb. 274b, *bar* mainland, outside; Schwarzenbach 87; Arm.lw. Wagner 47: בָּרָה: **open field**, **Jb 39**₄ in the open (rd. בַּבֵּר, link with יִצְאֹוּ); → חוּץ †

1409 בַּר

cj. V בַּר* ? < Akk. *bārū* soothsaying priest (Zimmern *Akk. Fremdw.* 67): *בָּרִים cj. for בָּרִים **Is 44**₂₅ **Jr 50**₃₆ **Hos 11**₆, → V בַּר. †

1410 בַּר

cj. VI בַּר*: Ug. *br* UTGl. 506, Eg. *b(i)r* cargo ship, Grk. βάρυς, (Alt AfO 15:69f; Albright *Fschr.* Bertholet 4³; Dahood *SacPag.* 1:275f, → שְׁכִיחָה; Sasson *JAOS* 86:131: cj. pl. sffx. בָּרִיָּהם: **cargo ship** (|| אֲנִיּוֹת) with ירד hif. to send to the bottom **Is 43**₁₄. †

1411 בַּר

I בַּר: ברר, BL 455g; 1Q ix 25: **cleanliness** (of the hands יְדַיִם, כְּפַיִם) **Ps 18**₂₁₋₂₅ / cj. **2S 22**₂₁₋₂₅ **Jb 22**₃₀. †

1412 בַּר

II בַּר: ברר; = I ?; → בָּרִית: **potash, lye** (alkali obtained from the ash of wood and plants, chemically K₂CO₃) **Is 1**₂₅ (כֶּבֶד as with potash, → כָּ 4; → סִיג) **Jb 9**₃₀ **24**₁₉. †

1413 ברא

I ברא: MHb. = JArm.^b Sam. CPArm. Syr., Mnd. (MdD 69b) > ברי to create; Arb. *bara'a* to create (God), OSArb. *br'* to build, Soq. to give birth, OSArb. *mbr'* building; → III: in the OT I ברא is a specifically theological term, the subject of which is invariably God; Böhl Fschr. Kittel 61ff, Humbert ThZ 3:401ff; vdPloeg Muséon 59:143ff; Koehler *Theol.* 68ff.

qal: pf. בָּרָא, בִּרְאֵתִי, בִּרְאֵתֵנוּ, בִּרְאֵתֵהוּ/רְאֵנוּ, בִּרְאָם (Sam.^{M76} *bara'imma* → Beer-M. [22, 3b), בִּרְאֵתֵנוּ/תִּי; impf. יִבְרָא; impv. בִּרְא; inf. בְּרָא; pt. בָּרָא (וְ)רָא, בִּרְאָךְ, Qoh 12₁ rd. בּוֹרְאָךְ, Sir 3₁₅ בּוֹרְאֵנוּ. Distribution: cj. Ex 15₁₁ and Jr 33₂₅, Dt 1 x, P (Gn 9 Nu 1) 10 x, Is 40-66 17 x, Jr (late) 1 x, Am (hymn) 1 x, Ps 3 x, Mal 1 x, Qoh 1 x; God creates: the heaven and the earth Gn 1₁, the ends of the earth Is 40₂₈, the heaven Is 42₅ 45₁₈, a new heaven and a new earth Is 65₁₇, the north and the south Ps 89₁₃, the stars Is 40₂₆ the wind Am 4₁₃, clouds Is 4₅ (cj. וְבָא Sept.), the darkness Is 45₇, evil Is 45₇ with 3rd. sing. sffx., for the salvation that is to come Is 45₈, a new thing Jr 31₂₂, man, male and female Gn 1₂₇ 5_{1f} 6₇ Dt 4₃₂ Is 45₁₂, us Mal 2₁₀ Ps 89₄₈ Sir 15₁₄, your, his creator Qoh 12₁ (vs.), Jacob Is 43₁, Israel 43₁₅, Jerusalem as גִּילְהָ and his people as בְּזוֹשׁוֹ 65₁₈, the individual Jew for his (God's) glory 43₇, the smith 54₁₆, an individual person Qoh 12₁, the sea monsters Gn 1₂₁, cj. day and night (rd. יוֹם בִּרְאֵתִי) Jr 33₂₅, the fruit of the lips Is 57₁₉, a clean heart Ps 51₁₂, the transformation of nature Is 41₂₀, all his work Gn 2₃, cj. תְּהִלּוֹת Ex 15₁₁, with cognate object Nu 16₃₀; abs. Is 65₁₈; בּוֹרְאֵנוּ his creator Sir 3₁₆; בִּרְאָךְ || יִצְרָר Is 43_{1.7}. †

nif: pf. נִבְרָאתָ, נִבְרָאוּ/רָאוּ; impf. יִבְרָאוּ; inf. הִבְרָא/כִּרְאָךְ (BL 345p), הִבְרָאָם; pt. נִבְרָא:

—to be created: new things Is 48₇, the Ammonites Ezk 21₃₅, the king of Tyre Ezk 28₁₃₋₁₅, heaven and earth Gn 2₄, mankind 5₂, earthly creatures Ps 104₃₀ (: Driver JSS 7:20f: II ברא to recover, to revive), angels, stars, water 148₅, נִפְלְאוֹת Ex 34₁₀; עִם נִבְרָא to be created afresh (→ ילד nif. cf. נהיה future, DSS) people Ps 102₁₉. †

Der. בְּרִיאָה, n.m. בְּרִיאָה.

1414 ברא

II ברא: → III נרא, I ברה; Arb. *wariya* to be extraordinarily fat, *bari'a* to become free of an illness, to recover, MHb. JArm. to be healthy, strong.

hif: inf. sffx. הִבְרִיאָכֶם: denom. of בְּרִיאָ (BL 293y) to make oneself fat (by excess) 1S 2₂₉; cj. nif. → I. †

1415 ברא

III ברא: Arb. *barā'y* to shape by cutting, Ph. הברא sculptor (Harris 91); OSArb. *bry* religious figure in sculptured stone (Müller 29); → I ברא and I ברה.

pi: pf. בִּרְאָתוֹ, בִּרְאָתוֹ: to cut down, to clear Jos 17₁₅ (abs.).₁₈ (יַעַר), cj. Hg 1₈ (Budde ZAW 26:11f, rd. וְבִרְאָתוֹ Sept. for וְהִבְאָתוֹ);

—Ezk 21_{24f} rd. בְּרֹאשׁ הַרְקָה עִיר: בְּרֹאשׁ הַרְקָה; 23₄₇ prp. וּבֵתֶק (cf. 16₄₀ :: Zimmerli 536). †

1416 ברא

IV ברא: 2S 12₁₇, → I ברהו.

1417 בָּרָא

בָּרָא: → בְּרִיא.

1418 בְּרֹאדָה

בְּרֹאדָה: 2K 20₁₂: → מְרֹדָה.

1419 בְּרֵאִי

בְּרֵאִי: → בֵּית בְּרֵאִי.

1420 בְּרֵאִיָּה

בְּרֵאִיָּה: n.m.; I ברא + י' ברא, “Y created” (Noth 171); 1C 8₂₁. †

1421 בְּרֵבֶר

*בְּרֵבֶר: onomatopoeic word; “not to explain any more”, Noth *Könige* 58; pl. בְּרֵבֶרִים a bird fattened to be eaten by king Solomon 1K 5₃; unc.: KBL: Arb. *abu burbur* **cuckoo**, delicacy popular in the Mediterranean, today and in antiquity Pliny *Nat. Hist.* x:9; :: Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:89ff: **goose**; Driver PEQ 87 (1955) 133f: Arb. *birbir*, **young chickens**. †

1422 ברד

I ברד: Arb. *bara/uda* to be cold, ? Ug. *brd* (Gray *Legacy* 30⁹ :: Aistleitner; Driver *Myths*; UT).

qal: pf. בָּרַד: **it hails** (VG 2:121) Is 32₁₉ (Tg. = וִירַד). †

Der. בָּרַד, I בָּרַד.

1423 ברד

II ברד: → בָּרַד.

1424 בָּרַד

בָּרַד: I ברד: MHb., OArm. [בַּרַד], DISO 43, JArm. Syr. Mnd. בְּרֵדָה (MdD 50b) (also ice, *Johb.* 99¹), Arb. *barad*, OSArb. *brd*, Eth. Leslau 13: hail Ex 9₁₈₋₃₄ (14 x) 10₅₋₁₂₋₁₅ Is 28₂₋₁₇ Hg 2₁₇ Ps 18_{13f} 78₄₇₋₄₈ (prp. לְהִבָּר, ::

Gunkel) 105₃₂ 148₈ Jb 38₂₂ Sir 32₁₀ בְּלִדְבָר אֲבָן Is 30₃₀, אֲבָנִים Jos 10₁₁, hailstones (Reymond 24f; ? thunderbolts Fensham ZAW 75:169). †

1425 בָּרַד

בָּרַד: II בָּרַד: Syr. *bārdā* speckled black and white; Arb. *ʿabrad* spotted; Βαρδ(υ)αίλοι a follower of Marius wearing a patched and badly coloured garment, and Jacob *Burdʿanā* / *Baradaeus* (→ Altheim-S. *Phil. Sac.* 61¹); Arb. *burd* garment, *burdat* Mohammed’s outer garment: בְּרִדִּימוֹ/רֵת (BL 558c), Jerome *borodim*: **spotted, dappled** (Gradwohl 55: with I): he-goats Gn 31₁₀₋₁₂, sheep Neh 5₁₈ MSS, horses Zech 6₃₋₆. †

1426 בָּרַד

I בָּרַד, בָּרַד; Sam.^{M77} *bārad*: n.loc.; I בָּרַד “coolness, cool well”; near II קָרָשׁ 1; ? *W. Umm el-Bāred*, RB 1906:595ff; Abel 1:458; 2:264; Simons *Geog.* §368: Gn 16₁₄. †

1427 בָּרַד

II בָּרַד, n.m.; בָּרַד: 1C 7₂₀ grandson of Ephraim; = בָּכָר Nu 26₃₅ (Pesh.), ? *sic!* †

1428 בָּרָה

I בָּרָה: = II בָּרָה; MHb. hif. to offer refreshment; JArm.^b strengthen, be strong; OSArb. *bry* health, freedom (Müller 29), Soq. free; Syr. *barri* to set free, CPArm. *brē* healthy.

qal: pf. בָּרָה var. בָּרָה, BL 422t); impf. אֲבָרָה:

—1. לָחֵם אֶת בָּ to **consume food** with somebody 2S 12₁₇;

—2. בָּ מִיָּד to **receive a diet** from someone, when ill 2S 13₆₋₁₀ (|| אָכַל verse 5). †

pi: inf. לְבָרוֹת La 4₁₀: trad. to **eat**, Versions → בָּרוֹת; :: Driver Fschr. Bertholet 141: mixed form from לְבָרוֹת and לְבָרוֹת. †

hif: impf. תְּבָרֵנִי; inf. הִבְרֹת;

—1. with לָחֵם and with acc. of person, to **provide food** as a consolation for someone in distress 2S 3₃₅;

—2. with לָחֵם and with acc. of person, to **administer a diet** to someone who is ill 2S 13₅. †

Der. *בָּרוֹת, בָּרִיָּה, בָּרִית (?).

1429 בָּרָה

II בָּרָה: denom. from בָּרִית.

qal: impv. בָּרוּךְ (usu. rd. בְּחָרוּךְ; alt. = I בררר, ? rd. רָו representative (Pedersen *Eid* 44f): **1S 17**₈. †

1430 בְּרוּךְ

בְּרוּךְ: n.m.; II בֵּרַךְ, “blessed” (Noth 183); Moscati 38 בֵּרַךְ:

—1. Jeremiah’s scribe (Reicke-R. 1:201f) **Jr 32**_{12f-16} **36**₄₋₃₂ **43**₃₋₆ **45**_{1f};

—2. **Neh 3**₂₀ **10**₇;

—3. **Neh 11**₅. †

1431 בְּרוּר

בְּרוּר: ברר MHb.; Ug. *brr* shining, of the king AfO 20:214b: fem. בְּרוּרָה;

—1. בְּרוּרָה שְׁפָה **Zeph 3** pure lip (בְּ שְׁפָה 2) or plain language (שְׁפָה 3);

—2. בְּ מִלָּל **Jb 33** candid, or adv. (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §93g) candidly;

—3. selected, → I ברר 2. †

1432 בְּרוֹשׁ

בְּרוֹשׁ: MHb.², MHb.¹ also → בְּרוֹת, JArm. ברתא, JArm.^t also ברותא, Syr. CPArm. בְּרוֹתָא and בְּרִתָּא; < Akk. *burāšu* juniper (Salonen *Naut.* 97; VG 1:185d); Arm. > Greek (Lewy *Fremdw.* 34; Mayer 321f); Dioscurides i:76: βράθου -]215 -]182νιοι β(ό)ρατον καλοῦσι, Pliny xii:78: *arbor bratus, cupresso similis* (→ התאשור !); Sept. mostly κυπάρισσος, Vulg. *abies*: pl. בְּרוֹשִׁים, בְּרוֹשֵׁי;

—1. Ph. juniper, *Juniperus Phoenicea* (tree and timber): **1K 5**₂₂₋₂₄ **6**₁₅₋₃₄ **9**₁₁ **2K 19**₂₃ **Is 14**₈ **37**₂₄ **41**₁₉ **55**₁₃ **60**₁₃ **Ezk 27**₅ **31**₈ **Hos 14**₉ **Zech 11**₂ **Ps 104**₁₇ **2C 2**₇ **3**₅;

—2. spear-shafts (?) are being brandished; change of meaning as in the case of δόρυ and MHb.² מורנית, JArm.^t מורניתא ash (→ Dalman *Wb.* 228); mostly rd. הַפְּרוֹשִׁים (→ רעל) **Nah 2**₄;

—2S **6**₅ rd. ובְּשִׁירִים Sept. and **1C 13**₈. †

1433 בְּרוֹת

*בְּרוֹת: Arm. by-form of → בְּרוֹשׁ: pl. בְּרוֹתִים: juniper **Song 1**₁₇. †

1434 בְּרוֹת

*בְּרוֹת: I ברה, BL 505o; sffx. בְּרוֹתִי: food (given to the sick and unfortunate) **Ps 69**₂₂, cj. **La 4**₁₀ for בְּרוֹת. †

1435 בְּרוֹתָה

בְּרוֹתָה: n.loc. between חֲמַת and סְבָרִים **Ezk 47**₁₆; unc.; Abel 2:338 :: Simons *Geog.* §767; in northern Transjordan, *Bereiten* 12 km S of Baalbek; = → בְּרִתִּי ? †

1436 בְּרוֹתָה

בְּרוֹתָה: n.loc. for n.m.; Q בְּרוֹתָה; K ?; Sept.^B Βη(ρ)ζαιθ < *בְּאַרְזִית, **1Macc 7**₁₉, Josephus *Ant.* xii:10, 2; 11, 1; *Kh. Bir ez-Zēt*, 7 km N1 of Ramallah (Abel 2:286; Simons *Geog.* §325) :: Rudolph *Chr.* 75: **1C 7**₃₁. †

1437 בְּרוֹזָל

בְּרוֹזָל, Sam.^{M77} BenH.: MHb., Ug. *brdl* (UTGl. 511; Aistleitner 595), Ph. ברזל DISO 43, JArm.¹ בְּרוֹזָל, פְּרוֹזָל BArm. JArm.^{gb} Sam. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 364a), פּוֹר'פְּרוֹזָל Syr. CPArm. (auch *przyl*), OSArb. *przn* (Conti-R. 220a), Arb. *firzil* (Fraenkel 153), Berb. *azzal* (ZA 27:126f); < Akk. *parzillu*, non-Semitic, Caucasian ?; ? > **fersom* > *ferrum* (Walde-H. 485 :: Ernout-M. *Dict.* 409): > German *Bartel* “crowbar”; Wolf *Rotw.* 4248; *Fursill*, iron mine in the Dolomites (Altheim *Gesch.* 52f); BRL 95ff, 379ff; RLA 2:316ff, Forbes *JbEOL* 9:207ff; Reicke-R. 1:382f; Kutscher *Words* 8f; Ellenbogen 52f: m., fem. **Ps 105**₁₈, vi. 3: **iron**:

—1. in lists of metals: **Nu 31**₂₂ **Jos 22**₈ **Ezk 22**₁₈₋₂₀ **27**₁₂ **1C 22**₁₄₋₁₆ **29**₂₋₇ **2C 2**₆₋₁₃; נְחֹשֶׁת וְיַבְפִּיר **Gn 4**₂₂ **Dt 33**₂₅ **Jos 6**₁₉₋₂₄ **22**₈ **Jr 6**₂₈; בְּנְחֹשֶׁת וְיַבְפִּיר || נְחֹשֶׁת || **Lv 26**₁₉ **Dt 8**₉ **28**₂₃ **Is 45**₂ **60**₁₇ **Jr 1**₁₈ **15**₁₂ **Mi 4**₁₃ **Ps 107**₁₆ **Jb 20**₂₄ **28**₂ **41**₁₉ **1C 22**₃;

—2. metal work חָרַשׁ **Gn 4**₂₂ **Is 44**₁₂ **2C 24**₁₂, פּוֹר **Dt 4**₂₀ **1K 8**₅₁ **Jr 11**₄ **Jb 28**₂ **40**₁₈;

—3. instruments, tools made of iron: כְּלֵי **Nu 35**₁₆ **Jos 6**₁₉₋₂₄ **1K 6**₇; עֲרֵשׁ **Dt 3**₁₁ (Driver: basalt), גְּרוֹן **19**₅, עַל **28**₄₈ **Jr 28**₁₄, מְנַעַל **Dt 33**₂₅, רֶכֶב **Jos 17**₁₆₋₁₈ **Ju 1**₁₉ **4**₃₋₁₃; לְהִבֵּת חֲנִית, **1S 17**₇, חָרֶץ **2S 12**₃₁ **1C 20**₃, מְנַזְרָה **2S 12**₃₁, קֶרֶן **1K 22**₁₁ **Mi 4**₁₃ **2C 18**₁₀, בְּרִיחַ **Is 45**₂ **Ps 107**₁₆, עַמּוּד **Jr 1**₁₈, עֵט **17**₁ **Jb 19**₂₄, מִשּׁוֹת **Jr 28**₁₃, מַחְבֵּת **Ezk 4**₃, קִיר **4**₃, חֲרָצוֹת **Am 1**₃, שִׁבְט **Ps 2**₉, fetters **Ps 105**₁₈ (? sword, Brinkline ZAW 64:251f) **107**₁₀, מַחְבֵּרֹת **1C 22**₃; מִסְמְרִים and מַחְבֵּרֹת **1C 22**₃; בְּמַחְבֵּרֹת iron tool **Dt 27**₅ **Jos 8**₃₁ **Qoh 10**₁₀, axe-head **2K 6**_{5f} **Is 10**₃₄;

—4. sinew like iron, **Is 48**₄; mineral deposits of iron **Dt 8**₉ (for the presence of iron deposits in the ‘*Araba* → עֲצִיּוֹנ־גֶּבֶר, and the mines in Wadi Timna, ILN 1960 (13th. September); → **2S 23**₇ **Is 60**₁₇₋₁₇ **Jr 15**₁₂ **Ezk 27**₁₉ **Pr 27**₁₇. †

Der. n.m. בְּרוֹזָלִי.

1438 בְּרוֹזָלִי

בְּרוֹזָלִי: n.m.; → בְּרוֹזָל with Arm. gentilic ending (:: Beer-M. §41, 7b), “man of iron” Noth 225, Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 18; O’Callaghan 126⁵; Βερζελαῖος Josephus *Ant.* vii 9, 8 (OLZ 20:250; 21:155; 23:128f):

—1. a supporter of David from Gilead (Reicke-R. 200) **2S 17**₂₇ **19**₃₂₋₃₅₋₄₀ **1K 2**₇ **Ezr 2**₆₁ **Neh 7**₆₃;

—2. from מְחֹלָה **2S 21**₈;

—3. Philistine, the son-in-law of 1 who adopted his name, **Ezr 2₆₁ Neh 7₆₃**. †

1439 ברח

I ברח: MHb. JArm.^{bt}, Ug. (*brh*), Ph. (*Aḥiqar 2* with → על away from), Syr. pa. to flee; Arb. *baraḥa* to go away, to pass by (time); Syr. etpa. and Akk. *barāḥu* to shine.

qal: pf. בָּרַח, בָּרַחוּ/רָחוּ; impf. יִבְרַח/יִבְרַחוּ, יִבְרַחַת, יִבְרַחוּ, יִבְרַחַת; impv. בָּרַח, בָּרַחוּ; inf. בְּרַח, בְּרַחִי, בְּרַחְךָ, בְּרַחְתִּי; pt. בָּרַח, בָּרַחַת:

—1. to **run away, to flee**, with מֵאֶת from **1K 11₂₃**, with מִפְּנֵי **Gn 16₆₋₈ 35₁₋₇ Ex 2₁₅ Ju 11₃ 1S 21₁₁ 22₁₇ 1K 2₇ Ps 3₁ 57₁ 139₇ 2C 10₂**, with מִלְּפָנַי **Jon 1₁₀**; with מִן from **1S 20₁ 2S 19₁₀ Is 48₂₀**, away from **Jb 20₂₄ 27₂₂**; with אַחֲרַי in pursuit of **1S 22₂₀**; with אֶל to **Gn 27₄₃ Nu 24₁₁ 1S 23₆ 1K 2₃₉ 11₄₀; Am 7₁₂** to take yourself off; with לְ, to **Neh 13₁₀**; abs. **Gn 31₂₀₋₂₂₋₂₇ Ex 14₅** (to steal away, Rabin JTS 47:38ff) **Ju 9₂₁ 1S 19₁₂₋₁₈ 27₄ 2S 4₃ 13_{34-37f} 15₁₄ 1K 11₁₇ Is 22₃ Jr 4₂₉ 26₂₁ 39₄ 52₇**, cj. בָּרַח **12₅ Hos 12₁₃ Jon 1₃ 4₂ Song 8₁₄ Da 10₇ Neh 6₁₁**;

—2. to **slip away**: days **Jb 9₂₅**, shadow **14₂**;

—3. to **pass through, to glide past**: rod **Ex 36₃₃** (cf. hif.). †

hif: pf. הִבְרִיחוּ; impf. יִבְרִיחוּ, יִבְרִיחוּ; pt. מִבְּרַח:

—1. to **chase away** **Jb 41₂₀ Neh 13₂₈ 1C 8₁₃**;

—2. pt. **passing through** (rod, cf. qal 3: Galling in Beer *Ex. 136*; BL 294b) **Ex 26₂₈**. †

Der. בָּרַח (?), בְּרִיחַ.

1440 ברח

II ברח: Arb. *baraḥa* to be annoyed, to suffer, II, IV to hurt; Driver ThZ 11:373f :: Rabin JTS 47:39ff: to writhe.

hif: impf. יִבְרִיחַ to **injure** **Pr 19₂₆**. †

1441 ברח

III ברח: denom. of בְּרִיחַ.

hif: impf. וַיִּבְרִיחוּ: to bar, to **obstruct** **1C 12₁₆** (Rudolph, rd. וַיִּבְרַח). †

1442 בָּרַח

בָּרַח, בְּרִיחַ, Jerome *bari*: I ברח:

—1. **fugitive**, cj. **Is 15**₅ בְּרִיחָה (BL 252k; coll.; 1QIs^a ברחוה);

—2. בָּרַח נָחַשׁ לְוִיתָן **Is 27**₁ (1QIs^a בורח pt.) and נָחַשׁ בְּרִיחַ **Jb 26**₁₃, = Ug. *ltn* (= → לְוִיתָן) and *btn* (= → פְּתָן) *brh*: fleeing = fast :: Rabin JTS 47:38ff: twisting or hairless, slippery :: UTGl. 515; Aistleitner 577: Arb. *barḥ* bad;

—**Is 43**₁₄ בְּרִיחִים, Jerome *barihim* rd. בְּרִיָּהם (→ VI בַּר cargo ship). †

1443 בְּרַחְמִי

בְּרַחְמִי 2S 23₃₁: → בְּחַרְמִי*.

1444 בְּרִי

בְּרִי: n.m., ? < בְּאַרִי; **1C 7**₃₆, Or. and Sept.^A Βαρῖ: ? rd. וּבְנֵי יִמְנַע (→ verse 35, Noth 240, Rudolph). †

1445 בְּרִי

בְּרִי: **Jb 37**₁₁: → רִי.

1446 בְּרִיא

בְּרִיא: II בְּרִא; MHb. בְּרִיא healthy, JArm. בְּרִיא det. בְּרִיאָה: > בְּרִיָּה > בְּרִיָּה (BL 598; Kutscher Fschr. Yalon 275) **Ezk 34**₂₀, pl. בְּרִיאִים. ת. בְּרִיא(ו)ת, Sam.^{M76} *beriyot*: fat: cows **Gn 41**₄₋₂₀, oxen **1K 5**₃, animals **Ezk 34**₃, sheep **34**₂₀, a man **Ju 3**₁₇, ears of corn **Gn 41**₅₋₇, body **Ps 73**₄; בְּרִיאַת בֶּשֶׂר and בְּרִיאַת בֶּשֶׂר fat fleshed, fleshy: cows **Gn 41**₂₋₁₈, boys **Da 1**₁₅; הַבְּרִיאָה a fat beast **Zech 11**₁₆, meal **Hab 1**₁₆ (rd. בְּרִא, dittogr.; 1QpHab ברי). †

1447 בְּרִיאָה

בְּרִיאָה: I בְּרִא; Sam.^{M76} *biryā*: MHb. בְּרִיָּה creation, creature, JArm. בְּרִיָּתָה creature:

—1. something new, something unheard **Nu 16**₃₀;

—2. **creature** **Sir 16**₁₆ (בריות), cj. (rd. לְבְרִית) **Ps 74**₂₀. †

1448 בְּרִיָּה

בְּרִיָּה: I בְּרִה; Lih. *br't* healing (Caskel 83): **patient's diet** **2S 13**₅₋₇₋₁₀. †

1449 בְּרִיחַ

בְּרִיחַ: n.m.; I בְּרַח, hairless :: Arb. *barīḥ* with a broken back (Noth 227):

—1. **1C 3**₂₂;

—2. → **בְּרַחַח**. †

1450 **בְּרִיחַ**

בְּרִיחַ, Ug. *brḥ arṣ* (UTGl. 516); → **Jon 2**₇; Sam.^{M77} *bārī*: III **ברח** ?; MHb.; Palm. [א] **ברח** door-keeper ? (DuraInv. 39, 1): pl. **בְּרִיחִים** (י)ם, **בְּרִיחֵי**, **בְּרִיחֵי** (י)ו, **בְּרִיחֵי**: **bar** (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:70):

—1. on doors **Dt 3**₅ **1S 23**₇ **Jr 49**₃₁ **2C 8**₅ **14**₆ **Sir 49**₁₃; on gates **Ju 16**₃ **Ps 147**₁₃ **Neh 3**₃₋₆₋₁₃₋₁₅, on a prison cj. **Is 43**₁₄ **בְּרִיחֵי כְּלָאִים** **Jr 51**₃₀ **Ezk 38**₁₁ **Nah 3**₁₃ **La 2**₉; **אַרְמוֹן** **Pr 18**₁₉, **בְּרִיחַ הַמְּשֻׁקָּם** **Am 1**₅, **וּבְרִיחַ חוֹמָה** and **נְחֹשֶׁת בְּ נְחֹשֶׁת** **1K 4**₁₃, **בְּרִיחֵי בְּרִזָּל** **Is 45**₂ **Ps 107**₁₆; wooden cross bars joining panels **Ex 26**₂₆₋₂₉ **35**₁₁ **36**₃₁₋₃₄ **39**₃₃ **40**₁₈ **Nu 3**₃₆ **4**₃₁;

—2. **cosmically**: of the underworld (→ **אַרְיָן** 5) **Jon 2**₇, of the sea **Jb 38**₁₀, of heaven **Jb 26**₁₃ (→ Gunkel *Schöpfung* 36f);

—**Is 15**₅ rd. **בְּרִיחָה**. †

Der. III **ברח** hif.

1451 **בְּרִיעָה**

בְּרִיעָה, **בְּרִיעָה** **1C 8**₁₃: n.m.; explained **בְּרִיעָה** **1C 7**₂₃; “outstanding” (Arb., Noth 224) :: Akk. *Barḫu, Burāḫu* ? (Stamm 265):

—1. from Asher **Gn 46**₁₇ **Nu 26**_{44f} **1C 7**_{30f};

—2. from Ephraim **1C 7**₂₃;

—3. from Benjamin **1C 8**₁₃₋₁₆;

—4. Levite **1C 23**_{10f}.

Der. **בְּרִיעֵי**. †

1452 **בְּרִים**

בְּרִים, **כָּל־הַבְּרִים** **2S 20**₁₄; unexplained: prp. **הַבְּכָרִים** (II **בְּכָרִי**, → verse 6), alt. **בְּחָרִים** Vulg. †

1453 **בְּרִיעֵי**

בְּרִיעֵי: gentilic of **בְּרִיעָה** 1: **Nu 26**₄₄. †

1453 **בְּרִיעֵי**

בְּרִיעֵי: gentilic of בְּרִיעָה 1: Nu 26⁴⁴. †

1454 בְּרִית

בְּרִית: Mhb. (pl. בְּרִיתוֹת); Akk. (Can. ?) *birtu* fetter (AHw. 129), *be-ri-tu Qatna*, BASOR 121:21f; Eg. *bi-ra-ta* (Albright *Vocalization* 40); etym. unc.; meal (I בְּרָה) Meyer *Isr.* 588¹; Koehler JSS 1:4ff; tie, bond (Akk.) Albright BASOR 121:22; < (Akk.!) *birīt* between, Noth *Ges. St.* 147f; cut Arb. *barā*^y Humbert ThZ 6:60. Literature: Kraetzschmar *Bundesvorstellung*; Pedersen *Eid* 30ff; Koehler *Theol.* §20-21; Eichrodt *Theol.* 1:9ff; Quell TWNT 2:107ff; Begrich ZAW 60:1ff; Noth ZAW 60:142ff; Mendenhall *Law and Covenant* (cf. BA 17:26ff, 50ff); Baltzer *Bundesformular*; Puis VT 16:396ff; Buss VT 16:502f. Distribution: about 290 x, Sept. $\delta\iota\alpha\theta\eta\kappa\eta$ 275 x, cj. 1K 8₉ and 2C 5₁₀ (: Rudolph); not attested in Jl, Jon, Mi, Nah, Hab, Zeph, Hg, Megillot; frequent in Gn 27 x, Ex 13 x, Lv 10 x, Dt 27 x, Jos 22 x, 1K 15 x and cj. 8₉, 2K 12 x, Is 42_{6-61:8} 8 x (Is 1-39 only 24₅ 28₁₅₋₁₈ 33₈), Jr 23 x, (31_{31-34:18} 14 x), Ezk 18 x, Ps 21 x, 1C 12 x, 2C 17 x: cs. id., בְּרִיתִי/תְּכַתֶּךָ:

—agreement, covenant.

A. between persons

—1. בְּרִיתִי/תְּכַתֶּךָ → כָּרַת come to an agreement (cf. Akk. *berītu* with *nakāsu* to cut, BASOR 121:21f; cutting of sacrificial animals, ὄρκια τέμνειν, גִּזַר עֲרִיא, Sef. 1 A 7, Gesenius and most others :: Pedersen *Eid* 46f), Gn 21₂₇₋₃₂ 31₄₄ 1S 23₁₈ (לִפְנֵי יִגְזַר עֲרִיא) 1K 5₂₆; אָת־ בְּרִית בְּ אָת־ he concludes an agreement with 2S 3₁₃₋₂₁ Jr 34₈; = כָּרַת בְּ עִם Gn 26₂₈ Hos 12₂ Jb 40₂₈ 2C 23₃; = כָּרַת בְּרִיתוֹ אָת־ 2S 3₁₂; abs. בְּרִיתוֹ אָת־ בְּרִית to conclude an agreement Hos 10₄ Ps 83₆ (עַל against) with לִפְנֵי יְיָ Jr 34₁₅₋₁₈ 2C 34₃₁, לְאֱלֹהֵינוּ in the presence of our God Ezr 10₃;

—2. לְ כָּרַת בְּ to grant an agreement to someone Ex 23₃₂ 34₁₂₋₁₅ Dt 7₂ Jos 9_{6f-11-15f} Ju 2₂ 1S 11₁ 1K 20₃₄ 2K 11₄ 1C 11₃, with לִפְנֵי יְיָ כָּרַת בְּ 2S 5₃;

—3. בּוֹא בְּ לִפְנֵי יְיָ to enter into an agreement (1QS ii:10 and oft.) Jr 34₁₀; עָבַר בְּ בּוֹא בְּ to enter into the covenant Dt 29₁₁ (1QS i:16 and oft., → III 4);

—4. לָקַח אֶת־ ... עָמוּ בְּ עָבַר בְּ to accept someone into a formal arrangement 2C 23₁, cj. with הֶעֱמִיד to enforce an agreement 2C 34₃₂ (rd. בְּ הֶעֱמִיד for וּבְנִימִין);

—5. בֵּין ... וּבֵין בְּרִית arrangement between one and another 1K 15₁₉ 2C 16₃;

—6. בְּעֵלֵי בְרִית and בְּעֵלֵי בְרִית Ob 7 partners to an agreement, confederates;

—7. בְּרִית אֲחִים brotherly obligation Am 1₉;

—8. → C a 1-5; בְּ בְרִית אֲחִים with שָׁמַר to keep Ezk 17₁₄; with זָכַר to keep in mind Am 1₉; with הִפְרַח to break 1K 15₁₉ Ezk 17_{15f-18f};

—9. bond of matrimony Mal 2₁₄ (אִשֶׁת בְּרִיתֶךָ) Ezk 16₈ (Dam. xvi:12) cf. Pr 2₁₇.

—5. הָקִים to maintain Dt 8₁₈; with הִבְהִיקִים הַבְּרִי 2K 23₃ Jr 34₁₈; בְּבִדְבָרֵי הַבְּ נֶאֱמָן faithful to Ps 78₃₇; נָצַר בְּנֶאֱמָן בָּבֶבֶת Dt 33₉ Ps 25₁₀.

—d. neglecting, contravening the covenant:

—1. הִפַּר 1K 15₁₉ Is 24₅ 33₈ Jr 33₂₀ Ezk 17_{15f-18f}; Gn 17₁₄ Lv 26₁₅₋₄₄ Dt 31₁₆₋₂₀ Jr 11₁₀ 31₃₂ Ezk 16₅₉ 44₇, pass. Jr 33₂₁; subj. God Ju 2₁ Jr 14₂₁ Zech 11₁₀;

—2. שָׁחַח Dt 4₂₃ Pr 2₁₇ ! Dt 4₃₁ (God);

—3. עָזַב Dt 29₂₄ 1K 19₁₀₋₁₄ Jr 22₉ Da 11₃₀;

—4. עָבַר Dt 17₂ Jos 7₁₁₋₁₅ 23₁₆ Ju 2₂₀ 2K 18₁₂ Jr 34₁₈ Hos 6₇ 8₁;

—5. בְּחִלְלֵי בְּ חִלְלֵי בְּ שָׁחַח בְּ מֵאָס בְּ 2K 17₁₅; שָׁחַח בְּ מֵאָס בְּ Mal 2₈; חִלְלֵי בְּ שָׁחַח בְּ Mal 2₁₀ Ps 55₂₁ 89₃₅; בְּ חִלְלֵי בְּ בְּ חִלְלֵי בְּ Ps 44₁₈; God בְּ שָׁקַר בְּ נֶאֱרָר בְּ Ps 89₄₀; בְּ חִלְלֵי בְּ נֶאֱרָר בְּ Da 11₃₂.

—e. misc.: מִבְּרִיתֶךָ on account of the covenant with you Ezk 16₆₁; עַל-זִבְחָהּ בְּ כָרַת בְּ עַל-זִבְחָהּ to make a covenant at a community sacrifice (cf. מִלְּחָהּ בְּ and Jr 34₁₈) Ps 50₅; עַל-פִּיהָ בְּ נִשְׂאָה בְּ to observe the covenant with the lips (only) Ps 50₁₆; עֵם בְּ Is 42₆ 49₈; 1S 18₃ blood brotherhood (cf. Herodotus iii 8; Pedersen *Eid* 21f; Smith *Rel. Sem.* 270f, 479); Da 9₂₇ → גִּבֹּר hif.; expression of substitute (Begrich ZAW 60:10) for תּוֹרָה Is 24₅, for חֶק Ps 105₁₀, 2K 17₁₅, for מִצְוָהּ Dt 4₁₃ Jos 7₁₁;

—Jos 3₁₁ dubious; Jr 33₂₅ rd. בְּרִיתִי; Ezk 20₃₇ dl. הִבְהִיקִים הַבְּרִיתִי; Ps 74₂₀ rd. לְבִרְיִית.

1455 בְּרִית

בְּרִית: ברר: → II בר; MHb., JArm.^t: **alkaline salt**, extracted from soap-plants, *Mesembrianthemum cristallinum*, Löw 1:637: Jr 2₂₂ Mal 3₂. †

1456 בָּרַךְ

I בָּרַךְ: denom. from Ēr<B, or → II ?; Syr. *brak* Mnd. af. (Mdd 70a); → BArm.; Arb. Eth. *baraka*, Tigr. Wb. 278a *barka*, OSArb. *brk* (Ryckmans 1:55).

qal: impf. וַיִּבְרַךְ, וַיִּבְרְכֵהוּ: to kneel down Ps 95₆ 2C 6₁₃. †

hif: impf. וַיִּבְרְכֵם: to cause to kneel (camels) Gn 24₁₁. †

1457 בָּרַךְ

II בָּרַךְ: MHb., Ug. *brk*, Ph. Karat. 1:1; 3:2, Pun. pf. sffx. βαρραχω (qal) besides impf. *ybarku* (pi.) (Friedrich, ZDMG 107:288); Arm. (→ BArm.) pa., Syr. also pe., DISO 44; Arb. II and III, OSArb. (NSem. loan ? ZAW 75:111), Eth. *bāraka*; Eg. *brk* (lw.) to pray; Akk. *karābu* MAOG 4:294ff (AHw. 445) to bless, to greet; OSArb.

—4. to bless God = to declare God to be the source of the special power = to **praise God** Gn 24⁴⁸ Dt 8¹⁰ Jos 22³³ Ju 5^{2,9} Ps 66⁸ 68²⁷ 103^{1f,20-22} 104^{1,35} 135^{19f}, 16⁷ 26¹² 34² 63⁵ 145², שָׁמוּ 96² 100⁴ Neh 9^{5b}, 8⁶ (with אָמֵן אָמֵן); 1C 29²⁰ (with formula) 2C 20²⁶ (→ n.loc. בְּרָכָה עֵמֶק);

—5. formulas and usage: בְּרָכָה בִּי לְפָנַי יְעִמֶּק בְּרָכָה Gn 27⁷; בִּי בְּבִי by mentioning the name Gn 48²⁰ (→ nif.); with lifted hands Lv 9²² בְּשֵׁם יְיָ Dt 21⁵ 2S 6¹⁸ Ps 129⁸, formula of blessing Nu 6²³⁻²⁷ 1S 2²⁰ 1K 1⁴⁷ 1C 29¹⁰ Ps 118²⁶ 129⁸; לְ בִי pronounce a blessing over Neh 11² בְּבִי at the offering 1C 16²; a duty of the sons of Aaron לְבָרַךְ בְּשֵׁמוֹ 1C 23¹³; a blessing to stop a famine 2S 21³; standing erect when blessed 1K 8¹⁴⁻⁵⁵ 2C 6³;

—6. בְּרַךְ :: קָלַל Ps 62⁵ 109²⁸ Pr 30¹¹; euphemistic for → אָרַר, קָלַל (supplementary Geiger *Urschrift* 267f; Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 98; Fschr. Hempel 97f :: Yaron VT 9:90) 1K 21¹⁰⁻¹³ Ps 10³ בְּ קָלַל together with נָאִץ Jb 1⁵⁻¹¹ 2⁵⁻⁹;

—Gn 48²⁰ rd. יְבָרַךְ, nif. or assimilated hitp. (BL 198g).

pu: impf. יְבָרַכְךָ; pt. מְבָרַכְךָ, מְבָרַכְתָּ, מְבָרַכְתִּי (4QpPs 37 מְבוֹרָכִי)

—1. to be blessed Nu 22⁶ 2S 7²⁹ Ps 37²² 112² 128⁴ Pr 20²¹ 22⁹ 1C 17²⁷; יְמִבְרַכְתָּ blessed by Y Dt 33¹³, מִן תְּבָרַךְ blessed among (or more than) Ju 5²⁴;

—2. to be praised: God's name Ps 113² Jb 1²¹. †

hitp.: pf. הִתְבָּרַכְתָּ, הִתְבָּרַכְתִּי; impf. יִתְבָּרַךְ; pt. מִתְבָּרַךְ;

—1. to wish a blessing on oneself (on one another?) to be blessed (→ nif. :: Murtonen loc. cit. 171f), with בְּ Gn 22¹⁸ (Abraham) 26⁴ (Isaac) Jr 4² (Y) Ps 72¹⁷ (the king);

—2. to bless oneself Is 65¹⁶ (|| to swear); to consider oneself fortunate Dt 29¹⁸. †

Der. I בְּרָכָה, n.m. בְּרָכָא, II בְּרָכָה, בְּרָכָה(ו), בְּרָכָה, בְּרוּךְ, יְבָרַכְתָּ, יְבָרַכְתִּי.

1458 בְּרַךְ

בְּרַךְ: 1QIs^a 45²³ 4QM^a 4 (Kuhn 30b; BASOR 124:20; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 151), MHb. (also בּוֹרֶךְ, knee-shaped shaft of a plough), BArm. JArm.th בְּרָכָא, Syr. Mnd. (MdD 57b) בּוֹרְכָא; Ug. *brk* knee, lap (womb) (UTGl. 518), ? *brkm* dual (Aistleitner 581); Eth. *berk*, Meh. *bark*, Akk. *bi/burku* (also womb, penis ? Holma *Körperteile* 95f; Driver ZAW 65:260 :: AHW. 129), Arb. *rukbat* (bark breast), → BArm. אֲרַכְבָּה: dual בְּרָכִים (1QIs^a 66¹² בּוֹרְכִים), בְּרָכִי, בְּרָכִי/כִי, בְּרָכִי/כִי (pl. !); fem.:

—knee: בְּרַךְ תְּכַרְעֵה Is 45²³, cf. 1K 19¹⁸ Jb 4⁴, כָּרַע עַל-בְּרָכָיו Ju 7^{5f} 1K 8⁵⁴ 2K 1¹³ Esr 9⁵; עַל-בְּרָכָיו 2C 6¹³; with כָּשַׁל Is 35³ Ps 109²⁴; מִים בְּ תִלְכָּנָה בְּרַךְ drip with water (urine) Ezk 7¹⁷ 21¹² here euphemistic for penis? Driver loc. cit.); מִי בְּרָכִים (sic!) knee-deep Ezk 47⁴; to have a boil on the knee Dt 28³⁵; עַל-בְּרָכִי resting on my knees Da 10¹⁰; עַל-בְּרָכֶיהָ to sleep on the knees of (intimately with) a woman Ju 16¹⁹; child sitting upon the knees of the mother 2K 4²⁰, the grandfather Gn 48¹²;

face hidden בְּרָכוּ 1K 18₄₂; children dandled עַל־בֵּין בְּרָכוּ Is 66₁₂; cj. וַתִּפְּרֵי אֶת־בְּרָכֶיךָ Jr 3₁₃;
the husband takes the newborn baby עַל־בְּרָכֶיךָ in order to own him (Musil *Arabia* 3:214) Jb 3₁₂ Gn 50₂₃, the
mistress does the same to the newborn baby of the maid-servant Gn 30₃. †

1459 בְּרִכְאֵל

בְּרִכְאֵל: var. בָּ; Sept. Βαράχιηλ: n.m.; cun. *Barik(i)-ilu* (Tallqvist *Names* 52), short form בִּרְכָא BASOR
167:16f; II בִּרְךְ + אֵל, “God has blessed” (Noth 35³, 183): father of Elihu Jb 32₂₋₆. †

1460 בְּרָכָה

I בְּרָכָה: II בִּרְךְ; MHb., JArm. בְּרִכְתָּא, Mnd. *braka*, DISO 41; Eg. *brk* gift; Arb. Eth. *barakat*; Murtonen VT
9:158ff: בְּרִכְוֹתֵיכֶם, בְּרִכְוֹתֵי, בְּרִכְוֹתֵיךָ, בְּרִכְוֹתֵיךָ, בְּרִכְוֹתֵיךָ (BL 210f) בְּרִכְתִּי (BL 210f) בְּרִכְתֵּךְ, בְּרִכְתֵּךְ/תָּךְ, בְּרִכְתֵּךְ/תָּךְ, בְּרִכְוֹתֵיךָ, בְּרִכְוֹתֵיךָ, בְּרִכְוֹתֵיךָ, בְּרִכְוֹתֵיךָ:

—1. **blessing** (sought and obtained): Gn 28₄ 39₅ 49_{25f} Dt 12₁₅ 16₁₇ 28₈ 33₂₃ Is 19₂₄ 65₈ Ezk 34₂₆ 44₃₀ Jl 2₁₄ Mal
3₁₀ Ps 84₇ (? , cj. בְּרִכְוֹתֵי) 129₈ 133₃ Pr 10₂₂ Lv 25₂₁, pl. Pr 28₂₀;

—2. **blessing**: Gn 27_{12-35f-38-41} Ex 32₂₉ Dt 11_{26f-29} 23₆ 28₂ 30₁₋₁₉ 33₁ Jos 8₃₄ 2S 7₂₉ Is 44₃ Ps 3₉ 24₅ 109₁₇ Pr 11₁₁₋₂₆
24₂₅ Jb 29₁₃ Neh 13₂, cj. 1C 5₁ (בְּרִכְתֵּךְ), נִפְשׁ בְּ בְּרִכְתֵּךְ, נִפְשׁ בְּ בְּרִכְתֵּךְ, נִפְשׁ בְּ בְּרִכְתֵּךְ a generous soul Pr 11₂₅; pl. Mal 2₂ (rd. ? בְּרִכְתֵּכֶם ?
Sept. :: Murtonen VT 9:174) Pr 10₆;

—3. formula of blessing Gn 12₂ 49₂₈ Is 19₂₄ Zech 8₁₃ Ps 37₂₆ Pr 10₇ Neh 9₅, pl. Ps 21₇;

—4. gift connected with a blessing Gn 33₁₁ Jos 15₁₉ Ju 1₁₅ 1S 25₂₇ 30₂₆ 2K 5₁₅, pl. Ps 21₄ (alt. with 3.);

—5. **surrender** (or I בִּרְךְ ? cf. כִּנְעָה), with עֲשֵׂה and אֵת 2K 18₃₁ / Is 36₁₆. †

Der. n.m. II בְּרִכְתָּא, n.loc. עִמְק בְּרִכְתָּא.

1461 בְּרִכְתָּא

II בְּרִכְתָּא: n.m.; = I 3 or short. form ?; rd. ? with Sept., Pesh., בְּרִכְתָּא; 1C 12₃. †

1462 בְּרִכְתָּא

בְּרִכְתָּא: etym. ?; Siloam 5 בִּרְכָה, Ug. *brk*, Eg. *brkt* (Erman-G. 1:466), OSArb. *brkt*, *mbrk*, Arb. *birkat*: cs.
בְּרִכְתָּא and cs. pl. בְּרִכְוֹתֵי (BL 597g): **pool** Sept. κολυμβήθρα, Vulg. *piscina*: מִיִּם בְּרִכְתָּא Nah 2₉, pl. Qoh 2₆;
in גִּבְעוֹן 2S 2₁₃, חֶבְרוֹן 4₁₂, שְׁמֶרֶן 1K 22₃₈, חֶשְׁבּוֹן Song 7₅; in Jerusalem: הַבְּ' הָעֵלְיוֹנָה 2K 18₁₇ Is 7₃
36₂ (Montgomery-G. 486f; Simons *Jerusalem* 334ff; Miller-B. ZAW 70:221ff), הַבְּ' הַתְּחִתּוֹנָה Is 22₉, הַיִּשְׁנָה
' הַבְּ' (Lods ZAW 51:262; Simons *Jerusalem* 191f) Is 22₁₁, built by Hezekiah 2K 20₂₀; הַמְּלִךְ Neh 2₁₄
(Simons *Jerusalem* 192f), הַשְּׁלִיחַ בְּ' 3₁₅, the artificial pool (הַעֲשִׂיָה), Simons *Jerusalem* 193) 3₁₆. †

1075 בְּדֵל

*בָּדַל: cs. בָּדַל: tiny part, אֶזְזוֹן בָּדָא earlobe (Versions → תַּנְנוּךְ) Am 3₁₂ (: Rabb., a piece :: pair, cf. פָּרַט and Arb. *fard*). †

1076 בָּדַלַח

בָּדַלַח: with art. Sam.^{M72} *abbadla*: MHb.², JArm.^t בְּדוּלְחָה, JArm.^s בִּירְלַחֵא, Aq. βδέλλιον, Gk. by-form βδολγόν, Akk. *budulhu* AHW. 136a; the odoriferous yellowish transparent gum of a South Arabian tree, *Commiphora mukul* Engler, RAC 2:34f; Bibl. 43:164, 2207; Ellenbogen 47; Gn 2₁₂ Nu 11₇. †

1077 בָּדָן

בָּדָן: n.m.; with I בָּדַן (Noth 149f) or < *עֲבָדָן (BDB) or *Baduna* Taanach 4, vs. 13 (ZDPV 51:175) or < *אֲדָן בָּנָן (→ II בָּ)?: son of Machir 1C 7₁₇;

—1S 12₁₁ rd. בָּרַק (Sept., Pesh.). †

1078 בָּדַק

בָּדַק: MHb. examine, JArm. and Mnd. (MdD 52a) break in two, examine; Syr. mend, ? Soq. *bdq*; Arb. and Eth. *bataka*, Tigr. Wb. 287b *batka* tear up; Akk. *batāqu*, also *badāqu* cut off, tear of; → בָּתַק; Greenfield HUCA 29:220f.

qal: inf. לְבָדַק: to mend, to repair 2C 34₁₀. †

nif: pf. pt. נִבְדַק: to be mended Sir 50₁, to be tested 31/34₁₀. †

Der. בָּדָק.

1079 בָּדָק

בָּדָק: בָּדַק; Ug. *bdqt* breach (Driver *Myths* 164¹⁰; Aistleitner 503); MHb. repair, (בָּדָק הַבַּיִת) as 2K 12₆) und JArm.^{ib} (בָּדָקֵא) breach, Syr. (*bdāqā*) also repair; Akk. *batqu* damaged, breach; *ana b.* for mending: בָּדָק, בָּדָק: breach in the temple 2K 12₆₋₁₃ (7 x with חִזַק) 22₅, leak in a ship Ezk 27_{9,27} (with הִחַזִּיק). †

1080 בָּדָקַר

בָּדָקַר: Pesh. *Bar dqar*; n.m.; ? < בְּנִדְקָר 1K 4₉ (cun. *Bindiqiri* Tallqvist *Names* 64; Montgomery-G. 406) :: Noth 149¹: officer of Jehu 2K 9₂₅. †

1081 בָּהָה

*בָּהָה: MHb.² בָּהָה to be astonished (cf. תָּהָה, שָׁמוּם); Arb. *bahiya* to be empty.

Der. בָּהוּ (?).

1082 בהו

בהו, Sam.^{M71} *bē'ū*: ? *בהו, < **buhw* (BL 576g); related to Ph. ndiv. fem. Βαυ and to the Babylonian mother-goddess *Bau* ??; always || → תהו and partly assimilated to it (?) rhyming formation VG 2:461: **emptiness, wasteness** Gn 1₂ (→ Comm.) Is 34₁₁ Jr 4₂₃. †

1083 בהון

*בהון, Sam.^{M71} *bā'on*: < **buhān* BL 474 l; pl. cs. בהנות, alt. from → בהן (GK §93r; BL 579r): **thumb, big toe** Ju 1_{6f}. †

1084 בהט

בהט: a precious stone, Sept. *σμαραγδίτης*; ? Arb. *baht* aetite (Dozy), lw. < Eg. *'bhti* (BDB ? (: Lambdin 147: ט!): Est 1₆. †

1085 בהיר

בהיר, < **bahīr* (BL 470n) or **bahhīr* (BL 479o) ?; MHb.² בהיר and JArm.¹ בהירא cloudy, dim (?); Syr. *bahhīr*, *bahhūr* dusky; Arm.lw. Wagner 35: **dusky** (Pesh., Tg.), alt. brilliant Jb 37₂₁. †

1086 בהל

בהל: almost exclusively MHb.², nif. to rush into, pi. to alarm; Arm. (→ BArm.) pa. to startle, itpe. to rush; Arb. *bahila* to be foolish, *'abhal* and *mabhūl* out of one's senses; *bahara* VII to astonish; Tigr. Wb. 267a *baharara* to be startled (intrans.); basic meaning: to rush (Palache 12f), to be out of breath (Blau VT 5:339).

nif: pf. נבהל, נבהלה, נבהלתי, נבהלו/הלו, נבהלנו; impf. אִי־יבהל, יבהלון, יבהלנה, pt. נבהל (Sec. *vεβαλ*), Pr 28₂₂ נבהל (BL 211j, Bomberg נבהל, MSS נבהל), נבהלה:

—1. to **be horrified, to be out of one's senses** Ex 15₁₅ Ju 20₄₁ 1S 28₂₁ 2S 4₁ Is 13₈ Jr 51₃₂ Ps 6₁₁ 30₈ 48₆ 83₁₈ 90₇ 104₂₉ Jb 4₅ 21₆; hands Ezk 7₂₇, bones Ps 6₃, soul 6₄; with נִפְנִי in front of Gn 45₃ Jb 23₁₅, with נִן Is 21₃ Ezk 26₁₈; pt. נבהלה (|| פלה) something dreadful Zeph 1₁₈;

—2. to **make haste** (Arm. ! = Hb. מְהֵר, → Kutscher Tarb. 33:122) Qoh 8₃ (join with 2b), with לְ Pr 28₂₂. †

pi: impf. יבהל, יבהלם, יבהלמו, יבהלו, ויבהלו, inf. בַּהֲלִי/לִי, pt. Ezr 4₄ K מְבַלְהִים (metath.) = Q מְבַלְהִים:

—1. to **terrify** Ps 2₅ 83₁₆ Jb 22₁₀ Da 11₄₄ Ezr 4₄ 2C 32₁₈ 35₂₁ (? rather with 2: has summoned me to make haste, Rudolph);

—2. to **make haste** (→ nif. 2): to rush Qoh 5₁ 7₉; with לְ with inf. to do something quickly Est 2₉. †

pu: (BL 355 l) pt. fem. מְבַהֵלֶת Pr 20₂₁ Q, pl. מְבַהֵלִים: (→ nif. 2, pi. 2) in haste Est 8₁₄; gained hastily Pr 20₂₁ Q, cj. 13₁₁ (מְבַהֵל). †

hif: pf. הִבְהִילָנִי, impf. וַיִּבְהִילוּ, הִבְהִילוּ:

—1. to terrify Jb 23₁₀;

—2. with מִן to remove hastily from 2C 26₂₀;

—3. with לְ with inf. to hurry to Est 6₁₄; (2 and 3 → nif. 2, pi. 2 and pu.). †

Der. בְּהִלָּה.

1087 בְּהִלָּה

בְּהִלָּה: בהל: *bahhālat (BL 479n), Sam.^{M70} bāla (*bahlat); Arm. inf. pa., Jerome bala; MHb. haste, sudden disaster: horror Lv 26₁₆ Is 65₂₃ Jr 15₈ Ps 78₃₃. †

1088 בהם

*בהם: Arb. 'abham speechless, Eth. behma, Tigr. Wb. 267a to become speechless: בְּהִמָּה :: Leslau 12.

1089 בְּהִמָּה

בְּהִמָּה (185 x): בהם; Ug. bhmt, UTGl. 450a, MHb. domestic animals, בהם cattle driver; Arb. bahmat, bahīmat animal, pl. cattle, bihām lamb, sheep, (Eth. < Hb., Leslau 12); EgArm. Cowley Arm. Pap. 9:5 (:: Kraeling Arm. Pap. 60²⁵; DISO 32), Mnd. באהימא ass (Mdd 46a); ? orig. back (of an animal), → בְּהִיָּן, בְּהִיָּן, Albright VTSupp. 4:256f: BL 600j; cs. בְּהִמָּת, בְּהִמָּתוֹת, pl. בְּהִמָּוֹת, cs. בְּהִמָּוֹת; in most instances coll., exc. Neh 2₁₂₋₁₄ Sir 7₂₂; → בְּהִמָּוֹת:

—1. animals in general: a) :: אָרָם Ex 9₉₋₂₅ Jr 36₂₉ and elsewhere; b) quadrupeds :: fish, fowl and reptiles 1K 5₁₃, fowl and reptiles Gn 6₇;

—2. beasts, בְּהִמָּה אֲרָץ Dt 28₂₆ Is 18₆ Jr 15₃, בְּהִמָּה הַשָּׂדֶה 1S 17₄₄; pl. בְּהִמָּוֹת שָׂדֶה Jl 1₂₀ 2₂₂ Ps 8₈, בְּהִמָּה יַעַר Mi 5₇, upon the hills Ps 50₁₀ || יַעַר הַיְיָ, pl. without addition Dt 32₂₄ Hab 2₁₇ Pr 30₃₀;

—3. domestic animals, cattle (Dalman Arbeit 6:171) :: חֵיָּה Gn 8₁ Is 46₁, חֵיָּה הַשָּׂדֶה Gn 3₁₄, :: שׂוֹר and חֵיָּה דָמִי Dt 5₁₄; = צֹאן and בָּקָר Lv 1₂, = שָׂה and שׂוֹר 27₂₆; subdivision of חֵיָּה Lv 11₂; חֵיָּה הַבְּחֵיָּה Gn 47₁₈; draught and pack animals together with חֵיָּה Gn 34₂₃ 36₆, together with horses 1QpHab 3, 10; mount Neh 2₁₂₋₁₄ Sir 7₂₂; וְכָל חֵיָּה וְכָל חֵיָּה כָּל־בְּיָבֵשׁ all kinds of cattle (GK §123c) 2C 32₂₈;

—4. misc.: contact with בְּכָל־בְּיָבֵשׁ forbidden Ex 22₁₈ Lv 18₂₃ (→ שִׁכְבַּ 3), interbreeding not allowed Lv 19₁₉; the צְדִיק knows בְּכָל חֵיָּה וְכָל חֵיָּה נִפְשׁוֹ Pr 12₁₀; = stupid person Ps 73₂₂ (rd. בְּהִמָּה || בְּעֵר);

—Is 30⁶ בְּהֵמוֹת נֹגֵב rd. בְּהֵמוֹת נֹגֵב נ' בְּהֵמוֹת בִּשְׁ' הַנֵּה נֹגֵב (Duhm); JI 1¹⁸ rd. בְּהֵם; Jb 12⁷ rd. בְּהֵמָה (רת-dittogr.).

1090 בְּהֵמוֹת

בְּהֵמוֹת: Jb 40¹⁵, Sept. θηρία, pl. of extension (GK §124b) from בְּהֵמָה, “powerful animal”; trad. (MHb.) since Bochart *Hierozaicon* 1663, the **hippopotamus**, for the existence of the hippopotamus in Palestine (attested in the Iron Age) → BASOR 132:30ff; AfO 21:195; Hölscher *Hiob* 99, < non-attested Eg. *peḥe-mau* :: Driver Fschr. Levi Della Vida 1:234ff: any big animal; alt. the **crocodile**, Eg. *mšh* (Copt. *emsaḥ*) + Eg. art. *t'* > Syr. *tamsīḥ*, Arb. *timsāḥ* and Akk. *nam/simsuḥu* (Landsberger *Fauna* 121); Kaiser 149f; Reicke-R. 212. †

1091 בֶּהֶן

*בֶּהֶן: → בְּהוֹן and בֶּהֶן; MHb. pl. בֹּהֶנֶת and בְּהוֹנוֹת; Arb. *ʾibhām*, dialect. *bāhim*, Eth. *habīn*, Akk. *ubān* finger, toe; *m* > *n* dissimilated (*Ružička* 128); Holma *Körperteile* 121f; Albright VTSupp. 4:256f: cs. id.:

—1. **thumb** *יָד ב' Ex 29²⁰, Lv 8^{23f} 14^{14.17-25-28};

—2. **big toe** *רֶגֶל ב' Ex 29²⁰ Lv 8²³. †

Der. n.m. בֶּהֶן. †

1092 בֶּהֶן

בֶּהֶן: n.m.; = בְּהֵן (BL 568 l); son of Reuben; in n.loc. בְּבֶהֶן אֶבֶן Jos 15⁶ 18¹⁷ Judaeen-Benjaminite boundary W1 of Jericho, *ḥajar el-ešba* “stone for the finger” (Dhorme *Emploi* 152 :: Dalman PJB 10:9; see further Noth ZDPV 73:6; Simons *Geog.* §314). †

1093 בֵּהַק

בֵּהַק: MHb. hif., JArm.^l CPArm. Syr. af. to shine; Der. בֶּהֶק.

1094 בֵּהַק

בֵּהַק: MHb., JArm.^l בֹּהֶקָא JArm.^s בֵּהֶקִיתָא white spot on the skin due to leprosy, Arb. *bahaq*, Eth. *bōk* (Dillmann 1430), Tigr. Wb. 267a *bahaq* blister from a burn; Akk. *ibqu/epqu* (Holma *Kl. Beitr.* 3f; AHw. 230; skin rash resembling → צֶרְעַת but harmless, *Vitiligo alba*, Lv 13³⁹). †

1095 בֵּהַר

בֵּהַר: MHb.² to be bright (??), to be dark (?); JArm.^{lg} Syr. Mnd. (MdD 54a) to shine, be bright; Arb. *bahara*, Eth., Tigr. Wb. 274b *barha* to shine, give light.

hif: cj. pt. fem. מְבַהֵרָה with Sept.^L to shine, be bright Song 8⁵ for מְנַהֵרָה בָּר (Rudolph ZAW 59:196²). †

- 6. to **gather in** (the harvest) **2S 9**₁₀ **Hg 1**₆ **La 5**₉ **Ps 74**₅ (rd. **לְמוֹ עֲלָה**);
- 7. with **בְּ** of price to **get** **Song 8**₁₁ **Ps 90**₁₂ (a wise heart; prp. **לְלִבְבִי** in the heart, → 6);
- 8. **בְּאֵלָה** **הֵבִיא** to put under oath, to **make someone swear** **Ezk 17**₁₃;
- 9. **הֵבִיא בְּמִשְׁפָּט** to **bring into judgement** **Qoh 11**₉, **עִם בְּסִי' Jb 14**₃; **הֵבִיא דְּבָרִים אֶל** to bring a dispute to **Ex 18**₁₉;
- 10. **הֵבִיא מֵאַחֵר** to take away from **Ps 78**₇₁;
- 11. to **bring (an offering)**, to **sacrifice** **Nu 15**₂₅ **Mal 1**₁₃ **Gn 4**₃;
- 12. **הֵבִיא אָשָׁם עַל** to bring guilt upon **Gn 26**₁₀;
- 13. to bring to pass (something promised) **Is 37**₂₆ **46**₁₁; to satisfy desires **Ps 78**₂₉;
- 14. **הֵבִיא לְבוֹ לְ** to apply one's mind to **Pr 23**₁₂, **עֲצָה** to give counsel **Is 16**₃ (for **הֵבִיא** 1QIs^a ? rd. **הֵבִיא** ? rd. Rudolph Fschr. Driver 136);
- 15. **הֵבִיא עַל יָדֵי** to hand over **2K 10**₂₄;
- Dt 33**₇ **תְּבִיאָנוּ** cj. energetic qal **תְּבִיאָנוּ** with Sept., Cross-F. JBL 67:203; **Ezk 42**₉ rd. **הֵבִיא**; **Mi 1**₁₅ **אָבִי** rd. **יָבִיא**; **Nah 2**₁₂ **לְבִיא** rd. **לְבוֹא**; **Hg 1**₈ rd. **וּבְרִיאָתָם** (III **ברא**); ?? **Jb 12**₆, → Comm.

hof: pf. **הוּבָא**, **הוּבְאָתָה** (BL 445p), **הוּבְאָתָה**; impf. **יִוּבְאוּ**, **יִוּבְאוּ**; pt. **מוּבָא**, **מוּבְאָתָה**;

- 1. to **be brought**: gift **Gn 33**₁₁, men **Gn 43**₁₈ **Lv 13**₂₋₉ **14**₂ **Ezk 30**₁₁ **40**₄, money into the temple **2K 12**₅₋₁₀₋₁₄₋₁₇ **22**₄ **2C 34**₉₋₁₄, vessels carried to Babylon **Jr 27**₂₂; cj. the dead into the grave **Qoh 10**₈ (rd. **מוּבְאָתָה** Sept.);
- 2. to **be brought** from **Jr 10**₉;
- 3. to **be brought** (offerings) **Lv 6**₂₃, blood (subj. with **אֵת**) **Lv 10**₁₈ **16**₂₇, cj. **Pr 7**₂₂ (rd. **יָבִיא**);
- 4. to **be put into** **בַּמַּיִם** **Lv 11**₃₂, staves into rings (with acc., → I **אֵת** 3) **Ex 27**₇;
- ?? **Ezk 23**₄₂; **Ps 45**₁₅ rd. **מְבִיאָתָה**; **Pr 18**₁₇ rd. with Q **וּבָא** †

Der. **תְּבִיאָה**, **מוּבָא**, **מוּבְאָתָה**, **בָּאָה**,

בוז 1098

בוז: MHb. → בזזה.

qal: pf. בָּזַ (as ע'ע, BL 402u), בָּזָה, בָּזוּ; impf. יִבְזוּ, יִבְזוּ; inf. abs. בִּזּוּ; pt. בָּזָה, בָּזוּ **Pr 11**₁₂ **14**₂₁:

—1. with לְ to **show contempt** for someone **2K 19**₂₁ **Is 37**₂₂ **Zech 4**₁₀ **Pr 6**₃₀ (prp. יַעֲזֹבוּ to be lenient **Sir 3**₁₃) **11**₁₂ **13**₁₃ **14**₂₁ **23**₉ **30**₁₇ **Song 8**_{1,7};

—2. with acc. to **despise** **Pr 1**₇ **23**₂₂, cj. **Pr 27**₇ (rd. הַתְּבִיזוּ). †

Der. I בָּזָה, בָּזוּ.

1099 בָּזוּ

I בָּזוּ: בָּזוּ: DSS: **contempt** **Ps 31**₁₉ **107**₄₀ **Jb 12**₅₋₂₁ **31**₃₄ **Ps 119**₂₂ and **Pr 18**₃ || הַזְוִיָּה, **Ps 123**_{3f} || לַעֲגֹ; לְבָזוּ הָיָה **Gn 38**₂₃ **Pr 12**₈, cj. **Ezk 36**_{4,5}. †

1100 בָּזוּ

II בָּזוּ:

—1. n.top. Sept. Βαυξ/ζ: **Jr 25**₂₃ together with הַיְמָנָה and הַיְרָן; cun. *Bāzu/su* though contested for a long time, ZA 42:182ff, situated in East Arabia (Weidner AfO 15:169f; Albright Fschr. Alt 1:8²); Simons *Geog.* §40;

—2. (n.m.) n.pop.: son of Nahor **Gn 22**₂₁ together with עֵינָן; = 1 ? †

Der. I בָּזוּ.

1101 בָּזוּ

III בָּזוּ: n.m.: in the genealogy of אַבְיָהִיל, one of the sons of Gad **1C 5**₁₄. †

1102 בָּזָה

בָּזָה: fem. to בָּזוּ; JArm. בָּזָה: **contempt** **Neh 3**₃₆. †

1103 בָּזוּ

I בָּזוּ: gentilic of II בָּזוּ 1: Elihu הַבְּזוּי **Jb 32**_{2,6}. †

1104 בָּזוּ

II בָּזוּ: n.m.; = I ?; Dir. 191: father of Ezekiel **Ezk 1**₃. †

1105 בָּנִי

בָּנִי: n.m., **Neh 3**₁₈, rd. בָּנִי (MSS and verse 24), governor of half the district of קַעֲיִלָה. †

1106 בוך

בוך: Arb. *bwk* to be disturbed.

nif: pf. נְבוּכָה, נְבוּכוּ, pt. נְבוּכִים, BL 538i;

—1. to be agitated (city) Est 3₁₅;

—2. to wander around in confusion Ex 14₃ JI 1₁₈. †

Der. מְבוּכָה.

1107 בול

I בול: Ph. בול, ירח, OSArb. *bwl* month of autumn rains (Müller 31); ? יבול “month of harvesting”; Canaanite name of the eighth month (BRL 310; Barrois 2:176); Oct.-Nov.; = post-Bibl. מְרַחֶשֶׁן < Akk. *Arahšamnu* “eighth month”: 1K 6₃₈. †

1108 בול

II בול: lw. < Akk. *bulū* dry wood: בול עץ wood block as fuel Is 44₁₀ (cj. verse 17, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 170). †

1109 בול

III בול: Jb 40₂₀ unc.: trad. הָרִים subj., (deliver him their) produce, = יבול, →

1110 בון

בון: → בין.

1111 בונה

בונה: n.m.; short form of בְּנִיהוּ (Noth 172) ?; OSArb. n.m. *bwn* (ZAW 75:307): 1C 2₂₅. †

1112 בוני

בוני: n.m.; Levite Neh 11₁₅, short form of בְּנִיהוּ (Noth 172) or בְּנֵי־בְנֵיהוּ crrpt. < מְרַרִי מְנֵי־בְנֵי־Ezr 8₁₉ 1C 9₁₄ (Rudolph) ?. †

1113 בוס

בוס: MHb. פ/בסס to step (?) Ben Yehuda 567b, 5037a, Arb. *bassa* to crumble; → רמס.

qal: impf. יְבוּס, אֲבוּסָנוּ, pt. בוּסִים (BL 398h):

—1. to **tread down** Is 14₂₅ 63₆ cj. 41₂₅ Ps 44₆ 60₁₄ 108₁₄ cj. 36₁₂ (rd. תְּבוֹסֵי);

—2. בָּטִיט to tread down in the mud Zech 10₅, cj. Is 41₂₅ (rd. וַיִּבֶס) and Nah 3₁₄ (rd. בָּטִי);

—Pr 27₇ rd. תְּבוֹז. †

pol: pf. בּוֹסֵסוּ (1QIs^a בססוּ qal of by-form בסס Wernberg-M. JSS 3:25): to **tread down** > to desecrate (by illicitly entering) Is 63₁₈ Jr 12₁₀ (cf. 1Macc 3₄₅₋₅₁ and מִרְמָס Da 8₁₃). †

hof: pt. מוּבָס: to be trodden down (פָּגַר) Is 14₁₉. †

hitpol.: pt. מִתְּבוֹסֶסֶת: kicking about Ezk 16₆₋₂₂. †

Der. תְּבוֹסָה, מְבוֹסָה.

1114 בוץ

*בוץ: Arb. *byḏ* to be white, OSArb. n.m. *byḏm* (Müller 32), Akk. *pišū* ?.

Der. בִּיצָה.

1115 בוץ

בוץ: MHb. Ph. ב(ו)ץ, DISO 41; JArm.^{lg} Syr. and CPArm. בּוּצָא; OSArb. *bwṣ* (ZAW 75:307), Arb. *bazz* (through Pers., Fraenkel 42), Eth. *bīsōs*, Armenian *behez* (Hübschmann 392), > βύσσοϛ flax, linen, Lewy *Fremdw.* 125f; Akk. *būṣu*.

—1. byssus;

—2. type of glass, artificial stone (AHw. 143); ? Eg., Spiegelberg *ÄZ* 41:128f; Lambdin 147; ultimately Indian ?

—a fine, costly, white fabric (Gradwohl 49f), **byssus** (BRL 122; Hönicg 44f); imported from Edom Ezk 27₁₆ (earliest mention), made in Palestine 1C 4₂₁; Est 1₆ 8₁₅ 1C 15₂₇ 2C 2₁₃ 3₁₄ 5₁₂ (apparently taking the place of III שֵׁשׁ); see Hurvitz HTR 60:117f. †

1116 בוץ

בוץ: n.top. (?); בוץ or בצץ ? : name of a crag in *W. Suwenit* S of מְכִמָּס (PJb 7:12; Simons *Geog.* §680): 1S 14₄. †

1117 בוק

*בוק: Maltese *bewwaq* to hollow out (JSS 3:65), → בקק. Der. מְבוּקָה, בּוּקָה.

1118 בוקה

בִּוּקָה: בִּוּקָה וּמְבִוּקָה וּמְבִלְקָה **emptiness** **desolation**: צָרָה || 1QS 10, 15 || **Nah 2**¹¹. †

1119 בִּוּקָר

בִּוּקָר: בִּקָּר; MHb.² JArm.^b Syr. Mnd. (MdD 49a) בִּקָּר, Arb. *baqqār*: **herdsman**, cf. צֹאן **Am 7**₁₅ and בְּנִקְרִים **1**₁, → נִקָּר; cultic, Haldar 112; *Bič* VT 1:293ff :: Murtonen VT 2:170; Stoebe Wort und Dienst 5:169ff: **Am 7**₁₄. †

1120 בּוּר

בוּר: Arb. *bāra(w)* to examine (Driver JBL 55:108); by-form of בָּרַר.

qal: inf. לְבֹר; לְבָרָם; לְבֹרָם Qoh 3₁₈ → בָּרַר: to examine Qoh 9₁. †

1121 בִּוּר

בִּוּר Jr 6₇: → Q בִּיר.

1122 בּוּר

בוּר, בָּר Ex 21₃₃; בָּאָר (? K בִּאָר) 2S 23₁₅₋₁₆₋₂₀; II בָּאָר; MHb., Mesha. 24 בָּר; OSArb. *bu'r*, Arb. *bu'r* cooking pit, *dār el-bawār* hell, OSArb. *brt* grave (ZAW 75:307); Eth. Leslau 12; Akk. *būru*, *būrtu* cistern, well; basic form **bu'r* > **būr*: locative בָּרָה; בּוּרוֹ; בּוּרָךְ, בּוּרְךָ; pl. בְּרוֹת (וּ)רֹת, Jr 2₁₃ בְּאֲרוֹת, Q בְּרוֹת; m.

A.

—1. **cistern** (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:87; Glueck *Rivers* 94ff, 222ff; Reymond 133f), pear-shaped, often (Jr 38_{6-11ff}) deep (artificial) hollow in rocky ground, used to store the water from the winter rains, also used to store grain (Jeffery Lang. 35:98); the walls are plastered :: נִשְׁבְּרִים Jr 2₁₃; פֶּתַח בּוּר Ex 21₃₃, כְּרָה 21₃₃ Ps 7₁₆, חֲצֵב Dt 6₁₁ Neh 9₂₅ Jr 2₁₃ 2C 26₁₀, חָפֵר Ps 7₁₆; מִקְבֵּת בּוּר mouth of a cistern Is 51₁; owned by a single person Ex 21₃₄; equipped with a wheel Qoh 12₆; several cisterns together Gn 37₂₀; situated by the threshing floor 1S 19₂₂; belonging to the community 2S 23_{15f} 1C 11_{17f} 2K 10₁₄ Jr 41₇₋₉; used as a prison Gn 37_{20-22-24-28f} 40₁₅ 41₁₄ Is 24₂₂ Jr 38_{6f-9ff} 13 Zech 9₁₁ La 3₅₃; בֵּית הַבּוּר cistern space as a prison Ex 12₂₉ Jr 37₁₆; hiding-place 1S 13₆; lair of a lion in the snow 2S 23₂₀ 1C 11₂₂; further 2K 18₃₁ Is 36₁₆ Jr 6₇ Lv 11₃₆.

—2. **pitfall** Ps 7₁₆; → שִׁחַת;

—3. cistern as the entrance to שְׂאוּל (→ φρέαρ της ἀβύσσου Rev 9₁ (Gunkel on Ps 28₁); a) **world of the dead** (Akk. *būru*, Tallqvist *Totenwelt* 3; Bentzen Fschr. Bertholet 60); בּוּר יִרְכְּתִי Is 14₁₅ Ezk 32₂₃; therefore בּוּר אֲבֵנֵי יוֹרְדֵי dying people (cf. Ug. *yrdm ars*) Is 38₁₈ Ezk 26₂₀ 31₁₄₋₁₆ 32_{18-24f-29f} Ps 28₁ 30₄ 88₅ 143₇ Pr 1₁₂, בּוּר אֲבֵנֵי יוֹרְדֵי Is 14₁₉ (join with verse 20a), תַּחְתִּיּוֹת, בּוּר Ps 88₇ La 3₅₅, שְׂאוּן בּוּר Ps 40₃, cj. שִׁחַת בּוּר Ps 55₂₄; b) **separate grave** Pr 28₁₇ (or 3a ?) cj. Qoh 12₁ בּוּרְךָ (alt. 4 !);

—4. erotic metaphor: **wife**, woman (Galling: Pal.-Arb., AJSL 27:27; Thilo *Sprichwörter* 2387; Akk. ANET 438²) **Pr 5**₁₅ (cf. **Song 4**₁₂₋₁₅ **מַעֲיִן**), **Qoh 12**₁ **בוֹרְאֵיךָ** (: **ברא**) cj. **בוֹרְךָ** :: Herzfeld 206. †

B. **בור** in n.loc.

—1. **בור הַפְּרָה**: n.loc., → **סָרְהָה**: near Hebron **2S 3**₂₆, ? *sirat alballā'i* 4 km. to the N1 (Simons *Geog.* §751). †

—2. **בור-עֶשֶׂן**, Bomberg **עֶשֶׂן כּוֹר**: n.loc.: II **עֶשֶׂן** “place with very few plants” (Noth 149); **1S 30**₃₀; = **עֶשֶׂן Jos 15**₄₂ in Judah, **19**₇ and **1C 4**₃₂ in Simeon, town of the Levites **1C 6**₄₄ cj. **Jos 21**₁₆ (for **עֵין**): *Kh. ÆAsan* 2 km. N1 of Beersheba (Noth *Jos.* 113; Simons *Geog.* §321). †

בוש 1123

בוש (105 x): MHb. Eg. *bwt* hate; Ug. *bt* (Aistleitner 610 :: Gray *Legacy* 26³); Akk. *bāšu*; Arb. *bahi/ūta* (Nöldeke ZDMG 40:157, 741; Wellhausen 67:633); JArm.¹⁸ Sam. (BenH. 2:644) CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Mdd 54b) **בהת**, Arm.; → II **חפר**.

qal: pf. **בּוֹשׂ(וּ)שׁ**, **בּוֹשָׂה**, **וּבּוֹשָׂה**, **Is 24**₂₃, **בּוֹשֵׂתִי**, **בּוֹשׂ(וּ)שׁוּ**; impf. **אִיבּוֹשׂ**, **תִּבּוֹשִׂי**, **אִיבּוֹשָׂה**, **יִבּוֹשׂ(וּ)שׁוּ**; impv. **בּוֹשִׂי/שׁוּ**; inf. **בּוֹשׂ(וּ)שׁ**; pt. **בוֹשִׂים** (BL 398h)

—1. to **be ashamed**, be put to shame because of **מִן** **Is 1**₂₉ **Jr 2**₃₆, **בְּ** **Ps 69**₇, **עַל** **Sir 42**₁; **מִן** of **Mi 7**₁₆, of **Sir 41**₁₇; to be ashamed **Is 19**₉, **בוֹשׂ בְּשֵׁת** to be greatly ashamed **Is 42**₁₇; **עַד-בֹּשׂ** as far as shaming = excessively **Ju 3**₂₅ **2K 2**₁₇ **8**₁₁ (alt. with II **בוֹשׂ**); inf. abs. adverbial (GK §113h) in disgrace **Jr 48**₃₉; || **חפר** **Is 1**₂₉, **חתת** **2K 19**₂₆, **נִכְלָם** **Is 41**₁₁, **הִכְלָם** **Jr 14**₃, **נִבְהַל** **Ps 6**₁₁;

—2. appositional **תִּבְשׁוּ תִהְפְּרוּ** you are ashamed to grieve **Jb 19**₃; with **לְ** with inf. to be ashamed to **Ezr 8**₂₂;

—**Hos 13**₁₅ rd. **וַיִּבֹשׂ** (**יבש**); **Ps 25**_{3b} rd. **וַיִּשְׁבוּ**.

hif:

A forms: pf. **הִבִּישׁ(וּ)תָ(ה)**, impf. **תִּבְשִׂי**, **תִּבְשִׂנִי**, pt. **מִבִּישׁ**, **מִבִּישָׂה**.

—1. to **put to shame** **Ps 44**₈ **Pr 29**₁₅ allow to become ashamed **Ps 119**₃₁₋₁₁₆;

—2. **מִבִּישׁ** (: **מִשְׁכִּיל**) to act shamefully **Pr 10**₅ **17**₂ **19**₂₆; **14**₃₅; **12**₄; **Ps 14**₆ and **53**₆? rd. **הִבִּישׁוּ ... מַעֲצַת**, → hif. B. †

B forms: (BL 402u, confusion with **יבש** hif.); pf. **הִבִּישׁ(וּ)תָ(ה)**, **הִבִּישָׂה**, **הִבִּישׁוּ**, **הִבִּישָׁה**, **הִבִּישׁוּ**, **הִבִּישָׁה**, **הִבִּישׁוּ**, **הִבִּישָׁה**, **הִבִּישׁוּ**, **הִבִּישָׁה**; impv. **הִבִּישׁוּ**.

—1. to put to shame **2S 19**₆ (MHb. and **Sir 8**₆ pi.);

—2. to act shamefully **Hos 2**₇;

—3. a) to **be ashamed**: people Jr 2₂₆ 6₁₅ 8₉₋₁₂ 10₁₄ 46₂₄ 48₁ 50₂ (*Bēl*) 51₁₇ Jl 1₁₁ Zech 10₅; town Jr 48₁, country 48₂₀; b) to **be ruined**: joy Jl 1₁₂, hope Zech 9₅, vision cj. Ezk 7₂₆ (וְהוּבֵישׁ); to fail תִּירוֹשׁ Jl 1₁₀ and תִּרְגָּן 17, alt. יבשׁ.

—Is 30₅ rd. with K הַבְּאִישׁ †

hitpal: impf. יִתְבוֹשְׁשׁוּ: to **be ashamed in front of each other** Gn 2₂₅. †

Der. מְבוֹשִׁים*, בִּשְׁתָּ, בִּשְׁנָה, בוֹשָׁה.

1124 בושׁ

II בושׁ (trad. with I בושׁ): Arb. *bassa* to drive a camel or a caravan slowly, Ug. *bš* to be slow (Torczyner ZDMG 70:557; UTGL. 532 :: Aistleitner 597).

qal: pf. בִּשְׁתִּי, inf. ב(ו)שׁ: to **hesitate**, with לְ with inf. Ezr 8₂₂; → I עַד־בוֹשׁ qal 2. †

pol: pf. בִּשֵׁשׁ: with לְ with inf. to **tarry** Ex 32₁ Ju 5₂₈. †

1125 בוֹשָׁה

בוֹשָׁה: I בושׁ; Sec. βωσα, BL 452u :: Brönno 115f; MHb., JArm.^{lg}: **shame** Ezk 7₁₈ Ob 10 Mi 7₁₀ Ps 89₄₆ (? rd. (שִׁיבָה)). †

1126 בָּז

בָּז: בזז; בָּז and בָּז, sffx. בָּזָה: **plunder, spoil** (→ שָׁלַל): Is 10₆ 33₂₃ Ezk 29₁₀ (בָּזָה) 38_{12f}, הָיָה לְבָז הָיָה לְבָז, הָיָה לְבָז, הָיָה לְבָז Nu 14₃₋₃₁ Dt 1₃₉ Is 42₂₂ Jr 2₁₄ 49₃₂ Ezk 34₈₋₂₂, הָיָה לְבָז, הָיָה לְבָז Jr 15₁₃ 17₃ 30₁₆ Ezk 7₂₁ 23₄₆ 25₇ Q for בָּז, הָיָה לְבָז Ezk 34₂₈; → Nu 31₃₂ Is 8₁₋₃ (→ I נוהר pi.);

—Ezk 36₄ (for לְבָז) and 5 (for לְבָז) rd. לְבוֹז †

1127 בזא

בזא: ? Arb. *bazza* carry away by force (→ בזז) (Koehler ThZ 6:316f).

qal: pf. בָּזָאוּ (1QIs^a בזאי, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 175) **wash away** Is 18₂₋₇. †

1128 בזה

בזה: MHb. JArm.^s; JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 67b) בזא VG 1:153; ? Arb. *bazā* to subjugate; Akk. *buzzu* to treat badly (AHw. 145b); → בזז.

qal: pf. בָּזָה, בָּזִיתָ, בָּזִיתָ, בָּזִיתָ; impf. תִּבְזֶה, וַיִּבְזוּ, וַיִּבְזוּ, וַיִּבְזוּ; pt. בִּזְיָה, cs. בּוּזָה, בּוּזָה, בּוּזִים, בּוּזִים, בּוּזִים, בּוּזִים, בּוּזִים, cs. בּוּזִי, fem. בּוּזִיָּה;

—to **despise**, || הִפְרָה Nu 15₃₁ Ezk 17_{16.18}, with acc. Gn 25₃₄ 1S 2₃₀ 10₂₇ 17₄₂ Ezk 16₅₉ 17₁₉ 22₈ Mal 1₆ Ps 22₂₅ 51₁₉ 69₃₄ 102₁₈ Pr 15₂₀ 19₁₆ 2C 36₁₆ Sir 3₁₆ (variant Tarbiz 29, 131 עוֹזֵב) 10₂₃; with לְ to think contemptuously of 2S 6₁₆ 1C 15₂₉; בָּזִיתָ despised Jr 49₁₅ Ob 2 Qoh 9₁₆, עָם בָּזִיתָ despicable to the people 22₇; לְ בָּזָה to regard with contempt Neh 2₁₉; to despise God 2S 12_{9f} Pr 14₂;

—Is 49₇ rd. לְנִבְיָה and Ps 73₂₀ נִבְיָה; Est 3₆ rd. וַיִּבְזוּ (→ Ps 15₄). †

nif: pt. נִבְזָה, נִבְזִים: to be despised cj. Est 1₁₇, pt. **despised, despicable** Is 53_{3a} (3b 1QIs^a נִבְזָה, rd. נִבְזָה ?) Jr 22₂₈ Mal 1_{7.12} 2₉ Ps 15₄ 73₂₀ (rd. נִבְזָה) 119₁₄₁ Da 11₂₁, cj. Is 49₇ rd. לְנִבְזָה with נִפְשׁ thoroughly despised; cj. 1S 15₉ (rd. נִבְזָה), cj. וַיִּבְזוּ (בְּעֵינָיו) he considered it beneath his dignity Est 3₆. †

hif (Dam. 9₄): inf. הִבְזִיתָ to make despicable Est 1₁₇ (rd. לְהִבְזִיתָ ?). †

Der. בְּזִיּוֹן.

1129 בָּזָה

בָּזָה; MHb.; Syr. Mnd. (MdD 60a) *bezztā*, EgArm. בְּזִיָּת and בָּזָה (?) (DISO 33) **spoil, plunder** Est 9_{10.15f} Ezr 9₇ Neh 3₃₆ 2C 14₁₃ 25₁₃ 28₁₄, cj. Pr 23₄; confiscation Da 11_{24.33}. †

1130 בָּזָה

בָּזָה; MHb., Ph. DISO 33, Friedrich §164; JArm. Syr., בָּזָה Mcheta (Altheim-S. *Arm. Spr.* 267) Arb. *bazza*, Tigr. Wb. 293b *bazbaza*.

qal: pf. (BL 429f) בָּזָה, בָּזָה, בָּזָה and בָּזָה; impf. תִּבְזָה, וַיִּבְזוּ, וַיִּבְזוּ; impv. בָּזֵה; inf. לְבָז (וּ), pt. בְּזִיָּה, בְּזִיָּה; to **plunder**: city Gn 34₂₇ 2C 14₁₃, people and cattle Nu 31₉, contents of the house Gn 34₂₉, gold and silver, Nah 2₁₀, goods Ezk 26₁₂, camp 2K 7₁₆ people Is 11₁₄ Jr 20₅ Ezk 39₁₀ Zeph 2₉, people without rights Is 10₂; בָּזָה/בָּזָה Is 10₆ 33₂₃ Ezk 29₁₉ 38_{12f} 2C 25₁₃; with לְ Nu 31₅₃ (לְ אִישׁ לְ) each for himself) Dt 2₃₅ 3₇ 20₁₄ Jos 8_{2.27} 11₁₄; → Nu 31₃₂ 1S 14₃₆ Is 17₁₄ 42_{22.24} Jr 30₁₆ Ps 109₁₁ Est 3₁₃ 8₁₁ 2C 20₂₅ 28₈.

—1S 14₃₆ וַיִּבְזוּ (BL 435p) rd. וַיִּבְזוּ. †

nif: pf. נִבְזָה (BL 431t); impf. תִּבְזָה (BL 435p); inf. הִבְזִיתָ (BL 431u): to be **plundered** Is 24₃ Am 3₁₁. †

pu (or qal pass., Bergsträsser 2:§15c): pf. בְּזִיָּה: to be **plundered** Jr 50₃₇. †

Der. בָּזָה, בָּזָה.

1131 בְּזִיּוֹן

בַּזְיוֹן: בזה; BL 498c; MHb., JArm.^{gb} בַּזְיוֹנָא: **contempt Est 1**₁₈. †

1132 בַּזְיוֹתִיָּה

[בַּזְיוֹתִיָּה] Jos 15₂₈: rd. with *Sept. and Neh 11₂₇ בַּנֹּתִיָּה. †]

1133 בזק

*בזק: JArm.^b Syr. Mnd. (MdD 58a) to scatter, Arb. *bazaqa* to spit, to sow.

Der. בַּזָּק, n.loc. בַּזָּק.

1134 בַּזָּק

בַּזָּק: בזק; JArm.^s flash of lightning (Blau VT 6:97f): **flash of lightning Ezk 1**₁₄ (usu. rd. with Tg., Vulg. בַּרְקָא). †

1135 בַּזָּק

בַּזָּק: n.loc.; בזק; JArm.^{ts} בַּזָּקָא piece, fragment, from its stony location, Krauss ZAW 28:243: *Kh. Ibzīq*, between Shechem and Beisan (PjB 22:49f; Abel 2:285; Simons *Geog.* §511): **Ju 1**_{4f} **1S 11**₈; → אַרְנֵי־בַזָּק. †

1136 בזר

בזר: Aramaism (Fraenkel BzA 3:72f), → פזר, MHb. Arm. ברר (→ BArm.), Arb. *badara*; ? Pesh. *ndbr Da 11*₂₄ presupposes *ndbr* (Montgomery *Dan.* 453).

qal: impf. יִבְזֹר: to scatter (money etc.) **Da 11**₂₄. †

pi: pf. בִּזַּר: to scatter **Ps 68**₃₁. †

1137 בַּזְתָּא

בַּזְתָּא: n.m.; crrpt. < OPers. **Mazdana*, → מַרְסָנָא (Duchesne-G. 107): Persian courtier **Est 1**₁₀. †

1138 בַּחֹן

בַּחֹן: בחן, BL 470k: **assayer Jr 6**₂₇. †

1139 בַּחֹן

*בַּחֹן Q, K *בַּחִין?: **Is 23**₁₃: pl. sffx. בַּחֹנִיָּו: unc., Tg. Pesh. watchtower ? **siege tower** (cf. Gressmann *Bilder* 141; ANEP 131; Waschow 50ff); → בַּחֹן †

II בחורים and בחרים: n.loc.; *bahhūrīm, II בחר; on the way from Jerusalem in the Jordan valley, probably *Rās eṭ-fimīm* N1E of the Mount of Olives (PJb 31:49f; Abel 2:260; Simons *Geog.* §750): 2S 3₁₆ 16₅ 17₁₈ 19₁₇, cj. 13₃₄ 1K 2₈. †

Der. cj. בחרמי.

1148 בחין

*בחין: Is 23_{13K}: → בחון Q.

1149 בחיר

*בחיר: II בחר; DSS; cs. בחיר; בחירו/רי (God's) chosen: Moses Ps 106₂₃, David 89₄, the עבד יהוה Is 42₁, the people 43₂₀, Israel 45₄, the pious ones Is 65_{9.15-22} Ps 105₆ (MSS בחירו for בחיריו) 43 106₅ 1C 16₁₃ Sir 46₁;

—2S 21₆ rd. בגבען בהר. †

1150 בחל

בחל: MHb. בוחל ripening (Löw 1:237); Arb. *balaha* to be dry (soil), tired, *balah* half-ripe fruit (Löw 2:338); cf. בסר to be half-ripe, Arm. to despise

qal: pf. בחלה: with ב to grow tired of someone, to despise Zech 11₈ (usu. cj. געלה); prp. בחלתי (Ben Yehuda) Jr 31₃₂ = בעלתי. †

pu: pt. מבחלת Pr 20₂₁; ? rd. with MSS, Editions, Q מבהלת (בהל pu. rushing) K מבחלת guarding avariciously (Arb. Gemser) :: Tur-S. *Hallašon Whassefer* 2 (1954) 395: a sick (palmtree) bears unripe fruit (מבחלת חלה: גחלה). †

1151 בחן

בחן: MHb. hif. to distinguish, EgArm. (DISO 33) JArm.^{tg}, Syr., Arb. *maḥana* IV to examine Syr. *buḥānā* examination; → בחר, confusion. ?.

qal: (attested since Jr) pf. בחנתי, בחנני; בחנתי, בחנתי; impf. יבחן, יבחני, יבחנך, יבחנני; impv. תבחנני, תבחנך; sffx. בחנני/ניני; inf. בחן; pt. בחן:

—1. to test precious metals by melting them Zech 13₉ (|| צרף);

—2. metaph. to examine, to put to the test: heart, meaning mind Jr 12₃ Ps 17₃ Pr 17₃ 1C 29₁₇ kidneys Jr 17₁₀, heart and kidneys Jr 11₂₀ Ps 7₁₀, words Jb 12₁₁ 34₃, way Jr 6₂₇, a person Jr 9₆ 20₁₂ Zech 13₉ Mal 3₁₀₋₁₅ Ps 11_{4f} (prp. יבחר) 26₂ 66₁₀ 81₈ 95₉ 139₂₃ Jb 7₁₈ 23₁₀: subj. God; :: obj. Mal 3₁₀ Ps 95₉. †

nif: impf. יִבְחֵנוּ, יִבְחֵנוּ, יִבְחֵנוּ: to be put to the test Gn 42_{15f} Jb 34₃₆. †

pu (or passive qal): cj. pf. בָּחַן Ezk 21₁₈ to be tested ?. †

Der. I (?) II בָּחֹן, בָּחֹן

1152 בָּחַן

בָּחַן: Eg. lw. *bḥn* (Erman-G. 1:471) castle: watch-tower (= המגדל הגדול Neh 3₂₇) Is 32₁₄; → בָּחֹן ?. †

1153 בָּחַן

I בָּחַן: Ezk 21₁₈: ?? text unc.; trad. בחן, examination, Symm. :: Sept., Pesh., Vulg. verb בחן pu. pf., → Comm. †

1154 בָּחַן

II בָּחַן: 1QIs^a defective = בָּחַן (Wernberg-M. JSS 3:248): אָבֵן בָּחַן Is 28₁₆ (cf. 1QSH: S 8, 7 and H 7, 9 בחן בחן, H 6,26 בחן בחן ב'חומת בחן): trad. with Versions בחן a tried and tested stone and simil.; touchstone used for assaying gold, βάσανος (Quiring FuF 25:238f), here metaph. ?; :: Koehler ThZ 3:390ff; KBL; Lambdin 148: Eg. lw. *bḥn* (Erman-G. 1:471), fine grained schist-gneiss, used widely for statues etc. †

1155 בַּחַר

I בַּחַר: Der. I בַּחֹר, בַּחֹר, בַּחֹר and בַּחֹרִים (Akk. *baḥūlāti* fighting men, troops, only in Sargon and Sennacherib is there differentiation from *ba'ūlātu* subjects, AHw. 96a, 117b).

1156 בַּחַר

II בַּחַר: MHb.; JArm. CPArm. Syr. to test and choose; Amor. n.m. *Yabḥaru* (Bauer *Ostk.* 72) and *beḥru* elite soldier (Rép. Mari 193); Akk. *bēru* choose; *beḥēru* and *biḥirtu* Arm.lw. (AHw. 1:117b; Wagner 38); related to בחן (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 139f).

qal: pf. בָּחַר, בָּחַר, בָּחַר, בָּחַר, בָּחַר, בָּחַר, בָּחַר, בָּחַר; impf. יִבְחַר, יִבְחַר, יִבְחַר, יִבְחַר, יִבְחַר, יִבְחַר; impv. בָּחַר, בָּחַר inf. בַּח(ו), sffx. בַּחֲרִי (BL 354e); pt. בָּחַר, בָּחַר, בָּחַר:

—1. to view keenly > to examine, → Arm. and בחן: Is 48₁₀ (cj. בַּחֲנִיתִי, 1QIs^a; → Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 169) Jb 34₄₋₃₃ Sir 4₁₇;

—2. to choose (with acc. or בַּ) wife Gn 6₂, warriors Ex 17₉, officers 18₂₅, refuge Dt 23₁₇, sling-stones 1S 17₄₀, words Jb 9₁₄, gods Ju 10₁₄, way Ps 119₃₀ etc.; בָּחַר picked: רָכַב Ex 14₇, אִישׁ Ju 20₁₅, יִשְׂרָאֵל 1S 26₂ 2S 10₉ Q (K בַּחֲרִי בִישׁ בַּחֲרִי יִשְׂרָאֵל); with בָּחַר to prefer to 2S 6₂₁ Jb 36₂₁;

—3. to choose a) God obj. Ju 5₈ (text ? → Comm.); b) God subj. (with acc. or בַּ): Jacob Ps 135₄, tribe of Judah 78₆₈, a man Nu 16₇, a place as holy place Dt 12₅₋₁₁₋₁₄₋₁₈₋₂₁₋₂₆ 14₂₃₋₂₄₋₂₅ 15₂₀ 16_{2-6f-11-15f} 17₈₋₁₀ 26₂ Jos 9₂₇ 2K 21₇

23²⁷ **Neh 1** **2C 6**^{5f·34-38} **7**^{12·16} **12**¹³ **33**⁷ †; a town **1K 8**^{16·44·48} **11**^{13·32·36} **14**²¹, the people **1K 3** **Dt 14**², David **Ps 78**⁷⁰, Abram **Neh 9**⁷, Aaron **Ps 105**²⁶, Zerubbabel **Hg 2**²³, Solomon **1C 29**¹, the Levites **1C 15**² **2C 29**¹¹; abs. cj. **Jb 23**¹³ (rd. **בְּחָר**); c) Literature: Quell TWNT 4:149ff; Rowley *Election*; Vriezen *Erwählung* 6ff; Martin-Achard ThZ 16:333ff; Koch ZAW 67:205ff:

—**1S 20**³⁰ → III; **Ps 47**⁵ rd. **יִרְחַב**; **84**¹¹ rd. **בְּחָרְרִי** (:: Grollenberg VT 9:311f); **Jb 36**²¹ → pu.; **Pr 3**³¹ rd. **תִּתְחַר** (רהה hitp); **2C 34**⁶ rd. **בְּרַחֲבֵתֵיכֶם**; ? **Jr 49**^{19/50}⁴⁴.

nif: pf. **נִבְחַר**, pt. **נִבְחָר**:

—1. pt. **tested** = refined in the fire (Syr., Gemser 112) (silver) **Pr 10**²⁰;

—2. pt. preferable (GK §116e), with **מִן** **preferred to Jr 8** **Pr 8**^{10·19} **16**¹⁶ **21**³ **22**¹. †

pu: cj. **Jb 36**²¹ to **be examined** (rd. **בְּחָרְתָּ**/ **בְּ** for **בְּחָרְתָּ** Hölscher). †

Der. II **בְּחֹרִים** (?), **בְּחִיר**, **יִבְחַר**, I and II **מִבְּחָר**.

1157 בחר

? III **בחר** (→ Dahood Bibl. 43:361): Akk. *phr* to gather, *puḫru* gathering *napharu* totality; Ug. *phr* and *mphrt*, Ph. **מִפְּחַרְתָּ** gathering; ? Akk. lw.

qal: pt. **בָּחַר**: to **ally oneself 1S 20**³⁰ (usu. cj. **חָבַר**). †

pu: impf. **יִבְחַר**: to **be joined** (usu. rd. Q MSS **יַחְבֵּר**) **Qoh 9**⁴. †

1158 בְּחָרִים

בְּחָרִים: n.loc., → II **בְּחֹרִים**.

1159 בְּחָרְמִי

cj. **בְּחָרְמִי 2S 23**³¹ pr. **בְּרַחֲמִי**, and **בְּחֹרְמִי 1C 11**³³ for **בְּחָרְמִי**: gentilic of II **בְּחֹרִים**. †

1160 בטה

בטה See below under **בטא/ה** (#1161).

1161 בטא

בטא/ה: MHb. make idle vows; **בִּיטוּי Sir 9**¹⁷ **ביטה** idle talk; Arb. *baṭḃata* to natter; → **ברא** ?

qal: pt. **בוֹטָה** (Or. Sir. **בוטא**): to **gossip, Pr 12**¹⁸; to **speak Sir 5**¹³. †

pi: impf. **יִבְטֵא**; inf. **בִּטֵא** to **speak impetuously, thoughtlessly** Lv 5₄ Ps 106₃₃, cj. 39₃ (**מִבְטֵא** for **מִטֹּב**). †

Der. **מִבְטֵא**.

1162 **בָּטוּחַ**

בָּטוּחַ See below under **בָּטוּחַ** and **בִּטְחָה** (#1164).

1163 **בִּטְחָה**

בִּטְחָה See below under **בָּטוּחַ** and **בִּטְחָה** (#1164).

1164 **בָּטוּחַ/בִּטְחָה**

בָּטוּחַ and **בִּטְחָה**: **בטח**; BL 471u; MHb., Field 2:474 βατοου, Brönno 16: **trusting** Is 26₃ Ps 112₇ (|| **נִכְוֵן**). †

1165 **בטח**

I **בטח**: MHb. Can. *ba-ti-i-ti* EA 147:56 I am confident; JArm.^{tb}, otherwise not attested in Arm. (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 187); Arb. *bāteḥ* pregnant mare (Musil *Arabia* 3:273): *batāḥa* **בטח** to be taut, firm (→ **אֲבִטִיחַ**) > to be reliable.

qal: pf. **בָּטַח** (Sec. βατε, Brönno 15ff; **בָּטַח** Kahle *Mas. Ost.* 184), **בָּטַחְתִּי**, **בָּטַחְתָּ/תִּי**, **בָּטַחְתִּי/תִּי**, **בָּטַחְתָּ/תִּי**, **בָּטַחְתִּי/תִּי**; impf. **יִבְטַח**, **יִבְטַחְתָּ/תִּי**, **יִבְטַחְתִּי/תִּי**; impv. **בָּטַח**, **בָּטַחוּ** (βετου Field 2:474); inf. sffx. **בִּטְחָה** (BL 361x); inf. abs. **בָּטוּחַ**; pt. **בִּטְחָה** (**בִּטְחָה** Sec. ουαββατη, Brönno 59) **בִּטְחָה**, **בִּטְחָה**, pass. → **בָּטוּחַ**:

—to feel secure, to **trust**:

—1. with **בְּ** Dt 28₅₂ Ju 9₂₆ Is 30₁₂ (68 x); with **עַל** 2K 18₂₀ Is 31₁ (23 x); with **אֶל** (rd. **עַל** ?) Ju 20₃₆ Jr 7₄ Ps 31₇ 86₂; with ethic dat. **לְךָ** 2K 18₂₁, **לְכֶם** Jr 7₄;

—2. abs. to **be confident** Is 12₂ (: **פָּחַד**), Jr 12₅ (sc. “only”, Rudolph, alt. add **לֹא** :: → II **בטח**, Pr 14₁₆), Ps 27₃ Pr 28₁ Jb 6₂₀ 11₁₈ 40₂₃;

—3. **בִּטְחָה** carefree, **unsuspecting** Ju 18₁₀ Is 32₉₋₁₁ Am 6₁ Pr 11₁₅ 14₁₆, **שָׁקֵט וּבִטְחָה** quiet and unsuspecting Ju 18₇₋₂₇;

—often God is the object of the trust; Quell; TWNT 6:191f.

hif: pf. **הִבְטַחְתָּ/תִּי**; impf. **יִבְטַחְתָּ/תִּי**; pt. sffx. **מִבְטִיחִי**:

—1. to **cause to rely** on someone (something) with **אֶל** 2K 18₃₀ Is 36₁₅; with **עַל** Jr 28₁₅ 29₃₁, Sir 20₂₃ (Tarb. 29:132, line 19);

—2. to **inspire confidence** Ps 22₁₀ (prp. **מִבְטִיחִי**). †

Der. **בַּטוּחַ**, **בְּטַחַח**, **בְּטַחָה**, **בְּטַחוֹן**, **בְּטַחִים**, **אֲבֹטִים**, **בְּטַחוֹן**.

1166 **בַּטַח**

II **בַּטַח**: Arb. *bataḥa* to fall prostrate Driver Fschr. Robinson 59f; Gemser *Spr.* 112 :: Loewenstamm-B: basic meaning of I.

qal: pt. **בּוֹטַחַח**: to fall on the ground Jr 12₅ Pr 14₁₆. †

Der. **בְּטַחָה**.*

1167 **בְּטַחַח**

I **בְּטַחַח**: I **בַּטַח**: **בְּטַחַח**: confidence > security Is 32₁₇ (dl. הַשְּׁקֵט יְהוָה Duhm; || שְׁלוֹמִים); mostly used with verbs denoting to go, to dwell etc.: a) לְבַטַח in security (→ Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107iα), carefree: with הָיָה Ezk 34₂₇ with הַלֵךְ Pr 3₂₃, יָשָׁב Lv 25_{18f} 26₅ Ju 18₇ 1K 5₅ Is 47₈ Jr 32₃₇ 49₃₁ Ezk 28₂₆ 34₂₅₋₂₈ 38₈₋₁₁₋₁₄ 39₆₋₂₆ Zeph 2₁₅ Zech 14₁₁ Ps 4₉ Pr 3₂₉, שָׁכַב Hos 2₂₀ Jb 11₁₈, שָׁכַן Dt 33₁₂ Jr 23₆ 33₁₆ Ps 16₉; b) securely (as a; **בְּטַחַח** adverbial acc. BL 632 l): with הָיָה Ju 8₁₁, הַלֵךְ Pr 10₉, יָשָׁב Dt 12₁₀ 1S 12₁₁, רָבַץ Is 14₃₀, שָׁכַן Dt 33₂₈ Pr 1₃₃; c) **בְּשָׁכַן** undisturbed with בּוֹא Gn 34₂₅, עָבַר Mi 2₈ לְבָעֵבֶר safely with הִנָּחָה Ps 78₅₃;

—Ezk 30₉ rd. **בְּטַחַח**; Jb 24₂₃ transpose לְבָעֵבֶר after וַיִּשְׁעֵן, alt. rd. **לְבַטַחַח**. †

1168 **בְּטַחַח**

[II **בְּטַחַח**: n.loc., 2S 8₈: rd. III *טַבַּחַח (טַבַּחַחַת 1C 18₈, Sept.^L Ματταβακ = **בְּטַבַּחַח**). †]

1169 **בְּטַחַח**

בְּטַחַח: → **בְּטַחוֹן**.

1170 **בְּטַחָה**

בְּטַחָה: **בַּטַח**: confidence Is 30₁₅. †

1171 **בְּטַחוֹן**

בְּטַחוֹן: **בַּטַח**; BL 537f; MHb.²: confidence 2K 18₁₉ Is 36₄ Qoh 9₄. †

1172 **בְּטַחָה**

***בְּטַחָה**: II **בַּטַח**, trad. I **בַּטַח** BL 480s; Arb. *bathat* and *bathā* inhabited hollow in a valley (Reider VT 2:126f :: Loewenstamm-B.: **בְּטַחוֹת** ? tantum pl., security, in security (BL §22a or Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §14aε || **יְשֻׁלָיו** inhabited basin-shaped valley Jb 12₆ (|| אֵהָלִים)). †

1173 בטל

בטל: MHb. בטל; ? Arm.lw. (Wagner 39), → BArm.; Akk. *baṭālu*, Eth. Tigr. Wb. 299b *baṭ(a)la* to cease, Arb. to be inactive; OSArb. *blt* (!) end.

qal: pf. בַּטְלוּ to be inactive, to **cease working** Qoh 12₃. †

1174 בטן

בטן: בָּטָן; denom. JArm.^{tg} CPArm. Sam. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 58b), Arb. *baṭuna* to be pregnant, carry young.

cj. pi for בָּטָן: inf. בִּטְוֵן pregnancy Hos 9₁₁ (Dahood Bibl. 44:301). †

1175 בָּטָן

I בָּטָן: MHb., Can. gloss *batnu* EA 232:10; EgArm. Pun. (?) DISO 34; JArm.¹ בַּבְּטָנָא, Syr. Mnd. (MdD 47a) *batnā*, Arb. *baṭn* (Iraqi Arb. *boṭn*, BzA 5:114), > Tigr. Wb. 300b: בָּטָן, sffx. בִּטְוֵן, Or. *beṭni* etc. (MdO 196); fem.:

—1. **belly**, a) of a **man** Ju 3_{21f} Ezk 3₃ Ps 17₁₄ Pr 13₂₅ 18₂₀ Jb 15₂ 20₁₅₋₂₃; פְּרִי בִטְוֵן Ps 132₁₁, → מַעֲיָךְ Is 48₁₉; b) of a **woman** Song 7₃, of one with child Qoh 11₅; בָּטָן הָאֵם womb Ju 16₁₇ Ps 22₁₁ 139₁₃ Jb 1₂₁ 31₁₈ Qoh 5₁₄; > בָּטָן Gn 25_{23f} 38₂₇ Ju 13₅₋₇ Is 44₂₋₂₄ 46₃ 48₈ 49₁₋₅ Jr 1₅ Hos 9₁₆ 12₄ Ps 22₁₀ 58₄ 71₆ Jb 3₁₁ 10₁₉ 15₃₅ 31₁₅ 38₂₉; פְּרִי בִטְוֵן fruit of the womb Gn 30₂ Dt 7₁₃ 28₄₋₁₁₋₁₈₋₅₃ 30₉ Is 13₁₈ Mi 6₇ Ps 127₃; בְּנֵי בִטְוֵן Is 49₁₅ and בֵּר(ה) בִּטְוֵן* Pr 31₂ son of the womb, own son בְּנֵי בִטְוֵן sons of the womb which bore me = my own brothers Jb 19₁₇, מִבְּטָן without a womb = not a full-term pregnancy Hos 9₁₁ (:: → בטן pi); דְּלִתֵי־בִטְוֵן doors of the womb Jb 3₁₀ and חֲדָרֵי בִטְוֵן rooms of the womb Pr 18₈ 20₂₇₋₃₀ 26₂₂; בָּטָן צָבָה swelling belly Nu 5₂₁, cf. 22:27; c) the belly of an **animal** Jb 40₁₆;

—2. **internal organs** (as the seat of one's feelings, Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:173) Pr 22₁₈ Jb 20₂₀ 32₁₉; רִגְזָה בִטְוֵן Hab 3₁₆; בָּטָן = נֶפֶשׁ Ps 31₁₀ 44₂₆; בִּטְוֵן רוּחַ Jb 32₁₈; בָּטָן שְׂאוֹל Jon 2₃;

—3. בָּטָן archt. tech. term 1K 7₂₀, **bulging section** (?) on the capital of a pillar, cf. בְּהַבְּטָן 1QM v:13 the sheath on a javelin (?) → פִּירוֹן (Carmignac VT 5:534; vdPloeg 98; Yadin 126) or the curve of a scimitar (Kuhn ThLZ 1956:29f; Molin JSS 1:337)

—Hos 9₁₁ → בטן. †

1176 בָּטָן

II בָּטָן: n.loc.; → בַּטְנָה; in Asher, *Kh. Abtūn* SE of עֲבוֹ (Abel 2:264; Simons *Geog.* §332 A): Jos 19₂₅. †

1177 בַּטְנָה

*בְּטָנָה: MHb., JArm. בּוּטְנָא, בּוּטְנָא, Syr. *betmā*, Arb. and Tigr. Wb. 299b; *buṭm*, Akk. *buṭnu*, *buṭnatu*, *buṭumtu*, *buṭṭutu*; basic form *buṭm* (*Ružička* 128; VG 1:233f): pl. בְּטָנִים, Sam.^{M73} *baṭnem* (BL 571u); **pistachio**, the oval nut of the *Pistacia terebinthus* (Löw 1:192; Dalman *Arbeit* 1:561f): **Gn 43**₁₁. †

Der. II בְּטָן, בְּטָנִים.

1178 בְּטָנִים

בְּטָנִים: n.loc.; → בְּטָנָה; in Gad; *Kh. el-Batne* 6 km SW of *eṣ-Šalt* (Noth *Jos.* 82; Abel 2:285; Simons *Geog.* §300b): **Jos 13**₂₆. †

1179 אֲדָנִי

אֲדָנִי See below under בִּי אֲדָנִי and בִּי אֲדָנִי (#1183).

1180 בִּי

בִּי See below under בִּי אֲדָנִי and בִּי אֲדָנִי (#1183).

1181 אֲדָנִי

אֲדָנִי See below under בִּי אֲדָנִי and בִּי אֲדָנִי (#1183).

1182 בִּי

בִּי See below under בִּי אֲדָנִי and בִּי אֲדָנִי (#1183).

1183 בִּי אֲדָנִי/בִּי אֲדָנִי

בִּי אֲדָנִי and בִּי אֲדָנִי: (trad. בעה) formula for beginning a conversation with a person of higher rank, **by your leave** (Koehler ZAW 36:26f, 246; Lande 16ff); elliptical < (let the harm our conversation might do come) upon me, my lord! cf. **1S 25**₂₄ **2S 14**₉; with אֲדָנִי **Gn 43**₂₀ **44**₁₈ **Nu 12**₁₁ **Ju 6**₁₃ **1S 1**₂₆ **1K 3**₁₇₋₂₆; with אֲדָנִי (speaking to God) **Ex 4**₁₀₋₁₃ **Jos 7**₈ **Ju 6**₁₅ **13**₈. †

1184 בִּין

בִּין: MHb. hif., Ug. *bn*, Ph., Arb. *bāna* to be clear; II to make clear; Eth. *bayyana* to distinguish, Tigr. Wb. 288b *banban* distinguished, separated, OSArb. *bwn* to understand, ZAW 75:307; Palm. DISO 34, JArm.¹ Syr. pa. to make clear, Mnd. (MdD 55b) *bwn* to distinguish, to learn; basic meaning to distinguish → בִּין; ? Akk. *barū* to see, look.

qal: pf. (BL 392w) בִּין **Da 10**₁, בִּנְתָה **Ps 139**₂, and cj. בִּינְתָה **Jb 34**₁₆ בִּינְתִי **Da 9**₂; impf. (or hif.!) יִבִּין, יִבִּן, יִבְּן, יִבְּנֶה, יִבְּנֶה; impv. בִּין, בִּינֶה; inf. abs. בִּין; pt. pl. בְּנִים (**Jr 49**₇, prp. נְבִנִים → nif.);

—1. with acc. to **understand**, to see Jr 9₁₁ Hos 14₁₀ Ps 50₂₂ 92₇ Jb 23₅ 42₃ Pr 2₅₋₉ 19₂₅ 20₂₄ 23₁ 28₅ 29₇ Da 10₁; abs. Is 6_{9f} Hos 4₁₄ Pr 24₁₂ 29₁₉ Da 12₈₋₁₀; Is 44₁₈ Ps 49₂₁ cj. 13 82₅ Jb 18₂ cj. 34₁₆ Neh 8₈; with לָ with inf. to be capable, to be able Is 32₄ cj. Ju 12₆; abs. to deal wisely 2C 11₂₃ (? rd. כּוֹנֵן, join with verse 22b);

—2. to **pay attention to**, to **consider** with acc. Dt 32₇ Ps 5₂ 19₁₃ Jb 36₂₉, cj. Pr 21₂₉ (Sept.); with עַל to give heed to Da 11₃₀₋₃₇; with אֵל to regard Ps 28₅; with בָּ to notice, to find Ezr 8₁₅; to perceive Da 9₂₋₂₃, cj. Pr 13₁ (בָּ) Neh 8₈ 13₇; with acc. to notice Jb 6₃₀ 15₉; with לָ to think about, to consider Dt 32₂₉ Ps 73₁₇ 139₂ Pr 14₁₅ Jb 9₁₁ 13₁ 14₂₁ 23₈; with כִּי to perceive that 1S 3₈ 2S 12₁₀ Is 43₁₀; abs. יִבִּין he perceives it Ps 94_{7f}; with acc. and בָּ to discern somebody among Pr 7₇; יִבִּין מִשְׁפָּט knows what is right Jb 32₉;

—Ps 58₁₀ rd. יִנוּבוּ; Jb 38₂₀ rd. תִּבִּיא (Ehrlich) ?; Da 9₂₂ rd. וַיִּבֵּא. †

nif: pf. נִבְנוֹתִי (BL 394i); pt. נָבוֹן, cs. נְבוֹן, pl. נְבוֹנִים (ו)נִים: to be discerning, to have understanding Is 10₁₃; נָבוֹן = לֵב = חָכֵם Pr 16₂₁; || חָכֵם Gn 41₃₃₋₃₉ and oft. :: חָסֵר לֵב Pr 10₁₃; Dt 1₁₃ 4₆ 1K 3₁₂ Is 5₂₁ 29₁₄ Jr 4₂₂ cj. 49₇ Hos 14₁₀ Pr 1₅ 14₆₋₃₃ 15₁₄ 17₂₈ 18₁₅ 19₂₅ Qoh 9₁₁ Sir 9₁₅; נְבוֹן דְּבָר skilful in speech 1S 16₁₈, לְחַשׁ לְחַשׁ skilful in magic Is 3₃. †

pol: impf. יִבְנוֹנְהוּ: to take care of with acc. Dt 32₁₀, cj. impv. וּבְנוֹן with לָ Jb 8₈. †

hif: pf. הִבִּין, הִבִּינִי, הִבִּינוּ, הִבִּינוּ, הִבִּינֶם, הִבִּינֶתֶם; impf. (→ qal!) יִבִּין, יִבִּינֶהוּ, יִבִּינֶם, יִבִּינֶתֶם; impv. הִבֵּן, הִבִּינוּ, הִבִּינִי; inf. הִבִּין, הִבִּינֶךָ; pt. מִבִּין, מִבִּינִים (2C 35₃ K מִבְּוִינִים error) error:

—1. as qal: a) to be able to discern 1K 3₉ with לָ ... בִּין; b) to have/get understanding, intelligence Is 29₁₆ Ps 32₉ Da 10₁₂; מִבִּין understanding Pr 8₉ 17₂₄ 28₂; c) to understand with acc. Is 28₁₉ (alt. to interpret, → 2a) Mi 4₁₂ Jb 36₂₉ (alt. teach) Pr 1₂₋₆; with בָּ Da 9₃₂ 10₁₁; with לָ Neh 8₂; d) with בָּ to understand about Da 1₁₇ 2C 34₁₂; pt. well-informed Da 8₂₃ 1C 15₂₂; e) to consider Ps 33₁₅ Da 8₁₇ Neh 8₁₂; f) (sbj. God) to know Jb 28₂₃ 1C 28₉;

—2. to make understand a) with two acc. to make someone understand something Is 28₉₋₁₉ Ps 119₂₇; b) with acc. to enlighten someone Is 40₁₄; c) with acc. to give understanding to someone Ps 119₃₄₋₇₃₋₁₂₅₋₁₃₀₋₁₄₄₋₁₆₉ Da 11₃₃; d) to explain something to someone Da 8₁₆; e) to teach Jb 6₂₄ 2C 26₅ (rd. בִּירָאת 35₃ (rd. Q הַמְּבִינִים, K error; :: Haran VT 11:165¹: הַנְּתִינִים; מִבִּין teacher Ezr 8₁₆ 1C 25₈ (:: תִּלְמִיד);

—Da 9₂₂ rd. וַיִּבֵּא; Pr 8_{5b} rd. הִכִּינוּ.

hitpol: pf. הִתְּבוֹנֵן, הִתְּבוֹנְנוּ, הִתְּבוֹנְנוּ, הִתְּבוֹנְנוּ; impf. יִתְּבוֹנֵן, יִתְּבוֹנְנוּ, יִתְּבוֹנְנוּ, יִתְּבוֹנְנוּ; impv. הִתְּבוֹנֵן, הִתְּבוֹנְנוּ:

—1. to behave intelligently Is 1₃ Jr 9₁₆ Ps 119₁₀₀ (מִן more than)₁₀₄ (מִן regarding); to think oneself wise Sir 7₅;

—2. to direct one's attention: abs. **Jb 11**₁₁ (alt. לֹא for אֵל; pass. Jacob ZAW 32:283) **23**₁₅ **26**₁₄; with acc. **Is 43**₁₈ **52**₁₅ **Jr 2**₁₀ **Ps 107**₄₃ **119**₉₅ **Jb 37**₁₄; with בֵּין **Jr 23**₂₀ **30**₂₄ **Jb 30**₂₀ (rd. אֵל תִּתְבַּבֵּב) **Sir 3**₂₂ **9**₅; with עַד **Jb 32**₁₂ **38**₁₈;

—3. with אֵל to examine closely **1K 3**₂₁ **Is 14**₁₆; with עַל to look out for **Ps 37**₁₀ **Jb 31**₁. †

Der. תְּבוּנָה; יָבִין; בֵּינִים; בֵּינָה; בֵּינָ*

1185 בֵּין

*בֵּין; בֵּין; MHb., Ug. *bn* (UM §10:7 *bēna*), *bny* intermediary, MHb. בֵּינָנִי (BASOR 150:38); Arm. *bain*, *bēn* → BArm.; Arb. *bain* interval, *baina* between, OSArb. *byn* between, *bynt* archt. tech. term (Conti-R. 113a), Soq. (*me-*)*bīn* between; Akk. *bīru*, *bīrītu*, *birtu* interval, (*ina*) *bīri* / *bīrīt* / *birti* between; VG 2 §254; → II בֵּית Tigr. *bain* (Wb. 294b) alone, Rundgren OrSuet. 10:134ff.

A. **interval**, בֵּין יָמִים עֶשְׂרֵת (during an) interval of ten days (Koehler ZAW 58:229) **Neh 5**₁₈.

B. cs. בֵּין, used as prep. (BL 645g-i), and with sg. sffx. בֵּינִי etc., בֵּינְךָ **Gn 16**₅ Sam., בֵּינוֹ **Gn 30**₃₆ **Lv 26**₄₆, **Jos 3**₄ and **8**_{11K}, Q בֵּינָיו; with pl. sffx. בֵּינָנוּ, בֵּינָהֶם/כֶּם, בֵּינָנוּ **Jos 22**₂₅ and בֵּינְכֶם **Is 59**₂ (BL 252r); בֵּינֹת; (MHb. בינת, Arm., → BArm.) **Ezk 10**_{2-2-6f}; בֵּינָנוּ/תָּנוּ **Gn 26**₂₈ **42**₂₃ **Jos 22**₃₄ **Ju 11**₁₀ **Jr 25**₁₆; → II בֵּית: **between**, mostly used with verbs denoting distinction and simil.: הִבְדִּיל, הִבִּין, יָדַע, הִוְכִיחַ, שָׁפַט etc.:

—1. a) בֵּין הַגְּזָרִים **Gn 15**₁₇, בֵּין הַחֹחִים **Song 2**₂, בֵּין פְּנֵעֵינִים **Jb 40**₃₀, בֵּינֹת הַכְּרוּבִים **Ezk 10**₇; אֵלֵי **Da 8**₁₆ above the middle of the River Ulai, cf. **12**₆; b) (VG 2:411f; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §112) between ... and, mostly בֵּין וּבֵין ... **Gn 14** **Ex 11**₇, לְבֵין ... **Is 59**₂, לְ ... **Gn 16** **Dt 17**₈ **Mal 3**₁₈; וּבֵין רַע **Gn 16** **Dt 17**₈ **Mal 3**₁₈; לְאֵין כַּח **Lv 27**₁₂ (MHb., Bab. *lū* hellip. *lū*, Speiser Fschr. Kaufmann 39ff), בֵּין טוֹב **Lv 27**₁₂ whether good or bad **2C 14**₁₀ (→ Rudolph); c) between two parties בֵּינֹת **Gn 26**₂₈ **42**₂₃ **Ju 11**₁₀ **2S 21**₇; d) within **Pr 26**₁₃ (|| בְּתוֹךְ **22**₁₃) **Is 65**₄ (Dahood CBQ 22:408f);

—2. with other prepositions: a) אֶל-בֵּין up among **Ezk 31**₁₀₋₁₄; אֶל-בֵּינֹת לְ in between **Ezk 10**₂; b) בֵּיבֵין **Is 44**₄ (prp. כְּבֵין with MSS, 1QIs^a, :: Allegro ZAW 63:154ff); c) עַל-בֵּין up among **Ezk 19**₁₁; d) מִבֵּין, with רַגְלָיו from between his feet **Gn 49**₁₀, with הַשְּׂרָפָה out of **Nu 17**₂; **Ezk 47**₁₈ rd. בֵּין for מִבֵּין (4 x); לְ מִבֵּינֹת from between **Ezk 10**_{2-6f};

—**Jr 48**₄₅ rd. מִבֵּית (MSS) or מִקְרִית DJD 3:68f; **Pr 14**_{9b} rd. בְּתֵי (Sept. || cj. אֶהְלִי ^{9a} for אֶהְלִים); **2C 23**₁₆ for בֵּינוֹ cj. בֵּין יְבִינוֹ alt. between himself (→ Rudolph).

Der. בֵּינִים.

1186 בֵּינָה

בֵּינָה; בֵּינָה; MHb.²; Arm. → BArm.; cs. בֵּינָתְךָ, בֵּינָתְכֶם, בֵּינָתְנוּ; בֵּינָתְנוּ;

—understanding Dt 4₆ Is 11₂ 29₁₄ Jb 20₃ 28₁₂₋₂₀₋₂₈ 38₃₆ 39₁₇₋₂₆ Pr 2₃ 3₅ 7₄ 8₁₄ 9₁₀ 23₄₋₂₃ Da 8₁₅ 1C 22₁₂; ב'בינֹת; יִדַע Is 29₂₄ Jb 38₄ Pr 4₁ 2C 2_{11f}; ב'בִּינֵה ב'יִדַע ב' Pr 4₅₋₇ 16₁₆; אָרָם human understanding Pr 30₂; אָרָם ב'בִּינֵה ב'הָרָה Pr 9₆; אָמְרֵי ב'הָרָה ב' understanding words Pr 1₂; אָמְרֵי ב' Da 1₂₀ and ב' חֲכָמַת ב'הָרָה ב' understanding people Is 27₁₁; עֵם בִּינֹת; מִשְׁל ב'חֲכָמַת Sir 6₃₅; אֵין ב'עֵם בִּינֹת; אֵין ב' incomprehensible Is 33₁₉; אֵין ב' to understand fully Jr 23₂₀; בִּינָה understanding Da 9₂₂ 10₁ 1C 12₃₃;

—Jb 34₁₆ rd. בִּינָתָה. †

1187 בִּיצָה

בִּיצָה See below under בִּי(י)צָה (#1189).

1188 בִּצָה

בִּצָה See below under בִּי(י)צָה (#1189).

1189 בִּי(י)צָה

*בִּי(י)צָה → בוּץ; MHb.; Arb. *baīdat*, JArm. Syr. בִּיעֵתָא egg, cupola (< Arb. *bī* 'at church, Fraenkel 274), > OSArb. *b'tn* (Müller 32), Akk. *bēṣu*: pl. (fem. !), בִּיצִים (BL 515o) בִּיצִיָּה, בִּיצִיָּה, בִּיצִיָּה: egg Dt 22₆ Is 10₁₄ Jb 39₁₄; cj. Is 34₁₅ (rd. בִּיצִיָּה); of a snake Is 59₅. †

1190 בִּיר

בִּיר: Jr 6₇ Q = *בִּיר = בִּיאָר; K בִּוּר m. ! †

1191 בִּירָה

בִּירָה: lw. from Akk. *birtu*, pl. *birānātu* fortified town, citadel, Aramaism (Wagner 40; vSoden Orient. 35:7); MHb., Arm. → BArm., > Sept. and late Greek βᾶρις tower (?); pl. בִּירָנִיּוֹת (BL 597h) as JArm. בִּירָנִיּוֹתָא (sg. back-formation בִּירָנִיּוֹתָא, MHb.² back-formation בִּירָנִיּוֹת); ? root *wbr*, OAss. *wabrum* settlement (Albright BASOR 143:33):

—1. **citadel, acropolis** (Altheim-S. *Arm. Spr.* 207 :: → אֲפָרָן: הַבִּירָה שׁוֹשָׁן Est 1_{2-9:12} (10 x :: הָעִיר שׁוֹשָׁן 8₁₅) Da 8₂ Neh 1₁ (Sept. αβραα); in Jerusalem Neh 2₈ 7₂; in Judah pl. fortresses 2C 17₁₂ and 27₄;

—2. **temple** (MHb. Zeb.^b 104b 119a; Nab. = ἱερόν, Cantineau *Gramm.* 2:70; Eilers ZA 51:225³; cf. הַיְכָל 1C 29₁₋₁₉. †

1192 בִּירָנִיּוֹת

בִּירָנִיּוֹת 2C 17₁₂ 27₄: pl. of → בִּירָה. †

1193 בֵּית

*בית: denom. from → I בֵּיתָה (: Jean Mél. Syr. 704); Arm. → BArm., Arb. *bāta*, Eth. Tigr. Wb. 294a *bēta*; Akk. *biātu*, *bātu*, Ass. *bādu* (AHw. 124) to spend the night.

1194 בֵּיתָה

I בֵּיתָה (2000 x), Sec. αββαιθ: Sem.; Lach. MHb.; Ug. *bt*, pl. *bhtm* (→ הַבְּתָה, אֲבָרְהָם) also *bwtm* (= *botīm*) UTGl. 463, or *bawātīm* ?); Ph. בת pl. בתם and Moab. DISO 35, Arm. → BArm., Arb. *baīt*, Eth. *bēt*, Soq. *beyt* stone house, Akk. *bītu*: cs. בֵּיתָה, in Sept. βαιθ-, βεθ- and βαιτ-, βετ-, → אֵל בֵּיתָה and DJD 2:251; בֵּיתָה/תְּכָתָה, pl. בֵּיתָה (pronounced *bātīm*, BL 617i; VG 1:430¹; Beer-M. §58, 15; Kahle *Mas. West.* 2:63*f, 65*; *ā < ai* (Yem.) Rabin 65) בְּתֵי, בְּתֵיךְ, בְּתֵימוֹ (BL 215j), locative בְּבֵיתָה, cs. בֵּיתָה Gn 28₂ (6 x), m. (Pr 2₁₈ vi.).

A. **house** made of clay, bricks, stones (also for a tent, Akk. AHw. 133, 9; Arb. Doughty *Travels* 1:217, 227):

—1. **dwelling house**, frequently consisting of a single room both for people and livestock Ju 11_{31-34f} :: Gn 33₁₇ (בְּבֵיתָה for people, סֹכֶת for animals); בֵּית הַחֶרֶף and בֵּית הַקִּיץ Am 3₁₅; בֵּית > בֵּיתָה Gn 24₂₇ (BL 217a; Ug. UM §11.8);

—a) בֵּית הַמֶּלֶךְ the king's house, palace and בְּתֵי הָעַם (rd. ! Jr 52₁₃ → Rudolph) Jr 39₈, בֵּית פֶּרְעֹה Pharaoh's palace Gn 12₁₅; אֲשֶׁר עַל הַבַּיִת Gn 44₁ 1K 4₆ 16₉ 2K 18₁₈ 19₂ Is 22₁₅ 36₃ (Sept. ἰ ἐπὶ τῆς οὐκίας, Ptolemaic; inscr. Moscati 61:30; BA 17:22f; Akk. *amēlu ša pān ekallim, rab bīti, ša eli bīti* RLA 1:452; Eg. Vergote 171f, the vizier Begrich ZAW 58:26f; Albright Fschr. Marx 80f; orig. supervisor of the house, Gn 39₄, major-domo Gn 43₁₆₋₁₉, then higher official deVaux *Inst.* 1:199f; Morenz ThLZ 1959:412; Katzenstein IEJ 10:149ff);

—b) house of a god, **temple**: Gn 28₂₂, → Donner ZAW 74:68ff, Dagon 1S 5₂; בֵּיתָה Ex 23₁₉ 34₂₆, in Shiloh Ju 18₃₁ 1S 1₇ (dl. בֵּיתָה Jos 6₂₄), in Jerusalem 1K 6₅ Is 2₂; בֵּית הָאֱלֹהִים Ju 18₃₁ Da 1₂; > הַבַּיִת the building (of the temple) Ezk 41_{7ff}, the temple Mi 3₁₂ Hg 1₈; בֵּית הַמְּמֹלְכָה temple of the kingdom Am 7₁₃; בֵּית הָאֱהָל (? rd. לְעֵמֶת הָאֱהָל, Rudolph) 1C 9₂₃; בְּתֵי הַבְּמוֹת 1K 13₃₂ and בֵּית בְּמוֹת 2K 17₂₉ (pl ! GK §124r) temple on a high place; Y's heavenly palace (→ הַיִּכָּל 1b) Ps 36₉;

—c) areas of a large house, for summer or winter use Am 3₁₅, בֵּית הַנְּשִׁים women's quarters, harem Est 2₃, בֵּית מְשֻׁתָּה הַיָּיִן Est 7₈ (Da 5₁₀); בֵּית עֲבָדִים slaves' quarters Dt 5₆; בְּתֵי הַקְּדָשִׁים the cubicles in the temple for the male prostitutes 2K 23₇; → אֲסוּר, פְּלֵא, בּוֹר, מְהַפְּכָת, סֶהַר, חֲפְשִׁית, מְרוֹזָח, מוֹעֵד, מוֹשְׁמֵר, מוֹשְׁבֵי מוֹשָׁב etc.;

—2. **dwelling-place**: שְׂאוּל Jb 17₁₃ 30₂₃, עֶרְבָה 39₆; halo, glow (of a fire) Ezk 1₂₇; spider's web Jb 8₁₄, cj. 27₁₈; home Is 23₁ (rd. בֵּיתָה); בֵּית עוֹלָם (also Pun. and Palm; orig. Eg., Cumont *Afterlife* 48f; Jenni 'Olam 79f) meaning grave Qoh 12₅ Ps 49₁₂; → בְּתֵי חָמֵר "houses of clay" meaning human bodies Jb 4₁₉; בֵּיתָה meaning **receptacle**: בְּתֵי נִפְשׁ scent-bottles (Vulg.; receptacle containing vaporous material which gives strength by its smell, Astley *Biblical Anthropology* 79ff; Driver ZAW 55:69ff) Is 3₂₀; fender, frame around the fire Ezk 1₂₇ (rd. בֵּיתָה ?), לְבָרִיחִים בְּתֵימָה holders (for bars) Ex 26₂₉; לְבָרִים בְּתֵימָה holders for poles Ex 25₂₇;

בית סאה an area covered by two סאה of seed (Meissner *Bab. Ass.* 1:358, cf. *Driver Arm. Docs.* 8:2; DJD 2, 30:2) **1K 18**₃₂; **בית קברות אבותי**, where my fathers are buried **Neh 2**₃;

—3. the interior (: חוץ): **בית** inward **Ex 28**₂₆ **2S 5**₉ **1K 7**₂₅/**2C 4**₄; **מבית** (→ **מן** 3) **Gn 6**₁₄ **1K 6**₁₆ **2K 6**₃₀ **Sir 4**₁₅ and **מביתה** **1K 6**₁₅ within; **מבית לפרכת** **Ex 26**₃₃ **Lv 16**_{2.12} **לפרכת** **Nu 18**₇ and (following **מחוץ לפ' אל-מב' לפ' הביא (הביא)** **Lv 16**₁₅ within the veil = behind the veil (: מחוץ לפ' אל-מב' outside meaning in front of **Ex 26**₃₅); **אל-מבית לשדרות הוציא** **2K 11**₁₅ **2C 23**₁₄), → **בית II**;

—4. inmates of a house, family; a) **ביתי** **Jos 24**₁₅; **איש וביתו** **1S 27**₃, **ביתך** = the wife (wives), the children and the servants **Gn 7**₁; **בית** subdivision of **משפחה** **Jos 7**₁₄; **בית יליד** slave born in the family (: **בני-נכר** **Gn 17**₂₇, **οφλοκευνης** **Esd 3**₁; Ph. **בית בני** DISO 36; **בית בן** MHb. member of the family, **מבית** **Qoh 2**₇; Akk. *mār bīti* son of the family (Eilers 60⁵, 90f :: Arm. **ביתא** prince, DISO 35f; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 255; following MPers. AfO 17:335; ArchOr. 24:399; Rundgren *Eranos* 55:145ff; vSoden ZAW 53:291f :: *Driver ZAW* 55:68f); **בית לוי** the descendants of Levi **Ex 2**₁; **בית הרקבים** the family community of the Rechabites **Jr 35**₂; **בית** with **ישראל** etc. congregation of the people, cun. *Bit Ammānu* VAB 7:777, → **עמרי**; **בית יהוה** the land of Y **Hos 8**₁ **9**₁₅ **Jr 12**₇ **Zech 9**₈;

—b) **בית פרעה** the court of the Pharaoh **Gn 50**₄; **בית המלך** **Est 4**₁₃; **בית דוד** the dynasty of David (in Mari and EA, → JCS 4:167f) **1S 20**₁₆ **1K 12**₂₆ **13**₂ **Is 7**_{2.13}, cf. Ph. Pun. **בת בעל** head of the dynasty, *Gevirtz VT* 11:142¹;

—c) **בנה בית** to set up a household **Pr 24**₂₇; with **ל** to procreate descendants for **Dt 25**₉, said of women **Ru 4**₁₁, (God) gives descendants **2S 7**₂₇ **1K 11**₃₈; **עשה בית** **2S 7**₁₁ **1K 2**₂₄, **ל** **עשה בתים** to provide family, descendants **Ex 1**₂₁; **בית מרי** rebellious people **Ezk 2**₅;

—5. **בית אב**, pl. **בית אבות** (GK §124r) **paternal family** blood relation on father's side **Gn 24**₃₈ **46**₃₁ **47**₁₂; like Akk. *bīt abi* family, a subdivision of **משפחה** **Nu 1**₂, **אלף** **Ju 6**₁₅, **מטה** **Nu 17**₁₇; **בית אבתם** their families (in the father's line) **Ex 6**₁₄ **1C 5**₂₄, **לבית אבותינו** according to our families **Neh 10**₃₅; elliptical > **אבות** **Ex 6**₂₅ **Nu 31**₂₆ **Jos 14**₁ **Ezr 1**₅ **1C 8**₆ **26**₃₂ **29**₆ **1K 8**₁ **2C 5**₂;

—6. misc.: **בתיים** * **2K 23**₇ (→ **בית III**); **בית נתיבות** crossroads **Pr 8**₂ → **בית II**;

—**Is 10**₃₂ rd. **בתי ציון**; **23**₁ rd. **מבטכם**, Rudolph Fschr. Baumgärtel 167f; **Ezk 41**₉ and **Jb 8**₁₇ rd. **בין**; **Mi 6**₁₀ rd. **בית** (Driver Textus 1:113); **Pr 2**₁₈ ? rd. **נתיבה** and **7**₂₇ rd. **בית**; **2C 24**₁₈ rd. **בית** (Rudolph).

B. In place names (→ Bore 75ff; Isserlin 93ff) **בית** orig. means a settlement of consanguineous people bearing the name of its founder, (**בית עזמות**) or the clan (**בית פלט**), in compounds with the name of a god it means the sanctuary, “seat of ndiv.”, around which the settlement grew (**בית מעון**, **בית ענת**), or it may denote the actual site (**בית הרמזהצור**): often **בית** which had originally indicated has been shortened to **ב** → **בית II** or omitted.

—1. **בֵּית אֲוֹן**, Βηθουσ, Βαιθων, οἶκος Ὠν: defamatory for **בֵּית אֵל** → **אֲוֹן**: **Jos 7**₂ (together with **בֵּית־אֵל**, cf. Sept. !) **18**₁₂ (**אֲבֵית־אֵל**) (**מְדְבַר בֵּי אֲבֵית־אֵל**) **1S 13**₅ **14**₂₃ **Hos 4**₁₅ **5**₈ **10**₅, → **Am 5**₅ :: Garstang *Josh. Judg.* 363; Zorell and Loewenstamm-B. 2:75: a Benjaminite place, except for occurrences in Hos. and Am.; Reicke-R. 1:227. †

—2. **בֵּית(־)אֵל** (**Gn 28**₁₇₋₂₂ = **בֵּית (אֵל)הִים**): **בֵּית־אֵל** Sef. i A:34, pl. **בתי אלהיא** Sef. ii C:3, **בתאל** Hermop. (Orient. 17:549), **בֵּית(א)ל** Demot. viii:9, xi:18, Palm. Βηθειλαα (= **בֵּית אֵל־הָא**) Inscr. Dura 205f: **Bethel** = *Burj Bēfīn*, 17 km N1 of Jerusalem, “formerly” → **לִוְז** **Gn 28**₁₉ **Ju 1**₂₃; ZDPV 38:1ff = PJB 31:9ff; BRL 98f; Reicke-R. 1:231f; for excavations 1954– see BASOR 137:151, 164; **Gn 12**₈ **13**₂₈ **19** **31**₁₃ **35**_{1.3-6.8.15f} **Jos 7**₂ **8**_{9-12.17} **12**₉ **16**₁ **18**₁₃₋₂₂ **Ju 1**_{22f} **4**₅ **20**_{18-26.31} c.j. **21**_{2.19} **1S 7**₁₆ **10**₃ **13**₂ **1K 12**_{29-32f} **13**_{1.4.10f.32} **2K 2**_{2f.23} **10**₂₉ **17**₂₈ **23**_{4.15-17.19} **Jr 48**₁₃ **Hos 12**₅ **Am 3**₁₄ **4**₄ **5**_{5f} **7**₁₀₋₁₃ **Zech 7**₂ **Ezr 2**₂₈ **Neh 7**₃₂ **11**₃₁ **1C 7**₂₈ **2C 13**₁₉; **Hos 10**₁₅ rd. **יִשְׂרָאֵל** (Sept.), **1S 30**₂₇ → **בֵּית־אֵל**; > βαίτυλος, βαιτύλιος (τ for θ Eissfeldt ARW 28:25², → **ת**) meteorite, βειθυλα Inv. Dura 24; name of a god (cun. *Baiāti-īlī*, **ענת ביתאל** and **אשמביתאל** Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver Fschr. Furlani 44; Starcky Syria 36:104f) **Jr 48**₁₃ **Gn 31**₁₃ **35**₇ and oft. ?, → Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 1:206ff; Vincent *Rel.* 562ff; Albright *Religion* 186ff; Hyatt JAOS 59:81ff; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 87; Pope 59f :: Rudolph *Jer.* 259; WbMyth. 1:274; **שֵׁר־אֲצֶר** **בֵּית־אֵל** **Zech 7**₂ → **שֵׁר־אֲצֶר**. †

Der. **בֵּית הָאֵלִי**, gentilic **1K 16**₃₄. †

—3. **בֵּית הָאֲצֶל**: n.loc.; in SW Judah, Abel 2:272; Simons *Geog.* §1533: **Mi 1**₁₁. †

—4. **בֵּית אַרְבָּאֵל**: n.loc.; < **בֵּית אַרְבָּאֵל*** (Sept.^L Symm. Αρβηλ), Eusebius and Jerome *Arbela* = *Irbid* in Gilead, Glueck 4:153f; Abel 2:267f; Simons *Geog.* §1475 :: Wolff 243f: **Hos 10**₁₄. †

—5. **בֵּית אֲשֶׁבַע**: **1C 4**₂₁, → **אֲשֶׁבַע**.

—6. **בֵּית בַּעַל מְעוֹן**: n.loc.; first belonging to Reuben, later on to Moab (**בת בעלמעון** Mesha. 30) **Jos 13**₁₇; a. > **בַּעַל מְעוֹן** **Nu 32**₃₈ **Ezk 25**₉ **1C 5**₈ (Ostr. Samaria gentilic **בעלמעני**, Diringier 43); b. > **בֵּית מְעוֹן** **Jr 48**₂₃, > **בַּעַן** (→ **בַּ**) **Nu 32**₃; *Maʿīn* 7 km SW of Madeba, Abel 2:259; Simons *Geog.* §309; Kuschke Fschr. Rudolph 182f. †

—7. **בֵּית בְּרָאִי** n.loc., in Simeon **1C 4**₃₁ = → **לְבָאוֹת (בֵּית)** **Jos 15**₃₂ **19**₆, → Rudolph *Chr.* 38; Abel 2:269; Simons *Geog.* §317, 32; Reicke-R. 1:231. †

—8. **בֵּית בְּרָה**: n.loc., on the river Jordan, **Ju 7**₂₄; Abel 2:268, crrpt. ? Simons *Geog.* §569. †

—9. **בֵּית גְּדָר**, Sept. Βαιθυεδωρ (→ **גְּדָר** 1): in Judah, **1C 2**₅₁; Noth PJB 30:42 = **גְּדָר** **Jos 12**₁₃; unknown (Rudolph *Chr.* 24); cf. cun. (*māt*) *Gidiraia* (BASOR 140:34f). †

Der. **גְּדָרִי** (?).

—10. **בֵּית הַגְּלָגָל**: n.loc. SW of Jerusalem and Jericho, = **גְּלָגָל** **Jos 15**₇, Abel 2:273 :: Noth *Jos.* 84; Rudolph *Esr. Neh.* 196; Simons *Geog.* §1094: **Neh 12**₂₉. †

—11. **בֵּית גְּמוּל**: n.loc. in Moab; *Kh. Jumēl* E of Aroer, Abel 2, 272: **Jr 48**₂₃. †

—31. **בֵּית מִ'בֵּית הַמְרֻכָּבוֹת** **Jos 19**₅ and **בֵּית מִ'בֵּית הַמְרֻכָּבוֹת** **1C 4**₃₁; n.loc., in the Negev: “wagon-houses”; context **וַיַּחְצֵר סוּסָה**, = → **בֵּית רֶכֶב** **1C 2**₅₅?. †

—32. **בֵּית נְמֻרָה**: n.loc. “seat of the panther”, or “place of the streams of water” (OSArb. *nmry*, Conti-R. 187b); = **נְמֻרָה** **Nu 32**₃; *T. Blēbil*, 16 km NNE of the mouth of the Jordan, the name in *T. Nimrīn*, 1.5 km to the E (Abel 2:278; Glueck 4:367f, 370f): **Nu 32**₃₆ **Jos 13**₂₇. †

—33. **בֵּית עֲדָן**: n.top., Sept. *Χαρραν*; cun. *Bit-Adini*, region in N1 Syria on both sides of the Euphrates, with Tel-Barsip as its capital; → RLA 2:33f; Malamat BASOR 129:25f, Simons *Geog.* §1494-5 (: Abel 2:270; Maag 131: *Jubb 'Adīn* near *Ma'lula*): **Am 1**₅; → **עֲדָן**. †

—34. **בֵּית עִזְמוֹת**: n.loc., Sept. *Βηθασμωθ*, **Neh 7**₂₈; > **עִזְמוֹת**, *Αζ/σμωθ*, **Neh 12**₂₉ **Ezr 2**₂₄; → **עִזְמוֹת** n.m. **2S 23**₃₁: in Benjamin, = *el-Hizme*, 3 km N1 of **עֲנַת**; Abel 2:257f; Simons *Geog.* §1015. †

—35. **בֵּית הָעֵמֶק**: n.loc., “place of the plain”, in Asher; **הָעֵמֶק** = *Sahl el-Battōf*, the plain W1 of *J. Tūrān* in Galilee (Simons *Geog.* §332 B), :: Abel 2:272 and Saarisalo JPOS 10:6: *T. Mīmās* near *'Amqa* N1E of **עֵכוֹ**: **Jos 19**₂₇. †

—36. **בֵּית עֲנוֹת**, Sept. *Βαιθανων/ναμ*: n.loc., in Judah; “listening-place”, where the oracle answers, → **אֲשַׁתְּאוּל**, :: alt. → **בֵּית עֲנַת**; = *Kh. Bēt-‘Ēntn* SE of *Halhul* (Abel 2:267; Noth *Jos.* 99): **Jos 15**₅₉. †

—37. **בֵּית עֲנַת**: n.loc., Sept. ^Α*Βαιθαναθ/ -ενεθ*; “seat of **עֲנַת**”; Eg. *bt 'nt* Simons *Topog.* 204; in Naphtali, → Abel 2:265f :: Simons *Geog.* §335, 15; **Jos 19**₃₈ **Ju 1**₃₃; → **שִׁמְנֵר**. †

—38. **בֵּית עֵקֶד הָרְעִים** → **עֵקֶד**: **2K 10**₁₂ and **בֵּית עֵקֶד** **10**₁₄; n.loc., Sept. *Βαιθακαδ/θ*; “place with a sand-pile (for the herd)”; between Jezreel and Samaria; = *Bēt Qād* E of *Jenin* (Abel 2:271 :: Montgomery-G. 409; Simons *Geog.* §919). †

—39. **בֵּית הָעֲרָבָה**: n.loc., in Benjamin (?) **Jos 15**₆₋₆₁ **18**₁₈ (rd. **בֵּית** instead of **מוֹל**)₂₂, **הָעֲרָבָה** **18**₁₈: “place in the steppe”: *‘Ēn el-Ġarabe* N1 of *W. Qelt* (Abel 2:267; Simons *Geog.* §320, 1; Elliger PJB 32:48f). †

Der. **עֲרָבָתִי**.

—40. **בֵּית פִּלְט**: n.loc., **פִּלְט** **1C 2**₄₇ clan of Caleb (Elliger PJB 31:41f); in the Negev around Beersheba (Abel 2:278; Simons *Geog.* §317, 20): **Jos 15**₂₇ **Neh 11**₂₆. †

Der. II **פִּלְטִי**

—41. **בֵּית פְּעוֹר**, Sept. *Βαιθφογορ*: n.loc., in Moab; = **בַּעַל פְּעוֹר** **Hos 9**₁₀, < **בֵּית בַּעַל פְּעוֹר*** (cf. **מְעוֹן בֵּית**), → **פְּעוֹר** = *Kh. eš-Šeḥ Jāyil* 10 km W1 of *Ḥesbān*, Abel 2:278; Noth ZAW 60:19ff, :: Simons *Geog.* §443; Henke ZDPV 75:155ff: the nearby *Kh. ‘Ayūn Mūsa*: **Dt 3**₂₉ **4**₄₆ **34** **Jos 13**₂₀;

—*Φαγορ* Sept. is situated in Judah **Jos 15**₅₉, in Asher **Tob 1**₂; Reicke-R. 1:228. †

—42. **בֵּית פְּצִיץ**: Sept.^A Βαρθφασης: n.loc., in Issachar; → **פְּצִיץ**, n.m. **הַפְּצִיץ**; Abel 2:279; Simons *Geog.* §330, 13; Noth *Jos.* 117: **Jos 19**₂₁. †

—43. **בֵּית צוּר**: n.loc., in Judah; I **צוּר** rock (→ II **צוּר**) or IV **צוּר** ndiv.; Sept. Βαρθσορ, 1Macc Βεθσορρα, “place of rocks”, = *Kh. et-Tubēqa* 7 km N1 of Hebron (Abel 2:283; Simons *Geog.* §319 D2; Sellers *Beth Zur*; BASOR 43:2ff; 150:8ff; Reicke-R. 230); **Jos 15**₅₈ **Neh 3**₁₆ **1C 2**₄₅ **2C 11**₇. †

—44. **בֵּית רְחוֹב**: n.loc. → **רְחוֹב** open place, market;

—1. **עֵמֶק לִישׁ** near → **לִישׁ** **Ju 18**₂₈, Abel 2:279 (= *Baniyās* ? :: with 2. Simons *Geog.* §6f);

—2. = cj. **1S 14**₄₇ Sept.^L (Βαρθροωβι); **בֵּית רְחוֹב** **2S 10**₆; = **רְחוֹב** **2S 10**₈; and (?) **רְחוֹב לְבָא הַמָּת** **Nu 13**₂₁ (alt. with 1) = *Rihāb* 27 km E of *Jeraš*, Alt PJB 29:24f; Noth ZDPV 68:27 :: Glueck 4:81; O’Callaghan 125f; → II **רְחוֹב**. †

—45. **בֵּית הָרָם**: **Jos 13**₂₇ = **בֵּית הָרָן** **Nu 32**₃₆: רום, “high place” (Noth *Jos.* 144 :: Noth *Überl. Pent.* 167f; → **וּ** for **נ**): n.loc., in Gad in the Ghor, later on **בֵּית רְמוֹתָה** (Neubauer 247), Syr. *Bethramtā*, Arb. *Bēt Rāmā*; = *T. er-Rāme* (Abel 2:70, 273) :: Glueck 4:389f, 394f; BASOR 91:14; Noth *Jos.* 82: *T. Iktanū*. †

—46. **בֵּית רֶכָב**: **1C 2**₅₅; **רֶכָב**: clan (= sect ?) of the Rechabites (→ **רֶכָבִי**) **Jr 35**_{2f} (Meyer *Isr.* 84, 132f; Hölscher *GIIR* §38; vRad *Theol.* 1:71f) :: n.loc. (cf. **בֵּית הַמְרֶקְבוֹת**), cj. **1C 4**₁₂ for **רֶכָה**, Rudolph *Chr.* 25. †

—47. **בֵּית רַפָּא**: n.loc. (?), in Judah, Simons *Geog.* §322, 23; → n.m. **רַפָּא**: **1C 4**₁₂. †

—48. **בֵּית שְׂאֵן** > **בֵּית שָׁן** **1S 31**₁₀₋₁₂ and **בֵּית שָׁן** **2S 21**₁₂; n.loc.; Sept. Βαρθσαν, Sept.^L Βηθσαν, 3Q 15 xii 6 **בֵּית שָׁם** (RB 66:330f; DJD 3:261f, 229), MHb. **בֵּישָׁן** > Βαισων, Βασαν (Schürer 2:170), βαιτσαμ, modern *Bēsān*; cun. *Bītsāni* EA 289:20, Eg. *bt š(‘)r* Simons *Topog.* 204, Σκυθῶν πόλις, Σκυθόπολις **2Macc 12**_{29f}, Josephus *Ant.* v:1, 22; Schlatter 27; ? Pun. n.m. **אַבְשָׁאן** (Eph. 1:35); Bab. *S/Šaḥan* snake-god, symbols of snakes found there (AfO 4:172a), Jirku *Fschr.* Sellin (1927) 83f; = *T. el-Husn* near *Bēsān*, Wright *Arch.* plate 58; Alt PJB 22:108ff; BRL 101ff; Abel 2:280f; RGG 1:1098d; Reicke-R. 1:228f; **Jos 17**₁₁₋₁₆ **Ju 1**₂₇ **1S 31**₁₀₋₁₂ **2S 21**₁₂ **1K 4**₁₂ **1C 7**₂₉. †

—49. **בֵּית הַשְּׁפָתָה** Sept.^A Βαρθασεττα, Sept.^B βηθσεεδτα: n.loc.; “place of acacias”, W1 of the River Jordan (Abel 2:273; Simons *Geog.* §565-6), → **צַרְתָּן**; **Ju 7**₂₂. †

—50. **בֵּית שֶׁמֶשׁ**, **בֵּית שֶׁמֶשׁ**: n.loc. “seat of the sun god”;

—1. in Naphtali near **בֵּית עֲנַת** (Abel 2:282; Simons *Geog.* §331) **Jos 19**₃₈ **Ju 1**₃₃ †;

—2. in Judah: *T. er-Rumēle* near *‘En Šems* in *W. es-Šarār*, 24 km W1 of Jerusalem (Abel 2:282; BRL 103ff; Aharoni VT 9:243f; Reicke-R. 1:229) → **עִיר שֶׁמֶשׁ** and **הַר חָרָס**: **Jos 15**₁₀ **21**₁₆ **1S 6**_{9-12f-15-19f} **1K 4**₉ **2K 14**₁₁₋₁₃ **1C 6**₄₄ **2C 25**₂₁₋₂₃ **28**₁₈ †. Der. **בֵּית הַשְּׁמִשִּׁי** gentilic **1S 6**₁₄₋₁₈.

—3. in Issachar: *el-‘Abēdiye* on the River Jordan near **בֵּית שְׂאֵן** (Abel 2:282; Noth 117 :: Albright ZAW 44:233; Simons *Geog.* §331): **Jos 19**₂₂ †;

—3. misc.: **בָּכָה בְּבִי גְדוֹל** Ju 21₂ 2K 20₃ Is 38₃, **קוֹל גְּדוֹל** 2S 15₂₃ and **בְּקוֹל גְּדוֹל** Ezr 3₁₂ to cry hard, in a loud voice, **מָר** bitterly Is 33₇. Ps 69₁₁ cj. **וַאֲבָכָה** (hif. caus.) or **וַאֲמָכָה** (מִכָּר hif.); Jb 30₂₅ rd. **בְּכִית**.

pi: pt. fem. **מִבְּכָה, מִבְּכּוֹת**: with acc. Ezk 8₁₄, with **עַל** Jr 31₁₅ to **weep for**, cj. La 3₅₁ **מִבְּכּוֹת** wailing women :: Rudolph. †

Der. **בָּכָה, בְּכָה, בְּכּוֹת, בְּכִי, n.loc. בְּכִים, בְּכִית**.

1199 **בָּכָה**

בָּכָה: **בכה**, BL 579q: **weeping Ezr 10₁**. †

1200 **בְּכוֹר**

בְּכוֹר: → **בָּכַר**.

1201 **בְּפוּרָה**

בְּפוּרָה See below under **בְּפוּרָה** and **בְּפָרָה** (#1203).

1202 **בְּפָרָה**

בְּפָרָה See below under **בְּפוּרָה** and **בְּפָרָה** (#1203).

1203 **בְּפָרָה/בְּפוּרָה**

בְּפוּרָה and ***בְּפָרָה**, 1QIs^a 28₄ **בִּיד' בְּפָרָה**, Jerome *bechchora*: **בכר**; MHb. ***בְּפוּרָה**, JArm. **בְּפָ/כְרָא**; Arb. *bākūrat* > Spanish <spa>albacora early fig; < ***בְּפוּרָה**: pl. **בְּפָרוֹת** (BL 597h), Sam.^{M73} *bikkūrot*: early fruit, in the OT always **early fig** (from the first of June onwards :: → **תִּזְנֶה** late figs, from the end of August onwards, Dalman *Arbeit* 1:379, 561); Is 28₄ (rd. **רָה**-); Jr 24₂ (**הַבְּפָרוֹת**) Hos 9₁₀ Mi 7₁. †

1204 **בְּפוּרִים**

בְּפוּרִים: **בכר**, tant. pl., MHb.: cs. **בְּפוּרִי**: early fruits, **first-fruits** (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:464f; Reicke-R. 1:434), grapes Nu 13₂₀, seed Ex 23₁₆, field 23₁₉ 34₂₆ Neh 10₃₆, trees 10₃₆, wheat Ex 34₂₂, generally Nu 18₁₃ Ezk 44₃₀ Neh 13₃₁, figs Nah 3₁₂; stipulated for Y Lv 23₁₇, **מִנְחָה** 2₁₄, the day for offering them Nu 28₂₆, offertory bread made of early cereals Lv 23₂₀ 2K 4₄₂; → Eissfeldt *Zehnten*. †

1205 **בְּכוֹרֶת**

בְּכוֹרֶת: n.m.; → **בְּכָרָה**, BL 510v, “first-born” (Noth 222). †

בְּכוֹת 1206

בְּכוֹת: Sam.^{M73} *bēket*: בכָּה; BL 506s; Gulkowitsch 122; JArm.^{lg} בכּוּתָא; → בְּכִים: weeping Gn 35₈, ב' בְּכִים → אֵלוֹן “weeping-oak” near Bethel: a tree on a sacred grave (Canaan JPOS 4:30ff), orig. the spirit of the tree (Stade 1:112); cj. La 3₅₁ for בְּנוֹת. †

בְּכִי 1207

בְּכִי (BL 577h); MHb., Ug. *bk*; Sec. βεχϰ (Brönno 129): בכּי, בכּי: weeping Gn 45₂ Dt 34₈ 2S 13₃₆ 2K 20₃ Is 15_{3f} 22₁₂ 38₃ Jr 3₂₁ 31_{9,16} 48₅ Jl 2₁₂ Mal 2₁₃ Ps 30₆ (: רָנָה: 102₁₀ Jb 16₁₆ Est 4₃ Ezr 3₁₃ (: שְׂמֹחָה: Sir 38₁₇; other particular examples: בכּי גְדוֹל Ju 21₂, בכּי גְדוֹל bitter weeping Jr 31₁₅, בכּי אֶבְל מוֹשֶׁה weep bitterly Is 22₄, בכּי אֶבְל מוֹשֶׁה weeping and mourning for Moses Dt 34₈, בכּי יַעֲזֹר, the way Jazer weeps Is 16₉/ Jr 48₃₂ (: Landes BASOR 144: 31) בכּי בְּבִבְי while weeping Is 15₅ Jr 48₅ (for the second בכּי בְּבִבְי rd. בּוֹ), Is 65₁₉ Ps 6₉ בכּי קוֹל → Jr 9₉; בכּי קוֹל בְּבוֹ

—Jb 28₁₁ מְבַכִּי rd. מְבַכִּי (→ מְבַכֵּי*). †

בְּכִים 1208

בְּכִים: n.loc.; בכָּה: Ju 2_{1,5}, popular etym., Sept. κλαυθμῶν/μῶνες (: vGall *Kultstätten* 103; → בְּכָא ?), between Bethel and Gilgal, → בְּכוֹת, Simons *Geog.* §539; another one near Shechem considered as the grave of Micah, see Torrey *Vit. Proph.* †

בְּכִיר 1209

*בְּכִיר: בכּר; MHb. JArm. בכּיר early; Arb. *bakīr* early ripening, OSArb. *bkr*, Soq. *bekir* first-born: fem. בכּירָה: the first-born, the older one (: צְעִירָה, קְטַנָּה) Gn 19_{31-33f-37} 29₂₆ (|| גְדֹלָה 16) 1S 14₄₉. †

בְּכִית 1210

*בְּכִית: בכָּה, BL 604c: MHb. בכּיה, JArm.^l Mnd. (MdD 65a) בכּיתָא, JArm.^s בכּיותָא: formal weeping Gn 50₄, cj. Jb 30₂₅ (Hölscher). †

בְּכֵן 1211

בְּכֵן: → כּן II 8.

בְּכַר 1212

בְּכַר: denom. from בְּכַר ?; MHb. pi. hif., JArm.^{lg} pa. to bear early fruit, give birth to the first-born, Syr. to be ripe, to be early; Arb. and Eth. IV/1 to get up early, to do something early, Tigr. Wb. 290a *tabakkara*, to give birth for the first time; Ug. Akk. to be the first-born.

pi: impf. יְבַכֵּר, inf. בְּכַר:

—2. metaph.: first-born of Y is called **יִשְׂרָאֵל** Ex 4₂₂; 2S 19₄₄ Sept. with **מֵן** rather than, Ephraim Jr 31, cj. 2S 19₄₄ Sept. for **בְּרֹוֹיֵד**, king Ps 89₂₈ (OSArb. Conti-R. 113b); **בְּזֹוֹת** the plague Jb 18₁₃, Sarna JBL 82:317;

—**בְּכֹרֵי דְלָיִם** the most miserable (?) rd. **בְּכָרִי** (I כָּרִי) Is 14₃₀ or **כְּכָרִים** (I כָּרִי 2, or II).

1218 **בְּכָרָה**

בְּכָרָה: בכר; MHb., JArm. **בְּכִירוּתָא**, JArm. **בְּכוּ' בְּכִירוּתָא**, Syr. *bukrūtā*: sffx. **בְּכָרְתִּי**: position and **right of the first-born** Gn 25₃₁₋₃₄ 27₃₆ 43₃₃ 1C 5₂; **מִשְׁפַּט הַבְּכָרְתִּי** Dt 21₁₇;

—1C 5₁ rd. **בְּרִכְתּוֹ** (Rudolph) ?. †

1219 **בְּכָרָה**

בְּכָרָה: fem. of **בִּכְר**: Bedouin *el-biçir*, pl. *el-abkār* she-camel having given birth to her first calf in her fourth year (Fschr. Hess 74): **young she-camel**, having given birth to her first calf Jr 2₂₃. †

1220 **בְּכָרוֹ**

בְּכָרוֹ: trad. n.m.; בכר, with Arb. ending (BL 525h); rd. with Sept. and Or. (*Kahle Text 77*) **בְּכָרוֹ** (:: Rudolph): 1C 8₃₈ 9₄₄. †

1221 **בְּכָרִי**

בְּכָרִי, Sam.^{M73} *bākāri*: gentilic of **בִּכְר**: Nu 26₃₅. †

1222 **בְּכָרִי**

I **בְּכָרִי**, Sept. Βοχορι: n.m.; **בִּכְר** (Noth 230): 2S 20_{1-13-21f}; → II. †

1223 **בְּכָרִי**

cj. II **בְּכָרִי***: gentilic of I: pl. **הַבְּכָרִים** cj. 2S 20₁₄. †

1224 **בַּל**

I **בַּל** (ca. 50 x): בלה; MHb.; Arm. GnAp. 2:25; Ug. *bl* I (UMGI. 324, *blmt* non-dying (sbst.), *blmlk* non-king; also positive, as Latin *nonne*, Goetze Fschr. Pedersen 123²⁶), Ph. **בל** (Friedrich §249, 1); Akk. *balu*, *balī* without; Nab. Palm. and *Hatra* well then, DISO 36; Arb. *bal* preceding a correction: no (Lane); Eth. *enbala* without (Leslau 12); Garbini *Semitico* 169; < → **בְּלִי** (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §52bβ); orig. sbst. > negative, → **אֲבַל**:

—**not**: mostly in poetical texts, often repeated several times in a short passage: Is 26₁₀₋₁₈ 7 x; 33₂₀₋₂₄ 7 x; Ps 10₄₋₁₈ 5 x; a) with pf. **פָּרְשׁוּ בַל** Is 33₂₃, **נִטְעוּ בַל** Is 40₂₄;

—b) with impf. (52 x) **בַּל אֲמוּט** Ps 30₇, with **מוּט** 16 x; with modal meaning **בַּל יִקְוּנוּ** they shall not rise Is 14₂₁, begging Ps 119₁₂₁, cj. **בַּל תִּשָּׂא** Hos 14₃, so that ... not Ps 78₄₄; **בַּל ... אֵל** Ps 141₄;

—c) in nominal sentences Pr 23₇ 24₂₃; ? Ps 16₂ (: alt. as II);

—d) not yet, **hardly** Is 40₂₄ (Albright JCS 2:240, → **לֹא**);

—? Pr 14₇; Ps 16_{2f} rd. **בַּל-יַעַל כָּל-קְדוֹשִׁים** for **בַּל-יַעַל לְקַבְּלֵי עֵל כָּל-קְדוֹשִׁים**, → II.

Der. **בַּלְעָרִי**, (?) **בַּלְיַעַל**, **אַבְל**.

בַּל 1225

II **בַּל**: **בלה**; Ug. UM §9:14, 324 (but ? with I, UTGl. 466, Aistleitner 516; Goetze Fschr. Pedersen 123; Arb. *bal*; (Dahood Greg. 43:65; Orient. 31:464): **surely, really** ? Ps 16₂ (Gray *Legacy* 202f), Pr 19₂₃ (|| **ל** emph.); cj. Hos 14₃ for **כָּל־** (Gordis VT 5:89). †

בַּל 1226

בַּל: Bab. god, Akk. *Bēlu* (< **Ba'lu*, vSoden *Gramm.* §9a), MHb.² Palm. **בַּל**, Syr. Md. (MdD 60b) **בַּל** (י), Arb. *Bil*, Gr. Βῆλ(ος), orig. title “Lord” (Sum. *en*) of → **מְרִדְךָ**; it became the second name of Marduk, adopted from Enlil; Nötscher *Ellil* (1927); RLA 2:38; Tallqvist *Epitheta* 271f, 366; WbMyth. 1:46, 431; ?? Ug. personal name (UTGl. 467);

—Is 46₁ Jr 50₂ 51₄₄; EpJr. 40 Da 14_{2ff} Sept. †

בַּלְאֲדָן 1227

בַּלְאֲדָן: n.m.; Akk. *Apla-iddin* Tallqvist *Names* 24 “God gave a son” (Stamm 136), 1QIs^a **בַּלְאֲדוּיָן** (Fschr. Eissfeldt 2:27; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 75): 2K 20₁₂ Is 39₁, father of **בַּבְלְאֲדוּיָן** †

בַּלְאֲשַׁצַּר 1228

בַּלְאֲשַׁצַּר: → **בַּלְשַׁאצַּר**.

בלג 1229

בלג: Arb. *balaja* to break (dawn), *balija* to be cheerful, happy, > Eg. *brg* Erman-G. 1:466; cf. **בלק** Syr. to appear, Mnd. MdD 66b to dazzle, Arb. *blq* VIII to gleam.

hif: impf. **אַבְלִינָה**, pt. **מִבְלִינָה**:

—1. to **cause to flash** (for **שָׂר** ? rd. **שָׂר** Taurus, alt. based upon Arb. *falaja* to make triumphant, or to cause to come suddenly, Syr. *blaq*) Am 5₉;

—2. to **become cheerful, to brighten up** Ps 39₁₄ Jb 9₂₇ 10₂₀. †

Der. מְבַלְיָנִית (?), n.m. בְּלָגָה and בְּלָגִי.

1230 בְּלָגָה

בְּלָגָה: n.m.; בלג, “gleam” (Noth 223); MHb. name of a division of priests, Mi. Suk. 5:8:

—1. priest Neh 12₅₋₁₈, → בְּלָגִי;

—2. priest of David 2C 24₁₄. †

1231 בְּלָגִי

בְּלָגִי: n.m.; בלג “gleam”, BL 502e; Moscati 60:23: priest Neh 10₉ = בְּלָגָה 1. †

1232 בְּלָדָד

בְּלָדָד: n.m.; cf. → אֶלְדָּד; Saf. (Grimme *Texte* 130: בִּן + דָּד = דָּוֶד); OSArb. ברדד (Conti-R. 118); cun. *Bir-Dadda* Tallqvist *Names* 64; Nuzi *Bil-Adad*, < **Apil-Adda/Adad* (Speiser AfO 6:23 :: Albright JBL 54:174³: friend of Job Jb 2₁₁ 8₁ 18₁ 25₁ 42₉. †

1233 בלה

בלה: MHb., Arm. → BArm., Arb. *baliya*, OSArb. *blwt* grave (ZAW 75:307), Ug. **bly* (UTGI. 471), Eth. *balya*, to be consumed; Akk. *balû*, to fade, pass away.

qal: pf. בִּלְתָה, בָּלוּ, impf. יִבְלֶה, יִבְלוּ, inf. sf. בְּלִתִּי: to be used up, to **be worn out**: clothes Jos 9₁₃ Neh 9₂₁, with מַעַל on Dt 8₄ 29₄, like a garment Is 50₉ 51₆ Ps 102₂₇ Sir 14₁₇, skin Jb 13₂₈ (rd. רִקְבָה), an old woman Gn 18₁₂, the sky (rd. בְּלַת) Jb 14₁₂; bones become brittle Ps 32₃, body cj. Ps 49₁₅ (rd. לְבַלּוֹת). †

pi: pf. בִּלְתָה, impf. יִבְלוּ, inf. בְּלוֹת, בְּלוּ;

—1. to **consume** the body La 3₄, to annihilate people 1C 17₉ (|| לְעַנְתּוֹ 2S 7₁₀, Sept. ταπεινοῦ);

—2. to **enjoy** fully Is 65₂₂ Jb 21₁₃;

—Ps 49₁₅ rd. לְבַלּוֹת. †

Der. תְּבַלִּית, בְּלִתִּי (?), בְּלִיעַל, בְּלִימָה, בְּלִי, בְּלוּי*, בְּלָה*, בַּל.

1234 בְּלָה

בְּלָה: בְּלוֹת, בְּלִים, (Ezk 23₄₃ text ?), בְּלָה fem. BL 584a: בְּלָה: בְּלָה

—worn out, **old** (bag, skin, clothes) **Jos 9**_{4f}.

—? **Ezk 23**₄₃, → Comm. †

1235 בְּלָהָ

בְּלָהָ: n.loc.; Sept. Βωλα; in Simeon; **Jos 19**₃, → II בְּעֵלָהָ **Jos 15**₂₉ and II בְּלָהָהָ **1C 4**₂₉; in the SW of Judah, → Noth *Jos.* 89f; Simons *Geog.* §317, 23. †

1236 בְּלָהָ

בְּלָהָ: metathesis < → בָּהֵל (VG 1:275); Syr. *balhī* to frighten, Arb. *balihā* to be foolish.

pi: pt. pl. מִבְּלָהָיִים (Q מִבְּהָלָיִים): to deter **Ezr 4**₄ with לָ with inf. (? rd. מִלְּבָנוֹת Rudolph). †

Der. בְּלָהָהָ; n.f. I בְּלָהָהָ (?), n.m. בְּלָהָהָ (?).

1237 בְּלָהָהָ

בְּלָהָהָ: בְּלָהָהָ: pl. בְּלָהָהָ, בְּלָהָהָ (BL 599i): **sudden terror**, horror **Is 17**₁₄, pl. **Ezk 26**₂₁ **27**₃₆ **28**₁₉ **Ps 73**₁₉ **Jb 18**₁₁ **27**₂₀ **30**₁₅; בְּלָהָהָ מֶלֶךְ **18**₁₄ a prince of hell, Ug., Greek (Hölscher 45; Sarna JBL 82:315) || מָוֹת בְּכֹרֶךְ verse **13b**; בְּלָהָהָ צְלָמוֹת **24**₁₇. †

1238 בְּלָהָהָ

I בְּלָהָהָ, Sept. Βαλλα, Sam.^{M73} *bālah*: n.f., בְּלָהָהָ, Arb. *balihā* to be carefree (Noth 10): concubine of Jacob, mother of Dan and Naphtali (→ Mowinckel *Fschr. Eissfeldt* 2:135) **Gn 29**₂₉ **30**₃₋₇ **35**₂₂₋₂₅ **37**₂ **46**₂₅ **1C 7**₁₃. †

1239 בְּלָהָהָ

II בְּלָהָהָ, Sept. Βαλαα: n.l.; = **1C 4**₂₉. †

1240 בְּלָהָהָ

בְּלָהָהָ, Sam.^{M73} *ebān*, Sept. Βαλααν: n.m.; בְּלָהָהָ + *ān* (BL 500o), with זַעֲנָן and זַעֲקָן in the same verse **1C 1**₄₂; = I בְּלָהָהָ; Arb. n.pop. *Blēhī* (Hess *Beduinennamen* 13);

—1. Horite **Gn 36**₂₇ **1C 1**₄₂;

—2. Benjaminite **1C 7**₁₀. †

1241 בְּלוֹ

cj. בְּלוֹ (→ BArm.) for כְּלָהָ: **tribute 1K 10**₁₅ (cf. **2C 9**₁₄ (Rudolph *Chr.* 222f) and for בְּלָהָהָ **Neh 5**₁₅ (rd. בְּלוֹ לְבְּלָהָהָ Rudolph) gift for maintenance. †

1242 בְּלוֹא

בְּלוֹי* → בְּלוֹא*.

1243 בְּלוֹי

*בְּלוֹי: בְּלוּה; BL 473h, 534, MHb., JArm.¹ (only pl.). *בְּלִי rags, tatters, MHb. *בְּלוֹי; pl. cs. בְּלוֹי Jr 38₁₁ > *בְּלוֹי (BL 215g) 38₁₂: rags. †

1244 בַּלַּט

*בַּלַּט: Akk. *balātu* life, → בַּלַּט;

Der. n.m. בַּלְטַשְׂאֲצַר and בַּלְשְׂאֲצַר, n.loc. נַבְלַט.

1245 בַּלְטַשְׂאֲצַר

בַּלְטַשְׂאֲצַר: variant בַּלְטַ' בַּלְטַשְׂאֲצַר, and Da 4_{5f} שְׂצַר, and 10₁ (with shift of א'־שְׂצַר), Or. *Belta / Belatšassar*. n.m., Sept. Theod. Βαλτασαρ (*Ružička* 178), Vulg. *Baltassar*; Babylonian name for Daniel: Da 1₇ 2₂₆ 4_{5f-15f} 5₁₂ 10₁; < Akk. **Balat-šarri-ušur* (*Ružička* 6) “protect the life of the king” or *Balatsu-ušur* (< *Balassu/si* Tallqvist *Names* 50f; vSoden *Gramm.* §65b) “protect his life”, vocalized as בַּלְשְׂאֲצַר cf. 4₅, בַּלַּטַסַר (?) on the ceramics from Nineveh see JRAS 1932:29ff; Reicke-R. 215.†

1246 בְּלִי

בְּלִי (ca. 50 x): בְּלוּה; Sam.^{M74} *bāli*; MHb.², Ug. *bl* without, Nab. Palm. בְּלִי (י) DISO 36, Syr. (*men*)*blay*, Akk. *balu* (AHw. 100) without; → בַּל:

—1. sbst. a) wearing out, **decay** בְּלִי שָׁחַת Is 38₁₇; b) **cessation, ending**: עַד־בְּ' יָרַח until the moon is no more Ps 72₇ (often cj. יָדִי or חֶק), עַד־בְּ' דָּי to an excessive measure Mal 3₁₀;

—2. negation, meaning without, un-, -less: a) with sbst. בְּלִי־שֵׁם nameless Jb 30₈, בְּלִי־מַיִם without water Ps 63₂, בְּלִי־דַעַת without knowledge Jb 38₂, בְּלִי־פֶשַׁע without transgression Jb 33₉, בְּלִי־מְקוֹם so that there is no place untouched, meaning in every corner Is 28₈, בְּלִי־כֶסֶף without paying Jb 31₃₀, בְּ' חֶשֶׁךְ (cj. for pf.) without mercy Is 14₆, בְּלִי־מֶה (Bomberg בְּלִי־מָה) || תְּהוֹוֹ without something (meaning it does not exist, nothing) Jb 26₇; b) pass. with pt. or adj.: בְּלִי נִשְׁמָע unheard (meaning without being heard) Ps 19₄, מְשִׁיחַ בְּלִי not anointed 2S 1₂₁;

—3. בְּבְלִי with sbst. **without**: בְּבְלִי רְעַת without intent Dt 4₄₂, without sense Jb 35₁₆;

—4. מְבַלִּי **without** (מִן owing to) יֵשֵׁב מְבַלִּי Jr 2₁₅ עֵבֶר מְבַלִּי Jr 9₁₁ בְּאֵי מְבַלִּי (rd. מְבַאֵי ?) La 1₄, cj. Jr 8₁₈ מְבַלִּי גְהַת מְבַלִּי without healing, cj. Jb 4₂₀ מְבַלִּי-מִ שֵׁם nameless (emphatic מ, Dahood Fschr. Gruenthaner 55f); מְבַלִּי אֵין for lack of Ex 14₁₁ 2K 1₃; מְבַלִּי אֲשֶׁר without the possibility of Qoh 3₁₁;

—5. לְבַלִּי with subst. **without** (cf. לְאֵין חֶק לְבַלִּי Is 5₁₄, with אֶכֶל Jb 38₄₁, with חַת 41₂₅;

—6. negative with finite vb.: a) with impf. (→ בַּל): בְּלִי יָבוֹא it will not come Is 32₁₀ (1QIs^a בַּל), Hos 8₇ 9₁₆ (Q בַּל) Jb 41₁₈; b) with pf. > conj. because ... not: מְבַלִּי הַשְּׂאִיר Dt 28₅₅ (→ בְּלַתִּי 8) and עַל-בְּלִי Gn 31₂ (? rd. inf., Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* 53¹);

—? Jb 18₁₅ cj. לִילִית.

1247 בְּלִיל

בְּלִיל MHb. בְּלִילָה; Ph. בַּלֵּל mixed offering DISO 37, Syr. Mnd. MdD 65b, mixed Akk. *ballu* mixture (AHw. 99b): **mixed fodder, mash** (Koehler ZAW 40:15ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 1:341): fodder given to horned cattle, thus in Jb 6₅ Is 30₂₄.

—? בְּלִילֹו Jb 24₆ (Sept. לֹו בְּלִי what does not belong to him) cj. בְּלִילָה. †

Der. בַּל qal 3.

1248 בְּלִימָה

בְּלִימָה: variant of בְּלִי-מָה Jb 26₇: → בְּלִי 2a. †

1249 בְּלִיעַל

בְּלִיעַל, בְּלִיעַל: NT Βελιαρ and Syr. *Beliyar* (dissimilated VG 1:229), 2Cor 6₁₅ compared with Satan in Jub. MartIs. TestPatr. Dam., (Bousset-G. 334f); DSS partly abstract, partly personified (esp. 1QM Dam.) as in the NT, see Huppenbauer ThZ 15:81ff; etym. unc.; a) בְּלִי + יַעַל (יעַל hif.) “useless” Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:431f, cf. Ug. *bl* (Torczyner ZDMG 70:557); b) בְּלִי + *יַעַל (עַלָה) “without growth, without success”; c) בְּלִיעַ (III בלע) + affirmative ל “disorder” (Driver ZAW 52:52f); d) I בלע swallow, abyss (Thomas *Mem. Casey* 11ff); e) orig. demon, Galling RGG³ 1:1025f; < Ug. *B'l-ym*, “Baal of the sea”, Maag SThU 1950:38f, → זְבוּב בְּעַל:

—הַבְּעַל זְבוּב 1S 25₂₅ 2S 16₇ 1K 21₁₃ †;

—1. **uselessness, wickedness**, with gen. equivalent to adj.: with יַעַץ Nah 1₁₁; בְּיַעַץ Ps 41₉ (illness) Ps 101₃ (? rd. בְּדִבֶּר בְּדִבֶּר), cj. Dt 15₉, 1S 29₁₀ Sept. and Ps 16₂ (for עָלִיךְ); בְּנִבְבֵּל עָלִיךְ villain 1S 25₁₇ בַּת-בְּנִבְבֵּל 1S 1₁₆, בְּנִי-בְּתִבְבֵּל Dt 13₁₄ and Ju 19₂₂ (? dl. אֲנָשִׁי variant) 20₁₃ 1S 2₁₂ 10₂₇ 2S 23₆ (add בְּאִישׁ הַבְּעַל אִישׁ הַבְּעַל 1S 25₂₅ 2S 16₇; הַבְּעַל אִישׁ הַבְּעַל 1K 21₁₀₋₁₃ 2C 13₇; בְּבִנֵי אִישׁ הַבְּעַל 2S 20₁ Pr 16₂₇ Sir 11₃₂ and בְּאִישׁ הַבְּעַל אִישׁ הַבְּעַל 1S 25₂₅ 2S 16₇; הַבְּעַל אִישׁ הַבְּעַל 1K 21₁₀₋₁₃ 2C 13₇);

אֲנָשִׁי 1K 21¹³⁻¹³, בְּ אֲנָשִׁי בְּ אָדָם (appositional, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §62g) Pr 6¹² בְּ אָדָם בְּ עֵד 19²⁸;
destruction בְּ עֵד בְּ נַחְלֵי מְשֻׁבְּרֵי מוֹת (||) 2S 22⁵ / Ps 18⁵;

—2. > adj. **good for nothing** שְׂאוֹל וּבְחֻבְלֵי רַע 1S 30²² Nah 2¹; Jb 34¹⁸ “ne’er do well” (|| רָשָׁע). †

1250 בלל

בלל: MHb. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 66a) Eth. (Leslau 13) to mix, Akk. also to moisten, as Arb. *balla* (? as Arb. *balbala* to entangle and *balla* to drive away, to disperse, to be separated, Guillaume 1:20; Kutscher *Salbung* 10f) MHb. בִּלְבַל, and JArm.^b בִּלְבַל to mix, to tangle up.

qal: pf. בִּלְלָה, בִּלְתִּי (BL 430m), impf. וַיִּבְלֵ (K (ויבול) Ju 19²¹, נִבְלָה (BL 435p) Gn 11⁷, pt. pass. בְּלִיל, בְּלוּלָה/לַת:

—1. to moisten (with oil) מִצֹּת Ex 29² Lv 2⁴ 7¹², סָלַת Ex 29⁴⁰ Lv 2⁵ 14²¹ 23¹³ Nu 7¹³⁻⁷⁹ (12 x) 8⁸ 15^{6,9} 28⁵⁻²⁸ (7 x) 29^{3,9-14}, מְנַחֵה Lv 7¹⁰ 9⁴ 14¹⁰, חָלָה Lv 7¹² Nu 6¹⁵ 15⁴; to pour (oil) over somebody Ps 92¹¹ (rd. בְּלִתְנִי);

—2. to mix up, to **confound** (languages, 1QM x 14 לְשׁוֹן בִּלְתַּת confusion of tongues) Gn 11^{7,9};

—3. denom. from בְּלִיל: to feed (with mixed fodder) Ju 19²¹. †

hitpo: impf. יִתְבּוֹלֵל: to be thrown about Hos 7⁸ :: Rudolph *Hos.* 159 cj. נִבְצַע. †

[hif: Is 64⁵ וַיִּבְלֵ: → נבל].

Der. תְּבַל, תְּבַל, שְׂבָלוּל, בְּלִיל.

1251 בלם

בלם: Arb. *balama* IV to have swollen lips (Guillaume 1:44) MHb. JArm.¹ Syr. (Dt 25⁴ 1Cor 9⁹) Mnd. (MdD 66a also to curb), to tie up someone’s mouth, to be mute, cause to be mute; ? CPArm. *plm*, Arb. *balama* IV to be baffled.

qal: inf. בְּלוֹם: to curb, **restrain** Ps 32⁹. †

1252 בלס

בלס: Arb. *balas* kind of date, Eth., Tigr. Wb. 270a fig; > Eg. *nbś* sycamore fig.

qal (denom.): pt. בּוֹלַס: בְּ שִׁקְמִים: Am 7¹⁴ to scar the unripe sycamore figs (with finger-nail or iron tool) in order to promote ripening (Humbert OLZ 20:296f, 350, Keimer Bibl. 8:441ff; Maag 131f): **picker of sycamore figs** (:: *Bič* VT 1:294ff; 5:413f: *haruspex*, :: Murtonen VT 2:170f). †

1253 בלע

hitp: impf. תַּחְבֵּל: to **show oneself confused** Ps 107₂₇. †

Der. III בִּלְעַל, בִּלְעֵל (?).

1256 בִּלְעַ

I *בִּלְעַ: I בלע; MHb. absorption, JArm.^s something swallowed: sffx. בִּלְעוּ (BL 566d): **what has been swallowed** Jr 51₄₄. †

1257 בִּלְעַ

II cj. בִּלְעַ: II בלע, Arb. *balāg* report to the police: **slander** cj. Ps 55₁₀. †

1258 בִּלְעַ

III *בִּלְעַ: II בלע: בִּלְעַ: **confusion** Ps 52₆, cj. Ps 141₆ (בִּלְעַ בְּדִי, II בַּד). †

1259 בִּלְעַ

IV בִּלְעַ, בִּלְעַ, Sam.^{M74} *bāla*: II בלע: n.m.; Diringer 297f (?); “eloquent” Arb. *balig* (Noth 229; Moritz Muséon 50:103f):

—1. king of Edom Gn 36_{32f} 1C 1_{43f}; → בִּלְעַם;

—2. from Reuben 1C 5₈;

—3. son of Benjamin Gn 46₂₁ Nu 26_{38.40} 1C 7_{6f} 8_{1.3}. †

Der. בִּלְעִי.

1260 בִּלְעַ

V בִּלְעַ: n.loc.; = → צַעַר: Gn 14_{2.8}. †

1261 בִּלְעָדִי

*בִּלְעָדִי, בִּלְעָדִי: Sam. בלעד (Petermann *Gramm.* 75); EgArm. Nab. (DISO 37); בַּל + עָדִי → עַד (BL 647k “without reaching to” :: Eitan AJSL 46:33f; בַּל + Eth. *ādī*, → עוֹד): sffx. בִּלְעָדִי/רִי/רִיךְ: prep., **apart from, except**;

—1. with sffx.: besides me Is 45₆, without consideration for you Gn 41₄₄; idiom. I need not be considered Gn 14₂₄ 41₁₆;

—2. pleonastic with מִן: besides Nu 5₂₀ (מִן אִישׁ־) Jos 22₁₉ 2S 22₃₂/ Ps 18₃₂ (|| זִוְלָהּ *||, Hartmann ZDMG 110:234f) Is 43₁₁ 44_{6.8} 45₂₁; without the consent of 2K 18₂₅ / Is 36₁₀ Jr 44₁₉;

—3. with finite vb. אֶחָזֶה בְּאֵינִי apart from what I see (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §147); **Jb 34**₃₂ (text ?). †

1262 בְּלַעִי

בְּלַעִי: Sam.^{M74} with אֶחָזֶה *abbālā'i*: gentilic of IV בְּלַעַ 3; **Nu 26**₃₈. †

1263 בְּלַעַם

I בְּלַעַם: n.m.; Sam.^{M74} *bālām*, Sept. and NT Βαλααμ; ? Palm. RÉS 1938:148: etym. ? a) → בַּל + עַם cun. *Bel-Amma* Tallqvist *Names* 54b; b) בַּלַע + -am (BL 504j), Arb. *bal'am* “glutton”; c) II עַם + יבַל < → יבְּלַעַם = II בְּלַעַם, Amor. *Yabil-‘amm* Borée 100; Albright (vi.) 231f; d) *Ammi-bail* (Bauer *Ostk.* 72), *Amma-ba’li* (Tallqvist *Names* 21b) “Amma is the patron”: **Bileam Nu 22**_{5-24:25} **31**₈₋₁₆ **Dt 23**_{5f} **Jos 13**₂₂ **24**_{9f} **Mi 6**₅ **Neh 13**₂; **2Pe 2**₁₅ **Jude 11** **Rev 2**₁₄; → Meyer *Isr.* 376ff (= IV בְּלַעַ, king of Edom), Reicke-R. 252f. †

1264 בְּלַעַם

II בְּלַעַם: n.loc., town of the Levites in western Manasseh; = יבְּלַעַם Sept. and (?) Βαλαμων **Ju 8**₃ and cj. **7**₃ (Zorell 290): *Kh. Bel‘ame’ S of Jenīn: 1C 6₅₅. †*

1265 בַּלַק

בַּלַק: Arb. *balaqa* to open, to close (doors), OSArb. *blq* opening.

qal: pt. sffx. בּוֹלַקָה: to lay waste (the land) **Is 24**₁. †

pu: pt. fem. מְבַלַקָה, sbst. (Barth 273) devastation **Nah 2**₁₁. †

1266 בְּלָק

בְּלָק: n.m., בַּלַק: Sachau *Pap.* 70:5; 72:1: king of Moab: **Nu 22**_{2-24:25} **Jos 24**₉ **Ju 11**₂₅ **Mi 6**₅. †

1267 בְּלַשְׂאֲזַר

בְּלַשְׂאֲזַר: n.m.; **Belshazzar Da 8**₁; → BArm. †

1268 בְּלַשְׁן

בְּלַשְׁן, Sept. 3Esd^{AB} Βεελσαρου, Sept.^L Βαλασν (→ Kennedy 100f): n.m., etym. ?, CIS 2:59 בַּלְשָׁן = *Bēlšunu* (Tallqvist *Names* 62a) “their lord” (Stamm 244); connect with מְרִדְכֵי *Marduk-bēlšunu* :: בְּ II, Tur-S. Lesh. 8:107: one returning from exile **Ezr 2**₂/ **Neh 7**₇. †

1269 בְּלַתִּי

בלה; Or. *belti* (Kahle *Mas. Ost.* 198), Ug. *blt*, Ph. בלת, Amor. *balte* (Bauer *Ostk.* 72), → בָּלִי; *balt* + “y *compaginis*” (Beer-M. §45, 3d); :: *bal* + *te* “not with” (Goetze BASOR 151:29f; Tsevat BASOR 156:40f): sffx. בְּלָתִי, בְּלָתְךָ;

—1. sbst. abs. and cs. the **no more existing**: עַד-בִּי שָׁמַיִם **Jb 14**₁₂ (cf. עַד לְאֵין **2C 36**₁₆); > negative;

—2. **not** with adj. לֹא טָעַר לְאֵין || לֹא טָהוֹר || **unclean 1S 20**₂₆;

—3. (excluding) except (|| זוּלָה ||), a) כָּלֵב בִּי except Caleb **Nu 32**₁₂, הַיּוֹם בִּי not until today **Gn 21**₂₆; **Ex 22**₁₉ **Nu 11**₆ **Jos 11**₁₉; with sffx. בְּלָתִי besides me **Hos 13**₄, בְּלָתְךָ **1S 2**₂; בִּי אֶחֱיֶיכֶם אַתְּכֶם except your brother be with you **Gn 43**_{3,5}; b) בְּלָתִי אִם unless **Am 3**_{3f}, nothing but **Gn 47**₁₈ no other than **Ju 7**₁₄; c) with כָּרַע ? unless > only **Is 10**₄ (Budde ZAW 50:69; Lagarde and others כָּרַעַת בְּלָתִי (ndiv. fem.) Beltis bows down :: Baudissin *Adonis* 198⁵);

—4. **without Is 14**₆;

—5. לְבָלָתִי (86 x): with inf. a) **that ... not**: לֹבֵא אֶכְלֵ- לֹבֵא not to eat **Gn 3**₁₁, **Gn 19**₂₁ **38**₉ **Ex 8**₂₅ **9**₁₇ **Lv 18**₃₀ **Dt 17**₁₂ **2K 17**₁₅ **Jr 23**₁₄ (rd. שׁוּב) **33**₂₀ (rd. לְבִ' שׁוּב) **35**_{8f-14} **36**₂₅ **Ezk 13**₃ (rd. רָאוּ, → Zimmerli 282f) **Ru 2**₉; b) following נִשְׁבַּע **that ... not Dt 4**₂₁ **Jos 5**₆ **Ju 21**₇; c) **lest Gn 4**₁₅ **Ex 8**₁₈ **Lv 26**₁₅ **Nu 9**₇ **32**₉ **Dt 8**₁₁;

—6. with impf. **that ... not, lest Ex 20**₂₀ **2S 14**₁₄, cj. **Jr 27**₁₈ (rd. יִבְאוּ, 2 MSS בֵּא, → 5);

—7. לְבָלָתִי לִ with inf. **lest 2K 23**₁₀ (→ Montgomery-G. 539) †;

—8. with pf. עַד-בְּלָתִי הִשְׁאִיר until he allowed none to remain (? rd. inf. הִשְׁאִיר, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §53¹) **Nu 21**₃₅ **Dt 3**₃ (sbj. 1st. pl. !) **Jos 8**₂₂ **10**₃₃ **11**₈ **2K 10**₁₁;

—**Da 11**₁₈ context crprt., → III לְחִי; ? rd. לְבָלָתוֹ (בלה) ZAW 78:96.

בְּמָה

בְּמָה (about 100 x): MHb.; Mesha. 3 הַבְּמַת, 27 n.loc. במת; Ug. *bmt* back (of animal or person), Akk. *bām/ntu* midst, mountain slope, ridge (EA 232:10 *batnu* (= בָּטֶן) erroneous gloss to *pante*, so Holma 55ff) AHw. 101; Arb. *buhmat* boulder, the grave of a saint (Lane); < **bahmat* (Albright *op. cit.* (vi.) 255f); > βωμός ? (as a “stone grave”) Albright *Religion* 225f; Sept. in Pentateuch στήλη; → Schwarzenbach 12ff; Albright VTSupp. 4:242ff: בְּמָה 1QIs^a 6₁₃ instead of בָּם (Albright 254f; Iwry JBL 76:225f), locative הַבְּמָתָה **1S 9**₁₃; *בְּמָה or *בְּמָת (BL 597h) 1QIs^a 53₉, sffx. בְּמָתוֹ (1QIs^a 53₉ for בְּמָתוֹ); pl. בְּמָתוֹת, cs. בְּמָתוֹת (10 x), בְּמָתוֹת (BL 516q) **K Dt 32**₁₃ **Is 58**₁₄ **Mi 1**₃ † and בְּמָתִי (pronounced *bom^otē*, sg. *בְּמָתִי vi.) **Is 14**₁₄ **Am 4**₁₃ **Jb 9**₈ and Q **Dt 32**₁₃ **Is 58**₁₄ **Mi 1**₃, sffx. בְּמָתִי, בְּמָתִי, בְּמָתִי Beer-M. §30, 3c:

—1. **back** a) **Dt 33**₂₉ (Gray *Legacy* 189); b) metaph. בְּמָתִי יָם **Is 14**₁₄, בְּמָתִי **Jb 9**₈ (:: Albright *Fschr.* Robinson 18; back of the sea-dragon cj. **Hab 3**₁₉ **Ps 18**₃₄/**2S 22**₃₄ :: Schwarzenbach 12f);

—2. (not always possible to distinguish from 1b and 3 !) mountain ridge, **hill**: a) of the land **2S 1**₁₉₋₂₅, אֲרָנִן hills along the Arnon **Nu 21**₂₈, בָּ' יַעַר (rd. בְּמַת, || שְׂדֵה) wooded hill **Mi 3**₁₂ (alt. as 4); b) God is treading on בְּמַתִּי יָם **Jb 9**₈ (Mowinckel ThZ 9:21), on בָּ' אֲרָץ **Am 4**₁₃ **Mi 1**₃, cf. **Dt 33**₂₉, עַל בָּ' אָב, בְּמַת הַרְפִּיב **Dt 32**₁₃ **Is 58**₁₄, sets up בְּמַתִּי (ו') **2S 22**₃₄ / **Ps 18**₃₄ (y dittogr. ?, :: BL 3, supplement to p. 203q; pl. abs. !); makes me walk upon **Hab 3**₁₉, metaph. to give power over someone **Sir 9**₂;

—3. Canaanite **grave** (Albright *op. cit.* 244ff: cairn or monument, also as a cenotaph): in their graves **Ezk 43**₇, cj. **Jb 27**₁₅ (rd. בְּמַת for בְּמַת) and **Is 53**₉ (rd. בּוֹמַתוֹ, Albright (vs.) 254f), cf. 1QIs^a 6₁₃ rd. בְּמַת for בָּם (for orthography see Beer-M. §87, 2f) ? :: Brownlee VT 1:296ff; Iwry JBL 76:225ff; Albright *op. cit.* 254f);

—4. **high place, place of worship** → BRL 344f; Pedersen *Isr.* 3-4:226f; Ringgren 142f: (MHb.), a Canaanite practice (about 80 x, mostly in 1-2K, 2C) לְכַמּוֹשׁ בְּמַת **1K 11**₇, בְּמַת הַבַּעַל **Jr 19**₅ **32**₃₅, cj. → הַשְּׁעָרִים הַבְּמַת (sic) **2K 23**₈, בְּמַת, כַּהֲנֵי בְּמַת **1K 12**₃₂ **2K 23**₂₀; fem. זִבְחָה **1S 9**_{12ff}, **1K 3**₂ (זִבְחָה) and situated in a high place **1S 10**₅; || → מִצְבּוֹת and → אֲשֵׁרִים **1K 14**₂₃, || עֵץ רַעְנָן **2K 16**₄; בְּנָה בְּעֵץ רַעְנָן **1K 11**₇ :: נתן **2K 23**₈₋₁₅, טַמֵּא **2K 23**₈₋₁₃, שָׂרָף **23**₁₅; שָׂרָף בְּשָׂרָף in Gibeon (הַבְּ' הַגְּדוֹלָה) **1K 3**₄, in Jerusalem **Mi 1**₅, בְּמַת near Jerusalem **2K 23**₁₃, בְּעָרֵי שְׂמֶרוֹן **23**₁₉ in all cities **17**₉, בְּהָרֵי יְהוּדָה **2C 21**₁₁; → בְּמַת הַתַּפְּת **Jr 7**₃₁; בְּמַת **1K 12**₃₁ and בְּמַת בְּיַת הַבְּ' בְּמַת **2K 17**_{29.32} and בְּיַת הַבְּ' בְּיַת הַבְּ' buildings for worship (“temple of stelae” Albright 248) **1K 13**₃₂ **2K 23**₁₉; בְּמַת טַלְאוֹת **Ezk 16**₁₆ “colourful high couches” used for cult prostitution, || מִשְׁכָּב **Is 57**_{7f} (Eissfeldt JPOS 16:287f); 1QIs^a 6₁₃ בְּמַת vs. 3; → **Lv 26**₃₀ **Nu 33**₅₂ **Is 15**₂ **16**₁₂ **36**₇ **Jr 48**₃₅ **Ezk 6**₃₋₆ **16**₁₆ **20**₂₉ **Ho 10**₈ **Am 7**₉ **Ps 78**₅₈;

—**1S 10**₁₃ rd. הַבְּיַתָּה (alt. הַגְּבַעְתָּה :: Simons *Geog.* §669-670); **Jr 17**₃ rd. בְּמַחִיר בְּכָל- → **15**₁₃; **Ezk 36**₂ rd. חֲטָאֹת בֵּית; **Mi 1**₅ rd. בֵּית חֲטָאֹת.

Der. n.loc. בְּמַת.

1271 בְּמַהֲלַל

בְּמַהֲלַל: n.m.; Asherite **1C 7**₃₃; Sept. Βαμαηλ, Vulg. *Chamaal*; OSArb. *bmhl* n.f. (ZAW 75:307), Saf. *mhl* (?), Ryckmans 1:124), II בָּ < בִּין (Winnet 21). †

1272 בְּמוֹ

בְּמוֹ: prep. = בָּ; Ug. *bm* (Young *Concordance* 300); בָּ + indeterminate **mā* > מוֹ, → בְּמוֹ and לְמוֹ (BL 639c): **through, in Is 25**₁₀ Q (rd. K בְּמִי ?) **43**₂ **44**₁₆₋₁₉ **Ps 11**₂ **Jb 9**₃₀ **16**_{4f} **19**₁₆ **37**₈. †

1273 בְּמַת

בְּמַת: n.loc., בְּמַת; **Nu 21**_{19f}: usu. = בְּמַת בַּעַל **Nu 22**₄₁ **Jos 13**₁₇, ? = בַּת בַּת Mesha. 27: in Reuben, = *Kh. el-Qwēqīye S of J. Nebā* (→ נְבוֹ), Abel 2:261; Simons *Geog.* §449 :: Noth ZAW 60:25: **Nu 22**₄₁ rd. בַּעַל בַּת (Sept.), בְּמַת unc., **Jos 13**₁₇ gloss. †

1274 בִּין

prophets (1S 10₅) Am 7₁₄, pl. הַנְּבִיאִים בְּנֵי 1K 20₃₅, בְּנֵי־חֲכָמִים one of the wise men Is 19₁₁, בְּנֵי־חֹרִים Qoh 10₁₇, בְּנֵי־הַרְקָחִים Neh 3₈, בְּנֵיהָ the followers of Athaliah 2C 24₇ (Rudolph 274);

—7. one of a group or type, with a certain destiny: בְּנֵי־מָרִי rebellious men Nu 17₂₅, בֶּן הַכּוֹת someone who deserves to be beaten Dt 25₂, בְּנֵי חָלוֹף someone destined to pine away Pr 31₈, בְּנֵי־מָוֶת 1S 20₃₁ 2S 12₅ and בְּנֵי מָוֶת 1S 26₁₆ and בְּנֵי תְמוּתָה Ps 79₁₁ 102₂₁ worthy to die; בְּנֵי עוֹלָה 2S 3₃₄ 7₁₀ Hos 10₉ 1C 17₉ † and בְּנֵי־עוֹלָה Ps 89₂₃ † wicked man;

—8. in expressions specifying age (→ בַּת 4): aged (so much) (MHb. JArm. Palm. Syr. Arb. Soq.): יָמִים בְּנֵי־שְׁמֹנֶת eight days old Gn 17₁₂, בְּנֵי־שָׁנָה one year old Ex 12₅ (1S 13₁ the number is missing), בְּנֵי־שְׁנָתוֹ (“situation specification” Landsberger JNES 8:288, → יוֹם 3, חֹדֶשׁ 2, BL 518¹) one year old Lv 23₁₂ (6 x), בְּנֵי־לַיְלָה one night old, meaning grown up in one night Jon 4₁₀;

—9. disdainfully; “son of ~” with the person’s own name not being mentioned בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל 1S 20_{30f};

—10. metaph. בְּנֵי־קֶשֶׁת meaning arrow Jb 41₂₀, בְּנֵי אֶשְׁפָּחוֹ meaning his arrows La 3₁₃, → בֶּן פֶּרֶת Gn 49₂₂, → בְּנֵי־שֶׁמֶן Is 5₁;

—11. God: Solomon becomes a son (בֶּן) for God 2S 7₁₄; you are לְיְהוָה בְּנִים Dt 14₁ Hos 11₁ (לְבָנִי) a son to me, Sept. (לְבָנִי) (→ D[urr]r *Heilige Vaterschaft* 9ff); בְּנֵי אֱלֹהִים → 1.

—2K 8₁₉ ? rd. לְפָנָי, alt. dl.; Is 49₁₇ rd. בְּנֵי with 1QIs^a, :: Orlinsky JBL 78:27f pi.; Hos 13₁₅ rd. בֵּין (Sept.); Ps 9₁ → עֲלֵמוֹת; Pr 13₁ rd. בֶּן; 1C 3₁₇ prp. בְּכֹרוֹ for בְּנוֹ, alt. dl.; 1C 24₂₃ rd. וּבְנֵי and 2C 11₁₈ rd. בֵּית; בְּנֵיהֶם; Ezk 27₃₂ → נִי; for בֶּן > ב in n.m. ? → II בָּ 2.

Der. II בֶּן and names with בְּנֵי.

1275 בֶּן

II בֶּן: n.m.; = I: 1C 15₁₈, dl. †

1276 בְּנֵי־אוֹנִי

בְּנֵי־אוֹנִי: n.m.; explained בְּנֵי־מִיָּן; → אוֹנִי, alt. אֹנָה (Cazelles RB 55:59) or אוֹנִי: ? cun. *Binuni* (Tallqvist *Names* 64): Gn 35₁₈. †

1277 בְּנֵי־הַדָּד

בְּנֵי־הַדָּד: n.m.; → הַדָּד ndiv.; Sept. ὑἱὸς Ἀδερ, Jerome *benadad*, Akk. *Bin* (? , written *TUR*)-*Addu* (RépMari 143), Palm. *Baradaδης/ -αδαδος* (DuraInv. 47, 60), *ברהדר* Zakir A 4, *Brhdd* 1f (KAI 202, 201) cun. *IM* (? : *Bir* = בֵּר or *Addu/Adad*)-*idri* = הַדָּד־עֶזֶר ? → Michel WdO 1:59¹⁰ :: Noth *Gesch. Isr.* 224¹; Reicke-R. 215; “son of → הַדָּד”; title, not a name, Mazar BA 25:106:

—1. son of טַבְרֶמֶן, king of אֲרָם **1K 15**₁₈₋₂₀ **2C 16**_{2,4};

—2. king of אֲרָם **1K 20**₁₋₃₃ **2K 6**₂₄ **8**_{7,9} (= Benhadad 1, or rd. הַרְדְּעִי ? , → Jepsen AfO 14:154ff; Albright BASOR 87:26; 100:24; Noth *Gesch. Isr.* 224);

—3. son of חֲזַאֵל **2K 13**_{3,24f}; בֶּן־חֲזַאֵל אֲרָמֹנֹת **Am 1**₄ **Jr 49**₂₇. †

1278 בְּנֵי־זוּחַת

בְּנֵי־זוּחַת: n.m.; Sept. Ζωαθ, Sept.^A Ζωχαθ; etym. ?; Alt ArchOr. 18-1/2:9ff :: Noth *Personennamen* 239: from Judah **1C 4**₂₀. †

1279 בְּנֵי־חֹר

בְּנֵי־חֹר: n.m., → II חֹר; alt. “son of חֹר”, → DeLanghe 2:254f: official of Solomon **1K 4**₈. †

1280 בְּנֵי־חִיל

בְּנֵי־חִיל: n.m.; Alt ArchOr. 18-1/2:9ff, cj. בְּנֵי חִיל Sept., Pesh., Aq. (Noth *Personennamen* 239 :: Rudolph 250): a שַׁר of Jehoshaphat **2C 17**₇. †

1281 בְּנֵי־חֲנָן

בְּנֵי־חֲנָן: n.m.; חֲנָן, Sept. ὑἱὸς Ἀναν, Alt ArchOr. 18-1/2:9ff: from Simeon **1C 4**₂₀. †

1282 בָּנָה

בָּנָה (370 x): to build, MHb.; Ug. *bny*, *mlk bny* the royal architect PRU 2, 7:7, Ph. בני, OArm.-NSyr., MdD 66b, → BArm. DISO 38; Arb. *banā*^y, OSArb. *bny/w* (Conti-R. 115a; Müller 30); Akk. *banû* also to create AHw. 102; → ברא (*Ružička* 68f).

qal: pf. בָּנָה, בָּנְתָה, (בָּנִיתִי (ה), בָּנִיתָ (ה), בָּנִיתִי (1K 8₄₈ K ת-), בָּנוּ לְךָ (Ezk 27₅), בָּנִיתִי, בָּנִיתִי; impf.: (Amor. sffx. *Yabnik-ilu*, Bauer *Ostk.* 72), אֶבְנֶה, וַיִּבֶן, וַיִּבְנוּ, וַיִּבְנוּ, וַיִּבְנוּ, וַיִּבְנוּ, וַיִּבְנוּ; impv. בְּנוּ; inf. בְּנוּ (ו), בְּנוּ (ו), בְּנוּ (ו), בְּנוּ (ו); pt. בָּנָה, בָּנָה; cs. בָּנָה, בָּנָה; pt. בָּנָה, בָּנָה; cs. בָּנָה, בָּנָה;

—1. to **build** (RAC 1:1266f); town **Gn 4**₁₇ **Mi 3**₁₀ (rd. בני), altar **Gn 8**₂₀, tower **11**₄, house and booths **33**₁₇ and oft.;

—2. with acc. of material (GK §117hh) בְּ with dressed stone **Is 9**₉, with acc. of object and acc. of material בְּ אֲבָנִים מִזֵּבֶחַ to build an altar with stones **1K 18**₃₂; **1K 6**_{15f} **Dt 27**₆, בְּ בָרוּשִׁים לַחַת to make ship's planks out of cypress wood **Ezk 27**₅;

—3. with לְ to **develop buildings**: עָרִים לְמִצּוֹר cities into fortresses **2C 11**₅, > to reinforce **1K 15**₂₂ **16**₂₄; צִלַּע לְאִשָּׁה **Gn 2**₂₂ (< to create Gray *Legacy* 189, Ug. El *bny bnwt* creator of creatures);

—4. to **rebuild** (Mesha. 9) **Jos 6**₂₆ **Ezk 36**₃₆ (הִנְהִירָסוּת) **Am 9**₁₄ (נִשְׁמֹרֶת) (ע' נִשְׁמֹרֶת) **Ps 69**₃₆ **102**₁₇ **147**₂ cj. **Is 49**₁₇ (rd. בְּנִיךָ) **2C 33**₁₆ Q (K Sept. בְּנִיךָ);

—5. with בָּ to **work on a building** **Zech 6**₁₅ **Neh 4**₄₋₁₁;

—6. metaph. or II בָּנָה, denom. from בָּן (MHb.² JArm.^{tg}, Arm., Canaan JPOS 11:175) :: בָּ בֵּית לְ to **build a family** for, to provide someone with offspring **Dt 25**₉; to let a person (a nation) live on in his children (said of God; cf. VT 12:345¹, :: הֵרַס **Jr 24**₆ **31**₄ **33**₇ **42**₁₀ **Ps 28**₅ (→ Bach Fschr. vRad 7ff); → n.m. (בְּנִיָהּ), n.loc. יְבִנְיָאֵל.

nif: pf. הִבְנִיתָ/נִתָּה/נִתָּה, נִבְנִי; impf. אִבְנֶה (Bergsträsser 2:92h), תִּבְנֶינָה; inf. הִבְנִיתָ, הִבְנִיתָ; pt. נִבְנִי:

—1. to **be built** town **Nu 13**₂₂ **21**₂₇ **Dt 13**₁₇ **Is 44**₂₆₋₂₈ **Jr 30**₁₈ **31**₃₈ **Ezk 26**₁₄ **Da 9**₂₅, temple **1K 3**₂ **6**₇ **Hg 1**₂ **Zech 1**₁₆ **8**₉ **1C 22**₁₉, wall **Neh 7**₁, house **Pr 24**₃, אֶרְמוֹן **Is 25**₂, ruins **Ezk 36**₁₀₋₃₃; abs. **Jb 12**₁₄;

—2. human beings are built = **live on** (in their children) (MHb.² nif., JArm.^{tg} itpe., → qal 6) **Jr 12**₁₆ **31**₄ **Mal 3**₁₅; with בָּן a woman **obtains a child** by **Gn 16**₂ **30**₃;

—3. metaph.: God's חֶסֶד **Ps 89**₃;

—**Jb 22**₂₃ rd. תִּעֲנֶה. †

Der. בָּן, בֵּית, בְּנוּי, בְּנִי, בְּנִי (n.m.); יְבִנְיָאֵל, בְּנִיָּהּ (n.loc.); *מִבְּנֵה; תִּבְנִיתָ, בְּנִיָּהּ (n.); יְבִנְיָאֵל, יְבִנְיָאֵל (n.m.).

1283 בְּנוּי

בְּנוּי: n.m.; Sept. Βαυαία, Βαυουι, Βαυει; קַטְוִל pattern (BL 480v; Gulkowitsch 20ff, not attested as a nominal form, popular in MHb.): בָּנָה; short form of בְּנִיָּהּ (Noth 38, 172):

—1. **Ezr 8**₃₃;

—2. **10**₃₀;

—3. **10**₃₈;

—4. **Neh 3**_{24-cj. 18} **10**₁₀ **12**_{8-cj. 24};

—5. **Neh 7**₁₅ (= בְּנִי **Ezr 2**₁₀). †

1284 בְּנִי

[בְּנִי: n.m.; Kahle Ec. 1 → בְּנִי; ? rd. with Sept.^L חֶבְרֹנִי :: Rudolph 162; לְחֶבְרֹנִי: **1C 24**₂₃. †]

1285 בְּנִי

בְּנֵי: n.m., בְּנָה; cun. *Bani, Bania* Tallqvist *Names* 51f; short form of בְּנֵיהוּי Noth 38, 172: 2S 23₃₆; 1C 6₃₁; Ezr 2₁₀ (= בְּנוֹי Neh 7₁₅) ins. 8₁₀ 10₂₉₋₃₄ (rd. וּבְנֵי בְּנוֹי 38) Neh 3₁₇ 8-9_{4f} 10_{14f} 11₂₂ cj. 1C 9₄ (for בְּנֵי מֶן rd. Q מֶן בְּנֵי). †

1286 בְּנֵי

בְּנֵי: n.m.; בְּנָה; short form of בְּנֵיהוּי (Noth 39, 172);

—1. Neh 9₄;

—2. Neh 10₁₆. †

1287 בְּרַק

בְּרַק See below under בְּנֵי בְּרַק (#1289).

1288 בְּנֵי

בְּנֵי See below under בְּנֵי בְּרַק (#1289).

1289 בְּנֵי-בְּרַק

בְּנֵי בְּרַק: “(seat of the) clan of Berak” :: Dhorme *Rec.* 747: Berak is ndiv.; n.loc., in Dan; cun. *Banai Barqa* Sennacherib Prism ii:66; *Ibn Ibrāq* 8 km SE of Jaffa; the Jewish settlement further to the N1 (Abel 2:263; Simons *Geog.* §336, 14); Jos 19₄₅. †

1290 יַעֲקֹן

יַעֲקֹן See below under בְּנֵי יַעֲקֹן (#1292).

1291 בְּנֵי

בְּנֵי See below under בְּנֵי יַעֲקֹן (#1292).

1292 בְּנֵי-יַעֲקֹן

בְּנֵי יַעֲקֹן: n.loc., Nu 33_{31f}, → בְּנֵי יַעֲקֹן בְּאֵרֹת.

1293 בְּנֵיה

בְּנֵיה: בְּנָה; dissimilated < → בְּנֵין (*Ružička* 63) or crprt: buildings Ezk 41₁₃. †

1294 בְּנֵיה

בְּנֵיהוּ, Sept. Βαναιας: n.m.; < → בְּנֵיהוּ; Palm. בניה DuraInv. 59:

—1. one of David's military commanders 2S 20₂₃ 1C 11₂₂, = בְּנֵיהוּ 1;

—2. one of David's warriors הַפְּרָעִתָּנִי 1C 11₃₁ 27₁₄ = בְּנֵיהוּ 2;

—3. one of the exiles in Babylon Ezk 11₁₃ = בְּנֵיהוּ Ezk 11₁;

—4. Ezr 10₂₅;

—5. 10₃₀;

—6. 10₃₅;

—7. 10₄₃;

—8. 1C 4₃₆;

—9. 2C 20₁₄. †

1295 בְּנֵיהוּ

בְּנֵיהוּ, Βαναιας(ς): n.m.; בנה + בנה', "Y has built / created" (Noth 172); > בְּנֵיהוּ; Diringer 177, Ph. בנחר ? (Lidzbarski *Krug.* 14a) Hb. seal יובנה (BA 24:105):

—1. one of David's military commanders: 2S 8₁₈ 23₂₀₋₂₂ 1K 1₈₋₄₄ 2_{25-29f-34f-46} 4₄ 1C 11₂₄ 18₁₇ = בְּנֵיהוּ 2S 20₂₃ 1C 11₂₂;

—2. 2S 23₃₀ הַפְּרָעִתָּנִי, one of David's warriors, = בְּנֵיהוּ 1C 11₃₁ 27₁₄;

—3. Ezk 11₁, one of the exiles in Babylon, = בְּנֵיהוּ 11₁₃;

—4. 1C 15₁₈₋₂₀ 16₅;

—5. 1C 15₂₄ 16₆;

—6. 1C 27₃₄ father :: 27_{5f} son of יהוירבע;

—7. 2C 31₁₃. †

1296 בְּנִים

בְּנִים: du. of → *בְּיִן; MHb. a space between; DSS ב(י)נים vi., adv. in between (?) 1QH 6₁₃ מליץ בנים intermediary, interpreter (?), → Maier 2:89; MHb. בְּיִנוֹנִי intermediary between two extremes, Ug. *bnš* (< *bn nš*, Albright BASOR 150:38¹²), *bnn*y middleman PRU 2, 12:34; (ה)ב(י)נים (חלל/דגל/אנשי) (1QM xiv B 1

[בְּנִינָן]: n.m.; **Neh 10**₁₄, rd. → כְּנָנִי **9**₄ (Rudolph 152). †]

1302 בְּנֵעָא

בְּנֵעָא, Sept. Βα(α)να: n.m.; short form of בֵּן + x (Noth 239); with → עֲנָתַת Milik BASOR 143:5: EA 170:37, Ug. *Bn-n* UMGl. 1418, *Bn-ntn* 1426, *Bin-anat* PRU 3 p. 239b; → בְּעֵנָא/ה: descendant of Saul **1C 8**₃₇ **9**₄₃. †

1303 בְּסוּדְיָה

בְּסוּדְיָה: n.m.; בְּ + סוּד + סוּד' "in Y's council" (Noth 152): **Neh 3**₆. †

1304 בְּסִי

בְּסִי, בְּסִי: n.m.; ? short form of בְּסוּדְיָה (Noth 152): **Ezr 2**₄₉ **Neh 7**₅₂. †

1305 בַּסַּס

בַּסַּס: by-form of → בּוּס.

1306 בַּסַּר

cj. בַּסַּר: MHb.² JArm. CPArm. Mnd. (MdD 68a) to despise, Syr. also to refute, Arb. *basara* to frown, to take premature action; basic meaning: to be half-ripe, cf. בחל.

pi. pt. מְבַסֵּר cj. **Is 41**₂₇ to **refute** (Driver Fschr. Nötscher 46f). → Der. בְּסָר.

1307 בְּסָר

בְּסָר: MHb.; 1QIs^a בסור, Arm., Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 151; JArm.^{tg} בוֹסְרָא, Syr. **besrā* unripe grapes, Arb. *busr* unripe dates, Pehl. *bsr* wine (*Frahang* 5:2): sffx. בְּסָרוֹ (dissimilated, BL 568j; Or. *busrō* Kahle *Text* 71): **unripe fruit Is 18**₅ **Jr 31**_{29f} **Ezk 18**₂ **Jb 15**₃₃. †

1308 בַּעֲבַע

בַּעֲבַע: MHb. boil up, bubble → אֲבַעְבַּעַת.

1309 בַּעַד

*בַּעַד: Arb. *ba'i/uda* to be distant, Syr. af. to remove, go away, Eth. to change, to change places; JArm. < Arb. → Jastrow 142a; Driver VT 4:244.

Der. I, II בַּעַד.

1310 בָּעַר

I בָּעַר (100 x): בער Ug. *bʿd* behind, for, EgArm. (DISO 39) concerning; Arb. OSArb. *baʿdu* after, behind; Eth. *bāʿed*, Tigr. *beʿd* (Wb. 293a) another; VG 2:420f: abs. בָּעַר in לְ מִבֵּי, cs. בָּעַר (BL 573x, Driver ZDMG 91:346), sffx. (BL 644c) בָּעַרוּ, בָּעַרְךָ, בָּעַרְךָ, בָּעַרְי and בָּעַרְנִי Ps 139₁₁, בָּעַרְנוּ and בָּעַרְינוּ Am 9₁₀, בָּעַרְכֶּם: sbst. > prep.:

—1. at a distance from > **behind**: Jon 2₇, with סגר to close הִלֵּת Gn 7₁₆, רָחַם Gn 20₁₈ and 1S 1₆; לְ מִבֵּי (cf. לְ מִעַל לְ, מִתַּחַת לְ) from behind Song 4_{1.3} 6₇ †;

—2. at a distance from < **through, out of** Gn 26₈ Jos 2₁₅ Sir 14₂₃ (window 10 x); 2K 1₂; הַחֹמָה בָּ over the wall 2S 20₂₁, through (between) JI 2₈;

—3. behind > **round about** Zech 12₈ La 3₇ Ps 3₄ 139₁₁ Jb 1₁₀ 3₂₃ 9₇ cj. 37₇:

—4. surrounding in protection > **for the benefit of, for**: thus in proper names בערייה Cowley *Arm. Pap.* (Vincent *Rel.* 397) > בערי Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*, cun. in *Yau/Ilu-biʿdi* Tallqvist *Names* 92, 96, *Bahlu* (= (בָּעַל)-*badi* (BASOR 86:30, 7), *Bahdi-Addu* (StudMar. 77) = הדרבער (Driver *Fschr.* Furlani 46); with הַתְּפִלָּל Gn 20₇ (12 x) and הָעֵתִיר to plead (→ Hesse *Fürbitte* 92ff; Jr 11_{14b} MSS with Versions rd. בָּעַת ? :: Rudolph 70) Ex 8₂₄, with כִּפָּר Ex 32₃₀ (14 x), with זָעַק 1S 7₉, with הִתְחַזֵּק to stand up for 2S 10₁₂ 1C 19₁₃, with הִרְשָׁ Is 8₁₉ and יהוה הִרְשָׁ 2K 22₁₃ Jr 21₂, with בִּקֵּשׁ אֱלֹהִים 2S 12₁₆, with נִשָּׂא תְּפִלָּה 2K 19₄ Is 37₄ Jr 7₁₆ 11₁₄, with עָשָׂה to sacrifice Ezk 45₂₂, with הִעֲלָה עֹלָה Jb 42₈, with גָּמַר Ps 138₈, with חָבַל Pr 20₁₆ 27₁₃, with נָתַן Jb 2₄, with שָׁחַד 6₂₂; בָּעַר הָאָרֶץ for the land Ezk 22₃₀ and cj. 25₁₄;

—5. sbst. exchange value, price Pr 6₂₆ (Thomas VTSupp. 3:283f); > prep. > עֹר בְּ עֹר skin for skin Jb 2₄, cf. the Bedouin expression, when bartering, *ra's bira's* a head (of cattle) for a head (Hölscher 15 :: Tur-S.: one skin following another, like an onion);

—1S 4₁₈ rd. עֲלֵי־ד (Tiktin *Sam.* 10), alt. בִּיר; Is 32₁₄ dl.; Am 9₁₀ rd. עָרִינוּ (: עַד).

1311 בָּעַר

II *בָּעַר (or *בָּעָר): בער; cs. בָּעַר: exchange, **price** Pr 6₂₆ (Sept. Vulg., Driver VT 4:244). †

1312 בעה

I בעה: Arm. OArm.-NSyr., Mnd. MdD 44b, → BArm., DISO 39; Can. *ibau, yuba(h)u* (Böhl *Spr.* §28f); Ug. *bgy* to wish Rössler ZA 54:168; Aistleitner 560, to investigate Driver *Myths* 164a (:: UMGl. 343; Gray *Legacy* 389: to point, Arb. IV) Akk. *buʿū* and Arb. *bgy* to search; Moran *Orient.* 29:1ff.

qal: impf. תִּבְעִי and impv. בְּעִי (BL 409k, q, 1QIs^a בעו, תבעו, תבעו): to **enquire** Is 21₁₂. †

nif: pf. נִבְעוּ: to **be searched out** Ob 6 (|| נִחְפְּשׁוּ → III). †

1313 בעה

II בעה: Arb. *bgw* swell up (wound); JArm.¹ Levy *Chald. Wb.* 1:106, Sef. iii:2 with אַפּוּה רוּחַ the breath of his anger (:: Rosenthal BASOR 158:28¹, → נבע hif.).

qal: impf. תִּבְעֶה: to **bring to the boil** (of fire for water) Is 64₁. †

nif: pt. נִבְעָה: to **bulge out** (of a section of a wall about to collapse) Is 30₁₃. †

1314 בעה

III בעה: JArm.^{1g} af., Syr. pa. to graze bare, MHb. מִבְּעָה bare grazing (Mi. BQam. i 1); ? with I to search for food (Levy *Chald. Wb.* 1:106).

qal or pi: impf. יִבְעֶה Sam. Ex 22₄, for יִבְעֶר־ (II בער 1) to **graze bare**; metaph. Sir 6₂ Pesh., Sept. תִּבְעֶה cj. for תִּעֲבֶה (:: Smend *Sir.* 53: rd. תִּבְעֶר). †

nif: pf. נִבְעֵי: to **be grazed bare** Ob 6 (|| נִחַפְּשִׁי, → I). †

1315 בעור

בעור, Sam.^{M71} *būr*, Sept. Βεωρ, Βαιωρ, בער Nu 24₃₋₁₅: n.m.; Arb. *B'ar* (Moritz Muséon 50:14), < **Ba'l-ram* (Albright JBL 63:232) ?:

—1. Gn 36₃₂ 1C 1₄₃;

—2. father of בְּלָעַם Nu 22₅ 24₃₋₁₅ 31₈ Dt 23₅ Jos 13₂₂ 24₉ Mi 6₅ (for בְּנֵי בְּלָעַם ? rd. עֲבָרָךְ). †

1316 בעות

*בעות: בעת: *qittūl*, BL 480u, v; בעוּתִי, בעוּתֵיךְ: fright, pl. **terrors** (of God) Ps 88₁₇ Jb 6₄; rd. בְּעַתָּם Ps 81₁₆ for עַתָּם ?. †

1317 בעז

I בעז: n.m.; Sept. Βοοζ/ς; ? Βοασου, Hauran (:: Alt PJB 36:101f); Arb. *bagz* liveliness (Noth 228); < בו עז BDB ?, → II בעז: husband of Ruth Ru 2_{1-4:21} 1C 2_{11f}. †

1318 בעז

II בעז: Sept. Βοος, Βα(λ)αζ, Βοολαζ, Pesh., Vulg. *Booz*; → I; name of the pillar in front of the temple on the left, → יִכִּין, 1K 7₂₁ 2C 3₁₇: for בעל (Gressmann ZAW 29:122⁴) or בעל עז Baal is strong (Montgomery-G. 170f, Ug. UMGI. 1390), or short for יִשְׁמַח מִלֵּךְ בעז or simil. (Albright *Religion* 156 → Kornfeld ZAW 74:51f). †

Der. I בעז (?)

1319 בעט

בעט: MHb. JArm. Syr. to trample, stamp, to spurn.

qal: impf. וַיִּבְעֹטוּ, וַיִּבְעֹטוּ: to **kick** Dt 32₁₅; with בָּ to give a kick, metaph. = to despise 1S 2₂₉ (usu. rd. הַבְּטָתָּה: (נבט), cj. Jr 2₁₇ (בְּעֵטָתָּה) for בְּעֵתָּה, Gunkel *Proph.* 117). †

1320 בעי

בעי: Jb 30₂₄: ??, ? בָּ + עֵי beneath the ruins prp. טַבַּעַ a person drowning, or simil. †

1321 בעים

[בעים: Is 11₁₅: → עים. †]

1322 בעיר

*בעיר: III בער; MHb.² JArm.^{1g} CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 62b) OSArb. Eth. (Leslau 13) cattle, Tigr. Wb. 292b *be'er* young camel, *be'ray* ox, Akk. *bi/eru* young ox (AHw. 130) Arb. *ba'ir* camel: בעירה, בעירם: coll. livestock, cattle Gn 45₁₇ Ex 22₄ Nu 20_{4.8.11} Ps 78₄₈. †

Der. III, IV בער

1323 בעל

I בעל: MHb. JArm.^{tb} to have sexual relations with, Syr. Arb. to marry; בעול trained 1QM vi 13, Dam. xiv 9; OSArb. to own, to rule over, Akk. *bēlu* to rule (over), Eth. to be wealthy (Leslau 13).

qal: pf. בָּעַל לֹו, בָּעַלְהָ/לוֹ, בָּעַלְהָ/לוֹנִי, בָּעַלְתָּה, בָּעַלְתָּה; impf. יִבְעַל, יִבְעַלוּךְ; pt. בָּעַלְיָךְ, בָּעַלְיָךְ (Jerome *bula*), בָּעַלְתָּ (Sam.^{M70} *bīlat*):

—1. to own, **rule over** (gods over a nation) Is 26₁₃, with לְ 1C 4₂₂ to be in office in (?; Tg. to marry and settle in [cf. 2]; prp. עַבְרָי: with בָּ to prove oneself master Jr 3₁₄ 31₃₂;

—2. to take possession of a woman as bride or wife, to **marry** (→ Neumann 231ff; deVaux 1:48ff) Dt 21₁₃ (Neumann 90) 24₁ Is 62₅ Mal 2₁₁; בָּעַלְתָּ בָּעַלְתָּ a woman owned by a man as his wife or bride Gn 20₃ Dt 22₂₂, cj. Lv 21₄; בעולה married woman Is 54₁ (:: שְׂמֹמָה) Sir 9₉; בָּעַלְיָךְ (pl. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19c); → II, your husband (Y !) Is 54₅; metaph. (?; cf. Smith *Rel. Sem.* 108, 536f, MHb. הַבְּעַל בֵּית/שָׂדֵה, Arb. *'ard ba'l* irrigated land, Dalman *Arbeit* 1:556), אֶרֶץ בָּעוּלָה “married” :: שְׂמֹמָה Is 62₄. †

nif: impf. תִּבְעַל: to **get married** (→ qal 2, MHb.) Pr 30₂₃; the land Is 62₄. †

Der. I, II **בעל** and the n.loc. mentioned at I 5, and the n.m. **חָנָן בעל בעל־ידע, בעל־יה, בעל־יס, בעל־יס**, n.f. I, II **בעלה** and **בעלת** with its derivatives.

1324 בעל

II **בעל**: Ug. UMGl. 341, to **do** = Hb. Ph. Arb. **פעל**; supposed by Gordon and Dahood Greg. 43:75 in **בעל־יה** **Is 54**₅ || **עשִׂיה** (: 1QIs^a defective, ? = **בעל־יה** Sept., Wernberg-M. JSS 3:264); **Jb 31**₃₉ rd. ? **בעל־יה** “those who work on them” for **בעל־יה**. †

1325 בעל

I **בעל**, Sam.^{M70} *bāl*: **baʿl*, owner, lord, husband; MHb., Ug. *bʿl bʿlt* UTGl. 493, Ph. (Pun.Bαλ ZDMG 107:284, *bal* Sznycer *Poen.* 1027), Arm. **בעל** → BArm.; Akk. *bēlu*, Amor. (Bauer *Ostk.* 72; Jean StMariana 77) and Can. (Fschr. Baudissin 193f) *baḥlu, balu*, Eg. *bʿr* (after the Nineteenth Dynasty, Erman-G. 1:447), OSArb. (Ryckmans *Rel.* 46) Eth. *bāʿel* rich; Palm. **בול** *Bōl*? (Harris *Gramm.* 32; Eissfeldt AO 40:84 :: Starcky 87), Arb. *baʿlu* (Nöldeke ZDMG 40:174); Wellhausen *Heidentums* 146; Smith *Rel. Sem.* 93ff, 532ff; Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:246ff; Eissfeldt RGG 1:805f; Lökkegard ActOr. 22:10ff; WbMyth. 1:253ff; > “formal word” (VG 2:240, vi. A 6): **בעל**; ***בעל** and ***בעל** cf. **אביתר** (BL 216o) → **בעל־ידע, בעל־יה, בעלי, בעלה, בעלי**, pl. (also as sg., **Ex 21**₂₉ **Is 1**₃, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19c) **בעלים, בעלי, בעליו, בעליהן, בעליהם**.

A. owner;

—1. **husband** (Neumann 231ff): **אשה ב' Ex 21**₃ (Ug. PRU 2, 77:2-5) **Gn 20**₃ **Dt 22**₂₂, cj. **Lv 21**₄; **Ex 21**₂₂ **Dt 24**₄ **2S 11**₂₆ **Pr 12**₄ **31**₁₁₋₂₃₋₂₈; **Ho 2**₁₈ (cf. Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 15:23 **בעלי, בעלה, אני** Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 2:4; → **ארוץ**) **Jl 1**₈; **Est 1**₁₇₋₂₀;

—2. **landowner, citizen** **יריחו בעלי** **Jos 24**₁₁, **שכם Ju 9**₂, **שכם מנדהל 9**_{46f}, **הגבעה 20**₅, **קעילה 1S 23**_{11f}, **יבש 2S 21**₁₂, **העיר Ju 9**₅₁; rd. **בעל** n.loc. **2S 6**₂;

—3. **lords of the nations** **בעלי גוים** **Is 16**₈ and cj. **בעלי עמים Ps 68**₃₁;

—4. **partner of a community**: **בעלי ברית** allies **Gn 14**₁₃, **שבועה ב' bound by oath Ne 6**₁₈;

—5. **owner of an object**: **שור Ex 21**₂₈, **בור 21**₃₄, **בית בעל בית** (Ug. *bʿl bt*; → Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:62f) **Ex 22**₇ **Ju 19**_{22f}, **שער 2K 1**₈; **Ex 21**₂₉₋₃₄₋₃₆ **22**_{10f-13f} **Is 1**₃ **Pr 1**₁₉ **3**₂₇ **16**₂₂ **17**₈ **Jb 31**₃₉ (→ II **בעל** !) **Qoh 5**₁₀₋₁₂ **7**₁₂ **8**₈;

—6. status word: **בעל** indicates the owner of an object which embodies his manner, his character or his occupation: **חלמות ב' dreamer** (someone who possesses the gift of dreaming and the interpretation of dreams, JArm. **מרי חלמא**, Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:134ff) **Gn 37**₁₉, **דברים ב' someone with matters of concern Ex 24**₁₄, **משפטי ב' my adversary** (Akk. *bēl dīni* > MHb. **ב' דין**, Syr. Mnd. (MdD 60b) *bʿel dīnā*, Zimmern 24) **Is 50**₈, cj. **ב' משה** creditor, Akk. *bēl ḥubulli*, **Dt 15**₂ (**ירו**) obj. of **שמת** “his share”, **Lv 25**₂₆, → **יד** 4b/c; likewise North VT 4:196ff) **ב' שחר** a person who offers a bribe (: Ehrlich: someone who takes it) **Pr 17**₈,

C. n.loc. and top. with **בַּעַל**, initially deriving from **בֵּית בַּעַל** for the local God (Borée 96f; Simons *Geog.* 43²³).

—1. **בַּעַל**, **1C 4**₃₃, Sept. ^B Βαλατ, in Simeon; = **בַּעַלְתַּ בְּאֵר** **Jos 19**₈ and **בַּעַלְתַּ 1K 9**₁₈ ?.

—2. **בַּעַל-נֶדָר**, **Jos 11**₁₇ **12**₇ **13**₅; in the **בְּקַעַת הַלְּבָנוֹן**: at the foot of mount Hermon, Abel 2:258; Simons *Geog.* §509: *Baalbek*, Eissfeldt *Sanchuniathon* 31ff :: Noth *Jos.* 69f; Elliger *PJb* 32:41¹; Levi *HUCA* 18:448ff; Kuschke *ZDPV* 74:85f.

—3. **בַּעַל הַמּוֹן**, **Song 8**₁₁: “populous”: Abel 2:259.

—4. **בַּעַל חָצוֹר**, **2S 13**₂₃: *el-ʿAṣūr*, 8 km N1E of Bethel, 1016 m, Dalman *Orte* 232; Abel 2:259; Simons *Geog.* §774; **רַמַת חָצוֹר** GnAp. 21:8-10, p. 27f; **אֲחָזֵר** and **אֲחָזֵר** 3Q 15, 8:2 (Copper Scroll DJD 3:267); = → **חָצוֹר 2** ?.

—5. **בַּעַל חֶרְמוֹן**: n.loc. **1C 5**₂₃, n.top. **חֶרְמוֹן בַּעַל חֶרְמוֹן** **Ju 3**₃ → **חֶרְמוֹן**; orig. Canaanite ndiv., inscr., Abel 1:347f; Hittite, Bossert *AfO* 19:148; sacred mountain **Ps 89**₁₃, Abel 1:347f; 2:259; defamatory, connected with the fallen angels 1Enoch 6₅ 2Enoch 18₄, → Eissfeldt *ARw.* 31:36f; → **בַּעַל-נֶדָר**.

—6. **בַּעַלֵי יְהוּדָה**, **2S 6**₂; → **בַּעַלְהָ 2**.

—7. **בַּעַל מְעוֹן**, **Nu 32**₃₈ **Ezk 25**₉ **1C 5**₈ and **בֵּית מְעוֹן** **Jr 48**₂₃, both < **בֵּית בַּעַל מְעוֹן** **Jos 13**₁₇, > **בְּעוֹן** **Nu 32**₃; in Moab 7 km S of **מִידְבָּא**, Abel 2:259; Rudolph *Jer.* 263, Kuschke *Fschr.* Rudolph 182.

—8. **בַּעַל פְּעוֹר**, Sept. Βεελφεγωρ in Moab **Hos 9**₁₀ = **בֵּית פְּעוֹר** **Dt 3**₂₉ **4**₄₆ **34**₆ **Jos 13**₂₀, **פְּעוֹר** a mountain **Nu 23**₂₈ **Jos 22**₁₇, seat of the god **בַּעַל פְּעוֹר** **Nu 25**_{3.5} **Dt 4**₃, → **פְּעוֹר**; *Kh. eš-Šēh-Jāyil* 10 km W1 of **חֶשְׁבּוֹן**, Abel 2:69, 278; Noth *ZAW* 60:22f; :: Simons *Geog.* §443; Hencke *ZDPV* 75:155ff.

—9. **בַּעַל פְּרָצִים**: n.top.; → **פְּרָץ**; “(seat of the) Baal of the breach”; in the → **עִמְקֵי רְפָאִים**, **2S 5**₂₀ (explained) **1C 14**₁₁; **הַר פְּרָצִים** **Is 28**₂₁; Abel 2:259; Simons *Geog.* §759; Dalman *Orte* 21f.

—10. **בַּעַל צָפֶן**, **Ex 14**_{2.9} **Nu 33**₇, in the Eastern delta; Abel 2:260; *Κάσιον ὄρος* at the Western end of the Sabkhat Bardawil; **בַּעַל צָפֶן** in inscriptions as god of → **תַּחַפְנִיחַס** = Tanis, → **צִעֵן** (*BASOR* 109:15f), and of the Ug. mountain *Spn* **צָפֶן** = *J. el-ʿAqra* → Aistleitner 2345:2/3; *UTGl.* 2185; Eissfeldt *Baal Z.* 1ff, 30ff; Noth *Fschr.* Eissfeldt 1:181ff; Albright *Fschr.* Bertholet 1ff; *WbMyth.* 1:256ff; Cazelles *RB* 62:321ff.

—11. **בַּעַל שְׁלֵשָׁה**: n.loc., **2K 4**₄₂ **שְׁלֵשָׁה בַּעַל שְׁלֵשָׁה** on the western slope of the **הַר-אֲפְרַיִם** **1S 9**₄, Klostermann *Onom.* Βαλθασαρια; *Kh. Serisia* 22 km N1 of Lydda, or *Kafr Tilt* SE of *Qalqīīye* (Abel 2:259f; Simons *Geog.* §662); gentilic **הַשְּׁלֵשִׁי** 3Q 15 i:5 (Copper Scroll DJD 3:284).

—12. **בַּעַל תָּמָר**: **Ju 20**₃₃, *βηθηθαμαρ* Klostermann *Onom.*; **בֵּית תָּמָר** 3Q 15, ix 14f (Copper Scroll, DJD 3:267) near **גְּבַע** (= II **גְּבַעָה** *T. el-Fūl*), Abel 2:260; Simons *Geog.* §636 :: Dalman *JBL* 48:354ff; → **בַּעַל-קַרְיָת**.

1326 בַּעַל

II בַּעַל: n.m.; = I בַּעַל I; or short form; Ug. Ph. cun. *Ba'(a)lu, Ba-al* (Tallqvist *Names* 49), Amor. *Baḥlum* (Bauer *Ostk.* 15), Βααλ Josephus Ap. 1:21; Βαλ Wuthnow 32;

—1. 1C 5₅;

—2. uncle of Saul 1C 8₃₀ 9₃₆. †

1327 בַּעֲלָה

I בַּעֲלָה: fem. of בַּעַל, female owner, wife; MHb., Ug. *b'lt*, Ph. בעלת DISO 40, *Lach.* thirteenth century PEQ 91:130f; JArm.¹ *בעלתא, Syr. *b'iltā*; OSArb. *b'lt*, Arb. *ba'lat*; Akk. *ba'latu* (AHw. 98b, Can. lw., *bēltu*: cs. בעלת:

—1. female owner, **mistress**: בַּית 'בַּ of the house 1K 17₁₇; → אוב 'בַּ female necromancer (Sept. γυνή ἐγγαστρίμυθος, → Lods *Vie future* 1:249, 253³) 1S 28₇; כַּשְׁפִּים 'בַּ female charmer (→ כַּשְׁף) Nah 3₄;

—2. name (orig. epithet “lady”) of a goddess: Ug. Ph. *b'lt*, Βααλις, *Baltis* (Harris *Gramm.* 89), Akk. *Bēltu*; → Eissfeldt RGG 1:806; in the OT only in n.loc.; cf. בַּלְתִּי 3b. †

Der. II בַּעֲלָה, בַּעֲלוֹת, בַּעֲלָת, בַּעֲלָת.

1328 בַּעֲלָה

II בַּעֲלָה: n.loc.; = I “(dwelling place of the) female Baal” (Noth *Jos.* 144, :: Lewy HUCA 18:436ff):

—1. in W1 of Judah, Jos 15_{9f} = → יַעֲרִים קַרְיַת יַעֲרִים (Noth *Jos.* 89f, 110); הַר הַבְּקָרִיַת יַעֲרִים Jos 15₁₁, בַּעֲלָתָה 1C 13₆; (2S 6₂ יהוֹרָה יַעֲרִי, ? rd. בַּעֲלָת, Kennedy *Aid* 81); = *Dēr el-Azhar*, 14 km W1 of Jerusalem, Abel 2:258, 419f;

—2. in the Negev, Jos 15₂₉, = בַּלְהָה 19₃, = בַּלְהָה 1C 4₂₉ (Noth *Jos.* 88 :: Albright JPOS 4:150⁴). †

1329 בַּעֲלוֹת

בַּעֲלוֹת: n.loc.; pl. of בַּעֲלָה, “(dwelling place of the) female Baals”, → II בַּעֲלָה: in the Negev Jos 15₂₄; ? 1K 4₁₆ (? עֲלוֹת + I בַּ; *Sept. ἐν τῇ Μααλαθ, Rahlfs; → Montgomery-G. 126; Simons *Geog.* §874 ix; Noth *Könige* 58). †

1330 חָנָן

חָנָן See below under בַּעַל חָנָן (#1332).

1331 בַּעַל

בַּעַל See below under חֲנָן בַּעַל (#1332).

1332 בַּעַל־חֲנָן

בַּעַל חֲנָן: n.m.; Sept. Βααλεννω; חֲנָן בַּעַל + חֲנָן, “Baal was merciful” (Noth 187); Diring 195; Ph. חַנְבַּעַל (Harris *Gramm.* 89, VAB 7:695), cun. *Baalhanūnu* (→ חַנְנִי) from Arwad, cf. Ph. חַנְבַּעַל (*Hannibal*, Αννιβαας, חַנְיָאֵל (Harris *Gramm.* 103; Noth 35f :: Friedrich §75a: *han(n)* mercy);

—1. king of Edom **Gn 36**_{38f} **1C 1**_{49f};

—2. one of David’s officials **1C 27**₂₈. †

1333 בַּעַלְיָדָע

בַּעַלְיָדָע: n.m.; I בַּעַל + יָדָע “Baal knew” (Noth 181, → יָדָע 7); Eg. יַדַעְבַּעַל (Syria 18:191); son of David **1C 14**₇, > אֶלְיָדָע **2S 5**₁₆ (Sept.^{BL} Βααλ-) and **1C 3**₈ (Noth 120). †

1334 בַּעַלְיָה

בַּעַלְיָה: n.m.; I בַּעַל (→ בַּעַלְיָדָע) + יָהּ בַּעַלְיָדָע, “Y is Baal = lord” Noth 141; Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:91: Benjaminite with David **1C 12**₆. †

1335 בַּעַלִּים

בַּעַלִּים: n.m.; Ug. *bʿls*, *baʿlisi* (UTGl. 493) Sept. Βελεισα, Βααλις, cf. *B2lis* n.loc. on the Middle Euphrates (Dussaud *Topographie* 452f), MSS^{Sept.} בַּעַלִּים Βααλειμ, Βααλιμος Josephus *Ant.* x:9, 3, → Schlatter 29: king of Ammon **Jr 40**₁₄. †

1336 בַּעַלְתַּ

בַּעַלְתַּ: n.loc.; → II בַּעַלְתַּ, BL 510v: in Dan near Ekron, Abel 2:258; vRad PJB 29:35 :: Simons *Geog.* §336, 12: **Jos 19**₄₄. †

1337 בַּעַלְתַּ

בַּעַלְתַּ: n.loc.; → בַּעַלְתַּ, fossilized pausal form (BL 510v) ?; in the Negev, fortified by Solomon; ? = בַּעַל **1C 4**₃₃ and → בַּעַלְתַּ בְּאֵר **Jos 19**₈ ?; **1K 9**₁₈ **2C 8**₆. †

1338 בְּאֵר

בְּאֵר See below under בַּעַלְתַּ בְּאֵר (#1340).

1339 בַּעַלְתַּ

בַּעַלְתַּ See below under בַּעַלְתַּ בְּאֵר (#1340).

1340 בַּעֲלַת-בְּאֵר

בַּאֵר: n.loc.; in Simeon, = בַּעֲלֹת, בַּעֲלָה, בַּעֲלָה, cf. Abel 2:258; Simons *Geog.* §321: **Jos 19**. †

1341 בְּעֵן

בְּעֵן: n.loc.; < → מְעוֹן (בֵּית): **Nu 32**. †

1342 בַּעֲנָא

בַּעֲנָא: n.m.;

—1. **1K 4**₁₂;

—2. **4**₁₆;

—3. **Neh 3**₄ (= בַּעֲנָה 3 ?), and בַּעֲנָה;

—1. **2S 4**_{2-5f.9};

—2. **2S 23**₂₉ **1C 11**₃₀;

—3. **Ezr 2**₂ **Neh 7**₇ **10**₂₈: Nab. בענו; EA *Bin-ana*, Ug. *Bn-ʿn*, *Bin-anat* (PRU 3:239b) and simil.; Albright BASOR 143:5, → בַּנְעָא. †

1343 בער

I בער: MHb. hif. to kindle, MHb.² qal, JArm.^{lg} CPArm. to burn, to kindle, Mnd. (MdD 49b) to burn something, Ug. *bʿr* to burn (Driver *Myths* 163b; Gray *Legacy* 1023 :: UMGI. 343; Aistleitner 559; Bibl. 38:375); ? Ph. (DISO 40); Moab., Kerak 2 למבער; Arb. *bgr* to have an unquenchable thirst (Barth *Wurzel*. 6f), *wagi/ara* to be hot, furious; Eth. Leslau 13.

qal: pf. בַּעַרְהוּ, בַּעַרְוּ; impf. יִבְעַר/עַר; pt. בָּעַר, בָּעַרְהָ, בָּעַרְתָּ, בָּעַרְתָּ, בָּעַרְתָּ:

—1. to **burn**: bush **Ex 3**₂, mountain **Dt 4**₁₁ **5**₂₃ **9**₁₅, flax **Ju 15**₁₄; coals **2S 22**₉ **Ps 18**₉ **Ezk 1**₁₃, pitch **Is 34**₉, fire **Jr 20**₉ **Ps 39**₄ cj. **118**₁₂, flames **Is 10**₁₇, torch **Is 62**₁, oven **Hos 7**₄ (rd. בָּעַר הַם), **Mal 3**₁₉, tow and spark **Is 1**₃₁; metaph. wickedness **Is 9**₁₇, חֲמָה **Est 1**₁₂, Y's אַף **Is 30**₂₇ **Ps 2**₁₂, קִנְיָה **Ps 79**₅, Y's anger **Jr 4**₄ **7**₂₀ **21**₁₂ **Ps 89**₄₇; to burn (intransitive): a bush **Ex 33**;

—2. to **blaze up** against, with בָּ: fire **Ps 106**₁₈ **Jb 1**₁₆, Y's fire **Nu 11**₁₋₃; metaph. anger **Jr 44**₆ **Hos 7**_{6b};

—3. to **burn** (transitive), to **consume**, of fire consuming wood **Ps 83**₁₅; with בָּ to **scorch** **Is 42**₂₅ **43**₂ cj. **Hos 7**₆ (for בָּאֵר בָּם prp. בָּעַר בָּם);

—4. ? transitive (JArm. CPArm.) or rd. pi./hif.: to **fan**, (a fire), to kindle: Y's breath **Is 30**₃₃, anger **La 2**₃;

—2S 22₁₃ rd. עָבְרוּ (Ps 18₁₃). †

pi: pf. בָּעַר, בָּעֲרָתָם, בָּעֲרוּ, sffx. בָּעֲרִיתָהּ; impf. יִבְעֲרוּ; inf. בָּעַר 5 x and בָּעַר 1 x (BL 355h) sffx. לְבַעְרָם;
pt. מִבְעָרִים:

—1. to **kindle, to light** with acc. fire Ex 35₃ Is 40₁₆ Jr 7₁₈ Ezk 21₄ 39_{9f}, lamps 2C 4₂₀ 13₁₁, wood Lv 6₅, fiery arrows Is 50₁₁;

—2. abs. to **keep a fire burning** Neh 10₃₅;

—3. to **burn down** cj. Hos 11₉ (rd. וְלֹא אֶבְעֵר); הָיָה לְבָעֵר to be used for burning, to serve as firewood Is 6₁₃ 44₁₅. †

pu: pt. מִבְעָרָתָּהּ: to be kindled, to **be burning** Jr 36₂₂ (sbj. rd. וְאֵשׁ Sept. :: Blau VT 4:14). †

hif: pf. הִבְעֵרְתִּי; impf. תִּבְעֵר, יִבְעֵר, יִבְעֵרְוּ; pt. מִבְעָרִי:

—1. to set fire to (cornfield, vines, olive-trees etc.) Ex 22₅ (with בָּעֲרָהּ) Ju 15_{5b}, hair Ezk 5₂, torches Ju 15_{5a};

—2. with בָּעֲשָׂן to **reduce to cinders** Nah 2₁₄;

—3. 2C 28₃ וַיִּבְעֵר to burn (people), ? rd. וַיִּעְבֵּר (2K 16₃) :: Rudolph *Chr.* 288. †

Der. בָּעֲרָה and (by folk etym.) n.loc. תִּבְעֵרָה.

1344 בער

II בער: (same root ?) Mhb. (< JArm.^b) to clear away; Ug. *bʿr* plunder, expel (UTGI. 495); Syr. to enquire, to acquire, pa. to search through, to gather, to glean, to devastate: *būʿarā* second harvest, devastation; CPArm. to glean.

pi: pf. בָּעַר, בָּעֲרָתָּהּ; impf. יִבְעֵר, יִבְעֵרָה; inf. בָּעַר:

—1. to **graze**, → hif.: field with בָּ Ex 22_{4aβ} (Pal. Pt. Tg., Kahle *Geniza* 205ff; Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:535; Schelbert VT 8:253ff; Sam. יבעה, ^{M71} *yēbī* (III בעה), alt. to set fire to; vineyard Is 3₁₄ (Vulg., Tg.; Sept., Pesh.: I) 5₅ (הָיָה לְבָעֵר) left for grazing, (→ 2a :: I pi. 3); → Budde *Jes. Erleben* 25ff; Cazelles 64;

—2. to **devastate** (cf. *νέμειν*); הָיָה לְבָעֵר fallen victim to devastation: Kain (Kenites) Nu 24₂₂;

—3. to **sweep away**: הִגָּלַל 1K 14_{10bβ}, with אֶחָדִי 1K 14_{10bα} (3rd. sg. “one” Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §36d) 21₂₁ cj. 16₃;

—4. with מִן a) to **remove**: the אֲבוֹת 2K 23₂₄, the Asherahs 2C 19₃, דָּם Dt 19₁₃ 21₉, הַקִּדָּשׁ Dt 26_{13f}; b) to destroy (L'Hour Bibl. 44:1ff) הָרַע Dt 13₆ 17₇₋₁₂ 19₁₉ 21₂₁ 22_{21f-24} 24₇, רָעָה Ju 20₁₃; people 2S 4₁₁, the קִדְּשִׁים 1K 22₄₇ בָּעַר רִיחַ Is 4₄. †

pu: impf. יבוּעַר: to **be grazed over** (vineyard) Sir 36₃₀. †

hif: impf. יִבְעֹר־וּ, prp. יִבְעֹר: to **cause to be grazed over** Ex 22_{4a}; 1K 16₃ rd. → pi. מִבְּעֹר. †

1345 בער

III *בער: Arb. *ba'ara* to muck out, *ba'(a)r* dung.

Der. בַּעֲרַי, camels and cattle (the droppings from them are used for fuel), I and IV בער, בַּעֲרַי.

1346 בער

IV בער: denom. from בַּעֲרַי; Syr. *ba'fir* uncultivated, בעררם DISO 40 (: משכבם DISO 10, 13f, → שכב hof.) the ruling class of Aramaic invaders, Lidzbarski *Eph.* 3:235f; Alt *ÄgZ* 75:16ff; VT 11:141⁵, KAI 2:33f.

qal: impf. יִבְעֹרוּ; pt. בְּעֹרִים: to **be stupid**, brutish Jr 10₈ pt. Ezk 21₃₆ Ps 94₈ || כְּסִילִים. †

nif: pf. נִבְעַר, נִבְעֲרוּ; pt. fem. נִבְעֲרָה: to **turn out to be stupid**, brutish Jr 10₁₄₋₂₁ 51₁₇, pt. stupid Is 19₁₁ עֲצָה. †

1347 בער

בער: denom. from בַּעֲרַי: בְּעֹר: brutish, **stupid** (: ידע || בְּהִמָּה and כְּסִיל, cf. JArm. בְּקָרָא uneducated person) Ps 49₁₁ 73₂₂ 92₇ Pr 12₁ 30₂. †

1348 בערָא

בערָא: n.f.; Ostr. Samaria, Diringer 44; short form of בעל + א (Noth 40) :: Albright JBL 63:232: caritative of *בעלָרם: 1C 8₈. †

1349 בערָה

בערָה: I בער; MHb.: **burning** Ex 22₅ alt. burned object, damaged by fire (dependent on יִשְׁלַם, cf. גְּנָבָה Ex 22_{2f}). †

1350 בעשִׂיה

בעשִׂיה: Or. בעשִׂיה (Kahle *Text* 77), MSS, Sept., Pesh. מְעֵשִׂיה: n.m.: 1C 6₂₅. †

1351 בעשָׂא

בַּעֲשָׂא: Sept. Βαασα; var. בַּעֲשָׂא: n.m.; cun. *Ba'sa*, king of Ammon (Tallqvist *Names* 53), NPu. (Harris *Gramm.* 91); short form of בעל + x (שָׁמַע or simil., Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 241; Noth 40) or בן < עשה (→ בַּעֲנָא)?: **Baasha**, king of Israel **1K 15**₁₆₋₃₃ **16**₁₋₁₃ **21**₂₂ **2K 9**₉ **Jr 41**₉ **2C 16**_{1.3. 5f}; Reicke-R. 191. †

1352 בַּעֲשָׂתָרָה

בַּעֲשָׂתָרָה: n.loc., Transjordanian town of the Levites, Sept.^B Βοσσορα; = → עֲשָׂתָרוֹת **1C 6**₅₆?, usu. < בֵּית עֲשָׂתָרוֹת, Abel 2:262, :: Noth *Fschr. Nötscher* 165; < בְּנֵי בֵּית עֲ Winnet 21 (Tham. OSArb.); *Tell As'ari* NW of *Der'a* (Simons *Geog.* §337, 25) :: Noth *Jos.* 129: **Jos 21**₂₇. †

1353 בעת

בעת: MHb.² nif. to be afraid, MHb.¹ hif. causative, JArm.^b to be timid, JArm.^{tb} pa., Syr. af. to frighten, etpa. JArm. intransitive; Arb. *bagata* to come as a surprise; ? two roots (Schulthess *Homonyme* 5ff; Brockelmann *Lex.*).

nif: pf. נִבְעַתְתִּי, נִבְעַתְתִּי: to be gripped by a sudden fear **Da 8**₁₇, with מִפְּנֵי **1C 21**₃₀, with מִלְּפָנַי **Est 7**₆. †

pi: pf. sffx. בִּעַתְתָּהּ, בִּעַתְתָּהּ, בִּעַתְתָּהּ; impf. תִּבְעַתְנִי, תִּבְעַתְנִי (GK §58i), יִבְעַתְהוּ; pt. מִבְעַתְךָ (BL 614);

—1. to terrify someone: evil spirit **1S 16**_{14f}, shivering **Is 21**₄, floods **2S 22**₅ **Ps 18**₅ **Jb 3**₅;

—2. to frighten someone **Jb 7**₁₄ **9**₃₄ **13**₁₁₋₂₁ **15**₂₄ **18**₁₁ **33**₇. †

Der. *בעתה, בעותת*.

1354 בַּעַתָּה

בַּעַתָּה: בעת, BL 463u, JArm.^t בַּעַתָּה m., and JArm.^b ביעתותא: **terror Jr 8**₁₅ **14**₁₉. †

1355 בַּץ

בַּץ: בצץ, → בַּצָּה; 1QH 7:2 (בבבץ dittogr.), JArm.^{tg} בַּצָּא, CPArm. pl. *bšyn* marsh, Akk. *bāšu*, *baššu* sand; Arb. *baḍḍat* waterlogged ground (Bauer *Wb. Pal. Arb.* 215), Eth. Leslau 13:

—silt **Jr 38**₂₂. †

1356 בַּצָּה

בַּצָּה: בצץ: fem. of בַּץ (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 360f); Or. *bāšā* (Kahle *Text* 71), also CPArm. *Lex.* 29 (?); MHb.; Arb. → בַּץ: pl. sffx. rd. Q בצותיו (K בַּצָּאתו, BL 598): **waterlogged ground Jb 8**₁₁ **40**₂₁ **Ezk 47**₁₁, cj. **Is 35**₇ (for רַבְצָה prp. וַרְבָּצָה) :: BH. †

1357 בצור

בְּצֹר (ו)ת, בְּצֹרָה: בצר III: בְּצֹר:

—**inaccessible, unassailable**: town Nu 13₂₈ Dt 1₂₈ 3₅ 9₁ Jos 14₁₂ 2S 20₆ 2K 18₁₃ 19₂₅ Is 25₂ 27₁₀ 36₁ 37₂₆ Ezk 21₂₅ (cj. בְּתוֹכָהּ, :: Zimmerli 482) 36₃₅ Hos 8₁₄ Zeph 1₁₆ Neh 9₂₅ 2C 17₂ 19₅ 32₁ 33₁₄, wall Dt 28₅₂ Is 2₁₅ Jr 15₂₀, forest Zech 11_{2K} (Q → בְּצִיר);

—2. metaph. בְּצֹרוֹת incomprehensible things Jr 33₃. †

1358 בְּצִי

בְּצִי; בְּצִי: n.m. Moscati 59:22; short form of → בְּצִלְאֵל (Noth 152): Ezr 2₁₇ Neh 7₂₃ 10₁₉. †

1359 בְּצִיר

I בְּצִיר: I בצר; MHb.: cs. בְּצִיר, sffx. בְּצִירָה: vintage Lv 26₅ Ju 8₂ Is 24₁₃ 32₁₀ cj. 18₅ Jr 48₃₂ Mi 7₁. †

1360 בְּצִיר

II בְּצִיר: III בצר: **inaccessible**: יַעַר הַבְּצִיר “forbidden forest” (Wellhausen) Zech 11₂ Q (GK §126w) K and Jerome *besor* = → בְּצֹר. †

1361 בְּצָל

בְּצָל: MHb., JArm. *בְּצָלָא, Syr. *beṣlā*, Arb. *baṣal*, Soq. *biṣle*, Eth. (< Arb., Leslau 13), Berb. *azalim* (Stumme ZA 27:125): pl. בְּצָלִים: (edible) **onion** *Allium cepa* (Löw 2:125ff): Nu 11₅. †

Der. בְּצָלוֹת/לִית (?).

1362 בְּצִלְאֵל

בְּצִלְאֵל, Sam.^{BenH.} *afṣālil*: n.m.; בְּ + צֵל + אֵל “in the shadow of God”; Akk. *Ina-ṣilli-Nabū* (Stamm 276), > → בְּצִי;

—1. Ex 31₂ 35₃₀ 36_{1f} 37₁ 38₂₂ 1C 2₂₀ 2C 1₅;

—2. Ezr 10₃₀. †

1363 בְּצָלוֹת

בְּצָלוֹת: Ezr 2₅₂, = בְּצָלִית Neh 7₅₄: n.m.; בְּצָל ? :: Ginsberg-Maisler JPOS 14:261⁸⁸. †

1364 בצע

בצע: MHb. JArm.^b; Ug. *bṣʿ* to cut open (Driver *Myths* 164a; Aistleitner 562 :: UMGl. 1639), Pun. (?) DISO 41; Arb. *baḍʿa* to cut OSArb. *bḍʿ* to kill (ZAW 75:307).

qal: impf. יִבְצַע, יִבְצְעוּ, inf. בִּצַע, בִּצְעוּ (BL 343b), pt. בִּצַע (ב'וֹצֵעַ): tech. term among weavers (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:124; Begriff *Ps. Hisk.* 30ff; Kutscher *Tarb.* 16:45) to **sever** the woven part from the threads of the woof

—1. to sever the thread of life (→ pi. 1), אִמַת בִּצְעֵךָ **Jr 51**₁₃ the cubit (measuring point) at which you shall be cut off = your end (alt. → בִּצַע);

—2. בִּצַע בִּצַע (“to make one’s cut”) to **make profit Jr 6**₁₃ **8**₁₀ **Ezk 22**₂₇ **Hab 2**₉ **Pr 1**₁₉ **15**₂₇;

—3. to **break away** from the track **Jl 2**₈;

—? **Am 9**₁; **Ps 10**₃ rd. וַיִּבְצַע, **Jb 27**₈ rd. וַיִּבְצַע. †

pi: pf. בִּצַע; impf. יִבְצַע, וַתִּבְצְעִי, וַתִּבְצַעְנָה, וַתִּבְצַעְנִי:

—1. to **cut off** (rd. תִּבְצַעְנִי מִזֶּלָה from the thrum, actually the thread of life, to make an end to life (→ qal 1) **Is 38**₁₂ **Jb 6**₉, cj. **27**₈ (rd. pi.), cf. Akk. *purru napišta* (Zimmern 13);

—2. to **finish Is 10**₁₂ **Zech 4**₉;

—3. to **bring to fulfilment**, of God אָמַרְתּוּ his promise (to destroy) **La 2**₁₇;

—4. with acc. to **injure**, damage a person **Ezk 22**₁₂. †

Der. בִּצַע.

1365 בִּצַע

בִּצַע, Sec. βεσϵ (Brönno 130): בצע; DSS and Dam.: בִּצַע, בִּצְעָךְ, בִּצְעָם;

—1. **severing** בִּצַע בְּבִצְעָם of the thread of life **Jr 51**₁₃ (→ בצע qal 1), בְּכֶסֶף **Ju 5**₁₉, → בִּצָר cf. Arb. *faḏdat* silver from *faḏda* to break (usu. as 2: spoils of silver);

—2. > (unlawful) **gain: Gn 37**₂₆ **Ex 18**₂₁ **Ju 5**₁₉ (→ 1) **1S 8**₃ **Is 33**₁₅ **56**₁₁ **57**₁₇ (: Sept. βραχύ τι, rd. בִּצַע for a moment, Torrey 436), **Jr 6**₁₃ **8**₁₀ **22**₁₇ **Ezk 22**₁₃₋₂₇ **33**₃₁ **Mi 4**₁₃ **Hab 2**₉ **Mal 3**₁₄ Ps cj. **10**₃ **30**₁₀ **119**₃₆ **Pr 1**₁₉ **15**₂₇ **28**₁₆ **Jb 22**₃. †

1366 בִּצְעָנִים

[בִּצְעָנִים: n.loc. **Ju 4**₁₁: → Q צְעָנִים (ב').]

1367 בצץ

בצץ: MHb.² to drip, Syr. to dry up, to lose weight, Arb. *baḏda* to seep.

Der. בִּצָה, בִּצָה, n.loc. בּוֹצֵץ (?).

1368 בצק

בצק: Arb. *başqat* raised spot

qal: pf. בצקו/ה, Sam.^{M75} *bāšāqa*: to swell (feet) Dt 8₄ Neh 9₂₁ (Blau VT 6:98f). †

Der. בצק, n.loc. בצקת.

1369 בצק

בצק, Sam.^{M75} *bāšaq*: בצק; MHb.: בצקו: flour-dough (and before it is leavened, Dalman *Arbeit* 4:52) Ex 12₃₄₋₃₉ 2S 13₈ Jr 7₁₈ Hos 7₄. †

1370 בצקלון

cj. *בצקלון: 2K 4₄₂ for בצקלנו, ? בצקלנו; Ug. *bšql* || *šblt* (UMGI. 345; Aistleitner 563: germinating plant): ear of corn. †

1371 בצקת

בצקת; n.loc.; בצק, “elevation” (Borée §5, 7); BL 510v; near לְכִישׁ, Abel 2:261: Jos 15₃₉ 2K 22₁. †

1372 בצר

I בצר: MHb. metaph. to be cut off; Akk. *bašāru* to bite and *buššuru* to tear, limb from limb n.m. *Buššuru* (Holma *Personennamen* 36) “cripple”; Soq. *bḏr* to tear to pieces.

qal: impf. תבצר; יבצרו; pt. בוצר, מבצרים: to gather grapes Lv 25₅₋₁₁ Dt 24₂₁ Ju 9₂₇, pt. grape-picker Jr 6₉ 49₉ Ob 5 Sir 33₁₇; prp. for מבצרה Is 63₁ (מבצר more than a grape-picker). †

cj. pi: pt. מבצר Jr 6₂₇ (? :: → IV) and Am 5₉ Arcturus, classically also *Vindemiator* the grape-picker (Gundel *Sterne* 66).

Der. בציר, I בצר.

1373 בצר

II בצר: related to I ?; JArm.^{bg} Mnd. (MdD 68a) to diminish, to reduce (an amount), JArm.^b Syr. Mnd., Syr. Mnd. to decrease *bšīr* few.

qal: impf. יבצר: to reduce, to humble Ps 76₁₃. †

Der. בצרה, בצרת.

1374 בצר

III בצר: Ug. *bṣr* to rise (UMGI. 346 :: Driver *Myths* 164a; Aistleitner 564: with IV); Arb. *baṣura* to be inaccessible.

nif: impf. **יִבְצֹר**: to be inaccessible, to be impossible (יָן for) Gn 11₆ Jb 42₂; to be excluded from Sir 37₂₀. †

pi: impf. **יִתְבַּצֵּר**; inf. **יִבְצֹר**: to make inaccessible (wall, height) Is 22₁₀ Jr 51₅₃. †

Der. **בְּצֹר**, II **בְּצִיר**; n.loc. III **בְּצֹר**, **בְּצֹרָה**, **מְבַצֵּר**, (**בְּצֹרוֹן**).

1375 בצר

cj. IV בצר: Ug. *bṣr* Aistleitner 564; Driver *Myths* 164 reconnoitre, lurk :: UTGI. 500; Arb. *baṣara* to look, basic meaning to shine (Rundgren Orient. 32:178ff).

pi: to examine; cj. **מְבַצֵּר** for **מְבַצֵּר** Jr 6₂₇ (:: I), gold assayer || or gloss to **בְּחֹן** (Duhm; Rudolph); alt. I בצר or denom. of I **בְּצֹר**. †

1376 בצר

I **בְּצֹר**: IV בצר: **בְּצֹר** pl. sffx. **בְּצֹרִיךְ**: gold ore or simil.; Jb 22_{24b} || **אוֹפִיר** ^{25b} || **כְּסֵף**; etym.: gold nuggets (I בצר), purified gold (→ IV בצר), gold in rings (Arb. *baṣar* ring → BDB), lumps of refined metal, Arb. *baṣrat* (Guillaume PEQ 1962:132): Jb 22_{24f}, cj. Ps 68₃₁ (**וְכֶסֶף** **בְּצֹר**) and Jb 36₁₉ (for → **בְּצֹר**). †

1377 בצר

II **בְּצֹר**: n.m.; Ug. UTGI. 500 ? = I (Noth 223): 1C 7₃₇. †

1378 בצר

III **בְּצֹר**, Sam.^{M75 BenH.} *būṣar*, Sept. Βοσορ; n.loc.; III בצר, “inaccessible place”; Ug. UTGI. 500; Mesha. 27 בצר: city of refuge for Reuben in Transjordan; location ? (Abel 2:264; Simons *Geog.* §337, 41; Rudolph *Jer.* 263), → **בְּצֹרָה**: Dt 4₄₃ and Jos 20₈ 21₃₆ 1C 6₆₃. †

1379 בצר

בְּצֹר: Jb 36₁₉: ?? **בְּצֹר*** by-form or crprt. < I **בְּצֹר** (Gesenius) ?; alt. with Sept. **צַר** + **בְּ** (Budde); I **בְּצֹר** לוֹ (Hölscher); **לֹא בְּצֹר** (Tur-S. 500f). †

1380 בצרה

בְּצֹרָה, Sam.^{M75 BenH.} *baṣra*: n.loc.; III בצר;

—1. capital of Edom **Bosra**, Sept. Βοσρορα; Βοστρα Pauly-W. 3:789ff; = *el-Buseira* (dimin.), 45 km N1 of Petra, altitude 1122 m., Abel 2:287; Glueck 2:97f; Simons *Geog.* §1297; Reicke-R. 1:269: **Gn 36**₃₃ **Is 34**₆ **Jr 49**₁₃₋₂₂ **Am 1**₁₂ **1C 1**₄₄;

—2. in Moab **Jr 48**₂₄, = III → **בְּצָר** ?;

—**Is 63**₁ → I **בצר** qal; **Mi 2**₁₂ rd. **בְּצָרָה** (→ **צִירָה**). †

1381 **בְּצָרָה**

בְּצָרָה: II **בצר**: pl. **בְּצָרוֹת**: trad. = → **בְּצָרָת** lack of rain, **drought**;

—1. sg. **בְּצָרָת** **לְעֵתוֹת** **בְּבְצָרָת** **Ps 9**₁₀ **10**₁ (oft. with Sept. ἐν θλίψει **צָרָה** + **בְּ**, Gesenius, or cj. **הַצָּרָה** **לְעַ**, for times of need);

—2. pl. **בְּצָרוֹת** (Sept. ἀβροχία) **Jr 14**₁ (intensive, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19b, or BL 506t) with **בְּצָרָה** or **בְּצָרָת** (Gesenius), prp. **בְּצָרוֹת**, cf. Syr. *bšērūt meṭrā* drought. †

1382 **בְּצָרוֹן**

[**בְּצָרוֹן**: rd. **לְצִבְרוֹן*** “in throngs”, **Zech 9**₁₂. †]

1383 **בְּצָרָת**

בְּצָרָת: II **בצר**, BL 478d; MHb. and JArm.^{tb} **בְּצִירָתָא**, pl. **בְּצָרָתָא**, drought; pl. **בְּצָרוֹת** **Jr 14**₁(→ **בְּצָרָה**, rd. sg. ?): **drought Jr 14**₁ **17**₈, **14**₁ prediction **עַל־הַבְּצָרָת**. †

1384 **בְּקָבוֹק**

בְּקָבוֹק: n.m.; → **בְּקָבֶק**, “bottle” (Noth 226, cf. *el-Baqbūq* “the chatterer”, Littmann *Thousand and One Nights* 1:376): **Ezr 2**₅₁ **Neh 7**₅₃. †

Der. **בְּקָבֶקְיָה**.

1385 **בְּקָבֶק**

בְּקָבֶק; Jerome *bochoc* (AfO 17:357b); sound-imitation, like gurgle; Arb. *baqbaqa* to bubble, chatter, coo (pigeons), *baqbaqat* and *baqbūqat* bubble, ampule; PalArb. to gurgle (water) VT 5:339, Syr. *bagbūgā* jug, *bugbāgā* rumbling of the stomach, *bagbeg* to prattle; JArm.^b **בוקא** jug, Ostr. Sabb. 1; → n.m. **בְּקִיָּהוּ**, **בְּקִי**: **bottle** used for water, honey etc. (Honeyman PEF 1939:79f; Kelso §26, 36; Reicke-R. 1:484): **1K 14**₃ **Jr 19**₁₋₁₀. †

Der. n.m. **בְּקָבֶקְיָה**, **בְּקָבוֹק**.

1386 **בְּקָבֶקְיָה**

בִּקְבָּהּ: n.m.; = → בִּקְבוּק + -yā (Noth 105, → יָה 3): **Neh 11**₁₇ **12**_{9,25} cj. **1C 9**₁₅. †

1387 בִּקְבָּר

בִּקְבָּר: n.m.: **1C 9**₁₅, ? rd. בִּנְ-בִּקְבָּהּ or בִּקְבָּר רַב (Rudolph 86). †

1388 בְּקִי

בְּקִי, Sam.^{M75} BenH. *bēqī*: n.m.; short form < → בְּקִיָּהוּ, → בִּקְבָּק; Sept. Βακχιρ, Βωκαυ;

—1. **Nu 34**₂₂;

—2. **Ezr 7**₄ **1C 5**₃₁ **6**₃₆. †

1389 בְּקִיָּהוּ

בְּקִיָּהוּ: n.m.; Moscatti 46:1; *בּוּקִי (→ בִּקְבָּק) + -yā (Noth 105); > בְּקִי: **1C 25**_{4,13}. †

1390 בְּקִיעַ

*בְּקִיעַ: בִּקְעַ, BL 470n; MHb., deepening, depression: pl. בְּקִיעִים, בְּקִיעִי; **breach in a wall Is 22**₉, **rubble Am 6**₁₁ (|| רִסְסִים), cj. **Ps 141**₇ (וּבְקִיעַ וּבְפֹלָה). †

1391 בִּקַּע

בִּקַּע: basic meaning to split, → בִּקַּר and פִּקַּע (Greenfield HUCA 29:222³⁴); MHb. JArm.^{tb}; Ug. *bq*; MHb. JArm. CPArm. Syr. and Mnd. (MdD 376b) פִּקַּע also intr., Arb. *faqa'a* (by-form *faqa'a*, *baqi'a* to be different, Eth. Leslau 13, Tigr. Wb. 285a *baq'a* to be sharp; Mesh. 15 **זִבְקַע** inf. with זִון to break (day).

qal: pf. בִּקַּעַה, בִּקַּעְתָּ, בִּקַּעְתָּ; impf. וַיִּבְקַע, וַיִּבְקַעוּ, וַיִּבְקַעְהָ; impv. בִּקַּעְהוּ; inf. בִּקַּעֻם (BL 343b); pt.

בִּבְ(ו)קַע:

—1. to **split, cleave**: wood **Qoh 10**₉, bones **Ju 15**₁₉, hand (rd. בִּרְיָ) **Ezk 29**₇, rock **Is 48**₂₁, sea **Ex 14**₁₆ **Ps 78**₁₃ **Neh 9**₁₁, water **Is 63**₁₂; to break open (spring) **Ps 74**₁₅; to rip open (pregnant mothers) **Am 1**₁₃;

—2. to hatch (eggs) (:: רִגַּר brood) **Is 34**₁₅ 1QHod ii 27f, → nif. 3;

—3. to **force a breach**, open up a country with military force, with acc. **2C 21**₁₇, with בְּ **2S 23**₁₆ **1C 11**₁₈; אֲלִיוֹ; בְּ to acquire by conquering **2C 32**₁ (→ nif. 1);

—**Ps 141**₇ rd. וּבְקַע, alt. וַיִּבְקַע. †

nif: pf. נִבְקַע, נִבְקַעוּ; impf. וַיִּבְקַע/וַיִּבְקַעוּ; inf. הִבְקַע:

—1. to **split**, to burst open: mountain **Zech 14**₄, cloud **Jb 26**₈, earth **Nu 16**₃₁ **1K 1**₄₀, spring **Gn 7**₁₁, water **Ex 14**₂₁ **Is 35**₆ **Pr 3**₂₀, town **2K 25**₄ **Jr 52**₇; to burst (wine-skin) **Jb 32**₁₉, to be dashed to pieces (corpses) **2C 25**₁₂;

—2. to **break forth** light **Is 58**₈, cj. **Ezk 13**₁₁ (תִּבְקַעַע);

—3. to be hatched (→ qal 2) **Is 59**₅;

—4. to be assaulted (→ qal 3) **Ezk 30**₁₆.

—5. to be conquered through a breach that has been made **2Ki 25**₄ **Jr 52**₇ (→ 4). †

pi: pf. בִּקַּעַע, בִּקְעוּ, בִּקְעוּ; impf. תִּבְקַעַע/קַעַע, תִּבְקַעְעוּ; וַיִּבְקַעַע, וַיִּבְקַעְעוּ; וַתִּבְקַעַע, וַתִּבְקַעְעוּ;

—1. to **split**: wood **Gn 22**₃ **1S 6**₁₄, rocks **Ps 78**₁₅; with two acc., to divide (the earth with streams) **Hab 3**₉; to **rip up** **2K 8**₁₂ **15**₁₆;

—2. to make (a storm) break out **Ezk 13**₁₃;

—3. to **tear to pieces** **2K 2**₂₄ **Hos 13**₈;

—4. to hatch **Is 59**₅;

—5. technological term בָּ יֵאָרְיִים to excavate tunnels **Jb 28**₁₀;

—**Ezk 13**₁₁ rd. תִּבְקַעַע. †

pu: impf. וַיִּבְקַעַע; pt. מִבְקַעָה;

—1. pt. **burst** (skin) **Jos 9**₄;

—2. to **be ripped up** (prp. תִּבְקַעְעָה :: GK §145u) **Hos 14**₁;

—3. to **be assaulted** (town) (→ qal 3) **Ezk 26**₁₀. †

hif: impf. sffx. נִבְקַעְעָה; inf. הִבְקַעַע;

—1. to **take by assault** (a town) (→ qal 3) **Is 7**₆; cf. Arb. *fataḥa* to open > to capture;

—2. to **break through** with אֶל **2K 3**₂₆. †

hof: pf. הִבְקַעָה: to be taken by assault **Jr 39**₂. †

hitp: pf. הִתְבְּקַעַע; impf. יִתְבְּקַעַע: to be burst (skins) **Jos 9**₁₃, to be cleft (valleys) **Mi 1**₄. †

Der. בִּקְעָה, בִּקְעָה, בִּקְעָה.

בִּקְעָה: בִּקְעָה; “part, piece”: a weight worth a certain amount of metal, half of a שֶׁקֶל, pieces weighing from 5.8 to 6.65 grammes have been found; BRL 185; Diringer 277f; Moscati 100; DISO 41; DOTT plate 13; Jewish coins Moscati 103; BASOR 93:26; **half a shekel Gn 24₂₂ Ex 38₂₆**, Sept. δραχμή. †

1393 בִּקְעָה

בִּקְעָה Sam.^{M76} *bāqā^h*: בִּקְעָה; MHb. JArm.^{lg} בִּקְעָתָא, Sef. 1 B 10 בִּקְעָת, Ug. *bq^t, baqat* (UTGl. 502) n.loc., → BArm.; Arb. *buq^{at}*, Syr. *peqa^{tā}*, VG 1:169; cs. בִּקְעָת, pl. בִּקְעוֹת.

A. **valley-plain** wide U-shaped valley with gentle sides || מִישׁוֹר :: הַר and רֶכְסִים, Schwarzenbach 35f; the בִּקְעָת הַלְבָּנוֹן (B 4) or *Buqē^a* (dimin.) between the Orontes and Eleutheros, Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:231f; Kuschke ZDPV 70:104ff, cf. Wadi Qumran: **Gn 11₂ Dt 8₇ 11₁₁ Is 40₄ 41₁₈ 63₁₄ Ezk 3_{22f} 8₄ 37_{1f} Ps 104₈**. †

B. n.loc. or top. with בִּקְעָה.

—1. בִּקְעָת אֲוֹן: || → בֵּית עֲדָן, under the control of Damascus; → אֲוֹן substitute for ndiv. ?, = Baalbek *בִּקְעָה*, → בַּעַל גָּדַר, → בַּעַל גָּדַר Eissfeldt *Sanchunjathon* 34f :: Dussaud *Topographie* 395ff; JLewy HUCA 18:450¹¹⁶: the whole *Beqā^c*, → 4; **Am 1₅**. †

—2. בִּקְעָת אֲוֹנוֹ: **Neh 6₂**, → אֲוֹנוֹ. †

—3. בִּקְעָת יְרֵחוֹ: **Dt 34₃** → יְרֵחוֹ. †

—4. בִּקְעָת הַלְבָּנוֹן: *el-Beqā^c*, the valley-plain between Lebanon and Antilebanon, Dussaud *Topographie* 396ff: **Jos 11₁₇ 12₇**. †

—5. בִּקְעָת מְגִדוֹ (נ): **Zech 12₁₁ 2C 35₂₂**, → מְגִדוֹ. †

—6. בִּקְעָת מְצִפָּה: **Jos 11₈**, → חֶרְמוֹן. †

1394 בִּקְעָה

I בִּקְעָה: Arb. *bāqa(w)* to ill-treat, → בּוֹק; JArm.^g Syr. בִּקְעָה rotten, Mnd. (MdD 68b) to rot.

qal: pf. בִּקְעָתִי, בִּקְעָתֶם; pt. בּוֹקֵם, בּוֹקֵם; to **lay waste** country **Is 24₁**, vine **Nah 2₃**, design **Jr 19₇**. †

nif: pf. נִבְקָה (BL 431t); impf. תִּבּוֹק (BL 435p), inf. הִבּוֹק: to **be laid waste** (country) **Is 24₃**, to **be disturbed** (spirit) **19₃**. †

po: impf. יִבְקְוּ: to **lay waste** **Jr 51₂**. †

1395 בִּקְעָה

II בִּקְעָה: Arb. *baqqa* to be (cause to be) plentiful (Humbert ZAW 62:200).

qal: pt. בִּזְקַק: be luxuriant, to proliferate Hos 10₁ (זִבְחָן). †

1396 בקר

I בקר: basic meaning Palache 16; Seeligman; Ug. *bqr* to frequent ? Aistleitner 570 :: (UTGl. 503) Arb. *baqara* to split; MHb. JArm.¹⁸ to examine (the entrails of a sacrificial animal); ? Arm.lw. (Wagner 45); Eth. *baqala* to examine, punish, BArm., Syr. to penetrate, investigate, Mnd. (MdD 68b) to split, test; Nab. pt. זִבְקָרָא title of a priest (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:73), 1QS and Dam. הַזִּבְקָר the head of the community, Wernberg-M. 105f; Maier 2:26f; Nötscher *Terminologie* 198b; Priest JBL 81:55ff; ? related to Akk. *b/paqāru* to make a claim, Speiser *Fschr.* Kaufmann 33ff; Stoebe *WortuD.* 5:170ff.

pi: pf. בִּקְרָתִים; impf. יִבְקֵר; inf. בִּקֵּר;

—1. tech. term within the cult (Mowinckel *Ps. St.* 1:146; Morgenstern HUCA 21:424f; Montgomery-G. 461), to carry out an examination of the offering ? (→ I בִּקֵּר) 2K 16₁₅ Ps 27₄ (alt. with 2c);

—2. a) to scrutinize with לְ Lv 13₃₆, with לְ ... בֵּין 27₃₃; b) to attend to, to look after with acc. Ezk 34_{11f}, cj. 39₁₄ (זִבְקָרִים); c) abs. to reflect Pr 20₂₅ Sir 11₇. †

Der. בִּקְרָת, בִּקְרָה, בִּקֵּר, בִּקֵּר.

1397 בקר

II בקר: denom. of בִּקֵּר.

Der. בִּזְקָר (Beer-M. §36, 2).

1398 בקר

בִּקֵּר (180 x): MHb. Ph. DISO 41; JArm. Syr. בִּזְקָרָא, JArm.¹ pl. also בִּקְרָתָא, CPArm. pl. *buqṛīn, buqṛātā*; Akk. *buqaru* (Rép. Mari 194; AHw. 139a); Arb. *baqar*, unitary n. *baqarat*, OSArb. *bqr* (ZAW 75:307) and denom. to plough with oxen; etym. I בקר ? : cs. בִּקְרוּ, בִּקְרָה, בִּקְרָה: pl. בִּקְרִינוּ Neh 10₃₇ (var. רִנוּ

—) †; otherwise coll.; m. and fem.:

—1. cattle, fem. עֲלוֹת הַבָּּהֵמָה Gn 33₁₃ Jb 1₁₄ :: m. בְּרֵאִים בָּ 1K 5₃ 1C 27₂₉;

—2. herd, cattle (both sexes), Bodenheimer 118ff: חֲמִשָּׁה בִּקֵּר five oxen Ex 21₃₇, four Nu 7₇, שְׁנַיִם בָּ two Nu 7₁₇, seventy 2C 29₃₂; a single ox = שׂוֹר Ex 21₃₇ or בֶּן־בִּקֵּר Gn 18₇ Ex 29₁ Nu 7₁₅, pl. בְּנֵי בִּקֵּר Nu 28₁₁ 29₁₃; 1S 14₃₂ בִּקֵּר וּבְנֵי בָּ בְנֵי בִּקֵּר oxen and calves;

—3. בָּ בִּקֵּר וּבְנֵי בָּ as a draught animal 2S 6₆ cj. 1S 8₁₆ (rd. בִּקְרָכֶם), for ploughing Jb 1₁₄ Am 6₁₂ (rd. יָם בִּקֵּר), pack animal 1C 12₄₁, for fattening 1K 5₃, for offering 2C 7₅ Nu 7₈₈ Ps 66₁₅; וּבִקֵּר Gn 13₅, וּצְאֵן בִּקֵּר Nu 22₄₀ Qoh 2₇; booty from Arabia (*Zebus Bubalus* (Bodenheimer *Animal Life* 122), Moritz 46) 2C 15₁₁;

—Ezk 7₂₆ rd. וְהוֹבִישׁ; Pr 21₆ rd. מוֹקְשֵׁי.

pu: impf. וַתִּבְקַשׁ, וַתִּבְקְשֵׁי (Bomberg וַתִּבְקְשֵׁי, BL 208s; without daghesh forte → pi.): to be sought Jr 50₂₀ Ezk 26₂₁, to be investigated Est 2₂₃. †

Der. → *בְּקִשָּׁה.

1404 בְּקִשָּׁה

בְּקִשָּׁה; Arm. inf. with fem. ending (BL 479n): בְּקִשְׁתוֹ/תָּךְ: wish, request Est 5₃₋₆₋₈ 7_{2f} 9₁₂ Ezr 7₆. †

1405 בַּר

I בַּר: Arm.lw. Wagner 46; → BArm. II; DISO 41f; = בֵּן: sffx. בְּרִי: son Pr 31₂; Ps 2₁₂ נִשְׁקוּ-בַר Jerome, Pesh., Rabb. *filium* the son; Sept., Vulg. בַּר; trsp. גִּילוּ and rd. בְּרִגְלוֹ (kiss on the feet, Bertholet ZAW 28:58f, 193, → Comm.). †

Der. בְּרִקוּס.

1406 בַּר

II בַּר: ברר; Ug. *br*, fem. *brt* (PRU 2, 5:3f), OSArb. *brr*, Arb. *barr* pious, reverent, Syr. *brīrā*; clean: בְּרָה, fem. בְּרָה, pl. cs. בְּרִי:

—1. pure: decree Ps 19₉, heart 24₄ 73₁, tongue Sir 40₂₁, man Jb 11₄, the beloved Song 6₁₀, 6₉ prp. לְבִרְהָהּ || אֲחַת;

—2. empty Pr 14₄ (manger; alt. III בַּר and rd. אָפֶס). †

1407 בַּר

III בַּר: ברר; MHb.², Ostr. Samaria C 1101, 2 בַּרְךְ “your grain” (?) (Michaud *Pierre* 62f); Arb. *burr*, OSArb. בר and Soq. *bor* wheat: בְּרָה clean, threshed grain (Hrozny *Getreide* 36f) Gn 41₃₅₋₄₉ 42₃₋₂₅ 45₂₃ Jr 23₂₈ Jl 2₂₄ Am 5₁₁ 8_{5f} Ps 65₁₄ 72₁₆ Pr 11₂₆ 14₄ (? → II). †

1408 בַּר

IV בַּר* (MHb. JArm. Syr. בור to lie waste, to be without a crop); MHb. BArm. I בַּר, JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Mdd 50a) בְּרָה exterior, open field, outside; Akk. (< Arm.) *barru*; Arb. *barr* mainland, OSArb. *br* open country, Soq. *bar* distance, coastland, *barran* outside, Tigr. Wb. 274b, *bar* mainland, outside; Schwarzenbach 87; Arm.lw. Wagner 47: בְּרָה: open field, Jb 39₄ in the open (rd. בַּבַּר, link with יִצְאוּ); → חוּץ †

1409 בַּר

cj. V *בַּר: ? < Akk. *bārū* soothsaying priest (Zimmern *Akk. Fremdw.* 67): *בָּרִים cj. for בְּרִים **Is 44₂₅ Jr 50₃₆ Hos 11₆**, → V בַּר. †

1410 בַּר

cj. VI *בַּר: Ug. *br* UTGL. 506, Eg. *b(i)r* cargo ship, Grk. βάρυς, (Alt AfO 15:69f; Albright Fschr. Bertholet 4³; Dahood SacPag. 1:275f, → שְׂכִיָּה; Sasson JAOS 86:131: cj. pl. sffx. בְּרִיָּהם: **cargo ship** (|| אֲנִיּוֹת) with ירד hif. to send to the bottom **Is 43₁₄**. †

1411 בַּר

I בַּר: ברר, BL 455g; 1Q ix 25: **cleanliness** (of the hands יְדֵיָם, כַּפַּיִם) **Ps 18₂₁₋₂₅ / cj. 2S 22₂₁₋₂₅ Jb 22₃₀**. †

1412 בַּר

II בַּר: ברר; = I ?; → בְּרִית: **potash, lye** (alkali obtained from the ash of wood and plants, chemically K₂CO₃) **Is 1₂₅** (כַּבֵּר as with potash, → כָּ 4; → סִיג) **Jb 9₃₀ 24₁₉**. †

1413 בִּרָא

I בִּרָא: MHb. = JArm.^{lb} Sam. CPArm. Syr., Mnd. (MdD 69b) > בְּרִי to create; Arb. *bara'a* to create (God), OSArb. *br'* to build, Soq. to give birth, OSArb. *mbr'* building; → III: in the OT I בִּרָא is a specifically theological term, the subject of which is invariably God; Böhl Fschr. Kittel 61ff, Humbert ThZ 3:401ff; vdPloeg Muséon 59:143ff; Koehler *Theol.* 68ff.

qal: pf. בִּרָא, בִּרְאֵתִי, בִּרְאָהוּ, בִּרְאָהוּ/רְאָהוּ, בִּרְאָהוּ (Sam.^{M76} *bara'imma* → Beer-M. [22, 3b), בִּרְאָהוּ/נִתְּיוּ; impf. יִבְרָא; impv. בִּרְא; inf. בִּרְא; pt. רָא (בְּ)רָא, בִּרְאָה, Qoh 12₁ rd. בּוֹרְאָה, Sir 3₁₅ בּוֹרְאוֹ. Distribution: cj. **Ex 15₁₁ and Jr 33₂₅**, Dt 1 x, P (Gn 9 Nu 1) 10 x, **Is 40-66** 17 x, Jr (late) 1 x, Am (hymn) 1 x, Ps 3 x, Mal 1 x, Qoh 1 x; God **creates**: the heaven and the earth **Gn 1₁**, the ends of the earth **Is 40₂₈**, the heaven **Is 42₅ 45₁₈**, a new heaven and a new earth **Is 65₁₇**, the north and the south **Ps 89₁₃**, the stars **Is 40₂₆** the wind **Am 4₁₃**, clouds **Is 4₅** (cj. וְבָא Sept.), the darkness **Is 45₇**, evil **Is 45₇** with 3rd. sing. sffx., for the salvation that is to come **Is 45₈**, a new thing **Jr 31₂₂**, man, male and female **Gn 1₂₇ 5_{1f} 6₇ Dt 4₃₂ Is 45₁₂**, us **Mal 2₁₀ Ps 89₄₈ Sir 15₁₄**, your, his creator **Qoh 12₁** (vs.), Jacob **Is 43₁**, Israel **43₁₅**, Jerusalem as נִיֻּלָּה and his people as כְּשׁוֹשׁ 65₁₈, the individual Jew for his (God's) glory **43₇**, the smith **54₁₆**, an individual person **Qoh 12₁**, the sea monsters **Gn 1₂₁**, cj. day and night (rd. יוֹם בִּרְאֵתִי) **Jr 33₂₅**, the fruit of the lips **Is 57₁₉**, a clean heart **Ps 51₁₂**, the transformation of nature **Is 41₂₀**, all his work **Gn 2₃**, cj. תְּהִלּוֹת **Ex 15₁₁**, with cognate object **Nu 16₃₀**; abs. **Is 65₁₈**; **בורְאוֹ** his creator **Sir 3₁₆**; בִּרְאָהוּ || יִצְרָה **Is 43₁₋₇**. †

nif: pf. נִבְרָאת, נִבְרָאוּ/רָאוּ; impf. יִבְרָאוּ; inf. הִבְרָאוּ/כִּרְאוּ (BL 345p), הִבְרָאוּ; pt. נִבְרָא:

—to **be created**: new things **Is 48₇**, the Ammonites **Ezk 21₃₅**, the king of Tyre **Ezk 28₁₃₋₁₅**, heaven and earth **Gn 2₄**, mankind **5₂**, earthly creatures **Ps 104₃₀** (: Driver JSS 7:20f: II בִּרָא to recover, to revive), angels, stars,

water 148⁵, נִפְלְאוֹת Ex 34¹⁰; עַם נִבְרָא to be created afresh (→ יֵלֵד nif. cf. נִהְיֶה future, DSS) people Ps 102¹⁹. †

Der. בְּרִיאָה, n.m. בְּרִיאָה.

1414 ברא

II ברא: → III מרא, I ברה; Arb. *wariya* to be extraordinarily fat, *bari'a* to become free of an illness, to recover, MHb. JArm. to be healthy, strong.

hif: inf. sffx. הַבְּרִיאָכֶם: denom. of בְּרִיא (BL 293y) to **make oneself fat** (by excess) 1S 2²⁹; cj. nif. → I. †

1415 ברא

III ברא: Arb. *barā^y* to shape by cutting, Ph. הברא sculptor (Harris 91); OSArb. *bry* religious figure in sculptured stone (Müller 29); → I ברא and I ברה.

pi: pf. בְּרִאתוּ, בְּרִאתוּ: to cut down, to **clear** Jos 17¹⁵ (abs.)¹⁸ (יַעַר), cj. Hg 1⁸ (Budde ZAW 26:11f, rd. וַיִּבְרֹאתֶם Sept. for וַיִּבְרֹאתֶם);

—Ezk 21^{24f} rd. וַיִּבְרֹאשׁ הַרְרָה עִיר: בְּרֹאשׁ הַרְרָה; 23⁴⁷ prp. וַיִּבְרֹאשׁ (cf. 16⁴⁰ :: Zimmerli 536). †

1416 ברא

IV ברא: 2S 12¹⁷, → I ברה.

1417 בְּרָא

בְּרָא: → בְּרִיא.

1418 בְּרֹאדָה

בְּרֹאדָה: 2K 20¹²: → מְרֹאדָה.

1419 בְּרֵאִי

בְּרֵאִי: → בֵּית בְּרֵאִי.

1420 בְּרִיאָה

בְּרִיאָה: n.m.; I ברא + י'ברא, "Y created" (Noth 171); 1C 8²¹. †

1421 בְּרִבֵּר

*בְּרִבְרִים: onomatopoeic word; “not to explain any more”, Noth *Könige* 58; pl. בְּרִבְרִים a bird fattened to be eaten by king Solomon **1K 5**₃; unc.: KBL: Arb. *abu burbur* **cuckoo**, delicacy popular in in the Mediterranean, today and in antiquity Pliny *Nat. Hist.* x:9; :: Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:89ff: **goose**; Driver PEQ 87 (1955) 133f: Arb. *birbir*, **young chickens**. †

1422 ברד

I ברד: Arb. *bara/uda* to be cold, ? Ug. *brd* (Gray *Legacy* 30⁹ :: Aistleitner; Driver *Myths*; UT).

qal: pf. בָּרַד: **it hails** (VG 2:121) **Is 32**₁₉ (Tg. = וִירַד). †

Der. בָּרַד, I בָּרַד.

1423 ברד

II ברד: → בָּרַד.

1424 בָּרַד

בָּרַד: I ברד: MHb., OArm. [ב]רד, DISO 43, JArm. Syr. Mnd. בָּרַדָּא (MdD 50b) (also ice, *Johb.* 99¹), Arb. *barad*, OSArb. *brd*, Eth. Leslau 13: hail **Ex 9**₁₈₋₃₄ (14 x) **10**₅₋₁₂₋₁₅ **Is 28**₂₋₁₇ **Hg 2**₁₇ **Ps 18**_{13f} **78**₄₇₋₄₈ (prp. לְדָבָר, :: Gunkel) **105**₃₂ **148**₈ **Jb 38**₂₂ **Sir 32**₁₀ בָּרַדָּא אֲבָן **Is 30**₃₀, אֲבָנִים **Jos 10**₁₁, hailstones (Reymond 24f; ? thunderbolts Fensham ZAW 75:169). †

1425 בָּרַד

בָּרַד: II ברד: Syr. *bārdā* speckled black and white; Arb. *ʿabrad* spotted; Βαρδ(υ)αἰοι a follower of Marius wearing a patched and badly coloured garment, and Jacob *Burdʿānā / Baradaeus* (→ Altheim-S. *Phil. Sac.* 61¹); Arb. *burd* garment, *burdat* Mohammed’s outer garment: בָּרַדִּינָא/וֹרֵת (BL 558c), Jerome *borodim*: **spotted, dappled** (Gradwohl 55: with I): he-goats **Gn 31**₁₀₋₁₂, sheep **Neh 5**₁₈ MSS, horses **Zech 6**₃₋₆. †

1426 בָּרַד

I בָּרַד, בָּרַד; Sam.^{M77} *bārad*: n.loc.; I ברד “coolness, cool well”; near II קָרָשׁ 1; ? *W. Umm el-Bāred*, RB 1906:595ff; Abel 1:458; 2:264; Simons *Geog.* §368: **Gn 16**₁₄. †

1427 בָּרַד

II בָּרַד, n.m.; ברד: **1C 7**₂₀ grandson of Ephraim; = בָּכַר **Nu 26**₃₅ (Pesh.), ? *sic!* †

1428 ברה

I ברה: = II ברא; MHb. hif. to offer refreshment; JArm.^b strengthen, be strong; OSArb. *bry* health, freedom (Müller 29), Soq. free; Syr. *barri* to set free, CPArm. *brē* healthy.

qal: pf. **בָּרַא** var. **בָּרָה**, BL 422t); impf. **אֶבְרֶה**:

—1. **לְחַם אֵת**. **בָּ** to **consume food** with somebody **2S 12**₁₇;

—2. **בָּ מַיִד** to **receive a diet** from someone, when ill **2S 13**₆₋₁₀ (|| **אָכַל** verse 5). †

pi: inf. **לְבָרוֹת** **La 4**₁₀: trad. to **eat**, Versions → **בָּרוֹת**; :: Driver Fschr. Bertholet 141: mixed form from **לְבָרוֹת** and **לְבָרוֹת**. †

hif: impf. **תִּבְרֵנִי**; inf. **הִבְרוֹת**;

—1. with **לְחַם** and with acc. of person, to **provide food** as a consolation for someone in distress **2S 3**₃₅;

—2. with **לְחַם** and with acc. of person, to **administer a diet** to someone who is ill **2S 13**₅. †

Der. **בְּרִית**, **בְּרִיָּה**, **בְּרוֹת*** (?).

1429 ברה

II ברה: denom. from **בְּרִית**.

qal: impv. **בְּרוּ** (usu. rd. **בִּיְרוּ**; alt. = I **בָּרַר**, ? rd. **בְּרוּ**) enter into a **בְּרִית** with someone: commission him as your representative (Pedersen *Eid* 44f): **1S 17**₈. †

1430 בְּרוּךְ

בְּרוּךְ: n.m.; II **בָּרַךְ**, “blessed” (Noth 183); Moscati 38 **בָּרַךְ**:

—1. Jeremiah’s scribe (Reicke-R. 1:201f) **Jr 32**_{12f-16} **36**₄₋₃₂ **43**₃₋₆ **45**_{1f};

—2. **Neh 3**₂₀ **10**₇;

—3. **Neh 11**₅. †

1431 בְּרוּר

בְּרוּר: **בָּרַר** MHb.; Ug. *brr* shining, of the king AfO 20:214b: fem. **בְּרוּרָה**;

—1. **בְּרוּרָה** **בְּ** **שִׁפְהָ** **Zeph 3**₉ **שִׁפְהָ** (2) or **plain language** (**שִׁפְהָ** 3);

—2. **מִלְלָה** **בְּ** **Jb 33**₃ **candid**, or adv. (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §93g) candidly;

—3. **selected**, → I **בָּרַר** 2. †

1432 בְּרוֹשׁ

בְּרוֹשׁ: MHb.², MHb.¹ also → בְּרוֹת, JArm. ברתא, JArm.¹ also ברותא, Syr. CPArm. בְּרוֹתָא and בְּרִתָּא; < Akk. *burāšu* juniper (Salonen *Naut.* 97; VG 1:185d); Arm. > Greek (Lewy *Fremdw.* 34; Mayer 321f); Dioscurides i:76: βράθυ -]215 -]182 νιοι β(ό)ρατον καλοῦσι, Pliny xii:78: *arbor bratus, cupresso similis* (→ תַּאֲשׁוּר !); Sept. mostly κυπάρισσος, Vulg. *abies*: pl. בְּרוֹשִׁים, בְּרִשִׁי;

—1. Ph. **juniper**, *Juniperus Phoenicea* (tree and timber): **1K 5**₂₂₋₂₄ **6**₁₅₋₃₄ **9**₁₁ **2K 19**₂₃ **Is 14**₈ **37**₂₄ **41**₁₉ **55**₁₃ **60**₁₃ **Ezk 27**₅ **31**₈ **Hos 14**₉ **Zech 11**₂ **Ps 104**₁₇ **2C 2**₇ **3**₅;

—2. **spear-shafts** (?) are being brandished; change of meaning as in the case of δόρυ and MHb.² מוֹרְנִית, JArm.¹ מוֹרְנִיתָא ash (→ Dalman *Wb.* 228); mostly rd. הַפְּרָשִׁים (→ רעל) **Nah 2**₄;

—2S **6**₅ rd. וּבְשִׁירִים Sept. and **1C 13**₈. †

1433 בְּרוֹת

*בְּרוֹת: Arm. by-form of → בְּרוֹשׁ: pl. בְּרוֹתִים: **juniper Song 1**₁₇. †

1434 בְּרוֹת

*בְּרוֹת: I ברה, BL 505o; sffx. בְּרוֹתִי: **food** (given to the sick and unfortunate) **Ps 69**₂₂, cj. **La 4**₁₀ for בְּרוֹת. †

1435 בְּרוֹתָה

בְּרוֹתָה: n.loc. between חֲמַת and סְבָרִים **Ezk 47**₁₆; unc.; Abel 2:338 :: Simons *Geog.* §767; in northern Transjordan, *Bereiten* 12 km S of Baalbek; = → בְּרִתִּי ? †

1436 בְּרוֹזָה

בְּרוֹזָה: n.loc. for n.m.; Q בְּרוֹזָה; K ?; Sept.^B Βη(ρ)ζαιθ < *בְּאַרְזִית, **1Macc 7**₁₉, Josephus *Ant.* xii:10, 2; 11, 1; *Kh. Bir ez-Zet*, 7 km N1 of Ramallah (Abel 2:286; Simons *Geog.* §325) :: Rudolph *Chr.* 75: **1C 7**₃₁. †

1437 בְּרוֹזָל

בְּרוֹזָל, Sam.^{M77 BenH.}: MHb., Ug. *brdl* (UTGl. 511; Aistleitner 595), Ph. ברזל DISO 43, JArm.¹ בְּרוֹזָלָא, בְּרוֹזָלָא, BArm. JArm.^{gb} Sam. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 364a), פּוֹרִ' פְּרוֹזָלָא Syr. CPArm. (auch *przyl*), OSArb. *przn* (Conti-R. 220a), Arb. *firzil* (Fraenkel 153), Berb. *azzal* (ZA 27:126f); < Akk. *parzillu*, non-Semitic, Caucasian ?; ? > **fersom* > *ferrum* (Walde-H. 485 :: Ernout-M. *Dict.* 409): > German *Bartel* “crowbar”; Wolf *Rotw.* 4248; *Fursill*, iron mine in the Dolomites (Altheim *Gesch.* 52f); BRL 95ff, 379ff; RLA 2:316ff, Forbes *JbEOL* 9:207ff; Reicke-R. 1:382f; Kutscher *Words* 8f; Ellenbogen 52f: m., fem. **Ps 105**₁₈, vi. 3: **iron**:

—1. in lists of metals: **Nu 31**₂₂ **Jos 22**₈ **Ezk 22**₁₈₋₂₀ **27**₁₂ **1C 22**₁₄₋₁₆ **29**₂₋₇ **2C 2**₆₋₁₃; וּבְפִירִי **Gn 4**₂₂ **Dt 33**₂₅ **Jos 6**₁₉₋₂₄ **22**₈ **Jr 6**₂₈; וּבְנַחֲשֵׁת וּבְנַחֲשֵׁת || נַחֲשֵׁת **Lv 26**₁₉ **Dt 8**₉ **28**₂₃ **Is 45**₂ **60**₁₇ **Jr 1**₁₈ **15**₁₂ **Mi 4**₁₃ **Ps 107**₁₆ **Jb 20**₂₄ **28**₂ **41**₁₉ **1C 22**₃;

—2. metal work **חַרְשׁ** Gn 4₂₂ Is 44₁₂ 2C 24₁₂, כּוֹר Dt 4₂₀ 1K 8₅₁ Jr 11₄ Jb 28₂ 40₁₈;

—3. instruments, tools made of iron: כְּלֵי Nu 35₁₆ Jos 6₁₉₋₂₄ 1K 6₇; עָרֶשׁ Dt 3₁₁ (Driver: basalt), גְּרִיזֵן 19₅, עַל 28₄₈ Jr 28₁₄, מְנַעַל Dt 33₂₅, רֶכֶב Jos 17₁₆₋₁₈ Ju 1₁₉ 4₃₋₁₃, לְהִבֵּת חֲנִית 1S 17₇, חָרֶץ 2S 12₃₁ 1C 20₃, מְגִזְרָה 2S 12₃₁, קֶרֶן 1K 22₁₁ Mi 4₁₃ 2C 18₁₀, בְּרִיחַ Is 45₂ Ps 107₁₆, עֲמוּדָה Jr 1₁₈, עֵט 17₁ Jb 19₂₄, מִטּוֹת Jr 28₁₃, מַחְבֵּת Ezk 4₃, קִיר 4₃, חַרְצוֹת Am 1₃, שִׁבְטֵי Ps 2₉, fetters Ps 105₁₈ (? sword, Brinktine ZAW 64:251f) 107₁₀, כְּבֹל 149₈, נֶשֶׁק Jb 20₂₄, מִטְּיֵל 40₁₈, מִסְמְרִים and מַחְבְּרוֹת 1C 22₃; בְּמַחְבְּרוֹת iron tool Dt 27₅ Jos 8₃₁ Qoh 10₁₀, axe-head 2K 6_{5f} Is 10₃₄;

—4. sinew like iron, Is 48₄; mineral deposits of iron Dt 8₉ (for the presence of iron deposits in the ‘Araba → עֲצִיּוֹנֵי-גִבְרָה, and the mines in Wadi Timna, ILN 1960 (13th. September); → 2S 23₇ Is 60₁₇₋₁₇ Jr 15₁₂ Ezk 27₁₉ Pr 27₁₇. †

Der. n.m. בְּרִזְלֵי.

1438 בְּרִזְלֵי

בְּרִזְלֵי: n.m.; → בְּרִזְלֵי with Arm. gentilic ending (: Beer-M. §41, 7b), “man of iron” Noth 225, Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 18; O’Callaghan 126⁵; Βερζελαῖος Josephus *Ant.* vii 9, 8 (OLZ 20:250; 21:155; 23:128f):

—1. a supporter of David from Gilead (Reicke-R. 200) 2S 17₂₇ 19₃₂₋₃₅₋₄₀ 1K 2₇ Ezr 2₆₁ Neh 7₆₃;

—2. from מַחְלָה 2S 21₈;

—3. Philistine, the son-in-law of 1 who adopted his name, Ezr 2₆₁ Neh 7₆₃. †

1439 בָּרַח

I בָּרַח: MHb. JArm.^{bt}, Ug. (*brh*), Ph. (*Aḥiqar* 2 with → עַל away from), Syr. pa. to flee; Arb. *baraḥa* to go away, to pass by (time); Syr. etpa. and Akk. *barāḥu* to shine.

qal: pf. בָּרַח, בָּרַחוּ/רָחוּ; impf. יִבְרַח/יִבְרָחוּ, יִבְרָחוּ, אֲבָרַח, יִבְרָחוּ; impv. בָּרַח, בָּרַחוּ; inf. בָּרַח, בָּרַחִי, בָּרַחְךָ, בָּרַחְתִּי, בָּרַחְתֶּךָ; pt. בָּרַח, בָּרַחְתָּ:

—1. to run away, to flee, with מֵאֵת from 1K 11₂₃, with מִפְּנֵי Gn 16₆₋₈ 35₁₋₇ Ex 2₁₅ Ju 11₃ 1S 21₁₁ 22₁₇ 1K 2₇ Ps 3₁ 57₁ 139₇ 2C 10₂, with מִלְּפָנַי Jon 1₁₀; with מִן from 1S 20₁ 2S 19₁₀ Is 48₂₀, away from Jb 20₂₄ 27₂₂; with אַחֲרַי in pursuit of 1S 22₂₀; with אֵל to Gn 27₄₃ Nu 24₁₁ 1S 23₆ 1K 2₃₉ 11₄₀; Am 7₁₂ to take yourself off; with לְ, to Neh 13₁₀; abs. Gn 31₂₀₋₂₂₋₂₇ Ex 14₅ (to steal away, Rabin JTS 47:38ff) Ju 9₂₁ 1S 19₁₂₋₁₈ 27₄ 2S 4₃ 13_{34-37f} 15₁₄ 1K 11₁₇ Is 22₃ Jr 4₂₉ 26₂₁ 39₄ 52₇, cj. בָּרַח 12₅ Hos 12₁₃ Jon 1₃ 4₂ Song 8₁₄ Da 10₇ Neh 6₁₁;

—2. to slip away: days Jb 9₂₅, shadow 14₂;

—3. to pass through, to glide past: rod Ex 36₃₃ (cf. hif.). †

hif: pf. הִבְרִיחוּ; impf. יִבְרִיחוּ, יִבְרִיחוּ; pt. מִבְּרַח:

—1. to chase away **Jb 41**₂₀ **Neh 13**₂₈ **1C 8**₁₃;

—2. pt. **passing through** (rod, cf. qal 3: Galling in Beer *Ex.* 136; BL 294b) **Ex 26**₂₈. †

Der. בָּרַחַ, בְּרִיחַ (?).

1440 ברח

II ברח: Arb. *baraḥa* to be annoyed, to suffer, II, IV to hurt; Driver ThZ 11:373f :: Rabin JTS 47:39ff: to writhe.

hif: impf. יִבְרִיחַ to **injure Pr 19**₂₆. †

1441 ברח

III ברח: denom. of בְּרִיחַ.

hif: impf. וַיִּבְרִיחוּ to bar, to **obstruct 1C 12**₁₆ (Rudolph, rd. וַיִּבְרַח). †

1442 בָּרַחַ

בָּרַחַ, בְּרִיחַ, Jerome *bari*: I ברח:

—1. **fugitive**, cj. **Is 15**₅ בְּרִיחוּהוּ (BL 252k; coll.; 1QIs^a ברחוה);

—2. לְוִיָּתָן נָחַשׁ בָּרַחַ **Is 27**₁ (1QIs^a בורח pt.) and נָחַשׁ בְּרִיחַ **Jb 26**₁₃, = Ug. *ltn* (= → לְוִיָּתָן) and *btn* (= → פְּתָן) *brḥ*: fleeing = fast :: Rabin JTS 47:38ff: twisting or hairless, slippery :: UTGl. 515; Aistleitner 577: Arb. *barḥ* bad;

—**Is 43**₁₄ בְּרִיחִים, Jerome *barihim* rd. בְּרִיחִים (→ VI בַּר cargo ship). †

1443 בְּרַחְמִי

בְּרַחְמִי **2S 23**₃₁: → בְּחַרְמִי*.

1444 בְּרִי

בְּרִי: n.m., ? < בְּאֲרִי; **1C 7**₃₆, Or. and Sept.^A Βαρῖ: ? rd. וּבְנֵי יִמְנָע (→ verse 35, Noth 240, Rudolph). †

1445 בְּרִי

בְּרִי: **Jb 37**₁₁: → רִי.

1446 בְּרִיא

בריָא: II ברא; MHb. בריָא healthy, JArm. בריָא. det. בריָא: > בריָה > בריָה (BL 598; Kutscher Fschr. Yalon 275) Ezk 34₂₀, pl. בריָאִים. ת. בריָא(ו)ת. Sam.^{M76} beriyot: fat: cows Gn 41₄₋₂₀, oxen 1K 5₃, animals Ezk 34₃, sheep 34₂₀, a man Ju 3₁₇, ears of corn Gn 41₅₋₇, body Ps 73₄; בשר בריָאֵת and בשר בריָאֵי fat fleshed, fleshy: cows Gn 41₂₋₁₈, boys Da 1₁₅; הַבְּרִיאָה a fat beast Zech 11₁₆, meal Hab 1₁₆ (rd. ברא, dittogr.; 1QpHab ברי). †

1447 בריָאָה

בריָאָה: I ברא; Sam.^{M76} birya: MHb. בריָה creation, creature, JArm. בריָתָא creature:

—1. something new, something unheard Nu 16₃₀;

—2. creature Sir 16₁₆ (בריות), cj. (rd. לבריית) Ps 74₂₀. †

1448 בריָה

בריָה: I ברה; Lih. br̄t healing (Caskel 83): patient's diet 2S 13₅₋₇₋₁₀. †

1449 בריָח

בריָח: n.m.; I ברח, hairless :: Arb. barīḥ with a broken back (Noth 227):

—1. 1C 3₂₂;

—2. → ברַח. †

1450 בריָח

בריָח, Ug. br̄ḥ ar̄ṣ (UTGI. 516); → Jon 2₇; Sam.^{M77} bārī: III ברח ?; MHb.; Palm. [א]ברח door-keeper? (DuraInv. 39, 1): pl. בריָח(ים), בריָח(ים), בריָח(ים): bar (Dalman Arbeit 7:70):

—1. on doors Dt 3₅ 1S 23₇ Jr 49₃₁ 2C 8₅ 14₆ Sir 49₁₃; on gates Ju 16₃ Ps 147₁₃ Neh 3₃₋₆₋₁₃₋₁₅, on a prison cj. Is 43₁₄ בריָחֵי כְלָאִים Jr 51₃₀ Ezk 38₁₁ Nah 3₁₃ La 2₉; אַרְמוֹן Pr 18₁₉, בְּרִיחַ הַמְּשָׁק Am 1₅, וּבְרִיחַ חוֹמָה and נְחֹשֶׁת בְּ נְחֹשֶׁת 1K 4₁₃, בְּרִיחַי בְּרוֹזֵל Is 45₂ Ps 107₁₆; wooden cross bars joining panels Ex 26₂₆₋₂₉ 35₁₁ 36₃₁₋₃₄ 39₃₃ 40₁₈ Nu 3₃₆ 4₃₁;

—2. cosmically: of the underworld (→ אָרְצֵי 5) Jon 2₇, of the sea Jb 38₁₀, of heaven Jb 26₁₃ (→ Gunkel Schöpfung 36f);

—Is 15₅ rd. בריָחה. †

Der. III ברח hif.

1451 בריָעָה

בְּרִיעָה, בְּרִיעָה 1C 8₁₃: n.m.; explained בְּרִיעָה 1C 7₂₃; “outstanding” (Arb., Noth 224) :: Akk. *Barḫu, Burāḫu* ? (Stamm 265):

—1. from Asher Gn 46₁₇ Nu 26_{44f} 1C 7_{30f};

—2. from Ephraim 1C 7₂₃;

—3. from Benjamin 1C 8₁₃₋₁₆;

—4. Levite 1C 23_{10f}.

Der. בְּרִיעֵי. †

בְּרִים 1452

בְּרִים: בְּרִים כְּלֵה־בְּרִים 2S 20₁₄; unexplained: prp. הַבְּכָרִים (II בְּכָרִי, → verse 6), alt. בְּחָרִים Vulg. †

בְּרִיעֵי 1453

בְּרִיעֵי: gentilic of בְּרִיעָה 1: Nu 26₄₄. †

בְּרִית 1454

בְּרִית: MHb. (pl. בְּרִיתוֹת); Akk. (Can. ?) *bīrtu* fetter (AHw. 129), *be-ri-tu Qatna*, BASOR 121:21f; Eg. *bi-ra-ta* (Albright *Vocalization* 40); etym. unc.; meal (I בְּרִיה) Meyer *Isr.* 588¹; Koehler JSS 1:4ff; tie, bond (Akk.) Albright BASOR 121:22; < (Akk.!) *bīrīt* between, Noth *Ges. St.* 147f; cut Arb. *barā^y* Humbert ThZ 6:60. Literature: Kraetzschmar *Bundesvorstellung*; Pedersen *Eid* 30ff; Koehler *Theol.* §20-21; Eichrodt *Theol.* 1:9ff; Quell TWNT 2:107ff; Begrich ZAW 60:1ff; Noth ZAW 60:142ff; Mendenhall *Law and Covenant* (cf. BA 17:26ff, 50ff); Baltzer *Bundesformular*; Puis VT 16:396ff; Buss VT 16:502f. Distribution: about 290 x, Sept. δ.α.θ.η.κ.η 275 x, cj. 1K 8₉ and 2C 5₁₀ (: Rudolph); not attested in Jl, Jon, Mi, Nah, Hab, Zeph, Hg, Megillot; frequent in Gn 27 x, Ex 13 x, Lv 10 x, Dt 27 x, Jos 22 x, 1K 15 x and cj. 8₉, 2K 12 x, Is 42_{6-61:8} 8 x (Is 1-39 only 24₅ 28₁₅₋₁₈ 33₈), Jr 23 x, (31_{31-34:18} 14 x), Ezk 18 x, Ps 21 x, 1C 12 x, 2C 17 x: cs. id., בְּרִיתִי/תְּכַתֵּבָהּ:

—agreement, covenant.

A. between persons

—1. בְּרִיתִי/תְּכַתֵּבָהּ → כָּרַת come to an agreement (cf. Akk. *berītu* with *nakāsu* to cut, BASOR 121:21f; cutting of sacrificial animals, ὄρκαλα τέμνετε, גִּזַּר עֲדִיָּא, Sef. 1 A 7, Gesenius and most others :: Pedersen *Eid* 46f), Gn 21₂₇₋₃₂ 31₄₄ 1S 23₁₈ (לְפָנַי יִגְזַר עֲדִיָּא) 1K 5₂₆; אָתַּתְּ בְּ כָרַתְּ בְּ אֶתְּ he concludes an agreement with 2S 3₁₃₋₂₁ Jr 34₈; = כָּרַתְּ בְּ עִםְּ Gn 26₂₈ Hos 12₂ Jb 40₂₈ 2C 23₃; = כָּרַתְּ בְּרִיתוֹ אֶתְּ 2S 3₁₂; abs. בְּרִיתוֹ אֶתְּ בְּרִיתְּ to conclude an agreement Hos 10₄ Ps 83₆ (עַלְּ against) with לְפָנַי יִעַלְּ Jr 34₁₅₋₁₈ 2C 34₃₁, לְאֱלֹהֵינוּ in the presence of our God Ezr 10₃;

—2. כָּרַתְּ בְּ לְ to grant an agreement to someone Ex 23₃₂ 34₁₂₋₁₅ Dt 7₂ Jos 9_{6f-11-15f} Ju 2₂ 1S 11₁ 1K 20₃₄ 2K 11₄ 1C 11₃, with לְפָנַי יִכָּרַתְּ בְּ 2S 5₃;

- 3. **בוא** **בב'לפני י** to enter into an agreement (1QS ii:10 and oft.) **Jr 34**₁₀; **עבר בב'בוא** to enter into the covenant **Dt 29**₁₁ (1QS i:16 and oft., → III 4);
- 4. **לקח אתה ... עמו בב'עבר ב** to accept someone into a formal arrangement **2C 23**₁, cj. with **העמיד** to enforce an agreement **2C 34**₃₂ (rd. **בב'העמיד** for **ובנימין**);
- 5. **בין ... ובין** arrangement between one and another **1K 15**₁₉ **2C 16**₃;
- 6. **בעלי ברית** **Gn 14**₁₃ and **אנשי ב'בעלי ברית** **Ob 7** partners to an agreement, confederates;
- 7. **ברית אחים** brotherly obligation **Am 1**₉;
- 8. → C a 1-5; **ב'ברית אחים** with **שמר** to keep **Ezk 17**₁₄; with **זכר** to keep in mind **Am 1**₉; with **הפר** to break **1K 15**₁₉ **Ezk 17**_{15f-18f};
- 9. bond of matrimony **Mal 2**₁₄ (**אשת בריתך**) **Ezk 16**₈ (Dam. xvi:12) cf. **Pr 2**₁₇.

B. contract, covenant with:

- 1. **ב'אשת בריתך** God with animals **Hos 2**₂₀ (**עם**), **Ezk 34**₂₅ (**ל**), Gressmann *Eschatologie* 194, 201; Wolff VT 6:317ff;
- 2. with the stones of the fields **Jb 5**₂₃ (→ **אבן 5**); with death (|| **שאול**, → **מוות**, through a sacrifice to a god of death, Duhm, or simply metaph. from diplomatic contracts ?) **Is 28**₁₅₋₁₈.

C. a covenant between God and mankind (cf. material from Mari; Noth, *Ges. St.* 142ff.

—a. a covenant which is made:

- 1. God **ב'אתה** **כרת ב'אתה** made a covenant with **Gn 15**₁₈ **Ex 34**₂₇ (**על-פי** on the basis of) **Dt 5**₃ **28**₆₉ (Moses at God's command).⁶⁹ **29**₁₃ (|| **אלה**) **31**₁₆ **2K 17**₁₅₋₃₅₋₃₈ **Jr 11**₁₀ **31**₃₁₋₃₂ **34**₁₃ **Zech 11**₁₀ **Ps 105**₈ **1C 16**₁₅; with **עם** with **Ex 24**₈ **Dt 4**₂₃ **5**₂ **9**₉ **29**₂₄ **1K 8**₂₁. cj. **9** **Neh 9**₈ **2C 6**₁₁. cj. **5**₁₀; abs. **Ex 34**₁₀;
- 2. **ל** **כרת ב'ל** God made a covenant for the benefit of (→ Wolff loc.cit.) **Is 55**₃ **61**₈ **Jr 32**₄₀ **Ezk 34**₂₅ **37**₂₆ **Ps 89**₄ **2C 21**₇; **Hos 2**₂₀ (→ B1);
- 3. God **אתה** **הקים בריתו** established his covenant with **Gn 6**₁₈ **9**₉₋₁₁ **17**₁₉₋₂₁ **Ex 6**₄ **Lv 26**₉ **Ezk 16**₆₂; with **ובין** ... **בין** between ... and **Gn 9**₁₇ **17**₇; with **ל** for the benefit of **Ezk 16**₆₀;
- 4. God **נתן בריתו** **Gn 17**₂ **Nu 25**₁₂; **הגיד ב'נתן בריתו** **Dt 4**₁₃; **ל** **נשבע ברית ל** **Dt 4**₃₁ **8**₁₈; **בברית אתה** enters into a covenant with **Ezk 16**₈ (→ A3); the Jews enter into a covenant with God **2C 15**₁₂; God **ל** **ב'ל** **העמיד** **Ps 105**₁₀, **צוה בריתו** **Dt 4**₁₃ **Ps 111**₉;
- 5. God makes an everlasting promise **שם ב'עולם** **2S 23**₅, mindful of his covenant **Ps 105**₈;

—13. בַּעַל בְּמִלַּח בָּ. **Ju 8₃₃ 9₄** and בְּבַעַל אֵל **9₄₆** Can. (Meyer *Isr.* 550f, 557f = Hellenistic Ζεὺς ξένιος, ὄρκιος, *Jupiter iurarius*, Eissfeldt ZAW 57:28⁸);

—14. בְּ פְהֵנֶת עוֹלָם. entitlement to an everlasting priesthood **Nu 25₁₃**.

—c. the maintenance of the covenant:

—1. God זָכַר בְּרִיתוֹ **Gn 9_{15f} Ex 2₂₄ 6₅ Lv 26₄₂₋₄₅ Ezk 16₆₀ Ps 105₈ 106₄₅ 111₅;**

—2. שָׁמַר בְּזָכַר בְּרִיתוֹ: God **Dt 7_{9,12} 1K 8₂₃ Da 9₄ Neh 1₅ 9₃₂ 2C 6₁₄;** man **Gn 17_{9f} Ex 19₅ 1K (8₂₃) 11₁₁ Ezk 17₁₄ Ps 78₁₀ 103₁₈ 132₁₂;** בְּ שָׁמַר הַבְּרִית הַבְּשָׁמַר **Dt 29₈;**

—3. עָשָׂה כְּבְּרִיתוֹ הַבְּרִית **2C 34₃₂;**

—4. הִחְזִיק בְּבְרִיתוֹ עָשָׂה כְּבָּ. **Is 56₄₋₆;**

—5. to maintain **Dt 8₁₈;** with **הַבְּרִיתוֹ הַבְּרִית 2K 23₃ Jr 34₁₈;** בְּבְרִיתוֹ הַבְּרִית faithful to **Ps 78₃₇;** בְּבְרִיתוֹ הַבְּרִית **Dt 33₉ Ps 25₁₀.**

—d. neglecting, contravening the covenant:

—1. הִפָּרַד **1K 15₁₉ Is 24₅ 33₈ Jr 33₂₀ Ezk 17_{15f-18f};** **Gn 17₁₄ Lv 26₁₅₋₄₄ Dt 31₁₆₋₂₀ Jr 11₁₀ 31₃₂ Ezk 16₅₉ 44₇,** pass. **Jr 33₂₁;** subj. God **Ju 2₁ Jr 14₂₁ Zech 11₁₀;**

—2. שָׁכַח **Dt 4₂₃ Pr 2₁₇ ! Dt 4₃₁** (God);

—3. עָזַב **Dt 29₂₄ 1K 19₁₀₋₁₄ Jr 22₉ Da 11₃₀;**

—4. עָבַר **Dt 17₂ Jos 7₁₁₋₁₅ 23₁₆ Ju 2₂₀ 2K 18₁₂ Jr 34₁₈ Hos 6₇ 8₁;**

—5. בְּחִלּוֹל בְּ; חִלּוֹל בְּשִׁחַת בְּ; שִׁחַת בְּמָאֵס בְּ; **2K 17₁₅;** מָאֵס בְּעָבַר בְּ; **Mal 2₈;** חִלּוֹל בְּשִׁחַת בְּ; **Mal 2₁₀ Ps 55₂₁ 89₃₅;** בְּחִלּוֹל בְּ; **Ps 44₁₈;** God בְּשִׁקַּר בְּ; **Ps 89₄₀;** בְּנִאֵר בְּ; **Da 11₃₂.**

—e. misc.: מְבִרִיתָךְ on account of the covenant with you **Ezk 16₆₁;** בְּ עַל-זִבְחָהּ to make a covenant at a community sacrifice (cf. מִלַּח בְּ and **Jr 34₁₈) Ps 50₅;** בְּ עַל-פִּיהָ to observe the covenant with the lips (only) **Ps 50₁₆;** בְּ עֵם **Is 42₆ 49₈;** **1S 18₃** blood brotherhood (cf. Herodotus iii 8; Pedersen *Eid* 21f; Smith *Rel. Sem.* 270f, 479); **Da 9₂₇** → גִּבּוֹר hif.; expression of substitute (Begrich ZAW 60:10) for תּוֹרָה **Is 24₅,** for חֶזֶק **Ps 105₁₀, 2K 17₁₅,** for מִצְוָה **Dt 4₁₃ Jos 7₁₁;**

—**Jos 3₁₁** dubious; **Jr 33₂₅** rd. בְּרִיתִי; **Ezk 20₃₇** dl. הַבְּרִיתִי; **Ps 74₂₀** rd. לְבְרִיתִי.

ברית 1455

ברר: ברר: ברר → II בר; MHb., JArm.^t: **alkaline salt**, extracted from soap-plants, *Mesembrianthemum crystallinum*, Löw 1:637: Jr 2₂₂ Mal 3₂. †

1456 ברך

I ברך: denom. from Ēr<B, or → II ?; Syr. *brak* Mnd. af. (MdD 70a); → BArm.; Arb. Eth. *baraka*, Tigr. Wb. 278a *barka*, OSArb. *brk* (Ryckmans 1:55).

qal: impf. וַיִּבְרַךְ, וַיְבָרֶכְהָ: to **kneel down** Ps 95₆ 2C 6₁₃. †

hif: impf. וַיִּבְרַךְ: to **cause to kneel** (camels) Gn 24₁₁. †

1457 ברך

II ברך: MHb., Ug. *brk*, Ph. Karat. 1:1; 3:2, Pun. pf. sffx. βαραχω (qal) besides impf. *ybarku* (pi.) (Friedrich, ZDMG 107:288); Arm. (→ BArm.) pa., Syr. also pe., DISO 44; Arb. II and III, OSArb. (NSem. loan ? ZAW 75:111), Eth. *bāraka*; Eg. *brk* (lw.) to pray; Akk. *karābu* MAOG 4:294ff (AHw. 445) to bless, to greet; OSArb. *krb* to consecrate, *mkrb* (**mukarrib* or *makrūb*) priestly ruler; Eth. *mek^wrāb* temple; with בָּרַךְ to make fertile, Murtonen VT 9:176f; for formulae constructed with ברך → Gerber *Verba denominativa* 213ff; Fschr. Hempel 68, 177.

qal: pt. pass. only בָּרוּךְ (VG 1:578c; BL 472w: denom. from בְּרַכָּה), cs. בְּרוּכֵי/כִי, בְּרוּכָה, בְּרוּךְ (1QIs^b 65₂₃ ברכי):

—1. **blessed**, filled with strength, full → בְּרַכָּה, (Pedersen Isr. I-II 199; Blank HUCA 32:75ff): a) בָּרוּךְ may he be (he is) blessed Gn 27₂₉ (: אָרוּר₃₃ Nu 22₁₂ 24₉, may you be (you are) blessed בְּ אָרוּר Dt 7₁₄ 28₃₋₆ 1S 25₃₃ 26₂₅ Ru 3₁₀; b) with the divine name: בָּרוּךְ לְאֱלֹהֵי יְיָ may he be (he is) blessed by God/Y (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107e) Gn 14₁₉ Ju 17₂ 1S 15₃ 23₂₁ 2S 2₅ Ps 115₁₅ Ru 2₂₀; בָּרוּךְ יְיָ לְאֱלֹהֵי יְיָ Gn 24₃₁ 26₂₉ יְיָ בָּרוּךְ Is 65₂₃ (Ph. בעל הברך the one blessed by Baal Karat. 1:1; KAI 2:38f); c) particular subjects: Dt 28_{4f} 33₂₀₋₂₄ 1S 25₃₃ 2S 22₄₇ / Ps 18₄₇ 1K 2₄₅ Is 19₂₅ Jr 17₇ 20₁₄ Ps 72₁₉ 118₂₆ Pr 5₁₈ Ru 2₁₉;

—2. **praised, adored** (God): a) בָּרוּךְ יְיָ הַבָּרוּךְ בעל 1K 10₉ Zech 11₅ Ps 41₁₄ 89₅₃ 106₄₈ 119₁₂ 135₂₁ 1C 16₃₆ 29₁₀; בָּרוּךְ אֱלֹהֵי יְיָ (Baudissin *Kyr.* 1:511f) Ps 68₂₀, בָּרוּךְ אֱלֹהֵי יְיָ Ps 68₃₆; b) בָּרוּךְ יְיָ with pt. Ps 72₁₈ 144₁; אֲשֶׁר יְיָ אֱשֶׁר Gn 24₂₇ Ex 18₁₀ 1S 25₃₂₋₃₉ 2S 18₂₈ 1K 1₄₈ 5₂₁ 8₁₅₋₅₆ Ru 4₁₄ Esr 7₂₇ 2C 2₁₁ 6₄; אֲשֶׁר יְיָ אֱשֶׁר 2C 9₈; אֲשֶׁר יְיָ אֱשֶׁר Ps 124₆; אֱלֹהֵי אֲשֶׁר Ps 66₂₀; אֱלֹהֵי אֲשֶׁר Gn 14₂₀; אֱלֹהֵי אֲשֶׁר Ps 28₆ 31₂₂;

—Gn 9₂₆ rd. ? בָּרוּךְ or אֱלֹהֵי שָׁם ... בָּרוּךְ, Ezk 3₁₂ rd. בָּרוּךְ. †

nif: pf. וַיִּבְרַכּוּ: to **wish on oneself a blessing** like that of (cf. Gn 48₂₀), with בָּרוּךְ of the person(s) compared: Gn 12₃ and 18₁₈ (as Abraham), 28₁₄ (Jacob); → hitp. †

pi: (235 x): (ר) occurs instead of ר (with *shewa mobile*) in most cases, BL 357) pf. וַיְבָרֶכְהוּ, וַיְבָרֶכְהוּ, וַיְבָרֶכְהוּ, וַיְבָרֶכְהוּ, וַיְבָרֶכְהוּ, וַיְבָרֶכְהוּ; impf. וַיְבָרֶכְהוּ, וַיְבָרֶכְהוּ, וַיְבָרֶכְהוּ, וַיְבָרֶכְהוּ, וַיְבָרֶכְהוּ, וַיְבָרֶכְהוּ, sffx. וַיְבָרֶכְהוּ, וַיְבָרֶכְהוּ, וַיְבָרֶכְהוּ, וַיְבָרֶכְהוּ, וַיְבָרֶכְהוּ, וַיְבָרֶכְהוּ.

אֲבָרַכְמָ/רַכְךָ, אֲבָרַכְךָ, תִּבְרַכְנִי, יִבְרַכְהוּ/כְּנִהוּ (BL 339s), אֲבָרַכְהָ, וְאֲבָרְךָ (BL 355q), וַיְבָרֶךְ, אֲבָרַכְנִי; inf. בָּרַךְ (also abs. Nu 23₁₁), בָּרַכּוּ, בָּרַכְוּ; impv. בָּרַכְוּ/כּוּ; pt. מִבְּרַכְוּ:

—1. sbj. God: to **bless** = to endue someone with special power: animals **Gn 1**₂₂, human beings **1**₂₈, the seventh day **2**₃ **Ex 20**₁₁, woman **Gn 17**₁₆, field **27**₂₇, bread and water **Ex 23**₂₅, the fruit of the body and of the ground **Dt 7**₁₃, the work of the hands **28**₁₂, the people and the land **26**₁₅, the righteous **Ps 5**₁₃, the food-supply **Ps 132**₁₅;

—the angel blesses Jacob **Gn 32**₂₇₋₃₀ **48**₁₆; a blessing from the cult centre, with בָּנִן (Bowman *Demot.* vii:3; Albright F Schr. Mowinckel 6f); מוֹצִיֵּיךְ **Ps 134**₃;

—2. to **bless** = to declare the object to be endued with special power: God blessed Abraham **Gn 12**₂ **22**₁₇ **24**₁₋₃₅; people blessed Jacob **Gn 27**₂₉; Melchizedek blessed Abraham **14**₁₉; father blessed his son **27**₄₋₇₋₁₀, the children **32**₁, the grandson **48**₉; Israel blessed Pharaoh **Ex 12**₃₂, the sacrifice **1S 9**₁₃, a man **Gn 48**₁₅, a community **Lv 9**₂₃ **2C 30**₂₇;

—3. to **bless** = to wish someone to have special power **Gn 24**₆₀ **47**₇ **Nu 6**₂₃ **22**₆ **Dt 27**₁₂ **Jos 8**₃₃ **1S 13**₁₀ (greeting) **1S 25**₁₄ **2S 7**₂₉ (prayerful wish) **Gn 47**₁₀ **2S 13**₂₅ (farewell) **2S 8**₁₀ (congratulation) **Jb 31**₂₀ (thanks) **Ru 2**₄ **2K 4**₂₉ and **10**₁₅ **Pr 27**₁₄ (morning wish); to bring a blessing on someone **Ex 12**₃₂;

—4. to **bless** God = to declare God to be the source of the special power = to **praise God** **Gn 24**₄₈ **Dt 8**₁₀ **Jos 22**₃₃ **Ju 5**₂₋₉ **Ps 66**₈ **68**₂₇ **103**_{1f-20-22} **104**₁₋₃₅ **135**_{19f}, **16**₇ **26**₁₂ **34**₂ **63**₅ **145**₂, שְׁמוֹ **96**₂ **100**₄ **Neh 9**_{5b}, **8**₆ (with אֲמִן אֲמִן) **1C 29**₂₀ (with formula) **2C 20**₂₆ (→ n.loc. בְּרַכְהָ עִמָּךְ);

—5. formulas and usage: בְּרַכְהָ לְפָנַי יְעִמָּךְ בְּרַכְהָ **Gn 27**₇; בְּ בִּי by mentioning the name **Gn 48**₂₀ (→ nif.); with lifted hands **Lv 9**₂₂ בְּשֵׁם יְיָ **Dt 21**₅ **2S 6**₁₈ **Ps 129**₈, formula of blessing **Nu 6**₂₃₋₂₇ **1S 2**₂₀ **1K 1**₄₇ **1C 29**₁₀ **Ps 118**₂₆ **129**₈; לְ בִּי pronounce a blessing over **Neh 11**₂ בְּ בִּי at the offering **1C 16**₂; a duty of the sons of Aaron בְּשֵׁמוֹ בְּרַכְוּ **1C 23**₁₃; a blessing to stop a famine **2S 21**₃; standing erect when blessed **1K 8**₁₄₋₅₅ **2C 6**₃;

—6. בָּרַךְ :: קָלַל **Ps 62**₅ **109**₂₈ **Pr 30**₁₁; euphemistic for → אָרַר, קָלַל (supplementary Geiger *Urschrift* 267f; Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 98; F Schr. Hempel 97f :: Yaron VT 9:90) **1K 21**₁₀₋₁₃ **Ps 10**₃ בְּ קָלַל together with נֶאֱמַר **Jb 1**₅₋₁₁ **2**₅₋₉;

—**Gn 48**₂₀ rd. יְבָרַךְ, nif. or assimilated hitp. (BL 198g).

pu: impf. יִבְרַכְ/רַךְ; pt. מִבְּרַכְוּ, מִבְּרַכְתָּ, מִבְּרַכְוּ (4QpPs 37 (מבורכיו))

—1. to **be blessed** **Nu 22**₆ **2S 7**₂₉ **Ps 37**₂₂ **112**₂ **128**₄ **Pr 20**₂₁ **22**₉ **1C 17**₂₇; מִבְּרַכְתָּ י' מבורכיו blessed by Y **Dt 33**₁₃, מִן תִּבְרַךְ blessed among (or more than) **Ju 5**₂₄;

—2. to **be praised**: God's name **Ps 113**₂ **Jb 1**₂₁. †

hitp.: pf. הִתְבָּרַךְ, הִתְבָּרַכְוּ; impf. יִתְבָּרַךְ; pt. מִתְבָּרַךְ;

—1. to **wish a blessing on oneself** (on one another?) to **be blessed** (→ nif. :: Murtonen loc. cit. 171f), with בָּ **Gn 22**₁₈ (Abraham) **26**₄ (Isaac) **Jr 4**₂ (Y) **Ps 72**₁₇ (the king);

1461 בְּרָכָה

II בְּרָכָה: n.m.; = I 3 or short. form ?; rd. ? with Sept., Pesh., בְּרֻכְיָה, 1C 12₃. †

1462 בְּרָכָה

בְּרָכָה: etym. ?; Siloam 5 ברכה, Ug. *brk*, Eg. *brkt* (Erman-G. 1:466), OSArb. *brkt*, *mbrk*, Arb. *birkat*: cs. בְּרַכַּת and cs. pl. בְּרַכּוֹת (BL 597g): pool Sept. $\kappa\omicron\lambda\upsilon\mu\beta\eta\theta\rho\alpha$, Vulg. *piscina*: מִיִּם בְּרַכַּת Nah 2₉, pl. Qoh 2₆; in גְּבֻעוֹן 2S 2₁₃, חֲבֵרוֹן 4₁₂, שְׁמֵרוֹן 1K 22₃₈, חֲשָׁבוֹן Song 7₅; in Jerusalem: הַבַּיְתָה הָעֶלְיוֹנָה 2K 18₁₇ Is 7₃ 36₂ (Montgomery-G. 486f; Simons *Jerusalem* 334ff; Miller-B. ZAW 70:221ff), הַבַּיְתָה הַתַּחְתּוֹנָה Is 22₉, הַיְשָׁנָה Neh 2₁₄ (Lods ZAW 51:262; Simons *Jerusalem* 191f) Is 22₁₁, built by Hezekiah 2K 20₂₀; הַמְלֶךְ בְּ Neh 2₁₄ (Simons *Jerusalem* 192f), הַשְּׁלַח בְּ 3₁₅, the artificial pool (הַעֲשִׂיָה), Simons *Jerusalem* 193) 3₁₆. †

1463 בְּרֻכְיָה

בְּרֻכְיָה: n.m.; < בְּרֻכְיָהוּ >; ברכי on a weight BASOR 153:35ff:

—1. son of Zerubbabel 1C 3₂₀;

—2. Levite 1C 9₁₆ 15₂₃;

—3. Neh 3_{4.30} 6₁₈;

—4. Zech 1₁ = בְּרֻכְיָהוּ 1₇;

—5. → II בְּרָכָה 1C 12₃. †

1464 בְּרֻכְיָהוּ

בְּרֻכְיָהוּ: n.m.; < בְּרַךְ + י' בְּרַךְ >, (Noth 183); Vincent *Rel.* 397; EgArm. ברֻכִּיה/א, cun. *Barikki/Barakku-Yāma* (Bab. Exp. 10:41; ZDMG 94:207, 13); > בְּרֻכְיָה:

—1. Zech 1₇, → בְּרֻכְיָה 4_;

—2. Levite 1C 6₂₄ 15₁₇;

—3. from Ephraim 2C 28₁₂. †

1465 ברם

*ברם: Akk. *barāmu* to be multi-coloured, Arb. *barama* to make a rope: בְּרָמִים.

1466 בְּרָמִים

בְּרָמִים: tant. pl., Akk. *barmu* multicoloured, spotted, *burumu*, Ass. *barrumu* multicoloured fabric, *birnu* Syrian linen garment on to which a braiding of multicoloured woollen threads has been sewn (ANET 275⁶); Arb. *ʿabram* two-ply rope, *barīm*, *barām* string twined with black and white yarn, *mubram* multicoloured fabric; גְּנֹזֵי בְּרָמִים (→ גְּנֹזֵי* 2) **two-coloured fabric: Ezk 27**₂₄. †

1467 בְּרִנֵּעַ

בְּרִנֵּעַ: n.loc., → קָרַשׁ בְּרִנֵּעַ.

1468 בָּרַע

בָּרַע: Sept.^A Βάλλα < 1 and. Sam.^{M74} *bāla*, as n.m. בְּרַע verse 2a: n.m., בָּ + רַע (?) or < Arb. *baraʿa* to triumph (König) ?; king of סָדֶם **Gn 14**_{2b}. †

1469 בְּרִיעָה

בְּרִיעָה: n.m., → בְּרִיעָה.

1470 בֵּרַק

בֵּרַק: to shine, to gleam, MHb. Arm. Pehl. *Frahang* 1:3, JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 70b), Akk. *barāqu*, OAb. n.m. *Yabruq* + ndiv. (BASOR 95:19); > Eg. *brq* to glitter (water); Arb. Eth. *baraqa*, Soq. *brq* to flash, of lightning.

qal: imp. בְּרוֹק: to **flash**, of lightning **Ps 144**₆, cj. בְּרָק וַיִּבְרַק **2S 22**₁₅ / **Ps 18**₁₅, cj. inf. בְּרָק (sword) **Ezk 21**₃₃. †

Der. I, II בְּרָק, *בְּרָקֹן.

1471 בְּרָק

I בְּרָק: ברק; MHb., 1QM 6:2 *ברקה fem.; Ug. OSArb. *brq*; EgArm. JArm. Syr. CPArm. בְּרָקֹן, Mnd. (MdD 63a) בְּרָקֹן, Arb. *barq*; Akk. *berqu*; > Copt. *ebrēce*: cs. בְּרָק, pl. בְּרָקִים, sffx. בְּרָקִיו: **lightning**; thunder and lightning **Ex 19**₁₆; בְּרָקִים to cause rain **Jr 10**₁₃ **51**₁₆ **Ps 135**₇; light up the world **Ps 77**₁₉ **97**₄; God causes lightnings to flash **Ps 144**₆, cj. **2S 22**₁₅ / **Ps 18**₁₅, God sends forth flashes of lightning **Jb 38**₃₅, flashes of lightning darting everywhere **Nah 2**₅; lightnings come from fire **Ezk 1**₁₃; like lightning **Da 10**₆, cj. **Ezk 1**₁₄; metaph. (sword, spear) **Dt 32**₄₁ **Ezk 21**₁₅₋₂₀, **Nah 3**₃ **Hab 3**₁₁ **Zech 9**₁₄ **Jb 20**₂₅;

—**Ezk 21**₃₃ rd. בְּרָק. †

1472 בְּרָק

II בְּרָק: n.m.; = I (Noth 226); Ug. *brq(n) burqa/unu* (UTGl. 524) OSArb. (Conti-R. 118; Ryckmans 1:56; ZAW 75:307) *Brq, Brqm/n*, Pun. (*Hamilcar*) *Barcas*, EgArm., Palm. ברק, ברקה (Lidzbarski *Eph.* 1:206f), Βαρκα, Βαρκαῖος (Wuthnow 34), cun. *Barruqu* (Tallqvist *Names* 52), cf. בְּרָקֹל 6Q8, 1, 4 (DJD 3, p. 117): judge from Naphtali, **Ju 4**₆₋₂₂ **5**₁₋₁₂₋₁₅, cj. **1S 12**₁₁ (Sept., Pesh.). †

1473 בְּרֶק

בְּרֶק: n.m. / trib.; Arm. = II בְּרֶק; → n.loc. בְּרֶק בְּנֵי Jos 19⁴⁵.

1474 בְּרֶקוֹס

בְּרֶקוֹס: n.m.; cun. *Barqūsu*, OSArb. ברקס (Ryckmans 1:259; ZAW 75:307); cf. קוסענל, קוסבעל (BASOR 72:11ff); Noth 63; Milik Syria 35:235ff; 36:95f; בַּר + Edomite ndiv., → Schrader *Keilins.* 472f; Vriezen OTS 14:330ff; WbMyth. 1:461: temple servant **Ezr 2₅₃ Neh 7₅₅**. †

1475 בְּרֶקֶן

*בְּרֶקֶן, pl. בְּרֶקְנִים, Or. בְּרֶקְנִים, Bomberg ברקנים-, Sept.^A βαρκοιννιμ; MHb.² ברקנים, JArm.¹ בְּרֶקְנִיא a kind of thistle (Löw 1:405), I בְּרֶקֶן + *ān* (BL 500q) or pl. of בְּרֶקֶן (BL 517v, Löw)?: **Ju 8₇₋₁₆** together with הַמְּרֶקֶר קוֹצֵי, Aq. τραγακάνθαυ buck thorn, Symm. τρίβολοι, Vulg. *tribuli* prickly plants, Pesh. *qurtbā* bramble bush: **thorny plant** (Dalman *Arbeit* 2:355) (: Gesenius and others: threshing-sledge). †

1476 בְּרֶקֶת

בְּרֶקֶת, Sam.^{M77} *bērēqat*, Sam. בארק ספיר (BenH. 2:539, 564): JArm.^{1g} *בְּרֶקֶתא and Akk *barraqtu*, Syr. *bārqa* emerald (cf. OPers. *Bardia*, son of Cyrus, > Σμέρδης), Arb. *zumurrud* beryl; < Skr. *marakata* (Laufer *Sino-Iranica* 518 :: Mayrhofer *Sprache* 7:187: Greek or Sem. !; Zimmerli 674: ברק): **emerald**, (Quiring 157f) dark-green **beryl** (Akk. *burallu*. JArm.^{1g} בורלֶא, Syr. Mnd. *bērullā* > βήρullος (< German Brille, Littmann 17), Bauer, *Edelstein.* 529ff, also other green stones; found in the coastal mountains between Aswan and the Red Sea, Σμάρραδος ὄρος: **Ex 28₁₇ 39₁₀**; → בְּרֶקֶת. †

1477 בְּרֶקֶת

בְּרֶקֶת: by-form of בְּרֶקֶת, BL 510v: dark-green **beryl Ezk 28₁₃**. †

1478 ברר

I ברר: MHb.² JArm. to be clear, to select, pi. pa. to cleanse; Akk. *barāru* to shimmer, *barru* purified, pure (gold), Ug. *brr* be free (UTGl. 527) be pure (UTGl. 528) OSArb. causative, to cleanse, Eth. *brūr* silver (Leslau 13); → בור.

qal: pf. בְּרוֹתִי; inf. with sffx. לְבַרֵּם **Qoh 3₁₈** (*ā* BL 430o, Bergsträsser 2:135f, or short *o* ?); pt. בְּרוּרִים, בְּרוֹת:

—1. to **purge out Ezk 20₃₈**;

—2. to select, choose **Qoh 3₁₈** (? or with 1: to separate from cj. מְרֵאֵלֶהִים, Ginsberg); pt. selected **Neh 5₁₈ 1C 7₄₀ 9₂₂**, sbst. **16₄₁**. †

nif: imp. הִבְרִי, BL 431r: to **keep clean** Is 52₁₁;

—Ps 18₂₇ / 2S 22₂₇ rd. הִבֵּר, → hitp. †

pi: inf. בְּרַר: to **sift**, to **sort out** Da 11₃₅. †

hitp: impf. יִתְבַּרְרוּ (cf. ברַךְ pi.): to **be sifted, sorted out** Da 12₁₀;

—Ps 18₂₇ / 2S 22₂₇ rd. יִתְבַּרְרוּ (:: Blau VT 7:387). †

hif: inf. הִבֵּר (BL 433d) to **sift, cleanse** Jr 4₁₁, 11QSir 51 (DJD 4, xxi 11). †

Der. II-IV בַּר, בְּרוּר, בְּרִית.

1479 ברר

II ברר: Arb. *barā*^y to sharpen; Schwarzlose *Waffen* 295; alt. with I.

qal: pt. בְּרַר; to **sharpen**; sharpened (arrow) (Sept. βέλος ἐκλεκτόν = I) Is 49₂. †

hif: imp. הִבְרִי, BL 432l: **sharpen** (arrow) Jr 51₁₁. †

1480 ברשע

ברשע: Sept. Βαρσοϋ: n.m.; etym.? trad. בַּ + רָשַׁע; < Arb. *biršī*' (< **biššī*') ugly (Holma *Personennamen* 37f; Gn 14₂ (→ ברע). †

1481 ברתי

ברתי: 1C 11₃₉: → בארתי.

1482 ברתי

ברתי: n.loc., בארות, town of הַרְדְּעָר of Damascus 2S 8₈; 1C 18₈ → כּוּן; ? = בְּרוּתָה Ezk 47₁₆; Abel 2:264; Simons *Geog.* §767; Reicke-R. 222. †

1483 בשור

בשור: river n.; הַבְּשׂוֹר נַחַל near Gaza; Dussaud *Top.* 233f; Abel 1:405f; Simons *Geog.* §718: 1S 30_{9f.21}. †

1484 בשורה

בשורה: → בשרה.

1485 בשם

*בשם: denom. from בִּשְׂם; MHb. בש/סם, pi. to season, to scent, JArm. Syr. בְּסִם, Mnd. (MdD 67b) *bsum* to be sweet, fragrant; adj. DISO 45 sweet-smelling Palm. בְּשִׁימָא, NPu. בשם JA 1955:50, JArm. בְּסִים, Syr. *bassīm*; Arb. *bašima* to be disgusted by.

Der. בִּשְׂם, n.f. בְּשִׂמָת, בְּשִׂמָת.

1486 בִּשְׂם

בִּשְׂם: (8 x), by-forms בְּשִׂם Ex 30₂₃ and *בִּשְׂם Song 5₁, Sam.^{M78} *bāšam*: ? Pun. DISO 45; EgArm. בשם Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 2:5, Hermopolis (Orient. 17: 549); OSArb. name of a month *ḡ-bšmm* (Conti-R. 119b, cf. Pehl. *Frahang* 27:3d); MHb. בושם; JArm.^{tg} בוש/שִׂמָא, also Mnd. (MdD 56a); Syr. and CPArm. *besmā*, *bsāmā* sweetness, scent; Arb. *bašām* fragrant shrub; > *βάσσαμον > βάλσαμον (fourth century → Lewy *Fremdw.* 41; Mayer 321) > MHb. בִּלְסָמ(וֹן) and Arb. *bal(a)sān* (*Ružička* 193): בְּשִׂמָי, בְּשִׂמָי, בְּשִׂמָי:

—1. **balsam tree** *Balsamodendrium Opolbalsamum* (Löw 1:299ff.): Song 5₁₋₁₃ 6₂ 8₁₄;

—2. **balsam oil**, which easily coagulates: sg. Ex 35₂₈ Is 3₂₄ Ezk 27₂₂, pl. Ex 25₆ 30₂₃ 35₈ 1K 10₂₋₁₀₋₂₅ 2K 20₁₃ Is 39₂ Song 4₁₀₋₁₄₋₁₆ Est 2₁₂ 1C 9_{29f} 2C 9₁₋₉₋₂₄ 16₁₄ 32₂₇;

—3. **perfume**: (in general) קִנְמֵן-בִּשְׂם sweet cinnamon Ex 30₂₃;

—4. בִּשְׂם קִנְיָה aromatic cane (*Cymbopogon* Löw 1:692f) Ex 30₂₃. †

1487 בְּשִׂמָת

בְּשִׂמָת, Sam.^{M78} *bāšāmat*: n.f.; בשם; BL 510v; “balsam” (Noth 223); OSArb. *Bšmt* n.f. Ryckmans 1:57; ZAW 75:307; Mlaker *Hierodulen* 33:

—1. Gn 26₃₄;

—2. Gn 36_{3f-10-13-17} (Sam. מחלת);

—3. 1K 4₁₅. †

1488 בשר

בשר: MHb. pi.; Ug. *bšr*; JArm.^{tg} (ש/ס) CPArm. pe. and pa.; Akk. *bussuru*; Arb. Soq. *baššara*, OSArb. *bšr*; Eth. *absara*, Tigr. (Wb. 283b) *baššara* to bring (good) news.

pi: pf. בִּשְׂרָתִי, בִּשְׂרָתִי; impf. יִבְשְׂרוּ, תִּבְשְׂרוּ (ריון-1QIs^b 60₆), אֲבִשְׂרָה; impv. בִּשְׂרוּ; inf. בִּשְׂרָה; pt. מִבְּשָׂר, מִבְּשָׂרָה, מִבְּשָׂרָה:

—1. to **bring news** (good or bad): a) neutral 2S 18₂₀₋₂₀; pt. as sbst. 1S 4₁₇ 2S 4₁₀ Is 52₇; to inform a person 1S 31₉ 2S 18₁₉ Is 61₁ Jr 20₁₅ 1C 10₉; b) טוֹב בְּ to **bring good news** 1K 1₄₂ Is 52₇, without טוֹב 2S 18₍₁₉₎.₂₆,

מְבַשֵּׂר herald of good tidings Nah 2₁, מְבַשְּׂרֵת (female) herald of good tidings (to Zion) Is 40₉ Ps 68₁₂ (rd. מְבַשְּׂרֵת :: Gaster VT 4:74 collective, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §16f);

—2. to tell, to announce 2S 1₂₀ Is 60₆ Ps 40₁₀ 96₂ 1C 16₂₃;

—Is 41₂₇ rd. מְבַסֵּר someone who refutes. †

hitp: impf. יִתְבַּשֵּׂר: to receive good news 2S 18₃₁. †

Der. בְּשָׂרָה.

1489 בָּשָׂר

בָּשָׂר (266 x); Jerome *bosor*: skin Arb. *baāarat*, denom. *bāara* to peel off skin; flesh Ug. *bšr*, Ph. EgArm. DISO 45, MHb., JArm. בְּסִ/שָּׂרָא, CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 67b) *besrā*, Eth. (→ Leslau 13) *bśr*, OSArb. *bšr*: בְּשֵׂר, בְּשָׂרִי, בְּשָׂרֵי, בְּשָׂרְכֶם, בְּשָׂרְכֶרָךְ, בְּשָׂרֵי Pr 14₃₀ †:

—1. skin (→ עוֹר) Ps 102₆ 119₁₂₀ Jb 4₁₅;

—2. flesh (→ שָׂאֵר) of living human beings Gn 2₂₁ 2K 5₁₄, of dead ones 1S 17₄₄, of animals Dt 14₈, of cows Gn 41₂, pigs Is 65₄ 66₁₇, quails Nu 11₃₃;

—3. meat, food 1S 2₁₃₋₁₅ Pr 23₂₀, בָּ בְּ raw meat 1S 2₁₅, forbidden meat Ex 21₂₈; בָּ בְּ אֶכְלֵ דַּת 12₁₅ Dt 12₁₅ בָּ אֶכְלֵ לֶחֶם וּבָאֶכְלֵ 1K 17₆, בָּ וַיֵּין Da 10₃;

—4. sacrificial meat בָּ קָדֵשׁ Jr 11₁₅ Hg 2₁₂, מְזִבַּח בָּ Lv 7₂₀, פְּגוּל בָּ unclean meat Ezk 4₁₄;

—5. flesh as part of the body: a) → עֵצָם and בָּ עֵצָם Gn 2₂₃; עוֹר וּבָבֶּ Jb 10₁₁ (: 1); בֶּשֶׂר וּדָם Sir 14₁₈; b) euphemistic for the pubic region, עֵרְלָה בָּ Gn 17₁₁, עֵרְוָה בָּ Ex 28₄₂, בָּ בְּ penis (Syr.) Lv 15_{2f-7} Ezk 16₂₆ 23₂₀, → מְבוּשִׂים; of a woman Lv 15₁₉; series: בָּ גִדִּים, גִּדִּים, עוֹר, רוּחַ Ezk 37₆₋₈, עוֹר, בָּ עוֹר, עֵצְמוֹת, עֵצְמוֹת, בָּ עוֹר, עוֹר, גִּדִּים Jb 10₁₁; מְשִׁמֵן בְּשָׂרוֹ Is 17₄;

—6. body (Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:176ff) Ezk 11₁₉ 36₂₆ Ps 63₂ Pr 5₁₁ Jb 4₁₅ Qoh 12₁₂ בְּשָׂרִים חַיִּי Pr 14₃₀; rotting flesh Zech 14₁₂; בְּשָׂרִים חַיִּי נִפְשׁ הַבְּחַיִּי בְּשָׂרִים Lv 17₁₁; youths בְּנֵפֶשׁ הַבְּ בְּרִיאֵי בְּנֵפֶשׁ הַבְּ fat in flesh Da 1₁₅;

—7. relatives (→ שָׂאֵר; Reiser *ThZ* 16:1ff); בָּ מְבַשְּׂרֵי Gn 2₂₃; אָחָד בָּ 2₂₄; אָחִינוּ בְּשָׂרֵנוּ (rd. בְּשָׂרֵנוּ בְּשָׂרֵנוּ ?) our blood brother 37₂₇; שָׂאֵר בְּשָׂרוֹ his close relative Lv 18₆; בְּשָׂרְךָ your relatives Is 58₇;

—8. a) living flesh: לֵב בְּבִשְׂרֶךָ :: לֵב אָבִן :: Ezk 11₁₉ 36₂₆; b) what is frail, transient (→ *σάραξ* in the NT) בָּ מְנַפֵּשׂ וְעַד בָּ מְנַפֵּשׂ וְעַד בָּ Is 10₁₈; בָּ מְנַפֵּשׂ וְעַד בָּ 31₃ רוּחַ Ezk 44₇; בָּ מְנַפֵּשׂ וְעַד בָּ mere flesh Ps 56₅ 78₃₉; עֵינֵי בָּ Jb 10₄; זְרוּעַ בְּעֵינֵי בָּ 2C 32₈;

—9. כָּל־בָּשָׂר (Hulst OTS 12:28ff): a) all flesh, man and beast **Gn 6**_{12,17} and oft.; b) mankind **Nu 16**₂₂ **27**₁₆ **Is 40**₅; c) animals **Gn 6**₁₉ **7**₂₁ **8**₁₇; d) any human being **Dt 5**₂₃ **Sir 37**₁₁; e) every human being כָּל־הוֹבֵב־כָּל־בָּשָׂר is grass **Is 40**₆; כָּל־בְּכָל־הַבָּ אֱלֹהֵי **Jr 32**₂₇;

—**Jb 19**₂₆ מִבְּשָׂרַי → Comm., בסר pi., שוהר hif.

1490 בְּשָׂרָה

בְּשָׂרָה See below under בְּשָׂרָה and בְּשׂוֹרָה (#1492).

1491 בְּשׂוֹרָה

בְּשׂוֹרָה See below under בְּשָׂרָה and בְּשׂוֹרָה (#1492).

1492 בְּשׂוֹרָה/בְּשָׂרָה

בְּשָׂרָה and **2S 18**₂₅ בְּשׂוֹרָה: I בשר: Ug. *bšrt*, Akk. *bussurtu* tidings, MHb., JArm.^{1g} and Meg.Taanit xii **בשורתא**, CPArm. *bswr* Arb. *bušr*, *bišārat* (< Arm., Fraenkel 115) and Eth. *besrāt* good tidings; Sept. εὐαγγέλιον; Bauer *Wb. Pal. Arb.*; TWNT 2:705ff, 718ff; Bultmann *Theol.* 86f; Bowman in *Mem. Manson* 54ff; RGG 2:974f:

—1. tidings **2S 18**₂₀, good tidings **18**_{25,27} **2K 7**₉;

—2. messenger's reward **2S 4**₁₀ **18**₂₂. †

1493 בְּשִׁנָּם

בְּשִׁנָּם **Gn 6**₃: → גָּם.

1494 בָּשַׁל

בָּשַׁל: MHb. pi., JArm. pa. to ripen, to boil, JArm. Syr. *bšel* to ripen, Mnd. (MdD 71a) to boil; Akk. *bašālu* to boil (intr.), to ripen; Arb. *absala* to cook unripe dates, *Daṭina* (→ Landberg) to boil meat; Eth. *basala*, Tigr. (Wb. 283a) *bašla* to boil (intr.), to grow ripe, OSArb. *bsl* to sacrifice.

qal: pf. בָּשַׁל, בָּשְׁלוּ;

—1. to grow ripe **Jl 4**₁₃, 11Q xxi 3 (**Sir 51**);

—2. to boil (intr.) **Ezk 24**₅. †

pi: pf. בָּשַׁלְתָּ, בָּשְׁלוּ, בָּשְׁלָם, בָּשְׁלָם; impf. תִּבְשַׁל, יִבְשְׁלוּ, יִנְבְּשַׁל; impv. בָּשַׁלְוּ/שִׁלוּ; inf. בָּשַׁל; pt. מִבְּשָׁלִים;

—to boil, cook, fry (Reicke-R. 270) **Ex 16**₂₃ (together with **אָפָה**) **Dt 16**₇ **Ezk 46**₂₄ **Zech 14**₂₁; **Ex 29**₃₁ **Lv 8**₂₁ **1S 2**₁₃ **1K 19**₂₁; בָּשַׁלְתָּ בָּשַׁלְתָּ to boil in milk **Ex 23**₁₉ **34**₂₆ **Dt 14**₂₁; manna **Nu 11**₈, (to bake) cakes **2S 13**₈, a

dish **2K 4**₃₈, a child **2K 6**₂₉ **Lam 4**₁₀, meat for an offering **Ezk 46**₂₀ בַּאֲשׁ הַפֶּסַח בְּ 2C **35**₁₃ (otherwise → צלה). †

pu: pf. בִּשְׁלָה; impf. יִבְשֵׁל; pt. מִבְּשָׁל: to be boiled, to be cooked **Ex 12**₉ (בְּמִים) **Lv 6**₂₁ **1S 2**₁₅. †

hif: pf. הִבְשִׁילוּ: to ripen **Gn 40**₁₀. †

Der. בִּשָּׁל, מִבְּשָׁלוֹת.

1495 בִּשָּׁל

בִּשָּׁל: בשל; MHb., JArm.^s בשלא boiled (?): fem. בִּשְׁלָה: **boiled Ex 12**₉ **Nu 6**₁₉. †

1496 בִּשְׁלָם

בִּשְׁלָם: **Ezr 4**₇ unc.: trad. (Esd. v) n.m. of a Persian official, Meyer *Judentum* 33; Torrey *AJSL* 24:244 :: Klostermann *Gesch.* 216; Kittel 3:602f; Schaefer *Esra* 27f: in accordance with, Sept. ἐν ἐπιρῆν-]221, Pesh. *bašlām* (→ BArm.) :: Bergsträsser *OLZ* 35:204f; Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 34; בִּירוּשָׁלַם, Galling *Chr.-Esr.-Neh.* 197: בִּשְׁם יְרוּשָׁלַם in matters concerning Jerusalem. †

1497 בָּשָׁן

I בָּשָׁן; Sept. Βασαν: n.top., בשן, stoneless, fertile plain, Arb. *baṭanat*, *buḫīnat* (Speier *VT* 3:306f) :: Goetze *Lang.* 17:131: בָּתָן, **batn*; *alu Ziri-bašani* EA 201:4; -]141 Βασανῆτις, Βαταναία; Maisler *JPOS* 9:80ff; Dussaud *Top.* 323ff; Noth *ZDPV* 68:2ff; Rudolph *Chr.* 47; Reicke-R. 203f → נְבָשָׁן: **Bashan**, E of the river Jordan between Hermon to the N1, Salcha to the E, Gilead to the S, Geshur and Maacah to the W1, in the area of modern Nuqra, Guthe *ZDPV* 31:231ff: בָּשָׁן **Dt 32**₁₄ **Is 33**₉ **Ezk 27**₆ **39**₁₈ **Mi 7**₁₄ **Nah 1**₄ **Zech 11**₂ **Ps 22**₁₃ **68**₁₆ (הַר) **1C 5**₂₃ (rd. הַבְּהָרַיִן הַבְּאֲרָיִן, Rudolph); usually הִבְשָׁן:

—1. מִמְּלַכַת עוֹג בְּבָעוֹג מִלְךְ הַבְּ עוֹג מִלְךְ הַבְּ הַבְּשָׁן → עוֹג;

—2. גִּלְעָד together with בְּגִלְעָד **Dt 3**₁₀₋₁₃ **Jos 17**₁₋₅ **2K 10**₃₃ **1C 5**₁₆ (cj. בְּגוֹלָן or בְּיַבֵּשׁ) **Mi 7**₁₄;

—3. בְּחֹת יֵאִיר in חֹת יֵאִיר **Jos 13**₃₀, Manasseh **21**₆ **22**₇, אֲרָגָב **1K 4**₁₃, גוֹלָן **Dt 4**₄₃ **Jos 20**₈ **21**₂₇ **1C 6**₅₆ הַבְּגוֹלָן and Dan **Dt 33**₂₂;

—4. בְּ וְכִרְמֵל הַר בְּהַרְרֵךְ הַבְּ **Ps 68**₁₆; הַר בְּהַרְרֵךְ הַבְּ **Nu 21**₃₃ **Dt 3**₁; rd. הַבְּ אֲרָיִן הַבְּ **1C 5**₁₁; אֲרָיִן הַבְּ הַבְּ **Is 33**₉ **Nah 1**₄, הַבְּכִרְמֵל וְהַבְּ **Jr 50**₁₉; הַבְּהַרְרֵמֶל וְהַבְּ **22**₂₀;

—5. בָּשָׁן famous for אֱלוֹנִים **Is 2**₁₃ **Ezk 27**₆ **Zech 11**₂, אֵילִים **Dt 32**₁₄, מְרִיאִים **Ezk 39**₁₈, פְּרוֹת **Am 4**₁, אֲבִירִים **Ps 22**₁₃;

—6. הַבְּאֲבִירִים also **Dt 3**₁₃ **33**₂₂ (? , →

1498 בָּשָׁן

II (?) בָּשָׁן: *btn* Ug. and OSin. (Albright BASOR 110:17), Arb. *batan*, Akk. *bašmu*: **snake**, → פִּתְּוֹן, Dt 33₂₂ Ps 68₂₃; → Albright; Gaster *Thespis* 458; Fensham JNES 19:292f. †

1499 בְּשָׁנָה

בְּשָׁנָה: בּוֹשׁ, VG 1:395: prp. בִּשְׁתָּה or בּוֹשָׁה: **shame Hos 10₆**; Rudolph 196 cj. בְּשָׁנָה in the year when. †

1500 בַּשֵּׁם

בַּשֵּׁם: בּוֹשְׁסֶכֶם Am 5₁₁: בַּשֵּׁם (??) inf. po.; since Wellhausen usu. cj. בּוֹסֶסֶם (בוֹס through your crushing); rd. שְׁבִסֶסֶם, שָׁבַס, < Akk. *šabāsu šībsa* to **exact corn tax** (Torczyner JPOS 16:6f). †

1501 בְּשֵׁת

בְּשֵׁת: בּוֹשׁ; BL 610t, → בּוֹשָׁה; Lach. בַּשֵּׁת, MHb., JArm. בְּהַתְּתָא, Syr. *behtā*, Mnd. (MdD 46b) *bahtuta*; Ug. *btt*, Akk. *būštu* (> *bultu*), *bāštu*: sffx. בְּשֵׁתֶכֶם, בְּשֵׁתִי:

—1. (feelings of) **shame** (Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:519f) 1S 20₃₀ Is 30_{3,5} 54₄ 61₇ Jr 2₂₆ 20₁₈ Hab 2₁₀ Zeph 3_{5,19} (rd. אֶרֶץ בְּשֵׁתָם Ehrlich “a country where they must have felt ashamed”) Ps 40₁₆ 69₂₀ 70₄; בְּפָנִים face filled with shame Jr 7₁₉ Ps 44₁₆ Da 9_{7f} Esr 9₇ 2C 32₂₁; בּוֹשׁ ב' to feel deeply ashamed Is 42₁₇; לְבַשׁ ב' בּוֹשׁ to be clothed with shame Ps 35₂₆ Jb 8₂₂ בְּלִבְשׁ ב' הַלְבִישׁ to clothe someone with shame Ps 132₁₈ ב' הַלְבִישׁ ב' עָטָה to cover oneself in shame 109₂₉; שָׁכַב בְּבִשְׁתּוֹ to lie down in one's shame Jr 3₂₅;

—2. **shamefulness**: replacement for בְּעַל; יְדֵי בַשֵּׁת troops of shamefulness, for Bel-Marduk, Lach. 6:6 (Michaud *Pierre* 101); Jr 3₂₄ (rd. אֶכֶל !) 11₁₃ Hos 9₁₀, so also in → יְרֵבֶשֶׁת 2S 11₂₁ (= יְרֵבֶעַל Ju 6₃₂), בְּשֵׁת, אִישׁ 2S 2₈ (= אֶשְׁבַּעַל 1C 8₃₃), מְפִיבֶשֶׁת 2S 21₈; Sept. ἀφισχύνη 1K 18₂₅; and also -]14ÿ Βααλ in Sept. and NT, Baudissin 2:63f; 3:90ff; Reicke-R. 267;

—Mi 1₁₁ dl. †

1502 בַּת

I בַּת (585 x): < **bant* < **bint* (BL 618 l, Albright BASOR 115:9²), fem. of → בֵּן; MHb.; Ug. *bt*, pl. *bnt*; Arm. (→ masc. בַּר) בַּרְת seal (IEJ 8:228ff), JArm.^b בְּרִתָּא, JArm.^s בְּרִתָּא* (Kahle *Mas. West.* 2:12 Gn 34₁₉). cs. בַּרְת, בַּת, Syr. *bartā*, Mnd. (MdD 70a) *brata*; Arb. *bint*, OSarb. *bnt*, *bt*, Eth. *bent* in *benta* ‘ain pupil of the eye (Leslau 13), Akk. *bintu* and *buntu*; VG 1:332; DISO 37, 42: cs. בַּת, בַּתִּי, pl. (Min. *bhnt*, Höfner §91) בְּנוֹת, בְּנֹתִי, בְּנוֹת:

—1. **daughter** (by birth) הָרָן בַּת מְלִכָה Gn 11₂₉, בְּנִים וּבְנוֹת, 5₄, Neh 3₁₂ (Pesh. בְּנִי, prp. בְּנִי Galling); בַּת אֲבִי half-sister (different mothers) and בַּת אִמִּי full sister (the same mother) Gn 20₁₂; בְּנוֹת בְּנִי

granddaughters 46⁷, בַּת בְּנוֹ and בַּת בְּתוֹ Lv 18¹⁰; בַּת עַמִּירִי granddaughter 2K 8²⁶ (Begrich ZAW 53:78f; Rudolph *Chr.* 264 rd. מִבַּת :: Noth *Gesch. Isr.* 216³), בַּת אִשְׁתֵּי אָבִיךָ Lv 18¹¹; בָּנוֹת אַחִיךָ cousins Ju 14³; בָּנוֹת daughters in law Ju 12⁹, בְּנֹתֵי הַבָּנוֹת the wives of sons Ru 1¹¹; בַּת הָרֹדֶן Est 2⁷; בָּנוֹת אֲנָשֵׁי הָעִיר Gn 24¹³, therefore בַּתְּכֶם to the citizens of a town 34⁸; בָּנוֹת עַמְּךָ Ezk 13¹⁷; בַּת מֶלֶךְ king's daughter 2K 9³⁴, pl. בָּנוֹת מְלָכִים Ps 45¹⁰ or (of the same father) בָּנוֹת הַמֶּלֶךְ Jr 41¹⁰; בַּת נָדִיב Song 7²; proverb בַּתְּהָא בַּתְּהָא Ezk 16⁴⁴; 2. daughter in the meaning of **belonging to** (→ בֵּן 5-7): בָּנוֹת חַת Hittite women Gn 27⁴⁶, שִׁילּוֹ women and girls of Shiloh Ju 21²¹, בַּת עִירִי Lam 3⁵¹ (rd. מִבְּכוֹת Echter-Bibel. or מִבְּכוֹת Rudolph); בַּת מוֹאָב the settlements of Moab Is 16², חֶשְׁבוֹן וְכָל-בְּנוֹתֶיהָ Heshbon and all its villages Nu 21²⁵ (→ אֵל נָכָר, Tg. כְּפָרִין Neh 11²⁵⁻³⁰ 1Macc 5⁸⁻⁶⁵ (Noth *Welt* 133 :: Delekat VT 14:9f: fortified settlements; חֲצָרִים, Tg. כְּפָרִין Neh 11²⁵⁻³⁰ 1Macc 5⁸⁻⁶⁵ (Noth *Welt* 133 :: Delekat VT 14:9f: fortified settlements; חֲצָרִים, Tg. כְּפָרִין Neh 11²⁵⁻³⁰ 1Macc 5⁸⁻⁶⁵ (Noth *Welt* 133 :: Delekat VT 14:9f: fortified settlements); בַּת one who worships a foreign god Mal 2¹¹, → בַּת בְּלִיעַל useless woman 1S 1¹⁶; בַּת הַשִּׁיר sounds or songs? Qoh 12⁴; בַּת עֵין apple of the eye (Eth. vs.) Ps 17⁸ (→ בְּבָה) and Lam 2¹⁸; a gate named בַּת רַבִּים daughter of many Song 7⁵; בַּת הַיַּעֲנָה ostrich → יַעֲנָה; בַּת-פּוּצִי Zeph 3¹⁰ → פּוּץ;

—3. personification of a town, country (*gen. epexegeticus*, GK §128k) בַּת צִיּוֹן daughter Zion Is 1⁸ (20 x) עַמִּי Is 22⁴ Jr 4¹¹ (10 x), בַּת אֵלָם Lam 4^{21f}, בַּת-צוֹר Ps 45¹³, בַּת יְהוּדָה Lam 2²⁻⁵, בַּת מִצְרַיִם Jr 46²⁴ (:: מִבַּת מִצְרַיִם the inhabitants Jr 46¹⁹, cf. 48¹⁸);

—4. indication of age (→ בֵּן 8): בַּת שְׁנָתָהּ one year old Lv 14¹⁰ Nu 6¹⁴ 15²⁷, בַּת תְּשַׁעִּים שָׁנָה a ninety year old woman Gn 17¹⁷ (cf. בַּת שִׁבְעֵן a seventy year old woman Tema 3, KAI 230);

—5. girls, young women. בָּנוֹת || נְשִׁים Is 32⁹ Gn 30¹³ Jos 17⁶ Ju 11⁴⁰ 21²¹; בָּנוֹת הָאָדָם daughters of man Gn 6²⁻⁴; בַּת הַנְּשִׁים Da 11¹⁷ the young woman? (alt. one of the women, or superlative, prp. אֲנָשִׁים, Cazelles BiOr. 9:146a); בַּתִּי Boaz to Ruth Ru 2⁸, the psalmist to the king's wife Ps 45¹¹; בַּת שִׁבְבָה Jr 31²² 49⁴;

—Gn 36³⁹ בַּת 2, and 1C 1⁵⁰ → זָהָב; Gn 49²² ?; Ezk 27⁶ rd. בַּת-אֲשֵׁרִים, 32¹⁸ rd. בָּנוֹת (→ בֵּין), Mi 4¹⁴ rd. הַתְּגוּרָד.

Der. n.f. בַּת-שִׁבְעֵן and בַּת שׁוּעַ.

בַּת 1503

II בַּת: MHb., JArm. ¹בַּתֶּא; Diringen 290, בַּת לְמֶלֶךְ Moscatti 111:2 and IEJ 3:121f; cun. *bas* in Taanach 6:4 ? (BL 209c), > Greek βάτος; Tigr. (Wb. 287a) *bāt*: pl. בַּתִּים: **bath**, liquid measure, equivalent to one אִיפָה Ezk 45¹¹ = 40-45 litres (BRL 367f; Barrois 2:248ff; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:306ff; Scott BA 22:29ff): 1K 7²⁶⁻³⁸ Is 5¹⁰ Ezk 45^{10f-14} 2C 2⁹ 4⁵. †

בַּת 1504

cj. III בַּת: בתת; pl. *בַּתִּים, rd. בַּתִּי for בַּתִּי 2K 23⁷; Sept. ^{AB}χεττιειμ/ν < *βεττιειμ, Sept. ^{1MS}Theod. βεθθιειμ, Sept. ^LQuinta στολάς, Arb. *batt* coarse garment (Montgomery-G. 531, 539; Gressmann ZAW 42:325f; Driver JBL 55:107): **woven dress** (for the אֲשֵׁרָה *Ašerah* as the φᾶρος for Isis, Herodotus ii:122, the πέπλος for Athene at the Panathenaeon). †

1505 בְּתָה

בְּתָה: according to context **devastation, wasteland**, MHb.² (?); etym. ? to ruin (?) :: Budde ZAW 50:57: **Is 56**. †

1506 בְּתָה

[*בְּתָה: בְּתָהם בְּתָהם 2C 34₆ rd. בְּרַחֲבוֹתֵיהֶם (→ Rudolph). †]

1507 בְּתָה

*בְּתָה: בתת: pl. בְּתוֹת **precipice, cliff** (Weise ZAW 72:30f) **Is 7**₁₉. †

1508 בְּתוֹאֵל

I בְּתוֹאֵל, Sam.^{M78} *aftuwwel*: n.m. < *בְּתוֹאֵל (Bauer ZAW 48:79), בְּתוֹ (→ בְּתָה) + אֵל, Akk. *Muti-ilu* and simil. (Stamm 298): wife of Laban **Gn 22**_{22-28:5}. †

1509 בְּתוֹאֵל

II בְּתוֹאֵל: n.loc.; = I ?; in Simeon **1C 4**₃₀; = → בְּתוֹל **Jos 19**₄, cj. **15**₃₀ for כְּסִיל (Sept.^B Βαιθηλ), = בֵּית־אֵל **1S 30**₂₇ (Abel 2:283; Simons *Geog.* §321). †

1510 בְּתוֹל

בְּתוֹל: n.loc., **Jos 19**₄ cj. **15**₃₀ > II בְּתוֹאֵל **1C 4**₃₀, cf. בֵּית־אֵל **1S 30**₂₇: *Kh. el-Qarytēn* 8 km. N1 of Tell ‘Arad (Noth 141; Simons *Geog.* §317). †

1511 בְּתוֹלָה

בְּתוֹלָה: בתל: MHb. also virgin ground, JArm. בְּתוֹלָתָא virgin :: ב' רי מחבלא ולא ילדא who is in labour and does not give birth (Montgomery *Inc. Texts.* 13, 9); masc. Syr. chaste, Mnd. (פתולא Mdd 384b) bachelor; Syr. denom. pa. to violate; Arb. *batūl* sacred virgin; Ug. *btlt* epithet of ‘Anat, also n.m. (UTGI. 540); Akk. *batūlu* young man, fem. virgin (in marriage contracts Meissner *Bab. Ass.* 1:402, cf. Driver-M. *Ass. Laws* 518): usually still secluded from married life (Zimmermann JBL 73:98⁴): בְּתוֹלָת, בְּתוֹל(ו)ת, בְּתוֹל(ו)ת: **virgin** (Reicke-R. 914) :: עֵלְמָה:

—1. grown-up girl without any sexual experience with men **Gn 24**₁₆, who has no husband **Lv 21**₃ **Ju 12**₁₂ (:: widow and repudiated wife **Lv 21**₁₄ **Ezk 44**₂₂); נַעֲרָה בְּתוֹלָה **Dt 22**₂₃₋₂₈ **1K 1**₂ **Est 2**₃, pl. **2**₂; בְּחֹר :: בְּתוֹלָה: **Dt 32**₂₅ **Jr 31**₃ **51**₂₂ **Ezk 9**₆ **2C 36**₁₇, pl. **Is 23**₄ **Am 8**₁₃ **Zech 9**₁₇ (gloss) **Ps 78**₆₃ **148**₁₂ **Lam 1**₁₈ **2**₂₁; פְּתָה בְּתוֹלָה; **Ex 22**₁₅, מוֹהַר הַבְּתוֹלָת, **22**₁₆, בַּעַל בְּתוֹלָה **Is 62**₅: נְעוּרֵיהָ; **Jl 1**₈ (married at a young age?); נְעוּרֵיהָ; בְּתִי הַבְּבַעַל my virgin daughter **Ju 19**₂₄; → **2S 13**₂₋₁₈ **Jr 2**₃₂ **Ps 45**₁₅ (virgins as a bride’s companions) **Jb 31**₁ **Lam 1**₄ **2**₁₀ **5**₁₁ **Est 2**₁₇₋₁₉;

—2. personification (→ **בת** 3): **בְּתוּלַת יִשְׂרָאֵל** the virgin Israel (not: the virgin of Israel) **Dt 22**₁₉ **Jr 18**₁₃ **31**_{4,21} **Am 5**₂; **בְּתַלְתּוּן צִיּוֹן** the virgin daughter Zion **2K 19**₂₁ / **Is 37**₂₂ **Lam 2**₁₃; with **צִירֹן** **Is 23**₁₂, with **בְּבָל** **47**₁, with **בְּצַרִים** **Jr 46**₁₁, with **יְהוּדָה** **Lam 1**₁₅, with **עֲמִי** **Jr 14**₁₇. †

Der. **בְּתוּלִים**.

1512 **בְּתוּלִים**

בְּתוּלָה; tant. pl. BL 472y; Gulkowitsch 16; MHb. JArm.^{tg} Syr.: **בְּתוּלִיָּה**, **בְּתוּלִי**:

—1. state of virginity **Lv 21**₁₃ **Ju 11**_{37f} **Ezk 23**₃₋₈ **Sir 42**₁₀;

—2. evidence of virginity **Dt 22**_{14f-17-20}. †

1513 **בְּתוּק**

cj. **בְּתוּק**: cj. for → **רְתוּק** **Ezk 7**₂₃; with **עֲשָׂה** to create a slaughter.

1514 **בְּתֻיָּה**

בְּתֻיָּה: n.f., Or. **בְּתֻיָּה**, Sept.^A **Βεθουα**, Sept.^L **φαθουα**, Eg. *bi.ti.t* queen (Erman-G. 1:435), epithet of Isis, Hathor, Buto; Egyptian princess **1C 4**₁₈. †

1515 **בְּתִים**

בְּתִים: → **בֵּית**, III **בַּת**.

1516 **בתל**

***בתל**: Arb. *batala* to separate, Vulg. to live in chastity.

Der. **בְּתוּלִים**, **בְּתוּלָה**.

1517 **בתק**

בתק: lw. < Akk. *batāqu* to cut off; Arb. Eth. (Leslau) Tigr. (WB 287b) *bat(a)ka* to cut off; → **בֶּרֶק**.

pi: pf. **בְּתִקוּד**: to slaughter **Ezk 16**₄₀ (Greenfield HUCA 29:220f), cj. **23**₄₇ (rd. **בְּתוּק**, → III **ברא** ?). †

Der. cj. **בְּתוּק**.

1518 **בתר**

בתר: Arb. *batara* and *matara*, Eth. *matara* to cut off, Tigr. Wb. 125b to clear.

qal: pf. בָּתַר: to **cut in pieces**, in half **Gn 15**₁₀. †

pi: impf. וַיִּבְתֵּר to **cut in pieces** **Gn 15**₁₀ (in a ritual → Henninger *Bibl.* 34:344ff). †

Der. I בָּתָר, II *בָּתָר, cj. III בָּתָר, בְּתָרוֹן.

1519 בָּתָר

I בָּתָר, Sam.^{M78} **bitr* and *bātar*: בָּתָר; Arb. *batr* amputation: part, **piece** (of sacrificial meat) **Gn 15**₁₀ **Jr 34**_{18f}. †

1520 בָּתָר

II בָּתָר: בָּתָר הָרֵי בָּתָר **Song 2**₁₇; Vulg. Aq., Symm. n.loc. :: Sept. ὄρη κοιλωμάτων mountains with many ravines (→ בָּתָר); Theod. Pesh. mountains of perfumes (μαλάβαθρον Indian spice plant, Löw 2:117f), cf. **Song 4**₆ **8**₄. †

1521 בָּתָר

cj. III בָּתָר: n.loc. in Judah; בָּתָר (→ II בָּתָר): **Jos 15**₅₉ Sept.^A Βαιθηρ and **1C 6**₄₄ Sept.^A Βαιθηρ, Eusebius Βυ/εθηρ, Mish. בֵּיתָר ?; *Kh. el-Yekhūd* near *Bittir*, 11 km SW of Jerusalem, BRL 105ff; Abel 2:271; Simons *Geog.* §319E10; Grill *ThZ* 20:208f. †

1522 בְּתָרוֹן

בְּתָרוֹן: בָּתָר; formally = n.loc. *Batrana* EA; trad. **ravine** :: Eissfeldt *NouvClio* 2:117¹ half a day, **forenoon** (:: כָּל־הַלַּיְלָה, verse 29a, temporal acc. :: Simons *Geog.* §747): **2S 2**₂₉. †

1523 בַּת־שָׁבַע

בַּת־שָׁבַע, בַּת־שָׁבַע, Sept. Βηθσαβεε: n.f.; בַּת + II שָׁבַע “daughter of abundance” (Noth 146f), of prosperity (Koehler *ZAW* 55:165f) :: Montgomery-G. 84: I שָׁבַע born on the seventh day (the Sabbath), cf. n.m. שְׁבַתִּי, fem. שְׁבַתִּית: wife of Uriah, afterwards of David, mother of Solomon **2S 11**₃ **12**₂₄ **1K 1**_{11-15f-28-31} **2**_{13-18f} **Ps 51**₂; → בַּת־שׁוּעַ. †

1524 בַּת־שׁוּעַ

בַּת־שׁוּעַ: n.f. md.1. wife of Judah **1C 2**₃ הַכְּנַעֲנִית שֵׁ בִּשְׁ; usu. rd. with Sept., Pesh., Vulg. following **Gn 38**₂ בַּת אִישׁ כְּנַעֲנִי וְשֵׁמוֹ שֵׁ בִּשְׁ :: **38**₁₂ אִשְׁת׃ יְהוּדָה ? :: **38**₁₂ שֵׁ בִּשְׁ; md.2. = בַּת־שָׁבַע Sept., Vulg. (> *שׁוּעַ-, dissimilated *Ružička* 108 :: Rudolph): **1C 3**₅. †

1525 בַּתָּ

בַּתָּ: Arb. *batta* to cut off; NPu. בַּת, אַבַּת (Février, *Cahiers de Byrsa* 8 (1958/59) 30f to cut into).

Der. בַּתָּה, III בַּתָּ.

—Ps 123₄ for Q יוֹנִים גַּי rd. K גַּיִּיִּים; 1QIs^a 28_{1.4} → גַּי. †

1531 גַּאֲוַל

גַּאֲוַל: n.m.: גַּאָה; *גַּאָו (= גַּאָה, → גַּת, KBL, or masc. of גַּאָה + אַל; Sept. Γουδιηλ, ? crrpt. < Γουλιηλ = גַּאֲוַל (Noth 240): Nu 13₁₅. †

1532 גַּאָוָה

גַּאָוָה, Sam.^{M81} *gā'ūt-*, var. *gāt-* mistakenly Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 282; גַּאָה, < **ga'wat* BL 601b; MHb.², Syr. *ga'yūtā*, ? Mnd. (MdD 89) גַּאָוָה/גַּאָוָה; Sec. *γαυα and βγηουαθω (Brönno 139): גַּאָוָה, גַּאָוָה (1QIs^a 16₆ Sam. גַּאָוָה vs.):

—1. **roaring** (of the sea) Ps 46₄;

—2. **eminence** (of God, rd. גַּאָוָה ?) Dt 33₂₆ Ps 68₃₅ עֲלִיזֵי גַּאָוָהִי who boast in my eminence Is 13₃, (of Israel) Dt 33₂₉;

—3. **arrogance** Is 9₈ 13₁₁ 16₆ 25₁₁ Jr 48₂₉ Ps 31₁₉ 36₁₂ 73₆ Pr 29₂₃ Sir 7₁₇ 10₆₋₉ 13₂₀ 16₈; עֲשָׂה גַּאָוָהִי גַּאָוָהִי to act arrogantly Ps 31₂₄, גַּאָוָהִי גַּאָוָהִי arrogant boasters Zeph 3₁₁;

—Ps 10₂ rd. בַּגַּאָוָה, Jb 41₇ and. Pr 14₃ rd. גַּוָה (I גַּו). †

1533 גַּאֲוֵלָה

גַּאֲוֵלָה Len.: Ru 4₇: → גַּאֲוֵלָה.

1326 בַּעַל

II בַּעַל: n.m.; = I בַּעַל I; or short form; Ug. Ph. cun. *Ba'(a)lu*, *Ba-al* (Tallqvist *Names* 49), Amor. *Bahlum* (Bauer *Ostk.* 15), Βααλ Josephus Ap. 1:21; Βαλ Wuthnow 32;

—1. 1C 5₅;

—2. uncle of Saul 1C 8₃₀ 9₃₆. †

1327 בַּעֲלָה

I בַּעֲלָה: fem. of בַּעַל, female owner, wife; MHb., Ug. *b'lt*, Ph. בעלת DISO 40, *Lach.* thirteenth century PEQ 91:130f; JArm.¹ *בַּעֲלָתָא, Syr. *b'iltā*; OSArb. *b'lt*, Arb. *ba'lat*; Akk. *ba'latu* (AHw. 98b, Can. lw., *bēltu*. cs. בעלת:

—1. female owner, **mistress**: בַּיִת בַּ' of the house 1K 17₁₇; → אֹבַב בַּ' female necromancer (Sept. γυνη ἐγγαστρίμυθος, → Lods *Vie future* 1:249, 253³) 1S 28₇; בַּ' כַּשְׁפִּים female charmer (→ כַּשְׁפִּים) Nah 3₄;

—2. name (orig. epithet “lady”) of a goddess: Ug. Ph. *bʿlt*, Βααλτις, *Baltis* (Harris *Gramm.* 89), Akk. *Bēltu*; → Eissfeldt RGG 1:806; in the OT only in n.loc.; cf. בְּלִתִּי 3b. †

Der. II בַּעֲלָה, בַּעֲלוֹת, בַּעֲלָת, בַּעֲלָת.

1328 בַּעֲלָה

II בַּעֲלָה: n.loc.; = I “(dwelling place of the) female Baal” (Noth *Jos.* 144, :: Lewy HUCA 18:436ff):

—1. in W1 of Judah, **Jos 15**_{9f} = → קְרִית יַעֲרִים (Noth *Jos.* 89f, 110); **Jos 15**₁₁, הַר הַבְּקָרִית יַעֲרִים **Jos 15**₁₁, בַּעֲלָתָה **1C 13**₆; (2S 6₂ יהוֹדָה יַעֲרִים, ? rd. בַּעֲלָת, Kennedy *Aid* 81); = *Dēr el-Azhar*, 14 km W1 of Jerusalem, Abel 2:258, 419f;

—2. in the Negev, **Jos 15**₂₉, = בְּלָהָה **19**₃, = בְּלָהָה **1C 4**₂₉ (Noth *Jos.* 88 :: Albright JPOS 4:150⁴). †

1329 בַּעֲלוֹת

בַּעֲלוֹת: n.loc.; pl. of בַּעֲלָה, “(dwelling place of the) female Baals”, → II בַּעֲלָה: in the Negev **Jos 15**₂₄; ? **1K 4**₁₆ (? עֲלוֹת + I בָּ; *Sept. ἐν τῇ Μααλαθ, Rahlfs; → Montgomery-G. 126; Simons *Geog.* §874 ix; Noth *Könige* 58). †

1330 חָנָן

חָנָן See below under בַּעַל חָנָן (#1332).

1331 בַּעַל

בַּעַל See below under בַּעַל חָנָן (#1332).

1332 בַּעַל־חָנָן

בַּעַל־חָנָן: n.m.; Sept. Βααλεννω; חָנָן + בַּעַל־חָנָן, “Baal was merciful” (Noth 187); Diring 195; Ph. בעלחנא (Harris *Gramm.* 89, VAB 7:695), cun. *Baalhanūnu* (→ חַנְנוּן) from Arwad, cf. Ph. חַנְבַּעַל (*Hannibal*, Αννιβαζ, חַנְיָאֵל (Harris *Gramm.* 103; Noth 35f :: Friedrich §75a: *han(n)* mercy);

—1. king of Edom **Gn 36**_{38f} **1C 1**_{49f};

—2. one of David’s officials **1C 27**₂₈. †

1333 בַּעֲלִידָע

בַּעֲלִידָע: n.m.; I בַּעַל + ידע “Baal knew” (Noth 181, → ידע 7); Eg. ידעבעל (Syria 18:191); son of David **1C 14**₇, > אֲלִידָע **2S 5**₁₆ (Sept. ^{BL} Βααλ-) and **1C 3**₈ (Noth 120). †

1334 בַּעֲלִיָּה

בְּעֵלְיָהּ: n.m.; I בְּעַל (→ בְּעֵלְיָדָע) + י' בְּעֵלְיָדָע, “Y is Baal = lord” Noth 141; Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:91: Benjaminite with David **1C 12**₆. †

1335 בְּעֵלִים

בְּעֵלִים: n.m.; Ug. *b'ls*, *ba'lisi* (UTGI. 493) Sept. Βελεισα, Βααλις, cf. *B2lis* n.loc. on the Middle Euphrates (Dussaud *Topographie* 452f), MSS^{Sept.} בְּעֵלִים Βααλειμ, Βααλιμος Josephus *Ant.* x:9, 3, → Schlatter 29: king of Ammon **Jr 40**₁₄. †

1336 בְּעֵלָת

בְּעֵלָת: n.loc.; → II בְּעֵלָה, BL 510v: in Dan near Ekron, Abel 2:258; vRad PJB 29:35 :: Simons *Geog.* §336, 12: **Jos 19**₄₄. †

1337 בְּעֵלָת

בְּעֵלָת: n.loc.; → בְּעֵלָת, fossilized pausal form (BL 510v) ?; in the Negev, fortified by Solomon; ? = בְּעֵל 1C 4₃₃ and → בְּעֵלָת בְּאֵר **Jos 19**₈ ?; **1K 9**₁₈ **2C 8**₆. †

1338 בְּאֵר

בְּאֵר See below under בְּעֵלָת בְּאֵר (#1340).

1339 בְּעֵלָת

בְּעֵלָת See below under בְּעֵלָת בְּאֵר (#1340).

1340 בְּעֵלָת־בְּאֵר

בְּעֵלָת־בְּאֵר: n.loc.; in Simeon, = בְּעֵלָת, בְּעֵלָת, בְּעֵל, cf. Abel 2:258; Simons *Geog.* §321: **Jos 19**₈. †

1341 בְּעֵן

בְּעֵן: n.loc.; < → מְעוֹן (בֵּית): **Nu 32**₃. †

1342 בְּעֵנָא

בְּעֵנָא: n.m.;

—1. **1K 4**₁₂;

—2. **4**₁₆;

—3. **Neh 3**₄ (= בְּעֵנָה 3 ?), and בְּעֵנָה;

—1. **2S** 4_{2-5f.9};

—2. **2S** 23₂₉ **1C** 11₃₀;

—3. **Ezr** 2₂ **Neh** 7₇ **10**₂₈: Nab. בענו; EA *Bin-ana*, Ug. *Bn-ʿn*, *Bin-anat* (PRU 3:239b) and simil.; Albright BASOR 143:5, → בַּנְעָא †

1343 בער

I **בער**: MHb. hif. to kindle, MHb.² qal, JArm.^{1g} CPArm. to burn, to kindle, Mnd. (MdD 49b) to burn something, Ug. *bʿr* to burn (Driver *Myths* 163b; Gray *Legacy* 1023 :: UMGI. 343; Aistleitner 559; Bibl. 38:375); ? Ph. (DISO 40); Moab., Kerak 2 לַמְבַּעַר; Arb. *bgr* to have an unquenchable thirst (Barth *Wurzel*. 6f), *wagi/ara* to be hot, furious; Eth. Leslau 13.

qal: pf. בָּעַרְהוּ, בָּעַרוּ; impf. יִבְעֵר/עָר; pt. בָּעַר, בָּעַרְהוּ, בָּעַרְתָּ, בָּעַרְהוּ, בָּעַרוּ:

—1. to **burn**: bush **Ex** 3₂, mountain **Dt** 4₁₁ 5₂₃ 9₁₅, flax **Ju** 15₁₄; coals **2S** 22₉ **Ps** 18₉ **Ezk** 1₁₃, pitch **Is** 34₉, fire **Jr** 20₉ **Ps** 39₄ cj. 118₁₂, flames **Is** 10₁₇, torch **Is** 62₁, oven **Hos** 7₄ (rd. בָּעַר הַם), **Mal** 3₁₉, tow and spark **Is** 1₃₁; metaph. wickedness **Is** 9₁₇, הַמְזוּהָ **Est** 1₁₂, Y's אַף **Is** 30₂₇ **Ps** 2₁₂, קִנְיָאָה **Ps** 79₅, Y's anger **Jr** 4₄ 7₂₀ 21₁₂ **Ps** 89₄₇; to burn (intransitive): a bush **Ex** 33;

—2. to **blaze up** against, with בָּ: fire **Ps** 106₁₈ **Jb** 1₁₆, Y's fire **Nu** 11₁₋₃; metaph. anger **Jr** 44₆ **Hos** 7_{6b};

—3. to **burn** (transitive), to **consume**, of fire consuming wood **Ps** 83₁₅; with בָּ to **scorch** **Is** 42₂₅ 43₂ cj. **Hos** 7₆ (for בָּאָרְבָּם prp. בָּם בָּעַר);

—4. ? transitive (JArm. CPArm.) or rd. pi./hif.: to **fan**, (a fire), to kindle: Y's breath **Is** 30₃₃, anger **La** 2₃;

—**2S** 22₁₃ rd. עָבְרוּ (**Ps** 18₁₃). †

pi: pf. בָּעַר, בָּעַרְתָּם, בָּעַרוּ, בָּעַרְהוּ, sffx. בָּעַרְתִּיהָ; impf. יִבְעֵרוּ; inf. בָּעַר 5 x and בָּעַר 1 x (BL 355h) sffx. לְבָעַרְם; pt. מִבְּעָרִים:

—1. to **kindle**, to **light** with acc. fire **Ex** 35₃ **Is** 40₁₆ **Jr** 7₁₈ **Ezk** 21₄ 39_{9f}, lamps **2C** 4₂₀ 13₁₁, wood **Lv** 6₅, fiery arrows **Is** 50₁₁;

—2. abs. to **keep a fire burning** **Neh** 10₃₅;

—3. to **burn down** cj. **Hos** 11₉ (rd. וְלֹא אֶבְעֵר); לְבָעַר הָיְהוּהָ to be used for burning, to serve as firewood **Is** 6₁₃ 44₁₅. †

pu: pt. מִבְּעָרְתָּ: to be kindled, to **be burning** **Jr** 36₂₂ (sbj. rd. וְאֵשׁ Sept. :: Blau VT 4:14). †

hif: pf. הִבְעַרְתִּי; impf. תִּבְעֵר, יִבְעֵר, וַיִּבְעֵר/עָר; pt. מִבְּעָרְ(י):

—1. to set fire to (cornfield, vines, olive-trees etc.) **Ex 22₅** (with **בַּעֲרָה**) **Ju 15_{5b}**, hair **Ezk 5₂**, torches **Ju 15_{5a}**;

—2. with **בַּעֲשֵׂן** to **reduce to cinders** **Nah 2₁₄**;

—3. **2C 28₃** **וַיִּבְעַר** to burn (people), ? rd. **וַיַּעֲבֵר** (**2K 16₃**) :: Rudolph *Chr.* 288. †

Der. **בַּעֲרָה** and (by folk etym.) n.loc. **תַּבְּעֲרָה**.

1344 בער

II **בער**: (same root ?) MHB. (< JArm.^b) to clear away; Ug. *bʿr* plunder, expel (UTGI. 495); Syr. to enquire, to acquire, pa. to search through, to gather, to glean, to devastate: *būʿarā* second harvest, devastation; CPArm. to glean.

pi: pf. **בָּעַר**, **בַּעֲרָתָ**; impf. **יִבְעַר**, **נִבְעֲרָה**; inf. **בְּעַר**:

—1. to **graze**, → hif.: field with **בָּ** **Ex 22_{4aβ}** (Pal. Pt. Tg., Kahle *Geniza* 205ff; Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:535; Schelbert VT 8:253ff; Sam. **יבעה**, ^{M71} *yēbī* (III **בעה**), alt. to set fire to; vineyard **Is 3₁₄** (Vulg., Tg.; Sept., Pesh.: I) **5₅** (**הַיְיָה לְבַעֵר**) left for grazing, (→ 2a :: I pi. 3); → Budde *Jes. Erleben* 25ff; Cazelles 64;

—2. to **devastate** (cf. *νέμειν*); **לְבַעֵר הַיְיָה** fallen victim to devastation: Kain (Kenites) **Nu 24₂₂**;

—3. to **sweep away**: **הַנְּלָל** **1K 14_{10bβ}**, with **אַחֲרָי** **1K 14_{10bα}** (3rd. sg. “one” Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §36d) **21₂₁** cj. **16₃**;

—4. with **מִן** a) to **remove**: the **אֲבוֹת** **2K 23₂₄**, the Asherahs **2C 19₃**, **דָּם** **Dt 19₁₃** **21₉**, **הַקִּדָּשׁ** **Dt 26_{13f}**; b) to destroy (L’Hour Bibl. 44:1ff) **הָרָע** **Dt 13₆** **17₇₋₁₂** **19₁₉** **21₂₁** **22_{21f-24}** **24₇**, **רָעָה** **Ju 20₁₃**; people **2S 4₁₁**, the **קִרְשִׁים** **1K 22₄₇** **בְּעַר רִיחַ** **Is 4₄**. †

pu: impf. **יִבוּעַר**: to be grazed over (vineyard) **Sir 36₃₀**. †

hif: impf. **יִבְעֵר**, prp. **יִבְעֵר**: to cause to be grazed over **Ex 22_{4aα}**; **1K 16₃** rd. → pi. **מִבְּעַר**. †

1345 בער

III ***בער**: Arb. *baʿara* to muck out, *baʿ(a)r* dung.

Der. **בַּעֲרִיר**, camels and cattle (the droppings from them are used for fuel), I and IV **בער**, **בַּעֲרִיר**.

1346 בער

IV **בער**: denom. from **בַּעֲרִיר**; Syr. *baʿīr* uncultivated, **בעררם** DISO 40 (:: **משכבם** DISO 10, 13f, → **שכב** hof.) the ruling class of Aramaic invaders, Lidzbarski *Eph.* 3:235f; Alt *ÄgZ* 75:16ff; VT 11:141⁵, KAI 2:33f.

qal: impf. יִבְעֵרוּ; pt. בְּעָרִים: to **be stupid**, brutish Jr 10₈ pt. Ezk 21₃₆ Ps 94₈ || כְּסִילִים. †

nif: pf. נִבְעַר, נִבְעָרוּ; pt. fem. נִבְעָרָה: to **turn out to be stupid**, brutish Jr 10₁₄₋₂₁ 51₁₇, pt. stupid Is 19₁₁ עֵצָה. †

1347 בַּעַר

בַּעַר: denom. from בעיר: בַּעַר: brutish, **stupid** (: ידע || בְּהֵמָה and כְּסִיל, cf. JArm. בְּקָרָא uneducated person) Ps 49₁₁ 73₂₂ 92₇ Pr 12₁ 30₂. †

1348 בַּעְרָא

בַּעְרָא: n.f.; Ostr. Samaria, Diringer 44; short form of בעל + א (Noth 40) :: Albright JBL 63:232: caritative of *בַּעְלָרָם: 1C 8₈. †

1349 בַּעְרָה

בַּעְרָה: I בער; MHb.: **burning** Ex 22₅ alt. burned object, damaged by fire (dependent on יִשְׁלַם, cf. גְּנָבָה Ex 22_{2f}). †

1350 בַּעֲשִׂיָה

בַּעֲשִׂיָה: Or. בַּעֲשִׂיָה (Kahle *Text* 77), MSS, Sept., Pesh. מוֹעֲשִׂיָה: n.m.: 1C 6₂₅. †

1351 בַּעֲשָׂא

בַּעֲשָׂא: Sept. Βαασα; var. בַּעֲשָׂא: n.m.; cun. *Ba'sa*, king of Ammon (Tallqvist *Names* 53), NPu. (Harris *Gramm.* 91); short form of בעל + x (שָׁמַע or simil., Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 241; Noth 40) or בן < עשה (→ בַּעֲנָא)?: **Baasha**, king of Israel 1K 15₁₆₋₃₃ 16₁₋₁₃ 21₂₂ 2K 9₉ Jr 41₉ 2C 16_{1.3-5f}; Reicke-R. 191. †

1352 בַּעֲשָׂתָרָה

בַּעֲשָׂתָרָה: n.loc., Transjordanian town of the Levites, Sept.^B Βοσπορα; = → עֲשָׂתָרוֹת 1C 6₅₆?, usu. < בַּעֲשָׂתָרוֹת, Abel 2:262, :: Noth *Fschr.* Nötscher 165; < בְּנֵי עֲשָׂתָרוֹת Winnet 21 (Tham. OSArb.); *Tell Aš'ari* NW of *Der'a* (Simons *Geog.* §337, 25) :: Noth *Jos.* 129: **Jos** 21₂₇. †

1353 בעת

בעת: MHb.² nif. to be afraid, MHb.¹ hif. causative, JArm.^b to be timid, JArm.^{tb} pa., Syr. af. to frighten, etpa. JArm. intransitive; Arb. *bagata* to come as a surprise; ? two roots (Schulthess *Homonyme* 5ff; Brockelmann *Lex.*).

nif: pf. נִבְעַת, נִבְעָתִי: to **be gripped by a sudden fear** Da 8₁₇, with מִפְּנֵי 1C 21₃₀, with מִלְּפָנֵי Est 7₆. †

pi: pf. sffx. בַּעֲתָהוּ, בַּעֲתָתִי, בַּעֲתָתִי; impf. תִּבְעַתְנִי, תִּבְעַתְהוּ (GK §58i), יִבְעַתְהוּ; pt. מִבְעַתְךָ (BL 614);

—1. to **terrify** someone: evil spirit **1S 16**_{14f}, shivering **Is 21**₄, floods **2S 22**₅ **Ps 18**₅ **Jb 3**₅;

—2. to **frighten** someone **Jb 7**₁₄ **9**₃₄ **13**₁₁₋₂₁ **15**₂₄ **18**₁₁ **33**₇. †

Der. **בַּעֲתָהּ**, **בְּעוֹתָ***.

1354 **בַּעֲתָהּ**

בַּעֲתָהּ: **בעת**, BL 463u, JArm.^a **בַּעֲתָא** m., and JArm.^b **ביעתותא**: **terror Jr 8**₁₅ **14**₁₉. †

1355 **בַּץ**

בַּץ: **בצץ**, → **בִּצָּה**; 1QH 7:2 (**בבבץ** dittogr.), JArm.^{tg} **בִּצָּא**, CPArm. pl. *bšyn marsh*, Akk. *bāšu, baššu* sand; Arb. *baḏḏat* waterlogged ground (Bauer *Wb. Pal. Arb.* 215), Eth. Leslau 13:

—silt **Jr 38**₂₂. †

1356 **בִּצָּה**

בִּצָּה: **בצץ**: fem. of **בִּץ** (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 360f); Or. *bāšā* (Kahle *Text* 71), also CPArm. *Lex.* 29 (?); MHb.; Arb. → **בִּץ**: pl. sffx. rd. Q **בִּצוֹתָיו** (K **בִּצָּאתוֹ**, BL 598): **waterlogged ground Jb 8**₁₁ **40**₂₁ **Ezk 47**₁₁, cj. **Is 35**₇ (for **רִבִּצָּה** prp. **וּרְבִצָּה**) :: BH. †

1357 **בִּצּוֹר**

בִּצּוֹר: **בִּצְר(ו)ת**, **בִּצּוֹרָה**: **בצר** III:

—**inaccessible, unassailable**: town **Nu 13**₂₈ **Dt 1**₂₈ **3**₅ **9**₁ **Jos 14**₁₂ **2S 20**₆ **2K 18**₁₃ **19**₂₅ **Is 25**₂ **27**₁₀ **36**₁ **37**₂₆ **Ezk 21**₂₅ (cj. **בְּתוֹכָהּ**, :: Zimmerli 482) **36**₃₅ **Hos 8**₁₄ **Zeph 1**₁₆ **Neh 9**₂₅ **2C 17**₂ **19**₅ **32**₁ **33**₁₄, wall **Dt 28**₅₂ **Is 2**₁₅ **Jr 15**₂₀, forest **Zech 11**_{2k} (Q → **בִּצִיר**);

—2. metaph. **בִּצְרוֹת** incomprehensible things **Jr 33**₃. †

1358 **בִּצִי**

בִּצִי: **בִּצִי**: n.m. Moscati 59:22; short form of → **בִּצְלִיָּל** (Noth 152): **Ezr 2**₁₇ **Neh 7**₂₃ **10**₁₉. †

1359 **בִּצִיר**

I **בִּצִיר**: I **בצר**; MHb.: cs. **בִּצִיר**, sffx. **בִּצִירֶךָ**: **vintage Lv 26**₅ **Ju 8**₂ **Is 24**₁₃ **32**₁₀ cj. **18**₅ **Jr 48**₃₂ **Mi 7**₁. †

1360 **בִּצִיר**

II **בְּצִיר**: III **בְּצַר**: **inaccessible**: **יַעַר הַבְּצִיר** “forbidden forest” (Wellhausen) **Zech 11**₂ Q (GK §126w) K and Jerome *besor* = → **בְּצוֹר**. †

1361 **בְּצָל**

בְּצָל: MHb., JArm. ***בְּצָלָא**, Syr. *beṣlā*, Arb. *baṣal*, Soq. *biṣle*, Eth. (< Arb., Leslau 13), Berb. *azalim* (Stumme ZA 27:125): pl. **בְּצָלִים**: (edible) **onion** *Allium cepa* (Löw 2:125ff): **Nu 11**₅. †

Der. **בְּצָלוֹת/לִית** (?).

1362 **בְּצִלְאֵל**

בְּצִלְאֵל, Sam.^{BenH.} *afṣāliḥ*: n.m.; **בְּ** + **צֵל** + **אֵל** “in the shadow of God”; Akk. *Ina-ṣilli-Nabū* (Stamm 276), > → **בְּצִי**;

—1. **Ex 31**₂ **35**₃₀ **36**_{1f} **37**₁ **38**₂₂ **1C 2**₂₀ **2C 1**₅;

—2. **Ezr 10**₃₀. †

1363 **בְּצָלוֹת**

בְּצָלוֹת: **Ezr 2**₅₂, = **בְּצָלִית** **Neh 7**₅₄: n.m.; **בְּצָל** ? :: Ginsberg-Maisler JPOS 14:261⁸⁸. †

1364 **בַּצַּע**

בַּצַּע: MHb. JArm.^b; Ug. *bṣʿ* to cut open (Driver *Myths* 164a; Aistleitner 562 :: UMGl. 1639), Pun. (?) DISO 41; Arb. *baḍʿa* to cut OSArb. *bḍʿ* to kill (ZAW 75:307).

qal: impf. **יִבְצַעוּ**, **יִבְצְעוּ**, inf. **בַּצַּע**, **בְּצַעְךָ** (BL 343b), pt. **בִּצְעָה**: tech. term among weavers (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:124; Begrich *Ps. Hisk.* 30ff; Kutscher *Tarb.* 16:45) to **sever** the woven part from the threads of the woof

—1. to sever the thread of life (→ pi. 1), **אֵמֶת בְּצַעְךָ** **Jr 51**₁₃ the cubit (measuring point) at which you shall be cut off = your end (alt. → **בְּצַע**);

—2. **בַּצַּע בְּצַע** (“to make one’s cut”) to **make profit** **Jr 6**₁₃ **8**₁₀ **Ezk 22**₂₇ **Hab 2**₉ **Pr 1**₁₉ **15**₂₇;

—3. to **break away** from the track **Jl 2**₈;

—? **Am 9**₁; **Ps 10**₃ rd. **וַיִּבְצַע**, **Jb 27**₈ rd. **יִבְצַע**. †

pi: pf. **בַּצַּע**; impf. **יִבְצַע**, **וַיִּבְצַע**, **וַיִּבְצְעוּ**, **וַיִּבְצְעוּ**:

—1. to **cut off** (rd. **וַיִּבְצַעוּ**) **מִדְּלָה** from the thrum, actually the thread of life, to make an end to life (→ qal 1) **Is 38**₁₂ **Jb 6**₉, cj. **27**₈ (rd. pi.), cf. Akk. *purrū napišta* (Zimmern 13);

—2. to **finish** Is 10₁₂ Zech 4₉;

—3. to **bring to fulfilment**, of God אָמַרְתּוּ his promise (to destroy) La 2₁₇;

—4. with acc. to **injure**, damage a person Ezk 22₁₂. †

Der. בָּצַע.

1365 בָּצַע

בָּצַע, Sec. βεσϵ (Brönno 130): בצע; DSS and Dam.: בָּצַע, בָּצַעַךְ, בָּצַעַם;

—1. **severing** בָּצַעַךְ בָּצַעַם of the thread of life Jr 51₁₃ (→ בצע qal 1), בָּצַעַךְ בָּצַעַם Ju 5₁₉, → בָּצַר cf. Arb. *faḏḏat* silver from *faḏḏa* to break (usu. as 2: spoils of silver);

—2. > (unlawful) **gain**: Gn 37₂₆ Ex 18₂₁ Ju 5₁₉ (→ 1) 1S 8₃ Is 33₁₅ 56₁₁ 57₁₇ (: Sept. βαχύ τι, rd. בָּצַע for a moment, Torrey 436), Jr 6₁₃ 8₁₀ 22₁₇ Ezk 22₁₃₋₂₇ 33₃₁ Mi 4₁₃ Hab 2₉ Mal 3₁₄ Ps cj. 10₃ 30₁₀ 119₃₆ Pr 1₁₉ 15₂₇ 28₁₆ Jb 22₃. †

1366 בָּצַעַנִים

[בָּצַעַנִים: n.loc. Ju 4₁₁: → Q צַעַנִים (בָּ).]

1367 בָּצַץ

בָּצַץ: MHb.² to drip, Syr. to dry up, to lose weight, Arb. *baḏḏa* to seep.

Der. בָּצַץ, בָּצַה, n.loc. בּוֹצִיץ (?).

1368 בָּצַק

בָּצַק: Arb. *baṣqat* raised spot

qal: pf. בָּצַקְהוּ/קוּ, Sam.^{M75} *bāṣāqa*: to **swell** (feet) Dt 8₄ Neh 9₂₁ (Blau VT 6:98f). †

Der. בָּצַק, n.loc. בָּצַקְתָּ.

1369 בָּצֶק

בָּצֶק, Sam.^{M75} *bāṣaq*: בָּצֶק; MHb.: בָּצֶקוּ: **flour-dough** (and before it is leavened, Dalman *Arbeit* 4:52) Ex 12₃₄₋₃₉ 2S 13₈ Jr 7₁₈ Hos 7₄. †

1370 בָּצֶקְלוֹן

cj. *בָּצֶקְלוֹן: 2K 4₄₂ for בָּצֶקְלוֹנוֹ, ? בָּצֶקְלוֹנוֹ; Ug. *bṣql* || *šblt* (UMGI. 345; Aistleitner 563: germinating plant): **ear of corn**. †

1371 בָּצַקַת

בָּצַקַת; n.loc.; בצק, “elevation” (Borée §5, 7); BL 510v; near לְכִישׁ, Abel 2:261: **Jos 15**₃₉ **2K 22**₁. †

1372 בצר

I בצר: MHb. metaph. to be cut off; Akk. *bašāru* to bite and *buššuru* to tear, limb from limb n.m. *Buššuru* (Holma *Personennamen* 36) “cripple”; Soq. *bḏr* to tear to pieces.

qal: impf. תִּבְצַר; יִבְצַרוּ; pt. בּוֹצֵר, בְּצָרִים, בְּצָרִים: to **gather grapes** **Lv 25**_{5,11} **Dt 24**₂₁ **Ju 9**₂₇, pt. **grape-picker** **Jr 6**₉ **49**₉ **Ob 5** **Sir 33**₁₇; prp. for מְבַצֵּר **Is 63**₁ (מְבַצֵּר more than a grape-picker). †

cj. pi: pt. מְבַצֵּר **Jr 6**₂₇ (? :: → IV) and **Am 5**₉ Arcturus, classically also *Vindemiator* the grape-picker (Gundel *Sterne* 66).

Der. בְּצִיר, I בְּצִיר.

1373 בצר

II בצר: related to I ?; JArm.^{bg} Mnd. (MdD 68a) to diminish, to reduce (an amount), JArm.^b Syr. Mnd., Syr. Mnd. to decrease *bšīr* few.

qal: impf. יִבְצַר: to reduce, to **humble** **Ps 76**₁₃. †

Der. בְּצָרָה, בְּצָרָת.

1374 בצר

III בצר: Ug. *bšr* to rise (UMGl. 346 :: Driver *Myths* 164a; Aistleitner 564: with IV); Arb. *bašura* to be inaccessible.

nif: impf. יִבְצַר: to be inaccessible, to **be impossible** (לֵן for) **Gn 11**₆ **Jb 42**₂; to be excluded from **Sir 37**₂₀. †

pi: impf. תִּבְצַר; inf. בְּצַר: to **make inaccessible** (wall, height) **Is 22**₁₀ **Jr 51**₅₃. †

Der. בְּצִיר, II בְּצִיר; n.loc. III בְּצִיר, בְּצָרָה, מְבַצֵּר, (בְּצָרוֹן).

1375 בצר

cj. IV בצר: Ug. *bšr* Aistleitner 564; Driver *Myths* 164 reconnoitre, lurk :: UTGl. 500; Arb. *bašara* to look, basic meaning to shine (Rundgren *Orient.* 32:178ff).

pi: to examine; cj. מְבַצֵּר for מְבַצֵּר **Jr 6**₂₇ (:: I), **gold assayer** || or gloss to בְּחֹן (Duhm; Rudolph); alt. I בצר or denom. of I בְּצִיר. †

1376 בְּצָר

I בְּצָר: IV בצר: בְּצָר pl. sffx. בְּצָרִיךְ: **gold ore** or simil.; **Jb 22**_{24b} || אֹפִיר _{25b} || כְּסֵף; etym.: gold nuggets (I בצר), purified gold (→ IV בצר), gold in rings (Arb. *bazar* ring → BDB), lumps of refined metal, Arb. *bašrat* (Guillaume PEQ 1962:132): **Jb 22**_{24f}, cj. **Ps 68**₃₁ (וְכִסְּףֵךְ) and **Jb 36**₁₉ (for → בְּצָר). †

1377 בְּצָר

II בְּצָר: n.m.; Ug. UTGl. 500 ? = I (Noth 223): **1C 7**₃₇. †

1378 בְּצָר

III בְּצָר, Sam.^{M75 BenH.} *būšar*, Sept. Βουσαρ; n.loc.; III בצר, “inaccessible place”; Ug. UTGl. 500; Mesha. 27 בצר: city of refuge for Reuben in Transjordan; location ? (Abel 2:264; Simons *Geog.* §337, 41; Rudolph *Jer.* 263), → בְּצָרָה: **Dt 4**₄₃ and **Jos 20**₈ **21**₃₆ **1C 6**₆₃. †

1379 בְּצָר

בְּצָר: **Jb 36**₁₉: ?? *בְּצָר by-form or errpt. < I בְּצָר (Gesenius) ?; alt. with Sept. צַר + בָּ (Budde); I לוֹ בְּצָר (Hölscher); לֹא בְּצָר (Tur-S. 500f). †

1380 בְּצָרָה

בְּצָרָה, Sam.^{M75 BenH.} *bašra*: n.loc.; III בצר;

—1. capital of Edom **Bosra**, Sept. Βουσορρα; Βουστρα Pauly-W. 3:789ff; = *el-Buseira* (dimin.), 45 km N1 of Petra, altitude 1122 m., Abel 2:287; Glueck 2:97f; Simons *Geog.* §1297; Reicke-R. 1:269: **Gn 36**₃₃ **Is 34**₆ **Jr 49**₁₃₋₂₂ **Am 1**₁₂ **1C 1**₄₄;

—2. in Moab **Jr 48**₂₄, = III → בְּצָר ?;

—**Is 63**₁ → I בצר qal; **Mi 2**₁₂ rd. בְּצָרָה (→ צִרָה). †

1381 בְּצָרָה

בְּצָרָה: II בצר: pl. בְּצָרוֹת: trad. = → בְּצָרָת lack of rain, **drought**;

—1. sg. לְעֵתוֹת בְּבִצְרוֹת **Ps 9**₁₀ **10**₁ (oft. with Sept. ἐν θλίψει צָרָה + בָּ, Gesenius, or cj. הַצָּרָה הָעֵתָה, for times of need);

—2. pl. בְּצָרוֹת (Sept. ἀβροχία) **Jr 14**₁ (intensive, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19b, or BL 506t) with בְּצָרָה or בְּצָרָת (Gesenius), prp. בְּצָרוֹת, cf. Syr. *bšērūt meṭrā* drought. †

1382 בְּצָרוֹן

[לְצַבְרוֹן: rd. *צַבְרוֹן] “in throngs”, **Zech 9**₁₂. †]

1383 בַּצְרָת

בַּצְרָת: II בצר, BL 478d; MHb. and JArm.^{tb} בַּצְרָתָא, pl. בַּצְרָתָא, drought; pl. בַּצְרָת **Jr 14**₁(→ בַּצְרָה, rd. sg. ?): **drought Jr 14**₁ **17**₈, **14**₁ prediction עֲלֵה-בַּצְרָת. †

1384 בַּקְבוּק

בַּקְבוּק: n.m.; → בַּקְבֵּק, “bottle” (Noth 226, cf. *el-Baqbūq* “the chatterer”, Littmann *Thousand and One Nights* 1:376): **Ezr 2**₅₁ **Neh 7**₅₃. †

Der. בַּקְבֵּקָה.

1385 בַּקְבֵּק

בַּקְבֵּק; Jerome *boeboc* (AfO 17:357b); sound-imitation, like gurgle; Arb. *baqbaqa* to bubble, chatter, coo (pigeons), *baqbaqat* and *baqbūqat* bubble, ampule; PalArb. to gurgle (water) VT 5:339, Syr. *bagbūgā* jug, *bugbāgā* rumbling of the stomach, *bagbeg* to prattle; JArm.^b בּוּקָא jug, Ostr. Sabb. 1; → n.m. בַּקְיָהוּ, בַּקְיָהוּ: **bottle** used for water, honey etc. (Honeyman PEF 1939:79f; Kelso §26, 36; Reicke-R. 1:484): **1K 14**₃ **Jr 19**₁₋₁₀. †

Der. n.m. בַּקְבֵּקָה, בַּקְבוּק.

1386 בַּקְבֵּקָה

בַּקְבֵּקָה: n.m.; = → בַּקְבוּק + -yā (Noth 105, → יָהּ 3): **Neh 11**₁₇ **12**₉₋₂₅ cj. **1C 9**₁₅. †

1387 בַּקְבֵּקָר

בַּקְבֵּקָר: n.m.: **1C 9**₁₅, ? rd. בַּקְבֵּק בְּנֵי-בַקְבֵּקָה or בַּקְבֵּק רַב (Rudolph 86). †

1388 בַּקִּי

בַּקִּי, Sam.^{M75 BenH.} *bēqī*: n.m.; short form < → בַּקְיָהוּ, → בַּקְבֵּק; Sept. Βακχιρ, Βωκαι;

—1. **Nu 34**₂₂;

—2. **Ezr 7**₄ **1C 5**₃₁ **6**₃₆. †

1389 בַּקְיָהוּ

בַּקְיָהוּ: n.m.; Moscati 46:1; *בּוּקִי (→ בַּקְבֵּק) + -yā (Noth 105); > בַּקִּי: **1C 25**₄₋₁₃. †

1390 בָּקִיעַ

*בָּקִיעַ: בָּקִיעַ, BL 470n; MHb., deepening, depression: pl. בָּקִיעִים, בָּקִיעִי; **breach in a wall Is 22₉, rubble Am 6₁₁** (בְּמִפְלֵה וּבְקִיעַ) (רְסִיסִים ||). †

1391 בקע

בקע: basic meaning to split, → בקר and פקע (Greenfield HUCA 29:222³⁴); MHb. JArm.^{tb}; Ug. *bq*°; MHb. JArm. CPArm. Syr. and Mnd. (MdD 376b) פקע also intr., Arb. *faqa'a* (by-form *faqa'a*, *baqi'a* to be different, Eth. Leslau 13, Tigr. Wb. 285a *baq'a* to be sharp; Mesh. 15 מבקע inf. with מן to break (day).

qal: pf. בָּקַע, בָּקַעַה, בָּקַעְתָּ, בָּקַעְתָּ; impf. וַיִּבְקַע, וַיִּבְקַעוּ, וַיִּבְקַעְוָה; impv. בָּקַעְהוּ; inf. בָּקַעַם (BL 343b); pt. בָּ(ו)קַעַ:

—1. to **split, cleave**: wood **Qoh 10₉**, bones **Ju 15₁₉**, hand (rd. כַּף) **Ezk 29₇**, rock **Is 48₂₁**, sea **Ex 14₁₆ Ps 78₁₃ Neh 9₁₁**, water **Is 63₁₂**; to break open (spring) **Ps 74₁₅**; to rip open (pregnant mothers) **Am 1₁₃**;

—2. to hatch (eggs) (: רגר brood) **Is 34₁₅ 1QHod ii 27f**, → nif. 3;

—3. to **force a breach**, open up a country with military force, with acc. **2C 21₁₇**, with בָּ **2S 23₁₆ 1C 11₁₈**; יִאָלְיוּ בָּ to acquire by conquering **2C 32₁** (→ nif. 1);

—**Ps 141₇** rd. וּבְקַעַ, alt. יִבְקַעַ. †

nif: pf. נִבְקַע, נִבְקַעוּ; impf. וַיִּבְקַע/קַע, וַיִּבְקַעוּ; inf. הִבְקַעַ:

—1. to **split**, to burst open: mountain **Zech 14₄**, cloud **Jb 26₈**, earth **Nu 16₃₁ 1K 1₄₀**, spring **Gn 7₁₁**, water **Ex 14₂₁ Is 35₆ Pr 3₂₀**, town **2K 25₄ Jr 52₇**; to burst (wine-skin) **Jb 32₁₉**, to be dashed to pieces (corpses) **2C 25₁₂**;

—2. to **break forth** light **Is 58₈**, cj. **Ezk 13₁₁** (תִּבְקַעַ);

—3. to be hatched (→ qal 2) **Is 59₅**;

—4. to be assaulted (→ qal 3) **Ezk 30₁₆**.

—5. to be conquered through a breach that has been made **2Ki 25₄ Jr 52₇** (→ 4). †

pi: pf. וַתִּבְקַעְנָה, וַיִּבְקַעוּ; impf. תִּבְקַעְנָם, תִּבְקַעוּ; impv. וַיִּבְקַעוּ; inf. וַתִּבְקַעְנָה, וַיִּבְקַעוּ;

—1. to **split**: wood **Gn 22₃ 1S 6₁₄**, rocks **Ps 78₁₅**; with two acc., to divide (the earth with streams) **Hab 3₉**; to **rip up** **2K 8₁₂ 15₁₆**;

—2. to make (a storm) break out **Ezk 13₁₃**;

—3. to **tear to pieces** **2K 2₂₄ Hos 13₈**;

—4. to hatch **Is 59**₅;

—5. technological term **בָּ יִאָרְיוּ** to excavate tunnels **Jb 28**₁₀;

—**Ezk 13**₁₁ rd. **תִּבְקַע**. †

pu: impf. **יִבְקַעוּ**; pt. **מִבְקָעָה**;

—1. pt. **burst** (skin) **Jos 9**₄;

—2. to **be ripped up** (prp. **תִּבְקַעְנָה** :: GK §145u) **Hos 14**₁;

—3. to **be assaulted** (town) (→ qal 3) **Ezk 26**₁₀. †

hif: impf. sffx. **נִבְקַעְנָה**; inf. **הִבְקִיעַ**;

—1. to **take by assault** (a town) (→ qal 3) **Is 7**₆; cf. Arb. *fataḥa* to open > to capture;

—2. to **break through** with **אָל** **2K 3**₂₆. †

hof: pf. **הִבְקַעָה**: to be taken by assault **Jr 39**₂. †

hitp: pf. **הִתְבַּקְעוּ**; impf. **יִתְבַּקְעוּ**: to be burst (skins) **Jos 9**₁₃, to be cleft (valleys) **Mi 1**₄. †

Der. **בְּקָעָה**, **בְּקָע**, **בְּקִיעַ**.*

1392 **בְּקָע**

בְּקָע: **בְּקָע**; “part, piece”: a weight worth a certain amount of metal, half of a **שֶׁקֶל**, pieces weighing from 5.8 to 6.65 grammes have been found; BRL 185; Diringer 277f; Moscati 100; DISO 41; DOTT plate 13; Jewish coins Moscati 103; BASOR 93:26; **half a shekel Gn 24**₂₂ **Ex 38**₂₆, Sept. *δραχμή*. †

1393 **בְּקָעָה**

בְּקָעָה Sam. ^{M76} *bāqā^h*; **בְּקָעָה**; MHb. JArm. ^{tg} **בְּקָעָה**, Sef. 1 B 10 **בְּקָעָה**, Ug. *bq^t, baqat* (UTGl. 502) n.loc., → BArm.; Arb. *buq^at*, Syr. *peqa^{tā}*, VG 1:169; cs. **בְּקָעָה**, pl. **בְּקָעוֹת**.

A. **valley-plain** wide U-shaped valley with gentle sides || **מִישׁוֹר** :: **הַר** and **רְכָסִים**, Schwarzenbach 35f; the **בְּקָעָה הַלְבָּנוֹן** (B 4) or *Buqē'a* (dimin.) between the Orontes and Eleutheros, Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:231f; Kuschke ZDPV 70:104ff, cf. Wadi Qumran: **Gn 11**₂ **Dt 8**₇ **11**₁₁ **Is 40**₄ **41**₁₈ **63**₁₄ **Ezk 3**_{22f} **8**₄ **37**_{1f} **Ps 104**₈. †

B. n.loc. or top. with **בְּקָעָה**.

—1. **בְּקָעָה אֲנֹן**: || → **בֵּית עֲדָן**, under the control of Damascus; → **אֲנֹן** substitute for ndiv. ?, = Baalbek
***בְּקָעָה** → **בְּעַל גָּד** Eissfeldt *Sanchunjathon* 34f :: Dussaud *Topographie* 395ff; JLewy HUCA 18:450¹¹⁶: the whole *Beqā^c*, → 4; **Am 1**₅. †

—2. בְּקַעַת אֹנֹנוּ: Neh 6₂, → אֹנֹנוּ. †

—3. בְּקַעַת יְרִיחוֹ: Dt 34₃ → יְרִיחוֹ. †

—4. הַלְּבָנוֹן: el-Beqāʿ, the valley-plain between Lebanon and Antilebanon, Dussaud *Topographie* 396ff; Jos 11₁₇ 12₇. †

—5. מְגִדוֹ (נ): Zech 12₁₁ 2C 35₂₂, → מְגִדוֹ. †

—6. מְצִפָּה: Jos 11₈, → חֶרְמוֹן. †

1394 בקק

I בקק: Arb. *bāqa(w)* to ill-treat, → בּוֹק; JArm^s Syr. בְּקִיק rotten, Mnd. (MdD 68b) to rot.

qal: pf. בִּקְתִי, בְּקִקוּם; pt. בּוֹקִים, בְּקִקִים; to **lay waste** country Is 24₁, vine Nah 2₃, design Jr 19₇. †

nif: pf. נִבְקָה (BL 431t); impf. תִּבּוֹק (BL 435p), inf. הִבּוֹק: to **be laid waste** (country) Is 24₃, to **be disturbed** (spirit) 19₃. †

po: impf. יִבְקֶקוּ: to **lay waste** Jr 51₂. †

1395 בקק

II בקק: Arb. *baqqa* to be (cause to be) plentiful (Humbert ZAW 62:200).

qal: pt. בּוֹקֵק: be luxuriant, to **proliferate** Hos 10₁ (גִּבְוֹן). †

1396 בקר

I בקר: basic meaning Palache 16; Seeligman; Ug. *bqr* to frequent ? Aistleitner 570 :: (UTGl. 503) Arb. *baqara* to split; MHb. JArm.^{lg} to examine (the entrails of a sacrificial animal); ? Arm.lw. (Wagner 45); Eth. *baqala* to examine, punish, BArm., Syr. to penetrate, investigate, Mnd. (MdD 68b) to split, test; Nab. pt. מְבַקְרָא title of a priest (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:73), 1QS and Dam. הַמְבַקֵּר the head of the community, Wernberg-M. 105f; Maier 2:26f; Nötscher *Terminologie* 198b; Priest JBL 81:55ff; ? related to Akk. *b/paqāru* to make a claim, Speiser Fschr. Kaufmann 33ff; Stoebe WortuD. 5:170ff.

pi: pf. בִּקְרָתִים; impf. יִבְקֶר; inf. בִּקֵּר;

—1. tech. term within the cult (Mowinckel *Ps. St.* 1:146; Morgenstern HUCA 21:424f; Montgomery-G. 461), to **carry out an examination of the offering** ? (→ I בְּקֵר) 2K 16₁₅ Ps 27₄ (alt. with 2c);

—2. a) to **scrutinize** with לְ Lv 13₃₆, with לְ ... בֵּין 27₃₃; b) to **attend to**, to look after with acc. Ezk 34_{11f}, cj. 39₁₄ (מְבַקְרִים); c) abs. to **reflect** Pr 20₂₅ Sir 11₇. †

Der. בְּקָרָה, בְּקָר, בְּקָר.

1397 בקר

II בקר: denom. of בְּקָר.

Der. בּוֹקֵר (Beer-M. §36, 2).

1398 בְּקָר

בְּקָר (180 x): MHb. Ph. DISO 41; JArm. Syr. בְּקָרָא, JArm.^t pl. also בְּקָרָא, CPArm. pl. *buqrīn, buqrātā*; Akk. *buqaru* (Rép. Mari 194; AHw. 139a); Arb. *baqar*, unitary n. *baqarat*, OSArb. *bqr* (ZAW 75:307) and denom. to plough with oxen; etym. I בקר ? : cs. בְּקָרוּ, בְּקָרָה, pl. בְּקָרִינוּ Neh 10₃₇ (var. רִנּוּ

—) †; otherwise coll.; m. and fem.:

—1. **cattle**, fem. עֲלוֹת הַבָּ' Gn 33₁₃ Jb 1₁₄ :: m. בְּרֵאִים בָּ' 1K 5₃ 1C 27₂₉;

—2. **herd, cattle** (both sexes), Bodenheimer 118ff: חֲמִשָּׁה בְּקָר five oxen Ex 21₃₇, four Nu 7₇, שְׁנַיִם בָּ' two Nu 7₁₇, seventy 2C 29₃₂; a single ox = שׂוֹר Ex 21₃₇ or בֶּן־בְּקָר Gn 18₇ Ex 29₁ Nu 7₁₅, pl. בְּנֵי בְּקָר Nu 28₁₁ 29₁₃; 1S 14₃₂ בְּקָר וּבְנֵי בָּ' בְּקָר oxen and calves;

—3. בָּ' בְּקָר וּבְנֵי בָּ' as a draught animal 2S 6₆ cj. 1S 8₁₆ (rd. בְּקָרָכֶם), for ploughing Jb 1₁₄ Am 6₁₂ (rd. יָם בְּקָר), pack animal 1C 12₄₁, for fattening 1K 5₃, for offering 2C 7₅ Nu 7₈₈ Ps 66₁₅; וּבְקָר Gn 13₅, וְצֹאֵן וּבְקָר Nu 22₄₀ Qoh 2₇; booty from Arabia (*Zebus Bubalus* (Bodenheimer *Animal Life* 122), Moritz 46) 2C 15₁₁;

—4. representations of oxen 1K 7₂₅₋₂₉ Jr 52₂₀.

1399 בְּקָר

I בְּקָר: I בקר; (techn. term within the cult, → I בקר pi. 1) **sacrifice by the haruspex** Ps 5_{4b} (Mowinckel *Ps. St.* 1:146f). †

1400 בְּקָר

II בְּקָר (about 200 x), Sec. βοκρ (Brönno 149): I בקר, orig. break of day, first light; (cf. בקע Mesha. 15, Hb. nif. 2; cf. בכר ?); *Lach.*, → DISO 41; MHb. (MHb.² also daylight), Arb. *bukrat*, Eg. *bkæ*): pl. בְּקָרִים, Or. Ps 101₈ Jb 7₁₈ and La 3₂₃ בְּקָרִים (Kahle *Text* 71):

—**the morning**:

—1. **morning-light** (or inf. ?, → אור 3) Ju 16₂ 1S 14₃₆ 25₃₄₋₃₆ 2S 17₂₂ Mi 2₁, cj. Ru 2₇, בְּקָר אור 2S 23₄; אור הַבְּקָר as the morning became light Gn 44₃;

—2. בִּבְקֶרֶת in the morning Gn 19₂₇ (88 x) God's help at morning time Fschr. Nötscher 281ff), בִּקְרָה in the morning (dissimilated, VG 1:265) :: (→ בָּ 13) “from morning onwards” Qoh 10₁₆ 11₁₆ (Dahood Bibl. 47:280; Ug.-Heb. Phil. 26f) Ex 16₇ Hos 7₆ Ps 5_{4a} †; בִּבְבֹּקֶר every morning Ex 30₇ (10 x); לְבִקְרִים every morning Is 33₂ Ps 73₁₄ 101₈ La 3₂₃, cj. Jr 21₁₂ (Rudolph) לְבִלְבִּקְרִים Jb 7₁₈; לְבִקְרָה in the morning Ex 34₂ Jr 21₁₂ Am 4₄ Zeph 3₃ Ps 30₆ 59₁₇; לְבִלְבִּקְרָה every morning (:: UM §10, 11: from one morning to another) 1C 9₂₇ †; הָיָה בִּלְבֹּקֶר it was morning Gn 1₅₋₈₋₁₃ 19₂₃₋₃₁ Ex 19₁₆ 10₁₃; בְּפִנּוֹת בִּלְבֹּקֶר when morning came Ex 14₂₇ Ju 19₂₆ Ps 46₆; מִהַבְּקֶרֶת 2Sa 2₂₇; בְּמַטְרָם בְּמַטְרָם before dawn Is 17₁₄;

—3. בִּקְרָה :: עָרַב = one day Da 8₁₄₋₂₆ (→ Bentzen 71) בְּ יוֹמֵי מוֹצָאֵי Ps 65₉; Gn 1₅ Dt 28₆₇ (17 x) עַד-הָעֶרְבֹת מוֹצָאֵי (17 x) Ex 18₁₃, מִנְּבֹרָה עַד-עֶרְבֹת מוֹצָאֵי Ex 18₁₄; מִנְּבֹרָה עַד-בֹּקֶר Ex 27₂₁ Lv 24₃ Nu 9₂₁; לְעֶמֶת מִבֹּקֶר לְעֶמֶת Jb 4₂₀; עַד עֶרְבֹת בֹּקֶר for (two thousand and three hundred) evenings and mornings Da 8₁₄ 1C 16₄₀ 2C 2₃; בִּבְקֶרֶת :: בְּלִילוֹת Ps 92₃; וְצַהֲרִים; עָרַב וְבֹקֶר Ps 55₁₈; וְבֹקֶר וְצַהֲרִים; וְעַד-עֶרְבֹת מוֹצָאֵי מִהַבְּקֶרֶת בֵּין הָעֶרְבֹת; וְעַד-עֶרְבֹת מוֹצָאֵי מִהַבְּקֶרֶת בֵּין הָעֶרְבֹת ... בִּבְקֶרֶת Nu 28₄₋₈; עַת צַהֲרִים; עַת צַהֲרִים; לֵילָה :: בְּעֶת צַהֲרִים; עַת צַהֲרִים :: בְּמַהֲבָה 1K 18₂₆; Is 21₁₂;

—4. the next morning (:: אֶמֶשׁ אֶמֶשׁ Ex 12₁₀ and עַד-הַבֹּקֶר Ex 16₂₃; הַבֹּקֶר הַבֹּקֶר Ju 16₂; הַבֹּקֶר הַבֹּקֶר Gn 20₈ and oft., מִמָּחָרָה בִּבְבֹּקֶר 1S 5₄; לְבֹקֶר until the next morning Ex 34₂₅ Dt 16₄; בִּקְרָה tomorrow (Delekat VT 14:7ff) Nu 16₅ בִּבְבֹּקֶר early tomorrow morning Ex 7₁₅ 1S 9₁₉;

—5. בִּבְקֶרֶת in the morning at sunrise Ju 9₃₃; עֲבוֹת לֹא עֲבוֹת בִּקְרָה cloudless morning 2S 23₄; עֲבוֹת לֹא עֲבוֹת בִּבְקֶרֶת a morning cloud Hos 6₄ 13₃; הַבֹּקֶר אֲשֶׁר מִרְחָה הַבֹּקֶר the morning watch Ex 14₂₄ 1S 11₁₁; הַבֹּקֶר אֲשֶׁר מִרְחָה לְבִקְרִים those who watch for the morning Ps 130₆; לְבִקְרִים כִּכְבֵּי הַבֹּקֶר the morning stars Jb 38₇; בִּבְקֶרֶת in the morning when the presentation of the offering was due 2K 3₂₀; מִנְּחָת הַבֹּקֶר morning offering Ex 29₄₁ Nu 28₈; מִנְּחָת הַבֹּקֶר morning burnt-offering Nu 28₂₃ Lv 9₁₇ 2K 16₁₅; cf. Ezr 3₃ 2C 13₁₁ 31₃; בְּעֶלְתָּ הַבֹּקֶר || שִׁחַר Jb 38₁₂; bright as שִׁחַר Jb 11₁₇.

1401 בִּקְרָה

*בִּקְרָה: I בקר; Arm. inf. (BL 479n), cs. בִּקְרָה (with acc.): (a shepherd's) care for (his flock) Ezk 34₁₂. †

1402 בִּקְרָה

בִּקְרָה, Sam.^{M186} *afqārat*. I בקר; BL 480w; < Bab. *b/paqrū* AHw. 105a JArm. DSS [ל]בִּקְרָה in order to punish (4QPsDan., RB 63:412): obligation to compensate (אֲשֶׁר verse 21f) Lv 19₂₀ blame Elliger *Lev.* 243, 260; Stoebe WortuD. 5:169ff. †

1403 בקש

בִּקְשָׁה: MHb., Ph. (DISO 41), Ug. *bqt*, n.m. בקש Moscati 64:41, n.f. בקשת Ph.: Brockelmann ZS 5, 31f, made to rhyme with דרש.

Der. בְּרִקּוּס.

1406 בַּר

II בַּר: ברר; Ug. *br*, fem. *brt* (PRU 2, 5:3f), OSArb. *brr*, Arb. *barr* pious, reverent, Syr. *brīrā*; clean: בָּרָה, fem. בָּרָה, pl. cs. בָּרִי:

—1. **pure**: decree Ps 19₉, heart 24₄ 73₁, tongue Sir 40₂₁, man Jb 11₄, the beloved Song 6₁₀, 6₉ prp. לְבַרְהָהּ || אֶחָת;

—2. **empty** Pr 14₄ (manger; alt. III בַּר and rd. אֶפֶס). †

1407 בַּר

III בַּר: ברר; MHb.², Ostr. Samaria C 1101, 2 בֶּרֶךְ “your grain” (?) (Michaud *Pierre* 62f); Arb. *burr*, OSArb. בר and Soq. *bor* wheat: בָּרָה clean, threshed **grain** (Hrozny *Getreide* 36f) Gn 41₃₅₋₄₉ 42₃₋₂₅ 45₂₃ Jr 23₂₈ Jl 2₂₄ Am 5₁₁ 8_{5f} Ps 65₁₄ 72₁₆ Pr 11₂₆ 14₄ (? → II). †

1408 בַּר

IV בַּר* (MHb. JArm. Syr. בֹּר to lie waste, to be without a crop); MHb. BArm. I בַּר, JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Mdd 50a) בָּרָא exterior, open field, outside; Akk. (< Arm.) *barru*; Arb. *barr* mainland, OSArb. *br* open country, Soq. *bar* distance, coastland, *barran* outside, Tigr. Wb. 274b, *bar* mainland, outside; Schwarzenbach 87; Arm.lw. Wagner 47: בָּרָה: **open field**, Jb 39₄ in the open (rd. בַּבֶּר, link with יִצְאֹוּ); → חוּץ †

1409 בַּר

cj. V בַּר*: ? < Akk. *bārū* soothsaying priest (Zimmern *Akk. Fremdw.* 67): *בָּרִים cj. for בָּרִים Is 44₂₅ Jr 50₃₆ Hos 11₆, → V בַּר. †

1410 בַּר

cj. VI בַּר*: Ug. *br* UTGl. 506, Eg. *b(i)r* cargo ship, Grk. βάρυς, (Alt AfO 15:69f; Albright *Fschr.* Bertholet 4³; Dahood *SacPag.* 1:275f, → שְׁכִיחָה; Sasson *JAOS* 86:131: cj. pl. sffx. בָּרִיָּהם: **cargo ship** (|| אֲנִיּוֹת) with ירד hif. to send to the bottom Is 43₁₄. †

1411 בַּר

I בַּר: ברר, BL 455g; 1Q ix 25: **cleanliness** (of the hands יְדַיִם, כְּפַיִם) Ps 18₂₁₋₂₅ / cj. 2S 22₂₁₋₂₅ Jb 22₃₀. †

1412 בַּר

II בַּר: ברר; = I ?; → בָּרִית: **potash, lye** (alkali obtained from the ash of wood and plants, chemically K₂CO₃) Is 1₂₅ (כַּבֵּר as with potash, → כָּ 4; → סִיג) Jb 9₃₀ 24₁₉. †

1413 ברא

I ברא: MHb. = JArm.^b Sam. CPArm. Syr., Mnd. (MdD 69b) > ברי to create; Arb. *bara'a* to create (God), OSArb. *br'* to build, Soq. to give birth, OSArb. *mbr'* building; → III: in the OT I ברא is a specifically theological term, the subject of which is invariably God; Böhl Fschr. Kittel 61ff, Humbert ThZ 3:401ff; vdPloeg Muséon 59:143ff; Koehler *Theol.* 68ff.

qal: pf. בָּרָא, בְּרָאתִי, בְּרָאתָנוּ, בְּרָאתָהּ/רָאָנוּ, בְּרָאתָם, בְּרָאתֶם (Sam.^{M76} *bara'imma* → Beer-M. [22, 3b), בְּרָאתָנוּ/תִּי; impf. יִבְרָא; impv. בְּרָא; inf. בְּרֹא; pt. בָּרָא (וְ)רָא, בְּרָאתָ, בְּרָאתָ, Qoh 12₁ rd. בְּרָאתָ, Sir 3₁₅ בוראו. Distribution: cj. Ex 15₁₁ and Jr 33₂₅, Dt 1 x, P (Gn 9 Nu 1) 10 x, Is 40-66 17 x, Jr (late) 1 x, Am (hymn) 1 x, Ps 3 x, Mal 1 x, Qoh 1 x; God creates: the heaven and the earth Gn 1₁, the ends of the earth Is 40₂₈, the heaven Is 42₅ 45₁₈, a new heaven and a new earth Is 65₁₇, the north and the south Ps 89₁₃, the stars Is 40₂₆ the wind Am 4₁₃, clouds Is 4₅ (cj. וְבָא Sept.), the darkness Is 45₇, evil Is 45₇ with 3rd. sing. sffx., for the salvation that is to come Is 45₈, a new thing Jr 31₂₂, man, male and female Gn 1₂₇ 5_{1f} 6₇ Dt 4₃₂ Is 45₁₂, us Mal 2₁₀ Ps 89₄₈ Sir 15₁₄, your, his creator Qoh 12₁ (vs.), Jacob Is 43₁, Israel 43₁₅, Jerusalem as גִּילְהָ and his people as בְּזוּשׁוֹשׁ 65₁₈, the individual Jew for his (God's) glory 43₇, the smith 54₁₆, an individual person Qoh 12₁, the sea monsters Gn 1₂₁, cj. day and night (rd. יוֹם בְּרָאתִי יוֹם) Jr 33₂₅, the fruit of the lips Is 57₁₉, a clean heart Ps 51₁₂, the transformation of nature Is 41₂₀, all his work Gn 2₃, cj. תְּהִלּוֹת Ex 15₁₁, with cognate object Nu 16₃₀; abs. Is 65₁₈; בוראו his creator Sir 3₁₆; בָּרָא || יִצְרָא Is 43_{1.7}. †

nif: pf. נִבְרָאתָ, נִבְרָאתָנוּ, נִבְרָאתָהּ; impf. יִבְרָאוּ; inf. הִבְרָא/כָּרָא; pt. נִבְרָא; (BL 345p), הִבְרָאתָם; pt. נִבְרָא:

—to be created: new things Is 48₇, the Ammonites Ezk 21₃₅, the king of Tyre Ezk 28₁₃₋₁₅, heaven and earth Gn 2₄, mankind 5₂, earthly creatures Ps 104₃₀ (: Driver JSS 7:20f: II ברא to recover, to revive), angels, stars, water 148₅, נִפְלְאוֹת Ex 34₁₀; עִם נִבְרָא to be created afresh (→ ילד nif. cf. נהיה future, DSS) people Ps 102₁₉. †

Der. בְּרִיאָה, n.m. בְּרִיאָה.

1414 ברא

II ברא: → III נרא, I ברה; Arb. *wariya* to be extraordinarily fat, *bari'a* to become free of an illness, to recover, MHb. JArm. to be healthy, strong.

hif: inf. sffx. הִבְרִיאָכֶם: denom. of בְּרִיאָ (BL 293y) to make oneself fat (by excess) 1S 2₂₉; cj. nif. → I. †

1415 ברא

III ברא: Arb. *barā'y* to shape by cutting, Ph. הברא sculptor (Harris 91); OSArb. *bry* religious figure in sculptured stone (Müller 29); → I ברא and I ברה.

pi: pf. בָּרָאתָ, בְּרָאתָ: to cut down, to clear Jos 17₁₅ (abs.).₁₈ (יַעַר), cj. Hg 1₈ (Budde ZAW 26:11f, rd. וְבִרְאָתָם Sept. for וְהִבְרָאתָם);

—Ezk 21^{24f}rd. בְּרֹאשׁ הַרְקָה עִיר: בְּרֹאשׁ הַרְקָה; 23⁴⁷prp. וּבֵיתָק (cf. 16⁴⁰ :: Zimmerli 536). †

1416 ברא

IV ברא: 2S 12¹⁷, → I ברהו.

1417 בָּרָא

בָּרָא: → בְּרִיא.

1418 בְּרֹאדָה

בְּרֹאדָה: 2K 20¹²: → מְרֹדָה.

1419 בְּרִיאִי

בְּרִיאִי: → בֵּית בְּרִיאִי.

1420 בְּרִיאָה

בְּרִיאָה: n.m.; I ברא + י' ברא, “Y created” (Noth 171); 1C 8²¹. †

1421 בְּרִבְרִי

*בְּרִבְרִי: onomatopoeic word; “not to explain any more”, Noth *Könige* 58; pl. בְּרִבְרִיִּם a bird fattened to be eaten by king Solomon 1K 5³; unc.: KBL: Arb. *abu burbur cuckoo*, delicacy popular in the Mediterranean, today and in antiquity Pliny *Nat. Hist.* x:9; :: Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:89ff: *goose*; Driver PEQ 87 (1955) 133f: Arb. *birbir, young chickens*. †

1422 ברד

I ברד: Arb. *bara/uda* to be cold, ? Ug. *brd* (Gray *Legacy* 30⁹ :: Aistleitner; Driver *Myths*; UT).

qal: pf. בָּרַד: it hails (VG 2:121) Is 32¹⁹ (Tg. = וִירַד). †

Der. בָּרַד, I בָּרַד.

1423 ברד

II ברד: → בָּרַד.

1424 בָּרַד

בָּרַד: I ברד: MHb., OArm. [בַּרַד], DISO 43, JArm. Syr. Mnd. בְּרִדָּה (MdD 50b) (also ice, *Johb.* 99¹), Arb. *barad*, OSArb. *brd*, Eth. Leslau 13: hail Ex 9¹⁸⁻³⁴ (14 x) 10⁵⁻¹²⁻¹⁵ Is 28²⁻¹⁷ Hg 2¹⁷ Ps 18^{13f} 78⁴⁷⁻⁴⁸ (prp. לְהִבְרֵר, ::

Gunkel) 105₃₂ 148₈ Jb 38₂₂ Sir 32₁₀ בְּלִדְבָר אֲבָן Is 30₃₀, אֲבָנִים Jos 10₁₁, hailstones (Reymond 24f; ? thunderbolts Fensham ZAW 75:169). †

1425 בָּרַד

בָּרַד: II בָּרַד: Syr. *bārdā* speckled black and white; Arb. *ʿabrad* spotted; Βαρδ(υ)αίλοι a follower of Marius wearing a patched and badly coloured garment, and Jacob *Burdʿanā / Baradaeus* (→ Altheim-S. *Phil. Sac.* 61¹); Arb. *burd* garment, *burdat* Mohammed’s outer garment: בְּרִדִּימוֹ/רֵת (BL 558c), Jerome *borodim*: **spotted, dappled** (Gradwohl 55: with I): he-goats Gn 31₁₀₋₁₂, sheep Neh 5₁₈ MSS, horses Zech 6_{3,6}. †

1426 בָּרַד

I בָּרַד, בָּרַד; Sam.^{M77} *bārad*: n.loc.; I בָּרַד “coolness, cool well”; near II קָרַשׁ 1; ? *W. Umm el-Bāred*, RB 1906:595ff; Abel 1:458; 2:264; Simons *Geog.* §368: Gn 16₁₄. †

1427 בָּרַד

II בָּרַד, n.m.; בָּרַד: 1C 7₂₀ grandson of Ephraim; = בָּכָר Nu 26₃₅ (Pesh.), ? *sic!* †

1428 בָּרָה

I בָּרָה: = II בָּרָה; MHb. hif. to offer refreshment; JArm.^b strengthen, be strong; OSArb. *bry* health, freedom (Müller 29), Soq. free; Syr. *barri* to set free, CPArm. *brē* healthy.

qal: pf. בָּרָה var. בָּרָה, BL 422t); impf. אֲבָרָה:

—1. לְחַם אֵת בָּ to **consume food** with somebody 2S 12₁₇;

—2. בָּ מִיָּד to **receive a diet** from someone, when ill 2S 13₆₋₁₀ (|| אָכַל verse 5). †

pi: inf. לְבָרוֹת La 4₁₀: trad. to **eat**, Versions → בָּרוֹת; :: Driver Fschr. Bertholet 141: mixed form from לְבָרוֹת and לְבָרוֹת. †

hif: impf. תְּבָרֵנִי; inf. הִבְרֹת;

—1. with לְחַם and with acc. of person, to **provide food** as a consolation for someone in distress 2S 3₃₅;

—2. with לְחַם and with acc. of person, to **administer a diet** to someone who is ill 2S 13₅. †

Der. *בָּרוֹת, בָּרִיָּה, בָּרִית (?).

1429 בָּרָה

II בָּרָה: denom. from בָּרִית.

qal: impv. בָּרוּ (usu. rd. בְּחָרוּ; alt. = I ברר, ? rd. בָּרוּ) enter into a בְּרִית with someone: commission him as your representative (Pedersen *Eid* 44f): **1S 17**₈. †

1430 בָּרוּךְ

בָּרוּךְ: n.m.; II בָּרַךְ, “blessed” (Noth 183); Moscati 38 בָּרַךְ:

—1. Jeremiah’s scribe (Reicke-R. 1:201f) **Jr 32**_{12f-16} **36**₄₋₃₂ **43**₃₋₆ **45**_{1f};

—2. **Neh 3**₂₀ **10**₇;

—3. **Neh 11**₅. †

1431 בָּרוּר

בָּרוּר: ברר MHb.; Ug. *brr* shining, of the king AfO 20:214b: fem. בְּרוּרָה;

—1. בְּרוּרָה שִׁפְהָ Zeph 3₉ pure lip (בְּ שִׁפְהָ 2) or plain language (שִׁפְהָ 3);

—2. מְלֵל בְּ Jb 33₃ candid, or adv. (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §93g) candidly;

—3. selected, → I ברר 2. †

1432 בְּרוֹשׁ

בְּרוֹשׁ: MHb.², MHb.¹ also → בְּרוֹת, JArm. ברתא, JArm.¹ also ברותא, Syr. CPArm. בְּרוֹתָא and בְּרִתָא; < Akk. *burāšu* juniper (Salonen *Naut.* 97; VG 1:185d); Arm. > Greek (Lewy *Fremdw.* 34; Mayer 321f); Dioscurides i:76: βράθυ -]215 -]182 νιοι β(ό)ρατον καλοῦσι, Pliny xii:78: *arbor bratus, cupresso similis* (→ הַאֲשׁוּר !); Sept. mostly κυπάρισσος, Vulg. *abies*: pl. בְּרוֹשִׁים, בְּרִשִׁי;

—1. Ph. juniper, *Juniperus Phoenicea* (tree and timber): **1K 5**₂₂₋₂₄ **6**₁₅₋₃₄ **9**₁₁ **2K 19**₂₃ **Is 14**₈ **37**₂₄ **41**₁₉ **55**₁₃ **60**₁₃ **Ezk 27**₅ **31**₈ **Hos 14**₉ **Zech 11**₂ **Ps 104**₁₇ **2C 2**₇ **3**₅;

—2. spear-shafts (?) are being brandished; change of meaning as in the case of δόρυ and MHb.² מוֹרְנִית, JArm.¹ מוֹרְנִיתָא ash (→ Dalman *Wb.* 228); mostly rd. הַפְּרִשִׁים (→ רעל) **Nah 2**₄;

—2S 6₅ rd. וּבְשִׁירִים Sept. and **1C 13**₈. †

1433 בְּרוֹת

*בְּרוֹת: Arm. by-form of → בְּרוֹשׁ: pl. בְּרוֹתִים: juniper **Song 1**₁₇. †

1434 בְּרוֹת

*בְּרוֹת: I ברה, BL 505o; sffx. בְּרוֹתִי: food (given to the sick and unfortunate) **Ps 69**₂₂, cj. **La 4**₁₀ for בְּרוֹת. †

1435 בְּרוּתָה

בְּרוּתָה: n.loc. between חֲמַת and סְבָרִים **Ezk 47**₁₆; unc.; Abel 2:338 :: Simons *Geog.* §767; in northern Transjordan, *Bereiten* 12 km S of Baalbek; = → בְּרִתִּי ? †

1436 בְּרִזּוֹת

בְּרִזּוֹת: n.loc. for n.m.; Q בְּרִזִּית; K ?; Sept.^B Βη(ρ)ζαίθ < *בְּאַרְזִית, **1Macc 7**₁₉, Josephus *Ant.* xii:10, 2; 11, 1; *Kh. Bir ez-Zēt*, 7 km N1 of Ramallah (Abel 2:286; Simons *Geog.* §325) :: Rudolph *Chr.* 75: **1C 7**₃₁. †

1437 בְּרִזָּל

בְּרִזָּל, Sam.^{M77} BenH.: MHb., Ug. *brdl* (UTGl. 511; Aistleitner 595), Ph. ברזל DISO 43, JArm.¹ בְּרִזְלָא, פְּרִזְלָא BArm. JArm.^{gb} Sam. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 364a), פּוּר'פְּרִזְלָא Syr. CPArm. (auch *przyl*), OSArb. *przn* (Conti-R. 220a), Arb. *firzil* (Fraenkel 153), Berb. *azzal* (ZA 27:126f); < Akk. *parzillu*, non-Semitic, Caucasian ?; ? > **fersom* > *ferrum* (Walde-H. 485 :: Ernout-M. *Dict.* 409): > German *Bartel* “crowbar”; Wolf *Rotw.* 4248; *Fursill*, iron mine in the Dolomites (Altheim *Gesch.* 52f); BRL 95ff, 379ff; RLA 2:316ff, Forbes *JbEOL* 9:207ff; Reicke-R. 1:382f; Kutscher *Words* 8f; Ellenbogen 52f: m., fem. **Ps 105**₁₈, vi. 3: **iron**:

—1. in lists of metals: **Nu 31**₂₂ **Jos 22**₈ **Ezk 22**₁₈₋₂₀ **27**₁₂ **1C 22**₁₄₋₁₆ **29**₂₋₇ **2C 2**₆₋₁₃; נְחֹשֶׁת וּבַפִּיר **Gn 4**₂₂ **Dt 33**₂₅ **Jos 6**₁₉₋₂₄ **22**₈ **Jr 6**₂₈; בְּנְחֹשֶׁת וּבַ || נְחֹשֶׁת **Lv 26**₁₉ **Dt 8**₉ **28**₂₃ **Is 45**₂ **60**₁₇ **Jr 1**₁₈ **15**₁₂ **Mi 4**₁₃ **Ps 107**₁₆ **Jb 20**₂₄ **28**₂ **41**₁₉ **1C 22**₃;

—2. metal work חֲרֶשׁ **Gn 4**₂₂ **Is 44**₁₂ **2C 24**₁₂, פּוּר **Dt 4**₂₀ **1K 8**₅₁ **Jr 11**₄ **Jb 28**₂ **40**₁₈;

—3. instruments, tools made of iron: כְּלֵי **Nu 35**₁₆ **Jos 6**₁₉₋₂₄ **1K 6**₇; עֶרֶשׁ **Dt 3**₁₁ (Driver: basalt), גְּרִיזָן **19**₅, עַל **28**₄₈ **Jr 28**₁₄, מְנַעַל **Dt 33**₂₅, רֶכֶב **Jos 17**₁₆₋₁₈ **Ju 1**₁₉ **4**₃₋₁₃, לְהִבֵּת חֲנִית, **1S 17**₇, חֲרִץ **2S 12**₃₁ **1C 20**₃, מְגִזְרָה **2S 12**₃₁, קֶרֶן **1K 22**₁₁ **Mi 4**₁₃ **2C 18**₁₀, בְּרִיחַ **Is 45**₂ **Ps 107**₁₆, עֲמֹד **Jr 1**₁₈, עֵט **17**₁ **Jb 19**₂₄, מִשּׁוֹת **Jr 28**₁₃, מְחַבֵּת **Ezk 4**₃, קִיר **4**₃, חֲרָצוֹת **Am 1**₃, שִׁבְט **Ps 2**₉, fetters **Ps 105**₁₈ (? sword, Brinktine *ZAW* 64:251f) **107**₁₀, כְּבֵל **149**₈, נֶשֶׁק **Jb 20**₂₄, מִטְּיֵל **40**₁₈, מְסַמְרִים and מְחַבְּרוֹת **1C 22**₃; בְּמְחַבְּרוֹת iron tool **Dt 27**₅ **Jos 8**₃₁ **Qoh 10**₁₀, axe-head **2K 6**_{5f} **Is 10**₃₄;

—4. sinew like iron, **Is 48**₄; mineral deposits of iron **Dt 8**₉ (for the presence of iron deposits in the ‘*Araba* → עֶצְיוֹנ־גְּבַר, and the mines in Wadi Timna, ILN 1960 (13th. September); → **2S 23**₇ **Is 60**₁₇₋₁₇ **Jr 15**₁₂ **Ezk 27**₁₉ **Pr 27**₁₇. †

Der. n.m. בְּרִזְלִי.

1438 בְּרִזְלִי

בְּרִזְלִי: n.m.; → בְּרִזָּל with Arm. gentilic ending (:: Beer-M. §41, 7b), “man of iron” Noth 225, Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 18; O’Callaghan 126⁵; Βερζελαίος Josephus *Ant.* vii 9, 8 (OLZ 20:250; 21:155; 23:128f):

—1. a supporter of David from Gilead (Reicke-R. 200) **2S 17**₂₇ **19**₃₂₋₃₅₋₄₀ **1K 2**₇ **Ezr 2**₆₁ **Neh 7**₆₃;

—2. from מַחֲלָה 2S 21₈;

—3. Philistine, the son-in-law of 1 who adopted his name, **Ezr 2**₆₁ **Neh 7**₆₃. †

1439 ברח

I ברח: MHb. JArm.^{bt}, Ug. (*brh*), Ph. (*Aḥiqar 2* with → על away from), Syr. pa. to flee; Arb. *baraḥa* to go away, to pass by (time); Syr. etpa. and Akk. *barāḥu* to shine.

qal: pf. בָּרַחַ, בָּרַחוּ/רָחוּ; impf. יִבְרַחַ/יִבְרַחוּ, יִבְרַחַ, יִבְרַחוּ; impv. בְּרַחַ, בְּרַחוּ; inf. בְּרַחַ, בְּרַחִי, בְּרַחְךָ, בְּרַחְךָ; pt. בָּרַחַ, בָּרַחְתָּ:

—1. to **run away, to flee**, with מֵאֵת from 1K 11₂₃, with מִפְּנֵי Gn 16_{6,8} 35_{1,7} Ex 2₁₅ Ju 11₃ 1S 21₁₁ 22₁₇ 1K 2₇ Ps 3₁ 57₁ 139₇ 2C 10₂, with מִלְּפָנַי Jon 1₁₀; with מִן from 1S 20₁ 2S 19₁₀ Is 48₂₀, away from Jb 20₂₄ 27₂₂; with אַחֲרַי in pursuit of 1S 22₂₀; with אֶל to Gn 27₄₃ Nu 24₁₁ 1S 23₆ 1K 2₃₉ 11₄₀; Am 7₁₂ to take yourself off; with לְ, to Neh 13₁₀; abs. Gn 31_{20-22,27} Ex 14₅ (to steal away, Rabin JTS 47:38ff) Ju 9₂₁ 1S 19_{12,18} 27₄ 2S 4₃ 13_{34,37f} 15₁₄ 1K 11₁₇ Is 22₃ Jr 4₂₉ 26₂₁ 39₄ 52₇, cj. בָּרַחַ 12₅ Hos 12₁₃ Jon 1₃ 4₂ Song 8₁₄ Da 10₇ Neh 6₁₁;

—2. to **slip away**: days Jb 9₂₅, shadow 14₂;

—3. to **pass through, to glide past**: rod Ex 36₃₃ (cf. hif.). †

hif: pf. הִבְרִיחוּ; impf. יִבְרִיחוּ, יִבְרִיחוּ; pt. הִבְרִיחַ:

—1. to **chase away** Jb 41₂₀ Neh 13₂₈ 1C 8₁₃;

—2. pt. **passing through** (rod, cf. qal 3: Galling in Beer Ex. 136; BL 294b) Ex 26₂₈. †

Der. בָּרַחַ (?), בָּרִיחַ.

1440 ברח

II ברח: Arb. *baraḥa* to be annoyed, to suffer, II, IV to hurt; Driver ThZ 11:373f :: Rabin JTS 47:39ff: to writhe.

hif: impf. יִבְרִיחַ to **injure** Pr 19₂₆. †

1441 ברח

III ברח: denom. of בָּרִיחַ.

hif: impf. וַיִּבְרִיחוּ: to bar, to **obstruct** 1C 12₁₆ (Rudolph, rd. וַיִּבְרַח). †

1442 בָּרַחַ

בָּרַחַ, בָּרִיחַ, Jerome *bari*: I ברח:

—1. **fugitive**, cj. **Is 15**₅ בְּרִיחָה (BL 252k; coll.; 1QIs^a ברחוה);

—2. נָחַשׁ בְּרִיחַ **Is 27**₁ (1QIs^a בורח pt.) and נָחַשׁ בְּרִיחַ **Jb 26**₁₃, = Ug. *ltn* (= → לְוִיטָן) and *btn* (= → לְוִיטָן) *brḥ*: fleeing = fast :: Rabin JTS 47:38ff: twisting or hairless, slippery :: UTGl. 515; Aistleitner 577: Arb. *barḥ* bad;

—**Is 43**₁₄ בְּרִיחִים, Jerome *barihim* rd. בְּרִיחִים (→ VI בַּר cargo ship). †

1443 בְּרַחְמִי

בְּרַחְמִי **2S 23**₃₁: → בְּחַרְמִי*.

1444 בְּרִי

בְּרִי: n.m., ? < בְּאֲרִי; **1C 7**₃₆, Or. and Sept.^A Βαρῖ: ? rd. וּבְנֵי יִמְנַע (→ verse 35, Noth 240, Rudolph). †

1445 בְּרִי

בְּרִי: **Jb 37**₁₁: → רִי.

1446 בְּרִיא

בְּרִיא: II בְּרִיא; MHb. בְּרִיא healthy, JArm. בְּרִיא. det. בְּרִיאָה: > בְּרִיָּה > בְּרִיָּה (BL 598; Kutscher Fschr. Yalon 275) **Ezk 34**₂₀, pl. בְּרִיאִים. ת. בְּרִיא(ו)ת, Sam.^{M76} *beriyot*: fat: cows **Gn 41**_{4.20}, oxen **1K 5**₃, animals **Ezk 34**₃, sheep **34**₂₀, a man **Ju 3**₁₇, ears of corn **Gn 41**_{5.7}, body **Ps 73**₄; בְּשָׂרַת בְּרִיאַת בְּשָׂרַת and בְּשָׂרַת בְּרִיאַת בְּשָׂרַת fat fleshed, fleshy: cows **Gn 41**_{2.18}, boys **Da 1**₁₅; הַבְּרִיאָה a fat beast **Zech 11**₁₆, meal **Hab 1**₁₆ (rd. בְּרִיא, dittogr.; 1QpHab ברי). †

1447 בְּרִיאָה

בְּרִיאָה: I בְּרִיאָה; Sam.^{M76} *birya*: MHb. בְּרִיאָה creation, creature, JArm. בְּרִיאָה creature:

—1. something new, something unheard **Nu 16**₃₀;

—2. creature **Sir 16**₁₆ (בריות), cj. (rd. לְבְרִית) **Ps 74**₂₀. †

1448 בְּרִיָּה

בְּרִיָּה: I בְּרִיָּה; Lih. *brt* healing (Caskel 83): patient's diet **2S 13**_{5.7.10}. †

1449 בְּרִיחַ

בְּרִיחַ: n.m.; I בְּרִיחַ, hairless :: Arb. *barīḥ* with a broken back (Noth 227):

—1. **1C 3**₂₂;

—2. → **בְּרַחַח**. †

1450 **בְּרִיחַ**

בְּרִיחַ, Ug. *brḥ arṣ* (UTGl. 516); → **Jon 2**₇; Sam.^{M77} *bārī*: III **ברח** ?; MHb.; Palm. [א] **ברח** door-keeper ? (DuraInv. 39, 1): pl. **בְּרִיחִים** (י), **בְּרִיחֵי** (י), **בְּרִיחֵי** (י): **bar** (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:70):

—1. on doors **Dt 3**₅ **1S 23**₇ **Jr 49**₃₁ **2C 8**₅ **14**₆ **Sir 49**₁₃; on gates **Ju 16**₃ **Ps 147**₁₃ **Neh 3**₃₋₆₋₁₃₋₁₅, on a prison cj. **Is 43**₁₄ **בְּרִיחֵי כְּלָאִים** **Jr 51**₃₀ **Ezk 38**₁₁ **Nah 3**₁₃ **La 2**₉; **אַרְמוֹן** **Pr 18**₁₉, **דְּמִשְׁק** **בְּרִיחַ** **Am 1**₅, **וּבְרִיחַ**, **חֹמֶה וּבְרִיחַ** and **נְחֹשֶׁת** **בְּ** **1K 4**₁₃, **בְּרִיחֵי בְּרֹזֶל** **Is 45**₂ **Ps 107**₁₆; wooden cross bars joining panels **Ex 26**₂₆₋₂₉ **35**₁₁ **36**₃₁₋₃₄ **39**₃₃ **40**₁₈ **Nu 3**₃₆ **4**₃₁;

—2. **cosmically**: of the underworld (→ **אַרְיָן** 5) **Jon 2**₇, of the sea **Jb 38**₁₀, of heaven **Jb 26**₁₃ (→ Gunkel *Schöpfung* 36f);

—**Is 15**₅ rd. **בְּרִיחָה**. †

Der. III **ברח** hif.

1451 **בְּרִיעָה**

בְּרִיעָה, **בְּרִיעָה** **1C 8**₁₃: n.m.; explained **בְּרִיעָה** **1C 7**₂₃; “outstanding” (Arb., Noth 224) :: Akk. *Barḫu, Burāḫu* ? (Stamm 265):

—1. from Asher **Gn 46**₁₇ **Nu 26**_{44f} **1C 7**_{30f};

—2. from Ephraim **1C 7**₂₃;

—3. from Benjamin **1C 8**₁₃₋₁₆;

—4. Levite **1C 23**_{10f}.

Der. **בְּרִיעֵי**. †

1452 **בְּרִים**

בְּרִים, **כָּל־הַבְּרִים** **2S 20**₁₄; unexplained: prp. **הַבְּכָרִים** (II **בְּכָרִי**, → verse 6), alt. **בְּחָרִים** Vulg. †

1453 **בְּרִיעֵי**

בְּרִיעֵי: gentilic of **בְּרִיעָה** 1: **Nu 26**₄₄. †

1454 **בְּרִית**

בְּרִית: MHb. (pl. **בְּרִיתוֹת**); Akk. (Can. ?) *bīrtu* fetter (AHw. 129), *be-ri-tu Qatna*, BASOR 121:21f; Eg. *bi-ra-ta* (Albright *Vocalization* 40); etym. unc.; meal (I **בְּרִית**) Meyer *Isr.* 588¹; Koehler JSS 1:4ff; tie, bond (Akk.) Albright BASOR 121:22; < (Akk.!) *birīt* between, Noth *Ges. St.* 147f; cut Arb. *barā*^y Humbert ThZ 6:60. Literature: Kraetzschmar *Bundesvorstellung*; Pedersen *Eid* 30ff; Koehler *Theol.* §20-21; Eichrodt *Theol.* 1:9ff; Quell TWNT 2:107ff; Begrich ZAW 60:1ff; Noth ZAW 60:142ff; Mendenhall *Law and Covenant* (cf. BA 17:26ff, 50ff); Baltzer *Bundesformular*; Puis VT 16:396ff; Buss VT 16:502f. Distribution: about 290 x, Sept. $\delta\iota\alpha\theta\acute{\alpha}\eta$ 275 x, cj. **1K** 8₉ and **2C** 5₁₀ (: Rudolph); not attested in JI, Jon, Mi, Nah, Hab, Zeph, Hg, Megillot; frequent in Gn 27 x, Ex 13 x, Lv 10 x, Dt 27 x, Jos 22 x, 1K 15 x and cj. **8**₉, **2K** 12 x, **Is** 42_{6-61:8} 8 x (**Is** 1-39 only **24**₅ **28**₁₅₋₁₈ **33**₈), Jr 23 x, (**31**_{31-34:18} 14 x), Ezk 18 x, Ps 21 x, 1C 12 x, 2C 17 x: cs. id., **בְּרִיתִי/תְּכִתֶּךָ**:

—**agreement, covenant.**

A. between persons

- 1. **בְּרִיתִי/תְּכִתֶּךָ** → **פָּרַת** come to an agreement (cf. Akk. *berītu* with *nakāsu* to cut, BASOR 121:21f; cutting of sacrificial animals, ὄρκαυα τέμνει, גִּזַר עֲדִיָּא, Sef. 1 A 7, Gesenius and most others :: Pedersen *Eid* 46f), **Gn** 21₂₇₋₃₂ **31**₄₄ **1S** 23₁₈ (**לְפָנַי יִגְזַר עֲדִיָּא**) **1K** 5₂₆; **אָתַּתְּ בְּ פָּרַת בְּ** he concludes an agreement with **2S** 3₁₃₋₂₁ **Jr** 34₈; = **עָם בְּ פָּרַת בְּ** **Gn** 26₂₈ **Hos** 12₂ **Jb** 40₂₈ **2C** 23₃; = **פָּרַת בְּרִיתוֹ אָתַּתְּ** **2S** 3₁₂; abs. **בְּרִיתוֹ אָתַּתְּ** **בְּרִית בְּ פָּרַת** to conclude an agreement **Hos** 10₄ **Ps** 83₆ (**עַל** against) with **לְפָנַי יֵעַל** **Jr** 34₁₅₋₁₈ **2C** 34₃₁, **לְאַלְהֵינוּ** in the presence of our God **Ezr** 10₃;
- 2. **לְ** **פָּרַת בְּ** to grant an agreement to someone **Ex** 23₃₂ **34**₁₂₋₁₅ **Dt** 7₂ **Jos** 9_{6f-11-15f} **Ju** 2₂ **1S** 11₁ **1K** 20₃₄ **2K** 11₄ **1C** 11₃, with **יֵפְרַת בְּ** **לְפָנַי יֵפְרַת בְּ** **2S** 5₃;
- 3. **בְּבִלְפָּנַי י** **בּוֹא** to enter into an agreement (1QS ii:10 and oft.) **Jr** 34₁₀; **עָבַר בְּ בּוֹא בְּ** to enter into the covenant **Dt** 29₁₁ (1QS i:16 and oft., → III 4);
- 4. **לְקַח אָתַּתְּ ... עָמוּ בְּבִעְבָּר בְּ** to accept someone into a formal arrangement **2C** 23₁, cj. with **הֶעֱמִיר** to enforce an agreement **2C** 34₃₂ (rd. **בְּבִהֶעֱמִיר** for **וּבְנִימִין**);
- 5. **בֵּין ... וּבֵין** **בְּרִית** arrangement between one and another **1K** 15₁₉ **2C** 16₃;
- 6. **בְּעֵלֵי בְּרִית** **Gn** 14₁₃ and **בְּעֵלֵי בְּרִית** **Ob** 7 partners to an agreement, confederates;
- 7. **בְּרִית אַחִים** brotherly obligation **Am** 1₉;
- 8. → C a 1-5; **בְּבִרִית אַחִים** with **שָׁמַר** to keep **Ezk** 17₁₄; with **זָכַר** to keep in mind **Am** 1₉; with **הִפְרָה** to break **1K** 15₁₉ **Ezk** 17_{15f-18f};
- 9. bond of matrimony **Mal** 2₁₄ (**אִשְׁתְּ בְּרִיתְךָ**) **Ezk** 16₈ (Dam. xvi:12) cf. **Pr** 2₁₇.

B. contract, covenant with:

—1. בְּאִשֶּׁת בְּרִיתָךְ God with animals **Hos 2**₂₀ (עַם), **Ezk 34**₂₅ (לְ), Gressmann *Eschatologie* 194, 201; Wolff VT 6:317ff;

—2. with the stones of the fields **Jb 5**₂₃ (→ אֲבָן 5); with death (|| שְׂאוֹל → מָוֹת, through a sacrifice to a god of death, Duhm, or simply metaph. from diplomatic contracts ?) **Is 28**₁₅₋₁₈.

C. a covenant between God and mankind (cf. material from Mari; Noth, *Ges. St.* 142ff.

—a. a covenant which is made:

—1. God אֶת־בְּרִית בְּ אֶת־ made a covenant with **Gn 15**₁₈ **Ex 34**₂₇ עַל־פִּי on the basis of) **Dt 5**₃ **28**₆₉ (Moses at God's command).⁶⁹ **29**₁₃ (|| אֱלֹהִים) **31**₁₆ **2K 17**₁₅₋₃₅₋₃₈ **Jr 11**₁₀ **31**₃₁₋₃₂ **34**₁₃ **Zech 11**₁₀ **Ps 105**₈ **1C 16**₁₅; with עַם with **Ex 24**₈ **Dt 4**₂₃ **5**₂ **9**₉ **29**₂₄ **1K 8**₂₁. cj. **9** **Neh 9**₈ **2C 6**₁₁. cj. **5**₁₀; abs. **Ex 34**₁₀;

—2. לְ בְּרִית בְּ לְ God made a covenant for the benefit of (→ Wolff loc.cit.) **Is 55**₃ **61**₈ **Jr 32**₄₀ **Ezk 34**₂₅ **37**₂₆ **Ps 89**₄ **2C 21**₇; **Hos 2**₂₀ (→ B1);

—3. God אֶת־בְּרִיתוֹ אֶת־ established his covenant with **Gn 6**₁₈ **9**₉₋₁₁ **17**₁₉₋₂₁ **Ex 6**₄ **Lv 26**₉ **Ezk 16**₆₂; with וּבֵין ... בֵּין between ... and **Gn 9**₁₇ **17**₇; with לְ for the benefit of **Ezk 16**₆₀;

—4. God בְּרִיתוֹ אֶת־ **Gn 17**₂ **Nu 25**₁₂; בְּרִיתוֹ אֶת־ **Dt 4**₁₃; לְ נִשְׁבַּע בְּרִית לְ **Dt 4**₃₁ **8**₁₈; בְּרִית אֶת־ enters into a covenant with **Ezk 16**₈ (→ A3); the Jews enter into a covenant with God **2C 15**₁₂; God לְ בְּרִיתוֹ אֶת־ **Ps 105**₁₀; צִוָּה בְּרִיתוֹ **Dt 4**₁₃ **Ps 111**₉;

—5. God makes an everlasting promise עוֹלָם בְּ שָׁם **2S 23**₅, mindful of his covenant **Ps 105**₈;

—6. as a representative of the community, a human individual makes a covenant with God בְּרִית בְּ **Jos 24**₂₅ **2K 11**₁₇ **2C 23**₁₆ **2K 23**₃ (לְפָנַי י' כְּרִית בְּרִית), לְיְהוָה בְּרִית בְּ with Y ! **2C 29**₁₀;

—7. to enter into a covenant with God בְּ בְּרִית בְּ בּוֹא (→ A3) **2C 15**₁₂; בְּ עָבַר בְּבֹא בְּ **Dt 29**₁₁; בְּ עָבַר בְּ עָבַר **2K 23**₃; הִיתָה בְּ אֶת־ the covenant is with **Ezk 37**₂₆ **Mal 2**_{4f}; **Gn 17**₁₃; אֶת־ **Is 59**₂₁.

—b. phrases connected with בְּרִיתוֹ אֶת־:

—1. אֶת־בְּרִיתוֹ אֶת־ **Gn 9**₁₂₋₁₇ **9**₁₃ **17**₁₁;

—2. אֶת־בְּרִיתוֹ אֶת־ **Ex 34**₂₈ **Dt 28**₆₉ **29**₈ **2K 23**₃ **Jr 11**_{2f-6-8} **34**₁₈ **2C 34**₃₁;

—3. אֶת־בְּרִיתוֹ אֶת־ **Ex 24**₇ **2K 23**₂₋₂₁ **2C 34**₃₀; סִפֵּר אֶת־בְּרִיתוֹ אֶת־ **Dt 9**₉₋₁₁₋₁₅ (**1K 8**₉, cj. **2C 5**₁₀);

—4. אֶת־בְּרִיתוֹ אֶת־ **Nu 10**₃₃ **14**₄₄ **Dt 10**₈ **31**_{9-25f} **Jos 3**₃₋₁₇ ! **4**₇₋₁₈ **6**₈ **8**₃₃ **1S 4**₃₋₅ **1K 6**₁₀ **8**₁₋₆ **Jr 3**₁₆ **1C 15**_{25f-28f} **17**₁ **22**₁₉ **28**₂₋₁₈ **2C 5**₂₋₇; אֶת־בְּרִיתוֹ אֶת־ **Ju 20**₂₇ **1S 4**₄ **2S 15**₂₄ **1C 16**₆; אֶת־בְּרִיתוֹ אֶת־ **1K 3**₁₅; אֶת־בְּרִיתוֹ אֶת־ **Jos 3**₆. **8-11**! **14**! **4**₉ **6**₆;

—5. דָּם הַבְּאֵרוֹן הַבִּי. Ex 24⁸; דָּם בְּרִיתֶךָ (Zion) Zech 9¹¹;

—6. נָקַם בְּדָם בְּרִיתֶךָ. Lv 26²⁵;

—7. בְּ עוֹלָם. Gn 9¹⁶ 17⁷⁻¹³⁻¹⁹ Ex 31¹⁶ Lv 24⁸ 2S 23⁵ Is 24⁵ 55³ 61⁸ Jr 32⁴⁰ 50⁵ Ezk 16⁶⁰ 37²⁶ Ps 105¹⁰ 1C 16¹⁷;
בְּ לְעוֹלָם. Ps 105⁸;

—8. בְּ אֱלֹהִים. 2C 34³²; בְּ אֱלֹהֶיךָ. Lv 2¹³; בְּ יְהוָה. Dt 4²³ 10⁸ 29¹¹⁻²⁴ Jos 23¹⁶ 1S 20⁸ 1K 8²¹ 2C 6¹¹ !;

—9. בְּ רֵאשִׁימֵי. Lv 26⁴⁵; בְּ אֲבוֹתֶיךָ. Dt 4³¹; בְּ אֲבוֹתֵינוּ. Mal 2¹⁰; בְּ קִדְשׁ. Da 11²⁸⁻³⁰; בְּ הַלְלוֹי. Mal 2⁸; בְּ הַפְּהֵנָה וְהַלְלוֹיִם. Neh 13²⁹;

—10. מַלְאָךְ הַבִּי. Mal 3¹ guardian angel of the community (Kraetzschmar *loc. cit.* 237ff, → Comm. :: Staerk ZAW 55:12); בְּ מַלְאָךְ הַבִּי נְגִיד head of the covenant, the high-priest Da 11²²; בְּנֵי אֶרֶץ הַבְּרִית; Ezk 30⁵ the people belonging to the land of the covenant, Jewish soldiers in the Egyptian army → Zimmerli 732;

—11. בְּרִיתוֹ with Abraham, Isaac, Jacob Ex 2²⁴ 2K 13²³ בְּרִיתִי with Jacob (add אֶת־ ?) with Isaac and with Abraham Lv 26⁴² (→ GK §128d; Cross *Orthography* 46¹¹); the same בְּרִיתִי הַיּוֹם and בְּרִיתִי הַלְיָהּ Jr 33²⁰; בְּרִיתִי שְׁלוֹם peace treaty (GK §131r) Nu 25¹²; → בְּ שְׁלוֹם. Ezk 34²⁵ 37²⁶; Is 54¹⁰; → Noth *Ges. St.* 148f;

—12. מִלַּח בְּ. covenant of salt (Pedersen *Eid* 48f; Dickson *Arab* 121f) Nu 18¹⁹ 2C 13⁵; מִלַּח בְּ. Lv 2¹³;

—13. בְּ בַעַל בְּ. Ju 8³³ 9⁴ and בְּ בַעַל אֵל 9⁴⁶ Can. (Meyer *Isr.* 550f, 557f = Hellenistic Ζεὺς ἑξένιος, ὄρκιος, *Jupiter iurarius*, Eissfeldt ZAW 57:28⁸);

—14. בְּ כַהֲנַת עוֹלָם. entitlement to an everlasting priesthood Nu 25¹³.

—c. the maintenance of the covenant:

—1. God זָכַר בְּרִיתוֹ. Gn 9^{15f} Ex 24⁶ Lv 26⁴²⁻⁴⁵ Ezk 16⁶⁰ Ps 105⁸ 106⁴⁵ 111⁵;

—2. שָׁמַר בְּ זָכַר בְּרִיתוֹ. God Dt 7⁹ 1² 1K 8²³ Da 9⁴ Neh 1⁵ 9³² 2C 6¹⁴; man Gn 17^{9f} Ex 19⁵ 1K (8²³) 11¹¹ Ezk 17¹⁴ Ps 78¹⁰ 103¹⁸ 132¹²; שָׁמַר הַבְּרִית הַבְּשָׁמַר בְּ. Dt 29⁸;

—3. עָשָׂה כְּבְשָׁמַר הַבְּרִית הַבִּי. 2C 34³²;

—4. הִחְזִיק בְּ עָשָׂה כְּבִי. Is 56⁴⁻⁶;

—5. נֶאֱמָן בְּ בְרִיתֵי הַבִּי. to maintain Dt 8¹⁸; with הַבְּרִיתֵי הַבִּי 2K 23³ Jr 34¹⁸; נֶאֱמָן בְּ בְרִיתֵי הַבִּי faithful to Ps 78³⁷; נֶאֱמָן בְּבִי. Dt 33⁹ Ps 25¹⁰.

—d. neglecting, contravening the covenant:

qal: pt. pass. only בָּרוּךְ (VG 1:578c; BL 472w: denom. from בְּרָכָה), cs. בְּרוּכָה, בְּרוּכָי, בְּרוּכֵי/מְ (1QIs^b 65₂₃ ברכי):

—1. **blessed**, filled with strength, full → בְּרָכָה, (Pedersen Isr. I-II 199; Blank HUCA 32:75ff): a) בָּרוּךְ may he be (he is) blessed Gn 27₂₉ (: אָרוּר).³³ Nu 22₁₂ 24₉, may you be (you are) blessed בְּ אָרוּר Dt 7₁₄ 28₃₋₆ 1S 25₃₃ 26₂₅ Ru 3₁₀; b) with the divine name: בָּרוּךְ לְאֱלֹהֵי/יָ may he be (he is) blessed by God/Y (Brockelmann Heb. Syn. §107e) Gn 14₁₉ Ju 17₂ 1S 15₃ 23₂₁ 2S 2₅ Ps 115₁₅ Ru 2₂₀; לְאֱלֹהֵי בָרוּךְ יְ בָרוּךְ Gn 24₃₁ 26₂₉ יְ בָרוּךְ Is 65₂₃ (Ph. הברך בעל the one blessed by Baal Karat. 1:1; KAI 2:38f); c) particular subjects: Dt 28_{4f} 33₂₀₋₂₄ 1S 25₃₃ 2S 22₄₇ / Ps 18₄₇ 1K 2₄₅ Is 19₂₅ Jr 17₇ 20₁₄ Ps 72₁₉ 118₂₆ Pr 5₁₈ Ru 2₁₉;

—2. **praised, adored** (God): a) בָרוּךְ יְ הֵבֵרָךְ בעל 1K 10₉ Zech 11₅ Ps 41₁₄ 89₅₃ 106₄₈ 119₁₂ 135₂₁ 1C 16₃₆ 29₁₀; אָדָנִי בָ (Baudissin Kyr. 1:511f) Ps 68₂₀, אֱלֹהִים בָ 68₃₆; b) בָ יְ בָ with pt. Ps 72₁₈ 144₁; אֲשֶׁר יְ בָ Gn 24₂₇ Ex 18₁₀ 1S 25₃₂₋₃₉ 2S 18₂₈ 1K 1₄₈ 5₂₁ 8₁₅₋₅₆ Ru 4₁₄ Esr 7₂₇ 2C 2₁₁ 6₄; אֲשֶׁר יְ בָ 2C 9₈; שֵׁ יְ בָ Ps 124₆; אֲשֶׁר בָ אֱלֹהִים אֲשֶׁר בָ Ps 66₂₀; אֲשֶׁר בָ אל עֲלִיּוֹן אֲשֶׁר בָ Gn 14₂₀; כִּי יְ בָ Ps 28₆ 31₂₂;

—Gn 9₂₆ rd. ? בָרוּךְ or אֱהִי שֵׁם ... בָרוּךְ, Ezk 3₁₂ rd. בָרוּם. †

nif: pf. נִבְרַכְוּ: to wish on oneself a blessing like that of (cf. Gn 48₂₀), with בָ of the person(s) compared: Gn 12₃ and 18₁₈ (as Abraham), 28₁₄ (Jacob); → hitp. †

pi: (235 x): (רָ occurs instead of רָ (with *shewa mobile*) in most cases, BL 357) pf. וּבִרְכָתִי, בִּרְךְ, בִּרְךְ; sffx. בִּרְכוּ, בִּרְכָךְ, בִּרְכָנִי, בִּרְכָתֵנִי/תִיךְ, בִּרְכוּנִי, בִּרְכָנוּךְ; impf. וּיְבָרְךְ, תִּבְרַכְוּ, תִּבְרַכְוּ, וּיְבָרְךְ; sffx. (BL 339s) וַיְבָרְךְ, וַיְבָרְכֵנִי/כִנְהוּ/כָנְהוּ, וַיְבָרְכֵנִי, וַיְבָרְכֵנִי/רְכָךְ, וַיְבָרְכֵנִי/רְכָךְ, וַיְבָרְכֵנִי/רְכָךְ; inf. בָרוּךְ (also abs. Nu 23₁₁), בָרוּךְ; impv. בָרוּכֵי/כוּ, בָרוּכֵי; pt. מְבָרְכֵיךְ:

—1. sbj. God: to **ble**ss = to endue someone with special power: animals Gn 1₂₂, human beings 1₂₈, the seventh day 2₃ Ex 20₁₁, woman Gn 17₁₆, field 27₂₇, bread and water Ex 23₂₅, the fruit of the body and of the ground Dt 7₁₃, the work of the hands 28₁₂, the people and the land 26₁₅, the righteous Ps 5₁₃, the food-supply Ps 132₁₅;

—the angel blesses Jacob Gn 32₂₇₋₃₀ 48₁₆; a blessing from the cult centre, with בָרוּךְ (Bowman Demot. vii:3; Albright Fschr. Mowinckel 6f); בָרוּךְ Ps 134₃;

—2. to bless = to declare the object to be endued with special power: God blessed Abraham Gn 12₂ 22₁₇ 24₁₋₃₅; people blessed Jacob Gn 27₂₉; Melchizedek blessed Abraham 14₁₉; father blessed his son 27₄₋₇₋₁₀, the children 32₁, the grandson 48₉; Israel blessed Pharaoh Ex 12₃₂, the sacrifice 1S 9₁₃, a man Gn 48₁₅, a community Lv 9₂₃ 2C 30₂₇;

—3. to bless = to wish someone to have special power Gn 24₆₀ 47₇ Nu 6₂₃ 22₆ Dt 27₁₂ Jos 8₃₃ 1S 13₁₀ (greeting) 1S 25₁₄ 2S 7₂₉ (prayerful wish) Gn 47₁₀ 2S 13₂₅ (farewell) 2S 8₁₀ (congratulation) Jb 31₂₀ (thanks) Ru 2₄ 2K 4₂₉ and 10₁₅ Pr 27₁₄ (morning wish); to bring a blessing on someone Ex 12₃₂;

—4. to bless God = to declare God to be the source of the special power = to **praise God** Gn 24₄₈ Dt 8₁₀ Jos 22₃₃ Ju 5₂₋₉ Ps 66₈ 68₂₇ 103_{1f-20-22} 104₁₋₃₅ 135_{19f}, 16₇ 26₁₂ 34₂ 63₅ 145₂, שָׁמוּ 96₂ 100₄ Neh 9_{5b}, 8₆ (with אָמֵן אָמֵן); 1C 29₂₀ (with formula) 2C 20₂₆ (→ n.loc. בָרוּךְ);

—5. formulas and usage: **בְּרָכָה** **בְּ** **לְפָנַי** **יְעֲמֹק** **בְּרָכָה** **Gn 27**₇; **בְּ** **בְּ** by mentioning the name **Gn 48**₂₀ (→ nif.); with lifted hands **Lv 9**₂₂ **בְּשֵׁם** **יְ** **Dt 21**₅ **2S 6**₁₈ **Ps 129**₈, formula of blessing **Nu 6**₂₃₋₂₇ **1S 2**₂₀ **1K 1**₄₇ **1C 29**₁₀ **Ps 118**₂₆ **129**₈; **לְ** **בְּ** pronounce a blessing over **Neh 11**₂ **בְּ** at the offering **1C 16**₂; a duty of the sons of Aaron **בְּשִׁמוֹ** **לְבָרְךָ** **1C 23**₁₃; a blessing to stop a famine **2S 21**₃; standing erect when blessed **1K 8**₁₄₋₅₅ **2C 6**₃;

—6. **בְּרָךְ** :: **קָלַל** **Ps 62**₅ **109**₂₈ **Pr 30**₁₁; euphemistic for → **אָרַר**, **קָלַל** (supplementary Geiger *Urschrift* 267f; Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 98; Fschr. Hempel 97f :: Yaron VT 9:90) **1K 21**₁₀₋₁₃ **Ps 10**₃ **בְּ** **קָלַל** together with **נָאֵץ** **Jb 1**₅₋₁₁ **2**₅₋₉;

—**Gn 48**₂₀ rd. **יְבָרְךָ**, nif. or assimilated hitp. (BL 198g).

pu: impf. **יְבָרְכֶ/רָךְ**; pt. **מְבָרְכִי**, **מְבָרְכֶת**, **מְבָרְכִי** (4QpPs 37 (מבורכיו))

—1. to be blessed **Nu 22**₆ **2S 7**₂₉ **Ps 37**₂₂ **112**₂ **128**₄ **Pr 20**₂₁ **22**₉ **1C 17**₂₇; **מְבָרְכֶת** **יְ** **מְבֹרְכִי** blessed by Y **Dt 33**₁₃, **מִן** **תְּבָרְךָ** blessed among (or more than) **Ju 5**₂₄;

—2. to be praised: God's name **Ps 113**₂ **Jb 1**₂₁. †

hitp.: pf. **הִתְבָּרַךְ**, **הִתְבָּרְכוּ**; impf. **יִתְבָּרְךָ**; pt. **מִתְבָּרַךְ**;

—1. to wish a blessing on oneself (on one another?) to be blessed (→ nif. :: Murtonen loc. cit. 171f), with **בְּ** **Gn 22**₁₈ (Abraham) **26**₄ (Isaac) **Jr 4**₂ (Y) **Ps 72**₁₇ (the king);

—2. to bless oneself **Is 65**₁₆ (|| to swear); to consider oneself fortunate **Dt 29**₁₈. †

Der. I **בְּרָכָה**, n.m. **בְּרָכָאֵל**, II **בְּרָכָה** (ו), **בְּרָכִיָה** (ו), **בְּרִיךְ**, **בְּרִיָה**.

1458 בְּרָךְ

בְּרָךְ: **בֹּרֶךְ** 1QIs^a 45₂₃ 4QM^a 4 (Kuhn 30b; BASOR 124:20; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 151), MHb. (also **בֹּרֶךְ**, knee-shaped shaft of a plough), BArm. JArm.^{tb} **בְּרָכָא**, Syr. Mnd. (MdD 57b) **בֹּרְכָא**; Ug. *brk* knee, lap (womb) (UTGl. 518), ? *brkm* dual (Aistleitner 581); Eth. *berk*, Meh. *bark*, Akk. *bi/burku* (also womb, penis ? Holma *Körperteile* 95f; Driver ZAW 65:260 :: AHw. 129), Arb. *rukbat* (*bark* breast), → BArm. **אַרְכָּבָה**: dual **בְּרָכִים** (1QIs^a 66₁₂ **בֹּרְכִים**), **בְּרָכִיָה**, **בְּרָכִי** (pl. !); fem.:

—knee: **בְּרָךְ** **תְּכַרְעֵ** **Is 45**₂₃, cf. **1K 19**₁₈ **Jb 4**, **עַל־בְּרָכָיו** **Ju 7**_{5f} **1K 8**₅₄ **2K 1**₁₃ **Esr 9**₅; **עַל־בְּרָכָיו** **2C 6**₁₃; with **כָּשַׁל** **Is 35**₃ **Ps 109**₂₄; **מִים** **בְּ** **תִלְכְּנָה** drip with water (urine) **Ezk 7**₁₇ **21**₁₂ here euphemistic for penis? Driver loc. cit.); **פָּק** **בְּ** **תִלְכְּנָה** **Nah 2**₁₁; **מִי** **בְּרָכָים** (sic!) knee-deep **Ezk 47**₄; to have a boil on the knee **Dt 28**₃₅; **עַל־בְּרָכָי** resting on my knees **Da 10**₁₀; **עַל־בְּרָכֶיהָ** to sleep on the knees of (intimately with) a woman **Ju 16**₁₉; child sitting upon the knees of the mother **2K 4**₂₀, the grandfather **Gn 48**₁₂; face hidden **בֵּין** **בְּרָכָיו** **1K 18**₄₂; children dandled **בֵּין** **בְּרָכָיו** **Is 66**₁₂; cj. **אֶת־בְּרָכָיו** **Jr 3**₁₃; the husband takes the newborn baby **עַל־בְּרָכָיו** in order to own him (Musil *Arabia* 3:214) **Jb 3**₁₂ **Gn 50**₂₃, the mistress does the same to the newborn baby of the maid-servant **Gn 30**₃. †

1459 בְּרִכְאֵל

בְּרִכְאֵל: var. בְּ; Sept. Βαρχαγιηλ: n.m.; cun. *Barik(i)-ilu* (Tallqvist *Names* 52), short form בְּרִכְאֵל BASOR 167:16f; II בְּרַךְ + אֵל, “God has blessed” (Noth 35³, 183): father of Elihu **Jb 32**₂₋₆. †

1460 בְּרִכָּה

I בְּרִכָּה: II בְּרַךְ; MHb., JArm. בְּרִכְתָּא, Mnd. *braka*, DISO 41; Eg. *brk* gift; Arb. Eth. *barakat*; Murtonen VT 9:158ff: בְּרִכְתִּי (BL 210f) בְּרִכְתֶּךָ, בְּרִכְתֶּנּוּ; בְּרִכְוֹת, בְּרִכְוֹת, בְּרִכְוֹתֵיכֶם, בְּרִכְוֹתֵיכֶם:

—1. **blessing** (sought and obtained): **Gn 28**₄ **39**₅ **49**_{25f} **Dt 12**₁₅ **16**₁₇ **28**₈ **33**₂₃ **Is 19**₂₄ **65**₈ **Ezk 34**₂₆ **44**₃₀ **Jl 2**₁₄ **Mal 3**₁₀ **Ps 84**₇ (? , cj. בְּרִכְוֹת) **129**₈ **133**₃ **Pr 10**₂₂ **Lv 25**₂₁, pl. **Pr 28**₂₀;

—2. **blessing**: **Gn 27**_{12-35f-38-41} **Ex 32**₂₉ **Dt 11**_{26f-29} **23**₆ **28**₂ **30**₁₋₁₉ **33**₁ **Jos 8**₃₄ **2S 7**₂₉ **Is 44**₃ **Ps 3**₉ **24**₅ **109**₁₇ **Pr 11**₁₁₋₂₆ **24**₂₅ **Jb 29**₁₃ **Neh 13**₂, cj. **1C 5**₁ (בְּרִכְתּוֹ), נֶפֶשׁ בְּ בְּרִכְתּוֹ, a generous soul **Pr 11**₂₅; pl. **Mal 2**₂ (rd. ? בְּרִכְתֶּכֶם ? Sept. :: Murtonen VT 9:174) **Pr 10**₆;

—3. formula of blessing **Gn 12**₂ **49**₂₈ **Is 19**₂₄ **Zech 8**₁₃ **Ps 37**₂₆ **Pr 10**₇ **Neh 9**₅, pl. **Ps 21**₇;

—4. gift connected with a blessing **Gn 33**₁₁ **Jos 15**₁₉ **Ju 1**₁₅ **1S 25**₂₇ **30**₂₆ **2K 5**₁₅, pl. **Ps 21**₄ (alt. with 3.);

—5. **surrender** (or I בְּרַךְ ? cf. כִּנְעַה), with עֲשֵׂה and אֵת **2K 18**₃₁ / **Is 36**₁₆. †

Der. n.m. II בְּרִכָּה, n.loc. בְּרִכָּה.

1461 בְּרִכָּה

II בְּרִכָּה: n.m.; = I 3 or short. form ?; rd. ? with Sept., Pesh., בְּרִכְיָה; **1C 12**₃. †

1462 בְּרִכָּה

בְּרִכָּה: etym. ?; Siloam 5 בְּרִכָּה, Ug. *brk*, Eg. *brkt* (Erman-G. 1:466), OSArb. *brkt*, *mbrk*, Arb. *birkat*: cs. בְּרִכְתִּי and cs. pl. בְּרִכְוֹת (BL 597g): **pool** Sept. κολυμβήθρα, Vulg. *piscina*: בְּרִכְתִּי נָח **Nah 2**₉, pl. **Qoh 2**₆; in גִּבְעוֹן **2S 2**₁₃, חֶבְרוֹן **4**₁₂, שְׁמֶרֶן **1K 22**₃₈, חֶשְׁבֹן **Song 7**₅; in Jerusalem: הַבַּיְתָה הָעֶלְיוֹנָה **2K 18**₁₇ **Is 7**₃ **36**₂ (Montgomery-G. 486f; Simons *Jerusalem* 334ff; Miller-B. ZAW 70:221ff), הַבַּיְתָה הַתַּחְתּוֹנָה **Is 22**₉, הַיְשָׁנָה **Neh 2**₁₄ (Lods ZAW 51:262; Simons *Jerusalem* 191f) **Is 22**₁₁, built by Hezekiah **2K 20**₂₀; הַמְלִיךְ **Neh 2**₁₄ (Simons *Jerusalem* 192f), הַשְּׂלַח **3**₁₅, the artificial pool (הַעֲשִׂיָה), Simons *Jerusalem* 193) **3**₁₆. †

1463 בְּרִכְיָה

בְּרִכְיָה: n.m.; < בְּרִכְיָהוּ > ; בְּרִכְיָה on a weight BASOR 153:35ff:

—1. son of Zerubbabel **1C 3**₂₀;

—2. Levite **1C 9**₁₆ **15**₂₃;

—3. **Neh 3**_{4.30} **6**₁₈;

—4. **Zech 1**₁ = **בְּרִכְיָהוּ** **1**₇;

—5. → II **בְּרִכְיָהוּ** **1C 12**₃. †

1464 **בְּרִכְיָהוּ**

בְּרִכְיָהוּ: n.m.; < **בְּרַךְ** + **יְבִרְךָ**, (Noth 183); Vincent *Rel.* 397; EgArm. **ברכיה/א**, cun. *Barikki/Barakku-Yāma* (Bab. Exp. 10:41; ZDMG 94:207, 13); > **בְּרִכְיָהוּ**:

—1. **Zech 1**₇, → **בְּרִכְיָהוּ** **4**_;

—2. Levite **1C 6**₂₄ **15**₁₇;

—3. from Ephraim **2C 28**₁₂. †

1465 **ברם**

***ברם**: Akk. *barāmu* to be multi-coloured, Arb. *barama* to make a rope: **בְּרָמִים**.

1466 **בְּרָמִים**

בְּרָמִים: tant. pl., Akk. *barmu* multicoloured, spotted, *burrumu*, Ass. *barrumu* multicoloured fabric, *birnu* Syrian linen garment on to which a braiding of multicoloured woollen threads has been sewn (ANET 275⁶); Arb. *ʿabram* two-ply rope, *barīm*, *barām* string twined with black and white yarn, *mubram* multicoloured fabric; **בְּרָמִים** **גְּנֹזִי בְּרָמִים** (→ **גְּנֹזִי***) **2** **two-coloured fabric**: **Ezk 27**₂₄. †

1467 **בְּרִנֵּעַ**

בְּרִנֵּעַ: n.loc., → **קָדַשׁ בְּרִנֵּעַ**.

1468 **בְּרַעַ**

בְּרַעַ: Sept.^A **Βάλλα** < 1 and. Sam.^{M74} *bāla*, as n.m. **בְּלַעַ** verse 2a: n.m., **בְּ** + **רַעַ** (?) or < Arb. *baraʿa* to triumph (König) ?; king of **סֹדָם** **Gn 14**_{2b}. †

1469 **בְּרַעָה**

בְּרַעָה: n.m., → **בְּרִיעָה**.

1470 **ברק**

ברק: to shine, to gleam, MHb. Arm. Pehl. *Frahang* 1:3, JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Mdd 70b), Akk. *barāqu*, OBab. n.m. *Yabruq* + ndiv. (BASOR 95:19); > Eg. *brq* to glitter (water); Arb. Eth. *baraqa*, Soq. *brq* to flash, of lightning.

qal: imp. ברק: to flash, of lightning Ps 144₆, cj. וַיִּבְרַק בְּרֶקֶת 2S 22₁₅ / Ps 18₁₅, cj. inf. בִּרְקֵי (sword) Ezk 21₃₃. †

Der. I, II בְּרֶקֶת, *בְּרֶקֶן.

1471 בְּרֶקֶת

I בְּרֶקֶת; MHb., 1QM 6:2 *ברקה fem.; Ug. OSArb. *brq*; EgArm. JArm. Syr. CPArm. בְּרֶקֶת, Mnd. (Mdd 63a) בְּרֶקֶת, Arb. *barq*; Akk. *berqu*; > Copt. *ebrēce*: cs. בְּרֶקֶת, pl. בְּרֶקֶתִים, sffx. בְּרֶקֶתִי: lightning; thunder and lightning Ex 19₁₆; בְּרֶקֶתִים to cause rain Jr 10₁₃ 51₁₆ Ps 135₇; light up the world Ps 77₁₉ 97₄; God causes lightnings to flash Ps 144₆, cj. 2S 22₁₅ / Ps 18₁₅, God sends forth flashes of lightning Jb 38₃₅, flashes of lightning darting everywhere Nah 2₅; lightnings come from fire Ezk 1₁₃; like lightning Da 10₆, cj. Ezk 1₁₄; metaph. (sword, spear) Dt 32₄₁ Ezk 21₁₅₋₂₀, Nah 3₃ Hab 3₁₁ Zech 9₁₄ Jb 20₂₅;

—Ezk 21₃₃ rd. בְּרֶקֶת. †

1472 בְּרֶקֶת

II בְּרֶקֶת: n.m.; = I (Noth 226); Ug. *brq(n) burqa/unu* (UTGl. 524) OSArb. (Conti-R. 118; Ryckmans 1:56; ZAW 75:307) *Brq, Brqm/n*, Pun. (*Hamilcar Barcas*, EgArm., Palm. ברק, ברקה (Lidzbarski *Eph.* 1:206f), Βαρκα, Βαρκαίλος (Wuthnow 34), cun. *Barruqu* (Tallqvist *Names* 52), cf. ברקאל 6Q8, 1, 4 (DJD 3, p. 117): judge from Naphtali, Ju 4₆₋₂₂ 5₁₋₁₂₋₁₅, cj. 1S 12₁₁ (Sept., Pesh.). †

1473 בְּרֶקֶת

ברק: n.m. / trib.; Arm. = II בְּרֶקֶת; → n.loc. בְּרֶקֶת בְּנֵי Jos 19₄₅.

1474 בְּרֶקֶתִים

ברקתים: n.m.; cun. *Barqūsu*, OSArb. ברקס (Ryckmans 1:259; ZAW 75:307); cf. קוסענל, קוסבעל (BASOR 72:11ff); Noth 63; Milik Syria 35:235ff; 36:95f; בר + Edomite ndiv., → Schrader *Keilins.* 472f; Vriezen OTS 14:330ff; WbMyth. 1:461: temple servant Ezr 2₅₃ Neh 7₅₅. †

1475 בְּרֶקֶן

*בְּרֶקֶן, pl. בְּרֶקֶנִים, Or. בְּרֶקֶנִים, Bomberg בקנים-, Sept.^A βαρκοινυμ; MHb.² ברקנים, JArm.^t בְּרֶקֶנִיא a kind of thistle (Löw 1:405), I בְּרֶקֶן + ān (BL 500q) or pl. of בְּרֶקֶן (BL 517v, Löw)?: Ju 8₇₋₁₆ together with הַמְּדַבֵּר הַמְּדַבֵּר קוֹצֵי, Aq. τραγακάνθα buck thorn, Symm. τρίβολοι, Vulg. *tribuli* prickly plants, Pesh. *qurtbā* bramble bush: thorny plant (Dalman *Arbeit* 2:355) (: Gesenius and others: threshing-sledge). †

1476 בְּרֶקֶת

בְּרִיקָה, Sam.^{M77} *bērēqat*, Sam. באַרְק ספיר (BenH. 2:539, 564): JArm.^{tg} *בְּרִיקָה and Akk *barraqtu*, Syr. *bārqa* emerald (cf. OPers. *Bardia*, son of Cyrus, > Σμέρδης), Arb. *zumurrud* beryl; < Skr. *marakata* (Laufer *Sino-Iranica* 518 :: Mayrhofer *Sprache* 7:187: Greek or Sem. !; Zimmerli 674: ברק): **emerald**, (Quiring 157f) dark-green **beryl** (Akk. *burallu*. JArm.^{tg} בּוּרְלָא, Syr. Mnd. *bērullā* > βήρυλλος (< German Brille, Littmann 17), Bauer, *Edelstein*. 529ff, also other green stones; found in the coastal mountains between Aswan and the Red Sea, Σμάραγδος ὄρος: Ex 28₁₇ 39₁₀; → ברִיקָה. †

1477 ברִיקָה

ברִיקָה: by-form of בְּרִיקָה, BL 510v: dark-green **beryl** Ezk 28₁₃. †

1478 ברר

I ברר: MHb.² JArm. to be clear, to select, pi. pa. to cleanse; Akk. *barāru* to shimmer, *barru* purified, pure (gold), Ug. *brr* be free (UTGl. 527) be pure (UTGl. 528) OSArb. causative, to cleanse, Eth. *brūr* silver (Leslau 13); → בור.

qal: pf. בְּרִיתִי; inf. with sffx. לְבַרֵּם Qoh 3₁₈ (*ā* BL 430o, Bergsträsser 2:135f, or short *o* ?); pt. בְּרִיתִים, בְּרִיתֹת:

—1. to **purge out** Ezk 20₃₈;

—2. to select, choose Qoh 3₁₈ (? or with 1: to separate from cj. מְהַרְאֵלֵהִים, Ginsberg); pt. selected Neh 5₁₈ 1C 7₄₀ 9₂₂, sbst. 16₄₁. †

nif: imp. הִבְרִי, BL 431r: to **keep clean** Is 52₁₁;

—Ps 18₂₇ / 2S 22₂₇ rd. גְּבַר, → hitp. †

pi: inf. בְּרַר: to **sift**, to **sort out** Da 11₃₅. †

hitp: impf. יִתְבַּרְרוּ (cf. ברך pi.): to **be sifted**, **sorted out** Da 12₁₀;

—Ps 18₂₇ / 2S 22₂₇ rd. יִתְבַּרְרוּ (:: Blau VT 7:387). †

hif: inf. הִבְרַר (BL 433d) to **sift**, **cleanse** Jr 4₁₁, 11QSir 51 (DJD 4, xxi 11). †

Der. II-IV בַּר, בְּרִיר, בַּר.

1479 ברר

II ברר: Arb. *barā*^y to sharpen; Schwarzlose *Waffen* 295; alt. with I.

qal: pt. בְּרִיר; to **sharpen**; sharpened (arrow) (Sept. βέλος ἐκλεκτόν = I) Is 49₂. †

hif: imp. הִבְרִי, BL 432l: **sharpen** (arrow) Jr 51₁₁. †

1480 בְּרִשָׁע

בְּרִשָׁע: Sept. Βαρσοϋ; n.m.; etym.? trad. בְּ + רִשָׁע; < Arb. *biršī'* (< **biššī'*) ugly (Holma *Personennamen* 37f; בר + _f BASOR 163:52) ?; king of עֲמֹרָה Gn 14₂ (→ בְּרָע). †

1481 בְּרִתִּי

בְּרִתִּי: 1C 11₃₉: → בְּאֵרִתִּי.

1482 בְּרִתִּי

בְּרִתִּי: n.loc., בְּאֵרוֹת; town of הַרְדְּעִזַּר of Damascus 2S 8₈; 1C 18₈ → בּוֹן; ? = בְּרוֹתָה Ezk 47₁₆; Abel 2:264; Simons *Geog.* §767; Reicke-R. 222. †

1483 בְּשׂוֹר

בְּשׂוֹר: river n.; הַבְּשׂוֹר נַחַל near Gaza; Dussaud *Top.* 233f; Abel 1:405f; Simons *Geog.* §718: 1S 30_{9f.21}. †

1484 בְּשׂוֹרָה

בְּשׂוֹרָה: → בְּשָׂרָה.

1485 בִּשָׁם

*בִּשָׁם: denom. from בִּשָּׁם; MHb. בִּשָׁם/סַם, pi. to season, to scent, JArm. Syr. בִּסְסַם, Mnd. (MdD 67b) *bsum* to be sweet, fragrant; adj. DISO 45 sweet-smelling Palm. בִּשְׂמִינָא, NPu. בִּשָׁם JA 1955:50, JArm. בִּסְסִים, Syr. *bassīm*; Arb. *bašima* to be disgusted by.

Der. בִּשָּׁם, n.f. בִּשְׂמִינָת, בִּשְׂמִינָת.

1486 בִּשָּׁם

בִּשָּׁם: (8 x), by-forms בִּשָּׁם Ex 30₂₃ and *בִּשָּׁם Song 5₁, Sam.^{M78} *bāšam*: ? Pun. DISO 45; EgArm. בִּשָׁם Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 2:5, Hermopolis (Orient. 17: 549); OSArb. name of a month *d-bšmm* (Conti-R. 119b, cf. Pehl. *Frahang* 27:3d); MHb. בִּשָּׁם; JArm.^{tg} בִּשְׂמִינָא, also Mnd. (MdD 56a); Syr. and CPArm. *besmā*, *bsāmā* sweetness, scent; Arb. *bašām* fragrant shrub; > *βάσσαμον > βάλασσμον (fourth century → Lewy *Fremdw.* 41; Mayer 321) > MHb. (בִּלְסָמִי(וֹנ)) and Arb. *bal(a)sān* (*Ružička* 193): בִּשְׂמִינָא, בִּשְׂמִינָא, בִּשְׂמִינָא:

—1. **balsam tree** *Balsamodendrium Opolbalsamum* (Löw 1:299ff.): Song 5₁₋₁₃ 6₂ 8₁₄;

—2. **balsam oil**, which easily coagulates: sg. Ex 35₂₈ Is 3₂₄ Ezk 27₂₂, pl. Ex 25₆ 30₂₃ 35₈ 1K 10_{2.10-25} 2K 20₁₃ Is 39₂ Song 4_{10-14.16} Est 2₁₂ 1C 9_{29f} 2C 9_{1.9.24} 16₁₄ 32₂₇;

—3. **perfume**: (in general) קַנְמָנ־בֶּשֶׂם sweet cinnamon **Ex 30**₂₃;

—4. בֶּשֶׂם קַנְהָ aromatic cane (*Cymbopogon* Löw 1:692f) **Ex 30**₂₃. †

1487 בִּשְׁמַת

בִּשְׁמַת, Sam.^{M78} *bāšāmat*: n.f.; בֶּשֶׂם; BL 510v; “balsam” (Noth 223); OSArb. *Bšmt* n.f. Ryckmans 1:57; ZAW 75:307; Mlaker *Hierodulen* 33:

—1. **Gn 26**₃₄;

—2. **Gn 36**_{3f·10·13·17} (Sam. מחלת);

—3. **1K 4**₁₅. †

1488 בֶּשֶׂר

בֶּשֶׂר: MHb. pi.; Ug. *bšr*; JArm.^{ts} (ש/ס) CPArm. pe. and pa.; Akk. *bussuru*; Arb. Soq. *baššara*, OSArb. *bšr*; Eth. *absara*, Tigr. (Wb. 283b) *baššara* to bring (good) news.

pi: pf. בִּשַׁר, בִּשְׂרָתִי; impf. יִבְשֹׁרוּ, תִּבְשְׁרוּ (רִוַן - 1QIs^b 60₆), אֲבִשְׂרָה; impv. בִּשְׁרוּ; inf. בִּשֵׁר; pt. מִבְּשֵׁר, מִבְּשָׂרוֹת, מִבְּשָׂרָה:

—1. to **bring news** (good or bad): a) neutral **2S 18**_{20·20}; pt. as sbst. **1S 4**₁₇ **2S 4**₁₀ **Is 52**₇; to inform a person **1S 31**₉ **2S 18**₁₉ **Is 61**₁ **Jr 20**₁₅ **1C 10**₉; b) טוֹב בְּ- to **bring good news** **1K 1**₄₂ **Is 52**₇, without טוֹב **2S 18**_{(19)·26}, מִבְּשֵׁר **herald of good tidings** **Nah 2**₁, מִבְּשָׂרָה (female) **herald of good tidings (to Zion)** **Is 40**₉ **Ps 68**₁₂ (rd. מִבְּשָׂרָה :: Gaster VT 4:74 collective, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §16f);

—2. to **tell, to announce** **2S 1**₂₀ **Is 60**₆ **Ps 40**₁₀ **96**₂ **1C 16**₂₃;

—**Is 41**₂₇ rd. מִבְּסֵר someone who refutes. †

hitp: impf. יִתְבְּשֵׁר: to **receive good news** **2S 18**₃₁. †

Der. בִּשְׂרָה.

1489 בֶּשֶׂר

בֶּשֶׂר (266 x); Jerome *bosor*: skin Arb. *bašarat*, denom. *bāara* to peel off skin; flesh Ug. *bšr*, Ph. EgArm. DISO 45, MHb., JArm. בִּשְׂרָה, CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 67b) *besrā*, Eth. (→ Leslau 13) *bsr*, OSArb. *bšr*: בִּשְׂרִי, בִּשְׂרֵי, בִּשְׂרֵיכֶם, בִּשְׂרֵיכֶם, בִּשְׂרֵיכֶם, בִּשְׂרֵיכֶם †: **Pr 14**₃₀ †:

—1. **skin** (→ עוֹר) **Ps 102**₆ **119**₁₂₀ **Jb 4**₁₅;

—2. **flesh** (→ שֶׁסָר) of living human beings **Gn 2**₂₁ **2K 5**₁₄, of dead ones **1S 17**₄₄, of animals **Dt 14**₈, of cows **Gn 41**₂, pigs **Is 65**₄ **66**₁₇, quails **Nu 11**₃₃;

—3. **meat, food** **1S 2**₁₃₋₁₅ **Pr 23**₂₀, חֵי בֶּ raw meat **1S 2**₁₅, forbidden meat **Ex 21**₂₈; אֶכֶל בֶּ **Dt 12**₁₅ בֶּ אֶכֶל **Da 10**₃; לֶחֶם וּבֶּ אֶכֶל **1K 17**₆, וַיֵּן בֶּ **Da 10**₃;

—4. **sacrificial meat** קִרְשׁ בֶּ **Jr 11**₁₅ **Hg 2**₁₂, מִזְבַּח בֶּ **Lv 7**₂₀, פְּגוּל בֶּ unclean meat **Ezk 4**₁₄;

—5. **flesh as part of the body**: a) → עֵצֶם and בֶּ עֵצֶם **Gn 2**₂₃; עוֹר וּבֶּ **Jb 10**₁₁ (: 1), בֶּשַׁר וְדָם **Sir 14**₁₈; b) euphemistic for the pubic region, עֶרְלָה בֶּ **Gn 17**₁₁, עֶרְוָה בֶּ **Ex 28**₄₂, בֶּ penis (Syr.) **Lv 15**_{2f-7} **Ezk 16**₂₆ **23**₂₀, → מְבוּשִׁים; of a woman **Lv 15**₁₉; series: עוֹר, רוּחַ, עוֹר, בֶּ גִּדִּים, גִּדִּים **Ezk 37**₆₋₈, עוֹר, עוֹר, בֶּ עוֹר, עוֹר, עֵצְמוֹת, בֶּ עוֹר, עוֹר, גִּדִּים **Jb 10**₁₁; מִשְׁמֵן בֶּשָׂרוֹ **Is 17**₄;

—6. **body** (Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:176ff) **Ezk 11**₁₉ **36**₂₆ **Ps 63**₂ **Pr 5**₁₁ **Jb 4**₁₅ **Qoh 12**₁₂ בֶּשָׂרִים **Pr 14**₃₀; rotting flesh **Zech 14**₁₂; נֶפֶשׁ הַבְּשָׂרִים **Lv 17**₁₁; youths בֶּ נֶפֶשׁ הַבְּשָׂרִים **Da 1**₁₅; fat in flesh **Da 1**₁₅;

—7. **relatives** (→ שֶׁסָר; Reiser *ThZ* 16:1ff); מִבְּשָׂרִי בֶּ **Gn 2**₂₃; אֶחָד בֶּ 2₂₄; אֶחָד בֶּשָׂרֵנוּ (rd. בֶּשָׂרֵנוּ) our blood brother **37**₂₇; שֶׁסָר בֶּשָׂרוֹ his close relative **Lv 18**₆; בֶּשָׂרְךָ your relatives **Is 58**₇;

—8. a) **living flesh**: לֵב בֶּ בֶּשָׂרְךָ :: לֵב אֶבֶן :: **Ezk 11**₁₉ **36**₂₆; b) what is frail, **transient** (→ σάρξ in the NT) **Ezk 44**₇; עֶרְלִי בֶּ רֹחַ :: בֶּ מִנְפֶּשׁ וְעַד בֶּ לֵב אֶבֶן **Is 10**₁₈; מִנְפֶּשׁ וְעַד בֶּ מִנְפֶּשׁ וְעַד בֶּ לֵב אֶבֶן **Ps 56**₅ **78**₃₉; עֵינֵי בֶּ **Jb 10**₄; זְרוּעַ בֶּ עֵינֵי בֶּ **2C 32**₈;

—9. כָּל-בֶּשָׂר (Hulst *OTS* 12:28ff): a) all flesh, man and beast **Gn 6**₁₂₋₁₇ and oft.; b) mankind **Nu 16**₂₂ **27**₁₆ **Is 40**₅; c) animals **Gn 6**₁₉ **7**₂₁ **8**₁₇; d) any human being **Dt 5**₂₃ **Sir 37**₁₁; e) every human being כָּל-הַבְּשָׂרִים כָּל-הַבְּשָׂרִים is grass **Is 40**₆; אֱלֹהֵי כָּל-הַבְּשָׂרִים **Jr 32**₂₇;

—**Jb 19**₂₆ מִבְּשָׂרִי → Comm., בסר, pi., שהד, hif.

1490 בֶּשָׂרָה

בֶּשָׂרָה See below under בֶּשָׂרָה and בֶּשׂוּרָה (#1492).

1491 בֶּשׂוּרָה

בֶּשׂוּרָה See below under בֶּשָׂרָה and בֶּשׂוּרָה (#1492).

1492 בֶּשׂוּרָה/בֶּשָׂרָה

בֶּשָׂרָה and **2S 18**₂₅ בֶּשׂוּרָה: I בֶּשָׂר: Ug. *bšrt*, Akk. *bussurtu* tidings, MHb., JArm.^{lg} and Meg.Taanit xii **בשורחא**, CPArm. *bswr* Arb. *bušr*, *bišārat* (< Arm., Fraenkel 115) and Eth. *besrāt* good tidings; Sept. εὐαγγέλιον; Bauer *Wb. Pal. Arb.*; TWNT 2:705ff, 718ff; Bultmann *Theol.* 86f; Bowman in *Mem. Manson* 54ff; RGG 2:974f:

—1. tidings 2S 18₂₀, good tidings 18₂₅₋₂₇ 2K 7₉;

—2. messenger's reward 2S 4₁₀ 18₂₂. †

1493 בְּשִׂיָּם

בְּשִׂיָּם Gn 6₃: → גַּם.

1494 בָּשַׁל

בָּשַׁל: MHb. pi., JArm. pa. to ripen, to boil, JArm. Syr. *bšel* to ripen, Mnd. (MdD 71a) to boil; Akk. *bašālu* to boil (intr.), to ripen; Arb. *absala* to cook unripe dates, *Datina* (→ Landberg) to boil meat; Eth. *basala*, Tigr. (Wb. 283a) *bašla* to boil (intr.), to grow ripe, OSArb. *bsl* to sacrifice.

qal: pf. בָּשַׁל, בְּשַׁלָּה;

—1. to grow ripe Jl 4₁₃, 11Q xxi 3 (Sir 51);

—2. to boil (intr.) Ezk 24₅. †

pi: pf. בָּשַׁלָּה, בְּשַׁלָּה, בְּשַׁלָּה; impf. יִבְשַׁל, יִבְשַׁל, יִבְשַׁל; impv. בְּשַׁל/שַׁל; inf. בְּשַׁל; pt. מִבְּשַׁלִּים;

—to boil, cook, fry (Reicke-R. 270) Ex 16₂₃ (together with אָפָה) Dt 16₇ Ezk 46₂₄ Zech 14₂₁; בָּשַׁלָּה Ex 29₃₁ Lv 8₂₁ 1S 2₁₃ 1K 19₂₁; בָּשַׁלָּה to boil in milk Ex 23₁₉ 34₂₆ Dt 14₂₁; manna Nu 11₈, (to bake) cakes 2S 13₈, a dish 2K 4₃₈, a child 2K 6₂₉ Lam 4₁₀, meat for an offering Ezk 46₂₀ בָּשַׁלָּה הַפֶּסַח 2C 35₁₃ (otherwise → צִלָּה). †

pu: pf. בָּשַׁלָּה; impf. יִבְשַׁל; pt. מִבְּשַׁל: to be boiled, to be cooked Ex 12₉ (בְּמֵיִם) Lv 6₂₁ 1S 2₁₅. †

hif: pf. הִבְשִׁילוּ: to ripen Gn 40₁₀. †

Der. מִבְּשַׁלּוֹת, בָּשַׁל.

1495 בָּשַׁל

בָּשַׁל: בָּשַׁל; MHb., JArm.^s בָּשַׁל boiled (?): fem. בָּשַׁלָּה: boiled Ex 12₉ Nu 6₁₉. †

1496 בְּשָׁלָם

בְּשָׁלָם: Ezr 4₇ unc.: trad. (Esd. v) n.m. of a Persian official, Meyer *Judentum* 33; Torrey AJSL 24:244 :: Klostermann *Gesch.* 216; Kittel 3:602f; Schaeder *Esra* 27f: in accordance with, Sept. ἐν ἐπιρρήν-]22Ἰ, Pesh. *bašlām* (→ BArm.) :: Bergsträsser OLZ 35:204f; Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 34; בְּרִישׁוֹלָם, Galling *Chr.-Esr.-Neh.* 197: בְּשָׁם יְרוּשָׁלָם in matters concerning Jerusalem. †

1497 בָּשָׁן

I בָּשָׁן; Sept. *Βασαν*: n.top., *בשן*, stoneless, fertile plain, Arb. *batanat*, *buḫīnat* (Speier VT 3:306f) :: Goetze Lang. 17:131: *בַּתְּן*, **batn*; *alu Ziri-bašani* EA 201:4; -]14I *Βασανῆτις*, *Βαταναία*; Maisler JPOS 9:80ff; Dussaud *Top.* 323ff; Noth ZDPV 68:2ff; Rudolph *Chr.* 47; Reicke-R. 203f → *נְבִישָׁן*: **Bashan**, E of the river Jordan between Hermon to the N1, Salcha to the E, Gilead to the S, Geshur and Maacah to the W1, in the area of modern Nuqra, Guthe ZDPV 31:231ff: *בָּשָׁן* Dt 32₁₄ Is 33₉ Ezk 27₆ 39₁₈ Mi 7₁₄ Nah 1₄ Zech 11₂ Ps 22₁₃ 68₁₆ (הר) 1C 5₂₃ (rd. *הַבְּשָׁן הַבְּהָרִים*, Rudolph); usually *הַבְּשָׁן*:

—1. *עוֹג* → *מִמְלַכַת עוֹג בְּבָעוֹג מִלְךְ הַבְּשָׁן* and *עוֹג מִלְךְ הַבְּשָׁן* 1.

—2. *גִּלְעָד* together with *בְּגִלְעָד* Dt 3₁₀₋₁₃ Jos 17₁₋₅ 2K 10₃₃ 1C 5₁₆ (cj. *בְּגוֹלָן* or *בְּיַבֵּשׁ*) Mi 7₁₄;

—3. *בְּחֹת יֵאִיר* in *חֹת יֵאִיר* Jos 13₃₀, Manasseh 21₆ 22₇, אֲרָגָב 1K 4₁₃, גוֹלָן Dt 4₄₃ Jos 20₈ 21₂₇ 1C 6₅₆ *הַבְּגוֹלָן* and Dan Dt 33₂₂;

—4. *בְּ יַבֵּשׁ וְכַרְמֵל הַר בְּהַרְרֵךְ הַבְּשָׁן* Ps 68₁₆; *הַר בְּהַרְרֵךְ הַבְּשָׁן* Nu 21₃₃ Dt 3₁; rd. *הַבְּשָׁן אֶרֶץ הַבְּשָׁן* 1C 5₁₁; *אֶרֶץ הַבְּשָׁן* Is 33₉ Nah 1₄, *הַכַּרְמֵל וְהַבְּשָׁן* Jr 50₁₉; *הַבְּשָׁן הַכַּרְמֵל וְהַבְּשָׁן* || *לְבָנוֹן* 22₂₀;

—5. *בָּשָׁן* famous for אֱלוֹנִים Is 2₁₃ Ezk 27₆ Zech 11₂, אֵילִים Dt 32₁₄, מְרִיאִים Ezk 39₁₈, פְּרוֹת Am 4₁, אֲבִירִים Ps 22₁₃;

—6. *הַבְּשָׁן אֲבִירִים* also Dt 3₁₃ 33₂₂ (? , →

1498 בָּשָׁן

II (?) *בָּשָׁן*: *btn* Ug. and OSin. (Albright BASOR 110:17), Arb. *batan*, Akk. *bašmu*: snake, → *בַּתְּן*, Dt 33₂₂ Ps 68₂₃; → Albright; Gaster *Thespis* 458; Fensham JNES 19:292f. †

1499 בְּשָׁנָה

בְּשָׁנָה, VG 1:395: prp. *בִּשְׁתָּה* or *בוֹשָׁה*: shame Hos 10₆; Rudolph 196 cj. *בְּשָׁנָה* in the year when. †

1500 בַּשֵּׁם

בַּשֵּׁם Am 5₁₁: *בַּשֵּׁם* (??) inf. po.; since Wellhausen usu. cj. *בוֹסְכֶם* (בוֹס through your crushing); rd. *שָׁבַסְכֶם*, *שָׁבַסְכֶם*, < Akk. *šabāsu šibsa* to exact corn tax (Torczyner JPOS 16:6f). †

1501 בִּשְׁתָּה

בִּשְׁתָּה; BL 610t, → *בוֹשָׁה*; Lach. *בשׂת*, MHb., JArm. *בְּהַתְתָּא*, Syr. *behtā*, Mnd. (MdD 46b) *bahtuta*; Ug. *btt*, Akk. *būštu* (> *bultu*), *bāštu*: sffx. *בִּשְׁתָּה*, *בִּשְׁתָּה*:

—1. (feelings of) **shame** (Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:519f) **1S 20**₃₀ **Is 30**_{3,5} **54**₄ **61**₇ **Jr 2**₂₆ **20**₁₈ **Hab 2**₁₀ **Zeph 3**_{5,19} (rd. אֶרֶץ בְּשֹׁתָם Ehrlich “a country where they must have felt ashamed”) **Ps 40**₁₆ **69**₂₀ **70**₄; פְּנִים ב' face filled with shame **Jr 7**₁₉ **Ps 44**₁₆ **Da 9**_{7f} **Esr 9**₇ **2C 32**₂₁; בוש ב' to feel deeply ashamed **Is 42**₁₇; לְבַשׁ ב' בּוֹשׁ ב' to be clothed with shame **Ps 35**₂₆ **Jb 8**₂₂ בְּלִבְשׁ ב' הַלְבִּישׁ ב' to clothe someone with shame **Ps 132**₁₈ בְּהַלְבִּישׁ ב' עָטָה to cover oneself in shame **109**₂₉; שָׁכַב בְּבֹשֶׁתוֹ to lie down in one's shame **Jr 3**₂₅;

—2. **shamefulness**: replacement for בַּעַל בִּשְׁת; יְדֵי בִשְׁת troops of shamefulness, for Bel-Marduk, Lach. 6:6 (Michaud *Pierre* 101); **Jr 3**₂₄ (rd. אָכַל ! **11**₁₃ **Hos 9**₁₀, so also in → יִרְבֶּשֶׁת **2S 11**₂₁ (= יִרְבֶּעַל **Ju 6**₃₂), בִּשְׁת **2S 2**₈ (= אֲשַׁבֵּעַל **1C 8**₃₃), מְפִיבִשְׁת **2S 21**₈; Sept. ἀφισχύτη **1K 18**₂₅; and also -]14] Βααλ in Sept. and NT, Baudissin 2:63f; 3:90ff; Reicke-R. 267;

—**Mi 1**₁₁ dl. †

502 בַּת

בַּת (585 x): < *bant < *bint (BL 618 l, Albright BASOR 115:9²), fem. of → בֵּן; MHb.; Ug. *bt*, pl. *bnt*; Arm. (→ masc. בַּר ברת seal (IEJ 8:228ff), JArm.^{tb} בְּרִתָּא, JArm.^s *בְּרִתָּא* (Kahle *Mas. West.* 2:12 **Gn 34**₁₉). cs. בַּרְת, *Syr. bartā*, Mnd. (MdD 70a) *brata*; Arb. *bint*, OSArb. *bnt*, *bt*, Eth. *bent* in *benta* ‘ain pupil of the eye (Leslau 13), Akk. *bintu* and *buntur*; VG 1:332; DISO 37, 42: cs. בַּת, בְּתִי, pl. (Min. *bhnt*, Höfner §91) בְּנוֹת, בְּנֹתֵי:

—1. **daughter** (by birth) הָרָן בַּת מְלִכָּה **Gn 11**₂₉, בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת **54**, **Neh 3**₁₂ (Pesh. בְּנָיִ, prp. בְּנָיִ Galling); בַּת אָבִי half-sister (different mothers) and בַּת אִמִּי full sister (the same mother) **Gn 20**₁₂; בְּנוֹת בְּנָיִ granddaughters **46**₇, בַּת בְּנוֹ and בַּת בְּתוֹ **Lv 18**₁₀; בַּת עֲמֹרִי granddaughter **2K 8**₂₆ (Begrich ZAW 53:78f; Rudolph *Chr.* 264 rd. מְבִת :: Noth *Gesch. Isr.* 216³), בַּת אִשְׁתֵּי אָבִיךָ cousins **Ju 14**₃; בְּנוֹת בַּת אִשְׁתֵּי אָבִיךָ daughters in law **Ju 12**₉, בְּנֹתֵי בְּנֵי הָרָן the wives of sons **Ru 1**₁₁; בַּת דָּדוֹ **Est 2**₇; בְּנוֹת אֲנָשֵׁי הָעִיר **Gn 24**₁₃, therefore בַּתְּכֶם to the citizens of a town **34**₈; בְּנוֹת עֲמֹךָ **Ezk 13**₁₇; בַּת מֶלֶךְ king's daughter **2K 9**₃₄, pl. בְּנֹתֵי מְלָכִים **Ps 45**₁₀ or (of the same father) בְּנוֹת הַמֶּלֶךְ **Jr 41**₁₀; בַּת נָדִיב **Song 7**₂; proverb בַּתְּהָה כְּאִמָּה בְּתוֹךְ בְּנֵי הָעִיר **Ezk 16**₄₄; 2. daughter in the meaning of **belonging to** (→ בֵּן 5-7): בְּנוֹת חַת Hittite women **Gn 27**₄₆, שִׁילּוֹ בְּנוֹת חַת women and girls of Shiloh **Ju 21**₂₁ בְּ עִירֵי בְּנוֹת חַת **Lam 3**₅₁ (rd. מְבִכּוֹת Echter-Bibel. or מְבִכּוֹת Rudolph); בְּנוֹת מוֹאָב the settlements of Moab **Is 16**₂, חֶשְׁבּוֹן וְכָל-בְּנוֹתֶיהָ Heshbon and all its villages **Nu 21**₂₅ (→ אֵל נֶכֶר, Tg. כְּפָרִין **Neh 11**₂₅₋₃₀ **1Macc 5**₈₋₆₅ (Noth *Welt* 133 :: Delekat VT 14:9f: fortified settlements; בַּת one who worships a foreign god **Mal 2**₁₁, → בַּת בְּלִיעַל useless woman **1S 1**₁₆; בְּ הַשִּׁיר sounds or songs? **Qoh 12**₄; בַּת עֵין apple of the eye (Eth. vs.) **Ps 17**₈ (→ בְּבָה) and **Lam 2**₁₈; a gate named בַּת רַבִּים daughter of many **Song 7**₅; בַּת הַיַּעֲנָה ostrich → בַּת-פּוֹצֵי; יַעֲנָה **Zeph 3**₁₀ → פּוֹץ;

—3. personification of a town, country (*gen. epexegeticus*, GK §128k) בַּת צִיּוֹן daughter Zion **Is 1**₈ (20 x) עַמִּי **Is 22**₄ **Jr 4**₁₁ (10 x), בַּת אֲדָם **Lam 4**_{21f}, בַּת-צוֹר **Ps 45**₁₃, בַּת יְהוּדָה **Lam 2**_{2,5}, בַּת מִצְרַיִם **Jr 46**₂₄ (:: מְבִת מִצְרַיִם בַּת יִשְׂרָאֵל the inhabitants **Jr 46**₁₉, cf. **48**₁₈);

—4. indication of age (→ בֵּן 8): בַּת שְׁנָתָהּ one year old **Lv 14**₁₀ **Nu 6**₁₄ **15**₂₇, בַּת תְּשַׁעִּים שָׁנָה a ninety year old woman **Gn 17**₁₇ (cf. בַּת שִׁבְעִים a seventy year old woman Tema 3, KAI 230);

—5. girls, young women. בְּנוֹת || נָשִׁים Is 32₉ Gn 30₁₃ Jos 17₆ Ju 11₄₀ 21₂₁; בְּנוֹת הָאָדָם daughters of man Gn 6_{2,4}; בַּת הַנְּשִׂים Da 11₁₇ the young woman ? (alt. one of the women, or superlative, prp. אֲנָשִׁים, Cazelles BiOr. 9:146a); בִּתִּי Boaz to Ruth Ru 2₈, the psalmist to the king's wife Ps 45₁₁; בַּת שִׁבְבָה Jr 31₂₂ 49₄;

—Gn 36₃₉ בַּת 2, and 1C 1₅₀ → זָהָב מִי; Gn 49₂₂ ?; Ezk 27₆ rd. בַּת־אֲשֵׁרִים, 32₁₈ rd. בְּנוֹת (→ בֵּין), Mi 4₁₄ rd. הַתְּגוּרָד.

Der. n.f. בַּת־שֶׁבַע and בַּת שׁוּעַ.

1503 בַּת

II בַּת: MHb., JArm.¹ בַּת־אֲ; Diringer 290, בַּת לְמֹלֵךְ Moscatti 111:2 and IEJ 3:121f; cun. *bas* in Taanach 6:4 ? (BL 209c), > Greek βάτος; Tigr. (Wb. 287a) *bāt*: pl. בַּתִּים **bath**, liquid measure, equivalent to one אֵיפָה Ezk 45₁₁ = 40-45 litres (BRL 367f; Barrois 2:248ff; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:306ff; Scott BA 22:29ff): 1K 7_{26,38} Is 5₁₀ Ezk 45_{10f,14} 2C 2₉ 4₅. †

1504 בַּת

cj. III בַּת: בתת; pl. בַּתִּים*, rd. בַּתִּי for בַּתִּי 2K 23₇; Sept.^{AB} χεττιειμ/ν < *βεττιειμ, Sept.^{1MS} Theod. βεθθιειμ, Sept.^L Quinta στολάς, Arb. *batt* coarse garment (Montgomery-G. 531, 539; Gressmann ZAW 42:325f; Driver JBL 55:107): **woven dress** (for the אֲשֵׁרָה *Ašerah* as the φᾶρος for Isis, Herodotus ii:122, the πέπλος for Athene at the Panathenaeon). †

1505 בַּתָּה

בַּתָּה: according to context **devastation, wasteland**, MHb.² (?); etym. ? to ruin (?) :: Budde ZAW 50:57: Is 5₆. †

1506 בַּתָּה

[*בַּתָּה: בַּתָּה בַּתָּה 2C 34₆ rd. בְּרַחֲבוֹתֵיהֶם (→ Rudolph). †]

1507 בַּתָּה

*בַּתָּה: בתת: pl. בַּתוֹת **precipice, cliff** (Weise ZAW 72:30f) Is 7₁₉. †

1508 בַּתּוֹאֵל

I בַּתּוֹאֵל, Sam.^{M78} *aftuwwel*: n.m. < *בַּתּוֹאֵל (Bauer ZAW 48:79), בַּתּוֹ (→ בַּת) + אֵל, Akk. *Muti-ilu* and simil. (Stamm 298): wife of Laban Gn 22_{22-28,5}. †

1509 בַּתּוֹאֵל

II בְּתוֹאֵל: n.loc.; = I ?; in Simeon 1C 4₃₀; = → בתול Jos 19₄, cj. 15₃₀ for כְּסִיל (Sept.^B Βασιθηλ), = בֵּית־אֵל 1S 30₂₇ (Abel 2:283; Simons *Geog.* §321). †

1510 בְּתוֹל

בְּתוֹל: n.loc., Jos 19₄ cj. 15₃₀ > II בְּתוֹאֵל 1C 4₃₀, cf. בֵּית־אֵל 1S 30₂₇: *Kh. el-Qarytēn* 8 km. N1 of Tell ‘Arad (Noth 141; Simons *Geog.* §317). †

1511 בְּתוּלָה

בְּתוּלָה: בתל: MHb. also virgin ground, JArm. בְּתוּלָתָא virgin :: ב' די מחבלא ולא ילדא who is in labour and does not give birth (Montgomery *Inc. Texts.* 13, 9); masc. Syr. chaste, Mnd. (פתולא MdD 384b) bachelor; Syr. denom. pa. to violate; Arb. *batūl* sacred virgin; Ug. *btlt* epithet of ‘Anat, also n.m. (UTGl. 540); Akk. *batūlu* young man, fem. virgin (in marriage contracts Meissner *Bab. Ass.* 1:402, cf. Driver-M. *Ass. Laws* 518): usually still secluded from married life (Zimmermann JBL 73:98⁴): בְּתוּלָת, בְּתוּל(ו)ת, בְּתוּל(ו)ת: virgin (Reicke-R. 914) :: עֵלְמָה:

—1. grown-up girl without any sexual experience with men Gn 24₁₆, who has no husband Lv 21₃ Ju 12₁₂ (:: widow and repudiated wife Lv 21₁₄ Ezk 44₂₂); נַעֲרָ בְּתוּלָה Dt 22₂₃₋₂₈ 1K 1₂ Est 2₃, pl. 2₂; בְּחֹר :: בְּתוּלָה Dt 32₂₅ Jr 31₃ 51₂₂ Ezk 9₆ 2C 36₁₇, pl. Is 23₄ Am 8₁₃ Zech 9₁₇ (gloss) Ps 78₆₃ 148₁₂ Lam 1₁₈ 2₂₁; פְּתָה בְּתוּלָה Ex 22₁₅, מוֹהַר הַבְּתוּלָה, 22₁₆, בְּעַל בְּתוּלָה Is 62₅: בְּעַל נְעוּרֵיהָ; Jl 1₈ (married at a young age?); נְעוּרֵיהָ; בְּתִי הַבְּעַל my virgin daughter Ju 19₂₄; → 2S 13₂₋₁₈ Jr 2₃₂ Ps 45₁₅ (virgins as a bride’s companions) Jb 31₁ Lam 1₄ 2₁₀ 5₁₁ Est 2₁₇₋₁₉;

—2. personification (→ בת 3): בְּתוּלַת יִשְׂרָאֵל the virgin Israel (not: the virgin of Israel) Dt 22₁₉ Jr 18₁₃ 31₄₋₂₁ Am 5₂; בְּת צִיּוֹן the virgin daughter Zion 2K 19₂₁ / Is 37₂₂ Lam 2₁₃; with צִיּוֹן Is 23₁₂, with בְּבֶל 47₁, with מוֹצְרִים Jr 46₁₁, with יְהוּדָה Lam 1₁₅, with עַמִּי Jr 14₁₇. †

Der. בְּתוּלִים

1512 בְּתוּלִים

בְּתוּלִים: בתוליה; tant. pl. BL 472y; Gulkowitsch 16; MHb. JArm.^{tg} Syr.: בְּתוּלִי, בְּתוּלִיָּה:

—1. state of virginity Lv 21₁₃ Ju 11_{37f} Ezk 23₃₋₈ Sir 42₁₀;

—2. evidence of virginity Dt 22_{14f-17-20}. †

1513 בְּתוֹק

cj. בתק: בתק: cj. for → רְתוֹק Ezk 7₂₃; with עֲשֶׂה to create a slaughter.

1514 בְּתִיָּה

בְּתִיָּה: n.f., Or. בְּתִיָּה, Sept. ^AΒεθθια, Sept. ^Lφαιθθουια, Eg. *bi.ti.t* queen (Erman-G. 1:435), epithet of Isis, Hathor, Buto; Egyptian princess **1C 4**₁₈. †

1515 בְּתִיָּם

בְּתִיָּם: → בְּיָת, III בְּתָ.

1516 בתל

*בתל: Arb. *batala* to separate, Vulg. to live in chastity.

Der. בתולִים, בתולָה.

1517 בתק

בתק: lw. < Akk. *batāqu* to cut off; Arb. Eth. (Leslau) Tigr. (WB 287b) *bat(a)ka* to cut off; → ברק.

pi: pf. בְּתַקְוּךָ: to **slaughter** **Ezk 16**₄₀ (Greenfield HUCA 29:220f), cj. **23**₄₇ (rd. בְּתוֹק, → III ברא ?). †

Der. cj. בְּתוֹק.

1518 בתר

בתר: Arb. *batara* and *matara*, Eth. *matara* to cut off, Tigr. Wb. 125b to clear.

qal: pf. בְּתָר: to **cut in pieces**, in half **Gn 15**₁₀. †

pi: impf. וַיִּבְתֵּר to **cut in pieces** **Gn 15**₁₀ (in a ritual → Henninger Bibl. 34:344ff). †

Der. I בְּתָר, II *בְּתָר, cj. III בְּתָר, בְּתָרוֹן.

1519 בְּתָר

I בְּתָר, Sam. ^{M78}**bitr* and *bātar*: בתר; Arb. *batr* amputation: part, **piece** (of sacrificial meat) **Gn 15**₁₀ **Jr 34**_{18f}. †

1520 בְּתָר

II *בְּתָר: הַרֵי בְּתָר **Song 2**₁₇; Vulg. Aq., Symm. n.loc. :: Sept. ὄρη κοιλωμάτων mountains with many ravines (→ בתר); Theod. Pesh. mountains of perfumes (μαλάβαθρον Indian spice plant, Löw 2:117f), cf. **Song 4**₆ **8**₄. †

1521 בְּתָר

cj. III בְּתָר: n.loc. in Judah; בתר (→ II בְּתָר): **Jos 15**₅₉ Sept.^A Βαιθηρ and **1C 6**₄₄ Sept.^A Βαιθηρ, Eusebius Βι/εθηρ, Mish. בֵּיתָר ?; *Kh. el-Yekhūd* near *Bittir*, 11 km SW of Jerusalem, BRL 105ff; Abel 2:271; Simons *Geog.* §319E10; Grill ThZ 20:208f. †

1522 בְּתָרוֹן

בְּתָרוֹן: בתר; formally = n.loc. *Batruna* EA; trad. **ravine** :: Eissfeldt *NouvClio* 2:117¹ half a day, **forenoon** (:: כָּל-הַלַּיְלָה, verse 29a, temporal acc. :: Simons *Geog.* §747): **2S 2**₂₉. †

1523 בַּת־שָׁבַע

בַּת־שָׁבַע, Sept. Βηθσαβεε: n.f.; בַּת + II שָׁבַע “daughter of abundance” (Noth 146f), of prosperity (Koehler ZAW 55:165f) :: Montgomery-G. 84: I שָׁבַע born on the seventh day (the Sabbath), cf. n.m. שְׁבַתִּי, fem. שְׁבַתִּית: wife of Uriah, afterwards of David, mother of Solomon **2S 11**₃ **12**₂₄ **1K 1**_{11-15f-28-31} **2**_{13-18f} **Ps 51**₂; → בַּת־שׂוּעַ. †

1524 בַּת־שׂוּעַ

בַּת־שׂוּעַ: n.f. md.1. wife of Judah **1C 2**₃ הַכְּנַעֲנִית שׁ בַּת שׁ; usu. rd. with Sept., Pesh., Vulg. following **Gn 38**₂ בַּת אִישׁ כְּנַעֲנִי וְשָׁמוּ שׁ בַּת אִשְׁתׁ יְהוּדָה **38**₁₂ ? :: **38**₁₂ אִשְׁתׁ יְהוּדָה שׁ בַּת שׁ; md.2. = בַּת־שָׁבַע Sept., Vulg. (> *שׂוּעַ-, dissimilated *Ružička* 108 :: Rudolph): **1C 3**₅. †

1525 בַּתַּת

בַּתַּת: Arb. *batta* to cut off; NPu. בת, אבת (Février, *Cahiers de Byrsa* 8 (1958/59) 30f to cut into).

Der. בַּתַּת, III בַּת.

1526 ג

ג: גְּמֹל (גְּמֹל), Eth. *gaml*, Sept. **Ps 119** Lam γιμλ, γιμα/ε/ιλ, also Γέμμα, Greek Γάμμα (sec. γράμμα), Sam. *gaman* (Petermann *Gramm.* §1); Ug. syllabic *ga* = **gaml* (BASOR 160:23f); Eg. hieroglyph *qm*’ throwing stick, Akk. *gamlu* sickle, scimitar (Driver *Semitic Writing* 163f; Lewy *Orient.* 19:24⁴ 27ff: hook); later numerical symbol for 3, ג = 3000; ג is the voiced counterpart of *k*, originally without aspiration; in Sec. always γ, in Sept. and Greek κ; → גְּמֹל: κάμηλος (Kahle *Cairo Geniza* 181); within Hebrew it alternates a) with כ: → גּוֹמָץ, אֶכְזָרִי, גּוֹמָץ, גּוֹמָץ; b) with ק: → בַּלְג, צִקְלָג, פֶּלָג, דְּאָג; c) with ד: → דְּבִשָּׁת; elsewhere it corresponds to a) Sem. *g*, in Classical Arabic it is palatalized > *j* (= *dj* or *dsch*, soft as in Italian <ita>giorno), in dialects *g* (Spitta *Gramm.* §2:4); b) Assyrian *k* in *גְּוֹן, סְרֹן, סְרֹן (Eilers *Beamtennamen* 6¹).

1527 גַּא

גָּאָה: גָּאָה; < → גָּאָה (Stade *Lehrbuch* §184); ? back-formation < גָּאָה; rd. ? גָּאָה (1QIs^a, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 281, as Jr 48₂₉ !): arrogant Is 16₆; → גָּאָה. †

1528 גָּאָה

גָּאָה: MHb. and JArm.¹⁸ to be high, Syr. and Mnd. (Mdd 72a) etpa. to boast; Eg. *q'y* to be high, Erman-G. 5:1ff; *g'* to be high, deep, Schwarzenbach 33.

qal: pf. גָּאָה, גָּאָה; impf. יִגָּאָה; inf. גָּאָה:

—1. to be high, to grow tall: plants: Jb 8₁₁, waters Ezk 47₅, God Ex 15₁₋₂₁; Jb 10₁₆ (sbj. רֵאשִׁי v.15, כַּשְׁחַל obj.);

—2. to be arrogant Sir 10₉. †

Der. גָּאָה (?), גָּאָה, גָּאָה, גָּאָה n.m., גָּאָה, גָּאָה, גָּאָה, *גָּאָה, II גָּאָה.

1529 גָּאָה

גָּאָה: גָּאָה; fem. of גָּאָה, BL 593q, → גָּאָה: arrogance Pr 8₁₃. †

1530 גָּאָה

גָּאָה: גָּאָה; Typ. *qattil* (BL 447b :: König: *qital*); MHb. proud; Syr. *ga'yā*; → גָּאָה: גָּאָה, arrogant Is 2₁₂ cj. 16₆ (1QIs^a 281) Jr 48₂₉ Ps 94₂ 140₆ Pr 15₂₅ 16₁₉ Jb 40_{11f} Sir 10₁₄;

—Ps 123₄ for Q יוֹנִים גָּאָה rd. K גָּאָה יוֹנִים; 1QIs^a 28_{1.4} → גָּאָה. †

1531 גָּאָה

גָּאָה: n.m.: גָּאָה; *גָּאָה (= גָּאָה, → גָּאָה, KBL, or masc. of גָּאָה + גָּאָה; Sept. Γουδιηλ, ? crprt. < Γουλιηλ = גָּאָה (Noth 240): Nu 13₁₅. †

1532 גָּאָה

גָּאָה, Sam.^{M81} *gā'ūt-*, var. *gāt-* mistakenly Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 282; גָּאָה, < **ga'wat* BL 601b; MHb.², Syr. *ga'yūtā*, ? Mnd. (Mdd 89) גָּאָה/גָּאָה; Sec. *γαυα and βγηουαθω (Brönno 139): גָּאָה, גָּאָה (1QIs^a 16₆ Sam. גָּאָה vs.):

—1. roaring (of the sea) Ps 46₄;

—2. eminence (of God, rd. גָּאָה ?) Dt 33₂₆ Ps 68₃₅ עֲלֵי יְיָ גָּאָה who boast in my eminence Is 13₃, (of Israel) Dt 33₂₉;

—3. **arrogance** Is 9₈ 13₁₁ 16₆ 25₁₁ Jr 48₂₉ Ps 31₁₉ 36₁₂ 73₆ Pr 29₂₃ Sir 7₁₇ 10₆₋₉ 13₂₀ 16₈; עֲשָׂה גַּ'עֲלִיזִי גַּאֲוֹתִי to act arrogantly Ps 31₂₄, גַּ'עֲשָׂה גַּ'עֲלִיזִי arrogant boasters Zeph 3₁₁;

—Ps 10₂ rd. בַּגְּאוֹת, Jb 41₇ and. Pr 14₃ rd. גְּוֹה (I גְּוֹ). †

1533 גַּאוֹלָה

גַּאוֹלָה Len.: Ru 4₇: → גַּאֲלָה.

1534 גַּאוֹלִים

גַּאוֹלִים: I גַּאֵל, BL 517y: גַּאוֹלִי: time, disposition of the גַּוֹאֵל, avenger of blood: שְׁנַת גַּאוֹלִי the year of my blood-revenge (Koehler ZAW 39:316 :: Gulkowitsch 20) Is 63₄. †

1535 גַּאוֹן

גַּאוֹן: גַּאֵה, BL 498f :: Torczyner *Entstehung* 224f; Bertram WdO 3:36ff: Ug. *gθn* (= **ga'an*, UT §8.31); Jerome *gaon*: גַּאוֹן, גַּאוֹנֵךְ, גַּאוֹנֵךְ/נִךְ, גַּאוֹנֵךְ (? BL 253b, rd. with MSS גַּאוֹנֵךְ) Ezk 16₅₆:

—1. **height**: waves Jb 38₁₁ (alt. as 3), voice 37₄; גַּ' הַיַּרְדֵּן thicket by the river Jordan (Glueck 4:238) Jr 12₅ 49₁₉ 50₄₄ Zech 11₃;

—2. **eminence** Ex 15₇ Is 24₁₄ Mi 5₃, גַּאוֹנֵךְ הַיָּרֵךְ his glorious eminence Is 2₁₀₋₁₉₋₂₁; 3. a) **pride** Pr 8₁₃ 16₁₈, of Jacob Am 6₈ 8₇ Ps 47₅ גַּאוֹנֵךְ לְנֶגְדֵי הַיָּרֵךְ to be the pride of someone Is 4₂; b) > **presumption**: of city or land (Caquot RHPH 39:319): Judah Jr 13₉ Ezk 16₅₆, Israel Hos 5₅ 7₁₀, Ashur Zech 10₁₁, Moab Is 16₆₋₆ Jr 48₂₉₋₂₉, Egypt Ezk 32₁₂, Philistia Zech 9₆, King of Babylon Is 14₁₁; other instances: Is 13₁₁ 23₉ Ezk 16₄₉ Zeph 2₁₀ Ps 59₁₃ Jb 35₁₂ 40₁₀; גַּ' עֲזֹכֶם Lv 26₁₉ Ezk 7₂₄ (rd. עֲזֹם) 24₂₁ 30₆₋₁₈ 33₂₈; גַּ'עֲזֹם הַפְּאֲרָה proud splendour Is 13₁₉, עֲזֹלֶם לְנֶגְדֵי שָׁמַיִם to make an object of pride for evermore Is 60₁₅ Ezk 7₂₀;

—Nah 2₃₋₃ rd. גַּ'פֶּן ? †

1536 גַּאוֹת

גַּאוֹת: גַּאֵה; MHb.², Syr. *ge'ūtā*; BL 606i :: Gulkowitsch 52: cs. id.:

—1. **rise**: smoke Is 9₁₇, sea Ps 89₁₀;

—2. **illustriousness** (of God) Is 26₁₀ Ps 93₁, cj. Dt 33₂₆ (וּבְגַאוֹתוֹ) and Ps 110₆ (גַּ'מְלָא גַּ'וּבְגַאוֹתוֹ); גַּ'מְלָא גַּ'וּבְגַאוֹתוֹ do glorious things Is 12₅; גַּ'עֲשָׂה גַּ'עֲטָרַת עֲטָרַת splendid wreath Is 28₁₋₃ (1QIs^a גַּ'אוֹן, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 283).

—3. **presumption** Ps 17₁₀, cj. 10₂ בַּגְּאוֹת, בַּגְּאוֹת גַּ'עֲשָׂה cj. 7₄. †

1537 גַּאֲיוֹן

*גָּאֵן; BL 500p: גָּאֵן K: arrogant Ps 123₄ (Q לְגָאֵן יוֹנִים from גָּאָה). †

1538 גָּאֵן

גָּאֵן See below under גָּאֵן(וֹ)ת (#1540).

1539 גָּאֵן

גָּאֵן See below under גָּאֵן(וֹ)ת (#1540).

1540 גָּאֵן(וֹ)ת

גָּאֵן(וֹ)ת: → גָּאֵן.

1541 גָּאֵל

I גָּאֵל Diringer 127, 341; Amor. *Gailalum* (Rép. Mari 144); MHB. JArm.¹ and Sam. (BenH. 2:441) < Heb. (Kahle *Bem.* 33).

qal: pf. גָּאֵל, גָּאֵלָה, גָּאֵלָה; impf. יִגְאֵל, יִגְאֵלָה; impv. גָּאֵל, גָּאֵלָה; inf. לְגָאֵל (Ru 4_{6K}, Q (לְגָאֵל), pt. גָּאֵל (גָּאֵל) (Sam.^{M80} *gā'el*), גָּאֵלָה, גָּאֵלָה, גָּאֵלָה, גָּאֵלָה (Ru 2₂₀ pl., BL 252r), גָּאֵלָה (: subst. → גָּאֵלָה): term of family-law, → פָּדָה; Stamm *Erlösen* 27ff; Kraus RGG 2:586f; Rudolph *Ruth* 60; de Vaux 1:40f; to lay claim to a person, to something > to demand him back, to **redeem**;

—1. legal possession: to buy back, recover a (sold) house Lv 25₃₃, to release a person from debt bondage Lv 25_{48f}, sacrificial animal, dedicated house or field Lv 27_{13-15-19f}, (sold) landed property Lv 25_{25f} Ru 3₁₃ 4₄₋₆, tithe Lv 27₃₁;

—2. duty of the male relative of a deceased, who leaves a childless widow behind, to **redeem** her from childlessness through marriage: (Gn 30₁, 1Tim 2₁₅) Ru 4₄₋₆, the person concerned is called גָּאֵל “redeemer” 2₂₀ 3₉₋₁₂ 4₁₋₃₋₆₋₈₋₁₄; who receives restitution for a wrong Nu 5₈;

—3. גָּאֵל הַדָּם **avenger of blood** (who by killing the manslayer of his relative redeems the guilt of the manslaughter), Merz *Blutrache*; Koch VT 12:409ff; Reicke-R. 261; Nu 35₁₂ (ins. הַדָּם) 19-27 Dt 19₆₋₁₂ Jos 20₃₋₅₋₉ 2S 14₁₁ 1K 16₁₁;

—4. to **reclaim as one's own**: a) of darkness and the moment of birth Jb 3₅; b) to claim for oneself, to **redeem** (God): Israel Ex 6₆ 15₁₃ Is 41₁₄ 43₁₋₁₄ 44₆₋₂₂₋₂₄ 47₄ 48₁₇₋₂₀ 49₇₋₂₆ 54₅₋₈ 60₁₆ 63₉₋₁₆ Jr 31₁₁ 50₃₄ Hos 13₁₄ Mi 4₁₀ Ps 74₂ 77₁₆ 78₃₅ 106₁₀ 107₂, Jerusalem Is 52₉, Zion 59₂₀, the pious Ps 19₁₅ 69₁₉ 72₁₄ 103₄ (מְשֻׁחָת) 119₁₅₄ Lam 3₅₈ (חַיִּים), widows and orphans Pr 23₁₁, גָּאֵל יְהוָה Gn 48₁₆, Is 62₁₂ Ps 107₂, גָּאֵלָה Is 35₉ 51₁₀; uncertain חַיִּים גָּאֵלָה Jb 19₂₅, cf. עֵר and שָׂרָף 16₁₉, usu. God, guardian angel, Mowinckel ?; → Comm.; Mowinckel *Fschr.* Marti 207ff. †

nif: pf. נִגְאֵל; impf. יִנְגְאֵל, תִּנְגְאֵל: to be bought back, redeemed Lv 25₃₀₋₄₉₋₅₄ 27_{20-27f-33} Is 52₃. †

Der. **יְנַאֵל**, **נִאֵלָה**, **נִאֵלִים**, n.m. **יְנַאֵל**.

1542 נאל

II **נאל**: MHb. (?), Dam. pu., DSS hitp. to be stained; by-form of **נעל** (Blau VT 6:244f); in late writings only.

nif: pt. fem. **נִנְאֵלָה**; **נִנְאֵלוּ**; **Is 59₃ Lam 4₁₄** combines nif. **נִנְאֵלוּ** (1QIs^a, Wernberg-M. JSS 3:249) and. pu. **נִנְאֵלוּ** (BL 356v): to be defiled **Is 59₃, Zeph 3₁ Lam 4₁₄**. †

pi: pf. **נִנְאֵלְנוּ**: to pollute, to desecrate **Mal 1₇**, cj. **Is 63₃**: (rd. **נִנְאֵלְתִי**, → hif.). †

pu: pf. → nif.; impf. **וַיִּנְאֵלוּ**; pt. **נִנְאֵל**; to be defiled (ritually) **Mal 1₇₋₁₂ Esr 2₆₂ Neh 7₆₄; Is 59₃ and Lam 4₁₄** → nif. †

hif: **נִנְאֵלְתִי** **Is 63₃**: mixed formation pf. hif./af. (Bergsträsser 2:105^k), rd. **נִנְאֵלְתִי** (→ 1QIs^a, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 264); does *e* point to **נִנְאֵל** (GK §53 p¹)?, → **בוא** qal (Gordon and Young WestminsterTheolJ. 1951:54): to stain. †

hitp: impf. **יִתְנַאֵל/אֵל**; to defile oneself (ritually) **Da 1_{8a-b} 1QM ix 8**. †

Der. *נאל.

1543 נאל

*נאל: II **נאל**; 1QS iii 2 **נאולים**, Dam. xii 16 **נאולים**: pl. cs. **נִנְאֵלִי**: (ritual) defilement **Neh 13₂₉**. †

1544 נאלה

נאלה, **Ru 4₇** **נאולה**, Sam.^{M80} *gā'ēla*: I **נאל**; MHb., JArm.^s **נאולתא**: **נאלת**, **נאלתי**, **נאלתך**, Jerome *goolathach*:

—1. **right and obligation of repurchase** **Lv 25_{24-29-29-31f-48} Jr 32₇** (**הַגְּנֹאֲלֹתְךָ**).⁸ **Ru 4_{6f}**, **נאולתי** those on whom your claim for redemption is laid = men of your kindred **Ezk 11₁₅** (prp. **נִלְתָּךְ** Sept. :: Zimmerli 200);

—2. **repurchase** **Lv 25_{26-51f}**;

—3. **deliverance** on coins of the first Jewish uprising **לנאלת** liberation, Schürer 1:767, MHb.) cj. **Ps 11₂₁** (**לִנְאֵלְתִי**); Koffmahn WZKM 59-60:124ff. †

1545 נב

I **נב**, Jerome *gab, gob*: **נבב**: MHb. elevation, back, MHb. JArm. **על נב** on, MHb.² also of hand and foot; JArm. **נבא**, Pehl. DISO 46; **על נב/נבבי** on, over, Syr. *gbībā* hunchbacked, Mnd. etp. to be curved (MdD 79b),

Arb. *jubbat* bone surrounding the eye socket, Eth. ? (Leslau 13); Schwarzenbach 10f (: גב side, edge, bank, root גנב, → BArm.): גָּב (Jerome *gob*); גַּבִּי, גַּבִּי, גַּבִּי הָ, גַּבִּי (ר) (Sam.^{M81} *gibbot*, BenH. 3:61 *gēbōt*, sg. גַּבִּי (?), גַּבִּית: something domed:

—1. back **Ezk 10**₁₂ **Ps 129**₃;

—2. **eyebrows** (Sept. ὄφρυς) **Lv 14**₉;

—3. rim, **felloe** of a wheel **1K 7**₃₃ **Ezk 1**₁₈ (text ?, prp. גַּבִּית);

—4. **torus** on the foot of the altar (Sept. πορνείον, Vulg. *lupanar*, for ritual prostitution, Andrae *Ischartempel* 102ff (p. 45a, b); Eissfeldt JPOS 16:290ff; Zimmerli 355) **Ezk 16**_{24·31·39};

—5. **bosses of a shield** (Arb. *jaub*) **Jb 15**₂₆; **Jb 13**₁₂ → II;

—**Ezk 43**₁₃ rd. גַּבִּיהָ. †

1546 גב

II *גַּב (*גַּב ?): → גוּב; Arb. *jawāb*, Syr. *gūyābā* answer: גַּבִּי, גַּבִּיָּם: **answer, reply**, חָמַר גַּבִּי **Jb 13**₁₂ (word play with I). †

1547 גב

I *גַּב: MHb.² Arm. (→ BArm. גַּב, DISO 46) גַּבִּיָּא; Akk. *gubbu* cistern (WSem. loan), Arb. *jubb*, *jaubat*, Eth. (Tigr. Wb. 582b) *geb* well: pl. גַּבִּיָּם: **pit, ditch** **2K 3**₁₆, **Jr 14**₃ (|| מַיִם), **39**₁₀ Theod. Vulg. (for יַיִגְבִּיָּם); → גַּבִּיָּא and n.loc. גַּבִּיָּם. †

1548 גב

II *גַּב: Arb. *jwb* to cut stones; OSArb. *gwn* a stone structure: גַּבִּיָּם: arch. tech, term **1K 6**₉, Sept.^h φάτωμα and Vulg. *laquear* panelled ceiling. †

1549 גב

III גַּב: → *גַּבִּיהָ.

1550 גבא

*גַּבִּיָּא: → גַּבִּיָּא; → גַּבִּיהָ; → Rundgren OrSuec. 10:104ff.

1551 גַּבִּיָּא

גַּבִּיָּא: → I גַּבִּיָּא: **cistern, puddle** **Is 30**₁₄ (Reymond VT 7:203ff, → חֲשִׁי, **Ezk 47**₁₁ (to make salt) Dam. x:12. †

1552 גבב

*גבב: Ug. *ngb* (UTGL. 1605a) as nif. (Herdner Syria 23:278; Gray *Legacy* 99⁷; MHb. pi., JArm.^{tg} pa. to pick up, to collect.

Der. I גב, n.loc. גבתון.

1553 גבה

*גבה: Arb. *jabā^y* to collect, MHb. גבה, JArm. גבא to collect (money, debts).

Der. *גבה, גבי; → גבא.

1554 גבה

*גבה: גבה; Koehler ThZ 4:317: pl. גבים: **swarm** (of locusts) **Is 33₄**. †

1555 גבה

גבה: MHb., JArm.^{tb}; Pehl. (*Frahang* App. 10) EgArm. *Aḥiqar* 107 (voice) to be loud; Arb. III to stand up to, offer resistance, with *jabhat* forehead, > Tigr. (Leslau 14, Wb. 582b); → גבח, Driver JBL 55:106.

qal: pf. גבה, גבה, גבה Ezk 31₅ (א Arm.), גבה, גבה; impf. יגבה, יגבה, יגבה (BL 361a) Ezk 16₅₀; inf. גבה, גבה (BL 316d) Zeph 3₁₁;

—1. to be high Ezk 19₁₁ 31₁₀₋₁₄ Ps 103₁₁ (11b rd. גבה); גן גן be taller, higher than 1S 10₂₃ Is 55₉ (rd. כגבה, 1QIs^a כגובה) Ezk 31₅ Jb 35₅;

—2. to be exalted Is 5₁₆ 52₁₃ Jb 36₇;

—3. to be haughty (גבהן boastful Sir 4₂₉) Is 3₁₆ Jr 13₁₅ Ezk 16₅₀ Zeph 3₁₁; לב גן he is haughty Ezk 28_{2.5-17} Ps 131₁ Pr 18₁₂ 2C 26₁₆ 32₂₅;

—4. to be cheerful 2C 17₆. †

hif: pf. הגבהתי; impf. יגביהו, יגביהו, יגביהו; pt. מגביהו, מגביהו (BL 526 l) Ps 113₅; inf. הגביהו:

—to make high: entrance Pr 17₁₉, wall 2C 33₁₄, to let grow tall Ezk 17₂₄, קן הגן to make homes in the heights Jr 49₁₆, without קן Ob 4; הגן עוף to fly high Jb 5₇, without עוף 39₂₇; הגן לשבת to dwell on high Ps 113₅; to exalt Ezk 21₃₁; to make demands from on high Is 7₁₁. †

Der. *גבה, גבה, גבה, גבהות; n.loc. יגבהה.

1556 גבה

*גְּבוּהָ (or with גְּבוּהָ ? , Fschr. Eissfeldt 2:30f; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 363f); גְּבוּהָ: cs. tall: קוֹמָה גְּבוּהָ tall **Ezk 31**₃; גְּבוּהָ עֵינַיִם Ps **101**₅ and גְּבוּהָ רֹחַ **Qoh 7**₈ arrogant, גְּבוּהָ לֵב (Or. גְּבַע pt.) arrogant **Pr 16**₅. †

1557 גְּבוּהָ

גְּבוּהָ, גְּבוּהָה, *qatul* pattern, BL 467p; MHb.: cs. גְּבוּהָ **1S 16**₇, Or. 2 x גְּבוּהָ (Kahle *Text 71*, → *גְּבוּהָ), גְּבוּהָה, גְּבוּהָה: **high**: mountain **Gn 7**₁₉ **Is 30**₂₅ **40**₉ **57**₇ **Jr 3**₆ **Ezk 17**₂₂ **40**₂ **Ps 104**₁₈, hill **1K 14**₂₃ **2K 17**₁₀ **Jr 2**₂₀ **17**₂, tree **Ezk 17**₂₄, הַגְּבוּהָהִים the tall trees **Is 10**₃₃, horns of a ram **Da 8**₃, wall **Dt 3**₅ **28**₅₂, tower **Is 2**₁₅, battlements **Zeph 1**₁₆, city-gate **Jr 51**₅₈, gallows **Est 5**₁₄ **7**₉ (Striedl ZAW 55:78f); גְּבוּהָ קִמְחוֹ height of his stature (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §15a) **1S 16**₇, tall **9**₂; what is high **Ezk 21**₃₁ **Jb 41**₂₆ **Qoh 12**₅ cj. **Is 2**₁₂; גְּבוּהָהִים גְּבוּהָהִים מֵעֲלֵיהֶם the haughty ones **Is 5**₁₅, the high-ranking **Qoh 5**_{7a}, _{7b} rd. גְּבוּהָהִים מֵעֲלֵיהֶם a most high (Galling; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §79b); (God) exalted **Ps 138**₆; cj. גְּבוּהָהִים מִשְׁמַיִם higher than **Jb 11**₈;

—**Ezk 41**₂₂ rd. גְּבוּהָהִים. †

1558 גְּבוּהָ

גְּבוּהָ: גְּבוּהָ; Siloam 6; MHb., JArm.^{te} (?) גְּבוּהָהִים: sf. גְּבוּהָהִים/הָם: **height**:

—1. of a man **1S 17**₄ **Jr 48**₂₉ **Am 2**₉, of a tree **Ezk 19**₁₁ **31**₁₀₋₁₄ **Am 2**₉, of a table **Ezk 40**₄₂, of an altar cj. **Ezk 41**₂₂ and **43**₁₃, of a porch **2C 3**₄; גְּבוּהָ הַשָּׁמַיִם **Jb 22**₁₂ high in the heavens (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §14b, g :: Hölischer with Or. pt. cs.: celestial pole);

—2. metaph. maximum cj. **Ps 90**₁₀, illustriousness **Jb 40**₁₀; גְּבוּהָהִים snootiness **Ps 10**₄ (Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:540), גְּבוּהָהִים רֹחַ **Pr 16**₁₈ and גְּבוּהָהִים לֵב **2C 32**₂₆; **Jb 11**₈ rd. גְּבוּהָהִים מִשְׁמַיִם; ?? **Ezk 1**₁₈ and **41**₈. †

1559 גְּבוּהָהִים

גְּבוּהָהִים: גְּבוּהָהִים, Gulkowitsch 82; MHb. JArm.^t: **pride** **Is 2**₁₁₋₁₇; cf. גְּבוּהָהִים עוֹלָם Dam. i 15 (→ Maier 2:42f). †

1560 גְּבוּל

[גְּבוּל **Jos 15**₄₇: rd. Q הַגְּבוּל. †]

1561 גְּבוּל

גְּבוּל See below under גְּבוּל and גְּבוּל (#1563).

1562 גְּבוּל

גְּבוּל See below under גְּבוּל and גְּבוּל (#1563).

1563 גבל/גבול

גבול and rarely גבל (240 x): I גבל; *quttl* or *qattl* pattern (BL 473a); MHb. limit, גובל border; Can. BASOR 129:8, Ph. גבל, pl. *gubulim* Poen. 938, Yaud. OArm. DISO 47, OSArb. (pl. ?) *gblt* (mountainous) area, Arb. *jabal* mountain ridge between two plains with settlements (Saarisalo 131f; Koehler ZDPV 62:124f; Palache 17): cs. = גבולו, גבולו, גבולו/גבולו:

—1. **mountain** (Dahood Greg. 43:73f) **1S 10**₂ (?) and **Ps 78**₅₄ (Sept. ὄρος, cf. **Ex 15**₁₇);

—2. **boundary** (Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:462) **Ps 104**₉, גבול ארנון **Nu 22**₃₆, ג' ים western frontier **Nu 34**₆, רעך ג', your neighbour's landmark (→ סוג hif.) **Dt 19**₁₄ **27**₁₇, ג' אלמנה **Pr 15**₂₅, ג' עולם the ancient landmark **Pr 22**₂₈ **23**₁₀ (cj. אלמנה :: Gressmann ZAW 42:278);

—3. arch. tech. term: a) barrier, fence **Ezk 40**₁₂ (Galling in Fohrer *Ezechiel* 226), b) rim, sill **43**₁₃₋₁₇₋₂₀ (Galling 238, חיק 3b);

—4. **territory** (Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:462 cf. Lat. *fines*): ג' עקרון **Jos 13**_{3nd.7} ג' ארצך **Dt 19**₃, ג' עיר town precincts **Nu 35**₂₇, temple territory **Ezk 43**₁₂, ג' רשעה land (|| עם) of wickedness **Mal 1**₄; ג' עם near rivers and lakes **Nu 34**₆ **Dt 3**_{16f} **Jos 13**₂₃₋₂₇ **15**₁₂₋₄₇ shoreland (Ehrlich 2:237);

—**Jos 15**₄₇ rd. Q הגרול, **1S 13**₁₈ rd. הגבע, **Ezk 27**₄ rd. ? גדלודך, **47**₁₈ and ₂₀ rd. מגביל, **Ps 105**₃₃ rd. יבולם.

Der. גבול, גבולה.

1564 גבולה

*גבולה: fem. of גבול: גבלתו, גבלת, גבלת, גבולה(ו)ת, גבולה(ו)תיה, גבולה(ו)תיה:

—1. **border** **Is 10**₁₃ **Ps 74**₁₇ **Jb 24**₂;

—2. **border** (of a field) **Is 28**₂₅;

—3. **territory** **Nu 32**₃₃ **Dt 32**₈, לגבלתיה according to its territories **Nu 34**₂₋₁₂ **Jos 18**₂₀ **19**₄₉; גבולות ארץ the bounds of the earth **Ps 74**₁₇ (Ehrlich). †

1565 גבור

גבור See below under גבור and גבר (#1567).

1566 גבר

גבר See below under גבור and גבר (#1567).

1567 גבר/גבור

גבור and גבר (ca. 160 x): גבר; intensive of I גבור, BL 479j; Jerome *gibbor, geborim*; MHb.; → BArm. JArm. גיברא for גנברא, Syr. Mnd. (MdD 72a) *gabbārā*, > Arb. *jabbār* omnipotent (God), giant, Orion; n.m. cun. *Gabbaru* Tallqvist *Names* 78, Lat. *Gabbara*; basic form **gabbār* (VG 1:361¹): גבורי, גבורי/רי, גבורים: גבוריהו (Nah 2₄, BL 253v):

—1. **manly, vigorous:** ג'גבוריהו איש 1S 14₅₂, the lion is vigorous בבהמה Pr 30₃₀, Nimrod ג' בבהמה a mighty one בארץ Gn 10₈ 1C 1₁₀, tyrant like Arb. *jabbār* Is 49₂₅ (|| עריץ), ציד, ג' mighty hunter Gn 10₉; הגבורים the mighty ones of old Gn 6₄; brute cj. for נבר Ps 18₂₇ / 2S 22₂₇;

—2. (military) **hero:** champion 1S 17₅₁, ג'נבר, מלך Da 11₃ ג'מלך //ג'מלך מלחמה Ezk 39₂₀ Jl 2₇ 4₉, גבורים warriors Is 21₁₇, of Moab Jr 48₄₁ מלחמה ג' עשי מלחמה warriors fit for war 2K 24₁₆; David's גבורים (→ de Vaux *Inst.* 2:19f; Mazar VT 13:301f) bodyguard, elite troops: 2S 20₇, cf. Jr 26₂₁, three Gibborim 2S 23₉. cj.8, thirty 1C 11₁₅, sixty Song 3₇, one hundred and twenty eight Neh 11₁₄, הגבורים barracks; השערים ה'גבורי chief gatekeeper (→ Rudolph) 1C 9₂₆; metaph. influential, respected (alt. powerful, prp. גביר Ps 112₂; ironic: for drinking wine Is 5₂₂ Ps 78₆₅;

—3. of the king Ps 45₄, Messiah ג'גביר אל Is 9₅ trad. God the heroic force :: Widengren *Königtum* 55: God the hero;

—4. of God: ג' אל Is 10₂₁ ג'אל הגאל Jr 32₁₈ הגאל הג'אל Ps 24₈ הג'אל Dt 10₁₇ Neh 9₃₂, יושיע, ג' a hero who saves Zeph 3₁₇, מלחמה ג' (→ 2) Ps 24₈ (McClellan CBQ 6:276ff); angel כח גבורי Ps 103₂₀ || מלאכיו, (1QH viii 11; x 33f; cf. iii 35f);

—Ps 52₃ rd. ? (על חסיד) תתגבר.

Der. גבורה*.

1568 גבורה

cj. גבורה*: fem. of גבור; 1QIs^a 47_{5.7} for MT גבורת; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 282: female ruler, = → גבירה. †

1569 גבורה

גבורה, Sam.^{M82} *gēbēra*: גבר, Gulkowitsch 16ff; MHb., JArm. גבורתא, Syr. *gabrūtā*, Arb. *jubrūt, jabarūt*: גבורת, גבורתך, גבורתכם, גבורתך, גבורתך (BL 252r) Dt 3₂₄ Is 63₁₅:

—1. **strength** a) of an animal: horse Ps 147₁₀ Jb 39₁₉, crocodile 41₄ (rd. גבורתו); b) of man (human heroism :: ישועה help of God, Seeligmann ThZ 19:387, 400, 409) Ju 8₂₁ Is 28₆ 30₁₅ 33₁₃ Jr 9₂₂ 10₆ 16₂₁ 23₁₀ 49₃₅ 51₃₀ Ezk 32₂₉ (?) 30 Mi 3₈ (courage along with כח and מושפט) 7₁₆; the knights (|| מתנדף) of town Is 3₂₅ (1QIs^a, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 485); along with מלכות (hendiadys) David's powerful reign 1C 29₃₀, m. מועשה תקפו Mordecai's powerful deeds Est 10₂; cj. Zech 10₁₂ (rd. גבורתם), of wisdom Pr 8₁₄, wisdom better Qoh 9₁₆; ב'גבורת Ps 90₁₀ in strength. i.e., with the strongest vitality, or at the most (Luther; Gunkel; Kittel, cf. Syr. *Imahsen*: by a miracle, → 2); c) of God Ps 21₁₄ 54₃ 65₇ 66₇ 71₁₈ 80₃ 89₁₄ 106₈ 145₁₁ Jb 12₁₃ 26₁₄ K (גבורתו) 1C

29_{11f} 2C 20₆, חִכְמָתוֹ ג' Sir^M 42₂₁; d) misc.: striking appearance (of the sun) Ju 5₃₁; יָד אָזְרוֹ violent force of the hand cj. Ps 39₁₁, לְמִלְחָמָה אָזְרוֹ strength for war 2K 18₂₀ Is 36₅; וְיָזְרוּ עֲצָה וְיָזְרוּ strong determination 2K 18₂₀ Is br>11₂ 36₅; victory Ex 32₁₈; success 1K 15₂₃ 16₅₋₂₇ 22₄₆ 2K 10₃₄ 13₈₋₁₂ 14₁₅₋₂₈ 20₂₀; self-command (:: שְׂתִי) = self-control (?) Qoh 10₁₇;

—2. pl. **God's mighty deeds**, miracles ἀρεταί, Dt 3₂₄ Ps 20₇ 71₁₆ 106₂ 145₄₋₁₂ 150₂ Jb 26₁₄ Q Is 63₁₅ Sir 38₆ 42₁₇(Marg.)·21· †

1570 גָּבַח

*גָּבַח: MHb. denom. pi. to shave one's head (?); ? Arb. *jabhat* forehead; → גָּבַח, גָּבַחַת, גָּבַחַת, → Guillaume 2:10.

1571 גָּבַחַת

גָּבַחַת, Sam.^{M81} *gāba*: גָּבַח; < **gabbiḥ*, BL 477b; Syr. *gbāḥā*, Palm. n.m. גָּבִיחַתָּא, Akk. *gubbuḥu* bald; ? Arb. *ʿajbah* (!) with a high forehead: with **receding hair-line**, bald on the forehead (:: קָרַחַת) Lv 13₄₁. †

1572 גָּבַחַת

גָּבַחַת: גָּבַח; BL 477z; MHb., Syr. *gbāḥūtā*; Arb. *jabhat* forehead: sf. גָּבַחַתוֹ:

—1. **receding hair-line** (:: קָרַחַת) Lv 13_{42f};

—2. **bare spot** on the front of a cloth Lv 13₅₅. †

1573 גָּבִי

גָּבִי, BL 512d; MHb. גָּבִי, JArm.¹⁸ also גָּבִי; Arb. *jābi*: **swarm of locusts** (→ גָּבִי) Am 7₁ Nah 3₁₇ (dl. גָּב, ZDPV 49:331). †

1574 גָּבִי

גָּבִי: rd. חִילֵּי for גָּבִי חִילֵּי (→ Rudolph; trad. two n.m.) Neh 11₈. †

1575 גָּבִים

גָּבִים: n.loc.; I גָּב; הַגָּבִים “the water pits” between Scopus and *T. el-Fūl*, Abel 2:329; Reicke-R. 1:526: Is 10₃₁. †

1576 גָּבִינָה

גָּבִינָה, Bomberg גָּבִינָה: גָּבִינָה (?: I גָּבִי); MHb. גָּבִינָה (denom. גָּבִין, Syr. pe. to make cheese) JArm. גָּבִינָה, JArm.^b also גָּבִינִי pl., Syr. *gbettā*, pl., *gubnē*, Pehl. *Frahang* vii:5; Arb. *jubn*, dialect *jibnat*; Akk. *gubnatu* (< Arm.): **cheese** (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:312) Jb 10₁₀. †

1577 גְּבִיעַ

גְּבִיעַ: גְּבִיעָה, גְּבִיעִים, גְּבִיעֵי, גְּבִיעַ. cs. loan word *qbhw*? (Koehler JBL 59:36): cs. גְּבִיעַ: גְּבִיעַ; like → קַבְעַת, Eg. loan word *qbhw*?

—1. (drinking) bowl (Sept. κόνδου, κέραμνον, Tg. כְּלִידָא, Dalman *Arbeit* 4:391) **Gn 44**^{2-12-16f} (silver, for fortune-telling, → נַחֲשׁ pi.), **Jr 35**₅ (:: the smaller → כּוֹס; Honeyman 80 :: jug Kelso §37);

—2. (golden) **candleholder** **Ex 25**³¹⁻³⁴ **37**¹⁷⁻²⁰. †

Der. גְּבַעַל.

1578 גְּבִיר

גְּבִיר, Sam.^{M82} *gēber*: גַּבַּר; m. of → גְּבִירָה (BL 471s, Brockelmann ZDMG 94:369²): **lord, master** (:: עֶבֶד) **Gn 27**²⁹⁻³⁷, cj. **Lam 3**³⁹ (rd. יְהִי גְּבַר to get under control, Rudolph). †

1579 גְּבִירָה

גְּבִירָה, Jerome *gebira*: fem. of *גְּבִיר; MHb.: cs. → גְּבִירָת, BL 507g, 608f, 1 (1QIs^a 47^{5,7} גְּבוֹרָת, → גְּבוֹרָה), גְּבִירָתִי:

—1. **mistress** (:: שְׂפָחָה) **Gn 16**^{4-8f} **2K 5**₃ **Is 24**₂ **Ps 123**₂ **Pr 30**₂₃;

—2. “lady” title of the **queen mother** (Montgomery-G. 274f; Molin ThZ 10:161ff; Donner Fschr. Friedrich 105ff) **2K 10**₁₃ **Jr 13**₁₈ **29**₂, metaph. בָּבֶל **Is 47**₅ cj. 7; מִן־בָּבֶל הִסִּיר to remove from being “lady” **1K 15**₁₃ **2C 15**₁₆; בְּנֵי הַגְּבִירָה בָּבֶל brothers of the king born by the same mother **2K 10**₁₃;

—3. title of the **queen**, first wife of the Pharaoh **1K 11**₁₉ (de Vaux 1:180; prp. הַגְּדוֹלָה :: Montgomery-G. 246). †

1580 גְּבִישׁ

גְּבִישׁ: Sept. γαβεις: < → אֶל־גְּבִישׁ (אֶל but not Arb. article!) **rock crystal** **Jb 28**₁₈ (along with רְאֵמוֹת and פְּנִינִים). †

1581 גָּבַל

I גָּבַל: denom. of גְּבוּל; Dam. i 16.

qal: pf. גָּבַל; impf. יִגְבַּל, יִגְבַּלְ-

—1. to **fix a landmark** **Dt 19**₁₄;

—2. to **form the boundary** **Jos 18**₂₀ (rd. ? וַיִּגְבְּלוּ, Noth);

—3. גָּבַל to border Zech 9₂, cj. הַגְּבֵלֶת Jos 13₅, → גְּבֻלָּי. †

hif: pf. הִגְבִּילָה; impv. הִגְבִּיל:

—1. to set bounds Ex 19₂₃ (for a mountain, → Cook *Religion* 197f).¹² (for the people);

—2. to make the boundary cj. Ezk 47_{18.20} (rd. מְגִבִּיל);

—3. cj. arch. tech. term (ashlar) to rim 1K 5₃₂, → גְּבֻלָּי. †

1582 גבל

II גבל: MHb. (DSS מוגבל, Kuhn *Konkordanz* 114c), JArm.^{eb} and CPArm. to knead, Syr. also to forge, to form like Arb. *jiblat* well-spun cloth (Guillaume 3:2); Mnd. to form (MdD 79b); cj. Heb. to mould (Driver WdO 2:254f).

qal: pt. pass. forged, cj. שְׂרִשְׁתָּ גְּבֻלָּתָּ for שְׂרִשְׁתָּ גְּבֻלָּתָּ Ex 28₂₂ 39₁₅, cf. pu. †

pu: pt. cj. Ex 28₁₄ מְגִבִּילָתָּ ... שְׂרִשְׁתָּ for מְגִבִּילָתָּ ... שְׂרִשְׁתָּ: forged chains. †

Der. גְּבֻלָּתָּ.

1583 גבל

גבל: n.loc.; Ug. *Gbl*; Ph. גבל; cun. *Gubla* EA, VAB 2:1149ff., 1574; Ass. *Gublu*, Eg. *Kpn(y)* (Garbini 20) Simon *Handbook* 217; ZDPV 60:203f; *Kubni* Albright *Vocalization* 60; Eusebius *Onomastikon* Γοβελ, ZAW 76:75; < **gubl* < *gabl* (?), BL 579r, s; גבל Arm., Gordon *JbKIF* 2:53; orig. meaning “mountain” (→ גְּבוּל), Arb. *jubail*, *jbēl* “little mountain”; cf. modern names Bergen, Montana and simil. KBL (:: Noth WdO 1:23¹³; Mayer 326); Sept^A Βύβλιαι, Gr. Βύβλος (< *Γύβλος) > Βίβλος > βίβλος /λίον, → VT 1:130f, 306: **Byblos**, גְּבוּל זְקַנִּי Ezk 27₉, → RGG 1:1557; Reicke-R. 1:293f; Dunand *Byblos*. †

Der. גְּבֻלָּי.

1584 גבל

גבל: n.top.; Arb. *Jibāl* (pl. of *jabal* mountain), northern part of Arabia Petraea, JArm. גבלא, Γοβολίτις Jos. *Ant.* ii:1, 2; Γεβαληνή place name near Petra → שְׂעִיר, Dalman *Petra* 1:42; Simons *Geog.* §1639: Ps 83₈, גבל ארע 1QGnAp xxi 11, הרִי ג' ארע גבל xxi 29 (p. 29). †

1585 גבלי

גבלי: gntl. of גבל (cf. דְּבַשׁ: דְּבִשֵׁי); Jos 13₅, Sept.^A Γαβλι, Akk. gntl. *Gub(u)laia*, *Gibilai* (ZDMG 94:204³), rd. הַגְּבֻלִית (הָאֲרָץ) or הַגְּבֻלָּתָּ bordering (I גבל, Buhl MNDPV 1 (1895) 55); 1K 5₃₂ prp. וַיִּגְבְּלוּם (I גבל hif. 3) :: Montgomery-G. 138. †

1586 גְּבֻלַת

גְּבֻלַת: II גָּבַל: **weld together** (Driver WdO 2:254f); Sam.^{M81} *gābellot* pl. ! BenH. 3:50; mostly cj. גְּבֻלַת twisted Ex 28₂₂ 39₁₅. †

1587 גִּבֵּן

*גִּבֵּן: to curve, to be hunched: Syr. *gibnā* and JArm.^s גְּבִינְתָא hunchback, MHb. גִּבְיִן, JArm. Pehl. (*Frahang* 10:3) Syr. גְּבִינָא eyebrow, גִּבְיִן hunched, Arb. *jabīn* forehead, *jubn* hunchback and cheese (simil. form ?).

Der. גִּבְנוֹן*, גְּבִינָה, גִּבֵּן.

1588 גִּבָּן

גִּבָּן, Sam.^{M81} BenH. 3:69 *gāban*: גִּבָּן, BL 477b: **hunchbacked** Lv 21₂₀. †

1589 גְּבֻנוֹן

*גְּבֻנוֹן: גִּבָּן, BL 500p; sbst. גְּבֻנוֹנִים VT 1:51, 9: pl. גְּבֻנוֹנִים: many-peaked גְּבֻנוֹנִים הָרִים Ps 68₁₇, גְּבֻנוֹנִים הָרִים גְּבֻנוֹן הָר v.16 rd. ? גְּבֻנוֹן + enclitic ׀, alt. sbst.: Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §62g (appos.). †

1590 גִּבְעָה

גִּבְעָה:

—1. bud, calyx, → גִּבְעֵל, גִּבְעִיעַ;

—2. hill, n.loc. גִּבְעָה, גִּבְעוֹן, גִּבְעוֹעַ, גִּבְעוֹעַ, n.m. גִּבְעָא; both also with Ug. *gr* (Rössler ZA 54:167).

1591 גִּבְעָה

גִּבְעָה; Or. Pr 16₅ גִּבְעָה, Sept. Γαβαα, Γαβε(ε) and simil.: n.loc.; גִּבְעָה, “hill”; Ug. *gb*, Eg. *Qb* Simons *Handbook* 215; Arb. *juba* little hill town: *Geba* in Benjamin, height 677 m, 9 km. north of Jerusalem (Abel 2:328f; Simons *Geog.* §637, 669-70; Reicke-R. 1:517) :: Aharoni IEJ 9:110ff: *Kh. eš-Suqqāq*: Jos 18₂₄ 21₁₇ Ju 20₃₃ 1S 13₁₆ cj.18 (הַגִּבְעָה) 14₅ 1K 15₂₂ 2K 23₈ Is 10₂₉ Zech 14₁₀ Esr 2₂₆ Neh 7₃₀ 11₃₁ 12₂₉ 1C 6₄₅ 8₆ 2C 16₆;

—Ju 20₁₀ rd. ? גִּבְעָת; 1S 13₃ rd. ? בְּגִבְעָה (Tg. = גִּבְעַת הָאֱלֹהִים 1S 10₅ ?); 2S 5₂₅ rd. גִּבְעוֹן; → II גִּבְעָה 3. †

1592 גִּבְעָה

*גִּבְעָה: → גִּבְעֵל.

1593 גִּבְעָא

גְּבֵעָא: n.m.; גִּבְעָה: descendant of Caleb 1C 2₄₉; = n.loc. II גְּבֵעָה 2 in the Negev Jos 15₅₇. †

1594 גְּבֵעָה

I גְּבֵעָה (60 x): גִּבְעָה; MHb., JArm. גְּבֵעָתָא: גְּבֵעָת, גְּבֵעָתָה, גְּבֵעָוֹת, cs. גְּבֵעָ(ו)ת. †

A. hill, often || הַר Dt 12₂ Is 30₁₇ 40₄ 42₁₅ Ezk 36₆, and simil. usage (Schwarzenbach 9f); described as גְּבֵעָה 1K 14₂₃, נְשִׂאָה Is 30₂₅, רְמָה Ezk 34₆; גְּבֵעָתָה ראש גְּבֵעָתָה Ex 17₉, גְּבֵעָתָה ראש גְּבֵעָתָה Jr 49₁₆; גְּבֵעָתָה of a town 1S 7₁; גְּבֵעָתָה יר'ג Is 10₃₂, גְּבֵעָתָה (Y's) Ezk 34₂₆ (text ?); גְּבֵעָתָה עוֹלָם Gn 49₂₆ Dt 33₁₅ Hab 3₆; place of worship Dt 12₂ 1K 14₂₃ 2K 16₄ 17₁₀ Is 65₇ Jr 2₂₀ 3₂₃ 13₂₇ 17₂ Ezk 6₁₃ 20₂₈ Hos 4₁₃ 2C 28₄; hill of frankincense (|| הַר הַמִּזְבֵּחַ, metaph. ?) Song 4₆, not clearly distinguished from II הַר הַמִּזְבֵּחַ; vdBorn OTS 10:201ff.

B. collocations:

—1. גְּבֵעָתָה הָאֱלֹהִים 1S 10₅ = הַגְּבֵעָה 10₁₀; also גִּבְעָה 13₃ (?), Abel 2:334; Simons *Geog.* §669/70;

—2. גְּבֵעָתָה אֲמָה, Sept. βουνὸς Ἀμμαν 2S 2₂₄ cj. 25: E of גְּבֵעָתָה, Simons *Geog.* §660, 745-46;

—3. גְּבֵעָתָה בְּנֵימִין and גְּבֵעָתָה בְּנֵימִין → II 1;

—4. גְּבֵעָתָה גֵּרָב, βουνὸς Γαρηβ, Jr 31₃₉ near the western wall of Jerusalem, → Dalman *Jerusalem* 107f; Simons 232f; RB 66:340;

—5. גְּבֵעָתָה הַחֲכִילָה (MSS הַחֲכִילָה), Sept. βουνὸς τοῦ Ἐχέλα 1S 23₁₉ 26_{1,3}; near זִיךָ in Negev; Abel 2:322; Simons *Geog.* §705;

—6. גְּבֵעָתָה הַמְזוֹרָה Ju 7₁: n.loc. in יִזְרְעֵאל עֵמֶק Ju 6₃₃, Abel 1:399; Simons *Geog.* §79;

—7. גְּבֵעָתָה הָעֵרְלוֹת “hill of foreskins” Jos 5₃: n.top. on the lower Jordan, Noth 26f;

—8. גְּבֵעָתָה פִּינְחָס Jos 24₃₃: n.loc., in הַר אֶפְרַיִם, Abel 2:335; Noth 141; Simons *Geog.* §77.

1595 (ה)גְּבֵעָה

II גְּבֵעָה (ה)גְּבֵעָתָה (BL 510v) Jos 18₂₈ (? rd. גְּבֵעָה Noth), locv. (ה)גְּבֵעָתָה: n.loc., = I:

—1. in Benjamin, Gibeā, *T. el-Fūl*, height 900 m, BRL 191f; Abel 2:334; Simons *Geog.* §630, 669-70; Reicke-R. 567: Jos 18₂₈ Ju 19₁₂₋₁₆ 20₄₋₃₇ cj. 10 Hos 5₈ 9₉ 10₉, = גְּבֵעָתָה בְּנֵימִין 1S 13₂₋₁₅ 14₁₆ cj. Ju 20₁₀, = בְּנֵי בְנֵימִין גְּבֵעָתָה 2S 23₂₉ 1C 11₃₁ (: Simons *Geog.* §808) 1S 11₄ 15₃₄ (Is 10₂₉), → 1S 10₂₆ 22₆ 23₁₉ 26₁; Sinclair AASOR 34-35 (1960);

—2. in the Negev Jos 15₅₇, = גְּבֵעָתָה 1C 2₄₉; Abel 2:333; Simons *Geog.* §319 C 9;

—3. in Benjamin **Ju 20**₄₃ (= **גִּבְעָה** **20**₃₃, Simons *Geog.* §637) **1S 14**₂, (: Simons *Geog.* p. 313f);

—**Ju 20**₃₁ rd. ? **גִּבְעָנָה**, alt. **גִּבְעָה**; **2S 21**₆ rd. **בְּגִבְעֵן**.

Der. **גִּבְעָתִי**.

1596 **גִּבְעָל**

גִּבְעָל: cf. **גִּבְיֵעַ**, + *l* (BL 503i, dimin. VG 1:402); MHb., JArm. **גִּבְעוּלֵא**; Ug. *gb'ly* n.loc. and gentilic; ? = n.loc. *Gabala, Jbēle*, (Dussaud *Top.* 136ff; Fschr. Albright 352, 9); UTGl. 553 :: Guillaume 4:4: Arb. *qub'at* calyx: **flower bud** (Löw 2:215; Rüthy 69) of the flax **Ex 9**₃₁; ? month name like **אֶפְיִלוֹת**, Auerbach VT 2:335. †

1597 **גִּבְעֵן**

גִּבְעֵן, **גִּבְעוֹן**, **גִּבְעָה**: **גִּבְעָה**, “hill place”; Sept. Γαβων, Eg. *Qb'n* Simons *Topog.* 215: n.loc., in Benjamin, **Gibeon**, *el-Jib*; the argument about the location (BRL 193ff; Noth ZDPV 73:7ff) has been decided (ZDPV 74:11) by more than seventy jug handles inscribed **גִּבְעֵן**, → Pritchard *Gibeon*; Reicke-R. 568; Dus VT 10:353ff; Galling BiOr. 22:242ff: **Jos 9**_{3.17} **10**₁₋₄₁ **11**₁₉ **18**₂₅ **21**₁₇ cj. **Ju 20**₃₁ **2S 2**_{12.13.16} **3**₃₀ cj. **5**₂₅ **20**₈ cj. **21**₆ **1K 3**_{4f} **9**₂ **Is 28**₂₁ **Jr 28**₁ **41**_{12.16} **Neh 3**₇ **7**₂₅ (**Esr 2**₂₀ → **גִּבְעָר**) **1C 8**₂₉ **9**₃₅ **14**₁₆ **16**₃₉ **21**₂₉ **2C 1**_{3.13};

—**2S 2**₂₄ **גִּבְעָר** **מִדְבָּר** rd. **הַמְדָּבָר**, Simons *Geog.* §745-6. †

Der. **גִּבְעָנִי**.

1598 **גִּבְעוֹנִי**

גִּבְעוֹנִי See below under **גִּבְעָה(וֹ)נִי** (#1600).

1599 **גִּבְעָנִי**

גִּבְעָנִי See below under **גִּבְעָה(וֹ)נִי** (#1600).

1600 **גִּבְעָה(וֹ)נִי**

גִּבְעָה(וֹ)נִי: gentilic of **גִּבְעוֹן**: **2S 21**_{1-4.9} **Neh 3**₇ **1C 12**₄. †

1601 **גִּבְעָת**

גִּבְעָת **Jos 18**₂₈: → II **גִּבְעָה**.

1602 **גִּבְעָתִי**

גִּבְעָתִי: gentilic of II **גִּבְעָה**: **1C 12**₃. †

גבר 1603

גבר: MHb. JArm.^{tb} Sam. (Petermann *Gramm.* Glossarium 37) Syr. Mnd. (MdD 72a) OArm. (DISO 47) to be strong, to become strong; Akk. *gab/pāru* D to overpower, compete; Ug. UTGl. 554 only n.m. (*bn*) *gbrn*; Arb. *jabara* V to behave strongly; Eth. Tigr. Wb. 583b do; Gulkowitsch 94; Palache 18: basic meaning to rise.

qal: pf. גָּבַר, גִּבְרוּ/בָּרוּ; impf. יִגְבֵּר, יִגְבְּרוּ:

—1. to be superior Gn 49₂₆ (text ?) Ex 17₁₁ Ps 117₂ Lam 1₁₆ 1C 5₂ Jb 21₇ (with חִיל), with מִן over 2S 1₂₃ 11₂₃, cj. Pr 24₅, to be superior, to prevail, with מִן Ps 65₄ cj. to be lord over, with עַל (יִגְבֵּר) Lam 3₃₉; metaph. שָׁקַר Jr 9₂ (rd. גִּבְרוּהָ);

—2. to achieve something 1S 2₉;

—3. to increase Gn 7_{18f-20-24};

—Ps 103₁₁ rd. גִּבְוֵהָ †

pi: pf. גִּבְרָתִי; impf. יִגְבֵּר:

—1. to make superior Zech 16₆;

—2. with חִילִים to exert oneself Qoh 10₁₀;

—Zech 10₁₂ rd. גִּבְרָתָם †

hif: pf. הִגְבִּיר; impf. נִגְבֵּר: to be strong (BL 294b; 1QHod. 2:24) Ps 12₅; cj. Is 26₁₃ (ins. נִגְבִּיר after בָּךְ, Rudolph 20) and cj. Ps 20₈; ? Da 9₂₇ with בְּרִית: Versions: to make a strong covenant; alt. to make difficult = to make break the covenant, or to become difficult, pressing (בְּרִית), prp. וְהִעֲבִיר, וְתֵעָבַר etc. †

hitp: impf. יִתְגַּבְּרוּ, יִתְגַּבְּרוּ:

—1. to prevail Is 42₁₃, to be arrogant Jb 15₂₅ 36₉;

—2. to act violently, with עַם cj. Ps 18₂₇ / 2S 22₂₇ (cj. גִּבְרָתָם תִּתְגַּבְּרוּ). †

Der. I and II גִּבְרָה, גִּבְרוּ, גִּבְרוּהָ, גִּבְרוּהָ, גִּבְרוּהָ, גִּבְרוּהָ, n.loc. גִּבְרָה, n.m. גִּבְרוּיָאֵל.

גָּבַר 1604

I גָּבַר, Sam.^{M81} *gēbar, gābar*. גבר; MHb. cock; Mesha. 16, Kilamuwa 8 DISO 47; Arm. → BArm.; Akk. *gabru* strong: גָּבַר, pl. גִּבְרִים; half of the occurrences in Ps Hi Pr:

—1. the young, strong man Pr 30₁₉, the male newborn Jb 3₃; || זָכָר Jr 30₆, || אִישׁ Jr 22₃₀ 23₉, || אֲנוּשׁ Jb 4₁₇ 10₅, || אָדָם Jb 14₁₀ 16₂₁ 33₁₇ Lam 3₃₀, :: נִקְבָּה Jr 31₂₂ :: אִשָּׁה Dt 22₅₋₅ :: טָף Ex 10₁₁ 12₃₇ Jr 41₁₆ 43₆ (44₂₀);

Eissfeldt ZDPV 66:120f; Simons *Geog.* §795: **Gibbethon**, belongs to Dan **Jos 19₄₄ 21₂₃**, to the Philistines **1K 15₂₇ 16₁₅₋₁₇**. †

1611 גָּג

גָּג, Sam.^{M82} *gigg-*: MHb., Ug. *gg*, pl. *ggt*, Can. gl. **gaggu* EA 287, 37; ? loan from Eg. *ḡḡ* Erman-G. 5:531 (Koehler JBL 59:37f): cs. גָּג, גָּגָךְ, locv. הַגָּגָה (BL 559k), גָּגוֹת, גָּגוֹתֶיךָ, גָּגוֹתֵיהֶם, גָּגוֹתֵיהֶם:

—1. **flat roof**, Dalman *Arbeit* 7:82; RGG 3:536ff; Noth *Welt* 139f; Reicke-R. 1:311 (solid, that can support people): **Dt 22₈ Jos 2₆₋₈ 1S 9_{25f}**, of a palace **2S 11₂ 16₂₂**, of a temple **Ju 16₂₇ Ezk 40₁₃**, of a tower **Ju 9₅₁**, of a gate **2S 18₂₄**; cultic place **2K 23₁₂ Jr 19₁₃ 32₂₉ Zeph 1₅ Neh 8₁₆** (UT 3:50 (1Krt 80ff); Bab. Meissner *Bab. Ass.* 2:86f; Nab. Strabo xvi 4, 26; Mnd. Ginza 53, 19; Smith *Rel. Sem.* 544, 580), for weeping **Is 15₃ 22₁ Jr 48₃₈**; פָּנַת גָּג → **Pr 21₉ 25₂₄**; grass on the roof **2K 19₂₆ Is 37₂₇ Ps 129₆**; bird on the roof **Ps 102₈**;

—2. **top slab** of the altar for incense burning **Ex 30₃ 37₂₆**;

—**Ezk 40₁₃** rd. לְגַג הַתֵּיבָה לְגַג הַתֵּיבָה. †

1612 גָּד

I גָּד, Sam^{M82} *ged*: (MHb. and JArm. not attested; Löw 3:445) Pun. γουδ (→ KBL); **coriander** *Coriandrum sativum* (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:86) **Ex 16₃₁**, cj. 14 (Sept.) **Nu 11₇**. †

1613 גָּד

II גָּד, גָּדָךְ: I גָּדָר (?):

—appellative, fortune: MHb. Pun.; JArm. גָּדָךְ, EgArm. Nab. Palm. and Hatra, → DISO 47, Pehl. *Frahang* 1:2; *gaddānā* Syr. fortunate, Mnd. fortune (MdD 73b); OSArb. *gd* (ZAW 75:307f), Arb. *jadd*, > Eth. (Leslau 14);

—ndiv. (: Eissfeldt JBL 82:199f), often in proper nouns: Ph., Pun. *Namgidde* (Friedrich §195b); Nab. Palm. Hatra גָּדָךְ, = Τύχη (Fevrier *Rel.* 138ff; Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 1:201); OSArb. Conti 120f; cun. *Gaddu* RLA 3:131; n.m. Tallqvist *Names* 255; Noth *Personennamen* 126f :: Fschr. Alt 1:145f:

—1. **fortune**: בְּגָדָךְ **Gn 30_{11K}**, Sept. ἐν τύχῃ-]22ῖ, Vulg. *feliciter* (Q Pesh. Tg. גָּדָךְ אֲנִי) → Eissfeldt JBL 82:199; WbMyth. 1:438;

—2. ndiv. **Gad**, as well as ndiv. גָּדָךְ **Is 65₁₁**; in n.loc. (vi. 3) and Der.

—3. n.loc. (cf. Arb. *Jiddat* = Dschidda) in גָּדָךְ → בְּעֵל (בְּיָת) **Jos 11₁₇ 12₇ 13₅**; Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:171 :: Noth *Personennamen* 126³. †

Der. גָּדָךְ (?), גָּדָי, גָּדָי, גָּדִיאַל, עֲזָגָד.

1614 גָּד

גָּדַד: ? II גָּדַד: Noth Fschr. Alt 1:145f: vb. גָּדַד:

—1. (n.m.) of Jacob **Gn 30**₁₁ (explained) **35**₂₆ **46**₁₆ **Ex 14** **1C 2**₂ †;

—2. **tribe** (Noth ZDPV 75:26ff, 61ff; Mowinckel Fschr. Eissfeldt 2:147f) **Gn 49**₁₉ **Nu 1**_{14-24f} **2**₁₄ **7**₄₂ **10**₂₀ **13**₁₅ **26**₁₅₋₁₈ **32**_{1-2-6-25-29-31-33f} **Dt 27**₁₃ **33**₂₀ **Jos 4**₁₂₋₂₂₋₃₄ (20 x) **1S 13**₇, cj. **1K 4**₁₉ (cj. for גָּדַדְעָר Noth *Könige* 74) **Jr 49**₁ **Ezk 48**_{27f-34} **1C 5**_{11-cj. 18-6} **6**₄₈₋₆₅ **12**₁₅;

—2S 24₅ rd. הַגְּדָי; → בַּעַל גָּד;

—3. n.m. (Arb. *jad*, Glueck *Rivers* 155) of a prophet **1S 22**₅ **2S 24**_{11-13f-18f} **1C 21**_{9-11-13-18f} **29**₂₉ **2C 29**₂₅. †

Der. → גָּדַי.

1615 גָּדַדְעָר

גָּדַדְעָר, Sam.^{M54} **gidgēda*, in n.loc. הַגְּדָדְעָר → חֹר **Nu 33**_{32f}; → גָּדַדְעָרָה. †

1616 גָּדַדְעָרָה

גָּדַדְעָרָה, Sam.^{M82} **gidgēda*: Arb. *judjud* cricket; n.loc. **Dt 10**₇, → חֹר הַגְּדָדְעָר. †

1617 גָּדַד

I גָּדַד: MHb. JArm.^{sb} Sam. Syr. to cut off; Arb. *jd*, *jzz* and OSArb. *gdd* (to cut off <) to allocate, to decide (ZAW 75:307), Akk. *gadādu* to take off; Eth. Leslau 14; → גָּדָה and גָּזָז.

hitpo: impf. יִתְגַּדְּדוּ, יִתְגַּדְּדוּ/יִתְגַּדְּדוּ, יִתְגַּדְּדוּ; pt. מִתְגַּדְּדִים: to **make incisions upon oneself** **Dt 14**₁ **1K 18**₂₈ **Jr 16**₆ **41**₅ **47**₅ **Mi 4**₁₄ (rd. also inf. הִתְגַּדְּדוּ for בִּתְגַּדְּדוּ cj. **Hos 7**₁₄ יִתְגַּדְּדוּ (MSS));

—**Jr 5**₇ rd. יִתְגַּדְּדוּ (I גָּדַד). †

Der. I גָּדַדְעָר and II (?) *גָּדַדְעָרָה, גָּדַדְעָרָה (?).

1618 גָּדַד

II גָּדַד: denom. of II גָּדַדְעָר; cf. Arb. *jannada* to mobilize < *jund*.

qal: impf. יִגְדָּדוּ: with עַל to **band together** against **Ps 94**₂₁ (= Dam. i 20), **59**₄ var. cj. **56**₇ וַיִּגְדָּדוּ. †

cj. **hitpo**: ? rd. pt. מִתְגַּדְּדוּ instead of מִתְגַּדְּדוּ: **roam about** (סָעַר :: Driver WdO 1:413) **Jr 30**₂₃. †

Der. אֶגְדָּדָה (?).

1619 גָּדָה

*גרה: by-form of → I גרר; OSArb. *gdyt* allocation (ZAW 75:307).

Der. גריה.

1620 גרה

גרה: → n.loc. גרה חצר.

1621 גרוד

I גרוד: I גרר; JArm. גרה, wall, MHb. *גרודית remains of a wall; on jug handles from Gibeon, if read גרר rather than גרר → Pritchard 9f: גרודיה:

—1. wall || שור Ps 18₃₀/ 2S 22₃₀, Loewenstamm-B. 2:195a;

—2. furrow || תלם Ps 65₁₁ (Kutscher Lesh. 27/28:185). †

1622 גרוד

II גרוד: → II גרר, BL 473c; MHb. bunch, band, Ph. אנדרם group-leader DISO 3, Ass. *gudūdu* band (< WSem., AHW. 295b), Eth. *gedūd* robbers; Syr. גרה legion, troop; > JArm.^b Mnd. (MdD 84a) גונה, > MPers. *gund* (Nyberg 2:86), and Arb. *jund* (Fraenkel 238); → אנה: גרודימו/רי, גרודיו, גרודיה:

—1. band, raid 1S 30_{8.15.23} 2S 3₂₂ 2K 6₂₃ 13_{20f} 24₂ Jr 18₂₂ Hos 7₁ 1C 12_{19.22} 2C 22₁; שר 1K 11₂₄, pl. 2S 4₂; גרודים איש robbers Hos 6₉; יצאו גרודים to go out pillaging 2K 5₂; גרודים גרודים יצאו raiding troop Gn 49₁₉;

—2. troop of warriors Jb 29₂₅ 2C 25_{9.10.13}, ג' צבא Sir 36 (33)₃₁, מלחמה 1C 7₄, גרודי צבא in detachments 2C 26₁₁; God's hosts (= angels) Jb 19₁₂ 25₃; Mi 4₁₄ rd. התגורר for גרוד בת. †

1623 גרדה

*גרדה: I גרר: pl. גרות Jr 48₃₇ and cj. 49₃: בגרות: incision. †

1624 גדול

גדול See below under גדול and גדל (#1626).

1625 גדל

גדל See below under גדול and גדל (#1626).

1626 גדל/גדול

גָּדוֹל and גָּדֹל (ca. 520 x): גָּדֹל; **gadul* (BL 467p, 535a, 554u); MHB. also of age, older, Syr. *gdil*, Ug. *gd!*: גָּדֹל (ו)ל, גָּדֹל־ (ו)ל Nah 1₃ Q (K גָּדֹל) and Pr 19₁₉ Q, גָּדֹלִי, גָּדֹלִי, fem. גָּדֹל (ו)לָהּ, ת, גָּדֹל (ו)לָהּ: **great**:

—1. in size; people **Jos 14**₁₅, animals (Ug. *gdlt* large beast :: *dqt*) **Gn 1**₂₁ **Ezk 17**₃ **Jon 2**₁, things **Is 8**₁ (: Galling ZDPV 56:211f: rd. גָּדֹרֵל) **Jos 22**₁₀ etc.;

—2. in height: mountain **Zech 4**₇, tower **Neh 3**₂₇, horn **Da 8**₈ etc.;

—3. in extent: city **Gn 10**₁₂, river **Dt 1**₇, sea **Nu 34**₆, fire **Dt 4**₃₆ etc.;

—4. in number: army **Da 10**₁, people **Gn 12**₂, assembly **Neh 5**₇, kingdom **Jr 28**₈, etc.;

—5. in weight: power **Dt 4**₃₇, vengeance **Ezk 25**₁₇, fear **Dt 26**₈, rain **1K 18**₄₅, famine **2K 6**₂₅, etc.;

—6. in significance: guilt **Gn 4**₁₃, sight **Ex 3**₃, matter **Ex 18**₂₂, feast **Gn 21**₈, etc.;

—7. in volume; voice (aloud Hommel *Lautlehre* 149) **Gn 39**₁₄, cry **Gn 27**₃₄, etc.;

—8. in age; old, older **Gn 27**₁ **29**₁₆ (: הַקְטִינָה);

—9. in influence; גָּבִיר powerful **Gn 39**₉ **Est 9**₄, wealthy **1S 25**₂, important **Qoh 9**₁₃; גְּדֹלֵי הָעִיר the great men of the city **2K 10**₆, וְגְדֹלָיו וְהַמְלָךְ and his nobles **Jon 3**₇, וְגְדֹלָיו וְהַמְלָךְ (coll. !) houses of the great **2K 25**₉ (**Jr 52**₁₃ הַגְּבִירִים), great kings **Jr 27**₇, הַגְּבִיר הַמְּלָךְ the great king, *šarru rabū* **2K 18**_{19,28}, הַגְּבִיר הַמְּלָךְ **2S 3**₃₈ (with pleonastic ו, Dahood Greg. 43:67), אִשָּׁה גְּדוּלָה respected woman **2K 4**₈, etc.;

—10. in collocations: גָּדֹל עֵצָה great in counsel **Jr 32**₁₉, גָּדֹל כְּנָפַיִם with huge wings **Ezk 17**_{3,7}, גָּדֹל־חֲמָה in a violent temper (GK §128x) **Pr 19**₁₉ Q^{Occ.} etc.;

—11. in fixed expressions; הַמְּלָךְ הַגְּדֹל vs. 9; הַגְּבִיר הַמְּלָךְ הַגְּדֹל → הַכֹּהֵן high priest **Lv 21**₁₀, הַגְּבִיר הַכֹּהֵן = the Mediterranean **Nu 34**₆, הַגְּבִיר הַיָּם = the river Euphrates **Dt 1**₇, etc.;

—12. Varia: גָּדוֹל הַיּוֹם high day (GK §126i) **Gn 29**₇; קָטַן וְגָדוֹל הַיּוֹם **Jb 3**₁₉ וְגָדוֹל הַיּוֹם **Dt 1**₁₇ פָּקֶטוֹן פָּקֶטוֹן פָּקֶטוֹן **Gn 19**₁₁, etc.;

—13. גָּדוֹל = subst.: גְּדֹלוֹת great things **Ps 131**₁, great things **Jr 33**₃ **45**₅, great acts **Dt 10**₂₁ **2K 8**₄ **Ps 71**₁₉; הִבְדִּיל לְגְדֹלוֹתָא to be boastful **Ps 12**₄, etc.;

—14. God is great: אֱלֹהִים **Dt 7**₂₁ **Ps 77**₁₄ **95**₃, אֱלֹהִים **Dt 10**₁₇ **Jr 32**₁₈ **Da 9**₄ **Neh 1**₅ **9**₃₂, אֱלֹהִים **Neh 8**₆, יהוה **Jr 10**₆ **Ps 48**₂ **86**₁₀ **96**₄ **99**₂ **135**₅ **145**₃, אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל **Is 12**₆, אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל **Neh 4**₈, אֱלֹהֵינוּ **Ps 147**₅; מִן אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל **Ex 18**₁₁, אֱלֹהֵינוּ **2C 2**₄;

—**Ex 15**₁₆ rd. כְּגֹדֵל; **1S 19**₂₂ rd. הַגְּבִיר; **Ps 136**₄ dl. (11QPs^a) and **145**₅ rd. יְדִבְרוּ (11QPs^a, DJD 4, p. 6, 37); **Neh 11**₁₄ rd. הַגְּדֹל, ? n.m. (Rudolph as EgArm. Cowley Arm. Pap. 281a :: Kraeling Arm. Pap. 2:15).

1627 גְּדוּלָה

גְּדוּלָה (4 x), גְּדוּלָה (2 x), גְּדוּלָה (1 x): גְּדוּלָה; BL 467s, Gulkowitsch 16ff; MHb.: גְּדוּלָתוֹ, גְּדוּלָתוֹ, גְּדוּלָתוֹ, pl. גְּדוּלָתוֹ, K, Q sg. Ps 145⁶:

—1. greatness Ps 71₂₁ (alt. age, prp. גְּדוּלָתוֹ) Est 1₄ 10₂ 1C 29₁₁; לְ עֲשֵׂה גֹ' לְ to bestow honour on Est 6₃;

—2. greatness (in deeds) 2S 7₂₁₋₂₃ Ps 145₃₋₆ 1C 17₁₉; pl. great deeds (of God) 1C 17₁₉₋₂₁. †

1628 גְּדוּף

*גְּדוּף, גְּדוּף, BL 480v; MHb.² JArm., Syr. *guddāfā*, Mnd. (MdD 73b) *gadupa*; גְּדוּפִים (1QIs^a גוּדפִים, → Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 39, 374) גְּדוּפִי; **defamation, abuse** Is 43₂₈ Zeph 2₈; לְשׁוֹן גְּדוּפִים 1QS iv 11, Dam. v 11f. †

1629 גְּדוּפָה

*גְּדוּפָה, Jerome *geddupha*: גְּדוּפָה, fem. of גְּדוּף; pl. sf. גְּדוּפָתָם: **abuse** Is 51₇ cj. Ezk 5₁₅; 1QHod ii 5. †

1630 גְּדוּר

גְּדוּר: n.m.: Arb. *judira* to have smallpox, “pockmarked” (Noth 228): 1C 8₃₁ 9₃₇ (:: n.loc. גְּדוּר). †

1631 גְּדוּת

*גְּדוּת Is 8₇. → גְּדוּתָה.

1632 גְּדִי

גְּדִי: < **gady*, BL 457p; MHb.; Ug. *gdy*, n.m. *Gadya* (PRU 2, p. 248), pl. *gdm*; JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 73b) גְּדִיָּא, OArm. גְּדִיָּא and Pehl. גְּדִי DISO 47f; Arb. *jady*, OSArb. n.m. *gdym* (Müller 38); NBab. *gadū* (Arm. loan): גְּדִיָּי, גְּדִיָּי (VG 1:428): **kid** of goat and sheep; Gn 27₉₋₁₆ 38₁₇₋₂₀₋₂₃ Ex 23₁₉ 34₂₆ Dt 14₂₁ Ju 6₁₉ 13₁₅₋₁₉ 14₆ 15₁ 1S 10₃ 16₂₀ Is 11₆, cj. 5₁₇ (rd. גְּדִיָּי); fem. Song 1₈; → n.loc. עֵין גְּדִי and *גְּדִיָּה. †

1633 גְּדִי

גְּדִי: gentilic of גָּד; Elliger PJB 31:60f:

—1. gentilic Nu 34₁₄ Dt 3₁₂₋₁₆ 4₄₃ 29₇ Jos 1₁₂ 12₆ 13₈ 22₁ 2K 10₃₃ 1C 5₂₆ 12₉₋₃₈ 26₃₂; 2S 23₃₆, cj. 1C 11₃₈ (2S 23₃₆); cj. אֶל-הַגְּדִי toward the region of Gad 2S 24₅;

—2. n.m. (→ גְּדִי) 2K 15₁₄₋₁₇;

—1C 5₁₈ rd. גְּדִי. †

1634 גָּדִי

גָּדִי: n.m.; II גָּד Noth 126 (→ גָּדִיאַל :: Fschr. Alt 1:145f. vb. גָּדָד; Palm. גָּדִיאַ, גָּדִיאַ, Γαδδαλος Wuthnow 38, cun. *Gadiya* (Tallqvist *Names* 79), cf. OSArb. *gdn* (ZAW 75:307): **Nu 13**₁₁. †

1635 גָּדִיאַל

גָּדִיאַל: n.m., → גָּדִי: cun. *Gadi-ilu* Tallqvist *Names* 79; Mél. Syr. 927: **Nu 13**₁₀. †

1636 גָּדִיָּה

*גָּדִיָּה: גָּדָה: גָּדוּתָיו (1QIs^a גָּדוּוּתָיו, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 156), **1C 12**₁₆ K גָּדִיתָיו (BL 603g): **bank Jos 3**₁₅ **4**₁₈ **Is 8**₇ **1C 12**₁₆. †

1637 גָּדִיָּה

*גָּדִיָּה: secondary fem. of גָּדִי (VG 1:340); MHb. Or. גָּדִיתָיָה (Kahle *Text* 71, from an orig. sg. *גָּדִיָּה): **kid Song 1**₈. †

1638 גָּדִישׁ

I גָּדִישׁ: גָּדִישׁ: MHb., JArm.^{tg} Syr. גָּדִישָׁא; Sam. קָדִישׁ (BenH. 2:441), Arb. *qadis*: **heap of sheaves** (Dalman *Arbeit* 3:49) **Ex 22**₅ **Ju 15**₅ **Jb 5**₂₆. †

1639 גָּדִישׁ

II גָּדִישׁ: Arb *jadaṭ* grave (: alt. as I) **tomb** || קַבְרֹתָהּ **Jb 21**₃₂. †

1640 גָּדַל

I גָּדַל: MHb. also to grow, JArm.^{tb}; Syr. also to climb, Mnd. MdD 81a; Arb. *jadaila, jazula* to become great, to be strong, OSArb. גָּדַל n.loc., Eth. Leslau 14; MHb. גָּדַל thumb, big toe, 1QM v 13 as measure.

qal: pf. גָּדַל, גָּדַלָה, גָּדַלְתָּ, גָּדַלְתָּ; impf. יִגְדַּל/יִגְדַּלְתָּ (Sec. $\iota\epsilon\gamma\delta\epsilon\lambda$, Beer-M. §23, 2b) יִגְדַּל/יִגְדַּלְתָּ; inf. גָּדוּל, cj. גָּדַל **Gn 26**₁₃ :: BL 344h; Beer-M. §84, 1a:

—1. to **grow (up)**, to **become strong** **Gn 21**₈₋₂₀ **Ex 2**₁₀ (rd. ? יִגְדַּל) **Ju 13**₂₄ **Ru 1**₁₃ **Da 8**_{9f} **2C 10**₈₋₁₀; וְגָדוּל
הַלְלוּךָ ... וַיִּלְךָ 2S 5₁₀ (→ הִלְךָ 4 and גָּדַל, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §93g);

—2. to **be great** 2S 7₂₆ **Zech 12**₇ **Jb 2**₁₃, cj. **Qoh 1**₁₆; God 2S 7₂₂ **Mal 1**₅ **Ps 35**₂₇ **40**₁₇ **70**₅ **104**₁;

—3. to **become great, wealthy** **Gn 24**₃₅ **26**₁₃ **Jr 5**₂₇ **Qoh 2**₉ (? rd. הִגְדַּלְתָּי, cf. 1₁₆);

—4. to **be great, important** **Gn 41**₄₀ **48**₁₉; גָּדָּל בְּעֵינָי is precious for 1S 26₂₄;

—Jb 31₁₈ גדלני rd. גדלני.

pi: pf. גדל and גדל (BL 325f :: Bergsträsser 2:97i), גדלה, גדלתי (Ph. γεδδελθι, Friedrich §144), גדלו, גדלוהו; impf. יגדל, יגדלו, יגדלה, יגדלוהו; impv. גדל, גדלו; inf. גדל (Nu 6₅ abs., → 2.), גדלוך, גדלם; pt. מגדלים:

—1. raise (from infant mortality), to bring up Is 1₂ (cf. גדלתי n.m., ? rd. ילדתי Sept., Begriff *Dtj.* 34) 23₄ 49₂₁ 51₁₈ Hos 9₁₂ Jb 7₁₇, cj. 31₁₈ and 1K 11₂₀ (:: Montgomery-G.); to raise 2K 10₆, educate Da 1₅; plant Jon 4₁₀;

—2. to let grow: hair Nu 6₅ (inf. abs., BL 327p, for finite vb. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §46c :: Sam.^{M82} *gedel* sbst. sg. of גדלים, BenH. 3:76⁵), spices cj. Song 5₁₃; Is 44₁₄ Ezk 31₄;

—3. with מן to make greater than 1K 1₃₇₋₄₇;

—4. with words: to exalt, to praise (MHb.²) Gn 12₂, to honour, distinguish Est 3₁ 5₁₁ 10₂ 1C 29₁₂₋₂₅ 2C 1₁; בעיני before Jos 3₇ 4₁₄; to praise Y Ps 69₃₁ Sir 43₂₈₋₃₀; with ל (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §95) Ps 34₄. †

pu: pt. מגדלים: full grown (plants) Ps 144₁₂. †

hif: pf. להגדיל (י), להגדיל, להגדיל, להגדיל; impf. יגדיל, יגדלו, יגדלו; inf. להגדיל; pt. מגדלים, מגדל:

—1. to enlarge: חסד Gn 19₁₉, ישועת Ps 18_{51K} / 2S 22_{51K} (Q מגדול) 2S 22₅₁, שמוחה Is 9₂ (Sept. κατήγαγες, → Textus 3:150f), תושיה Is 28₂₉, מדורה Ezk 24₉, שקל Am 8₅, שם Ps 138₂, מעשים Qoh 2₄, a person cj. 2S 7₁₁ (for והגיד לך rd. והגדילך); עקב הג' to lift the heel Ps 41₁₀ = 1QH v 24; abs. with עם to do great things for 1S 12₂₄; to show to be great Is 42₂₁ (תורה); God לעשות הג' to do great things JI 2₂₁ (v.20 dl.) Ps 126_{2f}; to do the most 1S 20₄₁ (rd. ודוד for ערד ודוד; alt. cj. ער הגדל beyond measure, alt. as 2); למעלה להגדיל beyond all measure 1C 22₅;

—2. to magnify oneself (BL 294b) a) to boast Lam 1₉ Da 8₄₋₈ (alt. to become great, Versions).¹¹⁻²⁵, with על against Jr 48₂₆₋₄₂ Zeph 2₈₋₁₀ (Perles *Annal.* 2:36: ויגרילו drew lots) Ps 35₂₆ 38₁₇ 55₁₃ Jb 19₅; הג' פה Ob 1₂, על Ezk 35₁₃; b) ? to pluck up courage 1S 20₄₁ (vs. 1);

—Qoh 1₁₆ rd. הגדלתי (29). †

hitp: pf. התגדלתי Ezk 38₂₃ (BL 328c, Bergsträsser 2:99e); impf. יתגדל/ל:

—1. to boast Is 10₁₅; with על to brag against Da 11_{36f};

—2. to prove to be great (God) Ezk 38₂₃.

Der. גדול, גדולה, גדול, גדל, גדל, I and II מגדל, מגדל; n.m. גדל, גדלתי, גדלתי (ו), גדלתי.

II גָּדַל: MHb. JArm.^{tb} CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 80b) and Eth. (Tigr. Wb. 598b) to plait; Arb. *jadala* to twist tight; (: Palache 18: as I to twist, to plait; strong > great, → כָּבֵר).

Der. *גָּדַל.

1642 גָּדַל

גָּדַל: I גָּדַל: cs. pl. גָּדְלִי: **great**: → גָּדְלִי בְּשָׂר׃ great of flesh **Ezk 16**₂₆; הָלַךְ הָלֹךְ וַיִּגְדַּל became greater and greater (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §93g) = increased in wealth **Gn 26**₁₃, in age and favour **1S 2**₂₆, in power **2C 17**₁₂; → גָּדוֹל †

1643 גָּדַל

גָּדַל: I גָּדַל; MHb.; cs. = (4 x), גָּדַל **Ex 15**₁₆ (cf. **Ps 79**₁₁, BL 573x, Fschr. Eissfeldt 2:29f; cf. גָּדוֹל 1QH i:32 x:16 xiv:23 xvi:12); sf. גָּדְלוֹ/לָהּ (4 x), גָּדְלוֹ **Ps 150**₂ (BL 567i): **greatness**: tree **Ezk 31**₇, man **31**_{2.18}, God **Dt 3**₂₄ **5**₂₁ **9**₂₆ **11**₂ **Ps 150**₂, God's mercy **Nu 14**₁₉, God's arm **Ps 79**₁₁ cj. **Ex 15**₁₆; לְ הַבְּרִיָּה לְ הַבְּרִיָּה to ascribe honour, to praise **Dt 32**₃; גָּדַל לִבָּב **arrogance Is 9**₈ **10**₁₂. †

1644 גָּדַל

גָּדַל: n.m.: I גָּדַל; ? short form < *גָּדְלִיהוּ* or simil.;

—1. **Esr 2**₄₇ **Neh 7**₄₉;

—2. **Esr 2**₅₆ **Neh 7**₅₈. †

1645 גָּדַל

*גָּדַל: II גָּדַל; MHb.², גָּדִיל מוֹעֲשֵׂי 1QM v 5, 8; JArm.^b and Pehl. *Frah.* 6:1 גָּדִילֵא string, JArm.^{tg} Syr. גָּדִילֵא plait; Mnd. MdD 806 גָּדִיל(ת) Arb. *jadil, jadilal* stretched rope, plait (VT 5:339); Eth. intertwining (Leslau 14); Akk. *gidlu* bundle; AHW. 287 cord ? WSem.; גָּדִילִים:

—1. **tassel** on cloak (Hönig 159; BA 24:119f) **Dt 22**₁₂;

—2. **wreaths of chain work** on the capitals of the pillars **1K 7**₁₇. †

1646 גָּדְלָהּ

גָּדְלָהּ → גָּדוּלָהּ.

1647 גָּדְלִיָּהּ

גָּדְלִיָּהּ: n.m.; < *גָּדְלִיָּהּ; Cowley *Pap.* 281:

—1. **Esr 10**₁₈;

—2. **Zeph 1**₁;

—3. = → גְּדַלְיָהוּ 1. **Jr 40**₅₋₆₋₈ **41**₁₆. †

1648 גְּדַלְיָהוּ

גְּדַלְיָהוּ: n.m.; I גדל + י'נדל, “Y has done great things” (→ hif. 1, Noth 190, 240); seal Diringer 257; DOTT pl. 13; cun. *Gadaliāma*, ZA 50:203f:

—1. governor in Judah, Reicke-R. 529, his seal Moscati 61f:30 = Michaud *Pierre* 108; **2K 25**₂₂₋₂₅ **Jr 39**₁₄ **40**_{7-41:18} **43**₆, = גְּדַלְיָהוּ 3;

—2. **Jr 38**₁;

—1C **25**₃₋₉;

—**Jr 41**₉ rd. גדל בור for בִּיד־גְּדַלְיָהוּ. †

1649 גְּדַלְתִּי

גְּדַלְתִּי: trad. n.m.: I גדל pi. 1; “I brought up” (→ **Is 1**₂, Koehler *Mensch* 29) :: Rudolph *Chr.* 167f: from text of song “I praised”: **1C 25**₄₋₂₉. †

1650 גָּדַע

גָּדַע: MHb. JArm.^g Syr. and Arb. *jada'a* to cut off; Eth. to let down (Leslau 14).

qal: pf. גָּדַע, גָּדַעְתִּי, גָּדַעְתָּ; impf. גָּדַעְתָּ; pt. pass. גָּדַעְתָּ:

—1. to **cut off**: arm **1S 2**₃₁, cj. **Mal 2**₃, horn **Lam 2**₃, trees **Is 10**₃₃, cj. **Ps 74**₅ (rd. גָּדַעְתָּ) and for גָּדַעְתָּ **Is 15**₂/**Jr 48**₃₇ (with MSS גָּדַעְתָּ :: Driver WdO 1:29);

—2. to **scatter**: staff **Zech 11**₁₀₋₁₄, peoples cj. **Ps 44**₃ (rd. גָּדַעְתָּ), army cj. **Ju 20**₄₅ (rd. גָּדַעְתָּ inf. sf., BL 344d, for גָּדַעְתָּ). †

nif: pf. נִגְדַעְתָּ, נִגְדַעְתָּ, נִגְדַעְתָּ:

—1. to **be cut off**: peg **Is 22**₂₅, horn **Jr 48**₂₅, horns of altar **Am 3**₁₄, tribe **Ju 21**₆;

—2. to **be cut down into pieces**: חֲמַנִּים **Ezk 6**₆, star **Is 14**₁₂, hammer **Jr 50**₂₃. †

pi: pf.: גָּדַע, גָּדַעְתָּ; impf. גָּדַעְתָּ, גָּדַעְתָּ:

—1. to **cut through, off**: bars **Is 45**₂ **Ps 107**₁₆, horns **Ps 75**₁₁, אַבְנֵי בַרְדַּךְ **Sir^M 43**₁₅;

—2. to **cut to pieces**: אֲשַׁרִּים Dt 7₅ 2C 14₂ 31₁, חֲמָנִים 2C 34_{4,7}, פְּסִילִים Dt 12₃. †

pu: pf. גִּדְּעוּ: to be felled: trees Is 9₉. †

Der. n.m. גִּדְּעוֹן, [n.loc. גִּדְּעָם].

1651 גִּדְּעוֹן

גִּדְּעוֹן: n.m.; Sept. Γεδεων; גִּדְּע, Arb. *'ajda* 'mutilated (by having hand, nose, or the like, cut off) (Noth 227) or Arb. *jada* 'young man: **Gideon**, judge from Manasseh (Reicke-R. 570) **Ju 6**_{11-8:35}, cj. 7₃ Zimmermann VTSupp. 15:315f. †

Der. גִּדְּעָנִי.

1652 גִּדְּעָם

גִּדְּעָם: n.l. גִּדְּע "rooting up"; Sept. Γαδααμ, in Benjamin, **Ju 20**₄₅; unknown; prp. גִּדְּעָם עַד until their destruction Simons *Geog.* §639. †

1653 גִּדְּעָנִי

גִּדְּעָנִי, Sam.^{M82} *gāduwinni*: n.m. gentilic; גִּדְּעוֹן; Benjaminite **Nu 1**₁₁ 2₂₂ 7₆₀₋₆₅ 10₂₄. †

1654 גִּדְּף

גִּדְּף: MHb. pi., JArm. Syr. pa., Arb. *jaddafa*, OSArb. *gdf* 'to revile, Mnd. (Mdd 81a); cf. Arb. *jadafa* II and Eth. *gadafa* 'to throw (stones, accusations), cf. רָגַם, διαβάλλειν; ? דַּ Arm. (Fraenkel 227f, Arm.lw. Wagner 51a).

pi: pf. גִּדְּפָהּ, גִּדְּפוּ, גִּדְּפָהּ, pt. מִגְּדָף: to **revile** Ps 44₁₇, to **blaspheme** (God) **Nu 15**₃₀ 2K 19₆₋₂₂/Is 37₆₋₂₃ **Ezk 20**₂₇, cj. 51₁₅ (וְגִדְּפוּהָ); **Sir 3**₁₆ var. (Tarbiz 29 (1960) 131) מִגְּדָף for מִזִּיד. †

Der. *גִּדְּפוּהָ, *גִּדְּפוּהָ.

1655 גִּדְּרָה

גִּדְּרָה: denom. from גִּדְּרָה; MHb. and JArm.^b 'to fence round; Arb. *jaddara* 'to wall in; Ug. n.m. *Gudarana* (UTGI. 564; PRU 3 p. 520a), OSArb. *Gdrt*, Tigr. Wb. 600a *gedā/ōr* in the vicinity; Palm. Nab. (א) גִּדְּרָה *gada* (DuraInv. 61).

qal: pf. גִּדְּרָהּ, גִּדְּרָתִי, גִּדְּרוּ, pt. גִּדְּרָה, גִּדְּרִים:

—1. to **build up a wall** with stones **Ezk 13**₅ 22₃₀, גִּדְּרָהּ פְּרָץ to wall up (ruin) **Am 9**₁₁ **Is 58**₁₂, גִּדְּרָה bricklayer (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:62) 2K 12₁₃ 22₆;

—2. to **block a road** by a wall of stones **Hos 2₈ Jb 19₈ Lam 3₉**, with **בַּעַר** **Lam 3₇**. †

Der. **גָּדָר, גָּדָר, I גְּדָרָה, גְּדָרָת**; n.loc. (Krauss ZAW 28:259; Reicke-R. 529) **גָּדָר, גָּדָר, II גְּדָרָה, גְּדָרוֹת, גְּדָרְתִּים**.

1656 גָּדָר

גָּדָר: n.loc.; Sept. Γαδερ, **גָּדָר**; Can. royal city Abel 2:329; = (*māt*) *Gidiraia* BASOR 140:34f :: Simons *Geog.* §510, 10; → **גָּדָר 2: Jos 12₁₃**. †

Der. **גְּדָרִי**.

1657 גָּדָר

גָּדָר, Sam.^{M83} *gēdar*. MHb. **גָּדָר**, pl. **גְּדָרוֹת**, JArm.^{tb} **גְּדָרִיָא/גְּדָרִיָא**, OSArb. *gdr*, Arb. *jadr*, wall of stones, *jadīr* walled place; Ph. n.loc. **הגדר, אגדר, Γάδειρα, gadir** > *gades* > *Cádiz*, Berb. *agadir* castle: cs. **גָּדָר** (BL 552p, ? abs. **Pr 24₃₁**, Driver WdO 1:415), **גְּדָרוֹ, גְּדָרִיָּה**; fem. **Ps 62₄ rd. גְּדָרָה** (: ZAW 16:84; 25:328; MHb. m.): **dry-stone wall**, made without mortar from loose stones from a field) **Nu 22₂₄** (of **פְּרָם**, Dalman *Arbeit* 4:334, Pritchard 9f; BASOR 160:4, alt. **גָּדָר** n.m.) **Ezk 42₇₋₁₀, אֲבָנִים, גְּ** **Pr 24₃₁**; with **גָּדָר Ezk 13₅ 22₃₀**, with **בְּנֵה Mi 7₁₁**, with **פְּרִיץ Is 5₅ Ps 80₁₃** <!-- skip --> **Koh 10₈**; with **רוּץ cj. Ps 18₃₀/2S 22₃₀**; city wall **Mi 7₁₁**, wall of protection **Esr 9₉** (→ Rudolph); wall as an obstacle **Hos 2₈**;

—**Ps 62₄ rd. גְּדָרָה**. †

Der. n.loc. **בֵּית גָּדָר** and **גְּבַעַת גָּדָר**.

1658 גָּדָר

גָּדָר (3 x), **גְּדוּר** (1 x), Sept. Γεδ(δ)ωρ: n.loc.; **גָּדָר**; “Wall”, Arb. *jidār*;

—1. in Judah: *Kh. Jedūr*, Eg. *Qaduru* (Albright *Vocalization* 66), 5 km. N1 of Hebron, Noth PJB 30:42: **Jos 15₅₈**; ? also **1C 4₄** and **18** (Rudolph 35 :: Noth ZDPV 55:110, Simons *Geog.* §322, 27), **Jos 15₄₁** Sept.^B for **גְּדָרוֹת**;

—2. in Simeon; ? = → **גָּדָר** or → **גְּדָר** Sept. (Rudolph 41 :: Simons *Geog.* p. 157): **1C 4₃₉**;

—3. **הַגְּדָרִי** in Benjamin, MSS **הַגְּדוּרִי**, Simons *Geog.* §851; dittogr. (Rudolph 104): **1C 12₈**. †

1659 גְּדָרָה

I **גְּדָרָה***, **גָּדָר**: cs. → **גְּדָרָת** (BL 508k), **גְּדָר(וֹ)ת**, Sam.^{M83} *gādīrot*, cs. **גְּדָר(וֹ)ת, גְּדָרְתִּי** (BL 597g):

—1. **shelter of stones** (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:210, 283) **Nah 3₁₇, גְּדָרוֹת צֶאֱן, Nu 32₁₆₋₃₆ 1S 24₄ Zeph 2₆, לְצֶאֱן, Nu 32₂₄**;

—2. (city-) wall Ps 89₄₁, cj. Ps 62₄;

—Jr 49₃ rd. בַּגְּדֵרוֹת. †

1660 גְּדֵרָה

II גְּדֵרָה: n.loc.; = I, “wall”; in the שְׂפֵלָה: *jedire, Kh. Judrāya* near *Bet-nettif* (Noth 94; Rudolph 37) :: Simons *Geog.* §318 A 14: Jos 15₃₆ (הַגְּשֵׁפֶלָה) 1C 4₂₃. †

Der. גְּדֵרְתִי.

1661 גְּדֵרוֹת

גְּדֵרוֹת, Sept. ^B Γεδδωρ, → גְּדֵר: n.loc. in Judah; I גְּדֵרָה, “walls”: near לְכִישׁ; ? = II גְּדֵרָה; ? = Qatra (Abel 2:330) :: Simons *Geog.* §318 B 13: Jos 15₄₁ 2C 28₁₈ (הַגְּדֵרוֹת). †

1662 גְּדֵרִי

גְּדֵרִי: ἰ Γεδωρείτης; gentilic of גְּדֵר בֵּית or גְּדֵר: 1C 27₂₈. †

1663 גְּדֵרֶת

גְּדֵרֶת: גְּדֵר: abs., or cs. of גְּדֵרָה, BL 507g: wall, הַגְּנִינָה הַגְּנִינָה Ezk 42₁₂, cj. → הַגְּנִינָה protecting wall. †

1664 גְּדֵרְתִי

גְּדֵרְתִי: gentilic of II גְּדֵרָה, presupposes such a place in Benjamin (Abel 2:329f; Simons *Geog.* §851): 1C 12₅. †

1665 גְּדֵרְתַיִם

גְּדֵרְתַיִם: n.loc., dual of II גְּדֵרָה, “two walls”, in the שְׂפֵלָה; ? = *judrāya* = II גְּדֵרָה (Noth 94) :: Abel 2:330; Simons *Geog.* §318 A 15: cj. וְגְדֵרְתַיִהָ Sept. (I גְּדֵרָה, 1): Jos 15₃₆. †

1666 גִּדֵּשׁ

*גִּדֵּשׁ: MHb. JArm.^t to pile up, denom. ? Der. I גְּדִישׁ.

1667 גֵּה

[גֵּה: Ezk 47₁₃ rd. זֵה (MSS, Versions). †]

1668 גֵּהָה

גָּהַהּ: MHb. (?) to lean, bend, Syr. to become free, af. caus.; Arb. *tajahjaha* to refrain from, Eth. *gāhgeha* to stop.

qal: impf. יִגְהֶה (cj. יִגְהֶה): to **heal** Hos 5₁₃ (|| רפא) Sir 43₁₈ (rd. יִהְגֶה marg., Sir^{MVII2} יִהְגֶה, → II הִגְהַה); cj. inf. מִבְּלֵי גְהַת beyond recovery Jr 8₁₈. †

Der. גְּהַהּ.

1669 גְּהַהּ

גְּהַהּ: גָּהַהּ; BL 455e: **healing** Pr 17₂₂ (Pesh. Tg. גְּהַהּ?), cj. Nah 3₁₉; (:: Gemser 75, 112: Arb. *jihat* face, cf. *wajh*). †

1670 גָּהַר

גָּהַר: EgArm. (Cowley Pap.) גְּהַר, Syr. Mnd. (MdD 81b) גְּהַר, MHb.² (?) → גָּהַר, JArm. גְּהַר to bend.

qal: impf. יִגְהַר: to **bend down** 1K 18₄₂ 2K 4_{34f} (Sept. → Montgomery-G. 372). †

1671 גָּו

I גָּו: *גָּוה; BL 453w: sf. גָּו, גָּו: **back**; trop. הִשְׁלִיךְ אַחֲרַי גָּו to cast behind, to neglect (→ II גָּו) 1K 14₉ < Ezk 23₃₅ Neh 9₂₆; → I גָּו. †

1672 גָּו

II גָּו: *גָּוה; Arm.lw. 51d, → BArm. (and also CPArm. and Mnd. MdD 74a) *גָּו, Ph. גָּו middle, Arb. *jaww* the inside: גָּוה for גָּוה: **one's inner self** Jb 20₂₅, Song of Zion 7 (DJD 4, p. 86). †

1673 גָּו

I גָּו: *גָּוה; BL 454b: cs. גָּו, sf. גָּו, גָּו: **back** Is 50₆ 51₂₃ Pr 10₁₃ 19₂₉ 26₃, cj. גָּוה Pr 14₃ and Jb 20₂₅ and 41₇, trunk cj. 1S 5₄ (rd. גָּו); trop. (→ II גָּו) with אַחֲרַי Is 38₁₇, cf. I גָּו. †

1674 גָּו

II גָּו: *גָּוה ? → גָּו; Ph. גָּו corporation, τὸ κοινόν KAI 60:2, OSArb. *gw*; ? rel. to Arm. (א) גָּו, → II גָּו; **community** Jb 30₅ יִגְרָשׁוּ גָּו בֵּין גָּו (:: Dahood Bibl. 38:318f: cry, Ug. *g*, cf. Is 33₃). †

1675 גָּו

*גָּו: JArm.^g Sam. (BenH. 2:547b) CPArm. Syr. af., Arb. *jāba* IV to answer.

Der. cj. II גָּב.

1676 גֹּב

I גֹּב: n.loc.; גֹּבב; → גִּבְתוֹן: “Mountain Ridge” (Krauss ZAW 28:243); *gubbu* EA 205:3; Philistine town, unknown; **1C 20**₄ גִּזָּר; Simons *Geog.* §795 = → גִּבְתוֹן: **2S 21**_{18f}, cj.16. †

1677 גֹּב

[II גֹּב: **Nah 3**₁₇; dittogr., rd. כְּגֹבִי.]

1678 גֹּג

גֹּג: n.m.; Ug. n.m. *Gg.*, OSArb. *Gg(m)*, Müller 39.

—1. ? Akk. *gāgu* precious crockery (Noth 223): **1C 5**₄ (Sept. Γουγ) Reubenite;

—2. **Ezk 38**_{2-39:15} (10 x) **Gog** of Magog, Sept. Γωγ, **Nu 24**₇ for → אֲנִי; → RGG 2:1683f; Reicke-R. 581; Brandstein 64f; Zimmerli 938ff; **Gyges**, king of Lydia, ca. 660 BC, cun. *Gu(g)gu* (*Gugu* Lyd. ?, → KAI 260; BASOR 177:34), Herodotus 1:8-15; VAB 7:699, as mythical representative of the barbaric northern peoples of the seventh century, Hllscher *Erdk.* 22 (: Albright JBL 43:378ff: *Gaga, Gašga* wild mountain-tribe in the Melitene); → מְגֹג. †

1679 גֹּד

גֹּד: alt. form of II גֹּדד ?; MHb. hitpo. to form troops.

qal: impf. יִגְד, 1st. pl. sf. יִגְדֵנּוּ (: גֹּדד BL 435p; Bergsträsser 2:140q): with acc. to assault, to **attack Gn 49**₁₉₋₁₉ **Hab 3**₁₆ rd. יִגְדֵנּוּ; with על Dam. i 20 יגודו (גֹּדד ?). †

1680 גֹּה

*גֹּה: → I and II גֹּי, I and II גֹּי (→ BASOR 160:24²¹) גֹּי (?), גֹּיָה.

1681 גָּה

I גָּה: גָּה; DJD 1, 29:13, 3 גֹּה שָׂר; → BArm., Mnd. MdD 89a גִּיּוּתָא; < **gi'wat*, → גָּאָה, גָּאָת, גָּאָה: **arrogance, pride Jr 13**₁₇ **Jb 33**₁₇ (→ II כִּסָּה);

—**Jb 22**₂₉ rd. גָּאָה (רוֹמָת). †

1682 גָּה

[II גָּה: **Jb 20**₂₅: rd. כְּגָה (→ I *גֹּי).]

1683 גֹּז

גזז: JArm.^{tg} and CPArm. to go through, JArm.^b (?) to cut off (→ גזז), Syr. to dwindle; Arb. *jāza* to go through; OSArb. to pass (ZAW 75:307).

qal: pf. גָּזַז; impf. יִגְזֹז Nu 11₂₁, → hif.: pass Ps 90₁₀ (rd. יִגְזֹז Tg. ?). †

cj. nif: pf. נִגְזַז for יִגְזֹז: to pass, to pass away Nah 1₁₂. †

cj. hif: impf. יִגְזֹז (→ qal): to bring Nu 11₃₁. †

1684 גוזל

גוזל: VG 1:344; MHb. JArm. CPArm. young bird, particularly pigeon, Arb. *jauzal* and Syr. *zūgallā* young pigeon; pl. sf. גּוֹזְלִים: young bird (Driver PEQ 87:6; Dalman *Arbeit* 6:89): turtledove Gn 15₉, young eagle Dt 32₁₁. †

1685 גוזן

גוזן: n.top.; Akk. *Guzana*, upper valley of חֶבְרוֹן (→ vOppenheim *Tell Halaf* 41; Albright *Anatolian Studies* 6 (1956) 75ff; Ptolemy Γαυζαντις; RLV 4:2, 579f; Pauly-W. 7:879f; Reicke-R. 585) 2K 19₁₂/Is 37₁₂, גּוֹזְנֵי חֶבְרוֹן in apposition to חֶבְרוֹן 2K 17₆ 18₁₁ and 1C 5₂₆. †

1686 גוח

גוח: → גיח.

1687 גוי

גוי (555 x), Sam.^{M83} *guwwi* (back-formation from pl. ?, Kutscher); OSArb. → II גּוּ *gw* tribes; Akk. Mari *gā(ʿ/w/y)um* AHW. 284 people; CAD 5:59; Edzard ZA 56:144, gang; Rép. Mari 1:200; Kupper 20¹; Can. loan; Malamat JAOS 82:143; גּוֹיָהּ Bauer ZDMG 69:566 :: Nöldeke ZA 30:167; → עַם, Rost Fschr. Procksch 125ff; Speiser JBL 79:157ff: sf. גּוֹיָהּ Zeph 2₉, גּוֹיָהּ, גּוֹיָהּ (Ezk 36_{13-15K}), גּוֹיָהּ, K גּוֹיָהּ Gn 25₂₃ Ps 79_{10b} (also DJD 2, 42:5), cs. גּוֹיָהּ, גּוֹיָהּ (Bomberg גּוֹיָהּ) Ezr 6₂₁ 2C 32₁₂, גּוֹיָהּ Q Ezk 36₁₃₋₁₅, גּוֹיָהּ Gn 10₃₁:

—1. **people** (Rost 147: whole population of a territory; עַם rather stresses the blood relationship, often hardly different) a) **nation**: i) לְגוֹיָהּ עֲשָׂה לְגוֹיָהּ (a single nation) Gn 12₂ Nu 14₁₂, גּוֹיָהּ גּוֹיָהּ Gn 17₆₋₁₆; Egypt לְגוֹיָהּ הַיִּתְּתָה לְגוֹיָהּ Ex 9₂₄; ii) כָּל-גּוֹיָהּ הָאָרֶץ Gn 18₁₈ Dt 28₁ Zech 12₃; אֱלֹהֵי הַגּוֹיִם the gods of the peoples Dt 29₁₇ 2K 18₃₃, כָּל-אֱלֹהֵי הָאָרֶץ כָּל-גּוֹיָהּ 2C 32₁₃₋₁₇, כָּל-אֱלֹהֵי הָאָרֶץ כָּל-גּוֹיָהּ and גּוֹיָהּ Jr 18₇₋₉ 27₈; גּוֹיָהּ and עַם Ex 33₁₃ Dt 4₆; גּוֹיָהּ רַבִּים become לְעַם for לְעַם יִלְעָם Zech 2₁₅ (never גּוֹיָהּ יִי); גּוֹיָהּ קָהָל גּוֹיָהּ Gn 35₁₁, אֲנִי הַגּוֹיִם Gn 10₅ Zeph 2₁₁, גּוֹיָהּ h[;b]vi in Canaan Dt 7₁ (Böhl *Kanaanäer* 63ff); iii) Israel (Cody VT 14:1ff) is גּוֹיָהּ Gn 18₁₈ Is 60₂₂ Ezk 35₁₀ Ps 106₅; b) often the **pagan** peoples as opposed to Israel Ex 34₂₄ Lv 18₂₄; the “**heathen**” Ezk 5₆₋₈ Ps 44₃ 79₁₋₁₀ Lam 1₃ 2₉; גּוֹיָהּ הָאָרֶץ Ezr 6₂₁; → גּוֹיָהּ הַגּוֹיִם, → גּוֹיָהּ הַגּוֹיִם, → חֲרָשֶׁת הַגּוֹיִם הַגּוֹיִם; Dam. viii 15, xi 15, xii 9; > MHb. גּוֹיָהּ = (individual) non-Jew; c) pl. mankind Is 42₆ (|| → עַם, Seeligmann); d) **people = persons**: 2K 6₁₈, גּוֹיָהּ צְדִיק Is 26₂, גּוֹיָהּ חָסִיד Ps 43₁;

—2. of animals, **swarm** (cf. **עַם** Pr 30_{25f}, -]182θυος of mosquitoes, of birds, and German *Bienenvolk*, “bee-people”), of locusts **JI 1₆**;

—**Gn 20₄** dl. גֹּיִם and rd. הַגֵּם; **Dt 32₄₃** rd. שְׂמִיִּם Sept. and 4Q (BASOR 136:13ff) עַמּוֹ שְׂמִיִּם; (: Albright BASOR 140:32): **Is 5₂₆** rd. לַגֹּיִם מִמְרַחֵק and 9₂ הַגֵּיְלָה for לַגֹּיִם לֹא; **Zeph 2₁₄** אֲרֵץ or שְׂדֵה; **Mal 3₉** rd. כָּלֹּךְ הַגֵּם and trsp. after 8_b. → גֹּיִם.

1688 גֹּיְתָה

גֹּיְתָה, Sam.^{M83} **gibyūt* **Gn 47₁₈**: *גוּתָה, *גוּ ?; MHb., JArm.¹⁸ Sam. גֹּיְתָה body, Syr. *gwayā* and Mnd. גִּוְתָה (MdD 89a) entrails, Soq. chest (Leslau 14): גֹּיְתָה, גֹּיְתָה, גֹּיְתָה, גֹּיְתָה, גֹּיְתָה **Ezk 1₁₁** (BL 253a, cf. רגליהנה **Ezk 13₁₈**, 1QIs^a 3₁₆);

—1. **body** **Gn 47₁₈** **Ezk 1₁₁₋₂₃** **Da 10₆** **Neh 9₃₇** cj. Pr 17₂₂ 41₁₁ 47₁₉ (|| כסל) Sir 41₁₁; גוֹיְתָה בשרו 1QpHab ix 2 = σωμα της σαρκός **Col 1₂₂** 2₁₁ Sir 23₁₆ Sept.;

—2. **corpse** (Dhorme *Emploi* 6f) **Ju 14_{8f}** **1S 31₁₀₋₁₂** (→ גופה) **Nah 3₃** (rd. בגוֹיְתָה) **Ps 110₆** (Aq. Symm. Jerome גִּוְתָה ?);

—3. גֹּיְתָהנוּ our body = we ourselves **Gn 47₁₈**, גֹּיְתָהנוּ **Neh 9₃₇**. †

1689 גוֹיִם

גוֹיִם, Sam.^{BenH.} *guwwem*: n.pop.:

—1. גוֹיִם תְּרַעַל מִלְךָ **Gn 14_{1,9}** GnAp xxi:23f; unc.: Sept. ἐθνω Vulg.; rather n.top. = “between the streams” (→ Altheim-S. *Arm. Spr.* 216f; Rabinowitz JSS 3:53ff): the *Ummān Manda* (Albright BASOR 88:36³⁶, de Vaux *Patriarchen* 40f) or the *gā’ūm*, population of the territory of Mari (→ גוֹי, Böhl *Op. Min.* 47) or the Hyksos (Cornelius ZAW 72:3f) ?;

—2. גוֹיִם מִלְךָ **Jos 12₂₃** → II גִּלְגָּל 2c;

—3. גוֹיִם הַגֵּוִיִּם **Is 8₂₃**: → II גִּלְגָּל;

—4. גוֹיִם הַחֲרִשָּׁת, dwelling-place of סִסְרָא **Ju 4₂₋₁₃₋₁₆**: the “peoples of the sea” (Albright BASOR 11:8, Noth *Gesch.* 141f). †

1690 גוֹלָה

גוֹלָה, גוֹלָה **Nah 3₁₀** **Est 2₆** **1C 5₂₂** †; pt. fem. of גולה (cs. גוֹלָת 1QIs^a 20₄ for → גוֹלָת, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 282) = the emigrating crowd, **Gola** (Reicke-R. 458f); MHb.; Arb. *jāliyat* colony of emigrants;

—1. the deported, exiles **2K 24**¹⁵⁻¹⁶ cj. ¹⁴ **Jr 28** **29**⁴⁻²⁰⁻³¹ **Ezk 1** **3**¹¹⁻¹⁵ **11**^{24f} **Zech 6**¹⁰ **Est 2**⁶ **Ezr 1** **2** **6**²¹ **Neh 7**⁶ **הַגְּלוּת** **Jr 29**¹, **הַגְּלוּת** **הַגְּלוּת** **Ezr 4** **6**^{19f} **8**³⁵ **10**⁷⁻¹⁶ **הַגְּלוּת** **Ezr 10**⁸; **הַגְּלוּת** the Jewish community found by Ezra **Ezr 9** **10**⁶ (Rudolph 86, 90);

—2. deportation, exile: **הַגְּלוּת** **Jr 29**¹⁶ **48**⁷ **Zech 14**², **הַגְּלוּת** (cj.) **מוֹצָאֵי** **Ezk 12**⁴, **מוֹצָאֵי** **Jr 48**¹¹ **49**³ **Ezk 12**¹¹ **25** **Am 1**¹⁵; **הַגְּלוּת** is taken into exile **Nah 3**¹⁰ **הַגְּלוּת** **פְּלִי** baggage for exile **Jr 46**¹⁹ **Ezk 12**^{3f-7}; **עַד-הַגְּלוּת** until the (time of) exile **1C 5**²². †

1691 גִּלְוָן

גִּלְוָן: n.loc. *גִּלְוָן, Arb. *jāla* to wander around; “enclosure” (Noth 144); in → **בְּשֵׁן**, city of refuge for Manasseh **Dt 4**⁴³ **Jos 20**⁸ and **21**²⁷ Q (K **גִּלְוָן**), given to the Levites **1C 6**⁵⁶; Josephus *Ant.* Γαυλάωνη (Schlatter *Namen* 35), Klostermann *Onom.* Γαύλων, accordingly countryside Γαυλανῆτις, today *Jōlān* Schürer 1:427 (note); Reicke-R. 581; with n.loc. *Sahem el-J.* 15 km. NW of *Der'a*; Abel 2:338f; Simons *Geog.* §337, 24. †

1692 גִּמְזָן

גִּמְזָן: Arm.lw. Wagner 52 (Garbini ZAW 75:228); JArm.^t **ק/כ/גִּמְזָן**, (**ק/כ/גִּמְזָן** also JArm.^s) and JArm.^t **ק/גִּמְזָן**, (Kutscher *ErIsr.* 8 → HAL Introduction 2e) Syr. *gumāsā*, Mnd. (MdD 207b) *kumāsā*; denom. JArm.^t to dig a pit, Syr. to throw into a pit: **pit Qoh 10**⁸. †

1693 גִּנְנִי

גִּנְנִי: n.m. and gentilic; Arb. *el-jūnī* = black-winged partridge (Bodenheimer *Animal Life* 172), OSArb. *Gny* n.f. (ZAW 75:307):

—1. son of Naphtali **Gn 46**²⁴ **Nu 26**⁴⁸ **1C 7**¹³;

—2. from Gad **1C 5**¹⁵;

—3. gentilic of 1. **Nu 26**⁴⁸;

— → **גִּזְוָנִי**. †

1694 גִּוַע

גִּוַע: **Sir 8**⁷ **48**⁵ **גִּוַע** dead, **38**¹⁶ ***גִּוַע** (?) to die; Zakir ii:16, 19 (? DISO 49; KAI 2:210) **יִהְיֶה** haf.; Arb. *jā'a* to be empty, hungry.

qal (BL 406w): pf. **גִּוַע**, **גִּוַעַי**, **גִּוַעְנוּ**, **גִּוַעְתֶּם**; impf. **יִגְוַע**, **יִגְוַעֵי**, **יִגְוַעוּ**, **יִגְוַעוּן**; inf. **לִגְוַע**, **בִּגְוַע** (BL 359j); pt. **גִּוַעַת**; Driver JSS 7:15ff: essentially to gasp for breath:

—1. to pass away **Gn 25**⁸⁻¹⁷ **35**²⁹ **49**³³ **Nu 20**²⁹ **Jos 22**²⁰ **Jb 3**¹¹ **10**¹⁸ **13**¹⁹ **14**¹⁰ **27**⁵ **29**¹⁸ **36**¹² **Sir 8**⁷; **Ps 88**¹⁶ ? rd.

יִגְוַע (: **יִגַע**)

—2. to perish **Gn 6**¹⁷ **7**²¹ **Nu 17**^{27f} **20**³ **Zech 13**⁸ **Ps 104**²⁹ **Jb 34**¹⁵ cj. **34**²⁰ **Lam 1**¹⁹. †

1695 גוף

I גוף: MHb. JArm.^{tb} Arb. *jāfa* IV to close, bar, Syr. etpa. to be closed; → גפף

hif: impf. יָגִיפוּ to shut (door) Neh 7₃. †

1696 גוף

II *גוף: Arb. *jāfa* to be hollow, *jauf* inner, stomach, n.top. *Djōf* in Arabia (Forrer *Südarabien* 107ff); *jīfat* corpse (: *gyf* to stink ?).

Der. גופה, II גף.

1697 גופה

*גופה: II גוף; MHb. JArm. גוף body, self; Aramaism Driver VTSupp. 1:30; Tigr. Wb. 594a *gāf* body, inner: corpse 1C 10_{12·12} (= גופה 1S 31₁₂, Dhorme *Emploi* 6f); → II גף. †

1698 גור

I גור: MHb. JArm.^{ts} denom. of גר, to become a proselyte, JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 85a) to commit adultery (Schwally *Idioticon* 16f, alt. as II); to place oneself under protection OSArb. *gr* (Müller 39). to live, Ug. (Aistleitner 691 :: BiOr. 20:144: *gr!*), Lib. Rössler ZA 50:131; to be the neighbour of Arb. *gwr* Eth. Tigr. Wb. 592a *gōra*, Arb. also to stray, to do an injustice.

qal: pf. גָּר (גָּרָה, Gn 35₂₇), גָּרָה, גָּרָה; impf. יִגְרֹר, תִּגְרֹר, אֲגִרֹר, וַיִּגְרֹר; impv. גִּרֵּי; inf. לְגִרֹר; pt. גָּר (Sam.^{M88} **gīr*), גָּרָה, גָּרָה/רֵי: to dwell as alien and dependant (→ גָּר) 2S 4₃ Ju 19₁ Is 16₄, with בָּ, in a land Gn 21_{23·34} 26₃ 47₄ Ex 6₄ 2K 8₂ Jr 43₅ 49₁₈ 50₄₀ Ps 105_{12·23} Ru 1₁ 1C 16₁₉, in a place Gn 20₁ Ju 19₁₆ 2K 8₁ Jr 49₃₃; with acc. אֲנִיּוֹת (as oarsmen) Ju 5₁₇ (Albright *Religion* 237), אֵשׁ with the fire Is 33_{14·14}, מֹשֶׁךְ Ps 120₅; לֹא יִגְרֹךְ רַע no evil may dwell with you Ps 5₅; with שָׁם Gn 12₁₀ 35₂₇ Ju 17₇ Is 52₄ Jr 42_{15·17·22} 43₂ 44_{8·12·14·28} Ezr 1₄; with עִם, with Gn 32₅ Lv 25_{6·45} 2C 15₉; with אֶת, with Ex 12₄₈ Lv 19_{33f} Nu 9₁₄ 15_{14·16} Is 54₁₅; with בְּתוֹךְ, among Ex 12₄₉ Lv 16₂₉ 17_{8·10·12f} 18₂₆ Nu 15_{26·29} 19₁₀ Jos 20₉ Ezk 47₂₂; with בָּ, among a people Lv 20₂ Ezk 14₇, a tribe Ezk 47₂₃, in the sanctuary Ps 15₁ 61₅ (Ug. *gr bt il Gray Legacy* 175; Arb. *jār* 'Allāhi); גֹּר abs. Gn 19₉ Dt 26₅ Ju 17_{8f} Is 23₇ Lam 4₁₅; Levites Dt 18₆, הָרֶכְבִּים Jr 35₇, wolf Is 11₆; גֹּרַת בֵּיתָהּ who dwells in her house as dependant Ex 3₂₂, גֹּרֵי בֵּיתִי my dependent inmate Jb 19₁₅, foreign mountain people Jb 28₄ (rd. גֹּר עִם נְחָלִים, Hölscher);

—Is 5₁₇ rd. גֹּרִים; Ps 140₃ rd. with 11QPs^a (DJD 4, xxvii 14) יִגְרֹר (: גרה pi., cj. Gunkel). †

hitpo: impf. יִתְגַּדְּרוּ; pt. מִתְגַּדְּרוּ: to stay as a גֹּר 1K 17₂₀, זֹנָה cj. Jr 5₇ (יִתְגַּדְּרוּ, MSS Sept. Latina); political שְׂנֵי הַתְּגַדְּרוֹת Dam. iv 6;

—Hos 7₁₄ rd. יִתְגַּדְּרוּ; Jr 30₂₃ rd. מִתְחַלְלִל (23₁₉ :: Driver WdO 1:413). †

Der. מְגוּרִים*, גְּרוּת, גָּר.

1699 גור

II גור: 1QH ii 23f נפשי על גרו על (?: גרה II) to put back; Arb. *jāra* 'alā to wrong a person cf. I; Akk. to provoke? (AHw. 287a); → גרה.

qal: impf. יִגּוּר; inf. abs. גֹּר; pt. גָּר: to treat with hostility, to **attack**: abs. **Is 54**^{15a}, with אָת 15b (rd. אֶתְךָ), with על **Ps 59**₄ (|| ארב), cj. **Ps 94**₂₁ (? rd. with 1 MS יגורו for יגודו);

—**Ps 56**₇ rd. ? יגודו (גרד), **140**₃ יגרו (גרה pi.). †

1700 גור

III גור: altern. form of יגר.

qal: impf. יִגְרָה, יִגְרֶה, יִגְרֵה; impv. גֹּר: to **be afraid**, with מִן, of **Dt 18**₂₂ **Jb 41**₁₇ **Sir 11**₃₃, of God **Ps 22**₂₄ **33**₈, with מִפְּנֵי **Nu 22**₃ **Dt 1**₁₇ **1S 18**₁₅ **Jb 19**₂₉ **Sir 7**₆; abs. **Dt 32**₂₇ cj. **Ps 38**₁₉ (rd. אָנֹחַ and בְּעֵוְנִי because of my sin); with לְ, for, because of **Hos 10**₅. †

cj. po: pt. מְגוּרֵי: who put me in fear **Lam 2**₂₂ (Rudolph). †

Der. מְגוּרֵה*, מְגוּרֵה, II מְגוּרִים*.

1701 גור

IV *גור: Arb. *jawwara* to hollow out, *jūrat* pit OSArb. *gwr* (Müller 39).

Der. מְגוּרָה.

1702 גור

*גור: → I גור: pl. גוּרֵי (MSS גוּרֵי), גְּרוּתֵי (4QpNah ii 13 גוּרֵי): **lion's cub Jr 51**₃₈ **Nah 2**₁₃. †

1703 גור

I גור: → *גור; Mhb.² JArm.^g cub of a dog, JArm.^b גוּרֵי א, CPArm. Syr. *guryā* young lion; Arb. *jurw* cub of a dog or beast of prey; Akk. *geru* cub of a beast of prey; Moab. גרן and [גר]ת; Palm. n.m. גוּרֵי, Γορας (Wuthnow 41); orig. form *gurw*, VG 1:251: pl. גוּרֵיָה, גוּרֵיָה: (still sucking) **cub**: lion **Gn 49**, **Dt 33**₂₂ **Ezk 19**_{2f-5} **Nah 2**₁₂, jackal **Lam 4**₃; metaph. [גוּרֵי ר]שע **Sir**^M **41**₅₍₆₎. †

1704 גור

II גורר: n.loc. (?); מועלה-גורר near יבִלְעָם = *Gurra* (Taanach 2:6), Albright BASOR 94:21 :: Simons *Geog.* §916-18: **2K 9**₂₇. †

1705 גור-בַּעַל

גור-בַּעַל: n.loc. unknown in the S or SE of Judah; = יגורר **Jos 15**₂₁; cj. טורר (Sept., Borée 89, BH), בגרר (Rudolph), בַּנְּגַב (Simons *Geog.* §100o): **2C 26**₇. †

1706 גורל

גורל (ca. 75 x): → גרל; Heb. MHb. hif. denom. to cast lots; Arb. with arrows, Wellhausen *Heidentums* 132f; Renner *Study*; in OT: Lindblom VT 12:132ff; Reicke-R. 1103; in Qumran: Nötscher *Terminologie* 169ff; ? > κοράλλιον (Lewy *Fremdwörter* 18f; Mayer 338): cs. גורל, גורלות, גורל; masc.:

—1. **lot** (stones which are cast to get a decision): for dividing land **Nu 26**₅₅ and oft., garments **Ps 22**₁₉, going first in the attack **Ju 20**₉, allotting prisoners of war **Jl 4**₃ **Ob 11** **Nah 3**₁₀, for detecting the guilty ones **Jon 1**₇, to determine the family-relations **1C 24**_{5.7.31}; who is to live in Jerusalem **Neh 11**₁, who is to supply wood for the altar-fire **Neh 10**₃₅; who is on duty **1C 25**₈, the goats on the day of atonement **Lv 16**₈; the lot settles disputes **Pr 18**₁₈, God commands through the lot **Jos 21**₈; mostly in late writings; expressions: with עֲלָה **Lv 16**₉ with אֶצֶף **Nu 33**₅₄ :: 1QS vi 16 (+ 3 x) a decision made (Mowinckel ZAW 73:298f), with לְיַהֲיִי falls upon **Jos 15**₁, with נָפַל על **Jon 1**₇, with נָפַל בְּ **1C 26**₁₄; על גור' נתן to cast lots for **Lv 16**₈; ג' ירה ג' בְּ **Jos 18**₆, לְ גור' **Jos 18**₈, לְ הַשְׁלִיךְ **Jos 18**₈, לְ הַפִּיל גור' לְ **Is 34**₁₇, with על **Ps 22**₁₉, על גור' **Ob 11** **Nah 3**₁₀;

—2. **allocation by lot** (|| חֶלֶק): a) גורל נחלתנו **Nu 36**₃, ערי גורלם the cities of their lot **Jos 21**₂₀ גורלם גורלם גורלם **Jos 18**₁₁; b) גורל lot, allotment **Jos 15**₁ **17**_{1.14.17} **Ju 13** **Is 17**₁₄ **Jr 13**₂₅ **Ps 125**₃ **Mi 2**₅; c) lot = **destiny**: God holds (rd. תִּמְנֶךָ) with Sept. **Ps 16**₅, **Is 57**₆ (|| חֶלֶק) **Da 12**₁₃; in DSS also party, 1QS ii 2 and elsewhere

—**Pr 19**₁₉ גורל-גורל, Or. גורל-גורל, rd. Q גורל-גורל.

1707 גוש

גוש Q, גיש K **Jb 7**₅: MHb. גוש של אדמה clod of earth, ג' של זיתים paste of olives, JArm.^b גושא, Arb. *jas'* lump, *jāsi'* hard, raw (Dalman *Arbeit* 2:193): || רִבְוָה **crust** (of earth in the grave or the wounds; עֶפְר gl.). †

1708 גִּז

גִּז: Or. גִּז (Kahle *Text* 69), → גִּזָּה; MHb. גִּזִּין fleece, Syr. *gezzā* and Akk. *gizzu* clip: גִּזִּי, Jerome *gozi*:

—fleece

—1. of sheep (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:9; 12:106) **Dt 18**₄ **Jb 31**₂₀;

—2. mown grass **Ps 72**₆, גִּזִּי הַמְּזֻלָּה **Am 7**₁ (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:411f :: Budde JBL 44:68). †

1709 גַּזְבָּר

גַּזְבָּר, Sept.^A *γασβαρηνός, Sept.^L γανζαμ(μ)βραῖος, Vulg. *Gazabar*, MHb., BArm. *גַּזְבָּר, DISO 50, JArm.
 גַּזְבָּרָא and גַּזְבָּרָא, Syr. *gē(y)zabrā*, (Brockelmann *Lex.* 111a), Mnd. (MdD 77a, Widengren *Iran.* 96) *ganzibra*
 highest priest; loan < Pers. *ganza-bara* treasurer (Brandenstein-M. *Handbuch* 120, 110: *ganza* treasure, → *גַּנְזָא,
 and *bar* = φέρειν, *ferre*); cun. *ganzabāru* AHW. 181, *-barra* ZDMG 90:169; later understood as n.pop. (Vulg.)
 and > *Kaspar*, one of the three holy kings (Lokotsch 1509); Kutscher *Words* 24; Ellenbogen 54: **treasurer Ezr**
18. †

1710 גָּזָה

גָּזָה: JArm.^{gb} CPArm. גָּזָא to cut off, Syr. pa. to have a miscarriage; Arb. *jz'* II to cut up, OSArb. *gzytn* decision
 (ZAW 75:307); altern. form of גָּזָא.

qal: pt. sf. גָּזָה to **cut off** אֶמְי אֶמְי i.e. navel-string Ps 71₆, prp. גָּזָה (→ Ps 22₁₀: גָּזָה), alt. עָזָה (עָזָה) or
 עָזָה (עָזָה). †

Der. גָּזָה.

1711 גָּזָה

גָּזָה: MHb. fleece, wool (of a sheep Dalman *Arbeit* 5:12), JArm.^{tg} Syr. *gezztā*, Mnd. גָּזָה MdD 89b: cs.
 גָּזָה: **fleece, wool Ju** 6₃₇₋₄₀, גָּזָה צֶמֶר freshly sheared wool 6₃₇; → גָּזָה. †

1712 גָּזָה

גָּזָה: gentilic of *גָּזָה or *גָּזָה: prp. → גָּזָה (1, 2) Sept.^A, or of *Bēt-Gīz* SW of Latrun (Yeivin *Atiqot* 3
 (1961) 178) :: → Rudolph < גָּזָה (→ גָּזָה): **1C** 11₃₄. †

1713 גָּזָה

גָּזָה: MHb. Ug. JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 86b), Arb. *jazza*, *jada*, Tigr. Wb. 596a *gazza* to divide Leslau 14, Soq.
 גָּזָה, OSArb. *gzz* to destine, dedicate (ZAW 75:307); Akk. *gazāzu*; → גָּזָה, גָּזָה.

qal: impf. תִּגְזֹה, תִּגְזֹה; impv. תִּגְזֹה (BL 429j), וְתִגְזֹה; inf. לְתִגְזֹה, לְתִגְזֹה; pt. תִּגְזֹה, תִּגְזֹה, תִּגְזֹה (BL 208r) תִּגְזֹה to **shear**
 (Ug. *gzzm* guild of shearers, PRU 2, p. 207); sheep (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:9 ff) **Gn** 31₁₉ **38**_{12f} **Dt** 15₁₉ **1S** 25_{2,4,7-11} **2S**
13_{23f} **Is** 53₇, hair **Jr** 7₂₉ **Mi** 1₁₆ **Jb** 1₂₀. †

nif: pf. נִגְזָה (BL 43 1t): to **be cut off**, prp. נִגְזָה (: גָּזָה nif.) to perish **Nah** 1₁₂. †

Der. גָּזָה, גָּזָה, n.m. גָּזָה.

1714 גָּזָה

גָּזַז: n.m.; גָּזַז, Amor. *Gazizānu* (Kupper 93) “born in the time of sheepshearing”: 1C 2_{46b, 46a} rd. יָיָהֳרֵי V.47 (Rudolph); alt. with var. גָּזַן. †

1715 גָּזִית

גָּזִית, Sam. ^{M83} *gizzet*, Or. *gazzīt* and *gzīt*: גָּזִה, BL 606i; MHb.; OSArb. *gdt*; fem.: hewing (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:9, 14, 65), גָּזִית, אֲבָנֵי גָּזִית dressed stone, **ashlar** (Watzinger 1:99f) 1K 5₃₁ Ezk 40₄₂ 1C 22₂; > גָּזִית ashlar Ex 20₂₅ 1K 6₃₆ (= BArm. אֲבָן גָּלַל Ezr 6₄) 7_{9-11f} Is 9₉ (: לִבְנֵים bricks) Am 5₁₁;

—Lam 3₉ rd. בְּגִרָר ? †

1716 גָּזַל

גָּזַל: MHb., Ph. nif.; Arm. ArmAss. 16 [גזן] (?); JArm. Mnd. (MdD 86b), > Syr. *glaz* (VG 1:277) to rob; Arb. *jazala* to cut in two, to halve.

qal: pf. גָּזַל/וּ, גָּזַלְתִּי, גָּזַלְתֶּם; impf. יִגְזַל, יִגְזַלְוּ, תִּגְזַלְוּ; inf. לִגְזַל; pt. גָּזַל, גָּזַלְתִּי, גָּזַלְתֶּם, גָּזַלְתֶּם.

—1. to **tear off**: the skin Mi 3₂ (metaphor. || הִפְשִׁיט v.3);

—2. to **tear away, to seize** Lv 5₂₃ Dt 28₃₁ Ju 21₂₃ Jr 21₁₂ 22₃ Ezk 18₇₋₁₂₋₁₆₋₁₈ 22₂₉ (גָּזַל), wells Gn 21₂₅, women מֵעַם 31₃₁, fields Mi 2₂, houses Jb 20₁₉; גָּזַל מִשְׁפַּט פְּלִנִי to rob a person of his right Is 10₂, גָּזַל מִן to snatch from Jb 24₉, to snatch away the snow waters Jb 24₁₉;

—3. to **rob** Lv 19₁₃ Ju 9₂₅ Ps 35₁₀ 69₅ Pr 22₂₂ 28₂₄; robbed, exploited Dt 28₂₉; to steal a flock Jb 24₂; with מִזֵּד 2S 23₂₁ 1C 11₂₃;

—Mal 1₁₃ גָּזַל to loot cj. אֶת־הָעֵרָ or *אֶת־הַפְּסוּל (MHb.) unsuitable. †

nif: pf. נִגְזַלְתָּ:

—1. (skin) to **be sucked out** prp. Mi 3₂ → qal 1 (v. 2_b trsp. after v.3);

—2. to **be taken away** (sleep) Pr 4₁₆ (Ph. נִגְזַלְתָּ I was carried off, → גָּזַל nif. 1). †

Der. גָּזַלְתָּ, גָּזַלְתָּ, גָּזַלְתָּ.

1717 גָּזַל

גָּזַל: robbery, מִשְׁפַּט גָּזַל. wresting from justice Qoh 5₇;

—Ezk 18₁₈ אֶת גָּזַל rd. גָּזַלְתָּ. †

1718 גָּזַל

גָּזַל, Sam.^{M83} *gāzal*: גָּזַל; BL 466m; MHb., JArm.^{tg} || גָּזַל לָאוּט; loot;

—1. robbery Lv 5₂₁ Is 61₈ Ezk 22₂₉;

—2. loot Sir 16₁₃;

—Ps 62₁₁ rd. נָלוּז (: לָוֵז). †

1719 גָּזַלָה

גָּזַלָה: גָּזַל: MHb., JArm. גָּזַלָה/גָּזַלָה (?) loot: cs. גָּזַלָה (BL 597g):

—1. robbery Lv 5₂₃, גָּזַלָה/גָּזַלָה to commit robbery Ezk 18₇₋₁₂₋₁₆ cj. 18;

—2. loot Ezk 33₁₅ הָעֵנִי גָּזַלָה stolen from the poor Is 3₁₄. †

1720 גָּזַם

*גָּזַם: to cut off, MHb., JArm.^g (?), Syr. גָּזַם and גָּרַם, Arb. *jazama, jad'ama* and *jadama*, Eth. *gazama*, OSArb. *gzm* to swear to; Akk. *gadāmu*; pa. > JArm.^{tb} Syr. *gardēm* (*Ružička* 161); → כָּסַם.

Der. גָּזַם, גָּזַם (?).

1721 גָּזַף

גָּזַף: גָּזַם; Jerome *gasam*; ? Akk. *kisimmu* (*Landsberger Fauna* 125): trad. **locust** (*Dalman Arbeit* 1:394; 4:170; *Sellers AJSL* 52:84: just fully-grown, ready to fly); rather **caterpillar** ? (*Koehler ZDPV* 49:329ff): Am 4₉ Jl 1₄ 2₂₅. †

1722 גָּזַף

גָּזַף: n.m.; Sept. Γαζεμ, Γηζεμ; ? *גָּזַם :: Noth 230: MHb. גָּזַף, JArm.^g גָּזַף bird of prey: Ezr 2₄₈ Neh 7₅₁. †

1723 גָּזַע

*גָּזַע: Syr. גָּזַע etpa.; OSArb. *gz'*, Arb. *jad'a, gaza'a, gada'a*; Eth. *gaze'a* to saw through; cf. גָּרַע ?.

Der. גָּזַע.

1724 גָּזַע

גָּזַע: Bomberg גָּזַע: MHb. גָּזַע, Syr. *guz'a*, Arb. *gid'* (!): גָּזַע/גָּזַע:

—1. stump, **root-stock** Jb 14₈, metaph. Is 11₁ (*Dalman Arbeit* 4:167);

—2. **shoot** from the stump (MHb.² metaph. descendant) Is 40₂₄. †

1725 גזר

I גזר: > → גרז; MHb. to decide, Arm. (→ BArm., DISO 49) to cut, decide (cf. חרץ, חתך, כרת, Pedersen *Eid* 46); Arb. *jazara* to cut, slaughter, Eth. *gazara* to circumcise, Tigr. Wb. 595b *gezrat* circumcision.

qal: impf. הִגְזֵר; impv. גְּזֹר, גְּזְרוּ pt. גָּזַר:

—1. to **cut** **1K** 3₂₆, לְשָׁנַיִם גָּזַר to cut in two 3₂₅, לְגִזְרִים גָּזַר to cut into pieces **Ps** 136₁₃; to cut down **2K** 6₄;

—2. to **decide** **Jb** 22₂₈;

—**Hab** 3₁₇ rd. נִגְזֵר. †

nif: pf. נִגְזַרְתִּי, נִגְזַרְתָּ, נִגְזַרְתֶּם:

—1. to **be cut off** from life **Is** 53₈, from God **Ps** 31₂₃ var. 88₆, from worship **2C** 26₂₁, to cut the thread of somebody's life cj. **Ezk** 37₁₁ (rd. נִגְזַר ? → *נִגְזַל); to be lost **Lam** 3₅₄ (usu. so GK §119s, → Zimmerli 887), to disappear cj. **Hab** 3₁₇;

—2. to **be decided** (→ qal 2) **Est** 2₁.

Der. I גִּזְרָה, גְּזָרָה, גְּזָרָה; n.loc. II גִּזְרָה (?).

1726 גזר

II גזר: (usu. as I, Delekat VT 14:13³); Arb. *jazara* to be greedy, to devour.

qal: impf. יִגְזַר: to **devour** **Is** 9₁₉ (cf. Ug. UM 52:61-64; Gray *Legacy* 216; 1QIs^a def. ? = יִגְזַר → I, Wernberg-M. JSS 3:251). †

1727 גִּזְרָה

I *גִּזְרָה: I גזר; MHb. (?); Arb. *jazar* piece of slaughtered animal: pl. גִּזְרִים: **pieces** **Gn** 15₁₇ **Ps** 136₁₃. †

1728 גְּזָרָה

II גְּזָרָה: n.l.; I גזר, “closed off space”, → גְּזָרָה, Arb. *jazīrat*, > Eth. Tigr. Wb. 595 island; Schwarzenbach 201: גְּזָרָה locv. גְּזָרָה; EA *Gazri*; Sept. Γα/εζερ, Γαζηρ, Γαζαρα; Eg. VT 14:250, B 2; on Assyrian relief ? Gressmann *Bilder* 134; ANET 369 :: Albright BASOR 92:17⁶; BRL 180ff; PJB 31:75ff; Reicke-R. 559: **Gezer**, T. Jezer 25 km. NW of Jerusalem, VT 8:153³; Abel 2:232ff: **Jos** 10₃₃ 12₁₂ 16₃. (Sept. 5).¹⁰ **Ju** 1₂₉; Pharaoh gives it to Solomon who rebuilds it **1K** 9₁₅₋₁₇ (v.16 Albright JPOS 4:143f; O’Callaghan CBQ 16:173 prp. גְּזָרָה :: Alt JPOS 15:297f; Wright 84f; BASOR 29:84f); Ephraimite **1C** 7₂₈, city of refuge **Jos** 21₂₁; **2S** 5₂₅ **1C** 6₅₂ **14**₁₆ **20**₄.

Der. גִּזְרִי. †

1729 גָּזַר

*גָּזַר: Arb. *jaraza* to cut (off) (→ I גָּזַר), IV to be infertile, *jaraz* infertile soil: to cut off, fem. גְּזָרָה, Sam.^{M84} *gāzāra* (alt. sbst.), אֶרֶץ גְּזָרָה from water || מִדְּבָרָה = **infertile land Lv 16**₂₂ (Reymond 71). †

1730 גְּזָרָה

גְּזָרָה, I גָּזַר; Jerome **Ezk 42**₁₀ *gazera*: גְּזָרָתָם:

—1. separated room, **forecourt Ezk 41**₁₂₋₁₅ **42**₁₋₁₀₋₁₃;

—2. ? **Lam 4**: form, shape of the body ?; alt. veins; → Rudolph *Ru.-HL-Klag.* 248. †

1731 גְּזָרִי

גְּזָרִי: gentilic of II גָּזַר: **1S 27**₈ Q (K גְּרִזִי). †

1732 גָּחָה

גָּחָה: Arb. *jḥw* VIII to uproot :: Guillaume 7 Arb. *jahḥa* to pull.

qal: pt. sf. גָּחִי: to pull out, מִבְּטֵן אִמִּי **Ps 22**₁₀ GK §116g; ? rd. גָּחִי **71**₆ for גִּזִּי (→ גִּזָּה). †

1733 גָּחֹן

גָּחֹן: גָּחֹן; גָּחֹן: **belly** (of snakes and reptiles) **Gn 3**₁₄ **Lv 11**₄₂. †

1734 גִּיחֹן

גִּיחֹן: → גִּיחֹן.

1735 גִּיחֲזִי

גִּיחֲזִי: → גִּיחֲזִי.

1736 גָּחַל

*גָּחַל: Amh. *gāla* (Ullendorff 129) to be red-hot, Yem. *jaihal, mijhal* dry sticks (Rabin *Arabia* 26), → גָּחַם.

Der. *גָּחַל, *גָּחַל, *גָּחַל.

1737 גָּחַל

*גָּחַל or *גָּחַל or sg. גָּחַל (MHb. only pl.) ?; גָּחַלִּי, גָּחַלִּי, גָּחַלִּי: burning **charcoal** (: פְּחָם, Dalman *Arbeit* 4:4f) **2S 22**₉/**Ps 18**₉ **Is 44**₁₉ **Ezk 24**₁₁ **Pr 6**₂₈ **26**₂₁ **Jb 41**₁₃; אֵשׁ גָּחַלִּי **Lv 16**₁₂ **2S 22**₁₃ / **Ps 18**_{13f} **Ezk 1**₁₃ **10**₂

cj. Ps 140¹¹; גַּחְלִי רִתְמוֹיִם coals from → רִתְמוֹ wood (in the glow of which arrow-heads are shaped) Ps 120⁴; metaph. Pr 25²² (Rom 12²⁰, → II חתה) Sir 8¹⁰. †

1738 גַּחְלִית

גַּחְלִית: גַּחַל: < *gahhalt (BL 607c); MHb.; גַּחְלִיתִי: glow of charcoal (גַּחַל, Dalman Arbeit 4:10f, 7:205) 2S 14⁷ Is 47¹⁴. †

1739 גַּחַם

*גַּחַם: Arb. to light, set on fire, *jaḥim*, *jaḥmat* bright flame; Tigr. Wb. 565b *gaḥama* to char; → גַּחַל.

Der. n.m. גַּחַם (?).

1740 גַּחַם

גַּחַם: n.m.; Sept. Γααμ; גַּחַם ? : son of Nahor Gn 22²⁴. †

1741 גַּחַן

*גַּחַן: MHb.², JArm. גַּחַן, EgArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 81a) גַּחַן bend; Arb. *ganaḥa*, :: Guillaume 7; → גַּהַר.

Der. גַּחַן.

1742 גַּחַר

גַּחַר: n.m.; person born in a year with little rain (Arb. *jaḥrat*) :: Noth 229: small in spirit (: Kopf VT 6:297) or with MHb. גַּיְחַר with a bright red face; Akk. *Guhḥuru* ugly, stinking (Holma *Personennamen* 40): Ezr 2⁴⁷ Neh 7⁴⁹. †

1743 גַּיָּא

גַּיָּא: גַּיָּא (Q גַּיָּא), Dt 34⁶ גַּיָּא Jos 8¹¹ Mi 1⁶ (3Q15, DJD 314) (50 x), Sam.^{M87} *gīyyā: MHb. גַּיָּא and גַּיָּא; etym. ?; OSArb. *gw* to penetrate into the depth of the earth (Arb. *gaww*) (Müller 38f); → II גַּיָּא and BArm. גַּיָּא :: Schwarzenbach 32f: *g to be very deep; Saf. גַּיָּא (Littmann *Thamud* 110f), Arb. n.loc. *jīwā* (Guillaume 7), Nab. גַּיָּא.

A. (BL 203p, 582v) גַּיָּא, גַּיָּא Is 40⁴, גַּיָּא Zech 14⁴ (Jerome *ge* also for גַּיָּא), Dt 34⁶; fem. 2K 21⁶ Zech 14⁴ (ZAW 16:49); cs. גַּיָּא and Is 22⁵ גַּיָּא, pl. גַּיָּא(וֹת), 2K 2^{16K} גַּיָּא(וֹת) ?, גַּיָּא(וֹת) valley, narrow or wide (Schwarzenbach 32f), → גַּחַל, נַחַל; :: עַמְק, נַחַל; 2K 2¹⁶ Ezk 31¹² 32⁵ Is 40⁴ Ezk 6³ 35⁸ 36^{4.6} מוֹאָב בְּשַׂדֵּה מוֹאָב גַּיָּא Nu 21²⁰ = בֵּית פְּעוֹר גַּיָּא Dt 3²⁰ 4⁴⁶; 34⁶ (= *Uyūn Mūsa*, Musil *Arabia* 1, 345, 348); גַּיָּא n. גַּיָּא Jos 8¹¹; גַּיָּא near שְׂכֵה 1S 17³; אַחַת הַגַּיָּאוֹת 2K 2¹⁶ (vs.); a particular valley Jr 2²³ Mi 1⁶ 1C 4³⁹; גַּיָּא

גַּי Zech 14₄; צֶלְמוֹת גַּי Ps 23₄; גַּי שְׁמָנִים rich valley (GK §124e, → שְׁמָן :: → II k) Is 28_{1.4}, 1QIs^a
גַּי שְׁמָן (גַּי, → Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 171f);

—1S 17₅₂ rd. גַּי; Ezk 7₁₆ הַגַּיִת rd. כְּיוֹנֵי הַגַּיִת. †

B. גַּי in n.loc.

—1. בְּנֵה־הַגַּם (גַּי) → הַגַּם; Sept. φάραγξ Ονομ/Εννομ, Jos 15_{8a} 18₁₆ 2K 23₁₀ Q Jr 7_{31f} 19_{2.6} 32₃₅ 2C 28₃ 33₆, <
גַּי בְּנֵי הַגַּם (Borée 83³) 2K 23_{10(K)} and הַגַּם גַּי Jos 15_{8b} 18₁₆ Neh 11₃₀, cj. Zech 14₅ (→ 4); *הַגַּיִת Jr 2₂₃;
MHb. גַּיִת, JArm. ^{tb}גַּיִת (Tg. Is 26₁₉) → Kutscher *Mish. Heb.* 47; Syr. *gēhannām*, Mnd. (MdD 83a)
guhnam, Arb. *jahannam*, Eth. *gahānam*, NT -]14] γέεννα (Dalman *Gramm.* 183) Bauer *Wb. NT Schr.*; TWNT
1:655f; Reicke-R. 533; = *W. er-Rabābe*, Valley of Hinnom S of Jerusalem, Dalman *Jer.* 199ff; Abel 1:401f;
Simons *Jerusalem* 10ff; Simons *Geog.* §36 :: Gressmann *Messias* 116¹: *W. en-Nār* (Dalman *Jerusalem* 159ff →
הַגַּיִת). †

—2. גַּי הַמִּזְוֹן גִּג Ezk 39₁₁₋₁₅. †

—3. גַּי הַהֲרָגָה “valley of killing” Jr 7₃₂ 19₆ = גַּי בְּנֵה־הַגַּם. †

—4. גַּיִת הַרִים (! instead of הַרִים) and גַּיִת הַרִים “mountain valley” Zech 14₅; Tg. חִילָא טוּרִיא = *Hallet et-
furi*, S of Bir Ajjub; rd. הַגַּם גַּי (Wellhausen), Simons *Geog.* §36 :: Milik DJD 3, 267, 300f.

—5. → גַּי הַזִּיּוֹן “valley of vision” Is 22_{1.5}: ? n.loc.: in the northern city wall (Dalman *Jerusalem* 93) or =
Tyropoeon / city valley, or = גַּיִת הַגַּם :: Simons *Geog.* §1283.

—6. גַּיִת הַחֲרָשִׁים “valley of craftsmen” i) 1C 4₁₄, ii) גַּיִת הַחֲרָשִׁים Neh 11₃₅; in Benjamin, near לָד (Lydda),
Abel 1:405; Simons *Geog.* §1091; trad. i = ii :: Glueck *Jordan* 83f; *Rivers* 44 = עַרְבָּה.

—7. גַּי יַפְתַּח־אֵל Jos 19_{14.27}: in Zebulun, = *W. el-Mālik* (Abel 1:398; Alt PJB 22:62ff).

—8. גַּיִת הַמֶּלַח “salt valley” 2S 8₁₃ 2K 14₇ Ps 60₂ 1C 18₁₂ 2C 25₁₁: = *W. el-Milh* east of Beersheba (Abel
2:407f; Simons *Geog.* §221) :: Noth ZDPV 71:123: E of עַרְבָּה.

—9. גַּי הָעֹבְרִים “valley of the travellers” Ezk 39₁₁; קְדֻמַּת הַיָּם = E of הַמֶּלַח :: Simons *Geog.* §1438:
W1 of כְּנַרְתָּיָם; ? rd. → הָעֹבְרִים (→ Zimmerli 930).

—10. → גַּי הַצְּבָעִים “valley of the hyenas” 1S 13₁₈: valley of the *W. el-Qelt* (Abel 1:400; Simons *Geog.*
§678).

—11. גַּיִת הַצְּפָתָה near מְרֹשָׁה 2C 14₉: unknown prp. לְמְרֹשָׁה (Abel 1:405; Simons *Geog.*
§254).

—12. גַּיִת שְׁמָנִים “rich valley” (→ שְׁמָן*, GK §128w :: → A; rd. גַּיִת שְׁמָנִים (גַּיִת) Ehrlich; Rost ZAW
53:292) Is 28_{1.4}: natural depression around Samaria (Schwarzenbach 32).

—13. **הַנִּיאַ שַׁעַר הַנִּיאַ** “valley gate” **Neh 2**₁₃₋₁₅ **3**₁₃ **2C 26**₉: in the western wall of the south-east hill, Alt PJB 24:74ff; Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 111; *Chr.* 285 :: Dalman *Jerusalem* 136f, Simons *Jerusalem* 124ff, 278ff.

1744 גִּיד

גִּיד: MHb. JArm. CPArm., Syr. *gyādā* Mnd. (MdD 88a) and *gennešyā* < **gīd našyā*, → **נִשְׁפָּה**, Ug. *gd* (?), Arb. *jīd* neck, *qaid* band, Akk. *gīdu*, SArb. Leslau 14: **גִּידִי** (יִרְיִם), **גִּידִי**: **tendon Gn 32**₃₃₋₃₃ (sinew of the hip, Dalman *Arbeit* 6:92) **Is 48**₄ **Ezk 37**_{6,8} (anatomical, → Zimmerli 894) **Jb 10**₁₁ **40**₁₇. †

1745 גִּיחַ

גִּיחַ: JArm. Syr. BArm.; Arb. *jāḥa* to burst forth, Eth. Tigr. Wb. 591b *gōḥa* (day) to break.

qal: impf. **יִגִּיחַ**; impv. **גִּיחִי** (BL 398h); inf. **יִגִּיחוּ**: to **burst forth Jb 38**₈ (sea) **40**₂₃ (river); **Mi 4**₁₀ **גִּיחִי** to **scream** (?), prp. **גִּיחֵי** (: **גִּעֵה**). †

hif: impf. **יִגְחֵם**; pl. **יִגְחִימוּ**:

—1. to **cause to sprout** cj. (**יִגְחִימוּ**) **2S 23**₄;

—2. to **charge** (troop in ambush) **Ju 20**₃₃, to bubble, gush **Ezk 32**₂. †

Der. **גִּיחוּן**, **גִּיחֵי**.

1746 גִּיחַ

גִּיחַ: n.loc. near **גִּבְעוֹן** **2S 22**₄ (text ?, → Simons *Geog.* §745-6). †

1747 גִּיחוּן

גִּיחוּן: **גִּיחוּן**; BL 476v:

—1. n.loc. “well” ‘*Ain Sitti Maryam* “**Well of Mariam**” in Kidron Valley, Dalman *Jerusalem* 168ff; Simons *Jerusalem* 163ff; **1K 1**₃₃₋₃₈₋₄₅ **2C 32**₃₀ **33**₁₄;

—2. river n., etym. = 1, Albright JPOS 6:226; the second **river of Eden Gn 2**₁₃, **הַסּוּבֵב אֶת כָּל-אֶרֶץ כּוּשׁ**; Sept. Γῆσυ as in **Jr 2**₁₈ for → **שַׁחַר** (arm of) the Nile; and also **Sir 24**₃₇ Josephus *Ant.* i:1, 3; 1QGnAp xv 18 (p. 32) → Gunkel; others: Choaspes-*Diyala* or Eulaeus-*Kārūn*; → Comm., Hllscher *Erdk.* 38ff; *Kerha* Speiser F Schr. Friedrich 479ff. †

1748 גִּיחִי

גִּיחִי: See below under **גִּיחִי** (יִרְיִם) (#1750).

1749 גִּחְזִי

גִּחְזִי See below under גִּחְזִי(?) (#1750).

1750 גִּחְזִי(?)

גִּחְזִי(?) n.m.; ? גִּחְזִי (= Arb. *jāhiz* ?) + *ī* “goggle-eyed” (Bauer ZAW 48:78): **Gehazi**, servant of Elisha **2K 4**₁₂₋₃₆ **5**₂₀₋₂₅ **8**_{4f}; Reicke-R. 532. †

1751 גִּיל

גִּיל (55 x): Ug. || *šmh*; DSS hif. to please; Tigr. Wb. 591b *gōlā* dance and sing, Arb. *jwl* turn round; Nöldeke *Beitr.* 43; Palache 19.

qal: pf. גִּילְתִּי; impf. יִגִּיל (Pr 23₂₄ Q, K יגול), יגל (Ps 21₂ יגיל, Q יגל, K יגיל, Or. יגיל), יגלון, יגלנה, יגלנה; impv. גִּילִי (Zech 9₉ גילי, BL 398e); inf. cs. → I גִּיל, inf. abs. Pr 23₂₄ Q גִּיל (BL 393c), K גול cj. Is 35₂, → גִּילָה.

Distribution: pre-exilic, not in J, E, Am, Mi, Jr, Ez, Dt and P, frequent in Ps (Humbert RHPH 1942:204ff); || שִׂמְחָה cj. Hos 9₁ (29 x), שִׂישׁ (7 x), הֲרִיעַ, רִנָּן, עֵלֶז: tech. term in Can. cultic language (agrarian cult), **shout in exultation, rejoice** (→ Wolff, *Hos.* 163);

—1. cultic; abs. Is 9₂ 65₁₈₋₁₈ 66₁₀ cj. Hos 9₁ Jl 2₂₃ Zech 9₉ Ps 14₇ 16₉ 32₁₁ 43₄ (גִּילִי var. of cj. שִׂמְחָה, alt. rd. אֲגִילָה) 48₁₂ 53₇ 96₁₁ 97₁₋₈; with בָּ Is 25₉ 29₁₉ 41₁₆ 61₁₀ Hab 3₁₈ Zech 10₇ Ps 2₁₁ 9₁₅ 13₆ 21₂ 31₈ 35₉ 89₁₇ 118₂₄ 149₂; with עַל Hos 10₅ (howl, wail, pun on גִּילָה ?) Zeph 3₁₇;

—2. secular: abs. Is 35₁₋₂ (vs.) 49₁₃ Jl 2₂₁ Hab 1₁₅ Ps 13₅ 51₁₀ Pr 23₂₄₋₂₄₋₂₅ 1C 16₃₁; with בָּ Is 65₁₉ Zeph 3₁₇ Pr 2₁₄ 24₁₇ Song 1₄;

—Ps 21₁ → בָּר. †

Der. I* and II גִּיל, גִּילָה; n.f. אֲבִיגַיִל.

1752 גִּיל

I* גִּיל; MHb.², Sam. (= רר, BenH. 2:445a), Arb. *jil*, generation, OSArb. *gyl* and *gwlm* altogether (Müller 40f), ? Arm.lw. Wagner 53: גִּילְכֶם age(-group) Da 1₁₀; ? Ps 43₄ (Sept., Pesh. youth, Zorell *Lex.*; → II); cj. Ps 139₁₆ גִּלְמִי (→ גִּלְמִי) rd. גִּלְמִי || גִּלְמִי-גִּלְמִי Dahood, *Analt. Bibl.* 103:34f. †

1753 גִּיל

II גִּיל; Ox. Pap., VT 1:51, 7 || קדש rejoycing Is 16₁₀ Jr 48₃₃ Jl 1₁₆ Ps 45₁₆ 65₁₃ Sir 30₂₂;

—Hos 9₁ אֶל-גִּיל rd. אֶל-תִּגֵּל; Jb 3₂₂ rd. I גִּל; Ps 43₄ → גִּיל. †

1754 גִּילָה

גִּילָה: גיל; 1QM iii 11 אל גילות: **rejoicing Is 65**₁₈, cj. 9₂ הַגִּילָה לֹא for הַגִּילָה לֹא and 35₂ for גִּילָה (GK §130b) rd. גִּילָה. †

1755 גִּילָנִי

גִּילָנִי See below under גִּילָנִי (י) (#1757).

1756 גִּלְנִי

גִּלְנִי See below under גִּילָנִי (י) (#1757).

1757 גִּילָנִי (י)

גִּילָנִי (י): gentilic of גִּלְהָה: 2S 15₁₂ 23₃₄, cj. 1C 11₃₆. †

1758 גִּינָה

גִּינָה: Ezk 42₁₂ הַגִּינָה rd. הַגִּינָה, < גִּנָּה* (: גִּנָּן) **protecting wall**, Ellenbogen Fschr. Alt 1:99ff; → גִּינָת. †

1759 גִּינָת

גִּינָת: Sept. Γωναθ/ωθ; n.m. (BL 510v) or n.loc. (: גִּנָּן “enclosure” Ellenbogen Fschr. Alt 1:101; → גִּינָה); 1K 16_{21f}. †

1760 גִּיר

גִּיר → גִּר.

1761 גִּיר

גִּיר → גִּיר*.

1762 גִּישׁ

גִּישׁ → גִּוּשׁ; n.loc. הַגִּישׁ, Γισχάλα (Schürer 1:616⁵⁰) Jb 7₅. †

1763 גִּישׁוֹן

גִּישׁוֹן: n.m.; ?; Sept.^A Γηρσωμ = גִּרְשׁוֹן/וֹן, Sept.^B Σωγαρ: 1C 2₄₇. †

1764 גִּל

I גַּל: MHb. JArm.^t; Sam.; Syr. earth-work, Mnd. (MdD 76a) rubbish; גַּל: גַּל, גַּלִּים: **heap**, גַּל אֲבָנִים **heap of stones** Jos 7₂₆ 8₂₉ 2S 18₁₇, גַּל || אֲבָנִים **Gn 31**_{46-46-48-51f} **Is 25** **Jb 8**₁₇, cj. 3₂₂ (grave-mound); pl. 2K 19₂₅/ **Is 37**₂₆ **Jr 9**₁₀ 51₃₇ **Hos 12**₁₂ **Jb 15**₂₈ (Koehler ZAW 31:155f), cf. 3Q15, i 1, ix 15 (DJD 3:247). †

Der. n.loc. גַּלְעָד and גַּלְעָדִים.

1765 גַּל

II *גַּל: גַּלֵּל; BL 559 l, m; MHb. JArm. Sam. CPArm. Syr., Mnd. pl. גִּלְיָא (MdD 90a), Akk. *gillu* (?), *gallu* waving (?) AHW. 275a: pl. גַּלְיָא, גַּלְיָא, גַּלְיָא, גַּלְיָא: **wave** **Is 48**₁₈ **51**₁₅ **Jr 5**₂₂ **31**₃₅ **51**₄₂₋₅₅ **Ezk 26**₃ **Jon 2**₄ **Ps 42**₈ **65**₈ **89**₁₀ **107**₂₅₋₂₉ (rd. הָיָם גַּלְיָא) **Jb 38**₁₁, cj. 41₁₇ (גַּלְיָא for אֲלִים).

—**Zech 10**₁₁ rd. חִילָה (9₄); **Song 4**_{12b} prp. גַּל (12a), alt. 12a גַּל (|| בִּמְעֵין b). †

1766 גַּל

*גַּל: (=: BL 556e: גַּלָּל): alt. form of I גַּלָּל; JArm.^t *גַּלְא; Arb. *jillat* dried dung of animals as fuel, *glēlē* Dalman *Arbeit* 4:12: גַּלָּלוֹ (Bergsträsser 1:124w) גַּלְיָא: **human dung** **Ezk 41**₂₋₁₅ **Jb 20**₇. †

1767 גַּל

*גַּל: sf. גַּלָּה **Zech 4**₂: → גַּלָּה.

1768 גַּלְב

*גַּלְב: JArm.^t; Ug. *glbm* PRU 2, p. 207, Ph. and Nab. (?) DISO 50, barber, JArm.^s Syr. razor; JArm.^s denom. גַּלְב to shave; loan < Akk. *gallābu* barber, *gullubu* to cut: גַּלְבִּים; **barber** (cf. **Is 7**₂₀) **Ezk 5**₁. †

1769 גַּלְבַּע

גַּלְבַּע: n.top.; < *גַּבוּעַ (Ružička 124), comparative form of גַּבַּע (BL 479j; Koehler JBL 59:35; ThZ 2:314f), “hill-country”: הַגְּלְבַּע 1S 28₄ 2S 21₁₂, הַר הַגְּלְבַּע 1S 31₁₋₈ 2S 1₆ הַר הַגְּלְבַּע 1C 10₁₋₈ הַר בְּנֵי הַר הַגְּלְבַּע 2S 1₂₁: *Jebel Fuqū’a* SE of Jezreel; cf. the name of the village of *Jelbūn* 9 km. SW of Besan; PJB 37:61¹; Simons *Geog.* §92; Reicke-R. 571. †

1770 גַּלְגַּל

I גַּלְגַּל, Jerome *gelgel*: MHb. also גַּלְגַּל; גַּלְגַּל; BL 481d, → I *גַּלְגַּל; MHb., Arm. → BArm., DISO 50; n.m. (א) גַּלְגַּלִּי Γαλαγούλα, EgArm., Ph. (?), DJD 2:157: pl. גַּלְגַּלִּי.

—1. **wheel**, on chariot **Is 5**₂₈ **Jr 47**₃ **Ezk 23**₂₄ **26**₁₀; on Y’s chariot, **Ps 77**₁₀, cf. גַּלְגַּל הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ Dam. xiv 15; coll. mechanism ? (→ Zimmerli 232) **Ezk 10**₂₋₆₋₁₃;

—2. **paddle-wheel** at the well (Dalman *Arbeit* 2:225ff) **Qoh 12**₆ (< Lat. *girgillus* lever for the bucket, → Walde-H. 1:602, Kutscher Lesh. 30:23) :: Dahood Qoh 48f; Gray *Legacy* 201: Ug. *gl*, Ph. (?) גלגל, Akk. *gulgullu*: pot. †

1771 גַּלְגַּל

II גַּלְגַּל, Or. גַּלְגַּל = I metaph.: “wheel-plant”, wheel-shaped calyx of dead thistle, *Gundelia Tournefortii* (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:53; Rüthy 27ff) **Is 17**₁₃ (JArm.¹) **Ps 83**₁₄. †

1772 גַּלְגַּל

I *גַּלְגַּל: גלל, alt. form of I גַּלְגַּל: cs. גַּלְגַּל: **cart-wheel Is 28**₂₈. †

1773 הַגְּלִיגָל

II הַגְּלִיגָל, Sam.^{M84} *galgal*: n.loc.; I גלל **stone circle** (:: Dalman PJB 15:5ff: rubble > heap of stones: Täubler 27f); לַגְּלִיגָל **Jos 12**₂₃ † (vi. 2c); הַגְּלִיגָל: **Gilgal**:

—1. between Jericho and the Jordan **Jos 4**_{19f} **5**₉ (expl.).¹⁰ **9**₆ **10**_{6f-9-15-43} **14**₆ **Ju 3**₁₉ **2S 19**₁₆₋₄₁; near *Kh. Mefjir* 3 km. E of *Eriha* (Jericho) (Muilenburg BASOR 140:11ff) :: Noth *Jos.* 25; Simons *Geog.* §464;

—2. other places ?

—a) near Shechem מוֹרְהָ אֵלֹנֵי אֶצְלָא **Dt 11**₃₀; ? also **Hos 4**₁₅ **9**₁₅ **12**₁₂ **Am 4**₄ **5**₅₋₅ **Mi 6**₅ **2K 2**₁ **4**₃₈ (Sellin *Gilgal*);

—b) between Jerusalem and Jericho **Jos 15**₇ *Hān es-sahl*, 3 km. SW of *Hān-Hatrūr*, Simons *Geog.* p. 139f :: Noth: rd. הַגְּלִיגָל (18₁₇);

—c) לַגְּלִיגָל גוֹיִם מוֹךְ **Jos 12**₂₃: prp. *Jiljuliye* N1 of *Nahr el-'Aujā* or *Jijiliye* 5 km. SW of Shiloh (Abel 2:338) :: Noth *Jos.* 125 with Sept.^B rd. לַגְּלִיגָל n.top. :: Simons *Geog.* §510, 30;

—d) הַגְּלִיגָל בֵּית **Neh 12**₂₉ between Jerusalem and Jericho (→ Rudolph 196);

—e) uncertain which of the above places is intended **Ju 2**₁ **1S 7**₁₆ **10**₈ **11**_{14f} **13**_{4-7f-12-15} **15**₁₂₋₂₁₋₃₃ **2K 2**₁ **4**₃₈ **1Macc 9**₂ Γάλαλα;

—Sept. 1 everywhere: Galling ZDPV 66:140ff; 67:21ff; RGG 2:1578f; Soggin VTSuppl. 15:263ff; Reicke-R. 572. †

1774 גַּלְגַּלְת

גַּלְגַּלְת: גלל; BL 482h; MHb., JArm.¹ גוגלתא, JArm. גוגלגולתא, CPArm. *gwlgwt*, Sam. גלגלה (BenH. 2:441b), Syr. *gāgoltā* (Brokkelmann *Lex.* 103b and NT Γολγοθᾶ, *Ružička* 38, 40), Arb. *juljulāt*, Akk. *gulgullu*, *gulgullatu* AHw. 297: גַּלְגַּלְתוֹ, גַּלְגַּלְתָּם, skull **Ju 9**₅₃ **2K 9**₃₅ **1C 10**₁₀; לַגְּלִיגָלְתָּם for each person **Ex 16**₁₆ **38**₂₆ **Nu 3**₄₇; לַגְּלִיגָלְתָּם enrolment by head count **Nu 1**₂₋₁₈₋₂₀₋₂₂ **1C 23**₃₋₂₄. †

—3. information is **announced** Is 23₁, **revealed** 1S 3₇ Is 53₁ 56₁ Da 10₁; הַנְּסִתְרוֹת what is disclosed :: הַנְּגִלָּה Dt 29₂₈;

—Is 38₁₂ rd. וְנִגַּל (גלל: nif.; Begriff Ps. Hisk. 27f). †

pi: pf. גָּלָה, גָּלְתָה, גָּלִיתִי, גָּלִיתָ (4 x) and גָּלִיתִי (1 x), גָּלוּ; impf. יִגְלֶה, תִּגְלֶה (8 x, Arm. BL 422t), וַיִּגַּל, תִּגַּל, תִּגְלִי, תִּגְלִי; impv. גַּל, גְּלִי; inf. גַּלוּת; pt. מִגְלָה:

—1. to **uncover, disclose**: מִסְתַּרְיוֹ Jr 49₁₀, נִבְּלָת Hos 2₁₂, יִסֹּד Mi 1₆, שׁוּלִים Nah 3₅, סוֹד Pr 11₁₃ 25₉, עֵוֹן Jb 20₂₇, עֲרוּהָ Ezk 16₃₇ 23₁₀₋₁₈, מִסְפָּד Is 22₈ 26₂₁ 47₂ 57₈; → Lv 20₁₈ Ps 98₂ Jb 12₂₂ 41₅ Ru 3₄₋₇; גָּ' עֵינַי opened the eyes Nu 22₂₁ Ps 119₁₈, גָּ' אֶת to betray somebody Is 16₃; וַתִּגַּל תְּזוֹנוֹתֶיהָ she openly behaved as a prostitute Ezk 23₁₈; גָּ' עַל to expose Lam 2₁₄ 4₂₂; מְגַלֵּה רְאִי who cleans the mirror Sir 12₁₁; to reveal (a time of salvation) Jr 33₆;

—2. espec. to **sleep with**: גָּ' עֵרוֹת אָב the wife of one's father Lv 18₇ (→ 18₈!) Ezk 22₁₀, the wife of one's father's brother Lv 20₂₀, the wife of one's brother 20₂₁; simil. גָּ' כְּנַף אָב Dt 23₁ 27₂₀ > to sleep with in general Lv 18₆₋₁₉ 20₁₁₋₁₇₋₁₉

—Jr 11₂₀ 20₁₂ rd. גַּלוּתִי and Ps 119₂₂ rd. גַּל (גלל:). †

pu: pt. f. מִגְלָה: undisguised, open (rebuke) Pr 27₅; מְגוּלֵי אָזֶן with an open ear 1QM x:11;

—Nah 2₈ rd. וַיִּגְלֶתָהּ. †

hif: pf. הִגְלָה (1 x) and הִגְלָה (BL 208o, 10 x), הִגְלִיתִי, הִגְלִיתָ, הִגְלוּ, הִגְלִיתֶם, הִגְלִיתִם, הִגְלִיתֶם and הִגְלִיתִם; impf. וַיִּגַּל, וַיִּגְלֶה, וַיִּגְלֶה; inf. הִגְלוּתִי, הִגְלוּתְךָ, הִגְלוּתְהוֹ, בְּהִגְלוֹתִי < בְּהִגְלוֹתֶיךָ (BL 228a): to **deport** 2K 15₂₀ 16₉ 17₆₋₁₁ 26-28-33 18₁₁ 24_{14f} 25₁₁ Jr 20₄ 22₁₂ 24₁ 27₂₀ 29₁₋₄ 7-14 39₉ 43₃ 52₁₅₋₂₈₋₃₀ Ezk 39₂₈ Am 1₆ 5₂₇ Lam 4₂₂ Est 2₆ Ezr 2₁ Neh 7₆ 1C 5₆₋₂₆₋₄₁ 8₆ (→ II מִנְחַתְּךָ) 2C 36₂₀; cf. n.m. הַגְּלָנִיָּה “Y carried me into exile” Moscati 65, 43. †

hof: pf. הִגְלָה, הִגְלֶתָהּ (Bergsträsser 2:165e, Jr 13_{19a}, in b rd. גַּלְתָּ), הִגְלוּ; pt. מְגוּלִים: to **be deported** Jr 40_{1.7} Est 2₆ 1C 9₁. †

hitp: impf. וַיִּתְגַּל; inf. הִתְגַּלוּת:

—1. to **expose oneself** Gn 9₂₁;

—2. to **become obvious** (→ לָב, sense or mind?) Pr 18₂. †

Der. גְּלוּת, גְּלוּתִי, גְּלוּתֶיךָ; n.m. יִגְלִי (?).

גְּלוּהָ 1778

גְּלוּהָ, Sept. Γωλα: n.loc., in southern Judah; Kh. Jālā Albright BASOR 15:10f; Simons Geog. §319 A11 :: Noth Jos. 97, Ellenbogen PJB. 31:57f: Jos 15₅₁ 2S 15₁₂, cj. Mi 1₁₀. †

Der. גַּלְנִי (י)לְנִי.

1779 גָּלָה

גָּלָה: גַּלְל ? , Or. גַּלַּת MTB 71; Ug. *gl* bowl; Akk. *gullu* bowl, *gullatu* volutes at the base of a column or of a capital (Weidhaas ZA 45:117f), golden ornament, water-jug; Arb. *qullat* jug, *jullat* basket for dates; Eth. capital (Leslau 15): גַּלְתַּת, גַּלְתַּת:

—1. a) **basin, bowl**, for oil Zech 4₃. cj. 2 (rd. וְגָלָה), on the מְנוֹרָה (BRL 349; Dalman *Arbeit* 7:232ff), of gold on a silver cord Qoh 12₆ (suspended light in a rich house, Kelso §38 :: Galling: at the well 6b); b) bowl on columns (May BASOR 88:25ff; Albright *Religion* 164f; horizontal basins as on Egyptian *Djed*-pillar, Kornfeld ZAW 74:56f) 1K 7_{41f} 2C 4_{12f};

—2. **spring of water**, מַיִם → גַּלְתַּת, n.top. Jos 15₁₉ Ju 1₁₅. †

1780 גְּלוּלִים

גְּלוּלִים See below under גְּלוּלִים and גְּלָלִים (#1782).

1781 גְּלָלִים

גְּלָלִים See below under גְּלוּלִים and גְּלָלִים (#1782).

1782 גְּלָלִים/גְּלוּלִים

גְּלוּלִים and גְּלָלִים 1K 15₁₂ → (48 x); Mhb.² DSS; tantum pl. ?; (**images of**) **idols**; sg. Sir 30₁₈; always polemically and contemptuously, Sept. βδελύγματα, Zimmerli 149f; etym. unc.: a) גַּלְל, orig. natural block, → BArm. גַּלְל > Heb. **gālōl*, vocalized as שְׂקוּץ, Baudissin ZDMG 58:395ff; ZS 10:316; b) → גַּל, “droppings”, KBL; c) :: Arb. *jalīl* “venerable”, epithet of Allah *dū-ljalāl*; vocalized as שְׂקוּץ ? :: BL 480r: Lv 26₃₀ Dt 29₁₆ 1K 15₁₂ 21₂₆ 2K 17₁₂ 21₁₁₋₂₁ 23₂₄ Jr 50₂ Ezk 6_{4-44:12} (ca. 40 x !), Sir 30₁₈.

Der. גַּלְל hitpo.

1783 גָּלוּם

*גָּלוּם: גַּלְמָה, Höning *Bekleidung* 69; JArm.^b גְּלִימָא, Syr. *glaimā*; ? > *χλαμύς* short cloak and Pers. *kelim* carpet (Lokotsch *Wb.* 1176); NAss. NBab. *gulē/ānu* (AHw. 296b; CAD 5:127, overcoat, WSem. loan ?): pl. גְּלוּמֵי: cloak, wrap Ezk 27₂₄ (:: Tg. גְּוִיָּין virgin wool). †

1784 גָּלָן

גָּלָן Jos 20₈ 21₂₇: → גְּוִלָּן. †

1785 גְּלוּת

גְּלוּת: MHb. JArm. → BArm.: cs. גְּלוּת, גְּלוּת, גְּלוּתִי/תְּנוּ (BL 606i; Beer-M. §56, 3); → גְּלוּהָ:

—1. **exile** 2K 25²⁷ Jr 52³¹ Ezk 1² 33²¹ 40¹; שְׁלֵמָה גְּלוּת extensive exile Am 1⁶⁻⁹, cj. Jr 13¹⁹;

—2. **exiles** Is 20⁴ 45¹³ Jr 24⁵ 28⁴ 29²² 40¹ Ob 20. †

1786 גלח

גלח: MHb. JArm.^{tb}; Arb. *jaliḥa* to be bald; Tigr. Wb. 560b to shave; LHeb. גָּלַח person shaved (Gesenius *Thes.* 286) through Yiddish to Rotw. *Gallach* (Catholic) parish priest.

pi: pf. גָּלַח, גָּלַחָה, גָּלַחוּ; impf. יִגְלַח, יִגְלַחַ, יִגְלַחוּ, יִגְלַחוּם, יִגְלַחוּנִי; inf. גְּלוּחַ: to **shave**: head Nu 6^{9,18} Dt 21¹² 2S 14²⁶ Ezk 44²⁰, hair Lv 14^{8f}, head, beard, eyebrows 14⁹, edges of a beard 21⁵, pigtailed Ju 16¹⁹, beard 2S 10⁴, head, pubic hair Is 7²⁰, spot with scabies Lv 13³³, people 1C 19⁴;

—Gn 41¹⁴ rd. וַיִּתְגַּלַּח. †

pu: pf. גָּלַחְתִּי, גָּלַחְתָּ; pt. מִגְּלוּחִי: to **be shaved** Ju 16¹⁷⁻²² Jr 41⁵. †

hitp: pf. הִתְגַּלַּחְתִּי; impf. יִתְגַּלַּח; inf. הִתְגַּלַּחוּ: to **have oneself shaved** Lv 13³³ Nu 6¹⁹, cj. Gn 41¹⁴. †

1787 גליון

גליון: גלה, BL 498c; MHb. open margin of parchment scroll, Syr. *gelyānā/yānā* (Heb.) revelation: pl. גְּלוּיָנִים (BL 498d); Kuhn BhZNW 26:24ff:

—1. Is 3²³ together with → סְדֵינִים; Sept. βύσσω fine, transparent garments :: Galling ZDPV 56:2 11f: **papyrus garments**, Hönig *Bekleidung* 118; trad. mirror Tg. Vulg.;

—2. Is 8¹ גְּדוּלָה גְּלוּיָן **tablet** (cf. לוּחַ 30⁸), made of metal, wood or leather (→ Comm.) :: Galling (vs.) **papyrus** (rd. גְּלוּרָל “all-purpose sheet”). †

1788 גליל

I *גְּלוּלִים: גלל; גְּלוּלִים:

—1. **revolving** (door) Sept. 1K 6^{34,34}, Dalman *Arbeit* 7:69 :: alt. sbst. spigot (of door hinge); **cylinders** metaph. (of the arms) Song 5¹⁴;

—2. round **rod** or **ring** Est 1⁶. †

1789 גליל

II גְּלוּלִים: גלל: MHb. גְּלוּלִים and JArm.^t גְּלוּלִים, n.top., JArm.^t גְּלוּלִים district: הַגְּלוּלִים, cs. גְּלוּלִים, locv. (?) הַגְּלוּלִים (BL 511y): n.top., area later called **Galilee**, Alt PJB 33:52ff; Noth WdAT 53f; Simons *Geog.* §84-5;

Reicke-R. 510: **Jos 20**⁷ **21**³² **2K 15**²⁹ **1C 6**⁶¹ **1Macc 11**⁶³ **Tob 1**² הַגְּלִילָה אֶרֶץ הַגְּלִילָה **1K 9**¹¹, הַגְּלִילָה **Is 8**²³ and cj. גְּלִילָה **Jos 12**²³, → גְּלִילָה (: Hölcher *Pal.* 81: n.loc. N1 of Haifa); gentilic גְּלִילָה Syr. 4:245f, גְּלִילָה **DJD 2**, 43:4. †

1790 גְּלִילָה

גְּלִילָה, Jerome *galila*: fem. (unitary n. ?) from גְּלִיל: pl. גְּלִילוֹת: **district** (Noth 70) **Ezk 47**⁸, the Philistines **Jos 13**² **Jl 4**⁴, → n.loc. גְּלִילוֹת הַיַּרְדֵּן; גְּלִילוֹת הַיַּרְדֵּן fertile area east of Upper Jordan (Noth 70; Glueck 4:299) **Jos 22**^{10f}. †

1791 גְּלִילוֹת

גְּלִילוֹת: pl. from גְּלִילָה; n.loc. in Benjamin, Noth *Jos.* 87f; Simons *Geog.* p. 173; **Jos 18**¹⁷, cj. **1S 7** (: Abel 2:49). †

1792 גְּלִים

גְּלִים: n.loc.; pl. of גַּל; in Benjamin, = *Kh. Ka'kūl* near Anathot (PjB 22:22; Simons *Geog.* §710): **1S 25**⁴⁴ **Is 10**³⁰, cj. **Jos 15**⁵⁹. †

1793 גְּלִית

גְּלִית: n.m., Sept. Γολιαθ, inscr. Γωλωτ RB 36:93ff; Arb. *jālūt* *Hwb. Isl.* 107; ? Philist. (Alyattes ?) **JSS 3**:330¹, → Hempel PjB 23:65; Humbert ThZ 6:61: **Goliath**, champion of the Philistines, Reicke-R. 584: הַגְּלִית **2S 21**¹⁰ **1C 20**⁵, מִנְתַּי **1S 17**⁴ הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי **1S 17**²³ **21**¹⁰ **22**¹⁰; **Sir 47**⁴. †

1794 גַּל

גַּל: Mhb. JArm.^{tg} (?) Syr. Mnd. (MdD 93b); Eth. Leslau 15; Arb. *jwl* IV, *jaljala* (Guillaume 7); Lib. to be round (ZA 50:132); Akk.

qal: גַּלְלוּ, גַּלְלוּ (Bergstässer 1:124w); impf. יִגְלַל **Gn 29**¹⁰ (BL 428e); impv. גַּל (ג'ו) **Ps 119**²² (Barth ZDMG 43, 185), גַּלְלוּ; pt. גַּלְלוּ:

—1. to **roll**: stone **Gn 29**^{3,8-10} **Jos 10**¹⁸ **1S 14**³³ **Pr 26**²⁷;

—2. metaph. a) to **roll away**, מִעַל from, חָרְפָה **Jos 5**⁹, cj. **Ps 119**²² (rd. גַּל, 11QPs^a גורל, DJD 4, p. 28); b) to **roll away**, to God: a need, distress: with אֵל **Ps 22**⁹ (rd. גַּל) **Pr 16**³ **Sir 7**¹⁷, with עַל **Ps 37**⁵, cj. **Jb 20**²⁸. †

nif: pf. נִגְלוּ; impf. יִגְלַל:

—1. to **be rolled together** **Is 34**⁴, cj. **38**¹² (יִגְלַל) Begrich *Ps. Hisk.* 27f);

—2. to roll out, **flow forth** (stream) **Am 5**²⁴. †

—2. **1C 9**₁₅ :: Rudolph (= BArm. **גָּלַל**) rd. **רַב חֲרָשֵׁי גָּלַל** chief of the stonemasons ? †

1799 **גָּלְלוּ**

גָּלְלוּ See below under **גָּלְלוּ** and **גָּלְלִי** (#1801).

1800 **גָּלְלִי**

גָּלְלִי See below under **גָּלְלוּ** and **גָּלְלִי** (#1801).

1801 **גָּלְלִי/גָּלְלוּ**

גָּלְלוּ and **גָּלְלִי**, **Ezk 4**₁₂₋₁₅ **Jb 20**₇: → **גַּל**.

1802 **גָּלְלִי**

גָּלְלִי: n.m. → III **גָּלַל** (Noth 230) or short form ?; Arm.lw. Wagner 56: **Neh 12**₃₆. †

1803 **גַּלֵּם**

גַּלֵּם: MHb.² **גַּלֵּם** unfinished, deformed (?); Arb. *jalama* to cut off.

qal: impf. **יִגְלֵם**: to **wrap** (garment) **2K 2**₈. †

Der. **גַּלֵּם**, **גַּלֵּם** (?).

1804 **גַּלְמָא**

גַּלְמָא: **גַּלְמָא**: MHb.² ***גַּלְמָא**; JArm. **גַּלְמָא** formless mass, incomplete vessel; Syr. *galmā* uncultivated soil; Arm.lw. Wagner 57: **גַּלְמָא** **formless**, embryo (:: Scholem *Eranos Jb* 2. 22 (1938) 238f); **Ps 139**₁₆, ? rd. **גַּלְמָא** (**גַּלְמָא** 1). †

1805 **גַּלְמוּדָה**

גַּלְמוּדָה: I* **גַּלְמוּדָה**, < **gammūd* (*Ružička* 86; Koehler ThZ 2:315); Arb. *jamada* to be hard, *jalmada* to be turned to stone, *jalmad* and *gulgūd* hard stone (metph. ZAW 62:200); MHb.² (?), JArm.-Arb. mixed dialect **גַּלְמוּדָה** (→ Jastrow) menstruating, incapable of conceiving; fem. **גַּלְמוּדָה**: **barren**: woman **Is 49**₂₁, family of the godless **Jb 15**₃₄, night **Jb 3**₇, hunger (attributive strong, or predicative emaciated ?) **30**₃. †

1806 **גַּלַּע**

גַּלַּע: MHb. nif. open (wound); Arb. *jali'a* to show one's teeth, III to compete (in a game), VIII to leap to the eye; Tigr. Wb. 563b to expose.

hitp: pf. הִתְגַּלַּע; impf. יִתְגַּלַּע: to **break out** (quarrel) Pr 17₁₄ 18₁ 20₃. †

1807 גִּלְעָד

גִּלְעָד, Sam.^{M84} *galād*, Sept. Γαλααδ; n.top.; often הַגִּלְעָד, locv. הַגִּלְעָדָה (ה); expl. (→ גִּלְעָד) Gn 31₄₇; Ug. *gl'd* n.l., n.pop., cun. *Gal'aza* (Forrer 61ff); *גַּעַד, Arb. *ja'uda* to be rough (cheek), *jal'ad* rough; < **gi'ad* (Koehler ThZ 2:314f), preserved in *Kh. Jal'a'ūd S* of יִבְק; Gilead, Γαλααδιτις 1Macc 5₁₇ and oft., cj. Josephus *Ant.* xviii:5, 1 (Schürer 1:445); Pauly-W. 7:511f; Abel 1:276; Noth *Welt* 57; Reicke-R. 571; Simons *Geog.* §93, 1124, transferred from *Jal'a'ūd Jel'ad* N1E of *es-Salt*:

—1. **Gilead**, n.top.: orig. name of a small area; n.loc. Ju 10₁₇ Hos 6₈ 12₁₂ ?; later of the land east of the Jordan north of Arnon; יִבְק divides Gilead into two parts הַגִּלְעָד הַיָּבֵק Jos 12₂ :: v.5; northern part chiefly called Gilead; הַגִּלְעָד הַיָּבֵק הַיָּבֵק Gn 31₂₁₋₂₃₋₂₅ הַגִּלְעָד הַיָּבֵק Gn 37₂₅ Dt 3₁₂ Zech 10₁₀ Ps 60₉ 108₉; הַגִּלְעָד Dt 4₄₃ Jos 20₈ 21₃₈ Am 1₁₃; Jos 13₁₁ Ju 10₈ 11₂₉; הַגִּלְעָד הַיָּבֵק Jos 22₉₋₁₃₋₁₅₋₃₂ Ju 10₄ 20₁ 2S 2₉ (rd. עַל) 17₂₆ 2K 10₃₃ 1C 2₂₂; אֶרֶץ הַגִּלְעָד || אֶרֶץ יַעֲזֹר Nu 32₁ 1C 5₉; 1K 4₁₉ (? rd. אֶרֶץ גַּד Sept.^{BL}, → BH); מְזֻרְחָ לְגַלְעָד 1C 5₁₀, הַגִּלְעָד Dt 3₁₀ 2K 10₃₃ Mi 7₁₄ 1C 5₁₆ (?) הַגִּלְעָד אֶרֶץ גַּד 1S 13₇; גִּלְעָד unimportant to Y Jr 22₆; → Nu 32₃₉ 1C 27₂₁; Nu 32₄₀ Dt 2₃₆ 3_{15f} 34₁ Jos 17₁ Am 1₃; Dt 3₁₃; Jos 12₂; 12₅ 13₃₁; 2S 24₆; 2K 15₂₉ Jr 50₁₉ Ezk 47₁₈ Ob 19 Song 6₅; balm from Gilead Jr 8₂₂ 46₁₁ (ironically, Hempel *Heilung* 239); Song 4₁; 1C 26₃₁; הַגִּלְעָדָה Nu 32₂₆ Jos 13₂₅, (Ju 12₇ הַגִּלְעָדָה גַּעַרִי, cj. בְּעִירוֹ = בְּעִירוֹ :: Kutscher Lesh. 21:109: = גַּעַרִי גַּעַרִי, Arb. *balad*); → n.loc. III יִבְשׁ, מְצַפָּה, רָאמוֹת and רָמֹת, cj. תְּשָׁבִי 1K 17₁; Ju 7₃ rd. גִּדְעוֹן וַיִּצְרְפוּ; †

—2. n.pop. גִּדְעוֹן וַיִּצְרְפוּ בְנֵי גִדְעוֹן Nu 36₁ Ju 5₁₇ (:: Noth *System* 12; *St.* 36) 12_{4f}; גִּדְעוֹן וַיִּצְרְפוּ Ju 12_{4b}; †

—3. n.loc. הַגִּלְעָד Ju 10₁₇ = הַגִּלְעָד Hos 6₈ and 12₁₂, Noth PjB 75:35f; Simons *Geog.* §1467-8; הַגִּלְעָדָה Ju 10₁₈ גִּלְעָדָה אֲנִשֵּׁי גִלְעָדָה 11₅₋₇₋₁₁, גִּלְעָדָה אֲנִשֵּׁי גִלְעָדָה 12_{4f}; †

—4. n.m. a) son of מְכִיר Nu 26_{29f} 27₁ Jos 17₁₋₃ Ju 11_{1f} 1C 2₂₁₋₂₃ 7₁₄₋₁₇; b) 1C 5₁₄. †

Der. גִּלְעָדִי.

1808 גִּלְעָד

גִּלְעָד, var. גִּלְעָדָה: n.top., I גִּלְעָד “of witness”, BArm. שְׁהִדְוֹתָא יִגְר, expl. גִּלְעָדָה: Gn 31_{47f}. †

1809 גִּלְעָדִי

גִּלְעָדִי, Sam.^{M84} *galāddī*: gentilic of גִּלְעָד: **Gileadite**:

—1. Nu 26₂₉;

—2. Ju 10₃;

—3. **Ju 11**₁₋₄₀ **12**₇;

—4. **2S 17**₂₇ **19**₃₂ **1K 2**₇ **Ezr 2**₆₁ **Neh 7**₆₃;

—5. **גְּלַעְדִּים בְּנֵי 2K 15**₂₅. †

גלש 1810

גלש: MHb.² JArm.^{g(?)} to boil, MHb. גלשים מִי boiling water; Ug. *glt* (?), Eg. *k²-p²-šw* to hop ? (Erman OLZ 28:5), Arb. *jalasa* to sit down; → Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 92₄; Palache 20: basic meaning to jump (on one's riding-animal), Eth. to go away, cf. Arb. *wataba* to jump, sit.

qal: pf. גלשוּ: to hop (alt. to move down): **Song 4**₁ **6**₅. †

גלת 1811

גלת: n.top., → גלה; מים גלת “water-basins” (→ Albright AASOR 17:4), ג' עליות and ג' תחתיות **Jos 15**₁₉, ג' עליה (rd. גלת ?) and תחתית ג' **Ju 1**₁₅; near דביר; in the *Sēl ed-Dilbe* (Noth *Jos.* 90), near *T. Bet-Mirsim* Garstang *Jos.-Ju.* 214; Glueck *Rivers* 139f. †

גם 1812

גם (ca. 700 x): MHb.²; replaced by גַּם; Lach., Moab. and Yaud. (DISO 51); ? גַּמִּים Arb. *jamma* to be full, abundant, ? Pun. (DISO 5 1); Palache 20, :: Ug. *gm* < **gā* voice e.g. **Ps 137** (UTGl. 547, with mimation, §5:20, or enclitic *m*, §11:5; Dahood *Bibl.* 45:399 (?)) “loud” > “also” ?, cf. Tigr. Wb. 566a *gam* throat: particle of association and emphasis:

—1. associative גם ישנים גם חדשים new as well as old **Song 7**₁₄, גם שניכם both of you **Gn 27**₄₅, גם הַמָּה, גם both of them together **Jr 25**₁₄;

—2. adding: גם לְאִשְׁתִּי I also know **Gn 3**₆, גם ידע אָנִי **Qoh 8**₁₂;

—3. emphasizing (Jacob ZAW 32:279ff) גם הוא עשה בְּמִזְוֵה also he **2C 21**₁₁ (:: Rudolph as 5 “even high places”), גם לְדַבַּר הַזֶּה also in this matter **Gn 19**₂₁, גם אָנִי also me **Gn 27**₃₄, גם כִּי אָמַר besides **Ru 2**₂₁, גם אֶתָּה דַּמְךָ your own blood **1K 21**₁₉;

—4. emphasis prevails association: גם הוא he himself, he on his part **Gn 32**₁₉, גם בּוֹשׁ even shame **Jr 8**₁₂, גם אֶת־הַטּוֹב good **Jb 2**₁₀; גַּמ־אֵל but God **Ps 52**₇;

—5. intensified; גם צַדִּיק even an innocent **Gn 20**₄, גם אֶת־הַכֹּל even all **2S 19**₃₁, גם עָנוּשׁ actually to impose a fine **Pr 17**₂₆, גם הוא even this **Jb 13**₁₆;

—6. in (real or paraphrased) repetition, as figure of speech: וְהִיא־גַמ־הִיא and even she herself **Gn 20**₅, גם השָׂתַרְרָךְ ... תִּשְׂתַּרְרָךְ you must even make yourself a prince **Nu 16**₁₃, גם אָכַל he has even

consumed **Gn 31**₁₅, בְּכִינוּ גַם yes, (we) wept **Ps 137**₁ (: Dahood CBQ 22:204: loud, = קוֹל גָּדוֹל **2S 15**₂₃ **Ezr 3**₁₂);

—7. גַם with negation: לֹא ... גַם nor **1S 28**₂₀, לֹא גַם yea, none **Song 8**₁, אֵין ... גַם yet there is no **Qoh 4**₈, אֶחָד גַם ... לֹא not even one **2S 17**₁₂, לֹא גַם עַד־הַעֵת הַהִיא לֹא even up to that time not **Neh 6**₁;

—8. גַם emphatically combining clauses, (and) also = even: וְגַם בְּרוּךְ יְהוָה he will certainly be blessed **Gn 27**₃₃ גַם יִכְלָתִי I have even prevailed **Gn 30**₈ **Jb 21**₇; גַם can often remain untranslated **Ju 5**₄; גַם רָאוּ even though they have seen **Ps 95**₉; adversative yet: **Ezk 18**₁₁ **Ps 129**₂ **Jb 18**₅; לֹא יִכְלוּ לִי גַם and yet they have not **Ps 129**₂;

—9. in collocations: גַם כִּי even though **Qoh 4**₁₄; גַם אֲשֶׁר even what **Neh 3**₃₅; גַם כִּי even when **Is 1**₁₅ **Hos 8**₁₀; cj. גַם עַתָּה even now **Da 10**₁₇; גַם עַתָּה formula for continuation: now **Gn 44**₁₀ **1S 12**₁₆ **Jb 16**₁₉;

—10. גַם often occurs at the beginning of the clause and not where it belongs logically: כִּי־גַם־אֵין לָהֶם woe also to them! **Hos 9**₁₂, גַם אֶת בְּדַמ־בְּרִיתְךָ because of the blood of the covenant with you also **Zech 9**₁₁, וְגַם נָתַתִּי מִמֶּנָּה and also by her **Gn 17**₁₆;

—11. וְגַם is used in the same way as גַם: a) supplementation: וְגַם אַחֲרַי כֵּן and also later **Gn 6**₄ וְגַם אֲמַרְתִּי and further I say **Ju 2**₃; b) emphasizing עַתָּה וְגַם and yet even now **Jl 2**₁₂; emphasizing exclusively: אַתֶּם וְגַם you however **Neh 5**₈; וְגַם אֲנִי I on my part **Am 4**₆ **Mi 6**₁₃;

—12. when גַם connects two clauses the emphasized part of the clause is put at the beginning: אֶת־לוֹט הִשִּׁיב וְגַם connects two clauses the emphasized part of the clause is put at the beginning: אֶת־לוֹט הִשִּׁיב וְגַם and he recovered Lot also **Gn 14**₁₆; וְגַם ... הָיְתָה and there has also been **1S 4**₁₇; וְגַם with negation: לֹא וְגַם and yet not **Ezk 16**₂₈; לֹא יִדְעוּ ... וְגַם אַתָּה nor **Ju 2**₁₀;

—13. גַם ... גַם ... מִסְפּוּא: גַם תִּבֶן גַם מִסְפּוּא: both straw and fodder **Gn 24**₂₅, וְגַם ... גַם both ... and **1S 2**₂₆ (series of five **Jos 7**₁₁); ... גַם הִמָּה: גַם אֲנִי גַם הִמָּה (stresses the contrast) whereas they ... so also I **Is 66**_{3f}; לֹא ... גַם ... גַם neither ... nor **Zeph 1**₁₈; לֹא ... וְגַם ... גַם neither nor **1S 21**₉ **28**₁₅; לֹא וְגַם אֲנֹכִי לֹא neither I ... nor you **Gn 21**₂₆; לֹא ... גַם ... לֹא ... גַם neither ... nor **Nu 23**₂₅; ... גַם ... גַם ... גַם ... לֹא neither ... nor ... nor **Ex 4**₁₀;

—**Is 21**₁₂ → גַם; **Gn 6**₃ → שֵׁ; **Zech 9**₁₂ rd. (יֹם) גַם; **Jb 41**₁ rd. גַם instead of הַגַּם.

גמא 1813

גמא: MHb. (גמוע)גמא, Epstein 405f; JArm.th גמוע; Arb. dialect. *jum‘at* swallow; Eth. *gem‘e* vessel for liquids (Lambdin JAOS 73:149³).

pi: impf. יִגְמֹא (BL 374r): to swallow, metaph. a running horse “swallows” the ground (Arb. *iltahama l‘arḍa*; Lat. *viam vorare* Catullus 35, 7) **Jb 39**₂₄, cj. הַגְמֹא **Ezk 23**₃₄. †

hif: impv. sf. הַגְמִיאֵנִי: to give to drink **Gn 24**₁₇. †

1814 גָּמָא

גָּמָא, Sam. ^{M85} *gāmī*: MHb. גָּמִי and גָּמִי, Sam. גָּמִיא, EgArm. גָּמִא (DISO 51); Eth. *gōmē*; Heb. put under גָּמָא; Eg. lw. *qm* Copt. *kam* (Erman-G. 5:37; Lambdin 92; Vycichl JAOS 73:149): **papyrus** *Cyperus Papyrus* (Löw 559ff): **Is 35₇ Jb 8₁₁** (|| אָחוּ), אָחוּ, תִּבְתַּת גָּמָא Ex 2₃ כְּלִי גָּמָא vessel of papyrus **Is 18₂** (Wiedemann Äg. 213f; Salonen *Wasser*. 5f; Aharoni *Schiffsterminologie* 19ff). †

1815 גָּמֹד

I גָּמֹד: → גָּלְמוֹד.

—II גָּמֹד: → גָּמֹד.

1816 גָּמֹד

גָּמֹד, Sept. σπιθαμή span: MHb. ² ell-measure > JArm. גָּרְמִיָּא, Syr. also *gurmīdā*, Mnd. *gurmaiza* fist, *garmīda* cubit (MdD 86a, 79a); Eth. Leslau 15; *Ružička* 79: a **linear measure** for a sword, קָרֶב, short cubit (Torrey ZAW 65:233 :: de Vaux 1:299) ? span **Ju 3₁₆**. †

1817 גָּמָדִים

גָּמָדִים, Jerome *gamadim*: **Ezk 27₁₁**: n.pop. unknown; ? *Kumidi* n.loc. EA, alt. גָּמָדִים Tg.^L; Sept., Pesh., guardian, Simons *Geog.* §1427; → Zimmerli 629. †

1818 גָּמֹל

גָּמֹל: n.m.; גָּמֹל “who has received (benefits)”, or with גָּמָל (Noth 182): **1C 24₁₇**; → בית גָּמֹל †

1819 גָּמֹל

גָּמֹל: גָּמֹל, < **gumūl*, BL 473c; MHb. (pl.): גָּמֹלִים, גָּמֹלֵךְ/לוּ:

—1. **accomplishment** of the hands **Ju 9₁₆ Is 3₁₁ Pr 12₁₄**; לְאֵיבָיו גָּ of the enemies **Is 59₁₈** (Koehler *Trtj.* 205f: לְ dittogr. ?, linked with כָּעַל; usu. as 2);

—2. **requital**: אֶל־הֵימָּה גָּ Is 35₄ שְׁלֵם גָּ to deal retribution (Akk. *turu gimillu*) with לְ **66₆ Jr 51₆ Ps 137₈ Pr 19₁₇**, with עַל **Jl 4₄**; הַשִּׁיב גָּעַל with לְ **Ps 28₄ Lam 3₆₄**, with עַל **Ps 94₂**, with בְּרֵאשׁוֹ **Jl 4_{4.7}**; בְּרֵאשׁוֹ **Ob 15**;

—3. **benefit**, עָלִיו גָּ received benefits **2C 32₂₅**, pl. **Ps 103₂**. †

1820 גָּמֹלָה

גְּמוּלָהּ: f. of גְּמוּלָהּ, MHb.²; JArm.^t *גְּמוּלָתָא* benefit: pl., גְּמוּלוֹת, גְּמוּלָהּ:

—1. pl. deeds Is 59₁₈ (→ גְּמוּלָהּ 1);

—2. requital 2S 19₃₇, גְּמוּלוֹת אֵל Jr 51₅₆. †

גְּמוּזוֹ 1821

גְּמוּזוֹ, Or. גְּמוּזוֹ, Sept.^A Γαμουζαυ: n.loc.; in the שְׂפֵלָה; = *Jimzū*, 6 km. E of Ramle (Abel 2:338; PJB 22:70, 31:53f): 2C 28₁₈. †

Der. → גְּזוּזָנִי.

גָּמַל 1822

גָּמַל: MHb., EgArm. Nab. and Palm. (DISO 51), Sam. JArm.^{te} to requite, do to; Arb. *jamala* to collect, *jamula* to be beautiful, IV to act decently, Tigr. Wb. 567a *gamla* to have thick foliage; Akk. *gamālu* to requite, be easy on, *gitmālu* to complete; → גָּמַר.

qal: pf. גָּמַלְתָּ, גָּמַלְתָּ, גָּמַלְתָּ, גָּמַלְתָּ; impf. יִגְמַל, תִּגְמַלְנִי, יִגְמַל; impv. גָּמַל; pt. גָּמַל, גָּמַלְתָּ, גָּמַלְתָּ;

—1. a) to complete שְׂקָדִים גָּמַל to bear ripe almonds Nu 17₂₃, בָּסָר גָּמַל ripened (grown mellow and sweet) Is 18₅ (1QIs^a גְּמוּלָהּ Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 153), b) to wean 1S 1_{23f} Hos 1₈ 1K 11₂₀ (prp. וְתִגְמַלְהוּ Sept. :: Montgomery-G.), גְּמוּלֵי מִחָלָב (BL 427a) Is 28₉, גְּמוּלָהּ Is 11₈; c) to grow Sir 14₁₈;

—2. to do to, show: with אֶת somebody רָעָה Gn 50₁₅₋₁₇ 1S 24₁₈ Pr 3₃₀, רָע Ps 7₅, טוֹבָה 1S 24₁₈, טוֹב Pr 31₁₂, גְּמוּלָהּ (1Qp Hab xii 3 גְּמוּלָהּ) 2S 19₃₇, כָּל Is 63₇; לְ אֶת somebody Dt 32₆ Is 3₉ Ps 137₈, with עַל Jl 4₄ Ps 13₆ 103₁₀ 116₇ 119₁₇ (11QPs^a גְּמוּרָה, DJD 4, p. 28) 2C 20₁₁; נִפְשׁוֹ אֶת to do to oneself Pr 11₁₇; כִּי אֶת to treat according to 2S 22₂₁ / Ps 18₂₁; עַל אֶת to look after a person Ps 142₈;

—Ps 131₂ כִּי־גָמַל rd. תִּגְמַל (:: de Boer VT 16:291f). †

nif: impf. יִגְמַל/בְּמֶלֶךְ; inf. הִגְמַל: to be weaned Gn 21₈₋₈ 1S 1₂₂, metaph. cj. Ps 131₂ (rd. תִּגְמַל). †

Der. גְּמוּלָהּ, גְּמוּלָהּ, גְּמוּלָהּ; n.m. גְּמוּלָהּ, גְּמוּלָהּ; n.loc. בֵּית גְּמוּלָהּ.

גָּמַל 1823

גָּמַל: MHb., Ph. γαμαλ (Harris *Gramm.* 94); JArm. Syr. גְּמוּלָהּ, EgArm. Nab., Palm. DISO 51, Mnd. (MdD 83b) גְּמוּלָהּ; Arb. *jamal*, Eth. Tigr. Wb. 567a *gamal* (Leslau 15; Cerulli *Ling.* 142); > NAss. *gammalu*, WSem. lw.; Copt. *čamūl* (Albright JNES 5:25¹⁴); > κάμηλος Lewy *Fremdw.* 1; Mayer 338; de Vaux *Patr.* 55ff; domestication Albright *Steinzeit* 163f; Walz ZDMG 101:29ff; 104:45; Lambert BASOR 160:42f :: Isserlin PEQ 1950:50ff): גְּמוּלָהּ, גְּמוּלָהּ, גְּמוּלָהּ: comm. gender, fem. Gn 32₁₆ (ZAW 16:72): one-humped camel *Camelus Dromedarius*, Dalman *Arbeit* 6:93; Nagel ZA 55:192f; for two-humped camels with Shalmaneser III see

Gressmann *Bilder* 123u; Pritchard *Pictures* 355; → Landsberger *Fauna* 143): meat is unclean **Lv 11₄ Dt 14₇**: in lists **Gn 12₁₆ 24₃₅ 30₄₃ 32₈ Ex 9₃ 1S 15₃ 27₉ Is 21₇ 30₆ Zech 14₁₅ Jb 1_{3.17} 42₁₂ Ezr 2₆₇ Neh 7₆₈ 1C 5₂₁ 12₄₁ 27₃₀ 2C 14₁₄**; care and use: **Gn 24₁₁₋₆₄ 31_{17.34} 32₁₆ 37₂₅ 1K 10₂ 2C 9₁ 2K 8₉ Is 60₆ Ezk 25₅**; → **Gn 24₁₀ Ju 6₅ 7₁₂ 8_{21.26} 1S 30₁₇ Jr 49_{29.32}**. †

1824 גַּמְלִי

גַּמְלִי, Sam.^{M85} *gamli*, Sept. Γαμαλι: n.m., גַּמֹּל short form (Noth 182) or גַּמְלָה: **Nu 13₁₂**. †

1825 גַּמְלִיָּאֵל

גַּמְלִיָּאֵל, Sam.^{M85} *gamliil*, Sept. NT Γαμαλιηλ: n.m.; גַּמֹּל; “God has shown goodness” Noth 182: Manassite **Nu 1₁₀ 2₂₀ 7_{54.59} 10₂₃**. †

1826 גָּמַם

cj. גָּמַם: Arb. *jamma* to be full, abundant.

qal: pf. גָּמַם has come to an end (Scheiber VT 11:455f) **Is 21₁₂** (: אָתָּה; usu. as גָּמַם II). †

Der. גָּמַם (?), *גָּמַמָּה.

1827 גָּמַר

גָּמַר: Ug. *gmr* be complete UTGl. 592; MHb., pi. to destroy **Sir 43₄**; Pun. Yaud. (DISO 51); Arm. (→ BArm.) to complete, destroy, to come to an end, JArm.^{tb} גָּמַר completion; Arb. *kamala* to be whole (Guillaume 7); Akk. *gamāru* to use up, to destroy, Arb. *jammara* to collect, Eth. *agmara* to complete, Tigr. Wb. 568a *gammara* to edge; → גַּמֹּל.

qal: pf. גָּמַר; impf. יִגְמַר; pt. גָּמַר:

—1. to **come to an end** **Ps 12₂** (|| cj. סָפַר; rd. חָסַד) **77₉** (|| אָפַס, dl. אָמַר);

—2. to **requite, avenge** (Dahood ThSt. 14 (1953) 595f, cf. גַּמַל = שָׁלַם ?), with acc. **Ps 7₁₀** (rd. גָּמַר, y dittoгр.), with עַל in favour of **57₃**, with בְּעַד to the support of **138₈**. †

Der. n.f. II גָּמַר (?), n.m. גָּמַרְיָה (ו).

1828 גָּמַר

I גָּמַר, Sam.^{M85} *gāmer*: n.pop.; pl. גָּמַרִים Tg.^L **Ezk 27₁₁** for גָּמַרִים; son of יִפֶּת **Gn 10₂**, his sons **10₃ 1C 1_{5f}**, Sept. Γαμερ, **Ezk 38₆** Γομερ, Pesh. *Gōmōr*. **Cimmerians**, cun. *Gimir(i)*, Gimirrai, (Herzfeld *Inschr.* 24, 14f; VAB 3:153f); penetrated into Cappadocia and, from the end of the eighth century BC, into Armenia; VAB 7:784; Dhorme Syria 13:29ff; Holscher *Erdk.* 53f; Brandenstein 63ff; LAW 1524: **Gn 10_{2f} 1C 1_{5f} Ezk 38₆**; → יִזְמַרִי. †

1829 גָּמַר

II גָּמַר: n.f.; גָּמַר; short form of → גְּמַרְיָהוּ (Noth 175; Wolff 16f), or of MHB. JArm.^{tb} גָּמַר completion “enough!” (sc. of the daughters; Koehler ZAW 32:8); or Arb. *jamra* live coal (cf. רִצְפָּה)?; wife of Hosea **Hos 1₃**. †

1830 גְּמַרְיָה

גְּמַרְיָה: n.m., < גְּמַרְיָהוּ, EgArm.: courtier of king Zedekiah **Jr 29₃**. †

1831 גְּמַרְיָהוּ

גְּמַרְיָהוּ: n.m., גָּמַר + יִגְמַר “Y has accomplished” Noth 175; Lach. 1:1, cun. *Gamaryāma* (Schrader *Keilins.* 467); > → גְּמַרְיָה: **Jr 36₁₀₋₁₂₋₂₅**. †

1832 גֵּן

גֵּן → גִּנָּה; Ug. Ph. (γάβος Harris 94; Lewy *Fremdw.* 114; Mayer 346); EgArm. Nab. Palm. (DISO 51), > NBab. *gannu* Akk. AHw. 280b; WSem. *ba-gani* in special protection, vSoden *Orient.* 35:8; גִּנָּן gardener Syr. EgArm. (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); fence > garden: גֵּן, הַגֵּן, גִּנִּי, גִּנִּים, Or. *ginnī, ginnīm* (Kahle *Text* 71); m., f. **Gn 2₁₅** (rd. גִּנָּה Albrecht ZAW 16:53 :: Brockelmann *Heb. Syn* §16g);

—1. **garden** (Reicke-R. 5 13): גֵּן הַיֶּרֶק vegetable garden **Dt 11₁₀ 1K 21₂**, גֵּן הַרְיָה well-watered garden **Is 58₁₁ Jr 31₁₂**, גֵּן הַמְּלֶכֶת **2K 25₄** (Dalman *Jerusalem* 168; Simons *Jerusalem* 10, 127 :: Gray JNES 8:81: מֶלֶךְ) **Jr 39₄ 52₇ Neh 3₁₅**, גֵּן עֵזָא **2K 21₁₈₋₂₆**, cj. **2C 36₈** (Sept. Γαβοζα = בֵּיתוֹ גֵּן **2K 21₁₈**, → Montgomery-G. 553, Albright JBL 51:90f), גֵּן נְעוּלָה barred (metph.) garden **Song 4_{12a}**, cj. **12b**, מַעְיֵן גִּנִּים garden fountain **Song 4₁₅**; → **Song 4₁₆ 5₁ 6₂ 8₁₃**;

—2. **garden of God** (Baumgärtel 48ff; Brock-U. *Gottesgarten* 127f; Mari *kirūm šū ša ilium* this garden is divine (= wonderful) ARM 1, 36:7): גֵּן אֱלֹהִים **Ezk 28₁₃ 31₈**, גֵּן הָאֱלֹהִים **31₉**, גֵּן יְהוָה **Gn 13₁₀ Is 51₃**, גֵּן בְּעֵרֶן the garden (= oasis) in (the land of) Eden **Gn 2₈**, > גֵּן עֵדֶן garden of (!) Eden **Gn 2₁₅** (גֵּן fem. ?) **3_{23f} Ezk 36₃₅ Jl 2₃**, הַגֵּן **Gn 2_{9f-16} 3₁₋₃₋₈₋₁₀**;

—on Γεννησαρετ → ים 4c;

—**Lam 2₆** ? rd. מִזְכּוֹן שְׁבֵתוֹ (Rudolph *Ru.-HL-Klag.*) and שֶׁד; **Song 6₂** rd. בְּגִפְנִים. †

Der. n.loc. עֵין גִּנִּים, בֵּית הַגֵּן.

1833 גָּבַ

גנב: MHb. Ph. Yaud., EgArm. Palm. (DISO 51), JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 95b) to put aside, Arb. *janaba* to keep away, → BArm. **גַּב**, Arb. *janb* side.

qal: pf. **גָּנַבְתִּי**, **גָּנְבוּ**, **גָּנַבְתֶּם**, **גָּנַבְתֶּם**, **גָּנַבְתֶּם**; impf. **יִגְנֹב**, **יִגְנְבוּ**, **יִגְנֹבוּ**; inf. **גָּנַב**; pt. **גָּנַב**, **גָּנְבוּ**, **גָּנַבְתֶּם**, fem. cs. **גָּנַבְתִּי** (BL 526k):

—1. to **steal, purloin**: abs. **Gn 44**₈ **Ex 20**₁₅ **Lv 19**₁₁ **Dt 5**₁₉ **Jos 7**₁₁ **Jr 7**₉ **Hos 4**₂ **Zech 5**₃ (**הַגָּנֵב**) **Pr 6**₃₀ **30**₉; kidnapping **Ex 21**₁₆ **22**₁₁ **Dt 24**₇ (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 1:133ff; VT 7:397) **2S 19**₄₂ (to abduct) :: **2K 11**₂ (to save him); livestock **Gn 30**₃₃ **Ex 21**₃₇, things **Gn 31**₁₉₋₃₀₋₃₂ **44**₈ **Ob 5**, water **Pr 9**₁₇; to take secretly from **2S 21**₁₂, to bring away **2C 22**₁₁; **גָּנַבְתִּי** **אֶתִּי** **גָּנֹב** stolen from me **Gn 30**₃₃, **לַיְלָה** **וּגְנַבְתִּי יוֹם** what is stolen by day and by night **Gn 31**₃₉; to carry away (storm) **Jb 21**₁₈ **27**₂₀;

—2. **לָבַג** to **deceive** **Gn 31**₂₀₋₂₆, without **לָב** **31**₂₇. †

nif: impf. **יִגְנַב** to **be stolen** **Ex 22**₁₁. †

pi: impf. **וַיִּגְנַב**; pt. **כִּזְנַבְתִּי**: to **appropriate** through theft **2S 15**₆ **Jr 23**₃₀ (words of God, → Johnson *Prophet* 47f). †

pu: pf. **גָּנַבְתִּי**, **גָּנַבְתִּי**; impf. **יִגְנַב**; inf. **גָּנַב**:

—1. to **be stolen away** **Gn 40**₁₅ (cf. qal **Ex 22**₁₁ etc. :: Kopf VT 8:169) **Ex 22**₆;

—2. to **bring oneself secretly to somebody** (Kopf VT 9:251) **Jb 4**₁₂. †

hitp: impf. **וַיִּתְגַּנֵּב** enter stealthily **2S 19**₄. †

Der. **גָּנַבְתָּ**, **גָּנַבְתָּ**, n.m. **גָּנַבְתָּ**.

1834 **גָּנַב**

גָּנַב: MHb., OArb. and EgArm. (DISO 51), JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 77a), Rotw. *Ganne/of* (Wolf 1643): **גָּנַבְתִּי**: thief (:: **הַגָּנֵב** **Zech 5**₃ who steals) **Ex 22**_{1-6f} **Dt 24**₇ **Is 1**₂₃ **Jr 2**₂₆ **48**₂₇ **49**₉ **Hos 7**₁ **Jl 2**₉ **Ob 5** **Zech 5**₄ **Ps 50**₁₈ **Pr 6**₃₀ **29**₂₄ **Jb 24**₁₄ (rd. **גָּנַב** **יְהוֹלֵךְ**) **30**₅. †

1835 **גָּנַבְתָּ**

גָּנַבְתָּ: Sam.^{M85} sf. *gānabtu* (BL 597g); MHb.: **something stolen** **Ex 22**_{2f}. †

1836 **גָּנַבְתָּ**

גָּנַבְתָּ: n.m.; BL 510v; MHb.; Arb. *junub* guest not belonging to the tribe; Sept. Γανηβαθ, = dimin. **junaibat* (Montgomery-G. 246); n.m. Saf. **גָּנַב** “stranger” (Ryckmans 1:62): son of Hadad, king of Edom **1K 11**₂₀. †

1837 **גָּנַבְתָּ**

גַּנָּה, *גַּנָּה: fem. of גָּן; MHb. גַּנָּה(י), JArm. גַּנָּתָא, Mnd. (MdD 91b) *ginta*, Syr. *ganttā*, Arb. *jannat* (Fraenkel 148, also paradise), Eth. *gannat*, Akk. *gannata* (?): cs. גַּנָּת (BL 598; 4 x Song Est) גַּנָּתוֹ, תַּגַּנָּת, גַּנָּתֵיכֶם, Or. *ginnātō*, *ginnāt* (Kahle *Text* 71): **garden** Nu 24₆ Is 1₃₀ 61₁₁ Jr 29_{5,28} Am 4₉ 9₁₄ Jb 8₁₆ Song 6₁₁ (with walnut trees) Qoh 2₅ (|| פַּרְדֵּי הַסַּלְמָנִים), garden of palace Est 1₅ 7_{7f}; as a place of worship Is 1₂₉ 65₃ 66₁₇; → cj. גַּיְנַת, גַּיְנָה. †

1838 גַּנָּז

I *גַּנָּז: MHb.² גַּנָּזִי/בֹרֵךְ, BArm. JArm. Mnd. (MdD 90b); גַּנָּזָא, JArm. Syr. *gazzā*, > Gr. γάζα; denom. MHb. JArm. CPArm. Syr. to hide (Mnd. MdD 96a to increase) > Arb. *janaza* and *kanaza* (Guillaume 2:10) to hide, *kanz* treasure, Eth. Tigr. Wb. 588b to wrap (dead body), LBab. *kanāzu* to put in store; Pers. loan *ganz* (Brandenstein-M. *Altpers.* 120; Telegdi *Essai* 237): גַּנָּזֵי הַמְּלָכִים: the royal **treasuries** Est 3₉ 4₇. †

1839 גַּנָּז

II *גַּנָּז: = I ?; Tigr. Wb. 588b *magnaz* shroud; גַּנָּזִים: woollen (Tg. Est 1₃) covers, blankets, or boxes (Gesenius) Ezk 27₂₄. †

1840 גַּנָּזֶךְ

*גַּנָּזֶךְ: MHb.² גַּנָּזְכָה (?) **ganz* + MPers. sf. of association *-ak*, NPers. *ganjah*, Arm.lw. Wagner 60, → *גַּנָּזֶךְ: **treasury** 1C 28₁₁. †

1841 גָּן

גָּן: MHb.² hif., JArm. Sam., EgArm. Palm. (DISO 52) to protect, Arb. *janna* to cover, to protect; OSArb. *gnn* IV to protect (ZAW 75:308), *gnt* roof, Malt. *gennen* (JSS 3:65); Akk. *ganānu* to lock up; Ph. n.m. אֲסִרְגֵּן Osiris protects (Harris Gr. 80).

qal: pf. גַּנָּתִי; impf. יִגֵּן (BL 428e, **yaginnu* ZDMG 43:178) inf. גַּנֹּךְ: to **enclose, fence, protect**: with עַל 2K 20₆ Is 31₅ 37₃₅ 38₆ Zech 9₁₅, with אֶל (rd. עַל ?) 2K 19₃₄, with בְּעֵד Zech 12₈, abs. Is 31₅. †

Der. גַּיְנָה, גָּן, גַּנָּה, I גַּת, כַּנָּן.

1842 גַּנָּתוֹי

[גַּנָּתוֹן Neh 12₄: rd. גַּנָּתוֹי.]

1843 גַּנָּתוֹן

גַּנָּתוֹן: n.m. (tr. ?); גַּנָּה ?; Neh 10₇ 12₁₆, cj. 12₄. †

1844 גַּעַה

גָּעָה: MHb., Ug. *gʿt* roaring; JArm.¹⁸ Syr. *gʿ* to scream, Mnd. (MdD 81a) *גהא; Arb. *jaʿjaʿa*; Soq. Leslau 15.

qal: impf. יִגְעֶה; inf. abs. גָּעוּ (BL 411w): to **roar, low** 1S 6₁₂ Jb 6₅, cj. (גָּעִי) Mi 4₉ (?); → cj. קָעָה. †

1845 גָּעָה

*גָּעָה or *גָּעָתָה; loc. גָּעָתָה: גָּעָה (?) ; n.loc. near Jerusalem, → Dalman *Jerusalem* 71; Rudolph 187; Simons *Jerusalem* 231ff: Jr 31₃₉. †

1846 גָּעַל

גָּעַל: MHb. (DSS also גָּאַל) hif. to pour boiling water over, qal 1QHS ii:26 to loathe, nitp. to get dirty, JArm.^t pa. to make dirty, Arb. *jaʿara* to drop manure (Guillaume 8); → גָּעַל.

qal: pf. גָּעַלָה, גָּעַלוּ, גָּעַלְתִּים; impf. תִּגְעַל pt. גָּעַלְתָּ: to **loathe**, to feel disgust, with acc. Lv 26_{11-15-30-43f} Ezk 16₄₅, with בְּ Jr 14₁₉, cj. Zech 11₈. †

nif: pf. נִגְעַל; impf. תִּנְעַל;

—1. to **be defiled** 2S 1₂₁;

—2. to **be unpleasant** Sir 31₁₆. †

hif: יִגְעַל: to make a mess, to **fail** (of a bull failing to inseminate) Jb 21₁₀. †

Der. *גָּעַל, n.m. גָּעַל (?).

1847 גָּעַל

*גָּעַל: גָּעַל: cs. גָּעַל: loathing, **disdain** Ezk 16₅. †

1848 גָּעַל

גָּעַל: Josephus *Ant.* Γυάλης (Schlatter 38) n.m.; OSArb. Ryckmans 1:62, Palm. גָּעַל Syr. 36:100 B6; Arb. *juʿal*, Tigr. Wb. 594a *geʿel* dung beetle (Noth 230 :: Nöldeke *Beitr.* 88): from Shechem Ju 9₂₆₋₄₁. †

1849 גָּעַר

גָּעַר: Ug. *gʿr* to rebuke, to roar with laughter; MHb. JArm. Syr. to rebuke, Arb. *jaʿara* to moo, Eth. Tigr. Wb. 594a *gaʿara* to shout, OSArb. n.m.; Pedersen *Eid* 82; Joüon *Bibl.* 6:311ff.

qal: pf. גָּעַרְתָּ, גָּעַרְתָּ; impf. יִגְעַר, יִגְעַרוּ; inf. גָּעַרְּ; pt. גָּעַרְתָּ: to **rebuke, speak insultingly to**: with בְּ Gn 37₁₀ Jr 29₂₇ Ru 2₁₆; God to the sea Is 17₁₃ Nah 1₄ Ps 106₉, Israel Is 54₉, the Satan Zech 3₂, locusts Mal 3₁₁; with acc., the people Ps 9₆; to threaten קָנָה חַיִּית Ps 68₃₁, יִזְרִים 119₂₁;

—Mal 2₃ rd. גִּרְעָה †

Der. מְגַעֲרָת, מְגַעֲרָה.

1850 גִּעְרָה

גִּעְרָה: גִּעַר; MHb.; Syr. *g'artā* roaring, גִּעְרָת, גִּעְרָתִי:

—1. rebuke Pr 13_{1,8} (:: Seeley ZAW 72, 71) 17₁₀ Qoh 7₅ (גִּי' חֲכָם);

—2. threat: a) of the enemy in battle Is 30₁₇; b) of God uttering a threatening rebuke against the fiendish powers (Reymond 188f) 2S 22₁₆/ Ps 18₁₆ Is 50₂ 51₂₀ 66₁₅ Ps 76₇ 104₇ Jb 26₁₁; גִּי' פְּנִיךָ (? rd. פִּיךָ) Ps 80₁₇. †

1851 גַּעַשׁ

גַּעַשׁ: MHb.² to rumble (?), bubble up, belch, Arb. *ja'aša* to shit and *jasa'a* to vomit, ruminant (Greenfield HUCA 29: 205f; Driver EphTheolLov. 26:341f), Eth. *g'aš'a*, Tigr. Wb. 580b *gas'a* and Akk. *gešū* to belch :: Brockelmann ZS 5:32; → hitpo. and גַּעַה, גַּעַל, גַּעַר (Driver WdO 1:406).

qal: impf. הִתְגַּעַשׁ: to rise and fall loudly (earth) Ps 18₈ / cj. 2S 22₈ (rd.? וַיִּגְעַר). †

[pu: וַיִּגְעַשׁ שׁוֹעִים Jb 34₂₀: rd. וַיִּגְעַשׁוּ (עָם).]

hitp: impf. הִתְגַּעַשׁוּ, הִתְגַּעַשׁוּ: to rise and fall loudly 2S 22₈/Ps 18₈ (earth), Jr 5₂₂ 46₇ (waves). †

hitpo: pf. הִתְגַּעַשׁוּ; impf. יִתְגַּעַשׁוּ: to vomit loudly (drunkard, Sept.) Jr 25₁₆, to surge (water) 46₈. †

Der. n.loc. *גַּעַשׁ (?).

1852 גַּעַשׁ

*גַּעַשׁ, גַּעַשׁ Sept.^A Γααα: n.top. גַּעַשׁ ?; הַר-גַּעַשׁ in הַר אֶפְרַיִם Jos 24₃₀ Ju 2₉, Abel 1:359, 399, Simons Geog. §541; גַּעַשׁ אֶפְרַיִם 2S 23₃₀ 1C 11₃₂ wadis coming down from גַּעַשׁ or n.loc. ? (Ellenbogen PJB 31:47f; Noth Welt 50). †

1853 גַּעְתָּם

גַּעְתָּם, Sam.^{M80} BenH. *gēt(t)am*, Sept. Γοθομ: n.m.; son of Eliphaz the Edomite; Arb. *ju'tumat* (Moritz ZAW 44:85): Gn 36₁₁₋₁₆ 1C 1₃₆. †

1854 גַּף

I *גַּף: → גַּפּוּף, I גַּבּוּ; Syr. *gfifa* curvature, vault; or גַּנְפָה, Arb. *janif* hunchback: עַל-גַּנְפֵי on top of (?) Pr 9₃. †

1855 גַּף

II גַּרְיָ, Sam.^{M86} **gab*: MHb. גַּרְיָ, Heb. גוֹרָה body: **body**, בְּגִיבּוֹ he **alone** (Dhorme *Emploi* 7; cf. I בַּר 3) **Ex 21**_{3f}. †

1856 גִּפְּן

גִּפְּן (55 x): MHb. (DSS גוֹפֶן, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 152; Mansoor JSS 3:44); Ug. *gpn*, *gupana* vineyard, and also harness UT 2103:7 (Eissfeldt *Texte* 34); JArm. CPArm. Syr. *gufnā*, and *gfettā*, Arb. *jafn*, OSArb. *gpnt* vine; Mnd. (MdD 84b, Macuch in Altheim-S. *Araber* 2:105ff) גוֹפֶנָא tree; NBab. bush, Ass. *gupnu* (stem of) tree, *gapnu* (WSem. lw. ? CAD 5:44f; AHw. 281, 298; AfO 21:97b); orig. bush (in general), tree (Rüthy 13f): גִּפְּן, גִּפְּנִי, גִּפְּנִים: fem., masc. **2K 4**₃₉ (followed by n. rect. שְׂרָה, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §169; ZAW 16:106f; MHb. fem.) **Hos 10**₁ Rudolph *Hos.* 191:

—climbing plant, הַשְּׂרָה גִּפְּן wild vine with פִּקְעוֹת **2K 4**₃₉; הַיֵּין גִּפְּן, **Nu 6**₄ **Ju 13**₁₄ (cf. NAss. *gapnu ša karāni* vine) > גִּפְּן **vine** *vitis vinifera* (Löw 1:48ff; Lutz *Viticulture*; Dalman *Arbeit* 4:297ff); the earliest reference for Canaan is in an inscription of Unas Gressmann *Texte* 81; Pritchard *Pictures* 228 (ca. 2350 BC); **Gn 40**_{9f} **49**₁₁ (|| שְׂרָקָה :: UTGl. 609: harness, as Ug. in pl.) **Ezk 17**₆, in lists **Nu 20**₅ **Dt 8**₈ **Hab 3**₁₇ **Hg 2**₁₉, vine and fig **Zech 3**₁₀ **1K 5**₅ **Mi 4**₄ **2K 18**₃₁ **Is 36**₁₆ **34**₄ **Jl 1**₇₋₁₂ **Song 2**₁₃ **Jr 5**₁₇ **Hos 2**₁₄ **Jl 2**₂₂ **Ps 105**₃₃, vine and pomegranate **Song 6**₁₁ **7**₁₃, vine and sycamore **Ps 78**₄₇, vine and olive **Jb 15**₃₃; גִּ' סֶדֶם **Dt 32**₃₂, שְׂבִיבָה, גִּ' **Is 16**_{8f} **Jr 48**₃₂, גִּ' מוֹמְצָרִים, גִּ' **Ps 80**₉; גִּ' אֶלֶף **Is 7**₂₃, אֶלֶף הַגִּ' אֶלֶף **Ezk 15**₂₋₆, אֶשְׁפֹּלוֹת הַגִּ' עֵץ הַגִּ' **Song 7**₉, damage by hail **Ps 78**₄₇; → **Is 24**₇ **32**₁₂ **Hos 10**₁ **Mal 3**₁₁ **Ps 128**₃; cj. **Song 6**₂ (rd. בְּגִפְּנִים).

—2. symbol of Isr. **Ezk 17**₆₋₁₀ **Hos 10**₁ **Ps 80**₉₋₁₇.

1857 גַּפְּיָ

I גַּפְּיָ: → I גַּרְיָ;

—II גַּפְּיָ, by-form → גַּרְיָ.

1858 גִּפְּרָ

גִּפְּרָ **Gn 6**₁₄: unknown species of tree used for building the ark. †

1859 גִּפְּרִית

גִּפְּרִית, Sam.^{M86} *gifret*: MHb., JArm.^{tg} גוֹפְּרִיתָא and JArm. כַּבְּרִיתָא, CPArm. גוֹפְּרִי, EgArm. (כַּבְּרִי(תָא), Syr. *kebrītā*, Mnd. (MdD 212a) *ka/ibrīt*; > Arb. *kibrīt*, Akk. *ki/ubrītu* (AHw. 471); non-Sem. (?) lw.: Ellenbogen 58f: **brimstone** (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:27) **Gn 19**₂₄ **Dt 29**₂₂ **Is 30**₃₃ **34**₉ **Ezk 38**₂₂ **Ps 11**₆, **Jb 18**₁₅ (on a desolate settlement, → מִלְחָח). †

1860 גַּרְ

גַּר (92 x), Jerome *gar*: גַּר; < **gawir*, BL 464c; MHb., JArm. גַּיִרָא proselyte (BL 478hj, > γειώρας proselyte, for גַּר Sept. **Ex 12**₁₉ **Is 14**₁ → Seeligman 30); Ug. *gr* (Aistleitner 691 :: BiOr. 20:144: *gr*), Ph. *גַּר, Γερ- in n. pr. (Harris *Gramm.* 92), Nab. Palm. (DISO 53) stranger, client; JArm.¹⁸ גַּיִרָא, CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 75b) *gayyārā* adulterer, → I גַּר; Arb. *jār* neighbour, OSArb. n.m., Eth. *gōr* (Tigr. Wb. 592a) and *gyūr* (Leslau 14): גַּרְךָ, גַּרוֹ, גַּרִים (גַּרִים) **2C 2**₁₆ †): גַּר is a man who (alone or with his family) leaves village and tribe because of war **2S 4**₃ **Is 16**₄, famine **Ru 1**₁, epidemic, blood guilt etc. and seeks shelter and residence at another place, where his right of landed property, marriage and taking part in jurisdiction, cult and war has been curtailed, גַּר :: אֲזָרְחָה **Ex 12**₁₉; → Bertholet 360; Schürer 3:175ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 6:144, 147ff; Neufeld HUCA 26:391ff; Hempel *Ethos* 145ff; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:116ff; Kuhn Pauly-W. 22:1247ff; RGG 3:1125f; Reicke-R. 498; → נִכְרִי, תּוֹשָׁב: **protected citizen, stranger Gn 15**₁₃ **Ex 20**₁₀ **Dt 5**₁₄, גַּר וְתוֹשָׁב **Gn 23**₄, גַּר abroad **Ex 22**₁₈₃, Isr. in Eg. **Dt 23**₈; נִפְשׁ הַגַּר how a גַּר feels **Ex 23**₉, מִשְׁפַּחַת גַּר **Lv 25**₄₇; גַּר in need of protection **Dt 10**₁₈ **14**₂₉ **16**₁₁₋₁₄ **24**₁₇₋₁₉₋₂₁ **26**_{12f} **27**₁₉ **Jr 7**₆ **22**₃ **Ezk 22**₇ **Zech 7**₁₀ **Mal 3**₅ **Ps 94**₆ **146**₉; גַּרִים in Isr. have sons **Ezk 47**₂₂; גַּר on the way, looking for accommodation **Jr 14**₈ **Jb 31**₃₂; **Dt 14**₂₁ Canaanite subject in Israel / Judah ? (Noth *Gesch.* (Abh.) 77¹).

Der. גַּרְוֹת.

1861 גַּר

גַּר: MHb.¹ white foam; MHb.² and BArm. JArm.¹⁸ גַּיִר; CPArm. Eth. denom. (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 45), Arb. *jīr*, *jayyār* and OSArb. *gyrm* (Müller 40) lime; Tigr. Wb. 579a *gerger* limestone; lw. < Akk. *kīru* < Sum. *gir* (AHw. 484):

—lime (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:26; Gradwohl 86f), גַּר אֲבָנֵי **Is 27**₉. †

1862 גַּרְא

גַּרְא: n.m., Diringer 44f, 302: short form of גַּר + ndiv. (Noth 148) “client of ndiv.”:

—1. son of Benjamin **Gn 46**₂₁, his grandson **1C 8**_{3.5.7} (→ Rudolph);

—2. **Ju 3**₁₅;

—3. father of שְׂמֵעִי **2S 16**₅ **19**₁₇₋₁₉ **1K 2**₈. †

1863 גַּרְב

*גַּרְב: Syr. *grab*, Arb. *jariba* to be scabby, mangy.

Der. גַּרְבָּ.

1864 גַּרְבָּ

גָּרַב: נָרַב; < **gar(a)b*; MHb., JArm.^{lg} גָּרְבָא, Syr. גָּרְבָא, Mnd. *girba* (MdD 92a) leprosy; Arb. *jarab* eczema, with swelling of the skin, Tigr. Wb. 575a *gerbēb* scabies; Akk. *garābu* leprosy, scabies: **festering rash Lv 21₂₀ 22₂₂ Dt 28₂₇**. †

1865 גָּרַב

גָּרַב: n.m.; גַּרַב, “scabby”, CPArm. Syr.; Palm. גַּרְבָא, Γαρβᾶ (Lidzbarski *Eph.* 1:79; Cantineau-S. *Palmyre* 3:26), OSArb. גַּרְב(י) Ryckmans 2:44; Akk. *Gurābu, Gurrubu* (Holma *Personennamen* 42):

—1. n.m., **2S 23₃₈ 1C 11₄₀**;

—2. n.loc. גָּרַב גְּבַעַת **Jr 31₃₉**, → I גְּבַעַת 3. †

1866 גָּרְגַר

גָּרְגַר: MHb. גָּרְגַר, JArm.^{lg} *גָּרְגַרָא berry, small grain, denom. גַּרְגַר pi. pa. to grow berries, grains; Mnd. MdD 85b *gurgur* cabbage; Arb. *jarjār, jurjur* thoroughly ripe olives, *jirjir* colewort, *eruca sativa*; ? > γεργέριμος over-ripe, Lewy *Fremdw.* 23f; Akk. *gurgurru* kind of plant: גָּרְגַרִים: **ripe olives** (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:59, 166) **Is 17₆ Sir 50₁₀** coll. sg.). †

1867 גָּרְגַרֹת

*גָּרְגַרֹת, tantum pl. ?: MHb. גָּרְגַרֹת, Arb. *jarājir*, Tigrin. *g^werg^werit* (Leslau 15) throat; Syr. *gaggartā*, Mnd. MdD 77a *gangarata* (pl. ?), Akk. *gag/ngurūtu* (Holma *Körperteile* 42; vSoden *Orient.* 35:10); MHb. גָּרְגַרֹן, **Sir 31₁₆** גַּרְגַרֹן, JArm.^l גַּרְגַרְנָא, Syr. *gagglrānā* greedy; Arb. *jarjara* to gurgle, *jarjarat* gurgling of water, assonant with Lat. *gurges* Greek γαργαραεών, cf. גָּרְוֹן: גָּרְגַר(וֹ)תִיךְ: **pharynx Sir 36₁₁ [23]** > neck **Pr 1₉ 3_{3,22} 6₂₁**. †

1868 גָּרְגַשִׁי

גָּרְגַשִׁי Sam.^{M86} *girgēši*, Sept. Γεργασῶλος: n.pop., Canaanite tribe **Gn 10₁₆ 15₂₁ Dt 7₁ Jos 3₁₀ 24₁₁ Neh 9₈ 1C 1₁₄**; Ug. n.m. *Grgš, Girgiši* PRU 3:249 (? from Asia Minor, Maisler JPOS 16:154); Ph. n.m. גַּרְגַשִׁי, גַּרְגַשִׁם; Maisler ZAW 50:87: גַּרְ + ndiv. Bab. *Giš?*; Simons *Geog.* §94. †

1869 גַּרַד

גַּרַד: MHb., Ph. גַּרְדַר (flesh-)scraper, JArm.^b CPArm. Syr. to shave off, Mnd. (MdD 96a) *grida* scraped off, destitute; Arb. *jarada* to pare bark and leaves off a tree; Bab. n.m. *g/qurrudu* Stamm 266; CAD 5:141 “bald-headed”, *qerdu* frayed wool *Orient.* 26:135f; Syr. *grādā*, Arb. *’ajradu* hairless.

hitp: inf. הִתְגַּרַד; to **scrape oneself Jb 2₈**. †

1870 גַּרָה

גַּרָה: MHb. JArm. Syr. pa. to stimulate, hitp. to get involved in strife, Arb. *jry* flee, run; EgArm. to go to court; Akk. *garū* to start a fight, to go to court: legal and military tech. term, Kutscher JAOS 74:238, 91.

pi: impf. יִגְרֶה: to **stir up strife**, to **go to court**, with מְרוֹן Pr 5₁₈ 28₂₅ 29₂₂, cj. מִלְחָמָה Ps 140₃ (rd. יִגְרֶה). †

hitp: pf. הִתְגַּרְיִת; impf. יִתְגַּרֶה (Da 11_{10b} Q, K גָּרוּ

—), הִתְגַּרְוּ, הִתְגַּרְוּ; impv. הִתְגַּרְ:

—1. get excited, **strive**, with בָּ against Pr 28₄;

—2. **get involved in strife, battle** (בָּ with) Dt 2₅₋₂₄, with מִלְחָמָה 2₉₋₁₉, בִּיהוּהָ to measure oneself with Jr 50₂₄, בְּרַעְיָהָ to plunge into misery 2K 14₁₀ 2C 25₁₉;

—3. abs. to **get ready** Da 11₁₀₋₁₀, with לְמִלְחָמָה 11₂₅. †

Der. תְּגַרְהָ.

1871 גָּרָה

I גָּרָה: גָּרָר, < **girrat* (Arb.) BL 455e; MHb.: **cud** Dt 14₈, גָּרָר גִּ'גָּרָר Lv 11₇, cj. Dt 14₆ (→ BH) and גִּ'גָּרָר לְהַעֲלֶה Lv 11₃₋₆ (v.6 hare!).²⁶ Dt 14_{6f} to ruminant. †

1872 גָּרָה

II גָּרָה: MHb. carob seed (?) Löw 2:403, > L Bab. *girū*, one twenty-fourth of a *šiqḷu* (AHw. 291b): the smallest weight, one twentieth of a שֶׁקֶל (BRL 185f; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:254; Kutscher *Words* 28f) Ex 30₁₃ Lv 27₂₅ Nu 3₄₇ 18₁₆ Ezk 45₁₂. †

1873 גָּרוֹן

גָּרוֹן: גָּרָר; onomatopoeic *gar* + suffix *-ôn* (cf. לָשׁוֹן (Brockelmann ZS 5:13f; Gordon AfO 12:111²⁵); MHb. JArm.^b גָּרוֹנָא, Akk. *girru* and *girānu* (Holma *Körperteile* 41f) throat; Arb. *jirān* front part of camel's neck; → גָּרוֹנִי: גָּרוֹנִי גָּרוֹת:

—1. **throat**, windpipe (Hommel *Lautlehre* 54¹), where thirst is felt Jr 2₂₅ (rd. Q גָּרוֹנִי), source of the voice Is 58₁ Ps 5₁₀ 69₄ 115₇ 149₆, of taste Ezk 16₁₁;

—2. **neck** גָּרוֹנִי גָּרוֹנִי with an outstretched neck (GK §128x) Is 3₁₆; cj. גָּרוֹנִי for אֲדָנִי Ps 55₁₀. †

1874 גָּרוֹת

גָּרוֹת: גָּר, Gulkowitsch 44; position of a גָּר; MHb.²; trad. lodging-place (Tg., Symm., Vulg., Volz *Jer.* 281): **fief** (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:358); in n.loc. → גָּרוֹת כְּמָהָם near Bethlehem Jr 41₁₇. †

1875 גָּרָז

גרז: = I גזר; Arb. *jaraza*, Eth. Leslau 15.

nif: pf. נגְרַזְתִּי, 2 MSS נגְזַרְתִּי and נגְרַשְׁתִּי (Sec. νεγρεσθι Brönno 103): to **be cut off Ps 31**₂₃; ? rd. for נגְרַשְׁתִּי Jon 2₅ and for נגְזַרְתִּי Lam 3₅₄ (Delekat VT 14:11). †

1876 גְרִזִי

גְרִזִי 1S 27₈: rd. Q הַגְזִרִי.

1877 גְרִזִים

גְרִזִים, Bomberg גְרִזִים: MHb. גְרִזִין, גְרִזִין, הַר גְרִזִין, הַר גְרִזִין, 3Q 15 xii 4, טורא קדישא 1QGnAp. 19, 8, Sam.^{M86} (*ār*)*gārīzem*, Sept.^{B(A)L} Γαρζειν: **Mount Gerizim**, *J. et-Tōr* SW of Shechem, BRL 169f; Simons *Geog.* §87-8; Reicke-R. 1:513: **Dt 11**₂₉ **27**₁₂, cj. 4 (Sam., Latina, MT עֵיבֵל, Meyer *Isr.* 546) **Jos 8**₃₃ **Ju 9**₇. †

1878 גְרִזִין

גְרִזִין: Siloam 2, 4, 4; Eg. *grdn*, Ug. *hršn* (: n.m. UTGl. 895, 1016; Albright *Religion* 288) = *hurašana* PRU 3:245; Arb. *karzan/m*, *kirzīm* (Fraenkel 86f); Akk. *ḫaš(s)innu*, Sum. *ḫaši(nna)* AHw. 332; JArm.^{tb} גְרִזִינָא; Syr. *ḥaššinā*; Heb. cj. גְרִזִין 2S 23₈, Arb. *ḥašīn* and *krzn* (Fraenkel 85) !, Eth. *ḥašīn*, Armen. *kaçin* (Hübschmann 307; Salonen *Kulturwörter* 8f); ? > ἄξινη > Lat. *ascia* (Walde-H. 71f; Ernout-M. 90); non-Sem. (spelling!) Friedrich OLZ 36:739¹: **axe Is 10**₁₅ **Dt 19**₅ **20**₁₉; **pickaxe 1K 6**₇ and Siloam; cf. בְרִזִל, קְרִדָם: Dalman *Arbeit* 4, 5, 7, 12, 43. †

1879 גַרְל

cj. גַרְל: Arb. *jarila* be stony, *jaral* stony ground, *jarwal* small stone; Heb. MHb. denom. of גֹרָל.

hif: cast the lot, MHb.; cj. **Zeph 2**_{8.10} (for וַיִּגְרִילוּ rd. וַיִּגְרִילוּ). †

1880 גְרָל

גְרָל, → גֹרָל; גְרָל- Pr 19₁₉ rd. גְרָל (גְרָל, → BH).

1881 גַרֵם

גַרֵם: Arb. *jarama* to cut, to bone; *jarīm* (castrated <) of great size, Feigin JNES 6:230; JArm.^{t(?)b(?)} pa. to crush bones (denom. of גְרָם): Der. גְרָמִי (?).

qal: pf. גְרָמוּ: **Zeph 3**₃ ? ?, trad. (denom.) to gnaw or break bones; Elliger Fschr. Bertholet 160ff: עֲזְבוּ גְרָם לֵא. †

pi: impf. יִגְרֵם: **gnaw (bones) Nu 24**₈;

qal: pf. גָּרַסָהּ: with נִפְשִׁי metaph. to be worn down, to **languish Ps 119**₂₀. †

hif: impf. וַיִּגְרֹס (teeth) to **cause to grind Lam 3**₁₆. †

1886 גרע

I גרע: MHb. to reduce, to take, JArm. Syr. to shave, (JArm.^b) to reduce, Arb. *qara 'a* Vulg. to have the head shaven, SArb. to shave (Leslau 16).

qal: impf. יִגְרַע/רַע, יִגְרַעוּ, תִּגְרַעוּ; inf. לִגְרַע; pt. גָּרַר/רוּעָה:

—1. to shave, to **trim** (beard) **Jr 48**₃₇ and **Is 15**₂ var. (→ גרע); abs. **Ezk 5**₁₁ (MSS, Editions, אֲגַרַע → גרע):

—2. to **cut down Ex 21**₁₀ **Ezk 16**₂₇ (חֶקְקֵי entitlement) **Jb 15**₄; to lessen **Ex 5**₈₋₁₉;

—3. to **take** (: יִסַּף Galling ZThK 58:13) **Dt 4**₂ **13**₁ **Jr 26**₂ **Qoh 3**₁₄, withdraw **Jb 36**₇; אֶלְיוֹ גָּרַר to seize (cf. **Phil 2**₆) **Jb 15**₈;

—4. to diminish (נִיץ) **Sir 51** (DJD 4, p. 82f, 3);

—**Jb 36**₂₇ → II גרע pi. †

nif: pf. נִגְרַע, נִגְרַעָה, נִגְרַעוּ; impf. יִגְרַע/רַע, יִגְרַעוּ; pt. נִגְרַע:

—1. to be **deducted Ex 5**₁₁ **Lv 27**₁₈;

—2. to be **taken away Nu 36**_{3f} (מִן) **27**₄ (מִתּוֹךְ); נִגְרַע מִבְּלִיתֵינוּ we are kept back, so that we do not **Nu 9**₇. †

Der. מִגְרַעָה*.

1887 גרע

II גרע: MHb. to hold water, to drip, Arb. *jari'a* to slurp, to gulp (Jacob ZAW 32:287).

pi: impf: יִגְרַע to **draw up** (drops of water) **Jb 36**₂₇ (→ Reymond 205f; alt. to take, to remove from I 3); Sutcliffe Bibl. 30:77f. †

1888 גרף

גרף: MHe. JArm..^{1g} to shovel away (ashes), Arb. to sweep away, Syr. and Eth. (Leslau 16) to wash away.

qal: pf. גָּרַפָּם: to **wash away** (river) **Ju 5**₂₁. †

Der. מִגְרַפָּה*.

1889 גַּרַר

גַּרַר: MHe. JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 97b) to scrape, Mnd. and Arb. *jarra* pull; Syr. *etgaurar* and Arb. VIII and Tigr. (Wb. 573a) to ruminate.

qal A: impf. יִגְרֹרִים, יִגְרֹהוּ (BL 436): **to drag away Hab 1₁₅**, to sweep away **Pr 21₇**.

qal B: impf. יִגְרֹר (BL 433h), Sam. יִגְוֹר, Sam.^{M86} *yiggo/awwar*. with גִּרְהָ **to ruminate Lv 11₇**, cj. **Dt 14₈** (rd. יִגְרֹר יִגְרֹר יִגְרֹר). †

poal: pt. מְגַרְרֹת: **sawn** (stones בְּמִגְרָה) **1K 7₉**. †

Der. I גִּרְהָ, גְּרוֹן (?), מִגְרָה.

1890 גִּרְרָה

גִּרְרָה: locv. גִּרְרָה; Aram. < basic form **garr*, (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:405); n.loc. W1 of Beersheba, *T. eš-Šerī'a* (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:408, 411ff; Abel 2:330f; Simons *Geog.* §369) :: *T. Jemme* (Petrie: Albright JBL 58:182f); *T. Abu Hurēra Yeivin Decade* 47f; → BRL 179f; Reicke-R. 1:547; gentilic Γερρηνοί **2Macc 13₂₄**: **Gn 10₁₉ 20_{1f} 26_{1.6-17}** (נַחַל גִּרְרָה) **2C 14_{12f}**, cj. **1K 9₁₇** for → גִּרְרָה (?) and **1C 4₃₉** for גִּרְרָה. †

1891 גַּרַשׁ

*גַּרַשׁ: Arb. *jaraša* to grind, > → גַּרַס.

Der. גַּרְשָׁה.

1892 גִּרְשָׁה

גִּרְשָׁה: JArm.^s גַּרִּישׁ, גַּרִּישׁ, MHe. גַּרִּישׁ, Syr. *gr(w)s*^s, Arb. *jarīš*: **גִּרְשָׁה**: crushed new grain, **groats** (Dalman *Arbeit* 3:266ff) **Lv 2₁₄₋₁₆**. †

1893 גַּרַשׁ

I גַּרַשׁ: MHe. pi. and JArm.^b pa. (< Heb.) to cast out, to divide, Ug. *grš* drive out UTGl. 624 ? nif. 1106; Mesha. 19; ? Pun. CIS 1, 144:2, 7 (Albright BASOR 83:19 :: KAI 46; DISO 285) Soq. (Leslau 16) drive out; Arb. *jaraša* II to expose publicly, *jašara* to relinquish, *zajara* to drive away.

qal: pt. גַּרִּישׁ Sam.^{M87} *garreš* (pi., BenH. *Trad.* 114f), גַּרְוִישָׁה:

—1. to drive out (people) **Ex 34₁₁**;

—2. to cast out (woman) **Lv 21₇**, אֵל מְנָה וְגַרְוִישָׁה **14 22₁₃ Nu 30₁₀ Ezk 44₂₂, Is 57₂₀** → II. †

nif: pf. נִגְרַשְׁתִּי:

—to be cast out Jon 2₅, cj. with MSS Ps 31₂₃ instead of נִגְרַזְתִּי. †

pi: pf. גִּרְשָׁה, גִּרְשָׁתָּ, גִּרְשָׁתָּמוּ, גִּרְשָׁתָּמוּ (GK 58g), גִּרְשִׁי/וּתִין, גִּרְשִׁי; impf. יִגְרֹשׁ, יִגְרֹשׁוּ (BL 355q), יִגְרֹשׁוּן, יִגְרֹשׁוּן, יִגְרֹשׁוּן; imp. גִּרֹשׁ; inf. (abs.) גִּרֹשׁוּ, גִּרֹשׁוּן, יִגְרֹשׁוּן, יִגְרֹשׁוּן, יִגְרֹשׁוּן, יִגְרֹשׁוּן; imp. גִּרֹשׁ; inf. (abs.) גִּרֹשׁוּ, גִּרֹשׁוּן, יִגְרֹשׁוּן, יִגְרֹשׁוּן, יִגְרֹשׁוּן, יִגְרֹשׁוּן:

—to drive out Gn 3₂₄ 21₁₀ Ex 2₁₇ 33₂ Nu 22₁₁ Ju 9₄₁ 11₂ 1K 2₂₇ Zeph 2₄ (? rd. יִשְׁדְּדוּהָ ?) Ps 34₁ 80₉ Pr 22₁₀; with מִעַל Gn 4₁₄, with מִן Ex 6₁ 11₁ (with → כָּלָה ?) Nu 22₆ Ju 11₇ 1S 26₁₉ Hos 9₁₅ Mi 2₉ 2C 20₁₁, with מֵאֵת Ex 10₁₁, with מִלְּפָנַי Ex 23₂₈ מִפְּנֵי Ex 23₂₉₋₃₁ Dt 33₂₇ Jos 24₁₂₋₁₈ Ju 2₃ 6₉ Ps 78₅₅ 1C 17₂₁, cj 2S 7₂₃; Ezk 31₁₁ gl ?, text ?. †

pu: pf. גִּרְשָׁה; impf. יִגְרֹשׁוּ: to be driven out Ex 12₃₉ (2Q DJD 3, p. 51 מִצְרַיִם יִגְרֹשׁוּ pi. sffx. = Sam., Sept., Pesh.) Jb 30₅, cj. Ps 109₁₀. †

Der. מִגְרֹשׁ, גִּרְשָׁה.

1894 גִּרֹשׁ

II גִּרֹשׁ: MHe. (Jastrow 1:273) and 1QHod 2:133; 328:15; Arb. *sajara* (fire, water) to churn up, Albright JBL 39:167; Blau VT 6:245f; finally considered same as I ?.

qal: impf. יִגְרֹשׁוּ: to toss up, ashore (mud from the sea) Is 57_{20b}, (1QIs^a יִתְגַּרְשׁוּ hitp. to be churned with acc.) → nif. †

nif: pf. נִגְרַשׁ (alt. pt.), נִגְרַשְׁתָּ: to be churning (waters) Is 57_{20a} Am 8₈. †

Der. גִּרֹשׁ.

1895 גִּרֹשׁ

גִּרֹשׁ: II גִּרֹשׁ; 1QH iii:32 רִפְשֵׁי גִרֹשֵׁי churning up of mud; גִּרֹשֵׁי (|| יִרְחִים) what the months (rd. יִרְחֵי ?) yield, to yield (Cross-F. JBL 67:206 (*) גִּרֹשֵׁי, cf. Sam.^{M87} *gārūšī* and 1QH) Dt 33₁₄. †

1896 גִּרְשָׁה

*גִּרְשָׁה: I גִּרֹשׁ; MHe. גִּירֹשֵׁי throwing out; pl. גִּרְשִׁיכֶם; eviction Ezk 45₉. †

1897 גִּרְשִׁין

גִּרְשִׁין: n.m.; → גִּרְשִׁים; II גִּרֹשׁ?; cf. Pun. n.pr. יִרְשֵׁי Lidzbarski *Eph.* 3:56; :: Noth 223: “bell”, Arb. *jaras*:

—son of Levi (→ גִּרְשִׁים 3) Gn 46₁₁ Ex 6_{16f} Nu 3_{17f-21-25} 4₂₂₋₃₈₋₄₁ 7₇ 10₁₇ 26₅₇ Jos 21₆₋₂₇ 1C 5₂₇ 23₆. †

Der. גְּרִשָּׁנִי.

1898 גְּרִשָּׁם

גְּרִשָּׁם, Sam.^{M87} *giršam*, dialect. < גְּרִשׁוֹן ? (Noth 223) :: Bauer OLZ 33:591: theophoric גַּר + → שָׁם son:

—1. son of Moses **Ex 2**₂₂ (expl. !) **18**₃ **Ju 18**₃₀ **1C 23**_{15f} **26**₂₄;

—2. son of פִּינְחָס **Ezr 8**₂;

—3. son of Levi (= גְּרִשׁוֹן) **1C 6**_{1f-5-28-47-56} **15**₇. †

1899 גְּרִשָּׁנִי

גְּרִשָּׁנִי: gentilic of גְּרִשׁוֹן: **Nu 3**_{21-23f} **4**_{24-27f} **26**₅₇ **Jos 21**₃₃ **1C 23**₇ **26**₂₁ **2C 29**₁₂; הַגְּרִשָּׁנִי **1 C 26**₂₁ **29**₈. †

1900 גְּשׁוּר

גְּשׁוּר: locv. גְּשׁוּרָה: n.top., n.pop.; small Aramaic state between Bashan and Hermon, neighbouring → מְעַכָּה, Abel 1:250; Noth ZDPV 68:28ff; Simons *Geog.* p. 7; Reicke-R. 562 (:: Mazar JBL 80 (1961) 16ff: *J. Ma'akā* between Gilead in the S, Basan in the E, and Hermon in the N1): בְּאֶרֶם **2S 15**₈, וְאֶרֶם גְּ' **1C 2**₂₃, וּמְעַכָּת גְּ' **Jos 13**₁₃; גְּ' מִלְךְ **2S 3**₃ **13**₃₇ **1C 3**₂; **2S 13**₃₈ **14**₂₃₋₃₂, cj. **Ps 83**₉ for אֲשׁוּר; → גְּתָר. †

Der. גְּשׁוּרִי 1.

1901 גְּשׁוּרִי

גְּשׁוּרִי, Sam.^{M87} *gīšēri*, ^{BenH.} *gīšūri*: gentilic of גְּשׁוּר:

—1. belonging to → גְּשׁוּר **Dt 3**₁₄ **Jos 12**₅ **13**₁₁₋₁₃;

—2. n.pop. in the S of Palestine **Jos 13**₂ **1S 27**₈, Sept. Γα/εργα/εσει (→ גְּרִשָּׁנִי); Abel 1:323; Simons *Geog.* p. 111f. †

1902 גָּשָׁם

גָּשָׁם: denom. of גָּשָׁם; MHe.² גָּשָׁם rained upon; metath. Syr. *šegmē dmetrā* showers, Arb. *sajama* (of tears) to flow :

cj. pu: pf. גָּשָׁמָה, (rd. thus for גָּשָׁמָה, BL 567i) **to be rained upon Ezk 22**₂₄. †

hif: pt. מְגַשְׁמִים: **to cause rain to pour Jr 14**₂₂. †

1903 גָּשָׁם

I גִּשְׁמִים; גִּשְׁמִים; MHe., Ug. *gšm* UTGl. 626: גִּשְׁמִים, גִּשְׁמִי, גִּשְׁמִי, גִּשְׁמִיכֶם: showers > rain Dalman *Arbeit* 1:682; Reymond 18ff:

—1. sg.: גִּשְׁמִיכֶם הִיא הִיא rain is falling, it is raining Gn 7₁₂ 1K 17₇ Jr 14₄ Zech 14₁₇; גִּשְׁמִי בוא גִּשְׁמִי Hos 6₃ גִּשְׁמִי מורה :: גִּשְׁמִיכֶם Gn 8₂; גִּשְׁמִיכֶם with גִּשְׁמִיכֶם Gn 8₂; גִּשְׁמִיכֶם Is 55₁₀; גִּשְׁמִיכֶם יָרַד גִּשְׁמִיכֶם Is 55₁₀; גִּשְׁמִיכֶם and גִּשְׁמִיכֶם Qoh 11₃; גִּשְׁמִיכֶם and רוח Pr 25₁₄₋₂₃; גִּשְׁמִיכֶם 1K 18₄₅; גִּשְׁמִיכֶם Ezk 13₁₁₋₁₃ 38₂₂; גִּשְׁמִיכֶם abundant rain (:: Dalman *Arbeit* 1:304: gift of divine generosity) Ps 68₁₀; גִּשְׁמִיכֶם showers of rain Zech 10₁; גִּשְׁמִיכֶם var. of cj. גִּשְׁמִיכֶם Jb 37₆ (Hölscher; Dalman *Arbeit* 1:144) גִּשְׁמִיכֶם storm (rushing) of rain 1K 18₄₁; גִּשְׁמִיכֶם יום Ezk 1₂₈; גִּשְׁמִיכֶם rain increases growth Is 44₁₄; God גִּשְׁמִיכֶם 1K 17₁₄ Jr 5₂₄; גִּשְׁמִיכֶם Ezk 34₂₆; גִּשְׁמִיכֶם Am 4₇; גִּשְׁמִיכֶם 1K 18₄₄; turns rain into hail Ps 105₃₂, גִּשְׁמִיכֶם Lv 26₄ (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:179);

—2. pl. גִּשְׁמִיכֶם showers of rain Ezr 10₉; גִּשְׁמִיכֶם הָעֵת the time of heavy rain 10₁₃ > rainy season (GK §141d; → סָתוּ, Arb. *šitā*, Dalman *Arbeit* 1:35); גִּשְׁמִיכֶם בְּרַכָּה full of blessing Ezk 34₂₆; 2K 3₁₇ Qoh 12₂; → מורה, גִּשְׁמִיכֶם. †

Der. גִּשְׁמִי hif.

1904 גִּשְׁמִי

II גִּשְׁמִי: n.m.; ? = I, “born in the rainy season”, Sinaitic and Arb. (Moritz *Sinaikult* 15), *Lihyanite* (Winnett 51), Nab., → גִּשְׁמִי, Γόσσυμος (Wuthnow 42): גִּשְׁמִי Neh 2₁₉ 6_{1f}. †

1905 גִּשְׁמִי

גִּשְׁמִי: alt. form of I גִּשְׁמִי, sffx. גִּשְׁמִי (BL 567i) Ezk 22₂₄: rd. גִּשְׁמִי (pu.). †

1906 גִּשְׁמִי

גִּשְׁמִי: n.m.; = II גִּשְׁמִי + Arb. suffix (BL 525h, Caquot in Ingholt *Rec. Palm.* 154₈), OSArb. *gšm*, *Jušam* n.pop., Ryckmans 1:290: Neh 6₆, opponent of Nehemiah, inscr. בר גִּשְׁמִי (Albright *Fschr.* Alt 1:4f; Rabinowitz *JNES* 15:5ff; not identical Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 112f). †

1907 גִּשְׁמִי

גִּשְׁמִי:

—A. Γόσσυ; (? Ug. ndiv. *Guši*, Jirku *ZAW* 75:86); Canaanite n.loc. Jos 15₅₁, “on the mountains” (v. 48); n.top. גִּשְׁמִי Jos 10₄₁ 11₁₆; in southern Palestine: *T. Bēt Mirsim* Noth 97 :: Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3, 410f; Simons *Geog.* §285-7, 319 A9. †

B. n.top., Sam.^{M87} *gāšen*; Sept. Γεσεμ (? as II גִּשְׁמִי, BASOR 140:31), Jerome *gesem/n*; n.top. **Goshen**: גִּשְׁמִי אֶרֶץ Gn 45₁₀ 46₃₄ 47_{1-4.6.27} 50₈ Ex 8₁₈ 9₂₆ אֶרֶץ גִּשְׁמִי אֶרֶץ Gn 46₂₈, גִּשְׁמִי 46_{28f}: unknown Egyptian name = *W. Tumulāt* W1 of the Suez Canal (Noth *Gesch.* 107f; Simons *Geog.* §419; Vergote 183ff). †

1908 גִּשְׁפָּא

גִּשְׁפָּא: n.m.; Sept. Γεσφα, Vulg. *Gaspha*; = גִּשְׁפָּא Ezr 2₄₃ ??; overseer of the נְתִינִים Neh 11₂₁. †

1909 גִּשַׁשׁ

גִּשַׁשׁ: MHe. to touch, pi. to grope, EgArm. to spy out; JArm.^{gb} Sam. CPArm. Syr. *gšš*, Mnd. (MdD 225a) כִּשְׁשׁ, Arb. *jassa*, Eth. and Tigr. Wb. 580a *gasasa* and *gajaja* to feel, touch (Yalon ZAW 44:322f: rel. to נָגַשׁ, יָנַשׁ/נָשַׁשׁ Is 65₅ Jb 41₉ here qal !).

pi: impf. נִגְשַׁשׁ (BL 328a), נִגְשַׁשׁ (of the blind) to grope Is 59₁₀. †

1910 גַּת

גַּת: MHe.; Ug. *gt* also agricultural business unit (Aistleitner 705; Dahood F Schr. Tisserant 86f), EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 79 ?; Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 233f, :: Pritchard *Texts* 428); < **gint*, cf. n.loc. *Gimtu*, *Ginti-*, *Giti-* in EA (VAB 2:1311; dissim. *Ružička* 153); *יָגַן, Arb. *wajana* to full clothes: pl. גַּתוֹת (BL 610t).

A. **winepress** (:: יָקַב) the higher basin, where grapes were pressed by treading (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:356ff); גַּת דְּרָךְ Neh 13₁₅ בְּגַת דְּרָךְ Is 63₂; metaph. to make a slaughter Lam 1₁₅, cf. JI 4₁₃; used secretly as a threshing-floor Ju 6₁₁ (? in the neighbourhood Eissfeldt JSS 5:4f); → גַּת B. †

B. גַּת as n.loc.: גַּת, locv. גַּתָּה 1K 2₄₀ (BL 563x), גַּתָּה Jos 19₁₃ (BL 527q); cun. (→ I) EA and Ass. *Gimtu*:

—1. Philistine town **Gath**, situation unc.: a) *T. el-Judēde* (Procksch ZDPV 66:179ff), b) *‘Arāq el-Menšīye* (Abel 2:325f; Albright BASOR 17:8; Beyer ZDPV 54:134ff; Simons *Geog.* §734; = *T. Šeḥ el-‘Arēmī* (Albright); Yeivin 16f, 29f :: Wright BA 29:78ff: *T. es-Sari‘a* 20 km. NW of Beersheba; Reicke-R. 515), c) *T. es-Safi* Reicke-R. 514f; BRL 170f: Jos 11₂₂ 1S 5₈ 6₁₇ 7₁₄ 17_{4-23-52-cj.52} 21₁₁₋₁₃ 27₂₋₄₋₁₁ 2S 1₂₀ 15₁₈ 21₂₀ and 22 (= 2, Malamat JNES 22:15) 1K 2₃₉₋₄₁ 2K 12₁₈ Am 6₂ Mi 1₁₀₋₁₄ Ps 56₁ 1C 18₁ 20₆₋₈ 2C 11₈ 26₆;

—2. in Ephraim 1C 7₂₁ (and 8₁₃ ?), = → גַּתִּי ? (Rudolph *Chr.* 73; Mazar IEJ 4:230ff; GGT §325), alt. = 1.

Der. גַּתִּי. †

C. n.loc. in collocations:

—1. גַּת־הַחֶפְרָה: “the winepress at the water-hole” (→ II חֶפְרָה): locv. גַּת־הַחֶפְרָה (BL 527q) Jos 19₁₃ (Sept.^A Γεθθα): in Zebulun, usu. *el-Mešhed*, N1 of Nazareth (Dalman *Orte* 117f; Abel 2:326f); ? rather *Kh. ez-Zurrā‘* (PJb 27:40; Simons *Geog.* p. 181; Reicke-R. 515); home of Jonah ben Amittai 2K 14₂₅ (Γεθ(θα) χοβερ/χοφερ). †

—2. גַּת־רִמּוֹן: “the winepress at the pomegranate tree” (:: Mazar VT 13:319¹), cun. *Gitirimunima* EA 250:46: a) in Dan **Jos 19**₄₅ **21**₂₄ **1C 6**₅₄; Noth *Jos.* 121 :: Simons *Geog.* §337, 21; b) Levite city in Manasseh W1 of the Jordan **Jos 21**₂₅, wrongly repeated after v. 24 (? for יִבְלָעֵם, cj. **1C 6**₅₅ Rudolph). †

1911 גַּתִּי

גַּתִּי: gentilic of גַּת B1; הַגַּתִּי from Gath **Jos 13**₃ **2S 6**_{10f} **15**₁₉₋₂₂ **18**₂ **21**₁₉ **1C 13**₁₃ **20**₅; pl. הַגַּתִּים **2S 15**₁₈. †

1912 גַּתִּים

*גַּתִּים, Sept. Γεθθ(α)μ, Eusebius *Onom.* Γεθθαμ: n.loc.; dual of I גַּת “the two winepresses”, as n.loc. alt. form of גַּת B: גַּתִּים, locv. גַּתִּימָה: ? Eg. *Qdtn* Simons *Topog.* 217 and cun. *Qiddim* (Albright BASOR 92:29⁸); Alt PJb 35:100ff;

—1. **2S 4**₃, refuge for the inhabitants of → בְּאֲרוֹת;

—2. in Benjamin **Neh 11**₃₃, between Beth-horon and Aijalon, ? = גַּת B2 **1C 7**₂₁ (Abel 2:338; Simons *Geog.* §325, 753 :: Mazar IEJ 4:227ff). †

1913 גַּתִּית

גַּתִּית: על־הַגַּתִּית: **Ps 8**₁ **81**₁ **84**₁, unc. musical tech. term: a) → גַּת B, instrument from Gath (Tg.), or the key, (Gunkel-B. *Psalmen* 456); b) → גַּת A, “near the winepresses”, on the Feast of Tabernacles (Sept., Jerome and elsewhere.: cj. הַגַּתֹּת, Delekat ZAW76:292f); c) הַגַּתִּי **2S 6**_{10f}, of New Year festival (Mowinckel *Offersang* 498). †

1914 גַּתָּר

גַּתָּר, Sam.^{M87} *gātar*: (n.m.), n.pop.; Aramaean tribe **Gn 10**₂₃ **1C 1**₁₇ 1QM ii:11 (instead of תּוּגַר rd. רוגתר): unknown = גַּשׁוּר ? (Albright *Fschr. Della Vida* 1:12). †

1915 ד

ד: דָּלַת, Sam. Dalat (Peterm. *Gramm.* §1), Sept. **Ps 119** Lam δελ(ε)θ, δαλεθ, Gr. δέλτα; Ug. cun. *di* = **dilt* (BASOR 160:23f), Eth. *de/ant*, = דָּלַת = door(wing), orig. ideogram of a fish? (BASOR 160:25); as a numerical symbol = 4, ד = 4000; a voiced alveolar explosive sound or an interdental spirant, → ת and ט. In Sec. δ, in Sept. also θ: כַּבּוּד, מַטָּרָד (→ Kahle *Geniza* 180f) alternates in Hebrew with ז: גַּדָּר, I דִּלְפָּה, נָדָר; with ט: דִּבְרָה; with → ג: in other languages with ט: → נִקְדָּה; with ל: → *Irbid-Arbela* Schürer 1:356⁶; with ת: → שַׁפְּתָה; III בַּדְּשָׁה (→ Guillaume 20). Assimilates ת: מִדְּבָר < **mitdabbēr*, → דְּמוּה, דַּפְּק, דְּמוּה corresponding to Sem. *d*, but also *d* (not only in Arm. loan-words), → זַרְעָה, נָדָר, קַבּוּד (Bauer OLZ 36:473f; UT §5:3, 4).

1916 דַּאב

דאב: JArm.^t דִּיאַב to flow; hif. MHe.² (?) to melt away and **Sir 4**₁ to cause to languish, Mnd. MdD 97b to dwindle (→ דִּאב); Arb. *da'aba*; → דָּוַב.

qal: pf. דִּיאַבְתָּהּ, inf. דִּיאַבְתִּי (BL 354g): to **languish**, man **Jr 31**₁₂, soul **31**₂₅ (rd. דִּיאַבְתָּהּ ?), eye **Ps 88**₁₀. †

Der. (דִּיאַבְתָּהּ), דִּיאַבְוֹן.

1917 דִּיאַבְתָּהּ

[דִּיאַבְתָּהּ: trad. דאב, dismay, despair JArm.^s דִּיאַיְבַהּ; rd. → דִּיאַבְתָּהּ **strength** (|| עֹז) **Jb 41**₁₄ (Cross VT 2:163ff). †]

1918 דִּיאַבְוֹן

*דִּיאַבְוֹן: דאב, JArm.^{t(9)}; BL 500q; cs. דִּיאַבְוֹן: languishing, **despair Dt 28**₆₅ (|| כְּלִיּוֹן). †

1919 דאג

דאג: MHb. JArm.^b to worry about, JDC i:47, no. 12, 4 (→ Kutscher Lesh. 26:9).

qal: pf. דִּיאַגְתָּהּ, דִּיאַגְתִּי, impf. יִדְאֵג, אֶדְאֵג, pt. דִּיאַג, דִּיאַגְתִּים:

—1. to be **anxious**: abs. **Jr 17**₈, with לְ **1S 9**₅ **10**₂, with בְּנִי on behalf of **Jr 42**₁₆ **Ps 38**₁₉; to take care of, with לְ **Sir 32/35**₁ **50**₄;

—2. to be afraid of, with acc. **Is 57**₁₁ **Jr 38**₁₉ (פָּנֵי). †

Der. דִּיאַגְתָּהּ, n.m. דִּיאַגְתָּהּ.

1920 דאג

דאג: **Neh 13**₁₆ fish, → דָּג. †

1921 דאג

דאג **1S 21**₈ **22**₉, דִּיאַג **Ps 52**₂ **1S 22**_{18.18} and ₂₂ Q, K דִּיאַג (Bergsträsser 1:93h): n.m.; **דאג**: Edomite. †

1922 דִּיאַגְתָּהּ

דִּיאַגְתָּהּ: דאג: **worry, concern Jr 49**₂₃ **Ezk 4**₁₆ **12**_{18f} **Pr 12**₂₅ **Sir 30**₂₄; with בְּנִי from fear of **Jos 22**₂₄ (alt. apposition); sffx. דִּיאַגְתָּהּ concern for her **Sir 42**₉. †

1923 דאה

דָּאַה: JArm. Erubin^b 53, 2 (?); Ug. **d'y* to fly.

qal: impf. דָּאַה, נִיִּדְּאַ: to fly, swoop down (on prey) Dt 28₄₉ Jr 48₄₀ 49₂₂; to glide (God) Ps 18₁₁ || cj. 22₁₁;

—נִיִּדְּאַ 2K 17₂₁ → נִדְּאַ. †

Der. דָּאַה, דָּאַה.

1924 דָּאַה

דָּאַה: דָּאַה; OSArb. n.m. *d'yn* (Müller 50); Ug. *d'y* (UTGl. 634) || *nšr* / נִשְׂרָ; Sept. γύψ: unclean (→ טִמְאָה) bird of prey, red kite *Milvus milvus* (Aharoni Osiris 5:472; Driver PEQ 87:10f) Lv 11₁₄, Dt 14₁₃ MSS for → דָּאַה. †

1925 דָּאַר

דָּאַר: Jos 17₁₁ 1K 4₁₁, דָּוֹר Jos 11₂ 12₂₃ Ju 1₂₇ 1C 7₂₉; n.loc. Ph. דָּאַר, cun. *Du'ru* (Forrer 60), Eg. *Dir'* Burchardt 1191; Sept. Δωρ, otherwise (→ Schürer 2:138) Δῶρα, Δῶρος, Δουρα; דָּוֹר; *el-Burj* near *Tantura* S of Carmel; Abel 2:308; BRL 136ff; DiBiSupp. 2:445f; Reicke-R. 1:350: Jos 17₁₁ (→ Noth *Jos.* 9, 105) Ju 1₂₇ 1C 7₂₉ דָּוֹר נִפְוֹת דָּוֹר Jos 11₂ (Sept.^A) 12₂₃ 1K 4₁₁ → *נִפְוֹה; → חַמַּת and עֵין 4d. †

1926 דָּב

דָּב (8 x) and דָּוֹב (2 x): MHe., JArm. also דָּבָא, Arb. *dubb*, Syr. *debbā*, Eth. *debb*; Eg. *db* hippopotamus; Akk. (AHw. 148b) *dabū*, δαβου and *dabbu* (WSem. lw.); basic form *dabb*, I דָּבֹב (: Eilers WdO 3:132): דָּבִיִּים: bear (masc. or fem.), *Ursus syriacus* (Bodenheimer *Animal Life* 37, 114f; Keimer AfO 17:336ff; Reicke-R. 196): 1S 17_{34-36f} (→ Stoebe VT 6:406f v.34-36 secondary) 2K 2₂₄ Is 11₇ 59₁₁ Am 5₁₉ Sir 25₁₇; שׁוֹקֵק rushing forth Pr 28₁₅, אָרַב lying in wait Lam 3₁₀; bear fem. דָּב שִׁכּוּל (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §16a) robbed of her whelps 2S 17₈ Hos 13₈ Pr 17₁₂. †

1927 דָּבֵא

*דָּבֵא: Cross VT 2:162ff.

Der. *דָּבָא, cj. דָּבָא.

1928 דָּבֵא

*דָּבֵא: דָּבֵא: דָּבָא: strength (Sept., Pesh., Tg.) Dt 33₂₅. †

1929 דָּבָא

cj. דָּבָא (for דָּבָא): דָּבֵא; Ug. *db't*: strength Jb 41₁₄ (|| עֵז; Cross VT 2:163; UTGl. 635). †

1930 דָּבֹב

I דבב: Arb. *dabba* to go on all fours, to crawl, *dabbāb* quadruped; Ug. *dbbm* savage (?) Driver *Myths* 154b (:: UTGl. 636; Aistleitner 721), MHb.² JArm. and Eth. (Leslau 16) trickle (Arm. דבב = Heb. דוב), Syr. to creep (?).

qal: pt. דבב: to trickle ? to slide ? Song 7₁₀. †

Der. דב

1931 דבב

II דבב*: Akk. *dabāabu* to speak, to plead in court, litigate (Zimmern 24) > EgArm. (DISO 54) דבב to charge, Mnd. (MdD 101b) to make an accusation; *bēl dabābi* complainant, adversary in court > JArm.^{tb} Syr., MdD 60b דבבא בעל דבבא complainant, enemy; MHb.² דבב adverse; Arb. *dabba* to defend.

Der. דבת; → טבב.

1932 דבה

דבה: Sam.^{M88} *dabbā*: (II דבב); lw. (through Canaanite ?) < Akk. *dibbu*, pl. also *dibbāti* word, lawsuit: דבת, דבתך, דבתם, דבתך: report, rumour Nu 13₃₂ 14₃₆ Ezk 36₃ Jer 20₁₀ Ps 31₁₄ Pr 10₁₈ 25₁₀; דבה Gn 37₂ Nu 14₃₇, דבת עיר Sir 42₁₁; → cj. טבה. †

1933 דבורה

I דבורה: II דבר/ז, VG 1:134; MHb., OArm. (DISO 55), JArm.^{tg} *דבריתא, JArm. דבורה, זבוריתא, CPArm. *dbryt*, Syr. *debbōrā* and *debbōrtā* Mnd. *zi/am/nbūrā* (MdD 166b), Arb. *dabbūr*, *zunbūr*, pl. *zanābir* > Eth. *zanābir*, basic form *dabbur*, → II דבוריתא, דבוריתא, bee, wasp: דבורים (VG 1:445; BL 515k), Sam.^{M11} *dübērem*: (wild) honey-bee *Apis mellifica*, Dalman *Arbeit* 7:291ff; Bodenheimer *Animal Life* 78f; Armbruster ZAW 50:170; RGG 2:274ff; Reicke-R. 248; Dt 1₄₄ Is 7₁₈ Ps 118₁₂ Sir 11₃, דבורים ערת דבורים swarm of bees Ju 14₈. †

1934 דבורה

II דבורה, Sam.^{M87} *dēbūra*, ^{BenH.} *dibbūra*, Sept. Δεββωρα, Vulg. Onom. *Debbora*: n.f.; = I (cf. Akk. *nūbtu* bee (AHw. 800, n.masc. and fem., Tallqvist *Namenbuch* 168 'sup'fNu-ub-ta-a);

—1. nurse of Rebecca Gn 35₈;

—2. one of the Judges Ju 4₄₋₁₄ 5₁₋₁₅, Reicke-R. 330. †

1935 דבינים

דבינים: tant. pl. 2K 6₂₅ Q, K יונים יונים (→ דב) :: דב, JArm.^{tg} דבא, JArm.^{sg} דיבא discharge; Arm.lw. Wagner 63: dove's dung, used as salt in times of hardship, Josephus *Ant.* ix:4, 4 (Gressmann *SchrAT*

2:1², 303 :: alt. a plant, → **חֲרָאִים**; LBab. *halla summati* dove's dung?) AHw. 312a; CAD 6:43a; Held F Schr. Landsberger 395ff. †

1936 דְּבִיר

I דְּבִיר, Jerome *debir* cf. n.loc. דְּבִיר; דִּיבֵר back-room DJD 3:239: I דְּבֵר; ? Pun. דְּבֵר (DISO 55; Arb. *dub(u)r* rump; Eth. Leslau 16; Amh. *daber* church, monastery, hill (Ullendorff 127); > Eg. *dbr*, Copt. $\tau\alpha\beta\iota\rho$ sacred shrine, cf. OSArb. *ḥr* name of a temple Conti 102b: rear room, the small (cube shaped) **holy of holies**, typical of Syrian temples (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 2:100f; the temple of Tainat BA 4:20f; Parrot *Temple* 14; Noth *Könige* 121f) later to become **הַקְּדָשִׁים קְדֹשׁ**: **1K 6**₅₋₁₆₋₁₉₋₂₃₋₃₁ c.j.17 **7**₄₉ **8**₆₋₈ **Ps 28**₂ (קְדָשׁ) **2C 4**₂₀ **5**₇₋₉ **Sir 45**₉;

—**2C 3**₁₆ rd. כְּרָבִיד (→ Rudolph). †

1937 דְּבִיר

II דְּבִיר: n.m. = I ?; Lach. 16:4 (Michaud) ? the king of Eglon **Jos 10**₃. †

1938 דְּבִיר

III דְּבִיר: n.loc., → דְּבֵר.

1939 דָּבַל

*דָּבַל: Arb. *dabala* (denom.) to make into balls, *dublat* clump; Amh. *dbulbul* round (Leslau 16).

Der. דְּבָלִים, דְּבָלָה.

1940 דְּבָלָה

דְּבָלָה; דָּבַל; MHb. JArm.¹⁸ דְּבִילְתָּא, Ug. *dbl*; OSArb. (ZAW 75: 308): cs. דְּבָלָת; דְּבָלִים: cake of figs (figs pressed into the shape of a cake Löw 1:244; Dalman *Arbeit* 4:352; עִגּוּלִים דְּבָלִים round-shaped מְלִבְנִים מִבְּרִיקִים brick-shaped MiTerumoth iv:8); > $\pi\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta$ (Lewy *Fremdw.* 77) ??; → אֲשִׁישָׁה; **1S 25**₁₈ **30**₁₂ **2K 20**₇ **Is 38**₂₁ (דְּבָלָת תְּאֲנִים) **1C 12**₄₁. †

Der. דְּבָלִים, n.loc. דְּבָלָתִים.

1941 דְּבָלִים

דְּבָלִים; דְּבָלָה; Sam.^{M36} *edbaltīma*, Sept. $\Delta\epsilon\beta\eta\lambda\alpha\iota\mu$, Jerome *debelaim*; n.m., cf. Ammon. *Dblks* (Ks the name of Edomite *Qwš/s*, Schrader *Keilins.* 472f; Albright *Misc. Montserrat* 134) and Tham. † *blnr* (Ryckmans 1:222); or n.loc. → דְּבָלָתִים; or appellative, the price for a wench (ZAW 29:233f; 33:78) **Hos 1**₃. †

1942 דְּבָלָתָה

[רַבְּלָתָהּ Ezk 6₁₄: rd. רַבְּלָתָהּ. †]

רַבְּלָתִים 1943

רַבְּלָתִים: n.loc., → בֵּית דְּרַבְּלָתִים (B13).

רַבַּק 1944

רַבַּק: MHb., Arm. → BArm.; GnAp. xxi:1, 6, 16ff to reach, Sam. (BenH. 2:462), Mnd. (MdD 101b) Arb. *dabiqa*, Eth. Leslau 16.

qal: pf. רַבַּק/רַבְּקָה, רַבַּקְתִּי, רַבַּקְתֶּם, רַבַּקְתִּי, רַבַּקְתֶּם, impf. יִרְבַּק, תִּרְבַּק, תִּרְבַּקוּן, יִרְבַּקוּ, תִּרְבַּקוּן, תִּרְבַּקוּן, תִּרְבַּקוּן (BL 337n), inf. לְרַבַּק (BL 316d; DSS לרַבּוּק):

—1. a) with בָּ to cling, to **stick to Ezk 29₄ Ps 44₂₆ (לְ) Jb 19₂₀**; b) to **cling, cleave to Gn 2₂₄** (Plautz ZAW 74:27f) **34₃** (to his wife) **Dt 13₁₈ 28₆₀ 2K 5₂₇ Ps 101₃ (לְ) Jb 31₇ 41₁₅**; c) to **cling to, stick to (:: רַחֵק 1QS i:4f) Jos 23₁₂ 2S 20₂ Ru 1₁₄ 2₂₃**; to gods **1K 11₂**, to Y, **Dt 10₂₀ 11₂₂ 13₅ 30₂₀ Jos 22₅ 23₈ 2K 18₆**; d) to **hold to, stick to Nu 36₇₋₉ 2K 3₃ (:: סוּר) Ps 119₃₁**;

—2. לְרַבַּק לְ to stick to, cling to **Ps 102₆ 119₂₅ 137₆ Jb 29₁₀**;

—3. with אֶל to remain stuck **2S 23₁₀** (in cramp) **Jr 13₁₁ Lam 4₄**;

—4. with עִם to join **Ru 2₈₋₂₁**;

—5. with אַחֲרַי to pursue **Jr 42₁₆**, to follow, to cling to **Ps 63₉**;

—6. with acc. to latch on to **Gn 19₁₉**. †

pu.: impf. יִרְבַּקוּ: to be stuck to each other (clods of earth by rain) **Jb 38₃₈**, to be joined closely together (scales of a crocodile) **Jb 41₉**. †

hif: pf. הִרְבַּקְתִּי, הִרְבַּקְתֶּם, הִרְבַּקְתִּי, הִרְבַּקְתֶּם, impf. יִרְבַּק, יִרְבַּקוּ, יִרְבַּקוּן, **Ju 20₄₅ וַיִּרְבַּקוּ** (BL 333c, :: qal Beer-M. §71:1i :: Bergsträsser 2:104^h: mixed form of qal and hif) **1S 14₂₂**:

—1. to get hold of, to **overtake Gn 31₂₃ Ju 18₂₂ 1S 31₂ 2S 1₆, Ju 20₄₂** (battle);

—2. with בָּ to **cause to stick to Ezk 29₄, Dt 28₂₁** (plague, Dam. 1:17 curses), with אֶל **Jr 13₁₁ Ezk 3₂₆**;

—3. to **pursue closely**, with אַחֲרַי **Ju 20₄₅ 1S 14₂₂ 1C 10₂**. †

hof: pt. נִרְבַּק: made to stick to, clinging **Ps 22₁₆**. †

Der. רַבַּק, רַבְּקָה.

1945 דָּבַק

דָּבַקִּים, דְּבַקָּה: דָּבַק: דָּבַק

—1. with לָ, **touching** 2C 3₁₂;

—2. **clinging to**, with בָּ Dt 4 Pr 18₂₄. †

1946 דָּבַק

דָּבַק: דָּבַק; MHb. glue, adhesive, Syr. *debqā*, Mnd. *du/ibqa* (MdD 103b) and Arb. *dibq* birdlime: דָּבַקִּים:

—1. **soldering**, welding together Is 41₇;

—2. “appendages”, i.e. **scales** of scale armour (Bonnet *Waffen* 213f; BRL 340f, 346 :: alt. straps, belts) 1K 22₃₄ / 2C 18₃₃. †

1947 דָּבַר

I דָּבַר: Arb. *dabara* to be behind, to turn one’s back (*dub(u)r*); Tigr. Wb. 527a of animals, to lie on their backs in a battle, Pehl. (*Frahang* 20:15) EgArm. and Palm. DISO 55, JArm. CPArm. Sam. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 102a) pe. pa. and af. to lead, to drive; Arb. *dabār* ruin; Akk. *dab/pāru* D to go away, Dt to drive away (EA, CAD 3:187f; AHw. 147a); Driver JTS 27:159f; trad. with II: to speak against, to ridicule.

pi: impf. וַיִּדְבַּר, וַתִּדְבַּר: inf. דִּבֵּר, דִּבְרִי:

—1. to turn one’s back, to **turn aside** Song 5 Ps 75₆ (Driver ZAW 52:55f), with בָּ, from (→ בָּ 13 !) Jb 19₁₈;

—2. to **drive away** (vs.) Is 32₇ (|| לְחַבֵּל rd. מְמַשְׁפֵּט Ps 18₄₈ Sec. (→ hif) 127₅ (rd. יִדְבַּר); to destroy 2C 22₁₀ (Driver, KBL; cj. וַתִּאָבֵד 2K 11₁);

—3. to **pursue** cj. Ps 56₆ מְדַבְּרֵי my pursuers (Dahood CBQ 17:23²¹). †

cj. pu: Ps 116₁₀ rd. אֶדְבַּר (Dahood rd. with 23f): to **be pursued**. †

hif: impf. יִדְבַּר, וַיִּדְבַּר Ps 18₄₈ (Sec. ουιεδαββερ pi., Brönno 95f): with תִּחַת to drive away (→ pi. 2), to **subdue** Ps 18₄₈ (= מוֹרִיד 2S 22₄₈) 47₄. †

Der. III דָּבַר, I דְּבִיר, II דְּבָר, דְּבָר, דְּבָרָה, *דְּבָרוֹת, I מְדַבֵּר.

1948 דָּבַר

II דָּבַר: to buzz ? → דְּבוּרָה, *d/z* onomatopoeic, Gesenius-B.; *Ružička* 112; to speak MHb., Lach 2:6; GnAp. 6:2; Ph. DISO 55, Lidzbarski *Eph.* 3, 120:7.

qal: (40 x), Sam.^{M88} *debber* etc. (pi.!, → BenH. *Trad. Sam.* 114): inf. דְּבַרְךָ Ps 51⁶† (cj. דְּבַרְךָ Pesh.); otherwise pt. דָּבַר (cj. 1S 14¹⁹ דָּבַר (עַד דָּבַר רִי), > דְּבַרִּימָרִי (*dobrim* Poenulus 935) and דְּבַר(וֹ)ת(וֹ) < דָּבַר Pr 25¹¹†: to **speak**, → pi.:

—1. abs., with אֵל, to Gn 16¹³, with בָּ, with, to בִּי הַדָּבַר הַמְּלֶאכֶךְ Zech 1⁹ (+ 10 x, → בָּ 15f) before Dt 5¹;

—2. to speak, with obj. as acc.: אָמַת Ps 15², טוֹבָה Jr 32⁴², יִשְׂרָיִם Pr 16¹³, (I) כֵּן Nu 27⁷, מִיִּשְׂרָיִם Is 33¹⁵, צָדֵק 45¹⁹, שְׁלוֹם Ps 28³, כָּזָב Ps 5⁷, נְבִלָה Is 9¹⁶, שִׁקָּר Jr 40¹⁶; to decide Mi 7³;

—Ps 58⁴ rd. דְּבַרוּ.

nif: pf. נִדְּבַרוּ/נִדְּבַרוּ; נִדְּבַרְנוּ, pt. נִדְּבַרְתִּים: to **speak with one another** (אל רעהו) Dam xx:17f) Mal 3¹⁶, עַל about 3¹³, בָּ Ezk 33³⁰ Ps 119²³. †

pi (1100 x): pf. דָּבַר (BL 329h), דְּבַרְתִּי (K 2nd. fem. Jr 3⁵); דְּבַרוּ, דְּבַרְנוּ, דְּבַרוּ (sffx.. “it”); impf. יִדְּבַר (Sec. ἰδαβερ and ουτεδαβερ, Epiphanius *ουτεδαβερ, Jepsen ZAW 71:117; Beer-M. §22:4b; → [70:1g), אֶתְדַבֵּר, אֶתְדַבְּרָה/אֶתְדַבְּרוּ, יִדְּבַרְנָה, תִּדְּבַרְנָה, תִּדְּבַרוּ/נִדְּבַרוּ, וַיִּדְּבַרְם, וַיִּדְּבַרְתֶּם; impv. דְּבַר, דְּבַרְי/בְּרִי, inf. cs. abs. דְּבַרְתֶּם, דְּבַרְתִּי, pt. מִדְּבַרְתֶּם, מִדְּבַרְתִּי, מִדְּבַרְתֶּם: to **speak** :: אָמַר to say Gn 21¹ 2K 18²⁸ Jb 1¹⁶; the words said are frequently introduced by לְאָמַר (→ אָמַר qal 2).

—1. abs. to **speak** Ex 4¹⁴ Is 1² Am 3⁸ Ps 50¹⁻⁷ 116¹⁰ (:: Dahood CBQ 17:23f: rd. אֶדְבֵר even if I were pursued, I דְּבַר), Jb 11⁵;

—2. to **speak to**, with a person: with אֵל Gn 8¹⁵, with לְ 1K 2¹⁹, with אֵת Gn 23⁸, with עִם 31²⁹, with בָּ Nu 12² Hos 1² (→ qal and בָּ 15); with sffx.. דְּבַרוּ Gn 37⁴ (cf. Ph. ידברנך Eshm. 6); with עַל (the person speaking is standing, or = אֵל ?; :: 5a) Jr 6¹⁰;

—3. to **speak something** Ex 6²⁹ Da 10¹¹; שָׁאָה Ezk 13⁸, שִׁקָּר Is 59³, כָּזָב Da 11²⁷, אָמַת Jr 9⁴ etc.; דְּבַרוּ “it” Dt 18^{21f}; דָּבַר דָּבַר Dt 18²⁰ and דְּבַרִּים 2K 1⁷ to speak, דְּבַרְיִי דָּבַר to speak one’s business Gn 24³³, דְּבַרִּים דָּבַר to use empty talk 2S 19³⁰, to make a plan (דְּבַר) Hos 10⁴ Is 8¹⁰; דָּבַר שִׁיר to recite a song Ju 5¹², מִזְּשָׁל דָּבַר to speak proverbs 1K 5¹²; דָּבַר קָשׁוֹת אֵת to speak severely to Gn 42³⁰;

—4. to **speak about someone** or **speak something** with עַל Gn 18¹⁹, with בָּ Ps 119⁴⁶; עַל is omitted in clauses with אֲשֶׁר Gn 19²¹ Ru 4¹;

—5. a) דָּבַר עַל to speak against Hos 7¹³, with רָעָה to threaten with Jr 18⁸ 36³¹; with inf. Ex 32¹⁴; b) דָּבַר לְ to promise Dt 6³, with inf. 19⁸, טוֹבָה Jr 18²⁰);

—6. to **order** Gn 12⁴ Ex 1¹⁷ 2K 1^{9bδ}, with inf. Dt 1¹⁴;

—7. דָּבַר לְ to speak against Nu 12¹ Ps 50²⁰; (God) speaks by 1K 22²⁸ (→ 2), בְּאִשָּׁה דָּבַר לְ to propose to 1S 25³⁹;

—8. particular instances: a) שְׁפַת (כְּנַעַן) דְּ to speak a language יהוּדִית Neh 13₂₄; b) בְּתַפְלָה דְּ to say a prayer Da 9₂₁, בְּנִאוּת דְּ to speak arrogantly Ps 17₁₀; c) בְּלִבּוֹ דְּ Qoh 2₁₅ and עַל־לִבּוֹ 1S 1₁₃ and לִבּוֹ עם Qoh 1₁₆ and אֶל־לִבּוֹ Gn 24₄₅ to speak to oneself, to think (→ אָמַר 4); d) עַל־לֵב דְּ to speak kindly to Gn 34₃ Is 40₂ Ru 2₁₃, to speak appreciatively 2C 30₂₂; לְשָׁלוֹם דְּ (sffx. → GK §115c) to speak kindly to Gn 37₄; טוֹב עַל דְּ to speak in favour of Est 7₉;

—Nu 26₃ rd. וַיִּפְקֹד; 1S 9₂₅ rd. לְשֹׂאֵל; 1K 20₁₁ prp. cj. יִדְבְּרוּ; Jr 9₇ rd. פִּיּוֹ, 23₁₇ rd. דְּבַרֵּי פִּיּוֹ; Ps 77₅ cj. אֲרִגִּיעַ. לְמִנְאֲצֵי דְבַר.

pu: impf. יִדְבֵּר, pt. מְדַבֵּר: to be spoken, Ps 87₃ (pt. with acc., GK §121b; בְּךָ of you → בְּ), Song 8₈ with בְּ she is proposed to (→ pi. 7) = she is marriageable; cj. 1K 13₁₇ (rd. דְּבַר). †

hitp: pt. מְדַבֵּר (< *mitdabbēr BL 198e): with אֵל to converse with Nu 7₈₉ Ezk 2₂ 43₆;

—2S 14₁₃ rd. וּמְדַבֵּר.

Der. דְּבַרְתָּ, דְּבַרְהוֹ, *דְּבַר.

דבר 1949

III דבר: → I דבר; Arb. *dābir* descendants, Sir 41₅ דבר || נין, Sept. τέκνα; denom.; Gemser *Sprüche* 113.

pi: impf. יִדְבֵּר: to have descendants Pr 21₂₈. †

דָּבָר 1950

דָּבָר (1430 x), Sam.^{M89} *dēbar*, 1QIs 50₄ דבור = MHb. JArm.^{gb} דְּבֹר: II דבר; Lach., MHb., Ph. and EgArm. (only in על־דבר) DISO 55: cs. דְּבַר, דְּבָרוֹ, דְּבָרָךְ, דְּבָרֶיךָ (Ju 13₁₇ 1K 8₂₆ Ps 119₆₅ K דבריך (דבריך) דְּבָרֶיךָ, דְּבָרֶיךָ (דבריך) דְּבָרֶיךָ (Epiphanius δεβαρεμ, ZAW 71:116) דְּבַרֵּי (Epiphanius δεβρι, Sec. (Brönno 151) δεβρη, Jerome *dabre*, → ZAW 71:117), דְּבָרֶיךָ (Jerome *dabarach*), דְּבַרֵּיךָ, דְּבַרֵּיהֶם:

—1. **word:** טוֹב דְּ good word Ps 45₂, דְּבָרִים אֲחָדִים the same words Gn 11₁ דְּבָרִים אֲחָדִים skilled in words 1S 16₁₈, הַסֵּפֶר דְּ words (= contents) of the letter 2K 22₁₃; דְּבָרוֹ דְּבָרוֹ keeps his word 1K 24₄, הַשִּׁיב דְּהַקִּים דְּבָרוֹ to answer (BArm פתגם, EA *awāta turru*, Ug. *rgm_ttb*) 1S 17₃₀ 2S 3₁₁ 1K 12₆ (BASOR 168:27) נָפַל דְּהַתִּיב פִּתְגָם fails Jos 23₁₄; בְּלֵעָם דְּ advice of Balaam Nu 31₁₆, סֵתֶר דְּ word in secrecy Ju 3₁₉; הוּא דְּ it is but a word 1S 17₂₉, שְׁפָתַי דְּ a vain word 2K 18₂₀; עָשָׂה דְּבָרוֹ followed his advice 2S 17₆; עָם דְּ conferred with 1K 1₇; הַמְלֶכֶךְ דְּ Est 1₁₂ and מַלְכוּת דְּ 1₁₉ royal order; הַצְּמוֹת דְּבַרֵּי regulations concerning the fast 9₃₁; דְּבָרִים דְּ sayings 1K 10₆ Jr 1₁ (alt. stories → 2b, Sept. ῥήμα דְּבַר, דְּבַרֵּי reply Jb 32₄ (cj. בְּדַבְּרָם), order Pr 13₁₃ (|| מְצוּהָ), refusal Est 1₁₇ (alt. with 2);

—2. **matter, affair:** a) sg.: אִרְיָהוּ דְּ the matter of Uriah 1K 15₅, הַמְּלוּכָה דְּ 1S 10₁₆, הַמְּלִכָּה דְּ Est 1₁₇ (→ 1), cj. הַאֲתָנוּת דְּ (Sept.) 1S 10₂; הַזֶּה דְּ Gn 20₁₀, הַזֶּה דְּ for the occasion Neh 8₄, לְדַבֵּר

(make haste) with the matter 2C 24₅ עַל-הַדָּבָר לְדַבֵּר because of the occasion Ezr 10₉ (prp. הַבְּרָד); הַרְאִשׁוֹן; פָּדָה as the first time 1S 17₃₀; כָּל-דָּבָר every case of Ex 22₈ 1C 27₁, שְׁנֵיהֶם, דָּ the case of both parties Ex 22₈, מִשְׁפָּט בָּדָה in giving judgement 2C 19₆; וְזֶה דָּ and as for, as regards Dt 15₂ דָּ לְכָל-דְּיוּזָה דָּ טָמֵא לְכָל-דְּיוּזָה דָּ 2C 23₁₉; עַל-דָּבָר Gn 12₁₇ cj. 1C 27₁ (for לְכָל-דָּ עַל-דָּבָר, Rudolph) concerning, “with reference to”, regarding, epistolary formula in Canaanite official style, Lach. 4:5, → דָּבָרָה; דָּבָר אֲשֶׁר Dt 22₂₄ and דָּבָר אֲשֶׁר because Ex 18₁₁; אֲשֶׁר הַדָּ the cause that 1K 11₂₇; אֲבִנֵּר הָיָה עִם, דָּ Abner had to deal with 2S 3₁₇, אֵין לָהֶם עִם, דָּ they had no dealings with Ju 18₇, cf. BArm. זָבֹו Da 6₁₈; יוֹם בְּיוֹמוֹ, דָּ his daily task (→ יוֹם 2) Ex 5₁₃ (+ 12 x), שָׁנָה בְּשָׁנָה, דָּ year by year 1K 10₂₅;

—b) pl.: דָּבָרֵינוּ our business Jos 2₁₄, לְכָל-דָּבָרֵינוּ in all its parts 1K 6₃₈; דָּבָרֵי שְׁלֹמֹה the history of Solomon 1K 11₄₁, יִרְמְיָהוּ, דָּבָרֵי יִרְמְיָהוּ Jr 1₁ (→ 1); דָּבָרִים עֲתִיקִים ancient records 1C 4₂₂ (: Galling *Chr.*); עַל-דָּבָרֵיכֶם for your sake Dt 4₂₁; דָּבָר דָּבָרֵינוּ performed his task Gn 24₃₃; בַּעַל דָּבָרִים he who has a cause Ex 24₁₄;

—3. thing < something: a) דָּבָרִים רַבֵּעַ דָּבָרִים עָשָׂה דָּבָרֵינוּ to do something Am 3₇ דָּבָרֵינוּ עָשָׂה דָּבָרֵינוּ there is a thing Qoh 1₁₀, רַע דָּבָרֵינוּ an evil thing Dt 17₁, גְּדוֹל דָּבָרֵינוּ something great 1S 20₂, מַה דָּבָרֵינוּ whatever (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* → 154) Nu 23₃; דָּבָרֵינוּ ... לֹא nothing at all Ex 9₄; הָיָה דָּבָרֵינוּ thus Gn 18₂₅, הָרַע הָיָה דָּבָרֵינוּ anything so wicked Dt 13₁₂; כָּל-דָּבָרֵינוּ anything Lv 5₂, אֲשֶׁר בְּאָרְצָא, דָּבָרֵינוּ anything on earth Ju 18₁₀ אֵין דָּבָרֵינוּ there is nothing to it 1S 20₂₁ עֲרוֹת דָּבָרֵינוּ anything indecent Dt 23₁₅; בָּ, דָּבָרֵינוּ to impute 1S 22₁₅; b) pl. טוֹבִים דָּבָרֵינוּ something good 2C 19₃, טוֹבִים דָּבָרֵינוּ conditions were good 12₁₂; כָּל-דָּבָרֵינוּ all that happened Gn 24₆₆, הָאֵלֶּה דָּבָרֵינוּ such things 1S 2₂₃, הָאֵלֶּה דָּבָרֵינוּ afterwards Gn 15₁;

—4. word of God (Grether 59; Dürr *Wertung*; Eichrodt 2:40ff; Mowinckel NTT 1960:111ff): a) אֱלֹהִים דָּבָרֵינוּ Ju 3₂₀, 1S 9₂₇ 1C 17₃ †; b) הָאֱלֹהִים דָּבָרֵינוּ 2S 16₂₃ 1K 12₂₂ †; הָאֵלֶּה דָּבָרֵינוּ affairs of God || הַמְלִיכָה דָּבָרֵינוּ 1C 26₃₂ †; c) אֱלֹהֵינוּ דָּבָרֵינוּ Is 40₈ d) יְהוָה דָּבָרֵינוּ (2C 19₁₁ matters) Gn 15₁₋₄ Ex 9_{20f} Nu 15₃₁ (Dt 5₅ rd. דָּבָרֵינוּ Sam., Sept., Pesh., Vulg.) Jos 8₂₇ (instruction 8₈, rd. דָּבָרֵינוּ יְהוָה אֲשֶׁר צָוָה יְהוָה דָּבָרֵינוּ ?), sporadically 1-2S Is Hos-Zeph Mal, more frequently 1-2K Jr Ezk Hg Zech 1-8 2C; e) דָּבָרֵינוּ יְהוָה Ex 4₂₈-2C 29₁₅ (17 x); f) הָאֵלֶּה דָּבָרֵינוּ יְהוָה 1C 25₅;

—Ju 18₇ rd. מַחְסוֹר v. 10 (: Junker BZAW 66:171f); Ps 56₆ rd. מְדַבְּרֵי (→ I דָּבָר pi 3); 105₂₇ rd. בְּמִדְבָּר (Echter-Bibel.); Jb 4₂ rd. דָּבָר ?, → נִסָּה.

1951 דָּבָר

I דָּבָר, דָּבָר: I דָּבָר; MHb. epidemic; ? Ug. *dbr* death (Driver *Myths* 154b :: Gordon; Aistleitner; Gray *Legacy* 50⁴); Arb. *dabr* death, *dabrat* misfortune, *dabarat* running ulcer; Akk. *dibiru* disaster: **bubonic plague**: Ex 5₃ 9₃₋₁₅ Lv 26₂₅ Nu 14₁₂ Dt 28₂₁ 2S 24₁₃₋₁₅ 1K 8₂₇ Jr 21₆ 28₈ ins. 9₂₀ (dl. בָּא) and cj. 21 Ezk 14₁₉ 28₂₃ Am 4₁₀ (and cj. v. 10) Hab 3₅ (|| רָשָׁף) Ps 78₅₀ cj. of 48 (?) 1C 21₁₂₋₁₄ 2C 6₂₈ 7₁₃ Sir 39₂₉; דָּבָרֵינוּ and רָעַב Ezk 7₁₅ cj. Jr 28₈ (MSS) and רָעַב דָּבָרֵינוּ Ezk 5₁₇ 38₂₂; in lists Jr 14₁₂ 21₉ 27₈₋₁₃ 29₁₈ 32₃₆ 38₂ 42₁₇₋₂₂ 44₁₃; 21₇ 32₂₄ 34₁₇; 24₁₀ 29₁₇; Ezk 5₁₂ 6_{11f} 7₁₅ 12₁₆ 14₂₁ 33₂₇ 2C 20₉. †

1952 דָּבָר

II דָּבָר (?) : I דָּבַר ; → דְּבָרָן ; (trad. as I), Löw 3:513 (: Blau VT 7:98): דְּבָרִיךָ : **sting, thorn Hos 13**¹⁴ (|| *קָטַב) Ps **91**₃ (|| פָּח :: **91**₆?). †

1953 דָּבָר

*דָּבָר : I דָּבַר ; JArm.^b Syr. דְּבָרָא, Mnd. (MdD 106b) *dibra* field, Ug. (רַס) *dbr* (→ I דָּבָר); Arb. *dabrat* seeded field: דְּבָרָם : **pasture Is 5**₁₇;

—Mi **2**₁₂ (for הַדְּבָרוֹ בְּתוֹךְ rd. בְּדָבָר or בְּדָבָרוֹ). †

1954 דָּבָר

דָּבָר : Ju **1**₁₁ and III דְּבִיר **1C 6**₄₃: n.loc., = I דְּבִיר, remote village, Eg. *Dpr* (Burchardt 1186); loc. דְּבָרָה :

—1. in the S of Judah Jos **10**_{38f} **11**₂₁ **12**₁₃ **15**₁₅ (= סִפָּר → קְרִית) **15**₄₉ (= קְרִית סָנָה, < Sept., Pesh. סִפָּר קְ) **21**₁₅ Ju **1**₁₁ **1C 6**₄₃: Abel 2:303f; suggested sites: a) *ed-Dahariye*, 20 km. SW of Hebron, Abel 2:32; b) *T. Bēt-Mirsim*, 20 km WSW of Hebron, Albright AASOR 12, 13, 21-2 :: Reicke-R. 329f; c) *Kh. Terrāme* 9 km SW of Hebron, Noth *Jos.* 90 (: ZDPV 72:35ff), and elsewhere; unc. → BRL 331f; Simons *Geog.* §14;

—2. in the N1E of Judah Jos **15**₇ (text ?; Noth *Jos.* 84: prep. “behind” → I דְּבִיר ?); *W. Dabr* and *Tugret ed-Debr*, SW of *Khan Hatrūr* Abel 2:304; Simons *Geog.* p. 139;

—Jos **13**₂₆ לְדָבָר rd. לְדָבָר (→ לֵא דָבָר). †

1955 דָּבָר

דָּבָר : II דָּבַר ; < **dabbir*, BL 477b, c; MHb.^{(1),2} דִּיבֵר, דִּיבְרוֹת, דִּיבִירָא, JArm.^{tg} דִּיבִירָא ; > usu. rd. הַדְּבָר pl. → דְּבָרָת : **word of God Jr 5**₁₃ (alt. rel., → GK □138i);

—Jr **9**₇ rd. דְּבָרֵי פִּיּוֹ. †

1956 דְּבָרָה

*דְּבָרָה or *דְּבָרָה (fem. of דָּבָר): → BArm.; cs. דְּבָרָת and דְּבָרָתִי Ps **110**₄ (BL 526k); sffx. דְּבָרָתִי Jb **5**₈:

—1. (legal) plea Jb **5**₈; cj. Dt **33**₃ → דְּבָרָת;

—2. manner Ps **110**₄;

—3. עַל-דְּבָרָת (→ דָּבָר 2; EgArm. DISO 55) with regard to Qoh **3**₁₈ **8**₂; with שְׁלֵא (→ שֵׁ) so that not (alt. lest) **7**₁₄. †

1957 דְּבָרוֹת

דְּבָרוֹת: I דבר; sg. *דְּבָרָה or דְּבָרָת: raft, bundle of tree-trunks tied together, towed by a ship over the sea by means of a tow rope (Montgomery-G. 136; Koehler ThZ 5:74f) **1K 5**₂₃, → רַפְסָרוֹת. †

1958 דְּבָרִי

דְּבָרִי Sam.^{M89} *debri*, BenH. 3,70b *dabri*, Sept. Δαβρι: n.m.; short form of II דבר + ndiv., or “talkative” (Noth 240): **Lv 24**₁₁. †

1959 דְּבַרְת

דְּבַרְת and דְּבַרְתָּ **Jos 19**₁₂, Or. *dāberet* Kahle *Text 77*: n.loc., I דבר “pasture”; BL 510v: *Kh. Dabūra* N1E of *Dabūrīye* at the N1W1 foot of Mount Tabor, Abel 2:301; in Zebulun **Jos 19**₁₂, in Issachar **21**₂₈ **1C 6**₅₇; cj. for דְּבַרְתָּ **Jos 19**₂₀. †

1960 דְּבָרָת

*דְּבָרָת: I or II דבר, BL 477z: דְּבָרָתֶיךָ, Sam.^{M89} **dēbārūt*, BenH. **dēbīrūt*: **Dt 33**₃, unc.; usu. as II, sayings, = דְּבָרָה; :: Seeligmann VT 14:80: as I, behind you. †

1961 דְּבַשׁ

דְּבַשׁ: (ca. 50 x), Sam.^{M89} *dābaš*: MHb., denom. qal to make honey (out of dates), hif. to ferment; OSArb. *dbš*, Arb. *dībs*, Eth. Leslau 16, CPArm. *d(y)bs*, Syr. *debšā*; EgArm. דבש DISO 55, Pehl. *Frahang* 5:3 JArm. and Mnd. (MdD 103b) דְּבַשָּׁא, MHb. דְּיִבְשָׁן and דְּבַשָּׁן honey-cake; Akk. *dišpu* (VG 1:278; AHw. 173), denom. *dašāpu* to be sweet; basic form *dībs*, Arm. דְּבַשׁ, (BL 580s; Gordon JbKIPhil. 2:53): דְּבַשִּׁי, דְּבַשֵּׁי (cf. גְּבִלִי: יַעַר דְּגִבְלָה): **honey**, bees’ honey (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:294ff; μέλι ἄγριον **Matt 3**₄); **Ju 14**_{8f-18} **1S 14**₂₅ (Sept. יַעַר דְּגִבְלָה): **Pr 16**₂₄ **24**₁₃ **25**₁₆, probably also honey from dates and grapes (boiled down to a syrup, Dalman *Arbeit* 4:354ff, 382ff, Arb. *dībs*); as an article of trade **Gn 43**₁₁ **Ezk 27**₁₇; in lists of products from land **2K 18**₂₂ **Jr 41**₈ **Ezk 16**₁₃₋₁₉ **Sir 39**₂₆; דְּ יַעַר דְּגִבְלָה **Ex 3**₈ → דְּ יַחְלֵב, זֹבָב **Song 4**₁₁, דְּ יַחְמֵאָה **2S 17**₂₉ **Is 7**₁₅₋₂₂, in the desert **Dt 32**₁₃ **Ps 81**₁₇ **Jb 20**₁₇; along with שָׂאָר to ferment dough **Lv 2**₁₁ prohibited for offerings Elliger *Lev.* 46; to sweeten **Ju 14**₁₈ **Ezk 33** **Ps 19**₁₁ **119**₁₀₃ **Pr 16**₂₄ **Sir 49**₁, like קָן **Ex 16**₃₁; **Ezk 27**₁₇ sugar cane ? Rabin JSS 11:8; → נִפְתָּ, צוּרָה.

1962 דְּבַשָּׁת

I דְּבַשָּׁת: Arb. *dabaš* kit-bag; Ug. *gbtt* hump (on bulls); MHb. גְּבוּ/יֵשׁ, heap of stones; MHb. JArm. גְּבַשׁ to pile up (1 x); Tigr. *dabbās* (Wb. 528a) with bent back; Akk. *gu/ipšu* mass of water, turbulence (waves): hump (of a camel) **Is 30**₆. †

1963 דְּבַשָּׁת

II דְּבַשָּׁת, דְּבַשָּׁת, Sept.^A Δαβασθα: n.loc.; = I “hump”, in Zebulun; *T. eš-Šammām* NW of יַקְנָעָם; Abel 2:301; Simons *Geog.* p. 181: **Jos 19**₁₁. †

1964 דָּג

דָּג See below under דָּג and דָּאָג (#1966).

1965 דָּאָג

דָּאָג See below under דָּג and דָּאָג (#1966).

1966 דָּאָג/דָּג

דָּג and דָּאָג Neh 13₁₆: Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 122f: MHb. large fish, Ug. *dg* fish; ? Arb. *dajāj* fowl: דָּגִי, דָּגִים: fish Jon 2₁₋₁₁, coll. Neh 13₁₆; pl. 1K 15₁₃ Jb 40₃₁ Qoh 9₁₂, דָּגִי דָּגִים Gn 9₂ Nu 11₂₂ Ezk 38₂₀ Hos 4₃ Hab 1₁₄ Zeph 1₃ Ps 8₉ Jb 12₈; שַׁעַר דָּגִים → שַׁעַר 4e.

Der. דָּגָה, דָּוָג, *דָּוָג, דָּוָג, דָּוָג, דָּוָג.

1967 דָּגָה

דָּגָה: Sam.^{M89} *dēget*: fem. of דָּג; MHb. (small fish): דָּגָה, דָּגָתָם: fish Ex 7₁₈₋₂₁ Nu 11₅ Dt 4₁₈ Is 50₂ Ezk 29_{4f} 47_{9f} Ps 105₂₉; דָּגָה in the Nile Ex 7₁₈₋₂₁, דָּגָה Gn 1₂₆₋₂₈ Ezk 47₁₀; a single fish Jon 2₂ (Gulkowitsch 24, ? rd. → דָּגָה, Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 122₃). †

1968 דָּגָה

דָּגָה: Arb. *dajā*^w to spread; trad. with דָּג, denom. ? (: Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 123).

qal: impf. דָּגָה: to multiply Gn 48₁₆ (לָרַב). †

1969 דָּגוֹן

דָּגוֹן: ndiv.; Ug. *Dgn*, Ph. דָּגוֹן, Bab. *Dagana*, *Daguna*, frequently in n. pr. (Tallqvist *Names* 254); RLA 2:99f; Dhorme *Rec.* 93ff; Koppers 69f; Albright *Religion* 89; Montalbano CBQ 13:381ff; RGG 2:18f; Reicke-R. 311; WbMyth. 1:49, 276ff; Huffmon 180f; Mulder 71ff; Delcor VT 14:144ff; in the region of Mari from the third millennium onwards; ? god of vegetation (-J215c ἐστὶ Σίτων Philo of Byblos → דָּגוֹן; ?? image of a fish (Lagrange 131; Smith *Religion* 578): **Dagon**, a deity in Gaza Ju 16₂₃, in Ashdod 1S 5₁₋₇ 1C 10₁₀, Is 46₁ (Sept.) for נָבוּ (→ Seeligmann 77 :: Eissfeldt ThLZ 1949:477);

—1S 5_{4β} rd. דָּגוֹן. †

1970 דָּגַל

דָּגַל: MHb.² to deceive, to fool someone, < Arm. (JArm.¹ CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 102b); Arb.): Akk. *dagālu* to look; Syr. NSyr. to contemplate, to examine (Schulthess ZA 19:126f).

qal: pt. **הָגִיל**: visible (GK §116e), **outstanding Song 5**₁₀. †

1971 **הָגַל**

II **הָגַל**: denom. from **הָגִיל**; MHb.² hif. (?).

[**qal:** impf. **הִגִּיל**: to put up the flag (?) **Ps 20**₆: rd. **הִגִּיל**.]

nif: pt. **הִגְלוּת**: arranged in divisions: sbst. troop with banners (?), “**row of flags**” **Song 6**₄₋₁₀; the stars of first magnitude (Goitein JSS 10:220f, cf. Rudolph on **Song 5**₉). †

1972 **הָגַל**

הָגַל: I **הָגַל**; MHb.²; Akk. *diglu* eyesight, view (what is looked at) (Volterra AANL 1963:131ff, → ZAW 76:202); i) banner, (cf. Arb. *ra'yat* from *ry* to see), and ii) “row of flags”, army, EgArm. (DISO 55), Eg. *dgr*, *dgryr* (Burchardt 1197f = **הָגַל (אל)**; :: alt. Arb. *dajjālat*, large crowd, Tigr. Wb. 541b *dagal* crowd): = **הָגַל**, **הָגַל יְהוָה**:

—1. **banners, standards** (BRL 160ff; Reicke-R. 194; BA 20:43f) **Nu 1**₅₂ and **2**₂ (**אֲתֹת**);

—2. **division** of a tribe (**מַחֲנֵה**) **Nu 2**_{3-10-17f-25-31-34} **10**₁₄₋₁₈₋₂₂₋₂₅;

—3. **sign** (?) of an inn ?, **Song 2**₄ (→ Gesenius-B., Rudolph.: Zolli Bibl. 21:273f: look, cf. *diglu* vs.). †

1973 **הָגַן**

הָגַן (40 x), Sam.^{M92} *digān*: MHb., JArm.^g **הָגַן** (JArm.^b etp. be cut open, denom.); Ug. *dgn*, Ph. **הָגַן**, EgArm. (DISO 55); Arb. *dajn* rain-(cloud) etym. ?, < ndiv. **הָגַן** Albright *Religion* 247: **הָגַן/הָגַן**: **corn, grain** (Dalman *Arbeit* 3:8, 161; archaic for **הָגַן** Koehler ZAW 46:218ff) **Nu 18**₂₇ (Dalman *Arbeit* 2:42) **Ezk 36**₂₉ **Hos 14**₈ **Jl 1**₁₇ **Ps 65**₁₀ **Neh 5**_{2f-10}; **הָגַן** **Lam 2**₁₂, **הָגַן וְתִירוֹשׁ** **Dt 7**₁₃ and elsewhere, **הָגַן וְתִירוֹשׁ וַיִּצְהָר** **Dt 28**₅₁ and elsewhere, **הָגַן שְׂמֵי**, **הָגַן** = **הָגַן** **Ps 78**₂₄.

1974 **הָגַר**

הָגַר: JArm.^l Mnd. (MdD 102b) to pile up, JArm.^l heap; to hatch JArm.^l Mnd. **הָגַר**, CPArm. *gdr*; Arb. *daraja* to quit the nest (Dozy).

qal: pf. **הָגַר**, **הָגַרָה**: to **hatch** (: **בָּקַע** to hatch) **Is 34**₁₅ (with metathesis of **בָּקַע** and **בָּ**) **Jr 17**₁₁; alt. to gather (Sept., cf. JArm. Mnd.). †

1975 **הָדַר**

***הָדַר**: in n.pr. **הָדַר**, **הָדַר**, = → **הָדַר**.

1976 דָּד

*דָּד: originating from baby talk, Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 121; MHb., JArm. אָדָד, Ug. *dd*, Arb. dialect. *ḏīd*, *daid* teat, Akk. dual *ḏīdā* garment (CAD; AHw. 169a); → II דָּד: dual cs. דָּדִי, דָּדִי/דָּדִי: **breasts Ezk 23**_{3,8} with *בתוללים²¹, with *נעורים^{Pr 5}₁₉; → *שָׂד. †

1977 דָּדָה

דָּדָה: MHb. pi., JArm. ^bpa. to lead (a child), hitp./etpa. to hop, to toddle; Arb. *dad*, *dadān* dallying (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 122), *dadā*^y III to pamper, *da'da'a* to run fast, OSArb. *d'w* to arrive (Müller 50).

hitpa: impf. אָדָדָה (< *^yetd-, BL 198e): **Is 38**₁₅ to walk, rd. אָדָדָה (דָּדָה hif., cf. Begriff *Ps. Hisk.* 42f, alt. נָדָדָה with נִפְשִׁי); אָדָדָה (< *^yetd-) **Ps 42**₅?, prp. אָדָדָה I walk, with אָדָרָם בְּתֶךָ in the midst of the nobles, or cj. (enclitic מַ! מְ) אָדָר-מְ! to the house of God (→ Gunkel). †

1978 דָּדוּהוּ

דָּדוּהוּ, n.m.; Or. Q דוּדוּהוּ, Pesh. *br ddh* = *בְּנֵי-דָדָה; rd. דָּדוּהוּ (Sept.) “a friend is Y” or “friend of Y” (Noth 149) :: Albright JAOS 74:229: (**dōdihū* = Eg. *Tw-ti-w't* “my beloved one is he”: **2C 20**₃₇). †

1979 דָּדִי

*דָּדִי: n.m.; Tham. דָּדִי Ryckmans 1:65, Δαδαία Wuthnow 42: **2S 23**_{9K} = → דוּדוּ 3.

1980 דָּדָן

דָּדָן: n.top., n.pop.; Sam.^{M89} *dādan*, Sept. Δα/Δαυ/Δεδαν, cun. (*alu*) *Dadanu* (Gadd *Nabonidus* i:24, p. 58f, 81: locv. דָּדָנָה (BL 529v), pl. (gentilic ?) דָּדָנִים **Is 21**₁₃ (1QIs^a דוּדָנִים, → Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 75f): Min. Tham. Lihy. דָּדָן Mlaker 33f; Ryckmans 1:328; Arb. n.loc. *Dadan*; *el-Oela* (‘*Ul-a*) in northern *Hejāz*; Albright Fschr. Alt 1:1ff; Caskel *Königreich* (centred around דָּדָנִי); vdBranden BiOr. 14:13ff; Simons *Geog.* §60; Zimmerli 597; Galling Fschr. Weiser 60ff; Reicke-R. 331: grandson of כּוּשׁ **Gn 10**₇ **1C 1**₉, son of Abraham and קַטוּרָה **Gn 25**₃ **1C 1**₃₂. “brother” of שָׁבָא **Gn 10**₇ **25**₃; trader **Ezk 27**₂₀ **38**₁₃; besides תִּימָא **Is 21**₁₃ **Jr 25**₂₃ **Ezk 25**₁₃ (תִּימָן), S of Edom **Jr 49**₈ **Ezk 25**₁₃; his “sons” **Gn 25**₃ cj. **1C 1**₃₂, tribal subdivisions or classes (Albright Fschr. Alt 1:9ff) ?

—**Ezk 27**₁₅ rd. *דָּדָן Sept., → דָּדָנִים. †

1981 דָּדָנִים

דָּדָנִים: n.pop., **Gn 10**₄: rd. דָּדָנִים Sam.^{M194} *rūdānem* Sept. Πόδοι/διανοί) and **1C 1**₇; Brandenstein 70; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 75f; → דָּדָן **Ezk 27**₁₅. †

1982 דָּהָם

דָּהָם: seventh century inscr. (IEJ 10:131, 14) to be helpless; Arb. *daha/ima* to come upon unexpectedly (misfortune), *duhaim* misfortune; ? Akk. *daʿamu* to be dark, be coloured, AHW. 146a.

nif: pt. נִדְרָהָם: astounded, **confused Jr 14**₉. †

1983 דָּהַר

דָּהַר: Eg. *thr* to travel by chariot, *tuhira* charioteer < Can. *דְּהַר, (Albright BASOR 62:30); Arb. *dahara* VII to hurry (VG 1:516c).

qal: pt. דִּהַר to **dash** (horse) **Nah 3**₂. †

Der. דִּהַרְהָרָה.

1984 דִּהַרְהָרָה

*דִּהַרְהָרָה: דָּהַר; < **dahrat*, דִּהַרְהָרָה abs. (BL 571u) and cs: dashing, **galloping Ju 5**₂₂. †

1985 דוֹאֵג

דוֹאֵג, דוֹאֵג: n.m: דוֹאֵג, pt. “worried”; דוֹאֵג **1S 21**₈, דוֹאֵג **Ps 52**₂ and Q **1S 22**₁₈₋₁₈₋₂₂, K דוֹיֵג (Bergsträsser 1:93h): Edomite **Doeg 1S 21**₈ **22**₉₋₁₈₋₁₈₋₂₂ **Ps 52**₂ (Reicke-R. 346). †

1986 דוּב

דוּב: JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 103b) דוּב :: דוּבָא river 156a; Arb. *dwb* to dissolve; *daub* bad condition: → דוּב; Arm.lw. Wagner 62; alt. דוּבָא.

hif: pt. מְדִיב(וֹ)ת, Sam.^{M91} *māḏībot*: with → נִפְשׁ (something) making life pine away (|| מְכַלֹּת עֵינַיִם) > **Lv 26**₁₆; rd. inf. לְהַדִּיב * **1S 2**₃₃ in the same phrase for לְהַדִּיב †

Der. *דוּבָא.

1987 דוּבָא

cj. *דוּבָא; JArm. דוּבָא, Syr. *daibā* flux, (of blood, sperm), Mnd. (MdD 99b): **dwindling** (of the bones) **Jb 33**₁₉ for דוּבָא (Hölscher). †

1988 דוּבָג

*דוּבָג: דוּבָג, BL 4791: דוּבָגִים: **fishermen Jr 16**_{16K} (Q and MSS דוּבָגִים) **Ezk 47**₁₀. †

1989 דוּבָגָה

1994 דָּוִד/דָּוִד

דָּוִד and younger דָּוִד (ZAW 11:127f; Textus 2:96; in DSS דָּוִד(י), Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 75): n.m.; not *dāwidūm* (Mari), → Kupper 60ff; Tadmor JNES 17:130; etym. ? → Stamm VTSupp. 7:165ff, *Ersatznamen* 414⁷ (father's brother or beloved one?); Noth *Gesch. Isr.* 165₂; RGG 2:48ff; Reicke-R. 324) Carlson *David: David*: דָּוִד 1S 2S (rd. בְּכֹר 2S 19₄₄) 1K (except 1K 3₁₄ 11_{4.36}) 2K Is (cj. Is 29₃!) Jr Ezk 34₂₄ 37_{24f} Ps Pr Ru Qoh :: דָּוִד Am 6₅ (< Sept.) 9₁₁ Hos 3₅ Ezk 34₂₃ Zech 1-2C Ezr Neh; first mention 1S 16₁₃; with אֱלֹהֵי 2K 20₅, with אֱלֹהֵי Is 16₅, with בַּיִת 2S 3₁₋₆, with חֲסִדֵי Is 55₃ 2C 6₄₂, with פֶּסֶחַ 2S 3₁₀, with מְגִדֵל Song 4₄, with סִפְתָּ Am 9₁₁, with עֵיר 2S 5₇₋₉, with קְבֹרֵי Neh 3₁₆; אִישׁ הָאֱלֹהִים Neh 12₃₆.

1995 דְּוִדָּאִים

דְּוִדָּאִים: cs. דְּוִדָּאִי, sg. דְּוִדָּי (BL 215g); דְּוִד; ? Ug. *ddym* (Driver *Myths* 154a :: Aistleitner 731): the little love fruits of the mandrake *Atropa mandragora* (Löw 3:363ff) or *Mandragora officinarum*, aphrodisiac Dalman *Arbeit* 1:250f; Frazer *Folklore* 2:372ff; HwbAbgl. 1:312ff; Rahner *Mythen* 288f; Reicke-R. 1085; Harrison 35ff: Gn 30₁₄₋₁₆ Song 7₁₄;

— דְּוִדָּאִי Jr 24₁ → דְּוִד. †

1996 דְּוִדָּה

*דְּוִדָּה: fem. of דְּוִד; Ph. n.f. Dido < **dōdō* < **dōdā* (BL 503¹): דְּוִדָּתוֹ, דְּוִדָּתָךְ:

—1 father's sister Ex 6₂₀;

—2. wife of father's brother Lv 18₁₄ 20₂₀. †

1997 דְּוִדוֹ

דְּוִדוֹ See below under דְּוִדוֹ and דְּוִדוֹ (#1999).

1998 דְּוִדוֹ

דְּוִדוֹ See below under דְּוִדוֹ and דְּוִדוֹ (#1999).

1999 דְּוִדוֹ/דְּוִדוֹ

דְּוִדוֹ and דְּוִדוֹ: n.m.; דְּוִד (Noth 149), < **ddāhū* (Albright JAOS 74:229); cun. *Dudū* Tallqvist *Names* 71:

—1. Ju 10₁;

—2. 2S 23₂₄ 1C 11₂₆, father of אֱלֹהֵי חֲנָן;

—3. 1C 11₁₂ father of אֱלֹהֵי עֶזְרָא = דְּוִדָּי * 2S 23_{9K}; → דְּוִדָּי. †

2000 דוּרִי

דוּרִי: n.m.; הַאֲחֻזִי 'ד' 1C 27₄ (cf. 2S 23₉ K ררִי, Q הָדוּר); דוּר 4 + ai (Noth 38); = הַאֲחֻזִי דוּר 1C 11₁₂ (Sept.^{BL} Δωδαυ; → Rudolph *Chr.* 96). †

2001 רוּה

רוּה: MHb.² to be sad, MHb. דוּוֹן sorrow, Sir 14₁ דוּוֹן 37₂ → DiLella 73b; JArm.¹ דוּוֹנָא; Ug. *dw* to be sick, CPArm. Syr. *dwī/wā*, Mnd. (MdD 103b) to be infirm, Arb. *dawiya* to be miserable and Eth. *dawayā* to be sick, Akk. *dawû* (AHw. 166a; Landsberger WdO 3:51^{27b}); Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 104; Scharbert *Schmerz*.

qal: inf. דוּוֹתָה: to menstruate Lv 12₂. †

Der. דוּוֹתָה, דוּוֹתָה, דוּוֹתָה, II מְרוּתָה*.

2002 דוּוֹה

דוּוֹה: MHb.², Lach 3:7 רוּה, sick, sad, JArm.¹ Syr. דוּוֹתָה sad: fem. דוּוֹתָה:

—1. faint, sick Lam 1₁₃ 5₁₇, cj. 4₁₄ (rd. דוּוֹתָה for עוּרִיָה, Rudolph);

—2. fem. menstruating (MHb.² מְרוּתָה flood of menstrual blood) Lv 15₃₃ 20₁₈ Is 30₂₂. †

2003 רוּח

רוּח: MHb. hif., JArm.¹ (1 x) af.

hif: impf. דוּוֹחַ, דוּוֹחַ: to rinse, cleanse Is 4₄ Ezk 40₃₈ 2C 4₆;

—Jr 51₃₄ דוּוֹחַ Q rd. דוּוֹחַ (נְדַח), ? gl. (Rudolph). †

2004 דוּוִי

*דוּוִי: רוּה: BL 587k; JArm.^{tb} CPArm. *dwy* sorrow, Syr. misery: דוּוִי: illness due to menstruation Ps 41₄;

—Jb 6₇ ? rd. דוּוִי as of someone who is ill דוּוִי and דוּוִי, → Comm. †

2005 דוּוִי

דוּוִי, 1Q Is^a רוּה = דוּוִי (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 283): רוּה; BL 479l: faint, sick Is 1₅ Jr 8₁₈ Lam 1₂₂, cj. Jb 6₇ → דוּוִי. †

2006 דוּוִי

דוּוִי: → דוּוִי.

2007 דוּךְ

דוּךְ: onomatopoeic, → דכא, דכה, דכך, דקק, BL 375; MHb. JArm.¹ to crush, JArm.¹ דַּכְּיָךְ to humiliate, MHb.² מְדוּכָדְךְ, Sir 4₄ dejected, Ug. *dk*, Arb. *dāka* to crush; Akk. *dāku* to hit, kill.

qal: pf. דַּכְּוּ: to pound (in a mortar) Nu 11₈. †

cj. hif: rd. impv. דַּכְּוּךְ: to crush Jb 40₁₂. †

Der. מְדַכֵּה.

2008 דוּכִיפַת

דוּכִיפַת, Sam.^{M92} *dūgīfat*: BL 510v; like -]182πoψ, Lat. *upupa*, Akk. *ḥapupu* (Landsberger WdO 3:264), Copt. *kukufat*; also English **hoopoe** (imitating the cry) *Upupa epops* (Nicoll 330ff; Bodenheimer *Animals and Man* 55f; Driver PEQ 87:18), unclean, Lv 11₁₉ Dt 14₁₈. †

2009 דוּם

I דוּם: to be silent, → דמה and I, II דמם, derivation controversial; → Schick *Stems* (JBL 32:219ff); Driver Fschr. Tur-S. 1ff :: Guillaume 21f; to lie still, motionless.

Der. דוּמָה, דוּמְיָה, דוּמָם.

2010 דוּם

II דוּם: Arb. *dwm* to last, OSArb. *dwmm* Müller 51, Tigr. **dēma* (Wb. 539a); → II דוּמָה.

2011 דוּמָה

I דוּמָה: I דוּם, → דוּמְיָה, דוּמָם; MHb.² also the angel of death: **silence** (:: II דוּם, AJSL 26:20) Ps 94₁₇ 115₁₇ (with ירד). †

2012 דוּמָה

II דוּמָה, var. רוּמָה: n.loc., II דוּם “permanent settlement” (Noth *Jos.* 145); in the district of Hebron, *Udumu* EA 256:24 = *Kh. ed-Dōme*, 15 km SW of Hebron, Alt JPOS 12:132f; (Abel 2:308f; Simons *Geog.* §319 B2 :: Albright JBL 58:181f: in southern Hauran): Jos 15₅₂. †

2013 דוּמָה

III דוּמָה: n.top., n.pop.; *Dūmat el-Jandal* in the oasis of *el-Jōf* in northern Arabia (EncIsl. 1:1071f; → Galling Fschr. Weiser 58f); Nab. דוּמַת RB 54:208f; Tham. ZAW 73:102; cun. *Adummu*, *Adum(m)a/utu*, RLA 1:39; Borger *Asarhaddon* 53; Δουμαίθα, *Domata*:

—1. Arabian tribe, son of Ishmael, Sept. Ἰδουμα, **Gn 25**₁₄ **1C 1**₃₀;

—2. n.top., **Idumaea** (Reicke-R. 759) Sept. Ἰδουμαία **Is 21**₁₁, = 1, Montgomery *Arabia* 197; Simons *Geog.* §1279; Gallings *Fschr. Weiser* 58f :: alt. אֲדוּמָא (Sept.). †

2014 דְּמִיָּה

דְּמִיָּה, דְּמִיָּה **Ps 65**₂: דוּם + *īyā* (*īyyā*) VG 1:400i; usu. II דְּמִיָּה, fem. of דְּמִי, Delekat VT 14:23f: **silence**, rest **Ps 22**₃; **39**₃ adverbial acc. (GK §118q) in silence;

—**Ps 62**₂ **65**₂ rd. דְּמִיָּה (II דְּמִיָּה pt. fem.). †

2015 דְּמָם

דְּמָם: I דוּם + *ām*, fossilized sffx. (Torczyner *Entstehung* 4; BL 504k) or remnant of mimation (Albright *BASOR* 89:15⁴⁵), develops into adverbial acc. (Gordon *UT* §5:20): **quiet**, **silence**,

—1. דְּמָם אֶבֶן הַדוּם dumb stone **Hab 2**₁₉ (1QpHab דְּמָם אֶבֶן הַדוּם, GK §128p);

—2. adverbial acc. **silently Is 47**₅ (1QIs^a דְּמָם אֶבֶן הַדוּם, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 283) **Lam 3**₂₆ (דְּמָם אֶבֶן הַדוּם) “moreover silently” GK §154^{1a}, ? dl. ך)

—3. **underworld** (= land of silence → I דְּמָם אֶבֶן הַדוּם) cj. for דְּמָם אֶבֶן הַדוּם (rd. דְּמָם אֶבֶן הַדוּם Gunkel) **Ps 51**₁₆. †

2016 דְּמִשָּׁק

דְּמִשָּׁק, Tg.: n.loc. = → דְּמִשָּׁק; EA 107:28 *Dumašqa*, elsewhere *Dīmašqa*; ? text error (< Arm. → דְּמִשָּׁק אֶבֶן הַדוּם, → Kennedy 69f): **2K 16**₁₀. †

2017 דוּן

? דוּן: **qal**: impf. דוּן: **Gn 6**₃, unexpl., to stay or simil. by context; → Comm.; Speiser *JBL* 75:126ff. †

2018 דוּן

דוּן: **Jb 19**₂₉ Q דוּן אֶבֶן הַדוּם K ?; ? rd. דוּן אֶבֶן הַדוּם. †

2019 דוּגָג

דוּגָג, דוּגָג: BL 539b; Arb. *danj* remains of the honeycomb (Barth *Nominalbildung* 55¹). **wax** (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:295), always metaph. = to melt away, pass away **Mi 1**₄ **Ps 22**₁₅ **68**₃ **97**₅, cj. **118**₁₂ Sept. ׳. †

2020 דוּן

דוץ: JArm.^t rejoice, דוץִּא joy, MHb.² דוץִּה; Syr. also to skip; Arb. *dys* to move rapidly to and fro; Arm.lw. (Wagner 65).

qal: impf. דוץִּ (MSS דוץִּ, Sept. *τρέχει*): to **dance** Jb 41₁₄. †

2021 דוק

I דוק: Arb. *dwq* IV to surround.

Der. דוקִּ (?).

2022 דוק

II דוק: qal. impf. דוקִּנִּ: Is 28₂₈, → דוקִּ. †

2023 דוק

cj. III דוק: Gn 14₁₄ for דוקִּ; cj. impf. hif. דוקִּ (Sam.); Sept. *ἠρίθμισεν*; to review, muster ? by context; JArm. CPArm. Sam. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 105b) דוק af. JArm.^b to scrutinize; (: Nöldeke ZDMG 54:159 = Arb. *dāqa* !); unc. !

2024 דור

I דור: Arb. to rotate, go round; to move around JArm. pa., Tigr. Wb. 536b.

qal: impv. inf. abs. (? , BL 393c) דור: to **stack in circles** (rd. דורִּ) Ezk 24₅. †

Der. דור, I, II, III דור.

2025 דור

II דור: denom. I דור; Amor. Huffmon 183; MHb. JArm.^{tb} Sam. Syr. (etpa.) to live, dwell.

qal: inf. דור, pt. דור, דור: to dwell, to **live** Ps 84₁₁, pt. Sir 33₁₁ 50₂₆. †

2026 דור

דור: דור; Arb. *daur* round, rotation: Is 22₁₈ דור, by context **ball**, *quasi pilam* Vulg. Pesh., || דורִּ; MHb. JArm.^s דור ball, > דור + דור from this verse ?; ? Ug. *kdrt* ball (Aistleitner 1291; Driver *Myths* 145a; Gray *Legacy* 33⁵) unc., → UTGL. 1201.

—Is 29₃ דור rd. דור (Sept.). †

2027 דור

2032 דיש/דוש

דוש and דיש: MHb. JArm.^{tb} Sam. CPArm. Mnd. (MdD 106a), Akk. *d(i)āšu* trample, thresh AHw. 168a, Tigr. *dawšaša* (Wb. 537b) to crush; ? blend of Ug. *dt* (Aistleitner 803; Dahood *Ug.-Heb.* 56), Arb. *dt* to knock down and OSArb. (Müller 51) Arb. *dāsa* to tread on (Obermann 77⁸⁹).

qal: pf. דָּשַׁתִּי, impf. תִּדְּוֹשׁ, תִּדְּוֹשְׁנָה, תִּדְּוֹשְׁנָה, impv. דִּשְׂי (Bergsträsser 2:145d); inf. דֹּשׁ, דֹּשׁ, abs. אָדוּשׁ Is 28₂₃ (by-form אָדַשׁ ?, ? > rd. דֹּשׁ Tg.), דִּישׁוּ (!), pt. דָּשׁ:

—1. to tread on, trample down (eggs) Jb 39₁₅, (mountains, metaph. ? :: Volz *Jes.*) Is 41₁₅

—2. to tread out grain, to **thresh** (oxen, Dalman *Arbeit* 3: 113) Dt 25₄ (: 1Cor 9₆ !) Is 28₂₈ Hos 10₁₁ 1C 21₂₀;

—3. (metaph.) to **trample down** = to **destroy** people, nations (simil. Akk. (CAD 3:121b) Ass. Stummer AfO 13:319) 2K 13₇ Mi 4₁₃ (Zion: a heifer to do the threshing, → ZAW 76:81), with תַּרְצוֹת Am 1₃ (→ תַּרְיִץ), with קוֹצִים Ju 8₇, Y subj. Hab 3₁₂;

—Jr 50₁₁ rd. בְּדִשָּׁא (Sept.). †

nif: pf. נִדְּוֹשׁ, inf. הִדְּוֹשׁ (rd. הִדְּוֹשׁ, BL 402u): to **be trampled down** (→ qal 3) Is 25₁₀. †

hof (or **qal**, BL 397a): impf. יִדְּוֹשׁ: to **be threshed** Is 28₂₇. †

Der. מְדוּשָׁה*, דִּישׁ.

2033 דחה

דחה: MHb., ? Pun. EgArm. DISO 56; JArm. Syr.; Arb. *dahā^y* to spread out; Eth. Leslau 16; → דחה, דחה.

qal: pf. דָּחִיתָנִי, inf. דָּחֹת, דָּחָה, דָּחָה, pt. דָּחִיתָה, דָּחִיתָה: to **push (down)** Ps 35₅ 118₁₃ (prp. nif. נִדְּחִיתִי 140₅; to push in (stone wall) 62₄ (rd. דָּחִיתָה דָּחִיתָה). †

nif: impf. יִדְּחָה, יִדְּחָה, Jr 23₁₂ (→ דחה, MSS יִדְּחָה), pt. נִדְּחָה: to **be thrust down** Pr 14₃₂ Sir 13₂₁, to be pushed Jr 23₁₂. †

pu (or **qal**, BL 286u): pf. דָּחָה: to **be thrust down** Ps 36₁₃. †

Der. דָּחִי, מְדָחָה.

2034 דחה

דחה = דחה.

nif: impf. יִדְּחָה, יִדְּחָה, pt. נִדְּחָה: to **be pushed** Jr 23₁₂ (→ דחה nif.); to be cast out 2S 14₁₄. †

2035 דָּחַי

דָּחַי, דָּחַי: דָּחַה; MHb. fem. דָּחַיָּה, Syr. *dḥāyā*: (obstacle causing) **stumbling Ps 56₁₄ 116₈**. †

2036 דָּחַן

*דָּחַן: Arb. *daḥana* to give off smoke, *daḥina* to be smokey.

Der. ? דָּחַן.

2037 דָּחַן

דָּחַן: דָּחַן; MHb., JArm.^s דָּחַן, Syr. *duḥnā*, Arb. *duḥn*, Akk. *d/tuḥnu*, millet, actually “smoke-coloured” (cf. חֲמַטָּה and μέλινη: μέλας): **millet Sorghum vulgare** (Löw 1:738f; Dalman *Arbeit* 2:258f, 261) **Ezk 4₉**. †

2038 דָּחַף

דָּחַף: MHb. JArm. to push, drive; Sam. (BenH. 2:456) Akk. *da'āpu* to push (away), set in motion; only in the later books, → הִדְרִי.

qal: pf. דָּחַפּוּם, pt. דָּחַפּוּפִים:

—1. to **push away Sir 33/36₁₂**;

—2. pt. pass. **in haste** (→ nif.) **Est 3₁₅ 8₁₄**. †

nif: pf. נִדְּחַף: to **hurry Est 6₁₂ 2C 26₂₀**. † Der. *נִדְּחַפָּה.

2039 דָּחַק

דָּחַק: MHb. JArm. (Tg. for Heb. לָחַץ) Sam. (BenH. 2:531) CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 103a) to urge, push; Arb. *daḥaqa* to drive away, drive out; Eth. Leslau 17.

qal: impf. יִדְּחַקוּן, pt. יִדְּחַקוּהֶם:

—1. to **thrust Jl 2₈**, pt. oppressor **Ju 21₈**;

—2. to **urge** (intr., חָק time) cj. **Mi 7₁₁** (for יִדְּחַקוּ, Gunkel ZS 2:158, *pe'al'al* יִדְּחַקוּקֵן Eissfeldt ZDMG 112:267). †

cj. **nif**: **Zeph 2₂** for חָק לְדַת rd. תִּדְּחַקוּ (א)ל, BH.

2040 דָּי

*יָי: orig. form **dayy*; MHb. יָי, cs. יָי enough כְּיָי in accordance with; Ph. מִזְדִּי (= מְיָי) as often as, DISO 56: יָי, cs. יָי, יָיִם, יָיִךְ, יָיִךְ (BL 251i): **sufficiency, what is required, enough** (trad. Rabb. interpretation of → שָׂי, Aq., Symm., ἡκανός Sept. **Ru 1**_{20f} †, Bertram ZAW 70:20ff):

—1. i) יָיִם their requirements, enough for them **Ex 36**₇ **Jr 49**₉ **Ob 5**, יָיִכְּ as much as agrees with you **Pr 25**₁₆, יָיִ שָׂה the outlay for a sheep **Lv 5**₇ **12**₈, יָיִ בְּעֵר אֵין יָיִ does not suffice for **Is 40**₁₆₋₁₆; יָיִ מִחֲסָרוֹ as much as he needs **Dt 15**₈, יָיִ הָשִׁיב לוֹ what is necessary for repurchase / replacement **Lv 25**₂₈; enough **Pr 27**₂₇; ii) רִיק יָיִ for nothing, and יָיִ אֵשׁ בְּרִי for fire **Jr 51**₅₈ **Hab 2**₁₃, יָיִ עַד בְּלִי־יָיִ until there is no more need, sufficient **Mal 3**₁₀ cj. **Ps 72**₇; iii) מְיָיִ (: 2c, e) more than needed **Ex 36**₅;

—2. with prep.: a) בְּרִי יָיִ (: Rabin JJS 6:111ff: יָיִ !) as much as he needs **Nah 2**₁₃, בְּרִי שׁוֹפָר as often as the horn sounds (: Yelin Lesh. 1:11: Arb. *dawā*^ybuzz) **Jb 39**₂₅; b) כְּיָיִ in accordance with **Dt 25**₂, יָיִ גְּאֵלְתוֹ what is necessary for his גְּאֵלְתוֹ **Lv 25**₂₆, יָיִ לְרַב ... כְּיָיִ as numerous as **Ju 6**₅, כְּיָיִ בָּנוּ as far as we were able **Neh 5**₈, cj. כְּל־כְּיָיִ in complete accordance with (Rudolph) **2C 31**₁₆; c) מְיָיִ (: 1 end) regarding the need: מְיָיִ חֹדֶשׁ בְּחֹדֶשׁוֹ (→ Ph.) from year to year **1S 7**₁₆ **Zech 14**₁₆ **2C 24**₅, מְיָיִ חֹדֶשׁ בְּחֹדֶשׁוֹ from month to month, and מְיָיִ שַׁבָּת בְּשַׁבָּתוֹ from Sabbath to Sabbath **Is 66**₂₃;

—d) לְמְיָיִ (< לְ + מְ + יָיִ) in sufficient number (**2C 29**₃₄ לְמְעַט, alt. adv. with הִתְקַדְּשׁוּ sufficient) **2C 30**₃; e) מְיָיִ conj. **as often as**: i) with inf. **1S 1**₇ מְיָיִ צְאָתֶם **18**₃₀, **1K 14**₂₈ / **2C 12**₁₁ **2K 4**₈ **Is 28**₁₉ **Jr 48**₂₇ (rd. מְיָיִ בְּרִיךְ) **31**₂₀; ii) with impf. מְיָיִ אֶדְבֵּר **Jr 20**₈;

—**Est 1**₁₈ וְכִי־יָיִ rd. יָיִ וְכֵן and so there will be enough †.

2041 דיבון

דיבון See below under דיבון and דיבן (#2043).

2042 דיבן

דיבן See below under דיבון and דיבן (#2043).

2043 דיבן/דיבון

דיבון and דיבן: n.loc.; ? זָאב, Šanda AfO 7:288 :: Lidzbarski *Johannesbuch* 45: Mnd. דיבנא (MdD 106b) wickerwork hurdle:

—1. in Moab; > → דיבון 2 x **Is 15**₉ (1QIs^a דיבון, rd. ? :: Orlinsky JBL 78:28); *m > b* dissim., Bergsträsser 1:111c; Mansoor JSS 3:52f; → Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 76f; דיבן Mesha. 21, 28, gentilic הַדִּיבָנִי 1f, Phoenix 11:255; Eg. *Dbn* and *Tpn* (?) Simons *Topog.* 219; vZyl 39f; Sept. Δαῖβων; Arb. †*aibān*, †*ibān* (Kampfmeier ZDPV 15:21; 16:36); 4 km N1 of Arnon, site where the Mesha. stone was found; BRL 128f; Abel 2:304f; Glueck 3:115f; vZyl 78ff; Reicke-R. 342; for excavations 1950-3 AASOR 36-7 (1964): **Dibon** town and district (Michaud *Pierre* 36¹), in Moab **Nu 21**₃₀ **Jr 48**₂₂, rebuilt by Gad **Nu 32**₃₄ **33**_{45f}, belonging to Reuben **32**₃ **Jos**

139.17, וּבְנוֹתֶיהָ ה' Neh 11₂₅; בַּת ה' Jr 48₁₈ and cj. Is 15₂, → גַּי רִימוֹן (vs. $m > b$) 15₉; → מִדְּמִין Jr 48₂ (Rudolph 254);

—2. in Judah Neh 11₂₅ = רִימוֹנָה in the Negev Jos 15₂₂, rd. ?; Abel 2:305. †

2044 רִיג

רִיג: denom. from רָג.

qal: pf. וְרִיגוּם (BL 392w, prp. pi. וְרִיגוּם or וְרָגוּם): to fish out Jr 16₁₆. †

2045 רִיג

*רִיג: רָג BL 478h, l; 1QH v:8: רִיגִים: fisher (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:359) Is 19₈ (1QIs^a רִיגִים, → Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 282) Jr 16₁₆ Q (K רִיגִים) Ezk 47₁₀ var. †

2046 רִיחָה

רִיחָה: MHb.², and JArm.^{tg} Syr. רִיחָה, Mnd. (MdD 109b) *dyt'* vulture; ? = → רִיחָה (MSS, Sam. רִיחָה (BenH. 2:449), Driver PEQ 87:10); רִיחָה: unclean **bird of prey** frequenting ruins and deserted settlements, unc., Dt 14₁₃ (< Sam. Sept.) Is 34₁₅ (1QIs^a רִיחָה, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 172f, cf. JArm.^b רִיחָה and Syr. *daiwai*). †

2047 רִיחָה

רִיחָה: MHb., JArm.^{tb} Syr., Mnd. (MdD 107a) *dywt'*; Arb. *dawāt* ink-horn; ? lw. < Eg., Lambdin 149: **ink** (of oak-apple and soot, metallic attested in Lachish; BRL 463f; Lachish 1 (1938) 188ff; Gradwohl *Farben* 83) Jr 36₁₈. †

2048 זָהָב

זָהָב See below under רִי זָהָב (#2050).

2049 רִי

רִי See below under רִי זָהָב (#2050).

2050 רִי-זָהָב

רִי זָהָב: n.loc.; Sept. Καταχρύσεια: “the golden one” (→ זָהָב 11 and BArm. רִי) = place of gold; cf. *Dahab* 100 km S of Eilat (Antiquities and Survival 2:289f) :: in Transjordan Abel 2:307; unknown ? = → גַּי זָהָב (Meyer *Isr.* 375f) Dt 1₁. †

2051 רִימוֹן

דימון: n.loc.; Is 15₉ = → דיבון 1, dissim., text error or play on words with דָּם ?; not identical Musil *Arabia* 1:157; Simons *Geog.* §1261: *Kh. Dimme* 12 km N1 of Kerak. †

2052 דימונה

דימונה: n.loc.; in the Negev, = → דיבון 2: Jos 15₂₂. †

2053 דין

דין: MHb.; Ug. *dn*; Amor. Huffmon 182, Arm. → BArm. Mnd. (MdD 104b), DISO 56; OSArb. Eth., Akk. *d(i)ānu*; Nöldeke *Beitr.* 40f.

qal: pf. דָּן, דָּנָה, דָּנָה (BL 402u), impf. יִדְּן, יִדְּנִי, impv. יִדְּן, יִדְּנִי, inf. יִדְּן, pt. דָּן:

—1. to **plead one's cause**: with acc. Gn 49₁₆ Is 3₁₃ Zech 3₇ Ps 72₂ Pr 31₉; sbj. God: Gn 30₆ Dt 32₃₆ Ps 54₃ 96₁₀ 135₁₄; דָּן דָּן to plead one's cause, help someone to get his rights Jr 5₂₈ 22₁₆, cj. Jb 36₁₇ (rd. יִדְּן רָשָׁע תִּדְּרִין, Hölscher); דָּן מִשְׁפָּט Jr 21₁₂;

—2. to **contend with** Qoh 6₁₀;

—3. to **execute judgement** with בָּ, among Ps 110₆ (text ?, → Dahood *Ug.-Heb.* 56), with acc. to call someone to account (sbj. God) Gn 15₁₄ 1S 2₁₀ Is 3₁₃ (rd. עָמַו Sept., Pesh.) cj. Is 27₈ (rd. תִּדְּרִינָה for תִּדְּרִיבָּנָה) Ps 7₉ 9₉ 50₄;

—Jr 30₁₃ for דָּן יִדְּנֶה rd. *רַפְּכִינָם pain reliever (Rudolph); Jb 35₁₄ ?, usu. rd. דָּוָם (דָּוָם), Arb. *dyn* to submit (Stier 388); 36₃₁ rd. יִזְוֶן (יִזְוֶן, :: Dahood *Fschr.* Gruenthaner 71f: dialect. hif.). †

nif: pt. נִדְּרֶן: to quarrel, argue 2S 19₁₀. †

Der. דִּינָה, אֲבִידָן, דָּן; n.pr. מְדִינָה, מְדִינָן I מְדִינָן, דָּן, דִּינָן.

2054 דין

דין: MHb.; Ug. *dn*; DISO, → BArm., Mnd. (MdD 108a); Arb. *dīn*, (in *yaum ed-dīn* WSem.; as “religion”, Avest. *daēnā* (Brandenstein-M. *Handbuch* 114) < *dēnā*), > Tigr. (Wb. 530b); OSArb. *dyn* judgement, punishment (Müller 52); Eth. *dain*, Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 39; Akk. *dī/ēnu*; Sum. *dī* (-*kud*); Zimmern 23f; AHw. 171b: דִּינִי/נָה:

—1. **legal claim** Dt 17₈ Is 10₂ Jr 5₂₈ 22₁₆ 30₁₃ Ps 9₅ 140₁₃ Pr 29₇ 31_{5,8};

—2. **legal contest, legal case** Jb 35₁₄ (→ דִּין Emendations) 36₁₇ Est 1₁₃ (יִדְּן יִדְּן);

—3. **judgement** Ps 76₉; יִדְּן דָּת יִדְּן כִּסֵּא (Akk. *kussū dayyānūti*) throne of judgement Pr 20₈;

—4. **quarreling** < (|| מְדִינָן) Pr 22₁₀;

—Jb 19₂₉ שְׁדִיין Q rd. יֵשׁ דִּיין; 36_{17a} rd. תְּדִיין and dl. מְלֵא. †

2055 דִּיין

דִּיין: MHb.; Arm. → BArm., DISO 57; Arb. *dayyān*; Akk. *dayyānu* (AHw. 151a), Akk lw. (Zimmern 23f): cs.
דִּיין: judge 1S 24₁₆ Ps 68₆, cj. Jb 19₂₉ and Pr 31₉ (? rd. דִּיין || cj. שִׁפֵּט). †

2056 דִּינָה

דִּינָה: n.f.; דִּין; skilfully shaped (Noth 10) ?, cun. *Dīnā* Tallqvist *Names* 70, *Dayānā* T. Halaf 111:3: daughter of Jacob and Leah Gn 30₂₁ 34₁₋₂₆ 46₁₅, Reicke-R. 345. †

2057 דִּיפֹת

דִּיפֹת: n.pop., 1C 1₆, son of גְּמֹר rd. דִּיפֹת MS Sept. Gn 10₃. †

2058 דִּיֵּק

דִּיֵּק: I דִּיֵּק, I or III ?; Syr. *tūrā ddauqā* lookout point for Heb. מִצְפֵּה (Palache 28); Ass. *dayyiqu* bulwark (cf. Waschow 66ff; only in Esarhaddon, → Borger 104 ii:8) Arm.lw. Wagner 67: **bulwark**, with בְּנָה and סְבִיב 2K 25₁ / Jr 52₄ Ezk 4₂ 17₁₇ 21₂₇, with עַל נִתָּן Ezk 26₈ (:: Driver Bibl. 35:147: siege tower). †

2059 דִּישׁ

דִּישׁ: → דֹּשׁ.

2060 דִּישׁ

דִּישׁ: דֹּשׁ; MHb., JArm.^{tb} דִּישָׁא; Arb. *dōs* (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:560): threshing, **threshing season** (Reicke-R. 355) Lv 26₅. †

2061 דִּישׁוֹן

I דִּישׁוֹן: דִּישׁ ?; Sept. πύραργος “white-tail”, type of antelope; Akk. *dit/dānu* aurochs, AHw. 173b; ? Amor. Huffmon 184; Albright AfO 3:125a: **aurochs** ? Dt 14₅. †

2062 דִּישׁוֹן

דִּישׁוֹן See below under דִּישׁ(וֹן) and דִּישׁ(וֹ) (#2067).

2063 דִּישׁוֹן

דִּישׁוֹן See below under דִּישׁ(וֹן) and דִּישׁ(וֹ) (#2067).

2064 דִּישׁוֹן

דִּישׁוֹן See below under דִּישׁוֹן(ו) and דִּישׁוֹן(ו) (#2067).

2065 דִּישׁוֹן

דִּישׁוֹן See below under דִּישׁוֹן(ו) and דִּישׁוֹן(ו) (#2067).

2066 דִּישׁוֹן(ו)

דִּישׁוֹן(ו) See below under דִּישׁוֹן(ו) and דִּישׁוֹן(ו) (#2067).

2067 דִּישׁוֹן(ו)

דִּישׁוֹן(ו) and דִּישׁוֹן(ו), Sept. Δησων, Δαισων: n.m.; → דִּישׁוֹן; Arb. *Dyš*, Lih. *Dʿš*, Saf. *Dšwn* (*Dtn*, Meyer *Isr.* 341) Moritz ZAW 44:90:

—1. son of שְׂעִיר הַחֲרִי **Gn 36**₂₁₋₃₀ **1C 1**₃₈;

—2. son of עֲנָה, grandson of Esau **Gn 36**₂₅ cj.₂₆ (for דִּישׁוֹן) **1C 1**_{41f}; trad. = I; :: Feiler ZA 45:220: Hurr. †

2068 דִּישׁוֹן

דִּישׁוֹן: n.m., = II → דִּישׁוֹן ? : Hurrian אֶלֶן **Gn 36**₂₁₋₂₈ (Sept. Πισων, = דִּישׁוֹן ?) **1C 1**₃₈;

—**Gn 36**₂₆ rd. דִּישׁוֹן (Sam. and **1C 1**₄₁). †

2069 דָּבַח

דָּבַח; MHb.²: דָּבַח: **oppressed, miserable** (|| דָּבַח, עָנִי, יָתוּם) **Ps 9**₁₀ **10**₁₈ **74**₂₁, cj. **10**₁₂ (דָּבַח יִנְשָׂא אֶל, I נִשָּׂא nif.) to crush **Sir 4**₂;

—**Pr 26**₂₈ דָּבַחוּ ? rd. בְּעֵלָיו, their owner (Gemser). †

2070 דָּבַח

דָּבַח: → דָּבַח, דָּבַח, *דָּבַח, MHb.² pi.

nif: pt. נִדְּבַחוּ: **oppressed** **Is 57**₁₅ **Sir 11**₅. †

pi: (BL 375, cf. דָּבַח !): pf. דָּבַח, דָּבַח (!), impf. יִדְּבַח, יִדְּבַחוּ, יִדְּבַחוּ (Q (תִּדְּבַחוּ)) **Jb 19**₂, inf. דָּבַח, → דָּבַחוּ: to crush **Is 3**₁₅ **Ps 72**₄ **89**₁₁ **94**₅ **143**₃ **Jb 6**₉ **19**₂ cj. **22**₉ (rd. דָּבַח) **Pr 22**₂₂ **Lam 3**₃₄;

2076 דכך

*דכך: to crush, crumble; MHb.² JArm.^t (?), Arb. and Tigr. Wb. 535b *dakka*, Akk. *dakāku*; → דוּךְ.

Der. דָּכָה, דָּכָה.

2077 דַּל

I *דַּל or *דָּל, BL 449f: Ph. Pun. דַּל, pl. דַּלְהַת (DISO 58); → דַּלְהַת, Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 123f: דַּל, cs. דַּל: door, metaph. דַּל שְׁפָתַי Ps 141₃ (cf. פִּתְחֵי פִיךָ Mi 7₅). †

2078 דַּל

II דַּל: I דַּלְל; MHb. scanty, poor; Ug. *dl*; Ph. דַּל; JArm.^g דַּלִּיל thin, sparse (Syr. light), זַלִּיל JArm., Syr., Mnd. (MdD 168b) ? דַּל Arm. (UTGl. 664); Syr. *dallil* little, few; Mnd. (MdD 100a) uneasiness; Arb. *dallil* low, despised; Akk. *dallu* miserable; VG 1:260d:

—1. low, poor, Gn 41₁₉ (cows) Ju 6₁₅ (family), cj. Is 53₃ (for דַּלְל rd. דַּלְל);

—2. helpless Ex 30₁₅ Lv 19₁₅ 1S 2₈ Is 10₂ 11₄ 14₃₀ 25₄ 26₆ Am 2₇ 4₁ 5₁₁ 8₆ Ps 41₂ 72₁₃ 82_{3f} (v.3 rd. דַּלְל ?) 113₇ Jb 5₁₆ 20₁₀ .19 31₁₆ 34₁₉₋₂₈ Pr 10₁₅ 14₃₁ 19₄₋₁₇ 21₁₃ 22₉₋₁₆₋₂₂ (play on words with I דַּל, Gemser 113) 28₃₋₈₋₁₁₋₁₅ 29₇₋₁₄ Ru 3₁₀;

—3. powerless, poor Ex 23₃ (cj. גְּדוֹל or וְגְדוֹל דַּל, cf. Lv 19₁₅ :: Cazelles 87f) 2S 3₁, → דַּלְלָה; insignificant, small Jr 5₄;

—4. poor Lv 14₂₁ Jr 39₁₀ (אֵין לָהֶם מְאוּמָה) || אֲבִיוֹן 1S 2₈ || עֲנִי Is 26₆ Zeph 3₁₂ || אֶלְמָנָה Jb 31₁₆;

—5. downcast, sullen 2S 13₄. †

Der. II דַּלְלָה.

2079 דַּלַּג

דַּלַּג: MHb. JArm.^b to hop, jump, pi. / pa. to jump; Arb. *daraja* to go.

qal: pt. דוּלַּג: with עַל to leap Zeph 1₉ (threshold, → מְפֹתֵן, Elliger *Nah.-Mal.* 58, 63; Frazer *Folklore* 3:1ff; Sartori *Sitte* 1:113). †

pi: impf. יִדְלַג, אֲדַלַּג, pt. מְדַלַּג: to leap Is 35₆ (פְּאִיל), to leap over, with acc. Ps 18₃₀ / 2S 22₃₀ (שׁוֹר), with עַל Song 2₈ (mountains); to hurry Sir 36 (33)₃₁. †

2080 דַּלְהַת

I דלה: MHb. JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 110b); Arb. *dlw*, OSArb. *mdlw* weight (ZAW 75:708), Eth. *dalawa* Tigr. Wb. 512a; Akk. *dalû* to scoop, draw.

qal: pf. דלה, impf. ותרלנה (GK §75w), ירלנה, inf. דלה: to **draw water** Ex 2₁₆₋₁₉; metaph. עצה Pr 20₅. †

pi: pf. דליתני Sec. δελλιθανι (Brönno 251, 263): to draw up (from the deep) to **save** (Barth *Erretung* 130): Ps 30₂ דלני save me SyrApPs. 4:14 (ZAW 48:7). †

Der. דלי, n.m. (דליה).

2081 דלה

II דלה: (ultimately as I ?); MHb. hif. to pull up (vine), JArm.^b to raise; denom. from דלית ? → II דלל and II דקה.

qal: pf. דליו, plur. of דליו* (BL 411v) and דלו (II דלל); to hang down, to **dangle** Pr 26₇ (legs of a cripple). †

Der. דלית*.

2082 דקה

I דקה: II דלל, JArm.^b דוללא tangled ball of thread: cs. דלת:

—1. **thrum** left on the fabric, (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:124; Begrich *Ps. Hisk.* 31) **warp** Is 38₁₂;

—2. **loose hair** (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:335; Malt. *dliel*, JSS 3:65) **Song** 7₆. †

2083 דקה

II דקה fem. of II דל: דלות, דלת: coll. (Brockelmann *Heb Syn.* §16f) the **unimportant**, the poor population, Talmon Textus 4:118f; with דארץ 2K 25₁₂ Jr 40₇ 52₁₆ (pl.), with דעם 52₁₅ (pl.), with דארץ → עם 2K 24₁₄ the poorest people (de Vaux 1:111f; Würthwein 43f; Talmon Textus 4:118f). †

2084 דלח

דלח: EgArm. (DISO 58) JArm. Syr. to disturb; Akk. *dalāhu* to make turbid (water); Arb. *dullāh* milk mixed with water; ? Arm.lw.

qal: impf. תדלח, תדלחם: to **make turbid** (water) Ezk 32₂₋₁₃. †

2085 דלי

דָּלַי: I דָּלָה; MHb., JArm. ^{tb} דָּוֹל, Syr. *daulā*, Mnd. (MdD 98b), CPArm. *dlw*; Ug. *mdl* (?), Akk. *dalū*, bucket, Arb. *dalw*, *dallu* (Dickson *Arab* 335): du. sffx. דָּלָי (BL 583x): **bucket**, of leather, the mouth of which is kept open by crossed sticks (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:189; 6:275) **Nu 24 Is 40**₁₅. †

2086 דָּלָיָה

דָּלָיָה: n.m.; EgArm. < דָּלָיָהוּ:

—1. **Neh 6**₁₀;

—2. **Ezr 2**₆₀ **Neh 7**₆₂;

—3. **1C 3**₂₄. †

2087 דָּלָיָהוּ

דָּלָיָהוּ: n.m.; I דָּלָל; > דָּלָיָה and דָּלָיו, דָּלָה EgArm.; I דָּלָה + י'דָּלָה "Y pulled out" (Noth 180; Barth *Erretung* 130f); cf. ביתא־דָּלָה, נְבוּדָלָנִי Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 6:1; Driver Fschr. Furlani 44; Syria 36:105; ? Palm. בּוּדָלָא (Ingholt-S. *Palmyre* 159)

—1. **Jr 36**_{12,25};

—2. **1C 24**₁₈. †

2088 דָּלִילָה

דָּלִילָה: n.f.; fem. of *דָּלִיל, Ug. n.m. *dll*, *dalili* (UTGl. 665 :: Akk. *Dalilu* Stamm 277, MHb. thin thread; Saf. n.m. *Dalil* and fem. *Dalilat* (Ryckmans 1:66); II דָּלָל, "with dangling curls" (Noth 227; Malt. *dliel* loose hair, JSS 3:65) or (Montgomery JQR 1935:262) "flirtatious", Arb. *dalla* I and V to flirt, *dall* flirtation: Samson's Philistine wife **Ju 16**₄₋₁₈. †

2089 דָּלִיָּת

*דָּלִיָּת: II דָּלָה; BL 606i; MHb. vine trained on a tree or trellis, Syr. *dālītā*, NSyr. *dālyā*, > Arb. *dāliyat* (Fraenkel 173), vine and branches: דָּלִיָּתָיו: leafy branch, pl. **foliage** (Rüthy 56f; Dalman *Arbeit* 4:301, 321): olive tree **Jr 11**₁₆, vine **Ezk 17**_{6f} **19**₁₁, cedar **17**₂₃ **31**_{7,9,12}. †

2090 דָּלָל

I דָּלָל: MHb.² to be poor, Syr. to be thin, scarce, MHb. hif. make scarce, MHb. JArm.^{bg} *dldl*, passive, become poor; Arb. OSarb. *dalla* to be unimportant, abject; Akk. *dalālu* be unimportant D oppress; → I דָּלָל.

qal: pf. דָּלָלְתִי, דָּלָלְתִי **Ps 116**₆ (BL 428d): to be or to **become little, tiny Ju 6 Is 17**₄ **19**₆ (water) **Ps 79**₈ **116**₆ **142**₇, cj. **Nah 1**₁₄ (rd. דָּלָלְתִי for אֲמַלְלְתִי);

—Is 38₁₄ דָּלוּ rd. כָּלוּ (כלה), Begriff *Ps. Hisk.* 37f). †

Der. II דָּל, II דָּלָה.

2091 דָּלָל

II דָּלָל: MHb. דָּלָלָה to allow to hang down, Syr. spin; Arb. *dalla* II suspend, *tadaldala* dangle; Eth. *dlūl* dangling curls *Ružička* 48; Leslau 17; → זָלָל III.

qal: pf. דָּלוּ dangle (of miners on a rope) **Jb 28**₄, cj. **Pr 26**₇? *דָּלוּ, for דָּלָיו (II דָּלָה) the legs of a cripple. †

Der. I דָּלָה, דָּלָיָה (?).

2092 דָּלָל

cj. III דָּלָל: ? Akk. *dalālu* to proclaim, glorify, Mnd. MdD 111a; Arb. *dalla* exhibit: **2S 3**₃ (Sept.) for כָּלָאָב and **1C 3**₁ (Sept.^{AL}) for דָּנִיָּאָל Δαλουια = *דָּלוּ (impv. qal, BL 429j) + יָדָלוּ: praise (Widengren *Königtum* 104). †

2093 דָּלַע

*דָּלַע: Arb. *dala'a* to protrude, be prominent (Koehler ThZ 5:15f).

Der. דָּלַעַן.

2094 דָּלַעַן

דָּלַעַן: n.loc.; דָּלַע, “Projection”, in Judah near לְכִישׁ; → Abel 2:305 :: Simons *Geog.* §318 B4: **Jos 15**₃₈.

2095 דָּלַף

I דָּלַף: MHb.², JArm.^{tb} Syr. drip, MHb. דָּלַף roof-gutter, Arb. *dalafa* to drip through: MHb. JArm. זָלַף trickle, drip.

qal: pf. דָּלַפָּה, impf. יִדְלַף, Or. יִדְלַף (Sperber 115):

—1. be leaky (house, Dalman *Arbeit* 7:50) **Qoh 10**₁₈:

—2. weep, shed tears **Jb 16**₂₀ (eyes), **Ps 119**₂₈ (נִפְשׁוּ), cf **Jb 30**₁₆ שִׁפְּךָ hitp.); alt. as II. †

Der. דָּלַף.

2096 דָּלַף

II דָּלַף: Arb. *dalafa* to go about depressed; Akk. *dalāpu* to be sleepless, restless, Ug. *dlp* UTGl. 666 :: Dahood Bibl. 46:311f; Speiser JCS 5:64ff; Greenfield HUCA 29:207ff.

qal: pf. דָּלַף: to be sleepless (נִפְּשׁ) **Ps 119**₂₈; → I. †

Der. n.m. דָּלְפוֹן, דָּלְף (?).

2097 דָּלַף

דָּלַף: I דָּלַף; MHb. and דָּלְפָא JArm. roofgutter, Arb. *dalf*: **leaky roof** (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:189; 7:83, alt. roof-gutter) **Pr 19**₁₃ and **27**₁₅ (→ טָרַד). †

2098 דָּלְפוֹן

דָּלְפוֹן: n.m., ? I דָּלַף, cf. יָדְלַף; Akk. *Dullupu* “Sleepless” Stamm 265 :: Speiser JCS 5:65; ? Arb. *dalūf* to have a hooked nose, or *dalifa* to have a small nose: son of Haman **Est 9**₇. †

2099 דָּלַק

דָּלַק: MHb. JArm. Syr. to burn, pursue; Mnd. (MdD 111a) and Arb. *daliqa* kindle, *dalaqa* dash forwards, Blau VT 6:246 separates 1 and 2 from 3: Arb. *dalaka* grind.

qal: pf. דָּלַקְתָּ, דָּלַקְנוּ, דָּלַקְתִּי, impf. יִדְלַק, inf. דָּלֵק, pt. דָּלְקִים:

—1. to **set on fire** **Ob 18** (fire-brand → Waschow 70ff);

—2. burn, metaph. of lips **Pr 26**₂₃ (:: Gemser 113: to stream; usu. cj. דָּלְקִים, → Gray *Legacy* 207); abs. **Ps 7**₁₄;

—3. hotly to pursue **Ps 10**₂ (rd. בְּנִיאֵית) **Lam 4**₁₉, with אֶחָרִי **Gn 31**₃₆ **1S 17**₅₃. †

hif: impf. יִדְלִיק, יִדְלִיקֶם, impv. דָּלֵק:

—1. set on fire (mountains) **Sir 43**₄, kindle **Ezk 24**₁₀ אֵשׁ;

—2. metaph. inflame (sbj. wine) **Is 5**₁₁. †

Der. דָּלְקָת.

2100 דָּלְקָת

דָּלְקָת, Sam.^{M90} *dālāqat*: דָּלַק; BL 607c; MHb.² fever, JArm.t דָּלִיקְתָּ flame: fever-heat **Dt 28**₂₂. †

2101 דָּלַת

qal: pf. דָּמָה, דִּמְתָה, דִּמִּיתִי (BL 310k, vi.), דָּמוּ, impf. נִדְמָה, impv. דָּמָה, pt. דִּמָּה: **be like, resemble**: a) abs. **Is 46**₅; b) resemble someone, with לְ **Is 1**₉ **Jr 6**₂ (rd. דִּמְתָה, → Rudolph) **Ps 89**₇ **102**₇ **144**₄ **Song 2**₉ **7**₈ **Sir 13**₁₅; with אֵל **Ezk 31**₂₋₁₈, לְ לְךָ דָּמָה show yourself like **Song 2**₁₇ **8**₁₄; c) particular instances: with אֵל, concerning **Ezk 31**₈; cj. לְ דִמְיָה is due to, **Ps 65**₂. ? **Hos 4**₅, → III. †

nif: pf. נִדְמִיתָ: to become like **Ezk 32**₂ (Zimmerli 763, (alt. III); cj. **19**₁₀ נִדְמָה pt. fem. and **27**₃₂ נִדְמָה pt. masc.), alt. to be destroyed (→ III), to be silenced (→ II); cj. **Jb 18**₃ (rd. נִדְמִינוּ || נִחַשְׁבְּנוּ). †

pi: דָּמָה, דִּמִּיתָ, דִּמִּיתֶךָ, דִּמִּינוּ, דִּמִּיתֶיךָ, דִּמִּינוּ, דִּמִּיתֶיךָ, impf. אִדְמָה (BL 409k):

—1. a) with acc. and לְ to **compare, liken Is 46**₅ **Song 1**₉ **Lam 2**₁₃, with אֵל **Is 40**₁₈₋₂₅ b) to speak in parables **Hos 12**₁₁ (Johnson *Prophet* 42) :: alt. III, to destroy;

—2. a) to consider appropriate, to plan (Pedersen *Israel* 1-2:125f) with לְ, against **2S 21**₅, cj. דָּמוּ לִי **Ps 17**₁₂ (alt. דִּמִּינוּ treat like, → 1), with לְ and inf. **Nu 33**₅₆ **Ju 20**₅; b) with כִּן and כִּאֲשֶׁר to **feel inclined Is 10**₇ **14**₂₄;

—3. a) with acc. to **ponder over** (:: Johnson *Prophet* 43) **Ps 48**₁₀; b) to imagine, with inf. with לְ **Est 4**₁₃, with indirect clause **Ps 50**₂₁ (דִּמְיָה text ?). †

hitp: impf. אִדְמָה < **etd-* (BL 328v): with לְ to **consider oneself like, Is 14**₁₄. †

Der. דִּמְיוֹן, דָּמוּ, דִּמּוּת.

דָּמָה 2104

II דָּמָה: → I דָּמוּ, Blau VT 6:243f; Soq. *deme* to sleep.

qal: impf. תִּדְמָה, תִּדְמִינָה;

—1. to **be silent, still, נָפֵשׁ** with לְ **Ps 62**₂₋₆ and **65**₂ (rd. דִּמְיָה);

—2. to **come to rest, come to an end** (tears) **Jr 14**₁₇ **Lam 3**₄₉;

—**Hos 4**₅ → III pi.

nif: נִדְמָה, נִדְמִיתָ, נִדְמִיתָה, נִדְמִיתִי, נִדְמוּ, inf. נִדְמָה, pt. נִדְמָה:

—1. to be dumb **Ps 49**₁₃₋₂₁ (cattle);

—2. to **be silent** 1QpHab v:10 (to fail to speak as a sin of omission || לא עזרוהו), **Jr 47**₅ (alt. III) cj. **Ezk 27**₃₂ (rd. נִדְמָה for כָּדְמָה);

—3. ? passive of causative (BL 289z): to be brought to silence, to **be obliged to be silent**, **Is 6₅** etc. (KBL), ? → III. †

Der. דָּמִי.

2105 דָּמָה

III דָּמָה: trad. as II: to become silent, cease, cease to exist (Wolff *Hos.* 95 on **Hos 4₅**); ? Arb. *dmy* IV to murder, destroy, Akk. *d/tamtu* destruction (AHw. 158); → III דָּמָם.

qal: pf. דָּמִיתִי: **Hos 4₅** ?, to destroy (with cj. אֶתְךָ), or to be destroyed (with cj. עִמָּךָ), cj. דָּמִיתִי or נִדְמָתָה. †

nif: pf. דָּמָה, נִדְמָתָה, (ה)נִדְמִיתִי, נִדְמִיתִי, נִדְמוּ, inf. נִדְמָה: to **be destroyed** (:: KBL, → >II nif. 3 !) **Is 6₅** (GK §106, = ὄλωλα, → Sept., Pesh. and Comm.); cities, countries (|| שָׁרֵד) **Is 15_{1.1} Jr 47₅** (→ II) **Hos 10₇** (|| נִשְׁמְרוּ v.8), nations **Hos 4₆ Ob 5 Zeph 1₁₁** (|| נִכְרְתוּ), cj. **Is 23₂** (rd. נִדְמוּ Tg.), king **Ezk 32₂** (? , → I) **Hos 10₁₅**, cattle **Ps 49_{13.21}**. †

2106 דָּמָה

[דָּמָה: **Ezk 27₃₂** כָּדָמָה rd. נִדְמָה (דָּמָה I or III, → Zimmerli 633).]

2107 דְמוּת

דְמוּת: I דָּמָה, BL 505o; Gulkowitsch 121, 132¹; MHb., EgArm. (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 162f) JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 111b); ? Arm.lw. (Wellhausen *Prolegomena* 6 388); Arb. *dumyat* shape, statue; Tigr. *dumat* indistinct outline of a figure or an object (Wb. 516b); Sept. ἰμοίωμα 14 x, ἰμοίωσις 5 x, Vulg. *similitudo* 19 x, *imago* **Gn 5₃ Is 40₁₈**: דְמוּתוֹ/תָנוּ: likeness, form (Koehler ThZ 4:20f; Eichrodt 2:81ff; vRad 1:149ff):

—1. **model 2K 16₁₀**;

—2. **shape Gn 1₂₆ Ezk 1₂₂**, animals and men **Ezk 1₅**, faces **1₁₀ 10₂₂**, oxen **2C 4₃**, כְּבוֹד יְדְמוּתוֹ/תָנוּ **Ezk 1₂₈**; דְ אֶחָת (rd. for אֶחָד) the same shape **Ezk 1₁₆ 10₁₀**; דְ אֶחָד something like **Ezk 1₂₆ 10₁**, rd. אֵשׁ (rd. for אֵשׁ) **8₂**, יְדֵי אָדָם **10₂₁**, בְּנֵי־אָדָם (rd. thus, or בְּנֵי־אָדָם) **Da 10₁₆**;

—3. **likeness** (of God, → צֶלֶם) **Is 40₁₈**, of man **Ezk 23₁₅**; כְּדְמוּת, according to the likeness = כְּדְמוּת **Gn 5₁**, of men **5₃**;

—**Is 13₄** rd. דְמוּת; **Ezk 1₁₃** rd. וּבִינֹת; **Ps 58₅** dl. חֲמַת Wildberger ThZ 21:245ff, 481ff. †

2108 דָּמִי

דָּמִי: I דָּמָה; Jerome *dame*: similarity, **half** (Pesh. Vulg., cf. Akk. *mišlu* half, from I מִשַׁל; :: Begriff *Ps. Hisk.* 20ff: rd. רָם height Sept.): **Is 38₁₀**. †

דָּמָה: II רָמָה, BL 577i; Arm. (Uruk) 31 (? , DISO 58): **rest**, with נָתַן and לָ, to give someone rest **Is 62**₇; with אָל have no rest, be not silent! **Is 62**₆ **Ps 83**₂. †

2110 דָּמָה

דָּמָה **Ps 22**₃ **39**₃: → דָּוָמָה.

2111 דָּמִיּוֹן

*דָּמִיּוֹן or *דָּמִיּוֹן: I רָמָה, BL 498c, d; 1QM vi:13 דָּמִיּוֹנִים similarities **Sir 3**₂₄ דָּמִיּוֹנוֹת thoughts: דָּמִיּוֹן: **similarity**, with sffx. he is like **Ps 17**₁₂. †

2112 דָּמִים

פָּס דָּאָפֶס דָּ → 1S 17₁: אָפֶס דָּ דָּמִים: דָּמִים.

2113 דָּמָם

I דָּמָם: → I דָּוָם, II, III רָמָה; MHb. to be silent, to speak under one's breath (Seidel *Lashon* 24f; Driver Fschr. Tur-S. 1ff; JArm.^s and Mnd. (MdD 111b) *dmdm* and Arb. *damdama* to murmur; Eth. *tadamama* to be stupefied, Tigr. Wb. 515a to be astonished; → II !.

qal: דָּמָה, impf. וַיִּדָּם (Sec. αδομ; Brönno 28) וַיִּדָּם, תִּדָּם, וַיִּדָּם and נִדָּם (BL 434h, Beer-M. §79, 2a), impv. דָּמָה, דָּמָה (ו) דָּמָה:

—1. to be motionless, to **stand still** **Jos 10**_{12f} (sun) **1S 14**₉ cj. **Is 30**₁₈ (? rd. וַיִּדָּם for וַיִּרָם) **Jr 47**₆; to rest **Jb 30**₂₇ **Lam 2**₁₈;

—2. to **keep quiet** **Lv 10**₃ **Ezk 24**₁₇ **Am 5**₁₃ (to be silent) **Ps 30**₁₃ **35**₁₅ **37**₇ (לִי יִרָם before) **Jb 29**₂₁ **31**₃₄ cj. **35**₁₄ (? דָּוָם for → דָּיִן) **Lam 3**₂₈;

—3. to be motionless, **rigid** **Ex 15**₁₆ (כָּאֶבֶן, prp. וַיִּדָּם-נָה) (נָה hof + enclitic נָה) to be thrown, Dahood Bibl. 43:248f) **Jr 48**₂ (alt. III)

—**Ps 62**₆ rd. II דָּמָה (II רָמָה).

po: pf. דָּמָה: to **quiet** (נִפְשָׁה) **Ps 131**₂. †

Der. דָּמָה.

2114 דָּמָם

II דָּמָם: trad. as I; Ug. *dmm* UTGL. 674 (|| *bky*) and Akk. *damāmu* to wail (Dahood CBQ 22:400ff).

qal: pf. דָּמוּ, impf. יִדְמוּ (→ I), impv. דָּמוּ, דָּמוּ: to **wail**, lament **Is 23**₃ (|| הִילָלוּ v.1), **Ps 4**₅ (|| רָגַז) **31**₁₈ (לְשֹׂאוֹל) to move along wailing) **Lam 2**₁₀ (alt. as I 2). †

2115 דָּמוּ

III דָּמוּ, alt. form of III דָּמוּ? Ug. *dmm* (UTGI. 675 :: Driver *Myths* 154b; Aistleitner 757 as II) Arb. *damma*, *damdama* to maltreat.

qal: impf. נִדְמָה (→ I qal.) תִּדְמִי: to be destroyed, to **perish Jr 8**₁₄ **48**₂ (alt. I). †

nif: pf. נִדְמוּ, impf. יִדְמוּ/נִדְמוּ: to be devastated (pasture) **Jr 25**₃₇, to **perish** (|| נָפַל) **1S 2**₉ **Jr 49**₂₆ **50**₃₀ **51**₆. †

hif: pf. הִדְמָנוּ: to cause to perish **Jr 8**₁₄. †

2116 דָּמָה

דָּמָה: I דָּמוּ: **calm**, cessation of strong movement of air, vRad 2:32f (:: סְעָרָה 1QH v:18): לְדָסְעָרָה **Ps 107**₂₉, קוֹל דָּסְעָרָה לְדָסְעָרָה **1K 19**₁₂ Sept. φωνή αὐραὶ λεπτῆς) vibrant silence (Duhm *Gottgeweihten* 16) וְקוֹל דָּסְעָרָה (Sept. αὐρα καὶ φωνή, hendiadys) **Jb 4**₁₆; 1QIs 33 **מְדַמְמָתָךְ** for **מְדַמְמָתָךְ**. †

2117 דָּמָן

*דָּמָן: Arb. *damana* manure; → דָּמָן.

2118 דָּמָן

דָּמָן: דָּמָן; Arb. *dimn* dung, dunghill: **dung** (Dalman *Arbeit* 2:142), compared to corpses **2K 9**₃₇ **Jr 8**₂ **9**₂₁ **16**₄ **25**₃₃ **Ps 83**₁₁. †

2119 דָּמָנָה

[דָּמָנָה: n.loc., in Zebulun **Jos 21**₃₅, = דָּמוֹנוֹ **1C 6**₆₂, rd. → III דָּמוֹן or *דָּמוֹנָה.] †

2120 דָּמַע

דָּמַע: MHb. Ug. *dm*^c, JArm.¹ Syr.; Arb. *dama*^a to weep; → בָּכָה.

qal: impf. תִּדְמַע, inf. דָּמַע: to shed tears **Jr 13**₁₇ cj. (rd. אֲדָמַעָה) **Is 15**₉; **Sir 12**₁₆ hif. יִדְמַיע. Der. *דָּמַיע, דָּמַיעָה.

2121 דָּמַע

דָּמַע: דָּמַע; MHb. and JArm.¹ דָּמַעָא tear, also for Heb. תְּרוּמָה and the priest's share of the fruit, DJD 3:250 spice; Mnd. (MdD 107b); Arb. *dam*^c tears, juice: דָּמַעָךְ: **juice** (from your cellar) **Ex 22**₂₈ along with → מְלֶאֶה,

→ דְּמָעָה Is 16₉; cf. Theophrastus δάκρυον τῶν δένδρων; Pliny *arborum lacrimae* :: Hoffmann, Magazin z. Wissenschaft d. Judentums 1886:55: Arb. *dimāg* marrow, brain > best; Sam. Tg. for חֶלֶב (|| מִלְאֲתָךְ). †

2122 דְּמָעָה

דְּמָעָה: fem. of דְּמָעָה; Mhb.; Ug. pl. *udm^ct*; JArm.^{tb} דְּמָעָתָא, CPArm. pl. *dm^cyn*, Syr. *dem^ctā*, pl. *dem^ce*; Mnd. MdD 107 דִּמְיִ(ה)תָּא pl. דִּמְיָא, Arb. *dam^cat*; Akk. *dimtu*, pl. *dimāti*: דְּמָעָת > דְּמָעָתִי > דְּמָעוֹת, דְּמָעוֹת: coll. sg. tears 2K 20₅ Is 16₉ (→ Cazelles 82: play on words: דְּמָעוֹת דְּמָעוֹת pressed wine) 25₈ 38₅ Jr 9₁₇ 13₁₇ 14₁₇ 31₁₆ Ezk 24₁₆ Mal 2₁₃ Ps 6₇ 39₁₃ 42₄ 56₉ 116₈ 126₅ Lam 1₂ 2₁₈ Qoh 4₁; דְּמָעוֹת דְּמָעוֹת Jr 8₂₃ דְּמָעוֹת דְּמָעוֹת Ps 80₆; pl. Ps 80₆ Lam 2₁₁. †

2123 דְּמָשֶׁק

דְּמָשֶׁק, Sam.^{BenH.3, 171} *damšeq*,^{M90} *dem-*: n.loc.; דְּמָשֶׁק; דְּמָשֶׁק Yaud. KAI 215:18 and OArm. 222 B 10 (?), EgArm. (Driver *Arm. Docs.* 6:2), > → דְּמָשֶׁק 2K 16₁₀ and Arm. (*Ružička* 78) → דְּמָשֶׁק 1C 18_{5f} (7 x) and 1QIs^a 7 x; JArm.^g דְּמָשֶׁק and Mhb. דְּמָשֶׁק; cun. *Dimašqa*, *Timasgi* and simil., EA also *Dumašqa*; ideogr. *Ša-imerišu* “of his ass” ? → Albright BASOR 163:46f; ANET 278; Gordon JBL 70:161f; Unger JBL 71:49f; Arm.lw. Wagner 70; Arm. *Dimseq* in *Ma'lūla* (ZA 31:222); Eg. *Tymsqw* Simons *Topog.* 219; *Tamsqu* Albright *Vocalization* 62; Sept. *Δαμασκός*, Arb. *Dama/išq*, *Dimišq*; non-Sem. Borée 115; Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 15ff :: Gordon JBL 70:161; IEJ 2:174f: **Damascus**, centre of an Aramaean state varying in extent (→ אֲרָם) Is 7₈ אֲרָם דְּמָשֶׁק 2S 8_{5f} 1C 18_{5f}, with מְדַבֵּר 1K 19₁₅, with גְּבוּל Ezk 47_{16f} 48₁, with נְהָרוֹת 2K 5₁₂; Gn 14₁₅ 1K 11₂₄ 15₁₈ 20₃₄ 2K 8₇₋₉ 14₂₈ 16₉₋₁₂ Is 8₄ 10₉ 17₁₋₃ Jr 49_{23f-27} Ezk 27₁₈ 47₁₈ Am 1₃₋₅ 5₂₇; cj. 3₁₂ (→ דְּמָשֶׁק) Zech 9₁ and Song 7₅; Gn 15₂ → דְּמָשֶׁק; RLA 2:108; Pauly-W, 4:2042ff; Jepsen AfO 14:153ff; Noth ZDPV 68:30ff; RGG 2:22f; Abel 2:301f; Simons *Geog.* §838, 885-7; Reicke-R. 313; Malamat JNES 22:4ff; EncIsl. 1:941ff; *Ba'al* of Damascus RAC 1:1082; Pauly-W. (KI.) 1:1371ff. †

2124 דְּמָשֶׁק

דְּמָשֶׁק: עָרֶשׁ וּבִדְ' Am 3₁₂ unc.: trad. = Arb. *dimaqs* (? < דְּמָשֶׁק, damask, fine silk fabric; Lokotsch 476; Kutscher *Words* 95f; ? rd. with MSS, Sept. וּבִדְ עָרֶשׁ דְּמָשֶׁק → Maag *Amos* 140ff, or with Gese VT 12:429ff, 438 אֲמִשְׁתָּ (Akk.) head-rest :: פְּאָה foot-rest. †

2125 דָּן

דָּן: (n.m.) n.pop., nom.top.; דָּן, Noth 187 and Fschr. Alt 1:146 :: Lewy HUCA 18:462¹⁷⁴: ndiv. **Dann* (Fschr. Furlani 49, Ph. n.m. (יְתַנְדָּן); Amor. *danānu* to be strong: locv. דָּן: **Dan**:

—1. (n.m.) son of Jacob Gn 30₆ (expl.) 35₂₅ Ex 1₄ Jos 19₄₇ Ju 18₂₉ 1C 2₂;

—2. the tribe (→ Mazar IEJ 10:65ff; Mowinckel Fschr. Eissfeldt 2:148): Nu 1₁₂ Dt 27₁₃ 33₂₂ Ju 5₁₇ Ezk 48_{1f} 1C 27₂₂, דָּן בְּנֵי דָּן Gn 46₂₃ 49_{16f} Nu 1₃₈ 2₂₅ 7₆₆ 26₄₂ Jos 19₄₇ Ju 1₃₄ 18_{2-16-22f-25f-30}; דָּן בְּנוֹת דָּן 2C 2₁₃; דָּן מִטָּה Ex 31₆ 35₃₄ 38₂₃ Lv 24₁₁ Nu 1₃₉ 13₁₂ Jos 21₅₋₂₃; דָּן מִשְׁפַּחַת דָּן Nu 26₄₂; דָּן מִחֲנֵה דָּן Nu 2₂₅₋₃₁; דָּן בְּנֵי דָּן Nu 34₂₂ Jos 19₄₀₋₄₈; דָּן מִחֲנֵה בְּנֵי דָּן Nu 10₂₅, דָּן בְּנֵי דָּן Jos 19₄₇; gentilic → דָּנִי;

—3. n.loc.: a) **בְּאֵר שֶׁבַע** in the S) at the foot of the Antilebanon, on the site of the former **לִישׁ** **Ju 18**₂₉ or **לְשָׁם** **Jos 19**₄₇, *T. el-Qādi* “hill of the judges” (!), Abel 2:302; 5 km W1 of Banias, **Gn 14**₁₄ **Dt 34**₁ cj. **2S 20**₁₈ (for **וְכַן** rd. **וְיִבְרָן**) **1K 12**₃₀ **15**₂₀ **Jr 4**₁₅ **8**₁₆ **2C 16**₄, **הַנָּה** **2S 24**₆; || **בֵּית אֵל** **1K 12**₂₉ **2K 10**₂₉, **הַן** **שַׁעַר** **Ezk 48**₃₂, **הַן** **אֵלֶיהֶן** **Am 8**₁₄;

—b) **מִחֲנֵה־דָן** (→ **מִחֲנֵה**) near **צָרְעָה** **Ju 13**₂₅, behind **קַרְיַת יַעֲרִים** **18**₁₂, → Abel 2:374; Simons *Geog.* §606; Reicke-R. 317;

—**Ezk 27**₁₉ → ***דָּן**.

2126 **דָּן**

*cj. **דָּן**: JArm.^b Syr. Mnd. (MdD 100a) **דְּנָא**, Ug. *dn*, Arb. *dann*, < Akk. *dannu* **container, barrel**: cj. **Ezk 27**₁₉ **וְיִן** (Millard JSS 7:202f; Comm. dl., dittogr.). †

2127 **דְּנֵאל**

דְּנֵאל **Ezk 14**₁₄₋₂₀ **28**₃: → **דְּנֵיאל**.

2128 **דְּנָה**

דְּנָה, Sept. *Πεννα*: n.loc.; (Akk.) ***דַּנְנָה**, to be strong, “stronghold” (Borée 36; Noth *Jos.* 145), → **דָּן**; Akk. *dannatu*, also n.loc. (RLA 2:119): in Judah, Abel 2:90, **Jos 15**₄₉. †

2129 **דְּנֵהבָה**

דְּנֵהבָה Sam.^{M91} *dīnābe*, Sept. *Δενναβα*: n.loc., *d* + **נְהָבָה** Moritz Mus. 50:104f; Abel 2:305, unknown: city of the Edomite king **בַּלְעַם** **Gn 36**₃₂ **1C 1**₄₃. †

2130 **דְּנִי**

דְּנִי: gentilic of **דָּן** 2; **דְּנֵי** coll. the **Danites** **Ju 13**₂ **18**₁₋₁₁₋₃₀ **1C 12**₃₆; **דְּנֵי הַדָּן** **Ju 18**₁₋₃₀, **דְּנֵי** **Ju 13**₂ **18**₁₁. †

2131 **דְּנֵיאל**

דְּנֵיאל: n.m.; < ***דְּנֵיאל** (Bergsträsser 1:93h); **דְּנֵיאל** **Ezk 14**₁₄₋₂₀ **28**₃; Ug. *Dnil* = **Dan(i)-ilu* UTGl. 657; Nab. OSArb. Ryckmans 1:222*bis* and Tham. vdBranden 236 **דְּנֵאל**, Palm. **דְּנֵיאל**, Chaldaean (BASOR 128:40f) **דְּנֵל**; Akk. *Dānīlu*, *Dannīlu* and simil. Tallqvist *Names* 69f; usu. **אֵל** + **דָּן** “God judges, is judge” (Noth 35) :: **אֵל** + **דָּן** “God is mighty” (Akk.!) Lewy HUCA 18:462f; Stamm 224; Goetze JSS 4:197, 20: **Daniel**;

—1. son of David **1C 3**₁ = **כְּלָאב** **2S 3**₃;

—2. priest **Ezr 8**₂ **Neh 10**₇;

—3. Daniel at the Neo-Babylonian and Persian court **Da** 1_{6-12:9}, → Comm.; Montgomery; Bentzen; Porteous (1962); Ploeger (1965); RGG 3:575ff; Reicke-R. 318;

—4. a famous person in ancient times **Ezk** 14₁₄₋₂₀ 28₂, cf. Ug., Mariani *Danel*; Spiegel Fschr. Ginzberg 305ff; Fohrer *Ezechiel* 81; Noth VT 1:251ff;

—Jub 4₂₀ (Albright *Steinzeit* 452), Aristeas 49; name of an angel 1Enoch 6₇ 69₂. †

2132 דַּנַּן

*דַּנַּן: Akk. Amor. *danānu* to be strong, mighty;

Der. n.loc. דַּנְנָה; → דַּן, דַּנְיָאֵל, מְדַן.

2133 דַּעַ

*דַּעַ, special inf. (Bergsträsser 2:126c); → דַּעָה: דַּעִי, דַּעִים, דַּעִים: **knowledge** **Jb** 32₆₋₁₀₋₁₇ 36₃, תַּמִּים דַּעִים, perfect in knowledge (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19b) = omniscient (God) **Jb** 37₁₆; דַּעִי || רוּחִי **Sir** 16₂₅. †

2134 דַּעַה

דַּעַה: Arb. *dā^w* to ask, invite, OSArb. *d^w*; in n. pr. אֵל־דַּעַה and דַּעַיָּאֵל; Thomas VTSupp. 3:285f.

qal: (the forms as I דַּעַ): rd. impf. יִדַּעוּן and נִדַּעָה, impv. (BL 382c) דַּעָה **Pr** 24₁₄; inf. → II דַּעַת: to **search for, ask for** **Hos** 6₃ **Pr** 10₃₂ 29₇;

—**Pr** 24₁₄ rd. דַּעַה and ins. מְתוֹקָה לְלִבֶּךָ (Gemser). †

2135 דַּעָה

דַּעָה: ידַע, special inf., BL 382, → דַּעַ, דַּעַת; MHb.², pl. MHb.¹: pl. דַּעוֹת: **wisdom** **Is** 28₉ **Jr** 3₁₅ **Ps** 73₁₁;
אֵת־יְדַעוֹת knowledge of, with acc. **Is** 11₉, cj. **Pr** 24₁₄; אֵל דַּעוֹת 1S 2₃ (DSS אֵל הַדַּעוֹת אֵל, Hempel *Heilg.* 307²), תַּמִּים דַּעוֹת, (→ דַּעַ) omniscient **Jb** 36₄. †

2136 דַּעַיָּאֵל

דַּעַיָּאֵל, Sam.^{M104} *dāwwel*: n.m.; ? אֵל + דַּעַה or ידַע; Noth 241; Sept., Pesh. דַּעַיָּאֵל as **Nu** 2₁₄: Gadite **Nu** 1₁₄ 7₄₂₋₄₇ 10₂₀. †

2137 דַּעַךְ

דַּעַךְ: → זַעַךְ; JArm.¹ Syr. Mnd. (MdD 99b, 103a) to extinguish, EgArm. intrans.; MHb. and Tigr. (Wb. 538b) to crush; Arb. *da'aka* rub; → זַעַךְ.

Der. דָּפִי.

*דָּפִי: רָפָה, BL 577i; MHb. דָּוִפִי, JArm. דָּפִי (?) דָּפִיא: **blemish, fault Ps 50**₂₀. †

2143 דָּפַק

דָּפַק: Arb. *dafaqa* to drive (an animal) ? Amh. Leslau 17.

qal: pf. דָּפַקוּם, pt. דָּוִפֵּק:

—1. to **drive hard** (excessively, of small cattle) **Gn 33**₁₃;

—2. abs. to **knock at the door Song 5**₂. †

hitp: pt. מָתְּדָפְּקִים, BL 328v: to **push one another Ju 19**₂₂. †

Der. דָּפְּקָה.

2144 דָּפְּקָה

דָּפְּקָה, Sam.^{M90} *difqā*, Sept. Ραφακα: n.loc.; דָּפַק; station in the desert, usu. = *Mafqat*, Eg. name for *Serabīt el-hādīm* (Abel 2:213; Simons *Geog.* → 428; Wright 56) :: Noth PJB. 36:21ff: **Nu 33**_{12f}. †

2145 דָּק

דָּק: דָּקַק; MHb. thin, fine, דָּקָה דָּקָה small stock; Ug. *dq* small, *dqt* head of small stock :: *gdlt*; Akk. *daqqu* tiny, n.m. “dwarf” (Stamm 267); JArm.^{tg} Sam. Syr. דָּקִיק, Arb. Eth. *daqīq* child; VG 1:260d: דָּקָה, fem. דָּקָה, pl. דָּקוֹת: **thin**,

—1. **scarce**: hair **Lv 13**₃₀, of growing grain **Gn 41**_{6f-23f};

—2. **fine** (EgArm. דָּקָה fine salt RES 1942-5:71; OSArb. *dqq*; Arb. *daqīq* flour): frost **Ex 16**₁₄, dust **Is 29**₅;
thin covering **Ex 16**₁₄₋₁₄ **Is 40**₁₅; to crush קָטַרְתָּ (Pun. דָּקַת ק' DISO 60) **Lv 16**₁₂;

—3. **thin**: cows **Gn 41**_{3f} (MSS Sam. דָּקוֹת → 19f, cf. 6f); **Lv 21**₂₀ along with דָּבִיבָה dwarfed Pesh., alt. suffering from an eye disease, (Tg. Rabb. opaqueness of the cornea ? Loewenstamm-B. 2:318b; Preuss 301 → דָּק, or consumptive);

—4. **small, soft** דָּקָה קוֹל **1K 19**₁₂. †

2146 דָּק

דַּקָּה: MHb., JArm. דִּוְקָא cataract on the eye, chaff; → דַּק 3; Syr. a disease: something thin, **veil** ?
gauze ?, || אֲהָל Is 40²². †

2147 דַּקְלָה

דַּקְלָה: Sam.^{M90} *dagle*, Sept. δεκλα: (n.m.); son of יִקְטָן Gn 10²⁷ 1C 1²¹: MHb. דַּקְלָה, JArm. Mnd. (MdD 109a)
דַּקְלָה (יִ)דַּקְלָה, Syr. *deqlā*, Arb. *daqal*, date palm, cf. דַּקְלָה; Tigr. Wb. 524b *daqal* mast; ? > δάκτυλος date (Lewy
Fremdw. 20f): SArb. oasis “palm-land”, → Comm., Simons *Geog.* §136.

2148 דַּקַּק

דַּקַּק: MHb. hif.; JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 113a) → BArm.; Arb. *daqqa*, Eth. and Tigr. Wb. 525a *daqqa* to
crush; Akk. *daqāqu* to be fine, D to break up; → דַּוֵּק.

qal: pf. דַּקַּק, דַּקַּק, impf. דַּקַּק, דַּקַּק (Bergsträsser 2:140q):

—1. to **crush**: corn Is 28²⁸, mountains 41¹⁵;

—2. abs., to **become fine through grinding** Ex 32²⁰ Dt 9²¹. †

hif: pf. דַּקַּק, דַּקַּק, impf. דַּקַּק, דַּקַּק, inf. דַּקַּק:

—1. to **pulverize** 2K 23⁶ and ¹⁵ (לְעֶפֶר) into dust) 2C 15¹⁶; strengthening: 2C 34⁴ (וְהִדְרַק) Ex 30³⁶ (וְהִדְרַק) 2C
34⁷ (וְהִדְרַק) mixed form of וְהִדְרַק and וְהִדְרַק (Solá-Solé 89);

—2. metaph. nations 2S 22⁴³; cj. Ps 18⁴³ Mi 4¹³. †

hof: impf. דַּוֵּק: to **be crushed fine** Is 28²⁸. †

Der. דַּק, דַּק.

2149 דַּקַּר

דַּקַּר: MHb.² JArm.^{bg} (?) Syr., Mnd. (MdD 113a); Arb. dialect *daqara* (Blau VT 5:339f); MHb. דַּקַּר, JArm.
דַּקַּר pickaxe.

qal: pf. דַּקַּר, דַּקַּר, דַּקַּר, דַּקַּר, impf. דַּקַּר, דַּקַּר, impv. דַּקַּר: to **pierce through** Nu 25⁸ Ju 9⁵⁴ 1S 31⁴ Zech
12¹⁰ 13³ 1C 10⁴. †

nif: דַּוֵּק: to **be pierced through**: Is 13¹⁵. †

pu: pt. מְדַקַּרִים: to **be pierced through** Jr 37¹⁰ 51⁴; ? Lam 4⁹ שְׂדֵי מִתְנַבֵּת (? for lack of, cf. *saucius fame*),
→ Comm; Rudolph 248 :: Guillaume 4:4 (→ ZAW 78:83). †

Der. n.m. דַּקַּר (?); מְדַקַּרוֹת.

2150 דִּקְר

דִּקְר: n.m.; דִּקְר (Noth 241 :: Montgomery-G. 124: דִּכְר); Ug. n.m. *Dqry*, Akk. *Daqirum* (ZDPV 65:36f): **1K** 49. †

2151 דֵּר

דֵּר: Sept. πῖν(ν)ιμος λίθος mother of pearl; trad. Arb. *durr*, Eth. *dar* pearl :: Scheftelowitz 42; ? Mayrhofer: a precious pavement in the Persian royal palace, → דִּרְצָפָה: **Est** 16. †

2152 דֵּר

דֵּר: → דֵּר, דֵּרָא.

2153 דָּרָא

*דָּרָא: Arb. *dara'a* to ward off danger.

Der. דִּרְאֹן.

2154 דִּרְאֹן

דִּרְאֹן: דָּרָא; < **dirra'an*, BL 498c, Or. *dir'an*: cs. דִּרְאֹן **abhorrence** **Is** 66²⁴ **Da** 12² (with gloss דִּרְפֹת). †

2155 דָּרַב

דָּרַב: Arb. *dariba* to be sharp, trained; (cf. מִלְמֹד) Eth. denom. *darbaya*, Tigr. Wb. 521a *darbā* to throw (spear) (Leslau 17).

Der. דִּרְבָן.

2156 דִּרְבָן

דִּרְבָן, (pronounced *dorbān*): dialect. alt. form *דִּרְבֹן, Or. *durban*, MHb. דִּרְבָן (Kutscher Lesh. 30:18ff); דָּרַב, BL 500s; Ug. *drb* (Dahood *Ug.-Heb.* 17): pl. דִּרְבָנֹת: **cattle goad**, the iron point of the stick by which the cattle are driven by someone from behind, Dalman *Arbeit* 2:117ff; Albright AASOR 21:33 and pl. 62/2; **1S** 13²¹, prp. v.20 for מִנְחֵרֶשְׁתֹּו; metaph. **Qoh** 12¹¹. †

2157 דָּרַג

*דָּרַג: Akk. *durgu* mountainous area with difficult access; Arb. *darija* climb step by step, *darajat* stairs, *madraj* path.

Der. מִדְרָגָה; → דָּרַג.

2158 דְּרִיעַ

דְּרִיעַ: n.m.; < → דְּרִיעַ dissim., *Ružička* 17: son of → מְחֹלֵל, famous wise man at king Solomon's court (→ Albright *Religion* 142), **1K** 5₁₁, cj. **1C** 2₆ for דְּרִיעַ. †

2159 דְּרִיעַר

דְּרִיעַר: דרר ?; MHb., JArm.^{sb} דרררר, CPArm. Syr. *dardrā*, Arb. *dardār* > Eth. *dandar* (Leslau 17); cun. n.m. *Dandaru* Tallqvist *Names* 69: subdivisions of the *Centaurea pallescens* (Löw 1:405; Dalman *Arbeit* 2:316f; Arb. Petermann *Reisen* 1:74): a species of **thistle** **Gn** 3₁₈ **Hos** 10₈. †

2160 דְּרוֹם

דְּרוֹם: ? דור, range of the sun in its southern course, Montgomery JAOS 58:130f; MHb., דרם RB 61:183, 9; JArm.^{ts} Sam. (BenH. 2:523) CPArm. (a south-westerly wind) דְּרוֹמָא: denom. דרם MHb. hif., JArm.^b af. to turn south: the south, southern Judaea, τὸ Δαρωμά, in Tg. for דְּנִינָב; Pauly-W. 4:2216f; Burrows JPOS 12:142f; orig. the name of a land, Eissfeldt *Baal Zaphon* 171; except for **Dt** 33₂₃ always דְּרִיעַ הַדְּנִינָב:

—1. **the south**, **Dt** 33₂₃ :: ים, **Qoh** 1₆ 11₃ :: צָפוֹן, **Ezk** 21₂ :: תִּימָן and נִינָב; **40**_{24-24-27f} (4 x)-44f **41**₁₁ **42**_{12f};

—2. **south wind** **Ezk** 42₁₈ **Jb** 37₁₇. †

2161 דְּרוֹר

I דְּרוֹר: דרר; MHb. freedom, → III, Dalman *Arbeit* 3:185; 6:97f; 7:267; a kind of **bird**, trad. swallow or dove, **Ps** 84₄ **Pr** 26₂. †

2162 דְּרוֹר

II דְּרוֹר, Sam.^{M91} *dāror*: דרר; מְרִיעַ דְּרִיעַר lumps of myrrh, **stacte**, drops of myrrh congealed into grains, viscous ointment, oil, → מֹר, (Haupt *Liebeslieder* 57; Löw 1:307; Dalman *Arbeit* 4:66) **Ex** 30₂₃. †

2163 דְּרוֹר

III דְּרוֹר, Sam.^{M91} *dirror*: MHb.²; MHb.¹ דְּרוֹר צָפוֹר a wild bird; lw. < Akk. (*an*)*durāru* tax exemption, Zimmern 25; Driver-M. *Bab. Laws*. 2:207; AHw. 50f; → I: **release** of slaves in the sabbatical year **Lv** 25₁₀ **Jr** 34₈₋₁₅₋₁₇ **Ezk** 46₁₇ (שְׁנַת הַצָּפוֹר), of prisoners **Is** 61₁; → David OTSt. 5:63ff; Lewy Erlsr. 5:21*ff; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:267ff; → חֲפָשִׁי. †

2164 דְּרִיּוֹשׁ

דְּרִיּוֹשׁ: n.m.: Δαρείος, **Darius**; OPers. *Darāyawauš* and simil. (VAB 3:142; Kent 189b; Brandenstein-M. *Handbuch* 115), Bab. *Dāriyawuš* (RLA 2:121), Arm. → BArm., Eg. *Drywš*:

—1. Darius I (522-486 BC) **Hg 1₁ 2₁₀ Zech 1₁ 7₁ Ezz 4₅** (24 **5₅₋₇ 6₁₋₁₂₋₁₅**), Reicke-R. 322;

—2. “Darius the Mede” (דַּרְיוֹשׁ הַמֵּדִי) **Da (6₁) 9₁ 11₁** Sept., Theod., Aq. Κῦρος) → BArm.;

—3. “Darius the Persian” (דַּרְיוֹשׁ הַפָּרְסִי) = Darius II (424-404 BC), **Neh 12₂₂**;

—דַּרְיוֹשׁ **Ezz 10₁₆**: rd. דַּרְיוֹשׁ.

2165 דָּרַךְ

דָּרַךְ: MHb. JArm.^{tb} CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 114b) to tread; Ug. (UT 702) Ph. to walk (DISO 60); Tigr. Wb. 521b to drive, Eth. *madrak* (Dillmann 1095) threshold; Eth. *daraka* to be hard; Arb. and Akk. *d/tarāku* (?) to follow; Ug. *drkt* power → דָּרַךְ 7.

qal: pf. דָּרַךְ, דָּרַכְתָּ, דָּרַכְתָּ, דָּרַכְתָּ, impf. יִדְרֹךְ (Sam.^{M91} *tidrak*) דָּרַכְתָּ, pt. דָּרַכְתָּ, דָּרַכְתָּ, דָּרַכְתָּ:

—1. to **tread**, with בָּ, upon **Dt 1₃₆ 11_{24f} Jos 1₃ 14₉ Is 59₈ Mi 5_{4f}**, with עַל **Dt 33₂₉ 1S 5₅ Am 4₁₃ Mi 1₃ Ps 91₁₃ Jb 9₈**; with אַרְחָה, to tread a path (חָצַר KAI 27:7f) **Jb 22₁₅**; abs. to march (prp. תִּדְרֹכְתָּ) **Ju 5₂₁**, to appear **Nu 24₁₇** (of star, to rise ?, prp. זָרַח, to rule, Albright JBL 63:219⁸²);

—2. to **bend the bow** by firmly planting the foot in the middle of it (Bonnet 133f) **Is 5₂₈ 21₁₅ Jr 51₃** (rd. יִרְיֵף הַדְּרֹךְ, אל־רודולף) **Zech 9₁₃ Ps 7₁₃ 11₂ 37₁₄ Lam 2₄ 3₁₂**, קִשְׁתֵּי הַדְּרֹכִי archers **Jr 46₉ 50₁₄₋₂₀ 1C 5₁₈ 8₄₀ 2C 14₇**; metaph. הִלְשֹׁן הַדְּרֹךְ cj. **Jr 9₂** (rd. יִדְרֹכְתָּ, → hif.) = to lie, slander;

—3. to **press out juice** by stamping (from grapes, Dalman *Arbeit* 4:356f, 369, from olives, 4:207, 240) with עֲנָבִים **Am 9₁₃**, with יַיִן **Is 16₁₀**, with זֵיתֵי **Mi 6₁₅**; to tread the winepress, with גֵּת **Lam 1₁₅ Neh 13₁₅**, with יֶקֶב **Jb 24₁₁**, with פּוֹרְתָה **Is 63₃**; abs. **Ju 9₂₇ Is 16₁₀ 63₂ Jr 25₃₀ 48₃₃**, cj. **Jr 48₃₃** (rd. הַדְּרֹךְ for הַיֶּדֶד) and **Jb 24₁₈** (rd. הַדְּרֹךְ);

—4. travel, var. for אֶרְחָה **Sir.^M 42₃, Hab 3₁₅** cj. hif. (rd. הַדְּרֹכְתָּ, Humbert *Hab.* 67f), alt. qal with סוּטָיו “stamped” in the sea; **Ps 58₈** rd. בַּדְּרֹךְ חָצַר כְּמוֹ חָצַר (Gunkel) and **64₄** הִבְרִי כְחֻצִים (: ברר). †

hif: pf. דָּרַרְתָּ, הִדְרִיכָה, הִדְרִיכְתָּ, impf. יִדְרֹךְ, אֶדְרִיכְתָּ, impv. הִדְרִיכְנִי, pt. מְדְרִיכְךָ (BL 208s) **Is 48₁₇**:

—1. to **tread down** (cf. דָּרַךְ: גָּרַן **Jr 51₃₃**, נְחִיבָה **Jb 28₈** (= to tread));

—2. with acc. and בָּ to **cause to tread upon** **Is 42₁₆ 48₁₇ Ps 107₇ 119₃₅ Pr 4₁₁**; to **cause to walk** עַל-בְּמֹת **Hab 3₁₉ Sir 9₂**; to cause to go through (the Egyptian sea) **Is 11₁₅**; metaph. in faithfulness **Ps 25₅**, in what is right **25₉**; to cause to rise (glory → qal 1) cj. **Ps 45₅** (rd. הַדְּרֹךְ for וְהִדְרֹךְ and join to v.4b);

—3. to catch up with, to **reach** (JArm.^{tb} Syr. af., OSArb. Arb. IV) **Ju 20₄₃** (→ מְנוּחָה) **Sir 15₁₋₇**, cj. **Pr 12₂₇** (for יִדְרֹךְ Sept., Pesh., Vg.; Gemser) **Sir 15₁₋₇**;

—Jr 9₂ rd. וַיִּדְרְכוּ, alt. mixed form. †

Der. דָּרַךְ.

2166 דָּרַךְ

דָּרַךְ (710 x), Sam.^{M91} *dirk-*, Sec. δερχ (Brönno 132ff; Beer-M. §25:1): דָּרַךְ; MHb., JArm.^b דַּרְכָּא, Mnd. (MdD 109b) דַּרְכָּא, Ph. דָּרַךְ Karat. 2:5; Akk. *daraggu* and *dargu* path, track (AHw. 165a, b; CAD 3:108b) Arm.lw. Orient. 35:7 :: *durgu*, pl. also *duruku* (AHw. 177b; CAD 3:191a) distant region, interior; Arb. *daraja* go, *durj* drawer, → אֲרַח: דָּרַךְ, דָּרְכוּ, Or. דִּי־דָּרְכוּ (Kahle *Text* 68); du. דִּרְכִים Pr 28_{6,18} (BL 571v; vi. 5c); pl. דִּרְכִים, דִּרְכֵי, דִּרְכֵי, דִּרְכֵי (דָּרְכוּ 1S 8₃ + 3 x, K דָּרְכוּ ?), דִּרְכָּךְ (BL 252r); דִּרְכֵיהֶם, דִּרְכֵיהֶם Neh 9₁₉ (BL 227x); sg. fem., also masc. (1S 21₆), pl. always masc. (ZAW 16:54f; Haupt *Sacred Books* ix:132f): stretch of land, trodden solid and therefore used as a road (אֲרַח) :: מִסְלָה:

—1. **way, road:** עֵץ ה' the track to the tree Gn 3₂₄, שׁוּר ה' the road to Shur 16₇, cj. דִּרְכָּהּ the way to (wisdom) Jb 28₁₃; בַּדֶּרֶךְ on the way Ex 4₂₄ 2K 10₁₂, בַּדֶּרֶךְ בַּדֶּרֶךְ only by the road (GK §123e) Dt 2₂₇ עַל־הַדָּבָר by the wayside Gn 38₂₁, מִדֶּבֶר אֶלֶם by way of the vestibule Ezk 44₃ (→ מִן 3); הֵלַךְ ה' מִן to go on a journey Gn 28₂₀, עָשָׂה דָּרְכוּ he went on his way Ju 17₈ הֵכִין ה' עָשָׂה דָּרְכוּ to put a road into (or maintain a road in) a good condition (alt. to measure up) Dt 19₃, הָעִיר ה' in the direction of, toward the city 1K 8₄₄, הַיָּם ה' towards the sea (west) 18₄₃, צָפוֹנָה ה' towards the north Ezk 8₅; הַמְּלִיךְ ה' Nu 20₁₇ 21₂₂ the ancient trade route between Damascus and Aqaba, cf. Gn 14_{5ff}, → Glueck 3:60ff, 142f; the “King’s Highway”, cf. Akk. *girru šarri*, EgArm. אֲרַח מַלְכָּא Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 25:6f, Achaemenid -]141̄ iδòç -]141̄ βασιληϊη Herodotus v:52-54; Meyer *Gesch.* 3 §39; AfO 17:328; Arb. *darb (tarq) as-sultāni*; הַיָּם ה' the road between Damascus and Gaza, the later *Via maris*, Is 8₂₃ → Alt *Kl. Schr.* 2:209ff;

—2. **distance, journey:** שְׁלֹשַׁת יָמִים ה' three days’ journey Gn 30₃₆ רֶבֶב הַיָּמִים length of the journey Jos 9₁₃, וּבֵין ... בֵּינוּ ה' to set a distance between Gn 30₃₆;

—3. **journey** (cf. Akk. *harrānu*) a) רְחֹקָה ה' long journey Nu 9₁₀, לְדָרֶךְ ה' for the journey Gn 45₂₃, לוֹ ה' he is on a journey 1K 18₂₇, → הַל ה' journey not requiring any rites 1S 21₆, דִּרְכֵיךָ your own ways Is 58₁₃; b) **enterprise, business:** דִּרְכָּיו his enterprises 2C 13₂₂, הֵצְלִיחַ דָּרְכוּ brought success to his enterprise Gn 24₂₁, אֶת־דִּרְכֵיךָ תִּצְלִיחַ you shall prosper Dt 28₂₆; campaign 1S 15₁₈, pilgrimage Am 8₁₄ (oath by, Budde JBL 44:98f, usu. rd. דָּרַךְ, → הוֹד);

—4. way = **manner, custom, behaviour** (MHb. אֲרָץ אֲרָץ ה' good manners, secular occupation, education), כָּל־הָאָרֶץ ה' according to the custom of all the earth Gn 19₂₁ לִי נָשִׁים ה' the way of women is upon me Gn 31₃₅ (→ אֲרַח 4); Jr 10₂, cj. עָמִי דֶּרֶךְ הַטּוֹבָה; הַטּוֹבָה ה' way of the good = the good way (manner) of life (GK §128w, cj. ה' תָּם blameless in his conduct Ps 50₂₃); ה' / יִשְׂרָאֵל / יִשְׂרָאֵל Ps 37₁₄ Pr 29₂₇: MSS לָב, Wernberg-M. Textus 4:145; שָׁמַר דָּרְכוּ to take heed to one’s conduct 1K 2₄; ה' יָרַבְעָם; ה' Jeroboam’s attitude 16₂₆; עָזַב דָּרְכוּ to forsake one’s way, one’s (good) conduct Is 55₇ אֶת־דָּרְכוֹ עָזַב ה' Jeroboam’s attitude 16₂₆; עָזַב דָּרְכוּ to forsake one’s way, one’s (good) conduct Is 55₇ אֶת־דָּרְכוֹ עָזַב ה' Jeroboam’s attitude 16₂₆; ה' רָשָׁעִים; ה' Jr 12₁, ה' שָׁלוֹם ה' Is 59₈, ה' רָכִי מוֹת (Ass. *uruḫ mūti* and Ug. (?) *m̄sl mt* Driver *Myths* 119⁵ :: *m̄slmt* n.top. UTGl. 1761; Aistleitner 1612) Pr 14₁₂;

—5. (pl.) divine ways (TWNT 5:47ff; Kuschke *Menschenwege* 106ff; Nötscher *Wege*; cf. Akk. *alaktu* and *alkakātu*): a) God's **behaviour, action** Dt 32⁴ Ezk 18²⁵⁻²⁹ Hos 14¹⁰ Jb 26¹⁴ 40¹⁹, **activity** Pr 8²², (rd. דְּרָכָיו); b) the **conduct required** by God (cf. 4): sg. דְּרָכָיו Gn 18¹⁹ Jr 5⁴ Dt 9¹⁶; pl. דְּרָכָיו Ps 18²² 25⁴ 1K 2³; c) דְּרָכֵי הַחַיִּים (Nötscher *Wege* 64ff) Jr 21⁸ :: דְּרָכֵי הַמָּוֹת, the “two ways” Ps 1⁶ (→ Comm.) Sir 2¹² Sept.; Pr 28⁶⁻¹⁸ (rd. דְּרָכֵים Kahle *Text* 82); דְּרָכֵי עוֹלָם Ps 139²⁴ (→ Nötscher *Wege* 67⁹⁰);

—6. **condition, situation**: דְּרָכָיו Is 40²⁷, דְּרָכֵיכֶם Hg 1⁵, לְאָדָם דְּרָכּוֹ man determines his own condition Jr 10²³;

—7. ? **strength, power** (Ug. *drkt* || *mlk* kingdom); UTGl. 702; Albright JBL 63:219; Dahood ThSt. 15:627ff; Ug.-Heb. 55; Nober AfO 20:193a: ? Jr 3¹³ (rd. דְּרָכָיו) Hos 10¹³ (|| גְּבוּרָתְךָ רַב) Ps 138^{5b} (|| 4a) Pr 31³ (rd. דְּרָכָךְ || חֵילְךָ) and elsewhere

—Ps 119³⁷ rd. בְּדַרְכְּךָ (BL 252r).

2167 דְּרַכְמוֹנִים

דְּרַכְמוֹנִים See below under דְּרַכְמוֹ(ו)נִים (#2169).

2168 דְּרַכְמוֹנִים

דְּרַכְמוֹנִים See below under דְּרַכְמוֹ(ו)נִים (#2169).

2169 דְּרַכְמוֹ(ו)נִים

דְּרַכְמוֹ(ו)נִים: MHb.², JArm.⁸ דַּרְכְּמוֹנִין, MHb.¹ דְּרַכְמוֹנֹת; Sept. δραχμαί and χρυσοί; Ph. דַּרְכְּמוֹנִים (DISO 60): Greek lw., usu. < gen. pl. δραχμῶν (Schwyzer → אַדְרַכְמוֹנִים, Lokotsch 523) :: Albright (Rowley *Mod. Study* 22): sg. not דְּרַכְמוֹן* but דְּרַכְמוֹ* or דְּרַכְמוֹה*¹, pl. -ōnīm (VG 1:451; BL 517v): **drachma** Ezr 2⁶⁹ Neh 7⁶⁶⁻⁷¹ (de Vaux *Inst.* 1:315). †

2170 דְּרַמְשֶׁק

דְּרַמְשֶׁק, דְּרַמְשֶׁק: n.loc., Arm. < → דְּרַמְשֶׁק (Arm.lw. Wagner 70); 1QIs^a, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 4f; MHb.² also דַּרְמַסְקוֹס, Syr. *Darmsūq*: **Damascus** 1C 18^{5f} 2C 16² 24²³ 28⁵⁻²³. †

2171 דְּרַע

[דְּרַע: n.m.; 1C 2⁶: rd. → דְּרַע. †]

2172 דְּרַקוֹן

דְּרַקוֹן: n.m.; Arb. *darq* hard (Noth 225): **Ezr** 2⁵⁶ **Neh** 7⁵⁸. †

—8. to question (Ringgren 188; de Vaux *Inst.* 2:200ff): with מֵאֵת 1K 22⁷ 2C 18^{6f}, with מֵעַם 1K 14⁵, with בְּ Y Ez 14⁷ (לְ for) 1C 10¹⁴ 2C 34²⁶, בַּעַל זְבוּב, 2K 1^{2f.6.16}, בַּעֲלַת אוֹב, 1S 28⁷;

—9. to seek a word from Y: בְּדִבְרֵי יְהוָה 1K 22⁵ 2C 18⁴, בְּדִבְרֵי יְהוָה with מֵאֵת through (the prophet) 2K 3¹¹ 8⁸; meanings 7-9 :: I עֲנֵה, Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 301.

—Ps 109¹⁰ rd. וְגִרְשׁוֹ; 1C 10¹³ dl. לְדָרְשׁ.

nif: pf. נִדְרַשְׁתִּי, נִדְרַשְׁתִּי, impf. אֲדַרֵּשׁ GK §51p), inf. אֲדַרֵּשׁ (rd. הִדְרַשְׁתִּי BL 357):

—1. to be sought Gn 42²² (blood, → qal 4) 1C 26³¹;

—2. to let oneself be sought (God) Is 65¹ Ez 14³ 20^{3.31} 36³⁷ (זֹאת for this), cf. 1QH 4:24, הַנְדַרְשִׁים לִי (by me, God); to let oneself be consulted Sir 46²⁰. †

Der. מְדַרֵּשׁ.

2175 דִּשָּׂא

דִּשָּׂא: Akk. *dešū* to sprout, to multiply abundantly, Arb. *ta'ida* to be moist, *t_adaḡ* II to feed; denom. דִּשָּׂא, Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 122.

qal: pf. דִּשְׂאָה to be green (pastures) JI 2²². †

hif: impf. jussv. תִּדְשֵׂא to cause to sprout Gn 1¹¹, = תִּזְעַא v.12, Pesh., Symm., Theod., here, ? rd. (Budde ZAW 35:74). †

2176 דִּשְׂבָּ

דִּשְׂבָּ: MHb.; Akk. *dašū* < *dīšu* grass, spring; → BArm. JArm.^{tg} דִּתְאָה, JArm.^t denom. דָּאֵת af. to cause to sprout, Syr. *tadā* (VG 1:277), OSArb. *dt* (Pliny xii:60 *dathiathum*, Conti p. ix), Arb. *ta'ad* moisture, *data'iyy* spring rain ZA 19:158; > δάσσα vegetables (Hesychius; Lewy *Fremdw.* 32; Mayer 322): fresh grass after rain 2S 23⁴ (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:329, 336); מוֹעֵד דָּדָאֵת :: מוֹעֵד זֶרַע :: מוֹעֵד קִצִּיר 1QS 10:7, Gn 1^{11f} along with עֵשֶׂב and עֵץ: in tripartite division דִּשְׂבָּ the vegetation, of which man sees only the upper part, grass, moss (Budde ZAW 35:73f) :: Gunkel; Procksch; Koehler ZDPV 54:101: דִּשְׂבָּ general term comprising עֵשֶׂב and עֵץ, what is green, vegetation; Dt 32² Is 15⁶ 66¹⁴ Jr 14⁵ cj. 50¹¹ (Talmon JAOS 83:186⁷⁴) Ps 23² Jb 6⁵ 38²⁷ Pr 27²⁵, transitory 2K 19²⁶/Is 37²⁷ Ps 37² דִּשְׂבָּ מוֹעֵד רֵעֵן springtime 1QS x 7 (Talmon JAOS 83:184ff). †

2177 דִּשָּׂן

דִּשָּׂן: denom. דִּשְׂן ?, MHb. pi., דוּשָׁן "fat land", fertile ground; Arb. *dasina* to be fat; Akk. *dašnu* || *dannu* immense, Akk. *duššumu* (→ דִּשְׂן); Kutsch BZAW 87:11ff.

qal: pf. דִּשְׂן: to become fat Dt 31²⁰. †

nif: הִרְשִׁין: Sir 14₁₁ impv. and frequently inf. in DSS: to make free with. †

pi: pf. הִרְשִׁינוּ, הִרְשִׁנָה, impf. יִרְשִׁנָה, תִּרְשִׁנֶּה Ps 20₄ rd. יִרְשִׁנָה (BL 329d), inf. וּלְהִרְשִׁנוּ Ex 27₃ (Sam^{M91} *aldišnu* sbst. sf.): md.1. to refresh Ps 23₅ Pr 15₃₀ (|| שִׁבְחָה) Sir 26₁₃ (Tarbiz 29:133); md.2. (privative meaning, BL 291n) to clean away fatty ashes Ex 27₃ Nu 4₁₃; md.3. obj. עוֹלָה Ps 20₄ usu. to consider as fat (BL 292r), to accept (cf. Gn 4_{4f}, → Mowinckel *Skript.* 58), ? rd. יִרְשִׁנָה (דרשׁ 1, Ehrlich). †

pu: impf. יִרְשִׁן: to be made fat Is 34₇ Pr 11₂₅ 13₄ 28₂₅. †

hotpa'al: pf. הִרְשִׁנָה (>**hutdaššnā* BL 285j :: Bergsträsser 2:99^e; rd. hitp.) to drip with fat Is 34₆. †

Der. הִרְשִׁין, הִרְשִׁין (?).

2178 הִרְשִׁין

הִרְשִׁין: רִשְׁוֹן; MHb., (also pl.): הִרְשִׁין, הִרְשִׁנִי: md.1. **fatness** זֵית Ju 9₉, food and drink Is 55₂ Jr 31₁₄ Ps 36₉ 63₆ 65₁₂ Jb 36₁₆; fat offering Sir 38₁₁; md.2. **fatty ashes** (of burnt wood mixed with fat on the altar) Lv 1₁₆ 4₁₂ 6_{3f} 1K 13_{3.5} Jr 31₄₀. †

2179 הִרְשִׁין

הִרְשִׁין: רִשְׁוֹן; Akk. *duššumu* (AHw. 179a) and Arb. *'adsam* very fat: הִרְשִׁנִים, Or. הִרְשִׁנִים Kahle *Text* 71: **fat, juicy** Is 30₂₃ Ps 92₁₅; md. Ps 22₃₀ rd. יִרְשִׁנִי. †

2180 הִתָּה

הִתָּה: Sam. Petermann *Gramm.* 41; lw. > Pers. *dāta* (Brandenstein-M. *Handbuch* 1:15; Rössler 8f, 24; Arm. lw. Wagner 71; LBab. *dātu* AHw. 165b); MHb., Arm. → BArm.: הִתָּה, הִתָּה, הִתָּה: md.1. **order**: with כָּ Est 1₈ 9₁₃; הִתָּה הַנְּשִׂים the regulation for women 2₁₂; md.2. **law**: Est 1_{13b} הִתָּה הַנְּשִׂים, ? rd. הִתָּה הַנְּשִׂים, Est 1₁₉ 2₈ 3_{8.14f} 4_{3.8-11.16} 8_{13f.17} 9_{1.14} Ezr 8₃₆; md. הִתָּה אֵשׁ Dt 33_{2Q} → אֵשׁ הִתָּה; Est 1₁₅ dl. כָּתָה dittogr. (Rudolph VT 4:89). †

2181 הִתָּה

הִתָּה: n.m.; Ug. n.m. and n.pop. (UTGI 712); Akk. *datnu* (AHw. 165b) heroic (Noth 225) or *ditānu* aurochs (AHw. 173f, → I הִרְשִׁין): Reubenite Nu 16_{1.12.24f.27} 26₉ Dt 11₆ Ps 106₁₇ Sir 45₁₈. Reicke-R. 323. †

2182 הִתָּה

הִתָּה See below under הִתָּה and הִתָּה (#2184).

2183 הִתָּה

הִתָּה See below under הִתָּה and הִתָּה (#2184).

—2. preceding a finite vb. ה introduces a relative clause (not often, BL 265e; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §150a): הַהֹלְכוֹ who went **Jos 10**₂₄, הַהֹרִימוֹ **Ezr 8**₂₅, **Da 8**₁ (?) **1C 26**₂₈ **29**₁₇ **2C 29**₃₆, cj. (rd. הַהֹשִׁיבוֹ), **Ezr 10**₁₄ (→ v.17) and **Neh 13**₂₃; **Jr 5**₁₃ → הַעֲלִיָּה, הַדָּבָר **1S 9**₂₄ → III עֲלָה; in the cases of הַבָּאָה **Gn 18**₂₁, הַנִּרְאָה **1K 11**₉, הַשָּׂמָה **Is 51**₁₀ a pf. not a participle is demanded by the Q accentuation or punctuation;

—3. ה preceding a participle as apposition (König *Gramm.* §138k): הַנֹּתֵן the one who gives **Gn 49**₂₁, הַשֹּׁאֲפִים those who scoop **Am 2**₇, **Ps 19**₁₁ **33**₁₅, ? also K **Gn 18**₂₁ etc. → 2; in hymnal style **Ps 19**₁₁ those who, **33**₁₅ he who.

B. The definite article:

—1. for a single item, when the noun is already known: הָעִיר the city (already mentioned) **Gn 11**₅, הַשְּׂמֹלָה the cloak (the one here) **1S 21**₁₀, הַחֲמוֹר the ass (owned by me) **2S 19**₂₇, הַפְּלִיט the fugitive (in question) **Ezk 24**₂₆;

—2. used when addressing a person, with the vocative (GK §126e; Nestle ZAW 24:323f; Lande 32ff): הַמֶּלֶךְ Oh! The king! **1S 24**₉, הַכֹּהֵן Oh! The priest! **Zech 3**₈;

—3. used with proper names which are orig. appellatives: → הַשָּׁטָן, הַלְבָנוֹן, הַפְּרָמֶל, הַיִּרְדֵּן;

—4. denotes a defining substance: כָּבֵד בַּמִּקְנָה rich in cattle **Gn 13**₂, עֲשֵׂה בַזָּהָב to work in gold **Ex 31**₄, מִזְהוּל בַּמַּיִם mixed with water **Is 1**₂₂; certain types of people: הַצְּדִיק the righteous and הַרְשָׁע the wicked **Qoh 3**₁₇, הַרְעָה the shepherds > a shepherd **Am 3**₁₂;

—5. in comparisons: כְּמִיץ like chaff **Ps 1**₄, כְּשֵׁלַג **Is 1**₁₈, כְּסִפֵּר like a book **34**₄; omitted if the compared object is defined מִשְׁלַח כֶּקֶן **Is 16**₂, כְּמִיץ עֵבֶר **29**₅;

—6. before abstract nouns: בַּצְמָא with thirst **Is 41**₁₇, בַּכְלָמָה in shame **45**₁₆;

—**Dt 20**₁₉ rd. הָאָדָם (→ הָ).

2187 הָ

הָ, הַ, הֵ, הֵּ, Sec. α (**Ps 30**₁₀): non-obligatory interrogative particle (GK §150a); Lach., MHb.; Ug. *h* (UTGI. 736 :: Herdner *Corpus* 1:148⁴), → BArm. JArm.¹⁶; as Arb. ʔa (exclamatory) **Dt 32**₆ always proclitic, prefixed to the first word of the question. Forms (BL 631g-j): הַרְצַחְתָּ, הַנִּלְךָ :: הָאֵל, הַמְכַסֶּה, הַיֹּדְעֶתָם, הָאֵל :: הַלְבֵן :: הָאֲנֹכִי, הַהֲדַלְתִּי, הַהֲמַת :: הָרֵאִיתָם:

—1. a simple question; a) to which the answer is no: הֲשֹׁמֵר אָחִי אֲנֹכִי am I my brother's keeper? **Gn 4**₉, הֲלֹא ... הָ are you to build? **2S 7**₅ (< לֹא אַתָּה תִבְנֶה) you shall not build **1C 17**₄); repeated **Ps 94**_{9f}; b) to which the answer is yes: הֲיֹדַעְתָּ הַזֹּאת יְדַעְתָּ, הֲיֹדַעְתָּ do you not know this? **Jb 20**₄; c) rhetorical (GK §150e) הֲכִי אָחִי אַתָּה indeed you are **Gn 29**₁₅, הֲיֹדַעְתָּם indeed you know **1K 22**₃;

—2. double question: a) הַיְיִרְדֶּתָּ ... הָעֶלְיָה is it the one who ... or ...? cj. **Qoh 3**₂₁ (→ Bardtke 102); b) אִם ... הָ **Jr 2**₁₄ **Is 40**₂₈ cj. **Jb 17**₁₆ (rd. הַעֲפֹרִי); c) אוּ ... הָ **Qoh 2**₁₉;

—3. dependent interrogative clause = **whether, if**: with נִסָּה to prove **Ex 16**₄, with הֲאָהָה **Gn 8**₈, with הֲגִיד to tell **Gn 43**₆.

—הָאֵם, הֲכִי, הֲלֵא → אֵם, כִּי, לֵא; -הָ is often written wrongly: rd. הַיִּיטֵב **Lv 10**₁₉, הָאִישׁ **Nu 16**₂₂, הֲאֵדָם **Dt 20**₁₉, הֲלִיְהוּהָה (→ Bomberg) **32**₆, הֲנִהְיִתָּה **Jr 2**₁₀, הֲשִׁוּא **Ps 89**₄₈; **Gn 17**₁₇ rd. בַּת, **Ju 14**₁₅ rd. הֲלֵם for הֲלֵא, **1K 16**₃₁ rd. הֲנִקֵּל; **Jb 6**_{12f} for הָאֵם rd. אֵם: נִחוּשָׁה; **41**₁ rd. גַּם.

2188 הָא

הָא: interj.; MHb., also הָא, ? Ph. (Friedrich §259:2); Arm. הָ, → BArm., Mnd. (MdD 118b); Arb. *hā: lo!* behold! **Gn 47**₂₃ **Ezk 16**₄₃ (dl. !). †

2189 הָאָהָה

הָאָהָה: interj.; onom., → I הָאָ; always following אָמַר, JArm.^s וַח (Lieberman *Hayerushalmi* 83), Syr. *'ahā, 'ehē*, Tigr. Wb. 20b *hī'y, ha'e: aha!*

—1. expression of joy **Is 44**₁₆ **Sir 41**₂ (welcome! :: הָוִי **41**₁);

—2. of malicious joy **Ezk 25**₃ **26**₂ **36**₂ cj. **6**₁₁ **Ps 35**₂₅; הָאָהָה הָאָהָה **35**₂₁ **40**₁₆ **70**₄;

—3. cry of the war-horse **Jb 39**₂₅. †

2190 הָב

I הָב: impv. of *יָהַב, Arm. (→ BArm., Mnd. MdD 189b, DISO 105); Arb. OSArb. Eth. *wahaba*, Tigr. Wb. 14b *hab* to give, OSin. BASOR 110:18 impv. *hab*, VG 1:504 (:: < interj. Schulthess *Zurufe*. 14, 20, 69; BL 653f: Arb. decoy-call *hab*): cohortative הָבָה, **Gn 29**₂₁ הָבָה before אָ, הָבָה-לִי/לְנוּ and הָבָה-נָא BL 199p; הָבִי and הָבוּ with varying stress (GK §69o);

—1. impv. **give** **Gn 29**₂₁ **30**₁ **47**₁₅ **Ju 1**₁₅ **1S 14**₄₁ **Ps 60**₁₃ **108**₁₃; הָב הָב (Or. → הַבְּהַב) **Pr 30**₁₅ (prp. הָב הָב בְּנוֹת daughters of greed :: Thomas ZAW 57:63: הַבְּב = אָהַב ? Gluck VT 14:369f); fem. **Ru 3**₁₅; pl. give **Gn 47**₁₆ **Dt 32**₃ **Zech 11**₁₂ **Ps 29**_{1f} **96**_{7f} **1C 16**_{28f}; הָבוּ לָכֶם (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107f) get! **Dt 1**₁₃ **Jos 18**₄ **Ju 20**₇ **2S 16**₂₀; הָבוּ לִי **Jb 6**₂₂;

—2. interj. (vs.) הָבָה **come! come on!** with 1 sg. **Gn 38**₁₆, with cohortative pl. **Gn 11**_{3f.7} **Ex 1**₁₀.

—**2S 11**₁₅ rd. הָבֵא. †

2191 הָב

II *הב elephant (?), → שְׁנֵהָבִים.

2192 הִבְהַב

*הִבְהַב: ? אֶהַב or יִהַב; MHb. הִבְהַב, JArm.^s to roast, JArm.^t to be passionate; Eth. *habhab* gift: זָבַחַי הִבְהַבִּי זָבַחַי Hos 8₁₃ unc., cj. זָבַחַי אֶהַב :: ZAW 57:63⁶; VT 16:356f :: Rudolph *Hos.* 159 love-affair. †

2193 הָבוּ

[הָבוּ Hos 4₁₈: unc., cj. אֶהַב אֶהַב :: Rudolph Fschr. Hertzberg 195: rd. הָבוּ (יִהַב) loving to “give it here”. †

2194 הַבַּל

הַבַּל: denom. from I הִבַּל; MHb. hif. to steam, JArm.^t to be vainly occupied, Arb. *habila* to be foolish, be out of one’s senses, Tigr. Wb. 15b *habbala* to prattle.

qal: תִּיָּהַבְלוּ:

—1. to **become vain** (i.e. הִבַּל empty) 2K 17₁₅ Jr 2₅;

—2. to **talk of nothing, work in vain** Jb 27₁₂, to put confidence in vanity (: בטח) Ps 62₁₁. †

cj. pu: pt. מִהַבַּל for מִהַבַּל (Driver ZAW 50:144): obtained by fraud Pr 13₁₁. †

hif: pt. מִהַבַּלִּים: to make void, to **delude** Jr 23₁₆. †

2195 הִבַּל

I הִבַּל (70 x, 35 x Qoh): MHb. and JArm.^b warm breath, vapour, JArm.^t breath, vanity, Syr. *heblā* dust, Mnd. (MdD 115a, 129b) *habla*, *hbila* breath, vapour; Arb. *habil* fool, *habalat* vapour; OArb. (OLZ 14:195) *hibāl*, Eth. (Leslau 17) and LEg. *hbl* wind: הִבַּל, cs. only in הִבַּל הִבַּלִּים (Arm. ?, BL 573x, Or. *hebel* Kahle *Text* 71f), הִבַּלִּיהֶם, הִבַּלִּי, הִבַּלִּים, הִבַּלִּי/לָהּ:

—1. (transitory) **breath** Is 57₁₃ (|| רִיחַ) Ps 62₁₀₋₁₀ 144₄ Jb 7₁₆ (Staples JNES 2:95ff: with positive meaning in Canaanite nature worship);

—2. > (like Akk. *šāru* wind Hehn ZAW 43:222f) **vanity**: Qoh 6₄₋₁₁ cj. 9₂, Sir 41₁₁; all is vanity Qoh 1₂₋₁₄ 2₁₁₋₁₇ 3₁₉ 12₈, this is also vanity 2₁₋₈₋₁₄ (14 x); vanity Jr 10₃₋₁₅ 51₁₈ Ps 39₆₋₁₂ 94₁₁ Pr 31₃₀ Qoh 6₂ 11₈₋₁₀; הִבַּל הִבַּלִּים complete vanity Qoh 1₂ 12₈; הִבַּל הִבַּלִּים under the sun 4₇, הִבַּל הִבַּלִּים Is 30₇; הִבַּל הִבַּלִּים || תִּהְיֶה || 49₄, || שִׁקֵּר || Jr 16₁₉, vanity cj. Pr 21₆ (rd. רִיחַ for נִיחַ); with נִחַם with vanity Zech 10₂ Jb 21₃₄, with הִמָּה in vain Ps 39₇; הִבַּל הִבַּלִּים his vain life Qoh 6₁₂, 9₉ הִבַּלִּי יָמַי my vain days 7₁₅; הִבַּל הִבַּלִּים to speak, do vain things Jb 27₁₂; הִבַּל הִבַּלִּים fruitless Ps 78₃₃; adv. (GK §118q) הִבַּל הִבַּלִּים for vain words Jb 35₁₆, for nothing Jb 9₂₉ Lam 4₁₇, pointless Pr 21₆;

—3. הַבֵּל, הַבְּלִים (? cf. ndiv. Arb. *Hubal* HwIsl. 175b; WbMyth. 1:447f; Nab. הַבְּלוֹ **idols**, things that do not really exist, → אֱלִיל 2: אֱלִיל הַהָאֲחֵרִי הַהָאֱלִיל (→ הלך 9b) **2K 17**₁₅ **Jr 2**₅; הַבְּלִים **Dt 32**₂₁ **1K 16**₁₃₋₂₆; הַבְּלִי הַגּוֹיִם **Jr 14**₂₂, נָכַר ה' שָׂא 8₁₉ ה' שָׂא **Jon 2**₉ **Ps 31**₇, + עַץ **Jr 10**₈;

—**Pr 13**₁₁ מִהֶבֶל rd. מִהֶבֶל. †

2196 הֶבֶל

II הֶבֶל, הֶבֶל, Sam.^{M22} *ābel*, Sept. Αβελ: n.m.; ? = I, Mowinckel ANVAO 1937:30, or Syr. *habbālā*, Arb. *ʿabāl* (Arb. *ibil*, Akk. *ibilu* camel, AHw. 363): **Abel, Gn 4**_{2-4.8f.25}, Reicke-R. 6. †

2197 הַבְּנִים

הַבְּנִים Q, הוֹבְנִים K: BL 571u; Ug. *hbn* UTGl. 743 in list of goods, Dahood *Ug.-Heb.* 56; lw. < Eg. *hbny* Erman-G. 2:487; Lambdin 149; > -]182βενος (*h*)*ebenus*, Arb. *ʿabnūs* ? originally African: **ebony** *Diospyros mespiliformis* Reicke-R. 360, imported from Nubia; **Ezk 27**₁₅, cj. **Song 3**₁₀ for אֲהַבְּנֵה, Rudolph 140. †

2198 הַבַּר

הַבַּר: usu. Arb. *habbara* to cut to pieces.

qal: pt. הַבְּרִי **Is 47**₁₃ Q, 1QIs^a חוֹבְרֵי, K הַבְּרוֹ: ה' שְׂמִיִם: ה' who divide the celestial sphere (for astrology), **astrologer**, Sept. ἀστρολόγοι τοῦ οὐρανοῦ (cf. BArm. גִּזַּר) :: Blau VT 7:183f, Ullendorff JSS 7:339f; Ug. *hbr* to bow before, to worship. †

2199 הִנָּא

הִנָּא, var. הִנָּא: n.m., **Est 2**₃; → הִנֵּי. †

2200 הַגָּג

הַגָּג: Syr. *etpa*. to imagine seeing things, Arb. *hajja* to crackle (fire); Akk. *agāgu* to become furious; → הִגָּה.

Der. הִגִּיג.

2201 הִגָּה

I הִגָּה: MHb. to pronounce; JArm.^{ts} Syr. Mnd. (MdD 130b); Ug. *hg* to count (|| *spr*); Arb. *hajā* "to mutter a recitation, to spell out Eth. Tigr. Wb. 28a to speak (Leslau 17); Sam. to utter the Name, to swear; → הִגָּג.

qal: pf. הִגִּיתָ, impf. תִּהְגֶּה (Sec. θααγε, Brönno 28), יִהְגֶּה, inf. הִגָּה: to mutter;

—1. animals: a) to **coo** (pigeon) **Is** 38₁₄ 59₁₁ cj. **Ezk** 7₁₆ (rd. הַגִּוֹת) and **Nah** 2₈ (ins. הַגִּוֹת;) b) to **growl** (lion) **Is** 31₄;

—2. human beings: a) to utter a sound **Ps** 115₇; b) to moan, with לָ about **Is** 16₇, with אָל **Jr** 48₃₁; c) to **read in an undertone** (Koehler ZAW 32:240) **Ps** 1₂ with בָּ, **Jos** 1₈; d) to **mutter** while meditating, with acc. **Is** 33₁₈, with בָּ **Ps** 63₇ 77₁₃ (rd. הַגִּיתִי) 143₅ **Sir** 6₃₇ 14₂₀; e) to **plot** with acc. **Ps** 2₁ 38₁₃ **Pr** 24₂; f) to **speak, proclaim** (4 x || הַבֵּר, 2 x || הַבִּיעַ), **Is** 59₃ **Ps** 35₂₈ 37₃₀ 71₂₄ 115₇ **Jb** 27₄ **Pr** 8₇ 15₂₈; הַגֹּ׃ **Is** 59₁₃, ? inf. qal pass., ? rd. הַגֹּ׃ (BL 288r), as f), alt. d). †

hif: pt. מְהַגִּים: to mutter **Is** 8₁₉. †

Der. הַגִּיוֹן, הַגִּוֹת, הַגָּא.

2202 הַגָּה

II הַגָּה: alt. form of I יַגָּה; Arb. *wjy* IV (Guillaume 22).

qal: pf. הִגָּה (rd. sffx. הַגָּה **Is** 27₈, inf. הַגֹּ׃: to **expel**, סִינִים from כְּסֹף **Ps** 25₄; metaph. to **remove** (רָשַׁע) 25₅ cj. 2S 20₁₃ (rd. הַגְּהוּ) and **Pr** 14₃₅ (rd. הַתְּהַגָּה); to drive away **Is** 27₈ (by the wind); עֵינַיִם (to blind ?) **Sir** 43₁₈. †

2203 הִגָּה

הִגָּה: I הַגָּה; < **higai*, Beer-M. §22:4c, Or. הִגָּה (Kahle *Text* 68), **Ps** 90₉ Kahle *Einf.* c1 הִגָּה: MHb.² הַגִּיה reading, study; Syr. *hgāyā* sighing, *hugāyā* meditation, JArm.¹ הַגָּא, rumbling: **sigh** (alt. thought) **Ps** 90₉, sighing **Ezk** 2₁₀, rumbling (of thunder) **Jb** 37₂. †

2204 הַגִּוֹת

*הַגִּוֹת: I הַגָּה; cs. = (BL 506s); MHb.² הַגִּיה reading: **meditation** **Ps** 49₄ (cf. סֵפֶר הַהַגְוִי book of meditation Dam. x:6, xiii:2; Rabin *Zadokite* 50; Goshen-G. VT 8:286ff). †

2205 הַגִּי

הַגִּי: n.m.; הַגִּי, = → הַגָּא 2₃; Pers. Scheftelowitz 43; Driver RSO 1957:46: overseer of the harem at the Persian court **Est** 2_{8a} ·b·15. †

2206 הַגִּיג

*הַגִּיג: הַגִּג; Syr. pl. *hgēgē*, Mnd. (MdD 130b) *hgaga* illusions: הַגִּיג: **sighing** (in prayer, στευναγμὸς ἀλάλητος **Rom** 8₂₆) **Ps** 5₂ 39₄. †

2207 הַגִּיוֹן

הַגְּיוֹן: I הַגְּהָה, BL 537f; MHb., JArm. ¹הַגְּיוֹנָא, Syr. *hegyānā* reading, meditation, Mnd. *hugyana* (Mdd 135a)
letter: cs. הַגְּיוֹנָם, הַגְּיוֹן:

—1. **talk** (or mockery Arb. *hajā*^w) **Lam 3**₆₂;

—2. **meditation** (of a person praying) **Ps 19**₁₅;

—3. sounds, **playing** (the zither) **Ps 92**₄; unexpl. musical tech. term. **Ps 9**₁₇ (Mowinckel *Offersang* 494; Driver *Writing* 90₃; Eerdman OTS 4:79). †

2208 הַגְּיָנָה

[הַגְּיָנָה **Ezk 42**₁₂: → גְּיָנָה.]

2209 הַגְּרָר

הַגְּרָר: n.f., a מְצַרִּית; Sept. NT Αγαρ; OSArb. n.masc. and fem. (הַגְּרָר, הַגְּרָרָה, Ryckmans 1:71, 2:48; Nab. הַגְּרָרו, Αγαρη; Lidzbarski *Eph.* 3:90; Cantineau 2:84; Palm. הַגְּרָר CIS 2:4438-43; n.m. AfO 16:312b; Mlaker 34; seal from Jericho BASOR 147:38f; Meyer *Isr.* 326f; Hartmann ZAW 30:146; Montgomery *Arabia* 34f, 45: **Hagar**, Sarah's maidservant, mother of Ishmael **Gn 16**₁₋₁₆ **21**₉₋₁₇ **25**₁₂; Reicke-R. 623, → הַגְּרָרָה. †

2210 הַגְּרָרִי

הַגְּרָרִי: n.pop., gentilic of הַגְּרָר; pl. הַגְּרָרִים, **Ps 83**₇, הַגְּרָרִי(ים) **1C 5**_{10-19f}, BL 564; OSArb. Nab. Palm. → הַגְּרָר; Ἀγαράτου in North Arabia Strabo and Ptolemy (Pauly-W. 1:889); Arb. *al-Hijr* (HwIsl. 173):

—1. הַגְּרָרִי (i Ἀγαράτης) **עַל-הַצֵּאֵן 1C 27**₃₁ in the service of David;

—2. pl. tribe in Transjordan **1C 5**_{10-19f}, together with Edom, Ishmael and Moab **Ps 83**₇; οἱ τῆς Ἀγαρ **Baruch 3**₂₃; **1C 11**₃₈ rd. הַגְּרָרִי **2S 23**₃₆. †

2211 הַר

הַר: **Ezk 7**₇; usu. cj. הַר(ים) :: Driver Fschr. Nötscher 56: הַר (rd. הַר ?) with לוֹ for לָ: **thunderbolt** (?) → הַרר and הַרֵר, Ug. *hd* (Driver *Myths* 137a), Arb. *hādd* roaring of the sea, rumbling of the earth, *hāddat* thunder, → Zimmerli 162; cj. pl. הַרֵרִים for הַרֵרִים * **Am 4**₁₃. †

2212 הַרְדָּר

הַרְדָּר: Arb. *hadda* to crash, thunder, Tigr. Wb. 26b, Leslau 17f.

Der. הַר (?), הַרֵר.

2213 הַרְדָּר

הַדָּד: n.m., הַדָּד; הַדָּד; Pun. in עַטְהַד (JPOS 16:145²⁴), Syr. *Hādād*; OSArb. Ryckmans 1:71; short form of ndiv. + x; cun. *Adad*, *Ad(d)u*, *Haddu* (Rép. Mari 1:161; Huffmon 156ff); the Semitic weather god, Akk. *Adad*, Schrader *Keilins.* 444f; RLA 1:22f; Tallqvist *Epith.* 246ff; Schlobies MAOG 1/3 (1925); RGG 3:7f; Ug. *Hd* (pronounced *Hadd*), Arm. KAI 222:A 26; OSArb. ZAW 75:308; Arb. Moritz Mus. 50:112f, 118); Dussaud RHR 113:5ff (Hadad is the original name of בַּעַל), Albright *Religion* 89, 181; Widengren JSS 5:406; → הַדָּד; image of Hadad Bright 231: **Hadad**, Reicke-R. 620; Mulder 79:

—1. king of Edom **Gn 36**_{35f} **1C 1**_{46f};

—2. king of Edom **Gn 36**₃₉ MSS MT הַדָּד **1C 1**₅₀ MSS הַדָּד);

—3. Edomite prince, adversary of Solomon **1K 11**₁₄₋₂₂₋₂₅ = אַדָּד 17;

—4. MSS, Editions, Sam. for הַדָּד **Gn 25**₁₁. †

Der. names: הַדָּד־עֶזֶר, הַדָּד־רַמּוֹן, בְּנֵי־הַדָּד, הַדָּד־רַמּוֹן, II הַדָּד־רַמּוֹן, II הַדָּד־רַמּוֹן.

2214 הַדָּד־עֶזֶר

הַדָּד־עֶזֶר: n.m.; הַדָּד + עֶזֶר “Hadad is help” (Noth 154); Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 258; cun. *Adad-idri* Tallqvist *Names* 8a, king of Damascus, → בְּנֵי־הַדָּד: **Hadadezer**, king of צֹבָה **2S 8**₃₋₁₂ **10**₁₆₋₁₉ and **1K 11**₂₃ (MSS, Editions, Sept., Chronicles הַדָּד־), **1C 18**₃₋₁₀ and **19**₁₆₋₁₉ (Bomberg and MSS Editions הַדָּד־); Noth *Gesch.* 179; Reicke-R. 622. †

2215 הַדָּד־רַמּוֹן

הַדָּד־רַמּוֹן, Bomberg הַדָּד־רַמּוֹן/הַדָּד־רַמּוֹן: n.loc. in the plain of Megiddo. (Abel 2:340, Simons *Geog.* §1577-8: *Rummāne* near Taanach); more likely ndiv., combination of two gods who are similar in nature → הַדָּד and → IV רַמּוֹן, a dying and rising god of vegetation (Adonis ? Baudissin *Adonis* 92; Reicke-R. 621 :: Mazar BA 25:110²¹): **Zech 12**₁₁. †

2216 הַדָּד

הַדָּד: Syr. (Payne-Smith 1973) pa. *haddī*, Mnd. (MdD 131a), Arb. *hadā*^y to guide, Palm. substantive (DISO 63).

qal: pf. הַדָּד, with יָד to put out one’s hand (:: Reider VT 2:115): **Is 11**₈. †

Der. יְהַדִּי.

2217 הַדָּד

הַדָּד, Rinaldi, → ZAW 78:233: prp. הַדָּד־הַדָּד, Sept. Ἰνδουή: MHb. הַדָּד־הַדָּד; OPers. Avest. *Hindu*, Bab. *Indū* (VAB iii:146; ZA 37:294, 5), > Syr. *Hendū*, Arb. *al-Hind*, LEg. *Hendu-y*, Copt. *H(e)ntof*, → Brandenstein-M. *Handbuch* 125; Kent 24b; Elamite Stiehl WZKM 53: the Persian satrapy of **India** (Punjab and Sind) → JbEOL 2:735f; Reicke-R. 761: **Est 1**₈. †

2218 הַדְּוָרִים

הַדְּוָרִים **Is 45**₂: cj. *הַדְּוָרִים (Sept. → הַר), and now 1QIs^a (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 175): mountainous land. †

2219 הַדְּוָרָם

I הַדְּוָרָם, Sam. ^{BenH. 3:167a} *ēdūram*, Οδορρα(μ): n.pop., Arb. tribe, S of יִקְטָן **Gn 10**₂₇ **1C 1**₂₁; ? OSArb. RIPThK 7:299; Arb. *ahl al-Hadara*, collective name of a number of tribes (Thomas *Arabia* 47f). †

2220 הַדְּוָרָם

II הַדְּוָרָם n.m., ndiv. הַרְדַּר + רָם, ? rd. *הַדְּוָרָם or *הַרְדְּרָם (Dupont-S. *Arm.* 30; Rudolph *Chr.* 135):

—1. son of תַּעֲוִי king of Hamath **1C 18**₁₀ (**2S 8**₁₀ יוֹרָם, Malamat JNES 22:6);

—2. overseer of Rehoboam **2C 10**₁₈ = אֲדוֹרָם **1K 12**₁₈, → אֲדוֹנֵיָם. †

2221 הַדְּוִי

הַדְּוִי: n.m.; **2S 23**₂₀, short form, ? הוֹדַר + ndiv. (Noth 146); = חוֹרֵי **1C 11**₃₂: warrior of David. †

2222 הַדְּוִיָּהוּ

הַדְּוִיָּהוּ **1C 3**₂₄: → הוֹדְוִיָּהוּ.

2223 הַדָּךְ

הַדָּךְ: Arb. *hadaka* to tear down.

qal: impv. הַדָּךְ: to **tread down** (|| כָּנַע hif.) **Jb 40**₁₂ (usu. cj. הַדָּךְ, דוֹךְ or רָכַךְ). †

2224 הַדָּם

*הַדָּם: MHb., Ug. *hdm*, > Eg. *hdmw*, *hadmu* (Albright *Vocalization* 52; BASOR 91:42); no Semitic etymology, Gordon UTGl. 751: cs. id.: **footstool** (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:192), always with רַגְלָיִם (Eg. *hdm rdwy* stool for his feet, Hintze ZÄS 79:77):

—1. of God: the earth **Is 66**₁, the Ark of the covenant **1C 28**₂ **Ps 99**₅ **132**₇, Zion **Lam 2**₁;

—2. footstool of the king **Ps 110**₁: the enemies → Gressmann *Bilder* 59; Akk. *kīma gištappi* like a footstool (AHw. 286a). †

2225 הַדָּס

הַדָּס: MHb., JArm.^{tg} הַדָּסָא, Arb. *hadās*; Arm. Arb. superseded by *ʿās* (Fraenkel 139) < Akk. *asu* AHW. 76a):
הַדָּס, הַדָּסִים: Sept. μύρτινος, **myrtle** *Myrtus communis* (Löw 2:257ff) **Is 41**₁₉ **55**₁₃ **Zech 1**_{8.10f} (Sept. τῶν ὄρωων)
Neh 8₁₅, Reicke-R. 1264. †

2226 הַדָּסָה

הַדָּסָה, Vulg. *Edessa*: n.f., usu. fem. of הַדָּס :: Lewy HUCA 14:128f: Akk. *hadaššatu*, → חַדָּשׁ, bride, just married, epithet of Ishtar (Tallqvist *Epith.* 110): **Est 2**₇. †

2227 הַדָּף

הַדָּף: MHb.², JArm.^{tg}; → דָּחַף; Tigr. Wb. 27a *hadfa* to come unexpectedly; Lib. ZA 50:130.

qal: pf. הִדַּפּוּ, הִדַּפְתִּיךָ, הִדַּפְתִּיךָ, impf. יִדְּפֶיךָ, תִּדְּפֶיךָ, יִדְּפֶם, תִּדְּפֶם (BL 208r), יִדְּפֶנּוּ (Bomberg יִדְּפֶנּוּ/יִדְּפֶנּוּ), impv.
הִדַּפְּהוּ, הִדַּפְּהוּ: to **push** with acc.: **Nu 35**_{20.22}, to push away **Ezk 34**₂₁ **Pr 10**₃ **Sir 12**₁₂ **13**₂₃, to thrust away **2K 4**₂₇
Jr 46₁₅, with מִן from **Dt 6**₁₉ **9**₄ **Jos 23**₅ **Is 22**₁₉ **Jb 18**₁₈; cj. with acc. of place (יִדְּפֶיךָ) to push into **Nah 1**₈. †

2228 הַדָּר

הַדָּר: Arb. *hadara* (blood) has been shed with impunity, trouble has been in vain, *hadr* useless (person); MHb.²
pi., JArm.^t pe. (→ BArm.) to honour; with opposite meaning (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 67ff) or denom. הִדְרָה ?; →
חָדַר.

qal: pf. הִדְרָה, impf. תִּדְרֶה, pt. הִדְרָה: to **honour with פָּנִי** **Lv 19**_{15.32}; to give preference to (?) **Ex 23**₃ (usu.
cj. גְּדוּל for הַדָּר, cf. **Lv 19**₁₅ :: Cazelles *Études* 87f: II הִדְרָה, vs. Arb.); pt. pass. with בְּ **Is 63**₁;

—**Is 45**₂ → הִדְרִימִים. †

nif: pf. נִדְרָה, pt. נִדְרָה: to **be honoured** **Lam 5**₁₂ **Sir 46**₂. †

pi (MHb.²): תִּדְרֶה || תִּכְבֵּד to **honour** **Sir 7**₃₁, cj. יִחַדְרָה (Smend *Sir.*), SyrPs iii (DJD 4 xxiv:9). †

hitp: impf. תִּתְדַרְדֵּר: to **boast** **Pr 25**₆. †

→ הִדְרָה, *הִדְרָה.

2229 הַדָּר

הַדָּר: n.m. **Gn 36**₃₉ and **1C 1**_{50f} = הִדְרָה 2;

—ndiv. in n.m. הִדְרָה and הִדְרָעוּר. †

2230 הַדָּר

הָדָר: הָדָר; MHb.², Arm. → BArm.; OSArb. *hdr* ornament; → הָדָרָה: cs. הָדָר, **Da 11**₂₀ הָדָר (BL 552p; Palm. *hadar*, Kahle *Mass. West.* 2, 75), הָדָרָה/כָּרָךְ, pl. (DJD 1:28b; 5:19) הָדָרִי: the soul at its highest manifestation of power (Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:237f; Mowinckel *Ps. St.* 1-2:158²);

—1. **adornment, splendour**: a) in nature, of Carmel **Is 35**₂ הָהָדָרִי עֵץ פְּרִי **Lv 23**₄₀ (according to the Jewish tradition the אֶתְרוֹג at the Feast of the Tabernacles :: Tolkowsky JPOS 8:17ff; Auerbach VT 8:13¹ cj. הָדָרִים); b) of man: || כְּבוֹד **Ps 8**₆, beauty (|| (תֹּאֵר) **Is 53**₂, שִׁיבָה is שִׁיבָה of old men **Pr 20**₂₉ עֹד וְהָהָדָר the clothing of the good wife **31**₂₅;

—2. **the splendour and majesty** of God, הוֹדַ וְהָעֹז **Ps 96**₆ **104**₁ **111**₃ **Jb 40**₁₀ **1C 16**₂₇, with כְּבוֹד **Ps 145**_{5,12}; גָּאוֹן || הָהָדָר || פִּתְחָה **Is 2**_{10,19,21}; Y is הָהָדָר **Ps 149**₉, possesses הָהָדָר **Is 35**_{2b} **Ezk 16**₁₄ **Mi 2**₉ **Ps 29**₄ **90**₁₆;

—3. הָהָדָר of the king הוֹדַ וְהָהָדָר **Ps 21**₆ and **45**_{4,5} (dittochr.?, alt. (וְהָדָרָה); regalia **Ps 110**₃ (:: Widengren *Königtum* 103: adornment → הָדָרָה; Stoebe F Schr. Baumgärtel 187; Driver F Schr. Segal 22f: mixed form < הָדָר and הָדָרִי); הָהָדָרִי of the tribes of Joseph **Dt 33**₁₇, a city **Is 5**₁₄ **Ezk 27**₁₀ **Lam 1**₆; מִלְכּוּת הָדָר = Palestine **Da 11**₂₀, cf. זָבִי. †

2231 הָדָרָה

*הָדָרָה: fem. of הָדָר; MHb.²; Ug. *hdrt*, Eg. *h'drt* (Albright *Vocalization* 10): cs. הָדָרָת, Sec. βααδαρεθ (Brönno 152f :: BenH. ScrHier. 4:204):

—1. **ornament**, קֹדֶשׁ הָהָדָר holy adornment **Ps 29**₂, (:: Cross BASOR 117:20f and Caquot Syria 33:36ff in his holy majesty) **96**₉ **1C 16**₂₉ **2C 20**₂₁;

—2. royal **majesty** **Pr 14**₂₈. †

2232 הָדָרָעוֹר

הָדָרָעוֹר: n.m., Bomberg **1C 18**₃₋₁₀ **19**_{16,19}: → הָדָרָעוֹר.

2233 הָדָרָעוֹר

הָדָרָעוֹר: n.m., Bomberg **1C 18**₃₋₁₀ **19**_{16,19}: → הָדָרָעוֹר.

2234 הָהָה

הָהָה: interj. MHb.²; → אָהָה, II אָהָה; Schulthess *Zurufe* 42; Arb. *ʾāh* (Guillaume 8): **alas!** **Ezk 30**₂. †

2235 הוֹ

הוֹ: interj. < הוֹי; 1QIs^a 1₂₄ הוֹה for הוֹי (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 173): **alas!**, intensified by reduplication (Lande 59f) הוֹ-הוֹ **Am 5**₁₆. †

הוא 2236

הוא, Sam. ^{M65} *hū*, also *hō*: הוּ Jr 29_{23K} and sffx. הוּ-; fem. הִיא, in sffx. הִי-, Qoh 5₈ K הִיא, Q הוא, VG 1:302ff; DISO 61f; MHb., DSS in most cases הוא הִיא *hū'ā* < **hū'at* and הִיא הִיא *hī'ā* < **hī'at* (Beer-M. §30:2b, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 343ff); Ug. *hw* and *hy*, oblique *hwt* and *hyt*; Moab. הוּ, Ph. הוּ (Friedrich §110-111), Arm. → BArm., Mnd. MdD 133a; OSarb. (Sab. Höfner §40) *h(w)ʿ*, *hwt* and *h(y)ʿ*, *hyt*; Eth. **hū'atu* and **hī'ate* > *we'etū* and *we'etī*, Tigr. Wb. 16b *hetū*, fem. *hetā*; Arb. *huwa*, *hiya*, in BedArb. the ה in *huʿ* is audible; Akk. *šū*, *šī*, OSarb. Min. Qat. (Höfner §40); in the Pentateuch הוא = היא and הוא Q (exceptions of היא GK §32l :: Nestle ZAW 33:37; Lv 20₂₁ DJD 1, 3:3-4 K היא, BASOR 118:25); pl. → הֵם, הֵנָּה and הֵנָּה:

—1. הוא, היא pronoun (3rd. sing.) **he, she, it**, הוא וְאִשְׁתּוֹ he and his wife Gn 13₁, הִיא הָיְתָה she became 3₂₀, הוא שְׁמוֹ it is his name 2₁₉, הִיא כְּתוּבָה it is written Jos 10₁₃; ? לֹא-הוּא Jr 5₁₂ it is nothing to do with him (Rudolph)

—2. deictic **this, that**: a) הֵּן הוּא this is, Gn 14₃; 2_{11-13ff} Ju 19₁₀ Est 3₇: is used to introduce a gloss (Driver ATO: 123ff); b) הוּא אֲשֶׁר הַבַּר הוּא אֲשֶׁר נֹרָא terrible is that which Ex 34₁₀;

—3. summarizing הוּא חַיִּיךָ that is life for you Dt 30₂₀;

—4. הוא stresses the subject: הוּא הוֹלֵךְ Gn 2₁₄ and הוּא יִבְרַךְ Ex 4₁₆, it is he who goes, who shall speak הוּא הַנִּלְחָם ... הוּא הַנִּלְחָם Dt 3₂₂ who fights; especially with numbers: שְׁתַּיִם הֵנָּה these two things Is 51₁₉, שְׁלֹשָׁה הֵנָּה these three things Pr 30₁₈;

—5. as subject with the interrogative pronoun: מַה הוּא what is that? Gn 23₁₅, מִי הוּא who ... ever? Jb 4₇, cj. Jb 40₂₄, מִי הוּא זֶה who is this? Ps 24₁₀;

—6. restrictive, in apposition (Driver OLZ 60:6): הַלֵּוִי הוּא the Levite only Nu 18₂₃, הַיְהוּדִים הֵנָּה the Jews on their part Est 9₁ אֲדֹנָי הוּא the Lord himself Is 7₁₄;

—7. preceding the noun = **this same**: הַלַּיְלָה הַזֶּה הוּא this same night Ex 12₄₂, הַמֶּלֶךְ אַחָז הוּא this same king Ahaz 2C 28₂₂;

—8. with a pronoun it expresses identity: אֲנִי הוּא it is I who Is 52₆, אַתָּה הִיא it is you who 51₉; Walker ZAW 74:205;

—9. **the same**: שָׁם הוּא there it is the same Jb 3₁₉, אֲנִי הוּא I am the same Is 41₄ 43₁₀₋₁₃ 46₄ 48₁₂, Ps 102₂₈;

—10. הוּא, הַהוּא, הַהִיא **that, that one** (also without article Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §23d; Mesha. 3; Gn 19₃₃ הוא *seb.* Sam): הוּא הָאִישׁ הַהוּא Jb 1₁, בְּעֵת הַהִיא Mi 3₄, הוּא הַבַּיִת הַהוּא Gn 15₁₈;

—11. as “copula” (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §30a, Beer-M. §90:6b) הוּא יָבִיחַ הַהוּא Y is righteous Lam 1₁₈ מֶלְכִי הוּא אַתָּה הוּא you are my king (alt. it is you, my king) Ps 44₅, אֲנִי אֲנִי הוּא “I am I” (Albright VT 9:342f; usu. it is I) Dt 32₃₉;

—12. in n.pr. as a confession (Noth *Personennamen* 143f), → אֲלִיהוּ (א), אֲבִיהוּא;

—Gn 38₅ for וְהָיָה rd. וְהָיָה Sept.; Mi 7₁₁ rd. יוֹם הוּא (v.12), Jb 32₈ הָיָה רִנָּה rd. יִרְנַח הָיָה or אֵל (Symm.).

2237 הוּא

הוּא Jb 37₆: → I הוּהוּ.

2238 הוֹד

I הוֹד: MHB.²; ? Arb. *ʿawada* to be weighty *ʿaudat* load (Barth *Wurzel*. 11): הוֹדוּ (הוֹהוּ vi.): weight, power, splendour, **majesty**, → גִּאּוֹן, הֶרֶר, הֶרֶר, כְּבוֹד, תַּפְאֲרֶת, Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:237f; Mowinckel *Ps. Stud.* 2:158²; Boström 139; הַתַּפְאֲרֶת is a quality of:

—1. natural elements: thunder Is 30₃₀, snorting horse Jb 39₂₀, olive tree Hos 14₇;

—2. God: Hab 3₃ Ps 8₂ 148₁₃ Jb 37₂₂ Sir 10₅, סוּס הוֹדוּ his horse of state Zech 10₃; הוֹד וְהֶרֶר 5 x → הֶרֶר 2, in series of five 1C 29₁₁;

—3. man: king Da 11₂₁ 1C 29₂₅, הוֹד וְהֶרֶר Ps 21₆ 45₄; Messiah Zech 6₁₃, Moses Nu 27₂₀; complexion (BArm. זִי) Da 10₈; metaph. bloom (of life || *שְׁנוּת) Pr 5₉, Sir 51₁₇ (DJD 4, p. 80).

—Jr 22₁₈ הוֹהוּ his majesty, cj. || אֲחֹת 18a: אֲרָה/ת, fem. of → אֲרוֹן, alt. רוֹרָה (Ehrlich) :: Rudolph *Jer.* 130.

Der. II הוֹד.

2239 הוֹד

II הוֹד: n.m.; short form of הוֹדִיָּה or simil. (Noth 146): 1C 7₃₇. †

2240 הוֹד

*הוֹד = הוֹד; in n.m. → עַמִּי/אֲחִי/אֲבִיהוּד.

2241 הוֹדִיָּה

הוֹדִיָּה: n.m.; Neh 7₄₃; MSS Q → הוֹדִיָּה; K הוֹדִיָּה ?, Sept. Ουδουα; ידה hif.: = הוֹדִיָּה 3 Ezr 240. †

2242 הוֹדִיָּה

הוֹדִיָּה: n.m. < הוֹדִיָּהוּ; EgArm. הוֹדוּיָה > הוֹדוּ; Sept. Ωδουα; rd. *הוֹדִיָּה; ידה hif. + (ו) יָה (Noth 32, 146) “Praise Y”;

—1. **1C 5**₂₄;

—2. **1C 9**₇;

—3. head of a Levite family **Ezr 2**₄₀ cj. **2**₁₆ (Rudolph) **3**₉ **Neh 7**₄₃. †

2243 הַדְּרִיָּהוּ

הַדְּרִיָּהוּ Bomberg, Latina הַדְּרִיָּהוּ: n.m. > → הַדְּרִיָּה; Sept. Ωδοῦα, K הַדְּרִיָּהוּ crrpt. < *הַדְּרִיָּהוּ*, Lach. iii:17, “Praise Y” descendant of Zerubbabel **1C 3**₂₄ Q. †

2244 הַדְּרִיָּה

הַדְּרִיָּה: n.m.; הַדְּרִיָּה + הַדְּרִיָּה “Y is splendour” (Noth 146); → הַדְּרִיָּה, הַדְּרִיָּה: **Neh 7**₄₃ Q. †

2245 הַדְּרִיָּה

הַדְּרִיָּה: n.m.; הַדְּרִיָּה + הַדְּרִיָּה (Noth 146) “Y is הַדְּרִיָּה”, → הַדְּרִיָּה;

—1. **1C 4**₁₉ (rd. הַדְּרִיָּה הַדְּרִיָּה, Rudolph);

—2. Levites **Neh 8**₇ **9**₅ **10**₁₁₋₁₄₋₁₉. †

2246 הוּהָ

I הוּהָ: Arb. *hawā*^y to blow, fall, die; Syr. to fall; → Gemser 112.

qal: impv. הוּהָ (= הוּהָ):

—1. to **fall**, snow **Jb 37**₆, פָּנִים **1S 1**₁₈ (rd. הוּהָ, → Sept. and **Gn 4**₅);

—2. to **fall** upon someone **2S 11**₂₃ (rd. הוּהָ). †

pi: to **cause to fall** **1K 11**₁₅ (? rd. הוּהָ) **Pr 14**₃₅ (rd. הוּהָ). †

Der. II הוּהָ, הוּהָ, הוּהָ (?), הוּהָ nif. 2 (?).

2247 הוּהָ

II הוּהָ: MHb. particularly participle; Yaud, Arm. → BArm., Mnd. MdD 133a, DISO 63f; Akk. *ew/mū* to become; Arm.lw. Wagner 71; = Arm. and DSS הוּהָ: Palache 22f: = I.

qal: impf. הוּהָ **Qoh 11**₃, usu. rd. הוּהָ MSS (BL 423), late = הוּהָ, jussive הוּהָ from הוּהָ (Brönno 45); impv. הוּהָ, fem. הוּהָ, pt. הוּהָ:

—1. to **become** Gn 27₂₉ Is 16₄, with לָ Neh 6₆; to get, be given Qoh 2₂₂;

—2. to **lie**, stay lying down Qoh 11₃. †

2248 הוּוּה

III הוּוּה*: Arb. *hawiya* to love.

Der. I הוּוּהָ.

2249 הוּוּהָ

I הוּוּהָ: III הוּוּה; Arb. *hawān* desire, capriciousness (: Palache 23: as II הוּוּה; alt. < אַוּוּה, cf. אַוּוּהָ: הוּוּהָ): cs. הוּוּהָ:

—1. **capriciousness** Mi 7₃ Pr 11₆ (rd. בְּהוּוּהָתָם);

—2. **desire** Pr 10₃. †

2250 הוּוּהָ

II הוּוּהָ: I הוּוּהָ (Driver JRAS 1943:8); ? Ug. *u-wa* (UTGl. 754a) Syr. *hawtā* pit, abyss, Arb. *al-hāwīyat* abyss of hell; JArm.¹ (?) הוּוּהָתָא disaster: הוּוּהָתָי Jb 6₂ Q and 30₁₃ Q, Or. and 6₂ Len. 30₁₃ Bomberg הוּוּהָתָי (וּ), תּ:

—1. sg. **destruction** Jb 30₁₃, disaster (|| כַּעַס 6₂);

—2. pl. a) destruction Ps 5₁₀ 55₁₂ 57₂ (rd. inf. עֵבֶר ?) 91₃ הַבֵּר הַעֵבֶר = pernicious pest 94₂₀ (text ?), cj. 74₁₉ (rd. הוּוּהָתָי) Jb 6₃₀ (prp. *הוּוּהָתָי words Ug. *hwt*, UTGl. 756; Dahood *Ug.-Heb.* 56) Pr 17₄ 19₁₃; b) **threats**, with הַבֵּר Ps 38₁₃, with חוּשָׁב 52₄;

—Ps 52₉ rd. הוּוּהָנֹי. †

2251 הוּוּהָ

הוּוּהָ: I הוּוּהָ, Barth §98b β: **disaster** Is 47₁₁ Ezk 7₂₆ (: Goetze Orient. 16:244f: Ug. *hwt* spell, curse). †

2252 הוּוּהָם

הוּוּהָם, Sept. ΑΙΛΑΜ: n.m.; king of Hebron Jos 10₃. †

2253 הוּוּי

הוּוּי: interj., Wanke ZAW 78:215f; Schulthess *Zurufe* 42; Humbert *Hab.* 19ff; Scharbert *Schmerz* 71; MHb.² > הוּוּי → אַוּוּי; Tigr. Wb. 23a cry of joy: **ah! alas!**

—1. in a קִינָה (→ Jahnou 83ff) 1K 13₃₀ Jr 22₁₈ 34₅;

—2. grievous threatening cry of the prophets a) with pt. or adj. Am 5₁₈ 6₁ Is 5_{8·11·18·20·22} 10₁ 29₁₅ 31₁ 33₁ 45_{9f} Jr 22₁₃ Mi 2₁ Hab 2_{9·12·15·19} Zeph 2₅; b) with vocative Is 1₄ 17₁₂ 28₁ 29₁ cj.₁₆ 30₁ Jr 23₁ 47₆ Ezk 34₂ Zech 2₁₁ 11₁₇ Zeph 3₁ Nah 3₁; c) with עַל Jr 48₁ 50₂₇ Ezk 13₃; with לְ Ezk 13₁₈; d) abs. Is 1₂₄ 10₅ cj. Jr 15₁₈;

—3. encouraging (Syr. *hāwāy*) ha! Is 18₁ 55₁ הוֹי הוֹי Zech 2₁₀;

—Jr 30₇ rd. הוֹי and join with v.₆ Sept. †

2254 הוֹלָלוֹת

הוֹלָלוֹת: III הלל + *ōt* (sg., BL 506t); Mhb.² הוֹלִלָה, 1QH הוֹלִל; Ph. Dahood Bibl. 43:350: **foolishness, blindness** Qoh 1₁₇ 2₁₂ 7₂₅ 9₃ 10₁₃; → הוֹלִלוֹת. †

2255 הוֹלָלוֹת

הוֹלָלוֹת: III הלל + *ūt* (BL 505o :: Gulkowitsch 132¹): **foolishness, blindness** Qoh 10₁₃, cj. 5₂ (Galling *Koh.*), → הוֹלָלוֹת. †

2256 הוֹלָם

הוֹלָם: Is 41₇, → הלם pt. †

2257 הוֹם

הוֹם: Arb. *hym* to be out of one's senses, to wander about; → הוֹמָה, הוֹמָם, הוֹמָה.

qal: pf. sffx. הוֹמָם: to **confuse someone** Dt 7₂₃. †

nif: impf. וְהוֹמָה (or from הוֹמָם ? cf. תִּירוֹץ, BL 438): to **go wild** 1S 4₅ 1K 1₄₅ Ru 1₁₉, cj. Ps 55₃ (rd. וְהוֹמָה). †

[hif: תִּהְיוּמָה Mi 2₁₂ rd. תִּהְיוּמָה (הוֹמָה) and אֶהְיוּמָה Ps 55₃ rd. אֶהְיוּמָה (nif.) (:: Wernberg-M. VT 8:306). †]

Der. מְהוּמָה.

2258 הוֹמָם

הוֹמָם, Sept. Αιμαυ: n.m.; ZAW 44:91: son of לוֹטָן 1C 1₃₉, = הוֹיָם Gn 36₂₂. †

2259 הוֹן

הוֹן: Arb. *hwn* to be light, IV with *nafsa* to take one's life in one's hands.

hif: impf. **לְהִינֶנּוּ**: to regard as easy, ellip. to risk, **Dt 1**₄₁ (Singer JPOS 21:160f); cj. **Jb 30**₂₄, for **לְהִינֶנּוּ** rd. ***לְהִינֶנּוּ** < ***לְהִינֶנּוּ** for alleviation (Peters), to ignore (*Echter-Bibel.*) :: Grelot (VT 12:198ff). †

Der. **הוֹן**.

2260 **הוֹן**

הוֹן: **הוֹן**; MHB.², JArm.⁸ **הוֹנָא** ability, means; CPArm., Syr., Mnd., (MdD 117b) reason, mind: **הוֹנֵנּוּ**, **הוֹנֵנּוּ**:

—1. **wealth, property** **Ezk 27**_{12.18.27.33} **Ps 44**₁₃ (**בְּלֵא־הוֹן** for a ridiculous price) **112**₃ **119**₁₄ cj. **Ps 39**₇ (rd. **הוֹנִים** for **יְהִימִין**) and **52**₉ (rd. **בְּהוֹנוֹ** for **בְּהוֹתוֹ**) and **Ps 73**₃ (rd. **הוֹלְלִים**) **Pr 1**₁₃ **3**₉ **6**₃₁ **8**₁₈ **10**₁₅ **11**₄ **12**₂₇ (rd. **הוֹלְלִים**) **13**₇₋₁₁ **18**₁₁ **19**₄₋₁₄ **24** **28**_{8.22} **29**₃ **Song 8**₇;

—2. **sufficient**, adv. enough! **Pr 30**_{15f}.

—**הוֹן** 1QpHab → **יִן** **Hab 2**₅. †

2261 **הוֹשָׁמַע**

הוֹשָׁמַע Sept. Ωσαμω(θ): n.m.; < ***יְהוֹשָׁמַע** (Noth 107³, 185) “Y has heard”: **1C 3**₁₈. †

2262 **הוֹשַׁעַ**

הוֹשַׁעַ, Sam.^{BenH. 3:173a} *yē-ūša* (= **יְהוֹשַׁעַ**): n.m.; short form of **הוֹשַׁעְיָה** (Noth 176, 241); Sept. Ωσηε and **Nu 13**₈ Αυση; Diringer 121f, 204f; EgArm. also **אושַׁע**; cun. *Ausi*[?], *Usi*[?], *Usia*, (Tallqvist *Names* 48, 224; Weidner *Halaf* 111:4; Beer-M. §22:4c): **Hoshea**, **Hosea** (Reicke-R. 749f)

—1. Hoshea original name of Joshua **Nu 13**_{8.16} **Dt 32**₄₄;

—2. Hoshea, last king of Israel (Eissfeldt *Fschr. Alt 1*:73ff) **2K 15**₃₀ **17**_{1.3f.6} **18**_{1.9f};

—3. the prophet Hosea **Hos 1**_{1f};

—4. Hoshea **Neh 10**₂₄;

—5. Hoshea **1C 27**₂₀. †

2263 **הוֹשַׁעְיָה**

הוֹשַׁעְיָה, Sept. Ωσααα: n.m.; **הוֹשַׁעַ** + **יְהוֹשַׁעַ** “Y has helped” (Noth 176); Lach. **הושַׁעְיָהוּ**, EgArm. also **אושַׁעְיָה**:

—1. **Jr 42**₁ and **43**₂ (Sept. Μαασαῖος = **מַעְשַׁיָּהוּ**);

—2. **Neh 12**₃₂. †

2264 הות

*הות: Arb. *hwt* II to shout at, Ug. *hwt* word; → II הַוְּהַ 2a; alt. → הַתַּת (=: Torczyner ZDMG 70:557):

pol. impf. הַהוּתְתוּ: with עַל to **attack** (Sept.) Ps 62₄. †

2265 הותיר

הותיר: n.m.; יתר hif., short form “(Y) left over” (König), cf. גַּדְּלָתִי; OSArb. n.m. *hwtr* *tt(r)* ZAW 75:308 :: artificially formed (Rudolph *Chr.* 167): son of הַיִּמָּן 1C 25₄₋₂₈. †

2266 הזה

הזה: Syr. *hdy* pa. (Payne-Smith 1:973), Arb. *hadā^y* to talk irrationally.

qal: pt. הַזִּים: to **pant** in its sleep (dog) Is 56₁₀, (1QIs^a חוּזִים, Ku. *Lang. Is.*^a 474). †

2267 הַי

הַי: interj., Sept. οὐαί; < → נְהִי ? :: Driver *Bibl.* 35:146; Tigr. Wb. 23a *hey* out of the way!: **woe** (|| הַיְהִי עֲנִים) Ezk 2₁₀. †

2268 הַיֵּא

הַיֵּא: pron. 3rd. f. sg., → הַיֵּא.

2269 הַיָּדָר

הַיָּדָר: interj., → הַר; Schulthess *Zurufe* 71; Syr. *hādāy* cry of those picking and pressing grapes (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:370):

—1. **cheer, jubilant shout** Is 16₁₀ Jr 25₃₀ 48_{33bβ} (ins. הַיָּדָרְ);

—2. metaph. **war-cry** of the enemy Is 16₉/Jr 48_{33bλ} 51₁₄. †

2270 הַיְדוּת

הַיְדוּת: usu. rd. הַדוּת, hif. inf. יְדוּה; sbst. *hōdū*-shouts; rd. הַדוּתִיּוֹת, pl. of הַדוּתִי **song of thanks**, or of praise Mhb. DSS (Ehrlich; Rudolph): Neh 12₈. †

2271 הַיָּה

הַיָּה (ca. 3750 x): → II הוּה; Sil., Mhb.; Arm. הוּה (→ BArm.); Amor. **hwy* (Huffmon 159f), Akk. *ew/mū*; ? I הוּה and Arb. *hawā^y* fall (Palache 22f); Ratschow *Werden*.

qal: pf. הָיָה, הָיְתָה/הָיְתָה, 2K 9³⁷ K הָיְתָה (Sil. 3, frequently MHb., BL 410u, Q הָיְתָה) הָיָה > הָיִיתִי
 2nd. fem. (BL 310l) **Ezk 16**_{31K}, 1st. sg. (Sec. αἰθλ, Brönno 21); **Jos 15**₄ + 3 x = Q הָיוּ, K הָיָה
 (3rd. fem. pl. ?, BL 315o :: Noth *Jos.* 82), הָיִיתֶם, הָיְתָה (Sec. ιελε), **Jr 17**₁₇ (text error, Arm.) הָיָה, יָהִי, יִהְיֶה, יִהְיֶה, יִהְיֶה, יִהְיֶה; **Ezk 49**₂₆ cj. *תְּהִינָּה energetic sg., Cross-F. JBL 67:207), תְּהִינָּה (Sec. θου, Brönno 44) הָיָה; impv. הָיָה, תְּהִינָּה (Sec. αἰη, Brönno 47), הָיָה (BL 207 l) הָיָה; inf. הָיָה הָיָה (**Ezk 21**₁₅ → BL, rd. הָיָה ?), בְּלִהְיֶה(וֹת), מְהִיֹּת (GK 102b) הָיָה הָיָה, מְהִיֹּת, לְהִיֹּת, הָיָה הָיָה; pt. הָיָה: (BL 411w);

—1. to come to pass, occur: הָיָה הָיָה עָרַב evening came **Gn 1**₅, הָיָה הָיָה גֶשֶׁם the rain came **Jr 14**₄, תְּהִיָּה רָעָה a disaster occurs **Am 3**₆, הָיָה מוֹרָא עַל fear falls on **Gn 9**₂ הָיָה רֹחַ יְהוָה הָיָה עָלָיו הָיָה הָיָה הָיָה the spirit of Y came upon him **Ju 3**₁₀, הָיָה דְבַר־יְהוָה הָיָה דְבַר־יְהוָה the word of Y came to **Jr 1**₁₁ **Ezk 1**₃ and oft., (→ Zimmerli 88ff);

—2. esp. to happen, occur (Johannesson ZVS 53:161ff, ZAW 59:129ff; Beyer 29ff, 63ff: a) לֹא תְהִיָּה it does not come to pass **Is 7**₇ **Am 7**₃ **Da 11**₁₇ (|| עֲמֹד); יְהִי may it happen **Gn 30**₃₄, כֵּן יְהִי thus it came to pass **Gn 1**₇ (→ c); וְהָיָה and it came to pass **Jr 3**₉ **37**₁₁ **38**_{28b} **40**₃ (GK §112ss, tt); b) וְהָיָה and it shall come to pass **Is 2**₂, as a fossilized expression, “and then”: וְהָיָה וְאָמַרְתִּי ... וְאָמַרְתִּי and then I shall say **Gn 24**₄₃; is adapted to the person of the following אֶכְלֶנִי ... הָיִיתִי **31**₄₀; c) וְהָיָה and it came to pass = “and then”: יָבֵא ... יְהִי ... יְהִי when the sun was about to go down **15**₁₂ :: בָּאָה ... יְהִי when the sun had gone down **15**₁₇; כָּבָא ... יְהִי when he came **12**₁₄, וְהָיָה כְּדַבְּרָה **39**₁₀, יְהִי בְּנִסְעָם **11**₂; thus יְהִי formally indicates the progress of the narrative (Koehler VT 3:304); וְהָיָה כִּי and when **27**₁, and because **Ex 1**₂₁; דָּבַר יְהִי he spoke **Dt 1**₃; יְהִי at the very beginning of the narrative **Ezk 1**₁ **Ru 1**₁ **Est 1**₁;

—3. to be, become: a) to be there, existent **Is 19**₁₈ **1S 14**₂₅; אִישׁ הָיָה there was a man **Jb 1**₁; b) to remain, live (MHb.² bBaba bathra 15a) **Jr 1**₃ **Ru 1**₂ **Da 1**₂₁ (Montgomery 139); c) with predicative (Thacker Fschr. Driver 156ff): הָיָה עָרוּם was crafty **Gn 3**₁, הָיָה כְּאַלְהִים **3**₅, לְבַדּוֹ ... הָיָה הָיָה his being alone **2**₁₈, הָיִיתֶם גֵּרִים **Ex 23**₉; הָיִינוּ בּוֹזָה we have become despicable **Neh 3**₃₆, מָה הָיָה הַדְּבָר מָה הָיָה הַדְּבָר what has become of the matter ? **2S 1**₄; אֲהִיָּה אֲשֶׁר אֲהִיָּה I shall be who I shall prove to be **Ex 3**₁₄ (→ Eissfeldt ForschFort. 39:298ff; Vriezen Fschr. Bertholet 498ff; Grether 6ff; Eichrodt *Theologie* 1:116ff; Noth *Ex.* 29ff; Alt ZAW 58:159f; Schild VT 4:296ff; Eissfeldt TLZ 1963:483: אֲהִיָּה _{14b} a short form for it); d) with pt. (GK §116r, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §44c) esp. in cases of duration and repetition הָיָה מְעַלְלָה הָיָה הָיָה they used to pick up **Ju 1**₇ הָיָה מְעַלְלָה הָיָה he was just offering **1S 7**₁₀ מִתְאַבֵּל הָיִיתִי I was mourning, **Da 10**₂, אֲשֶׁר יְהִי מְטַהֲרִים that they should purify themselves **Neh 13**₂₂; with inf. of duration: הָיָה הָלֹךְ וְחָסוֹר decreased continually (→ הלך 4) **Gn 8**₅;

—4. from 3c and d the use of הָיָה as copula has developed: הָיָה הָיָה הָיָה תְּהִיָּה תְּהִיָּה תְּהִיָּה **Gn 1**₂ (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §30; BM §90:6b);

—5. to follow someone תְּהִיָּה תְּהִיָּה תְּהִיָּה תְּהִיָּה with אַחֲרַי **2S 2**₁₀, with לְ to be on someone's side **Ps 124**₁;

—6. הָיָה הָיָה to be in **Ex 1**₅, to stay in **24**₁₈, to come at **1S 5**₉, to fall upon **2K 24**₂₀, בְּתוֹךְ הָיָה to fall among **Jos 8**₂₂;

—7. לְהִיָּה לְ a) to **serve as** Gn 1₂₉, to be as Is 4₂, b) to **have**: לְהִיָּה לְךָ you shall have Ex 20₃, with אָת preceding the sbj. (→ I אָת 4c, Blau VT 4:14f) Nu 5₁₀ Ezk 35₁₀; לְהִיָּה לְאִישׁ to belong to a man as his wife Jr 3₁; c) to **become**: חָיָה לְנַפֵּשׁ חַיָּה Gn 2₇, לְעֵינַיִם לְ Nu 10₃₁, לְאִישׁ 1K 2₂; לְהִיָּה לְאֱלֹהִים לְ to be a god to Gn 17₇; לָבֹז לְ to be a prey Dt 1₃₉; לְהִיָּה לְקַצֵּין לְ Ju 11₆ and לְהִיָּה לְקַצֵּין לְ Is 3₆, to amount to 1S 13₂₁; d) to receive Jos 11₂₀, to happen to, to befall Ex 32₁; לְ ... וַיֵּהִי דְבַר לְ the word ... went out to 1S 4₁ (דְבַר יְוֵיהִי דְבַר) more often with אֶל Jr 1₂), abs. Is 14₂₈;

—8. הָיָה עִם to **be with someone**: Dt 22₂, locally 2S 24₁₆; sexually Gn 39₁₀; God Ju 2₁₈ Jos 1₅, cj. 2C 36₂₃ (הָיָה for יְוֵיהִי); עִם לְבָבוֹ הָיָה he intends 1K 8₁₇;

—9. הָיָה עָלַי to be upon, to be found with Gn 9₂, to drive back (in fight) 2S 11₂₃, הָיָה עָלַי it is incumbent upon him Ezk 45₁₇ (→ עָלַי 1b), is placed upon the head (crown) 2S 12₃₀, bloodguilt (→ הָיָה 5b) comes upon Dt 19₁₀;

—10. misc. הָיָה זָוִן to be more than Ezk 15₂ :: to belong to Ex 12₄ (זָוִן with pleonastic זָוִן); to be valid (זָוִן לְ) Lv 25₂₉; with numeral to amount to Ex 1₅; with עָר (territory) to reach as far as Jos 19₁₀;

—Gn 38₅ rd. וַהֲיָא; Jr 51₂ rd. יַחַנּוּ; Zeph 3₁₈ rd. הַיּוֹם or הַיּוֹם with מִשְׁאֵת; Hg 2₁₆ rd. מִי הֵייתָם; Ps 102₈ rd. הֵייתָ; Jb 24₁₄ rd. גָּנַב. יִהְיֶה לְךָ גָּנַב; 1S 1₁₈ 1K 11₁₅ (?) and Pr 14₃₅ → I הוּוּה; 1C 7₂₃ rd. הִרְתָּה (Rudolph) ?

nif: (DSS but not MHb.): pf. נִהְיָה, נִהְיָתָה/יָתָה, נִהְיָתָה, pt. נִהְיָה:

—1. to **be**, with לֹא || אֵין Zech 8₁₀;

—2. a) to **occur** Ex 11₆ Dt 4₃₂ Ju 19₃₀ 20₃₋₁₂ Jr 5₃₀ 48₁₉, cj. 2₁₀ (rd. הִנְהִייתָה) Jl 2₂ Da 12₁ Neh 6₈; נִהְיָה מֵאֵת is done, caused by 1K 12₂₄/2C 11₄ 1K 1₂₇; has become Dt 27₉; b) has occurred Ezk 21₁₂ 39₈; נִהְיָה תַאֲוָה desire fulfilled Pr 13₁₉; pt. (DSS past, transitory, future) future events נִהְיֹת Sir 42₁₉ (:: חֲלִיפּוֹת) 48₂₅ (|| נִסְתָּרוֹת, cf. DSS);

—3. to go by, to **have gone** (alt. I הוּוּה, Barth *Wurzel*. 12; Arb. *wahiya*, *wahā^y* to grow weak): נִהְיִיתִי it happened because of me Da 8₂₇; to flee (sleep, with עָלַי) 2₁;

—Mi 2₄ dl. (dittogr.). †

2272 הִיָּה

הִיָּה: Jb 6₂ Len. (Kahle *Einfach* c1, 4); 30₁₃ Bomberg (Kahle *Einfach* c1); → II הִנְהִיָּה.

2273 הִיָּךְ

הִיָּךְ = Heb; Arm. הִיָּךְ, → BArm. הִיָּךְ דָּא Da 2₄₃: how? Da 10₁₇ 1C 13₁₂ (2S 6₉ הִיָּךְ). †

2274 היכל

היכל (78 x): Ug. *hkl*, Ph. הכל; Arm. → BArm. DISO 64, Mnd. (MdD 143b) היכלא (*Gramm.* 120:9), Syr. *haiklā*, > Arb. *haikal*; < Akk. *ēkallu* < Sum. *e-gal* large house, palace (Zimmermann 8): ההיכל, cs. היכל, היכלך, היכלות, היכלי, היכלים; masc. (תבנה) Is 44₂₈ is 2nd. masc.):

—1. **palace** (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:79), a) on earth: of the king of Babylon 2K 20₁₈ 39₇, of Ahab 1K 21₁, of Nineveh Nah 2₇ Am 8₃; pl. Hos 8₁₄ Jl 4₅, היכל מלך Ps 45₁₆ Da 1₄, היכלי מלך Pr 30₂₈, ענג ה' Is 13₂₂ ה' תבנית Ps 144₁₂; ה' תבנית ה' = בית המלך; b) Y's heavenly palace Mi 1₂ Hab 2₂₀ Ps 11₄ 18₇/2S 22₇, = ביתך Ps 36₉;

—2. **temple** (MHb., Palm. Hatra; Akk. and OPers.: ZA 53:249³); ה' יביתך in Shiloh 1S 1₉ 3₃, in Jerusalem 2K 18₁₆ 23₄ 24₁₃ Jr 7₄ 24₁ Ezk 8₁₆ Hg 2₁₅₋₁₈ Zech 6₁₂₋₁₅ Ezr 3₆₋₁₀ 2C 26₁₆ 27₂ 29₁₆, the same Jr 50₂₈ 51₁₁ Zech 8₉ Mal 3₁ Ps 27₄ 29₉ 48₁₀ 65₅ 68₃₀ Ezr 4₁ ה' ה' Is 6₁ Neh 6₁₁, היכל קדשך Jon 2₅₋₈ Ps 5₈ 79₁ 138₂; ה' קדשו Mi 1₂ Hab 2₂₀ Ps 11₄; היכל without the article = the temple in Jerusalem Is 44₂₈ 66₆;

—3. the **main room** of the temple of Jerusalem between אולם and דביר: 1K 6₅₋₁₇ 7₅₀ = היכל הבית 6₃; with פתח 6₃₃, with אולם 7₂₁, with תוך* and דלתות* Neh 6₁₀; the main building :: הצר, the surrounding courts and halls Ezk 41₁₋₄₋₁₅ ה' הפנימי = ה' דביר Sept. (?)₂₀ (? , BL 79s)₂₁₋₂₃₋₂₅ 42₈ 2C 3₁₇ 4_{7f-22};

—Ps 45₉ rd. כלי (Gunkel) ?.

2275 הייל

הייל: Jerome *elil*, Sept. ἰ έωσφόρος (Seeligmann 100), Vulg. *lucifer*; I הלל; Ug. *hll*, Arb. *hilāl*, > Tigr. Wb. 2b *hīlāl* the crescent of the new moon, → WbMyth. 1:447; rd. הייל ? : the **morning-star** or crescent moon Schrader *Keilins.* 565; → Gunkel *Schöpfung* 132ff; Baumgartner *Umwelt* 157f :: Driver JTS 12:63f; Grelot RHR 149:18ff; Akk. *ellu* (= *hll* !): Is 14₁₂. †

2276 הימם

הימם, Sam.^{M67} *imam/n*, Sept. Εμαυ: n.m.; Gn 36₂₂, → הומם 1C 1₃₉. †

2277 הימן

הימן: n.m.; Heb. inscr. אימנה (JSS 6:95), OSArb. *yymn* (Müller 28); ימן (Noth 224) or אמן (האמן) Diringer 258) ?

—1. son of → מחול, brother of כלכל and דרדע 1K 5₁₁;

—2. (= 1 ?) Levite singer in king David's time, האזרחי Ps 88₁, brother of him and of זמרי, son of זרח 1C 2₆; (singers' guild) 1C 6₁₈ 15₁₇₋₁₉ 16_{41f} 25₁₋₄₋₆ 2C 5₁₂ 29₁₄ 35₁₅. †

2278 היין

הֵיין: MHb. JArm.¹, Syr. *hīn*; Ug. *hn* (UTGI. 785), EA *hīna*; הֵי Diringer 286 and EgArm. DISO 66; Eg. lw. *hnw* pot, liquid measure (Erman-G. 2:493, Lambdin 149): masc.: **hin**; (→ BRL 367; Barrois 2:248ff; de Vaux *Inst.* 2:306f), measure of oil Ex 29⁴⁰ 30²⁴ Nu 15^{4.6.9} 28⁵ Ezk 45²⁴ 46^{5.7.11.14}, wine Lv 23¹³ Nu 15^{5.7.10} 28^{7.14}, water Ezk 4¹¹; זֵיין just hin Lv 19³⁶. †

2279 הכר

ה:כר: ? Arb. *hakara* to astonish (Loewenstamm-B.) תִּהְפְּרוּ Jb 19³: → חכר, 3 MSS †

2280 הִפְּרָה

*הִפְּרָה: (Arm.) inf. hif. of II נכר (BL 486j); MHb.² recognition, identification (Gulkowitsch 118): cs. הִפְּרָת: appearance *פְּנִים (הכרות, MHb.² הכרות פ'הכרות) bias, partiality (→ פ'הכרות פ Dt 1¹⁷) Is 3⁹. †

2281 הֵלֵא

ה:לֵא: → לֵא.

2282 הֵלֵא

ה:לֵא: denom. הֵלֵאָה: nif. pt. הִנְהֵלֵאָה, coll. what is far removed, ? sheep that have strayed a long way off (Sept.) Mi 4⁷; rd. הִנְחֵלֵה (חלה, Vulg.) or הִנְלֵאָה (לאה). †

2283 הֵלֵאָה

הֵלֵאָה, pron. *hāl'ā* (Beer-M. §21:2d), Sam.^{M35} *ālā*: ? **hǎ* + *l* + *h locale* (VG 1:108d; BL 182a, 631a) :: הֵלֵם: :: Schulthess *Zurufe* 72: interj.; MHb. (ל)הֵלֵן, JArm.¹ לֵהֵלֵאָה, (ל)הֵלֵא, JArm.^g (ל)הֵלֵא(א); Syr. *lhal*, Mnd. (MdD 144a, *Gramm.* 19:24) לֵהֵלֵל; ? Akk. *ahulā* :: *ahullā* on the other side of (AHw. 22b) far away; adv. of place and time, then, there, thither:

—1. of place, **there, thither, further** a) זֶרֶה־הָלֵהֵל scatter yonder Nu 17² זֶרֶה־הָלֵהֵל go away ! Gn 19⁹; b) מֵהֵלֵאָה לְ beyond Am 5²⁷, Gn 35²¹ Jr 22¹⁹; c) וְהֵלֵאָה and forward Nu 32¹⁹ 1S 20^{22.37}; d) וְהֵלֵאָה מִשָּׁם from there further 1S 10³ וְהֵלֵאָה מִשָּׁם far and wide Is 18^{2.7};

—2. of time: **onward** Lv 22²⁷ Nu 15²³ 1S 18⁹ Ezk 39²² 43²⁷. †

2284 הַלְּלוּיִם

הַלְּלוּיִם: II הלל; pl. tant., Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19b; MHb.² הַלְּלוּיִם hymn of praise, recitation of the *Hallel* (Schürer 2:351⁴¹), JArm.^{tg} Mnd. (MdD 144b) הַלְּלוּיִם and Syr. *hlūlā* wedding, EgArb. *hi/hallūlat* clamour: **festival exultation** Ju 9²⁷ (at the vintage Ju 21^{20f}, Pedersen *Isr.* 3-4:418f); קָרַשׁ הַלְּלוּיִם offering of praise Lv 19²⁴ (→ Elliger *Lev.* 261). †

2285 הָלָז

הָלָז: demonstrative pron. common gender; < הָלָזָה; MHb.: **this person there** (masc. or fem.) **Ju 6**²⁰ **1S 17**²⁶ **2K 4**²⁵ (fem.) **23**¹⁷ **Zech 2**⁸ **Da 8**¹⁶; מְעַבֵּר הָלָז over there **1S 14**¹; cj. (הָלָז for הָלָזָה) **1S 20**¹⁹. †

2286 הָלָזָה

הָלָזָה: dem. pronoun masc.; **ha-l-di*, VG 1:317ff, 321; Eitan AJSL 45:200; > → הָלָז, OSArb. *ʾl dī*, Arb. *alladī* (relative !) > dialect *allad*: **that man there**, this man here **Gn 24**⁶⁵ **37**¹⁹; fem. הָלָזָה (BL 261f, g, → וָז): this (land) here **Ezk 36**³⁵. †

2287 הַלְיָהּ

*הַלְיָהּ: הַלְיָהּ: pl. הַלְיָהּ: **step, foot** (Vulg.) **Jb 29**⁶. †

2288 הַלְיָכָה

*הַלְיָכָה: הַלְיָכָה; MHb., JArm. הַלְיָכָה departure, caravan (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:160); Pun. *a-elychot* Poenulus 937: הַלְיָכָה Nah 2⁶ Q (K pl.), הַלְיָכָה (Pr 31²⁷ Bomberg K הילכות, MHb. הַלְיָכָה, JArm. הַלְיָכָה ?) הַלְיָכָה: הַלְיָכָה:

—1a) walking, **advance Nah 2**⁶ (alt.: milit. tech. expression trenches, columns);

—1b) pl. הַלְיָכָה עוֹלָם **orbits** (of the stars) **Hab 3**⁶, “the everlasting paths” (לָ = II לְ transpose to v._{7a}) → חַתָּה nif.), cf. Ug. *hlk kbkbm*, Akk. *alkāt* (pl. of *alaktu*) *kakkabē* (Albright BASOR 82:49; AHw. 31b);

—2a) **caravans Jb 6**¹⁹ (אַרְחָהּ, Dalman *Arbeit* 6:160); b) **procession Ps 68**²⁵⁻²⁵;

—3. pl. הַלְיָכָה בֵּיתָהּ **doings** (Akk. *alkakātu*) **Pr 31**²⁷. †

2289 הַלָּךְ

הַלָּךְ: MHb., Ug. *hlc* (impf. *ylk*), Ph. (Friedrich §163, impv. *lech* Poenulus 1013; inf. **לָכָה**), Moab. (לָךְ, וואהלך), Arm. → BArm. DISO 65, Mnd. (MdD 148b); Akk. *alāku*; OSArb. to behave IV lead; Arb., Soq. *halaka* to perish, Tigr. Wb. 4a to exert oneself, to die (Leslau 4, 18; Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 96¹).

qal: הַלָּכָה, הַלָּכָה, 2nd. fem. הַלָּכָה **Jr 31**^{21K}, הַלָּכָה, הַלָּכָה (before א) **Jos 10**²⁴; impf. etc. (BL 384d-g; Beer-M. §78:9a; Harris *Development* 33 :: Rosenthal *Orient.* 11:182):

A. Strong formation, rare and late: הַלָּכָה **Ps 73**⁹ (dialect, Can. *yilaku* EA), אַהֲלָךְ; impv. הַלָּךְ **Pr 13**^{20K}, **Sir 3**¹⁷ var. (Tarb. 29:131), הַלָּכָה, inf. הַלָּךְ.

—9. אָחַרְיָהוּ a) in secular context: to **go behind, follow** someone Gn 32²⁰, the beloved one Pr 7²², cf. Ru 3¹⁰; to go with someone (→ אָחַרְיָהוּ 2d) Gn 24⁵; מֵאַחֲרָיִךְ to step behind someone Ex 14¹⁹ b) in religious sense: to **follow** a god 1K 18²¹ Jr 2² Hos 2⁷; in most cases negative (= מֵאַחֲרָיִךְ זָנָה Hos 1², Baal Dt 4³, אַחֲרַיִם אֱלֹהִים Jr 7⁶ and elsewhere, Dt 6¹⁴ 8¹⁹ and the Deuteronomistic Ju 2¹² and elsewhere: orig. cultic, like Akk. *ūm ridūti Ištar Lambert Wisdom 39:26* :: Gulin StudOr. 1:39ff (not cultic)

—10. אָלְהוּ to go to Gn 12¹, to go against Ju 1¹⁰; אָל הַנְּעֶרְהָ to go to (for sexual intercourse) Am 2⁷ (→ בוא 1c);

—11. אִתּוֹ to go with Gn 12⁴, עִמּוֹ to accompany Ju 4^{8f}, to associate with Jb 34⁸;

—12. בְּהוֹלֵךְ to go with someone (bringing him along) Ex 10⁹ בְּדַרְכֵי הוֹלֵךְ Dt 19⁹ and בְּאַרְחֹתוֹ Is 2³ to walk in his paths; בְּחִלְלִיל to the sound of the flute Is 30²⁹, בְּשִׁקָּר to walk in deceit Jr 23¹⁴, בְּעֵצָתוֹ in the counsel Ps 1¹; בְּשִׁבְיָהוּ to go into captivity Am 9⁴; בְּצֹאֲנָם they bring their sheep with them 5⁶;

—13. לְאֶהָלוֹ to go to the battle 1S 17¹³, לְמִימֵי to go to the battle 1S 17¹³, לְמִלְחָמָה Is 55¹ goes to the battle 1S 17¹³, לְשָׁלוֹם goes safely 1S 20¹³; לְקָרְאָתוֹ to go to meet (→ II קראת) Gn 24⁶⁵; לְפָנָי precede 32²¹, > to be one's servant 1K 3⁶ (cf. עמד 2b);

—14. מִן הוֹלֵךְ Gn 12¹, מֵעַם 1 S 10² and מֵאַתּוֹ Jr 3¹ to depart from (:: 9a);

—15. עַד הוֹלֵךְ to go as far as Ju 19¹⁸, metaph. his fame 2C 26⁸;

—16. עַל הוֹלֵךְ to go, creep along Gn 3¹⁴, עַל אַרְבַּע to go on all fours Lv 11²⁰, עַל-כַּפָּיִם to go on paws 11²⁷; עַל-הַדְּרָךְ to go in a direction 2S 15²⁰, עַל הוֹלֵךְ to go against 1K 22⁶;

—Dt 31¹ וַיֵּלֶךְ rd. וַיֵּכַל (כלה) pi. 2c) Sept. 4Q; Mi 2⁷?, cj. יִשְׂרָאֵל עִמּוֹ.

nif: pf. נִהְלַכְתִּי to (be made to) go, to **vanish** → qal 7) Ps 109²³. †

pi: pf. הִלְכִיתִי/הִלְכִיתִי, impf. יִהְלֹךְ, > יִהְלֹכוּ, pt. מְהַלֵּךְ, pt. מְהַלְכִים:

—1 to **go, walk** a) gods Ps 115⁷, to walk (animals) Lam 5¹⁸, to run (brooks) Ps 104¹⁰; sail (ships) 104²⁶; b) to **move about** Qoh 4¹⁵, cj. Jb 24¹⁴ (rd. יִהְלֹךְ נִגְבּ); with אָט 1K 21²⁷, with קָרַר Ps 38⁷ Jb 30²⁸, with עָרוֹם, 24¹⁰, with בְּ in Is 59⁹; c) to **walk** (בְּדַרְכֵי) Ps 81¹⁴ 86¹¹ 89¹⁶ 142⁴ Pr 8²⁰ Qoh 11⁹, with לְפָנָי Ps 85¹⁴, with עַל upon 104³ Pr 6²⁸;

—2. to **vanish**: light of sun and moon Hab 3¹¹ (:: Humbert ThZ 6:62 to go forward), the impious Ps 55¹⁵ (rd. יִהְלֹכוּ) Qoh 8¹⁰ (:: Galling: the pious give way;

—3. particular expressions: בְּ הִלְךְ to deal with Ps 131¹; מְהַלֵּךְ vagabond Pr 6¹¹ cj. 24³⁴ (MSS);

—Ezk 18⁹ rd. הִלְךְ. †

—Ps 44₉ rd. הַתְּהַלֵּלְנוּ. †

pu: pf. הִלְלָה/הָלוּ, impf. יִהְיֶה לֵּל, pt. מָהֵלֵל:

—1. to be praised, בתולדות Ps 78₆₃ (in wedding-songs rd. הַיְלִילוּ Sept. ?), city Ezk 26₁₇, a wise man Pr 12₈;

—2. pt. to be praiseworthy (BL 278l): יִהְיֶה לֵּלוֹ Ps 48₂ 96₄ 145₃ 1C 16₂₅, his name Ps 113₃;

—2S 22₄/Ps 18₄ מָהֵלֵל rd. מְמַהֵלֵלִי (III הלל po. 2). †

hitp: impf. יִתְהַלֵּל, תִּתְהַלֵּל, יִתְהַלְּלוּ/יִתְהַלְּלוּ; impv. הִתְהַלֵּלוּ, inf. הִתְהַלֵּל, pt. מִתְהַלֵּלִים, מִתְהַלְּלוּ:

—1. to boast a) 1K 20₁₁ Jr 49₄ cj. Ps 12₉ Pr 20₁₄ 27₁; with בָּ on account of Jr 9_{22f} Ps 49₇ 52₃ Pr 25₁₄; b) with בְּשֵׁם יְיָ to make one's boast in the name of God Ps 105₃ 1C 16₁₀ cj. Zech 10₁₂; abs. Ps 106₅; with בָּ of God Is 41₁₆ 45₂₅ Jr 4₂ Ps 34₃ 63₁₂ 64₁₁ (sc. ב) 97₇ (בְּאַלְיָיִם) cj. 44₉;

—2. to be praised Pr 31₃₀. †

Der. יהללאל, ממהללאל (?), הלל (?), תהלה, מהלל, הלוליים.

הלל 2293

III הלל: MHb. only 1QH po. hitpo.; Syr. af. to deride; Eth. Leslau 18, Tigr. Wb. 4b: *halawlaw* ignorant; (:: Joüon MéIStJoseph 5:422f: to be moon-struck, I הלל).

qal: impf. תהלו, pt. הללים (BL 431w): to be infatuated Ps 5₆ 73₃ 75₅ cj. 73₁₀ (rd. עם הללים). †

po: impf. יהויל:

—1. to make look foolish Jb 12₁₇ Qoh 7₇;

—2. to make a mockery of Is 44₂₅ Ps 102₉, cj. 2S 22₄/Ps 18₄ (rd. ממהוללי). †

poal: pt. מהולל (Or. *מהולל Kahle Text 97): foolish, senseless Qoh 2₂;

—2S 22₄/Ps 18₄ rd. po. מהוללי. †

hitpo: pf. התהוללו, impf. יתהוללו, יתהוללו/ללו, impv. התהוללו:

—1. to pretend to be mad 1S 21₁₄;

—2. to act like a madman Jr 25₁₆ 50₃₈ 51₇; to drive madly Jr 46₉ Nah 2₅. †

Der. הוללות, הוללות.

2294 הלל

הלל: n.m., Sept.^B Ελληληλ; Ελληληλογ; DJD 2:90, e3; OSArb. *hll(m)* ZAW 75:308; short form I הלל (Noth 184), alt. II הלל: father of עב־הוֹן Ju 12₁₃₋₁₅. †

2295 הלְלוּיָהּ

הלְלוּיָהּ, Sept. and NT ἀλληλουῖα (BL 436). → II הלל pi. 3, Ps 106₁, = הלְלוּיָהּ (־)יָהּ 104_{35-150:6} (22 x, without mappiq 7 x, MSS, Editions frequently הלְלוּיָהּ): **Halleluia**; heading of Ps 106, 111-13, 135, 146-50, conclusion of 104-106, 113, 115-17, 146-50; in Sept. only as heading, and in 135₃; → Nöldeke F Schr. Baudissin 375ff; Gunkel-B. *Psalmen* 37f; RCA 1:293f; Werner HUCA 24:327ff; RGG 4:38; Reicke-R. 628. †

2296 הלם

הלם: Ug. *hlm*, impf. *ylm*, to strike (*qdqd*); Eth. Leslau 18.

qal: pf. הלְמָהּ, impf. יְהַלְמוּנִי, pt. הוֹלָם (preceding stressed syllable, GK §29f) Is 41₇
הלְמוּיָהּ: to **strike, beat**: men Ju 5₂₆ Ps 141₅ Pr 23₃₅ (|| הַכָּהּ), anvil Is 41₇, hooves strike the ground Ju 5₂₂; to break things down Ps 74₆; יִן יְהַלְמוּיָהּ overcome with wine (οφινοπληξ) Is 28₁, 16₈ *שְׂרוּקִים grapes (sbj. or obj. ?). †

Der. מְהַלְמוֹת, הַלְמוֹת.

2297 הלם

הלם: Ug. *hlm*, [*h*]lmy PRU 2:207 here, Arb. *halumma* hither; *hl* (?) + *um* (vSoden §66b: → Hummel JBL 76:88): adv. of place.

—1. **hither** :: הֵלְאָהּ; Ex 3₅ Ju 18₃ 1S 10₂₂ 14₃₆₋₃₈ cj. 33 Ru 2₁₄, cj. Ju 14₁₅; עַד־הֵלְאָהּ as far as this 2S 7₁₈ 1C 17₁₆; cj. הֵלְאָהּ וְהֵלְאָהּ hither and thither 1S 14₁₆;

—2. **here** Gn 16₁₃ (rd. אֵלֶּהִים ?) Ju 20₇;

—? Ps 73₁₀, prp. יִשְׁבוּ עִם הַלְלִים or יִשְׁבְּעוּ לָחֶם. †

2298 הלם

הלם, Sept. Ηελαμ: n.m.; 1C 7₃₅: I חוֹתָם v.32.

2299 הלְמוֹת

הלְמוֹת: הלם :: Koehler ThZ 2:314f): **hammer** (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:32, 43) Ju 5₂₆. †

2300 הָם

הָם: n.loc., בָּהֶם **Gn 14**₅ (Sept., Pesh., Vulg. בָּהֶם !), Avigad-Y. *Gen. Apoc.* 21, 29 (רִי בַעֲמֹן) as **Dt 20**₂₀, Avigad-Y. *Gen. Apoc.* 35): *T. Ham*, 6 km SW of Irbid, Eg. *hm* ZDPV 61:56; Abel 2:36, 341; Glueck 4:165f; Reicke-R. 629; residence of the → וְזוֹיִם; cj. **Nu 32**₄₁ הָם הָיָה, Simons *Geog.* §302. †

2301 הֵם

הֵם, הַפָּה: pl. of הוּא; MHb. הֵם and הֵן (not fem., final *m* > *n*, Kutscher *Mish. Heb.* 42); Ug. *hm*, oblique *hmt*; Ph. הַמַּת; Arm. → BArm. הַמּוּ, and אַמּוֹן; Arb. *hum*; OSArb. *hmt, smt*; Akk. *šunu(ti)*; VG 1:304ff; הַפָּה < *hmt*? (Friedrich §111 :: BL 249q; Beer-M. → 30:2b); **2S 21**₉ K הֵם, Q הַפָּה; הֵם and הַפָּה are used indifferently, הַפָּה more frequently than הֵם; הַפָּה **Qoh 3**₁₈; בָּהֶם, 3 x, פָּהֶם 1 x, לָהֶם, 1 x מִהֶם, לָהֶם, 1 x מִנְהֶם and מִנְהֶם; מִן and ל, כ, ב, מִנְהֶם seldom with הַפָּה: pl. masc. **they**, fem. for הַנְּהָה **Zech 5**₁₀ **Ju 1**₂₂ **Song 6**₈ † (GK §32n); **Dt 33**₁₇ הֵם and **Ps 9**₇ **48**₆ הַפָּה = → הַנְּהָה, Ug. *hm*? (Cross-F. JBL 67:207; Dahood CBQ 16:16); syntactical use → הוּא;

—**Dt 32**₂₆ rd. הֵם אָפַס; **2K 9**₁₈ rd. עָרִיָּה; **Jr 7**₄ הַפָּה = הַפָּה הֵם = הַפָּה הַפָּה? (Driver *Textus* 1:122 :: Sutcliffe VT 5:313f); **Hos 7**₄ rd. הֵם בָּעֵר; **Jb 6**₇ rd. יִהְיֶה; **Pr 19**₇ rd. יִמְלֹט; **Song 6**₈ rd. לְשִׁלְמוֹה; **Neh 2**₁₃ rd. שָׁם פָּרְצִים; 7₃ rd. הֵא עֹמֵד.

2302 הַמְדָּתָא

הַמְדָּתָא: n.m.; הוּמְדָתָא Cowley *Arm. Pap.*, Sept. Αμαδαθης, “Given by Haman” (also *ndiv.*), *haomadāta*, cf. Μιθραδατης, or “given by a deity”, *ham-dāta* (Bloch): father of Haman, **Est 3**₁₋₁₀ **8**₅ **9**₁₀₋₂₄. †

2303 הַמָּה

הַמָּה: MHb.² JArm.¹ to roar, be agitated; Arb. *hamā^y* to stray (camels without a herdsman), *hamhama* to growl (beasts of prey) Tigr. Wb. 6a *hamhama* to groan, roar; Eg., Copt. *hmhm*; → הוּם, הַמָּם, נָהָם; Palache 24f.

qal: pf. הָמוּ, impf. יִהְיֶה, תִּהְיֶה, אֵהְיֶה, תֵּהְיֶה **Ps 77**₄, (Bomberg מִיָּה-) and יִהְיֶה (BL 409k, 1), נָהָה, יִהְיֶה, inf. הַמּוֹת, pt. הַמָּה, הַמָּה and הַמִּיָּה (BL 590h):

—1. to **make a noise, be tumultuous**: city **1K 1**₄₁ **Is 22**₂, crowd **Ps 46**₇ cj. **Is 13**₄ (rd. הַמּוֹת for הַמּוֹת ?), herd cj. **Mi 2**₁₂ (rd. תִּהְיֶה), enemies **Ps 83**₃, strong drink **Pr 20**₁ (Or. *hēme* noise Kahle *Text* 68);

—2. to **roar** (sea, water, waves) **Is 17**₁₂ **51**₁₅ **Jr 5**₂₂ **6**₂₃ **31**₃₅ **50**₄₂ **51**₅₅ **Ps 46**₄;

—3. to **make a sound**: to groan (bear) **Is 59**₁₁, to bark (dog) **Ps 59**₇₋₁₅, to cheep (bird), cj. **102**₈ (rd. וְאֵהְיֶה); to sound (musical instruments) **Is 16**₁₁ **Jr 48**₃₆;

—4. to be restless, to **be turbulent**: bowels **Is 16**₁₁ **Jr 31**₂₀ **Song 5**₄, **Sir 51**₂₁, heart **Jr 4**₁₉ **48**₃₆, נָפֶשׁ **Ps 42**₆₋₁₂ **43**₅ cj. **Jb 6**₇ (הַמָּה ?), man **77**₄, shameless woman **Pr 7**₁₁, foolish woman **9**₁₃;

2308 הַמּוֹנָה

הַמּוֹנָה: n.loc., fem. of הַמוֹן ?, Sept. Πολυάνδριον; name of the city that was to be built as a reminder of the destruction of Gog: **Ezk 39**₁₆. †

2309 הַמְּיָה

*הַמְּיָה: הַמָּה, BL 601b, fem. of → *הַמְּיָה: MHb.: הַמְּיָה; → Kahle *Text* 68:

—1. sound (of the harp) **Is 14**₁₁;

—2. noise, **wailing** cj. **Pr 19**₁₈;

—3. cj. pl. (if not from הַמְּיָה (הַמָּה) **Pr 1**₂₁ (Or. *hēmiyōt* Kahle *Text* 68) **riotous places**. †

2310 הַמֹּל

*הַמֹּל: OArm. הַמֹּל noise (DISO 66; KAI 2:249); Arb. *hamala* to rain heavily.

Der. הַמְּלָה.

2311 הַמְּלָה

הַמְּלָה **Ezk 1**₂₄ and הַמוֹלָה **Jr 11**₁₆; הַמֹּל, BL 467r; Ug. *hmlt* UTGl. 777: (tumultuous) **crowd** קוֹל ה' הַמֹּל **Jr 11**₁₆ **Ezk 1**₂₄ (expl. by מַחְנָה קוֹל) **Sir 43**₁₅ (?). †

2312 הַמָּם

I הַמָּם: MHb.² JArm.¹ to confound, sweep; Arb. *hamma* to worry, Tigr. to make a noise, to roar (Wb. 6b); → נהם, הַמָּה, הוּם.

qal: pf. הַמָּם, וְהַמְּתִי, וְהַמְּמָם; impf. וַיִּהָם, וַיִּהָם 2S 22₁₅ Q, K וַיִּהָם as Ps 18₁₅, וַתִּהָם, inf. הַמָּם:

—1. to **bring into motion and confusion**: army **Ex 14**₂₄ **Ju 4**₁₅ **1S 7**₁₀ **Sir 48**₂₁, people **Est 9**₂₄ (alt. as II), people **Ex 23**₂₇ **Jos 10**₁₀ **2S 22**₁₄/**Ps 18**₁₅ **144**₆ **2C 15**₆;

—2. with מְנַן to **disturb** (from) **Dt 2**₁₅; to set in motion (a cart by shouting) **Is 28**₂₈. †

nif: impf. וַתִּהָם: to be beside oneself **1S 4**₅ **1K 1**₄₅ **Ru 1**₁₉, → הוּם. †

2313 הַמָּם

II הַמָּם: Arb. *hamma* to exhaust.

qal: pf. הִמְזַנֵּנוּ K, Q הִמְזַנֵּנִי: to **suck dry** Jr 51₃₄. †

2314 הִמְזַן

הִמְזַן, Sept. *Amuv*: n.m.; OPers. *Humayun* “the great”, or following the name of his father → הִמְזַתָּא (Scheftelowitz 1:43f); Elamite **Humban** ndiv., Schrader *Keilins.* 485, 516ff; Altheim-S. *Arm. Spr.* 203: **Haman**, enemy of the Jews at the Persian court **Est** 3_{1-9:24}, Reicke-R. 629. †

2315 הִמְזַנְכֶם

[הִמְזַנְכֶם Ezk 5₇: הִמְזַן ?; rd. הִמְזַתְכֶם (מרה) hif.). †]

2316 הַמָּס

cj. הַמָּס: Syr. to ponder, Arb. *hamasa* to mumble.

qal: cj. impf. תִּהְיֶה הַמָּסִי for תִּהְיֶה הַמָּסִי: to **devise** Jb 21₂₇ (Jacob ZAW 32:286f). †

2317 הִמְסִים

הִמְסִים: Arb. *hamaša* to gather, *hašim(at)* inflammable brushwood (Barth *Etymol.* 56); pl. tant. (: 1QIs^a עַמְסִים, Arb. *gamīs* brushwood, Tg., Symm., Guillaume JBL 76:42; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 498): **brushwood** Is 64₁. †

2318 הַמָּר

*הַמָּר: Arb. *hamara* to shed, *hamrat* shower, OSArb. effusion, Tigr. Wb. 7b *hamrara*.

Der. *מִהְמָר.

2319 הַמְשִׁיל

הַמְשִׁיל Jb 25₂ → II מִשַׁל hif.

2320 הֵן

I הֵן, הֵנִי and הֵנָּה, 100 x (Jb 30 x, Is 40-66 22 x): deictic interj. and conj., → הֵנָּה and הֵן; JArm.¹⁹ הֵן(י) if; Can. *annū* EA; Ug. *hn* look, *hm* if (UTGl. 773, 782); Ph. הֵן if, behold, with sffx. הֵנִי; Pun. *yynnynu* (Friedrich §257d, 259:1, 2), earlier Canaanite (Segert *ArchOr.* 24:395); Arm. הֵן, later הֵן(י) if, rarely behold (→ BArm., DISO 66); Akk. *ennu(m)/a(m)* vSoden *Gramm.* §124b; OSArb. *hm* and *hn* if; Arb. *inna* look *in* if; Eg. *yn* look (Erman-G. 1:89):

—1. **behold**, points to the word it precedes: הֵן לִי לֵא Gn 15₃ הֵן עֲבָדֵי Is 42₁, to a noun which is then defined הֵן אֲרֵץ פְּשָׁדִים Is 23₁₃, to the phrase it precedes הֵן הָאָדָם הָיָה Gn 3₂₂, הֵן יִרְשָׁתָּהּ 4₁₄; with deictic impv. הֵן הִבְטַחְנָא Is 64₈; (consent) “all right!” Gn 30₃₄;

—2. if (Arm. ?): || םא Hg 2_{12f} 2C 7₁₃; Ex 4₁ 8₂₂ Jr 3₁ Pr 11₃₁;

—3. if Jr 2₁₀ (cj. הנהייתה);

—Jb 24₅ prp. הנה or הנה like (→ BArm. הנה): → I הנה.

2321 הנה

II הנה: fem. of הנה, → II הנה; MHb.; only with prefix (→ BDB 241b, 8d): בהנה (var. בהנה) Gn 19₂₉ (and another 14 x); להנה therefore (→ BArm.) Ru 1_{13.13} †; כהנה likewise Ezk 18₁₄ †; מהנה more than they did Ezk 16₄₇₋₅₂. †

2322 הנה

I הנה: DSS; ? Ug. *hn* (UTGI. 783; Aistleitner 850) Arb. *hunā*, dial. *ha/hinnā* here, → הנה with local meaning ? :: Sarauw ZA 20:188f: adv. of place and time:

—1. here Gn 21₂₃;

—2. hither Gn 45_{5-8.13} Is 57₃ Jr 50₅ Pr 9_{4.16} 25₇, בא הנה Gn 42₁₅ Jos 2₂ Ju 16₂ 2S 5₆ 14₃₂ 1C 11₅, הנה בא Jos 18₆ 2S 1₁₀ Ezk 40₄ 2C 28₁₃ הנה גשמי הנהביא הנה Jos 3₉ שוב הנהגשמי הנה Gn 15₁₆;

—3. ערהנה as far as here 2K 8₇, over here 2S 20₁₆, thus far Jr 48₄₇ 51₆₄;

—4. הנה ... הנה here ... there, = on this side ... on the other side Da 12₅, with אהת (to go) up and down 2K 4₃₅; הנה אהת הנה hither and thither Jos 8₂₀ 2K 2₈₋₁₄; מהנה ונהנה on this side of you 1S 20₂₁;

—5. adv. of time, until now Gn 15₁₆ 44₂₈ Nu 14₁₉ Ju 16₁₃ 1S 7₁₂ Ps 71₁₇ 1C 9₁₈ 12₃₀;

—Jr 31₈ rd. הנה. †

2323 הנה

II הנה: fem. for הנה, הנה; MHb. הנה common gender; Arm. → BArm. Mnd. הינין (MdD 147a) DISO 61f) אנה; OSArb. *hn, sn*; Arb. *hunna*; Akk. *šina*; VG 1:304ff, Bauer-L. BArm. 124q: they (fem.): מה הנה what are they? Gn 21₂₉, מה הנה כהנה such as they 41₁₉, such things Jb 23₁₄, cj. כהנה thus Ps 73₁₅; מה הנה הנה פמה הצואן those few sheep 1S 17₂₈ הנה פמה הצואן אשר בה פמה הצואן in which Nu 13₁₉; neut.: בה אשר בה therein Lv 5₂₂; הנה ונהנה this and that, thus 1K 20₄₀, ונהנה 2S 12₈;

—Ju 19₁₂ rd. הנה.

2324 הנה

*הַנָּם, Sept. ευνουμ: n.m., ? Arb. *hanna* to whimper; gentilic הַנְּמִי Diringer 246; only in בְּנֵיהֶם הַנְּמִי → גִּי (א) → גִּי. †

2327 הַנֵּעַ

הַנֵּעַ: n.loc.; Sept.^A Ανα, Jerome *Ana*, Sept.^B Αιμαθ, Sept.^L Αμαθ = **Ana(t)** on the Middle Euphrates RLA 1:104f; 2K 18₃₄ (< Sept.^{BL} and parallel Is 36₁₉) 2K 19₁₃ Is 37₁₃ (1QIs^a נַע), cj. 2K 17₂₄₋₃₀ for הַנְּמִי. †

2328 הַנְּפָה

הַנְּפָה: MHb.², MHb.¹ הַנְּפָה and הַנְּפָה; נוּף; orig. Arm. inf. hif. (BL 486j): “**waving**” of the offering, Is 30₂₈ → הַנְּפָה, the “wave offering” Stade *Theologie* 1:161; ZAW 45:136f. †

2329 הֶס

הֶס: interj., English *hush*; Schulthess *Zurufe* 20, 64; Arb. *hus*; Tigr. Wb. 13a *hes*: הֶס, pl. (as pi. impv., BL 652b; VG 1:503) הֶסוּ Neh 8₁₁: **hush! keep silence!** order to keep sacred silence (*fāvēte linguis!*) Ju 3₁₉ Am 6₁₀ Neh 8₁₁, הֶסוּ מִפְּנֵי יְהוָה Zeph 1₇ Zech 2₁₇, כָּל־הָאָרֶץ מִפְּנֵי הֶס Hab 2₂₀ at the offering ?;

—? Am 8₃, → Comm. †

Der. הֶסָה.

2330 הֶסָה

הֶסָה: denom. from הֶס; MHb.² to be silent (?), וְלֹא לֶהֱסָה it cannot be kept silent (alt.: should not become silent) 1QH 10:15; Arb. *hassa* to whisper, *hashasat* secretive talk (Schulthess ZS 2:15f).

hif: impf. וַיִּהְיֶה (Bergsträsser 2:164k, c) to **quieten** the people (with אֵל for) Nu 13₃₀. †

2331 הַסּוּרִים

הַסּוּרִים Qoh 4₁₄: = הַאֲסוּרִים MSS, → אָסַר.

2332 הַפְּנָה

*הַפְּנָה: פּוּג, from hif. (Barth §102d): הַפְּנֹת: **stop** Lam 3₄₉, ? rd. מִאֲנָה (Rudolph *Ru.-HL-Kl.* 233). †

2333 הַפֵּךְ

הַפֵּךְ: by-form (EgArm., Mnd., Arb.) אָפַךְ, → מִוֵּהֲפֹכָה: MHb.; Ug. *hpk*; Ph., OArm., EgArm., Palm. (DISO 68), JArm., CPArm., Syr., Mnd. (MdD 31a); Arb. *ʿafaka* to distort, lie, Tigr. Wb. 29b to collapse Akk. *abāku* to carry away, *abiktu* defeat (Driver JTS 29:90).

hitp: impf. תַּתְּהַפֵּךְ, pt. מִתְּהַפֵּךְ, מִתְּהַפְּכָת:

—1. to **turn round and round** Jb 37₁₂, to tumble (loaf of bread) Ju 7₁₃, to flash (sword) Gn 3₂₄;

—2. to **transform oneself** (כִּי as, into) Jb 38₁₄. †

Der. תִּהְפֹּכֶת, מִהְפֹּכֶת, מִהְפֹּכָה, הִפְכָה, הִפְכָה.

2334 הִפְךָ

הִפְךָ: הִפַּךְ; MHb.² הִפְכָם: הִפְכָכֶם: reversal;

—1. **opposite, reverse** (מִן of) Ezk 16₃₄;

—2. **perversity** Is 29₁₆ (rd. הוֹי הַמֵּן). †

2335 הִפְכָה

הִפְכָה: הִפַּךְ; MHb.² (?) reversal, JArm.^{1g}; Akk. *abiktu* defeat: **destruction** Gn 19₂₀. †

2336 הִפְכָפֶךְ

הִפְכָפֶךְ: הִפַּךְ, BL 482f; MHb. fickle-minded: **crooked** (way) Pr 21₈. †

2337 הִצֵּלָה

הִצֵּלָה: נָצַל; Arm. inf. hif., BL 486j; MHb.: **deliverance** Est 4₁₄. †

2338 הִצֵּלְפוּנִי

הִצֵּלְפוּנִי, Vulg. *Asalelphuni*: n.f.; צַלַּל hif. + פָּנִים (Ph. *pōn*) “Shade my face” (Bauer ZAW 48:76): 1C 4₃. †

2339 הִצֵּן

הִצֵּן: הִצִּיב וְגַלְגַּל: הִצֵּן Ezk 23₂₄: unexpl., MSS הִצֵּן; rd. מִצְפּוֹן Sept. or הַמִּזֵּן ?; → Comm. †

2340 הִקוּץ

הִקוּץ: n.m., → III קוּץ 2.

2341 הַר

הַר (ca. 520 x): MHb.; Can. gloss *harrī* EA 74:20, ? Ug. *hr* 1 x (UTGl. 790); Ph. הַר; Eg. *hara* (Albright *Vocalization* 52); הַר ndiv. ?, Albright JBL 54:191⁵⁹: < **harr*, הַרְהַר (BL 263m); locv. הַרְהַר 13 x, Gn 14₁₀

הָרָה adv. to the mountain (dialect dissimilated BL 564, Sam.^{M54} *āra*); הַרְרִי Ps 30⁸ and הַרְרִי Jr 17³ and הַרְרָם Gn 14⁶ (rd. הַרְרִי with enclitic *-m*, Moran CBQ 12:154 :: Beer-M. §51:1); plur. (BL 570t; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 283f) הַרְרִים (1QIs^a 42¹¹ הַרְרִים, also MHb.), cs. הַרְרִי and הַרְרִי (Sec. *αραρι*, Brönno 117f) הַרְרִי/רִי, הַרְרִיָּה; masc.: Schwarzenbach 6ff;

—1. **hill-country** הַר הַגְּלִבְעָה Gn 31²¹, הַר הַגְּלִבְעָה 1S 31^{1.8} :: הַרֵי בְּגֵ'הַר הַגְּלִבְעָה 2S 1²¹, הַהַר the mountainous region Jos 10⁴⁰ 11¹⁶, הַהַר הַטּוֹב הַזֶּה Dt 3²⁵, הַר יְהוּדָה Jos 21¹¹ (cf. Heb. inscr. הַרֵי יְהוּדָה the mountains of Judah, IEJ 13:74ff; ZAW 74:210) הַר אַפְרַיִם 17¹⁵, הַר בְּשָׁן Ps 68¹⁶, הַר הָאֲמֹרִי the hill-country of the Amorites Dt 1⁷; הַר covered with → יַעַר Jos 17¹⁸;

—2. an individual mountain, **Mount**: הַר סִינִי (epexegetic genitive GK §128k), with חוֹרֵב, הַיִּתִּים, גְּרִזִּים, שִׂיאֹן, הַקָּדָם, צִיּוֹן, פְּרָצִים, עֵיבָל, עֵבְרִים, נָבוּ, הַמְּשֻׁחִית, הַלְּבָנוֹן, הַפְּרָמָל, יַעֲרִים, חֶרֶס II חֶרְמוֹן (n.loc.), חֶרְס II חֶרְמוֹן, הַר הַהָר; :: תַּבּוֹר;

—3. pl. אַחַד הַהַרִּים in the land of הַמְּרִיָּה Gn 22²; הַרִּים around Jerusalem Ps 125², birth of the mountains 90²; הַרֵי יְהוּדָה 2C 21¹¹, usu. rd. עָרִי *sebir*, Sept. :: Rudolph: cf. collective הַר יְהוּעָרִי Jos 11²¹, inscr. Phoenix 11:252f; הַרֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל only in Ezk 6² and 15 x (Zimmerli 146f); הַרֵי עֵדֶן Hab 3⁶ cj. Gn 49²⁶, קָדָם Nu 23⁷ Dt 33¹⁵; אַרְרָט Gn 8⁴; הַרֵי Y's mountains Is 14²⁵ 65⁹, הַרֵי אֵל (? Ug.) Ps 36⁷ cj. 50¹⁰; הַרֵי בְּשָׁמִים, הַרֵי נְחֻשֶׁת Zech 6¹; הַרֵי נְמִרִים Song 4⁸, הַרֵי בְּשָׁמִים 8¹⁴;

—4. **mountain of a god**: Y אֱלֹהֵי הַרִּים 1K 20²³⁻²⁸ (cf. Elagabal, Waterman *Correspondence* 1:1088; WbMyth. 1:436f), → חוֹרֵב and סִינִי; הַר אֱלֹהִים Ps 68¹⁶ (|| הַר בְּשָׁן) Ezk 28¹⁶; הַר קָדֵשׁ אֱלֹהֵי הַר בְּשָׁן Nu 28¹⁴ הַר קָדֵשׁ Is 11⁹ 56⁷ 57¹³ Ezk 20⁴⁰ Ob 16 Zeph 3¹¹ Ps 2⁶, הַר קָדֵשׁ Ps 15¹ 43³; הַר יְהוָה Nu 10³³ Ps 24³ cj. 2S 21⁶; הַר בֵּית יְהוָה Is 2², הַר הַבַּיִת Mi 3¹², הַר הַבַּיִת הַזֶּה Is 20⁴⁰, הַר מוֹעֵד Is 14¹³; הַר הַגְּדוֹל (rd. הַהַר ?) Zech 4⁷ title of the king of Persia, Akk. *šadū rabū* (Morgenstern HUCA 31:5 :: Galling *Stud.* 139f);

—5. as a place of illicit worship: Dt 12² Jr 3⁶, אֶעֱלֶה-הָהָרִים אֲכַל אֶבֶן Ezk 18^{6.11.15} 22⁹ cj. 33²⁵ (Zimmerli 404f) Hos 4¹³;

—Ju 7³ rd. וַיִּצְרַפּוּ גִדְעָן; Ezk 38²¹ הַרֵי חֶרֶב rd. חֶרֶדָה; Zech 14⁵ rd. הַרִּים, alt. הַנֶּם; Mal 1³ prp. עָרִי; Ps 11¹ הַרְכָּם rd. כְּמוֹ; 50¹¹ rd. מְרוֹם; 75⁷ rd. הַרֵי (רוע hif.); ? 76⁵ טָרַף.

הַר 2342

הַר, always הַהַר; ? = הַר, Bauer ZAW 48:74:

—1. on the border of Edom, the place where Aaron died, Nu 20²⁰⁻²⁷ 21⁴ 33³⁷⁻⁴¹ Dt 32⁵⁰: unc., trad. *J. Hārūn* near Petra Josephus *Ant.* iv:4, 7; *J. el-Ḥamra* on the W. *Hārūniye* NW of 'Ain Qdēs or *J. Madara* W1 of עַרְבָּה or *J. Medra*, 20 km S of *Mamšit* (Glueck *Rivers* 205f, pl. 13); Abel 1:386ff; Simons *Geog.* §436; Reicke-R. 748;

—2. on the northern border Nu 34^{7f}: uncertain; Elliger PJB. 32:70f; Abel 1:302ff; Simons *Geog.* §283. †

of) 2S 3₃₀ Jb 5₂, בַּחֲרֹב ה' Jos 10₁₁, לְפִי חֲרֹב Gn 34₂₆, חֲרֹב sbj. Am 9₄; with בָּ to cause a slaughter among Ps 78₃₁ Est 9₁₆ 2C 28₉; c) to slay Is 22₁₃ Zech 11₅; lion sbj. 2K 17₂₅;

—2. metaph. tongue of the viper Jb 20₁₆, hail Ps 78₄₇, כַּעֲשׂוֹתֵי Jb 5₂;

—3. God sbj.: Gn 20₄ Ex 4₂₃ 13₁₅ (first-born in Egypt) 22₂₃ Is 27₁ (Leviathan), Am 2₃ 4₁₀ 9_{1.4} Ps 59₁₂ 78_{31.34} 135₁₀ 136₁₈ Lam 2_{4.21} 3₄₃;

—Is 10₄ rd. לְהַרְגִים (→ אֲסִיר) and 27₇ הַרְגִיו (1QIs^a); Qoh 3₃ cj. לְהַרוֹס, alt. לְהַרוֹף; Dt 13₁₀ rd. with Sept., הַגֵּד נִגְיָדְנוּ.

nif: impf. יִהָרֵג, תִּהְרַגְנָה, inf. בִּהְרַג. Ezk 26₁₅ < בִּהְרַגְנָה* (cj. בִּהְרַג חֲרֹב Sept. :: Zimmerli 609): to be killed Ezk 26₆ (.15) Lam 2₂₀. †

pu (passive qal, BL 316q): pf. הָרַג (Is 1QIs^a הרג = qal ?, Wernberg-M. JSS 3:250): to be killed Is 27₇ Ps 44₂₃. †

Der. הֶרְגָה, הָרַג.

2348 הָרַג

הָרַג; MHb.: killing, slaughter Is 27₇ cj. Ezk 26₁₅ (→ הרג nif.) and Hos 9₁₃, Pr 24₁₁ Est 9₅, יוֹם הָרַג Is 30₂₅. †

2349 הֶרְגָה

הֶרְגָה:

—1. killing, ה'הרג Jr 12₃ 1QH 15:7;

—2. slaughter (→ הרג 1c): צֹאן הַהֶרְגָה sheep to be slaughtered Zech 11_{4.7} הַהֶרְגָה, valley of slaughter Jr 7₃₂ 19₆. †

2350 הָרָה

הָרָה: MHb.², DSS; Ug. *hry* to conceive, to be pregnant, *hr* conception; OArm. DISO 69, Avigad-Y. *Gen. Apoc.* ii:1 הַרִיאָתָא conception; Akk. *a/erū*.

qal: pf. הָרָה, הֶרְתָה, הֶרְתָה, הֶרְתָה, impf. תִּהְרִי, תִּהְרִי, תִּהְרִי, inf. הָרָה, הָרָה (BL 411w), pt. הוֹרָתִי/תָם: to conceive, be pregnant: וַתֵּהָרַתְּ Gn 16_{4f} 25₂₁ 2S 11₅, with לָּ by Gn 38₁₈, with בָּן 19₃₆, וַתֵּלֶד וַתֵּהָרַתְּ conceived and gave birth Gn 4_{1.17} 21₂ 29_{32.35} 30_{5.7.17.19.23} 38_{3f} Ex 2₂ 1S 1₂₀ (Guillaume ATO 118f) 2₂₁ 2K 4₁₇ Is 8₃ Hos 1_{3.6.8} 1C 7₂₃; הֶרְתָה was pregnant Gn 16₄, cj. 1C 7₂₃ for הִיָּתָה (Rudolph); || יָלַד Nu 11₁₂ Ju 13₃ Is 26₁₈ 33₁₁ Ps 7₁₅ Jb 15₃₅, || הוֹלִיד Is 59₄; *הוֹרָה with sffx., she who was pregnant with, || אָם Hos 2₇ Song 3₄;

—Gn 49₂₆ הוֹרִי rd. הֶרְרִי, 1C 4₁₇ rd. יִתֵּר יוֹלֵד. †

pu (or pass. **qal**, BL 316qprime.): הָרָה: to **be conceived** (from pi. with two accusatives “to make someone pregnant with” the second acc. has become the subject) **Jb 3**₃; 1QH 3:9 הַרִית → Wernberg-M. Textus 4:153 הָרוּ **Is 59**₁₃ → III ירהה. †

Der. הַרְיוֹן, הַרְוֵן, הַרְהָה*.

2351 הָרָה

*הָרָה; fem. הָרָה: 1QpHab and Hod. הַרִיה, הַרִית, pl. הַרוֹת together with *הוֹרִייה* and הַרִית (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 62): cs. הַרְתָּ, pl. cs. הַרוֹת (BL 552o), הָרָה/תִּיהָ/תִּיהֶם and הַרְיוֹתָיו (BL 590h): **pregnant Gn 16**₁₁, ins. **25**₂₂, **Ex 21**₂₂ **Ju 13**₅₋₇ **2S 11**₅ **Is 7**₁₄ **26**₁₇ **Jr 31**₈; cj. הָרָה לְלֵת (→ ילד) advanced in pregnancy **1S 4**₁₉, הָרָה לְאִשׁ by a man **Gn 38**₂₅, לְזִנוּנִים ה' through harlotry **38**₂₄, הָרָה עוֹלָם forever pregnant **Jr 20**₁₇; בְּקַעַת הַרוֹת (→ Widengren F Schr. Pedersen 380ff) **2K 8**₁₂ **15**₁₆ **Am 1**₁₃, passive **Hos 14**₁. †

2352 הָרוּם

הָרוּם, Bomberg הָרָם, Sept. ἰαρούμ: n.m.; OSArb. הָרוּם and הָרָם Ryckmans 2:50: **1C 4**₈ (text ? → Rudolph), → הָרָם. †

2353 הָרוּן

הָרוּן: **Gn 3**₁₆: trad. הַרָה, BL 499i, = → הַרְיוֹן: **pregnancy**; :: Montgomery. *Dan.* 226f; Dahood *Ug.-Heb.* 57: *Ug. hr(r) || hmd*, Arb. *harra* to detest, Syr. *harhar* to excite, MHb. JArm.¹⁹ to contemplate (also sensually), → BArm. הַרְהוֹר: **lust**.

2354 הַרְוֵרִי

[הַרְוֵרִי: gentilic, **1C 11**₂₇: rd. הַרְוֵרֵי **2S 23**₂₅. †]

2355 הַרְיוֹן

הַרְיוֹן: הַרָה, BL 498c; MHb.²: **conception Hos 9**₁₁ **Ru 4**₁₃; → הַרְוֵן. †

2356 הַרְיִסָה

*הַרְיִסָה: הָרָם, BL 471o; הַרְסָתָיו, הַרְיִסָתָיו Sir: **ruins Am 9**₁₁ **Sir 49**₁₃. †

2357 הַרְיִסוֹת

*הַרְיִסוֹת: הָרָם, BL 505o, Gulkowitsch 110²: הַרְסָתֵךְ, 1QIs^a הַרוֹסַתֵךְ (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 283), Bomberg הַרְסָתֵךְ, K הַרְסָתֵךְ ? : **ruins Is 49**₁₉. (:: Torrey *Isa.* 387, cj. הַרְסָתֵךְ). †

2358 הַרְיָפוֹת

הַרְיָפוֹת See below under הַרְיָפוֹת (#2360).

2359 הַרְפּוֹת

הַרְפּוֹת See below under הַרְיָפוֹת (#2360).

2360 הַרְיָפוֹת

הַרְיָפוֹת 2S 17₁₉ Pr 27₂₂: → הַרְיָפוֹת.

2361 הָרָם

הָרָם Jos 13₂₇: → בֵּית הָרָם n.loc., I בֵּית B45.

2362 הָרָם

הָרָם: n.m.; king of Gezer Jos 10₃₃; → הָרוֹם.

2363 הַרְמוֹן

*הַרְמוֹן: loc. הַהַרְמוֹנָה Am 4₃: uncertain; n.loc. (Sept., Vulg.) ?, cj. הַהַרְמוֹנָה (→ הַרְמוֹן) or other places of obscene worship; alt. הַהַרְמוֹנָה (→ הַרְמוֹן) in the dung (Duhm ZAW 31:6), or *הַהַרְמוֹנָה (?) on the latrine (Budde JBL 43:93f). †

2364 הָרֵן

הָרֵן, Sam.^{M58} *arran*, Sept. Ἀρραν: n.m., OSArb. n.m. or n.loc., sanctuary (Ryckmans 2:51):

—1. son of הָרֵן, brother of Abraham, father of לוֹט Gn 11₂₆₋₃₁; → Noth *Überl. Pent.* 167f;

—2. Levite 1C 23₉;

—3. בֵּית הָרֵן, n.loc. → בֵּית הָרָם and הָרֵן 1. †

2365 הָרַס

הָרַס: MHb.², Moab., OSArb. *hrś* to attack, tear down, *harasa* to demolish, destroy Tigr. Wb. 10b *harša* to break in pieces.

qal: pf. הָרַס, הָרַסְתָּ, הָרַסוּ, impf. יִהָרַס, אֶהָרַס, יִהָרְסוּ, יִהָרְסוּ, יִהָרְסוּ/סָנָה/סָנָה, יִהָרְסוּ, impv. הָרַסְּ, הָרַסְּה, inf. הָרַסְּ(וּ), pt. הָרַס, הָרַסְתָּ:

—1. to **tear down** (:: → בנה) Jr 1₁₀ 45₄ Pr 14₁ Jb 12₁₄ Lam 2₁₇, קיר Ezk 13₁₄, מְזַבֵּחַ Ju 6₂₅ 1K 18₃₀ 19₁₀₋₁₄, גַּב Ezk 16₃₉, מְגִדָּל 26₄, חוֹמָה 26₁₂; to overthrow, ruin עיר 2S 11₂₅ 2K 3₂₅ Is 14₁₇ Mi 5₁₀ 1C 20₁, country Pr 29₄; abs. Mal 1₄ Lam 2₂;

—2. metaph.: to throw down a person from his position Is 22₁₉, to **annihilate** a nation (sbj. God) (:: בנה) Jr 24₆ 31₂₈ 42₁₀ Ps 28₅; to overthrow (enemies) Ex 15₇;

—3. to break through (intrans.) Ex 19₂₁₋₂₄;

—4. to break away the teeth Ps 58₇. †

nif: pf. נִהְרָסוּ, נִהְרָסוּ, impf. יִהְרָסוּ, יִהְרָסוּ, pt. נִהְרָסוּ: to be overthrown, to **be ruined** Jr 31₄₀ 50₁₅ Ezk 30₄ 36_{35f} 38₂₀ Jl 1₁₇ Ps 11₃ (→ שְׁתוּת) Pr 11₁₁ 24₃₁. †

pi: impf. תִּהְרָסוּ, inf. הִרָסוּ, pt. מִהְרָסוּ: to overthrow, to **ruin** Ex 23₂₄ (gods), Is 49₁₇ (city :: Seeligmann מִהְרָסוּ בְּנִיךְ more than, cf. Sept. 1Q Is^a). †

Der. הִרָסוּ, *הִרָסוּ, *הִרָסוּ.

2366 הִרָסוּ

הִרָסוּ: n.loc. in Egypt, הִרָסוּ עיר Is 19₁₈: tendentious < הִרָסוּ, MSS 1QIs^a Symm., Vulg. (in Talmud both of them are to be found; → II הִרָסוּ), = **Heliopolis**, → III אֲוִן; oldest name הִרָסוּ, Sept. πωλις ἄεσεδεκ (→ Seeligmann 68; Vaccari Fschr. Levi dVida 2:558ff; Simons *Geog.* §1276; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 88). †

2367 הִרָרִי

הִרָרִי: 2S 23_{33a} 1C 11_{34f} = הִרָרִי (BL 263f) 2S 23₁₁ = הִרָרִי Q 23_{33b} (K הִרָרִי, MSS הִרָרִי); gentilic of *הִרָרִי (? הִרָרִי) n.terr. or n.loc. uncertain; ? = *Araru* EA 256:25 in the south (Elliger PJB. 31:54ff). †

2368 הִשָּׂם

הִשָּׂם: n.m. 1C 11₃₄; → II יִשָּׂן 2S 23₃₂. †

2369 הִשְׁמָעוֹת

הִשְׁמָעוֹת: שמע; orig. Arm. inf. hif. (BL 486j, 505r; Gulkowitsch 113): לְהִשְׁמָעוֹת for personal **information** Ezk 24₂₆. †

2370 הִשְׁפּוֹת

[הִשְׁפּוֹת, (Bomberg הִשְׁפּוֹת): Neh 3₁₃, text error (BL 263f), rd. הִשְׁפּוֹת 2₁₃ 3₁₄ 12₃₁. †]

2371 הִתּוֹךְ

הַתּוֹךְ: הַתּוֹךְ, BL 481y and further; MHb.² pu. pt. (?) בְּזוֹתוֹךְ molten; secondary < נִתַּךְ hif.: **melting Ezk 22**₂₂. †

2372 הַתְּחַבְּרוֹת

הַתְּחַבְּרוֹת: II חִבְּרָה hitp., orig. Arm. inf. etpa. (BL 351, 505r; Gulkowitsch 113): connection, **alliance**, with אָל **Da 11**₂₃. †

2373 הַתִּיחֵשׁ

הַתִּיחֵשׁ: יִחֵשׁ, hitp. inf. < subst.: הַתִּיחֵשׂם: **registration 1C 4**₃₃ **5**₇ **7**_{5.7.9.40} **9**₂₂ **2C 12**₁₅ (cj. הַתִּיחֵשׂם זֶה הַתִּיחֵשׂם Rudolph, alt. delete) **31**₁₆, cj. **Neh 7**₅ (Rudolph); genealogical record **Ezr 8**₁. †

2374 הַתָּךְ

הַתָּךְ, Sept.^B ξΑχραθαυ'ος: n.m.; ? Pers. (Scheftelowitz 2:315; Gehman *Esther* 327): courtier **Est 4**_{5f.9f.}. †

2375 הַתַּל

הַתַּל: PalArb. *hatala* (Arb. *hatara* to tempt with words, Zorell) Singer JQR 36:255ff, Blau VT 5:340f :: secondary < תַּלל hif.; BL 439; Fensham VT 9:310f.

pi: impf. לַיְהַתֵּל: to mock with בָּ **1K 18**₂₇ **Sir 11**₄ **13**₇. †

Der. הַתְּלִים.

2376 הַתְּלִים

הַתְּלִים: הַתַּל: **mockery Jb 17**₂ (: Tur-S.: הַתְּלִים Tg.). †

2377 הַתַּת

הַתַּת: Arb. *hatta* to damage someone's reputation; alt. הוֹתַת*.

po: impf. תְּהוֹתֵנוּ: to overwhelm with reproofs with עַל **Ps 62**₄. †

2378 ו

ו: וָ (wāw), Sept., **Ps 119** and Lam. ουαυ; Gr. αὐ (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 125); Ug. *wal/i/u* (Cross BASOR 160:23ff); originally the sign for a support (Driver *Writing* 155, 170, 178f) or a praying man: (Cross BASOR 160:25); later the sign for the number 6; denotes the voiced bilabial semi-vowel (VG 1:41), resembling English *w* (in *water*); *w* at the beginning of a word in WSem. is altered to *y* (BL 229m-q, Bergsträsser 1:§17): Arb. *walada* > וָלַד, earlier Ug. (UT §5:21, 9:48), Can. (Böhl *Spr.* §32i) and Arm.; for exceptions vi.; for dissimilation and loss → VG 1:138f, 251; apart from these cases ו corresponds to Sem. *w*; in Akk. sometimes also to *m* and 𐎎; outside

Hebrew it alternates with *m*: II אֵייל and יִין; Akk. vSoden §21d; Pun. Friedrich §55; as *mater lectionis* for *ō* and *ū* → Beer-M. §9.

2379 ׀

׀: (BL 648d-o); MHb.; Sec. ov (Sperber 27; Brönno 227), Jerome for אֵיל *ulo* (ZAW 4:71); Ug. *w*; Ph. ׀, Pun. *u* and *y* (Friedrich §257a, ov ZDMG 107:285); Arm. → BArm. Arb. Eth. *wa*; Akk. *u* (vSoden §117b, c) usu. < **wa* (: UT §12:1, UTGl. 799; < Sem.-Eg. **iw* it is :: Garbini 141⁵); commonly ׀ but: a) ׀ (→ אֵיפּוּ; Or. *wi*, w BL 648f; Kahle *Mas. Ost.* 164) when preceding ב, מ, and פ and consonants with simple shwa (except *y*): b) ׀ immediately preceding the stressed syllable: ׀ וְבִיתָהּ, ׀ וְחֶרֶף, ׀ וְבִיתָהּ; c) ׀, ׀ or ׀ (*wō*) preceding a consonant with a corresponding *hatef*-vowel: ׀ וְאֵנִי, ׀ וְאֵדָם, ׀ וְחֶלְי, ׀ וְעִירָם Gn 32₁₆ (: ׀ וְאֵדָנִי, ׀ וְאֵלֵהִים → א, and ׀ וְאֵדָם 1C 7₃₈ Len., ׀ וְעֵצֶר Jb 4₂, BL 418i, 637q, ׀ וְהִיָּה); d) ׀ preceding ׀: ׀ וְיִשְׁבְּתָם; e) ׀ with *daghesh forte* and ׀ preceding א in impf. consecutive, BL 650m (in transcription *ou-*, *u-*, Sperber 37f, frequently also in Sec. Brönno 235f; < **wa* BL 648e, Meyer TLZ 1957:425 (: < **wan* KBL; Maag ZAW 65:86f); ׀ וְיִתֵּן Ps 18₃₃ rd. ׀ וְיִתֵּן with Sec. Beer-M. §100:3d:

—1. ׀ **and** connects two words (or phrases), GK §154a¹: ׀ וְשָׁמַיִם, ׀ אֶרֶץ וְבַחֲנִית, ׀ אֶרֶץ וְשָׁמַיִם etc.; frequently in hendiadys: ׀ שְׁלוֹם וְשָׁקֵט perfect peace 1C 22₉, ׀ וְהַרְנִכְעֵצְבוֹנֶךָ the hardships of your pregnancy Gn 3₁₆, etc.; ׀ חֶסֶד וְאֵמֶת grace and stability, i.e. perpetual grace Gn 24₄₉, → אֵמֶת 2;

—2. when connecting three or more words ׀ may precede every word except the first: ׀ יִין וְקִיץ וְשָׁמֶן Jr 40₁₀; or it may precede only the last word: ׀ בְּמִקְנֶה בְּכֶסֶף וְבַזָּהָב Gn 13₂; in 2K 23₅ the third, fourth and fifth words are preceded by ׀ (׀ שָׁרְפָה Dt 29₂₂ is a summarizing apposition; ׀ קִצְיֵעוֹת Ps 45₉ is a gloss; Is 1₁₃ dl. ׀ קָרָא מִקְרָא; Jb 42₉ rd. ׀ וְצַפֵּר);

—3. emphasizing ׀ **also, even**: ׀ וְבַמּוֹתָם even in 2S 1₂₃, ׀ וְעַל־אֶרְבָּעָה even for Am 1₃;

—4. inclusive ׀ **together with** (in DSS this ׀ comes close to ׀ עַם, cf. Akk. *adi*, AHW. sv. 3b): ׀ וְצִאֲצָאִיהָ Is 42₅, ׀ וּמִצְוֹת Ex 12₈, ׀ וּלְדִרְיָה Ex 21₄; ׀ וְכָל 1C 21_{10b} (Rudolph);

—5. explanatory ׀ **that is** (GK §154^{1b}): ׀ וּבְאֵפְכֶם Am 4₁₀, ׀ וְעַל־עִיר Zech 9₉, ׀ וּמִזֶּרַע Da 1₃, namely, that is 1C 21₁₂ (Rudolph); rd. ׀ כִּי Pr 10₁₀; rd. ׀ בִּילְקוּט 1S 17₄₀; rd. ׀ בְּעִירוֹ 28₃; rd. ׀ וּמַעְלִים Is 57₁₁; rd. ׀ בְּכָל־ Jr 13₁₃; rd. ׀ מִסָּבִיב Am 3₁₁; rd. ׀ וַיִּכְאֵיב Pr 3₁₂; rd. ׀ וַיִּחַלּוּ דוֹמָם Lam 3₂₆;

—6. in conditional phrases and questions ׀ comes to mean **or**: ׀ וּבְאִשְׁתּוֹ or his wife Gn 26₁₁, ׀ וְאִמּוֹ or his mother Ex 21₁₇, ׀ מִמֶּנִּי וּמֵהֶם mine or theirs Jr 44₂₈;

—7. ׀ before a repeated noun expresses disparity (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* → 123d): ׀ אֶבֶן וְאֶבֶן double standard weights Pr 20₁₀, ׀ לֵב וְלֵב duplicitous heart Ps 12₃, ׀ עִיר וְעִיר every town Ezr 10₁₄;

—8. following a word or phrase preceded by ׀ **even so**; ׀ וְשִׂמוּעָה טוֹבָה even so is good news Pr 25₂₅;

- 9. וְ ... וְ as well as, both ... and Nu 9₁₄ Jr 13₁₄; Gn 36₂₄ rd. אִיהָ; Ps 76₇ rd. נִרְדְּמוּ רָכֵב;
- 10. וְ connects two or more clauses: וְהוּא גַר (הוּא resumes the subject) Ju 19₁₆;
- 11. the (circumstantial) clause beginning with וְ (GK §156a) represents a relative clause: וְהֵם and these were, i.e. who were Gn 14₁₃, וְשָׂמָּה and her name, i.e. whose name 16₁ (“oral” style parataxis for hypotaxis);
- 12. in older Hebrew a second clause beginning with וְ adds adverbial phrases, supplementary explanations and simil.: וְנִעַל and at the same time locking (the door) Ju 3₂₃ וְשִׁבְתִּי moreover I am grey-headed 1S 12₂;
- 13. a series of imperatives and jussives is frequently connected by וְ: הוֹאֵל־נָא וְלִין וְיִטֵּב Ju 19₆, וְאַנְקַמָּה ... אֲנַחֵם Is 1₂₄;
- 14. comparisons and parallelisms are similarly connected Jb 5₇ 12₁₁ 14₁₂;
- 15. so also contrasting clauses where וְ means but: וְאַת־בְּרִיתִי but my covenant Gn 17₂₁ Ps 13₆;
- 16. a series of alternative clauses may be linked with וְ or: וּמָכְרוּ Ex 21₁₆, וְהִתְעַמְרוּ־בוֹ Dt 24₇;
- 17. circumstantial and adverbial clauses may be introduced by וְ: וְהִיא יוֹשֶׁבֶת as she sat Ju 13₉;
- 18. וְ resumes the subject of a circumstantial clause at the beginning of the following main clause: שָׁלְחָה וְהִיא and then she sent Gn 38₂₅, וְהָמָּה מִצְאוּ and then they met 1S 9₁₁, וְהָאֲנָשִׁים the men were then (sent away) Gn 44₃;
- 19. in such clauses introductory וְ may often be translated by a conjunction other than “and”: וְלִבְךָ although Ju 16₁₅, therefore Gn 15₂ Is 53₇, וְשׂוֹן because Ps 60₁₃ etc.;
- 20. וְ may introduce a protestation (Arb. Pedersen *Eid* 16): וְאַתֶּם עֲרִי Is 43₁₂ 44₈; וְאִיהָ 51₁₃;
- 21. after an order, a question or a negation וְ with a jussive or a volutative expresses subordination and is best translated by a subordinating conjunction (GK §107 q, u, w): וְאַדְעָה (in order that) I may know Gn 42₃₄, Ex 9₁ Ju 19₆ Is 13₂; וְיִכְיֶזֶב that he should lie Nu 23₁₉, Is 40₂₅ Ho 14₁₀;
- 22. so also when וְ with imperative follows an imperative or jussive (GK §110f): וְהָיָה so that you will be Gn 12₂, וְחָיִי that you may live Gn 42₁₈;
- 23. וְ may introduce the second part of a conditional clause (GK §112ff-mm): וְיִלְדֵי then Gn 31₈, וְשָׁחַת, 38₉, וְנִכְרְתָה thus Ex 12₁₅ 1K 13₃₁ 14₁₂; so also when the condition is expressed by a *casus pendens* (GK §143c; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §123): Gn 17₁₄ Is 9₄ Jb 36₂₆; Gn 49₂₅ rd. וְאֵל שְׂרֵי and אֵל אֲבִיךָ;

—24. pleonastic וְ (Ug. UT §13:103; Pope JAOS 73:95ff; Wernberg-M. JSS 3:321ff) וְהִנֵּה Gn 49₆ (→ הִנֵּה 6) וַיִּצְרְתֶיהָ Is 37₂₆ (1QIs^a without וְ), preceding the predicate Jb 36_{26b}; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §123f;

—25. after an indication of time וְ introduces the verb (→ 27, 28); בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי וַיִּשָּׂא Gn 22₄ on the third day he lifted (his eyes), עָרַב וַיִּדְעֶתֶם at evening you shall know Ex 16₆;

—26. וְ may introduce a consequence or question (oral style): וְהָשִׁיבוּ so turn! Ezk 18₃₂; thus 2S 24₃ 2K 4₄₁ Zech 2₁₀, וַאֲיֹ and where is he? Ex 2₂₀, Gn 29₂₅ 1K 2₂₂;

—27. in impf. consecutive (GK §111; Bergsträsser 2:§8; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §42c; Beer-M. §100:3) וְ like וְ (vs.) expresses the continuation of the action in narratives: וַיִּחַלֵּם ... וַיֵּלֶךְ שָׁם Gn 28₁₁, frequently it means **and then** (: וְאִ!); also after indications of time (→ 25); as a fossilized “narrative” form it may be found at the beginning of a book (Ezk, Ru, Est) and also express a conclusion, וַתְּסִיתַנִּי so that you (alt. adversative, although you) incited me Jb 2₃;

—28. in perfect consecutive (GK §112; Bergsträsser 2:§9; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §41f) וְ with pf. following an impf., an impv., a jussive or a cohortative expresses a future (→ 23, 25): following an impf. וְלִקְחֶתִים וַיִּפְגַּע בְּמִקּוֹם וַיֵּלֶךְ שָׁם I will track them down and take them Am 9₃; following an impv. לֵךְ וְאָמַרְתָּ go and tell 2S 7₅; simil. after expressions of time → 25;

—29. otherwise followed by a pf.: a) frequentative (GK §112e) וְהִשְׁקָה וְיַעֲלֶה אֵד Gn 2₆; b) Aramaism for impf. consecutive (GK §112pp) Qoh 9₁₄₋₁₆, or text corruption (GK §112qq); c) in style of official records for impf. consecutive (Meyer Fschr. Baumgartel 114ff): 2K 18_{3f} 23₄₋₁₅;

—30. וְ may sustain the negative effect of לֹא Ps 121₆ and of אַל 38₂, as though it were וְלֹא and וְאֵל; for Emendations → 2, 5, 9.

2380 וַאֲוֹצָאָהּ

[וַאֲוֹצָאָהּ] Bomberg Ezr 8₁₇: Len. uncertain; rd. with Q וַאֲוֹצָאָהּ, K וַאֲוֹצָאָהּ. †]

2381 וְדָן

וְדָן Ezk 27₁₉: trad. n.loc. (*Waddān* between Mecca and Medina) ?? (→ Gesenius-B.; BDB); crprt. and dl. †

2382 וְהַב

וְהַב: n.loc., in סוּפָה in Moab; Sept. Ζωοβ, cf. Μαλζοοβ Gn 36₃₉ Sept. for וְהַב וְהַב, Meyer *Isr.* 375; Arb. *wāhib* “giver”, the well from which the river Arnon springs (Driver *ErIsr.* 5:16* :: Simons *Geog.* p. 262^N): Nu 21₁₄. †

2383 וְ

*וָּזַר: MHb.², JArm.^{lg}. hook: וָּזַר, וָּזַר, וָּזַר: **nails, pegs** Dalman *Arbeit* 6:40 :: Hallo JBL 77:336: hook or overhang, from which the curtains are suspended in the אֶהָל מוֹעֵד **Ex 26**³²⁻³⁷ **27**^{10f-17} **36**³⁶⁻³⁸ **38**¹⁰⁻¹²⁻¹⁷⁻¹⁹⁻²⁸. †

2384 וָּזַר

וָּזַר: וָּזַר וָּזַר: אִישׁ וָּזַר: וָּזַר: **Pr 21**₈; uncertain; to be loaded with guilt (Arb. *wazara* to burden oneself with a crime, *wazira* to be burdened with guilt) or to be wrong, dishonest (Arb. *zawira*) or dittogr. of וָּזַר. †

2385 וַיִּזְתָּא

וַיִּזְתָּא Sept. Ζαβουθαυθαυθηθαιου and simil.: n.m.; Pers., Scheftelowitz 45 :: Gehmann 328: youngest son of Haman, **Est 9**. †

2386 וָּלָד

וָּלָד: **Gn 11**₃₀ (Sam.^{M106} *yāled*), **2S 6**₂₃ K^{Or}; = וָּלָד BL 192i; MHb., JArm. וָּלָד; Ug. *wld* (UTGI 803, :: Driver *Myths* 165a **wilādu* birth; Dahood CBQ 16:64: *wa* + *yalādu* inf.); Nab. Palm. n.m.; OSArb. Ryckmans 2:53; Arb., Eth., Tigr. Wb. 430a *wal(a)d*: **child**. †

2387 וַנִּיָּה

וַנִּיָּה, MSS וַנִּיָּה and וַנִּיָּה, Sept.^B Ουτεχωα, Pesh. נַהֲאִיל, n.m.; EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*) וַנִּיָּה; Pers. Scheftelowitz 86 *vānya* "lovable"; text?: **Ezr 10**₃₆. †

2388 וַפְּסִי

וַפְּסִי, Sam.^{M93} Ben-H. *wafsi*, Vulg. *Vaphsi*: n.m.; etym. ?: from Naphtali **Nu 13**₁₄. †

2389 וָּרֶדֶךְ

cj. *וָּרֶדֶךְ: pl. וָּרֶדֶיִם **Song 4**₁₃ for וָּרֶדֶיִם, Rudolph *Ru.-HL*. 151: **rose**, JArm., Syr., Mnd. (MdD 115b) וָּרֶדֶךְ, Arb. *ward*: ? Pers. loan (Mayer 350; Salonen *Kulturwörter* 1f; Mayrhofer *ArchOr.* 18/4, 74ff): < ρῆσσοδον etc. †

2390 וַשְּׁנִי

וַשְּׁנִי: **1C 6**₁₃, trad. n.m., first-born son of Samuel, Sept. Σαυι, Vulg. *Vasseni*: rd. וַהֲשְׁנִי (= מִשְׁנֵהוּ **1S 8**₂). †

2391 וַשְּׁתִי

וַשְּׁתִי: n.f.; Sept. Αστυ; pl. Gehmann 322f, Elamite Duchesne-G. Mus. 66:106³, Altheim-S. *Arm. Spr.* 203: consort of Xerxes **Est 1**_{9-11f-15nd.17-19} **2**₁₋₄₋₁₇. †

2392 ז

זָ: זַיִן, Sam. *zen* (Petermann §1), Sept. **Ps 119** Lam ζαι(ν), Gr. Ζῆτα (Sec. Ἔτα), Syr. also *zaiṯh*, Nöldeke *Beitr.* 125ff; the old interpretation as a weapon (Driver *Writing* 155f, 159, 167ff) fails because of the Persian origin of Syr. *zainā*; Eg. *zayn* arrow ?; later a symbol of the number 7; voiced apico-alveolar fricative, as in *rose*, *zero*; ז corresponds to: a) proto-Sem. and Sem. *z*, → זמִר; b) proto-Sem. *ḏ* (Arb. *ḏ*, Arm. Զ (but OArm. still ז, ZAW 45:94ff), Ug. *d*, also *d*_ (→ זאֵב, Garbini 28f, 193f), Can. Akk. Eth. *z* → זבח, זנב, זרע; alternates in Hebrew with: a) זבל, עלז; b) זָהָב, זעק, זער, עלז; c) with נְבִיחַ; d) with ט ? → חבט; it occasionally corresponds to Զ, not only in Arm. loanwords → נדר → זכר, בזה; *zt > *zd > zz (זכה).

2393 זֵאֵב

I זֵאֵב: BL 459c, 580r; MHb. זאבה MHb.² she-wolf; Arb. *ḏīʿb*, Eth. *zeʿb*, OSArb. n.pop. *dʿb*, Arm. *dēbā*, Pehl. *Frahang* 9:1; Palm. Buisson *Inventaire* 55; JArm.^{1g} Syr. Mnd. (Mdd 106a); Eg. *sʿb* (Erman-G. 3:420); Akk. *zību* Landsberger *Fauna* 79; Ebeling MAOG 10/2:42f; CAD 21:106; wolf or jackal depending on habitat (where both occur, wolf); NSyr. fox (Maclean *Dictionary* 59a); Bodenheimer *Animal and Man* 44, 100; Eilers WdO 3:132: pl. זֵאֵבִים, זֵאֵבִי (BL 552o): **wolf** (*Canis lupus*, *Canis pallipes*) **Gn 49**₂₇ **Is 11**₆ **65**₂₅ **Ezk 22**₂₇ **Jr 5**₆ **Sir 13**₁₇; עֶרְבֵי זֵאֵבִי trad. “evening wolves”, **Hab 1**₈ rd. עֶרְבֵי זֵאֵבִי, and **Zeph 3**₃ זֵאֵבִים → גֵּרָם (Elliger Fshr. Bertholet 158ff). †

Der. II יִקְבֵּי־זֵאֵב, זֵאֵבִי.

2394 זֵאֵב

II זֵאֵב: n.m. = I; Sept. Ζηβ, Vulg. *zeb*; OBab. *Zibu*, Nab. זאבו n.pop. (?), OSArb. †ʿb Ryckmans 2:46: prince of Midian **Ju 7**₂₅ **8**₃ **Ps 83**₁₂. †

2395 זֵאת

זֵאת: fem. of → זֶה.

2396 זָבָב

*זָבָב: from *ḏbb* onomatopoeic, to buzz Arb. *ḏabba* to go to and fro.

Der. זָבוּב.

2397 זָבַד

זָבַד: JArm.^g Syr.; OSArb. Arb. *zabada* to bestow upon, OSArb. *zbd* gift, Arm.lw. Wagner 74a (Noth *Personennamen* 46f).

qal: pf. זָבַדְנִי: with two accusatives, to **endow** a person with **Gn 30**₂₀. †

Der. זָבַד; n.m. זָבַדִּי, זָבַדִּי אֵל, זָבַדִּיהָ (וּ), זָבַדִּיהָ, זָבַד, אֶלְזָבַד, יְהוֹזָבַד, יוֹזָבַד, עַמִּיזָבַד; n.f. זָבוּדָה.

2398 זְבַדְּ

זְבַדְּ, Bomberg זְבַדְּ n.m.: זְבַד, Arm.lw. Wagner 74b; Syr. *zēbdā*, Mnd. (MdD 156b), JArm.^g זְבוּדֵא, OSArb. *zbd*: gift Gn 30²⁰ Sir 36^{12.24} 40²⁹. †

2399 זְבַדְּ

זְבַדְּ: n.m.; זְבַד, Sept. Ζαβεδ, Nab. זְבַדְּ; short form זְבַד + ndiv. (Noth 22); cun. *Zabadu* (Tallqvist *Names* 245); OSArb. Ryckmans 2:55; Nab. and Palm. Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 265:

—1. 1C 2^{36f};

—2. 7²¹;

—3. 11⁴¹;

—4. 2C 24²⁶ = יוֹזְבַדְּ 2K 12²², Bomberg יוֹזְבַדְּ

—5. Ezr 10²⁷;

—6. 10³³;

—7. 10⁴³. †

2400 זְבַדְּיָאֵל

זְבַדְּיָאֵל: n.m.; זְבַד; short form of זְבַדְּיָאֵל or simil.; Sept. Ζαβδι; cun. *Zabdi* (Tallqvist *Names* 245); EgArm. Cowley *Arm. Pap.* Aimé-G.:

—1. Jos 7^{1.17f} (= זְמַרְיָא 1C 2⁶);

—2. Neh 11¹⁷ (= זְכַרְיָא 1C 9¹⁵);

—3. 1C 8¹⁹;

—4. 1C 27²⁷. †

2401 זְבַדְּיָאֵל

זְבַדְּיָאֵל: n.m.; זְבַד + אֵל; cun. *Zabdi-ilu* Tallqvist *Names* 245; זְבַדְּיָאֵל Littmann ThS 50f; *Ζαββδηλος and Ζαβδελα Wuthnow 47f; Ζαβδιηλ 1Macc 11¹⁷:

—1. Neh 11¹⁴ (Sept. Βαδιηλ);

—2. 1C 27². †

2402 זְבַדְּיָה

זְבִדְיָהּ: n.m.; Sept. Ζαβαδία, Vulg. *Zebedia*; < זְבִדְיָהּ; EgArm. > זְבִדְיָהּ/זְבִדְיָהּ, Ζεβεδάιος: **Ezr 8** **10**₂₀ **1C 8** **15**·**17** **12**₈ **27**₇. †

2403 זְבִדְיָהּ

זְבִדְיָהּ: n.m.; Sept. Ζαβαδίας; זְבִדְיָהּ + זְבִדְיָהּ “Y has given” (Noth 46f); > זְבִדְיָהּ and זְבִדְיָהּ; → זְבִי; cun. *Zabad-yāma*, *Zabdia* (*Bab. Exp. Penn* 10:66):

—1. **1C 26**₂;

—2. **2C 17**₈.

—3. **19**₁₁. †

2404 זְבוּב

זְבוּב: זְבוּב, BL 474 l, Nöldeke *Beitr.* 119f; MHb.; JArm.^{tg} זְבוּבָא, CPArm. Syr. *da/debbābā*, JArm.^b Mnd. (MdD 106b) and NSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 64b) זְבוּבָא < **dbdb* Schulthess *Gramm.* §50:2; Spitaler 79; Arb. *ḏubāb*, Amh. *zemb* (Leslau 18), Meh. *debbēt*; Akk. *zubbu*, *zumbu* (also n.m. Tallqvist *Names* 249; Landsberger *Fauna* 130f): pl. זְבוּבִי (vi.): coll. **flies** (Bodenheimer *Animal Life* 275ff; Reicke-R. 486):

—Is 7₁₈, זְבוּבִי מוֹת Qoh 10₁ dead or deadly (i.e. poisonous) flies (Bardtke KAT 188, usu. rd. זְבוּבִי מוֹת).

זְבוּב בַּעַל **2K 1**_{2f.6.16}, Sept.^B τῶ/τῆ βααλ μυίαν, Sept.^A Βααλζεβουβ, Symm. Βεελζεβουλ (Βεελ- → BArm. **בעל*): Lord of the flies, God of the flies, god of זְבוּבִי, cf. Ζεὺς Ἀπόμυιος and Θεὸς Μυίαγρος, Nilsson *Griech. Rel.* 1:198; Baudissin *RePThK* 2:514ff; orig. → זְבוּבִי < Ug. *zbl bʿl rš* the high one, the lord of the world, corrupted > זְבוּבִי בַּעַל Albright *JPOS* 12:191f; 16:17f; Gaston *ThZ* 18:247ff; Reicke-R. 175; NT Βεε(λ)ζεβουβ/λ. †

2405 זְבוּד

זְבוּד: n.m.; Sept. Ζαβουδ, cun. *Zabudu Bab. Exp. Penn.* 9:73; זְבוּד, “given” = Palm. זְבוּד Ingholt-S. *Rec. Palm.* 172;

—1. governor of king Solomon **1K 4**₅ (Sept. Ζαβ(β)ουθ);

—2. **Ezr 8**_{14K} (Q MSS Sept.^L Pesh. זְבוּד); with 3Ezr for זְבוּדִי rd. זְבוּדִי. †

2406 זְבוּדָה

זְבוּדָה: n.f.; from זְבוּד, BL 472w, K זְבוּדָה: **2K 23**₃₆ Q. †

2407 זְבוּל

זְבוּל: → זְבוּל.

2408 זְבוּלוֹן

זְבוּלוֹן See below under זְבוּלוֹן and זְבוּלוֹן (#2410).

2409 זְבוּלוֹן

זְבוּלוֹן See below under זְבוּלוֹן and זְבוּלוֹן (#2410).

2410 זְבוּלוֹן/זְבוּלוֹן

זְבוּלוֹן and זְבוּלוֹן, זְבוּלוֹן, זְבוּלוֹן, Sam.^{M94} *zēbūlan*: (n.m.) n.pop.; Sept. Ζαβουλων, BL 501v; OAb. *Ziblanum* BASOR 95:23f; II זְבוּלוֹן ?; ? = Eg. *Tb'nw*, Albright *Vocalization* 7; not the same as Ug. *zbln(m)* → de Langhe 2:477f; UTGL 816; Driver *Myths* 149b; Aistleitner 878: **Zebulun**:

—1. son of Jacob and Leah **Gn 30**₂₀ **35**₂₃ **46**₁₄ **Ex 1**₃ **1C 2**₁;

—2. the tribe (Reicke-R. 1752; Meyer *Isr.* 537f; Noth *Gesch.* 433) **Gn 49**₁₃ **Nu 1**₉ **Dt 27**₁₃ **33**₁₈ **Ju 1**₃₀ **4**₁₀ **5**₁₄₋₁₈ **Ezk 48**₂₆ **1C 12**₃₄₋₄₁ **27**₁₉ **2C 30**₁₀ (? rd. הָן גְּבֻל הָן Rudolph).₁₁₋₁₈; הָן גְּבֻל הָן **Nu 1**₃₀ **27**₇₋₂₄ **26**₂₆ **Jos 19**₁₀₋₁₆ **Ju 4**₆; זְבוּלוֹן **Nu 1**₃₁ **27**₁₃ **Jos 21**₇₋₃₄ <!-- skip --> **1C 48-62**; זְבוּלוֹן **Nu 10**₁₉ **34**₂₅; זְבוּלוֹן **Ju 12**₁₂ **Is 8**₂₃; זְבוּלוֹן **Ezk 48**₂₇; זְבוּלוֹן **Ps 68**₂₈. †

Der. זְבוּלוֹן.

2411 זְבוּלוֹנִי

זְבוּלוֹנִי: gentilic. of זְבוּלוֹן, belonging to Zebulun: אֱלוֹן **Ju 12**_{11f} הַזֵּה אֱלוֹן הַזֵּה מְשֻׁפָּחֹת הַזֵּה אֱלוֹן הַזֵּה the families of the Zebulunites **Nu 26**₂₇. †

2412 זָבַח

זָבַח: MHb. Yaud. Pun.; Arb. *dabaḥa* slaughter (:: *tabaḥa* to cook), OSArb. *dbḥ* (Ryckmans HUCA 23/1:431ff); Eth. Tigr. Wb. 498a *zabḥa*; Ug. *dbḥ*, Arm. ԶԲԻՉ → BArm. Mnd. (MdD 101b), DISO 71; NBab. *zebuø* (CAD 21:84) :: זָבַח.

qal: (112 x); pf. זָבַח, זָבַחְתִּי, זָבַחְתֶּם; impf. יִזְבַּח, יִזְבַּחוּ/יִזְבַּחוּ, נִזְבַּחְהוּ, נִזְבַּחְתֶּם, נִזְבַּחְתֶּם, תִּזְבַּחוּ, תִּזְבַּחוּ, תִּזְבַּחוּ, תִּזְבַּחוּ; impv. זָבַח, זָבַחוּ; inf. לִזְבַּח, לִזְבַּחוּ, pt. זָבַח(וּ), זָבַחְתִּי, זָבַחְתֶּם;

—1. to **slaughter** (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:91): cattle, sheep **Dt 12**₁₅₋₂₁ **1K 1**₉₋₁₉₋₂₅ **2C 18**₂, calf **1S 28**₂₄, oxen **1K 19**₂₁, sheep **Ezk 34**₃;

—2. זָבַח זָבַח to **slaughter for a communal sacrifice** **Gn 31**₅₄ **Dt 18**₃ and frequently, → זָבַח = זָבַחְתִּי; **Gn 46**₁ **Dt 33**₁₉ **Lv 17**₅ and frequently → זָבַח;

—3. the God to whom the sacrifice is made is indicated by לְ: לַאֱלֹהֵי אָבִיו Gn 46₁, לַיהוָה Ex 5₁₇ etc., לַאֱלֹהֵי רְמֵשֶׁק Ju 16₂₃, לְדָגוֹן Ps 106₃₇, לְשִׁירִים Lv 17₇, לְשַׁעֲרֵי־לְוֵי (עֵגֶל מִסְכָּה) Ex 32₈, לוֹ (עֵגֶל מִסְכָּה) 2C 28₂₃, the בְּעֵלִים and the אֲשֵׁרִים 2C 34₄; also indicated by לְפָנַי יְהוָה Lv 9₄ 1S 11₁₅ 1K 8₆₂ 2C 7₄;

—4. with some other object than זֶבַח; תּוֹעֵבַת מִצְרַיִם; זֶבַח רָחֵם Ex 8₂₂, פֶּטֶר רָחֵם 13₁₅ Dt 15₂₁, שְׁלָמִים and עלוֹת Ex 20₂₄, בָּקָר וְצֹאן Nu 22₄₀ Dt 16₂ 1S 15₁₅₋₂₁, בָּשָׂר Dt 16₄, פֶּסַח 16_{5f}, שׁוֹר וְשֶׂה 17₁ 18₃, נֶדֶר 1S 1₂₁, פָּרִים and אֵילִים 1C 15₂₆, תּוֹדָה Ps 50₁₄₋₂₃, שׁוֹר וּמְרִיא 2S 6₁₃, עֲגֹלָת, בָּקָר עֲגֹלָת, 1S 16₂;

—5. misc.: עֵל־חֲמִץ with leavened bread Ex 23₁₈, priests are slain 1K 13₂ 2K 23₂₀; Israel sacrifices its children to the idols Ezk 16₂₀ Ps 106₃₇;

—Neh 3₃₄ → Rudolph.

pi: pf. זָבַח, זָבַחוּ/בָּחוּ; impf. אִיזְבַּח (BL 361a), יִזְבְּחוּ; inf. לְזַבַּח (BL 361a); pt. מְזַבֵּחַ, מְזַבְּחִים;

—1. to sacrifice (regular communal offerings) || קָטַר 1K 3₃ 11₈ 22₄₄ 2K 12₄ 14₄ 15₄₋₃₅ 16₄ 2C 28₄ Hos 4₁₃ 11₂ Hab 1₁₆; object: צֹאן וּבָקָר 1K 8₅ 2C 5₆, שְׁוֹרִים (rd. לְשִׁירִים ?) Hos 12₁₂, זְבָחֵי שְׁלָמִים 2C 30₂₂, children Ps 106₃₈;

—2. the god to whom the sacrifice is made indicated by לְ: לַאֱלֹהִים 1K 11₈, לְעֵגְלִים 12₃₂, לְבַעֲלִים Hos 11₂, לְחֶרְמוֹ Hab 1₁₆, לְעֲצָבֵי כְנָעַן Ps 106₃₈, לְפִסְלִים 2C 33₂₂, the gods of Damascus 28₂₃;

—3. זָבַח בְּבִמּוֹת 1K 3_{2f} 22₄₄ 2K 12₄ 14₄ 15₄₋₃₅ 16₄ 2C 28₄;

—4. זָבַח together with קִדְשׁוֹת Hos 4₁₄. †

Der. I and II זָבַח, מְזַבֵּחַ.

2413 זָבַח

I זָבַח; MHb., (DISO 71) Ph. זָבַח, name of a month שְׁשִׁים זָ (Harris *Gramm.* 98; Pun. שְׁמֹשׁ זָ, ZAW 77:346); Ug. *dbh*; Arm. (→ BArm.) JArm. רַבְחָא, JArm.^b זָבַחָא (< Heb.), Syr. *debhā*; Arb. *dabh* slaughter, *dibh* sacrifice, OSArb. *dbh* and Eth. *zebḥ* sacrificial animal; Akk. *zību* ? WSem. lw. (Zimmern 66 :: CAD 21:105f) זָבַח, זְבָחֵי, זְבָחִים, זָבַחֵי:

—communal sacrifice = sacrifice of slaughtered sheep, goat or cattle to create communion between the god to whom the sacrifice is made and the partners of the sacrifice, and communion between the partners themselves (Koehler *Theol.* 171ff, 177; Smith *Rel. Sem.* 222ff; Henninger *Opfer*;

—1. זָבַח linked with verbs: a) זָבַח Gn 31₅₄ Lv 22₂₉ Dt 18₃ 1S 2₁₃ 1K 8₆₂ Is 57₇ Ezk 39₁₇₋₁₉ Jon 1₁₆ Ps 116₁₇ 2C 7₄; pl. Gn 46₁ 1S 6₁₅ 10₈ 2S 15₁₂ Ps 4₆ 27₆ 107₂₂ Neh 12₄₃ 1C 29₂₁; b) עָשָׂה Ex 10₂₅ 1K 12₂₇ Jr 33₁₈; c) and with other verbs הִקְרִיב Lv 7₁₆ 22₂₁; הִעֲלָה Lv 17₈; הִבִּיא Am 4₄; בָּ בּוֹא 1S 16₅; בִּרְךָ 1S 9₁₃; בָּשָׂל Ezk 46₂₄; הִכִּין Zeph 1₇; הִגִּישׁ Am 5₂₅; c.j. עָרַךְ Hos 9₄; בָּ קָרָא 1S 16₃; לָ קָרָא 16₅; שָׁחַט Ezk 44₁₁;

—2. linked with a noun: פֶּסַח Ex 12²⁷, חַג הַפֶּסַח 34²⁵; תּוֹרַה Lv 7¹² 22²⁹ Ps 116¹⁷ 107²²; קִרְבָּנוֹ Lv 7^{15f}; אֱלֹהֵינוּ Nu 25², הַיָּמִים 1S 1²¹ 2¹⁹ 20⁶, מִשְׁפָּחָה 20²⁹, יְהוָה Zeph 1⁸ לַיהוָה יוֹם Is 34⁶ Jr 46¹⁰ (Ezk 39^{17, 19}), זְבַחֵי תְרוּעָה Ps 27⁶, זְבַחֵי אֱלֹהִים Ps 51¹⁹, זְבַחֵי מֵתִים sacrifices offered to the dead Ps 106²⁸, cf. Dt 26¹⁴ (MAbot iii:3; MAboda Z. ii:3; VT 4:174), עַל חֲמִיץ Ex 23¹⁸ 34²⁵, אָכַל Ps 106²⁸; אָכַל מִזֶּאֱכָל Ex 34¹⁵, מִזֶּאֱכָל מִזֶּאֱכָל Ps 50⁵, פֶּרֶת בְּרִית עֲלֵי־זֶאֱכָל מִזֶּאֱכָל Ps 51²¹; זְבַחֵי צֶדֶק correct sacrifices Ps 51²¹; זְבַחֵי רִיב, רִיב Pr 15⁸ 21²⁷, זְבַחֵי רִיב 17¹ sacrificial meal with contention, cf. Ug. *dbh dnt* (= רִיין 4, Rin BZ 7:30), זְבַחֵי הַבֶּקֶר 2C 7⁵ זְבַחֵי בֵית 7¹²;

—3. in relation to other types of offerings: a) זְבַח :: עֹלָה Ex 10²⁵ Ps 50⁸ Ex 18¹² 2C 7¹ Lv 17⁸ Nu 15³⁻⁵⁻⁸ Dt 12²⁷ Jos 22²⁶⁻²⁸ Ezk 40⁴² 44¹¹ Ps 51¹⁸ 1S 15²² 2K 10²⁴ Is 56⁷ Jr 6²⁰ 7²¹ 2K 5¹⁷ Jr 7²² 2C 7¹; b) זְבַח and מִנְחָה 1S 2¹⁹⁻²⁹ 3¹⁴ Is 19²¹ Ps 40⁷ Da 9²⁷; עֹלָה, מִנְחָה, מִנְחָה, עֹלָה, and זְבַחֵי נְסָכִים Lv 23³⁷; עֹלֹת, זְבַחִים, and שְׁלָמִים Jos 22²⁷; עֹלָה, מִנְחָה, מִנְחָה, עֹלָה, and זְבַחֵי תּוֹרֹת 2C 29³¹; c) שְׁלָמִים (Ph.; → שְׁלָם) and הַשְׁשִׁי שְׁלָם Lv 3¹⁻³⁻⁶⁻⁹ 4¹⁰⁻²⁶⁻³¹⁻³⁵ 7^{11-18-20f-29-37} 9¹⁸ 19⁵ 22²¹ 23¹⁹ Nu 6^{17f} 7¹⁷⁻²³⁻²⁹⁻³⁵⁻⁴¹⁻⁴⁷⁻⁵³⁻⁵⁹⁻⁶⁵⁻⁷¹⁻⁷⁷⁻⁸³⁻⁸⁸ 1K 8⁶³, זְבַחֵי שְׁלָמִים, זְבַחֵי שְׁלָמִים Ex 24⁵ 1S 11¹⁵, שְׁלָמִים שְׁלָמִים זְבַחֵי שְׁלָמִים Ex 29²⁸ Lv 7³²⁻³⁴ 10¹⁴ 17⁵ Nu 10¹⁰ Jos 22²³ 1S 10⁸ Pr 7¹⁴ 2C 30²² 33¹⁶; זְבַחֵי תּוֹרַת שְׁלָמִים Lv 7¹³⁻¹⁵;

—4. particular instances Lv 17⁵⁻⁷ Dt 12⁶⁻¹¹⁻²⁷ 32³⁸ 33¹⁹ Ju 16²³ 1S 9¹² 15²² 2K 10¹⁹ 16¹⁵ Is 1¹¹ 43^{23f} Jr 17²⁶ Ezk 20²⁸ Hos 3⁴ 6⁸ 8¹³ (rd. זְבַח) Ps 51²¹ Qoh 4¹⁷ 1C 29²¹; God effects the slaughter of his adversaries Is 34⁶ Jr 46¹⁰ Ezk 39¹⁷ Zeph 1^{7f};

—Hos 4¹⁹ rd. מִמִּזְבַּחֹתָם.

Der. II זְבַח.

2414 זְבַח

II זְבַח, Sept. Ζεβεε: n.m. = I; OSArb. Ryckmans 2:55, born on the day of the זְבַח; cf. Ph. בַּנְחָדֶשׁ; Bab. Gemser *Persoonsnamen* 185f :: Böhl *Op. Min.* 17f זְבַח: king of Midian Ju 8⁵⁻²¹ Ps 83¹². †

2415 זְבִי

זְבִי: n.m.; Sept. Ζαβος; cun. *Zabbai* (*Bab. Exp. Penn.* 10:66); Palm. (Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 265; *Ephemeris* 1:213); בת זבי = Ζητούβια Wuthnow 50; short form of זְבִידָה or זְבִידָה: Ezr 10²⁸ Neh 3^{20K} (Q → זְבִי). †

2416 זְבִידָה

זְבִידָה: n.f., זְבִידָה → זְבִידָה Q, Arm lw. Wagner 75; cun. masc. *Zabidu* Tallqvist *Names* 246; Arb. fem. dimin. *Zubaidat*: 2K 23^{36K}. †

2417 זְבִינָא

זְבִינָא: n.m.; Syr. *Zabbīnā*; cun. *Zabinu* Tallqvist *Names* 231, Ζα/εβινάς Wuthnow 48f; Arm. זְבִי → BArm.; “Bought” (Noth 231f = ἀγοραστός, Schürer 1:265¹⁵), Arm.lw. Wagner 75: Ezr 10⁴³. †

2418 זבל

זבל: = → סבל, VG 1:163dβ; Akk. *zabālu* to carry, to bear, to take on commitments, esp. bringing the wedding presents into the house of the father-in-law, *zubullū* wedding present (David VT 1:59f); ? Arb. *sabbala* to give to charity, OSArb. *šbl* (? Conti 193b); and “proto-Arb.” *zbl* BASOR 128:39f.

qal: impf. יִזְבְּלֵנִי, Jerome *iezbulenī*: to **raise** (Albright JPOS 16:18), to acknowledge (a woman) as one’s lawful wife **Gen 30**₂₀; usu. to live with; to tolerate (Koehler VT 5:395). †

Der. I and II זבל, זבולון, זבול, איזבל (?).

2419 זבל

I זבל: n.m.; זבל, →

2420 זבל

II זבל: זבול papyrus VT 1:51, 5; lit. → I זבול; < **zubūl*, BL 473a; Ug. elevated place, n.loc. PRU 2, 84:13: **lofty residence** of God habitation of the moon **Hab 3**₁₁ (rd. זבלה); the Temple is Y’s בית זבלה **1K 8**₁₃ **2C 6**₂, קדש זב Is **63**₁₅ (1QH and M);

—Ps **49**₁₅ מזבול ? rd. *מזבל home (Dhorme). †

2421 זבלון

זבלון: → זבולון.

2422 זבן

זבן: → n.m. זבנא and BArm. זבן.

2423 זג

זג: זגג ? MHb., pl. זגגין, and זגגין (MSabb. iv:1, MNazir vi:2), JArm.^g זגג, Sam. (Ben-H. 2:459a) זגג: **stone** or **skin** (of the grape), Dalman *Arbeit* 4:304; Löw 1:80; Rüthi 73: **Nu 6**₄. †

2424 זר

זר: זיר, BL 464c: pl. זרים: **insolent, presumptuous** Is **13**₁₁, cj. **25**₂ and ₅ (זרים) and **29**₅ (זרים) Jr **43**₂, **Mal 3**₁₅₋₁₉ Ps **19**₁₄, cj. **54**₅ **86**₁₄ **119**₂₁₋₅₁₋₆₉₋₇₈₋₈₅₋₁₂₂ Pr **21**₂₄;

—Sir **10**₂₂ rd. זר (var.^c). †

2425 זרון

זָרוֹן, Sam.^{M98} *zidon*: זִיד; MHb., JArm. זָרוֹנָא: cs. זָרוֹן (BL 231d), זָרוֹנָךְ: **presumptuousness, over-confidence** (Bertram WdO 3:36ff) **1S 17**₂₈ **Ezk 7**₁₀ **Pr 11**₂ **Sir 7**₆; לְבָרֶךְ זֶ **Jr 49**₁₆ **Ob 3**; עֲבַרְתָּ זֶ; boundless insolence **Pr 21**₂₄; בָּזְעַבְרַת זֶ **Dt 17**₁₂ **18**₂₂ **Pr 13**₁₀; זָרוֹן cryptograph of Babylon **Jr 50**_{31f}. †

2426 זֶה

זֶה: demonstrative and relative pron., DISO 70f; seventh century inscr. IEJ 10:9; fem. זֹאת (for זֶ → Garbini *Semitico* 100⁵), Sam.^{M98} *zē'ot*, (DSS usually זֹאת, also זֹאת and זֹת, MHb. זֹ), 11 x זֹ and 2 x זֶה; **Jos 2**₁₇ rd. הִזֶּה and הִזְאֲתָה **Jr 26**₆ rd. with Q הִזְאֲתָה (: Driver VT 1:244f); common gender → זֶ; pl. אֵלֶּה and אֵלָּ; MHb., Ug. *d*, he, the one who, fem. *dt* that which (UT §6:22-27, UTGl. 632), Ph. (common gender) זֶ, זֹ, זֹ, fem. זֹת; Arb. *dā*, *dī*, *dū*, relative *'alladi*, Rabin *Arabian* 39 only *dī*, OSArb. *dn*, *dt*, *'lw* (for relative *d*), Eth. *ze*, acc. *za*, fem. *zā*, *zātfi*; Arm. זֶ, זֶי, זֶי etc. → BArm. זֶ, זֶי, זֶי; VG 1:317ff; BL 261a-d; Friedrich *Mel. Syr.* 1:39ff; Allegro VT 5:311ff:

—this, these:

—1. emphasizing: (exactly) this **Gn 38**₂₈, זֶה יִנְחַמֵּנוּ this (same) one shall comfort us **Gn 5**₂₉; זֶה קִרְאֵנָא I read this I pray you **Is 29**₁₁; הֲזֹאת לְכֶם is this yours? **Is 23**₇;

—2. זֶה such a one, such: זֶה דֹר דִּרְשִׁיו such is the generation... **Ps 24**₆ זֶה דֹרֵי זֶה **Song 5**₁₆, זֶה אֱלֹהִים that God is such a one **Ps 48**₁₅; זֶה דִּרְכָם such is their fate **Ps 49**₁₄; אֵלֶּה מְשֻׁכְּנוֹת such are the dwellings **Jb 18**₂₁;

—3. זֶה in a neuter sense: זֶה אֲשֶׁר and this is what, how **Gn 6**₁₅; זֶה כִּי־אֵם this is nothing but **Gn 28**₁₇ **Neh 2**₂; זֶה שֶׁגַּם that this also **Qoh 1**₁₇;

—4. זֹאת in a neuter sense: this, that: זֹאת עָשׂוּ **Gn 42**₁₈, אֶת־זֹאת **Ps 92**₇; זֹאת לֹא זֹאת (phrase meaning nothing shall remain as it is) **Ezk 21**₃₁, גַּמ־זֹאת: **21**₃₂; rd. כִּזְאֲתָה **Jb 19**₂₆;

—5. זֶה, זֹאת, אֵלֶּה anticipate what follows: אֵלֶּה these are **Ex 35**₁, וְאֶל־זֶה to this man **Is 66**₂; neut. זֶה this **Ex 30**₁₃; זֹאת in this, referring to what follows **Ezk 20**₂₇ **36**₃₇;

—6. זֶה, זֹאת, אֵלֶּה retroactively referring to what precedes: אֵלֶּה these are **Gn 2**₄;

—7. זֶה ... זֶה this ... that, one ... another **Ps 75**₈, the one ... the other **Jb 1**₁₆, זֶה אֶל־זֶה **Is 6**₃; also if several are involved **Qoh 3**₁₉; זֹאת ... זֹאת this one ... the other **Gn 29**₂₇;

—8. זֶה preceding a noun (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §23d :: GK §136d¹): זֶה מֹשֶׁה this Moses **Ex 32**₁ הֲרַעָה זֹאת this evil **2K 6**₃₃, זֹאת הַפְּעַם now at last **Gn 2**₂₃;

—9. זֶה following a noun with sffx.: זֶה דְּבָרֵנוּ **Jos 2**₂₀, שִׁבְעָתִי זֹאת **Gn 24**₈, אֶת־תִּי אֵלֶּה **Ex 10**₁ = this (these) of mine, his, ours; rd. מִחֻלֵּי זֶה **2K 1**₂ and **8**_{8f};

—10. attributive **זֶה**, **זֹאת**, **אֵלֶּה** following a noun with the article also have the article: **הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת** this country **Gn 12**₇, **הַדֶּר הַזֶּה** this generation **7**₁, **כְּהַיּוֹם הַזֶּה** one of those days **Gn 39**₁₁ etc.;

—11. **זֶה** with gen. the one from, **he of, the (lord) of** (Amor. *zu* Huffmon 186; Ug. *d* UT §13:71); OSin. *d*, *dt* Albright BASOR 110:16f; OSArb. *d* Höfner §37; Arb. *dū*, VG 2:243f; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §75; Allegro VT 5:311f; Tham. Littmann *Thamud* 149b): **זֶה סִינַי** the one from Sinai **Ju 5**₅ and **Ps 68**₉, ? also **זֶה שְׁלוֹם** “lord of peace” **Mi 5**₄ (Wildberger ThZ 16:323) :: Birkeld StudTheol. 2:201f; Mowinckel ANVAO 1953:1, 31f;

—12. **זֶה** introduces a relative clause like **אֲשֶׁר** (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §150b, → **זו** 2; Friedrich *Mél. Syr.* 45ff): **זֶה שְׁכַנְתָּ בוֹ** wherein you dwelt **Ps 74**₂, **זֶה יִלְדָךָ** who begot you **Pr 23**₂₂, **זֶה קָוִינוּ לּוֹ** for whom we waited **Is 25**₉, **זֶה יָסַדְתָּ** that you appointed **Ps 104**₈, **וְזֵה אֶהְבֵּתִי** and those whom I loved **Jb 19**₁₉;

—13. **זֶה** adv. of place: **בְּזֶה** here **Gn 38**₂₁ **Ex 24**₁₄ **1S 21**₁₀; **מִזֶּה** away from here **Gn 37**₁₇; **זֶה** from there **Jr 2**₃₇; **מִזֶּה ... מִזֶּה** on this side ... on that side **Nu 22**₂₄; **מִזֶּה וּמִזֶּה** on either side **Ezk 47**₇; **אִי(־)זֶה** → **אִי**;

—14. **זֶה** adv. of place: **here, there** **לֶחֱמֵנוּ זֶה** here is our bread **Jos 9**₁₂, **זֶה הַיָּם** the sea is over there **Ps 104**₂₅; **הֲאִתָּה זֶה** is it you here? **Gn 27**₂₁; **וְהִנֵּה זֶה** and behold, there **Song 2**₈; with adv. of time **זֶה עַתָּה** now **1K 17**₂₄, even now **2K 5**₂₂; **זֶה פַּעַמַיִם** these two occasions, **Gn 27**₃₆, **זֶה כַּמֶּה שָׁנִים** for so many years now **Zech 7**₃;

—15. **זֶה** strengthens the interrogative: **מַה זֶה** how then? **Ju 18**₂₄; **מַה זֹאת** **Ex 14**_{5.11} and **מַה זֶה** **Ex 4**₂ what then?, **לָמָּה זֶה** why then? **Gn 18**₁₃ **Ex 2**₂₀, **מִי זֶה** **Is 63**₁ (rd. **הַבָּא**) **Jb 38**₂ **42**₃ † and **מִי זֹאת** **Song 3**₆ and **זֶה הוּא מִי הוּא** **Jr 30**₂₁ **Ps 24**₁₀ **Sir 31/34**₉ who is this that ... ?; **אִי־זֶה** → **אִי**.

—16. **זֶה**, **זֹאת** with prep. (→ 13): a) **בְּזֶה** under these circumstances **Est 2**₁₃; **בְּזֹאת** on this condition **Gn 34**₁₅, **בְּזֹאת** on this occasion **2C 20**₁₇; **בְּזֹאת** for all this **Lv 26**₂₇ **Ps 27**₃, **בְּכָל־זֶה** **Neh 13**₆ and **בְּכָל־זֹאת** for all this **Is 5**₂₅ **9**₁₁ **Jb 1**₂₂, on these conditions **Neh 10**₁; b) **כְּזֶה** such a one **Gn 41**₃₈, such **Is 58**₅; **כְּזֹאת** in this way **1K 7**₃₇, such a thing **Is 66**₈; **כְּזֹאת** in this (the same) way, as well **Gn 45**₂₃; **כְּזֹאת וְכְזֹאת** this way and that, such and such **2S 17**₁₅, = **כְּזֶה וְכְזֶה** → **זֶה**; c) with **מִן** → 13; d) **עַל־זֹאת** for this reason **Am 8**₈, **עַל־זֶה**, **עַל־אֵלֶּה**, this is why, because of all this **Lam 5**₁₇;

—**Ps 7**₄ prp. **גְּאוּת**.

2427 זֶה

זֶה: fem., → **זו**; **זֹאת**: MHb., **זו** Arm. → BArm. **זָא**; > Eth. *zā*;

—1. **this**, **Qoh 2**₂, cj. **Jos 2**₁₇ (rd. **הַזֶּה**), relative **Ps 132**₁₂ (BL 265d; rd. **עֲדִיתִי** ? 591/);

—2. neut. **this** **2K 6**₁₉ **Ezk 40**₄₅ **Qoh 2**₂₄ **5**_{15.18} **7**₂₃ **9**₁₃; **כְּזֶה וְכְזֶה** such and such (→ **זֶה** 16b) **Ju 18**₄ **1K 14**₅, now this way, now that **2S 11**₂₅. †

2428 זָהָב

זָהָב (385 x): DISO 72; → צָהָב; not in Ug. Ph. Akk., → זָהָב; MHb., Arm. → BArm., Mnd. (MdD 98b) זָהָב, Arb. *dahab*, OSArb. *dhb* gold, spice, Tigr. Wb. 493b *zahab*: cs. זָהָב, זָהָב, Gn 2₁₂ † (BL 208r) וְזָהָבָךְ, וְזָהָבֶיךָ, Is 60₉ Ezk 7₁₉ Hos 8₄ (:: fossilized adv. Torczyner *Entstehung* 86) Reicke-R. 582; gold in חֲוִילָהּ, אֲוִפִיר, in the sand → עֲפָרֶת Jb 28₆; → שָׁבָא, → פְּרָוִיִם (Grelot VT 11:30ff :: Del Medico VT 13:158ff); older texts זָהָב וְכֶסֶף Gn 24₃₅ Dt 29₁₆ Jos 6₁₉, later texts זָהָב וְכֶסֶף Ex 25₃ and elsewhere (→ Hartmann SThU 28:29ff; Meissner *Bab. Ass.* 1:363f); טוֹב זָהָב Gn 2₁₂, טָהוֹר זָהָב Ex 25₁₁, → סָגוֹר זָהָב, → שָׁחוּט זָהָב, → מוֹפָז זָהָב; לְשׁוֹן זָהָב (tongue-shaped gold-ingot) Jos 7₂₁; עֲשָׂרָה זָהָב ten (units, sc. שֶׁקֶל) of gold Gn 24₂₂; golden tumours and mice 1S 6₄, golden pipes Zech 4₁₂ (→ רִיק hif.); אֱלֹהֵי זָהָב Ex 20₂₃; זָהָב overlay with gold 1K 6_{20f}; golden altar 1K 7₄₈ (→ de Vaux *Inst.* 2:286: not the altar for burning incense, ATO 104); זָהָב offering of gold Ex 35₂₂; זָהָב threads of gold Ex 28₆ Sir 45₁₀; כֶּסֶף כְּזָהָב; זָהָב וְכֶסֶף distrib. (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §129a) anything made of gold or silver Jr 52₁₉;

—Jb 37₂₂ rd. זָהָר.

Der. זָהָב, דִּי זָהָב.

2429 זָהָם

זָהָם: MHb. JArm.¹⁸ Syr. Mnd. (MdD 163a) and Arb. *zahima* to be dirty, to stink, JArm.⁸ pa. to make dirty.

pi: pf. זָהָמְתוּ (cj. זָהָמָה): with two accusatives, to **make something loathsome** to (alt. rd. זָהָמָה to feel loathing, with acc.) Jb 33₂₀. †

Der. *זָהָם.

2430 זָהָם

*זָהָם, זָהָם: Sept.^B Πολλλαμ, Sept.^A Ζαλαμ: n.m.; זָהָם; MHb. זָהָמָה, MHb.² זָהָמָה; JArm.^b זָהָמָא; Syr. *zahnā*, Mnd. זָהָמָא (MdD 164b) dirt, stench: “Dirty fellow, Stinker” or “Fatso”, Arb. *zahima* to be fat (Noth 241f): son of Rehoboam 2C 11₁₉. †

2431 זָהָר

זָהָר MHb.² pi. to illuminate, JArm.¹, Syr., Arb. *zahara* to shine, IV to bloom; Tigr. Wb. 493a *zāher* clear, obvious; → צָהָל; Palache 25.

hif: impf. יִזְהָרוּ: to **shine** (BL 294b) Sir 43₉ Marg., Sir^{Mv3} var. for זָהָר; metaph. Da 12₃ Volz *Eschatologie* 396ff. †

Der. זָהָר.

2432 זָהַר

II זָהַר: Schulthess *Homonyme* 21f; Arm. → BArm.; MHb. nif. hif. זָהַר, < Arm. זָהַרָא; rather with I, to make clear, Palache 25.

nif: pf. נִזְהַר; inf. הִזְהַר; pt. נִזְהַר:

—1. to heed a warning **Ezk 3**₂₁ **33**_{4f} **Ps 19**₁₂ (בִּי by) **Qoh 4**₁₃ **12**₁₂;

—2. to be warned **Ezk 33**₆;

—**Ezk 33**_{5b} prp. הִזְהַר; alt. dl. v.₅ †

hif: pf. הִזְהַר; (ה) הִזְהַרְתָּ(ה), הִזְהַרְתִּי, הִזְהַרְתֶּם, הִזְהַרְתֶּן K (Q רָו), inf. הִזְהַר: to caution **Ex 18**₂₀ cj. **Lv 15**₃₁ (וְהִזְהַרְתֶּם) **2K 6**₁₀ cj. **Jr 4**₁₆ (לְ הִזְהַרְתִּי Rudolph) **Ezk 3**₁₇ and **33**₇ (מִמֶּנִּי) a warning coming from me :: Zimmerli 86) **3**_{18a-19-21} **33**₃ **2C 19**₁₀, with בְּזָן to warn about **Ezk 3**_{18b} **33**_{8f}. †

2433 זָהַר

זָהַר: I זָהַר; MHb.², JArm.^g זִהְרָא, CPArm. זָהַר moon, JArm.^t זִהְרָא and JArm.^b זָהַרְרִי (pl.) glow; Arb. *zuhrat* glow: glow **Ezk 8**₂ **Da 12**₃ (of the blessed, → Volz *Eschatologie* 418; Nötscher *Terminologie* 100), cj. **Jb 37**₂₂. †

2434 זֶה

זֶה: MHb. זִי glow, bloom, Arm. → BArm. *זִי glow, complexion; < Akk. *zīm/wu* countenance, glow (CAD 21:121f; Dhorme *Emploi* 52f); Sept.^{MSS} ζῖου, Vulg. *Zio*; Pun. זִיב, Tg. זִי בְּזִיבְנִי month of blossom = April-May; name of the second Canaanite month (BRL 310; Barrois 2:175f) = MHb. Arm. זִיב (< Akk. *ayyaru*, Ug. *hyr*, UTGL. 959): the month of Ziv **1K 6**₁₋₃₇. †

2435 זֵה

זֵה: → זָה and זֶה: **this**

—1. fem. sg. (? relative, BL 265d) **Ps 132**₁₂;

—2. neut. (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §16e) **Hos 7**₁₆. †

2436 זֶה

זֶה: demonstrative and relative pronoun, → זֶה; common gender:

—1. demonstrative fem. and neut. **this** (Sept., Pesh., Vulg.) **Ps 62**₁₂, better relative (→ 2); → שְׂתִימ, Honeyman VT 11:350;

—2. relative = אֲשֶׁר (→ זָה 12, Allegro VT 5:311f) Ex 15¹³⁻¹⁶ Is 42²⁴ (1QIs^a זָה, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 176) 43²¹ Ps 9¹⁶ 10² 17⁹ 31⁵ 32⁸ 68²⁹ 142⁴ 143⁸; Ps 62¹² → 1;

—Hab 1¹¹ dl. (→ אֲשֶׁם qal.); Ps 12⁸ לְעוֹלָם זָה rd. זוֹלִל וְעָלָה †

2437 זֹב

זֹב: MHb. Ug. *mdb* stream, torrent (UTGl. 1425, Driver *Myths* 154b and Aistleitner 720 *db*); JArm., Sam. (Ben-H. 2:457) and Syr. רֹב flow (away); Mnd. רֹב, but זֹבֵא stream (MdD 103b, 156a), Akk. *zābu* ooze, *Zābu* the River Zab Delitzsch *Paradies* 186; EnzIsl. 4:1278; Arb. *Zāb*, Greek Ζάβρατος; Eg. *s'b* flow out; Arb. *dāba* melt, OSArb. *mdb* irrigation canal (Müller 53); → רֹב.

qal: impf. יִזֹּב, יִזְבוּ, יִזְבוּ; pt. זָב Sam.^{M98} *zob*, זָבָה/בַּת;

—1. to **flow**: water Is 48²¹ Ps 78²⁰ 105⁴¹;

—2. to flow, **drip** with some fluid (with acc.) אֲרִיזַת הַלֵּב וְדִבְשָׁה (→ דִּבְשָׁה, mythological; Gressmann *Ursprung* 209ff :: Dalman *Arbeit* 1:4f, 337f; Guthe *Pal.*² (1927) 52ff) Ex 3⁸⁻¹⁷ 13⁵ 33³ Lv 20²⁴ Nu 13²⁷ 14⁸ 16¹³ (זֹבֵא!)¹⁴ Dt 6³ 11⁹ 26⁹⁻¹⁵ 27³ 31²⁰ Jos 5⁶ Jr 11⁵ 32²² Ezk 20⁶⁻¹⁵ Sir 46⁸ Baruch 1²⁰;

—3. to **suffer a discharge** זֹב (Mishna *Zabim*); of a man (gonorrhoea) מִבְּשָׂרוֹ זָב Lv 15², אֶת־זֹבוֹ 33; 15⁴⁻⁶⁻⁹⁻¹¹⁻¹³⁻³² 22⁴ Nu 5², 2S 3²⁹; of a woman, menstruation Lv 15¹⁹⁻²⁵;

—4. ? **flow away**, ebb Jr 49⁴ (→ II עֲנִיָּה power, wealth, Dahood *AnalBibl.* 10:32f :: Driver *Fschr.* Bertholet 141; Rudolph 248) Lam 4⁹ (?). †

hif: pf. הִזִּיב (of water) to **let flow** 1QIs^a 48²¹ for הִזִּיל (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 176), tears Sir 38¹⁶. †

Der. זֹב.

2438 זֹבֵא

זֹבֵא: MHb., JArm.^{tg} דֹּבֵא, Syr. *daubā, dyāba*, ? Mnd. (MdD 156a) זֹבֵא:

—1. **discharge** from a man's private parts, blennorrhoea (*gonorrhoea benigna*) Lv 15^{2f-13-15-33};

—2. **haemorrhage** from a woman during menstruation and at other times Lv 15^{19-25f. 28-30}. †

2439 זֹד

זֹד: → זִיד.

2440 זֹז

זֹז: MHb. JArm.^{gb} move along, Akk. to overflow, Muss-A. 277a, *zāzu* abundance, excess.

Der. I ירו.

2441 זוזים

זוזים, Sam.^{M98} *Zūzā'em*: n.pop., in → זָם in Transjordan Gn 14₅; Vulg. *Zuzim*, Sept., Pesh. -]182θνη φισχυρά; = זִמְזָמִים, rd. זוזמים ? (Procksch *Gen.*² 506), or corrupted from it ?; Avigad-Y. *Gen. Apoc.* xxi:29 זוז(ב)זמיא cf. Dt 2₂₀ (Avigad-Y. *Gen. Apoc.* p. 35); preserved in n.loc. *Zizā* ? (BDB; Musil *Arabia* 1:318). †

2442 זוח

זוח: Syr. and Arb. *zwh* go away, Arb. *zahha* remove, MHb., JArm.^b + דעת become arrogant, Syr. זוח become agitated; Mnd. (MdD 164b) זוח stimulate; get excited Sir 8₁₁ (Smend):

nif: impf. זיח: to become detached, shift Ex 28₂₈ 39₂₁. †

2443 זוחת

זוחת: Sept.^A Ζωχαθ: n.m.; זוחת ?; 1C 4₂₀. †

2444 זיית

*זיית: MHb. זיית, EgArm. זיית, JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 157b) זיית; OSArb.; Arb. *zāwiyat* (Fraenkel 11 :: Schulthess *Homonyme* 23); ? < Akk. *sam/wītu* corner (Zimmern 31; OLZ 19:149f: pl. (also cs.) זיית (BL 606i) Arm.lw. Wagner 76: **corner**, of the altar Zech 9₁₅, carved corner pillars of a house (caryatids) ? → Sept., cf. Meissner *Bab. Ass.* 1:249, 327; Dalman *Arbeit* 7:60) Ps 144₁₂. †

2445 זול

זול: MHb. JArm.^{gb} to be worthless, cheap, af. to sell at a low price; Pehl. *Frahang* 26:1 of little value, EgArm. (DISO 73) to sell.

qal: pt. זלם (rd. hif. מְזַלֵּם ?): to pour out, lavish (gold out of a purse) (Torczyner ZDMG 57:557) Is 46₆. †

Der. זולה*.

2446 זולה

*זולה; DSS, Dam.: cs. זולת and זולתי Ps 18₃₂ (BL 526k), sf. זולתך, זולתך, זולתך: removal, cessation >

—1. prep. **except, only** (after a supposed negation) Dt 1₃₆ 4₁₂ 1S 21₁₀ 2S 7₂₂ 1K 3₁₈ 12₂₀ 2K 24₁₄ Is 26₁₃ 45₅₋₂₁ 64₃ Hos 13₄ Ps 18₃₂ Ru 4₄ 1C 17₂₀;

—2. conj. **save that** Jos 11₁₃. †

2447 זון

זון: Arb. Guillaume 4:5; MHb. to feed, Arm. → BArm.; Akk. *zanānu* to care for, look after; מְזַיֵן Pr 17₄ rd. מְזַיֵן (I זון) and מְזַיֵן Jr 5_{8K} rd. Q מְזַיֵן (זון).

cj. qal: impf. יִזֶן: to feed Jb 36₃₁. †

Der. מְזַיֵן.

2448 זונה

זונה: → זנה.

2449 זוע

זוע: MHb., to tremble, hif. to lust for Sir 37_{29f}; → BArm., JArm.^{lg} Sam. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 164b); Arb. *zā'a* to shake; pi./pilp. זעזע MHb. JArm.^{lg} Sam. and Arb. *za'za'a* to shake, upset; hitpalp. MHb. JArm.^{lg} יזרעזע, 1QSH also תתזעזע to be startled; Akk. *Zū* the petrel god (WbMyth. 1:138f).

qal: impf. יִזְעוּ pt. זָע: to tremble Qoh 12₃, with מִן before Est 5₉ Sir 48₁₂. †

pilp: pt. מִזְעִיעֵיךְ: make someone tremble, scare Hab 2₇ (? rather *זעה). †

Der. זָעָה, זִעְעָה.

2450 זועה

זועה: 2C 29₈ and זועה Jr 15₄ 24₉ 28₁₈ 34₁₇, i.e. K זועה and Q זועה: זוע BL 594v; MHb. pl. זועות and Syr. *zau'ā*, *zau'tā* and *zyā'ā* earthquake, JArm.^l זועתא and זועתא, JArm.^g זיעתא fear, Syr. *zau'ā* earthquake *zau'tā* terror, CPArm. *zw^o* earthquake; > → Q זועה, DSS (Bergsträsser 1:§20d): **trembling, terror** Is 28₁₉ לְזִעְוֵה נִתַּן Jr 15₄ 24₉ 29₁₈ 34₁₇ 2C 29₈.

2451 זור

I זור: MHb.² מזור compress, JArm.^{gb} זירא press beams, JArm.^{gb} מזורא pole for pressing olives; Syr. *zār* to press, *zwārā* wine-press; Arb. *zyr* II to press; → זרר; to flow Dahood ZAW 74:207f.

qal: impf. יִזְרֶה, יִזְרֶה; pt. זָרָה Is 59₅, mixed form of זָרָה and pt. pass. הִזְרָה (BL 512f; 1QIs^a הִזְרָה):

—1. to **press closely**: in hatching Is 59₅ (: Wernberg-M. VT 4:324; as II), to wring out (wet cover) Ju 6₃₈;

—2. to **crush** (|| רִוַּשׁ) Jb 39₁₅. †

Der. זָר (?).

2452 זָרַר

II זָרַר: JArm.^{tg} CPArm. to turn aside, Arb. *zwr* to turn to, IX to turn aside; Leslau 18, to roam about Tigr. Wb. 502b, Amh. Ullendorff *Chrestomathy* 125a.

qal: pf. זָרַר, זָרַרְוּ Ps 78₃₀ (Bergsträsser 2:145e): to **turn aside** with מָן Ps 78₃₀ Jb 19₁₃;

— זָרַרְוּ Ps 58₄ rd. nif. †

nif: pf. נָזַרְוּ: to **turn aside** from, with מָן, מִזַּעַל Ezk 14₅ cj. Ps 58₄ (נָזַרְוּ), with אָחֹר to become estranged Is 1₄. †

hof: pt. מִזַּרְוּ: **estranged** (|| נִכְרְוּ) Ps 69₉ Sir 4₃₀. †

Der. זָרַר.

2453 זָרַר

III זָרַר: Arb. *dyr* to stink, to hate, II to smear with dung; OSArb. n.f. *dyrt* (Müller 54); MHb. JArm.^b דָּוַר to manure a field by letting cattle stay on it overnight → Wernberg-M. VT 4:322f :: Dalman *Arbeit* 2:144f: as דָּוַר to dwell; cf. Heb. מִזַּר, Arb. *madira* to become rotten (eggs).

qal: pf. זָרַרְוּ: to stink, to **be loathsome** (breath, rd. רִיחָוּ) Jb 19₁₇. †

Der. I מִזַּוֵּר (?), זָרַר 7 (?).

2454 זָזַר

זָזַר: n.m.; cun. *Zazā(ia)* Tallqvist *Names* 247, reduplicated short form (Noth 41); Ζαζάνης Palm. Faye *Dura* 206f: son of יִרְחַמְאֵל 1C 2₃₃. †

2455 זָחַל

I זָחַל: MHb. Sam. to flow, JArm.^{tg} also to creep, slide, זָחַלְוּ JArm.^{tg} locust as yet unable to fly, grub; Arb. *zalahā* slide; → זָחַלְתָּ.

qal: pt. זָחַלְוּ: **creep, crawl** אֲרֵצ/עָפָר זָחַלְוּ snakes Dt 32₂₄ (|| בְּהִמּוֹת) Mi 7₁₇ (|| נִחַשׁ). †

2456 זָחַל

II זָחַל: trad. as I :: Nöldeke ZDMG 40:741; 54:163; Gesenius-B.; זָחַל OArm. DISO 73; Ug. *dhl*; basic form in Arb. *dahl* thirst for revenge (Nöldeke); Arb. *zahala* to hold oneself back, be in dread; Arm. דָּחַל (→ BArm.)

EgArm. Palm. Hatra (DISO 73), JArm. Sam. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 103a רהיל) :: Kutscher Tarb. 33:123ff: recognized lw.

qal: pf. זחלתי: to **be anxious** Jb 3₂₆. †

2457 זחלת

זחלת: n.loc., אבן הזחלת near עין רגל in the Kidron valley 1K 1₉: I זחל; usu. “Snakes’ stone” Kittel *Archäol.* 171ff; oft. compared with עין התנין Neh 2₁₃; Arb. *zuḥal*, Saturn, Tg. סכותא = → סכות; attrib. “sliding stone” Driver ZAW 52:51ff; KBL; → Dalman *Jerus.* 164ff; Simons 157ff; Montgomery-G. 73f. †

2458 זיד

זיד: MHb. hif. JArm.¹⁸ af., → BArm. to treat mischievously; Syr. *zaʿād, zāʿād* (Payne-Smith 1071) hot, Mnd. (MdD 165b) זידא anger, Arb. *zyd* to increase, exaggerate > Eth. Leslau 18; Tigr. Wb. 504b *zēda* to surpass, OSArb. in n.pop. ז(י)דאל Ryckmans 2:56: basic meaning to be hot.

qal: pf. זדד, זדד: to **behave insolently** Ex 18₁₁ with על towards, Jr 50₂₉ with אל against. †

hif: (back formation from impf.?): pf. זדד; impf. זדד, זדד, זדד, זדד:

—1. to **cook** something Gn 25₂₉;

—2. to **become hot** with anger Ex 21₁₄;

—3. to **behave presumptuously** (MAbot iv:4 מזיד transgressor :: שונג); a) with על Neh 9₁₀; b) abs. Dt 17₁₃ Neh 9₂₉ Sir 3₁₆ (var. מגדף, Tarb. 1960:131), with following fin. vb. Dt 1₄₃ (cf. 1_{41b}) Neh 9₁₆, with inf. Dt 18₂₀. †

Der. זדד, זדד, *זדד.

2459 זידון

*זידון: זיד: זידונים: disturbed, **raging** (of water) Ps 124₅. †

2460 זיז

I זיז: MHb. JArm.⁸ lentil-weevil, locust ? (Löw 2:450); Arb. *zīz* tree-cricket; Akk. *zīzānu / sīsānu* locust (Landsberger *Fauna* 123f; CAD 15:321): cs. the small creatures that ruin the fields, coll., זיז שרי Ps 50₁₁ (|| cj. 80₁₄ (עוף מרומ) || מייער) Thomas ExpT. 76:385; → ZAW 78:91. †

2461 זיז

II זִיזִי: → זִד and זִש; Ug. *dd, zd, td* (UTGI. 722, 818, 2653, §5:3; Aistleitner 880); Akk. *zīzu* teat of a cow giving milk (Holma 48); Arb. *zīzat*, BedArb. *dēd* udder, τῆθος: nipple; metaph. כָּבוֹד זִ (11QPs^a; DJD 4 p. 86:5) full breast (|| תַּנְדָּהּ מִיָּם (שֶׁר) Is 66₁₁. †

2462 זִזָּא

זִזָּא: n.m.; short form (Noth 41); cun. *Zizī(a)* Tallqvist *Names* 249, n.loc. *Bīt Zizē* Weidner *Halaf* 111:15; → זִזָּה:

—1. 1C 4₃₇ (Sept. Ζουζα);

—2. son of Rehoboam 2C 11₂₀. †

2463 זִזָּה

זִזָּה: n.m.; → זִזָּא; 1C 23₁₁, cj. 10 for זִזָּא. †

2464 זִזָּא

[זִזָּא: n.m. 1C 23₁₀; rd. זִזָּא, → זִזָּה. †]

2465 זִיע

זִיע: n.m., Sept. Ζουε; Lih. †y^c Ryckmans 1:69; זוע, “Quiverer” ? (Noth 242); or Arm. *dy^c* to come into the open, *midyā^c* communicative person: 1C 5₁₃. †

2466 זִיף

I זִיף: n.loc.; locv. זיפה; ז(י)ף לַמִּלְךָ Diringer 148f; Moscati 94, 97; Ziph:

—1. *T. ez-Zif*, 7 km. SE of Hebron; Abel 2:490; Simons *Geog.* §977; PJB. 22:77; 30:35: Jos 15₅₅ 1S 23₂₄ 1C 2₄₂ 2C 11₈, זִיף מְדַבֵּר 1S 23_{14f} 26₂;

—2. in the SW of the Negeb, *ez-Zeife* SW of Kurnub, Abel 2:490 :: Simons *Geog.* §317:10: Jos 15₂₄. †

Der. זִיפִי.

2467 זִיף

II זִיף: n.m.; ? = I, → Rudolph 35: 1C 4₁₆. †

2468 זִיפָה

זִיפָה: n.m.; OSArb. זיפת Ryckmans 2:56: 1C 4₁₆. †

2469 זִפְיָ

*זִפְיָ: gentilic from I זִיפְיָ: pl. זִיפְיָיִם = from Ziph: **1S 23**₁₉ **26**₁ **Ps 54**₂. †

2470 זִיקוֹת

זִיקוֹת: DSS זִיקוֹת (זִי קִים) flaming arrows MHb. זִיק, JArm.^s זִיקָא, Syr. comet, Pehl. *Frahang* 1:4, and Mnd. (MdD 167a) wind; Akk. *zīqu, zīqtu* torch, flaming arrow; sg. זִיקָה* or II זִק* (BDB), → II זִק, זִיקָה: **flaming arrow** cj. **Is 50**_{11a.b} (rd. מְאִירֵי || אֵשׁ) **Sir 43**₁₃ (|| בְּרָק). †

2471 זַיִת

זַיִת: MHb., Ug. *ztm*, olives Ph. זַיִת (?); Arm.: ArmAss. 8 (? → Syria 24:39f :: KAI 2:284f), EgArm., DISO 80; JArm. זַיִתָא, Syr. *zaitā*; Eth. *zait*; < Arb. *zait* olive and *zaitūn* olivetree (Fraenkel 148); Eg. *dt* (Erman-G. 5:618), Copt. *zūoyt*; homeland?, → Hehn *Kulturpflanzen* 123ff.; ZAW 62:293: זַיִת, זַיִתָּה, זַיִתָּה, זַיִתָּה:

—1. **olive tree, olive** *Olea europaea* (Löw 2:286ff; BRL 85f, 402ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 4:151f, 162ff): זַיִת olive tree **Ju 9**_{8f} **Hos 14**₇, זַיִתָּה olive trees **Dt 6**₁₁ **28**₄₀ **Jos 24**₁₃ **1S 8**₁₄ **2K 5**₂₆ **Am 4**₉ **Zech 4**_{3.11f} **Ps 128**₃ **Neh 5**₁₁ **9**₂₅ **1C 27**₂₈; זַיִת olive-plantation **Ex 23**₁₁ **Ju 15**₅; זַיִת שֶׁמֶן (שֶׁמֶן זַיִת Qasileh) olive oil **Ex 27**₂₀ **30**₂₄ **Lv 24**₂; שֶׁמֶן זַיִת **Dt 8**₈ and זַיִת יְצָהָר **2K 18**₃₂ olive-trees producing much oil; → יְצָהָר, נְצָה, נְצָה, שְׁבִילָה, שְׁתִּיל, זַיִת עֵץ הַזַּיִת **Hg 2**₁₉.

—2. metaph. זַיִת רֵעֵנָן **Jr 11**₁₆ **Ps 52**₁₀ **Sir 50**₁₀ n.top. הַר הַזַּיִתִּים Mount of Olives E of Jerusalem (Dalman *Jerusalem* 385; Reicke-R. 1339) **Zech 14**₄, מַעְלֵה הַזַּיִתִּים **2S 15**₃₀.

Der. n.m. זַיִתָּה, זַיִתָּה, זַיִתָּה.

2472 זַיִתָּה

זַיִתָּה: n.m. (:: Rudolph 67: n.loc.); זַיִתָּה (BL 500p) “who has dealings with olive trees” (:: Noth 230); → זַיִתָּה: **1C 7**₁₀. †

2473 זָךְ

זָךְ: BL 453y; MHb.; Akk. *zakū*: זָךְ, fem. זָכָה: **clear, pure**;

—1. oil **Ex 27**₂₀ **Lv 24**₂, לְבוֹנָה **Ex 30**₃₄ **Lv 24**₇;

—2. metaph. a) man **Jb 8**₆ **33**₉ **Pr 16**₂; b) actions **Jb 11**₄ **Pr 20**₁₁ (cj. Ehrlich זָךְ “crooked”) **21**₈; prayer **Jb 16**₇. †

2474 זָכָה

זכה: → זכך; MHb. to be right, be entitled, Ug. PRU 3:230f; Arm. (→ BArm. זכה, DISO 76) רכא, רכי to be clean, pure, זכא to be innocent; Arb. *zakā* to be clean, pure, right; OSArb. *ḏky* II to purify (Müller 53), Akk. *zakū* to be clean, pure, D *zukkū* to speak justly; with ז and with its forensic meaning lw. < Akk. (Zimmern 25; Kutscher Tarb. 19:125 :: Bauer OLZ 29:803: Can.); n.m. Arm. יזכה Syria 36:99, A3.

qal: impf. יִזְכֶּה, יִזְכֶּה: to be (morally) clean, **be pure** || צדק Ps 51₆ Jb 15₁₄ 25₄; cj. Jr 11₁₅ (rd. עַל־זאת) התְּזַכֶּי Coppins Mus. 1931:180, → pi.);

—Mi 6₁₁ rd. הִתְּזַכֶּה. †

pi: pf. זָכַיתִי; impf. יִזְכֶּה

—1. to **cleans** Ps 73₁₃ 119₉ Pr 20₉, cj. Is 53₁₀ → רכא pi;

—2. (BL 292r) to **speak justly**, to **acquit** cj. Jr 11₁₅ (→ qal) Mi 6₁₁ (rd. הִתְּזַכֶּה). †

hitp: impv. הִזְכִּי < **hizdakkū* (Beer-M. §24:2; 28:2 :: Honeyman VT 1:63f; זכך nif.): to **clean oneself** Is 1₁₆. †

Der. זָכַי

זְכוּכִית 2475

זְכוּכִית, MSS זְכוּכִית: זכך; MHb., JArm. † זוגיתא, Syr. *zgūgitā*, Mnd. *zgāgita* (MdD 162a), > Arb. *za/i/ujāj* (Fraenkel 64), cf. MHb. זָגַג glassblower, JArm. זוגיתא, זוגא glass; lw. < Akk. *zakakatu* (CAD 21:15), transparent **glass** as ornament (|| זָהָב; BRL 198ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 4:391; 7:229; Kelso §105; Reicke-R. 573; Yadin *Finds* 101ff) Jb 28₁₇. †

זְכוּר 2476

*זְכוּר; Barth §270:23; VG 1:428, Gulkowitsch 17f; MHb. זְכוּר; Arb. *ḏakar*, pl. *ḏakūr* phallus: זְכוּרָה; coll. **male qualities** Ex 23₁₇/34₂₃/Dt 16₁₆ 20₁₃. †

זְכוּר 2477

זְכוּר: I זכר; VG 1:357f; Blau Lesh. 18:70; BL 472u; Arm. semantic loan, MHb., Arb. *ḏakūr*: with a good memory: **remembering** Ps 103₁₄.

זְכוּר 2478

זְכוּר, Sam.^{M95} *zākor*: n.m.; זכר, short form (Noth 38, 187) or familiar (BL 480t); Diringier 204f; EgArm. Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Ph. זכר BASOR 143:5f; cun. *Zakuru(m)* Tallqvist *Names* 246: Nu 13₄ Ezr 8₁₄ Q (K זְכוּר Neh 3₂ 10₁₃ 12₃₅ 13₁₃ 1C 4₂₆ 24₂₇ 25₂₋₁₀). †

nif: pf. **נִזְכָּרְתָם**; impf. **יִזְכֹּר**, **תִּזְכָּר**, **תִּזְכְּרֶנָּה**; inf. **הִזְכֵּרְכֶם**; pt. **נִזְכָּרִים**:

—1. **נִזְכָּר** he is named, remembered (→ Blau VT 11:85) **Ezk 25**₁₀; **Ps 109**₁₄ **Jb 28**₁₈; the name **Jr 11**₁₉ **Hos 2**₁₉ **Zech 13**₂ **Ps 83**₅;

—2. **נִזְכָּר** he is thought of **Is 23**₁₆ **65**₁₇ **Ezk 3**₂₀ **18**₂₄ **21**₂₉₋₃₇ **33**₁₃₋₁₆ **Jb 24**₂₀ **Est 9**₂₈ cj. **Nah 1**₁₄;

—3. to be taken into account, with לְ or לְפָנַי (cf. **חשב** nif.) **Nu 10**₉, **Ezk 18**₂₂ 11QPs^a (DJD 4 p. 71:12);

—4. cj. to be called, to be summoned **Nah 2**₆;

—**Ex 34**₁₉ rd. **הִזְכֵּר** †

hif: pf. **הִזְכִּיר**, **הִזְכִּירְתָּנִי**; impf. **יִזְכִּירוּ**, **אִזְכִּיר**; impv. **הִזְכִּירוּ**, **הִזְכִּירוּ**; inf. **הִזְכִּירוּ**, **הִזְכִּירוּ**; pt. **הִזְכִּירוּ**, **הִזְכִּירוּ**; to raise a matter in law; Wolff *Hosea* 186; denom. from **זָכַר** (Begrich ZAW 58:12⁴)?

—1. to take to court, with acc. of person (Begrich ZAW 58:12; usu. to remind) **Is 43**₂₆ †;

—2. (according to Barth §78a and Blau (vs.) new formation from an impf. in *i*- of qal *yazkir*) to cause (one's name) to be mentioned **Ex 20**₂₄ (Stamm ThZ 1:304ff) **2S 18**₁₈; to mention **Gn 41**₉ **1S 4**₁₈ **Is 63**₇ **Ps 87**₄ (with לְ to name as), with אֵל before **Is 19**₁₇, with לְפָנַי to bring to remembrance **Sir 50**₁₆; with כִּי that **Is 12**₄ †;

—3. to make known (Hempel TLZ 1957:818) with עוֹן (→ זָכְרוּן 4) **Nu 5**₁₅ **1K 17**₁₈ **Ezk 21**_{28f} **29**₁₆; with שֵׁם to name **Is 49**₁; with מִשָּׂא cj. **Jr 23**₂₆; prayers **Tob 12**₁₂; to report with אֵל **Gn 40**₁₄, abs **Jr 4**₁₆ (Begrich ZAW 58:12, cj. **הִזְהִירוּ** Rudolph), → **מִזְכִּיר** †;

—4. to profess, praise (in hymns) **צִדְקָתְךָ** **Ps 71**₁₆ **צִדְקָתְךָ** **Is 26**₁₃ **יְשֵׁם** **62**₆, **שֵׁם אֱלֹהִים** **Ex 23**₁₃ **Ps 45**₁₈, **בְּשֵׁם** by mentioning the name **Jos 23**₇ **Is 48** (|| **נִשְׁבַּע**) and **Am 6**₁₀ to swear by (Greenberg JBL 76:35); **1C 16**₄;

—5. denominative from → **אִזְכָּרָה**: with לְבוֹנָה to offer as **אֲלֵבוֹנָה** **Is 66**₃; **לְהִזְכִּיר** **Ps 38**₁ **70**₁ to be sung at the memorial offering (Tg. :: Jacob ZAW 17:52, 63ff: to confess one's sins);

—**Ps 20**₈ rd. **נִגְבִּיר** :: Dahood *Bibl.* 45:466: II **זָכַר** to be strong; **Song 1**₄ rd. **נִשְׁכָּרָה**; **Lam 3**₁₉ rd. **זָכַר**. †

Der. **זָכַר**, **זָכְרוּ**, **זָכְרוּן**, **זָכְרוּן**, **זָכְרוּן**, **זָכְרוּן**; n.m. II **זָכַר** (ו), **זָכְרָה** (ו), **זָכְרוּ**, **זָכְרוּ** (?).

2482 זָכַר

II **זָכַר**: to be strong → I **זָכַר**; hif. denom. from **זָכַר**: **Is 66**₉ Sept. (Seeligmann *Is.* 61ff) to let a boy be born.

2483 זָכַר

—2. זְכַרְנִיכֶם what you mention (|| מְשָׁלִים) **Jb 13**₁₂ and מְנַחֵת זְמַשְׁלִים **Nu 5**₁₅₋₁₈ explained by מְזַכֶּרֶת עֵוֹן: מִ'מְזַכֶּרֶת עֵוֹן of confession, admission, → זָכַר hif. 3.

—3. a) זְכַרְנוֹת סֵפֶר **Est 6**₁, Sept. γράμματα μνημόσυνα **protocol**; cf. EgArm. זְכַרְנִיא, זָכַרְן **Ezr 4**₁₅ Sept. βιβλίον ὑπομνηματισμοῦ and זְכַרְוֹן* **Ezr 6**₂ Sept. ὑπόμνημα, an excerpt from the βασιλικαὶ ἐφημερίδες Arrian *Anab.* vii:25:1, 26:1; Heb. הַיָּמִים → זְכַרְיָה, סֵפֶר זְכַרְיָה, Meyer *Geschichte* 3:§27; Bickermann JBL 65:250f; Eissfeldt §6:1; b) סֵפֶר זְכַרְוֹן heavenly book of remembrance, book set before Y **Mal 3**₁₆ (Volz *Eschatologie* 290ff); → מְזַכִּיר;

—4. זְכַרְוֹן erotic symbol, phallus ?, at the door and the doorpost (ZAW 45:136; cf. Arb. *dakrān*, pl. of *dakar* phallus → יָד) **Is 57**₈, cf. זָכַר **Ezk 16**₁₇. †

2487 זְכַרְיָה

זְכַרְיָה, Sam. ^{Ben-H. 3:171} *zakri*: n.m.; short form of זְכַרְיָה Noth 38, 187: several bearers of the name **Ex 6**₂₁ **1C 8**₁₉₋₂₃₋₂₇ **9**₁₅ (= זְכַרְיָה **Neh 11**₁₇) **26**₂₅ **27**₁₆ **2C 17**₁₆ **23**₁ **28**₇ **Neh 11**₉ (17 vs.) **12**₁₇. †

2488 זְכַרְיָה

זְכַרְיָה: n.m.; < זְכַרְיָהוּ; Sept. and NT Ζαχαρίας; זְכַרְיָהוּ Ostr. Nimrud BASOR 119:33, 3: **Zechariah**;

—1. king of Israel **2K 14**₂₉ **15**₁₁ (= זְכַרְיָהוּ **2K 15**₈);

—2. grandfather (on the mother's side) of הַזְּקֵינָה king of Judah **2K 18**₂ (= זְכַרְיָהוּ **2C 29**₁);

—3. the prophet **Zechariah 1**₁₋₇ **7**₁₋₈ **Ezr 5**₁ **6**₁₄;

—4. a priest and prophet **2C 24**₂₀;

—5. **Ezr 8**₃; **8**₁₁; **8**₁₆; **10**₂₆; **Neh 8**₄; **11**₄; **11**₅; **11**₁₂; **12**₁₆; **12**₃₅; **12**₄₁; **1C 9**₂₁; **9**₃₇; **15**₂₀; **16**₅; **2C 17**₇; **34**₁₂. †

2489 זְכַרְיָהוּ

זְכַרְיָהוּ: n.m.; זָכַר + זָכַר "Y has remembered" (Noth 186f); > זְכַרְיָה, זְכַרְיָה, זָכַר; Diringer 261; cun. *Zakar-yāma* (Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2:82): **Zechariah**, Reicke-R. 2199:

—1. king of Israel **2K 15**₈;

—2. **Is 8**₂ (1QIs^a זְכַרְיָה);

—3. brother of יְהוֹרָם, king of Judah **2C 21**₂;

—4. **2C 26**₅;

—5. (→ זְכַרְיָהּ 2) 2C 29₁;

—6. Reubenite 1C 5₇;

—7. Manassite 27₂₁;

—8. Levites 1C 15₁₈; 15₂₄; 24₂₅; 26₂₋₁₄; 26₁₁; 2C 20₁₄; 29₁₃; 35₈. †

2490 זִלְג

*זִלְג: Arb. *daliqa* to be pointed

Der. מִזְלֵג, מִזְלֵג.

2491 זָלוּת

זָלוּת, Bomberg זָלוּת, 1 MS זָלוּת; Sec. ζολλωθ: I זָלוּל; JArm.^{tb} זָלוּתָא (?) low opinion, MHb. JArm.^{gb} זָלוּ low price; Syr. *zālā* and *zallilūtā* foolishness, thoughtlessness: **vileness** ?; Sept. Vulg. vb: הִזְלוּתָ (זָלוּ hif., Gunkel, Wevers BiOr. 6:157a :: Wernberg-M. ZAW 69:69f: גִּזְלוּתָ: Ps 12₉. †

2492 זָזַל

*זָזַל: III זָלוּל, BL 482d; Eth. Leslau 18: זָזַלְיִם **shoot** (of the vine) without fruit buds :: Dalman *Arbeit* 4:301 fruit-bearing vine; Rüthy 60f; > סָלְסָלָה; Is 18₅. †

2493 זָלַל

I זָלוּל: MHb.² זָלוּל to despise; JArm.^{gb} CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:459) Syr. contemptible, Mnd. (Mdd 168b) to be of low value, be contemptible; Eth. Leslau 19 unbridled, Tigr. Wb. 493b to be weak; OSArb. *dll*, Arb. *dalla* to be mean → דָּלַל.

qal: pt. זָלוּל (Sam.^{M95} *zūlal*), זָלוּלָהּ, זָלוּלִים, זָלוּלִי (BL 208s):

—1. to be **thoughtless, rash** Dt 21₂₀ Pr 23₂₁ 28₇ Sir 18₃₃; זָלוּלִי בָשָׂר gluttonous meat eaters Pr 23₂₀ (|| יִי); זָלוּל (סוֹבְאֵי); Zolul neut. what is foolish, insignificant Jr 15₁₉;

—2. to be **despised** Lam 1₁₁. †

hif: pf. הִזְלוּהָ (BL 436):

—1. treat as venal, to **despise** (:: כָּבַד) Lam 1₈, cj. Ps 12₉ → זָלוּתָ;

—2. to **treat lightly** cj. Jr 2₃₆ (rd. תִּזְלוּי). †

Der. זָלוּתָ (?).

2494 זלל

II זלל: Arb. *zalzala* to cause to shake, Syr. *zunzālā* earthquake, Amh. *znzl* to shake (*Ružička* 48); usu. as I, KBL :: Schulthess *Homonyme* 24.

nif: pf. נזלו > נזלו (BL 431t) **quake** (mountains) **Ju 5₅ Is 63₁₉/64₂**. †

2495 זלל

III *זלל: → II דלל; MHb. דלל to be loosely hanging down; Arb. *zalzala* and *daldala* to sway, *duldul* train (of a garment).

Der. *זלל.

2496 זלעפה

זלעפה: זעף; < **za‘āfā* (*Ružička* 232; BL 477z); 1QH v:30 זלעפופות agitations: זלעפופות, cs. זלעפופות:

—1. **rage Ps 119₅₃**, זלעפופות רוח whirlwind **Ps 11₆**, צפון ז Sir 43₁₇ (Marg.) and Sir^M עלעול (MHb. JArm., Syr. ‘*al‘ālā* gale

—2. metaph. זלעפופות רעב **fits of hunger Lam 5₁₀** (Driver Fschr. Bertholet 143²). †

2497 זלפה

זלפה: n.f.: זלף; Arb. ‘*adlaf*, fem. *dalfā*’ with a small nose (Bauer ZAW 48:78 :: P. Haupt ZAW 29:286⁵; König; Noth 10): **Zilpah**, Leah’s handmaid, mother of Gad and Asher (→ Mowinkel Fschr. Eissfeldt 2:145) **Gn 29₂₄ 30_{9f-12} 35₂₆ 37₂ 46₁₈**. †

2498 זלת

זלת: → זלות.

2499 זמה

I זמה, Sam.^{M95} *zāma*: זום, BL 455e; Sec. ζεμμα, Jerome *zemma*; MHb. fornication; Arb. *damm* blame: זמת, זמת, זמת, זמת (BL 252n, p; cf. Sam. DSS 2nd. pl. m. suffix *כמה*, → Beer-M. §30:3b), → Beer-M. §30:3b), זמת, זמת:

—1. **plan**, → מזמה; a) intention **Jb 17₁₁** (:: Tur-S. *Job* 281f: II זום, MHb. JArm.^s Syr. Arb. *zamma* muzzle;) b) evil device, assault **Is 32₇** (pl., with יעץ and לַחֲבֵל) **Pr 24₉** (|| לִיץ); adv. acc. (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §100c) cunning **Ps 119₁₅₀** (rd. רִדְפִי);

—2. tech. expression in religious law (own root ?, Gesenius-B. *Handw.*) **infamy**, shameful behaviour || תועבה; a) esp. fornication and incest **Ju 20₆ Jr 13₂₇ Jb 31₁₁; Lv 18₁₇ 19₂₉ 20_{14a-b} Ez 16₂₇₋₄₃₋₅₈ 22₉₋₁₁ 23₂₁₋₂₇₋₂₉₋₃₅₋₄₄**

(אֲשֶׁת הַזֹּעֵבָה, → אִשָּׁה) 48a-b.49 24₁₃, cj. Ps 17₃ (rd. זְמַתִּי Pr 5₂ (? rd. מְזִמּוֹת, Seeligmann VT 11:215); b) furthermore Hos 6₉ (murder) Ps 26₁₀ (|| שָׁחַר cj. 17₃ Pr 10₂₃ 21₂₇. †

2500 זָמָה

II זָמָה: n.m.; ? III זָמַר ! (Noth 39, 176); cun. *Zimma* (*Bab. Exp. Penn.* 9:27, 73; 10:66): 1C 6_{5.27} 2C 29₁₂. †

2501 זְמוּרָה

זְמוּרָה, זְמוּרָה, Sam.^{M95} *zimra*; ? II זָמַר; BL 589d; MHb. branch, MHb.²; (?) foreskin (Löw 1:71); Arb. *izba'arra* to stand on end (hair), grow (plants, hair): זְמוּרָה, זְמוּרָה:

—1. shoot (Rüthy 60), of vine Nu 13₂₃ Nah 2₃, alien Is 17₁₀ (→ נְעֻמָּנִים Ezk 15₂ (rd. הַזְמוּרָה, עֵץ הַזְמוּרָה ? gloss → Comm.);

—2. זְמוּרָה אֶל-אֶפֶס Ezk 8₁₇; אֶשְׁלָחִים אֶת-הָאֵפֶס *tisoph.* instead of אֶפֶסִי “my nose”, Gordis JTS 37:284ff meaning “they pester and annoy me”; pagan cultic rite, זְמוּרָה אֶפֶסִי cluster of twigs used by Persian sun-worshippers, *baresman*, ברזמנא Ungnad *Arm. Pap.* 98:1 :: Spiegel JBL 54:152ff; or fragrant flowers, Jeremias *Alttest.* 705; Gressmann *Bilder* 66; Pritchard *Pictures* 407; Fohrer 52; Saggs JTS 11 (1960): 323ff with illustrations from antiquity :: Rabb. בְּהִתְאָבָה, Tg. obscene gestures (MHb. (?), Arb. *zubr*); or fart, stench, Zimmerli 195, 222f :: Sarna HTR 57:347ff: strong men, as III זָמַר. †

2502 זְמוּזָמִים

זְמוּזָמִים, Sam.^{M95} *zamzāmem*: n.pop.; זָמַם (BL 482g) ?; Ammonite name of the → רְפָאִים, = → זִיזִים Gn 14₅: Dt 2₂₀. †

2503 זְמִיר

I זְמִיר: I זָמַר; MHb.² זְמוּרָה, JArm.^g זְמוּרָה, JArm.^{gb} זְמוּרָה, Arm. (→ BArm., Mnd. (MdD 169a) also זְמוּרָה (זְמוּרָה) (Jerome *zemroth*: I זְמוּרָה): song (with instrumental accompaniment (: Tur-S. Job 491: strength III זָמַר) 2S 23₁ Is 24₁₆ 25₅ Ps 95₂ 119₅₄ Jb 35₁₀. †

2504 זְמִיר

II זְמִיר: II זָמַר; MHb.² זְמוּרָה; Gezer 6 (?) זָמַר יִרְחוּ, usu. **trimming** (of vines) Dalman *Arbeit* 1:566f; 4:330f, or **vintage** (→ Moscati 16), KAI 2:182) :: I זָמַר song (Schmökel *Hochzeit* 82; Rudolph *Ru.-HL-Kl.* 133): Song 2₁₂. †

2505 זְמוּרָה

זְמוּרָה: n.m.; ? I זְמִיר; Sept. Ζαμαρία; ? rd. זְמוּרָה Sept.^L (Noth 242); III זָמַר: Benjaminite family 1C 7₈. †

2506 זָמַם

I זָמַם: MHb. and JArm.^{gb} to give false evidence, Syr. to whisper; Mnd. (MdD 169a) and Arb. *zamzama* to murmur, to buzz (: Guillaume 22f: Arb. *zanna* to contrive good or evil).

qal: pf. זָמַמְתָּ, זָמַמְתָּ, זָמַמְתָּ, זָמַמְתָּ, זָמַמְתָּ Ps 17₃ (BL 430m, cj. זָמַמְתָּ) and זָמַמְתָּ, זָמַמְתָּ; impf. יִזְמַם (for *יִזְמַם, BL 436); pt. זָמַם: to murmur > to **ponder, plan** (Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:126):

—1. a) with acc. to have something in mind Pr 31₁₆; to intend Jr 4₂₈ (transpose || הִבְרַתִּי); b) (of God) to **plan** (: עֲשֵׂה) Jr 51₁₂ Zech 1₆ 8_{14f} Lam 2₁₇; c) to consider Pr 30₃₂ (: נָבַל, alt. with 2);

—2. to **plan evil** Ps 31₁₄ 37₁₂ cj. 140₉ (rd. רָשַׁע זָמַמְתָּ), with לָּ with inf. Gn 11₆ Dt 19₁₉.

—Ps 17₃ rd. זָמַמְתָּ. †

Der. זָמַמְתָּ, זָמַמְתָּ.

2507 זָמַם

*II זָמַם: MHb. JArm. muzzle, Syr. Mnd. (MdD 169a) to bridle, to fit a nose-ring.

Der. זָמַם.

2508 זָמַן

זָמַן: denom. from זָמַן; MHb. → BArm. Mnd. MdD 169a pa. to gather, to send for; Arm.lw. Wagner 78.

pu: pt. זָמַנְתָּ: to be appointed (→ יַעַד, בְּיַעַד) (appointed times) Ezr 10₁₄ Neh 10₃₅ 13₃₁. †

2509 זָמַן

זָמַן: MHb. זָמַנְתָּ, Arm.lw. Wagner 77 → BArm.; > Arb. *zamān/man* and Eth. *zaman* (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 44); Eg. *smn*, Erman-G. 2:453 lw. < Akk. *simānu* (point in) time (Zimmern 63; Schaefer ZDMG 95:269f) or < OPers. *jūamān*, MPers. *zamān* Nyberg 2:251f; Telegdi 242; (: < Eg. *smn* Erman-G. 2:453): Arm.lw. Wagner 77: זָמַנְתָּ, זָמַנְתָּ, זָמַנְתָּ: **appointed time, hour** Qoh 3₁ (Galling ZThK 58:1ff) Est 9₂₇₋₃₁ Neh 2₆ Sir 43₇ (|| זָמַנְתָּ, Sir^M V:24 חָג (וּבְזָמַנְתָּ)). †

Denominative זָמַן.

2510 זָמַר

I זָמַר: Ug. *zmr*, Pehl. *Frahang* 19:9; MHb.², JArm.^{tb} Syr. and Mnd. (MdD 169b) Eth., Tigr. Wb. 495a, < Heb. (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 36) Akk. to sing, play; OSArb. Arb. *zamara* to play the shawm (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:225).

pi: (→ Beer-M. §70:1g !): impf. **זָמַרְהוּ**, **זָמְרָה/זָמְרָה**, **זָמְרָה**, **זָמְרָה**, **זָמְרָה** (Sec. Ps 30₅ ζωμ(μ)ερου Beer-M. 3:69), **זָמְרָה**; (Sec. 30₁₃ ζαμμερεχ); impv. **זָמְרוּ/זָמְרוּ**; inf. **זָמַרְהוּ**, **זָמְרָה**, **זָמְרָה** Ps 147₁ (BL 329j):

—1. to play an instrument (cf. II ?), to **sing** **לִי זָמְרָה** Ju 5₃ Ps 9₁₂ 27₆ 30₅ 33₂ 66₄ 71_{22f} 98₅ 101₁ (? rd. **אֲשַׁמְרָה**) 105₂ 144₉ 149₃ 1C 16₉ **אֲשַׁמְרָה** לַשֵּׁם י' 2S 22₅₀ Ps 18₅₀ 92₂ 98_{4f} 105₂ 135₃, **לֵאלֹהֵינוּ** 147₇ **לֵאלֹהֵי** 104₃₃ 146₂, **לֵאלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב** 75₁₀, **לְמַלְפָּנָיו** 47₇;

—2. to **praise**: **יְלַמְּלֵנוּ** Is 12₅ Ps 30₁₃ 47₇ 57₁₀ 68₃₃ 108₄ 138₁ **יְיָ שֵׁם** Ps 7₁₈ 9₃ 61₉ 66₄ 68₅ **יְיָ שֵׁם** גְבוּרַת יְיָ שֵׁם י' 21₁₄, **כְּבוֹד שְׁמוֹ** 66₂;

—3. abs. to **sing, praise** Ps 47_{7f} 57₈ 108₂ 147₁;

—4. with **בְּ** to **play an instrument**: **בְּכִנּוֹר** Ps 71₂₂ 98₅ 147₇, **בְּתוֹף וְכִנּוֹר** 149₃, **בְּנִבְלַת עֲשׂוֹר** 33₂ 144₉;

—Ps 59₁₈ (cf. 10) rd. **אֲשַׁמְרָה**. †

Der. I **זָמַרְהוּ**, I **זָמְרָה**, I **זָמְרוּ**.

2511 זמר

II **זָמַר**: MHb. JArm.^g, Gezer 6 (→ II **זָמַרְהוּ**); Ug. *zbr*, Arb. dialect *zabbara* to circumcise.

qal: impf. **תִּזְמַרְהוּ**: to **prune** (the vine) Lv 25_{3f}. †

nif: impf. **יִזְמַרְהוּ** to be **pruned** Is 5₆.

Der. II **זָמַרְהוּ**, **זָמְרָה**, **זָמְרוּ**, **זָמְרוּ**.

2512 זמר

III ***זָמַר**: Amor. *zmr* to protect (Huffmon 187f); Ug. *dmr* soldier (UTGI. 727; Herdner Syria 26:161f; Aistleitner 2717, → **זָמַרְהוּ**); OSArb. *m_dmr* husband, *dmr* to protect, protection (Conti 129); Arb. *damir*, *damir* brave.

Der. II **זָמַרְהוּ**, n.m. **זָמַרְהוּ** and **זָמַרְהוּ**.

2513 זמר

IV ***זָמַר**: Arb. *zamara* to jump, flee (antelope).

Der. **זָמַרְהוּ**.

2514 זָמַרְהוּ

*זִמְרָה, זִמְרָה: IV זִמְרָה: Tg. יִצְאָן kind of gazelle, Pesh. *ya'lā*: kind of gazelle Dt 14₅. †

2515 זִמְרָה

I זִמְרָה: I זִמְרָה; Mhb. זִמְרָה, Mhb.² זִמְרָה; Sam. זִמְרָה (Ben-H. 2:490, 546); CPArm. *zmr*ˁ; Mnd. Mdd 159b זִמְרָה; Akk. *zimiru*: melody, sound (of an instrument) Is 51₃ Am 5₂₃ Ps 81₃ (with נִשְׂאָה to make resound) 98₅; praise (|| קוֹל) 11QPs^a (DJD 4, p. 64, 11). †

2516 זִמְרָה

II זִמְרָה: III זִמְרָה: זִמְרָה: Ex 15₂ Is 12₂ and Ps 118₁₄ (before י, rd. זִמְרָה, 1QIs^a; BL 603g; Talmon VT 4:206ff): strength Ex 15₂ (: protection Gaster ExpT 49:189) Is 12₂ Ps 118₁₄ (→ III זִמְרָה); זִמְרָה הָאָרֶץ strength (i.e. the best products) of the land Gn 43₁₁. †

2517 זִמְרִי

I זִמְרִי, Sam. ^{Ben-H. 3:171} *Zamri*; Sept. Ζαμβρι (Sperber 118): n.m.; III זִמְרִי; Ug. *Zimradu* (PRU 3:262 = †*mrhd/b'l* UTGI. 727), Mari *Zimru/ria*, *Zimri-Addu/Dagan* and simil. (Huffmon 187f), OSArb. †*mr'l* and simil. (Ryckmans 1:222ff); OstrSam. בעל־זִמְרִי (Diringer 43): short form of זִמְרִיָּהוּ* (Diringer 211), III זִמְרִי, → II זִמְרִיָּה and II זִמְרָה “Y has helped” Noth 176³ (alt. “Y is my protection”, “Help of Y” Goetze BASOR 95:19):

—1. king of Israel 1K 16₉₋₂₀ 2K 9₃₁; Reicke-R. 1799;

—2. Simeonite Nu 25₁₄;

—3. grandson of Judah 1C 2₆;

—4. 1C 8₃₆ 9₄₂. †

2518 זִמְרִי

II זִמְרִי: n.pop., Klostermann *Onom.* Ζεμερι; unknown; → זִמְרִי Arabian n.pop. (Jr 25_{24a}) Montgomery *Arabia* 44; prp. *זִמְרִי ZAW 17:350, → II זִמְרִי; ? rd. *זִמְרִי, *atbaš*-encoding for עֵילָם (Simons *Geog.* §1337; Rudolph): Jr 25₂₅. †

2519 זִמְרִי

זִמְרִי Sam. ^{M95} *zimron*, Sept. Ζε(μ)βραμν, Vulg. *Zamran*: (n.m.) n.pop.; = Ζα(μ)βραμν/ν W1 of Mecca, Ptolemy vi:6, 5 and (?) *Zamareni* Pliny vi:§158; Hölscher *Erdkarten* 17; Simons *Geog.* §269: son of Abraham Gn 25₂ 1C 1₃₂. †

2520 זִמְרָה

זִמְרָה: Ex 15₂ Is 12₂ Ps 118₁₄: → II זִמְרָה*.

2521 זָן

זָן: EgArm. (DISO 78) → BArm., JArm., Syr., Mnd. (MdD 159b); for Aramaic lw. → Wagner 79: lw. < OPers. *zana*, Telegdi 242f; Widengren *Iran* 104; Gershevitch *Gramm.* 245; Brandenstein-M. *Handbuch* 157: זָנִים: **kind, sort** 2C 16₁₄ Sir 37₂₈ 49₈; מִזֵּן אֶל-זָן of each kind (?), cj. מְזוֹן עַל-מְזוֹן all kinds of food Ps 144₁₃. †

2522 זָנַב

זָנַב: denom. from זָנַב; MHb. pi, to cut out, Syr. *danneb*, Tigr. Wb. 500b *zannaba* to stay behind.

pi (BL 291n): pf. זָנַבְתָּם; impf. יִזְנַב: to attack and **smite the rear**, i.e. the tail (Syr., OSArb. ? ZAW 75:308) Dt 25₁₈ Jos 10₁₉. †

2523 זָנַבְתָּ

זָנַבְתָּ: MHb., MHb.² also phallus, Ug. *dnb*, *bʿl qnm wznb* AfO 20:214b, du. *dnbtm* (UTGl. 728; PRU 2:208a); JArm.¹⁸ זָנַבְתָּ and זָנַבְתָּ, JArm. גְּנוּבְתָּא (dissim.), CPArm. *dnwb*², Mnd. (MdD 108b) רִינְבָא, CPArm. Syr. *dumbfā*, *denubfā*; Arb. *danab*, Tigr. *zanab* (Wb. 500b); Akk. *zibbatu*, du. *zibtā* (Holma *Körperteile* 142f; or here the root *dbb*, like Arb. *dbb*?): זָנַבְתָּ, זָנַבְתָּ (BL 515m), cs. זָנַבְתָּ:

—1. **tail**: of serpent Ex 4₄, fox Ju 15₄, dog Pr 26₁₇Sept., hippopotamus Jb 40₁₇; רִאשׁ זָנַבְתָּ Is 9₁₃ 19₁₅, רִאשׁ זָנַבְתָּ :: רִאשׁ Dt 28₁₃₋₄₄ Is 9₁₄, Dhorme *Emploi* 102;

—2. metaph. end, **stump** Is 7₄ (אֵיךְ). †

Der. זָנַב.

2524 זָנָה

I זָנָה: MHb.; JArm., Sam. (Ben-H. 2:456b), Syr. (pa.), Mnd. (MdD 169b); Arb. *zanā*^v, Eth. *zamawa* (VG 1:232), *zenyat* emission of seed (Leslau 19); Tigr. *zannā* Wb. 501b to fornicate; ? as II.

qal: pf. זָנָה, זָנָתָה, זָנָתָה, זָנָה; impf. 3rd. f. זָנָה and זָנָה Jr 3₈ and זָנָה 3₆ (→ Driver *Verbal System* 105; BL 423 :: crrpt. Bergsträsser 2:160^a) 2nd. fem. Ezk 16_{28a} and cj. 2nd. fem. 28_b (:: Zimmerli 337), זָנָה, זָנָה Ezk 23₄₃ K זָנָה, Q זָנָה; inf. זָנָה (זָנָה), זָנָה, זָנָה; pt. זָנָה (זָנָה), זָנָה (זָנָה), זָנָה (זָנָה):

—1. to become involved with another man, to **commit fornication** (as wife, betrothed) Gn 38₂₄ Lv 21₉ Dt 22₂₁ Jr 3₆ (vs.)₈ Ezk 16_{15f-28} 23₃₋₅₋₁₉ Hos 2₇ 3₃ 4_{13f} cj. 6₁₀ Am 7₁₇; זָנָה זָנָה → זָנָה; with אֵת Is 23₁₇ (metaph.) Jr 3₁ (rd. אֵת זָנָה), with אֵל to begin to fornicate with Ezk 16₂₆₋₂₈; אֵל with Ezk 16₁₇; religious prostitution (Boström *Proverbia* 15ff; Rost Fschr. Bertholet 451ff) Hos 4_{13f} Gn 38₂₄ (?); said of a man: with pagan women Nu 25₁;

—2. to **be unfaithful** in a relationship with God (cf. *μοιχαλίζ* Matt 12₃₉): a) זָנָה זָנָה and זָנָה זָנָה Ezk 6₉, זָנָה זָנָה Hos 4₁₅, זָנָה זָנָה 106₃₉; זָנָה זָנָה אֵת to pursue adulterously, with אֵת Ex 34_{15f}

Dt 31₁₆ Ju 2₁₇ 1C 5₂₅, with שְׁעִירִים Lv 17₇, with מוֹלֵךְ 20₅, with worshipper of idols 20₅, with יָדְעָנִים 20₆, with אֶפֹּד Ju 8₂₇, with בְּעָלִים 8₃₃, with שְׂקוּצִים Ezk 20₃₀, with גּוֹיִם 23₃₀, → Nu 15₃₉; b) to **abandon someone to fornication** מִתַּחַת זָוָה Hos 4₁₂, מִמּוֹפֵּץ זֹנָה Ps 73₂₇, with מֵאַחֲרַי Hos 1₂, with מוֹעֵל 9₁, with תַּחַת Ezk 23₅; abs. Lv 19₂₉ Is 57₃;

—Ezk 23₃ dl. זָנָה; 23₄₃ rd. תִּזְנֶינָה/תַּעֲשִׂינָה זָנָה, Pr 23₂₇ rd. זָרָה. †

pu: (passive qal ?, BL 286n): pf. זֻנְּהָ: with אַחֲרַי has been approached for fornication Ezk 16₃₄. †

hif: pf. הִזְנִיתָ, הִזְנִי, הִזְנִי; impf. תִּזְנֶנָּה, תִּזְנֶנָּה; inf. הִזְנִיתִּי, הִזְנִיתִּי, הִזְנִיתִּי:

—1. to **encourage to commit fornication** Lv 19₂₉ cultic Elliger *Lev.* 262; metaph. to bring someone to practise idolatry 2C 21₁₁₋₁₃, with אַחֲרַי Ex 34₁₆;

—2. to **commit fornication** (BL 294b) Hos 4₁₀₋₁₈ 5₃ (alt. 1. to instruct in fornication). †

Der. תִּזְנֶנָּה, זָנָה, זָנָה, זָנָה.

2525 זָנָה

II זָנָה: Akk. *zenū* to be angry, hate Driver WdO 1:29f; however root I to hate > to become apostate → San Nicolò OLZ 30:217ff.

qal: impf. תִּזְנֶנָּה: with עַל to **feel repugnance** against (Sept. ὠργίσθη αὐτῶ) Ju 19₂. †

2526 זָנָה

זָנָה, זָנָה: I זָנָה, pt.; MHb.: woman occasionally or professionally committing fornication, **prostitute, harlot**, אִשָּׁה זָנָה (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §63a) Lv 21₇ (|| תַּלְלָהּ) Jos 2₁ 6₂₂ Ju 11₁ 16₁ Jr 3₃ Ezk 16₃₀ 23₄₄ Pr 6₂₆, pl. נָשִׁים זָנוֹת 1K 3₁₆; > זָנָה Gn 34₃₁ 38₁₅ Lv 21₁₄ Jos 6₁₇₋₂₅ Is 1₂₁ (metaph.) 23₁₆ Jr 2₂₀ Ezk 16₃₁₋₃₅₋₄₁ Jl 4₃ Nah 3₄ Pr 7₁₀, זָנוֹת 1K 22₃₈ Ezk 16₃₃ Hos 4₁₄; זָנוֹת אֶתְנֶן Dt 23₁₉ and Mi 1₇ (sacral !); זָנוֹת הַזֵּאתָנֶן Is 23₁₅ בית זָנוֹת הַזֵּאתָנֶן Jr 5₇, רָעָה זָנוֹת Pr 29₃ (→ II רָעָה);

—Pr 23₂₇ rd. זָרָה. †

2527 זָנוּחַ

I זָנוּחַ: n.loc.; ? I זָנוּחַ:

—1. in northern Judah, *Kh. Zānūʿh* E of צָרְעָה, Abel 2:489; Simons *Geog.* §318 A4; Noth *Jos.* 94: Jos 15₃₄ Neh 3₁₃ 11₃₀;

—2. זָנוּחַ הַקֵּינִי actually “Z. of the Kenites” (Noth 92) ?, in SW Judah, Abel 2:489; Simons *Geog.* §319 C7: Jos 15₅₆. †

2528 זָנַחַ

II זָנַחַ n.m.; I; usu. the same as I 1 :: I 2 Rudolph 35: **1C 4**₁₈. †

2529 זְנוּנִים

זְנוּנִים, Sam.^{M96} *zānem*: זָנָה, < **zenū-īm* VG 1:52d; Gulkowitsch 22; pl. tant.: זְנוּנִי/זְנוּנִיךָ, זְנוּנִי: status and practice of the זָנָה, cf. זָנָה, **fornication Gn 38**₂₄ (לְזָנָה) by fornication, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107h) **2K 9**₂₂ **Ezk 23**₁₁₋₂₉, cj. for זָנָה **Hos 4**₁₁ and **6**₁₀, **Nah 3**₄ (4QpNah ii:7 (בְּזָנָהּ)), sign of fornication **Hos 2**₄; זָנָה **Hos 1**₂ inclined to fornicate Ehrlich; Budde ThStKr 1925:11f (:: Wolff *Hos.* 12f metaph. worshipper of Baal :: Rudolph ZAW 75:66ff) זָנָה **1**₂ and זָנָה **2**₆ offspring of זָנָה **4**₁₂ **5**₄. †

2530 זָנָה

זָנָה, Sam.^{M96} *zūnāt*:- I זָנָה; BL 505o, Gulkowitsch 121ff, cf. זְנוּנִים; MHb. JArm.: זָנָה/זָנָה, זָנָה/זָנָה, זָנָה/זָנָה (BL 253b):

—1. **fornication Jr 3**₂₋₉ **13**₂₇ **Ezk 23**₂₇ **43**₇₋₉; 4QpNah ii:7 for *זְנוּנִים

—2. **unfaithfulness** towards God **Nu 14**₃₃;

—**Hos 4**₁₁ and **6**₁₀ rd. זְנוּנִים. †

2531 זָנָה

I זָנָה: Arb. *zaniḥa* to be rancid (butter).

hif: pf. זָנָה/זָנָה (? mixed form from hif. and af; rd. זָנָה/זָנָה 1QIs^a): to become foul-smelling (water) **Is 19**₆. †

Der. I זָנַחַ.

2532 זָנָה

II זָנָה: MHb.² to detest, hif. to reject; Arb. *zanaḥa* to be remote, to repel :: Barth *Wurzel.* 14: with I.

qal: pf. זָנָה, זָנָה, זָנָה, זָנָה; **impf.** יִזְנַח: to **reject Hos 8**₃₋₅ **Zech 10**₆ **Ps 43**₂ **44**₁₀₋₂₄ **60**₃₋₁₂ **74**₁ **77**₈ **88**₁₅ **89**₃₉ **108**₁₂ **Lam 2**₇ **3**₃₁; with מִן to expel from, to **exclude from Lam 3**₁₇ (cj. → nif.). †

cj. **nif**: to be excluded **Lam 3**₁₇ rd. יִזְנַח. †

hif: pf. הִזְנִיחַ, הִזְנִיחַ; **impf.** יִזְנִיחַ: to **declare rejected 1C 28**₉, to **put out of action** (utensils) **2C 29**₁₉, with מִן to exclude from the priesthood **2C 11**₁₄. †

2533 זנק

I זנק: MHb. pi. to spurt, Syr. to throw; Arb. *nazaqa* to jump (horse) Guillaume 23.

pi: impf. זִינֵק to **leap forth** (Sept.) Dt 33₂₂, to shy at, cj. זִינֵן (JBL 67:208). †

2534 זנק

II זנק: Syr. pa. (denom.) to bind, *zanqā* clasp; Arb. *zanaqa* to tie up, *zināq* neckband, *zanaqat* narrow lane; Akk. *s/z/šanāqu* to bind.

Der. זִקִּים (?).

2535 זעה

*זעה: Ug: *zǵw* (Aistleitner 887) or *zǵ* (UTGl. 826, *zǵzǵ* Rössler ZA 54:168) to roar, bark, → זוע; Tigr. Wb. 503 *tazāweʿa* to chatter.

pilp: pt. מְזַעְזְעֵיךָ: play on words: those who bark at you Hab 2₇ (Dahood Fschr. Tisserant 88). †

2536 זעה

*זעה: זיע; < **dīʿat*, BL 450j; → זיע and III זיעתא; MHb.; JArm.^{gb} זיעתא (< Heb.), JArm.^f זיעתא, Syr. *duʿtā*; Akk. *zuʿtu* > *zūtu* (Holma *Körperteile* 8): זעת (BL 597g): **sweat** (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:514) Gn 3₁₉. †

2537 זעודה

זעודה, Sam.^{M98} *zūwa*: < → זועה (Bergsträsser 1:§20d), זוע; 1QS: trembling, **terror**, לְזִזְזֵה Dt 28₂₅ (Sam. זועה), לְזִזְזֵה, נִתַּן Ezk 23₄₆ and Q Jr 15₄ 24₉ 29₁₈ 34₁₇ and 2C 29₈. †

2538 זעון

זעון, Sam.^{M98} *zūwan*: n.m., Sept. Σουκαμ/ν, cf. זעודה, → Moritz ZAW 44:92: grandson of ישעיר Gn 36₂₇ 1C 1₄₂. †

2539 זעזע

זעזע: → זוע.

2540 זעיר

זעיר: זער, < **zuʿair*, dimin. VG 1:352f, זעיר EgArm. Nab. (DISO 79) BArm. JArm., זעור JArm.^g CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:507) Syr.; Arm.lw. Wagner 80; small, little, young, Sir 11₆ (var., Tarb. 1960:130) of low rank; cf. זעיר: a little Is 28₁₀₋₁₃; a short time Jb 36₂. †

2541 זַעַךְ

זַעַךְ: by-form of רָעַךְ, :: Tur-S. *Job* 272: to be cut off (Vulg.; Arb. *zi'kat* interruption of the journey).

nif: pf. נִזְעַכּוּ (MSS נִדְעַכּוּ): to be extinguished *Jb* 17₁ (: cj. נִעְזְבוּ, to be left over). †

2542 זַעַם

זַעַם: MHb.², DSS to curse (*Sir* 43₁₇ hif. to shatter, *Sir*^{M 1V9} נוֹף hif.), Syr. to scold, Arb. *zagama* V to speak in anger, OSArb. *z'am* to burst out; Pedersen *Eid* 81f: to cause someone harm by a curse or as a punishment.

qal: pf. זָעַם, זָעַמְתָּה, זָעַמְתָּ; impf. אֶזַעֵם (BL 353b), יִזְעַמְוּהוּ; impv. זַעֲמָה (dialect for זָעַמְתָּ ? BL 356v); pt. זָעַם, passive cs. זָעוּם, זָעוּמָה, זָעוּ: to curse, scold *Nu* 23_{7f} *Mi* 6₁₀ *Zech* 1₁₂ *Mal* 1₄ *Pr* 24₂₄ *Sir* 3₁₆ (זָעוּם for מַכְעִים, *Tarb.* 29:131); pt. pass. cursed (MHb.) *Mi* 6₁₀ י'מַכְעִים זָעוּם cursed by Y (alt.: with whom Y is angry) *Pr* 22₁₄; with עָל to hurl imprecations at *Da* 11₃₀; אֱלֹהֵים זָעַם a God showing indignation *Ps* 7₁₂;

—*Is* 66₁₄ rd. זָעַמוּ (זָעַם). †

nif: pt. נִזְעַמְיָם: pt. inflicted by a curse (: alt. morose, angry) *Pr* 25₂₃. †

Der. זָעַם.

2543 זָעַם

זָעַם: MHb. wrath: זָעַם, זָעַמוּ/מִי:

—1. cursed by an indignant God (→ II אָף) *Is* 10₅ (rd. זָעַמִּי בְּמִטָּה).²⁵ (rd. זָעַמִּי) 13₅ 26₂₀ 30₂₇ cj. 66₁₄ (rd. זָעַמוּ) *Jr* 10₁₀ 15₁₇ 50₂₅ *Ezk* 21₃₆ 22₂₄₋₃₁ *Nah* 1₆ (cj. זָעַם הוּא *Humbert ZAW* 44:266f) *Hab* 3₁₂ *Zeph* 3₈ *Ps* 38₄ 69₂₅ 78₄₉ 102₁₁ *Lam* 2₆ *Da* 8₁₉ 11₃₆;

—2. curse with לְשׁוֹנָם against God or his prophets *Hos* 7₁₆ :: Rudolph *Hos.* 152: stuttering (Arb. *zagama*). †

2544 זַעַף

I זַעַף: MHb.² JArm.^{1g} Syr. to be angry, to rage, Sam. to blow; Arb. *za'afa* to kill on the spot :: Guillaume 8: 'azafa to turn away in disgust.

qal: impf. יִזְעַף; inf. זָעַפּוּ (BL 354e, Bergsträsser 2:§22d); to rage against *Jon* 1₁₅, with עָל *Pr* 19₃ 2C 26_{19a}, with עָם 2C 26_{19b}. †

Der. זָעַף, זָעַפָּה, זָעַפָּה.

2545 זַעַף

II זַעַף: Arb. *daʿafa* to be weak, *daʿif* thin, lean (Torczyner ZDMG 70:588; Kopf VT 9:254).

qal: pf. זַעַפִּים, Sam.^{M94} *zifem* (pass !): **looking poor, thin Gn 40 Da 1**₁₀. †

2546 זַעַף

זַעַף: זַעַף; MHb., JArm.^{tb} זַעַפִּא (זַעַפִּו Jon 1₁₅ 2C 26₁₉ → inf. ?) **rage 2C 16**₁₀ **28**₉, זַעַף מְלִיץ Pr 19₁₂ זַעַף זַעַף Mi 7₉, זַעַף זַעַף furious anger Is 30₃₀. †

2547 זַעַף

זַעַף: זַעַף; MHb.²: **furious 1K 20**₄₃ and **21**₄ || סַר. †

2548 זַעַק

זַעַק: by-form of זַעַק; MHb.; EgArm. (1 x) Sam. (Ben-H. 2:647b) JArm.¹ Syr.; Arb. *zʿq*.

qal: pf. זַעַקָה, זַעַקְתִּי, זַעַקְתָּ, זַעַקְתָּ; impf. יִזְעַק, יִזְעַקְתָּ, יִזְעַקְתָּ, יִזְעַקְתָּ; impv. זַעַקְתָּ, זַעַקְתָּ, זַעַקְתָּ (Q, K and Sept. זַעַקְתָּ); inf. זַעַקְתָּ, זַעַקְתָּ: to **cry**:

—1. to **call for help**: with אֵל Ju 3₉₋₁₅ 6_{6f} 10₁₀₋₁₄ 1S 7_{8f} 12₈₋₁₀ 15₁₁ 2S 19₂₉ Jr 11_{11f} Hos 7₁₄ Jl 1₁₄ Jon 1₅ Mi 3₄ Hab 1₂ Ps 22₆ 107₁₃₋₁₉ 142₂₋₆ Neh 9₄ 2C 20₉; with לְ Hos 8₂ 1C 5₂₀; with acc. Neh 9₂₈; abs. Ex 2₂₃ 1S 4₁₃ 5₁₀ 8₁₈ 28₁₂ 2S 13₁₉ 19₅ Is 14₃₁ 15₄₋₅ (לְ for) 26₁₇ (woman in labour) 30₁₉ 57₁₃ Jr 20₈ 25₃₄ 30₁₅ 47₂ 48₂₀₋₃₁ (לְ) Ezk 9₈ 11₁₃ 21₁₇ 27₃₀ (מְרָה) bitterly) Hab 2₁₁ Lam 3₈ Est 4₁ (וּמְרָה וְגִרְלָה זַעַקָה with a loud and bitter cry) 2C 18₃₁ 32₂₀ (הַשָּׁמַיִם to heaven); with עַל (accusingly) against Jb 31₃₈;

—2. to **summon** (the militia) Ju 12₂ 18₂₃ (cf. 6₃₄ Sept.^A);

—3. to **raise a battle cry** (Goldziher *Muh. Stud.* 1 (1888) 60ff) 1K 22₃₂ (: 2C 18₃₁ as 1 !, Stade in *Haupt Sacred Books* ix:173). †

nif: pf. נִזְעַקְתָּ, נִזְעַקְתָּ; inf. נִזְעַקְתָּ, נִזְעַקְתָּ:

—1. to **be called together** (militia) Jos 8₁₆ Ju 6₃₄ (rd. נִזְעַקְתָּ with Sept.^A ?).³⁵;

—2. to **assemble at command** Ju 18_{22f} 1S 14₂₀. †

hif: impf. יִזְעַקְתָּ, יִזְעַקְתָּ; impv. הִזְעַקְתָּ; inf. הִזְעַקְתָּ:

—1. to **utter a plaintive cry** Jb 35₉;

—2. to **summon** (the militia) Ju 4₁₀₋₁₃ 2S 20_{4f};

—3. to **make a proclamation** Jon 3₇;

—4. with acc. to **call out** to someone **Zech 6₈ cj. 10₉** (אַזְעִיקֶם), alt. as 2). †

Der. cj. *זַעֲקָה, זַעֲקָה.

2549 זַעֲקָה

cj. *זַעֲקָה: **Jr 50₄₆**; זַעֲקָה, cf. זַעֲקָה: צַעֲקָה: cry. †

2550 זַעֲקָה

זַעֲקָה: זַעֲקָה → זַעֲקָה; MHb.²: זַעֲקָה, זַעֲקָה:

—1. **plaintive cry, cry for help Gn 18₂₀ Is 15₅₋₈ 65₁₉ Jr 18₂₂ 20₁₆ 48₄₋₃₄ 51₅₄ Jb 16₁₈ Pr 21₁₃ Est 4₁ 9₃₁ Neh 5₆ 9₉**;

—2. **cry Ezk 27₂₈ Qoh 9₁₇**;

—**Jr 50₄₆** (: cj. זַעֲקָה) rd. זַעֲקָה. †

2551 זַעֲרָה

זַעֲרָה: (Arm.) by-form of זַעֲרָה; EA 127:34 *zi-ir-ti* (?); Arm. (→ BArm.) זַעֲרָה; Arb. *za'ira* to be sparse, scanty (hair, feathers):

Der. זַעֲרָה, זַעֲרָה.

2552 זַפְרִינָה

*זַפְרִינָה, Sam.^{M96} *zifrinna*, Sept.^B Δεφρωνα: n.loc.; locative זַפְרִינָה; on the northern border, *Za'ferāni* SE of *Restān* between *Hamat* and *Homs* (Abel 1:302)?: **Nu 34₉**. †

2553 זַפְתָּה

זַפְתָּה: Diringier 312f (?); JArm. זַפְתָּה, JArm.^t זַפְתָּה Syr. *za/eftā*, > Akk. *zibtu* (CAD 21:104b); Arb. *zift* (< Arm., Fraenkel 151), Eth. *zeft*; MHb. (also זַפְתָּה), JArm.^s and Arb. denom. from זַפְתָּה to apply pitch; lw. ?; זַפְתָּה: **pitch** (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:27) **Ex 2₃ Is 34₉** (נַחֲלֵי זַפְתָּה 1Q Hod. iii:31) **Sir 13₁**. †

2554 זַקָּה

I *זַקָּה: JArm. skin, pl. JArm.^t also fetters, Pehl. זַקִּיא and Palm. זַקִּין, Syr. *zeqqā* fetters (DISO 78), CPArm. *zq*, Arb. *ziqq* (Rabin *Arabian* 209) and Eth. *zaqq* skin, Mnd. (MdD 167a) wind, Arb. *zināq* collar; lw. < Akk. *sinqu* fetters, *z/s/šanāqu* to bind (Zimmern 35), זַנְקָה Syr. and Arb. to bind denom.: **bond, fetter Is 45₁₄ Nah 3₁₀ Ps 149₈ Jb 36₈**.

Der. זַנְקָה, זַנְקָה. †

—3. זְקֵנִים עוֹלָלִים JI 2¹⁶; :: זְהָאֲנָשִׁים הַזְקֵנִים Ezk 9⁶ the old men :: זְהָאֲנָשִׁים הַזְקֵנִים הָאֲנָשִׁים הַזְקֵנִים 3. the old people Ps 107³² 119¹⁰⁰ Pr 17⁶ Jb 12²⁰ (to lose טַעַם) 32⁹ Ezr 3¹²; זְקֵנִים וְזִקְנוֹת old men and women Zech 8⁴;

—4. זְקֵנִים a special class, “the elders”: זְקֵנֵי אֶרֶץ Pr 31²³, זְקֵנֵי הָעָם Ex 19⁷ Jr 19¹ Ru 4⁴, among the זְקֵנֵי הַפְּהִינִים 2K 10¹, זְקֵנֵי הַפְּהִינִים 2K 19² Is 37² Jr 19¹, זְקֵנֵיךָ וְשִׁפְטֵיךָ Dt 21^{2-19f}, together with רְאִשֵׁי שְׁבָטִים Dt 5²³, יְשָׁבִים Jos 9¹¹ JI 1², Israel 1S 15³⁰, זְקֵנֵי הָעָם Jr 19¹ 1K 20⁸, חֲרִים 21⁸⁻¹¹, חֲכָמִים Ezk 27⁹, כְּהֵנִים Lam 1¹⁹ שְׂרִים Ezr 10⁸;

—5. הַזְּשָׂרִים all the fully grown (bearded) men, of the legally competent citizens of a society (Pedersen 1-2:36f :: de Vaux *Inst.* 1:108, 248f and elsewhere: heads of the family; Ph. city senate; Albright *Fschr.* Marx 75⁵⁷): זְקֵנֵי הָעִיר Dt 19¹² 21³ Jos 20⁴ 1S 16⁴ Ru 4², of סְכוּת (77 in number) Ju 8¹⁴, from יְבִישׁ 1S 11³, יִשְׂרָאֵל Ex 3¹⁶ (34 x), מְדִיָן Nu 22⁴, מוֹאָב 22⁷, גְּלָעָד Ju 11⁵, יְהוּדָה 1S 30²⁶, וִירוּשָׁלַיִם 2K 23¹, יִשְׂרָאֵל Ezk 8¹¹, בֵּית צִיּוֹן Lam 2¹⁰, הָעֵרָה Lv 4¹⁵ Ju 21¹⁶, הַשְּׁבָטִים Dt 31²⁸, הָאֶרֶץ 1K 20⁷, הַגּוֹלָה Jr 29¹; of Pharaoh Gn 50⁷, of David 2S 12¹⁷; זְקֵנִים Ex 24¹⁴ 1K 12⁸ 2C 10⁸; the זְקֵנִים of Y Is 24²³.

זָקַן 2559

זָקַן, Sam.^{M96} *zāqannā*: זָקַן: old age Gn 48¹⁰. †

זָקְנָה 2560

זָקְנָה, Sam.^{M96} *zāqannā*: fem. of זָקַן (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 361f); MHb., JArm.¹ זָקְנָה (? , 1 x, < Heb.): זָקְנָה, זָקְנָה: ageing, old age Gn 24³⁶ 1K 11⁴ 15²³ Is 46⁴ Ps 71⁹⁻¹⁸ (|| שִׁיבָה), cj. Ps 30¹⁷. †

זְקֵנִים 2561

זְקֵנִים, Sam.^{M96} *zāqīnem*: זָקַן, BL 472y, Gulkowitsch 27: זְקֵנִים time and circumstance of the aged, old age Gn 21²⁻⁷, בְּנֵי זְקֵנִים Gn 37³, זְקֵנִים יֶלֶד 44²⁰. †

זָקַף 2562

זָקַף: MHb., Arm. → BArm., Mnd. (MdD 169b); Akk. *zaqāpu* to plant, raise, also metaph.; ? Arm. loan (Kautzsch *Aramaismen* 28f).

qal: pt. זָקַף (זָקַף): to raise, metaph. who are bowed down Ps 145¹⁴ (|| סִמַּךְ) 146⁸. †

זָקַק 2563

I זָקַק: MHb. DSS, JArm.^{tg} to purify.

qal: impf. יִזְקֶן: to filter Jb 36²⁷ (rd. יִזְקֶן, → Comm.), to wash (gold) 28¹. †

pi: pf. זָקַק: to filter, to **purify** Mal 3₃. †

pu: pt. מְזַקֵּק, מְזַקְקִים: **filtered, refined** Is 25₆ (שָׁמֵר), Ps 12₇ and 1C 29₄ (פָּסַף), 28₁₈ (זָהָב). †

2564 זקק

II זקק*: MHb. JArm. to oblige, commit, JArm.^l to bind; Arb. *zaqqa* to maltreat; → I זָקַק.

2565 זָר

זָר: II זָר, adj. < pt. (BL 465e); MHb. layman, MHb.² and JArm.^l (1 x, < Heb.) also stranger; Akk. *zā/ē'iru* hostile; OArm., Ph. and Yaud. (DISO 80), Arb. *zā'ir* visitor, pilgrim; SArb. Leslau 19: זָרָה, זָרִים, זָרוֹת: **strange, different, heterogeneous, illicit** (→ נִכְרִי) (Snijders OTSt. 10:1ff; Driver Bibl. 35:148f):

—1. **unauthorized person** Sir 45₁₈, not an Aaronite Lv 22_{10-12f} Nu 3₁₀₋₃₈ 18₄₋₇ = זָר אִישׁ 17₅, זָר one who is not a Levite 1₅₁, one who is not a member of the community Ex 30₃₃;

—2. זָר, זָרִים **non-Israelite**, stranger (: Bertholet *Stellung* 156) Ex 29₃₃ Is 1₇ 25₂ (“enemies” Ehrlich) 61₅ (|| בְּנֵי נִכְרַר Jr 5₁₉ 30₈ 51₅₁ Ezk 7₂ 11₉ 28₇₋₁₀ 30₁₂ 31₁₂ Hos 7₉ 8₇ (Rudolph *Hos.* 158 cj. קָרִים and יְבֻלְעָהוּ JI 4₁₇ Ob 11 Ps 109₁₁ Pr 5₁₀₋₁₇ 6₁ 11₁₅ 14₁₀ 20₁₆ 27₂₋₁₃ Jb 15₁₉ 19₁₅ Lam 5₂ Sir 8₁₈, cj. Zech 9₁₆ for נִזְר (Dahood TSt. 14:86); זָרִים בְּמַיִם 2K 19₂₄ / Is 37₂₅ Jr 18₁₄ foreign waters :: Dahood ZAW 74:207f;

—3. strange = **prohibited** אִשׁ זָרָה illegitimate, prohibited fire Lv 10₁ Nu 3₄ 26₆₁, קִטְרֵת זָרָה Ex 30₉; זָרִים strangers with whom it is prohibited to marry Jr 2₂₅ 3₁₃. בְּנֵי זָרִים illegitimate sons Hos 5₇;

—4. זָר אֱלֹהִים Ps 44₂₁ 81₁₀ and זָר Is 17₁₀ 43₁₂ Hos 8₁₂, pl. Dt 32₁₆ strange, illicit god;

—5. זָרָה אִשָּׁה (Boström *Proverbiastudien* 15ff; Humbert *Mél. Syr.* 259ff) **strange woman**, harlot (alt.: married Israelite woman, Gemser *Spruche* 19; Humbert RES 1937:63; Snijders OTSt. 10:66ff) Pr 2₁₆ 5₃₋₂₀ 7₅ cj. 23₂₇ Sir 9₃ Sir^{MIV 1} (= 41₂₁ Sept.), pl. Pr 22₁₄;

—6. זָר אִישׁ man of another family Dt 25₅;

—7. **other** (Karat. iv:18; WdO 2:180f: זָר סִמּוּל another image), זָר אֵינִי 1K 3₁₈ no other, = וְלֹא־זָר Jb 19₂₇ (here alt.: I as an enemy, or (God) as a stranger, as an enemy → Comm.);

—8. **peculiar**, incredible or with III זָר (?) Is 28₂₁ (פעל זָר Karat. iii:16 ?), strange things זָרוֹת Pr 23₃₃ disgusting (breath, prp. רִיחַ masc.) Jb 19₁₇;

—Is 1_{7bβ} rd. סָרָם; 29₅ rd. זָרִיךְ IQIs^a (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 175); Jr 51₂ rd. זָרִים; Ezk 16₃₂ rd. אֶתְנַנִּים or זָרִים זָרִים; Is 25₅ and Ps 54₅ rd. זָרִים; Pr 14₁₀ cj. זָרוֹן; 21₈ → וְזָר †

2566 זָר

*זָרָה, Sam.^{M97} *zirr-: JArm.^a זִירָה edge, **Sir 32/35**₅ Marg. and Syr. *zīrā* necklace, Arb. *zirr* and Tigr. Wb. 495b *zer* button; lw. < Akk. *zirru* reed hedge (Zimmern 31, 38; CAD 21:136a)?: cs. id., זָרוּ (only in passages attributed to P) **frame, border** (of gold) around the ark **Ex 25**₁₁ **37**₂, the table **25**_{24f} **37**_{11f}, the altar (BRL 20) **30**_{3f} **37**_{26f}. †

2567 זָרָה

זָרָה, Sam.^{Sept.} זרה: II זור ? : **nausea Nu 11**₂₀ (|| זָרָה זָרָה) **Sir 37**₃₀ **39**₂₇ Marg. †

2568 זרב

זרב: Arb. *zarima* to cease, → I זרם; or = צרב (→ ז !) to sing :: Driver ZAW 65:261 to flow down (Syr. and Akk. (?) *zrb* to press).

pu: impf. יִזְרְבוּ: (to cease or to be scorched) to **dry up Jb 6**₁₇. †

2569 זֶרְבָבֶל

זֶרְבָבֶל, Sept. Ζεροβαβελ: n.m. Akk. *Ze.r-Bābili* “offspring of *Bābilu*” (Stamm 40ff, 269f): **Zerubbabel**, son of → שְׁאֵל־תִּיאֵל, → *Alt Kl. Schr.* 2:333ff; *Galling Stud.* 127ff; RGG 3:979; Reicke-R. 1777: **Hg 1**_{1·12·14} **2**_{2·4·23} **Zech 4**₆₋₁₀ **Ezr 2**₂ **3**_{2·8} **4**_{2f} **5**₂ **Neh 7**₇ **12**_{1·47} **1C 3**₁₉; פְּחַת יְהוּדָה (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 63f) **Hg 1**₁₄ **2**₂₁. †

2570 זָרַד

*זָרַד, Sam.^{M97} *zārad*: river n. (זָרַד, JArm.^b זִירָד/זִירָתָא whitethorn, Löw 3:253f): זָרַד, Sept. Ζαρעד, Klostermann *Onom.* Ζαρעד: נַחַל זָרַד, usu. *W. el-Hesā*, the most southern tributary of the Dead Sea from the East (Abel 1:489; Simons *Geog.* §439; Glueck *Jordan* 8 :: Musil *Arabia* 1:319; vZijl 48, 56: *W. es-Sultānā* E of Kerak): **Nu 21**₁₂ **Dt 2**_{13f}. †

2571 זרה

I זרה: MHb., Ug. *dry*, JArm. Sam. (זרי, Ben-H. 2:458b), CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 113b) זרה, Arb. *dry/w* and *drdr*, OSArb. *drw* (Müller 52f) to scatter, spread, Eth. Tigr. Wb. 497a to flow *zaraya/wa*, Akk. *zarū*.

qal: impf. תִּזְרֶה, וַיִּזֶר, וַיִּזְרֶם, וַיִּזְרֶם; impv. זִרְה; inf. זָרוּת; pt. זָרָה:

—1. to **scatter Ex 32**₂₀ (powder), **Ezk 5**₂ (hair), **Nu 17**₂ (fire); to sow **Is 30**₂₂;

—2. to **winnow** (Dalman *Arbeit* 3:113ff) **Is 30**₂₄ (זרה) BL 287o, cj. זרה pu. Bergsträsser 2:96f) **41**₁₆ **Jr 4**₁₁ **15**₇ cj. **51**₂ (rd. זרים) **Ru 3**₂ (הַשְּׁעָרִים); metaph. **Sir 5**₉. †

nif: impf. וַיִּזְרוּ; inf. הִזְרוּתֵיכֶם (BL 253b): to **be scattered Ezk 6**₈ **36**₁₉. †

pi: pf. זָרַתִּי, זָרוּ, זָרָם, זָרָם; impf. וַיִּזְרוּ, וַיִּזְרוּ; impv. וַיִּזְרוּ **Pr 15**₇ (:: Driver ZAW 50:144: וַיִּזְרוּ → II זרר qal; Dahood ZAW 74:208: וַיִּזְרוּ to flow with, → I זור); inf. זָרוּת, וַיִּזְרוּ; pt. מִזְרָה, cs. מִזְרָה:

—1. to scatter, bones **Ezk 6**₅, nation **Lv 26**₃₃ **1K 14**₁₅ **Jr 31**₁₀ **49**₃₂₋₃₆ **51**₂ **Ezk 5**₁₀₋₁₂ **12**_{14f} **20**₂₃ **22**₁₅ **29**₁₂ **30**₂₃₋₂₆
Zech 2₂₋₄ **Ps 44**₁₂ **106**₂₇, כַּל־רָע, **Pr 20**₈, רָשָׁעִים, **20**₂₆;

—2. to spread dung **Mal 2**₃;

—3. metaph. to spread (רָעַת) **Pr 15**₇;

—**Jb 37**₉ → מְזַרְיִם. †

pu: impf. יִזְרָה; pt. fem. מְזַרְהָ:

—1. to be spread: sulphur **Jb 18**₁₅, בְּלִיל, cj. **Is 30**₂₄ (rd. זָרָה);

—2. to be sprinkled: net (with grains as a bait, Thomas VTSupp. 3:281f) **Pr 1**₁₇ (alt. cj. מְזַרְהָ, → I מְזַר to spread out). †

Der. מְזַרְיִם, מְזַרְהָ.

2572 זָרָה

II זָרָה: denom. זָרַת (Barth ZDMG 41:607).

pi: pf. זָרִית: to measure up **Ps 139**₃. †

2573 זָרוּעַ

זָרוּעַ See below under זָרוּעַ and זָרַע (#2575).

2574 זָרַעַ

זָרַעַ See below under זָרוּעַ and זָרַעַ (#2575).

2575 זָרַעַ/זָרוּעַ

זָרוּעַ and זָרַעַ: > → אֶזְרוּעַ; II זָרַעַ; MHb., Can. gloss EA 287:27 288:34 WSem. lw. *zuruh* (CAD 21:167); Ug. *dr*^c UT §5:4; Arm. → BArm. אֶזְרַעַ and *רָרַע; Arb. *dirā*^c forearm, denominative *dara*^a to measure off, Eth. *mazrā*^t, NAss. *durā*^y arm, foreleg (Arm.lw. CAD 3:190 → vSoden Orient. 35:7): fem., masc. **Is 51**₅ and 4 x ? (ZAW 16:74); MHb. also masc. (ZAW 28:145, also JArm. CPArm. Syr., Ginsberg *Daniel* 48): (usually *scr. def.*) זָרַעוּ, זָרַעְכֶּם, pl. (BL 516p) זָרַעִי/מִי and זָרַעוּ and זָרַעוּ (ו)ת (ו)ע (ו)ת:

—1. arm, forearm: of man **Ju 15**₁₄ **16**₁₂ **Jb 40**₉, of animal (shoulder-blade) **Nu 6**₁₉ **Dt 18**₃; בֵּין זָרַעָיו between his shoulders **2K 9**₂₄, carries ornament **2S 1**₁₀ **Song 8**₆, bandage **Ezk 13**₂₀, bends the bow **2S 22**₃₅ || **Ps 18**₃₅, is cut off **1S 2**₃₁ cj. **Mal 2**₃, broken **Ezk 30**_{21f-24} **Ps 10**₁₅ **37**₁₇ (4QpPs here and oft. elsewhere אֶזְרוּעַת) **Jb 38**₁₅ **Jr 48**₂₅, torn **Dt 33**₂₀, carries lambs **Is 40**₁₁, shelters **Hos 11**₃, is uncovered in preparation for action **Ezk 4**₇ **Is 52**₁₀,

II *זרח: Arb. *ṣaruḥa* to be of pure descent, *ṣaraḥa* to make clear (Barth *Wurzel* 15); variant root of I.

Der. אֶזְרַחְתִּי, אֶזְרַחְתָּ, II זֶרַח (?)

2581 זֶרַח

I זֶרַח: I זרח: זֶרַח: shining forth (of light), **sunrise** (|| נִגְהָ אֲרָר Is 60₃. †

2582 זֶרַח

II זֶרַח, Sam.^{M97} *zāra*, זֶרַח: n.m.; I זרח; short form of זֶרַחִיָּה (Noth 184); cun. *Zarḥi-ilu* Tallqvist *Names* 247; or II זרח; OSArb. *ḏrḥ*/mlk; Ryckmans 2:47 *ḏrḥ* (Moritz Mus. 50:108f; *Arabien* 124 † *rḥ*):

—1. son of Judah and Tamar, **Zerah Gn 38₃₀ 46₁₂ Nu 26₂₀ Jos 7₁₋₁₈₋₂₄ 22₂₀ Neh 11₂₄ 1C 2₄₋₆ 9₆**;

—2. Edomite **Gn 36₁₃₋₁₇ 1C 1₃₇**;

—3. Edomite **Gn 36₃₃ 1C 1₄₄**;

—4. Simeonite **Nu 26₁₃ 1C 4₂₄**, = צִהָר ! **Gn 46₁₀**;

—5. Levite **1C 6₆₋₂₆**;

—6. זֶרַח הַכּוּשִׁי (Moritz *Arabien* 124f; Albright *Steinzeit* 32; Rudolph *Chr.* 243) **2C 14₈**. †

Der. זֶרַחִי.

2583 זֶרַחִי

זֶרַחִי: gentilic of II זֶרַח 1:

—1. **Nu 26₂₀ Jos 7₁₇ 1C 27₁₁₋₁₃**. cj. 8;

—2. **Nu 26₁₃**. †

2584 זֶרַחִיָּה

זֶרַחִיָּה: n.m.; I זרח + זרח “Y has shed light” (Noth 184; astral !); II זֶרַח:

—1. **1C 5₃₂ 6₃₆ Ezr 7₄** > זֶרַחִיָּה **1C 7₃**;

—2. **Ezr 8₄**. †

2585 זרם

I זָרַם: Arb. *zarama* to interrupt, *zarima* to stop (Driver ZAW 65:259).

qal: pf. זָרַמְתָּם: to check, to **make an end of life** Ps 90₅ → Wachter ZAW 78:65f. †

2586 זָרַם

II זָרַם: Arb. *ʿarzama* to rumble (thunder); Eth. Tigr. Wb. 500b *zanma* (VG 1:226, Leslau 19), Akk. *zanānu* to rain.

po: pf. זָרְמוּ: to **unload** (clouds, water) **accompanied by thunder** Ps 77₁₈ (:: passive with acc. to be emptied of, Driver ZAW 45:259), DJD 2, 88 xix:12, cj. **Hab 3**₁₀ עָבֹתַי מִיָּם זָרְמוּ. †

Der. זָרַם.

2587 זָרַץ

זָרַץ: II זָרַם; JArm.^{lg} זָרַצְתָּא, OSArb. זָרַם (ZAW 75:308), Eth. *zenām, zulām, znb, zrb, zlm* (Leslau 19; *Ružička* 91, 98, 102); Akk. *zunnu*: **heavy rain**, cloudburst (accompanied by thunder) **Is 4**₆ (together with זָרַץ) **25**_{4a-b} (with cj. קָרַר) **28**_{2a} (with בָּרַד).^b (with מַיִם) **30**₃₀ **32** **Jb 24**₈ (with הָרִים);

—**Hab 3**₁₀ → II זָרַם po. †

2588 זָרַחַה

*זָרַחַה: < זָרַחַה * → זָרַחַה (VG 1:275); branch > phallus (cf. German *Rute*, rod, penis; Herter *Priapo* 163ff): זָרַחַת: **phallus** (alt.: ejaculation Vulg.: זָרַחַם) **Ezk 23**₂₀. †

2589 זָרַע

זָרַע: MHb. JArm.; Amor. *zrh* (Huffmon 188), Ug. *dr* (UT §5:4; Dietrich Orient. 26:64); Arm. (→ BArm., Mnd. MdD 170b, DISO 80) זָרַע, JArm.^l (?) also דָרַע (?), OSArb. *dr*, Arb. *zaraʿa* and *daraʿa*, Eth. Tigr. Wb. 496a *zarʿa*, also *zarʿa*, Akk. *za/erū* (CAD 21:71b), Amor. *zrh* (Bauer *Ostkanaanäer* 81b); orig. form *z/dr* (VG 1:129 :: Widengren JSS 5:401¹).

qal: זָרַע, זָרְעוּ, זָרַעְתָּם; impf. יִזְרַע, יִזְרַעוּ, יִזְרַעוּ, יִזְרַעוּ, יִזְרַעוּ, יִזְרַעוּ; impv. זָרַעוּ, זָרְעוּ; inf. זָרַע; pt. זָרַע; to sow:

—1. abs. to sow (seed) **Gn 26**₁₂ **Lv 25**₁₁ (:: קָצַר).²⁰⁻²² **Ju 6**₃ **2K 19**₂₉ **Is 28**₂₄ **37**₃₀ **55**₁₀ **Jr 35**₇ **50**₁₆ **Hos 10**₁₂ **Mi 6**₁₅ **Hg 1**₆ **Ps 126**₅ **Jb 31**₈ **Qoh 11**₄;

—2. a) with acc. to sow: זָרַחַת **Gn 47**₂₃, אֲרֵץ **Ex 23**₁₀, שָׂדֵה **Ps 107**₃₇, לֹא זָרַחַת **Jr 2**₂; b) with acc. of seed, to sow: זָרַע **Dt 22**₉, זָרַעוּ **Lv 26**₁₆ **Dt 11**₁₀ **Is 30**₂₃ **Qoh 11**₆, חֲטִיִּים **Jr 12**₁₃; **Hos 8**₇, זָרַחַת **Pr 11**₁₈, cj. זָרַחַת **Zech 8**₁₂ עֹלָה **Pr 22**₈, עֲמָל **Jb 4**₈, Israel **Hos 2**₂₅ (rd. וּזְרַחַתִּיהָ); c) with two

accusatives **sow seed upon** Lv 19₁₉ Dt 22₉ Ju 9₄₅ (מִלְחָה, עֵיר), Jr 31₂₇; to plant with slippings of vine Is 17₁₀ (rd. תִּזְרַעַן); d) to **sow** with בָּ in Ex 23₁₆ Lv 25_{3f}, with עַל beside Is 32₂₀, with אֵל among Jr 4₃;

—3. esp. זָרַע זֹרַע yielding seed Gn 1₂₉;

—Zech 10₉ cj. אֲזַעֲקֶם alt. אֲזָרֶם :: Dahood *Ug.-Heb. 7*: mixed form of זָרַע and דָּרַע); Ps 97₁₁ rd. זָרַח. †

nif: pf. נִזְרַעְתָּם, נִזְרַעְתָּ; impf. יִזְרַע, תִּזְרַע;

—1. to **be sown** (seed) Lv 11₃₇;

—2. to **be sown** נִחַל Dt 21₄, אָרִץ 29₂₂, הָרִים Ezk 36₉;

—3. to be allowed to **be impregnated** (woman) (Driver Syr. 33:76) Nu 5₂₈;

—Nah 1₁₄ rd. יִזְכֵּר. †

pu (pass. qal ? BL 286n): pf. זָרְעוּ (? 1QIs^a *scr. def.* = qal, Sept. (Wernberg-M. JSS 3:262): to **be sown** (metaph.) Is 40₂₄. †

hif: impf. תִּזְרִיעַ; pt. מִזְרִיעַ;

—1. to **yield seed** Gn 1_{11f};

—2. to **bear a child** (woman) Lv 12₂ Sir^{MIV} 10^b. †

Der. זָרַע, זָרְעִים, זָרְעִים, זָרְעוּ, זָרְעוּ; *מִזְרַע; n.m. and n.loc. יִזְרַעֲאֵל.

2590 זָרַע

זָרַע: → זָרַע; MHb.; Gezer 1-2 (seedtime), Lach. 5:10 (? KAI 2:196); Ph., Yaud. זָרַע; Arm. (→ BArm., Mnd. MdD 167b זִירָא, DISO 80) זָרַע, JArm.^{gt(?)} also זָרַע; Arb. *zar*, Eth. Tigr. Wb. 496b *zar*, Akk. *zēru*: זָרַע, cs. זָרַע and זָרַע (BL 573 x), זָרְעוּ, זָרְעוּ: **seed**:

—1. זָרַע הַשָּׂדֶה seed of the field Gn 47₂₄, seedtime Gn 8₂₂ Lv 26₅; a) **seed**: tree Gn 1₁₁, shrub Gn 1₂₉, coriander Ex 16₃₁, אֵץ (vine) of the right kind Jr 2₂₁; b) seed for sowing Gn 47₁₉ Lv 11₃₇ 26₁₆ 27₁₆ Dt 22₉ זָרַע מְקוּם land suitable for sowing Nu 20₅ זָרַע מְקוּם שָׂדֶה seed-land Ezk 17₅, cj. Jr 35₉, זָרְעֵיכֶם your seed-fields IS 8₁₅, זָרַע בֵּית (EgArm. Driver *Arm. Docs.* 8:2; JArm.) a piece of seed-land 1K 18₃₂, חֶמֶר זָרַע a homer of seed Is 5₁₀ זָרַע מִשְׁךְ bag of seed Ps 126₆ זָרַע מִשְׁךְ yield of seed Jb 39₁₂;

—2. of man and beast: זָרַע אָדָם and זָרַע בְּהֵמָה seed Jr 31₂₇, זָרַע אֲנָשִׁים human seed, son IS 1₁₁, זָרַע = offspring of אִשָּׁה and נָחַשׁ Gn 3₁₅, עוֹף 7₃; עוֹף זָרַע שְׂכַבְתָּ עוֹף emission of seed Lv 15₁₆;

—3. **offspring, descendants** (MHb.² JArm.^b): a) coll.: Sir^{M VI 11-13} (= 44₁₁), הַזֹּאת מִנְהָאִשָּׁה הַזֹּאת 1S 2₂₀, זְרַעָה (= הַאִשָּׁה) Gn 3₁₅; לְ שָׁם זָ לְ 1S 2₂₀, לְ נָתַן זָ לְ Gn 15₃ Ru 4₁₂; זְרַעַךְ אַחֲרַיִךְ 2S 7₁₂ Gn 9₉ your descendants after you; זְרַעַךְ of Abraham Gn 12_{7-2C 20}₇ (21 x), זְרַעֲךָ of הַגֵּר Gn 16₁₀, זְרַעְכֶם (of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob) Ex 32₁₃ Dt 1₈ 10₁₅ 11₉ Jr 33₂₆, (of David, 9 x) 2S 7₁₂; יִשְׂרָאֵל זָ 2K 17₂₀ (7 x) זָ בית ישׂוֹ Jr 23₈ Ezk 44₂₂, with יַעֲקֹב זָ בית יַעֲקֹב Ezk 20₅ זָ with קָדֵשׁ Is 6₁₃, with הַקִּדְשׁ Ezr 9₂, with שִׁקָר Is 57₄, with מְרַעִים 1₄ 14₂₀, with רְשָׁעִים Ps 37₂₈ Jb 21₈, with אֱלֹהִים Mal 2₁₅, with הַמִּלְכָּה 1K 11₁₄, with הַמְּלָכָה 2K 11₁ 2C 22₁₀, with הַמְּלוּכָה 2K 25₂₅ Jr 41₁ Ezk 17₁₃ Da 1₃; זְרַעֲךָ זָ descendants of your descendants Is 59₂₁; זָ רָאָה to see (i.e. to have) descendants Is 53₁₀, לָהּ אֵין לָהּ she has no children Lv 22₁₃; מִן זָ to obtain / wish for children from Gn 19₃₂₋₃₄, לְ הַקִּים זָ provide offspring for Gn 38₈, with נָתַן 38₉; לְ הָיָה הָיָה are the offspring of 38₉; לְ אֵל שְׁכַבְתָּךְ לְ לֹא אֵל have sexual intercourse and produce children Lv 18₂₀; b) (individual) descendant (MHb.²) אַחֲרָה זָ Gn 4₂₅; ? 1S 1₁₁ and 2S 7₁₂;

—4. **descent** Ezr 2₅₉ Neh 7₆₁;

—Is 53₁₀ cj. I רָחַח (Gressmann *Messias* 305); Zech 8₁₂ rd. אֲזַרְעָה שְׁלוֹם; Mal 2₃ rd. הַזֹּרַע; Ps 22₃₁ cj. זְרַעִי, alt. זָרַעוּ with וְכִבְדוּן; 37₂₆ rd. וְזָכְרוּ.

זְרַעִים 2591

זְרַעִים: זָרַע: Da 1₁₂ rd. → זְרַעֲנִים. †

זְרַעֲנִים 2592

זְרַעֲנִים (1Q DJD 1, 71:1₁₆ זְרַעִים): 2nd. pl. of זָרַע (BL 517v, :: Akk. *zērānu* CAD 21:87f); MHb., also זְרַעֲוֹנִים, Syr. *zar'onā* grain (of) seed, herb, Mnd. באַזְרוֹנִיא (< **bar zar'onā*, MdD 47a) “pl. of internal multiplication” VG 1:450f; Löw 3:210; 4:39; Rüthy 37f; Arm.lw. Wagner 82: seeds, **vegetables** Da 1₁₆, cj. 1₁₂. †

זָרַף 2593

*זָרַף: MHb.² זָרַף to overflow; Pehl. *zrpn* winter < rain (cf. סָתָו) *Frahang* 27:3; JArm.^b זְרִיפֹא drops, Syr. *zārīfā* heavy rain, *rzaf* to drop, sprinkle; Arb. *darafa* to flow, Eth. Leslau 19; → III זָרַם.

cj. **pilp**: pf. זָרַפוּ: to sprinkle profusely Ps 72₆ (comparable with רְבִיבִים, Sept.). †

זָרַק 2594

I זָרַק: MHb. JArm. (JArm.^{tg} also זָרַק, false Aramaism) Sam. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 171b) to sprinkle, throw; Arb. *d/zaraqā* to drop excrement; Akk. *zarāqu* to sprinkle, pour.

qal: pf. זָרַק, זָרַקוּ, זָרַקוּ; impf. יִזְרַק, יִזְרַקוּ; impv. זָרַק; inf. זָרַק; pt. זָרַק:

—1. to **toss, strew** פִּיחַ Ex 9₈₋₁₀, כֶּפֶן Is 28₂₅, גַּחְלִי-אֵשׁ Ezk 10₂, עָפָר Jb 2₁₂, dust on graves 2C 34₄;

—2. to **sprinkle**: a) blood upon the altar (MHb.) with **על** Ex 24₆ 29₁₆₋₂₀ Lv 1₅₋₁₁ 3₂₋₈₋₁₃ 7₂ 8₁₉₋₂₄ 9₁₂₋₁₈ 17₆ Nu 18₁₇ 2K 16₁₃₋₁₅ Ezk 43₁₈ 2C 30₁₆ 35₁₁, הַמְזַבְּחָה 2C 29_{22a-b}; הַשְּׁלֵמִים הַזֶּרֶק אֶת־דָּמָם הַזֶּרֶק לְפָנָיו הַזֶּרֶק Lv 7₁₄, upon the people Ex 24₈; b) clean water Ezk 36₂₅. †

pu: (pass. qal, BL 286n): pf. זָרַק: to **be sprinkled** Nu 19₁₃₋₂₀, שִׁיבָה cj. Hos 7₉ זָרְקָה; alt. II זָרַק. †

Der. מְזַרְק.

2595 זָרַק

II זָרַק: Arb. *zaraqā* to penetrate (arrow), to strike down with the spear (*mizrāq*, spear thrust *zaraqat*, cf. 1QM זָרַק, pl. זָרְקוֹת, Yadin *War* 132f) Arb. VIII to sneak in.

qal: pf. זָרְקָה: to **sneak in** (שִׁיבָה, Blau, VT 5:341; alt. I pu.) Hos 7₉ → Rudolph *Hos.* 151. †

2596 זָרַר

I זָרַר: Arb. *zarra* to narrow the eyes (Driver ZAW 65:258^{3,4}).

qal (passive BL 287n, 429k): pf. זָרַר: to **be pressed out** (wounds) Is 1₆. †

2597 זָרַר

II זָרַר: JArm. זָרִיקָא (?) to sneeze, Arb. *darra* to strew, spray, Driver ZAW 65:258.

po: impf. יִזְזוּרָר: to **sneeze** (as a sign of resuscitation, → Tylor *Culture* 1, 88ff; Tawney-Penzer *Katha Sarit Sagara* (1924ff) 3, 303ff; Arb. Kowalski WZKM 31:196ff): 2K 4₃₅. †

2598 זָרַשׁ

זָרַשׁ, Sept. Ζωσαρα; n.f.; OPers. “mop-head”, Gehmann JBL 43:327; wife of Haman Est 5₁₀₋₁₄ 6₁₃. †

2599 זָרַת

זָרַת: MHb. the little finger, span, > JArm. Syr. זָרְתָא, CPArm. *zrt, Mnd. (MdD 168a) זִירְתָא; Ug. *drt* (UT 710, Dahood *Ug.-Heb.* 7f); < Eg. *drt* hand (Lambdin 149f); זָרַת: **span** (of the hand) as a measure (cf. σπιθαμή, *palamus*) one half of an אַמָּה, = ca. 25 cm (BRL 367; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:299f) Ex 28₁₆ 39₉ 1S 17₄ Is 40₁₂ Ezk 43₁₃. †

Der. II זָרַה.

2600 זָרְתָא

זָתוּא: n.m.; Sept. Ζαθοη, Ζαθουα, Vulg. *Zethua*; etym. ?; **Ezr** 2₈ cj. **8** 5 **10**₂₇ **Neh** 7₁₃ **10**₁₅. †

2601 זָתָּ

זָתָּ, Sept. Ζεθουμ: n.m.; Pers. ?; ? *Zatam̄ Bab. Exp. Penn.* 9:73; 10:66; = זָתָּן ? : **1C** 23₈ **26**₂₂. †

2602 זָתָּר

זָתָּר, Sept. Σαρσαθαῖος/σέσθεος: n.m.; ? like שָׁתָּר **Est** 1₁₄ from OPers. *hšatra* “empire” (Duchesne-G. Mus. 66:108) **Est** 1₁₀. †

2603 ח

ח: חֵיית (Driver *Writing* 154-79), Ug. *ḥa* (Cross BASOR 160:23ff), Sept. **Ps** 119 and Lam η(θ), > Greek ἥτα (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 125); later symbol of the number 8; it represents two different guttural sounds which are distinguished by different signs in Ug. (Garbini 51ff; → UT §5:1), OSArb., Eth. and Akk. scripts; in Arb. the two phonemes are distinguished by means of punctuation introduced later; in transcription *ḥ* (Ug. *ku* ?), representing a voiceless pharyngeal (*ḥ* is a voiceless fricative velar) → >I and II חבל, I and II חבר, I and II חטר, I and II חלל; Heb. and WArab. have combined the sounds in the script and also in the pronunciation as *ḥ* (: ESyr. *ḥ*); Akk. in the main (→ vSoden § 23b, c) has preserved only *ḥ*; distinction between two homographic roots is only possible by comparison with other Semitic languages; differences are often due to assimilation and dissimilation (→ Yasin 59) → אחר, II חבר, חָרָר, חוּשׁ, חֵיל, חָלָב, חוּף, טבח, etc. (→ VG 1:127f; Holma *Korperteile* 100³); in Sept. there are two different ways of transcribing ח (Αχαζ, Χαραν, Χεβρων etc. :: Ενωχ, Ισαακ, Νωε etc.) but the differences correspond only partly to the distinction between *ḥ* and *ḫ* (Bergsträsser 1:§6f; Sperber 8f, 28; Kahle *Geniza* 164f :: BL 190f, Lisowsky *Eigennamen* 123); ח alternates in Heb. a) with → ה; b) with κ (Ug. Speiser BASOR 175:44ff) in Sept., → אֲפִיחַ, II טַבַּח, יְנוּחַ, פְּסִיחַ **Neh** 3₆ (Vaccari Fschr. Levi dVida 2:563f); c) with ע → לְחִי, עוּג, חֵץ **1S** 17_{7K} (Sperber 162); in other languages with ע → חֵב, רֵעַב (Seeligmann VT 11:202; in QJS Wernberg-M. VT 3:104ff).

2604 חָב

*חָב: MHb. חוב; JArm. ^{tg} חוּבָא and עוּבָא, CPArm. Syr. Sam. עובא, Mnd. עומבא (MdD 344a); Arb. *jubb* and Maltese *ħob* (JSS 3:65): pocket inside the slit of a beduin's shirt: חָבִי: **shirt-pocket** (safe place for keeping things → חֵיק) **Jb** 31₃₃. †

2605 חָבָא

חָבָא: MHb. JArm. ^{gb}; Amor. *ḥb'* Huffmon 189; Can. → hif; Syr. *ḥubyā* darkness, NSyr. *ḥb'* to be darkened (Maclean *Dictionary* 90b, 93b); Arb. *ḥaba'a*, OSArb. *ḥb'* (ZAW 75:308f), Eth. *ḥab'a*, Tigr. Wb. 80b *ḥab'a*; Akk. *ḥabū*; by-form חבה.

nif: (BL 375): pf. נְחַבְּאָתָּ, נְחַבְּאָתָּ (BL 348f), נְחַבְּאָתָּ, נְחַבְּאָתָּ, impf. אֲנַחַבְּאָתָּ, אֲנַחַבְּאָתָּ, inf. הַחַבְּאָתָּ, abs. rd. נְחַבְּאָתָּ **Jr** 49₁₀; pt. נְחַבְּאָתָּ, נְחַבְּאָתָּ (BL 541j):

—1. to **hide oneself** Gn 3₁₀ Jos 2₁₆ 10_{16f.27} Ju 9₅ 1S 10₂₂ 19₂ 2S 17₉ 1K 22₂₅ 2K 7₁₂ Jr 49₁₀ cj. 4₂₉ (ins. נִחְבְּאֵי before בְּעַבְיִם) Am 9₃ Jb 29₈ Da 10₇ 2C 18₂₄; נִחְבְּאֵת לְבָרַח to flee secretly Gn 31₂₇;

—2. to **be hidden** Jb 5₂₁;

—Jb 29₁₀ rd. נִכְלֵא :: Guillaume 1:8, 23. †

pu: pf. הִחְבְּאֵי: to **need to hide oneself** Jb 24₄, cj. (with יִחַד) וַיִּתְחַבְּאוּ. †

hif (Can. gloss *hihbē* EA 256:7): pf. הִחְבִּיאָה (so also Jos 6₁₇, cf. 6₂₅) וַיִּחְבִּיאָהּ, impf. וַיִּחְבֵּא וַיִּחְבֵּא (BL 374n) וַיִּחְבֵּא: to **hide, to keep hidden** Jos 6₁₇₋₂₅ 1K 18_{4.13} 2K 6₂₉ Is 49₂. †

hof: הִחְבִּיאָה: to **be kept hidden** Is 42₂₂. †

hitp: pf. הִתְחַבְּאוּ, impf. יִתְחַבְּאוּ; יִתְחַבְּאוּ/יִחְבְּאוּ, pt. מִתְחַבֵּא: to **keep oneself hidden** Gn 3₈ 1S 13₆ 14_{11.22} 23₂₃ 2K 11₃ Jb 38₃₀ 1C 21₂₀ 2C 22_{9.12}, cj. Jb 24₄ for pu. †

Der. מִחְבְּאִים, מִחְבְּאוֹת; n.m. אֱלִיחַבְּאָה (?), חִבְּיָה.

2606 חבב

חבב: MHb. pi. JArm. Syr. pa., CPArm. af., Pun. Pehl. and Palm. (DISO 81) to love, Syr. pe., Mnd. pe. and pa. (הבב, MdD 129a) to burn; Arb. *habba*, OSArb. *hbb* (ZAW 75:308) to love, Tigr. (Wb. 80a) *taḥābaba* to show oneself friendly; Akk. *ḥabābu*; Arm.lw. Wagner 82a :: Heb. אהב, Sir 7₂₁ חבב var. of אהוב.

qal: pt. חָבַב (prp. pf. po. or rd. חָבַב) **love** with עַמִּים Dt 33₃ (sbj. Y, ? rd. עָמוֹ :: Cross-F. JBL 67:200: (חָבַב) those who look after the nations = angels) :: Seeligmann VT 14:76, 81. †

Der. חָבַב (?), חָבַב (?).

2607 חבב

חבב, Sept. Ιωβαβ, Οβαβ: n.m., “deceitful” (Arb. *habba*) or “sweet” (חבב) ?; cun. *Ḥababa* Tallqvist *Names* 82; OSArb. חבב, Arb. *Ḥabīb* and *Ḥubaib*; the חָתָן of Moses, a Midianite Nu 10₂₉, Kenite Ju 4₁₁, cj. 1₁₆ (Sept.^A); Reicke-R. 730; Seebass ZAW 76:111f; Mazar JNES 24:297ff. †

2608 חבה

חבה: by-form of חבא, Bergsträsser 2:158e.

qal: impv. fem. חִבֵּי: to **hide oneself** Is 26₂₀. †

Der. חבה and יִחְבֵּה (?)

2609 חֲבָה

חֲבָה, Q (Sept. Vulg.), K יחבה: n.m.; with חבה, חבב or חב (Noth 178²): **1C 7**₃₄. †

2610 חָבוּר

חָבוּר: river n., tributary on the left-bank of the Middle Euphrates (RLV 5:11f; EnzIsl. 2:920f; Reicke-R. 620), Sept. (X)αβωρ, Gr. Χαβωρας, Akk. *Ḫabūru*, Arb. *Ḫābūr*. **Habor 2K 17**₆ **18**₁₁ and **1C 5**₂₆ (→ אֲרָרָא as גִּזְרֵי “river of → גִּזְרֵי”). †

2611 חֲבוּרָה

חֲבוּרָה See below under חֲבוּרָה and חֲבוּרָה (#2613).

2612 חֲבוּרָה

חֲבוּרָה See below under חֲבוּרָה and חֲבוּרָה (#2613).

2613 חֲבוּרָה/חֲבוּרָה

חֲבוּרָה and *חֲבוּרָה (BL 480s, 598): I חבר; MHb. חֲבוּרָה, Syr. *ḫbārtā*; Arb. *ḫabr* scar, *ḫabīr* striped; Akk. *ibāru* (birth-mark Kraus MVAeG 40/2:39f; AHw. 363a); → *חֲבוּרָתִי: חֲבוּרָתִי **Is 53**₅, חֲבוּרָתִי, חֲבוּרָתִי; **wound, slash** (|| מִכָּה, פָּצַע) **Gn 4**₂₂ **Ex 21**₂₅ **Is 1**₆ **53**₅ (sg. coll. or lst. pl. ?) **Ps 38**₆ **Pr 20**₃₀. †

2614 חָבַט

חָבַט: MHb. JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 129a), Arb. *ḫabaṭa* to stamp, OSArb. *ḫbt* and Eth. *ḫāfāta* to beat, OArb. ? חבז (Sefire KAI 223:B7), Akk. *ḫabāšu* to cut up.

qal: impf. יִחַבֵּט, pt. חָבַט:

—1. to **beat off** (olives) **Dt 24**₂₀;

—2. to **beat out** (the grain that has been cut off) **Ju 6**₁₁ **Ru 2**₁₇; metaph. **Is 27**₁₂ (Y the nations), **Sir 35/32**₁₇ and **46**₆ (→ Smend). †

nif: impf. יִחַבֵּט: to **be beaten out** (Kümmel) **Is 28**₂₇. †

חֲבִיָּה, MSS חֲבִיָּה: n.m.; אֲחַבְיָה + אֲחַבְיָה “Y saved” (Noth 178; Albright JPOS 8:234²): **Ezr 2**₆₁ **Neh 7**₆₃. †

2616 חֲבִיּוֹן

*חִבּוּיֹן or חִבּוּיֹן: חִבּוּיֹן; BL 498c, 500p, cf. חִבּוּיֹן: cs. חִבּוּיֹן, BL 537f; JArm. חִבּוּיֹן^א hiding place: **cover**, **veil** with עֵזוֹ “his strong cover” (? → Comm.) **Hab 3**₄. †

2617 חבל

I חבל* (but I and II together in Ug. → UTGl. 832): Arb. Eth. *habala* to tie together Tigr. Wb. 78a to plait, Arb. VIII to catch in a snare; Akk. *habālu* to bind, harness, catch in snares; denom. from II חָבַל (Schulthess *Homonyme* 26) ?; → I and II חָבַל, חָבַל, חָבַלִים.

2618 חבל

II חבל: MHb.; Arb. *habala* IV to lend, X to borrow; loan from Akk. *habālu* to ask for a loan, to owe, denom. *hubullu* (Zimmern 18; AHW. 302); → חָבַל, חָבַלָה.

qal: חָבַל, impf. תִּחַבֵּל/תִּחַבְּלִי, תִּחַבֵּל, יִחַבֵּל/יִחַבְּלוּ, impv. חָבַלְהוּ (BL 351), inf. חָבַל **Ezk 18**₁₆ and **Neh 1**₇ for abs. (BL 278j; Solá-S. 97), pt. חָבַל, חָבַלִים, חָבַלִים: to **impound**:

—1. to seize a thing as a pledge **Ex 22**₂₅ **Dt 24**₆₋₁₇ **Ezk 18**₁₆ **Am 2**₈ **Jb 24**_{3.9} (rd. וְעַל), cj. **Mi 2**₁₀ (rd. חָבַל תִּחַבְּלוּ);

—2. to **seize a pledge** from a person with acc. **Jb 22**₆ **Pr 20**₁₆ **27**₁₃. †

nif: impf. יִחַבֵּל: a **pledge is seized** from him (alt. III חָבַל) **Pr 13**₁₃. †

2619 חבל

III חבל: MHb.; Can. *abaluma* they damage (EA 254:17); JArm. CPArm. Syr. Pehl. EgArm. Sardes, Tema (DISO 81), to damage, ruin; JArm. חָבַל, Mnd. MdD 128b *hbal(a)* damage, woe; Arb. *habala* to confound, *habila* to be mentally disturbed; OSArb. *habala* to be wild, Eth. *habala* to act corruptly (Leslau 19); Akk. *habālu* to use violence (against), to do wrong (by).

qal: pf. חָבַלְנוּ, חָבַלְנוּ, inf. (for abs. BL 278j or sbst. ?) חָבַל **Neh 1**₇: to **act corruptly** **Jb 34**₃₁, **Neh 1**₇ with לְ against, cj. **Ps 140**₆ (rd. חָבַלִים). †

nif: impf. יִחַבֵּל: with לְ he **will fare badly** (alt. II חָבַל) **Pr 13**₁₃. †

pi: pf. חָבַל, inf. חָבַל, pt. מִחַבְּלִים: to **ruin** **Is 13**₅ **32**₇ **54**₁₆ **Song 2**₁₅ **Qoh 5**₅, cj. **Jb 17**₁ (→ pu.);

—**Mi 2**₁₀ rd. תִּחַבְּלוּ (תִּחַבְּלוּ III pu., alt. II חָבַל). †

pu: pf. וְחָבַל **Is 10**₂₇ rd. יִחַבְּלָה:

—1. a) to **be destroyed** cj. **Mi 2**₁₀ (rd. תִּחַבְּלוּ, → II qal); b) be disturbed (רוּחוֹ, ? rd. חָבַלָה רוּחוֹ, Hölscher) **Jb 17**₁;

—2. to be pulled down with מַעַל Is 10₂₇ (Driver JTS 34:375f). †

Der. II חָבַל.

2620 חבל

IV חָבַל: MHb.² JArm.⁸ Mnd. (MdD 129b) pa., Syr. also pe. to conceive, be in labour; Arb. *ḥabila* to become, be pregnant; Scharbert *Schmerz* 18ff.

pi: pf. חָבַלָה, חָבַלְתָּךְ, Bomberg לַתְּךָ, rd. חָבַלְתָּךְ, impf. יִחַבֵּל: to be pregnant with (metaph.) Ps 7₁₅, to go into labour with Song 8_{5.5}. †

Der. חָבַל.

2621 חָבַל

I חָבַל: I חָבַל; Ug. *ḥbl* flock (of birds), Tigr. Wb. 78a *ḥabl* relationship (cf. Arb. *‘aşaba* to bind *‘uṣbat* multitude of people, animals, birds): company, band, נְבִיאִים חָבַל 1S 10_{5.10}; ? Jb 39₃ herd of goats and hinds (→ חָבַל). †

2622 חָבַל

II חָבַל: I חָבַל; MHb. rope, (Sir 6₂₉ חָבַלָה); EgAm. (DISO 81); JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 115a) חָבַלָא, Arb. *ḥabl* and Eth. *hebr*, Tigr. Wb. 78a *ḥabl* rope, Akk. *naḥbalu* snare: חָבַלוּ 6 x and חָבַלְי 4 x (BL 574y), חָבַלְיֹו/לְיָךְ:

—1. rope, cord, snares (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:31, 42, 337): a) חָבַלְיֹו/לְיָךְ הוֹרִיד to let down by a rope Jos 2₁₅; חָבַלְיֹו/לְיָךְ in order to demolish a town 2S 17₁₃, upon the head as sign of surrender 1K 20_{31f}, of a tent Is 33₂₀, in the cistern Jr 38_{6.11-13}; ship's rope Is 33₂₃ Ezk 27₂₄, snare Jb 18₁₀ 40₂₅; cord (of fine linen) Est 1₆, חָבַלְיֹו/לְיָךְ silver cord || golden bowl Qoh 12₆ (metaph. ?); b) חָבַלְיֹו/לְיָךְ: fetters Jb 36₈ Pr 5₂₂; snares: רְשָׁעִים חָבַלְיֹו/לְיָךְ Ps 119₆₁, הַשָּׂוֹא חָבַל Is 5₁₈, keep the רְשָׁתַּי tightly spread on the ground Ps 140₆ (cj. חָבַלְיֹו/לְיָךְ); חָבַלְיֹו/לְיָךְ Ps 18₆, מוֹת חָבַל Ps 116₃; אָדָם חָבַל Hos 11₄ (|| עֲבוֹתוֹת אֶהְבֶּה, cords of love, → Wolff *Hos.* 257f :: Driver → II אֶהְבֶּה);

—2. length of rope as a unit of measure: מִזָּה חָבַל measuring line Zech 2₅ חָבַל מִזָּה 2S 8₂, cj. Mi 2₄, שְׁנֵי חָבַלִּים and חָבַל שְׁנֵי חָבַלִּים מִלֵּא two lengths of rope and a full one 2S 8₂ (→ Tolkowsky JPOS 4:118ff), חָבַל חָבַלְיֹו/לְיָךְ to apply the measuring line, Mi 2₅ חָבַלְיֹו/לְיָךְ to allot by the measuring line Ps 78₅₅ (→ Musil *Arabia* 3:293f; Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:377f) חָבַל חָבַלְיֹו/לְיָךְ Am 7₁₇, נָפְלוּ חָבַלִּים (in allotting the fields, metaph.) Ps 16₆; >

—3. חָבַלְיֹו/לְיָךְ piece of field (to be allotted): חָבַלְיֹו/לְיָךְ allotted piece of field Dt 32₉ Ps 105₁₁ 1C 16₁₈; חָבַלְיֹו/לְיָךְ בְּנֵי יְהוּדָה, Jos 17₅, חָבַלְיֹו/לְיָךְ אָחָד, חָבַלְיֹו/לְיָךְ 17₁₄, rd. חָבַלְיֹו/לְיָךְ two pieces of field Ezk 47₁₃;

—4. **area** (“long, narrow strip of land”) Noth P**Jb** 37:97), n.top.: הַיָּם הַזֶּה (JArm.^{eb} Syr.) region of the sea **Zeph** 2_{5f.} cj. 7; אֲרֵיבָה הַזֶּה **Dt** 3_{4.13f} **1K** 4₁₃ in Bashan (Abel 1:275; Simons *Geog.* §21);

—**Jos** 19₂₉ for מִחֲוֹתָי rd. *מַחֲלָב; **Ps** 18₅ rd. יְבֵלִי (= 2S 22₅ וְחִבְלִים). †

2623 חָבַל

III חָבַל: III חָבַל; MHb. חָבַל, pl. חֲבָלוֹת, DSS; Aram. חָבַלְא injury, woe ! (→ BArm., DISO 81); Akk. *hablu*, *habālu*: חֲבָלִים: **destruction** **Mi** 2₁₀ (with תְּחַבְּלוּ, alt. → חָבַל with II חָבַל) **Jb** 21₁₇ (Dahood *Bibl.* 45:407: plur. from *חָבַל impudent, Arb. *habila*, Eth. *taḥabbala* to be impudent; cj. 20₂₃; cf. רוּחֵי חָבָלוּ his pernicious spirits 4QM^a 14:7 (ZAW 69:135ff). †

2624 חָבַל

חָבַל: IV חָבַל; MHb.², JArm.^t *חָבַלְא, Syr. CPArm. *heblā*; Arb. *habal*: חֲבָלִים, חָבְלִי, חֲבָלִיָּה:

—1. **labour pains**, ὠδῖνες, (Scharbert 18ff) except **Is** 66₇ always pl. **Is** 26₁₇; metaph. **Is** 13₈ **Jr** 13₂₁ 22₂₃ 49₂₄ **Hos** 13₁₃;

—2. **foetus** (Arb. *habal*) **Jb** 39₃ (:: Dahood *Fschr.* Gruenthaner 73: חָבַל 1). †

2625 חָבַל

חָבַל: II חָבַל; MHb. חָבַלָה, MHb.² חָבַלָה pledge; JArm.^{tb} חֲבִיבֻלְיָא, Syr. *hublā*, Mnd. (MdD 129a) חָבַלָה rent; Arb. *habl* debt, loan; loan from Akk. *ha/hubullu* indebtedness, rent (Zimmerli 18): **pledge**, which is taken when the debt is due but remains the property of the debtor → עֲבוֹט (David OTS 2:83ff), **Ezk** 18_{12.16} 33₁₅ cj. **Mi** 2₁₀ for IV חָבַל; → חָבַלָה . †

2626 חָבַל

חָבַל: חָבַל: בְּרֵאשׁ חָבַל **Pr** 23₃₄, unc.; trad. lookout on the mast (Gesenius), ship's rope ? tax ?, cj. בְּסֵעַר נָדַל Sept.; Dahood *Bibl.* 45:407: cj. IV חָבַל mountain, Ug. *h/b* UTGl. 963 *hbl*. †

2627 חָבַל

חָבַל: II חָבַל (cf. Arb. *sarāriy* sailor from *sarra* to bind, Fraenkel 215); Ph. DISO 81: חָבַלִי, חָבַלִיָּה: **sailor** (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:365) **Ezk** 27_{8.27-29}, cj. **Pr** 23₃₄; collective or abbreviated (Kennedy 174) in רֵב הַחָבַל captain **Jon** 1₆. †

2628 חָבַלָה

*חָבַלָה: fem. of → חָבַל; MHb.²: חָבַלָתוּ: **pledge**, with יָשִׁיב → חֹב **Ezk** 18₇ to pay off one's debt (Rabinowitz VT 6:104 :: Zimmerli 393). †

2629 חֲבָלִים

חֲבָלִים: I חבל; tant.pl.: union, **harmony** Zech 11^{7,14}. †

2630 חֲבַצְלֵת

חֲבַצְלֵת, חֲבַצְלֵת: Syr. *ḥamṣalaitā* meadow saffron, < Akk. *ḥab(a)ṣillatu* stalk (Zimmern 56; Holma *Kl. Beitr.* 66; AHw. 303): **asphodel** *Asphodelos* (kind of lily: Dalman *Arbeit* 1:97f, 361ff) :: Löw 2:156ff. meadow saffron: Is 35₁ (rd. פִּחְחֵ חֲבַצְלֵת, join with v.₂) Song 2₁. †

2631 חֲבַצְנִיָּה

חֲבַצְנִיָּה, Sept. Χαβασιυ: n.m.; *חבץ + חבץ? → König; ? Akk. *ḥabāṣu*, to cause to swell, cause to be cheerful: Rechabite Jr 35₃. †

2632 חֲבַק

חֲבַק: MHb.², Ug. *ḥbq* (also subst.); JArm.^{tb} Syr. Mnd. (MdD 130a) חֲבַק, Syr. *ḥpq* to embrace, enclose; Arb. *ḥabaqa* to tie together Eth. *ḥfq, ḥqf* Tigr. Wb. 77b *ḥafqa* (Leslau 19); Akk. *epēqu*; cf. Syr. Arb. *ḥbk*.

qal: inf. חֲבַק, pt. חֲבַק, חֲבַקָּת:

—1. to embrace 2K 4₁₆ Qoh 3₅;

—2. to **fold the hands** (in idleness) Qoh 4₅. †

pi: pf. חֲבַקוּ, impf. וַיִּחַבְּקוּ/וַיִּחַבְּקֵהוּ, inf. חֲבַק: to **embrace**: someone Gn 33₄ Pr 5₂₀ Song 2₆ 8₃ Sir 30₂₀; with לְ Gn 29₁₃ 48₁₀, abs. Qoh 3₅; צוּר Jb 24₈ אֲשֶׁר־פָּתַחְתָּ (in misery) Lam 4₅; metaph. חֲבַקְנִיָּה Pr 4₈. †

Der. חֲבַקָּת.

2633 חֲבַק

חֲבַק: חֲבַק, BL 480v, Or. *ḥibboq* Kahle *Text* 72; Syr. Mnd. (MdD 128b) *ḥbāqā*: **folding** of the hands, (cf. Qoh 4₅) Pr 6₁₀ 24₃₃. †

2634 חֲבַקוּק

חֲבַקוּק: n.m.; Sept. Αμβακουμ, Eth. *‘En’/Anbāqōm*; Akk. *ḥabb/mbaqūqu*, a garden plant > Syr. *ḥqāqā* *Cassia tora*, Arb. *habaq(baq)*, *ḥabaqīq* *Ocimum basilicum* basil; *Ružička* 110; Noth 231; the prophet **Habakkuk** Hab 1₁ 3₁; Reicke-R. 618. †

2635 חֲבַר

I חָבַר: Syr. Mnd. (MdD 130a) to be dark, Arb. *ḥabara* to adorn, II to compose in elegant style, *ḥibr* colour; Eth. *ʿaḥbara* to make beautiful, *ḥebūr* many-coloured, *ḥebr* (also Tigr. Wb. 79a) colour; Akk. *ebēru* II to paint (? AHw. 182a).

hif: impf. אֲחַבִּירָה עַל: בְּמִלִּים to be brilliant in words against Jb 16₄ (alt. II חָבַר to join together, heap up, → I חָבַר , Tur-S.; Loretz CBQ 23:293f: Akk *ḥabāru* to be noisy (AHw. 302), Jb 16₄ utter many words loudly). †

Der. חֲבִירָה, *חֲבִירָת.

2636 חָבַר

II חָבַר: MHb. to associate, MHb.² to charm, hif. denom. with יָחַד to form a community DJD 4, xviii, p. 70; Aram. to be united (→ BArm. Mnd. MdD 130, DISO 81); Ug. *ḥbr*, Ph. חָבַר, → I חָבַר; Arb. Eth. Tigr. Wb. 78b *ḥabara*; *ḥ* and *ḥ* root variant, Fschr. Albright 359.

qal: pf. חָבַרְוּ, impf. יִחַבְּרוּ Ps 94₂₀ (dialect for יִחַבְּרוּ ? BL 351), pt. חָבַרְתָּ, חָבַרְתְּ, חָבַרְתְּ, חָבַרְתְּ:

—1. to ally oneself, to be allied, cj. Ps 48₅ (rd. חָבַרוּ) with יָחַדְוּ, with acc. Ps 94₂₀, pt. pass. with gen., allied with (Eth. *ḥebūr*) Hos 4₁₇, to march united, with אָל Gn 14₃, to join, with אָל Sir 12₁₄ to go around with; Sir 42₁₈ Marg. (= Sir^{M IV 8}) var. שְׂוֹתָף, MHb. JArm., Sam. שְׂוֹתָפָא, Syr. *šautāfā*, Mnd. MdD 458b companion, Palm. denom. (DISO 294, < Akk.-Sum. *šutāpu*;

—2. with אָל to be coupled, touch one another (curtains, wings) pt. חָבַרְתָּ/חָבַרְתְּ Ex 26_{3a-b-10b}, cj. 10a (for חָבַרְתָּ) 28₇ 36₁₇ 39₄ Ezk 1₉ and 1₁₁ (: Elliger VT 8:22f);

—3. to bewitch, to charm: pt. Dt 18₁₁ and Ps 58₆ with חָבַרְוּ (→ I 2), snake-charmer (Finkelstein JBL 75:328ff); Sir 12₁₃

—Ex 26₄ rd. חָבַרְתָּ חָבַרְתְּ (Noth). †

pi: pf. חָבַרְתָּ, וְחָבַרְתָּ, impf. יִחַבְּרוּ, יִחַבְּרוּהוּ, inf. חָבַר:

—1. to join together (parts of building) Ex 26₆₋₉₋₁₁ 36₁₀₋₁₃₋₁₆₋₁₈;

—2. to make someone partner with oneself with acc. and עִם 2C 20₃₆; → מְחַבְּרוֹת. †

pu: pf. חָבַרְתָּ, חָבַרְתְּ, impf. יִחַבְּרוּ: to be and to become joined Ex 28₇ (rd. יִחַבְּרוּ) 39₄, cj. Qoh 9₄ (rd. יִחַבְּרוּ); firmly joined together Ps 122₃ (cj. שְׂחַבְּרוּהוּ or לָהּ חָבַרְתָּ) to join Sir 13_{16f}. †

hitp: pf. אֲתַחְבֵּר (2C 20₃₅, Aram. etpa., BL 351), impf. יִתְחַבְּרוּ, inf. הִתְחַבְּרוּ (Aramaism, BL 505r), הִתְחַבְּרוּ:

—1. to make an alliance Da 11₆, with אָל 11₂₃, to associate with Sir 13_{2.2} (→ qal 1);

—2. to **have a partnership** with עֵם (Maisler BASOR 102:9ff, denom. from I חֶבֶר) 2C 20³⁵⁻³⁷. †

Der. I and II חֶבֶר, חֶבֶר, *חֶבֶר, חֶבֶרָה, n.loc. חֶבֶרוֹן, חֶבְרִי, חֶבְרוֹנִי, חֶבְרֶת, חֶבְרֶת, חֶבְרֶת, מְחַבְּרוֹת, מְחַבְּרוֹת.

2637 חֶבֶר

I חֶבֶר, Sam.^{M22} *ābar*. II חֶבֶר; MHb., on Hasmonaeen coins יהודים ח' = πλῆθος, -]182θνος 1Macc 8₂₀ 12₃ community; Meyer *Trad.* 25ff; OArb. DISO 82; *hibru* clan Mari (Can. lw. AHw. 344a), Ug. *hbr*, Tigr. Wb. 79a *hebar*, Akk. *hubūru* || *puḫru* collection: חֶבֶר, חֶבְרָה, חֶבְרִים, חֶבְרִיָּה:

—1. **association** a) ח' חֶבְרִיָּה corporation, פְּהֵנִים ח' Hos 6₉ (“gang”!), cj. Ps 122₃; b) בֵּית ח' shared house Pr 21₉ 25₂₄; c) Ug. *bt hbr*, Akk. *bīt hubūri*, *hu/iburni* storehouse, community house, Eg. *hubūr* commercial association Wen Amon 1_{24-2:1} (Gressmann *Texte* 73; ANET 27a), → II חֶבֶר hitp. and חֶבֶר, Fschr. Albright 359; Malamat JAOS 82:144f small tribal community; cj. Neh 3₈ בְּנֵי-חֶבֶר הַצְּרִפִּים (Rudolph);

—2. **charm, spell, enchantment**, Is 47_{9,12}, with חֹבֶר (I חֶבֶר qal 3.) Dt 18₁₁ (|| מַלְחֵשׁ Ps 58₆). †

2638 חֶבֶר

II חֶבֶר, חֶבֶר, Sam.^{Ben-H.} *ābar*. n.m.; II חֶבֶר, “Companion” (Noth 222):

—1. ח' חֶבְרִי, husband of יַעֲלָה, Ju 4₁₁₋₁₇₋₂₁ 5₂₄; Malamat JAOS 82:145;

—2. grandson of Asher Gn 46₁₇ Nu 26₄₅ (Bomberg חֶבֶר) 1C 7_{31f}, Malamat JAOS 82:145; gentilic → חֶבְרִי;

—3. 1C 4₁₈;

—4. 1C 8₁₇. †

2639 חֶבֶר

חֶבֶר: II חֶבֶר; MHb., Ug. *hbr*, Ph. חֶבֶר DISO 82; Aram. (→ BArm.), Mnd. (MdD 1 15b) חֶבְרָא; Arb. *ha/ibr*, Akk. *i/eburu*: חֶבְרוֹ, חֶבְרִים, חֶבְרִי, חֶבְרִיָּה: **companion** Ju 20₁₁ Is 1₂₃ Ezk 37₁₆₋₁₆₋₁₉ (rd. Q חֶבְרִי, K חֶבְרוֹ) Ps 45₈ (→ Comm.) Song 1₇ 8₁₃ Qoh 4₁₀ Sir 6₁₀ 7₁₂ 37₆; with חֶבְרִי companion of Ps 119₆₃ Pr 28₂₄, cj. 1S 20₃₀ Sept.; follower (of a God), worshipper Is 44₁₁. †

2640 חֶבֶר

חֶבֶר: II חֶבֶר; MHb. חֶבֶר JArm.^{gb} Syr. sorcerer: חֶבְרִים: partner (→ II חֶבֶר 3) in a trading agreement, **guildsman** Jb 40₃₀ (|| cj. פְּנֵעֵנִים בְּנֵי, Albright BASOR 102:10f). †

2641 חֶבְרֶת

*חִבְרָוֹת: I חִבְר, BL 483p; MHb.² חִבְרִבְר, JArm.^g חִבְרִבְרָא kind of snake (Löw, Fschr. Harkavy 41ff), Arb. *hubārā* bustard, → חִבְרָה; sffx. חִבְרָוֹתַי: **skin-specks** (of the נֶמֶר) **Jr 13**₂₃. †

2642 חִבְרָה

חִבְרָה, BL 594v or inf. BL 316d, || לְלָכֶת; JArm. Syr. חִבְרוּתָא: company, לְחַ' עִם in company with **Jb 34**₈. †

2643 חִבְרוֹן

I חִבְרוֹן, Sam.^{M23} *ibron*: n.loc.; II חִבְר “place of alliance” (Noth :: Malamat JAOS 82:146¹³; as **1C 2**₄₃), locative, חִבְרָ(וֹ)נָה; Sept. Χεβρων; Diringer 149 חִבְר(וֹ)ן: **Hebron**, modern *el-Halil* (= Abraham אֲבְרָהָם **Is 41**₈), 927m. above sea (Abel 2:347f; Simons *Geog.* §736; BRL 275ff; RGG 4:110; Reicke-R. 669; BA 28:30ff); built seven years before זֶעַן **Nu 13**₂₂ (Mowinckel OrSuec. 4:67ff), under an “Amorite” king **Jos 10**_{3.5.23} **12**₁₀, in “Canaanite” territory **Ju 1**₁₀, altar of Abraham **Gn 13**₁₈; burial-place of Sarah **23**_{2.19}, Isaac **35**₂₇, Abner **2S 3**₃₂ **4**₁₂; → אֲרָבֶעַ קָרִית אֲרָבֶעַ **Gn 23**₂ **35**₂₇ **Jos 14**₁₅ **15**_{13.54} **20**₇ **21**₁₁ **Ju 1**₁₀; = מְזוֹרָא **Gn 23**₁₉ **35**₂₇; נַחֲלָה of Caleb **Jos 14**_{13f} **15**₁₃ **Ju 1**_{10.20}; David made it his residence **2S 2**_{1.11} **3**_{2.5.13} **1K 2**₁₁ **1C 29**₂₇; **2S 3**_{2.5} **1C 3**_{1.4}; **2S 5**₃ **1C 11**_{1.3} **12**_{24.39}; base for Absalom’s rebellion **2S 15**₇₋₁₀; fortified by Rehoboam **2C 11**₁₀; a city of refuge **Jos 20**₇ **21**₁₃ **1C 6**₄₂, seat of the בְּנֵי אֲהֵרֹן **1C 6**_{40.42}; עִמְקֵי חִבְרוֹן אֲהֵרֹן **Gn 37**₁₄; בְּחַ' עִמְקֵי חִבְרוֹן **2S 4**₁₂; בְּחַ' עִמְקֵי חִבְרוֹן **Ju 16**₃ עָרֵי חִבְרוֹן עַל־פְּנֵי חִבְרוֹן the towns around Hebron **2S 2**₃; → **Jos 10**_{36.39} **11**₂₁ **1S 30**₃₁ **2S 2**₁ **3**_{19f.22.27} **4**_{1.8} **5**_{1.13}. †

Der. חִבְרָ(וֹ)נִי.

2644 חִבְרוֹן

II חִבְרוֹן: n.m.; = I or II חִבְר (Noth 222 :: Lewy ArchOr 18:3, 384²⁸: Hurrian):

—1. Levite **Ex 6**₁₈ **Nu 3**₁₉ **1C 5**₂₈ **6**₃ **15**₉ **23**_{12.19};

—2. son of Caleb **1C 2**_{42f}. †

2645 חִבְרוֹנִי

חִבְרוֹנִי See below under חִבְרָ(וֹ)נִי (#2647).

2646 חִבְרָנִי

חִבְרָנִי See below under חִבְרָ(וֹ)נִי (#2647).

2647 חִבְרָ(וֹ)נִי

חִבְרָ(וֹ)נִי, Sam.^{M23} *abrūnī*: gentilic of II חִבְרוֹן: **Nu 3**₂₇ **26**₅₈ **1C 26**_{23.30f}, cj. **24**₂₃ (rd. לְחִבְרָנִי, Rudolph). †

2648 חִבְרִי

חָגַגְתִּי: usu. חָגַג; < **huggā* (BL 4611, 511 x) dizziness, :: Driver JTS 34:378: Arb. *haji'a* to look ashamed, (BL 478e): **shame, confusion Is 19**₁₇. †

2658 חָגַב

I חָגַב: Ug. UTGl. 836, UT 2005:2 *Ršp hgb* → Eissfeldt *Texte* 14; MHb., JArm.¹ חָגַבִּים: חָגַבִּים:

—1. **kind of locust**, permissible food; cannot be specifically identified (ZDPV 49:331 :: Aharoni 475ff) **Lv 11**₂₂ **Nu 13**₃₃ **Is 40**₂₂ **2C 7**₁₃;

—2. ? metaph. (for hip or penis or ankle) **Qoh 12**₅, alt. early summertime, → Comm. †

Der. n.m. II חָגַב, חָגַבִּים/חָגַבִּים.

2659 חָגַב

II חָגַב: n.m.; = I ? or Arb. *ḥājib* chamberlain ?; Lachish 1:3; fem. חָגַבָּה, Ug. n.m. *hgby, hgbn, hag(a)bana* (UT nr. 836): **Ezr 2**₄₆. †

2660 חָגַבָּה

חָגַבָּה: n.m., → II חָגַב, **Ezr 2**₄₅, and חָגַבִּים **Neh 7**₄₈. †

2661 חָגַג

חָגַג: MHb. to offer a festive sacrifice, MHb.² JArm. Sam. to celebrate a feast, Arb. *hajja* to make a pilgrimage, denom., > Tigr. Wb. 97b *hjj* to make a pilgrimage, to die; OArm. KAI 2:204, 5 **חָגַגְתִּי** surroundings; orig. to leap, dance (→ חָוַג) > to walk round in procession (Oesterley *Dance* 48f; Wellhausen *Heidentum* 109f, 141; HwbIsl. 152ff).

qal: pf. חָגַגְתִּים, impf. תִּחַגַּג, תִּחַגַּגְתִּי, תִּחַגַּגְתִּי, תִּחַגַּגְתִּי, תִּחַגַּגְתִּי, תִּחַגַּגְתִּי, impv. חָגַגְתִּי (BL 429j), inf. חָגַג, pt. חָגַגְתִּי, חָגַגְתִּי:

—1. to **stagger** (as when drunk) **Ps 107**₂₇;

—2. denom. to walk in procession, to **celebrate a pilgrim's feast Zech 14**_{16-18f} **Nah 2**₁, with לָּ in honour of a god **Ex 5**₁ **23**₁₄ לִּי לָּ **Nu 29**₁₂ **Dt 16**₁₅, with יָּ לִּי **Lv 23**₂₉; חָגַגְתִּי יוֹם to celebrate a day **Ex 12**_{14a-b} **Lv 23**_{41a-b}; חָגַגְתִּי יוֹם to celebrate a feast for, to go in for prostitution (Guillaume 4:5) Arb. *hajja*, with בָּ חָגַגְתִּי בָּ → חָגַגְתִּי שָׁלַל **1S 30**₁₆, חָגַגְתִּי הַמְּוֹן the celebrating multitude **Ps 42**₅. †

Der. חָגַג.

2662 חָגַה

*חגה: Arb. *ḥajā* (Tigr. Wb. 99b) to stay, dwell *ḥaja'a* to hide oneself, *ḥajan* area, *mahja*' refuge, Eth. shelter (Leslau 19);

Der. חָגוּ.

2663 חָגוּ

*חָגוּ or *חַגוּה; חגה, BL 576g and §73), JArm. חַגוּה cleft: חָגוּ: **retreat, abode** חַסְלָעַ rocks, clefts Jr 49₁₆ / Ob 3 Song 2₁₄. †

2664 חָגוּר

*חָגוּר or *חַגוּר: חגר; MHb. חָגוּר (?), < **ḥijār* BL 473h; חָגוּר: **girdle** (Hönig 76f) 1S 18₄ Pr 31₂₄;

—2S 20₈ rd. חָגוּר. †

2665 חָגוּר

*חָגוּר: חגר, < **ḥagur*, BL 467p: חָגוּר: **girded** Ezk 23₁₅. †

2666 חָגוּרָה

חָגוּרָה See below under חָגוּרָה and חָגְרָה (#2668).

2667 חָגְרָה

חָגְרָה See below under חָגוּרָה and חָגְרָה (#2668).

2668 חָגְרָה/חָגוּרָה

חָגְרָה and חָגוּרָה, Sam.^{M25} pl. *āgērot*: חגר; fem. of חָגוּר; MHb. fence: חָגְרָת, חָגְרָתוּ:

—1. **girdle** (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:232ff; Hönig 76f) 2S 18₁₁ 1K 2₅ 2K 3₂₁ Is 3₂₄;

—2. **loincloth** (Hönig 26f, → אָזוּר and חָלִיצָה) Gn 3₇.

2669 חָגִי

חָגִי, Sept. Αγγις; n.m.; Diringer 351, Ph. and Nimrud Ostr. (BASOR 149, 34:9) OSArb. *Hgy* (ZAW 75:308); “born on the feast-day” (Noth 222; Stamm 271f); → חָגִית and חָגִי:

—1. Gadite Gn 46₁₆ Nu 26₁₅;

—2. gentilic Nu 26₁₅. †

2670 חַגִּי

חַגִּי, Sept. Ἀγγαῖος: n.m., for etym. and meaning → חַגִּי, Arm. ending (Bauer-L. *BArm.* 196d), EgArm., Littmann *Safaitic* xxi:314a; cun. *Haggā, Agga'* (*Bab. Exp. Penn.* 9:27, 58; 10:50: **Haggai** חַגִּי אֵל **Hg** 1_{1-2:20} **Ezr** 5₁ 6₁₄; Reicke-R. 624. †

2671 חַגִּיָּה

חַגִּיָּה: n.m.; חַג + familiar ending (Noth 222, 105) :: Vincent *Religion* 400 “Y is my feast”. Levite **1C** 6₂₅. †

2672 חַגִּית

חַגִּית: n.f.; fem. of חַגִּי; Ph. Palm. CIS ii 3:4287, 4480: wife of David, mother of Adonijah **2S** 3₄ **1K** 1_{5.11} **2**₁₃ **1C** 3₂. †

2673 חַגַּל

*חַגַּל: JArm.^g CPArm. Syr. to go round, Arb. *hjl* to hop; Akk. *Hu(n)gulu*, “hopper” (Holma *Personennamen* 52);

Der. חַגְלָה, cf. חַגַּר.

2674 חַגְלָה

חַגְלָה, Sam.^{M24} *igla*: n.f.; Arb. *hajal*, Tigr. (Wb. 98a) *hagal*, Syr. *hagla, hgaltā* partridge, *Alectoris graeca sinaica* (Aharoni 468; Bodenheimer *Animals and Man* 58); Nab. חַגַּל n.m.; “partridge”: **Nu** 26₃₃ **27**₁ **36**₁₁ **Jos** 17₃; → n.loc. בַּיִת חַגְלָה, n.loc. חַגְלָה Ostr. Sam. Diringer 53:8. †

2675 חַגַּר

חַגַּר: MHb. JArm.^{gb} Syr. to bind, gird, Ug. *hgr*, Eth. Leslau 19; MHb. to stumble, JArm.^{gb} pe. pa. and Syr. af. to limp, Mnd. (MdD 150b) *hngr* to paralyze, MHb. חַגַּר and JArm.^l CPArm. Syr. חַגִּיר lame, cf. חַגַּר; Akk. *egēru* to hobble; ? Arb. *hjr* to fence in, close off, Ph. חַגַּר wall, OSarb. fence; Lib. ZA 50:130; Noth ZDPV 61:295ff.

qal: pf. וְחַגְרָתָּ, וְחַגְרָו, impf. יַחְגְּרוּ, יַחְגְּרוּ, תַּחְגְּרֶנָּה, תַּחְגְּרֶה, impv. חַגַּר, חַגְרִירוּ, fem. pl. תַּחְגְּרְנָה and תַּחְגְּרְהוּ **Is** 32₁₁ (BL 305g), inf. חַגַּר, pt. חַגַּר, חַגְרוּ, חַגְרַתְּ, חַגְרִים, חַגְרִים: to **gird** (חַגְרִים, יָרַדְּ, כְּמַתְנִים):

—1. for battle, orig. for wrestling (cf. German *schwingen*, “swing” > Swiss dialect, belt-wrestling) with יָאָזַר, תַּחְגְּרָה, תַּחְלִיצָה, Gordon HUCA 23/1:131ff; ANEP 219; a) to **gird oneself** with weapons **Dt** 1₄₁ **Ju** 3₁₆ **1S** 17₃₉ **25**₁₃ (3 x); חַגְרָה, חַגְרָה **כָּל** חַגְרָה every man who is able to fight **2K** 3₂₁; b) with two accusatives, to **gird someone** with **1S** 17₃₉; חַגְרוּ (abs. **1K** 20₁₁) and חַגְרִים with acc. (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* → 98b) girded with **Ju** 18_{11-16f} **2S** 21₁₆ (ins. חַרְבַּ);

—2. ceremonially: a) the king with the sword **Ps 45**₄, metaph. with **צִדְקָה** **Is 11**₅; angel with gold (golden girdle) **Da 10**₅; b) the priest: with **אַבְנֵי טוֹבִים** with acc. **Ex 29**₉ **Lv 8**_{7,13}, with **בָּרָא** **8**_{7a,b}, **16**₄ oneself; **בָּרָא** **1S 2**₁₈ **2S 6**₁₄; c) **שָׂקַח** in mourning: **2S 3**₃₁ **1K 20**₃₂ **Is 15**₃ **22**₁₂ **Jr 4**₈ **6**₂₆ **49**₃ **Ezk 7**₁₈ **27**₃₁ **Jl 1**₈ **Lam 2**₁₀; **חָח** abs. **Is 32**₁₁ **Jl 1**₁₃;

—3. **חָח** to get ready for travel **Ex 12**₁₁ **2K 4**₂₉ **9**₁, for other activities **Pr 31**₁₇;

—4. metaph. **חָח** with sweat **Ezk 44**₁₈, with joy **Ps 65**₁₃, with cursing as **תְּמִידָה** **109**₁₉;

—**2S 20**₈ → Comm., **22**₄₆ rd. **וַיִּחַרְרוּ**, **Ps 76**₁₁ cj. **תִּחַרְרוּ** Sept. celebrate for yourself (חגג) or **תִּהְיֶינָה** (I הגהה 2f). †

Der. **חָחָה**, **חָחָה**, **חָחָה**.

2676 חָדַד

I ***חָדַד**: **חָדַד**; MHb., 1QM **קוֹל חֲנִית**; Arb. *ḥaddu*; Akk. *eddu* pointed: fem. **חָדָה**: **sharp** (sword) **Is 49**₂ **Ezk 5**₁ **Ps 57**₅ **Pr 5**₄;

—n.loc. **חָדָה** → **עֵין** **Jos 19**₂₁. †

2677 חָדַד

II **חָדַד**: Arm. (→ BArm.) **one**, Heb. **אֶת־אֶחָד**; **אֶחָד** **חָד** one another **Ezk 33**₃₀; ? text error, Nöldeke ZDMG 57:417; = Syr. *ḥadḥad*, *ḥdādē*, (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §242), JArm. **חָדָדִי**, (Kutscher *Tarb.* 33:124), Mnd. (MdD 131a :: *Gramm.* §180, 271), > Tigr. *ḥed* (Wb. 94b); Kautzsch *Aramaismen* 29, Zimmern *Fremd.* 316. †

2678 חָדַד

חָדַד MHb. pi. and JArm.^{tb}; MHb. **חָד** sharp, quick; Arb. *ḥadda* II and IV to sharpen, Tigr. to cut up (Wb. 96a) Akk. *edēdu* to be sharp, pointed.

qal: pf. **חָדָדוּ**: to **be quick** || **חָד קָלִיל** (בסוּסָה) **חָד** *Aḥiqar* 38; Driver ZAW 52:54) **Hab 1**₈. †

cj. **hif**: to **sharpen** **Zech 2**₄ for **לְהַחֲרִיד אֶתְּם** (gloss to **לְיִדּוֹת** Elliger *Nah.-Mal.*) cj. **לְהַחֲרִיד אֶתְּם** (III **אֶתְּם**); **Pr 27**_{17b} for **יִחַד** rd. **יִחַד** (metaph.). †

hof: pf. **חָדָדָה** (BL 433f): to **be sharpened** (sword) **Ezk 21**₁₄₋₁₆, (iron); cj. **Pr 27**_{17a} rd. **יִחַד**. †

cj. **hitp**: **Ezk 21**₂₁ **הִתְחַדְּדוּ** rd. **הִתְחַדְּדוּ** (BL 432x: to **prove oneself sharp** (sword)). †

Der. ***חָדַד**, ***חָדָדוּ**.

2679 חָדַד

חֲדָד: n.pop. (masc.); MSS Editions, Sam. חֲדָד, alt. חֲדָר, Sept. Χοδδαν/δ; unc.; ? the Aramaean tribe of *Hudadu* (ZAW 34:671; RLA 1:391a): son of Ishmael **Gn 25**₁₅ **1C 1**₃₀. †

2680 חדה

I חדה: Ug. *ḥdw* (UTGI. 933; Driver *Myths* 139b), EgArm. Hatra (DISO 82), BArm. JArm. CPArm. Sam. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 130b) חֲדָד; Akk. *ḥadū*; Arb. *ḥadā^y* to walk briskly, *ḥadā^{w/y}* to drive (camels) with song; ? Arm.lw. Wagner 83:

qal: impf. יִחְדֵּד, mixed form of **yihad* and **yihd*, BL 423: to **rejoice** **Ex 18**₉, cj. **Jr 31**₁₃ (for יִחְדֵּד rd. יִחְדֵּד Sept.);

—**Jb 3**₆ → II. †

pi: impf. תִּחְדְּדֵנּוּ: with בָּ to gladden, to **make joyful** (rd. תִּחְדְּדֵנּוּ ?) **Ps 21**₇. †

Der. יַחְדָּאֵל, n.m. יַחְדְּיָאֵל, תִּחְדְּנָה.

2681 חדה

II חדה = חזה (Dahood Greg. 43:62), Ug. *ḥdy* (UTGI. 839, Driver *Myths* 138b), Arb. *ḥāzin* augur and *ḥazā* to perform ornithoscopy ? (Can. lw. :: JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. חזה).

cj. qal: impf. יִחַד **Ps 33**₁₅ and יִחַד **49**₁₁ (|| הִבִּיין and רָאָה: usu. adv.) and יִחַד **Jb 34**₂₉ (prp. יִחַז, (Ehrlich, Hölscher: חזה, ? rd. יִחַדְּ(ה), Dahood Greg. 43:62) to **see**, with עַל to **look at** Dahood *AnalBibl.* 10:34). †

? nif: (Dahood Greg. 43:62) to show oneself, to **appear** (cf. רָאָה nif.): **Gn 49**₆ תִּחַד (trad. יַחַד qal, to join), **Jb 3**₆ rd. יַחַד for יִחַד (BL 214v) and also **Ps 139**₆ for אֶחָד rd. אֶחָדְּ(ה). †

2682 חדיד

*חדיד: חדר, BL 480s; MHb. חֲדִידִי: חֲדִידִי: **spike, point**, with חֲדִישׁ pointed scales (on the underparts of a crocodile) **Jb 41**₂₂, rays (of the sun) DJD 1, 19:3, 5; Milik *Bibl.* 32:393f). †

2683 חדנה

חדנה: I חדה; Arm.lw. Wagner 84 → BArm. Mnd. (MdD 116a), :: Heb. שִׁמְחָה: cs. חֲדָנָה: **joy** **Neh 8**₁₀, **1C 16**₂₇ and 4 MSS **Ps 96**₆ for תִּפְאֶרֶת (→ Rudolph *Chr.* 122), **Qoh 8**₁ cj. for חֲכָמָה. †

2684 חדיד

חדיד: n.loc., Arb. Tigr. Wb. 96a *ḥadda* to limit (Borée 24); Sept. Αδωδ, Αδία, **1Macc 12**₃₈-]14Ī Αδιδα, Eg. *Hd(i)t* Simons *Topog.* 211; *el-Ḥadīte* 5 km E of Lydda (Abel 2:340f) **Ezr 2**₃₃ **Neh 7**₃₇ **11**₃₄. †

2685 חדל

—3. pass. **abandoned**, חָרַל אִישִׁים **Is 53**₃ by men, Arb. *maḥdūl* (alt. staying away from, the last, the least, the most stupid, → Comm.; Thomas VTSupp. 4:11; Calderone CBQ 24:446ff: II חָרַל). †

2688 חָרַל

*חָרַל: חָרַל: חָרַל: יוֹשְׁבֵי חַרְוֵל **Is 38**₁₁: trad. I חָרַל, ceasing > underworld; || אֶרֶץ חַיִּים, rd. חָלָד **world**, (→ Begrich *Ps. Hisk.* 24) :: Thomas VT 4:12f; Calderone CBQ 24:4ff: by-form of חָרַל with metath. †

2689 חָרְלִי

חָרְלִי: n.m.; II חָרַל, “Fatty” (Noth 226; -ay → BL 502e): Ephraimite **2C 28**₁₂. †

2690 חָרַק

*חָרַק: MHb. and JArm.^b to cling to, Arb. *ḥadaqa* to surround, Akk. *edēqu* to dress.

Der. חָרַק (?).

2691 חָרַק

חָרַק: ?; MHb., JArm. חָרַק: חָרַק: Arb. *ḥadaq*, nightshade, *Solanum coagulans*, of the Jordan valley (Löw 3:376f), also: **thorn-bush** (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:373f; 2:373): **Mi 7₄ Pr 15**₁₉. †

2692 חָרְקָל

חָרְקָל, חָרְקָל, Sam.^{Ben-H. 3:17} *addēqe*^{M26} *eddā-*, Theod. Εδδεκελ, Jerome *Eddecel*; river n.; (Proto-)Sum. *Idigna/gin* > Akk. (*I*)*diq/glat*, JArm.^{tb} חָרְקָל, Syr. *Deqlat*; Pehl. רְקֻלְתִּי (Herzfeld *Paikuli* 252); Josephus *Ant.* i:1, 3 Διγλαθ; Pliny *Nat. Hist.* vi:127 *Diglitus*; > OPers. *Tigrā* (Kent 186) > Sept. Josephus Τίγρη/ις, Lat. *Tigris*; Heb. חָרְקָלְתִּי → Leander *Sum. Lehnw* 62; Poebel *ZA* 39:145; Pauly-W. 6:1008ff; EnzIsl. 1:1010f: **Tigris** (Reicke-R. 717) **Gn 21₄ Da 10₄ Sir 24₂₅ Tob 6₂ Judith 1₆ Jub 9_{2.5}**. †

2693 חָרַר

I חָרַר: MHb.², MHb. JArm.^s Sam. חָרַר, JArm.^s (?), Syr. חָרַר, to go round, JArm.^b Mnd. (MdD 131b) חָרַר also to turn back; Arb. *ḥadara* to come down.

qal: pt. חָרַרְתָּ: **Sir 50**₁₁ (cj. יְחַרְרֵנִי Smend) and **51**₁₀ enter, **penetrate deeply** (sword) (Bewer *ZAW* 63:198; usu. to surround → II, KBL) **Ezk 21**₁₀; cj. **Jb 9**₉ → חָרַרְתָּ Emendations. †

2694 חָרַר

II חָרַר: Arb. Eth. *ḥadara*, to dwell, Eth. *ḥadrat* and *māḥdar* dwelling, Tigr. Wb. 95 with *ḥ*, OSArb. *mḥdr*.

Der. חָרַרְתָּ.

2695 חָדָר

חָדָר: II חדר; MHb., Ug. *h̄dr* (*h̄!*), Heb. inscr. and Ph. (burial) chambers (DISO 82); Arb. *h̄idr* inner room, OSArb. *h̄drn*, Eth. *h̄drat*: חָדָר (בְּ), locative הַחֲדָרָה and הַחֲדָרָה, cs. חָדָר and חָדָרוֹ, חָדָרוֹ (BL 574y), חָדָרִים, חָדָרִי, חָדָרָיו: the dark (inner) room (Driver JTS 1956:9f):

—1. the **dark room** (חָדָר חָשֶׁךְ KAI 27:19), מִשְׁכַּב חָדָר bedroom (Ug. PRU 2, 151:6) **Ex 7₂₈ 2S 4₇ 2K 6₁₂ Qoh 10₂₀; Gn 43₃₀ Ju 3₂₄ cj. 14₁₈** (rd. הַחֲדָרָה) **15₁ 16₉₋₁₂ 2S 13₁₀ 1K 1₁₅ 2K 9₂ Is 26₂₀ Jl 2₁₆ cj. Ps 84₁₁** (for בְּחֲדָרָי rd. בְּחָדָרִי) **Pr 24, Song 1₄ 3₄ *מִשְׁכַּב חָדָר** room of pictures **Ezk 8₁₂, הַמְּטוֹת חָדָר** bedroom **2K 11₂ 2C 22₁₁, הַמְּקַרְהָ חָדָר** the cool closet **Ju 3₂₄** (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:79) *הַמְּלָכִים חָדָר **Ps 105₃₀**; flee בְּחָדָר חָדָר from one room to another **1K 20₃₀ 22₂₅ 2C 18₂₄**; הַחֲדָרָיו תְּפִנִּימִים the interior rooms of the temple **1C 28₁₁**; מִבְּחֲדָרִים inside :: מִחוּץ **Dt 32₂₅**; בַּחֲדָרִי מִבֵּית in my room inside **Sir 40₁₅**;

—2. חָדָר בֶּטֶן the dark chambers of the body **Pr 18₈ 20₂₇₋₃₀ 26₂₂**;

—3. cosmically; חָדָרִי מָוֶת **Pr 7₂₇** (= שְׂאוֹל חָדָר 1QH x:34); חָדָר תִּימָן the constellations of the southern sky (→ Mowinckel *Sternnamen* 8ff; Hess *Fschr. Jakob* 94f; Hölscher 31 :: Driver JTS 17:8f: cj. חָדָרִי surrounding, together with ἰ 'Eβραῖος (Field 2:18, → I חדרר) **Jb 9₉**, מִנְּהַחֲדָר חדרר (Hölscher 87) comes the → סוּפָה †

2696 חֲדָרָה

חֲדָרָה: n.top., חזרך Zakir 1:10, cun. *Hatarikka* (Borée 116); **Hadrach**, capital of לַעַשׂ in North Syria, Noth ZDPV 52:124ff; Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:222f; Lewy HUCA 18:449¹⁰⁸; Dussaud *Topographie* 237f; Abel 2:101; Simons *Geog.* §1566; Reicke-R. 622: **Zech 9₁**. †

2697 חָדַשׁ

חָדַשׁ: MHb.; Ph. חדש, Arm. חדת (→ DISO 83, BArm., Mnd. MdD 132b and n.loc. חֲדָרָה), Eg. *h̄ds*, *h̄adasa* Albright *Vocalization* 52; Arb. *h̄aduṭa*, OSArb. *h̄d̄t*, Eth. *h̄adasa*, Tigr. Wb. 95b; Akk. *edēšu*.

pi: pf. חָדַשׁוּ, וַיַּחְדַּשׁ, inf. חָדַשׁ: to **make anew, restore:** מְזַבְּחַ 2C 15₈, מְלוֹכָה 1S 11₁₄ מְלוֹכָה **בֵּית י' מְלוֹכָה** 24₄₋₁₂, ruined cities **Is 61₄, פְּנֵי אֲדָמָה, Ps 104₃₀**; חָדַשׁ רִיחַ to give a new (firm) spirit **Ps 51₁₂** (Dalglish 152ff) **Hos 5₇** :: Rudolph *Hos.* 117 עֵדִים חָדַשׁ to produce new witnesses **Jb 10₁₇**, יָמִים חָדַשׁ give days once again **Lam 5₂₁**, cj. **Zeph 3₁₇** (rd. יַחְדַּשׁ). †

hitp: impf. חָדַשׁתָּ: to **renew oneself Ps 103₅** (youth, 3rd. fem. sg. GK §145k). **Sir 43₈** (new moon). †

Der. חָדַשׁ, חָדַשׁ; n.loc. חֲדָרָה.

2698 חָדַשׁ

Der. II חֲדָשׁ.

2700 חֲדָשׁ

II חֲדָשׁ, Sept. Αδα: n.f., = I, “Born at the day of new moon”; Ug. n.m. *hudaši* and *hḏtn* (UTGI. 843): **1C 8**, (→ Rudolph). †

2701 חֲדָשָׁה

חֲדָשָׁה: n.loc., חֲדָשׁ, “the new (town)”, Ph. קרתחדשת (→ קִרְתָּ) “Newtown” > Καρχηδών *Carthago*, (Friedrich §98; Altheim-S. *Arm. Spr.* 223ff), → חֲדָתָה: near לְכִישׁ (Abel 2:340): **Jos 15**²⁷. †

2702 חֲדָשִׁי

[הַחֲדָשִׁים קִרְתָּה 2S 24⁶: rd. חֲדָשִׁי.]

2703 חֲדָתָה

חֲדָתָה: in n.loc. חֲדָתָה חֲצוֹר: Arm.lw. Wagner 88, (→ BArm. חֲדָתָה) = חֲדָשׁ, Ασωρ -]141̄ καινή Klostermann *Onom.*; cf. n.loc. *Hadatu* (= Arslan-Tash in Syr. Thureau-Dangin *Arslan-Tash 7f*): in the Negev (→ Abel 2:345), **Jos 15**²⁵. †

2704 חוּב

חוּב: Arb. *ḥwb* to do wrong, *ḥyb* to be disappointed in one's hopes, to make efforts to no avail: OSArb. *ḥb* sin, guilt NWSem. lw. :: *ḥb* to be indebted (Müller 43, 49; ZAW 75:308); MHb. to be indebted, to get into trouble; MHb. חֲיִב debtor, obliged, wicked, **Sir 8**; חֲיִיב burdened with guilt; JArm.^{tg} to incur guilt pa. JArm.^{tb} to place under an obligation, JArm.^t to lead into sin, JArm. חֲיִבָּא debtor, sinner; EgArm. חוּב to owe (DISO 83), Mnd. (MdD 117a); Arm.lw. Wagner 89-90.

cj. qal: **1S 22**²² rd. חֲבִיתִי for סִבִּיתִי: with בָּ to **be guilty of**, be the cause of. †

pi: pf. חֲיִבְתָּם: to make guilty, with רָאשׁ to **endanger one's life**, incriminate oneself before לָ (MHb. hitpa. חֲיִבְתָּם) **Da 1**¹⁰ **Sir 11**¹⁸. †

Der. חוּב.

2705 חוּב

חוּב: חוּב; MHb., חוּבָה duty, JArm.^{tg} חוּבָתָא guilt, sin; CPArm. Mnd. (MdD 1 17a), Syr. *ḥaubta* obligation, Syr. pl. *ḥaubē* offence; Arb. *ḥaub*, OSArb. *ḥwb* offence; Arm.lw. Wagner 90: **guilt** (dittogr. ?) **Ezk 18**⁷. †

2706 חוּבָה

חֹבָה, Sam.^{M65} *uba*, Sept. Xωβαλ: n.loc., town north of Damascus, cun. n.top.; ? (*māt*) *Ub/pe, Api*, district around Damascus, EA 53:27-63, Eg. *Ab/pum* “Reed-country” Lewy Orient. 21:414¹; Simons *Geog.* §362-3 :: de Vaux *Patriarchen* 37: **Gn 14**₁₅ (Avigad-Y. *Gen. Apoc.* 22:20 for this חֹבָה, → חֹבָה). †

2707 חוג

חוג: JArm.¹ (?) Syr. חוג, MHb. עוג (Kutscher Tarb. 23:47), denom., to describe a circle.

qal: pf. חָג: with חָק to **describe a circle** (cj. חָק חוג :: Pr 8₂₇ חָק) **Jb 26**₁₀; cf. חוג †

2708 חוג

חוג: → חוג; MHb. עוגה, > JArm.¹ Syr. חוגתא: **circle** חוג הָאָרֶץ the earth conceived as a disc **Is 40**₂₂, תְּהוֹם חוג the horizon on the sea **Pr 8**₂₇; חוג שָׁמַיִם the vault of heaven **Jb 22**₁₄ **Sir 43**₁₂. †

2709 חוד

חוד: JArm.⁸ to join together, JArm.¹ to ask a riddle; denom. חִידָה (: Rinaldi Bibl. 40:274f). Syr. *ḥd*; Arm.lw. Wagner 101.

qal: pf. חִידָה, impf. חִידֶה, impv. חִיד, חִידָה: to **ask a riddle** **Ju 14**_{12f-16}, riddle **Ezk 17**₂ (|| מִשְׁלַל); **Hab 3**₆ for חִידָה rd. יחוד (with מְלִיצָה) always with חִידָה. †

2710 חוה

I חוה: MHb.²; Arm.lw. Wagner 91; Pehl. EgArm. (DISO 84) BArm. JArm. CPArm. Sam. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 134a) pa. and (h)af. to show, Arb. *wahāy* give to understand: → I חמה.

pi: impf. חִידֶה, אִחִיד, inf. חִיד:

—1. to make known, to **declare** **Ps 19**₃ **Jb 32**₆₋₁₀₋₁₇ **Sir 16**₂₅ **42**₁₉ cj. **Hab 3**₂ (rd. יחידה), **Ps 52**₁₁ and **Jb 13**₁₇ (rd. יחידה);

—2. to **inform someone** **Jb 15**₁₇ **36**₂. †

Der. אִחִיד.

2711 חוה

II חוה: trad. hitpal. of → שחה (BL 420k; Bergsträsser 2:164i), MHb., JArm. pe. and hitpal. (Jastrow 1547); reflexive *šafel*, but attested in Hebrew only for this verb: VG 1:525ff; BL 486k; Beer-M. §72:1c, 82:5c, cf. Ug. *y/šthwy* to be prostrate before (*hwy* UTGl. 847; Aistleitner 912; Driver *Myths* 138a; Albright JPOS 12:197⁴¹ and in Rowley *Modern Study* 32f; Hammershaimb 53, 221f), Arb. *ḥwy* V to curl up, ? Eg. *ḥwy* to beat (Gordon); cf. שחח.

eštaf (170 x): pf. הִשְׁתַּחֲוּהוּ, הִשְׁתַּחֲוִיתִי/וִיתִי, הִשְׁתַּחֲוִיתִי, הִשְׁתַּחֲוּוּ, impf. אִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה, וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוּהוּ, וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוּוּ, pl. יִשְׁתַּחֲוּוּ, וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוּוּ Gn 43₂₈ (Q -וּו, -וּו, K -וּו), וַתִּשְׁתַּחֲוּוּ, impv. הִשְׁתַּחֲוּוּ/וּ, inf. הִשְׁתַּחֲוּוּ (לשִׁתְּחוּ) 1QPHab xii:13, → BL 228a; Elliger *Nah.-Mal.* 49⁵) בְּהִשְׁתַּחֲוִיתִי 2K 5₁₈ (Aramaism BL 426, Montgomery-G. 579), pt. מִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה, מִשְׁתַּחֲוִים, מִשְׁתַּחֲוִיתָם Ezk 8₁₆ mixed form from pt. and pf., rd. מִשְׁתַּחֲוִים (: Gordon RSO 32:31): to **bow down** (Akk. *šukēnu*, Arb. *sajada*, προσκυνεῖν: with אֲרִץ Is 49₂₃, with אֲרֶצָה to the earth Gn 18₂, אֲרָצָה אֲפִים 19₁ and לְאֲפֵי אֲרֶצָה 48₁₂ with his face to the earth, with ל before Ps 99_{5,9} 22₃₀ (rd. (אך לֹא יִשְׁתַּחֲוּוּ) with על before Lv 26₁, with אֶל towards Ps 5₈; קָרַד וְהִשָּׂאֶל (קָרַד only in this connection) Gn 24₂₆ and oft., lying (→ Noth *Könige* 28) Gn 47₃₁ 1K 1₄₇ †;

—1. before a higher person (:strup 30ff): beggar 1S 2₃₆, supplicants before someone in authority Gn 33₇, Absalom 2S 14₃₃ before David, bride before the king Ps 45₁₂, woman before man 1S 25₂₃, before prophet 2K 4₃₇; metaph. the nations before Israel Gn 27₂₉;

—2. in worship: before the stars Dt 4₁₉, before פְּסָל Ex 20₅; before רִמּוֹן in the temple 2K 5₁₈, before the holy mountain Ps 99₉, generally as attitude of prayer (→ Ap-Thomas VT 6:229f; Reicke-R. 518ff).

2712 חוה

III *חוה: Arb. *ḥawā'* to gather.

Der. I *חַוָּה, III חַוִּי, III חַוִּיהָ.

2713 חוה

I חַוָּה → III חוה, II and III חַוִּי; Arb. *ḥiwā'* circle of tents; ? Ug. *bīt ḥā/ēya* PRU 3 p. 216 :: AHW. 339b; Heller ArchOr. 26:646ff: חַוָּה (Sam.^{M27} *ūwwat*), חַוִּיתָם:

—1. **tent camp, tent village** (Bauer ZDMG 71:413) Nu 32_{41a};

—2. → חַוָּה יֵאִיר: n.loc. in חַבְלֵי אֲרָנָב (Abel 2:71; Noth PJB. 37:78ff; Simons *Geog.* §21 :: Heller ArchOr. 26:646ff) Nu 32_{41b} Dt 3₁₄ Jos 13₃₀ Ju 10₄ 1K 4₁₃ cj. 2K 15₂₅, 1C 2₂₃;

—3. army camp cj. 2S 23₁₃, ? rd. חַוָּה for חַוִּיתָם). †

2714 חוה

II חַוָּה: n.f.; Sept. Gn 41 Evα, 3₂₀ Ζωή, Vulg. *Heva, Eva*; = כָּל-חַי אִם Gn 3₂₀; etym. unc. (→ Vriezen <swe>Paradijs. 191ff; Heller ArchOr. 26:637ff; Mowinckel Fschr. Driver 101; Reicke-R. 449) Pun. ndiv. fem. חוה (KAI 2:102f): a) חַוָּה; b) tent woman, → חַוָּה; c) snake OArb. חוה (DISO 84), JArm. חַוָּה, Syr. Mnd. (MdD 142a) *ḥewyā*, OSArb. n.pr. *ḥwym* (Müller 45), Tigr. Wb. 90b *ḥewāy*; d) חַוָּה; e) Arb. *ḥayy* clan; f) Sum. *ama* > Akk. *awa* mother; g) Hurr. ndiv. fem. *Hepat* (→ חַוָּה): Gn 3₂₀ 4₁. †

2715 חוה

חֲזִי 2C 33₁₉: trad. n.m., חֲזָה “Seer”; rd. חֲזִי pt. pl. sffx. †]

2716 חוֹה

I חוֹה: < **hāh*, BL 5411n, by-form חוֹה; MHb.² JArm. thistle, ? Tigr. *hāhōt* shrub (Wb. 58a); Akk. *hāhu*, *haiahu* thorn, hook, AHW. 308b *hahin(n)u* thorny plants, *hahhu* Arm.lw., vSoden Orient. 35:9; Rüthy 24 and Lewy Orient. 19, 31: חוֹהים:

—1. a **thorn-bush** (like חוֹה used as fodder Dalman *Arbeit* 1:339¹; Löw 1:667) **2K 14**, **Is 34**₁₃ **Hos 9**₆ **Jb 31**₄₀ **Pr 26**₉ **Song 2**₂ (pl.) **2C 25**₁₈, cj. **Ps 58**₁₀ for חוֹה;

—2. **thorn**, put into the gills of a fish to carry it home (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:338, 360, cf. Gressmann *Bilder* 326) **Jb 40**₂₆; with people (Gressmann *Bilder* 27, 144, 254) **2C 33**₁₁. †

2717 חוֹה

II חוֹה: < *hauh*, BL 533e, 576d, e; Arb. *hauhāt* and Eth. *hōht* hole in the wall, *hōha* small secret door (Dozy; Rackow *Nordwest-Marokkos* 8 and fig. iv), OSArb. ZAW 75:309; Soq. *he*: חוֹהים, חוֹהים: **hole, crevice** (Koehler ThZ 5:314, Schwarzenbach *Geog.* 46) **1S 13**₆ **2C 33**₁₁. †

2718 חוט

חוט: EgArm. (DISO 84), JArm. CPArm. and Syr. pa., Mnd. (Mdd 135a) pe. to sew.

Der. חוט.

2719 חוט

חוט: חוט; MHb., EgArm. DISO 84, BArm., JArm. Syr.; Mnd. *hauta* (Mdd 117a) Arb. *hayt*: **thread Ju 16**₁₂ **1K 7**₁₅ **Jr 52**₂₁ **Song 4**₃ **Qoh 4**₁₂; sign on the house of a prostitute **Jos 2**₁₈ (→ Asmussen StTh. 12:182); **Hab 2**₁₀ prp. חוטי for חוט, the threads of your life (Elliger 1QHabK 55); מִחוֹט וְעַד שְׂרוֹךְ נֶעַל neither a thread nor a sandal-strap **Gn 14**₂₃, cf. EgArm. חוט הם ועד חוט Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 148. †

2720 חוּי

חוּי, Sept. Εὐαῖος: (n.m.) n.pop.;

—1. חוּי (!) son of כַּנְעַן **Gn 10**₁₇ **1C 1**₁₅;

—2. part of the Canaanite population, the **Hivites**; except **Gn 34**₂ **36**₂ and **Jos 9**₇ (rd. חוּי ?), **Ju 3**₃ (rd. חוּי ?) and **2S 24**₇ included in the list of Canaanite peoples: **Gn 15**₂₁ (ins. with Sam. Sept.) **Ex 3**₈₋₁₇ **13**₅ **23**₂₃₋₂₈ **33**₂ **34**₁₁ **Nu 13**₂₉ (with Sam. Sept. for חוּי) **Dt 7**₁ **20**₁₇ **Jos 3**₁₀ **9**₁ **11**₃ **12**₈ **24**₁₁ **Ju 3**₅ **1K 9**₂₀ **Is 17**₉ (Sept.) **2C 8**₇; uncircumcised, unlike the other Canaanites **Gn 34**₁₃₋₂₄ (de Vaux *Inst.* 1:80), a hill-people **Nu 13**₂₉ (Sam. Sept.), cf. **Jos 9**₇ (Sept. חוּי) and **11**₁₉; together with חוּי **2S 24**₇; → Böhl *Kananäer* 66; Meyer *Isr.* 331ff: a tent-

dweller, I חַוִּיָּה; Paterson Fschr. Stevenson 100f; Heller ArchOr. 26:649ff (orig. Hurrian followers of Hepat → II חַוִּיָּה g); Simons *Geog.* §112; Reicke-R. 716. †

2721 חַוִּיָּה

חַוִּיָּה, Sept. Ευιλιατ, Vulg. *Hevila(th)*: n.top.; dimin. of חוּל “stretch of sand”; domicile of Ishmael Gn 25¹⁸ (cf. ATO 97), together with אֹפִיר and יֹבָב son of יִקְטָן 10²⁹ 1C 1²³, of כּוּשׁ Gn 10⁷ 1C 1⁹, together with סְבָא in south-west Arabia הַחִטִּי סְבָא אֶרֶץ הַיָּד הַטְּהוֹמָה the land of gold, encircled by the river פִּישׁוֹן Gn 2¹¹: **Havilah**, OSArb. n. terr. *Hwln* Conti 154b; Ryckmans 1:298; *Haulān* EncIsl. 2:1001f; Χαυλοταῖοι Strabo xvi:4, 2; Χαυλάσιοι Dionysius Periegesis (Conti 30f) 956; Meyer *Isr.* 325f; Montgomery *Arabia* 39; Hölscher *Erdkarte* 18f; Simons *Geog.* §106; Mowinckel NTT 1938:56; Wissmann-H. *Beitr.* 21ff.

—1S 15⁷ rd. טָלַם. †

2722 חוּל

חוּל: MHb. JArm.^g Sam. (? Ben-H. 2:506) to dance, to turn around, to hit; Arb. *hwl* to turn, *hāula* around, OSArb. *hwl* surrounding, Eth. Leslau 20; → חִיל:

qal: pf. חָלָה, חָלוּ, impf. יַחֲלוּ, אַחֲלוּהָ, Jr 4^{19K} (Q אַחֲלוּהָ and אֹחֲלוּ אַחֲלוּהָ, → BH), inf. חָל:

—1. to **go round** (sword, usu. to rage) Hos 11⁶;

—2. to **turn upon**, to hit with עַל 2S 3²⁹ (alt. as 1);

—3. to **dance** (round) dances Ju 21²¹, to whirl with עַל (סַעַר) Jr 23¹⁹ 30²³;

—Jr 4¹⁹ (vs.) 51²⁹ Ezk 30¹⁶ Mi 4¹⁰ → חִיל to tremble; ? Lam 4⁶ (“hands did not move” meaning without human interference, Zürcher Bibel, cf. Da 2³⁴, alt. חָלוּ with cj. יִלְדִים did not suffer). †

pil: pt. מְחַלְלוֹת, shortened > פְּחַלְלִים Ps 87⁷ (? text error) dancing around, masc. Ps 87⁷, fem. Ju 21²³, cj. וּמְחַלְלוֹת 1S 18⁶ and בְּמַחְלוֹת מְחַלְלִים (:: Noth *Könige* 7) 1K 1⁴⁰. †

hitpol.: pt. מִתְחַלֵּל: to whirl (סַעַר, → qal 3) Jr 23¹⁹.

Der. I (and II) מְחַוֵּל, מְחַוֵּלָה.

2723 חוּל

חוּל, Sam. חוּיִל: (n.m.) n.top.; together with עוּץ and others, a descendant of אָרָם; unc.; Streck ZA 13:86f: Gn 10²³ 1C 1¹⁷ (son of שָׁם). †

2724 חוּל

—2. **wall** (around a building or an area of a city): *חֲבֻלֵי אֲרָמְנוֹתָם **Lam 2**₇ (prp. חֲבֻלֵי רִדְפוֹ Rudolph) around a vineyard cj. **Is 27**₄ (alt. I הַמָּוֶה thorn III הַמָּוֶה tent), around the temple **Ezk 40**₅ **42**₂₀, *חֲבֻלֵי בֵּרְכָה **Neh 3**₁₅, חֲבֻלֵי הָעֵפֶל **3**₂₇ **2C 27**₃;

—3 metaph.: wall of water **Ex 14**₂₂₋₂₉ **1S 25**₁₆, חֲבֻלֵי אֲנָךְ **Am 7**₇ rd. חֲבֻלֵי אֲשׁ (Gunkel *Märchen* 64) **Zech 2**₉, חֲבֻלֵי נְהֻשֶׁת (Eg. Alt ZDMG 86:46f; Fuchs in Salin *Antidoron* 149ff) iron walls (PJB. 23:130f, Mnd. MdD 364a) **Jr 1**₁₈ **15**₂₀; the body of a young girl **Song 8**_{9f};

—**Lam 2**₁₈ rd. הַמֵּי or נְהֵי → Rudolph.

2729 חוּס

חוּס: MHb., JArm. Sam. CPArm. Syr., Mnd. (MdD 125a) *hās*, Arb. *hašā* be off!, Eth. *hāsa* (Leslau 20 :: Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 38³; Arb. *sahha* to pour out, flow Koehler OLZ 32:617f :: Künstlinger OLZ 33:969f: MHb. JArm. חוּשׁ and חוּשׁשׁ.

qal: pf. חָסָה, חָסְתָּ, חָסְתָּ, impf. יְחוּס, תִּיחַד(וּ)ם (indicative BL 399h; Bergsträsser 2:145d), וְתָחַס, impv. חָסָה:

—1. to **be troubled** about a) עַל תְּחוּס עֵינַי **Gn 45**₂₀ **Dt 7**₁₆ **13**₉ **19**₁₃ **Is 13**₁₈ **Ezk 7**₄ **20**₁₇ lit. the eyes flow because of; b) abs. תְּחוּס עֵינַי **Dt 19**₂₁ **25**₁₂ **Ezk 5**₁₁ **7**₉ **8**₁₈ **9**₅₋₁₀; c) of people: חָס עַל **Jon 4**₁₀;

—2. to **look compassionately** (on): a) חָסָה עֵינַי עַל **Ezk 16**₅; b) of people חָס עַל **Jl 2**₁₇ **Ps 72**₁₃ **Neh 13**₂₂, abs **Jr 13**₁₄;

—3. to **spare**, with עַל: **1S 24 11** (rd. וְאַחַס **Jr 21**₇, abs. **Ezk 24**₁₄. †

2730 חוּף

חוּף: I חוּפָה; MHb. Ug. *ḥp*, Eg. *ḥapu* (Albright *Religion* 220 → Horn BiOr. 23:314a), Arb. *ḥāffat* seam, border: edge, **shore**: חוּף הַיָּם **Dt 1**₇ **Jos 9**₁ **Jr 47**₇ **Ezk 25**₁₆, חוּף הַיָּם **Gn 49**_{13a} sea shore חוּף אֲנִיּוֹת **13b** harbour for ships ? חוּפָה (Guillaume 4:8) **Ju 5**₁₇. †

2731 חוּפָם

חוּפָם: n.m. (trib. ?); cf. שׁוּפָם; etym. ?; Benjaminite **Nu 26**₃₉, ? rd. **Gn 46**₂₁ **1C 7**₁₂₋₁₅ for חוּפָיִם, **8**₅ for חוּרָם;

Der. חוּפָמִי. †

2732 חוּפָמִי

חוּפָמִי: gentilic from חוּפָם: **Nu 26**₃₉. †

2733 חוּיָן

2736 חוק

*חוק: → חק; Ps 74₁₁ חִיקוּךְ K rd. Q חִיקוּךְ.

2737 חוקק

*חוקק, Sept. I(α)καακ, Ικαακ: חקק, n.loc., BL 481a: loc. חוקק, (Bomberg חוקק): in Naphtali near Tabor Jos 19₂₄; Noth *Jos.* 119f; Simons *Geog.* §334 :: Saarisalo 127f; Abel 2:65, 350: *Jāqūq* NW of כַּנְרֵת;

—1C 6₆₀ rd. חִלְקַת Jos 21₃₁. †

2738 חור

I חור: MHb.² pi. to make clear; JArm. Syr. חוּר (→ BArm. Mnd. MdD 137b), Arb. *hawira* (BL 406w, Bergsträsser 2:153u) to be white, Gradwohl 48f (:: Philby *Midian* 213: black-and-white); OSArb. *mḥwr* n.pr. (Müller 44).

qal: impf. יִחְוֹרוּ: to **grow pale** Is 29₂₂ (|| בּוֹשׁ), cj. 19₉ (for חוּרֵי rd. חוּרֵי, 1QIs^a חורו). †

Der. I חוּרֵי, חוּרֵן.

2739 חור

II חור: חָרוּ Is 24₆ var. for חָרוּ, 1QIs^a חורו (→ I ?): Arb. *ḥwr*: to **diminish**, v. 6b. †

2740 חור

I חור: I חור; OSArb. *mḥwr* n.pr.; white fabric, linen (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:168; Höning 70): together with → כַּרְפָּס and → תְּכֵלֶת **linen curtains** used as awning, σακῆμα Josephus *Ant.* xi:6, 1; **Est** 1₆ 8₁₅. †

2741 חור

II חור: n.m.; EgArm. חור, Diringer 177f חר, Arb. *ḥuwār* and Tigr. Wb. 89a *ḥewār* baby camel or donkey, Akk. *ḥūru* son (AHw. 360); n.m. OSArb. (Müller 44), Saf. Tham. (Ryckmans 1:90) חור, Nab. חור, Montgomery-G. 124; Noth *Personennamen* 221 :: = Eg. *Ḥor* Horus, ndiv. and n.m. (Spiegelberg OLZ 9:109, → III חר);

—1. companion of Moses **Ex** 17₁₀₋₁₂ 24₁₄;

—2. ancestor of בְּצַלְאֵל **Ex** 31₂ 35₃₀ 38₂₂ 2C 1₅;

—3. king of Midian **Nu** 31₈ **Jos** 13₂₁;

—4. father of an officer of Solomon **1K** 4₈; :: → בְּנֵי־חור;

—5. **Neh 3**₉;

—6. Calebite **1C 2**_{19f-50} **4**₁₋₄. †

Der. עַמִּיחור, חֲרַנְפָּר, חוּרִי (?).

2742 חור

III חור, חור: → חר, חר.

2743 חורב

חורב: → חרב.

2744 חורי

חורי: → חרי.

2745 חורי

חורי: **Is 19**₉ rd. חורי (I חור).

2746 חורי

חורי: n.m., **1C 11**₃₂, rd. חורי **2S 23**₃₀ (Noth 242 :: Rudolph).

2747 חורי

חורי: n.m.; EgArm., → II חור: Gadite **1C 5**₁₄. †

2748 חורם

חורם: n.m.; < אַחורם ?; → חירם:

—1. Benjaminite **1C 8**₅, the same as → חורם **Nu 26**₃₉ (:: Rudolph *Chr.* 76);

—2. king of Tyre, → חירם, **1C 14**₁ Q (K חירם) **2C 2**_{2-10f} **8**₂₋₁₈ **9**_{10Q-21};

—3. artist from Tyre, → חירם 2, **2C 2**₁₂ **4**₁₁₋₁₆.

2749 חורן

חורן (aw !): n.top.; I חור; MHb., Avigad-Y. *Gen. Apoc.* 21:11; cun. *Haurānu*, *Haurīna* (Forrer 62f; Noth 33, 39f :: Lewy HUCA 18:449); Αὐραῦτις, Abel 2:155f; Arb. *Haurān*, → I חור, Borée 63, location of *Hawwārīn* ?

→ PJB. 32:67f: **Hauran** (*J. Drūz*) and the surrounding area (Reicke-R. 658), → צִלְמוֹן; cf. ndiv. Ug. *Hrn* UTGL. 898, PRU 2 p. vii; Eg. Albright *Religion* 95f; Gray *Legacy* 132f; Αὐρωαα; WbMyth. 1:288f; **Ezk 47**₁₆₋₁₈. †

2750 חורניִים

חורניִים: **Is 15**₅ **Jr 48**₅, חורניִים **48**₃ and חורניִים **48**₃₄, חורניִן Mesha. 31f: n.loc. in Moab, → חורן, II חר; Abel 2:350, Simons *Geog.* §1256-58; vZijl 55, 65; Rudolph *Jer.* 264. †

2751 חוש

I חוש, חיש: DSS חיש ?; Ug. *hš* (UTGL. 849; Aistleitner 1093), Akk. *h(i)āšu*, Eth. *hōsa* to move; ? Arb. *ḥatta* to urge, spur on.

qal: pf. חָשׂ, חָשִׂיתִי, impv. חוֹשֶׂה (Ps 71_{12K} חוֹשֶׂה): to hurry Dt 32₃₅ 1S 20₃₈ Is 8₁₋₃ (with acc., rd. חוש || מַהֵר, GK §120g); Eg. Humbert ZAW 50:90ff; Morenz ThLZ 1949:697ff :: Akk. *Ḥumut-tabal* “Hurry and take away”, the ferryman of the underworld (RLA 2:111b) Ps 119₆₀; with לְעֹזְרָתִי Ps 22₂₀ 38₂₃ 40₁₄ 70₂ 71₁₂, with לְ in Ps 70₆ cj. 40₁₈ (rd. חוֹשֶׂה), with לְ with inf. Hab 1₈; cj. JI 4₁₁ (rd. חוֹשֶׂה);

—Nu 32₁₇ rd. חָשִׂיתִי for חָשִׂיתִי pt. passive (BL 393d, 472u) to do something first Sept., cf. *מַחֹשֶׂה *תוֹמָה *תוֹמָה *מַחֹשֶׂה *תוֹמָה 1QM i:12 (Yadin *War* 260f) Jb 20₂ rd. יִחָשֶׂה. †

hif: pf. הִחִישׁוּ, impf. (BL 402u) וַתִּחָשֶׂה, וַתִּחָשֶׂה (Is 5₁₉, BL 301v), אֶחָשֶׂנָּה:

—1. to hurry Ju 20₃₇ Jb 31₅, to come quickly Is 5₁₉;

—2. to hasten something Is 60₂₂ Sir 36/33₁₀, to look hurriedly for Ps 55₉;

—3. (qal ?, alt. II hif.) to hurry off, to give way (Driver JTS 32:253f; Lindblom Fschr. Mowinckel 126f, with מִמְקוֹמָם 1QS 8, 8) יִחָשֶׂה Is 28₁₆. †

2752 חוש

II חוש MHb. JArm. Mnd. (MdD 138a) as well as חוש to feel (pain), to care for, Arb. *ḥassa* to feel, sense; Akk. *ḥāšu* care, *ḥašāšu* to be glad (AHw. *ašāšu* to grieve); Tigr. Wb. 72a to take care; → Ellermeier ZAW 75:213ff.

qal: impf. יִחָשֶׂה, impv. חוֹשֶׂה:

—1. to be painful Jb 20₂ (rd. יִחָשֶׂה); Qoh 2₂₅ to be delighted with (Akk. *ḥašāšu*) || אֶכֶּל, Sept. Theodot. Pesh. to drink, usu. with Vulg. to enjoy :: Ellermeier, ZAW 75:197ff care, with מֶן (? suffix י- Ph. 3rd. sg., Dahood Bibl. 47:269);

—2. to take notice, with לְ, || הִיאֲזִינָה Ps 141₁. †

2753 חוֹשֶׂה

חֹשֶׁה: n.m.; orig. n.loc. in Judah (*Husān* S of Bittir, Noth PJB. 30:42, 45; = שׁוֹחֶה v. <!-- skip -->₁₁?: **1C 4**. †

Der. חֹשֶׁתִי.

2754 חושי

חושי, חושי: n.m.; short form of חֹשְׁבִיָה (Noth 189) or < *חֹשִׁי + שִׁי (Bauer ZAW 48:80):

—1. → חֹשֶׁה הָאֲרָכִי friend of David **2S 15**₃₂₋₃₇ **16**₁₆₋₁₈ **17**_{5-8·14f} **1C 27**₃₃;

—2. **1K 4**₁₆. †

2755 חושים

חושים: n.f.; **1C 8**₈, = חֹשִׁים v.₁₁ (cf. חֹשֶׁם **7**₁₂ n.m.); for אֲתֶם חֹשֶׁם חֹשֶׁם v.₈ prp. חֹשֶׁם אֲתֶם (Galling *Chr.*)
*אֲתֶם חֹשֶׁם חֹשֶׁם (Rudolph). †

2756 חושם

חוּשָׁם: n.m., **1C 1**_{45f} = → חֹשֶׁם **Gn 36**_{34f}. †

2757 חות

חֹת: → חֹתָה I 2.

2758 חותם

חֹתֶם See below under חֹתָם and חֹתָם (#2760).

2759 חתם

חֹתָם See below under חֹתָם and חֹתָם (#2760).

2760 חותם/חותם

I חֹתָם and 3 x חֹתָם; Sam.^{M64} *ātem*: חֹתָם, → חֹתָמָה; MHb., JArm.¹ חֹתָמָא (< Heb.); Ph. חֹתָם (חֹתָם), title, Diringier 97; EgArm. חֹתָם (חֹתָם), DISO 98; Syr. Mnd. (MdD 128b) חֹתָמָא; > Arb. *ḥatm*, *ḥātam/tim* (Fraenkel 252), Eth. *māḥtam*; lw. < Eg. *ḥtm* seal, signet ring, vb., to close, seal, Lambdin 151a; → Moscati Bibl. 30:316ff, 326ff; Schott WZKM 54:181ff: cs. חֹתָם; חֹתָמוֹ/חֹתָמָה: seal (BRL 48ff, → חֹתָמָה):

—1. **Gn 38**₁₈ **1K 21**₈; חֹתָמָה חֹתָמָה engraving **Ex 28**₁₁₋₂₁₋₃₆ **39**₆₋₁₄₋₃₀ חֹתָמָה חֹתָמָה (Tg. חֹתָמָה
(טִינָה) sealing clay (: Kelso §16: mould of clay, stencil) **Jb 38**₁₄, cj. חֹתָם חֹתָם elaborately made seal **Ezk**
28₁₂ (? rd. חֹתָמָה), חֹתָם חֹתָם tightly closed seal (cj. I חֹתָם pebble) **Jb 41**₇;

חֲזוֹן: חזיה; MHb.², JArm.¹ Syr. חֲזוֹנָא,? Mnd. ZAW 50:311: cs. חֲזוֹן:

—1. **vision**; Johnson *Prophet* 12ff.35ff: with רָאָה **Da** 8₁₅, נִרְאָה 8₁, is frequent **Hos** 12₁₁, rare **1S** 3₁, is missing **Pr** 29₁₈ (: Gemser 144: supervisor, MHb. חֲזוֹן), is taken away **Mi** 3₆ **Ezk** 12₂₂ **Lam** 2₉; how long will it be? **Da** 8₁₃, in the distant future **Ezk** 12₂₇ **Hab** 2₃ **Da** 8₁₇ 10₁₄; חֲזוֹן בְּחֻמְתּוֹ **Da** 8₂₋₂ 9₂₁, בְּחֻמְתּוֹ בְּחֻמְתּוֹ **117, בְּחֻמְתּוֹ בְּחֻמְתּוֹ **Ps** 89₂₀ בְּחֻמְתּוֹ בְּחֻמְתּוֹ **Ezk** 12₂₃; לַיְלָה חֲזוֹן nocturnal vision **Is** 29₇; חֲזוֹן שְׁלוֹמִים visions of salvation **Ezk** 13₁₆, חֲזוֹן שֶׁקֶר false visions **Jr** 14₁₄, = חֲזוֹן שְׁוֹא **Ezk** 12₂₄, חֲזוֹן לְבָב **Jr** 23₁₆;**

—2. **word of revelation**: in book titles **Is** 1₁ (with → חזיה !) **Ob** 1 **Nah** 1₁, written **Hab** 2₂ **2C** 32₃₂; kept secret חֲתוּם **Da** 9₂₄, סֵתֵם 8₂₆; to fulfil הַעֲמִיד 11₁₄, הַקִּים **Sir** 36₂₀; בִּקְשׁוּ from the נְבִיא **Ezk** 7₂₆; **1C** 17₁₅;

—**Ezk** 7₁₃ crrpt. < חֲרוֹן (v.12b). †

חֲזוֹת 2770

חֲזוֹת: חזיה, BL 505o, Gulkowitsch 122³; MHb., JArm. חֲזוֹתָא: cs. id., BL 606i; Arm.lw. Wagner 94:

—1. **revelation** **Is** 21₂ 29₁₁ (vision ?);

—2. **distinction** חֲזוֹתָא קֶרֶן prominent horn **Da** 8₅;

—**Is** 28₁₈ rd. חֲסִדְכֶם (→ חֲזוֹת); **Da** 8₈ dl. †

חֲזוֹת 2771

חֲזוֹת: חזיה, inf. or rd. חֲזוֹת (Rudolph): **vision** **2C** 9₂₉ (|| דְּבַרְיִי and נְבוּאָת), חֲזוֹת מְרֵאָה fleeting vision || חֲזוֹת נִיצוּץ **Sir**^{M V:12}. †

חֲזוֹת 2772

חֲזוֹת, Sept. Αζηηλ: n.m., חזיה + חֲזוֹת (Noth 27¹), cf. יחֲזוֹת; Ostr. Nimrud (BASOR 149:33, 5) חֲזוֹל: **1C** 23₉. †

חֲזוֹת 2773

חֲזוֹת, Sept. Οζια: n.m.: חזיה + חֲזוֹת (Noth 27¹): **Neh** 11₅. †

חֲזוֹת 2774

חֲזוֹת, Sept. Αζηυ: n.m.; Ug. *Hdyn*, *Hudiyana* UTGl. 934, חֲזוֹת BHadad 2 (Albright BASOR 87:25f), cun. *Hadyānu* (T. Halaf, Fschr. Oppenheim 71ff), *Haziānu* Tallqvist *Names* 88a; with drooping ears, “Lop-eared”, Arb. *ʿahdā* and *hadwā*; or short form of חֲזוֹת (Noth 38): grandfather of Ben-hadad **1K** 15₁₈, → Mazar BA 25:104. †

2775 חַזְיוֹן

חַזְיוֹן: חזיה; BL 498c, d; MHb.²; CPArm. *hzywn*: cs. חַזְיוֹן, חַזְיוֹנִי, חַזְיוֹנִית:

—1. **vision** JI 3₁ Zech 13₄ Jb 7₁₄, לִילָהּ חַזְיוֹן Jb 4₁₃ 20₈ 33₁₅;

—2. **revelation** 2S 7₁₇;

—3. חַזְיוֹן גַּיִא. “valley with a view” (:: Guillaume JTS (n.s.) 14:383ff) Is 22_{1.5}: n.top., in or near Jerusalem, → Dalman *Jerusalem* 93f; ? = גַּיִא הַנֶּם (Schunck ZAW 78:49¹⁴); cf. חַזְיוֹן. †

2776 חַזְיִי

*חַזְיִי: MHb.², JArm.¹ חַזְיִיא cloud, ? Ug. *ḥd* (Driver *Myths* 139b; Gray *Legacy* 101² :: UTGl. 937); Arb. *ḥindīd* cyclone (Koehler ZAW 55:173) and *ḥazīz* roaring of the wind: cs. חַזְיִי; חַזְיִיִם: **blast, squall** (:: Dalman *Arbeit* 1:215f) Zech 10₁ Sir 35 [32]₂₆; חַזְיִי קוֹלוֹת חַזְיִי thunderbolt (Hölscher 70) Jb 28₂₆ 38₂₅ Sir 40₁₃. †

2777 חַזְיִיר

חַזְיִיר: Sam.^{M29} *āzzer*, Or. *ḥu/ozīr* Kahle *Text* 72, 1QIs^a 65₄ חַזְיִיר (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 284); Is 66₃ var. Or. BH חַזְיִיר; MHb. Or. חַזְיִיר, MHb. JArm. Syr., fem. חַזְיִירָה; Pehl. *ḥzwr Frahang* 7:4, cun. *ḥuzīru* MAOG XI 1/2, 41¹; CPArm. חַזְיִיר and חַזְיִיר, Mnd. (MdD 142b) חַזְיִירָה, fem. חַזְיִירָה, NSyr. *ḥzora* (Maclean *Dictionary* 96b), NArm. *ḥzīrā* (Bergsträsser *Glossar* 42); Ug. *bn ḥnzr* (personal name) Akk. *ḥuzīru, ḥuzirtu* pig, AHw. 362b :: Akk. *ḥumšīru (ḥumuššīru)* mouse (AHw. 355b); WSem. loan Landsberger *Fauna* 101 :: Ebeling MAOG 10/2:51; Widengren JSS 5:397f; Ug. *ḥnzr*, Arb. *ḥinzīr* > Eth. *ḥenzīr* (Fraenkel 110f; *Ružička* 183): orig. form **ḥuzīru*, Beer-M. §37:4b: **swine, boar** *Sus scrofa* (Bodenheimer *Life* 113; *Man* 27, 51, 103; Dalman *Arbeit* 4:305), forbidden because unclean (de Vaux *Fschr. Eissfeldt* 2:250ff) Lv 11₇ Dt 14₈ Is 65₄ 66_{3.17}; pest Ps 80₁₄, scorned Pr 11₂₂. †

Der. חַזְיִיר n.m.

2778 חַזְיִיר

חַזְיִיר, Sept. (X)ḥζιρ: n.m.; inscriptions of the בני חַזְיִיר Cooke 148A, BiOr. 12:194; = חַזְיִיר (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 84; Moritz *Arabien* 46); Ug. n.m. *Bn Ḥzrn*, professional name (swineherd ?) *ḥzr* UTGl. 948; *Ḥiziri* n.m. EA 336:3, 337:4; OSArb. *ḥnzr* (ZAW 75:309); Akk. *Ḥuzira* CAD 6:88: Neh 10₂₁ 1C 24₁₅. †

2779 חַזְק

חַזְק: MHb.² be strong, MHb.¹ hif. to possess, hold, JArm.^s Syr. to bind on tightly, gird on, JArm.¹ etpa. and JArm.^b af. to hold, Arb. *ḥazaqa* to tie up; ? Akk. *ešqu* solid (AHw. 257) JArm. Mnd. (MdD 153a) חַזְק, Arb. *h/ḥarzaqa* (*Ružička* 192) fetter; orig. meaning to bind on tightly (→ Palache 29).

qal: pf. תִּזְקַח, תִּזְקָה, תִּזְקַתְּ, תִּזְקַתְּם, תִּזְקַתְּנִי, תִּזְקַתְּנִי, impf. יִזְחַק (Or. יִחְזַק, Kahle *Text* 80), יִחְזֹק and יִחְזֹקוּ, תִּחְזַקְנָה, impv. תִּזְחַקְּךָ, תִּזְחַקְּנָה (Ps 31²⁵ Sec. εὐακ(ou) = *חִזְקוּ, Arm., Brönno 53); inf. suffix לְחִזְקָה Ezk 30²¹ (: לְחִזְקָה 2K 12¹³, inf. ? → BL 316d), inf. cs. חִזְקַת Is 8¹¹ (BL 348i):

—1. to **be strong, grow strong** a) Dt 11⁸ Jos 17¹³ Ju 1²⁸ 1K 2² Is 28²² Ezk 30²¹ (prp. לְחִזְקָה) Da 11⁵ Ezr 9¹² 2C 26¹⁵; to lie firmly (kingdom) בִּירוֹ 2K 14⁵ (= עָלְיוֹ 2C 25³, → BH); רָעַב to become large, considerable Gn 41^{56f} 2K 25³ Jr 52⁶; יָד is heavy upon Gn 47²⁰ Ezk 3¹⁴, בְּחִזְקַת הַיָּד (Bomberg and 1QIs^a 8¹¹ Len. MSS Editions כְּחַץ בְּחִזְקַת הַיָּד when the hand (of Y) lay (upon me) or: seized me, → hif. 1; b) חִזַּק מִן to be stronger than, to **prevail over** 1S 17⁵⁰ 2S 10¹¹ 13¹⁴ 1K 20²³⁻²⁵ 1C 19¹², = עַל ח' 2C 8³ 27⁵; דְּבַר הַמֶּלֶךְ עַל 'ח the king's word forces him 2S 24⁴ 1C 21⁴; with acc., to overcome 1K 16²² Jr 20⁷; מִן ח' to be too strong for 2K 3²⁶ (rd. חִזְקָה); c) to recover Is 39¹ (1QIs^a ויחיה); d) abs. חִזְקוּ דְּבַרְיֵכֶם you use insolent words Mal 3¹³;

—2. to **have courage**: a) חִזְקוּ יְרִיךְ to find the courage Ju 7¹¹ 2S 2⁷ 16²¹ Ezk 22¹⁴ Zech 8⁹⁻¹³; ח' חִזְקוּ יְרִיךְ with לְ with inf.: to remain resolute to Jos 23⁶ 1C 28⁷, with לְבַלְתִּי not to Dt 12²³; b) impv. חִזְקוּ take courage Is 41⁶, וְחִזַּקְתָּ ח' Da 10¹⁹ (with MSS Vrs. rd. וְאִמְנִן), with hitp. 1st. pl. חִזַּקְנוּ ח' to be strong and of good courage Dt 31⁷⁻²³ Jos 1^{6f-9-18} 1C 22¹³ (→ אִמְנִן), with impf. חִזַּק וְעָשָׂה to act determinedly Ezr 10⁴ 1C 28¹⁰ 2C 25⁸; so also in pl. חִזְקוּ Dt 31⁶ Jos 10²⁵ 2S 13²⁸ Is 35⁴ Ps 31²⁵ 2C 15⁷ 19¹¹ 32⁷;

—3. לִבְ חִזַּק the heart is **hardened** (→ pi. and כָּבַד hif., Hesse *Verstockungsproblem*) Ex 7¹³⁻²² 8¹⁵ 9³⁵ Hg 2⁴;

—4. misc. a) חִזַּק עַל לְ with inf. to urge someone to Ex 12³³; b) חִזַּק בְּ to be caught fast on 2S 18⁹, to adhere to 2C 31⁴;

—2C 28²⁰ rd. חִזְקוּ. †

pi: pf. חִזַּק, חִזַּקְתִּי, חִזַּקְתָּ, חִזַּקְתְּ, חִזַּקְתֶּם, חִזַּקְתֶּם, impf. יִחְזַק, יִחְזַקוּ, יִחְזַקְנִי, יִחְזַקְנִי, impv. חִזַּק, חִזַּקְוּ, חִזַּקְוּ, חִזַּקְוּ, חִזַּקְוּ, inf. חִזַּק, pt. חִזַּקְתָּ:

—causative a) to **make firm, strong**: בְּרִיחַ Ps 147¹³, מוֹסְרֵי אֶרֶץ cj. Pr 8²⁹ (rd. בְּחִזְקוֹ), יְחִדּוֹת Is 54², idol 41⁷; b) to **strengthen**: זְרַעוֹת Ezk 30²⁴ Hos 7¹⁵, רַפּוֹת יְרֵיִם Is 35³ Jb 4³, to restore the strength of (diseased cattle) Ezk 34⁴⁻¹⁶; c) ח' יְרֵי to strengthen someone's hand = to encourage Ju 9²⁴ 1S 23¹⁶ Jr 23¹⁴ Ezk 13²²; ח' בְּיְרֵי to sustain vigorously Ezr 1⁶, = ח' יְרֵי Ezr 6²² Neh 2¹⁸; d) ח' יְרֵיִם to activate the hands, get busy Neh 2¹⁸ 6⁹ (חִזַּק inf. abs. for finite vb., GK §113z); e) to encourage, with acc. Dt 1³⁸ 3²⁸ Ju 16²⁸ 2S 11²⁵ Is 41⁷ Jr 10⁴ Da 10^{18f} 2C 35², with לְ 1C 29¹², with עַל against Ju 3¹²; f) to harden, make obstinate (→ qal) Ex 4²¹ 9¹² 10²⁰⁻²⁷ 11¹⁰ 14⁴⁻⁸⁻¹⁷ Jos 11²⁰; ח' פָּנִים to show a hard face Jr 5³;

—2. technical expression a) with two acc. to bind something firmly about someone, to **gird someone with** (Arm., Driver VTSupp. 1:30) Is 22²¹, מְחַתְּנִים ח' to gird oneself Nah 2²; b) to **repair** (buildings) 2K 12⁶⁻⁹⁻¹³. cj.^{-13b} (rd. חִזְקָה).⁻¹⁵ 22^{5f} Neh 3¹⁹ 2C 24⁵⁻¹² 29³ 34⁸⁻¹⁰; to fortify 2C 11¹² 26⁹ 32⁵ Sir 48¹⁷; to reinforce Nah 3¹⁴ 2C 11¹¹; c) to hold firm (a mast) Is 33²³;

—3. to **sustain**: people **2C 29**₃₄ cj. **28**₂₀ (rd. **הִזְקוּ**), to maintain (temple) (alt.: to repair, 2b) **1C 26**₂₇, **מְלִכּוּת** to strengthen **2C 11**₁₇;

—Ps **64**₆ rd. **יִתְחַזְקוּ לְדָבָר**. †

hif: pf. **הִחְזִיקָה**, **הִחְזִיקָתִי**, **1S 17**₃₅ and **וַיִּחְזַקְתִּי** **Ezk 30**₂₅ (BL 348k), **הִחְזִיקְתִּיךָ**, **הִחְזִיקְתִּינִי**,
impf. **יִחְזַק**, **וַיִּחְזַק**, **יִחְזַק** (**Jb 18**₉ rd. **יִחְזַק** ?, or *yihzaq qal*, Kahle *Text* 80), (**וַיִּחְזַקְתָּ**),
יִחְזַקְתָּ (impv. **יִחְזַקְתָּ**),
inf. **הִחְזִיקִי**, **הִחְזִיקִי** (BL 351), pt. **מִחְזִיקָה**, **מִחְזִיקָה**:

—1. with **בְּ** to **seize, grasp** **Ex 4** **Dt 22**₂₅ **25**₁₁ **Ju 7**₂₀ **19**₂₅₋₂₉ **1S 15**₂₇ **17**₃₅ **2S 1**₁₁ **2**₁₆ **3**₂₉ **13**₁₁ **1K 1**₅₀ **2**₂₈ (to cling on to, Ehrlich) **2K 2**₁₂ **4**₂₇ **Is 4** **27**₅ **41**₉ (acc.) **Jr 31**₂₂ **Zech 8**₂₃ **Pr 3**₁₈ **4**₁₃ **7**₁₃ **26**₁₇; **הָחֵז** **בְּיָד** to seize by the hand **Gn 19**₁₆ **Ju 16**₂₆ **Is 42**₆ **45**₁ **51**₁₈; **בְּ** **הָחֵז** to **keep hold of** **Ex 9**₂ **Ju 7**₈ **19**₄ **2S 15**₅ (rd. **בּוֹ**) **Is 56**₂₋₄₋₆ **64**₆ **Jr 8**₅ **Jb 23-9** **8**₁₅ **27**₆ **Neh 4**_{10f-15}, to sustain a person in debt **Lv 25**₃₅ :: Speiser Fschr. Kaufmann 36ff: to “seize” and employ as a domestic (Alalakh): to take care of someone **2C 28**₁₅; to apply oneself **Neh 5**₁₆ to urge **2K 4**₈; **בְּאֱלֹהִים** **הָחֵז** to lay hold of gods **1K 9**₉ **2C 7**₂₂;

—2. with acc. to **seize, grasp** **Is 41**₁₃ **Jr 6**₂₄ **8**₂₁ **49**₂₄ (rd. **הִחְזִיקָה** ?) **50**₃₃₋₄₃ **Mi 4**₉ **Nah 3**₁₄ **Zech 14**₁₃ **Ps 35**₂; to **keep hold of** **Jr 6**₂₃ **50**₄₂ cj. **Ezk 7**₁₃ (rd. **יִחְזִיק**) **Jb 18**₉; **יָרַד** **הָחֵז** to aid, sustain **Ezk 16**₄₉ **Jb 8**₂₀; **מִחְזִיק** helper **Da 11**₁₋₆ (alt. husband, → Comm.); **בְּ** **יָרַד** **הָחֵז** to protect someone **Gn 21**₁₈;

—3. caus. **הָחֵז מְלִיכָה** to fight determinedly **2S 11**₂₅; **מִמְלִכָה** to strengthen the royal power **2K 15**₁₉ **מְלִיכּוּת** to seize the royal power **Da 11**₂₁; **מְשֻׁמָּר** to make the watch strong **Jr 51**₁₂, **זָרְעוֹת** to strengthen a person **Ezk 30**₂₅, **אָפוּ** to retain one’s anger **Mi 7**₁₈; **בְּרָק** to repair breaches **Ezk 27**₉₋₂₇ > **הָחֵז בְּרָק** to repair **Neh 3**₄₋₃₂ (34 x);

—4. misc.: with **עַל** to join with **Neh 10**₃₀; abs. to be strong, prevail **Da 11**₇₋₃₂ **2C 26**₈; to hold (vessel) **2C 4**₅. †

hitp: pf. **הִתְחַזַּק** (Bergsträsser 2, §18e), impf. **יִתְחַזְקוּ**, **יִתְחַזְקִי**, **נִתְחַזַּק**, impv. **הִתְחַזְקוּ**, pt. **מִתְחַזְקִים**:

—1. a) abs. to **show oneself courageous** **Nu 13**₂₀ **2S 10**₁₂ **1K 20**₂₂ **Ezr 7**₂₈ **1C 19**₁₃, to take courage cj. **Ps 64**₆ (rd. **יִתְחַזְקוּ**); to pluck up courage **Gn 48**₂ **Ju 20**₂₂ **1S 4**₉ **2C 15**₈ **21**₄ **23**₁ **25**₁₁, to set to work resolutely **2C 32**₅, to feel strong enough for cj. **2C 35**₂₂ (rd. **וַיִּתְחַזְקוּ**), to feel strengthened **1S 30**₆ **Da 10**₁₉; b) to remain faithful to, with **בְּ** **2S 3**₆ **Sir 3**₁₂, with **עַם** **Da 10**₂₁ **1C 11**₁₀ **2C 16**₉, to hold on **Sir 42**₁₇;

—2. a) to **prove oneself strong** **2C 1**₁ **17**₁, with **לְפָנַי** to assert oneself against **2C 13**_{7f}; b) to become powerful **2C 12**₁₃ **13**₂₁ **27**₆;

—**Ezk 7**₁₃ rd. **יִחְזִיק**. †

Der. **חִזָּק**, **חִזָּק**, **חִזָּק**, ***חִזָּק**, ***חִזָּקָה**, **חִזָּקָה**; n.m. **חִזָּקִי**, **חִזָּקִיהוּ**, **חִזָּקִיהוּ**, **יִחְזָקְתִּי**, **יִחְזָקְתִּי**.

2780 חִזָּק

חִזָּק; DSS: **חִזָּקָה** (Sam.^{M29} *āzēqa*) **חִזָּקִי**, **חִזָּקִים**:

—1. **firm, hard**: rock **Ezk 3**, metal **Jb 37**¹⁸, forehead **Ezk 3**, face **3**, heart, mind **2**₄;

—2. **strong** a) God (Baudissin *Kyrios* 3, 120): **בְּיַד חֲזָקָה** with a mighty hand **Ezk 20**^{33f} **Ps 136**₁₂ **Da 9**₁₅, **Ex 3**₁₉ (rd. with Sept. Vulg. **לֵא אֱלֹהִים** for **וְלֵא**) **6**₁ forced by (God's) strong hand; **Dt 3**₂₄ **7**₁₉ **11**₂ **34**₁₂; with a strong hand **Ex 13**₉ **32**₁₁ **Dt 4**₃₄ **5**₁₅ **6**₂₁ **7**₈ **9**₂₆ **26**₈ **Jr 32**₂₁, **Jos 4**₂₄ **1K 8**₄₂ **Neh 1**₁₀ **2C 6**₃₂, **חֲזָקָה בְּזָרוּעַ** **Jr 21**₅; God comes **חֲזָקָה בְּחַזְרוּעַ** as a strong man (→ **ב** 3, 1QIs^a **בַּחֲזֹק**, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 284) **Is 40**₁₀, is called **חֲזֹק** **Jr 50**₃₄ **Pr 23**₁₁; b) man **חֲזָק**: people **Nu 13**₁₈₋₃₁ **Jos 17**₁₈ **Jr 31**₁₁, man **Jos 14**₁₁ **Is 28**₂ **Am 2**₁₄ **Ps 35**₁₀ **Jb 5**₁₅, pl. **Ju 18**₂₆; animal **Ezk 34**₁₆, town **Ezk 26**₁₇; **חֲזָק בְּיַד** **Nu 20**₂₀ (Edom), **זָרוּעַ** (**הַחֲזָרוּעַ :: הַנְּשָׁבֵרֶת :: הַנְּשָׁבֵרֶת**, text ?) **Ezk 30**₂₂; c) wind is **חֲזָק הַנְּשָׁבֵרֶת** **Ex 10**₁₉ **1K 19**₁₁, sound of trumpets **Ex 19**₁₆, sword **Is 27**₁;

—3. **heavy, severe**: fight **1S 14**₅₂ **2S 11**₁₅, illness **1K 17**₁₇, famine **18**₂;

—4. **powerful**, with **בְּנֵי** **Sir 3**₂₁ (**|| נפלא**) **43**₃₂. †

2781 חֲזָק

חֲזָק, Sam. ^{M29} **āzaq*: **חֲזָק**; = **חֲזָק** or pt. (BL 318p) **strong**: (blare of trumpets): **הִלְךְ וַיִּחְזַק** grew stronger and stronger (→ **הִלְךְ** qal 5) **Ex 19**₁₉, **2S 3**₁ David. †

2782 חֲזָקָה

***חֲזָקָה**: **חֲזָקָה**; MHb.²; usu. **hizq*, cf. **חֲזָקָה**; Syr. *hezqā* notch, fold; ? < **huzq* **חֲזָקָה** Delitzsch *Psalmen*; BL 568j, Beer-M. §27:3, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 361: **חֲזָקָה**: **strength Ps 18**₂; → **חֲזָקָהּ**. †

2783 חֲזָקָה

חֲזָקָה: **חֲזָקָה**; **huzq*, DSS **חֲזָקָה**; → **חֲזָקָהּ** strength, force **Am 6**₁₂ **Hg 2**₂₂; **בְּחֲזָקָהּ** by force **Ex 13**₃₋₁₄₋₁₆, **חֲזָקָהּ** urgent, definite (?) **Sir 35** [32].7. †

2784 חֲזָקָהּ

***חֲזָקָהּ**: **חֲזָקָהּ**; *hizqat*, (orig. inf., BL 317g); MHb. **חֲזָקָהּ** seizure (cf. BArm. **חֲזָקָהּ** haf.; JArm.^s **חֲזָקָהּ**): **חֲזָקָהּ**: **strengthening** **כִּתְּחֲזָקָהּ** when he had become powerful **Da 11**₂ **2C 12**₁ **26**₁₆; **Is 8**₁₁ **חֲזָקָהּ** inf. qal. †

2785 חֲזָקָהּ

חֲזָקָהּ: **חֲזָקָהּ**, fem. of **חֲזָקָהּ**: **strength, force**; **בְּחֲזָקָהּ** by force **1S 2**₁₆ **Ezk 34**₄, vehemently, **Ju 4**₃ **8**₁ **Jon 3**₈;

— **חֲזָקָהּ** **2K 12**_{13b} inf. (→ **חֲזָקָהּ** qal, Montgomery-G. 432) for repairing ?, prp. **לְחֲזָקָהּ**, cf. 13a. †

2786 חֲזָקָהּ

חֲזָקָהּ: n.m., short form < **חֲזָקָהּ** (Noth 38, 160): Benjaminite **1C 8**₁₇. †

2787 חֲזַקְיָהּ

חֲזַקְיָהּ Sept. Ἐζεκίας: n.m., < חֲזַקְיָהּ; **Hezekiah**:

—1. king of Judah **2K 18**₁₋₁₆ **Pr 25**₁; → (חֲזַקְיָהּ);

—2. great-grandfather of Zephaniah **Zeph 1**₁, = 1 ? (→ Eissfeldt *Einl.* §57, 3);

—3. **Neh 7**₂₁ **10**₂₈ = (חֲזַקְיָהּ) **Ezr 2**₁₆;

—4. **1C 3**₂₃. †

2788 חֲזַקְיָהּ

חֲזַקְיָהּ: n.m. > חֲזַקְיָהּ and חֲזַקִּי, → (חֲזַקְיָהּ); חֲזַקְיָהּ Ostr. Ophel 1 (Milik RB 66:550ff), BASOR 148:29; Thomas *Documents* fig. 14:2; cun. *Hazaqia(u)* Tallqvist *Names* 88a; 1QIs^a 36-39 יחזקיה, חוזקיה, יחוזקיה, always ייה-, (→ Beegle BASOR 123:28f; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* ix, 5, 78); usu. חֲזַקִּי + חֲזַקִּי “Y is my strength” (Noth 160), more likely חֲזַקִּי + חֲזַקִּי “Y has strengthened me” (with qal for pi., Noth 35f)?: **Hezekiah**, king of Judah **2K 16**₂₀ **18**_{4-21:3} / **Is 36**_{1-39:8} **Jr 26**_{18f} **1C 3**₁₃ **2C 29**₁₈₋₂₇ **30**₂₄ **32**₁₅; → RGG 3, 366ff; Reicke-R. 729. †

2789 חֲחַ

חֲחַ, Sam.^{M65} a: Arm. :: Heb. → חֲחַי: חֲחַי (pronounced *hahhī*), חֲחַיִּים **Ezk 29**₄ Q, K (חֲחַיִּים):

—1. **thorn, hook** through nose or cheek of animals or captives to lead them away: **2K 19**₂₈ **Is 37**₂₉ **Ezk 19**_{4.9} **29**₄ **38**₄, → חֲחַ ;

—2. **fibula** (BRL 165ff) **Ex 35**₂₂. †

2790 חֲטָא

חֲטָא: MHb., Ug. **ḥtʾ*; Arm. → BArm. Mnd. (MdD 140a); Akk. *ḥatū*; OSArb. *ḥtʾ*, Arb. *ḥatīʿa* to be mistaken, IV to miss the target, to lose the way; Eth. *ḥatʿa*, Tigr. Wb. 101a *ḥaʿta* to miss (to sin < Arm. Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 36); Koehler *Theologie* 157; Eichrodt 2:264ff; vRad 1:261ff.

qal (transition to חֲטָא לְהַחֲטֹא, BL 375, ca. 175 x): pf. חֲטָא, חֲטָאָה, חֲטָאָתִי, חֲטָאָתֶם, חֲטָאָנוּ, impf. יִחֲטָא/יִחֲטָאִי, יִחֲטָאוּ/יִחֲטָאוּ, inf. חֲטָא(וֹ), חֲטָא, pt. חֲטָא(וֹ) and חֲטָא(וֹ) **Is 65**₂₀ **Qoh 2**₂₆ **8**₁₂ **9**_{2.18}, חֲטָאָת (< **ḥatīʿt*), חֲטָאִי, חֲטָאִים (Q חֲטָאִים GK §74i):

—1. to **miss** (a mark), ἀμαρτάνειν, **Pr 8**₃₆ (:: **נִצָּנָה** v.35) **Is 65**₂₀ (to fail to reach, dl. **בִּנְיָ**); to miss **Jb 5**₂₄, > be displeasing, pt. **Qoh 2**₂₆ and **7**₂₆ (:: **לִפְנֵי טוֹב** well-pleasing) †;

—2. to **wrong** (morally), **offend** **2K 18**₁₄ **Neh 6**₁₃, חֲטָא against **Gn 20**₉ **40**₁ **Ex 10**₁₆ **Ju 11**₂₇ **1S 2**₂₅ **19**₄ **24**₁₂ **1K 8**₃₁ **2C 6**₂₂;

2791 חָטָא

חָטָא, Sam.^{M30} *c̄eta*: חָטָא, < **hit*?; MHb., Akk. *hītu*, *hittu*: חָטָא/חָטָא, בְּחָטָא, חָטָא Nu 15₂₈ = חָטָא

— (BL 2421), חָטָא, חָטָא and חָטָא (BL 580t), חָטָא, חָטָא Lam 3₃₉ Q (K חָטָא):

—1. **offence** against human beings Gn 41, Qoh 10₄;

—2. **sin** against God Nu 27₃ Dt 19₁₅ 24₁₆ 2K 10₂₉ 14₆ Is 1₁₈ 31₇ 38₁₇ cj. Am 5₁₂ (rd. חָטָא) Ps 51₇₋₁₁ 103₁₀ Lam 3₃₉ Da 9₁₆ 2C 25₄; חָטָא חָטָא to commit a sin (GK §117p) Lam 1₈; חָטָא מוֹת sin deserving death penalty Dt 21₂₂, > חָטָא מוֹת 22₂₆;

—3. חָטָא חָטָא to bear **guilt** Lv 19₁₇ 22₉ Nu 18₃₂, = חָטָא חָטָא Lv 20₂₀ 24₁₅ Nu 9₁₃ 18₂₂; חָטָא חָטָא guilt comes upon Dt 15₉ 23_{22f} 24₁₅; חָטָא חָטָא with gen. to bear the guilt of Is 53₁₂; חָטָא חָטָא your sins committed by (worshipping) your idols Ezk 23₄₉;

—Hos 12₉ cj. חָטָא Sept. :: Wolff *Hos.* 268. †

2792 חָטָא

חָטָא: חָטָא, BL 479l: JArm.^{1b} (?), Syr. *hattāyā*: חָטָא, חָטָא/חָטָא, חָטָא:

—1. fallible, **sinful**, חָטָא חָטָא Nu 32₁₄, חָטָא חָטָא Am 9₈, burdened with guilt 1K 1₂₁;

—2. **sinner** Gn 13₁₃ (חָטָא against) Nu 17₃ 1S 15₁₈ Is 1₂₈ (|| פְּשָׁעִים) 13₉ 33₁₄ (:: חָטָא) Am 9₁₀ Ps 1₁₋₅ (|| רְשָׁעִים), :: חָטָא חָטָא 25₈ (rd. חָטָא ?) 26₉ 51₁₅ 104₃₅ 11Q Ps^a חָטָא חָטָא (Textus 5:9) Pr 1₁₀ 13₂₁ 23₁₇. †

2793 חָטָא

חָטָא: חָטָא; fem. of חָטָא; Akk. *hīfītu*: error, fault חָטָא חָטָא בְּחָטָא חָטָא Nu 15₂₈, usu. rd. חָטָא חָטָא, → חָטָא . †

2794 חָטָא

חָטָא: חָטָא:

—1. **sin** Ps 32₁, with חָטָא commit Ex 32_{30f}, with חָטָא חָטָא 2K 17₂₁; חָטָא חָטָא becomes חָטָא חָטָא (Zorell: not being answered, → חָטָא 1) Ps 109₇; guilt with חָטָא חָטָא על חָטָא Gn 20₉ Ex 32₂₁;

—2. **sin-offering** (→ חָטָא חָטָא 2) Ps 40₇. †

2795 חָטָא

חָטָא: חָטָא: BL 479n; **sin** Ex 34₇ Is 5₁₈, → חָטָא חָטָא. †

חֲפָּה: חֲנַט; MHb.; Ug. *h̄tt*, pl. *h̄tm* (PRU 2:208), Akk. *uṭṭatu* barley (RLA 3:310b; < **h̄untatu*, Widengren JSS 5:400); Yaud. (חַטָּה) Pehl. EgArm. (חֲנַטָּה) → DISO 85 and BArm. חֲנַטָּה, JArm. חֲנַטָּה/חֲנַטָּה, Syr. *h̄ettā*, Mnd. (MdD 140b. 143a) חֲנַטָּה, הֲנַטָּה; Arb. *h̄intat*, Soq. *h̄inteh*, *Ṣḥauri* (NSArb.) *h̄ēt*, Eth. *h̄etat* (Praetorius BzA 1:24): חֲנַטָּה and Ezk 4, חֲנַטָּה (BL 517t): **wheat** *Triticum sativum* (Löw 1:776ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 2:243ff; type of grain found in Dibon BASOR 146:6ff):

—1. חֲפָּה the plant Ex 9₃₂:

—2. the grain Dt 8₈ Is 28₂₅ Jl 1₁₁ Jb 31₄₀; חֲנַטָּה Jr 12₁₃ 2C 2₁₄; ears Ju 6₁₁ 1C 21₂₀; grains 2S 4₆ 17₂₈ 1K 5₂₅ Jr 41₈ Ezk 4₉ 45₁₃ Song 7₃ 1C 21₂₃ 2C 2₉ 27₅; חֲנַטָּה סֶלֶת Ex 29₂, with חֲלָב Ps 81₁₇ 147₁₄, with חֲלָב פְּלִיּוֹת Dt 32₁₄; חֲנַטָּה קִצִּיר wheat-harvest Gn 30₁₄ Ex 34₂₂ Ju 15₁ 1S 6₁₃ 12₁₇ Ru 2₂₃; special quality חֲנַטָּה מְנִיחַ Ezk 27₁₇. †

חֲנַטָּה 2801

חֲנַטָּה, Sept. (X)αττουσ: n.m.; cun. *Hantūšu* Tallqvist *Names* 86a; Nab. חֲנַטָּה and Saf. חֲנַטָּה (Ryckmans 1:102) ?:

—1. Neh. 3₁₀;

—2. 10₅ 12₂;

—3. descendant of David Ezr 8₂ 1C 3₂₂. †

חֲנַטָּה 2802

חֲנַטָּה, Sept.^B Αττηα: n.m.; חֲנַטָּה; MHb. JArm.^b Mnd. (MdD 140a) to dig, bore, Nab. DISO 85, “with perforated foot” (Noth 243) or Arb. *ʿahattū* “supple” (KBL) or “solid” (*h̄etūt* Tigr. Wb. 101a): Ezr 2₄₂ Neh 7₄₅. †

חֲנַטָּה 2803

חֲנַטָּה, Sept. Αττλ: n.m.; חֲנַטָּה; “garrulous” (Arb. *ḥaṭila*, Noth 229) or “with long ears” (Arb. *ʿaḥtal*, KBL): Ezr 2₅₇ Neh 7₅₉. †

חֲנַטָּה 2804

חֲנַטָּה, Sept.^B Ατουφα: n.m.; חֲנַטָּה, “abducted” (Noth 232): Ezr 2₅₄ Neh 7₅₆. †

חֲנַטָּה 2805

חֲנַטָּה: ? denom., like Mnd. (MdD 140b), Arb. *ḥaṭama*, to put on a bridle or muzzle, Akk. *ḥaṭāmu* to stop up (the mouth); MHb. חֲנַטָּה, > JArm.^g חֲנַטָּה (→ חֲנַטָּה), Arb. *ḥaṭm* nose, muzzle, Akk. *ḥuṭṭimmu* muzzle; MHb. חֲנַטָּה, Arb. *ḥiṭām* halter.

qal: impf. אֶחְטֹמֶר (Bomberg K אֶחְטֹמֶר): to restrain oneself, with לָ for Is 48₉ (|| הָאֵרִיךְ אֶף). †

2806 חַטָּף

חַטָּף: → חַתָּף; MHb.; Palm. (Syr. 17:353, 2) JArm. Sam. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 140b); Arb. *ḥaṭifa* to snatch; → גִּזַּל; ? Arm.lw. Wagner 99a :: Heb. לָכַד.

qal: pf. חִטְּפֹתָם, impf. יִחְטֹף, inf. לְחַטֹּף: to abduct (a woman) Ju 21₂₁, to catch (עָנִי, → Pedersen *Isr.* 3-4:742ff; Alt *Kl. Schr.* 1:336ff) Ps 10₉. †

Der. n.m. חִטְּיָפָא.

2807 חֹטֵר

חֹטֵר: Mnd. (MdD 140b) to beat, Arb. *ḥaṭara* to swing; Sir 33₂₇ חוֹטֵר (? vb.) MsAdl. 20, Driver ExpT 49:38f).

Der. חֹטֵר.

2808 חֹטֵר

חֹטֵר: I חֹטֵר; חֹטֵר Ph. (fem.) Yaud. EgArm. DISO 86; חוֹטֵרָא JArm. CPArm. (also *ḥwtyr*) Syr. (mostly fem.) Mnd. (MdD 135b), Akk. *ḥuṭāru, ḥuṭartu* (WSem. lw. Zimmern 8 ?) branch, rod; *ḥaṭar* Kahle *Text* 72, Sam. אֹטֵר (Ben-H. 2:512); Arb. *ḥiṭr*, Iraqi Arb. *ḥaṭr, ḥaṭrat* lead bar (Salonen *Naut.* 43); JArm. Syr. (?) denom. to beat with rods :: Ug. *ḥt*, Akk. *ḥaṭtu* sceptre, Arb. *ḥaṭṭ* line: rod (Rüthy 47, 54) Pr 14₃ Sir 33₂₇ (? → חֹטֵר) shoot Is 11₁. †

2809 חֹטֵת

חֹטֵת Nu 15₂₄: → חֹטֵאת.

2810 חַי

I חַי: חַייה; sbst. (Pedersen *Eid* 18; Greenberg JBL 76:34ff; DISO 86 חַי II):

A. sg., cs. חַי: Sir 41₁₃ Marg. Sir^M, Ph. חַי אֵרֶךְ length of life Kilamuwa ii:7, EgArm. חַיִּיהוּ (by the) life of Y (DISO 86; Sémi. 2:34f), in oath, cf. Arb. *la'amraka* by your life; OSArb. *hyy* (Müller 48):

—1 life → Ehrlich 215ff: חַיִּי (־)נִפְשֶׁךְ 1S 1₂₆ 17₅₅ 20₃ 25₂₆ 2S 14₁₉ 2K 2₂₋₄₋₆ 4₃₀ חַי אֶרְנִי 2S 15₂₁; חַי אֶלְהֵיךָ הָן חַי and חַי בְּאֵר־שֶׁבַע חַי (→ חַיִּי, 3c) Am 8₁₄; חַי פְּרַעָה Gn 42_{15f} (Eg. Janssen JbEOL 14:68; Vergote 162ff);

—2. חַי, followed by חַיִּי and similar designations, differentiated in MT (:: adj. חַי, changed into חַיִּי, Baudissin *Adonis* 452₂, or abs. contracted, BL 204w); a) חַי אֵל Jb 27₂, חַי הָאֱלֹהִים 2S 2₂₇; b) חַיִּי חַי הָאֱלֹהִים (Lach. 6:19 יהוה חַי, 3:9 חַי יהוה) Ju 8₁₉ 1S 14₃₉₋₄₅ 19₆ 20₃₋₂₁ 25₂₆₋₃₄ 26₁₀₋₁₆ 28₁₀ 29₆ 2S 4₉ 12₅ 14₁₁ 15₂₁ 22₄₇ 1K 1₂₉ 2₂₄ 17₁₋₁₂ 18₁₀₋₁₅ 22₁₄ 2K 2₂₋₄₋₆ 3₁₄ 4₃₀ 5₁₆₋₂₀ Jr 4₂ 5₂ 12₁₆ 16_{14f} 23_{7f} 38₁₆ 44₂₆ Hos 4₁₅ Ru 3₁₃ 2C 18₁₃; c) in חַיִּי

(alt. the way of happiness. → I חַי B 3; :: Galling cj. לְהַלֵּךְ who lives by the day); אֲרִצוֹת ח' לְהַלֵּךְ Ps 116₉
סִפֵּר ח' אֲרִצוֹת ח Ps 69₂₉ (alt. with I B3), name Sir 44₂₁; חַי תִּפְשׂוּ to capture alive Jos 8₂₃ 1S 15₈, חַיִּים
שָׁבָה 2C 25₁₂; חַי חַי whoever is alive Is 38₁₉;

—3. **living** (God, Baudissin *Adonis* 450ff; Widengren *Königtum* 69ff: as cultic cry cf. <!-- skip -->Hab 112 for
לֹא נָמוּת *tiqsoph.* תָּמוּת alø, → Ginsburg 358; Geiger 314; Hooke *Sem. Ritual* 156): אֱלֹהִים חַיִּים Dt 5₂₃ 1S
17₂₆₋₃₆ Jr 10₁₀ 23₃₆ אֵל חַי Jos 3₁₀ Hos 2₁ Ps 42₃ חַי אֱלֹהִים 2K 19₄₋₁₆ Is 37₄₋₁₇; חַי י' אֱלֹהִים חַי Y is alive
2S 22₄₇ / Ps 18₄₇, חַי הָעוֹלָם who lives forever Da 12₇ (Palestinian *hay 'olām* Kahle *West* 2:77; also MHb.),
חַי אֲנֹכִי לְעוֹלָם Dt 32₄₀ and אֲנִי חַי → I A 2;

—4. misc.: חַיָּה חַיָּה חַיָּה חַיָּה Gn 18₁₀₋₁₄ 2K 4₁₆ (→ חַיָּה qal 4) next year at this time (Gesenius-B.; Baudissin *Adonis*
486 :: Yaron VT 12:500; Loretz *Bibl.* 43:75ff);

—1S 25₆ rd. לְאָחֵי :: Yaron like Akk. *ana balāt* in a year AHW. 99a, I חַי 4; 2S 23₂₀ rd. אִישׁ-חַיִל; Ezk 18₁₃ rd.
לְקַח חַיּוֹ; Ps 38₂₀ rd. חַיָּה; Lam 3₃₉ rd. חַיָּה; Ps 58₁₀ ?; → חַיָּה I and II.

חַי 2812

III חַי: III חוה: Ug. PRU 3, p. 218 *hā, hī/ē* gloss to *maškānu* = מִשְׁכָּן; ? Pun. → DISO 84; OSArb. *hw* (ZAW
75:309) member of a tribe, Arb. *hayy* tribal community; descendants of one father Smith *Kinship* 44, 46 (::
Nöldeke ZDMG 40:176), Montgomery *Arabia* 13²³; Johnson F Schr. Robinson 95⁶⁶: **family, kinsfolk** 1S 18₁₈
(for חַיִּי rd. חַיִּי, also in חַיִּי אֵל Ps 42₉ (Delekat VT 14:27f). †

חַיָּאֵל 2813

חַיָּאֵל: n.m.; Sept. Αχτηλ, < *חַיָּאֵל “brother of God” (Noth 14¹, 140); Amor. *Haia* Parrot *Stud. Mari* 79b,
Nab. חַיָּאֵל Littmann *Nabatean* 1:21: the restorer of Jericho 1K 16₃₄. †

חַיָּדָה 2814

חַיָּדָה: < *חַיָּדָה, → BArm. חַיָּדָה; JArm.¹⁹ חוֹדֵי־חַיָּדָה, JArm.⁸ חוֹדֵי־חַיָּדָה (?), Syr. *uḥdtā*; Arm. and Ug. אַחַד =
Heb. אַחַד, esp. to bolt, lock (cf. Neh 7₃, Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 138): “things locked up” (:: Rinaldi *Bibl.* 40:274f);
Arm.lw. Wagner 100 (dropping of the א ! :: Garbini *Semitico* 195): חַיָּדָה/חַיָּדָה, חַיָּדָה(וֹ), חַיָּדָה(וֹ), חַיָּדָה(וֹ):
designation of something by enigmatic allusions:

—1. **riddle** Ju 14₁₂₋₁₉ Nu 12₈ Ezk 17₂ Ps 78₂ Pr 1₆ Sir 8₄₇₁₇; 1K 10₁ 2C 9₁; פָּתַח ח' חַיָּדָה solve a riddle Ps
49₅;

—2. **ambiguous saying**, מְבִין חַיָּדוֹת with a good knowledge of intrigue Da 8₂₃;

—Hab 2₆ rd. יְחַדְדֵנִי (Humbert *Hab.* 166). †

Der. חוֹד.

—2. **dwelling place** (cf. I חַוָּהּ) Ps 68₁₁ חַיִּתָּךְ; usu. cj. מְחַיִּתָּךְ, ? rd. חַיִּת תִּכְיִן (חַוָּה ?) בָּהּ יֵשֵׁב created for a dwelling place for him to live in (Albright Fschr. Mowinckel 2). †

2820 חַיִּוֹת

חַיִּוֹת: חַיִּיה; BL 505o, 218c; MHb. JArm.^b Syr. Mnd. (MdD 1 19b) life, livelihood, animal(s): **lifetime**, חַיִּיה → אֶלְמָנוּת as a widow during the lifetime (of her husband) 2S 20₃, → Tg. and Nedarim^b 50a. †

2821 חֵיל

חֵיל See below under חֵיל and חוּל (#2823).

2822 חוּל

חוּל See below under חֵיל and חוּל (#2823).

2823 חוּל/חֵיל

I חֵיל and → חוּל: MHb. except אַחִילוּ shivering fit only חֵיל to be in labour 1QH 3, 8; Ug. *hl*, Ph. DISO 87, Akk. *hi'ālu* Arm.lw. vSoden Orient. 35:11, → Scharbert 21ff.

qal: pf. חָלָה, חָלָתִי, חָלָה and Dt 2₂₅ חָלוּ (BL 398e), חָלָנוּ; impf. a) יַחֲלִי, יַחֲלוּ, יַחֲלוּ, יַחֲלוּ (Ps 97₄), impv. חָלִי, חָלוּ; b) וַתִּחַל, וַתִּחַלְוּ, וַתִּחַלְוּ, וַתִּחַלְוּ, וַתִּחַלְוּ [יחל], alt. cj. אֶחָיִל → BH), impv. חוּלִי, inf. חוּל (Ezk 30₁₆ inf. abs., BL 393c :: Bergsträsser 2:146⁸); Gn 8₁₀₋₁₂ Ju 3₂₅ Mi 1₁₂ Jb 35₁₄ Lam 3₂₆ rd. יחל for חֵיל:

—1. to be in labour Is 13₈ 23_{4f} 26_{17f} 45₁₀ 54₁ 66_{7f} Hab 3₁₀ Sir 48₁₉, cj. Jr 4₃₁ (rd. חָלָה Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 208):

—2. a) to writhe Jr 4₁₉ (→ Scharbert 24) Ezk 30₁₆ Mi 4₁₀ (rd. פִּיּוּלָה), Jr 51₂₀ and Ps 114₇ (earth), b) to tremble Zech 9₅ Ps 55₅ 77₁₇ 97₄ (→ חוּל); before מִן → Emendations מִפְּנֵי Dt 2₂₅ Jr 5₂₂ Jl 2₆ Ps 96₉ (cj. פְּנֵי חָלוּ, I חלה pi.); מִלְּפָנֵי 1C 16₃₀;

—1S 31₃ and 1C 10₃ cj. with Sept., Vulg. I חלה nif. וַיִּחַל or hof. וַיִּחַלְוּ, → Rudolph *Chr.* 92; Jr 5₃ חָלוּ → I חלה qal 3; Mi 1₁₂ rd. וַיִּחַלְוּ. †

pol: impf. יַחֲלוּלְכֶם, יַחֲלוּלְכֶם, inf. חָלוּ, pt. מִחֲלוּלְכֶם:

—1. to cause labour pains Ps 29₉ (אַיִלוֹת) :: Scharbert 22f: makes to whirl); sbj. Y, Humbert *AsiatStudien* 1965:248ff;

—2. to bring forth (through labour pains) Dt 32₁₈ Is 51₂ Ps 90₂ (? rd. וַתִּחַלְוּ Or. Sept. Aq. Symm. Jerome Tg.) Jb 39₁ Pr 25₂₃ (→ vdPloeg VT 3:189f). †

polal: pf. חוֹלֵלִיתָ/תָּ:

—1. to be brought forth (through labour pains) **Ps 51₇ Jb 15₇ Ps 8_{24f}**, cj. **Ps 90₂** (→ pol.);

—2. to be made to tremble **Jb 26₅**, to tremble (heart) cj. **Ps 109₂₂** (rd. חוֹלֵל) and **110₃** (rd. חוֹלֵלְךָ inf.). †

hif: impf. יַחִיל:

—1. (to cause labour pains להחיל 1QH iii:8);

—2. to cause to tremble **Ps 29₈**;

—**Gn 8₁₀₋₁₂** rd. וַיִּחַל; **Ju 3₂₅** rd. וַיִּחַלוּ; **Lam 3₂₆** rd. יִחִילוּ (→ 21-24, Bergsträsser 2:173f :: Zorell). †

hof: impf. יוֹחֵל: to be brought forth through labour-pains (יֹאדָרְךָ, || יוֹלֵד) **Is 66₈**. †

hitpol.: pt. מִתְחוֹלֵל: to writhe with fear **Jb 15₂₀ Jr 23₁₉**;

—**Ps 37₇** rd. וַתִּחַל. †

hitpalp (BL 283v): impf. וַתִּתְחַלֵּחַל: to be seized by fear **Est 4₄**. †

Der. חִיל, חִילָה, חִילָה, חִילָה.

2824 חִיל

II חִיל: denom. → חִיל ?; JArm.¹ Sam. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 143b) pa. to strengthen, JArm.^{1g} to fulfil military service; Arb. *ḥail* power, Eth. *ḥayala*, Tigr. Wb. 92b *ḥēla*: to be strong.

qal (hif. ?) impf. יַחִיל: to endure **Jb 20₂₁**;

—**Ps 10₅** rd. יַצְלִיחוּ or יַצְלִיחוּ. †

2825 חִיל

חִיל (245 x): MHb.² JArm.^{1b} pl. armed forces, MHb.² JArm. strength; Ug. *hl* army (Aistleitner 927); Pun. OArb. EgArm. and Palm. DISO 87; → BArm. JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 120a); OSArb. *hyl*, Eth. *ḥail*, Tigr. Wb. 93a *ḥīl*; Arb. *ḥail* horses, cavalry, *ḥail* power, *ḥailat* goat-herd; Akk. *ellatu*, strength, family, pl. armed forces, → 3; abs. חִיל **2K 18₁₇** and **Is 36₂** (? dialect BL 202k, 457o), חִיל, cs. חִיל, חִילָה, חִילָה, חִילָה, חִילָה, חִילָה **Is 30₆** (BL 252r, 1QIs^a חִילָה):

—1. **faculty, power** (to effect something, Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:230): sexually **Pr 31₃**, of trees **Jl 2₂₂**, of a horse **Ps 33₁₇**, לְמַלְחָמָה חִי **Ps 18₄₀** חִי עֲשֵׂה **Nu 24₁₈ Ru 4₁₁** חִי עֲשֵׂה **1S 2₄** and חִי עֲשֵׂה **Ps 18₃₃₋₄₀**; חִילָה **Qoh 10₁₀**; human strength || כֹּחַ **Zech 4₆**; never of God (:

—1. **labour pains** cj. **Ps 110**₃ (→ חִילַל Emendations);

—2. **fear and pain** || צָרָה, **Ex 15**₁₄ **Jr 6**₂₄ **22**₂₃ **50**₄₃ **Mi 4**, **Ps 48**₇. †

2828 חִילָה

חִילָה: fem. of חִיל; labour pains, metaph. **pain Jb 6**₁₀. †

2829 חִילָה

חִילָה **Ps 48**₁₄: rd. חִילָה, → חִיל.

2830 חִילֹז

חִילֹז, Or. חִילֹז: n.loc., town of priests in Judah **1C 6**₄₃; rd. Bomberg חִילֹן = חֹלֶן **Jos 15**₅₁ **21**₁₅ **Jr 48**₂₁. †

2831 חִילֶךְ

חִילֶךְ: n.top. or pop.; חֶלֶךְ on coins of Persian satraps Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 274a, gentilic חִילֶכִי (י) Driver *Arm. Documents* 5:2, 6:4 and oft., Eilers AfO 17:328f; cun. *Hila/ik(k)u* (VAB 7:786),

—**Cilicia** (:: Simons *Geog.* §1427): **Ezk 27**₁₁ together with אֲרִיָּוֶר. †

2832 חִילָם

חִילָם: n.loc.; locv. חִילָמָה **2S 10**₁₇, Eg. *Hlm* (BASOR 83:33), = Αλε/αμα **1Macc 5**₂₆; north of Gilead **2S 10**_{16f} (? **1C 19**₁₇ > אֲלֵהֶם, Simons *Geog.* §771 :: Rudolph *Chr.* 138): Abel 2:347, Noth ZDPV 68:31²; O'Callaghan 128³). †

2833 חִילָן

חִילָן Bomberg: n.loc. **1C 6**₄₃, → חִילִיז. †

2834 חִין

[חִין: **Jb 41**₄, ? rd. אִין עֶרֶךְ unparalleled (Ehrlich). †]

2835 חִיץ

חִיץ; Jerome *his*, MHb. חִיץ; metaph. הַחִיץ בּוֹנֵי Dam. 4:19 and 4 x, partition, NT μεσότοιχον **Eph 2**₁₄, orig. the curtain dividing the interior of a tent or a house into two rooms, later the dry-stoned wall (Levy): **interior wall Ezk 13**₁₀ (:: Kelso §87, 88: outer wall); metaph. → Zimmerli 294. †

2836 חִיצוֹן

חִיצוֹן; חוּץ; < **hūṣōn*, BL 215k, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* p. xii, 39f; MHb. בְּגֵי הַחִיצוֹנָא in the outer valley 3Q 15, viii:4, DJD 3:292f): fem. חִיצוֹן (2K 16₁₈ rd. masc., dittogr.): outer, external (: פְּנִימִי), חָצֵר, Ezk 10₅ 40₁₇₋₂₀₋₃₁₋₃₄₋₃₇ 42₁₋₃₋₇₋₉₋₁₄ cj. 6, 44₁₉ 46_{20f} Est 6₄, שֵׁר Ezk 44₁, חוּצָה 2C 33₁₄, מְבוּא 2K 16₁₈ (vs.); on the outside Ezk 41₁₇ לְחַבְתָּ (inside and) out 1K 6_{29f}; הַחִיצוֹנָה הַמְּלָאכָה the outside work Neh 11₁₆, the outer, profane affairs 1C 26₂₉. †

2837 חִיק

חִיק, 2 x חִק, Or. 3 x חִ(ו)ק (Kahle *Text 72*), cf. K חוּקֶךָ Ps 74₁₁: MHb. JArm.¹(?); Arb. *hwq* to enclose, Akk. *hīāqu* to mix; Arb. *haqw*, Eth. *haqwe*, *hauqe*, Tigr. *hqaq* (Wb. 77a, Leslau JNES 15:241f) loins: cs. = חִיקִי, 1 x חִיקִי Ps 74₁₁ Q (for K vs.), חִיקֶךָ: fem. Ezk 43₁₃:

—1. lower, outer front of the body where loved ones (infants and animals) are pressed closely, lap Nu 11₁₂ 1K 3₂₀ 17₁₉ Is 40₁₁, region of the kidneys Jb 19₂₇ (also Arb.); חִיקֶךָ of a man (1QH vii 21f; ix 31, 36 of אֲוִמָן) Gn 16₅ Dt 13₇ 28₅₄ 2S 12₃₋₈ 1K 1₂ Mi 7₅ Ps 35₁₃ (my prayer may afflict me, i.e. it was genuine, Marmorstein in Gaster Anniversary Vol. 417f) Pr 6₂₇, cj. Ps 2₇ (→ אֶסֶף 3), Jb 23₁₂ (rd. בְּחִיקִי); חִיקֶךָ of a woman Dt 28₅₆ (אִישׁ חִיקָהּ the man of her bosom) Pr 5₂₀ Ru 4₁₆ (gesture of adoption Koehler ZAW 29:312ff) Lam 2₁₂;

—2. fold of the garment, above the belt where hands were placed and property kept (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:239, feature of כְּסִילִים Qoh 7₉); Hönig 41, 74, 80f, → חֶב: Ex 4_{6f} Ps 74₁₁ (rd. Q חִיקֶךָ) Pr 16₃₃ 17₂₃ 21₁₄ Qoh 7₉, חִיקֶךָ נִשָּׂא Ps 89₅₁; recompense (שוב, מִרְדָּה, שלם, pi.) חִיק אֶלְעָל Is 65_{6f} Jr 32₁₈ Ps 79₁₂;

—3. metaph. a) bottom of the chariot 1K 22₃₅; b) archit. technical expression: groove around the altar, cf. גְּבוּל 2b, Ezk 43₁₃ (rd. אֶמְהָה חִיקָהּ), 14 (חִיק הָאֶרֶץ), 17 (Galling in Fohrer *Ezechiel* 238f; Rost MAOG 4:170ff :: Albright *Religion* 168f: foundation slab). †

2838 חִירָה

חִירָה: Sam.^{M31} *ayyāre*, Sept. Ἰραῶ: n.m.; etym. ?: a Canaanite Gn 38₁₋₁₂. †

2839 חִירוֹם

חִירוֹם: 1K 5₂₄₋₃₂ 7₄₀ and חִירָם (14 x) and → חִירוֹם: n.m.; Sept. Χιραμ, Josephus *Contra Ap.* i:17f Εἰρωμοῦς; Ph. חרם and אחרם, cun. *Hirummu* (Tallqvist *Names* 88b); < *אחירם “My brother is is exalted”, Friedrich §94; Albright BASOR 176:41f:

—1. Hiram king of Tyre (Reicke-R. 727) 2S 5₁₁ 1K 5₁₅₋₂₆₋₃₂ 9_{11f-14-27} 10₁₁₋₂₂ 1C 14₁ 2C 2_{(2)-10f} (4₁₆) 8₂₋₁₈ 9₁₀₋₂₁;

—2. craftsman from Tyre 1K 7₁₃₋₄₀₋₄₅ 2C 2₍₂₎₋₁₂ 4₁₁₋₍₁₆₎ (אֲבִי 2₂ and אֲבִי 4₁₆ dl. ?, :: Rudolph *Chr.* 200, 208: “my master”. †

2840 חִירָת

פִּי הַחַיִּירָת → Nu 33:8 חִירָת.

2841 חִישׁ

חִישׁ; BL 452q: haste, > adv. (BL 632 l) quickly Ps 90₁₀. †

2842 חָךְ

חָךְ; MHb.², JArm.¹ חָפֵא, JArm.^b חִינְכִי, *hekkā* CPArm. and Syr. (also *henkā* mouth), Mnd. (הַיִּנְכָּא), jaw, MdD 147a), EgArm. (*חָךְ DISO 92); Akk. *ikku* courage, humour (Holma *Körperteile* 25 :: AHw. 369b); Arb. and Tigr. Wb. 84b *hanak*: חָפֵךְ (Jerome with אֶלֶךְ *alechcha* Hos 8₁), חָכּוּ: palate Ezk 3₂₆ Ps 137₆ cj. 22₁₆ (rd. חָכִי Jb 29₁₀ Lam 4₄, seat of taste Ps 119₁₀₃ Jb 12₁₁ 20₁₃ 34₃ Pr 24₁₃ Song 2₃, of speech Jb 6₃₀ 31₃₀ 33₂ Pr 5₃ 8₇, of sound Hos 8₁ mouth (Rudolph *Hos.* 152), of the kiss (Schmökel *Hochzeit* 80f) Song 5₁₆ 7₁₀ (rd. הֲלֵךְ לְחָפִי חָפֵךְ). †

2843 חָכָה

חָכָה: Mari *hakūm* (AHw. 309b; Noth *Ursprünge* 36); MHb. pi. to wait, Arb. *hakā^y* and Tigr. Wb. 89a *hāka* to relate, imitate, IV to fasten something (Kopf VT 9:255); cf. סָבַר (Arm., Driver VT 1:30).

qal: pt. חָכִי: with לְ to wait for Is 30₁₈. †

pi: pf. חָפָה, חָפְתָה, חָפִיתִי, impf. יִחַפֶּה, impv. חָפּוּ, חָפּוּ, pt. מִחָפָה, cs. מִחָפָה, מִחָפִים:

—1. with לְ to wait for Is 8₁₇ 30₁₈ 64₃ (rd. לְמַחְפִּי) Hab 2₃ Zeph 3₈ (rd. חָפִי) Ps 33₂₀ 106₁₃ Jb 3₂₁, with עַד until 2K 7₉;

—2. abs. to be patient Da 12₁₂, to tarry 2K 9₃; with בְּ to delay something (sc. words) Jb 32₄ (אַתָּה towards); חָפִי to lie in wait Hos 6₉ (inf. ? Rudolph *Hos.* 142; rd. מִחָפָה כְּאִישׁ, Wolff 135). †

2844 חָפָה

חָפָה; MHb., denom. חָפָה to angle; JArm.¹ חָפְתָא: fish-hook (Noth *Welt* 151; BRL 168; Dalman *Arbeit* 6:359) Is 19₈ Hab 1₁₅ Jb 40₂₅. †

2845 חָכִילָה

חָכִילָה, MSS חָבִילָה, Sept. *Εχέλα*: n.loc.; חָכִיל; near חָכִיל 1 in southern Judah, Abel 2:322: חָכִילָה 1S 23₁₉ 26_{1.3}. †

2846 חָכַךְ

*חָכַךְ: MHb. JArm.^b Sy., Arb. Tigr. Wb. 88b *hakka* to rub, scratch, Mnd. MdD 147b to anger.

Der. חָכָה.

2847 חָכַל

*חָכַל: Arb. *ḥakala*, Tigr. Wb. 88a hide oneself, Akk. *ekēlu* to be dark.

Der. חָכַלְיָה (?) , n.loc. חָכַלְיָה.

2848 חָכַלְיָה

חָכַלְיָה, Sept. (A)χαλια, Χελκεια n.m.; Lach. 20:2 [חָכַלְיָה]; ??; ? rd. חָכַלְיָה, חָכָה pi. “await Y” (cf. **Is 8**₁₇ **Hab 2**₃), → קוֹלְיָה and Akk. Stamm 203ff; WdO 2:114: father of Nehemiah **Neh 1**₁ **10**₂. †

2849 חָכַלִּיל

*חָכַלִּיל: כחל, Bergsträsser 1:§20d; BL 483v: cs. חָכַלְיָה (Sam. ^{BenH. 3:34} *ikfilu*) (BL 525j): **sparkling** (Sept.), חָכַלְיָה with eyes sparkling from wine (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §77f). Gunkel :: usu. חָכַל, dull, dark, Kapelrud VT 4:426ff darker than wine: **Gn 49**₁₂. †

2850 חָכַלְלוֹת

חָכַלְלוֹת: חָכַלִּיל, BL 505q; Gulkowitsch 54f: **sparkling** (of the eyes, cf. verse 30, usu. dullness, חָכַל) **Pr 23**₂₉. †

2851 חָכַם

חָכַם: MHb., nif. **Sir 37**_{19-22f}; Ug. *ḥkm*; EgArm. (DISO 88) JArm. CPArm. Sam. Mnd. (הַכּוֹם, MdD 147b), → BArm., Arm. especially to know; Arb. Eth. Tigr. Wb. 88a decide *ḥakama*, OSArb. ndiv. *ḥwkm* (WbMyth. 1:510); Akk. *h.akāmu*, WSem. lw. ?, AfO 19:91²² :: vSoden in *Levi della Vida Ling. Sem.* 50.

qal: pf. חָכַם, חָכַמְתָּ, חָכַמוּ, impf. יִחַכְמוּ/יִחַכְמוּ, אֶחַכְמוּ, יִחַכְמוּ, impv. חָכְמוּ/חָכְמוּ, חָכְמוּ; **Pr 13**₂₀ = K יִחַכְמוּ, Q יִחַכְמוּ:

—1. to be wise **Dt 32**₂₉ **1K 5**₁₁ **Jb 32**₉ **Zech 9**₂ **Qoh 2**₁₅;

—2. to become wise **Pr 6**₆ **8**₃₃ **9**₆₋₁₂ **13**₂₀ **19**₂₀ **20**₁ **21**₁₁ **23**₁₅₋₁₉ **27**₁₁;

—3. to act wisely **Qoh 2**₁₉ **7**₂₃. †

pi: impf. יִחַכְמוּ/יִחַכְמוּ, יִחַכְמוּ/יִחַכְמוּ:

—1. to teach **Ps 105**₂₂;

—2. to make wise **Ps 119**₉₈ **Jb 35**₁₁ **Sir 6**₃₇. †

pu: pt. מְחַכְמוּ: **trained, experienced: Ps 58**₆;

—Pr 30₂₄ rd. מַחְכְּמִים. †

hif: pt. מַחְכְּמִת (preceding stressed syllable); to **make wise** Ps 19₈. †

hitp: impf. נִתְחַכְּמָה, תִּתְחַכְּבֶם:

—1. to **deal wisely**, shrewdly (לְ with) Ex 1₁₀ Sir 10₂₆ 32/35₄;

—2. to **show oneself wise** Qoh 7₁₆. †

Der. חָכָם, חֲכָמָה, חֲכָמוֹת.

2852 חָכָם

חָכָם (about 130 x, Pr 46 x): חָכָם; MHb.; Arm. חָכִים (→ BArm. Mnd. MdD 120b, DISO 87), Arb. *ḥakīm*: cs. חֲכָמוֹת, חֲכָמוֹת, חֲכָמָה, fem. חֲכָמוֹת, חֲכָמוֹת, cs. חֲכָמוֹת:

—1. **skilful**: חֲכָמוֹת חֲרָשׁ Is 40₂₀ cj. Ezk 27₈ (rd. חֲכָמֵי צִמֹר :: Zimmerli 635), חֲכָמוֹת mourning women Jr 9₁₆, מַעֲשֵׂה חֲכָמִים 10₉; (technically) skilful 1C 22₁₅ 2C 2_{6-12f}; (later) לָב חָכָם manufactures the things of cult Ex 28₃ 31₆ 35₂₅ 36₄;

—2. **clever, experienced**: לָב אִישׁ חֲחָכָם לָב 2S 13₃ 1K 2₉, אִשָּׁה חֲכָמָה 2S 14₂ 20₁₆;

—3. therefore חֲכָמִים the **wise men** → Wernberg-M. ThR 5:259ff; Rowley *Modern Study* 210ff; Gese *Lehre*; Lambert *Wisdom*: of Pharaoh Is 19₁₁, of Egypt Gn 41₈ Is 19₁₂, Babylon Jr 50₃₅ 51₅₇, Edom Ob 8, חֲכָמֵי הַגּוֹיִם, Jr 10₇; בְּנֵי-חֲכָמִים one of the (group of) wise men Is 19₁₁; leader of the people Dt 1₁₃₋₁₅; נְבוֹן וְחָכָם understanding and experienced (→ Ben-H. 3:98 note) Gn 41₃₃₋₃₉, pl. Is 5₂₁, || מְכַשְׁפִּים Ex 7₁₁, || קְסָמִים Is 44₂₅, = יָדְעֵי הָעֵתִים יָדְעֵי Est 1₁₃, venal Dt 16₁₉, חֲכָמִים לְהָרַע Jr 4₂₂, own the לְהָרַע חֲכָמִים Jr 8₈, חֲכָמֵי לָב Jb 37₂₄ (disparaging ?); animals חֲחָכְמֵי לָב Pr 30₂₄;

—4. חֲחָכָם :: חֲחָכָם Pr 12₁₅ 17₂₈, :: נָבֵל Dt 32₆, :: כְּסִיל Pr 3₃₅, :: סָכָל Qoh 2₁₉; Solomon בֶּן חֲחָכָם לָב 1K 5₂₁, חֲחָכָם לָב Ezk 28₃; God חֲחָכָם Is 31₂;

—5. חֲחָכָם the **pious and wise man** who knows and observes the law Ps 107₄₃ Pr 1₅ Jb 15₂ Qoh 7₁₉ 2C 2₁₁ and oft. → חֲחָכָם Meyer *Trad.* 33ff;

—Ju 5₂₉ rd. חֲכָמוֹת; Pr 11₃₀ rd. חָכָם; 1₄₁ rd. חֲכָמוֹת (1₂₀); Qoh 8₁ חֲחָכְמוֹת (GK §35n) cj. חֲחָכְמוֹת Eissfeldt ZAW 63:108⁴; 8₁₇ rd. חֲחָכְמוֹת; Est 6₁₃ rd. חֲחָכְמוֹת (Arm. his friends).

2853 חֲכָמוֹת

חֲכָמָה (140 x, Pr 32 x, Qoh 28 x, Jb 18 x), Sam.^{M32} *ikmā*: חֲכָם, BL 601b; MHb., Ug. *hkmt* (?), Ph. Yaud. DISO 88, Aram. → BArm., Mnd. (MdD 135b) *hukumta*, CPArm. Syr. *hekmtā* > Arb. *hikmat*: חֲכָמָה (Is 33₆ abs., BL 511v), חֲכָמָתוֹ, חֲכָמָתְכֶם, → חֲכָמוֹת; Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:127f, → חֲכָם:

—1. **skill in technical matters** Ex 28₃ 31₃₋₆ 35₂₆₋₃₁ 36_{1f} 1K 7₁₄;

—2. **experience, shrewdness**: a prudent woman 2S 20₂₂, political 1K 2₆ Is 10₁₃; לֹא בַחֲכָמָתָא and do not know how Jb 4₂₁;

—3. the **worldly wisdom** of the בְּנֵי קֵדְוָה and of Egypt 1K 5₁₀, of Babylon Is 47₁₀, of Edom Jr 49₇;

—4. the **pious wisdom of Israel** Ps 90₁₂ Pr 1₂ Jb 12₂ and oft., → חֲכָם 4-5, and שָׁכַל oft. in DSS with this meaning (Sanders ZAW 76:65f);

—5. **God's wisdom** 1K 3₂₈ Jr 10₁₂ 51₁₅ Ps 104₂₄ Pr 3₁₉; מִלְאֲךָ אֱלֹהִים חֲכָמָה מִלְאֲךָ אֱלֹהִים 2S 14₂₀; מִלְאֲךָ אֱלֹהִים חֲכָמָה Dt 34₉ Is 11₂;

—6. **wisdom personified** Jb 28₁₂₋₁₈₋₂₀₋₂₈ Pr 8₁₋₃₆, → חֲכָמוֹת 9₁₋₆ (:: אִשֶׁת כְּסִילוֹת 9₁₃₋₁₈);

—Pr 1₄₁ rd. חֲכָמוֹת and dl. נְשִׁים, Qoh 8₁ rd. חֲדָרוֹת; Da 1₂₀ rd. חֲכָמָה וּבִינָה.

Literature: → חֲכָם; Ringgren *Word* 89ff; Marcus HUCA 23/1:164ff; RGG 6:1581; ThWb. 7:491f; Hölscher *Job* 68f; Ziegler *Chokmah* 1962.

2854 חֲכָמוֹת

חֲכָמוֹת, Sec. $\alpha\chi\alpha\mu\omega\theta$ (Brönno 187f; Köbert *Bibl.* 45:254f): חֲכָם; late form, pl. enhancing (VG 2:59) or special ending (BL 506t, Albright VTSupp. 3:8): **wisdom** (→ חֲכָמָה 5-6) Pr 1₂₀ 9₁ 24₇ cj. 14₁ Ps 49₄ Sir 4₁₁ 32/35₁₆ Marg. †

2855 חֲכָמוֹנִי

חֲכָמוֹנִי: n.m.; חֲכָם ?; gentilic of n.pr. *חֲכָמוֹן (Noth 232):

—1. father of one of David's heroes 1C 11₁₁, cj. 2S 23₈;

—2. of one of his officers 1C 27₃₂. †

2856 חָכַר

*חָכַר: Arb. *hakara* to wrong somebody, Eth. Tigr. Wb. 88 to bite, pi. to injure; Akk. *hakāru* to smash (?).

qal: impf. תִּחְכְּרוּ (3 MSS for תִּהְכְּרוּ): with לָ to **harass** somebody Jb 19₃. †

2857 חָלַל

חל: I חלל: MHb. חול, pl. חלין profane animals or objects, Mishnah tractate; Syr. *ḥullā* profane, Arb. *hill* (Tigr. Wb. 52b *ḥalāl*) what is allowed :: *ṭarām* what is forbidden; Akk. *ellu* clean: **profane**, usable without any preceding ritual necessary :: קרש; Lv 10₁₀ Ezk 22₂₆ 42₂₀ 44₂₃; bread 1S 21₅, business 21₆, municipal area Ezk 48₁₅; → Stade *Theologie* 1, §67:4; Elliger *Lev.* 138. †

2858 חל

חל: → חיל.

2859 חלא

חלא: by-form of חלה; MHb. hif. to rust; Arb. *ḥali'a* (Guillaume 8), OSArb. *ḥl'*.

qal: impf. ויחלא (3 MSS ויחל), א dittogr., rd. לויחל?: to **fall ill** 2C 16₁₂. †

hif: pf. החלי Is 53₁₀, → חלה; impf. יחליא to **rust** Sir 12₁₀ (denom. of I חלאה). †

Der. I חלאים, תחלאים.

2860 חלאה

I*חלאה: חלא hif.; Soq. dirt, SArb. rusty (Leslau 20) :: חלאה (Ezk 24₆ חלאה rd. חלאה, 24₁₂ dl. חלאה): **rust** (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:183 verdigris) Ezk 24_{6,11f}. †

2861 חלאה

II חלאה: n.f.; → I חלי and חליה, “necklace” (Noth 223): 1 C 4_{5.7}. †

2862 חלאים

חלאים: → I חלי.

2863 חלאמה

חלאמה 2S 10₁₇ n.loc., → חילם.

2864 חלב

I*חלב: denom. of → חלב; MHb. JArm.^s to give milk, to milk, Arb. Eth. Tigr. Wb. 54b *ḥalaba* and Akk. *ḥalāb/pu* to milk (Arm.lw. vSoden *Orient.* 35:11); → Błek-Segert *Melken* 185ff (on Herodotus iv:2).

2865 חלב

—Ezk 34₃ and Ps 73₇ rd. חֶלֶב; Ps 17₁₀ חֶלֶב־מוֹ (BL 252o; Beer-M. §30:3c) cj. לְבָמוֹ †

2868 חֶלֶב

[II חֶלֶב: n.m. 2S 23₂₉, rd. חֶלֶד 1C 11₃₀. †]

2869 חֶלְבָה

חֶלְבָה: n.loc., II חלב; in Asher Ju 1₃₁; dupl. of → אֶחָלֵב ?

2870 חֶלְבוֹן

חֶלְבוֹן: n.top., II חלב, “forest place” (cf. n.loc. *Halab*, Ug. *Hlb/Halbi* Aleppo); cun. *Hilbūnu*, modern *Halbūn* 18 km N1 of Damascus; wine country, οἶνος Χαλβωνίος, Strabo xv:3, 22; Dussaud *Top.* 285ff; Abel 2:347; Simons *Geog.* §1428c: Ezk 27₁₈, cj. Hos 14₈ for לְבוֹן; Avigad-Y. *Gen. Apoc.* 22₁₀ for חֶלְבָה Gn 14₁₅. †

2871 חֶלְבָנָה

חֶלְבָנָה: חֶלֶב, milky juice; MHb.² חֶלְבוֹן, || JArm.^{1g} חֶלְבֵינְתָא (חֶלְבוֹנִיתָא), Mnd. (MdD 144a) הילבונא white of egg, Syr. *helbānitā*, Arb. *halbānat* (Guillaume 8), > χαλβάνη (Lewy *Fremdw.* 45; Mayer 324: **galbanum**, foul-smelling resin from three species of the genus *Ferula* (Löw 3:455ff; Harrison 20): Ex 30₃₄ an ingredient in incense. †

2872 חֶלֶד

I cj. חֶלֶד: Arb. *haladato* be eternal.

qal: cj. וְחָלַד Ps 49₉ for וְחָדַל to live. †

Der. חֶלֶד.

2873 חֶלֶד

II *חֶלֶד: MHb.² to dig, hollow out, CPArm. Syr. to crawl.

Der. חֶלֶד (?), חֶלְדָה, חֶלְדָה.

2874 חֶלֶד

חֶלֶד; I חֶלֶד; Sec. ολδ (Brönno 136f), *חֶלֶד; Arb. *huld*, OSArb. *hld* duration, eternity: חֶלְדָה, חֶלְדָה (BL 574y):

—1. **lifespan** Ps 39₆ 89₄₈ (rd. אֶדְנִי, חֶלֶד, מְזָה, alt. אֶדְנִי (מְזָה חֶלֶד), cj. Jb 11₁₇ (rd. חֶלְדָה), cj. Jb 10₁₂ (וְחֶלֶד) and 20 (יְמֵי חֶלְדָה));

—2. **world** (→ עוֹלָם) Ps 17₁₄, prp. 11₄ לַחֲלֹד; יִחְזוּ לַחֲלֹד; יִשְׁבִי חֲלֹד 49₂ and cj. Is 38₁₁. †

Der. חֲלֹד.

2875 חֲלֹד

חֲלֹד, Sept. *Χολοδ: n.m.; I חֲלֹד Nöldeke *Beitr.* 80, OSArb. *hld*, Arb. *Ḥālid*, Ryckmans 1:103; or חֲלֹד “mole” (Noth 230): 1C 11₃₀, = חֲלֹדִי, cj. for חֲלֹב 2S 23₂₉. †

2876 חֲלֹד

חֲלֹד, Sam.^{M35} *ʿaled*: II חֲלֹד; MHb. חֲלֹדָה, JArm.¹ Sam. (Ben-H. 2:471a) Syr. *ḥuldā*, Arb. *ḥald*, *ḥuld*: **mole** *Palax Sehrenbergi* (Bodenheimer *Life* 99, 102; Dalman *Arbeit* 2:342), unclean, Lv 11₂₉, → חֲלֹדָה, חֲלֹדִי. †

2877 חֲלֹדָה

חֲלֹדָה, Sept. Ολδα: n.f., OSArb. *hld* n.f. (Mlaker 35), Nab. חֲלֹדו; fem. of חֲלֹד (Noth 230 :: Nöldeke *Beitrage* 80: from חֲלֹד): the prophetess Huldah 2K 22₁₄ 2C 34₂₂. †

2878 חֲלֹדִי

חֲלֹדִי, Sept. Χολδαυ: n.m., ? חֲלֹד;

—1. 1C 27₁₅ = חֲלֹד 1C 11₃₀;

—2. Zech 6₁₀, rd. in v.₁₄ for חֲלֹם. †

2879 חלה

I חלה, by-form of חלל: MHb. JArm.^b Mnd. (MdD 148a) Arb. *ḥalā^w* to be empty, lack (→ pi.) OSArb. *ḥl^p* to do penance (Conti-R. 148), *yḥln* remorseful. (Müller 42); Arb. *ḥalla*, Eth. Tigr. Wb. 52b *ḥalala* to be weak; Scharbert 36ff; Hempel NAWG 1958/3:238¹.

qal: pf. חָלָה, חָלִיתִי, impf. וַיִּחַל (Bergsträsser 2:163g) inf. חֹלְתוּ, pt. חֹלֶה(ו), חֹלָה, חֹלֶת, חֹלֶת:

—1. to **grow weak, tired** Gn 48₁ Ju 16₇₋₁₁₋₁₇ 1S 30₁₃ Is 57₁₀, cj. Gn 34₂₇ (rd. חֹלִים) and Ps 77₁₁ (rd. חֹלֶתָה);

—2. to **fall sick, be ill**. 1S 19₁₄ 1K 14₁₋₅ 17₁₇ 2K 1₂ (through an accident) 8₇₋₂₉ 20₁₂ Neh 2₂ 2C 22₆ Is 33₂₄ 38₉ 39₁ Ps 35₁₃ cj. 107₁₇ (rd. חֹלִים); animal Ezk 34₄₋₁₆ Mal 1₈₋₁₃; with אֶת־רַגְלָיו in his feet (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §102) 1K 15₂₃; with לְמוֹת terminal illness 2K 20₁ / Is 38₁ 2C 32₂₄; אֶת־חֲלָיו with a particular illness 2K 13₁₄; אֶת־בָּהּ חֹלֶת lovesick Song 2₅ 5₈; רָעָה חֹלָה critically ill Qoh 5₁₂₋₁₅ cj. 6₁;

—3. to **feel pain**, (: Driver JTS 29:392, Gemser *Spr.* 113: really from root *hly*, Eth. to look out for, care for, → nif. 2) with neg. **1S 22₈ Jr 5₃** (חָלוּ = חָלוּ, Bergsträsser 2:166 note a) **Pr 23₃₅**;

—**1S 22₈** rd. חָמַל or עָמַל (: Driver JTS 29:392); **Jr 4₃₁** rd. חָלָה (I חיל). †

nif: pf. נִחַלְתִּי, נִחַלוּ, pt. fem. נִחַלְתָּ and נִחַלְתְּ, נִחַלְתֶּן:

—1. to **be exhausted** **Jr 12₁₃**, pt. **Ezk 34₄**; cj. **Ps 68₁₀** (rd. נִחַלְתָּ); הַנִּחַלְוֹת the weak animals of the herd **Ezk 34₂₁**;

—2. to **be overcome by sickness** **Da 8₂₇**; with neg. to grieve over עַל **Am 6₆** (→ qal. 3); יוֹם נִחַלְתָּ (pt. fem. subst., GK §122q) day of sickness **Is 17₁₁**; מִכָּה נִחַלְתָּ incurable affliction **Jr 10₁₉ 14₁₇ 30₁₂ Nah 3₁₉; 1S 31₃ and 1C 10₃ → I חיל 2. †**

pi: pf. חָלַתִּי, חָלַתְתִּי, impf. יִחַלוּ, וַיִּחַל, impv. חַל, חַלוּ, inf. חַלוּת:

—1. חָלַתָּ to soften by caressing (Arb. *halā^w* :: *halā^y* to be cheerful, Gemser *Spr.* 112; → Ap-Thomas VT 6:239f): to **appease, flatter** a) people **Ps 45₁₃ Jb 11₁₉ Pr 19₆ Sir 33_{20,22}**; b) to appease God **Ex 32₁₁ 1S 13₁₂ 1K 13₆ 2K 13₄ Jr 26₁₉ Zech 7₂ 8_{21f} Mal 1₉ Ps 119₅₈ Da 9₁₃ 2C 33₁₂**;

—2. חָלַתָּ to cause חָלַת to break out in the land, meaning to afflict it with sickness (Scharbert 40) **Dt 29₂₁**;

—**Ps 77₁₁** rd. חָלַתְתָּ. †

pu: pf. חָלַיתָ: to **be made weak** **Is 14₁₀** (1QIs^a = qal, Wernberg-M. JSS 3:250). †

hif: pf. הִחַלְתִּי **Is 53₁₀** → חָלַא (BL 424, vi.), pt. fem. הִחַלְתָּ: to **make sick** (לַב) **Pr 13₁₂**;

—**Is 53₁₀** prp. הַחֲלִיאָו (Ehrlich), הַחֲלִי with sickness (Vulg.) מִחֲלִי (Sept.), הַחֲלִיָּם (Duhm; Begrich *Dtj.* 58), 1QIs^a וַיִּחַלְלֵהוּ (→ II חלל pi.); הִחַלְתִּי **Hos 7₅?** rd. הִחַלְתִּי; **Mi 6₁₃** rd. הִחַלְתִּי. †

hof: pf. הִחַלְתִּי: to **be seriously wounded** **1K 22₃₄ 2C 18₃₃ 35₂₃**; so also **1S 31₃ 1C 10₃** in Sept. and Pesh. ? (→ nif.). †

hitp: impf. וַיִּתְחַל, imp. הִתְחַל, inf. הִתְחַלוּת:

—1. to **fall ill** (with lovesickness) **2S 13₂**;

—2. to **pretend to be sick** **2S 13_{5f.}** †

Der. חָלִי, מַחְלָה, מַחְלָה, מַחְלִיָּם, מַחְלִיָּם; n.m. מַחְלוּן.

חַלּוֹנִי); Pr 7₆? the “woman in the window” Sept. (Herbig OLZ 30:917ff; Gressmann *Bilder* 191, 506; Boström 120ff) :: → Ringgren ATD ad. loc. †

2885 חֲלוֹן

חֲלוֹן Jr 48₂₁ and חֲלוֹן Jos 15₅₁ 21₁₅: n.loc.; חוֹל, “sandy place” Schwarzenbach 202

—1. in Judah בְּהָרָה, = חֲלִיזָן 1C 6₄₃; *Kh.* > *Aliḡun* or *‘Illin* (Abel 2:349; Simons *Geog.* §337:5 :: Noth 97): Jos 15₅₁ 21₁₅;

—2. in the מִישׁוֹר of Moab (Abel 2:349 :: vZijl 80f) Jr 48₂₁. †

2886 חֲלוֹנִי

[חֲלוֹנִי Jr 22₁₄: rd. חֲלוֹנִי.]

2887 חֲלוּץ

חֲלוּץ: → חֲלוּץ.

2888 חֲלוּשָׁה

חֲלוּשָׁה: חֲלוּשָׁה; BL 472v; MHb.² חֲלוּשָׁה, JArm.^{tb} חֲלוּשָׁה and JArm.^t חֲלוּשָׁה weakness: defeat Ex 32₁₈. †

2889 חֲלָח

חֲלָח, Sept. Αλαε; n.top.: חֲלָח/בְּלָחָה, BL 637q, Bomberg חֲלָח/בְּלָחָה; (*māt*) *Halahhu* in North Mesopotamia Montgomery-G. 467; Simons *Geog.* §939, 1695, N1E of Niniveh (Forrer 112): 2K 17₆ 18₁₁ 1C 5₂₆, cj. Ob 20 (rd. חֲלָחָה). †

2890 חֲחֹול

חֲחֹול, Sept. Αλουλ: n.loc.; in Judah, *Halhūl*, 7 km N1 of Hebron (Abel 2:341): Jos 15₅₈. †

2891 חֲחֹלה

חֲחֹלה: חֲחֹלה, BL 482e; MHb.² shaking, trembling Is 21₃ Ezk 30_{4,9} Nah 2₁₁. †

2892 חֲלט

חֲלט: MHb. JArm.^{gb} to fall to one’s lot, MHb.² hif., JArm.^{gb} af. (?) to make a definite decision.

qal (alt. hif., BL 333): impf. וַיַּחֲלֵטוּ (rd. מִכְּמוֹנֵי וַיַּחֲלֵטוּ, Montgomery-G. 329): **accept** as a convincing explanation, with מִן 1K 20₃₃. †

חֲלִי: I חלה, < **huly*, BL 460i; MHb., JArm. חליא Tigr. Wb. 55b *halāt*: חֲלִי, חֲלִי, חֲלִי (Or. בְּ/וֹחֲלֵי (י)ם, חֲלִי, חֲלִי; Scharbert *Schmerz* 36ff; Reicke-R. 997:

—1. **sickness** Dt 7₁₅ 28₆₁ 2K 1₂ 8_{8f} 13₁₄ Is 1₅ 38₉ 53_{3f} Hos 5₁₃ (|| מְזוֹר) Qoh 5₁₆ (rd. וְחֲלִי) 2C 16₁₂ 21_{15a-18f}; חֲזֵק, ח' serious illness 1K 17₁₇, נֶאֱמַן ח' chronic illness Dt 28₅₉; ח' ח' ח' ח' the infirm cj. Pr 31₈; ח' ח' ח' ח' sickliness 2C 21_{15b};

—2. generally **suffering**: ח' ח' ח' Qoh 6₂, agony Jr 6₇ 10₁₉ (חֲלִי);

—Ps 41₄ rd. לְחִיל. †

2894 חֲלִי

I חֲלִי: II חלה, BL 457p; Arb. *haly* woman's ornament: pl. חֲלֵאִים (BL 579p): **ornament** Pr 25₁₂ Song 7₂.

Der. חֲלִיָּה. †

2895 חֲלִי

II חֲלִי, Sept. ^A Ooλι, Sept. ^B Αλεφ: n.loc., = I ?; in Asher, N1E of Mount Carmel (Abel 2:341; Simons *Geog.* §232; Noth *Jos.* 118): Jos 19₂₅. †

2896 חֲלִיָּה

חֲלִיָּה: fem. of I חֲלִי; MHb. חֲלִיָּה link (of a chain and simil.) Arb. *hilyat*: חֲלִיָּתָה: **ornament** Hos 2₁₅. †

2897 חֲלִיל

I חֲלִיל: II חלל; Syr. *hīlā* hollow :: Leslau 20: onomatopoeic ?; MHb., JArm. חֲלִיל whistle, flute; Tigr. Wb. 52b, *hel* and Mnd. MdD 148b חֲלִיל flute; Akk. *halhallatu* double-flute (Meissner ZA 17:242f; CAD 6:42 :: AHw. 309 drum), double-shawm BRL 392 :: Wegner 40f and Kolari 31ff: whistle, later also flute: חֲלִיל (י)ם: **flute** (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:242),

—1. instrument for celebration 1S 10₅ 1K 1₄₀ Is 5₁₂ Sir 40₂₁ בְּחֲלִילֵי (י)לִים חֲלִיל to process with flutes Is 30₂₉;

—2. instrument of lamentation (as elsewhere in the ancient East) Jr 48₃₆, NT (αὐλέω) and MHb. †

2898 חֲלִיל

II חֲלִיל: I חלל; profane, reprehensible thing; always preventative, negative interj. (BL 654j) חֲלִיל (י)ָּה, orig. “to that which is profane”, MHb. ² expl. as חֲלִיל הוּא לְךָ, cf. Syr. *hās*, Arb. *hāšā laka* (Arm. → חֲלוּס; VG 2:25f), Rotw. *Choliloh* (Wolf 883): **far be it from**;

—1. a) with לְ, לִי, לְ (Y) 1S 2₃₀, לְ, לְ Gn 18₂₅; 1S 20₉ 22₁₅ 2S 20₂₀ (with explicative לִי לְ (ח' ח') Jb 27₅ (followed by an oath with אִם); b) with מִן and inf: that I (or he) should do: Gn 18₂₅ 44_{7,17} Jos 24₁₆ 1S 12₂₃ Jb 34₁₀ (Y, rd. מִרְשַׁע); c) with לְ and inf.: to do Jos 22₂₉ (מִזְנוֹנוֹ stresses לָנוּ :: Noth 132: neuter sffx.);

—2. a) with מִי לָנוּ לִי לְ before (in the presence of) Y 1S 24₇ the Lord forbid!; b) with מִן and inf. that I (or he) should do 1S 26₁₁ 2S 23₁₇ (rd. מִי־הוּא) 1K 21₃ 1C 11₁₉ (מִי־לָהּ);

—3. abs. חָלִילָהּ far from it! 1S 14₄₅ 20₂. †

2899 חָלִיפָה

חָלִיפָה: I חָלַף; Gulkowitsch 114f; MHb. that which has been exchanged, 1QM 16:12 replacement; Ph. חֲלִפָּת in exchange (DISO 89), EgArm. *חֲלִיפָה (DISO 88); Arb. *ḥalīfat* representative (< caliph), *ḥalaf* substitute, Mnd. MdD 145a חֲלִיפָה, Tigr. Wb. 58a *ḥellaf*: חֲלִיפָתִי, חֲלִיפָתִי (פִּי) חֲלִיפָתִי: substitute Gulkowitsch 114f:

—1. **changing, relief**: חֲלִיפֹת חֲדָשׁ in turns for a month (acc. adv. GK §118i) 1K 5₂₈; חֲלִיפָתִי (only this place sg. !) relief for me Jb 14₁₄;

—2. חֲלִיפֹת agreement Ps 55₂₀ (cf. Ph., v. 21 בְּרִית);

—3. חֲלִיפֹת (: נהיות) the past Sir 42₁₉;

—4. substitute garments > outfit (cf. ἀλλαγί, Italian <ita>muta di abiti), with שְׂמֹלוֹת Gn 45₂₂, with בְּגָדִים Ju 14_{12f} 2K 5_{5-22f}; abs. (festal) garments Ju 14₁₉;

—Jb 10₁₇ rd. תְּחַלִּיף צְבָאֶיךָ Sept. †

2900 חָלִיצָה

*חָלִיצָה: חָלַץ; MHb. JArm.^b חֲלִיצָתָא pulling off, → חָלַץ 1: חֲלִיצָתוֹ, חֲלִיצוֹתָם: equipment stripped from a slain man Ju 14₁₉ 2S 2₂₁ (Gordon HUCA 23/1:132f: like אֶזוֹר and חֲגוֹרָה orig. belt of the wrestler, → חָגַר 1). †

2901 חֲלָכָה

חֲלָכָה (2 MSS^{Sept.i} חֲלָכָה) Ps 10₈ and חֲלָכָה 10₁₄, Q (BL 583) חֲלָכָה + sf., pl. חֲלָכָאִים (MSS פָּאִים) host of the disheartened, → כָּאֵה 10₁₀; Sept. πένης, πτωχός; 1QH iii 25, 26; iv 25, 35 חֲלָכָאִים || רִשְׁעָה, רִשְׁעִים || חֲשׂוֹךְ, JArm. *ḥalaka* be black (Gesenius *Thes.* 476; Wallenstein VT 4:213f, cf. MHb.² חֲשׂוֹךְ, JArm. חֲשׂוֹךְ miserable); < **ḥilikkā'u* (cf. Akk. vSoden *Gramm.* §560; cf. Arb. Peters OLZ 45:274ff) > *חֲלָכָה dark, miserable: **unhappy person** Ps 10_{8,14},? villain 10₁₀ (? חֲלָכָה חֲלָכָה, Graetz); → Komlos JSS 2:243ff; Mansoor *Hymns* 118). †

2902 חָלַל

I חלל: MHb. pi., JArm. pa. to profane, JArm.¹ Sam. to be profane, Pehl. *Frahang* 19, 2/3, JArm. Syr. and Mnd. (MdD 148b) to wash; Arb. *halla* to untie (knot), to be allowed, IV to allow, Tigr. Wb. 52b *hallala* to cause to be allowed, incompetent; Akk. *elēlu* to be pure; basic meaning to untie (: אִזַּר), Palache 31f.

nif (BL 434k, 436): pf. נָחַל, נִחַלְתָּ, נִחַלְתָּ, impf. יִחַל, תִּחַל, תִּחַל, inf. הִחַל, הִחַלְוּ: to be commonly used, to be defiled: Sir^{MIV18} תחל (בת), var. for תפותרה 42₁₀, מִקְדָּשׁ Ezk 7₂₄ 25₃, שֵׁם אֱלֹהִים Ezk 20₉₋₁₄₋₂₂ Is 48₁₁, God himself Ezk 22₂₆, כָּהֵן Lv 21₄, עִיר Ezk 22₁₆, defile oneself (לְזַנוֹת) כָּהֵן בַּת Lv 21₉. †

pi: pf. חָלַל, חָלַלְתָּ, חָלַלְתָּ, חָלַלְתָּ, חָלַלְתָּ, חָלַלְתָּ, impf. יִחַלְלוּ, יִחַלְלוּ, יִחַלְלוּ, וַתִּחַלְלוּ (Ex 20₂₅, BL 220m) וַתִּחַלְלוּ (BL 436), יִחַלְלוּ, inf. חָלַל, חָלַלְוּ, pt. מִחַלְלוּ, מִחַלְלוּ (→ impf. sf.):

—1. to profane: a) מְזַבֵּחַ (by using iron tools) Ex 20₂₅, שֹׁבֵת Ex 31₁₄ Is 56₂₋₆ Ezk 20₁₃₋₁₆₋₂₁₋₂₄ 22₈ 23₃₈ Neh 13_{17f}, קִדְּשׁ י' שֶׁבֶת Lv 19₈ 22₉₋₁₅ Nu 18₃₂ Ezk 22₂₆ Zeph 3₄ Mal 1₁₂, מִקְדָּשׁ Lv 21₁₂₋₂₃ Ezk 7₂₁ 23₃₉ 28₁₈ 44₇ Mal 2₁₁ Ps 74₇ Da 11₃₁, שֵׁם אֱלֹהִים Lv 18₂₁ 19₁₂ 20₃ 21₆ 22₂₋₃₂ Jr 34₁₆ Ezk 20₃₉ 36₂₀₋₂₃ Am 2₇, God himself Ezk 13₁₉; a couch Gn 49₄ 1C 5₁; the father Lv 21₉ the daughter 19₂₉, a priest his family 21₁₅; אֲרִיץ Jr 16₁₈ Ezk 7₂₂, יִפְעֲתֶךָ 28₇; בְּרִית Mal 2₁₀ Ps 55₂₁ יִבְרִית חֶקֶת Ps 89₃₂, מִמְלֶכָה Lam 2₂; b) God himself profanes נִחַלְתוּ Is 47₆, מִקְדָּשׁוֹ Ezk 24₂₁, בְּרִיתוֹ Ps 89₃₅, נִזְרָה 89₄₀, אֲרִיץ Is 23₉, שָׂרֵי קִדְּשׁ (?) 43₂₈; c) מִן חָלַל to cast out (away from the mountain of God) Ezk 28₁₆;

—2. put into use (profane, → חל): Dt 20₆ 28₃₀ Jr 31₅ (rd. יִחַלְלוּ), → Lv 19₂₃₋₂₅. †

pu: pt. מִחַלְלוּ: profaned (שֵׁם י' מִחַלְלוּ) Ezk 36₂₃ cj. Is 53₅ for מִחַלְלוּ (II חלל). †

hif: pf. הִחַל, הִחַלְתָּ, הִחַלְתָּ, הִחַלְתָּ, הִחַלְתָּ, impf. יִחַלְלוּ (BL 436 :: Bergsträsser 2:1390^d), impf. אִיחַל (BL 435n) and אִיחַל, inf. הִחַלְוּ, הִחַלְוּ, pt. מִחַלְלוּ:

—1. to allow to be profaned (שֵׁם קִדְּשֵׁי) Ezk 39₇;

—2. (to untie, cf. Aram. *šry*, <) to begin: Gn 9₂₀ Nu 17_{11f} Dt 2₂₄ 16₉ Ezr 3₈ 2C 20₂₂ 29₂₇ cj. 2S 18₁₄ (rd. אִחַלְלוּ); with inf. to Dt 2₂₅₋₃₁ Jos 3₇ 1S 3₂ cj. Mi 6₁₃ (rd. הִחַלְלוּ); with לְ with inf. to Gn 6₁ 10₈ 11₆ 41₅₄ Nu 25₁ Dt 3₂₄ 16₉ (alt. causative, to put the sickle to) Ju 10₁₈ 13₅₋₂₅ 16₂₂ 20_{31-39f} 1S 14₃₅ 22₁₅ 2K 10₃₂ 15₃₇ Jr 25₂₉ Jon 3₄ Est 6₁₃ 9₂₃ Ezr 3₆ Neh 4₁ 1C 1₁₀ 27₂₄ 2C 3_{1f} 29₁₇ 31₇₋₁₀₋₂₁ 34₃; Ju 16₁₉ cj. לְעָנֹת לִיחַל began to grow weak, → BH, :: Echter Bibel לִיחַל (I חלה qal); מִן הִחַל to begin at Gn 44₁₂ Jr 25₂₉ Ezk 9₆; הִחַל :: כָּלָה Gn 44₁₂ 1C 27₂₄; הִחַל וְכָלָה beginning and end, completely (GK 113h) 1S 3₁₂;

—3. to render invalid: יִחַל דְּבָרֹו to break one's word Nu 30₃

—Gn 8₁₀ וַיִּחַל → III חיל: ? Hos 8₁₀, cj. וַיִּחַדְלוּ alt. וַיִּחַלוּ. †

hof: pf. הוּחַל: to be begun Gn 4₂₆. †

Der. תִּחַלְלוּ, חִלְלוּ, חִלְלוּ.

2903 חלל

II חלל: MHb. חָלַל, JArm. חָלַל empty space; Mnd. (MdD 148b) pa.; Arb. *ḥalla* to pierce; Ph. and OSArb. חלת, JArm. inscr. חלתא, OSArb. *hlt*, Arb. *hillat* stone coffin, *hallat* gap; Tigr. Wb. 52b *hel* (cane used as a flute, Eth. *hel(l)at* (hollow) stick (Leslau 20).

[qal: pf. חָלַל Ps 109₂₂ rd. חָלַל (I חיל polal): חָלוּתִי 77₁₁ rd. חָלַתָּה, alt. חָלוּתִי (Aq. Jerome). †]

cj. pi: impf. ויחללהו 1QIs^a 53₁₀ for חָלַלִי to let be pierced (Morgenstern VT 11:318) Ezk 28₉ → pol. †

[pu: pt. pl. cs. מְחַלְלֵי Ezk 32₂₆ rd. חָלַלִי.]

pol: pf. חָלַלָה (BL 208s), pt. מְחַוֵּלֶת, מְחַוֵּלֶת: to pierce Is 51₉ Jb 26₁₃, cj. Ezk 28₉ (rd. מְחַוֵּלֶת); to wound Pr 26₁₀ (trsp. עֲבָרִים after כל). †

polal: pt. מְחַלָּל: wounded, cj. מְחַלָּל (I חלל) Is 53₅. †

Der. חָלַה, חָלוּן, חָלִיל, חָלַל, מְחַלָּה*.

2904 חלל

III חלל: denom. of I חָלִיל; Akk. *ḥalālu* to whistle.

pi: pt. מְחַלְלִים: to play the flute 1K 1₄₀ (Noth *Könige* 7):

—Ezk 28₉ → II pol. †

2905 חָלַל

חָלַל (90 x, Ezk 34 x): II חלל: cs. חָלַל, חָלַלָה, חָלַלִים, חָלַלִי, חָלַלִי, חָלַלִי, חָלַלִי, חָלַלִי: pierced (: Gunkel *Ps*. 390f: defiled, I חלל):

—1. a) חָלַל חֶרֶב Nu 19₁₆ and חָלַלִי חֶרֶב Is 22₂ Jr 14₁₈ Ezk 31₁₇ etc. pierced with the sword; חָלַל slain Nu 19₁₈ Dt 21₁ Ju 9₄₀ 1S 17₅₂ 2S 1₁₉ etc. חָלַלִי חָלַלִי slain by Y Is 66₁₆ Jr 25₃₃; ? wounded Jb 24₁₂ (cj. חָלַלִים children), with נפל Ju 9₄₀ (+ 10 x, 1-2Macc, DJD 3, p. 84, line 11); חָלַלִים חָלַלִים Dt 32₄₂, חָלַלִים חָלַלִים Ju 9₄₀ (+ 10 x, 1-2Macc, DJD 3, p. 84, line 11); חָלַלִים חָלַלִים 1S 31₈ 1C 10₈ חָלַלִים חָלַלִים Ezk 28₈; b) metaph. killed: חָלַלִי רָעַב by famine Lam 4₉; חָלַלִי רָשָׁעִים infamous sinners (pl. of רָשָׁע, GK §128 l) Ezk 21₃₄, so also 21₃₀ (for חָלַלִי רָשָׁע rd. חָלַלִי רָשָׁע ?);

—2. deflowered Lv 21₇ and 14 (|| זָנְהָה);

—Gn 34₂₇ rd. חָלַלִים).

2906 חלם

חלם: Ug. MHb. JArm.¹⁸ Sam. (Ben-H. 2:464a) CPArm. Mnd. (MdD 149a) Arb. (*hlm*) Eth. to dream Pehl. (*Frahang* 19:11, 12) to sleep; Syr. also to be healthy, strong, Syr. CPArm. *hlym* strong; Arb. VIII and Tigr. Wb. 53b to attain puberty.

qal: pf. חָלַם, חָלַמְתִּי, חָלַמְתִּינוּ, impf. יִחְלֵם; יִחְלֵמוּ, יִחְלֵמוּ, יִחְלֵמוּ, pt. חָלַם (וְ)חָלַם:

—1. to **become strong** (animals) **Jb 39**₄;

—2. to **dream** (sexual dreams, then dreams in general) a) **Gn 28**₁₂ **41**₁₋₅ **Is 29**₈₋₈ **Jr 23**₂₅ (נְבִיא) **Ps 126**₁ (:: Strugnell JTS 7:239ff: with 1, like persons healed), the king dreams **Gn 41**_{1ff} **Da 2**_{1ff}; חָלַם → חָלַם; **Gn 37**_{5f-9f} **40**₅₋₈ **41**₁₁₋₁₅ **42**₉ **Ju 7**₁₃ **Jr 23**₂₅ **Jl 3**₁; b) dreamer as a rank (together with נְבִיא etc.) **Dt 13**₂₋₄₋₆ cj. **Jr 27**₉, cf. **23**₂₅. †

hif: pf. הִחְלִים and הִחְלִימוּ Sir, impf. תִּחְלִימוּ, pt. מִחְלָמִים (BL 534 :: Bergsträsser 2:104^h):

—1. to **restore to health** **Sir 15**₂₀ **49**₁₀, **Is 38**₁₆ (rd. וְתַחֲמֵם מִחְלָמִים Begrich *Ps. Hisk.* 44), cj. **53**₁₀ (? אֲתִשֵּׁם אֶת־הַחֲלָיִים Begrich *Dtjs.* 58, → חלה hif.);

—2. to **dream** (BL 293y, usu. cj. חָלַם) **Jr 29**₈, af. 4Q Or Nab. B1, p. 28 †

Der. חֲלָמוֹת, חֲלָמוֹת.

2907 חָלַם

[חָלַם: n.m. **Zech 6**₁₄: rd. חָלַם.]

2908 חֲלָמוֹת

חֲלָמוֹת: חלם, cf. פִּלְצוֹת; MHb. חֲלָמִית, JArm. חֲלָמוֹנָא (?); Syr. *hlamtā*, EgArm. חלם CIS 2:137 (DISO 89); Arb. *ḥalūm* slimy juice; Arb. *ḥalamat*, dialect *ḥlimeh* good camel-fodder: *Anchusa officinalis*, “ox-tongue”, **alkanet** (Löw 1:292f), alt. marsh mallow *Althaea officinalis*, → Hölscher *Job 27*; KBL: **Jb 6**₆. †

2909 חֲלָמִישׁ

חֲלָמִישׁ: cs. חֲלָמִישׁ, Barth §106b; BL 485g; Arb. *ʿalmās* diamond; ? Arb. *ḥamisa* to be hard (*Ružička* 86)?; ? = Akk. *elmēšu* precious yellow-shining stone (AHw. 205a), -[142]λεκτρον white gold Lewy Orient. 18:164³; Salonen *Landfahrz.* 145, חֲשָׁבֶל: **flint**, hard stone **Dt 8**₁₅ (צוּר הַחֲשָׁבֶל) **32**₁₃ (צוּר חֲלָמִישׁ צוּר) **Is 50**₇ **Ps 114**₈ (|| צוּר) **Jb 28**₉. †

2910 חָלַץ

חָלַץ, Sam.^{M66} *ilan*: n.m.; חָלַץ + *-ān/ōn* (Noth 225; Fschr. Alt 1:148³ “strong”): **Nu 1**₉ **2**₇ **7**₂₉ **10**₁₆. †

2911 חָלַץ

I חָלַף: Moab. OArm. (sbst.) EgArm. (DISO 89) Arb. (*halafa*) to succeed, MHb. pi. hif., EgArm. JArm. CPArm. Syr. pa. to exchange, BArm. JArm.^{tb} Mnd. (MdD 149a) pe., Eth. Tigr. Wb. 57b to pass by, JArm.^s etpe. (?) to pass away; MHb.² hif. to sprout afresh, חוֹלְפוֹת new shoots; > Akk. *halpu* replacement AHw. 313a; NT Ἀλφαῖος < Χαλφι Wuthnow 18 חָלְפִי, gentilic or short form Nöldeke *Beitr.* 98; → עבר, Tromp VbDom. 41:209ff.

qal: pf. חָלַף/חָלְפוּ, impf. יִחְלֹף, inf. חָלֹף:

—1. to take over from each other to **come by turns** Is 21₁ (לְחָלְפֵי when they gust (winds in the desert) GK §114o);

—2. חָלַף מִן to **pass on** 1S 10₃;

—3. to pass by: a) God Jb 9₁₁ 11₁₀; b) to **fly along**, to **pass over**, away boats Jb 9₂₆, time Sir 11₁₉, water Is 8₈, grass Ps 90_{5f}, heaven 102₂₇, אֲלֵי־יָם Is 2₁₈ (rd. יִחְלֹפוּ, 1QIs^a), רִיחַ Hab 1₁₁ Jb 4₁₅; rain moves away Song 2₁₁; to escape Sir 42₂₀;

—Pr 31₈ חָלוּף בְּנֵי those who fade away (?), cj. חָלִי or עָלוּף; Is 24₅ rd. חָלְפוּ. †

pi: impf. יִחְלֹף:

—1. to **change** (clothes) Gn 41₁₄ 2S 12₂₀;

—2. to **alter** (חָק) cj. Is 24₅ (rd. חָלְפוּ). †

hif: pf. הִחְלִיף, impf. נִיחְלֹף, וַיִּחְלֹף, יִחְלִיפוּ, יִחְלִיפוּ, תִּחְלִיפֶם, impv. הִחְלִיפוּ:

—1. to cause to succeed Is 9₉, to **replace** Lv 27₁₀;

—2. to **change** Gn 31₇ and 4₁ (wages), 35₂ (garment) Ps 102₂₇ (with word-play וַיִּחְלֹפוּ :: Albright BASOR 83:40¹¹: to fold up, cf. Hebrews 1₁₂);

—3. to **cause to succeed**: to receive anew: כֶּחַ Is 40₃₁ Sir 43₃₀, to give anew Is 58₁₁ (rd. יִחְלִיף עֲצֻמְתָּךְ); יֵעַץ to sprout afresh Jb 14₇ metaph. קִשְׁתָּ to sprout (cf. Nu 17₂₃) Jb 29₂₀;

—Is 41₁ rd. וְאַתְיוֹן קָרְבוּ (v.5, Volz, alt. יִחְלוּ, → Comm.). †

Der. מִחְלֵף, I (?) and II חָלַף, מִחְלָף.

2912 חָלַף

II חָלַף: Sem. *hlp* to be sharp, to cut; Arb. *halif* sharp; MHb. חָלְף halfa-grass (Löw 4:70), Syr. *hulfā*, Arb. *halaf* writing reed, Akk. *elpitu* reed; MHb. חָלְפוֹת knife, Syr. *hāloftā* shearing knife.

qal: pf. חָלַף, impf. תְּחַלֵּף: **cut through** Ju 5₂₆ Jb 20₂₄. †

Der. n.loc. I חֲלָף (?)

2913 חֲלָף

I חֲלָף: n.loc.; I חֲלָף: “substitute settlement” (Noth) or II “reed-settlement” (KBL); E of Mount Tabor, ‘*Arbāta* “reed” (Abel 2:64; Simons *Geog.* §334; Saarisalo 123f): **Jos 19**₃₃. †

2914 חֲלָף

II חֲלָף: I חֲלָף; sbst. substitute > prep. (BL 634a); MHb. חֲלָף opposite; EgArm. (DISO 89), JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:466) Mnd. (MdD 145a) CPArm. Syr. חֲלָף instead OSArb. *hlp* near, Arb. *ḥalfā* behind, Bedouin loan-word, → תַּחַת: **as a reward for, in return for** (Arm.lw. Wagner 102), **Nu 18**₂₁₋₃₁. †

2915 חָלַץ

חָלַץ: MHb. to take off (shoe), to bare; JArm. the same, pa. CPArm. to strip, Syr. to shear, *ḥliṣā* Syr. Mnd. (MdD 149a) ready for fighting; Pun. יחלצבעל (DISO 89) and OArm. (חצל metath., DISO 95) to rescue; Arb. *ḥalaṣa* to withdraw, *ḥalaṣa* to be pure (OSArb.), II to rescue, Eth. *laḥaṣa* to strip off bark (Leslau 20, as MHb.² nif. the skin); Akk. *ḥalāṣu* to squeeze out, to clean by combing, *ḥalṣu* purified; “to rescue” separate root (→ Gesenius-B.; Palache 29f)?

qal: pf. חָלַץ, impf. תְּחַלֵּץ, pt. חָלַץ, חָלַץ, חָלַץ, חָלַץ, חָלַץ:

—1. to **draw off**, (נעל) **Dt 25**₉ **Is 20**₂ (1QIs^a תחליץ), חָלַץ הַנְּעֵל “Barefooted” **Dt 25**₁₀ (cf. MHb. חָלַץ, ceremony to confirm refusal of the Levirate marriage (→ יבם, Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:77ff; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:63ff, 323); with שֹׁד to uncover the breast and offer to suckling **Lam 4**₃;

—2. חָלַץ girded, **ready for fighting** (Barrois 2:97; de Vaux 2:13; Gordon HUCA 23/1:132) **Nu 32**₂₁₋₂₉, pl. **32**₃₀₋₃₂ **Dt 3**₁₈, coll. **Jos 6**₇₋₉₋₁₃ **2C 20**₂₁ **28**₁₄; לְחַלֵּץ לְחַלֵּץ **1C 12**₂₄, לְחַלֵּץ לְחַלֵּץ **Nu 32**₂₇ and לְחַלֵּץ לְחַלֵּץ **Nu 31**₅ **Jos 4**₁₃ **1C 12**₂₅ **2C 17**₁₈ equipped for military service, חָלַץ מוֹאָב, cj. חָלַץ (→ חָלַץ, :: Wernberg-M. JSS 3:246) **Is 15**₄;

—3. חָלַץ to **withdraw** (cf. Arb.) **Hos 5**₆ (ח'). †

nif: impf. תְּחַלֵּץ, תְּחַלֵּץ, תְּחַלֵּץ, תְּחַלֵּץ, תְּחַלֵּץ, תְּחַלֵּץ, pt. תְּחַלֵּץ, תְּחַלֵּץ:

—1. to **be delivered** (→ pi. 3) **Ps 60**₇ **108**₇ **Pr 11**_{8f};

—2. to **become equipped** **Nu 32**₁₇₋₂₀;

—**Nu 31**₃ rd. hif. †

pi: pf. חָלַץ, חָלַץ, חָלַץ, חָלַץ, חָלַץ, חָלַץ, impf. תְּחַלֵּץ, תְּחַלֵּץ, תְּחַלֵּץ, תְּחַלֵּץ, תְּחַלֵּץ, תְּחַלֵּץ, inf. חָלַץ **Lv 14**₄₃ (BL 329j):

—1. to **despoil** Ps 7₅, cj. 2C 28₂₁ (rd. חֲלֵץ for חֲלַק);

—2. to **pull out** (stones from a wall) Lv 14₄₀₋₄₃;

—3. to tear out, to **rescue** (→ Barth *Errettung* 129, cf nif. 1) 2S 22₂₀ Ps 6₅ 18₂₀ 34₈ 50₁₅ 81₈ 91₁₅ 116₈ 119₁₅₃ 140₂ cj. 17₁₄ Jb 36₁₅ (rd. חֲלִיצִים?). †

hif: impf. יַחֲלִיץ: to **make strong** (bones) (? separate root, Kutscher *ScrHier.* 4:29), Is 58₁₁, cj. (rd. הַחֲלִיצוּ) to equip Nu 31₃. †

Der. מַחֲלִיצוֹת, חֲלִיצָה, n.m. חֲלִיץ.

2916 חֲלִיץ

חֲלִיץ, חֲלִיצִים: n.m.; חֲלִיץ, חֲלִיץ, short form of חֲלִיץ 3 + ndiv. (Noth 180); Diring 351, Ph.:

—1. warrior of David 2S 23₂₆ 1C 11₂₇.

—2. 1C 2₃₉;

—3. 1C 27₁₀ (→ Rudolph 180). †

2917 חֲלִיצִים

חֲלִיצִים: חֲלִיץ; du.; MHb., Mnd. הַאֲלִיצָה (MdD 122a), Akk. *ilšu* (AHw. 373, *ḥanšātu* 321 WSem. lw. ?), → BArm. JArm. Sam. חֲרִיצָה, cp. *ḥirṣ*' > *ḥirs'* (Schulthess *Gramm.* §35a), > Syr. *ḥaṣṣā* and > Arb. *ḥaṣr*; basic form *ḥalṣ* Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 54 (:: VG 1:246): חֲלִיצִים, חֲלִיצִים (י) **loins** (the body between the ribs and the hip-bones: Jr 30₆, are covered by clothing Jb 31₂₀, girded Is 5₂₇ 11₅ 32₁₁ Jb 38₃ 40₇, crushed cj. Nu 24₈ (חֲרִיצִים) usu. cj. חֲלִיצִים, rd. חֲרִיצִים → Syr.?, Tur-S. *Job* 477); חֲרִיצִים מִחֲרִיצִים = is his corporeal descendant Gn 35₁₁ 1K 8₁₉ 2C 6₉. †

2918 חֲלַק

I חֲלַק: MHb. hif. and Arb. *ḥalaqa* to make smooth, *ḥaluqa* to be smooth, *ḥalaqa* to shave.

qal: pf. חֲלַק: to **be smooth, slippery:** לב Hos 10₂ (alt. cj. חֲלַק II חֲלַק, Aq. Pesh. Vulg. Tg.), פָּה Ps 55₂₂ (מִחֲמֵאָה rd. חֲלַק). †

hif: pf. חֲחַלֵּיק, חֲחַלֵּיקָה, impf. יַחֲחַלֵּיקוּ, pt. מַחֲחַלֵּיק:

—1. to **make smooth** (metal with a hammer) Is 41₇;

—2. with לְשׁוֹן חֲלַק to use a smooth tongue, to **flatter** Ps 5₁₀ Pr 28₂₃, Ps 36₃, cj. Jr 23₃₁ (rd. מַחֲחַלֵּיקִים), with אֲמָרִים חֲלַק to use smooth words, flatteries Pr 2₁₆ 7₅; ellipsis with עַל Pr 29₅. †

Der. חָלַק, II חָלַק, חָלַק, I חָלַקָה, *חָלַקְלַק, n.loc. מִחָלְקוֹת.

2919 חלק

II חָלַק: MHb. Ug. to perish; Syr. Pehl. (*Frahang* 21, 6) Mnd. (MdD 149b) to divide, Arb. *halaqa* to measure off, to shape *halaqa* to fit, to be suitable; Eth. *h^walaq^wa* to enumerate.

qal: pf. חָלַק, חָלַקוּ, impf. יִחַלֵּק, יִחַלְקוּ, יִחַלְקוּ, יִחַלְקוּם, וַיִּחַלְקוּם, וַיִּחַלְקוּם (→ Rudolph *Chr.* 154, rd. וַיִּחַלְקוּם) 1C 23₆ 24₃, וַיִּחַלְקוּם, impv. חָלְקוּ, inf. חָלַק, pt. חוֹלֵק:

—1. to **divide** (among partners), to **have one's share** (land, spoil, property) **Jos 14₅ 18₂ 22₈** (עִם with) **1S 30₂₄** (יַחְדָּו together) **2S 19₃₀ Pr 17₂ Jb 27₁₇ Neh 9₂₂**;

—2. to **apportion** **Dt 4₁₉ 29₂₅ Neh 13₁₃, Sir 16₁₆ 39₂₅ 44₁**, to **summon** **38₁** (→ Nöldeke *ZAW* 20:85f, cf. Arb. to create);

—3. to **give a share in**, with כִּי **Jb 39₁₇**

—4. to **distribute** (in groups) **1C 23₆** (מִחָלְקוֹת) **24₃₋₅ 2C 23₁₈**;

—5. with עִם to **share with**, to **be partners with** **Pr 29₂₄**;

—**2C 28₂₁** rd. חָלַץ.

nif: impf. יִחַלֵּק, יִחַלְקוּ: 1. to **be divided** **Nu 26_{53-55f}**;

—2. to **divide oneself** **Gn 14₁₅** (with עַל like 1QM ii:13f, ix:6, xviii:4) **1K 16₂₁ Jb 38₂₄**. †

pi: חָלַקוּ, חָלַקְתֶּם, חָלַקְתָּהּ, חָלַקְתֶּם, impf. יִחַלְקוּ, וַיִּחַלְקוּ, וַיִּחַלְקוּ, וַיִּחַלְקוּם, impv. חָלַק, inf. חָלַק, חָלַקְתֶּם:

—1. to **divide, apportion** **Jos 13₇** (בְּנַחֲלָהּ as) **18₁₀ 19₅₁ 2S 6₁₉ 1K 18₆ Is 34₁₇ Ezk 47₂₁ Jl 4₂ Ps 22₁₉ 60₈ 68₁₃** (תִּחַלֵּק “she divides” (sc. נְנוּת בַּיִת, → נְאוּהָ ?) or “they, one” (GK §144 h) alt. cj. תִּחַלֵּק “she receives spoil” or יִחַלֵּק, → Gunkel) **108₈ Jb 21₁₇ Da 11₃₉ 1C 16₃ cj. Jb 17₅** (rd. לְחַלֵּק); with שָׁלַל to divide spoil **Gn 49₂₇** rd. **Ex 15₉ Ju 5₃₀ Is 9₂ 53₁₂ Pr 16₁₉**. cj. **Is 33₂₃** (rd. יִחַלֵּק עוֹר);

—2. to **divide in parts** **Ezk 5₁**; to **scatter** **Gn 49₇; Lam 4₁₆** → III (:: Rudolph);

—**Mi 2₄** rd. יִחַלֵּק. †

pu: pf. חָלַק, impf. תִּחַלֵּק: to **be divided** (→ *Alt Kl. Schr.* 3:373ff): אֶדְמָה **Am 7₁₇**, שָׂרָה cj. **Mi 2₄** (rd. חָלַק), שָׁלַל **Zech 14₁**.

—**Is 33₂₃** → pi. 1. †

hif: inf. לְחַלֵּק (< לְחַלְקוּ, BL 228a): to **take part in the dividing** **Jr 37₁₂** (Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:84f). †

hitp: pf. הִתְחַלְקוּ: to **divide among themselves** Jos 18₅. †

Der. II and III חֲלַק, II חֲלָקָה, *חֲלָקָה, מִחֲלָקָה.

2920 חֲלַק

III חֲלַק: Ug. *ḥlq* (|| *mt*, UTGI. 969, Aistleitner 1038), Akk. *ḥalāqu* and Eth. *ḥalqa* to perish, Tigr. *ḥalqa* 2 (Wb. 54a) to die (cattle), Arb. *ḥalu/iqa* to wear out; Dahood Bibl. 47:405.

pi: pf. חֲלַקְם: to **eradicate** Lam 4₁₆ (trad. II !), cj. Ps 17₁₄ (rd. חֲלַקְם for חֲלַקְם, בְּחַיִּים out of life || מִחֲלָדָר). †

2921 חֲלָק

חֲלָק: I חֲלַק; MHb.: חֲלָקִי (*daghesh forte dirimens* BL 212k), חֲלָקוֹת and חֲלָקוֹת (BL 219g):

—1. **smooth**: אִישׁ חֲלָקוֹת (אִישׁ שְׁעִיר) Gn 27₁₁ מִשְׁמֹן חֲלָקִי-נָחַל Pr 5₃; חֲלָקִי-נָחַל the smooth (stones) of the wadi (→ נָחַל 2/3) Is 57₆ (|| 5b, Weise ZAW 72:30f :: Torrey *Dtj.* 434 and Palache 34: holy stones; Volz: worship of serpents);

—2. smooth, **insinuating**: פֶּה Pr 26₂₈, lips cj. Pr 26₂₃ (rd. חֲלָקִים Sept. for דְּלָקִים); pl. fem. חֲלָקוֹת **smoothness, falsehood**, → I חֲלָקָה; חֲלָקָה חֲלָקָה שְׁפַת/שְׁפָתִי Ps 12_{3f}, חֲלָקוֹת smooth words Da 11₃₂ חֲלָקוֹת דְּבַר Is 30₁₀; חֲלָק מְקַסֵּם (GK §128w, MSS מְקַסֵּם) false divination Ezk 12₂₄;

—3. smooth, **slippery**: חֲלָקוֹת slippery ground Ps 73₁₈;

—4. n.top. חֲלָק הַהָר “Bleak Mountain” (Schwarzenbach 8), = *J. Ḥalāq* N1E of ‘*Abde* in Edom (Abel 2:47) Jos 11₁₇ 12₇. †

2922 חֲלָק

I חֲלָק: I חֲלַק; MHb.: smoothness (of the lips, → חֲלָק 2) Pr 7₂₁. †

2923 חֲלָק

II חֲלָק, Sam.^{M37} *ālaq*: II חֲלַק BL 567h; part, portion, share: MHb.; חֲלַק EgAm. Nab. Palm. and JArm. DISO 89f, חֲלָקָא BArm. JArm.^{tb(?)} Mnd. (חֲלָקָא, MdD 148a), חֲלָקָא JArm. Sam. CPArm.; JArm. חֲלָקָא field (→ חֲלָקָה ?): ? Arm. *חֲלָקָא, Brockelmann *Lex.* 252; Widengren JSS 5:401): חֲלָקוֹ, חֲלָקִים, חֲלָקִיהֶם: allotted portion:

—1. **share of booty** Gn 14₂₄ Nu 31₃₆ 1S 30₂₄ Is 17₁₄ || גִּזְרָל;

*חֲלָקָה: II חֲלָק, BL 467r; MHb.²: חֲלָקָת: **part 2C 35**₅. †

2929 חֲלָקוֹת

חֲלָקוֹת: → חֲלָק.

2930 חֲלָקִי

חֲלָקִי: gentilic of III חֲלָק: **Nu 26**₃₀; → חֲלָקִי. †

2931 חֲלָקִי

חֲלָקִי, var. חֲלָקִי: n.m.; shortened from חֲלָקִיָּהּ (Noth 163): **Neh 12**₁₅. †

2932 חֲלָקִיָּהּ

חֲלָקִיָּהּ: n.m.; < חֲלָקִיָּהּ:

- 1. father of אֲלִיָּקִים **2K 18**₃₇; → חֲלָקִיָּהּ 1;
- 2. high priest **2K 22**_{8.10.12}; → חֲלָקִיָּהּ 2, Reicke-R. 718;
- 3. father of גְּמַרְיָהּ **Jr 29**₃;
- 4. companion of Nehemiah **Neh 8**₄. **12**_{7.21};
- 5. ancestor of Ezra **Ezr 7**₁;
- 6. Levite **2C 35**₈;
- 7-9; **1C 5**₃₉ **9**₁₁; **1C 6**₃₀; **Neh 11**₁₁. †

2933 חֲלָקִיָּהּ

חֲלָקִיָּהּ: n.m.; II חֲלָק + י'חֲלָק "Y is my part" (Noth 163f, cf **Nu 18**₂₀ **Ps 73**₂₆ **119**₅₇, cf. Akk. *Zitti-ili*, Stamm 371); Diring 209f; Moscati 62:31; > חֲלָקִיָּהּ, **Hilkiah**:

- 1. = חֲלָקִיָּהּ 1, **2K 18**_{18.26} Is (1QIs^a חֲלָקִיָּהּ) **22**₂₀ **36**_{3.22};
- 2. = חֲלָקִיָּהּ, **2K 22**_{4.8.14} **23**_{4.24} **2C 34**_{9.14f.18. 20.22};
- 3. father of Jeremiah **Jr 1**₁;
- 4. **1C 26**₁₁. †

2934 חֲלָקִלָק

*חֲלָקָה: I חֲלָקָה BL 482 1: חֲלָקָה: **smooth** fem. pl. sbst. (GK §124d; Gulkowitsch 58f):

—1. **slippery places** (of a way) **Jr 23**₁₂ **Ps 35**₆;

—2. smoothness, **intrigues** (→ חֲלָקָה 2, I חֲלָקָה 2) **Da 11**₂₁, hypocrisy **11**₃₄. †

2935 חֲלָקָה

חֲלָקָה: n.loc. = I חֲלָקָה (BL 510v), “slippery place”; Eg. *Hrqt* (Simons *Topog.* 212):

—1. in Asher: *T. Harbaj* south-east of עֵבֶר (Abel 2:347; Noth *Jos.* 118f; Simons *Geog.* §337, 32) :: *T. al-Qasīs* (Aharoni IEJ 9:110ff): **Jos 19**₂₅ **21**₃₁ cj. **1C 6**₆₀ for חֲוִיקָה;

—2. חֲוִיקָה: n.loc. in Benjamin near גְּבֵעַן **2S 2**_{16b} (PJB. 8:12), cj. חֲוִיקָה, **2S 2**₁₆ (→ צַד, ? “Side-field”, → VTSupp. 7:5). †

2936 חֲלַשׁ

I חֲלַשׁ: MHb. JArm. ^{tb} Mnd. (MdD 149b) to **be weak**, MHb. Syr. חֲלַשׁ weak, Tigr. (Wb. 53) *ħalsa* to be worn.

qal: impf. חֲלַשׁ: to **be weakened**, to **dwindle away**, **Jb 14**₁₀ (|| חֲלַשׁ, Sept. ὀχέτο; :: Driver, → II nif.), cj. **Is 26**₁₆ (rd. חֲלַשׁנו Rudolph). †

Der. חֲלַשׁ.

2937 חֲלַשׁ

II חֲלַשׁ: Arb. *ħalasa* to steal Akk. *ħalāšu* to scratch off, out; Soq. *ħlš* to crush; Guillaume JTS 14:91f.

qal: impf. חֲלַשׁ, pt. חֲלַשׁ: to **defeat** **Ex 17**₁₃ **Is 14**₁₂ (rd. חֲלַשׁ for חֲלַשׁ). †

cj. **nif**: **Jb 14**₁₀ rd. חֲלַשׁ to be carried off (dead) (Driver JSS 7:161). †

2938 חֲלַשׁ

חֲלַשׁ: I חֲלַשׁ: MHb. JArm. ^t CPArm. Syr.: **weakling** (: חֲלַשׁ) **Jl 4**₁₀. †

2939 חָם

I חָם: MHb., JArm. *חָמָא, Sam. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 122b) *ħmā*; Arb. Eth. Tigr. Wb. 58b *ħam*, OSArb. *ħm*; Akk. *emu*: חָמָא, BL 618m: father of the husband = **father-in-law** (Smith *Kinship* 136f) **Gn 38**₁₃₋₂₅ **1S 4**₁₉₋₂₁. †

Der. חָמוּטָל; n.m. חָמוּטָל.

2940 חָם

II חָם: חָמִים, BL 453y; MHb.; Ug. *ḥm.*, Ph. חָמִים (DISO 90); Akk. *emmu*: pl. חָמִים: hot Jos 9₁₂ (bread) Jb 37₁₇ (garments heated by southwind, Dalman *Arbeit* 1:246). †

2941 חָם

III חָם: Χαμ: n.m.; ? WSem. sun-god *Ḥammu* Lewy HUCA 18:473ff; Rép. Mari 1:162 :: Noth F Schr. Alt 1:148.
→ II חָם: Ham:

—1. son of נֹחַ Gn 5₃₂ 6₁₀ 7₁₃ 9₁₈ 10₁ 1C 1₄, father of כְּנַעַן Gn 9₂₂, בְּנֵי חָם Gn 10₆₋₂₀ 1C 1₈ 4₄₀.cj. 41 6Q xix 1 (DJD 3);

—2. poetic for מְצַרִים (→ Gn 10₆: Böhl *Kananäer* 69) Ps 78₅₁ 105₂₃₋₂₇ 106₂₂; all those who dwell in the lands of the south, Hölscher *Erdkarten* 42; → חַמּוֹאֵל. †

2942 חָם

חָם: חָמִים, BL 455h, inf. qal; MHb. Ug. *ḥm*; JArm.¹ חוֹמָה (< Heb.), Syr. *ḥumā*; Arb. *ḥamm* heat, *ḥummat*, *ḥummā* fever; Akk. *ummu*.

—1. **warmth**, חָם לְחָם 1 S 21₇ (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §76d, = חָם לְ Jos 9₁₂) warm = fresh bread;

—2. (temperature) **heat**: a) of the day, חָם הַיּוֹם (Heb. inscr. KAI 200:10f) Gn 18₁ 1S 11₁₁ 2S 4₅, חָם הַשָּׁמֶשׁ 1S 11₉ Neh 7₃; b) in summer Gn 8₂₂ (:: קָר); → חָם צַח Is 18_{4bα} (β) חָם קָצִיר rd. יוֹם). †

2943 חָמָא

*חָמָא: to coagulate (?), Arb. *ḥamiʿa* to be cloudy, *ḥamā* to become fat (milk); → II חָבֵא.

Der. חָמָאָה.

2944 חָמָא

חָמָא Da 11₄₄: → חָמָה.

2945 חָמָאָה

חָמָאָה: *חָמָא; Ug. *ḥmʿt*, JArm.¹ חָמָאָה (?) חָמָאָה (?) and Syr. *ḥewtā* < Akk.; OSArb. *ḥmʿt*, Soq. (Leslau 20); Bab. *ḥimētu*, Ass. *ḥimātu*: cs. חָמָאָה: **sour milk, cream**, Sept. βούτυρον (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:149, 5:194, 6:307ff butter, sour milk, cream) Ju 5₂₅, cj. Jb 29₆ (for חָמָה), || חָלָב Gn 18₈ Dt 32₁₄ (בָּקָר), product made of חָלָב Is 7_{22a} Pr 30₃₃ (butter); חָלָב וְחָיִט רִבֵּשׁ 2S 17₂₉ Jb 20₁₇, חָלָב וְחָיִט רִבֵּשׁ Is 7₁₅₋₂₂, → Gressmann *Esch.* 210ff; Comm. †

2946 חמד

חמד: MHb.; EgAm. (DISO 90) JArm. Sam. CPArm. Mnd. (MdD 149b); Ug. *hmd* (|| *hrr*) Ph. to desire, Can. EA 138:126 *hamudu* pt. pass. gloss to *iapu* = יָפָה; OSArb. *hmd* and Arb. *hamida* to praise, Eth. Tigr. (Wb. 63b), Leslau 20; n.m. *Muhammad*.

qal: pf. חָמַדְתָּם, חָמַדְתָּ; impf. יִחַמְדוּ, וְיִחַמְדוּ; pt. pass. חֻמְדוּ/רִיְהוּם (Sam.^{M40} *emidot*):

—1. to **desire** (brings damage upon the thing or person desired), Musil *Arabia* 3:314) and to try to obtain (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 1:333ff; Stamm ThR 27:298f, Dek. 56ff; Gordon *Crete* 151f) Ex 20^{17a-b} 34²⁴ Dt 5²¹; ח' וְלָקַח 7²⁵ Jos 7²¹ cj. 6¹⁸ (rd. תַּחְמָדוּ for תַּחְרִימוּ), וְגִנֹּל ח' Mi 2²; → Ps 68¹⁷ Pr 1²² 6²⁵, cj. Ps 86¹¹ יִחַמְדוּ with ל' with inf;

—2. to **take pleasure** in Is 1²⁹ 53² (prp. חֻמְדָּה);

—3. to **cherish** a) **darling** (→ חֻמְדָּה) Is 44⁹; b) **treasure** Jb 20²⁰ (? rd. חֻמְדָּיו, → חֻמְדוֹת);

—Is 53² rd. וְחֻמְדָּה; Ps 39¹² rd. חֻמְדוֹ; ? Pr 12¹² (→ Gemser 112).

nif: pt. נִחְמְדוּ, נִחְמְדִים; desirable (GK §116e) Gn 2⁹ 3⁶ Pr 21²⁰, pl. Ps 19¹¹. †

pi: pf. חָמַדְתִּי: to **desire passionately** (BL 290d) Song 2³ (with ו' and pf. cons., GK §120d). †

hif: impf. יִחַמְדוּ [יַחַמְדוּ]: to make desire > to delight Sir 40²². †

Der. חֻמְדָּה, חֻמְדוֹת, חֻמְדָּה, חֻמְדוֹת, חֻמְדָּה, חֻמְדוֹת, n.m. חֻמְדָּן.

2947 חמד

חמד: JArm.^b desire, 1QH: **loveliness, beauty**: שְׂרֵי-חֻמְדוֹ Is 32¹² שְׂרֵי-חֻמְדוֹ Am 5¹¹, cj. ח' פְּרִמֵי-חֻמְדוֹתוֹ Is 27²; ח' פְּרִמֵי חֻמְדוֹתוֹ Ezk 23⁶⁻¹²⁻²³; cj. חֻמְדוֹ Is 40⁶ (for חֻסְדוֹ) and Ps 39¹² (for חֻמְדוֹ). †

2948 חמדָה

חמדָה: חמד; BL 459e; MHb. desire, precious object, JArm.¹ חֻמְדָּתָא desire; Ph. חֻמְדָּת DISO 90: חֻמְדָּתוֹ desirable things, precious things: 1S 9²⁰ חֻמְדָּתוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל חֻמְדָּתוֹ = delightful Is 2¹⁶ ships, Ezk 26¹² houses, Hos 13¹⁵ Nah 2¹⁰ Da 11⁸ 2C 32²⁷ and 36¹⁰ כְּפִלִי, (with cj. כְּפִילִי, → Rudolph) Jr 25³⁴ ח' כְּפִילִי חֻמְדָּתִי Sir 41¹²; ח' אוֹצְרוֹת ח' אֶרֶץ ח' אוֹצְרוֹת ח' Jr 3¹⁹ Zech 7¹⁴ Ps 106²⁴ (cf. צְבִי חֻמְדָּתִי) my pleasant field Jr 12¹⁰; בְּלֹא חֻמְדָּתִי חֻמְדָּתִי unregretted 2C 21²⁰; נְשִׁים חֻמְדָּתִי darling of women (= Tammuz-Adonis, Baudissin *Adonis* 119f) Da 11³⁷;

—Hg 2⁷ rd. חֻמְדָּת. †

2949 חֲמָדוֹת

חֲמָדוֹת, חֲמָדָת (2 x), חֲמוּד(וֹ)ת (2 x): חֲמָד, BL 472v; JArm.[†]*חֲמוּדָתֵא desire:

—1. **precious things, treasure** Gn 27₁₅ Jb 20₂₀ (→ חֲמוּד 3) Ezr 8₂₇ 2C 20₂₅ Da 11₃₈₋₄₃, cj. Hg 2₇;

—2. = adj. (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §76d): חֲמָדָת לְחָם delicate Da 10₃; חֲמָדָת לְחָם אִישׁ attractive Da 10₁₁₋₁₉, > חֲמָדָת אִישׁ abs. 9₂₃ (ins. אִישׁ ?). †

2950 חֲמָדָן

חֲמָדָן, Sept. Αμᾶδα(ν) n.m.; חֲמוּד; Arb. *Ḥamadān* (ZAW 44:91), OSArb. n.top. *Hmdn* (Ryckmans 1:337), cun. *Ḥamdānu* Tallqvist *Names* 84; Forrer *Südarabien* 183ff: n.m. (n.pop. ?) Edom. or Arm. Gn 36₂₆, = חֲמָדָן 1C 1₄₁. †

2951 חֲמוּה

cj. I חֲמוּה: ? Sir 37₁₀ חֲמוּיָד pt. sg. suffix to look resentfully; Palm. (DISO 90), JArm.[§] Sam. CPArm. Syr. to see; Arm.lw. Wagner 103; → II.

qal: pf. 3f. (אֲדָמָה) חֲמָתָהּ for חֲמָתָהּ and חֲמָתָהּ Ps 76_{11a-b} (?); impv. חֲמָתָהּ “beware” Jb 36₁₈; inf. suffix חֲמָתוֹ (Gressmann *Spruchweisheit* 14) Ps 19₇: to see. †

nif: pf. נִחְמוּ: to become visible Jr 13₂₂. †

2952 חֲמוּה

II חֲמוּה*: Mnd. MdD 149b, OSArb. *ḥmy* and Arb. *ḥamā^y* to protect; ? however with I (Blau VT 7:98), cf. נָטַר = Arb. *nazara* to look.

Der. חֲמוּהָ, n.m. יְחֲמוּיָ.

2953 חֲמוּה

חֲמוּה (120 x), חֲמוּא (Arm., BL 511x) Da 11₄₄: חֲמוּ; MHb., Ug. *ḥmt* (UTGI. 869a) denom. חֲמוּה enrage JArm., Syr., CPArm. etpa. OArm. EgArm. DISO 90, JArm.[†] חֲמוּתָא (?), CPArm. Syr. *ḥemtā*, Mnd. חֲמוּתָא (MdD 146 a) :: Arb. *ḥamiyyat* wrath (JSS 11:125), Eth. *ḥamōt* bile, Tigr. Wb. 62b *ḥamt* pride; Akk. *imtu* venom, poison, saliva: חֲמוּתָהּ, חֲמוּתָי, חֲמוּתָהּ(וֹ)ת:

—1. **heat** (→ חֲמוּה): חֲמוּתָהּ רוּחֵי Ezk 3₁₄ †;

—2. **poison, venom**: of animals Dt 32₂₄₋₃₃ Ps 58₅ (dl. חֲמוּתָהּ) 140₄, of arrows Jb 6₄, of human beings Ps 58₅, Hab 2₁₅ (rd. חֲמוּתָהּ חֲמוּתָהּ Elliger 56; Segert §272-3: out of the jug of his venom);

—3. **rage, wrath** (26 x): אָחִיךָ Gn 27⁴⁴ (שוב to calm), הַשִּׁיב חַמָּה (to appease) Pr 15¹, חַמַּת מִיַּיִן glow of wine (cj. מַחְמַת י' חַמַּת מִיַּיִן Hos 7⁵), עָזָה ח' Pr 21¹⁴ תִּעֲלֶה ח' (arises) 2S 11²⁰; נָבֵר ח' Pr 6³⁴; אִישׁ חַמָּה 15¹⁸ (: קר רוח :: 17^{27K}, → Gemser), אִישׁ חַמּוֹת 22²⁴ (increasing, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19b); בַּעַל ח' אִישׁ חַמּוֹת 29²² (|| אִישׁ אָךְ :: Nah 1² = Y (→ 4.); ח' אִישׁ אָךְ prp. for חַמָּה Jb 13¹³;

—4. **God's wrath** (ca. 80 x; Jr 14 x Ezk 29 x; Eichrodt 1:168ff): חַמַּת יְהוָה 2K 22¹³ Is 51²⁰ Jr 6¹¹ 2C 28⁹ 34²¹ 36¹⁶ חַמַּת שְׂדֵי Jb 21²⁰ →; חַמָּה לִיהוָה Is 34², cj. חַמַּת אֲפִי Is 42²⁵ (with 1QIs^a :: Orlinsky JJS 2:152ff), חַמָּה וְהָאָרְץ Dt 9¹⁰ and וּבַחַמּוֹתוֹ 29²², בָּאָרְץ וּבַחַי וּבַקְצֵף 29²⁷ Jr 21⁵; חַמּוֹתֵי Is 63³⁻⁶, חַמּוֹתוֹ Nah 1⁶; שָׂכַךְ, נָתַךְ, יָצַת →; בַּעַל חַמָּה Nah 1²; →; חַמָּה י' חַמּוֹתוֹ is

—Is 27⁴ rd. חַמּוּלָה mercy (Rudolph :: Robertson ZAW 47:200: Arb. *ḥaimat* screen, protection); 42²⁵ for חַמָּה rd. עֲלֵיהֶם Sept., cf Is^a (Wernberg-M. JBL 76:46); 63⁵ rd. אֲמַתִּי (I אֲמָה, Seeligmann 67; alt. צִדְקַתִּי with 30 MSS); Jr 23¹⁹ and 30²³ dl. gloss; Ps 76^{11a-b} rd. חַמַּת אָרָם (Eissfeldt ThLZ 1957:806f) and חַמַּת שְׂאֵרִית Jb 29⁶ rd. בְּחַמּוֹתָהּ, 30²⁸ rd. נְחַמָּה.

2954 חַמָּה

חַמָּה: חַמָּם, BL 454z; MHb. heat, sun, fever JArm.^{tg} חַמּוֹתָא heat, > LBab. *ḥummātu*: חַמּוֹתוֹ:

—1. **glow** (of the sun) Ps 19⁷ (? rd. חַמּוֹתוֹ → I חַמָּה);

—2. **sun** Is 24²³ 30²⁶ Song 6¹⁰;

—Jb 30²⁸ rd. נְחַמָּה :: bull 324f, Tur-S. 434f. †

2955 חַמּוּאָל

חַמּוּאָל: n.m.; I חָם (quantitative methathesis, BL 218c, OLZ 33:590b) + אָל → חַמּוּל (: Lewy HUCA 18:434); OSArb. חַמּוּ(י)אָל, Ryckmans 1:229: Judaeen family 1C 4²⁶. †

2956 חַמּוּטָל

חַמּוּטָל, var. K (2 x) and Sept. Vulg. חַמּוּטָל: n.f.; I חָם + טָל (→ אַבְיָטָל), Arm. = Heb. צִל (: Noth *Personennamen* 39¹: חַמּוּט; cf. EgArm. יְהוּטָל; cun. *Aḥu-šilla*, Bauer ZAW 48:76, 80: wife of king Josiah, mother of the kings יְהוֹאָחָז and צִדְקִיָּהוּ, 2K 23³¹ 24¹⁸ Jr 52¹. †

2957 חַמּוּל

חַמּוּל: n.m.; (trad. חַמּוּל, “spared” Noth 181), < *חַמּוּאָל (Sam.^{M39} *āmūel* Sept. Ια/εμουηλ), → חָם + אָל: Judaeen family Gn 46¹² Nu 26²¹ 1C 2⁵; gentilic חַמּוּלִי Nu 26²¹. †

2958 חַמּוּן

חֲמוֹן: n.loc.: חֲמוֹם, “place near the hot springs” (Noth), JArm.^s n.loc. חֲמוֹתָה “spa” :: ndiv. *Ḥammu*, Lewy HUCA 18:455¹⁴²; Ph. בעֵל חֲמוֹן, Pun. Βαλ Ἀμουσ, *Bal Amoni* ZDMG 107:284f; Eissfeldt *Sanchuniaton* 36ff; Lewy HUCA 18:454ff; WbMyth. 1:271f → חֲמוֹן:

—1. in Asher, *Umm el ‘Awāmīd* Abel 2:342 N1 of Cape Naqura :: Simons *Geog.* §332 B: **Jos 19**₂₈;

—2. in Naphtali = I חֲמוֹתָה **Jos 19**₃₅ and חֲמוֹתָה דָּאָר **21**₃₂, Rudolph *Chr.* 62: *Ḥammām* S of Tiberias, Abel 2:342 :: Simons *Geog.* §335:3, 337:35: **1C 6**₆₁; → חֲמוֹן. †

2959 חֲמוֹץ

*חֲמוֹץ: according to context (v.<!-- skip -->₂) red-coloured; etym. ?; I חֲמוֹץ to be sharp (Gradwohl 22f; Dalman *Arbeit* 4:369) or with mixed colours (Arb. *ṣuḥmat*, Guillaume 1:24) ?; cs. חֲמוֹץ: **bright red**, בְּגָדִים חֲמוֹץ brightly coloured (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §77f) = in brightly-coloured garments **Is 63**₁; → II חֲמוֹץ. †

2960 חֲמוֹץ

*חֲמוֹץ: II חֲמוֹץ; BL 470k: **oppressor**; cj. **Is 16**₄ for חֲמוֹץ, 1QIs^a חֲמוֹץ (ח !; → Tg.), Nötscher VT 1:301f :: Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 174;

—**Is 17**₁₇ from context, Versions passive (→ אֲשֶׁר pi.), rd. חֲמוֹץ (II חֲמוֹץ). †

2961 חֲמוֹק

*חֲמוֹק; חֲמוֹק, BL 480s, Or. חֲמוֹק (Kahle *Text* 72), MHb.² (?) round piece of wood: חֲמוֹקֵי יְרֵכָיִם: **curve** (of the hips) = καλλιπυγος (Gesenius) **Song 7**₂. †

2962 חֲמוֹר

I חֲמוֹר, חֲמוֹר **Gn 49**₁₄ (97 x), Sam.^{M42} *ēmor* III חֲמוֹר, BL 473e, the red animal (Gradwohl 19f :: Ullendorff VT 6:193: beast of burden, Arb. *ḥmr* and JArm. (?) to load on); MHb., fem. חֲמוֹרָה, Ug. *ḥmr*; EgArm. Pehl. Palm. חֲמוֹר (DISO 91); Sam. *חֲמוֹרָה Ben-H. 2:465, JArm. חֲמוֹרָה, חֲמוֹרָתָה, Syr. *ḥmārī*, also fem. and *ḥmārtā*, Mnd. חֲמוֹרָה (MdD 122b); MHb. חֲמוֹרָתָה JArm.^s חֲמוֹרָתָה, (Tarb. 21:205) herd of asses; Arb. *ḥimār*, *ḥimārat*, OSArb. *ḥmr*, Eth. Leslau 21; Bab. *e/imēru*, Ass. *emāru*, WSem. [*hi?*]*māru* (Fschr. Eissfeldt 2:26); basic form *ḥimār* (Beer-M. §26:46): חֲמוֹרָה/רֵי, חֲמוֹרָה/רֵי: he-ass (fem. **2S 19**₂₇, ZAW 16:68, 25:330, cf. MHb. JArm. Syr., Arb.), she-ass → אֶתוֹן **Gn 45**₂₃, foal of an ass → עֵיר, *Equus asinus* (Bodenheimer *Life* 127f, Africa is its original homeland: Salonen *Hipp.* 52), Dalman *Arbeit* 6:342; Nielsen Fschr. Pedersen 263ff: riding animal **Gn 22**₃ **Zech 9**, beast of burden **Gn 42**₂₆ (PRU 2, 139:1-4), animal used for ploughing **Dt 22**₁₀ (draught-animal in Mari, Nielsen 267¹², caravans of asses Albright BASOR 163:38ff); to redeem the first young **Ex 13**₁₃ **34**₂₀ (→ Nielsen 268f); unclean, חֲמוֹרָה רֵאשִׁית חֲמוֹרָה food of last resource **2K 6**₂₅ (Plutarch *Artaxerxes* 24; Gressmann SchrAT ii:1² 302, בִּשְׂרֵי חֲמוֹרָה (→ בִּשְׂרֵי 5b, penis) **Ezk 23**₂₀, לְחֵי חֲמוֹרָה as a weapon (Gunkel *Reden* 51f; Schmidt *Illus. Lutherbibel* pl. 83, 330) **Ju 15**_{15f} חֲמוֹרָה חֲמוֹרָה = to be buried **Jr 22**₁₉; in series **Gn 12**₁₆ **24**₃₅ **30**₄₃ **47**₁₇ **Ex 9**₃ **20**₁₇ etc.;

—**Ju 15**₁₆ → IV חמר; **1S 16**₂₀ ? rd. חַמְשָׁה (∴ Stoebe VT 4:182ff: חַמְשָׁה וְלֶחֶם; → II חמור).

2963 חמור

II חמור: I חמר; → I חמר: dual חמרתים as of *חמורה, Stade §339b 1, cf. רַחַם: **heap**, **1S 16**₂₀, → I חמור
Emendations; חמרתים חמור usu. heaps upon heaps (König *Stil.* 163) **Ju 15**₁₆ → IV חמר. †

2964 חמור

III חמור: n.m.; = I, Nöldeke *Beitrage* 81f, ∴ Albright *Religion* 128; Willeson VT 4:216f; Arb. ZAW 35:129;
OSArb. Ryckmans 1:95: → ח' החני' father of שָׁכֶם **Gn 33**₁₉ **34**₂₋₂₆ **Jos 24**₃₂ **Ju 9**₂₈. †

2965 חמות

*חמות: fem. of I חם, BL 511w, → אַחֹת; MHb. JArm.^{tb} *חמתא, Syr. *ḥmātā*; Arb. Eth. Tigr. Wb. 62b *ḥamāt*;
Akk. *emētu*: חמותה: husband's mother, = **mother in law** **Mi 7**₆ **Ru 1**₁₄ **2**_{11-18f-23} **3**_{1-6-16f}. †

2966 חמט

חמט, Sam.^{M41} **āmōt*: Akk. *ḥamātu* to hurry; JArm.^t חומטא a species of lizard, Syr. *ḥulmātā*; Akk. *ḥulmītu* a
lizard, dragon AHw. 354a, (*Ružička* 86; Landsberger *Fauna* 62f, 116f; CAD 6:230); Arb. *ḥimāt*, *ḥumtūt*,
ḥamaḥīt: not precisely determinable unclean (→ Elliger *Lev.* 141) **reptile**; *Chalcides Sepsoides* Aharoni *Os.*
5:474; *Scincus* (Bodenheimer *Life* 192; *Man* 65, in antiquity used for making medicines), **Lv 11**₃₀. †

Der. חמטה.

2967 חמטה

חמטה, Sept. Χαμματα: n.loc.; חמט, “(place of) lizards” (Noth *Jos.* 45) near Hebron: **Jos 15**₅₄. †

2968 חמיטל

חמיטל: **2K 24**₁₈ **Jr 52**₁: n.f.; → חמורטל.

2969 חמיץ

חמיץ, 1QIs^a חמיץ, Pun. (Dioscorides) αμουτμ = *חמוצים, Syr. *ḥammu'tā*; Akk. *umṣatu* (Holma *Kl. Btr.* 62);
Arb. *ḥummād*, *ḥummaid*: **sorrel**, *Rumex*, → חמיץ בליל sorrel-fodder prepared by soaking (Koehler ZAW
40:15ff) **Is 30**₂₄. †

2970 חמישי

חמישי See below under חמישי and חמישי (#2972).

2971 חֲמוּשִׁי

חֲמוּשִׁי See below under חֲמִישִׁי and חֲמוּשִׁי (#2972).

2972 חֲמוּשִׁי/חֲמִישִׁי

חֲמוּשִׁי and חֲמִישִׁי: חֲמוּשׁ; BL 628x; MHb., JArm. חֲמוּשָׁה; Pun. חמושי and EgArm. חמש (DISO 91); fem. חֲמוּשִׁית (Lv 5²⁴, :: Rubinstein JSS 4:131), חֲמוּשִׁי(תו), חֲמוּשִׁי(תו): fifth, יום Gn 1²³, בֵּן 30¹⁷; חֲמוּשִׁית fifth part 47²⁴; חֲמוּשִׁיתו the fifth part of it Lv 5¹⁶⁻²⁴, חֲמוּשִׁית פַּעַם the fifth time Neh 6⁵; חֲמוּשִׁית pentagon (cf. רִבְעִית 1K 6³³, ? rd. חֲמוּשִׁית, Noth *Könige* 102) 1K 6³¹.

2973 חמול

חמול: n.m. יחמליהו Diringer 208f, n.f. יחמול Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Arb. *ḥaluma* to be patient with (Guillaume 1:9), Eth. Tigr. Wb. 58 *ḥam(a)la* to be gentle.

qal: pf. חֲמַל/חֲמַלְתָּ, חֲמַלְתָּם; impf. לֹא־יִחְמַל(וּ), יִחְמַל, יִחְמַלוּ, יִחְמַלוּ; inf. → חֲמַלְהָ and חֲמַלְהָ (BL 316d, 317g):

—1. to have compassion a) with עַל for Ex 2⁶ 1S 15^{3,9,15} 23²¹ 2S 21⁷ Jr 15⁵ Ezk 36²¹ Jl 2¹⁸ Zech 11^{5f} Mal 3¹⁷ 2C 36^{15,17} Sir 13⁴, cj. 1S 22⁸ (rd. חֲמַל); = חֲמַל אֵל Is 9¹⁸ Jr 51³; 1QIs^a 9¹⁶ יחמול for יִשְׁמַח (→ cj. שִׂמַח); b) חֲמַל abs. Dt 13⁹ 2S 12⁶ Jr 13¹⁴ 21⁷ Ezk 5¹¹ 7^{4,9} 8¹⁸ 9^{5,10} Pr 6³⁴ Jb 6¹⁰ 16¹³ 27²² Lam 2^{17,21} 3⁴³; לֹא יִחְמַל Is 30¹⁴ Hab 1¹⁷ Jb 6¹⁰ and לֹא חֲמַל Lam 2² without compassion (adverbial clause Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §139a);

—2. to treat with consideration: a) with עַל/אֵל to spare 2S 12⁶ (? rd. לוֹ pr. לֹא, his own possession, Schill ZAW 11:318; alt. sec. 1a); b) to spare, save Jr 50¹⁴ Jb 20¹³; c) with inf. with לֵּ to bring it on oneself 2S 12⁴. †

Der. חֲמַלְהָ, חֲמַלְהָ, חֲמַלְהָ (?); n.m. חֲמוּל (?).

2974 חֲמַלְהָ

*חֲמַלְהָ: inf. fem. of חמול (BL 317g; JArm. DISO 90): חֲמַלְתָּ, חֲמַלְתָּ: forgiveness Gn 19¹⁶ (with עַל), compassion Is 63⁹. †

2975 חֲמַלְהָ

חֲמַלְהָ: inf. fem. of חמול (BL 316d): compassion (with עַל) Ezk 16⁵, cj. Is 27⁴. †

2976 חמם

חמם: Ug. UTGI. 870; MHb. JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 149b); Akk. *emēmu*, Eg. *šmm*, caus. *šhmm*; → חום, יחם, Syr. Mnd. (vs.) חמא; Arb. *ḥamma* to make hot, passive to have a fever; Eth. Tigr. Wb. 59b to be sick (Leslau 21).

qal: pf. חָם, חֲמוּתִי (BL 430m); impf. יִחָם, וַיִּחָם and יִחַם, יִחָמוּ (BL 427c, d); inf. חָם; לְחַמֵּם (BL 436) **Is 47**₁₄ (→ 1QIs^a) and **Jb 30**₄ rd. לְחַמֵּם (1QIs^a לחומום, inf. suffix with לְ, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 285), וַיִּחָמוּ and וַיִּחַמְנָה **Gn 30**_{38f} (→ BL 436 and יחם :: Bergsträsser 2:125^{a-e}):

—1. לֹחֵם לוֹ is feeling warm, is getting warm **1K 1**_{1f} **Hg 1**₆ **Qoh 4**₁₁;

—2. חָם to be warm, to grow warm: לָב **Dt 19**₆ **Ps 39**₄, בָּשָׂר **2K 4**₃₄, to become hot נִחְשָׁת **Ezk 24**₁₁; I, they **Is 44**₁₆ **Hos 7**₇: to warm oneself **Is 44**_{15f} cj. **47**₁₄ and **Jb 30**₄ (s.a.);

—3. to grow warm (weather, Dalman *Arbeit* 1:484f, 609) **Jb 6**₁₇ (rd. בָּחָם וְ), שָׁמֶשׁ **Ex 16**₂₁ **1S 11**₉ **Neh 7**₃; חָם הַיּוֹם **1S 11**₉ and חָם הַיּוֹם (חָם subst., Arb. *hūm in-nahāri*; חָם הַיּוֹם the sun ? Speier *SThU* 20:56f) in the heat of the day **Gn 18**₁ **1S 11**₁₁ **2S 4**₅; חָם קִצְיִר (rd. יוֹם) and חָם צַח **Is 18**₄;

—4. to become hot, to get heated (lions) **Jr 51**₃₉. †

nif: pf. נִחְמָם (GK §67u): on heat, ruttish **Is 57**₅ (cult-prostitution, → **Jr 2**₂₃). †

pi: impf. תִּחַמֵּם: to warm up something, prp. תִּנְחַם (נוח) or תִּחַמֵּם (Syr. (הנחה) to be undisturbed about (Tur-S. 545) **Jb 39**₁₄. †

hitp: impf. יִתְחַמֵּם: to warm oneself **Jb 31**₂₀. †

Der. חוּם, II חָם, חָם, חֲמוּת, חֲמוּן; n.loc. חֲמוּן and חֲמוּת.

חֲמוּן 2977

*חֲמוּן, Sam.^{M33} **haman*: חָמוּם, Albright *Religion* 241 :: ndiv. → חֲמוּן, Lindblom *Jes. Apok.* 95ff; :: Heb. inscr. Moscati 66:3 לחמן < *לאחמן = → אַחֲמִין, Kutscher *Qedem* 1:45; Nab. and Palm. חֲמוּן || עלתא altar (DISO 90): חֲמוּן (transportable) incense-altar || אֲשֵׁרִים **Is 17**₈ **27**₉, || מִזְבֵּחַ **Ezk 6**₄₋₆, || הַבְּעָלִים || מִזְבְּחוֹת **2C 34**₄, on the בְּמוֹת **Lv 26**₃₀ **2C 14**₄ **34**₇; in Sept. Pesh. Vulg. not understood; → BRL 20; Pedersen *Isr.* 3-4:690; Starcky *Syr.* 26:51ff; Kelso §98; Lindblom *Jes. Apok.* 91ff. †

חָמוּס 2978

I חָמוּס: MHb. JArm.¹ (?) Mnd. (MdD 150a) to use violence, Arb. *hamisa* to be persistent in battle and in religion, *hamaša* to anger; → II חֲמוּץ.

qal: pf. חָמוּס; impf. יִחָמוּס, תִּחַמְּסוּ; pf. חָמוּס:

—1. to treat violently: **Jr 22**₃ **Ezk 22**₂₆ **Zeph 3**₄ **Pr 8**₃₆ **Lam 2**₆ (rd. מִכּוּן שְׂבָחוֹ, Rudolph);

—2. vine: to thrust off parts of the plant **Jb 15**₃₃; esp. to bare (→ nif.) **Pr 26**₆ (rd. חָמוּס שִׁתּוֹ his buttocks, Gemser 94, 113). †

hif: pf. **חָמַסוּ**: to endure violence, to be bared (Gemser) **Jr 13**²² (|| **נָגְלוּ**). †

Der. **חָמָס, חָמָס**.

2979 חָמַס

II **חָמַס**: Syr. *hmas* to devise; Arb. *hamasa* to mumble (Hölscher Jb 54).

qal: impf. **חָמַסוּ**: to **devise** with **מְזִמּוֹת** **Jb 21**²⁷. †

2980 חָמָס

חָמָס: I **חָמַס**; MHb.; EgAm. (DISO 91): **חָמַסוּ, חָמַסוּ, חָמַסִּים**: **violence, wrong**: a cry for help like **הוֹשִׁיעָה**, Marrow VbDom. 43:244; Boecker 66; **חָמַסִּי עָלַיךָ** **Gn 16**⁵ an oath imputing responsibility for a wrong someone has endured with **עַל** **Jr 51**³⁵ and with **בְּ** **Ps 7**¹⁷; **חָ וְשָׂר** **Am 3**¹⁰, **שָׂר וְחָ** **Hab 1**³; **חָ וְשָׂר** **Ps 18**⁴⁹ and **אִישׁ חָמַסִּים** (→ **חָמָה** 3) **Ps 140**^{2,5} violent person; **עֵד חָ חָמָה** (cf. **שההר חָמַס** *Ahiqar* 140) witness who does wrong, false witness **Ex 23**¹ **Dt 19**¹⁶, cj. **Pr 24**²⁸, pl. **עֵדֵי חָ שְׂהָר חָמַס** **Ps 35**¹¹; **יַיִן חָמַסִּים** wine gained by violence **Pr 4**¹⁷; cj. **חָמַס** **Pr 11**³⁰; → **Gn 6**^{11,13} **49**⁵ **Ju 9**²⁴ **2S 22**^{3,49} **Is 53**⁹ **59**⁶ **60**¹⁸ **Jr 6**⁷ **20**⁸ **51**⁴⁶ **Ezk 7**^{11(?)·23} **8**¹⁷ **12**¹⁹ **28**¹⁶ **45**⁹ **Jl 4**¹⁹ **Am 6**³ **Ob 10** **Jon 3**⁸ **Mi 6**¹² **Hab 1**^{2,9} **2**^{8,17} **Zeph 1**⁹ **Mal 2**¹⁶ **Ps 7**¹⁷ **11**⁵ **25**¹⁹ **27**¹² **55**¹⁰ **58**³ **72**¹⁴ **73**⁶ **74**²⁰ **140**¹² **Pr 3**³¹ **10**^{6,11} **13**² **16**²⁹ **26**⁶ **Jb 16**¹⁷ **19**⁷ **1C 12**¹⁸. †

2981 חָמוֹץ

חָמוֹץ: MHb., JArm. Sam. CPArm. Syr. **חָמוֹע**, JArm.^b **חָמוֹץ** (< Heb.), Arb. *hamuḍa* to be acid, sour, Eth. Leslau 21, Tigr. (Wb. 65a) *hamḍa*; Akk. *emēšu* to be sour, *umṣatu*; Eg. *hm't*, Copt. *hmoc* salt: ||

qal: pf. **חָמוֹץ**; impf. **יִחָמוֹץ**, inf. suffix **חָמוֹצְתוֹ** (BL 316d): to **be leavened** (dough) **Ex 12**^{34,39} **Hos 7**⁴. †

hif: pt. **מִחָמוֹצָת**: to **taste leavened** (BL 294 b) **Ex 12**^{19f}. †

hitp: impf. **יִתְחָמוֹץ**: to **be soured, embittered** **Ps 73**²¹. †

Der. **חָמוֹץ, חָמוֹץ, חָמוֹץ, חָמוֹץ***.

2982 חָמוֹץ

II **חָמוֹץ**: EgArm. DISO 91, JArm.¹ Syr. **חָמוֹץ**, Mnd. (MdD 150a *hms*), Eth. *amaḍa* to treat wrongly, Arb. *gamaṣa* to despise, Akk. *hamāṣu* to strip, to plunder (AHw. 315b; → **חָמוֹס** :: Fraenkel BzA 3:162: with I).

qal: pt. **חָמוֹץ**: to **oppress** **Ps 71**⁴, cj. **חָמוֹץ** **Is 16**⁴. †

Der. **חָמוֹץ**.

2983 חָמֵץ

חָמֵץ: I חָמֵץ; MHb. (JArm.^s), JArm.^{bg} חָמֵץ, Syr. *ḥammī'ā*; Akk. *emṣu* sour (AHw. 215): **leavened** (bread and other food Dalman *Arbeit* 4:53): is offered **Am 4₅ Lv 7₁₃ 23₁₇**, forbidden for offerings **Ex 23₁₈ 34₂₅ Lv 2₁₁ 6₁₀**, forbidden during festivals **Ex 12₁₅ 13_{3.7} Dt 16₃**. †

2984 חָמֵץ

חָמֵץ: I חָמֵץ; MHb. JArm.^l חָמֵץ (?) or חָמֵץ (?) and JArm.^s חָמֵץ; Arb. *ḥamḍ* acid, > Eg. *ḥmḍ*, Copt. *ḥmḗ*, Sept. ὄζος, Vulg. *acetum*: **vinegar** (Löw 1:102ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 4:402ff): of wine or שֵׁכָר **Nu 6₃**; attacks the teeth **Pr 10₂₆**, bicarbonate of soda **25₂₀** (text ?); bread dipped therein **Ru 2₁₄** (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:388), as a drink **Ps 69₂₂**, cf. **Matt 27₄₈** (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:388).

2985 חָמוֹק

חָמוֹק: ? Arb. *ḥami/uqa* to be foolish and Tigr. (Wb. 61b) *ḥamqa* to be weak, low.

qal: pf. חָמַק: to **turn away, go leave** (Aq. Symm. Pesh. Vulg.) עָבַר 'ק had turned and gone **Song 5₆**. †

hitp: impf. חָמְקִין (BL 328w): to **turn hither and thither, to waver Jr 31₂₂**. †

Der. *חָמוֹק.

2986 חָמַר

I חָמַר: MHb. to drive an ass, JArm.^l to load, to heap (?), JArm.^{sb} to make more difficult; Akk. *amāru* heap of bricks.

Der. III חָמַר, II חָמַר.

2987 חָמַר

II חָמַר: Arb. *ḥamara* to cover, to leaven, JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 150a) חָמַר, Sam. עָמַר (Ben-H. 2:602), Arb. *ḥamīr* leaven, leavened (bread), EgArm. חָמַר leavened DISO 90; Copt. *šemēr* yeast (Spiegelberg 196) Tigr. (Wb. 60a) *ḥamra* to ferment.

qal: pf. חָמַר; impf. יִחְמַר: to **foam Ps 46₄** (water); **Ps 75₉** cj. חָמַר, alt. חָמַר (cj. יִין). †

poalal; pf. *חָמַר, BL 285g: (usu. to ferment, Gradwohl 17 to redden, → III) **Lam 1₂₀ 2₁₁**. †

hif: impf. תְּחַמֵּר: to **disturb Sir 4₂**. †

Der. חָמַר I חָמַר, חָמַר.

2988 חָמַר

III חמר: MHb. and Arb. *hmr* II to scorch, burn, JArm.¹ to glow, Arb. IX, XI to be red, *humrat* redness; Tigr. Wb. 60a *hamar* reddish brown Eth. Leslau 21.

poalal (BL 285g): pf. חִמְרָה K **Jb 16**₁₆ (pl. 3rd. fem, BL 315o, Bergsträsser 2:15b), חִמְרָה Q, and חִמְרָה (חִמְרָה BL 208r): to **glow**, to **burn** מַעִים (cf. MSanh. vii:2) **Lam 1**₂₀ **2**₁₁; פָּנִים **Jb 16**₁₆ (: Driver JSS 5:157 to be swollen, Akk. *emermēru* AHW. 214). †

hif: impf. תַּחְמִיר: metaph. to **make burn**, מַעִים (→ poalal) **Sir 4**_{2/3}, (usu. II: to disturb) †

Der. (I)II חִמְרָה, חִמְרָה, II חִמְרָה, II or III חִמְרָה, יַחְמִיר.

2989 חמר

IV cj. חמר: Arb. *hamara*, to scrape, to skin, (→ Gesenius-B.).

qal: cj. חִמְרָה חִמְרָה for חִמְרָה חִמְרָה: to **skin** **Ju 15**₁₆ (II חִמְרָה). †

2990 חמר

V חמר: denom. of חִמְרָה.

qal; impf. suffix תַּחְמִירָה (BL 346t): with חִמְרָה to **pitch** **Ex 2**₃. †

2991 חמר

חמר: II חמר; Ug. *hmr*, Amor. *himru* RLA 3:305; JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 123b) חִמְרָה, EgArm. Palm. (DISO 91), Arb. *hamr*: חִמְרָה: (still fermenting) **wine** (→ יין, תִּירוֹשׁ) **Dt 32**₁₄ **Sir 31/34**₃₀, cj. **Ps 75**₉ (rd. חִמְרָה יין);

—**Is 27**₂ 1QIs^a חוֹמֵר (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 285, Wernberg-M. JSS 3:247), rd. חִמְרָה (MSS Sept., Tg.). †

2992 חמר

I חמר: II חמר: **foaming** **Hab 3**₁₅. †

2993 חמר

II חמר: III חמר, Schwarzenbach 132f; 1QIs^a never חוֹמֵר (therefore חִמְרָה or חִמְרָה?, Wernberg-M. JSS 3:246f): **clay** (Kelso §4. 86, Dalman *Arbeit* 7:20, 27):

—1. **raw material on the ground** **Is 41**₂₅ (rd. חִמְרָה), חִ' חוֹצוֹת, (חִמְרָה) **Is 10**₆, || טִיט **Nah 3**₁₄ (→ רִמֹס), || עֶפְרָה **Jb 27**₁₆, || עֶפְרָה **Jb 30**₁₉ dirt (cj. חִמְרָה), cj. **Pr 12**₁₂ for חִמְרָה;

—2. **building material**: (as mortar) together with לְבָנִים **Ex 1**₁₄, חִמְרָה as חִמְרָה **Gn 11**₃ חִ' חִמְרָה **Jb 4**₁₀;

—3. **material for making vessels** a) בִּידָּר הַיּוֹצֵר Jr 18⁴⁻⁶; כַּח' הַיּוֹצֵר Is 29^{16bα} (bβ 1QIs^a כַּח' for אֲמֹר, secondary variant on יֹצֵר); b) metaph. said of man Jb 33⁶ (→ קרין pu.) ח' קרין is man before God Is 45⁹ 64⁷ Jb 10⁹ (Sept. > פ);

—4. esp.: → ח' חותם (→ חותם) Jb 38¹⁴; גְּבִי ח' חותם Jb 13¹², → II גב. †

2994 חֲמֹר

III חֲמֹר: I חֲמֹר, Ullendorff VT 6:193 :: usu. with חֲמֹר; Ug. *hmr*, EgArm. (DISO 91) חֲמֹר; Akk. *emēru* (= ass): חֲמֹר(י):

—1. **homer**, a dry measure = 394 litres = ten אֵיפָה Ezk 45¹¹ (: Fohrer: rd. פָּר for ח' פָּר) = ten בַּת 45^{14b} (BRL 367f; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:305f); measure of wheat Ezk 45¹³, of barley 45¹³ Hos 3², pl. Nu 11³²; זֶרַע ח' בַּת one homer of seed Lv 27¹⁶ Is 5¹⁰;

—2. **heap** (GK §123e) חֲמֹרִים חֲמֹרִים in heaps Ex 8¹⁰; Ju 15¹⁶ → IV חֲמֹר. †

2995 חֲמֹר

חֲמֹר: II חֲמֹר :: Gradwohl 17: III חֲמֹר, BL 467t; JArm. חֲמֹרִיא (? < Heb.), CPArm. *hymr*, Arb. *humar*, *hamīr*, OSArb. *hmr* (ZAW 75:309); Eg. *mrh*, Copt. *amrēhe*; the native word :: → כַּפָּר: **bitumen, asphalt** (RLA 2: 462f; Dalman *Arbeit* 7:27; Forbes *Bitumen*; Gradwohl 19; Reicke-R. 141) Gn 11³ 14¹⁰ Ex 2³. †

2996 חֲמֹרֶן

חֲמֹרֶן: n.m. (n.pop. ?) 1C 1⁴¹ = חֲמֹרֶן Gn 36²⁶. †

2997 חֲמֹרָה

*חֲמֹרָה: → III חֲמֹר.

2998 חֲמוֹשׁ

I חֲמוֹשׁ: denom. from חֲמוֹשׁ; MHb.² Sam. pi., Syr. pa., Arb. II to divide into five parts :: II חֲמוֹשׁ, → חֲרֹמוֹשׁ.

qal: pt. pass. חֲמוֹשִׁים (Sam. חֲמוֹשִׁים, ^{M43} **emīšem*, OSArb. *hms* army, Arb. *hamīs* army in five parts: van, rear, body, two wings :: Palache 30: ad II חֲמוֹשׁ): arrayed in groups of fifty, **lined up for war** (Meyer *Isr.* 501; Noth *Gesch.* 103¹) Ex 13¹⁸ Jos 1¹⁴ 4¹² Ju 7¹¹, cj. Nu 32¹⁷ (for חֲמוֹשִׁים), Neh 4¹¹ (for עֲמוֹשִׁים), cj. חֲמוֹשֹׁת “forming a pentagon” 1K 6³¹ for חֲמוֹשִׁית (Noth *Könige* 102). †

pi: pf. חֲמוֹשׁ: with acc. to **take the fifth part** of as tax Gn 41³⁴, cj. abs. 47²⁶ (לְחֲמוֹשׁ לְפָרְעוֹת). †

2999 חֲמוֹשׁ

חַמָּת, Sam.^{M43} *āmet*: MHb. fem. pl. חַמָּתוֹת (BL 610t ?); Ug. pl. suffix *hmthm* UT 826 iii:15; Arb. *hamīt* (→ KBL); Akk. *him/ntu*, *himdu*: cs. חַמָּת (BL 573x); fem. ? (ZAW 25:331): (goat's) **skin** containing water, wine (Ug.), oil etc., tightened at both ends with pitch (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:193; 7:244f) **Gn 21**_{14f-19}. †

3005 חַמָּת

חַמָּת: n.loc.; ? < *חַמָּת (Lewy HUCA 18:436f); Sam.^{M43} *āmēta*; Sept. usually Αιμαθ, Vulg. (*H*)*emath*: locv. חַמָּתָה **1C 18**₃ (vi.); cs. (?) חַמָּת preceding רַבָּה **Am 6**₂; חַמָּת ancient Nimrud (IllusLonNews 1962:1057), cun. *Amātu* and *Hamātu* (→ Lewy HUCA 18:432f), Eg. *Hmt* Simons *Handbook* 211; Hellenistic *Epiphania*, modern *Hamā* on the Orontes (EnzIsl. 2:254ff): **Hamath** (RLV 5:31f; Ingholt; Noth PJB. 33:36ff; RGG 3:43; Reicke-R. 629; Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:452f) **2K 14**₂₈ **17**₂₄.₃₀, Malamat JNES 22:6ff (in Elam ? Driver ErIsr. 5:18*ff) **18**₃₄ **19**₁₃ **Is 10**₉ **36**₁₉ **37**₁₃ **Jr 49**₂₃ **Ezk 17**_{16f} **48**₁ **Zech 9**₂ **1C 18**₃ (? gloss to צוֹבָה, Rudolph).₉; חַמָּת רַבָּה (: *Emath Minor*, Jerome → Lewy HUCA 18:444ff = Heliopolis-Baalbek) **Am 6**₂; חַמָּת צוֹבָה **2C 8**₃ (Sept.^B Βαλωβα = צוֹבָה, Lewy HUCA 18:453f), = חַמָּת **2S 8**₉ **2C 8**₄, rd. חַמָּת אֲרָם **Ps 76**₁₁ (Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:452f); Lewy HUCA 18:443ff = *Subat* (*Hamātu*); חַמָּת אֲרָם בְּאֶרֶץ רַבְלָה **2K 23**₃₃ **25**₂₁ **Jr 39**₅ **52**₉₋₂₇; חַמָּת לְבָב(ו) **Nu 13**₂₁ (Sam. חַמָּתָה) **34**₈ **Jos 13**₅ **Ju 3**₃ **1C 13**₅ → *לְבָבָא;

—**Is 11**₁₁ cj. אַחַמָּתָא, → BArm.; Sept.^{BA} Ἀραβία, Seeligmann 79.

Der. חַמָּתִי.

3006 חַמָּת

I חַמָּת: n.loc.; JArm.^s דְּטִיבְרִיָּה חַמָּתָא, Sept. Ωμαθα, Αμαθ, Josephus *Ant.* xviii:2, 3 Αμαθους; חַמָּת, “place near the hot spring”: in Naphtali, *Hamām* south of Tiberias (Abel 2:342; Noth *Jos.* 120 :: Simons *Geog.* §335, 3): **Jos 19**₃₅, → חַמָּת דְּאֵר **21**₃₂ = → חַמָּתוֹן 2. †

3007 חַמָּת

II חַמָּת, Or. חַמָּתִי, Sept. Αιμαθ: n.m.; חַמָּת ? :: Talmon, ErIsr. 5:90*: חַמָּתִי: father of the house of רַכָּב (: Rudolph *Chr.* 23) **1C 2**₅₅. †

3008 חַמָּתִי

חַמָּתִי, Sam.^{M43} *amitti*: gentilic of חַמָּת, cun. *Ham(m)ataia* (HUCA 18:432²³): **Gn 10**₁₈ **1C 1**₁₆. †

3009 חַן

חַן, Sam.^{M44} *an*: חַנָּן, BL 454d; MHb., JArm. חַנָּן; Ug. *hnn*, *hnt*; Ph. OArm. and EgArm. (DISO 91); cun. *hinnu* in n.pr. (Tallqvist *Names* 284); Arb. *hannat* compassion: חַנָּן **Pr 31**₃₀ †; חַנּוּ **Gn 39**₂₁ †; Lofthouse ZAW 51:29ff:

—1. **grace, charm** (pleasant, agreeable qualities): טוֹבַת חַן חַנּוּ with distinctive grace **Na 3**₄, חַנּוּ אִשָּׁת חַנּוּ charming woman **Pr 11**₁₆ **Sir 9**₈, חַן טוֹב **Pr 22**₁; יָפִי חַן || **31**₃₀, חַן וְכַבּוֹד **Ps 84**₁₂; בְּשִׁפְתוֹתֶיהָ

pi: inf. חַנּוּת Ps 77₁₀ (Bergsträsser 2:135f text error) :: → I חַנּוּן. †

3013 חַנָּה

חַנָּה: n.f.; חַנּוּן, short form, חַן + x (Noth 187⁴); Pun. *Anna*, sister of Dido (Friedrich → 227: < *חַנְתָּ): **Hannah**, mother of Samuel 1S 1₂₋₂₂ 2₁₋₂₁. †

3014 חַנוּךְ

חַנוּךְ See below under חַנוּךְ and חֲנֹךְ (#3016).

3015 חֲנֹךְ

חֲנֹךְ See below under חַנוּךְ and חֲנֹךְ (#3016).

3016 חַנוּךְ/חֲנֹךְ

חַנוּךְ and חֲנֹךְ Gn 25₄, Sam.^{M45} *ʾinok* Sept. *Ενωχ*: n.m.; חַנּוּךְ “dedicated” (Montgomery JQR 25:261) :: Can. *ḥanāku* “follower”, → *חַנְיָךְ (Albright JBL 58:96): **Enoch**:

—1. son of קַיִן Gn 4_{17f}, as son of יִרְדָּה and descendant of שֵׁת Gn 5₁₈₋₂₄ 1C 1₃, → Comm.; RGG 3:222; Reicke-R. 692, → II שֵׁת חַ;

—2. son of רְאוּבֵן Gn 46₉ Ex 6₁₄ Nu 26₅ 1C 5₃;

—3. Midianite Gn 25₄ 1C 1₃₃; → חַנְכִּי. †

3017 חַנוּךְ

II חַנוּךְ: n.loc.; town called after I Gn 4₁₇, unknown

Der. חַנְכִּי. †

3018 חַנּוּן

חַנּוּן: n.m.; חַנּוּן, “blessed” (Noth 187); חַנּוּן Ostr. Nimrud BASOR 149:33, 4, and Ph., חַנּוּן Delaporte *Epigraphes* 55; cun. *Ḥanūnu* king of Gaza and elsewhere (Tallqvist *Names* 86):

—1. מִלְכָּה בְנֵי עַמּוֹן 2S 10₁₋₄ 1C 19₂₋₆;

—2. Neh 3₁₃;

—3. Neh 3₃₀. †

3019 חַנּוּן

חֲנּוּן: חֲנּוּן, BL 480s; חֲנָנָא Palm. (DISO 92); Arb. *hanūn, hannān*;

—1. **merciful** (God) Ex 22₂₆ Ps 116₅ חֲנּוּן וְחַמּוּד (Palm. חֲנָנָא וְחַמּוּדָא) Ex 34₆ Ps 86₁₅ 103₈, חֲנּוּן וְחַמּוּדָא JI 2₁₃ Jon 4₂ Ps 111₄ 145₈ Neh 9₁₇₋₃₁ 2C 30₉;

—2. **kind, gracious** (human beings) חֲנּוּן וְחַמּוּדָא Ps 112₄. †

3020 חֲנּוּת

*חֲנּוּת: I חֲנָה; Arm.lw. Wagner 104; vSoden Orient 35:9; Akk. *hanutu* (AHw. 470b, sv. *kibānu*); MHb., JArm.^{tb} Syr. Mnd. MdD 124b Nab. Palm. (DISO 92); > Arb. *ḥānūt* and Eth. *ḥanōt* (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 45; Fraenkel 172) tavern, booth, Arb. *ḥanīyat* curvature:

—pl. חֲנּוּתָא (BL 605h; Sept. χερεθ, 1 MS ανιωθ = MHb. (Lesh. 30:55³) and elsewhere, → Volz *Jer.* 66): **vault** Jr 37₁₆. †

3021 חֲנַט

I חֲנַט: MHb. to form fruit; Arb. *ḥanaṭa* to redden, ripen; Akk. *ḥunnuṭu* ripening.

qal: pf. חֲנַטָא: to put forth, to **bring about ripeness** Song 2₁₃ (alt. to become red). †

Der. חֲפָטָה (?).

3022 חֲנַט

II חֲנַט: Ph. חֲנוּטִים incense-altars (DISO 92); MHb. JArm.^{tb} Sam. CPArm. Syr., Arb. *ḥanaṭa* II. IV > Eth. *ḥanaṭa* (Leslau 21) to embalm; Arb. *ḥināt* and *ḥanūt* balm; Eg. no equivalent.

qal: impf. וַיִּחַנְטוּ (Bomberg וַיִּחַנְטוּ), inf. חֲנַט: to **embalm** (Herodotus ii:86; RAC 4:798ff; RLAR 482ff; Reicke-R. 1247f) Gn 50_{2,26}; Sept. 50₂ ἐνταφιάσαι and for רִפְאִים ἐνταφιασταί, Morenz Fschr. Klauser 257. †

Der. חֲנַטִים.

3023 חֲנַטִים

חֲנַטִים: tantum pl., BL 472v; Gulkowitsch 20; **embalming** Gn 50₃. †

3024 חֲנִיאל

חֲנִיאל, Sam. חֲנִיאל^{M44}, *ānīl*, Sept. Αννηλ: n.m.; אֵל + חֲנּוּן “El has been gracious” (Noth 35, 187) or חֲנּוּן “God’s grace” (< **ḥan*, Harris *Gramm.* 103; Friedrich §75a, → Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:353), cun. *Hinni-el* Tallqvist *Names* 88b, Nab. חֲנִיאל Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 277a; *Ephemeris* 2:255-O, 260-Z (Αννηλου); cf. Ph. חֲנַבְעֵל, short form חֲנַי, חֲנִי, cun. *Hanni(a)* Tallqvist *Names* 85b, Αννιβας *Hannibal*:

—1. Manassite **Nu 34**₂₃;

—2. Asherite **1C 7**₃₉. †

3025 חַנְיֹת

חַנְיֹת: → חַנּוּת*.

3026 חַנְיָה

*חַנְיָה: trad. חַנְיָה, BL 470n; → I חַנְיָה: Can. (Taanach 6:8) *hanaku-ka* CAD 6:76 retainer, Albright BASOR 94:24⁸⁷, Eg. lw. Lambdin 150 :: de Vaux *Patriarchen* 35: חַנְיָה; member of the household, **retainer Gn 14**₁₄. †

3027 חַנְיָא

חַנְיָא: חַנְיָא, BL 471r, Gulkowitsch 114f; MHb.², n.m. MHb.¹; Arb. *hanīn* longing; cf. cun. n.m. *Hanīnī* and *Hanīnaia* (Tallqvist *Names* 85b): **compassion Jr 16**₁₃ (3Q v:2, 1 חַנְיָא). †

3028 חַנִּית

חַנִּית: MHb.²; Eg. lw. *hnyt* (Erman-G. 3:110): חַנִּית/חַנִּית, חַנִּיתִים, חַנִּיתִי(ו); fem.: **spear** (Galling VTSupp. 15:158f; BRL 353f; Dalman *Arbeit* 6:332): חַנִּיתִי(ו) חַנִּיתִי(ו) עֵץ shaft of a spear **1S 17**₇ **2S 21**₁₉ **23**₇ **1C 20**₅; חַנִּיתִי לְהַבִּיחַ **Jb 39**₂₃ and חַנִּיתִי לְהַבִּיחַ **1S 17**₇ spearhead; חַנִּיתִי בַּחֲבִיבָה hit with the spear **1S 19**₁₀; חַנִּיתִי מְעוּקָה בְּאֶרֶץ חַנִּיתִי stuck in the ground **26**₇; חַנִּיתִי הַטִּיל **1S 18**₁₁ **20**₃₃, חַנִּיתִי עוֹרֵר חַנִּיתִי הַטִּיל **2S 23**₁₈ **1C 11**₁₁₋₂₀ חַנִּיתִי בְּרֶקַע חַנִּיתִי חַנִּיתִי to take out of the case, to get ready for throwing **Ps 35**₃; חַנִּיתִי בְּרֶקַע חַנִּיתִי glittering spears **Nah 3** **Hab 3**₁₁; חַנִּיתִי emblem of the ruler **1S 18**₁₀ **19**₂₂₆; || חַנִּיתִי **1S 13**₁₉₋₂₂ **17**₄₇ **21**₉, || חַנִּיתִי **Ps 57**₅, || חַנִּיתִי **Jb 39**₂₃, || חַנִּיתִי **1C 12**₃₅, || חַנִּיתִי and חַנִּיתִי **1S 17**₄₅; → **1S 26**_{8-11f-16-22} **2S 1**₆ **2**₂₃ **23**₂₁ **2K 11**₁₀ (rd. חַנִּיתִי) **Is 2**₄ **Mi 4** **Ps 46**₁₀ **Jb 41**₁₈ **1C 11**₂₃ **2C 23**₉; חַנִּיתִי ox-goad (|| מְלִמֵּד) **Sir 38**₂₅; particularly of the royal summons (Boecker 88⁴).

3029 חַנַּךְ

חַנַּךְ: MHb. pi. also qal, ? JArm.¹⁸ Palm. (DISO 92) to dedicate; MHb. pi. JArm.¹⁸ pa. to train; Arb. *hanaka* (denom. from *hanak* = חַנַּךְ) to rub the palate of a new-born child with date-juice or oil (Wellhausen *Heidentums* 173f :: Schwally *Krieg* 91) > to dedicate, II and IV to learn, to make experienced, Eth. Leslau 21 Tigr. Wb. 84b to shy away from; Eg. *hnkt* donation; → I חַנְיָה.

qal: (Sam.^{M45} pi.!, Ben-H. *Traditions* 112f): pf. חַנַּכְתָּ; impf. וַיַּחְנֵכְנִי, וַיַּחְנֵכְנִי; inf. חַנַּךְ:

—1. with לָמַד to **train up Pr 22**₆;

—2. to **dedicate** (a house) **Dt 20**₅ **1K 8**₆₃ **2C 7**₅. †

Der. חֲנֻכָּה, n.m. I חֲנוּךְ.

3030 חֲנֻכָּה

חֲנֻכָּה, Sam.^{M45} *ḥanikkat*: חֲנֻךְ BL 467r, Sec. *συνεχᾶθ* < **ḥannakat* (Meyer *Heb. Gramm.* 3:68); MHb.; ? Pun. (Schedl VT 12:343f), → BArm. Palm. (DISO 92): **dedication, consecration** (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:102) altar Nu 7^{10f.84.88} 2C 7₉, temple Ps 30₁, town walls Neh 12₂₇; the celebration of the consecration of the Temple in 164 BC, **Hanukah**, τὰ ἑγκαίνια John 10₂₂, φῶτα Josephus *Ant.* xii:7, 7; Schürer 1:209; Reicke-R. 382. †

3031 חֲנֻכִּי

חֲנֻכִּי: gentilic of I חֲנוּךְ 3: Nu 26₅. †

3032 חָנָם

חָנָם. Ps 119₁₆₁ חָנוּם (o!) 11Q, DJD 4:34; MHb. Pun. DISO 92; **ḥinn* (→ חִן) + *-ām*; acc. with mimation (VG 1:474, Beer-M. §41:6) or fossilized suffix (BL 529y), > adv.:

—1. **without giving or taking compensation** (cf. Lat. *gratiis* > *gratis*) Gn 29₁₅ Ex 21₂₋₁₁ Nu 11₅ Is 52_{3.5} Jr 22₁₃ Jb 1₉, gratuitously 2S 24₂₄ 1C 21₂₄;

—2. for nothing = **in vain** Ezk 6₁₀ (אֵל-הַחַיִּים) 14₂₃ Mal 1₁₀ Ps 109₃ 119₁₆₁ Pr 1₁₇;

—3. **without cause, undeservedly** 1S 19₅ 25₃₁ Ps 35_{7.19} 69₅ Cj. 38₂₀ Pr 3₃₀ 23₂₉ Jb 2₃ 9₁₇ 22₆ Lam 3₅₂; דָּמֵי חָנָם blood shed without cause 1K 2₃₁, קִלְלַת חָנָם undeserved curse Pr 26₂; עֵד חָקֵל לַת חָנָם false witness 24₂₈;

—Pr 1₁₁ rd. חָרָם. †

3033 חֲנֻנְיָאֵל

חֲנֻנְיָאֵל: n.m.; dissimilated < חֲנַנְיָאֵל (*Ružička* 65; Ph. Noth 187²); Sept. *Ἀναμεηλ*, Jr 31₃₈ and Zech 14₁₀ for חֲנַנְיָאֵל: cousin of Jeremiah Jr 32_{7-9.12}. †

3034 חֲנַמַּל

חֲנַמַּל: < *ḥammāl* (?), חַמַּל; Arb. *ḥamal* clouds containing much water = *ḥammal* (Koehler JBL 59:39f): **devastating flood** Ps 78₄₇. †

3035 חָנָן

I חָנָן: MHb., Ug. *ḥnn*, EA 137:81 *yihnanuni*, Ph. DISO 92; Arm. → BArm., Arb. *ḥanna* to feel sympathy, to have pity; Akk. *enēnu*; Ap-Thomas JSS 28:12ff; Stoebe VT 2:245; Neubauer *Stamm*.

—3. **Neh 13**₁₃;

—4. **1C 11**₄₃;

—5. different people **Neh 8**₇ **10**_{11·23·27} **1C 8**_{23·38} **9**₄₄; → n.m. **בַּעַל הַחֶנֶן** and n.loc. **בֵּית הַחֶנֶן**. †

3038 **חַנְנִיאֵל**

חַנְנִיאֵל: n.loc., tower in Jerusalem, in the northern part of the city wall or the wall of the temple (Guthe *Bibelatl.* 4:ii; Galling ZDPV 54:86; Simons *Jerusalem* 231); orig. pers. n. **חַנַּן** + **אֵל**, → **חַנְנִיאֵל**; n.f. Ostr. Nimr. 2, 5; OSArb. Ryckmans 2:61; Moscati 64:39: **Jr 31**₃₈ **Zech 14**₁₀ **Neh 3**₁ **12**₃₉. †

3039 **חַנְנִי**

חַנְנִי: n.m.; short form of **חַנְנִיָּהוּ** (Noth 38, 187); EgArm., OSArb. Ryckmans 2:61, cun. *Hannani'/na* Tallqvist *Names* 85b:

—1. father of **יְהוֹשָׁע** **1K 16**_{1·7} **2C 19**₂ **20**₃₄;

—2. **Ezr 10**₂₀;

—3. brother of Nehemiah **Neh 1**₂ **7**₂; ? = **חַנְנִיָּהוּ**, author of letter Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 21 (Albright *Biblical Period* 53f);

—4. **12**₃₆ **1C 25**₄;

—5. **25**₂₅;

—6. **חַנְנִיָּהוּ** **2C 16**₇. †

3040 **חַנְנִיָּהוּ**

חַנְנִיָּהוּ: n.m.; < **חַנְנִיָּהוּ**; Diringer 351; Pritchard *Gibeon* 11; *Ἀνανίας*:

—1. adversary of Jeremiah **Jr 28**_{1·5·10·13·15·17};

—2. **37**₁₃;

—3. companion of Daniel **Da 1**_{6f·11·19} **2**₁₇;

—4. **Ezr. 10**₂₈;

—5. **Neh 3**₈;

—6. **3**₃₀;

—7. **שֵׁר הַנְּיָרָה** **7**₂;

—8. 10₂₄;

—9. 12₁₂;

—10. 12₄₁;

—11. son of זָרְבָבֶל 1C 3₁₉₋₂₁;

—12. 8₂₄;

—13. 25₄ = חַנְנִיָּהוּ v. 23 (?). †

3041 חַנְנִיָּהוּ

חַנְנִיָּהוּ: n.m.; חַנן + חַנַּן “Y is gracious” (Noth 187; Vincent *Religion* 401); > חַנְנִיָּה, חַנְנִי; Diringer 351, EgArm.:

—1. Jr 36₁₂;

—2. 1C 25₂₃;

—3. שֵׁר הַמֶּלֶךְ 2C 26₁₁. †

3042 חַנַּס

חַנַּס: n.loc., in Egypt, near → צֵעֵן Is 30₄: *Herakleopolis magna*, Eg. *Hnnstn*, cun. *Ḥininši*, Copt. *Hnēs*, Ἄνυστις Herodotus ii:137, 166, on an island in the Nile S of Memphis, modern *Ahnās*; Steindorff BzA 1:602f; Breasted AJSL 21:250 :: Spiegelberg *Randglossen* 37; RLAR 286f. †

3043 חַנֵּף

I חַנֵּף: ? Ug. *hnp* (UTGI. 981, Aistleitner 1053); MHb. (pi. hif.) JArm.^{gb} (pe. pa. af.) to flatter, to feign; Can. EA 288:8 *hanpa ša ihnupu* (the baseness which they committed) and *hannipu* EA 162:74; Arb. *hanafa* to turn sideways; Lib. ZA 50:131.

qal: pf. חָנַפָּה, חָנַפּוּ; impf. תִּחַנֵּף; inf. חַנּוּף: (priest and prophet) be **godless** Jr 23₁₁;

—2. to be defiled (אָרַץ) Is 24₅ Jr 3₁ Ps 106₃₈;

—Jr 3₉ rd. hif.; Mi 4₁₁ rd. תִּחַנֵּף. †

hif: impf. יִחַנֵּף, יִחַנֵּפוּ:

—1. to defile (אָרַץ) Nu 35₃₃ Jr 3₂, cj. 3₉ (rd. תִּחַנֵּף);

—2. Da 11₃₂? to ruin (Syr.), alt. to flatter, alt. cj. יִחַנֵּפוּ to feign (Vulg.); → Comm. †

Der. חֲנָפָה, חֲנָף, חֲנָף.

3044 חנף

cj. II חֲנָף: Arb. *hanifa* to have a distorted foot *ʿahnaf* with a distorted foot; Driver ThZ 9:468f.

qal: cj. inf. בְּחֲנָפִי (BL 317f) to **limp Ps 35**₁₆. †

3045 חנף

חֲנָף: I חֲנָף; MHb. חֲנִיף hypocrite, JArm. ¹חֲנָפִא godless, Syr. *hanpā* peasant, Mnd. (MdD 125a, 136a) *hanifa* idol, *humpana* hypocrite, Arb. *hanafīṯ* pagan and *hanīf* true believer (HdwbIsl. 165ff): alienated from God, **godless** וַיִּמְרָע Is 9₁₆, || חֲטָאִים 33₁₄, || רְשָׁעִים Jb 20₅, || שְׂכָחִי אֵל 8₁₃; חֲנָף גֹּי Is 10₆; חֲנָף חֲנָף Pr 11₉, פָּה חֲנָף גֹּי Jb 36₁₂, coll. עֲרַת חֲנָף 15₃₄; Jb 13₁₆ 17₈ 27₈ 34₃₀, cj. Ps 53₆ (for חֲנָף);

—Ps 35₁₆ rd. בְּחֲנָפִי (II חֲנָף). †

3046 חנף

חֲנָף: I חֲנָף, BL 460i; **ungodliness**, with עֲשֵׂה Is 32₆ (1QIs^a חֲנָף = חֲנָף ? Wernberg-M. 80); חֲנָף 1QS iv 10 hypocrisy. †

3047 חנפה

חֲנָפָה: I חֲנָף; MHb.², JArm. ¹חֲנִפְתָּא: **ungodliness Jr 23**₁₅. †

3048 חנק

חֲנַק: ? Ug. *hnq* UTGL. 982; Dahood Orient. 34:86; MHb. JArm. Syr. to strangle; Arb. Eth. Tigr. Wb. 82b *hanaqa*, Akk. *hanāqu* (AHw. 320); חֲנֻקָּת Arsl. 4 strangling demoness, → לִילִית (Montgomery *Incantation* 18:6), Mnd. (MdD 151a).

nif: impf. וַיִּחְנַק (BL 320g): to **hang oneself 2S 17**₂₃. †

pi: pt. מִחְנִיק: to **strangle** (lion his prey, → Driver WdO 1:415) **Nah 2**₁₃. †

Der. מִחְנִיק.

3049 חֲנַתוֹן

חֲנַתוֹן: n.loc.; חֲנָן (?), BL 498c; cun. *Hin(n)atuna/ni* EA 8:17, 245:32; Tiglath Pileser *Annals* 232; in Zebulun, *T. el-Bedēwīye* (Alt PJB. 22:62ff; Abel 2:343): **Jos 19**₁₄. †

3050 חסד

I חסד: MHb.² pi., JArm.^{lg} pa., JArm.^t qal: to be ashamed, Sam. (Ben-H. 2:464) and Syr. CPArm. Mnd. (MdD 151a) slander; Arb. *ḥasada* and Tigr. Wb. 74b *ḥasda* to envy; MHb. חַשַׁד cast suspicion upon; ? Arm.lw. Wagner 105-6 :: II חסד, II חֶסֶד, Schulthess *Homonyme* 31f (:: Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 93).

pi: impf. יִחַסְדֶּךָ: to **bring shame** Pr 25₁₀ Sir 14₂ (cj. חסדתו Smend :: Dahood, Greg. 43:71). †

Der. I חֶסֶד.

3051 חסד

II חסד: MHb. pt. pass. to be lovely, godly; uncertainty about possibility of denom. from חֶסֶד and II חֶסֶד.

hitp: impf. תִּתְחַסְדֶּךָ: to **act as a חֶסֶד** Ps 18₂₆ / 2S 22₂₆. †

Der. II חֶסֶד, חֶסֶד, חֶסֶד, חֶסֶד: n.m. III חֶסֶד, חֶסֶד.

3052 חסד

I חסד: I חסד: JArm.^t חסד, Syr. *ḥes/zdā*, CPArm. (only pl.) *ḥsdyn*, Mnd. חִיזַד (MdD 142a, Brockelmann Syr. *Gramm* §49); Arm.lw. Wagner 105:

—1. **shame** Lv 20₁₇ Pr 14₃₄;

—2. **abuse** Sir 41₂₂ (Marg.) = Sir^{MIV:3}, חסדים 1QM iii 6 (alt. II). †

3053 חסד

II חסד (ca. 250 x; sg. 234 x, 125 x Ps): → חֶסֶד and II חסד: MHb., JArm.^{lg} חסד, Syr. *ḥesdā*, CPArm. *ḥs/zd*, Mnd. חִיזַד, everywhere < Heb., (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 93; Lidzbarski *Johannesbuch* 109⁴); II חסד, Arb. *ḥašada* to come together for aid; Glueck *Hesed* :: Stoebe VT 2:244ff; Johnson F Schr. Mowinckel 100ff: חסדו (Sam.^{M48} *isd-*), חסדו, חסדו, חסדו, חסדו (Ps 106₄₅ and Lam 3₂₂, K חסדו), Ps 119₄₁ חסדו (BL 252r, Sec. εδδαχ, Brönno 136f :: Beer-M. §52:1b);

—1. **joint obligation** between relatives, friends, host and guest, master and servant; closeness, solidarity, **loyalty**: a) חסד and ברית (וְהַחֲבֵרִית שִׁמֵר הַבִּי' שִׁמֵר דַּת 7₉, with שִׁמֵר 7₁₂); ב' שִׁמֵר comes about by a ceremony ח' results from the closer relationship between two people, the obligations are largely the same; ח' וְאִמָּת Gn 24₂₇₋₄₉ and ח' וְחַיָּה וְחַיָּה Ps 89₂₅ lasting loyalty, **faithfulness**; ח' עֲשֵׂה ח' וְאִמָּת to show loyalty Gn 21₂₃ Jos 2₁₂ Ju 1₂₄ 8₃₅ 1S 15₆ 20₈ 2S 3₈ 9₁₋₇ 10₂ Ru 1₈ 1C 19₂; b) ח' עֲשֵׂה ח' exists between a son and a dying father Gn 47₂₉, a wife and a husband Gn 20₁₃ (cf. Jr 2₂ || אֶהְבֶּה), relatives Ru 2₂₀, guests Gn 19₁₉, friends 1S 20₈ 2S 9₁, people who do each other a service Ju 1₂₄, king and people 2S 3₈ 2C 24₂₂; c) > esp.: ח' אִישׁ ח' אֶהְבֶּה confidant Pr 11₁₇, cj. אִישׁ ח' אֶהְבֶּה your faithful servant Dt 33₈ (alt. favourite) ח' אִישׁ ח' אֶהְבֶּה the godly Is 57₁; ח' מַלְכֵי ח' אֶהְבֶּה loyal kings 1K 20₃₁; ח' אִישׁ ח' אֶהְבֶּה each one's faithfulness Pr 20₆; d)

community > protection **Ps 144**₂ (prp. חֲסִנִי), > favour **Ezr 2**_{9.17} (חֲסִנִי וְחֲסִנִי), ח' לְפָנֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ, the favour of the king **Ezr 7**₂₈; ח' תּוֹרַת ח' kind teaching **Pr 31**₂₆; charm (of flowers) **Is 40**₆ (cf. MHB. חסודה lovely, cj. חֲמֹדוֹ);

—2. חֲסִנִי in God's relationship with the people or an individual, **faithfulness, goodness, graciousness**: a) ח' ייח **Ps 33**₅ **103**₁₇, אֱלֹהִים ח' **2S 9**₃ **Ps 52**₁₀; ח' עֲלִיּוֹן **21**₈; לְעוֹלָם חֲסִדוֹ **Jr 33**₁₁ **Ps 136**₁₋₂₆ **100**₅ **106**₁ **107**₁ **118**_{1-4.29} **Ezr 3**₁₁; cj. **Ps 4**₄ (rd. חֲסִדוֹ לִי) and **12**₂ (rd. חֲסִדוֹ), בְּחֲסִדְךָ in your faithfulness (to me) **143**₁₂; mercy ח' בְּחֲסִדְךָ :: חֲפִיץ ח' בְּחֲסִדְךָ **Mi 7**₁₈; b) ח' אֵף ח' עֲשֵׂה ח' אֵף to show faithfulness with **Ru 1**₈, with לְ **Ex 20**₆ and above (→ 1a); ח' שָׁמַר ח' לְ **Dt 7**₉ **Da 9**₄ and ח' נִצַּר ח' שָׁמַר ח' to keep faithfulness **Ex 34**₇ ח' זָכַר ח' נִצַּר ח' to remember **Ps 98**₃, ח' מִעַם ח' עָזַב ח' to withdraw faithfulness **Gn 24**₂₇; c) God is ח' רַב ח' עֲזַב ח' abounding in faithfulness **Ex 34**₆ **Nu 14**₁₈ **Jl 2**₁₃ **Jon 4**₂ **Ps 86**_{5.15} **103**₈ **Neh. 9**₁₇;

—3. pl. חֲסִדִים, חֲסִדִי etc. the individual actions resulting from solidarity: a) (of people) **godly action, achievements**: by Nehemiah **Neh 13**₁₄, Hezekiah **2C 32**₃₂, Josiah **35**₂₆; b) (God's) **proofs of mercy Gn 32**₁₁ **Is 63**₇ **Ps 89**₂ **Lam 3**₂₂; ח' חֲסִדִי ח' דָּוִד mercies shown to David **Is 55**₃ **2C 6**₄₂; ח' חֲסִדִים **Ps 25**₆;

—**Ps 52**₃ rd. חֲסִיד, **Pr 20**_{28b} rd. בְּצִדְקָה (?).

Der. חֲסִידָה, חֲסִידָה, n.m. III חֲסִיד, חֲסִיד → יוֹשֵׁב.

3054 חֲסִיד

III חֲסִיד: n.m.; short form of חֲסִידָה (Noth 183); Palm. n.f. CIS 2/3:4449; n.m. חֲסִידָה Moscati 74:2: official of Solomon **1K 4**₁₀. †

3055 חֲסִידָה

חֲסִידָה: n.m., חֲסִיד + חֲסִיד "goodness of Y" (:: Noth 183), Heb. inscr. Ramat-Rachel (IEJ 14:131ff); > III חֲסִיד: **1C 3**₂₀. †

3056 חֲסִיה

חֲסִיה: Akk. *hesū* (AHw. 342) and Eth. *hasawa* to cover, hide, orig. meaning to hide oneself (Delekat VT 14:28ff); Syr. *hasyā* and חֲסִיה godly (DISO 93), > Ἐσσωται and Ἐσσηνοί Schürer 2:654f; RGG ii:701; vdWoude 220f; Reicke-R. 443.

qal: pf. חֲסִיה, חֲסִיתִי, חֲסִי and חֲסִי (BL 411v); impf. אֲחִסֶה, יִחֲסִי, יִחֲסִי (BL 409k); impv. חֲסִי; inf. לְחַסֵּה/לְחַסֵּה (BL 348h); pt. חֲסִיה, חֲסִיה, חֲסִיה (חֲסִיה) Sec. αωσιμ, Brönno 59) חֲסִיה (חֲסִיה) to take refuge with **ב**: a) with people: **Ju 9**₁₅ **Is 30**₂ **Pr 14**₃₂ (rd. בְּחֲסִי); b) with God: **Dt 32**₃₇ **2S 22**_{3.31} **Is 14**₃₂ **57**₁₃ **Nah 1**₇ **Zeph 3**₁₂ **Ps 2**₁₂ **5**₁₂ **7**₂ **11**₁ **16**₁ **18**_{3.31} **25**₂₀ **31**_{2.20} **34**_{9.23} **36**₈ (→ VT 14:30) **37**₄₀ **57**₂ **61**₅ **64**₁₁ **71**₁ **118**_{8f} **141**₈ **144**₂ **Pr 30**₅ **Sir 14**₂₇ **51**₈; with חֲסִיה **Ps 91**₄ **Ru 2**₁₂; with אֵל **Ps 143**₉ (1 MS for חֲסִיה); abs. **Ps 17**₇. †

Der. חֲסִיה, חֲסִיה; n.m. מִחֲסִיה, I חֲסִיה (?).

3057 חָסֶה

I חָסֶה: n.m.; חסה ? : gatekeeper **1C 16**₃₈ **26**_{10f-16}. †

3058 חָסָה

II חָסָה: n.loc., in Asher, near Tyre; = Palaityrus (Akk. *Uzu, Ušu*, Eg. *yt* (Abel 2:67) ? :: Noth *Jos.* 119; Simons *Geog.* §332 C: **Jos 19**₂₉. †

3059 חָסוּת

חָסוּת: חסה, BL 505: **refuge Is 30**₃. †

3060 חָסִיד

חָסִיד, Sam.^{M48} *a/essīd-*: II חָסִיד; MHb., Pun. (DISO 93), JArm.^{tb} חָסִידָא, CPArm. Syr. *ḥsīdā*: חָסִידָא **Ps 16**₁₀, Ἀσιδαῖοι **1Macc 1**₄₂, Schürer 1:203; מִצְדַּר חָסִידִין DJD 2:45, 6 “the fortress of the Hasidim” (meaning Qumran, Meyer *Nabonid* 9³): חָסִידִים, חָסִידָא (י), Sec. ασιδαυ; Johnson F Schr. Mowinckel 108ff: חָסִידָא (י) is the one who practises חָסִיד, the **faithful, godly**: **1S 2**₉ **2S 22**₂₆ **Mi 7**₂ **Ps 16**₁₀ **18**₂₆ **30**₅ **31**₂₄ **32**₆ **37**₂₈ **43**₁ **50**₅ **52**₁₁. cj.3 **79**₂ **85**₉ **86**₂ **89**₂₀ (rd. חָסִידָא ?) **97**₁₀ **116**₁₅ **132**₉₋₁₆ cj. **Ps 141**₅ **145**₁₀ **148**₁₄ **149**₁₋₅₋₉ **Pr 2**₈ (rd. K חָסִידָא ?) **2C 6**₄₁; God Jr **3**₁₂ **Ps 145**₁₇;

—Dt 33₈ rd. חָסִידָא; **Ps 4**₄ rd. לִי חָסִידָא; **12**₂ rd. חָסִידָא; → חָסִידָה. †

3061 חָסִידָה

חָסִידָה, Sam.^{M48} *esīdā*: fem. of חָסִיד: bird forbidden as unclean **Lv 11**₁₉ **Dt 14**₁₈; trad. **stork** (Dalman Arbeit 6:97); **heron** (KBL); both stork and heron, fond of their young, Driver PEQ 87:17: **Jr 8**₇ (migratory bird) **Zech 5**₉ (strong wings) **Ps 104**₁₇ (building nests in trees);

—? **Jb 39**₁₃, → Comm. †

3062 חָסִיל

חָסִיל: חסל; MHb. locust, ? Ug. *ḥsn* || *irby* (אַרְבֵּה); is different from אַרְבֵּה **Jl 1**₄ **Ps 78**₄₆: certain stage in life cycle of **locust** (Dalman Arbeit 2:347) or **cockroach** (Bodenheimer *Life* 313; KBL) ? : **1K 8**₂₇ / **2C 6**₂₈ **Is 33**₄ **Jl 1**₄ **2**₂₅ **Ps 78**₄₆. †

3063 חָסִין

חָסִין: **Ps 89**₉; חסן; JArm.^{tb} חָסִינָא, Syr. *ḥsīnā*, חָסִין EgArm. (DISO 93) strong: for יָהּ חָסִין **Ps 89**₉ rd. חָסִינָא (→ חָסִין), alt. חָסִידָא. †

3064 חָסֵל

חַסַּל: MHb.² to finish, JArm.^{1g} Sam. Syr. to stop, af. JArm.^{1g} to destroy; Arb. *laḥasa* to eat away (Barth *Wurzel*. 22); Can. *ḥazilu* are raided EA 263:13 (: CAD 6:166a !), ? Ug. UTGl. 882a.

hif: impf. חִסְלֵנּוּ (comm. qal; BL 333c :: Bergsträsser 102h: mixed form.): to **eat away** (locusts) **Dt 28**₃₈. †

Der. חִסִּיל.

3065 חָסַם

חָסַם: MHb. JArm.^{1b} to muzzle, silence; Arb. *ḥazama* to tie up.

qal: impf. חָסַם; pl. חָסַמְתָּ:

—1. to **muzzle** (threshing ox **Dt 25**₄;

—2. to **dam** (a pond) **Sir 48**₁₇, with acc. (travellers) block the way **Ezk 39**₁₁ (? , → Comm.). †

Der. מְחַסֵּם.

3066 חָסַן

חָסַן: Pehl. EgArm. DISO 93, → BArm. Sam. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 151a) to be strong, (h)af. also to take possession of, Syr. *ḥamsen* (< **ḥansen* < **ḥassen*) to keep hold of, Mnd. (MdD 151a) *hsn* pa. to keep; Arb. *ḥaṣuna*, to be inaccessible, *ḥiṣn* fortress (Fraenkel 235f), and > Arb. *ḥazana* to store up, *maḥzan* “magazine” (Fraenkel BzA 3:81); Arm.lw. Wagner 106a.

nif: impf. חִסְנֵנּוּ: to **be stored up**. **Is 23**₁₈. †

Der. חָסֵן, חָסֵן, חָסֵן.

3067 חֹסֶן

חֹסֶן: חָסַן: ? Arm.lw. Wagner 106b: EgArm. (DISO 93), (→ BArm.), JArm.¹ Syr. *ḥusn-*, BArm. Syr. *ḥisn-*, > Arb. *ḥiṣn* (Fraenkel 235); sg. stronghold, fortress, pl. fortress, treasures, stocks:

—1. **stronghold** cj. **Ps 89**₉ (חֹסֶן) and **144**₂ (חֹסֶן);

—2. **treasure, stocks** **Is 33**₆ and **Jr 20**₅ || אֲוֹצָר, **Ezk 22**₂₅ **Pr 15**₆ **27**₂₄. †

3068 חָסֵן

חָסֵן: חָסַן; = Arm. → חָסֵן: **strong** **Is 1**₃₁ **Am 2**₉. †

3069 חָסַפַּס

חֲסַפֵּס: חֲסַף; Arb. *ḥasafa* to crackle (frozen snow); *Ružička* 129; Bergsträsser 1:112^e.

pu'alal (BL 285g): pt. מְחַסֵּפֵס: **crackling** (manna) **Ex 16**₁₄. †

3070 חָסַר

חָסַר: MHb., Ug. *ḥsr* (Ph.) Arm. (→ BArm. DISO 94, Mnd. MdD 151a) to lack; Arb. *ḥasira* to incur a loss, OSArb. to take away from the profane > to consecrate (ZAW 75:309), Eth. Tigr. Wb. 72a *ḥas(a)ra* to be reduced; Akk. *ḥasāru* to break off, to peel.

qal: pf. חָסַר, חָסְרוּ, חָסְרוּנוּ, חָסְרוֹתוֹ **Sir 14**₂; impf. יִחְסַר, יִחְסְרוּ, יִחְסְרוּ(נ); inf. חָסַר; → adj. חָסֵר:

—1. to **decrease**, to lessen: מַיִם **Gn 8**_{3,5}, מוֹדַע **Sir 3**₁₃; to be too few **Gn 18**₂₈; to be empty **1 K 17**_{14,16} **Pr 13**₂₅; to be lacking **Qoh 9**₈ **10**₃; לוֹ יִחְסַר he lacks (alt. what he needs) **Dt 15**₈; with acc. to let down **Sir 14**₂ (→ נִפְּשׁוּ 8a, Dahood Greg. 43:71);

—2. to be devoid of **Dt 2**₇ **8**₉ **Is 51**₁₄ **Jr 44**₁₈ **Ezk 4**₁₇ **Ps 23**₁ **34**₁₁ **Pr 31**₁₁ **Song 7**₃ **Neh 9**₂₁; חָסַר מִן **Sir 51**₂₄. †

pi: impf. וַתִּחְסַרְהוּ; pt. מְחַסֵּר: with acc. and מִן to deprive someone of **Qoh 4**₈ (with נִפְּשׁוּ appetite → חָסַר), in comparison with **Ps 8**₆. †

hif: pf. הִחְסִיר; impf. יִחְסִיר:

—1. abs. to have too little **Ex 16**₁₈;

—2. with acc. to deprive **Is 32**₆. †

Der. חָסַר, חָסְרוּ, חָסְרוֹן, חָסְרוֹתוֹ, מְחַסֵּסוֹר.

3071 חָסַר

חָסַר: חָסַר; MHb. JArm.^{lg} חָסִיר inadequate; Palm. חָסִיר, Uruk 40 *ḥassirtā*; replaces pt., BL 318p: cs. חָסַר: with gen. **one in want of: 1S 21**₁₆ **2S 3**₂₉ **1K 11**₂₂ **Pr 12**₉; חָסַר לֵב who has no sense **Pr 6**₃₂ **7**₇ **9**_{4,16} **10**₁₃ **11**₁₂ **12**₁₁ **15**₂₁ **17**₁₈ **24**₃₀, SyrApPs. 2 (DJD 4 xviii:5) חָסַר תְּבוּנוֹת לְנִפְשׁוֹ 'חָ (Dahood Bibl. 43:357f, Ug. *npš ḥsr*) **Qoh 6**₂, → חָסַר pi.; rd. בְּחָסַר **Pr 10**₂₁. †

3072 חָסַר

חָסַר: חָסַר, Or. → חָסַר; Soq. *ḥosir* bad pasture: **want Pr 28**₂₂ **Jb 30**₃. †

3073 חָסַר

חָסַר, Sam.^{M49} with בָּ *bāser*: MHb. Arb. *ḥusr*: **want Dt 28**_{48,57} **Am 4**₆, cj. **Pr 10**₂₁; → חָסַר. †

3074 חָסְרוֹתָהּ

חֲסָדָה: n.m.; 2C 34₂₂; MSS חֲסָדָה, grandfather of the husband of the prophetess Hulda = חֲרָחֵס/ם 2K 22₁₄. †

3075 חֲסָרוֹן

חֲסָרוֹן: חסר, BL 499m, n; MHb. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 136b) *ḥusrānā* > Arb. *ḥusrān*; Arm.lw. Wagner 107: **deficit** (Dahood Bibl. 47:266), **what is lacking** (:: יִתְרוֹן) Qoh 1₁₅. †

3076 חָף

I חָף: II חָף/חוף/חפ, Arm.lw. Wagner 108 :: Nöldeke ZDMG 57:415f: (morally) **clean** Jb 33₉. †

3077 חָף

cj. II חָף: ndiv. **Apis**, Eg. *Hp* (RLAR 46ff; Wernberg-M. 1:336f) **אוסרי חפי** CIS 2:123:2 (= Cooke 72); Ph. in n.m. יִתְנַחֵף Lidzbarski *Krug*. 5, → אֲלֵיחֲרָף: cj. (cf. Sept.) Jr 46₁₅ for נִסְחָף rd. חָף נִסְחָף (Sept. Ἄπλις ἰ μόςχος, Morenz Fschr. Klauser 257) and אֲבִירָף (Sept.). †

3078 חָפֵא

חָפֵא: Arb. ? = חָפֵה.

pi: impf. חָפֵאוּ: יִחָפֵאוּ and יִדְבְּרוּ עַל 2K 17₉, Sept. ἡμφιέ/άσαντο to clothe, Pesh. Tg. **אמרו** (Haupt *Sacred Books* 9:262f; Montgomery-G. 478), to **ascribe, impute** (false cult, cf. **Ezk 20**₂₅₋₂₇). †

3079 חָפֵה

חָפֵה: MHb., JArm. Sam. CPArm. Syr. חָפֵה to cover, ? Mnd. (MdD 151b) EgArm. (DISO 94); Arb. *ḥafā^y* to conceal, OSArb. n.m. *Hpy* (Ryckmans 1:105), Eth. Leslau 21; Akk. *ḥapū* (AHw. 322b) to pack; → חָבֵא, חָפֵא and חָפֵף.

qal: pf. חָפֵה; pt. חָפֵהוּ, cs. חָפֵהוּ: to **cover**: head in sorrow (Jahnow 21f) 2S 15₃₀ Jr 14_{3f} Est 6₁₂, of the person to be executed (Bardtke *Esther* 359⁵) Est 7₈. †

nif: pf. (alt. pt. fem.; ? 3rd. fem. pl. pf., BL 315o) חָפְּהָה: to **be overlaid** with חָפְּהָה Ps 68₁₄. †

pi: pf. חָפֵה; impf. חָפְּהוּ, יִחָפְּהוּ: with two acc. to **overlay** with 2C 3₅₋₇₋₉. †

Der. חָפְּהָה.

3080 חָפְּהָה

I חָפְּהָה: I חָפְּהָה; MHb., Arb. *miḥaffāt* litter, sedan, IraqArb. *ḥōufa* ZDMG 70:558 nuptial chamber: חָפְּהָה:

—1. porch Is 4₅ Sir 40₂₇;

—2. nuptial chamber (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:357, 78) JI 2₁₆ Ps 19₆; → II. †

3081 חֲפָה

II חֲפָה: n.m. (trib.); = I ?; class of Aaronite priests 1C 24₁₃. †

3082 חפז

חפז: Sam. Ben-H. 2:473; Arb. *hafaza* to urge, press, Eg. *hfd*.

qal: impf. יִחַפְּזוּ, תִּחַפְּזוּ; inf. בְּחַפְּזֵי (Sec. βααφζι, Brönno 56f), חֲפָזָה, בְּחַפְּזָם 2K 7₁₅ Q (K nif.): **make haste** (in fear) Dt 20₃ 2S 4₄ 2K 7₁₅ (vs.) Ps 31₂₃ 116₁₁ Jb 40₂₃ (לֹא יִחַ' בְּחַפְּזָם || יִבְטַח). †

nif: pf. נִחַפְּזוּ; impf. יִנַּחֲפִיזוּ; inf. בְּהַחֲפִיזָם K 2K 7₁₅ (Q qal); pt. נִחַפְּזוּ: (נִחַפְּזוּ לְלֶכֶת) **run away in haste** 1S 23₂₆ 2K 7₁₅ Ps 48₆ 104₇. †

Der. חֲפִיזוּן.

3083 חֲפִיזוּן

חֲפִיזוּן, Sam.^{M50} with בְּ *bēbāzon*; Sam. חֲפִיזוּן Ben-H. 2:473; חפז, BL 498c; hasty flight בְּחֲפִיזוּן **in haste** Ex 12₁₁ Dt 16₃ Is 52₁₂. †

3084 חֲפִים

חֲפִים, חֲפִים; ? rd. חֲפִים Nu 26₃₉; n.m. (: Driver ATO 156f: Akk. *hīpu* break): Benjaminite Gn 46₂₁ 1C 7₁₂₋₁₅. †

3085 חֲפִן

*חֲפִן: MHb. and JArm.^{tg} Syr. חֲפִנָּה (fem.) hollow hand, handful; denom. MHb. JArm.^{gb}, Sam. take a handful; Akk. (*hapnu* WSem. loan) *upnu*, dual *upnā* fist, hand (Holma *Körperteile* 118; Dhorme *Emploi* 151); Arb. *ha/ufnat* hollow space, Eth. Tigr. Wb. 104b *hefn*; Eg. *hf*; > κόφινος; orig. form *hapnu*: dual חֲפִנָּה, חֲפִנָּה, חֲפִנָּה: **the hollow of both hands** Ex 9₈ Lv 16₁₂ Ezk 10₂₋₇ Pr 30₄ (Sept. בְּחֲפִנָּה) Qoh 4₆ (rd. חֲפִנָּה + enclitic נו Dahood Bibl. 43:355f). †

3086 חֲפִנִי

חֲפִנִי: n.m.; Eg. *hfn(r)* tadpole Erman-G. 3:74: son of Eli 1S 1₃ 2₃₄ 4₄₋₁₁₋₁₇. †

3087 חֲפִי

I חָפַף: JArm.¹⁸ Sam. to cover, Arb. *ḥaffa* to surround, enclose, Tigr. Wb. 105a *ḥaffa* embrace; OSArb. *mḥfn* exterior wall (ZAW 75:309); → חָפַה and אָפַף.

qal: pt. חָפַף: with עָל shield Dt 33₁₂. †

Der. חוֹף.

3088 חָפַף

II חָפַף: MHb. to rub off, wash, JArm.¹ Syr. Mnd. (MdD 136b) to wash; Arb. *ḥaffā* to remove hair, NBab. *ḥapāpu* to wash, Arm.lw. ?, → *ḥāb/pu* AHw. 306a.

Der. I חָף.

3089 חָפַץ

I חָפַץ: MHb. חָפַץ to desire; Ph. מוֹחָפִץ what is desirable; Syr. *ḥfat* to try to get; Arb. *ḥafīza* to keep, to take care; OSArb. n.m. *ḥfz* (Ryckmans 2:62).

qal: pf. חָפַץ (Or. חָפַץ, Kahle *Ost* 183), חָפַצָה, חָפַצְתִּי/נָוִי, impf. אֶחָפֵץ/אֶחָפְצִי, יִחָפְצוּ, יִחָפְצוּ, יִחָפְצוּ; inf. חָפֵץ;

—1. to take pleasure in, desire: Is 1₁₁ 55₁₁ 58₂ Hos 6₆ Mi 7₁₈ (alt. → חָפֵץ) Ps 37₂₃ 40₇ 51₈₋₁₈₋₂₁ 68₃₁ 115₃ 135₆ Pr 21₁ Jb 21₁₄ Qoh 8₃;

—2. with בָּ to delight in 2S 15₂₆ 24₃ Is 13₁₇ 56₄ 62₄ 65₁₂ 66_{3f} Jr 6₁₀ 9₂₃ Ezk 18₂₃ (rd. בְּמִוֹת).³² 33₁₁ Mal 2₁₇ Ps 73₂₅ 109₁₇ 112₁ 119₃₅ 147₁₀ Pr 18₂ 2C 9₈ (God); חָפַץ בְּיִקְרוֹ wishes to honour him Est 6_{6f-9-11}; to take delight in someone Gn 34₁₉ Dt 21₁₄ 1S 18₂₂ 19₁ 2S 20₁₁ (= to stick by) 1K 10₉, cj. Ps 16₃ (חָפַצְתִּי, in the gods) Est 2₁₄; God: in Israel Nu 14₈, the godly 2S 22₂₀ / Ps 18₂₀ 22₉ 41₁₂;

—3. חָפַץ to delight in: a) with inf. Jb 13₃ 33₃₂ Is 53_{10a} אֶחָפֵץ; b) with לְ with inf. Dt 25_{7f} Ju 13₂₃ 1S 2₂₅ 1K 9₁ Jr 42₂₂ Ps 40₉ Jb 9₃ Ru 3₁₃ Est 6₆; c) with impf. cj. Is (יִצְיִלְהוּ ... חָפֵץ) 53_{10b};

—4. חָפַץ abs. to be willing Is 42₂₁ Jon 1₁₄, to feel inclined Song 2₇ 3₅ 8₄. †

Der. חָפַץ, חָפֵץ.

3090 חָפַץ

II חָפַץ: Arb. *ḥafaḍa* to make lower.

qal: impf. יִחָפֵץ: to hang זָנַב (alt.: to hold stiff, Versions) Jb 40₁₇. †

3091 חָפַץ

—2. to **dig**: well **Gn 21**₃₀ **26**_{15-18f-21f-32} **Nu 21**₁₈ (to scrape out, Driver ErIsr. 5:16*f) **Ps 7**₁₆, for water **Ex 7**₂₄, hole **Dt 23**₁₄ **Jr 13**₇, pit **Qoh 10**₈, put שָׁחַת after חָפְרוּ **Ps 35**₇, abs. cj. **Ps 64**₆ (יִחְפְּרוּ for יִסְפְּרוּ);

—3. (metaph., → Palache 16) to dig for > a) to **track, search** (cf. חָפַשׁ): food **Jb 39**₂₉, death **Jb 3**₂₁; b) (land) to **spy out** **Dt 1**₂ **Jos 2**_{2f}, cj. **1C 19**₃ (rd. לְחַפֵּר for לְהַפִּיךְ);

—**Is 2**₂₀ לְחַפֵּר → חָפְרוּ פָּרְהָה; **Jb 11**₁₈ → III. †

Der. II חָפְרוּ, חָפְרוּם.

3095 חפר

II חפר: JArm.¹ Syr.; Arb. *ḥafira* to be shy, Eth. *ḥafara* to be ashamed, Tigr. Wb. 104a to revere: ? Arm. :: בּוֹשׁ.

qal: pf. חָפְרוּ, חָפְרוּהָ, חָפְרוּהָ; impf. יִחְפְּרוּ (Sec. ουφρου, Or. *yih-*, Brönno 36), יִחְפְּרוּ: to be ashamed, **Is 1**₂₉ (|| בּוֹשׁ) **24**₂₃ **Jr 15**₉ **50**₁₂ **Mi 3**₇ **Ps 34**₆ **35**₄₋₂₆ **40**₁₅ **70**₃ **71**₂₄ **83**₁₈ **Jb 6**₂₀, cj. **27**₆ (יִחְפְּרוּ). †

hif: pf. הִחְפִּיר; impf. יִחְפִּיר, תִּחְפִּירי; pt. מִחְפִּיר, fem. מִחְפֵּרַת:

—1. to feel abashed **Is 54**₄ **33**₉ (the land);

—2. to act shamefully **Pr 13**₅ **19**₂₆ **Sir 42**₁₄. †

3096 חפר

cj. III חפר: Arb. *ḥafara* to protect.

cj. pu: pf. וְחִפְּרָתָּהּ for qal: to be well protected (Ehrlich) **Jb 11**₁₈. †

Der. I חָפְרוּ.

3097 חפר

I חפר, Sam.^{M51} *āfar*. n.m. (Diringer 235f; BRL 488f rd. ספר); III חפר (Noth 155);

—1. son of גִּלְעָד **Nu 26**_{32f} **27**₁, of Manasseh **Jos 17**_{2f}, → חָפְרוּ;

—2. warrior of David **1C 11**₃₆;

—3. **1C 4**₆. †

3098 חפר

II חפר: n.loc., Sept. οφερ; → חפר, “water-hole, place of pit” (Schwarzenbach 202 :: Gordon UTGl. 887 ratiōn, Akk. *i/ep̄ru* AHw. 385a), → חָפְרוּם, cf. חָפְרוּ הַחָפְרוּ (Sept.^{BA} -χοβερ, alt. -χοφερ and -χοφρα) near שְׂכָה, *T. Ibšār*

on the *Nahr Iskenderūn* Maisler ZDPV 58:81ff; Abel 2:348; Alt *Kl. Schr.* 1:128²; Simons *Geog.* §510, 18: **Jos 12**₁₇ אֶרֶץ חִשְׁכָּה **1K 4**₁₀. †

3099 חֶפְרֵי

חֶפְרֵי, Sam.^{M51} *āfārī*: gentilic of I חֶפְרֵי 1: **Nu 26**₃₂. †

3100 חֶפְרִים

חֶפְרִים: n.loc.; I חֶפְרֵי, BL 571v, “place of pits”; in Issachar, *et-Taigybe* east of *Sōlem* Albright ZAW 44:228 :: Abel 2:343; Noth 117; Simons *Geog.* §330:4: **Jos 19**₁₉. †

3101 חֶפְרַע

חֶפְרַע: Eg. n.m.; Sept. Ουαρφη, EgArm. וַחֶפְרַע (Driver Fschr. Furlani 48), cun. *Uḥpara* (Mel. Syr. 931f), Eg. *Wḥ-yb-r* “Re is of a constant heart”: **Hophra**, Ἀπρίης, Egyptian king 588-568 BC, Reicke-R. 748, **Jr 44**₃₀. †

3102 חֶפְרָפְרָה

*חֶפְרָפְרָה: Bomberg לְחֶפְרָפְרָה, I חֶפְרֵי; BL 483 l; Len. לְחֶפְרֵי פְרוֹת, φαρφαρωθ, 1QIs^a לְחֶפְרֵי פְרוֹת, rd. לְחֶפְרָפְרָה; *Crocidura religiosa* (Aharoni *Os.* 5:463f): **shrew**, holy and often mummified in Egypt (Bodenheimer *Man* 127; RLAR 748f) :: Liebermann Lesh. 29:132ff: = MHb.² עֶפְרַפְרִין, species of bat: **Is 2**₂₀. †

3103 חֶפֶשׁ

חֶפֶשׁ: Ug. *ḥpšt* woman picking up straw on threshing floor (UTGI. 888); MHb.¹ and JArm.^{tg} חֶפֶשׁ/ס, Sam. (Ben-H. 2:465) CPArm. חֶפֶס to dig, MHb.² JArm.^s to search; Arb. *ḥafaša*, Tigr. Wb. 104a, b *ḥafs/ša* to pile up.

qal: impf. יַחְפֹּשׂוּ, נַחְפְּשֶׁה, תַּחְפֹּשְׁנָה, pt. חֶפֶשׁ: to **search out, examine** (|| בקר, בקשׁ) **Ps 64**₇ (rd. יַחְפֹּשׂוּ) **Pr 24**₂₀ **Lam 3**₄₀. †

nif: pf. נִחְפְּשׂוּ: to **be searched out** **Ob 6**. †

pi: pf. וַחְפֹּשְׁתִּי, וַחְפֹּשׂוּ: impf. יַחְפֹּשׂוּ; impv. חֶפֶשׂוּ:

—1. to **search** (carefully) **Gn 31**₃₅ **44**₁₂ **1S 23**₂₃ **1K 20**₆ **2K 10**₂₃ **Zeph 1**₁₂ **Ps 77**₇ (sbj. רִיחֵי ?, cj. וַיִּחְפֹּשׂוּ), **Sir 12**₁₇ (Smend יתפשׁ);

—2. to **track down** **Am 9**₃. †

[pu: impf. יַחְפֹּשׂוּ **Pr 28**₁₂ rd. יַתְחַפֵּשׂ (→ Gemser 114); pt. מִחְפֵּשׂ **Ps 64**₇ rd. הִתְחַפְּשׂוּ, with חֶפֶשׂ and מִחְפֵּשׂ: “disguise” as var. †]

hitp: impf. יִתְחַפֵּשׂ; impv. and inf. הִתְחַפֵּשׂ: to let oneself be searched for; >

—1. to **hide oneself away**, (Tigr.) cj. **Pr 28**₁₂ (rd. יִתְחַפֵּשׂ);

—2. > to **make oneself unrecognizable** by disguise **1S 28**₈ **1K 20**₃₈ **22**₃₀ **2C 18**₂₉;

—**Jb 30**₁₈ rd. יִתְחַפֵּשׂ; **2C 35**₂₂ rd. וַיִּתְחַזֵּק (alt. וַיִּתְחַפֵּשׂ wanted to arrange to be free, → Rudolph). †

Der. חִפְּשׁ.

3104 חִפְּשׁ

חִפְּשׁ: disguise **Ps 64**₇ (→ חִפְּשׁ pu.). †

3105 חִפְּשׁ

חִפְּשׁ: denom. from חִפְּשִׁי; חִפְּשׁ (ו)פְּשׁ freedom **Sir 7**₂₁ **13**₁₁ (inf. qal ?) :: Guillaume 4:6: Arb. *ħfš* II to stay in the tent.

pu: pf. חִפְּשָׁה: to be given one's freedom **Lv 19**₂₀ (חִפְּשָׁה ... חִפְּשָׁה Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §92a). †

cj. hitp: pf. חִתְּחַפֵּשׂ: wanted to arrange to be free (?) **2C 35**₂₂ (→ חִפְּשׁ hitp.). †

3106 חִבְּשׁ

חִבְּשׁ: Arb. *ħibs* blanket, חִבְּשׁ or loan from Akk. *ħib/pšu* woollen material (Zimmern 37)?: **material** for saddlecloths (בְּגָדֵי חִ' לְרִכְבָּה) **Ezk 27**₂₀. †

3107 חִפְּשָׁה

חִפְּשָׁה, Sam.^{M51} *āfāsah*: חִפְּשָׁה, ? acc. (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §35c) or = חִפְּשָׁה of חִפְּשׁ (BL 567i): **setting free** (from slavery) **Lv 19**₂₀. †

3108 חִפְּשׁוֹת

חִפְּשׁוֹת **2C 26**₂₁ K: → Q חִפְּשִׁית. †

3109 חִפְּשִׁי

חִפְּשִׁי, Sam.^{M51} *i/efāi-*: חִפְּשִׁי; Ug. *ħpt* UTGl. 995) and *ħbt*, *ħubata* (UTGl. 929) freedman, soldier, Can. *amēlūt* *ħup/bšī* VAB 2:1417; Ph. חִפְּשִׁי DISO 94; Akk. *ħupšu*, indication of low status CAD 6:241f, AHw. 357a, person halfway between a serf and a freeman, often soldiers; etym. Kopf VT 6:299 → Albright JPOS 4:169f, 6:106ff; Pedersen JPOS 6:103ff; Mendelsohn BASOR 83:36ff, 139:9ff; Lacheman BASOR 83:36ff; Gray *Legacy* 100⁶, 109f; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:136ff, 328: חִפְּשִׁים (BL 562u):

—1. **set free** (from slavery, → חִפְּשָׁה) **Ex 21**_{5,26f} **Dt 15**_{12f,18} **Jr 34**_{9-11,14,16} **Jb 3**₁₉ לְחִפְּשָׁה (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107iγ) **Ex 21**_{2,26f};

—2. exempt from tax (→ III דָּרוֹר; Dalman *Arbeit* 3:186) 1S 17₂₅ (:: Stoebe VT 6:403f: as 1);

—3. free: from violence Is 58₆, from magic cj. Ezk 13₂₀, פָּרָא Jb 39₅; ? Ps 88₆ חֲפָא בַּמַּתִּים, cj. מִחְפָּשֶׁת *מִחְפָּשֶׁת as the one destined for disaster (Gray *Legacy* 199f) :: Grelot VT 14:256ff; → חֲפָשִׁית †

Der. חֲפָשִׁית, חֲפָשָׁה, חֲפָשָׁה, cj. מִחְפָּשֶׁת.

3110 חֲפָשִׁית

חֲפָשִׁית: חֲפָשִׁית חֲפָשִׁי חֲפָשִׁי (בְּ) בַּיִת חֲפָשִׁית (2K 15₅ 2C 26₂₁ Q (K חֲפָשִׁית) whereabouts of the leprous king עֲזַרְיָה; Ug. *bt hptt* || *yrdm rš* UTGl. 995, Aistleitner 1071, = kingdom of the dead (Albright JPOS 14:131¹⁶²); ? house of separation (for the leprous, Gurewicz ABR 11:15ff), exemption from state duties (Montgomery-G. 448); euphemism “freedom” (Rudolph *Chr.* 284) :: Gray *Legacy* 46¹ and 200. †

3111 חֶץ

חֶץ: חֶץ, → חֶצִי; MHb.; Ug. *hz* UTGl. 854 (Dahood *Fschr.* Tisserant 88f), Ph. חֶץ; OArm חֶצִי pl. !, EgArm. חֶט, Pehl. חֶטִי (DISO 94), Mnd. חֶטִי (MdD 143a); Akk. *uš(s)u*; Arb. *ḥazwat*, Eth. *ḥas*; Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 147f: חֶצִי, חֶצִים, חֶצִי, חֶצִי and Ps 77₁₈ חֶצִי (BL 570t):

—1. arrow (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:333f): || קֶשֶׁת 2K 13₁₅ Is 7₂₄ Ezk 39₃₋₉ Ps 11₂ 1C 12₂, || חֶצִי Ps 57₅: חֶצִי שָׁנוֹן חֶצִי חֶצִי, pl. Is 5₂₈ Ps 45₆ 120₄; שְׁחוֹט Jr 9₇ (K שְׁחוֹט); ברור Is 49₂; with ברר hif. Jr 51₁₁, cj. Ps 64₄ (rd. חֶצִים), with שלח 2S 22₁₅/ Ps 18₁₅ Ezk 5₁₆ Ps 144₆; with ירה hif. 2K 19₃₂/ Is 37₃₃ Ps 64₈ Pr 26₁₈ and qal with בָּ 2C 26₁₅; with כּוֹן pol. Ps 11₂, with קלל pilp. Ezk 21₂₆; לַחֶץ מִטָּרָא Lam 3₁₂; בְּעֵלֵי חֶצִים archers Gn 49₂₃ (Ug. *bʿl hz* attribute of ndiv. רֶשֶׁף PRU 2, 3:3, חֶץ רֶשֶׁף Ph. KAI 32:3, WbMyth. 1:305), חֶץ תְּשׁוּעָה 2K 13₁₇; → 1S 20₂₀₋₂₂₋₃₆₋₃₈ 2K 13₁₈ Jr 50₉₋₁₄ Pr 7₂₃;

—2. Yahweh’s arrows Dt 32₂₃₋₄₂ Zech 9₁₄ Ps 7₁₄ 38₃ 77₁₈ חֶצִי שְׁרֵי חֶצִי אֹר חֶצִי (lightnings) Hab 3₁₁; Ps 91₅;

—3. metaph.: Jr 9₇ Ps 127₄ Sir 51₅ (חֶצִי לְשׁוֹן); *בְּנֵי־אֲשָׁפָה Lam 3₁₃ and בְּנֵי־קֶשֶׁת Jb 41₂₀ = חֶץ;

—Nu 24₈ rd. לַחֶצִי; 1S 17₇ rd. וְעֵץ; Ps 58₈ rd. חֶצִיר; Jb 34₆ אָנוּשׁ חֶצִי אָנוּשׁ rd. אָנוּשׁ חֶצִי אָנוּשׁ (מִחֶץ:), alt. II חֶץ fate, sec. Ug. *hz* UTGl. 853, Aistleitner 958) and Arb. *hazz* fate, good luck. †

3112 חֶצֶב

I חֶצֶב: MHb. JArm.¹⁸ CPArm. Mnd. (MdD 151b) to hew, hew out, חֶצֶב Sil. 4-6 stonemason; Yem. *ḥaṣab* firewood (Rabin *Arabian* 26), Ug. *ḥsb* || *mḥs* Gt to strike dead; Akk. *ḥaṣābu* to cut off; Ph. → מִחְצֶב; → חֶטֶב.

qal: חֶצֶב, חֶצֶבָה; impf. תִּחְצֶב; inf. לְחַצֵּב (BL 348h); pt. חֶצֶב, cs. (BL 526l) חֶצֶבִי Is 22₁₆ חֶצֶבִי/בִי, חֶצֶבִים:

—1. to **cut** (stones) **2C 2**_{1,17}, → **הִצַּב**;

—2. to **hew out** (from rock): **בָּרַת** **Dt 6**₁₁ **Jr 2**₁₃ **Neh 9**₂₅ **2C 26**₁₀, **יָקַב** **Is 5**₂, **קָבַר** **22**₁₆, **עֲמוּדֵי־אֶבֶן** **Pr 9**₁ (? rd. **הִצְבָּה** Sept.);

—3. **dress** (stones) **1C 22**₂, **סָלַע** [עִים] **VT 1**:53, 14, **בִּגְרָזָן** **Is 10**₁₅ cf. **Sil. 4**;

—4. to dig ore **Dt 8**₉;

—5. to **weigh in, knock down**, (Ug.) **Hos 6**₅ (→ Rudolph *Hos.* 132f; Spiegel *HThR* 27:105ff). †

nif: impf. **יִהְיֶה־צָבֹן**: to be hewn, inscribed **Jb 19**₂₄. †

pu: pf. **הִצְבִּיתָם**: to be hewn out **Is 51**₁. †

hif: pt. **מִהִצְבֵּת**, confused form from **הִצְבֵּת** and **מִהִצְבֵּת** (Seeligmann *VTSupp.* 1:169⁴; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 192); cut in pieces **Is 51**₉. †

Der. **הִצַּב**, **מִהִצְבֵּת**, **הִצְבִּי**.

3113 **הִצַּב**

II **הִצַּב**: Arb. *ḥḍb* to rake (fire) (Barth *Wurzel.* 22).

qal: pt. **הִצַּב**: to rake (fire) **Ps 29**₇. †

3114 **הִצַּב**

הִצַּב: I **הִצַּב**, pt. qal: stonemason **1K 5**₂₉ **2K 12**₁₃ **Ezr 3**₇ **1C 22**_{2,15} **2C 2**_{1,17} **24**₁₂. †

3115 **הִצְבִּי**

cj. **הִצְבִּי**: **הִצַּב**, Bauer-L. *Bib. Arm.* 196d; for **הִצְבִּיִּים** **Ezr 2**₅₇ (Or. **הִצְבִּיִּים** BH) and **Neh 7**₅₉ rd. **הִצְבִּיִּים**: rd. stonemasons. †

3116 **הִצַּח**

הִצַּח: denom. from → **הִצִּי** ?; MHb. to divide, *JArm.*¹ *Syr.* **הִצַּח** to cut out, MHb. *JArm.*⁵ to poke, Eth. Leslau 21; Akk. *eṣū* to cut, (AHw. 253), → **הִצִּי**.

qal: pf. **הִצַּח**, **הִצִּיתָ**, **הִצַּח**; impf. **יִחַצֵּחַ**, **וַיִּחַצֵּחַ** (נ), **יִחַצְחוּ**, **יִחַצְחוּ**.

—1. to **divide** **Gn 32**₈ **Ex 21**₃₅; with **עַל** among **Gn 33**₁; with **בֵּין** between **Nu 31**₂₇ **Jb 40**₃₀;

—2. to **divide into** with two acc. **Ju 7**₁₆, with acc. and **לְ** **9**₄₃; abs. **Nu 31**₄₂; with **עַד** to reach to **Is 30**₂₈;

—Ps 55₂₄ (with acc. **יְמִיָּהֶם**) denom. to bring up to half ?, or Arb. *ḥaziya* to reach ?, cj. **יִקְצֹוּ** (II **קִצִּין**). †

nif: impf. **יִקְצֹוּ**, **וַתִּקְצֹוּ** (**יִקְצֹוּ עוֹד**) **Ezk 37**₂₂):

—1. to **divide** **2K 28**₁₄, with **לְ** into **Ezk 37**₂₂;

—2. to **be divided** with **לְ** **Da 11**₄. †

Der. **יִקְצִיאֵל**, **יִקְצִיאֵל**; n.m. **יִקְצִיאֵל**, **יִקְצִיאֵל**; n.m. **יִקְצִיאֵל**, **יִקְצִיאֵל**.

3117 **חָצוֹר**

חָצוֹר: n.loc.; Sept. **Ἀσωρ** **1Macc 11**₆₇, Josephus **Ἀσωρα**, **Ἀσωρος**: III **חצר**, = **חָצִיר** “enclosed space”:

—1. in Naphtali **Jos 19**₃₆, EA 228:15 *Ḥazura*, BASOR 147:23 *Ḥa-su-ur*, Eg. *Ḥdr* Simons *Topog.* 211; ZDPV 60:205; Borée 24: **Hazor**, = *T. el Qedah* (*T. Waqqāṣ*), six km SW of Lake Hula, Abel 2:345, BRL 273ff; Simons *Geog.* §498; Reicke-R. 663; Yadin BiOr. 16:1ff; *Hazor* 1-3; Maass F Schr. Eissfeldt 2:105ff; Malamat JBL 79:12ff) **Jos 11**_{10f.13} **12**₁₉ **19**₃₆ **Ju 4**_{2.17} **1S 12**₉ **1K 9**₁₅ **2K 15**₂₉;

—2. in Benjamin **Neh 11**₃₃, = *Kh. Ḥazzūr*, SE of *Nebi-Samwil* Simons *Geog.* §1087; = **בַּעַל חָצוֹר** (→ **בַּעַל** III 4) in Ephraim **2S 13**₂₃?, DJD 3:267 :: Abel 2:259, 345; Simons *Geog.* §774/5;

—3. in Judah **Jos 15**₂₃, Sept. **יִתְנֶן** ‘ח for יִי’ח (Abel 2:345; Simons *Geog.* §317:8-9);

—4. in Judah = **קְרִיּוֹת חָצוֹרוֹן** **Jos 15**₂₅ (text ?, → Noth, Simons *Geog.* §317:13-14);

—5. in Judah **חָרְתָּה** ‘ח “New Hazor” (→ **חָרְשָׁה**) **Jos 15**₂₅, Abel 2:345; cf. **חצר אסם** n.loc. seventh century inscr. (IEJ 10:131). †

3118 **חָצוֹר**

II **חָצוֹר**: IIIa **חצר**: **Jr 49**₃₃ = **מִמְלַכּוֹת חָצִיר** **49**₂₈ (together with **קָרָר**) and **חָצִיר** **49**₃₀, Arb. *ḥaḍar*, the **resident Arabs** :: **קָרָר** (Rudolph *Jer.* 271; Simons *Geog.* §1396). †

3119 **חָצוֹת**

חָצוֹת, Sam.^{M53} *ēṣr*: **חצה**, orig. inf.; MHb. half, middle, midnight, midday; Ug. *ḥst* (? UTGl. 996) = **ḥaṣātu* half: **middle** **לַיְלָה** ‘ח midnight **Ex 11**₄ (**חצות**) **Ps 119**₆₂ **Jb 34**₂₀. †

3120 **חָצוֹת**

חָצוֹת: → **חִוִּץ**.

3121 **חָצִי**

חֲצִי (ca. 120 x): חֲצִיָּה; < **hīsy* (Beer-M. §34:3); MHb., Heb. inscr., Ph., Moab., Nab. (DISO 95): חֲצִי (BL 583x), חֲצִי/ינני:

—1. **half**: חֲצִי זְקָנִים 2S 10₄, חֲצִי הַהֵינּוּ Nu 15₉, חֲצִינֵנוּ half of us 2S 18₃, Jos 8₃₃ rd. וְחֲצִי or וְהַחֲצִי (: Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §73d: distributive) עַד-חֲצִי הַמִּלְכּוֹת Est 5₃₋₆ 7₂ (Mk 6₂₃ Gunkel *Märchen* 141);

—2. **half the height, middle**: חֲצִי הַמְּזֹבֵחַ Ex 27₅ בַּחֲצִי 2S 10₄, חֲצִי יָמֵי Jr 17₁₁; חֲצִי הַלַּיְלָה midnight Ex 12₂₉ Ju 16₃ Ru 3₈;

—Is 44₁₆ prp. עַל-גְּחֻלָּיו (Gesenius-B. :: Torrey 352); 1C 2₅₂ הַמְּנַחֵת חֲצִי rd. הַמְּנַחֵתִי (v.54).

3122 חֲצִי

I חֲצִי, by-form of חֲצִי: < **hīsy*, BL 577j; Pehl. *Frahang* 14:2, ? Mnd. (MdD 143a: Sagittarius) הִיטִיא; Arb. *ḥa/uzwat* small arrow, Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 147f: **arrow** 1S 20_{36b-37a-b-38K} (: Driver Textus 1:115) 2K 9₂₄. †

3123 חֲצִי

II חֲצִי: → חֲצִי.

3124 חֲצִין

cj. *חֲצִין: JArm.^{tb} חֲצִינָא, Syr. *ḥaṣṣīnā* > Arb. Eth. Tigr. (Wb. 102b) *ḥaṣīn* (Fraenkel 86f) > ἀξίνη, Lat. *ascia*; Armen. *kašin*; < Akk. *ḥaṣ(s)in(n)u* (Zimmerman 12), ? Ug. *ḥrṣn* and *bn ḥrzn* (n.m., UTGl. 1016, 895; Aistleitner 1089; Albright *Religion* 228⁴¹: n.m.), → גְּרִזָּן: **battle-axe** (de Vaux VT 9:399ff) 2S 23₈ cj. for חֲעֲצֵנוּ K and Q חֲעֲצֵנִי, 1C 11₁₁ חֲנִיתוֹ. †

3125 חֲצִיר

I חֲצִיר, Sam.^{M52} with art. *ḥaṣṣir*: I חֲצִיר; Sept. ασῖρ, ασῖρ- (Harris *Gramm.* 104; Baudissin *Adonis* 204f), Ph. חֲצִיר, OAm. חֲצִיר (DISO 95), JArm.^t חֲצִירָא, < Heb.; Arb. *ḥaḍīr*. cs. חֲצִיר: **grass** (Löw 4:34; Dalman *Arbeit* 1:334f, 6:209); → יֶרֶק, הַשָּׂא: on the roof 2K 19₂₆ Is 37₂₇ Ps 129₆, on the mountains Ps 147₈, cj. 65₁₄ (rd. חֲצִיר חֲצִירִים), growing along brooks even during drought 1K 18₅; → Is 15₆ 40₆₋₈ 51₁₂ Ps 37₂ 90₅ 103₁₅ 104₁₄ Jb 40₁₅ (→ Driver *Fschr. Levi* dV. 236) Pr 27₂₅ cj. Ps 58₈ (rd. חֲצִיר כְּמוֹ חֲצִיר) and Ps 10₈ (rd. חֲצִירִים) and Sir 40₁₆ (rd. חֲצִיר, → Yadim *Sir.* p. 14f):

—Is 34₁₃ rd. חֲצִיר (1QIs^a Sept. Tg.) and 35₇. †

3126 חֲצִיר

II חֲצִיר: I or II חֲצִיר; MHb., > Sam.: **leek** *Allium Porrum* (Löw 2:131ff) Nu 11₅. †

3127 חֲצִיר

III הַצִּיר: I or special root II הַצַּר, Syr. pl. *hērē*: reed *Typha* (Löw 1:578, 581) **Is 35₇ 44₄ Jb 8₁₂** (: Hirschberg cj. **בְּנֵי חַ'חַצַר** young palms VT 11:375), cj. **Ps 10₈** (הַצִּירִים for הַצַּרִּים). †

3128 חָצַן

*חָצַן: Arb. and Eth. *ḥaḍama* to carry in one's arms, to look after; Akk. *ḥašānu* to receive kindly, to protect; חָצַן, *חָרְצוֹנִים and חָרְצָן ?.

3129 חָצַן

חָצַן: Arb. *ḥiḍn*, Eth. Tigr. Wb. 102b *ḥeḍn*; Arm. **ḥa'nā* > *ḥannā* (Syr. Mnd., MdD 124a) bosom, lap; Akk. *ḥiṣnu* protection: חָצַנּוּ, חָצַנּוּ (BL 215k): **fold of garment, bosom** (→ חָיִק, Hönig 41, 81) **Is 49₂₂ Ps 129₇**, with נָעַר Neh 5₁₃; Pr 30₄ חָצַנּוּ prp. for חָפְנִיו. †

3130 חָצַץ

חָצַץ: → חָצָה; MHb. to separate, Arb. *ḥaṣṣa* to fall as a share *ḥiṣṣat* to, III to share, Eth. *ḥaṣaṣa* to decrease, Tigr. *ḥaṣaṣa* (Wb. 87b) and *ḥaṣṣeṣ* (Wb. 101b) pebbles, Akk. *ḥaṣāṣu* to break off.

qal: pt. חָצַץ: Sept. εὐτάκτως, **divided in groups**, Vulg. *per turmas* (locusts) **Pr 30₂₇** (: Tur-S. *Job* 329f: to wipe off, destroy). †

pi: pt. חָצַץ: to distribute water (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:275) **Ju 5₁₁**. †

pu: pf. חָצַץ: to be at an end **Jb 21₂₁** (alt. limited, restricted; Tur-S. wiped out, → qal). †

Der. חָצַץ, חָצַץ, *חָצַצוֹן.

3131 חָצַץ

חָצַץ: חָצַץ; JArm.^{lg} חָצַץ; Arb. *ḥaṣan*; Eth. *ḥōṣā* Leslau 21; Akk. *ḥiṣṣu*: **pebbles, gravel Pr 20₁₇ Lam 3₁₆**, חָצַץ Ps 77₁₈. †

3132 חָצַצוֹן

*חָצַצוֹן: חָצַץ: חָצַץ: חָצַץ “gravel heap with palms”; n.loc. **Gn 14₇**, trad. = עֵינֵי-גְדֵי 2C 20₂, → Noth ZDPV 67:50ff :: southern Dead Sea Abel 2:344f; Simons *Geog.* §281:991-2; de Vaux *Patriarchen* 37 = → III חָצַץ Ezk 47₁₉. †

3133 חָצַר

חָצַר: JArm.^l; denom. from חָצַרְהָ, like to trumpet from trumpet, Bergsträsser 2:107a.

pi: (Kutscher Lesh. 26:94) pt. **1C 15₂₄ 2C 5₁₂ and 29₂₈** מְחַצְצָרִים, and **2C 7₆ and 13₁₄** מְחַצְצָרִים Len. !, Q מְחַצְצָרִים; **2C 5₁₃** מְחַצְצָרִים, Q מְחַצְצָרִים; K מְחַצְצָרִים and מְחַצְצָרִים (Or. Kahle *Text* 61): to **blow the חַצְצָרָה 1C 15₂₄ 2C 5_{12f} 7₆ 13₁₄ 29₂₈**. †

3134 חַצְצָרָה

חַצְצָרָה, < **ḥaṣarṣarat* (VG 1:247; *Ružička* 15f); MHb. *חַצְצָרָתָא, JArm.¹ חַצְצָרָתָא; II חַצֵר “stalk, tube” and acoustic element *ṣar* (KBL) or redupl. (BL 4821): תּ חַצְצָרָה(וֹ), Sam.^{M52} *ašīšārot*; cs. id.; fem. (except **2C 29₂₈**, where the trumpets stand for trumpeters): **trumpet**, metallic long and straight instrument used for signal calls (BRL 392; Kolari 49ff; Wegner 17; Seidel ZAW 70:164): תּ חַצְצָרָה(וֹ) בַּחֲתָקָה **Nu 10₈₋₁₀ 2K 11₁₄** בַּחֲתָקָה **Nu 10₉**, חַצְצָרָה בַּחֲתָקָה **Ho 5₈**; חַצְצָרוֹת הַתְּרוּעָה **Nu 31₆ 2C 13₁₂ 29₂₆**, of silver **Nu 10₂**; → **2K 12₁₄ 2C 23₁₃ Ps 98₆ Ezr 3₁₀ Neh 12₃₅₋₄₁ 1C 13₈ 15₂₄₋₂₈ 16₆₋₄₂ 2C 5_{12f} 13₁₄ 15₁₄ 20₂₈ 29_{27f} Sir 50₁₆**; 1QM ii:15-iii:11 (Yadin 87ff; vdPloeg 76f) → שׁוֹפָר. †

3135 חַצֵר

I *חַצֵר: Arb. *ḥaḍira* to be green, *ḥuḍrat* greenness, *ḥaḍār* green herbs and sowing-fields (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:334f), Tigr. (Wb. 323a) *ḥadra* (*d* !); *al-Ḥaḍīr*, Chider HwbIsl. 286ff; Pun. pi. pt. מַחְצֵרַת (DISO 95): I, II, III חַצֵיר.

3136 חַצֵר

II *חַצֵר: Arb. *ḥaṣira*, *ḥaṣura* to be narrow, stretched, to form a stalk, tube, *ḥaṣīr* (reed-) mat.

Der. II and III (?) חַצֵיר, חַצְצָרָה, חַצְצָרָה; n.m. חַצְרֵי, חַצְרוֹן.

3137 חַצֵר

III *חַצֵר, → Orlinsky JAOS 59:22ff, Malamat JAOS 82:147; based on two roots: a) Arb. *ḥaḍara* to be present, *ḥaḍar* place of residence :: Bedouin camp; OSArb. *ḥḍr* dwelling-place, *mḥḍr* yard; Tigr. *ḥadra* Wb. 95a to live; cf. II חַדָר: b) Arb. *ḥaṣara* to narrow down, confine, *ḥiṣār* blockage, Eth. and Tigr. (Wb. 102a) *ḥaṣ(s)ara* enclose, *ḥaṣūr* hedge; root var. Arb. *ḥaḥara* to make inaccessible, to confine cattle in fence *ḥiṣār*.

Der. חַצֵר, n.loc. חַצְרוֹת, חַצְרוֹת.

3138 חַצֵר

חַצֵר: III חַצֵר; MHb. yard, Ph. חַצֵר (DISO 95) yard, Ug. *ḥzr*, UTGl. 855 and *ḥtr* 852a homestead; JArm.^{tb} חַצֵרָא fold, village, ? Palm. חִירְתָא (DISO 87) camp, Syr. *ḥērtā* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 230a) settlement; Akk. *ḥa/iṣāru* and *ḥaṣīru* fence (AHw. 331, Mari, → Malamat JAOS 82:146); cs. חַצֵר; Sept. ααρ, ασαρ, ασαρ (Sperber 123); Jerome *aser*: locv. חַצְרָה; חַצְרוֹ, pl. I חַצְרֵי, חַצְרֵי, חַצְרֵי, חַצְרֵי and II חַצְרוֹת, cs. חַצְרוֹת, חַצְרוֹתֵי, חַצְרוֹתֵי (BL 552r), חַצְרוֹתֵי/חַצְרוֹתֵי; Sam.^{M52} *āšīrem/rot*; mostly fem., masc. **Ezk 40₂₃** and elsewhere, **Jr 36₁₀** and elsewhere (ZAW 16:49).

—A. 1. permanent **settlement, yard without walls** (Lv 25³¹) (Noth WdAT 132f) Neh 11²⁵⁻³⁰ (25a → Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 188) Gn 25¹⁶ (with טִירוֹת) Ex 8⁹ Jos 13²³ Is 42¹¹ (Of קָרָר) Neh 11²⁵ 12^{28f} 1C 9¹⁶, cj. Is 34¹³ (1QIs^a חָצֵר) and 35⁷ (?) pr חָצִיר;

—2. **court** (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:41; 7:87), **enclosure** (around building): of an individual 2S 17¹⁸, pl. Neh 8¹⁶; palace court Jr 36²⁰, הַחֲצֵר הַפְּנִימִית, שׁוֹשָׁן Est 4¹¹ 5¹, הַחֲצִיצוֹנָה 6⁴; בֵּית הַנְּשִׂים 2¹¹, → 1⁵ 5² 6⁵; חֲצֵר הַמִּשְׁכָּן Ex 27⁹⁻¹⁹ 35^{17f} 38¹⁵⁻³¹ 39⁴⁰ 40⁸⁻³³ Lv 6⁹⁻¹⁹ Nu 3²⁶ 4²⁶⁻³²; בֵּית יְהוָה Jr 19¹⁴ 26² 2C 24²¹ 29¹⁶; חֲצֵר הַמִּשְׁכָּן Neh 13⁷ חֲצֵרוֹת שְׁתֵּי חֲצֵרוֹת יְהוָה 2K 21⁵ 23¹², without שְׁתֵּי Ps 116¹⁹ 1C 28¹² 2C 23⁵, חֲצֵר הָאֱלֹהִים Neh 8¹⁶; תּוֹךְ הַחֲצֵר (place of offering) 2C 7⁷; חֲצֵר הַכֹּהֲנִים 2C 4⁹; חֲצֵר הָעֵלְיוֹן Jr 36¹⁰, הַתִּיכְנָה, cj. הַחֲצֵר 2K 20⁴, הַחֲצֵר הַחֲדָשָׁה 2C 20⁵; חֲצֵר הַמִּטְרָה Jr 32²⁻⁸⁻¹² 33¹ 37²¹ 38⁶⁻¹³⁻²⁸ 39^{14f} Neh 3²⁵; חֲצֵר הַפְּנִימִית 1K 6³⁶ Ezk 8¹⁶ 10³ 40^{23-27f-44} 42³, חֲצֵר הַחֲצִיצוֹנָה Ezk 10⁵ 40²⁰⁻³¹⁻³⁴⁻³⁷ 42¹⁻³; חֲצֵר הַגְּדוּלָּה 1K 7⁹⁻¹²; → 1K 7⁸⁻¹² 8⁶⁴ Ezk 8⁷ 9⁷ 40¹⁴⁻⁴⁷ 41¹⁵ 42⁷⁻¹⁰⁻¹⁴ 43⁵ 45¹⁹ 46^{1-21 f} 1C 23²⁸; חֲצֵרוֹת יְהוָה Ps 84³, חֲצֵרוֹת בֵּית אֱלֹהֵינוּ 135², without בֵּית 92¹⁴; חֲצֵרֵי Is 1¹² Zech 3⁷ חֲצֵרוֹתֵי 1C 28⁶ קְדָשֵׁי חֲצֵרוֹת קְדָשֵׁי Is 62⁹, חֲצֵרֵיךְ Ps 65⁵ 84¹¹, חֲצֵרוֹתֵיךְ 96⁸ 100⁴;

—2K 20⁴ K העיר, Q חֲצֵר העיר; ? rd. חֲצֵר Sept. Pesh. for חֲצֵר Nu 22³⁹; cj. Ps 10⁸ rd. חֲצֵרִים (III חָצִיר), alt. חֲצֵרָה עֵינָן. Ezk 40¹⁹⁻³² rd. חֲשֵׁעַר; 42⁶ rd. הַחֲצִיצוֹנוֹת; 47¹⁶ rd. חֲצֵרָה עֵינָן.

—B. חָצֵר in n.loc. (Borée 84):

—1. חֲצֵר-אֶדָר, “threshing yard” (Jos 15³ resolved into חֲצֵרוֹן n. אֶדָר, Abel 2:47, 344, 349; Simons *Geog.* §311; Noth ZDPV 58:188, 61:295), near קָרָשׁ: Nu 34⁴ = ‘*Ain Qdērat* (Abel 1:306) or ‘*Ain Qdēs* (Rothenberg *Wüste* 127).

—2. חֲצֵר גְּדָה in the Negeb, near בְּאֵר שֶׁבַע (Abel 2:344; Simons *Geog.* §317:18) Jos 15²⁷.

—3. חֲצֵר סוּסָה “mare-farm” Jos 19⁵ = חֲצֵר סוּסִים “horse-farm” 1C 4³¹, in Simeon, = *Kh. Abū Sūsēn* 14 km S of בְּאֵר שֶׁבַע (Abel 2:344; Albright JPOS 4:157f).

—4. חֲצֵר עֵינָן, “yard of wells” Ezk 47¹⁷, cj 16, = חֲצֵר עֵינָן 48¹ Nu 34^{9f} at the northern border, ? = *d-Qaryatēn*, 13 km E of Damascus: Elliger PJb. 32:66f; Noth ZDPV 58:240f; Abel 2:344; Simons *Geog.* §284.

—5. חֲצֵר שׁוּעָל “yard of foxes” Jos 15²⁸ 19³ Neh 11²⁷ 1C 4²⁸, in the Negeb, near בְּאֵר שֶׁבַע (Abel 2:344); → חֲצֵר מְמוֹת †

חֲצֵרוֹ 3139

חֲצֵרוֹ: n.m., 2S 23^{35K} 1C 11³⁷; → חֲצֵרֵי †

חֲצֵרוֹן 3140

חֲצֵרוֹן See below under חֲצֵרוֹן and חֲצֵרֵי (#3142).

3141 חָצְרוֹן

חָצְרוֹן See below under חָצְרוֹן and חָצְרוֹן (#3142).

3142 חָצְרוֹן/חָצְרוֹן

I חָצְרוֹן and חָצְרוֹן Nu 26^{6,21}: n.m.; II or III חָצְרוֹן;

—1. son of רְאוּבֵן, Sept. Ασρων, Gn 46⁹ Ex 6¹⁴ Nu 26⁶ 1C 5³; → חָצְרוֹנִי;

—2. son of פְּרָעִי, Sept. Ασρωμ, NT Εσρωμ Gn 46¹² Nu 26²¹ Ru 4^{18f} 1C 2^{5,9,18,21,24f} 4¹; → קְרִיּוֹת. †

3143 חָצְרוֹן

II חָצְרוֹן: n.loc., III חָצְרוֹן;

—1. Jos 15³ (Sept.^B Ασρωων); → חָצְרוֹן־אֶדְרָר Nu 34⁴;

—2. חָצְרוֹן, קְרִיּוֹת (Sept. Ασρωων) Jos 15²⁵: → חָצְרוֹן 4. †

3144 חָצְרוֹנִי

חָצְרוֹנִי: gentilic of I חָצְרוֹן 1: Nu 26^{6,21}. †

3145 חָצְרוֹת

חָצְרוֹת See below under חָצְרוֹת and חָצְרוֹת (#3147).

3146 חָצְרוֹת

חָצְרוֹת See below under חָצְרוֹת and חָצְרוֹת (#3147).

3147 חָצְרוֹת/חָצְרוֹת

חָצְרוֹת and חָצְרוֹת Dt 1¹, Sam.^{M52} with article *‘aṣṣīrot*: n.loc.; חָצְרוֹת, “farmsteads”; Diringier 26ff; desert station in the Sinai; usu. *‘Ain Hudrat*, N1E of *J. Musa* (Abel 2:214; Simons *Geog.* §431) :: Meyer *Isr.* 375, 377: Nu 11³⁵ 12¹⁶ 33^{17f} Dt 1¹. †

3148 חָצְרוֹי

חָצְרוֹי: n.m.; II חָצְרוֹי, → חָצְרוֹן: 2S 23³⁵ Q = חָצְרוֹי 35K 1C 11³⁷. †

3149 חָצְרוֹמוֹת

חֲצֵר מוֹת, Sam.^{M52} *esřimot*, Sept. Ασαρμωτ: (n.m.) n.top.: *Hadramaut*, OSArb. *Hđrm(w)t*; Strabo xvi:4, 2 Χατραμωτῖται Ptolemy vi:6, 10, 25 Χαδραμῖται, Pliny vi:154f *Chatramotitae, Atramitae*: “reserve (oasis ?) of death” Montgomery *Arabia* 39⁶, “of (Ug. ndiv.) *Mt*, Driver *Writing* 195⁶; cf. n.loc. Ἀδραμύττιον *Hadrumet* (Mlaker 35); the South-Arabian region **Hadramaut**, EncIsl. 2:219ff; vdMeulen *Hadhramaut*; Forrer *Südarabien* 127ff: son of יִקְטָן **Gn 10**₂₆ **1C 1**₂₀. †

3150 חק

חק: → חיק

3151 חק

חק, Sam.^{M53} *aq*: חקק; BL 455g; MHb.; CPArm. *bħqwq* ἀκριβῶς **Luke 1**₃, Syr. *ħuqqā* rule; Arb. *ħaqq*, Eth. *ħeq* and *ħeg* (Tigr. Wb. 77a, 100a, VG 1:239): חֲקֵךְ, חֲקֵי, חֲקֵךְ, חֲקֵךְ and חֲקֵכֶם (BL 197m), חוֹקֵי, חֲקֵי, חֲקֵי, חוֹקֵי and חֲקֵי **Is 10**₁ (BL 564, 570t, 1QIs^a חוֹקֵי, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 285), חֲקֵי: what is stipulated, determined (in writing), → חֲקָה; vdPloeg CBQ 12:250f:

—1. **portion, term**: לְחֵם חֲקֵי my fair portion of food **Pr 30**₈, term **Jb 14**₅ (rd. חֲקֵן)₁₃, חֲקֵי what is appointed for me **Jb 23**₁₄, מוֹת חוֹקֵךְ **Sir^M 41**₃ the death meant for you;

—2. **prescribed task** **Ex 5**₁₄ **Pr 31**₁₅;

—3. **appropriate portion** **Ezk 45**₁₄ **Lv 6**₁₅ **7**₃₄ **10**₁₅ **24**₉ **Nu 18**_{8,11,19}, income **Gn 47**₂₂;

—4. **due**: with מֵאֵת from **Ex 29**₂₈, with לְ for **30**₂₁;

—5. **allotted portion** **Ezk 16**₂₇, with מִן from **Lv 6**₁₁ **10**_{13f};

—6. **appointed time** **Mi 7**₁₁ (Gunkel ZS 2:158⁴), moment **Zeph 2**₂ (Gerleman *Zeph.* 26, 29 :: BH);

—7. **limit** **Jr 5**₂₂ (יָם), חֲקֵךְ לְבִלְיָ beyond measure **Is 5**₁₄;

—8. **law, regulation**: for stars **Ps 148**₆, rain **Jb 28**₂₆, sea (**Jr 5**₂₂) **Pr 8**₂₉ **Jb 38**₁₀ (rd. חֲקֵן);

—9. **prescription, rule**: a) secular: with עַל for **Gn 47**₂₆ **2C 35**₂₅; חֲקֵךְ עַלֵי against the law **Ps 94**₂₀ (cj. בְּלִי); חֲקֵךְ בִּישְׂרָאֵל **Ju 11**₃₉ (יִתְהִי) and it became, Driver WdO 1:29); **1S 30**₂₅; חֲקֵי אֲוֵן iniquitous prescriptions **Is 10**₁; חוֹקֵי אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם **Ezk 20**₁₈; poetic regulation **Sir 44**₅; b) God-given: חֲקֵי אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם **Ps 2**₇ (cj. חֲקֵךְ אֵל, alt. חֲקֵי אֵל, alt. חֲקֵי אֵל **Ps 2**₇); חֲקֵי הָאֱלֹהִים (אֲסַפֵּךְ אֵל חֲקֵי **Ex 18**₁₆, חֲקֵי וּמִשְׁפָּט **Ex 15**₂₅, **Jos 24**₂₅ **Ezr 7**₁₀ **וּמִשְׁפָּט** **1K 8**₅₈ **וּמִשְׁפָּטֵי** and **מִצְוֹתָיו** **1K 8**₅₈ **וּמִשְׁפָּטֵי** and **מִצְוֹתָיו** **Ps 105**₄₅, || **עֲרוֹתָיו** and **עֲרוֹתָיו** **2K 17**₁₅, || **תוֹרַת יְהוָה** **Am 2**₄, || **תוֹרַתָיו** **Ps 119**₈₋₁₇₁ (20 x), || **עֲרוֹתֶיךָ** and **מִצְוֹתֶיךָ** **1C 29**₁₉; חֲקֵי **Mal 3**₇, || **מִצְוֹתָיו** **1K 3**₁₄ and **מִצְוֹתָיו** **2C 34**₃₁; חֲקֵיךְ **Ps 119**₈₋₁₇₁ (20 x), || **חֲקֵי וּמִשְׁפָּטֵי** **1K 9**₄ **2C 7**₁₇ **וּחֲקֵי וּמִשְׁפָּטֵי** **Zech 1**₆ **חֲקֵי וּמִשְׁפָּטֵי** **Ezk 11**₁₂ **36**₂₇, || **בְּרִיתִי** **Ps 50**₁₆ **1C 16**₁₇; **חֲקֵי וּמִשְׁפָּטֵי** **Dt 4**₁₋₅₋₈₋₁₄ **5**₁ **11**₃₂ **12**₁ **26**₁₆ **Ezk 20**₂₅ **Mal 3**₂₂ **1C 22**₁₃, || **תוֹרַת** **Ex 18**₂₀, || **חֲקֵי וּמִשְׁפָּטֵי** and **מִצְוֹת** **Lv 26**₄₆, || **עֲדַת** and **מִשְׁפָּטֵי** **Dt 4**₄₅ **6** (17)-20, || **מִצְוָה** and **מִשְׁפָּטֵי** **Dt 5**₃₁ **6**₁ **7**₁₁ **26**₁₇, and **מִצְוֹת** and

מִשְׁפָּטִים Neh 1₇, || מִשְׁפָּטִים and תּוֹרָה and מִצְוָה 2K 17₃₇, || מִצְוֹת and תּוֹרָה Neh 9₁₄, || מִשְׁפָּטִים and תּוֹרָה and מִצְוָה 2C 19₁₀, || תּוֹרָה and מִשְׁפָּטִים 2C 33₈; → Neh 9₁₃; כָּל-הַחֲקִים Lv 10₁₁ Dt 4₆ 6₂₄, הָאֱלֹהִים Dt 16₁₂ Jr 31₃₆; || הַתּוֹרָה הַזֹּאת Dt 17₁₉; וְהַמִּצְוָה וְהַחֲקִים Jr 32₁₁ (Rudolph); חֹק and תּוֹרַת || חֹק Ps 81₅; לְ ... בֵּין בְּרִית עוֹלָם Ps 105₁₀ 1C 16₁₇; עֲדוּתֵינוּ Ps 99₇, || בְּרִית עוֹלָם Is 24₅; חֲקִים statutes between ... and Nu 30₁₇;

—10. in the prophets חֹק only: Is 5₁₄ 10₁ 24₅; Jr 5₂₂ 31₃₆ 32₁₁ ? Ezk 11₁₂ 16₂₇ 20₁₈₋₂₅ 36₂₇ 45₁₄ Am 2₄ Mi 7₁₁ Zech 1₆ Mal 3₇₋₂₂;

—Ju 5₁₅ rd. חֲקָרִי; Zeph 2₂ rd. לֹא תִהְיוּ or לֹא תִחְקְרוּ; Ps 74₁₁ rd. תִּכְלֹא חֵיקְךָ בְּקִרְבִי; 119₅ rd. אֲמַרְתֶּךָ; Jb 23₁₂ rd. בְּחִקִי; 26₁₀ rd. חֲקֵק חֵג. †

3152 חֲקָה

חֲקָה: by-form of חֲקֵק.

pu: pt. מִחְקָה: **carved** in Ezk 8₁₀; הַמִּחְקָה sbst. what is carved in 1K 6₃₅; אֲנָשֵׁי הַמִּחְקָה men in carved drawing (→ Zimmerli 193, 531) Ezk 23₁₄. †

hitp: impf. תִּתְחַקֶּה: to **carve in oneself** (i.e. one's name) in the foot-soles of slaves (illustrated Tur-S. 230f) Jb 13₂₇. †

3153 חֲקָה

חֲקָה, Sam.^{M53} 'aqqa (100 x, often in H, P and Ezk): fem. of חֹק, BL 455g; MHb.2: חֲקַת, חֲקַת (ר)ת, חֲקַת (Sec. ακαωθαῖ, Beer-M. §51, 2c);

—1. **due** עוֹלָם חֲקַת permanent due Lv 7₃₆, חֲקַת קִצִיר the set times of harvest Jr 5₂₄; חֲקוֹת regulations for שָׁמַיִם וָאָרֶץ Jr 33₂₅, f. שָׁמַיִם Jb 38₃₃;

—2. (human) **statutes**: of the Egyptians and Canaanites Lv 18₃, of the peoples 20₂₃ 2K 17₈, of עַמֵּרֵי Mi 6₁₆, of הָיִד 1K 3₃, of Israel 2K 17₁₉; customs of תּוֹעֵבָה Lv 18₃₀;

—3. divine statute: חֲקוֹת עוֹלָם (cj. Ezk 46₁₄) is פֶּסַח Ex 12₁₄, מִצְוֹת 12₁₇, סְפוֹת Lv 23₄₁, [יּוֹם הַכִּפּוּרִים] 16₂₉₋₃₁₋₃₄, כְּהֵנָה Ex 29₉, נֵר תָּמִיד 27₂₁ Lv 24₃, מִכְּנֵסֵי בָרַךְ Ex 28₄₃, interdiction of חֲלָב and דָּבַח Lv 3₁₇, 10₉, שִׁכָר 10₉, זִבְחַ לְשַׁעֲרִים 17₇, → 23₁₄₋₂₁ 3₁ Nu 10₈ 15₁₅ 18₂₃ 19₁₀₋₂₁; חֲקַת הַפֶּסַח Ex 12₄₃ Nu 9₁₂₋₁₄ → 9₃, חֲקַת הַמִּזְבֵּחַ Ezk 43₁₈, חֲקַת בֵּית יְהוָה 44₅, חֲקַת הַזֹּאת Ex 13₁₀ (מִצְוֹת), חֲקַת הַתּוֹרָה, Nu 31₂₁ (rd. חֲקוֹת הַחַיִּים; חֲקָה אַחַת Nu 9₁₄ 15₁₅; one and the same statute Nu 9₁₄ 15₁₅; חֲקוֹת הַחַיִּים statutes leading to life Ezk 33₁₅; חֲקוֹתֵינוּ (of God), || מִשְׁפָּטֵינוּ 2S 22₂₃/Ps 18₂₃, || מִצְוֹתֵינוּ Dt 6₂ 28₁₅₋₄₅ 30₁₀ || חֲקוֹתֵינוּ in series of 3 Dt 8₁₁ 30₁₆ 2K 23₂ Jr 44₂₃ Ezk 43₁₁ (?), in series of 4 Dt 11₁ 1K 2₃; חֲקוֹתֵינוּ (of God) Lv 19₁₉ 20₈ Ezk 18₁₉₋₂₁, || מִשְׁפָּטֵינוּ Lv 18_{4f-26} 19₃₇ 20₂₂ 25₁₈ 26₁₅₋₄₃ 1K 6₁₂ 11₃₃ Ezk 5_{6f} 11₂₀ 18₉₋₁₇ 20₁₁₋₁₃₋₁₆₋₁₉₋₂₁₋₂₄ 37₂₄, || מִצְוֹתֵינוּ Lv 26₃ 1K 9₆ 11₃₄₋₃₈ 2K 17₁₃ Ps 89₃₂ 2C 7₁₉, || בְּרִיתֵינוּ 1K 11₁₁ Jr 44₁₀, || חֲקוֹתֵינוּ Ezk 44₂₄, in series of 4 Gn 26₅;

—2K 17₃₄ → Comm.; Jr 10₃ rd. חֲתַת (→ Rudolph); 31₃₅ rd. חֲקַק; Ps 119₁₆ rd. בְּתוֹרַתְךָ. †

3154 חֲקִיפָא

חֲקִיפָא: n.m.; Arb. *haqafa* to bend, “bent” (Noth 227): Ezr 2₅₁ Neh 7₅₃. †

3155 חֲקַק

חֲקַק: MHb. JArm. to hollow out, to engrave, Ph. and Yaud. (DISO 95) to carve > to stipulate in writing; Arb. *haqqa* to make furrows :: *haqq* duty, obligation (Guillaume 4:7), to be true :: Kopf VT 9:255f: what somebody is entitled to; OSArb. *haqq* legally binding (ZAW 75:309); Tigr. Wb. 77a to seek justice, Mnd. MdD 152a to be in order; → חֲקָה, Hentschke *Setzung*.

qal: pf. וַחֲקֹתֶיךָ, וַחֲקֹתֶיךָ; imp. חֲקֹה; inf. חוֹקוּ Pr 8₂₇ (var. חוֹקוּ, BL 437); pt. חֲקִי (cs. BL 526 l) Is 22₁₆
חֲקִי (חֲקִי), pass. חֲקִימוּ:

—1. to carve (חֲקַר) Is 22₁₆;

—2. to inscribe, carve, draw Is 30₈ 49₁₆ Ezk 4₁ (Kelso §92) 23₁₄ Pr 8₂₇, cj. Jb 26₁₀ (rd. חֲקַח

—3. to enact, to decree Is 10₁, cj. Jr 31₃₅; חֲקִי יִשְׂרָאֵל Ju 5₉ → po 2^a;

—Pr 8₂₉ rd. בְּחֻזְקוֹ. †

pu: pt. מִחֲקַק: what is decreed Pr 31₅ (Or. מִחֲקַק), cj. מִחֲקַק חֵלֶקְהָ portion meant for him Dt 33₂₁. †

po: impf. יַחֲקִיקוּ; pt. מִחֲקִיקִים, מִחֲקִיקֵי קִנּוּ, מִחֲקִיקֵי קִנּוּ:

—1. to order, to decide Pr 8₁₅;

—2. pt. מִחֲקַק a) commander, ruler Ju 5₁₄ (→ qal 3 חֲקִיקֵי), Is 33₂₂ (Y); b) ruler's staff (Pedersen *Isr.* 3-4:78f) Gn 49₁₀ Nu 21₁₈ (in quotation Dam. 69 מִחֲחֻזְקוֹת) Ps 60₉ (:: Kopf VT 9:256: portion) 108₉; Dt 33₂₁ → pu. †

hof (passive qal, Bergsträsser 2:§15c); impf. יִחֲקִיקוּ (**yuhḥāqū* instead of *yuḥāqū*, BL 433h): to be recorded Jb 19₂₃. †

Der. חֲקַח, חֲקָה, n.loc. חוֹקַק.

3156 חֲקִיקֵי

חֲקִיקֵי Is 10₁: → חֲקַח. †

3157 חֲקַר

—Neh 5₅ לְאַחֲרֵיהֶם ? rd. לְאַחֲרֵיהֶם. †

3161 חר

II חר: III חרר; → חר; MHb. JArm.^{tb} (JArm.^h also חורתא), Ug. *hr* (?) *hrt* hole UTGl. 996 (?), 1006; Arb. Akk. *hurru*, Eth. Leslau 21: חררי, חררי, חררי/ריהן: **hole** (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:43) for people **1S 14**₁₁ **Jb 30**₆, for animals **Nah 2**₁₃; eye-socket **Zech 14**₁₂; hole in chest, wall **2K 12**₁₀ **Ezk 8**₇; ? erotically **Song 5**₄ key-hole ? (alt. *vagina*). †

Der. n.loc. חר הגדגד, חרונים.

3162 חר

III חר: *חר: ndiv. Eg., *Hr* **Horus** (RLAR 307ff; WbMyth. 1:360ff) Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 280; → חרנפר.

3163 חר

חר: III חרר, → II חר; pl. חוריים: **hole** for snake **Is 11**₈ (Ug. *hr btm* UTGl. 846) hiding-place for people **42**₂₂. †

3164 הגדגד

הגדגד See below under חר הגדגד (#3166).

3165 חר

חר See below under חר הגדגד (#3166).

3166 חר-הגדגד

חר הגדגד: n.loc. “hole of the cricket” II חר (: Noth: Arb. saddle-back); Sept. Sam. חר הג'חר (Ben-H. 3:170) = ג'חרדה **Dt 10**₇; desert station, ? in *W. Jerāfi* west of ערבקה (Abel 2:339f; Noth PJB. 36:22f; Simons *Geog.* §438): **Nu 33**_{32f}. †

3167 חרא

*חרא: Syr. *hrā*, Arb. *hari'a*, Tigr. *har'a*, (Wb. 70a) *cacavit*.

Der. מ'חראות, חראים.

3168 חראים

*חראים: חרא; Ug. *hr* UTGl. 999 JArm.^b חריא, Syr. *heryā*, Mnd. (MdD 152b) חוריא, Tigrin. *har'i* (Leslau 22), Arb. *hur*, BL 583y: *חראיהם **Is 36**_{12K} > חרייהם **2K 18**₂₇; חרייונים **2K 6**₂₅, BL 517v, cowpat (Dalman

Arbeit 6:96), K חֲרֵי יוֹנִים (Q → דְּבִינִים) **dove's dung** (Gressmann SchrAT 2/1:302; alt. plant Montgomery-G. 385; Oppenheim JQR 37:175; KBL; Harrison 31; cj. חֲרִיִּים, Löw 1:121f); **2K 18**²⁷ חֲרִיִּים and **Is 36**¹² חֲרִיִּים = Q צִאֲתָם, K הֲרִאִי > *הֲרִי, VG 1:53f; Bauer-L. *Bib. Arm.* 51j: **excrement**, replaced by צִאֲתָה (Geiger 409f; Gordis 86). †

3169 חרב

I חרב: MHb. JArm. CPArm. to be desolate, to devastate, Syr. *ħreb*; Mnd. (MdD 152b), Tigr. Wb. 68b *ħarba* and Arb. *ħariba* to be destroyed, *ħaraba* destroy, devastate; Ug. UTGL. 1000 *ħrb* to become dry; Yaud. and Nab. (DISO 95), Akk. *ħarābu* to lay waste.

qal: pf. חָרַבוּ; impf. יִחַרְבוּ, יִחַרְבוּ, יִחַרְבוּ; impv. חָרַב, חָרְבוּ, חָרְבוּ and חָרְבוּ (BL 306 l, 352); inf. חָרַב:

—1. to **dry up** (intransitive): water **Gn 8**¹³ **Is 19**^{5f} **44**²⁷ **Hos 13**¹⁵ **Ps 106**⁹ **Jb 14**¹¹, earth **Gn 8**¹³;

—2. to **be in ruins** (final stage of destruction, Galling Fschr. Rudolph 69): אָרָץ **Is 34**¹⁰, עִיר **Jr 26**⁹ **Ezk 6**⁶ **12**²⁰ **Sir 16**⁴, מִקְדָּשׁ **Am 7**⁹; to be devastated הִגְוִים (text ?) **Is 60**¹²;

—**Jr 2**¹²? חָרְרוּ (Rudolph). †

nif: pt. נִחְרְבוּ, pl. נִחְרְבוֹת (Bergsträsser 2:112c): to **be laid waste**: עִיר **Ezk 26**¹ **30**⁷. †

pu: pf. חָרְבוּ: to **be dried** (bowstrings) **Ju 16**^{7f}. †

hif: pf. הִחְרִיב, הִחְרַבְתִּי, הִחְרַבְתִּי; impf. אֶחְרִיב; pt. מִחְרַב, מִחְרַבְתִּי, מִחְרַבְתִּי.

—1. to cause to **dry up, run dry**: מַיִם **2K 19**²⁴ **Is** cj. **11**¹⁵ (וְהִחְרִיב) **37**²⁵ (→ מִצֹּר, Eissfeldt ZDMG 112:263¹) **50**² **51**¹⁰ **Jr 51**³⁶ **Nah 1**⁴, land **Is 42**¹⁵, cj. הִחְרַבְתִּי **Am 4**⁹;

—2. to **reduce to ruins, to lay waste**: אָרָץ **2K 19**¹⁷ **Ju 16**²⁴ **Is 37**¹⁸ **49**¹⁷, cj. **Am 3**¹¹, עִיר **Ezk 19**⁷, חוֹצוֹת **Zeph 3**⁶, cj. עַמִּים **Dt 33**³ and **Jr 15**⁸ מִחְרַב. †

hof: pf. הִחְרַבְתָּ (and for אֶמְלֵאָה cj. הִמְלֵאָה, alt. הִחְרַבְתָּ, BL 597g) to **be destroyed, laid waste** **Ezk 26**²;

—**2K 3**²³ הִחְרַבְתָּ inf. abs. of pf. nif. (GK §113w) rd. הִחְרַב; **Ezk 29**¹² מִחְרַבוֹת rd. חֲרָבוֹת (dittoogr.). †

Der. חָרַב, חָרַב, חָרְבָה, חָרְבָה, חָרְבוֹן*; name of mountain חָרַב.

3170 חרב

II חרב: denom. from חָרַב; OSArb. *ħrb*, Arb. *ħariba* III, Tigr. Wb. 68b to fight, Syr. to kill, NArm. to wage war.

qal: impv. חָרַב, חָרְבוּ: to **massacre** Jr 50²¹⁻²⁷. †

nif: pf. נִחָרְבוּ: to **fight one another** 2K 3²³ with cj. impf. יִחָרְבוּ. †

3171 חָרַב

חָרַב: I חרבו, MHb., Sam. Ben-H. 2:551: fem. חָרְבָה, pl. חָרְבוֹת **Ezk 36**³⁵ (BL 208t):

—1. **dry:** מִנְחָה (בְּלוֹלָה־בְּשֶׁמֶן ::) Lv 7¹⁰, פֶּתַח Pr 17¹;

—2. **waste, desolate:** מְקוֹם Jr 33¹⁰⁻¹², עִיר **Ezk 36**³⁵⁻³⁸, cj. 26² (→ I חרב hof.) and 29¹² (rd. חָרְבוֹת) Neh 2³, Jerusalem 2¹⁷, temple Hg 1⁴⁻⁹. †

3172 חָרַב

חָרַב (410 x): MHb., Ug. *hrb* (UTGI. 93 sword, knife), Yaud. OAM. EgAm. (DISO 95), JArm. Sam. CPArm. Syr. (also war), חָרְבָא, Mnd. (MdD 126b) חָרְבָא; Arb. *harb* war (< Tigr. Wb. 68b, Leslau 22) *harbat* lance (Schwarzlose *Waffen* 213) > Eg. *hrp*; ? Akk. *harbu* plough AHW. 325; > Arm. *harb* sword (Hübschmann 304): חָרַב, חָרְבוּ, חָרְבוֹת, cs. חָרְבוֹתָם, חָרְבוֹתָיו; fem. like Ug.; JArm. masc., Syr. common gender: **dagger** and (short) **sword** (BRL 129ff, 472ff):

—1. **flint knives** חָרְבוֹת צָרִים Jos 5^{2f};

—2. **dagger** Ju 3¹⁶;

—3. **chisel** (of stone-mason) Ex 20²⁵, crowbar (Waschow 57, → כִּילָף*) **Ezk 26**⁹;

—4. **sword:** → יָנָה הוֹצִיא, לֵהֵט, לַטֵּשׁ, מָרַט, נָדָן, נָשַׁשׁ, פָּה, הָרִיק, שָׁלַף, תָּעַר, בְּחָרַב Jos 11¹⁰, לְפִי חָרַב Nu 21²⁴, חָרַב לְפִי חֵהָפָה לְפִי חָרַב 1S 15⁸, חָרַב לְפִי חָרַב Gn 34²⁶; חָרַב לְפִי חָרַב Is 22², חָרַב לְפִי חָרַב Is 22², חָרַב לְפִי חָרַב Gn 31²⁶; חָרַב לְפִי חָרַב Song 3⁸; חָרַב לְפִי חָרַב Gn 27⁴⁰; חָרַב לְפִי חָרַב Gn 3²⁴, חָרַב לְפִי חָרַב Lv 26²⁵ Sir 39³⁰; חָרַב לְפִי חָרַב Dt 32⁴²; חָרַב of Yahweh (Gressmann *Eschatologie* 76ff; Frederiksson *Krieger*) Ju 7²⁰ Is 34⁶ Jr 12¹² 47⁶; metaph. = לָשׁוֹן Ps 57⁵ 59⁸ cf. Jb 5¹⁵ (fits of rage, KBL :: Driver JTS 33:42ff: intrigue; alt. cj. חָרְבוֹת) Pr 5⁴;

—Dt 28²² rd. חָרַב; Is 1²⁰ ? rd. חָרְבוֹת (Begriff *Dtjs.* 27); **Ezk 38**^{21a} rd. חָרְבוֹת; Jb 5¹⁵ ? rd. חָרְבוֹת; Jb 19^{29aβ} ? rd. חָרְבוֹת for חָרְבוֹת; 40¹⁰ rd. חָרְבוֹת חָרְבוֹת.

3173 חָרַב

חָרַב: I חרב; JArm. חָרְבָא dryness, JArm.^{tb} ruin, Syr. Mnd. (MdD 137b) devastation, Akk. *harbu*, *huribtu* desert, Arm.lw. (: *arbu*) vSoden Orient. 35:11:

—1. **dryness, drought:** of the ground **Ju 6**^{37-39f} **Is 25**^{5a-b} **Hg 1**¹¹ **Sir 43**³ (caused by the sun), cj. **Dt 28**²²; of the skin **Jb 30**³⁰; > **heat Gn 31**⁴⁰ **Is 4**⁶ **25**^{4f} **Jr 36**³⁰ **Sir 14**²⁷;

—2. **devastation, waste Is 61**⁴ **Jr 49**¹³ **50**³⁸;

—**Ezk 29**¹⁰ dl.; **Zeph 2**¹⁴ rd. עֲרַב. †

3174 חֲרַב

חֲרַב, Sept. χωρηβ: → חרַב: locv. חֲרֻבָּה: **Horeb**; mountain of legislation in E (: Noth *Überl. St.* 29) and Dt :: → סִינִי in J and P; Reicke-R. 748; Philby *Midian* 222ff: *Hurab*; **Ex 3**¹ **17**⁶ **33**⁶ **Dt 1**²⁻⁶⁻¹⁹ **4**¹⁰⁻¹⁵ **5**² **9**⁸ **18**¹⁶ **28**⁶⁹ **1K 8**⁹ **19**⁸ **Mal 3**²² **Ps 106**¹⁹ **2C 5**¹⁰. †

3175 חֲרֻבָּה

חֲרֻבָּה: I חרב, BL 601d; MHb., JArm.^s חרבֻתָּא, dimin. חריבֻתָּה 3Q 15 i 1 (DJD 3:234, 241) destruction, Arb. *ḥirbat* site of ruins: חֲרֻבֻת, cs. חֲרֻבֻתִּיהָ, חֲרֻבֻתִּיהָ: **site of ruins:** with בְּנָה **Ezk 36**¹⁰⁻³³ **Mal 1**⁴, with קוֹנֵם **Is 44**²⁶, with נָתַן **Lv 26**³¹ **Ezk 25**¹³, with לְ נָתַן **Jr 25**¹⁸ **Ezk 5**¹⁴, cj. **29**¹⁰, with שִׁים **35**⁴; → **Lv 26**³³ **Is 5**¹⁷ **49**¹⁹ **51**³ **52**⁹ **58**¹² **61**⁴ **64**¹⁰ **Jr 7**³⁴ **22**⁵ **25**¹¹ **27**¹⁷ **44**²⁻⁶⁻²² **49**¹³ **Ezk 13**⁴ **26**²⁰ **29**⁹⁻¹⁰ **33**²⁴⁻²⁷ **36**⁴ **38**⁸⁻¹² **Ps 9**⁷ **102**⁷ **109**¹⁰ **Da 9**² **Ezr 9**⁹; חֲרֻבֻת **Jb 3**¹⁴ pyramids ? (→ Hölischer 16; Tur-S. 62);

—**Is 48**²¹ rd. var. חֲרֻבֻתִּים deserts; **Jr 25**⁹ rd. לְחֲרֻפֹת. †

3176 חֲרֻבָּה

חֲרֻבָּה, Sam.^{M55} with בָּ *bārēba*^h: I חרב, < **harrabat*, BL 477z: **the dry land** (: נָהָר, יָם; → יִבְשָׁה) **Gn 7**²² **Ex 14**²¹ **Jos 3**¹⁷ **4**¹⁸ **2K 2**⁸ **Ezk 30**¹² **Hg 2**⁶, cj. **Ps 78**¹⁵ (for רָבָה); Dam. ii:20. †

3177 חֲרֻבוֹן

*חֲרֻבוֹן: I חרב; BL 488c, 500g: בְּחֲרֻבֵי rd. בָּ 1 MS, Symm. Tg. “as in” (→ פָּ 4): **dry heat Ps 32**⁴ :: Houtsma ZAW 27:58. †

3178 חֲרֻבֻנָּא

חֲרֻבֻנָּא **Est 1**¹⁰ and חֲרֻבֻנָּה **7**⁹ (Pesh. 2 x רַחְבוּנָא) n.m., Pers. courtier (Gehmann 323 “Bald one” :: Duchesne-G. 107). †

3179 חרג

חרג: Arb. *ḥaraja*; JArm.^t חַרְגֻתָּא terror.

qal: impf. יִחְרַגוּ (Sec. ουιερογου, Brönno 36f): to **come out trembling** (cf. חרר, רנז) **Ps 18**⁴⁶, cj. **2S 22**⁴⁶ (: Kutscher Lesh. 27:34). †

3180 חַרְגָּל

חַרְגָּל: MHb. (< ἄργόλαι a kind of snake, Torrey *Vit. Proph. Jer.* §6, p. 49ff), JArm.¹ Syr. חַרְגָּלָא, Syr. also *hargālā*, Sam. רגולתא (Ben-H. 2:471, 385), NSyr. *hargul*, Nab. חרגלו n.m. Cantineau *Nab.* 99, Akk. *ergilu* (AHw. 240), Arb. *harjal*, *hurjul*, *harjalat* locust and swarm of locusts; < *hjl*, Arb. *hajala* II to hop, (: *Ružička* 212): **kind of locust**, *Tettigonidae* (Bodenheimer *Life* 319): **Lv 11**₂₂. †

3181 חָרַד

חָרַד: ? Ug. *hrd* (Aistleitner 1079); Syr. etpe. to tremble; Arb. *harida* to be coy, *harida* to be furious (Blau VT 5:341).

qal: pf. חָרַד, חָרְדוּ; impf. יִחַרְד, יִחַרְדוּ and יִחַרְדוּ, יִחַרְדוּ; impv. חָרְדוּ:

—1. to **tremble** **Gn 27**₃₃ **Ex 19**₁₆₋₁₈ **1K 1**₄₉ **Is 10**₂₉ **32**₁₁ **41**₅ (1QIs^a יחרו) **Ezk 26**₁₈ **Am 3**₆ **Jb 37**₁ **Ru 3**₈; to be trembling **1S 14**₁₅ **28**₅ **Is 19**₁₆ **Ezk 26**₁₆ **32**₁₀;

—2. with אֵל to turn trembling to **Gn 42**₂₈; with לְקַרְאֵת to come to meet trembling **1S 16**₄ **21**₂, with מִן to come trembling from **Hos 11**_{10f}; with אַחֲרַי to **hurry after** (Tiktin 16f) **1S 13**₇;

—3. with אֵל חָרְדָה to **take trouble**, to **worry** (: Driver JTS 27:158f: to restrict oneself) **2K 4**₁₃. †

hif: pf. הִחַרִיד, הִחַרְדוּ; inf. הִחַרִיד; pt. מִחַרִיד: to **startle** **Ju 8**₁₂ **2S 17**₂ **Ezk 30**₉ cj. **Hos 5**₈ (הִחַרִידוּ); מִחַרִיד וְאֵין without anyone to bring fear **Lv 26**₆ **Dt 28**₂₆ **Is 17**₂ **Jr 7**₃₃ **30**₁₀ **46**₂₇ **Ezk 34**₂₈ **39**₂₆ **Mi 4**₄ **Nah 2**₁₂ **Zeph 3**₁₃ **Jb 11**₁₉;

—**Zech 2**₄ rd. הִחַד (חרד hif.). †

Der. חָרַד, I and II חָרְדָה, חָרַד (?).

3182 חָרַד

חָרַד: חָרַד; MHb. 2: pl. חָרְדִים:

—1. **anxious** abs. **Ju 7**₃ **1S 4**₁₃;

—2. **frightened at** with עַל **Is 66**₂, with אֵל **66**₅, with בְּ **Ezr 9**₄ **10**₃. †

3183 חָרַד

I חָרַד: in n.loc. חָרַד עֵין חָרַד: intermittent well ? :: Elliger PJB. 31:39: Arb. *hārada* to rain little; ‘*Ain Jālūd* near גַּלְבַּע (Abel 1:200f; Simons *Geog.* §804) ? : **Ju 7**₁; cj. **Ps 83**₁₁; ? = בְּעֵין **1S 29**₁. †

3184 חָרַד

II *חרד: → חרדי.

3185 חרדה

I חרדה, Sam.^{M56} *aridda*: חרד; MHb., Pun. בעל חרדת (DISO 96): cs. חרדת, (BL 210f): **trembling, fear** Is 21₄ Jr 30₅, cj. Ezk 38_{21a}; with יהיה בַּיָּהוָה 1S 14₁₅, with נפל על Da 10₇; חרדת אדם fear of man Pr 29₂₅; חרד חרדה גדלה to tremble violently Gn 27₃₃, with אל 2K 4₁₃, → חרד qal 3; metaph. with לבש Ezk 26₁₆rd. (Zimmerli 620; Lohfink VT 12:271³ mourning; cj. חגרות or קדרות). †

3186 חרדה

II חרדה: n.loc., חרד ?; Sept. Χαραδαδ: desert station: ? *el-harada*, 85 km S of Aqaba (Noth PJB 36:22f; Simons *Geog.* §431): Nu 33_{24f}. †

3187 חרדי

חרדי: n.loc.; gentilic of II *חרד; ? *Kh. Harēdan* in *W. en-Nār*, 5.5 km SE of Jerusalem (Dalman *Orte* 105f; Elliger PJB. 31:39f :: Simons *Geog.* §804; Mazar VT 13:315³): 2S 23₂₅, cj. 1C 11₂₇ for חרדי. †

3188 חרה

I חרה: → I חרר; MHb.² to glow, JArm.^b to fan (fire), Syr. etpe. to argue; Yaud. חרא wrath ? (DISO 95); MHb. JArm.^t תחרות quarrel; Arb. *ḥarwat* burning, wrath; Eth. Tigr. Wb. 66a *ḥarra*, Leslau 22.

qal: pf. חרה; impf. יחר, יחר, יחר; inf. חרה, חרות: to **be/become hot**:

—1. חרה אפו his nose became hot = **his wrath was kindled** Gn 44₁₈ and 23 x, cj. Jb 19₁₁, of Yahweh Ex 4₁₄ and 31 x; with בַּ against Gn 30₂ and 28 x;

—2. חרה לו without אפו, with בַּ or על because of, to **become angry** Gn 4_{5f} and 18 x, cj. 2S 11₂₂; to become ill-humoured (in the face of Yahweh) 1S 15₁₁ 2S 6₈ and 1C 13₁₁ (prp. ויחר or ויחרר) Jon 4_{4,9};

—3. חרה בעיניו **he is angry** Gn 31₃₅ 45₅; חרה abs. Hab 3₈.

nif: pt. נחרים: with בַּ to **be angry with** vi. Is 41₁₁ 45₂₄, cj. 451₆ (rd. כַּל־נַחַרְיוּ); נחרו Song 1₆ → נחר pi. †

hif: impf. יחר: to **kindle** cf. pi. [MHb.] חריתי נפשי Sir 51₁₉ 11QPs^a, DJD 4, p. 82) Jb 19₁₁, cj. יחר;

—Neh 3₂₀ החרה dl. (dittogr.). †

hitp: impf. תחר: to **get excited** (|| קנא) Ps 37_{1-7f} Pr 24₁₉, cj. 3₃₁ (:: Gemser) and Sir 11₉, 4QPs 37₈ תחר (rd. תחר) RQ 4:235ff. †

tifel (GK §55h), rather denom. from תחרה quarrel Sir 31 / 34²⁹ 40⁵, Beer-M. §72, 4 (: Blau VT 7:387f: reflexive of hif.): impf. חָרַחְרַח; pt. חָרַחְרַח: to **compete** Jr 22¹⁵, with אָת to race with 12⁵. †

Der. חָרַח, חָרַחְרַח.

3189 חרה

II חרה: Arb. *ḥarāʿ* to decrease, OSArb. *ḥry* damage (Müller 41).

qal: pf. חָרַח (MSS חָרַח → חור): to **diminish in number** Is 24⁶. †

3190 חֲרִיָּה

חֲרִיָּה: n.m., var. → חֲרִיָּה; etym. ?; ? Lih. חרח Ryckmans 1:277; for בְּנַח־חֲרַח cj. הַצִּרְפִּים בְּנַח־חֲרַח Pesh. (Rudolph): Neh 3⁸. †

3191 חֲרוּזִים

חֲרוּזִים, Or. חרוזים Kahle Text 72: חרוז, JArm.^s חרוזא stringer of pearls, Pun. חרוז chain, Arb. *ḥaraz* necklace of bivalves or glass beads: **necklace of shells** (Dalman Arbeit 5:350) Song 1¹⁰. †

3192 חרוּל

חרוּל: < **ḥarūl* (BL 471u), pl. חֲרֻלִּים (MHb.² חרוּל) as of **ḥarūl* (BL 538i); **weed** in field and fruit garden Zeph 2⁹ (coll., || מְלֹחַ) and Pr 24³¹ (pl. || קַמְשׁוֹנִים); protection against the sun for desert riff-raff Jb 30⁷; cj. Ps 58¹⁰ for חָרוֹן (: dissim., Kutscher): tall wild **artichoke** (Saadia), Dalman Arbeit 1:372; 2:318f, Hölscher Job 77; Tur-S. 423 :: Löw 2:437; 3:480; KBL: JArm.¹ Syr. *ḥūrlā*, Akk. *ḥallūru*, Pehl. *Frahang* 4:1 חלור, EgArm. חלר (DISO 90) > Arb. *ḥullar* **chickling** *Lathyrus ochrus*, of little weight. †

3193 חרוּם

חרוּם: → II חרם.

3194 חֲרוּמָה

חֲרוּמָה: n.m., < *חרום אָף (→ II חרם) “Slit Nose” (Noth 227): Neh 3¹⁰. †

3195 חָרוֹן

חָרוֹן: חרה, BL 498f; MHb.; Yaud. חרא (DISO 95), OArm. חרן (DISO 96): cs. חָרוֹן; חָרוֹנוֹ; חָרוֹנִי; חָרוֹנִי: burning, **anger** (only of God :: II אָף, אָפָה): חָרוֹן אָף blaze of the nose = burning anger of Yahweh Nu 25⁴ 32¹⁴ Jr 4⁸⁻²⁶ 12¹³ 25³⁷ 30²⁴ 51⁴⁵ Zeph 2² 2C 28¹¹; חָרוֹן אָף אֱלֹהֵינוּ; חָרוֹן אָפּוֹ Ezr 10¹⁴; חָרוֹן אָפּוֹ Dt 13¹⁸ Jos 7²⁶ 1S 28¹⁸ 2K 23²⁶ Is 13¹³ Jr 25³⁸ Jon 3⁹ Nah 1⁶ Ps 78⁴⁹, cj. 2⁵, Jb 20²³ Lam 1¹² 4¹¹ 2C 29¹⁰ 30⁸; חָרוֹן אָפּוֹ Ex 32¹² Ps 69²⁵ 85⁴

(**ח**) join with **הַשִּׁיבוֹת**, enclitic *-m*. ! Dahood *Bibl.* 37:338); **אָפִי ח** Jr 49₃₇ Hos 11₉ Zeph 3₈; **אָף ח** Is 13₉ 2C 28₁₃, **חַרוֹנָךְ** Ex 15₇; **חַרוֹנִי** Ezk 7₁₄, **חַרוֹנוֹ** Ps 2₅, **חַרוֹן** Ezk 7₁₂ Neh 13₁₈; pl. **חַרוֹנֶיךָ** Ps 88₁₇ †;

—Jr 25₃₈ rd. **חָרַב** (Rudolph: **חָרְבוּ**); Ps 58₁₀ → **חַרוֹל** (:: Nötscher <swe>Echter Bibel); → **חָרִי** †

3196 חרוֹן

חרוֹן **ח** (ו)ר(ו)ן, חרוֹן: ndiv.; Ug. *Hrn* (UTGl. 898,); Eg. *Hwrwny*, Αὐρῶνας; *Haurān* > *Hōrān* and *Haurōn*; Albright BASOR 84:7ff, *Religion* 95f, 218; Gray *Legacy* 132f; WbMyth. 1:288f; → **בֵּית חוֹרוֹן**, **חַרוֹנִים** (?).

3197 חַרוֹנִים

חַרוֹנִים, → **חַרוֹנִים**: Is 15₅ Jr 48₃ (cj. **מַהֲרִים** (עֲבָרִים) .5-34, cj. 2S 13₃₄ (:: Simons *Geog.* §776). †

3198 חַרוּפִי

חַרוּפִי: gentilic of **הַחַ'חַרוּפִי**, 1C 12₆ Q: → **חַרְיִפִּי** †

3199 חַרוּץ

I חַרוּץ: III חַרֵץ; BL 471u; Nöldeke ZDMG 40:728; Kutscher *Words* 9 (:: Zimmern 58f: lw. <Akk.); Akk. *ḥurāṣu*, Ug. *ḥrṣ*, Ph. חַרֵץ (DISO 96); Arb. *ḥurṣ* gold ring; ? Hurr. *ḥiyaruḥḥe*, Friedrich *Heth. Wb.* 321; AHw. 343; > χρυσός, Lewy *Fremdw.* 59f: **gold** (poetic and late, → **זָהָב**) Zech 9₃ Ps 68₁₄ Pr 3₁₄ 8₁₀₋₁₉ 16₁₆ Sir 14₃ 31/34₆. †

3200 חַרוּץ

II חַרוּץ: I חַרֵץ, < **ḥarūs*, BL 472w; OArm. חַרֵץ (DISO 96), Akk. *ḥa/iriṣu* (AHw. 326) town-moat: **town-moat** Da 9₂₆ :: MHb. חַרְיִץ, 3Q xv 8 חַרְיִץ and JArm. **חַרְצָא** channel. †

3201 חַרוּץ

III חַרוּץ: I חַרֵץ, < **ḥarūs*, BL 471u.: pl. fem. **חַרְצוֹת**:

—1. **cut, incision**, **חַרְצוֹת**, **מִזְרַג חַרְצוֹת** Is 41₁₅ (:: **חַ'מִּזְרַג ח** gl. Reider VT 2:116f);

—2. threshing board, **threshing sledge** (BRL 137ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 3:83, 88f; Reicke-R. 356) Is 28₂₇ Am 1₃ (**חַרְצוֹת הַבְּרִזָּל**) → II חַרְיִץ 2) Jb 41₂₂. †

3202 חַרוּץ

IV חַרוּץ: I חַרֵץ, < **ḥarrūs*, BL 480s: incision, **mutilation** (hare-lip ?), alt. adj. cf. **שְׁבוּר** (< **ḥarūs*, BL 471u, w) **mutilated** (Elliger *Lev.* 299) Lv 22₂₂. †

3203 חָרוּץ

V חָרוּץ: I חָרַץ, < **harūs*, BL 472x): **decision**, חָח'חָרַץ עִמָּךְ **Jl 4**₁₄. †

3204 חָרוּץ

VI חָרוּץ: II חָרַץ (?) :: Palache 35: → חָלָצִים; < **harrūs*, BL 480s; Syr. *harrī'ā* clever: pl. חָרָ/רוּצִים: **diligent** **Pr 10**₄ **12**₂₄₋₂₇ (rd. אָדָם יִקָּר (חָרוּץ יִקָּר אָדָם) **13**₄ **21**₅, cj. **11**₁₆ חָרוּצִים. †

3205 חָרוּץ

VII חָרוּץ: n.m.; חָרוּץ I (Noth 223) or VI ?; :: Montgomery-G. 522; Lih. *hrwš*, Ryckmans 1:99; cun. *Harrušu* and the like Tallqvist *Names* 285b: grandfather of king אָמוֹן **2K 21**₁₉. †

3206 חָרוּ

*חָרוּ: MHb.² JArm.^g to bore holes, to string, MHb.¹ מַחְרוּזוֹת strings of fish, JArm.^b to stick; Syr. to order, *hrāzā* ordering, *hurzā* putting in; Arb. *haraza* to pierce, sew.

Der. חָרוּזִים.

3207 חָרְחֹר

חָרְחֹר: n.m., cun. *Haḥḥūru* Tallqvist *Names* 83a; onomatopoeic, → II חָרַר; “Raven” (Noth 230), :: KBL → חָרְחֹר “Born (when mother had) an attack of fever”: **Ezr 2**₅₁ **Neh 7**₅₃. †

3208 חָרְחִיָּה

חָרְחִיָּה: n.m. **Neh 3**₈, → חָרְחִיָּה. †

3209 חָרְחָס

חָרְחָס (MSS חָרְחָס): n.m.; non-Sem. ? (Noth 243): **2K 22**₁₄ grandfather of the husband of the prophetess Huldah, = חָסְרָה/חָרָה **2C 34**₂₂. †

3210 חָרְחָר

חָרְחָר: I חָרַר, BL 482j: **feverish heat** **Dt 28**₂₂ **Sir 40**₉; → חָרְחֹר. †

3211 חָרַט

I *חָרַט: MHb.² to chisel, Ph. חָרְטִית (DISO 96, KAI 81:2 sculpture ?) Syr. to cut in, Eth. scratch on (Leslau 22); → חָרַשׁ, חָרַת, Driver VTSupp. 1:27.

Der. חָרַט.

3212 חרט

II *חרט: Ug. *hrt* UTGL. 1005 to pluck (a bird), Arb. *ḥaraṭa* to bark, strip.

Der. חָרִיט.

3213 חרִיט

חרִיט: I חרט; בחרט חיים ... בחרתה 1QM xii:3, cf. בחרת זכרון ... חקוק 1QH i:24: **stylus Is 8**₁. → עֵט, BRL 697a;

—Ex 32₄ rd. → בְּחָרַט. †

3214 חָרַטַם

חָרַטַם, Sam.^{M56} **artam*: MHb.² like → BArm. magician, MHb.¹ like JArm.^g Syr. Mnd. (MdD 127a) חָרְטוּמָא mouth, beak; trad. < **ḥaṭṭūm* (*Ružička* 168), חָטַם, Arb. *ḥaṭm* beak > *ḥurṭūm* proboscis, trunk; :: Eg. lw. *ḥr(y)-tp* reader-priest and magician, Stricker (→ KBL), > NAss. *ḥartibi* interpreter of dreams AHW. 328b; Janssen JbEOL 14:65; Vergote 67ff; Lambdin 150f; Quell Fschr. Rudolph 268f: pl. חָרְטָמִי, חָרְטָמִי: **soothsayer-priests** (in Egypt) **Gn 41**₈₋₂₄ **Ex 7**₁₁₋₂₂ **8**_{3-14f} **9**₁₁, (in Babylon) **Da 1**₂₀ **2**₂. †

*חָרִי, Sam.^{M60} *arī*, 1QIs^a 7₄ חורי: I חרה: cs. id.: **heat**, always with חָרַ: **Ex 11**₈ **Dt 29**₂₃ **1S 20**₃₄ **Is 7**₄ **Lam 2**₃ **2C 25**₁₀; → חָרוֹן. †

3216 חרי

I חרי: I חור; MHb.; EgArm. adj. קמח חורי :: ק' רמי (DISO 84); > Heb. sbst., Arb. *ḥuwwarā* white, white flour: **batch** of white flour (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:36f, 116) **Gn 40**₁₆. †

3217 חרי

II חרי: n.m.:

—1. Sept. Xoppu, Edom. (Tham. Nab. ZAW 44:90) **Gn 36**₂₂ **1C 1**₃₉;

—2. חורי Sept. Σουρι; Eg. ? (→ II חור) Simeonite **Nu 13**₅. †

3218 חרי

III חרי: Ug. *Hry*, cun. *Hurru*, Eg. *Hrw* (BASOR 102:9): pl. חריים (BL 562u): scattered people of the **Hurrians** (Goetze *Heth.*; Gelb *Hurrians*; Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:32ff; Albright *Religion* 261; Simons *Geog.* §108;

Reicke-R. 748): הַחֲרִי Gn 14₆ (Avigad-Y. *Gen. Apoc.* 21₂₉, חוריא 36_{20f}, coll. Gn 36_{29f} Dt 2₂₂; הַחֲרִים Dt 2₁₂; הַחֲרִי cj. for → הַחֲרִי Gn 34₂ (Sept.^{MSS}) 36₂ (cf. 20) Jos 9₇ (Sept.). †

3219 חָרִיט

חָרִיט See below under חָרַ(י)ט (#3221).

3220 חָרַט

חָרַט See below under חָרַ(י)ט (#3221).

3221 חָרַ(י)ט

חָרַ(י)ט. II חרט; Arb. *ḥarītat* sack: חָרַ(י)טִים: **bag** (orig. made of bark), **purse** 2K 5₂₃ Is 3₂₂; cj. for חָרַט Ex 32₄ mould (→ VT 9:419ff; 10:74 :: Torczyner *Bundeslade* 35: shawl). †

3222 חָרִייוֹנִים

חָרִייוֹנִים 2K 6₂₅: → חָרָאִים*.

3223 חָרִיף

חָרִיף: n.m.; II חרף “sharp, fresh” (Noth 228): Neh 7₂₄ 10₂₀, cj. Ezr 2₁₈ for יִרְהָה (→ Rudolph); → חָרִיפִי. †

3224 חָרִיפּוֹת

חָרִיפּוֹת: II חרף; Koehler ZAW 40:17ff: **grains of sand**, added to the grain when it is crushed, 2S 17₁₉, cj. for חָרַ(י)פּוֹת (Sept. αραφωθ) Pr 27₂₂. †

3225 חָרִיפִי

חָרִיפִי: 1C 12₆, K חריפי, Q חָרוּפִי: החָרוּפִי חָרוּפִי: gentilic of n.loc. חָרוּפִי/רִיף* (Rudolph *Chr.* 104). †

3226 חָרִיץ

חָרִיץ: I חרץ; pl. cs. חָרִיצִי: **slice, portion** (of cheese) Dalman *Arbeit* 6:3 12) 1S 17₁₈. †

3227 חָרִיץ

חָרִיץ: I חרץ; pl. cs. חָרִיצִי: with הַבְּרִזָּל (→ III חָרוּץ 2) **iron picks** 2S 12₃₁ 1C 20₃. †

3228 חָרִישׁ

חָרִישׁ, Sam.^{M50} *irreš*: I חרשׁ; MHb.; Ph. DISO 97: חָרִישׁוֹ:

—1. **ploughing** 1S 8₁₂;

—2. **time of ploughing** Gen 45₆ Ex 34₂₁. †

3229 חֲרִישִׁי

*חֲרִישִׁי: Jon 4₈ חֲרִישִׁית קָדִים רֹוּחַ קָדִים ?; Sept. Pesh. Vulg. scorching, muggy (I חרש ?), Tg. silent (II חרש); cf. 1QH vii:5 חֲרִישִׁית אֹוּנִיה בּוֹזַעַף ship in raging of storm (?); cj. *חֲרִיפִית: II חרף; *ḥarīf (Syr. ḥarīf) + i (BL 479o, 501w): **sharp, scorching** (wind); alt. *חֲרִירִית → I חרר, hot. †

3230 חֲרַךְ

I חֲרַךְ: MHb. JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 153a); Arb. ḥaraqqa to scorch, roast.

qal: Pr 12₂₇ צִידוֹ יִחַרְךָ: trad. to fry (Aram. to roast, → BArm.) or to stir (Arb. ḥaraka II); rd. יִדְרְךָ to gain Sept. Pesh. Vulg. (Gemser) or יִחַרְךָ (I חרף Eitan JPOS 3:141f). †

3231 חֲרַךְ

II *חֲרַךְ: Arb. ḥaraqqa to make a hole (Guillaume 4:7).

Der. *חֲרַךְ.

3232 חֲרָךְ

*חֲרָךְ: II חֲרַךְ: MHb.² חֲרַךְ, JArm.^{tg} חֲרַכָּא, window: חֲרַכִּים, BL 558c: **lattice** (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:74) **Song 2**. †

3233 חָרַם

I חָרַם: MHb. JArm. Sam. Ben-H. 2:470, to excommunicate, to dedicate, Syr. Mnd. (MdD 153b) Ph. חָרַם, Moab. (Mesha. 17 הַחֲרַמְתָּה dedicated it), Nab. מַחֲרַמָּה shrine (DISO 96); Arb. ḥaruma to be forbidden, II to declare sacred, ḥarīm wife, harem (Lokotsch 819), Eth. ḥarama to exclude from secular use, Tigr. Wb. 65b forbidden, OSArb. ḥrm to forbid, Saf. to declare sacred; Akk. ḥarāmu to separate, ḥarimtu prostitute, ḥarmu paramour; denom.; Pedersen *Isr.* 3-4, 21ff; RGG 1, 860f; Eichrodt 1:82f; Brekelmans *Harem*; Bruce JSS 6:121ff; Ringgren *Religion* 49; Reicke-R. 193.

hif: pf. הִחַרְמֵם, הִחַרְמֵתָּה, הִחַרְמֵתִי, הִחַרְמֵתִי (Mi 4₁₃ 2nd. fem., BL 310 I) הִחַרְמֵם; impf. הִחַרְמֵם, הִחַרְמֵתָּה, הִחַרְמֵתִי, הִחַרְמֵתִי; impv. הִחַרְמוּ, הִחַרְמוּהָ, הִחַרְמוּהָ; inf. הִחַרְמוּ, הִחַרְמוּהָ; hif: הִחַרְמֵם, הִחַרְמֵתָּה, הִחַרְמֵתִי, הִחַרְמֵתִי

—1. to **put under a ban** → חָרַם, to devote to destruction, esp. war-booty: cities Nu 21_{2f}, with all that is in them Jos 6₂₁, all inhabitants Jos 8₂₆, all male Ju 21₁₁, the cattle Dt 13₁₆; Dt 2₃₄ 3₆ 7₂ 20₁₇ Jos 2₁₀ 6₁₈

10^{1-28-35-37-39f} 11^{11f-20f} Ju 1¹⁷ 1S 15^{3-8 f-15-18-20} 30¹⁷ (rd. לְהַחְרִימָם) 1K 9²¹ 2K 19¹¹ Is 37¹¹ Jr 50²¹⁻²⁶ 51³; to destroy Da 11⁴⁴ (|| הַשְׁמִיד) 1C 4⁴¹ 2C 20²³ 32¹⁴; יְהַשְׁמִיד bans Is 34² Jr 25⁹;

—2. הַחֲרִים לַיְי to **dedicate** something to Y by the ban and thus rule out redemption (→ גָּאֵל) Lv 27²⁸ Mi 4¹³, cf. כְּלִיל לַיְיגָּאֵל Dt 13¹⁷:

—Is 11¹⁵ → II. †

hof: impf. יִחָרֵם: to be **proscribed by destruction** Ex 22¹⁹ and Lv 27²⁹ (people), Ezr 10⁸ (possessions). †

Der. חָרַם, I חָרַם, name of mountain חֶרְמוֹן, n.loc. חֶרְמָה.

3234 חָרַם

II חָרַם: Arb. *ḥarama* to split, pierce, *ʾaḥram* with a perforated nasal septum; Akk. n.m. *Ḥurummu* (*Holma Personennamen* 59).

qal: pt. pass. (or adj., BL 471u, w; Sam.^{M57} *ʿārom*) חָרוֹם **with a slit nose** Lv 21¹⁸: → חֶרְמוֹן. †

hif: pf. הִחָרַם: to **divide** (a part of the sea, cf. Ex 14¹⁶ Driver JTS 32:251, alt. cj. הַחֲרִיב): Is 11¹⁵. †

Der. II חָרַם, חָרַם, חֶרְמָה, חֶרְמוֹן (?).

3235 חָרַם

I חָרַם: I חָרַם; JArm. ¹חָרְמָא, Syr. חָרְמָא, Nab. (DISO 96); Arb. *ḥaram* forbidden because sacred, sacred precinct (Smith *Religion* 140ff):

—1. dedication to the secularly unusable to destruction or to cultic use only, **ban, what is banned:** Jos 22²⁰ אִישׁ חָרְמִי who has fallen to my (Yahweh's) destruction 1K 20⁴² עִם חָרְמִי Is 34⁵, שְׂרָה תַחֲרֵם Lv 27²¹; Jos 6¹⁷ and הָיָה לְחָרֵם 7¹² to fall to destruction, נָתַן לְחָרֵם to consign to destruction Is 43²⁸, חָרַם הָיָה חָרֵם to smite somebody with the ban Mal 3²⁴; חָרַם הָיָה ban is imposed Zech 14¹¹;

—2. what is dedicated by a ban, (orig. Y's share in the booty, Elliger *Lev.* 391) Lv 27^{28f} Nu 18¹⁴ Dt 7²⁶ 13¹⁸ Jos 6¹⁸ 7¹¹⁻¹¹⁻¹³⁻¹⁵ 1S 15²¹ Ezk 44²⁹ 1C 2⁷. †

3236 חָרַם

II חָרַם: ? II חָרַם; MHb., JArm. ¹חָרְמָא, Ph. חָרַם; חָרַם MHb. maker of nets or fisherman, ? Pun. DISO 96; Arb. *tahḥīmat* net: חֶרְמוֹן, חֶרְמוֹן: **drag-net** (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:361; Reicke-R. 482) Ezk 26⁵⁻¹⁴ 32³ 47¹⁰ Hab 1¹⁵⁻¹⁷ (|| מְכַמֶּרֶת; 1QpHab vi 8 חָרְבוּ, → Elliger 52; Segert *ArchOr.* 23:607); metaph. Qoh 7²⁶ (woman's heart), cj. Pr 1¹¹;

—Mi 7² rd. הַרְיִמוּ and join with 3a. †

3237 חָרַם

חָרַם: n.m.; Sept. Ἡρεμ; → חָרַם, “dedicated”, cun. *Harim* (Noth 136f); alt. חָרַם (II חָרַם), :: Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 91: (various) **Ezr** 2³²⁻³⁹ **10**²¹⁻³¹ **Neh** 3¹¹ 7³⁵⁻⁴² **10**⁶⁻²⁸ **12**¹⁵ **1C** 24⁸. †

חָרַם, → BH: n.loc.; Sept. Ἀρεμ, Ὠραμ; II חָרַם < **huraim*, dimin. (Gesenius-B. 1:352), “small chasm”; in Naphtali, Abel 2:349; Noth *Jos.* 120; Simons *Geog.* §335, 14: **Jos** 19³⁸. †

3239 חַרְמָה

חַרְמָה, Sam. ^{M57} *irma*, Sept. Ερμα: n.loc., II חָרַם, “chasm”; folk etym. I חָרַם **Nu** 21³ **Ju** 1¹⁷; חַרְמָה **Nu** 14⁴⁵; **Hormah** in Judah; = *T. el Mšāš*, 5 km. E of Beer-sheba (Alt JPOS 15:332f; Simons *Geog.* §317, 28; Reicke-R. 749); :: Abel 2:350, Glueck *Rivers* 88, *T. el-Milh*, Mazar JNES 24:297; Can. **Nu** 21³ **Jos** 12¹⁴, for Simeon 19⁴ = צִפְתָּ **Ju** 1¹⁷; **Dt** 1⁴⁴ **Jos** 15³⁰ **1S** 30³⁰ **1C** 4³⁰. †

3240 חַרְמוֹן

חַרְמוֹן, Sam. ^{M57} *armon*, Sept. Αερμων: name of mountain; I חָרַם, “sacred mountain” (:: Schwarzenbach 202: II חָרַם; Tigr. Wb. 66a *herm* narrow pass): **Hermon**: pl. חַרְמוֹנִים (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19d) the Hermon mountain range **Ps** 42⁷: חַרְמוֹנִים **Dt** 3⁸ **Jos** 11¹⁷ **12**¹⁻⁵ **13**⁵⁻¹¹ **1C** 5²³, חַרְמוֹן **Jos** 11³ **Ps** 89¹³ **Song** 4⁸; Sidonian שְׂרִיָן, Amorite שְׂנִיר **Dt** 3⁹, = שִׂיאָן 4⁴⁸ (after different mountain-tops ?); southern end of Anti-Lebanon; = *J. eš-Šeh* “mountain of the old”, because it is covered with snow; טַל חִשְׂיָן **Ps** 133³ oxymoron (cf. König *Stil.* 165f; → Dalman *Arbeit* 1:312); holy mountain → חַטַּל **Ju** 3³ **1C** 5²³, Cook *Religion* 197f; Abel 1:347f; Simons *Geog.* §108; Reicke-R. 695; defamed with the “angels’ fall” 1En 6⁶, → Eissfeldt *ARw.* 31:36f. †

3241 חַרְמֵשׁ

חַרְמֵשׁ: II חַמֵּשׁ, Arb. *hamasa* cut MHb.; Ug. *hrmtt* UTGl. 1009; < *himmiš* (*Ružička* 78f :: Dalman *Arbeit* 3:24): sickle (BRL 475f); **Dt** 16⁹ **23**²⁶, cj. חַרְמֵשׁוֹ for מַחְרֵשְׁתוֹ **1S** 13²⁰. †

3242 חָרֶן

I חָרֶן, Sam. ^{M58 Ben-H.} *arran*, Sept. Χαρραν: n.loc.; חָרְנָה; Akk. *harrānu* street > n.loc. (cf. Italian chiasso, lane):

—1. Κάρραι, *Harrān* at *Belich*, 40 km. SE of Urfa, Pauly-W. 10:2009ff; EncIsl. 2:286f; RGG 3:73f; HwbIsl. 167f; Reicke-R. 647; de Vaux *Patr.* 18; Grabung AfO 16:139f, 18:459f: **Gn** 11^{31f} **12**^{4f} **27**⁴³ **28**¹⁰ **29**⁴ **2K** 19¹² / **Is** 37¹²;

—2. like → חַנְנָה and עֲדֵן (‘*Aden*) in Southern Arabia (vWissmann *Saec.* 4:98f, 103): **Ezk** 27²³. †

3243 חָרֶן

II חָרָן: n.m., Sept. Ἀραυ, Tham. חרן Ryckmans 1:99: descendant of Caleb **1C 2**₄₆. †

3244 חֲרָנִי

חֲרָנִי: gentilic from the Ephraimite בֵּית־חָרָן or the Moabite חֲרוֹנִים, → Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 108 (: Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 107¹¹; Simons *Geog.* §1049): הַחֲרוֹנִים סִנְבַלֵּט **Neh 2**₁₀₋₁₉ **13**₂₈. †

3245 חֲרוֹנִים

חֲרוֹנִים: n.loc.: ח(ו)ר(ו)נִים.

3246 חֲרָנֶפֶר

חֲרָנֶפֶר, Sept. Ἀρναφρα and simil: n.m.; Eg. *Hr* + *nfr* “Horus (III חֲר) is good”: an Asherite **1C 7**₃₆. †

3247 חָרַס

חָרַס: Arb. *haraša* scratch, *hariša* to be rough; Syr. *harrūsā* rough.

Der. I חָרַס, חָרַשׁ (?), חָרַשְׁתָּ.

3248 חָרַס

I חָרַס, חָרַס; JArm. חָרַסָא, Syr. *hersā* and *hrāsā*, rash, scabies: **scabies Dt 28**₂₇. †

3249 חָרַס

II חָרַס: MHb., → חָרַס־הַר, חָרַס־הַרְחֵם: **sun Jb 9**₇ (|| כּוֹכְבִים); **Is 19**₁₈ rd. חָרַס־הַר for → חָרַס־הַר, **Heliopolis**, → III חָרַס; Sept. ασεδεκ = חָרַס־הַר (Seeligmann 68; Simons *Geog.* §1276);

—**Ju 14**₁₈ for חָרַס־הַר rd. חָרַס־הַר (15₁). †

3250 חָרַס

III חָרַס* Sept. Ἀρες: n.loc., חָרַס II or IV?: חָרַס־הַרְחֵם “mount of the sun” (ZDPV 80:8) near סְכוּת in Gad; unknown, Simons *Geog.* §576: **Ju 8**₁₃. †

3251 חָרַס

cj. IV חָרַס = → I חָרַשׁ, → חָרַס־הַר.

3252 חָרַס־הַר

nif: pt. נִחְרַפֶּת: with לְאִישׁ intended for (another) man, **engaged** (→ E. Jacob ZVR 41:331⁴; Neufeld 165; Elliger *Lev.* 259f) **Lv 19**₂₀. †

3257 חָרַף

חָרַף: n.m.; II חָרַף, “clever” (Noth 228), cf. I חָרִיפִי; Diringer 196: **1C 2**₅₁. †

3258 חָרַף

חָרַף, Sam.^{M58} *irref*: I חָרַף; MHb.² winter, Akk. *hurāpu* spring lamb AHw. 357b, Ug. *hprt* yearling UTGl. 992; JArm.^{ts} Syr. Mnd. (MdD 138a) חוּרְפָא lamb, JArm.¹ חָרִיפָא early sowings and חָרִיפּוּתָא early manhood; MHb. חָרוּפָה betrothed; Arb. *harūf* lamb, *harīf* and OSArb. *hrp* autumn :: *dt* (דִּשָׁא) spring, Eth. year (Leslau 20); Akk. *harpu* early, *harpū* (early) autumn, *hurpū* early harvest, *hurāpu* spring lamb; Dalman *Arbeit* 1:34ff, Landsberger JNES 8:282ff: חָרַפִי:

—1. early time, **youth**: יְמֵי חָרַפִי **Jb 29**₄;

—2. **winter** as time for seed and early growth (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:36): חָרַף :: קִיץ summer **Gn 8**₂₂ **Zech 14**₈ **Ps 74**₁₇, :: קִצְיָר **Pr 20**₄ winter house **Jr 36**₂₂ **Am 3**₁₅. †

3259 חָרַפָה

חָרַפָה (70 x), Sam.^{M58} **rfa*; **harp*, Sec. αρφ(αθ) (Brönno 138f): II חָרַף; MHb. JArm.¹ חָרַפְתָּ: חָרַפְתָּ, חָרַפְתוּ, חָרַפּוּת, חָרַפּוּת (BL 603g):

—1. **reviling, taunt** **Ezk 21**₃₃ **Da 11**₁₈, מוֹאֵב חָרַפְתָּ **Zeph 2**₈, אָדָם ח' **Ps 22**₇, עַמִּים ח' cj. **Mi 6**₁₆ etc.;

—2. **disgrace, shame**: || בִּשְׁתָּ **Is 30**₅, || מוֹשֵׁל **Jr 24**₉, || קָלָס **20**₈; חָרַפְתִּי the shame inflicted on me **1S 25**₃₉; לְחָרַפָה **Jr 20**₈, לְחָרַפּוּת **Ps 69**₁₁, עוֹלָם לְחָרַפְתָּ cj. **Jr 25**₉; ח' לְחָרַפְתָּ עוֹלָם is childlessness **Gn 30**₂₃, being uncircumcised **34**₁₄ **Jos 5**₉ (חָרַפְתָּ מוֹצְרִים), defilement **2S 13**₁₃, unmarried state **Is 4**₁, mutilation **1S 11**₂; על ח' נָתַן **Jr 23**₄₀;

—**Da 12**₂ gloss on חָרַאֲוִן.

3260 חָרַץ

I חָרַץ: MHb. JArm.^b to cut in, to designate, Ug. *hr̥s* UTGl. 900, Ph. carving ? (DISO 96); Eth. Leslau 22, Arb. *har̥sat* skin scratching; Akk. *harāšu* to cut in, cut off, designate, cf. גִּזַּל; → חָרַשׁ (JAOS 74:86ff) and חָרַת.

qal: pf. חָרַץ, חָרַצְתָּ; impf. יִחַרֵץ; pt. חָרַצְתָּ, חָרַצְתָּ:

—1. לְשׁוֹן ל' ח' to move the tongue (Driver *Verbal System* 66, 154), to point = to **threaten** vi. **Ex 11**₇ (פְּלֹב) **Jos 10**₂₁;

—2. to **fix, determine**; judgement **1K 20**₄₀, destruction **Is 10**₂₂, days of life **Jb 14**₅; → Vulg. חָרַיִץ. †

nif (more often in DSS): pt. נִחְרַצָּה, נִחְרַצָּת: **what is determined, determined end Da 11**₃₆, כָּלָה וְנִחְרַצָּת (hendiadys, König *Stil.* 160f) **Is 10**₂₃ **28**₂₂ **Da 9**₂₇, שִׁמְמוֹת מִלְחָמָה נִחְרַצָּת **Da 9**₂₆ → Comm. †

Der.II-V חָרַיִץ, I and II חָרַיִץ.

3261 חרץ

II חרץ: Arb. *ħara/iša* to covet, aspire, Tigrin. Leslau 22; Akk. *ħiriš libbi* striving of the heart ? (MAOG 13/2:18; AHw. 341b).

qal: impf. חָרַצְתָּ: to do something with enthusiasm, “**pay attention!**” **2S 5**₂₄. †

Der. VI חָרַיִץ (?), VII (?).

3262 חרץ

III *חרץ: Arb. *ħariḏa* to be yellow, Syr. *ħrā‘ā* gold-coloured; OSArb. *mħrdw* sun (WbMyth. 531 :: Müller ZAW 75:309), Arb. *‘ihriḏ* saffron; Nöldeke ZDMG 40:728; Hehn *Kulturpflanzen* 264ff; Meissner MAOG 13/2:18f.

Der. I חָרַיִץ.

3263 חרצב

*חרצב: Dam. 13, 10 חרצבות; Arb. *ħadrama* to tighten a rope: חָרַצְבוֹת:

—1. חַרְצְבוֹת הַרְשָׁע **bonds of injustice Is 58**₆;

—2. metaph. **pains Ps 73**₄. †

3264 חרצן

*חרצן, Sam.^{M59} with מִן *miyyaršīnem*; MHb. pl. MHb.² חרצנה and צן-, JArm.^g חרצניתא kernel, stone of fruit (grape); Arb. *ħiṣrim* unripe fruits (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:303): חָרַצְנִים: **unripe grapes Nu 6**₄. †

3265 חרק

חרק: MHb. JArm.^h Arb. *ħaraqqa* to cut incisions, MHb.², JArm.^g Syr. and Arb. Iif *ħarraqa ‘asnānahū* and Mnd. (MdD 153b) and Tigrin. *ħarqama* (Leslau 22) to gnash one’s teeth Tigr. Wb. 68a *ħarqa* to rage; n.m. חָרַק “scarred face” DJD 2, 8:1, 4.

qal: pf. חָרַק; impf. יַחְרֹק, וַיַּחְרֹק; inf. חָרַק; pt. חָרַק: to **gnash** one’s teeth with acc. שֵׁן **Lam 2**₁₆, שֵׁנִים **Ps 35**₁₆ **37**₁₂ **112**₁₀, בְּשֵׁנִים **Jb 16**₉. †

3266 חרר

I חרר: → חרה; Ug. *hrr* to burn, roast; JArm.¹ burn, MHb. pilp. חרִיחַ (?), JArm.¹ palpel חרִיחַ (?) to set on fire, MHb. חרִיחַ cake baked on coals, Syr. *h̄rartā* sore; Akk. *erēru* to be dry; Mnd. (Mdd 153b), Arb. Eth. Tigr. (Wb. 66a, Leslau 22) *harra* to be hot.

qal: pf. חָרָה (BL 429k): to **burn**: נֶחֱשֶׁת **Ezk 24**₁₁, bones **Jb 30**₃₀; חָרָו **Is 24**₆ (MSS חָרוּ) → II חרה. †

nif: pf. נִחְרוּ, נִחְרָו (Beer-M. §79, 1d); impf. יִחְרוּ, יִחְרָו (BL 4309): to **be burned up** **Ezk 15**_{4f} **24**₁₀ **Ps 102**₄;

—נִחְרָו **Jr 6**₂₉ → נחר. †

pilp: inf. חֲרִיחַ (BL 437): to **set aglow** **Pr 26**₂₁. †

Der. cj. חר, I and II חרחר, חררים.

3267 חרר

II חרר: Syr. Arb. *harra* to snore, Eth. to be hoarse (Leslau 22).

nif: pf. נִחְרָו (Beer-M. §79, 1d): to **be hoarse** (throat) **Ps 69**₄. †

3268 חרר

III *חרר: Akk. *harāru* to dig, hollow out; → II חר and חר hole.

3269 חרר

IV חרר: → I חר free.

3270 חררים

חררים: I חרר; Arb. *harrat*, Harra (EncIsl. 2:286; Schwarzenbach 104): **lava field, stone desert** **Jr 17**₆ (esp. the *hafā*-area between Dead Sea and Gulf of Aqaba ? Eissfeldt ZDMG 104:100). †

3271 חרש

חרש, Sam^{M59} *erreš*: חרם (?) MHb. חרש/ם, → II and IV חרס, חרסית, Pun. *chirs* Poen. 937 (Friedrich → 35c): Arb. *harīša* to be rough → Meyer ZAW 70:42 :: Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 180): חרש, חרשי (1QIs^a חורשי): **scorched clay** Kelso §25;

—a) **earthenware** **Pr 26**₂₃ (alt. with 2); כְּלֵי חַחֹרְשִׁי (: כְּלֵי נֶחֱשֶׁת **Lv 6**₂₁ and כְּלֵי עֵץ **Lv 15**₁₂) **Lv 11**₃₃ **14**₅₋₅₀ **Nu 5**₁₇ **Jr 19**₁ **32**₁₄; כְּלֵי חַחֹרְשִׁי earthen pots **Lam 4**₂;

—3. to **be idle** 2S 19₁₁, pretended to be deaf כְּמַחְרִישׁ יְיָ 1S 10₂₇ (Seeligmann ThZ 18:313¹⁶, usu. cj. with Sept. כְּמַחְרֵשׁ after about one month, join with 11₁);

—4. to **fall silent** Jr 38₂₇ (מִן with) Jb 13₁₉ Neh 5₈;

—5. to **reduce to silence** (MHb. pi.) Jb 11₃ 41₄ (? rd. יַחְרִישׁ, his prattle, alt. יַחְרֵשׁ);

—Zeph 3₁₇ rd. יַחְרִישׁ. †

hitp: impf. וַיִּתְחַרְשׁוּ: to **keep silent** Ju 16₂. †

Der. II חָרַשׁ, חָרַשׁ, n.m. III חָרַשׁ, חָרָשׁ.

3274 חָרַשׁ

III חָרַשׁ, → I; JArm.^g, Sam. Ben-H. 2:499; CPArm. Syr. MdD 153b), Ug. (UTGl. 903) *hrš* Gt to perform magic; Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 37; JArm. חָרָשׁ, Syr. *ḥarrāšā* magician; Eth. *ḥarāsī/sāwā*.

Der. I חָרַשׁ.

3275 חָרַשׁ

I *חָרַשׁ: III חָרַשׁ: pl. MHb., JArm.^g CPArm. חָרַשִׁין, JArm.^b חָרַשִׁי, Sam. Ben-H. 2:499, Syr. *ḥe/arše*, Mnd. חָרַשִׁי (MdD 127b): חָרַשִׁים, pl. tant.: **magic**, חָרַשִׁים, > Eth. *ḥaras* (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 37) Is 3₃ (|| נְבוֹן לְחַשׁ) magician, Versions foreman, → חָרַשׁ, Ph. חָרַשׁ בַּעַל, Pun. *bal ars* (ZDMG 107:297). †

3276 חָרַשׁ

II חָרַשׁ: II חָרַשׁ; silence, dumbness; MHb.²: sbst. > adv. (BL 632 l), very quietly, **secretly** (Guillaume 1:25) Jos 2₁. †

3277 חָרַשׁ

III חָרַשׁ: n.m.; II חָרַשׁ, “dumb” (Noth 228, ? Ug. *hrš* UTGl. 903) :: Rudolph *Chr.* 86: 1C 9₁₅; → חָרַשׁ. †

3278 חָרַשׁ

חָרַשׁ: MHb., JArm.^g חָרַשׁ and Arb. *ḥu/irš* forest, *ḥuršūm* big mountain; 1QIs^a 17₉ def. = Arb. *ḥirš* (Werberg-M. JSS 3:253) ?; Ug. *ḥršn* mountain (:: Akk. *ḥuršānu* < Sum., AHw. 1:359b; UTGl. 1018 mountain area; Pope 69ff; vSoden ZA 51:140f): חָרַשִׁים: **forest** (area) Dalman *Arbeit* 1:73ff: Ezk 31₃ (rd. חָרַשִׁים צֶלֶל: מִצֵּל חָרַשִׁים) 2C 27₄;

—Is 17₉ rd. חָרַשִׁי. †

Der. n.loc. חֲרֻשָּׁת הַגְּזוּיִם, חֲרֻשָּׁה. †

3279 חֲרָשׁ

חֲרָשׁ: I חֲרֻשׁ; < *ħarraš*, BL 478h, l; 541k; MHb., Sam. Ben-H. 2:467b; Ug. *ħrš*, Ph. DISO 97; Akk. *eršu* wise: cs. חֲרֻשׁ, חֲרָשִׁים and Neh 11₃₅ 1C 4₁₄ חֲרָשִׁים (BL 547) חֲרָשִׁי: **craftsman**; on stone Ex 28₁₁ 2S 5₁₁, on wood (carpenter) 2S 5₁₁ 2K 12₁₂ 22₆ Is 44₁₃ Jr 10₃ 1C 14₁ חֲרָשִׁי קִיר (masons); metalworker (smith), armourer 1S 13₁₉ Is 54₁₆, caster Is 40₁₉ 41₇ Jr 10₉ Hos 13₂; workers of wood and stone 1C 22₁₅, of wood and metal Dt 27₁₅, || חֲצַבִּים Ezr 3₇ 2C 24₁₂, || חֲשָׁב and רָקַם Ex 35₃₅ 38₂₃, || מְסַנֵּר 2K 24₁₄₋₁₆ Jr 24₁ 29₂, || צִרְיָה Is 41₇ Jr 10₉; makes cultic images Dt 27₁₅ Is 41₇ 44_{11f} 45₁₆ Hos 8₆; → Is 40₂₀ Ezk 21₃₆ Zech 2₃ 1C 29₅ 2C 34₁₁. †

3280 חֲרִישׁ

חֲרִישׁ, Sam.^{M59} *āreš*: II חֲרֻשׁ; < *ħarriš*, BL 477b; MHb., JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 126b) חֲרֻשָּׁא, EgArm. DISO 97: חֲרָשִׁים: **deaf** Ex 4₁₁ Lv 19₁₄ Ps 38₁₄ 58₅ (פָּתוֹן); metaph. Is 29₁₈ 35₅ 42_{18f} 43₈. †

3281 חֲרָשָׁא

חֲרָשָׁא: n.m.; Ug. n.m. *bn ħr* (UTGl. 903), II חֲרֻשׁ or short form (Noth 228) ?; → III חֲרָשׁ: חֲרָשָׁא בְּנֵי חֲרָשׁ Ezr 2₅₂ Neh 7₅₄; → חֲרָשָׁא תַל. †

3282 חֲרֻשָּׁה

חֲרֻשָּׁה (הַ): n.loc., = חֲרֻשׁ, fossilized locv., BL 527n; Vulg. *silva*, “forest”; modern *Horēša* 10 km S of Hebron, 3 km SW of זִיף (Abel 2:349f; Simons *Geog.* §704): 1S 23_{15f-18f}. †

3283 חֲרָשֶׁת

I חֲרָשֶׁת, Sam.^{M59} with בָּ *bārrešet*: I חֲרֻשׁ, orig. inf., BL 608g: **working** of אֲבָן and עֵץ (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:11) Ex 31₅ 35₃₃. †

3284 חֲרָשֶׁת

II חֲרָשֶׁת: חֲרֻשׁ, “forest area”; in n.loc. חֲרָשֶׁת הַגְּזוּיִם (→ גְּזוּיִם 2, 3): *T. Amr* near *El-Hārīfiye* 15 km SE of Haifa (Abel 2:343f; Alt PJB. 21:42f :: Simons *Geog.* §548: *Kh. el-Harbaj* 4 km N: Ju 4₂₋₁₃₋₁₆. †

3285 חֲרַת

חֲרַת: Arm.lw. Wagner 110; = Heb. I חֲרֻשׁ; MHb.² (DSS) EgArm. Palm. (DISO 97), JArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 153b).

qal: pt. חֲרַת: **engraved** (writing) Ex 32₁₆ Sir 45₁₁, חֲרוֹק חֲרוֹת 1QS x 6, 8, 11. †

Der. חָרַת.

3286 חָרַת

*חָרַת: n.top.; חָרַת; חָרַת יַעֲר in Judah; ? near *Kh. Ḥarās*, 3 km E of קַעִילָה (Abel 2:343; Simons *Geog.* §700): **1S 22**₅. †

3287 חֲשׂוּפָה

חֲשׂוּפָה, חֲשׂוּפָה: n.m.; II חֲשַׁף “quick”, Arb. *ḥašūf* (Noth 226): **Ezr 2**₄₃ **Neh 7**₄₆. †

3288 חֲשׂוּפֵי

חֲשׂוּפֵי **Is 20**₄: rd. חֲשׂוּפֵי (BL 502e), → חֲשַׁף. †

3289 חָשַׁךְ

חָשַׁךְ: MHb. JArm. חֲשַׁכְּ/חֲשַׁכְּ, Syr. *ḥsk*; EgArm. haf. DISO 98; Ug. *ḥšk* to hold on to Aistleitner 983; Arb. *ḥšaka* to cram, *ḥišāk* and *šihāk* piece of wood in the mouth, preventing the goat from sucking; OSArb. *ḥškt* wife, *mḥškt*, “forbidden men” = envoys (taboo !; Höfner WZKM 40:19f; Albright BASOR 83:24).

qal: חָשַׁךְ, חָשַׁכְתָּ, חָשַׁכּוּ/חָשַׁכוּ, impf. יִחְשַׁךְ, תִּחְשַׁכִּי, תִּחְשַׁכִּי, אֲחַשְׁךָ (o!) **Jb 7**₁₁, impv. חָשַׁךְ, pt. חָשַׁךְ (ו)ִּישַׁךְ:

—1. to **keep back** a) with acc. **2S 18**₁₆, with מִן from **Gn 20**₆ **1S 25**₃₉ **2K 5**₂₀ **Ps 19**₁₄ **78**₅₀ **Jb 33**₁₈ **Pr 21**₂₆ **Sir 51**₂ cj. **Is 38**₁₇ (rd. חָשַׁכְתָּ) and **Pr 29**₁₁ (rd. יִחְשַׁכְנָה Gemser) and **Pr 24**₁₁ (rd. אַל, not prevent from fleeing, Driver ZAW 50:146); b) abs.: **Is 14**₆ (for חָשַׁךְ cj. חָשַׁךְ; alt. inf. > restraint, BL 462s); impf. with אַל incessantly **Is 58**₁;

—2. with מִן to **withhold** **Gn 22**₁₂₋₁₆ (add מִמֶּנִּי) **39**₉ **Jb 30**₁₀;

—3. to **save, spare** abs.: **Is 54**₂ **Pr 11**₂₄; רַגְלֵי־ **Jr 14**₁₀, אֲמָרִים **Pr 17**₂₇, פָּה **Jb 7**₁₁, שְׁפָתַיִם **Pr 10**₁₉, יִשְׁבֹּט **13**₂₄ (EgArm. haf. Ahiqar 81), to reserve אוֹצְרוֹת **Jb 38**₂₃; with לְמִטָּה מִמֶּעוֹן less than (our) guilt = less than deserved **Ezr 9**₁₃ (MSS חָשַׁכְתָּ blame; → Rudolph);

—4. intr. (Driver JTS 34:380) to **hold off** **Ezk 30**₁₈ (MSS, Editions, Versions חָשַׁךְ, Zimmerli), נִיד שְׁפָתַיִם **Jb 16**₅ (following alt. obj.) → Comm. †

nif: impf. יִחְשַׁךְ:

—1. **stay away** **Jb 16**₆ (usu. to be held off, relieved; → qal 4);

—2. to **be spared** **Jb 21**₃₀. †

Der. cj. חָשַׁךְ.

3290 חָשֶׁה

cj. *חָשֶׁה: חָשֶׁה: **speechlessness** cj. for חָשֶׁה (Perles JQR 18:384) **Jb 37**¹⁹. †

3291 חָשַׁף

I חָשַׁף: **Sir 6**⁹ חָשַׁף and **42**¹ חָשַׁף to reveal, Ug. *hsp* (UTGl. 884) to scoop, pour water, Ph. (DISO 93; KAI 2:4) חָשַׁף to be stripped, broken?; Arb. *š/saḥafa* to strip (off), *ḥasufa* to pour out water.

qal: pf. חָשַׁף, חָשַׁף, impv. חָשֹׁף (BL 352, 1QIs^a **Is 47**² חָשֹׁף), inf. לְחָשֹׁף (BL 348h), pt. חָשַׁף, חָשַׁף, **Is 20**⁴ rd. חָשַׁף (BL 502e):

—1. to **strip off** (חָשַׁף, rd. חָשַׁף) **Jl 1**⁷;

—2. to **bare** (חָשַׁף) **Is 52**¹⁰ **Ezk 4**⁷, cj. **Is 20**⁴ (חָשַׁף GK §116k), || חָשַׁף **Is 47**² **Jr 13**²⁶ **49**¹⁰ cj. **Ezk 16**³⁶ (?) rd. חָשַׁף, → Zimmerli 339); metaph. to bring among the people **Sir 6**⁹ **42**¹;

—3. to **skim off** (Reymond VT 7:205f): water **Is 30**¹⁴, wine **Hg 2**¹⁶. †

cj. **nif**: **Mi 4**¹¹ חָשַׁף for חָשַׁף to be bared.

Der. חָשַׁף.

3292 חָשַׁף

II חָשַׁף: Arb. *ḥašafa* to hurry.

qal: impf. חָשַׁף: rd. **pi**. חָשַׁף: to **cause a premature birth** (Driver JTS 32:255) **Ps 29**⁹. †

Der. חָשַׁף (?), n.m. חָשַׁף.

3293 חָשַׁף

III *חָשַׁף: Arb. *ḥasafa* to clean, sort, VII to shatter, crush, *ḥusāfat* rejects (dates), *ḥašaf* bad dates.

Der. *חָשַׁף (?).

3294 חָשַׁף

*חָשַׁף: חָשַׁף עֲזִים: **1K 20**²⁷, Sept. ποίμνια; usu. little flock (III חָשַׁף ?) :: kid dropped prematurely (II חָשַׁף) Driver JTS 32:255. †

3295 חָשַׁב

חֲשָׁבוֹן, Sept. Εσεβων: etym. ?, *husbanat* ant (Šanda AfO 7:288a) ?; in Moab = *Hesban*, 34 km. E of Jericho (Abel 2:348f; Glueck 3:278a; Noth ZAW 60:37f; vZijl 92; Simons *Geog.* p. 263²³⁰; Kuschke F Schr. Rudolph 187ff; Reicke-R. 709: **Hesbon**, city of the king of the Amorites סִיחֹן Nu 21₂₆₋₃₄ 32₃ Dt 1₄ 2₂₄₋₂₆₋₃₀ 3₂₋₆ 4₄₆ 29₆ Jos 9₁₀ 12₂₋₅ 13₁₀₋₂₁₋₂₇ Ju 11₁₉ Jr 48₄₅ Neh 9₂₂; newly built by Reuben Nu 32₃₇, belonging to Gad Jos 13₂₆; חֲשָׁבוֹן בְּחִסְיָחוֹן בְּרִכּוֹת בְּחִסְיָחוֹן Song 7₅; Moabite → Nu 21₂₅ Jos 13₁₇ 21₃₉ Ju 11₂₆ Is 15₄ 16_{8f} Jr 48₂₋₃₄ 49₃ 1C 6₆₆. †

3302 חֲשָׁבוֹן

*חֲשָׁבוֹן: חשב, pl. abs. חֲשָׁבוֹנוֹת, BL 538:

—1. **plan, invention** (חשב qal 7), רַבִּים ח' “many schemes” Qoh 7₂₉;

—2. מְחַשְׁבֵּת חוֹשֵׁב ח' elaborately devised **war machines**, esp. for shooting (BRL 95; Rudolph *Chr.* 286 :: Bright 239) 2C 26₁₅. †

3303 חֲשָׁבִיָּה

חֲשָׁבִיָּה: n.m.; < חֲשָׁבִיָּהוּ: (various) Ezr 8₁₉₋₂₄; Neh 3₁₇ 10₁₂; 11₁₅ 1C 9₁₄; Neh 11₂₂ 12₂₁₋₂₄ 1C 6₃₀ 25₁₉ 27₁₇. †

3304 חֲשָׁבִיָּהוּ

חֲשָׁבִיָּהוּ: n.m.; Heb. inscr., seventh century letter IEJ 10:130f, line 7, KAI 200:7 הוֹשַׁעִיָּהוּ alt. for עִי rd. יע (KAI 2:200); חשב + ח'חשב, “Y has esteemed” (Noth 188f); > חֲשָׁבִיָּה: 1C 25₃ 26₃₀ 2C 35₉. †

Der. חוֹשֵׁי (?).

3305 חֲשָׁבֵנָה

חֲשָׁבֵנָה, Sept. Εσαβανα, Sept.^L Ασαβανα: < חֲשָׁבֵנִיָּה ? :: Noth 189²: Neh 10₂₆. †

3306 חֲשָׁבֵנִיָּה

חֲשָׁבֵנִיָּה, Sept. Ασαβαναμ < *Ασαβανια, Sept.^L Σαβανιας: ? > חֲשָׁבֵנָה; “Y has reckoned to me” (Noth *Personennamen* 189, 2; Rudolph *Chr.* 117); ? < *חֲשָׁבֵנִיָּה:

—1. Neh 3₁₀;

—2. Neh 9₅. †

3307 חֲשָׂה

חֲשָׂה: Avigad-Y. *Gen. Apoc.* 20:16, MHb.² (?) JArm.^s to be silent; EgArm., Uruk 28 (DISO 97), OSArb. *h̄sy* (Müller 41; Beeston Mus. 66:111); ? Eth. *haš'a* Leslau 22; Tigr. to take heed.

qal: אָחַשׁוּ, יִחַשׁוּ, inf. לְחַשׁוֹת: to be silent Is 62₁ (1QIs^a אֶחְרִישׁ).⁶ 64₁₁ 65₆ Ps 28₁ (מִן to) 107₂₉ Qoh 3₇; חֲשֵׁתָה Sir 32 / 35₂₀, Yadin War 108⁴: to conceal, withhold, ? pi. †

hif : pf. הִחֲשִׂיתִי, impv. הִחֲשִׁי (BL 424), pt. מִחֲשֵׂה, מִחֲשִׂים:

—1. with לְ to order to be silent Neh 8₁₁;

—2. to be silent 2K 2_{3.5} Is 42₁₄ 57₁₁ Ps 39₃ (מִטּוֹב → טַבַּב);

—3. to hesitate Ju 18₉ 2K 7₆, with מִן with inf. to 1K 22₃. †

3308 חֲשׂוּב

חֲשׂוּב, Sept. Ασου/ωβ: n.m.; חֲשׂוּב, BL 480s, t; → חֲשִׁבָּה; “person to whom has been reckoned” (Noth 189):

—1. Neh 3₂₃ 11₁₅ 1C 9₁₄;

—2. Neh 3₁₁ 10₂₄. †

3309 חֲשׂוּק

חֲשׂוּק: חֲשַׁק; חֲשׂוּקֵי־הָאֵם: (silver) “connections” of the tabernacle’s pillars, rings on the pillars or crossbars (→ Comm.) Ex 27_{10f} 36₃₈ 38₁₀₋₁₂₋₁₇₋₁₉. †

3310 חֲשִׁכָה

חֲשִׁכָה, Ps 139₁₂: → חֲשִׁכָה.

3311 חֲשִׂים

חֲשִׂים:

—1. n.m. (n.pop. ?) Gn 46₂₃, Sept. Ασομ, and חֲשִׂים 1C 7₁₂ (Sept. Ασωμ; → Rudolph 67): son of Dan = חֲשִׂים Nu 26₄₂;

—2. n.f. 1C 8₁₁ = → חֲשִׂים 8₈.

—3. Nu 32₁₇ rd. with Sept. Vulg. → חֲמִשִּׁים. †

3312 חֲשֶׁךְ

חֲשֶׁךְ: MHb. (חֲשִׁכָה), Ph. and Pehl. (DISO 98); BArm. JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (MdD 154b) Arm. → BArm. DISO 98; Arb. *suhkūk* very dark.

qal: תִּחַשְׁכְּנָה, יִחַשְׁכּוּ, תִּחַשְׁךְ, impf. תִּחַשְׁכּוּ, תִּחַשְׁךְ, תִּחַשְׁכּוּ, תִּחַשְׁכּוּ:

—1. to be, grow dark: שָׁמַשׁ Is 13₁₀ Qoh 12₂, כּוֹכְבִים Jb 3₉, אֹר Jb 18₆, cj. Is 5₃₀ (rd. ח' אֹר) and Jb 22₁₁, יום cj. Ezk 30₁₈ (rd. חֲשֵׁךְ), אֲרִיץ Ex 10₁₅, appearance Lam 4₈;

—2. to grow dim (eyes) Ps 69₂₄ Qoh 12₃ Lam 5₁₇;

—Mi 3₆ rd. חֲשֵׁכָה. †

hif: וַיַּחְשֵׁךְ, וַיַּחְשֵׁךְ; וַיַּחְשֵׁכְתִי, וַיַּחְשֵׁכְתִי; impf. יַחְשִׁיךְ, יַחְשִׁיךְ Ps 105₂₈ (BL 352 :: GK §53n), pt.: מִחְשֵׁיךְ:

—1. to make dark Am 5₈ (rd. לְלִילָה), to bring darkness 8₉, to make (it) dark (alt. with 2) Jr 13₁₆ Ps 105₂₈, cj. Ex 14₂₀ (rd. הִחְשֵׁךְ); metaph. to obscure something Jb 38₂;

—2. to become dark (BL 294b) Ps 139₁₂. †

Der. חֲשֵׁךְ, חֲשֵׁכָה, חֲשֵׁךְ, *חֲשֵׁךְ.

3313 חֲשֵׁךְ

חֲשֵׁךְ, Sam.^{M6} āšek: חֲשֵׁךְ; MHb. Ph. (DISO 98); Aram. → BArm. חֲשֵׁכִי: חֲשֵׁךְ:

—1. darkness: cosmic Gn 1₂, = לַיְלִילָה 1_{4f-18} Ps 104₂₀ 139_{11f} Jb 3₄ 12₂₂ Pr 20₂₀, around God Dt 5₂₃ (Sam. Sept. 2S 22₁₂; בַּחֲשֵׁךְ in the dark Jb 24₁₆, in the interior of the earth 28₃; ח' בַּחֲשֵׁךְ :: אֹר Is 5₂₀ 45₇ 59₉ Am 5₁₈ and 20 (יֹום ח' אֹר) Jb 17₁₂ 18₁₈ 26₁₀ 38₁₉ Qoh 2₁₃ Lam 3₂; || אֶפֶל Is 29₁₈ Jb 23₁₇, || אֶפֶלָה Is 58₁₀, || עֶרְפֶּל 60₂, || מִסְתָּרִים 45₃, || שְׂאוֹל Jb 17₁₃, וְצִלְמוֹת ח' Ps 107₁₀₋₁₄ Jb 3₅ 10₂₁;

—2. darkening Ex 10₂₁ Ezk 32₈ Jl 3₄ Ps 105₂₈;

—3. (metaph.) darkness: רִשְׁעִים יִדְרֹךְ Ps 35₆, to those who do not know about God 88₁₃, = sorry state 2S 22₂₉/Ps 18₂₉, = hiding, secrecy Is 47₅ Ezk 8₁₂ Jb 34₂₂, = disaster Jb 15₂₂₋₃₀ 20₂₆, || חֶבֶל Qoh 6₄; חֶבֶל חֶבֶל Is 9₁, Jb 29₃ (בַּח חֶבֶל, GK §118h) Qoh 2₁₄ 6₄; יָשַׁב ח' Is 42₇ Mi 7₈ Ps 107₁₀; ח' יֹום ח' יָשַׁב ח' Jl 2₂ Jb 15₂₃, ח' יָמֵי ח' יֹום ח' Qoh 11₈; ח' אֲרִיץ ח' יָמֵי ח' Is 45₁₉, ח' אֲרִיץ ח' Ps 2₁₃; → Ex 10₂₂ Dt 4₁₁ Jos 2₅ 1S 2₉ Is 5₃₀ 49₉ Nah 1₈ 2S 22₁₂ Ps 18₁₂ 112₄ Jb 12₂₅ Qoh 5₁₆.

3314 חֲשֵׁךְ

*חֲשֵׁךְ, חֲשֵׁךְ, BL 466n, o; MHb. חֲשֵׁךְ dark, miserable, JArm. חֲשֵׁכִים: חֲשֵׁכִים: dark, unknown, low (: מְלָכִים) Pr 22₂₉. †

3315 חֲשֵׁכָה

חֲשֵׁכָה, חֲשֵׁכָה, חֲשֵׁכָה Ps 139₁₂ like MHb.: חֲשֵׁךְ; 1QIs^a 8₂₂ חֲשׁוּכָה (→ Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 153); JArm.^b חֲשֵׁכָתָא: חֲשֵׁכָתָא (BL 595a), חֲשֵׁכִים (BL 5-15 l): darkness Gn 15₁₂ (rd. וַחֲשֵׁכִים) Ps 139₁₂, cj. Mi 3₆; metaph. Is 8₂₂ 50₁₀ (pl.) Ps 82₅;

—Ps 18₁₂ rd. חֲשֵׁרֶת 2S 22₁₂. †

3316 חשל

חשל: Arb. *ḥasala* to drive cattle (*ḥasīl*) that lagged behind.

nif: pt. נִחְשָׁלִים: those worn out, **stragglers Dt 25**₁₈. †

3317 חשם

חשם: n.m.; *חשם; Arb. *ḥatim* flat-nosed (Noth 227): **Ezr 2**₁₉ **10**₃₃ **Neh 7**₂₂ **8**₄ **10**₁₉. †

3318 חשמ

חשמ, Sam.^{M61} *āšam*,^{Ben-H.} *īšem*, Sept. Ασου: Arb. big-nosed (Moritz Le Monde Orientale 50:109f): Edomite king **Gn 36**_{34f}, = חושם **1C 1**_{45f}. †

3319 חשמ

חשמ: n.m. (n.pop. ?) son of Dan, **1C 7**₁₂; = חשמים **1**, **Gn 46**₂₃, = חשמ, **Nu 26**₄₂. †

3320 חשמון

חשמון: n.loc., Arb. *ḥatam* flat nose (→ חשמ, “smooth field”; in SW of Judah (from which gentile חשמוני, Ἀσάμωνος, ancestor of the Hasmonaeans, Reicke-R. 650) **Jos 15**₂₇. †

3321 חשמל

חשמל, **Ezk 8**₂ חשמלה (Arm. det. ?); JArm. חשמל: חשמל like the gleaming of חשמל **Ezk 1**_{4.27}, uncertain;

—1. Akk. *ḥašmšnu* bluish stone, (AHw. 334b; VT 9:211);

—2. Akk. *ešmarū* -]142 λεκτρον white gold (Zimmern 59; AHw. 1:257 :: CAD 4:366f);

—3. Akk. *elmēšu*, *elmeštu*, precious stone shining like yellow (AHw. 205; CAD 4:107f), also brass (Driver VT 1:60ff);

—4. Elam. *ismalu* (= 2. ?) inlay work (Cameron *Persepolis* 129; Irvin VT 2:169f; JNES 9:40ff). †

3322 חשמנה

חשמנה, Sam.^{M61} **āšāmūna*: n.loc.; desert station; ? = חשמנה Abel 2:215; Simons *Geog.* §431: **Nu 33**_{29f}. †

3323 חשמן

*חֲשַׁמֵּן: Eg. *hsmn*

—1. caustic soda as a dye (Albright Fschr. Mowinckel 5; HUCA 23:1, 61f); Ug. *hus /ħasmannu* (Syria 28:55f), red cloth;

—2. bronze (Mowinckel ANVA 1953:1, 61f): חֲשַׁמֵּנִים: **bronze articles** or **red cloths** as Egyptian presents for Y, Ps 68³². †

3324 חֲשַׁן

חֲשַׁן, Sam. ^{M61} *āšen*: JArm. ^t חֲשַׁנָּא; etym. ? (? Arb. *ħasuna* to be beautiful, *jaušan* bodice, for battle; JArm. ^{tg} af. חֲסַן to possess, keep: bag): the high-priest's **breast-piece, breast-pouch** BRL 431f; Elliger *Lev.* 117 → אֶפֶד, Ex 25⁷ 28⁴⁻³⁰ 29⁵ 35⁹ .27 39⁸⁻²¹ Lv 8⁸, חֲשַׁנֵּי הַמִּשְׁפָּט, Ex 28^{15-29f}. †

3325 חֲשַׁק

חֲשַׁק: MHb. ¹ be attached to, MHb. ² to press the lips together, JArm. ^t to saddle, Arb. *‘ašiqa* and *‘asiqa* to hang on to, to love passionately, to carry on eagerly; ? Lib. → Rössler ZA 50:131.

qal: pf. חֲשַׁק, חֲשַׁקָה, חֲשַׁקָתָּ:

—1. with בָּ to be very attached to, to **love** somebody: woman Gn 34⁸ Dt 21¹¹, God Ps 91¹⁴, חֲשַׁקָתָּהּ Sir 51¹⁹ (11QPs^a חריתתי pi.) (sbj. God) Dt 7⁷ 10¹⁵;

—2. with לְ with inf. to **desire to** 1K 9¹⁹ 2C 8⁶;

—Is 38¹⁷ rd. חֲשַׁקָתָּ. †

nif: pt. נִחְשַׁקְתָּ: **devoted** (wife) Sir 40¹⁹. †

pi: pf. חֲשַׁק: to **join together** (→ *חֲשַׁקָתָּ) Ex 38²⁸. †

pu: pt. מִחְשַׁקָּתָּ: **joined together** Ex 27¹⁷ 38¹⁷. †

Der. חֲשַׁק, *חֲשַׁקָק, *חֲשַׁקָתָּ.

3326 חֲשַׁק

חֲשַׁק: חֲשַׁק, Arb. *‘išq* (ardour of) love; חֲשַׁקָי, Jerome *esci*: **desire** 1K 9¹⁻¹⁹ 2C 8⁶; חֲשַׁקָי נִשְׁף the twilight dear to me Is 21⁴. †

3327 חֲשַׁק

*חֲשַׁק: חֲשַׁק, BL 480v; חֲשַׁקֵּיהֶם: **spoke of a wheel** (Vulg. tyre of a wheel) 1K 7³³. †

3328 חָשַׁר

*חָשַׁר: Ug. *ḥtr* wing, sieve (UTGI. 1027); MHb.² JArm.⁸ to sift, spread.

Der. חָשַׁר, *חֲשָׁרָה.

3329 חֲשָׁרָה

חֲשָׁרָה: חָשַׁר: חֲשָׁרָה: **hub of a wheel** (Vulg. rim) **1K 7**₃₃. †

3330 חֲשָׁרָה

*חֲשָׁרָה: חָשַׁר, חֲשָׁרָה: wing, **sieve** (Feigin JNES 9:40ff); חֲשָׁרָה הַשָּׁמַיִם the (heavenly) **sieve** **2S 22**₁₂, cj. **Ps 18**₁₂. †

3331 חֲשַׁשׁ

*חֲשַׁשׁ: Arb. *ḥašša* to mow, Eth. *ḥašawa* to be dry (foliage, Leslau 22).

Der. חֲשַׁשׁ.

3332 חֲשֵׁשׁ

חֲשֵׁשׁ: חֲשַׁשׁ; Arb. *ḥašīš*: **dried grass, foliage** **Is 5**₂₄ (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 168) **33**₁₁ (1QIs^a חֲשֵׁשָׁה (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 285)). †

3333 חֲשָׁתִי

חֲשָׁתִי: gentilic of חֲשֵׁשָׁה; חֲשָׁתִי חֲשֵׁשָׁה **2S 21**₁₈ **23**₂₇ **1C 11**₂₉ **20**₄ **27**₁₁. †

3334 חָת

I *חָת: חָתָה, BL 454a: חָתָה, חָתָה (BL 559m): **terror** (of you) **Gn 9**₂; לְבָלִי־חָתָה utterly fearless **Jb 41**₂₅ (cj. חָתָה). †

3335 חָת

II *חָת: חָתָה; BL 453y: חָתָה: **filled with terror** **1S 2**₄ (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §124a; 4QS^a חָתָה, fem. sg. BASOR 132:20) **Jr 46**₅. †

3336 חָת

חָת, Sam.^{M63} with article *ḥāʾet*,^{Ben-H. 3:172} -at:

—1. (n.m.), eponymous hero of → חָתָה, **Heth**: son of **כְּנַעַן** **Gn 10**₁₅ **1C 1**₁₃;

—2. n.pop. **בְּנֵי חַת** Gn 23_{3,5} (Donner Fschr. Friedrich 126).^{7·10·16·18·20} 25₁₀ 49₃₂; **בְּנוֹת חַת** 27₄₆. †

3337 חַתָּא

cj. חַתָּא: Ug. *ḥtʿ* to crush, Akk. *ḥatū* to put down, Arb. *ḥataʿa* VIII to be broken up (*Lisan* 1:16); Albright BASOR 82:48f; Dahood Fschr. Tisserant 89; → חַתָּת, חַתָּה.

cj. nif: impf. לֹ-תִחַתְּאָנָה for לוֹ תִחַת אֹן: to be crushed Hab 3_{6/7} (לוֹ = לְ II). †

3338 חַתָּה

חַתָּה: MHb.; JArm. to take away (burning coals), pa. to rake; Arb. *ḥatā^w* to remove, Eth. *ḥatawa* to burn; :: Driver JTS 32:255.

qal: impf. יִחַתֶּה, יִחַתְּךָ, inf. לְחַתוֹת (BL 348h), pt. חַתָּה: 1. to take away with מִן Is 30₁₄ (אֲשׁ מִיִּקְרֶה), (people) Ps 52₇ (|| נתִּץ and נִסַּח; :: Driver JTS 32:255: to destroy, Akk. *ḥatû* to smite; coals עַל רֵאשׁוֹ Pr 25₂₂ (Arab method of killing, Assyrian punishment ANET 483b (= Gresmann *Texte* 418 §40, 76; Driver-M. *Ass. Laws* 409, 481; here metaph.; for parallels in Bechuana → Gemser *Spreuken* 1:19; עַל away from, Dahood CBQ 17:19ff :: Morenz TLZ 1953:187ff: to carry on the head as penitential rite);

—2. to take אֲשׁ בְּחִיקוֹ Pr 6₂₇. †

Der. מְחַתֶּה.

3339 חַתָּה

*חַתָּה, Sam.^{M61} *ātat*; חַתָּת; BL 455e: חַתָּת: terror, Keller ZAW 647:150 Gn 35₅ אֵל־חַתָּת 'ח' terror of God, → פָּחַד; cj. Jr 10₃ for חַקוֹת. †

3340 חַתוּל

חַתוּל: חַתָּל, BL 480v, Gulkowitsch 117ff; Ug. *ḥtl* swaddling band (UTGl. 913); bandage, splint for broken arm Ezk 30₂₁. †

3341 חַתָּחַת

חַתָּחַת: חַתָּת, BL 482d: חַתָּחַתִּים, Or. חַתָּחַתִּים. (Kahle *Text* 72); terrors Qoh 12₅. †

3342 חַתִּי

חַתִּי: fem. חַתִּית, חַתִּים, חַתִּיָּת; → Ug. *ḥt*, *ḥty*, fem. *ḥtyt* (UTGl. 1021, 1024), cun. *Hatti*, Eg. *H(e)ta*, *Hiti*; Hittite:

—1. הַחֲתִי coll. in series: of three Ex 23²⁸ Nu 13²⁹ cj. Ju 3³; of 4 Jos 11³; of five Ex 13⁵ 1K 9²⁰ 2C 8⁷; of six Ex 3⁸⁻¹⁷ 23²³ 33² 34¹¹ Dt 20¹⁷ Jos 9¹ 12⁸ Ju 3⁵ Neh 9⁸; of seven Dt 7¹ Jos 3¹⁰ 24¹¹; of eight Ezr 9¹; of ten Gn 15²⁰;

—2. individuals: a) עֶפְרוֹן Gn 23¹⁰ 25⁹ 49^{29f} 50¹³; b) בְּאֲרֵי Gn 26³⁴; c) אֵילֹן Gn 26³⁴ 36²; d) אַחִימֶלֶךְ 1S 26⁶; e) אֲוִרְיָה 2S 11³⁻⁶⁻¹⁷⁻²¹⁻²⁴ 12^{9f} 23³⁹ 1K 15⁵ 1C 11⁴¹;

—3. wives of Solomon 1K 11¹;

—4. אֲרֶץ הַחֲתִים (Akk. *māt Ḫatti*) = Syria (Maisler BASOR 102:11²⁵) Jos 1⁴ Ju 1²⁶ cj. 2S 24⁶;

—5. מַלְכֵי הַחֲתִים 1K 10²⁹ 2K 7⁶ 2C 1¹⁷;

—6. (Jerusalem:) חֲתִית אֶמֶךְ Ezk 16³⁻⁴⁵;

— → חַת is the eponymous hero of חֲתִי; Hittites in Palestine (→ 2): earlier population of the land, after the Assyrian name for Syria and Palestine in a wider sense (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:34f :: Gordon *Before Bible* 29).

Literature: for general information Garstang *Hittite Empire*; Goetze *Kleinasien*; RGG 2:299ff; Gurney *Hittites*; Reicke-R. 711; for the Hittites in the OT: Böhl *Kanaanäer* 12ff; Maisler 77ff; Bruce *Hittites*; Simons *Geog.* §111. †

3343 חֲתִית

חֲתִית: הַחֲתִית; BL 605e: חֲתִיתוֹ/תָם: **terror of**, with genitive Ezk 32²⁷ or sffx. 32³⁰ (text ?), with נָתַן and sffx. 26¹⁷ 32^{23-26, 32}. †

3344 חָתַךְ

חָתַךְ: MHb. qal pi., JArm. pa. to cut, MHe.² qal to determine; Arb. *hataka* (*h !*) to tear; cf. כִּרְתַּת, גִּזַּר, Pedersen *Eid* 46; Palache 19.

nif: pf. נִחְתַּךְ: with עַל is **determined, imposed** Da 9²⁴. †

3345 חָתַל

חָתַל: MHb. חוֹתֵל packing (of dates) in palm leaves, EgArm. (DISO 98) חֲתִיל string; Arb. *ḥatara* to tie a knot.

pu: pf.: חֲתַלְתָּ: **to be swathed** (child) Ezk 16⁴. †

hof: inf. abs. (GK §113w) חֲתַלְתָּל: **to be swathed** (child) Ezk 16⁴. †

Der. חֲתוּל, *חֲתָלָה.

3346 חֲתַלְתָּה

*חַתְּלָהּ: חתל, BL 467r; Ug. *htl*: חַתְּלָתוּ: **swaddling bands Jb 38**₉. †

3347 חַתְּלוֹן

חַתְּלוֹן: n.loc., in the North; uncertain, → Dussaud *Top.* 17, 47; Abel 1:302f; Simons *Geog.* 101f: **Ezk 47**₁₅ **48**₁. †

3348 חתם

חתם: MHb., Ph. and Aram. (→ BArm. DISO 98, Mnd. MdD 154b); Arb. (Fraenkel 252) and Eth. Tigr. Wb. 81b *hatama* to seal; Eg. *htm* to shut, seal; restricted to Semitic, to seal, denom. from חוֹתֵם.

qal: impf. יַחַתְּמוּ (וּ) יַחַתְּמוּ, נֶאֱחַתְּמוּ, impv. חַתְּמוּ (וּ) חַתְּמוּ, inf. לְחַתְּמוֹ (BL 348h), חַתֵּם, pt. חוֹתֵם, חַתּוּם, חַתְּמִים:

—1. to seal (up): letter **1K 21**₈; deed **Jr 32**₁₀, סֵפֶר **Is 8**₁₆ (→ 2) **29**₁₁, **Jr 32**₁₀₋₁₁ and ₁₄ (חַתּוּם :: נְלִי :: **Da 12**₄, **12**₉; דְּבָרִים **12**₉; יָד **Jb 37**₇ (for בִּידֵךְ prp. בְּעֵד, with בְּעֵד to put a seal about **Jb 9**₇; הַחַתּוּם **Neh 10**₁ and **10**₂ (:: Rudolph: cj. וְאֵלֶּה הַחַתּוּמִּים sealed document; בְּאֹצֶר **Dt 32**₃₄, בְּצִרּוֹר **Jb 14**₁₇, בְּטִבְעַת **Est 8**_{8a-10};

—2. metaph. **Is 8**₁₆ (בְּלִמּוֹדֵי), → Comm. and Widengren *Prophets* 69f) חַתּוּם מֵעֵינַי **Song 41**₂ (|| נֶגֶן נְעוּלָה); confirm, וְנִבִּיא חַתּוּם **Da 9**_{24b};

—**Ezk 28**₁₂ חוֹתֵם (‘‘seal keeper’’ Gressmann *Messias* 166; alt. ‘‘who seals’’) rd. חוֹתֵם, **Jb 33**₁₆ rd. יַחַתְּמוּ (חתת hif.), **Da 9**_{24a} K לחתם rd. לְחַתְּמוֹ (: תָּמַם, → **8**₂₃). †

nif: pt. נִחַתְּמוּ: sealed **Est 3**₁₂, cj. **8**_{8b} (for inf. נִחַתְּמוּ). †

pi: pf. חַתְּמוּ: to keep (a house) sealed, shut (לְמוֹ for oneself) **Jb 24**₁₆. †

hif: pf. הִחַתְּמוּ; with מְזוּבּוּ בְּשָׂרוֹ (? rd. מְזוּבּוּ) to have an obstruction in the penis (ischuria?) **Lv 15**₃. † → חַתְּמוּת, חוֹתֵם.

3349 חַתְּמוֹת

חַתְּמוֹת: fem. of חוֹתֵם (BL 607c): **signet-ring Gn 38**₂₅ (rd. חַתְּמוֹ v.18, → Sam.^{M64}). †

3350 חתן

חתן: denom. from → חַתָּן; Ug. UTGl. 1025 *htn* marry; MHb. hitpa. JArm. Syr. etpa. intermarry, marry, Mnd. (MdD 155a) pa. marry; Arb. *hatana* circumcise, *hitān* circumcision; Akk. *hatānu* protect(AHw. 335).

qal: pt. only → חַתָּן, חַתְּנוּת.

hitp: pf. הִתְחַתְּנָה, impf. תִּתְחַתֵּן, impv. הִתְחַתְּנוּ, הִתְחַתְּנִי, inf. הִתְחַתֵּן:

—1. to **intermarry with**, with אִתּוֹ Gn 34₉ (rd. אִתְּנוּ), with בְּ Dt 7₃ Jos 23₁₂ Ezr 9₁₄;

—2. to **become a son-in-law** for someone: with אִתּוֹ 1K 3₁, with בְּ 1S 18_{21-23-26f}, with לְ 2C 18₁. †

Der. חֲתָן, חֲתָנָה, חֲתָנָה.

3351 חֲתָן

חֲתָן, Sam.^{M64} *āten* (→ חֲתָן !): חֲתָן, pt. qal, → חֲתָנָה; possessing a son-in-law, **father-in-law**, Ex 3₁ 4₁₈ 18_{1f-5f-8-12-14f-17-24-27} Nu 10₂₉ Ju 1₁₆ 4₁₁, Ju 19₄₋₇₋₉; → חֲתָן. †

3352 חֲתָן

חֲתָן, Sam.^{M64} *āten* (→ חֲתָן !): Ug. *ḥatnu* son-in-law (PRU 3:233; UTGL 1025); MHb., JArm. CPArm. Sam. Syr. חֲתָנָה, Nab. DISO 98, son-in-law, bridegroom, child to be circumcised (MHb. ?), Syr. also father-in-law, brother-in-law; Arb. and OSArb. (ZAW 75:309) *ḥatan* son-in-law, bridegroom; Akk. *ḥat(a)nu* relative by marriage, son-in-law, brother-in-law, bridegroom, (AHw. 335, WSem. ? Goetze Orient. 16:246f): חֲתָנוּ, חֲתָנִי, חֲתָנִי: one who by marriage (as daughter's husband or brother-in-law) has become a relative to another man and his family and enjoys their protection (→ חֲתָן, Akk.); connection with circumcision as original puberty practice (→ חֲתָן, Ar.; circumcised before marriage by future father-in-law, cf. Gn 34; → Wellhausen *Heidentum* 175f; HwbIsl. 314f; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:80):

—1. **daughter's husband** Gn 19₁₄ (dl. חֲתָן v.12) Ju 15₆ 19₅ 1S 18₁₈ 22₁₄ Neh 6₁₈ 13₂₈;

—2. **bridegroom, newly married** :: כַּלֵּה Is 61₁₀ 62₅ Jr 7₃₄ 16₉ 25₁₀ 33₁₁ Jl 2₁₆ Ps 19₆; חֲתָן הַיָּמִים Ex 4_{25f} (Gressmann *Mose* 56ff; Gunkel *Märchen* 72ff :: Junker *Fschr.* Notscher 120ff);

—3. **related by marriage** to the house of Ahab 2K 8₂₇. †

3353 חֲתָנָה

*חֲתָנָה: חֲתָן; BL 467r; MHb.², Can. *ḥatnūtu* (Taanach 2:23, BASOR 94:23, MHb. JArm.^g חֲתָנוּת, Gulkowitsch 22, 36: חֲתָנָתוֹ: marriage, **wedding** Song 3₁₁. †

3354 חֲתָנָה

*חֲתָנָה: fem. of חֲתָן: חֲתָנָה: possessing a son-in-law, **mother-in-law** Dt 27₂₃. †

3355 חֲתָף

חֲתָף: JArm.^l to tear away (?) Mnd. MdD 155b, Syr. pa. to break into pieces, Akk. *ḥatāpu* to slaughter, Arb. *ḥatf* death (Guillaume 1:25f) → חֲטָף, Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 42¹.

qal: impf. יִחַתֵּף, pt. חוּתְפוּ: to **snatch away** Jb 9₁₂ Sir 15₁₄. †

Der. חֲתָף.

3356 חֲתָף

חֲתָף: robbery Sir 32/35₂₁ 50₄, > (GK §83c) **robber** Pr 23₂₈. †

3357 חתר

חתר: MHb. JArm.^{tb} CPArm. to go through; Sam. חתררתא sbst.

qal: pf. חָתַר, חָתַרְתִּי, impf. וַיִּחְתְּרוּ, יִחְתְּרוּ, impv. חֲתְרוּ:

—1. to **dig**, a) with בָּ through Ezk 8₈ 12_{5.7.12} (rd. יִחְתְּרוּ); b) with בָּ to, into Am 9₂ Jb 24₁₆ (בְּבַתִּים = בְּבַתִּים) (BL 217a) or acc.);

—2. to **work one's way through by rowing** Jon 1₁₃. †

Der. מִיִּחְתְּרוֹת.

3358 חתת

חתת: Ug. *ht* (UTGI. 1020) broken, Tigr. *hatta* (Wb. 81b) to be torn; → חתה, חתא.

qal: pf. חָתַת, חָתַתְתִּי, חָתַתְתָּ, חָתַתְתֶּם, חָתַתְתִּי, חָתַתְתֶּם, impv. חָתְתוּ: be **shattered** (intrans.), to be **filled with terror** 2K 19₂₆ Is 8₉ 20₅ 31₉ 37₂₇ Jr 8₉ 48_{1.20.39} 50₂ (God מְרַדְּדֵי)-₃₆ Ob 9 Jb 32₁₅, cj. Jr 51₅₆ (rd. חָתַתְתִּי ?);

—Jr 14₄ rd. חָתַתְתִּי (→ חָתַת). †

nif: pf. נִחַת (BL 434k), impf. (BL 430q) יִחַת/חַת, יִחַתְתִּי, יִחַתְתֶּם:

—1. to be **broken to pieces** Is 7₈ Mal 2₅ מְזַעֵם, metaph. צָדְקָה Is 51₆ (cj. תִּחְדָּל);

—2. to be **dismayed** Dt 1₂₁ 3₁₈ Jos 1₉ 8₁ 10₂₅ 1S 2₁₀ 17₁₁ Is 30₃₁ Jr 1₁₇ 10₂ 17₁₈ 23₄ 30₁₀ 46₂₇ Ezk 2₆ 3₉ Jb 39₂₂ 1C 22₁₃ 28₂₀ 2C 20_{15.17} 32₇;

—3. to be **terrified** Is 31₄ (אַרְיֵה) 51₇; abs. 51₆ (rd. תִּחְדָּל ?), cj. Jb 26₅ (rd. וַיִּחַתְתִּי);

—2K 6₈ rd. תִּנְחַתְתִּי and נִחַתְתִּי, Jb 21₁₃ rd. יִחַתְתִּי (: נחַת). †

pi: חִתְתִּי: to **dishearten** Jb 7₁₄, cj. Dt 33₂₇ (rd. מִיִּחַתְתִּי, Seeligmann VT 14:76);

—Jr 51₅₆ חִתְתִּי (pi. intrans. GK 52k ?), rd. חִתְתִּי 3rd. fem. pl. (BL 310p, 315o; Bergsträsser 2:15o). †

hif: pf. הִחֲתֵת (BL 437 :: Bergsträsser 2, p. 139 §270^d) וְהִחֲתֵתִי Jr 49₃₇ (BL 437), impf. יִחֲתֵנִי, יִחֲתֵךְ: to shatter (physically) Is 9₃, (mentally) Jr 1₁₇ 49₃₇ cj. Hab 2₁₇ (for יִחֲתֵתִי, BL 437, rd. יִחֲתֵךְ Sept.; 1QpHab יחיתה, Segert ArchOr. 22:256) Jb 31₃₄, cj. 33₁₆ (rd. יִחֲתֵם). †

Der. I and II חֲתָה, חֲתָהּ, חֲתֻחֻתִים, חֲתִית, חֲתִיתָ, חֲתִיתִי, חֲתִיתֶם.

3359 חֲתָה

I חֲתָתָה; BL 462m: terrors Jb 6₂₁; → I חֲתָה. †

3360 חֲתָה

II חֲתָתָה: n.m.; Arb. *ḥatat* physical weakness, *ḥafit* of bad quality; ? Palm. חֲתִי (Ingholt-S. *Rec. Palm.* p. 163), “weakling” (Noth 227): 1C 4₁₃. †

3361 ט

ט: טִית, Sam. *tit*, (Petermann *Gramm.* 1), Eth. *tait*, in Sept., Ps 119 and Lam Τηθ, Vulg. *teth*; used for Greek Θητα (Nöldeke *Beiträge* 125); the characters for ‘ and *t* are formally connected (Driver *Sem. Wr.* 116); later a sign for 9; טו = 15, טז = 16, to avoid יה and יו; Greek and Latin generally τ and *t*: Αραρατ, Λωτ, Σατανᾶς, Τωβια (→ Friedrich §37, *Tiberius* טבריי); exceptions אֲלִיפֶלֶט Ελεϊφαλεθ as well as -φαλετ, יהושפט, Ιωσαφαθ as well as -φατ, פִּוּט Φουθ as well as Φουδ; Ug. syllabic *ti* (BASOR 126:23; Gordon *Textbook* §3:5); in Akk.-Sum. loan-words טַפְסַר and MHeb. גַּט for older *d* (vSoden *Syll.* 5); like צ (but :: ק !) one of the “emphatic” sounds special to Semitic, a dorso-alveolar tenuis :: ת, voiceless, pronounced with the back of the tongue on the gum (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:43; Bergsträsser 1:41f); ט may interchange, A: in Heb. i) with ת: → חֲטָף, טַעַה, טַקַט, טַקַט (Nöldeke ZDMG 57:417); ii) with צ (> *z*, Palache 75): → חֲצִיר, טִירָה, טַמֵן, טַעַן, I טַעַן, II צַבִי; iii) with ד: → דַּבָּה; iv) with ז: → טַבַח (?); B: in other languages i) with ת: → קַטַל, קַטַט (→ BArm., *Ružička* 219), תַּבֵּץ, תַּפֵּל; ii) with ד: → II נַטַר; in hitpa. *tt* may be assimilated > *tt* (→ טַהַר) and *st* > *st* (→ צַדַק), Bauer-L. *Heb.* 197a, 198e.

3362 טאַטא

טאַטא: MHeb. טאַטא, JArm. טאַטא; bRosh. 26b to turn, JArm. טאַטא broom; Arb. *tā'a* to go away, *ta'ta'a* (Gesenius *Thes.* 547; Dozy 2:18) to shake off, dust.

pilp: pf. וְטַטַטִּיהָ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 375; Q^{MSS} וְטַטַטִּיהָ): to sweep away Is 14₂₃ (1QH 5:21 רגלי רגלי, → Mansoor 135; Maier 2:83). †

Der. מְטַטַטִּיהָ.

3363 טַבֵּאֵל

טַבְּאֵל Is 7₆, Sept. Ταβηλ: → טַבְּאֵל.

3364 טַבְּאֵל

טַבְּאֵל, Sept. Ταβηλ: n.m. טַב (Arm. = Heb. טוב) + אֵל, “God is good” (Noth 153, → טובִיָה); Ug. *tbʿl* (Ugaritica 5, 1:1); Amor. *Tāba, Abītāba* (Huffmon 207; cun. *Tābilum* (Tallqvist *Names* 236a):

—1. Persian official in Samaria Ezr 4₇;

—2. deformation > טַבְּאֵל “good-for-nothing” Is 7₆, father of the presumptive successor to King אֲחָז (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:212f); ? gentilic *Tabilaia* in Nimrud letter 14, line 5 (Albright BASOR 140:34f :: Donner AfO 18:392²⁴: *Tabilaia* is a region). †

3365 טַבַּב

טַבַּב: Arab. *tabba* to have knowledge, Eth. Tigr., (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 616a) to be wise; → Gordis VT 5: 89f; → IV טוב.

qal: inf. טוב: to speak, מְטוֹב הַחֲשִׁיתִי Ps 39₃ (usu. with I טוב or cj.). †

Der. cj. טַבְּהָ.

3366 טַבְּהָ

cj. טַבְּהָ: טַבַּב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 454c; MHeb. *טַבְּהָ JArm.¹⁹ CPArm. טַבְּהָ nature, character, reputation, Syr. *tebbā* rumour, Mnd. טַיבָּה (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 179a) bad reputation; Löw ZAW 33:154f, = טַבְּהָ, Arm.lw. Wagner 111: cj. טַבְּוֹתָיו Neh 6₁₉ parallel with דְּבַרִים: rumour (Rudolph *Esra-Neh.* 137; Gordis VT 5:89f). †

3367 טַבּוּלִים

טַבּוּלִים: II טַבַּל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472u or 473c: tantum pl. : turban, Sept. τιάραι, טַבְּוּלִים with a hanging turban, Gesenius-K. §116k; Ezk 23₁₅ → Zimmerli 546; Hönig 94. †

3368 טַבּוּר

טַבּוּר: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480r; MHeb. טַבּוּר, JArm. טַבּוּרָא: navel, Sept. Vulg. (Pesh. Ju 9₃₇ → Wilkie VT 1:144); only metaph. ὀμφαλὸς τῆς γῆς, τῆς χώρας Josephus *Bello Jud.* iii: 3, 5, centre of the land (or of the earth?) Ju 9₃₇ (: Caspari ZDMG 86:49ff; Seeligmann *Juda und Jerusalem* (1957):203ff, Heb.) Ezk 38₁₂, Jub 8₁₉ 1Enoch 26₁; WHRoscher *Omphalos*; *Studien*; AJWensinck *Navel*; in Egyptian the “primaeval hill”, (Morenz *Äg. Rel.* 44f; Reicke-R. *Handw.* 1271). †

3369 טַבַּח

טַבַּח: → זַבַּח; Ug. *tbḥ* to slaughter, cook Gordon *Textbook* §19:1029; Pun. מְטַבַּח slaughterhouse; MHeb., JArm.²⁰ Sam. (Ben-H. 2:476) Syr. pa, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 176a) to slaughter, cook; Akk. *tabāḫu* and

OSArb. *ṭbh* to slaughter, Arb. *ṭabaḥa* to cook (:: *ḏbh* to slaughter), Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.*) 615b *ṭabḥa* to skin.

qal: pf. **טָבַחַה**, **טָבַחְתָּ**, **טָבַחוּ**, **טָבַחְתֶּם**, **טָבַחוּ**, impv. **טָבַח** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 361a), inf. **לְטָבוֹחַ** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 210f, alt. sbst., → I **טָבַחַה**), pt. **טָבוֹחַ**:

—1. to slaughter (:: **זָבַח** to slaughter for an offering) mostly done in the East by men, like cooking :: → **טָבַחַה** **Gn 43**₁₆ **Dt 28**₃₁ **1S 25**₁₁ **Jr 11**₁₉ **51**₄₀ **Pr 9**₂;

—2. metaph. to **kill off** (people) **Jr 25**₃₄ **Ezk 21**₁₅ **Ps 37**₁₄ **Lam 2**₂₁, (animals) **Ex 21**₃₇. †

Der. I and II **טָבַחַה**, **טָבַחַח**, ***טָבַחְתָּה**, **טָבַחְתָּה**, **מְטָבַחַח**.

3370 **טָבַחַח**

I **טָבַחַח**: **טָבַחַח**: **טָבַחַח**, **טָבַחְתָּה**; MHeb. meat for an offering, JArm.¹ killing, **טָבַחְתָּה** slaughtering:

—1. **slaughtering** (of animals) **Is 53**₇ (1QIs^a **לְטָבוֹחַח**) **Pr 7**₂₂;

—2. **butchery** (of people) **Is 34**_{2.6} **65**₁₂ **Jr 48**₁₅ **50**₂₇ **Ezk 21**_{10.33};

—3. with **טָבַחַח** to arrange a slaughter **Gn 43**₁₆ **Ezk 21**₁₅ **Pr 9**₂. †

3371 **טָבַחַח**

II **טָבַחַח**, SamP.^{M99} *tābā*, Sept.^B *Tαβεκ*: n.m; **טָבַחַח** “born at the time of slaughter”: son of **נְחֹר** **Gn 22**₂₄. †

3372 **טָבַחַח**

cj. III **טָבַחַח** for **בְּטָחַח** **2S 8**₈, Sept.^L *Ματεβακ* = ***מְטָבַחַח**, **מִן** + ***טָבַחַח** n.loc. = **טָבַחְתָּה** **1C 18**₈: in **צֹבָה**, **אַרְם**, **Tubihi** EA 179:15; VAB 2:1279; Eg. *Dbḥ* (Simons *Handbook* 221); Simons *Geog.* §766; Noth ZDPV 68:23. †

3373 **טָבַחַח**

טָבַחַח: **טָבַחַח**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479 l; MHeb.; Pun. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 99; JArm. (Dan PEQ 1965:110; ZDPV 84:42ff) Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 172b) **טָבַחְתָּה**; Arb.: **טָבַחְתָּה**:

—1. **butcher** and **cook** (cooking and also serving meat), Sept. *μάγειρος*, **1S 9**_{23f};

—2. pl. **bodyguards** and **executioners**, → BArm.; **שַׂר טָבַחְתָּה** → **נְבוֹזְרָאֲדָן**, Tg. **קְטוֹלֵיָא רַב** provost-captain (Montgomery-G. 562, 568), Sept. *ἀρχιμάγειρος* chief cook (!) **Gn 37**₃₆ **39**₁ **40**_{3f} **41**_{10.12} = **רַב טָבַחְתָּה** **2K 25**₈₋₂₀ (7 times) **Jr 39**_{9.52:30} (17 times); → **טָבַחְתָּה**.

3374 **טָבַחְתָּה**

*טְבָחָהּ: fem. of טָבַח 1; JArm.^t (pl.) טְבָחָן: טְבָחָהוּת: **female cook** (of meat), together with רִקְחָהוּת and אִפְוֹת **1S 8**₁₃. †

3375 טְבָחָהּ

טְבָחָהּ: fem. of I טָבַח (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 601b): טְבָחָתִי:

—1. **slaughtering Jr 12**₃ טְבָחָתִי צֹאן cattle for slaughtering **Ps 44**₂₃, cj. **Ezk 21**₂₀ (rd. טְבָחָת חֶרֶב for טְבָחָת);

—2. **slaughtered meat 1S 25**₁₁. †

3376 טְבָחָת

טְבָחָת: n.loc.; טבח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 510v: **1C 18**₈ = III טָבַח. †

3377 טבל

I טבל: MHeb. (טבול יום) who has taken an immersion on the same day) JArm.^{tb(g?)} Sam. (Ben-H. 2:476); Arb. *mutabbal* moist, *tamala* to dye, impregnate.

qal: pf. טָבַל, טָבַלְתָּ; impf. יִטְבַּל, יִטְבַּלְנִי:

—1. to **dip something into**: בָּ **Gn 37**₃₁ **Ex 12**₂₂ **Lv 4**₆₋₁₇ **9** **14**₆₋₁₆₋₅₁ **Nu 19**₁₈ **Dt 33**₂₄ **1S 14**₂₇ **2K 8**₁₅ **Ru 2**₁₄ (bread in vinegar); to immerse somebody **Job 9**₃₁; with מְנַהֵרֵם **Lv 4**₁₇ and מְנַהֵרֵשֶׁמֶן **14**₁₆, to dip something into oil (or blood);

—2. to **dive, plunge** into: בָּ **2K 5**₁₄ = רָחַץ ₁₀₋₁₂. †

nif: pf. נִטְבַּל: to **be dipped in Jos 3**₁₅. †

3378 טבל

II* טבל: Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 615b) *tablala* to wrap up.

Der. טבולים.

3379 טְבִילָהּ

טְבִילָהּ: n.m., (I טבל BDB; König) ? rd. לְיָהוּ טָב (KBL) “beloved of Y”; “good for Y” (Rudolph); **1C 26**₁₁. †

3380 טבע

טבע: MHeb., to stamp, coin DJD 2, 20:5; JArm.^{tg} CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dict.* 176a), Akk. *tebū* to sink; alt. form **טבע** MHeb. JArm. CPArm. to sink, Eth. Tigrin. *tam'a* to dive in, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 610a) to wipe off, clean; :: MHeb. JArm.^{tg} Arb. to coin, → **טבעת**; Jastrow *Dict.*: II **טבע**.

qal: pf. **טָבַעוּ**, **טָבַעוּ**; impf. **יִטְבַּע**:

—1. to **sink down**: **ב** Jr 38₆ Ps 9₁₆ 69₃₋₁₅; cj. **טָבַע** for **בַּעִי** a drowning person Job 30₂₄ (Duhm; Hölscher; Fohrer); metaph. to sink into the earth (ruined gates) Lam 2₉;

—2. to penetrate (stones into the forehead) 1S 17₄₉. †

pu: pf. **טָבַעוּ**: to be sunk Ex 15₄. †

hof: pf. **הִטְבַּעוּ/בָּטְעוּ**; to be sunk, be settled, be planted Pr 8₂₅ (mountains) Job 38₆ (foundations); Jr 38₂₂ feet are stuck in the mud; **רִגְלֵךְ** Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252r, alt. hif. → Sept.). †

Der. **טַבַּעַת**, → **טַבַּת**.

3381 **טַבַּעוֹת**

טַבַּעוֹת: n.m.; **טַבַּעַת**, caritative Noth 39, 239: returner Ezr 2₄₃ Neh 7₄₆. †

3382 **טַבַּעַת**

טַבַּעַת; SamP.^{M99} *tabbēt*: MHeb. **טבע**, pl. **טַבַּעִים**; Ph. **טבע** weight, small coin; JArm.^{gb} **טבעא**; JArm. Syr. denom. **טבע** pa. to seal > Arb. *taba'a*; Arb. *fābi'* seal (Fraenkel 192f); lw. < Eg. *db't* (Erman-G. 5:566; Lambdin 151); Akk. *timbu'u timbuttu timb'tu* (VAB 2:1531) WSem. lw. (Zimmern 20); Moscati *Biblica* 30:324ff, 331ff; Schott WZKM 34:178f; Ellenbogen 75: **טַבַּעְתּוֹ**, **טַבַּעְתּוֹ**, cs. **טַבַּעְתּוֹ**, **טַבַּעְתּוֹ**, **טַבַּעְתּוֹ**:

—1. ring: a) **signet-ring** (→ **חֹתֶם**) of Pharaoh Gn 41₄₂ (→ Vergote 116ff; Ward JSS 5:145f), of the king of Persia Est 3₁₀₋₁₂ 8₂₋₈₋₁₀; b) as **adornment for women** Ex 35₂₂ Nu 31₅₀ Is 3₂₁;

—2. **ring** to hold and to carry things Ex 25_{12-14f-26f} 26₂₄₋₂₉ 27₄₋₇ 28_{23f-26-28} 30 36₂₉₋₃₄ 37_{3-5-13f} 27 38₅₋₇ 39_{16f-19-21}. †

Der. **טַבַּעוֹת**.

3383 **טַבַּרְמוֹן**

טַבַּרְמוֹן: n.m.; Arm. **טב** (= Heb. **טוב**) + → **רמון** ndiv., orig. **Ram(m)ān*, → Stamm 294f, 352: father of **בְּנֵי־הַדָּר** 1K 15₁₈. †

3384 **טַבַּת**

טַבִּית: MHeb. JArm.^{tb}; Ph. n.m. (Benz *Names* 126); Nab. Palm., Mnd. טַאבִּית (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 173b), lw. < Akk. *Tebētu* (*tebū* = טַבַּע, month of sinking in the mud, or of the low position of the sun ?), name of the tenth month = December-January; Wagner 112: **Est** 2₁₆. †

3385 טַבַּת

טַבַּת: n.loc.; in the middle Jordan valley near מַחֲלֵה אָבֶל (? rd. עַר for עֵל) Abel 2:474; Simons *Geog.* §567-68 :: Glueck *Explorations* 4:217: **Ju** 7₂₂. †

3386 טַהוֹר

טַהוֹר, rare; טָהַר (90 times): טַהַר; MHeb. DSS, JArm. Ug. *thr* and *zhr* (Gordon *Textbook* §5:11) precious stone Gordon *Textbook* §19:1032; ? Pun. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 100; basic form *tahur* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 554u); → זַהַר, צַהַר: cs. טַהוֹר (K) and טָהַר (Q) **Pr** 22₁₁ and וַטָּהַר **Job** 17₉ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 538i), fem. טַהוֹרִים, טַהוֹרוֹת, טַהוֹרוֹת (ו)רָה:

—1. **pure**: gold (THAT 1:650) **Ex** 25₁₁₋₃₉ (8 times) **28**₁₄₋₂₂₋₃₆ **30**₃ **37**₂₋₂₆ (9 times) **39**₁₅₋₂₅₋₃₀ **1C** **28**₁₇ **2C** **3**₄ **9**₁₇ **Job** 28₁₉; קַטְרֶת, **Ex** 30₃₅ **37**₂₉; made of pure gold: candlestick **Ex** 31₈, table **Lv** 24₆;

—2. **ceremonially clean** (:: טָמֵא **Lv** 10₁₀ **Dt** 12₁₅ **Job** 14₄; Akk. *ellu* AHW. 204; Reicke-R. *Handw.* 1580; THAT 1:646ff): man **Lv** 7₁₉, animal **Gn** 7₂, bird **Lv** 14₄ **Gn** 8₂₀ **Dt** 14₁₁, offering **Mal** 1₁₁, water **Ezk** 36₂₅, well **Lv** 11₃₆, seed 11₃₇, vessel **Is** 66₂₀, turban **Zech** 3₅, place (Akk. *ašru ellu*) **Lv** 4₁₂; הַטָּמֵא who (Sept., Vulg., KBL “what”) is pure **Dt** 12₁₅ הַטָּמֵא כֹּל לֹא every one who is not clean **2C** 30₁₇; טָמֵא בְיוֹם הַטָּמֵא כֹּל לֹא when it is clean **Lv** 14₅₇;

—3. **ethically clean**: eyes **Hab** 1₁₃, hands **Job** 17₉, words **Ps** 12₇ **Pr** 15₂₆, heart **Ps** 51₁₂ הַטָּמֵא בְיוֹם הַטָּמֵא יִרְאֵת י' טָמֵא בְיוֹם הַטָּמֵא **Ps** 19₁₀

—1S 20₂₆ טָמֵא יִרְאֵת י' rd. טָהַר (טהַר pu.).

3387 טַהַר

טַהַר: MHeb. JArm.^{b(?)}; Arb. *taha/ura*, Soq. *tahir* clean; Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 606a)? < Heb. (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 36; Ullendorff *Eth. Bib.* 123).

qal: pf. טָהַר, טָהַרְהוּ/הָרָה, טָהַרְתִּי; impf. יִטְהַר, יִטְהַרְוּ, יִטְהַרְוּ; impv. טָהַר **2K** 5₁₀ (→ Kuhr *Hypotaxe* 46³): to **be clean** (ceremonially; מִן from, Hermisson WMANT 19:84ff; THAT 1:646ff) **Lv** 11₃₂ **12**_{7f} **13**₆₋₃₄₋₅₈ **14**_{8f-20-53} **15**₁₃₋₂₈ **16**₃₀ **17**₁₅ **22**₄₋₇ **Nu** 19₁₂₋₁₉ **31**_{23f} **Ezk** 24₁₃ **36**₂₅ **Ps** 51₉ **Pr** 20₉; from disease **2K** 5₁₀₋₁₂₋₁₄; morally **Jr** 13₂₇ **Job** 4₁₇ (מִן before God). †

pi: pf. טָהַר, וַטְהַרְתָּ, וַטְהַרְתִּים, וַטְהַרוּ; impf. אֶטְהַר, וַיִּטְהַרוּ, וַיִּטְהַרְוּ; impv. טְהַרְנִי; inf. טְהַר, וַטְהַרוּ/וְ; pt. מִטְהַר:

—1. to **cleanse, purify** כִּסְךָ **Mal** 3₃, שְׂמִים **Job** 37₂₁;

—2. to **pronounce clean** (ceremonially; גָּן from Jenni 41, 83; THAT 1:648): sick persons Lv 13⁶⁻¹³⁻¹⁷⁻²³⁻²⁸⁻³⁴⁻³⁷⁻⁵⁹ 14⁷⁻¹¹; house 14⁴⁸; the people Lv 16³⁰ Jr 33⁸ Ezk 36²⁵⁻³³ 37²³ Neh 12³⁰; sinner Ps 51⁴; Levites Nu 8^{6f-15-21} Mal 3³; Neh 13³⁰; altar Lv 16¹⁹ Ezk 43²⁶; temple 2C 29^{15f-18} 34⁸; outhouse of the temple Neh 13⁹; gates and walls of Jerusalem Neh 12³⁰; the land Ezk 39¹²⁻¹⁴⁻¹⁶ 2C 34³⁻⁵⁻⁸. †

pu: cj. pf. טָהַר to be pronounced clean 1S 20^{26bβ};

—Ezk 22²⁴ rd. הַמְטַהֵרָה (מֹטֵר hof.). †

hitp: pf. הִטְהַרְוּ, הִטְהַרוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 355m), הִטְהַרְנוּ; impf. וַיִּטְהַרוּ (Neh 12³⁰-ט-), Bauer-L. *Heb.* 355k); impv. הִטְהַרוּ; pt. מִטְהַרִּים מִמִּטְהַרִּים: to **cleanse oneself** (ceremonially THAT 1:648) Gn 35² Lv 14⁴⁻³¹ (12 times) Nu 8⁷ Jos 22¹⁷ (גָּן from) Is 66¹⁷ (in foreign worship) Ezr 6²⁰ Neh 12³⁰ 13²² 2C 30¹⁸. †

Der. טָהַר, *טָהַר, טָהַר(וּ), טָהַרָה, *מִטְהַרָה.

3388 טָהַר

טָהַר, SamP.^{BenH. 3:56} *tār*: טָהַר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 569n); MHeb., OSArb. (Conti 159a): טָהַרָה:

—1. purity, **cleanness** of the heaven Ex 24¹⁰;

—2. (ceremonial) **purifying** (Elliger *Lev.* 158³) Lv 12⁴⁻⁶ (Dam. 10:10). †

3389 טָהַר

[*טָהַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 4701: מִטְהַרְוּ Ps 89⁴⁵: with 17 MSS rd. מִטְהַרְוּ, Brönno 188 (→ *מִטְהַרָה). †]

j'

טָהַרָה SamP.^{BenH.} *tarra*: fem. of טָהַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 601b; MHeb. טָהַרָה, DSS טָהַר(וּ)רָה; Pun. טָהַרָה Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 100: טָהַרָתוּ, טָהַרָת:

—1. (ceremonial) **cleanness**, טָהַרָת קִדְשׁ 2C 30¹⁹.

—2. **establishment of ceremonial cleanness** Lv 13⁷⁻³⁵ 14²⁻²³⁻³² 15¹³ Nu 6⁹ Ezk 44²⁶ Neh 12⁴⁵;

—3. **cleansing**, purifying 1C 23²⁸;

—Lv 12^{4f} טָהַרָה דְּמֵי טָהַרָה (? rd. טָהַרָה). †

3391 טוב

טוב: Sem., except Eth.; טוב MHeb. pi. to improve a field, hif. to do well; JArm.^{g(?)} Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 171b) only pa. and pe. pt.; טוב BArm. Syr.; טוב EgArm. Arb. Akk.; טוב Heb., Aram. (CPArm. טוב, → Schulthess *Gramm.* §151:2a).

—4. **qualitatively good, efficient:** טָּוֵב יְהִי לְךָ you are right (Lande 66) 1S 9₁₀ 1K 18₂₄; עֲצָה 2S 17₇₋₁₄, כִּי טוב it is good if 2S 18₃, לְךָ הֲטוֹב is it all right with you? Job 10₃.

—5. **pleasing, beautiful:** a newborn child Ex 2₂ (Sept. ἀστειός, girl 15₂, children 1K 20₃, מְרֵאָה טובת מְרֵאָה attractive in appearance Gn 26₇, תֵּאֵר ט' 1K 1₆, רָאִי ט' 1S 16₁₂; אֲדַרְתָּ Jos 7₂₁, cities Dt 6₁₀; שִׁיבָה טוֹבָה; Gn 15₁₅.

—6. **friendly, kind:** a) לְנוּ טוֹבִים friendly to us 1S 25₁₅, עִם ט' דִּבֶּר to speak friendly to Gn 31₂₄₋₂₉, ט' לְטוֹבֵי הַיָּהּ is kind 2C 10₇; b) said of Yahweh הַטוֹב י' 2C 30₁₈ and יי' טוב Jr 33₁₁ Nah 1₇ Ps 145₉ (and 18 times).

—7. **good as to character and value** אֲרֵץ Ex 3₈, שָׁמֶן Qoh 7₁, זָהָב Gn 2₁₂ (כֶּסֶף DJD 2, 20:5 and 22:1f., p. 112), מְרֵעָה Ezk 34₁₄, חֲלָקָה 2K 3₁₉, עֵץ 3₁₉ (cf. Ju 9₁₁); טוֹבֵת שְׂכָל intelligent 1S 25₃, exquisite יין parallel with דְּרִים Song 1₂ (Ug. *yn.tb* :: *dltb* Gordon *Textbook* §19: 1028; ? Dahood *Fschr. Tisserant* 1:89f) יוֹם טוֹבֵי יוֹם feast-day 1S 25₈; אִישׁ טוֹב brave 2S 18₂₇, pl. 1K 2₃₂; God's רוּחַ Ps 143₁₀, his מוֹשְׁפָטִים 119₃₉.

—8. **morally good** (THAT 1:658f): a) טוֹב (the) good Hos 8₃, מַה טוֹב what is good? Mi 6₈ בְּעֵינַי הַטוֹב what is good in the opinion of somebody (→ יִשָּׁר) Gn 16₆ Nu 36₆ Dt 6₁₈ (and 23 times); הַיְיָ הַטוֹבָה the right way 1K 8₃₆ (: הַטוֹב הַיְיָ the way to happiness Jr 6₁₆); הַטוֹבֵי הַיְיָ the people of good will 2C 19₁₁ (insert עֲשֵׂה Rudolph); b) הַטוֹב :: הָרַע Dt 30₁₅ (life and death) 2S 14₁₇ Is 5₂₀ 7_{15f} Am 5_{14f} Mi 3₂ Ps 52₅ Qoh 12₁₄; לֹא טוֹב bad way Is 65₂ Ps 36₅ Pr 16₂₉ (rhetorical style, litotes, Lande 60ff); לֹא טוֹב רָעִים וְטוֹבִים Pr 15₃; c) טוֹב וְרָע Gn 24₅₀ ט' רָע אוֹ ט' הַיְיָ Gn 2₁₇ 3_{5,22}, → Commentaries; Humbert *Paradis* 83ff; Gordis JBL 76:123ff; Coppens *Kennis*; Stoebe ZAW 65:188ff; Westermann *Genesis* 328-33; with לֹא יָדַע children who do not yet know good from evil Dt 1₃₉, an old man (Barzillai the Gileadite, who had lost the ability to distinguish לָרַע ט' לָרַע 2S 19₃₆, a tiny child (Immanuel) who וּבָחֹר יָדַע מָאוֹס בָּרַע וּבָחֹר Is 7₁₅; וְרָע ט' meaning everything one can think of (merismus, cf. Brongers OTSt. 14:100ff) 2S 14₁₇ with שָׁמַע; לְמַרְעָה טוֹב דִּבֶּר ... לְמַרְעָה שָׁמַע; וְרָע 2S 13₂₂.

—9. other occurrences: a) לְטוֹב לוֹ where he pleases Dt 23₁₇ (ThR 1:16f); b) לְטוֹב לוֹ עָשָׂה ט' to enjoy oneself (Greek εὖ πράττειν Qoh 3₁₂ ט' עָשָׂה ט' 3₁₃; c) ט' רָאָה ט' fortune ט' רָאָה ט' what fortune there would be Qoh 2₃, ט' מָצָא ט' אִי־זָה ט' to find (one's) fortune Pr 16₂₀ 17₂₀ 18₂₂.

—Emendations: Hos 14₃ → IV טוֹב and Ps 39₃ → טַב; Ps 69₁₇ and 109₂₁ rd. כְּטוֹב for כִּי טוֹב; Pr 15₁₅ rd. טוֹב; Neh 6₁₉ rd. טַבְתָּיו “rumours concerning him”; 2C 17₈ dl. וְטוֹב.

Der. טַבְלִיָּהוּ, אִישׁ טוֹב n.m. טוֹבָה.

II טוב (trad. I, → Barr *Philology* 142f): Arb. *tāb*, OSArb. *tyb* (ZAW 75:309) perfume: **perfume**: קְנֵה הַטֹּב קְנֵה הַטֹּב הַטֹּב (? rd. הטוב) Jr 6₂₀ **sweet cane** *Cymbopogon* (Löw 1:692ff), Akk. *qanū tābu*; הטוב Akk. *šamnu tābu* scented oil 2K 20₁₃ (Is 39₂ and Ps 133₂ הטוב הטוב); הטוב יין spiced wine Song 7₁₀. †

3394 טוב

III טוב: n. of territory: Aramaean state or country in the north of Transjordan; ? *Dubu* El-Amarna, VAB 2:1295; Eg. *Tuby* (Maisler 43ff); Τούβλος 1 Macc 5₁₃; gentilic Τουβιανός 2 Macc 12₁₇; Abel 2:10 (= *et-Tayibe* 15 km. E of Deraʿa), Simons *Geog.* §257; O'Callaghan 126; Noth ZDPV 68:27f: טֹב אֶרֶץ Ju 11_{3,5}, איש טוב, sovereign of Tyre (איש 3 :: Noth) 2S 10_{6,8}. †

3395 טוב

IV טוב: Ps 39₃ → טבב, cj. טְבָה; Hos 14₃ ? rd. טֹבְנִי, IV טוב word, speech (Rudolph 247f). †

3396 טוב

טוב: טוב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452u; MHeb., JArm.^{tg}, Lachish טב (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 99); in proper names, goodness (Stamm *Ersatznamen* 418b): טובֶךָ, Sec. τουβαχ, Brönno 115; good things, → טובָה:

—1. a) **the best things** of a place, country or person Gn 24₁₀ 45₁₈₋₂₀₋₂₃ Dt 6₁₁ 2K 8₉ Is 1₁₉ Ps 65₅ 128₅ Ezr 9₁₂ Neh 9₂₅; טובָה וְטוֹבָה; פְּרִיָה וְטוֹבָה Jr 2₇ Neh 9₃₆; b) **prosperity** Pr 11₁₀ Job 20₂₁ 21₁₆; c) **beauty** Hos 10₁₁ Zech 9₁₇ (parallel with יִפְי; alt. goodness), of Y Ex 33₁₉ (= כְּבוֹד 22; *pulchritudo Dei* ! → נֶעַם), Sir 42₁₄ (^{MIV25} טוב); d) **cheerfulness** (טוב qal; I טוב 1): טוב לֵב / לֵב לְטוֹב Dt 28₄₇ Is 65₁₄ Sir 51₁₈, בטוב (DJD 4:80 להיטיב) for pleasure;

—2. **happiness** given by Yahweh: **property, blessing, well-being** (Sir 44₁₁ parallel with נחלה): yield of the land Is 63₇ Jr 31₁₂ (corn, wine, oil and cattle) 14 (parallel with דְשֵׁן) Hos 3₅ (alt. goodness) Ps 25₇ (concerning Yahweh's forgiveness of sins) 27₁₃ 31₂₀ 145₇ Neh 9₃₅, cj. Ps 69₁₇ and 109₂₁ rd. כְּטוֹב;

—Ps 119₆₆ dl. †

Der. אֶחֱיטוֹב, אֶבִיטוֹב.

טוֹבָה 3397

טוֹבָה See below under טובָה and טְבָה (#3399).

טְבָה 3398

טְבָה See below under טובָה and טובָה (#3399).

טְבָה/טוֹבָה 3399

Der. מִטְּוֶה.

3403 טוּחַ

טוּחַ: MHeb. JArm.^b; Ug. *th* Gordon *Textbook* §19:1035; Aistleitner 1117 to whitewash; ? Pun. מִטְּוֶה plaster (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 148); Arb. *tyh* to smear over, Eth. *tēʿ/a* (Dillmann 1247) to spread, cover; → טָחַח.

qal: pf. טָח, טָחוּ, טָחָם, טָחָתָם; inf. טוּחַ; pt. טָחִי/טָחִי:

—1. to **plaster** the wall of a house with עָפָר Lv 14₄₂, with תְּפִלָּה Ezk 13_{10-12-14f}; to **coat** with gold, silver 1C 29₄;

—2. to **daub** things on behalf of someone Ezk 22₂₈. †

nif: inf. הִטָּח(וּ) (Bergsträsser 2:147i): to **be plastered** Lv 14₄₃₋₄₈. †

Der. טָחַח, טָחָתָם.

3404 טוּטְפַת

טוּטְפַת See below under טוּטְפַת(וּ) (#3406).

3405 טוּטְפַת

טוּטְפַת See below under טוּטְפַת(וּ) (#3406).

3406 טוּטְפַת(וּ)

טוּטְפַת(וּ), SamP.^{M145} *tātāfot*, tantum pl.?, Sept., Pesh., Vulg. sg.; MHeb. טוּטְפַת woman's headdress, pl. phylacteries, JArm.^a טוּטְפַתָּא, bracelet, headdress?, phylacteries?; JArm.^b phylacteries; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 177a) *tutipta*; < **tautaf* < **taftaf* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 482c, cf. Arb. *taftāf* trimming and edge of a garment; etym. Speiser JQR 48:208ff; Keller 65f טַפַּף or נַטַּף to drip, Arb. *tāfa* to be round (*Ružička* 129); mark on the forehead (Reicke-R. *Handw.* 525) Tg.^o 2S 1₁₀, also on the arm, **phylacteries** Ex 13₁₆ Dt 6₈ 11₁₈. †

3407 טוּל

טוּל: MHeb. hif., hitp. JArm.^{tg} pa.? to walk about (orig. root?), MHeb. טַלַּל, JArm.^{gb} טַלַּל to shake, carry away, Arb. *twl* to be long, *taltala* to throw, OSArb. *tl* length, Eth., Tigr. (Littmann-H. 618a; Leslau 23) *tawwala* to extend.

hif: pf. הִטִּיל, הִטִּילָה, הִטִּילָהּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 396t); impf. יִטִּיל, יִטִּילוּ, יִטִּילְךָ, יִטִּילְהוּ, יִטִּילְהוּ; impv. הִטִּילְנִי: to **throw far**: הִטִּילָהּ 1S 18₁₁ 20₃₃, human beings with אֵל Jon 1₁₂₋₁₅, with עַל Jr 16₁₃ 22₂₆ Ezk 32₄; God hurled a wind Jon 1_{4f}. †

hof: pf. הוֹטֵלוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 208r); impf. הוֹטֵל: to be hurled down Jr 22₂₈ Ps 37₂₄ Job 41₁ Pr 16₃₃. †

pilp. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 395m): pt. מוֹטֵלְטֵלָה: to hurl away (Driver JSS 13:48f) Is 22₁₇. †

Der. מוֹטֵלָה.

3408 טוּף

*טוּף: JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 178a), > Arb. *twf* (Fraenkel 220) to flow over, Heb. צוּף; Arm.lw.

Der. II טוּף, טַפָּת.

3409 טוּר

טוּר: MHeb. supporting wall DJD 3:247, no. 95, Nab. wall (?) Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 100, Syr. *tyārā* hurdle, *taurā* space (in time and distance), Arb. *taur* time (and time again), OSArb. *mtwr* enclosing wall (ZAW 75:309); → טוּרָה: טוּרָה: course, row: three courses טוּרָה and one course of cedar beams 1K 6₃₆ and 7₁₂ (→ Noth 128), pillars 7_{2f-18}, טוּרָה 7₄, ornament 7₂₀₋₄₂/2C 4₁₃ and 1K 7₂₄/2C 4₃, jewels Ex 28₁₇₋₂₀ 39₁₀₋₁₃ Ezk 46₂₃. †

3410 טוּשׁ

טוּשׁ: MHeb., JArm.^{1g} Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 178) טוּשׁ to flutter, Palestinian Arb. to hover (Blau VT 5:342), Arb. *tyš* to move to and fro; ? Arm.lw. Wagner 113.

qal: impv. יִטוּשׁ to flutter on the ground Job 9₂₆, cj. Nu 11₃₁ וַיִּטְשׁוּ for וַיִּשְׁטוּ (Driver PEQ 90:57f). †

3411 טוּחַ

טוּחַ: MHeb.², טוּחַ range of shooting (?); Pehl. טוּחַ (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 100) to reach, Arb. *ṭḥw* to throw (far), Akk. *teḥū* to draw near to, border on.

pil. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 420k): pt. מוֹטֵחַי קִשְׁתִּי (SamP.^{M99} *mtuwwi* distance to which an archer can shoot, meaning distance of a bowshot (alt. sbst., throw, Zorell) Gn 21₁₆. †

3412 טוּחֹן

טוּחֹן: טוּחֹן; Arb. *tāḥūn* hand-mill: **hand-mill** (Galling *Reallexikon* 386f; Reicke-R. *Handw.* 1246), טוּחֹן נְשָׂאוֹ, Lam 5₁₃ uncertain (Vulg. *adulescentibus impudice abusi sunt!*) ?, youths must carry the hand-mill! (?) :: לְטוּחֹן בְּחֹרִים as object, to take youths for grinding (Driver *Fschr. Bertholet* 143f; Rudolph) rd. לְטוּחֹן בְּחֹרִים inf. †

3413 טוּחֹת

טְחוֹת: ? טוּחַ, טַחַח, or טַחַח, passive participle or sbst. ?, uncertain ! → Commentaries; Mowinckel ActOr. 8 (1938):2ff, technical means of revelation, originally Egyptian divine name Thoth = Saturn, Dalglish *Psalm 51* 67ff, 123ff:

—1. בְּטַחוֹת **Ps 51**₈ parallel with בְּסִתּוּם, **in secrecy**, in the interior (entrails, kidneys, conscience), **in the dark**; cj. מִטְּבַחְתּוֹם more than (Duhm; Gunkel);

—2. בְּטַחֲמוֹת parallel with → לְשִׁכּוּי **Job 38**₃₆: usually as 1: more likely the **ibis** (Reicke-R. *Handw.* 757), the bird sacred to Thoth (*dhwtw*) Dhorme RB 120:209; Hölscher 95f; Tur-S. 533f; Fohrer *Hiob* 508f :: Albright *Yahweh* 212ff. †

3414 טַחַח

טַחַח: alternative form of טוּחַ.

qal: pf. טַחַח (rd. טַחַח) to **be besmeared** (eyes) **Is 44**₁₈ with בְּזֵן, so that they do not see. †

3415 טַחַן

טַחַן: MHeb., JArm., Ug. *ṭhn*, ArmAss. 8 and Pehl., EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 100), CPArm., Syr., Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 176b); Arb., OSArb. *ṭhn*, > Tigr. (Littmann-H. 609a) *ṭahana*, Eth. *ṭehena*, Har. to be fine (flour, Leslau *Dictionary* 152); Akk. *ṭēnu* to grind.

qal: pf. טַחַח; impf. טַחַח; impv. טַחַח; inf. → טַחַח, טַחַח; pt. טַחַח:

—1. to **grind** **Nu 11**₈ **Ju 16**₂₁ **Is 47**₂ **Lam 5**₁₃ (→ טַחַח);

—2. to **crush** **Ex 32**₂₀ **Dt 9**₂₁, metaph. to oppress **Is 3**₁₅;

—**Job 31**₁₀ → nif. †

cj. nif: impf. טַחַח for טַחַח; **Job 31**₁₀ to **be slept with** Tg. Vulg., Arb. *ṭahīnat* sexual intercourse **Lam 5**₁₃ cf.

טַחַח Vulg., Rabbinic sources (cf. μύλλειν, (*per*)*molere*). †

Der. טַחַח, טַחַח, טַחַח.

3416 טַחַחָה

טַחַחָה: טַחַח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 601c: **mill Qoh 12**₄ (? Sept., Vulg. pt.) ? metaph. → Commentaries. †

3417 טַחַחָה

*טַחַחָה: טַחַח, pt. fem.; Arb. *ṭahīnat* molar tooth; טַחַחָה “the women who grind”, the female millers, **molars Qoh 12**₃. †

3418 טַחַר

*טחר: JArm.^b pe., Syr. pa. to press the intestine, MHeb.² טחור² afflicted by haemorrhoids; Arb. *ṭaḥara* to empty the intestine, defecate; probably orig. meaning to be clean (Littmann-H. 609a; Leslau *Dictionary* 153).

Der. טַחְרִים.

3419 טַחְרִים

טַחְרִים: טחר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 468z; tantum pl.; JArm.¹⁸ טַחְרִין, Syr. also *t/tuḥāra* haemorrhoids: טַחְרִי, טַחְרִיָּהם: **ulcers of the anus haemorrhoids** **1S 6**₁₁₋₁₇; elsewhere perpetual Q for עֲפָלִים (I עֲפָל) **Dt 28**₂₇ **1S 5**₆₋₉₋₁₂ **6**₅₋₁₁, טַחְרֵי זָהָב, **6**₄₋₁₇ (Geiger 408; Gordis 86). †

3420 טִיחַ

טִיחַ: טוח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 451p; MHeb.: **clay-coating** **Ezk 13**₁₂. †

3421 טִיט

טִיט: MHeb., < Akk. *fītu* < *tīttu*, (PHaupt JBL 26:32), after 500 BC *tīddu*, JSS 12:105 !); < **titt* < **tint* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 198j; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:156d); טִי Pehl. and Sardis (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 260:8, cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 100), טִינָא JArm. CPArm. Syr.; pl. also *tītte* Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 179b) → BArm., Arb. *fīnu* clay, arable soil (Fraenkel 8; whitewash < Arm.); cf. Tigr. *tyn* to silt up (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 620a), loamy mud plain, vdMeulen <swe>Hadhramaut 74, 88; Kelso *Ceramic* §3:

—1. **wet loam, mud, Jr 38**₆ (on the bottom of cisterns, Reymond 139) **Is 57**₂₀, טִיט הוֹצוֹת, **2S 22**₄₃/**Ps 18**₄₃ **Mi 7**₁₀ **Zech 9**₃ **10**₅ **Ps 40**₃ **69**₁₅ **Job 41**₂₂;

—2. **potter's clay** **Is 41**₂₅ **Nah 3**₁₄ (II חֲמֹר). †

3422 טִירָה

*טִירָה: → טור MHeb. surround ? (of an oven, Dalman *Arbeit* 4:98); MHeb.² (?) Syr. *tyārā*, Arb. *ṭawār* enclosing wall; alternative form → צִרְהָ **Mi 2**₁₂: טִירָתָם, טִירָתָם, טִירוֹת (Jerome *turoth*; Sperber 226; **Ezk 46**₂₃ ? = טור), טִירָתָם:

—1. **encampment** protected by a stone wall (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:41) **Gn 25**₁₆ **Nu 31**₁₀ **Ezk 25**₄ **Ps 69**₂₆ (parallel with אֲהָלִים) **1C 6**₃₉;

—2. a) **row of stones** (along the walls) **Ezk 46**_{23b} (= טור _{23a}); b) wall coping, **battlement**, **Song 8**₉ (→ Rudolph 182). †

3423 טַל

טַל: I טלל; MHeb.; JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 275b) טַלָּא; Ug. *tl* parallel to *rbb*, *fily*, *fīalaia* daughter of Baal, Gordon *Textbook* §19:1037; *Wb Myth.* 1:312; Ug. denom. *tl* to drop (dew), MHeb.²

טלול moistened, Sam. to drop dew Ben-H. 2:539b; ? Pun. proper n. כטל “like dew” Lidzbarski *Ephemeris* 3:127; Arb. *tall*, Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. 606b) *tal*, *talla* to be moist: טַלְךָ, טַלָּם, dew, light rain (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:93ff, 311ff, 514ff; Reicke-R. *Handw.* 1934; JPOS 16:316ff; IEJ 4:120ff): טל שָׁמַיִם (Ug. *tl šmm*) Gn 27²⁸⁻³⁹, טל אֹרֶת (→ אֹרֶת) Is 26¹⁹; gift of the sky Zech 8¹², withheld (כלא, rd. טַלָּם, Tg. מְטָר) Hg 1¹⁰, to dribble ערף Dt 33²⁸, רעף Pr 3²⁰; :: חרב Ju 6³⁷, וּמְטָר טל 1K 17¹; עב טל Is 18⁴, טל אֲנֹלִי Job 38²⁸, טל שִׁכְבַּת layer of dew Ex 16^{13f}; יָרַד Nu 11⁹, נָפַל 2S 17¹², בְּקֶצֶר יָלִין lies on the branch at night Job 29¹⁹; טל חֲרָמוֹן Ps 133³; → Dt 32² Ju 6³⁸⁻⁴⁰ 2S 1²¹ Hos 6⁴ 13³ 14⁶ Mi 5⁶ Ps 110³ (rd. כְּטַל → Commentaries) Pr 19¹² Song 5² (parallel with לִילָה לְרִסְיָה);

—Dt 33¹³ rd. מְעַל parallel with תַּחַת. †

Der. חֲמוּטַל, אֲבִיטַל (?).

טלא 3424

טלא: MHeb. to patch, JArm. MHeb.¹ מְטַלִּית, MHeb.² טלאי patch; ? EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 100), Segert ArchOr. 24:392, 398f; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 606a) *tālā* red, reddish; Gradwohl 54f.

qal: pt. pass. טלוא, טלואימו/אות, טלוא:

—1. spotted sheep Gn 30^{32f-35-39};

—2. טלואות בְּמוֹת multicoloured pillows made from bed covers and used for sacral prostitution (Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2:102f; Zimmerli 356) Ezk 16¹⁶. †

pu: pt. מְטַלְאוֹת (shoes) covered with stains, patched Jos 9⁵, MHeb. †

טלאים 3425

טלאים: n.loc. (→ Sept.), 1S 15⁴, rd. טלאים. †

טלאם 3426

טלאם See below under טלא(א)ם (#3428).

טלם 3427

טלם See below under טלא(א)ם (#3428).

טלא(א)ם 3428

cj. טלא(א)ם: n.loc. in the Negev, cj. for טלאים 1S 15⁴, for חוילָה 15⁷ and for עוֹלָם 27⁸; = טלָּם Jos 15²⁴ (Abel 2:477f; Simons *Geog.* §682). †

3429 טָלָה

טָלָה: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 584a.b; MHeb. JArm. ¹טָלִיאַ lamb; טָלִי, טָלִיאַ JArm. Sam. boy, JArm. ¹also lamb, CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 174b) EgArm. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 101) boy, servant; JArm. טָלִיחָא, Syr. *tlitā*, τάλιθα **Mark** 5₄ (Rüger ZNW 59:118f), girl; Arb. *talān*, *talw* young gazelle, OSArb. *tly* (ZAW 75:309); Eth. *ṭali*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 608a) *ṭalit* goat; basic meaning young or spotted טָלָה: cs. טָלָה, טָלָאִים **Is** 40₁₁ (> *טָלִיִּים* Bauer-L. *Heb.* 588, 1QIs^a טָלִים): lamb **Is** 40₁₁ 65₂₅, חָקֵב טָלָה **1S** 7₉ **Sir** 46₁₆ sucking lamb. †

3430 טָלַטְלָה

טָלַטְלָה: טוּל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 482e: **violent ejection** **Is** 22₁₇. †

3431 טַלַל

I טַלַל: denom. from Arm. טוּלָא, טָלָא, as Heb. III צַלַל and BArm. II טַלַל, of צַל, basic form *zll* Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 101) JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 180a) pa. af. to give shadow, make a roof: מְטַלָא, מְטַלָא, מְטַלָא, EgArm. JArm. Syr. and תַּטְלִילָא Palm. Syr. roof, > Arb. *talal* deck (of ship); Arm.lw. Wagner 114.

pi: impf. וַיִּטְלֶלְנִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 220m): to **make a roof** (Jenni 270) **Neh** 3₁₅. †

Der. חֲמוּטַל (?).

3432 טַלַל

II טַלַל: Arb. *talla* to injure, *talal* ruin.

hif: pt. מְטַלִּים 1QIs^a 50₆ for מְזַרְטִים: to **injure**, parallel with מְזַכִּים :: Hempel ZAW 76:327; Guillaume JBL 76:43: denom. from → טַל. †

3433 טַלַם

*טַלַם: Arm. (Wagner 114ab) = Heb. II צַלַם; basic form *zlm*, Arb. *zalama* to be black, be shining.

Der. I, II טַלְמוֹן, טַלְמוֹן.

3434 טַלְמוֹן

I טַלְמוֹן: n.loc.; טַלַם; = II; → טַלְמוֹן(א), near זִיף in the Negev, Abel 2:477f; Simons *Geog.* §317: 10, 11: **Jos** 15₂₄. †

3435 טַלְמוֹן

II טָלַם: טלם; n.m., = I, “shine” (Noth 223) or “black” (Wagner 114a): **Ezr 10**₂₄. †

3436 טַלְמוּן

טַלְמוּן: טלם; n.m.; diminutive; from II טָלַם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500u; Ug. *tlmyn* Gordon *Textbook* §19:1038, → I טַלְמוּן, Arm.lw. Wagner 114b: **Ezr 2**₄₂ / **Neh 7**₄₅ **11**₁₉ **12**₂₅ **1C 9**₁₇. †

3437 טָמָא

טָמָא: MHeb. nif. to become unclean, pi. to make unclean, GnAp 20:15 pa. inf. **טָמִיא** JArm. Syr. pa. to make unclean, Sam. to be weak, diseased (Ben-H. 2:448b), Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 180b); EgArb. *tamy* silt of the Nile, OSArb. *tm'* dirt (ZAW 75:309); → **טָמָה**; Stade 1:134ff; Reicke-R. *Handw.* 2052; THAT 1:664ff.

qal: pf. **טָמַא**, **טָמְאַה**, **טָמְאַת**, **טָמְאוּ**, **טָמְאוּ**; impf. **יִטְמָא**, **יִטְמָאוּ**; inf. **טָמְאַה** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 316d): to **become ceremonially unclean**: a) man **Lv 11**₂₄₋₄₀ **12**₂₋₅ **13**₁₄₋₄₆ **14**₄₆ **15**₅₋₂₇ **17**₁₅ **22**₆ **Nu 19**₇₋₂₂ **Hg 2**₁₃, with **בְּ** by **Lv 5**₃ **15**₃₂ **18**₂₀₋₂₃ **19**₃₁ **22**₈ **Ezk 22**₄ **23**₁₇ **Ps 106**₃₉; **לֹ** **יִטְמָא** is unclean to him **Lv 22**₅; b) things **Lv 11**₃₂₋₃₈ **14**₃₆ **15**₄₋₉₋₂₀₋₂₄, **אֲרֵץ** **Lv 18**₂₅₋₂₇; **לְטָמְאַה** so that it becomes unclean **Ezk 22**₃ **44**₂₅;

—**Mi 2**₁₀ rd. **לְמַעַט מְאוּמָה**. †

nif: pf. **נִטְמָא**, **נִטְמְאַה/מְאַה**, **נִטְמְאַת**, **נִטְמְאוּ**, **נִטְמְאוּ** > **נִטְמָתָם** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 375); pt. **נִטְמְאִים** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 541j): to **defile oneself** **Hos 5**₃ **6**₁₀ **Ezk 20**₃₀, with **בְּ**, by **Lv 11**₄₃ **18**₂₄ **Ezk 20**₄₃ **23**₇₋₃₀, with **לְ**, concerning **20**₃₁; a wife defiles herself (by adultery) **Nu 5**_{13f-20-27-29} **Jr 2**₂₃ **Ezk 23**₁₃;

—**Job 18**₃ **נִטְמִינוּ** (Or. -נ- !) → **טָמָה**. †

pi: **טָמַא**, **טָמְאַת**, **טָמְאַתָם**, **טָמְאוּ**, **טָמְאוּ**; impf. **תִּטְמָא**, **תִּטְמָאוּ**, **יִטְמָאוּ**, **יִטְמָאוּ**; inf. **טָמַא**, abs. **Lv 13**₄₄ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 327p):

—1. to **defile**, violate a girl **Gn 34**₅₋₁₃₋₂₇, woman **Ezk 18**₆₋₁₁₋₁₅ **23**₁₇ **33**₂₆ GnAp. 20:15; **שָׁם יִטְמָא** (to profane) **Ezk 43**_{7f}, sister and daughter-in-law **Ezk 22**₁₁;

—2. to **defile**: **מְשַׁכָּן** **Lv 15**₃₁ **Nu 19**₁₃, **מְקַדֵּשׁ** **Lv 20**₃ **Nu 19**₂₀ **Ezk 5**₁₁ **23**₃₈, **מְחַנְנֵה** **Nu 5**₃, **אֲרֵץ** **Lv 18**₂₈ **Nu 35**₃₄ **Dt 21**₂₃ **Jr 2**₇ **Ezk 36**_{17f};

—3. to **defile**, **desecrate**: oneself **Lv 11**₄₄, **נְזִיר** **Nu 6**₉, somebody **Ezk 20**₂₆, **בְּמוֹת** **2K 23**₈₋₁₃, **תְּפֹת** **23**₁₀, **מְזַבֵּחַ** **23**₁₆, **פְּסִילִים** **Is 30**₂₂, **פְּסִילִים**, **בֵּית יִפְסִילִים**, **Jr 7**₃₀ **32**₃₄ **Ezk 9**₇ **Ps 79**₁ **2C 36**₁₄;

—4. to **declare unclean** (Jenni 41) **Lv 13**₃₋₅₉ **20**₂₅. †

pu: pt. **מְטָמְאַה** to **be defiled** **Ezk 4**₁₄. †

hitp: impf. **יִטְמָא** (Gesenius-K. §74b; Bergsträsser 2:156b), **יִטְמָאוּ/מְטָמְאוּ**: to **defile oneself**: with **לְ**, by **Lv 11**₂₄ **21**₁₋₃₋₁₁ **Nu 6**₇ **Ezk 44**₂₅, with **בְּ**, by **Lv 11**₄₃ **18**₂₄₋₃₀ **Ezk 14**₁₁ **20**₇₋₁₈ **37**₂₃; abs. **Lv 21**₄ **Hos 9**₄. †

hotp: pf. הִטְמָאָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 285j :: Bergsträsser 2:99^s :: Torrey *Dtj.* 284): to **be defiled** Dt 24. †

Der. טְמָאָה, טְמֵאָה.

3438 טְמֵאָה

טְמֵאָה: (88 times, 46 times in Lv); **טְמֵאָה:** SamP.^{M100} *tēmi*, MHeb. JArm.^{tg}, Sam. (Ben-H. 2:448b), Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 180b): **טְמֵאָה**, **טְמֵאִים**, **טְמֵאָה**, **טְמֵאָת** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 597g); adj.:

—1. **unclean** (:: טְהוֹרָה, Hermisson WMANT 19:84ff; THAT 1:664ff) Lv 10₁₀ 11₄₇ Dt 12₁₅₋₂₂ 15₂₂ Ezk 22₂₆ 44₂₃ Job 14₄ (טְהוֹרָה נְטֵמָאָה, → Commentaries) Qoh 9₂; **טְמֵאָה טְמֵאָה** cry of the צְרוּעָה Lv 13₄₅; **טְמֵאָת הַשֵּׁם** a woman defiled in name Ezk 22₅;

—2. **ceremonially unclean:** animals (Pedersen *Isr.* 1/2:482ff; Elliger *Lev.* 150f :: Kornfeld Kairos 1965:134ff) Lv 5_{2a} 7₂₁ 11₂₉ 27₁₁₋₂₇ Nu 18₁₅ Dt 14_{7f-10-19}; **טְמֵאָה לְכָל־דְּבָר** unclean in every way 2C 23₁₉, **כָּל־טְמֵאָה** any unclean thing Lv 7₁₉₋₂₁ Ju 13₄; **יִוָּמָה טְמֵאָה** when something is unclean Lv 14₅₇; **טְמֵאָה נִפְשׁ** unclean by contact with a dead person Lv 22₄ Hg 2₁₃ = **לְנִפְשׁ טְמֵאָה** Nu 5₂ 9₁₀. → 6f; **טְמֵאָה לְנִפְשׁ** an unclean person Is 35₈ 52₁ Lam 4₁₅, an unclean thing Is 52₁₁ Ezk 4₁₃ Hos 9₃ Hg 2₁₄; **טְמֵאָה שְׂפָתַיִם** unclean of lips Is 6₅; things Lv 15₁₇ Nu 19₂₂;

—3. further: Lv 13₁₁₋₅₅ and 14_{40f} (leprosy); 15_{2-25f-33} (sexual emission); Lv 11₄₋₃₈ 14_{44f} 15_{25f-33} 20₂₅ Nu 6₁₂ 19_{13-15-17-19f} Dt 26₁₄ Jos 22₁₉ and Am 7₁₇ (land), Is 64₅ Ezk 22₁₀;

—Lv 5_{2b} (cf 3f); Jr 19₁₃ rd. **טְמֵאִים**. †

3439 טְמֵאָה

***טְמֵאָה**, SamP.^{M100} *tēmāfit-*: **טְמֵאָה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 601b; MHeb., JArm.^t (> Heb.?): **טְמֵאָתוֹ**, **טְמֵאָתוֹ**, pl. cs.

טְמֵאָת: state of ceremonial uncleanness: men Lv 5₃ 7_{20f} 14₁₉ 15₃₋₃₁ 16₁₆₋₁₉ 22₃₋₅ Nu 19₁₃ Ezk 36₂₅₋₂₉ 39₂₄, women Lv 15_{25f-30} 18₁₉ Nu 5₁₉ 2S 11₄ Ezk 22₁₅ 24₁₃ 36₁₇ Lam 1₉, gentiles Ezr 6₂₁ 9₁₁, food Ju 13₇₋₁₄, things Ezk 24₁₁ 2C 29₁₆; **רוּחַ הַטְּמֵאָת** spirit of uncleanness Zech 13₂. †

3440 טְמֵאָה

[***טְמֵאָה**: Job 18₃? trad. **טְמֵאָה** nif.: to be regarded as unclean (Or. **נְטֵמָאָה**); MT **טְמֵאָה**; ? rd. **נְטֵמָאָה** 3 MSS are stopped up, “wooden-headed”, → **טְמֵאָה** nif., → Commentaries; Guillaume 3:4. †]

3441 טְמֵאָה

***טְמֵאָה:** MHeb. JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 180b) to stop up, lock; pilp. MHeb. JArm. **טְמֵאָה** to fill up (footprints) parallel with **שָׂרַשׁ** Sir 10₁₆; cj. nif. Job 18₃, → **טְמֵאָה**. †

3442 טְמֵאָה

טמן: MHeb. DSS 4 times, > (dissimilated *Ružička* 100) :: Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 140; JArm.^{12b}, (> Heb.?) CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:464b) Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 180b) טמר, > Arb. *tamara* to bury (Fraenkel 137), Akk. *t/tamāru*; → צפן.

qal: pf. טָמַן, טָמְנָתִי, טָמְנָנוּ, טָמְנָנוּ/מָנוּ, טָמְנָתִי/וּ/תָם; impf. וַיִּטְמֵן, וַיִּטְמֵנוּ, וַיִּטְמְנוּ; impv. טָמְנֵה; inf. טָמְנוּ; pt. טָמְנָה; pt. טָמְנִים, טָמְנִי, טָמְנוּ, טָמְנוּ, Sir 41₁₅ margin מְטַמֵּן (→ Sir^M) for מְצַפֵּן:

—1. to **hide**: Jr 13_{6f} 43₁₀ Job 3₁₆ 20₂₆, with בָּ, in Ex 2₁₂ Jos 2₆ 7_{21f} Pr 19₂₄ (the sluggard dips his hand in the dish) = 26₁₅, Jr 13_{4f} 43₉ Job 31₃₃ 40_{13a} Sir 41₁₄; with תַּחַת under Gn 35₄; טָמְנֵי חוֹל hidden in the sand Dt 33₁₉; בְּטָמְנוֹ secretly Job 40_{13b} (alt. subst., Tur-S. 454: hiding-place; Hölscher: prison);

—2. to **fix secretly**: net Ps 9₁₆ 31₅ 35_{7f}, trap 64₆ 140₆ 142₄ Jr 18₂₂ snare Job 18₁₀. †

nif: impv. הִטְמֵן: to **hide oneself** Is 2₁₀. †

hif: impf. וַיִּטְמְנוּ; impf. qal Bauer-L. *Heb.* 296b (vocalised as hif. !) Beer-M. §68:2a: to **hide**: 2K 7_{8a-b}. †

Der. מְטַמֵּן.

3443 טָנָא

טָנָא SamP.^{M100} *tānae*: lw. < Eg. *dyn* Lambdin 159; MHeb. טָנִי basket; Sam. טָנָא (Cowley *Sam. Lit.* 782

—line 2 from bottom) basket: טָנָא: **basket** Dt 26₂₋₄ 28₅₋₁₇; dish Sir 34/31₁₄. †

3444 טַנַּף

טַנַּף: MHeb. pi., JArm. pa. to soil Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 181a), > Arb. *tanafa* II (Fraenkel 23); Akk. *tanāpu* to get dirty, ? Arm.lw. Wagner 115.

pi. (Jenni 232): impf. אֶטְנַפֵּם: to **soil** (clean feet) Song 5₃. †

3445 טַעָה

טַעָה: MHeb. to err, wander about; Palm. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 102) JArm. to err CPArm. Sam. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 171a) to wander about, Arb. *taḡā*^w to exceed proper bounds, *tāḡin* one who deviates from the right way, tyrant; JArm. טַעֵוְתָא, DJD 1: p. 90, 21 (Test. Levi): 31, > Eth. *tā'ōt* idol (Ullendorff *Eth. Bib.* 122); Arm.lw. Wagner 116 :: Heb. תַּעֵה.

cj. qal: pt. f. טַעֵיָה (for לַעֲטִיָה, Rudolph) to **wander about** Song 1₇. †

hif: pf. הִטְעֵנוּ, to **lead astray** (MHeb. JArm.) Ezk 13₁₀, 4QPsDa. af. אֶטְעֵנוּ (RB 63:414). †

3446 טעם

טעם: MHeb.; ArmAss. 8 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 284), EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 102), JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 174b) טעם to taste; Arb. *ta'ima*; Eth. *ta'ama* Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 619a) *te'ema* to be sweet; Akk. *tēmu* sense, → טעם.

qal: pf. טעם, טעמה; impf. יטעם, יטעמו; impv. טעמו; inf. טעם:

—1. to test the flavour of dishes, **taste** 2S 19₃₆ Job 12₁₁ 34₃ (לאכל) while eating, Dahood *Biblica* 43:350);

—2. to savour food, **eat** 1S 14₂₄₋₂₉₋₄₃ 2S 3₃₅ Jon 3₇;

—3. to **perceive** by experience, notice, learn Ps 34₉ Pr 31₁₈. †

Der. טעם, מוטעמים.

3447 טעם

טעם, SamP.^{M99} *tēm*: MHeb. also reason, ground; BArm. EgArm. Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 102), JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 174b) טעם taste, Eth. *tā'em*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 619a) *ta'am* pleasant taste; Arb. *ta'am* meal, taste, sense; Arm. also command, decree < Akk. *tēmu* (Zimmern 10): טעמו, טעמו, טעמו,

—1. **taste** (of food) Ex 16₃₁ Nu 11₈ Job 6₆; טעמו עמו his taste does not change Jr 48₁₁ (wine parallel with ריח);

—2. **feeling, discernment, sense** 1S 25₃₃ Ps 119₆₆ Job 12₂₀; טעם השׁיב to answer with discernment (→ BArm. JArm. Syr. טוב af.) Pr 26₁₆; סרת ט' טוב without discretion Pr 11₂₂, טעמו שנה to play a part, feign madness 1S 21₁₄ Ps 34₁; בלא ט' טעמו שנה instinctively Sir 25₁₈ and MHeb.

—3. **order, decree** (Akk. lw. see above) Jon 3₇. †

3448 טען

I טען: MHeb. qal to sue, plead, nif., JArm.¹ itpe. to be (severely) ill, JArm. pa. pass. to be pierced; Arb. *ta'ana*, Ug. *t'n* to pierce (Aistleitner 1123; Driver *Myths* 151a :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:1040: II טען); basic meaning, to stab (Kutscher *Tarb.* 17:125¹).

pu: pt. pl. cs. מוטעני (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 355 l): **pierced** Is 14₁₉. †

3449 טען

II טען MHeb. JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 175a), EgArm. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 102) טען, Akk. *šēnu*, (CAD *Š*: 131b), Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 645b) *ša'ana*, Har. *tā'ēna* (Leslau *Etym. Dict.* 154b) loaded; Syr. טען, Arb. and OSArb. *z'n* to go away; basic form *z'n* (Palache 36).

qal: impv. טענו to **load** (pack animals) (Arm.lw. Wagner 118; pure Heb. צען) **Gn 45**¹⁷. †

3450 טף

I טף (for pronunciation → II טף): טפף (Gesenius 554) to trip, **Is 3**₁₆ horse (:: Koehler ThZ 6:387f); MHeb. Eth. little children; cf. MHeb. טפלים, JArm. (JArm.^{gb} pl.) Sam. Syr. טפלת and Arb. *tifl* children, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 175a) family: טף, טפנו, טפכם;

—1. little children **Dt 1**₃₉ (together with בנים); בטף כל־זכר Nu 31₁₇;

—2. those of a nomadic tribe who are not (or only to a small extent) able to march: a) הַטֵּף together with the men (women and old people included) **Gn 43**₈ **47**₁₂ (הַטֵּף הַטֵּף לְפִי הַטֵּף in accordance with the number of children :: Driver, → II)₂₄ **50**₈₋₂₁ **Ex 10**₁₀₋₂₄ **12**₃₇ **Nu 14**₃₁ **32**_{16f-24} **Ju 18**₂₁ **2S 15**₂₂ **Ezr 8**₂₁; b) men, women and הַטֵּף לְפִי הַטֵּף (meaning children and old people) **Dt 2**₃₄ **3**₆₋₁₉ **20**₁₄ **29**₁₀ **31**₁₂ **Jr 40**₇ **41**₁₆ **43**₆; c) women and הַטֵּף (meaning children and old people, DJD 1, p. 109 28a, 1:4) **Gn 34**₂₉ **45**₁₉ **46**₅ **Nu 14**₃ **31**₉ **32**₂₆ **Jos 1**₁₄ **8**₃₅ **Ju 21**₁₀ **Est 3**₁₃ **8**₁₁; d) men, women, בנים and טף **Nu 16**₂₇ **2C 20**₁₃; together with wives, sons and daughters **2C 31**₁₈; בנישׁים הַטֵּף **Nu 31**₁₈; together with old men, young men, maidens and women **Ezk 9**₆. †

3451 טף

II טף: II טפף (trad. as I); MHeb. טפה, JArm. טפה: **drop** (Driver Syria 33:70ff) **Gen 47**₁₂ (:: I 2). †

3452 טפח

I טפח: MHeb. pi. JArm. to clap one's hands, strike MHeb.² to slap, spread, Syr. pa. to flatten out, Arb. *fataḥa* to spread and *tafaḥa* to be overfull Eth. *tafḥa* to clap (the flat of) one's hands, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 621a) to be flat, wide; Akk. *tepū* (vSoden *Orientalia* 16:72ff); to lay open Barth *Wurzel*. 26.

pi. (Jenni 243f): pf. טפחה: to **spread out** (the heaven) **Is 48**₁₃. †

Der. טפח, טפח, I טפחה, מטפחת.

3453 טפח

II טפח: Arb. *tafaḥa* to bring forth fully formed children, Akk. *tuppū* to raise children; Barth *Wurzel*. 26; Driver *Fschr. Bertholet* 138f.

pi. (Jenni 244): pf. טפחתי: to **bring forth healthy children** (trad.: to cherish) **Lam 2**₂₂ parallel with רבה ר †

Der. טפחים.

3454 טַפָּח

טַפָּח Or. → טַפָּח (Kahle *Text* 72): I טַפָּח; MHeb.; ? Akk. *tappu* sole of the foot: **hand-breadth, span** (equivalent to four fingers, or about 7.5 cm; Jr 52₂₁; Reicke-R. *Handw.* 1159; IQM 5:13; Yadin *War Scroll* 282) 1K 7₂₆ 2C 4₅. †

3455 טַפָּח

טַפָּח, SamP.^{M100} *tāfā*: I טַפָּח, = טַפָּח: **handbreadth, span** Ex 25₂₅ 37₁₂ Ezk 40_{5,43} 43₁₃. †

3456 טַפְּחָה

I *טַפְּחָה: I טַפְּחָה: טַפְּחָה, ? pl. to טַפְּחָה/טַפְּחָה (Gesenius-B.): **handbreadth, span**, ? as a measure of time, moment (EHommel BWANT 1:23, 160f) Ps 39₆. †

3457 טַפְּחָה

II *טַפְּחָה: unknown architectural tech. term: 1K 7₉: טַפְּחָה: Akk. (*a*)*dappu* (AHw. 10b) horizontal crossbeam :: מִסָּד foundation, cf. Akk. *ištu uššišu adi gabadibbišu* from its foundation to its parapet (CAD G:1; AHw. 271a); gutter Sept. (?) :: Galling *Fschr. Rudolph* 73f; console ?, support (Noth *Könige* 131f). †

3458 טַפְּחִים

טַפְּחִים: II טַפְּחִים, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480; ? tantum pl.: **health and beauty** of a newborn child טַפְּחִים עֲלֵי טַפְּחִים children in a particular condition Lam 2₂₀. †

3459 טַפַּל

טַפַּל: alternative form of תַּפַּל; MHeb. JArm.^b to spread, cover JArm.^s + *šqr* (cf. Ps 119₆₉), JArm.^{bg} itpe'el to deal with somebody; Akk. *tapālu* (also *tuppulu*) MAOG 11:1-2, 46f to soil, abuse, Arb. *tufāl*, Yem. *taffāl* (Rabin *Anc. West Arb.* 27) dirt, clay.

qal: pf. טַפַּל; impf. וַתַּפַּל; pt. טַפַּל: to whitewash; metaph. a) שָׁקַר עַל to smear Ps 119₆₉ Job 13₄ Sir 51₅; b) to coat, cover (sin; with עַל) Job 14₁₇. †

3460 טַפְּסָר

טַפְּסָר Jr 51₂₇ and *טַפְּסָר Nah 3₁₇: MHeb.² טַפְּסָר ? , JArm.^{tg} טַפְּסָר, Ug. (Akk.) *tupšarru* (PRU 3: p. 236), Pehl. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 102) *dpsr*, lw. < Akk. *tupšarru* < Sum. *dubsar* “tablet-writer” (vSoden *Syllabar* 5²; Meissner MAOG 11:1, 10f, 48¹: טַפְּסָרִיךְ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 234p): “writer”, i.e. **official**, Jr 51₂₇ military, Nah 3₁₇ administrative. †

3461 טַפַּף

I טפף: Arb. *tff* II to trip (horse), *taffāf* lively, *tafiḥ* deficient.

qal: inf. טפף: to **mince along, trip along** Is 3₁₆. †

Der. I טפ.

3462 טפף

II *טפף: alternative form of טוף; טפא JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 178a, 181b II), Arb. *tfw*.

Der. II טף.

3463 טפש

טפש: MHeb. pu. pt. foolish (also Sir 42₆ margin) and JArm. ^{tg} pa. to make foolish, CPArm. Syr. and Arb. *tafiṣa* to be dirty, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 182b) to be unclean, Akk. *tapāšu* (?) to be fat; basic meaning: to be fat > to be foolish (Palache 37 :: Rundgren OrSuec. 10:117ff: Arb. *tafaša* to slip away).

qal: pf. טפש: to **be unfeeling, insensitive** Ps 119₇₀, to be fat, swell cj. Job 33₂₅ טפש! for רטפש. †

3464 טפת

טפת: n.f. (Stamm *Frauennamen* 325); טוף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 510v; Noth 226: טפה “drop”; Arm.lw. Wagner 118a; Sept. ^LΤαβααθ = טבעת; daughter of Solomon 1K 4₁₁. †

3465 טרד

טרד: MHeb. to drip continually, to drive away (Greenfield HUCA 29:210ff) JArm. to drive away, bother, pt. pass. to be occupied with, CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 182b) to drive away, Arb. *tarada* VIII to do something continually, flow constantly; Akk. *tarādu* to send (old), later also, to drive away, cf. Sir 35/32₉ to bother with questions (51₁₇), DJD 4:82, 9 with נפש to urge, Arb. to hound.

qal: pt. טרד(ו): to **drip continually** טרד(ו) טרד(ו) continually dripping, leaking roof Pr 19₁₃ 27₁₅ metaph. said of a contentious woman; *טרתי Sir 51₂₀ (11QPs^a DJD 4, 80/ 82:9 < *טרדתי) with נפש to excite, cf. Sept., Vulg., Latina. †

Der. n.f. מטרד (?).

3466 טרה

טרה: Arb. *taru'a/uwa/iya* to be fresh (?) Ug. *try* (Aistleitner 1125; Driver *Myths* 151a); Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 612a; Leslau 23) *teray* to be fresh.

Der. טרי.

3467 טָרוֹם

טָרוֹם: alternative form of טָרַם (Baumgartner *Fschr. Eissfeldt* 2:29f): conjunction, even before **Ru 3**_{14K} (Q טָרַם). †

3468 טָרַח

טָרַח: MHeb.² JArm. to take trouble, MHeb.¹ hif. JArm.^{gb} to trouble; JArm.^t to burden Arb. *taraha* to throw.

hif: impf. יִטְרִיחַ: to burden with: **Job 37**₁₁. †

Der. טָרַח.

3469 טָרַח

טָרַח, SamP.^{M100} *tārā*: טָרַח; DJD 1:22; 2:7; MHeb. JArm.^{tg} טָרַחָא JArm.^b טִירַחָא: **burden Dt 1**₁₂ **Is 1**₁₄. †

3470 טָרִי

טָרִי: טָרַח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; Arb. *tarīy* Ug. (?) and Eth. Tigr. see above: fem. טָרִיָּה: **fresh Ju 15**₁₅ (bones) **Is 1**₆ (wounds). †

3471 טָרַם

טָרַם: alternative form of טָרוֹם **Ru 3**_{14K}? טָרַם (:: Koehler ZAW 58:229f; טָרַח): negative not yet, > conj. **before**, and > prep.:

—1. **not yet** טָרַם (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §145bα): a) with pf. **Gn 24**₁₅ **1S 3**₇ (? rd. יִרְע); b) with impf. **Gn 2**₅₋₅ **19**₄ **24**₄₅ **Ex 9**₃₀ **10**₇ **Jos 2**₈ (alt. as 2) **1S 3**₃₋₇;

—2. (even) **before** טָרַם **Ex 12**₃₄ **Nu 11**₃₃ **Jos 3**₁ **Is 65**₂₄ **Ps 119**₆₇ **Ru 3**_{14a};

—3. בְּטָרַם a) prep. **before Is 17**₁₄ and **28**₄ (alt. noun-clause: before ... is there), with inf. (text ?, → יִלְד emendation) ? בְּטָרַם לְדַת חֶק before ... **Zeph 2**₂ (Gerleman *Zeph.* 25f; cj. → רַחֵק, BH); b) conj. **before** with pf. (always pass.) **Ps 90**₂ **Pr 8**₂₅ 11QPs^a **Sir 51**₁₃ בְּטָרַם תַּעֲיִתִי בַהּ וְחַפְצָתִי בַהּ (DJD 4, 80:11); with impf. **Gn 27**₄ **45**₂₈ **Ex 1**₁₉ (ca. 40 times), with pleonastic לֹא (Gesenius-K. §152y) **Zeph 2**_{2b}. cj. a;

—4. מִטָּרַם with inf. **even before Hg 2**₁₅.

3472 טָרַף

טָרַף: MHeb.; JArm.^b to seize forcibly, Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 182b) to tear away, Arb. *tarafa* to injure in the eye; basic meaning: to tear up, sbj. wild beasts (Palache 37), Galling VT 4:420f.

qal: pf. טָרַף/טָרַף, טָרַף **Gn 37₃₃ 44₂₈** (→ pu.); impf. יִטְרֹף, יִטְרֹף **Gn 49₂₇** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 303g :: Gesenius-K. §29u); inf. טָרֵף, לְטָרֵף, טָרֵף; pt. טָרַף, טָרַף: to **tear, rend** (sbj. wild beasts) **Gn 37₃₃** (→ pu.) **44₂₈ 49₂₇ Ex 22₁₂ Dt 33₂₀ Ezk 19₃₋₆ 22₂₅₋₂₇ Hos 5₁₄ 6₁ Mi 5₇ Nah 2₁₃ Ps 7₃ 17₁₂ 22₁₄ 50₂₂ Job 16₉** (God's anger) **18₄**, cj. **Ps 76₅** (rd. טָרַף טָרַף, Ehrlich); **Am 1₁₁** rd. נִיטַר. †

nif: impf. יִטְרָף: to **be torn** (by wild beasts) **Ex 22₁₂ Jr 5₆**. †

cj. **pi:** pt. *מִטְרָף (pr. מִטְרָף) **rapacious Gn 49₉**. †

pu. (qal pass.): pf. טָרַף/טָרַף (Gesenius-K. §52e, 113w): to **be torn Gn 37₃₃ 44₂₈**.

hif: impv. הִטְרִיפֵנִי: (weakened) to **cause to receive, provide anew with** (Galling VT 4:420f) **Pr 30₈**.

Der. טָרַף, טָרַף.

3473 טָרַף

II טָרַף: Arb. *tarufa* to be fresh, Amh. sprig, branch (Leslau 23).

Der. טָרַף.

3474 טָרַף

טָרַף, SamP.^{M101} *tāref*; MHeb.: I טָרַף, טָרַף, טָרַף/כָּפוּ,

—1. **prey** (of wild beasts) **Nu 23₂₄ Is 5₂₉ 31₄ Am 3₄ Nah 2_{13f} 3₁ Ps 104₂₁ 124₆ Job 4₁₁ 29₁₇ 38₃₉**; טָרַף/כָּפוּ **Ezk 19₃₋₆ 22₂₅₋₂₇**;

—2. what has been torn > **food** (→ Palache 37) **Mal 3₁₀ Ps 111₅ Job 24₅ Pr 31₁₅**;

—**Gn 49₉** rd. *מִטְרָף; **Ps 76₅** for מִהֲרִי־טָרַף rd. *מִאֲרִיָּה טָרַף (Ehrlich), :: Junker BZAW 66:164f. †

3475 טָרַף

טָרַף: II טָרַף; JArm. leaf; Amh. (Leslau 23); Koehler ZAW 58:230; Speier ThZ 2:153f (:: also from I: Galling VT 4:420f): **fresh** (twig) **Gn 8₁₁**, fresh shoot **Ezk 17₉**. †

3476 טָרַף

טָרַף, SamP.^{M101} *tērifa*: I טָרַף; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465i; Eilers WdO 3:134; MHeb. not ritually slaughtered, also wounded animal; JArm.^b < Heb.?: **animal torn by wild beasts Gn 31₃₉ Ex 22₁₂ Nah 2₁₃**; not to be eaten, the fat may be used for other purposes (< Yiddish *tre(i)fe* unclean, forbidden; Wolf *Rotw.* 332) **Ex 22₃₀**, וְטָרַף נִבְלָה (assonance!; König *Stilistik* 290) **Lv 7₂₄ 17₁₅ 22₈ Ezk 4₁₄ 44₃₁**. †

3477 י

י: יוד, EgArm. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 106, → Nöldeke *Beiträge* 124ff; Sept. **Ps 119** and Lam Iωδ, mostly Iωθ following ן, ט; Jerome *iod/th*, Greek ωτα; alternative form of יָ, Ph. (Harris *Development* 61) Eth. *yaman* = יָמַיִן; image of a hand (Driver *Sem. Wr.* 162); later numerical symbol for 10, יָ etc. for 11 etc., but for 15 טו and for 16 טז, → ט; it indicates a voiced semivowel *y* (as in English *you*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 169a; Bergsträsser 1:43u); in initial position often derived from an original *w* (→ ו), as יָצַק: Ισαακ, → יָשִׁי; occasionally also in medial position, as לִיקָהּ **Pr 30**₁₇; later *yi* > *ī* (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:187 *ga a*; Bergsträsser 1:104t); similarly י (> **yi* and **yw*) becomes *ī*: מוֹבִיָּד (→ יָד), Sec. εδαββερ (Brönno 72; Beer-M. §22:4b); י is also nominal prefix (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 487q; Koehler *WdO* 1:404f): יְחֻמוֹר, יְגַבְּהָה, יְשַׁבַּח, ? also יְהוּה; serves as *mater lectionis* for *ī*, *ē*, *ae* (Beer-M. §9:2, 3); in Hebrew it alternates i) with ה → II יגה; ii) with נ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 379 t-u; Beer-M. §78: 7c): → יְמוּאֵל, יְצַב, יְצַג, יְצַת, יְשַׁג, יְרַשׁ, יְתַן; in non-Hebrew words beginning with ו (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 191h) → יְעַר, as already in Can. (Böhl *Spr.* §32d); also with ת as first radical phoneme → יְאֵב.

3478 יאב

יאב: ? EgArm. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 103, Syr. *yʿeb*, Arm.lw. Wagner 119; cf. תאב, אבה.

qal: pf. יְאַבְתִּי, 11QPs^a (DJD 4, plate 9:xii:4) תאבתי with לָ, to **long** for **Ps 119**₁₃₁. †

3479 יאה

יאה: Mnd. Drower-M. *Dictionary* 183b יאַאַ; Arb. *yaʿyaʿ* to be beautiful; ? Eth. *yawha* to treat leniently (Dillmann 1073); beautiful JArm. Syr. יאַאַ, GnAp. יאַאַ, יאַאַ 20:3-5, 8; Pun. יאַ (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 103); MHeb. JArm.^s יאַ right, JArm.^s יאַ יאַ beauty.

qal: pf. יְאַתָּה: to be proper, fitting Jr 10₇. †

3480 יאור

יאור: → יאר.

3481 יאַזְנִיָּה

יאַזְנִיָּה: n.m. < יאַזְנִיָּהוּ, → יַזְנִיָּה(ו):

—1. head of the Rechabites Jr 35₃;

—2. שֵׁר הָעַם Ezk 11₁. †

3482 יאַזְנִיָּהוּ

יִאֲזִיחַ: n.m.; אֲזַן (qal for hif. Noth 36) + יִאֲזַן, “Y heard” (Noth 198) > יִאֲזִיחַ, יִזְנִיחַ, יִאֲזִיחַ; Diringer 181, 229, יִזְנַחַל 188; Lachish 1:2, EgArm. Cowley *Arm. Pap.* יִאֲזִיחַ יִדְנִיחַ, once יִאֲדִנִיחַ; OSArb. *Yʿdn* (ZAW 75:309):

—1. officer of King Zedekiah בְּנֵה־מַעֲכָתִי **2K 25**₂₃, = יִזְנִיחַו **Jr 40**₈; ? his seal found at *Tell en-Naṣbe* (Bade ZAW 51:150ff; Pritchard *Pictures* 277; Thomas *Documents* 222);

—2. בְּנֵי־שֹׁפָן one of the idol-worshipping elders in Jerusalem **Ezk 8**₁₁ (→ Zimmerli 218);

—3. army commander **Jr 42**₁, rd. עֲזַרְיָה Sept. †

3483 יִאִיר

יִאִיר, SamP.^{M68} *yāʿer*. n.m., Sept.^B Ἰαεῖρ, Sept.^A Ἰαηρ; יִאִיר Diringer 261, 274; Ἰαεῖρος NT; Wuthnow 55; cun. *Yaʿiru* (Tallqvist *Names* 91a); short form masc. הִיאִיר, “may Y shine” or “Y shone” (Noth 204):

—1. Manassite (clan of Manasseh ?) **Nu 32**_{41a}, son of שְׁגִיב **1C 2**₂₂;

—2. חֹתֵי יִאִיר (→ I חֲזָה 2) n.loc. in Gilead **Nu 32**_{41b} **Dt 3**₁₄ **Jos 13**₃₀ **Ju 10**_{4b} (→ 3) **1K 4**₁₃ **1C 2**₂₃ cj. **2K 15**₂₅, Reicke-R. *Hw.* 796;

—3. one of the “minor judges” **Ju 10**₃₋₅ (Noth *PJb* 37:79f);

—4. father of מְרִדְכִי **Est 2**₅. †

Der. יִאִרִי.

3484 יאל

I יאל: < *ואל, alternative form of I אול.

nif: pf. נִוְאֵלְנוּ, נִוְאֵלְנוּ, נִוְאֵלְנוּ: to turn out to be a fool (אֵוִיל) **Nu 12**₁₁ **Is 19**₁₃ **Jr 54 50**₃₆ **Sir 37**₁₉ cj. **Ezk 19**₁₅ (? rd. נִוְאֵלְהָ). †

3485 יאל

II יאל: < *ואל; alternative form of II אול; MHeb.² הוואיל because, since.

hif: pf. הוואיל, הוואיל/נו, הוואיל/נו; impf. יואל, וַיִּוְאֵל; impv. הוואל, הוואל-, הוואיל, הוואיל: make a beginning (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 294b, mostly expression of politeness or modesty):

—1. to be keen on something: הוואיל הַלֵּךְ (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §133b) **Hos 5**₁₁;

—2. to decide, be prepared to (with self-persuasion, Lande 106); a) with impf. הוואילנו וַנִּשָּׁב would that we had been prepared to stay **Jos 7**₇; with two imperfects וַיִּוְאֵלְנִי ... וַיִּוְאֵל that he would decide to crush me **Job**

6; b) impv. followed by impv.: קַח הַיָּאֵל נָא וְלֵךְ be resolved and accept 2K 5₂₃, הַיָּאֵל נָא וְלֵךְ 6₃ Ju 19₆ 2S 7₂₉ Job 6₂₈; c) with inf. with לְ Gn 18₂₇₋₃₁ Ex 2₂₁ Jos 7₁₂ Ju 1₂₇₋₃₅ 17₁₁ (Eissfeldt VT 5:236f :: KBL) 1S 12₂₂ 17₃₉ (alt. cj. לְיָאֵל: לֵאמֹר) 1C 17₂₇; cj. Is 38₂₀ (ins. הַיָּאֵל);

—3. to **begin to** with pf. (Gesenius-K. §120g; Joüon §177d) בָּאֵר הַיָּאֵל ... Dt 1₅;

—1S 14₂₄ rd. וַיֵּאָל (I אלה). †

3486 יָאֵר

יָאֵר See below under יָאֵר and יָאֹר (#3488).

3487 יָאֹר

יָאֹר See below under יָאֵר and יָאֹר (#3488).

3488 יָאֹר/יָאֵר

יָאֵר and יָאֹר 6 times, SamP.^{M103} *yār* (?); Jerome *yrw*: MHeb.² stream, the River Nile; < Eg. *yrw*, originally the Nile, then any river (Fitzmyer *Gen Apoc.* 98; Erman-G. 1:146f; Lambdin 151; Vycichl ZÄS 76:81f), Copt. *eioor*, εἰερο and the like Spiegelberg 28, *yaar*, cun. *yarū* (VAB 7:788): כִּי/בְנֵי/הַיָּאֵר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 220m), יָאֵר (Ezk 29₃ rd. יָאֵר Sept.), locv. הַיָּאֵר, יָאֵר, יָאֵר, יָאֵר, יָאֵר: Schwarzenbach 64f; Reymond 88ff:

—1. the Nile יָאֵר מְצֻרִים Am 8_{8bβ} cj.-bα for כָּאֵר, 9₅; הַיָּאֵר Gn 41_{1-3,17} Ex 1₂₂ 2₅ 4₉ 7_{17f,20f,24,28} 8_{5,7} 17₅ Is 19_{7f} 23₃₋₁₀ ? Jr 46_{7f} Ezk 29₉ Zech 10₁₁; שִׁפְתֵי הַיָּאֵר Ex 2₃ 7₁₅ (Eg. Janssen JbEOL 14:68);

—2. meaning **stream** Da 12₅₋₇ (Tigris); Is 33_{21b} var. of נְהַרִים, 21a ? rd. יָאֵר for אֲדִיר (Gunkel ZAW 42:179);

—3. pl. **branches and canals of the Lower Nile** Ex 7_{19,25} 8₁ Is 7₁₈ Ps 78₄₄; יָאֵר מְצֻר 2K 19₂₄ parallel with Is 37₂₅ 19₆ “the Niles” = the Nile 2K 19₂₄ Is 19₆ 33₂₁ 37₂₅ Ezk 29_{3-5,10} 30₁₂ Nah 3₈;

—4. **galleries** of mines, filled with water Job 28₁₀. †

3489 יָאֵר

יָאֵר: gentilic of יָאֵר: 2S 20₂₆. †

3490 יָאֵשׁ

יָאֵשׁ: MHeb. hitp., JArm.^{gb} itpa. to despair; Arb. *ya'isa*, Eth. *ṽesa*, OSArb. *ʿs* (ZAW 75:309).

nif: pf. נִיאֵשׁ; pt. נִיאֵשׁ(ו):

—1. with **נָן** to **despair of, desist from** **1S 27**₁; pt. despairing man **Job 6**₂₆;

—2. neutral pt. > interjection **damn!** **Is 57**₁₀ **Jr 2**₂₅ **18**₁₂. †

pi. (JArm.^t pa.): inf. **יִאַשׁ** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 355k): to **cause to despair** (**לָבַח**) **Qoh 2**₂₀. †

3491 יִאַשׁ

יִאַשׁ: n.m. → **יִאַשׁ**.

3492 יִאַשִׁיהַ

יִאַשִׁיהַ: n.m.; EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*); < **יִאַשִׁיהַ**: **Zech 6**₁₀. †

3493 יִאַשִׁיהוּ

יִאַשִׁיהוּ, **יִאַשִׁיהוּ**, **יִאַשִׁיהוּ** **Jr 27**₁ (cf. **צִאֲוֹנָנוּ** **Ps 144**₁₃, **נִאֲוֹד** **Ju 4**₁₉), → DSS; Martin *Scribal Character* 1:264f; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 5:93: n.m.; > **יִאַשִׁיהַ**; etym. ? a) ***אַשׁהַ** hif. to heal, Arb. *ʿasā* (Noth 212); b) **יִשׁהַ** hif. to produce HBauer ZAW 48:77; c) **אַשׁ** to give, Ug. *ušn* gift Gordon *Textbook* §19:117 parallel with *ytnt* Aistleitner 443; Dahood *Ug.-Heb. Phil.* 16; OSArb. Conti 101b; Wellhausen *Heid.* 6; Nab., Cantineau 2:57f; **Josiah** king of Judah **1K 13**₂ **2K 21**₂₄₋₂₆ **22**₁₋₃ **23**₁₆₋₃₄ **Jr 1**_{2f} **3**₆ **22**₁₁₋₁₈ **25**₁₋₃ **26**₁ **27**₁ **35**₁ **36**_{1f-9} **37**₁ **45**₁ **46**₂ **Zeph 1**₁ **1C 3**_{14f} **2C 33**₂₅ **34**₁₋₃₃ **35**₁₋₂₆ **36**₁ **Sir 49**₁₋₄; RGG 3:869f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 890. †

3494 יִאַתְהַ

יִאַתְהַ **Jr 10**₇: → **יִאהַ**.

3495 יִאַתוֹן

יִאַתוֹן (**הַ**) **Ezk 40**₁₅: → Q **יִאַתוֹן** (**הַ**).

3496 יִאַתְרַי

יִאַתְרַי, Sept. *Iεθραι*, Vulg. *Iethrai*: n.m.: **1C 6**₆? rd. **אַתְרַי** ₂₆. †

3497 יבב

יבב: MHeb.² pi. and JArm.^{tg} Syr. pa. to lament, MHeb.¹ **יבְבָהַ** “to sound like the shophar”; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 188a) to pipe; Arb. *habbaba* to drift, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 16a) to roar, bleat, Eth. *yababa* to jubilate.

pi. (Jenni 247): impf. **יִבְבְּ**: to **lament** **Ju 5**₂₈ (usu. rd. **יִבְבְּ**: **נבט**, → Tg., BH). †

Der. **יִבְבְּ** (?).

3498 יְבוּל

יְבוּל: n.loc., = יְבוּלָה, *יְבוּלָה: I יְבוּלָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 473c; MHeb.², Ug. *ybl* (Aistleitner 1129; Gordon *Textbook* §19:1064); Yaud. יְבוּל yield (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 103); Akk. *biltu*, → BArm בִּלְטוּ; יְבוּלָה, יְבוּלָה: yield of soil Lv 26^{4,20} Dt 11¹⁷ 32²² Ju 6⁴ Ezk 34²⁷ Hg 1¹⁰ Zech 8¹² Ps 67⁷ 85¹³; with גִּפְן Hab 3¹⁷, cj. with עֵץ Ps 105³³; of human labour Ps 78⁴⁶;

—Job 20²⁸ rd. I or II יְבוּלָה. †

3499 יְבוּס

יְבוּס: n.loc., = יְרוּשָׁלַיִם: Ju 19^{10f} 1C 11^{4f}; and Jos 18²⁸ (→ יְבוּסִי; trad. original name of the Hyksos (root בּוּס Gesenius *Thes.* 189) BRL 297f, alt. Hitt. Reicke-R. *Hw.* 806; Abel 1:320; Alt RLV 6:153; Simons 247¹; back-formation < יְבוּסִי in later texts only. †

3500 יְבוּסִי

יְבוּסִי: See below under יְבוּסִי and יְבוּסִי (#3502).

3501 יְבוּסִי

יְבוּסִי: See below under יְבוּסִי and יְבוּסִי (#3502).

3502 יְבוּסִי/יְבוּסִי

יְבוּסִי and יְבוּסִי (5 times): gentilic of → יְבוּס: Jebusite except 2S 5⁸ Zech 9⁷ and 1C 11⁶ always יְהוּ:

—1. the pre-Israelite inhabitants of Jerusalem, Böhl *Kananäer* 65f: Jos 15⁶³ Ju 1²¹ 2S 5⁶ 1C 11⁴; עִיר הַיְהוּדָה: Ju 19¹¹; son of פְּנֵעֹן Gn 10¹⁶ 1C 1¹⁴; in series Gn 10¹⁶ 15²¹ Ex 3⁸⁻¹⁷ 13⁵ 23²³ 33² 34¹¹ Nu 13²⁹ Dt 7¹ 20¹⁷ Jos 3¹⁰ 9¹ 11³ 12⁸ 24¹¹ Ju 3⁵ 1K 9²⁰ Ezr 9¹ Neh 9⁸ 1C 1¹⁴ 2C 8⁷;

—2. individual → אֲרֻנָּה 1C 21¹⁵⁻¹⁸⁻²⁸ 2C 3¹ and אֲרֻנָּה 2S 24¹⁶⁻¹⁸;

—3. misc. פְּיָבוּסִי זֶכְרִיָּה Zech 9⁷ (Jansma OTSt. 7:67f); פְּתָח הַיְבוּסִי n.loc. Jos 15⁸ 18¹⁶ → פְּתָח 3b;

—Jos 18²⁸ ? rd. יְבוּס: Sept. †

3503 יְבַחַר

יְבַחַר: n.m.; II בַּחַר, “Y chose (him)” (Noth 209, as a wish; Driver *Heb. Verbal System* 143f); a son of David 2S 5¹⁵ 1C 3⁶ 14⁵. †

3504 יְבִין

יָבִין: n.m.; ? בִּין, בְּנָה, Cazelles VT 8:320, = *Ibni-Adad*, king of *Ḥaṣūrā* (RépMari 148): king of הַצֹּר Jos 11₁ Ju 4_{2-7-17-23f} Ps 83₁₀; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 791. †

3505 יָבִישׁ

יָבִישׁ:

—1. 1S 11₃ and elsewhere, n.loc., = → III יָבִישׁ.

—2. 2K 15_{13f} n.m. (?), = → II יָבִישׁ.

3506 יָבַל

I יָבַל: Nöldeke *Neue Beiträge* 198: MHeb. (?) hif. Ug. *ybl*, EA *ubil* (pt. Böhl *Spr.* §13g): Mari, Huffmon 154f **ybl*; OArm. EgArm. Pehl. qal (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 103), (h)af.; BArm. הַיָּבַל, Sam. Ben-H. 2:483, 499a יוֹ/יִיבַל, JArm. אוֹבִיל, JArm.^s אוֹיבַל, Syr. *ʾaubel*, Mnd. af. אוֹיַל (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 188a; pe. impv.); Arb. *wbl* (?) to lead, OSArb. to bring; Akk. (*w*)*abālu*, *babālu*, *tabālu*, (vSoden *Gramm.* §21c, e; 103b, d).

hif: (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 377e): impf. יוֹבִילוֹן, יוֹבִילוֹן (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 300u), יוֹבִילוֹן, יוֹבִילוֹן, יוֹבִילוֹן: to bring: as a gift Is 23₇ Jr 31₉ Ps 60₁₁ 108₁₁; as tribute (Ug.) Zeph 3₁₀ Ps 68₃₀ 76₁₂, for hof.: cj. יוֹבִילוֹ Hos 12₂; as booty Hos 10₆; to escort the bride (rd. יוֹבִילוֹן) Ps 45₁₆. †

hof: impf. יוֹבִילוֹן, יוֹבִילוֹן, יוֹבִילוֹן: to be brought: as a gift Is 18₇, as a sacrifice Is 53₇ Jr 11₁₉; to be led Is 55₁₂, to the grave Job 10₁₉ 21₃₂, the bride Ps 45₁₅;

—Job 21_{30f} (יִצְלָה) or יוֹבִילוֹן; Hos 10₆ 12₂ and Ps 45₁₆ → hif. †

Der. יוֹבִילוֹן, יוֹבִילוֹן, יוֹבִילוֹן, n.m. II יוֹבִילוֹן and אוֹבִילוֹן (?).

3507 יָבַל

II *יָבַל: Arb. *wabala* to shed heavy rain, *wabl*, *wābil*, cloudburst.

Der. I. יוֹבִילוֹן (?), I יוֹבִילוֹן, I יוֹבִילוֹן.

3508 יָבַל

I *יָבַל: II יָבַל; JArm.¹ Syr. יוֹבִילוֹן; > Eg. *ybr* (Erman-G. 1:63) river; → יוֹבִילוֹן, II יוֹבִילוֹן: watercourse מַיִם יוֹבִילוֹן, Is 30₂₅ 44₄ Sir 50₈, cj. Ps 18₅ (parallel with נַחֲלֵי; for יוֹבִילוֹן) and Job 20₂₈ (parallel with נַחֲלֵי, cloudburst ?) Reymond 70. †

3509 יָבַל

II יִבְלָל: n.m.; Sept.^A Ιωβελ, Sept.^L Ιωβηλ; OSArb. Conti 162a; → אֹבֵיל: son of לְמִיךָ, brother of יִבְלָל and קִין לְתוֹבֵל, ancestor of the bedouin Gn 4₂₀. †

3510 יִבְלָעַם

יִבְלָעַם: n.loc. in Manasseh: Sept. Ιεβλαμ = Βαλαμμων **Judith** 8₃; Eg. *Ibr'm Simons Handbook* 201; *Yabarama* (Albright *Vocalization* 36); ? בלע, → II בְּלָעַם; *Bir Bel'ame* 2 km SW of *Jenin* Abel 2:357; *Simons Geog.* §337, 23; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 866; *Torrey Vit. Proph.* Βελεμωθ home town of Hosea: **Ibleam** Jos 17₁₁ cj. 21₂₅ (for גַּת־רַמּוֹן) Ju 1₂₇ 2K 9₂₇ cj. 15₁₀ (for קַבְלָעַם) 1C 6₅₅. †

3511 יִבְלַת

יִבְלַת: ? II יבל or II אבל; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 477a; MHeb. wart, Akk. *ublu: wart* (Sept., Löw 1:699; Elliger *Lev.* 299) Lv 22₂₂. †

3512 יָבַם

יָבַם: MHeb. pi., JArm. Syr. pa. denom. from יָבַם to consummate a marriage with a brother-in-law; Ug. (Dahood *Biblica* 46:313f); Arb. *wabama* to produce; → יָבַם and יִבְמָה.

pi. (Jenni 270): pf. → יִבְמָה; impv. יָבַם; inf. יִבְמִי (sf. obj. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 343y): with acc., to **consummate a marriage with a brother-in-law** (by the widow of his brother) Gn 38₈ Dt 25₅₋₇. †

3513 יָבַם

יָבַם: MHeb. JArm^{lg}, Syr. יָבַם/יָבַם; ? Ug. *ybm lilm* Gordon *Textbook* §19:1065; *Driver Myths* 166b :: Aistleitner 1130: יָבַם/יָבַם: deceased **husband's brother**, more or less a brother-in-law Dt 25₅₋₇; → Rengstorf *Jebamot*: Albright *BASOR* 70:19⁶; Goitein *JPOS* 13:159ff; Pedersen *Isr.* 1/2:77ff; Rowley *HTR* 40:77ff; Rudolph *KAT* 17, 1/3:60ff; *Driver-M. Assyrian Laws* 181ff; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:63ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1746f.

3514 יִבְמָה

*יִבְמָה or יִבְמָת (Rengstorf *Jebamot* 3), SamP.^{M103} sf. *yābamtū*: fem. of יָבַם; MHeb., JArm.^{lg} יִבְמָתָא, Syr. *yibamtā*; Ug. Anat *ybmt limm* (once *yymm*) “sister-in-law” *Driver Myths* 166b; alt. procreator Albright *BASOR* 70:19⁶; *Wb. Myth.* 1:240: יִבְמָתוֹ/יָבַם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 600j, cf. בְּיָמָה):

—1. **brother's widow** Dt 25_{7,9};

—2. widow of the brother of one's husband Ru 1₁₅ (more-or-less a sister-in-law ? Rudolph 42). †

3515 יִבְנֵאל

יִבְנֵאל: n.loc. orig. n.m. (of the founder), בנה + אל. (→ בנה 6) “may God build” (Noth 212f) or rather “built”; cf. יִבְנֵיה; EgArm. n.m. יבנה *Sachau Arm Pap.* 81, 2:1; Ug. *Ibn-il* Gordon *Textbook* §19:483; *Yabn-ilu* EA 328:4; Amor. Huffmon 177; Stamm 139f:

—1. west of Judah's northern border **Jos 15**₁₁, Sept.^A $\text{I}\alpha\beta\eta\eta\lambda$, Sept.^A $\text{I}\epsilon\mu\nu\alpha(\iota)$, **1Macc 5**₅₈ **10**₆₉ **15**₄₀ $\text{I}\alpha\mu\nu\epsilon\iota\alpha$, **Jud 2**₂₈ $\text{I}\epsilon\mu\nu\alpha\alpha$: $b > m$: > **יְבִנְהָ** identified with *Jebna* 20 km S of Jaffa: Philistine city, in Jewish period **Jammia** Abel 2:352f; Simons *Geog.* §1119; Schürer 2:126f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 791; KHRengstorf *Fschr. Caskel* 233ff: **Jos 15**_{11f};

—2. in Naphtali **Jos 19**₃₃, Abel 2:353; Saarisalo 125f. †

3516 **יְבִנְהָ**

יְבִנְהָ, Bomberg **יְבִנְהָ**: n.loc. **בְּנֵה** = **יְבִנְהָל** 1: **2C 26**₆. †

3517 **יְבִנְיָהּ**

יְבִנְיָהּ, Sept.^A $\text{I}\epsilon\beta\nu\alpha$, Sept.^B $\text{B}\alpha\nu\alpha\alpha\mu$: n.m. **1C 9**_{8a} and **יְבִנְיָהּ** **1C 9**_{8b} (English versions Ibneiah and Ibnijah); **בְּנֵה** + Y (Noth 27¹) “Y has created” (cf. **יְבִנְהָל**): both Benjaminites. †

3518 **יְבִסִי**

יְבִסִי: → **יְבוּסִי**.

3519 **יְבִק**

יְבִק, SamP.^{M103} *yibbaq*, Sept. $\text{I}\alpha\beta\sigma\kappa$; JArm.^{tg} **יְבִקָא** n. of river ***נְבִק**, Arb. *nabaqa* to bubble or **בִּקֵּק** to split (Schwarzenbach 202); identified with *Nahr ez-Zerqā*, eastern tributary of the Jordan, Abel 1:174f; Steuernagel ZDPV 47:221; Noth PJB 37:53f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 790: **Gn 32**₂₃ **Nu 21**₂₄, cj. ²⁶ **Ju 11**₁₃₋₂₂; **יְבִק** **נְחָל** **Dt 2**₃₇, **הַנְּחָל** **יְבִק** **3**₁₆ **Jos 12**₂. †

3520 **יְבִרְכָהוּ**

יְבִרְכָהוּ, 1QIs^a **יְבִרְכִיָהוּ**: Sept.^A $\text{B}\alpha\rho\alpha\chi\iota\alpha\varsigma$ = → **בְּרִכְיָהוּ** (**וְ**) **בְּרַךְ** + **יְבִרְכָהוּ** “may Y bless” (Noth 28, 195) or “Y blessed”; n.m.: father of **זְכַרְיָהוּ** **Is 8**₂. †

3521 **יְבִשָּׁם**

יְבִשָּׁם, Or. (Kahle *Text* 78) and Sept.^L **יְבִשָּׁם**, Sept.^{BA} **יְבִשָּׁן**: n.m; **בִּשָּׁם** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 488r; Noth 223 “fragrant”) from Issachar **1C 7**₂. †

3522 **יְבִשׁ**

יְבִשׁ: MHeb., JArm. CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:483b) Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 188b); Arb. *yabisa*, Eth. Tigr. *yabsa* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 507b).

qal: pf. **יְבִשׁ** (Or. **יְבִשׁ**, Kahle *Ost.* 183), **יְבִשָּׁה**, **יְבִשָּׁהוּ**; impf. **יְבִשׁ/בִּשׁ**, **יְבִשׁ/בִּשׁ**; inf. **בִּיבִשׁ** (1QIs^a **27**₁₁ likewise defective ? -*baš*, Wernberg-M. *JSS* 3:251) and **יְבִשָּׁת** (Beer-M. §65, 1a), **יְבִשׁ(וּ)**:

3526 יַבְשָׁה

יַבְשָׁה: יבש, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479n (cf. חֲרָבָה); MHeb., JArm. יַבְשָׁתָּה, Syr. *yabšā* earth, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 184a) dry land:

—1. **dry land** Ex 4₉ 14_{16·22·29} 15₁₉ Jos 4₂₂ Neh 9₁₁ Is 44₃;

—2. **dry land, mainland** (: ים; → יַבְשָׁתָּה, Palm. יבש Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 103 and OSArb. ZAW 75:309 *ybs*) Gn 1_{9f} Jon 1_{9·13} 2₁₁ Ps 66₆, ? rd. Job 41₂₄ with Theodotion, Pesh., Peters 485; Tur-S. 575). †

3527 יַבְשָׁת

יַבְשָׁת: יבש, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607c; MHeb. dry fruits, dried vegetables, → יַבְשָׁה; **dry land** Ex 4₉ Ps 95₅. †

3528 יִנְאֵל

יִנְאֵל, SamP. ^{Ben-H. 3:173} *yēgāēʿel*; n.m. short form < *יִנְאֵלְיָהּ or the like “may Y redeem” or “Y redeemed” (Noth 200), cf. גֵּאֲלִיהוּ Diringer 127, 341;

—1. spy from Issachar Nu 13₇;

—2. son of נִתָּן warrior of David 2S 23₃₆ Sept. ^B Γααλ, Sept. ^L and 1C 11₃₈ יוֹאֵל אֶחָיו נִתָּן, → Rudolph 102;

—3. descendant of זְרֻבָבֶל 1C 3₂₂, Sept. ^{BA} יוֹאֵל (→ 2: Sept. ^L), ? = גֵּאֲלִיהוּ seal from Beth Zur (Albright in Rowley *Mod. Stud.* 21). †

3529 יַגַּב

יַגַּב: etym. ?; ? Arb. *jabba* to cut (Gesenius; Yeivin *Lesh.* 24:40ff).

qal: pt. יַגְבִּים; ? **farmer** 2K 25₁₂ Jr 52₁₆, parallel with כְּרָמַיִם, like אֶפְרַיִם 2C 26₁₀ Is 61₅ Jl 1₁₁ (Schwarzenbach 90f); MSS Or. יַגְבִּים, Sept. ^A γηβειν, Sept. γεωργούς, → Montgomery-G. 568; Rudolph *Jer.* 296. †

Der. יַגַּב.

3530 יַגַּב

*יַגְבִּים: יַגְבִּים: **field** (Pesh., Tg.) Jr 39₁₀ parallel with כְּרָמַיִם → Schwarzenbach 91; BH; Rudolph 225. †

3531 יַגְבָּהָה

יַגְבָּהָה Leningrad elsewhere יַגְבָּהָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 208t; SamP. ^{M81} **Yigba*, → Ben-H. 3:173a; Sept. ^{B (Ju)} Ιεγβαλ, Vulg. *Iegbaa*: **Jogbeha**, n.loc. in Gad; גַּבְּהָה; *Kh. Ajbēhat* 11 km NW of Amman Abel 2:365; Noth *PJb.* 37:80f: Nu 32₂₅ Ju 8₁₁. †

3532 יִגְדֵּלְיָהוּ

יִגְדֵּלְיָהוּ: n.m.; יִגְדֵּל + גְדֵל (Noth 206); EgArm. > יגדל (Cowley Arm. Pap.), cun. *Igdal-yama, Bab. Exp.* 9:27, 60; father of the prophet חֲנָן Jr 35. †

3533 יָגַה

I יָגַה: Syr. af. *'augī* to push away Eth. *wag'a*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 448b) to take care of; Arb. *wajjiya* to have sore feet (horse), OSArb. *'gw* to strive (ZAW 75:309).

nif: pt. נִגְוֹת (dissimilated < *no-, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 443k :: Bergsträsser 2:128g; textual error): **worried Lam 14**;

—Zeph 3₁₈ rd. מוֹעֵד כִּיּוֹם Sept. (: Gerleman 63).

pi: impf. וַיִּגְהֶה ? < *וַיִּגְהֶה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 220n: Rudolph 232): to **grieve, torment Lam 3₃₃** → hif. †

hif: pf. הִגְהֶה, הִוְגְהֶה; impf. תִּוְגְהֶיךָ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 412a); pt. מוֹגְהֶיךָ: to **torment, grieve (THAT 1:840) Is 51₂₃** (Jenni 85) **Job 19₂ Lam 1_{5.12}** (prp. הוֹגְהֶיךָ Sept. Pesh., → pi. Rudolph 207) **3₃₂**;

—Is 59₁₃ rd. הִגְוֹ (הִגְהֶה I).

Der. יִגְוֹה, יִגְוֹן.

3534 יָגַה

II יָגַה, alternative form of II הִגְהֶה; Syr. af. to push away.

hif: pf. הִקְהֶה (without explicit object) ? rd. הִקְהֶה: to **remove 2S 20₁₃**. †

3535 יָגוֹן

יָגוֹן: I יָגַה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498f; MHeb.; ? Pun. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 103: **agony, grief: בְּיָגוֹן Gn 42₃₈** **44₃₁**; וַאֲנַחֲהָ Is 35₁₀ 51₁₁; עָמַל וַיִּי עַמְלֵךְ Jr 20₁₈; וַיִּי עָמַל וַיִּי רָעָה Ps 107₃₉; צָרָה וַיִּי 116₃ :: שְׂמֹחָה Est 9₂₂; Jr 8₁₈ 31₁₃ 45₃ Ezk 23₃₃ Ps 13₃ 31₁₁. †

3536 יָגוּר

יָגוּר: n.loc. in Negev; ? JArm.¹⁸ Syr. יִגְרָא, → BArm. יִגְר heap of stones (Krauss ZAW 28:262); ? = בְּעַל גּוּר 2C 26₇; → Abel 2:353; Simons *Geog.* §317, 3; Noth 93: **Jos 15₂₁**. †

3537 יָגוּר

יָגוּר: יָגַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466n; pt. qal Bauer-L. *Heb.* 318p, q: **frightened Jr 22₂₅ 39₁₇**. †

3538 יָגַעַ

*יָגַעַ: יָגַעַ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; cf. יָגַעַ: יָגַעַ:

—1. **exhausted** Job 3₁₇;

—2. with אָל **concerned** about Sir 37_{12B} (B margin יַעֲכַר nif.). †

3539 יָגַעַ

*יָגַעַ or *יָגַעַ Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n, 471s: יָגַעַ, MHeb.², SamP.^{Ben-H. 3:147} *yāgae* (= יָגַעַ !): cs. יָגַעַ, יָגַעַ, יָגַעַ, with מִן: מִן: יָגַעַ/כָּעַךְ:

—1. **toil, labour** Is 55₂ Ps 78₄₆ Job 39₁₁₋₁₆; with כַּפַּיִם (→ 2a) Gn 31₄₂;

—2. a) **product of labour, acquisition** Dt 28₃₃ Is 45₁₄ Jr 3₂₄ 20₅ Ezk 23₂₉ Hos 12₉ Ps 109₁₁; with כַּפַּיִם (→ 1) Hg 1₁₁ Ps 128₂ Job 10₃; b) **property** Neh 5₁₃ (parallel with בַּיִת) Sir 14₁₅ (parallel with חַיִּל), cj. (יָגַעַ) Lam 5₅. †

3540 יָגַעַ

*יָגַעַ: יָגַעַ, fem. of *יָגַעַ; MHeb.: יָגַעַ: **weariness**, with בָּשָׂר Qoh 12₁₂. †

3541 יָגַלִּי

יָגַלִּי: ? rd. יָגַלִּי, SamP.^{M85} *yigli*, Sept. Εγλι: n.m., גַּלְה, ? Bauer-L. *Heb.* 488r; “may Y reveal” (Noth 244): Nu 34₂₂. †

3542 יָגַעַ

יָגַעַ: MHeb.; Arb. *wajī‘a* to have trouble, be in pain; Akk. *egū* to tire, be careless (AHw 191a).

qal: pf. יָגַעַ, יָגַעַ, יָגַעַ Is 47₁₂ (mixed form of *יָגַעַ and *יָגַעַ; Beer-M. §17:1 :: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 360r; Bergsträsser 1:154), יָגַעַ; impf. יָגַעַ, יָגַעַ, יָגַעַ, יָגַעַ, יָגַעַ:

—1. to **grow weary** (Jenni 71f) 2S 23₁₀ Is 40_{28-30f} Jr 45₃; יָגַעַ בְּאִנְחָתִי weary with my sighing Ps 6₇ יָגַעַ בְּקִרְאִי weary with my crying Ps 69₄;

—2. to **labour, struggle** Is 49₄ 57₁₀ 65₂₃ Jr 51₅₈ and Hab 2₁₃ (and 1QpHab, → Segert ArchOr. 22:452f) Sir 11₁₁, Job 9₂₉ Pr 23₄ (with inf.);

—3. to **strive for**: with acc. Is 47₁₅, with כִּי Jos 24₁₃ Is 43₂₂ 47₁₂ 62₈;

—Lam 5₅ rd. יָגַעַ. †

pi: impf. תִּיגַע:

—1. to **make weary** Qoh 10₁₅ (הַכְּסִיל מְתִי יִיגַעֲנֻךָ);

—2. to **trouble someone** (Jenni 99) Jos 7₃;

—2S 5₈ → נגע qal 3. †

hif: pf. הוֹגַעְתָּם, הוֹגַעְתָּנִי, הוֹגַעְתָּם/כָּתַנִי: to **tire** someone Is 43_{23f} Mal 2₁₇. †

Der. יגַע, יגַע, יגַע, יגַע, יגַע, יגַע, יגַע, יגַע.

3543 יגַע

יגַע: **product of labour** Job 20₁₈ (cj. יגַע/גַע). †

3544 יגַע

יגַע; יגַע: MHeb.²: יגַע:

—1. **weary** Dt 25₁₈ 2S 17₂;

—2. **striving** (word or thing דִּבְרָר) Qoh 1₈;

—3. **troubled**, cj. Ps 88₁₆ (rd. יגַע for גַע). †

3545 יגר

יגר: Arb. *wajira* to fear; ? Ph. in יגר אשמוון Harris *Gramm.* 106; Baudissin *Adonis* 250; Benz *Names* 321); → III גור.

qal: pf. יגַרְתָּ: to **be afraid** (of things to come; THAT 1:768) Dt 9₁₉ 28₆₀ Ps 119₃₉ Job 3₂₅ 9₂₈. †

Der. יגור.

3546 יגר

יגר: Gn 31₄₇: Arm. שְׂהַרְוִתָא יגר = Heb. גַל עַד → BArm.: **stone monument**. †

3547 יד

I יד (1600 times), SamP.^{M104} *yaed*: Sem. Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 113ff; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:333; Dhorme *Emploi* 138ff; Palache 38f; Eg. *d* (Lacau *Noms* 11ff); MHeb. Ph. Yaud. Pehl. EgArm. Nab. and Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 103f), BArm. JArm. Syr. CPArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 184a, 341a: אד(י)); MHeb., Ug. *yd, bd*, < **byd*; EA *badiu* gloss to *ina qātišu* (Böhl *Sprache* §37m; Aistleitner 1138) :: Gordon *Textbook*

§19:633: *d* (also Eg. !). Ph. Pun. יד, *ביד > בר, *bad* > *bod* (Ph. with divine name, *Budibaal* and simil., Friedrich §63a, 80a, 252c); Rabinowitz JSS 6:111ff; Heb. → II and IV בַּד, cf. Syr. *īd*, JArm.^s אִיד, Sam. אַד (Ben-H. 2:479a), Arb., *yad*, pl. *ʿaidin* dialect *ʿaʿid*, Eth. *ʿed*; OSArb. *yd*, *ʿd*; Akk. *idu*, du. *idān*, pl. masc. *idū*; pl. fem. *idātu*: יָדוּ and יָדָ/רָךְ (Sec. with בָּ: βιϵδ and βιαδαχ Brönno 109f), יָדָ/כָּ/רָךְ and יָדָהֶם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 547; Sperber 226), du. יָדִים (Pun. *iadem*), יָדִי (יָד 2K 12₁₂ Q, K יָד, Ginsburg 154) יָדִי/כָּ/בִיָּדִי, also מִיָּדִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 201e, Mal 2₁₃ Sept. μεϵδηχηϵ dual for sg., Rahlfs *Sept.* xiii, 333f), יָדָי (יָדוּ Lv 16₂₁ + 3 times, usu. K יָדוּ Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252r :: Ginsburg-Orlinski xxvif.: only orthographic) and יָדֵיהֶוּ Hab 3₁₀ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 253v :: Beer-M. §46:3c; Albright BASOR 92:22²⁷; text ?), יָדָיךְ and יָדָךְ 2S 3₃₄ Jr 40₄ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252r) יָדֵיהֶם/כֶּם (יָדָם Ps 134₂, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252r); יָדוֹת MHeb. grip, grasp and the like (cf. Syr. and Mnd. Drower-M. *Dictionary* 341a *īdahātā*), יָדוֹת/תִּיהָ/תָּם; יָדוֹתֵי/תִיהָ/תָּם; *אָדָם (MT אָדָם Ps 17₄ 68₁₉ Pr 12₂₇ (vdWeiden BiblOr. 23:104) fem., masc. Ex 17₁₂, also Albrecht ZAW 16:74f, on Ezk 2₉ (→ Zimmerli 10); THAT 1:667ff: **forearm, hand**.

—1. of the body: a) (fore-)arm Ex 17₁₁ Is 49₂ Jr 38₁₂ Song 5₁₄; b) hand Gn 3₂₂; אָבֵן יָד stone that fits in the hand, throwing stone Nu 35₁₇, יָד מַקְלֵי throw-stick Ezk 39₉, כְּלֵי עֲצָיִד hand-held implement, wooden tool Nu 35₁₈; יָדוּ נָתַן to hold out one's hand 2K 10₁₅; יָד שְׂמְאֵלוֹ his left hand Ju 3₂₁, יָד יְמִינָם their right hand 7₂₀ → יָד יְמִין; חֲזָק יָד strong hand Ex 13_{3,14,16} ? esp. left hand (Dahood *Biblica* 46:315f; יָדוּ יִשְׁלְאֵל → IV אֵל; c) of animal: front foot Ps 22₂₁ (כְּלָב, metaph. or as 4c ?) Is 6₆ (שָׂרָף); d) dual, hands Gn 27₂₂; יָדַיִם רַפּוֹת Job 4₃ cf. Is 13₇, יָדַיִם שְׂפִלוֹת Qoh 10₁₈, Ezk 1₈ (rd. Q יָדִי); cj. with עֲשֵׂה take care of one's hands 2S 19₂₅ Sept.^L (→ BH); with רִיב Dt 33₇ for him, his hands contend, meaning with his hands (Gesenius-K. §144 I :: Driver *Fschr. Robinson* 71¹³¹: accusative); קַח בְּיָדֶיךָ take with you Jr 38₁₀, לָיְדַיִם lay hands on 2K 11₁₆ / 2C 23₁₅; בִּין יָדֶיךָ on your shoulders, on your back (Ug. *bn ydm* Gordon *Textbook* §19:1072, alt. on your chest, Gray *Legacy*² 27; Arb. *baina yadaihi*) Zech 13₆; e) penis Ug. (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1072; Aistleitner 1139), Arb. *wdy. penem exseruit equus*; MHeb.² also אֶצְבָּע and אֶבְרָא; Delcor JSS 12:234ff; cf. Weinreich *Heilungswunder* 20ff; THAT 1:669f; Is 57₈, with חֲזָה obscene act, 57₁₀ חֲיַת יָדֶיךָ “revival of your strength” (Volz; Fohrer); מִתּוֹחַת בְּגָדוֹ נִיף, or נִיף נִקָּה, → לְבַנְהָ 3 and יִנְקָה, על האבנים וינקו ידיים 1QIs^s 65₃, → לְבַנְהָ 3 and יִנְקָה, or נִיף נִיף; מִתּוֹחַת בְּגָדוֹ נִיף, or נִיף נִיף, → לְבַנְהָ 3 and יִנְקָה, or נִיף נִיף; יוֹצִיא יָדוֹ 1QS 7, 13.

—2. verbal constructions: a) with נָתַן to hold out one's hand, give a handshake (Pedersen *Eid* 48, 62) 2K 10₁₅ Ezk 17₁₈ (when making a covenant, Schmitt ZAW 76:326) Lam 5₆, to make a promise Ezr 10₁₉, for submission 1C 29₂₄, to surrender (Lat. *manum/us dare*) Jr 50₁₅ לִי נָתַן 2C 30₈; b) with שָׁלַח to reach out Gn 3₂₂; c) הָרִים to raise 14₂₂, נָשָׂא, for an oath (Zimmerli 443; THAT 1:670) Ezk 20_{5f}, to pray Ps 28₂ 134₂ (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 521; Akk. *nīš qāti* prayer, AHw. 797a); d) for the laying on of hands usually סָמַךְ Lv 1₄, שִׁית Gn 48₁₇ (Elliger *Lev.* 34; MHeb. שִׁים); e) with קָבַץ to gather by hand Pr 13₁₁; f) נָתַן יָדוֹ בְּ Ex 7₄ and בְּ הִיטָה יָדוֹ בְּ Gn 37₂₇ to lay hands on; g) שִׁית יָד עִם to make common cause with Ex 23₁; h) הִגִּיעַ יָדוֹ Lv 5₇ and הִשְׁיִגָה יָדוֹ 5₁₁ to pay the cost; j) כַּמֶּהֱנִת יָדוֹ as much as he can give Dt 16₁₇; i) נָתַן עַל יָד to entrust something to somebody Gn 42₃₇; j) יָד עַל יָד to put in somebody's care Ezr 1₈, cf. אָל־יָד Est 2_{3,8}; k) מָיִד with קָנָה to buy Gn 33₁₉, with רָצָה to accept Mal 1₁₃.

—3. nominal constructions: יָד עַל־פִּה hand on the mouth (a gesture of silence or amazement; Eg. Couroyer RB 67:197ff; Pritchard *Pictures* 695) Job 21₅, לְפָה Pr 30₃₂; יָדוֹ בְּכָל his hand is against everyone Gn 16₁₂;

יָד לְיָד “my hand on it”, meaning depend upon it, be assured Pr 11₂₁ 16₅; הַיָּד יוֹאֵב אֶתְךָ has Joab had his hand in this? 2S 14₁₉; בְּיַד רָמָה with a raised hand Ex 14₈ Nu 33₃ confident (alt. under the protection of Y’s hand) :: Nu 15₃₀ intentionally, defiantly; יָדוֹ עַל־כַּסְיָהּ Ex 17₁₆ → נָס.

—4. **hand of God** (Häussermann BZAW 58:22ff; Hempel *Gott und Mensch* 17; Zimmerli *Ez.* 47ff; THAT 1:672f; Akk. *qāt ili*, AHw. 909b); n.m. בִּידֵאל Nimrud Ostr. 3 > Ph. בַּד in God’s hand, or with the help of (Friedrich §63a): a) יָד יְבָר (הַיָּתֶה) with בָּ: the hand of Y falls on (to punish) Ex 9₃ Dt 2₁₅ Ju 2₁₅, with עַל Ezk 3₁₄ יָד הָאֱלֹהִים עַל 2C 30₁₂; יָד יְבָר מִפְּנֵי Jr 15₁₇, יָד יְבָר זֹאת Ps 109₂₇, הַטּוֹבָה עַל יָד יְבָר Ezr 7₉; יָדֵי parallel with יָד גְּבוּרָתִי Jr 16₂₁, עֲשָׂה בְּעֲשָׂה יָד גְּדוּלָה בְּ עֲשָׂה shows a strong hand against Ex 14₃₁; b) הַיָּתֶה אֵל 1K 18₄₆ and עַל 2K 3₁₅ Ezk 1₃ came on (for inspiration) = עַל נִפְלָה Ezk 8₁ עַל הַיָּד הַיָּד עַל־יְבָר when Y’s hand grabbed me, weighed heavily on me Is 8₁₁, :: יָצָאָה בְּ עַל־יְבָר strikes hard Ru 1₁₃; עַל־יְבָר on the basis of a revelation granted to me (Rudolph :: Hölscher; Galling: my writing which comes from the hand of Y) 1C 28₁₉; הַטּוֹבָה עַל כִּיד יְבָר by Y’s good hand that rules over him Ezr 7₉ 8₁₈, Neh 2₈.

—5. יָד, יָדִים metaph.: a) **side**: land רַחֲבַת יָדִים spacious Gn 34₂₁; i) עַל־יָד/יָדֵי next to (Ug. *yd* with, in accordance with): cj. הַשְּׁעָר עַל־יָד (for בָּעָד; alt. בְּיָד) 1S 4₁₈; עַל־יָדוֹ 2C 17₁₅, repeated Neh 3_{2a,b,12}, neuter, beside it (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 114) = עַל־יָדֵיהֶם Job 1₁₄, עַל־יָדֵי אֲדוֹם along the edge of Edom Nu 34₃, יָדוֹ עַל־יָדֵי אִישׁ each on his side, meaning each in position Nu 2₁₇; לְיָד אָבִי on my father’s side 1S 19₃, cj. 4₁₃; ii) of a watercourse: **bank** (Reymond 262; Schwarzenbach 75f): יָד הַנָּהָר Da 10₄, יָד הַנָּהָר Dt 2₃₇, יָד נַחַל Ju 11₂₆; b) **part, place** (Ug. Akk. *qātu*): i) יָדוֹ אִישׁ each his part Jr 6₃ בְּיָדֵי אֵין I do not have in mind 1S 24₁₂; ii) **possession**: בְּיָדֵי 1S 9₈, בְּיָדוֹ Qoh 5₁₃, בְּיָדֵם Gn 35₄; מָטָה יָדוֹ is in trouble economically Lv 25₃₅; יָדוֹ הַשְּׁיב to restore one’s power 2S 8₃; iii) **power** Dt 32₃₆ Da 12₇ (rd. נִפְיָן יָד כְּכֹלֹת יָד לָנוּס, (כְּכֹלֹת יָד לָנוּס, power to flee Jos 8₂₀; אֵין יָדִים לוֹ “has neither hand nor foot” (Volz; Dhorme; alt. as 1 = cripple) Is 45₉; בְּיָד as intensifying expression בְּ through, with דְּבַר Ex 9₃₅ Lv 10₁₁, with צָנָה 8₃₆, with קָרָא Zech 7₇;

—c) **violence** Is 28₂, בְּיָד לָשׁוֹן Pr 18₂₁; כְּלָב יָד Ps 22₂₁, לְהַבָּה Is 47₁₄, מִתַּחַת יָד אֲרָם 2K 13₅, חָרַב נָתַן בְּיָד Jr 18₂₁; נָתַן בְּיָד to hand over to someone’s violence Ju 4₇, הִגִּיר Jr 18₂₁, שָׁלַח Job 8₄; abs. בְּיָד expose 2C 25₂₀ (usu. cj. בְּיָדוֹ) Sir 11₆ (Smend 103); לֹא בְיָד without human assistance 2S 23₆ Job 34₂₀ (BArm. לֹא בְיָדֵינוּ Da 2₃₄), equivalent to יָד בְּאֶפְסֵי Da 8₂₅; נוֹ אֲשֶׁר בְּיָדֵינוּ who are under our command Nu 31₄₉, לְיָד הַמֶּלֶךְ at the king’s disposal Neh 11₂₄, כְּיָד הַמֶּלֶךְ according to royal bounty 1K 10₁₃ Est 1₇ 2₁₈; בְּיָד under the direction of Ex 38₂₁ Nu 7₈, עַל יָדֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ on instruction from the king 1C 25₂; כְּלֵי דָוִד בְּיָד עַל יָדֵי שִׁיר in charge of the singing 1C 6₁₆.

—6. misc.: a) יָד **monument** (vdWoude THAT 1:669): 1S 15₁₂, יָד אֲבִשָׁלוּם 2S 18₁₈; יָד וְשֵׁם Is 56₅; signpost Ezk 21₂₄; b) יָדִים the two flaps or nets of the פָּח (MHeb. יָד handle of axe; Vogt *Biblica* 43:81f) Ps 141₉; c) **place**: לְמַחֲנֶה יָד privy, lavatory Dt 23₁₃.

—7. pl. יָדוֹת (MHeb. Ug. Akk.). a) **holders** (meaning axles) of the wheels, the axles of the מְכוֹנָה 1K 7_{32f}, their “hand-pieces” (?) 7₃₅ (Noth *Könige* 159), armrests 10₁₉, tenons (or pegs) to fit the frames together Ex 26₁₇ 36₂₂; b) **part** i) multiplicative: הַמֵּשׁ יָדוֹת fivefold Gn 43₃₄, עֲשָׂר יָדוֹת ten times as much 2S 19₄₄ Da 1₂₀;

תִּשְׁעֵי הַיָּדוֹת the nine parts, meaning every tenth man (cf. **Gn 47**₂₄ **2K 11**₇, Rudolph 182) **Neh 11**₁; ii) military unit: guard of palace and temple **2K 11**₇.

—8. with prep.: i) with בָּ → 4a, b, c; ii) with לְ → 4c; iii) with אֶל/עַל → 4c; iv) with מִן → 1, 4a.

—Emendations: **Is 10**₅ rd. בְּיָוֵם; **Jr 41**₉ rd. בּוֹר גְּדוֹל; **Ezk 25**₁₄ ? rd. בְּעֵד; **Ps 77**₃ ? ins. פִּרְשֵׁתִי before יָרִי; **Job 15**₂₃ rd. פִּירוֹ; **20**₁₀ rd. וַיִּלְרִי; **Pr 6**₅ rd. מִצִּיד; **Lam 4**₆ rd. יִלְרִים.

3548 יָד

cj. II יָד: II יָדָד; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453w; Arb. *wadd*, OSArb. ndiv. *Wadd* (*Wb. Myth.* 1:476f, 549f); Schedl ZAW 76:174: love **Ps 16**₄, מִיָּדָם (rd. מִיָּדָם) for their sake. †

3549 יִדְאֵלָה

יִדְאֵלָה, Sept.^A Ιαδηλα, MSS Pesh. Vulg. יִדְ'יִדְאֵלָה ? ראל, Arb. *du'il*, *da'l* jackal; n.loc. in Zebulun, near בית־לֶחֶם 2, Abel 2:351; Simons *Geog.* §183; **Jos 19**₁₅. †

3550 יִדְבֶּשׂ

יִדְבֶּשׂ, Sept.^A Ιγαβης n.m., דבש, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 488r, “sweet as honey” (Noth 223): **1C 4**₃. †

3551 יָדָד

I יָדָד: alternative form of I יָדָה.

qal: pf. יָדָד (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 429k): with גּוֹרָל עַל: to cast lots for **Jl 4**₃ (rd. עַל) **Ob11 Nah 3**₁₀ (4Qp.Nah: יוֹרוּ: I יָדָה hif.). †

3552 יָדָד

* II יָדָד: Fitzgerald CBQ 29:368ff (= ZAW 80:104f): Ug. *yd*, OArm. מוֹדָד (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 144; 1QIs^a 14₃₁ מוֹדָד for MT בּוֹדָד, → בָּדָד), Syr. pa. etpa. (Payne Smith 1553f); Arb. *wadda* to love, OSArb. *mwd* friend (Conti 134b), Eth. *waddada* to love (Leslau 23); Akk. *namaddu* (AHw. 725b).

Der. II יָדָד, יָדָדוֹת, *יָדָד, n.f. יָדָדָה, n.m. יָדָדָה, יָדָדָת, יָדָדָה.

3553 יָדָדוֹת

יָדָדוֹת: II יָדָד, Barth 414f: love < loved one (Gesenius-K. §83c); **Jr 12**₇. †

3554 יָדָה

I יָדָהּ: Ug. *ydy* (de Moor 243) Arb. *wadāy* and Eth. *wadaya* to cast, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 445b) to do (Leslau 24); cf. Akk. *nadū*; → I יָדָהּ and I נָדָהּ.

qal: impv. יָדֵי (4 MSS יָדֵי); pt. יָדָהּ:

—1. to **cast**: lots **Sir 14**₁₅;

—2. with אָל to **shoot** **Jr 50**₁₄. †

pi. (Jenni 199f): impf. יָדֵי (> *יָדֵי, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 443k); inf. יָדוּת:

—1. to **cast** (stones) with בָּ against **Lam 3**₅₃;

—2. ? to **cast down**, (? Arb. *ʿaudāy* Guillaume 1:26 to destroy) **Zech 2**₄ (→ Commentaries). †

3555 יָדָהּ

II יָדָהּ, ca. 100 times, 66 times in Ps: MHeb. and DSS hif. to praise, confess > to give thanks (Buhl *Fschr. Baudissin* 77; TWNT 5:199-220; Palache 38), MHeb. hitp. JArm.^{tg} itpe. to confess; Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 104) and JArm. Sam. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 189a); Arb. *wdy* X (> JArm. Syr.) to confess.

hif: pf. הוֹדִינוּ, הוֹדִינוּ; impf. אוֹ/יוֹדָהּ, יוֹדֵי, נוֹדָהּ, יוֹדֵי/וֹדָהּ, אוֹדָהּ, אֶהוֹדֵנוּ, אֶהוֹדֵנוּ and אֶהוֹדָהּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 229f), יוֹדֵי/וֹדָהּ, Sec. ωδεχ and αῦωδεχχα (Brönno 98); inf. הוֹדוּת **2C 7**₃ (abs., Bergsträsser 2:161c):

—1. people (as obj.) to **praise**: **Gn 49**₈ (play on words with יָהוֹדָהּ) **Ps 45**₁₈ **49**₁₉ **Job 40**₁₄; †

—2. to **praise God** (Westermann *Lob Gottes* 7; THAT 1:674ff); often impv. הוֹדֵי: a) with acc. **Gn 29**₃₅ (etym. of יָהוֹדָהּ) **2S 22**₅₀ **Is 12**₁ **38**_{18f} **Jr 33**₁₁ **Ps 7**₁₈ **9**₂ (rd. אוֹדָהּ) **18**₅₀ **28**₇ **30**₁₀₋₁₃ **35**₁₈ **42**₁₂ **43**_{4f} **52**₁₁ **57**₁₀ **67**₄₋₆ **76**₁₁ **86**₁₂ **88**₁₁ **108**₄ **109**₃₀ **111**₁ **118**₁₉₋₂₁₋₂₈ **119**₇ **138**_{1f-4} **139**₁₄ **142**₈ **145**₁₀ **2C 6**₂₄₋₂₆; cj. **Is 38**₁₅ (אוֹדָהּ); with second obj. **Ps 42**₆ **71**₂₂; with שֵׁם **1K 8**₃₃₋₃₅ **Is 25**₁ **Ps 44**₉ **54**₈ **99**₃ **106**₄₇; with שֵׁם יְיָ **Ps 89**₆; b) with: לְ **Is 12**₄ **Ps 6**₆ **33**₂ **75**₂ **79**₁₃ **92**₂ **100**₄ **105**₁ **136**_{2f-26} **Ezr 3**₁₁ **Neh 12**₄₆, **1C 16**_{7f} **29**₁₃ **2C 5**₁₃; כִּי טוֹב **Ps 106**₁ **107**₁ **118**₁₋₂₉ **136**₁ **1C 16**₃₄; חֲסִדוֹ לִי **Ps 107**₈₋₁₅₋₂₁₋₃₁; and לְעוֹלָם חֲסִדוֹ **Ps 136**₁₋₂₆ **1C 16**₄₁ **2C 7**₃₋₆ **20**₂₁; with שֵׁם **Ps 106**₄₇ **122**₄ **140**₁₄ **1C 16**₃₅; with לְזָכַר **Ps 30**₅ **97**₁₂; cj. **Ps 74**₁₉ (rd. תוֹדָהּ for תוֹרָהּ cf. Sept., Pesh.);

—3. to **confess one's sin** (with reference to penitence and praise, Horst ZAW 47:50ff = <swe>Gottes Recht 162ff; Fichtner BZAW 62:108f) **Pr 28**₁₃; with עַל **Ps 32**₅;

—4. to **begin the praise and thanksgiving**, the הוֹדֵי: with לְתַפְלֵלָהּ in prayer **Neh 11**₁₇, לְהַלֵּל לְהוֹדוֹתָהּ **12**₂₄ **1C 16**₄ **23**₃₀ **25**₃ **2C 31**₂. †

hitp: pf. הִתְיַדָּהּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 377c), הִתְיַדָּהּ; impf. וַיִּתְיַדְּדוּ, וַיִּתְיַדְּדוּ; inf. הִתְיַדְּדוּתוֹ; pt. מִתְיַדְּדוּ/הִדְּדוּ: to **confess, take confession** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 213; THAT 1:681): sin **Lv 5**₅ (abs. :: Sept. SamP.) **16**₂₁ **26**₄₀ **Nu 5**₇ **Da 9**₂₀, parallel with הִתְפַּלֵּל: **Da 9**₄₋₂₀ **Ezr 10**₁; with לִי הִתְפַּלֵּל to Y **2C 30**₂₂, with עַל, with regard to **Neh 1**₆ **9**_{2f}.

†

Der. I הוֹדֵר, *הוֹדָה, תוֹדָה, n.m. (הוֹדֵרִיָּה), הוֹדֵר, הוֹדֵרִיָּה.

3556 יָדָה

III *יָדָה: → יָדָהּ.

3557 יָדוּ

יָדוּ: n.m.; short form (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 503h) of II יָדָה or יָדַע (Noth 181); Moscati *Epigrafia* 112:8; Ιαδης, Ιαδ(δ)ατος Wuthnow 55:

—1. Manassite (Sept. Ιαδδατ, Vulg. *Iaddo*) **1C 27**₂₁;

—2. Judaeen with a foreign wife **Ezr 10**_{43K} (Q → יָדִי, Sept. Esdr^A). †

3558 יָדוֹן

יָדוֹן: n.m.; short form יָדַנִּיה (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 37:1; Rudolph 116; יָדַנִּיה *Cowley Arm. Pap.* 37:17 < יָדַנִּיה) or Arb. *waduna* to be thin (Noth 226); cf. Seeligmann *Fschr. Baumgartner* 269¹: Judaeen **Neh 3**₇. †

3559 יָדוּעַ

יָדוּעַ: n.m., Lachish 3:20; short form of יָדַע + n. div. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480t; Noth 38, 181 :: König “well-known”; → יָדַע; Palm. *ydy*^c (Stark *Names* 90b): OSArb. *ydy*^c (Conti 162b):

—1. **Neh 10**₂₂;

—2. high priest **12**₁₁₋₂₂; Josephus *Ant.* xi:8, 4f Ιαδδους (Rudolph 193). †

3560 יָדוּתוֹן

יָדוּתוֹן, twice יָדוּתוֹן, יָדוּתוֹן (Sept. Ιδιθουστ/ωστ/ωμ; dissim. ?) **1C 16**₃₈ and **Ps 62**₁ Sept.^A Symm. Jerome, **Ps 39**₁ **77**₁ and **Neh 11**₁₇ only K: n.m.; ? II יָדָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501v):

—1. in charge of music for David **Neh 11**₁₇ **1C 9**₁₆ **16**_{38-41f} **25**₁₋₃₋₆ **2C 5**₁₂ **29**₁₄; the king’s seer **2C 35**₁₅;

—2. in headings of **Ps 39**₁ **62**₁ **77**₁ with לָ or עַל: unexplained n.m. (= 1, or II אִיתָן 2 (**1C 25**₁ :: **15**₁₉), Albright *Religion* 142, :: musical tech. term Mowinckel *Ps. Stud.* 4:16f (II יָדָה); *Offersang* 496; Gunkel-Begrich 458; Rudolph *Chr.* 123; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 807. †

3561 יָדִי

יָדִי: n.m.; Palm. יָדִי = Ιαδδαλου short form, Stark *Names* 90b: **Ezr 10**₄₃ Q, → K יָדִי. †

3562 יָדִיד

יָדִיד: II יָדַד; Jerome *Idid*: MHeb. (?); Ug. *ydd*; Amor. *Yadidum* (Huffmon 209), Ph. Ιεδουδ (Friedrich §76b, 85 :: → יָחִיד): יָדִידוֹת, יָדִידוֹ, יָדִידָה, יָדִידָהּ;

—1. beloved Is 5₁ (= friend ?) Ps 127₂; יָדִיד יָדִידוֹת Dt 33₁₂; יָדִידָהּ the pious Ps 60₇ 108₇;

—2. adj. lovely Ps 84₂ מְשֻׁכָּנֹתֶיךָ;

— ? Jr 11₁₅, usu. cj. לְיָדִידָתִי Sept., Pesh., ? rd. הַיָּדִידָהּ (Rudolph). †

Der. n.f. יָדִידָהּ, n.m. יָדִידָהּ.

3563 יָדִידָהּ

יָדִידָהּ; Jerome, Vulg. *Idida*; Sept.^A Εδιδα: n.f., fem. of יָדִיד, “beloved” (Stamm *Frauennamen* 325); mother of Josiah 2K 22₁. †

3564 יָדִידָהּ

יָדִידָהּ: n.m.; יָדִיד + יָדִיד; Ug. *yddil*, OSArb. וּדְדַאֵל (Ryckmans 2:52): epithet of Solomon 2S 12₂₅ (de Boer *Fschr. Vriezen* 25ff; Eissfeldt *Fschr. WThomas* 78f). †

3565 יָדִידוֹת

יָדִידוֹת: יָדַד + *ōt*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 506t, MSS יָדִידָת/דוֹת; love, יָדִידָת/דוֹת, שִׁיר לְיָדִידָת/דוֹת love-song Ps 45₁. †

3566 יָדִידָהּ

יָדִידָהּ: n.m.; III יָדַד + יָדִידָהּ; Ar. *ydy*, “to do benefits” (Noth 182):

—1. Neh 3₁₀;

—2. 1C 4₃₇. †

3567 יָדִיעָאֵל

יָדִיעָאֵל: n.m.; יָדַע + אֵל, “he who knows God” (Noth 35³, 181); Palm. *ydy‘bl* Stark *Names* 90b) OAb. *Yādiḥilu*, -ēl LBab.; Amor. *Yādi-ilu* (Bauer *Ostkanaanäer* 55); OSArb. יָדַעֵאֵל (Conti 162b):

—1. Benjamite 1C 7_{6.10f} (→ Rudolph 66f);

—2. warrior of David 11₄₅ 12₂₁;

—3. Korahite 26₂. †

3568 יָדִיתוֹן

—6. to know sexually, have intercourse with, **copulate** (MHeb. JArm. Syr. also כּוּחַם, Arb. *‘arafa*, Ug. *ḥss* (Aistleitner 1060) Akk. *idū*, (Hammurabi *Laws* §130 of a woman; AHw. 188a), *lamādu*; γιγνώσκειν, *feminae notitiam habere, cognoscere*, THAT 1:689, 691) **Gn 4** **1K 1**₄, paederastic **Gn 19**₅, of the woman (cf. Akk. !) **19**₈ **Nu 31**₁₇.

—7. theologically, to **take care of someone** (THAT 1:691f): a) God as subj., to look after someone **2S 7**₂₀ **Nah 17** **Ps 144**₃ (parallel with חָשַׁב, חָשַׁב), **יְמֵי תְּמִימִים**, **37**₁₈; to **conclude** (→ בָּחַר !) **Gn 18**₁₉ **Jr 1**₅ (parallel with הִקְדִּישׁ) **Hos 13**₅ **Am 3**₂ (Sekine ZAW 75:152f :: KBL); b) God as obj. (Botterweck *Gotterkennen*; Zimmerli *Erkenntnis*; Akk. *mūdū ilāni* AHw. 666b; → יָדַעַת 3): **Jr 2**₈ **4**₂₂ **Hos 2**₂₂ **5**₄ **Job 18**₂₁; **לֹא יָדַע** **1S 2**₁₂ **Ex 5**₂ **Ps 79**₆.

—8. to understand something (THAT 1:690), → הִכִּיר 5: a) with acc. **Pr 30**₁₈ **Am 5**₁₆ (נָהַי), **שָׁפָה**, **Ps 81**₆, **סָפַר**, **Is 29**₁₁ (→ Lachish 3:8f), **בִּינָה**, **29**₂₄, **חֲכָמָה**, **Pr 1**₂; with **צִיד** skilful hunter **Gn 25**₂₇, with **הָיִים** familiar with the sea **1K 9**₂₇; **לֵ יָדַע** לֵ to be good at ? **עַל-מִפְּלְשֵׁי-עַב** **Job 37**₁₆; b) with inf. to know how to do something, as French *savoir* **1S 16**₁₈ (cf. **קָרָא** Lachish 3:9f; Elliger ZDPV 62:67f. :: Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2:192), with inf. and **לֵ** **Jr 4**₂₂; with impf. **Job 32**₂₂; with impf. and **י** **Job 23**₃; with pt. (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §103a, → Rudolph) **1S 16**₁₆ **Neh 10**₂₉.

—9. to **know**; to have experienced (cf. Greek οἶδα, Latin *novi*, THAT 1:687f): **Is 40**₂₁, with acc., something **1S 20**₃₉ **2S 15**₁₁, “it” **3**₂₆, with **כִּי**, that **Gn 12**₁₁, with **אֲשֶׁר**, that **Est 4**₁₁, = with **אֲשֶׁר** **Dt 29**₁₅, with **מָה** **Qoh 8**₇; with **טוֹב וְרָע** (→ I **טוֹב** 8c); with inf: to know how to **וּבְחֹר** ... **מָאוֹס** **Is 7**₁₅; **לֵ ... בֵּין ... יָדַע** to be able to tell the difference (→ hif. 4) **2S 19**₃₆ **Jon 4**₁₁; with two acc. **2C 12**₈; **מִי יוֹדַע** who knows; Bab. *minde* (vSoden *Gramm.* §121e): with impf. = perhaps **2S 12**₂₂ **Jl 2**₁₄ **Jon 3**₉, with **אִם**, whether **Est 4**₁₄, with **אִו** ... **יָ** meaning nobody knows, whether ... or **Qoh 2**₁₉.

—10. to **know, have understanding**: **יָדַעִים** (parallel with **חֲכָמִים**) **Job 34**₂ **Qoh 9**₁₁, **יֹדַע** sensible **Sir 40**₂₉, **Qoh 3**₂₁ → **יָ** 2a, **Job 13**₂; with neg., to be ignorant **Is 1**₃ **44**₉ **45**₂₀ **56**₁₀ **Ps 73**₂₂ **82**₅.

—Emendations: **Ex 2**₂₅ (→ nif.); **Is 44**₈ rd. **וּמִבְּלִעְרֵי**, dl. **בִּל יָדַעְתִּי** (Koehler *Dtj.* 23); **Ezk 19**₇ uncertain (II **יָדַע** ?, alt. **וַיָּרַע**, **רַע** hif. and **אֶלְמָנוֹת** palaces, → Zimmerli 418); **38**₁₄ rd. **תַּעוֹר** Sept. (**עוֹר** nif.); **Hos 2**₂₂ rd. **וּבְדַעַת**; **Ps 104**₁₉ rd. pi. **יָדַע**; **147**₂₀ rd. **יָדַעִים**; **Pr 10**₃₂ rd. **יֹדַעוֹן** or **יַבִּיעוֹן** (נבע).

nif: pf. **נִדַּע**, **נִדְּעָה**, **נִדְּעֵנוּ**; impf. **יִדְּעֶרְעַ**, **יִדְּעֶרְעִי**, **יִדְּעֶרְעֵנוּ**; inf. **הִדְּעִי**; pt. **נִדְּעָה**

—1. to **make oneself known, reveal** (→ **גִּלָּה** 2, THAT 1:693f) **Ex 6**₃, cj. **2**₂₅ (rd. **וַיִּדְּעַ**) **Ezk 20**₅ (**לֵ**), **9** (**אֶל**), **35**₁₁ (**בֵּ**), **36**₃₂ (**לֵ**), **38**₂₃ **Ps 9**₁₇ **48**₄ (**לֵ** as); cj. **Hab 3**₂; **יָדַע** **Is 66**₁₄;

—2. to **be seen** **Ru 3**₃;

—3. to **become known** **Gn 41**₃₁ **2S 17**₁₉ **Pr 12**₁₆; to **be discovered** **1S 22**₆ (cj. **נִדְּעָה** Gressmann *SchrAT* 2:1², 7*); with **כִּי** to notice that **Gn 41**₂₁ to be found out **Pr 10**₉ (: Dahood *Gregorianum* 43:63; III **יָדַע** will suffer anxiety);

—4. to **be known, become known**: Ex 2₁₄ 21₃₆ 33₁₆ Lv 4₁₄ Dt 21₁ Ju 16₉ 1K 18₃₆ Is 19₂₁ 61₉ Jr 28₉ Nah 3₁₇ Zech 14₇ Ps 76₂ 77₂₀ 79₁₀ 88₁₃ Pr 31₂₃ Ru 3₁₄ Qoh 6₁₀ Est 2₂₂; something becomes known 1S 6₃ (: WThomas JTS 11:52: forgiveness is granted, Sept.) Neh 4₉;

—5. to **realise, come to understand** Jr 31₁₉ (cj. הוֹסֵרִי, הוֹסֵרִי);

—Ps 74₅ rd. יִגְדְּעוּ (Gunkel); 147₂₀ rd. יִדְעוּם; Pr 12₁₆ rd. יוֹדֵעַ; 14₃₃ rd. תִּרְוֵעַ (רעע nif.); 28₂ → רַעַךְ. †

pi: pf. יִדְעֶתָּה (rd. Q and Or. הִשְׁחַרְחֵשׁ): to **cause to know** (Jenni 235) Job 38₁₂, cj. Ps 104₁₉ יִדְעֵ אֲנִי. Symm. †

pu: pt. מִיִּדְעָה Ru 2_{1K} (Q מוֹדָע, Rudolph), מִיִּדְעֵי, מִיִּדְעֵי/עֵי/עֵי, מִיִּדְעֵת, מִיִּדְעֵת Is 12_{5K} (Q מוֹ' מִיִּדְעֵת hof.):

—1. **acquaintance, confidant** 2K 10₁₁ Ps 31₁₂ 55₁₄ (parallel with אֶלְוֵיךָ) 88₉₋₁₉ Job 19₁₄ Ru 2_{1K};

—2. fem. as neuter (Gesenius-K. §122q) **what is known** Is 12₅. †

[**po**: pf. יוֹדְעֵתִי 1S 21₃: rd. נוֹעַדְתִּי (root יעד :: Gordon JbKlAsF 2:59: pf. yifil; Friedrich §146). †

hif: (ca. 70 times); pf. הוֹדִיעַ, הוֹדִיעַתָּה, הוֹדִיעַתָּם, הוֹדִיעַנִי, הוֹדִיעַנִי, הוֹדִיעַתָּם; impf. יוֹדִיעַ, יוֹדִיעַ, אֹדִיעַ, אֹדִיעַ, וְיֹדִיעַ, וְיֹדִיעַ; impv. הוֹדִיעוּ, הוֹדִיעוּ, הוֹדִיעוּ, הוֹדִיעוּ; inf. הוֹדִיעַ, הוֹדִיעַ; pt. מוֹדִיעַ, מוֹדִיעַ, מוֹדִיעַ, מוֹדִיעַ; THAT 1:693ff:

—1. with two acc., to **let someone know something** Gn 41₃₉ Ex 33_{12f} 1S 14₁₂ 16₃ 2S 7₂₁ Is 5₅ 40_{13f} Jr 11₁₈ (made it known to me) 16₂₁ Ezk 16₂ 20₄₋₁₁ 22₂ 43₁₁ Ps 16₁₁ 25₄₋₁₄ 32₅ 39₅ 51₈ 143₈, cj. 147₂₀ (rd. יִדְעוּם) Pr 1₂₃ 22_{21-19(?)}, cj. 12₁₆ Job 13₂₃ 38₃ 40₇ 42₄ Da 8₁₉;

—2. with acc. to **make known, inform** Ex 18₁₆₋₂₀ (לְ) Nu 16₅ Dt 4₉ 1S 10₈ (לְ) Is 12₄ 64₁ (לְ) Ezk 39₇ Ho 5₉ Ps 77₁₅ 78₅ 89₂ 98₂ 103₇ (לְ) 105₁ 106₈ 145₁₂ (לְ) Pr 9₉ Job 26₃ 32₇ Neh 8₁₂ (לְ) 9₁₄ (לְ) 1C 16₈ 17₁₉;

—3. a) with acc. to **inform someone** (of something): כִּי that Dt 8₃, לְאֹמֵר Jos 4₂₂, בְּמִוֶּה 1S 6₂ 28₁₅ 1K 1₂₇ (בְּ), Job 10₂ 37₁₉ Is 47₁₃ (לְ concerning); b) with לְ and אֶל to inform someone about Is 38₁₉;

—4. with inf. and לְ a) to **teach to** Ps 90₁₂; לְ ... הוֹדִיעַ בֵּין (→ qal 9) to teach to distinguish Ezk 22₂₆ 44₂₃ (with acc., someone); b) to give the signal for 2C 23₁₃;

—Ju 8₁₆ for יוֹדֵעַ rd. וְיֹדֵעַ (: Barr Phil. 19f); Hab 3₂ rd. תִּתְּנֵהוּ. †

hof: pf. הוֹדִיעַ (Lv 4₂₃₋₂₈ for הוֹ' הוֹדִיעַ, ? dial., Bauer-L. Heb. 382); pt. מוֹדִיעַת Is 12₅ Q:

—1. to **be made known** Is 12₅; cj. for הוֹעֵר (עוּד hof.) Ex 21₂₉ (Cazelles 57f; meaning has been warned, Goetze Laws of Eshnunna 136);

—2. with אֶל to **come to one's knowledge** (sin) Lv 4₂₃₋₂₈. †

hitp: (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 377c): impf. אֲתוֹדַע; inf. הִתְוַדַּע: to **make oneself known**, with אֵל Gn 45₁ Nu 12₆. †

Der. דָּע, דָּעה, דָּעת, מוֹדַע, מוֹדַעת, מוֹדוּע, מוֹדוּע, מוֹדַע, יִדְעֵנִי: n.m. אֲבִידַע, אֲלִידַע, דְּעוּאֵל, יִדוּע, יִדוּעֵאֵל, יִדַּע, יִדְעֵאֵל, יִדְעֵיהָ, יִדְעֵיהֶם, יִדְעֵיהֶם.

3571 ידע

cj. II ידע*: Arb. *wada'a* to put down, OSArb. Conti 135, OSin. Albright *Proto-Sin.* 41 *md't*; WThomas JTS 6:226; Ackroyd *Festschrift WThomas* 10, 14; cf. Emerton ZAW 81:189f.

hif: pf. הוֹדִיעַ Sept. ἐγνώρισεν in error I ידע, → Noth *Kge.* 172: to **set** 1K 8₁₂. †

hof: pt. מוֹדַעִים for מוֹדַעִים: to **be placed** Jr 24₁. †

3572 ידע

cj. III ידע = יזע to sweat, ? Arm. dialect; Ug. *yd'* Gordon *Textbook* §19:686, 1081; Aistleitner 773; Dahood *Biblica* 46:316f; Arb. *wada'a* to flow.

nif: impf. יִדְעֵ/תָּ: to **sweat** Pr 10₉ 14₃₃. †

Der. III דָּעת.

3573 ידַּע

יִדַּע, Or. יִדַּע, Sept. ἰδαε: n.m.; short form for I ידע + ndiv. (Noth 181), → יִדְעֵיהָ and יִדוּע; cun. *Yada'* (Tallqvist *Names* 90b), Ph. ידעמלך (Benz *Names* 321), OSArb. ידע Ryckmans 2:69: great-grandson of יִרְחֵמְאֵל 1C 2₂₈₋₃₂. †

3574 יִדְעֵיהָ

יִדְעֵיהָ: n.m.; I ידע + י'ידע, "Y knows (knew)" (Noth 181); Diringer 351, Amor. *Yadaḥ-AN* (Bauer *Ostk.* 55; Huffmon 209), OSArb. ידעאל (Ryckmans 2:69):

—1. priest 1C 9₁₀ 24₇ Ezr 2₃₆ Neh 7₃₉ 11₁₀ 12₆₋₇ (→ Rudolph 190).₁₉₋₂₁ (→ v.7);

—2. among the Babylonian *exiles* Zech 6₁₀₋₁₄;

—3. cj. priest with foreign wife Ezr 10₂₉ (alt. יִעֲדֵיהָ Rudolph; Galling). †

3575 יִדְעֵנִי

יִדְעֵנִי: I ידע + *ānī (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501y) "knowing"; MHeb. ?, cf. Akk. *mūdū* scholar (P. Jensen ZA 35:124ff; AHW. 666a): יִדְעֵנִים parallel with אֹב, אֹב, → Gesenius-B; Stade *Theol.* 1:189; Budde KHC *Sam.* 178; Lods *Croyance* 1:250⁵:

—1. **spirit of divination Lv 20₂₇**;

—2. one in whom that spirit dwells, **soothsayer Lv 19₃₁ 20₆ Dt 18₁₁ 1S 28_{3,9} (rd. pl.) 2K 21₆ 23₂₄ Is 8₁₉ 19₃ 2C 33₆. †**

3576 יָהַ

יָהַ See below under יָהַ and יָהַ (#3578).

3577 יָהַ

יָהַ See below under יָהַ and יָהַ (#3578).

3578 יָהַ/יָהַ

יָהַ and יָהַ:

—1. **Yah** as alternative form of יָהוָה: shortened → יָהוָה 1c: derivation Driver ZAW 46:21ff; a) non-Biblical examples: jars with handles from Jericho, Samaria, Lidzbarski *Eph.* 3:45; Diringer 69, 128, 132ff; Kraeling *Aram. Pap.* 3:25, but יָהוּ 1:2; altar of Lachish, *Fschr. IsLevy*: 140ff, 147; b) exceptional in OT: **Ps 68₁₉ 77₁₂ 115_{17-18a} 118_{5a-17-19} 122₄ 130₃ 135_{3f} 150₆**; 11QPs^a 135₂ יָהַ and כִּיָּהַ (DJD 4, p. 35); **Ex 15₂ Is 12₂ and Ps 118₁₄** for יָהַ זְמַרְתָּ rd. יָהַ זְמַרְתִּי יָהַ בְּיָהַ (→ בַּ 3) **Is 26₄ and Ps 68₅; יָהַ יָהַ Is 38₁₁** (1QIs^a יָהַ); c) at or after appellative (Ginsburg 381ff; Geiger 274ff): → פְּסִיָּה **Ex 17₁₆; יָהַ מְרַחֵב Ps 118₅** (many MSS Editions מְרַחֵבִי, → II); **שְׁלֵהֶבְתָּהּ יָהַ Song 8₆** rd. יָהַ שְׁלֵהֶבְתָּהּ יָהַ;

—2. otherwise יָהַ: fem. of adj. in *-i* as sbst. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 502c; RMeyer *Gr.* §56:1a): **עֲלִילָהּ Jr 32₁₉, פְּלִילָהּ Is 28₇ Ps 109₇, תְּרוּמָהּ Ezk 48₁₂**, → **בְּקִבְיָהּ** and **מֵאִפְלִיָּהּ**; ? **חֲבַצְנִיָּהּ**;

—**Ps 89₉** correct יָהַ חֲסִין to rd. חֲסִינָהּ.

3579 יָהַב

***יָהַב**: Yaud. (?), OArm. Pehl. EgArm. Nab. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 105); BArm. JArm. (**יָהַבִּיהַ** n.m.; → Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2:83ff), CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:520b) Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 189b); OSArb. Arb. Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 14b) *whb*; Soq. *weheb* generous, ample.

Der. **יָהַב, הֶבְהַב, הֶבַּב** (?).

3580 יָהַב

***יָהַב**: **יָהַב** or II **יָהַב**; JArm.^{tb} **יָהַב** quoted as an Arb. word; Arb. *ʿuhbat* equipment; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:242i; Arm.lw. Wagner 120: **יָתְבַּךְ burden** (Sept. μέριμνα, Luther: matter of concern) **Ps 55₂₃**. †

3581 יָהַד

יְהוּ: denom. from יְהוּיָ; Syr. etpa.

hitp. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 291h; Bergsträsser 2:98c): pt. מְהַיְהוּיָ: to **pose as a Jew** (Ehrlich; KBL; alt. to embrace Judaism, TWNT 6:73; Bardtke 376) **Est 8**₁₇. †

3582 יְהוּ

*יְהוּ **Jos 19**₄₅: → יְהוּד.

3583 יְהוּיָ

יְהוּיָ: n.m.; *הַיְהוּיָ; ? rd. יְהוּיָ, cf. Sept.^{AL}; “may Y direct” Noth 196; Barr *Philology* 182: descendant of Caleb **1C 2**₄₇ cj. ₄₆ for יְהוּיָ (Rudolph). †

3584 יְהוּ

יְהוּ: → יְהוּיָ; ? on jar stamps → BArm. יְהוּד. †

3585 יְהוּא

יְהוּא, Sept. Ι/Ελου, DJD 2:224, ’Ιού: n.m., ? dissim. < *יְהוּא “he is Y” (Nestle ThStKr. 1892:573f; Noth 143; HBauer ZAW 51:93, cf. יְהוּא:: Bergsträsser 1:151b: short form: **Jehu**

—1. king of Israel, cun. *Ia-u-a*, Tallqvist *Names* 92b; RGG 3:574f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 808: **1K 19**_{16f} **2K 9**_{2-10:36} (37 times) **12**₂ **13**₁ **14**₈ **15**₁₂ **Hos 1**₄ **2C 22**₇₋₉ **25**₁₇;

—2. prophet **1K 16**_{1.7.12} **2C 19**₂ **20**₃₄;

—3. officer of David **1C 12**₃;

—4. **1C 2**₃₈;

—5. **1C 4**₃₅ (Rahlf’s יְהוּא Sept.^B :: Rudolph 40).

3586 יְהוּא

יְהוּא **Qoh 11**₃: → הוּא.

3587 יְהוּאָזָ

יְהוּאָזָ: n.m., אָזָ + יְהוּאָ, “may Y seize”, or “Y has seized” (Noth 179); > יְהוּאָזָ; cf. יְהוּאָזָ; cun. *Yauhazi* Tallqvist *Names* 92b: **Jehoahaz**

—1. king of Israel **2K 10**₃₅ **13**_{1.4.7-10.22.25} **14**_{8.17} **2C 25**_{17. 25}, = יְהוּאָזָ **2K 14**₁, Reicke-R. *Hw.* 867;

—2. king of Judah **2K 23**_{30f-34} **2C 36**₁, = יְהוֹאָשׁ **36**_{2,4}; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 867; Malamat IEJ 18:140f;

—3. **2C 21**₁₇ **25**₂₃ (→ Rudolph 280). †

3588 יְהוֹאָשׁ

יְהוֹאָשׁ, Sept. Ιωαϛ: n.m.; יְהוֹאָשׁ + אוֹשׁ, “Y has given”. (Noth 171), > יוֹאָשׁ; Lachish יאוֹשׁ, OSArb. אוֹשׁ ZAW 75:309: Jehoash;

—1. king of Judah **2K 12**_{1-3-5-7f-19} **14**₁₃, → יוֹאָשׁ 3;

—2. king of Israel **2K 13**₁₀₋₂₅ **14**_{8f-13-15-17}, → יוֹאָשׁ 4. Reicke-R. *Hw.* 868. †

3589 יְהוּד

יְהוּד:

—1. יְהוּד **Jos 19**₄₅; n.loc. in Dan; Sept. ^AMSS Ιουδ/θ; Sept. ^BAζωρ, cun. *Azuru, Yāzūr*, (ZDPV 54:276ff.; Noth *Jos.* 118), Ιουδαία, **1Macc 4**₁₅, = *el-Yehūdiye*, 13 km N1E of Jaffa; (Abel 2:357; Simons *Geog.* §336:13; Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 1:274ff.; Wright ZDPV 84:1ff;

—2. Heb. inscriptions and Arm. = Heb. → יְהוּדָה, → BArm. †

3590 יְהוּדָה

יְהוּדָה (820 times), SamP.^{M102} *yē-ūda*, Sept. Ιουδα: BArm. and Heb. inscriptions (BASOR 197:30, 32) יְהוּדָה, *Kh. Bēt-Lei*, > Arb. *Yahūd* (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:398¹ :: Albright JBL 46:172ff), cun. as Arm. *Yaudu, Yaḥ/kudu* (Mél. Syr. 2:926; Wiseman *Chaldaean Kings* 72 line 12); etym. uncertain → Noth *Welt* 50f; JLewy HUCA 18:479; Nyberg *Hosea* 77ff; Eissfeldt *FuF* 38:20ff; RGG 3:963f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 898: **Judah**.

—1. n.terr., the tribe of Judah; orig. הַר יְהוֹהֲרִי יְהוּד **Jos 20**₇ (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 1:5¹; Noth *Jos.* 125); **Ju 1**₃ along with Simeon; יְהוּד בְּנֵי יְהוֹהֲרִי יְהוּד **1C 4**₁ **Jos 15**₁ יְהוּדָה שְׁבֵט **Jos 7**₁₆, יְהוּדָה שְׁבֵט **Ex 31**₂ יְהוּדָה שְׁבֵט יְהוּדָה (collective) **Ju 15**₁₀ יְהוּדָה אִישׁ **2S 2**₄.

—2. eponymous hero, Judah son of Jacob **Gn 29**₃₅ **35**₂₃ **37**₂₆ **38**_{1ff} **43**₃₋₈ **44**₁₄₋₁₆₋₁₈ **46**₂₈ **49**₈ **Ru 4**₁₂ **1C 2**₁₋₃; יְהוּדָה בְּנֵי יְהוּדָה **Gn 46**₁₂ **Nu 26**₁₉ **1C 2**_{3f}.

—3. kingdom and state of Judah: **Gn 49**₁₀ (:: Gaster VT 4:73: for מְיָדוֹ בְּנֵי יְהוּדָה cj. **Lam 1**₃ (fem. !); a) אֶרֶץ יְהוּדָה **Am 7**₁₂ **Neh 5**₁₄ יְהוּדָה אֶרֶץ יְהוּדָה **Is 22**₂₁ cj. **Mi 1**₅ אֶרֶץ יְהוּדָה **Is 19**₁₇ אֶרֶץ יְהוּדָה **Is 5**₃ (:: יְרוּשָׁלַם); **1K 14**₂₉ יְהוּדָה מְלָכִי יְהוּדָה **Hg 1**₁₋₁₄, יְהוּדָה פָּחַת יְהוּדָה **Is 5**₃ (:: יְרוּשָׁלַם); **1K 1**₉, יְהוּדָה אִישׁ יְהוּדָה יֹשֵׁב יְרוּשָׁלַם, (יֹשֵׁב יְהוּדָה יְהוּדָה **Jr 7**₃₀, יְהוּדָה וְיִשְׂרָאֵל **23**₆; b) the land and its inhabitants: יְהוּדָה וְיְרוּשָׁלַם **Is 3**₁₋₈ (masc., 1QIs^a fem. following 8aa) **5**₃ **22**₂₁ יְהוּדָה וְיְרוּשָׁלַם **2K 23**₂ **Jr 4**₁₇₂₀ **18**₁₁; Jerusalem in Judah **Ezr 1**₂ (→ *Fschr. Gallung* 71); ? יְרוּשָׁלַם וְיְהוּדָה

לִיָּהּ 2K 14₂₈ (? rd. לְיִשְׂרָאֵל לִיָּהּ; Montgomery-G. 444, 446; :: Driver *ErIsr.* 5:18²⁰: ? NSyr. *Yaudu* (Gordon *JNES* 14:56ff; Segert *ArchOr*; 24:400f);

—Ιουδαία with variants Act 2₉ = Γορδυαία, the Adiabene who have become Jews (Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 4:99, 115ff, 127ff.; Altheim- S. *Araber* 2:70ff).

—4. province of Judah **Hg** 1₁₋₁₄ **2**₂₋₂₁ **Neh** 5₁₄.

—5. n.m. (excluding 2 ? as “Biblical” name: → H[ö]lscher *Fschr. Marti* 150f; Noth 60): a) Levite **Ezr** 3₉ and **Neh** 12₈ (rd. הוֹדְיָה Rudolph :: Hölscher; Gallings); b) Levite **Ezr** 10₂₃; c) Benjaminite **Neh** 11₉; d) and e) priests 12_{34; 36}.

—? **Jos** 19₃₄; **2C** 25₂₈ rd. הַדְיָה.

3591 יְהוּדָי

I יְהוּדָי: gentilic of יְהוּדָה (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:398; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501z), → BArm. יְהוּדָי, JArm. יְהוּדָי, cun. *Yaudāi* Tallqvist *Names* 93b; Mnd. Drower-M. *Dictionary* 184b יְהוּדָי: יְהוּדָי K, Q **Est** 4₇ and 3 times (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 562u) fem. יְהוּדָיָה and יְהוּדָיָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 502c):

—1. belonging to Judah, **Judaean, Jewish**: אֲשֵׁרֵי זֶכַח **Zech** 8₂₃ **Est** 2₅, אֲנָשִׁים **Jr** 43₉, אֲשֶׁרֵיהֶן אֲשֶׁרֵיהֶן **1C** 4₁₈; אֲשֶׁרֵיהֶן אֲשֶׁרֵיהֶן to speak Judaeen **2K** 18₂₆₋₂₈ / **Is** 36₁₁₋₁₃ and **2C** 32₁₈ (:: אֲרָמִית), Jewish **Neh** 13₂₄ (:: אֲשֶׁרֵיהֶן);

—2. **Judaean, Jew** **2K** 16₆ (for the first time !) **25**₂₅ **Jr** 32₁₂ **34**₉ **38**₁₉ **40**_{11f} **41**₃ **44**₁ **52**₂₈ **30** **Neh** 1₂ **2**₁₆ **3**_{33f} **4**₆ **5**₁₋₈₋₁₇ **6**₆ **13**₂₃ **Est** 3₄₋₆₋₁₀₋₁₃ **4**_{3-7-13f-16} **5**₁₃ **6**₁₀₋₁₃ **8**_{3-10:3} (39 times). †

3592 יְהוּדָיָה

II יְהוּדָיָה: Sept. Ιουδε(ι)ν: n.m., = I: court official **Jr** 36₁₄₋₂₁₋₂₃. †

3593 יְהוּדִית

יְהוּדִית, SamP.^{M102} *yā’ūdit*, Sept.^A Ιουδε(ι)ν *MSS* Ιουδ(ε)ν/ηθ, “Judaean woman” (Stamm *Frauennamen* 322) Wuthnow 59: **Judith**, Hittite wife of Esau **Gn** 26₃₄; heroine of the book with the same name, Reicke-R. *Hw.* 912. †

3594 יְהוָה

יְהוָה: ndiv. **Yahweh**; Baudissin *Kyr.* 1-4; RGG 3:515f; Eichrodt 1:116ff; Ringgren *Religion* 58ff; THAT 1:701ff.

—1. forms: a) (Driver *ZAW* 46:7ff; Albright *JBL* 43:370ff) first instances **Gn** 2₄ **4**₂₆; pronounced as אֱלֹהֵי in MT, → אֱלֹהֵי, since first century AD (Baudissin 2:305f: even earlier; Rudolph 231f, on **Lam** 3₃₁); editions consequently יְהוָה, Leningrad יְהוָה, from which BH³ and BHS; usu. understood as אֱלֹהֵי, Arm. for אֱלֹהֵי (Baudissin 2:124f) :: Katz *ThZ* 4:467f; Alfrink 5:72ff: having become unpronounceable; when together with אֱלֹהֵי rd. as “Elohim” יְהוָה, יְהוָה and לִיָּהּ **Ps** 68₂₁ † (Baudissin 1:590); b) *Jehovah*, wrong pronunciation,

improperly mixing K and Q, generally used since ca. 1500; first reference in 1381 (Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 1:167⁴); pronunciation אֲדָנִי leads to writing לְ/כַ/וּ/בִיהוּה; pronounced *ba²-donāi* etc. (or *byahweh* etc.), מְיִהוּה (Lam 2₉), pronounced *mē²-dōnāy* or *miyyahweh*; c) that **yahweh* was the original form (Fohrer *Geschichte* 63, :: LDelekat *Fschr. Kuhn* 23ff: orig. *yāhō/ū*) is shown i) by the play on words with אֲדָהֶיָה Ex 3₁₄; ii) by the transcription Ιαουαι/ε in Clement of Alexandria *Stromata* 5:6, 34 (Baudissin 2:116f :: Ganschinetz in Pauly-W. 9:700: Ιαου); iii) by the transcription Ιαβε in Field on Ex 6₃ (Baudissin 2:222f); d) in names in which יהוה is the final element, **yahweh* changes to *yahw* (cf. יִשְׁבֶּה > jussive יִשְׁבֹּב) and **yāhū*, (cf. יִשְׁתַּחֲוּה > יִשְׁתַּחֲוּוּ, and שָׁחַו > **śāḥw*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 420k, 576g), and נִתְנִיָּהוּ reduced > נִתְנִיָּה; word initially **yāhū* > **yhū* < *yhō* (dissimilated or back-formation < *yō* ?): יהוֹנָתָן > יוֹנָתָן; before *ū* dissimilated > *yē* → יִשׁוּעַ and יהוּא (?); according to others (Baudissin 2:195⁵; Hehn 228) יהו was an independent word, with יה/יהּ as short forms.

—2. non-Biblical instances (*Wb. Myth.* 1:291f; Murtonen *Appearance*; Cross HTR 55:225ff); cf. n.terr. *Yhw²* (Malamat *Syr. Pal.*; Fischer *Weltgesch.* 3:348¹⁹; a) יהוה: Mesha. 18; Lachish (along with יה) T. Arad. † b) יהו: EgArm. (Vincent 25ff), jar stamp from Israel (here read יהר, Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1863); c) יהה: EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 290a; Sachau *Arm. Pap.* 9f); d) יה: Lachish, EgArm.; → יהּ; e) ? Ug. *yw* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1084; Aistleitner 1151; Driver *Myths* 12⁴; de Moor 118f; Gese-H. *Religionen* 55f :: ThR 13:159f; Murtonen *Divine Names* 49f); f) ? Akk. (KAT 3:465ff) *yāum-ilu* (: *yā²um yāwum*, “my” AHw. 413a !), *yāma*, → Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2:81ff; g) Nab. (עברד) אהיי ndiv. Cantineau 2:57a, 125b :: Alt *Kl. Schr.* 1:6¹; h) ? Hellenistic gnostic: *Yao*, Greek lit. and magical papyri (Baudissin 4:87; Pauly-W. (Kl.) 2:1314ff).

—3. etymology controversial; Freedman JBL 79:151ff; a) as impf: i) → I יהוה to blow, fall, hif. to destroy; ii) II יהוה to be, Eichrodt 1:117f; hif. to call into existence, Albright *Steinzeit* 259ff; iii) III יהוה to be passionate, act passionately, Goitein VT 6:1ff; iv) Ug. *hwt* to speak, Bowman JNES 3:1ff.; b) sbst.: being, Koehler WdO 1:405; c) call ecstatically, R Otto *Gefühl* 210, 326; Mowinckel HUCA 32:121ff.

—4. distribution (Vetter ThQ 85:12ff): ca. 6800 times; never in Qoh or Est (but 4₁₄ אַחַר מְמַקֵּם), rarely in Da (9_{4.8.14.14} → Montgomery 360), frequent in Ps and historical books, very frequent in Is Jr Ezk.

—5. phrases: a) אֱלֹהִים י' Gn 2_{4.3.23} combination of sources, → Commentaries :: Murtonen *Divine Names* 67ff: construct state; → Gesenius 580a; הָאֱלֹהִים י' 1S 6₂₀ (+ 3 times); אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל י' Jos 14₁₄ and the like; b) יהוה אֲדָנִי Dt 3₂₄ and יהוה אֲדָנִי Hab 3₁₉ (Gesenius 580b, see above 1a); c) צְבָאוֹת י', construct state (Maag *Fschr. Koehler* 27ff; Murtonen *Divine Names* 74ff; Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:103ff :: KBL) → I צְבָאֵי B; d) י' יְרָאָה Gn 22₁₄, → רָאָה 10; e) י' נָסִי Ex 17₁₅, → נָס; f) י' צָדִיקְנוֹ Jr 23₆ 33₁₆ (צָדִיק, Rudolph 135); g) י' שְׁלוֹם Ju 6₂₄ (Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2:146); h) י' שְׁמֹה Ezk 48₃₅.

—6. י' incorrectly for first sing. suffix: Ju 19₁₈ rd. בֵּיתִי for בֵּיתִי :: rd. י' בֵּיתִי for sf.; Jr 9₅ אֲתִי rd. אֲתִי־אֲתִי (Kennedy 173; Volz *Jer.* xi; Seeligmann 66).

יהוֹזָבָד 3595

יהוֹזָבָד, Sept. Ιωζαβανδ/βανδ/θ and simil.: n.m.; י' יְהוֹזָבָד + זָבָד, “Y has given” (Noth 46f), cf. זָבָדָה; Palm. נְבוּזָבָד (Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 321); > יוֹזָבָד:

—1. בַּנְשֵׁימֹר murderer of king Jehoash, **2K 12**₂₂ **2C 24**₂₆ (בַּנְשֵׁמֹרִית) = יִזְבָּד 1;

—2. son of אֲדוּם עֶבֶד, gate-keeper **1C 26**₄;

—3. officer of Jehoshaphat **2C 17**₁₈. †

3596 יְהוֹחָנָן

יְהוֹחָנָן: n.m.; יְיִהוֹחָנָן + חָנָן, → יְיִחָנָן, > יְיִחָנָן, Sept. *Iωανναν*, NT *Iωάν(ν)ης*, → Wuthnow 59; EgArm. יהוחן, יהוחנן, יוחנן, יחנן n.f. (Stamm *Frauennamen* 311): **Jehohanan**;

—1. grandson of אֱלִישִׁיב **Ezr 10**₆, cf. יְיִחָנָן 2;

—2. others: **10**₂₈ **Neh 6**₁₈ **12**₁₃₋₄₂ **1C 26**₃ **2C 17**₁₅ (שָׂר of king Jehosaphat) **23**₁ **28**₁₂. †

3597 יְהוֹיָדָע

יְהוֹיָדָע, Sept. *Iωδαε*: n.m. יְיִהוֹיָדָע + יָדָע “Y has cared (for me)”, Noth 181; Diringer 351; > יְיִדָע:

—1. father of בְּנֵיהוֹיָדָע **2S 8**₁₈ **20**₂₃ **23**₂₀₋₂₂ **1K 1**₈₋₂₆₋₃₂₋₃₆₋₃₈₋₄₄ **2**_{25-29-34f-46} **4**₄ **1C 11**₂₂₋₂₄ **12**₂₈ **18**₁₇ **27**₅₋₃₄;

—2. priest in the time of עֲתַלְיָה **2K 11**₄₋₉₋₁₅₋₁₇ **12**₃₋₈₋₁₀ **2C 22**₁₁ **23**₁₋₁₈ **24**₂₋₂₅;

—3. priest in the time of Jeremiah **Jr 29**₂₆. †

3598 יְהוֹיָכִין

יְהוֹיָכִין: See below under יְיִהוֹיָכִין (י) (#3600).

3599 יְהוֹיָכָן

יְהוֹיָכָן: See below under יְיִהוֹיָכָן (י) (#3600).

3600 יְיִהוֹיָכִין (י)

יְיִהוֹיָכִין (י), Sept. *Iωακειυ/μ*: n.m.; יְיִהוֹיָכִין (י) + כוֹן hif., “Y has established” (Noth 202); cun. *Ya’u/kūkīnu* Mél. Syr. 925f): > *Yakinu* Tallqvist *Names* 316b; > יִכָן (= *Yōkīn*, ZAW 47:16; Diringer 126f): **Jehoiakim** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 879) king of Judah **2K 24**₆₋₈₋₁₂₋₁₅ **25**₂₇ **Jr 52**₃₁ **2C 36**_{8f}; = יְיִיָכִין **Ezk 1**₂ (his era, Zimmerli 43f), = יְכַנְיָה **Jr 27**₂₀ **28**₄, = → יְכַנְיָהוּ **Jr 24**₁ **29**₂ **Est 2**₆ **1C 3**_{16f}; = כְּנַיָהוּ (Lachish 3:15; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2:193) **Jr 22**₂₄₋₂₈ **37**₁. †

3601 יְהוֹיָקִים

יְהוֹיָקִים, Sept. Ιωακειμ: n.m.; יְהוֹיָקִים + הַקִּים “to set up, save” (Noth 200f) as a request, :: Koehler ZAW 36:27f: “to cause to stand up for the court” :: Stamm *Ersatznamen* 420a; > → יוֹקִים and יקמיהו; יוקים; Jehoiakim, king of Judah, Reicke-R. *Hw.* 880: **2K 23**₃₄₋₃₆ (renamed < אֱלִיָּקִים v.34, Noth *Personennamen* 98f) **24**_{1-5f-19} **Jr 1**₃ **22**₁₈₋₂₄ **24**₁ **25**₁ **26**₁₋₂₁₋₂₃ **27**₂₀ **28**₄ **35**₁ **36**₁₋₉₋₂₈₋₃₀₋₃₂ **37**₁ **45**₁ **46**₂ **52**₂ **Da 1**_{1f} **1C 3**_{15f} **2C 36**_{4f-8}; **Jr 27**₁ usu. rd. צִדְקִיהוּ :: Rudolph 158f. †

3602 יְהוֹרִיב

יְהוֹרִיב: n.m.; יְהוֹרִיב + רִיב, “Y has brought justice” (Noth 201; Stamm in *Fschr. Albright B* 452); > יְהוֹרִיב, II רִיב and רִיבִי: priest **Neh 12**₆₋₁₉ **1C 9**₁₀ and **24**₇ (Sept. ^B I(ω)αρεμ = הַרִים ?), → בְּנֵי־יְהוֹרִיב **Neh 11**₁₀ (→ Rudolph 184). †

3603 יְהוּכַל

יְהוּכַל: n.m. **Jr 37**₃, Diringer 119; BA 31:11 = יוּכַל **Jr 38**₁ (Sept. Ιωαχαλ): יְכַל + יְיִכַל “may Y prove himself” or “Y proved himself” (Noth 111⁴, 207); ? יוּכַל short form and יְהוּכַל back-formation (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 229g; cf. יְהוּסַף). †

3604 יְהוֹנָדָב

יְהוֹנָדָב, Sept. Ιωναδαβ: n.m.; י + נָדָב, “Y proved to be generous” (Noth 193); > יוֹנָדָב and נָדָב; cf. cun. *Kammusu-nadbi* (Tallqvist *Names* 111b → כְּמוֹשׁ):

—1. **2S 13**₅ = יוֹנָדָב 1, **13**₃₋₃₂₋₃₅;

—2. son of רָכָב **2K 10**₁₅₋₂₃ **Jr 35**₈₋₁₄₋₁₆₋₁₈, = יוֹנָדָב 2, **35**₆₋₁₀₋₁₉. †

3605 יְהוֹנָתָן

יְהוֹנָתָן, Sept. Ιωναθαν/θας: יְהוֹנָתָן + נָתַן, “Y has given (the child)”, Noth 170; EgArm. יוֹנָתָן, יה(ו)נָתָן, DJD 2:297b; > יוֹנָתָן (Freedman *Textus* 2:97) and MHeb. יֹנִי, NT Ἰωνναί, Ἰωνναίος Schürer 1:284f; Noth 39f:

Jonathan:

—1. son of Saul (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 883) **1S 14**₆₋₈ **18**_{1-3f} **19**_{1f-4-6f} **20**₁₋₄₂ (26 times) **21**₁ **23**₁₆₋₁₈ **31**₂ **2S 1**_{4f-12-17-22f-25f} **4**₄ **9**_{1-3-6f} **21**₇₋₁₂₋₁₄ **1C 8**_{33f} **9**_{39f}, = יוֹנָתָן 1;

—2. son of אֲבִיתָר **2S 15**₂₇₋₃₆ **17**₁₇₋₂₀, = יוֹנָתָן 2;

—3. David’s brother’s son **2S 21**₂₁ **1C 20**₇;

—4. הוֹדֵר of David and יוֹעֵץ **1C 27**₃₂;

—5. warrior of David **2S 23**₃₂, יוֹנָתָן 8;

—6. **1C 27**₂₅;

—7. הַסּוֹפֵר **Jr 37**₁₅₋₂₀ **38**₂₆;

—8. Levite **2C 17**₈;

—9. priest **Neh 12**₁₈;

—10. ancestor of the priesthood of Dan **Ju 18**₃₀, → מְנַשֶּׁה, מְנַשָּׁה. †

3606 יְהוֹסֵף

יְהוֹסֵף: n.m.; back-formation < יוֹסֵף, cf. יְהוֹכָד; MHeb. Syria 4:244f, lines 14, 16; DJD 2:297b: **Ps 81**₆. †

3607 יְהוֹעֲזָבָה

יְהוֹעֲזָבָה: n.m., Sept.^A Ιωιαδα, Sept.^B Ιαδα, Sept.^L Ιωδα; ? יְהוֹעֲזָבָה + II עֲרָה “Y is adornment”, ? rd. יְעֲזָבָה (Noth 245; Rudolph): descendant of Saul **1C 8**₃₆. †

3608 יְהוֹעֲדָן

יְהוֹעֲדָן, **2K 14**₂, Q עֲדָן

—(**2C 25**₁), K עֲדָן or עֲדָן, Sept.^{AB} Ιωαδειμ: n.f.; יְעֲדָן + עֲדָן, “Y is delight” (Noth 165f; Stamm *Frauenamen* 313; ? OSArb. עֲדָן Ryckmans 1:157b): mother of king אֲמַצְיָהוּ **2K 14**₂ **2C 25**₁. †

3609 יְהוֹצִדְקָה

יְהוֹצִדְקָה, Sept.^L Ιωσεδεκ: n.m.; יְהוֹצִדְקָה + צִדְקָה (for hif. !, Noth 189, 36), “Y acts righteously”; > יוֹצִדְקָה: father of the high priest יְהוֹשִׁיעַ; **Hg 1**_{1.12.14} **2**_{2.4} **Zech 6**₁₁ **1C 5**_{40f}, = → יוֹצִדְקָה **Ezr 3**_{2.8} **5**₂ **10**₁₈ **Neh 12**₂₆. †

3610 יְהוֹרָם

יְהוֹרָם, Sept. Ιωραμ: n.m.; יְהוֹרָם + רוֹם, “Yahweh is exalted” (Noth 145); EgArm. (Aimé-G.), > יוֹרָם: **Jehoram**:

—1. king of Judah, Reicke-R. *Hw.* 884: **1K 22**₅₁ **2K 1**₁₇ **8**_{16.25.29} **12**₁₉ **2C 21**_{1.3.5.9.16} **22**_{1.6.11} = יוֹרָם 1;

—2. king of Israel, Reicke-R. *Hw.* 884: **2K 1**₁₇ **3**_{1.6} **9**_{15.17.21-24} **2C 22**_{5.7}, = יוֹרָם 2;

—3. **2C 17**₈. †

3611 יְהוֹשָׁבֶעַ

יהוֹשֶׁבֶע: 2K 11₂, Sept.^{BL} Ιωσαβεε Sept.^A -σαβεθ n.f., corresponds to יהוֹשֶׁבֶעַת 2C 22₁₁ Sept. -σαβεε; יהוֹשֶׁבֶעַת + II שְׁבַע/הַשְׁבַּע, “Yahweh is fullness, happiness” (Noth 146f; Koehler ZAW 55:165f; Stamm *Frauenamen* 312f), cf. אֵלְיִשְׁבַּע: daughter of the Judaeen king יוֹתָם. †

3612 יהוֹשֶׁבֶעַת

יהוֹשֶׁבֶעַת: → יהוֹשֶׁבֶע.

3613 יהוֹשׁוּעַ

יהוֹשׁוּעַ, Dt 3₂₁ Ju 2₇, elsewhere יהוֹשֶׁעַ: n.m., SamP.^{M102} *yē’ūša*, Sept. Ιησου(ς) (ZAW 71:116), also Ιωση, Ωση; יהוֹשֶׁעַ + I שׁוּעַ, “Y is help” (Noth 154f :: Albright AfO 3:125b; Arb. *gaut* help :: König: Arb. *wasí’a*, I שׁוּעַ generosity); > יוֹשׁוּעַ > יוֹשֶׁעַ (dissimilated, Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:255; Gesenius-B. :: Bergsträsser 1:151b), Hellenistic for Ἰάσων (Schürer 1:194): **Joshua**, the first name in OT containing Yahweh apart from יוֹכָבֶד (Gressmann *Mose* 432); Diringen 351; ?? EA 256:18 *Yašua* (→ Albright BASOR 89:12²⁷; Rowley *Joseph* 191b; RGG 3:872f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 894):

—1. בְּנֵי־נוֹן Ex 17_{9f-13f} 24₁₃ 32₁₇ 33₁₁ Nu 11₂₈ 14₆₋₃₀₋₃₈ 26₆₅ 27₁₈₋₂₂ 32₁₂₋₂₈ 34₁₇ Dt 1₃₈ 3₂₈ 31₃₋₇₋₁₄₋₂₃ 34₉ Jos 1_{1-24:31} Ju 1₂₆₋₇₋₈₋₂₁₋₂₃ 1K 16₃₄ 1C 7₂₇; = יוֹשׁוּעַ Neh 8₁₇ (→ Rudolph 150; SamP. יהוֹשׁוּעַ), = הוֹשֶׁעַ Nu 13₈₋₁₆ (renaming, Eissfeldt *Fschr. WThomas* 77) Dt 32₄₄ (SamP. יהוֹשׁוּעַ);

—2. בֵּית הַשְּׁמֹשִׁי 1S 6₁₄₋₁₈;

—3. בְּנֵי־יהוֹזָבָב returning exile, former and later high priest Hg 1₁₋₁₂₋₁₄ 2₂₋₄ Zech 3_{1-3-6-8f} 6₁₁, = יוֹשׁוּעַ Ezr 2₃₈;

—4. city governor of Jerusalem 2K 23₈.

3614 יהוֹשָׁפָט

יהוֹשָׁפָט, Sept. Ιωσαφάθ/τ: n.m. יהוֹשָׁפָט + שָׁפָט, “Yahweh has judged” (Noth 187); > יוֹשָׁפָט: **Jehoshaphat**;

—1. king of Judah (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 886; Yeivin *ErIsr.* 7:6ff), 1K 15₂₄ 22₂₋₅₂ 2K 1₁₇ 3_{1-7-11f-14} 8₁₆ 12₁₉ 1C 3₁₀ 2C 17_{1-21:2} 22₉;

—2. father of Jehu 2K 9₂₋₁₄;

—3. מְזִכִּיר of David 2S 8₁₆ 20₂₄ 1K 4₃ 1C 18₁₅;

—4. official of Solomon 1K 4₁₇. †

3615 יהוֹשָׁפָט

II יהושפט: n.top. עמק יהוה־הושפט, **Valley of Jehoshaphat**, in the Kidron Valley, burial place, and so the place of the final judgement, → גי הנום; Montgomery-G. 530f; Dalman *Jerusalem* 93f; **Jl** 4^{2.12}. †

3616 יהיר

יהיר: יהר; MHeb. JArm.^{tb} arrogant, proud, JArm.^h יהירתא, JArm.^b יוהרא arrogance, OSArb. name of fortress and house (ZAW 75:309): **presumptuous, proud** (:: Humbert *Hab.* 47, 74): **Hab** 2⁵ (גבר), **Pr** 21²⁴ (ד). †

3617 יהל

יהל: Is 13²⁰; < יאהל, → I אהל.

3618 יהלאל

יהלאל: n.m. I הלל + אל, “El shines” (Noth 205);

—1. Judaeen **1C** 4¹⁶;

—2. Levite **2C** 29¹². †

3619 יהלם

יהלם Leningrad **Ex** 28¹⁸ **Ezk** 28¹³ and יהלם **Ex** 39¹¹, Bomberg יהלם: everywhere: precious stone, etym. and meaning uncertain (→ Quiring 202; Zimmerli 673; JSHarris ZAW 78:83). †

3620 יהץ

יהץ, SamP.^{M103} *yēṣṣa*, Sept. Ιασσα: n.loc. in Moab, Arb. *wahṣat* piece of land: **Is** 15⁴ **Jr** 48³⁴; יהץ **48**²¹ **Jos** 13¹⁸ **21**³⁶ **1C** 6⁶³, יהץ **Nu** 21²³ **Dt** 2³² **Ju** 11²⁰; יהץ Mesha. 19f, near יבון located differently: Abel 2:354; Noth ZAW 60:40, 45; Simons *Geog.* §337:42; Rudolph *Jer.* 285; Kuschke *Fschr. Hertzberg* 92. †

3621 יהר

*יהר: MHeb. hitp., JArm.^b itp. to boast, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 190a) to shine, → II נהר :: Guillaume 1:26; Arb. *yhr* X to lose one’s senses, *wahrat* fear.

Der. יהיר.

3622 יואב

יואב, once יאב: n.m. י + אב, “Yahweh is father” (Noth 69, 141f); ? cun. *Yābu*, Tallqvist *Names* 90b: **Joab**:

—1. commander of David (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 867) **1S** 26⁶ **2S** 2^{13-24:9} **1K** 1^{7-11:21} **1C** 2^{16-27:34} **Ps** 60²;

—2. **1C** 4₁₄;

—3. **Ezr** 2₆ **8**₉ **Neh** 7₁₆. †

3623 יוֹאָחַ

יוֹאָחַ: n.m.; יוֹאָחַ + אָחַ, “Yahweh is brother” (Noth 69, 141f); ? cun. *Yahī*:

—1. (Sept.^{BA} Ιωαϸ, Sept.^L Ιωαχ) מְזַכִּיר of Hezekiah **2K** 18₁₈₋₂₆₋₃₇ **Is** 36₃₋₁₁₋₂₂;

—2. (Sept. Ιουαχ) מְזַכִּיר of Josiah **2C** 34₈;

—3-5. **1C** 6₆; **26**₄; **2C** 29₁₂. †

3624 יוֹאָחָז

יוֹאָחָז, Sept. Ιωαχ; n.m.; < יְהוֹאָחָז father of יוֹאָחַ 2: **2C** 34₈. †

3625 יוֹאֵל

יוֹאֵל, Sept. Ιωηλ; n.m.; יוֹאֵל + אֵל, “Yahweh is God” (Noth 140 :: BDB 222a; Baudissin *Adonis* 291: II אֵל, Arb. *wā'il*:

—1. the prophet **Jl** 1₁ (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 869);

—2. son of Samuel **1S** 8₂ **1C** 6₁₈ cj. 13;

—3-15. **1C** 6₂₁; **5**₄₋₈; **15**₇₋₁₁₋₁₇; **23**₈; **26**₂₂; **4**₃₅; **5**₁₂; **7**₃; **11**₃₈ (**2S** 23₃₆ יוֹאֵל); **27**₂₀; **2C** 29₁₂; **Ezr** 10₄₃ **Neh** 11₉. †

3626 יוֹאָשׁ

יוֹאָשׁ, יוֹאָשׁ **2C** 24₁, Sept. Ιωϸ; n.m., < יְהוֹאָשׁ; ? יוֹאָשׁ Lachish, EgArm. Torczyner *Lachish* 38; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2:190; ? Ph. יוֹאָשׁ (Benz *Names* 320): **Joash**:

—1. father of Gideon **Ju** 6₁₁₋₂₉₋₃₁ 7₁₄ 8₁₃₋₂₉₋₃₂;

—2. son of king Ahab **1K** 22₂₆ **2C** 18₂₅;

—3. king of Judah (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 868) **2K** 11₂ 12_{20f} 13₁₋₁₀ 14₁₋₃₋₁₇₋₂₃ **1C** 3₁₁ **2C** 22₁₁₋₂₅₋₂₅ (7 times) **2C** 24₁, → יְהוֹאָשׁ 1;

—4. king of Israel (802-787 BC; cun. *Ya'asu 'sup'māt* Samerinaia, “Jehoash of the land of the people of Samaria”, Adad-Nirari III Stele i:8 (Iraq 30: p. 142, 144f, 148f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 868) **2K** 13_{9-14:27} (7 times) **2C** 25₁₇₋₂₅ (5 times) **Hos** 1₁ **Am** 1₁;

—5. descendant of יְהוֹשָׁפָט, Sept.^B Ιωαδα **1C** 4₂₂;

—6. Sept.^A Ιωρα, warrior of David **1C 12**₃. †

3627 יוב

יוב: n.m.; **Gn 46**₁₃ rd. I יְשׁוּבָי, SamP., Sept., **1C 7**₁ (Tg. ייב). †

3628 יוקב

I יוקב, SamP.^{Ben-H} *yūbab*: n. of a people, son of יְקָטָן in southern Arabia, ? Sab., n. of a land *Yhybb* (Ryckmans 1:111, 408b), ? Arb. *yihāb*, *yahfūf* desert: **Gn 10**₂₉ **1C 1**₂₃. †

3629 יוקב

II יוקב: יבב, Arb. *wabba* to arm oneself for battle (Noth 226); ? cun. *Yābibi* Tallqvist *Names* 90b;

—1. king of Edom **Gn 36**_{33f} **1C 1**_{44f}, later equated with Ιωβ = אִיּוֹב (Schürer 3:406);

—2. king of מְדִיָּן **Jos 11**₁;

—3-4. Benjaminites **1C 8**₉; **8**₁₈. †

3630 יובל

יובל See below under יובל and יבל (#3632).

3631 יבל

יבל See below under יובל and יבל (#3632).

3632 יבל/יובל

I יובל and יבל; SamP.^{M103} *yūbel*: II יבל to push; MHeb. Year of Jubilee; Pun. יבל ram (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 103); JArm יובלֵא jubilee year, יובלא ram; Arb. *yubla*; bRosh 26a: יובלֵים:

—1. **ram**: יובלֵים קָרַן יובלֵים ram's horn (wind instrument) **Jos 6**₅, שופרות יובלֵים **6**₆ and יובלֵים שופרות ram's horn trumpets **6**₄₋₈₋₁₃; הַיּוֹבֵל מְשֹׁף to blow the ram's horn **Ex 19**₁₃;

—2. שנת היובל מִשָּׁף **year of remission** (inaugurated by blowing the ram's horn) **Lv 25**₁₃₋₂₈₋₄₀₋₅₀₋₅₂₋₅₄ **27**_{17f} **23f**, > הַיּוֹבֵל year of remission **Lv 25**_{15-28-30f-33} **27**₁₈₋₂₁ **Nu 36**₄, > יובל **Lv 25**₁₀₋₁₂ (:: שְׁמִטָּה **Dt 15**₁), as a period of fifty years Jub 1₁₄ 23⁸⁻¹² etc. Test. Levi 17; Vulg. *annus iubil(a)ei, iubil(a)eus (annus)* after Latin *iubilare* of shepherd's call, or call to war > **jubilee year**, Lokotsch 959; HGrundmann in "Jubel" *Fschr. JTrier* 477ff; Jirku *Jobeljahr*; RNorth *Jubilee*; Milik VbDom. 28:162ff. (BiOr. 14:254f); Elliger *Lev.* 351ff; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:267ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 868; in Qumran, Kuhn *Konkordanz* 85c; DJD 3:306b; *Enz. Jdt.* 9:496ff. †

3633 יובל

cj. II יובל, Sept.^B Ju 9₂₆ Ιωβηλ for II עֶבֶד 1: n.m.; ? “ram” or י’עֶבֶד + בַּל “Y is Lord” → Baudissin Kyr. 3:92³; 4:32. †

3634 יובל

I יובל: I יבל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 488r; MHeb. (Dalman), 1QH 8:7, 10; 4QPsDan (x) יובל ירנא (RB 63:412); Syr. *yablā*, cf. יבל and אַבַּל: **water-course, canal** (Schwarzenbach 60f; Reymond 70, 129) Jr 17₈.

3635 יובל

II יובל: n.m.; son of לְמֹדֵד, brother of יבל and תובל קין, father of the musician → I יובל 1, cf. Κλυτύραξ inventor of the → כנור: Gn 4₂₁. †

3636 יוזבר

יוזבר: n.m., < יהוזבר:

—1. murderer of king יואש 2K 12₂₂, Bomberg יוזבר (→ Montgomery-G. 433); 2C 24₂₆ זבר (Sept.^B Ζαβελ, Sept.^A Ζαβεθ, Sept.^L Ζαβαθ = יהוזבר 1;

—2. warrior of David 1C 12₅;

—3-4. Manassites 1C 12₂₁;

—5. priest with foreign wife Ezr 10₂₂; 6-10. Levites Ezr 8₃₃ (Or. יונדב); 10₂₃; Neh 8₇; 11₁₆; 2C 31₁₃ 35₉. †

3637 יוזבר

יוזבר: n.m. י’יוזבר + זכר “Yahweh remembered (the child, or his parents)” (Noth 186f): 2K 12₂₂ Bomberg for → יוזבר 1. †

3638 יחא

יחא See below under יחא and יחא (#3640).

3639 יחא

יחא See below under יחא and יחא (#3640).

3640 יחא/יחא

יחא and יחא; n.m.; short form < יוחנן:

—1. 1C 8₁₆, Sept.^B Ιωαχα(ν), Sept.^{AL} Ιεζια;

—2. **1C 11**₄₅, Sept.^B **Ιωαζαε**. †

3641 יוֹחָנָן

יוֹחָנָן: n.m.; < יְהוֹחָנָן, Sept. **Ιω(χ)αναν**, also **Ιωναν**, **Ιωαχας**, NT **Ιωαναν**, mostly **Ιωαννης**; > יוֹחָן; JArm.^{gb}
יוֹחָנָא, יחנה, יחנה **Dam. 5:18** > **Ιαννης 2Timothy 3**₈ (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 802):

—1. שֶׁר חֲתָלִים **2K 25**₂₃ **Jr 40**_{8·13·15f} **41**_{11·13·16} **42**_{1·8} **43**_{2·4f};

—2. high priest **Neh 12**_{22f}. cj. ₁₁, = יְהוֹחָנָן **Cowley Arm. Pap.** 30₁₈; **Josephus Ant.** xi:7, 1 (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 192f);

—3-8. **1C 3**₁₅; **3**₂₄; **5**_{35f}; **12**₅; **12**₁₃; **Ezr 8**₁₂. †

3642 יוֹטָה

יוֹטָה **Jos 15**₅₅, Sept.^B **Ιταν**, Sept.^A **Ιεττα** **Klostermann Onom.** **Ιετταν**; and יוֹטָה **Jos 21**₁₆ Sept.^B **Τανυ**: n.loc. in Judah; נֹטָה qal 2, settlement (level ground, Noth *Jos.* 146); **Yatta**, 10 km S of Hebron, **PJb 9:30**; Noth *Jos.* 98; **Simons Geog.** §337:8 :: **Abel 2:366f**. †

3643 יוֹיָדָע

יוֹיָדָע: n.m.; < יְהוֹיָדָע:

—1. **Neh 3**₆;

—2. priest **Neh 12**_{10f·22} **13**₂₈. †

3644 יוֹיָכִין

יוֹיָכִין: n.m.; < יְהוֹיָכִין: king of Judah **Ezk 1**₂. †

3645 יוֹיָקִים

יוֹיָקִים: n.m.; < יְהוֹיָקִים: high priest **Neh 12**_{10·12·26}, cj. **11**₁₀ (→ Rudolph 184). †

3646 יוֹיָרִיב

יוֹיָרִיב: n.m., < יְהוֹיָרִיב:

—1. **Ezr 8**_{16b} (? = יוֹרִיב _{16a}, → Rudolph 80);

—2. priest **Neh 11**_{5·10} (→ Rudolph 184);

—3. priest **Neh 12**_{6·19} (? = 1, Rudolph 192). †

Gn 40₂₀ = הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה Hos 2₅; הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה Ps 137₇ (day of his misfortune Ob 12-14), יום מותו day of his death Jr 52₃₄; historic time יום יזרעאל Hos 2₂, יום מדין Is 9₃, → 4; אַרְרֵי-יוֹם Job 3₈ (Hölscher 17; alt. rd. ים Gunkel *Schöpfung* 59; → Commentaries and אַרְרֵי); יום + אֲשֶׁר (THAT 1:712) Dt 4₃₂ 2K 21₁₅.

—4. **day of Yahweh**: eschatological, Gressmann *Esch.* 141ff. :: Mowinckel *Ps. Stud.* 2:229ff; Pedersen *Isr.* 3/4:546; → Eichrodt 1:310ff; von Rad 2:133ff; Zimmerli 166ff; MWeiss HUCA 37:29ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1923; THAT 1:723ff, cf. הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה Hos 2₁₅, הַשָּׁמַיִם Dt 11₂₁ Ps 89₃₀ Sir 45₁₅ Baruch 1₁₁ (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 266:3 יוֹמֵי שְׁמַיִן Akk. *um ili*, Landsberger *Kalender* 12: יום חג י' Hos 9₅, לַיּוֹם לַיהוָה Is 2₁₂ Ezk 30₃ Zech 14₁, יום יהוה Am 5₁₈₋₂₀ Is 13₆₋₉ Ezk 13₅ Jl 1₁₅ 2₁₋₁₁ 3₄ 4₁₄ Ob 1₅ Zeph 1₇₋₁₄ Mal 3₂₃ יום נְקָמָה Is 34₈ 61₂ 63₄, יום נְקָמָה Zeph 1₁₈, עֲבָרָה Pr 11₄, אֶפֶס יוֹם חָרוֹן Is 13₁₃ Lam 1₁₂, נָקָם Is 34₈ 61₂ 63₄, עֲבָרָה Zeph 1₁₈, אֶפֶס יוֹם נְקָמָה Jr 46₁₀, אֶפֶס יוֹם נְקָמָה Zeph 2_{2f} Lam 2₂₂, אֶפֶס יוֹם 2₁; cf. Zeph 1_{8-15f} Ezk 36₃₃ 39₈₋₁₁₋₁₃ Zech 14₇ Mal 3₂₋₁₇₋₁₉₋₂₁ Jl 2₂, cj. Is 10₅ זְעַמְיּוֹ; בְּיָמָיו his days (of punishment) Job 24₁; the prophetic introductory formula: בְּיָמֵי הַהוּא (→ 10b ζ) Am 2₁₆ etc. (ZAW 55:137) and הִנֵּה יָמִים בָּאִים → 5d.

—5. יָמִים a) שִׁבְעַת יָמִים seven days Gn 8₁₀, אֶחָדִים a few days 27₄₄, יָמִים אוֹ עֶשְׂרִים at least ten days 24₅₅, עוֹל יָמִים אוֹ עֶשְׂרִים infant some days old Is 65₂₀; b) יָמִים temporal acc. (Gesenius-K. §118k, Arb. 'ayyāman, Syr. yaumātā) a few days, for some time (THAT 1:720) Gn 40₄, Lv 25_{29b} (: עַד-חֹמֶשׁ שָׁנָת 29a, → Elliger *Lev.* 356), Da 8₂₇ 11₃₃ Neh 1₄, שִׁבְעַת יָמִים for seven days Ex 13₆, שִׁבְעַת הַיָּמִים these seven days 13₇; אוֹ-יָמִים אוֹ-חֹדֶשׁ אוֹ-יָמִים whether for two days or a month or longer Nu 9₂₂; כָּל-הַיָּמִים for all time Dt 4₄₀, with לֹא, never 1S 2₃₂; c) מֵיָמִים after some time Ju 11₄ 14₈ 15₁, → קֶץ 9; d) eschatological: יָמִים הִנֵּה בָּאִים 1S 2₃₁ 2K 20₁₇/Is 39₆ Am 4₂ 8₁₁ 9₁₃ Jr 7₃₂ (+ 13 times in Jr); → 4.

—6. יָמִים with a modifier: a) with gen. עוֹלָם יָמִים Am 9₁₁ יָמִים עוֹלָם יָמִים Dt 32₇; נְעוּרֵיהָ יָמִים with gen. Hos 2₁₇, with רָע evil days (Gesenius-K. §128w) Ps 49₆, with קָדָם (THAT 1:721) 2K 19₂₅; b) with vb. עַד-כִּי יָמִים הָיִיתָ as many days as you have afflicted us Ps 90₁₅, יָמִים הָיִיתָ as long as he was (there) 1S 22₄ יָמִים שְׁנוֹתֵינוּ as long as you live Ps 90₁₀; מֵיָמִים so long as you live 1S 25₂₈, since your days began Job 38₁₂, מֵיָמִים לֹא none of my days 27₆ :: Dhorme; Hölscher: rd. יְחַפֵּר (II חֶפֶר); reign יָמִים הַיָּמִים סֵפֶר דְּבָרַי 2S 21₁, יָמִים הַיָּמִים סֵפֶר דְּבָרַי 1K 14₁₉, → סֵפֶר 2b; d) לִיָּמִים the appointed time, the last days Da 10₁₄ (Sept. Theodotion לְיָמֵי לְיָמִים far-off time).

—7. period of time: **year** (THAT 1:722); a) זְבַח הַיָּמִים 1S 1₂₁ 2₁₉ 20₆, Karatepe 3:1 זְבַח הַיָּמִים the yearly sacrifice :: FSNorth VT 11:446ff; Dahood *Biblica* 44:72: season of four months, stated explicitly Ju 19₂ 1S 27₇, assumed also for Ju 17₁₀ 1S 29₃ (Sept. שָׁנָתִים for שָׁנָתִים) 1K 17₁₅, Gn 24₅₅ 40₄ Lv 25₂₉ (see above 5b); b) יָמִים וְאַרְבָּעָה חֳדָשִׁים year by year, annually (MHarar VT 19:11) Ex 13₁₀ Ju 11₄₀ 1S 1₃ 2₁₉; יָמִים וְאַרְבָּעָה חֳדָשִׁים one year and four months 1S 27₇, עֲשָׂרָה חֳדָשִׁים Ju 17₁₀ and the instances under 7a; c) יָמִים as apposition after the period of time (Gesenius-K. §131d): מִקֵּץ שְׁנַתִּים יָמִים after two full years Gn 41₁ יָמִים מִקֵּץ שְׁנַתִּים Gn 29₁₄ and יָרַח יְחַדָּשׁ יְ (Akk. *arah umāti*) Dt 21₁₃ 2K 15₁₃ one (full) month יָרַח יְ for three weeks Da 10₂.

—8. dual. יוֹם אוֹ יוֹמִים one or two days Ex 21₂₁, מֵיּוֹמִים after two days Hos 6₂, לֶחֶם יוֹמִים bread for two days Ex 16₂₉.

—9. הַיּוֹם (temporal acc., Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §100b): a) **on that day** 1S 14 (: Morgenstern HUCA 14:43ff: on New Year's Day, like Job 1₆ 2₁), one day 1S 14 2K 4₈ Job 1₆, :: הַלַּיְלָה by day Neh 4₁₆; b) this day (Lat. *hoc die* > *hodie*) **today** Gn 4₁₄ 22₁₄ 1S 9_{12bβ} (βα → 10); הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה just today 2S 18₂₀, וְלַיְלָה, יוֹמָם now Neh 1₆.

—10. with prep.; a) בַּיּוֹם (Arb. AFischer ZDMG 56:80ff): i) with finite vb. in relative clause (Gesenius-K. §130d) in the day of: with לִי צָר when I am in distress Ps 102₃, with הִבָּר when he called Ex 6₂₈, with אֶקְרָא when I called upon you Lam 3₅₇; ii) with inf. (THAT 1:711) בַּיּוֹם עָשׂוֹת יִקְרָא in the day that Yahweh made Gn 2₄ + ca. 70 times, with inf. nif. הִבָּרָא בַּיּוֹם Gn 5₂ + 8 times; Gn 21₈; iii) בַּיּוֹם הַטָּמֵא and בַּיּוֹם הַטְּהוֹר when something is unclean or clean Lv 14₅₇ (THAT 1:711); b) בַּיּוֹם: i) by day (: בַּלַּיְלָה) Gn 31₄₀; ii) at once Pr 12₁₆ (Gemser 112) Neh 3₃₄ (: Rudolph, Gallings); iii) בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא (THAT 1:715) indefinitely, on that day, then Gn 15₁₈ Ex 14₃₀ 32₂₈ Nu 9₆ Jos 10₂₈ Ju 3₃₀ 1S 3₂ and elsewhere; iv) on the same day, at the same time Gn 15₁₈ Jos 10₁₈ (Ezr 8₃₄ Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 84; or as iii, BH; Gallings); v) בַּיּוֹם הַזֶּה (THAT 1:714f) on this day Gn 7₁₁ Ex 19₁ Lv 16₃₀; בַּעֲצָם הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה on this very day Gn 7₁₃ Ex 12₁₇ Dt 32₄₈ Jos 5₁₁; vi) בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא eschatological (Gressmann *Mess.* 83ff. :: Munch *Bajjom hāhū* → Rudolph OLZ 40:621f; THAT 1:724) Is 4₂ 5₃₀ 7₂₁ Am 9₁₁ and elsewhere cf. עַתָּה 4; c) with: פֶּ: i) בַּיּוֹם בַּיּוֹם as on every day 1S 18₁₀; ii) כַּיּוֹם today, now Gn 25₃₁ Is 58₄ and elsewhere; first Gn 25₃₁₋₃₃ 1S 2₁₆ 1K 1₅₁ 22₅ 2C 18₄; הַיּוֹם כַּיּוֹם today, now Gn 50₂₀ Dt 2₃₀ and elsewhere, Da 9₇ (Or. (כַּיּוֹם)); בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא with לֹא no day like it Jos 10₁₄; כַּיּוֹם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 227x): about this time 1S 9₁₃, ? cj. 9₁₂; with הַיּוֹם as is now the case Dt 6₂₄ Jr 44₂₂ Ezr 9₇₋₁₅ Neh 9₁₀; one day Gn 39₁₁; d) לַיּוֹם with genitive, on the day of Is 10₃ Hab 3₁₆ Ps 81₄ Job 21₃₀; בַּיּוֹם לַיּוֹם each time (: Sept., Vulg., alt. day by day) 2C 24₁₁; e) מֵיּוֹם since the day that, **since**: i) with inf. Ex 10₆ Dt 9₂₄ ii) with finite vb.: מֵיּוֹם הִבָּרַתִּי from the time when I spoke Jr 36₂; iii) לְמִיּוֹם 2K 19₂₅ Is 37₂₆ (מִיּוֹם) since; f) with עַד הַיּוֹם: עַד הַיּוֹם Gn 19_{37f}, עַד הַיּוֹם הַהוּא Neh 8₁₇, עַד הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה (→ Noth *Könige* 180) Gn 26₃₃ and elsewhere, to this day; עַד עַצְמֵם הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה until the very day Lv 23₁₄ (+ 2 times).

—Ps 102₄ rd. מִיּוֹם; ? Ezk 30₁₆ → Spiegelberg OLZ 31:3f; Zimmerli 727.

3650 יוֹם

II יוֹם, (? as I) cf. Akk. II *ūmu*:

—1. **wind, storm** Song 2₁₇ 4₆ with יַפְתָּח (: Rudolph 135); ? Zeph 2₂ (→ Commentaries);

—2. **breath**, קִשְׁת־רוּחַ Job 30₂₅ (parallel with אֲבִיּוֹן, usu. “one who is in trouble”), cf. קִשְׁת־רוּחַ 1S 1₁₅, Sept. -]14]μῆρα (!) “with failing breath” (Seeligmann). †

3651 יוֹמָם

יוֹמָם (150 times), SamP.^{M113} *yūmam*: יוֹם + *ām*, survival of mimation (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:474: Beer-M. §41:6) or adverbial ending (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 529y); JArm. יוֹמָמָא, Syr. *īmāmā*, Mnd. *ūmāmā* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 344a); Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 133:

—1. = יום cj. **Job 24**₁₈ at dawn;

—2. **by day**: יוֹמָם :: לַיְלָה Ex 13₂₁, (cj. Ps 88₂), וּלְיַלְלָהּ Ex 13₂₁ Lv 8₃₅ (17 times) לַיְלָה וַיּוֹמָם Dt 28₆₆ Is 34₁₀ Jr 14₁₇; יוֹמָם בְּעוֹד יוֹמָם while it was yet day Jr 15₉, יוֹמָם in broad daylight Ezk 12_{3,4} (:: (בְּעֶרְב).7; Nu 10₃₄ Is 60₁₉ Job 24₁₆;

—Jr 33₂₅ rd. יום; ? Ezk 30₁₆ (Zimmerli 727 :: Spiegelberg OLZ 31:3f); Ps 13₃ rd. יום יום (Ug.); Neh. 9₁₉ rd. בְּיוֹם (Rudolph).

3652 יַבָּן

יַבָּן, SamP.^{M104} *yāban*; Sept. **Gn 10**_{2,4} Ἰωβαν also Ἑλλάς, Ἑλληνας; (not Ug. *ym'n* Gordon *Textbook* §19:1102) Syr. denom. *yaunī* and *yaunen* to speak Greek; OPers. *Yaunā* (Mayrhofer-B. *Handbuch* 156); Greek Ἰά(φ)ονες (ESchwyzler *Gr. Gramm.* 1:225, 313f. :: Albright AJA 54:172³⁹) > Ἰωνες; Ass. NBab. *Yawanu* VAB 3:146; Eg. *wynn*; EgArm. יַבָּן (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 40⁷²); Palm. CIS 2:3924; Arb. *Yūnānī*, OSArb. *ywn'sup'm* (ZAW 75:310); Wolf *Rotw.* (no. 1669) > *Gauner*: → *יַבָּנִי: bibliography: Dhorme Syr. 13:35f; *Recueil* 174ff; FSchmidtke *Volkertafel* 60ff; Hölscher *Erdkarten* 35; Brandstein 66f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 806: יַבָּנִים: **Javan**:

—1. (n.m.) fourth son of יַפֶּת **Gn 10**₂ 1C 1₅, father of אֲלִישָׁה, פְּתִים, תַּרְשִׁישׁ and רַדְנִים **Gn 10**₄ 1C 1₇;

—2. n. of a people: from Greek Asia Minor **Is 66**₁₉ **Ezk 27**₁₃; then the Greeks as such, בְּנֵי הַיֻּנָּיִם **Jl 4**₆, **Zech 9**₁₃; the realm of Alexander and the Diadochoi **Da 8**₂₁ **10**₂₀ **11**₂; 4QpNah 2f the kingdom of the Seleucids (Maier 1:180; 2:162); relations with the East existed already before Alexander: Myers ZAW 74:178ff;

—**Ezk 27**₁₉ dl. → Zimmerli 631 :: Millard JSS 7:201ff. †

3653 יַבָּן

יַבָּן: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464c: MHeb. יַבָּן; יַבָּנִי muddy, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 185b) *yaunā* (*yūnā*): cs. יַבָּן (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 552o): **mud** (Schwarzenbach 139), טִיט הַיַּבָּן **Ps 40**₃, מְצוּלָה יַבָּן **69**₃. †

3654 יוֹנָדָב

יוֹנָדָב: n.m.: < יְהוֹנָדָב:

—1. = יְהוֹנָדָב 1;

—2. = יְהוֹנָדָב 2. †

3655 יוֹנָה

יוֹנָה: I אָנָה (Stade *Gramm.* §259a); Ug. *ynt*, Aistleitner 1185; MHeb.² also יוֹן, JArm. יוֹנָתָא, JArm.^b יוֹנָא, JArm.^s יוֹנָא, Syr. *yaunā* fem. and masc.; Mnd. *yaunā* fem. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 185b): יוֹנָתַי, יוֹנָתַי, יוֹנָתַי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 515l), יוֹנָי:

—1. **dove** (*columba*, Bodenheimer *An. Life* 171, 173; Dalman *Arbeit* 7:247ff., 256ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1934; Schnackenburg ZAW 76:78): **Gn** 8₈₋₁₂; sacrificial animal (Elliger *Lev.* 37) **בְּנֵי יוֹנָה** **Lv** 12₆, **בְּנֵי יוֹנָה** **Lv** 1₁₄ **5**₇ **15**₁₄₋₂₉ **Nu** 6₁₀, as a substitution **Lv** 5₁₁ **12**₈ **14**₂₂₋₃₀; **Is** 60₈ (domestic animal) **Jr** 48₂₈ (in the rocks) **Ezk** 7₁₆; foolish **Hos** 7₁₁, anxious **11**₁₁ and **Ps** 55₇; the cooing of a dove, image of the moaning of the sufferer **Is** 38₁₄ **59**₁₁ **Ezk** 7₁₆ **Nah** 2₈ (cf. symbol of Israel **Ps** 74₁₉, → I **תֹּר**, Mowinckel ANVAO 1953:1, 38f); **Ps** 68₁₄ booty covered with precious metal (Schäfer-Andrae *Kunst* 512);

—2. term of affection for the beloved **Song** 2₁₄ **5**₂ **6**₉, her eyes **1**₁₅ **4**₁ **5**₁₂;

—3. ? in Psalm heading **עַל־יוֹנָת אֱלֹם רְחֻקִים** **Ps** 56₁, ? rd. **עַל־יוֹנָת אֱיִים** Gunkel-B. 457 :: Mowinckel *Offersang* 496f: sacrificial animal;

—**2K** 6₂₅ → **תֹּר אֱיִים**. †

Der. II **יוֹנָה**.

3656 יוֹנָה

II **יוֹנָה**: n.m.; = I; EgArm. **י(ו)נִיא**; the prophet **Jonah** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 881) **2K** 14₂₅ **Jon** 1-4. †

3657 יוֹנָה

III **יוֹנָה**: **הַיֹּנָה הַחֹרֵב** **Jr** 46₁₆ **50**₁₆, → **יִנָּה**.

3658 יוֹנִי

***יוֹנִי**: gntl. of **יוֹן**, cun. *Yamani* king of Ashdod (Tallqvist *Names* 91b), NBab. *Yamanai* (Herzfeld *Inschriften* 24:23; MVAeG 35:1, 43f, §6; MHeb. JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 185b) **יֹנְיִא** Greek; *-īt* Syr. Mnd. skilful, elaborate: **יֹנְיִם** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 562u): Greek people **Jl** 4₆, cj. **יֹנְיִת** in Greek (→ I **יוֹנָה** 3) **Ps** 56₁. †

3659 יוֹנָק

יוֹנָק See below under **יוֹנָק** and **יֹנָק** (#3661).

3660 יֹנָק

יֹנָק See below under **יוֹנָק** and **יֹנָק** (#3661).

3661 יֹנָק/יוֹנָק

יוֹנָק and **יֹנָק** (once): **יֹנָק** pt.; MHeb.² JArm.^{tg}, JArm.^b **יֹנְיִק** Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 186b) **יֹנְיִא**, EgArm. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 109: **יֹנְיִק/יֹנְיִק**:

—1. **suckling, child** Nu 11₁₂ Dt 32₂₅ 1S 15₃ 22₁₉ Is 11₈ Jr 44₇ Ps 8₃ Lam 2₁₁ 4₄, יוֹנְקֵי שְׁרִים, breast-fed baby JI 2₁₆ Song 8₁;

—2. **shoot** Is 53₂ (parallel with שָׁרַשׁ), Rüthy 46f., ? rd. יוֹנְקָת. †

3662 יוֹנְקָת

יוֹנְקָת: fem. of יוֹנֵק; MHeb. (only pl. !): י(ו)נְקוֹתֶיהָ, י(ו)נְקָתוֹ;

—1. sg. coll. **offspring, descendants** cj. Is 66₁₂ rd. יוֹנְקָתוֹ;

—2. **shoot** Ezk 17₂₂ Hos 14₇ Ps 80₁₂ Job 8₁₆ 14₇ 15₃₀; ? rd. Is 53₂ כִּי־יוֹנְקָת. †

3663 יוֹנָתָן

יוֹנָתָן: n.m., < יְהוֹנָתָן; EgArm.:

—1. son of Saul 1S 13_{2-14:49} 19₁ 1C 10₂, → יְהוֹיָהוּנָתָן 1;

—2. son of אֲבִיתָר 1K 1_{42f}, → יְהוֹיָהוּ אֲבִיתָר 2;

—3. Jr 40₈ (? dittography BH, :: Rudolph);

—4-8. Ezr. 8₆; 10₁₅; Neh 12₁₄₋₃₅; 1C 2_{32f}; 11₃₄ → יְהוֹיָהוּ 5;

—Neh 12₁₁ rd. יְיֹחָנָן.

3664 יוֹסֵף

יוֹסֵף, SamP.^{M27} *yūsef*, Sept. Ιωσηφ, also Ιωσηπ(οϛ); Ph. יֹסֶף (Benz *Names* 128, 323); EgArm. OLZ 30:1043f; יֹסֶף hif. short form “may (Y) add” or “(Y) added”, (Noth 212) → יוֹסֶפֶיָה; Gn 30_{23f} → יְהוֹסֵף: Joseph.

A. n.m.:

—1. son of Jacob and Rachel Gn 30_{24-50:26} Ex 1_{5f-8} 13₁₉ Nu 27₁ 32₃₃ 36₁₂ Jos 17_{1f} 24₃₂ Ps 105₁₇ 1C 2₂ Sir 49₁₅; supposed Egyptian attestation (Meyer *Isr.* 292 :: Albright *Vocalization* 34; → Gesenius-B.; Rowley *Joseph* 35) Noth *Geschichte* 112; Rowley *Joseph* 116ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 886; RGG 3:859;

—2. father of יִנְאָל Nu 13₇;

—3. Ezr 10₄₂;

—4. priest Neh 12₁₄;

—5. בְּנֵי־אֹסֶף 1C 25_{2,9}.

B. n. of tribe and people:

—1. the **tribe of Joseph** (→ Noth *Geschichte* 59f, 87f; *Welt* 65f; Kaiser VT 10:1ff) **Gn 49**₂₂₋₂₆ **Dt 27**₁₂ **33**₁₃₋₁₆ **Ezk 47**₁₃ (rd. חֲבֵלָיִם לְיוֹ) **48**₃₂ **1C 5**₂;

—2. the Northern Kingdom = **Israel** **Ezk 37**₁₆₋₁₉ **Am 6**₆ **Ps 80**₂, → **81**₆; בְּנֵי יוֹלָיִם **Nu 1**₁₀₋₃₂ **26**₂₈₋₃₇ **34**₂₃ **36**₁ **Jos 14**₄ **16**₁₋₄ **17**₁₄₋₁₆ **18**₁₁ **1C 5**₁ **7**₂₉; יוֹ בֵּית יוֹ בְּנֵי יוֹ (Caspari in *Fschr. Jacob* 38f) **Jos 17**₁₇ **18**₅ **Ju 1**_{22f-35} **2S 19**₂₁ **1K 11**₂₈ **Am 5**₆ **Ob 18** **Zech 10**₆; יוֹ מַטֵּה יוֹ בֵּית יוֹ **Nu 13**₁₁; יוֹ מַטֵּה בְּנֵי יוֹ **Nu 36**₅; יוֹ שְׂאֲרֵית יוֹיֹ **Am 5**₁₅; יוֹ אֶהֱל יוֹ שְׂאֲרֵית **Ps 78**₆₇; יוֹ אֶהֱל יוֹ בְּנֵי יַעֲקֹב וַיּוֹ אֶהֱל יוֹ **77**₁₆. †

3665 יוֹסֶפֶיה

יוֹסֶפֶיה: n.m.; יֹסֶף hif. (:: Bergsträsser 2: §14h, qal) + יִיסֶף (→ יוֹסֶף): **Ezr 8**₁₀. †

3666 יוֹעֲאֵלָה

יוֹעֲאֵלָה: n.m.; (? יַעֲלָה BDB 418b), ? rd. יַעֲלָה with MSS **1C 12**₈. †

3667 יוֹעֵד

יוֹעֵד, Sept.^B Ιωαδ: n.m.; יִיֹעֵד + עֵד, “Y is witness” (Noth 162f): **Neh 11**₇ (Torrey *Vit. Proph.* 23, the נְבִיא in **1K 13**; confusion with יַעֲדוּ (?). †

3668 יוֹעֶזֶר

יוֹעֶזֶר: n.m.; יִיֹעֶזֶר + עֶזֶר, “Y is help” Sept.^B Ιωζαρα, Sept.^A Ιωζααρ, ? = עֶזֶר; DJD 2, text 17B: 4; יהוֹעֶזֶר Diringer 186; BA 24:110: **1C 12**₇. †

3669 יוֹעֵץ

יוֹעֵץ See below under יוֹעֵץ and יוֹעֲצָת (#3671).

3670 יוֹעֲצָת

יוֹעֲצָת See below under יוֹעֵץ and יוֹעֲצָת (#3671).

3671 יוֹעֲצָת/יוֹעֵץ

יוֹעֵץ and יוֹעֲצָת: יוֹעֵץ participle: **counsellor** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1551; THAT 1:750) **2S 15**₁₂ **Is 1**₂₆ **3**₃ **19**₁₁ (of Pharaoh, var. חֲכָמִי), **41**₂₈ (the opposing party, Begrich *Dtj.* 40), cj. **47**₁₃ (rd. יוֹעֲצָתִי) **Mi 4**₉ (= Yahweh ?) **Nah 1**₁₁ (בְּלִיעֵל) **Job 3**₁₄ **12**₁₇ **Pr 11**₁₄ **12**₂₀ **15**₂₂ **24**₆ (? “counsel”, Gemser 113) **Ezr 4**₅ **7**₂₈ **8**₂₅ **1C 26**₁₄ **27**_{32f} **2C 22**₄ **25**₁₆; יוֹעֲצָת female counsellor **2C 22**₃; פֶּלֶא יוֹעֵץ “who gave marvellous advice” or “a marvel of a counsellor” **Is 9**₅ (Gesenius-K. §1281) :: Mowinckel ZAW 73:297f “who always knows what to do”; → Wildberger ThZ 16:314ff; *Jesaja* 1:381f. †

3672 יועֵשׁ

יועֵשׁ: n.m.; י'יועֵשׁ + עוֹשׂ, “Yahweh helped” (Noth 175f); ? Diringe 46 יעֵשׁ:

—1. Benjaminite **1C** 7₈;

—2. official of David **1C** 27₂₈. †

3673 יוצֵאת

יוצֵאת: יצֵא 4, fem. participle: **abortion** (cattle) **Ps** 144₁₄. †

3674 יוצֵדֵק

יוצֵדֵק, Sept. Ἰωσεδεκα: n.m.; < יהוֹצֵדֵק: father of Joshua the high priest: **Ezr** 3_{2.8} 5₂ 10₁₈ **Neh** 12₂₆, ? = יהוֹיָהוּצֵדֵק **Hg** 1₁ etc. †

3675 יוצֵר

יוצֵר, once יצֵר: יצר pt.; MHeb. (also creator), Ug. pl. (guild of) *yšrm*, Ph. יצר (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 110): יצֵרִי, יוצֵרִים **Is** 44₉:

—1. **potter** (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:208ff; Kelso §7, → BArm. פִּתְרָר) **Is** 41₂₅ **Jr** 18_{4a-b-6a-b} **Lam** 4₂; pl. **1C** 4₂₃ (royal guild); נִבְלָ יוצֵרִים potters' vessel **Is** 30₁₄; חֲמֵר הַיוצֵרִים potters' clay **Is** 29₁₆; בֵּית הַיּוֹצֵרִים הַיּוֹצֵרִים (Kelso §12) **Jr** 18_{2f}; יוֹצֵרֵי חֲרָשׁ vessel-maker 19₁ (י'י' from 18_{2f}, delete?) (הַ) יוצֵר potter's vessels, earthen vessels 19₁₁ 2S 17₂₈ **Ps** 2₉;

—2. **thrower, caster**; אֶל-הַיּוֹצֵר הַשְּׁלִיךְ **Zech** 11₁₃ to give over to the melting place of the temple (English versions: treasury, cf. Torrey JBL 55:247ff; Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2:107ff). †

3676 יוקִים

יוקִים: n.m.; short form of יוֹקִים Sept.^{BL}; יוקם Diringe 193, → יוכן < → יוֹכִין (Albright ZAW 47:16) **1C** 4₂₂. †

3677 יוֹרֵא

יוֹרֵא **Pr** 11₂₅: → II ירה hof. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 444k) to be watered enough. †

3678 יוֹרֵה

I יוֹרֵה: I ירה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 488r: י(ו)רֵים: **archers** **1C** 10_{3a} 2C 35₂₃; → מוֹרֵה. †

3679 יוֹרֵה

II יֹרְהָהּ: II ירהה; Arb. *warīy* clouds with large raindrops (Guillaume 1:10); alt. < *יְרוּהָהּ (רוּהָהּ hif.); MHeb.², Ug. *yr* (Aistleitner 1233): **early rain**, from the end of October until the beginning of December (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:122; Reymond 18) :: מִלְקֹושׁ Dt 11₁₄ Jr 5₂₄, cj. JI 2_{23b} cf. II מוֹרְהָהּ, 2_{23a};

—Hos 6₃ → II ירהה hif. (Rudolph 132). †

3680 יֹרְהָהּ

יֹרְהָהּ, Sept.^B Ουρα, Sept.^A Ιωρα **Ezr 2**₁₈: n.m.; rd. with MT חֲרִיף **Neh 7**₂₄ (Rudolph 8). †

3681 יוֹרִי

יוֹרִי, Sept.^B Ιωραεε, Sept.^L Ιωραεεμ: n.m.; ? short form (Noth 40f) of *יוֹרִיִּים (→ יוֹרִיב): from Gad **1C 5**₁₃. †

3682 יוֹרָם

יוֹרָם, once יָרָם: n.m., < יְהוֹרָם; Pun. ירם (Benz *Names* 129): **Jehoram** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 884):

—1. king of Judah **2K 8**_{21-23f} **11**₂ **1C 3**₁₁; → יְהוֹרָם 1;

—2. king of Israel **2K 8**_{16-25-28f} **9**₁₄₋₂₄₋₂₉ **2C 22**₅₋₇; → יְהוֹרָם 2;

—3. Levite **1C 26**₂₅;

—4. cj. brother of תְּבַנִּי **1K 16**₂₂ (Sept., → Montgomery-G. 283f);

—5. son of תְּעִי, king of חֲמַת **2S 8**₁₀, Sept. Ιεδδουραυ rd. → II הַדְּרוֹרָם 1, **1C 18**₁₀. †

3683 חֶסֶד

חֶסֶד See below under יוֹשֵׁב חֶסֶד (#3685).

3684 יוֹשֵׁב

יוֹשֵׁב See below under חֶסֶד יוֹשֵׁב (#3685).

3685 יוֹשֵׁב-חֶסֶד

חֶסֶד יוֹשֵׁב: n.m., **1C 3**₂₀, rd. יָשׁוּב (Sept.^A, Holladay 109) חֶסֶד יוֹשֵׁב delete ? (Noth 245). †

3686 יוֹשְׁבִיָהּ

יוֹשְׁבִיָהּ, Or. יוֹשֵׁב־ (Kahle *Text* 78): n.m. יוֹשֵׁב + יֵשֵׁב hif. “may Y cause to dwell” (Noth 202f); EgArm. יֵשֵׁבִיָהּ (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*): from Simeon **1C 4**₃₅; → יוֹשְׁבִיָהּ. †

3687 יוֹשָׁה

יוֹשָׁה: n.m.: ? short form (Noth 38) of יוֹשִׁיָהוּ, → Sept.^{BA} Ιωσα(ς), Sept.^L Ιωας; from Simeon **1C 4**₃₄. †

3688 יוֹשִׁיָהוּ

יוֹשִׁיָהוּ: n.m.; < יוֹשִׁבֵיהָ Sept., Tg., (Rudolph 102, :: Noth 245): warrior of David **1C 11**₄₆. †

3689 יוֹשָׁפָט

יוֹשָׁפָט: n.m.; < יְהוֹשָׁפָט:

—1-2. **1C 11**₄₃; **15**₁₄. †

3690 יוֹתָם

יוֹתָם, Sept. NT Ιωαθαμ: n.m.; י' יוֹתָם + תָּמַם, “Y is (or proves himself to be) perfect” (Noth 189f): ? seal from אֵילָת לִיתָם: Moscati 54:9; WThomas *Documents* 224f: **Jotham**:

—1. son of Gideon **Ju 9**₅₋₇₋₂₁₋₅₇;

—2. king of Judah (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 897) **2K 15**₅₋₇₋₃₀₋₃₂₋₃₆₋₃₈ **16₁ Is 1** **7₁ Hos 1** **Mi 1** **1C 3**₁₂ **5**₁₇ **2C 26**₂₁₋₂₃ **27**_{1-6f-9};

—3. from Caleb **1C 2**₄₇. †

3691 יוֹתֵר

יוֹתֵר See below under יוֹתֵר and יֵתֵר (#3693).

3692 יֵתֵר

יֵתֵר See below under יוֹתֵר and יֵתֵר (#3693).

3693 יֵתֵר/יוֹתֵר

יֵתֵר and יוֹתֵר: יתֵר pt.; MHeb. and JArm.^t(?), JArm. יֵתֵרֵא more than:

—1. the rest **1S 15**₁₅;

—2. what is too much, adv. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 632m) **too much, excessively Qoh 2**₁₅ (:: → Hertzberg 80) **7**₁₆ (parallel with תֵּרֵבָה);

—3. with prep. (MHeb. בְּיוֹתֵר especially); a) with לְ **advantage: לְחָכְם יוֹ מַה** what advantage has the wise man? **Qoh 6**₈ (→ מַה c), **לְאָדָם מַה יֵתֵר** **6**₁₁ (? rd. יֵתֵרוֹן, Galling) **7**₁₁; b) with מִן, more than: with

מִמֶּנִּי, more than me **Est 6**₆, with מִהַמְּוֶה, above all this, moreover **Qoh 12**₁₂; c) with שׁ, besides **12**₉, or, it can be added that (Hertzberg 216f); → יִתְרַת. †

3694 יִזְאֵל

יִזְאֵל 1C 12_{3K}: → יִזְאֵל.

3695 יִזִּי

*יִזִּי: Arb. *wazza* to incite: → יִזִּי.

3696 יִזְאֵל

יִזְאֵל, 1C 12₃ Q Sept.^{AL}, K יִזְאֵל: n.m.: ? יזה = נזה “besprinkled (? meaning reconciled) by El” (Noth 245f; Lindblom *Servant Songs* 41). †

3697 יִזְיָה

יִזְיָה, Sept.^{BA} Αζ(ε)ιας, Sept.^L Ιαζιας: n.m., נזה qal (or hif., → Sept.), “Yahweh besprinkles” (Noth 245f) → יִזְיָה: **Ezr 10**₂₅. †

3698 יִזִּי

יִזִּי, n.m., יִזִּי: **1C 27**₃₁. †

3699 יִזְלִיאָה

יִזְלִיאָה, Sept.^A Εζλια, Sept.^L Ιεζελια: n.m.; ? Arb. *yazali* long-lived (Noth 246) or זלה + יִזְלִיאָה: **1C 8**₁₈. †

3700 יִזֵּן

I יִזֵּן: **Jr 5**₈ Q מִיִּזְנִים pu., K מִיִּזְנִים hof.; **Sir 36/33**₆ej. כסוס מוזין (MS Adler 15) :: KBL; MGWJ 78:4f: Arb. *nazāw*: to be on heat. †

3701 יִזֵּן

II*יִזֵּן: Arb. *wazana* to weigh.

Der. מִאֲזַנִּים.

3702 יִזְנִיָּה

יִזְנִיָּה: **Jr 42**₁, n.m.; EgArm., Cowley *Arm. Pap.* (יזנ(יה); → יִזְנִיָּה; with Sept. and **43**₂rd. עֲזַרְיָה. †

יְזַנְיָהוּ 3703

יְזַנְיָהוּ: Sept. Ἰεζουιας: n.m., < יְזַנְיָהוּ MSS and 2K 25₂₃, Diringen 229; יְזַנְיָהוּ + יְזַנְיָהוּ “Yahweh heard”, Noth 198; Rudolph 228: **Jr 40**₈. †

יִזַּע 3704

*יִזַּע: MHeb. יִזַּע hif. (of olives); Ug. (w)d' (Aistleitner 773; Gordon *Textbook* §19:686) to sweat, Arb. *wada'a* to trickle, Eth. *wazā*, Amh. *wazza* to sweat (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 195; Leslau 24); → III יִרַע.

Der. יִזַּע, יִזַּע.

יִזַּע 3705

*יִזַּע, יִזַּע, Jerome *yeze*: יִזַּע; Eth. *waz*, **sweat**, → יִזַּע, clothes that cause sweat **Ezk 44**₁₈. †

יִזְרַח 3706

יִזְרַח (ה) 1C 27₈: rd. הַיִּזְרַחִי. †

יִזְרַחְיָה 3707

יִזְרַחְיָה: Sept.^{AL} Ἰεζ(ε)ρεια, Sept.^B Ζαρεια: n.m.; זרח + יִזְרַח, “Yahweh rises (as light)” (Noth 184, 205) cf. יִזְרַחְיָה: from Issachar 1C 7₃; Levite **Neh 12**₄₂. †

יִזְרַעַל 3708

I יִזְרַעַל: n.m., אל + זרע (יִזַּע) Borée 99; or hif., Noth 36,213) “may God make fertile”:

—1. son of the prophet Hosea **Hos 1**₄ 2₂₄;

—2. 1C 4₃. †

יִזְרַעַל 3709

II יִזְרַעַל: Sept.^A Ἰεζραε/ηλ: n.loc., = I; locv. יִזְרַעַל: **Jezreel**:

—1. in Issachar: *Zerśin*, Abel 2:364f; Galling *Biblica Reallexikon* 307f; Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:260f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 857; Josephus *Ant.* Αβισαρος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 26) Ἰεζαρηλα etc. (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 58c), > Εσδρ(α)ηλωσ/μ **Judith 3**₉ 4₆ 7₃; *civitas Stradela*: **Jos 19**₁₈ **1S 29**₁₁ **2S 2**₉ 4₄ **1K 4**₁₂ **18**_{45f} **21**₁ **2K 8**₂₉ **9**_{15-16f-30} **10**_{1-6f-11} **2C 22**₆, יִזְרַעַלְיָה עִמְק (Noth *Welt* 56) **Jos 17**₁₆ **Ju 6**₃₃ **Hos 1**₅, also in **1S 29**₁ **2S 4**₄ יִזְרַעַלְיָה עִמְק יִזְרַעַלְיָה; **חֶלֶק 2K 9**_{10-36f}, cj. **1K 21**₂₃ for חֶלֶל; יוֹם יִזְרַחִל **Hos 2**₂ and יוֹם יִזְרַחִל **1**₄ (Wolff 27f; → יִזְרַעַלְיָה);

—2. in Judah Sept.^B Ιαριηλ; location ?, Abel 2:365; Simons *Geog.* §709; **Jos 15**₅₆ **1S 25**₄₃. †

3710 יִזְרְעֵאלִי

יִזְרְעֵאלִי: gntl. of II יִזְרְעֵאל 1: “from Jezreel”; fem. יִזְרְעֵאלִית, > יִזְרְעֵלִית 1S 30₅ 2S 2₂;

—1. Naboth 1K 21_{1,4-6f-15f} 2K 9₂₁₋₂₅;

—2. אַחִינֹעַם, wife of David 1S 27₃ 30₅ 2S 2₂ 3₂ 1C 3₁. †

3711 יַחְבָּה

יַחְבָּה 1C 7₃₄: K יַחְבָּה (1 MS Q), rd. Q, Sept., Vulg. וַיַּחְבָּה. †

3712 יַחַד

יַחַד: MHeb. nif., JArm. pa. to single out, designate, hitpa. to be kept together (man and wife) OArm. haf. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 106) to unite, 1QS nif. reflexive; Ug. Can. → יַחַד; Arb. *waḥada* to be alone; Eth. *weḥda*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 433a) *waḥada* to be few; → אַחַד.

qal: impf. יַחַד (Bergsträsser 2:125b): to be united Gn 49₆ with: בָּ, Is 14₂₀ with אֵת, cj. יַחַד to join with Job 3₆ (→ II חָדָה, parallel with אָבָה), to come together Ps 122₃ rd. יַחַד, Gunkel. †

pi (Jenni 188): impv. יַחַד; impf. תִּיחַד (לְבַב) to designate exclusively, concentrate (MHeb.) Ps 86₁₁; Sir 34/31₁₄ rd. תִּיחַד: תִּיחַד nif. to bump into (Vogt *Biblica* 48:18). †

Der. יַחַד, יַחְדָּו, יַחְדִּיר.

3713 יַחַד

יַחַד: יַחַד; MHeb.; Ug. *yḥd* parallel with *yḥd* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1087); Pun. *yad* (Poenulus 932; Sznycer 65ff); Can. EA *yaḥudunni* CAD I/J:321a *jaḥdunni* (gloss to *anakuma* “I”, = *יַחְדָּו, Dhorme *Receuil* 502, cf. Akk. *edānu*, Arb. *waḥdānī*): יַחַד; Jr 48_{7K}, Q MSS יַחְדָּו:

—1. sbst. uniting, **community** 1C 12₁₈ (Rudolph 105), often in DSS (Talmon VT 3:133f); totality Dt 33₅ (alt. as 2);

—2. > adv. (= יַחְדָּו): a) preceding: **together**, all at once, Hos 11₈ Mi 2₁₂ Ps 41₈ 49₃₋₁₁ 98₈ Job 3₁₈ 16₁₀ 17₁₆ 19₁₂ 21₂₆ (the one like the other) 24₄ (→ אַחַד pu.) 31₃₈; b) following: יַחַד שְׁנַיִם two together 1S 11₁₁; **altogether** Is 27₄ 44₁₁ Jr 48₇ Ps 40₁₅ 62₁₀ 74₆ 88₁₈ 141₁₀ (rd. יַחַד, join with _{10a}) add in 70₃ (BH); Job 34₁₅ 38₇ 40₁₃ Ezr 4₃ (“we alone”, Rudolph); (to fight) together 1S 17₁₀; with נֶאֱסַף 2S 10₁₅ 14₁₆ 21₉ Is 22₃, with נִשְׁפַּט 43₂₆, with עָמַד 50₈, with נִסַּד Ps 2₂ 31₁₄, with יָשַׁב 133₁; at the same time Is 42₁₄ 45₈ Job 6₂;

—Hos 11₇?; Ps 33₁₅ 49₁₁ and Job 34₂₉ → II חָדָה; Ps 74₆? rd. הַיְחַד פְּתִיחַי carving of the Only One (Widengren *Sak. Kön.* 108¹⁰; cf. אַחַד Dt 6₄, Eichrodt 1:145); Ps 74₈ → נִי; Job 10₈ rd. אַחַד. †

3714 יַחְדָּו

יַחְדָּו (90 times), יַחְדָּוּי, Jr 46_{12,21}, 48₇ Q יַחְדָּו: with pl. sf. as לְפָנָיו, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 530a (:: de Moor VT 7:350ff); invariable, without regard to gender and number; adv. = יַחַד 2:

—1. preceding vb.; **together** Is 11_{7,14} 31₃ 41₁ 52₈ 66₁₇ Jr 46₁₂ Zech 10₄ Lam 2₈; **altogether** Dt 12₂₂ 33₁₇ 1S 30₂₄ Is 9₂₀ 10₈ Jr 51₃₈ Job 24₁₇; **likewise** Ex 26₂₄;

—2. following vb.: **together** Ex 19₈ Is 1₂₈ Am 1₁₅, with יָשָׁב Gn 13₆ Dt 25₅; with הִלָּךְ Gn 22_{6,8,19} Am 3₃; with נָצַח nif. Dt 25₁₁; with נִוְעֵץ Is 45₂₁; **altogether** Ps 19₁₀ 37₃₈; **at the same time** Is 40₅ (:: Dahood CBQ 20:46f) 46₂ 48₁₃ Jr 6₁₁ Ps 4₉;

—Is 45₁₆ cj. נַחְרָיו (חרה nif.); Jr 31₁₃ and Ps 83₆ rd. יַחְדָּו (I חרה); ? Ps 74₈, → נִין; Pr 22₁₈ rd. בְּיַחַד (→ Gemser).

3715 יַחְדָּו

יַחְדָּו, or יַחְדָּו (Kahle *Text* 78), K יַחְדָּו, Sept.^B Ἰδαλ, Sept.^A Ἰεδδαλ; var. יַעְדָּו: n.m.; short form I חרה, → יַחְדָּו and יַחְדָּוהוּ, “may Yahweh rejoice” (Noth 210; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 503h): from Gad 1C 5₁₄. †

3716 יַחְדָּוֶאל

*יַחְדָּוֶאל: n.m.; → יַחְדָּו, HBauer ZAW 48:74¹: from Manasseh 1C 5₂₄. †

3717 יַחְדָּוְהוּ

יַחְדָּוְהוּ: n.m.; → יַחְדָּו, HBauer ZAW 48:74¹;

—1. Levite 1C 24₂₀;

—2. supervisor of David’s she-asses 1C 27₃₀. †

3718 יַחְוֶאל

יַחְוֶאל, Q → יַחְיֶאל (Sept.^B Ἰεληλ), → יַחְוֶאל ?; n.m.; אַל + חוה = חיה “may God clearly prove himself” or “God proved himself clearly” or causative (Noth 206; Baudissin *Adonis* 475); cf. יַחְוֶעֲלִי Diringer 46, Ph.

יַחְוֶמֶלךְ (Benz *Names* 127): Levite 2C 29₁₄ = יַחְיֶאל 5. †

3719 יַחְזִיֶאל

יַחְזִיֶאל: n.m.; חזה + אַל “may God behold” or “God beheld” (Noth 198f; HBauer ZAW 48:74¹) → יַחְזִיֶאל, יַחְזִיָּה, cf. *Yahzibada* EA and *Yahuzil/adda* Tallqvist *Names* 273; Huffmon 192; Ph. יַחְזִיֶעֶל (Benz *Names* 127):

—1. 1C 12₅, Sept.^{BA} Ἰεζ(ι)ηλ;

—2. **1C 16**₆;

—3. **1C 23**₁₉ **24**₂₃;

—4. **2C 20**₁₄ (2-4. Sept. Οζηηλ = עזיאל);

—5. **Ezr 8**₅ (Sept.^A Αζηηλ). †

3720 יְחִזִּיחַ

יְחִזִּיחַ: n.m.; → יְחִזִּיאֵל: **Ezr 10**₁₅. †

3721 יְחִזְקֵאל

יְחִזְקֵאל, Sept. Ιεζεκιηλ: n.m.; < *יְחִזְקֵאל, חזק (qal for pi.!) + אֵל “may God strengthen” or “God strengthened” (Noth 36, 202): > יְחִזְקֵ Diringer 241: *Ezechiel* (Vulg.), *Hesekiel* (Sept.^B **1C 24**₁₆), Reicke-R. *Hw.* 709:

—1. the prophet *Ezekiel Ezk 1*₃ **24**₂₄ **Sir 49**₈;

—2. **1C 24**₁₆. †

3722 יְחִזְקִיָּה

יְחִזְקִיָּה, Sept. Ἐζεκίας: n.m., < → יְחִזְקִיָּהוּ: **Hezekiah**:

—1. king of Judah (= יְחִזְקִיָּהוּ 1) **Hos 1**₁ **Mi 1**₁;

—2. **Ezr 2**₁₆ = יְחִזְקִיָּה **Neh 7**₂₁ **10**₁₈. †

3723 יְחִזְקִיָּהוּ

יְחִזְקִיָּהוּ, Sept. Ἐζεκίας: n.m.; Heb. inscr. Donner-R. *Inschriften* 190:1; confused with → יְחִזְקִיָּהוּ (Noth 246; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 78f) and *יְחִזְקִיָּהוּ (→ יְחִזְקֵאל); 1Q Is^a יְחִזְקִיָּה: **Hezekiah**;

—1. king of Judah (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 729) **2K 20**₁₀ **Is 1**₁ (1QIs^a יְחִזְקִיָּה ח' יְחִזְקִיָּה change > יח) **Jr 15**₄ **1C 4**₄₁ **2C 28**_{27-33:3};

—2. Ephraimite **2C 28**₁₂. †

3724 יְחִזְרָה

יְחִזְרָה: n.m.; *חזר, ? Arb. *ḥadira* careful, or *ḥazara* to be clever (Noth 228), alt. Arm. חזר (→ I חזרר to return, König): priest **1C 9**₁₂ = יְחִזְרָה **Neh 11**₁₃ (Rudolph *Chr.* 84). †

3725 יְחִיאֵל

יְחִיאֵל, Sept. Ιειηλ and the like: n.m.; חַיָּה, → יְחִיאֵל Q and יְחַיֶּה; “may he live, O God!” (: Noth 206); cun. *Yahi-ilu* BzA 6/5:100a; Huffmon 191f:

- 1. Levite **1C 15**₁₈₋₂₀ **16**₅;
- 2. Levite **23**₈ **29**₈;
- 3. at the court of David **27**₃₂;
- 4. brother of king Jehoram **2C 21**₂;
- 5. Levite **29**₁₄ Q = יְחִיאֵל;
- 6. Levite **31**₁₃;
- 7. chief officer of the temple **35**₈;
- 8. priest **Ezr 8**₉;
- 9. **10**₂;
- 10. **10**₂₁;
- 11. **10**₂₆; gentilic יְחִיאֵלִי **1C 26**_{21f}. †

3726 יְחִיד

יְחִיד, Jerome *iaid*: יְחִיד = יְחִיד; Amor. *Yahadu* (Huffmon 210); Ug. *yhd* lonely (Aistleitner 1153; Gordon *Textbook* §19:1087); Ph. Ιεουδ in Philo of Byblos (→ Eissfeldt *Sanchunjaton* **19**₃; *Kl. Schr.* 3:409f); MHeb. someone, an individual (: many, community), only יְחִידִי single, alone; JArm. יְחִידִי/יְחִידִי, Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 185a); OSArb. *whd*, Arb. *wahid*; Akk. (*w*)*edu* one, only: יְחִידִי, יְחִידִי, יְחִידִי:

- 1. **only**; the only son **Gn 22**_{2,12-16}; אֶבְלָה (ה) יְחִידִי מִתְּחִלָּה mourning for the only (son), Baudissin *Adonis* 89f, cf. Akk. *Habil-wēdum*, the only one is dead (Stamm 297), **Jr 6**₂₆ **Am 8**₁₀ **Zech 12**₁₀ **Pr 4**₃, Sept. ἀγαπώμενος/πητός; fem. the only daughter **Ju 11**₃₄, (Sept. μουσογενής, also **Ps 22**₂₁); ? cj. **Ps 74**₆ for → יְחִיד
- 2. **lonely, deserted** (cf. Ug.) **Ps 25**₁₆ (parallel with עֲנִי 68₇ יְחִידִי the soul (suffering and lamenting) **Ps 22**₂₁ **35**₁₇; unique Dam. 20:i:14 נִזְרָה הַיְחִיד and 20, 32 אֲנָשִׁי הַיְחִיד ? rd. יְחִיד, → Rabin *Zadokite* 37, 41. †

3727 יְחִיָּה

יְחִיָּה: n.m.; חַיָּה + יְחִיָּה, → יְחִיאֵל, ? Eg. יְחִי, Tell Qasile (Moscati 113:10) ? חַיָּה[...]: keeper of the ark **1C 15**₂₄. †

3728 יְחִיל

יְחִיל **Lam 3**₂₆ (rd. יְחִיל < יחל hif.) it is good to hope in silence (Rudolph 231). †

3729 יחל

יחל: MHeb.², Syr. *ʾauḥel* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 301a) to despair, Arb. *waḥila* to get stuck in the mud, be stuck (Guillaume 1:9) to be undecided (Driver *Biblica* 19:67), OSArb. *whl* to give time to pay (ZAW 75:310).

pi. (Jenni 249f., 257f.): pf. יַחֲלוּ, יַחֲלוּ, יַחֲלוּ (Bauer-L *Heb.* 382), יַחֲלוּ, יַחֲלוּ; impf. יִחַל, יִחַל, **Gn 8**₁₀ (Bergsträsser 2:129k; Gesenius-K. §69u) אִי־יַחֲלוּ, יִחַל, יִחַל; impv. יַחַל; pt. מִי־יַחֲלוּ:

—1. to **wait** (THAT 1:727ff): a) abs. **Gn 8**₁₀ (and 12 rd. וַיִּיחַל) **Ps 71**₁₄ **Job 13**₁₅ **14**₁₄, to wait patiently **Job 6**₁₁; b) with לְ to wait for **1S 13**_{8K} (Q וַיִּיחַל), **Is 42**₄ **Ezk 13**₆, cj. **Mi 1**₁₂ (rd. יִיחַל) **5**₆ **Ps 31**₂₅ **33**₁₈₋₂₂ **69**₄ (rd. מִי־יַחַל) **119**₄₃₋₇₄₋₈₁₋₁₁₄₋₁₄₇ **147**₁₁ **Job 29**₂₁₋₂₃ **30**₂₆; with אֶל **Is 51**₅ **Ps 130**₇ **131**₃;

—2. to **cause to hope** (? rd. יַחֲלוּ) **Ps 119**₄₉. †

[nif: pf. נִיחַל **Ezk 19**₅ (parallel with אֶבְדָה rd. נִוְאַל (אל nif. Zimmerli 418); impf. וַיִּיחַל **Gn 8**₁₂ rd. וַיִּיחַל.]

hif: pf. הִוְחִיל/הִוְחִילָה; impf. אִוְחִיל/לָה, תִּוְחַל; impv. הוֹחִיל: to tarry (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 294b), to **wait** (THAT 1:727ff): **1S 10**₈ **13**₈ Q (K → qal 1) **Job 32**₁₆ (interrogative !) **Lam 3**₂₁, cj. **3**₂₆ (rd. [וְיִחַל], rd. יְחִיל, → Rudolph), cj. **Ju 3**₂₅ (rd. וַיִּוְחִיל); with לְ towards, for **2K 6**₃₃ **Mi 7**₇ **Ps 38**₁₆ **42**₆₋₁₂ **43**₅ **130**₅ **Job 32**₁₁, cj. וְהוֹחִיל **Job 35**₁₄ and **Ps 37**₇ **Lam 3**₂₄;

—**2S 18**₁₄ rd. אֶחָל with לְכֵן (: Dhorme *Echter-Bibel.*: to wait, lose time); **Jr 4**₁₉ rd. אֶחָל. †

Der. יְחִיל, תִּוְחַלָה, n.m. יְחִילָה.

3730 יחלא

יחלא, SamP.^{M102} *yēllāʾel*, Sept.^A Αλοηλ and Αλληηλ: n.m.; Ph. יחלבעל (Benz *Names* 127) rd. יחל לאל (KBL) or Noth 204: II חלה “may God prove himself kind”: son of Zebulun **Gn 46**₁₄ **Nu 26**₂₆

—gentilic יחלאלי SamP.^{M102} *yēllāʾēli* Sept. Αλληηλει: **Nu 26**₂₆. †

3731 יחם

יחם: alternative form of חם; JArm.^{tg} *pa.* to heat; Arb. *waḥima* to have a craving for certain food during pregnancy, *waḥam* rut, heat.

qal: (Bauer-L. *Heb.* p. 436 note 1; Bergsträsser 2:125^a: חם qal !); impf. וַיִּחַם, וַיִּחַם (for y → Beer-M. 2: §63, 4b): to **be on heat** **Gn 30**_{38f.}. †

pi: pf. sf. יִחַמְתָּנִי; inf. יָחַם, 3rd. pl. fem. suffix יִחַמְנָה Gn 30_{41b} (Bomberg יִחַמְנָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252p):

—1. to be on heat (Gesenius-K. §52k) Gn 30_{41a} 31₁₀; with acc. to conceive Ps 51₇;

—2. to heat Gn 30_{41b}. †

Der. חָמָה.

3732 יִחַמּוּר

יִחַמּוּר: III חָמַר to be red; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 488r; Gradwohl 20; Eilers WdO 3:85; MHeb., JArm. Syr. יִחַמּוּרָא (Brockelmann *Lex.* 241b); ? Ug. *yḥmr* Aistleitner 1155 (: Gordon *Textbook* §19:879; Driver *Myths* 139a); Arb. *yahmūr* roe, roebuck; n.m. Ιαμουρ Lidzbarski *Eph.* 2:124; Wuthnow 56: roebuck Dt 14₅ 1K 5₃. †

3733 יִחַמֵּי

יִחַמֵּי: n.m.; II חָמָה, short form “(God) protects” (Noth 38, 196); OSArb. *Yḥm'l* (ZAW 75:310) *yḥm'l* (Ryckmans 1:230 b), Eg. *Yahm(a)* Albright *Vocalization* 36: from Issachar 1C 7₂. †

3734 יַחֵף

*יַחֵף: MHeb.² hitp., JArm.¹ pe., JArm.^s pa. to become barefooted, Syr. *wəḥef*, Arb. *ḥafiya*; Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 186f.

Der. יָחַף.

3735 יַחֵף

יַחֵף: יַחֵף; MHeb., JArm.¹ יַחֵפֵּא, Syr. *ḥefyāy*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 147a) הַיִּפְיָא; Arb. *ḥāfīn* (JPOS 7:6): barefoot 2S 15₃₀ Is 20₂₋₄, בְּיַחֵף lest he become barefoot (? subst., → Rudolph 18) Jr 2₂₅. †

3736 יַחֲצִיאַל

יַחֲצִיאַל, SamP.^{Ben-H.3.173a} *yēṣṣāʿel*, Sept.^B Αισιηλ and Σαηλ, Sept.^A Ιασιηλ: n.m.; אַל + חָצָה to allocate or Arb. *ḥaziya* IV to favour (Noth 204); > יָחַץ Diringer 171f: son of Naphtali Gn 46₂₄ Nu 26₄₈; → יַחֲצִיאַל; gentilic יַחֲצִיאַלִּי Nu 26₄₈. †

3737 יַחֲצִיאַל

יַחֲצִיאַל, Sept.^B Ιεισιηλ, Sept.^A Ιασιηλ: n.m., יַחֲצִיאַל (MSS, Noth 27¹): 1C 7₁₃. †

3738 יַחַר

[יַחַר: ? *יַיַחַר 2S 20_{5k} → אַחַר hif.]

3739 יחַשׁ

יחַשׁ: MHeb. pi., JArm.^{gb} pa. to prove the genealogy, MHeb. hitpa. and JArm.^{lg} to be derived from; Arb. *whš* X to try to associate (Schulthess ZAW 30:61); denominative.

hitp: pf. הִתְיַחֲשׂוּ; inf. הִתְיַחֲשׂוּ, הִתְיַחֲשׂוּם; pt. מִתְיַחֲשִׁים: to **have oneself enrolled in the genealogical list**, establish the descent **Ezr 2₆₂ 8₃ Neh 7₅₋₆₄ 1C 5₁ (לְבַכְרָה)**.7-17 **9₁**; inf. הִתְיַחֲשׂוּ > sbst. **registration, genealogy Ezr 8₁ cj. Neh 7₅ (for הִתְיַחֲשׂוּ Rudolph 140) 1C 4₃₃ 5₇ 7₅₋₇₋₉₋₄₀ 9₂₂ 2C 12₁₅ (cj. לְהִתְיַחֲשׂוּ זה, Rudolph 234, alt. delete) 31₁₆ (→ Rudolph 306).**17-19. †

Der. יַחַשׁ.

3740 יַחַשׁ

יַחַשׁ: MHeb. יַחֲסִין and יוֹחֲסִין, also יחַס, JArm. יַחֲוּסָא: **genealogy סִפְרֵי הַיַּחֲוּסָא Neh 7₅, cj. הִתְיַחֲשׂוּ** (Ehrlich; Rudolph 11², 140 :: Hölscher; Gallings). †

3741 יַחַת

יַחַת: n.m.; ? (BDB 367a: יַחַת ? for יַחֲתָה): 1-5.: **1C 4₂; 6₅₋₂₈; 23_{10f}; 24₂₂; 2C 34₁₂**. †

3742 יַחַת

יַחַת: 1. → חַתַּת nif.;

— 2. → נַחַת qal.

3743 יַטַּב

יַטַּב: alternative form of טוב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 378j; Lachish, Yaud. OArm. and EgArm. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 106; BArm. JArm.^{lg} Sam. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (יַטְבִּי, Drower-M. *Dictionary* 192a) *yṭb*; Arb. in *ʿaiṭib bihi* (Guillaume 1:26); THAT 1:652ff.

qal: impf. (also represents impf. of טוב) (יַטַּב) יַטַּבְתָּ, Nah 3₈ (alternative form of qal and hif. or text error ?, Bergsträsser 2:128^h; 1QpN (הַתִּיטִיבִי); יַטַּבְתָּ:

—1. יַטַּב לּוֹ/לָהּ: **it goes well with him/her Gn 12₃ 40₁₄ Dt 4₄₀ 5₁₆₋₂₉ 6₃₋₁₈ 12₂₅₋₂₈ 22₇ Jr 7₂₃ 38₂₀ 40₉ 42₆ Ru 3₁, cj. יַטַּב Ps 49₁₉; with כֵּן יַטַּב he is (or fares) better Nah 3₈ (see above);**

—2. a) יַטַּב בְּעֵינַי a word or plan **pleases Gn 34₁₈ 41₃₇ 2S 18₄ 1K 3₁₀ Est 1₂₁ 5₁₄**; it pleases **Gn 45₁₆ Lv 10_{19f} Dt 1₂₃ 1S 24₅ Ps 69₃₂ (with כֵּן better than), the people's approval Jos 22₃₀₋₃₃ 2S 3₃₆**; (David) is popular **1S 18₅**, a woman pleases **Est 2_{4,9}**; b) יַטַּב לְפָנַי **it is agreeable, pleasing Neh 2₅**; with finite vb. pleasing to do **Neh 2₆**; with אֵל cj. **1S 20₁₃** with cj. inf. לְהַבִּיא;

—3. וַיִּטֵּב לֵב becomes (is) glad **Ju 18₂₀ 19_{6,9} 1K 21₇ 2K 25₂₄ Ru 3₇ Qoh 7₃** (is “in good spirits”); וַיִּטֵּבְךָ **Qoh 11₉** usu. cj. וַיִּטֵּב (BHS), rd. יִטְבֶּךָ Dahood *Biblica* 43:363, *dativus commodi* (Gesenius-K. 119s), cf., Ug. Gordon *Textbook* §6:21. †

hif: (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 402u): pl. וְהִיטַבְתִּי, הִיטַבְתָּ, הִיטַבְתִּי (mixed formation פִּי and עו, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 403; Bergsträsser 2:128^h), הִיטַבְנוּ, הִיטַבְתֶּם; impf. יִטֵּב (יִטֵּב) **Job 24₂₁** misunderstood plene-writing, Bergsträsser 2:128^h), יִטֵּב, וַיִּטֵּב, וַיִּטֵּבִי, תִיטֵבִי; impv. הִיטֵבְהָ, הִיטֵבִי; inf. הִיטֵב(ו), הִיטֵבְךָ, הִיטֵבִי, הִיטֵבְתִּי; pt. הִיטֵב(ו); pt. הִיטֵב(ו)ב:

—1. הִיטֵב with לְ to be friendly towards, deal well with **Gn 12₁₆ Ex 1₂₀ Nu 10₂₉ Jos 24₂₀ Ju 17₁₃ 1S 25₃₁ Ezk 36₁₁ Ps 51₂₀ 119₆₈ 125₄;**

—2. to do good to someone with acc. **Dt 8₁₆ 28₆₃ 30₅ 1S 2₃₂ Jr 18₁₀ 32_{40f} Zech 8₁₅ Job 24₂₁;** with עם **Gn 32₁₀₋₁₃ Nu 10₃₂;**

—3. to do something well: a) words **Dt 5₂₈ 18₁₇ Ps 36₄** meaning to speak well, elaborately; b) to put something in order, dress lamps **Ex 30₇**, to adorn one’s head **2K 9₃₀**; with הִרְךָ to walk rightly **Jr 7₃₋₅ 18₁₁ 26₁₃** (:: to make cunning manoeuvres **2₃₃**), **35₁₅** to mend one’s ways; c) מִצְבּוֹת to erect splendid pillars **Hos 10₁**; with צַעַד, לָכַת to stride out serenely **Pr 30₂₉**; with הִסְךָ and מֵן to practise faithfulness more than **Ru 3₁₀**; abs. with מֵן **Nah 3₈**, → qal; with פָּנִים to make a cheerful countenance **Pr 15₁₃**; with לָבוֹ to do oneself well **Ju 19₂₂**; with גְּוִיָּה cj., to do good to the body **Pr 17₂₂**; with שֵׁם and מֵן to make more famous **1K 1₄₇**, with הָרָה + לְ to do well to be angry **Jon 4₄₋₉**; d) with inf. or fin. vb. equivalent to adv.: with נָגַן to play beautifully **Is 23₁₆ Ezk 33₃₂ Ps 33₃**, לִנְנוֹ **1S 16₁₇**; לְרֵאוֹת to see well **Jr 1₁₂**; cj. לְהִרְעֵם כַּפֵּיהֶם הִיטִיבוֹ to be skilled in doing evil **Mi 7₃** (with play on words);

—4. to do good, do well (:: הִרְעֵ) **Gn 4₇ Lv 5₄ Is 1₁₇ 41₂₃ Jr 4₂₂ 10₅ 13₂₃ Zeph 1₁₂;**

—5. adv. הִיטֵב (Solá- Solé 88) well, utterly **Dt 9₂₁ 13₁₅ 17₄ 19₁₈ 27₈ 2K 11₁₈;**

—**1S 20₁₃** → qal; **Mi 2₇?** rd. הִבְרִיּוֹ יִטְבוּ, or יִיטֵב to give kind words; **Ps 49₁₉** → qal; **Pr 15₂** rd. תִּטְיֶךָ; **Qoh 11₉** → qal. †

Der. מִיטָב, n.loc. יִטְבָּה, יִטְבַּתָּה; n.m. מוֹהֵיטְבָאֵל.

3744 יִטְבָּה

יִטְבָּה, Sept.* Ιετβεα: יֵטב (cf. Montgomery-G. 522f): = Ιωταπατα, MHeb. יִטְבַת, יוֹתְבַת (Schürer 1:611); **Jotbah** = *Kh. Jefât* 14 km N1 of Nazareth, Abel 2:366 :: Simons *Geog.* §957 rd. יִטְבָּה; = יִטְבַתָּה Montgomery-G. 521: home town of the mother of king Amon **2K 21₁₉**. †

3745 יִטְבַתָּה

יִטְבָּהּ, SamP.^{M105} *yētibta*, Sept.^A (I)εταβαθαν; יטב → יִטְבָּה: the second halt in the desert before עֵינֵי נֹבֶר Nu 33^{33f} Dt 10⁷ (Sept.^B Θαβαθα), Jotbathah = *ʿAin fīāba*, 40 km N1 of Aqaba, Abel 2:366; Simons *Geog.* §438 (: Rothenberg *Wüste* 151f: *fīāba* 10 km S of אֵילָת). †

3746 יִטָּה

יִטָּה: n.loc. Jos 21¹⁶: → יוֹטָה. †

3747 יִטוֹר

יִטוֹר:

—1. SamP.^{Ben-H 3:173a} *yētor* (n.m.), Sept. Ιετ(τ)ουρ: son of Ishmael Gn 25¹⁵ 1C 1³¹; usu. = 2., Nab. (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:103) Ιατου-ροϋ in Hauran, Ιαθουρει :: DJD 2: text 94b, line 2, see p. 227; Arb.;

—2. n.p., Sept.^{BA} (I)τουραιω, in Transjordan 1C 5¹⁹, Ἰτουραῖα Luke 3¹, Ἰτουραῖοι in Antilebanon: **Ituraeans** (Schürer 1:707ff; Abel 1:297; Simons *Geog.* §121:10; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 788). †

3748 יַיִן

יַיִן (ca. 140 times): MHeb. יַיִן Ostr. Sam. יַיִן (= *yēn*, RMeyer *Gramm.* 1:29), Diringer 356a; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 109; Ug. *yn* Gordon *Textbook* §19:1093; Aistleitner 1183; Arb. and Eth. *wain* (also vine, Arb. and Amh. also grapes, Ullendorff 123b), OSArb. *wyn, yyn*, vineyard (Müller 113f; ZAW 75:310); Akk. *īnu* (> Can. ?; AHw. 383b; CAD 1:152, 157) > οἶνος, *vinum*, Georgian Salonen *Kulturwörter* 3f; < Hitt. *wiyāna* vine, Rabin *Orientalia* 32:137f; RLA 3:307a; Koehler (KBL 1027b): non-Semitic, classical :: Sem. → תִּירוֹשׁ :: Wolff *Hos.* 103, → Rudolph *Hos.* 20, 110; Ug. both in the same text AfO 20:214a; VHehn 65ff., 85ff.; FStaehelin *Fschr. Wackernagel* 152; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2149: יַיִן, יַיִן, יַיִן/נֶגֶד: **wine**:

—1. phrases: לַחֶם לַיַּיִן Gn 14¹⁸ Ju 19¹⁹ Neh 5¹⁵; יַיִן הַגֶּן Lam 2¹² (prp. נֶאֱמַן, :: Rudolph); בִּשְׂרַיִם Da 10³; וְשָׂרָר יַיִן Lv 10⁹ Nu 6³ Dt 14²⁶ 29⁵ Ju 13⁴⁻⁷⁻¹⁴ 1S 1¹⁵; יַיִן parallel with שָׂרָר Is 24⁹ 28⁷ 29⁹ 56¹² Mi 2¹¹ Pr 20¹ 31⁶; וְחָלַב יַיִן Is 55¹; שָׂמֶן יַיִן Pr 21¹⁷ 2C 11¹¹; יַיִן וְקִיץ Jr 40¹²; יַיִן וְקִיץ וְשָׂמֶן Jr 40¹⁰; חֲלִיל יַיִן Is 5¹²;

—2. expressions: a) יַיִן לְבָנוֹן Hos 14⁸, חֲלָבוֹן יַיִן Ezk 27¹⁸; b) יַיִן הַרְקָח (appositional, Gesenius-K. 131c, ? rd. יַיִן, 6 MSS) Song 8², יַיִן הַטּוֹב (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §76e, :: II טוֹב) best wine Song 7¹⁰, מִלְּכֹת יַיִן royal wine Est 1⁷ (Bardtke 281f), מִשְׁתֵּי יַיִן his table wine Da 1⁵, יַיִן תִּרְעֵלָה wine that makes one stagger Ps 60⁵, cj. חֲמֹר יַיִן foaming wine Ps 75⁹, יַיִן עֲנוּשִׁים wine from those who have been fined Am 2⁸, יַיִן חֲמֹסִים wine got by violence Pr 4¹⁷; c) יַיִן חֲמֵץ something fermented from wine, vinegar Nu 6³; יַיִן בֵּית הַיַּיִן Song 2⁴ = יַיִן בֵּית מִשְׁתֵּה הַיַּיִן Est 7⁸, meaning banquet house (Würthwein ThR 32:205);

—3. wine (= drunkenness) Gn 9²⁴ 1S 25³⁷; makes merry 2S 13²⁸ Ps 78⁶⁵ 104¹⁵ Pr 31⁶ Qoh 10¹⁹; cf. תִּירוֹשׁ, cheers gods and people Ju 9¹³; with other consequences Gn 49¹², cf. 43³⁴, Is 24¹¹ 28¹⁻⁷ Jr 23⁹ Hos 7⁵ Ps 60⁵ Pr 23³¹; to drink wine freely Is 5¹¹ Pr 23²⁰⁻³⁰ Qoh 2³; יַיִן תִּירוֹשׁ to rid oneself 1S 1¹⁴ by vomiting deliberately Sir 31/34²¹, cf. Erman-R. *Ägypten* 288;

is not to be treated as a verb under 1) **arbitrator** (Segal *Magnes Anniversary Volume* 1938:31ff) **Is 29**₂₁ and **Am 5**₁₀ (with **בְּשִׁעַר**), someone who administers a reprimand **Ezk 3**₂₆, one who reproves **Pr 25**₁₂; for **Hab 1**₁₂ **לְהוֹכִיחַ** 1Qp Hab. **לְמוֹכִיחוֹ** (→ Elliger *Habakkuk*. 50; Segert *ArchOr*. 21:105f);

—3. to **appoint, assign** **Gn 24**₁₄₋₄₄. †

hof: pf. **הוֹכַח**, to be reproved **Job 33**₁₉, cj. **Ps 73**₁₄ (**וְהוֹכַחְתִּי**). †

hitp: impf. **יִתְנַכַּח** (Bauer-L. *Heb*. 377c) to **argue with**, with **עִם** **Mi 6**₂. †

Der. **תוֹכַחַת**, **תוֹכַחָה**.

3752 יְכִילָה

יְכִילָה 2C 26₃: n.f.; rd. → Q **יְכִלְיָה**, Sept.^B **Χαλῖα** (Rahlf's), **יְכִלְיָהוּ** 2K 15₂, Sept.^B **Χαλῖα**, Sept.^L **Ιεχελια**, K **יְכִילָה** ?; ? **כול** hif. “Yahweh will provide” (*Šanda Könige*); ? **יְכוֹל** “Yahweh is able”, Stamm *Frauenamen* 311) OSArb. **יכלאל** Ryckmans 1:225b: mother of king Azariah (Uzziah). †

3753 יָכִין

יָכִין, Sept. **Ιαχεν/μ**: n.m.; **כון** hif., short form “may he (Y) establish, (Y) established” (Noth 202): Ph. in proper nouns **יכנ** (Harris); Ug. *ykn*, *Yakunni/u* (PRU 3:261), cun. *Yakinu* Tallqvist *Names* 91b, 316b); Pun. **יכן** (Benz *Names* 128); OSArb. *ykn* name of a gate (ZAW 75:310); cun. seal *Yakin-ilu* (de Vaux *Patriarchen* 20):

—1. son of Simeon **Gn 46**₁₀ **Ex 6**₁₅ **Nu 26**₁₂; = **יָרִיב** 1C 4₂₄; gentilic → **יְכִינִי**;

—2. priest **Neh 11**₁₀ 1C 9₁₀ 24₁₇;

—3. name of a temple pillar 1K 7₂₁ (**Ιαχουμ/μ**) 2C 3₁₇, → **בַּעַז**. †

3754 יְכִינִי

יְכִינִי, Sept. **Ιαχεν**: gentilic of **יָכִין**: **Nu 26**₁₂. †

3755 יכל

יכל (ca. 200 times): MHeb. almost only pt. **יְכוֹלָה**, **יְכוֹלָה** etc.; Ph. (**תכל** Karatepe ii:5), EgArm. Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 107); BArm. **יכל**, JArm. (**יכל**) Sam. Ben-H. 2:479b; CPArm. *ykil* and *ykol*; cf. EgArm. BArm. JArm. Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb*. 389a), OSArb. Soq. Arb. **כהל**.

qal: pf. **יָכַל** (**יָכַל**), **יָכַלְתָּ**, **יָכַלְתָּ** (**Ex 18**₂₃), **יָכַלְתִּי**, **יָכַלְתִּי** (Bauer-L. *Heb*. 340e); impf. **יִכְלוּ**, **יִכְלוּ**, **יִכְלוּ** (**Ex 18**₂₃), **יִכְלוּ**, **יִכְלוּ**, **יִכְלוּ**; inf. cstr. **יִכְלוּ** (Bauer-L. *Heb*. 382), **יִכְלוּ**;

mixed formation with וַיִּלְדֶּה :: Beer-M. §57:2a), יוֹלְדָה, יוֹלְדָתוֹ/תָּךְ, יוֹלְדֶתְכֶם, הַיּוֹלְדוֹת, יָלוֹד, יָלוֹדָה, הַיּוֹלְדִים:

—1. to **give birth** (to children) Gn 3₁₆, עַת לָרֶתֶת Job 39₁ (? gloss < verse 2 ?); to bring forth (young) צֵאן Gn 30₃₉, אֵילָת Jr 14₅, to lay eggs Jr 17₁₁; יָלוֹד new-born child (τεχθείς Matthew 2) 1K 3_{26f}, pl. 1C 14₄, אִשָּׁה יָלוֹד Job 14₁ 15₁₄ 25₄ † (1QHod. 5 times; Rüger ZNW 59:113);

—2. to **beget** (said of men, cf. *pario*; → hif., :: Jr 30₆) Gn 4₁₈ 10₈ Pr 17₂₁ 23₂₂ 1C 1₁₀, pt. הַיִּלְדָּה begetter Da 11₆ (? rd. יִלְדָּה, → Commentaries);

—3. metaph. יָלוֹד אֶוֹן Job 15₃₅, שָׁקַר יָלַד Ps 7₁₅, מוֹשֶׁה brings forth the people Nu 11₁₂, צוֹר (= God) Dt 32₁₈; רִוַח יִלְדָנוּ Is 26₁₈ (→ Commentaries); מַה יִּלְדָּ יוֹם, 33₁₁, תִּלְדוּ קֶשׁ what a (or the) day may bring forth Pr 27₁; God, the father of the king Ps 2₇ (THAT 1:735); Zeph 2_{2a} ? rd. תִּלְדֶּהְךָ :: Gerleman, → Commentaries.

nif: pf. נוֹלַד, נוֹלְדוּ (MSS 1C 3₅ and 20₈ for נוֹלְדוּ (? mixed formation < nif. and pu., or text error Bauer-L. Heb. 382); impf. יוֹלֵד, יוֹלְדוּ/לְדוּ, אֶוֹלְדוּ (2S 3₂ Q K pu. ?); inf. הוֹלֵדוּ, הוֹלְדוּ; pt. נוֹלַד (Bauer-L. Heb. 188p) Gn 21₃, נוֹלְדִים: to **be born** Gn 10₁ Lv 22₂₇ (animals, 35 times); לְאַהֲרֹן אֶת־נָדָב וַיִּוֹלַד to Aaron was born Nadab Nu 26₆₀ (→ אֵת 4b), Gn 4₁₈ 21₅ 46₂₀; הַיּוֹלְדָה יוֹם day of their birth Hos 2₅, בּוֹ אֶוֹלַד בוֹ Job 3₃, לוֹ נוֹלַד לוֹ שְׁלוֹשָׁה there were three born to him 1C 2₃ (Gesenius-K. §145 l; relative clause, Rudolph 10), כָּל־נָשִׁים וְהַנוֹלַד מֵהֶם, masc. suffix (Gesenius-K. 135o) Ezr 10₃; metaph.: people Is 66₈, נוֹלְדֵם children yet to be born (cf. Ps 78₆ and nif. בְּרָא and הָיָה);

—Job 11₁₂ rd. יִלְמַד :: Horst *Hiob* 165.

pi. (Jenni 210f): inf. יִלְדְּכֶם; pt. מִיִּלְדוֹת, מִיִּלְדָּת: to **help to give birth** Ex 1₁₆ (Dam. 11, 13); pt. fem. **midwife** Gn 35₁₇ 38₂₈ Ex 1₁₅₋₁₇₋₂₁, Ass. *Muallid(a)tu* = Ishtar (Baumgartner *Umwelt* 297⁴, cf. Μύλιττα fem. n. div. Herodotus i:131, 199). †

pu. (? passive qal, Bauer-L. Heb. 287o; Bergsträsser 2:87c): pf. יוֹלְדוּ/לְדוּ, יִלְדָה, יִלְדָתי, יִלְדוּ/לְדוּ, יִלְדוּ/לְדוּ; pt. יִלְדָּ (Bauer-L. Heb. 287o; Gesenius-K. 150s :: Bergsträsser 2:96f: pf.), הַיּוֹלְדָּ Ju 13₈: to **be born** Gn 4₂₆ (+ 23 times) עַל־בְּרָכִי Gn 50₂₃, Job 5₇ (Peters; Horst ? rd. יוֹלַד after עָמַל (Hölscher) or = acc. (Budde); metaph. for the mountains Ps 90₂ (Arb. *muwalladāt* products).

hif: pf. הוֹלִיד, הוֹלִידוּ, הוֹלִידוּ, הוֹלִידוּ; impf. יוֹלִיד, יוֹלִידוּ; impv. הוֹלִידוּ; inf. הוֹלִידוּ; pt. מוֹלִיד, מוֹלִידִים:

—1. to **beget** (→ qal 2) Gn 5₃ (ca. 40 times), מִן הַיּוֹלִידָה to beget by a woman 1C 8₉;

—2. to **cause to bring forth** Is 66_{9a-b}; bring rain on the earth Is 55₁₀; metaph. אֶוֹן 59₄ (to bring forth) Job 38₂₈ (THAT 1:735).

hof: inf. הולדת and הולדת (Bomberg הול'הולדת Bauer-L. *Heb.* 379t), הולד DJD 1, p. 85, text 19, 3:3: to be born (always with יום) Gn 40₂₀ Ezk 16_{4f.} †

hitp: impf. ויתילדו (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 328a): denom. to have one's name put down on the family list, *ספר תולדות, and thus acknowledged Nu 1₁₈, → התיחש. †

Der. מוליד, מוליד, מולדת, לדה, *יליד, *ילדות, ולוד, ולדה, ולד, ולד.

3759 ילד

ילד, SamP.^{M106} *yāled*, pl. *yālidem* (→ יליר): MHeb.; Ug. *yld*, Pun. Nab. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 107); Arb. *walad* son, young animal; Akk. (*w*)*ildu*; → ולד, ולד, ולדים, ולדי (4 times) and ילדי Is 57₄ † (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 566d), ולדי (ילדו) Job 38₄₁, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252r), ולדיהם:

—1. **boy, male child:** a) Gn 4₂₃ 21₈₋₁₄₋₁₆ 37₃₀ 42₂₂ 44₂₀ Ex 2₃₋₆₋₁₀ 2S 6₂₃ 12_{15-18f-21f} 1K 3₂₅ 14₁₂ 17₂₁₋₂₃ 2K 4₁₈₋₂₆₋₃₄ Is 9₅ Jl 4₃ Ru 4₁₆ Qoh 4₁₃₋₁₅; b) pl. boys, children Gn 30₂₆ 32₂₃ 33_{1f-5-7-13f} Ex 1_{17f} 21₄ 1S 1₂ 2K 2₂₄ 4₁ Is 2₆ 8₁₈ 29₂₃ 57_{4f} Zech 8₅ Job 21₁₁ Ru 1₅ Lam 4₁₀ Da 1₄₋₁₀₋₁₃₋₁₅₋₁₇ Ezr 10₁ Neh 12₄₃; miscarriage (SamP. ולרה Ex 21₂₂); c) ששועים, בנז'ילד זקנים (= Gn 44₂₀) son begotten by an old man, child of his old age זקנים ילד ילד darling child Jr 31₂₀, זקנים ילדי Hos 1₂, פשע ילדי Is 57₄;

—2. הילדים “the young men”, body of advisors :: הזקנים 1K 12₈₋₁₀₋₁₄ / 2C 10₈₋₁₀₋₁₄ (Malamat JNES 22:247; BA 28:41ff);

—3. **young animal:** cow and bear Is 11₇, raven Job 38₄₁, hind and mountain goat 39₃. †

3760 ילדה

ילדה, SamP.^{M106} *yālida*: fem. of ילד; MHeb.; Akk. *ilittu* descendants: ילדות:

—1. **girl, female child, pl.** Zech 8₅;

—2. **marriageable girl** Gn 34₄ Jl 4₃. †

3761 ילדות

ילדות, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 505o; MHeb., JArm.^b ילד/רותיך (Bomberg יתך, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 253b):

—1. **youth** Qoh 11_{9f};

—2. **early manhood** (?) Ps 110₃ (→ BH; Stoebe *Fschr. Baumgärtel* 188f), :: cj. כטל ילדתיך (Lib. Ps. 233). †

3762 ילה

יָלָה: Arb. *wala/iha* to lose one's head (AFischer *Islamica* 1:390ff), Eth. Leslau 24; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 428a) to lament :: → לָהָה.

qal: impf. יָתַלָּה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 378o): to **be anxious, worried** Gn 47₁₃. †

3763 יָלוֹד

יָלוֹד: יָלַד; < **yallōd* < **yallād* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479j), < **yullād* (Bergsträsser 2:87c), pt. qal passive (Beer-M. §68:3c); MHeb.; Arb. fem. *wallādat*: יָלְדָה (וְ)רִים: **born** Ex 1₂₂, with לְ to someone 2S 12₁₄; with location Jos 5₅ 2S 5₁₄ Jr 16₃. †

3764 יָלוֹן

יָלוֹן: n.m.; Sept.^B Αμων; etym. ?; Ug. n.m. *yly*, ? Arb. *wali* + *ān*: from Caleb 1C 4₁₇. †

3765 יָלִיד

יָלִיד, SamP.^{M106} often fem. יָלִיד; יָלַד; JArm.¹ יָלִידָא; fem. Arb. *walīdat*: יָלִיד, יָלִידִי: Willeesen *Stud. Theol.* 12 (1958):192ff:

—1. **son** (→ 2); of עֲנָק Nu 13₂₂₋₂₈ Jos 15₁₄, of רָפָה 2S 21₁₆₋₁₈ and רָפָא 1C 20₄;

—2. **slave born in the house(hold)** (de Vaux *Inst.* 1:128, “someone’s bondsman”; Galling *VT Supp.* 15:157; Sauer *ZDMG* 116:237; Akk. (*w*)*ilid bītim* (Driver-M. *Babylonian Laws* 1:222), Arb. *muwallad* (Enz. *Isl.* 3:859), > mulatto (Littmann *Morg. Wörter* 68), Greek οφθακέτης: Gn 14₁₄ 17_{12f.23-27} (:: מְקַנְתָּ כְּסָף), Lv 22₁₁ (:: קִנְיִן כְּסָף) Jr 2₁₄. †

3766 יָלַל

יָלַל: MHeb.² pi., JArm. pa. JArm.¹ also af.; EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 107), Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 192a) af. Syr.; Arb. *walwala*; Eth. *wailawa* to wail, *waile* woe, Amh. *walale* wail of pain (Leslau 24); Akk. *alālu* call to work, working song, denom. *alālu* to sing a song of joy, *šūlulu* to rejoice (AHw. 34a-b; BASOR 103:12f); onomatopoeic, → II אָלַל, II הָלַל.

hif: pf. הִיָּלַל; impf. (Bauer-L. 229f, 382) אִיָּלַל, אִיָּלְהָ, אִיָּלְלוּ and יִהְיֶיֶלְלוּ Is 52₅ (1QIs^a וְהוֹלְלוּ, po. ?), תִּהְיֶיֶלְלוּ; impv. הִלְלוּ, הִלְלוּ, הִלְלוּ Q Jr 48₂₀; Is 23₁ הִלְלוּ 1QIs^a אִילֵּהִיָּלְלוּ (RMeyer *ThLZ* 1950:723): to **howl**, lament, parallel with זָעַק Is 14₃₁ 65₁₄ Jr 25₃₄ 47₂ 48₂₀₋₃₁ 49₃ Ezk 21₁₇ Hos 7₁₄ Zech 11₂; parallel with סָפַד Jr 4₈ Jl 1₁₃ Mi 1₈; with עָל Jl 1₅₋₁₁ Jr 51₈; Is 13₆ 15_{2f} 16₇ 23₁₋₆₋₁₄ Jr 48₃₉ Ezk 30₂ Am 8₃ Zeph 1₁₁; ? Is 52₅ וְהִיָּלְלוּ, 1QIs^a וְהוֹלְלוּ, ? III הָלַל to make a mockery, here abs., to mock (cf. Torrey *Dtj.* 407). †

Der. יָלַלְהָ, יָלַלְהָ.

3767 יָלַל

יָלַל: יָלַל: < *yilil (Bauer-L. 468w): **howling**, יְשִׁימוֹן יָלַל Dt 32₁₀ hallucinatory sounds in the desert (cf. Hauer *Religion* 78, 212). †

3768 יָלַלָה

יָלַלָה: יָלַל; MHeb.², JArm.^t, OArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 107): יָלַלָה, יָלַלָהּ: **howling, wailing** Is 15₈ Jr 25₃₆ Zeph 1₁₀ Zech 11₃. †

3769 יָלַע

יָלַע Pr 20₂₅: → I לעע.

3770 יָלַף

*יָלַף: Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 192a); Arb. *wlf* III to be intimate, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 432a) *walfā* to get used to; → I אָלַף.

Der. יָלַפָּת.

3771 יָלַפָּת

יָלַפָּת: יָלַף; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607c; Sept. λιχίην lichen, Vulg. *impetigo* mange; Jewish trad. = יָלַפָּת, Eg. lichen, Arb. *ḥazāz*, Sy. *ḥ-zāzīt*, → KBL: **scabs** Lv 21₂₀ 22₂₂. †

3772 יָלַק

יָלַק: ? Arb. *waraqā* to put forth leaves 'araq ash-coloured (Guillaume 1:26).

Der. יָלַק.

3773 יָלַק

יָלַק: יָלַק: **locust** because of the description in MHeb.² of Syr. *zāḥlā* a creeping locust but without wings (Koehler ZDPV 49:332): Jr 51₁₄₋₂₇ Jl 1₄ 2₂₅ Nah 3_{15f} Ps 105₃₄. †

3774 יָלַקוֹט

יָלַקוֹט: לַקֹּט, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 488r: **shepherd's pouch** (e.g. for sling-stones), explained by the gloss כְּלֵי רֵעָם (Stoebe VT 6:409) 1S 17₄₀. †

3775 יָם

יָם (390 times): MHeb. lake, reservoir, also (when small in size) receptacle of the winepress, collecting space from the lower millstone (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:209); DJD 3:244 parallel with אֲשִׁיחַ, cf. Sir 50₃ and Moabite אֲשִׁיחַ,

Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 27); Ug. *ym*. (fem. *ym ml't* AfO 20:214b), Ph. ים; Arm. יִמָּא BArm. JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 186a), Pehl. EgArm. and Palm. יִמָּא (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 107); > Arb. *yamm* (Fraenkel 231), ? SyrArb. side (Barthélemy 917); > Akk. *kusa/i yāmi* (> WSem., AHw. 514a); Eg. *ym*, Copt. (*e*)*yom*: cs. usu. יָמוֹ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 564); יָם יפוא Ezr 3₇, יָם הַמֶּלַח Gn 14₃, with הָעֵרְבָה Dt 4₄₉, הַנְּחֹשֶׁת 2K 25₁₃ and מִצְרַיִם Is 11₁₅ :: יַם־סוּף Ex 13₁₈ and elsewhere; locv. יָמָה; יָמָה, masc.: lake, sea, open sea, (including the larger lakes, larger rivers, Reymond 163ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1181).

—1. generic: sg. יָם ... אֶרֶץ ... שָׁמַיִם Ex 20₁₁, שֵׁפֶת הַיָּם Gn 22₁₇, חוֹל הַיָּם 32₁₃, דְּגַת הַיָּם 1₂₆, הַיָּם הַיָּם 9₂, לְשׁוֹן הַיָּם Jos 15₅, מַעַמְקֵי יָם Is 51₁₀, c.j. גַּלְיֵי הַיָּם Ps 107₂₉, c.j. עַמְלִצֵי יָם 74₁₄, עֲלֵה הַיָּם Jr 51₄₂, גְּדוֹל כַּיָּם Lam 2₁₃.

—2. pl. יָמִים sea Da 11₄₅; = מְקוֹה הַיָּמִים Gn 1₁₀, שֵׁפַע יָמִים Dt 33₁₉, חוֹל יָמִים Jr 15₈, יָמִים חוֹף Gn 49₁₃, בְּלֵב יָמִים Ps 46₃.

—3. certain seas: a) **Mediterranean Sea** and its regions: הַיָּם הַגְּדוֹל מְבוֹא הַשְּׁמוֹשׁ Jos 1₄, הַיָּם הַגְּדוֹל הַיָּם Nu 34_{6f} (יָמָא רבא GnAp. 16₁₂ 21₁₁ → Akk. *tiamtu rabitu ša šulmi šamši*, Fitzmyer *GenAp* 132); Jos 23₄ c.j. 15₁₂ and 47 Ezk 47₁₀₋₁₉ 48₂₈, יָם פְּלִשְׁתִּים Ex 23₃₁, יָם יפוא (א) Ezr 3₇ 2C 2₁₅, הַיָּם הָאֲחֵרוֹן (: הַקֶּדְמוֹנִי → b) Dt 11₂₄ 34₂ Jl 2₂₀ Zech 14₈; הַיָּם אֵי הַיָּם Is 11₁₁ 24₁₅ Est 10₁; b) **Dead Sea** (*mare mortuum*, Noth *Welt* 15; Arb. *Baḥr Lūt*, Reicke-R. *Hw.* 201s) הַיָּם הַמֶּלַח Gn 14₃ (GnAp. 21₁₆ רבא ימא מלחא ימא רבא → Fitzmyer *GenAp*² 153) Jos 18₁₉; הַיָּם הָעֵרְבָה Dt 3₁₇ 4₄₉ 2K 14₂₅ הַיָּם הַקֶּדְמוֹנִי (: הַיָּם הָאֲחֵרוֹן → a) Ezk 47₁₈ Jl 2₂₀ Zech 14₈; יָם Is 16₈/Jr 48₃₂; c) **Sea of Galilee**, Sea of Gennesaret (Abel 1:494ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 546) פְּנֵי הַיָּם Nu 34₁₁, יָם פְּנֵי הַיָּם Jos 12₃; d) **Sea of Reeds**, locv. יָמָה סוּף (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 527n; BeerM. §14:2b; Bergsträsser 1:65p) Ex 10₁₉, → I סוּף; e) יַם־מִצְרַיִם Is 11₁₅; ? rd. Zech 10₁₁ (Wellhausen) Sea of Reeds; alt. Mediterranean (Simons *Geog.* §69) or the Nile (c.j. for צָרְהָה יָם, Duhm, → 5); f) מַיִם עַד יָם Am 8₁₂ Zech 9₁₀ Ps 72₈, c.j. Mi 7₁₂, Sir 44₂₁: geographical area from the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean Sea, or from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean Sea (cf. Babylonian, Gressmann *Messias* 19), mythical (Hölscher *Erdkarten* 29).

—4. from the often occurring meaning Mediterranean (3a), i.e. the Western Sea, יָם comes to mean west (: יָמָה to the west Gn 13₁₄, מַיִם from the west 12₈, יָם פְּאֵת הַיָּם west side Ex 27₁₂, יָם פְּאֵת הַיָּם Ezk 41₁₂; רֵיחַ הַיָּם west wind Ex 10₁₉ > west side Ezk 42₁₉; יָם וְרָוּם Zech 14₄, יָם וְרָוּם Dt 33₂₃; מַיִם לְ west of Jos 8₉).

—5. of large rivers, like Arb. *baḥr* and *yamm*: the Nile Is 19₅ Nah 3₈, cf. נְהַרֵי כּוּשׁ Is 18₁, pl. the branches of the Nile Ezk 32₂; Euphrates Jr 51₃₆ (cf. Lucian *Dea Syria* 13); מְדַבְרֵי יָם Is 21₁ = Akk. *māt tāmti(m)*, Dhorme *Rec.* 301ff, 765 :: Montgomery *Arabia* 80⁹: metaph. the Arabian desert, :: Galling *Fschr. Weiser* 55: dl. יָם with Sept. and rd. מְדַבְרֵי (cf. II * מְדַבְרֵי 2).

—6. cosmic (Reymond 167ff): קִרְקַע הַיָּם Am 9₃, with שְׂרָשֵׁי Job 36₃₀, בְּלֵב־יָם Pr 23₃₄; יָם the power which is hostile to God, Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:256ff; Kaiser 140ff; → תְּהוֹם and 7.

—7. יָם after Ug. *Ym*, pronounced **Yammu* Gordon *Textbook* §19:1106; Aistleitner 1173; Kaiser 44ff, (: HBauer ZAW 51:92: = יוֹם !), ? Amor. *ym* (Huffmon 210); → Albright *Religion* 166f; Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:258ff; *Handbuch der Orientalistik* 1/8, 1.1, 84f; *Wb. Myth.* 1:289f: earliest instances **Ps 74**₁₃ **Job 7**₁₂ **26**₁₂; questionably **Is 51**₁₀ **57**₂₀ **Job 3**₈ (for יוֹם !) **9**₈ (→ בְּמִזְמֵה 1), → יְמוֹאֵל.

—8. cultic: the **sea of bronze** (Galling *Reallexikon* 342; Albright *Religion* 166, 242⁷²; Parrot *Temple* 32ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 372; Noth *Könige* 155f) **1K 7**_{24f·44} **Jr 27**₁₉ **52**₂₀ **1C 18**₈ **2C 4**_{2·4·6·10·15} †;

—**Zech 10**₁₁ → צָרָה; **Nah 3**_{8b} for מַיִם rd. מַיִם; **Ps 8**₉ rd. מַיִם for יַמִּים; **65**₆ for יָם rd. אַיִם; **106**₇ for עַל-יָם rd. עֲלֵיו; **107**₃ for וַיִּמַּיִן rd. וַיִּמַּיִן; **Job 36**₃₀ for שְׂרָשֵׁי הַיָּם rd. שְׂרָשֵׁי הַרִים; **Lam 2**₁₃ כַּיִם, → Rudolph: ? כַּיִם presently.

3776 יְמוֹאֵל

יְמוֹאֵל: n.m.; Ug. *Ymil* Aistleitner 1174; Eg. *ym'l*, (ZDPV 65:25); יָם 7 or יוֹם + אֵל (Jirku ZAW 66:151⁸), = נְמוֹאֵל **Nu 26**₁₂ **1C 4**₂₄; cf. לְמוֹאֵל: from Simeon **Gn 46**₁₀ **Ex 6**₁₅. †

3777 יְמוּמָה

יְמוּמָה: n.f.; Arb. *yamām(at)* dove, diminutive *yumaimat*, Eg. turtle-dove, *Turtur Senegalensis Aegyptiacus* KBL: daughter of Job, **Job 42**₁₄. †

3778 יָמִין

I יָמִין (ca. 140 times), SamP.^{M106} *yammen, yammīna*: יָמִין, denom.; Sec. cs. *imin* (Brönno 163f); Ug. *ymn* and Eg. *ymn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1107); Siloam 3 and EgArm. יָמִין, Nab. Palm. יָמִין (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 109); MHeb. יָמִין and יָמִין; JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 186b) יָמִינָא, also adj.; OSArb. *ymn*, Arb. *yamīn*, Eth. *yamān*; Akk. *imnu, imittu*: יָמִין, בְּיָמִין, מִיָּמִין, יָמִינָה; fem.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1564:

—1. **right side**: יָמִינוּ יָד his right hand **Gn 48**₁₇, שׁוֹק הַיָּמִין right thigh **Ex 29**₂₂, יָרֵךְ יָמִינוּ **Ju 3**₁₆, יָמִין עֵין right eye **1S 11**₂; > יָמִינוּ his right hand **Gn 48**₁₃, of God **Is 62**₈ **Ps 16**_{8·11}, עֲלֵיוֹן יָמִין **Ps 77**₁₁; לְשִׁמוֹאֵלוֹ לְשִׁמוֹאֵלוֹ to know right from left **Jon 4**₁₁;

—2. adv.: הַיָּמִין to the right (: הַשְּׂמֹאל **Gn 13**₉, = עַל-יָמִין 24₄₉, מִיָּמִין right of 48₁₃, עַל-יָמִינוּ on his right **1C 6**₂₄, cj. **Zech 6**₁₃, לְיָמִינְךָ at your right side **Ps 45**₁₀, לְיָמִין to the right **Neh 12**₃₁, מִיָּמִין **1K 7**₃₉, **2K 12**₁₀ rd. Q מִיָּמִין (K בִּי, → בִּי 13);

—3. regarded highly (*Fschr. Hempel* 35¹⁹): (God) swears by his right **Is 62**₈, hence יָבֵּ > oath (also Arb., VT 9:257) שָׁקַר יָמִין **Ps 144**_{8·11}; > **good fortune**, Arb. *yumn*, OSArb. *s'd ymnhw* fortune of his right, *Yemen* > *Arabia felix*, → n.m. יָמִינָה; יָמִינָה holds the means of divination **Ezk 21**₂₇, arrows **39**₃, cup **Hab 2**₁₆, שִׁחָר **Ps 26**₁₀; on the right stands the protector **Is 63**₁₂ **Ps 109**₃₁, the accuser **Zech 3**₁ **Ps 109**₆; on the right sits the honoured one **Ps 110**₁ (**Ephesians 1**₂₀ ref. to Christ), the king's mother **1K 2**₁₉; God holds the right hand of his charge **Ps 73**₂₃ **80**₁₈ (אִישׁ יָמִינְךָ);

—4. the right side as the south side: יָמִין **south, southern** (→ I and II תִּימָן and Yemen): יְהִימָן **Job 23₉** and אֶל-הַיָּמִינִי southward **Jos 17₇**, אֶל-יָמִין **1S 23₂₄** and מִיָּמִין **23₁₉** and לְ מִיָּמִין **2K 23₁₃** south of; מִיָּמִין on the south side **1K 7₃₉** **Ezk 16₄₆**; וְיְהִי מִיָּמִין וְיְהִי מִצְפּוֹן north and south **Ps 89₁₃** (: Eissfeldt *Baal Zaphon* 12f; *Wb. Myth.* 1:258: two mountains, rd. אֶמְנָה);

—2S 24₅ rd. יָמִין.

Der. II יָמִין, בְּנֵי־יָמִין, תִּימָן.

3779 יָמִין

II יָמִין: n.m.; = I 3, “Felix” (Noth 224):

—1. son of Simeon **Gn 46₁₀** **Ex 6₁₅** **Nu 26₁₂** **1C 4₂₄**; gentilic יְמִינִי **Nu 26₁₂**;

—2. descendant of יְרַחֲמֵאל **1C 2₂₇**;

—3. Levite **Neh 8₇**; → יְמִינִי and יְמִינִי. †

3780 יְמִינִי

יְמִינִי: **Ezk 4₆** and **2C 3₁₇** with הֶ: Q הַיְמִינִי, K הַיְמִינִי: adj. right (: שְׂמֵאלִי). †

3781 יְמִינִי

יְמִינִי: gentilic of בְּנֵי־יָמִין:

—1. בְּנֵי־יְמִינִי Benjaminite **1S 9₂₁** **Ps 7₁** **1C 27_{12K}** לְבָנֵי־בְנֵי־יְמִינִי (Q לְבָן יְמִינִי), with art. בְּנֵי־הַיְמִינִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501c) **Ju 3₁₅** **2S 16₁₁** **19₁₇** **1K 2₈**, pl. בְּנֵי יְמִינִי **Ju 19₁₆** **1S 22₇**;

—2. בֵּן replaced by יְמִינִי אִישׁ: אִישׁ **2S 20₁** **Est 2₅**;

—3. misc.: pleonastic בְּנֵי־יְמִינִי אִישׁ יְמִינִי **1S 9₁** (? something to be deleted); אֶרֶץ יְמִינִי **1S 9₄**, abbreviation for (coll.) בְּנֵי־אֶרֶץ יְמִינִי BDB 412a; cf. *Yamīn*, Rép. Mari 127. †

3782 יְמִלָּא

יְמִלָּא **2C 18_{7f}** (Palm. Lidzbarski *Ephemeris* 3:134 :: Stark *Names* 91a < root מִלָּךְ) and יְמִלָּה **1K 22_{8f}**: n.m., מִלָּא “may (God) fill” or short form from מִלָּךְ, → יְמִלָּךְ (Noth 246; :: KBL; WdO 1:404: fullness): father of the prophet Micah. †

3783 יְמִלָּךְ

יְמֻלֶּךָ, Sept.^B *Ιεμολοχ*: n.m.; short form from *מֻלַּךְ* hif. + ndiv. “may (God) give dominion” or “(God) gave dominion”; Amorite *Yamlīk-ilu* (Huffmon 230), EgArm. Aimé-G. 46:1, Nab. *יְמֻלֶּךָ* (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:104a), Palm. *ימלכו* (Stark *Names* 91a), > → *יְמֻלֶּךָ*; > *Ιαμ(β)λιχος* (Wuthnow 56; Pauly-W. (Kl.). 2:1305ff): from Simeon **1C 4**₃₄. †

3784 יָמֹם

יָמֹם, SamP. *האימים*, ^{M67} *imem* (→ *אימים* !), Sept. *Ιαμιν*, Jerome *Iamin*: in Tg. and Jewish tradition mules, Vulg. (Pesh.) hot springs (? Arb. *wamiha* to be hot, Zorell; Salonen *Hipp.* 71); Gunkel *Märchen* 36; Löckegard *Fschr. Pedersen* 226; :: KBL: vipers (*Lisān* 16:134), Arb. *yamm* spirits in the form of snakes (→ Wellhausen *Heid.* 152f; Henninger *Geisterglaube* 286f): **Gn 36**₂₄. †

3785 יָמִין

יָמִין: denom. from *יָמִין*, MHeb.¹ pu. pt. lying on the right, dexterous; MHeb.² hif., JArm.^b af. to go to the right, stand on the right, do what is right; Arb. to be fortunate, OSArb. IV to go to the right.

hif: impf. *תֵּאֲמִינֵנוּ*, *אֵימִינָה* **Is 30**₂₁ (? rd. *תֵּימִים תֵּאֲמִינֵנוּ*, :: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 382); impv. *הֵימִינֵנוּ*; inf. *לְהֵמִין*; pt. *מֵימִינִים* **1C 12**₂ (dialect ?):

—1. to **keep (go) to the right** (:: *שְׂמֹאל* hif.) **Gn 13**₉ **Is 30**₂₁ **Ezk 21**₂₁, cj. **Job 39**₂₄ (rd. *יֵימִין לֹא יִשְׂמֹאל* *וְלֹא יֵימִין*): with *מָן* to turn to the right from **2S 14**₁₉;

—2. pt. **right-handed** (:: *מִשְׂמֹאלִים*) **1C 12**₂; cj. **Neh 4**₁₇ (rd. *הֵימִינֵנוּ*, Rudolph) to hold in the right hand; → *תֵּימָן*, *יָמִין*, *יָמִין*. †

3786 יָמֵנָה

יָמֵנָה, SamP.^{M134} *yamne*: n.m.; *יָמֵנָה* Moscati *Epigrafia* 38:3 (:: Michaud *Pierre* 62f); short form *מֵנָה* pi. “may (God) allocate” or “(God) allocated”, or from *יָמִין* 3 (Noth 224):

—1. **Gn 46**₁₇ **Nu 26**_{44aα}; aß gentilic, rd. *הַיָּמֵנִי* (SamP.^{Ben-H.173}) *yamni* **1C 7**₃₀;

—2. **2C 31**₁₄. †

3787 יָמֵינִי

יָמֵינִי, as *שְׂמֹאלִי* (Barth *Fschr. Nöldeke* 794), K **Ezk 4**₆ **2C 3**₁₇ *יָמֵינִי*, fem. *יָמֵינִית*; MHeb., DJD 1, 29:2, 2;

—1. **right**, *אֵזֶן*, *בְּהֵן יָד*, *בְּהֵן רֵגֶל*, *אֶצְבַּע* **Ex 29**₂₀ **Lv 8**_{23f} **14**_{14-16f. 25-27f}; side **Ezk 4**₆ Q; standing on the right **עַמּוּד** **1K 7**₂₁ **2C 3**₁₇ Q;

—2. **southern** **1K 6**₈ **7**₃₉ **2K 11**₁₁ **Ezk 47**_{1f} **2C 4**₁₀ **23**₁₀. †

3788 יָמָנֶה

יִמְנַע, Sept. Ιμναα: n.m.; מִנַּע, short form “may (God) hold back, defend” (Noth 197) or OSArb. *mn* ‘mighty (Conti 179a); **1C** 7₃₅. †

3789 יָמַר

יָמַר: ? alternative form, or only orthographic var. of מָוַר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 403).

hif: pf. הִיָּמַר (var. הִמַּר) to exchange **Jr** 2_{11a-b}. †

hitp: impf. תִּתְיַמְרוּ **Is** 61₆, ? rd. with 1QIs^a תתִּיאַמְרוּ (cf. Theodotion, Aquila and **Ps** 94₄): → II אָמַר, Talmon Textus 4:116f :: Nötscher VT 1:299. †

3790 יִמְרָה

יִמְרָה, Sept.^{AL} Ιεμ(β)ρα, Sept.^B Ιμαρη: n.m.; ? מִרָה; ? rd. בְּנֵי יִמְרָה (cf. verse 30, Rudolph): **1C** 7₃₆. †

3791 יָמוּשׁ

? יָמוּשׁ: **hif**: impv. הִיָּמוּשְׁנִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 437) **Ju** 16₂₆: rd. Q הִיָּמוּשְׁנִי root I מוּשׁ; by-form of מוּשַׁשׁ; K הִיָּמוּשְׁנִי, by-form יָמוּשׁ, or only orthographic var. ?. †

3792 יָנָה

יָנָה: MHeb. **hif**. to cheat, annoy (with words); JArm.^t af. to oppress, cheat, JArm.^s to annoy, JArm.^b to cheat, OArm. haf. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 109); Arb. *wanāy* to be weak.

qal: pt. fem. יִנָּה, יִנָּי see below: to **be violent**, oppress: הָרַב **Jr** 46₁₆ and 50₁₆ (Gesenius-K. §126w), cj. 25₃₈, עִיר **Zeph** 3₁;

—**Ps** 123₄ Q יִנָּי יִנָּי (→ יָנָה) rd. K Versions. לַבְּאֵי יִנָּי (יָנָי); **Ps** 74₈ ? יִנָּי ? impf. sf. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 338n), → **hif**. and Commentaries. †

hif: pf. הִיָּנָה, הִיָּנָה; impf. יִנָּה, יִנָּה (וּ), יִנָּה; inf. הִיָּנָה; pt. מוּנָה: to **oppress** **Ex** 22₂₀ **Lv** 19₃₃ 25₁₄₋₁₇ **Dt** 23₁₇ **Is** 49₂₆ **Jr** 22₃ **Ezk** 18₇₋₁₂₋₁₆ 22₇₋₂₉ 45₈ 46₁₈; cj. **Ps** 74₈ rd. נָנָה (Echter-Bibel., → **qal**). †

3793 יָנַח

יָנַח, Sept. Ιανωκα; n.loc.; נַח (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 488r): locv. יָנַח:

—1. in Ephraim, *Kh.-Yānūn*, 12 km. S of Nablus, Abel 2:354; Simons *Geog.* p. 166: **Jos** 16_{6f};

—2. in North Galilee; *Yānūh* 10 km. N1 of Tyre, Abel 2:354; Wallis ZDPV 77:44f, :: Simons *Geog.* §932; Saaristo 111ff: *T. en-Nā'imeh*: **2K** 15₂₉. †

3794 יָנוּם

יָנוּם, K יָנוּם: unknown n.loc. in Judah: near Hebron, Abel 2:354; Noth *Jos.* 97: **Jos** 15⁵³. †

3795 יִנְיָקָה

*יִנְיָקָה: יִנְיָקָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471o; JArm. יִנְיָקָה youth, JArm.^{gb} child, JArm.^t יִנְיָקָה also shoot: יִנְיָקָה: shoot **Ezk** 17₄ (? rd. יִנְיָקָה v.22, Rüthy 46f). †

3796 יָנַק

יָנַק: MHeb; MHeb. and EgArm. נֹוֶק; Ug. *ynq*; OArm. EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 109), JArm. Sam. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 192b) יָנַק; Akk. *enēqu* (AHw. 217b), Eg. *š-nq* (Lacau *Noms Corps* 103); Arb. MHeb. *nāqat* female camel, JArm.^t יָנַקָה.

qal: pf. יָנַקָה; impf. יִנְיָקָה, יִנְיָקָה, יִנְיָקָה; pt. → יָנַק and → יָנַקָה: to suck **Is** 60₁₆ 66₁₁ **Job** 3₁₂ 20₁₆; metaph. to soak up **Dt** 33₁₉;

—**Is** 53₂ יָנַק shoot (parallel with שָׁרַשׁ, ? rd. יָנַקָה morning star VT 11:315); 66₁₂ rd. with Sept. יָנַקָה;
(1 יָנַקָה); 1QIs^a 65₃ ויִנְיָקוּ יָדַיִם for ויִנְיָקוּ יָדַיִם, Tsevat HUCA 24:109f; pi. to empty, or nif. to empty oneself, יָנַקוּ du. → יָד 2 e. †

hif: pf. הִינְיָקָה, הִינְיָקָה; impf. תִּינְיָק, תִּינְיָק, תִּינְיָקָה, תִּינְיָקָה **Ex** 2₉ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 378j, ? rd. תִּינְיָקָה);
impv. הִינְיָקָה; inf. הִינְיָק; pt. → מִינְיָקָה (Jerome *menecha*), מִינְיָקָה, מִינְיָקָה, מִינְיָקָה:

—1. to suckle, nurse **Gn** 21₇ **Ex** 2_{7.9} **1S** 1₂₃ **1K** 3₂₁, animals **Gn** 32₁₆ **Lam** 4₃;

—2. to cause to suck **Dt** 32₁₃. †

Der. מִינְיָקָה, יָנַקָה, יָנַקָה, יָנַקָה.

3797 יִנְשׂוּף

יִנְשׂוּף See below under יִנְשׂוּף and יִנְשׂוּף (#3799).

3798 יִנְשׂוּף

יִנְשׂוּף See below under יִנְשׂוּף and יִנְשׂוּף (#3799).

3799 יִנְשׂוּף/יִנְשׂוּף

יִנְשׂוּף and **Is** 34₁₁ יִנְשׂוּף נִשְׂוּף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 488r; ? Akk. *enšūpu* AHw. 220a: unclean bird, Sept. **ibis**, as an animal sacred to Thoth (Morenz *Fschr. Klauser* (1964) 253: *Mullus* (barbel)); alt. great owl *Asiootus* (Aharoni *Animals* 470; Nicoll 355f) or bee-eater (KBL) *Merops apiaster*, Arb. *naššāf*: **Lv** 11₁₇ **Dt** 14₁₆ **Is** 34₁₁. †

יִסַּד 3800

I יִסַּד: Ug. *ysd*; MHeb.¹ pi. to found, MHeb.² to arrange, JArm.¹ pe. pa. Syr. *satta* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 502a) vine cutting; OSArb. *mwšd* ground (ZAW 75:310), Arb. *wisād*, JArm. אִסְדָּא pillow;? Akk. *išdu* foundation (AHw. 393b); Humbert *Fschr. Baumgartner* 135ff; THAT 1:736ff.

qal: pf. יִסַּדְתִּי, יִסַּדְתָּהּ, יִסַּדְתָּו, וַיִּסַּדְתֶּיךָ (see below); inf. לְיִסֹּד (2C 31₇ לְיִסֹּד, Bomberg לִיסֹד mixed formation of inf. qal and pi., or text error Bauer-L. *Heb.* 383), יִסַּדְי; pt. יִסַּד:

—1. to **found, establish**: a) אָרַץ Is 48₁₃ 51₁₃₋₁₆ Zech 12₁ Ps 24₂ 78₆₉ 102₂₆ 104₅ Job 38₄ Pr 3₁₉; תָּבַל Ps 89₁₂, אֶנְדָּה Am 9₆; b) to lay the foundations of the temple Is 54₁₁ 2C 24₂₇ Ezr 3₁₂ (? rd. בִּיסֹדוֹ, → יִסֹּד) 2C 31₇ (see above); c) to lay the foundation stone Is 28₁₆ (rd. יִסַּד);

—2. to **destine, allocate** Is 23₁₃ Hab 1₁₂ (parallel with שָׁם), Ps 104₈ (מִקֹּם), 119₁₅₂. †

nif: impf. תִּסַּד; inf. sf. הִסַּדְתָּהּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252 l): to **be founded** Ex 9₁₈ (foundation of Egypt, Couroyer RB 67:42ff) Is 44₂₈ (metaph. people, Dam. 2:7).

pi. (Jenni 211f): pf. יִסַּדוּ, יִסַּדוּ; impf. וַיִּסַּדְנָה; inf. יִסַּד:

—1. to lay the foundations, to **found** (THAT 1:736): עִיר Jos 6₂₆ 1K 16₃₄, צִיּוֹן Is 14₃₂, בַּיִת 1K 5₃₁ Zech 4₉ Ezr 3₁₀;

—2. to **destine** Est 1₈, cj. (יִסַּד) Ezr 7₉ and 2C 3₃ (→ Rudolph 202);

—3. to **appoint** בְּאַמְנֹנֶתָם 1C 9₂₂;

—Is 28₁₆ rd. יִסַּד (1QIs^a מִיִּסַּד); ? Ps 8₃ with → עֹז. †

pu: pf. יִסַּד; pt. מִיִּסַּד, מִיִּסַּדִּים, fem. cs. מִיִּסַּדוֹת Ezk 41_{8K} (see below): to **be founded** 1K 6₃₇ 7₁₀ Hg 2₁₈ Zech 8₉ Song 5₁₅ Ezr 3₆; *מִיִּסַּדוֹת* foundation (Q מוֹסְדוֹת, → *מוֹסְדָה*) Ezk 41₈. †

hof: inf. הוֹסַד (Ezr 3₁₁, or pf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §145a); pt. מוֹסַד: to **be founded** Is 28₁₆ (מוֹסַד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 379t, dl.) Ezr 3₁₁;

—2 C 3₃ rd. יִסַּד, → Rudolph †

Der. מִיִּסַּד, מוֹסְדָה, מוֹסְדָה, מוֹסְדָה, מוֹסְדָה (alternation of *ū* and *ō* dial. ? Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490d) מִיִּסַּד.

יִסַּד 3801

II יִסַּד: alternative form from סוֹד (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:275; Humbert *Fschr. Baumgartner* 136f, on the other hand in DSS also סוֹד foundation.).

nif: pf. נוֹסְדוּ; inf. הוֹסְדָם: to **get together, conspire**, with עַל against Ps 2₂ 31₁₄. †

3802 יִסַּד

יִסַּד Ezr 7₉: rd. יִסַּד (Sept.^L) together with נִיָּסָן (Rudolph 67). †

3803 יִסוּד

יִסוּד: יִסַּד; MHeb. (pl. יִסוּדוֹת), JArm.^{tg} יִסוּדָא (> Heb.): יִסְדוּ, יִסוּדִיָּה, יִסוּדִיתָה: **foundation wall, base** Ex 29₁₂ Lv 4₇₋₁₈₋₂₅₋₃₀₋₃₄ 5₉ 8₁₅ 9₉ Ezk 13₁₄ 30₄ Hab 3₁₃ Ps 137₇ Job 4₁₉ 22₁₆ Lam 4₁₁, cj. Mi 1₆ יִסוּדִיתָה and Ezr 3₁₂ בִּיִסְדוֹ in its position (Rudolph 30); metaph. עוֹלָם יִסוּד Pr 10₂₅;

—שַׁעַר הַיִּסוּד 2C 23₅ Foundation Gate (?) = שַׁרְיָ סוּר 2K 11₆, prp. צוּר Gallings PJB 27:51ff, :: Montgomery-G. 424; Rudolph *Chr.* 270. †

3804 יִסוּד

יִסוּד 2C 31₇: → יִסַּד qal.

3805 יִסוּדָה

*יִסוּדָה: יִסַּד: יִסוּדָתוֹ: **foundation** Ps 87₁, cj. Is 40₂₁ (בִּיִסוּדָתָה), Koehler *Dtj.* 9). †

3806 יִסוּר

יִסוּר: I יִסַּר, < *yassōr (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479j): **reprover, fault-finder** (?) Job 40₂, ? rd. יִסוּר (סוּר, → Commentaries). †

3807 יִסוּרִי

יִסוּרִי Jr 17₁₃: rd. וְיִסוּרֵיךָ (סוּר, Rudolph). †

3808 יִסְכָּה

יִסְכָּה: n.f. etym. ?, Rabb: < סָכַי to look: daughter of הָרָן Gn 11₂₉. †

3809 יִסְמְכִיהוּ

יִסְמְכִיהוּ: n.m.; סָמַךְ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 303g) + י' סָמַךְ "may Y support" or "Y supported him" (Noth 176, 196): 2C 31₁₃. †

3810 יִסַּף

יָסַף: MHeb. hif.; Ph. Moab. OArm. EgArm. Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 109), BArm. JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 333a) af.; OSarb. *wšf* (VT 6:196), Soq. *sef* (Leslau 24); ? Akk. *wašābu, šibtu* interest; *ušsupu* MFOB 5:346ff.

qal (30 times): יָסַף/יָסַפְתָּ, יָסַפּוּ, יָסַפְנוּ; impv. סִפּוּ; inf. סִפּוּת Is 30₁ and לְסִפּוּת Nu 32₁₄ rd. סִפַּת (לְ) (Mesha. 21; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 379q); pt. יוֹסֵף 1S 27_{4K} (Q pf.), יוֹסֵפִים:

—1. to **add** Lv 26₂₁ Dt 5₂₂ (→ Vermes *Fschr. PKahle* 236), 2K 19₃₀/ Is 37₃₁ 26₁₅ (→ Driver *Qtl* 12); with עַל Lv 22₁₄ 27₁₃₋₁₅₋₁₉₋₂₇ Dt 19₉ 1S 12₁₉ Is 29₁ 30₁ Jr 7₂₁ 45₃ 2C 9₆; יָסַף שִׂמְחָה has joy after joy Is 29₁₉;

—2. to **continue to do, carry on doing** (→ hif. 3): a) with inf. Gn 8₁₂; b) with לְ with inf. Gn 38₂₆ Lv 26₁₈ Nu 32₁₅ Dt 5₂₅ 20₈ Ju 8₂₈ 13₂₁ 1S 7₁₃ 15₃₅ 27₄ 2S 2₂₈ 2K 6₂₃; וְלֹא יָסַפּוּ and they did not do it again Nu 11₂₅ (? rd. with Vulg., Tg. יָסַפּוּ they did not stop).

nif: pf. נוֹסַף, נוֹסַפָּה; pt. נוֹסַף, נוֹסַפּוֹת; with עַל to **be added** Ex 1₁₀ Nu 36_{3f} Jr 36₃₂ (by himself, or by others after him) Pr 11₂₄, cj. 9₁₁ (rd. וַיִּוְסַפּוּ); נוֹסַפּוֹת further (disasters) Is 15₉. †

hif. (170 times): pf. הוֹסִיף, הוֹסִיפָה; impf. (? possibly qal Beer-M. §78:3d) יוֹסֵף, יוֹסֵפֶה, יוֹסֵפִים, יוֹסֵפֶיךָ, יוֹסֵפֶיךָ, יוֹסֵפֶיךָ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 232j), הוֹסִיפֶה, הוֹסִיפֶיךָ, הוֹסִיפֶיךָ (jussive Bauer-L. *Heb.* 279¹) Dt 18₁₆ Ezk 5₁₆ Hos 9₁₅, אֶסְפֶּה, אֶסְפֶּיךָ (1S 18₂₉ and תִּאֶסְפֶּיךָ Ex 5₇ confused with אָסַף); inf. הוֹסִיפֶה; pt. מוֹסִיפִים:

—1. to **add** Gn 30₂₄ Dt 4₂ Pr 10₂₂, cj. Job 27₁₉; with עַל to Lv 5₁₆ Nu 5₇ 2K 20₆ Qoh 3₁₄; with אֶל to 2S 24₃; יוֹסֵף הִגְנִי Is 38₅ → הִגְנֶה 9b;

—2. with עַל to **increase** Is 1₅ Ps 71₁₄ 115₁₄ Ezr 10₁₀ 1C 22₁₄ 2C 28₁₃, עַל עַל to make it heavy 1K 12₁₁₋₁₄; עַל חִכְמָה to surpass in Qoh 2₉;

—3. to **do again, more** (→ qal 2): a) with finite vb. וַיִּוְסַף וַיִּקַּח he took again Gn 25₁, וַיִּשְׁלַח וַיִּוְסַף Ju 11₁₄, so Gn 38₅ 1S 19₂₁ Is 52₁ Hos 1₆ Pr 23₃₅ Is 47₁₋₅; b) with inf. to **continue** to Gn 4₁₂ 8₁₀ Nu 22₂₆ Am 7₈ 8₂; with לְ with inf. לְלָדָת וַתוֹסֵף Gn 4₂ Ex 5₇ Is 7₁₂; elliptical Pr 19₁₉ (→ Commentaries); c) with neg. **not to do anymore**: with inf. אֶהֱבֹתֶם לֹא אֶסֶף Hos 9₁₅; with לְ with inf. Gn 8₂₁; abs. Ex 11₆ Jl 2₂ Job 20₉ 40₃₂;

—4. to **do something yet more**: with inf. וַיִּוְסִיפוּ ... שֵׁנָא Gn 37₅₋₈, 1S 18₂₉ 2S 3₃₄;

—5. **oath formula**: כֹּה יַעֲשֶׂה וְכֹה יוֹסִיף may (God) do to me this and that (Pedersen *Eid* 117f; OSarb. VT 6:196⁴) 1S 3₁₇ 2S 3₉ 1K 2₂₃ 2K 6₃₁ Ru 1₁₇;

—2S 6₁ וַיִּוְסַף and Ps 104₂₉ → אָסַף (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 371u); Pr 9₁₁ rd. וַיִּוְסַפּוּ, Qoh 1₁₈ rd. יוֹסֵף.

Der. אֶלְיִסָּף (?), אֶבְיִאֶסָּף, אֶבְיִסָּף, יוֹסֵפִיָּה, יוֹסֵפִיָּה.

I יִסַּר: Ug. *ysr, wsr*; MHeb. יִסְרִיִן sufferings, MHeb.² pi. JArm.^g; EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* vi:80 יִתְסַר, or from אִסַּר); Arb. *šwr* IV to advise, OSArb. ZAW 75:310; Akk. *esēru*: (AHw. 249b); THAT 1:738ff.

qal: pt. יִסַּר: to **instruct** Ps 94₁₀ (rd. הִיִּסַּר), Pr 9₇;

—Is 8₁₁ for יִסְרִנִי rd. יִסְרִנִי 1QIs^a; Hos 10₁₀ for וְאִסְרָם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 208r) → pi. †

nif: impf. וַיִּסְרֶנּוּ, Pr 29₁₉ תִּתְּסַרְרֶנּוּ; impv. הִוְסַרְרֵנּוּ: to **let oneself be instructed** Lv 26₂₃ Jr 6₈ 31₁₈ Ps 2₁₀ Pr 29₁₉; → nitp. †

pi. (Jenni 217f): pf. יִסַּר, יִסְרָתִי, יִסְרוּ, יִסְרוּ/רָנִי, יִסְרָתָנִי, יִסְרָתוּ, יִסְרוּנִי, יִסְרוּנִי; impf. אִיִּסַּר, תִּיִּסְרֶנּוּ/רָנִי, תִּיִּסְרֶנּוּ; impv. יִסַּר, יִסְרֵנִי; inf. יִסְרָה Lv 26₁₈ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 329j), יִסְרוּ, יִסְרֶנּוּ; pt. מִיִּסְרָפָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 345m):

—1. to **chastise, rebuke** (THAT 1:739) Lv 26₁₈₋₂₈ Dt 21₁₈ 22₁₈ 1K 12₁₁₋₁₄ Jr 2₁₉ 10₂₄ 30₁₁ 31₁₈ 46₂₈, cj. Hos 10₁₀ (rd. וְאִיִּסְרָם) Ps 6₂, 16₇ (? rd. יִסְרֵנִי, Gunkel; Gesenius-K. §117ff) 38₂ 39₁₂ 94₁₂, cj. 105₂₂ (rd. לִיִּסַּר) 118₁₈ Pr 19₁₈ 29₁₇ 2C 10₁₁₋₁₄ Sir 7₂₃;

—2. to **teach, bring up** Dt 4₃₆ 8₅ Pr 31₁ (THAT 1:740);

—3. to **teach** Is 28₂₆ Hos 7₁₅ (< Sept., → Rudolph 152) Job 4₃ (or II יִסַּר ?). †

[hif: impf. אִיִּסְרָם Hos 7₁₂ (Gesenius-K. §70b), cj. אִיִּסְרָם, alt. אִסְרָם (סור hif., → Rudolph 151). †]

nitp. (→ Bauer-L. *Heb.* 283s; Bergsträsser 2:108^b; MHeb. DSS hitp.): pf. נִתְּסַרְרוּ < *נִתְּסַרוּ (? rd. nif. נִוְסַרוּ): to **let oneself be warned** Ezk 23₄₈. †

Der. מוֹסֵר, יִסַּר, יִסְרָה.

3812 יִסַּר

II יִסַּר: JArm. אִשַּׁר to be strong (Driver; Rudolph *Hos.* 152).

pi. pf. יִסְרָתִי: to **strengthen** parallel with חִזַּק Hos 7₁₅ Job 4₃ (or I 3?). †

3813 יִסַּר

יִסַּר: I יִסַּר, 1C 15₂₂: (trad. inf. abs.) sbst., with → מְוִשֵּׁא Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470j: supervisor (Galling *Chr. Esr. Neh.*; Echter-Bibel.), instructor (Rudolph 118). †

3814 יַע

*יַע (or *יַעָה ?): יַעָה; MHeb., JArm.^g pl. יַעִיא; ? Arb. *wi'ā* vessel: יַעִיו, יַעִי: **shovels** to clean the altar (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:207; BA 4:30), in lists of cultic utensils Ex 27₃ 38₃ Nu 4₁₄ 1K 7₄₀₋₄₅ 2K 25₁₄ Jr 52₁₈ 2C 4₁₁₋₁₆. †

3815 יַעֲבִיץ

יַעֲבִיץ: עֲבִיץ? (Ug. *bš* satchel, Aistleitner 1989; Gordon *Textbook* §19:1805 :: Driver *Myths* 142a¹¹; Arb. *ifās* shepherd's pouch, purse), hollow?:

—1. unknown n.loc. in Judah **1C 2**₅₅ (→ סַפְרִים);

—2. n.m. (Or. יַעֲבִיץ Kahle *Text* 78), explained with עֲבִיב, eponymous hero of 1, **1C 4**_{9f}; → Rudolph 33. †

3816 יַעַד

יַעַד: MHeb. (?) pi. (DSS qal), MHeb. יַעַד meeting, meeting place, nitpa. (= hitpa.) to meet (with י ! e.g. נִתְוַעַדוּ); Syr. *wa'dā* determining, deadline, *wa'ed* to invite, BArm. יַעַד; Arb. *wa'ada* to promise, III to arrange for a given time, VIII to make an appointment, OSArb. to promise; THAT 1:742ff.

qal: pf. יַעַד/וָדָה, impf. יַעֲדֶנָּה: to **designate**;

—1. to allocate a woman (female slave) **Ex 21**_{8f} (Hoftijzer VT 7:388ff);

—2. a) with מוֹעֵד to determine a deadline **2S 20**₅; b) to summon someone to a place **Jr 47**₇;

—**Mi 6**₉ rd. וּמוֹעֵד. †

nif: pf. נִוַּעַדְתִּי (וְ)נִוַּעַדְתִּי, נִוַּעַדְתִּי; impf. נִוַּעֲדוּ; pt. נִוַּעַדְתִּים;

—1. to **arrive, meet at**: with אֶל **Nu 10**_{3f} **Neh 6**₁₀; with עַל **1K 8**₅ **2C 5**₆; with בְּ of place **Neh 6**₂ (:: VT 17:367f), near מוֹעֵד אֶהָל; abs. **Job 2**₁₁;

—2. to **gather together against** with עַל **Nu 14**₃₅ **16**₁₁ **27**₃ **Jos 11**₅, cj. **1S 22**₆ for נִוַּעַדְתִּי;

—3. to **make an appointment** **Am 3**₃ **Ps 48**₅;

—4. to let oneself be met (of God), to **reveal oneself** with לְ **Ex 25**₂₂ **29**_{42f} **30**₆₋₃₆ **Nu 17**₁₉.

hif: impf. יוֹעֲדֶנִי, יוֹעֲדֶנִי:

—1. to **make an appointment** cj. **1S 21**₃ (rd. הוֹעֲדֶתִי);

—2. to **summon** **Jr 49**₁₉ **50**₄₄ **Job 9**₁₉. †

hof: pt. מְוַעֲדוֹת: **ordered** (sword) **Ez 21**₂₁ (:: WThomas JTS 3 (1952):55);

—**Jr 24**₁ rd. עֲמִידִים (:: WThomas loc. cit. מוֹדָעִים, II ידע); **Pr 25**₁₉ for מוֹעֲדָת rd. מוֹעֲדָת (מועד). †

Der. מוֹעֵד, מוֹעֲד, מוֹעֲדָה, I עֲדָה, יַעַד?; n.f. נוֹעֲדִיָּה.

3817 יְעָרָה

cj. יְעָרָה pr. יְעָרָה 1C 9₄₂ with MSS Sept.^{AL}: n.m.; עָרָה, short form of יְהוֹעָרָה 8₃₆: “Yahweh adorns” (Noth 204): descendant of Saul. †

3818 יְעָרִי

יְעָרִי Q יְעָרוֹ, K יְעָרִי: n.m.; עָרָה (Noth 204 → יְעָרָה) 2C 9₂₉, Tg. = עָרוֹ 2, 2C 12₁₅, seer; → Rudolph *Chr.* 225, 235; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 759. †

3819 יַעַה

יַעַה: Arb. *wa‘āy* to collect, hold; OSArb. *y‘y* to snatch away (Müller 114, cf. אַסַּף).

qal: pf. יַעַה to sweep away Is 28₁₇ (hail, parallel with שָׁטַף). †

Der. *יַעַ.

3820 יַעֲיָאֵל

יַעֲיָאֵל, Q (1C 9₆ Sept. Targ. only) יַעֲיָאֵל: n.m.; Saf. *w‘y* to be strong (Ryckmans 1:80), Arb. *wa‘īy* strong or Arb. *w‘y* to heal (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 78):

—1. 1C 9₆;

—2. 9₃₅;

—3. 11₄₄ 2C 26₁₁ 29₁₃. †

3821 יַעֲוִיץ

יַעֲוִיץ: n.m. (n. of tribe): יַעֲוִי; son of Benjamin 1C 8₁₀. †

3822 יַעֲוֹר

יַעֲוֹר: n.m., 1C 20_{5K}, → Q יַעֲוִיר. †

3823 יַעֲוֹרִים

יַעֲוֹרִים Ezk 34₂₅: → I יַעֲוִיר. †

3824 יַעֲוֹשׁ

יַעֲוֹשׁ: Gn 36₅₋₁₄ and 1C 7₁₀ Q, K יַעֲוִישׁ: n.m.; עֹשׁ, short form “may (God) help” (Noth 196⁵; Barr *Philology* 182), Ostr. Sam. יַעֲשׁ Diringer 352, Arb. *yġt* (Ryckmans 2:73), ndiv. *Yagūt*, Nab. יַעֲוֹת (Cantineau *Nab.*

2:104b), Palm. יַעַת (Stark *Names* 91b); Wellhausen *Heid.* 21; Haussig *Wb.* 1:478, cf RKlinke *Götzenbuch* 82⁶⁹;

—1. Edomite Gn 36^{5.14.18} 1C 1³⁵;

—2. 1C 7¹⁰ 8³⁹;

—3. 1C 23^{10f};

—4. son of Rehoboam 2C 11¹⁹. †

3825 יַעַז

יעַז: ? by-form of עַזז.

nif: pt. נִוְעַז: insolent (Jerome, Targ.) Is 33¹⁹, cj. לוֹעַז,? parallel with נְלַעַג לְשׁוֹן. †

3826 יַעֲזִיאֵל

יַעֲזִיאֵל, 1C 15¹⁸; n.m.; *עֲזָה (Noth 27¹) + אֵל “may God support” or “God supported” (Noth 203); = יַעֲזִיאֵל 15²⁰ (Noth 27¹, → Rudolph 116); Sept. Or. יַעֲזִיאֵל (Kahle *Text* 79) → יַעֲזִיהוּ. †

3827 יַעֲזִיהוּ

יַעֲזִיהוּ, Sept. Οζεία: n.m.: יַעֲזִיאֵל, 1C 24^{26f}. †

3828 יַעֲזִיר

יַעֲזִיר, 1C 6⁶⁶ 26³¹, elsewhere יַעֲזָר; Pun. n.m. יַעֲזָר (Benz *Names* 128); עֲזָר hif. “may (God) help” (Noth 146): n.loc., in Transjordan, Amorite city state Nu 21³², allocated to Gad Nu 32³⁵ Jos 13²⁵, later belonging to Moab Is 16^{8f} Jr 48³²; in Gilead Jos 13²⁵ 1C 26³¹; in Ammonite borderland 1Macc 5⁸ (Ιαζηρ); location ?, → Abel 2:356f; Simons *Geog.* § 300a; ZAW 60:31ff; ZDPV 76:124ff; 77:46ff; Rudolph *Jer.* 286; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 805; Kuschke *Fschr. Hertzberg* 99ff: Nu 21²⁴ cj. 32^{1.3} Jos 21³⁹ 2S 24⁵ Is 16^{8f} (יַעֲזָר) → Rudolph *Jer.* 260; *Fschr. Driver* 137) Jr 48³² (dl. יַעֲזָר). †

3829 יַעַט

*יעַט, Is 61¹⁰ יַעֲטָנִי parallel with הִלְבִּישֵׁנִי → עַטָּה. †

3830 יַעִיאֵל

יַעִיאֵל: n.m., K → יַעֲזִיאֵל;

—1-10.: 1C 5⁷; 9⁶ (Sept., Targ.); 9^{35Q}; 11^{44Q}; 15^{18.21} 16⁵ (? → BH; Rudolph); 2C 20¹⁴; 26^{11Q}; 29^{13Q}; 35⁹; Ezr 8¹³ (→ Rudolph) 10⁴³. †

3831 יַעִיר

יַעִיר, Q Sept., K יַעִוּר: n.m.; short form from VI עִיר, Ug. *gr* to protect (Rössler ZA 54:164f; Stamm *Ersatznamen* 421a), cun. *Ya'iru* Tallqvist *Names* 91a; OSArb. *y'r* (Ryckmans 2:73); father of אֱלֹהֵי הַנֶּחֱלָה 1C 20₅, cj. 2S 21₁₉.

— ? Is 50₄, cj. נַעִים (הַבֵּר, → עוֹת), alt. dl. †

3832 יַעִישׁ

יַעִישׁ: n.m.; 1C 7_{10K}, → יַעִוּשׁ. †

3833 יַעֲכֵן

יַעֲכֵן, Sept.^A *Iαχαυ*, Sept.^L *Iωαχα* n.m. (tribe ?), עֲכָן, → עֲכָן: from Gad 1C 5₁₃. †

3834 יַעַל

יַעַל; MHeb. 1QHod 6:20 to profit; תועלת, Sir 30₂₃ 41₁₄ תעלה profit; Arb. *wʿl* V to climb a hill, I to tower above (also OSArb., Conti 138).

hif: pf. הוֹעִיל; impf. יוֹעִיל, אֲעִיל, יוֹעִילוּךְ, יוֹעִילוּךְ; inf. הוֹעִיל, abs. הוֹעִיל (Jr 23₃₂); pt. מוֹעִיל:

— 1. to **profit, benefit** (THAT 1:746ff.): idols 1S 12₂₁ Is 57₁₂ Jr 28₁₁ 16₁₉, cj. Ps 16_{2f}rd. בַּל יַעֲלוּ קְדָשִׁים (Junker BZAW 66:169), idols, graven images Is 44_{9f} Hab 2₁₈, sorceries Is 47₁₂, false prophets Jr 23₃₂, words Jr 7₈ Job 15₃, prayers Job 30₁₃, wealth Pr 11₄, אֲוֹצְרוֹת הַשֶּׁעַ Pr 10₂ Sir 5₈; Is 30_{5f} 48₁₇, Jr 12₁₃; with לְ to promote Job 30₁₃;

—2. to **get profit** (MHeb.) Jr 12₁₃ Job 21₁₅ 35₃. †

Der. II יַעֲלֵן.

3835 יַעַל

I יַעַל: ? עלה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 488; MHeb., Ug. *yʿl*, JArm.^{tg} Syr. יַעֲלָה, Tham. (Littmann *Thamud* 150); Arb. *waʿ(i)l*, OSArb. ZAW 75:310, Saf. וַעַל n.m. (Ryckmans 1:80), Eth. *weʿelā*: יַעֲלִים, יַעֲלִי: **ibex**, *Capra Nubiana*, Bodenheimer *An. Life* 93; *An. Man* 102; KBL; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1860, or **mountain goat** *Capra Sinaitica* (Hölscher *Hiob* 97): Ps 104₁₈ Job 39₁ (fem. ! Bauer-L. *Heb.* 512c); n.top. הַיַּעֲלִים 1S 24₃ (near יַעֲלִים); → יַעֲלָא, * I יַעֲלָה, יַעֲלָם (?). †

3836 יַעַל

II יַעַל: n.f.; = I, Stamm *Frauenamen* 329: wife of הַקִּינִי חֶבֶר Ju 4_{17f-21f} 5₆₋₂₄. †

3837 יַעֲלָא

יַעֲלָא, Neh 7₅₈ → יַעֲלָה. †

3838 יַעֲלָה

*יַעֲלָה (*יַעֲלָה Zorell), fem. of יַעֲל; MHeb.², cun. *Ya'la* Tallqvist *Names* 91b: יַעֲלָת: **female mountain goat** Pr 5₁₉. †

3839 יַעֲלָה

יַעֲלָה, Ezr 2₅₆ = יַעֲלָא Neh 7₅₈, cj. 1C 12₈ (for יוֹעֲלָה, Rudolph): n.m. = יַעֲלָה (Noth 230), or short form from יַעֲל. †

3840 יַעֲלָם

יַעֲלָם, SamP.^{M102} *yēllam* Sept. Ιεγλομ (Flashar ZAW 28:212), Vulg. *Ihelom/n*: n.m.; I יַעֲל + *am* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 504j) either I or II יַעֲלָם: son of Esau Gn 36₅₋₁₄₋₁₈ 1C 1₃₅ cj. Ps 55₂₀ n. of a people of Arabia, along with יִשְׁמַעֲאֵל and יִשְׁבַּן קָדָם (Ehrlich; Gunkel). †

3841 יַעֲן

יַעֲן (ca. 90 times): Arb. *ny* to have in mind, plan; III עֲנָה; orig. substantive, activity, plan > prep. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 635b; → לְמַעַן:

—1. **because of**: a) with substantive Ezk 5₉ Hg 1_{9b}; b) with inf. 2K 19₂₈ Am 5₁₁ Is 30₁₂ Jr 7₁₃; c) יַעֲן מָדָה why? Hg 1_{9a};

—2. conj. **because**: a) יַעֲן with pf. Nu 20₁₂ 1S 15₁₃ Hos 8₁; b) יַעֲן אֲשֶׁר (ca. 30 times): Gn 22₁₆ Dt 1₃₆ Ju 2₂₀ Ps 109₁₆, cj. 1S 3₁₃; c) יַעֲן כִּי (6 times) Nu 11₂₀ Is 3₁₆; d) יַעֲן (וּ) בְּיַעֲן because: with inf. Ezk 36₃, with pf. Lv 26₄₃ Ezk 13₁₀;

— 2S 24₆ rd. וְיַעֲיוֹן; Ezk 12₁₂ rd. לְמַעַן.

3842 יַעֲן

*יַעֲן, Lam 4₃ כִּי עֲנִים rd. with Q, MSS, Sept. כִּי עֲנִים (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 221p), K text error: **ostrich**, → יַעֲנָה. †

3843 יַעֲנָה

יַעֲנָה: **ostrich** Sept., Pesh., Vulg., → *יַעֲן; traditional etym. (Gesenius; Driver PEQ 87:137f) Syr. *ya'nā* and *ya'in* greedy, Arb. *wagana* V to be bold in battle; :: KBL, Tur-S. *Job* 6²; Zorell: Arb. *wa'nat* stony country (the ostrich as a desert animal), Arb. *abu eṣ-ṣahārā* father of the yellowish-red (desert): בַּת הַיַּעֲנָה (→ I בַּת 2) Lv 11₁₆ and Dt 14₁₅ unclean, pl. בְּנוֹת הַיַּעֲנָה (Gesenius-K. §87q) Is 13₂₁ 34₁₃ 43₂₀ Jr 50₃₉ Mi 1₈ Job 30₂₉; *Struthio camelus* (for occurrences → Montgomery *Arabia* 17³⁰; Bodenheimer *An. Man* 59, 118; Hölischer *Hiob* 98f ::

—1. to **advise** (THAT 1:748ff): a) with acc. **Ex 18₁₉ Nu 24₁₄ 2S 17_{15a-b} Jr 38₁₅ Ps 16₇ 2C 10₈**; with לָ Job 26₃;
b) with עֲצָה to give advice **2S 16₂₃ 17₇ 1K 1₁₂ 12_{8,13}**; c) with direct speech **2S 17₁₁**, with עַל, concerning **17₂₁**;
d) pt. → יוֹעֵץ;

—2. to **plan, decide**: abs. **Is 14₂₄₋₂₇**; something (often with עַל against): עֲצָה **Is 14₂₆ 19₁₇ Jr 49₂₀₋₃₀ 50₄₅ Ezk 11₂** (with בָּ); זְמוּת **Is 32₇**, רָעָה **Is 7₅**, נְדִיבוֹת **32₈**, בְּשֵׁת **Hab 2₁₀** (with לָ); **Is 19₁₂ 23_{8f} Mi 6₅ Ps 62₅**; with inf. **2C 25_{16b}**;

—? **Ps 32₈**, cj. (Sept.) אֶעֱצֶה (עֲצָה) or אֶעֱצֶה (עֲצִין, Arb. *‘adḏa* to direct firmly, Driver JTS 32:256). †

nif: pf. נִוְעַץ, נִוְעָצוּ; impf. נִוְעֵץ, נִוְעָצוּ, pt. נִוְעָצִים:

—1. to **take advice** pt. **Pr 13₁₀**;

—2. to **consult together**: with יְחַדְּרוּ **Is 45₂₁ Ps 71₁₀ 83₆** (with לֵב, in heart) **Neh 6₇**; with אָתָּה with **1K 12_{6,8} Is 40₁₄ 2C 10_{6,8}** with עִם **1C 13₁ 2C 32₃**, with אֵל **2K 6₈ 2C 20₂₁**;

—3. to **advise after consulting** **1K 12_{6,9} 2C 10_{6,9}**;

—4. to **decide**: with inf. **2C 30_{2,23} 32₃₁**, with finite vb. **1K 12₂₈ 2C 25₁₇**. †

hitp: impf. יְתִיעֲצוּ: with עַל, to **consult together** **Ps 83₄**, cj. **2₂** (rd. יְתִיעֲצוּ). †

Der. I עֲצָה, יוֹעֵץ, *מוֹעֲצָה.

3850 יַעֲקֹב

*יעֲקֹב, alternative form of → עֹקֵץ.

Der. מוֹעֲקָה.

3851 יַעֲקֹב

יַעֲקֹב, יַעֲקֹב **Lv 26₄₂ Jr 30₁₈ 46_{27b} 51₁₉**; Sept. Ιακωβ, NT Ιακωβ(ος), Ιακωβος, DJD 2:217, Ιακω(β) and simil., Wuthnow 56, Ιακω(ν) IEJ 3:127f; Palm. יַעֲקֹב (Stark *Names* 91a); → יַעֲקֹבָה: n.m. and n. of a people: **Jacob**, renamed > יִשְׂרָאֵל **Gn 32_{28f} 2K 17₃₄**, cj. **Hos 12₃**; Ug. *Abdi-Yaqubbu*, *Yaqub-bʿl* (PRU 3:241, 261); < cun. *Ya(h)qub-ila* (Freedman IEJ 13:125f) > *Yaqubi* (Mari, Noth *Fschr. Alt* 1:142f; Albright JAOS 74:231; de Vaux RB 72:9); *Yaqub-eda* (Kupper *Nomades* 237) ? Eg. *Yʿqbʿr* (Meyer *Isr.* 281f); explained: **Gn 25₂₆ 27₃₆ Hos 12₄**; etym.: → עֲקֹב OSArb. (Conti 211b), Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 468a) to protect “may (God) protect” or “(God) protected” (Noth 45f, 177, 197; Vriezen OTSt. 1:64ff; Caspari *Fschr. GJacob* 24ff: עֲקֹב; Ginsberg JBL 80:339ff :: Arb. *Yaʿqub* rock-partridge, cf. KBL; as a biblical name cf. Hölscher *Fschr. Marti* 152f; Palm. Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 289; Ingholt-S. *Rec. Palm.* p. 173 (יעֲקֹב); RGG 3:517ff, “a typical ... west-Semitic name” (Noth); Reicke-R. *Hw.* 797:

—1. n.m.: son of Isaac, **Gn 25**_{26-49:33}, 35 times in Ex-Jos, **1S 12**₈ **Hos 12**₃₋₁₃ (Ackroyd VT 13:245ff) **Ob 10** **Mi 7**₂₀ (parallel with אַבְרָהָם), with Abraham and Isaac **2K 13**₂₃ **Gn 50**₂₄ and elsewhere → Hofstijzer *Verheissung* 6ff;

—2. n. of a people (equivalent to → יִשְׂרָאֵל II; often difficult to distinguish from I): **Dt 32**₉ **Is 9**₇ **Jr 10**₂₅ **Am 7**₂ etc. parallel with יִשְׂרָאֵל **Nu 23**₇ **Is 14**₁ **Mi 3**₈ etc.; parallel with יְהוּדָה **Is 65**₉; parallel with אֲפֹרִים **Hos 10**₁₁; יַעֲקֹב **2S 23**₁ **Is 2**₃ **Mi 4**₂ יַעֲקֹב אֵל יִשְׂרָאֵל **Ps 146**₅, יִשְׂרָאֵל **114**₇; with אֱהָלֵי **Jr 30**₁₈ **Mal 2**₁₂, with בְּנֵי **1K 18**₃₁ **2K 17**₃₄ **Mal 3**₆ **1C 16**₁₃, with בֵּית **Jr 2**₄ **5**₂₀ **Ezk 20**₅ etc.; with גְּאוֹן **Am 6**₈ **8**₇ **Nah 2**₃, with חֶלֶק **Jr 10**₁₆ **51**₁₉, with כְּבוֹד **Is 17**₄, with מְשֻׁפְּנוֹת **Ps 87**₂, with נְאוֹת **Lam 2**₂, with פֶּשַׁע **Mi 3**₈, with קְרוֹשׁ **Is 29**₂₃, cj. **Ps 22**₄, with שָׂאֵר **Is 10**₂₁, with שְׂאֵרִית **Mi 5**_{6f}; יַעֲקֹב **Jr 46**_{27f} **Ezk 28**₂₅ **37**₂₅;

—often a textual interchange with יִשְׂרָאֵל;

—**Nu 24**_{18b} rd. יַעֲקֹב with אֵיבִיו **18a**.

3852 יַעֲקֹבָה

יַעֲקֹבָה, Sept.^B Ιωκαβα Sept.^A Ιακαβα, Sept.^L Ιεκεβα: n.m. יַעֲקֹב + ā (Noth 38l: from Simeon **1C 4**₃₆. †

3853 יַעֲקֹן

יַעֲקֹן; **Gn 36**₂₇ and **1C 1**₄₂ MSS Sept.^A וַעֲקֹן, rd. וַיַּעֲקֹן: n.m.; ? עֲקֹן, or יַעֲקֹן, Arb. *wʿq* to be quick (König) or עֲקָן Moritz ZAW 44:92 with n.m. and n. of tribe): descendant of Esau **1C 1**₄₂, Hurrian **Gn 36**₂₇; n.loc. בְּנֵי יַעֲקֹן בְּאֵרוֹת יַעֲקֹן desert halt **Dt 10**₆, = בְּנֵי יַעֲקֹן בְּאֵרוֹת יַעֲקֹן **Nu 33**_{31f}, Abel 2:262f. †

3854 יַעַר

I יַעַר: I-II יַעַר, I יַעֲרָה*.

3855 יַעַר

II יַעַר: Arb. *yaʿara* to bleat.

Der. II יַעֲרָה.

3856 יַעַר

I יַעַר, Jerome *iar*: MHeb.², Ug. *yʿr*, n.loc. *yʿrt*; Pun. יַר, Augustine *iar lignum* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 110; Schröder 19¹; Moabite pl. יַעֲרָן park (: alt. a suburb); JArm.¹ Syr. יַעֲרָא undergrowth; Arb. *waʿr* and Eth. *warʿ* stony, wooded, volcanic country: יַעַר יַעֲרוֹ/רָה יַעַר, locv. הַיַּעֲרָה, pl. יַעֲרִים, (**Ezk 34**₂₅, → Baumgartner *Fschr. Eissfeldt* 2:29; Wernberg-M. RQ 2:448ff):

—1. **thicket, undergrowth, wood** (Galling *Biblica Reallexikon* 533f; Dalman *Arbeit* 1:73f, 254ff; Noth *Welt* 31f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2133) **Dt 19**₅ **Jos 17**₁₅ (**בְּרָא**)-**18** **2S 18**₈₋₁₇ **Is 21**₁₃ **29**₁₇ **32**₁₅₋₁₉ **44**₂₃ **Jr 21**₁₄ **26**₁₈ **Ezk 21**_{2f} (→

BH; Zimmerli 461) **Hos 2₁₄ Mi 3₁₂ 7₁₄ Zech 11₂ Ps 50₁₀ 83₁₅ 104₂₀**; אֶפְרַיִם יַעַר forest of Ephraim **2S 18₆**; חֲרַת יַעַר **1S 22₅**; יַעַר מְצָרִים, Jr 46₂₃, כְּרַמֵּל יַעַר **2K 19₂₃/Is 37₂₄** (: יַעַר כְּרַמֵּל יַעַר **Mi 7₁₄**); יַעַר וְכַרְמֵלוֹ **Is 10₁₈**; :: שְׂדֵה **2S 18₆ Is 56₉ Ezk 39₁₀**; עֵץ, עֵצִים of יַעַר **Is 7₂ 10₁₉ 44₁₄ Ezk 15₂₋₆ Ps 96₁₂ Jr 10₃ Qoh 2₆ Song 2₃ 1C 16₃₃**; מִיעַר אַרְיָה **Jr 5₆**, → **12₈ Am 3₄**, יַעַר בְּהַמּוֹת **Mi 5₇**, מְנַהֵיעַר **2K 2₂₄**, חֲזִיר מִיעַר **Ps 80₁₄**; סִבְכֵי הַיַּעַר **Is 9₁₇ 10₃₄**; יִשְׁנוּ בַיַּעַרִּים, **Ezk 34₂₅**, שְׁכַן יַעַר **Mi 7₁₄**, cj. בְּעֵבֵי יַעַרִּים **Jr 4₂₉**; הַיַּעַר **Is 22₈**, יַעַר הַלְּבָנוֹן בַּיִת **1K 7₂ 10₁₇₋₂₁ 2C 9₁₆₋₂₀**;

—2. laid out **park Qoh 2₆** = → פָּרְדֵּס v.5 (Hertzberg 87f);

—3. in n.loc. and names of areas (cf. Ug. *yʿrt, ya-ar-ti*, Gordon *Textbook* §19:1126): a) → קַרְיַת יַעַרִּים; b) הַר יַעַרִּים **Jos 15₁₀** range of hills N1 of Jerusalem, → כְּסָלוֹן, Alt PJB 24:28f; c) שְׂדֵה יַעַר “forest landscape” or landscape of יַעַר, n.loc. = קַרְיַת יַעַרִּים **1S 7₁**;

—**Ps 132₆** ? rd. יַעַר, Johnson *Sacral Kingship* 21. †

3857 יַעַר

II יַעַר: I יַעַר; Arb. *ʿary* honey (Guillaume 4:7), Eth. *maʿar*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 135b: *maʿar*) honeycomb: יַעַרִּי: **honeycomb** (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:294; more precisely: mound of bees’ honeycombs, → ZAW 50:170) **1S 14₂₆**, cj. 25 (rd. יַעַר דְּבֶשׁ Sept. ? דְּבֶשׁ gloss, Barr *Philology* 144), insert **Ps 118₁₂** (Sept.); metaph. **Song 5₁** (parallel with דְּבֶשׁ); → יַעֲרָה. †

3858 יַעֲרָה

I *יַעֲרָה: JArm.[†]; unitary n. from II יַעַר: cs. יַעֲרַת: **honeycomb 1S 14₂₇**. †

3859 יַעֲרָה

cj. II * יַעֲרָה: II יַעַר: **Ps 29₉**, Driver JTS 32:255; Arb. *yaʿr* goat, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 435b) *war-ē* mountain goat :: Strauss ZAW 82:96 יַעֲרוֹת: **kid** parallel with אֵילוֹת. †

3860 יַעֲרָה

יַעֲרָה, Or. יַעֲרָה (Kahle *Text* 78): n.m.; cf. Pun. יַעֲרָא (Benz *Names* 128); **1C 9₄₂**, with MSS, Sept. rd. יַעֲרָה. †

3861 יַעֲרִי

יַעֲרִי, minuscule ר, ZAW 39:160: n.m.; ? rd. יַעֲרִי Sept., Pesh.: **1C 20₅ Q** Sept.; (: KBL: יִשְׂרָיִל): **2S 21₁₉**. †

3862 יַעֲרֹשִׁיָה

יַעֲרֹשִׁיָה, עֲרֹשׁ, “may Yahweh plant” (Noth 203; → Rudolph) **1C 8₂₇**. †

3863 יַעֲשֶׂוּ

יַעֲשֶׂוּ, Q יַעֲשִׂי, K יַעֲשִׂי, Vulg. *Iasi* (Sept. καὶ ἐποίησαυ !) short forms, rd. יַעֲשִׂיאל, עֲשֶׂה (Noth 206): **Ezr 10**₃₇. †

3864 יַעֲשִׂיאל

יַעֲשִׂיאל: n.m.; I עֲשֶׂה + אל, “may God do” or “God did” (Noth 206), > עֲשִׂיאל (Noth 27¹) and יַעֲשֶׂוּ/י:

—1. **1C 11**₄₇;

—2. **1C 27**₂₁. †

3865 יפא

יפא: → יפה.

Der. III פִּאָה.

3866 יַפְדִּיָּה

יַפְדִּיָּה: n.m., פִּדְּה + י, “may Yahweh redeem” or “Yahweh redeemed” (Noth 200 :: Sept.^B, Pesh.: יַפְרִיָּה: **פרה** hif.) **1C 8**₂₅. †

3867 יפה

יפה, → יפא: MHeb. pi. to decorate, hif. מוהפין to find beautiful **Sir 13**₂₁; Syr. *p'y* (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:277) to be beautiful, af. causative; Arb. and OSArb. (Müller 112) *wpy* to be unhurt; ? Eth. (Leslau 24); Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 450a) to be completed.

qal: pf. יָפִית, cj. יָפִית (for יָפִיפִית **Ps 45**₃, dittography, Versions יָפִי or יָפִיפִית); impf. יִיף, יִיף; Bomberg, Leningrad יִיף, mixed formation, qal and pi.) **Ezk 31**₇ יִיף; to become beautiful, clean **Ezk 16**₁₃ **31**₇, cj. **Ps 45**₃ **Song 4**₁₀ 7_{2.7}. †

pi: impf. יִיפֶהוּ: to decorate **Jr 10**₄. †

hitp: impf. יִתְיַפֶּי: to beautify oneself **Jr 4**₃₀. †

Der. יָפִי, יָפִיפִית, יָפֶה, n.loc. יָפֶה.

3868 יָפֶה

יָפֶה: יָפֶה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 584a; MHeb., Can. *yapu* (EA 138:126 with gloss *hamudu*, Böhl *Sprache* 82f; CAD I/J:325a; Leander ZDMG 74:65²); יָפֶה, יָפֶה, יָפֶת, sf. יָפֶתִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 240t), יָפֶה, יָפֶה; (THAT 1:656):

—1. **beautiful**: אִישׁ Gn 39₆ 1S 16₁₂ 17₄₂ 2S 14₂₅ Song 1₁₆; אִשָּׁה Gn 12₁₁ (יִפְתַּח־מִרְאָה), Gesenius-K. §128x) .¹⁴ 29₁₇ Dt 21₁₁ 1S 25₃ 2S 13₁ 14₂₇ 1K 1_{3f} Am 8₁₃ Job 42₁₅ Pr 11₂₂ Est 2₇ Song 1_{8,15} 4_{1,7} 5₉ 6_{1,4,10}; יִפְתָּי (term of endearment) 2_{10,13}; פְּרוֹת Gn 41_{2,4,18}; עֵינַיִם 1S 16₁₂; trees Jr 11₁₆ Ezk 31_{3,9}; mountain Ps 48₃ (? rd. יִפְתַּח); מִרְאָה and תֵּאָר Gn 29₁₇; קוֹל Ezk 33₃₂; כָּל־בְּנֵהוּ Song 6₁₀;

—2. = טוב: right Qoh 3₁₁, pleasant 5₁₇; יִפְתַּח־פִּיָּהוּ Jr 46₂₀ → יִפְיִפְיָהוּ. †

3869 יִפְיִפְיָהוּ

יִפְיִפְיָהוּ, MSS and MHeb.; MT יִפְתַּח־פִּיָּהוּ: יִפְתַּח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 483m; JArm.^s name of an angel: **very beautiful** Jr 46₂₀ (cow); cj. יִפְיִפְיָהוּ Jr 11₁₆ for יִפְתַּח פְּרִי. †

3870 יָפוּ

יָפוּ (3 times) and יָפוּא (once, → Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 130f): n.loc.; Ph. יָפִי (Harris *Gramm.* 107), cun. *Yapu, Yāpu, Yappū*, Eg. *ypw* Simons *Handbook* 201; Albright *Vocalization* 36; Sept. Greek Ἰοππη, Arb. *Yāfā*; יִפְתַּח “beautiful town” (Borée 65): **Jaffa**, Abel 2:355f; Simons *Geog.* § 336; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 803: **Jos 19**₄₆ **Jon 1**₃ **2C** 2₁₅, יָפוּא יָפוּא Ezr 3₇. †

3871 יִפַּח

יִפַּח: ? Arb. *wabaḥa* to scold (Torczyner *ZDMG* 70:558); → I פוּחַ and נִפַּח.

hitp: impf. יִפְתַּח־יָפוּ: to gasp for breath, to **groan** Jr 4₃₁. †

Der. *יִפְתַּח(?).

3872 יִפַּח

יִפַּח: יִפַּח: ? cs. יִפְתַּח (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 552o); usu. rd. יִפְיָחוּ (II פוּחַ): rd. יִפְיָחִי (Ehrlich; Seeligmann), **witness** parallel with עָרִי (Ug. *yph.* Gordon *Textbook* §19:1129) Ps 27₁₂. †

*יִפְיָי: יִפְיָי, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 577h, k; MHeb. יוֹפִי, MHeb.² יִפְיָי(?), יִפְיָי(?), יִפְיָי(?), cs. יִפְיָי, יִפְיָי, יִפְיָי, **beauty**: of אִשָּׁה Is 3₂₄ Ezk 16_{14f,25} 27_{3f,11}, יִפְיָי חֲכָמֹתָי, 28₇ (extended from orig. *עָלִיךְ, → Zimmerli 664), Ps 45₁₂ Pr 6₂₅ 31₃₀ Est 1₁₁ Sir 9₈; of מִלְּךָ Is 33₁₇ Ezk 28_{12,17}; of צִיּוֹן Ps 50₂ Lam 2₁₅; of עֵץ Ezk 31₈; of אֲדָמָה Zech 9₁₇ (parallel with טוב). †

3874 יִפְיַע

I יִפְיַע: n.loc., Zebulun, II יִפְיַע; “high place”; ? identified with *Yāfā* SW of Nazareth, Abel 2:355; Simons *Geog.* § 329 :: Noth *Jos.* 115; Alt *PJb* 20:38¹; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 803: **Jos 19**₁₂. †

3875 יִפְּיַעַ

II יִפְּיַעַ: n.m., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; short form from I יִפְּעַ, “may (God) shine” or “(God) shone” (Noth 204) or II יִפְּעַ “tall”; Amor. *Yapaḥ* (Huffmon 212), OSArb. *ypʿ* (Ryckmans 2:73f):

—1. king of Lachish **Jos 10**₃;

—2. son of David **2S 5**₁₅ **1 C 3**₇ **14**₆. †

3876 יִפְּלֵט

יִפְּלֵט: n.m.; פִּלַּט, short form “may (God) deliver” or “(God) delivered” (Noth 199); Ug. *Ypłtn* (PRU 2:221b): from Asher **1C 7**_{32f}; → יִפְּלֵטִי. †

3877 יִפְּלֵטִי

יִפְּלֵטִי: gentilic of יִפְּלֵט, > n.loc. יִפְּלֵטִי גְבוּל, on southern border of Ephraim; Noth *Jos.* 101; Simons *Geog.* § 324A: **Jos 16**₃. †

3878 יִפְּנָה

יִפְּנָה, SamP.^{Ben-H. 3.173} *yēfaenni*; n.m., ? פִּנָּה pu. short form “God is turned” meaning: “is reconciled”, (König),? qal (Noth 199):

—1. Sept. Ἰεφοννη, father of Caleb **Nu 13**₆ **14**₆₋₃₀₋₃₈ **26**₆₅ **32**₁₂ **34**₁₉ **Dt 1**₃₆ **Jos 14**_{6-13f} **15**₁₃ **21**₁₂ **1C 4**₁₅ **6**₄₁;

—2. Or. יִפְּנָה, Sept.^B Ἰφίνα: from Asher **1C 7**₃₈. †

3879 יִפְּעַ

I יִפְּעַ: MHeb.² and DSS hif. (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 91; Moriarty CBQ 14:62; Maier 2:149f) and JArm.¹ pe. af. to appear; Ug. *ypʿ*, n.m. *Ipʿbʿl* (Gordon Textbook §19:1133; Aistleitner 1215-17); Akk. (*w*)*apū* to be visible and *šupū* to make visible.

hif: pf. הוֹפִיעַת, הוֹפִיעַת; impf. תוֹפֵעַ, תוֹפֵעַ; impv. הוֹפִיעָה; Schnutenhaus ZAW 76:8f; THAT 1:753ff:

—1. to **cause to shine** **Job 10**₃ **37**₁₅ (alt. 2: to shine), to radiate חֲמָה warmth **Sir 43**₂ margin and ^{MV18} (בְּזִיעַ);

—2. to rise, to **shine forth** **Dt 33**₂ (parallel with זָרַח) **Ps 50**₂ **80**₂ **94**₁, **Job 3**₄; (**10**₃ and **37**₁₅ → 1); ? to become bright, to shine **Job 10**₂₂ (→ Commentaries) :: Driver VT Supp. 3:76f: cj. III יִפְּעַ hif. to show dark clouds, Arb. *yafʿ* rain clouds;

—3. to **turn out to be** **Sir 12**₁₅. †

Der. יִפְּעָה*; n.m. II יִפְּיַעַ.

3880 יפע

II יפע, (usu. under I, Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 203f): Arb. *yafa*‘a to grow, climb, *yafa*‘ hill, high building (Driver *Biblica* 35:158); OSArb. יפע to rise (Conti 164).

Der. n.m. II יפיע (?), n.loc. I יפיעת, מיפיעת.

3881 יפעָה

*יפעָה: I יפע: יפעָתך: **beaming splendour Ezk 28**^{7,17} (THAT 1:755 :: Driver *Biblica* 35:158: II יפע). †

3882 יפת

יפת, SamP.^{M108} *Yēfet*, Sept. Ιαφεθ: **Japhet**, third son of Noah **Gn 5**³², ancestor of the peoples of Asia Minor and bordering lands **Gn 10**²⁻⁵, cf. Ἰάπετος, father of Prometheus and Atlas, Dhorme *Rec.* 167ff, 762; FSchmidtke *Japhetiden*; Hölscher *Erdkarten* 53f; Brandstein 63ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 802: **Gn 5**³² **6**¹⁰ **7**¹³ **9**^{18,23} (explained from III פתה)^{.27} **10**^{1f-21}, insert in **Gn 10**⁵ **1C 1**^{4f} **Judith 2**²⁵ (ὄρια Ἰάφεθ near Κιλικία). †

3883 יפתח

I יפתח, Sept.^A Ιεφθα: n.loc. in the שפלה פתח, short form < יפתח־אל, → II; Abel 2:365; Simons *Geog.* §318 C 4; **Jos 15**⁴³. †

3884 יפתח

II יפתח, Sept. Ιεφθαε: n.m.: פתח “may (God) open” or “(God) opened”, thanksgiving at first childbirth (Noth 179 :: 200); cun. *Yaptih-Adda* EA, Amorite *Yaptahu* (Huffmon 256), OSArb. *ypth*‘l. Ryckmans 2:74: **Jephthah Ju 11**^{1-12:7} **1S 12**¹¹; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 810f, on **11**³⁰⁻⁴⁰ cf. Baumgartner *Umwelt* 152ff. †

3885 יפתח־אל

יפתח־אל: n.loc. in Zebulun: → I יפתח; with גי, *Wadi al-Mālik* SW of *Sahl el-Battōf* (Abel 1:398; Simons *Geog.* p. 191; Noth *Jos.* 115); later Ἰωτάπαιτα Josephus *Ant.*, *Bello Jud.* iii:7³; Schürer 1:611f.: **Jos 19**^{14,27}. †

3886 יצא

יצא: Lachish, MHeb.; Ug. *ys*’, Can. EA (Böhl *Spr.* §321), Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 110); Arm: with צ only causative (יצי) → BArm., JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 193a); with ע EgArm. (→ מצא, Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 110), JArm. Syr. Mnd.; OSArb. *wḏ*’ and *wḏ*’ (Conti 136b, 139b); Eth. *wad* 1:128, 133f.

qal (ca. 750 times): pf. יצא, יצאה, יצאת, יצאתי and יצתי (Job 1²¹; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 443i), יצא/יצא impf. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 442h; EA *te-i-ša, yi-ša-am*) יצא, יצא, יצא/יצא, יצא/יצא; impv. יצא, יצאה, יצא/יצא, יצא/יצא; inf. יצא (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 443i :: Bergsträsser 2:157c); inf. יצאת, יצאת, cs. יצאת 1K 6¹, יצאתך,

יִצְאוּ (יִצְאוּ), pt. יִצְאוּ (יִצְאוּ), יוֹצֵאתָ (< יִצְאוּ Qoh 10₅, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 598, MHeb. often so) and יִצְאתָ (< יוֹצֵאתָ Dt 28₅₇), יִצְאִים (Pun. *yusim*, Friedrich § 29b = *יִצְאִים), יִצְאִי; THAT 1:755ff.

—1. to **come out, come forth**: שָׁמַשׁ יִצְאָה (Akk. *šit šamši*, Ug. *š't špš*) Ju 5₃₁, Gn 19₂₃, כּוֹכְבִים Neh 4₁₅, newborn child Gn 25₂₆ Job 1₂₁, יִצְאֵי יִרְכוּ descendants of his loins Gn 46₂₆, גּוֹרָל Nu 33₅₄, plants 1K 5₁₃ Is 11₁, הַיִּצְאָה הַשָּׂדֶה what comes forth from the field Dt 14₂₂; source of a river rises Gn 2₁₀, cj. מִיְמֵיהָ יִצְאִים Nah 2₉, judgement is issued Hab 1₄, תּוֹרָה (Akk. *šit pī*) Is 2₃ 51₄, order Est 1₁₇ (cf. Lachish 2:1), אֶלֶּה Zech 5₃, חָרַב Ezk 21₉.

—2. to **go out, go outside** Gn 9₁₀ 34₂₄, with אֶל 19₆, with מִן 24₅₀, with מֵאֵת 44₂₈, with מִלְּפָנַי cj. 2S 24₄; cj. Ps 81₆ with מִצְרַיִם עַל-אֶרֶץ (? rd. מִצְרַיִם Sept. Vulg. 10 מִצְרַיִם).

—3. to **proceed, come forward** (Koehler ThZ 3:471) Zech 5₅ 6₁ 1S 17₄ 2S 16₅.

—4. to **set out, move away**: abs to set out Ex 17₉, to run away Sir 33₃₂, יִצְאָה “out!” Is 30₂₂ (< interj. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 653c :: Driver ZAW 52:53); b) with מִלְּפָנַי Gn 4₁₆, with מֵאֵת 44₂₈, with מֵעַם Ex 8₂₆, with לְקִרְאָתָהּ Gn 14₁₇; c) to **go forth** (to battle) Dt 20₁ 1C 20₁ Pr 30₂₇ (locusts); הַיִּצְאָתָא אֶלֶּה (city) that goes forth a thousand strong Am 5₃; a king יִצְאָה לְפָנַי before the army 1S 8₂₀ 2C 1₁₀ (→ hif. 1) יִצְאֵי men fit for military service 1C 5₁₈; יִצְאָה לְמַחֲנֵה to be encamped (against the enemy) Dt 23₁₀, יִצְאֵי שַׁבָּת which come on duty on the sabbath 2K 11₇, with אֶל, to surrender 1S 11₃ 2K 18₃₁ /Is 36₁₆; d) יִצְאָה וְבוֹא orig. militarily: עִירוֹ שֶׁר יִצְאֵי; Gn 34_{24a-b} (:: שֶׁר עִירוֹ עִירוֹ 23₁₀₋₁₈ = וְקָנִי הָעִיר; Akk. *āšē abul ālišu* Sennacherib Prism iii:22, → Speiser BASOR 144:20ff; → 5c) Jos 14₁₁ 1S 29₆, or of a farmer’s working day (Koehler *Mensche* 147f); then of daily work in general Dt 31₂ 2K 11₈ 19₂₇ /Is 37₂₈ Ps 121₈ (Dam. 20₂₇); of the king (not knowing how to go out or in 1K 3₇, = to take care of daily business (Noth) :: with הָעָם לְפָנַי 2C 1₁₀ = to lead, → hif. 1; 1C 11₂; of temple cult Ex 28₃₅ Lv 16₁₇ Ezk 46₈₋₁₀ 2C 23_{7b}; וְשׂוֹב יִצְאוּ to fly to and fro (raven) Gn 8₇.

—5. expressions: a) מִן יִצְאָה to be descended from Gn 10₁₄ 17₆ 1C 1_{12†}; b) יִצְאָה נַפְשׁוֹ his soul failed him Song 5₆, בְּצֵאתָ נַפְשָׁהּ as her soul was departing Gn 35₁₈, תִּצָּא רֵיחוֹ his breath departs Ps 146₄; לִבָּם וַיִּצְאוּ their hearts sank Gn 42₂₈; יִצְאוּ יִלְדֶיהָ she has a miscarriage Ex 21₂₂; c) יִצְאָה הַשָּׁנָה beginning of the year Ex 23₁₆ (:: תְּשׁוּבַת הַשָּׁנָה הַשָּׁנָה end of the year 1S 7₁₇; Begrich *Chron.* 88f; Noth ZDPV 74:142f :: Auerbach VT 3:186f); d) בְּצֵאתָ הַיַּיִן when the inebriation had passed 1S 25₃₇; יִצְאָה מֵאִפְכֶם עַד-אֲשֶׁר until it comes out of your nostrils ... Nu 11₂₀; (labour) to come out Ex 32₂₄, to succeed (smelting) Pr 25₄; (tower) to project Neh 3₂₅ (? 1QM 9:11; Yadin *War Scroll* 300f; Akk. ZA 36:233f); יִצְאָה אֶל (border) stretches to Jos 15₃, (→ Noth 82); כֶּסֶף is spent 2K 12₁₃; וַתִּצְאֵה מִרְכָּבָהּ a chariot cost when exported 1K 10_{29a}, cj. 29b (? rd. וַיִּצְאוּ).

—6. misc. a) to escape 1S 14₄₁; to be through with something Da 10₂₀; to end Pr 22₁₀ (parallel with שַׁבָּת), to end in disaster Ezk 26₁₈; (for the original owner) to be released Lv 25₂₈₋₃₀ (Elliger *Lev.* 355³³); b) with עַל-אֶרֶץ (for inspection) to travel around Gn 41₄₅ (cf. 46b) (:: Echter-Bibel.: rose higher than (all in the) land...); c) with חֶפְשִׁי free person (:: slave) Ex 21₂₋₅ → חֶפְשִׁי 1; with אַחֲרַי to pursue 1S 17₃₅ 24₁₅; with acc. to escape (→ Hertzberg 141) Qoh 7₁₈; (price) to cost 1K 10₂₉; with בְּ to be due to someone Sir 10₂₈ 38₁₇;

Der. תּוֹצְאוֹת; צִאֲצָאִים, ? צֵאן, מוֹצְאָה, מוֹצֵא, יֹצֵא, יוֹצֵא.

3887 יצב

יצב: JArm.¹ (?) pa. to establish; Arb. *waṣaba* to be firm (Guillaume 4:7); root var. of **נצב** (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 183f; JLewy *Orientalia* 28:352⁶ :: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 379 and *Bergsträsser* 2:129m; König: orig. (נצב); → **יצג**.

hitp: (all other conjugations under **נצב** ?); pf. הִתְיַצְבוּ; impf. יִתְיַצֵּב יִתְיַצֵּב (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 325f), הִתְיַצְבוּ אֶתְיַצֵּב (Ex 2₄ rd. הִתְיַצֵּב SamP. :: Blau VT 7:387, *hitafal*); impv. הִתְיַצְבוּ, הִתְיַצֵּב; inf. הִתְיַצֵּב:

—1. **take one's stand** (firmly) Ex 2₄ 14₁₃ 19₁₇ 34₅ Nu 11₁₆ 22₂₂ 23_{3·15} Dt 31₁₄ 1S 3₁₀ 10_{19·23} 12_{7·16} 17₁₆ 2S 18₃₀ 23₁₂ Jr 46_{4·14} Hab 2₁ (עַל) Zech 6₅ Ps 5₆ 36₅ 94₁₆ Job 33₅ 38₁₄ (with cj. לְבוֹשׁ, alt. cj. וְתַצְטַבַּע, → Commentaries; Gradwohl 62) 1C 11₁₄ 2C 20₁₇, cj. וְתַתְיַצְבִּי Ezk 26₂₀, with לְפָנַי Ex 8₁₆ 9₁₃ Dt 9₂ Jos 24₁ Pr 22₂₉ Sir 8₈ 46₃, 2C 11₁₃ (with עַל serving);

—2. to **present oneself** Dt 31₁₄ Ju 20₂, with עַל, before Job 1₆ 2₁; with בְּזוּגָד, to stand aloof 2S 18₁₃;

—3. to **resist** Jos 1₅ Job 41₂, with עִם, against 2C 20₆, with בְּפָנַי Dt 7₂₄ 11₂₅; abs. to exist 2S 21₅;

—Ps 2₂ rd. יִתְיַעֲצוּ. †

3888 יצג

יצג: forms like those from **נצג**, → **יצב**; Sellin *Fschr. Nöldeke* 707f.

hif. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 379t): pf. הִצְגִּיתִי, הִצְגִּיתִי; impf. יִצְגֵּג, תִּצְגֵּג, אֲצִיגֶה, אֲצִיגֶה; impv. הִצְגֵּג; inf. הִצְגֵּג (inf. cs., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 332t; Solá-S. §24^{bis}); pt. מִצְגִּיג:

—1. to **set, place** Gn 30₃₈ Dt 28₅₆ Ju 6₃₇ 1S 5₂ 2S 6₁₇ Jr 51₃₄ Hos 2₅ 1C 16₁, cj. 2S 15₂₄ (rd. יִצְגֶה); to house Ju 8₂₇; to leave (someone) to Gn 33₁₅;

—2. misc.: a) with לְפָנַי to bring before Gn 43₉ (→ Rabinowitz, cf. ZAW 74:87) 47₂; b) לְמוֹשֵׁל to expose to mockery Job 17₆; c) מוֹשֵׁפֵט to make effective Am 5₁₅; d) אוֹתוֹ לְבָד to set him by himself Ju 7₅. †

hof: impf. יִצְגֵּג, pt. מִצְגִּג: to be left behind Ex 10₂₄, to be placed Sir 30₁₈. †

3889 יצהר

I יצהר: II צהר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 488r): יצהר: glare > oil, olive juice; archaic equivalent שָׁמֶן, Koehler ZAW 46:218ff; Maag *Amos* 192f; Dalman *Arbeit* 4:255f:

—1. in series with **הִגָּן** and **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**: **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**: **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**: **הִתִּירוֹשׁ** **Nu 18**₁₂; **הִתִּירוֹשׁ** **Dt 7**₁₃ **11**₁₄ **12**₁₇ **14**₂₃ **18**₄ **28**₅₁ **Jr 31**₁₂ **Hos 2**₁₀₋₂₄ **Jl 1**₁₀ (expanded) **2**₁₉ **Hg 1**₁₁ **Neh 5**₁₁ **10**₄₀ **13**₅₋₁₂ **2C 31**₅ **32**₂₈ (cf. Akk. *šamnu* EA 324:13; ARM 1, 73:15; 8, 13; rev. 11-14; Noth *Biblica Land.* 2:254); **הִתִּירוֹשׁ** **Jl 2**₂₄ **Neh 10**₃₈;

— 2. phrases: **הִתִּירוֹשׁ** **2K 18**₃₂; **הִתִּירוֹשׁ** **הִתִּירוֹשׁ** the anointed **Zech 4**₁₄ (: Rignell *Nachtgesichte* 169ff: following cultic practice); cj. **Job 20**₁₇ for **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**; → **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**. †

3890 **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**

II **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**, SamP.^{M172} *yašār*, Sept. *Ισσααρ*: n.m. II **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**, short form “(God) shines” (Noth 205, :: KBL): son of **קִתְּוֹת** **Ex 6**₁₈₋₂₁ **Nu 3**₁₉ **16**₁ **1C 5**₂₈ **6**₃₋₂₃ cj. **7 23**₁₂₋₁₈. †

—Gentilic **הִתִּירוֹשׁ** **Nu 3**₂₇ **1C 24**₂₂ **26**₂₃₋₂₉. †

3891 **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**

I ***הִתִּירוֹשׁ**: **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**: MHeb. (?) DSS; ? Ug. Gray *Legacy*² 43⁷: **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**, **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**: couch **Gn 49**₄ (rd. **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**) **Ps 63**₇ **132**₃ **Job 17**₁₃ **1C 5**₁ **Sir 34/31**₁₈ **47**₂₀. †

3892 **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**

II **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**: **1K 6**_{5-10K}: → **הִתִּירוֹשׁ** Q. †

3893 **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**

הִתִּירוֹשׁ, SamP.^{M172} *yēšāq*, Sept. *Ισα(α)κ*, Ossuary *Ισακ* (RB 65:419f): **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**, short form < ***הִתִּירוֹשׁאֵל***, “God laughs” (→ **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**), Ug. *il yšḫq* Gordon *Textbook* §19:2118 (Noth 210; Stamm *Fschr. ASchädelin* 33ff); explained **Gn 17**₁₇ **18**_{12f} :: **21**₆: **Isaac** son of Abraham, father of Jacob and Esau, **Gn 17**_{19-50:24} **Ex 2**₂₄ **3**_{6-15f} **4**₅ **6**₃₋₈ **32**₁₃ **33**₁ **Lv 26**₄₂ **Nu 32**₁₁ **Dt 1**₈ **6**₁₀ **9**₅₋₂₇ **29**₁₂ **30**₂₀ **34**₄ **Jos 24**_{3f} **1K 18**₃₆ **2K 13**₂₃ **1C 1**₂₈₋₃₄ **16**₁₆ **29**₁₈ **2C 30**₆; → **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**, Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:238f; Gesenius-B. 781b; Meyer *Isr.* 253ff; Noth *Überlieferung.* 113ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 775. †

3894 **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**

הִתִּירוֹשׁ **1C 4**₇, n.m.; rd. Q Sept.^B → **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**, K ? **הִתִּירוֹשׁ** (Vulg., Tg.). †

3895 **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**

***הִתִּירוֹשׁ**: **2C 32**₂₁ Q **הִתִּירוֹשׁ** cs. pl. + **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**, K **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**- is text error; B^Q **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**; = **הִתִּירוֹשׁ** ? (Echter-Bibel.); **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**, Bauer-L. *Hebr.* 471p; MHeb. **הִתִּירוֹשׁ** going out, Akk. *šit libbišu*; 3Q15, vii:14 **הִתִּירוֹשׁ** flow of water (DJD 3:291f): **produced** **הִתִּירוֹשׁ** some of his very own sons **2C 32**₂₁ Q (**הִתִּירוֹשׁ** 8c: partitive), **Is 37**₃₈ and **2K 19**₃₇ Q therefore **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**. †

3896 **הִתִּירוֹשׁ**

*יָצִיעַ 1K 6⁵⁻¹⁰ Q, K II יָצוּעַ: יָצַע; MHeb. יָצִיעַ extension of a house: unknown archt. tech term, usu. extension :: Noth *Könige* 111f: layer;

—1 K 6₆ rd. הַצִּילָע Sept. †

3897 יָצַל

cj. יָצַל: n. of river, Sept. Ιασολ, for → אַצַּל: Zech 14₅, tributary of Qidron from Mount of Olives, *Wadi Yaşūl*. †

3898 יָצַע

יָצַע: MHeb. hif., JArm.^s pa. (?) af. to spread (a cover) (> Heb.); Arb. *waḍaʿa*, OSArb. *wḍʿ* (Conti 140a) to lay down.

hif: impf. יָצִיעַ, אֲצִיעֶה, יָצִיעַ: to make one's bed Is 58₅ Ps 139₈. †

hof: impf. יָצַע: to be spread out as a bed Is 14₁₁ Est 4₃. †

Der. I *יָצוּעַ, יָצִיעַ, מוֹצֵעַ.

3899 יָצַק

יָצַק: MHeb.; Ug. *yšq*, ? Ph. יָצַק cast an image (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 110): → II צוֹק.

qal: pf. יָצַק, יָצַקְתָּ, יָצַקְתָּ; impf. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 379s, t) וַיִּצַק/וַיִּצְקוּ (Gn 28₁₈ 2S 13₉), וַיִּצַק 2K 22₃₅, וַיִּצְקוּ 2K 4₄₀ :: אָצַקְתָּ Is 44₃ (1QIs^a אָצַק; ? = *אָצַק, Wernberg-M. JSS 3:251); impv. יָצַק and יָצַקְתָּ; inf. יָצַקְתָּ; pt. יָצַקְתָּ, יָצַקְתָּ; יָצַקְתָּ, יָצַקְתָּ:

—1. to dispense (food) for 2S 13₉ 2K 4_{40f};

—2. to pour out (liquid) שָׁמוֹן Gn 28₁₈ 35₁₄ Ex 29₇ Lv 2₁₋₆ 8₁₂ Nu 14₁₅₋₂₆ Nu 5₁₅ 1S 10₁ 2K 4₄ (עַל into) 9₃₋₆, דָּם Lv 8₁₅ 9₉, מַיִם 1K 18₃₄ 2K 3₁₁ Is 44₃ Ezk 24₃; metaph. דָּבָר Ps 41₉ (rd. יָצַקוּ בִּי); רִיחַ Is 44_{3b};

—3. tech. term in metalworking to cast (Galling *Reallexikon* 379; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1207) Ex 25₁₂ 26₃₇ 36₃₆ 37₃₋₁₃ 38₅₋₂₇ 1K 7₂₄ .30-46, usu. cj. 15 (יָצַק for יָצַר: Noth 143), 2C 4₃₋₁₇; metaph. יָצַק firm Job 41_{15-16a-b};

—4. to flow into: עֶפְרַיִם Job 38₃₈, דָּם 1K 22₃₅;

—Job 28₂ rd. hof. יָצַק; 29₆ → Commentaries. †

hif: impf. וַיִּצְקוּ, וַיִּצְקוּ; pt. מוֹצַקְתָּ 2K 4₅ Q (? K מוֹצַקְתָּ, Haupt *Sacred Books* 9:190 or מוֹצַקְתָּ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 383);

—1. to **empty** Jos 7₂₃;

—2. to **pour into** 2K 4₅;

—2S 15₂₄ rd. וַיִּצְגּוּ. †

hof: pf. הוּצַק; impf. יוּצַק; pt. מוּצַק, מוּצָק:

—1. to be emptied, poured out: שָׁמֹן Lv 21₁₀, נְהַר Job 22₁₆ (= washes over with acc.); metaph. חַן Ps 45₃;

—2. tech, term in metalworking, to be melted 1K 7₁₆₋₂₃₋₃₃ Job 37₁₈ 2C 4₂, cj. Job 28₂ (rd. יוּצַק); pt. metaph. (→ qal 3) meaning: firmly established Job 11₁₅. †

Der. יִצְקָה, I מוּצָק, *מוּצָקָה.

3900 יִצְקָה

*יִצְקָה: יִצַּק, Bauer-L. Heb. 472v: יִצְקָתוּ: cast (metal) 1K 7₂₄ (→ Noth *Könige* 144). †

3901 יָצַר

יָצַר: MHeb., Ug. *yšr* to shape, form; Ph. יָצַר potter (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 110); Akk. *ešēru* to draw, form (AHw. 252); → III צוּר.

qal: pf. יָצַר/צָר, יָצְרוּ, יָצְרָהוּ, יָצְרוּהוּ, יָצְרוּהָ, יָצְרוּהָ (Q אֶצְרָה, K plene, Bergsträsser 2:84q) Jr 1₅; pt. יָצַר (יָ) יָצְרִי, יָצְרוּ/רָנוּ, יָצְרוּ “me” (Bauer-L. Heb. 343y) Is 49₅, יָצְרִי/רִי, יָצְרָה: as a potter to **form, fashion** (Kelso § 7:9, 12-15); THAT 1:761ff:

—1. of people: to shape a) פָּסַל Is 44₉ Hab 2_{18a-b}, אָל Is 44₁₀, to shape metal with a hammer 44₁₂; b) metaph. to prepare: עָמַל Ps 94₂₀; → יוּצַר;

—2. of God: to **create, form**, (older, concrete word for בָּרָא, THAT 1:763) people Gn 2_{7f} Is 42₆ (alt. נָצַר !), 43₇ 45₉ Jr 1₅, animals Gn 2₁₉, light Is 45₇, הָרִים Am 4₁₃, אָרְץ Is 45₁₈ Jr 33₂, יְבִשְׁתַּי Ps 95₅, לְיָתֵן 104₂₆, eye 94₉, לֵב 33₁₅, אָדָם Zech 12₁, עָם Is 27₁₁ 43₁₋₂₁ 44₂₋₂₁₋₂₄ 45₁₁ 64₇, destinies 2K 19₂₅ Is 22₁₁ 37₂₆ 46₁₁, (cf. Akk.), steps Job 18₇ (rd. צָעָדָיו יָצַר Driver ExpT 57:122), seasons Ps 74₁₇, רָעָה Jr 18₁₁, everything Jr 10₁₆ 51₁₉;

—Am 7₁ (rd. יָצָא alt. יָצַר). †

nif: pf. נִוּצַר: to be formed Is 43₁₀ Sir 11₁₄ 33₁₀ 49₆. †

pu: (i.e. passive qal, Bergsträsser 2:87c): pf. יִצְרָהוּ, to be formed Ps 139₁₆; → Commentaries; Dahood AnBibl. 10:34f: rd. יִצְרָה, parallel with גִּלְמִי → II מִן enclitic). †

hof: (i.e. passive qal, → pu.): impf. יִצָּר Bergsträsser 2:88d): to **be formed** (by God) **Is 54**₁₇, → pu., **Ps 139**₁₆. †

Der. I and II יִצָּר, יִצְרִי, יִצְרִים, יִצָּר.

3902 יִצָּר

יִצָּר, יוֹצָר: יצר pt.; MHeb.; Ug., Ph.;

—1. **potter** (Kelso § 7:10; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2007) **2S 17**₂₈ **Is 29**₁₆ **30**₁₄ **41**₂₅ **49**₅ **Jr 18**_{2-4,6} **19**_{1,11} **Ps 2**₉ **Lam 4**₂ **1C 4**₂₃; (in the king's service), **maker** of פָּסָל **Hab 2**_{18a-b} (rd. יִצָּרוּ, Segert ArchOr. 22:456f); **caster** (who melts down metal vessels and tools into ingots) **2K 12**₁₀₋₁₃ (Torrey JBL 55:24ff; Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2:107ff; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:314f.) **Zech 11**₁₃. †

3903 יִצָּר

I יִצָּר: יצר; MHeb. and DSS; JArm. יִצְרָא, Syr. *yašrā* urge (> Heb., Nöldeke ZDMG 40:722):

—1. **something made into shape** **Is 29**₁₆ **Hab 2**_{18b} (Segert ArchOr. 22:458f.) **Ps 103**₁₄ (alt. under 2.), cj. **Is 45**₉ (rd. יִצָּר הַיְרִיב, Begrich *Dtj.* 43), idols cj. pl. יִצְרִים **45**₁₆;

—2. **inclination, striving** (→ MHeb.): **Gn 6**₅ **8**₂₁ **Dt 31**₂₁ **Is 26**₃ (rd. יִצָּרוּ Hexapla: ιεσο) **1C 28**₉ **29**₁₈; → II יִצָּר (?). †

3904 יִצָּר

II יִצָּר, SamP.^{M109} *yāšar*: n.m. יצר fem. יִצְרִיהָ or simil., “Y created” (Noth 172): **Gn 46**₂₄ **Nu 26**₄₉ **1C 7**₁₃;

—gentilic יִצְרִי **1C 25**₁₁, cj. v.3 (? rd. וְיִצְרִי for וּצְרִי). †

3905 יִצְרִים

יִצְרִים: יצר: יִצְרִי: abstract pl. of יִצְוֹר*; members or inner organs (Pesh.) ?, ? form (Delekat VT 14:49³): **Job 17**₇. †

3906 יצת

יצת (forms like those of נצת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 379t): MHeb. hif.; → צות.

qal: impf. יצתו, וַתִּצֵּת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 383), תִּצְתְּנָה:

—1. with בָּ, to **kindle** something **Is 9**₁₇;

—2. באֵשׁ to **burn** something in fire **Is 33**₁₂ **Jr 49**₂ **51**₅₈. †

nif: pf. נִצְתָּהוּ, נִצְתָּהוּ:

—1. to be kindled (metaph.) חֲמַת י' נִצְתָּהוּ 2K 22₁₃₋₁₇ Sir 16₆;

—2. to be burned Neh 1₃ 2₁₇, Jr 2₁₅ (Q נִצְתָּהוּ, K נִצְתָּהוּ 3rd. pl. fem. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 315o, or נִצְתָּהוּ nif. sing., Gesenius-K. §145k; prp. נִצְתָּהוּ nif., → Jr 9₉, Rudolph), cj. Nah 1₆ (rd. נִצְתָּהוּ for נִתְצָהוּ), cj. Jr 51₃₀ rd. נִצְתָּהוּ for הִצְתָּהוּ;

—Jr 9₉ rd. נִצְהוּ (נִצְהוּ nif.). †

hif: pf. הִצְתָּהוּ, הִצְתָּהוּ, הִצְתָּהוּ; impf. הִצְתָּהוּ, הִצְתָּהוּ; impv. הִצְתָּהוּ 2S 14₃₀ Q (K הוֹצִיתִיהָ or simil., Bergsträsser 2:130m); pt. הִצְתָּהוּ:

—1. with בָּאֵשׁ to set on fire Jos 8₈₋₁₉ Ju 9₄₉ 2S 14₃₀₋₃₁, (standing crop) Jr 32₂₉;

—2. הִצְתָּהוּ to set fire to: with עַל Jr 11₁₆, with בְּ Jr 17₂₇ 21₁₄ 43₁₂ 49₂₇ 50₃₂ Ezk 21₃ Am 1₁₄ Lam 4₁₁;

— Jr 51₃₀ rd. with Sept., Tg., Vulg. נִצְתָּהוּ. †

3907 יִקֵּב

יִקֵּב: (?) MHeb.² pi. to hollow out, usu. → יִקֵּב; Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 187f; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 379t.

Der. יִקֵּב.

3908 יִקֵּב

יִקֵּב: יִקֵּב; MHeb.; Arb. *waqb* cavity, hole: יִקֵּב, יִקֵּב (Bomberg יִקֵּב, Gesenius-K. §93k; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 581), יִקֵּב, יִקֵּב: winepress, also oil press, usu. with two sinks or reservoirs hewn into the rock and connected by a channel, → יִקֵּב -]141 ληνός, and יִקֵּב ὑπολήνιον (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:291ff; Galling *Reallexikon* 538f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 939):

—1. lower reservoir, the collecting sink (:: יִקֵּב) Is 5₂ (הִצְבָּ) Jr 48₃₃ Jl 2₂₄ 4₁₃ Hg 2₁₆ Pr 3₁₀;

—2. like יִקֵּב elsewhere, upper reservoir, the crushing sink, indicating the whole installation, יִקֵּב Is 16₁₀ Job 24₁₁; יִקֵּב parallel with יִקֵּב Nu 18₂₇₋₃₀ Dt 15₁₄ 16₁₃ 2K 6₂₇ Hos 9₂;

—3. in n.loc.: a) יִקֵּב זָאב (:: Borée 92¹) at the river Jordan Ju 7₂₅, → יִקֵּב בֵּית בְּרָה; b) יִקֵּב הַמְּלִיךָ near Jerusalem Zech 14₁₀ (Dalman *Jerusalem* 135; Simons 208²). †

3909 יִקֵּב צֶאֱל

*יִקְבְּצֵאל, Bomberg, Leningrad and elsewhere וּבִיקְבֵי יִקְבְּצֵאל (daghesh dirimens Gesenius-K. §20h), alt. וּבִקְבֵי וּבִקְבֵי and וּבִקְבֵי וּבִקְבֵי, (Ginsburg *Diligently Revised* 4:740); קבץ pi. + אַל; > → קְבֵצֵאל (Jos 15²¹; cf. Noth 27¹) > Καοβηελ Sept.; Persian proper n.: Neh 11²⁵, in the Negev, Abel 2:411; Simons *Geog.* §803. †

3910 יִקַּד

יִקַּד: MHeb.²; OArm. and EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 110), BArm. JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 193a); Arb. *waqada* to burn, OSArb. *mqdn* (ZAW 75:310) altar stove; Akk. *qādu* to kindle; ? Arm.lw.

qal: impf. יִקַּד (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 383), וַיִּקְדֵּה; pt. יִקְדֶּה: to burn Dt 32²² Is 10¹⁶ 65⁵. †

hof: (: Bergsträsser 2:126d: qal?): impf. וַיִּקְדֵּה: to be kindled Lv 6^{2.5f} Jr 15¹⁴ 17⁴. †

Der. יִקְדֵּה, יִקְדֵּה, מוֹקֵד.

3911 יִקַּד

יִקַּד: See below under יִקַּד and יִקְדֵּה (#3913).

3912 יִקְדֵּה

יִקְדֵּה: See below under יִקַּד and יִקְדֵּה (#3913).

3913 יִקְדֵּה/יִקַּד

יִקַּד and cj. *יִקְדֵּה Ps 37²⁰ (cs., 1QIs^a 10¹⁶ both times defective, → Wernberg-M. JSS 3:251): יִקַּד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 468a: burning Is 10¹⁶ and cj. Ps 37²⁰ (rd. כִּי־יִקַּד [כִּי־יִקְדֵּה] for כִּי־יִקְדֵּה). †

3914 יִקְדָּעַם

יִקְדָּעַם, Sept.^B Ιαρικααμ, Sept.^A Ιεκδααμ, Vulg. *Iercaam*: n.loc. in the Negev; cf. יִקְנָעַם and יִרְקָעַם? עַם + vb. יִקַּד; ? < יִרְקָעַם 1C 2⁴⁴, cf. Sept.^B Vulg. (Borée 99; Abel 2:365; Simons *Geog.* §319 Ce; Noth *Jos.*² 98 :: Rudolph *Chr.* 18): Jos 15⁵⁶. †

3915 יִקְהַה

יִקְהַה: Arb. *waqiha* to be obedient, OSArb. *wqh* to command; passive, to be obedient (Conti 140a); Akk. *utaqqū* (*wqī*, vSoden *Gramm.* §93d, 106o) obediently to pay attention to, wait; to be obedient.

Der. יִקְהָה*.

3916 יִקְהַה

יָקָה: Ug. *yqy* Gordon *Textbook* §19:1143; Driver *Myths* 165a to protect, care for (:: Aistleitner 874, to fear); Arb. *wqy* to protect (oneself), OSArb. (Conti 140a), Eth. to protect, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 439) to be useful.

Der. יָקָה (?)

3917 יָקָה

יָקָה, Or. יָקָה: n.m., יָקָה ? (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465f); “careful” (Noth 228), ? Sab. *yqhmlk* (Ryckmans 1:226); → Gemser 103; Sauer 96f: **Pr 30**₁. †

3918 יָקָה

*יָקָה, or יָקָה: יָקָה: cs. לִיָּקָה, יָקָה (Bomberg לִיָּקָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 600j; Bergsträsser 1:105t): **obedience** (:: Horst OLZ 33:1: command, but cf. Ilmuqah → Haussig *Wb.* 1:492; Gese-H. *Religionen* 242f, and elsewhere) **Gn 49**₁₀ (Sept., Pesh., Vulg. תִּקְוֹת);

—**Pr 30**₁₇, Sept. γῆρας (usu. לְזָקְנָה), rd. לְהִיקָה or לְהִיקָה old age, Eth. *lehqa* old, Arb. *lahaqa* to be white-haired (WThomas in Rowley *Modern Study* 243; Gemser 114), → **23**₂₂; → *לְהִיקָה. †

3919 יָקוּד

יָקוּד: יָקוּד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472 times; Arb. *waqūd*: **fireplace Is 30**₁₄. †

3920 יָקוּט

[יָקוּט, **Job 8**₁₄: קוּט or קטט?; for אֲשֶׁר-יָקוּט rd. קִשְׂרֵי קוּט threads of summer (Saadia, → קִיץ), alt. קִשְׂרֵים; → Tur-S. *Job* 150. †]

3921 יָקוּם

יָקוּם: יָקוּם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 488r; JArm.^t: הַיָּקוּם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 262c): stock (of living beings) **Gn 7**_{4.23} **Dt 11**₆. †

3922 יָקוּשׁ

יָקוּשׁ **Ps 91**₃ and **Pr 6**₅, as יָקוּשׁ .

3923 יָקוּשׁ

יָקוּשׁ **Hos 9**₈; יָקוּשׁ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472 and 470k; Ug. pl. **yqšm* (Eissfeldt *FuF* 28:83b; Gordon *Textbook* §19:1145): (guild of) **fowlers Jr 5**₂₆ **Hos 9**₈ **Ps 91**₃ **Pr 6**₅. †

3924 יָקוּתִיאל

יְקוּת־יִאֵל: n.m.; *קוּת + אֵל “El supports” (Noth 203, 35f), → יְקוּת־יִאֵל: descendant of Judah **1C** 4₁₈. †

3925 יִקַּח

cj. יִקַּח: Arb. *waqiḥa* to be shameless.

hif: impf. rd. וַיִּקַּח for וַיִּקַּח: to behave shamelessly, **presume** Nu 16₁ (Driver WdO 1:235f.; Noth *Num.* 104, cf. Barr *Philology* 17f., 271). †

3926 יִקְטָן

יִקְטָן, SamP.^{Ben-H. 3,173} *Yiqtan*; ? Pun. יִקְטָן (Benz *Names* 129); (n.m.) n.pop.; Arb. *yuqzān* watchful (→ יִקְיָן, → ט Aramaism): father of הַצִּבְרִיּוֹת forefather of the tribes of Yemen; → יִקְשָׁן, מִשָּׁא; Meyer *Isr.* 244; Montgomery *Arabia* 37ff; Simons *Geog.* §136: **Gn** 10_{25f-29} **1C** 1_{19f-23}. †

3927 יִקִּים

יִקִּים: n.m.; קוּם **hif**.; short form (Noth 200f: to raise) “(Y) raised again”, → יִקְמִיָה (Stamm *Ersatznamen* 420 :: Koehler ZAW 36:27f.: “causes to rise in judgement”); Amorite *Yaqim* (Syria 19:111; Rép. Mari 146; Huffmon 259):

—1. **1C** 8₁₉;

—2. **1C** 24₁₂. †

3928 יִקִּיר

יִקִּיר: יִקִּיר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479o; MHeb. honourable, JArm., heavy, JArm. Pehl. EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 110), BArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:488a) Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 187a); ? Arm.lw.; **precious, dear** Jr 31₂₀ (יִקִּיר). †

3929 יִקְמִיָה

יִקְמִיָה, Or. יִקְמִיָה (Kahle *Text* 78), Sept.^B *Ιεχμειας*, Sept.^A *Ιεκομιας*: n.m.; קוּם, → יִקִּים, (Noth 200: ? rd. יִקְמִיָה); Diringer 210; Moscati 54:8; OSArb. יִקְמִיָה (Conti 230b):

—1. **1C** 2₄₁;

—2. **1C** 3₁₈. †

3930 יִקְמַעַם

יִקְמַעַם, Or. יִקְמַעַם (Kahle *Text* 78), Sept.^B *Ικεμιας* and *Ιοκομ*, Sept.^A *Ιεκεμια*: n.m.; → יִקְמִיָה: “may ‘Am (: II עַם !) deliver” or “‘Am delivered” (Noth 76f., 200, :: Stamm *Erstaznamen* 419): family of priests **1C** 23₁₉ 24₂₃. †

3931 יִקְמָעַם

יִקְמָעַם, (Or. יִקְמָעַם) 1C 6₅₃ and יִקְמָעַם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 111m) 1K 4₁₂: n.loc.; קום + II (?) עַם (Borée 100):

—1. 1K 4₁₂ = → יִקְנָעַם, in Zebulun Jos 21₃₄, Abel 2:365f; Simons *Geog.* §337, 37; Noth *Jos.* 115 (:: Simons *Geog.* §1607²⁷¹) = *T. Qaimūn* 28 km S of Haifa;

—2. Levite city in Ephraim 1C 6₅₃, Sept. I(ε)κμᾶαν, = קִבְצִיִּם Jos 21₂₂ (Noth *Jos.* 128), ? = *Qūṣēn* W1 of Nablus, Abel 2:73, 417; Simons *Geog.* §337, 16; Mazar VT Supp. 7:198. †

3932 יִקְנָעַם

יִקְנָעַם, Sept. Iεκνᾶ(α)μ: n.loc., Levite city in Zebulun; Eg. *ʿnqn ʿm* (Simons *Handbook* 202), ZDPV 61:55; Jos 12₂₂ 19₁₁ 21₃₄ = יִקְמָעַם I. †

3933 יִקַּע

יִקַּע: ? alternative form of יִקַּע :: Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 198; Joüon *Biblica* 7:285f; Arb. *qaʿqaʿa* to crack (when wrenching one's ankle), *waqaʿa* to fall, II to wound (the back of a camel); Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 439a) *waqa* to hit.

qal: impf. יִתְקַע and יִתְקַע (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 378o):

—1. to **turn away in disgust** Jr 6₈ Ezk 23_{17f};

—2. to **dislocate** (a thigh) Gn 32₂₆ (Sept. *ναρκάειν* to grow stiff, numb). †

hif: pf. הִוְקַעְנוּם; impf. יִוְקַעוּם; impv. הוֹקַע: (dead ?) to **display with broken legs and arms** (alt. to impale, break upon a wheel, → Kapelrud *Fschr. Mowinckel* 119f.) Nu 25₄, הִוְשַׁמּוּשׁ → נָגַד (Sept. *παραδειγματίζειν*), 2S 21₆ with לִי־נָגַד, and 9 with לִי־נָגַד (Sept. *ἐξηλιάζειν*), a dead body cj. 1S 31₁₀ (rd. הוֹקַעוּ for הִוְקַעוּ); Akk. *ina zaqīpi zuqqupu* and simil., to impale on a stake (CAD Z:54b, 58), BArm. זִקַּי (JJelitto *Peinliche Strafen* 14ff.; Barrois 2:84f.; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:244f. cf. תִּלְהָה; GKuhn ZAW 39:272f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1435). †

hof: pt. מוֹקַעִים: (dead) to **be exposed with legs and arms broken** (Sept. *ἐξηλιασμένοι* 2S 21₁₃; cf. 14 Sept.^{LBA}). †

3934 יִקְפְּאוּן

[יִקְפְּאוּן Zech 14₆: rd. יִקְפְּאוּן. †]

3935 יִקֵּץ

יִקֵּץ: alternative form of יִקֵּץ; Ug. *yqg* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1144; Rössler ZA 54:161, 169), Arb. *yqz*, Mehri *watqaʿat* (Gt, WZKM 24:93^h) to awake; ? Akk. *aqāṣu* to be stubborn (AHw. 28a).

qal: impf. (qal. → קִיץ hif.) יִיֶקֶץ (Bomberg יִיֶקֶץ 1K 3¹⁵), וַיִּקְצוּ, וַאֲיִקְצוּ, וַיִּקְצוּ, **Hab 2**₇ (1Qp Hab: וַיִּקְצוּ קִיץ hif.; Segert ArchOr. 21:231): to **awake** (→ עורר) **Gn 41**₄₋₇₋₂₁ **1K 3**₁₅ **18**₂₇; with מִשְׁנֵהוּ **Gn 28**₁₆ **Ju 16**₁₄₋₂₀, מִיֵּינוּ **Gn 9**₂₄; **Hab 2**₇ (enemies) and **Ps 78**₆₅ (God) = to become active, → RB 60:315f; Widengren *Sak. Königium* 66f. †

Der. יִקְטֹן.

3936 יקר

יקר: Ug. → יִקְר; MHeb. to be heavy, hif. to become dear, MHeb.² pi. to honour; JArm.^{tg} heavy, JArm.^{tb} to be dear pa., JArm.^{tg} and JArm. af. to admire, Sam. (Ben-H. 2: 651a) CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 193a); Arb. *waqura* to be dignified, II to honour, Akk. (*w*)*aqāru* to be valuable.

qal: pf. יִקְרָה, יִקְרָתִי; impf. יִיֶקֶר, יִיֶקֶר (Sec. **Ps 49**₉ οὐκ αἶσα), תִּיקֶר; THAT 1:795:

—1. to be difficult **Ps 139**₁₇;

—2. to carry weight, to be worth, in the opinion of יִקְר מֵעַל יִקְר **Zech 11**₁₃;

—3. to be scarce (MHeb. יִיֶקֶר rising prices), to be precious **Ps 49**₉, with בְּעֵינַי (Akk. (*w*)*aqāru ina pāni*) **1S 26**₂₁ **2K 1**_{13f} **Is 43**₄ **Ps 72**₁₄;

—4. to be esteemed **1S 18**₃₀. †

hif: impf. אִוְקֶר (1QIs^a אִוְקֶר); impv. הִוְקֶר: to make rare, precious **Is 13**₁₂ (אִוְקֶר), with רָגַל* to visit rarely **Pr 25**₁₇, cj. **Pr 25**₂₇ (Sept. for הִוְקֶר, Gemser 93). †

Der. יִקְר, יִקְר, יִקְר.

3937 יקר

יקר: יִקְר; MHeb. worthy, honoured; Ug. adj. in n.m. *Yaqarum* king of Ugarit (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1144a; PRU 3, p. xliif., 260b), Amorite *Yaqaru* (Huffmon 214), Akk. (*w*)*aqru*: יִקְרָה, יִקְרָת (→ emendations), יִקְרָה, יִקְרָת (יִקְרָה):

—1. scarce **1S 3**₁ (יִקְרָה (ו)ת), **Job 28**₁₆, אֲבָן יִקְרָה (Akk. *abnu aqartu*) precious stone **2S 12**₃₀ **1C 20**₂, collective **1K 10**_{2-10f} **Ezk 27**₂₂ **28**₁₃ **Da 11**₃₈ **1C 20**₂ **29**₂ **2C 3**₆ **9**_{1-9f} **32**₂₇, :: יִקְרָה יִקְרָה precious stones (for building) **1K 5**₃₁ **7**₉₋₁₁;

—2. a) precious, valuable **Ps 36**₈ **116**₁₅ **Pr 1**₁₃ **6**₂₆ (נֶפֶשׁ יִקְרָה) precious life, → Gemser) **12**₂₇ (rd. יִקְר (הוֹן יִקְר) **24**₄; metaph. **Lam 4**₂ (בְּנֵי צִיּוֹן); with מִן more precious than **Pr 3**₁₅ **Qoh 10**₁₁; פִּנֵּת יִקְרָת, **Is 28**₁₆ important cornerstone in the foundations (Gesenius-K. §130f.); 1QS viii:7 יִקְרָה, פִּנֵּת יִקְרָה, → Lindblom *Fschr. Mowinkel* 132; Galling *Studien* 132¹ (against KBL); b) adv. (?) with הִלֵּךְ magnificently **Job 31**₂₆

—3. **noble** (:: זולל) Jr 15₁₉;

—Zech 14₆ rd. קרוית; Ps 37₂₀ rd. פִּיקֵר פְּרִים; 45₁₀ ? rd. לְקַרְאֵתָּהּ (II קרה) for בִּיקְרוּתֵיךָ (daghesh dirimens, Gesenius-K. §20h; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 212k; Bomberg בִּיקְרוּתֵיךָ (בִּיקְר' בִּיקְרוּתֵיךָ); Pr 17₂₇ rd. קַרְוֵי Q יִקְרֵי. †

3938 יִקְרֵי

יִקְרֵי: יִקְרֵי, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470l; Arm.lw. Wagner 121; ? Ug. *qrt* honour (Driver *Myths* 143b :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:2278); Pehl. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 110), Prayer of Nabonidus A:5, אִי־יִקְרֵי־אִי JArm. honour, JArm.¹⁸ value, CParm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:488a) Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 356a): cs. יִקְרוּ, יִקְרוּ:

—1. **preciousness**: a) הַיִּיקְרוּ כְּלֵי valuable tool (Gesenius-K. §128p) Pr 20₁₅; הַיִּיקְרוּ אֶרֶר יִפְלֵי הַיִּיקְרוּ fine price Zech 11₁₃; יִקְרֵי תִפְאֶרֶת גְּדוּלָתוֹ; Est 1₄ glorious splendour and magnificence; b) collective, precious items Jr 20₅ Ezk 22₂₅ Job 28₁₀ Ps 49₁₃₋₂₁;

—2. **honour** Est 6₆₋₇₋₁₁ 8₁₆; with עֲשָׂה 6₃; with נָתַן 1₂₀. †

3939 יִקְשׁ

יִקְשׁ; alternative form of נִקְשׁ and קוּשׁ (→ Dahood ActLov. 4:32, 36): Ug. *yqšm* → יִקְוֵשׁ; Arb. *waqaš* small pieces of wood.

qal: pf. יִקְשׁוּ, יִקְשׁוּ; pt. יִקְשִׁים: to **catch a bird with a snare** (מוֹקֵשׁ) (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:336f.; Gerleman Bull. Soc. Roy. des Lettres de Lund 1945-46:iv, 1ff.; Galling *Reallexikon* 286ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 792) Jr 50₂₄ Ps 124₇ 141₉ (11QPs יִקְוֵשׁ for pf.). †

nif: pf. נִקְשׁוּ, נִקְשׁוּ; impf. תִּקְשָׁן: to **be caught, be ensnared** Dt 7₂₅ Is 8₁₅ 28₁₃ Pr 6₂, cj. Ps 9₁₇ and Pr 12₁₃ (נִקְשׁוּ and Qoh 9₁₂ (rd. נִקְשִׁים), Sir 9₅ 31/34₇ 41₂. †

pu: pt. יִקְשִׁים, (without בְּ, ? passive qal., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 287o :: Bergsträsser 2:96^f text error): **caught** Qoh 9₁₂. †

Der. יִקְוֵשׁ, יִקְוֵשׁ, מוֹקֵשׁ; n.m. יִקְשָׁן (?).

3940 יִקְשָׁן

יִקְשָׁן, SamP.^{M109} *Yiq-an*, Sept. Ιεξαν, Ιεκταν: (n.m.) n.pop., יִקְשׁ ? : son of Abraham and קַטְוֶרָה, father of שָׁבָא and יִדְדָן ? = יִקְטָן, Meyer *Isr.* 318; Hölscher *Erdkarten* 18 :: Montgomery *Arabia* 44: Gn 25_{2f} 1C 1₃₂. †

3941 יִקְתָּאֵל

יִקְתָּאֵל: n.loc., cf. n.m. יִקְוֵתִיאֵל:

—1. Sept.^A Ιεχθαηλ, in Judah near Lachish, Abel 2:366, Simons *Geog.* §318 B6; Jos 15₃₈;

—2. Sept.^A Ιεκθοηλ, Sept.^B Καθοηλ, new name for → סֶלַע 2b (Petra) in Edom :: PEQ 98:123ff.; 2K 14. †

3942 יִרָא

Iִרָא (ca. 320 times): MHeb. only pt. qal., hitp. to fear, be feared, MHeb.² Sir 4₃₀ 12₁₁; Arb. *wa'ara*, to frighten someone, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 435b) to threaten.

qal: pf. יִרָא, יִרְאָה, יִרְאֵה, יִרְאֵת, יִרְאֵתָם, יִרְאֵנוּ, יִרְאֵנוּ, יִרְאֵנוּ/וּ; impf. יִירָא (ו), תִּירָא/רָאִי, וְאִירָא, יִרְאֵה, וְיִירָא/רָאִי, וְיִירָא/רָאִי; impv. יִרָא and יִרְאֵה (Jos 24₁₄); inf. לִירָא, לִירְאָה (1S 18₂₉ rd. לִירָא < לִירְאָה Gesenius-K. §69n), mostly יִרְאֵה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 317g); pt. → יִרָא, יִרְאֵי:

—1. to **fear**: with acc. Gn 32₁₂ Ex 9₂₀ 2S 3₁₁ 1K 1₅₁, cj. Job 41₂₆ (rd. יִירָא ... אֲתוּ), with מִפְּנֵי 1K 1₅₀;

—2. to **fear God** (Eichrodt 2:184ff; SPlat *Furcht*; Oosterhoff *Vreze*; THAT 1:765ff), to tremble for, to honour, cf. Akk. *palāhu* (AHw. 812b): a) Yahweh Ex 14₃₁ Dt 6₂ Jos 22₂₅ 24₁₄ (40 times); with אֱלֹהִים Gn 22₁₂ (possibly ? pt.) 42₁₈ Ex 1₁₇ Ps 52₈ (cj. with 3 MSS, Pesh. וַיִּשְׁמְחוּ) 55₂₀; inf. with אֵת Dt 4₁₀ 5₂₉ (17 times), cj. Jos 4₂₄ (rd. יִרְאֵתָם); with מִלְּפָנָי Qoh 3₁₄ 8_{12f} (THAT 1:776); b) gods Ju 6₁₀ 2K 17_{7-35-37f}; c) sanctuary Lv 19₃₀ 26₂; d) father and mother Lv 19₃ (Elliger 256);

—3. to **be afraid**: a) abs. Gn 3₁₀ Dt 20₃ cj. 1K 19₃ Jr 17₈ (rd. K יִרָא); b) אַל-תִּירָא fear not ! (at theophany, formula of revelation, Koehler Schweiz. *Theol. Ztschr.* 1919:33ff; Aram. אַל תִּזְחַל Zakir A:13; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202; Akk. *lā tapallah* AHw. 812b; Eg.; THAT 1:771ff.) Gn 15₁ 21₁₇ (fem.) 26₂₄ cj. 28_{13G} 46₃ Jos 8₁ Ju 6₂₃ (cf. Luke 1₃₀ 2₁₀); prophetic formula of comforting (Lande 92ff) Dt 20₃ 31₆ Jos 11₆ 2K 6₁₆; c) to be afraid to: i) with לְ with inf. Gn 19₃₀ Nu 12₈ 2S 1₁₄, ii) with בְּ with inf. Ex 3₆ 34₃₀ 1S 3₁₅;

—Hab 3₂ rd. רָאִיתִי; Zeph 3₁₅ rd. תִּירָאִי Bomberg (רָאֵה); Ps 49₆ ? rd. תִּירָאֵה and 49₁₇ תִּירָא and 64₅ יִרְאֵה, 56₄ rd. אֶקְרָא (v.10).

nif: impf. תִּירָא; pt. נִירָא, נִירְאָה, נִירְאֵה, נִירְאֵת, נִירְאֵתָם, נִירְאֵנוּ:

—1. to **be feared, be honoured** (God) Ps 130₄;

—2. pt. a) **dreaded** עַם Is 18₂₋₇ גֹּיִם Hab 1₇; b) to **be feared, terrible**; יִגִּיִּי Ex 15₁₁ (awesome in תְּהִלָּתָהּ) Zeph 2₁₁ Ps 76₁₃ 96₄ 1C 16₂₅ cj. Ps 76₅, אֵל Dt 7₂₁ 10₁₇ Ps 89₈ Da 9₄ Neh 1₅ 9₃₂, אֱלֹהֵי Job 37₂₂, אֱדֹנָי Neh 4₈, עֲלִיּוֹן Ps 47₃, אֱלֹהִים Ps 66₅ 68₃₆ 76₈ (! אֲתָהּ); אֵל אִישׁ Ju 13₆; of God שֵׁם Dt 28₅₈ Mal 1₁₄ Ps 99₃ 111₉; יוֹם יְשָׁם Jl 2₁₁ 3₄ Mal 3₂₃, מְקוֹם Gn 28₁₇; work of Y Ex 34₁₀ Ps 66₃ Sir 43₂; c) נִירְאֵה God's terrible deeds (Gesenius-K. §122q): Dt 10₂₁ 2S 7₂₃ Is 64₂ Ps 65₆ (acc. with terrible deeds; (Gesenius-K. §117gg) 106₂₂ 145₆ 1C 17₂₁; of the king Ps 45₅; d) **awesome, terrible**: מְדַבֵּר Dt 1₁₉ 8₁₅, קָרַח Ezk 1₂₂, אֶרֶץ Is 21₁; e) adv. (Gesenius-K. §118p) in a terrible way Ps 139₁₄ (Sept. θαυμαστώδς, Dhorme; cj. נִירְאֵה Gunkel *Echter-Bibel.*) †

pi: pf. יִרְאֵנִי; inf. יִרְאֵנִי, יִרְאֵם, יִרְאֵם; pt. מִיִּרְאֵם: to **intimidate, make afraid** 2S 14₁₅ (Gordis JSS 11:38f) Neh 6₉ (Jenni 83) 14₁₉ 2C 32₁₈. †

Der. מוֹרָא, יִרְאָה, יִרָא.

3943 יִרָא

II יִרָא: → I ירה qal hif.;

—III יִרָא → II ירה hof.

3944 יִרָא

יִרָא: I יִרָא, also pl. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 318p; MHeb.: cs. יִרָא, יִרְאֵם, יִרְאֵי, יִרְאֵי, fem. יִרְאָת, Or. יִרְאָת (Kahle *Text* 73, 597g):

—1. in fear of: a) with אֵת and acc. i) of people Gn 32₁₂ Da 1₁₀; ii) of God: אֱלֹהִים (THAT 1:776) Gn 22₁₂ 42₁₈ Ex 18₂₁ Ps 66₁₆ Job 1₁₋₈ 2₃ Qoh 7₁₈ 8₁₂ Neh 7₂; of יִרְאֵם (THAT 1:774) 1K 18₃₋₁₂ 2K 4₁ 17₃₂ Jr 26₁₉ Jon 1₉ Ps 34₈₋₁₀ 112₁, cj. Ps 90₁₁ (rd. יִרְאָה [רְאָה] תִּיךְ. (וּמִי יִרָא Is 50₁₀ Ps 25₁₂ 128₁₋₄ Pr 14₂; pl. יִרְאֵי יִרְאָה יִרְאֵי (MHeb. שְׂמִים יִרְאֵי; NT σεβόμενοι/φοβούμενοι θεόν, Schürer 3:174; not yet proselytes in OT, Johnson, *Sacral Kingship* 124³; THAT 1:774f) Mal 3₁₆ Ps 15₄ 22₂₄ 115₁₁₋₁₃ 118₄ 135₂₀; שְׂמִים יִרְאֵי Pr 31₃₀ (for orig. נְבוֹנָה, Rüger WdO 5:96ff); with sf. Ps 22₂₆ 25₁₄ 31₂₀ 33₁₈ 60₆ 85₁₀ 103₁₁₋₁₃₋₁₇ 111₅ cj. 119₃₈ (rd. לִירְאֵיךְ. 74-79 145₁₉ 147₁₁; with שֵׁם sf. Mal 3₂₀ Ps 61₆, with יְשֵׁם Ex 9₂₀, מִצְוָה Pr 13₁₃; c) with מִן Dt 7₁₉ Jr 42₁₁₋₁₆;

—2. fearful Dt 20₈ Ju 7₃ 1S 23₃. †

3945 יִרְאָה

יִרְאָה: I יִרָא; inf. fem. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 317g) > sbst. MHeb.: יִרְאָת, יִרְאָתוֹ:

—1. fear: יִרְאָת שְׂמִיר fear of thorns Is 7₂₅, יִרְאָתוֹךְ fear of you Dt 2₂₅, יִרְאָה Jon 1₁₀₋₁₆ Ezk 30₁₃, cj. יִרְאָתוֹם the fear they have אֵת [יִרְאָה] Jos 4₂₄;

—2. fear of God (Sept. → Seeligmann 103; JHänel *Heiligkeit* 16ff; meaning “religion” Pfeiffer IEJ 5:41ff) יִרְאָה אֱלֹהֵי יִרְאָה Gn 20₁₁ 2S 23₃ Neh 5₁₅, cj. 2C 26₅; יִרְאָה יִרְאָתוֹ Is 11_{2f} 33₆ Ps 19₁₀ 34₁₂ 111₁₀ Pr 1₇₋₂₉ 2₅ 8₁₃ 9₁₀ 10₂₇ 14_{26f} 15₁₆₋₃₃ 16₆ 19₂₃ 22₄ 23₁₇ 2C 19₉; יִרְאָתוֹ שְׂמִי Job 6₁₄, אֲדַנִּי יְיָ Job 28₂₈; יִרְאָתוֹ Neh 5₉, with sf., of (him) Ex 20₂₀, Is 63₁₇ Ps 5₈, Jr 32₄₀, cj. with שְׂמִיךְ Mi 6₉; abs. יִרְאָה Job 15₄, יִרְאָתוֹךְ your God Job 4₆ 22₄; יִרְאָתוֹ בִּירְאָתוֹךְ Ps 2₁₁ וְרַעַד יְיָ 55₆;

—? Ezk 1₁₈; Ps 19₁₀ rd. אֲמַרְתָּ, :: THAT 1:778; 90₁₁ ? rd. תִּיךְ יִרָא (רְאָה) 119₃₈ rd. לִירְאֵיךְ. †

3946 יִרְאוּן

יִרְאִי: n.loc. in Naphtali; Sept.^A Ἰαριων, = *Yārūn*, 15 km SW of Lake Hule (Abel 2:351; Simons *Geog.* §335, 12): **Jos 19**₃₈. †

3947 יִרְאִיָּה

יִרְאִיָּה: n.m. רֵאָה + יִרְאָה (Noth 198), < יִרְאִיָּה Noth 27₁: **Jr 37**_{13f}. †

3948 יֵרֵב

יֵרֵב CPArm. Syr. :: NArm. (Bergsträsser *Glossar* 74; Spitaler 171f); alternative form of רֵבֵב and רֵבָה, *Fschr. Baumgartner* 333.

Der. יֵרֵב (?) יֵרֵבֶעַל (?).

3949 יֵרֵב

יֵרֵב, Sept.^B Ἰαρεμ: מֶלֶךְ יֵרֵב **Hos 5**₁₃ **10**₆, the king of Assyria, “the Great One”, Ug. *mlk rb* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2297), הַמֶּלֶךְ הַגָּדוֹל, **2K 18**₁₉, Ass. *šarru rabū*: adj. from יֵרֵב, (Barr *Philology* 123), or from רֵיב “King Squabbler”, which has been deformed, or a play on words (Rudolph 124). †

3950 יֵרֵבֶעַל

יֵרֵבֶעַל, Sept.^B Ἀρβααλ < *Iα- n.m., explained **Ju 6**_{31f} (!); יֵרֵב ? alternative form from רֵיב, “may Baal plead (for me)”, Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:91f., or from רֵבָה may Baal prove himself to be great“ (Noth 206f); OSArb. Safaitic *rbʿl* (Ryckmans 2:122); ? = Ἰερομβαλος Philo of Byblos §2, = יֵרֵבֶעַל, Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2:186³ :: RDussaud RHR 105:247; 118:154; Albright *Steinzeit* 447; *Religion* 128: **Jerubbaal**, second name of Gideon (Eissfeldt *Fschr. WThomas* 78) **Ju 6**₃₂ **7**₁ **8**₂₉₋₃₅ **9**₁₋₅₇ **1S 12**₁₁; for deformation → יֵרֵבֶשֶׁת **2S 11**₂₁; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 820. †

3951 יֵרֵבֶעָם

יֵרֵבֶעָם, pronounced *Yārobʿām* (cf. יֵשֶׁבֶעָם, alt. *Yorobʿām* ZAW 34:234f), Or. יֵרֵבֶשֶׁת Kahle *Text* 78; Sept., Vulg. Ἰεροβαμ; Diringer 226: n.m., ? עָם uncle-god or ? deformation < יֵרֵבֶעַל, “may Baal prove himself to be great” (Noth 206f.; → Stamm *Ersatznamen* 418f. :: Albright *Religion* 230⁵⁹ “give growth” :: Stamm *Fschr.* Albright 1971:443: רֵיב/רֵיב “the uncle(-god) has done justice”: **Jeroboam**:

—1. first king of Israel (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 819; Seebass *WdO* 4:163ff.) **1K 11**_{26-22:53}, **2K 3**_{3-23:15} **2C 9**_{29-13:20};

—2. Jeroboam II, (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 820) **2K 13**₁₃ **14**₁₆₋₂₃₋₂₇₋₂₉ **15**₁₋₈ **Hos 1**₁ **Am 1**₁ **7**₉₋₁₁ **1 C 5**₁₇. †

3952 יֵרֵבֶשֶׁת

יֵרֵבֶשֶׁת: n.m., Sept.^L Ἰεροβααλ, Sept.^{BA} Ἰεροβαμ; deformation < יֵרֵבֶעַל (בִּשְׁת for בִּשְׁת, ? through *Bes*, an Egyptian ndiv., HBonnet *Reallexikon d. aeg. Religionsgesch.* 101ff; Caspari ZAW 35:173f) **2S 11**₂₁. †

ירד (ca. 360 times): MHeb.; Ug. *yrd*, (impf. *ʾrd*, impv. *rd*) (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1150; Aistleitner 1238); Lachish Ph. Moabite (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 111); Arm.; MHeb. יורדת brook running from a mountain; Syr. *yardā* channel, Akk. (*w*)*arādu* (*w*)*arittu* > JArm.^{tb} ארתא; Arb. *warada* and OSArb. *wrd* to arrive; Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 435b) to go down to the water.

qal: pf. ירד/רד, 2nd. fem. ירדתִי **Ru 3_{3K}** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 310k); impf. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 378o) וַיֵּרֶד/וַיִּרְדּוּ and תֵּרֶד/רָד/רָדוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 233j), אֵרְדָּה, אֵרְדוּ, וְאָרַד, (ו)תֵּרַד, אֵרְדָּה, אֵרְדוּ (Gn 18₂₁, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 208s), יֵרְדוּ, בִּרְדִּיתִי, (מ/ל/ב) רֶדֶת (Sec. βρεθεθι, Brönno 57 :: Beer-M. 3:70) מֵיִרְדֵי **Ps 30₄ Q**, יֵרֶד; pt. ירד (ו)רד, ירדה, ירדות, ירדי (ו)רדי (ו)רדי (Ps 30₄ Sec. μεῖωσθη).

—1. mostly (as in Ug.) to **go down**, occasionally to **go up**: וַיֵּרֶדְתִּי עַל־הַהַרִים **Ju 11₃₇** likewise **1₉ 15₈ 2S 5₁₇ 2K 2₂ 6₁₈ 1C 11₁₅**; **יָרַד בְּבִכְיָ יָרַד Is 15₃** “weeping up and down” (?), alt., melting in tears): orig. meaning to **rise** (the tone of the voice) cf. Eissfeldt BZ 3³; Driver ZAW 69:74ff; Galling ZThK 53:136; Wilson JSS 7:173f. (Akk.); parallels in Eth., Leslau ZAW 74:322f; Barr *Philology* 174f. :: Rudolph on **Ru 3₃**.

—2. to **go down**: a) to come down: וְהַשְּׁלַג הַגֶּשֶׁם **Is 55₁₀**, בָּרַד **Ex 9₁₉**, מִן טַל **Nu 11₉**, שָׁמַן **Ps 133_{2a}**, אֵשׁ **2K 1₁₀**; b) to go down: to the well **Gn 24₁₆**, to the river **Ex 2₅**, cj. **Ju 3₂₈** (rd. ירדו); to Egypt **Gn 12₁₀**; from the mountain **Ex 19₁₄**, from the altar **Lv 9₂₂** (→ Elliger *Lev.* 130), to the gates **Ju 5₁₁**, into the garden **Song 6₂**; abs. cj. **Ju 5₁₃** (rd. ירד) **1S 25₂₃**; to slaughter **Jr 48₁₅** to sink down (stone) **Ex 15₅**, to hang down (זקן) **Ps 133_{2b}** (→ Commentaries, and elsewhere), to go on board, with בָּ **Jon 1₃**, (Akk. VAB 6:295), with מִן, to get off **Ezk 27₂₉**, יֵרֶד הַיָּם to sail the sea **Is 42₁₀** (text error ?) **Ps 107₂₃ Sir 43₂₄**; to rise from the bed **2K 1₄**.

—3. Yahweh comes down, theophany (→ Schnutenhaus ZAW 76:5f; JJeremias WMANT 10 *passim*) **Gn 11₅ Ex 3₈ 19₁₁₋₁₈₋₂₀ Nu 11₁₇₋₂₅ 2S 22₁₀ Is 31₄ 63₁₉ Ps 18₁₀ 144₅ Neh 9₁₃**.

—4. the dead: to Sheol שְׁאֵלָה **Gn 37₃₅ Nu 16₃₀₋₃₃ Ezk 31₁₅₋₁₇ 32₂₇ Ps 55₁₆ Job 7₉**, with עֶפֶר **Ps 22₃₀**, with שְׁחַת **30₁₀ Job 33₂₄**, with מְוִת; **Pr 5₅** → יֵרֶד־בוֹר (cf. Ug. *yrdm ʾrs*) **Is 38₁₈**; with אֶל־אֲבֹנֵי בּוֹר **Is 14₁₉**; with הַיָּמָה **Ps 115₁₇**.

—5. misc.: evil to come down, מְאֵת יְהִימָה **Mi 1₁₂**; מְאֵת, to move away **Gn 38₁**, with אָל to come humbly **Ex 11₈**, בְּמִלְחָמָה, הַיֵּרֶד הַיֵּרֶד **1S 30₂₄ Q** (K → hof.) who takes part in battle (:: הַיֵּשֵׁב עַל); (boundary) goes down to **Nu 34_{11f}**; (besieged town) falls **Dt 20₂₀**; (wall) comes down **Dt 28₅₂**; (fighters) fall **1S 26₁₀ Hg 2₂₂**; to have to go down, to fall **Is 5₁₄ Ezk 30₆**; (forest) goes down to the ground **Is 32₁₉ Zech 11₂**; (shadow) declines **2K 20₁₁ Is 38₈**; (day) is spent **Ju 19₁₁** (rd. ירד for רד :: Driver → רווד); תֵּרַד עֵינַי דְּמָעָה; (רווד) my eye melts in tears **Jr 13₁₇ Lam 1₁₆ 3₄₈**, pl. **Jr 9₁₇ 14₁₇**; with מַיִם **Ps 119₁₃₆ Lam 1₁₆ 3₄₈**.

—**1S 20₁₉** rd. תִּפְקֶד; ? **2K 12₂₁** → Montgomery-G. 433; **Ezk 31₁₂** rd. וַיֵּרֶדוּ (נרד).

hif: pf. הורידו, ותורדם, תורדו, וירדהו, וירדהו, הורדתך, הורדהו, הורדתמו/נו, הורידו, הורדו; impf. יורד (ו)ירד; inf. הוריד, הורידו; pt. מוריד; impv. הורד, הורדמו (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 339v, 256p).

—1. to bring down Gn 37₂₅ Dt 1₂₅; to lead down Dt 21₄ Ju 7₄, to take down Gn 24₁₈ Nu 4₅, to let down Jos 2₁₈ (rd. הוֹרִדְתִּינִי) 1S 19₁₂; with מָן 1K 5₂₃, with מַעַל 2K 16₁₇; to cause to go down to Sheol (→ qal 4) Gn 42₃₈;

—2. to cause to fall down Ps 56₈ 59₁₂, cj. Job 30₁₉ (rd. הוֹרִדְנִי, עֵז stronghold Am 3₁₁ Pr 21₂₂, מוֹשֵׁבֵן to take down Nu 1₅₁, to sink ships Is 43₁₄ (cj. בְּרִיָּהֶם, → VI בַּר, Dahood SPag. 1:275f. :: Commentaries);

—3. to send down rain Ezk 34₂₆, to allow saliva to run down 1S 21₁₄, to let tears stream down Lam 2₁₈, to hang one's head Lam 2₁₀; with תַּחַת to subjugate peoples 2S 22₄₈;

—Is 10₁₃? cj. יֹאֲרֶדְךָ (: רדה); Am 3₁₁? rd. הוֹרִדְךָ; Ezk 32₁₈? → Zimmerli 775).

hof: pf. הוֹרִדְךָ (Bomberg 1S 30_{24K}, Q → qal. 5), הוֹרִדְתָּ; impf. הוֹרִדְךָ:

—1. to be brought down Gn 39₁, to Sheol (→ hif. 1) Is 14₁₁₋₁₅ Ezk 31₁₈; מוֹשֵׁבֵן to be taken down Nu 10₁₇;

—2. metaph.: to be laid low Zech 10₁₁ (עָז), cj. Am 3₁₁ for hif. †

Der. יָרַד, מוֹרֶדְךָ (?).

3954 יָרַד

יָרַד, יָרַד, SamP.^{M110} *yāred*, Sept. Ἰαρεδ/τ, NT Ἰαρετ: n.m., ? DJD 3, 118:18:1; OSArb. *Wrd* (ZAW 75:310; ? < Akk. (*w*)*ardu* slave, *Wardum* (→ Gesenius-B. !, Ranke 177); orig. short form (+ ndiv., Stamm 262f), “slave of”, but understood under 1 as defamatory from יָרַד:

—1. son of מְהֵלֵלֵאל, father of חֲנָדָה Gn 5_{15f-18-20} 1C 1₂; GnAp. 3:3 = → עֵירָד Gn 4₁₈, son of חֲנָדָה;

—2. son of the Egyptian wife of מֶרְדָּךְ 1C 4₁₈ (→ Rudolph *Chr.* 35). †

3955 יָרְדֵן

יָרְדֵן; Ps 42₇ Job 40₂₃, elsewhere הַיַּרְדֵּן and הַיְרֵדְנָה (177 times): river n.; MHeb. JArm.¹ יָרְדֵּן, JArm.⁸ יוֹ-יָרְדֵּן; SamP.^{Ben-H. 3:173} *Yardan*, Syr. *Yordnan*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 187a; KRudolph *Mandäer* 1:62ff) *Yardna*, Arb. *al-Urdunn* (EnzIsl. 4:1115f), Sept. Ἰορδάνης, Greek Ἰαρδανός (Pauly-W. 9:748); Eg. *yrdn* (Simons *Handbook* 201) = **Yarduna* (Albright *Vocalization* 36), ? “these ‘pr (“Hebrews” ?) from the mountains of the *Yrd[n]*”; Galling *Textbuch* 30; Pritchard *Texts* 255a; ? etym., → Koehler ZDPV 62:115ff; Schwarzenbach 202: **Jordan**, Abel 1:161ff, 474ff; Simons *Geog.* §137; Noth ZDPV 72:123ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 884: יָרְדֵן יַרְרָחוּ Nu 26₃₋₆₃; parallel with נְהָרָה Job 40₂₃, = river ?, alt. dl.; → מַעַבְ/בְּרָה, כְּפָר 1, עֵבֶר 3.

3956 יָרָה

I יָרָה: MHeb.; Ug. **y_rw* to throw, shoot (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1153); OSArb. *w_rw* to throw, fight (Müller 112), Arb. *warra* to throw; Eth. *warawa*, Tigr. (Wb. 435a) *warwara* (Leslau 25) to throw.

qal: pf. **יָרָה**, **יָרִיתִי**; impf. **וַיִּרֶם** **Nu 21**₃₀ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 337n, ? rd. **וַיִּרֶם**); impv. **יָרֶה**; inf. **לִירוֹא**, **לִירוֹת**, **2C 26**₁₅ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 443k), **יָרָה**; pt. **יָרָה**, **יָרִים**, **יָרָה** (יָרָה):

—1. to **throw, cast**: lots **Jos 18**₆, chariots into the sea **Ex 15**₄ (= **רָמָה 15**₂₁):

—2. to **shoot**: a) with acc., arrows **1S 20**_{36f} **Pr 26**₁₈, with **בָּ**, stones **2C 26**₁₅; b) with **בָּ**, at someone **Nu 21**₃₀ **Ps 11**₂ **64**₅; **Ex 19**₁₃; **2K 13**₁₇; c) **גָּלַל** to set up a heap of stones **Gn 31**₅₁, **אָבֶן פְּנֵה** to lay the cornerstone **Job 38**₆ (Duhm *Job* 182, cf. I **רָמָה**; Akk. *nadū* VAB 7:529; AHw. 707a; Greek *καταβάλλειν, καταβολή*, Lat. *fundamentum iacere*).

Der. **יָרָה** in n.loc. (**יָרִים/שָׁלֵם**).

nif: impf. **יִיָּרָה** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 444k): to **be shot** (and killed) **Ex 19**₁₃ (Bergsträsser 2:63f). †

hif: pf. **הוֹרָנִי** (Gesenius-K. §59f); impf. **יֹרֶה**, **יֹרֵה**, **יֹרֵם**, **יֹרֵם/רָךְ**, **תֹּרֵם/רָךְ**, **אֹרֶה**, **יָרֶה**, **יָרֶה**; pt. **מוֹרָה**, **מוֹרִים**, **מוֹרִים**, **הַמוֹרָה**, **הַמוֹרָה** **2S 11**₂₄ (Q **הַמוֹרִים**, **יָרֶה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 444k):

—1. to **throw, cast** (→ qal 1): **יָרָה** to cast (lots) 4QpNah 3₁₀ for **יָרָה**, people **לְחַמֵּר Job 30**₁₉ (cj. **הוֹרֵנִי**);

—2. to **shoot**: abs. **1S 31**₃ **2S 11**₂₀₋₂₄ **2K 13**₁₇; with acc. at **Ps 64**₅₋₈; with **לְ** **2C 35**₂₃, with **אֶל** **Jr 50**₁₄ (var. of **יָרָה**: I **יָרָה**); with **חֲצִים** **1S 20**₂₀₋₃₆ **2K 19**₃₂/**Is 37**₃₃ **Ps 64**₈, **בְּקִשְׁתּוֹ 1S 31**₃ **1C 10**₃; pt. marksman → **מוֹרָה**. †

Der. I **מוֹרָה**, **יָרִים**, **יָרִים**, **יָרִים**.

3957 ירה

II **יָרָה**: alternative form of I **רוּה**; Rudolph *Hos.* 132.

hif: impf. **יֹרֶה** (usu. cj. **יֹרֵה**): to **water Hos 6**₃; metaph. with **שָׁדַק** to send rain **10**₁₂ (→ Rudolph 201). †

hof: impf. **יֹרֶה**: MSS **יֹרֶה**; to **be watered Pr 11**₂₅. †

3958 ירה

III **יָרָה**: MHeb. hif., JArm. af.; OSArb. *wry* IV, Amh. *warra* IV to proclaim (Leslau 25), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 435b) *warā* to proclaim, threaten; ? Arb. *wry* III to keep secret :: KBL *rwj*; G:stborn *Tora* .

hif: pf. **הוֹרָנִי**, **הוֹרָהוּ**, **הוֹרָתִי**, **הוֹרָתִי**, **הוֹרָתִי**, **הוֹרָתִי**; impf. **יֹרֶה**, **יֹרֵה**, **יֹרֵם**, **יֹרֵם/רָךְ**, **יֹרֵם/רָךְ**, **יֹרֵם/רָךְ**, **יֹרֵם/רָךְ**, **יֹרֵם/רָךְ**, **יֹרֵם/רָךְ** (?), **יֹרֵם/רָךְ**, **יֹרֵם/רָךְ**, **יֹרֵם/רָךְ**, **יֹרֵם/רָךְ**; pt. **מוֹרָה** (**Is 9**₁₄ and **Hab 2**₁₈: **שָׁקַר מוֹרָה** cs. ? :: Gesenius-K. §116f: acc.) **מוֹרָה**, **מוֹרָה**:

—1. to **instruct, teach**: sbj. priest **2K 12**₃ **Ezk 44**₂₃ **2C 15**₃, **אָבֶן Pr 4**₄; friends **Job 6**₂₄, experienced men **8**₁₀, **בְּהִמּוֹת 12**_{7f}, God **Ex 24**₁₂ **Is 28**₂₆ (the peasant), **Ps 119**₁₀₂; **Gn 46**₂₈;

—2. to **teach someone something**: a) with two acc. **Dt 17₁₀ 24₈ Is 28₉**; God as subject **Ex 15₂₅** (→ 3 !) **1K 8₃₆ Ps 27₁₁ 86₁₁ 119₃₃**; b) something **1S 12₂₃ Ps 25_{8.12} 32₈ Job 27₁₁ Pr 4₁₁**; c) with acc. with לָּ ... בֵּיַן to teach the difference between one thing and another **Ezk 44_{23†}**; d) with the fingers (Mowinckel *Ps. Stud.* 1:24) **Pr 6₁₃, cj. Jr 5₃₁**; with מָן **Is 2₃/Mi 4₂**; with אָל **2C 6₂₇**;

—3. special objects: חֻקִּים, **Lv 10₁₁, הַתּוֹרָה Dt 17₁₁**; מִשְׁפָּטִים **Dt 33₁₀** (with לָּ, someone; 4QTest (Lohse 250¹⁷) **יאירו**, → VT 8:217f., 436f.); מוֹרָה שִׁקָּר **Is 9₁₄ Hab 2₁₈** (1QpHab xii:11 **מורי**, → Segert. ArchOr. 22:457f.); עֵץ (therapeutic, Gressmann *Mose* 122f) **Ex 15₂₅**;

—4. abs. concerning cultic and technical matters in general **Ex 35₃₄ Lv 14₅₇ Mi 3₁₁ Hab 2₁₉ 2C 15₃**, cj. **Jr 5₃₁**;

—5. the instruction is mentioned in a clause: אֶת־אֲשֶׁר **Ex 4_{12.15}, מָזָה Ju 13₈, אִיךָ 2K 17₂₈**;

—**Is 59₁₃** הִרְוֵה הִרְוֵה dittograph or var. of הִגְוֵה ?; **Ps 45₅** ? rd. תִּרְאָה (: **רֵאָה**, → Commentaries). †

Der. III מוֹרָה, מוֹרָה.

3959 ירה

ירָה: Arb. *wariha* (Guillaume 1:27).

qal: impf. תִּרְהוּ (rd. תִּתְּרְהוּ !; Bergsträsser 2:126d), → Barr *Philology* 6f.): to **be paralysed with fear Is 44₈** (parallel with פָּחַד). †

3960 ירואל

יְרוּאֵל, Sept. Ιερουηλ, → n.trib. יְרִיאֵל, cf. פְּנוּאֵל and פְּנִיאֵל n.loc.: I ירה + אֵל “foundation of El”, OSArb. Conti 140b; in Judah between תִּקְוֵעַ and עֵינֵי־גְדִי; → Gunkel *Gen.* 241; DJD 2:143: יְעִינֵי־גְדִי **2C 20₁₆** (Abel 1:436f; Simons *Geog.* §993/4). †

3961 ירוח

יְרוּחַ, Sept.^B Ιδουα, Sept.^A Αδουα Sept.^L Αρουε, Vulg. *Iara*: n.m., → יְרוּחָם; *II ירח “soft”, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466n (Noth 226); ? or “who has received mercy”, רוחם; ? Palm. ירחי, Ιαραῖος (Wuthnow 56): son of אַבְיַחִיל, (→ Rudolph *Chr.* 47) **1C 5₁₄**. †

3962 ירום

יְרוּם (usu. understood as impf. qal of רוּם): ירם, adj. and passive pt. of ורם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471u), **exalted** (Dahood *Biblica* 46:323f.) **Is 52₁₃** (< Sept.) **Ps 18₄₇** (parallel with בָּרוּךְ; **2S 22₄₇** יְרוּם) **Ps 61₃**; ? ? also **27₆ Da 11₁₂** (Q יְרוּם). †

3963 ירוק

יְרוֹק: II ירק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466n; MHeb. yellow, green, יְרוֹקָה and JArm. יְרוֹקָא; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 187b) green; **greenery** (Gradwohl 30) **Job 39**. †

3964 יְרוּשָׁא

יְרוּשָׁא: n.f. **2K 15**³³, < יְרוּשָׁה **2C 27**¹, יְרוּשׁ; “the one who has been possessed” (Noth 232; Stamm *Ersatznamen* 327). †

3965 יְרוּשָׁלַם

יְרוּשָׁלַם, יְרוּשָׁלַם: so always except **Jr 26**¹⁸ **Est 2**⁶ **1C 3**⁵ **2C 25**¹ יְרוּשָׁלַיִם and **32**⁹ יְרוּשָׁלַיִמָה, perpetual Q, quasi-dual (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:393; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 518a, c), DSS often יְרוּשָׁלַיִם (Freedman *Textus* 2:97f); pointing to K יְרוּשָׁלַם are: Ἱερουσαλημ (NT also Ἱεροσόλυμα, Greek also Σόλυμα), Eg. execration texts ἰwsʾmm = *(U)rušalimum (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:51f; Albright *BASOR* 83:34), cun. *Urusalim* (EA), *Urusalimmu* (Sennacherib Prism iii:8; Borée 53), EgArm. יְרוּשָׁלַם, BArm. יְרוּשָׁלַם, Nab. (Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 210) and Syr. ʾU/Orišlem, Arb. *Urišalamu*, Mnd. ʾurašlam (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 346a), etym. *יְרוּ (I ירה qal, Gesenius 628f) “founded by of *Šalem* (ndiv.)” (Vincent 657ff; Haussig *Wb.* 1:306f; Stolz *BZAW* 118:181ff; Gese-H. *Religionen* 170): **Jerusalem**, Arb. (*madīnat*) *el-Quds* (= קְדֻשׁ), Abel 2:360ff; Dalman *Jerusalem*; Simons *Jerusalem*; Vincent-Steve 1954/56; Galling *Reallexikon* 297ff; Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:243ff; Fohrer *TWNT* 7:291ff; ILande *Jerus.*; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 820ff: fem., masc. **Ps 122**³ **125**²; distribution: no occurrences in Gn-Dt, Jon, Nah, Hab, Hg, Pr, Job, Ru; first in **Jos 15**⁸⁻⁶³ **18**²⁸ **Ju 1**^{7f-21} **19**¹⁰; important in **2S 5**⁶⁻⁹ (parallel with **1C 11**⁴⁻⁷), **1K 5-9**, **2K 14**¹³ **23**²⁰ **25**⁸⁻²¹ **Ezk 8**³ **Da 9**²⁵⁻²⁷ **Neh 2**^{11-3:22} **6**^{1-7:3}; → יְבוּס, II שָׁלַם.

3966 יִרְחָ

I *יִרְחָ: basic form *wrḥ* (Akk. Arb. Eth.), → אִרְחָ

Der. I-II יִרְחָ, יִרְחָ n.loc. יִרְחָ (?).

3967 יִרְחָ

II יִרְחָ: Arb. *wariḥa* to be soft.

Der. יִרְחָ and יִרְחָ (?).

3968 יִרְחָ

I יִרְחָ: יִרְחָ; MHeb.² (?); SamP.^{Ben-H. 3:173} *yērae*; Gezer (יִרְחָ and יִרְחָ, → Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2:181f; Segert *JSS* 7:212ff); Ug. *yrḥ*; Lachish, Ph. EgArm. Nab. Palm. Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 111); BArm. יִרְחָ, JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:466) CPArm. Syr. יִרְחָ, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 185a) *yahrā*; OSArb. *wrḥ*, Eth. *warḥ*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 433) *wrḥ* (*ḥ* > *ḥ* Ullendorff *Sem. Lang.* 37); Akk. (*w*)*arḥu*, *warah šamnu*, Ass. (*w*)*arḥu samnu* eighth month (< MHeb. מִרְחָשׁוֹן, μαρ(ε)σουάτης, Josephus *Ant.* i, 3:3 (vSoden *AHw.* 63a; *Syllabar* (1948) 7; Caquot *Syria* 32:264); Mari *warah ḥilātim* (*AHw.* 552b): יִרְחָי, יִרְחָי: **month** (later → חֹדֶשׁ) **Ex 2**² **1K 6**^{37f} **8**² **Zech 11**⁸ **Job 3**⁶ **7**³ **29**² **39**²; יִרְחָ יְמַיִם a full month **Dt 21**¹³ **2K 15**¹³; יִרְחָיִם parallel with שְׁמֹשׁ **Dt**

33₁₄ seasons (?; alt. יָרַח + enclitic הַ or dl.); for the Can.-OHeb. names of the months, אֲבִיב, אֲתָנִים, בּוּל, וָו and צָ see Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1232f; → II יָרַח †

3969 יָרַח

II יָרַח, יָרַח, SamP.^{M110} *yāra*, Sept. Ιαραδ: n.m.; = I (→ II חֹרֶשׁ); Amorite *Erah* (WZKM 56:180²; Huffmon 170) EgArm. ירחו (RHR 128:31 on יָרַח Dupont-S.), Palm. ירחי (Stark *Names* 91b): son of → יִקְטָן Gn 10₂₆ 1C 1₂₀. †

3970 יָרַח

יָרַח, SamP.^{M110} *yērā* Jerome *yare/e*): I יָרַח; MHeb.²; Ug. *yrh* moon(-god) Gordon *Textbook* §19:1151, ndiv. in *bdyrh* 1801; Aistleitner 1970; Amorite *Habdu-erah* (Huffmon 189); Ph., ? EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 111); Amorite *yarih* (Huffmon 214); OSArb. *wrh*; Akk. (*w*)*arhu*, OAss. ZA 38:249⁵, *Yarah/Erah* (Haussig *Wb.* 1:91), Eg. *yḥ*: יָרַח: moon: before שָׁמֶשׁ Ps 104₁₉, וְכֹכְבִים יָ יָ Ps 8₄ Job 25₅, after שָׁמֶשׁ Gn 37₉ Dt 4₁₉ 17₃ Jos 10_{12f} 2K 23₅ Is 13₁₀ 60_{19f} (יָרַח) Jr 8₂ 31₃₅ Ezk 32₇ Jl 2₁₀ 3₄ 4₁₅ Hab 3₁₁ Ps 72₅ 89₃₈ 121₆ 136₉ 148₃ Job 31₂₆ Qoh 12₂, cj. Zeph 1₅ (rd. לִירַח for לִירַח);

—Ps 72₇ rd. יָי (Koehler *Kleine Lichter* 58f). †

3971 יָרַחוּ

יָרַחוּ, יָרִיחוּ, Jos, 2S 2K, Jr; יָרִיחוּ 1K 16₃₄ and יָרַחוּ Nu, Dt, Ezr, Neh, 1C, 2C; SamP.^{Ben-H. 3:173b} *yariyyu*, MHeb. יָרִיחוּ: < **Yarīhā* (HBauer ZAW 48:75 :: Borée 66f), Sept. Ιεριχω, Strabo xvi, 2:41 Ιεριχοῦς; EgArm. (RHR 128:28 line 2); Arb. (*a*)*rīhā*; ? on יָרַח “moon city” ?; ? Amorite *yarih*

—(Huffmon 214f): **Jericho** = *T. es-Sultān*, 2.5 km. NW of (*a*)*rīhā*, Galling *Reallexikon* 290ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 816ff; HJFranken OTSt. 14:189ff: יָרַח בְּקַעַת יָרַח Dt 34₃ and יָרַח עֲרֵבוֹת יָרַח בְּקַעַת יָ Jos 4₁₃ 5₁₀ 2K 2₄ Jr 39₅ 52₈ (Noth ZAW 60:18f.) the fields of Jericho, Simons *Geog.* p. 50; עֵיר יָרַח הַתְּמָרִים 2C 28₁₅ (Simons *Geog.* §515-16) יָרַח הַתְּמָרִים → יָרַח Nu 26₃ and elsewhere; מִי יָרַח Jos 16₁ מִי יָרַח Ezr 2₃₄ Neh 7₃₆ יָרַח אֲנָשִׁי Neh 3₂.

3972 יָרַחַם

יָרַחַם: n.m.; trad. רַחַם pu. “may he find mercy” (Gesenius), alt. under יָרוּחַ (Noth 226) or on יָרַח; → II יָרַח:

—1-8.: 1S 1₁; Neh 11₁₂; 1C 6₁₂₋₁₉; 8₂₇ (= יָרַחוֹת 8₁₄ ?); 9₈₋₁₂; 12₈; 27₂₂; 2C 23₁. †

3973 יָרַחְמָאֵל

יָרַחְמָאֵל: n.m.; רַחַם pi. + אֵל, “May God have mercy (upon him)” (or “God had mercy” Noth 199); Amorite *Yarham-ilu* (Bauer *Ostkanaanäer* 29, 69; Noth ZA 50:204; Huffmon 261: Arm. אֵל רַחִים, cun. *Rahim-ili* (Ephemeris 2:206; 3:302):

—1. son of king יִזְקִים **Jr 36**₂₆;

—2. (Edomite or Arabian) tribe in the Negev, later merged into Judah: **Jerahmeel**, here descendant of יְהוֹדָה, **1C 2**_{9,25-27,33-42}; Simons *Geog.* §130; Rudolph *Chr.* 18f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 811; gentilic יְרַחְמְאֵלִי;

—3. **1C 24**₂₉ Levite. †

3974 יְרַחְמְאֵלִי

יְרַחְמְאֵלִי: gentilic of יְרַחְמְאֵל 2; **Jerahmeelites**, collective, הַיְרַחְמְאֵלִים נָגַב **1S 27**₁₀ הַיְרַחְמְאֵלִים עָרֵי הַיְרַחְמְאֵלִים נָגַב **30**₂₉ → Rudolph *Chr.* 18f; Simons *Geog.* §130; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 811. †

3975 יִרְחַע

יִרְחַע, Sept.^B Ιωρχηλ, Sept.^A Ιερθι, Sept.^L Ιερεε: n.m.: עֶבֶר מִצְרַיִם **1C 2**_{34f}, → Rudolph *Chr.* 19f. †

3976 יִרַט

יִרַט: Arb. *warāta* II to throw down.

qal: pf. יִרַט; impf. יִרְטֵנִי:

—1. with עַל-יְדֵי to cast into someone's hands (parallel with הִסְגִּיר) **Job 16**₁₁;

—2.? intrans to be a slippery (a slope יִרְטֵן) **Nu 22**₃₂ (text ?). †

3977 יִרְיָאֵל

יִרְיָאֵל, Sept.^L Ιαρουηλ: n.m.; רָאָה + אֵל “may God see” or “God saw (me)” (Noth 198f, or like → יִרְיָאֵל): clan in Issachar **1C 7**₂. †

3978 יִרִיב

I יִרִיב: רִיב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 488r: יִרִיבֵךְ, יִרִיבִי: **opponent, opposing party** (→ Seeligmann *Fschr.* Baumgartner 256) **Is 49**₂₅ **Ps 35**₁;

—**Jr 18**₁₉ rd. יִרִיבִי. †

3979 יִרִיב

II יִרִיב: n.m.; short form from רִיב + ndiv., “may (God) fight” or “(God) fought” (Noth 201 :: Stamm *Fschr.* Albright (1971) 452: “He has done justice” cf. יִרְבֵּעַל); EgArm. and CIS 2:70 יִרִיבִי; OSArb. *yrb* (Ryckmans 1:196):

—1. **1C 4**₂₄, → יִכְבִּין;

—2. **Ezr 8**_{16a} = יוֹרִיב 16b (Rudolph) and Esdras;

—3. **Ezr 10**₁₈. †

3980 יְרִיבִי

יְרִיבִי: n.m.; רִיב short form (Noth 38, 201), → II יְרִיב: **1C 11**₄₆. †

3981 יְרִיָּה

יְרִיָּה, Or. יְרִיָּה: n.m.; < → יְרִיָּהוּ: **1C 26**₃₁. †

3982 יְרִיָּהוּ

יְרִיָּהוּ, Or. יְרִיָּהוּ (Kahle *Text* 78): n.m.; רִאָה + י'רִאָה, “May Yahweh see” or “Y saw” (Noth 198); > יְרִיָּה;
→ יְרִיאֵל: **1C 23**₁₉ **24**₂₃. †

3983 יְרִיחָה

יְרִיחָה **1K 16**₃₄: → יְרִחוֹ.

3984 יְרִימֹות

יְרִימֹות: n.m.; ירם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471r); “pot-belly” (Noth 39, 226, :: KBL; → יְרִמֹות):

—1-5.: **1C 7**₇; **12**₆; **24**₃₀ = יְרִמֹות **23**₂₃; **25**₄; **27**₁₉;

—6. son of David **2C 11**₁₈;

—7. **31**₁₃. †

3985 יְרִימֹות

יְרִימֹות **1C 7**₈ Bomberg: → יְרִמֹות 5.

3986 יְרִיעָה

יְרִיעָה: MHeb., JArm.^{tg} יְרִיעָתָא > Syr. *yāri'tā* (Nöldeke ZDMG 29:64): יְרִיעָה(וֹ)ת; יְרִיעָתִי; יְרִיעֹתֵיהֶם;

—1. **tent curtain** (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:30): made from goat-hair **Ex 26**₇, black **Song 1**₅; with נטה **Ps 104**₂; **Ex 26**₁₋₁₃ **36**₈₋₁₇ (43 times), **Nu 4**₂₅ **Is 54**₂ **Jr 49**₂₉ **1C 17**₁;

—2. **tent**: a) for the ark **2S 7**₂; b) dwelling-tent **Jr 4**₂₀ **10**₂₀ (יְרִיעָה) **Hab 3**₇.

3987 יריעות

יריעות: n.f.; ירע, “timorous” (Noth 39, 229; Stamm *Frauennamen* 325 :: Richter ZAW 34:110): **1C 2**₁₈ (→ Rudolph). †

3988 ירך

* ירך: Akk. (*w*)*arku* rear side, (*w*)*arkū* lying at the rear, situated behind; → ירקה, ירקה.

3989 ירף

ירף: ירך; MHeb., JArm. ^gירפא;? Ug. *yrk* (Aistleitner 1242), Arb. *warik*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 434b; Leslau 25) *warkat* hip: cs. ירף (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 552p) ירכי, ירכים, ירכיף:

—1. the fleshy part of the **upper thigh** (:: מותניים): from the hips to the thighs **Ex 28**₄₂, limping because of his hip “offspring of his loins” **Gn 32**₃₂, of a miscarriage **Nu 5**_{21f-27}, of fatherhood **Gn 46**₂₆ **Ex 1**₅ **Ju 8**₃₀, cj. (ירכיף) **Pr 31**₃ (cf. I פסל Sir 47₁₉), erotic **Song 7**₂; ^lירפח תחת ירפח area of genitals, touched during uttering an oath **Gn 24**₂₋₉ **47**₂₉ place for the sword **Ex 32**₂₇ **Ju 3**₁₆₋₂₁ **Ps 45**₄ **Song 3**₈, striking the thigh **Jr 31**₁₉ **Ezk 21**₁₇; ירפח תחת ירפח hip-socket **Gn 32**₂₆₋₃₃ ירפח (ה) שוק על-י-כף **Ju 15**₈, ירפח **Ezk 24**₄;

—2. metaph. **side** (Dhorme *Emploi* 98) a) of the altar **Lv 1**₁₁ **2K 16**₁₄, of the מושבון **Ex 40**₂₂₋₂₄ **Nu 3**₂₉₋₃₅; b) base of lampstand (with קנה shaft) **Ex 25**₃₁ **37**₁₇ **Nu 8**₄. †

3990 ירקה

* ירקה (König; not ירקה, → Bauer-L. *Arm.* 186y): fem. of ירף; ? Ug. *yrkt* (Aistleitner 1243; Ugaritica 6:174, D3), Akk. (*w*)*arkatu*: ירקהו, ירקהו/תים, ירקהו, ירקהו **1K 6**₁₆ (Gesenius-K. §95i, from *ירקה ? , Noth *Könige* 99; ירקהו !); **Ezk 46**₁₉ K *ירקהו, Q תים-:

—1. **rear** (:: Täubler 123f: flank) **Gn 49**₁₃, narrow area at the back of a building (:: צלע long side) **Ex 26**_{22f-27} **36**_{27f-32} **1K 6**₁₆ **Ezk 46**₁₉;

—2. **far part**: a) remotest part of mountain range **Ju 19**₁₋₁₈ **2K 19**₂₃ **Is 37**₂₄, of the earth **Jr 6**₂₂ **25**₃₂ **31**₈ **50**₄₁; of the north **Is 14**₁₃ **Ezk 38**₆₋₁₅ **39**₂ and **Ps 48**₃ meaning: in the farthest north :: Eissfeldt *Baal Zaphon* 14f: summit, mountain peak (:: ALauha *Zaphon* 40f); b) inaccessible, innermost part בור ירקהו **Is 14**₁₅ (parallel with שאול) and **Ezk 32**₂₃, (= ירך 3Q 15:i:7; DJD 3:239), cave **1S 24**₄, house **1K 6**₁₆ **Am 6**₁₀ **Ps 128**₃, ship (i.e. the stern, Akk. *arkāt eleppi*, Salonen *Wasser.* 76f) **Jon 1**₅. †

3991 ירם

ירם: alt. form of רום (Dahood *Biblica* 46:323) or Arb. *warima* to swell; Ug. n.m. *ym* and *ymn yrm^l/il* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1156-7).

Der. ירמו, n.m. ירמו(י), ירמו, ירמו, n.loc. ירמו.

3992 יַרְמוֹת

יַרְמוֹת: n.loc.; יַרְם, swelling of the ground, Noth *Jos.* 146 :: HBauer ZAW 51:95: = topographical n. *Yar(i)mut* EA, Eg. *Y'm(w)t*, **Yarumtu*, Albright BASOR 125:25ff.; JAOS 42:320f.):

—1. in Judah in the שְׁפֵלָה, = *Kh. Yarmuq* near Zakariya, Abel 2:356; Simons *Geog.* §318A: Canaanite royal town **Jos** 10_{3.5-23} **12**₁₁ **15**₃₅, **Neh** 11₂₉ (Sept. *Ιερμυουθ* and the like);

—2. Levite city in Issachar **Jos** 21₂₉ (Sept.^A *Ιερμωθ*, Sept.^B *Περμυαθ*)? יַרְמוֹת **1C** 6₅₈, יַרְמוֹת **Jos** 19₂₁ (:: Noth *Jos.* 129; Rudolph *Chr.* 62), Reicke-R. *Hw.* 804. †

3993 יַרְמוֹת

יַרְמוֹת **Ezr** 10₂₉, Bomberg K, → יַרְמוֹת 4.

3994 יַרְמוֹת

יַרְמוֹת: n.m.; יַרְם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 594v, 506t); → יַרְמוֹת and יַרְמִי;

—1. **1C** 8₁₄ (rd. יַרְחָם v.27);

—2. **Ezr** 10₂₆;

—3. **Ezr** 10₂₇;

—4. **Ezr** 10₂₉ (Bomberg K, Q Sept.^A יַרְמוֹת, Pesh. and Esdras וַיַּרְמוֹת, → Rudolph);

—5. **1C** 7₈ (Bomberg יַרְמוֹת);

—6. **1C** 23₂₃ = יַרְמוֹת 24₃₀;

—7. **1C** 25_{4.22}. †

3995 יַרְמִי

יַרְמִי: n.m.; short form of יַרְמוֹת, (Noth 38, 226) or יַרְמִיָּהוּ (Nöldeke; König): **Ezr** 10₃₃. †

3996 יַרְמִיָּהוּ

יַרְמִיָּהוּ, Sept. *Ιερμιας*: n.m.; < יַרְמִיָּהוּ;

—1. the prophet in the title of the book, also **Jr** 27₁ **28**_{5f.10-12.15} **29**₁ **Ezr** 1₁ **Da** 9₂;

—2-6. **1C** 5₂₄; **12**₅; **12**₁₁; **Neh** 10₃ **12**_{1.12}; **12**₃₄. †

3997 יְרֻמְיָהוּ

יְרֻמְיָהוּ, Sept. Ἰερεμίας: n.m.; Lachish 14, Diringer 352; רַמְזָה + יְרֻמְיָהוּ, “Yahweh founded” (: Noth 201: (הַרְרִים) :: vSoden UF 2:272; רִים; > יְרֻמְיָהוּ: **Jeremiah**:

- 1. the prophet (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 811ff.) **Jr** 1_{1-51:64}; **2C** 35₂₅ 36_{12-21f}; → יְרֻמְיָהוּ 1;
- 2. king Josiah’s father-in-law **2K** 23₃₁ 24₁₈ **Jr** 52₁;
- 3. **Jr** 35₃;
- 4. **1 C** 12₁₄.

3998 ירע

ירע: ? EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 111) to put at a disadvantage; Arb. *yari’a* and *wara’a* to be apprehensive, OSArb. *wr^c* causative to spread fear; → ריע and רעע, Guillaume JTS (New Series) 16:293f.; ZAW 77:103.

qal: pf. ירעה: to **quiver, be apprehensive** **Is** 15₄ (b α rd. ירעו for יריעו b β 1QIs^a ירע, → Rudolph *Fschr.* *Driver* 134; Ginsburg *ErIsr.* 5:63). †

Der. n.f. יריעות.

3999 ירפאל

ירפאל: n.loc., ? orig. n.m.; רפא + אל, “El heals” or “El has healed”, Arm. inscr. CIS 2:77; → רפאל (< name of an angel, Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1550) and רפיה; Amorite *Yarpa/Irpa-Addu* (Noth JSS 1:325f.), OSArb. n.loc. *yr^p* (Mlaker 37), n.m. Ryckmans 1:202; → Baudissin *Adonis* 323; Hempel *Heilung* 264f: in Benjamin (Abel 2:351; Simons *Geog.* §327, ii:8): **Jos** 18₂₇. †

4000 ירק

I ירק: alt. form of רקק; JArm.^b (?) to spit out, Eth. *waraq*; Arb. *rīq* saliva.

qal: pf. ירק, ירקקה; inf. ירק: to **spit** (in the face), a legal gesture of rejection, **Nu** 12₁₄ **Dt** 25₉ (cf. **Matthew** 26₆₇ 27₃₀ **John** 9₆; WBauer *Wörterbuch* sv. ἐμπτύω. †

4001 ירק

II ירק: MHeb.¹ hif. to become green, pale, MHeb.² to make yellow, JArm.^g af. ^b qal to become green, Syr. (Brockelmann *Lex.* 309b); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 193b); OArm. Pehl. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 111); Lib. (ZA 50:132); Ug. *yrq* yellow (gold; Gordon *Textbook* §19:1160; Aistleitner 1247); Akk. (*w*)*arāqu* to become green, yellowish (Meissner *Beiträge* 2:27); ? Amorite *yrq* (Huffmon 215); OSArb. *wrq* gold (Conti 141a); Arb. > *auraq* ash-coloured, *warāq* green; Eth. green, gold; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 434b) silver (Leslau 25); growing green or yellow of plants (Gradwohl 27ff).

Der. יִרְקָה, יִרְקָה, יִרְקָה, יִרְקָה, יִרְקָה, יִרְקָה, יִרְקָה (?).

4002 יִרְקָה

יִרְקָה, SamP.^{M110} *yēreq*: II יִרְקָה; MHeb. JArm. (?); Arb. *waraq* leaf, Akk. (*w*)*arqu*; → יִרְקָה: **greens, vegetables** Dt 11₁₀ 1K 21₂ Pr 15₁₇. †

4003 יִרְקָה

יִרְקָה: II יִרְקָה; MHeb. JArm. (?) Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 187b) vegetables; Akk. (*w*)*arqu*, *urqu*; → יִרְקָה: cs. יִרְקָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 573x): **greenery (plants)** Gn 1₃₀ 9₃ Ex 10₁₅ Nu 22₄ 2K 19₂₆ Is 15₆ 37₂₇ Ps 37₂. †

4004 יִרְקָה

יִרְקָה: wadi or river n.; II יִרְקָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500q): הַיִּרְקָה Jos 19₄₆ in Dan, ? river n. or n.loc.: הַיִּרְקָה הַיִּרְקָה = *Nahr el-ṓja* (Abel 2:53, 433) :: Noth *Jos.* 121; Simons *Geog.* §336, 16; יִרְקָה יִרְקָה dittography ?; → יִרְקָה.

4005 יִרְקָה

יִרְקָה: II יִרְקָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498c) “yellowness”, to become yellow: 1. disease of grain; 2. paleness of the face; MHeb. disease of grain, ? a disease JArm.^t יִרְקָה (:: יִרְקָה green precious stone), JArm.^s יִרְקָה disease of grain, Syr. and Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 187b) *yarqana* > Arb. *yarqān* disease of plants; Akk. *yarqānu* a garden plant (AHw. 412a, Arm.lw.), *aw/murriqānu* jaundice (AHw. 92a) > Syr. *mryqn* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 310a; Zimmern 49); Gradwohl 31ff;

—1. **disease of grain** (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:326; 2:333) rust, or mildew, always together with שֶׁפֶן Dt 28₂₂ 1 K 8_{37/2C} 6₂₈ Am 4₉ Hg 2₁₇;

—2. **paleness** (of the face) Jr 30₆. †

r>y"

יִרְקָה: (descendant of Caleb) n.loc. in Judah; II יִרְקָה + עָם (cf. Amorite *Wariq*, Huffmon 215) or רִקְעָה + enclitic *m*; for יִרְקָה → Bauer-L. *Heb.* 208r; ? *Kh. Raqqa* between יִרְקָה and יִרְקָה, Abel 2:365 = יִרְקָה Jos 15₅₆ (Borée 99 :: Rudolph *Chr.* 18): 1C 2₄₄. †

4007 יִרְקָה

יִרְקָה: II יִרְקָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 4831); MHeb. explained as very green, JArm.^t יִרְקָה unclean bird: **yellowish-green, pale** (Gradwohl 30ff);

—1. change in colour of diseased skin, also of textiles and leather (a mark caused by mould or mildew?), characteristic of צִרְעָה, Lv 13₄₉, on houses (dry rot ?) 14₃₇;

—3. to **leave** for an inheritance: with לְ pers. **Ezr 9**₁₂, with two acc., to give to inherit **Sir 15**₆, = to put in possession of **2C 20**₁₁ (sins) = to cause to suffer for **Job 13**₂₆;

—1S 2₇ rd. מְרִישׁ (רושׁ).

Der. מוֹרְשָׁה, מוֹרֶשׁ, רֶשֶׁת, יְרֵשָׁה, יְרֵשָׁה.

4009 ירש

II ירשׁ: ? Ug. *mrt* a wine product (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1558; Driver *Myths* 161b :: Aistleitner 1684), Arb. *mrt* II to crush: Koehler ZAW 46:219f. with I :: Tur-S. *Job* 314).

qal: impf. תִּירוֹשׁ to tread, **press Mi 6**₁₅. †

Der. תִּירוֹשׁ.

4010 ירשה

ירשה, SamP. ^{Ben-H. 3:87} *yāriššae*: I ירשׁ: **possession Nu 24**_{18.18} (SamP. ^{2 MSS} ירושה). †

4011 ירשה

ירשה, SamP. ^{M111} *yarišša*: I ירשׁ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 467r; MHeb., JArm. ^{1g} ירושתא, Syr. ירשתו, ירשתו, ירשתכם, ירשתכם, מִיִּרְשָׁתְךָ, (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 643s; Bergsträsser 1:142f): **possession (Fschr. Horst 206ff) Dt 2**_{5.9.19} **3**₂₀ **Jos 1**₁₅ **12**_{6f} **2C 20**₁₁; אֶרֶץ יְרֵשָׁתוֹ the land that is his possession **Dt 2**₁₂; מִשְׁפַּט הַיְרֵשָׁה right of possession **Jr 32**₈;

—**Ju 21**₁₇ rd. תִּשְׂאֵר אֵיךְ; **Ps 61**₆ rd. אֶרְשֶׁת. †

4012 ישחק

ישחק: n.m., שחק; = → יִצְחָק (→ צ): **Jr 33**₂₆ **Am 7**_{9.16} (parallel with יִשְׂרָאֵל) **Ps 105**₉. †

4013 ישימאל

ישימאל, var. יְשִׁימָאֵל: n.m.; שים + אֵל “may El establish” or “El established” (Noth 36, 202); cun. *Yasam* (Tallqvist *Names* 92b): **1C 4**₃₆. †

4014 ישראל

יִשְׂרָאֵל, SamP. ^{M113} *yisrā'el*, Sept. Ἰσραήλ (*yi* > *i*, Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:187gα; Bergsträsser 1:104t): n.m., n.pop. Eg. Stele of Merneptah, Gressmann *Texte* 25; Pritchard *Texts* 378a; Galling *Textbuch*² no. 15, p. 40⁷; Albright *Vocalization* 34: *ysryr*; Ug. *yšril*, a manual worker (PRU 5, text 69:3, cf. Gordon *Textbook* §19:1164); OSArb. *Yšr'l* (Conti 165a); Moabite Mesha. 7, 14; cun. *Sir'ilai*, (orig. gentilic with Arm. ending) Gressmann

Texte 341; Pritchard *Texts* 279a; etym.: (GADanell *Isr.* 22ff; Sauer *ZDMG* 116:239f): a) explained as I שָׂרָה to fight against **Gn 32**₂₉ **Hos 12**_{4f}; b) same derivation but God as subj., “El fights”, so Eissfeldt *OLZ* 58:331; c) II שָׂרָה to rule, prove oneself, be ruler (Noth 207ff); d) Arb. *šariya* to shine (HBauer *ZAW* 51:83); e) *Yašir-el*, Arb. *wšr* to heal (Albright *JBL* 46:165ff.; 63:221⁹⁶); otherwise → *RGG* 3:936; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 782;

—masc. (**Nu 21**₁), fem. (as land, *ZAW* 16:57f.) **1S 17**₂₁ **2S 24**₉ †;

—Israel.

—A. n.m., the eponymous hero of B (→ Mowinckel *Fschr. Eissfeldt* 2:130): = יַעֲקֹב and son of Isaac **Gn 32**₂₉ **50**₂ **Ex 6**₁₄ **Nu 1**₂₀ **26**₅ **2K 17**₃₄ **Ps 105**₂₃ **Ru 4**₁₁ **1C 1**₃₄ and elsewhere; with Abraham and Isaac **Ex 32**₁₃ **1K 18**₃₆ **1C 29**₁₈ **2C 30**₆.

—B. n.pop. (→ Noth *Welt* 86f; *THAT* 1:782ff);

—1. יִשְׂרָאֵל different meaning according to context: a) Israel as a whole **Dt 34**₁₀ **2K 24**₁₃ **Is 1**₃ **Ju 20**_{6b} etc., → Noth *Stämme* 104ff; כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל **Ezr 2**₇₀ **10**₅ **1C 9**_{1f}, וּבְנֵי־מִין **2C 11**₃; b) the northern kingdom **Hos 1**₁ **2S 3**₁₀ **1K 14**₁₉; c) the southern kingdom **2C 11**₃ **21**₂ (Seb.^{MSS} Sept. יְהוּדָה, Hölscher; Galling :: Rudolph);

—2. יִשְׂרָאֵל: a) the population of Israel **Ex 40**₃₈ **1S 7**₂ **Is 46**₃; b) the northern kingdom **1K 12**₂₁ **Hos 5**₁, cj. **10**₁₅ (Sept.), **Am 5**₁; c) the southern kingdom **Is 5**₇ **Jr 10**₁₁ **Mi 3**₉;

—3. בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל **Ex 1**₁ **Lv 1**₂ **Ju 2**₄;

—4. אִישׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל: a) an individual **Nu 25**₈ **1S 17**₂₅ **1C 16**₃; b) a certain individual **Ju 7**₁₄; c) collective **Ju 7**₂₃ כָּל־אִישׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל **Dt 27**₁₄ **1S 17**₁₉;

—5. אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל meaning כְּנָעַן **1S 13**₁₉ **2K 6**₂₃ **Ezk 27**₁₇; גְּבוּל יִשְׂרָאֵל **1K 1**₃ **Mal 1**₅; יִשְׂרָאֵל הַר יִשְׂרָאֵל **Jos 11**₁₆₋₂₁;

—6. הָעָם יִשְׂרָאֵל (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 86) **Jos 8**₃₃ **1K 16**₂₁ **Ezr 9**₁;

—7. יִשְׂרָאֵל: a) אֶלְפֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל **Ezk 48**₃₁; אֶלְפֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל **Nu 10**₃₆; אֶלְפֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל **2S 1**₃; אֶלְפֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל **Zeph 3**₁₃; אֶלְפֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל **Song 3**₇; אֶלְפֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל **Lam 2**₃; אֶלְפֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל **Lam 2**₁; אֶלְפֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל **Ezr 10**₁₀;

—**Dt 32**₈ rd. אֵל (Sept., Latina, Pesh., 4Q → Skehan *BASOR* 136:12ff.); **Jr 33**₇ and **36**₂ rd. יְרוּשָׁלַם (Rudolph); **Hos 8**₆ ? rd. מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל = מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל (Nyberg; Rudolph 158) :: Tur-S. מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל (→ Pope 35); **Ps 73**₁ rd. אֵל לִיִּשְׂרָאֵל :: Würthwein *Wort* 167.

Der. יִשְׂרָאֵלִי.

4015 יִשְׂרָאֵלִי

יִשְׂרָאֵל: 1C 25₁₄; n.m.: rd. אֲשֶׁר־אֵלֶּה v.2. †

4016 יִשְׂרָאֵלִי

יִשְׂרָאֵלִי. gentilic of יִשְׂרָאֵל II; Arm., cun. *Sirilai(a)* with Arm. ending, Gressmann *Texte* 341; Pritchard *Texts* 279a; fem. יִשְׂרָאֵלִית: Lv 24_{10f}; אִישׁ הַיִּשְׂרָאֵלִי 24₁₀ (Driver VT 15:387¹); elsewhere with this meaning אִישׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל, → 4, Nu 25₈ (= אִישׁ מִבְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל v.6) and (אִישׁ עִבְרִי עִבְרִית) Ex 2₁₁ 2S 17₂₅. †

4017 יִשְׂשָׁכָר

יִשְׂשָׁכָר, Sept. Ἰσσαχαρ: perpetual Q יִשְׂשָׁכָר BenNapht. (Würthwein 31) יִשְׂשָׁכָר; K ? → SamP.^{M111}: *yašišākar*, Ginsburg-Orlinsky 250ff, xxxii, xliii; etym. (expl. as from שָׁכָר Gn 30₁₆₋₁₈): שָׁכָר + אִישׁ labourer (Bergsträsser 1:105t) or יֵשׁ שָׁכָר (= אִישׁ II): < **yistakar* (*ifta'al*, Albright ZAW 44:234⁴) or *šaf'el* (De Langhe *Textes* 85f) “El gives a reward”, (OSArb. יִשְׂכַרְאֵל Ryckmans 1:250f., 404): **Issachar**:

—1. (n.m.) eponymous hero of 2; fifth son of Jacob and Leah Gn 30₁₆₋₁₈ 35₂₃ 46₁₃ Ex 1₃ Nu 1₈ 1C 2₁ 7₁; his sons Gn 46₁₃ Nu 1₂₈ 26₂₃ Jos 19₁₇ 1C 12₃₃;

—2. n.trib. (Noth *Welt* 64f; *Geschichte* 76): Gn 49₁₄ (!) Dt 27₁₂ 33₁₈ Jos 17_{10f} 19₁₇ Ju 5₁₅ 1K 4₁₇ Ezk 48₂₅ 1C 12₄₁ 27₁₈ 2C 30₁₈, with מִטָּה Nu 1₂₉ 2₅ 13₇ Jos 21₆₋₂₈ 1C 6₄₇₋₅₇, with בְּנֵי מִטָּה Nu 10₁₅ 34₂₆ Jos 19₂₃, with מְשֻׁפְּחוֹת Nu 26₂₅ 1C 7₅, with גְּבוּל Ezk 48₂₆, with בֵּית 1K 15₂₇, with נְשִׂיא Nu 7₁₈, with שַׁעַר Ezk 48₃₃, with אִישׁ (8) Ju 10₁;

—3. n.m. (Hölscher *Fschr. Marti* 150) 1C 26₅, son of עֶבֶד אָדָם. †

4018 יֵשׁ

יֵשׁ, (ca. 130 times), יֵשׁ־, SamP.^{M111} *yeš*; Jerome *is*: alternative form of II אִישׁ Pr 18₂₄ (?) and אֵשׁ (→ Bergsträsser 1:105t) 2S 14₁₉ Mi 6₁₀ (text error Bauer-L. *Heb.* 634u), Ug. *it, iši* (PRU 3, 193:25; Gordon *Textbook* §19:418; Aistleitner 469); Ph. *yš* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 111); Arm. אִית and אִיתִי → BArm. אִיתִי, Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 12; JArm. CPArm. Sam. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 15b, 348b); Akk. *išū* to have, in EA like יֵשׁ (VAB 2:1430; AHw. 402b); with negative Akk. *lā išū, laššu* (AHw. 539), Arm. (→ BArm. אִיתִי, Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 138): לִישׁת; Arb. *laisa*; basic form *yītai*?, cf. יֵשִׁי and אִישִׁי (Bauer ZAW 48:77); Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:75m; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 634u; Bauer-L. *Arm.* 254l-n; Garbini *Semitico* 171f; Rosenthal *Sprache* 83f: יֵשׁ־, יֵשׁ־ Ezr 10₂, הַיֵּשׁ־ and הַיֵּשׁ־, יֵשׁ־/יֵשׁ־/יֵשׁ־ Dt 29₁₄ + 3 times; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §12.

—1. sbst. what is in existence: **property** Pr 8₂₁ Sir 42₃ (parallel with נִחְלָה).

—2. **it exists, there is**: יֵשׁ הֵבֶרֶת there is something Qoh 1₁₀, also 2₂₁ 5₁₂, Gn 24₂₃ 42_{1f} Nu 13₂₀ Ju 18₁₄ Is 44₈ Jr 5₁ 37₁₇ Ps 14₂ 53₃ 73₁₁ Pr 19₁₈ 20₁₅ 23₁₈ 24₁₄ Job 5₁ 9₃₃ 11₁₈ 33₂₃₋₃₂ Ru 3₁₂ Lam 1₁₂ 3₂₉ Qoh 2₁₃ 4₈ 6₁ 7₁₅ 8₆ 9₄ 10₅ Ezr 10₂ 2C 15₇ 1K 18₁₀ Pr 14₁₂ 16₂₅; יֵשׁ חֲמֹנָשִׁים there are fifty Gn 18₂₄ 47₆ Ps 58₁₂ Qoh 6₁₁ 8₁₄ Ezr 10₄₄, cj. Job 19₂₉ (rd. הֵיָן, יֵשׁ־ Tg.) Dt 29₁₇ 2K 5₈ Jr 14₂₂ 31_{16f}; יֵשׁ יְהוָה Yahweh is present Gn 28₁₆ Ex 17₇ (:: אֵין);

יִשְׁיִים the day will be Jr 31₆; with proleptic suffix (Arm.; Bauer-L. *Arm.* §74a) עֵם יִשְׁנוֹ אָחָד Est 3₈, with בּ it is in (? rd. יִשְׁנָה) 1S 14₃₉ 23₂₃; in answer to הִיִּשׁ JArm., 1S 9_{11f} 2K 10₁₅ (יִישׁ and if it is) Jr 37₁₇.

—3. with preceding sbst.: a) abs. לֶחֶם יֵשׁ there is bread 1S 21₅ Is 43₈ Ju 19₁₉ (לֶ for); b) with אָת, with Gn 44₂₆ 2K 2₁₆ 3₁₂ (rd. אָתוּ) Jr 27₁₈ Pr 3₂₈, with עֵם Ju 6₁₃ 2K 10₂₃ 2C 16₉; c) neutral: יֵשׁ אֶת־נַפְשְׁכֶם; you are willing Gn 23₈, cj. 2K 9₁₅ (ins. אֶת־), 2K 10₁₅ (rd. יִשָּׁר or dl. אֶת־); יֵשׁ עוֹד it is yet more available Sir 43₃₀.

—4. יֵשׁ with pt.: there are those who, meaning: many: יֵשׁ מִפּוֹרֵר Pr 11₂₄ many scatter, 12₁₈ 13₇ 18₂₄ = אֲשֶׁר יֵשׁ Nu 9_{20f} Neh 5₂₋₅, יֵשׁ מֵהֵם many of them Sir 44₈.

—5. יֵשׁ with sf. as subj. + participle (equivalent to “copula”) יֵשׁ־כִּנְנָא מִצְלִיחַ you prosper Gn 24₄₂, 24₄₉ 43₄ Dt 13₄ 29₁₄ Ju 6₃₆.

—6. לֵישׁ possessive dative: a) לוֹ he possesses Gn 33₉₋₁₁ 39_{4f-8} 43₇ 44_{19f} Ju 19₁₉ 1S 17₄₆ 2S 19₂₉ 1K 17₁₂ 2K 4₂ Jr 41₈ Job 14₇ 25₃ 28₁ 38₂₈ Qoh 4₉ Ru 1₁₂; relative יֵשׁ־לִי what I have 1C 29₃ (Rudolph: cj. יֵשׁ־לִי); יֵשׁ לְאֵל יְדִי (→ IV אֵל) Gn 31₂₉ Mi 2₁; b) לֵישׁ with inf. (I) have to (Gesenius-K. §114k), should someone speak about you? 2K 4₁₃, Yahweh is able to 2C 25₉; c) with negative (BArm. יֵשׁ לָא אִיתִי 1S 21₉ (cj. for אִין, al. אִי) Ps 135₁₇.

—7. יֵשׁ with adv. of place: a) with פֹּה here is Ju 4₂₀ 1S 21₉; b) with בּ in, on Nu 22₂₉ 1S 9₁₁ 20₈ 2S 14₃₂ Ps 7₄ Job 6₆₋₃₀ Jon 4₁₁ Mal 1₁₄; c) with תַּחַת in the place of Job 16₄, under 1S 21₄.

—Emendations: Jr 23₂₆ rd. הִשְׁמִי (: שִׁם); Pr 13₂₃ ? rd. רָשׁ.

Der. יִשְׁיִיה (וּ), יִשְׁי, אֲבִישִׁי (?).

4019 יִשְׁאֵל

cj. יִשְׁאֵל: Ezr 10₂₉ Or^K for וִישְׁאֵל: n.m., שְׁאֵל (Noth 209 :: König *Wb.* 475b).

4020 יִשָּׁב

יִשָּׁב (1090 times): basic form *ytb*: MHeb.; Ug. *ytb* (impf. 1st. sg. *ytb* = **atibu*; inf. *tbt*, UT §9:48; §19:1177), Can. *nišab* (EA, E 21; Dhorme *Receuil* 503f.); Moabite, Ph. OArm. Yaud. יִשָּׁב; EgArm. Pehl. Nab. (מוֹתַב) Palm. Uruk יִתַב (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 111f.), JArm. Sam. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 193b) יִתַב; Arb. *wataba* to jump up (→ Barr *Philology* 174), OSArb. *wtb* IV to put down, Himyaritic to sit, Eth. *ʿawsaba* to marry; Akk. (*w*)*ašābu*.

qal (ca. 770 times): pf. יִשְׁבַּת, יִשְׁבּוּ; impf. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 378p, r) יִשָּׁב, יִשָּׁב, יִשְׁבּוּ; impv. שָׁב, שָׁב, שָׁב; inf. שָׁבוּ, שָׁבוּ, שָׁבוּ; cj. **šb* Is 30₁₅, (לְ) שָׁבַת, cs. לְשָׁבַת (Gn 16₃), abs. יִשְׁב־ 1S 20₅ (text error ?); pt. הִישְׁבִי, הִישְׁבִי Ps 123₁ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 526l; 11Q DJD 3, iii:15 הַיּוֹשֵׁב, fem. יִשְׁבָּה, יִשְׁבַּת, יִשְׁבַּת, cs. יִשְׁבַּתִּי * K, Q יִשְׁבַּתִּי Jr 10₁₇ and Lam 4₂₁ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 526l), יִשְׁבִי, יִשְׁבִי (1C 2₅₅, K יִשְׁבּוּ * relative), יִשְׁבּוּ (יִשְׁבּוּ).

—1. to **sit down** Gn 27₁₉; with **לָ**, on Lam 2₁₀, with **לָ**, at Pr 9₁₄, with **עַל**, on 1K 2₁₉, with **לָ**, waiting for Ex 24₂₄, cj. Nu 10₃₆ (rd. **שָׁבָה**: RSmend FRLANT 84:58¹⁰; JMaie *Ladeheiligtum* 10f); with ethic dat. **וַתֵּשֶׁב-לָהּ** she sat down Gn 21₁₆.

—2. to **sit** Dt 6₇ (:: **הִלָּךְ**) Ps 1₁ (:: **הִלָּךְ** and **עָמַד**) Ps 139₂ (:: **קוֹם**), to be in session Jr 39₃ (Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 4:187) Ezr 10₁₆ (**יְשִׁיבָה**) MHeb. NHeb. session, academy); Sir 51₂₉; with place Gn 18₁ (**פָּתַח**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* §22a), with **בְּ**, in 19₁, with **עַל**, on 1K 22₁₀, with **אֶל-הַשֻּׁלְחָן** at the table 13₂₀; doves perching Song 5₁₂; of **יְשִׁב הַכְּרֻבִים: יְהוּה**: who sits (is enthroned) on the cherubim 1S 4₄; with **לָ** of place Ps 9₅ 29₁₀ Is 3₂₆ 47₁; **יָשַׁב עַל-הַמִּשְׁפָּט** to preside at court Is 28₆.

—3. misc.: a) **יָשַׁב עַל כִּסֵּא מְלוּכָה** (Akk. *ina kussē šarrūti ašābu*) to ascend the royal throne 1K 1₄₆ 2₁₂ Jr 22₄ Est 1₂, **הַיֹּשְׁבִים** those sitting on thrones Is 10₁₃ Ex 15_{14f}. (:: Cross-F. JNES 14:248f: usu. inhabitants); b) lions lurking Ps 17₁₂; with **אָרַב** Ju 16₉ and **בְּמִאָרַב** Ps 10₈ to sit in ambush; c): to sit ready (**זוֹנָה**) Jr 3₂; **עָם** to sit with Ps 26₄; with **לְפָנַי** to be a disciple 2K 4₃₈; with **בְּ** and n.loc. to encamp in 1S 13₁₆, 1K 11₁₆; with **לְחוּף** to sit idly beside the sea Ju 5₁₇; d): abs. to sit there Jr 8₁₄, **הַיֹּשְׁבִים** those present Ru 4₄ (Rudolph 59); **שָׁבָתוּ** Ex 21₁₉ (forced) idleness (Sept., :: Cazelles 53f.; Fensham VT 10:333f.).

—4. to **remain sitting**: to remain at home Lv 12_{4f} 2K 14₁₀ Hos 3₃; to remain Gn 24₅₅, (things) 49₂₄; **לֹא יָשַׁב לוֹ** he remains 22₅; with **לָ** to **wait for** Ex 24₁₄; with **מָן** to keep far from Pr 20₃.

—5. to **dwell**: Gn 13₆, cj. Hos 14₈ (rd. **יֹשְׁבוּ**) Ps 133₁; to dwell securely Mi 5₃, **יֹשְׁבֵי** collective inhabitants Gn 4₂₀ 34₃₀, pl. 36₂₀; **בְּאֶרֶץ יֹשְׁבֵי** Is 9₁ and **יֹשְׁבֵי-קָדֵשׁ**, Jr 12₄ (→ Gesenius-K. □130a); **יִשְׁבֹּת** population (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §16f.) Jr 46₉ 48_{18f}, **יִשְׁבוֹת** 1S 27₈ (→ Wellhausen *Sam.* 139f.).

—6. to **be inhabited** (:: I **חָרַב**): a) city Is 13₂₀ Jr 17₂₅ Ezk 26₂₀ (cj. **תִּשְׁבֵי**) Zech 7₇ 9₅; b) territory Jl 4₂₀ Jr 17₆ Ezk 29₁₁; c) house Job 15₂₈.

—Emendations: Gn 49₂₄ rd. **וַתֵּשֶׁבֶר** (Sept.); Jos 17₇ rd. with Sept. n.loc. **יֹשִׁיב** (Noth 103f.); Is 30₇ for **שָׁבַת** **הֵם** ? rd. **הַמְּשַׁבֵּת** the silenced Rahab (Gunkel *Schöpfung* 38f. :: Fohrer: the one brought to a standstill); Am 6₃ rd. **שָׁנַת** Ps 50₂₀ rd. **בְּשַׁת**; 1C 4₂₂ rd. **וַיִּשְׁבוּ**.

nif: pf. **נִשְׁבָּה**, **נִשְׁבָּהוּ** (Jr 22₆ **נִשְׁבָּהוּ**, K 3rd. fem. sg., rd. Q pl., Bergsträsser 2:15; Beer-M. 2:14); pt. **נִשְׁבַּת**, **נִשְׁבַּתוּ**: to **be inhabited**, land Ex 16₃₅ Jr 6₈, city Jr 22₆ Ezk 12₂₀ 26₁₉ 36₁₀, ruins Ezk 38₁₂; pt. **נִשְׁבַּת** inhabited territory Sir 43₄.

—Emendations: Ezk 26₁₇ rd. **נִשְׁבַּת** (Sept. **שַׁבַּת**, nif. 2f). †

pi. (Jenni 93f): pf. **יִשְׁבוּ**: **טִירוֹת** to **set up** (camps) Ezk 25₄. †

hif. (ca. 40 times): pf. **הִשְׁבִּיתִי**, **הִשְׁבִּיתִי**, **הִשְׁבִּיתִי**; impf. **וַיִּשְׁבִּינִי** 1K 2₂₄ Bomberg **בְּנִי**, rd. with Q **בְּנִי** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 384c), **אִשְׁבִּיךָ**, **וַיִּשְׁבִּינִי**; impv. **הִשְׁבִּי**; inf. **הִשְׁבִּי**; pt. **מִשְׁבִּי**, cs. **מִשְׁבִּי** Ps 113₉ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 526l).

—1. to **set, cause to sit**: a) **1K 21**_{9f.12} **Ps 113**₈ (rd. לְהוֹשִׁיבוֹ) **Job 36**₇; b) king on the throne **1K 2**₂₄ **Job 36**₇ **2C 23**₂₀.

—2. to **inhabit** (city) **Is 54**₃ **Ezk 36**₃₃.

—3. to **cause to dwell** (Mesha. 13) **Gn 47**_{6.11} **Lv 23**₄₃ **1S 2**₈ (עַם with) **1S 12**₈ **2K 17**_{6.24.26} **Jr 32**₃₇ **Ezk 26**₂₀ **36**₁₁ **Hos 12**₁₀ **Ps 4**₉ **107**₃₆ **143**₃ **Lam 3**₆ **2C 8**₂; → n.m. יוֹשְׁבֵיהָ.

—4. to **leave behind** **1S 30**₂₁ (rd. וַיִּשְׁיֶבֶם).

—5. (Jenni 85) a) to **cause to set up home** (בַּיִת) the unmarried **Ps 68**₇, the barren woman **Ps 113**₉ (Albright *Fschr. Mowinckel* 2f.); b) to give a dwelling to a foreign woman, **marry** (see above Eth.) **Ezr 10**_{2.10.14.17f} **Neh 13**_{23.27}.

—Emendations: **Hos 11**₁₁ עַל = אֵל and **Zech 10**₆ rd. וְהַשְׁבוֹתִים.

hof: pf. הוֹשִׁבְתָּם **Is 5**₈ (1QIs^a Versions qal); impf. תוֹשֵׁב (1QIs^a תשב).

—1. to **be inhabited** **Is 44**₂₆, cj (תוֹשְׁבָנָה) **Ezk 35**₉.

—2. denominative of יוֹשֵׁב to be old-established, **be a landowner** **Is 5**₈ (Alt ZÄS 75:19). †

Der. מוֹשֵׁב, מוֹשֵׁבָה, מוֹשֵׁבָה; n.m. יוֹשְׁבֵיהָ, יוֹשְׁבֵיָהּ; II יוֹשֵׁב.

4021 בְּשִׁבְתָּ

בְּשִׁבְתָּ See below under יֹשֵׁב בְּשִׁבְתָּ (#4023).

4022 יֹשֵׁב

יֹשֵׁב See below under יֹשֵׁב בְּשִׁבְתָּ (#4023).

4023 יֹשֵׁב-בְּשִׁבְתָּ

יֹשֵׁב בְּשִׁבְתָּ Bomberg, Leningrad בְּשִׁבְתָּ, Sept.^B Ιεβσοθε, Sept.^A Ιεσβααλ; n.m. deformation < *יֹשְׁבֵת* < יֹשְׁבַע (→ אִישׁ־בְּשִׁתָּ and אִישׁ־בְּעַל), Noth ZDMG 81:21⁴; Mazar VT 13:315²; *בְּשִׁתָּ

— → Caspari ZAW 35:171ff: warrior of David **2S 23**₈ = יֹשְׁבֵעַם **1C 11**₁₁. †

4024 יֹשְׁבֵאָב

יֹשְׁבֵאָב, Or. יֹשְׁבֵאָב (Kahle *Text* 78): n.m.; יֹשֵׁב, “may the father stay alive” (Noth 247, → Rudolph 160 :: Stamm *Ersatznamen* 419f: שׁוֹב “Y has brought the father back”): **1C 24**₁₃. †

4025 יִשְׁבַּח

יִשְׁבַּח, Sept.^A Ιεσσα: II שבח pi.; short form “may (God) reassure” (Noth 211); Eg. **Yasabaḥu* (Albright *Vocalization* 39): father of אֲשֶׁת־מִנְעַ 2, in the Negev, 1C 4₁₇. †

4026 יִשְׁבַּעַל

cj. יִשְׁבַּעַל: n.m.; Pun. ישבעל (Benz *Names* 129, 327); יש + בעל cj. 2S 23₈ for יִשְׁבַּעַל, and 1C 11₁₁ (also 12₂?) 27₂ for יִשְׁבַּעַם (Rudolph *Chr.* 96; Mazar VT 13:315²): “Baal exists” (Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:91) → יִשְׁוִי (?), יִשִּׁי, אֲבִישִׁי, warrior and army commander of David. †

4027 יִשְׁבַּעַם

יִשְׁבַּעַם, pronunciation as in יִרְבַּעַם; Sept.^B Ασοβο(κ)αμ: n.m.; שוב + II עם, “the uncle has returned” (Stamm *Ersatznamen* 419); warrior of David 1C 12₇ (Rudolph *Chr.* 104);

—1C 11₁₁ 27₂ rd. יִשְׁבַּעַל. †

4028 יִשְׁבַּק

יִשְׁבַּק, Sept.^A Ιεσοβκ, Sept.^B Σοβακ; n.m.; שבק Arb. *sabaqa* to forestall, surpass, → שׁוֹבֵק; cun. *Yasbuq* n. trib. (Meyer *Isr.* 314; Albright *Fschr. Alt* 1:9⁴): son of Abraham and קַטּוּרָה Gn 25₂ 1C 1₃₂. †

4029 יִשְׁבַּקְשָׁה

יִשְׁבַּקְשָׁה, Sept.^B Ιειβασακα < *Ιεσβακασα (Rahlf's), Vulg. *Iesbacassa*. 1C 25₄₋₂₄: n.m. (?) one of the sons of Heman, who formed a group of singers, < (בְּ)קִשָׁה יוֹשֵׁב “sitting in misery” (Rudolph 167). †

4030 יִשׁוּב

יִשׁוּב, SamP.^{M220} *yēšob*, Sept.^B Ιασουβ: n.m.; short form שׁוּב “may (God) turn” (Noth 199; Holladay 109f., cf. שׁוּב־אֵל, :: Stamm *Ersatznamen* 419 “he (the deceased) has returned”, cf. יִשְׁבַּעַם); Ug. *Yašub-ilu* (PRU 3:262; Gordon *Textbook* §19:2661); Amorite *Yašub* + ndiv. (Huffmon 226), EgArm. יִשׁוּבִי;

—1. son of Issachar Nu 26₂₄ 1C 7₁ Q (K יִשְׁיב, Tg. יׁוב = Gn 46₁₃);

—2. Ezr 10₂₉ (with a foreign woman). †

Der. יִשׁוּבִי.

4031 יִשׁוּב

cj. II יְשׁוּבָה, Sept.^B Ἰασοει/ηβ, Sept.^A Ἰασηφ, SamP. יִסְוּיָה: cj. for יְשׁוּבָה; n.loc. ? יְשׁוּבָה “inhabited” (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472w); Sam. Ostr. יִשׁוּבָה (Diringer 54): = *Yāsūf* 13 km. S of Nablus (Abel 2:318, 475; Simons *Geog.* §324 Af; Noth 103f.) **Jos 17**. †

4032 יְשׁוּבָה

יְשׁוּבָה, SamP.^{M220} *yēšūbi*: gentilic of I יְשׁוּבָה 1, clan in Issachar **Nu 26**₂₄;

—1C 4₂₂ לַיְשׁוּבָה. †

4033 יִשְׁוּיָה

יִשְׁוּיָה, SamP.^{Ben-H. 3:173b} *yašbe*: n.m.; **Gn 46**₁₇ and **1C 7**₃₀ before יִשְׁוּיָה; son of אֲשֶׁר **Nu 26**₄₄ only in SamP. and Pesh.; dittograph or var. of → יִשְׁוּיָה. †

4034 יְשׁוּחָיָה

יְשׁוּחָיָה, Sept.^B Ἰασοια: n.m.; unexplained, text error ? from Simeon **1C 4**₃₆. †

4035 יִשְׁוּיָה

יִשְׁוּיָה, SamP.^{Ben-H. 3:173b} *yašbi*: ? שׁוּבָה; → Noth 227¹⁷; Sept.^B Ἰεσσου? < יִשְׁוּיָה, Mazar VT 13:315²; :: Wieder JBL 84:160f: *שׁוּבָה to rule, Ug. *twy* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2662; Aistleitner 2851); → יִשְׁוּיָה:

—1. son of Asher **Gn 46**₁₇ **Nu 26**₄₄ **1C 7**₃₀;

—2. (Sept. Ἰεσσου) son of Saul **1S 14**₄₉ (cf. Commentaries);

—3. gentilic of 1. **Nu 26**₄₄. †

4036 יִשׁוּעַ

יִשׁוּעַ, Or. *Yēšō'e* (Kahle *Text* 78): n.m.; MHeb.; Sept. Ἰησου, > Ἰησους, → Bauer *Wörterbuch*; ? Diringer 220 יִשׁוּעַ with יִשׁוּעַ < יְהוֹשׁוּעַ (Bergsträsser 1:151b):

—1. בְּנֵי יְהוֹשׁוּעַ בֶּן נון **Neh 8**₁₇ (→ Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 150), DJD 1, 22 i:12;

—2. **Ezr 2**₂ **3**₈ = בְּנֵי יְהוֹשׁוּעַ בְּנֵי יְהוֹשׁוּעַ, who became high priest;

—3. בְּנֵי יְהוֹשׁוּעַ בְּנֵי יְהוֹשׁוּעַ family returning to homeland **Ezr 2**₆ **Neh 7**₁₁;

—4. בְּנֵי יְהוֹשׁוּעַ בֵּית בְּנֵי יְהוֹשׁוּעַ family of priests on the list of returners **Ezr 2**₃₆ **Neh 7**₃₉ (? = 3);

—5. בְּנֵי יְהוֹשׁוּעַ בֵּית יְהוֹשׁוּעַ Levites **Ezr 2**₄₀ **3**₉ **Neh 7**₄₃ **8**₇ **9**_{4f} **10**₁₀ **12**₈₋₂₄;

—6. father of יִזְבֵּד who is mentioned in **Ezr 8**₃₃;

—7. father of עֶזֶר who is mentioned in **Neh 3**₁₉;

—8. group of priests **1C 24**₁₁;

—9. priest in the time of Hezekiah **2C 31**₁₅. †

4037 יְשׁוּעַ

II יְשׁוּעַ, Sept.^B Ἰησοῦ, Sept.^L Σουα: n.loc. in southern Judah; (Abel 2:364; Simons *Geog.* §317:16 :: Alt ZDPV 58:41¹): **Neh 11**₂₆. †

4038 יְשׁוּעָה

יְשׁוּעָה, SamP.^{Ben-H. 3:37} *yēšuwuae*; יִשְׁע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472v; MHeb.²: יְשׁוּעָתָה **Jon 2**₁₀ **Ps 3**₃ and לִישׁוּעָתָה **Ps 80**₃ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 528t), יְשׁוּעָת, יִשְׁ/יְשׁוּעָתִי, יְשׁוּעָתָה/תָּה, יִשְׁ/יְשׁוּעָתָה/תָּה, יְשׁוּעָתָה/תָּה, יִשְׁ/יְשׁוּעָתָה/תָּה: **help, salvation** (→ Fichtner *Fschr. Rudolph* 54f).

A. sg.:

—1. a) God's help (:: יְשׁוּעָתָה/תָּה יִשְׁ/יְשׁוּעָתָה/תָּה **Ex 14**₁₃; **Gn 49**₁₈ **Ex 15**₂ **Dt 32**₁₅ **1S 2**₁ **Is 12**₂ **25**₉ **33**₂ **59**₁₁₋₁₇ **Jon 2**₁₀ **Ps 3**₃₋₉ **9**₁₅ **13**₆ **14**₇ **20**₆ **21**₂₋₆ **35**₃₋₉ **62**_{2f-7} **67**₃ **68**₂₀ **69**₃₀ **70**₅ **78**₂₂ **80**₃ **89**₂₇ **91**₁₆ **96**₂ **98**₂ **106**₄ **118**_{14f-21} **119**₁₂₃₋₁₅₅₋₁₆₆₋₁₇₄ **140**₈ **149**₄ **Job 30**₁₅ **1C 16**₂₃ **2C 20**₁₇; cj. **Hab 3**₁₃ לִישׁוּעָתָה b) God's salvation **Is 49**₆₋₈ **51**₆₋₈ **52**₇₋₁₀ **56**₁;

—2. human help **1S 14**₄₅ (עֲשֵׂה) **2S 10**₁₁ **Is 62**₁ (Zion);

—3. help through things: **Is 26**₁ and **60**₁₈ (walls), **Job 13**₁₆ הִי' עֲשֵׂה מִעֵינַי הִי' עֲשֵׂה **Is 12**₃.

B. pl.

—1. **help** (Gesenius-K. §124i; Dahood *Biblica* 46:324) **Is 26**₁₈ **33**₆ **Ps 28**₈ **42**₆₋₁₂ **43**₅ **44**₅ **53**₇;

—2. a) **acts of salvation** **Ps 74**₁₂; b) **salvation**: with הַגְּדִיל **2S 22**₅₁/**Ps 18**₅₁; **פּוֹס יְשׁוּעוֹת** **Ps 116**₁₃ Sept. ποτήριον σωτηρίου **3Macc 7**₁₈ (Gressmann *Fschr. Sellin* 56f);

—**Ps 22**₂ rd. מִשְׁוֹעָתִי **88**₂ rd. שְׁוֹעָתִי; ? **Hab 3**₈, → Commentaries. †

4039 יִשָּׁח

יִשָּׁח: Arb. *wasīḥa* to be dirty (Ehrmann *JNES* 18:56; Driver *JSS* 10:114).

Der. יִשָּׁח.

4040 יִשָּׁח

*יִשְׁחֹ: Arb. *wash* dirt: יִשְׁחֹךְ **filth** (Pesh.) **Mi 6**₁₄. †

4041 יִשַׁט

יִשַׁט MHeb. hif. JArm.^{lg} Syr. CPArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 193b) af. to stretch out; Eth. → Leslau 25; Arm.lw. Wagner 122.

hif: impf. יִשְׁטֵט, יִשְׁטֵט to **hold out** **Est 4**₁₁ **5**₂ **8**₄, cj. **Ps 60**₇ (rd. הוֹשִׁיטָה) **Sir 7**₃₂ **31/34**₁₄. †

hof: pt. מוֹשַׁטַּת **stretched out** **Sir 4**₃₁. †

4042 יִשִּׂי

יִשִּׂי, יִשִּׂי, יִשִּׂי **1C 2**₁₃; early alternative form (Kutscher *Fschr. Baumgartner* 168) > Sept. NT Ιεσσαυ, Vulg. *Isai*; < יִשִּׂי*; short form < יִשִּׂי(ה), Mazar VT 13:315², :: Noth 138 on יִשִּׂי. ndiv. “man of?”; short form < יִשִּׂי HBauer ZAW 48:77: **Jesse** (Vulg. **Ps 72**₂₀) (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 776), father of David **1S 16**₁₋₂₂ **17**_{12f-17-20-58} **20**_{27-30f} **22**₇₋₉₋₁₃ **25**₁₀ 2S cj. **17**₂₅ Sept.^L (→ III נְזָשׁ 1) **20**₁ **23**₁ **1K 12**₁₆ **Is 11**₁₋₁₀ **Ps 72**₂₀ **Ru 4**₁₇₋₂₂ **1C 2**_{12f} **10**₁₄ **12**₁₉ **29**₂₆ **2C 10**₁₆ **11**₁₈. †

4043 יִשִּׂיב

יִשִּׂיב: n.m.; Stamm *Ersatznamen* 419; EgArm. יִשִּׂיב; **1C 7**_{1K} (Q יִשִּׂיב), → אֶלְיִשִּׂיב. †

4044 יִשִּׂיהַ

יִשִּׂיהַ, Sept.^B ΕΙΣΙΑ, Sept.^A Ιεσια: n.m.; < יִשִּׂיהוּ

—1-4. **1C 7**₃; **Ezr 10**₃₁; **1C 24**₂₁; **23**₂₀ **24**₂₅. †

4045 יִשִּׂיהוּ

יִשִּׂיהוּ, Sept.^B Ιεσσυει (→ י: נ), Sept.^A Ιεσια: n.m., > יִשִּׂיהַ; ? cf. אִשִּׂיהוּ Heb. inscr. (Phoenix 12:368); ? יִשִּׂיהוּ + II נִשְׁה, “Yahweh caused to forget” (? Noth 211); Stamm *Ersatznamen* 420f, → מְנִשְׁה :: cf. Ug. *ytil* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1176; Aistleitner 1263): יִשׁ **1C 12**₇. †

4046 יִשִּׂימוֹן

יִשִּׂימוֹן. See below under יִשִּׂימוֹן and יִשִּׂי(י)מוֹן (#4055).

4047 יִשִּׂי(י)מוֹן

יִשִּׂי(י)מוֹן. See below under יִשִּׂימוֹן and יִשִּׂי(י)מוֹן (#4055).

4048 יְשִׁימוֹן

יְשִׁימוֹן See below under יְשִׁימוֹן and יִשְׁ(י)בוֹ(וֹ)ן (#4055).

4049 יִשְׁ(י)בוֹן

יִשְׁ(י)בוֹן See below under יְשִׁימוֹן and יִשְׁ(י)בוֹ(וֹ)ן (#4055).

4050 יְשִׁימוֹן

יְשִׁימוֹן See below under יְשִׁימוֹן and יִשְׁ(י)בוֹ(וֹ)ן (#4055).

4051 יִשְׁיבוֹ(וֹ)ן

יִשְׁיבוֹ(וֹ)ן See below under יְשִׁימוֹן and יִשְׁ(י)בוֹ(וֹ)ן (#4055).

4052 יְשִׁימוֹן

יְשִׁימוֹן See below under יְשִׁימוֹן and יִשְׁ(י)בוֹ(וֹ)ן (#4055).

4053 יִשְׁבוֹ(וֹ)ן

יִשְׁבוֹ(וֹ)ן See below under יְשִׁימוֹן and יִשְׁ(י)בוֹ(וֹ)ן (#4055).

4054 יְשִׁימוֹן

יְשִׁימוֹן See below under יְשִׁימוֹן and יִשְׁ(י)בוֹ(וֹ)ן (#4055).

4055 יִשְׁ(י)בוֹ(וֹ)ן

יְשִׁימוֹן and יִשְׁ(י)בוֹ(וֹ)ן, יְשִׁימוֹן Dt 32₁₀: יִשְׁם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500q; ? < *יְשִׁימוֹן* 1QIs^a dissimilation (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 40); OArm. יִשְׁמוֹן (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 112; RDegen *WdO* 4:58): **desert** (→ Noth *ZAW* 60:27f):

—1. appellative, never with article, always in combination or parallel with מְדִבְרָה Dt 32₁₀ Is 43_{19f} Ps 68₈ 78₄₀ 106₁₄ 107₄;

—2. n.loc. or top. הַיְשִׁימוֹן: a) in the Negev near זִיף and III מְעוֹן 1S 23₁₉₋₂₄ 26₁₋₃; b) in Transjordan near פְּעוֹר Nu 21₂₀ 23₁₈ as a term of wider significance (Noth see above; Simons *Geog.* p. 22f.: → הַיְשִׁימוֹת (בֵּית) and (יְשִׁימוֹת). †

4056 יְשִׁימוֹת

יְשִׁימוֹת Ps 55₁₆: usu. Q מְוֹת יִשְׂיָא, hif. II. נִשְׂא to deceive, or hif. שׂוֹא to treat badly (KBL); rather rd. K as → הַיְשִׁימוֹת (בֵּית) Nu 33₄₉: root יִשְׂם (Gesenius *Thesaurus* 638): **devastation**. †

4057 יָשִׁישׁ

יָשִׁישׁ: MHeb.²(?); → יָשִׁישׁ: יָשִׁישִׁים **aged**, parallel with שָׁב Job 15₁₀, :: נְעָרִים 29₈ and לְיָמִים זָעִיר 32₆, bearer of חֲכָמָה 12₁₂. †

4058 יָשִׁישִׁי

יָשִׁישִׁי n.m.; יָשִׁישׁ + ay (Noth 38) **1C 5**₁₄. †

4059 יָשֵׁם

*יָשֵׁם: OSArb. *wmt* poor pasture (ZAW 75:310), Arb. *watim* poor soil.

Der. יָשִׁימוֹן and יָשִׁימוֹת.

4060 יָשָׁא

יָשָׁא: n.m.; short form of יִשְׁמַעְאֵל (Noth 38, 198); Diringier 352: **1C 4**₃.

4061 יִשְׁמוֹת

יִשְׁמוֹת, → הַיִּישְׁמוֹת (בֵּית 1, B 21) and יִשְׁיִמוֹת.

4062 יִשְׁמַעְאֵל

יִשְׁמַעְאֵל: (n.m.) n.trib.; < *יִשְׁמַעְאֵל* (Gesenius-K. §23c): שָׁמַע + אֵל “may El hear” or “El heard” (Noth 198; Driver *Verbal System* 143); > יִשְׁמָא Diringer 203, 210; שְׁמַעְאֵל (cf. שְׁמַעְיָה) Ungnad *Arm. Pap. 75 ii:7; Yašmaḥi-el* (Bauer *Ostkanaanäer* 30 :: JLewy HUCA 19:432¹⁴³), Akk. *Išme-ilum* (Stamm 72); OSArb. *ysm^ol* (Mlaker 37): **Ishmael** (HwbIsl. 222):

—1. son of Abraham and Hagar **Gn 16**₁₁ (explained). ^{15f}**17**_{18-20-23-25f} **25**_{9-12f-16f} **28**₉ **36**₃ **1C 1**_{28f-31}; eponymous hero of the tribe of יִשְׁשַׁמְעֵיָה **Gn 25**₁₃₋₁₆ **1C 1**₂₉₋₃₁ cj. **Ps 55**₂₀; בְּנֵי יִשְׁשַׁמְעֵיָה **Gn 25**₁₃₋₁₆ **1C 1**₃₁, בְּת יִשְׁשַׁמְעֵיָה **Gn 28**₉ **36**₃; gentilic → יִשְׁמַעְאֵלִי; Meyer *Isr.* 322ff; Reicke-R. Hw. 781;

—2. Davidic prince, killer of נָדָבְיָה **2K 25**₂₃₋₂₅ **Jr 40**₈₋₁₄₋₁₆ **41**₁₋₁₈;

—3.-6. **Ezr. 10**₂₂; **1C 8**₃₈ **9**₄₄; **2C 19**₁₁; **23**₁. †

4063 יִשְׁמַעְאֵלִי

יִשְׁמַעְאֵלִי: gentilic under יִשְׁמַעְאֵל 1, > יִשְׁמַעְיָה **1C 27**₃₀; pl. יִשְׁמַעְאֵלִים (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 562u); **Ishmaelite** **1C 2**₁₇ **27**₃₀, cj. **2S 17**₂₅; pl. **Gn 37**_{25-27f} **39**₁ **Ju 8**₂₄ **Ps 83**₇. †

4064 יִשְׁמַעְיָה

יִשְׁמַעְיָהוּ: n.m.; < יִשְׁמַעְיָהוּ הַגִּבּוֹרִים: Benjaminite, one of the “thirty” of David **1C 12**₄ (→ Rudolph 105; Mazar VT 13:313). †

4065 יִשְׁמַעְיָהוּ

יִשְׁמַעְיָהוּ: n.m.: EgArm. יהושמע, Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* יה(ו)ישמע; → יִשְׁמַעְיָהוּ; > יִשְׁמַעְיָהוּ: tribal chief over Zebulun **1C 27**₁₉. †

4066 יִשְׁמַעֵלִי

יִשְׁמַעֵלִי **1C 27**₃₀: → יִשְׁמַעֵאֵלִי. †

4067 יִשְׁמַרִי

יִשְׁמַרִי: n.m., short form from יִשְׁמַרִיָּה * (Noth 38, 196): **1C 8**₁₈. †

4068 ישן

I ישן: MHeb., Ug. *yšn*; Arm. only in II שְׁנָה, and Akk. in *šittu*; Arb. *wasina* to be sleepy; OSArb. *snt* sleep, Soq. *mišīn* sleeping-place, *sinoh* night-time (Leslau 25).

qal: pf. יִשְׁנָהוּ, יִשְׁנֹוּ; impf. וַיִּשְׁנֶה, וַיִּשְׁנֶה, וַיִּשְׁנֶה, Ps 3₆ (Gesenius-K. §49e), יִשְׁנֹוּ; inf. לִישׁוֹן;

—1. to fall asleep Gn 2₂₁ 41₅, after שכב **1K 19**₅ Ps 3₆ 4₉ (1Q 7:10), after נום **Is 5**₂₇, cj. **2S 4**₆ Sept.;

—2. to sleep **Ezk 34**₂₅ **Pr 4**₁₆ **Qoh 5**₁₁;

—3. of the sleep of death (cf. κοιμᾶσθαι in NT) **Job 3**₁₃, with מוֹת **Ps 13**₄ (rd. אִישְׁנָה), with שְׁנַת עוֹלָם **Jr 51**₃₉₋₅₇; → I ישן 2;

—4. (God): in a question **Ps 44**₂₄, negative **121**₄ (parallel with נום), Baal **1K 18**₂₇. †

pi: impf.: הִשְׁנִיחֵהוּ to cause to sleep **Ju 16**₁₉. †

Der. ישן, I and II שְׁנָה, שְׁנָת, שְׁנָת.

4069 ישן

II ישן: MHeb. pi. causative hitp. to let grow old; Ug. *ytn* old (→ יִשְׁן); because of *t* neither I nor Arb. *wasina*.

nif: pf. נִשְׁנָתָם; pt. נִשְׁנָת, נִשְׁנָת:

—1. to grow old meaning: to settle down (in the land) **Dt 4**₂₅;

—2. pt.: chronic skin disease **Lv 13**₁₁, **יִשָּׁן נוֹשָׁן** old and stale grain **26**_{10ab}.

Der. **יִשָּׁנָה, יִשָּׁן**.

4070 יִשָּׁן

יִשָּׁן: II **יִשָּׁן**; MHeb., SamOstr. wine (Diringer 23ff.); Ug. (fig cake, raisins) *ytn*: **יִשָּׁנִים, יִשָּׁנָה**:

—1. **old**; a) (: **חֲרָשׁ**) friend **Sir 9**₁₀; b) (building, DJD 3:240, 272) **בְּרִכָּה** **Is 22**₁₁; **שַׁעַר** **Neh 3**₆ **12**₃₉ (? Simons 276f.; Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 116: n.loc. “old gate”, → **יִשָּׁנָה**);

—2. **of the previous year** **Lv 25**₂₂ **26**_{10ab} (sc. **קִצִּיר**, Dhorme). †

4071 יִשָּׁן

I **יִשָּׁן**: I **יִשָּׁן** (pt., Aro *Fschr. Landsberger* 407ff.); MHeb.: **יִשָּׁנָה** (^{MSS Or.} **יִשִּׁינָה** **Song 5**₂), **יִשָּׁנִים**, with **בֵּן**: **בְּנֵי־יִשָּׁנִי** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 552o, 643s; Bergsträsser 1:142f.);

—1. **asleep** **1S 26**₇₋₁₂ **1K 3**₂₀ **Song 5**₂; Baal **1K 18**₂₇, God **Ps 78**₆₅ (→ **יִשָּׁן** qal 4);

—2. sleep of death, the **departed** (οἱ κοιμηθέντες **1 Thessalonians 4**_{14f}) **אַרְבַּת אֶרְצֵי יִשָּׁנִי** **Da 12**₂, **אַרְבַּת אֶרְצֵי יִשָּׁנִי** **Ps 22**₃₀;

— ? **Hos 7**₆, → Commentaries, prp. **יַעֲשֵׂן אֶפְהֶם** their anger smoulders, Gaster VT 4:78f; **Song 7**₁₀ rd. **יִשָּׁנִי** **בְּשַׁפְּתַי** (Rudolph cf. BH). †

4072 יִשָּׁן

II **יִשָּׁן**, Sept.^B *Ασων*: n.m.; = ? I “sleepy” Noth 227);

—1. **יִשָּׁן הַגִּבּוֹרִי** (→ Sept.^L and **1C 11**₃₄, Rudolph), warrior of David **2S 23**₃₂. †

4073 יִשָּׁנָה

יִשָּׁנָה: n.loc.; fem. of **יִשָּׁן** “old city” or n.loc. **אִשָּׁנָה** ?; Eg. *Yšnt* (Simons *Handbook* 201; Albright *Vocalization* 36); = *Burj el-Isāneh* 25 km. N1 of Jerusalem (Abel 2:364; Simons *Geog.* §657-8): **2C 13**₁₉, cj. **1S 7**₁₂ (→ **יִשָּׁן** 1b). †

4074 יִשַׁע

יִשַׁע: MHeb. nif., hif., 4QpsDa. (RB 63:413, D 2); Moabite (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 112); Arb. *ws*‘ to be wide, roomy and OSArb. *ws*‘ to take full care of (ZAW 75:310; Degen-M. *Neue Eph.* 1:106).

50₂₃, יְמִינוֹ 20₇; b) salvation given by God **Is 51₅ 2S 22₃₆ Ps 12₆ 18₃₆ 85₈₋₁₀ 132₁₆**; salvation, which man finds (with God) **2S 23₅ Is 45₈ 62₁₁**, cj. **64₃** (rd. לְנוֹחַפְיּוֹ Koehler *Trtj.* 224f.) **Hab 3₁₃ Ps 24₅ 27₁ 62₈**; > **happiness Job 5₄₋₁₁**;

—**Hab 3₁₃** for לְיִשׁוּעַת rd. לְיִשׁוּעַת. †

4076 יִשַׁע

*יִשַׁע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460i: יִשַׁעְכֶּם (**Is 35₄**): **Job 5₄₋₁₁** (Or. BH var. for יִשַׁע) **Is 35₄ help.** †

4077 יִשְׁעִי

יִשְׁעִי, Sept. Ιεσει and the like: n.m.; יִשְׁע, short form of יִשְׁעֵיהוּ (Noth 38, 176); Diringer 219f; Moscati <ita>Epigrafia 60:26: Ph. יִשְׁעֵא (Benz *Names* 129)

—1-4.: **1C 2₃₁; 4₂₀; 4₄₂; 5₂₄.** †

4078 יִשְׁעִיה

יִשְׁעִיה: n.m.; < יִשְׁעֵיהוּ >

—1-4.: **1C 3₂₁; Ezz 8₇; 8₁₉; Neh 11₇.** †

4079 יִשְׁעֵיהוּ

יִשְׁעֵיהוּ, 1QIs^a only 1₁ יִהוּ, (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* ix⁵), fragment RB 60:556, 1; Sept. Ησαίας; n.m.; יִשְׁע qal + יִשְׁע (Noth 36, 176), alt. יִשְׁע (KBL; König); Diringer 352 יִשְׁע, יִשְׁעֵא, יִשְׁעֵיהוּ; EgArm. יִשְׁעֵיה; > יִשְׁעִיה, יִשְׁעִי: **Isaiah:**

—1. the prophet בְּנֵי־אֲמוּן יִשְׁע (RGG 3:600; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 850), **2K 19_{2-20:19} Is 1₁ 2₁ 7₃ 13₁ 20_{2f} 37_{2-5f-21} 38₁₋₄₋₂₁ 39₃₋₅₋₈ 2C 26₂₂ 32₂₀₋₃₂**;

—2. **1C 25₃₋₁₅**;

—3. **1C 26₂₅.** †

4080 יִשְׁעָתָה

יִשְׁעָתָה Ps 80₃: → יִשְׁעָתָה.

4081 יִשְׁפָה

יִשְׁפָה: n.m.; שְׁפָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 488r, “baldhead” (cf. קִרְחַת, קִרְחַת, :: Noth 248: short form from שְׁפַט) → יִשְׁפָן: Benjaminite **1C 8₁₆.** †

4082 יִשְׁפָּה

יִשְׁפָּה, MSS פָּה־; Syr. *yašfē/ā*; < Akk. *(y)ašpū* (AHw. 413a; CAD 7:328; RLA 2:268a); Arb. *yašb* > Pers. *yašm* > Greek φιάσπις (Masson 65): **jasper** (MBauer *Edelsteinkunde* 675ff; Quiring 209: from India; nephrite, KBL; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 363; Brown JSS 13:188ff; ultimate origin uncertain, used only for tools!): **Ex 28**₂₀ **39**₁₃ **Ezk 28**₁₃. †

4083 יִשְׁפֹּן

יִשְׁפֹּן: n.m.; ? → יִשְׁפָּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500q :: Noth 38, 248: short form from שִׁפַּט: Benjaminite **1C 8**₂₂. †

4084 יִשָּׁר

יִשָּׁר: MHeb. pu. pt. made straight, MHeb.² pi. to make straight; Ug. *yšr* honesty, Ph. יִשָּׁר to be right, fortunate, EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 112); Arb. *yasira* to be pleasant, easy, OSArb. *ysr* (Conti 163b); Akk. *išāru. ešēru* to come right, be all right, causative to put in order (AHw. 254); OSArb. *hysr* (ZAW 75:310), EgArm. הוֹשָׁר (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 112), יוֹשָׁר / יוֹשָׁר y/w var. ?.

qal: pf. יִשָּׁר, יִשְׁרָה; impf. יִישָׁר, יִישְׁרוּ, יִישְׁרֶנָּה, יִישְׁרֶנָּה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 384c): to **be straight, smooth, right** (Palache 40):

—1. a) to go straight on (cows) **1S 6**₁₂; b) to be smooth (ways) **Sir 39**₂₄;

—2. to be right, to **please** (cf. טוֹב qal 3; THAT 1:790ff): a) with בְּעֵינַי **Nu 23**₂₇ **Ju 14**_{3,7} **1S 18**₂₀₋₂₆ **2S 17**₄ **1K 9**₁₂ **Jr 27**₅ **1C 13**₄ **2C 30**₄; b) with לָּ with inf. it seems good to **Jr 18**₄;

—**Hab 2**₄ יִשְׁרָה (1QpHab יוֹשָׁר pt.) text ?, prp. נִפְשִׁי, → Commentaries. †

pi. (Jenni 104f): pf. יִשְׁרָתִי; impf. יִישָׁר/יִישְׁרֶנָּה, יִישָׁר, יִישְׁרוּ, יִישְׁרֶנָּה (K *אִישָׁר); **2C 32**₃₀ יִישְׁרֶנָּה Q יִישְׁרֶנָּה < יִישְׁרֶנָּה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 384c); impv. יִישְׁרוּ; pt. מִיִּשְׁרִים:

—1. to **smooth** (way) **Is 40**₃ **45**₁₃ **Pr 3**₆ **11**₅, mountains (? הַדְּוָרִים) **Is 45**₂ (cf. **40**₄);

—2. to **channel** (water) **2C 32**₃₀;

—3. (THAT 1:792) a) to **go straight on** **Pr 9**₁₅, with לָּכֶת **Pr 15**₂₁; b) metaph. פְּקוּדִים to **observe carefully** precepts **Ps 119**₁₂₈. †

pu: pt. מִיִּשָּׁר: **plated** (gold-foil) **1K 6**₃₅. †

hif: impf. *אִישָׁר **Is 45**₂ K, יִישְׁרוּ **Pr 4**₂₅ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 384c); impv. הִישָׁר Q הוֹשָׁר *K **Ps 5**₉:

—1. to **level** (mountains) cj. **Is 45**₂, (way) **Ps 5**₉;

—2. to **look straight ahead** (eyes) **Pr 4**₂₅. †

—1. **straightness, honesty**: a) בִּישָׁר הַלֵּךְ 1K 9₄ Pr 14₂; בִּישָׁר אֲרָחוֹת י' אֲרָחוֹת י' Pr 2₁₃ and י' אֲרָחוֹת י' מִעֲגָלֵי 4₁₁ right ways/ paths; <!-- skip -->Hi 33₂₃; b) with אֲמָרִים Job 6₂₅, cj. with שָׁפָה Pr 10₁₈ 17₇;

—2. **uprightness**: a) parallel with תָּם Ps 25₂₁, cj. 37₃₇; with לִבָּב/לֵב Dt 9₅ Ps 119₇ Job 33₃ (text ?, → Commentaries) 1C 29₁₇; b) מִישָׁר excessively Pr 11₂₄ עַל־יְמֵי מִישָׁר against justice 17₂₆; c) adv. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 6321) **right** Qoh 12₁₀, upright Pr 16₁₃;

—3. pl. **agreement** Da 11₁₇ (= מִישָׁרִים v.6, Montgomery 442).

4088 יִשְׁרָה

*יִשְׁרָה: יִשָּׁר, fem. of יִשָּׁר (→ אֲמָרָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 215k): **uprightness** 1K 3₆. †

4089 יִשְׁרוֹן

יִשְׁרוֹן, SamP.^{M112} *yāšāron*: n.pop. (?), יִשָּׁר + *ūn* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501v); ? Amorite, Mendenhall BASOR 133:29¹⁴: **Jeshurun**, name of honour for Israel (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 858; THAT 1:791), Dt 32₁₅ 33_{5,26} (rd. יִישָׁר יִשְׁרָה) Is 44₂ (parallel with יַעֲקֹב) Sir 37₂₅. †

4090 יִשָּׁש

*יִשָּׁש: Arb. *watwat* weak (BDB; Lane).

Der. יִשָּׁש, יִשְׁשִׁי, יִשְׁשִׁי.

4091 יִשָּׁש

יִשָּׁש: יִשָּׁש, → יִשְׁשִׁי; MHeb.² (?): **decrepit** 2C 36₁₇ (next to יִקֵּן, ? rd. יִנְקֵן, → Rudolph). †

4092 יִתָּד

יִתָּד, SamP.^{M113}, Ben-H.³ Dt 23₁₄ *yāṭad* MHeb.; Arb., *watid* (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:173) and Tigr. *watd* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 439b; < Arb., Leslau 25): יִתָּד, יִתְרוֹת יִתָּד, cs. יִתְרוֹת יִתָּד, יִתְרוֹת יִתָּד (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 597g): **peg** (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:100f; 6:31f.):

—1. a) (wooden) peg Ju 4_{21f} 5₂₆ Is 22_{23,25} 33₂₀ 54₂, cj. Pr 22₁₈ (rd. יִתָּד, Amenemope iii:16, alt. כִּבְיִתָּד/כִּבְיִתָּד) for hanging in clay wall Is 22_{23,25} Ezk 15₃, for digging Dt 23₁₄, for fixing the woof of the (horizontal) loom Ju 16_{14a-b} (rd. יִתָּד or הִיִּתָּד, ? dl., → Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §73c :: Gesenius-K. §127g: mixed formation); b) metal tent peg Ex 27₁₉ 35₁₈ 38_{20,31} 39₄₀ Nu 3₃₇ 4₃₂; Ezr 9₈ a foothold in God's holy place (→ Rudolph 88);

—2. metaph. “the support” for a ruler of the people (Arb. *'autādu-'lbiḷādi*; Galatians 2₉ στῦλοι, cf. RMach *Zaddiq* 142) Zech 10₄ (parallel with פִּנָּה). †

4093 יִתּוֹם

יְתוֹם, SamP.^{M113} *yētom*: יתם, **yatum* or **yatām*; MHeb. also יתוֹמָה; JArm.^{1g}, mostly יתְמָא Syr.; Ug. *ytm*, *ytmt*, (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1168), Ph. יתם (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 113); יתם n.m. Heb. inscr., EgArm. (Moscati *Epigrafia* 54:9; 64:40), יתוֹמָה n.f. EgArm. (Stamm *Frauennamen* 327); Cowley *Arm. Pap.* masc. for n.f.; Arb. *yafīm* > Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 187b) and Eth. (Leslau 25), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 508a) *yattam*; Soq. fem. *aitōmōh*; denom. MHeb.¹ pi., Syr. pa. causative, hitpa., MHeb.² Syr. etpa., to be orphaned, be bereaved of both parents; Arb. and Tigr. basis: יתוֹמָיו, יתוֹמָים: **orphan**, the boy that has been made **fatherless** (Donner-R. *Inscriften* 24:13), MHeb. also for a motherless animal; parallel with אֶלְמָנָה Ex 22²¹⁻²³ Dt 10¹⁸ Is 1¹⁷⁻²³ 9¹⁶ 10² Jr 49¹¹ Mal 3⁵ Ps 68⁶ 109⁹ 146⁹ Pr 23¹⁰ (cj. אֶלְמָנָה) Job 22⁹ 24³ Lam 5³; parallel with אֶלְמָנָה and יָרָה Dt 14²⁹ 16¹¹⁻¹⁴ 24¹⁹⁻²¹ 26^{12f} 27¹⁹ Jr 7⁶ 22³ Ezk 22⁷ Zech 7¹⁰ Ps 94⁶; → Dt 24¹⁷ Jr 5²⁸ Hos 14⁴ Ps 10¹⁴⁻¹⁸ 82³ 109¹² Job 6²⁷ 24⁹ 29¹² 31¹⁷⁻²¹ (cj. עֲלֵי־תָם); → יתְמָה †

4094 יתור

יתור Job 39⁸: rd. יתור (: תור).

4095 יתיר

יתיר (once) and יתר (3 times), Or. *Jättär*, Sept.^B Ιεθερ, Ιεθθαρ, and the like; n.loc. in Judah; יתר; ? = Arm. (→ BArm.) יתיר; *Kh.* ‘*Attir* SW of Hebron (Abel 2:356; PJB 31:62f): Jos 15⁴⁸ 1S 30²⁷, Levite city Jos 21¹⁴ 1C 6⁴².

Der. יתרי †

4096 יתלה

יתלה: n.loc. in Dan; תלה ? Sept.^A Ιεθλα, Sept.^B Σειλαθα, ? = *שְׁתִּלָּה (!שתל) = *Šilta*, 7 km. NW of בֵּית-חֶרֶן (Abel 2:364; Simons *Geog.* 336, 6 :: Albright JBL 58:184; Noth *Jos.* 146); Jos 19⁴². †

4097 יתם

יתם: denominative from יתום; MHeb. pi. causative; → יתְמָה †

4098 יתמזה

יתמזה: n.m. (!); יתם + ā; ? short form (Noth 38); JArm. EgArm. CPArm. יתְמָא, Palm. יתמא (Stark *Names* 92a); cun. *Yatamā* Tallqvist *Names* 92b; OSArb. *ytm* (Ryckmans 1:112): a Moabite in David’s service 1C 11⁴⁶. †

4099 יתן

I *יתן: Arb. *watana* to flow continually, OSArb. *mhwtm* endless (torrents of rain) ZAW 75: 310; ? Amorite *Yatnu* (Huffmon 216f.).

—2. to **have left over** Dt 28₅₄ 2S 8₄ 2K 4₄₄ Ru 2_{14·18} 1C 18₄ Sir 10₂₇, cj. 2C 31₁₀ (→ nif.); וְהוֹתִיר and have left over > more than enough (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 633p) Ex 36₇ 2K 4₄₃ 2C 31₁₀;

—3. with acc. to **give prosperity** Dt 28₁₁ 30₉;

—4. to **have priority, to be first** (elative hif., like Akk. *šūturu*, Speiser *Gen.* 364; *Fschr. Speiser* 474²⁶) Gn 49₄;

—Ps 79₁₁ with Pesh., Tg. rd. הוֹתִיר (: נתר hif.). †

Der. הוֹתִיר, יוֹתֵר, I יוֹתֵר, יתָרָה, יתָרוֹן, יתָרַת, יתָרָה; n.m. אֲבִיתָר, III יתָרָא, יתָרוֹ, יתָרָן, יתָרָעַם; n.loc. יתִיר.

4104 יתִיר

II *יתִיר (to be distinguished from I, Joüion MéIStJoseph 6:174): → II יתָרָא, מִיתָרָא; Arb. *watara*; Wernberg-M. JSS 11:125.

4105 יתָרָא

I יתָרָא, SamP.^{M113} *yātar*, Sec. ιεθερ: MHeb. יתָרָא, יוֹתֵר more than, Sir^{M11,8} יתָרָא abundance for יוֹתֵר 40₁₈ margin, → hif. 3: I יתָרָא; ? Yaud. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 113): יתָרוֹ:

—1. **rest, what is left behind** Jl 1₄;

—2. **rest, remainder** Ex 10₅ 23₁₁ Lv 14₁₇ (39 times), cj. Ezr 9₈ (parallel with פְּלִיטָה), יתָרָא דְּבִרֵי the rest of what can be said 1K 11₄₁

—2K 24₅ (34 times) 2C 13_{22-36:8} (10 times); יִתְרָא יִתְרָא Jr 29₁ rest (? → Rudolph);

—3. adv. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 632l), **excessively** (יתָרָא Ahiqar 96): יתָרָא דַּלְתָּהּ Da 8₉; מְאֹד יִתְרָא very great indeed Is 56₁₂; עַל-יִתְרָא exceedingly Ps 31₂₄, cj. Pr 17₂₆ (rd. יתָרָא for יִשָּׁר);

—Pr 17₂ rd. יִשָּׁר.

4106 יתָרָא

II יתָרָא: II יתָרָא; MHeb. JArm.^{tb} Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 188a) יתָרָא, Arb. *watar*, Eth. *watr* bow-string; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 439b) ropes; ? Eg. *wrt* net: יתָרָא, יתָרָא;

—1. still wet **tendon** of a slaughtered animal (which contracts and holds when dried, Dalman *Arbeit* 5: 67) Ju 16₇₋₉;

—2. **bow-string** (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:330f; Kelso 21, 3) Ps 11₂ Job 30₁₁ (rd. K יתָרוֹ), cj. Hab 3₉ Sept.; 3. **tent-cord** (? Dalman *Arbeit* 6:31, 43) Job 4₂₁ (alt. thread of life, rd. יתָרָא). †

4107 יִתְרוֹ

III יִתְרוֹ: n.m.; I יִתְרוֹ, to go beyond, or qal (Noth 193); OSArb. ותר אל, ותר (Ryckmans 2:55); Stamm *Ersatznamen* 422b:

- 1. Sept. Ιοθρο: Ex 4₁₈ = → יִתְרוֹ, gentilic יִתְרִי;
- 2. son of Gideon Ju 8₂₀;
- 3. father of עֲמֹשָׁה 1K 2₅₋₃₂ 1C 2₁₇, = יִתְרָא 2S 17₂₅;
- 4-6.: 1C 2₃₂; 4₁₇; 7₃₈ = יִתְרוֹן 7₃₇. †

4108 יִתְרִי

יִתְרִי: n.m. → יוֹתֵר.

4109 יִתְרִי

יִתְרִי: n.loc. → יִתְרִי.

4110 יִתְרָא

יִתְרָא, Sept. Ιεθρο: n.m. I יִתְרוֹ, short form with -ā (Noth 38) = יִתְרוֹ 3; 2S 17₂₅. †

4111 יִתְרָה

*יִתְרָה Is 15₇ and יִתְרַת (MSS יִתְרַת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 510v) Jr 48₃₆: **what is laid up**. †

4112 יִתְרוֹ

יִתְרוֹ, Sept. Ιοθρο: n.m.; I יִתְרוֹ “gave prosperity” (Noth 38, 173, :: Stamm *Ersatznamen* 422 b), → יִתְרָעָם: **Jethro** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 866), father-in-law of Moses Ex 3₁ (כֹּהֵן מִדִּיָּן) 4₁₈ 18_{1f-5f-9f-12}; = III יִתְרוֹ 1; → חֶבְבִי Nu 10₂₉, רְעוּיָאֵל Ex 2₁₈. †

4113 יִתְרוֹי

יִתְרוֹי: I יִתְרוֹ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500q); CPArm. *ytrwn*, JArm.^{tb} Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 191b) יִתְרָנָא advantage, profit; Arm.lw. Wagner 123: with פִּי Qoh 2₁₃ פִּי יִתְרוֹן Leningrad, MSS, Bomberg כִּי פִּי יִתְרוֹן

- 1. what comes of, **result** Qoh 1₃ בְּעֵמְלוֹ in his toil :: Dahood *Biblica* 47:265: “from”) 2₁₁ 3₉ 5₈ (:: Ehrlich: rd. עֲרִץ ‘ruthless man’).¹⁵ 7₁₂ 10₁₀;
- 2. **profit**, advantage Qoh 10₁₁, with מֵן over 2₁₃. †

4114 יְתָרִי

יְתָרִי: gentilic of III יְתָר 1:

—1. עִירָא הַיְתָרִי 2S 23₃₈ and 1C 11_{40a-b}, Sept. Αφιθειραλος, Ηθηρει, Ιεθερει, and the like; ? rd. הַיְתָרִי (Elliger PJB. 31:62f), → n.loc. יְתָרִי (: Mazar VT 13:319¹);

—2. הַיְתָרִי, Sept. ^LEθρι collective family from יְעָרִים קְרִית 1C 2₅₃. †

4115 יְתָרָן

יְתָרָן: n.m., I יְתָר + ān (diminutive; cf. אֲחָיִן (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500u; Stamm *Ersatznamen* 423a); cun. *Itrānu* Tallqvist *Names* 108a; OSArb. *Wtrm* (Ryckmans 2:55):

—1. son of דִּישָׁן the Horite (Meyer *Isr.* 341ff) Gn 36₂₆ 1C 1₄₁;

—2. 2C 7₃₇, Sept. ^Aיְתָרִי Sept. ^BΘερα, ? = III יְתָר 6; 1C 7₃₈ (Noth 248 :: Rudolph 74). †

4116 יְתָרְעָם

יְתָרְעָם: n.m.; I יְתָר; cun. *Atar-ḥamu* Tallqvist *Names* 47a, OSArb. *Wtr'l* (Ryckmans 2:55) “the tribal god (→ II עָם) is outstanding” :: Noth 197; Stamm *Ersatznamen* 423a; Barr *Philology* 183: son of David 2S 3₅ 1C 3₃. †

4117 יְתָרְתָּי

יְתָרְתָּי See below under יְתָרְתָּי and יְתָרְתָּי (#4119).

4118 יוֹתָרְתָּי

יוֹתָרְתָּי See below under יְתָרְתָּי and יוֹתָרְתָּי (#4119).

4119 יוֹתָרְתָּי/יְתָרְתָּי

יְתָרְתָּי and יוֹתָרְתָּי, SamP. ^{M113}*yutāret*: fem. of יוֹתָר; ? MHeb. the surplus (finger): הַיּוֹתָרְתָּי הַכֶּבֶד the surplus, the **appendage of liver**, found with cow, sheep, or goat, but not with humans: *Lobus caudatus*, (Elliger *Lev.* 52; GFMoore *Fschr. Nöldeke* 761ff; Rost ZAW 79 (1967):35-41 important when examining the liver, Meissner *Bab. Ass.* 2:267ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1061); Ex 29₁₃₋₂₂ Lv 3₄₋₁₀₋₁₅ 4₉ 7₄ 8₁₆₋₂₅ 9₁₀₋₁₉. †

4120 יְתָת

יְתָת, SamP. ^{M113}*yātat*, Sept. ^BΙεθερ, Sept. ^AΙεβερ; n.m.; Edom. אֲלוֹרִי Gn 36₄₀ 1C 1₅₁. †

4121 כ

כ, כֶּ; Sam. *kāf* (Petermann *Grammatica* §1); Ps 119 and Lam χαφ, Greek κάππα, Arb. *kāf*, Eth. *kaf*; image of palm of the hand (Driver *Sem. Wr.* 163), later used for numeral 20, כַּא for 21; כּ is the voiceless palatal explosive, כ the spirant (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:44; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 165); → ג; Greek mostly χ; כָּלֵב Χαλεβ, לָמָד Λαμεχ; older כ: Κάρυμλος, Κῦρος (Kahle *Geniza* 180; Kutscher JSS 10:32; occasionally κχ for כ with daghesh forte, but also רַכַּב Ρεκχα 2S 4^{5f,9} Sept.^B: Ρηχαβ Sept.^A, Αγγους for אַנְכִישׁ; Jerome mostly *ch*, rarely *c* (ZAW 4:64f); alternates in Heb. with ק, → כַּרְסִים; non-Heb. a) with → ג; b) with ק (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:156; Ingholt-S. *Rec. Palm.* 169) → I and II חַרְךְ, כָּנַע, כָּנַע, III כַּרְהָ, נַחֵק, צַחֵק; c) with Ug. *h* → לְחַדָּ; d) with Akk. *h* → תַּמְךְ; Eg. *h* → Lidzbarski *Krug.* no. 48; e) with *š* → בַּכָּה, כַּבֵּד, פָּרַשׁ, פָּרָה (Leslau *Lex. Soq.* 24).

4122 כּ

כּ, Jerome *cha*: orig. deictic particle, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §109; Sem., Syr. only in derivatives (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §364), Mnd. only in *kd* and *kma* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 225b, 218a); SamP.^{M114} *ka*; OSArb. also as directional prep. (Höfner 147); Akk. *kī* and *akkī* < *ana kī* (vSoden §114f.); Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 394a) *kama*: < *ka* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 650p); → כָּמוֹ: כַּאֲשֶׁר, כָּמוֹ: forms (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 650p-z): כַּיּוֹם and כַּיּוֹמִים (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 227w), כַּמֶּה/כָּמוֹהָ, כַּיּוֹהָ: כַּיּוֹהָ, כַּאֲבוֹתָם; 1S 2₂, כַּאֲבִיר Is 10₁₃ (Q כַּבִּיר, rd. K כַּאֲבִיר), כַּאֲלֵהִים, כַּאֲמֹר, כַּבְּרִיתִי, כַּגְּבֻרָתָהּ Is 24₂ (Gesenius-K. §127i); sf. כַּכֶּם, כַּהֶמָּה/כָּמוֹהָ, כַּהֶמָּה, 2K 17₁₅ P, כַּהֶנְהָנָה, elsewhere from כָּמוֹ; particle of comparison, **as**, which can be absent in poetry (THAT 1:453ff).

—1. expressing identity: a) כָּלֹ כַּאֲדַרְתִּי שֶׁעַר exactly like a hairy mantle Gn 25₂₅ וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ כָּמוֹךָ וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ as yourself Lv 19₁₈ (→ Maass *Fschr. Baumgärtel* 109ff; Vriezen ThZ 22:1ff) וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ כָּמוֹךָ וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ קְדוֹשׁ כָּמוֹךָ כָּמוֹךָ כָּמוֹךָ כָּמוֹךָ 1S 2₂ = except ? (BHartmann ZDMG 110:234 :: Labuschagne 12ff.); כָּלֹ כָּמוֹךָ as those who have not been, meaning as though they had not been Ob 16; b) with כּ twice (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §126a): i) the subj. in question comes first: כָּמוֹךָ כָּמוֹךָ (with) the people as (with) the priest Is 24₂, הִירָר ... וְכַח' הַיֵּשֶׁב, כָּמוֹךָ כָּמוֹךָ I just like you 1K 22₄, Gn 44₁₈; ii) the thing to which something is compared comes first: כָּמוֹךָ כָּמוֹךָ the wicked just like the righteous Gn 18₂₅, כָּמוֹךָ כָּמוֹךָ the great just like the small Dt 1₁₇ (alt. the reverse); כּ ... כּ Ps 127₄ Sir 31 /34₂₆.

—2. expressing conformity of measure: a) **as many as**: כָּכֶם אֶלֶף פַּעַמִּים a thousand times as many as you are Dt 1₁₁; b) > **about**: כָּפֶשֶׁע (sic!) but a step 1S 20₃, כָּעֶשֶׂר שָׁנִים about ten years Ru 1₄; כָּאֵיפָהּ 2₁₇, כָּחֵצִי about midnight Ex 11₄ ... כָּחֵצִי not half as much Ezk 16₅₁; precise חֵיָהּ כָּמוֹךָ Gn 18₁₀, → II חֵי 4; כָּמוֹךָ כָּמוֹךָ Gn 38₂₄ → מִשְׁלֵשׁ.

—3. conformity of kind: in the same way as: כָּמוֹךָ כָּמוֹךָ Gn 3₅, כָּמוֹךָ Ps 1₃ כָּמוֹךָ Gn 44₁₅, כָּמוֹךָ חוֹצוֹת, כָּמוֹךָ Ps 18₄₃; כָּמוֹךָ such a thing Is 66₈; > **according to** כָּמוֹךָ Gn 1₂₆, כָּמוֹךָ after his own heart 1S 13₁₄, כָּמוֹךָ after the name Gn 4₁₇.

—4. prepositions: a) are sometimes included in כּ (Gesenius-K. §118s-w): כָּמוֹךָ as on the mountain Is 28₂₁, כָּמוֹךָ as in a dream Is 29₇, כָּמוֹךָ as on the day Is 9₃ Lam 2₇; כָּמוֹךָ נַחֵם כָּמוֹךָ growling as of a lion Pr 20₂; b) but not so if it precedes a fixed expression: כָּמוֹךָ כָּמוֹךָ Ju 20₃₂, כָּמוֹךָ כָּמוֹךָ Is 1₂₆, → Gn 38₂₄ Lv 26₃₇ 1K 13₆ Is 59₁₈ 63₇ Jr 33₇₋₁₁ 2C 32₁₉; ? 1S 14₁₄.

4125 כָּאָה

כָּאָה: Syr. *kʷ*, Arb. *kʷy* to scold, *kāʿa*, *kaʿkaʿa*, to be timorous; ? Eth. *hakaya* to be languid (Leslau 25).

nif: pf. נִכָּחָה: to **withdraw with fear** Da 11₃₀; 1QIs^a 66₂ נִכָּחִי for נִכָּחַה, → Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 200;

—Ps 109₁₆ נִכָּחָה rd. הִלְכָּב (נִכָּחַה) and Jb 30₈ נִכָּחִי = נִכְּחִי (nif.). †

[hif: inf. הִכָּחֵת Ezk 13₂₂ rd. הִכָּחִיב.]

4126 כָּאָרִי

כָּאָרִי Ps 22₁₇: ?? MSS כָּאָרִי, 1 MS כארו Versions ? = כָּרוּ I כרה (Sept.) or IV כרה; → Commentaries. †

4127 כָּאָשֶׁר

כָּאָשֶׁר (ca. 550 times): אָשֶׁר + כֶּ (cf. כֶּ and כֶּשֶׁ Qoh 5₁₄ 12₇; Heb. inscr. Donner-R. *Inschriften* 200:6; Arm. כֶּ, כֶּד, כֶּדִי (→ BArm. כֶּדִי), Akk. *kī ša* (vSoden *Gramm.* §116d): conj.

—1. **as, according as** (→ אָשֶׁר II e): a) אָשֶׁר צָוָה Gn 7₉, with אָמַר 34₁₂, with נִשְׁבַּע Dt 2₁₄ (→ Hulst NTT 18:337ff., cf. ZAW 77:104); enhancing אָשֶׁר כָּל exactly as Gn 7₅ 2K 18₃ and elsewhere; b) elliptical (the verb is not repeated) בְּהִיּוֹת (כְּלִיָּתָם) אָשֶׁר כְּלִיָּתָם Ex 5₁₃, בְּרֵאשֶׁנָּה (נָסוּ) אָשֶׁר נָסוּ Jos 8₆; c) in formula of resignation אָשֶׁר שָׁכַלְתִּי שָׁכַלְתִּי Gn 43₁₄, Est 4₁₆; d) אָשֶׁר כֵּן ... כֵּן as ... so Nu 2₁₇ Is 31₄, **the more ... the more** Ex 1₁₂;

—2. causal: therefore that, meaning **because** Nu 27₁₄ 1S 28₁₈ 2K 17₂₆ Mi 3₄;

—3. supposing, **as though**: אָשֶׁר אֶהְיֶה לא הִיִּיתִי אֶהְיֶה, Jb 10₁₉, Zech 10₆ Sir 44₉;

—4. temporal: a) **when**, with pf. Gn 32₃₋₃₂ Ex 32₁₉; b) **after** Ju 16₂₂, pleonastic אָשֶׁר אֶהְיֶה Jos 2₇ (→ Noth 24); c) with impf. **when** Qoh 4₁₇ 5₃;

—Is 26₉ rd. כָּאָרִי Sept. (Gaster VT 8:218⁶); 51₁₃ ? rd. כָּאָשֶׁר (Budde; Kautzsch *Heil. Schr.*⁴: Westermann ATD 19:193, Mi 3₃); rd. כָּשֶׁר.

4128 כָּבֵד

כָּבֵד: MHeb. qal to be heavy, pi. to honour, hif. to become (or make) heavy; JArm.¹ (?) af. to anger; Ug. *kbd* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1187), Can. *kabātu* (EA; VAB 2:1431; AHw. 416b) Ph. כָּבֵד (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 114); Arb. III to struggle with difficulties, OSArb. *kbd* burden; Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 411b) to **be heavy**; Bab. *kabātu*, Ass. *kabādu* (vSoden *Gramm.* p. xxv) to be oppressingly heavy, D to honour; THAT 1:794ff.

qal: pf. כָּבַד (Or. כָּבַד, Kahle *Ost.* 184; → adj. כָּבֵד, וְכִבְד Is 24²⁰ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 312t), כְּבִדָּה/בְּרָדָה, נִכְבְּדוּ; impf. יִכְבְּדוּ, וַתִּכְבְּדוּ, וַיִּכְבְּדוּ, וַיִּכְבְּדוּ;

—1. to weigh heavily upon: יָד Ju 1³⁵ 1S 5⁶⁻¹¹ Ps 32⁴ Jb 23² 33⁷, שֶׁר 2S 14²⁶ עֲבָרָה Ex 5⁹ Neh 5¹⁸, מִלְחָמָה Ju 20³⁴ 1S 31³, חֲטָאת Gn 18²⁰, פֶּשַׁע Is 24²⁰, פֶּעַשׁ Jb 6³; to be troublesome (guests) 2S 13²⁵, with מִן to be too heavy for Ps 38⁵;

—2. to be heavy, dull: עֵינַיִם Gn 48¹⁰, אֵזֶן Is 59¹, לֵב Ex 9⁷;

—3. to be weighty, be honoured Jb 14²¹ Ezk 27²⁵;

—Is 66⁵ rd. יִכְבְּד. †

nif: (lacking in MHeb., often in DSS): pf. נִכְבְּדְתִי, נִכְבְּדְתָה; impf. אֶכְבְּד Hg 1^{8k} (Q אֶכְבְּדָה), אֶכְבְּדָה/בְּרָדָה; impv. הִפְכֵד; inf. הִכְבְּדִי, pt. נִכְבְּד, נִכְבְּדִי, נִכְבְּדִימִ/רֹדֹת, נִכְבְּדָה and נִכְבְּדִיָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 548z), נִכְבְּדִיהֶם:

—1. to be considered weighty, to be honoured Gn 34¹⁹ Nu 22¹⁵ Dt 28⁵⁸ 1S 9⁶ 22¹⁴ 2S 23¹⁹⁻²³ Is 3⁵ 23^{8f} 43⁴ 49⁵ Nah 3¹⁰ Ps 149⁸ 1C 11²¹⁻²⁵, Sir 10²⁰; נִכְבְּד מֵאַחֵי more respected than 1C 4⁹;

—2. to enjoy honour 2K 14¹⁰, cj. (rd. לְהִפְכֵד) 2C 25¹⁹; to be held in honour 2S 6²²;

—3. to behave with dignity 2S 6²⁰;

—4. to appear in one's glory (God) (THAT 1:801) Ex 14^{4-17f} Lv 10³ Is 26¹⁵ Ezk 28²² 39¹³; Hg 1⁸ (alt. to get honour), cj. Is 66⁵;

—5. נִכְבְּדֹת glorious things Ps 87³;

—Pr 8²⁴ rd. נִבְכִי (: נִבְכֵךְ, → Landes BASOR 144:32f. ? מְעִינֹת gloss :: Dahood *Biblica* 49:363). †

pi: pf. כָּבַדוּ, כָּבַדְתוּ/תָּנִי, כָּבַדְתוּ, כָּבַדְתֶּם; impf. יִכְבְּדוּ, יִכְבְּדוּהוּ, יִכְבְּדוּהָ, יִכְבְּדוּהָ; Pr 4⁸ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 345k) יִכְבְּדֵנִי Ps 50²³ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 339s); impv. כָּבַדוּהוּ, כָּבַדוּ; inf. כָּבַדוּ, כָּבַדוּ; pt. מִכְבְּדוּ, מִכְבְּדִי, מִכְבְּדִיָה:

—1. to make dull, make insensitive (→ qal 2): לֵב 1S 6⁶;

—2. to honour (Jenni 83; THAT 1:797, 801): a) people: Ju 9⁹ 13¹⁷ 1S 15³⁰ 2S 10³ Ps 15⁴ 1C 19³; father and mother (: קָלַל, Ug., *Alt Kl. Schr.* 3:153⁵) Ex 20¹² Dt 5¹⁶ Mal 1⁶ Sir 3⁸, metaph. to honour a city (Jerusalem) Lam 1⁸; = to reward richly Nu 22¹⁷⁻³⁷ 24¹¹ (→ Gevirtz VT 11:141⁵; cf. pu. 1 and כָּבַד Gn 13²); b) to honour God Ju 9⁹ (pl. !) 1S 2³⁰ Is 24¹⁵ 25³ 29¹³ 43²⁰ 58¹³ Ps 22²⁴ 50²³ 86⁹ (לְשִׁמְךָ).¹² (שִׁמְךָ) Pr 3⁹ 14³¹ Da 11³⁸ (→ מְעִינִים לְאֱלֹהֵי); with two acc., to honour God with sacrifices Is 43²³; c) God causes man to be honoured 1S 2²⁹ (with מִן more than) Ps 50¹⁵ (rd. וַאֲכַבְּדֵךְ, Gunkel) 91¹⁵;

—3. to do honour to: שְׁבַת Is 58¹³, מְקוֹם 60¹³ Pr 4⁸. †

pu: impf. יִכְבֹּד; pt. מִכְבֹּד: 1. to be honoured Pr 13₁₈ 27₁₈ (= to become rich ?, → pi. 2 a);

—2. pt. (Gesenius-K. 1116:2) **honourable** Is 58₁₃. †

hif: pf. הִכְבִּיד, הִכְבִּידָה, הִכְבִּידוּ; impf. וַיִּכְבֹּד; inf. (instead of finite vb. Gesenius-K. §113ff.; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §46b) הִכְבִּיד; pt. מִכְבִּיד:

—1. to make heavy: על 1K 12₁₀₋₁₄/ 2C 10_{10-cj. 14} (→ Rudolph) Is 47₆ Sir 30₁₃, insert על Neh 5₁₅ (THAT 1:796 :: Rudolph), → עֲבִטִיט Hab 2₆ (pt., Jenni 85; 1QpHab יִכְבִּיר, → Segert ArchOr. 22:449), נְחֻשֶׁת Lam 3₇; רָעָתוֹ to bring great disaster upon oneself Sir 8₁₅;

—2. to make dull, **make unresponsive:** לֵב Ex 8₁₁₋₂₈ 9₃₄ 10₁, אֵיִן Is 6₁₀ Zech 7₁₁;

—3. to **cause to be honoured** (:: Driver *Fschr. Eilers* 40f.) Is 8₂₃ (:: הִקָּל);

—4. to **make numerous** Jr 30₁₉ (parallel with הִרְבָּה, :: צִעַר);

—2C 25₁₉ rd. לְהִכְבִּיד. †

hitp: impv. הִתְכַּבֵּד, הִתְכַּבְּדִי; pt. מִתְכַּבֵּד:

—1. to **multiply** Nah 3₁₅ (פִּילִק, → hif. 3);

—2. to **boast** (THAT 1:797) Pr 12₉ Sir 3₁₀ 10₂₆;

—3. to **be honoured** (MHeb. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 291j; Bergsträsser 2:98b) Sir 10₃₁ var. †

Der. I and II כָּבֵד, כָּבֵדָה, כָּבֵדוּ, כָּבוֹד, כְּבוֹדָה, כְּבוֹדִי.

4129 כָּבֵד

I כָּבֵד; כָּבֵד; MHeb. heavy, MHeb.² heaviness; Ug. *tbl* (= שִׁקָּל) *kbd* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1187; Aistleitner 1274 N-theme) fully weighed; Akk. heavy, weighty, Carian gloss κῠβδᾶ (Harris *Gramm.* 110): cs. כָּבֵד and Is 1₄ כָּבֵד (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 552p), כָּבֵדִי, כָּבֵדִים (THAT 1:795f);

—1. **heavy** 2S 14₂₆, על 1K 12₄₋₁₁ 2C 10₄₋₁₁, יָדִים Ex 17₁₂, סָלַע Is 32₂, → Ps 38₅ Ex 19₁₆ 1S 4₁₈;

—2. **oppressing:** רָעַב Gn 12₁₀ 41₃₁ 43₁ 47₄₋₁₃, דָּבַר Ex 9₃, בָּרַד 9₁₈₋₂₄, retinue 1K 10₂ 2K 6₁₄ 18₁₇ Is 36₂ 2C 9₁, מִסָּפַד Gn 50_{10f};

—3. **weighty:** a) rich (→ כָּבֵד pi. 2a) Abraham Gn 13₂; b) numerous (→ כָּבֵד hif. 4): מְחֻנָּה Gn 50₉, עַם Nu 20₂₀, מִקְנֵה Ex 12₃₈, עָרַב 8₂₀, אֲרָבָה 10₁₄; Sir 16₁₇;

—4. difficult Ex 18₁₈ Nu 11₁₄ 1K 3₉;

—5. dull, unresponsive: לֵב Ex 7₁₄ Sir 3₂₆;

—6. heavy, thick: לָשׁוֹן Ezk 3_{5f}, פֶּה Ex 4₁₀;

—7. misc.: laden with guilt עוֹן כָּבֵד Is 1₄; מִן פֶּ' heavier than Pr 27₃. †

Der. →

4130 כָּבֵד

II כָּבֵד = I, the heavy (internal) organ; Holma *Körperteile* 75ff; MHeb.; Ug. *kbd* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1187; Aistleitner 1274; AfO 20:215b); JArm, Sam. (Ben-H. 2:494a) Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 195a) כְּבֵדָא, Arb. *kab(i)d*, Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 412a) *kabd*, also belly, heart (Leslau 25); Soq. *šibde*; Akk. *kabīdu*, *kabattu*, (AHw. 272b, 416a): כְּבֵדוֹרִי ? masc. Lam 2₁₁, fem. MHeb. Syr., Arb. masc. and fem. (Rosenberg ZAW 25:331):

—1. **liver** (Dhorme *Emploi* 128ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1060; Rost ZAW 79:35ff) Ex 29₁₃₋₂₂ Lv 3₄₋₁₀₋₁₅ 4₉ 7₄ 8₁₆₋₂₅ 9₁₀₋₁₉ Pr 7₂₃ Lam 2₁₁; cj. Gn 49_{6f} (rd. כְּבֵדִי for כְּבוֹרִי) my liver = my soul (Sept. and parallel with נַפְשִׁי) Ps 7₆ 16₉ 30₁₃ 57₉ 108₂ (Gunkel *Ps.* 26; Nötscher VT 2:358ff. :: Pedersen *Isr.* 1/2:519);

—2. **liver-divination**: כְּבֵדָא בִּפְנֵי נַפְשִׁי Ezk 21₂₆ (Klauber *Sargonidenzeit* xxxvff.; Meissner *Bab. Ass.* 2:267ff.; Borger *JbEOL* 18:323ff.) Zimmerli *Ez.* 490; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1060. †

4131 כָּבֵד

כָּבֵד: כָּבֵד; MHeb. פֶּ' רֵאשׁ seriousness, 4QpNah ii:4 כְּבוֹד:

—1. **heaviness, vehemence** מִלְחָמָה כִּפְּ מִשְׁאָה 30₂₇ (? rd. adj. כָּבֵד heavy with clouds, → כָּבֵד I 2);

—2. (heavy) **mass** Nah 3₃ Pr 27₃. †

4132 כְּבֵדָת

כְּבֵדָת, SamP.^{M115} *kābūdōt* (pl. !): כָּבֵד, Gulkowitsch 111: **hardship**, בְּכֵבֵדָת with difficulty Ex 14₂₅. †

4133 כָּבָה

כָּבָה: MHeb. to be quenched, go out, pi. and JArm.^b pa. to extinguish; Arb. *kabāw* to smoulder, II to hide the fire beneath the ashes; EgArm. ? to hide (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 114); cf. כָּפָה.

qal: pf. כָּבָה; impf. תִּכְבֶּה/תִּכְבְּהָ: to go out: אֵשׁ Lv 6_{5f} Is 66₂₄ Jr 17₂₇ Ezk 21₄ Pr 26₂₀, לֶהֱבִית Ezk 21₃, נָר 1S 3₃ Pr 31₁₈ (בְּלִילָה sign of poverty) פִּשְׁתָּה Is 43₁₇, זָפַת Is 34₁₀; metaph. God's הַמָּוֶה 2K 22₁₇ Jr 7₂₀ 2C 34₂₅; meaning: to die Is 43₁₇, cj. Ezk 32₇ (בְּכֵבוֹתֶךָ, metaph.: to obliterate a people). †

a) distribution: ca. 30 times, Ezk 10 times, Sept. always $\delta\acute{o}\xi\alpha$; the oldest apparent citation in **1K 8**₁₁ is identical with **Ex 40**_{34f} (Noth *Könige* 180); etymologically, power, authority and honour of God; however it is often connected with manifestations of light (orig. a weather-god, or the god of a volcano?).

b) terminology: **כְּ** Ps 19₂; **כְּ אֵל** Ps 29₃; **כְּ מֶלֶךְ הַכֹּהֲנִים** Ps 24₇₋₁₀; **כְּ מַלְכוּתְךָ** Ps 145₁₁; **כְּ אֱלֹהִים** Pr 25₂; **כְּ הוֹדְךָ** Ps 145₅; **כְּבוֹדוֹ** parallel with **כְּבוֹדוֹ** Is 59₁₉; **כְּ אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל** Ezk 8₄; **כְּ שְׁמוֹ** Ps 29₂ 66_{2a} 79₉ 96₈ 1C 16₂₉; **כְּבוֹדוֹ** Ps 72_{19a} Neh 9₅; **כְּ תְהַלְתוּ** Ps 66_{2b} (rd. **כְּ**); with **נִקְדָּשׁ** Ex 29₄₃.

c) **כְּ נִקְדָּשׁ** as manifestation of Yahweh; to the elders **Dt 5**₂₄ **Is 24**₂₃ (**כְּבוֹד** also in 1QIs^a, against cj. **יִכְבֹּד** or **כְּבוֹדוֹ**); is seen by Moses **Ex 33**₁₃₋₁₈₋₂₂, by Israel **Ex 16**₇ **24**₁₇; can be seen in the sanctuary **Ps 26**₈ **63**₃, cj. **Is 59**₁₉ and **Ps 102**₁₆ (rd. **יִרְאֵי** for **יִרְאֵי**); in the clouds **Ex 16**₁₀; **Nu 14**₂₂ **Is 60**₂ **66**₁₈ **Ps 97**₆.

d) **כְּ יִירָאוּ** appears at the first sacrifice **Lv 9**₆₋₂₃, to protect Moses and Aaron **Nu 14**₁₀ **17**₇, at Korah's revolt **16**₁₉, reveals the time of salvation **Is 40**₅, protects Israel going home **Is 58**₈, shines upon Zion when delivered **60**₁; in Ezk: appears from the north **4**₄, leaves the temple **3**₁₂, stands at **בְּקַעַתָּה** **3**₂₃, goes up to the threshold of the temple **10**₄ (**אֵל** = **עַל**), fills the court **10**₄, stands over the cherubim **10**₁₈, passes over the Mount of Olives **11**_{22f}, comes into the temple **43**₄ and fills it **43**₅ **44**₄, fills the **מִזְבֵּחַ** **Ex 40**_{34f}.

e) essence and power in a broader sense, reserved only for God **Is 42**₈ **48**₁₁, higher than the heavens **Ps 113**₄, dwells on earth **Ps 85**₁₀, dwells on Mount Sinai **Ex 24**₁₆, fills the whole earth **Is 6**₃ (? rd. **מְלֵאָה**), **Nu 14**₂₁ and **Ps 72**₁₉ (rd. **יְמֵלֵא**, Gesenius-K. §121e) is above the earth **57**₆₋₁₂, cj. **Is 4**_{5-6a} **כְּ יְמֵלֵא** **כָּל עַל כָּל** is over everyone as a shelter and a shade (Zürcher Bibel), is brought among the nations **Ezk 39**₂₁, declared to the nations **Is 66**₁₉; **כְּבוֹדוֹ** **Is 3**₈ **כְּבוֹדוֹ** **כְּ עֵינֵי כְבוֹדוֹ** **Ex 24**₁₇; furthermore **Is 35**₂ **Hab 2**₁₄ **Ps 104**₃₁ **138**₅;

—**Ps 73**₂₄ **כְּ תִקְחָנִי** trad. to receive to glory ?, → Commentaries; **Pr 25**₂₇ → **חִקְר**.

—Emendations: **1C 17**₁₈ rd. **לְכַבֵּד** (→ Rudolph).

Der. **אִיכְבוֹד**.

כְּבוֹדָה

כְּבוֹדָה; **כְּבוֹדָה**; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 467r: **valuable things** **Ju 18**₂₁;

—**Ezk 23**₄₁ rd. **רְבוֹדָה**; **Ps 45**₁₄ rd. **יִכְבְּדוּךָ** †

כְּבוֹל

כְּבוֹל: n.loc.; Eg. *kbr* Simons *Handbook* 217:

—1. in Asher, Sept. $X\omega\beta\alpha$, $X\alpha\beta\alpha/\omega\lambda\omega\nu$, Josephus *Vita* 43f; Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 48; = *Kābūl* SE of Akko, Abel 2:287; Simons *Geog.* §874:ix, p. 352: **Jos 19**₂₇;

—2. כָּבוֹל אֶרֶץ (Sept. ὄριον = נְבוֹל; *g* for *k* in EA, Böhl *Sprache* §7d; Josephus *Ant.* 8, 5:3 Χαβαλων), disparaging **1K 9**₁₃ = כָּבֹל (like nothing, Montgomery-G. 205, 213), or “bound”, Akk. Arb. *kbl* (Noth *Könige* 211): area with twenty cities in Galilee, given by Solomon to Hiram **1K 9**₁₁₋₁₃, given by Hiram to Solomon **2C 8**₂ (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 2:84f). †

4137 כָּבוֹן

כָּבוֹן, Sept. Χαβρα; n.loc.; ? כָּבֹן or כָּבֹב (Borée 59); in Judah near Lachish (Simons *Geog.* §318 B 10): **Jos 15**₄₀. †

4138 כְּבִיר

כְּבִיר: I כָּבֵר; much, great; EgArm. and Pehl. כְּבִיר (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 114; Altheim *Arm. Spr.* 271), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 195a); Arb. *kabīr*; ? Greek Καβειροι, Lewy *Fw.* 212ff; Meyer *Geschichte* 2:2, 119f; RGG 3:1080f. :: OKern *Rel.* 235ff; Nilsson *Gesch.* I²:670: כְּבִירִים; only in Is Job: **strong, mighty**: a mighty one **Jb 34**₁₇, pl. **34**₂₄; מִיִּם **Is 17**₁₂ **28**₂, רִיחַ **Jb 8**₂, אֵל **36**_{5a} and לֵב פֶּחַ **36**_{5b} text ? (→ Commentaries); neuter, great things, much **31**₂₅; יָמִים ... כְּבִיר aged **15**₁₀ (adverbial acc., Gesenius-K. §131q) לֹא כְּכִבִּיר of no account (rhetorical litotes, Lande 60ff); 1QIs^a 16₁₄ 17₁₂ this place כְּבוֹד, → Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 185;

—Is 10₁₃ → K אֲבִיר. †

4139 כְּבִיר

*כְּבִיר: II כָּבֵר: cs. כְּבִיר: **quilt**: כְּ עֵזִים: quilt made of goat's hair **1S 19**₁₃₋₁₆, as a fly-net (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:200), κωνώπιον **Judith 10**₂₁. †

4140 כָּבַל

*כָּבַל: MHeb. to fetter, JArm.^t Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 202b); Arb. *kabala* to bind, to braid; Akk. *kabālu* to bind, fetter.

Der. כָּבַל; n.loc. כָּבוֹל; cf. כָּבֹן, II כָּבֵר.

4141 כָּבַל

כָּבַל: MHeb., Heb. inscr. (DJD 2, 43:5); EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 114); JArm.^{tb} כְּבִלָּא, Syr. *kabla*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 205b) *k/qublā*, Arb. *ka'ibl* (? Fraenkel 243), Eth. *ka(n)balō* (Dillmann 423, 845a); Arm.lw. Wagner 125: כְּבִלָּי: **fetter Ps 105**₁₈ **149**₈ (parallel with יָקִים). †

4142 כָּבַן

*כָּבַן MHeb. JArm.^t(?) Syr. to gird, clothe; Arb. *kabana* to hem.

Der. n.loc. כָּבוֹן (?), n.m. מְכַבְּנִי, מְכַבְּנָה.

4143 כבס

כבס, → **כבש** **Mi 7**₁₉: MHeb. pi. to wash; Ug. *kbs/šm* guild of fullers (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1193; Aistleitner 1281); ? Amor. *kibs*, Huffmon 220; Pun. **כבס** Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 293, > Hesychius κούβηζος fuller (Mayer 340); Arb. *kabasa* to cram full, knead; Soq. to dip; Akk. *kabāsu* to tread, tread down (AHw. 415f.).

qal: pt. **כִּבְּס**: to **full**, clean cloths by treading, kneading and beating them (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:145ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2134), **כְּבוּס** washed, wearing clean clothes, Dam. 11:22; **שָׂדֵה כִּבְּס** “fuller’s field” (Jenni 163) SE of Jerusalem, near **עֵין רִגְל** (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:152 :: Eissfeldt JSS 5:37: field of the fuller’s corporation, :: Maag in Schmökel *Kultur.* 692: field on which fullled cloths are spread out in order to dry and bleach: **2K 18**₁₇/**Is 36**₂, **Is 7**₃. †

pi: pf. **כִּבְּס/בָּס** and **כָּבַס** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 329h), **כָּבַסוּ**, **כָּבַסְתֶּם**; impf. **יִכְבֹּס**, **תִּכְבְּסוּ**, **תִּכְבְּסוּ**; impv. **כָּבַס**, **כָּבַסוּ**; pt. **מִכְבְּסִים**:

—1. to **full**, clean, cleanse (garment :: **רָחַץ** to wash the body) **Gn 49**₁₁ **Ex 19**₁₀₋₁₄ **Lv 6**_{20-17:16} (27 times) **Nu 8**₇₋₂₁ **19**_{7f-10-19-21} **31**₂₄ **2S 19**₂₅;

—2. (metaph.) to **clean, cleanse**: **לָב** **Jr 4**₁₄, to wash off (guilt) **2**₂₂ (**בְּנִתָר**), **Mi 7**₁₉ **יִכְבֹּשׁ** rd. thus, or equivalent to **יִכְבֹּס**), **Ps 51**₄₋₉, **בִּוְרַת מִכְבְּסִים** (Jenni 163) **Mal 3**₂. †

pu: pf. **כָּבַס**: to **be washed** **Lv 13**₅₈ **15**₁₇. †

hotp. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 285j): pf. **הִכְבִּס** (< *hutk-*) with acc. (Gesenius-K. §121) b) to **be washed out** **Lv 13**_{55f}. †

4144 כבר

I **כבר**: MHeb. DJD 1, 36:1 to increase (?), **מִכְבֵּרִם** “Makbiram” ? Hazor, BA 20:36f; Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 202b), Yaud. to be numerous (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 115), Amor. *Yakba/urum* (Bauer *Ostkanaanäer* 77a; Noth ZA 39:218f.; *Fschr. Alt* 1:152), Nab. proper n. (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:105b); OSArb. *kbr*; Arb. *kabura*, Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 409h) to be honoured; Akk. *kabāru* to be big, fat (AHw. 415a); ? basic meaning to braid (Gesenius-B.; Palache 40, cf. **גָּדַל**). →

4145 כבר

II ***כבר**: ? ultimately related to I; Syr. *krab*, Arb. *karaba* to twist a rope; Tigr. *karba* to tie up (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 399b); → **כָּבַל**, ? **כָּבַן**.

Der. **מִכְבֵּר**, **מִכְבֵּר**, **כָּבִיר**.

4146 כבר

III ***כבר**: MHeb. to sieve, braid; ? Arb. *garbala* to sieve →

4147 כְּבָר

I כְּבָר: MHeb. JArm.^{tb} CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 202a) *kbar*: I כְּבָר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 632 1; Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 316b :: Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 202²; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:111: כְּ + בָר, → BArm. בְּרָם, Meh. Soq. *ber* (Tur-Sinai *Entstehung* 32) or בָּרָר: **already** Qoh 1₁₀ 2₁₂₋₁₆ 3₁₅ 4₂ 6₁₀ 9_{6f.} †

4148 כְּבָר

II כְּבָר, Sept. Χαβαρ: river n.; Bab. *nāru Kabar*, “great (canal)”, leaving the Euphrates near Babylon and rejoining it near Warka (Zimmerli 39f.): **Ezk** 1₁₋₃ 3₁₅₋₂₃ 10₁₅₋₂₀₋₂₂ 43₃. †

4149 כְּבָרָה

I כְּבָרָה: III כְּבָר; MHeb.; ? Arb. *gīrbāl*, a large-meshed sieve which lets sand and grains pass and checks straw and stones (Volz ZAW 38:107f.; Dalman *Arbeit* 1:552; 3:146f; Maag *Amos* 156; Reicke-R. Hw. 1785): **sieve** Am 9₉. †

4150 כְּבָרָה

II כְּבָרָה* or כְּבָרָה*: I כְּבָר; Sept. **Gn** 48₇ χαβαρθα, ἡπιόδρομος as far as a horse may run; ? Ph. *kbrt* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 115): **stretch**, Pesh. parasang, → Gesenius 658: כְּבָרַת אֲרָץ a good stretch **Gn** 48₇ 2K 5₁₉, כְּבָרַת הָאָרֶץ **Gn** 35₁₆. †

4151 כְּבֶשׂ

כְּבֶשׂ (107 times), SamP.^{M115} *kābeš*; > כְּשֹׁב; fem. כְּבֶשֶׂה; MHeb., Syr. *kebšā* < Arb. (Fraenkel 109), כְּבֶס n.m. Nimrud Ostr. 10 (BASOR 149:34¹³), Arb. *kabš* Soq. *kobš* young ram, leader; Akk. *kabsu* young ram (AHw. 418a): כְּבֶשִׂים (SamP.^{M115} *kābāšem*, 1QIs^a 5₁₇ כְּבוּשִׂים RMeyer ZAW 70:41) כְּבֶשִׂי: **young ram**, usually for sacrifice: **Ex** 12₅ and 2C 35₇ :: עֵזִים; parallel with גְּרִי **Is** 11₆, עֵגֶל וְכֶבֶשׂ Lv 9₃; גִּזְּוּ כְּבֶשִׂי **Jb** 31₂₀; → **Ex** 29₃₈₋₄₁ **Lv** 4_{32-23:20} (13 times) **Nu** 6_{12-29:37} (68 times) **Is** 1₁₁ 5₁₇ **Jr** 11₁₉ **Ezk** 46₄₋₁₅ (7 times) **Hos** 4₁₆ **Pr** 27₂₆ **Ezr** 8₃₅ **1C** 29₂₁ **2C** 29_{21f-32}; **2C** 9₁₈ Bomberg, cf. **1K** 10₁₉ עֵגֶל רֹאשׁ = רֹאשֵׁי עֵגֶל, Sept. προτομαὶ μόςχων; Arb. *ra’su akbašu* big-headed; עֵגֶל weakened > כְּבֶשׂ > כְּבֶשׂ, Montgomery-G. 230; Galling ATD 12:96; North ZAW 50:28f. :: both instances: round head (Rudolph *Chr.* 224); → עֵגֶל.

4152 כְּבֶשֶׂה

כְּבֶשֶׂה See below under כְּבֶשֶׂה and כְּבֶשֶׂה (#4154).

4153 כְּבֶשֶׂה

כְּבֶשֶׂה See below under כְּבֶשֶׂה and כְּבֶשֶׂה (#4154).

4154 כְּבֶשֶׂה/כְּבֶשֶׂה

כַּבְּשָׁה and כַּבְּשָׁה Lv 14₁₀ Nu 6₁₄; SamP.^{M115} *kābāša*: fem. of כַּבֵּשׁ; > כַּשְׁבָּה; MHeb., Amor. *Kabsatum* (Huffmon 152), OSArb. *Kabšat* (Conti 167a); Akk. *kabsatu* young sheep (AHw. 418a): כַּבְּשָׁה, כַּבְּשָׁה: young ewe-lamb Gn 21₂₈₋₃₀ Lv 14₁₀ Nu 6₁₄ 2S 12_{3f-6}. †

4155 כבש

כַּבֵּשׁ: MHeb. JArm. CPArm., Sam. (Ben-H. 2:651a; also to hide, Tg. Ex 3₆ and elsewhere) Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 202b), EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 115), Arb. *kabasa* to tread, press (sexually), Akk. *kabāsu* (Landsberger *Fschr. Baumgartner* 185; vSoden *Gramm.* §30d, e), Can. EA *kab/pāšu*; → כַּבֵּשׁ, כַּבֵּשׁ.

qal: pf. כַּבַּשׁוּ; impf. תַּכְבִּשׁוּ, וַיַּכְבִּשׁוּם, Jr 34₁₁ (K hif.); impv. כַּבֵּשׁוּ; inf. לְכַבֵּשׁ(וּ), pt. כַּבְּשִׁים:

—1. with acc. to subdue somebody, to **subjugate**: earth Gn 1₂₈, people Jr 34₁₆, cj. Am 8₄ (לְכַבֵּשׁ); parallel with לְעַבְדֵימָם (שְׂאֵפִים); as slaves Jr 34_{11Q-16}; to force into the humiliation of slavery Neh 5₅ 2C 28₁₀;

—2. to **violate** (a woman) Est 7₈;

—Mi 7₁₉ → כַּבֵּשׁ; Zech 9₁₅ rd. בַּשָּׂר parallel with cj. הָרָם. †

nif. pf. נִכְבְּשָׁה; pt. נִכְבְּשׁוֹת;

—1. to **be subdued** (country) Nu 32₂₂₋₂₉ Jos 18₁ 1C 22₁₈ (לְפָנַי);

—2. to **be humiliated** (sexually ?, → qal 2) Neh 5₅. †

pi: pf. כַּבִּישׁ: to **subdue** (nations) 2S 8₁₁. †

hif. (Jenni 207f): impf. וַיַּכְבִּישׁוּ: to **subdue** (nations) Jr 34₁₁ K = qal 1 and v.₁₆. †

Der. כַּבְּשָׁן, כַּבְּשָׁה.

4156 כָּבֵשׁ

כָּבֵשׁ: MHeb. ramp, bank JArm. כַּבְּשָׁה, כַּבְּשָׁה stool, bank, Syr. *ka/kubša*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 212a) step, Arb. *kibsu* bank of earth; Akk. *kibsu* step (AHw. 471b): stool 2C 9₁₈ Leningrad, → Bomberg כָּבֵשׁ. †

4157 כַּבְּשָׁן

כַּבְּשָׁן, SamP.^{M116} *kābāšan*: כַּבֵּשׁ; cf. Latin *subigere metalla* to process metals; MHeb. kiln for pottery-making, lime burning, glass blowing; Dalman *Arbeit* 7:26, 209; Kelso §96: kiln Gn 19₂₈ Ex 9₈₋₁₀ 19₁₈ cj. Ps 68₂₃. †

4158 כָּב

כַּד, SamP.^{M116} *kid*: MHeb. bulbous vessel, JArm.^{tb} כְּדָא, JArm.^t כַּדְנָא; Syr. *kaddānā*; Ug. *kd* jug, liquid measure (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1195; Aistleitner 1283; WdO 3:222); Akk. *kandu* jug (WSem. AHw. 436b; *Orientalia* 35:12); Arb. *kadd* mortar; > κᾰδ(δ)οϛ (Masson 44), Latin *cadus*, then back to Syr. *qadsā* (Zimmern 33) and Arb. *qadas* (Fraenkel 72f); כְּדִי/כְדִיָּה, כְּדִים: **pitcher** (Kelso §42; Honeyman 81f.) **Ju 7**_{16-19f}, for water **Gn 24**_{14-18·20·43·45f} **1K 18**₃₄ **Qoh 12**₆; for flour **1K 17**₁₂₋₁₆. †

4159 כַּד

כַּד: Der. כְּדָא.

4160 כְּדִיר

כְּדִיר, alt. כַּדִּיר, alt. כְּדִיר + כְּ; Arb. *kadira* to be thick; MHeb. JArm.^s ball of thread, ball; ? Ug. *kdrt* (Driver *Myths* 145a; Aistleitner 1291; Gray *Legacy*² 41³ :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:1201), Arb. *kadarat* bundle, clod: **ball of thread, ball Is 22**₁₈;

—Is 29₃ rd. כְּדִיר Sept. †

4161 כְּדִי

כְּדִי → כְּדִי.

4162 כְּדָא

כְּדָא See below under כְּדָא and כְּדָא (#4164).

4163 כְּדָא

כְּדָא See below under כְּדָא and כְּדָא (#4164).

4164 כְּדָא/כְּדָא

כְּדָא and כְּדָא, Sept. Ezk χορχορ, Jerome *chodchod*: כַּד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 482g; JArm.^s כַּדְוִינָא, כַּדְוִינָא for יְהִלָּם; Arb. *kadkad* bright redness (?); Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 424b) *kedked* red insect: a **precious stone, ruby (?) Is 54**₁₂ (φλάσπις) **Ezk 27**₁₆. †

4165 כְּדָמָה

כְּדָמָה **Ezk 27**₃₂ (?); → Zimmerli 633. †

4166 כַּד

*כַּד: MHeb. to be bulging, be round MHeb.² hitp. to be slung; ? Akk. *kadāru* to rear up, *kadru* warlike (AHw. 419a).

Der. כִּדְרוֹר, כְּדוֹר.

4167 כְּדָרְלָעֹמֶר

כְּדָרְלָעֹמֶר, כְּדָרְלָעֹמֶר, כְּדָרְלָעֹמֶר Gn 14₁₇ Leningrad; SamP.^{M116} *Kādarlamar*, Sept. Χοδολλογομορ: king of Elam Gn 14_{1-4f.9-17}; uncertain; because of the name of the goddess Lagamer it sounds Elamitic, “servant of Lagamer”, but it is not attested; → Böhl AO 29:1, 27; Albright BASOR 88:33f.; de Vaux *Patr.* 41f; Hinz 9; Fitzmyer *GenAp* 141; second ed. 158; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 938; Schatz 87f. †

4168 כָּה

כָּה in כָּכָה and אֵיכָה; Can. *kā* (EA), Ph. Pun. כָּה *cho* (Friedrich §248a): Arm. *kā*, כָּה OArm. EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 115), BArm. JArm.^{tg}, JArm.^b כָּה, כָּה ArmAss. Nab. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 114) JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 194a); ? Amh. *ka* (Leslau 25); basic form *kā* (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:323f. :: KBL: < *ka-hu* “so as he”); → כָּ:

—1. local: here Nu 23₁₅, cj. 3, כָּה וְכָה this way and that way Ex 2₁₂, עַד-כָּה thither Gn 22₅, cj. מִכָּה אֶל- from here to 1S 17₂₀;

—2. temporal: now: עַד-כָּה until now Ex 7₁₆ Jos 17₁₄, עַד-כָּה וְעַד-כָּה meanwhile 1K 18₄₅;

—3. adverbial: thus, so; a) as (said/done) before Gn 15₅ Nu 22₃₀ Jos 6₃ Is 20₆ (20 times); b) as follows Gn 24₃₀ Ex 3₁₄ 1K 2₃₀ Is 24₁₃ (50 times), Jr 24₁ ins. (BHS); c) כָּה אָמַר thus says (introducing a messenger’s word; Koehler *Kleine Lichter* 11ff.): i) profane Gn 32₅ Ex 5₁₀ 1K 2₃₀ (26 times); ii) כָּה אָמַר יְיָ כָּה אָמַר יְיָ (→ Rudolph *Fschr. Baumgärtel* 20ff): Ex 4₂₂

—2C 34₂₆ (435 times); Jr 157 times, Ezk 125 times, cj. Jr 49₅; יְיָ כָּה נְאֻם יְיָ כָּה נְאֻם יְיָ Jr 9₂₁; כָּה הִרְאֵנִי (אֲדַנִּי) Am 7_{1-4.7} 8₁;

—4. כָּה repeated: כָּה יוֹסִיף כָּה יַעֲשֶׂה וְכָה 1S 3₁₇ (12 times); זֶה בְּכַה וְזֶה בְּכַה one in this way and another in that way 1K 22₂₀, → כָּכָה 3;

—Jr 23₂₉ rd. כָּוָה.

4169 כָּהָה

I כָּהָה: MHeb. JArm.^{tg} to become weak, turbid JArm.^b *pa.* to blind, MHeb.² כָּהוּת dimness of eyesight, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 205a); Arb. *khy* IV to abstain, become disheartened; Eth. *hakaya* to be limp, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 21a) *hakka* to get tired.

qal: pf. כָּהָתָה; impf. יִכְהֶה, וְתִכְהֶיךָ, תִּכְהֶיךָ; inf. כָּהָה: to become inexpressive (eyes) Gn 27₁ Dt 34₇ Is 42₄ (:: Torrey 325f: as II) Zech 11₁₇ Jb 17₇. †

pi. (Jenni 50f): pf. כָּהָתָה, כָּהָתָה:

—1. to **become colourless** (skin-spot) **Lv 13**₆₋₅₆;

—2. to be disheartened (spirit) **Ezk 21**₁₂. †

Der. פָּהָה, פָּהָה (?).

4170 כהה

II כהה (usu. with I: Joüon, → Gesenius-B.; KBL; Zorell): Syr. *kʷ*, Arb. *kwy* III and Mnd. *khʷ* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 204b) to scold; JArm.¹(?), כהותא.

pi. (Jenni 247): pf. פָּהָה: with פָּ to **rebuke 1S 3**₁₃. †

4171 פָּהָה

פָּהָה: I כהה Bauer-L. *Heb.* 477b: fem. פָּהָה, pl. פָּהוֹת:

—1. a) **colourless**, dull (skin-spot) **Lv 13**₂₁₋₂₆₋₂₈₋₃₉; b) dim (eyes) **1S 3**₂ (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §103a, usu. cj. פָּהוֹת); c) metaph. disheartened (spirit) **Is 61**₃;

—2. dim, faint, glowing (wick) **Is 42**₃. †

4172 פָּהָה

פָּהָה: I כהה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 477b: relief (from wounds), assuagement (?) לְשַׁבְּרֵךְ **Na 3**₁₉ (? rd. גָּהָה). †

4173 כהן

כהן: MHeb.² hitp., Syr. pe., Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 205a) pe., CPArm. pa., act as priest (denominative), Arb. *kaha/una* to have second sight, prophesy; Vulg. to speak, act as *kāhin* WKAS K:416a → כָּהֵן.

pi: pf. פָּהָנוּ, פָּהָנוּ; impf. וַיִּכְהֵנוּ, וַיִּכְהֵנוּ; inf. כְּהֵנוּ, כְּהֵנוּ: to **act as a priest** (with לְ, of a God; Jenni 272) **Ex 28**_{1-3f-41} **29**₁₋₄₄ **30**₃₀ **31**₁₀ **35**₁₉ **39**₄₁ **40**₁₃₋₁₅ **Lv 7**₃₅ **16**₃₂ **Nu 3**_{3f} **Dt 10**₆ **Ezk 44**₁₃ **Hos 4**₆ **1C 5**₃₆ **24**₂ **2C 11**₁₄ (→ II יָנַח hif.) **Sir 45**₁₅;

—**Is 61**₁₀ rd. יְכֹנֵן. †

4174 כָּהֵן

כָּהֵן (740 times), SamP.^{M114} *kā'en*: MHeb.; fem. כְּהֵנָת daughter, or wife, of a priest; JArm. כְּהֵנָא, JArm.^b כְּהֵנָא priest's daughter; Ug. *khn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1209), Ph. כהנת, כהן and EgArm. Nab. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 116; Fitzmyer *GenAp* 158); BArm. CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:488b) Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 195b); Arb. *kāhin* fortune-teller; really Arb., Wellhausen *Heid.* 134ff; AFischer *HwbIsl.* 254ff; < Arm. as Eth. *kāhen*, Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 36⁶; Albright *Steinzeit* 409; Pedersen *Isr.* 3/4:680; Vincent *Rel.* 447;

כְּהֹנָה, SamP.^{M114} *kannat*: כְּהֵן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 467r; Gulkowitsch 30; MHeb., > JArm. כְּהוֹנָתָא (כהונתא) DJD 1, 21:1, 2) Sam. (Ben-H. 2:488): כְּהֹנֵת, כְּהֹנָתָם, כְּהֹנָתָם:

—1. **priesthood** (of a sanctuary) **1S 236**;

—2. **priesthood**: **Ex 29**₉ **Nu 3**₁₀ **16**₁₀ **18**_{1.7} **Jos 18**₇ **Ezr 2**₆₂ **Neh 7**₆₄ **13**_{29aα} (αβ rd. הַכֹּהֲנִים :: Galling ATD); כְּהֹנֵת עוֹלָם everlasting priesthood **Ex 40**₁₅ **Nu 25**₁₃; גְּדוּלָה כ' office of high priest **Sir 45**₂₄. †

4176 פּוֹב

פּוֹב **Ezk 30**₅: n.pop.; usu. rd. לִיב Sept. (→ Zimmerli 725 :: Simons *Geog.* 1430). †

4177 פּוֹבֵעַ

פּוֹבֵעַ = → קוֹבֵעַ (VT 21:7); MHeb., JArm.^{tg} ק/פּוֹבֵעָא, JArm.^{sg} כּוֹבֵעַ tall head covering of a priest, EgArm. *כּוֹבֵעַ turban (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 115), Syr. *qubbā*, cap, hood, also capital (< Arb. *qubba*'at, hat, Fraenkel 54), Eth. *qobe*'^c, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 250a; Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 37; Leslau 46); foreign word (כ :: ק !); ? introduced by Philistines < Hittite *kupah(h)i* headgear, (Friedrich *Heth. Wb.* 117a; Sapir JAOS 57:73ff; Ellenbogen 82): פּוֹבֵעַ, cs. פּוֹבֵעַ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 547), פּוֹבֵעִים: **helmet**, Sept. περικεφαλαία (Galling VTSupp. 15:163) **1S 17**₅ **Is 59**₁₇ **Jr 46**₄ **Ezk 27**₁₀ **38**₅ **2C 26**₁₄. †

4178 כּוּהַ

כּוּהַ: MHeb. qal, pi. (**Sir 43**₄ תְּכוּהַ to scorch) hif., JArm.^{tg} CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 205a) כּוּא; Arb. *kawāy*, OSArb. (Müller 98); Akk. *kawū* (AHw. 466b) to burn.

cj. qal: pt. כּוּהַ for כָּהַ: to burn, scorch **Jr 23**₂₉. †

nif: impf. תִּכְוֶה, תִּכְוֶינָה; to be scorched **Is 43**₂ **Pr 6**₂₈. †

Der. I כּוּהַ, I מְכוּהַ, I כּוּהַ.

4179 פּוֹחַ

פּוֹחַ **Da 11**₆: → פָּח.

4180 פּוֹיָה

פּוֹיָה, SamP.^{M116} *mekwa* (= I מְכוּהַ): כּוּהַ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457p: **branding** **Ex 21**₂₅. †

4181 פּוֹכָב

פּוֹכָב, SamP.^{M115} *kūkab*, Jerome *chocab*: < **kawkab* < **kabkab*: (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 482f.); MHeb., Ug. *kbkb*, once *kbb* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1189; Aistleitner 1277); Ph. הַכְּכַבּ Pyrgi 10 (ZAW 77:346); Pehl. כְּכַב (Jean-H.

Dictionnaire 118), JArm. כּוֹכְבָא, Sam. Ben-H. 2:486; CPArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 206a; Macuch *Handbuch* 582b) Syr. *kaukbā*; Arb. *kaukab*, Soq. *kibšib*, OSArb. *kwkb* (Conti 167b), Eth. *kōkab*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 420b); Akk. *kakkabu* (AHw. 421b), Amor. *kabkabum* (Huffmon 220); Eg. (BASOR 83:5f.); fem. forms, JArm. Akk. *kakkabu*, *Kokab* as the name of a star (Lokotsch 1132; PKunitzsch *Sternnamen* 171f.); etym. *kbb* to burn, Arm. Arb. Akk. (Moscati *Biblica* 27:269ff.), alt. Arb. *kabba* to circle (BDB 456): כּוֹכַב, כּוֹכְבִים, כּוֹכְבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם, כּוֹכְבֵיהֶם, כּוֹכְבֵיהֶם, כּוֹכְבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם: star: Gn 22¹⁷ 26⁴ Ex 32¹³ Dt 1¹⁰ 10²² 28⁶² Is 13¹⁰ Nah 3¹⁶ Neh 9²³ 1C 27²³; כּוֹכְבִים, כּוֹכְבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם: ראש כּוֹכְבִים celestial pole (Hölscher *Erdkarten* 55) Jb 22¹²; הַכּוֹכְבִים Gn 1¹⁶ 15⁵ Dt 4¹⁹ Ju 5²⁰ Is 47¹³ (חֲזָה בָּ) Jr 31³⁵ Jl 2¹⁰ 4¹⁵ Ob 4 Ps 8⁴ 136⁹ 147⁴ Jb 9⁷ 25⁵ Qoh 12² Da 8¹⁰; כּוֹכְבֵי בִקְרָא Jb 38⁷, אֲרֻר כּוֹכְבֵי אֱלֹהֵיכֶם פּוֹכֵב, Am 5²⁶; to shine like the stars Da 12³ (actually the *καταστερισμός* of the Blessed, Gressmann *Protestantenblätter* (1916):661ff.; Volz *Esch.* 399f; Marmorstein *ZNW* 32:32ff.); with יָצָא to come up Neh 4¹⁵, with הִקְדִּיר to eclipse, darken Ezk 32⁷; כּוֹכַב parallel with שָׁבַט Nu 24¹⁷, Tg. מְלֻכָא (JBL 87:269f.); BarKochba: בֵּן בֵּר כּוֹסְבָא (DJD 2:126; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 196). †

כּוֹל 4182

כּוֹל: MHeb.² pilp. Heb. inscr. (Gezer, Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 120; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2:182 and 200:5), hitpalp. to hold out Sir 43³; Pehl. and Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 116), JArm. CPArm. (af.) Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 206b) to measure; > Arb. *kyl* (Fraenkel 204); Tigr. *kayyala* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 422a; Leslau 26); OSArb. *kltn* measure (ZAW 75:311); Akk. *kullu*, Ass. *kaʾulu* (AHw. 502a) to hold; Botterweck *Triliterismus* 37f.; basic meaning to hold, take hold of.

qal: pf. כָּלַ: to comprehend Is 40¹² (parallel with תָּכַן, מָדַד, שָׁקַל). †

pilp. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 282o): pf. כָּלַלְתִּי, כָּלַלְתִּי, כָּלַלְתִּי, כָּלַלְתִּי; impf. אֶכְלֵלְךָ, וְיִכְלֵלְךָ, וְיִכְלֵלְךָ; inf. יִכְלֵלְךָ; pt. מִכְלֵלְךָ: (Jr 20⁹, Gesenius-K. §21d); pt. מִכְלֵלְךָ:

—1. to contain, endure: fire Jr 20⁹, יהוה יום Mal 3², God 1K 8²⁷ 2C 2⁵ 6¹⁸, illness Pr 18¹⁴;

—2. sustain (with food) Gn 45¹¹ 50²¹ 2S 19^{33f} 20³ 1K 4⁷ 5⁷ 17^{4,9} Ps 55²³ Ru 4¹⁵ (inf. with לְ continues the pt., Rudolph 69) Neh 9²¹ Zech 11¹⁶, with bread Gn 47¹² 1K 18^{4,13} (and water); cj. Ps 68¹¹ for בְּטוֹבֵתְךָ תִּכְיֶינָה rd. בְּטוֹב תִּכְלֵלְךָ you provide lavishly (Albright *Fschr. Mowinckel* 2);

—3. keep to Sir 49⁹, to conduct (one's affairs) Ps 112⁵ (? rd. הִרְכִּיּוּ, Gesenius-B.). †

polpal (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 285h): pf. כָּלַלְתִּי: to be sustained (with food; → Montgomery-G. 328) 1K 20²⁷. †

hif: impf. יִכְלֵלְךָ, יִכְלֵלְךָ, יִכְלֵלְךָ; inf. הִכְלֵלְךָ:

—1. to hold, take (a quantity something) 1K 7²⁶⁻³⁸ 8⁶⁴ Ezk 23³² 2C 4⁵ 7⁷; to hold, contain (water in cisterns) Jr 2¹³ (יִכְלֵלְךָ :: Wernberg-M. VT 8:306: cj. יִכְלֵלְךָ, root כּוֹל);

—2. to endure, bear (? 1QS 11, 20) Jr 6¹¹ (obj. “(it)”, alt. הִמַּת יִכְלֵלְךָ to hold in) 10¹⁰ Jl 2¹¹ Am 7¹⁰;

—3. to **sustain** (→ pilp. 2) → n.m. יְכִילִיָּה;

—Ezk 21₃₃ rd. הַכִּיל (→ Zimmerli 484). †

Der. כְּפִלִי → יְכִילִיָּה.

4183 כּוּמָז

כּוּמָז: כּוּמָז, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 474 l; MHeb. ornament for a woman, image of the womb bSabb. 64a; Arb. *kumzat* heap of sand, Dalman *Arbeit* 5:349: **ornament for neck and breast** (Galling *Reallexikon* 257ff.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1706ff.) Ex 35₂₂ Nu 31₅₀ Sir 32/35₅ var. of חוֹתָם. †

4184 כּוּן

כּוּן: MHeb. hif. pi. and JArm. pa. כּוּן Sam. Ben-H. 2:454b; CPArm. pa. (to refute), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 207b) to make straight; Ug. *kn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1213) *knn* to make, Can. *kuna* to be, exist VAB 2:1434, Ph., *chon* (Poenulus 934; Sznycer 80) to be (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 117); Arb. *kāna*, Soq. OSArb. *kwn* (Conti 167b), Eth. *kōna* to be; Akk. *kānu* to be firm, be right, Amor. in proper names (Huffmon 221); orig. meaning, to be firm, straight; → כָּנַן, כָּנַן.

[qal: impf. יִכְנֶנֶנּוּ (Bergsträsser 2:151r) Jb 31₁₅, MSS ויכוננה, rd. יִכְנֶנֶנּוּ. †]

nif: pf. נִכְוְנָה, נִכְוְנָה; impf. יִכְוֶן, יִכְוֶן; impv. הִכְוֶן (Or. *hikkēn*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 403), *הִכְוֶנָה 2C 35_{4K} (Q hif.); pt. נִכְוֶן, נִכְוֶן; THAT 1:812ff.:

—1. to **be established**: the moon Ps 89₃₈, cj. 3 (כְּשֵׁמִים תִּכְוֶן); a house Ju 16₂₆₋₂₉; עַד נִכְוֶן הַיּוֹם until the middle of the day Pr 4₁₈ (cf. Arb. *qā'imatu-n-nahāri*, σταθερὸν -]143³μαρ, *stabile diei*; Dalman *Arbeit* 1:602); to be firm (breasts) Ezk 16₇;

—2. to **be steadfast, be sure**: a) הַרְכִּים Ps 119₅ Pr 4₂₆; נָכוֹן כְּשַׁחַר Hos 6₃ (“sure as the dawn”, Rudolph 132, cf. כְּשַׁחַר נָכוֹן 1QH 4, 6, usu. cj. (כְּשַׁחַרְנוּ כֵּן); לֹא לְאִין נָכוֹן to someone who has nothing (Gesenius-K. §152v, 155n) Neh 8₁₀, Ps 141₂ (prayer); b) רִיחַ נָכוֹן Ps 51₁₂ steadfast spirit (construct + absolute: Dalglisch 154), לֵב נָכוֹן Ps 57₈ 108₂ 112₇; c) הָיָה נָכוֹן עִם to be reliable for someone Ps 78₃₇ 89₂₂;

—3. to **be completed, be arranged**: עֲבוֹרָה 2C 29₃₅ 35₁₀₋₁₆, מְלֹאכֶת 8₁₆;

—4. to **be permanent, endure**: a) finite vb.: זָרַע Ps 102₂₉ Jb 21₈; kingdom and throne 1S 20₃₁ 1K 2₁₂ Ps 93₂ Pr 16₁₂ 25₅ 29₁₄; b) cj. כְּהִכְוֶן 2C 12₁; עֲרָה Jr 30₂₀; words Ps 101₇ Pr 12₁₉, thoughts Pr 16₃ 20₁₈; man Ps 140₁₂ Pr 12₃, moon 12₁₉; c) pt. הָיָה נָכוֹן to be enduring: (kingdom, throne, dynasty) 2S 7₁₆₋₂₆ 1K 2₄₅ 1C 17₁₄₋₂₄, temple Is 2₂/Mi 4₁;

—5. to **be ready** Ezk 38₇ Am 4₁₂ 2C 35_{4K}; with לְ Ex 19₁₁₋₁₅ 34₂ Jos 8₄ Ps 38₁₈ Pr 19₂₉ 22₁₈ Jb 15₂₃ 18₁₂;

—4. a) to **make firm**, steady: steps **Ps 119**₁₃₃, heart **78**₈, kingdom **1S 13**₁₃ **2S 7**₁₂ **Is 9** **1C 17**₁₁ **28**₇ **2C 17**₅; b) to **prepare**, maintain: temple **2C 33**_{16K} Sept. (Q **וַיִּבֶן**) **35**₂₀, **הִרְרָה** **Dt 19**₃ (alt. to measure up); c) inf. adv. (Solá-Solé 88, :: Noth 28) **הָיָה עִמָּךְ הָיָה** firm, immovable **Jos 3**₁₇.

—5. (metaph., MHeb. pi. **פָּנָה**): a) with **לָב** and **אָל**, to feel inclined, **be intent on**, **be firmly resolved** **1S 7**₃ **Ps 10**₁₇ (rd. **לְבָבְךָ**) cj. **Pr 8**₅ **Jb 11**₁₃ **1C 29**₁₈, with **לָ** for **אָל** **Ezr 7**₁₀ **2C 12**₁₄ **19**₃ **20**₃₃ **30**₁₉, without **לָבו** **1C 28**₂, **29**₁₉; with **פָּנָה** **Ezk 4**₃ .7 to direct one's face, with **אָל** towards.

—6. misc: with **אֲמוּנָתוֹ בָּ**, keeps his faithfulness unswervingly towards **Ps 89**₃, **הֵכִין זִרְעוֹ** to maintain, preserve **89**₅; with **מִלְאֲכָתוֹ** to do one's work unflinchingly **Pr 24**₂₇, with **הִרְכֹּז** to go one's way unwaveringly **21**₂₉ **2C 27**₆; with **צָעַד** to direct one's steps **Jr 10**₂₃ (**הִרְכִּין** = **הֵכִין** ?); abs. to act persistently **1S 23**₂₂, to prepare oneself **2C 35**₄;

—**Ju 12**₆ usu. rd. **יָבִין** with MSS (:: Driver ALUOS 3:16: rd. **יָכוֹן** to be able, → Syr.); **Jos 4**₃ dl. (dittography); **Ps 68**₁₁ (**כֹּל תִּכְלֹלְכֶל**) pilp.); **2C 12**₁ (rd. **פָּהֶכּוֹן**).

hof: pf. **הוֹכִיחַ**, **הוֹכִיחַ**; pt. **מוֹכִיחַ**, **מוֹכִיחַ**:

—1. to **be set up firmly** **Is 16**₅ **30**₃₃ **Ezk 40**₄₃ **Nah 2**₆ **Zech 5**₁₁ (Rignell *Nachtgesichte* 195 :: dl. dittography);

—2. to **be made ready**, be trained (?) **Pr 21**₃₁. †

hitpol.: impf. **יִתְכַּוֵּן** **Pr 24**₃ and **תִּכְוֶנֶי**, **תִּכְוֶנֶי**, **יִכְוֶנֶי** < **t/yitk-* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 198g):

—1. to **take one's stand** **Ps 59**₅;

—2. to **be firmly founded**: **עִיר** **Nu 21**₂₇ **Is 54**₁₄, house **Pr 24**₃; metaph. cj. (rd. **צִדְקָה** < **תִּכְוֶנֶי** < **צִדְקָה** < **תִּכְוֶנֶי**, Driver Textus 1:115) **Ps 7**₁₀. †

Der. **יִכְוֶנֶי**, **יִכְוֶנֶי**, **יִהוּיֶכֶן**, **נָכוֹן**, **כְּוֶנֶי**, **כְּוֶנֶי**; n.m. **כְּוֶנֶי**, **כְּוֶנֶי**; I, II, IV **כְּוֶנֶי**; n.loc. **כְּוֶנֶי**.

4185 כֶּן

כֶּן: n.loc. in Syria, town of **הַדְּרַעְזָר** **1C 18**₈ = **בֵּרְתֵי** **2S 8**₈ (→ Rudolph *Chr.* 134f.); Eg. *Kn*' = *Kunu* (Albright BASOR 83:33); = *Kūna* S of *Beretān* (Abel 2:300; Simons *Geog.* §767). †

4186 כֶּן

***כֶּן**: Sept. **χαυ(β)ωνες*, **χαυâνες*; ? Ug. *kn[m]* (Gordon *Textbook* Text 52:54; Dahood Riv. *Biblica* 1960:167f. :: Aistleitner 1335; Driver *Myths* 122f.); Akk. loan word < *kamānu* (Zimmern 38; AHw. 430a), Jeremias *Lichte* 691f.: **כֶּן**: **sacrificial cake** **לְמִלְכָת הַשָּׁמַיִם** **Jr 7**₁₈ **44**₁₉. †

4187 כְּוֶנֶי

פּוֹנֵיָהוּ: n.m.; K פּוֹנֵיָהוּ, Q פּוֹ (qal for pol., Noth 179, 202¹); כּוֹן pol. 1c, (or alternative form כּוֹן) + יִכְנֶנּוּ, → פּוֹנֵיָהוּ*: 1C 15₂₇ Sept. Vulg. and → (וִ)פּוֹנֵיָהוּ: Levite 2C 31_{12f} 35₉. †

4188 כּוֹס

I כּוֹס, SamP.^{M116} *kūwwas*: MHeb., Ug. *ks*, JArm., כּוֹס, Sam. (Ben-H. 2:491), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 199b) *kāsā*, EgArm. כּוֹס (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 123); < Akk. *kāsu* goblet, liquid measure, > Sum. *gaza, guzi* (AHw. 454b; Dietrich-Loretz WdO 3:232ff), > Arb. *ka'su* (Fraenkel 171; WKAS K:13f) > Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 405a) *kas*: כּוֹסִי, כּוֹסִית; fem. Is 51_{22/23} (: 1QIs^a) Ezk 23₃₂ Lam 4₁₁ (MHeb.¹ and JArm. masc.; Rosenberg ZAW 25:332): **shell-shaped goblet** (Kelso §43; Honeyman 82), JArm. Mnd. also magic bowl (→ Meissner *Bab. Ass.* 2:243, Montgomery *Inc. Texts*; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 208f): **cup**

—1. in general: עֲמִיקָה and רְחֻבָה Ezk 23₃₂, רְוִיָה Ps 23₅, זָהָב Jr 51₇; שֵׁפֶת כּוֹס 1K 7₂₆ 2C 4₅; עַל-כֶּף to give into one's hand Gn 40₂₁, עַבְרָה עַל to be passed round to Lam 4₂₁, full of יַיִן Pr 23₃₁ Q; כּוֹס תַּנְחוּמִים cup of consolation Jr 16₇ (→ Jahnou 31f., 106; Arb. WKAS K:13b);

—2. in the hand of Yahweh (cf. of the king, ivories from Megiddo AfO 12:181, figure 26) Ps 75₉, Hab 2₁₆ (Gressmann *Eschat.* 129ff; *Fschr. Sellin* 55ff.; ROtto *Reich* 238f.), כּוֹס יְשׁוּעוֹת cup of salvation Ps 116₁₃; כּוֹס הַתַּרְעֵלָה cup of staggering Is 51₂₂ and כּוֹס הַחַמָּה cup of poison 51₁₇ and Jr 25₁₅, with וְשִׁמְמָה וְשִׁמְמָה Ezk 32_{32f} (→ Commentaries); parallel with נְבִיעַ Jr 35₅, קִבְעַת Is 51₁₇₋₂₂;

—3. מִנְתַּי כּוֹסֵם the portion of their cup Ps 11₆ = מִנְתַּי חֶלְקִי וְכוֹסִי 16₅, cup of fate > fate, ποτήριον in NT (→ Gressmann *Eschat.* 60f.; TWNT 6:148ff.; Palache 41; WKAS K:13b). †

4189 כּוֹס

II כּוֹס, Sam^{M116} *kēwas*: small owl, an unclean bird living in ruins (Nicoll 358f.; Aharoni *Animals* 5:471; Driver PEQ 87:14): small screech owl :: Reicke-R. *Hw.* 447: little owl, Lv 11₁₇ Dt 14₁₆ Ps 102₇ cj. Zeph 2₁₄ (for קוֹל). †

4190 כּוֹר

I כּוֹר: I כּוֹרָה: Der. מְכוֹרָה.

4191 כּוֹר

cj. II כּוֹר: → כְּאֲרִי Ps 22₇.

4192 כּוֹר

כּוֹר, SamP.^{M122} *kor*: → כִּיר; MHeb. JArm.¹ smelting furnace, Sam. (Ben-H. 2:496), CPArm., Syr. Arb. hearth, bellows *kūr* (WKAS K:431a) OSArb. *kwr* (Müller 98), Eth. *kawr* (Leslau 26); Akk. *kūru* smelting furnace *kī/ēru* oven, < Sum. *kir* (AHw. 484b, 512b; Salonen BagMitt. 3:118f.); Eg. *gura* (Albright *Vocalization* 58); > Armenian, Hübschmann, NPers.: **little smelting furnace** (Kelso §94-5; Dalman *Arbeit* 4:28; bellows 3:20) Dt

4₂₀ 1K 8₅₁ and Jr 11₄ (with בְּרִזָּל), Is 48₁₀ Ezk 22₁₈₋₂₀₋₂₂ Pr 17₃ 27₂₁ Sir 31/34₂₆; 43₄ (כ' נפוח), cj. Jr 1₁₃ for → סיר and Jb 41₁₂ Sept. for (הוד), cj. Ps 37₂₀ פְּרִים for פְּרִים. †

4193 עֶשֶׂן

עֶשֶׂן: 1S 30₃₀ Bomberg: n.loc., Abel 2:52, 286; but Leningrad ע' פֹּר → בֹּר = עֶשֶׂן Jos 15₄₂ 19₇ (Noth Jos. 113, 149; Simons *Geog.* §728). †

4194 פֹּרֶשׁ

פֹּרֶשׁ: n.m., Κύρος (also Κόρος, Eilers *Beitr.* 194), *Cyrus*, **Cyrus II** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1035), king of Persia 559-29, king of Babylon after 539; Pers. *Kuruš* (Brandenstein-M. *Handbuch* 130), Bab. *Kuraš*, Eg. *Kawaruša*, VAB 3:148; Weilers *Beitr.* 180ff.: Is 44₂₈ 45₁ Ezr 1_{1f-7f} 3₇ 4₃₋₅ 2C 36_{22f} Da 1₂₁ 10₁. †

4195 כּוּשׁ

I כּוּשׁ: n.top., Sept. Αφθισία, Αφθίοπες; **Cush** כּוּשׁ אֶרֶץ, surrounded by גִּיחֹן Gn 2₁₃; oldest of the חָם בְּנֵי 10₆ 1C 1₈; father of נֹמֶרֶד Gn 10₈ (? = *פִּישׁ, Dhorme *Recueil* 283; Albright *Recent Discoveries* (1955):29: Babylonian city RLV 6:364f.) 1C 1₁₀; מִלְכָּךְ כּוּשׁ 2K 19₉/Is 37₉; abode of Jewish diaspora Is 11₁₁; parallel with מִצְרַיִם Is 20₃₋₅ 43₃ 45₁₄ Ezk 30₄₋₉ Ps 68₃₂; מִצְרַיִם Is 18₁ Zeph 3₁₀, parallel with פּוֹט Jr 46₉ Nah 3₉ Ezk 30₅ 38₅, parallel with וְצֹר פְּלִשְׁתִּים Ps 87₄; place where פְּטָדָה is found Jb 28₁₉; extreme limit :: סוּנָה Ezk 29₁₀, :: הָדֵד Est 1₁ 8₉; location varies:

—1. Bab. *Kūšu*, Ass. *Kūsu*, EA (VAB 2:1100f.; BASOR 95:33¹⁹) OPers. *Kūša*, Eg. *Kʿš*: the lands of the Nile in southern Egypt, meaning Nubia and Northern Sudan (TSäve-Söderberg *Nubien*; Janssen BiOr. 8:213ff.; Simons *Geog.* §58;

—2. Gn 10₇ 1C 1₉, the country bordering the southern Red Sea (KBL; ZAW 55:168f.);

—3. in the East 2₈ (!): a) the land of the *Kaššu*, Κοσσαῖοι along the Araxes (Delitzsch *Paradies* 51ff., 72ff.; Speiser *Fschr. Friedrich* 475); b) vast area in the south, reaching far to the east Hölscher *Erdkarten* 40ff.

Der. I כּוּשִׁי. †

4196 כּוּשׁ

II כּוּשׁ: n.m., Benjaminite Ps 7₁; בְּנֵי־יְמִינִי ? = I; Sept. Aquila, Symm., Theodotion, Vulg. כּוּשִׁי, Tg. קִישׁ בר שְׂאוֹל; rd. שְׂמֵעֵי בְנֵי־קִישׁ 2S 16_{5ff}, Budde ZAW 35:179, alt. = הַכּוּשִׁי 18_{21ff}. †

4197 כּוּשִׁי

I כּוּשִׁי: once: gentilic of I כּוּשׁ; n.pop., fem. כּוּשִׁית Nu 12_{1ab}, כּוּשִׁים 6 times, כּוּשִׁים Da 11₄₃, כּוּשִׁים Am 9₇: **Cushite** (= Nubian, Αφθίσις Acts 8₂₇, Moritz 124f.):

—1. individual: a) slave of Joab **2S 18**₂₁ (21b rd. (הכ'פְּשִׁיִּים) 23-31f; b) עֶבֶד מִלְּךָ **Jr 38**₇₋₁₀₋₁₂ **39**₁₆; c) זָרַח, the Cushite prince **2C 14**₈; the אִשָּׁה כְּשִׁית of Moses **Nu 12**_{1a-b} (= צַפְרָה Gressmann *Mose* 271 :: Lurja ZAW 44:122; Plautz ZAW 76:75); → כּוּשָׁן;

—2. “negro” type עוֹרוֹ הַיְהוּדִי כּוּשָׁן **Jr 13**₂₃;

—3. n.pop. (ה)כּוּשִׁים **Zeph 2**₁₂ **2C 14**_{11f}, בְּנֵי כְּשִׁיִּים **Am 9**₇; parallel with לוֹבִים **Da 11**₄₃ **2C 16**₈, סְכִיִּים **2C 12**₃, along with עַרְבִים **2C 21**₁₆. †

4198 כּוּשִׁי

II כּוּשִׁי: n.m.; = I; Ph. כְּשִׁי Harris *Gramm.* 113; Vincent 364f.; Arm. ^{sup}mKusaia Tell Halaf 108 v. 4; → II כּוּשׁ:

—1. father of the prophet Zephaniah **Zeph 1**₁;

—2. father of שְׁלֹמֹה (→ Rudolph 212) **Jr 36**₁₄. †

4199 כּוּשָׁן

כּוּשָׁן: n.pop., ? I כּוּשׁ, Sept. Αφθίσιες; Eg. Kws̄w (ATO 35): Arabian nomadic tribe כּוּשׁ אֶהְלִי parallel with יְרִיעוֹת מְדִיָּן (Simons *Geog.* p. 20; Moritz *Arabien* 125; Malamat JNES 13:231ff.; Albright *Religion* 229): **Hab 3**₇. †

4200 רְשָׁעִים

רְשָׁעִים כּוּשָׁן, Sept.^B Χουσαρσαθαμ, “the twice wicked Moor” (?) disfigurement of a proper name: king of אֶרֶם נְהָרִים **Ju 3**₈₋₁₀; OCallaghan 122f.; Täubler HUCA 20:137ff.; Böhl *Op. Min.* 17; Yeivin *Atiqot* 3:176f.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1033. †

4201 כּוּשָׁרָה

*כּוּשָׁרָה: כּוּשָׁר; Ug. *ktrt* goddesses of birth help and fertility, female singers (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1335; Aistleitner 1418); Ph. כּוּשָׁר = *Kušor*, in proper names (Benz *Names* 336; WHerrmann BZAW 106:34ff.; Albright *Religion* 97; *Yahweh* 119ff.; Haussig *Wb. Myth.* 1:296; Brown JSS 10:215ff.): כּוּשָׁרוֹת: **prosperity, happiness** בְּךָ כּוּשָׁרוֹת with songs of joy (Albright HUCA 23:19; Mowinckel ANVAO 1953:30) **Ps 68**₇. †

4202 כּוּת

כּוּת **2K 17**₃₀, כּוּתָה **17**₂₄, Sept.^A χου(ν)θ(α): Akk. *Kūtū*, *T. Ibrāhīm*, 30 km. Lidzbarski *Handbuch* of Babylon, RLV 7:199; **Cuthah**, city of the god of death נְרַגְלִים: people from Cuthah who settled in Northern Israel **2K 17**₂₄₋₃₀; afterwards כּוּתִים meaning Samaritans, Schürer 2:20; meaning “Cantaeans”, a sect of the fifth century AD (Schaeder *WdO* 1:288ff.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1034). †

4203 כֹּתְרֶת

כֹּתְרֶת → פֹּתְרֶת.

4204 כֹּזֵב

I כֹּזֵב: MHeb.¹ to dry up (brook), MHeb.^{2(1?)} to lie, Lachish; Can. *kazābu* EA, VAB 2:1437, *kazbūtu* lie; EgArm. כֹּד/כֹּזֵב (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 115, 117); JArm., Sam. (Ben-H. 2:489a), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 203b) כֹּדֵב; Arb. *kaḏaba* to dry up, fail, also to lie (WKAS K:92b); > Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 421b; Leslau 26) *kazba*; → II; Klopfenstein 176ff.

qal: pt. כֹּזֵב: to lie Ps 116₁₁. †

nif: pf. נִכְזַבְתָּ, נִכְזַבְתִּי: to prove oneself a liar Pr 30₆, (hope) to be proved false Jb 41₁. †

pi. (Jenni 171): pf. כִּזְבוּ, כִּזְבוּ; impf. אִי־כֹזֵב, אִי־כֹזְבִי; inf. כִּזְבוּכֶם:

—1. to lie (THAT 1:817ff.) Nu 23₁₉ Is 57₁₁ Mi 2₁₁ Hab 2₃ Pr 14₅ Jb 34₆ (? rd. יִכְזֹב, Sept., subj. God, Duhm; Hölscher), with עַל־פְּנֵי to one's face Jb 6₂₈; with בְּ to tell a lie to 2K 4₁₆, with לְ to tell lies to Ezk 13₁₉ Ps 78₃₆ 89₃₆;

—2. to deceive, to fail (water, cf. אֶכְזֹב, n.loc. כִּזְבָּא and כחש pi. 4) Is 58₁₁. †

hif: impf. יִכְזִיבֵנִי: to brand somebody as a liar Jb 24₂₅. †

Der. אֶכְזִיב, כִּזְבוּ, אֶכְזֹב; n.loc. כִּזְבָּא, כִּזְבוּ, כִּזְבוּ.

4205 כֹּזֵב

II *כֹּזֵב: Akk. *kazābu* to be corpulent, D *kuzzubu* to flatter, *kazbu* voluptuous, *kuzbu* voluptuousness, female genitals, popular in female names (AHw. 467a), Amorite (Huffmon 221 :: Lambert *Wisdom* 320f.: related to I); Ug. n.m. *Kzbn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1214); related to Bar-Kochba (*Kozbah*), כֹּזְבָא/ה DJD 2:126; Nötscher VT 11:449ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 196).

Der. n.f. כִּזְבוּיָה

4206 כִּזְבוּ

כִּזְבוּ: I כֹּזֵב: MHeb.², JArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 195a) *כִּזְבוּ, EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 115) and Syr. Mnd. כִּזְבוּ; Arb. *kidb*: כִּזְבוּיָה, כִּזְבוּיָהם, כִּזְבוּיָהם: lie (THAT 1:817ff) Ju 16₁₀₋₁₃ Is 28₁₅₋₁₇ Ezk 13₆₋₉₋₁₉ 21₃₄ 22₂₈ cj. 33₃₁ Hos 7₁₃ 12₂ Zeph 3₁₃ Ps 4₃ 5₇ 40₅ (THAT 1:821) 58₄ 62₅₋₁₀ Pr 6₁₉ 14₅₋₂₅ 19₅₋₉₋₂₂ (אִישׁ כִּזְבוּיָהם) 1QpHab 2:21, 5:11; Dam. 20:15) 21₂₈ (עֵד כִּזְבוּיָהם) 30₈ Da 11₂₇; לֶחֶם כִּזְבוּיָהם false, deceptive food Pr 23₃, = saliva (Amenemope xxiii:16); כִּזְבוּיָהם false gods Am 2₄. †

4207 פִּזְבָּא

פִּזְבָּא, Sept. ^AΧωζηβα: n.loc. in Judah; I כִּזְבָּא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 511x, deceptive, meaning waterless, intermittent, cf. **Is** 58₁₁, n.loc. אֶכְזִיב, אֶכְזִיב; spring הַכּוֹזְבָּא 3Q 15, vii:14f, in the *Wadi el-Qelt* (monastery Χω/ουζιβα, DJD 3:242, 315a): location controversial, → Abel 2:300; Rudolph *Chr.* 36f; Simons *Geog.* §322, 34: **1C** 4₂₂. †

4208 פִּזְבִּי

פִּזְבִּי, SamP. כּוֹבִית (Ben-H. 3:174a) *Kazbet*, ^{M116} *Kezbi*, Sept. Χασβει: n.f.; II כּוֹב “luxuriant”; Akk. *Kunzubtu*, *Kazubtum*, *Kuzābatum* (Holma *Personennamen* 64; Stamm 249; *Frauennamen* 324); Nötscher VT 11:449f; WHerrmann ZAW 75:183f: Midianite woman **Nu** 25₁₅₋₁₈. †

4209 פִּזִּיב

פִּזִּיב, SamP. ^{M116} *Kēzēba*, ^{Ben-H. 3:174} *kazzība*; n.loc., I כּוֹב, → פִּזְבָּא; ? = אֶכְזִיב Simons *Geog.* §299 :: Abel 2:298; Driver *Fschr. ARobert* 71f, :: Ben Mordechai JBL 58:283ff: caul on a newborn child (thought to bring good fortune): **Gn** 38₅. †

4210 כּוֹר

*כּוֹר: ? JArm. ^(?) itpe. אֶתְכּוֹרִית Tg. **Jb** 10₁ for נִקְטָה, to be cruel, ? denominative from אֶכְזָרִי or from context, to loath ?, var. אֶתְבּוֹרִית (בּוֹר itpa. to be despised) and אֶתְגּוֹרִית (גּוֹר to be cut off).

Der. אֶכְזָרִית, אֶכְזָרִי, אֶכְזָר.

4211 כָּח

I כָּח (ca. 120 times) and כּוֹחַ **Da** 11₆ †, SamP. ^{M122} *ku*: MHeb. JArm. ^t(? < Heb.); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 195b) *kahuta* (205a) *khw* to be strong; Arb. *wakaḥa* to stamp down *ʿawkaḥ* solid ground, *kwḥ* to fight; Eth. *kʷakʷeḥ*, Tigrin. *kawḥ* (Leslau 26) rock: כָּחוֹ, כָּחֶךְ, כָּחֶכְךָ, no pl.:

—1. strength, power, → חֵיל (THAT 1:823ff): a) of man **Dt** 8₁₇ **Ju** 16₅, of people **Jos** 17₁₇ **Hos** 7₉, of a king **Da** 8₂₄, of a prophet **Mi** 3₈ (the divine force ?), of the burden-bearers **Neh** 4₄, of a bull **Pr** 14₄, of a ram **Da** 8₇, of stones **Jb** 6₁₂, of the field, meaning: yield **Gn** 4₁₂ **Jb** 31₃₉; כָּחִי my manly vigour, meaning: my firstborn son **Gn** 49₃, working-power **Lv** 26₂₀, exertion **Pr** 5₁₀ = כָּחִי מְאֻמָּצִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c) **Jb** 36₁₉; fasting takes off כָּח **1S** 28₂₀, food gives כָּח **28**₂₂, כָּח הָאֱכִילָה **1K** 19₈, כָּח לְבַפּוֹת **1S** 30₄, כָּח לְלִדְהָ **Is** 37₃; to cry בְּכָח **Is** 40₉; כָּחֶךָ without strength **Jr** 48₄₅, = לֹא כָּח **Jb** 26₂; **Zech** 4₆ (THAT 1:824); b) act of violence **Qoh** 4₁;

—2. power, ability a) physical and intellectual **Qoh** 9₁₀ **Da** 1₄, qualification **1C** 26₈, בְּכָל-כָּחֶךָ to the best of one's ability **1C** 29₂, כָּח עֲצָר ability **1C** 29₁₄ **2C** 2₅; b) property **Pr** 5₁₀ **24**₁₀ **Sir** 44₆, כְּכֹחָם according to their property **Ezr** 2₆₉;

—3. God's **strength**, power (THAT 1:824): God shows פָּחוּ Ex 9₁₆, is glorious בִּפְחָ 15₆, acts גָּדוֹל בְּכַח 32₁₁ Dt 4₃₇ 9₂₉ 2K 17₃₆ Jr 27₅ 32₁₇ Neh 1₁₀, owns וְגִבּוֹרָה פָּחָ 1C 29₁₂ 2C 20₆, creates בְּכַחוֹ Jr 10₁₂ 51₁₅ Ps 65₇; גָּדַל-פָּחַ Nah 1₃, רַב פָּחָ Ps 147₅, פָּחָ כְּפִיר Jb 36₅, פָּחָ מִעֲשָׂיו Ps 111₆;

—Is 41₁ → חֲלֶף־ hif.; Ps 22₁₆ rd. חֲפִי; Da 11₆ dl. הַזְרוּעַ.

פָּחַ 4212

II פָּחָ, SamP.^{M114} + וְחָ wūkkā: JArm.^{tg} כּוּחָא Löw ZA 26:139), Arb. *ḥukāʿat* (Hess *Beduinen*; KBL), Sept. χαμαιλέων = *Chalcides ocellatus Forskål*: a species of lizard Lv 11₃₀. †

כָּחַד 4213

כָּחַד: MHeb.² nif. and JArm.^t itpa/e. to be effaced, Syr. to shy away, pa. to put to shame, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 205a) to be afraid of, honour; OSArb. n.pop. (Conti 168a) *kḥd*, Soq. to reject; Arb. *jaḥada* and Eth. *keḥeda* (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 191) to deny (faith), to apostatise, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 393b) to dispute.

nif: pf. נִכְחַדְתָּ/נִכְחַדְתִּי; impf. יִכְחַד; pt. נִכְחַדְתָּ, נִכְחַדְתִּי:

—1. to be hidden 2S 18₁₃ (מִן from) Hos 5₃ Ps 69₆ 139₁₅;

—2. to be effaced Ex 9₁₅ (מִן from) Jb 4₇ 15₂₈ 22₂₀, to go astray, to perish (צָאן) Zech 11₉₋₁₆. †

pi. (Jenni 250): pf. כָּחַדְתִּי, כָּחַדְתֶּם, כָּחַדְתִּים, כָּחַדְתֶּם; impf. תִּכְחַדְתִּי, תִּכְחַדְתֶּם, תִּכְחַדְתִּים, תִּכְחַדְתֶּם (Or. תִּכְחַדְתִּי hif.): to hide, to conceal (מִן from) Gn 47₁₈ Jos 7₁₉ 1S 3_{17f} 2S 14₁₈ Jr 38₁₄₋₂₅ Ps 78₄ Jb 6₁₀ 15₁₈ (rd. אֲבִי מִן) 27₁₁ Is 3₉ Jr 50₂ Ps 40₁₁. †

hif, MHeb.²: pf. הִכְחַדְתִּי; impf. יִכְחַד; inf. הִכְחַד: to make disappear:

—1. to efface Ex 23₂₃ 1K 13₃₄ Zech 11₈ Ps 83₅ 2C 32₂₁; cj. נִכְחַדְתִּי (→ נִין) Ps 74₈;

—2. to hold Jb 20₁₂. †

כָּחַל 4214

כָּחַל: MHeb. JArm. Syr. Eth. (Dillmann 823) Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 393b) to paint the eyes; denominative from Akk. *guḥlu* (AHw. 296b) > MHeb. כּוּחַל, JArm.^{b(t?)} Syr. כְּחָלָא, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 195b) *kahla*; Arb. *kuḥl* (*al-kuḥl* > alcohol, Lokotsch 1227), Arb. denominative *kaḥala*, intransitive *kaḥila*, Soq.; Eth. Tigr. denominative (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 393b); native country ?, → Zimmern 61; OLZ 16:492; 17:53; stibium, antimony used as paint for the eyes (Galling *Reallexikon* 435f.) 2K 9₃₀, → פּוֹיֵךְ.

qal: pf. כָּחַלְתָּ: to paint (the eyes) Ezk 23₄₀. †

Der. חֲכָלִילוֹת, חֲכָלִיל.

4215 כחש

כחש: 1. MHeb. כחוש lean, hif. to grow lean, decrease, JArm.^b qal to grow lean, af. to make lean, miserable; ? Eth. (Dillmann 824; Leslau 26) to grow lean; 2. MHeb. to deceive, pi. to feign, lie, hif. and JArm.^g to contradict; ? meanings 1 and 2 should be separated (BDB; Dalman; Ben Yehudah :: Blau VT 7:99; Palache 41); Klopfenstein 254ff.; Jenni 218.

qal: pf. כָּחַשׁ: to **grow lean Ps 109**₂₄. †

nif: impf. וַיִּכְחָשׁוּ: to **feign obedience, to fawn** (→ pi. 6) **Dt 33**₂₉. †

pi: pf. כָּחַשׁ (= **kihheš*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 354j), כָּחַשׁ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 196i) **Lv 5**₂₂ **Jb 8**₁₈, כָּחָשׁוּ; impf. יִכְחָשׁ, יִכְחָשׁוּ **Hos 9**₂, וַתִּכְחָשׁ, וַיִּכְחָשׁוּ, וַתִּכְחָשׁוּ; inf. כַּחֵשׁ **Zech 13**₄, Jerome *chaesu* (Sperber 157, 230 = *כַּחֵשׁוּ!); THAT 1:825ff:

—1. to **deny, disavow Gn 18**₁₅ **Hos 4**₂ **Pr 30**₉; with כֵּן with the thing, something **Lv 5**₂₂, with כֵּן with the person, somebody **5**₂₁ **19**₁₁;

—2. to **keep secret Jos 7**₁₁ (THAT 1:827);

—3. a) (→ כָּחַד, Klopfenstein 258ff.) to **tell lies, delude Zech 13**₄ (Klopfenstein 110) **Sir 7**₁₃ (עַל כַּחֵשׁ); b) with לְ to **tell lies** to somebody **1K 13**₁₈ (:: Klopfenstein 279ff.: to feign, play a part);

—4. to **let someone down, fail to come** (acting falsely; cf. כֹּזֵב pi. 2, Klopfenstein 267ff.) **Hos 9**₂ (תִּירוֹשׁ) **Hab 3**₁₇ (זִית);

—5. to **deny**, with כֵּן: a) man **Jb 8**₁₈; b) God (THAT 1:827) **Jos 24**₂₇ **Is 59**₁₃ **Jr 5**₁₂; with לְ **Jb 31**₂₈;

—6. to **feign obedience, fawn** (→ nif. and hitp.) **Ps 18**₄₅ (parallel with שָׁמַע nif.) and **66**₃ (God) **81**₁₆ (Israel). †

hitp: impf. יִתְכַחֲשׁוּ: with לְ, to **feign obedience, fawn** (→ nif. and pi. 6) **2S 22**₄₅. †

Der. כַּחֵשׁ, *כַּחֵשׁ.

4216 כחש

כחש: כחש; JArm.: כַּחֵשׁ, כַּחֵשִׁי, כַּחֵשִׁיהֶם; Klopfenstein 297ff; THAT 1:826:

—1. leanness, **infirmity Jb 16**₈ (alt. as 2, → Sept., Aquila, Vulg.);

—2. **lie, deceit Hos 10**₁₃ **12**₁ **Nah 3**₁ **Ps 59**₁₃ **Sir 7**₁₃ **41**₁₇; pl. **Hos 7**₃. †

4217 כחש

*כַּחֵשׁ: כחש, < **kahhāš* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479 1): כַּחֵשִׁים: **lying Is 30**₉. †

כִּי 4218

I כִּי, < כוּהַ, *kiwy (Gesenius-K. §93y); Syr. *kwāyā*, Mnd. pl. כּוּאִיא (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 205a); Arb. *kay* branding, cauterisation: **branding Is 3₂₄**, (Stade ZAW 26:133f.; 1QIs^a + בַּשֵּׁת after יִפִּי, gloss :: Nötscher VT 1:300: II כִּי). †

כִּי 4219

II כִּי, Sec. χι: Siloam, Lachish, MHeb. interrogative particle: because, for, and לֹא כִּי no ... but; Ug. *k*, also *ky* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1183-4; Aistleitner 1271), Ph. כ, Pun. כּא/ה/ע, *chy* (Poenulus 931; Szynger 55f.), Moabite OArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 117f.), EgArm. כִּי; Akk. *kī/ē* (vSoden §116d); Muilenburg HUCA 32:135ff.; Vriezen *Fschr. Eissfeldt* (1958):266ff.

A. Demonstrative particle (Ug. Gordon *Textbook* §9:17; 13:51; 17:1184; Muilenburg HUCA 32:143; Dahood *Ug.-Heb. Phil.* 22; *Biblica* 46:327).

—1. “emphatic”, deictic and stressing (Ug. Gordon *Textbook* §19:1184; Driver *Myths* 144b): a) often = “**yea**” (Gesenius-K. §159ee): כִּי רַבָּה (the outcry) is certainly great **Gn 18₂₀**, כִּי אַתֶּם you are certainly (the people) **Jb 12₂**, כִּי אֱלֹהֶיךָ **1S 14₄₄**, **Ps 141₈** (cj. וְאַנְכִּי), כִּי עַתָּה it is now that **Jb 6₂₁** (cj. כִּי), **Is 7₉** **Ps 49₁₆** **118_{10b}**; b) introduces a positive oath clause (→ כִּי אִם B 1b) **verily, indeed Gn 42₁₆** **1S 2₃₀** **14₄₄** **20₉** **Is 2₁₂**.

—2. a) introducing the conclusion after a clause with לֹא אִם לֹא surely you are **Gn 42₁₆**, כִּי לֹא surely you shall not **Is 7₉**; b) אֲזַי כִּי introduces the conclusion after a clause with לֹא אִם: surely then **2S 2₂₇** **Gn 31₄₂**, with לֹא and לֹא **2S 19₇** **Nu 22₂₉**, with אִם **Jb 11₁₄₋₁₅** **22₂₃₋₂₆**; c) כִּי עַתָּה when the preceding condition is only supposed: surely then **Jb 3₁₃** **7₂₁**.

—3. כִּי following a negative clause: a) **on the contrary: Gn 3₅** **17₅** **24₄** **Dt 13₁₀** **Is 7₈**, > **only Ru 1₁₇** (→ Rudolph); b) in protestations: i) כִּי לֹא **no, but (MHeb.): Gn 18_{15b}** **19₂** **42_{12b}** **Jos 5₁₄** **1S 2₁₆** (rd. לֹא) **2S 16₁₈** **24₂₄**; ii) **not thus! כִּי לֹא** (without dagesh, united by accents and set apart from the following, Nestle ZAW 26:163f.) **1K 3₂₂₋₂₃** **Is 30₁₆**; c) the preceding negation being suggested by the context: **no, on the contrary Gn 31₁₆** **Ps 44₂₃** **Ru 1₁₀**.

—4. כִּי **except 1S 18₂₅** (K^{Or} MSS אִם כִּי).

—5. objection in the speaker’s own mind כִּי הֲאִמְנָם should it really be? **1K 8₂₇** (→ אִם כִּי).

B. כִּי conjunction, with hypotaxis instead of parataxis.

—1. causal: **because Gn 3₁₄**.

—2. the causal clause may be put after the principal clause: **for Jl 1₁₅** **Ps 6₃**, **Is 13₆**; introducing an interpretation **Is 5₇** **51₃**; two arguments in succession כִּי ... כִּי for ... and **Gn 3₁₉** **Is 6₅** **9₃₋₅** **Jb 3_{24f}** **Qoh 4₁₄**; וְכִי ... כִּי **Gn 33₁₁** **Is 65₁₆**.

- 3. a reason which has existed for a long time is only later discovered: **כִּי עַל־כֵּן** (Frankena *Fschr. Vriezen* 94ff.) for this reason, that **Gn 19₈ Nu 10₃₁ Jr 29₂₈**, as formula of politeness **Gn 18₅**.
- 4. a clause introduced with **כִּי** is interrupted by a clause introduced with **אִם**: for if we flee, they will not care **2S 18₃**; **הֲכִי** is it that? **2S 9₁ Jb 6₂₂**; a positive answer is implied **Gn 27₃₆ 2S 23₁₉ (הֲנִו) for הֲכִי 1C 11₂₅**; **כִּי הֲלֹא** is it not (a fact) that? **1S 10₁**; **וְכִי** introducing a rhetorical question: is it that? **1S 24₂₀ Is 36₁₉**; **כִּי אַף** → **אַף כִּי** only **1S 8₉**.
- 5. after verbs of seeing, hearing, saying, noticing, believing, remembering, forgetting and of joy or regretting, it introduces the subordinate clause: **that Gn 1₁₀ 1K 21₁₅ Jb 36₁₀ Gn 22₁₂ Ex 4₅ Ju 9₂ Jb 35₁₅ Is 14₂₉ Gn 6₆**.
- 6. the subject of the subordinate clause is made object of the principal sentence: **Gn 1₄** that it was good (: Albright ThZ 20:4: how good it was); the object is represented by **הִיא** etc. in the subordinate clause **Gn 12₁₄**; the same transposition of a time phrase: “I know after my death that”, for “I know that after my death”. **Dt 31₂₉**; **כִּי** separated from its governing verb **Jb 20₄₋₅**; the subject of the clause introduced with **כִּי** becomes the genitive of the object in the governing clause **Jb 22₁₂**.
- 7. introducing direct speech, like ὄττι: **כִּי שָׁמַע וַתֹּאמֶר** She said, “He has heard” **Gn 29₃₃**, → **אֲשֶׁר** II 6.
- 8. **כִּי** **אֵם** etc.; → **כִּי אֵם**. **כִּי יַעַן**, **כִּי אֶפֶס**, **כִּי יַעַן** etc.; → **כִּי אֵם**.
- 9. **כִּי** introduces the clause which explains and fulfils the idea of the principal sentence (: Beer-M. §118:2) **כִּי מָאֻמָּה** I have done nothing that they should have put me in prison **40₁₅**; → **Ps 44₂₀ Gn 20₁₀ 31₃₆ 2S 7₁₈ Mal 3₁₄ Is 29₁₆ 36₅**.
- 10. temporal (→ Akk. vSoden *Gramm.* §172): **when > if Nu 33₅₁ Gn 4₁₂**, each time **Jb 37₄**, when **Hos 11₁ Ps 32₃**; **כִּי וַיְהִי** when **Gn 6₁ כִּי וַיְהִי** when, as **Gn 12₁₂ Ex 1₁₀**; the subject may precede **כִּי כִּי**: **כִּי כִּי** if the daughter of a priest **Lv 21₉**.
- 11. conditional: **if, in case** (Akk. vSoden *Gramm.* §162d, on *kī*): **כִּי אֲמַרְתִּי** suppose I say, meaning if I say **Jb 7₁₃ Nu 5₂₀**; thus coming close to the purely conditional **אִם**; in the casuistic regulations of the Book of the Covenant **כִּי** occurs in the main sentence **Ex 21₂**, **אִם** in the secondary sentences **21₃₋₅**; later on there is often no difference **Nu 5_{19f} Jb 38₅ :: 4-18**.
- 12. concessive: **although, even though**: **Is 16₁₂ 54₁₀ Hos 13₁₅ Ps 21₁₂ Pr 6₃₅**; **כִּי גַם** **Qoh 4₁₄**.
- 13. modal: **as** (Ug. *k*, Aistleitner 1271:1): **כִּי גִבְהוּ** **Is 55₉** (König, usu. cj. **כִּי גִבְהוּ** ! cf. **Ps 103₁₁ Qoh 7₆**).
- 14. final (cf. Latin *ut*): **כִּי יַעֲלֶה** that he should go up **1C 21₁₈ †**.
- Emendations: **Dt 32₉ rd. וַיְהִי** Sept.; **Jr 32_{30b} rd. כִּי**; **37₁₆ rd. וַיִּבֹא**; **49₁₉ rd. כִּי**.

כִּי־אֵם 4220

כִּי־אֵם **Gn 15₄ Nu 35₃₃ Neh 2₂**, otherwise **כִּי אֲמַר** Lachish 4:9 (→ Michaud *Pierre* 79²).

A. **כִּי** and **אֲנִי** introduce two clauses independent of each other: for if **Ex 8**₁₇ **Jos 23**₁₂, that if **Gn 47**₁₈, yea, if **1S 20**₉ **Qoh 11**₈, but if **Lam 3**₃₂ and elsewhere.

B. **כִּי** and **אֲנִי** form a logical unit (ca. 140 times).

—1. as an emphasising particle: a) **but** **Gn 40**₁₄, only **Jb 42**₈ (cf. Donner-R. *Inschriften* 191:2; alt. אֲנִי), really **1S 21**₆, nevertheless **Nu 24**₂₂; b) introducing a positive oath-clause (parallel with II **כִּי** A 1b) **surely** **Ju 15**₁₇ **1S 26**₁₀ **2S 15**₂₁ **2K 5**₂₀ **Jr 51**₁₄.

—2. as a particle of exception after a negative: a) **but** (ca. 70 times :: 140 times **כִּי**) **Gn 15**₄ **Dt 12**₁₄ **Jos 17**₃ **1K 8**₁₉ (:: **כִּי** **2C 6**₉, ? deliberately → Rudolph 212), **Jr 38**₆ **39**_{12K} (**כִּי**, → Geiger 255) **Am 8**₁₁, **אֲנִי כִּי לֹא** **1S 8**₁₉ (MSS לֹא); b) unless > **except**: i) preceding a verbal-clause: **unless, except** **Gn 32**₂₇ **Lv 22**₆ **2S 5**₆ **2K 4**₂₄ **Is 55**₁₀ **65**₆ **Am 3**₇ **Ru 3**₁₈, cj. **1S 27**₁; ii) preceding a noun: **only, except** **Gn 28**₁₇ **39**₉ **Lv 21**₂ **Nu 14**₃₀ **1S 30**₂₂ **2K 4**₂ **5**₁₅ **Qoh 3**₁₂ **Est 2**₁₅ **5**₁₂ **Da 10**₂₁ **2C 21**₁₇; iii) **כִּי אֲנִי נִי** ... who is blind if not (except) ... ? **Is 42**₁₉ (parallel with **כִּי**) and **כִּי אֲנִי** ... מַה **Mi 6**₈ what does Yahweh require but ... ?, meaning nothing except.

4221 כִּיד

*כִּיד: **כִּידוֹ** parallel with **הַחַמַּת שְׂרָי** **Jb 21**₂₀, according to context, destruction or the like; ? Arb. *ka'ada* to be sad; ? Eth. *kēda* to tread (under foot), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 423a) to tread, walk; ? rd. אִידוֹ or פִּידוֹ. †

4222 כִּידוֹר

*כִּידוֹר: Ug. *kdd* child, son (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1197), Arm. *kidadē* Uruk 11, 36 (Dahood *Fschr. Tisserant* 91): כִּידוֹרִי: son, **כִּידוֹרִי אֵשׁ** (parallel with **לְפִידִים**) meaning **sparks** **Jb 41**₁₁, ? cf. **בְּנֵי־רֶשֶׁף** 57. †

4223 כִּידוֹן

כִּידוֹן: MHeb. javelin, etym. ?: trad. javelin (Sept., Bardtke ThLZ (1955):401ff.), impossible because of **1QM 5:7, 10-13**: short sword (Yadin *War Scroll* 124, 129ff.; vdPloeg 94ff.; Carmignac VT 5:345ff.):

—hunting knife, **scimitar** (Kuhn ThLZ (1956):25ff.; Molin JSS 1:334ff.; Galling VTSupp. 15:165f.): **Jos 8**₁₈₋₂₆ **1S 17**₆₋₄₅ **Jr 6**₂₃ **50**₄₂ **Jb 39**₂₃ **41**₂₁ **Sir 46**₂; → **כִּידוֹן**. †

4224 כִּידוֹר

כִּידוֹר: כִּידוֹר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 476w; Syr. *kudrā* a bird of prey; ? Mnd.: **onslaught, battle** (Pesh., Vulg.)
מִלֶּךְ עֵתִיד לְכַכְדֵּר **Jb 15**₂₄. †

4225 כִּידוֹן

כִּידוֹן: n.m.; ? = כִּידוֹן; in n.loc. **כִּידוֹן גֵּרֵן** **1C 13**₉, = **גֵּרֵן נָכוֹן** **2S 6**₆, → **גֵּרֵן** B2, 3; Tur-Sinai VT 1:282f.
†

4226 כִּיּוֹן

כִּיּוֹן: Sept. Ρεφ/α1φαυ (**Acts 7**₄₃ var. of Ρόμφα, → Bauer *Wörterbuch* sv.), Jerome *Chion*: כּוֹן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480v, vocalised as כִּיּוֹן: **stand** (parallel with סִכַּת, → III כֵּן 2) Maag *Amos* 157; usu. rd. כִּיּוֹן, JArm.^{1g} reliable, Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 212a), ndiv. < Akk. *kayy(a)m/wānu*; normal, regular, steady (AHw. 420; CAD K:36ff.: a name of Saturn), Syr. *kēwān*, Arb. *kaiwān*: **Saturn** (→ KAT³ 408f; Meissner *Bab. Ass.* 2:130, 404): **Am 5**₂₆. †

4227 כִּיּוֹר

כִּיּוֹר See below under כִּיּוֹר and כִּיר (#4229).

4228 כִּיר

כִּיר See below under כִּיּוֹר and כִּיר (#4229).

4229 כִּיר/כִּיּוֹר

כִּיר and כִּיּוֹר: MHeb. JArm.^{1g}, Sam. Ben-H. 2:494b; lw. < Ass. (ultimately Urartian *kiri*) *kiūru* (AHw. 496a :: Albright *Religion* 170, 242) metal basin; Kelso §44; Honeyman 82: כִּירִים, כִּיר(וֹת):

—1. (bronze) **wash basin** **Ex 30**₁₈₋₂₈ **31**₉ **35**₁₆ **38** **39**₃₉ **40**₇₋₁₁₋₃₀ **Lv 8**₁₁;

—2. **cooking pot** **1S 2**₁₄ (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:57, 59); כִּיּוֹר אֵשׁ (parallel with אֵשׁ לְפִיר) a movable stove (Kelso §44; Dalman *Arbeit* 7:206, 234) **Zech 12**₆;

—3. **mobile basin** used for washing (Noth *Könige* 160f.) **1K 7**₃₀₋₃₈₋₄₃ **2K 16**₁₇ **2C 4**₆₋₁₄;

—4. **platform** (Sept., Vulg.) for the king in the court of the temple **2C 6**₁₃ (often cj. כִּיּוֹן) Albright *Religion* 170; Rudolph *Chr.* 212, cf. Ug., Syria 14 plate xvi, and Schäfer *ZAW* 56:165;

—**1K 7**₄₀ rd. הַסִּירוֹת Sept., Pesh.; Noth *Könige* 145. †

4230 כִּילִי

כִּילִי **Is 32**₅ and כִּלִּי (word-play with כִּלְיוֹ, 1QIs^a כִּילִי 32₇; etym. ?: parallel with נָבֵל :: נָרִיב and שׁוּעַ, ? **knave** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 502e). †

4231 כִּילָף

*כִּילָף (?); MHeb.² כִּילָף, כִּילָף, כִּילָף **axe**, lw. < Akk. *kalapp/bbu* pl. *kalappāti* pickaxe (AHw. 424a), JArm.^{1g} Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 207a) כִּילָף pickaxe; Soq. *killab* harpoon, > Arb. (Fraenkel 87) *kullāb(at)*, *kalbatān*, tongs, *kalb* hook (:: Rabin *Orientalia* 32:124f.: < Hittite *kullupi* axe, hoe); Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.*

391b) *kelāb* hook, *kalbat* tongs: כִּילָפוֹת, 2 MSS כִּילָפוֹת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 219g); **crowbar** (iron-tipped, Waschow 57) Ps 74₆, → חָרֵב 3. †

4232 כִּימָה

כִּימָה, Jerome *chima*: MHeb.², JArm.¹ כִּימָתָא* Syr. *kīmā*, Eth. *kēmā*, Tigr. (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 45; Leslau 26); Arb. *kaum*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 394a) *kom* heap, herd; Akk. *kimtu* family (AHw. 479a): **Pleiades** (Mowinckel *Sternnamen* 45ff; JHess *Fschr. Jacob* 94ff; Holscher *Hi.* 30f.; Dalman *Arbeit* 1:497ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1867); always with כְּסִיל Orion: Am 5₈ Jb 9₉, מְעַדְנֹת כְּסִיל 38₃₁. †

4233 כִּיס

כִּיס: MHeb., Pehl. EgArm. and Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 118), JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 215a) כִּיֶסָא; Arb. Soq. Eth. *kis*, NPers. *kyš*, Greek κίσις, Rotw. “*Kies*” = money (Wolf 2602); < Akk. *kīsu*, bag used by the Babylonian merchants for their weights (Zimmern 20; Lambert *Wisdom* 319f.; Yadin *Bar Kokhba* 1:160f.; AHw. 487b): **bag, purse**, for weights כִּיס אֲבָנֵי (Akk. *aban kīsi*). Pr 16₁₁, for gold Is 46₆; with deceptive weights מְרָמָה אֲבָנֵי מְרָמָה Mi 6₁₁ → מְרָמָה אֲבָנֵי Am 8₅, with various weights Dt 25₁₃; meaning: lot כִּיס אֶחָד parallel with גֹּרָל Pr 1₁₄;

—Pr 23₂₁ rd. Q כּוֹס. †

4234 כִּיר

*כִּיר: MHeb. כִּירָה, כִּירִים, כִּירִים cooking-furnace; Syr. *kūrā* > Arb. *kūr* and *kīr* (: Fraenkel 254), Eth. *kawar* forge, bellows; < Akk. *kī/ūru* < Sum. *gir* (Zimmern 32; Schulthess ZA 25:294ff.; AHw. 484b, 512b; Salonen BagMitt. 3:118); כִּירִים: **small stove** for two pots (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:6; 7:206; Kelso §45; Honeyman 82f. (: Elliger *Lev.* 153) Lv 11₃₅. †

4235 כִּיר

כִּיר: → כִּיור.

4236 כִּישוֹר

כִּישוֹר: ? lw. < Akk. (Sum. *giš-sur*) spinning instrument, Albright *Religion* 242⁶⁸: **whorl** (small disk at the lower end of the distaff to cause it to spin, Dalman *Arbeit* 5:50ff; Galling *Reallexikon* 360; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1835): Pr 31₁₉ (parallel with פְּלִיָּה). †

4237 כִּכָּה

כִּכָּה: doubling of *כָּה = כָּה (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:142); MHeb. כִּכָּה, DJD 2:292b כִּכָּה; Akk. *kīkī* as (AHw. 474b), EA *kīkā* (? Can.):

—1. **thus**, as will be said: Ex 12₁₁ 1K 1₄₈ Jr 13₉ 19₁₁;

—2. **thus**, as has been said: **Ex 29₃₅ Nu 8₂₆ 11₁₅ 15₁₁₋₁₃ Dt 25₉ 29₂₃ Jos 10₂₅ 1S 2₁₄ 19₁₇ 2S 17₂₁ 1K 1₆ 9₈ Jr 22₈ 28₁₁ 51₆₄ Ezk 4₁₃ Hos 10₁₅ Jb 1₅ Song 5₉ Est 6_{9,11} Neh 5₁₃ 2C 7₂₁;**

—3. **thus** (in such a degree) **הָלַךְ כְּכֹהֵל** so downcast (every morning) **2S 13₄**; **שִׁפְכָה לּוֹ** (the people) in such a situation **Ps 144₁₅**; **כְּכֹהֵל ... כַּאֲשֶׁר** as ... (even) so **Qoh 11₅**; **זֶה כְּכֹהֵל ... וְזֶה כְּכֹהֵל** one like this, another like that **2C 18₁₉**; **עַל־כֵּן כְּכֹהֵל** therefore **Est 9₂₆**;

—**Ezk 31₁₈** corrupt, dittography ? → **אֵי־כֹהֵל**. †

4238 כָּכָר

כָּכָר, SamP.^{M122} *kakkar*, **Gn 13₁₀₋₁₂** *kākar*, Or. **כַּכְרִי** (Kahle *Text* 73), Jerome *chachar*: MHeb. loaf of bread, talent, κί(γ)χαρας Josephus *Ant.* iii:6, 7; Ug. *kkr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1229); Pun. **ככר**, EgArm. **ככר** and **כנכר** (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 118); JArm.^{tb}, SamP. (Ben-H. 2:488b), Syr. talent, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 197a) **כַּכְרָא**; OSArb. *krkr* (ZAW 75:311); Akk. *kakkaru* (AHw. 422a) and Hittite *kaggari* baking (Friedrich *Heth. Wb.* 94b) round loaf, disk; orig. form **karkar*, *krr*, to be circular, Eth. Tigrin. (Leslau 26) *Ružička* 7f.; as talent, Akk. lw: cs. **כָּכָר** (rd. thus **Ex 37₂₄** with many MSS for **כָּכָר**), **כַּכְרִי**, **כַּכְרִי** and **כַּכְרוֹת**, du. **כַּכְרִימוֹ/רִימוֹ** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 234p); fem. (**Gn 13₁₀**, SamP. masc.):

—1. a disk shaped **round loaf** **Ex 29₂₃ 1S 2₃₆ Jr 37₂₁ Pr 6₂₆ 1C 16₃**; pl. **כַּכְרוֹת לָחֶם** **Ju 8₅ 1S 10₃**;

—2. **כַּכְרֵת עֵפֶרֶת** round **lead disk**, lead lid for an ephah **Zech 5₇**;

—3. **disk of gold or silver** used as weight or unit of value, talent (Galling *Reallexikon* 174ff.; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:309ff.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1928): **כָּכָר זָהָב** weight **2S 12₃₀ 1C 20₂ 1K 10₁₀₋₁₄ 2C 9₉** value **Ex 25₃₉ 37₂₄ 1K 9₁₄ 2K 18₁₄ 23₃₃ 2C 8₁₈ 36₃**; **כָּכָר כֶּסֶף** **1K 20₃₉ 2K 5₂₂ 15₁₉ 1C 19₆ 2K 18₁₄ 23₃₃ 2C 25₆ 27₅ 36₃ Est 3₉ 1C 29₄**, **כָּכָר הַכֶּסֶף** **Ex 38₂₇**; one hundred thousand **זָהָב כַּכְרִים** **1C 22₁₄ 29₇**, seven thousand **זָהָב כַּכְרֵי** **29_{4a}** (rd. - **כָּכָר**, →4b, Delitzsch *Schreibfehler* §134c), six hundred **זָהָב טוֹב לְכַכְרִים** **2C 3₈**; **כַּכְרִים כֶּסֶף** **1K 16₂₄ 2K 5₂₃**; ten **כַּכְרֵי כֶּסֶף** **5₅**; six hundred and fifty **כַּכְרֵי לְכַכְרִים** (read thus, → 27a) worth double talents **Ezr 8₂₆**; one hundred thousand **כֶּסֶף כַּכְרִים** **1C 22₁₄**; ten thousand **כַּכְרֵי כֶּסֶף** **1C 29₇**; metal which is not named **Ex 38_{24f-27-29} 1K 9₂₈ 2K 5₂₃ 2C 25₉**; one **כָּכָר כֶּסֶף** = three thousand **שְׁקָל** **Ex 38₂₅**, the same at Ugarit, Syria 15:141;

—4. **vicinity**, territory around a place (smaller than **סְבִיבוֹת** **Neh 12₂₈**; Yemenite *kurkur*, Rabin *AWArab.* 28; Barr *Philology* 100): **כָּכָר הַיַּרְדֵּן** the wide southern part of Ghor (Noth *Könige* 164) **Gn 13_{10f} 1K 7₄₆ 2C 4₁₇**, > **כָּכָר הַיַּרְדֵּן** **Gn 19₁₇₋₂₅ Dt 34₃ 2S 18₂₃ Neh 12₂₈** **אֲנָשֵׁי הַבְּהֵמָה הַכַּכְרִי** **3₂₂** > **הַבְּהֵמָה הַכַּכְרִי** **Gn 19₂₈**, **הַבְּהֵמָה הַכַּכְרִי** **Gn 13₁₂ 19₂₉** (= Sodom and Gomorrah etc., Albright *BASOR* 14:7ff.). †

4239 כָּל

*כָּלִי → כָּלִי.

4240 כָּל

כָּל, פֹּל, Jr 33_{8K}, SamP.^{M116} *kal* (Brönno JSS 13:200): II כָּלֵל (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 455f.); MHeb.; Ug. *kl*, Ph. כָּל, Poenulus 945 *chyl* (Sznycer 83f.), Moabite, Lachish, OArm., Yaud. EgArm., Nab., Palm. and Hatra also כָּוֵל (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 118f); BArm. כָּל, JArm. כָּלָא, CPArm. Syr. *kul*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 206b); Akk. *kalū* (AHw. 427a), *kullatu* (AHw. 501b), OAss. *kulu* (ZA 38:249); OSArb. *kl*, Arb. *kullu*, Eth. *k^welu*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 389b); Fitzmyer *Biblica* 38:170ff.: (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 267f) cs. כָּל Gn 2₅, most instances: כָּל־; כָּל Ps 35₁₀ and Pr 19₇ פֹּל Jr 33_{8K} (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 268j), וְכָל Lam 4₁₂ = K וְכָל, Q Sept. כָּל; כָּל/וֹה, fem. כָּלָה and כָּלָא (preceding א) Ezk 36₅; 2nd. masc. כָּלָךְ Mi 2₁₂, 2nd. fem. כָּלָךְ, כָּלָךְ, Is 22₁ Song 4₇; כָּלָם, כָּלָם Jr 15₁₀ (for כָּלָה); 2S 23₆ (for כָּלָה rd. כָּלָם, Beer-M. §46:2c :: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252o); כָּלָנָה Gn 42₃₆ Pr 31₂₉ and כָּלָהנָה 1K 7₃₇ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252p), כָּלָנֶם, כָּלָנוּ: **the whole** (THAT 1:828ff.).

—1. a) abs. כָּל־: i) **all, the whole**: כָּל־הַכָּל Qoh 1₂, כָּל־הַכָּל Qoh 11₅, כָּל־הַכָּל the prophecy of all this Is 29₁₁, Sir 42₂₃ 43₂₇ יוֹצֵר הַכָּל creator of the universe Jr 10₁₆/51₁₉ (THAT 1:830); הַכָּוֵל “lord/god of the universe” 11QPs 151_{7f}; DJD 4, 55:7-8, cf. Rabinowitz ZAW 76:194f.; (Aššur-) *bēl-kāla* (Tallqvist *Ass. Gott.* 52f.), Palm. כָּל מֵרָא and Syr., Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 167; Brockelmann *Lex.* 401b; ii) **all, everyone, everybody**: כָּל־בְּכֹל with his hand against every man Gn 16₁₂, כָּל־סָר Ps 14₃, כָּל־לְכָל for all Qoh 3₁₉; b) כָּל־: i) **all, everything** כָּל־עֲשָׂה Is 44₂₄, Jb 13₁; כָּל־אֲשֶׁר all that Gn 39₅ (: אֲשֶׁר־כָּל exactly as, enhances כָּל־אֲשֶׁר, Gn 6₂₂ 2K 18₃); כָּל־אָמַר he says to everyone Qoh 10₃; כָּל־חֹבֵל Jb 42₂; ii) **all**: כָּל־וְתָמוּ and all of them shall meet their end Jr 44₁₂.

—2. preceding a determinate noun expressing a unit; כָּל־הָאָרֶץ the **whole** earth Gn 9₁₉, כָּל־הַיּוֹם Is 28₂₄ כָּל־עַמִּי my whole people Gn 41₄₀, כָּל־הָהָה the whole of her Gn 13₁₀; Jb 38₁₈ (Sept. πῶσον, cj. כָּמֶה).

—3. appositional and with suffix (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 2:214f.): כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל Israel, its whole, meaning the whole of Israel 2S 2₉ (cf. כָּל־אֶרֶם Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222: A 5), כָּל־הָעָם Is 9₈; כָּל־כָּל twice: כָּל־בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל Ezk 11₁₅ (→ Zimmerli 200).

—4. preceding an indeterminate word: כָּל־פֶּה the whole mouth Is 9₁₁, (: 9₁₆ every mouth), כָּל־לֵב with the whole heart 2K 23₃.

—5. following an enumeration: **total, in all**: כָּל־עָרִים עָשָׂר the total of the cities, in all they were Jos 21₂₆; cf. 3Q 15:i: 3, 10 etc. (DJD 3, 253:145).

—6. preceding plural **all**: כָּל־הַגּוֹיִם Is 2₂, כָּל־כָּל all of them Ps 102₂₇; with כָּל repeated: כָּל־כָּל נְוִיִּם כָּל־כָּל Is 14₁₈, כָּל־בְּכוֹרֵי כָּל all the firstfruits of everything Ezk 44₃₀.

—7. preceding collective **all**: כָּל־הָאָדָם all men Gn 7₂₁, כָּל־הַבְּהֵמָה 2₂₀.

—8. preceding a generic word, the individual members of which are focused: **every**: כָּל־הָבֵן every man who was a son, i.e. every son Ex 1₂₂, כָּל־הָעִיר all that is a city, i.e. every city Jr 4₂₉, כָּל־הַמְּקוֹם in every place Ex 20₂₄ (König ZAW 42:435f.) כָּל־הָאִישׁ every man 2S 15₂ = כָּל־כָּל everyone Is 1₂₃ 9₁₆ Jr 6₁₃ Hab 1₉ Ps 29₉

with inf. בְּכָל־יַחַם at every getting hot, i.e. whenever they got hot **Gn 30**⁴¹, בְּכָל־קְרָאֵנוּ whenever we call **Dt 4**⁷.

—9. preceding a singular without an article: **every**: a) כָּל־עַם every nation **Est 3**⁸, כָּל־בַּיִת every house **Is 24**¹⁰; b) כָּל־לִבְבוֹ הַכִּיּוֹן בְּעַד כָּל־לִבְבוֹ הַכִּיּוֹן everyone who strives after it **2C 30**^{18f} and כָּל־לִבְבוֹ הַכִּיּוֹן everyone whose spirit God had stirred **Ezr 1**⁵, a relative clause without אֲשֶׁר (Brockelman *Heb. Syn.* §31a; and II לָ); c) כָּל־אִישׁ חֵיִל all fighting men **Ju 3**²⁹.

—10. qualitative: a) = παντοῖος, of every kind, **any** (cf. πᾶν ποιητόν **Matthew 5**¹¹): כָּל־בְּהֵמָה any beast **Lv 18**²³ (: **20**¹⁵), כָּל־דְּבָרַי any thing **Ru 4**⁷, כָּל־כֶּפֶר **Pr 6**³⁵, לְכָל־עוֹן **Dt 19**¹⁵; b) of all sorts: כָּל־טוֹב all sorts of valuable objects **Gn 24**¹⁰, כָּל־עֵץ **Lv 19**²³, כָּל־מִכָּר **Neh 13**¹⁶; c) בכל תוכלו as much as you can **Sir 43**³⁰.

—11. with a negative that is in most cases separated, and therefore stressed: **no ... at all**: לֹא ... מִכָּל from no tree at all **Gn 3**¹, לֹא כָּל־מְלָאכָה no work at all **Ex 12**¹⁶, אִין כָּל־רוּחַ **Hab 2**¹⁹, אִינ־כֹּל nothing whatever **2S 12**³, הַכֹּל ... לֹא nothing at all **Ps 49**¹⁸, כָּל־טְמֵאָה אֶל־תֹּאכַל not to eat any unclean thing **Ju 13**¹⁴.

—12. כָּל with casus pendens (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §144): כָּל־אִישׁ זֹבַח any man who was sacrificing each time somebody sacrificed **1S 2**¹³, כָּל־הָרַע אֵיב each time an enemy **Ps 74**³.

—13. כָּל in adverbial acc. (Gesenius-K. §128e): a) stressed: כָּל־עוֹד **because ... still 2S 1**⁹, the whole duration, i.e. as long as **Jb 27**³; b) ? **completely** (always before a verb, → Rudolph *Hos.* 247): כָּל הַבְּאִישׁ **Is 30**^{5k}, כָּל־תְּשֻׂא עוֹן **Hos 14**³ (→ Rudolph), אַךְ כָּל־הַבֵּל **Ps 39**⁶ (text ?).

—Emendations: **Gn 4**²² rd. כָּל־לִטֵּשׁ אָבִי; **1K 10**¹⁵ rd. בָּלוּ (Rudolph *Chr.* 222f.); **Jb 17**⁷ cj. כְּלִים (→ כְּלָה, Hölscher); **Jb 24**²⁴ rd. כִּמְלוּחַ; **Neh. 3**³⁴ dl.; → כָּל־חֲזוּהָ.

כלא 4241

כלא: MHeb. to withhold, also to scare away (birds from the temple); Ug. *kl*, EgArm. and Arm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 120), JArm., SamP. (Ben-H. 2:495b), CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 216b); Akk. *kalū* (AHw. 428a), Arb. *kala'a*, Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 391b; Leslau 26); Arb. *kal'a*; Botterweck *Triliterismus* 38.

qal: pf. כָּלְאָה, כָּלְאוּ; impf. אֶכְלֵא, תִּכְלְאִי; impv. כָּלְאֵם; inf. כָּלּוֹא; pt. כָּלְאָה; in transition to I כָּלְהָ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 375; already in EgArm.): pf. כָּלְאֵתִי, כָּלּוּ, כָּלְתִינִי; impf. יִכְלֶה:

—1. to **restrain, shut up** (THAT 1:831ff.) **Nu 11**²⁸ **1S 6**¹⁰ **Jr 32**³ **Hg 1**¹⁰ (rd. שָׁלַם) **Ps 40**¹² cj. **56**¹⁴ (rd. כָּלְאָתְךָ) and **74**¹¹ (rd. תִּכְלְאֵה and בְּקֶרֶב) **119**¹⁰¹ (מִן from) **Qoh 8**⁸; שִׁפְתַיִם כָּלְאָה to hold one's lips together **Ps 40**¹⁰; abs. **Is 43**⁶; to hinder cj. **Ps 59**¹⁴ (? rd. כָּלְאָה כָּלְאָה Gunkel);

—2. with acc. and מִן: to **withhold** something from someone **Gn 23**⁶; with inf., to prevent a person from **1S 25**³³;

—3. כָּלַא to imprison a person Jr 32 Ps 88₉ (add אָנִי). †

nif: impf. וַיִּכְלֹא, וַיִּכְלֹא:

—1. to be kept back, restrained (water) Gn 8₂ Ezk 31₁₅;

—2. to be prevented Ex 36₆ (with מִן). †

Der. כָּלַא, כָּלִיא, *מִכְלֹא.

כלא 4242

II כִּלֵּא: inf. pi. כִּלֵּא Da 9₂₄; secondary var. of → I כִּלֵּה.

כָּלַא 4243

כָּלַא: I כִּלֵּא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 569o; ? var. כָּלִיא; ? Moabite (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 120; → Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2:177); Arb. *kallā* < Akk. *makallu*^e (AHw. 588a), *kīlu*, *killu*, imprisonment (AHw. 476): כָּלֵאִים, כָּלֵאוֹ: imprisonment, prison:

—1. כָּלַא (ה) בֵּית (Akk. *bīt kīli*, AHw. 133b) 1K 22₂₇ 2K 17₄ 25₂₇ (Sept.^{BA} כָּלֵאוֹ, BH :: Montgomery-G.) Is 42₇ Jr 37₁₅₋₁₈ 2C 18₂₆, Jr 37₄ and 52₃₁ בֵּית הַכְּלִיא (K הַכְּלִיא, Q הַכְּלִיא), pl. בְּתֵי כְּלֵאִים (Gesenius-K. §124q) Is 42₂₂;

—2. כְּלֵאוֹ בְּגָדֵי כְּלֵאוֹ his prison garments 2K 25₂₉/Jr 52₃₃. †

כָּלַא 4244

כָּלַא Ezk 36₅: rd. כָּלַה (→ כָּל). †

כָּלֵאב 4245

כָּלֵאב: n.m. 2S 3₃: ? < כָּלֵאב “entirely the father” (Rudolph *Chr.* 26f); = הַנִּיאֵל 1C 3₁; Sept.^{AL} Δαλουια, → III דָּלָל. †

כָּלֵאִים 4246

כָּלֵאִים: כִּלֵּא, du., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 569o; MHeb. forbidden (as in BHeb.) mating or hybridisation of two different species; Ug. *kl't* both hands (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1231, not yet dual!), Eth. *kel'ē/ētu*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 392a) *kel'it*, Arb. *kilā*, *kiltā*, both; Soq. *ke'ala*, Akk. *kilallān*, *kilattān* (AHw. 475a; Holma *Körperteile* 121): כָּלֵאִים:

—1. of two kinds, forbidden בְּהִמָּה, שָׂרָה, כָּרֶם, Lv 19_{19a} Dt 22₉; כִּי שֶׁעֲטָנוּ בְּגָדֵי כִי, Lv 19_{19b}, cf. Dt 22₁₁ (Arb. magic practices, Goldziher ZAW 20:36f.; Ass. CT 16: pl. 21, 178ff.; Yadin *Bar Kokhba* 1:170, 173);

—2. cj. both Pr 22₂ for כָּלֵם, ? rd. כָּלֵאִיָּהִם Sept.; ? Ps 89₄₃ for כָּל = כָּלֵאִ* (before א), parallel with יָמִין as Ug. (Dahood Biblica 46:327ff.). †

4247 כָּלֵב

*כָּלֵב → כָּלֵב and n.m., n.trib. כָּלֵב, Arb. *kalaba* to grab (Eilers WdO 3:132¹) or onomatopoeic, “to yap” (WThomas VT 10:410ff.); Arb. *kaliba*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 216b) to be mad.

4248 כָּלֵב

כָּלֵב, SamP.^{M116} *kāleb*: כָּלֵב: orig. form **kalib* (HBauer ZAW 48:79f.); MHeb.; Ug. *klb*, *klbt*, *kalbu*, (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1233), Ph. EgArm. and Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 120), JArm. SamP. (Ben-H. 2:493a) CPArm. Syr. (abs. and cs. *kleb*) Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 197a) כָּלֵבָא, Arb. Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 391b) *kalb*, OSArb. (ZAW 75:311), Akk. *kalbu*; Arb. *kaliba* and Syr. *kleb* denom. to behave like a dog: כָּלֵבִים, כָּלֵבִי, כָּלֵבִי **dog** (Bodenheimer *An. Life* 128f.; Nagel ZA 55:171ff.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 752f; PDale-Green *Dog* (London, 1966); unclean and sacred at the same time, BA 30:119f.:

—1. the animal: a) manner of drinking לִקְקֹ: Ju 7₅₋₇ (Frazer *Folklore* 2:465ff.); b) watch-dog (of the herd) Is 56_{10f} Jb 30₁, of house and tent Ex 11₇; c) hound Ps 22₁₇₋₂₁ (Gerleman Bull. Soc. Royales des Lettres de Lund (1945-1946):10); a dog in the street without a master, unclean (special breed ?) Ex 22₃₀ 1K 14₁₁ 16₄ 21_{19-23f} 22₃₈ 2K 9₁₀₋₃₆ Jr 15₃ Ps 59₇₋₁₅ 68₂₄ Pr 26₁₁ (returns to its vomit).¹⁷;

—2. metaph. a) despicable, also Arb.: 1S 17₄₃ Qoh 9₄ (כָּ' חַי'); b) self-abasing (also in EA and Lachish): כָּ' מֵת 1S 24₁₅ 2S 9₈ 16₉ 2K 8_{13G}, כָּ' רֵאשׁ 2S 3₈ (particular dog or baboon ? WThomas VT 10:417ff.); c) **faithful servant** (→ 1b), of a high person, also of a God (Akk., WThomas VT 10:424ff.): 2S 7₂₁ and 1C 17₁₉ (rd. כָּלֵבֵךְ Rudolph *Chr.* 132); d) the (ritual) **paederaste**: כָּ' מְחִיר כָּ' כָּלֵבֵךְ parallel with זֹנֶה אֶתְנֶן Dt 23₁₉, Ug. (Aistleitner 1313), Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 121), cf. JArm.^b; cf. ἰ κύω also penis; → Smith *Religion* 596; Montgomery-G. 268f; Rudolph ZAW 75:68 :: WThomas 425f., Dale-Green *Dog* (see above) 174;

—3. **sacrifice of dogs** Is 66₃, → Smith *Religion* 291f., 596;

—Is 56₁₁ rd. לְבָאִים or לְבָאִים. †

4249 כָּלֵב

כָּלֵב, SamP.^{M118} *kīlab* Sept. Xαλεβ: n.m., n.trib.; = כָּלֵב: Ug. n.m. *klb*; Mari *Kalban* (Huffmon 221); Ph. כָּלֵבֵאִי (Benz *Names* 131f.); EgArm. כָּלֵבֵאִי (Aimé-G. no. 87b:13, 21); Nab. כָּלֵבו Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 296; Palm. *klb*'y (Stark *Names* 92b); OSArb. *Klb* (Ryckmans 2:77); Amor. *kalban* (Huffmon 152); Arb. *Kulaib*, Χολαίβος (Periplus; Conti 25), Nöldeke *Beitr.* 79 :: Noth 230: rabid, Arb. *kalib*: **Caleb**:

—1. בְּנֵי־פְנֵה (→ Noth *Geschichte* 57; Rudolph *Chr.* 20f.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 921; Eissfeldt BiOr. 24:3) Nu 13₆ 14₆₋₃₀₋₃₈ 26₆₅ 32₁₂ 34₁₉ Dt 1₃₆ Jos 14_{6-13f} 15₁₃ 21₁₂ 1C 6₄₁ Sir 46₇ כָּ' בְּנֵי־פְנֵה 1C 4₁₅; Nu 13₃₀ 14₂₄ Jos 15₁₄₋₁₆₋₁₈ Ju 1₁₂₋₁₅₋₂₀ 3₉; נָבִי כָּ' בְּנֵי כָּ' 1S 30₁₄; → כָּלֵבֵבֵב 1S 25₃;

—1. to **complete, bring to an end** (THAT 1:831ff.); a) building: **Gn 6**₁₆ **1K 6**₉, cj. **Neh 3**₃₄ (? **בְּנִינָם**, Rudolph), **מִעֲשֵׂהָ** **Ex 5**₁₃, **מִלְאָכָה** **40**₃₃ (:: **Gn 2**₂, → 3a), **שָׂרָה לְקַצֵּר פֶּאֶת**, to reap completely **Lv 19**₉; → **חָק** **Ex 5**₁₄, **דָּבַר** cj. **Ps 56**₅₋₁₁; to deal with **אֵלֶּה** all this **Ezr 9**₁, to accomplish **רָעָה** **Pr 16**₃₀; b) to complete a period of time: days **Ezk 4**₆₋₈ **43**₂₇ **Ps 78**₃₃ **Jb 36**₁₁; years **Ps 90**₉; c) expressions: **הַחֵל וְכֵלָה** from beginning to end **1S 3**₁₂, **עַד־כֵּלָה** until the destruction **2K 13**₁₇₋₁₉ **Ezr 9**₁₄, **עַד לְכֵלָה** until it (the chest) was full **2C 24**₁₀;

—3. to finish, **cease to**: a) with **מִן**: cj. **Gn 2**₂ (rd. **מִכֵּל־מִלְאָכָתוֹ**, Budde ZAW 34:244, cf. 2_{2b}); with **בְּ**, with **Ezr 10**₁₇ **2C 20**₂₃, **Gn 44**₁₂; b) with inf. i) with **לְ**: **לְדַבֵּר וַיִּכְלַל** to finish speaking **Gn 17**₂₂ (50 times), cj. **Dt 31**₁ (Sept., confirmed by 4Q), **לְבַרְךָ** **Gn 27**₃₀, **לְשִׁתּוֹ** and **לְהַשְׁקֵתוֹ** **Gn 24**₁₉ (:: **לְקַצֵּר**, → 1a); ii) with **מִן** (7 times) **מִדְּבַר** **Ex 34**₃₃;

—4. a) to **use up**: **חֲצִיִּם** **Dt 32**₂₃, **מִדְּרוֹת** to finish measuring **Ezk 42**₁₅; b) to finish > to **consume**: anger (parallel with **שָׂכַךְ**) **Lam 4**₁₁, a country **Gn 41**₃₀, to cause to fail (the eyes) **Lv 26**₁₆ (Jenni 83) **1S 2**₃₃ **Jb 31**₁₆; c) to **destroy** (32 times) **Ex 32**₁₀ **33**₃, **הַפְּשַׁע**, **כֵּלָה** **Da 9**₂₄ (alt. as 1 to complete, or **כֵּלָה** to check), **Ps 59**₁₄ (text ?);

—**Jr 5**₃ cj. **וְהִכְלִימוּם כָּלֵם** (Sutcliffe JSS 5:348f.); **Ps 74**₁₁ rd. **תִּכְלֶה** (root **כלא**!); **90**₉ rd. **כָּלוּ**; **Da 12**₇ rd. **כִּכְלוֹת**.

pu: pf. **כָּלוּ**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 424 (? rd. **כָּלוּ**); impf. **וַיִּכְלוּ**: to be finished **Gn 2**₁ **Ps 72**₂₀. †

Der. **כָּלוּ**; **כָּלוּ**, **כָּלוּ**, **כָּלוּ**, **כָּלוּ**, **כָּלוּ**; n.m. **כָּלוּ**.

4252 כלה

II כלא: → כלה*.

4253 כלה

III כלי: → כלה*.

4254 כָּלוּ

*כָּלוּ: I כלה, serves as pt. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 318p): **כָּלוּ**, SamP.^{M117} *kellot* (? = **כָּלוּ**):

—1. **longing** for (**אֵל**) **Dt 28**₃₂;

—2. **failing** cj. **Jb 17**₇ (rd. **כָּלוּ** Hölscher *Hiob*). †

4255 כָּלוּ

כָּלָה, SamP.^{M117} *kella*: I כלה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 450g, 593q :: ZDMG 71:411f.: < כָּלָה 3rd. pf. “it is over”); frequently DSS, MHeb. כָּלְיָה, Bab. vocalisation כָּלְיָה: **complete destruction** 1S 20³³ Da 11¹⁶ Sir 44¹⁷, לְכָלָה for complete destruction, annihilation Ezk 13¹³ 2C 12¹²; כָּלְכָלָה עָשָׂה Jr 4²⁷ 5¹⁰ Nah 1⁹ Zeph 1¹⁸, with כָּ Jr 30^{11a-b} 46^{28a-b} Nah 1⁸ (rd. בְּקַמְיוֹ), with II אֵת Jr 5¹⁸ Ezk 11¹³ 20¹⁷ (rd. אֵתָם); כָּ אֵתָם (עָשָׂה) a decided annihilation (→ I חֲרַץ nif.) Is 10²³ 28²² Da 9²⁷, → 26; Sir. 40¹⁰ the Flood (Sept.);

—Gn 18²¹ and Ex 11¹ rd. ? כָּלָה completely. †

4256 כָּלָה

כָּלָה: II כלל “the veiled one” (Brockelmann *Lex.* 327a :: Gesenius-B.); MHeb. daughter-in-law, bride, JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:487b), CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 197b), Ug. *klt*, Akk. *kallātu*, Ass. -*atu/-utu* (AHw. 426a); Arb. *kannat* (WRSmith *Kinship* 292) ? Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 416b) *kantō* term for girl; Sarb. *kela/o/un* (Leslau 26), Soq. *kelān* fiancé: כָּלְתוּ, כָּלְתָה/כָּתְתָה (SamP.^{M116} *keltak*), כָּלְתִיךָ: who first is subordinate to her father, then to her husband and, as his substitute, to her father-in-law (Rost *Fschr. Bertholet* 451f.):

—1. **bride** Is 49¹⁸ 61¹⁰ (parallel with חָתָן) 62⁵ Jr 2³² 7³⁴ 16⁹ 25¹⁰ 33¹¹ Jl 2¹⁶ Song 4⁸⁻¹² 5¹;

—2. (young) **daughter-in-law** Gn 11³¹ 38¹¹⁻¹⁶⁻²⁴ Lv 18¹⁵ 20¹² 1S 4¹⁹ Ezk 22¹¹ Hos 4^{13f} Mi 7⁶ Ru 1⁶⁻⁸⁻²² 2²⁰⁻²² 4¹⁵ 1C 2⁴;

—3. newly-married woman cj. 2S 17³.

Der. כָּלְיָלָת. †

4257 כָּלְהִי

כָּלְהִי, Bomberg כָּלְוִהִי; Q כָּלְוִהוּ, K ? : n.m.; corrupt, → Beyer *Ezra* 92; Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 99: Ezr 10³⁵. †

4258 כָּלוּא

כָּלוּא: Jr 37⁴ and 52³¹ Q (K כָּלְיָא): → כָּלָא.

4259 כָּלוּב

I כָּלוּב: II כרב to weave, interlace Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 399b) *karba* to tie up; MHeb.; Syr. *kalbāšā*; Can. *kilubu* gloss of *ḥuḥāru* bird-trap (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 121; AHw. 353a); Arb. *kalabš* manacle, Eth. *karabō* basket, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 400a) *kerb* knot (in wood); > Greek κλω/ουβός bird-cage (Lewy *Fremdwörter* 129; Mayer 329; Masson 108⁴); something woven, interlaced, (ThZ 7:77f.):

—1. **basket** used for fruit Am 8^{1f};

—2. **bird-cage** Jr 5²⁷ Sir 11²⁸; →

4260 כָּלוּב

II כְּלוּב, Sept. Χαλεβ, Χελουβ: n.m.; = I (Noth 226):

—1. 1C 4₁₁;

—2. 1C 27₂₆; → כְּלוּבִי. †

4261 כְּלוּבִי

כְּלוּבִי: n.m.; Ug. *Klby, Kalbiya*, (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1233), Ph. (*Fschr. Eissfeldt* A 64f.), Χελβης, Josephus *Apion* and EgArm. כְּלוּבִי (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 120), caritative of II כְּלוּב (Noth 39; Rudolph *Chr.* 12): 1C 2₉, cj. 4₁ for כְּרוּמִי.

4262 כְּלוּלַת

*כְּלוּלַת: כְּלָה: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472y: כְּלוּלַתִּיךְ; **betrothal-time, being a bride Jr 2₂. †**

4263 כְּלַח

I כְּלַח, כְּלַח: ? Arb. *kalaha* to look stern (BDB 480), :: Dahood, *Fschr. Gruenthaner* 56: mixed form < כַּח and כַּל: **ripeness, ripe age Jb 5₂₆, vigour 30₂.**

4264 כְּלַח

II כְּלַח, כְּלַח, כְּלַח, SamP.^{M116} *Kella*: Sept. Χαλακ/χ, one uncial -λλ-; n.loc. Ass. *Kalhu*, modern *T. Nimrud*, RLV 6:196a; Parrot *Arch.* 1:424ff.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 920; WThomas *Archaeology* 57ff.: built by Nimrod **Gn 10_{11f.} †**

4265 כְּלַח־חֹזָה

כְּלַח־חֹזָה, Sept. (→ Rahlfs) χολεζε: n.m.; ? “he sees everything”, or “every seer”, orig. a family of soothsayers (cf. הלוח־שׁ Neh 3₁₂, Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 117):

—1. Neh 3₁₅;

—2. Neh 11₅. †

4266 כְּלִי

כְּלִי (320 times), SamP.^{M116} *kili*: ? III כְּלִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 577h), = כוּל; MHeb. (abs. also כְּלִי) vessel, utensil, garment; ? Palm. pl. כְּלִין (Inghold-S. *Rec. Palm.* p. 145); Arb. *kulyat* part of a bow; Omani Arb. *kelaw* jugs (Vollers ZDMG 49:514), Tigr. *kalē* pot (*Wb.* 389b): כְּלִי, כְּלִי, כְּלִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 619o, MHeb.) כְּלִי: utensil in the broadest sense of the word:

—1. **vessel, receptacle** (Kelso §46) **Gn 31**³⁷, made of wood **Lv 11**³², מִשְׁקָה כְּלִי 1K 10²¹, כְּלִי חֶרֶשׁ **Lv 6**²¹, כְּלִי יוֹצֵר 2S 17²⁸, פְּתוּחַ כְּלִי open **Nu 19**¹⁵, for the storage of documents **Jr 32**¹⁴, wine, oil, fruits **40**¹⁰, food **Ezk 4**⁹, beverage **Ru 2**⁹, cereals **Gn 42**²⁵, bread-sack **1S 9**⁷, shepherd's bag **17**⁴⁰;

—2. **piece of equipment**: a) non-religious: of leather **Lv 13**⁴⁹, furniture **Gn 45**²⁰ **Ex 27**¹⁹, in the tent **Nu 19**¹⁸; שׂוֹמֵר הַבְּקָר כֶּ' harness for cattle **2S 24**²², for riding **1S 8**¹², in the ship **Jon 1**⁵, in the camp **1S 10**²², שׂוֹמֵר הַבְּקָרִים with the baggage **1S 17**²², שׂוֹמֵר הַבְּקָרִים baggage for exile **Jr 46**¹⁹; b) cultic: for slaughtering **Ezk 40**⁴², utensils of the altar **Ex 38**³, in the מוֹעֵד אֶהֱלֵנוּ **Nu 3**⁸ **2K 23**⁴; כְּלִי יְיָ אֶהֱלֵנוּ **Is 52**¹¹; musical instruments: נְבִל כְּלִי **Ps 71**²², נְבִלִים כֶּ' **1C 16**⁵, שִׁיר כֶּ' **2C 5**¹³ **7**⁶ **23**¹³ **Am 6**⁵ (alt. songs, tunes, or cj. - כְּלִי), עֲזָרֵינוּ כֶּ' with mighty instruments of Yahweh **2C 30**²¹ (Rudolph, usu. cj. בְּכַלְעֵנוּ, **1C 13**⁸);

—3. **implement, instrument** **Gn 49**⁵, אִישׁ וְכֵלָיו **Jr 22**⁷, כְּלִי מַפְצֹץ **Ezk 9**², כְּלִי מִשְׁחָחוּ 9¹; כְּלִי הַצַּדִּיק hunting equipment **Gn 27**³;

—4. other things: a) **ornament**: כֶּסֶף וְדָבָר זָהָב כֶּ' **Gn 24**⁵³ **Ex 3**²², כֶּלֶה כֶּ' **Is 61**¹⁰, כֶּ' תַּפְאֲרֵתְךָ **Ezk 16**¹⁷; b) **garments**: גִּבְרֵי כְּלִי **Dt 22**⁵ (parallel with שְׂמֹלֶתָהּ) (alt. body, 4QSam^a, Sept. - כְּלִי; → Stoebe *Fschr. Baumgärtel* 182ff.); c) **weapons** **2K 7**¹⁵, נִשְׂא כְּלָיו his armour-bearer **Ju 9**⁵⁴ **1S 14**¹⁻⁶ **16**²¹ *בֵּית כְּלִים* arsenal **2K 20**¹³/**Is 39**² (alt. treasure house; Dahood *AnalBi.* 10:28f.: wine-cellar = חֶבֶר (בֵּית) כְּלִי **Qoh 9**¹⁸, מִלְחָמָתוֹ כְּלִי **Dt 1**⁴¹ **Ju 18**¹¹ **1S 8**¹² **Jr 21**⁴ **Ezk 32**²⁷; כְּלִי מוֹת instruments of death **Ps 7**¹⁴;

—5. vessel, meaning **ship, boat** (cf. Akk. *unūtu* Salonen *Landfahrzeuge* 8f., σκάφος, French *vaisseau*) **Is 18**², cj. **60**⁹ (for כִּי-לִי rd. כְּלִי, parallel with אֲנִיּוֹת);

—**Jr 25**³⁴ rd. כְּאֵילִי; **Ezr 1**⁶ rd. בַּכֶּל.

כְּלִי 4267

כְּלִי **Is 32**⁷: → כִּילִי.

כְּלִיא 4268

כְּלִיא **Jr 37**⁴ **52**³¹: K כְּלִיא; Q כְּלִיא; → כְּלִיא.

כְּלִיָּה 4269

*כְּלִיָּה, SamP.^{M117} *kelyot*, Ben-H. *ka-*: MHeb. כְּלִיָּה (Bab. vocalisation) pl. כְּלִיּוֹת, Sam. (Tg. **Ex 29**¹³⁻²² and elsewhere), Ug. **klyt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1237; Aistleitner 1319), JArm. CPArm. Syr. כְּלִיָּתָא, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 207a); Arb. *kulyat*, Soq. *kloy* entrails, Eth. *k'elīt*, Copt. dual σλωτε (Crum 962), Akk. *kalītu* (AHw. 425a): כְּלִי(וֹ)תִיהֶם, כְּלִיּוֹתֵי, כְּלִיּוֹת, כְּלִי(וֹ)ת; tantum pl. ?: **kidneys** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1311):

—1. as **part** of the body of a sacrificial animal: **Ex 29**¹³⁻²² **Lv 3**⁴⁻¹⁰⁻¹⁵ **4**⁹ **7**⁴ **8**¹⁶⁻²⁵ **9**¹⁰⁻¹⁹ **Is 34**⁶;

—2. as the innermost, **most secret part of man**, parallel with לֵב as Ug.: a) **Jr 12₂ Ps 73₂₁ 139₁₃ Jb 16₁₃ 19₂₇ Pr 23₁₆ Lam 3₁₃**; b) with בְּחֶן together with לֵב **Jr 11₂₀ Ps 7₁₀**, formally analysed **Jr 17₁₀ 20₁₂**, with צָרָה **Ps 26₂**, with יָסַר **Ps 16₇**

—3. metaph. פְּלִיּוֹת חֲטָה the interior of the wheat grain **Dt 32₁₄**. †

4270 פְּלִיּוֹן

פְּלִיּוֹן: I כלה: cs. פְּלִיּוֹן (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 537f.), SamP.^{M117} *killiyyon*, Ben-H. 3:151 *kalliyyon*:

—1. **annihilation Is 10₂₂** with חָרַוץ;

—2. **decrease**, with עֵינַיִם failing **Dt 28₆₅**; → פְּלִיּוֹן. †

4271 פְּלִיּוֹן

פְּלִיּוֹן: n.m.; I כלה, ? *qatalānu* pattern (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498c), Ug. *klyn, kiliyānu* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1238); “frailty, mortal”, ? colloquial name as מַחְלוֹן (Noth 10f.), in Pesh. *Kalyōn* → Brockelmann *ZS* 5:11; :: Palm. *kyly(wn)* (Stark *Names* 92a): son of נַעֲמִי **Ru 1_{2.5} 4₉**. †

4272 פְּלִיל

פְּלִיל, SamP.^{M116} *kēlel*: כלל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; MHeb. whole-offering, JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 217a) כלילא wreath, crown, **Sir 45₈**; > Arb. *iktīl* crown (Fraenkel 62); < Akk. *kīlīlu* wreath (AHw. 476a): פְּלִילת, פְּלִיל:

—1. **entirety**, > **entire, whole, complete** (THAT 1:829): a) פְּלִיל הָעִיר the whole town **Ju 20₄₀**, פְּלִילת entirely of פְּלִיל תְּהִכְלֶתָּהּ **Ex 28₃₁ 39₂₂ Nu 4₆** (:: Driver *WdO* 2:259: woven as a single piece); b) adj. perfect **Ezk 16₁₄**, 1QGNap 20, 4f: כִּמְאָ כְּלִילֵן **Ezk 28₁₂** perfect in beauty and יָפִי פְּלִיל **Ezk 27₃ Lam 2₁₅** (Gesenius-K. §128x); c) adv. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 632 l) completely **Is 2₁₈, Sir 37₁₈ 45₈** (alt. as 2a);

—2. a type of offering: MHeb. Pun. (כלל Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 121; Fevrier *CahByrsa* 8:37), > Eg. *krr* (Erman-G. 5:61), Copt. *glil* (Dussaud *Origines* 42ff.; Albright *Steinzeit* 294), **whole-offering** of which the offerer does not eat, early suppressed by עוֹלָה (Koehler *Theologie* 173f.; THAT 1:829): a) **Lv 6_{15f} Dt 13₁₇ 33₁₀** (parallel with קְטוֹרֶה); b) עוֹלָה כְּקְטוֹרֶה **1S 7₉**, כְּ עוֹלָה adv. (see above 1c) or gloss ?; עוֹלָה וְךָ **Ps 51₂₁**: pleonastic or כְּ עוֹלָה וְךָ here expiatory sacrifice as Ph. Pun. ? → Commentaries; Dalglisch 201ff. †

4273 כְּלָכַל

כְּלָכַל, Sept.^{AL} *Χαλχ/καλ*: n.m.; כלל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 482g; ? כלכליה everyone Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 39³ (:: Albright *Religion* 142, 235: cun. *Kul/kak-kulānu*); famous wise man **1K 5₁₁ 1C 2₆**? cf. *Kulkul* temple-singer in Ashkelon (Pritchard *Texts* 263b; Noth *Könige* 82). †

4274 כלל

כלל: Ug. D-theme, to complete (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1240; Aistleitner 1320); MHeb. to include, comprise MHeb.² pi. to crown, JArm.^s to unite Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 217a) to surround, cover, JArm. pa. to crown, BArm. JArm.^{ts} Sam. (af., Ben-H. 2:486b) Syr. Mnd. Saf. to complete < Akk. *šuklulu*; Akk. *kullulu* to veil (AHw. 503b); Eth. *kallala* to surround, protect, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 389f) to go around (Leslau 26), Arb. *kll* II to crown, V to surround, OSArb. (Conti 169a), cf. כול, I כלא, I כלה, Botterweck *Triliterismus* 36ff.

qal: pf. כָּלַלְוּ (Bomberg כָּפַ): to complete יָפִי **to make perfect** (THAT 1:828) **Ezk 27**₄₋₁₁;

—Ps 72₂₀ rd. כָּלוּ (: I כלה).

Der. כָּלַל, כָּלְכַל, מְכַלְכַל, מְכַלְכֹּל, *מְכַלְכֹּל, n.m. כָּלְכַל, כָּלְכֹּל.

4275 כָּלַל

כָּלַל: n.m.; כלל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470 l, “perfection” (Noth 224), MHeb. rule, JArm. recapitulation: **Ezr 10**₃₀. †

4276 כלם

כלם: MHeb.² hif., JArm. af. to shame; NSyr. to rob; Arb. *kalama* to injure, OSArb. to harm, Akk. *kullumu* to show (AHw. 503b); MAKlopfenstein ATANT 62:109ff.

nif: pf. נִכְלַמְתָּ, נִכְלַמְתִּי, נִכְלַמְתֶּם, נִכְלַמְתִּי; impf. תִּכְלַמְתָּ, תִּכְלַמְתִּי; impv. הִכְלַמְנוּ; inf. הִכְלַמְ; pt. נִכְלַמְתִּים, נִכְלַמְתֶּם, נִכְלַמְתִּים:

—1. to be hurt, be humiliated (→ כָּלְכֹה) **2S 10**₅ **1C 19**₅;

—2. to feel humiliated, be ashamed, parallel with בּוֹשׁ, with מִן because: **Nu 12**₁₄ **2S 19**₄ **Is 41**₁₁ **45**_{16f} **Jr 3**₃ **8**₁₂ **22**₂₂ **31**₁₉, cj. **6**₁₅ **Ezk 16**₂₇₋₅₄₋₆₁ **36**₃₂ **43**_{10f} **Ps 35**₄ **40**₁₅ **70**₃ **74**₂₁ **Ezr 9**₆ **2C 30**₁₅ **Sir 41**₁₆;

—3. to be put to shame, be confounded (parallel with בּוֹשׁ; cf. THAT 1:270) **Is 50**₇ **54**₄ **Ps 69**₇ (with בְּ, through). †

hif: pf. הִכְלַמְנוּ, הִכְלַמְנוּם, הִכְלַמְנוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 346x); impf. יִכְלַמְנוּ, יִכְלַמְנוּנִי, יִכְלַמְנוּ; inf. הִכְלַמְ; pt. מִכְלַמְ:

—1. with acc. to harm somebody **1S 25**₇ **Ru 2**₁₅;

—2. to insult **1S 20**₃₄ **Jb 11**₃ **19**₃;

—3. to put to shame **Ps 44**₁₀ **Pr 25**₈, (woman) **Pr 28**₇;

—**Ju 18**₇ rd. מַחְסוֹר כָּל (Junker BZAW 66:171f.; :: Barr *Philology* 14f.); **Jr 6**₁₅ rd. הִכְלַמְ. †

hof: pf. הִכְלִימוּ:

—1. to **suffer harm** 1S 25₁₅;

—2. to **be confounded** Jr 14₃ (parallel with בּוֹשׁ). †

Der. כְּלִמּוֹת, כְּלִמָּה.

4277 כְּלִמָּר

כְּלִמָּר n.top., n.terr.; Ezk 27₂₃, trading centre: usu. rd. כְּלִמָּרִי (→ Tg.) Simons *Geog.* §1428e, :: Wissmann *Saeculum* 4:98f., 103; Fohrer *Ezechiel* 157f.: in southern Arabia → 23b :: Zimmerli 656f. †

4278 כְּלִמָּה

כְּלִמָּה: כָּלָם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c, 590f; MHeb.; DJD; → כְּלִמּוֹת/תָּם: כְּלִמּוֹת **insult** (by deeds :: כְּלִמָּה) Is 30₃ 45₁₆ 61₇ Jr 3₂₅ 20₁₁ (→ 23₄₀) 51₅₁; נִשָּׂא כְּלִמָּתוֹ Ezk 16₅₂₋₅₄ 32_{24f-30} 36₇ 44₁₃; an insult perpetrated by the nations Ezk 34₂₉ 36₆₋₁₅ (הַגּוֹיִם); בִּשְׂת וַיִּדְ'הַגּוֹיִם Ps 35₂₆ 69₂₀ בִּשְׂת וַיִּדְ' parallel with בִּשְׂת Is 30₃ Jr 3₂₅ Ps 109₂₉ בִּשְׂת :: כָּבוֹד Ps 4₃; → Ezk 16₆₃ 39₂₆ (rd. וַיִּנְשׂוּ) Ps 44₁₆ 69₈ 71₁₃ Pr 18₁₃, ? cj. 9₁₃ (for מָה), Jb 20₃ (Dahood *Biblica* 38:315f., cj. כְּלִמּוֹת); pl. כְּלִמּוֹת וְרוּק Is 50₆;

—Mi 2₆ rd. כְּלִמּוֹת. †

4279 כְּלִמּוֹת

כְּלִמּוֹת: כָּלָם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 505: **insult**, → כְּלִמָּה; כְּ עוֹלָם; parallel with עוֹ'פּ חֲרַפַּת עוֹ'פּ Jr 23₄₀, cj. Mi 2₆. †

4280 כְּלִינָה

כְּלִינָה (var. כְּלִינָה)

—1. n.loc. Gn 10₁₀, SamP.^{Ben-H. 3:174a, M116} *Kallinna*, Sept. Χαλαννη, Jerome *Chalanno*: together with כְּבֶל and other cities באַרְצֵי שְׁנַעַר, unidentified (:: Albright *JNES* 3:254f and Simons *Geog.* §1691: כְּלִינָה all of them (→ Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252p);

—2. n.loc. Am 6₂, = כְּלִינוּ Is 10₉ (Sept. Χαλαννη, → 1, Seeligmann 78): in Syria, cun. *Kullania*, *Kulnia*, ? = *Kullan-Köi* Lidzbarski *Handbuch* of Aleppo, capital of *Khattina-Unqi* (Fohrer 97ff.; Astour *JNES* 22:225 no. 31; WThomas *Archaeology* 71⁴). †

4281 כְּמָה

כְּמָה: Sam. (Ben-H. 2:495a) CPArm. Syr. *kamiha* to be blind, Arb. to change colour (of face) → Eilers *Beitr.* 209¹.

qal: pf. כָּמָה: (בְּשָׂר) to **yearn for** לְ Ps 63₂. †

Der. פְּמָהָם.

4282 פְּמָהָה

פְּמָהָה See below under פְּמָהָה and פְּמָהָה (#4284).

4283 פְּמָהָה

פְּמָהָה See below under פְּמָהָה and פְּמָהָה (#4284).

4284 פְּמָהָה/פְּמָהָה

פְּמָהָה and פְּמָהָה → מָה D2.

4285 פְּמָהָהָם

פְּמָהָהָם: 2S 19^{38f}, פְּמָהָהָן 19⁴¹, פְּמָהָהָם Jr 41¹⁷ rd. with Q MSS פְּמָהָהָם (K ?): n.m., כְּמָהָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 504j, “pale face” (Noth 225): son of בְּרִזְלִי, residing in Judah 2S 19³⁸⁻⁴¹, n.loc. *פְּמָהָהָם Jr 41¹⁷ (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:358; → גְּרִיתָה, Rudolph *Jer.* 232). †

4286 פְּמוֹ

פְּמוֹ (ca. 120 times): → פֿ + *mō* < *mā* (= מָה) Bauer-L. *Heb.* 651x-z; MHeb. (ת)פְּמוֹ; Ug. *km* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1247), Ph. כַּם (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 121); JArm. פְּמָא, Sam. כַּם, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 218a), Syr. also *ʾakmā* (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 18a); Akk. *kīma* (AHw. 476b), Amor. *kama* (Bauer *Ostkanaanäer* 76b), Arb. *kamā*, OSArb. *km* (Conti 169a), Eth. *kama*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 394a) *kem*: suffix (often with פֿ): פְּמוֹהוּ (Ezk 5⁹ var. (פְּמוֹהוּ), פְּמוֹהָ, פְּמוֹךְ, Ex 15¹¹ פְּמוֹנִי, פְּמוֹכָה, and פְּמוֹנִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 651y, z), פְּמוֹהֵם/מָם, פְּמוֹנֵם:

—1. like, as (= פֿ) פְּמוֹ אֶבֶן Ex 15⁵, פְּמוֹ-נֶדַר 15⁸, cj. Is 9¹⁸ (rd. פְּמוֹ אִישׁ אֹכֵלֶת, alt. פְּמוֹ אִישׁ אֹכֵלֶת like a man-eater) cj. 33⁴ (rd. פְּמוֹ שָׁלַל) Hos 7⁴ 8¹² 13⁷ Zech 9¹⁵ 10²⁻⁷ Ps 11² (cj. פְּמוֹ עוֹף) 29⁶ 58⁵⁻⁸⁻⁸ (rd. חֲצִיר פְּמוֹ).⁹⁻¹⁰ 63⁶ 73¹⁵ (rd. הֵנָּה פְּמוֹ such things) 78¹³ 79⁵ 88⁶ 89⁴⁷ 90⁹ 92⁸ 140⁴ Pr 23⁷, cj. 27¹⁹ (rd. פְּמוֹ for פְּמוֹיָם) Jb 6¹⁵ 10²² 12³ 14⁹ 19²² 28⁵ 31³⁷ 35⁸ (פְּמוֹךְ) אִישׁ פְּמוֹךְ like yourself) 38¹⁴ 40¹⁷ 41¹⁶ Song 6¹⁰ 7² Lam 4⁶ Neh 9¹¹;

—2. פְּמוֹנִי כְּמוֹךְ Hg 2³, פְּאִין פְּמוֹהוּ Gn 44¹⁸, פְּפָרְעָה כְּמוֹךְ (→ פֿ 1b) פְּמוֹ ... פֿ I am as you are 1K 22⁴ 2K 3⁷ 2C 18³;

—3. פְּמוֹ with finite vb.: a) comparing רַבּוֹ פְּמוֹ וְרַבּוֹ as many as of old Zech 10⁸; b) tantum pl.: when Gn 19¹⁵ 38²⁹ (rd. הֵשִׁיב);

—Is 26¹⁸ dl.; Jr 50²⁶ (rd. בְּמוֹ, Rudolph 278, usu. rd. פְּמָהָהָם); Hab 3¹⁴ rd. פְּמוֹ; Jb 28⁵ rd. בְּמוֹ.

4287 פְּמוֹהָם

פְּמוֹדָהּ: Jr 41₁₇ rd. Q פְּמוֹדָהּ n.m. †

4288 כְּמוֹשׁ

כְּמוֹשׁ, Sept. Χαμωϛ: ndiv., Moabite כְּמוֹשׁ, in n.m. (Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 297; Aimé-G. 13: rev. 4; ? BASOR 125:22); Ug. *kmt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1263a; Ugaritica 5:605), cun. *Kam(m)us/šu* KAT³ 472; Haussig *Wb. Myth.* 1:292; vZijl 180ff., 197f.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 924; Gese-H. *Religionen* 140f.: **Chemosh**, principal god of Moab: 1K 11₇₋₃₃ 2K 23₁₃. Jr 48₇ (K כְּמוֹשׁ).₁₃; עַם כְּמוֹשׁ Nu 21₂₉ Jr 48₄₆; god of the בְּנֵי עַמּוֹן Ju 11₂₄ (→₁₂) Noth *Geschichte* 145f. †

4289 כְּמוֹז

*כְּמוֹז: Arb. *kamaza* to accumulate, *kumzat* sand hill.

Der. כְּמוֹז.

4290 כְּמוֹשׁ

כְּמוֹשׁ Jr 48₇: K כְּמוֹשׁ, → Q כְּמוֹשׁ.

4291 כְּמוֹל

*כְּמוֹל: Arb. *kamala* to become complete, ready, OSArb. to complete, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 394b) to be in good condition.

Der. IV כְּמוֹל.

4292 כְּמוֹן

*כְּמוֹן: MHeb. hif. to hide, JArm.^{tg} Syr. to hide oneself, lie in wait, JArm.^b af. to hide, CPArm. *kymn* ambush (Schulthess *Gramm.* §95); Arb. *kamana*.

Der. *כְּמוֹן.

4293 כְּמוֹן

כְּמוֹן, 1QIs^a כְּמוֹן. Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 373; MHeb., mostly כְּמוֹן, Ug *kmn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1255), Pun. χαμωϛ (Gesenius-B., cf. Masson 51f.), JArm.^{tb} CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 197b) כְּמוֹנָא, Akk. *kam-(m)ū/inu* (AHw. 434a), Arb. *kammūn*, Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 396a) *ka/emūn*; > Greek κύμινον < Mycenaean Linear B *kumino* (Mayer 316), Linear A *kumina* (FSchachermeyr *Minoische Kultur* 255); VHehn 208ff.; Löw 3:435ff.; Lokotsch 1046; Ellenbogen 85: **cummin**, *Cuminum cyminum* (Dalman *Arbeit* 2:290) Is 28₂₅₋₂₇. †

4294 כְּמוֹס

כָּמוֹס: MHeb.², MHeb.¹ כָּמוֹס treasure ?; Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 218a) to conceal; Akk. *kamāsu* to collect, deposit (AHw. 431a).

qal: pt. כָּמַס: to store up Dt 32₃₄. †

Der. n.loc. מִכָּמוֹס/שׁ.

4295 כָּמַר

I כָּמַר: orig. meaning to be hot, burning, Gesenius-B.; BDB; Mowinckel ZAW 36:238; Driver *Fschr. Bertholet* 143; MHeb. qal. hif., JArm.^{gb} to bring olives to ripening (underground), MHeb.² nif. to become active, JArm. pe. to cause to be active, Arb. *kmr* II to make dates ripen in the ground, *kimr* dates that have ripened in that way, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 395a) to ferment; JArm. Sam. Ben-H. 2:494f to conceal; ? Akk. *kamāru* to pile up, *kimru* dates stacked for drying (AHw. 430b, 478b).

nif.: pf. נִכְמַרו/וֹ/וּ:

—1. to grow excited (רָחַמִּים) Gn 43₃₀ 1K 3₂₆ Hos 11₈ (rd. רָחַמִּי);

—2. עוֹר Lam 5₁₀: usu. to grow hot, burn (Sept., Vulg.) :: to shrivel up (Pesh.) Driver loc. cit.; Rudolph 258. †

Der. כָּמַר.

4296 כָּמַר

II כָּמַר: MHeb. pi. to cast a net.

Der. מִכְמָרַת, מִכְמָר.

4297 כָּמַר

III *כָּמַר: Sam. wretched (Cowley *Sam. Lit.* 2: lviii b), Syr. to be sad, be black.

Der. כְּמָרִיר.

4298 כָּמַר

כְּמָרִיר: I כָּמַר (?): Can. *kamiru* EA 1:15, 33, *kumru*, fem. *kumirtu* (AHw. 505b-506a; *Orientalia* 35:13); Ph. EgArm. Nab. Palm. Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 122; Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 21f.), OAss. *kumra* (Hirsch AfO Beiheft 13:55f.), Mari *kumrum* (BiOr. 17:177a; AHw. 506a); Eg. *kumru* (Albright *Vocalization* 60) and Syr. *kumrā* priest, MHeb., JArm.^{tg}, Sam. (Ben-H. 2:488b) CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 207b) כּוּמְרָא idol-priest, > Greek κομάριος (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 332a); orig. meaning the excited one, the hot one (Mowinckel ZAW 36:238f.; Pedersen *Isr.* 3-4:680; Vincent *Rel.* 453ff.; Haldar 77; Albright *Steinzeit* 235, 431f.; Eilers WdO 3:133; JRenger ZA 59:219): כְּמָרִיר, כְּמָרִיר, Sept. χωμαρεμ, Jerome *acchumarim* (Sperber 129;

Bauer-L. *Heb.* 570r): **priest** (of foreign gods) **2K 23₅ Hos 10₅ Zeph 1₄**; cj. **Dt 18₈ לְבַר מִזְמָרִים** except for the idol-priests (Steuernagel); cj. **Hos 4₄ עִם כַּכֹּמֵר** or **כֹּמֵר עִמָּךְ** (→ Wolff 88; Rudolph 96). †

4299 כְּמִרְיָר

cj. *כְּמִרְיָר: III כְּמִרְיָר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 483v: **darkening** יוֹם כְּמִרְיָרֵי **Jb 3₅**. †

4300 כֵּן

I כֵּן, SamP.^{M122} **kān*: כֵּן (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464c); Ug. *kn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1264); Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 213b) *kēnā*; Akk. *kēnu*: כְּנִים:

—1. **correct, right, accurate**: with דְּבַר **Ju 12₆**, with יָדַע **1S 23₁₇**, with הוֹדִיעַ **Ps 90₁₂**; כֵּן הָיָה it will be right **Am 5₁₄** (alt. as 3) **Ju 21₁₄**;

—2. morally: a) **righteous, honest** **Gn 42_{11-19-31-33f}**; b) **right**: with עָשָׂה to do right **Qoh 8₁₀** (: Dahood *Fschr. Tisserant* 1:91f.), with דְּבַר to be right **Ex 10₂₉ Nu 27₇ 36₅** (alt. as II); c) **לא כֵּן** not right, meaning wrong **Jr 23₁₀ Pr 15₇**; with עָשָׂה **2K 7₉**; untrue (words) **2K 17₉ Is 16₆ Jr 48₃₀**, with דְּבַר **Jr 8₆**; **לא-כֵּן עִמָּדִי** I am not aware of it **Jb 9₃₅** (but better with II, cf. Hölscher HAT 17:28; Tur-Sinai *Job* 172f.);

—3. (confirming) **certainly, yes** (NHeb.; MHeb. הִיִּן) **Jos 2₄**, really **Am 5₁₄** (alt. as II; cf. 1QpHab 2:5; Elliger *Habakkuk* 168f.):

—**Pr 11₁₉** ? rd. בְּנִצְרָקָה; → II, distinguishing I from II is often difficult. †

4301 כֵּן

II כֵּן (ca. 340 times), כֵּנֵי **Gn 44₁₀ Jb 5₂₇**; SamP.^{M122} *ken*, Ben-H. **Ex 15₂₃ Dt 21₁₃ kan**: < I. adv. in the right manner > thus; MHeb., JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:485b), Lachish, Ph. Pun. *chen* (Friedrich §248c; Sznycer 84f.) EgArm. Nab. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 122); MHeb.² (?), JArm.^{tg} כֵּן(?) CPArm. Syr. and Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 213b) then; EA *kinanna* (VAB 2:1440), Akk. (*a*)*kanna* (AHw. 437b; *Orientalia* 35:6); Syr. *hākanna*, → אֶכַּן, הִכִּי Mcheta (Altheim-S. *Am. Spr.* 268).

—1. **thus**, as has just been told (120 times) **Gn 1₇ Ex 10₂₉** (→ 2b), cj. for כִּי **Ps 120₇ and Jb 6₂₁**, **לא כֵּן** not thus **Ex 10₁₄ Nu 12₇ 2C 1₁₂, Est 1₈** (rd. וְכֵן הִי and that is enough; Bardtke); **1K 12₃₂ + Qoh 10₈** (: Dahood *Fschr. Tisserant* 1:91f.).

—2. **thus**, as will now be told **Gn 29₂₆ Ex 8₂₀ Nu 9₁₆ 1K 13₉ Ezk 33₁₀**.

—3. **in the same manner**, just the same way **Ex 7₁₁₋₂₂ Ju 7₁₇ Ezk 40₁₆** (27 times).

—4. **thus** = for **Ps 61₉**, = therefore **63₅**, = as many **1K 10₁₂ Ps 127₂**, = such like **1K 10₂₀**, = so much **Jr 5₃₁ 14₁₀**, = as long **Est 2₁₂**; כֵּן דְּבַרְתָּ thus you say it = as you say **Ex 10₂₉**, כֵּן לָהֶם מִצֵּאוֹ לָהֶם they were enough for them **Ju 21₁₄**; **לא כֵּן** not thus ! (preventively) **Gn 48₁₈ Ex 10₁₁**; **לא-כֵּן הוֹדַבְרָה** that is not intended **2S 20₂₁**; **אִמְרֵי כֵּן** if it be so **Gn 25₂₂ 43₁₁**.

—5. as so; a) כֵּן ... כֵּן Lv 27₁₂ Dt 8₂₀ (60 times), cj. Jr 49₁₉ and 3₂₀ (rd. אֵךְ כִּבְגֹד Sept., Vulg.); (temporally) 1S 9₁₃; b) כֵּן ... כִּפְאֲשֶׁר Gn 41₁₃ Ex 1₁₂ Is 52_{14f} (→ Commentaries) (66 times); c) כֵּן ... כְּמוֹ Is 26₁₇ Pr 23₇.

—6. exactly as ... thus: כֵּן ... כֹּכֵל 2S 7₁₇, כֵּן ... כֹּכֵל אֲשֶׁר Gn 6₂₂ (10 times), וְכֵן אֲשֶׁר ... Ex 25₉; exactly as ..., thus: כֵּן ... כָּל־עֲמַת Qoh 5₁₅; כֵּן ... אֵיכָה how (?) ..., thus Dt 12₃₀ (!).

—7. thus ... as: a) כֵּן ... כֵּן Ex 10₁₄; b) ... כִּפְאֲשֶׁר כֵּן Gn 18₅ 50₁₂ Ex 7₁₀₋₂₀ 10₁₀ Nu 8₃ Jos 4₈ 2S 5₂₅ Ezk 12₇ Neh 5₁₂.

—8. temporal: then (→ Arm.): a) unstressed, so, meaning as well 1S 9₁₃ Ps 61₉; b) אַחֲרֵי־כֵן (→ אַחֲרֵי B 3) afterwards Gn 6₄ 15₁₄ and elsewhere; אַחֲרֵיכֵן Ezr 3₅ 1C 20₄; c) בְּכֵן (? Ug. *bkm*, Gordon *Textbook* §11:5 item 2) thereupon Qoh 8₁₀ Est 4₁₆ Sir 13₇ (? Arm.lw. Wagner 43); d) עַד־כֵּן as yet Neh 2₁₆.

—9. misc.: a) → לָכֵן and עַל־כֵּן; b) לָכֵן = לֹא כֵן (cf. Ug., Gordon *Textbook* §19:1338; III לָ or text error ?) ? Gn 4₁₅ (→ BH) 1K 22₁₉ 2C 18₁₈; c) continuing the sentence וְכֵן ... כֵּן Nu 2₃₄ Jos 11₁₅.

—Emendations: 2S 18₁₄ rd. אַחֲלָה; 20₁₈ rd. וַיִּבְרֹךְ; Ezk 41₇ rd. וַיִּמֶן; Zech 11₁₁ rd. כִּנְעֵנִי; Pr 11₁₉ ? reward (parallel with מְרִדָּה to be read *מְרִדָּה, Dahood *Biblica* 48:432), 28₂ rd. יִדְעֻכֶּן.

כֵּן 4302

III כֵּן: כֵּן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 564; MHeb. also כֵּנָא DJD 3:233, 248 n.loc. “base”; Pun. CIS 1:5688 כֵּנָא (sf. !), JArm.^a כֵּנָתָא, JArm.^b Syr. stem, trunk, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 198a) vessel, storehouse, stem; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 416b) *kānat* tiller; Arb. *kinānat* quiver, Akk. *kannu* stand, vessel (AHw. 437b): כֵּנָה Is 33₂₃ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 563v), כֵּנָה/כֵּנָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 559 l):

—1. cutting (Jerome, Tg.), shoot, metaph. humans, cj. Ps 80₁₆ (rd. כֵּנָה, Février JA 1955:54f.);

—2. stand, base of the כֵּינֹר Ex 30₁₈₋₂₈ 31₉ 35₁₆ 38₈ 39₃₉ 40₁₁ Lv 8₁₁ 1K 7₃₁ כֵּינֹר in the form of a pedestal (Noth *Könige* 158; so also Sept. Vulg., as 7₂₉); base housing for the mast of a ship (Février RA 45:144) Is 33₂₃. †

כֵּן 4303

IV כֵּן: כֵּן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 564m; Arb. *makān* place, position, rank;

—1. place: כֵּנֹה Da 11₇, acc. adv. like Arb. *maqāmahu*, or rd. עַל־כֵּן־כֵּנֹה Sept. and 11_{20f.38};

—2. position, office Gn 40₁₃ 41₁₃. †

כֵּן 4304

V כִּין: ? Arb. *junna* to buzz (insect, Guillaume 3:4); ? MHeb. כִּינָה louse, worm, JArm.^b louse; → כְּנָם: כְּנָיִם: **gnat** (→ Herodotus 2:95; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1245): collective sg. **Nu 13**₃₃ and **Is 51**₆ (SamP.^{M117} pl. *kinnem*, Versions and Rabb. II כִּין also; Torrey *Dtj.* 398), pl. **Ex 8**_{12-13b-14a} **Ps 105**₃₁. †

4305 כָּנָה

כָּנָה: MHeb. pi. to paraphrase, express by substitution: Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 123) JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 219a); Arb. *kanāw* father names himself after the eldest son (“*kunya*”, EnzIsl. 2:1200; Spitaler *Fschr. Caskel* 335ff.); ? Akk. *kanū* to care for (AHw. 440b).

pi. (Jenni 247): impf. אָכַנְהוּ/כָּנְהוּ: to **give someone a name of honour** **Is 45**₄ **Jb 32**_{21f} **Sir 36**_{12/17} **44**₂₃ **45**₂ margin, **47**₆;

—**Is 44**₅ rd. pu. †

cj. pu: **Is 44**₅ rd. יִכְנֶה: to **be called by a name**. †

4306 כָּנָה

כָּנָה, Sept. *Χαννα(α)*: **Ezk 27**₂₃; n.loc. together with חָרֶן and עֵדֶן, usu. assumed to be in Northern Mesopotamia; cun. *Kannu*’ in the region of the river *øabur* (SSchiffer *Keilschriftl. Spuren*; OLZ Beiheft 1:26f.), or equivalent to כְּלָנָה/נָו (Simons *Geog.* §1428e; Albright BASOR 149:35); :: in Southern Arabia (שָׁבָא v.23), OSArb. *qn’kann*η (Conti 232b; Ryckmans 1:366b; vWissmann *Saeculum* 4:98f., 103, :: Zimmerli 656f.). †

4307 כָּנָה

כָּנָה: **Ps 80**₁₆: rd. כָּנָה, → III כִּין.

4308 כְּנֹר

כְּנֹר: Ug. *knr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1274; ndiv. Jirku ZAW 72:69), → כְּנֹרֶת; MHeb.; Ph. OArm. כְּנַר (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 123), JArm.^{tg} כְּנֹרָא, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 214a), Syr. *kennārā*; > Arb. *ka/innārat* (WKAS K:379b); > Greek *κλυύρα* lyre, *Κλυύρας* (Dussaud *Syria* 27:57ff.; Mayer 328; Masson 67, 69²); Akk. *kinnāru* (AHw. 480b; Ellermeier *Fschr. Gallig* 75ff.) Indo-Iranian zither; ? Hitt. *kinirtalla* musician (Friedrich *Heth. Wb.* 110a) :: < Sanskrit *kinnaṛī* harpy, female mythical creature playing a stringed instrument; also the South Indian staff-zither (Baumgartner *Umwelt* 231⁵; KBL), Ellenbogen 86f.: כְּנֹרֶת, כְּנֹרִי, כְּנֹרִי (ו)רֹת

כְּנֹרֶתֵינוּ: **zither** Gallig *Reallexikon* 390f.; Kolari 64ff.; Wegner 42; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1258: **Gn 4**₂₁ **31**₂₇ **1S 10**₅ **16**₁₆₋₂₃ **2S 6**₅ **1K 10**₁₂ **Is 5**₁₂ **16**₁₁ **23**₁₆ **24**₈ **30**₃₂ **Ezk 26**₁₃ **Ps 33**₂ **43**₄ **49**₅ **57**₉ **71**₂₂ **81**₃ **92**₄ **98**₅ **108**₃ **137**₂ **147**₇ **149**₃ **150**₃ **Jb 21**₁₂ **30**₃₁ **Neh 12**₂₇ **1C 13**₈ **15**₁₆₋₂₁₋₂₈ **16**₅ **25**₁₋₃₋₆ **2C 5**₁₂ **9**₁₁ **20**₂₈ **29**₂₅. †

4309 כְּנִיָּהוּ

כְּנִיָּהוּ: n.m.; **Jr 22**₂₄₋₂₈ **37**₁; → יְהוֹיָכִין.

4310 כְּנִלְתָךְ

נלה → Is 33₁: כַּנְלִתָךְ.

כָּנַם 4311

כָּנַם: usu. Vulg. כָּן + *am* (collective, Torczyner *Entstehung* 95f. :: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 504k: fossilised suffix); alt. כָּ is the third radical (cf. MHeb. כַּנְיָמָה worm); Soq. *konem*; ? related to JArm.¹ כַּ/כַּלְמָתָא JArm.² קלמין, JArm.^b כַּ/כַּלְמִי (Kutscher *Fschr. Baumgartner* 104), OArm. קמל (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 259), Syr. *qalmā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 410b) *qiluma*, OSArb. *qmlt*, Arb. *qaml*, Eth. *q^wmāl*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 237a) *qamlat* vermin (Leslau 26f.); Akk. *kalmatu* (AHw. 426b): **gnats** Sept., Vulg., Philo (:: lice Pesh., Tg., Josephus *Ant.* 2, 14:13) **Ex 8**_{13a-14b}, cj. **Sir 10**₁₁ (for כַּנְיָם, if not כַּנְיָם → Vulg. כָּן). †

כָּנַן 4312

*כָּנַן: alternative form of כָּוַן (Noth *Personennamen* 202¹; Albright JBL 51:81¹³), OSArb. *Knm* (ZAW 75:311), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 417b) *kannana* to smooth out, *kanan* measure; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 219b) and Arb. to conceal.

Der. III כָּנַן, כַּנְנִי, כַּנְנִיָּהוּ, כַּנְנִיָּהוּ, כַּנְנִיָּהוּ.

כַּנְנִי 4313

כַּנְנִי: n.m., Bauer-M. *Pachtvertrag* 16; short form from כַּנְנִיָּהוּ or Akk. *Kanūnai*, someone born in the month of *kanūnu* = *tebet* Tallqvist *Names* 90b: **Neh 9**₄. †

כַּנְנִיָּהוּ 4314

כַּנְנִיָּהוּ: n.m.; < כַּנְנִיָּהוּ: **1C 15**₂₇, = כַּנְנִיָּהוּ v.22. †

כַּנְנִיָּהוּ 4315

כַּנְנִיָּהוּ n.m.; ? כָּוַן pol. or qal (→ כַּוְנִיָּהוּ, Noth 36), or var. of כָּנַן (Noth 179, 202¹): “Yahweh strengthens”, :: Montgomery-G. 557: כָּוַן; < כַּנְנִיָּהוּ:

—1. of the Levites **1C 15**₂₂ (כַּנְנִיָּהוּ, Sept., Vulg. כַּנְנִיָּהוּ);

—2. of the family of יִצְהָר **1C 26**₂₉. †

כָּנַס 4316

כָּנַס: Arm. כַּנַּשׁ EgArm. Palm. and Uruk, Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 123; BArm. JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:651) CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 220a), > MHeb. JArm. inscr. כָּנַס; to gather; > NAss. *kanāšu*, AHw. 436b; Eth. *takansa* to gather (Ullendorff *Eth. Bib.* 124); gathering, synagogue JArm. כַּנְשָׁתָא, (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 123), > MHeb. כַּנְסָת and Arb. *kanīsat* (Fraenkel 275).

qal: pf. **כָּנַסְתִּי**; impv. **כָּנֹס** inf. **כָּנֹס**; pt. **כָּנַס**: to **gather**: **זִים** Ps 33⁷, silver and gold Qoh 2⁸, stones 3⁵, duties Neh 12⁴⁴, people Est 4¹⁶ 1C 22²; Qoh 2²⁶ after **אָסַף**. †

pi: pf. **כָּנַסְתִּים**, **כָּנַסְתִּי**; impf. **יִכְנֹס**: to **gather** Ezk 22²¹ 39²⁸ Ps 147². †

hitp: inf. **הִתְכַּנַּס**: to curl up, **wrap** oneself in a cover Is 28²⁰. †

Der. **מִכְנָס**.

4317 כנע

כנע: MHeb. only DSS nif. hif.; JArm.^g, Sam. (Ben-H. 2:554a) pt. passive, to be depressed, modest, itpe. to humble oneself, af. (?) to humble; CPArm. af. inf. *ἐντροπή* humiliation (Schulthess *Lex.* 95a), Arb. *kana'a* to bend, humble (WKAS K:388a); Leslau 27.

nif: pf. **נִכְנַעַו**, **נִכְנַעַו**; impf. **יִכְנַעַו**, **יִכְנַעַו/נַעַו**: inf. **הִכְנַעַו**:

—1. to **have to submit** 1S 7¹³ 1C 20⁴, with **תָּהָת** Ju 3³⁰ Ps 106⁴², with **לְפָנַי** Ju 8²⁸, with **מִלְּפָנַי** 11³³;

—2. to **be humbled** Lv 26⁴¹ 2C 13¹⁸;

—3. to **humble oneself** 2C 7¹⁴ 12^{6f-12} 30¹¹ 32²⁶ 33¹²⁻¹⁹⁻²³ 34²⁷, with **מִלְּפָנַי** 1K 21²⁹ 2C 33²³ 34²⁷ 36¹², with **מִלְּפָנַי** 2K 22¹⁹. †

hif: pf. **הִכְנַעְתִּי**, **הִכְנַעְתִּי**; impf. **אֶתְכַנַּע**, **וְתַכְנַע**, **יִכְנַעִים**; impv. **הִכְנַעֵהוּ**: to **humble somebody** 2S 8¹ Is 25⁵ Ps 81¹⁵ 107¹² (לֵב) Jb 40¹² 1C 17¹⁰ 18¹ 2C 28¹⁹, with **לְפָנַי** Dt 9³ Ju 4²³ Neh 9²⁴; → **כְּנַעְהוּ***. †

4318 כְּנַעַה

***כְּנַעַה** (?): ? Arb. *kana'a* to fold the wings, > bundle, pack (like **צָרוּר** of **צָרָר**) or denominative from **כְּנַעַנִי** 2: **כְּנַעַתָּהּ**: **bundle, pack, load** (orig. from *kinahhu* red purple wool), → **כְּנַעַן**, Sept. *ὑπόστασις* possessions, Symm. *ἐμπορία*, Tg. **סְחֻרְתָּא** merchandise; with **אָסַף** to gather up from the ground (alt. to tie up) Jr 10¹⁷. †

4319 כְּנַעַן

כְּנַעַן, **כְּנַעַן** (90 times), SamP.^{M117} *Kanān*, Sept. *Χανααν*: Ph. **כְּנַעַן**, Eg. *knn'n* (VT 14:247, 2); EA *māt Kinah(h)i*, *Kinahni/a*; Nuzu *Kinahhu* (AASOR 16:121f.), = *Kinah*, *Xvā* (ZAW 49:6²; Harris *Gramm.* 111f., eponymous hero *Xvācs*, Pauly-W 3:2349) + Hurrian ending; earliest attestation from Alalakh, *Orientalia* 20:381; Smith *Idrimi* 19 (p. 29) *ina māt Kinanim* Kinanim; traditionally **כְּנַעַן** “the netherland”, “lowland” (Gesenius *Thes.* 696) :: **אֶרֶם** “the highland”; :: Moscati *Anal. Bibl.* 12 (1959):266ff.; **כְּנַעַן** red purple (:: blue purple Akk. *uqnū*, Ug. *iqnu* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:323) lapis lazuli, obtained from the purple shellfish of the Phoenician coast, mainly for export (an industry in Ugarit, PRU 2:xxvif.), → **כְּנַעַנִי**, similar development *φοίνικες/κία* (*Fschr Speiser* 324ff.); then geographical term: the Egyptian province of Syria: Palestine-Phoenicia-Syria, (?) the Phoenician coastal strip, Eissfeldt; Pauly-W. 20:350ff.; JGray *Canaanites*; → *Alt Kl.*

הַפְּזוּת הַפְּזוּת הַפְּזוּת Gn 24^{3,37}; 2S 24⁷ 1K 9¹⁶; מְשֻׁפְּחוֹת הַפְּזוּת הַפְּזוּת Gn 10¹⁸; b) sg. with אִישׁ Gn 38²; הַפְּזוּת Ob 20 Neh 9²⁴; c) fem. הַפְּזוּת Gn 46¹⁰ Ex 6¹⁵ 1C 2³;

—2. **tradesman** (→ פִּנְעָן 4) Zech 14²¹ Pr 31²⁴, cj. Sept. Jb 40³⁰ and cj. Sept. לְכַנְעָנִי Zech 11⁷; → פִּנְעָן †

4323 כִּנָּף

כִּנָּף: denom. from כָּנַף: MHeb.² nif. to hide oneself, JArm.^{b(tg?)} Syr. to gather, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 219b) also to embrace; Arb. *kanafa* to surround, protect.

nif: impf. יִכְנֹף: to **hide oneself** Is 30²⁰. †

4324 כָּנַף

כָּנַף: MHeb. wing, extremity; Ug. *knp*; Yaud. EgArm. skirt of garment (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 123), JArm.¹, JArm.^b also lap, Mnd. כְּנַפָּא, Sam. Tg. Dt 23¹ 27²⁰ CPArm. Syr. *kenfā*; Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 418a) *kenf*; Arb. *kanaf* (also side, area), OSArb. *knp* (extreme edge); Akk. *kappu*, orig. form *kan(a)p*: כָּנַף, כְּנַפִּי, כְּנַפְךָ Ru 3⁹ rd. כְּנַפְךָ; cs. כְּנַפּוֹת, כְּנַפִּי/נוֹפִים, כְּנַפִּי, כְּנַפִּי/כְּפִיךָ, כְּנַפִּי Jb 39²⁶ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252r), כְּנַפִּיהֶם; fem. (Ezk 7² rd. Q אֲרַבֵּעַ, 2C 3¹¹⁻¹³ → Rudolph 204).

—1. **wing** (THAT 1:833ff.), of נֶשֶׁר Ex 19⁴ Dt 32¹¹ Jr 48⁴⁰ 49²² Ezk 17^{3,7} Pr 23⁵, of חֲסִידָה Zech 5⁹, of יוֹנָה Ps 68¹⁴ Lv 1¹⁷, of רְנַנִּים Jb 39¹³, of גַּי 39²⁶; כָּנַף עוֹף winged animals Gn 1²¹ Ps 78²⁷, כָּנַף כָּל-כָּנַף every winged animal Gn 7¹⁴ Ezk 17²³ 39^{4,17}, כָּנַף צִפּוֹר winged fowl Dt 4¹⁷ Ps 148¹⁰, כָּנַף בַּעַל (Ug. *b'l knp*) Pr 1¹⁷ and כָּנַף בַּעַל Qoh 10²⁰ winged creatures; כָּנַף נֹדֵד moving wings Is 10¹⁴, כָּנַף צִלְצִל rustling of wings 18¹ (:: Driver JSS 13:45: sailing ships).

—2. wings of other creatures: a) of the כְּרוֹב Ex 25²⁰ 37⁹ 1K 6^{24,27} 8^{6f} Ezk 10^{5,8,12,16-19} 11²² 2C 3¹¹⁻¹³ 5^{7f}; b) otherwise: שָׂרָף Is 6², חִיָּה Ezk 1^{6,8f,11,23-25} 3¹³ 10²¹; women in a vision Zech 5⁹; רוּחַ 2S 22¹¹ Hos 4¹⁹ Ps 18¹¹ 104³; שְׂמוֹשׁ Mal 3²⁰; שָׂחַר Ps 139⁹ (THAT 1:834); c) יהוה Ps 17⁸ 36⁸ 57² 61⁵ 63⁸ 91⁴ Ru 2¹² (THAT 1:835); d) מְזוּת כָּנַף of an overflowing river or an eagle with spread wings Is 8⁸.

—3. **skirt** of a garment, hem (Ahiqar 171; Höniq 61f; bustle of a garment, Seebass ZAW 78:151⁸; formally like Akk. *qannu* and *sissiktu* RLA 3:319f.; Conrad ZDMG Supp. 1:275ff.; THAT 1:835) כָּנַף בְּגָדוֹ Hg 2¹², כָּנַף 1S 15^{5f,27} 24¹², כָּנַף Hg 2¹², אָב כָּנַף Dt 23¹ and 27²⁰ (euphemism for עֵרוּהָ, → גְּלָהָ); Nu 15^{38a-b} Dt 22¹² 1S 24^{5f} (Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2:240ff.) Ezk 5³, כָּנַף עַל Ezk 16⁸ and Ru 3⁹ (see above) to take someone as wife (Rudolph 55), to take hold of somebody's כָּנַף עַל Zech 8²³ (imploring, :strup *Höflichkeit* 41), Jr 23⁴ (? rd. with Sept., Latina, Pesh. כְּפִיךָ).

—4. (extreme) **edge, extremity**: a) כְּנַפּוֹת הָאָרֶץ (אֲרַבֵּעַ) the four corners and ends of the earth (cf. Akk. *kippat erbetti* (AHw. 482b; Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 169; THAT 1:835f.)) Is 11¹² Ezk 7² Jb 37³ 38¹³, כָּנַף הָאָרֶץ the edge of the earth Is 24¹⁶; כְּנַף הוֹנֵךְ as best you may Sir 38¹¹; b) עַל-כָּנַף שְׂקָצִים Da 9²⁷, Q var.,

Matthew 45 πτερύγιον τοῦ ἱεροῦ, arch. tech. term, battlement of the temple, Montgomery *Daniel* 386ff.: lintel; JJeremias ZDPV 59:195ff., :: Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2:433f., rd. **כַּנָּף** בַּעַל שָׁמַם, Ug. as title of **בַּעַל שָׁמַם**, cf. El, Illustrated London News, (December 1967):281; c) military: **כַּנְפִּים** 1QM 9₁₁, cf. Latin *ala*, Yadin *War Scroll* 192f., 301. †

4325 כַּנְרָת

כַּנְרָת, **כַּנְרָת**: n.loc.; ***כנר**?; Ug. n.loc. *knr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1274); also name of a lake: *bm dgt bknrt* (?) I Aqht: 147 (Ullendorff JSS 7:34f.; Driver *Myths* 62b); Eg. *knrt* (Simons *Handbook* 217; Albright *Vocalization* 48) and *knnrt* (ZDPV 61:55), name of goddess (Jirku ZAW 72:69):

—1. **כַּנְרָת** n.loc. in Naphtali Dt 3₁₇ Jos 19₃₅ (**כַּנְרָת**), var. **כַּנְרוֹת** Jos 11₂ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 208r, for text Noth Jos. 62) and **כַּל־כַּנְרוֹת** 1K 15₂₀ (→ Rudolph *Chr.* 246 on 2C 16₄; Simons *Geog.* §890); = *Tel ‘Orēme* (Abel 2:299; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 951; Noth Jos. 147: the tell with a small heap (of sand));

—2. **יַם־כַּנְרָת** (as 1) Nu 34₁₁ Jos 13₂₇, **יַם כַּנְרוֹת** Jos 12₃; Sept. K, Χενερεθ, Κενερωθ, Χενερα, Γεννησαρ 1Macc 11₆₇, Tg. גַּנְיָנִיסָר / גַּנְיָנִיסָר NT Γεννησαρετ: **Sea of Gennesareth**, Sea of Galilee, Sea of Tiberias (Abel 1:494ff.; Noth *Welt* 50; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 546). †

4326 כַּנְרוֹת

כַּנְרוֹת, **כַּנְרוֹת**: → **כַּנְרָת**.

4318 כַּנְעָה

***כַּנְעָה** (? **כַּנְעָה**): ? Arb. *kana‘a* to fold the wings, > bundle, pack (like **צָרוֹר** of **צָרָר**) or denominative from **כַּנְעָנִי** 2: **כַּנְעָתָךְ**: **bundle, pack, load** (orig. from *kinahhu* red purple wool), → **כַּנְעָן**, Sept. ὑπόστασις possessions, Symm. ἐμπορία, Tg. סְחֹרְתָא merchandise; with **אָסַף** to gather up from the ground (alt. to tie up) Jr 10₁₇. †

4319 כַּנְעָן

כַּנְעָן, **כַּנְעָן** (90 times), SamP.^{M117} *Kanān*, Sept. Χαναναυ: Ph. **כַּנְעָן**, Eg. *knn‘n* (VT 14:247, 2); EA *māt Kinah(h)i*, *Kinahni/a*; Nuzu *Kinahhu* (AASOR 16:121f.), = *Kinah*, *Xvā* (ZAW 49:6²; Harris *Gramm.* 111f., eponymous hero *Xvācs*, Pauly-W 3:2349) + Hurrian ending; earliest attestation from Alalakh, *Orientalia* 20:381; Smith *Idrimi* 19 (p. 29) *ina māt Kinanim* Kinanim; traditionally **כַּנְעַן** “the netherland”, “lowland” (Gesenius *Thes.* 696) :: **אֶרֶץ** “the highland”; :: Moscati *Anal. Bibl.* 12 (1959):266ff.; **כַּנְעָן** red purple (:: blue purple Akk. *uqnū*, Ug. *iqnu* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:323) lapis lazuli, obtained from the purple shellfish of the Phoenician coast, mainly for export (an industry in Ugarit, PRU 2:xxvif.), → **כַּנְעָנִי**, similar development φοίνικες/κία (*Fschr Speiser* 324ff.); then geographical term: the Egyptian province of Syria: Palestine-Phoenicia-Syria, (?) the Phoenician coastal strip, Eissfeldt; Pauly-W. 20:350ff.; JGray *Canaanites*; → *Alt Kl. Schr.* 3:37f.; vSelms OTSt. 12:182f.; **Canaan** (→ Bohl *Kananäer* 1ff.; Maisler *Untersuchungen* 54ff; RGG 3:1106ff.; de Vaux JAOS 88:23ff.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 926):

—1. (n.m.) son of חָם Gn 9¹⁸⁻²⁷ (→ Commentaries; Maisler *Untersuchungen* 63ff.), brother of מִצְרַיִם, בּוֹשׁ, פּוֹט Gn 10⁶ 1C 1⁸, father of צִירְיָן and חַת Gn 10¹⁵ 1C 1¹³; Is 23¹¹;

—2. n.top.: כַּחַת אֶרֶץ Gn 44⁸ (60 times), כַּ אֶרֶץ אֶרֶץ Gn 50¹³: a) the land west of the river Jordan Gn 13¹² 16³ 50¹³ Nu 13² 35¹⁰⁻¹⁴ Dt 32⁴⁹ Jos 5¹² 14¹ 22¹¹⁻³² Ju 21¹²; b) the whole of Palestine: Gn 11³¹ 12⁵ 17⁸ Ex 6⁴ 16³⁵ Lv 14³⁴ 18³ 25³⁸ Jos 24³ Ps 105¹¹ 1C 16¹⁸; cf. Nu 13¹⁷ 34²⁻²⁹ (כַּנְעָנִי); :: Gn 10¹⁵⁻¹⁹; c) = Phoenicia (Jos 5¹) Is 23¹¹, = Phoenicia and the Phoenician settlement along the river Jordan (Nu 13²⁹) = Phoenicia and Syria (→ חַת) Gn 10¹⁵ 1C 1¹³;

—3. the inhabitants: חַת יֹשְׁבֵי כַחַת Ex 15¹⁵, מְלִכֵי כַּ יֹשְׁבֵי כַּ Gn 48⁷, מְלִיךְ כַּ מְלִיכֵי כַּ Ju 4^{2-23f}, פְּלִשְׁתִּים כַּ מְלִיכֵי כַּ מְלִיכֵי כַּ מְלִיכֵי כַּ מְלִיכֵי כַּ Zeph 2⁵ (for אֲכַנְעֵד, :: Gerleman 30: appellative); כַּ מְלִיכֵי כַּ מְלִיכֵי כַּ מְלִיכֵי כַּ מְלִיכֵי כַּ מְלִיכֵי כַּ M 13¹⁷ 34²⁻²⁹ (כַּנְעָנִי); :: Gn 10¹⁵⁻¹⁹; c) = Phoenicia (Jos 5¹) Is 23¹¹, = Phoenicia and the Phoenician settlement along the river Jordan (Nu 13²⁹) = Phoenicia and Syria (→ חַת) Gn 10¹⁵ 1C 1¹³;

—4. אֶרֶץ כַּבְּנוֹת country of tradesmen Hos 12⁸ Zeph 1¹¹, metaph. for Babylon Ezk 16²⁹ 17⁴, → כַּנְעָנִי 2; כַּנְעָנִי land of the חַתָּנִית Ezk 16²⁹, עֲצָבִי כַּתְּזִנִּית Ps 106³⁸.

Der. כַּנְעָנִי (?), כַּנְעָנִי, כַּנְעָנִי; n.m. כַּנְעָנִי.

4320 כַּנְעָנִי

*כַּנְעָנִי(?) or כַּנְעָנִי: neologism for כַּנְעָנִי, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 564; Eg. *Kyn'nw* (Maisler BASOR 102:9f.):

כַּנְעָנִי: tradesman (parallel with סַחְרִים) Is 23⁸ (:: Rudolph *Fschr. Baumgärtel* 169). †

4321 כַּנְעָנִי

כַּנְעָנִי: n.m.; fem. form of כַּנְעָנִי (→ סַחְרִית, קַהֲלִית, נוֹחָה etc.):

—1. 1K 22¹¹⁻²⁴ 2C 18¹⁰⁻²³;

—2. 1C 7¹⁰. †

4322 כַּנְעָנִי

כַּנְעָנִי: gentilic of כַּנְעָנִי; MHeb., Ug. *kn'ny* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1272), Eg. *Kyn'nw* (BASOR 102:9), Pun. *Chanani* (Augustine; Harris *Gramm.* 112), *Xvāoi, Kanāanos* (Pauly-W 3:2109), Sept. *Xανααναίος*, NT *Κανααναίος*, var. *Καναανίτης* → WBauer *Wb. NT*: כַּנְעָנִי, כַּנְעָנִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 562u):

—1. Canaanite (Noth *Fschr. Alt* 1:150ff.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 926): n.pop. a) collective sg.: Gn 12⁶ 13⁷ 15²¹ 34³⁰ 50¹¹ (in Transjordan, Noth *Welt* 46¹) Ex 3⁸⁻¹⁷ 13⁵ 23²³⁻²⁸ 33² 34¹¹ Nu 13²⁹ 14²⁵⁻⁴³⁻⁴⁵ 21¹⁻³ 33⁴⁰ Dt 7¹ 11³⁰ 20¹⁷ Jos 3¹⁰ 7⁹ 9¹ 11³ 12⁸ 13³ 16¹⁰ 17^{12f-16-18} 24¹¹ Ju 1^{1-3-5-9f-17-27f-30-32f} 3³⁻⁵ Ezr 9¹; הַכַּנְעָנִים אֶרֶץ Ex 3¹⁷ 13⁵⁻¹¹ Dt 1⁷ 11³⁰ Jos 13⁴ (= Phoenician) 24³ Ezk 16³ Neh 9⁸; הַכַּנְעָנִי הַכַּנְעָנִי הַכַּנְעָנִי Gn 10¹⁹, הַכַּנְעָנִי הַכַּנְעָנִי Jos 5¹, הַכַּנְעָנִי הַכַּנְעָנִי הַכַּנְעָנִי Gn 24³⁻³⁷; 2S 24⁷ 1K 9¹⁶; הַכַּנְעָנִי הַכַּנְעָנִי הַכַּנְעָנִי הַכַּנְעָנִי הַכַּנְעָנִי Gn 10¹⁸; b) sg. with אִישׁ Gn 38²; הַכַּנְעָנִי Ob 20 Neh 9²⁴; c) fem. הַכַּנְעָנִית Gn 46¹⁰ Ex 6¹⁵ 1C 2³;

—2. **tradesman** (→ כַּנְעָן 4) **Zech 14**₂₁ **Pr 31**₂₄, cj. כַּנְעָנִים בְּנֵי Sept. **Jb 40**₃₀ and cj. Sept. הַצֵּאן לְכַנְעָנָיִי **Zech 11**₇; → כַּנְעָן. †

4323 כַּנָּף

כַּנָּף: denom. from כָּנַף: MHeb.² nif. to hide oneself, JArm.^{b(tg?)} Syr. to gather, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 219b) also to embrace; Arb. *kanafa* to surround, protect.

nif: impf. יִכְנֹף: to **hide oneself** **Is 30**₂₀. †

4324 כָּנָף

כָּנָף: MHeb. wing, extremity; Ug. *knp*; Yaud. EgArm. skirt of garment (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 123), JArm.^t, JArm.^b also lap, Mnd. כַּנְפָא, Sam. Tg. **Dt 23**₁ **27**₂₀ CPArm. Syr. *kenfā*; Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 418a) *kenf*; Arb. *kanaf* (also side, area), OSArb. *knp* (extreme edge); Akk. *kappu*, orig. form *kan(a)p*: כָּנָף, כַּנְפִי, כַּנְפֶּךָ **Ru 3**₉ rd. כַּנְפֶּךָ; cs. כַּנְפֹת, כַּנְפִי/מִפִּי, כַּנְפִי, כַּנְפִי/כַּפִּי, כַּנְפִי **Jb 39**₂₆ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252r), כַּנְפִיהֶם; fem. (Ezk 7₂ rd. Q אַרְבַּע, 2C 3₁₁₋₁₃ → Rudolph 204).

—1. **wing** (THAT 1:833ff.), of נֶשֶׁף **Ex 19**₄ **Dt 32**₁₁ **Jr 48**₄₀ **49**₂₂ **Ezk 17**_{3.7} **Pr 23**₅, of חֲסִידָה **Zech 5**₉, of יוֹנָה **Ps 68**₁₄ **Lv 1**₁₇, of רְנָנִים **Jb 39**₁₃, of גֵּץ **39**₂₆; כָּנָף עוֹף winged animals **Gn 1**₂₁ **Ps 78**₂₇, כָּל-כָּנָף every winged animal **Gn 7**₁₄ **Ezk 17**₂₃ **39**_{4.17}, כָּנָף צְפוֹר winged fowl **Dt 4**₁₇ **Ps 148**₁₀, כָּנָף בַּעַל (Ug. *b1 knp*) **Pr 1**₁₇ and כָּנָפִים בַּעַל **Qoh 10**₂₀ winged creatures; כָּנָף נָדָד moving wings **Is 10**₁₄, צִלְצִל כַּנְפִים rustling of wings **18**₁ (: Driver JSS 13:45: sailing ships).

—2. wings of other creatures: a) of the כְּרוֹב **Ex 25**₂₀ **37**₉ **1K 6**_{24.27} **8**_{6f} **Ezk 10**_{5.8.12.16.19} **11**₂₂ **2C 3**₁₁₋₁₃ **5**_{7f}; b) otherwise: שָׂרָף **Is 6**₂, חִיָּה **Ezk 1**_{6.8f.11.23-25} **3**₁₃ **10**₂₁; women in a vision **Zech 5**₉; רוֹחַ **2S 22**₁₁ **Hos 4**₁₉ **Ps 18**₁₁ **104**₃; שָׂמַשׁ **Mal 3**₂₀; שָׁחַר **Ps 139**₉ (THAT 1:834); c) יְהוּה **Ps 17**₈ **36**₈ **57**₂ **61**₅ **63**₉ **91**₄ **Ru 2**₁₂ (THAT 1:835); d) מִמַּטּוֹת כַּנְפָיו of an overflowing river or an eagle with spread wings **Is 8**₈.

—3. **skirt** of a garment, hem (Ahiqar 171; Hönig 61f; bustle of a garment, Seebass ZAW 78:151⁸; formally like Akk. *qannu* and *sissiktu* RLA 3:319f.; Conrad ZDMG Supp. 1:275ff.; THAT 1:835) כָּנָף בְּגָדוֹ **Hg 2**₁₂, כָּנָף **1S 15**_{5f.27} **24**₁₂, כַּנְפוֹ **Hg 2**₁₂, כָּנָף אָב **Dt 23**₁ and **27**₂₀ (euphemism for עֵרְוָה, → גְּלֵה); **Nu 15**_{38a-b} **Dt 22**₁₂ **1S 24**_{5f} (Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2:240ff.) **Ezk 5**₃, כָּנָף עַל **Ezk 16**₈ and **Ru 3**₉ (see above) to take someone as wife (Rudolph 55), to take hold of somebody's כָּנָף עַל **Zech 8**₂₃ (imploring, :strup *Höflichkeit* 41), **Jr 2**₃₄ (? rd. with Sept., Latina, Pesh. כַּפִּיךָ).

—4. (extreme) **edge, extremity**: a) כַּנְפוֹת הָאָרֶץ (אַרְבַּע) the four corners and ends of the earth (cf. Akk. *kippat erbetti* (AHw. 482b; Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 169; THAT 1:835f.) **Is 11**₁₂ **Ezk 7**₂ **Jb 37**₃ **38**₁₃, כָּנָף הָאָרֶץ the edge of the earth **Is 24**₁₆; בכַּנְפֵי הוֹנֵךְ as best you may **Sir 38**₁₁; b) עַל-כָּנָף שִׁקְצִים **Da 9**₂₇, Q var., **Matthew 4**₅ πτερύγῳ τοῦ ἱεροῦ, arch. tech. term, battlement of the temple, Montgomery *Daniel* 386ff.: lintel; JJeremias ZDPV 59:195ff., :: Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2:433f., rd. כָּנָף עַל, Ug. as title of שִׁמֵּם, cf. El,

Illustrated London News, (December 1967):281; c) military: **כְּנָפִים** 1QM 9₁₁, cf. Latin *ala*, Yadin *War Scroll* 192f., 301. †

4325 כְּנָרֶת

כְּנָרֶת, כְּנָרֶת: n.loc.; ***כְּנָר**?; Ug. n.loc. *knr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1274); also name of a lake: *bm dgt bknrt* (?) I Aqht: 147 (Ullendorff JSS 7:34f.; Driver *Myths* 62b); Eg. *knrt* (Simons *Handbook* 217; Albright *Vocalization* 48) and *knnrt* (ZDPV 61:55), name of goddess (Jirku ZAW 72:69):

—1. **כְּנָרֶת** n.loc. in Naphtali Dt 3₁₇ Jos 19₃₅ (**כְּנָרֶת**), var. **כְּנָרוֹת** Jos 11₂ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 208r, for text Noth *Jos.* 62) and **כְּלֵ-כְּנָרוֹת** 1K 15₂₀ (→ Rudolph *Chr.* 246 on 2C 16₄; Simons *Geog.* §890); = *Tel 'Orēme* (Abel 2:299; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 951; Noth *Jos.* 147: the tell with a small heap (of sand));

—2. **יַם-כְּנָרֶת** (as 1) Nu 34₁₁ Jos 13₂₇, **יַם כְּנָרוֹת** Jos 12₃; Sept. K, *Χενερεθ, Κενερωθ, Χενερα, Γεννησαρ* 1Macc 11₆₇, Tg. **גִּנְיָנִיסָר** NT *Γεννησαρετ*: **Sea of Gennesareth**, Sea of Galilee, Sea of Tiberias (Abel 1:494ff.; Noth *Welt* 50; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 546). †

4326 כְּנָרוֹת

כְּנָרוֹת, כְּנָרוֹת: → **כְּנָרֶת**.

4327 כְּנָת

כְּנָת**: OArm. EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 123), BArm. CPArm. Syr., lw. < Akk. *kinātu/nattu* (AHw. 479b), employee, colleague, Arm.lw. Wagner 128: **כְּנָתוֹ**; K **כְּנָתוֹ, → Bauer-L. *Arm.* 238s; Wagner p. 134, 4, with Q, which has Hebraised the Arm. pl-form: **companion Ezr 4**₇. †

4328 כְּסָא

כְּסָא Pr 7₂₀ and **כְּסָה** Ps 81₄; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 579q; **נכסה** Sir.^{MV18} (p. 28f.); Ug. *yrh ks?*, Dahood *Biblica* 46:330; Vattioni *Augustinianum* 8:382ff, (→ ZAW 80:399); Ph. **כסא** (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 124) n.m. **עברכסא** (Benz *Names* 154, 334) and Syr. *kesā'* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 337b) full moon, Arb. *kus'* (Guillaume 1:10); lw. < Akk. *kusē'u* = *agū* headdress of the moon god at the time of full moon (Zimmern ZA 24:317; AHw. 515a): **full moon Ps 81 Pr 7**₂₀, cj. **Jb 26**₉ for **כְּסָה** (→ II אהז). †

4329 כְּסָא

כְּסָא (130 times), 1K 10₁₉, **כְּסָה**, SamP.^{M118} *kāsa*: Ug. *ksu/i/a* (Gordon *Textbook* §8:13), Ph. and EgArm. **כסא** (fem., Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 124) throne; MHeb. chair; OArm. EgArm. **כרסא** (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 127), BArm. ***כְּרִסְיָא**, JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 209a) **כּוּרְסִיָא**, > Arb. *kursī*, > Tigr. *kursi* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 399a; Leslau 27); lw. < Akk. *kussū*, OAss. *kussū* < Sum. *guza* (AHw. 515, mostly fem.); cs. **כְּסָא, כְּסָא, כְּסָא, כְּסָא, כְּסָא, כְּסָא** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 545t, 548a), masc.; Salonen *Landfahrzeuge* 77:124:

7₁₈ Ps 55₆, evil Ps 140₁₀; herd of camels Is 60₆; b) with עַל: fat Lv 4₈ (var. אָהַר, cf. 3₃), cherubim 2C 5₈, water Hab 2₁₄, earth Nu 16₃₃ Is 26₂₁ Ps 106₁₇, dust Jb 21₂₆, love Pr 10₁₂;

—2. covering the obj. “covering with”: a) with acc. (two acc.) Mal 2₁₃, to clothe with Ezk 16₁₀ 18₇₋₁₆; b) with כִּי and acc.: Lv 17₁₃ Nu 4_{5-8-11f} Ju 4₁₈ 1S 19₁₃ 1K 1₁ Is 6₂ 51₁₆ Ezk 32₇ Ps 147₈ Jb 15₂₇; c) with acc. and עַל: Mal 2₁₆ (rd. וְכִסֶּה) Jb 36₃₂ Ezk 24₇ Ps 44₂₀;

—3. covering mentioned in protasis: with acc.: Ex 8₂ 10₅₋₁₅ 14₂₈ 16₁₃ 28₄₂ 1K 71_{8-41f}/ 2C 4_{12f} Is 11₉ Ezk 38₉₋₁₆ Hos 2₁₁ 10₈;

—4. covering not mentioned: a) with acc.: Gn 9₂₃ Ex 21₃₃ 26₁₃ 38₁₅ Nu 4₉₋₁₅ 22₅₋₁₁ Dt 23₁₄ Jos 24₇ Ju 4₁₉ Is 29₁₀ 58₇ Jr 46₈ Ezk 12₆₋₁₂ 16₈ Ps 32₅ (עוֹן) 40₁₁ 85₃ (חַטָּאת) Jb 9₂₄ 31₃₃ 36₃₀ Pr 10₁₈ 11₁₃ 17₉ 28₁₃; b) with עַל Dt 13₉ Neh 3₃₇;

—5. to cover, conceal a) with acc. Gn 37₂₆ (blood), Ps 40₁₁ (the righteousness of Yahweh in the heart), Pr 11₁₃ (הַבָּרָה), 17₉ (with עַל without obj., offence of others); b) to conceal one's sins Ps 32₅ Jb 31₃₃ Pr 28₁₃, injustice by others Pr 10₁₁₋₁₈ cj. 26₂₆ (rd. מְכַסֶּה); to keep something secret from, with מִן Gn 18₁₇;

—6. intr. to cover oneself with, put on, with acc., garments Ezk 16₁₈, שָׂק Jon 3₆;

—Gn 38₁₄ rd. וְהִתְכַסֶּה and Dt 22₁₂ rd. תִּתְכַפֵּה; Ezk 31₁₅ dl. כְּסִיתִי (Zimmerli 750); Jb 33₁₇ ? rd. יִכְסֶה; Ps 143₉ ? rd. כִּסֵּלְתִי. †

pu: pl. כָּסוּ (Bauer-L. Heb. 424) impf. יִכְסוּ, יִכְסוּ; pt. מְכַסִּימ/סוֹת:

—1. to be covered: the mountains (sc. with water) Gn 7_{19f}, windows, panelled Ezk 41₁₆ (? מְכַסוֹת) sbst. wainscot, Galling in Fohrer 233f.); with acc., with (Gesenius-K. §121d) Ps 80₁₁ Pr 24₃₁; with כִּי Qoh 6₄ 1C 21₁₆;

—2. to be concealed Sir 12₈. †

hitp: impf. וַיִּתְכַסֶּה, וַיִּתְכַסֶּה; pt. מִתְכַפֵּה/סִים: to cover oneself: without obj. Gn 24₆₅; with obj. in the acc. Jon 3₈, with כִּי 1K 11₂₉ 2K 19_{1f}/Is 37_{1f} 59₆, cj. Gn 38₁₄ (for pi.) and Dt 22₁₂ (תִּתְכַפֵּה or תִּכְסֶה, Bauer-L. Heb. 198g). †

Der. מְכַסֶּה, מְכַסֶּה, כָּסוֹת, כָּסוֹת, כָּסוֹת.

4331 כָּסוֹת

כָּסוֹת Ps 81₄: → כָּסוֹת.

4332 כָּסוֹת

כָּסוֹת 1K 10₁₉: → כָּסוֹת.

4333 כְּסוּי

*כְּסוּי: כסה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 411z; MHeb. כְּסוּי lid, JArm.^{tb} כְּסוּיָא: cs. כְּסוּי: covering Nu 4⁶⁻¹⁴. †

4334 כְּסוּלוֹת

כְּסוּלוֹת Bomberg כְּסָלוֹת: n.loc.; I כְּסָל, “on the loins” (Noth 147), → III כְּסִיל; הַכֹּף כְּסִיל in Issachar Jos 19¹⁸, like כְּסָלַת תְּבוּר bordering on Zebulun 19¹², = *Iksāl*, 6 km. SE of Nazareth (Abel 2:299; Simons *Geog.* §330). †

4335 כְּסוּת

כְּסוּת, SamP. Gn 49¹¹ כְּסוּת for → סוּת, ^{M118} *kessot*, ^{Ben-H. 3:34} **kassut*: כסה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 505o; Beer-M. §41:5b; MHeb. JArm.^{tg} CPArm. Sam. Tg. Gn 49¹¹ כְּסוּ; Ug. *kst* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1279); Pun. EgArm. כְּסַת (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 124), Greek *κασᾶς* (Masson 22ff.), Arb. *kiswat*; Akk. *kušitu* garment (AHw. 514b): cs. Gn 20¹⁶, כְּסוּתוֹ/תָהּ:

—1. covering, clothing (Hönig 15f.) Ex 21¹⁰ (: RNorth VT 5:205: as 2) 22^{26a} (= שְׂמֹלֶה/שֵׁלֶמָה 25.26b) overgarment, Dt 22¹², Is 50³ = שֵׁק, Jb 24⁷ and 31¹⁹ covering, 26⁶ envelope;

—2. metaph. כְּסוּת עֵינַיִם covering of the eyes, confirmation of a woman’s undamaged reputation, declaration of virtue (alt. veil) Gn 20¹⁶. †

4336 כֶּסַח

כֶּסַח: MHeb. pi., MHeb.² JArm.^{tb} qal; JArm. Syr. Arb. *ksh* to wipe, cleanse, Tigrin. (Leslau 27) to break into pieces.

qal: pt. כְּסוּחָה, כְּסוּחִים, כְּסוּחִים: to cut off (brushwood) Is 33¹² Ps 80¹⁷ (cj. כְּסוּחָה or כְּסוּחִיהָ, → Gunkel, :: → כְּסוּחָה). †

cj. pi: impf. יִכְסֹחַ: to wipe out Jb 33¹⁷ (for יִכְסֹחַ). †

4337 כְּסִיָּה

כְּסִיָּה Ex 17¹⁶; following נָסִי 15 rd. יָהּ נָס (Ginsburg 382f.; Noth *Exodus* 115, → נָס; alt. כְּסִיָּה, BH; Beer *Exodus* 92f.). †

4338 כְּסִיל

I כְּסִיל: Sec. *χσιλ*, Jerome *cha/isil* (Sperber 129; Brönno 124, 127; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470) I כְּסָל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471s; MHeb.² JArm.^l: כְּסִילִים; → II: stupid (in practical things), insolent (in religion), → נָבֵל, אֹיִל (THAT 1:836ff.): Pr 1^{22-29:20} (40 times) Qoh 2^{14-10:12} (18 times), 7⁹ → חִיק, Ps 49¹¹ 92⁷ 94⁸ Sir 31/34²⁰;

—Pr 19₁ rd. עֲשִׂיר.

4339 כָּסִיל

II כָּסִיל: = I.; MHeb.², JArm.¹ כְּסִילָא, JArm.^b כסלא; > Eth. *kasīl*: כְּסִילֵיָהֶם: like Syr. *gabbārā* (= גַּבּוֹר) and Arb. *jabbār* and JArm.¹ נַפְלָא; designation of **Orion** as an insolent and outrageous hunter (Mowinckel *Sternnamen* 36ff.; JHess *Fschr. Jacob* 97f.; Dalman *Arbeit* 1:497ff.; Hölscher *Hiob* 31; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1867): Am 5₈ Jb 9₉ 38₃₁, pl. “Orions” meaning Orion and its constellations, especially Sirius, the hunter’s hound, ἰ κύων, Is 13₁₀. †

4340 כָּסִיל

III כָּסִיל: n.loc. I כְּסִל, → כְּסוּלוֹת; in Judah Jos 15₃₀; Sept. Βαιθηλ = בְּתוּל 19₄, בְּתוּיָאֵל 1C 4₃₀; Abel 2:283; Simons *Geog.* §317, 27; Noth *Jos.* 88, 141; Rudolph *Chr.* 38. †

4341 כְּסִילוֹת

כְּסִילוֹת: I כָּסִיל; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 505o; Gulkowitsch 51f: **insolence, stupidity** (THAT 1:837) אִשָּׁת כָּסִילָא Pr 9₁₃, a foolish woman (Gesenius-K. §128p) or with context “Lady Folly” (§128k). †

4342 כסל

I כסל: Arb. *kasila* to be sluggish, be impotent (WKAS K:193), NSyr. (Maclean 136b); Akk. *saklu* stupid, Held *Fschr. Landsberger* 406f.:

qal: impf. יִכְסְלוּ: to be stupid (THAT 1:836) Jr 10₈. †

Der. I, II כָּסִיל, כְּסִילוֹת, II כְּסִל (?), כְּסִלָּה; n.m. כְּסִלוֹן.

4343 כסל

II כסל: → I כְּסִל, III כְּסִלוֹן, כְּסִלוֹן.

4344 כְּסִל

I כְּסִל: primary noun, loin, Held *Fschr. Landsberger* 401ff.; Akk. *ka/islu* (AHw. 486b; Held, *Fschr. Landsberger* 395ff.), Ug. *ksl* (Aistleitner 1357) also back (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1280; Driver *Myths* 145a), MHeb., Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 208a) piece of meat; MHeb. כְּסוּל with deformed loin; Arb. *kisl* the string of the bow used for the carding of wool (WKAS K:194a): כְּסִל, כְּסִלָּה, כְּסִלִּים, כְּסִלִּים:

—1. **loin**, (THAT 1:836), the fat muscles on the kidneys (Sept. ψοαί) Lv 3₄₋₁₀₋₁₅ 4₉ 7₄ Ps 38₈ Jb 15₂₇;

—2. **side** (Vulg. *latus*, Dahood Gregorianum 43:72f.) Pr 3₂₆, → n.loc. כְּסִילוֹת, III כְּסִלוֹן, כְּסִלוֹן and כְּסִלוֹת; תְּבוּר;

—3. euphemism (cf. יִרְיָ 1) **genitals** (Arb. *kausalat* the glands of the penis WKAS K:194b) **Sir 47**₁₉. †

4345 כְּסָל

II כְּסָל Bomberg, Leningrad כְּסָל: distinguished from I by Gesenius-B. (: Held *Fschr. Landsberger*: I כסל):

—1. a) **confidence**, parallel with מְבַטָּח (cf. בטח!) with שִׁים and בָּ **Ps 78**₇ **Jb 8**₁₄ **31**₂₄; b) (false) self-confidence **Ps 49**₁₄ (alt. cj. כְּסָרָה); **Pr 3**₂₆ (→ I 2);

—2. **stupidity** (I כְּסִיל) **Qoh 7**₂₅ (THAT 1:836). †

4346 כְּסָלָה

כְּסָלָה: fem. of II כְּסָל: כְּסָלְתָךְ: **confidence Ps 85**₉ **Jb 4**₆, cj. **Ps 84**₆ (כְּסָלְתָךְ, Echter-Bibel.) **143**₉ (for כְּסִיתִי, parallel with תִּקְנָה). †

4347 כְּסָלוֹ

כְּסָלוֹ: Sept. Χασεηλου, Χε/ασελευ, Vulg. *Casleu*, inscr. χασλω, IEJ 19:98f.; MHeb., EgArm. Nab. כסלו, Palm. כסלול (Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 298; Rosenthal *Sprache*, see 89⁴); lw. < Akk. *kislim/wu* (AHw. 486a): name of the ninth month, November-December (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1233) **Zech 7**₁ **Neh 1**₁. †

4348 כְּסָלוֹן

כְּסָלוֹן, Sept. Χασλων: n.loc. in Judah; I כְּסָלוֹ “(on the) loin” (Noth 146), = *Keslā*, 16 km W1 of Jerusalem (Abel 2:299; PJB. 24:29f.): **Jos 15**₁₀, = יַעֲרִים יְהָרָה. †

4349 כְּסָלוֹן

כְּסָלוֹן: n.m.; I כסל “slow” (Noth 227); Ug. *ksln* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1282): **Nu 34**₂₁. †

4350 כְּסָלְחִים

כְּסָלְחִים, SamP.^{M118} *Kaslā'em*, Sept. Χασμονιειμ: unknown n.pop.; origin of the פְּלִשְׁתִּים, son of מְצָרִים **Gn 10**₁₄ and **1C 1**₁₂ (this to be transposed to כְּפַתְרִים, Rudolph *Chr.* 6). †

4351 תְּבוֹר

תְּבוֹר See below under כְּסָלַת תְּבוֹר (#4353).

4352 כְּסָלַת

כְּסָלַת See below under כְּסָלַת תְּבוֹר (#4353).

4353 כְּסֵלֶת־תְּבוּר

כְּסֵלֶת־תְּבוּר: n.loc. in Zebulun; **Jos 19**₁₂, ? = כְּסוּלוֹת Bomberg כְּסֵלוֹת (: Zorell) **Jos 19**₁₈. †

4354 כָּסַם

כָּסַם: > כָּרַסַם; Ug. *ksm* cutting, piece (Aistleitner 1360; Driver *Myths* 145a, :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:1283), Arb. *kašama*, to cut off (WKAS K:221b); Akk. *kasāmu* to cut up; → גָּזַם.

qal: impf. יִכְסְמוּ; inf. כָּסוּם: to trim (hair) **Ezk 44**₂₀. †

Der. כְּסָמוֹת.

4355 כְּסָמִים

כְּסָמִים **Ezk 4**₉: → כְּסָמוֹת.

4356 כְּסָמוֹת

כְּסָמוֹת SamP.^{M118} *kessāmet*, Jerome *chasamim* (Sperber 129); MHeb., pl. כְּסָמִין; Ug. *ksm*, mostly pl. *ksmn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1283; Aistleitner 1359), ? Akk. *kismu* (AHw. 487a): כְּסָמִים: spelt, *Triticum sativum*, grain with split awn (Hrozny 23f.; Löw 1:776ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 2:246ff.; Harrison 33) **Ex 9**₃₂ **Is 28**₂₅, pl. **Ezk 4**₉. †

4357 כָּסַס

כָּסַס: MHeb. and JArm.^b, ? Sam. (Ben-H. 2:493a) to chew, count; within Heb. נִכְסְתִי nif. pf. to fail to perform one's obligatory task (BiOr. 19:5, 11), Syr. to digest, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 221a) to chew, break into pieces; Arb. *kss* to grind; Akk. *kasāsu* to chew, gnaw (AHw. 453b); orig. meaning to divide into even portions.

qal: impf. תִּכְסֹּר: with עַל (שָׂה) to count out (portions) for **Ex 12**₄. †

Der. מִכְּסָס and מִכְּסָה.

4358 כָּסַף

I כָּסַף: to break off, cut, Arb. *kasafa* to cut into pieces, break off, Akk. *kasāpu* to break into pieces (Driver WdO 2:25f.; Eilers WdO 2:322f.).

Der. I כְּסָפָה (?).

4359 כָּסַף

II כָּסַף: MHeb. hif. to grow pale, JArm. to be ashamed, Sam. to desire, > NAss. *kuspu* shame (AHw. 515a); Arb. *kasafa* to be (look) dark, gloomy.

qal: impf. **יִכְסֹּף** (ו) **לְ**: to long for, with **לְ** Ps 17₁₂ Jb 14₁₅. †

nif: pf. **נִכְסַף**, **נִכְסַפְתָּהּ**; inf. **נִכְסֹף**; pt. **נִכְסַף**:

—1. to long greatly for with **לְ** Gn 31₃₀ Ps 84₃;

—2. **לֹא נִכְסַף**, **גֹּי לֹא נִכְסַף**, Sept. ἀπαίδευτος without shame, not broken (by punishment), (alt. without desire, Driver WdO 2:26) Zeph 2₁. †

Der. II **כֶּסֶף**.

4360 **כֶּסֶף**

I **כֶּסֶף** (ca. 400 times), SamP.^{M118} *kāsef*: trad. II **כֶּסֶף** “the white metal”, (Forbes JbEOL 2:493; Eilers WdO 2:322f, 465ff.), ? I “what is broken” (sc. money); Arb. *kisf* piece; MHeb., JArm., Sam. (Ben-H. 2:488b), Mnd. (Drower-M. Dictionary 199b) **כֶּסְפָא**, Syr. *kespā*, Akk. *kaspu* silver; at first an adjective, which afterwards supersedes the accompanying noun, as Akk. *šarpu* (CAD

—:113b), Arb. *fiḏḏat*: Forbes JbEOL 2:489ff.: **כֶּסֶף**, **כֶּסְפִי**, **כֶּסֶפִים**, **כֶּסֶפְנִי**, **כֶּסְפֵיהֶם** (Bauer-L. Heb. 581, 210f.): the value in relation to **זָהָב** varies, **זָהָב כֶּסֶף** generally older, Hartmann STU 28:29ff.; RLA 3:512f.:

—1. **silver** as a metal: Zech 13₉ Mal 3₃ Pr 25₄ Jb 28₁;

—2. as material: Ezk 27₁₂, **כֶּסֶף כְּזָהָב** silver adornment Gn 24₅₃, **כֶּסֶפֹת אֱלֹהִים** silver idols Is 2₂₀, less valuable than gold at king Solomon’s court 1K 10₂₁;

—3. in general, **money**: **כֶּסֶפֵנוּ** our money Gn 31₁₅, **לֹא אֵין לוֹ כֶּסֶפֵנוּ** he has no money Is 55_{1a} and **כֶּסֶף לֹא אֵין** without money 55_{1b} (Barr Philology 153); **כֶּסֶף בְּכֹל בְּלֵא** for money Dt 2₂₈ Am 2₆; **כֶּסֶף מְלֵא** for the full weight, for the full price (Akk. *ana kasap gamirti*, AHw. 278b) Gn 23₉ 1C 21_{22,24}; with **שֶׁקֶל** Jr 32₉; four hundred **שֶׁקֶל כֶּסֶף** four hundred (weights, pieces) shekels of silver Gn 23₁₅, > **אֶלֶף [שֶׁקֶל] כֶּסֶף** one thousand pieces of silver 20₁₆; with **מִנְהָה** 2K 12₁₁;

—4. misc.: pl. uncoined pieces of silver Gn 42₂₅₋₃₅; **כֶּסֶף כִּפְּרִים** atonement money Ex 30₁₆; **סִינִיִים** → **נִטְוִיל***, **צֶרֶךְ**, **זִקְקָה**; → **סִפְסָפִים**;

4361 **כֶּסֶף**

II **כֶּסֶף**: II **כֶּסֶף**; Arm.lw. in Akk. *kusup libbi* (AHw. 515a): shame, disappointment, cj. Hos 9₆ (? alt. **כֶּסֶפִים** **מִחֲמַדֵי**, → Driver WdO 2:26; Rudolph 172f.). †

4362 **כֶּסְפִיא**

כְּסָפִיא: unknown n.loc. in Bab. ? pl. of EgArm. כספיא (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 313a, 158; AfO 17:334; 18:126) “silversmiths”: הַמְּקוֹם כְּ הַמְּקוֹם settlement of the Levites (→ Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 83) **Ezr 8**_{17a-b}. †

4363 כָּסַת

*כָּסַת, כָּסַתוֹת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 610t), כָּסַתוֹתֵיכֶנָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 212k, daghesh dirimens (cf. Gesenius-K. 20h), and 253y): usu. כסה, MHeb. cushion; ? more likely lw. from Akk. *kasītu* bondage (AHw. 453a), *kasū* to bind: **bands** (Rabin *Orientalia* 32:126²) for magic (Zimmerli 296f.) **Ezk 13**₁₈₋₂₀. †

4364 כעס

כעס, older כעש*[†]: MHeb., EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 125), JArm.^{lg} Sam. af. (Ben-H. 2:496b) to be angry.

qal: pf. כָּעַסְתָּ/עָסָה; impf. אֵיכָעֵס; inf. כָּעוֹס: to **be vexed** (THAT 1:838ff.) **Ps 112**₁₀ **Qoh 7**₉ (to worry, → Pun., Dahood *Biblica* 47:272f.) **Neh 3**₃₃, to be angry **Ezk 16**₄₂ **2C 16**₁₀ with אָל;

—Qoh 5₁₆ rd. וְכָעַס. †

pi. (Jenni 68f, 79, 99): pf. כָּעַסְתָּה (3rd. fem. with sf.), כָּעַסְוֹנִי: to **irritate** **Dt 32**₂₁, with כָּעַס to grieve sorely **1S 1**₆. †

hif. (Jenni 69f., 99): pf. הִכְעִיסוּ, הִכְעִיסוּהוּ, הִכְעִיסוּהוּ, הִכְעִיסוּהוּ; impf. וַיִּכְעֵס, וַיִּכְעֵסוּ, וַיִּכְעֵסוּהוּ; inf. הִכְעִיסוּ, הִכְעִיסוּהוּ; pt. מִכְעִיסִים (Jr 25₇ Q); pt. מִכְעִיסִים:

—1. to **grieve** (man) **1S 1**₇ (→ pi.), to disturb (God the peoples) **Ezk 32**₉;

—2. to offend, to **provoke to anger** (God): **Dt 4**₂₅ **9**₁₈ **31**₂₉ **32**₁₆₋₂₁ **Ju 2**₁₂ **1K 14**₉₋₁₅ **15**₃₀ **16**₂₋₇₋₁₃₋₂₆₋₃₃ **22**₅₄ **2K 17**₁₁₋₁₇ **21**₆ (rd. לְהִכְעִיסוֹ).¹⁵ **22**₁₇ **23**₁₉ (insert לְהִכְעִיסוֹ).²⁶ **Is 65**₃ **Jr 7**_{18f} **8**₁₉ **11**₁₇ **25**_{6f} **32**_{29f-32} **44**₃₋₈ **Ezk 8**₁₇ **16**₂₆ **Ps 78**₅₈ **106**₂₉ **2C 28**₂₅ **33**₆ **34**₂₅ **Sir 3**₁₆; with כָּעַס **1K 21**₂₂ and with הִמְרוּרִים **Hos 12**₁₅ to offend bitterly; with לְנַגֵּד **Neh 3**₃₇ (? rd. בְּנִינָם for הַבּוֹנִים). †

Der. כָּעַשׂ, כָּעַשׂוֹ.

4365 כָּעַס

כָּעַס, → כָּעַשׂ (older): כעס: MHeb. JArm.^s כָּעַסָא; כָּעַס, כָּעַסוּ, כָּעַסוּהוּ, כָּעַסוּהוּ, כָּעַסוּהוּ; Scharbert *Schmerz* 32f.:

—1. (of man): a) **vexation** **1S 1**₁₆ **Ps 6**₈ **10**₁₄ (עָמַל וְכָעַסִים) **31**₁₀ **Jb 5**₂ **6**₂ **17**₇ **Pr 12**₁₆ **17**₂₅ **21**₁₉ **27**₃ **Qoh 1**₁₈ **2**₂₃ cj. **5**₁₆ (rd. וְכָעַס, Vulg. *in curis* care, → qal), **Qoh 7**₃₋₉ **11**₁₀; b) **grief** **1S 1**₆ (with כעס pi.);

—2. of God a) **vexation** (THAT 1:840) **1K 15**₃₀ and **21**₂₂ (with כעס hif.), **Dt 32**₁₉₋₂₇ **Ps 85**₅ **Jb 10**₁₇, קָרַבְנָם, כָּעַסוּהוּ their offerings causing me vexation **Ezk 20**₂₈; b) pl. **offences** **2K 23**₂₆. †

4366 כַּעַשׂ

כַּעַשׂ: כַּעַשׂ, → כַּעַשׂ: כַּעַשׂ, כַּעַשׂ, כַּעַשׂ: grief Jb 5₂ 6₂ 17₇; (God's) vexation 10₁₇. †

4367 כַּף

כַּף (ca. 200 times; → II אָף), SamP.^{M119} *kaf, kabb-*: older pronunciation *kapp* presupposed by Greek *καππα*, > *kap/f* (Harris *Development* 76, §59; Sept. *χαφ*, Nöldeke *Beitr.* 124ff.); MHeb. JArm., Sam. (Ben-H. 2:487; also Arm, sole of the foot, socket of the hip. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 200a) כַּפָּא; Ug. *kp*, pl. *kpt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1286; Aistleitner 1364), Arb. *kaff*, Eth. *kaf*, Eg. *kp*, (Lacau *Noms* 136f.), Copt. *ḥop*; Akk. *kappu* (AHw. 444b; Holma *Körperteile* 117f.): כַּף, כַּפִּי, כַּפֵּי (ה), כַּפְּכָ/כַּפְּכָ (ה), כַּפִּים, כַּפִּי, כַּפִּי, כַּפִּי, כַּפִּי, כַּפִּי, כַּפִּי (Jb 27₂₃, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 253 l), כַּפּוֹת, כַּפְּתִי, fem. (ZAW 16:73ff., as Syr.):

—1. the hollow, the flat of the hand (:: יָד as member of the body, often however parallel with) שְׁמֹאלִית כַּף Lv 14₁₅, כַּף פְּרָעָה Gn 40₁₁; יָד כַּפּוֹת 1S 5₄ 2K 9₃₅ Da 10₁₀, בְּכַפּוֹ in (the hollow of) the hand Ex 4₄ Is 28₄ (cj. בְּכַפָּה, Seeligmann VT 11:211); אֶל פְּרֵשׁ כַּפָּיִם to spread the palms outwards, stretch out towards = to pray Ex 9₂₉, נָשָׂא to lift Lam 3₄₁ (rd. עַל for אֶל); מְלֵא כַף a handful 1K 17₁₂; בְּכַפּוֹ rod Ex 4₄, fruit Is 28₄ etc., עַל-כַּפָּיִם נָשָׂא Ps 91₁₂, כַּפּוֹ בְּכַפּוֹ שִׁים נִפְשׁוֹ to take one's life in one's hand (in danger), meaning to risk one's life Ju 12₃ Jb 13₁₄ (→ H[il]scher 37; Horst 201), נִפְשִׁי בְּכַפִּי meaning: I am in danger Ps 119₁₀₉;

—2. as יָד the whole hand (cut off), → Ug., Eg. *kp* Erman-G. 5:118; Dt 25₁₂ Ju 8₆ (cj. אָף, BH); of God Jb 13₂₁ (→ אָכָף * 33₇ parallel with cj. אָמָה); ? cj. Jr 2₃₄ (with Pesh. for כַּפְּתִי);

—3. expressions בּוֹא בְּכַף to come into one's power Pr 6₃; to save מִכַּף 1S 4₃ 2S 14₁₆; הִרְחִיק כַּף Jb 13₂₁; מָחָא כַף Is 55₁₂ Ps 98₈ and כַף הִכָּה 2K 11₁₂ Ezk 22₁₃ and כַפּוֹ עַל-כַּפּוֹ 21₂₂ to clap one's hands; כַף עַל-כַּף Jb 29₉; תִּקַּע כַף to slap hands (when trading) (→ יָד 3 with נִתַן) Pr 6₁ (rd. sg.) 17₁₈ 22₂₆; תִּקַּע כַף to clap one's hands Ps 47₂ (joy), Nah 3₁₉ (malicious joy); שִׁ/שָׁפַק כַּפָּיִם apotropaic Nu 24₁₀ Jb 27₂₃ Lam 2₁₅; שָׁכַךְ כַּפָּיִם עַל (God) to interlace protectingly over Ex 33₂₂;

—4. a) כַף הַגִּל sole of the foot (Arb. foot of the lizard, paw of the lion, WKAS K:242; cf. Eg. Lacau *Noms* 136) Dt 2₅ Jos 3₁₃ (priest) Gn 8₉ (dove), עַל-כַּפָּיִם הִלְךְ walking on their paws Lv 11₂₇; רַגְלוֹ וְעַד-קַדְקָדוֹ רַגְלוֹ וְעַד-רֹאשׁ מִכַּף הַגִּל Is 1₆; pl. כַּפּוֹת הַגִּלִּים 60₁₄; כַף פְּעָמַי my foot-prints 2K 19₂₄;

—5. metaph. for objects resembling (the hollow of) a hand (fem. pl., Gesenius-K. §87o; Dhorme *Emploi* 150; also Akk., Arb.): a) כַּפּוֹת הַמְּנַעוּל handle (cf. יָדוֹת, :: KBL: hollow for the door-bolts) Song 5₅; כַף הַיָּרֵךְ hollow of the hip socket Gn 32₂₆; כַף הַקֶּלֶע hollow of the sling 1S 25₂₉, Arb. *kiffat* of the catapult (WKAS K:243a); b) כַף metal bowl (Ug. Arb. scales WKAS K:243a) Ex 25₂₉ Nu 7₁₄₋₈₄₋₈₆ 1K 7₅₀ Jr 52₁₈, orig. in the shape of a hand (Kelso §47; BA 4:30: Akk.; Wright 140: spoon); כַּפּוֹת-תְּמָרִים Lv 23₄₀ → כַּפָּה.

4368 כַּף

*כָּף: MHeb., JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:651a) Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 215b) כִּיפָא, Pehl. Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 118, 125), n.m. כפא Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*, = Κηφᾶς NT; Akk. *kāpu* (AHw. 445a), Libyan-Arb. → KBL; Arm.lw. Wagner 130: כִּפִּים: **rock Jr 4₂₉ Jb 30₆ Sir 40₁₄**. †

4369 כפה

כפה: MHeb. to turn over, bring down, force, JArm. to force JArm.^{gbt(1)} CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 208b) to bend, overturn, Syr. Mnd. also כוף and → כפף (and JArm.^{tb}); Arb. *kfy* II, *kafa'a* to bend down; Akk. *kepū* to bend (AHw. 467b).

qal: impf. יִכְפֶּה: to **subdue**, avert (anger) **Pr 21₁₄** (: Gemser 113: to satisfy, Ug. Aistleitner 1365, Soq.). †

4370 כפה

כפה See below under כפה and כפה (#4372).

4371 כפה

כפה See below under כפה and כפה (#4372).

4372 כפה/כפה

כפה and *כפה: כפף; MHeb. pl. כִּיפִין palm leaf; JArm.^b pl.; > κάππος, Hesychius (Mayer 340): כִּפּוֹת: **shoot** of reeds (Löw 1:666f.) **Is 9₁₃ and 19₁₅** (: אֲנָמוֹן) **Jb 15₃₂**, pl. **palm leaf Lv 23₄₀**, Tg. לוֹלֵבִין (Nestle ZAW 25:363f.), ? cj. **Is 28₄** בְּכַפָּה for בְּכַפּוֹ (Seeligmann VT 11:211). †

4373 כפור

I כפור: JArm.¹ כפורא; Syr. *kāfartā* and Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 426a) *kafar* basket, Arb. *kawāfir* jugs: small metal **bowl**, post-exilic synonym of סף (Kelso §48), made of זָהָב **Ezr 1₁₀ 8₂₇ 1C 28₁₇**, made of כֶּסֶף **Ezr 1₁₀ 1C 28₁₇**. †

4374 כפור

II כפור (3 times) and I כפור (2 times), SamP.^{M119} *kūfār*. I כפר; MHeb. כִּיפּוֹר JArm.^{g(? once)}: foil, **hoar-frost** (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:230; Reymond 28) **Ex 16₁₄ Ps 147₁₆ Jb 38₂₉** (שְׁמִים) **Sir 3₁₅ 43₁₉**. †

4375 כפיס

כפיס: MHeb. beam (Mish. Baba B. 1:1 half-brick, Mish. merchant קַפִּסִים), 1QpHab 10₁, Hod 6: 26, 36; Ph. כִּפִּי מַעֵץ **rafter** **הַכֶּסֶס** stucco-worker ? (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 125: carpenter; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2:66): **rafter** **מִקִּיר** **אֶבֶן** ? a rafter from the timberwork (: Budde OLZ 34:411 cj. **מִקִּיר** **אֶבֶן** **מִקִּיר**) **Hab 2₁₁**. †

4376 כְּפִיר

כְּפִיר: II כִּפּוּר: כְּפִירִים, כְּפִירִיךְ, כְּפִירִיךְ: **young lion** (looking for food for himself and distinguishable by his mane); Ph. n.m. כִּפּוּר (Benz *Names* 132, 334): שָׁאֵג **Ju 14**₅ **Is 31**₄ **Jr 2**₁₅ **51**₃₈ **Zech 11**₃ **Ps 104**₂₁, learns to catch prey **Ezk 19**₃; אֲרָיוֹת כֹּף **Ju 14**₅; גּוֹיִם כֹּף **young lion among the nations** (Lidzbarski *Eph.* 1:235; Zimmerli 767f.) **Ezk 32**₂; → **Is 5**₂₉ **11**₆ **31**₄ **Jr 25**₃₈ (rd. כְּפִיר) **Ezk 19**_{2-5f} **41**₁₉ **Hos 5**₁₄ **Am 3**₄ **Mi 5**₇ **Nah 2**₁₂₋₁₄ **Ps 17**₁₂ **35**₁₇ **58**₇ **91**₁₃ **Pr 19**₁₂ (? for כְּפִיר נָהָם orig. כְּפִפּוֹר like hoar-frost, → Gemser 112) **20**₂ **28**₁ **Jb 4**₁₀ **38**₃₉ **Sir 47**₃; הַחֲרוֹן כִּפּוּר 4QpNah 5 (→ Maier 2:162);

—**Ezk 38**₁₃ rd. רַכְלֵיהָ; **Ps 34**₁₁ rd. כְּפִירִים; **Neh 6**₂ → כְּפִירִים. †

4377 כְּפִירָה

כְּפִירָה: הַכְּפִירָה n.loc. in Benjamin; → כָּפָר, I כְּפָר; *Kh. Kefire* 7 km. W1 of גְּבְעוֹן, Garstang *Joshua* 369; *Tombs* 71; Abel 2:298; Simons *Geog.* §327; ? cf. *'sup'sahin.ur.mahE^{mesu}* “mistress” of the lions, EA 273:4; 274:4 (Albright BASOR 89:112ff.): **Jos 9**₁₇ **18**₂₆ **Ezr 2**₂₅ **Neh 7**₂₉. †

4378 כְּפִירִים

כְּפִירִים: **Neh 6**₂ כְּפִירִים; frequently with Q^{Or} Sept., Vulg. cj. בְּכַפְּרִים (: I כָּפָר) = in one of the villages; more likely unknown n.loc. → Simons *Geog.* §1060; Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 134 (: with the lions = princes, Schieman VT 17:367ff.). †

4379 כָּפַל

כָּפַל: MHeb. JArm., Sam. (Ben-H. 2:489b) NSyr. (Maclean 137a), Arb. to double; orig. meaning to divide; Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 425b) Tigrin. Amh.; Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 97: כָּפַל, denom., to double.

qal: pf. כָּפַלְתָּ; pt. כָּפּוּל: to **fold, doubleover** **Ex 26**₉ **28**₆ **39**₉. †

nif: impf. תִּכְפַּל: to **be doubled** **Ezk 21**₁₉. †

Der. מִכְּפָלָה, n.top.

4380 כָּפַל

כָּפַל: MHeb. double, Ug. *kpl*; Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 125), JArm.^{tb}, כִּיפְלָא, GnAp. 22₂₉ כַּפְלִין, CPArm. כָּפַל the double, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 200a, 209a) *kapla* and *kupla* hindquarters, loins; orig. meaning (equal) part, Arb. *kifl*, Eth. *kefl*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 425b); Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 97f.; Barth *Fschr.* Nöldeke 793: du. כְּפָלִים:

—1. **doubling** **Jb 41**₅ (rd. סְרִיין Sept.) double cuirass;

—2. du. **the double** **Is 40**₂ (vRad ZAW 79:80-2: equivalent) **Sir 26**₁;

—Jb 11₆ rd. כַּפְּלָאִים (פְּלָא). †

4381 כַּפֵּן

כַּפֵּן: JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 125) JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 221a) to be hungry; Arm.lw. Wagner 132; or distinct root ?.

qal: pf. כַּפְּנָה: with עַל to **turn towards**, a vine stretching its roots (parallel with שָׁלַח, Zimmerli 374) **Ezk 17**₇. †

Der. כַּפָּן.

4382 כַּפָּן

כַּפָּן: כַּפֵּן; EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 125), JArm., Sam. Ben-H. 2:549b, for עִיף → Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 183; Syr. כַּפְּנָא, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 209a) כּוּפְנָא; ? Arm.lw. Wagner 133: **hunger Jb 5**₂₂ **30**₃ (parallel with חָסַר). †

4383 כַּפֵּךְ

כַּפֵּךְ: → כַּפְּהָ; MHeb. JArm.^{tb(?)} CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 208b כּוּךְ); Arb. *kff*X to curl up, Eth. (Leslau 27): to curve, to bend; Akk. *kapāpu* to bend (AHw. 442a); ? Arm.lw. Wagner 133.

qal: כַּפֵּךְ (see below), inf. כַּף; pt. כַּפּוּפִים: to **bend, bow down** (one's head) **Is 58**₅, with נִפְּשׁ to depress **Ps 57**₇ (for כַּפֵּךְ, ? rd. כַּפֵּךְ, Dahood *Gregorianum* 43:66), cj. **69**₁₁ (וַאֲכַפְּהָ, Mowinckel); pt. bowed down **Ps 145**₁₄ **146**₈. †

nif: impf. אֶכַּף: to **bow oneself** before, with לְ **Mi 6**₆. †

Der. כַּפָּה, כַּפָּה.

4384 כַּפֵּר

I כַּפֵּר: MHeb. pi. to atone, JArm. pa.; JArm.^{tb} Syr. to wipe off; CPArm. Syr. to refuse; MHeb. JArm. pe. (and pa. ?) CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 221b) to deny, to renounce → כַּפָּר; OSArb. Arb. *kafara* to cover (WKAS K:261), to be ungrateful, II to atone, to do penance, Akk. *kapāru* (AHw. 442b) to wipe off, *kuppuru* to cleanse ritually, *kupartu* atonement Arm.lw. (*Orientalia* 35:13); Lib.-Berber (ZA 50:134); orig. meaning to cover, cf. עָוֹן עַל כֶּסֶה **Neh 3**₃₇, Pedersen *Isr.* 3/4:359ff., Stamm *Erlösen* 61f.; KBL; alt. to wipe off, Gesenius-B.; Zorell; Kutscher; denominative of כַּפֵּר to cover with pitch, Jenni 241; → Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2081f.

qal: pf. וְכַפְּרָתָּ: with כַּפֵּר to smear, meaning to **pitch Gn 6**₁₄:: denominative from II כַּפֵּר (Gesenius-B.; König; cf. Syr. קַפַּר pa., Akk. *kapāru* II to pour asphalt over; AHw. 443a). †

pi: pf. כָּפַר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 329h), כִּפְּרָתָם, כִּפְּרָתָהּ; impf. אִי־כָפַר, אִכְפְּרָה, יִכְפְּרֶנָּה, יִתְכַּפְּרֶם; impv. כִּפֹּר, inf. כִּפֹּר, כִּפְּרִי/רָה, כִּפְּרֶךְ; oldest quotations Gn 32₂₁ and Ex 32₃₀; → Koehler *Th.* §55; Eichrodt 2:308ff.; THAT 1:842ff.:

—1. older usage of the word: a) כָּפַר פָּנָיו בִּי to “cover someone’s face” (with a gift), meaning to cause someone to be favourably inclined towards oneself, to **appease** someone Gn 32₂₁; b) כָּפַר בִּי to cover with something, meaning to **make amends** 2S 21₃ (: 3e); c) with acc. to cover, avert (disaster) Is 47₁₁; d) חָטְאֵת בְּעַד כָּפַר בְּעַד to **make atonement** Ex 32₃₀; e) with עַל to make atonement for somebody Ezk 45₁₅, with בְּעַד 45₁₇; f) with acc. to **make atonement** for (priests for the altar, the temple) Ezk 43₂₀₋₂₆ 45₂₀; g) with לֵ (God) covers for, does not count against Dt 21₈ Ezk 16₆₃ (→ לֵ 19 regarding); h) (God) makes expiation by נָקַם Dt 32₄₃ (rd. אֲדַמֶּת); i) with עַל (God) covers sin so as to avert punishment Jr 18₂₃;

—2. usage of the word in P: a) in full: the priest בִּי כִּי־עַל makes atonement with an offering כִּי־בִי לְפָנַי י'בִי כִּי־עַל Lv 19₂₂; b) short: כִּי־עַל to **make atonement** for somebody (THAT 1:845ff.) Lv 4_{20-23:28} (13 times), Nu 5_{8-29:5} (14 times), עֲלָיו for oneself Lv 1₄, for something (house, sanctuary) 14₅₃ 16₁₆, with מִן for, concerning 4₂₆ 5₆₋₁₀ 14₁₉ 15₁₅₋₃₀ 16₃₄ Nu 6₁₁, with עַל, regarding Lv 4₃₅ 5₁₃₋₁₈ 19₂₂; with לְפָנַי י'עַל Lv 5₂₆ 10₁₇ 14_{18-29:31} 15₁₅₋₃₀ 19₂₂ 23₂₈ Nu 31₅₀; c) עַל־הַמִּזְבֵּחַ to make atonement on the altar Ex 29_{36f} 30₁₀ Lv 8₁₅ 16₁₈, עַל־נַפְשׁוֹ for Ex 30_{15f} Lv 17₁₁ Nu 31₅₀, with בִּי by means of (offering) Lv 5₁₆ 7₇ 19₂₂ Nu 5₈, with בְּעַד for somebody Lv 9₇ 16₆₋₁₁₋₁₇₋₂₄; with acc. Lv 16₂₀₋₃₃; d) abs. to make atonement Lv 6₂₃ 16₂₇₋₃₂; e) בְּנַפְשׁוֹ בִּי blood makes atonement by the soul which is in it Lv 17₁₁;

—3. later usage: a) man: to cover, meaning to **avert** חָמָה Pr 16₁₄, עָוֹן to **make good** by punishment Da 9₂₄; with עַל to make atonement for Neh 10₃₄ 1C 6₃₄ 2C 29₂₄; b) God covers guilt, meaning **forgives** (THAT 1:851) with acc. Ps 65₄ 78₃₈, with עַל 79₉, with בְּעַד 2C 30₁₈, exempts from punishment 2C 30₁₈ (rd. בְּעַד כָּל). †

pu: pf. כָּפַר; impf. יִכְפֹּר, יִתְכַּפֵּר:

—1. to be exempted from punishment, to **be atoned** Is 6₇ (חָטְאֵת), 22₁₄ and Pr 16₆ (עָוֹן), with בִּי, with Ex 29₃₃ Is 27₉, with לֵ, regarding Nu 35₃₃;

—2. to be covered, **be dissolved** (בְּרִית) Is 28₁₈ (1QIs^a וכפר pi. Wernberg-M. JSS 3:260 :: Driver JTS 34:34ff.; JSS 13:60). †

hitp: impf. יִתְכַּפֵּר: to **be atoned for** 1S 3₁₄. †

nitp: pf. וְנִכְפַּר, < *nitk. (Bergsträsser 2:108b mixed formation, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 283s contamination): to **be forgiven** Dt 21₈. †

Der. IV כָּפַר, כִּפְּרִים, כִּפְּרֵת, I כְּפֹר.

4385 כפר

II כפר*: to be covered (with a mane), Arb. *jafara* to grow, *jafir*. four-month-old lamb (Blau VT 5:342).

Der. II כְּפִיר.

4386 כָּפַר

כָּפַר or כְּפַר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 580s): MHeb., OArm. and Yaud. כַּפַר (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 126), OSArb. *kpr* (Conti 170a), Akk. *kapru* (AHw. 444b; RépMari 211), JArm.¹ כְּפַרְנִיא (pl. !), SamP. (Ben-H. 2:586b) Syr. כְּפַרָא > Arb. *kafr* (Fraenkel 281; WKAS K:264) village; > *kāfir* unbeliever, originally villager (WKAS K:267; HwbIsl. 253f., cf. *paganus* < *pāien*) or to cover (guilt) > to deny, CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 200a) *kafūrā* unbeliever, Soq., Turkish *giaur*, Rotw. *kefar* (superseded by *kaff*, Wolf no. 2405, 2544) and “kaffir” (Lokotsch no. 992); Arm.lw. Wagner 134-5; I כְּפָר: cs. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 574) כְּפָרִים, כְּפָרִים: open village (: עִיר, הַצֵּר) 1C 27₂₅, Song 7₁₂, Neh 6₂ → כְּפִירִים; → כְּפִי הַעֲמוֹנִי. †

4387 הַעֲמוֹנִי

הַעֲמוֹנִי See below under כְּפַר הַעֲמוֹנִי (#4389).

4388 כְּפַר

כְּפַר See below under כְּפַר הַעֲמוֹנִי (#4389).

4389 כְּפַר-הַעֲמוֹנִי

הַעֲמוֹנִי כְּפַר, Q נָה: “Ammonite village” in Benjamin, unidentified (Kuschke *Fschr. Hertzberg* 108) Jos 18₂₄. †

4390 כָּפַר

I כָּפַר: MHeb. adj. כְּ/כָפַרִי = כָּפַר MHeb.¹ כּוּפַר (1 MS to MiGitt. 1:1), JArm.² כּוּפַרְנִיא (pl.); → הַפְּרָזִי כְּ (עִיר מְבֻצָּר :: כְּ), open village 1S 6₁₈. †

4391 כָּפַר

II כָּפַר, SamP.^{M119} *kāfar*; → כַּפַר qal; JArm.^{3b} Syr. (also masc. *q*- denominative from קַפַר pa.) כּוּפַרָא > Arb. *kufr* (WKAS K:265) and *qafir* (Fraenkel 150); < Akk. *kupru* pitch and asphalt (AHw. 509a): pitch to cover the ark Gn 6₁₄; → חֲמֹר. †

4392 כָּפַר

III כָּפַר: ? Ug. *kpr* (Aistleitner 1369; Driver *Myths* 146a :: Ullendorff JSS 7:347); MHeb., JArm.⁴ כְּפּוּרָא*, Sam. for קַנְמוֹן (Ben-H. 2:586b), Syr. *kufra*, > Κύπρος, *cyprus*, cyprus flower (Mayer 323; Masson 52f.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2252), > Copt. *kopr*, Nubian *kofrē* Vycichl ZÄS 76:80; כַּפַר to coat by dying: כְּפָרִים; henna (Löw 2:220, 227; ZS 1:136ff.; Dalman *Arbeit* 2:301, 353), inflorescence of a shrub with upward pointing

blooms; still wild in Palestine; used to dye orange hair, nails, fingers and toes; כְּפָרִים אֲשֶׁל Song 1₁₄; pl. henna bushes 4₁₃ 7₁₂ (Versions, pl. of I or *כְּפָר, → Rudolph Song 175). †

4393 כָּפַר

IV כָּפַר, SamP.^{M119} *kūfar*: כָּפַר pi. 2; JArm.^b (< Heb. ?) כּוּפְרָא smart-money; Sept. λύτρα, ἐξίλασμα, ἄλλαγμα, ἀνταλλάγματα, περικάθαρμα: cover, reparation:

—1. **bribe** 1S 12₃ Am 5₁₂; parallel with שָׂדֶה Pr 6₃₅, → נֶשֶׂא 5b, Sir 46₁₉ (→ נַעַל),

—2. **ransom** to avoid impending punishment Ex 21₃₀ 30₁₂ (Speiser BASOR 149:21f.) Nu 35_{31f} Ps 49₈ Pr 13₈ 21₁₈ Jb 33₂₄ 36₁₈, to deliver a person Is 43₃. †

4394 כְּפָרִים

כְּפָרִים: I כָּפַר; tantum pl. MHeb. כְּכַפַּר (יּוֹם) and JArm. also sg., Gulkowitsch 20²:

—1. **act of atonement** Ex 29₃₆ 30₁₀₋₁₆ Nu 5₈ 29₁₁;

—2. **כְּפָרִים יּוֹם**, MHeb. יּוֹם הַכְּפּוּרִים and JArm. (דְּכַפּוּרִיא JArm.^b) יּוֹמָא דְּכַפּוּרִיא: the **day of atonement**, P, → MiYom.; Elliger *Lev.* 309f., 318ff.; de Vaux *Inst.* 2:415ff.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2098: Lv 23_{27f} 25₉. †

4395 כַּפֹּרֶת

כַּפֹּרֶת, SamP.^{M119} *kibbāret*: I כָּפַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607d; → IV כָּפַר; MHeb., JArm. כַּפּוּרְתָא, Sam. (Ben-H. 2:493b, ? > Arb. *kaffārat* (WKAS K:266): **atonement**; > Yiddish *kapores gehen* (Littmann *Morg. Worter* 54; Lokotsch no. 1068); Sept. ἡλαστήριον and 1C 28₁₁ ἐξίλασμός; 27 times in P; the golden cover on top of the ark, with the two cherubim on top of it Ex 25₁₇₋₂₂; → Pedersen *Isr.* 3/4: 246ff.; Luther's "mercy-seat": "throne of mercy" (Rudolph; Echter-Bibel.; Gallig) as an instrument of atonement (! כַּפֹּרֶת) or "throne of the cherubim" (HSchmidt *Fschr. Gunkel* 1:120ff.; Mowinckel VT 12:297): Ex 26₃₄ 30₆ 31₇ 35₁₂ 37₆₋₉ 39₃₅ 40₂₀ Lv 16₂₋₁₃₋₁₅ Nu 7₈₉; כַּפֹּרֶת בֵּית הַקֹּדֶשׁ room for the בֵּית הַקֹּדֶשׁ, = the Holy of Holies 1C 28₁₁. †

4396 כָּפַשׁ

כָּפַשׁ: alt. form of כָּבַשׁ: MHeb. to turn over (a vessel), MHeb.¹ to tread down; EA *kab/pāšu* to tread (Böhl *Sprache* §9c; Can. ?) Akk. *kabāsu* (AHw. 415a), ? also Ug. *kpt* earth (: *šmm* heaven, Gordon *Textbook* §19:1291a; Dahood *Biblica* 46:331).

hif: pf. הִכְפִּישֵׁנִי: to **tread down, make someone cower** Lam 3₁₆. †

4397 כַּפְתּוֹר

I כַּפְתּוֹר, Bomberg כַּפְתָּר Dt 2₂₃, SamP.^{M120} *Kaftar*: Ug. *Kptr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1291; AfO 20:213b; Aistletner 1371), *Kaptaru* (BASOR 139:17), *Kapturu* (*Fschr. Landsberger* 365) seat of the smith-god *Ktr*, (Hartmann *Herkomst* 13ff.; Haussig *Wb. Myth.* 1:295f.), *Kaptara* in Mari, Astour 327; Eg. *Kfty(w)* < *Kftyw-r*,

Sept. Καππάδοκες / δοκία Dt 2₂₃ Am 9₇ and MSS Jr 47₄, = כפתוך GnAp xxi:23 for אלסר Gn 14_{1,9}, → Yadin *GenAp* 34; Fitzmyer *GenAp* 142f.; Wainwright VT 6:199ff.; 9:73ff.; JPrignaud RB 71 (1964) 215ff.; = *Cilicia Tracheia* Altheim-S. *Arm. Spr.* 215f.: Crete (in the Aegean archipelago, Albright JPOS 1:187ff.; Hölscher *Erdkarten* 52; Simons *Geog.* §46; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 931: home of the → כפתורים, original homeland of the פלשתים Am 9₇ and Jr 47₄ (כ'פלשתים) ש'ארית אי 2QJr fragm., DJD 3:65: כפתור איי also Pesh., Tg.) and Gn 10₁₄ (אשר) מ'זם פלשתים א'ש'ר transpose after → כפתורים, Rudolph *Chr.* 6). †

4398 כפתור

II כפתור Am 9₁, otherwise כפתר, SamP.^{M120} *Kaftar*, probably OAb. *Kaptaru* (AHw. 445a) “the *kaptar*-flower” = “Cretan juniper”, tree with knob-like fruit and an ornament of the same shape: כפתריה/ריהם:

—1. knob of a lampstand Ex 25₃₁₋₃₃₋₃₄₋₃₆ 37₁₇₋₁₉₋₂₂;

—2. capital of a pillar (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 932) Am 9₁ Zeph 2₁₄. †

4399 כפתרי

*כפתרי, כפתורים, כפתרי, SamP.^{M120} *Kaftārem*, Sept. Χαφθορεμ: gentilic of I כפתור; Mari *Kaptarū/ritu* (Syria 20:111f.): Cretan Gn 10₁₄ Dt 2₂₃ 1C 1₁₂. †

4400 כר

I כר: II כרר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453w; to skip, Eilers WdO 3:132; Ug. *kr*, Akk. *ki/erru* lamb, Lib.-Berber → ZA 50:134: כרים, SamP.^{M120} *kirrem*:

—1. (young) ram (for slaughter) Dt 32₁₄ 1S 15₉ 2K 3₄ Is 16₁ (rd. ל'נושל) כרים 34₆ Jr 51₄₀ Ezk 27₂₁ 39₁₈ Am 6₄, cj. (כ'רים) Is 14₃₀;

—2. battering ram (Lat. *aries*, Arb. *kabš*, Meissner *Bab. Ass.* 1:109f.; Waschow 57ff.) Ezk 4₂ 21₂₇; → n.loc. כר בית (בית B 22). †

4401 כר

II כר: ? Akk.-Sum. *kirū* tree plantation (Zimmern 40f.; AHw. 485a): כרים: pasture: כר נרחב Is 30₂₃; ה'צאן איבי י'כיקר כרים) כיקר כרים (→ לבש) ח'ציר (→ לבשו) כרים Ps 65₁₄ to clothe oneself with cj. כיקוד כורם (→ I) lambs (?) Ps 37₂₀, 4QpPs 37 “like the burning of an oven” יקוד and כור, → Stegemann RQ 14:251, 263¹⁵⁹; → כרת. †

4402 כר

III כר: I כרר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453w; MHeb. bolster, JArm.^{t(once)} כרא; Arb. *kūr* (WKAS K:429a) camel saddle: כר (ה'גמל) saddlebag Gn 31₃₄. †

4403 כֹּר

כֹּר: MHeb., EgArm. כֹּרָא (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 126); BArm. JArm. Syr. (also *kūra* Payne-Smith 1713), Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 209a) > Arb. *kurr* (Fraenkel 207, measure of six ass-loads, WKAS K:106a); > κόρος (Lewy *Fremdwörter* 116); lw. < Akk. *kur(r)u* < Sum. *gur* (AHw. 511b; Meissner *Beiträge* 1:49): כֹּרִים: **kor**, measure:

—1. for dry materials = חֲמֹר, between 350 and 400 litres, Galling *Reallexikon* 367; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:303ff; Noth *Könige* 76 :: about 450 litres, Milik *Biblica* 40:985ff.: **1K** 5_{2,25} (for כֹּר 2 (see below), Sept.: בַּת → Noth *Könige* 86f.) **Is** 57₈ (rd. וְלִתְּךָ כֹּר וְתִכְרִי KBL), pl. **2C** 2₉ **27**₅; later on as כֹּר (בֵּית) also the unit of square measure which needs one kor of seed for sowing (**Lv** 27₁₆ and **Is** 5_{10f}, חֲמֹר, Ellenbogen 91f.);

—2. for liquids: oil (Milik *Biblica* 40:985ff.) **1K** 5₂₅ (Noth *Könige* 92) and **Ezk** 45₁₄ (text ?). †

4404 כִּרְבֵּל

כִּרְבֵּל: denom. from BArm. *כִּרְבֵּלָה; MHeb. כִּרְבֵּלַת, cock's comb, JArm.^b also a garment; Arm.lw. Wagner 167.

pu: pt. מְכֻרְבֵּל: **wrapped** **1C** 15₂₇. †

4405 כִּרָּה

I כִּרָּה: MHeb. כִּרְיָה ditch, canal Pun. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 127), JArm.^{tb} Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 222b); OSArb. Arb. *krw* to dig a channel for a river, Eth. *karaya*.

qal: pf. כָּרָה, כָּרִיתָ, כָּרוּהָ; impf. יִכְרֶה, יִכְרוּ; pt. כָּרָה: to **hollow out, dig**: well **Gn** 26₂₅ **Nu** 21₁₈, cistern **Ex** 21₃₃ **Ps** 7₁₆, pit **Jr** 18₂₀₋₂₂ **Ps** 57₇ **119**₈₅ **Pr** 26₂₇, grave **Gn** 50₅ **2C** 16₁₄, the ears **Ps** 40₇;

—**Pr** 16₂₇ rd. כֹּר oven (Gemser). †

nif: impf. יִכְרֶה: to **be dug** (pond) **Ps** 94₁₃ **Sir** 50₃. †

Der. river n. כִּרְיָה.

4406 כִּרָּה

II כִּרָּה: MHeb. only כִּירָה for מְכִירָה (bRHa-Sh. 26a in the cities of the sea = overseas !); Arb. *kry* III, IV to rent (out), let, VIII to hire, Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 76; WKAS K:159; > Tigr. and Amh. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 404a; Leslau 27); ? neologism נכר.

qal: יִכְרוּ, וְאַכְרָה **Hos** 3₂ (? daghesh dirimens, Gesenius-K. §20h :: Rudolph 85):

—1. to **purchase, buy** **Dt** 2₆ **Hos** 3₂ (→ Rudolph);

—2. to **barter for** with עָל Jb 6₂₇ 40₃₀ (: III);

—Is 57₈? rd. וַתְּכַרֵּי, → כָּר :: Volz *Dtj.* 212. †

cj. **nif**: pf. rd. וַיִּכְרֹו: to **be bought (back)** Neh 5₈ (Rudolph 130). †

4407 כרה

III כרה: MHeb. (? denom. from כָּרָה) to invite for a feast; Akk. *qerū* to call, invite (AHw. 918a); Arb. *qarāy* to feed a guest, give a feast (Guillaume 1:10), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 414b); OSArb. *krwm* banquet, cultic feast (Gese-Höfner *Religionen* 332f.); Barr *Philology* 102.

qal: impf. וַיִּכְרָה: with כָּרָה to **give a feast** 2K 6₂₃, to feast Jb 40₃₀ Sept. ἐστῆτοῦται for II כרה 2 (Driver WdO 1:30). †

cj. **hif**: inf. הַכְרֹות MSS for הִכְרֹות: to **invite for a meal** 2S 3₃₅. †

4408 כרה

cj. IV כרה: Arb. *kwr* to wind a turban.

qal: pf. rd. כָּרוּ for כָּאַרְו: to **bind together** Ps 22₁₇ (corpse, → John 11₄₄; Mowinckel *Skriftene* 1:62). †

4409 כָּרָה

כָּרָה: III כרה; Akk. *qerītu* banquet (AHw. 917b): **feast** 2K 6₂₃. †

4410 כְּרוּב

I כְּרוּב (90 times), SamP.^{M120} *kērob*, Sept. Χερουβ: MHeb. JArm.^{lg} CPArm. Syr. *krōbā*, Pun. כַּרְבַּם (Février Byrsa 7:123f.), > Arb. *karūb*, Eth. *ki/erūb* (Leslau 27), Akk. *kāribu/btu*, pt. of *karābu* to pray, to consecrate, bless (AHw. 449a; *karūbu* greeted reverently 453a): 1. intercessory priest, 2. tutelary spirit (also *kuřibu*), sculpted mythical gatekeeper (AHw. 510b); OSArb. *krb* to sacrifice (Conti 170, *mukarrib* → Hofner in RAAM 339, 347), ? γρψ, → Brown JSS 13:184ff.; Dhorme *Recueil* 671ff.; RB 35:329; Torczyner *Bundeslade* 23ff.; Cleveland BASOR 172:55ff.; Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 231; de Vaux MUSJ 37:91ff.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 298; Ringgren *Isr. Relig.* 89: כְּרוּבִים: **cherub**:

—1. in the גִּנְעֵרֶן Gn 3₂₄, on the אֱלֹהִים הָרַ עֶזְק 28₁₄₋₁₆; יֹשֵׁב הַכְּרוּבִים: יהוה 1S 4₄ 2S 6₂ 2K 19₁₅ Is 37₁₆ Ps 80₂ 99₁ 1 C 13₆, עַל-הַכְּרוּב, וַיִּרְכַּב עַל-הַכְּרוּב, 2S 22₁₁ Ps 18₁₁, speaks שְׁנֵי הַכְּרוּבִים Ex 25₂₂ Nu 7₈₉; כְּבוֹד כְּרוּב, מִבֵּין שְׁנֵי הַכְּרוּבִים: יהוה, → 10_{1-3-5-9-14-16-18f};

—2. images of cherubs; of gold עַל-הַכְּפֹרֶת Ex 25₁₈₋₂₀ 37₇₋₉ Nu 7₈₉ 1C 28₁₈; of wood 1K 6₂₃₋₂₈ 8_{6f}; plated with gold 2C 3₁₀₋₁₃ 5_{7f}; worked (Février CahByrsa 7:123f.) Ex 26₁₋₃₁ 36₈₋₃₅ 2C 3₁₄; carved 1K 6₂₉₋₃₂₋₃₅ Ezk 41₂₅ 2C 3₇ Ezk 41₁₈₋₂₀, עַל-הַמִּסְגְּרוֹת, 1K 7₂₉₋₃₆. †

4411 כְּרוּב

II כְּרוּב: unidentified n.loc. in Babylon (: *Bit-Kirubū* Albright JBL 51:100⁶⁴) **Ezr 2**₅₉ **Neh 7**₆₁, ? joined with אֶדְנָה/דִּוּן, → Rudolph 16. †

4412 כָּרִי

כָּרִי: n.pop. הַכָּרִי, collective; Sept. Χορρι, Greek Κῆρες; Bab. *Karsa*, OPers. *Karkā* Eilers OLZ 38:201ff.; ZDMG 94:198ff.; Montgomery G. 86; Brandenstein-M. *Handbuch* 129; in the southwest of Asia Minor, EMeyer *Geschichte* 1/2: §476, 506; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 934: **Carians**, bodyguards of Ataliah (cf. Herodotus 2:154) **2K 11**_{4.19}, **2S 20**_{23K} (Q כְּרִיתִי). †

4413 כְּרִית

כְּרִית, Sept. Χορραθ: n. of river; I כְּרִיה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 504m; “ditch” (Schwarzenbach 203, alt. כְּרִית, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471s): **Cherith**, eastern tributary of the river Jordan, Abel 1:484f.; Glueck 4:219; Simons *Geog.* §898: **1K 17**_{3.5}. †

4414 כְּרִיתוֹת

כְּרִיתוֹת, כְּרִיתָת, כְּרִיתָת; Gulkowitsch 11f.; MHeb. also כְּרִיתָתָהּ: כְּרִיתָתָהּ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 253b: dismissal, **divorce** (Neufeld 176ff.; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:60ff.) סִפְרֵי כְּרִיתָתָהּ deed of divorce (MHeb. then גִּט, JArm.^{tg} גִּטָּא, > Arb. *qitt* (Fraenkel 249) < Akk. *gittu*, Zimmern 19; AHw. 294b) **Dt 24**_{1.3} **Is 50**₁ **Jr 3**₈. †

4415 כָּרַךְ

*כָּרַךְ: MHeb., JArm. CPArm. Akk. (AHw. 446a) to wrap round, Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 223a) to hand around, enclose, MHeb. כָּרַךְ, EgArm. JArm. Syr. Nab. Palm. כְּרַכָּא, ? Akk. *kerḫu* (AHw. 467b) city, Neiman, JNES 25:42ff.

Der. תְּכַרִּיף.

4416 כְּרָכַב

כְּרָכַב, SamP.^{M120} *kirkab*: < *kabkōb*, *Ružička* 119; MHeb. denom. כְּרָכַב to enclose (?); Arb. *kabba* to roll together, *kabkaba* to overturn, *karkaba* to put into disorder, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 402a) *karkabat* disturbance, Eth. *kababa* to enclose, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 410b) to make round; orig. meaning **kab* to be round (*Ružička* 119): כְּרָכַבוּ: **rim Ex 27**₅ **38**₄, כּוּרְכוּבוֹת 1QIs^a 66₂₀. †

4417 כְּרָכַם

כְּרָכַם: MHeb. also denom. כְּרָכַם to dye with saffron, JArm.^{tb} Syr. כְּרָכַמָא (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 346b) saffron, Mnd. *karkum* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 201a) a demon; Arb. Pers. *kurkum*, Akk. *kurkānu*, (< Sanskrit *kurkum*, Zimmern 57; vSoden AHw. 510b :: Landsberger WdO 3:260); > κρόκος Lewy *Fremdwörter* 48;

כָּרֵם 4424

כָּרֵם: denominative pt. from כָּרְמִים: כָּרְמִיִּם, כָּרְמִיָּם: worker in a vineyard, **vinedresser**: parallel with אֲפָרִים Is 61₅ JI 1₁₁ 2C 26₁₀, parallel with יְגֻבִים 2K 25₁₂ Jr 52₁₆ (→ Schwarzenbach 91); cj. 1C 27₂₇ (rd. הַכְּרָמִים). †

כָּרְמִי 4425

כָּרְמִי: A. proper n.: I כָּרֵם ?

—1. son of רְאוּבֵן (Noth Welt 62) Gn 46₉ Ex 6₁₄ Nu 26₆ 1C 5₃;

—2. father of עֶכָן Jos 7_{1.18} 1C 2₇;

—1C 4₁ rd. פֶּלֶב.

—B. gentilic of כָּרְמִי I Nu 26₆. †

כָּרְמִיל 4426

כָּרְמִיל: together with אֲרָגְמָן, בוּץ, and תְּכֵלֶת; Sept. κόκκινος Vulg. *coccinus*; Lokotsch no. 1219; lw. < Skr. *kṛmī*; Pers. *kirm* worm, *kṛmijā* produced by worms (Lokotsch no. 1219), *kirmīs* > Arb. *qirmizi* (ZDMG 50:650); scale insect (*cochenille*) dried and pulverized it gives crimson (pigment), EWiepen *Cochénille*: **crimson** and the things dyed with it 2C 26_{.13} 3₁₄, cj. Song 7₆ (rd. כְּכַרְמֵל, Graetz *Shir*; BH; Gradwohl 72f. :: Haller; Dhorme; Rudolph). †

כְּרָמֹל 4427

I כְּרָמֹל: כָּרֵם + לְ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 503i, :: *Ružička* 104: dissimilated < **karmen*); MHeb. only כְּרָמְלִית, neutral (neither public nor private) area regarding the regulations of Sabbath: כְּרָמֹל:

—1. **orchard** with fruit trees and vines Is 10₁₈ 16₁₀ 29₁₇ 32_{15f} Jr 2₇ 4₂₆ 48₃₃ 2C 26₁₀ (alt. n.loc.);

—2. any kind of tree plantation: יַעַר כְּרָמֹל (brushwood) 2K 19₂₃/Is 37₂₄ (cedars), :: יַעַר בְּתוֹךְ כְּרָמֹל Mi 7₁₄ forest in the midst of a fruit garden; → II and III. †

כְּרָמֹל 4428

II כְּרָמֹל, Sept. Χερμελ: n.loc. in Judah; = I; locv. הַכְּרָמְלָה, *Kh. el-Kirmil*, 12 km. south of Hebron, Abel 2:296; Simons *Geog.* §319 C2, Reicke-R. *Hw.* 935 :: Jepsen, the region between מְזַעוֹן and the desert ZDPV 75:74f.; Jos 15₅₅, cj. 1S 30₂₉ for הַכְּרָמֹל; הַכְּרָמֹלָה 2S_{2.7}, הַכְּרָמֹלָה 15₁₂ 2S_{5.40}; → כְּרָמְלִי. †

כְּרָמֹל 4429

III כַּרְמֶל, Sept. Jr 2₇ Κάρμηλος, Is 29₁₇ 32₁₅ Χερμελ: = I; mountain ridge south of Haifa ending in headland, Abel 1:61f., 350ff.; Simons *Geog.* §47; Noth *Welt* 53; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 934; Eissfeldt *D. Gott K.* (1953): Haussig *Wb. Myth.* 1:272; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 201a) Mount **Carmel**: הַר הַכַּרְמֶל 1K 18_{19f} 2K 2₂₅ 4₂₅, > הַכַּרְמֶל (רֹאשׁ) 1K 18₄₂ Is 35₂ Jr 50₁₉ Am 1₂ 9₃ Song 7₆ (prp. כַּפְרִמִּיל, :: Rudolph), > כַּרְמֶל Jos 19₂₆ Is 33₉ Jr 46₁₈ Nah 1₄; יִקְנְעֵם לַכַּרְמֶל the king of Jokneam-in-Carmel Jos 12₂₂. †

4430 כַּרְמֶל

IV כַּרְמֶל: כּוּמַל; < *kammi/al; what has just ripened, Koehler ThZ 2:394, OTSt. 8:151f.: **new corn** (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:452; 3:266f.) Lv 2₁₄ 23₁₄ 2K 4₄₂. †

4431 כַּרְמְלִי

כַּרְמְלִי: gentilic from II כַּרְמֶל: fem. כַּרְמְלִית 1S 27₃, 1S 30₅ 2S 2₂ 3₃ 23₃₅ 1C 3₁ 11₃₇ cj. 1S 27₃. †

4432 כָּרָן

כָּרָן, SamP. ^{Ben-H. 3,174} *kirran*, Sept. Χαρραν: n.m., ?; cf. ? Stark *Names* 92a: son of the Horite דִּישָׁן Gn 36₂₆ 1C 1₄₁. †

4433 כרסם

כרסם: < רסם, *Ružička* 185; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 281i; MHeb. קָרְסַם, JArm.^s only to eat away, קָרְסַם (Reiser) to cut off, eat away, Tigrin. *qarsama* (Leslau 27).

pi. impf. יִכְרַסְמֶנָה: to eat away Ps 80₁₄ (parallel with I רעה). †

4434 כרע

כרע: MHeb. (also to be more heavy on scales hif. to prevail, dominate) JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:497a, 592a); Ug. *kr'* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1311; Aistleitner 1389) to kneel down, Arb. *kari/a'a* to have thin lower legs, *raka'a* to bow down; ? denom. from כָּרַע.

qal: pf. כָּרַע, כָּרָעוּ; impf. יִכְרַע, יִכְרָעוּ, יִכְרָעוּ, תִּכְרָעוּ, תִּכְרָעוּ, תִּכְרָעוּ; inf. כָּרַע; pt. כָּרַע, כָּרָעוּ/עוֹת:

—1. to **bend one's knee** spontaneously and intentionally (really to lay down כַּרְעִים, the lower legs, (Ap-Thomas VT 6:228): a) (animals) to **bow down**, rest: Gn 49₉ Nu 24₉; b) (man) to **kneel down** Ps 22₃₀ 72₉ 95₆ 2C 7₃ 29₂₉ (with לְ, before, in reverence) Est 3_{2,5}; with עַל-בְּרַכְיֹוּ Ju 7_{5f}, (for prayer) 1K 8₅₄ Ezr 9₅, (to implore reverently) 2K 1₁₃; sbj. בִּרְכִים, בִּרְכִים to bow down 1K 19₁₈ (Sept. ὀκλάζειν, Rowley BJRL 43:204) Is 45₂₃; sexually over a woman Jb 31₁₀;

—2. to **kneel, bow down** (unwillingly) Ju 5₂₇ 2K 9₂₄, to **break down** Is 10₄ (rd. כַּרְעַת) 46_{1f} 65₁₂ Ps 20₉ Sir 13₄, woman in labour 1S 4₁₉, אֵילֹת, Jb 39₃; כַּרְעוֹת בְּרַכִּים knees giving way (by exhaustion) Jb 4₄. †

hif: pf. הִכְרִיעַ, הִכְרַעְתִּי, הִכְרַעְתָּנִי (2nd. fem., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 341i); impf. תִּכְרִיעַ; impv. הִכְרִיעֵנִי/עָהוּ; inf. הִכְרַעַ:

—1. to **cause to bow down** 2S 22₄₀/Ps 18₄₀ 17₁₃ 78₃₁;

—2. metaph. to cause to bow down deeply (with inf. abs.) to **bring disaster** to Ju 11₃₅ (cf. BH). †

4435 כָּרַע

*כָּרַע: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 473, MHeb. du. כָּרַעִים lower legs, legs of bed, of table; JArm. *כָּרַעָא table-leg, (JArm.¹ also thigh), Sam. (Ben-H. 2:494a), also Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 222b) thigh, Syr. both, JArm.^g כּוּרַעְתָא table-leg, Arb. *kurā* 'lower leg, shin, leg (WKAS K:131a), Eth. *k^wernā* (Dillmann 838); Akk. *kurītu* (AHw. 510b; Holma *Körperteile* 137): du. כָּרַעִים, SamP.^{M120} *kūrā'em*, כָּרַעִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 569n): **lower leg, fibula** Ex 12₉ 29₁₇ Lv 1_{9.13} 4₁₁ 8₂₁ 9₁₄ Am 3₁₂, saltatorial leg of locust (Arb.) Lv 11₂₁. †

4436 כָּרַפַּס

כָּרַפַּס: MHeb., JArm.¹ כָּרַפָּסָא, Syr. *karbāsā*, Arb. *kirbās* (WKAS K:17a) > *Κάρπασος*, *carbasus* (Aquila explains it by קַרְפָּסִינון, Greek *Καρπάσινον*, Kutscher *Words* 117); < Sanskrit *karpāsa* cotton plant, Pers. *kirpās* (Scheftelowitz 1:47; Kutscher *Words* 98f; Mayrhofer *Wörterbuch d. Altindischen* 1 (1956):174f.): fine fabric, **linen** Est 1₆, at the Persian court, not attested for Israel (Hönig 130). †

4437 כָּרַר

I *כָּרַר: Arb. *kwr* to carry on the back.

Der. III כָּר.

4438 כָּרַר

II כָּרַר: to be round, → כּוּר :: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453w: denom. from I כָּר; MHeb.² כָּרַר to move to and fro, Ug. *krkr* to make dance, to intertwine (fingers, Gordon *Textbook* §19:1304; Aistleitner 1383); Arb. *kwr* II to roll up, *krkr* II to whirl about, Eth. *k^wark^wara*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 401b), Tigrin. *karara* to roll (Leslau 26).

pilp: pt. מְכַרְכֵּר: to **dance** 2S 6_{14.16}, = מְרַקֵּד 1C 15₂₉. †

Der. I כָּר, כָּרַפָּה, כָּרַר.

4439 כָּרַשׁ

*כָּרַשׁ: MHeb. כָּרַיִס, erroneously vocalised כָּרַס; ? Ug. (Aistleitner 1386, :: Donner ZAW 79:340); JArm. (כָּרַסָא), Sam. (Ben-H. 2, 508a) CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 201b) כָּרַסָא; Arb. *kariš*, *kirš*, Eth. *karš*, Tigr. Littmann-H. *Wb.* 399b) *karšat*, pl. *kerasš*; Soq. *šeresš*; Akk. *kar(a)šu* (AHw. 450b; Holma *Körperteile* 74f.): **belly** Jr 51₃₄ Sir 36₂₃. †

4440 כָּרַשְׁנָא

כָּרַשְׁנָא: n.m.; Pers. *karsna*, Scheftelowitz 47; Gehman 324: Persian courtier **Est 1**₁₄. †

4441 כרת

כרת: MHeb. to cut off, hif. to exterminate, MHeb.² to divorce of man and woman, to make a covenant; Ph. Mo. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 127); Akk. *karātu* (AHw. 448b); Tigrin. *karata*, Tigr. *kartata* to bite off (Leslau 27, *Wb.* 401a).

qal (130 times): pf. כָּרַתְּ, כָּרַתְתָּ, כָּרַתִּי, כָּרַתְתָּי, כָּרַתְתֶּם, כָּרַתְתֶּם; impf. וַיִּכְרַת/רָתַח, וַיִּכְרַתְתֶּם, וַיִּכְרַתְתִּי, וַיִּכְרַתְתֶּם; Jos 9₇ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 357), וַיִּכְרַתְתֶּם, וַיִּכְרַתְתֶּם; impv. כָּרַתְּ, כָּרַתְתָּ; inf. - כָּרַתְתָּ, כָּרַתְתָּ; pt. כָּרַתְתָּ, כָּרַתְתָּ; THAT 1:857ff.:

—1. to **cut off**: עֲרָהּ Ex 4₂₅, רֹאשׁ יָד 1S 5₄, כַּנֶּף מֵעִיל 1S 24₅, כְּרוֹת שִׁפְכָה כְּרוֹת שִׁפְכָה one with his penis cut off, a eunuch (Neufeld 220f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 413) Dt 23₂, > כְּרוֹת Lv 22₂₄ (animal);

—2. to **cut down**: wood Ju 9₄₈, אֲשֶׁרָה Ex 34₁₃, מִפְּלֶצֶת 1K 15₁₃;

—3. to **fell** (Mesha. 25 ?): יַעַר Jr 46₂₃, עֵצִים 1K 5₂₀, עֵץ Dt 19₅, כַּרֵּת wood-cutter, lumberjack Is 14₈;

—4. to cut out > **exterminate** (vRad 1:263¹⁷⁴) Jr 11₁₉, זָרַע 50₁₆;

—5. כָּרַת בְּרִית (for all quotations → בְּרִית (a, 1), Akk. *TAR* (to cut) *beriti*, Albright BASOR 121:21f.; Soggin VT 18:210ff.; trad. (since Gesenius *Thes.* 718) as ὄρκια τέμνειν and *foedus icere, ferire* referring to the cutting of a sacrificial animal as is customary when making a covenant (→ בתר pi.) Gn 15_{9f}:: Pedersen *Eid* 46: to cut > to decide, to settle (cf. I גִּזַּר, I חָרַץ), :: Noth *Ges. Stud.* 147; Eilers *WdO* 2:467f.: < *ina berit, biritu*, gap; THAT 1:857ff.; a) to **come to an arrangement** Dt 29₁₁₋₁₃ (→ ArslanTash., Donner-R. *Inschriften* 27:8-10); b) elliptical לְ כָּרַת to grant an arrangement to somebody 1S 11₂ 22₈ 2S 5₃, כָּ' עָם to make a covenant with, 1K 8₉ 2C 5₁₀ and 7₁₈ (→ Rudolph *Chr.* 211, 217); c) with הִכָּר instead of בְּרִית Hg 2₅ Ps 105₉ 1C 16_{15f}; with אֲמִנָּה Neh 10₁;

—Is 57₈ (→ II כרה).

nif: (70 times, not in Dt): נִכְרַתְתָּ, נִכְרַתְתָּה, נִכְרַתְתָּה, נִכְרַתְתָּה; impf. יִכְרַתְתָּ, יִכְרַתְתָּ, יִכְרַתְתָּ; inf. הִכָּרְתָּ:

—1 a) to **be felled** עֵץ Jb 14₇; b) to **be cut off, disappear** (מִיָּם) Jos 3₁₃ 4₇ (מִי הִיָּרְדֵן) ? dl., BH), lose one's way 3₁₆;

—2. (pass. to qal 4, :: Tsevat HUCA 32:191ff.: to hif.) a) to **be exterminated** (execration formula, Zimmerli ZAW 66:13ff.; Boecker 145⁴; THAT 1:858) Gn 9₁₁ Jos 9₂₃ Is 11₁₃ Hos 8₄ (Versions pl., → Rudolph 157), מִשִּׁיחַ Da 9₂₆ alt. to disappear, → c), בְּלִיעַל Nah 2₁, לְשׁוֹן תְּהַפְּכוֹת Pr 10₃₁; b) to **be wiped out, be eliminated**: שָׁם Is 48₁₉ 56₅ Ru 4₁₀, cj. 1S 20₁₆ (rd. יִכְרַת יְהוֹן 'שָׁם יְהוֹן'); מִשָּׂא Is 22₂₅, אוֹת 55₁₃, אֲמוֹנָה Jr 7₂₈, עָסִיס Jl 1₅,

אָכַל 1₁₆, weapons Zech 9₁₀, תִּקְוָה Pr 23₁₈ 24₁₄; עָלֶיהָ אֲשֶׁר פָּקַדְתִּי עָלֶיהָ Zeph 3₇; c) to be cut off, excluded from the religious community (קָהָל, עֵדָה, עַמִּים, עַם, יִשְׂרָאֵל אֲשֶׁר פָּקַדְתִּי עָלֶיהָ), (Zimmerli ZAW 66:13ff., → שמר nif.): וְנִכְרַת מִן הָאִישׁ הַהוּא מִן וְנִכְרַת: Lv 17_{4.9} †, with מִן Ex 12₁₅ and elsewhere; abs. Nu 15₃₁; מִקְרָב Ex 31₁₄ מִלְּפָנַי Lv 22₃, מִתּוֹךְ Nu 19₂₀;

—3. misc.: to perish: הֶאֱרַץ through רָעַב Gn 41₃₆, to be chewed בִּשְׁרָ between the teeth Nu 11₃₃; בְּרִית to be made (→ qal 5) Sir 44₁₈.

pu: pf. כָּרַתָּה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 222s), כָּרַתָּה:

—1. to be cut down (Asherah) Ju 6₂₈;

—2. to be cut off (navel string) Ezk 16₄. †

hif: pf. תִּכְרִיתָךְ, וְאַכְרִיתָ, (ו)יִכְרַת, יִכְרִית; impf. הִכְרִיתוּ/תִּיךְ, הִכְרִיתוּ, הִכְרִיתִי, הִכְרִיתָה, הִכְרִיתִי; inf. הִכְרִיתָךְ, הִכְרִיתָה; nif. תִּכְרִיתָךְ, תִּכְרִיתָה:

—1. to exterminate (Zimmerli ZAW 66:13ff., pass. nif. 2a, THAT 1:858) Lv 26₂₂ Dt 19₁ (17 times), with מִן from Ex 8₅ 1S 28₉ (23 times), with מִקְרָב Lv 17₁₀ 20_{3.5f} Mi 5₉, with מִתּוֹךְ Nu 4₁₈ Jr 44₇ Ezk 14₈, with מִזַּעַם 1S 2₃₃, with מִזַּעַל 1K 9₇ Zeph 1₃, with מִלְּפָנַי before Dt 12₂₉ 2S 7₉;

—2. God: a) exterminates (through early death, → nif. 2a) P, H, Ezk ca. 50 times: (עַם) Ezk 25_{7.16}, מִי כִשְׁפִים Mi 5₁₁, זָרַע 1S 24₂₂ Mal 2₁₂, הַמּוֹן Ezk 30₁₅, שִׁפְתֵי חֲלָקוֹת Ps 12₄; b) destroys: חַמָּנִים Lv 26₃₀, metaph. prey טְרַף of the “lions” Nah 2₁₄; withdraws חֲסָדוֹ with מִזַּעַם 1S 20₁₅;

—3. misc. a) הִכְרִית with acc. and לְ, to destroy someone/something for someone 1K 14₁₀ 21₂₁ 2K 9₈, Is 14₂₂ Jr 47₄ Mal 2₁₂; reflexive, to prepare oneself for destruction Jr 44₈; b) מִנְּהִבֵה־מִזָּה to have to kill part of the cattle 1K 18₅, to cause to perish Nu 4₁₈; c) לְהִכְרִית הָיָה to fall prey to destruction Ps 109₁₃.

hof: pf. הִכְרַתָּה: to be exterminated, fail, be lost Jl 1₉. †

Der. כְּרִיתוֹת, כְּרִיתוֹת; river name כְּרִית.

4442 כָּרַת

כָּרַת Zeph 2₆: (Sept. Κρητη, Dussaud RHR 108:27; Ug. *krt* n.m. Gordon *Textbook* §19:1314), > Vulg., dittograph of נֹת or II כָּר pl. cs. (Dhorme). †

4443 כְּרִיתוֹת

כְּרִיתוֹת See below under כְּרִית(ו)ת (#4445).

4444 כְּרַתָּה

כַּרְתַּת See below under כַּרְתַּת(ו) (#4445).

4445 כַּרְתַּת(ו) ת

כַּרְתַּת(ו)ת: hewn, shortened (Noth *Könige* 102) **beams** **1K 6**₃₆ **7**₂₋₁₂. †

4446 כַּרְתִּי

כַּרְתִּי, Sept. usually Χερεθου (Xελεθου besides Φελεθου, פְּלִשְׁתִּי :: **1C 18**₁₇): collective הַכַּרְתִּים, הַכַּרְתִּי **Ezk 25**₁₆ **Zeph 2**₅; Jerome *choretim*: n.pop.; MHeb.: **Cretan** (Simons *Geog.* §194; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1002):

—1. הַכַּרְתִּי וְהַפְּלִתִי David's bodyguard (Montgomery-G. 85f.; Noth *Könige* 25f.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1003); > “Kreti and Pleti” (Littmann *Morg.* 32) **2S 8**₁₈ **15**₁₈ **20**_{7-cj. 23Q} **1K 1**₃₈₋₄₄ **1C 18**₁₇;

—2. כַּרְתִּים parallel with פְּלִשְׁתִּים **Ezk 25**₁₆, גֹּי כַּרְתִּים **Zeph 2**₅; נִגְבַּ הַכַּרְתִּי **1S 30**₁₄ (Dussaud RHR 108:21f; Albright JPOS 4:134), → כַּרְתַּת, כַּפְּתוֹר, כַּפְּתָרִי. †

4447 כֶּשֶׁב

כֶּשֶׁב, SamP.^{M120} *kēšeb, kišbem*: < כֶּכֶשׁ, Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:275fγ: **כֶּשֶׁבִים**: **young ram** (:: עֵז) **Lv 3**₇ **4**₃₅ **7**₂₃ **17**₃ **22**₂₇ **Nu 18**₁₇, pl. **Gn 30**_{32f.35-40} **Lv 1**₁₀ **22**₁₉ **Dt 14**₄; → כֶּשֶׁבָה. †

4448 כֶּשֶׁבָה

כֶּשֶׁבָה, SamP.^{M120} *kišba*: < כֶּכֶשָׁה, fem. of כֶּכֶשׁ: **young ewe-lamb** **Lv 5**₆. †

4449 כֶּשֶׁד

כֶּשֶׁד, SamP.^{M120} *kašad*: eponymous hero of the כֶּשְׁדִּים; OSArb. n.m. *Kšd* (ZAW 75:311): son of נַחֲוֹר and מַלְכָּה **Gn 22**₂₂. †

4450 כֶּשְׁדִּים

כֶּשְׁדִּים, SamP.^{M120} *Kišdem*, Jerome *Chesdim*; כֶּשְׁדִּיִּים (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 562u) **Ezk 23**₁₄ **2C 36**₁₇, DJD 1, 71:ii:2; 1QpHab כְּשִׁדָּיִם (→ BArm.): locv. כֶּשְׁדִּיָּמָה: n.pop.; MHeb. כְּשִׁדִּי and MHeb.² כְּלָדִי, BArm. כֶּשְׁדִּי, JArm. כֶּשְׁדִּי, ? Saf. כְּשִׁדִּי (Ryckmans 1:116; Lidzbarski *Eph.* 2:353), Babylonian, MHeb.² כְּלָדִי and JArm.¹ כְּלָדָה, Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 197a. 216b, denom. with play on words “to chaldaeise”, bewitch) כְּלָדָה magician, astrologer; Bab. *Kašdu* > Ass. *Kaldu*, Χαλδαῖοι (*šd* > *ld*, vSoden §30g), Pauly-W. 3:2044ff., Pauly-W. (Kl.) 1:1123; Simons *Geog.* §48; Albright BASOR 128:44; 1Enoch 69₁₂ *kasdyā* a bad angel (Kuhn ZAW 39:270):

—1. כֶּשְׁדִּים: **Chaldeans** the people ruling over Babylon since 626/5 BC → כֶּשֶׁד; not yet mentioned in the genealogies of Gen; O’Callaghan 101; KBL 296; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 296; Speiser *Mes.* 160f.; **2K 24**₂ (כֶּשֶׁד) **25**_{4f.10-13-24-26} **Is 13**₁₉ **Jr 21**₄₋₉ **22**₂₅ **32**_{4f. 24f.28f.43} **33**₅ **35**₁₁ **37**_{5-8-11-13f} **38**_{2-18f.23} **39**₅₋₈ **40**_{9f} **41**₃₋₁₈ **43**₃ **51**₁ (with

atba· קָמִי לֵב, → לֵב 11) **52**_{7f.14.17} **Ezk 23**_{14f.(.15 → Commentaries).23} **Hab 1**₆ (Sept.^A + μαχητάς, → Humbert *Hab.* 34) **Da 1**₄; **Jb 1**₁₇ (nomadic); מִלְכּוֹת פִּי לֵב 2C **36**₁₇, פִּי מִלְכּוֹת פִּי מִלְכּוֹת **Da 9**₁, פִּי מִלְכּוֹת פִּי מִלְכּוֹת (meaning Babylon) **Is 47**_{1.5}; פִּי בֵּת־פִּי **Da 1**₄;

—2. פִּי לְשׁוֹן פִּי n.top. **Chaldaeae**, פִּי אֶרֶץ **Is 23**₁₃ (→ Rudolph *Fschr. Baumgärtel* 170) **Jr 24**₅ **25**₁₂ **50**_{1.8.25.45} **51**_{4.54} **Ezk 1**₃ **12**₁₃; פִּי שְׂדֵיִם only **Is 43**₁₄ (→ Commentaries; Torrey *Dtj.* 45f., 339) **48**_{14.20} **Jr 50**_{10.35} **51**_{24.35}, פִּי שְׂדֵיִמָּה **Ezk 11**₂₄ **16**₂₉ **23**₁₆; אִוֵּר פִּי שְׂדֵיִמָּה → III אִוֵּר;

—3. חֵפְזֵי אִוֵּר Χαλδαῖοι, **Chaldaeae: the Babylonian sages**, astrologers, fortune-tellers, magicians (like Palm. Berytus 1:39; Herodotus 1:181, 183; Strabo; Diodorus; Pauly-W. 3:2055ff.; Baumgartner *Umwelt* 320f.) **Da 2**_{2.4}, → BArm. †

4451 כַּשָּׂיָה

כַּשָּׂיָה: Arb. (colloquial) *kašiya* to be obstinate, Ibn Ezra; Yahuda *Fschr. Nöldeke* 413; Gesenius-B.

qal: pf. כָּשִׂיתָ: to become obstinate **Dt 32**₁₅, parallel with בעַט, cf. **31**₂₀ **8**₁₄ (: KBL). †

4452 כִּשָּׁח

cj. כִּשָּׁח: Arb. *kasiḥa* to be crippled, lame (Eitan JBL 47:193ff.), *ʿaksaḥu* lame (WKAS K:175):

qal: impf. תִּכְשֵׁחַ: to become lame (for תִּשְׁכַּח) **Ps 137**₅ (play on words with אֲשַׁכַּח v.5a). †

4453 כְּשִׂי

*כְּשִׂי, כְּשִׂים and כְּשִׂיתָ → כּוֹשִׂי.

4454 כְּשִׂיל

כְּשִׂיל: MHeb. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479o; MHeb. JArm.^l; Arm.lw. (Wagner 138): **axe** (of woodcutter, Galling *Realllexikon* 62ff.) **Ps 74**₆. †

4455 כְּשִׂיר

cj. *כְּשִׂיר: for כְּשִׂיר **Ezk 33**₃₂; Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 127) and Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 224b) כְּשִׂירָה, JArm. Syr. כְּשִׂיר (: → כְּשִׂר; ? Arm.lw.): **skilful**, with עֲגָבִים in playing the pipe parallel with קוֹל יָפֵה (Dahood *Biblica* 44:531f.). †

4456 כְּשָׁל

כְּשָׁל: MHeb. (*Fschr. Baumgartner* 159f.; Ginsberg *Tarbiz* 5:215f.), JArm.^b (af.), Sam. (Ben-H. 2:495b) CPArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 224b) Syr. etp. to be offended, Sept. σκανδαλίζεσθαι; Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 220a; Leslau 27).

qal (SamP. pi., → Ben-H. *Trad. Sam.* 115): pf. **כָּשַׁלְתָּ, כָּשַׁלְתִּי, כָּשַׁלְתָּ/שָׁלוּ, כָּשַׁלְתִּי/שָׁלוּ**; impf. **יִכְשֹׁלוּ** Nah 3_{3K}; inf. **כָּשׁוּל**; pt. **כּוֹשֵׁל, כּוֹשֵׁלוֹת, כּוֹשֵׁל**: to **stumble, stagger** Lv 26₃₇ (בְּ at) Is 3₈ (parallel with **נָפַל**) 5₂₇ (עִיָּף) 8₁₅ 28₁₃ 31₃ 35₃ (בְּרַכְיִים) 40₃₀ 59₁₀₋₁₄ (אֲמַת), cj. 63₁₃, Jr 6₂₁ 46₆₋₁₂₋₁₆ 50₃₂, cj. Jr 18₁₅ (→ hif. emendations) Hos 4₅ 5₅ 14₂ Nah 3₃ Ps 27₂ 31₁₁ (כַּחַ) 105₃₇ 107₁₂ 109₂₄ Jb 4₄ Lam 5₁₃ (בְּעֵץ under the burden of the wood) Neh 4₄ (כַּחַ) 2C 28₁₅; with **אָחֹר** to stumble backward Is 28₁₃, **כּוֹשֵׁל** frail old age Sir 42₈;

—Pr 4_{16K} **יִכְשֹׁלוּ** rd. Q hif. †

nif: pf. **נִכְשַׁל, נִכְשַׁלוּ/שָׁלוּ, נִכְשַׁלְתָּ, נִכְשַׁלְתִּי**; impf. **יִכְשַׁל, יִכְשַׁלוּ, תִּכְשַׁל, תִּכְשַׁלוּ**; inf. **הִכְשַׁלְתִּים, הִכְשַׁלְתִּים** Pr 24₁₇ < **נִכְשַׁלְתָּ** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 228z); pt. **נִכְשַׁלְתִּים, נִכְשַׁלְתִּים**: to be caused to stumble (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 289y) = to **stumble, stagger**: 1S 2₄ Is 40₃₀ Jr 6₁₅ 8₁₂ 20₁₁ Zech 12₈ Ps 9₄ Pr 4₁₂₋₁₉ 24₁₇; to fall, collapse (of a government, dynasty) Da 11₁₄₋₁₉₋₃₃₋₃₅₋₄₁, with בְּ at, over Jr 31₉ Ezk 33₁₂ Hos 5₅ 14₁₀ Nah 2₆ (? ins. לֵא); with בְּ by Pr 24₁₆;

—Is 63₁₃ rd. **יִכְשַׁל** (relating to sbj. סוֹם) and **וְנִכְשַׁלְתִּים** :: Westermann ATD 19. †

[pi: impf. **תִּכְשַׁלְתִּי** Ezk 36₁₄ rd. **תִּשְׁכַּלְתִּי** MSS]

hif. (MHeb. pi., Kutscher *Fschr. Baumgartner* 159f., hif. ?): pf. **הִכְשַׁלְתִּים, הִכְשַׁלְתִּים**; impf. **יִכְשִׁילוּ** (Pr 4₁₆ Q), **יִכְשִׁילְךָ**; inf. **הִכְשִׁילוּ, הִכְשִׁילְךָ**: to **cause to stumble, stagger** cj. Zeph 1₃ **וְהִכְשַׁלְתִּי**, Mal 2₈ (בְּ by) Ps 64₉ (rd. **יִכְשִׁילְמוּ**) Pr 4₁₆, cj. Jb 18₇ (וְתִכְשִׁילְהוּ) 2C 25_{8a-b} 28₂₃; to cause to falter, to break (rd. **הִכְשִׁילוּ**) Lam 1₁₄;

—Jr 18₁₅ rd. **יִכְשַׁלוּ-ם** (enclitic בָּ); Ezk 36₁₅ rd. **תִּשְׁכַּלְתִּי**. †

hof: pt. **מִכְשַׁלְתִּים**: **overthrown** Jr 18₂₃, cj. Ezk 21₂₀, †

Der. **מִכְשַׁלָּה, מִכְשׁוּל, כְּשָׁלוֹן**, (?), **כְּשִׁיל**.

4457 **כְּשָׁלוֹן**

כְּשָׁלוֹן: **כשול**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498c: **stumbling, fall** Pr 16₁₈ Sir 25₂₃. †

4458 **כַּשְׁף**

כַּשְׁף: MHeb. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 225a, af., more likely pa. Macuch *Handbook* 537b) to work magic, to bewitch; 1Enoch 69₁₃ **כַּשְׁפִּיל** < ***כַּשְׁפִּיל** conjuring angel (Kuhn ZAW 39:271); < Akk. *kašāpu, kuššupu* (Zimmern 67; AHW. 461b); :: Arb. *kasafa* to cut (WKAS K:191), Eth. *kasaba*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 407b) *kašaba* to circumcise; Syr. etpa. to beg, pray, (Wellhausen *Heid.* 126⁵; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:152).

pi: pf. **כַּשַׁף**; pt. **מִכְשַׁפָּה, מִכְשַׁפִּים** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 593o), **מִכְשַׁפִּים**: to **practise sorcery** 2C 33₆, pt. sorcerer Ex 7₁₁ Dt 18₁₀ Mal 3₅ Da 2₂, fem. witch Ex 22₁₇. †

Der. **כַּשְׁפָּה, כַּשְׁפָּה, n.loc. כַּשְׁפָּה**.

4459 כְּשָׁף

*כְּשָׁף: כִּשְׁף; MHeb., < Akk. *kišpu*: כְּשָׁפִים, כְּשָׁפִיָּה/פִּיךְ, tantum pl. ? : **sorcery** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2204) **2K 9**₂₂
Is 47_{9,12}, **Mi 5**₁₁, כְּשָׁפִים בַּעֲלֹת, **Nah 3**₄. †

4460 כְּשָׁף

*כְּשָׁף: כִּשְׁף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479 l; Ug. *ktpm* (Eissfeldt *Texte* 47), EgArm. כִּסְפִי ? = מְנַשִּׂיא (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 158; Eilers *AfO* 17:334); < Akk. *kaššāpu/ptu* (AHw. 463a): כְּשָׁפִיָּהֶם: **sorcerer Jr 27**₉. †

4461 כִּשֵׁר

כִּשֵׁר: Heb. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 128); MHeb. to be suitable, fit to use, כְּשֵׁר “kosher” (Littmann *Morg.* 46; Lokotsch no. 1112), כִּשְׁרָא, JArm.^b suitability; Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 128), Sam. (Ben-H. 2:484a) CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 225a); Ug. *ktr* (Aistleitner 1417/18; Gordon *Textbook* §19:1335); *ktr-whss* the god of forging, Haussig *Wb. Myth.* 1:295f; Hartmann < dut > De herkomst van de goddelijke ambachtsman (Leiden 1964); Gese in RAAM 147f., Huizinga *Homo ludens* (1939):274ff.; because of the שׁ in Arm. < Can. or Akk., (Kutscher) :: Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 42f; Albright *Rel.* 96f; Finkel HUCA 26:109ff.; Arm.lw. Wagner 140 (?).

qal: pf. כָּשַׁר; impf. יִכְשֵׁר: with לְפָנַי **Est 8**₅ and with לְ **Sir 13**₄ it is proper in his view, **he is pleased with**; abs. it prospers **Qoh 11**₆. †

hif: inf. הִכְשִׁיר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 332t): to use properly (? , cj. הִכְשִׁירוֹן, → Hertzberg 184) **Qoh 10**₁₀. †

Der. כִּשְׁרוֹן, כִּשְׁרָה*, cj. כִּשֵׁר.

4462 כְּשָׁרוֹן

כְּשָׁרוֹן: כִּשֵׁר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 499m; Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 128) כִּשֵׁר; כִּשְׁרָא JArm.^b CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 216a, 225a): suitability:

—1. **skill**, success **Qoh 2**_{21 4}₄;

—2. **profit advantage** **5**₁₀, cj. **10**₁₀. †

4463 כתב

כתב (ca. 200 times): MHeb.; Ug. *ktb*, Ph. Heb. inscr. OArm. EgArm. Nab. Palm. Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 128), JArm., Sam. (Ben-H. 2:493b) CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 225a; Altheim-S. *Araber* 4:172f.), Arb. > Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 414a; Leslau 28); Soq. also to brand, Syrian Arb. to sew together and Syr. *maktbā* and SArb. *maktab* using an awl; original meaning, to sting, carve, cf. γράφειν (Nöldeke ZDMG 59:419).

—4. to be ordered by writing Est 3_{12a-b} 8_{5,9}, with לְ with inf. 3₉. †

pi: pf. פִּתְּבוּ; pt. מִכְתְּבִים: to write constantly (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 281g; Jenni 160f.) Is 10₁. †

Der. מִכְתָּב, פְּתָבָה, פְּתָבָה.

4464 פְּתָבָה

פְּתָבָה: כתב, < *katāb, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470 l; MHeb., Nab. Palm. JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 129; DJD 3:252) JArm.^{lg}; Arm.lw. Wagner 141, :: Heb. פְּתָבָה: סִפֵּר, late:

—1. writing, document (= מִכְתָּב 2) Est 3₁₄ 4₈ 8₈₋₁₃ 9₂₇ Da 10₂₁ (פְּתָבָה אֲמַת) Ezr 4₇ (gloss to נִשְׁתָּוּ); בְּכִתְּבָה written 1C 28₁₉ (בְּכִתְּבָה) 2C 2₁₀ Sir 42₇ (^{MIV13} for כֶּךְ) 44₅; following the written instructions 2C 35₄;

—2. register Ezk 13₉ Ezr 2₆₂ Neh 7₆₄ cj. Ps 87₆ (פְּתָבָה עַמִּים register of nations);

—3. writing (:: לְשׁוֹן, → סִפֵּר) Est 1₂₂ 3₁₂ 8₉. †

4465 פְּתָבָה

פְּתָבָה: כתב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 608g; EgArm. *כתבה mark on the arm (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 129): inscription קַעְקַע פְּ tattoo (Elliger 262) Lv 19₂₈ (parallel with שְׂרָט), → Smith *Rel. Sem.* 334, 619. †

4466 כְּתִיִּים

כְּתִיִּים Is 23₁₂ (Q כְּתִיִּים), כְּתִיִּים Ezk 27₆ and כְּתִיִּים Gn 10₄ Nu 24₂₄ Is 23₁₋₁₂ Q Da 11₃₀ 1C 1₇, SamP.^{M121} *Kittim*; 4QM and QpNah כְּתִיִּים, 1QpHab כְּתִיִּים; Ug. *k(?)t* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1319; PRU 2: text 89:9); = Ph. כת n.loc. = Κίτιος on Cyprus כְּתִי gentile (Harris *Gramm.* 113; Friedrich §102), sixth century Heb. inscr. T. Arad, כְּתִיִּים (BA 31:14; Phoenix 12:368, 2; 370): 1Macc 1₁ 8₅ Χετιειμ, and *Κιτιεῖς/ταῖοι, Sept. otherwise Κήτιοι, Jerome *Chethim*: Kittim n.pop., original, inhabitants of כת Κίτιος (:: Brandenstein 72); in OT:

—1. יְוָנִים, grandchildren of יִפְתָּה Gn 10₄ 1C 1₇;

—2. people from southern Cyprus Is 23₁₋₁₂ Ezk 27₆ (→ Zimmerli 640);

—3. אֵי כִּיפְתָה the Greek Archipelago :: קִיפְתָּה as representative of the East Jr 2₁₀ (Rudolph 14); 1Macc 1₁ 8₅ the Macedonian empire;

—4. adj. צִיִּים כְּתִיִּים Da 11₃₀ the Romans, also Nu 24₂₄ (Vulg.);

—5. in DSS: כְּתִיִּים and כְּתִיִּים, in 1QpHab and Mish., 4Qp Nah, Is^a; → Rowley PEQ 88 (1956):1ff.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 299. †

4467 כְּתִית

כְּתִית: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; MHeb., JArm.^b כְּתִיתא sore spot, Sam. (Ben-H. 2:49b, for Heb. כְּתִית) **pounded** (in mortar, :: pressed, Dalman *Arbeit* 4:238ff.), **pure**: oil Ex 27₂₀ 29₄₀ Lv 24₂ Nu 28₅ 1K 5₂₅. †

4468 כְּתֹל

כְּתֹל: MHeb.; Palm. כְּתֹל (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 129), BArm. כְּתֹל, JArm. CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:586b), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 211a); < Akk. *kutlu* side wall (AHw. 518b; CAD K:610a); Arm.lw. Wagner 142: כְּתֹלֵנוּ: **wall Song 2₉**. †

4469 כְּתָלִישׁ

כְּתָלִישׁ, Sept.^A Χατλως, Sept.^L Καθαλεις: unidentified n.loc., in Judah; non-Sem. Borée 116f.: near Lachish (Abel 2:299; Simons *Geog.* §318 B 12): **Jos 15₄₀**. †

4470 כְּתָם

כְּתָם: JArm.^t (once) pe. pt. pass. stained, MHeb., JArm.^b כְּתָמָא, כְּתָם stains ?, MHeb.² pu. to stain, Syr. to be dirty; Arb. *katama* (WKAS K:50b), and Akk. *katāmu* (AHw. 464a) to cover, to conceal, Arb. *katam* plant used to dye the hair black (WKAS K:53); Delekat VT 14:31f.; originally meaning to cover with paint, to stain.

nif: pt. נִכְתָּם: to **stick as a stain Jr 2₂₂**. †

Der. מִכְתָּם (?)

4471 כְּתָם

כְּתָם, כְּתָם: Eg. *ktmt* (Erman-G. 5:145; Lambdin 151f.): **gold** (Masson 38⁵): **Jb 31₂₄ Pr 25₁₂** (parallel with חֲלִי כָּפֶּ; **Jb 28₁₉**, הַטּוֹב הַכֶּפֶּ לַאֲפִיר, **Lam 4₁**, אֲפִיר, gold from Ophir **Is 13₁₂ Ps 45₁₀ Jb 28₁₆**; כְּפֶּ; **Pr 25₁₂**; **Song 5₁₁**, and אֲפִיז → כְּתָם אֲפִיז and אֲפִיז. †

4472 כְּתָנֶת

כְּתָנֶת, SamP.^{M121} *kittānet*: MHeb.; Ug. *ktn*, du. *ktnm*, pl. *ktnt* skirt (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1324); Ph. כְּתָן (: בִּין Donner-R. *Inscriften* 24:12) and EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 129) linen; JArm.^t כְּתָנֶת and כְּתָנֶת/תְּנִיתָא, Sam. (Ben-H. 2:491a), Syr. *kettānā* and *kutfīnā* linen, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 216a) *kitana* linen, *kituna* shirt; > Arb. *kattān*, Eth. *ktān* linen; < Akk. *kitū* linen, flax, *kitūtu*, *kitintu*, linen garment (AHw. 493b, 495b) < Akk. *kutānu*; :: length of woollen fabric (KR Veenhof *Aspects of Old Assyrian Trade and its Terminology* (Leiden, 1972):145-51); WSem., original form *kut(t)ān* < Heb. **kutun-t*, (dissimilated > **kitun*, **kutin*, gemination is secondary (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:255), Mycenaean *kito* (Mayer 318), > Greek χιτῶν, Ionian κιθῶν, Dorian κιτῶν (Masson 27ff.); Latin *tunica* (Walde-H. 2:717); Arb. *qutun* cotton, French *coton* etc. (Lokotsch 1272) eventually identical with it; ? > Kittel (cf. Kluge 371b); Kutscher *Words* 97f.; Fensham VT 12:196ff.: cs. כְּתָנֶת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 619p; Ex 28₃₉ dl. ה), כְּתָנֶת/תְּנִיתָא, and כְּתָנֶת Ex 39₂₇, cs. כְּתָנֹת, כְּתָנֶת: **shirt-like tunic** (Hönig 30ff.; Dalman *Arbeit* 5:215; not necessarily made of linen); dress of layman

Gn 37^{3,23,31-33} (→ פָּסִים) 2S 15³² Is 22²¹ Jb 30¹⁸ (כַּף neck) of skins Gn 3²¹; dress of women 2S 13^{18f} Song 5³; dress of priests Ex 28^{4,39f} 29⁵⁻⁸ 39²⁷ 40¹⁴ Lv 8⁷⁻¹³ 10⁵ 16 Ezr 2⁶⁹ Neh 7⁶⁹⁻⁷¹ Sir 45⁸. †

4473 כַּתֵּף

כַּתֵּף, SamP.^{M121} *kētef*: MHeb. MHeb.², pl. also כַּתְּפִים; Ug. *ktp* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1325; Aistleitner 1407, du. *ktpm*, ? also a weapon; Donner ZAW 78:348); JArm. כַּתְּפָא, CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:494a) Syr. *katpā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 195b, כארפא); denom., to load MHeb.² JArm.^b; Arb. *katif* (WKAS K:48), *kitf*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 415b) *maktaf*, Eth. *matkaft* (Dillmann 568f.); ? Akk. *katappātu* breast of animal (AHw. 465a): cs. כַּתֵּף (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 552p, q → Syr. Arb.) כַּתְּפִיּוֹ/כַּתְּפִיּוֹת, du. or pl. *כַּתְּפִימוֹ/כַּתְּפִימוֹת; only metaph.; (MHeb.¹ and MHeb. when a number of people are involved), כַּתְּפוֹ(וֹ)ת (JArm. Syr. Mnd. masc. !), cs. = (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 597g) and כַּתְּפוֹת. (SamP. *katfot*) כַּתְּפוֹ/כַּתְּפוֹת; fem.:

—1. **shoulder** (blade), arm from the shoulder on, **upper arm** (: שֶׁכֶם Jb 31²²), including the breast כַּתְּפִיּוֹ בֵּין 1S 17⁶: a) human Ex 28¹² Ezk 29¹⁸, of animal Is 30⁶; כַּתְּפִיּוֹ יָרֵךְ וְרַגְלֵי בֵּין כַּתְּפִיּוֹ as meat Ezk 24⁴; b) used for carrying Nu 7⁹ Ju 16³ Is 46⁷ 49²² (children, Avi-Yonah-K. *Bibel* 205) Ezk 12^{6f-12} (rd. על) 1C 15¹⁵ 2C 35³; for thrusting Ezk 34²¹; כַּתְּפִיּוֹ סָרְרַת כֶּף נָתַן to turn a stubborn shoulder Zech 7¹¹ Neh 9²⁹; metaph.: בֵּין כַּתְּפִיּוֹ = behind, in the shelter of (Arb., cf. Kutscher) Dt 33¹²;

—2. metaph. (Dhorme *Emploi* 94ff.): a) shoulder-pieces of the ephod (→ Snijders OTSt. 14:220f.: brackets) Ex 28^{7-12,25-27} 39^{4,7-18,20}; b) supports of the axles of the מְכוֹנָה 1K 7³⁰⁻³⁴. cj. 31 (→ Noth *Könige* 158); c) tech. term side: Ex 27^{14f} 38^{14f} 2K 11¹¹ Ezk 47^{1f} 2C 4¹⁰ 23¹⁰ מְחוּצָה הַכֶּף מְכוֹנָה outside Ezk 40⁴⁰, הַכֶּף הָאֲחֵרֶת 40⁴¹, על/אל-כַּתֵּף on the side of 1K 6⁸ 7³⁹; cj. (rd. כַּתְּפוֹת for רִחֵב) side walls of the entrance of the הַיְכָל Ezk 41³; הַשְּׁעָרִים כֶּף Ezk 40¹⁸⁻⁴⁴ 46¹⁹, כַּתְּפוֹת הָאוֹלָם 41²⁶;

—3. shoulder = **mountain slope** (: Dhorme *Emploi* 94f., Schwarzenbach 18f.: “at the side of”; Heb. inscr. side of a rock, Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 129 = Hoftijzer-J. *Dictionary Rtp.* D): a) Benjamin (cj.) בֵּין כַּתְּפִיּוֹ sbj. Yahweh, sf. on Bethel (Kutscher Lesh. 6:266ff.) Dt 33¹²; b) כַּתֵּף הַיְבוּסִי “shoulder of the Jebusite” southern slope of the western-hill of Jerusalem (Dalman *Jerusalem* 82f.: “at the side of” here not possible) Jos 15⁸ 18¹⁶; כֶּף לְיָזָה 18¹², כֶּף יְרִיחוֹ 15¹¹, כֶּף עֲקָרוֹן 15¹⁰, כַּתֵּף הַר יְעָרִים from Bēfīn to the southwest 18¹³, כֶּף מוֹלֵה-הָעֲרָבָה 18¹⁸, כֶּף בֵּית חֲגִלָּה 18¹⁹, כֶּף פְּלִשְׁתִּים (MT כַּתֵּף) western slopes of the Judaeen hill-country Is 11¹⁴, כֶּף מוֹאָב Ezk 25⁹, כֶּף יַמ־כַּנְרֶת, slopes east of the Sea of Galilee Nu 34¹¹. †

4474 כַּתֵּף

כַּתֵּף Jb 21¹², → הִתֵּף, to the sound, accompaniment of (Budde), most instances rd. בַּתֵּף Beer; BH; :: Dahood *Festschr. Gruenthaner* 65: rd. כַּתֵּף, Arb. long sword (? WKAS K:49), Ug. *ktp*, Eg. *ktp*: sword dance). †

4475 כָּתַר

I כָּתַר: MHeb.² Pehl. and EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 129), JArm.¹, Sam. (Ben-H. 2:652a) CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 225b) to stay, to wait; Akk. *katāru* to wait (Arm.lw. Wagner 144; AHw. 465a).

pi: impv. כַּתֵּר: with לְ to wait for, **be patient with Jb 36**₂. †

4476 כתר

II כַּתֵּר: Tigr. to surround (Leslau 28), to tie hair around hair-pin (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 413b), crowd (*Wb.* 414a); Jenni 250 ad I.

pi: pf. כִּתְרוּ, כִּתְרוּנִי, כִּתְרוּנִי: to **surround Ps 22**₁₃ (parallel with סָבַב) **Ju 20**₄₃ (? rd. כִּתְרוּ Sept.). †

hif: impf. יִכְתְּרוּ; pt. מִכְתִּיר:

—1. to **surround** someone **Hab 1**₄;

—2. to **gather around Ps 142**₈. †

Der. כְּתָרַת, כְּתָר.

4477 כתר

III כַּתֵּר: denom. from כְּתָר; MHeb.

hif: impf. יִכְתְּרוּ: to **wear as a head-dress** (alt. to crown with) **Pr 14**₁₈. †

4478 כְּתָר

כְּתָר: II (III) כַּתֵּר; MHeb., JArm. כְּתָרָא, Sam. (Ben-H. 2:652a), Arb. *ka/itr* hunch (WKAS K:46), *katara* to have a big hunch; > κίτ/δραρς *Tiara* (Lewy *Fremdwörter* 90; Mayer 329; cf. מְנַבְעָה Eilers AfO 17:331; Driver *Arm. Docs.* ²98):

—1. **high turban** of the Persian king **Est 1**₁₁ and **2**₁₇ (queen);

—2. **head-dress** of a horse **Est 6**₈. †

4479 כְּתָרַת

כְּתָרַת, Sept. **2K 25**₁₇ χαθαρ, otherwise ἐπίθεμα: II כַּתֵּר (?), Bauer-L. *Heb.* 475q: Pun. כְּתָרַת (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 130):

—1. archt. tech. term, **capital of a pillar** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 932 :: Noth *Könige* 163) **1K 7**_{16-20-41f} **2K 25**₁₇ **Jr 52**₂₂ **2C 4**_{12f};

—2. (round ?) crest (→ כְּתָר) on top of the four-cornered case of the מְכוּנָה, → Gressmann *Bilders* 505-508; Montgomery-G. 180, (usu. cj. לְכַתְּפוֹת: כְּתָר 2b) **1K 7**₃₁, as 1: Noth 158. †

4480 כחש

כתשׁ: MHeb. to pound, hitp. to fight, JArm.^{1g}, Yaud. EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 130); GnAp 20:16 (? מוכדשׁ) JArm., Sam. (Ben-H. 2:522a) CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (כדשׁ, Drower-M. *Dictionary* 204b) also to strike (with leprosy), Arb. *kadasa* to pound, to strike (WKAS K:84b).

qal: impf. תִּכְתּוֹשׁ: to **pound** (in mortar), to bray Pr 27₂₂. †

Der. מִכְתֵּשׁ.

4481 כחת

כתח: MHeb. pi. 1QpHab: 3:1 qal; 1QM 18, 1 hof.; JArm.^{gb} pa. (?); Syr. *kettā*, Mnd. כִּתְא lump (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 216a); Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 414b) to make small cuts, Tigrin. to crush fine (Leslau 28); Akk. *katātu* to vibrate (AHw. 465a).

qal: pf. כָּתוּתִי, impf. וְאָכּוּת; impv. כָּתוּ; pt. כָּתוּת: to **beat, crush fine** Jl 4₁₀ Ps 89₂₄, Dt 9₂₁ Is 30₁₄; כָּתוּת of crushed testicles Lv 22₂₄ (→ כָּתִית and מְעוּדָה, Reicke-R. *Hw.* 413f). †

pi. (Jenni 185f.): pf. כָּתַת, כָּתַתוּ: to **crush to pieces** 2K 18₄ Is 2₄/ Mi 4₃ Zech 11₆ 2C 34₇, cj. Ju 20₄₃ (→ II כתר) and Ps 74₆ ? ins. (כָּתַתוּ). †

pu: pf. כָּתַתוּ: to **be pushed** ב against, more likely reflexive (עָנָה) to **bump oneself against** 2C 15₆. †

hif: impf. וַיִּכְתּוּ and וַיִּכְתּוּם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 434h): to **scatter** (enemies) Nu 14₄₅ Dt 1₄₄. †

hof. (pass. qal?): impf. יִכְתּוּ, יִכְתּוּ:

—1. to **be crushed** to pieces (→ qal) Is 24₁₂ Mi 1₇ Jb 4₂₀;

—2. to **be scattered** (enemies; → hif.) Jr 46₅ 1QM 18:2. †

Der. מִכְתָּה, כָּתִית.

4482 ל

ל: לָמַד, Sam. *labad* (Petermann *Gr.* §1), Eth. *lāwē* (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 132); in Sept. Ps Lam λαμεδ, λαβ(ε)δ, Greek Λα(μ)δα, Vulg. *lamed*; later on sign for 30, לָ = 31; ideogram for a coil of rope, or pointed stick (Driver *Sem. Writing* 164f); corresponds to our l-sound; alternating, a) with ל (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:136ff, 221; vSoden *Orientalia* 25:241ff; Macuch *Handbook* §27), non-Heb. לָ בֵית אֵל, לָחַם, פָּלָה, חָסִיל, בֵּית אֵל (?), non-Heb. בְּלִיעַל, חֲלָצִים, affixed to a noun (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 503i; Beer-M. §41, 7c) גְּבַעַל, פְּרָמֶל, עֶרְפֶּל; dissimilation < geminated consonant (Koehler *ThZ* 2:314f) פְּלִדָּשׁ, הַלְמוֹת, גְּלַעַד, גְּלַמוֹד, גְּלַבַּעַ.

4483 ל

l̄, SamP.^{M123} *la/e/i, el*; Sec. $\lambda\alpha$ (Brönno 218): general Semitic (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:495); MHeb.; Ug. 1 (= *la*, Gordon *Textbook* §10, 10), Ph. Arm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 130f; BArm.), Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 226a; Macuch *Handbook* 5, 105); Akk. *la* (AHw. 520a) and *lapān* (Arm. *la* + Akk. *pānu*, AHw. 534b; *Orientalia* 35:14), Amor. *la, li* (Bauer *Ostk.* 77; Huffmon 222ff): Arb. *li*; Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 29b) *la* (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:470ca); basic form **la* (with alternative form *li* ?), + *mā* > → לָמוּ; always proclitic except when with suffix, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 636-40: לְ, לְצִיּוֹן Ps 87₅ Leningrad; before consonant with sh^owa *li*, with inf. mostly with sh^owa (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 210f) elsewhere depending on the following vowel: לְאַהֲבָה, לְעֵמֹד; before stressed syllable *lā*: לְזֶה, לְבָטַח, with monosyllabic inf. לְתַת, (but לְתַת before genitive, of לְחָלִי; Gn 16₃, also לוֹ חָם Hg 1₆) and לְתַת, but לְתַתִּי; special instances: לְאֹמֵר (→ אֹמֵר), לְיְהוָה (יהוה); syncope of *h* between two vowels (Gesenius-K. §19k) with the article; *לְהַמְלִיךְ > לְמִלְךְ, *לְהַרְאֵשׁ > לְרֹאֵשׁ, with inf. nif. *לְהִרְאוֹת > לְרֹאוֹת, and inf. hif. *לְהַמְרוֹת > לְמְרוֹת; לְ with sf.: לוֹ (also לָא with diacritical daghesh lene, Bergsträsser 1:67u), לָהּ (לָהּ in Nu 32₄₂ Zech 5₁₁ Ru 2₁₄; Gesenius-K. §103g), לְךָ, לְכֶם, לְךָ, fem. לְךָ and לְכִי 2K 4₂ and Song 2₁₃ (Bomberg Q לְךָ, K לְכִי ?), (fem. Ru 1₉), לִי, לְיְהוָה (לִי Gn 18₁₂, Bergsträsser 1:65p), לְהֵם, לְהַמָּה, and → לְמוֹ, לְהֵן, לְהֵנָה, לְהֵן Ru 1₁₃, ? rd. לְהֵם), לְכָנָה Ezk 13₁₈, לְכָנֹ: לְ is always prep. (לְתַתִּן 1K 6₁₉ rd. לְתַת or לְתַתְנָת) and indicates being or happening towards something, against something, or before something Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107).

—1. locally: **to, towards**: לְמִזְרָח Neh 3₂₆, לְפָנִים forward :: לְאַחֲרָי backward Jr 7₂₄, לְמַעַל Is 7₁₁ :: לְמַטָּה 37₃₁; frequently thus where movement is expressed (esp. in Chr, Kropat 43f): לְדַרְכּוֹ Is 53₆, לְבֵית פְּנִיָהם towards the house 2C 3₁₃, לְאֵל נִפְרַשׁ to a god Ps 44₂₁, לְאֶרֶץ Is 5₃₀, לְבֵיתְךָ ... עָלַי up to 1S 25₃₅, לְעִיר בָּא into 9₁₂; לְעִיר לְיְרוּשָׁלַיִם to Jerusalem 1C 21₁₅; elliptical לְאֵהָלֶיךָ to 1K 12₁₆.

—2. purpose, aim of a movement: מִנְעֵת לְקִיר touching the wall 2C 3₁₁, דְּבַקָּה לְאֶרֶץ to the earth Ps 44₂₆, לְפֶתַח קָרֵב לְשַׁחַת Jb 33₂₂, לְיָד beside Pr 8₃.

—3. temporally: a) **until**: לְבֹקֵר till Dt 16₄, לְמוֹעֵד until 1S 13₈, לְעוֹלָם for ever Gn 3₂₂; b) **at**: עָרֵב לְעֵת at eventide Gn 8₁₁; לְבֹקֵר in the morning Am 4₄, לְעָרֵב Gn 49₂₇ (parallel with לְבֹקֵר), לְרוֹחַ הַיּוֹם in the cool of the day 3₈, לְיוֹם פְּקוּדָה on the day Is 10₃, לְמִטְרָה when it rains Jr 10₁₃; with pl. → 18b; with inf. לְדַעְתּוֹ when he knows Is 7₁₅; c) **for a time > a while**: לְיָמִים עוֹד שִׁבְעָה after seven more days Gn 7₄, לְשְׁנָתַיִם after two years 2S 13₂₃, לְשִׁלֹּשֶׁת הַיָּמִים within three days Ezr 10₈.

—4. of direction: לְאֶרֶץ to the ground Lam 2₁₁, לְבֵית נְכִסְפָתָה towards the house Gn 31₃₀, לְיְהוָה חֲפָתָה for Yahweh Ps 33₂₀, לְהֵם הֵאֱמִין felt safe towards them, meaning believed them Jr 40₁₄, לְעוֹנֵי תִבְקֵשׁ search for Jb 10₆, לְאִמּוֹנָה עֵינֶיךָ look for Jr 5₃, לְךָ שְׁמָחוּ over you Is 14₈, לְמוֹאָב יִזְעַק for Moab Is 15₅; :: away from (Dahood *Fschr. Baumgartner* 41) Pr 13₁₃ → חָבַל (:: Gemser, dl. dittography).

—5. **away from** (cf. בָּ 13, Akk. *ina*, Eg. *m*), = מִן, Ug. (Gordon *Textbook* §10, 1), OSin. (Albright *Proto-Sin.* 23, 40), Driver WdO 1:413; Dahood *Ug.-Heb. Phil.* 29f: with מִנְעַע Ps 84₁₂, with עָצַר 2K 4₂₄, with שׁוּב Ps 85₉, with תּוֹצְאוֹת Ps 68₂₁ (Albright; Mowinckel); cf. Barr *Philology* 175f; ? comparative “more than” Dahood *Ug.-Heb. Phil.* 30: לְמַעוֹז Nah 1₇, לְרִיחַ Song 1₃, Albright *Fschr. Driver* 2.

—6. hence with verbs of speaking (Latin *de*) of, about: לִי אֲמַרִי of me Gn 20¹³, [לְאֲדָנִי] אֲמַרִי about the Lord Ps 22³¹, נִבְּאָ ... לְעֵתִים Ezk 12²⁷; hence in titles (Ug. *l*): לְנַבִּיאִים about Jr 23⁹, לְמוֹאָב about Moab Jr 48¹.

—7. aim, purpose of an action: לְ עֲשֶׂה Gn 12², and לְ נָתַן 17⁶, and לְ שָׂם Is 5²⁰ to make into, לְ וַיִּבֶן to build up into Gn 2²², לְ נִהְפֵךְ to be turned into Jl 3⁴, לְ הִקִּים to raise up Am 2¹¹, לְ שָׂרַף to burn into 2¹; לְ עֵד as a witness Dt 31²¹, לְ מוֹשֶׁבֶת Ps 48⁴, לְ לֹא-לָהּ as not belonging to her Jb 39¹⁶, לְ חִרְפָּה for a reproach Da 9¹⁶, לְ אֶכְזָר has become cruel Lam 4³.

—8. dative of advantage (or disadvantage): a) לְ טוֹב good with regard to, meaning good for him: לְךָ טוֹב is there gain for you? Jb 10³; לְ יִנְעַם לְ it is pleasant for Pr 24²⁵; הֵנִיחַ לְכֶם Dt 12³; thus with verbs of giving, inflicting, sending etc.; b) לְ מַר לָהּ bitter for her Lam 1⁴; לְ הִצִּיק לְ to prepare distress for Is 29²; a remedy for, meaning against: לְ חַטָּאת וּלְנִדָּה against sin and uncleanness Zech 13¹; c) for the best, in favour of: לְנוּ הָיָה was for us Ps 124¹, לְנוּ יֵלֶךְ goes for us Is 6⁸, לְאֵל in favour of God Jb 13⁷, לְיְהוָה for Yahweh! Ju 7¹⁸.

—9. ethic dative, of interest, of taking part (Gesenius-K. §119s); in contrast to our languages, always with reference to the subj.; JArm. לְךָ דָּכַר (GnAp. 2:9): לְךָ וַיֵּלֶךְ went (for himself) Ex 18²⁷, יִתְהַלְכוּ לְמוֹ melt away Ps 58⁸, וַתֵּשֶׁב לָהּ Gn 21¹⁶; often with impv. לְךָ לֵךְ go! Gn 12¹, בְּרַח לְךָ flee! 27⁴³ לְכֶם סֵעוּ break camp! Dt 1⁷.

—10. expresses belonging: הַמָּת לְיִרְבְּעָם anyone belonging to Jeroboam who dies 1K 14¹¹; לָא אֶהְיֶה לְכֶם have nothing to do with you Hos 1⁹ (Duhm, → Rudolph 38).

—11. > dative of possession: לִי יֵשׁ I have, and לִי אֵין I have not, > (elliptical) לְ belongs to me Ps 50¹⁰; לְ מִי to whom does it belong? Ru 2⁵; לְ הַיָּם the sea is his Ps 95⁵; 1C 5² ins. לְ לֹא “him, not Joseph” (Rudolph 42).

—12. readiness, availability, competence: יוֹם לְיְהוָה prepared for Is 2¹², לְכֶם לְדַעַת it is for you to know Mi 3¹, לָא לְכֶם it is no business of yours Ezr 4³, לְיְהוָה הַיְשׁוּעָה help belongs to Yahweh Ps 3⁹, לְאָדָם is in the power of man, at man’s disposal Jr 10²³, לָא לְהַזְכִּיר is not commendable to Am 6¹⁰, אֵל לְמֹלְכִים the kings must not Pr 31⁴ לִי כֶסֶף it is not a matter of 2S 21⁴.

—13. indicates result or product of an action: וַיְהִי הָאָדָם לְנֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה became a living being Gn 2⁷ (Sept. and NT εϕις !), אֶת-הַצֵּלַע into a woman 2²², אֶעֱשֶׂךָ לְגוֹי into a great people 12², לְעַבְדִּים לְךָ לַקַּחַת אֶתְנוּ to make slaves of us 43¹⁸, יֵצֵא לְחַפְשִׁי to go out free Ex 21²; with שְׁלַח to let go free 21²⁶; לְ שָׂטָן as an adversary against him Nu 22²².

—14. genitive relation: בֶּן לְיֵשִׁי a son of Jesse 1S 16¹⁸, אֶהְבֵּ לְדָוִד a friend of David 1K 5¹⁵ לְשִׁמְעִי לְשִׁמְעִי slaves of Shimei 2³⁹, thus also מִזְנוֹר לְאֶסָף Ps 75¹ 76¹, also מִן לְדָוִד 3¹ and elsewhere, (KBL; Budde *Gesch.* 259ff :: Delekat ZAW 76:281f: register note).

—15. לְ stands for the genitive, a) with indeterminate noun: אַחַת לָהֶם one of them **Ezk 1**₆, שְׁתֵּים לְדַרְיוֹשׁ the second year of Darius **Hg 1**₁, לְנַפְשֵׁיכֶם דְּמַמְכֶם of your own blood **Gn 9**₅; b) in place of second genitive: דְּבַרֵי הַיָּמִים לְמַלְכֵי of the kings **1K 15**₃₁, חֶלְקַת הַשָּׂדֶה לְבִעֹז of Boaz **Ru 2**₃.

—16. marks the relation between a preposition and the dependent noun: לְ מִתַּחַת **Song 2**₆, לְ מִתַּחַת **Gn 1**₇, לְ עַד **Ezr 3**₁₃, לְ סָבִיב **Ex 16**₁₃.

—17. a situation expressed in combination with a noun (: Delekat ZAW 76:289: II לְ): לְבֵטַח safely **Lv 25**₁₈, לְרַב into a multitude **Gn 48**₁₆, לְטָהֵר for clearness **Ex 24**₁₀; with sf. (cf. Akk. *ina idinia* I alone, AHW. 186a): לְאִטִּי (: אִט) I slowly **Gn 33**₁₄, לְבַדּוֹ (I בַּד 2) he alone **44**₂₀.

—18. distributive (Gesenius-K. §123c): a) repeated singular: לְבַקֵּר לְבַקֵּר every morning **1C 9**₂₇, b) with pl. לְבַקְרִים each morning **Jb 7**₁₈, לְבִלְבָּקְרִים **Ps 73**₁₄, לְרִגְעִים every moment **Is 27**₃.

—19. expression of an exact relationship: a) concerning, in: לְעֶשֶׂר in riches **1K 10**₂₃, לְמִתּוֹק for sweetness **Ezk 3**₃, לְיָמִים in days **Jb 30**₁ **32**₄, לְמִשְׁפָּט ... לְכַח concerning strength ... justice **Jb 9**₁₉; לוֹ with צָוָה concerning him **Est 3**₂, לְעֵשְׂתוֹת in the opinion **Jb 12**₅; b) > לְ of comparison. (→ מִן 5b; בְּ 13; Dahood CBQ 47:406): צָעִיר לְהַיּוֹת too little to be **Mi 5**₁, לְרִיחַ ... לְטוֹבִים sweeter than (parallel with מִן 5b) **Song 1**₃, חָזָק לְחָזָק is stronger than (parallel with מִן) **Qoh 7**₁₉.

—20. divides a whole into its parts: according to: לְמִינּוֹ according to its kind **Gn 1**₁₁, לְמִשְׁפְּחֹתָם **Nu 4**₂₉, לְאֵלֶיכֶם וּלְאֵלֵיכֶם **1S 10**₁₉, לְמֵאוֹת וּלְאֵלֶפֶים **29**₂, לְגִדּוֹד in divisions **2C 26**₁₁, לְאַרְבָּה **Gn 13**₁₇, GnAp. 2:23 (→ Fitzmyer *GenAp* 83f).

—21. expresses an accusative, mostly personal, like Arm. (Gesenius-K. §117n; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §95, already in OHeb. Rudolph *Hos.* 38; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 131 para. 4; Mnd. Drower-M. *Dictionary* 226a): with אָכַל **Lam 4**₅, with לָקַח **Jr 40**₂, with רָדַף **Jb 19**₂₈, with שָׁלַח **Ezr 8**₁₆, with עָזַב **1C 16**₃₇ (Kropat 35f), with קָרָא to name, call **Gn 1**₅ (: with אָת **Nu 32**₄₁), with סָכַךְ **Lam 3**₄₄ (reflexive!).

—22. meaning “namely”, as apposition (Kropat 4, 49f): לְמַלְכֵי namely the kings **Jr 1**₁₈, לְכָל-כּוֹשֵׁל **2C 28**₁₅, לְכָל-נְגִיד **1C 13**₁; לְכָל-כָּלִי **Ex 27**₁₉, לְכָל-הָעִיר namely everyone whose **Ezr 1**₅ (→ Rudolph); → BArm לְ 12.

—23. introduces cause or motive: for, because of לְפָעֵעִי **Gn 4**₂₃, לְרִכְבּ **Is 36**₉, לְצִמְאִי for my thirst **Ps 69**₂₂; → לְמָה and לְכֵן.

—24. with verbs in the passive לְ indicates the actor, the sbj. when changed into the active (Gesenius-K. §121f) by: לְאֵל בְּרוּךְ אֲבָרָם **Gn 14**₁₉ pl. **1S 23**₂₁ (also Arm., Fitzmyer *GenAp* 158); נִשְׁמָע לְסַנְבַּלַּט heard by Sanballat **Neh 6**₁, לְכָל נִבְחָר preferred by all **Jr 8**₃, לְאֵל שְׂאֵלוֹ let myself be sought by those who **Is 65**₁.

—25. as לְ in inscriptions, in titles not to be translated (: Humbert ZAW 50:91f; Galling ZDPV 56:211ff; Morenz ThLZ (1949):697ff) לְמַהֵר שְׁלֵ Is 8₁, לְיְהוּדָה Ezk 37₁₆.

—26. לְ with inf. (→ Gesenius-K. §114f-p, Bergsträsser 2:56f; Solé-S. §26-30) indicates a) intention: לְרְאוֹת to see Gn 11₅, לְהֵיוֹת that they (different subj. !) may be Is 10₂; לְהַגְדִּיל הַבַּיִת ... לְבָנוֹת the house that is to be built must be magnificent 1C 22₅ (→ Rudolph); b) completing the meaning of verbs: after אָבָה Ex 10₂₇, חָפֵץ Ju 13₂₃, חָדַל Ps 36₄, יָכַל Gn 45₁; c) modifying the governing verb like an adverb: after הֵיטִיב לְרְאוֹת have seen well Jr 1₁₂, לְעֲשׂוֹת הַרְבֵּה הַרְבֵּה does/did much 2K 21₆, לְעֲשׂוֹת הַגְּדִיל has done great things JI 2₂₁; d) as accompanying circumstance: לְשֹׂאוֹל in asking 1S 12₁₇ לְשִׁלְמִי and thus fulfil Ps 61₉, לְיִלְדָה for them to give birth Is 37₃, לְאָמַר namely (→ I אמר 28d); e) לְיְהִי with inf. with לְ: לְדַרוֹשׁ יְיָ he set himself to seek 2C 26₅, (rd. וְתָהִי) לְהִשְׂאוֹת you should Is 37₂₆, לְסַגֹּר יְיָ it was to be closed Jos 2₅, לְבָעֵר וְהָיָה לְבָעֵר is to be eaten Is 5₅; f) after יֵשׁ לְדַבֵּר: יֵשׁ it is necessary to speak 2K 4₁₃, לְךָ יֵשׁ לֵי קָתֶת לְךָ Yahweh can give you 2C 25₉; g) with לְ with inf. לְהִתְיַחֵשׁ לְאֵל could not be registered 1C 5₁, לְאֵשׁ אֵל no-one may carry 1C 15₂; h) לְ with inf. as vb. of an independent clause, which states that something will, should or must happen (Gesenius-K. §114h-1): לְעֲשׂוֹת מָה? 2K 4₁₃, לְעֲשׂוֹת מָה what should have been done? Is 5₄, לְבֹא יְיָ as the sun was going down Gn 15₁₂; לְהַכּוֹת you should have struck 2K 13₁₉, לְכַבּוֹשׁ will he molest? Est 7₈, לְעֹזֵר should you help? 2C 19₂, לְבֹא they had to come 1C 9₂₅, לְגַאֲוֹל obliged to redeem Ru 4₄;

—i) indicates the time (→ 3b): לְפָנֹת עֶרֶב in the evening Gn 24₆₃, לְפָנֹת בֹּקֶר Ex 14₂₇.

—Emendations: Ex 32₂₉ rd. לְתַת; Dt 32₃₅ for לֵי rd. לֵיִם SamP. Sept. (Kennedy 79); 33₂ rd. לְעַמּוֹ; 1S 2₁₆ for לוֹ rd. לְאֵל with Q 4Q (→ Jenni ThR 27:29); 20₂ rd. לְאֵל יַעֲשֶׂה; 20₉ for וְלֵא rd. הֵלֵא; 2S 18₂₉ rd. לְשִׁלַּח; Is 32₁ rd. וְשָׂרִים; 53₈? rd. (לְמוֹת) Sept., → נַגַע emendations; Zech 10₁ for לָהֶם rd. לָחֶם; Jb 6₂₁ rd. לֵי (BH); 24₁₄ rd. לְאֵל אֹר; 30₂₄ → לְהֵן; 1C 3₂ rd. אֲבִשְׁלוֹם.

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II לְ: emphatic, vocative, cf. לֵי; → Nötscher VT 3:372ff; Dahood VT 16:299ff; Ug.-Heb. Phil. 36; Ug. I (Aistleitner 1423/25; Gordon Textbook §19:1339/40), Ph. לְ (Jean-H. Dictionnaire 132f), Nab. Hatra (Jean-H. Dictionnaire 133); Amor. *la* (Huffmon 223), Akk. *lū/i*, also *la* (AHw. 559b), Arb. and Eth. *la*; clearly emphatic before impv.: לְהוֹשִׁיעֵנִי do save me Is 38₂₀; before subj. for emphasis לְיֵי כְּגִנְנִי “yes Yahweh is” Ps 89₁₉ Eissfeldt Kl. Schr. 4:134¹) לְכָל־בְּחַי Qoh 9₄, before predicate לְאֶכְזֵר בַּת עַמִּי לְאֶכְזֵר “the daughter of my people is really cruel” Lam 4₃ (Rudolph 245); for intensification: לְכָל־נְדִיב everyone who is willing 1C 28₂₁; summarising at the end of an enumeration: לְעוֹג ... לְסִיחוֹן namely Sihon and Og Ps 135_{11f}; it often remains controversial, (Song 1₃ Albright Fschr. Driver 2: Rudolph 122) touches upon I לְ 20; written לְ 1S 20₉, 2K 5₂₆; emphatic and vocative לְ are distinguished by Dahood Biblica 47:407; cj. Ps 119₁₂₈ לְיִשְׂרָאֵל (JHEaton VT 18:557f).

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לא, 35 times לוֹא, 6 times בְּלוֹא, 140 times הֵלֹא, הִלֵּא, הִלֵּה, הִלֵּה Dt 3₁₁, לוֹ 1S 2₁₆ 20₂: Sem., Lachish MHeb., Ug. / also proclitic, not in Ph. Pun. Mo. and Yaud.; Arm. לָא, OArm. proclitic ל (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 133) Pehl. (→ BArm.) EgArm. JArm. SamP. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 227a); Arb. *lā*, OSArb., not in Eth.; Akk. *lā* (AHw. 520).

—1. factual, stated negation: not, un- (: אֵל, אֵין, אֵל) לא שְׁלוֹתַי (אֵין, אֵל) I am not at ease Jb 3₂₆, לא אֲמַטִּיר I send no rain Am 4₇, לא מוֹת תִּמָּתוֹן you will certainly not die Gn 3₄; occasionally (Dt 5₃) “not only” (Hempel ZAW 65:120¹).

—2. a) with impf., strictly forbidding: לא תִּרְצַח you do not kill, meaning you shall not kill Ex 20₁₃; b) rarely with jussive: you may not: לא תִּסְרַח Dt 13₁ (defective writing misunderstood, Gesenius-K. §109d), rd. תִּסְרַח and Hos 9₁₅ אוֹסֶרֶת.

—3. negates a single word in the clause: לא מוֹשֵׁל no ruler Hab 1₁₄, לא אַתָּךְ not you 1S 8₇, לא יַעֲקֹב not Jacob Gn 32₂₉, לא אִישׁ not a man, not a human being Nu 23₁₉; with emphasis: לא ... אִישׁ no-one Dt 1₁₇, לא ... כָּל- not any Lv 16₂₉, no-one 16₁₇; לא ... מִכָּל, not from any Gn 3₁, לא ... כָּל nothing Gn 11₆.

—4. negates the nominal clause: לא שִׂנְא not hating Dt 4₄₂, לא בִּי הִיא it is not in me Jb 28₁₄.

—5. the predicative is formed by: לא עֵת הָאֶסְרָה it is not time for Gn 29₇, וְלֹא רַעַת and there is no ... Is 44₁₉, לא הוּא he is of no account Jr 5₁₂, cj. לא הוּא he does not exist Jb 41₃.

—6. negates two consecutive verbs: לא וְלִקְחָתָּ ... תִּחַנּוּר and not take Dt 7₂₅, Is 28₂₇.

—7. introduces subordinate clause: so that not Ex 28₃₂ Is 41₇; thus more frequently וְלֹא Gn 42₂ Ex 28₃₅₋₄₃ Dt 17₁₇ Jr 10₄.

—8. before sbst., orig. circumstantial clause (Kuhr *Hypotaxe* 14ff): a) adv. = without: לא פִּשְׁעֵי no fault of mine Ps 59₄, לא חִקֵּר without investigation Jb 34₂₄; b) appositional, to express a negative characteristic, without, -less: לא דֶּרֶךְ בְּתוֹהוֹ in a trackless waste Ps 107₄₀, לא עָבֹת, בִּקֵּר cloudless 2S 23₄, לא אִישׁ where no man is Jb 38₂₆, לא בָּנִים childless 1C 2₃₀; such rhetorical litotes is popular for intensification: לא מְזַעֵר לא כִּבִּיר מְעַט Is 16₁₄ (Lande 60ff).

—9. לא and וְלֹא = הִלֵּא and וְהִלֵּא when the question is already expressed by the context: Lam 3₃₆₋₃₈; Ex 8₂₂ 1S 20₉ Jr 49₉ Jon 4₁₁ Jb 2₁₀.

—10. לא = no (Gesenius-K. §152c; Lande 65f): לא כִּי no; but Gn 19₂ 18₁₅ Jos 5₁₄, לא no Gn 42₁₀, לא oh no! Jb 23₆.

—11. לא אִם (→ אִם 4 b, 5, 8): a) לא אִם continuation of a dependent question that started with הִי: or not Gn 18₂₁ 42₁₆; b) neg., with neg. לא אִם surely Is 5₉; c) לא אִם (cf. BArm. הִי) but Gn 24₃₈; d) unless cj. Ex 3₁₉.

—12. וְלֹא and if not (sc. then) 2S 13₂₆ 2K 5₁₇.

—13. negates a concept (cf. 8b): without, non-, un-, -less: **לא טוב** not good (Mnd. טאבא, לא Drower-M. Dictionary 228a) **Ps 36₅, לא טהרה** unclean **Gn 7₂, ללא כח** and **ללא עז** the powerless **Jb 26₂, חכמה ללא** 26₃ unwise, **לא עין** him who is not wood **Is 10₁₅, לא צדק** unrighteousness **Jr 22₁₃, לא עם** who are no people and **לא אל** what is no god **Dt 32₂₁, לא אלהים** what are no gods **2C 13₉, → לא עמי** and **רחמה לא**; **לא הון** derision money **Ps 44₁₃, לא איש** and **לא אדם** א' a sword, not of man (i.e. God) **Is 31₈** (these are probably incidental, short-lived formations).

—14. subst. (König; Tur-S. Job 63, 126; Dahood Biblica 47:408) cf. **אין** A 2 (**Is 40₁₇** parallel with **אפס**) and **אל** **Jb 24₂₅**; BArm. **לה** (var. **לא** **Da 4₃₂**, Theodotion, Pesh.): **nothing**, with **היה** **Jb 6_{21K}**, Tg. (Q **לו**) and **3₁₆** (?) to be ruined. †

—15. collocations: a) with **בלא** (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 2:376) Mnd. (Drower-M. Dictionary 65b) *bla*; Arb. *bilā*; Akk. *ina lā*; Eth. *enbala*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 354b) *'embal*; **without**: **בלא כסף** without money **Is 55₁, בלא עת־נדהה** beyond her period **Lv 15₂₅**; **בלא יומו** (Akk. *ina lā ūmišu*) not at, meaning before his day **Jb 15₃₂**; **בלא משפט** unlawfully **Ezk 22₂₉, בלא** not with **1C 12₃₄, בלא שפתי מרמה** with lips free of deceit **Ps 17₁, בלא ככתוב** not as written **2C 30₁₈** (→ **כתב** 6); **בלא לחם** for what is not bread and **בלא לשבעה** for what does not satisfy **Is 55₂**; **בלא יועיל** for what does not help **Jr 2₁₁**; b) with **היו**: **בלא** as those who had never been, meaning as if they ... **Ob 16**; c) with **ל** without (Kropat 32): **וללא כהן** as those who are not hers, meaning as strangers **Jb 39₁₆, ללא כח** the powerless (→ 13); d) with **הלא**, often **הלאו, והלאו** **2S 15₃₅**; **הלא את** have you not yourself? **Jb 1₁₀**; → **Gn 20₅ 1K 1₁₁ Ru 2₈ 1S 20₃₇**, cj. 4₈, **2S 15₃₅ 2K 15₂₁**, cj. 5₂₆, **Am 5₂₀ Ps 85₇** (dl. **אתה**). cj. 9, **Pr 8₁ 14₂₂ 22₂₀ Jb 22₁₂**; **הלא הם כתובים** **2K 15₃₆ = הנם כתובים** **2C 27₇**, **הלא שמעת** do you hear? **Ru 2₈** and **הלא צויתוך** do I not command you? **Jos 1₉** as an urgent command; mixed form **2C 25₂₆, הלא אם** is it not (so): if **Gn 4₇**; e) **לא טרם** → **טרם** and **של** → **של**.

—Emendations: for **לא** rd. **לו** (cf. Tractate Soferim 6:5, 6; Bardtke *Fschr. Alt* 2:22) **Ex 21₈** (→ **יעד**) **Lv 11₂₁ 1S 2₃ 2S 16₁₈ 2K 8₁₀ Is 49₅ Ps 100₃ Jb 13₁₅ Ezr 4₂ 1C 11₂₀**; rd. **לא** (= **לו**) **Gn 23₁₁ Ps 40₇ Jb 9₃₃ 23₆ Ru 2₁₃** (: Rudolph); **Lv 25₃₀** rd. **לה**; **Jb 6₂₁** rd. **לי**; **Ju 14₁₅** rd. **הלם** (→ BH); **2S 18₁₄** for **לא כן** rd. **לכן**; **Is 9₂** rd. **הגילה**; **Ps 56₁₄** rd. ***כלאת*** (: **כלא**); **Lam 1₁₂** **לוא אליכם** marginal gloss “not thought for you”, which orig. replaced **לכו** (Rudolph 207).

—Der. II **אולי** (?), **לולא**.

4486 **לא**

לא: **2S 18₁₂**: Codex Aleppo (Textus 1:88) **לוא**, → **לו**.

4487 **לאב**

***לאב**: Akk. *la'ābu* to be a strain on (AHw. 521a); Arb. *lağaba* to grow weary; → **להב**.

Der. תִּלְאָבוֹת.

4488 דָּבַר

דָּבַר See below under לֹא דָּבַר (#4490).

4489 לֹא

לֹא See below under לֹא דָּבַר (#4490).

4490 לֹא־דָּבַר

לֹא דָּבַר, 2S 17²⁷: → לֹו דָּבַר.

4491 לָאָה

I לָאָה: Ug. *ly* to tire; MHeb. JArm.^t, JArm.^s *ly* to labour, be tired, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 133) CPArm. Syr. to make an effort; Arb. *la'āy* to be poor, unfortunate; Akk. *la'ū* to be weak (AHw. 540b); → II, לָהָה.

qal: impf. תִּלְאָה, תִּלְאָ, וְתִלְאָ, וְנִילְאוּ:

—1. to **grow weary** Jb 4^{2.5}, cj. תִּלְאָן (= תִּלְאָיְנָה) 17², Sir 43³⁰;

—2. with לְ with inf. to become tired of something, **give up** Gn 19¹¹; → לְאִתִּיאַל (?) Pr 30¹. †

nif: pf. נִלְאָה, נִלְאִית, נִלְאִיתִי, נִלְאוּ, נִלְאוּ; pt. fem. נִלְאָה:

—1. to **struggle**: with עַל Is 16^{12a} (1QIs^a בֵּא, < 12b, Rudolph *Fschr. Driver* 137), with בְּ 47¹³, with inf. Jr 6¹¹ 20⁹; הִנְלִאָה what has been made tired (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §16f) וְנִלְאָה וְנִלְאָתְךָ your weary inheritance Ps 68¹⁰ (Mowinckel :: Dahood *Biblica* 46:312¹),

—2. to **be tired** of something (→ qal 2) with inf. Is 1¹⁴ Jr 9⁴ 15⁶, to be too lazy, with inf. Pr 26¹⁵;

—3. not to be capable anymore, with inf. Ex 7¹⁸. †

hif: pf. הִלְאָתִיךָ, הִלְאָתִיךָ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 208o); impf. וְנִילְאוּךָ, תִּלְאוּךָ; inf. הִלְאוּת: to **make weary** Is 7¹³; to **take to be powerless, helpless** Jr 12⁵ Mi 6³ Jb 16⁷;

—Ezk 24¹² (dl. dittography); → II. †

Der. מִתְלָאָה, תִּלְאָה (?).

4492 לָאָה

II לָאָהּ: Ug. *liy* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1342; Aistleitner 1430) and Akk. *le-ū* (AHw. 547a) to be strong, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 133); Ph. in proper n. (Benz *Names* 336f); ? opposite to I.

Der. לָאָהּ.

4493 לָאָהּ

לָאָהּ: n.f., II לָאָהּ (?) Akk. masc. *lū*, fem. *littu*, *litu*, bull, cow (AHw. 557b, 560a); Arb. *la'ātu* wild cow; Ph. n.m. *עבד־לאת*, cun. *Abdili'ti* (Benz *Names* 337); Mowinckel *Fschr. Eissfeldt* 2:134; Noth *Überl. Pent.* 103²⁷³; Stamm *Frauennamen* 329: **Leah**, daughter of Laban, wife of Jacob **Gn 29**_{16-30:20} **31**₄₋₁₄₋₃₃ **33**_{1f-7} **34** **35**₂₃₋₂₆ **46**₁₅₋₁₈ **49**₃₁ **Ru 4**₁₁. †

4494 לָאוֹם

לָאוֹם: Pr 11₂₆: → לָאֵם.

4495 לָאִז

cj. לָאִז: 1S 20₁₉ cj. הַלְאִז for הַלְאִז = הַלְאִז: **that one**. †

4496 לָאֵט

לָאֵט (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 403):

—1. לָאֵט 2S 19₅ rd. לָאֵט = לָט, I לוֹט pf. (→ אָ: ו) to cover, veil;

—2. בְּלָאֵט Ju 4₂₁ = בְּלָט secretly, → לָט. †

4497 לָאֵט

לָאֵט 2S 18₅, Is 8₆ (1QIs^a לָאוֹט RMeyer ZAW 70:43; *Gramm.* 1:56) and לָאֵט Jb 15₁₁ → אֵט. †

4498 לָאִתְיָאֵל

לָאִתְיָאֵל Pr 30₁: → אִתְיָאֵל.

4499 לָאֵךְ

*לָאֵךְ: Ug. *pk*, Arb. Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 42a) *la'aka*, Amh. *lāka* (Ullendorff 95b): to send (messengers).

Der. מִלְאָךְ, מִלְאָכָה, מִלְאָכוֹת, n.m. מִלְאָכִי.

4500 לָאֵל

לְאֵל: n.m., cf. Palm. לשמש (Stark *Names* 29b, 93a), לרמן (Stark *Names* 29b, 93a); לְ + אֵל, “belonging to God” (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 104; Noth 153): Levite from the family of גֵּרְשׁוֹן Nu 3₂₄; → לְמוֹאֵל †

לְאָם 4501

לְאָם, לְאֹם, לְאָם Pr 11₂₆, DSS, SamP.^{Ben-H. 3:174b} pl. *lāmmem* Gn 25₃: < **luʾm*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 468z; Sept. (→ Seeligmann 51) -182θνη, ἄρχοντες (→ Barr *Philology* 254), λαοί; Ug. *lim* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1346; Aistleitner 1433); Akk. *liʾmu*, *līmu*, thousand, family; WSem. (AHw. 553b); EmpArm. EgArm. לְאָם eponymate (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 134), תְּלָאָם Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224:23-26: Cazelles VT 18:150³: not n.loc. but appellative “population”; ? Arb. *laʾama*, *lamma* (to bandage a wound, VIII to unite: לְאֹמִי (Is 51₄ ? rd. pl.), לְאֹמִים (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c), לְאֹמִים Is 55₄ (→ אֲמֹה Torrey *Dtj.* 428):

—1. **nation**, archaic or archaizing term (Albright *Fschr. Alt* 1:10³); parallel with גוֹיִם Gn 25₂₃ Is 34₁ 43₉ Ps 2₁ 44₃₋₁₅ 105₄₄ 149₇ cj. 117₁; parallel with עַמִּים Gn 27₂₉ Is 17₁₂ 55₄ (for לְעַמִּים (first occurrence) rd. לְעַמִּים) Jr 51₅₈ Hab 2₁₃ Ps 47₄ 57₁₀ 67₅ 108₄ Pr 24₂₄; parallel with מְלָכִים Ps 148₁₁, parallel with אֲדָמוֹת Is 43₄, parallel with אֵיִם 41₁ 49₁, parallel with תִּבְלַל Ps 9₉, parallel with אֶרֶץ Is 60₂ Ps 148₁₁, parallel with גוֹי Pr 14₃₄; לְאָם parallel with עַם 14₂₈; לְאֹמִים only Is 17₁₃ Ps 65₈ 67₅; לְאֹמִי (rd. וּלְאֹמִים ?) parallel with עַמִּי (rd. עַמִּים ?) Is 51₄; עֲדַת לְאֹמִים Ps 7₈ (? rd. אֱלֹהִים, Seeligmann VT 14:81¹); Jr 15₈ cj. מִזְחָרִיב לְאָם (Rudolph);

—2. לְאָם the people Pr 11₂₆; → לְאֹמִים †

לְאֹמִים 4502

לְאֹמִים, Sept., Vulg. Λοωμμ: n.pop., Arabian tribe, son of דְּדָן; SamP. pl. of לְאָם, Ben-H. 3:174b; “hordes” (Montgomery *Arabia* 45); “tribal people” (Albright *Fschr. Alt* 1:9f; Winnett, *Fschr. HG May* 191): Gn 25₃. †

עַמִּי 4503

עַמִּי See below under לְאָ עַמִּי (#4505).

לְאָ 4504

לְאָ See below under לְאָ עַמִּי (#4505).

לְאָ עַמִּי 4505

לְאָ עַמִּי: symbolic name: “not my people” (→ לְאָ 13) Hos 1₉, → 2₂₅. †

רְחֻמָּה 4506

רְחֻמָּה See below under לְאָ רְחֻמָּה (#4508).

—5. **determination, courage:** **לְבוֹ יִצָּא** his heart fails him **Gn 42²⁸**, **לֵב יִפֹּל** loses courage **1S 17³²**; **הָאֲרִיָּה** **לֵב** with the heart of a lion **2S 17¹⁰**, **לֵב יֵאָבֵד** is discouraged **Jr 4⁹**, **לֵב נִמָּס** melts **Ezk 21¹²**, **עָמַד** endures **22¹⁴**; **לֵב אֲמִיץ** **Am 2¹⁶**, **עֲזָבוּ לֵב** **Ps 40¹³**, **הִכְנִיעַ 107¹²**, **הִרְךָ** makes my heart faint **Jb 23¹⁶**; **מִלֵּא לֵב** with **לְ** with inf., his courage increases to **Qoh 8¹¹**.

—6. **will, intention:** **נָתַן בְּלִבּוֹ** with **לְ** with inf., put in his mind to **Ex 35³⁴**; **מִלְּבִי** out of my heart, according to my will **Nu 16²⁸**, **מִלְּבִי** willingly **Lam 3³³**; **בָּדָא מִלְּבִי** (Q, K **מִלְּבַד**, → I **בַּד**) devised himself **1K 12³³**, cf. **Neh 6⁸**; **נִבְיָאֵי מִלְּבָם** (Gesenius-K. §130a) out of their own imagination **Ezk 13^{2b}**; **לֵב מִצָּא** with **לְ** with inf. finds courage to **2S 7²⁷** **עָלָה עַל-לִבּוֹ** he comes to feel the intention **2K 12⁵**; **בְּלִבִּי** I have in mind (plan) **Is 63⁴**; **לֵב יִשְׂרָאֵל** **Ps 7¹¹**; **מִשְׁאֲלוֹת לֵב** **Ps 37⁴**, **וַיִּקְרַב-לִבּוֹ** **Ps 55²²**; **לֵב אֶחָד** unanimous **1C 12³⁹**, cj. **Ps 83⁶**; **נָטָה לֵב** **Ps 119¹¹²**, **לֵב שֵׁת לִבּוֹ לְ** **Pr 22¹⁷**; **לֵב בַּל עֲמֹךְ** he does not mean well by you **Pr 23⁷**; cj. **לֵב כֹּבֵד** defiant **Jb 36⁵**, **חֲנִפִּי-לֵב** **36¹³**; **לֵב נָתַן לֵב** applies his mind to, has in mind **Qoh 1¹³**, **מִן לֵב מִנַּע** denies himself to **2¹⁰**, **מִלְּאֵו לֵב** resolves **Est 7⁵**, = **שָׁם עַל-לִבּוֹ [אֲשֶׁר]** **Da 1⁸**, = **לֵב הָיָה לוֹ** **Neh 3³⁸**, = **בָּא עַל-לִבּוֹ** **2C 7¹¹**, = **הָיָה עִם לֵב** **24⁴**, without **הָיָה** **2C 29¹⁰**.

—7. **attention, consideration, reason** (THAT 1:862f) **לֵב נִגַּב** to outwit **Gn 31²⁰**; **שָׁלַח אֶל-לִבְךָ** to cause to know **Ex 9¹⁴**; **לֵב חָכָם** artistic **31⁶**, wise **Pr 10⁸**, **לֵב לְדַעַת** a mind to understand **Dt 29³**; **שֵׁת לֵב** gives heed **1S 4²⁰**, = **שָׁם לֵב אֵל** **2S 18³**, = **שָׁם עַל-לֵב** **Is 42²⁵**, = **שֵׁת לֵב אֵל** **Jb 7¹⁷**; **לֵב שִׁמְעַ** understanding mind **1K 3⁹**, **לֵב רַחֵב** ample understanding **5⁹**; **לֵב אֵין** senseless (likewise Eg., Morenz 129) **Jr 5²¹**, **לֵב חָסַר**, **Pr 6³²**, **לֵב-אֵין** has no mind **17¹⁶**; **בְּלִבּוֹ** in his own intelligence **Pr 28²⁶**, **בְּלֵא-לֵב וְלֵב** with singleness of purpose **1C 12³⁴**, → 39.

—8. mind in general and as a whole: **אֶל-לִבּוֹ אָמַר** to himself **Gn 8²¹**, also **בְּלִבּוֹ 17¹⁷**, **אֶל-לִבּוֹ 24⁴⁵**; **לֵב-לֵב** speaks kindly to **Gn 34³** **Is 40²** **Ru 2¹³**, **2C 30²²** to acknowledge; **שֵׁת לֵב לְ** takes to heart **Ex 7²³** = **שָׁם לֵב** **Is 41²²**; **כָּל-לִבּוֹ** all his mind **Ju 16¹⁷**; **דִּבֶּר עַל-לִבּוֹ** to himself **1S 1¹³**; **שָׁם אֶל-לִבּוֹ** makes himself believe **2S 13³³**; **הִשִּׁיב אֶל-לִבּוֹ** searches his own heart **1K 8⁴⁷**; **לִבְךָ נִשְׂאָךְ** are presumptuous **2K 14¹⁰**; **כְּלִבִּי** after my own heart **Jr 3¹⁵**, **הֲרַע לְבָם** their evil mind **7²⁴**; **לֵב רָם** his haughtiness **48²⁹**; **לִבְךָ 14³⁰**, **לֵב מִרְפָּא 12⁸**, **נַעֲוָה לֵב** **Pr 11²⁰**, **עֲקַשׁ לֵב** **Ps 76⁶**, **אֲבִיר לֵב** **Ezk 28²**; **נִגְבָּה לֵב** your mind is boasting **21⁴**; **רַחֵב וְלֵב** with a double, false heart **Ps 12³**, cf. **Sir 1²⁸** (**καρδία δισσή**) **וְלֵב** with singleness of purpose **1C 12³⁴**.

—9. **conscience:** **1S 24⁶**, **2S 24¹⁰** **לֵב מִכְּשׁוֹל** pangs of conscience **1S 25³¹**, **מִלְּב** without conscience **Is 59¹³** (Budde in Kautsch; Commentaries).

—10. metaph. (Dhorme *Emploi* 109ff) **inside, middle** (van Dijk VT 18:17; THAT 1:862): **בְּלִבֵּי-יָם** (Akk. *ina libbi tāmti*) in the midst of the sea **Ex 15⁸** **Pr 23³⁴**, **בְּלִבַּי יָמִים** **Ezk 27^{4.25-27}** **28^{2.8}** **Ps 46³**, **עַד-לֵב הַשָּׁמַיִם** to the very heavens **Dt 4¹¹**.

—11. the organised **strength** of → **נִפְשׁ** (Pedersen *Isr.* 1/2:145ff): a) life: **לֵב עָרַב** **Jr 30²¹**; b) person: **לֵב עָם** to myself **Qoh 1¹⁶**, **מִלְּבְּךָ בּוֹרְאָם** **אָתָּה** you invent them out of your own mind **Neh 6⁸**.

—12. **God's heart** Ezk 28_{2,6}; God gives a heart 1K 3₉, God tries לבות Pr 17₃ 21₂ 24₁₂; לב אחר 1S 10₉, cj. Jr 32₃₉, לב חרש Ezk 18₃₁ 36₂₆ cj. 11₁₉, לב אבן 11₁₉ 36₂₆; לב לוח Jr 17₁; לב ערל Ezk 44₉; טהור לב Ps 51₁₂, לב עמק לב 64₇.

—13. misc.: לב קמי ישבי לב קמי Jr 51₁, לב קמי “heart of my adversary” hidden (by *atbaš*) n.top., for פשדים (Tg., and also Sept.: לבל cf. Rudolph 307).

—Emendations: Ps 31₁₃ for לב מלח rd. לב מלח; 38₉ cj. לב more than the roaring of a lion; Qoh 3₁₁ לב לבם → Gallig ZThK 58:3f :: Hertzberg; Zimmerli ATD; Lam 2₁₈? rd. לב מלא (Driver Textus 4:92); 1C 17₁₉? rd. לב לבך (Rudolph).

4510 לבא

*לבא, *לבוא, cs. לבוא חמת: לבוא Israel's northern border Nu 13₂₁ 34₈ Ezk 47₁₅ (with Sept. חמת trsp. < 16)-20 48₁, לבוא חמת Jos 13₅ Ju 3₃ 1C 13₅, מלבוא חמת 1K 8₆₅/2C 7₈ 2K 14₂₅; trad. “entrance (root בוא) after → חמת”, area in borderland of Hama; :: specific n.loc., *Lebwe* north of Baalbek (PJb 32:44; Noth ZDPV 58:242ff; PJb 33:50) or in Transjordan, cun. *Lab'u*, Hitt. *Rbwy* Eg. *R'b'w* and simil. (BASOR 102:9); however לבוא חמת 1C 5₉, מלבוא חמת 2C 26₈ (→ לב A 7b), JLevy HUCA 18:445₉₂; Gallig ZDPV 70:99; left open: Simons *Geog.* §283; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 630; Haran VT 17:282; Zimmerli 1213f. †

4511 לבא

*לבא (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 579¹): → לבא, לבא, לבא and לבא: לבא: lion Ps 57₅ (:: metaph. warrior: Mazar VT 13:312), cj. Is 56₁₁. †

4512 לבאה

*לבאה: fem. of לבא, → לבאה; Arb. *labu'at*; OSArb. n.f. *lb't* (Ryckmans 1:117), Can. arrowhead inscr. לבאה, ndiv. for lion god (BASOR 134:5ff): לבאתיו (4QpNah לביותיו, JBL 75:90, line 4, = *לבאה) lioness Nah 2₁₃; → n.loc. לבאת. †

4513 לבאות

לבאות: n.loc. in Southern Judah; לבאה; = לבאות בית Jos 19₆ (→ לב B 24).

4514 לבב

I לבב: MHeb.; Sam. to urge (Ben-H. 2:253b), CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 228b) to strengthen; Arb. *labi/uba* to be intelligent; Akk. *labābu* to rage (AHw. 521b).

nif. (denom. from לב 7): impf. ילבב: to get understanding Jb 11₁₂. †

pi. (privative, Rudolph; Jenni 274): 2nd. fem. pf. with sf. לבבתי: to steal, enchant the heart Song 4_{9a-b}. †

*לְבָה: III לבב, or להב; ? < *לְהַבַּת; MHeb. לבה to fan (fire); SamP. להבת, ^{M123} *lā'ēbat*; Commentaries cj. לְהַבַּת: לַבַּת: flame Ex 3₂. †

4521 לְבָה

*לְבָה: ? fem. of לַב; ArmAss. 19 and EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 134), with גּוּלָא, < Akk. *libbāti malū* to be all furious with (AHw. 548b and CAD L: 163b: tantum pl., of *libbu* ?): לְבַתָּךְ: rage, rage against you (? rd. אֲמָלָא or אֲמָלָא; :: Zimmerli 338) Ezk 16₃₀. †

4522 לְבוּנָה

I לְבוּנָה: incense, → לְבָנָה.

4523 לְבוּנָה

II לְבוּנָה: n.loc.; ? Ph. < לְבָנָה “the white one” (HBauer ZAW 48:74); = *Khān Lubban*, NW of Shiloh: (Abel 2:369; Simons *Geog.* §643; Noth ZDPV 72:41): Ju 21₁₉. †

4524 לְבוּשׁ

לְבוּשׁ (6 times), לְבַשׁ (8 times) לְבַשׁ, pt. pass.; EgArm. לבש, sc. *לְבִישׁ, Uruk. *labišu* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 135): לְבוּשׁ/לְבָשׁ, לְבָשׁ: clothed with, with acc.: 1S 17₅ Ezk 9_{2f-11} 10_{2-6f} 23₆₋₁₂ 38₄ Zech 3₃ Pr 31₂₁ Da 10₅ 12_{6f}; cj. Ps 45₁₄ (rd. לְבָשׁוֹת), covered in Is 14₁₉. †

4525 לְבוּשׁ

לְבוּשׁ, 3 times לְבַשׁ: לבש, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 473a :: b; Ug. *lbš* and (?) *lpš* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1353; Aistleitner 1444, 1476); MHeb., EgArm. לבש (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 135), JArm. לְבוּשָא, Sam. (Ben-H. 2:470b), Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 228b); Akk. *lubšu, lubūšu, lubūštu* (AHw. 561a, b): Arb. *libs* (pl. *lubūs*) *labūs*; Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 38b) *lebs*: לְבוּשׁ/לְבָשׁ, pl. לְבָשִׁיהֶם: garment (Hönig 13f; Dalman *Arbeit* 5:209, 303): a) of a man Gn 49₁₁ 2S 20₈ Is 63_{1f} Mal 2₁₆ (formerly understood to be of a woman, like Arb. *libās* Quran 2:183 (ed. Flügel), → Gesenius *Thes.* 742b) Ps 22₁₉ 104₆ Jb 24₇₋₁₀ 31₁₉ 38₁₄ (Duhm; Hölscher לְבוּשׁ as ashamed, → יִצַּב hitp.) Lam 4₁₄; b) of a woman Ps 45₁₄ Pr 31₂₂₋₂₅ (metaph.); coll. garments 2S 1₂₄ and 2K 10₂₂ of women, Is 14₁₉ of men; c) of God Is 63_{1f}, cf. Dn 7₉; d) woollen Pr 27₂₆; שֶׁקֶץ Ps 35₁₃ 69₁₂, שֶׁקֶץ לְבוּשׁ Est 4₂, with הַחֲלִיף Ps 102₂₇ (→ Gunkel 440f); לְבוּשׁ garment, meaning skin Jb 30₁₈ 41₅; clouds: the garment of the sea 38₉; clothing of the idols Jr 10₉; לְבוּשׁ מַלְכוּת (Persian) king's robes Est 6₈ 8₁₅, cj. 5₁, = הַלְבוּשׁ 6₉₋₁₁. †

4526 לַבַּט

לַבַּט: MHeb. to upset, Sam. Syr. pa. to oppress (= Heb. עָנָה) Arb. *labāta* to throw to the ground, *labīta* to trample (camel); ? Akk. *lubbutu* to paralyse (AHw. 560b).

nif: impf. יִלְבֹּט: to come to ruin Hos 4₁₄ Pr 10₈₋₁₀ (1Q Hod. 2:19). †

4527 לְבִיא

לְבִיא: → לְבִיא*: MHeb.² לְבִיא and לְבִיאָה; ? EgArm. לְבִיא (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 134), Ph. n.m. לְבִיא and לְבִי (Benz *Names* 133, 337), Can. ? *Labaja* EA (Albright BASOR 89:16^{51a}); Akk. *labbu*, *lābu* < *lab'u* (AHw. 526a; Amor. Huffmon 225); OSArb. *lb'* (Ryckmans 1:117), Arb. *labu'* male lion, *lubwa* lioness; NEg. *labay* (Erman-G. *Belegstellen* 2:597; cf *rw-'bw* EG 2: 403) and Copt. *laboy* (Westerdorf 75) and Cushitic *lubak* (Levi dVida *Ling. Sem.* 158) lioness; > λέων, λέαινα, *leo* (Lewy *Fremdwörter* 6f :: Masson 86); Mycenaean *re-wo*, JJGlück ZAW 81:232-5): Sem. lioness (:: אֲרִי, אֲרִיָּה Nöldeke *Beitr.* 70; Cerulli in Levi dVida *Ling. Sem.* 158; Landsberger 76 (:: male *nēšu*) :: Koehler ZDPV 62:122ff: לְאֲרִיָּה Asian lion, אֲרִי African lion; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1106; Canaanite lion god, Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2:29: **lioness** (in poetic texts only) Gn 49, Nu 23₂₄ 24₉ (parallel with אֲרִי) JI 1₆ (parallel with אֲרִיָּה); Dt 33₂₀ Is 5₂₉ 30₆ (along with לֵישׁ), cj. 56₁₁ (rd. וְהִלְכָּבְבָאִים), Jb 38₃₉, cj. Ps 38₉ (rd. לְבִיא); לְבִיא בְּנֵי לְבִיא Jb 4₁₁;

—Hos 13₈ rd. כְּלָבִים Sept.; Nah 2₁₂ rd. לְבוֹא (with Sept. Pesh. Vulg. and 4Q 169, 3/4:1f in פְּשָׁר, not in text!). †

Der. לְבִיאָה and לְבִיאָם.

4528 לְבִיאָה

לְבִיאָה: לְבִיאָה* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 511x), MHeb.², Ug. *Ibit* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1347); secondary fem. formation from לְבִיא: לְבִיאָה (4Q 169, 3/4:i:4 לְבִיאָה, from לְבִיא): **lioness** Ezk 19₂. †

4529 לְבִיָּה

לְבִיָּה Da 11₄₃: → לְבִיָּה.

4530 לָבַן

I לָבַן: to be white; ? denom. from לָבַן; white-coloured > milk (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 462r; Gradwohl 4:34ff); MHeb. pi. to whiten, hif. to become white; Ph. (Friedrich §196a) and Pehl. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 134; Junker *Frahang* 31 var. a); Arb. *laban*.

pi: inf. לָבַן (:: hif. < *לְהִלְבִּין, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 228a, 322t) to whiten, cleanse Da 11₃₅. †

hif: pf. הִלְבִּינוּ; impf. יִלְבִּינוּ, אֲלִבִּין: to **become white** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 294b) Is 1₁₈ JI 1₇ Ps 51₉. †

hitp: impf. יִתְלַבְּנוּ: to **be cleansed** (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:535; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 291j) Da 12₁₀. †

Der. I and II לָבַן, לְבִיָּה, לְבִיָּה, I and II לְבִיָּה, לְבִיָּה.

4531 לָבַן

II לָבָן: denom. from לְבַנָּה; < Akk. *labānu* to press flat, make bricks (AHw. 522a); MHeb. JArm. (?) pa., Sam. (Ben-H. 2:498a); Arb. *labbana*.

qal: impf. נִלְבְּנָה; inf. לְלַבֵּן: to make bricks Gn 11₃ Ex 5₇₋₁₄. †

4532 לָבָן

I לָבָן: I לָבָן; Ug. *Ibn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1251; Aistleitner 1438), Pun. לָבָן, λαβον (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 134); MHeb., לבנה Sir 43₁₈, Sept. λευκότης whiteness (? fem., or sf. *ān* masc. *לָבָן, GnAp. 20:4), Mnd. לבניא (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 229b): cs. לְבַנָּה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 556e), לְבַנָּה, לְבַנָּה: white (Gradwohl 34ff): milk and teeth Gn 49₁₂, snow cj. Jr 18₁₄ (for לְבַנָּן), peeled brushwood Gn 30₃₇, sheep 30₃₅, garments Qoh 9₈ (esp. Eg., Humbert *Sap.* 98), I נָרַי Ex 16₃₁, horses Zech 1₈ 6₃₋₆ skin, hair Lv 13_{3f-10-13-16f-20f-24-26}, spots 13_{4-38f}, growth 13₁₉, לבן אדמדם reddish-white 13_{19-42f}, לבן כהה dull white 13₃₉. †

4533 לָבָן

II לָבָן: n.m.; = I; Ug. *Lbny*, *Labnānu* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1251; Aistleitner 1437); ndiv. (?) moon-god, → I לְבַנָּה (JLewy RHR 110:44f), eponymous hero of the Aramaeans (Mazar BA 25:99): Laban (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1035) brother of רַב־קָהָה, father of Leah and Rachel: Gn 24₂₉ הָאֲרָמִי 25₂₀ 28₅ 31₂₀₋₂₄; → 24₅₀ 27₄₃ 28₂ 29₅₋₂₉ 30₂₅₋₄₂ 31₁₋₅₁ 32₁₋₅ 46₁₈₋₂₅.

4534 לָבָן

III לָבָן, SamP. ^{Ben-H. 3:174} *libban*, ^{M125} *lāban*: n.loc., = I; in Transjordan; cun. ^{sup}*alul* Laban AfO 14:42 B 7; in Egypt, Rowley *Joseph Jos.* 153; ? = לְבַנָּה 1: Nu 33₂₀; Simons *Geog.* §431: Dt 1₁. †

4535 לְבַנָּה

לְבַנָּה: I לָבָן; storax-tree, *Styrax officinalis*, with white racemes, from which fragrant resin is extracted, Arb. *lubnā*, Sept. Gn 30₃₇, Dalman *Arbeit* 1:67, 385; Löw 3:394ff; > Eth. *leben* (Leslau 28) :: Rudolph *Hos.* 106: white poplar Sept. Pesh. Vulg.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1383: Gn 30₃₇ Hos 4₁₃, cj. Hos 14₆₋₇ and Song 4₁₁. †

4536 לְבַנָּה

לְבַנָּה: n.loc., I לָבָן or לְבַנָּה ?:

—1. desert station in Transjordan, SamP. ^{Ben-H. 3:174} *Iēbūna*, Sept. ^A Λεβωνα; ? = III לָבָן; *Umm Leben* 110 km. S of II חֶרְדָּה (Noth PJB 36:22): Nu 33_{20f};

—2. Sept. Λεβ/μνα in the שְׁפֵלָה in Judah; *T. Bornāt* 25 km. NW of Hebron (Noth *Jos.* 95f; Simons *Geog.* §318c 1; VT 8:155f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1081; :: *T. eš-Šafi* 9 km. to the north, Abel 2:369f and again Wright BA 29:80²³: Jos 10_{29-31f-39} 12₁₅ 15₄₂ 21₁₃ 2K 8₂₂ 19₈ 23₃₁ 24₁₈ Is 37₈ Jr 52₁ 1 C 6₄₂ 2C 21₁₀. †

4537 לְבַנָּה

I לְבָנָה: fem. of I לְבָן; ndiv. fem. “the white one” (→ II לְבָן): **full moon** (parallel with חֲמָה): MHeb. בְּאוֹר הַלְּחֲמָה in the moonlight) **Is 24²³ 30²⁶ Song 6¹⁰**. †

4538 לְבָנָה

II לְבָנָה: n.m., I לְבָן “white” (Noth 248) or “full moon” (as I): **Ezr 2⁴⁵ Neh 7⁴⁸** (Bomberg לְבָנָה). †

4539 לְבִנָּה

לְבִנָּה, SamP.^{M124} *libna* (for לְבִנָּה 1 and 2), Jerome *lebena*: II לְבָן; loan < Akk. *libittu* (Zimmern 31; Goetze JAOS 59 (1939):434¹¹ :: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466j; Widengren JSS 5:402²; AHw. 551); **la/ibint* Proto-Sem.: MHeb., Ug. *lbnt*, Can. *labinat* (EA); EgArm. לבנה, לבנין, בי זי לבנין (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 134), JArm. לְבִינָתָא, Syr. *lbenā/bettā* Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 235a) ליבנא, ליבתא, OSArb. *lbn* and *lbt šmš* (ZAW 75:311), Eth. *lebn* (Leslau 28), < Arb. *labinat* ?; > πλίνοθος (Zimmern 31; Brown JSS 13:182ff): לְבִנָּת, לְבִינִים, לְבִינִים:

—1. **sun-baked brick** (Akk. :: baked, *agurru*, > Syr. *aggūrā*, > Arb. *ʿājurr* and *ʿājūr*, denom. *ʿajjara* to bake brick, Zimmern 31) **Gn 11³ Ex 1¹⁴ 5^{7f-16-18} Is 9⁹, Ex 5⁷⁻¹⁹** with added straw and reed (Meissner *Bab. Ass.* 1:275); with drawing on it **Ezk 4¹** (→ Zimmerli 112);

—2. **flagstone, tile**, כְּמַעֲשֵׂה סַפִּיר לְבִנָּת סַפִּיר sapphire stone **Ex 24¹⁰** → Commentaries; Gradwohl 34;

—3. **עַל-הַלְבִינִים מִקְטָרִים Is 65³**, ? plaster or altar of incense in sacrificial place (Dahood CBQ 22:406), incense offering on brick or vessels of clay (Conrad ZAW 80:232-4) :: 1QIs^a **עַל אַבְנִים וַיִּנְקוּ יָדֵיהֶם**, → אַבְנִים 2, יָד 1e and נָקָה nif. 4 (Tsevat HUCA 24:109f). †

4540 לְבָנָה

לְבָנָה See below under לְבִנָּה and לְבוּנָה (#4542).

4541 לְבוּנָה

לְבוּנָה See below under לְבִנָּה and לְבוּנָה (#4542).

4542 לְבוּנָה/לְבִנָּה

לְבוּנָה and לְבִנָּה, SamP.^{M125} *lebūna*: Heb. inscr. on altar of incense from Lachish (Degen-M. *Neue Eph.* 1:39ff): *lbnt* altar of incense (p. 47; cf. Hoftijzer-J. *Dictionary* 564f, sv. *lbnh* 3), MHeb. Pun. לבנת and EgArm. לבונה, לבנת (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 135), JArm.^{lg} (? < Heb.) לְבוּנָתָא, CPArm. לבונא, Syr. *lbū/ō(n)tā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 232b) *lubana*; OSArb. *lbnt*, Arb. *lubān*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 40a) *lebān*, Akk. *lubbunītu* (?; AHw. 560b); > λίβανος, -νωτός, (Lewy *Fremdwörter* 44f; Mayer 324; Masson 53f), *Olibanum* (Löw *Pflanz.* 235; Lokotsch no. 1331); Vincent 212ff; Koehler ThZ 4:233f; Gradwohl 39ff; vBeek BA 23:70ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1557: **frankincense**, the white (and at the fracture yellow) resin of *Boswellia Carteri* and *Frereana*, from *Ḥaḍramawt* and Somaliland: from שֶׁבֶט **Jr 6²⁰** (earliest mention) and **Is 60⁶**, the

best kind is white לְזָכָה Ex 30₃₄ Lv 24₇; → Lv 2_{1f-15f} 5₁₁ 6₈ Nu 5₁₅ Is 43₂₃ 66₃ Jr 17₂₆ 41₅ Song 3₆ Neh 13_{5,9} 1C 9₂₉; לְעֵץ־לְבָנִים plants of frankincense Song 4₁₄ (→ Rudolph 151) הַלְּבָנִים hill of frankincense (parallel with הַר הַנְּזִיר, metaph. ?) Song 4₆. †

4543 לְבָנוֹן

לְבָנוֹן, Dt 3₂₅ לְבָנוֹן: n. of mountain; I לבן, the “white mountain”; Ug. *Lbnm*, cun. *Labnāna* (Muss-Arnold *Dictionary* 471), OPers. *Labanāna* (MVAeG 35, 1:32, §6; Rössler 59), Hitt. *Lablana/i* (ZAW 42:155), Ph. OArm. לבנן (Harris *Gramm.* 114), MHeb. לבנן (?), לבלן (?; cf. SLiebermann *Tosefeth Rishonim* 4 (Jerusalem 1939):153), JArm. ^{tg} לִילְבָנוֹן, Arb. *Lu/ibnān*, Λιβανός, on **ān* → JLewy HUCA 18:455ff: mostly הַלְּבָנוֹן, poetic and in DSS also without article, locv. לְבָנוֹן: **Lebanon**, the mountain range between the Mediterranean and the desert, Abel 1:344ff; Simons *Geog.* §143; Honigmann in Pauly-W. 13:1ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1080: ndiv. לְבָנוֹן RAC 1:1077; לְ הַר הַלְּבָנוֹן Ju 3₃, home of אֲרָזִים 9₁₅ Is 2₁₃ Ps 29₅ 1K 5₁₃₋₂₀ 2K 14₉ Ezr 3₇ 2C 2₇ 25₁₈ Is 14₈ Ps 104₁₆ Ezk 27₅ Ps 92₁₃, home of חֹוֹת 2K 14₉ 2C 25₁₈, northern border Dt 1₇ 3₂₅ 11₂₄ Jos 1₄ 9₁; הַבַּיִת יַעֲרֵה לְבָנוֹן House of the Forest of the Lebanon (Noth *Könige* 134ff) 1K 7₂ 10₁₇₋₂₁ 2C 9₁₆₋₂₀, הַלְּבָנוֹן הַיָּבֵשׁ הַזֶּה Is 35₂ 60₁₃, wine area Hos 14₈; הַלְּבָנוֹן הַיָּבֵשׁ זֶרְעֵךְ זֶרְעֵךְ זֶרְעֵךְ Zech 10₁₀ parallel with שְׂרִיּוֹן Ps 29₆ (Strauss, ZAW 82:95) הַלְּבָנוֹן הַיָּבֵשׁ modern *el-Beqā'* between לְבָנוֹן and חֶרְמוֹן Jos 11₁₇ 12₇ הַלְּבָנוֹן הַיָּבֵשׁ Song 7₅; → Jos 13_{5f} 1K 5₂₃₋₂₈ 9₁₉ 2K 19₂₃ Is 10₃₄ 29₁₇ 33₉ 37₂₄ 40₁₆ Jr 22₆₋₂₀₋₂₃ Ezk 17₃ 31_{3-15f} Nah 1₄ Hab 2₁₇ Zech 11₁ Song 3₉ 4₈₋₁₅ 5₁₅ 2C 2₇₋₁₅;

—Jr 18₁₄ rd. לְבָנוֹן; Hos 14_{6f} and Song 4₁₁ ? rd. לְבָנוֹן (Rudolph *Hos.* 248, 252); ? Ps 72₁₆, → Junker BZAW 66:170f. †

4544 לְבָנִי

לְבָנִי, Sept. Λοβενοι: n.m., I לבן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501w; cun. *Labani* with annotation לבני (BEUP 9:108 (= Delaporte 74) and 10:54:

—1. son of גִּרְשׁוֹן Ex 6₁₇ Nu 3₁₈ 1C 6₂₋₅, = לְעֵדָן 2;

—2. Levite from the family of מִרְרִי 1C 6₁₄;

—3. gentilic of 1: Nu 3₂₁ 26₅₈. †

4545 לְבָנִת

לְבָנִת: Jos 19₂₆: → לְבָנִת שִׁיחֹר.

4546 קָמִי

קָמִי See below under לֵב קָמִי (#4548).

4547 לְבָ

4550 לְבַשׁ

לְבַשׁ See below under לְבַשׁ and לְבַשׁ (#4552).

4551 לְבַשׁ

לְבַשׁ See below under לְבַשׁ and לְבַשׁ (#4552).

4552 לְבַשׁ/לְבַשׁ

לְבַשׁ and לְבַשׁ: → לְבוּשׁ and לְבוּשׁ.

4553 לֹג

לֹג, SamP.^{M125} *lag*: Ug. *lg* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1354), MHeb., pl. לוֹגִים; EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 135), JArm. לוֹגָא, לוֹגָא Syr. *laggtā* small bowl and liquid measure: לוֹג; > λεύγη, milk measure (Lewy *Fremdwörter* 116; Mayer 341): **log**, small liquid measure (BRL 368; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:305ff; DJD 3:37f: one sixth of a litre): **Lv 14**₁₀₋₁₂₋₁₅₋₂₁₋₂₄. †

4554 לֹד

לֹד: n.loc.; MHeb. לוֹד, לוֹד; Eg. *R(w)tn(w)* Simons *Handbook* 210; Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:55f; PJB 37:25ff, Λύδδα, *el-Ludd*, SE of יִפּוֹ: **Lod**, Abel 2:370; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1101: **Ezr 2**₃₃ **Neh 7**₃₇ **11**₃₅ **1C 8**₁₂. †

4555 לְדָבַר

לְדָבַר: **Jos 13**₂₆: n.loc. rd. לֹא דָבַר.

4556 לְדָה

לְדָה: יֵלֵד, really an inf. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 382, 450j); MHeb.: **giving birth 2K 19**₃/**Is 37** **Hos 9**₁₁; אִשְׁתׁ לְיֵלֵד woman in labour **Jr 13**₂₁ 1QHod. 3, 7 (Wernberg-M. *Textus* 151f). †

4557 לָהּ

לָהּ: הָלָהּ Dt 3₁₁ rd. הָלָהּ. †

4558 לָהֵב

*לָהֵב: MHeb.² שְׁלָהֵב, JArm.¹⁸ שְׁלָהֵב to burn, Arb. *lahiba* to blaze, Eth. *lahaba* to flame up, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 30a) to sweat: → III לָבַב.

Der. שְׁלָהֵבָה, לָהֵבָה, לָהֵב.

4559 לַהֵב

לַהֵב: להב; MHeb.^{2(?)}, DSS also לַהֵב and לוֹהֵב (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 109; *Fschr. Eissfeldt* 2:29; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 286f; RMeyer *ZAW* 70:42); JArm.[§] לַהֵב אַ, Akk. *la'bu* flame, fever (AHw. 526b), Saf. n.m. לַהֵב (Ryckmans 1:118); LEg. *rhb* (Burchardt no. 626): לַהֵבִי, לַהֵבִים:

—1. **flame** Ju 13₂₀ Jb 41₁₃, אֵשׁ לַהֵב flame of fire Is 29₆ 30₃₀ Jl 2₅, pl. לַהֵבִי אֵשׁ Is 66₁₅, פְּנֵי לַהֵבִים faces aflame, flushing Is 13₈;

—2. > **blade**, of חֶרֶב Ju 3₂₂ (ל' חֶרֶב) (second occurrence) rd. הַנְּצָב; *ZAW* 58:143) Nah 3₃ (4QpNah 2:3 lacks חֶרֶב, Allegro *JSS* 7:304ff), of חַנִּית Jb 39₂₃ (→ לַהֵבָה). †

4560 לַהֲבָה

לַהֲבָה, SamP.^{M123} *lā'ēba*: להב Bauer-L. *Heb.* 477z < **lahhabat* > pronounced **lehhābā*: 1QIs^a 5₂₄ לוֹהֵבַת (*Fschr. Eissfeldt* 2:29; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 286, cf. שְׁלֵהֲבַת) MHeb.^{2(?)}. JArm.¹ (once) לַהֲבוֹתָא; ? Pun. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 135): cs. לַהֲבַת (pronounced *lahhebet*), לַהֲבוֹת, cs. לַהֲבוֹת:

—1. **flame** (parallel with אֵשׁ) Nu 21₂₈ Is 5₂₄ (acc. in flame, Gesenius-K. §118f) 10₁₇ 43₂ 47₁₄ Jr 48₄₅ Jl 1₁₉ 2₃ Ob 18 Ps 83₁₅ 106₁₈ Da 11₃₃; שְׁלֵהֲבַת שְׁלֵהֲבַת Ezk 21₃ and אֵשׁ לַהֲבוֹת Ps 29₇ (אֵשׁ לַבַּת Ex 3₂: → *לַבָּה) increasing (König *Stilistik* 157f), אֵשׁ לַהֲבָה flame of fire (Rudolph 218) Is 4₅ Hos 7₆ Lam 2₃, אֵשׁ לַהֲבוֹת Ps 105₃₂;

—2. **blade** (→ לַהֵב) of חַנִּית 1S 17₇. †

4561 לַהֲבִים

לַהֲבִים, SamP.^{M123}; Ben-H. 3:174 *lāb(b)em*, Sept. Λαβειμ: unidentified n.pop.; → לוֹבִים, son of מְצַרִים; Gn 10₁₃ 1C 1₁₁. †

4562 להג

*להג: Arb. *lahija* to be keen on.

Der. להג.

4563 להג

להג: usu. **study**, parallel with סִפְרִים (Bardtke 216f); Syr. *lahgā* glow, vapour; Sept. μελέτη devotion, Vulg. *meditatio*; (:: Dahood *Biblica* 47:408f: II לְ + הג = הֲגָה, Ug. *spr* parallel with *hg*; cf. Gray *Legacy*²:275): Qoh 12₁₂. †

4564 לַהֲרָה

לָהָד: n.m.; “slow one, lazybones”, Arb. *lahd* (? *lahada* to overtire) Noth 227: **1C 4**. †

4565 לָהָה

לָהָה: Syr. *mlahlah* to be confused, filled with consternation (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 360a); Arb. *lahā^y* to play.

hitpalp (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 283v): pt. מִתְלַהֵלֵה: to **behave like a madman** Pr 26₁₈ Sir 32/35₁₅. †

4566 לָהָה

לָהָה: = → לָאָה, SamP.; JArm.^s (JArm.^t *hly*!) CPArm. to tire; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 31a) *lallaha*, < **lahleha* to go limp (Leslau 28) :: יָלָה.

qal: impf. וַתֵּלֶה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 408e): to **languish**: the land because of famine (Sept. ἐξέλιπεν, Pesh. *herbat*) Gn 47₁₃. †

4567 לָהָט

I לָהָט: MHeb.₂ to burn, JArm.^s Syr. to burn.

qal: pt. לָוָהט: to **blaze, burn** Ps 104₄ שֹׂאֵ (rd. לָוָהט 11QPs^a 1:10; Textus 5:6f). †

pi: pf. לָהָטָה, לָהָטָה; impf. תֵּלֶה, תֵּלֶה: to **scorch, devour**: fire Dt 32₂₂ Ps 97₃, flame Jl 1₁₉ 2₃ Ps 83₁₅ 106₁₈, war Is 42₂₅, הַבָּא הַיּוֹם Mal 3₁₉; to set ablaze (coals) Jb 41₁₃ (alt. with Sept.^{MSS} כִּנְחָלִים). †

Der. לָהָט.

4568 לָהָט

II לָהָט: Arb. *lahata* to devour greedily. (Barthélemy 767); MHeb. לָהוֹט greedy for; Akk. *la'ātu* to swallow (AHw. 521b); → לעַט hitherto under I, also Jenni 208.

qal: pt. לָהָטִים: to **devour** Ps 57₅. †

4569 לָהָט

III לָהָט, alternative form of לוֹט; → לָהָטִים*.

4570 לָהָט

לָהָט: I לָהָט: flame; metaph. (cf. לָהָב, לָהָבָה) **blade** (of חָרֶב) Gn 3₂₄. †

4571 לָהָטִים

*לְהַטִּימֵם: III להט III לְהַטִּימֵם, alternative form of לְהַטִּימֵם (לוט, cf. רוץ: רהט): לְהַטִּימֵם = לְהַטִּימֵם Ex 7₂₂ 8₃₋₁₄); ? tantum pl.: **mysteries, enchantments** Ex 7₁₁. †

4572 להם

להם: Arb. *lahima* I and VIII, to devour greedily; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 30a) *lahama* to take pleasure.

hitp: pt. מְהַטְמֵמִים to let oneself be devoured greedily, or passive (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 291j), pl. subst., things that are devoured greedily, meaning **delicacies** (Gemser) Pr 18₈ 26₂₂. †

4573 לָהֶן

לָהֶן: Ru 1_{13a,β} with הָ; BArm. Da 2₆₋₉ 4₂₄, לָ + הֶן therefore (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 256p); Ru 1_{13a-b} rd. both times לָהֶן to wait for them (meaning her eventual sons) (→ Rudolph). †

4574 לָהֶן

[לָהֶן Jb 30₂₄: for שְׂוֹעַ לָהֶן rd. לָהֶן יִשְׂוֹעַ, (= לֹא)].

4575 להק

להק: Eth. *leheqa* to grow old, Arb. *lahaqa* to be snow-white.

Der. לְהַקֵּה.

4576 לְהַקֵּה

*לְהַקֵּה: 1S 19₂₀ לְהַקֵּה נְבִיאִים (usu. with Sept., Pesh., Tg. cj. קְהִלַּת; Eth. *liq* (< *lhīq*) elder, dignitary: “senatus”, the venerable company of prophets (Ullendorff *Eth. Bib.* 128; WThomas in Rowley *Mod. Study* 243; Gemser *Spr.* 114; Barr *Philology* 270f), ? Pr 30₁₇ (rd. לְהַקֵּה for לְיַקְהֵת age). †

4577 לו

לו: 1S 2₁₆ 20₂ rd. לֹא.

4578 לו

לו, SamP. לוֹ ^{M125} *lōwī* also *lū*; לֹא 2S 18₁₂ and 19₇ (Q לוֹ, Codex Aleppo לוֹא; Textus 1:88), לוֹא 1S 14₃₀ Is 48₁₈ 63₁₉: לוֹ OArm. EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 136), Ph. *li* (Poenulus 932; Friedrich §257e; Sznycer 61f); MHeb. JArm. in לוֹא, Syr. *ellū* if, *luway* oh that; OSArb. *l*, Arb. *lau*, Ph. *l* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 132f), Akk. *lū* wish, affirmation, “be it”, indeed (AHw. 558b; CAD L:224f); → לוֹא, לוֹא; basic form **luwa* (Goetze *Language* 17:131³⁶; Driver *Verbal System* 150):

- 1. with impf. **oh that**, if only **לֹא יִהְיֶה** **Gn 17**₁₈ **30**₃₄ **Jb 6**₂, cj. **Ru 2**₁₃ (Rudolph); > maybe **Gn 50**₁₅ cj. **1S 20**₁₄ for **לֹא**;
- 2. with impv. **Gn 23**₁₃ **לֹא שְׁמַעֲנִי** please hear me (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §3), **23**₅ (for **לֹא** join with v.6);
- 3. with pf. **would that**: **לֹא בָּרַחְנוּ** **Nu 14**₂ **20**₃ **Dt 32**₂₉ **Jos 7**₇ **Ju 8**₁₉ **1S 14**₃₀, cj. **13**₁₃ (for **לֹא**) **Is 48**₁₈ **63**₁₉, cj. **64**_{3f} and (?) **Ps 40**₁₇ and **55**₁₃; cj. **וְלֹא** **Gn 31**₂₇; > **if only** **Ju 13**₂₃;
- 4. with pt. **2S 18**₁₂ **Mi 2**₁₁ **Ps 81**₁₄ and with **וְשִׁי** **Nu 22**₂₉ **Jb 16**₄, cj. **9**₃₃, and in nominal clause **2S 19**₇: if only;
- 5. asseverative (Nötscher VT 3:373f; ? Ph., Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 133): certainly, good **Gn 30**₃₄ **50**₁₅;
- Ezk 14**₁₅ rd. **אֹ**. †

4579 לוא

לוא: → לא and לו (I לְ).

4580 לוב

*לוב, pl. לובים, **Da 11**₄₃ לְבַיִם: n.pop. Sept. Λίβυες, Eg. *Rbw*, > לְהַבְיִם: NPu. שר לובים land of the Libyans (Benz *Names* 133, 337); Arb. *lūbī* for all of white North Africa: **Libyans**, WHölscher *Lib. und Aegypten* (1937); Rössler ZA 50:122; OTSt. 10:179ff; Simons *Geog.* §149; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1082: **Nah 3**, **Da 11**₄₃ **2C 12**₃ **16**₈, cj. **Ezk 30**₅ (with Sept. Pesh. ins. וְלֹב after לֹד for לוב, → Zimmerli 725). †

4581 לוד

לוד, pl. לודים, **1C 1**₁₁ לְוֹדִיִּים K, SamP. ^{Ben-H. 3:174b} *led, lāddem* (< *לְוֹדִיִּים): n.pop. Sept. Λύδοι, cun. *Luddu, Ludaia* (VAB 7:793; *Fschr. Dussaud* 934), **Lydian**, Simons *Geog.* §150/51; Hölscher *Erdk.* 51f, 70; JbEOL 4:231ff; Goetze *Kleinasien*² 206ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1108, 1115:

—1. in Africa: **Gn 10**₁₃ **1C 1**₁₁, son of מִצְרַיִם;

—2. in Asia Minor: son of שֵׁם, together with אֲרָם and other names **Gn 10**₂₂ **1C 1**₁₇, **1Macc 8**₈ Λυδία; with פֹּט with **Is 66**₁₉ Sept. **Jr 46**, **Ezk 27**₁₀ **30**₅, → Zimmerli 643f, 730f: in Ezk, Lydian mercenaries; **לוד בני**. **1QM 2**:10 (Yadin *War Scroll* 29); Λουδ **Jud 2**₂₃ **Jub 7**₁₈ **9**_{6-10f}. †

4582 דָּבָר

דָּבָר See below under לו דָּבָר (#4584).

4583 לו

לו See below under לו דָּבָר (#4584).

4584 לוֹ.דָּבַר

לוֹ דָּבַר 2S 9_{4f} (Sept. ^B Λαβαδαρ), לוֹ דָּבַר 2S 17₂₇ (Sept. Λωδαβαρ), לוֹ דָּבַר Am 6₁₃ (Sept. ἐπ' ουδενὶ λόγ, play on words ?), לוֹ דָּבַר Jos 13₂₆ (Sept. ^A Δαβειρ Pesh. Vulg.), rd. לוֹ דָּבַר: n.loc. in Gad, near מִחְנֵיִם, Abel 2:304; Simons *Geog.* §300; Noth *Jos.* 82; Metzger ZDPV 76:97ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1101; Haran VT 17:272¹; Kuschke *Fschr. Hertzberg* 97f. †

4585 לוּה

I לוּה: MHeb. pi. to accompany, nif. DSS; EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 136), JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 232a); Arb. *lawā*^y to turn, twist, Eth. *lawā*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 44a; Leslau 28) *laulā* to twist; Akk. *law/mū* to surround, besiege, (AHw. 541a) *lam/wutānu* servants (AHw. 534a).

qal: impf. יִלְוֶנִי: to accompany Qoh 8₁₅ Sir 41₁₂. †

nif: pf. נָלוּהוּ, נָלוּהוּ; impf. יִלְוֶהוּ, יִלְוֶהוּ; pt. נָלוּהוּ: with אָל, עַל and עִם to join oneself to: husband Gn 29₃₄ (impf. usu. taken as future :: Driver *Verbal System* 143), members of tribe Nu 18_{2,4}, allies Ps 83₉, גֵּר 14₁; worshippers of Yahweh Is 56₃₋₆ Jr 50₅ Zech 2₁₅ Da 11₃₄; Gentiles to Israel Est 9₂₇ (cf. 8₁₇), the προσήλυτος in the NT (Schürer 3:175; WBauer *Wörterbuch NT*) and TWNT sv.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1515. †

Der. לְלֹאֲוֹת, לוּל, לוֹי, לוֹיִתָּן, לוֹיָהּ.

4586 לוּה

I לוּה: MHeb. qal to borrow, hif. to lend to; Arb. *lawā*^y to delay payment of debt, OSArb. *lw'* person in pledge (→ לוֹי) Horst 60ff; RWSikkema <swe>De lening in het OT (Leiden, 1957): on which see Wevers BiOr. 18:96, like I נִשְׂא, a sign of poverty and want.

qal: pf. לָלוּהוּ; impf. תִּלְוֶהוּ; pt. לָלוּהוּ: to borrow (→ II נִשְׂך, :: hif. and I נִשְׂא to lend) Dt 28₁₂ Is 24₂ Ps 37₂₁ Pr 22₇ Neh 5₄. †

hif: pf. הִלְוִיָּהּ; impf. תִּלְוֶנִי, יִלְוֶנִי; pt. מִלְוֶהוּ, cs. מִלְוֶהוּ: to lend to, with acc. Ex 22₂₄ Dt 28₁₂₋₄₄ Is 24₂ Ps 37₂₆ 112₅ Pr 22₇, to Yahweh 19₁₇. †

4587 לוּז

לוּז: MHeb. (4Q 166:i:5) nif. to be perverse, crooked, hif. causative, and to speak evil; Arb. *lāda* to turn aside (:: vSoden WZUH 17:181).

qal: impf. יִלְזוּ: with מִעֵינַי to escape from someone's sight Pr 3₂₁. †

nif: pf. נָלוּז (Sir); pt. נָלוּז, cs. נָלוּז:

—1. to go wrong; with אָחַר to go astray behind Sir 31/34₈; נָלוּז דְּרָקִים who is on the wrong track (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §77f) Pr 14₂; > נָלוּז 3₃₂, pl. 2₁₅ (alt. subst., wandering paths);

—2. pt. **crookedness, cunning** Is 30₁₂ (parallel with עֲשֵׂק), cj. Ps 62₁₁ for גִּזְלִים. †

hif: impf. יִלְיִזוּ (Bergsträsser 2:§28q; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 399i)

—1. with עֵינַיִם to **escape from someone's sight** Pr 4₂₁;

—2. עַל and בַּשִּׁפֵּת עוֹל to do evil with one's lips, meaning to **speak evil**, MHeb., DSS. †

Der. לְזוֹת.

4588 לִזָּז

I לִזָּז: MHeb. JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:499b) Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 232b), > Arb. Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 45b) *lauz* (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 43; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452¹); → שֵׁקֶד: **almond-tree**, *Amygdalus communis* (Löw 3:142ff) Gn 30₃₇; → II לִזָּז. †

4589 לִזָּז

II לִזָּז: n.loc.; cf. I: locv. לִזְזָה:

—1. near → אֵל בַּיִת (Jos 16₂ 18₁₃), name later transferred from sanctuary to settlement Gn 28₁₉ 35₆ 48₃ Ju 1₂₃;

—2. hence לִזָּז בְּאֶרֶץ חֲתָיִם founded under the same name, Abel 2:371; Simons *Geog.* §521; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1115; Ju 1₂₆.

4590 לִזְזָה

לִזְזָה: MHeb.; Ug. *lh* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1358); ? EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 136); JArm. Syr. לִזְזָה, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 232b) לִזְזָה; Arb., Soq. *loh*, Eth. *lauh*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 44b) *luh*; Akk. *lê-u* (AHw. 546b; Driver *Sem. Writing* 79¹²), wooden, stone or metal tablet: לִזְזָה(וֹ)ת, (MHeb. לִזְזָהִין) du. לִזְזָהִים (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 516q); masc. Ex 32₁₅ 31₁₈ (EgArm. Syr. fem.):

—1. **tablet** (of stone) Ex 24₁₂ 31₁₈ 34₁₋₄ Dt 4₁₃ 5₂₂ 9₉₋₁₁ 10₁₋₃ 1K 8₉, also Ex 32_{15f-19} 34₁₋₂₈ Dt 9₁₇ 10₂₋₄ 2C 5₁₀; הָעֵדוּת לְחַת Ex 31₁₈ 32₁₅ 34₂₉, לְחַת הַבְּרִית Dt 9₉₋₁₁₋₁₅, cj. 1K 8₉ (ins. with Sept., Montgomery-G. 186; Noth *Könige* 171, 180; Rudolph *Chr.* 211); Hab 2₂; סִפֵּר parallel with לִזְזָה Is 30₈; metaph. לִ' לְבָם Jr 17₁, לִ' לְבוֹ Pr 3₃ 7₃;

—2. **board, plank**: altar לְחַת נְבוֹב hollow out of boards Ex 27₈ 38₇; ship Ezk 27₅; לִ' אֶרֶז in the door Song 8₉; of נְחֹשֶׁת 1K 7₃₆; → לִזְזָהִית. †

4591 לִזְזָהִית

לְחִיתוֹ Is 15₅, לְחִית, Jr 48₅ Q (K לְחִית pl. of לִיחַ), לִיחַ + *īt* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 504m), Nab. n.loc. לְחִיתוֹ (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:110b): **shelf**; הַלְּמַעֲלָה “shelf stairs” n.top. in Moab near מִיִּדְבָּא; Λουειθα (Klostermann *Onom.*); Abel 2:370f; Simons *Geog.* §1256/58; Noth *Welt* 83; Rudolph *Jer.* 254. †

4592 לוחש

לוחש, הַלְּלֹחֵשׁ Sept.^A Αλλωης: n.m., לחש “the enchanter”, CPArm. לחוש (Schulthess *Lex.* 103), Bab. *Lāḥišu* (Gemser *Personsnamen* 197); really family, (Rudolph 117): **Neh 3₁₂ 10₂₅**. †

4593 לוט

לוט: Arb. *lāta* to paint over, to conceal, Syr. to loathe, ? Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 41a) *labata* to spread (Leslau 28), Akk. *lātu* (AHw. 540b) to encompass; basic meaning to cover, conceal: → לֹאֵט.

qal: pf. לָאֵט Is 25₇ (wrongly for לָאֵט, Bergsträsser 2:146^s :: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 403); pt. pass. לוֹטָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 393d): with הַלוֹט Is 25₇ rd. הַלוֹט (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 208); to **wrap, wrap up 1S 21₁₀ 2S 19₅ cj. Is 25₇**. †

hif: impf. וַיִּלְט: to **wrap**, פָּנִי 1K 19₁₃, → Montgomery-G. 314. †

Der. לֹט, I לוט; n.m. II לוטן, לוטן.

4594 לוט

I לוט: לוט, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 451n; Arb. *lit*; ? Akk. *li/ētu* (AfO 17:275; AHw. 558a): metaph. **covering** (II מִסְכָּה), → WCvUnnik <swe>De Sem. achtergrond van παραρησία <swe>in het NT (1962):16f) **Is 25₇**. †

4595 לוט

II לוט: n.m.; etym. ?:

—1. son of a brother of Abraham **Gn 11₂₇₋₃₁ 12_{4f} 13₁₋₁₄ 14₁₂₋₁₆ 19₁₋₃₀**; בְּנוֹת לוֹט 19₃₆; → Noth *Überl. Pent.* 168ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1105;

—2. לוט meaning Moab **Dt 2₉**, meaning Ammon **2₁₉**, meaning both **Ps 83₉**; → לוטן. †

4596 לוטן

לוטן: II לוט, Moritz ZAW 44:90: son of שְׁעִיר, father of חָרִי and הַיָּמָם, Horite tribal chief, **Gn 36₂₀₋₂₂₋₂₉ 1C 1_{38f}**, → Meyer *Isr.* 338f; Noth *Überl. Pent.* 169⁴³⁶. †

4597 לוי

לוי, SamP.^{M125} *liwi*, Ben-H. 3:174b *libi*; Sept. Λει(ε)υ and Λευ(ε)ιτης, > לְוִיִּם MishAb. 4:4; pl. הַלְּוִיִּם, הַלְּוִיִּם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 220m) הַלְּוִיִּם הַלְּוִיִּם Leningrad **Dt 17₁₈**, לְוִינִי 1st. pl. sffx. **Neh 10₁** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252r): etym.

I לווה ? → Nielsen 265ff; OSArb. *lw* not a priest but a person in pledge (Mlaker 57ff; Müller ZAW 75:311: II לווה !); Palm. לוי (Stark *Names* 93a); Eg. *rw'n* = לוואל, Mari *Lawi-AN*, NBab. *law/mutānu* Albright *Religion* 124, 228; Noth JSS 1:327; Hölscher; Pauly-W. 12:2155ff; Mowinckel *Fschr. Eissfeldt* 2:146; RGG 4:336ff; Nielsen ZAW 77:333f; Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 1117ff; AHJGunneweg *Lev. und Priester* (1965); Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1077; Widengren *Fschr. Davies* 37f: **Levi**:

—1. son of Jacob and Leah: Gn 29₃₄ 34₂₅₋₃₀ 35₂₃ 46₁₁ 49₅ Ex 1₂ 6₁₆ Nu 16₁ 26₅₉ Ezr 8₁₈ 1C 2₁ 5₂₇ 6₁₋₂₃₋₂₈₋₃₂ 23₆;

—2. בני לוי Ex 32₂₆₋₂₈ Nu 3₁₅₋₁₇ 4₂ 16_{7f-10} 18₂₁ Dt 21₅ 31₉ Jos 21₁₀ 1K 12₃₁ Ezk 40₄₆ Mal 3₈ Ezr 8₁₅ Neh 12₂₃ 1C 9₁₈ 23₂₄₋₂₇ 24₂₀ בני הלוי Neh 10₄₀ 1C 12₂₇ לוי מטה Nu 1₄₉ 3₆ 17₁₈ 18₂; שבט (ה) לוי Dt 10₈ 18₁ Jos 13₁₄₋₃₃ 1C 23₁₄; לוי the tribe of Levi Dt 10₉ 27₁₂ 33₈ Ezk 48₃₁ Mal 2₄ 1C 21₆ 27₁₇; הלוי Nu 18₂₃ Dt 12_{12-18f} 14₂₇₋₂₉ 16₁₁₋₁₄ 18₆ 26₁₁₋₁₃ 1C 24₆; משפחת הלוי Ex 6₁₉ Nu 3₂₀ 1C 6₄; משפחת לוי Nu 26₅₈; משפחת לוי משה Zech 12₁₃; בית הלוי Ps 135₂₀; ברית הלוי Mal 2₈;

—3. individuals: הלוי Ju 17₁₀₋₁₃; איש (ה) לוי 17₉ 19₁ 20₄; נער הלוי 18₃₋₁₅; לוי a Levite 17₇₋₉; בת לוי Ex 2₁ Nu 26₅₉; אהרן הלוי Ex 4₁₄; others with names: Ezr 10₁₅, 2C 31₁₂, 31₁₄, 20₁₄;

—4. pl. הלויים Levites: Neh 10₁; Ex 6₂₅ 38₂₁ Lv 25_{32f} Nu 1_{47-35:8} (55 times) Dt 18₇ 27₁₄ 31₂₅ Jos 14_{3-21:41} (12 times) 1S 6₁₅ 2S 15₂₄ 1K 8₄ Jr 33_{21f} Ezk 44₁₀ 45₅ 48₁₁₋₁₃₋₂₂ Ezr 1_{5-10:23} (17 times) Neh 3_{17-13:30} (42 times) 1C 6_{33-28:21} (31 times) 2C 5_{4-35:18} (62 times; in all 239 times); והפּהנים הל' Jr 33₂₁ !; הפ' והל'הל' → כהן 5; הל' ערי הל' עבדת הל' Ezr 8₂₀ 38₂₁ עבדת הל' ראשי אבות הלויים Ex 6₂₅ ראשי אבות הלויים הל' פקודי הל' 3₃₉ פקודי הל' נתונים Nu 3₉ 8₁₉; הל' מחנה הל' → מחנה הל' ערי 3₄₁ פדויי הל' בהמת הל' 3₄₉; service from 20 years old and upward Ezr 3₈, 25 years old Nu 8₂₄, 30 years old 1C 23₃; Zadok הל' פדויי הל' וכל הל' 2S 15₂₄; שרי הל' וכל הל' 1C 15₁₆ 2C 35₉; Levite cities Jos 21, → Albright *Fschr. Ginzberg* 1:49ff; Noth *Jos.* 127ff; Mazar VTSupp. 7:193ff. †

4598 לוויה

*לוויה: I לווה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457p, 458x; MHeb. לויה escort, JArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 232a) לוואיתא, Syr. *Iwītā* escort: לוית: wreath, metaph. ל' a fair garland Pr 1₉ 4₉, cj. לוית כסילים 14₂₄; and 1K 7₂₉? cs. pl. לויות. †

4599 לויתן

לויתן + לויה לויתן + -ān, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500r, “wreath animal” Ug. *ltn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1400; Aistleitner 1488; **lōtān* < **lawtān*, Albright BASOR 46:19¹⁸); MHeb. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 236a pl. masc. and fem.): **Leviathan**, sea monster, parallel with נחש עקלתון and ברית נ' (both Ug. !) Is 27₁, (parallel with תנין), with several heads (Ug. !) Ps 74₁₄ (→ Pritchard *Pictures* 670, 671, 691) Ps 104₂₆ Jb 3₈ 40₂₅: the ocean encompassing the earth, Gunkel *Schöpfung* 46f; alt. sea dragon, crocodile (Hölscher *Hiob.* 17, 99f), whale (Driver *Fschr. Levi della Vida*, 238f; Wallace BA 11:61ff; Kaiser 74ff, 145f; RGG 4:337; Gordon in AAltmann *Biblical Motifs* (1966): Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1076; Stolz BZAW 118:46, 63. †

4600 לול

*לול, pl. לולים: archt. tech. term, MHeb. JArm.^s space with staircase, skylight, hollow in ground, chicken ladder, small space with staircase leading to upper chamber, Sept. Targ. (Vulg.); Arb. *lūl* screw, winding staircase, (?) Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 233a) hinge; ? Arb. *laulab, laulaba* to wind (its way), I לודה reduplicated Montgomery-G. 146, 148, cf. ללאַת :: Noth *Könige* 99, 116; Gray *Kings*² 166: (? Pesh.) **trapdoor** 1K 6⁸. †

4601 לולא

לולא Gn 43₁₀ Ju 14₁₈ 2S 2₂₇, elsewhere לוּלִי, dissimilated < לולא (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 652b, cf. (י)שוע); ? EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 136); Arb. *laulā*; Akk. *lū lā* (vSoden *Gramm.* §122c; AHw. 559a):

—1. **if not**; unless (unreal condition !): with pf. לוּלִי הָיָה if ... had not been Gn 31₄₂ 43₁₀, cj. Nu 22₃₃, Ju 14₁₈ 1S 25₃₄ 2S 2₂₇ Is 1₉ Ps 106₂₃; with impf. לוּלִי אֶגְדָּר if I had not feared Dt 32₂₇; with pt. 2K 3₁₄; in nominal clause Ps 94₁₇ 119₉₂ 124_{1f};

—2. affirmation **surely** (< 1, through aposiopesis of the rest of the clause in final position, Gunkel) Ps 27₁₃ (punctuation for deletion, Ginsberg 333f; Geiger 258; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 79s, but indispensable). †

4602 לון

I לון: MHeb.^{2(?)} hif.; ? Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 136; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2:33); Arb. *lwn* Vulg. to be wavering, (? to be reluctant *lyn* to be pliable) *lāma* to rebuke; only in Ex 15-17 Nu 14-17 Jos 9₁₈.

nif: impf. וַיִּלְנוּ, Ex 16₂ and Nu 14_{36K}, תִּלְנוּ Nu 16_{11K} (Q hif.): with על to murmur against (THAT 1:870f) Ex 15₂₄ 16₂₋₇ Nu 14₂₋₃₆ 16₁₁ 17₆ Jos 9₁₈. †

hif. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 400i): pf. הִלְינוּתָם; impf. וַיִּלְנוּ, וַיִּלְנוּ Ex 16₂ and Nu 14_{36K}, ? rd. Ps 59₁₆ for וַיִּלְנוּ, וַיִּלְנוּ Nu 16₁₁ Q; pt. מִלְיָנוּם: with על to murmur against (THAT 1:870f) Ex 16_{2K-7-8} Nu 14_{27a-b-29-36} Q 16₁₁ Q 17₂₀ Ps 59₁₆, with תִּלְנוּתָם Ex 16₈ Nu 17₂₀. †

Der. תִּלְנוּתָם.

4603 לון

II לון: → לין.

4604 לוע

לוע: → לעע.

4605 לויץ

לויץ: → לייץ.

4606 לוש

לוּשׁ: MHeb., ? Ug. *lš* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1361); Pehl. EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 136), JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 234a); Arb. *lw̄t* to roll up; Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 44b) *lōš/sa*; Akk. *lāšu* to knead (dough) (AHw. 540a); MHeb. JArm. לִישׁ, לִישׁ, Akk. *lišu* (AHw. 556b) dough.

qal: impf. וַתְּלוֹשׁ, וַתְּלוֹשׁ 2S 13_{8K}; impv. לִוְשִׁי; inf. לוֹשׁ; pt. לְשׁוֹת: to knead (dough) Gn 18₆ 1S 28₂₄ 2S 13₈ Jr 7₁₈ Hos 7₄. †

4607 לוּשׁ

לוּשׁ: n.m., Q לִישׁ 2S 3₁₅ = לִישׁ 1S 25₄₄; “lion”, father of (פְּלִתִי(אֵל). †

4608 לָזוּ

*לָזוּ and לָזוּ → הִלְזוּ, הִלְזוּ and הִלְזוּ.

4609 לְזוּת

*לְזוּת: לָזוּ: cs. לְזוּת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 506s): **crookedness** (metaph.) Pr 4₂₄. †

4610 לַח

לַח: לחח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453w; MHeb.: לַח, לַח: **still moist, still fresh**: rod Gn 30₃₇, grapes Nu 6₃, rope Ju 16_{7f}, wood Ezk 17₂₄ 21₃ (vSelms *Fschr. Vriezen* 318ff). †

4611 לֶחֶ

*לֶחֶ: לחח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 454d; MHeb. לֶחֶ, CPArm. *lyh* moisture (Schulthess *Gramm.* §24, 3b): לֶחֶ: (life’s) **vital force, freshness** Dt 34₇, cj. Jr 11₁₉ (for לֶחֶמוֹ rd. בְּלֶחֶ or לֶחֶ + emphatic נו + suffix, Dahood CBQ 47:409). †

4612 לַחַה

*לַחַה: ? Ug. *lh* (Aistleitner 1450) to insult; EgArm. לַחַה to curse (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 137; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2:248) לַחַה bad, cursed, Syr. to peel off, spoil; Arb. *lhw/y* to revile.

Der. III לְחִי.

4613 לְחֹם

*לְחֹם: II לחח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 473a; Sept., Pesh. flesh, Targ. body (נְבִלּוֹת), Arb. *lahm* flesh: לְחֹמוֹ Jb 20₂₃, לְחֹמוֹ Zeph 1₁₇: **flesh, body** Zeph 1₁₇ (parallel with דָּם); cj. לְחֹמוֹ Is 47₁₄ and Jb 30₄;

—Jb 20₂₃ parallel with אֶפְרוֹן, ? Sept. ὀδύνας, uncertain. †

4614 לחח

*לחח: MHeb.² לחלח, JArm.[§] לחלח (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 282o) to make moist, MHeb. לחלוּחית moisture, strength of youth, JArm.[§] לחלוּחתא sap; Ph. in proper names לחי שלם (Benz *Names* 338); Akk. *lāḫū* younger shoot (< Can.; AHw. 528b); Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 31b) *lahleḫa* to be soft.

Der. לח, לח.

4615 לחי

I לחי: (?) *לחה; < *lahy*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 577h, 578m; MHeb.; Ug. du. *lḥm*, ? pl. *lḥt* (Aistleitner 1451; Dahood *Biblica* 47:409 :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:1366) cheek; JArm. לחי and לוח/עה (→ לוע), לחיתא (Aharoni RB 48:239/41); Arb. *lahy* jawbone, *lihyat* and Soq. *lahyeh* (Leslau 28) beard; ? Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 32b) *lehē* cheek; Akk. *lahū* (AHw. 528b) jawbone: לחי, לחיו/יה, לחיים, לחיי, לחיי, לחיי, לחיו/לחיי, לחייכ/יי, לחיהם; fem.:

—1. **chin** cj. **Song 5**₁₃ (rd. לחיו, Rudolph);

—2. **jawbone** **Ju 15**₁₅₋₁₇₋₁₉ (primitive weapon, Lehmann-Nitsche, *Mainzer Zeitschr.* 26 (1931):78ff); **Ezk 29**₄ and **38**₄ (crocodile), **Jb 40**₂₆ (Leviathan), **Hos 11**₄ (draught animal, → Rudolph 215f), metaph. **Is 30**₂₈ (peoples; cj. **Gn 16**₁₄ for לחי, → ראי);

—3. **cheek** with על הכה **1K 22**₂₄ **Is 50**₆ **Mi 4**₁₄ **Ps 3**₈ **Jb 16**₁₀ **Song 5**₁₃ **Lam 3**₃₀ **2C 18**₂₃; cheek **Song 1**₁₀ **Lam 1**₂;

—4. **Dt 18**₃ due to the priests from a sacrifice, ? rd. לחלבים, Dussaud *Origines* 113. †

4616 לחי

II לחי: n.loc., = I ?; לחי (ה) **Ju 15**₉₋₁₄₋₁₉, לחי רמת **15**₁₇, לחי **15**₁₄; cj. locv. לחיה **2S 23**₁₁; location ?, Abel 2:369; Simons *Geog.* §610. †

4617 לחי

cj. III לחי: לחה, OArm., EgArm. evil: **curse** (?); cj. בלחי for בלתי **Da 11**₁₈ (Montgomery 444; Bentzen 80; Ploeger 156). †

4618 ראי

ראי See below under לחי ראי (#4620).

4619 לחי

לחי See below under לחי ראי (#4620).

לְחִי-רָאִי 4620

רָאִי → Gn 16₁₄ 25₁₁; לְחִי רָאִי

לְחִית 4621

לְחִית → Jr 48₅ Q: לְחִית

לַחֵךְ 4622

לַחֵךְ: Ug. *lhk*; MHeb. pi., JArm.^{tb} pa. CPArm. Syr.; Arb. *lahika* to lick.

qal (Jenni 192): inf. לְלַחֵךְ: to lick up, **eat up** (ox the grass) Nu 22₄. †

pi. (Jenni 146): pf. לִחְכָּה; impf. יִלְחַכוּ/חֲכֹוּ:

—1. to **lick up**: fire the water 1K 18₃₈, snake עָפָר Mi 7₁₇; to lick: subjects the feet of their master Is 49₂₃ Mi 7₁₇ Ps 72₉ (Akk. *qaqqaru ina pān šarri našāqu*, (Klauber *Ass. Beamt.* 14; AHw. 759a; Arb. :strup *Or. Höflichkeit* 33f), kiss on someone's foot, → נִשָּׂק;

—2. to **eat** (the land) bare Nu 22₄. †

לַחֵם 4623

לַחֵם: MHeb. nif, qal DSS; to fight, hif. and CPArm. Pers. Syr. pa. to put together, Mnd. *šaf, šlhm* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 467b) to menace, Arb. *lahama* I to stick, VI to fight, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 32a) to hold firmly together, Moabite Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3:13a and Ph. to fight (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 137); basic meaning to be pressed together > to come to blows; → לָחַם, Palache 42; Koehler JSS 1 (1956):10ff.

qal (secondarily < nif.): impv. לַחֵם; pt. לָחַם, לָחַמוּ/מָוּ: to **fight**: with acc. Ps 35₁, 56₂, with לָ 56₃. †

nif (ca. 165 times): pf. נָלַחַם (Da 11₁₁ נָלַחַם, Kahle *West* 2:23*, nitpael, MHeb., Albrecht §100; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 283s; Bergsträsser 2:108^b), נָלַחַמוּ/חָמוּ, נָלַחַמוּנִי; impf. יִלְחָם, וַיִּלְחָמוּ, וַיִּלְחָמוּן, וַיִּלְחָמוּנִי, וַיִּלְחָמוּנִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 344h); impv. הִלְחָמוּ; inf. הִלְחָמוּ/לְחָם, נָלַחַם; pt. נָלַחַם, נָלַחַמוּ: to **come to blows, fight**:

—1. with אֶת־ Jos 10₂₅ (20 times), with sf. Ps 109₃, with עִם Ex 17₈ (28 times), against עַל Da 10₂₀ (20 times), with אֶל־ (= עַל) Jr 1₁₉ 15₂₀ 33₅, with בָּ Ex 1₁₀ (60 times);

—2. to **fight for**: with לָ Ex 14₁₄ (10 times), with עַל Neh 4₈, abs. Dt 1₄₁ (20 times);

—3. misc. a) נָלַחַם מִלְחָמוֹת פְּעַל 1S 8₂₀ 18₁₇ 25₂₈ 2C 32₈, נָלַחַמָה יְיָ let us fight each other 1S 17₁₀; b) God as sbj. Ex 14_{14,25} Dt 1₃₀ 3₂₂ 20₄ Jos 10_{14,42} 23_{3,10} Neh 4₁₄;

—Is 30₃₂ rd. נָחֵלוּ בָם (חֹל nif.).

—5. special expressions: הַפְּחָה ל' governor's food allowances **Neh 5**₁₄; ל' נושָׁמִים **Neh 9**₁₅ = ל' שְׁמִים **Ps 105**₄₀ and ל' אֲבִירִים **78**₂₅ = manna (→ ל' מָן); ל' וַיֵּן **Gn 14**₁₈ (understood as sacramental since Cyprian, → Fitzmyer *GenAp* 156f); ל' עֲנִי bread of misery **Dt 16**₃, ל' דְּמָעָה bread of tears **Ps 80**₆, ל' אֹנִים mourners' bread **Hos 9**₄, cj. **Ezk 24**₁₇ and ₂₂; ל' צָר bread of adversity **Is 30**₂₀, ל' ל' → ל' חָץ **1K 22**₂₇ **2C 18**₂₆, ל' עֲצָבִים bread of anxious toil **Ps 127**₂; ל' חֲמֹרֶת choice food **Da 10**₃, ל' חֲקִי bread that is my share **Pr 30**₈;

—? **Ju 5**₈, → Commentaries; Driver ALUOS 4:7f: ל' חָם שְׁעָרִים Seir joined in (Syr.); **Is 47**₁₄ and **Jb 30**₄ rd. ל' חוֹמָם (1QIs^a); **58**₁₀ rd. ל' חָמָךְ; **Jr 16**₇ rd. ל' חָם for ל' חָם; **11**₁₉ → ל' חָה; **Ob 7** rd. ל' חָמִיךְ.

4626 ל' חָמִי

ל' חָמִי: n.m.; < ל' חָמִי בֵּית הַלְּחָמִי **2S 21**₁₉, MHeb. the brother of Goliath who was slain by אֶלְחָנָן (Rudolph *Chr.* 141) **1C 20**₅. †

4627 ל' חָחִים

ל' חָחִים: n.loc. in Judah, near ל' כִּישׁ; often with MSS cj. ל' חָחִים, *Kh. el-Lahm*, 4 km. S of *Bet-Jibrin* (BH; Abel 2:368; Simons *Geog.* §318 B 11) :: Noth *Jos.* 95: **Jos 15**₄₀. †

4628 ל' חָחַן

ל' חָחַן: MHeb. JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:501b) CPArm. Mnd. הֶלְחַן (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 149a), NSyr. *hlš* (Maclean 100b); Arb. *lahāṣa* to drive someone into a corner, Soq. *lahāṣ* narrow valley; Eth. (Leslau 29); → נַחֵץ.

qal: pf. ל' חָחַן; impf. ל' חָחַץ/חָחַץ, ל' חָחַץ, ל' חָחַץ, ל' חָחַץ; pt. ל' חָחַץ, ל' חָחַץ.

—1. with acc. to **push** someone into a corner, with אֶל against **Nu 22**₂₅, with בְּ with **2K 6**₃₂;

—2. to **oppress, torment** **Ex 3**₉ **22**₂₀ **23**₉, cj. **Nu 24**₈ (rd. ל' חָחַץ for ל' חָחַץ), **Ju 2**₁₈ **4**₃ **6**₉ **10**₁₂ **1S 10**₁₈ **2K 13**₄₋₂₂ **Is 19**₂₀ **Jr 30**₂₀ **Am 6**₁₄ **Ps** cj. **7**₅ (rd. with Sept., Pesh., Tg. ל' חָחַץ), **56**₂ (ל' חָחַץ rd. ל' חָחַץ), **106**₄₂. †

nif: impf. ל' חָחַץ: to **be pushed** **Nu 22**₂₅ (Dam. 5:15: to be compelled). †

Der. ל' חָחַץ.

4629 ל' חָחַץ

ל' חָחַץ: ל' חָחַץ; Heb. pap. VT 1:51, line 11; OArm. ל' חָחַץ (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 137), CPArm. *lhwsyn*: ל' חָחַץ, ל' חָחַץ:

—1. **oppression** **Ex 3**₉ **Dt 26**₇ **2K 13**₄ **Ps 42**₁₀ **43**₂ **44**₂₅ **Jb 36**₁₅;

—2. מִים לְלַחֲצָנָו (appositional, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §62g) water as a symbol of oppression (a siege) **minimal survival rations** 1K 22₂₇ Is 30₂₀ 2C 18₂₆, similarly לְחָם לְמִים לְ 1K 22₂₇ 2C 18₂₆. †

4630 לחש

לחש: Ug. *lhšt* whispering (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1372; Aistleitner 1458), *mlhš* snake charmer (Eissfeldt *Texte* 47) MHeb. to whisper, hiss (snake), exorcise, לְחַשֵּׁה murmur, JArm. whisper, CPArm. *lhwš'* conjurer, one who casts spells; Syr. Mnd. (*lhš* also *nhš*, Drower-M. *Dictionary* 232a, 292b) to exorcise; Eth. Tigrin. *'alhōsasa* to whisper (Dillmann 33; Leslau 29), Akk. *lahāšu* to whisper, exorcise (AHw. 528a).

pi. (Jenni 162, 247), pt. מְלַחֲשִׁים: muttering incantations in a low voice, **magician** (Ug. Akk.) Ps 58₆ to murmur Sir 12₁₈ διαψιθυρίζειν. †

hitp: impf. יִתְלַחֲשׁוּ; pt. מִתְלַחֲשִׁים: to **whisper to one another** 2S 12₁₉ Ps 41₈. †

Der. לַחֲשׁ, n.m. לוֹחֵשׁ.

4631 לחש

לחש: לחש; Ug. *lhšt* Gordon *Textbook* §19:1372; Ph. לחש (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 137); MHeb. בלחש whispering JArm.^g לְחַשֵּׁא/לְ incantation, JArm.^b לחישא (? < Heb.) Syr. *luḥštā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 236a) ליהשא; Akk. *lihšu* whisper: pl. לְחַשִּׁים:

—1. whisper, **incantation** (against snakes) Is 3₃ Jr 8₁₇ Qoh 10₁₁;

—2. **amulet** (? string of conch shells) as finery Is 3₂₀;

—Is 26₁₆ rd. חֲלִשָּׁנָו (Rudolph 20). †

4632 לט

לט: לוט, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 451n: **secrecy**:

—1. בַּלְטָ, Ju 4₂₁ בַּלְטָט (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 534), surreptitiously Ju 4₂₁ 1S 18₂₂ 24₅ Ru 3₇;

—2. pl. **occult skills, magic** Ex 7₂₂ 8₃₋₁₄; by-form לְהַטִּים Ex 7₁₁. †

4633 לט

לט: לוט?; MHeb. לוטם JArm.^b לוֹרְנָא, JArm.^g לְטוֹם (?), Syr. *ladnā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 227a) *ladan*, > Greek λά/ηδάνον, Latin *ladanum* Lokotsch no. 1284; Arb. *lāda/in*; Akk. *lad(a/i)nu* (AHw. 527a); Sept., Vulg. στακτή, Gesenius *Thes.* 748; Löw *Pflanz.* no. 70, 127; Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 359b; Harrison 46; the bark of *Pistacia mutica* which is rich in resin, mastic :: Dalman *Arbeit* 1:366f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1037 species of cistus, Gn 37₂₅ 43₁₁. †

לטא 4634

*לטא: Arb. *lata'a*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 49b) *late'a* to adhere.

Der. לטאָה.

לטאָה 4635

לטאָה: לטא; MHeb.¹ לטאָה, MHeb.² הלטאה, JArm.¹ חלטאָא (!): **gecko**, *Platodactylus muralis*, Sept. (ἀσ)καλαβωτης, (Hess *ZAW* 35:129; Bodenheimer *An. Life* 194f; *An. Man* 65), unclean: **Lv 11**₃₀. †

לטושים 4636

לטושים, Sept. Λατουσιειμ: unknown n.pop. in Arabia; בְּנֵי דָרָן; לטש; ? rd. לטושים manual craftsman (Albright *Fschr. Alt* 1:9f; :: Winnett *Fschr. HGMay* 191): **Gn 25**₃. †

לטש 4637

לטש: Ug. *Itš* to brandish a sword (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1374); MHeb. to roll out (dough), smack, לטישא sharp edge, JArm.¹ CPArm. Syr. to sharpen; Arb. *lts*, also *ladasa*, to strike, hammer.

qal: impf. ילטוש; inf. לטוש pt. לטש:

—1. to **sharpen** *מחרשת* or *מחרשה* (MHeb.), III אַתְרָם, קָרָרָם **1S 13**₂₀, חָרַב **Ps 7**₁₃; pt. **smith Gn 4**₂₂ (explained by חרש) **Sir 31/34**₂₆;

—2. (metaph.) with לַ עֵינָיו to “grind” the eyes against, look daggers at **Jb 16**₉. †

pu: pt. מלטש: **sharpened (תַּעַר) Ps 52**₄. †

Der. לטושים.

ליה 4638

*ליה: לוח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 590h: לִיֹּת; architectural technical term: metal decoration on the מִכְנֹת in the temple; spiral or corded design (R. Kittel *Stud. z. he. Archäologie* (1908):197f, 235; Montgomery-G. 179f), :: cj. לִיֹּת (: sg. לִיָּה, cs. *לִיֹּת): **border, rim** (Noth *Könige* 144) **1K 7**_{29f.36} (→ מְעִשָּׂה). †

ליל 4639

ליל, poetic **Is 16**₃ **Lam 2**₁₉, > לִיל **Is 21**₁₁ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457o; Beer-M. §22, 4c), cs. לִיל **Ex 12**₄₂ **Is 15**_{1bα.β} before inf. (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §144) **Is 15**₁ **30**₂₉ **night**, → לִילָה. †

לילה 4640

לַיְלָה (ca. 225 times), Bauer-L. *Heb.* 528s; לַיְלָה, לַיְלָה Pr 31₁₈ Lam 2₁₉ (K לַיְלָה, Q לַיְלָה); pl. לַיְלֹת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 575a, 515m): Ug. *Il* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1379 :: Aistleitner 1463); Can. *l̄el* (VAB 2:1454), Mo. לַלָּה; OArm. Yaud. לַיְלָה, Pehl. Nab. לַיְלִי (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 138); MHeb. לַיְלָה, cs. לַיְלִיָּא, BArm. JArm. (JArm.^s also לַיְלָא) Sam. (לַיְלִיָּה Ben-H. 2:497b) CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 236b); Arb. *lail(at)*, OSArb. *Il*, Soq. *lilhe*, Eth. *l̄ēfit*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 31a) *lāli*; Akk. pl. *lilīātu* > *lilātu* evening (AHw. 552b); basic form *lailai* (Syr.; Bauer-L. *Arm.* 192h): **night**: יוֹם וְלַיְלָה Gn 8₂₂, לַיְלָה (:: יוֹמָם) by night (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §100b) Ex 13₂₁; לַיְלָה וְיוֹמָם Lv 8₃₅, לַיְלָה וְיוֹמָם Dt 28₆₆ Jr 14₁₇, לַיְלָה וְיוֹמָם 1K 8₂₉ Is 27₃ Est 4₁₆; הַלַּיְלָה tonight Gn 19₅ Ru 1₁₂; בַּלַּיְלָה in the night Gn 19₃₃, insert after הַיָּרֵחַ Is 60₁₉ (1QIs^a) :: יוֹמָם; בַּלַּיְלָה during the night Neh 9₁₉, עַד-לַיְלָה until nightfall 2C 35₁₄, לַיְלָה בְּעוֹר while it is still night Pr 31₁₅, חֲצַת הַלַּיְלָה Ex 11₄ and הַלַּיְלָה חֲצַת הַלַּיְלָה 12₂₉ at midnight, בְּתוֹךְ הַלַּיְלָה in the middle of the night 1K 3₂₀, מַה-מִּלַּיְלָה what is left of the night? Is 21₁₁; בְּנֵי-לַיְלָה within one night, overnight Jon 4₁₀, לַיְלֹת throughout the night, in the hours of darkness Ps 16₇; לַיְלָה לְ אֶחָד Gn 40₅, שְׁלֹשָׁה לַיְלֹת 1S 30₁₂, לַיְלָה אַרְבָּעִים לַיְלָה Dt 9₉; לַיְלָה with חָלֵם Gn 20₃, with מִרְאֵת 46₂, with חֲזוֹן Is 29₇, with חֲזוֹנוֹת Jb 4₁₃, with קִרְה Dt 23₁₁, with פָּחַד Ps 91₅; לַיְלֹת עִמּוֹל Jb 7₃;

—? Jb 36₂₀ (→ Duhm; Hölscher; Stier *Ijjob* 340; Fohrer).

לַיְלִית 4641

לַיְלִית: MHeb.²; לַיְלִי Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 2:46; JArm., Montgomery *Inc. Texts* 75ff; Rossell 137b also with לַיְלִי דִיכְרָא as well as לַיְלִית נִיכְבְּתָא; Syr. *l̄ēlītā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 236b, also pl. *lilīata*), in incantations MAOG 4:110ff; Akk. < *lilū*, *lilītu* and *ardat lilī*, group of three storm demons, < Sum. *lil* (Zimmern 69; AHw. 553b; Haussig *Wb.* 1:48, 275); derived in folk-etymology from לַיְלִי: **Lilit**, (fem.) demon connected with sexual relationships (incubus-succubus, RLA 2:110f, → חֲנֹק ? in the “Burney-Relief” AfO 11:350ff, 554ff; 12:128ff, 269ff; Syria 29:85ff; Albright BASOR 67:16ff; Böhl JbEOL 2:725f; :: Vaccari Osiris 5:469ff; female apparition in the night, screech-owl; Driver PEQ 91:55ff; nightjar (the goat-sucker bird); see further → Rudolph *Mandäer* 1:210⁷; Enz. Judt. 10:972f: Is 34₁₄ (1QIs^a pl. לַיְלִיֹּת), cj. Jb 18₁₅ for מִבְּלִי-לוֹ (Beer; Hölscher; Fohrer). †

לַיִן 4642

לַיִן: → II לוֹן; MHeb.; Ug. (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1376; Aistleitner 1470); ? Ph. hitp. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 136) rather from I לוֹן; Nöldeke *Beitr.* 42.

qal: pf. לָן, 3rd. fem. לָנָה (Gesenius-K. §73d) Zech 5₄, לָנָה; impf. יִלִּין (Sec. *ιαλιιν*), תִּלִּין, תִּלִּין, תִּלִּין, תִּלִּין Ju 19₂₀ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 390r), תִּלִּינִי, אֶלִּין, תִּלִּינִי, impv. לַיִן לַיִן; inf. לַיִן Gn 24₂₃ and לַיִן 24₂₅; pt. לָנִים (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464b) Neh 13₂₁:

—1. to **leave overnight**: meat Ex 23₁₈ 34₂₅ Dt 16₄, corpse on a tree (עֵץ) Dt 21₂₃; פִּעֵלָה Lv 19₁₃ (→ hif);

—2. to **spend the night, stay overnight** Gn 19₂ 24₂₃₋₂₅₋₅₄ 28₁₁ 31₅₄ 32₁₄₋₂₂ Nu 22₈ Jos 3₁ 4₃ 6₁₁ 8_{9-cj. 13} Ju 18₂ 19₄₋₁₅ (9 times)₂₀ 20₄ 2S 12₁₆ 17₈ (→ hif.)₁₆ 19₈ 1K 19₉ Is 21₁₃ 65₄ Jr 14₈ Jl 1₁₃ (בְּשָׁקִים, → שָׁק, cf. Cowley *Arm.*

Pap. 30¹⁵⁻²⁰) Zeph 2¹⁴ Ps 25¹³ 55⁸ Jb 24⁷ 31³² 39⁹ Pr 19²³, cj. 14⁹ (rd. יָלִין) Song 7¹² Ru 1¹⁶ 3¹³, cj. Ezr 10^{6b} (rd. יָלִין), Neh 4¹⁶ 13²⁰ 1C 9²⁷;

—3. to **stay, dwell** Is 1²¹ Jr 4¹⁴ (→ hif.) Zech 5⁴ Ps 30⁶ Jb 17² (to linger ? rd. עֵינַי תִּלְאָן = לֹא, תִּלְאָן, or תִּכְלֶן: כִּלְהָה 19⁴ (אִתְּ with), Jb 29¹⁹ 41¹⁴, Pr 15³¹ cj. 14⁹ (for יָלִין rd. יָלִין), Song 1¹³;

—Ps 49¹³ rd. יָבִין and 59¹⁶ for יָלִינוּ rd. יָלִינוּ.

hif: impf. תִּלְאָן/תִּכְלֶן:

—1. with negative, not to **allow to rest at night** 2S 17⁸ (König; BDB);

—2. to **allow to linger** Jr 4¹⁴ (alt. qal);

—3. to **withhold wages overnight** Lv 19¹³ (so Pesh.; alt. qal). †

hitpol.: impf. יִתְלַוֶּן: to **be resident throughout the night** Ps 91¹, Jb 39²⁸, cj. Ps 63⁸ (rd. אִתְּלוֹן). †

Der. מְלוֹנָה, מְלוֹן.

ליץ 4643

ליץ: (לוץ, Buhl *Fschr. Wellhausen* 81ff): Arb. *lwš* to peep through a chink in the door, III to cheat; Akk. *lāšu* (< Can. AHw. 539b); MHeb.² לוץ to scoff and לִיצָן scoffers; basic meaning: to speak boastfully (Richardson VT 5:163ff :: de Boer OTSt. 3:165f: to repeat).

qal: pf. לָצַת: to **brag, speak boastfully** (:; חָכַם; Alt. to scoff, or to be undisciplined) Pr 9¹². †

pol: pt. לִיצָנִים (without מְ, Gesenius-K. §55f, or from (by-formation) root לָצַץ): as sbst. **scoffers** or **rebels** (Sellin; Rudolph; → מוֹשֵׁךְ) Hos 7⁵. †

hitpol.: impf. תִּתְלַצְצוּ: to **put on airs** Is 28²². †

hif: pf. הִלְיַצְנִי; impf. יִלְיַץ: to **scoff, deride**:

—1. a) Ps 119⁵¹, with acc., metaph. deriding justice Pr 19²⁸; b) to **encourage scorn** with לְ in relation to (? rd. הַלְיַצִּים עִמָּה, sbj. God) Pr 3³⁴ (→ Gemser);

—2. pl. → מְלִיצִין;

—Pr 14⁹ rd. יָלִין בְּאֵהָל אֱוִילִים יָלִין (→ Kennedy 100); ? Jb 16²⁰ מְלִיצִין מִן רְעִיבֵי מִן רְעִיבֵי (Peters). †

Der. מְלִיצָה, מְלִיצִין, לְצוֹן, לָץ.

ליש 4644

I לַיִשׁ, Jerome *leis, lais* (Sperber 233); JArm.¹⁸ לַיִתְא, Arb. *laít*, OSArb. (Müller 100) and Arb. *laias* gallantry; > λίς (Lewy *Fremdwörter* 6f; Mayer 320; Masson 86 is uncertain); Akk. *nēšu* (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:231; Mowinckel *Fschr. Driver* 98f :: Landsberger *Fauna* 76: *nēšu* lion, לַבִּיָּא lioness !); → II, III לַיִשׁ, לַיִשָּׁה, לַשָּׁם, לַשָּׁם:
lion Is 30₆ Jb 4₁₁ Pr 30₃₀

Der → II, >III. †

4645 לַיִשׁ

II לַיִשׁ: n.m.; = I; **1S 25₄₄, 2S 3₁₅ Q לַיִשׁ** (K לוש). †

4646 לַיִשׁ

III לַיִשׁ: n.loc.; = I; locv. לַיִשָּׁה: Eg. *Rwś Simons Handbook* 209; ZDPV 61:55; = II לַשָּׁם, later → דָן; Abel 2:302: **Ju 18₇₋₁₄₋₂₇₋₂₉**. †

4647 לַיִשָּׁה

לַיִשָּׁה: n.loc.; = I, III לַיִשׁ; SW of 'Anāta, = *el-Esawīye* (Dalman PJB 12:53f; Abel 2:368; Malamat *Biblica* 51:15 and *Essays in Honour of NGlueck* (1970):168): **Is 10₃₀**. †

4648 לָכַד

לָכַד: MHeb., JArm.¹; ? Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 138); Arb. *lakida* to attach oneself to, adhere to; ? Akk. *lakādu* to run (AHw. 529a).

qal (85 times): pf. לָכַד/כָּד, וּלְכָדָה; impf. תִּלְכְּדוּ, וְיִלְכְּדוּ/כָּדוּ, וְיִלְכְּדוּ/כָּדוּ **Ps 35₈** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 337n), וְיִלְכְּדוּ/כָּדוּ, וְיִלְכְּדוּ/כָּדוּ, וְיִלְכְּדוּ/כָּדוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 338p) **Pr 5₂₂**; impv. לָכַדוּ, לְכָדָה; inf. לְכָדָה, לְכָדוּ, לְכָדוּ; pt. לָכַד:

—1. to **catch**: animals (by trapping) **Am 3_{4f}**, in a net **Ps 35₈**, foxes **Ju 15₄**, birds **Jr 5₂₆**; people (→ חָטַף, גָּנַב) **Ju 7₂₅**; to take people as captives **2S 8₄**;

—2. to **overthrow**: town **Nu 21₃₂ Dt 2₃₄**, territory **Jos 10₄₂**; milit. to occupy: fords on the Jordan **Ju 3₂₈**; to cut off, sources of water **Ju 7₂₄**;

—3. misc.: a) to select by lot (sbj. Yahweh) **Jos 7₁₄** (→ nif. 3; Akk. *ṣabātu*); b) מָלוּכָה to take over the kingship, assume control (→ BArm. קָבַל **Da 6₁ 7₁₈**) **1S 14₄₇**;

—**Jos 7₁₇** rd. יִלְכְּדוּ.

nif: pf. נִלְכְּדוּ, נִלְכְּדוּ, נִלְכְּדוּ; impf. יִלְכְּדוּ, יִלְכְּדוּ, יִלְכְּדוּ(נ); pt. נִלְכְּדוּ:

לְכִן Ezk 5₁₁ 35₆₋₁₁ Zeph 2₉ †; Jb 34₂₅ ? = because (Tur-S. 483); לְכִן ... יַעַן because ... therefore Nu 20₁₂ 2K 1₁₆ 22₂₀ Is 8₇ (dl. †) Ezk 21₉;

—2. in return for Gn 30₁₅ Is 61₇;

—3. assuredly (II לָ) 1S 28₂ Jr 2₃₃ (alt. as 1);

—Gn 4₁₅ ? rd. לָ אֵ כִן, → BH, so also 1K 22₁₉/2C 18₁₈; Jr 5₂ rd. אֵכִן (Rudolph); Zech 11₇ rd. לְכַנְעֵנִי.

4654 לְלֹאוֹת

לְלֹאוֹת, SamP.^{M127} *lālā'ot*; ? לוֹל or לוֹה, reduplicated, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 482e; Holma ZA 28: 156f: Eth. *malēlit* (from *lēlaya*) knots, loops: cs. לְלֹאוֹת: knots, loops Ex 26_{4f-10f} 36_{11f-17}. †

4655 לָם

[*לָם: Is 9₆ לְמַרְבֵּה (! מ (final) for מ), Q and MSS לְמַרְבֵּה “in increasing”; 1QIs^a רבה: usu. רָבָה (רב (רב fem.)) and לָם dittograph, :: Morenz ThLZ (1949):697ff: remains of the fifth element of an Egyptian royal titulary, Wildberger ThZ 16:329; → Driver *Fschr. Nötscher* 49. †]

4656 לָמַד

לָמַד: MHeb. pt. לָ/לָמַד learning, לָמַד trained; Arm. only CPArm. Syr. denom. *talmed*; Ug. (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1385), Akk. *lamādu* (AHw 531a, also with a sexual connotation, → ידע qal 6); Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 35a) to learn, familiarise oneself; sg. to join, be connected with; basic meaning: to prick, spur on → מְלָמַד (Gesenius; Gesenius-B.; Driver *Fschr. Eilers* 44, ? relics of this meaning to be found in Ps 51₁₅ Sir 51₁₇, Driver *Fschr. Nötscher* 52). †

qal: pf. לָמַדְתִּי, לָמַדְתָּ; impf. יִלְמַד, יִלְמַדְתָּ, יִלְמַדוּ, יִלְמַדוּן; impv. לָמַדְתָּ; inf. לָמַדְתָּ; pt. לָמַדְתִּי: to learn (THAT 1:872ff):

—1. with acc. of thing: מְלַחְמָה לָמוּדֵי Is 2₄ Mi 4₃, מְלַחְמָה לָמוּדֵי (THAT 1:873) military expertise 1C 5₁₈ (Gesenius-K. §116k); לָקַח Is 29₂₄ Sir 8₈, חֲכָמָה Sir 51₁₅, הִרְדָּה (rd. אֵת) Jr 10₂ 12₁₆ (rd. הִרְדָּה Sept.), צָדֵק Is 26_{9f}, הַיִּטָּב 1₁₇, חֲכָמָה (cj. חֲכָמַת אֵל, Pope 14, alt. לָמַדְנִי Pr 30₃, commands Dt 5₁ Ps 119₇₋₇₁₋₇₃, actions 106₃₅;

—2. with לָ and inf.: to learn to Dt 18₉ Ezk 19₃₋₆, לִירְאָה Dt 4₁₀ 14₂₃ 17₁₉ 31₁₃ :: abs. יִלְמַדוּ וִירְאוּ 31₁₂. †

cj. nif: Jb 11₁₂ for יִגְלֵד rd. יִלְמַד to become tamed, teachable (Hölscher; Fohrer, → pu.). †

pi. (ca. 50 times, Jenni 83, 119ff): pf. לָמַדְתָּ, 2nd. fem. לָמַדְתְּ and Jr 2₃₃ K לָמַדְתִּי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 310k; Bergsträsser 2 §4a :: Volz: 1st. sg. sbj. (י) לָמַדְתִּי, לָמַדְתִּי, לָמַדְתִּי; impf. יִלְמַדְתָּ, יִלְמַדְתָּ, יִלְמַדְתָּ; impv. לָמַדְתָּ; inf. לָמַדְתָּ; pt. לָמַדְתִּי: to teach (MHeb. never with a personal obj. :: DSS):

לָמָה 4660

לָמָה, לָמָה, לָמָה: why? → מָה D 3.

לָמוֹ 4661

לָמוֹ (50 times): Ph. לָם (Friedrich §24; Harris *Gramm.* 115); < **lahumo* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 215j, 226r) :: < **lahimmō* (Beer-M. §87:2f) = לָהֶם, also לוֹ (Gesenius-K. §103f, note 3; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 253¹); Nyberg ZDMG 92:324ff; Dahood *Biblica* 47:409: חַמַּת־לָמוֹ they have venom Ps 58⁵, שֵׁעִיר ל'חַמַּת־לָמוֹ (relative) to whom Seir belongs Dt 33₂ (Nyberg ZDMG 92:330f), עֶבֶד ל'שֵׁעִיר ל' יְהִי ... may Canaan be his (?) slave Gn 9₂₆; cj. for לוֹ Is 56₅;

—Is 44₇ and Jb 22₁₇ rd. לָנוּ; Is 30₅ rd. לָעֵם; Is 35₈? rd. לָעֵמוֹ :: Driver ATO 126: rd. לְמַה־לָּךְ it shall become a processional road, Akk. *mālak girri*; 53₈ rd. לְמַזֹּת Sept.; Ps 28₈ rd. לָעֵמוֹ; Ps 66₇ rd. לָעֵלָם and 73₁₈ rd. רַגְלָם וְ.

לָמוֹ 4662

לָמוֹ: fuller form of לָ, < *la/i + mā* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 639c; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107k); Ug. *Im* (Gordon *Textbook* §97¹; Aistleitner 1422 B 1), Amor. (Bauer *Ostk.* 69) *lama*, Tham. (Littmann *Thamud* 33) and Lih. (Winnett 22ff) לָם: only in Jb 27₁₄ 29₂₁ 38₄₀ 40₄. †

לְמוֹאֵל 4663

לְמוֹאֵל: Pr 31₁, var. and 31₄ לְמוֹאֵל: n.m., Sept. (ὕπὸ θεοῦ), לָמוֹ + אֵל = לְאֵל Nu 3₂₄ “belonging to God” (Noth 153; Nöldeke *Beitr.* 104); → Gemser *Spr.* 107; Montgomery *Arabia* 171²¹; Bauer *Ostk.* 57; Akk. *Ša-sup'dbeuḫi-atta/sūuḫu* (Stamm 103): king of → מֶשֶׁא; → נְמוֹאֵל;

—Pr 31₄: dittograph, dl. †

לְמוֹאֵל 4664

[לְמוֹאֵל: (→ לְמוֹאֵל) Neh 12₃₈, var. לְמוֹל, rd. לְשִׂמְאֵל (→ Rudolph).]

לְמַחֹת 4665

[לְמַחֹת Pr 31₃: rd. לְמַחֹת (: I מחה). †]

לְמַךְ 4666

לְמַךְ, לְמַךְ, לְמַךְ, SamP.^{M126} *Lēmek*, Sept. Λαμεχ: n.m.: לְמַךְ, Arb. *yalmak* very powerful man: Gn 4_{18f-23f} (J) son of לְמַךְ, descendant of קַיִן; = 5_{25f-28-30f} (P), 1C 1₃ son of מְתוֹשֶׁלַח, descendant of שֵׁת; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1044f; Fitzmyer *GenAp* 74. †

4667 לִין

*לִין: Neh 13₂₁: לִין pt. †

4668 לַעַ

*לַעַ: II לַעַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 455g; MHeb.², JArm.^{tb}, JArm.^s לוּחַא CPArm. Syr. לוּעָא jawbone; Arb. *lu'ā'at* gulp; Akk. *lu'u* gullet? (AHw. 565b), → לַחִי: לַעַךְ: according to context בְּלַעַךְ שִׁים שִׁין **gullet**, metaph. meaning: control yourself Pr 23₂. †

4669 לַעַב

לַעַב: MHeb.² hif. and JArm.^t itpa. to encourage mischief, Syr. etpa. to long for, be covetous, CPArm. *le'ibā'īt* (adv.) greedily; > MHeb. JArm.^t Syr. עַלַב; Arb. *la'iba* to play, cheat; OSArb. n.m. (Ryckmans 1:121); Arm.lw. Wagner 147; suppresses the older לַעַג.

hif: pt. מַלְעֵבִים to make sport of, deride with בְּ 2C 36₁₆. †

4670 לַעַג

לַעַג: MHeb.² hif. and JArm.^t pa. to deride, Syr. to stutter, Arb. *la'aja* to lament, MHeb. לְגַלַּג and JArm.^{ts} to jeer; Syr. MHeb.² (?) לְגַלַּג to stutter; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 227a) לַאג, לאגיא barbarian, Arb. *ljlj*, Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 46a) *lā'la'a*; → עַלַג.

qal: pf. לַעַגָה; impf. יַלְעַג/יַלְעַג, אַלְעַג, יַלְעַגוּ; pt. לַעַג: with לְ to stammer in someone's face, to deride 2K 19₂₁/Is 37₂₂ Jr 20₇ Ps 2₄, cj. 25₂ (יַלְעַגוּ) and 35₁₆ (rd. לַעַגוּ לַעַגוּ), 59₉ 80₇ Jb 9₂₃ 11₃ 22₁₉ Pr 1₂₆ 17₅ 30₁₇. †

nif: pt. cs. נַלְעַג לְשׁוֹן: נַלְעַג with a stammering tongue (Gesenius-K. §128x) meaning in a foreign language (→ Mnd.; cf. לעז, βάρβαρος) Is 33₁₉. †

hif: impf. תַלְעִיג, יַלְעִיג, יַלְעִיגוּ; pt. מַלְעִיג: jeering Jb 21₃, to deride someone: with לְ Ps 22₈ Neh 2₁₉, with עַל Neh 3₃₃, with בְּ 2C 30₁₀. †

Der. לַעַג, *לַעַג.

4671 לַעַג

לַעַג: לעג, לעגם, לעג:

—1. stammer: שִׁפָּה בְּלַעַגִי with stammering lips Is 28₁₁ parallel with אַחֲרַת בְּלַשׁוֹן, cf. 1Q Hod. 4:16; usu. with לעג; לעגם; זו לעגם Hos 7_{16b} gloss on the Israelite name זַעַם stammer (Rudolph);

—2. derision Ezk 23₃₂ 36₄ Ps 44₁₄ 79₄ 123₄ Jb 34₇. †

לַעַג 4672

*לַעַג: לַעַגְי Is 28₁₁ → לַעַג; Ps 35₁₆ → לעג qal. †

לַעַד 4673

*לַעַד: Arb. *luǧd* earlobe, flesh on the throat.

Der. n.m. לַעַדָּה and לַעַדָּן “someone with a fleshy throat” (Noth 227), “with a double chin”.

לַעַדָּה 4674

לַעַדָּה, Or. לַעַדָּה (BH): n.m.; לַעַד; father (!) of n.loc. מְרַשָּׁה 1C 4₂₁. †

לַעַדָּן 4675

לַעַדָּן: n.m.; לַעַד:

—1. 1C 7₂₆;

—2. 1C 23₇₋₉, לַעַד בְּנֵי לַעַד 23₈ 26₂₁ (→ BH; Rudolph *Chr.* 174), → לַבְנֵי 1. †

לַעַז 4676

לַעַז: MHeb. to speak a foreign language, defame, Syr. to speak, defame, sing; MHeb. לַעַז foreign language, Syr. *leʿzā* (foreign) language; MHeb. לַעַז JArm.^b Syr. לַעַז foreign speaking; Arb. *lagāza* to speak ambiguously, speak in riddles; Arm.lw. Wagner 148.

qal: pt. לַעַז: to speak an uncomprehensible language, speak a foreign language עַם לַעַז Ps 114₁, cj. Is 33₁₉ for נִוְעַז parallel with לַשׁוֹן לַעַג. †

לַעַט 4677

לַעַט: MHeb. hif. to feed, MHeb.² qal (?) to eat, → II לַהֵט; Syr. *luʿātā* jaw (→ לַע); Akk. *laʿātu* (*t*!), AHw. 521b).

qal: cj. Ps 57₅ for לַהֵטִים (→ לַהֵט !) to swallow. †

hif: impv. הַלְעִיטֵנִי: to allow to take a quick drink Gn 25₃₀. †

לַעִיר 4678

לְעִיר מִלְךְ וּמִלְךְ לְעִיר סְפָרוּיִם: לְעִיר 2K 19₁₃/Is 37₁₃; לְעִיר מִלְךְ > 2K 19₁₃ Sept.^{B MSS}, ? thus (Haupt *Sacred Books* 9:277) or וְעוּהָ ... מִלְךְ (Montgomery-G. 493, 504) gloss; ? = n.loc. *Lahiru* near the Elamite border, SE of Arbela, לְעָר Driver *Arm. Docs.* 6:1; Albright BASOR 141:25. †

לְעֵנָה 4679

לְעֵנָה: MHeb.^{2(?)} JArm.^g לענתא ? wormwood, bitterness; ? Akk. *karān lāni* (Holma ZA 28:158f :: AHW. 447a): trad. wormwood, *Artemisia absinthium* (Löw 1:386f), yielding an extremely bitter oil, NT ἄψιυθου, ἄψιυθου; Harrison 35, 40; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2167: **wormwood**, always metaph., meaning **bitter, bitterness**: Pr 5₄ Lam 3₁₅, together with ראשׁ Dt 29₁₇ Jr 9₁₄ 23₁₅ Am 6₁₂ Lam 3₁₉;

—Am 5₇ rd. לְמַעַלָּה. †

לַעַע 4680

I לַעַע, (לוע ?): Arb. *lagā*^w chatter, Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 46a) *lā'le'a* to speak briskly (Leslau 29).

qal: pf. לָעַע; impf. יִלַּע: to **stammer**, to speak incoherently Jb 6₃, to speak carelessly (hif. ?) Pr 20₂₅. †

לַעַע 4681

II לַעַע: Syr. *l^c*, Arb. *wala'a* to sip, slurp (onomatopoeic Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 162); → לקק.

qal: pf. וּלְעַע: to **slurp**, rather rd. וְעַל, *עלל, Arb. *'alla* to drink again and again (Rudolph ZAW 49:225) Ob 16. †

cj. pilp. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 282o): impf. rd. יִלְעַלְעַי for יַעַלְעַי (BH) to **lick up avidly** (blood) Jb 39₃₀. †

לְפִיד 4682

לְפִיד: MHeb. JArm.^{g(?)} (JArm.^g Syr. CPArm. לְמִפָּד and *lampī/ēda* confusion with λαμπάς, Mnd., ArAW 4:189; Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 368a): ? derivation: < λαμπάς Gordon HUCA 26:61, §34; Segert ZAW 74:323f; Philistine Ullendorff in Rowley *Companion* 17; < Hittite *lappiya* shining object, torch, *Orientalia* 32:128f: לְפִיד(ים), לְפִידִי, לְפִידֵי:

—1. **torch** (BRL 149f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 462) Ju 15₄ Is 62₁, pl. Ju 7₁₆₋₂₀ 15_{4f} Ezk 1₁₃ Nah 2₅ Jb 41₁₁; לְפִיד אֵשׁ Gn 15₁₇ Zech 12₆, pl. Da 10₆, cj. Nah 2₄ (לְפִידֵי אֵשׁ לְפִידֵי);

—2. **lightning** Ex 20₁₈; Jb 12₅ → פִּיד.

Der. n.m. לְפִידֵי (?). †

לְפִידוֹת 4683

לְפִירוֹת: n.m., pl. of לְפִיר (?): the husband of הַבּוֹרָה **Ju 4**. †

4684 לפת

לפת: Akk. *lapātu* to touch, smear on (AHw. 535a); Arb. *lafata* to turn, bend.

qal: impf. יִלְפֹּת: to **touch and hold** **Ju 16**²⁹. †

nif: impf. יִלְפֹּתוּ, יִלְפֹּתוּ: to **touch oneself** (→ Rudolph) **Ru 3**₈;

—**Jb 6**₁₈ rd. אֲרָחוֹת caravans and יִלְפֹּתוּ or יִלְפֹּתוּ wind their way, or change their direction (see Arb.; Dhorme; Hölscher; Horst; Fohrer; touch (Akk.) Tur-S.). †

4685 לץ

לץ: לֵיץ; < **layiṣ* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464c), MHeb.² לֵיִצָן, JArm.^{tb} לֵיִצְנָא: **chatterers, scoffers** (Richardson VT 5:166, 170ff) parallel with עָרִיץ **Is 29**₂₀, parallel with פְּתִי **Pr 1**₂₂ **19**₂₅ **21**₁₁, כְּסִיל **19**₂₉, :: חָכָם **9**₈ **13**₁ **15**₁₂, :: נְבוֹן **14**₆; said of wine **20**₁; → **Ps 1**₁ **Pr 3**₃₄ (rd. הַלֵּיִצִים) **9**₇ **21**₂₄ **22**₁₀ **24**₉. †

4686 לצון

לצון: לֵיץ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498e); MHeb.² לֵיִצְנוֹת, JArm.^{tg} לֵיִצְנוֹתָא: **overbearing tittle-tattle** **Pr 1**₂₂, אֲנָשֵׁי לֵיִצְנוֹתָא arrogant men **Is 28**₁₄ **Pr 29**₈. †

4687 לצץ

לצץ: ? by-form of לֵיץ (Arb. *liṣṣ* < ληστής, Fraenkel 284 !).

qal: pt. לִצְצִים: **rebels or scoffers** (→ לֵיץ pol.) **Hos 7**₅.

4688 לקה

*לקה: Arb. *laqiya* to encounter, meet *malqan* crossroads.

Der. אֲלַתְקֹן and אֲלַתְקֹנָה (Honeyman JTS 50:50f).

4689 לקום

לקום: n.loc. on the northern border of Naphtali; etym. ?; Abel 2:368; Simons *Geog.* §334: **Jos 19**₃₃. †

4690 לקח

I לקח: MHeb. JArm.^s to take, capture, buy, Lachish; Ph. Mo. OArm. EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 139) Syr., Barr *Philology* 159f; Ug. *lqh*, Can. EA *laqāhu* (Böhl *Spr.* §38m) together with Bab. *la/eqū* (VAB 2:1451f;

nif: pf. גָּלַקְתָּהּ, גָּלַקְתָּהּ; impf. אֶגְלַקְתָּ; inf. הִגְלַקְתָּ:

—1. to be taken away: אָרוֹן 1S 4^{11-17-19-21f}, לָחֵם 21⁷, 2K 2⁹, (through death) Ezk 33⁶;

—2. to be fetched, be brought Est 2⁸⁻¹⁶. †

pu. (i.e. passive qal, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 286m; Bergsträsser 2:87c): pf. לָקַחְתָּ, לָקַחְתָּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 212j), לָקַחוּ, לָקַחוּ; impf. יִקַּח, יִקַּח; pt. לָקַח (Gesenius-K. §52s; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 287o):

—1. to be taken Gn 2²³ 3¹⁹⁻²³ Ju 17² (meaning to be stolen) Is 49^{24f} Ezk 15³, with נִאֲתָה to be taken away from 2K 2¹⁰, Is 52⁵ (meaning to be abducted, of a people); to be completely removed (meaning to perish) Is 53⁸; to be used as an expression of an oath Jr 29²²;

—2. to be fetched, be brought Gn 12¹⁵ (into the harem) 18⁴ 2K 20¹⁸ K (rd. יִקַּח ?; → qal) Jr 48⁴⁶ Jb 28². †

hitp: pt. מִתְלַקְחֵת (שֹׁאֵל) to flash intermittently Ex 9²⁴ Ezk 1⁴ (Nestle ZAW 25:364f :: Driver VT 1:60¹: was kindled, cf. Syr. *ʿhd* af.). †

Der. לָקַח, *מִקַּח, מִקַּחוֹת, מִלְקוּחִים, מִלְקוּחִים, n.m. לְקַחֵי.

4691 לָקַח

II *לָקַח: → II מִלְקוּחִים.

4692 לָקַח

לָקַח: I לָקַח; MHeb. purchase, Sir 42⁷ (Sept. 41¹⁹, cf. Sir^{MIV13}) וְלָקַח וְנָתַתָּה giving and receiving = MHeb. מִשְׁאֵל וּמִתָּן > German *Massematten* buying and selling, trade (Littmann *Mörg. Wörter* 51f) > δόσις καὶ λήψις **Philippians** 4¹⁵ (→ TWNT); ? < Akk. *nadānu u mahāru* (Zimmern 16; AHw. 578a); לָקַחְתָּ, לְקַחֵי:

—1. teaching (LHeb. קִבְּלָהּ (RGG 3:1079) from קִבַּל and Akk. *iḥzu* from *aḥāzu*, AHw. 368a; → Palache 43) Dt 32² Jb 11⁴ (Sept. -]182ργα, Vulg. *sermo*) Pr 4²;

—2. instruction Pr 16²¹⁻²³ (with הוֹסִיף); the art of persuasion Pr 7²¹ (→ Gemser 42);

—3. insight Is 29²⁴ Pr 1⁵ (alt. knowledge, development, Sir 8⁸) and Pr 9⁹ (with הוֹסִיף). †

4693 לְקַחֵי

לְקַחֵי: n.m.; I לָקַח, > short form of *לְקַחֵיהּ or simil.; cf. לָקַח n.m., cun. *Lūqu* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 236:4): 1C 7¹⁹. †

4694 לָקַט

לָקַט: MHeb. JArm. (JArm.^b also נָקַט) Sam. (Ben-H. 2:222) CPArm., ? *Lachish* 6:6f [לָקַט] Michaud *Pierke* 101) Arb. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 37b; Leslau 29) to collect from the ground, Syr. CPArm. OSArb. Soq. to pluck, Akk. *laqātu* (AHw. 537b; vSoden *Gramm.* §51e) to glean, gather.

qal: pf. לָקַט/קָטַו; impf. יִלְקֹטוּ, יִלְקֹטוּן, יִלְקֹטוּהוּ, יִלְקֹטוּהָ; impv. לָקַט; inf. לָקַט:

—1. to **gather, glean**: אֶבְנִים **Gn 31**₄₆ (and ? rd. for וַיִּקְחוּ), מִן (SamP.^{M127} pi., Ben-H. *Trad.* 114) **Ex 16**_{4f-16-18-21f-26f} **Nu 11**₈, food **Ps 104**₂₈, flowers **Song 6**₂;

—2. esp. to **glean corn** **Ru 2**₈. †

pi. (Jenni 47, 188f): pf. לָקַטָה/קָטְתָה, לָקַטְתָּ; impf. וַיִּלְקֹט, וַיִּלְקֹטָה **Ru 2**₂₋₇ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 208t, 220m; Bomberg קָטַ; pt. מִלְקָטִים, מְלַקֵּט:

—1. to **collect**: עֵצִים **Jr 7**₁₈, אֲרֹת **2K 4**₃₉; to glean corn **Is 17**₅ **Ru 2**₂ (קָטַ).₃₋₇₋₁₅₋₁₉₋₂₃ (DJD 3, p. 73* לִלְקוֹט !);

—2. to **collect piece by piece**: scraps of food **Ju 1**₇, arrows **1S 20**₃₈;

—3. לָקַט לָקַט to **keep remnants** **Lv 19**₉ **23**₂₂, לָקַט פֶּרֶט to gather up the fallen grapes **19**₁₀;

—4. to **collect** (money) **Gn 47**₁₄. †

pu: impf. תִּלְקָטוּ: to **be collected** (one by one) **Is 27**₁₂. †

hitp: impf. וַיִּתְלַקְטוּ: with אָל to **assemble** around **Ju 11**₃. †

Der. יִלְקוֹט, לָקַט*.

4695 לָקַט

*לָקַט; MHeb., Arb. *luqāt* left over ears of corn: also cs.: **remnants** of the קִצִּיר (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1274) **Lv 19**₉ **23**₂₂. †

4696 לָקַק

לָקַק: MHeb. pi. also hif. and לָקַקְלַק; Arb. *laqqa*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 36b) *laqlaqa* to lick, → II לָעַע.

qal: pf. לָקַקוּ; impf. יִלְקֹקוּ, יִלְקֹקוּן: to **lick up, lap** (like a dog) **Ju 7**₅ (בְּלִשׁוֹנוֹ), → Frazer 2:465ff; LBauer ThStKr 100:431f; Trumper JPOS 6:108f) **1K 21**₁₉ **22**₃₈, cj. **Ps 68**₂₄ (אֵיבִים תִּלְקֹק יָם) Mowinckel *Skriptene* 4:1, 455). †

pi. (Jenni 193): pt. מִלְקָקִים (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 328a): to **lap** (like a dog) **Ju 7**_{6f}. †

4697 לָקַשׁ

I לָקַשׁ: MHeb.² hif., JArm., Syr. pa. to do something late; Arb. *laqasa* to be late.

Der מִלְקוֹשׁ, לְקַשׁ.

4698 לְקַשׁ

II לְקַשׁ: Sam. (Ben-H. 2:615b), Arb. *laqata* (Gesenius-B.) to grab in a hurry.

pi. (Jenni 239): impf. יִלְקֹשׁוּ: to **grab** **Jb 24**₆ (alt. as I denom., to keep the leftovers, parallel with קָצַר). †

4699 לְקִישׁ

לְקִישׁ, לְקִישׁ: I לְקִישׁ, Gezer 2 (Diringer 7; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 140) MHeb.² לְקִישׁ, late corn, JArm.^{1g} לְקִישׁ late lambs, late corn, CPArm. PalArb. *laqqīs* (Bauer *Wb.* 300) late rain, animal born late in the year; Syr. *leqšā* **aftergrowth**, grass growing late in the season, late crop; (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:411f) **Am 7**₁. †

4700 לָשַׁד

*לָשַׁד: Arb. *lasada* to suck, absorb.

Der. לָשַׁד.

4701 לָשַׁד

*לָשַׁד, SamP.^{M127} *leššad*: לָשַׁד; Eth. *lasad* butter (:: Leslau 29); Akk. *liḫdu* < **lišdu* (AHw. 552b) cream?: לָשַׁד, לָשַׁד (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c): **cake**, לָשַׁד הַשֶּׁמֶן fatty cake, butter cake **Nu 11**₈;

—Ps 32₄? לָשַׁנִּי? (→ *חֲרָבוֹן). †

4702 לָשׁוֹן

לָשׁוֹן See below under לָשׁוֹן and לָשׁוֹן (#4704).

4703 לָשׁוֹן

לָשׁוֹן See below under לָשׁוֹן and לָשׁוֹן (#4704).

4704 לָשׁוֹן/לָשׁוֹן

לָשׁוֹן and לָשׁוֹן, (115 times), SamP.^{M127} *liššun* (:: ? root *lš*, *lšš*; Arb. *lassa* to lick, (Eilers *WdO* 3:81); Ug. *lšn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1398) *lšnm* du., the forked tongue of a snake; Ph. *λασουν* (Friedrich §79b, 89, 2a); MHeb. (also denunciation), לָשׁוֹן OArm. Yaud. EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 140); לָשׁוֹן BArm., Uruk l. 8, JArm. לָשׁוֹן, CPArm., Syr. *leššānā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 237a) לָשׁוֹן; Akk. *lišānu*, Arb. *lisān*, Eth. *Isān*, Tigr. *iesān* and *nessāl* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 36a, 325a); Eg. *ns*, Copt. *las* (Lacau *Noms* 62f), Lib. *il(e)s* (ZA 50:135); Holma *Körperteile* 25ff; Dhorme *Emploi* 84ff: לָשׁוֹן, לָשׁוֹנוֹ, לָשׁוֹנוֹת, לָשׁוֹנוֹתָם; masc. and fem., ZAW 16:78f.

—1. **tongue** (part of the body): of people **Lam 4 Song 4**₁₁, of a dog **Ex 11**₇, snake **Ps 140 Jb 20**₁₆, crocodile **40**₂₅; of יהוה **Is 30**₂₇; with חרץ **Ex 11**₇, with לקק **Ju 7**₅, with רבב **Ps 137**₆, with הארץ **Is 57**₄, with מוקק **Zech 14**₁₂, with נשת **Is 41**₁₇; איש לשון a loudmouth **Sir 8**₃ **9**₁₈, cj. אשת ל' איש לשון **25**₁₉.

—2. **tongue** (shaped): לשון זָהָב (Akk. *lišān ḥurāsi*) bar of gold **Jos 7**₂₁₋₂₄; לשון אֵשׁ (Akk. *lišān girri*) tongue of flame **Is 5**₂₄; לשון הַיָּם gulf, inlet of the sea (Hölscher *Erdrk.* 62f; Reymond 165; Fitzmyer *GenAp* 137, cf. Arb.) **Jos 15**₅ **18**₁₉ **Is 11**₁₅, > לשון **Jos 15**₂.

—3. the tongue as an organ of speech: על-לשוני **2S 23**₂, לשון כָּבֵד ineloquent **Ex 4**₁₀ **Ezk 3**_{5f}; with לעג **Is 33**₁₉, with רנן **35**₆, with החליק **Ps 5**₁₀, with הנה **Is 59**₃, with דָּבַר **Ps 12**₄ etc.; לשון עלג **Is 32**₄, → שָׁקַר **Ps 109**₂ **Pr 6**₁₇, רמיה **Ps 120**_{2f} :: ל' אמת **4Q 183:ii:6**: ל' סתָר **Pr 25**₂₃ underhand gossip (→ Gemser); ל' סתָר איש ל' סתָר idle talker **Ps 140**₁₂ (:: Akk. *amēl lišāni, [amēl]ša lišāni*, AHw. 556a; Rép. Mari 217); הַלְאִישׁ ל' בַּעַל incantation priest, snake charmer (*bēl lišāni* Holma *Körperteile* 185) **Qoh 10**₁₁.

—4. tongue, meaning: language (Palache 43; also *Aḥiqar*, Syr., Mnd., Akk., Arb.): of a people **Dt 28**₄₉ **Is 66**₁₈ **Jr 5**₁₅ **Zech 8**₂₃; הַלְאִישׁ ל' אַחֲרַת ל' בַּעַל הַלְאִישׁ **Is 28**₁₁, כְּשָׂרִים וְל' סִפָּר וְל' כְּשָׂרִים (Sept. *διάλεκτος Χαλδαϊκή*) **Da 1**₄, לְלִשְׁוֹנוֹ according to their language **Gn 10**₅₋₂₀₋₃₁; כָּל' עַם וְעַם according to the language of every single nation (people), → Rudolph **Neh 13**₂₄, כְּלִשְׁוֹנוֹ עַם וְעַם **Est 1**_{22a} **3**₁₂ **8**₉ (parallel with כְּלִשְׁוֹנוֹ עַם וְעַם **1**_{22b} in imitation of the official style ?, cj. *chez lui*, to say what comes into his head, Gunkel *Est.* 94 :: Junker *BZAW* 66:173; Bardtke);

—**Ps 66**₁₇ rd. לְשׁוֹנָאִי.

Der. לשן denom.

4705 לְשֹׁפָה

לְשֹׁפָה, by-form of נְשֹׁפָה: MHeb., JArm.¹⁸ לְשֹׁכְתָא, ? Pun. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 138); > λέσχη ? Gesenius-B.; Lewy *Frendwörter* 94; Hölscher *Profeten* 142² :: Gordon *HUCA* 26:60f: לְשֹׁכֹת, לְשֹׁכֹת, לְשֹׁכֹת: hall generally in a religious building, with stone benches on three sides for those who share the sacrificial meal, and with the fourth side opening on to the courtyard, cf. Arb. (*l*) *īwān* (*LexArW* 665): **1S 9**₂₂, cj. **1**₉ (rd. בְּלְשֹׁפָה Sept.) and **18** (rd. הַלְשֹׁכְתָה), לְשֹׁכֹת הַשָּׂרִים **Jr 35**₄; with the name of a person, a cella, belonging to an individual, in the courts of the house of God (cf. **Neh 13**₅₋₈) **2K 23**₁₁ **Jr 36**₁₀ **Ezr 10**₆; לְשֹׁכֹת הַקִּדְשׁ **Ezk 42**₁₃ **44**₁₉; הַסּוּפֵר לְשֹׁכֹת לְבֵית הָאוֹצָר **Ezr 8**₂₉, לְשֹׁכֹת בֵּית י' לְשֹׁכֹת הַקִּדְשׁ **Neh 10**₃₉; לְשֹׁכֹת (in the palace Rudolph 212; J.Muilenburg *Fschr. Davies* (1970):229f) **Jr 36**₁₂₋₂₁; לְשֹׁכָה גְדוּלָה **Neh 1**₃₅;

—**Ezk 45**₅ rd. לְשֹׁבֵת עָרִים.

4706 לְשֵׁם

לְשֵׁם, SamP.^{M127} *elšam*: a gem-stone Sept. *λιγύριον*, Josephus *Bell. Jud.* 5:5, 7; uncertain: Eg. *nšmt* (Lambdin 152; Ellenbogen 97), carnelian (Harris, *ZAW* 78:83), hyacinth (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 363), reddish yellow amber (Quiring 202f) or whitish blue feldspar: **Ex 28**₁₉ **39**₁₂. †

לָשַׁם 4707

II לָשַׁם: n.loc., = → III לִישׁ; rd. לִישָׁם (< *lais̄ + ām/ān*): **Jos 19**₄₇. †

לָשַׁן 4708

לָשַׁן: denom. from לָשַׁן; MHeb. hif., JArm.¹ af; Ug. *lšn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1398; Aistleitner 1484), Arb. *lasana* to defame.

hif: impf. תִּלְשֵׁן: to slander, with אָל, to, in front of **Pr 30**₁₀. †

po: pt. מְלֹשְׁנִי (Q מְלֹשְׁנִי, *K-ō König. Gr.* 1:200f; Gesenius-K. §55b, 64i, K מְלֹשְׁנִי (מְלֹשְׁנִי) cs. before a prep. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 281j, 525j), rd. מְלֹשְׁיִן pt. hif., **Ps 101**₅. †

Der. cj. מְלֹשְׁיָנוֹת.

לָשַׁע 4709

*לָשַׁע, לָשַׁע, Sept. *Λασα*, Vulg. *Lesa*: n.loc.; ? in the region of the Dead Sea; Tg.^J Josephus, Jerome קלרה *Καλλιρρόη* west of the northern end, or east Schürer 1:413¹⁶³; Abel 2:368; Simons *Geog.* §271: = Neo-Syr. לעש

—*Nuḥašše* (EA, Boghaskoy, → Noth ZDPV 52:138ff; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2:206): **Gn 10**₁₉. †

לָשַׁרוֹן 4710

לָשַׁרוֹן: n.loc. (?) **Jos 12**₁₈; originally gloss on אֶפְקָ, “that which belongs to לָשַׁרוֹן” (BH; Noth *Jos.* 72; Simons *Geog.* §231). †

לָת 4711

לָת: **1S 4**₁₉ לָת, → ילד, inf. qal. †

לָתֶךָ 4712

לָתֶךָ, Bomberg לָתֶךָ, MHeb.: Ug. *lth* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1399; Aistleitner 1486; Eissfeldt JSS 5:42f); lw. < Akk. *litiktu* (AHw. 540a, 556b): a **measurement of capacity**, one half of a כָּר or חֲמֹר BRL 367; Barrois 2:248f; Rudolph *Hos.* 84: **Hos 3**₂, cj. **Is 57**₈ (rd. וְתִמְכְּרִי וְלִתֶּךָ בְּכַר, KBL). †

לָתַע 4713

*לָתַע: Arb. *latağa* and *ladağa* bite, sting.

Der. מתלעות, מלתעות.

4714 מ

I מ, final מ (→ Bauer-L. *Heb.* 59f): SamP. *mīm* (Petermann *Sam. Gramm.* §1), Tg.^B, Tg.^J מים, Sept. **Ps 119** and Lam מμμ, Vulg. *mem*, Greek μῦ, Eth. *may* (Nöldeke *Beiträge* 132); later the sign for 40, מא = 41; a symbolic representation of water (Driver *Sem. Wr.* 157, 162); corresponds to the English sound *m*; within Hebrew it alternates with: a) נ (מנט), especially at the end of word, in names, pronouns and suffixes (PHaupt BzA 1:1ff; DJD 3:229; Ben-H. *Trad.* 105f; Kutscher *Mish. Heb.* 37) → מנה, מנהם, מנהם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 486 l; Beer-M. §40, 5); b) with ב → מ; c) with פ → מט; d) outside Hebrew with מ: אמ, אסם, אהן; the initial nominal preformative (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 488u-494g; Beer-M. §40, 4) → מאזנים, מאכל, and the nominal suffix (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 504j-k; Beer-M. §41, 6), → חנם, חנם, חנם, חנם sometimes also a fossilised suffix or an original mimation (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 529y).

4715 מ

II מ, enclitic *m*: Ug. *-m* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1402; §11:4-8), Amor. *ma/mi* Huffmann 228; El Amarna (VAB 2:1⁴⁵⁷), Canaanite *-mi*, Akk. *-ma* (Moran JCS 4:172³⁴; vSoden *Gramm.* §123a-d, 126c, e); in the MT it is understood and vocalised as a suffix or plural ending: Ps 29₆ rd. וירקדו, 85₄ השיבותם, Ju 5₁₃ אדיריכם etc.; אבימאל (with secondary syllable ?) Albright JBL 63:219⁸³; Hummel JBL 76:85ff; Pope JCS 5:123ff; Freedman ZAW 72:102ff; Dahood *Gregorianum* 43:66; *Biblica* 49:89f; ActLov. 4:42, 40; Ug. *Heb. Phil.* 34; *Biblica* 47:411f; Fitzmyer *Sefire* 107 :: Driver *Myths* 129f; JSS 10:116.

4716 מ

מ with daghesh forte → מ; מ with daghesh forte → מן.

4717 מאבוס

*מאבוס: אבס, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 494g: מאבוסיה: granary (Kelso §100, a model granary Avi-Yonah-K. 37) Jr 50₂₆.†

4718 מאד

*מאד: ? vb. Ug. *mād* (Aistleitner 1498); Akk. *ma'ādu* to be (become) much AHW. 573b; Arb. *ma'ada* to grow; OSArb. to add to, remove from (Conti 174b).

Der. מאד.

4719 מאד

מאד (300 times): SamP.^{M128} *mē'ūd* (:: Ben-H. *Traditions* 100¹): MHeb. (rare); DSS מאד fem. (also against MT) מאדה, מאדה (→ *Fschr. Eissfeldt* 2:29; Martin 23*), מוד, DJD 4, 22:1 מודי; Ug. *mad, mid, mud* (Friedrich *Orientalia* 12:22³; Gordon *Textbook* §19:1406; Aistleitner 1498); Akk. *ma'du, mādu* much (AHW. 573a): מאד, מאד:

—1. sbst. **strength, power** Dt 6₅ 2K 23₂₅; †

—2. adv. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 632 rd.) very: מָאֹד טוֹב Gn 1₃₁, מָאֹד לִיהוּהָ לִיְהוּהָ very great sinners against Yahweh Gn 13₁₃, מָאֹד רַבָּהּ to become very strong Gn 7₁₈; (prepositive) מָאֹד נִעְלָהּ Ps 47₁₀, עֲמִיקוֹן מָאֹד 92₆; (separated) Ju 12₂ 1K 11₁₉ Ps 46₂ (→ emendations); מָאֹד מָאֹד intensifying (Lande 59f) very greatly Gn 7₁₉ 1K 7₄₇ 2K 10₄, מָאֹד בְּמָאֹד Gn 17₂, מְּ הַרְבֵּהּ מְּ very great Gn 15₁, מְּ לְהַרְבֵּהּ מְּ 2C 11₁₂; מְּ גְדֹלָהּ עַד מְּ לְהַרְבֵּהּ very great Gn 27₃₃, with verb Ps 119₄₃ (11QPs^a, DJD 4, p. 29, 43 מוֹאֲרָה, see above), exceedingly Lam 5₂₂, גְּדֹלָהּ עַד לְמִן גְּדֹלָהּ exceedingly great 2C 16₁₄;

—1S 20₁₉ cj. לְמִן תִּפְקַד מְּ עַד לְמִן you will be greatly missed :: Guillaume ATO 112f; Guillaume PEQ 86:83ff; Driver ZAW 80:177;

—Ob 2 rd. בְּאֲדָם = Jr 49₁₅; Ps 31₁₂ rd. מְּנֹד; 139₁₄, also 46₂ מְּאֹז :: Dahood Biblica 47:413: rd. מְּאֹד as a dialect variation of מְּאֹז.

4720 מְּאָה

I מְּאָה (580 times): Sem., Nöldeke *Neue Beiträge* 152ff; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 140; Ug. *mit* (= **mi'tu*, Gordon *Textbook* §7:41) pl. *mat* = **mi'ātu* (PRU 5:96 edge *me-at*); El Amarna *meat*, du. *metim* (VAB 2:1468f); Akk. *me'atu* (vSoden *Gramm.* §69g); Ph. מְּאָתַם, Mo., EgArm. Nab. Palm. JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 140); BArm. JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:504) CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 238a מְּאָה); Arb. *mi'at*, OSArb. מְּאָת, Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 131a): מְּאָתַת (Jerome *maath*), מְּאָאוֹת, מְּאָאוֹת 2K 11_{4.9f.15} (also DSS, DJD 3, p. 53), Q מְּאָאוֹת, K מְּאָאוֹת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 627t; Gordis 110ff; du. מְּאָאוֹת/מְּאָאוֹת (Ph. מְּאָאוֹת, Moabite מְּאָאוֹת):

—1. sg., a hundred מְּאָה שָׁנָה Gn 17₁₇, מְּאָת שָׁנָה 5₃, מְּאָה שְׁעָרִים 26₁₂; מְּאָה אֶלֶף one hundred thousand 1K 20₂₉ (later) מְּאָה הָרְמוֹנִים Jr 52₃₃, מְּאָה אֲמוֹת Ezk 42₂ (→ Zimmerli 1055); מְּאָה one hundred times (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 629c) Pr 17₁₀;

—2. du. meaning two hundred: מְּאָתַי אֶלֶף 1S 18₂₇, מְּאָתַי אֶלֶף two hundred thousand 1S 15₄, שְׁקָלַי מְּאָתַי Jos 7₂₁, מְּאָתַי אֲנָשִׁים 1S 30₂₁, מְּאָתַי עֲזִים Gn 32₁₅;

—3. pl. מְּאָאוֹת hundreds: a) a military unit of one hundred → III אֶלֶף, 1QM → Yadin *War* 59ff; Meyer *Isr.* 500ff; Noth *Gesch. Isr.* 103²): לְמְּאָאוֹת 1S 29₂, מְּאָאוֹת שָׂרֵי officers responsible for units of a hundred men Ex 18_{21.25} 2K 11_{4.9f.15}; מְּאָאוֹת אִישׁ three hundred men Ju 7₆; b) מְּאָאוֹת שְׁלֹשׁ three hundred foxes Ju 15₄, מְּאָאוֹת אֲתוֹנוֹת Jb 1₃, (later) מְּאָאוֹת שְׁלֹשׁ פְּלִגְשִׁים 1K 11₃, מְּאָאוֹת בָּקָר 2C 35₉;

—4. “hundred” in various numerals: one hundred and five Gn 5₆, one hundred and sixty two 5₁₈, four hundred and three 11₁₃, seven hundred and seventy seven 5₃₁, eight hundred and ninety five 5₁₇;

—Ezk 42₁₆ for Q אֲמוֹת rd. מְּאָאוֹת אֲמוֹת → Zimmerli 1066); Qoh 8₁₂ rd. וְאֲתֵימִי (→ Galling; Zimmerli *Prediger*); Neh 5₁₁ rd. מְּשָׂאת debt, obligation (→ Rudolph); מְּאָאת the denominative vb., to multiply one hundredfold, is found in מְּאָאתֶךָ Ps 22₂₆ (Dahood *Ug. Heb. Phil.* 13).

4727 מְאֹרָה

*מְאֹרָה: מְאֹרָתָא צְפֵנִי: מְאֹרָתָא Is 11₈ (1QIs^a מְאֹרָתָא); fiery coals (?), secondarily parallel to חֹר ? rd. מְעַרְתָּ hole, cave (א :: ע). †

4728 מְאֹזְנִים

מְאֹזְנִים, 1QIs^a מְאֹזְנִים (→ Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 141), Sir^{MIV9} מְאֹזְנִים :: מְאֹזְנִים B 42₄; Ug. *mznm* balances, *mzn* weight (Gordon *Textbook* §19:801; Aistleitner 867), ? Pun. מְאֹזְנִים (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 141), JArm. מְאֹזְנִים and מְאֹזְנִיָּא, EgArm. מְאֹזְנִים (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 144), Pehl. Junker *Frah.* 19:2 מְאֹזְנִים, BArm. *מְאֹזְנִים, JArm. מְאֹזְנִים and מְאֹזְנִיָּא so also CPArm. and Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 261a) *muzane*, Arb. *mīzān* Fraenkel 198, > Eth. Tigr. *mīzān*, denom, *mēzana* to weigh Littmann-H. *Wb.* 139a; Leslau 29; root II יִז, confused with אֹז, II אֹז is denominative: מְאֹזְנִים, מְאֹזְנִי; the two pans of a balance, **balances** (BRL 531; Dalman *Arbeit* 7:246; Maag *Amos* 182f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2121) Is 40₁₂₋₁₅ Jr 32₁₀ Ps 62₁₀ Jb 6₂, מְאֹזְנִי with מְשַׁקֵּל Ezk 51, with מְשַׁפֵּט Pr 16₁₁, with צֶדֶק Lv 19₃₆ Ezk 45₁₀ Jb 31₆, with מְרִמָּה Hos 12₈ Am 8₅ Pr 11₁₋₂₀, with רִשָׁע Mi 6₁₁; → פֶּלֶס. †

4729 מְאִיּוּחַ

*מְאִיּוּחַ 2K 11₄₋₁₅; → מְאִיּוּחַ.

4730 מְאִין

מְאִין: → II אִין.

4731 מְאָכֶל

מְאָכֶל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb., EgArm. מְאָכֶל (א) (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 141), JArm.^{tb} מְאָכֶלָא, Syr. *me'klā*, Arb. *ma'kal*: מְאָכֶל, מְאָכֶלוֹ: **food, nourishment**, for humans and animals Gn 6₂₁ Dt 28₂₆ Ju 14₁₄ Is 62₈ Jr 7₃₃ 16₄ 19₇ 34₂₀ Ezk 4₁₀ Hab 1₁₆ Hg 2₁₂ Ps 74₁₄ 79₂ Pr 6₈ Dan 1₁₀ Ezr 3₇ 1C 12₄₁ 2C 11₁₁; מְאָכֶל פְּרִעָה; the meals for Pharaoh Gn 40₁₇, מְאָכֶל שֶׁלִּחְנוֹ the food for his table (Solomon's) 1K 10₅ 2C 9₄; טוֹב לְמְאָכֶל good for food Gn 2₉ 3₆, עֵץ מְאָכֶל לְטוֹב fruit tree Lv 19₂₃ Dt 20₂₀ Ezk 47₁₂ Neh 9₂₅, מְאָכֶל צֶאֱן מְעֵץ מְאָכֶל small livestock to be killed Ps 44₁₂; מְאָכֶל תְּאֵדָה favourite food Jb 33₂₀. †

4732 מְאָכֶלֶת

מְאָכֶלֶת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a; MHeb. Arb. *mi'kal* spoon:, מְאָכֶלֶת, מְאָכֶלֶת: (sacrificial-) **knife** Gn 22₆₋₁₀ Ju 19₂₉, pl. Pr 30₁₄. †

4733 מְאָכֶלֶת

מִאֲכָלָת: אֲכָל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493a; > מִזְכָּלָת 1K 5₂₅, cj. 2C 2₉; Arb. *ma'kūl* provisions: feed, food 1K 5₂₅ cj. 2C 2₉; metaph. אִשׁ מְאִשׁ Is 9₄; 9₁₈ אִשׁ כְּפִי אִשׁ, cj. כְּמוֹ אֲכָלָת/אֲכָלִי אִשׁ “like a witch” or “like cannibals” (Duhm). †

4734 מִאֲמִיץ

*מִאֲמִיץ: אֲמִיץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; 1QHod 2, 6: מִאֲמִיץ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c): exertion, with כָּח Jb 36₁₉ physical exertion (cf. כָּח אֲמִיץ Is 40₂₆) :: Hölscher: every sort of expense, cf. Tur-S., → כָּח 2b. †

4735 מִאֲמֹר

*מִאֲמֹר: אֲמֹר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z: MHeb., KH Rengstorf *Jebamot* (1929):12: wedding speech, formula of betrothal; BArm. מִאֲמֹר, מִזְמֹרָא, JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 267a); late, Arm.lw., Wagner 149, but Hebraised : cs. מִאֲמֹר: command Est 1₁₅ (= פִּתְגָּם 1₂₀) 2₂₀ 9₃₂ Sir 3₈ 37₁₆ margin (B רבר). †

4736 מִאֵן

מִאֵן MHeb. pi. to refuse to marry, Syr. *m(?)n* to be abhorrent to someone; OSArb. *m'n* (ZAW 75:311), Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 128a) *manana* to reject.

pi: pf. מִאֵן (Mal 2₁₃ Sept. ^Eβρ μηηη) מִאֲנָה, מִאֲנַת, מִאֲנַנִּי, מִאֲנַנִּי; impf. יִמְאֵן, יִמְאֲנִי; inf. מִאֵן; pt. מִאֵן < *מִמְאֵן (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 217d) and הִמְאֲנִים < *הִמְאֲנִים < *הִמְמִאֲנִים Jr 13₁₀ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 220n):

—1. abs. to refuse 2K 5₁₆ Is 1₂₀ Pr 1₂₄; יִמְאֵן וְיִאֲמֹר Gn 39₈ 48₁₉ 1S 28₂₃;

—2. to refuse to do something: a) with inf. Nu 20₂₁ 22₁₄ Jr 3₃ 5₃ 9₅ 15₁₈ 38₂₁ 50₃₃ Ps 77₃, cj. Mal 2₁₃ (rd. מִאֵן) and Ju 11₂₀ מִאֵן סִ'מִאֵן אֶת וְיִמְאֵן אֶת וְיִמְאֵן אֶת; b) with לֵ inf. Gn 37₃₅ Ex 4₂₃ 7₁₄₋₂₇ 9₂ 10_{3f} 16₂₈ 22₁₆ Nu 22₁₃ Dt 25₇ 1S 8₁₉ cj. 24₁₁ (rd. וְיִמְאֵן) 2S 2₂₃ 13₉ 1K 20₃₅ 21₁₅ Jr 8₅ 11₁₀ 13₁₀ 25₂₈ 31₁₅ Hos 11₅ Zech 7₁₁ Ps 78₁₀ Pr 21₇₋₂₅ Jb 6₇ Est 1₁₂ Neh 9₁₇. †

4737 מִאֵס

מִאֵס: MHeb. (DSS once, also מִאֵשׁ), JArm. Arb. *ma'asa* to discard something, reject advice (Guillaume 4:8); ? Akk. *mēšu* to spurn, despise.

qal: pf. מִאֵס, מִאֵסוּ/אָסוּ, מִאֵסְתָּם; impf. יִמְאֵס, תִּמְאֵס, תִּמְאֵסְךָ, תִּמְאֵסְנִי Hos 4₆ Q (K סֵאך), יִמְאֵסוּ, יִמְאֵסוּנִי, תִּמְאֵסוּנִי, תִּמְאֵסוּנִי; inf. מִאֵס (ו)ס, מִאֵסְם and מִאֵסְכֶם (-o'-, Bergsträsser 2:116d); pt. מִאֵסְתָּ, מִאֵסְתָּ:

—1. to refuse, reject (THAT 1:879ff): a) subj. a person: with בְּ Nu 14₃₁ Ju 9₃₈ Is 7₁₅ and 16 (:: בָּחַר) Ps 106₂₄ obj. בָּצַע Is 33₁₅, men rejecting a woman Jr 4₃₀, people rejecting Job Jb 19₁₈, Israel rejecting the leading of God Jr 6₁₉, the word of God Is 30₁₂ Jr 8₉, his commandments Lv 26₁₅₋₄₃ Ezk 5₆ 20₁₃₋₁₆; with acc. Ps 36₅ Jb 5₁₇ 9₂₁ 10₃ 30₁ 34₃₃, Pr 3₁₁ 15₃₂; rejecting someone's right Jb 31₁₃, obj. אֱלִילִים Is 31₇, reject אֲבָן Ps 118₂₂, obj. הַשִּׁלַּח מִי Is 8₆; Israel rejects God 1S 10₁₉, יהוה Nu 11₂₀ 1S 8₇, Saul אֶת־דָּבָר יהוה 1S 15₂₃₋₂₆,

Israel rejects God's commandments **2K 17**₁₅ (וְאֵת־בְּרִיתוֹ) **Is 5**₂₄ **Ezk 20**₂₄ **Am 2**₄, יָדַעַת **Hos 4**₆; b) God as subj.: with בָּ **2K 17**₂₀ **Jr 2**₃₇ **6**₃₀ **31**₃₇ **Ps 53**₆ **78**₅₉₋₆₇; with acc.: rejects Israel **Lv 26**₄₄ **Jr 7**₂₉ **14**₁₉ **33**₂₄ (: בחור).₂₆ **Hos 4**₆ **9**₁₇ **Jb 36**₅ **Lam 5**₂₂, Saul **1S 15**₂₃ **16**₁ (מִן from being king).₇, Jerusalem **2K 23**₂₇, עָבְדוּ **Is 41**₉, חַגְיִכֶם **Am 5**₂₁, the sinner **Ps 53**₆, מְשִׁיחוֹ **Ps 89**₃₉; → **Jb 8**₂₀ **Is 33**₈;

—2. misc. a) to reject what one has said previously, revoke **Jb 42**₆ (: Stier *Ijjob* 352: II מֵאֵס); b) inf. abs. > sbst. (Solá-S. 185f): rubbish **Lam 3**₄₅;

—**Ezk 21**₁₅₋₁₈ rd. מֵאֵסָת (→ Zimmerli); **Jb 7**₁₆ מֵאֵסָתִי prp. join with 15b, alt. II. †

nif: by-form of מוּסַס: impf. הִתְמַאֵס; pt. נִמְאָס:

—1. to be rejected **Is 54**₆;

—2. pt. despised **Jr 6**₃₀ (פָּסַף), **Ps 15**₄ (ostracised, parallel with נִבְזָה). †

4738 מֵאֵס

II מֵאֵס: by-form of מוּסַס.

nif: impf. יִמְאָס, יִמְאָסוּן, יִמְאָסוּן: to err, transgress **Ps 58**₈ **Jb 7**₅₋₁₆ (? , → I qal emendations). †

4739 מֵאֵסַף

מֵאֵסַף: אֵסַף pi. 3: הִמְאֵסַף (: הִחְלִיף) rearguard **Jos 6**₉₋₁₃. †

4740 מֵאֵפֶה

*מֵאֵפֶה: אֵפֶה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n; MHeb., JArm.¹ מֵאֵפִי (once): cs. מֵאֵפֶה: pastry, מִ'מֵאֵפֶה תִּנּוֹר baked in an oven **Lv 2**₄. †

4741 מֵאֵפֶל

מֵאֵפֶל: אֵפֶל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492a; MHeb.²; darkness **Jos 24**₇. †

4742 מֵאֵפְלִיָּה

מֵאֵפְלִיָּה: מֵאֵפֶל + יָה (→ יָה 2b): darkness **Jr 2**₃₁. †

4743 מֵאֵר

מֵאֵר: 1QHod 5:28 pt. nif. נִמְאֵר (נָגַע) painful; Arb. *ma'ira* to open (a wound), *ma'ir* difficult.

hif: pt. מִמְאֵר, מִמְאֵרָת, מִמְאֵרָת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 332v): painful, malignant **Lv 13**_{51f} and **14**₄₄ צָרַעַת, **Ezk 28**₂₄ סִלּוֹן. †

4744 מְאַרֵב

מְאַרֵב: אַרֵב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; 1QM 3:2, 8: cstr. מְאַרֵב **ambush** **Ju 9**³⁵ **Jos 8**⁹ **Ps 10**⁸, people waiting in ambush **2C 13**^{13a-b}. †

4745 מְאַרֶה

מְאַרֶה: אַרֶר; < **ma'irrat*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492w; Albright *Proto-Sin.* 10f; MHeb.: מְאַרֶת, מְאַרֶת: **curse** **Dt 28**²⁰ **Mal 2**² **3**⁹; pl. **Pr 28**²⁷; מְאַרֶת י' מְאַרֶת a curse from Yahweh **Pr 3**³³. †

4746 מֵאֵת

מֵאֵת: → מֵן + II אֵת.

4747 מִבְּדָלוֹת

מִבְּדָלוֹת: בַּדַל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a: trad. enclaves; more probably a mixed form < בַּדַל nif. הִנְבְּדָלוֹת and hof. הִמְבִּי' הִנְבְּדָלוֹת: **set apart** **Jos 16**⁹.

4748 מְבָה

*מְבָה 2S 3²⁵: → *מִזְבָּה < *מְבוֹא.

4749 מְבוֹא

מְבוֹא: בּוֹא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491g; MHeb. מְבוֹי, pl. מְבוֹאוֹת; Ph. מְבֹא (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 141): מְבוֹא, מְבוֹא, מְבוֹאִי, מְבוֹאִי, מְבוֹאִי, so also 2S 3^{25k}, Q מְבוֹאִי and **Ezk 43**¹¹ מְבוֹאִי following מְבוֹא; Schwarzenbach 79f: a place through which it is possible to make an entrance.

—1. **entrance**, Sept. mostly εἰσοδος **Ezk 42**^{9k} (Q הַמְּבִיא) **46**¹⁹, הַמְּ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי **Jr 38**¹⁴; :: מְבוֹא **Ezk 43**¹¹ (see above) **44**⁵ (see below); מְבוֹא הָעִיר **Ju 1**^{24f}, מְבוֹא הָעִיר with שַׁעַר הַסּוּסִים 2C 23¹⁵, with הַסּוּסִים the gate for the horses (the palace-gate, Simons 338, 340¹) **2K 11**¹⁶, with הַמֶּלֶךְ for the king **2K 16**¹⁸ (rd. הַחֲצוֹן) and 2C 23¹³; with גְּדוֹר the entrance to Gedor **1C 4**³⁹, with פֶּתְחֵי הַבָּיִת the entrance of the gates **Pr 8**³; שְׁמָרֵי הַמְּפֶתְחִים the guards of the gates **1C 9**¹⁹;

—2. **access**: cj. מְבוֹא הַיָּם (“access to the sea” = harbour, Schwarzenbach 79f, → Zimmerli 626) **Ezk 27**³, **Sir 42**¹¹;

—3. **descent, setting** (of the stars, 1QHod 12:4, 7, → Hunzinger ZNW 69:144), esp. of the sun, > **the west**, the land to the west (Sept. δυσμῆ, → בּוֹא **Gn 15**¹⁷) **Dt 11**³⁰ **Jos 14** **23**⁴ **Zech 8**⁷ **Mal 1**¹¹ **Ps 104**¹⁹; :: הַמְּזֶרְחַ הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ **Zech 8**⁷ **Mal 1**¹¹ **Ps 50**¹ **113**³;

—4. **entering** כְּמִבּוֹא עַם כְּמִבּוֹא the entering of the people (meaning in companies) Ezk 33³¹, הַבַּיִת מִן־עַם כְּמִבּוֹא, the entering of the temple 44⁵, forced entry (into a city, pl. → Zimmerli 609) Ezk 26¹⁰; מִבּוֹאֲךָ אֶת־מוֹצֵאֲךָ מִבּוֹאֲךָ “your coming in and your going out”, meaning your general behaviour (→ צֵא 4d); → מוֹבָא. †

4750 מְבוֹכָה

מְבוֹכָה: בּוֹךְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491i: מְבוֹכָתָם: **confusion** Is 22⁵ Mi 7⁴. †

4751 מְבוּל

מְבוּל II יבל Bauer-L. *Heb.* 494g; Akk. *biblu, bubbulu* deluge (AHw. 125a, 135a); Arb. *wabala* to rain heavily, Begriff ZS 6:135ff; Albright JBL 58:98; Kaiser 120; Stolz BZAW 118:165; MHeb., JArm.^{tg} Sam. (Ben-H. 2:505) cf. נָבַל and Syr. *massūkā*, root *nsk* cloudburst (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 434a): the **celestial sea** Ps 29¹⁰, הַיָּם הַגָּדוֹל הַזֶּה Gn 7¹⁰ 9¹¹, > the Deluge (Reymond 78; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1805; RGG 6:50ff) 6¹⁷ 7^{6f.17} 9^{11.15.28} 10^{1.32} 11¹⁰ Sir 44¹⁷ GnAp 12¹⁰. †

4752 מְבוּנִים

מְבוּנִים: 2C 35³: Q מְבִינִים, K מְבוּנִים text error.

4753 מְבוֹסָה

מְבוֹסָה: בוּס, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491i: **trampling** Is 18^{2.7} 22⁵. †

4754 מְבוּעַ

מְבוּעַ: נבע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 494g; MHeb. JArm.^{tg}, CPArm. Syr. (also *mabbūgā*) Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 245b) *mambug(h)a*, Arb. *manba*ʿ, > n.loc. *Manbog / Mabbog*, Arb. *Manbik, Menbij* > *Bambyke* (GGoossens *Hiérapolis de Syrie* (1943):6ff; cf. מְבִיָּע); Akk. *nambaʿu*: מְבוּעֵי: **spring, water source** Is 35⁷ 49¹⁰ Qoh 12⁶. †

4755 מְבוֹקָה

מְבוֹקָה: בּוֹק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491i: **wasteland, devastation** Nah 2¹¹ (together with בּוֹקָה). †

4756 מְבוּשִׁים

מְבוּשִׁים: בוּשׁ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491i, tantum pl.: מְבוּשִׁיו: *pudenda, genitals* (of a man, Lacau *Noms* 149) Dt 25¹¹ (SamP., Ben-H. 3:141 *bašar* = בָּשָׂר 5b). †

4757 מְבַחֵר

מְבַחֵר II בחר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493e; → מְבַחֵר: **select place, choicest piece** 2K 3¹⁹ 19²³. †

4758 מְבַחֵר

I מְבַחֵר, SamP.^{M71} *mēbār*: II בַּחֵר Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z: JArm. מְבַחֵרָא; → מְבַחֵר: מְבַחֵרָיו: **select place, choicest element** Gn 23₆ Ex 15₄ Dt 12₁₁ Is 22₇ 37₂₄ Jr 22₇ Ezk 23₇ 24_{4f} 31₁₆. cj. מְבַחֵרָיו Ezk 17₂₁, עם מְבַחֵרָיו (? rd. בַּחֵרָיו cf. Jr 48₁₅ dittography) elite troops Da 11₁₅. †

4759 מְבַחֵר

II מְבַחֵר Sept.^A Μαβαρ; n.m., = I; “elite” (Noth 224) 1C 11₃₈. †

4760 מְבַט

מְבַט, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490b: Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 141): מְבַטָּה, מְבַטָּה/מְבַטָּה Zech 9₅ (? dialect, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 547): **hope**, to which one looks Is 20_{5f} (20₅ 1QIs מְבַטָּח; Nötscher VT 1:301), cj. 23₁ (? rd. מְבַטָּכֶם, Rudolph *Fschr. Baumgärtel* 167f) Zech 9₅. †

4761 מְבַטָּא

מְבַטָּא, SamP.^{M72} *mābētā*: בַּטָּא Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z: **thoughtless speech with** שְׁפָתֶיהָ ill-considered vow Nu 30_{7.9}. †

4762 מְבַטָּח

מְבַטָּח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; מְבַטָּחִיהוּ Lachish, EgArm. מְבַטָּחִיה, shortened form מְבַטָּח, and מְבַטָּחִיח, shortened form מְבַטָּחִי (Noth 163; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 187; Stamm *Frauennamen* 314): cs. מְבַטָּח (מְבַטָּח Pr 25₁₉ dl. → Gemser), מְבַטָּח/חֶכְחִי (-*tahh*- Bauer-L. *Heb.* 219g), מְבַטָּחָה Pr 21₂₂ (Or. חֶחֶה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252 l) and מְבַטָּחִים Jr 48₁₃ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 559j), מְבַטָּחִים (Bomberg מְבַטָּחִים) **trust, reliance**; with genitive or suffix Jr 17₇ 48₁₃ Ezk 29₁₆ Ps 40₅ 65₆ 71₅, 11QPs 91₂, Pr 14₂₆ 21₂₂ 22₁₉ 25₁₉ Jb 8₁₄ 18₁₄ 31₂₄; pl. Jr 2₃₇, מְבַטָּחִים מְשֻׁכָּנֹת secure dwellings Is 32₁₈. †

4763 מְבַרֵךְ

cj. *מְבַרֵךְ: for מְבַרֵכִי (→ בְּרֵכִי) Jb 28₁₁ rd. מְבַרֵכִי following Wetzst. → Gesenius-B.) confirmed by Ug. *mbk nhrm* (*nb/pk*) Gordon *Textbook* §19:1597; Aistleitner 1738; Landes BASOR 144:31ff; RMeyer ThLZ 1962:1913ff; Pope 73ff; Kaiser 46ff: → מְבַרֵךְ: **water-source**, trickle of water in a mine. †

4764 מְבַלְיָנִית

[*מְבַלְיָנִית: Jr 8₁₈ (trad. בַּלַּג Gesenius 217) rd. מְבַלְיָנִית “without healing”). †]

4765 מְבַלְקָה

מְבַלְקָה, pt. pu. fem., sbst.: **devastation** Nah 2₁₁ (together with מְבַלְקָה, ובְּבוּקָה). †

4766 מְבַנָּה

מִבְּנֵה: בנה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n; Ph. מִבְּנֵה, EgArm. מִבְּנֵי (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 141), twice in DSS מִבְּנֵה, > n.m. מִבְּן Palestinian seal (BASOR 167:14f): מִבְּנֵה: **building, structure, עיר** Ezk 40₂. †

4767 מִבְּנֵי

מִבְּנֵי: n.m. one of David's champions, Sept.^{MSS} Σαβουχαλ 2S 23₂₇: corruption < → סִבְכֵי (cf. 21₁₈) Sept.^{BA} Σοβοχαλ 1C 11₂₉. †

4768 מִבְּנִית

cj. מִבְּנִית: בנה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492xζ, DSS 4 times מִבְּנִית (Kuhn *Korkordanz* 114b) building, structure, **body**; Jb 20₃ for מִבְּנִיתִי ר' rd. מִבְּנִיתִי רוח the spirit in my body cf. בִּטְנִי ר' 32₁₈. †

4769 מִבְּצָר

I מִבְּצָר Or. מִבְּצָר (Kahle *Text* 70), SamP.^{M76} *mābāšar*. III בצר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z): מִבְּצָרִים, מִבְּצָר, מִבְּצָרִים, מִבְּצָרִים: **secure position** :: מִחְנָה Nu 13₁₉:

—1. מִבְּצָר עיר **fortified city** with a strong garrison, a fortress: (:: חֹמָה עיר, Junge 24²) Jos 19₂₉ 1S 6₁₈ 2K 3₁₉ 10₂ 17₉ 18₈ Jr 1₁₈ Ps 108₁₁ Sir 36₂₉ (Tarbiz 29:33), pl. מִבְּצָרִים חֹמָה עֲרֵי מִבְּצָרִים Nu 32₁₇₋₃₆ Jos 10₂₀ 19₃₅ Jr 4₅ 8₁₄ 34₇ 2C 17₁₉, מִבְּצָרִים עֲרֵי (duplicated plural, Gesenius-K. §124q) Jr 5₁₇;

—2. > מִבְּצָר **fortified city** Is 17₃ 25₁₂ Hab 1₁₀, pl. Da 11₂₄ Lam 2₂ 2K 8₁₂ Is 34₁₃ Jr 48₁₈ Nah 3₁₂₋₁₄ Hos 10₁₄ Mi 5₁₀ Ps 89₄₁ Lam 2₅;

—3. misc.: מִבְּצָרִים מְעִזִּים strong fortifications Da 11₃₉; עיר מִבְּצָרִים a strongly fortified city 11₁₅;

—Jr 6₂₇ (? , :: → Rudolph 48; Soggin VT 9:95f) and Am 5₉ rd. מִבְּצָר (I בצר pi.) → II. †

4770 מִבְּצָר

II מִבְּצָר, SamP.^{M76} *mābāšer*, Sept. μαψαρ, μαβσαρ (Sperber 234): n.m.; = I?: chieftain from Edom Gn 36₄₂ 1C 1₅₃. †

4771 מִבְּרָח

*מִבְּרָח Ezk 17₂₁: ברח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z: מִבְּרָחוֹ; ? rd. with MSS מִבְּרָחוֹ: trad. **refugee**, :: Driver *Fschr.* Nötscher 50: his picked troops (→ Pesh., Tg.). †

4772 מִבְּשָׁם

מִבְּשָׁם, Or. מִבְּשָׁם, SamP.^{M78} *mābāšam*, Sept. Μαβσαμ, בִּשָׁם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; Noth 223; → יִבְשָׁם; n.m.

—1. son of Ishmael Gn 25₁₃ 1C 1₂₉;

—2. father of מִשְׁמַע 1C 4₂₅. †

4773 מִבְּשָׁלוֹת

מִבְּשָׁלוֹת: בשל pt. pi.: **cooking hearth** (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:101; Kelso §90; Zimmerli 1180) **Ezk 46**₂₃. †

4774 מִג

מִג **Jr 39**₃₋₁₃: מִג־מִג, Syrohex. Ραβαμααγ < Akk. *rab-mugi* (AHw. 667b) title for officials and officers, Manitius ZA 24:209ff; RLA 1:463; Salonen *Hipp.* 228, in Arm.-Greek bilingual inscription רבמגא = στρατηγός (Benveniste RĒJ 82:55ff): title of a high Babylonian official. †

4775 מִגְבִּישׁ

מִגְבִּישׁ, Sept.^B Μαγεβως, Sept.^A -βις: n.m.; ? גבש, MHeb. JArm.^(?) to load up, so “heavy burden” (Rudolph 9): a returning exile **Ezr 2**₃₀; :: n.1oc. Abel 2:373; Simons *Geog.* §1025. †

4776 מִגְבָּלוֹת

מִגְבָּלוֹת: II גבל; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493f; appositional to שִׁרְשָׁרוֹת זָהָב: (forged) **chains** (? rd. מִגְבָּלוֹת, → Noth *Exodus* 178) **Ex 28**₁₄ (P). †

4777 מִגְבָּעָה

*מִגְבָּעָה, SamP.^{M81} 'amgabbā'ot (< magab-ba'at ?) גבע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a: **headband** of the priest, (Sept. κίδαρις, → כִּתָּר Hömig 93) **Ex 28**₄₀ **39**₂₈, **29**₉ and **Lv 8**₁₃ with חבש. †

4778 מִגֵּד

*מִגֵּד: Arb. *majada* II to be precious, noble, and Palm. pa. to present as a gift (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 142); OSArb. n.m. ימגד (Conti 174b). Der. מִגֵּד.

4779 מִגֵּד

מִגֵּד: מִגֵּד; MHeb. מִגֵּדִים and JArm.^g pl. מִגֵּדִין, מִגֵּדִיא, tantum pl., fine fruits, delicacies; Palm. מִגֵּדִיא precious offering (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 142), Syr. *magdā* fruit: pl. מִגֵּדִים and מִגֵּדִנֹת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 517v) JArm.^l מִגֵּדִנִין/מִגֵּדִנִין, Syr. *magdonē* (Löw *Fschr. DHoffmann* 135): precious gifts:

—1. מִגֵּד a harvest of fruits **Dt 33**₁₃₋₁₆ (15a cj. for ראש), פְּרֵי מִגֵּדִים delicious fruits **Song 4**₁₃₋₁₆, מִגֵּדִים כָּל־**7**₁₄;

—2. מִגֵּדִנֹת precious gifts **Gn 24**₅₃ **Ezr 1**₆₂ **2C 21**₃ **32**₂₃, cj. **32**₂₇ מִגֵּדִנִים for מִגֵּדִים (cf. JArm. Syr.) and **Song 5**₁₃ for מִגֵּדִלוֹת.

Der. מַגְדִּיאֵל.

4780 מַגְדוֹ

מַגְדוֹ, Zech 12₁₁ מַגְדוֹן derivative < מַגְדוֹנִי* (BHartmann VT 14:503f), Sept. Μεγιδ(δ)ω(ν), ? Ἀρμαγεδ(δ)ων
Revelation 16₁₆ = → I עָר city, (Bauer Wb.; Reicke-R. Hw. 648); EA *Magidda*, Ass. *Maga/idū* (Forrer 69), Eg.
Mkty (Simons *Handbook* 207); = *T. el Mutesellim* on the southern edge of the plain of Kishon; Abel 2:382ff;
BRL 374ff; Alt ZAW 60:67ff; Reicke-R. Hw. 1182f; Gressmann *Bilder* 653/55; Pritchard *Pictures* 708;
WThomas *Arch.* 309ff; etym. uncertain ? מַגְד (Borée 65, 119¹): **Megiddo Jos 12₂₁ 17₁₁ Ju 1₂₇ 1K 4₁₂ 9₁₅ 2K**
9₂₇ 23_{29f} 1C 7₂₉, בְּקַעַת מִן מַגְד, Zech 12₁₁ 2C 35₂₂, מִן מַגְד בְּקַעַת מִן, Ju 5₁₉ = קִישׁוֹן (Simons *Geog.* §557/58 ::
Täubler 157ff). †

4781 מַגְדוֹן

מַגְדוֹן: Zech 12₁₁: → מַגְדוֹ.

4782 מַגְדִּיאֵל

מַגְדִּיאֵל, SamP.^{M180} *mi/agdīl*: n.m.; מַגְדָּר, the gift of God; *Imgd* Ryckmans 1:234; Müller ZAW 75:311;
Μαγαδελος Wuthnow 68: Edomite אֱלֹהֵי **Gn 36₄₃ 1C 1₅₄**. †

4783 מַגְדִּיל

[מַגְדִּיל: 2S 22₅₁: Q מַגְדוֹל, rd. K and Ps 18₅₁ מַגְדִּיל, גרל hif. †]

4784 מַגְדָּל

I מַגְדָּל SamP.^{M82} *megdal* < *ma-*; Or. מַגְדָּל (Kahle *Ost.* 197) Sept.^A Μαγδαλ (Sperber 234): גרל, Bauer-L.
Heb. 490z; MHeb.; Mo. Ph. *mgdl* Μαγδωλος (Harris *Gramm.* 93; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 142), Ug. Gordon
Textbook §19:562; JArm.¹ מַגְדָּלָא, CPArm. מַגְדָּלָא, Syr. *Magdlā*; OSArb. *mgdl* < Arb. *mijdal*, Copt. *meptom*;
מַגְדָּל, מַגְדָּלוֹת, מַגְדָּלוֹת, מַגְדָּלִים, מַגְדָּל:

—1. **tower** in a פָּרֶם Is 5₂ (Dalman *Arbeit* 2; fig. 14; πύργος Mark 12₁), בְּמִדְבָּר 2C 26₁₀; עִיר Gn 11_{4f} (→ Commentaries; Baumgartner *Umwelt* 289ff; Reicke-R. Hw. 178, 2032), מַגְדָּל שָׁכֶם Ju 9_{46f-49} 2K 9₁₇,
watchtowers 2K 17₉ 18₈ 2C 26₉, towers along the wall 2C 14₆ 32₅, defended 26₁₅; individual towers in the
countryside 1C 27₂₅ used as storage rooms; מַגְדָּל גְּבוּהָ Is 2₁₅, עֵז מִן Ju 9₅₁ Ps 61₄ Pr 18₁₀, הַיִּשָּׁן Song 7₅; → פֶּתַח Ju 9₅₂, גֶּגֶז 9₅₁; with נתַח 8₉ Ezk 26₉, הרס 26₄, נפל Is 30₂₅, ספר Ps 48₁₃; → Ju 9₅₂ Ezk 27₁₁
Song 8₁₀ 2C 27₄; towers known by a name: מִן פְּנוּאֵל Ju 8₁₇, מִן חֲנַנְיָאֵל Jr 31₃₈ Zech 14₁₀ Neh 3₁ 12₃₉, מִן מִן, מִן עֶדֶר Mi 4₈, הַיִּיד, מִן הַיִּיד Song 4₄ (unknown, → Simons 268ff), מִן הַלְבָּנוֹן Neh 3₁ 12₃₉,
מִן הַמְּאָה, מִן הַמְּאָה, מִן הַלְבָּנוֹן Neh 3₁ 12₃₉, מִן הַתְּנֹרִים Neh 3₁₁ 12₃₈; הַיִּיד, מִן הַיִּיד projecting Neh 3₂₅₋₂₇;

—2. מַגְדָּל עֵץ **wooden-framed tower** (Sept. βῆμα from MHeb. בִּימָה Ullendorff *Eth. Bib.* 87) Neh 8₄;

—Is 33₁₈ ? rd. הַמְּגָדִים (→ מְגָד Gunkel ZAW 42:179, cf. Kaiser ATD 18:268¹⁵); Song 5₁₃ rd. מְגַדְלוֹת BH;
→ II. †

4785 מְגַדְלָא

II מְגַדְלָא = I, associated with several different names; actual place names, like *Magdalim* EA 256: 26 and *Μαγδαλα* in NT (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1215):

—1. מְגַדְלָאֵל in Naphtali (? = NT Magdala, Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1121) Jos 19₃₈; ? *Kh. el-Mejdel*, 6 km NW of קְדֵשׁ (Abel 2:386f; Noth *Jos.* 120 :: Simons *Geog.* §335:13);

—2. מְגַדְלָאֵנָד in Judah Jos 15₃₇; *Kh. el-Mejdele*, 6 km SE of *T. ed-Duwēr* (Abel 2:387; Noth *Jos.* 95; Simons *Geog.* §318B3);

—3. מְגַדְלָאֵעָדָר Gn 35₂₁ near Bethlehem, Simons *Geog.* §384; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2034; ?? = Mi 4₈;

—4. מְגַדְלָאֵשְׁכָם Ju 9_{46f.49}: → שְׁכָם. †

4786 מְגַדְלָא

מְגַדְלָא, Jr 46₁₄ מְגַדְלוֹל, SamP.^{M82} *me/agdal*: n.loc., = מְגַדְלָא; EA 234: 29 *Magdalima Miṣri*: one or more places in Egypt (Simons *Geog.* §424; Cazelles RB 62:343ff) Ex 14₂ Nu 33₇ Jr 44₁ 46₁₄; → מְגַדְלָאֵסוּנָה Ezk 29₁₀ 30₆, Simons *Geog.* §1429; Zimmerli 704f, 711f. †

4787 מְגַדְנֹת

מְגַדְנֹת See below under מְגַדְנֹת(וֹ)ת (#4789).

4788 מְגַדְנַת

מְגַדְנַת See below under מְגַדְנֹת(וֹ)ת (#4789).

4789 מְגַדְנֹת(וֹ)ת

מְגַדְנֹת(וֹ)ת: pl. of → מְגַדְנָה.

4790 מְגוּג

מְגוּג: n.top., the homeland of גוּג Ezk 38₂ (rd. מְגוּגָה מְגוּגָה) 39₆ (Sept. בְּגוּג): second son of יַפֶּת Gn 10₂ 1C 1₅, GnAp 17:16 (Fitzmyer 93) ?, Jub 9:8 rhyming with גוּג, possibly < *Manda*, barbarians from the north, or alternatively a historical people from south of the Black Sea; Albright HThR 17:363ff; Hölscher *Erchk.* 46ff; Brandenstein 64f; Simons *Geog.* §154; Zimmerli 941f; atbash for בְּבָל RHPfeiffer *Introduction* 487¹; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1123. †

4791 מְגוּר

I מְגוֹרָה: III גּוֹר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491g; → מְגוֹרָה:

—1. **fright, horror**: Is 31₉ (? context, → סִלַּע 3 מְסַבִּיב מְ (→ Wçhter ZAW 74:57ff; Rudolph) Jr 6₂₅ 20_{3.10} 46₅ 49₂₉ Ps 31₁₄;

—2. object of horror, **atrociousness** Jr 20₄ (? 1QHod 5₈). †

4792 מְגוֹר

II* מְגוֹרָה, SamP.^{M88} *mēgerrī*: I גּוֹר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491g; MHeb.² vicinity; ? Pun. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 142); מְגוֹרָה, or מְגוֹרֵי מְגוֹרָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 193q), tantum pl.; מְגוֹרָה/רֵיָהֶם:

—1. **temporary abode** of גַּר, **land of domicile, sojourning**: אֶרֶץ מְגוֹרָה Gn 17₈ 28₄ 36₇ 37₁ 47₉ Ex 6₄ Ezk 20₃₈ (except here, always P); Zech 9₁₂ for מְגוֹרָה cj. מְגוֹרָה, Sept. → BH; יְמֵי מְגוֹרָה Gn 47_{9a-b}, מְגוֹרָה בֵּית מְגוֹרָה מְ Ps 119₅₄;

—2. **abode, domicile** in general Jb 18₁₉ Sir 16₈; 1QS 6:2;

—Lam 2₂₂ rd. מְגוֹרָה (III גּוֹר). †

4793 מְגוֹר

III מְגוֹרָה: IV גּוֹר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491g; Arb. *mujawwar*, *jūrat* drain, OSArb. *gwr* name of a grave (Müller 39); = מְגוֹרָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493b): **grain pit, storage room** (Dalman *Arbeit* 3:195) meaning **heart, mind** (Eg. Humbert *Sap.* 73) Ps 55₁₆, on which קָרְבָּם is a gloss. †

4794 מְגוֹרָה

*מְגוֹרָה: fem. of I מְגוֹרָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491i: מְגוֹרָה, מְגוֹרָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 193q): **object of dread, horror** Pr 10₂₄, pl. Is 66₄ Ps 34₅. †

4795 מְגוֹרָה

מְגוֹרָה: fem. of → III מְגוֹרָה; MHeb. מְגוֹרָה; **grain pit, storage room** (Dalman *Arbeit* 3:195f, 200f: *jurn matmūr* :: KKoch ZAW 79:60²⁰; perhaps “a furrow in which the seed lies embedded”) Hg 2₁₉, cj. pl. מְגוֹרָה JI 1₁₇. †

4796 מְגוֹרָה

*מְגוֹרָה: I גּוֹר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492s; JArm.^t מְגוֹרָה: pl. cs. מְגוֹרָה: **axe** 2S 12₃₁, rd. מְגוֹרָה 1C 20₃ for מְגוֹרָה (Rudolph 140). †

4797 מְגוֹל

מַגְלָל: נגל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490b; MHeb., JArm. and Syr. (also *maggaltā*) מַגְלָא, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 247a **manglā*), Arb. *minjal*, → Schulthess *Homonyme* 37f; Fraenkel 133; Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 414b: **sickle** (BRL 475; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1780; Dalman *Arbeit* 3:20f, 24) **Jr 50**₁₆ **Jl 4**₁₃. †

4798 מַגְלָה

מַגְלָה: גלל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492w; MHeb., Pehl. *mgl*? Junker *Frah.* 15:2; JArm. מַגְלָתָא, Syr. *magalltā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 238b) *magaltā* > Arb. *majalltā* Codex (Fraenkel 247); < Late Bab. *magallatu* parchment scroll (AHw. 574b): **scroll** on which to write **Jr 36**₂₋₃₂ **Ezk 29**₃₁₋₃ **Zech 5**_{1f} (Sept. δρέπαινον, Bentzen VT 1:216f) **Ps 40**₈. †

4799 מַגְמֹדָה

*מַגְמֹדָה: גמזם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491 l; מַגְמֹדָת: **totality** (Humbert *Hab.* 36f) **Hab 1**₉. †

4800 מִגֵּן

I מִגֵּן: Ug. *mgn* masc. to request gifts (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1419; Aistleitner 1513; WdO 4:308); Ph. to present, offer (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 142) in proper names for מִגֵּן (Benz *Names* 339); מִגֵּן MHeb.² JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:593) (unearned) gift; adv., for nothing, so also in Palm., CPArm. Syr. > Arb. *majjānan* without payment; Eth. and Cushitic → Leslau 29f; Akk. *magannu* gift < Sanskrit *magha-* + *nnu*, vSoden AHw. 574b; JbEOL 18:339ff).

pi: pf. מִגֵּן; impf. אֶמְגִּן, תִּמְגֵּן, יִמְגֵּן:

—1. with acc. **to hand over, surrender** Gn 14₂₀ Hos 11₈; cj. Is 64₆ וְתִמְגֵּן;

—2. with two acc., **to give as a gift** Pr 4₉. †

Der. *מִגֵּן.

4801 מִגֵּן

II מִגֵּן: Arb. *majana* to make fun of, jeer (Driver JTS 34:383f).

Der. II מִגֵּן; מִגְמֹדָה.

4802 מִגֵּן

I מִגֵּן, SamP.^{M85} with art., *amgen*: גֵּן, < **maginn* < **magnin*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492w; MHeb., 1QM 5:4-6; Ug. *mgn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:597); Ph. מִגֵּן (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 142); JArm.^{ts} מִגְמֹדָה, מִגֵּן, Syr. *mgannā* (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 122b), Arb. *mijannu*; > LBab. **maginnu*, pl. *maginata* (AHw. 576b; *Orientalia* 35:16) the shield-like head covering of the Ionians, the πέντασος; cs. מִגֵּן (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 561), מַגְמֹדָה, מִגְמֹדָה, מִגְמֹדָה 2C 23₉ (→ Rudolph 270):

—1. **shield** as a weapon, cf. **שָׁלֵט, צָנָה** (?) (BRL 456; de Vaux *Inst.* 2:54f; Yadin *War Scroll* 115ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1698): with **רִמָּח** **Ju 5**₈, made of leather, rubbed with oil **2S 1**₂₁ **Is 21**₅, with **צָנָה** **Ezk 23**₂₄ **38**₄ **Jr 46**₃ **Ps 35**₂; :: **צָנָה** **1K 10**_{16f} **2C 9**_{15f}, reddened **Nah 2**₄, carried in a case **Is 22**₆, **מִגְנֵי נְחֹשֶׁת** **1K 14**₂₇ **2C 12**₁₀, **וּמִגְנֵי קֶשֶׁת** **2C 17**₁₇, **וְחָרֶב, מִגְן** **Ps 76**₄ **1C 5**₁₈, **וְכֹבֵעַ, מִגְן** **Ezk 27**₁₀ **38**₅, **חֵץ** and **מִגְן** **2K 19**₃₂ **Is 37**₃₃, with **שָׁלַח** **2C 32**₅, cj. **וּמִגְנֹו** **Neh 4**₁₇, → **Ezk 39**₉ **Neh 4**₁₀ **2C 23**₉ **26**₁₄; with **תָּלָה** **Ezk 27**₁₀ **Song 4**₄, with **נִשָּׂא** **1C 5**₁₈ **2C 14**₇, with **הַחֲזִיק** **Ps 35**₂ **Neh 4**₁₀, with **תַּפֵּשׂ** **Jr 46**₉, with **עַל שָׁיִם** **Ezk 23**₂₄, → **2S 1**₂₁ **Jb 15**₂₆;

—2. as an **ornament**: of gold **1K 10**₁₇ **14**₂₆ **2C 9**₁₆ **12**₉, as part of the state treasure **2C 32**₂₇; as decoration on the wall **Song 4**₄; cf. **Ezk 27**₁₁ **1Macc 4**₅₇ (Gressmann *Bilder* 241);

—3. metaph. **protection**: a) of the king **Ps 84**₁₀; b) of God: **Gn 15**₁ for Abraham, **מִן אַבְרָהָם** **Sir 51**₁₂ (10) (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 1:67⁴; Kessler VT 14:494ff :: Hoftijzer *D. Verheissungen an d. Erzväter* (1956):95f), **Dt 33**₂₉ (rd. **נוֹשָׁע** victorious) **2S 22**₃₋₃₁₋₃₆ / **Ps 18**₃₋₃₁₋₃₆ **Ps 34** **7**₁₁ (rd. **עָלִי**) **28**₇ **33**₂₀ **59**₁₂ (→ Commentaries) **84**₁₂ (**שְׂמוֹשׁ וּמִגְן**) **115**₉₋₁₁ **119**₁₁₄ **144**₂ **Pr 2**₇ **30**₅; n.m. shortened form Pritchard 29:8; c) ? metaph., those in power **Ps 47**₁₀ Sept., Pesh. (Barr *Philology* 241f);

—4. **scales** of the crocodile **Jb 41**₇;

—**מִן דָּוִד** six-pointed star of David, orig. the symbol of Saturn (HLewy ArchOr. 18/3:330ff). †

4803 מִגְן

II **מִגְן**; II **מִגְן**; Arb. *mājin*: shameless, **מִן מִגְן אִישׁ** **Pr 6**₁₁ (Gemser 38, 111) **24**₃₄;

—**Hos 4**₁₈ → ***מִגְנֹן**. †

4804 מִגְן

***מִגְנֹן** or ***מִגְנֹן**: I **מִגְנֹן**: **מִגְנֵי נְחֹשֶׁת**: gift (Rudolph *Hos.* 108) **Hos 4**₁₈ gift given in reciprocation. †

4805 מִגְנָה

***מִגְנָה**: II **מִגְן**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492w; or ? Arb. *majannat* insanity → *jinn* HwbIsl. 112f: **מִגְנָה**: shamelessness, **מִגְנַת לֵב** parallel with → **תֵּאֲלָה** **Lam 3**₆₅, delusion (Rudolph 233f: Arb. *jnn* to cover). †

4806 מִגְעָרָת

מִגְעָרָת: Or. **מִגְעָרָת** **מִן** Kahle *Ost.* 197; SamP.^{M80} *māgēret*: **גַּעַר**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607d: reproach, threat **Dt 28**₂₀. †

4807 מִגְפָּה

מִגְפָּה, SamP.^{M144} *maggīfat*: **גַּפִּי**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492w; MHeb. (also wound), JArm.^g **מִגְפָּתִי**: **מִגְפָּתִי** **מִגְפָּתִי** **מִגְפָּתִי** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 597g): **plague** brought on by God **Ex 9**₁₄ **2C 21**₁₄, death **Nu 14**₃₇ **17**₁₃₋₁₅ **25**_{8f-18f} **31**₁₆ **Ezk 24**₁₆ **Ps**

106^{29f}, plague **1S 6** **Sir 48**²¹, defeat **1S 4**¹⁷ **2S 17**, **18**⁷, pestilence **2S 24**²¹⁻²⁵ **1C 21**¹⁷⁻²², gruesome disease **Zech 14**¹²⁻¹⁵⁻¹⁸. †

4808 מְנַפֵּיעַשׁ

מְנַפֵּיעַשׁ: n.m.; > Theodotion, Sept.^A Μαιαφης, Sept.^B Βαγαφης < *Μαγάφης; **Neh 10**²¹; etym. ?, ?? < מְנַבֵּישׁ **Ezr 2**³⁰. †

4809 מַגַּר

מַגַּר: ? Ph. n.m. מַגַּרְבַּעַל (Benz *Names* 339f), Syr. to fall, EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 142) and JArm.^t (^{g?}) pa. causative; Arm.lw., Wagner 150.

[qal: pt. pass. מְגַרֵי **Ezk 21**¹⁷: rd. מְגַרֵי (נגר).]

pi: pf. מְגַרְתָּהּ (Sec. μαγαρθ, ? qal, Brönno 65f): with לָ to **throw down upon Ps 89**⁴⁵, 11Q Ps^a 155⁵ (DJD 4, p. 70:5). †

Der. מְגַרְתָּהּ, מְגַרְתָּהּ; ? n.m. מְגַרֵר.

4810 מְגַרְתָּהּ

מְגַרְתָּהּ: גַּרַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492w, < *magirrat < *magrirat, MHeb. saw: **saw** for cutting stone (BRL 284; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1645) **1K 7**, **1C 20**^{3αβ}, αγ rd. בְּמַגְרֵתָּהּ (**2S 12**³¹; not for putting to death, → Rudolph *Chr.* 140). †

4811 מְגַרְוֵן

מְגַרְוֵן: n.loc., גַּרְוֵן, < *migrān “threshing-place” in Benjamin near מְגַרְמֵס; → Abel 2:387f; Simons *Geog.* §679, 1588; Seebass *ZAW* 78:161f; Donner *ZDPV* 84:48f: **1S 14**² **Is 10**²⁸. †

4812 מְגַרְעַ

*מְגַרְעַ: גַּרַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z: מְגַרְעוֹת: archt. tech. term: **niche, truncation** (in a wall) **1K 6**⁶. †

4813 מְגַרְף

*מְגַרְף: גַּרַף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb. מְגַרְפָּה, MHeb.² מַגְרַף shovel, JArm.^{tg} מְגַרְפִּיתָא, Syr. *magrūfita*, *magraftā* shovel, Arb. *mijrafāt*, PalArb. “a hoe, or mattock, for opening and closing the water channels in the fields” (Dalman *Arbeit* 2:237; Reymond 131; Sprengling *JBL* 38:138: מְגַרְפִּיתָּהּ: **shovel, spade** or **hoe JI 1**¹⁷; with מְגַרְפוֹ **Am 6**¹⁰ for מְסַרְפוֹ (WRiedel *Atl. Unters. z. Amos* (1902):25ff. †

4814 מְגַרְשׁ

II מִדְּבַר: II דבר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb. מִדְּבַרְוֹת ? expression: Song 4₃ Q מִדְּבַרְיָךְ, K מִדְּבַרְיָךְ: **mouth** as an instrument of speech (parallel with שְׂפָתַיִם, Sept., Pesh., Vulg. Speech, KBL; → Rudolph).

4818 מִדַּד

מִדַּד: MHeb.; ? Ug. *mdm* designation of a profession, “surveyor” (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1427; Aistleitner 1517; Gray ZAW 64:50f; *Legacy*² 214), Pun. מִדַּד (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 142), Syr. to pursue (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 374b), Arb. and Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 141a; Leslau 30) to stretch, extend, OSArb. (Conti 175) and Akk. *madādu* to measure, Amor. *yamud* in personal names (Huffmon 229); Palache 43.

qal: pf. מִדַּדְתִּי, מִדַּדְתָּם, מִדַּדְתִּי, מִדַּדְתֶּם impf. וַיִּמְדַּד, וַיִּמְדַּדְתָּ, וַיִּמְדַּדְתֶּם; inf. (לְ)מִדַּד:

—1. to **measure** a distance, an expanse Nu 35₅ Dt 21₂ Ezk 40_{5-47:18} (33 times) Zech 2₆;

—2. to measure out grain Ru 3₁₅; with בָּ, with Ex 16₁₈ Is 40₁₂; מִן פְּעֻלָּה to deal out wages (→ Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 5:7, p. 184) Is 65₇. †

nif: impf. וַיִּמְדַּדְתֶּם, וַיִּמְדַּדְתִּי: to **be measured** Jr 31₃₇ 33₂₂ Hos 2₁, cj. Mi 2₄ וַיִּמְדַּדְתִּי. †

pi: impf. וַיִּמְדַּדְתֶּם, וַיִּמְדַּדְתִּי: to **measure off** 2S 8₂, to **measure out** Ps 60₈ 108₈;

—Jb 7₄ rd. וַיִּמְדַּדְתִּי alt. וַיִּמְדַּדְתִּי (→ וַיִּי 2e). †

[po: impf. וַיִּמְדַּדְתֶּם Hab 3₆: → מִדַּד pol. †]

hitpo: impf. וַיִּתְמַדְד: with עַל to **stretch oneself out** over 1K 17₂₁, → 2K 4₃₄: the συνανάχρωσις (Weinreich ARw. 32:246ff). †

Der. I מִדָּה, מִמְדַּד, *מִדַּד.

4819 מִדָּה

I מִדָּה: מִדַּד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 454c; Ph. measurement, לְכַמֵּדֵת appropriate, EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 143); MHeb., JArm.¹⁹ מִדָּתָא; Arb. *madd*, OSArb. (Conti 175a) *mdd* measurement for grain, Arb. *muddat* OSArb. *mdt* span of time:

—1. **measured length** :: מְשׁוּרָה 1C 23₂₉, מִדָּה אַחַת, a type of measure Ex 26₂₋₈ 36₉₋₁₅ 1K 6₂₅ 7₃₇ Ezk 40₁₀ 46₂₂, בְּמִדָּה according to measurement, in length Jos 3₄ 2C 3₃, קִנְיָה הַמִּדָּה, Jr 31₃₉, מִדָּה חֶבְלִי Zech 2₅, קִנְיָה הַמִּדָּה Ezk 40₃₋₅ 42₁₆₋₁₉, תִּפְּן בְּמִדָּה to limit by measuring Jb 28₂₅, הַשְּׁעַר מִדָּת הַשְּׁעַר Ezk 40_{21f}; adv. acc. (Gesenius-K. §118q) מִדָּה in length Ezk 48₃₀₋₃₃; מִדָּת יָמַי Ps 39₅, הַמְּזִיבֶת מִדָּת Ezk 43₁₃, → Zimmerli, :: Galling in Fohrer 237f: מוֹסְדוֹת;

—2. **measure**: הַרְאֵשׁוֹנָה בְּמִן מוֹסְדוֹת the earlier measure 2C 3₃ (Rudolph 202; Aharoni BA 31:24);

—3. **measurement:** בְּמִדָּה in measurement Lv 19₃₅; מִדָּה שְׁנִיית, a second section Neh 3₁₁₋₁₉₋₂₁₋₂₄₋₂₇₋₃₀;
 פְּלֵה מִדָּה according to these measurements Ezk 40_{24-28f-32f-35}; הַמִּדָּה הַזֹּאת 45₃; כְּלֵה מִדָּה 42₁₅;
 מִדָּוֹת 48₁₆; מִדָּוֹת גְּזִית according to the measurement of the ashlar blocks 1K 7₉₋₁₁; Ezk 41₁₇ מִדָּוֹת gloss
 ? → Zimmerli 1045; במרה parallel with על קו 1QH 1:29/28; → I קו;

—4. as a qualitative genitive (Gesenius-K. §128s, t), postpositional: of unusual measure, stature, **large, tall**
 מִדָּה אִישׁ 1C 11₂₃ 20₆, cj. 2S 21₂₀ and 23₂₁, מִדָּה אֲנָשִׁי Is 45₁₄, מִדָּה אֲנָשִׁי Nu 13₃₂; בֵּית מִדָּה a
 spacious house Jr 22₁₄; מִדָּתוֹ Ps 133₂ → *מִר. †

4820 מִדָּה

II *מִדָּה: < Akk. *ma(n)dattu*; EgArm. מנדה (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 158), → BArm., JArm. מִדָּתָא (Mdrā
 GnAp 21:26) and מִנְדָּה, Syr. *maddatā*; Arm.lw. Wagner 151, Altheim-S. JbWg. 1967:311f: מִדָּת: **tribute, tax**
payment, מִדָּת הַפְּלֶדֶךְ Neh 5₄. †

4821 מִדָּה־בָּה

[מִדָּה־בָּה: Is 14₄ and 1QH 3, 25:12, 18: דַּהַב (Arb. *dahab*): rd. with 1 MS and 1QIs^a (cf. Sept., Symm.,
 Theodotion) מִדָּה־בָּה; → Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 197 (:: Orlinsky VT 7:202f). †]

4822 מָדוּ

*מָדוּ, or I מִדָּוָה: מדה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 576g, 584a), interchanging with מִדָּר: by-form of מָדוּ: **robe**
 2S 10₄ 1C 19₄. †

4823 מִדָּוָה

*מִדָּוָה, = II, SamP.^{M89} (Ben-H. 3:107) *mād(uw)wi*: דוה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n); Ug. *mdw*; MHeb.² menstrual
 flow of blood; JArm.¹ מִדָּוָה: cs. מִדָּוָה, pl. מִדָּוָי: **sickness** Dt 7₁₅ 28₆₀. †

4824 מִדָּוָה־חַיִּים

מִדָּוָה־חַיִּים: נדח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 494g; tantum pl.: **transgression** (Sept., Vulg.; alt. with Pesh. delusion, → Driver
 WdO 1:409²²) Lam 2₁₄. †

4825 מָדוּן

I מָדוּן: דין, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 494g: pl. *מָדוּנִים: K Pr 18₁₉ 21₁₉ 23₂₉ 25₂₄ 26₂₁ 27₁₅, Q מָדוּנִים (18₁₈ 21₉ K and Q
 !), → II מָדוּן and I מָדוּן, Seeligmann *Fschr. Baumgartner* 256: **strife, quarreling, scolding** Pr 17₁₄, וּמָדוּן
 רִיב Hab 1₃, גִּרָה Pr 15₁₈ 28₂₅ 29₂₂, with שְׁלַח to instigate 16₂₈, אָצַף to leave off, recede 22₁₀, with שְׁתַּק
 26₂₀; מָדוּן אִישׁ Jr 15₁₀ Pr 22₁₀ quarrelsome; pl. quarrels Pr 18₁₉ 21₁₉ 23₂₉ 25₂₄ 26₂₁ 27₁₅, with שְׁלַח 6₁₄₋₁₉,
 with עָדַד to plot, contrive 10₁₂;

—2S 21₂₀ (K ?) rd. מְדָה (Tg. and 1C 20₆); Ps 80₇ rd. מְנוֹר. †

4826 מְדוֹן

II מְדוֹן: n.l.; דָּיִן, → I, “place of judgement”; Canaanite royal residence in Upper Galilee; the same name occurs in *Kh. Madīn (Madyan)*, 500 m. south of *Qarn Ḥaṭṭīn*, ? *Eg. Mtn* (Abel 2:372; Noth 67; Simons *Geog.* §499): Jos 11₁ 12₉. †

4827 מְדוּעַ

מְדוּעַ: (70 times) and מְדַעַ Ezk 18₁₉: < מְדַעַּיְדוּעַ particle, (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 2:476; Jepsen *Fschr. Rost* 106ff) > on what account?, why? (cf. לְמַעַה Gn 26₂₇ 40₇ Sir 37₃; reproachful Ex 18₁₄ Ju 11₇; לֹא מְדַעַ Ex 3₃ (indirect question) and מְדַעַ 2K 12₈ why not?, מְדַעַ or why? Jb 21₄.)

4828 מְדוּרָה

מְדוּרָה: דוּר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491i; MHeb., JArm.^b מְדוּרָתָא; JArm.^t מְדוּרָה ?; מְדוּרָתָה pile of wood (in a circular heap) Is 30₃₃ Ezk 24₉. †

4829 מְדַחָה

מְדַחָה, or. מְדַחָה מְדַחָה (Kahle *Text* 70): דַּחָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n: calamity Pr 26₂₈. †

4830 מְדַחָפָה

*מְדַחָפָה: דַּחָף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492s: מְדַחָפּוֹת: blow, לְמַדַּחָפּוֹת blow upon blow Ps 140₁₂. †

4831 מְדַי

מְדַי, מְדַי, SamP.^{M130} *mādi*:

—1. (n.m.) eponymous hero of 3, son of יִפְתָּח, Gn 10₂ 1C 1₅;

—2. n.top. Media, Hölscher *Erdk.* 20; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 239a; ArAW2:119d): mountainous territory of Media, עַרְי מְדַיפָת, 2K 17₆ 18₁₁, cj. 1C 5₂₆ (Rudolph);

—3. n.pop. Mede: OPers. cun. *Māda* (VAB 3:150; Brandenstein-M. *Handbuch* §1), Akk. *Madaia* (Herzfeld 46; vSoden *Gramm.* §56p), מְדַי also BArm. Syr.; *ay* is an Arm. ending; OSArb. *mdy* (Müller 101); AChristensen <swe>Kulturgesch. d. Alten Orients 3:1² (1957); FWKönig *Älteste Gesch. d. Meder* AO 33:3/4, (1934); GCCameron *History of Early Iran* (1936); Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1180: Is 13₁₇ 21₂, מְדַי מְדַי Jr 25₂₅ 51₁₁₋₂₈, מְדַי זָרַע מְדַי Da 9₁, מְדַי זָרַע מְדַי Est 1_{3-14-18f}, מְדַי זָרַע מְדַי Est 10₂ Da 8₂₀; → מְדַי. †

4832 מְדַי

מְדַי: gntl. of מְדַי; MHeb. מְדַי: Da 11₁ (הַמְדַי), = BArm. מְדַי Da 6₁. †

Seleucid administrations (Altheim-Stiehl, *Palaeologia* 3:48); הַמְּדִינֹת **Est** 2₁₈ 9₄, הַמְּדִינָה וְהַמְּדִינֹת each individual province **1**₂₂ **3**₁₂₋₁₄ **4**₃ **8**₉₋₁₃ **9**₂₈ **Est** 8₁₇; הַמְּדִינָה וְהַמְּדִינֹת הַבְּנֵי הַמְּעִלָּם הַמְּדִינָה וְהַמְּדִינֹת **Da** 8₂; הַמְּדִינָה וְהַמְּדִינֹת the inhabitants of a province **Ezr** 2₁ **Neh** 7₆; הַמְּדִינָה וְהַמְּדִינֹת הַבְּנֵי הַמְּדִינָה the chiefs of a province **Neh** 11₃;

—**Ezk** 19₈ ? rd. מְצֻדָּוֹת nets :: Zimmerli 418: גֹּיִם obj.; **Da** 11₂₄ מְשֻׁמְנֵי מְגֹרִים usu. “the best parts of the province” :: “the fattest (meaning richest) part of the province” (Montgomery 452f). †

4838 מְדִינָה

מְדִינָה: gntl. of II מְדִינָה; fem. מְדִינָה, מְדִינָה: **Nu** 10₂₉ 25_{6-14f}, pl. **Gn** 37₂₈ **Nu** 25₁₇ 31₂, cj. **Gn** 37₃₆ for מְדִינָה. †

4839 מְדִינָה

מְדִינָה: מְדִינָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 589d; MHeb., JArm.^{tg} מְדִינָה, Syr. *mdāktā* (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 375a: מְדִינָה !) Arb. *middak* pestle, ramrod; cf. Akk. *madakku* from *dakāku* (Zimmern 36; AHw. 151b, 571b): mortar (cf. מְדִינָה; BRL 387; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1239) **Nu** 11₈. †

4840 מְדִינָה

מְדִינָה: **Jr** 48₂; מְדִינָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r, → II מְדִינָה; correct n.loc. unknown, Abel 2:372; Simons *Geog.* §1261 (? rd. מְדִינָה); ? more likely a defamatory pun on מְדִינָה (cf. מְדִינָה **Is** 15₉ !) Rudolph Jr 482, vZyl 80 :: Kuschke *Fschr. Rudolph* 185. †

4841 מְדִינָה

I מְדִינָה: מְדִינָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492s; dung-heap **Is** 25₁₀; → II. †

4842 מְדִינָה

II מְדִינָה: n.loc.; → I, מְדִינָה and מְדִינָה; N1 of Jerusalem, location disputed, Abel 2:372; Simons *Geog.* §1588, 11: **Is** 10₃₁. †

4843 מְדִינָה

מְדִינָה: n.loc., מְדִינָה/מְדִינָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c:

—1. Sept. ^AΒεδεβηνα in the Negev N1 of Beersheba *Kh. Umm Dēmne*, Abel 2:372; Simons *Geog.* §317, 30; Noth *Jos.* 93; **Jos** 15₃₁;

—2. Sept. Μαδεβηνα; n.m. (tribe ?), descendant of Caleb: **1C** 2₄₉, = 1. (Rudolph 21). †

4844 מְדִינָה

I מְדוֹן, SamP. ^{Ben-H. 3:175} *maddan*, ^{M130} *madyan*, Sept. Μαδαίμ, Μαδαν, Μαδιαν: n.(m.) pop.: son of Abraham and קַטְרֵה, brother of מְדוֹן: Arabian tribe: **Gn 25**₂ and **1C 1**₃₂; ? = → מְדוֹן, → Montgomery *Arabia* 43f; Simons *Geog.* §377. †

4845 מְדוֹן

II *מְדוֹן: רֵין, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491h; dial. Arm. = → I מְדוֹן, Arm.lw. Wagner pl. מְדוֹנִים **Pr 6**₁₉, **K 6**₁₄ (1QHod 523.35) → I מְדוֹן and I מְדוֹן: **controversy, controversies**, (tantum pl. ?) **Pr 6**₁₄₋₁₉;

—**Gn 37**₃₆ → מְדוֹנֵי. †

4846 מְדַע

מְדַע: ידע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490b; MHeb.; JArm.[†], CPArm. and Syr. מְדַעַ; EgArm. מְדַע (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 158) → BArm. מְדַעַ; JArm. also מְדַע, CPArm. Syr.; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 247a) *manda*; Arm.lw., Wagner 153: מְדַעַ:

—1. **understanding** **Da 1**₄₋₁₇ **2C 1**₁₀₋₁₂ **Sir 3**₁₃ **13**₈;

—2. מְדַעַ parallel with מְשַׁכְּבַךְ **Qoh 10**₂₀, Sept. (συνείδησις :: conscience **Sap 17**₁₀ and TWNT 7:906ff) Vulg., Pesh. consciousness, **thought** Hertzberg 197f; rd. מְדַעַ **lodging for the night, rest** Galling; Zimmerli ATD. †

4847 מְדַע

מְדַע: **Pr 7**₄ and מְדַע **Ru 2**₁ Q (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 539b; K מְדַע, Rudolph 46): ידע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490d; Ug. *mūdū* PRU 3:234; companion, Gordon *Textbook* §19:1080; Akk. *mūdū* (Goetze *Eshnunna* 110f; AHw. 666b, 2f): relationship > (distant) **relative** → מְדַעַ. †

4848 מְדַעַת

*מְדַעַת: formal fem. of מְדַע, cf. קְהֵלַת; MHeb.²: מְדַעַתָּנוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252m, 614): (distant) **relative** **Ru 3**₂. †

4849 מְדַקְרָה

*מְדַקְרָה or מְדַקְרָה: דַּקַּר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492s, 490a: pl. cs. מְדַקְרָה: **stab, wound** (by a sword) **Pr 12**₁₈. †

4850 מְדַרְגָּה

מְדַרְגָּה: דַּרְג, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492s; MHeb.² step, terraces; EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 60), JArm. Syr. מְדַרְגָּה and Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 109a) *da/irgā* step, Arb. *darajat* stairway, *madrajat* (mountain) track: מְדַרְגָּה: **foothold in the rock, mountain thoroughfare** (Schwarzenbach 26ff; Zimmerli 928) cf. the κλιμαξ *Tupíων* (→ Buhl *Geogr. d. alten Pal.* (1896):109) **Ezk 38**₂₀ **Song 2**₁₄ (parallel with סִלְעַ). †

—4. elliptical: מַה־לָּךְ what do you have? **Ju 1**₁₄; with כִּי כִּי לָעַם מַה־ לָּעַם what is the matter with the people that ...? **1S 11**₅; without מַה־לָּכֶם תִּדְרָכֶם כִּי what is the matter with you that you are crushing (my people)? **Is 3**₁₅; with לִּ inf. לְסַפֵּר מַה־לָּךְ לְסַפֵּר what right have you to recite? **Ps 50**₁₆, with pt.: מַה־לָּךְ נִרְדָּם what are you doing sleeping? **Jon 1**₆; expressions: מַה־לִּי וְלָךְ what have I to do with you? **Ju 11**₁₂ **1K 17**₁₈, → **Mark 5**₇, **1**₂₄ **John 2**₄ (Lande 99); מַה־לָּךְ וְלִשְׁלוֹם what does it matter to you if it is for peace? **2K 9**₁₈; with אֵת : מַה־לְתַבֵּן אֶת־הַבָּר what has the straw to do with the wheat? **Jr 23**₂₈; with שׁ שׁ הִיָּה מַה הִיָּה שׁ שׁ how is it that ...? **Qoh 7**₁₀;

—5. after a word of enquiry, examination, inspection or communication etc. > which, that: מַה הַמָּה **Jr 7**₁₇; מַה־פֶּטוּב מִה־פֶּטוּב **Mi 6**₈, with more specific reference: מַה רָאִיתָם עֲשִׂיתִי what you have seen me do **Ju 9**₄₈;

—6. in negative expressions: מַה ... לֹא **Gn 39**₈ **2S 18**₂₉ and מַה בַּל־יָדְעָה מַה “she does not know what” = nothing at all (alt. cj. כִּלְמָה Sept.) **Pr 9**₁₃;

—7. as a correlative (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §155a): (that) which: מַה־שֶּׁהָיָה what has been, and שֶׁנַּעֲשָׂה וּמַה and what is done **Qoh 1**₉, בְּמַה שֶׁיְהִיָּה of what will be **Qoh 3**₂₂;

—8. as indefinite pron. (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §24a, 143d): מַה וְרָאִיתִי and when I learn whatever... **1S 19**₃, מַה וְיִהְיֶה and whatever will happen **2S 18**_{22f} (Kuhr 49), מַה וְרָאִיתִי if I discover anything **1S 19**₃, מַה־יִרְאֵנִי מַה מַה־יִרְאֵנִי whatsoever he shows me **Nu 23**₃; מַה יַעֲבֹר עָלַי let whatever may befall me **Jb 13**₁₃ (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §55c¹).

—B. adv. what > how : מַה : מַה־נִּעְבַּד אֶת־יְיָ עָלַי מַה (alt. with what) **Ex 10**₂₆, מַה־נִּזְרָא **Gn 28**₁₇; מַה־פֶּטוּב **Nu 24**₅; how very much, מַה־אֶהֱבֵתִי **Ps 119**₉₇; מַה אִמְנֹךְ לְבִיאָה what a lioness was your mother! **Ezk 19**₂; ironically **Jb 26**₂, plaintively **Ezk 19**₂; מַה־זֶּה but how? **Gn 27**₂₀; why? **Gn 3**₁₃ **12**₁₈ **26**₁₀ **Ex 14**₁₅ **Ps 42**₆₋₁₂ **43**₅ **52**₃ **Jb 7**₂₁; מַה־זֶּה why then? **Ju 18**₂₄ **1K 21**₅ **2K 1**₅.

—C. “what” may also carry the sense of negation (→ Arb. *mā*, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §52bδ, 55c; ? also semantically, BHartmann ZDMG 110:229ff :: Labuschagne 16); מַה אֶתְבוֹנֵן עַל־בְּתוּלָה “how could I look at a girl?”, meaning “I have not looked ...” **Jb 31**₁, מַה־יִצְדַּק 9₂ and מַה־מִּנִּי יִהְיֶה לָךְ “how will it go from me?” **16**₆ (Vulg.: *non*); מַה־נִּשְׁתָּה we have nothing to drink (parallel with לֹא) **Ex 15**₂₄, מַה־לָּנוּ חֵלֶק we have no part **1K 12**₁₆; מַה־תִּעִירוּ do not wake up! **Song 8**₄; **Qoh 6**₈ → יוֹתֵר 3a.

—D. with prep.:

—1. בְּמַה with what? **Mi 6**₆, = בְּמַה **Ex 22**₂₆; by what means? **Gn 15**₈, wherein? **Ju 16**₅, wherefore? **Is 2**₂₂, why? **2C 7**₂₁, how? **1S 6**₂;

—2. כַּמָּה (MHeb. כַּמָּה; JArm. כַּמָּה, Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 17b, 218a) *kmā* and *'akmā*) **Zech 2**₆ **Jb 13**₂₃ **21**₁₇ and כַּמָּה **2C 18**₁₅ how much? אַרְכָּה כַּמָּה רָחֲבָה וְרָחֲבָה what is its length and what is its breadth? **Zech 2**₆; how many? **Gn 47**₈, how few? **2S 19**₃₅, how often? **Ps 78**₄₀ **Jb 21**₁₇; עַד־כַּמָּה פְּעָמִים how many times? **1K 22**₁₆, זֶה כַּמָּה שָׁנִים how many years is it now? **Zech 7**₃;

—3. לָמָּהּ 4 times and לָמָּהּ **Jb 7**₂₀, לָמָּהּ **1S 1**₈ and לָמָּהּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 639a, b; Sec. λαμα, Brönno 224f); a) cf. מִדּוּעַ Jepsen *Fschr. Rost* 106ff; to what end? > why? **Gn 12**₁₈ **1S 1**₈ **Jb 7**₂₀ and elsewhere; accusingly **Gn 44**₄ **1S 26**₁₅ (Boecker 42f); לָמָּהּ הִירָדַעַתָּ לָמָּהּ **Da 10**₂₀; defensively לָמָּהּ אֲשַׁכַּל לָמָּהּ why should I? **Gn 27**₄₅; לָמָּהּ זֶה why not? **Gn 18**₁₃ **2S 22**₂₂ (ins. חִיָּה Pesh.); לָמָּהּ לִי what is it to me? **Jb 30**₂; b) > conj. that / so as not to (→ BArm. מָה 3b, = Heb. מָה) **Qoh 5**₅ **7**_{16f}, otherwise **1S 19**_{17b} **Neh 6**₃; לָמָּהּ אֲשֶׁר **Da 1**₁₀ and שֶׁלֹּמָה **Song 1**₇ that not, lest (= JArm. דִּלְמָא, BArm. דִּילְמָה, Syr. *dalmā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 341b עֵדִילמָא);

—**Pr 22**₂₇ dl. לָמָּהּ (: Gemser 113); **1C 15**₁₃ לְמַבְרָא שׁוֹנָה rd. לְמַבְרָא שׁוֹנָה (לְ + מן → Rudolph);

—4. עַד־מָה **Nu 24**₂₂ **Ps 74**₉ and עַד־מָה **Ps 4**₃ how long now?;

—5. מָה עַל on what account? **Is 1**₅; why? **Nu 22**₃₂;

—**1S 14**₃₈ rd. בְּמִי; **21**₄ rd. יֵשׁ אִם; **Jr 23**_{33b} rd. הַמֶּשָׂא אֵתָם; **Ps 89**₄₈ rd. הַשּׁוֹא עוֹלָם; **Jb 13**₁₄ and **Pr 16**₁₆ dl.

Der. מִתְלָאָה, מִדּוּעַ.

4855 מַהַה

מַהַה: Arb. *mahah* slow, ambling pace.

hitpalp. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 283v): pf. הִתְמַהֵּמְהֵתִי, הִתְמַהֵּמְהוּ, הִתְמַהֵּמְהֵנוּ, impf. יִתְמַהֵּמְהוּ/מָה; inf.

לְהִתְמַהֵּמְהוּ (Bergsträsser 2:118b), הִתְמַהֵּמְהוּ; pt. מִתְמַהֵּמְהוּ: **hesitate, tarry, delay Gn 19**₁₆ **43**₁₀ **Ex 12**₃₉ **Ju 3**₂₆ **19**₈ **2S 15**₂₈ **Hab 2**₃ **Ps 119**₆₀ **Sir 14**₁₂;

—**Is 29**₉ rd. הִתְמַהֵּרוּ (: hitp. תְּמַהֵּרוּ). †

4856 מַהוּמָה

מַהוּמָה: הוּם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493b; MHeb.; JArm. מַהוּמָתָ: מַהוּמָת, מַהוּמָת, **dismay, consternation, panic** (vRad JSS 4:101¹) **Dt 7**₂₃ **28**₂₀ **1S 5**₉ **14**₂₀ **Is 22**₅ **Ezk 7**₇ **22**₅ **Pr 15**₁₆; pl. **Am 3**₉ **2C 15**₅ רַבּוֹת מְנִי (1QHod 3:25 מַהוּמָת, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 506 and רב 7); מַהוּמָת מַהוּמָת fatal dismay **1S 5**₁₁; מַהוּמָת מַהוּמָת brought on by Yahweh **Zech 14**₁₃. †

4857 מַהוּמָן

מַהוּמָן: Persian n.m.; pronounced **Vahuman* (first *m* = *w*, Akk. Elam.) = *Vohumano*; NBab. *Uhumana*?, Bab. Exp. 10, p. 66; Duchesne-G. 106: Persian courtier **Est 1**₁₀. †

4858 מַהִיטְבָּאֵל

מַהִיטְבָּאֵל, SamP.^{M105} *mētābel*, Ben-H.^{3:175a} *mī-*: Arm. proper name, Arm.lw. Wagner 154; אֵל + יטב pt. haf. (Noth 31, 153):

—1. n.m. **Neh 6**₁₀ an Israelite;

—2. n.f. (Noth 62; Stamm *Frauenamen* 314) wife of the king of Edom → **גַּדְרָרָר** **Gn 36**₃₉ **1C 1**₅₀. †

4859 מְהִיר

מְהִיר: I מְהִיר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; MHeb.² מְהִירוֹת haste; Ug. *mhr* vassal (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1441; Aistleitner 1532; Aistleitner 1533; ? quickly, Driver *Myths* 159b) n.m. *ilmhr* (Gröndahl 156); Ph., in n.m. מְהִירָבֶעַל *Maharbal* and בְּעַל־מְהִיר (Harris *Gramm.* 116; Friedrich §75b, 96b; alt. vb. מְהִיר); Canaanite in Eg. *mhr* (Gressmann ZAW 62:294f; Schulman ZÄS 93:123ff; Ullendorff VT 6:195); EgArm. מְהִיר (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 144), Syr. *mhīr*, Arb. *māhīr* able, skilful; OSArb. *mhr* craftsman (? Müller ZAW 75:311); Eth. *mehūr* experienced, learned (Dillmann 142f; Leslau 30): מְהִיר: **skilful, experienced** (Barr *Philology* 295) מְהִיר בְּתוֹרַת מוֹשֶׁה, אִישׁ מְהִיר סֵפֶר חֲכִים וּמְהִיר (*Aḥiqar* 1) אִישׁ מְהִיר Pr 22₂₉, מְהִיר סֵפֶר מְהִיר Pr 45₂ (Ezra !, Schaeder *Esr.* 40; Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 67), מְהִיר צַדִּיק, **zealous for what is right** Is 16₅. †

4860 מְהַל

מְהַל: MHeb. and JArm.^b to cut (= מוֹל, Arm., Arm.lw. cf. Wagner 107); JArm.^g af. to dilute wine with water, MHeb. מְהַלֵּל broth with oil (Löw 1:137f), Arb. *muhl* fruit-juice, *mahl* = liquid asphalt.

qal: pt. pass. מְהוּלֵּל diluted (with the addition of water), **watered down**, סָבָא Is 1₂₂. †

4861 מְהַלֵּךְ

מְהַלֵּךְ: הַלֵּךְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z: MHeb., JArm. CPArm. way, journey; Akk. *mālaku* approach, access road, march: מְהַלֵּכֵי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 208r, Bomberg **מְהַלֵּכִים** **Zech 3**₇ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 557h, see below):

—1 **passage Ezk 42**₄, **processional way Is 35**₈ (cj. for **לְמוֹ הַלֵּךְ**, Driver ATO 126, → WAndrae <swe>Alte Feststrassen im Nahen Osten (1941):

—2. **stretch of road Jon 3**_{3f};

—3. **journey Neh 2**₆;

—**Zech 3**₇ **מְהַלֵּכִים** < **מְהַלֵּכִים** (cf. **Da 3**₂₅ **4**₃₄); → **מְהַלֵּךְ**. †

4862 מְהַלֵּל

*מְהַלֵּל: III הַלֵּל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491k: מְהַלֵּלוֹ: praise, recognition by others, **reputation** (→ Gemser) **Pr 27**₂₁. †

4863 מְהַלֵּלֵאל

מְהַלֵּל, SamP.^{M34} *mallelel*, Sept. Μαλλελελ: n.m.; אֵל + מְהַלֵּל “the praise of God” (KBL), or מְהַלֵּל “God is shining” (Noth 31, 169, I הלל):

—1. Gn 5₁₂₋₁₇ P (= מְהוֹרֵאֵל 4₁₈J, → KBudde *Bibl. Urgesch.* (1883):101) 1C 1₂;

—2. Neh 11₄. †

4864 מְהַלְמוֹת

מְהַלְמוֹת: הַלֵּם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 494g: **blows, beatings** Pr 18₆ 19₂₉. †

4865 מְהֵם

[מְהֵם Ezk 8₆; rd. Q הַמְהָה].

4866 מְהַמֵּר

*מְהַמֵּר: הַמֵּר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493e; MHeb. makeshift grave (Liebermann *Tosefta Ki-Fshutah* 5:1234-5); Sir 12₁₆ מְהַמְרוֹת pit (metaph.), JArm.¹ מְהַמְרִין (so also Tg., Symm., Jerome, Kimchi) Ug. *mhmrt* chasm, abyss, parallel with *npš*; *hmry* name of the city of Mot, the city of death (Gordon *Textbook* §19:779; Aistleitner 847; *WbMy.* 1:300f; UOldenburg *The Conflict between El and Baal in Canaanite Religion* (1969):36⁷); 1; OSArb. *hmr* (Conti 132b) downpour; Arb. *hamrat* shower of rain: מְהַמְרוֹת: **bottomless pit** Ps 140₁₁ (:: Delekat VT 14:25f). †

4867 מְהַפְּכָה

מְהַפְּכָה, SamP.^{M50} *mifkat*: הַפֵּן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492s; inf. Beer-M. §65, 1a; JArm.¹ (מְ)הַפִּיכְתָּא ?, Akk. *abiktu* (AHw. 6a) defeat: מְהַפְּכָת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 597g; 1QIs^a 1₇ 13₁₉ מְהַפְּכָת, cf. אַפֵּךְ Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 189): **overthrow** אַפֵּךְ אֶת־סֹדֶם וְאֵת עַם אַפֵּךְ as when God overthrew Sodom Is 13₁₉ Jr 50₄₀ Am 4₁₁ (→ Baumgärtel 52, 55ff); > סֹדֶם כְּמְהַפְּכָת as when Sodom was overthrown Dt 29₂₂ Is 1₇ (rd. סֹדֶם) Jr 49₁₈. †

4868 מְהַפְּכָת

מְהַפְּכָת: הַפֵּךְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607e, ? hif. pt. fem.: מְהַפְּכָת: **stocks** or **block**, for the confinement of prisoners (HFehr *D. Recht im Bild* (1923):110; fig. 139, 143) Jr 20_{2f} 29₂₆; הַמְ' מְהַפְּכָת 2C 16₁₀ stockade; נָתַן with עַל or אֶל Jr 20₂ 29₂₆ to put in the stocks. †

4869 מְהַקְצָעוֹת

מְהַקְצָעוֹת: Ezk 46₂₂: קִצְעַע, pt. hof. > subst. questionable because of the pointing (Ginsburg 332f; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 79): **corner rooms** (? , Zimmerli 1181; מְקִצְעֵי). †

4870 מְהַר

I מָהַר: MHeb. pi. to hasten, Eg. *mhr* to be violent (Erman-G. 2:116ff), Syr. (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 376) and Eth., Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 105f) to teach; Arb. to be skilful, experienced; Palache 43f; Ullendorff VT 6:195; *Eth. Bib.* 129: to be skilful, Vogt *Biblica* 47:7ff.

pi: pf. מָהַר, מָהַרְתָּ, מָהַרְתָּ, מָהַרוּ (Or. מָהַרוּ); impf. יִמְהַר, יִמְהַרוּ, וַתִּמְהַרְנָה; impv. מָהַר, מָהַרְהוּ, מָהַרוּ; inf. מָהַר; pt. מִמְהַר > מָהַר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 217d :: Bergsträsser 2:96^f) Is 8^{1,3} Zeph 1¹⁴, מִמְהַרְרוֹת:

—1. to **hasten** somewhere (cf. בָּהֵל Arm.lw.) Gn 18^{6a} 43³⁰ Nah 2⁶ Zeph 1¹⁴ Pr 7²³, cj. Is 49¹⁷ בְּנִיךְ מָהַרוּ בְּנִיךְ מִהַרְסֵיךְ your builders hasten more than your destroyers (→ הרס pi.);

—2. often only an auxiliary verb before another finite verb, with adverbial sense, **hastily**: וַתִּמְהַר וַתּוֹרֵד she hastily took down Gn 24¹⁸⁻²⁰⁻⁴⁶ 44¹¹ 45⁹⁻¹³ Ex 34⁸ Jos 4¹⁰ 8¹⁴⁻¹⁹ Ju 13¹⁰ 1S 4¹⁴ 17⁴⁸ 25¹⁸⁻²³⁻³⁴ 28²⁰⁻²⁴ 2S 19¹⁷ 1K 20³³⁻⁴¹ Is 5¹⁹ Jr 9¹⁷ Ps 102³ 106¹³;

—3. similiary with impv. before impf., adverb hastily: מָהַר הַפְּלֵט save yourself immediately! Gn 19²², Ju 9⁴⁸ Est 6¹⁰, cj. Ps 11¹ (כִּי מָהַר הַפְּלֵט) (נִוְדִי מָהַרִי כִּי מָהַר הַפְּלֵט) Ps 69¹⁸ 102³ 143⁷; with וְ מָהַר וּלְכָה: 1S 23²⁷;

—4. with acc. to **fetch quickly**: someone 1K 22⁹ / 2C 18⁸, something Gn 18^{6b} Est 5⁵;

—5. to **hasten** a) לְדַבֵּר in the task 2C 24^{5a}, abs. 5^b; b) with inf. מָהַרְתָּמֵן: בּוֹא why have you hurried so much? Ex 2¹⁸ Is 51¹⁴ 59⁷ Qoh 5¹; with לְ with inf. Gn 18⁷ 27²⁰ 41³² Ex 10¹⁶ 12³³ 2S 15¹⁴ Is 32⁴ 51¹⁴ 59⁷ Qoh 5¹;

—6. inf. מָהַר **adv.** hastily (Solá-Solé 89): סָרוּ מָהַר Ex 32⁸, Dt 4²⁶ 7⁴⁻²² 9^{3-12a-b-16} 28²⁰ Jos 2⁵ Ju 2¹⁷⁻²³ Ps 79⁸ Pr 25⁸ (rd. תִּצֵּא and לָרֵב); מָהַר מָאֵד Zeph 1¹⁴;

—7. misc.: לְמָהַר hastily Ex 12³³, like gazelles for their speed 1C 12⁹ (→ לְ 1f); לְמָהַר שָׁלַל parallel with חָשׁ בַּז Is 8¹, v.3 and for impv. (Sept., Tg., Vulg.) rd. חָשׁ: “speedy spoil, hasty prey” (Luther; Vogt *Biblica* 47:10ff); alt. with חָשׁ pt., equivalent to מִמְהַר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 217d); Eg. impv. > sbst., Humbert ZAW 50:90f; Morenz ThLZ (1949):699; Bab. *Humuṭ-tabal* “take away quickly”, the name of the ferryman in the underworld (RLA 2:111b); ? לְ of inscriptions, כָּתַב עָלָיו לְיְהוּדָה write on it “Judah” Ezk 37¹⁶ Gesenius-K. §119u :: alt. dat. possessive לְ 10, Galling ZDPV 56:213²; Zimmerli 904;

—1S 9¹² לְפָנֶיךָ מָהַר rd. לְפָנֶיכֶם הָרָאָה → Textus 1:124f.

nif: pf. נִמְהַרְתָּ; pt. נִמְהַר, נִמְהַרִים, נִמְהַרִי: to **act rashly, hastily** Jb 5¹³; pt. rash Is 32⁴, impetuous Hab 1⁶, with לָב in panic Is 35⁴. †

Der. מָהַרְהוּ, מָהַרִי; n.m. מָהַרִי.

4871 מָהַר

II מָהַר: denom. of מוֹהַר; Arb. *mahura* to give a dowry.

qal: impf. **יְמַהֲרֶנָּה**; inf. **מָהַר**: on payment of a **מִהַר** to **acquire as one's wife** Ex 22¹⁵;

—? Ps 16₄ (→ Commentaries). †

4872 מִהַר

מִהַר: Ug. *mhr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1442; Driver *Myths* 159b :: Aistleitner 1531); EgArm. **מִהַרֵּא** (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 144); JArm. ^g **מִוְהִרֵּא**, Syr. *mahrā*, Arb. *mahr* (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:194), OSArb. *mhr̄t* (Conti 175); etym. uncertain; not so much a purchase price for the bride (Akk. *maḥīru*, Zimmern 18) as an indemnity for her family (de Vaux *Inst.* 1:49; Plautz *ZAW* 76:299ff; Boecker 170ff; HwbIsl. 398ff): **bride-money** (Dussaud CRAI (1935):142ff) Gn 34₁₂ Ex 22₁₆ 1S 18₂₅; → II **מָהַר**. †

4873 מְהֵרָה

מְהֵרָה: I **מָהַר**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465i; MHeb.:

—1. **haste**, **בְּמְהֵרָה** Qoh 4₁₂, **עָרַם בְּמְהֵרָה** (? rd. **עַל־**, → Kennedy 55) Ps 147₁₅;

—2. > adv. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 632 l) **hurriedly** Nu 17₁₁ Dt 11₁₇ Jos 8₁₉ 10₆ 23₁₆ Ju 9₅₄ 1S 20₃₈ 2S 17_{16·18·21} 2K 1₁₁ Is 58₈ Jr 27₁₆ Ps 31₃ 37₂ Qoh 8₁₁; **מְהֵרָה עָתָה** Jr 27₁₆; **מְהֵרָה עָתָה** קל JI 4₄ and **מְהֵרָה עָתָה** קל Is 5₂₆ very quickly (König *Stil* 157). †

4874 מְהַרֵּי

מְהַרֵּי, Sept.^B twice **נְעַרֵּי**: n.m.; Ph. *mhry* (Degen-M. *Neue Eph.* 1:5); ? I **מָהַר** (Noth 228) or shortened form (Noth 38) of **מְהַרְיָה***; cf. **מְהַרֵּי** Ph. shortened form < *mhrbʿl* (Benz *Names* 137, 340f): one of David's heroes 2S 23₂₈/1C 11₃₀ 27₁₃. †

4875 מְהַתְּלָה

מְהַתְּלָה: **הַתְּלָה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c: **מְהַתְּלָה**: **deception** Is 30₁₀. †

4876 מוֹאָב

מוֹאָב, SamP.^{Ben-H. 3,175a} *muwwab*: cun. *Ma'ab*, *Mu'aba* (VAB 7:794), Eg. *M-y-b* (Simons *Handbook* 205); Sept. *Mωαβ*, Greek *Mωβα*; explained as **מוֹאָב**, Gn 19_{37G}, cf. 32·34); etym. uncertain (vZijl 178f), **Moab**, Musil *Arabia Petraea* 1; Glueck *Explorations* 1; Jordan 134ff; vZyl; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1229ff:

—1. (n.m.) eponymous hero of 2, Gn 19₃₀₋₃₈;

—2. n.top., n.pop., later *Moabitis*: a) **מִשְׁדֵּה מוֹ** Gn 36₃₅ Nu 21₂₀ Ru 1_{1f·6-22} 2₆ 4₃ 1C 1₄₆ 8₈, **מִשְׁדֵּה מוֹ** מְהַרְיָה Nu 21₁₃₋₁₅ 33₄₄ Dt 2₁₈ Ju 11₁₈ Is 15₈, **מִשְׁדֵּה מוֹ** אֶרֶץ Dt 1₅ 28₆₉ 32₄₉ 34_{5f} Ju 11₁₅₋₁₈ Jr 48₃₃, **מִשְׁדֵּה מוֹ** אֶרֶץ Nu 21₁₃₋₁₅ 33₄₄ Dt 2₁₈ Ju 11₁₈ Is 15₈, **מִשְׁדֵּה מוֹ** אֶרֶץ (Glueck *Explorations* 4:366ff; Noth ZDPV 68:44ff; ZAW 60:18), Nu 22₁ 26₃₋₆₃ 31₁₂ 33₄₈₋₅₀ 35₁ 36₁₃ Dt 34₁₋₈ Jos 13₃₂, **מִשְׁדֵּה מוֹ** אֶרֶץ לְמַעַבְרֹת הַיַּרְדֵּן לְמַעַבְרֹת הַיַּרְדֵּן Ju 3₂₈, **מִשְׁדֵּה מוֹ** אֶרֶץ לְמַעַבְרֹת הַיַּרְדֵּן Dt 2₈, **מִשְׁדֵּה מוֹ** אֶרֶץ לְמַעַבְרֹת הַיַּרְדֵּן

קיר. Is 15₁, ער מ'קיר מ, Nu 21₂₈, עיר מ'ער מ, 22₃₆, מצפה מ'עיר מ, 1S 22₃; b) with II אריאל 2S 23₂₀ 1C 11₂₂; with כתף Ezk 25₉; with אילי Ex 15₁₅; with בני 2C 20₁; with בנות Nu 25₁; with גדודי 2K 13₂₀ 24₂; with קני Nu 22₇; with שרי Nu 22₈₋₁₄₋₂₁ 23₆₋₁₇; with פאתי Nu 24₁₇; with מלך Nu 21₂₆ 22₁₀ 23₇ Jos 24₉ Ju 3_{12-14f-17} 1S 12₉ 22_{3f} 2K 3₅₋₇₋₂₆ Jr 27₃ Mi 6₅; → בלק מישע, with אלהי Ju 10₆ 1K 11₃₃; with שקץ 1K 11₇ 2K 23₁₃; with משפט Jr 48₄₇; מואב parallel with פמוש עם Nu 21₂₉; → Nu 21₁₁₋₁₃ 22_{3f} Ju 3₂₈₋₃₀ 11_{17f-25} 1S 14₄₇ 2S 8₂₋₁₂ 2K 1₁ 3₇₋₁₀₋₁₃₋₁₈₋₂₁₋₂₄ Is 11₁₄ 15₁₋₅ 16₂₋₁₄ Jr 9₂₅ 25₂₁ 40₁₁ 48₁₋₄₇ Ezk 25₈₋₁₁ Am 2_{1f} Zeph 2_{8f} Ps 60₁₀ 83₇ 108₁₀ Da 11₄₁ 1C 4₂₂ 18₂₋₁₁ 2C 20_{10-22f}; later the archetype of godless power: Sir 36/33₁₂ ראש פאתי מואב, margin and Sept. אויב (→ Smend 320); → n.m. מ'אויב; gntl. מואבי. †

4877 מואבי

מואבי: gentilic of מואב, Nab. מוביא, cun. *Mā'abāya* (vZyl 46¹), *Mu'baia* (Pritchard *Texts* 301a, c): fem. מואביה and מואבית, pl. מואבים (ו)אבים: Moabite: Dt 2₁₁₋₂₉ 23₄ 1K 11₁ Ru 1₄₋₂₂ 2₂₋₆₋₂₁ 4₅₋₁₀ Ezr 9₁ Neh 13₁₋₂₃ 1C 11₄₆ 2C 24₂₆. †

4878 מואל

[לשמאל (ל) Neh 12₃₈; var. למול, rd. לשמאל].

4879 מובא

*מובא: < מובא following מוצא: 2S 3₂₅ מבוואך rd. מבוואך; and Ezk 43₁₁ מבוואי rd. מבוואי:

—1. your **regular movements** 2S 3₂₅;

—2. its **entrances** Ezk 43₁₁. †

4880 מוג

מוג: ? Syr. *maggīgā* tasteless; Arb. *mwj* to billow, *mauj* wave, ? Eth. *mōged* < **mōget* (Leslau 30).

qal: impf. תמוג, תמוג; inf. מוג; to waver Am 9₅ Ps 46₇;

—Is 64₆ rd. תמוג; Ezk 21₂₀ rd. תמוג (see nif.). †

nif: pf. נמוג, נמוג; pt. נמוגים; > MHeb. נמוג (Ben-H. *Trad.* 111):

—1. to **wave, sway backwards and forwards, undulate** 1S 14₁₆ (rd. תמוג) Jr 49₂₃ (rd. תמוג) Ps 75₄ Nah 2₇, knees 4QM^a4; Ezk 21₂₀ and Ps 46₃ rd. תמוג;

—2. to **despair** Ex 15₁₅ Jos 2₉₋₂₄ Is 14₃₁. †

pil: impf. תמוג/גני: to **soften, disperse** Ps 65₁₁ Jb 30₂₂. †

hitpol.: pf. הִתְמוֹנְנָה; impf. תִּתְמוֹנְנָה: to begin to move, come apart: hills Am 9¹³ Nah 1⁵, נִפְּשׁ Ps 107²⁶. †

4881 מוֹד

מוֹד: Arb. *myd* to be moved mightily (Driver ZAW 52:54f :: Barr *Philology* 252).

pol: impf. וַיִּבְמֹד: to cause to move, shudder (parallel with וַיִּתַּר (נתר) Hab 3⁶. †

4882 מוֹדַע

מוֹדַע: Ru 2¹ Q: → מוֹדַע.

4883 מוֹט

מוֹט: JArm. Syr. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 145), Pehl. שנת למוט year of vacillation (Altheim-Stiehl *Asien and Rom* (1952):9, 12f); Arb. *myt* to deviate, remove, Eth. *mēta* to turn; → נוט.

qal: pf. בָּמַטָה, בָּמַטָה; impf. תִּמוֹטָה, תִּמוֹטָה (Is 54¹⁰ BH) Leningrad, 1QIs^a, Bomberg טִינָה (-); inf. בְּמוֹט (Bergsträsser 2:145d) Ps 38¹⁷ 46³, לְמוֹט 66⁹ 121³ ? rd. לְמוֹט; pt. מָטָה, מָטָה:

—1. to sway: נִבְעָוֹת Is 54¹⁰, הָרִים Ps 46³, אֶרֶץ 60⁴, cj. 99¹, מְמַלְכוֹת 46⁷, רִגְלֵי Dt 32³⁵ Ps 38¹⁷ 66⁹ 94¹⁸ 121³, בְּרִית Is 54¹⁰ (4Q 176, 8/11 hitpol., תתמוטטנה), צַדִּיקִים Ps 55²³ Pr 25²⁶, לְהִרְגֵנִי 24¹¹; inf. with hitpo. Is 24¹⁹;

—2. to be in economic difficulties, “be shaky” Lv 25³⁵ (→ יָד 5b). †

nif. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 289z): pf. נִבְמַטָה; impf. יִבְמוֹט/אָ (Sec. εμματα, Brönno 106f; Beer-M. 3:70), יִבְמוֹט:

—1. to be made to stagger: people Ps 10⁶ 13⁵ 15⁵ 16⁸ 21⁸ 30⁷ 62^{3.7} 112⁶ Pr 10³⁰, פְּעָמַיִם Ps 17⁵, עִיר 46⁶, אֶרֶץ 82⁵ 93¹ 96¹⁰ 104⁵ 1C 16³⁰, הָרַי Ps 125¹, שָׂרֵשׁ Pr 12³;

—2. to be made to totter פָּסַל Is 40²⁰ 41⁷; בֵּל יִבְמוֹט “immovable” (Gesenius-K. 156g) Jb 41¹⁵; Ps 140¹¹ rd. יִבְמוֹט. †

hitpol.: pf. הִתְמוֹטְטָה; pt. מִתְמוֹטֵט Sir 33/36²; → qal 1: to reel Is 24¹⁹ (the earth) 54¹⁰ (hills, 4Q 176, 8/11), to be tossed about, a ship in a storm Sir 33/36². †

[hif: impf. יִבְמוֹט Ps 55⁴: ? rd. יִעִיטוּ; 140¹¹ rd. יִבְמוֹט].

Der. מוֹטָה, מוֹט.

4884 מוֹט

מוֹט: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 451n; MHeb. pl. מוֹטוֹת, ? Ug. *mt* → מוֹטָה:

—1. carrying frame Nu 4₁₀₋₁₂;

—2. pole (→ מוֹטָה 2) Nu 13₂₃;

—Nah 1₁₃ for מוֹטָהוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 251g) rd. מוֹטָהוּ; Ps 66₉ and 121₃ → מוֹט qal. †

4885 מוֹטָה

מוֹטָה: fem. of מוֹט (טוּ) (מוֹ), MHeb.², Jerome *mutoth* (Sperber 235):

—1. yoke (Dalman *Arbeit* 2:99ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 869, cf. על) Is 58₆ and ₉ (alt. cj. מוֹטָה breach of the law) Jr 28₁₀₋₁₂, cj. מוֹטָה Is 9₃; pl. Lv 26₁₃ Jr 27₂ 28₁₃ Ezk 34₂₇, cj. Nah 1₁₃;

—2. carrying pole 1C 15₁₅;

—Ezk 30₁₈ rd. מוֹטָה. †

4886 מוֹךְ

מוֹךְ: by-form of מוֹכֵךְ; MHeb. nif. to be low, hif. to cause to sink, reduce; Ug. *mk* or *mkk* to sink (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1473; Aistleitner 1561), Sam. to bow down (Ben-H. 2:478).

qal: pf. מָךְ: to come down, become impoverished Lv 25₂₅₋₃₅₋₃₉₋₄₇ 27₈. †

4887 מוֹכִיחַ

מוֹכִיחַ: → יכח hif.

4888 מוֹל

I מוֹל: MHeb. מוֹל and מוֹהֵל, JArm.^b מוֹהֵל; by-form → מוֹלֵל; → מוֹל; vSoden WZUH 17:182.

qal: pf. מָל, מָלוּ, מָלוּתָם; impf. יִמְלֵךְ; impv. מוֹל pt. pass. מוֹל, מוֹלִים: to circumcise (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 223; Sierksma OTSt. 9:136ff): בָּשָׂר עָרְלָה Gn 17₂₃, someone 21₄ Ex 12₄₄ Jos 5₃₋₅₋₇; abs. Jos 5₄; עָרְלַת לֵבָב Dt 10₁₆, לֵבָב 30₆ (יהוה); pt. pass. circumcised Jos 5₅, with בָּעָרְלָה Jr 9₂₄. †

nif. (MHeb., Dam. 16:6; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 399i; Bergsträsser 2:151q^b): pf. נִמְלָה, נִמְלוּ, נִמְלֵתֶם Gn 17₁₁ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 431t :: Bergsträsser 2:147i); impf. יִמְלוּ, יִמְלוּ; impv. הִמְלוּ; inf. הִמְלוּ (וּ); pt. נִמְלִים: to circumcise oneself, be circumcised Gn 17₁₀₋₁₄ (11 times, אֶת־בָּשָׂר עָרְלַתְכֶם, acc. of part affected Gesenius-K. 121d^d). 24-27 34₁₅₋₁₇ 22-24 Ex 12₄₈ Lv 12₃ Jos 5₈, with לִי אֶת־בָּשָׂר עָרְלַתְכֶם Jr 4₄. †

Der. מוֹלָה (?), מוֹל.

—4. מולדתו ארץ the land to which one originally belongs (Sept., Vulg., Pesh. :: KBL; de Vaux *Patr.* 29: the land where one's relations live) **Gn 11**₂₈ **24**, **31**₁₃ **Jr 22**₁₀ **46**₁₆ **Ezk 23**₁₅ **Ru 2**₁₁. †

4893 מולָה

*מולָה: מול, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452r; MHeb. מילָה, JArm. מולת: **circumcision** (Sept., Vulg., Pesh. :: cj. circumcised, Gressmann *Mose* 56¹) **Ex 4**₂₆. †

4894 מולִיד

מולִיד: n.m.; ילד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492u; Noth 144; descendant of ירחמאל: **1C 2**₂₉. †

4895 מום

מום, → מאום **Da 1**₄ and מאום **Jb 31**₇ (K and var.^{Sept.} מאומה), confused with מאומה: MHeb., JArm.^{tb} CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:508a) Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 261b), ? > Arb. *mūm* (Fraenkel 264); מומ/מום: **spot, blemish, injury**:

—1. physical **Lv 21**_{17f-21-23} **22**_{20f-25} **Nu 19**₂ **Dt 15**₂₁ **17**₁ **2S 14**₂₅ **Song 4**₇ **Da 1**₄; נתן מום ב to give someone an injury **Lv 24**_{19f}.

—2. moral blemish **Pr 9**₇ **Jb 11**₁₅ **31**₇ **Sir 11**₃₃ **44**₁₉ = μῶμος (margin רופי);

—? **Dt 32**₅ (→ Commentaries). †

4896 מומֶכָן

מומֶכָן, → BH: n.m.: ? rd. Q מומֶכָן; pers. name of a courtier **Est 1**₁₆. †

4897 מוסב־

מוסב־: **Ezk 41**₇: ??, Fohrer 229; ? → סבב pt. hof. (Zimmerli 1030). †

4898 מוסָד

מוסָד: מוסד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490d, or mu-, → מוסָד; מוסָד, מוסָדה, מוסָדה: cs. מוסָד:

—1. **founding, laying of the foundation stone**: מוסָד בית יִקָר, (יָקָר) **Is 28**₁₆ (→ יָקָר), פִּנְת יִקָרַת מוֹסָדוֹ **יום** (פִּלְתוֹ) **2C 8**₁₆;

—2. substructure cj. **2K 16**₁₈ for Q מוסָד. †

4899 מוסָד

מוסָד: מוסָד, → מוסָד: pl. cs. מוסָדִי:

—1. **foundation wall**, metaph. **Is 58**₁₂;

—2. **foundation**: with אָרֶץ (Ug. *msdtʿs*, Gordon *Textbook* §19:1117) **Is 24**₁₈ **Jr 31**₃₇ **Mi 6**₂ **Ps 82**₅ **Pr 8**₂₉, with הָרִים **Dt 32**₂₂ **Ps 18**₈ (parallel with מוֹסְדוֹת **2S 22**₈). †

4900 מוֹסְדָה

מוֹסְדָה: fem. of מוֹסֵד; Ug. *msdt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1117); pl. cs. מוֹסְדוֹת: **foundation wall**, מוֹסְדוֹת הַצִּלְעוֹת, **Ezk 41**₈;

—**Is 30**₃₂ rd. מוֹסְרָה. †

4901 מוֹסְדָה

מוֹסְדָה: fem. of מוֹסֵד: מוֹסְדוֹת, cs. מוֹסְדוֹת:

—1. **foundation wall** **Jr 51**₂₆ (parallel with פְּנֵה);

—2. **foundation**: with תֵּבֵל **2S 22**₁₆/**Ps 18**₁₆, with שָׁמַיִם **2S 22**₈ (/ **Ps 18**₈ מוֹסְדֵי);

—**Is 40**₂₁ for מוֹסְדוֹת rd. מִיסוֹדָת (: יְסוֹדָה). †

4902 מוֹסָךְ

*מוֹסָךְ: **2K 16**₁₈ Q מוֹסָךְ, K מִיֶּסֶךְ ?; 9 MSS סָכַךְ ? with preformative *mu-*, to block, MHeb. to cover over; מוֹסָךְ הַשַּׁבָּת (‘‘covered Sabbath walk’’ ?), Vulgate *musach*, Latin *mesech*, Sept. θεμέλιον τῆς καθέδρας (= מוֹסָד הַשַּׁבָּת substructure for the throne): uncertain archt. tech. term, → Commentaries; Montgomery-G. 464. †

4903 מוֹסֵר

*מוֹסֵר: אָסַר, < *maʿsir*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 222b, 492s: מוֹסְרֵי, מוֹסְרֵי, מוֹסְרֵיכֶם: **fetters** **Is 28**₂₂ **52**₂ **Ps 116**₁₆, cj. **Jb 12**₁₈ and **Pr 7**₂₂ (rd. מוֹסֵר); → I מוֹסְרָה. †

4904 מוֹסָר

מוֹסָר: יָסַר, < **mausar*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490d, or prefix *mu-* (Syr. Akk. Arb.); MHeb. Eth. *māʿsar* (Dillmann 748): מוֹסָר, מוֹסְרָךְ; masc., **Pr 4**₁₃ fem. rd. נִצְרָה (ZAW 16:114): JASanders *Suffering as Divine Discipline in the OT* (Rochester 1955):11ff, 46ff; THAT 1:739:

—1. **discipline**, as chastisement **Pr 13**₂₄ **23**₁₃, מוֹסָרָה מוֹסָרָה, **Is 30**₃₂; מוֹסָרָה שְׁלוֹמֵנוּ, chastisement for our healing **Is 53**₅, מוֹסָרָךְ, chastisement from you (God) **Is 26**₁₆; with לָקַח to accept discipline, take chastisement to heart **Jr 2**₃₀ **5**₃ **7**₂₈ **17**₂₃ **32**₃₃ **35**₁₃ **Zeph 3**₂₋₇ **Pr 1**₃ **8**₁₀ **24**₃₂; מוֹסָרָה מוֹסָרָה discipline

that leads to wisdom **Pr 15**₃₃; **Jr 30**₁₄ (אֲכַזְרִי מוֹסֵר abs., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 233n; or following Gesenius-K. §128w), מוֹרָע **Pr 15**₁₀;

—2. **training** **Dt 11**₂ **Ps 50**₁₇ **Pr 1**₂ (parallel with הִכְמִיזָה),³ (מוֹרָע הַשִּׁפְלָה).⁷ **3**₁₁ **4**₁₃ **5**₁₂₋₂₃ **6**₂₃ **10**₁₇ **12**₁ **13**₁ (cj. אֲהַב מוֹרָע, → Gemser).¹⁸ **15**₅₋₃₂ **16**₂₂ **19**₂₀₋₂₇ **23**₂₃ **Jb 5**₁₇;

—3. **exhortation, warning** **Ezk 5**₁₅ **Jb 20**₃ (כָּל־מִוֹתִי מוֹרָעָא censure which is an insult to me) **36**₁₀ **Pr 1**₈ **4**₁ **8**₃₃ **15**₃₂ (parallel with תּוֹכַחַת) **23**₁₂ **Sir 42**₈, אֱלֹהִים מוֹרָעָא instruction of idols **Jr 10**₈, בַּשֵּׁת מוֹרָעָא instruction in shameful behaviour **Sir 41**_{14a}; personified, taskmaster **Hos 5**₂ (→ Rudolph, 116);

—**Jb 12**₁₈ and **Pr 7**₂₂ (? II מוֹסֵר fetter, אֲסַר, Begriff OLZ 42:482; Or. מוֹסֵר, Gemser). †

4905 מוֹסֵרָה

I מוֹסֵרָה: fem. of מוֹסֵר; MHeb.: מוֹסֵרוֹת, cs. מוֹסֵרוֹת, מוֹסֵרוֹתֶיךָ, מוֹסֵרוֹתֵינוּ, מוֹסֵרוֹתֵינוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 253z): **fetters** **Jr 20**₅ **27**₂ **30**₈ **Nah 1**₁₃ **Ps 2**₃ **107**₁₄ **Jb 39**₅. †

4906 מוֹסֵרָה

II מוֹסֵרָה: **Dt 10**₆, SamP.^{Ben-H.3:113} *māsārot*, Sept. M(ε)ισαδατ, and מוֹסֵרוֹת **Nu 33**_{30f}, SamP. Ben-H.^{3:175b} *māsārot*, Sept. Μασσορωθ/ουθ: n.loc., halting place in the wilderness, → Abel 1:387, 2:215; Simons *Geog.* §436. †

4907 מוֹעֵד

מוֹעֵד (ca. 200 times), **Dt 31**₁₀ מוֹעֵד, SamP.^{M102} *muwwad*, (< **mūʿad*), Ben-H.¹⁵⁵ *wed*: יַעַד; < **mauʿid*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492u, **2S 20**₅ and **Ex 30**₃₆ related to יַעַד: Pehl. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 145); MHeb. (DSS once מוֹעֵדִים, Dam. twice מוֹעֵדִים) and JArm. מוֹעֵדִים and CPArm. (*mwʿd*, Schulthess *Lex.* 85) only a time of festival; Ug. *mʿd* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1512; Aistleitner 1195; Driver *Myths* 159b) assembly; Arb. *mauʿid*, *miʿād*, OSArb. *mwʿd* fixed time, *mʿd* promise (Conti 138a, 179b), Eth. *moʿalt* (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:237), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 443^b) *meʿāl*; Eg. *mwʿd(t)*, Wen-Amon 2:71 (JNES 4:245; Pritchard *Texts* 29a); LRost *Vorstufen v. Kirche and Synagoge im AT* (1938):129ff; THAT 1:743ff: מוֹעֵדֵינוּ, מוֹעֵדֵיכֶם, מוֹעֵדֵיכֶם:

—1. **place for meeting, assembly point** **Jos 8**₁₄ (→ Noth *Jos.* 46, 48); אֶהָל מוֹעֵדֵי־יְהוָה → 5; הַר מוֹעֵד mountain for the assembly of the gods (Ug.!; ? > Ἀρμαγεδών, Gray *Legacy*² 24¹; Torrey HTR 31:238ff → TWNT), מוֹעֵד מוֹעֵד בֵּית מוֹעֵד (parallel with מוֹת) the world of the dead **Jb 30**₂₃ (also Arb., Gesenius-B.; Gunkel *Psalmen* 324 :: Morgenstern *Fschr. Levi della Vida* 1:195: synagogues), מוֹעֵדוֹ **Lam 2**₆ and מוֹעֵדֶךָ **Ps 74**₄ (said about Yahweh);

—2. **meeting, assembly**: בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל מוֹעֵדֵי **Ezk 45**₁₇, יוֹם מוֹעֵד **Hos 9**₅ **Lam 2**₇₋₂₂ מוֹעֵד cj. יְמֵי **Zeph 3**₁₈, מוֹעֵדִים טוֹבִים joyful assembly **Zech 8**₁₉; מוֹעֵדִים טוֹבִים **Lam 1**₁₅ to summon an assembly, מוֹעֵדֵי **Nu 16**₂; cj. **Mi 6**₉ (הַעִיר) וּמִן הַעִיר, Wellhausen);

4912 מוֹעֵצָה

*מוֹעֵצָה, מוֹעֵצָה, יעץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492u (: Driver WdO 1:411: on II עֵצָה): cj. מוֹעֵצָתִי (with 2 MSS) **Jb 29**₂₁: מוֹעֵצוֹת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 597g) תְּמוֹתֵיהֶם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 597g):

—1. **advice, counsel** Pr 22₂₀ **Jb 29**₂₁, evidence cj. **Is 41**₂₁ (parallel with רִיב, rd. מוֹעֵצוֹתֵיכֶם, Begriff *Dtj.* 38);

—2. **plan** Jr 7₂₄ and Mi 6₁₆ and Ps 5₁₁ (: Driver *Fschr. Nötscher* 54, rd. בְּמוֹעֵצָתִי 81₁₃ Pr 1₃₁);

—? **Hos 11**₆ (→ Rudolph 211). †

4913 מוֹעֵקָה

מוֹעֵקָה: II עוֹק, or by-form of *יעק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490e; Arm. = צוֹק Arb. *dyq* affliction, → II מוֹצֵק, מוֹצוֹק, מוֹצוֹקָה, מוֹצוֹקָה, Sept. θλίψις: **affliction** Ps 66₁₁. †

4914 מוֹפֵז

מוֹפֵז 1K 10₁₈: → פוז hof.

4915 מוֹפְעֵת

[מוֹפְעֵת: Jr 48_{21k}, rd. Q מוֹפְעֵת n.loc.]

4916 מוֹפֵת

מוֹפֵת, SamP. (Ben-H. **Dt 13**₂ *mūfat*): ? etym.; MHeb.², JArm.¹ מוֹפְתָא: ? Ph. מופת (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 164): מוֹפְתִי, מוֹפְתֵי, מוֹפְתֵי, מוֹפְתֵי, → Keller *Oth* 60f; Quell *Fschr. Baumgärtel* 288f; Stolz *ZThK* 69:125ff; THAT 1:91ff: **wonder, sign**, Sept. usu. τέρας, most often in Deuteronomic passages, first in Is; given by people: by a prophet, Moses and Aaron **Ex 4**₂₁ **11**₁₀, **Is 8**₁₈ **20**₃ **Ezk 12**₆₋₁₁ **24**₂₄₋₂₇, **Ps 71**₇ (portent, in a bad sense); מוֹפְתֵי מוֹפְתֵי **Zech 3**₈ (1QHod 7₂₁); through celestial phenomena **Jl 3**₃, **2C 32**₃₁, the plagues in Egypt **Ex 11**₉; with אוֹת **Ex 7**₃ **Dt 4**₃₄ **6**₂₂ **7**₁₉ **13**_{2f} **26**₈ **28**₄₆ (curses) **29**₂ **34**₁₁ **Is 8**₁₈ **20**₃ **Jr 32**_{20f} **Ps 78**₄₃ **105**₂₇ **135**₉ **Neh 9**₁₀; parallel with אוֹת **Ex 7**₃ **Dt 4**₃₄ **7**₁₉ **29**₂, parallel with נִפְלְאוֹת and מוֹפְתֵי **Ps 105**₅ **1C 16**₁₂; מוֹפְתֵי נִתְּן מוֹפְתֵי perform a wonder **Ex 7**₉ **2C 32**₂₄, to promise a sign **Dt 13**₂, to announce a sign **1K 13**₃₋₅; מוֹפְתֵי הָרָבִב to give a sign **1K 13**₃. †

4917 מוֹיץ

מוֹיץ: Der. מוֹיץ

4918 מוֹצָא

I מוֹצָא, מוֹצָא, יצא, Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:380; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490d; MHeb. pl. closing (temporal), Heb. inscr. Ph. מוֹצָא, Yaud. מוֹקָא, EgArm. מוֹעָא (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 164), Syr. *mau'itā* (Brockelmann *Lex.*

Syr. 305a) growth, plant; Akk. *mūšū*: cs. the same, מוֹצֵאִי, מוֹצֵאֵי/כֹּצֵאֵי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 542k), מוֹצֵאִי, מוֹצֵאֵי הַמִּים, מוֹצֵאֵי הַיָּם:

—1. **place of departure**: מַיִם (צִיָּאָה) DJD 3: p. 242, 57; Siloam 5, meaning source, spring, Akk., AHw. 679f) 2K 2₂₁ Is 41₁₈ 58₁₁ Ps 107₃₃₋₃₅ 2C 32₃₀, point of departure, מִסְעַ Nu 33_{2a,b}; שְׁמֹשׁ (EA, Akk. Ass. *šīt šamši*) Ps 19₇ 75₇ (meaning the east :: מַעֲרָב); site of discovery (כְּסִיף) Jb 28₁;

—2. **exit, way out**: archt., from the temple Ezk 42₁₁ 43₁₁ 44₅;

—3. **pronouncement**, דְּבַר Da 9₂₅, with שְׁפָתַיִם Nu 30₁₃ Dt 23₂₄ Jr 17₁₆ Ps 89₃₅, with מִן (פִּי) word spoken at the creation, parallel with דְּבַר (דְּבַר) Sir 39₁₇, מִפִּי יְהוָה, כָּל־ם' Dt 8₃ trad. following Matthew 4₄ of the word of God in general, :: הַלֵּלִים particularly the manna created by Yahweh (→ Dürr MVAeG 42/1:48f :: Eissfeldt *Hexateuch-Synopse* (1922):41; vRad *Theologie* 2:105; cf. Akk. *šīt pišu imuru ilāni* Enuma *Eliš* 4:27; Eg. VT 8:428f);

—4. **coming forth, appearance**: בִּקְרָא וְעָרַב Ps 65₉, of Yahweh Hos 6₃ (Rudolph 132); מוֹצֵא וּמְבֹרָא comings and goings 2S 3₂₅; מִן סוּסִים exporting (horses) from Egypt (importing them into Palestine) 1K 10₂₈ (→ צֵא 29) 2C 1₁₆;

—Ezk 12₄ rd. (גִּלְהָד) מוֹצֵאִי, 44₅; Jb 38₂₇ rd. מוֹצֵיָה. †

4919 מוֹצֵא

II מוֹצֵא: n.m.; = I 1;

—1. a son of זְמַרִי 1C 8_{30f} 9_{42f};

—2. descendant of Caleb 1C 2₄₆, actually n.loc. (see צֵאָה Jos 8_{26f}) in the Negev (Rudolph 21²). †

4920 מוֹצֵאָה

*מוֹצֵאָה: fem. of I מוֹצֵא (:: KBL: in form): מוֹצֵאֹת 2K 10₂₇ Q, מוֹצֵאֹתֵי:

—1. **origin** Mi 5₁;

—2. **withdrawal** 2K 10₂₇ Q (K מוֹחֲרָאוֹת; or Arb. *waḍu'a* to be clean, *mutawaḍḍa*). †

4921 מוֹצֵק

I מוֹצֵק: יֵצֵק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490d; cs. מוֹצֵק: **cast metal** Jb 38₃₈ Sir 43₄ margin and ^{MV20}: מוֹצֵק אֶחָד: identical casts 1K 7₃₇, נְחֹשֶׁת מוֹצֵק cast bronze 7₁₆. †

4922 מוֹצֵק

II מוֹצֵק: צוֹק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490d; or preformative *mu-*; → מוֹעֵקָה:

—1. **narrowing** (of stretch of water) **Jb 37**₁₀;

—2. **distress** **Is 8**₂₃ (: alt. as **Jb 36**₁₆ יִצַּק pt. hof.: hemmed in). †

4923 מוֹצֵקָה

*מוֹצֵקָה: fem. of I מוֹצֵק: מוֹצֵקוֹת, מוֹצֵקוֹתוֹ: מוֹצֵקוֹתוֹ:

—1. **cast metal** **2C 4**₃;

—2. pl. **reeds** (BRL 347f) **Zech 4**₂. †

4924 מוֹק

מוֹק: JArm.^t CPArm. Syr. pa. /af. to mock; Arm.lw. Wagner 155.

hif: impf. יִמְיִקוּ: to mock (Symm.) **Ps 73**₈ (? rd. יִעֲמִיקוּ, → עִמֵּק). †

4925 מוֹקֵד

מוֹקֵד: יָקַד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492u; MHeb. הַמִּיָּקֵד הַבַּיִת hearth, fireplace, JArm. מוֹקֵדָא: **hearth** **Lv 6**₂ (rd. מוֹקֵדָה, on the altar) **Ps 102**₄; metaph. of the final judgement **Is 33**₁₄ (parallel with אֲשֶׁר אֲכַלְהָה **Ps 102**₄ (: Driver *Fschr. Nötscher* 53)). †

4926 מוֹקֵדָה

[מוֹקֵדָה: **Lv 6**₂, ? fem. of מוֹקֵד: rd. מוֹקֵדָה. †]

4927 מוֹקֵשׁ

מוֹקֵשׁ: יָקַשׁ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492u: מוֹקֵשׁ (וּ)קֵשׁ, cf. מוֹקֵשׁת **Sir 32/35**₂₀; Gehman JBL 56:277ff: **wooden snare** for catching birds, → פָּח, Gerleman, Bull. Soc. Royale des Lettres de Lund 1945/46:79ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 6:335f, 339; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 792;

—1. concrete מוֹקֵשׁת דַּרְךְ way beset with snares **Sir 32/35**₂₀; otherwise alw. metaph., **snare** **Ps 64**₆ **141**₉ (parallel with פָּח **Pr 18**₇ **20**₂₅ **22**₂₅; **Am 3**₅ and **Ps 69**₂₃ ? lure (Vogt *Biblica* 43:79ff); לְ מוֹקֵשׁ **Ps 140**₆, מוֹקֵשׁת **Ps 140**₆, מוֹקֵשׁת **Pr 29**₂₅; לְ מוֹקֵשׁ לְהִיָּה לְמִן לְ to become a snare for someone **Ex 10**₇ **23**₃₃ **34**₁₂ **Dt 7**₁₆ **Ju 2**₃ **8**₂₇ **1S 18**₂₁ **Ps 106**₃₆ **Jos 23**₁₃ **Is 8**₁₄, cj. **Jr 3**₃ (לְ מוֹקֵשׁת וְלִמְהִיָּה לְמִן); מוֹקֵשׁ (לְ מוֹקֵשׁת וְלִמְהִיָּה לְמִן); (JSheftelowitz *D. Schlingen-u. Netzmotiv* (1912):10) **2S 22**₆/**Ps 18**₆ **Pr 13**₁₄ **14**₂₇, cj. **21**₆ (וּמִמְהִיָּה לְמִן); מוֹקֵשׁ **Jb 34**₃₀ → Comm.; **40**₂₄ peg (or pin) pierced through the nose of בַּהֲמוֹת (? rd. קַמְוֵשׁים Ehrlich; Hölscher) **Pr 12**₁₃ and **29**₆ rd. נֹקֵשׁ as **6**₂. †

4928 מוֹר

I מור: MHeb. hif. JArm.^b af. to exchange, (< Heb. ?) Sam.^{Ben-H. 2:595} to shatter; Syr. to import grain; ? Ug. *mr* to soften (Aistleitner 1658); NBab. *māru* to buy (WSem., AHW. 616b); Arb. *myr* to supply, make provision for; → ימור.

nif: pf. נִמַּר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 403: to **change oneself** (→ hif. 2) Jr 48₁₁ (with לֹא, parallel with עָמַד). †

hif: pf. הִימִיר Jr 2₁₁ (MSS הִמִּיר, orthographic var. פִּי, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 403); impf. יִמַּר, יִמְר, אִמַּר, אִמְר; inf. הִמִּיר; nif. הִמַּר:

—1. to **exchange**: with בָּ for Lv 27₁₀₋₃₃ Jr 2₁₁ Ezk 48₁₄ (rd. יִמְרוּ, parallel with מָכַר and הִעֲבִיר) Hos 4₇ (rd. הִמִּירוּ) Ps 106₂₀; to trade cj. Pr 3₃₅ (מְמַרִים);

—2. to **change** (nif.) Ps 15₄;

—Mi 2₄ rd. יִמַּר (: מָדַד nif.); Ps 46₃ see II מור. †

Der. תְּמוּרָה.

4929 מור

II מור: Arb. *mwr* to tremble, sway (Driver *Fschr. Nötscher* 51).

nif: inf. הִמִּיר: to **shake** (Sept., Vulg., Pesh., alt. cj. הִמְוַג, Vulg. מוּג) Ps 46₃, cj. for הִמִּיר †

4930 מור

מור: myrrh: → מר.

4931 מורא

מורא: once; מורא Ps 9₂₁; MHeb.: מורא, מורא, מורא; → ירא:

—1. **fear**: a) which one feels oneself Is 8₁₃; b) palpable fear (before Yahweh), with sf., fear of Gn 9₂ Dt 11₂₅ Is 8₁₂ Mal 1₆;

—2. **terror**, which Yahweh arouses: Dt 26₈ Is 8₁₃ Jr 32₂₁, with עֲשָׂה Dt 34₁₂, with שִׁית Ps 9₂₁; pl. terrors Dt 4₃₄, cj. Jb 33₁₆ (rd. מורא);

—3. **awe** before Yahweh (cf. ירא 2) Mal 2₅ (object of veneration 1QpHab 6:5);

—Ps 76₁₂? rd. לְנוֹרָא (Vulg.). †

4932 מורג

מִזְרָג, MSS Editions מִזְרָג (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c, 559m): JArm.^{tb} מִזְרָגָא, Arb. dial. *m/nauraj*: מְזֻרְגִים (וְ)רְגִים: **threshing sledges**, heavy wooden platforms, shaped at front and on top, with projecting stones or pieces of iron set underneath, BRL 137ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 3:83; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 356; → הַזְרִיץ: **Is** 41₁₅, pl. **2S** 24₂₂, **1C** 21₂₃. †

4933 מִזְרָד

מִזְרָד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490d; MHeb.² pl.: cs. מִזְרָד: **mountainside, precipice** (Schwarzenbach 29) **Jos** 7₅ **10**₁₁ **Jr** 48₅ **Mi** 1₄;

— מִזְרָד מַעֲשֵׂה— **1K** 7₂₉ unknown tech. term (→ Montgomery-G. 180; Noth *Könige* 157). †

4934 מִזְרָה

I מִזְרָה: I ירה, pt. hif. > subst.: מִזְרִים: **archers** **1S** 31_{3b} (:: _{3a} as **1C** 10_{3a} with בְּקִשְׁתָּם) **2S** 11₂₄; → יִזְרֶה. †

4935 מִזְרָה

II מִזְרָה: II ירה, pt. hif. > subst.: **rain** (**Jl** 2_{23b} :: מְזַלְקֵשׁ), **Jl** 2_{23a} (Sept., Pesh. food, Tg., Vulg. teacher, → III, prp. אֹת Ehrlich; Sellin).^{23b} (MSS יִזְרֶה) **Ps** 84₇ (text ?, → Comm.) Dalman *Arbeit* I passim; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1568 ff. †

4936 מִזְרָה

III מִזְרָה: III ירה, pt. hif. > subst.: מִזְרָה (ה) צַדִּיק “(the) righteous teacher” (→ צַדִּיק) and מִזְרָה יָחִיד מִצַּדִּיק **Dam.**, 1QpHod. and 4QpPs. → Kuhn *Konkordanz* 118b; GJeremias *D. Lehrer d. Gerechtigkeit* (1963): JWeingreen *JSS* 6:162ff; RMeyer *VTSupp.* 15:232ff; cf. הַמִּזְרָה לְצַדִּיק **Jl** 2₂₃; subst. only MHeb.², JArm. מִזְרָגָא: מִזְרִיָּה (sg. or pl. ?, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 584b), מִזְרִי (actually one who “casts oracles”) **master teacher** (of God) **Is** 30_{20a-b} **Jb** 36₂₂ **Pr** 5₁₃; מִזְרָה שֶׁקֶר teacher of lies **Hab** 2₁₈, → Segert *ArchOr.* 22:457f; ? מִזְרָה שֶׁקֶר ? with אֱלֹהִים and גְּבַעָה → IV. †

4937 מִזְרָה

IV מִזְרָה (SamP.^{M191} *mūra*) in place names: a) אֱלֹהֵי מִזְרָה **Gn** 12₆ and מִזְרָה מִזְרָה **Dt** 11₃₀ (→ I אֱלֹהֵי מִזְרָה) near Shechem; b) גְּבַעַת הַמִּזְרָה **Ju** 7₁ (in יִזְרְעֵאל → עֵמֶק); → III; cf. Stade *Th.* 1:112. †

4938 מִזְרָה

I מִזְרָה: < מַעֲרָה*, I ערה (Wellhausen *Text d. Bücher Sam.* (1871):146¹; :: König: מִזְרָה); masc.: **shearing knife** (→ תַּעֲרַר) **Ju** 13₅ **16**₁₇ **1S** 1₁₁ (always with עַל רֹאשׁ, the oath-formula of the Nazirite). †

4939 מִזְרָה

II מִזְרָה **Ps** 9₂₁, with שִׁית, rd. מִזְרָה with MSS alt. מִזְרָה. †

—3. **habitation** Lv 13₄₆ Ps 132₁₃;

—4. **period of residence** (sojourn in Egypt) Ex 12₄₀;

—5. **position** (of an object) Ezk 8₃;

—6. **home** Lv 25₂₉, **מִבֵּית מִן** inhabited city Ps 107_{4.7.36}; **בְּיַת מוֹשְׁבֵי** those resident in the house 2S 9₁₂;

—Ezk 37₂₃ rd. **מוֹשְׁבוֹתֵיכֶם** (Symm.). †

4952 מוֹשֵׁי

מוֹשֵׁי See below under **מוֹשֵׁי** and **מוֹשֵׁי** (#4954).

4953 מוֹשֵׁי

מוֹשֵׁי See below under **מוֹשֵׁי** and **מוֹשֵׁי** (#4954).

4954 מוֹשֵׁי/מוֹשֵׁי

מוֹשֵׁי and מוֹשֵׁי 1C 6₄:

—1. n.m. Ex 6₁₉ (grandson of לֵוִי 6₁₆) Nu 3_{20a} 1C 6_{4.32} 23_{21.23} 24_{26.30};

—2. gntl. of 1: Nu 3_{20b.33} 26₅₈; ? actually gentilic of מוֹשֵׁה SamP.^{M137} *mūšī*. †

4955 מוֹשִׁיעַ

מוֹשִׁיעַ pt. hif. > sbst.: מוֹשִׁיעַ (י) עוֹ/עֵךְ, מוֹשִׁיעַ/עֵכְ/עָם, מוֹשִׁיעַ (י) עוֹ/עֵךְ: **deliverer, saviour**:

—1. of people: a) pl. Ob 2₁ (Sept. pass., ? מוֹשִׁיעִים or נוֹ מוֹשִׁיעִים) Neh 9₂₇; b) phrases מוֹשִׁיעַ מוֹשִׁיעַ and simil., with no deliverer, helpless Dt 22₂₇ 28_{29.31} Ju 12₃ 2S 22₄₂ Is 47₁₅; c) raised up by Yahweh for his people Ju 3_{9.15} (properly referring to the “minor judges”, but carried over in Deuteronomic literature also to the heroic deliverers, Noth *Überl. Stud.* 49; Boecker 65; Soggin *Königtum* 13³) 2K 13₅ Is 19₂₀ 45₁₅;

—2. Yahweh as מוֹשִׁיעַ מוֹשִׁיעַ: a) 1S 10₁₉ Is 45₁₅ 63₈; b) with suffix 2S 22₃ Is 43₃ 49₂₆ 60₁₆ Jr 14₈ Ps 106₂₁ or genitive Ps 7₁₁ (Israel) 17₇ (חֹסִים); c) no saviour but Yahweh 2S 22₄₂/Ps 18₄₂ Is 43₁₁ 45₂₁ Hos 13₄. †

4956 מוֹשָׁעָה

*מוֹשָׁעָה: **salvation, acts of deliverance** (parallel with יְשׁוּעָה) Ps 68₂₁. †

4957 מוֹת

מוֹת: MHeb.; Ug. *mt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1443; Aistleitner 1703), Can. EA (VAB 2:1468), Pun. OArm. Yaud. EgArm. Nab. Palm. Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 145), BArm. JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:503^b) CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 263b); OSArb. (Conti 176a) Arb. *mwt*, Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 134b); Akk. *mē/īt* (AHw. 634b); Eg. *mt(w)* Erman-G. 2:165ff.

qal (ca. 600 times): pf. **מָתָה, מָתָה** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 392y :: Bergsträsser 2:155³; Rabin *Anc. WArab.* 110ff: *Himyaritic*; Beer-M. §80, 1a), **מָתָה/מָתָה**, **מָתָה**, **מָתָה**; impf. **יָמָת, יָמָת** Pr 19₁₆ Q (K **יָמָת**), **יָמָת, יָמָת**, **יָמָת, יָמָת**; impv. **מָתָה**; inf. **לְמָתָה**, **מָתָה**, **מָתָה**; pt. **מָתָה** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 392y, 393e; Beer-M. §80, 1a), **מָתָה**, **מָתָה**, **מָתָה**, **מָתָה**:

—1. to **die** (THAT 1:893ff): a) a natural death: **Gn 15₁₅ 25₈ Ju 8₃₂ 1C 29₂₈** (**בְּשִׁיבָה טוֹבָה**), **1S 25₃₇** (**בְּקָרְבוֹ** **לְבָבוֹ**: apopleptic seizure), **Jb 42₁₇** (**וְשָׁבַע יָמָיִם**), **Is 66₂₄** (animal), **Jb 14₈** (plant), **12₂** (**תְּכַמֵּה**); b) violent death: **Jb 1₁₉**, penalty of death **Dt 19₁₂**, **מָתָה בְּתַרְבֵּי** **Jr 11₂₂**, **מָתָה בְּרַעַב** **Jr 11₂₂**, **מָתָה בְּעוֹנוֹ** **31₃₀**; **כִּיעַת מוֹתָהּ** as she lay dying **1S 4₂₀**; **מָתָה** to become mortal **Ps 82₇** (Morgenstern HUCA 14:72ff; also for **Gn 2₁₇ 3_{3f}**); **מָתָה תִּחְתָּיו** he will die where he is, on the very same place **Jr 38₉**; **מָתָה תִּמָּוֵת** you will surely die **Gn 2₁₇**; rd. **לֹא תִמָּוֵת** **Hab 1₁₂** for **נִמָּוֵת** (Geiger 314; Ginsburg 358; SHHooke *Origins of Early Sem. Ritual* (1938):56); c) **לְמָתָה**? superlative, meaning to the extreme (WThomas VT 3:219f; Driver *Fschr. PKahle* 102f): **לְמָתָה** with **קָצַר** impatient for death **Ju 16₁₆**, with **הָלָה** terminally ill **2K 20₁**, → **מָוֵת** 1c;

—2. pt. **מָתָה** (Gesenius-K. §116e): dying **Gn 20₃**, dead **Dt 25₅**, **מָתָה מִלְחָמָה** **Is 22₂**, **מָתָה אָדָם** a dead man **Ezk 44₂₅** (→ Zimmerli 1121), one who will die (*moriturus*) **Dt 4₂₂**, one who has died **Ezk 18₃₂**, born dead **Nu 12₁₂**; corpse of a woman **Gn 23_{3ff}** (as Arb. *maitat* corpse, *νεκρός*, *mortuus*, Schulz ZAW 59:187f); **זִבְחֵי מָתָיִם** sacrifices to the dead **Ps 106₂₈**, food offered to the dead **Dt 26₁₄** (Jahnow 30f, 34f); **עַל-מָוֵת** **Ps 9₁** MSS and **48₁₅**.

polel (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 394k): pf. **מָוֵתָנִי, מָוֵתָנִי**; impf. **תָּמוּתָה, תָּמוּתָה**, **אָמוּתָה, אָמוּתָה**; impv. **מָוֵתָנִי**; inf. **לְמוֹתָה**; pt. **מָוֵתָה**:

—1. to **make a full end of**, deliver the death blow **Ju 9₅₄ 1S 14₁₃ 17₅₁ 2S 1_{9f-16}**;

—2. to **slay** **Jr 20₁₇ Ps 34₂₂ 109₁₆** (? rd. **לְמוֹתָה** Pesh.). †

polal, passive of polel (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 394k): pt. **מָוֵתָתִים**; **2K 11_{2k}** (Montgomery-G. 424; alt. textual error; Q → hof.) those who **should be killed** (Gesenius-K. §116e). †

hif. (with 130 times): pf. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 217b, 396t, 403 :: Bergsträsser 2:147k) **הָמִיתוּ, הָמִיתוּ**, **הָמִיתוּ, הָמִיתוּ**; impf. **יָמִיתוּ, יָמִיתוּ**, **יָמִיתוּ, יָמִיתוּ**; impv. **הָמִיתוּ**; inf. **לְהַמִּיתוּ**, **הָמִיתוּ**; pt. **הָמִיתוּ**, **הָמִיתוּ**, **הָמִיתוּ**, **הָמִיתוּ**:

—1. to **kill**, a) sbj. people: people **Gn 37₁₈**, animals **Ex 21₂₉ 1K 13₂₄**, to execute, carry out the sentence of death **2S 14₇** (Boecker 21f); b) sbj. God: to **cause to die** **Gn 18₂₅ 38₇ Ex 4₂₄ Nu 14₁₅ Dt 32₃₉ 1S 2₆ 2K 5₇ Is 11₄**, cj. **Ps 17₁₄** (**הָמִיתָם**), sbj. **אֱלֹהִים** **1S 5_{10f}**; curse formula **וְהָמִיתְךָ** “may he slay you!” **Is 65₁₅**; c) sbj. **קִנְאָה**. **Jb 5₂**;

—3. personified: the **god of death** (Akk. *M, tu*, Meissner *Beiträge* 1:59; *WbMy.* 1:132; Ug. *Mot* HBauer ZAW 51:94ff; ThR 13:172; *WbMy.* 1:300ff) ? Jr 9₂₀ Hos 13₁₄ Hab 2₅ Ps 18₅ 49₁₅ 116₃ Pr 13₁₄ (מוֹקְשֵׁי מוֹתָנָא), Song 8₆; מוֹקְשֵׁי מוֹ בְּכוֹר מוֹ Jb 18₁₃ (Hölscher 44; Fohrer 303);

—4. מוֹ בְּכוֹר מוֹ parallel with שְׂאוֹל or שְׁחַת, the **realm of the dead** Is 28₁₅ 38₁₈; שְׁעָרֵי מוֹ שְׁחַת Ps 9₁₄ 107₁₈ Jb 38₁₇ (parallel with אֲבֵרוֹן) ὄδης Sap 16₁₃ 3Macc 5₅₁;

—5. מוֹ אֲבֵרוֹן in n.m. אַחִימוֹת (?), in n.loc. חֲצָרֵמוֹת (?), and עֲזֻמוֹת, → I בֵּית B 34;

—Ps 73₄ לְמוֹתָם (rd. לְמוֹתָם); Pr 14₃₂ בְּמוֹתוֹ rd. בְּתָמוֹ ? Lam 1₂₀ ? rd. הַמּוֹת, :: Rudolph 208).

4959 מוֹתָר

מוֹתָר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490d; MHeb.; JArm.^{tg} מוֹתָרָא, ? Arm.lw. Wagner 156: cs. מוֹתָר: **advantage, profit** Pr 14₂₃ and 21₅ (parallel with מַחְסוֹר) Qoh 3₁₉. †

4960 מוֹזֵבַח

מוֹזֵבַח (ca. 400 times), Mal 2₁₃ Sept.Eβρ masbhh, SamP.^{M94} *mazba*, also in the abs., Or. מוֹזֵבַח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r; MHeb.; Ug. *mdbh* pl. -t, Ph. מוֹזֵבַח pl. ת, EgArm. מוֹרְבַח (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 146), BArm., JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 239a) מוֹדְבַחָא, Arb. *madbah*, OSArb. *mdbh* (Ryckmans *Fschr. WCaskel* (1968):253ff); Lib. *mzbk* ZA 50:128¹, → נְבַחֵזוּ 2K 17₃₁, deified, Montgomery-G. 474; Ph. Ζεὺς Μάδβαχος and Zeus Βωμός (ZAW 49:13): מוֹזֵבַח, מוֹזֵבַחִי, מוֹזֵבַחֵךְ/חֶךְ, הַמוֹזֵבַחָה, (3 times, mostly Lv), מוֹזֵבַח(וֹ)ת (abs. usu. cs.), מוֹזֵבַח(וֹ)תֵיהֶם, מוֹזֵבַחוֹתַיִם, 2C 34₅ rd. Q תָּם: the place where the זֵבַח is carried out, > **altar** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 63ff), Sept. θυσιαστήριον also used for the pagan βωμός;

—1. for Yahweh, a) made from earth Ex 20₂₄ (in Mari, cf. WThomas *Archaeology* 138; Diethelm Conrad *Studien zum Altargesetz* (1968): Robertson JSS 1:12ff); from stone Ex 20₂₅ 27₅ Dt 27_{5f} Jos 8₃₁ Is 27₉, from נְחֹשֶׁת (bronze) Ex 38₃₀ 2K 16₁₄ → emendations, from זָהָב (gold) Ex 39₃₈ (Biblica 40:472ff); b) phrases: with בָּנָה Gn 8₂₀, with עָשָׂה 13₄, with הִצִּיב 33₂₀, with קָדַשׁ Ex 29₄₄, with עָרַךְ Nu 23₄, with הִקִּים 2S 24₁₈, with חָטָא Lv 8₁₅, with יָשַׁן Nu 4₁₃, with רָפָא 1K 18₃₀, with חָדַשׁ 2C 15₈, with טָמְאָה 2K 23₁₆, with הָרַס 1K 19₁₀, with קָרַע 13₃; with מְקוֹם Gn 13₄, with פָּרַכְבּ Ex 27₅, with צִלְעַת 27₇, with קָרְנַת and יְסוֹד 29₁₂, with יָרַךְ Lv 1₁₁, with קִיר 1₁₅, with אָשׁ 6₂; לְדַבֵּיר הַמֶּנֶּךָ אֲשֶׁר 1K 6₂₂, → Noth *Könige* 101; c) אֲשֶׁר הַמֶּנֶּךָ Gn 8₂₀ Dt 27₅, מוֹזֵבַח יְמִי, Lv 17₆ Dt 12₂₇ 16₂₁ 26₄ 27₆ Jos 9₂₇ 22_{19-28f} 1K 8₂₂₋₅₄ 18₃₀ 2K 23₉ Mal 2₁₃ Neh 10₃₅ 2C 6₁₂ 8₁₂ 15₈ 29₁₉₋₂₁ 33₁₆ 35₁₆, מוֹ אֱלֹהִים, Ps 43₄, מוֹ אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, Ezr 3₂;

—2. non-Israelite altars: Ex 34₁₃ Nu 23₂ Dt 7₅ 12₃ Ju 2 1K 16₃₂ 2K 16₁₀, 23₁₂ (on the roof of the temple, → גָּג 1) 2C 14₂; מוֹזֵבַחוֹת הַבְּעָלִים, Ju 6₂₅₋₂₈₋₃₀, מוֹזֵבַחוֹת הַבְּעָלִים, 2C 34₄, מוֹזֵבַחוֹת הַנֹּכְרִי, 14₂;

—3. usage: a) with קָטַרְתָּ Ex 30₂₇ 1C 6₃₄ 28₁₈, with הָעֵלָה Ex 30₂₈ 1C 6₃₄ 16₄₀ 21₂₆₋₂₉ 2C 29₁₈; b) עָשָׂה עַל to erect upon Ex 29₃₈, זָרַק 29₁₆, כָּפַר 29₃₇, הָעֵלָה Lv 2₁₂, קָרַב Lv 9₇, הִקְרִיב לְפָנַי Nu 7₁₀, הִקְטִיר Lv

9₁₃, נגש 21₂₃, על הַגִּישׁ עַל Mal 1₇, עָמַד to stand before 1K 13₁, עַל פֶּסַח 18₂₆, סוֹבֵב Ps 26₆; → הַנִּכָּה, זָוִית, שָׂרַח, צָפוּי, תִּבְנִית, מִשְׁמֶרֶת;

—2K 12₁₀ rd. הַמִּצְבָּה; 16₁₄ הַנְּחֹשֶׁת הַמִּזְבֵּחַ (? Gesenius-K. §131d) rd. הַמִּזְבֵּחַ Montgomery-G. 463; Am 31_{4a} rd. מִצְבַּח ?.

4961 מִזַּג

מִזַּג: to mix wine, MHeb., JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 263b), Uruk lines 6, 9 (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 146), Palm. מִמְזַגְנָא cupbearer (Syria 7:129; 9: p. 139f; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 155), > Arb. *mazaja* (Fraenkel 172); Heb. MHeb. מִסַּךְ.

Der. מִזְּג.

4962 מִזְּג

מִזְּג: MHeb., JArm. מִזְּגָא, Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 263b) *mzāgā*; Arm.lw. Wagner 157; → מִזְּגָא: מִזְּגָא mixed wine, spiced wine Song 7₃ (meaning sperm, Haller HbAT 18:41). †

4963 מִזָּה

I *מִזָּה: Arb. *mazza* to suck; Akk. *mazā'u*, *mazū* to press out (AHw. 637ab).

Der. מִזָּה.

4964 מִזָּה

II מִזָּה: → מִזְּו.

4965 מִזָּה

*מִזָּה: I *מִזָּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465e; cs. pl. מִזִּי, SamP.^{Ben-H.} *mizze*: weakened, מִזִּי רָעַב through hunger Dt 32₂₄, prp. מִזִּי for מִתִּי (Duhm; sg., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 587j) Is 5₁₃. †

4966 מִזָּה

מִזָּה Ex 4₂: < מִזָּה-וּהָהָה. †

4967 מִזָּה

מִזָּה Ps 75₉: usu. < מִזָּה-וּהָהָה (: Wiesenberg VT 4:434ff: subst., root מִזָּה: ray of light). †

4968 מִזָּה

מִזֶּזֶה, SamP.^{M130} *mizze*, Sept. (O)μoצע: n.m.; → Meyer *Isr.* 349f; Moritz ZAW 44:87: son of רַעֲוִיָּאל Gn 36¹³⁻¹⁷
1C 1³⁷ (Sept.^L Mαצע). †

4969 מִזֶּזֶה

*מִזֶּזֶה: II מִזֶּזֶה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 576g: מִזֶּזֶה: **granary** (following versions and context, Gunkel *Ps.* 608) Ps 144¹³.
†

4970 מִזְזוּדָה

מִזְזוּדָה: MHeb., JArm.^L מִזְזוּדָה and מִזְזוּדָה (also Sam. Ben-H. 2:514b): ? < Akk. *man/mazzāzu* stand, base, pedestal (of a column, Zimmern 31, → AHW. 638b) or Arb. *zwz* (Zorell): מִזְזוּדָה, מִזְזוּדָה, מִזְזוּדָה: **door-posts** Ex 12^{7-22f} 21⁶ Dt 6⁹ 11²⁰ Ju 16³ 1S 1⁹ 1K 6^{31-33a-b} (for מִזְזוּדָה רַב־עֵיט rd. מִזְזוּדָה רַב־עֵיט) 7⁵ (usu. cj. מִזְזוּדָה :: Noth 131; gloss on מִזְזוּדָה) Is 57⁸ Ezk 41²¹ 43⁸ 45¹⁹ 46² Pr 8³⁴; post-Biblical designation of the phylacteries containing scriptural quotations which were put on the door-posts, Dt 6^{4.9} 11¹³⁻²¹; (an example from Qumran DJD 3: p. 158ff; KGKuhn *Phylakterien* (Abh. d. Heidelberger Akademie (1957):1); Schürer 2:566f; *Jewish Encyclopedia.* 8:531f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2034; cf. Wellhausen *Heid.* 164¹. †

4971 מִזֶּזֶן

מִזֶּזֶן: זֶזֶן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491g :: denom. Albright BASOR 61:13⁵; MHeb., JArm. מִזֶּזֶן, Sam. Ben-H. 2:500a; BArm. מִזֶּזֶן, Syr. *māzōnā* (? Can. lw., HBauer OLZ 29:801): **food, provisions** Gn 45²³ 2C 11²³, cj. (for זֶזֶן ? rd. מִזֶּזֶן and Sir 10²⁷ Sept., Pesh. (for מִזֶּזֶן) → Smend) Ps 144¹³. †

4972 מִזְזוּר

I מִזְזוּר: II מִזְזוּר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 469e, j; (KBL; Wernberg-M. VT 4:325 :: Dahood ZAW 74:208; זֶזֶר to flow): מִזְזוּר: **sore, ulcer, boil** Jr 30¹³ Hos 5¹³ (parallel with מִזְזוּר). †

4973 מִזְזוּר

II מִזְזוּר: JArm. מִזְזוּר, Syr. *māzōrā/rtā* (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 379b), Akk. *mazūru* (OLZ 20:275, 278; AHW. 637b) a fuller's rod, launderer's wringer (CAD): versions except Symm., ambush, trap: **snare** or simil. (Rudolph ZAW 49:224) Ob 7. †

4974 מִזְזָח

I מִזְזָח, Is 23¹⁰: ? lw. from Eg. *mdḥ* to construct the framework of a wooden ship, *mdḥt* carpentry, (Erman-G. 2:190f; Lambdin 152a), wharf, shipyard (KBL), ? rd. → מִזְזָח harbour, (→ Rudolph *Fschr. Baumgärtel* 169). †

4975 מִזְזָח

II מִזְזָח: Eg. *mdḥ* to undo the girdle, meaning to become sexually mature, marriageable (Erman-G. 2:189f; Lambdin 152a), Akk. *mēzah* and simil., belt, waist-band (AHW. 650a); > Arb. *ḥizām*: **waistband** (Hönig 74f,

—3. **discretion, prudence** (parallel with מַדְעָה: Pr 1₄ 2₁₁ 3₂₁ 5₂ (rd. מַדְעָה → BH) 8₁₂ Sir 44₄. †

4982 מִזְמוֹר

מִזְמוֹר, Sec. μαζμωρ, Or. (Kahle *Text*) מִזְמוֹר: I זִמֹּר, < **mazmur*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493z; MHeb.², JArm.^g, Arb. flute, †teb. *mizmāre* small pipes (→ KBL): a song sung to an instrumental accompaniment, Mowinkel *Offersang* 492; Delekat ZAW 76:280ff: → זִמְרָה:

—1. **worldly song** Sir 49₁;

—2. > tech. term for **psalm** (Arb. *zabūr*, Fraenkel 248) Ps 3-6, 8f, 12f, 15, 19-24, 29-31, 38-41, 47-51, 62-68, 73, 75-77, 79f, 82-85, 87f, 92, 98, 100f, 108-110, 139-141, 143; Sir 44₅. †

4983 מִזְמָרָה

מִזְמָרָה: II זִמֹּר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492s: מִזְמָרוֹת, מִזְמָרְתֵיכֶם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 594v): **vine-dresser's knife** (BRL 476; Dalman *Arbeit* 6:312) Is 2₄/Mi 4₃ Is 18₅ JI 4₁₀. †

4984 מִזְמָרֶת

*מִזְמָרֶת: II זִמֹּר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607c; pt. pi. fem. > subst.; JArm. מִזְמָרוֹת: מִזְמָרֶת: “**knife**” (→ מִזְמָרָה) shears to trim a wick 1K 7₅₀ 2K 12₁₄ 25₁₄ Jr 52₁₈ 2C 4₂₂. †

4985 מִזְעָר

מִזְעָר: זִעַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493e; Heb. MHeb. מִזְעָר; Arm.lw. Wagner 81: something small, **trifling** Sir 48₁₅; מִזְעָר מִן אֲנָשׁ (appositional, Gesenius-K. §131c) a few people Is 24₆; מִן אֲנָשׁ מִן מִזְעָר minutely small (intensification with an appositional synonym or construct phrase) Is 10₂₅ 16₁₄ 24₆ 29₁₇. †

4986 מִזֵּר

cj. I מִזֵּר: JArm. to stretch oneself out (Epstein MGWJ (1921):36), Syr. *mzīrā* extended; Arb. to stretch out, inflate (a skin).

qal: cj. pt. fem. מִזְרָה for מִזְרָה (: Ehrlich 6:13; Gemser): to **spread** (a net) Pr 1₁₇. †

4987 מִזֵּר

II *מִזֵּר: MHeb., Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 258b) מִזֵּר, Arb. *maḏīra* to decay, rot, (egg); Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 45f.

Der. I מִזְזֹר, מִזְזֵר.

4988 מִזְרָה

מְזַרְחָה: I זרה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n; MHeb., JArm. Syr. מְזַרְרִיָּה: **pitchfork** (Dalman *Arbeit* 3:116f; BRL 139; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2192) **Is 30**₂₄, metaph. **Jr 15**₇. †

4989 מְזַרְחָה

מְזַרְחָה: **Jb 38**₃₂, Sept. Theodotion Μαζουρωθ (2K 23₅ for מְזַלְוֹת), Vulgate *lucifer*, IQHod 2:27 מְזוּרוֹת; ? = מְזַלְוֹת: **stars** (Mansoor 109; RMeyer ThLZ (1959):660), Venus as the morning and the evening star (Schiaparelli 68f), the Hyades as bringers of rain (Hölscher; Tur-S. 531; Dahood ZAW 74:208), the boat of Arcturus (Mowinckel *Sternamen* 27ff), constellations in the southern zodiac (KBL; Fohrer 492). †

4990 מְזַרְחָה

מְזַרְחָה, Or. מְזַרְחָה (Kahle *Text* 70), SamP.^{M97} *mazrā*: זרח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493e; MHeb., EgArm. Nab. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 146), JArm. CPArm. Syr. מְזַרְחָה, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 239a): מְזַרְחָה, מְזַרְחָה, cs. מְזַרְחָה **Dt 4**₄₁ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 527q): the position of the rising sun:

—1. **sunrise**, מְזַרְחָה שֶׁמֶשׁ **Dt 4**₄₇ **Ju 20**₄₃ **Is 41**₂₅ **45**₆ **59**₁₉ **Mal 1**₁₁ (:: מְבֹאוֹ) **Ps 50**₁ **113**₃, = מְזַרְחָה שֶׁמֶשׁ **Nu 21**₁₁ **Jos 1**₁₅ **13**₅ (.8.27.32 **16**_{1.5f}) **19**_{12.27.34} **2K 10**₃₃, מְזַרְחָה הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ towards the sun **Jos 12**₁ **Ju 21**₁₉, cj. **Dt 4**₄₁, = מְזַרְחָה **Ex 27**₁₃ **38**₁₃ **Nu 2**₃ **38**₃₂ **32**₁₉ **34**₁₅ **Dt 3**_{17.27} **4**₄₉ **Jos 11**₈ **12**_{1.3} **18**₇ **19**₁₃ **20**₈ **1K 7**₂₅ **Jr 31**₄₀ **Zech 14**₁ **1C 9**₁₈ **26**₁₄, מְזַרְחָה עד־מְזַרְחָה until sunrise **Am 8**₁₂ (מְזַרְחָה מְזַרְחָה) !, → Budde JBL 44:93f); מְזַרְחָה **Zech 8**₇;

—2. **the east** **Jos 11**₃ **17**₁₀ **Is 41**₂ **43**₅ **46**₁₁ **Da 8**₉ **11**₄₄ **Ps 103**₁₂ (:: מְעַרְב) **107**₃ **2C 4**₄ **29**₄, מְזַרְחָה in the east **Neh 12**₃₇, towards the east **1C 9**₂₄, מְזַרְחָה הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ לְ east of **Ju 11**₁₈, = מְזַרְחָה הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ לְ **Ju 21**₁₉, מְזַרְחָה יְרִיחוֹ the eastern side of Jerusalem **Jos 4**₁₉, מְזַרְחָה יְנוּחָה eastwards towards Jerusalem **16**₆; הַמְּזַרְחָה יְנוּחָה the eastern square **2C 29**₄ (→ Rudolph 292); הַמְּזַרְחָה הַשַּׁעַר הַמְּזַרְחָה the east gate **Neh 3**₂₉, מְזַרְחָה לְ in the east **Neh 3**₂₆ **1C 5**₉ **7**₂₈ **12**₁₆ **26**₁₇; מְזַרְחָה לְ east of **2C 5**₁₂, = מְזַרְחָה לְ **1C 6**₆₃; מְזַרְחָה לְ עד as far as east of **1C 4**₃₉, מְזַרְחָה לְ in the east **2C 31**₁₄, מְזַרְחָה לְ פְּנֵי הַמְּזַרְחָה the eastern side of **1C 5**₁₀. †

4991 מְזַרְחָה

מְזַרְחָה: I זרה, pi. pt. pl.: the scattering (wind) (Qoran 51:2 *ad-dāriyāti*, Kimchi; Gesenius: זרה וּמְזַרְחָה נֹשְׁבִים): **north wind**, which brings the cold (Hölscher 87; :: Tur-S. *Job.* 510f) **Jb 37**₉, 1Enoch 76₁₀. †

4992 מְזַרְעָה

*מְזַרְעָה: זרע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493e; Ug. *mdr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:705; Aistleitner 793): cs. מְזַרְעָה: **sown land** **Is 19**₇ (→ Sacchi ZAW 78:104). †

4993 מְזַרְקָה

מְזַרְקָה, Or. מְזַרְקָה (Kahle *Text* 70), SamP.^{M97, Ben-H.} (**Ex 27**₃ *mazreq*): MHeb., EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 146), JArm.^t; Kelso §50; Honeyman 83f: מְזַרְקָה, מְזַרְקָה, מְזַרְקָה, מְזַרְקָה: **ceremonial crater**, made of metal, used for sprinkling libations **Ex 27**₃ **38**₃ **Nu 4**₁₄ **7**₁₃₋₈₅ (14 times) **1K 7**₄₀₋₄₅ (**2C 4**₁₆ מְזַלְגוֹת).⁵⁰ **2K 12**₁₄ **25**₁₅

Jr 52^{18f} Zech 14²⁰ Neh 7⁶⁹ 1C 28¹⁷ 2C 4^{8.11-22}; Am 6⁶ crater for libations (Maag 161), ? Zech 9¹⁵ (→ Commentaries). †

4994 מִחַ

*מִחַ, מִחַח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465d; Pun. מִחַ fat (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 146): **fatling sheep** Is 5¹⁷ (→ קִרְבָּה and נִדְרֵי) Ps 66¹⁵. †

4995 מִחַ

מִחַ: מִחַח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 455f; MHeb., JArm. מִחַח, CPArm. Syr. *mauhā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 260b), Arb. *ma/uhh*, Ug. *mh* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1451; Aistleitner 1542); Akk. *muhhu* skull (AHw. 667b): **bone-marrow** Jb 21²⁴. †

4996 מִחֵא

I מִחֵא: → BArm., = Heb. מִחֵי, II מִחֵה, ' < < s/d, Arm.lw., OArm. Ph. EgArm., מִחֵא' (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 147), Nöldeke ZDMG 57:418f; Driver VTSupp. 1:29.

qal: impf. יִמְחֵא; inf. מִחֵא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 354e: to strike, with יָד or כַּף, to **clap the hands** Is 55¹² Ezk 25⁶ Ps 98⁸. †

4997 מִחֵא

II מִחֵא: מִמְחֵאִים pt. pu. Is 25⁶ Q MSS, K מִמְחֵאִים; → III מִחֵה.

4998 מִחְבֵּא

*מִחְבֵּא: חֲבֵא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r; MHeb. מִחְבֵּא, Arb. *maḥba*' hiding place: cs. as abs.: **refuge**, מִן רֵיחַ shelter from the wind (parallel with סִתָּר זָרַח) Is 32². †

4999 מִחְבֵּא

*מִחְבֵּא: חֲבֵא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493e; MHeb. מִחְבֵּאוֹת: **hideout**, אֲשֶׁר יִתְחַבֵּא שָׁם 1S 23²³. †

5000 מַחְבְּרוֹת

מַחְבְּרוֹת: II חֲבַר, pt. pi. > subst., sg. *מַחְבְּרָה or מַחְבְּרָה: **brace, truss**, archt. tech. term; made of iron 1C 22³, of timber 2C 34¹¹. †

5001 מַחְבְּרָת

מַחְבְּרָת, SamP.^{M23} *mābbēret*: II חֲבַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607d: 1QM 5:5, 8; Eth. *māhbart* connection: מַחְבְּרָת, מַחְבְּרָתוֹ:

- 1. the **position of a join** Ex 28₂₇ 39₂₀ on the ephod;
 —2. **tie** (on a curtain, in the tabernacle) Ex 26_{4f-10a-b} 36_{11f-17}. †

5002 מַחְבֵּת

מַחְבֵּת, SamP.^{M23} *mā'ēbat*: *חבת, < מַחְבֵּתָת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607d; MHeb.:

- 1. (metal) **plate**, roasting or baking tray (Dalman *Arbeit* 3:264; Kelso §51; Honeyman 84; Zimmerli 113f) Lv 2₅ 6₁₄ 7₉ Ezk 4₃ (מַח' בְּרוֹזֶל);
 —2. **flat, round cake** (Rudolph together with מַרְבֵּכָת) 1C 23₂₉. †

5003 מַחְגָּרֶת

מַחְגָּרֶת, חגר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 608g: **robe**, of sackcloth (שֵׁק) Is 3₂₄. †

5004 מַחָה

I מַחָה: MHeb., JArm.¹ מַחִי, ? Ug. (Aistleitner 1540; Labuschagne VT 5:3^{12f}), Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 147), Akk. *ma'ū* (AHw. 637a), Arb. *mḥw*, ? Eth. (Leslau 30).

qal: pf. מָחָה, מִחַתָּה, מִחִיתִי; impf. יִמְחָה, יִמְחָח, אֶמְחָנֶנּוּ, אֶמְחָנֶנּוּ; impv. מִחֵה, מִחֵנִי; inf. מִחֹת, מִחֹה;

—1. to **wipe clean**: mouth Pr 30₂₀, tears Is 25₈, basin (in simile, to clean up a town) 2K 21₁₃, written document Nu 5₂₃; cf. Crüsemann *Fschr. vRad* (1971):61²⁵;

—2. to **wipe out, annihilate**: names Ex 32_{32f} Dt 9₁₄ 29₁₉ 2K 14₂₇ Ps 9₆, memory Ex 17₁₄ Dt 25₁₉, sins Is 43₂₅ 44₂₂ Ps 51₃₋₁₁, cj. Jr 18₂₃ (rd. תִּמְחָח) and Zech 3₉ (rd. וַיִּמְחָחֵנִי), all signs of life Gn 6₇ 7₄.cj. 23; cj. מִחֵיִם what has been destroyed Is 5₁₇; to consume שִׂאֵר Sir 31/34₁, cj. Pr 31₃ (rd. לְמִחֹת, :: Gemser 114). †

nif: pf. נִמְחָהוּ; impf. יִמְחָחוּ, יִמְחָחוּ, יִמְחָח (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 424), יִמְחָחוּ, יִמְחָחוּ:

—1. to **be wiped out**: name: Dt 25₆ Ps 109₁₃, cf. 69₂₉;

—2. to **be removed, annihilated**: living creatures Gn 7₂₃, tribe Ju 21₁₇, actions Ezk 6₆, sins Ps 109₁₄ Neh 3₃₇, shame Pr 6₃₃, good conduct Sir 3₁₄, כְּבוֹד Sir.^{MVIIII3} = 44₁₃. †

hif: impf. תִּמְחָח Neh 13₁₄ and תִּמְחָחֵנִי Jr 18₂₃ (→ Bauer-L. *Heb.* 424 :: Bergsträsser 2:164^b: 1 qal): to **cause something to be wiped out** Pr 31₃ לְמִחֹת (inf. hif. with לְ; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 228a) → qal 2. †

5005 מַחָה

II מַחָה: = I מַחָה, → מַחֵץ; Arm.lw. Wagner 159.

qal: pf. מָחָה: with עַל to **encounter, meet** Nu 34₁₁ (sbj. border; alt. to be parallel to, run along beside). †

Der. מְחִי, מְחִיָּאֵל.

5006 מַחָה

III מַחָה: by-form of מַחַח and II מַחָא.

pu: pt. K מְמַחֵים, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 424: **flavoured with marrow** שְׁמֵנִים, fatty food (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:89) **Is 25**.
†

5007 מְחֹגֵג

*מְחֹגֵג: חֹג, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493b; MHeb. מְחֹגֵג circuit: **circle Is 44**₁₃. †

5008 מְחֹזֶה

מְחֹזֶה: MHeb. market place, town at the harbour, quayside (Letter of Barkochba, Kutscher *Words* 41ff), JArm.^{1g} harbour, JArm.^b town; Pehl. (AJSL 57:365) Nab. Palm. Pun. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 147) מְחֹזֶה trading area; Syr. (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 219b) Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 240a) fortified town; < Akk. *māhāzu* (cult)-centre (Zimmern 9; AHW. 582a; Arm.lw. Wagner 161): cs. מְחֹזֶה; city, **harbour** (Vulg., Pesh.), מְחֹזֶה, חֹזֶה the harbour they desired **Ps 107**₃₀ (→ EHilgert *The Ship and Related Symbols in the NT* (1962):29f; RBorger UF 1:1ff). †

5009 מְחִיָּאֵל

מְחִיָּאֵל **Gn 4**_{18a} and מְחִיָּאֵל Q מְחִיָּאֵל _{18b}, n.m.; II מַחָה “smitten by God”; vocalised according to מְחִיָּאֵל; SamP.^{M32} *miyyā’el* and Sept.^A Μαυηλ Pesh., Vulg. originally derived from מְחִיָּאֵל or מְחִיָּאֵל, (pt. pi. or hif.) חִיָּה, “God gives life” (→ KBudde *Urgeschichte* (1883):127ff); = מְחִיָּאֵל **Gn 5**₁₂₋₁₇, P. †

5010 מְחֹרִים

מְחֹרִים: **1C 11**₄₆, gentilic of אֱלִיאֵל, Sept.^B ἰ Μιει, Sept.^A ἰ Μαωειν Vulg. *Mahumites*, → Rudolph 103. †

5011 מְחֹל

I מְחֹל, Sec. μαωλ: חֹל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491g, or III חֹלל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493d; Albright *Religion* 234f; Akk. *mēlultu* (*elēlu*) game (AHW. 644a); MHeb., JArm. מְחֹלָה: **dance in a ring Jr 31**₁₃ **Ps 30**₁₂ **149**₃ **150**₄ **Lam 5**₁₅; מְחֹלָה בְּמִחְוֵה יָצָא **Jr 31**₄; → II מְחֹל and מְחֹלָה. †

5012 מְחֹל

II מְחֹל: n.m., = I; father of אֵימֹן, אֵימֹן, **1K 5**₁₁ (Noth *Könige* 83; :: Albright *Religion* 142: members of a guild of musicians). †

5013 מַחְזָה

מַחְזָה: חזיה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n (*ma-*), GnAp. 20:5 appearance: **vision, face** Gn 15₁ Nu 24_{4.16} Ezk 13₇; → מַרְאֵה. †

5014 מַחְזָה

מַחְזָה: חזיה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492p (*mi-*); EgArm., מַחְזִי mirror (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 147): usu. **aperture for light, spy-hole** (Eissfeldt Kautzsch⁴ 1:507; Noth *Könige* 136), מַחְזָה אֶל־ם 1K 7_{4.5b} (dl. ?) _{5a} cj. for תְּמַחְזִיזוֹת (: Noth). †

5015 מַחְזִיאוֹת

מַחְזִיאוֹת: n.m.; 1C 25_{4.30}, son of מַחְזִיאָה; הַיִּמֶן or vision + אוֹת ??, artificial, → Rudolph 166ff. †

5016 מַחַח

מַחַח: denom. of מַחַח, Arb. *mahḥa* II to suck out marrow.

Der. מַחַח, III מַחַח.

5017 מַחִי

מַחִי: II מַחַח; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457p: **thrust** of the battering ram against the walls (Waschow 57ff) Ezk 26₉. †

5018 מַחֲרִיא

מַחֲרִיא: n.m.; ? rd. with MSS מַחֲרִיא, → II מַחֲרִי “purchased” (Rudolph): Ezr 2₅₂ Neh 7₅₄. †

5019 מַחֲיָה

מַחֲיָה, SamP.^{M31} *mā/īyyat*: חַיָּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492p; MHeb.: מַחֲיָה, מַחֲיָה:

—1. **preservation of life** Gn 45₅ Sir 38₁₄; metaph. for the covenant 1QM 13, 8;

—2. formation of new flesh (MHeb.) Lv 13_{10.24};

—3. **sustenance, provisions** Ju 6₄ 17₁₀, cj. Ps 68₁₁ (rd. מַחֲיָה);

—4. **revival** Ezr 9_{8f};

—5. **something living** 2C 14₁₂ (→ Johnson *Vitality* 103⁴) 1QHod 6:8 parallel with שְׂאֲרֵית. †

5020 מַחֲיָאֵל

מְחַיֵּאל Gn 4^{18b}: → מְחַיֵּאל.

5021 מְחִיר

I מְחִיר, SamP.^{M129} *mīr* (Ben-H.3:138) Dt 23¹⁹ *mā'er*. MHeb.; lw. < Akk. *maḥīru* (from *maḥāru* to accept) equivalent price, rate, value (AHw. 583a; Landsberger *Fschr. Baumgartner* 184²; KR Veenhof *Aspects of Old Assyrian Trade* (Leiden, 1972):351ff) Soq. *meḥor* to offer (Leslau 30); ? > Eg. *mḥr* merchant: מְחִירָה, מְחִירִים:

—1. equivalent value, purchase price: Dt 23¹⁹ 2S 24²⁴ 1K 10²⁸ 21² Is 45¹³ 55¹ Jr 15¹³ Mi 3¹¹ Ps 44¹³ Pr 27²⁶ Jb 28¹⁵ (parallel with תַּחַת) Lam 5⁴ Sir 6¹⁵ 42⁴ (מְחִיר, Sir^{MIV10}), market value 2C 1¹⁶;

—2. > money Mi 3¹¹ Pr 17¹⁶ Sir 7¹⁸ 31/34⁵ (parallel with חֲרוֹץ);

—3. (metaph.) בְּמִחִיר wages: for sins Jr 15¹³, as reward Da 11³⁹; → II. †

5022 מְחִיר

II מְחִיר: n.m.; ? = I (Noth *Personennamen* 189³) or “purchased”; ? Akk. *Maḥur-ili* Tallqvist *Names* 123a: 1C 4¹¹; מְחִירָה for מְחִירָה MSS, Rudolph: Ezr 2⁵² and Neh 7⁵⁴. †

5023 מַחְלָב

cj. *מַחְלָב, alt. *מַחְלָב: n.loc., Jos 19²⁹ for מַחְבֵּל Sept.^B Λεβ, cun. *Maḥal(l)ib(a)*, southern mouth of the *Nahar el-Qāsimīye* (Dussaud *Top.* 12; Abel 2:67), ? = אַחְלָב Ju 1³¹ (Abel 2:384). †

5024 מַחְלָה

*מַחְלָה: I חלה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n: MHeb. מַחְלָה, 1QpHab 9, rd. מחלים: cs. מַחְלָה, מַחְלָה, מַחְלָה, מחלים 4Q 181:1, 1: sickness Pr 18¹⁴ 2C 21¹⁵ Sir 10¹⁰; → מַחְלָה. †

5025 מַחְלָה

מַחְלָה: fem. of מַחְלָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492p: sickness, disease Ex 15²⁶ 23²⁵ 1K 8³⁷ 2C 6²⁸. †

5026 מַחְלָה

חלה: מַחְלָה;

—1. n.m., n.trib., from Manasseh 1C 7¹⁸ (→ Rudolph *Chr.* 70);

—2. SamP.^{M129} *mā'ēla*, → מַחְלָת, daughter of צִלְפָּחָד Nu 26³³ 27¹ 36¹¹ Jos 17³. †

5027 מַחְלָה

*מְחֻלָּה: חוּל, fem. of מְחוּל; MHeb. also a musical instrument, Ben Yehuda 6:2904a: מְחֻלָּת (וְ), **dance in a ring** Ex 15₂₀ 32₁₉ Ju 11₃₄ 21₂₁ 1S 21₁₂ 29₅; cj. Is 30₃₂ (rd. וּבְמִחְלוֹת); **Song 71** ? dance in two lines (Rudolph), versions מְחֻלָּה מְחֻלָּה dance in the camp (ATD; HbAT) :: Albright *Fschr. Driver* 5⁴;

—1S 18₆ rd. וְהַמְחֻלָּלוֹת, alt. בְּמִחְלוֹת; → אֵבֶל מוֹ בְּמִחְלוֹת †

5028 מְחֻלָּה

*מְחֻלָּה: II חָלַל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492w: מְחֻלָּלוֹת: **hole, cave** Is 2₁₉ (parallel with מְעַרְוֹת). †

5029 מְחֻלוֹן

מְחֻלוֹן: n.m. חָלַה, (with prefix, → מְסֻדְרוֹן), “sickly person”, → כְּלִיּוֹן (Noth *Personennamen* 10 :: Rudolph KAT 17/1-3:38): Ru 1_{2.5} 4_{9.10f.} †

5030 מְחֻלִּי

מְחֻלִּי, SamP.^{M128} *mēlli*, Sept.^B Μολλει: cf. Heb. inscr. *mḥlyh* (Degen-M. *Neue Eph.* 1:45), shortened in MHeb. JArm. מְחַל to forgive or I חָלַה or for Arb., *miḥāl* trick (Noth *Personennamen* 249):

—1. 1C 6₃₂ 23₂₃ 24₃₀;

—2. Ex 6₁₉ Nu 3₂₀ Esr 8₁₈ 1C 6₄₋₁₄ 23₂₁ 24₂₆₋₂₈;

—3. gntl. Nu 3₃₃ 26₅₈. †

5031 מְחֻלִּיִּים

מְחֻלִּיִּים: I חָלַה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 494g, tantum pl.; → מְחֻלָּאוֹת: **sickness**, בָּם רַבִּים critically ill 2C 24₂₅. †

5032 מְחֻלָּף

*מְחֻלָּף: I or II חָלַף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z: מְחֻלָּפִים: Ug. *ḥlpnm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:968 knives; Aistleitner 1035 plait of hair); Vulgate knife; offering basin Esd. replacement pieces Sept.^{AL} → Commentaries; Rudolph 5 cj. מְחֻלָּפִים *mutanda* as a marginal note: Ezr 1₉. †

5033 מְחֻלָּפָה

*מְחֻלָּפָה: I חָלַף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a; Ug. *mḥlpt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:968), Ph. מְחֻלָּפָת (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 147): מְחֻלָּפוֹת: **plait**, thick locks of hair (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:268) Ju 16_{13.19}. †

5034 מְחֻלָּצוֹת

*מְחֻמָּד: חֻמָּד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; Ug. *mḥmd* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:872; Aistleitner 936), JArm.^s מִחְמֻדָּה: מְחֻמָּד (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c), מְחֻמְדֵי, מְחֻמְדִים, מְחֻמָּד (מְחֻמָּד ק) Lam 1₁₁ Q (K מְחֻמָּד):

—1. something desirable, **precious object** Is 64₁₀ (רְדִנֹה) Hos 9₆ (rd. מְחֻמְדֵי כִסְפָּם :: Driver JSS 5:424: with Sept. Μαχμας, Syrtis Maior) Jl 4₅ Lam 1_{10f} Song 5₁₆ 2C 36₁₉;

—2. metaph., rd. מְחֻמָּד עֵינַיִם **what is pleasing to the eyes** 1K 20₆ Ezk 24₁₆ (wife of Ezekiel). 21a-25 Lam 2₄, Ezk 24_{21b} (cj. for מְחֻמָּל rd. מְחֻמָּד נִפְשָׁם); מְחֻמְדֵי בְטָנָם their beloved offspring Hos 9₁₆. †

5041 מְחֻמָּד

מְחֻמָּד: חֻמָּד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493e: מְחֻמְדֵיָהּ **precious object, treasure** Lam 1_{7-11K} (Q → מְחֻמָּד). †

5042 מְחֻמָּל

*מְחֻמָּל: חֻמָּל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; cs. מְחֻמָּל: with נִפְשָׁם **longing** Ezk 24₂₁ (parallel with מְשֻׂא 25, Zimmerli 569; מְחֻמָּד 2). †

5043 מְחֻמְצָת

מְחֻמְצָת: I חֻמְצָה, pt. hif. fem., or sbst. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607e); JArm. מְחֻמְעָא **what is leavened, soured**: something **sour-tasting** (so Noth ATD 5:66; usu. something leavened, = חֻמְצָה v.15) Ex 12_{19f}. †

5044 מְחֻנָּה

מְחֻנָּה (ca. 200 times); SamP.^{M47} *māni*, Sept. generally παραμβολή; חֻנָּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n: MHeb.; Ph. Yaud. OArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 147): מְחֻנָּה, מְחֻנְךָ (var. מְחֻנְךָ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 584c) Dt 23₁₅, מְחֻנָּהוּ, מְחֻנְיָם sg. Am 4₁₀ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 584c); pl. מְחֻנָּיִם Nu 13₁₉ † (→ 1) and מְחֻנָּוֹת (MHeb.) du. מְחֻנְיָם/מְחֻנְיָם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 585e); masc. Gn 32_{9b} 33₈ 50₉ 1C 12₂₃; fem. Gn 32_{9a} (corrupt ?) 2K 7₇ Ps 27₃ 1C 11₁₅, → Albrecht ZAW 16:52 :: Rosenberg 28, 145; → מְחֻנָּיִם:

—1. **place for the camp** Ex 29₁₄ Nu 1₅₂ 13₁₉ (:: → מְבַצָּר, SamP. מְבַחְנַיִם and מְבַחְנַיִם ^{M70} *mābānem*, = cj. מְבַחְנַיִם “fat towns” (for חֻבָּן see Delekat VT 14:26f), camp in time of war Dt 23₁₀ Ju 7₁₀, nomadic camp Gn 32₈;

—2. the people and animals in a camp: nomads Gn 32₈ 2K 5₁₅, encamped in siege Ezk 4₂;

—3. **army** outside the camp (cf. παραμβολή) Jos 8₁₃ 10₅ 11₄ Ju 4₁₅ and 16a-b (:: (רָכַב) 8₁₀₋₁₂ 1S 17₁₋₄₆; on the march 2K 3₉, in battle “the front” 1K 22₃₄ and 2C 18₃₃ (? Sept., Vulg. הַמְלָחְמָה, → Rudolph 255) 1K 22₃₆ (Vulg. *exercitus*, cf. WRichter BBB 18² (1966):196ff);

—4. מְחֻנָּה אֱלֹהִים (אֱלֹהֵי מְחֻנָּה אֱלֹהִים) sg. or pl. ?, “phantom army”, Gunkel) Gn 32₃; 1C 12₂₃ (? superlative, → אֱלֹהֵי אֱלֹהֵי 3e); מְחֻנָּה י' אֱלֹהֵי 1C 9₁₉. מְחֻנָּה י' מְחֻנָּה 2C 31₂ (→ Galling ATD; Rudolph 304); מְחֻלָּה → מְחֻלָּה מְחֻלָּה מְחֻלָּה → מְחֻלָּה מְחֻלָּה מְחֻלָּה

—2C 22₁ rd. לְמַלְחָמָה (→ Rudolph 268); 2C 31₂ ? rd. חֲצָרוֹת Sept., → Rudolph 304).

5045 מַחֲנֵה־דָן

מַחֲנֵה־דָן: n.loc. near צָרְעָה: **Ju 13**₂₅; explained **18**₁₂, → Garstang 393; Simons *Geog.* §606; HJZobel BZAW 95 (1965):93. †

5046 מַחֲנִים

מַחֲנִים, SamP.^{Ben-H. 3:175} *mānem* (? = נִים-, Eg. *mḥnm*, ZDPV 61:283): n.loc.; מַחֲנֵה du., “double camp” explained **Gn 32**_{8.11}; locv. מַחֲנֵי־מָה; Ug. *mḥnm* PRU 2, 3:4; Abel 2:373f; Simons *Geog.* §415; *T. el-Hejjāj* Noth *Könige* 72f; Schunck ZDMG 113:34ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1123: **Gn 32**₃ **Jos 13**₂₆₋₃₀ **21**₃₈ **2S 2**_{8.12-29} **17**₂₄₋₂₇ **19**₃₃ **1K 2**₈ **4**₁₄ **1C 6**₆₅; **Song 7**₁ → מַחֲלָה. †

5047 מַחֲנֵק

מַחֲנֵק: חנק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb. חֲנֵק: **suffocation Jb 7**₁₅. †

5048 מַחֲסָה

מַחֲסָה See below under מַחֲסָה and מַחֲסָה (#5050).

5049 מַחֲסָה

מַחֲסָה See below under מַחֲסָה and מַחֲסָה (#5050).

5050 מַחֲסָה/מַחֲסָה

מַחֲסָה and מַחֲסָה **Jl 4**₁₆ **Ps 46**₂ **62**₉; חסָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n; DSS twice: cs. מַחֲסָה, מַחֲסָה, מַחֲסָה, מַחֲסָה:

—1. **place of refuge Is 4**₆ **25**₄ (with מֶן in front of) **Ps 104**₁₈ (for animals) **Jb 24**₈;

—2. (metaph.) **refuge**: a) lies **Is 28**₁₅₋₁₇; b) Yahweh: **Jr 17**₁₇ **Jl 4**₁₆ **Ps 14**₆ **46**₂ **61**₄ **62**₉ **71**₇ (מַחֲסָה עֵץ) with protective shelter; Gesenius-K. §131r) **73**₂₈ **91**₂₋₉ **94**₂₂ **142**₆ **Pr 14**₂₆; → מַחֲסִיָּה;

—**Ps 62**₈ rd. חֲסִי (?). †

5051 מַחֲסוֹם

מַחֲסוֹם: חסם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493e: Ph., Donner-R. *Inschriften*, 1:11 חרִיץ מַחֲסוֹם (2:16): **lip covering, muzzle**, of gold or silver **Ps 39**₂ (→ Oppenheim *T. Halaf* (1931):193; colour plate 3:5). †

5052 מַחֲסוֹר

מַחְסוֹר, SamP.^{M49} *mās(s)ar*: חסר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493e; Ug. *mḥsrn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:988), MHeb.² JArm.⁸; Can. *maḥzir* (Friedrich §201c), Pun. מַחְסֵר (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 147): מַחְסְרוֹ, מַחְסוֹרְךָ: **lack Dt 15⁸ Ju 18¹⁰**. rd. ? 7 (→ כלם hif. emendations) **19¹⁹ Ps 34¹⁰ Pr 11²⁴ 28²⁷**; אֶךְ לִים' כלם (leads) only to a lack, poverty, **11²⁴ 22¹⁶**, loss (: מוֹתֵר) **Pr 14²³ 21⁵**; אִישׁ מ' מוֹתֵר fallen victim of need **21¹⁷**; מַחְסְרְךָ what you lack **Ju 19²⁰ Pr 6¹¹ 24³⁴** (rd. sg.). †

5053 מַחְסִיָּה

מַחְסִיָּה: n.m.; מַחְסָה + י' מַחְסָה, “Yahweh is a refuge” (Noth 158), EgArm. מַחְסָה/סִיָּה; Ostr. Sam. [?] מַחְסִיָּו, BASOR 165:35⁷; cun. *Maḥsiau* Tallqvist *Names* 123a: **Jr 32¹² 51⁵⁹**. †

5054 מַחֵץ

מַחֵץ: Ug. (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1456; Aistleitner 1547) *mḥs*, ? also *mḥš* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1460; Aistleitner 1550), Can. (EA 252:17) *tumḥazu* (Albright BASOR 89:31) and *maḥzū* (EA 245:14), *maḥṣuni* (*Orientalia* 16:9:28); Akk. *maḥaṣā* to strike, weave (AHw. 580a); Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 111b) *maḥaṣa* to strike, Arb. *maḥaḍa* to shake; Arm. (*ḍ* > ' > ?) OArm. → BArm. מַחֶא; Heb. II מַחֵה; → מַחֵק.

qal; pf. מָחַץ, מִחַצָּה; impf. יִמְחַצֵּץ, אֶמְחַצֵּץ; impv. מְחַץ: to smash: **Nu 24⁸** for → הִצִּיּוּ rd. (לִחְצִיּוּ).¹⁷ **Dt 32³⁹ 33¹¹ Ju 5²⁶ 2S 22³⁹ Hab 3¹³ Ps 18³⁹ 68²² 110^{5f}** (? dl., → Commentaries) **Jb 5¹⁸ 26¹²**; cj. **Is 51⁹** (rd. מַחֲצֵת);

—**Ps 68²⁴** rd. תִּמְחֵץ. †

Der. מַחֵץ.

5055 מַחֵץ

*מַחֵץ: מַחֵץ: cs. = : **blow מִמְּכַתוֹ מַחֵץ** wound from a blow, metaph. **Is 30²⁶**, cj. מַחֲצִי for הִצִּי **Jb 34⁶**, → חֵץ. †

5056 מַחְצָב

מַחְצָב: חֶצֶב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r; MHeb. מַחְצָב, JArm.¹ מַחְצָבָא quarry; Ph. מַחְצָב (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 148), Arb. *ḥaṣab* flint: chippings, מ' מַחְצָב quarried, cut stones **2K 12¹³ 22⁶ 2C 34¹¹**. †

5057 מַחְצָה

מַחְצָה, SamP.^{M53} *māḥṣa*: חֶצֶה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492p; MHeb.; Ph. מַחֵץ כֶּסֶף a half piece of silver (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 147); → מַחְצִית: cs. מַחְצֵת: **half Nu 31³⁶⁻⁴³**. †

5058 מַחְצִית

*מַחְצִית: חֶצֶה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492x; → מַחְצָה: MHeb.: cs. מַחְצֵת(י), מַחְצִית:

—1. **half, middle Ex 30¹³⁻¹⁵⁻²³ 38²⁶ Lv 6¹³ Nu 31^{29f-42-47} Jos 21²⁵ 1K 16⁹ 1C 6⁴⁶** (dl. חֲצִי).⁵⁵;

—2. מִן הַיּוֹם מִחְצַי midday Neh 8₃. †

5059 מחק

מחק: trad. MHeb. JArm. CPArm. to rub away, rub out; Arm. form from → מִחָץ (Albright JPOS 2:80²; Kutscher *Words* 50; Driver VTSupp. 1:29³; Arm.lw. Wagner 160a), JArm. CPArm. SamP. (Ben-H. 2:504b), Arb. *maḥaqa* wipe out, exterminate.

qal: pf. מִחַקָּה: to shatter (with ראשׁ and parallel with מִחָץ !) Ju 5₂₆. †

5060 מִחְקָר

*מִחְקָר: חקר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; מִחְקָרוֹת parallel with *מִזְמָה Sir 44₄: מִחְקָרֵי: investigation, אֶרְץ מִחְקָרֵי Ps 95₄ (: תוֹעֵפוֹת הָרִים) unexplored depths, → מִחְקָר, ? rd. מִחְקָרֵי Sept., Vulg.). †

5061 מִחָר

מִחָר (ca. 50 times), SamP.^{M19} *mār*, etymology disputed: 1. root אחר, < **maḥar* (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:241; Gesenius-B.); 2. root Akk. *maḥāru* to meet, oppose (König; Driver JRAS (1932):178f; Macuch *Handbook* 241f.); Can. cun. *ūmi ma-ḥa-ri* (AHw. 580a); MHeb., EgArm. Pehl. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 148), JArm.^g מִחָר, מִחָרָא, CPArm. Syr. מִחָר, Mnd. loc. cit.:

—1. next day, tomorrow (adv. acc. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 6321) Ex 8₂₅ (33 times); = יוֹם מִחָר Gn 30₃₃ Is 56₁₂ Pr 27₁ = לְמָחָר Ex 8₆ (5 times); וּמָחָר הַיּוֹם today and tomorrow Ex 19₁₀ 2S 11₁₂; כְּעֵת מִחָר this time tomorrow Ex 9₁₈ 1S 9₁₆ 20₁₂ 1K 19₂ 20₆ 2K 7₁₋₁₈ 10₆, כְּעֵת מִחָר הַזֹּאת, Jos 11₆;

—2. in the future Ex 13₁₄ Dt 6₂₀.

—Der. מִחְרָת.

5062 מִחְרָאָה

*מִחְרָאָה: חרא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a; מִחְרָאוֹת K (מוֹצְאוֹת Q) : latrine 2K 10₂₇, prp. Am 4₃. †

5063 מִחְרָשָׁה

מִחְרָשָׁה See below under מִחְרָשָׁה and מִחְרָשֶׁת (#5065).

5064 מִחְרָשֶׁת

מִחְרָשֶׁת See below under מִחְרָשָׁה and מִחְרָשֶׁת (#5065).

5065 מִחְרָשֶׁת/מִחְרָשָׁה

*מַחְרֶשֶׁת and מַחְרֶשֶׁת: I חרש, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492s, 607d; MHeb. מַחְרֶשֶׁת and מַחְרֶשֶׁת: מַחְרֶשֶׁת *ploughshare (BRL 427ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1444) 1S 13₂₀ (sg. in form, for two rd. חֲרֻמָּשׁוֹ or חֲרֻבָּנוֹ). 21. †

m'

מַחְרָת, SamP.^{M19} *mā'ēret*: מחר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 511v; MHeb. tomorrow, מַחְרָתִים the day after tomorrow, JArm. inscr. לַמַּחְרָתִי on my next day GnAp. 21:10: cs. מַחְרָת:

—1. sbst. **the following day**, הַיּוֹם הַבֹּאֵת מַחְרָת Nu 11₃₂ = לְמַחְרָת הַיּוֹם 1C 29₂₁ = לְמַחְרָת לְמַחְרָת Jon 4₇;

—2. adv. the next day a) מָלְכָן acc. adv. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 632 l): cj. 2K 6₁₅ (for מַחְרָת); b) מַחְרָת **on the following day** Gn 19₃₄ (22 times); מַחְרָת **on the day after**: with הַשַּׁבָּת Lv 23_{11-15f} (Schürer 2:483³⁷; Gesenius-B. 416a; JLewy HUCA 17:78ff; Elliger *Lev.* 315; in Qumran BA 30:137), with הַפֶּסַח Nu 33₃ Jos 5₁₁, with הַחֲדָשׁ 1S 20₂₇;

—1S 30₁₇ rd. לְהַחְרֹמֵם.

5067 מַחְשֵׁף

מַחְשֵׁף, SamP.^{M61} *māššef*: חשף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493z, really an inf., Bergsträsser 2:83p: **peeling, stripping** (to leave bare the wood under the bark of a tree) Gn 30₃₇. †

5068 מַחְשָׁבָה

מַחְשָׁבָה (2 times) and מַחְשָׁבָת (4 times, twice cs.): חשב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a; MHeb., DSS also מחשב: מַחְשָׁבוֹתֵיהֶם/כֶּם מַחְשָׁב(וֹ)תֵי/וֹתֵי, מַחְשָׁב(וֹ)ת, מַחְשָׁבוֹת, מַחְשָׁבָת

—1. **thought, intent**: a) of people Is 55₇₋₉ 59₇ 65₂ 66₁₈ Jr 4₁₄ 6₁₉ Ps 56₆ 94₁₁ Pr 6₁₈ (חרש) 12₅ 15₂₂₋₂₆ 16₃ 19₂₁ 20₁₈ 21₅ Jb 5₁₂ 21₂₇ Lam 3₆₀ Est 8₃₋₅ 1C 28₉ 29₁₈, לְבוֹ מַחְשָׁבָת Gn 6₅; b) of God Is 55_{8f} Ps 92₆ (עֲמָקוֹ); שְׁלוֹם מַחְשָׁבָת (God's) purposes which bring deliverance Jr 29₁₁; מַחְשָׁבָת שְׁלוֹם מַחְשָׁבָת י' מַחְשָׁבָת שְׁלוֹם Jr 51₂₉ (15 MSS sg.) Mi 4₁₂;

—2. **plan** (transition derived from 1): חשב מַחְשָׁבָה/בוֹת חשב → qal 5; מַחְשָׁבוֹת עֲמִים Ps 33₁₀, אֵלֵינוּ מַחְשָׁבוֹתֵינוּ (God's) thoughts about us Ps 40₆; אֵלֵינוּ מַחְשָׁבוֹתֵינוּ רָעָה וּמַחְשָׁבוֹתֵינוּ מַחְשָׁבוֹתֵינוּ רָעָה the planned disaster (hendiadys; ZüB) Est 8₃;

—3. **invention**, with חשב to devise, invent Ex 31₄ 35₃₂, 2C 2₁₃ כָּל־מַחְשָׁבוֹת (or pl.), מְלֶאכֶת מַחְשָׁבוֹת clever devices Ex 35₃₃; חֲשִׁבֹת חֲשִׁבֹת מַחְשָׁבוֹת intricately worked-out machines (for war) 2C 26₁₅ (→ חֲשִׁבוֹן);

—Lam 3₆₁ for מַחְשָׁבוֹתָם ? rd. מְלֶשְׁנָתָם (לשן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 494f; Rudolph 233 :: Plöger HAT 18²:147).

5069 מַחְשֵׁף

מְחֹשֶׁךְ: חֹשֶׁךְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; מְחֹשְׁפִים (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c):

—1. **dark place**, locality **Is 29₁₅ 42₁₆ Ps 88₇ 143₃ Lam 3₆**;

—2. **niche, hiding place Ps 74₂₀** (text ?, → Commentaries);

—**Ps 88₁₉** rd. שְׂכַחְנִי (→ Gunkel). †

5070 מַחַת

מַחַת: n.m.; ? חתת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491k, understandable as “terror” or “hard”, (Arb. *maht*, Noth *Personennamen* 225); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*):

—1. Levite **1C 6₂₀**, cj. **6₁₀** for → אַחֲזִימוֹת;

—2. **2C 29₁₂**;

—3. **2C 31₁₃**. †

5071 מַחֲתָה

מַחֲתָה: חתת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492w; once 4Q (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 120c): מַחֲתָת:

—1. **terror Is 54₁₄ Jr 17₁₇ 48₃₉ Pr 21₁₅**;

—2. **ruin Ps 89₄₁, corruption Pr 10_{14f.29} 13₃ 14₂₈ 18₇**. †

5072 מַחֲתָה

מַחֲתָה: חתת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492p; MHeb. charcoal pan; → Kelso §52:

—1. **scuttle** for carrying burning coals or ashes (Narkieš JPOS 15:14ff) **Ex 27₃ (נְחֹשֶׁת) 38₃ Lv 10₁ 1K 7₅₀ 2K 25₁₅ Jr 52₁₉ 2C 4₂₂**;

—2. container for embers used in the offering of incense, **censer** (Zorell) **Lv 16₁₂ Nu 16_{6.17.17-18} 17_{2-4.11}**;

—3. small pan connected with the מְנוֹרָה **Ex 25₃₈ 37₂₃ Nu 4_{9.14}**. †

5073 מַחֲתָרֶת

מַחֲתָרֶת: חתר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607d; MHeb.; ? Ug. (Gordon *Textbook* §19:914): **break-in**, burglary (cf. Akk. *pilšu*, AHW. 863f) **Ex 22₁ Jr 2₃₄**. †

5074 מַטְאֵטַא

מַטְאֵטַא: טאטא Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r; JArm.^g מַטְאֵטַא and טאטיתא: **broom Is 14₂₃**. †

5075 מַטְבַּח

מַטְבַּח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r (cf. Heb. מַזְבֵּחַ); MHeb. בֵּית מוֹטְבָּחִים and JArm.^s בֵּית מוֹטְבָּחִיא slaughterhouse; Pun. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 148): **place for slaughter** Is 14₂₁. †

5076 מַטָּה

מַטָּה (ca. 250 times), usually, נַטָּה Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n; :: lw. < Eg. *mdw* staff, rod Janssen ATO 40; Ug. *mṭ* (→ מוֹט, Gordon *Textbook* §19:1642; Aistleitner 1551), *mṭm* (→ Aartun WdO 4:296); MHeb.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1845; → שִׁבְט: cs. מַטָּהּ, מַטָּהוּ (1QIs^a 10₂₄ מַטוּ), מַטָּח, מַטָּח, מַטָּח(וֹ):

—1. **stick, staff**: a) as support: Gn 38₁₈₋₂₅, for מוֹשֶׁה Ex 4_{2·4·17} 7_{15·17·20} 9₂₃ 10₁₃ 14₁₆ 17₅ Nu 20_{8f·11}, for אֱהֲרֹן Ex 7_{9f·12·19} 8_{1·12f} Nu 17_{21·23·25}; of Egyptian magicians Ex 7₁₂; a staff for every tribe Nu 17₁₇₋₂₅, of יוֹנָתָן 1S 14_{27·43}; for beating out קִצָּח Is 28₂₇; b) for flogging קִצָּח הָאֵל מִן Ex 4₂₀ 17₉, עוֹ מִן harsher, more strongly Jr 48₁₇ Ps 110₂; of Isaiah: Is 10_{5·26}, cj.? (rd. מַטָּהוּ Sellin) Mi 6₉; of אֲשׁוּר Is 10₂₄, מִן רִשְׁעִים Is 14₅ (Begrich *Dtj.* 16⁴), מִן רִשָּׁע Ezk 7₁₁ Sir 35/32₂₃; c) botanically (Rüthy 53f): **stem** of the vine Ezk 19_{12·14}; עֵץ מַטָּהּ mighty stem, scion, as the staff of a ruler 19_{11·14} (Zimmerli 419); d) shot; arrow Hab 3_{9·14} (rd. מַטָּיִךְ, Mowinckel ThZ 9:15f; sg. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 584c); e) לֶחֶם מַטָּהּ staff of bread (rod on which bread shaped in rings → חֲלָהּ was hung up to protect it from mice etc., Koehler *Kl. Licht.* 25ff; Schult ZDPV 87 (1971):206-8; metaph. in addition: “staff of living water”, Drower-M. *Dictionary* 253a), with שִׁבְר Ezk 5₁₆, also Lv 26₂₆ Ezk 4₁₆ 14₁₃ Ps 105₁₆ (cf. מוֹשֶׁעֲנֵי לֶחֶם Is 31);

—2. **tribe** (Driver JPhil. 11:213f; Noth *Welt* 58f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1851; → שִׁבְט): characteristic of P, יהוּדָה יְהוּדָה Jos 7₁, עָכָן לְמַטָּהוּ Nu 1₄, אִישׁ אִישׁ לְמַטָּהוּ 1K 8₁ and in all places not mentioned under 1;

—Is 9₃ rd. מַטָּח parallel with על.

5077 מַטָּה

מַטָּה, SamP.^{M146} *mētā*: נַטָּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490b, 527r; MHeb. only לְמַטָּה and לְמַטָּן; Ph. מַט downwards (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 148):

—1. **beneath** Pr 15₂₄; locv. מַטָּה מִן with יָרָד deeper and deeper Dt 28₄₃ (:: מַעְלָה מַעְלָה);

—2. לְמַטָּה (:: מַעְלָה beneath Jr 31₃₇; downwards Dt 28₁₃ 2K 19₃₀ Is 37₃₁ Ezk 1₂₇ 8₂ 1C 27₂₃ 2C 32₃₀ (?) subterranean, Rudolph); לְמַטָּה לְלֵם' מַעְלָה downwards to Qoh 3₂₁; מַעְוֹן לְלֵם' less than deserved (→ חֲשֵׁךְ) Ezr 9₁₃;

—3. מִלְמַטָּה from below > up from below (→ מִן 10a) Ex 26₂₄ 27₅ 28₂₇ 36₂₉ 38₄ 39₂₀. †

5078 מַטָּה

מִטָּה, also Or. מִטָּה (Kahle *Text* 70); SamP.^{B146} *mētā*: מִטָּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492p; like κλίνη from κλίνειν; Ug. *mtt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1465; Aistleitner 1776); MHeb.: מִטָּת, מִטָּתוֹ, מִטָּתוֹ: **couch, bed** (spread with covers, cloth and pillow) BRL 108f; Dalman *Arbeit* 7:186ff; Gese VT 12:428ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 235; → מִשְׁכָּב, עֵרֶשׂ: for sleeping Ex 7₂₈ 2K 4₁₀ Ps 6₇, for the sick Gn 47₃₁ 48₂ 49₃₃ 1S 19₁₃₋₁₅₋₁₆ (portable) 1K 17₁₉ 21₄ 2K 1₄₋₆₋₁₆ 2C 24₂₅, for resting 1S 28₂₃ 2S 4₇ Pr 26₁₄, for the dead 2S 3₃₁ (portable) 2K 4₂₁₋₃₂, for feasting, carousing Ezk 23₄₁ Am 3₁₂ 6₄ (frame with ivory decoration), Est 1₆ (frame of silver and gold) 7₈; Solomon's couch Song 3₇; מִטָּת הַחֹרֵר room where the covers and cloths are kept for the מִטָּה 2K 11₂ 2C 22₁₁. †

5079 מִטָּה

מִטָּה: → מוֹטָה.

5080 מִטָּה

מִטָּה: נטה, ? pt. hof. > sbst. (BDB): **bending, twisting**, metaph. for the law Ezk 9₉. †

5081 מִטָּה

*מִטָּה: נטה, pt. hof. > sbst.; MHeb.² (?): מִטָּת: **spreading** (of wings) Is 8₈. †

5082 מִטָּהֶר

cj. *מִטָּהֶר, Ps 89₄₅: טהר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; cj. with 17 MSS Aq., Symm., Mowinckel *Skr.* 4, 1:193; Dahood *Biblica* 47:417 for מִטָּהֶרוֹ (→ טָהֶר) rd. מִטָּהֶרוֹ (Sec. ματ'αρω, Brönno 188): **purity**, pure splendour of the king, (Iran *grc'xuarnah* Widengren *Rel. Irans* (1965):58f), Akk. *melammu* (AHw. 643b). †

5083 מִטָּוּה

מִטָּוּה: טוה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491m, n: **what has been spun** Ex 35₂₅. †

5084 מִטָּיִל

*מִטָּיִל: cs. מִטָּיִל בְּרִזָּל Jb 40₁₈: JArm. מִטָּלָא and מִטָּלָא (forged) metal rod, Tg. 1S 17₆ מִטָּל for כִּידוֹן; etym. ? < μέταλλον (Lewy *Fremdwörter* 131f; Hölscher *Hiob* 94); usu. with מוֹטָל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; Ug. *tl* to fall (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1037; :: Aistleitner 1118; Driver *Myths* 151a); pt. caus. “hewer”, Hempel ZAW 76:327; Ug. *mdl* lightning (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1430; :: Aistleitner 744a; Driver *Myths* 161a), de Moor ZAW 78:69f; < Hitt. *muwattalli*, epithet for a weapon (Rabin *Orientalia* 32:131; Güterbock *ArchOr.* 18:1/2:216): **iron rod** ? (parallel with נְחֹשֶׁה נִחְשֵׁי);

—Is 50₆ rd. מוֹטָלִים (1QIs^a for מוֹרְטָיִם, → II טָלִל hif). †

5085 מוֹטָל

*מוֹטָל: Arb. *mtl* to forge iron.

Der. מָטִיל.

5086 מַטְמוֹן

מַטְמוֹן: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493z, a, 546x; MHeb.² מַטְמוֹן treasure, Sir 42, מַטְמוֹנַת, margin מַטְמוֹן, confirmed by Sir^{MIV16}: מַטְמוֹנֵי מַטְמוֹנֵי (וְ)נִים, Is 45₃: (hidden) treasure Gn 43₂₃ (parallel with אֲצֹר) Jr 41₈ (Dalman *Arbeit* 3:200) Jb 3₂₁ Pr 2₄; often juxtaposed to MHeb. מַמּוֹן, JArm. מַמּוֹנָא, μαμμωνᾶς in the NT, Pun. *mammon* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 155), DSS מַמּוֹן, Lokotsch no. 1386; Littmann *Morg.* 30; derives instead from I or II אֲמֹן (Arm.lw. Wagner 173; but not Arm.!), see KMarti-GBeer *Abot* (1927):55f. †

5087 מַטְעַע

מַטְעַע: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490b; MHeb. also מַטְעָה; Ug. *mtʿt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1643; Aistleitner 1778), ? Pun. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 149): מַטְעַע, מַטְעָה, מַטְעָי, מַטְעָי: planting Ezk 17₇ 31₄ 34₂₉ Mi 1₆; מַטְעַע יִּמְטְעַע metaph. for the community Is 61₃ (Jub 16₂₆ 21₂₄, vdWoude VTSupp. 9:330); Is 60₂₁ מַטְעָו → נִצָּר, 1QIs^a יִּנְצָר יִּמְטְעָו יִּנְצָר (נִצָּר מַטְעָו יִּמְטְעָו יִּנְצָר). †

5088 מַטְעָם

*מַטְעָם: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; JArm. refreshing food: מַטְעָמִים and מִנֹּת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 516p): delicious morsel Gn 27_{4·7·9·14·17·31} Pr 23_{3·6}, Sir 33/36₂₄ 37₂₉. †

5089 מַטְפָּחַת

מַטְפָּחַת: I טפח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607d; MHeb.: מַטְפָּחוֹת: garment wrapped around the body, shawl (Hönig 59f; for the scrolls at Qumran DJD 1:24f) Is 3₂₂ Ru 3₁₅. †

5090 מַטַּר

מַטַּר: denom. of מְטַר; Ug. *mtr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1466; Aistleitner 1555); MHeb.² hif., JArm.^{1g} af., Syr. pe. pa. af., Pehl. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 149); Arb. *maṭara*.

nif: (מַטַּר n.m., DJD 2:17 B1, → 99 and מְטַרִי; impf. תִּמְטַר: to be rained upon Am 4₇. †

hif: pf. הִמְטַר, הִמְטַרְתִּי; impf. יִמְטַר, אִמְטַר; inf. הִמְטַר; pt. מִמְטַר:

—1. מְטַר עַל הַמְטַר to let rain fall upon Is 5₆;

—2. הִמְטַר (עַל) to cause it to rain Gn 2₅ 7₄ Am 4₇ Jb 20₂₃ 38₂₆; with obj. נִפְרִית נֶאֱשׁ Gn 19₂₄ Ezk 38₂₂ Ps 11₆ cj. 140₁₁, בָּרַד, Ex 9_{18·23}, לֶחֶם 16₄ Jb 20₂₃ (cj. בְּלֶחֶמוֹ, Budde, → לְחֹם, Ps 78₂₄, שָׁאֵר 78₂₇. †

cj. hof: for מְטַרְהָ rd. מְטַרְהָ, alt. pu. (מְ)מְטַרְהָ: rained upon Ezk 22₂₄. †

—2. **guard, watch:** חֲצֵר חַמֵּ'מִטְרָתָא **Jr 32**²⁻⁸⁻¹² **33**¹ **37**²¹⁻²¹ **38**⁶⁻¹³⁻²⁸ **39**^{14f} **Neh 3**²⁵, חַמֵּ' חֲצֵר חַמֵּ' **Neh 12**³⁹. †

5097 מִטְרִי

מִטְרִי: n.m., מִטְר, “born in the rainy season” (Koehler *JBL Heb.* 59:37; Reymond 19⁶); OSArb. n. of tribe *maṭaran* (ZAW 75:311), Arb. n.m. *Muṭar, Mātir*: מוֹשְׁפַחַת הַמִּטְרִי n. of tribe **1S 10**²¹. †

5098 מִי

מִי-לִי **Is 52**⁵: Q מִה-לִי, K מִי-לִי. †

5099 מִי

מִי (420 times): MHeb.; Ug. *mi* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1468; Aistleitner 1557), Can. *miya* EA, Ph. מִי (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 149); Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 105a) what :: *man* who → מִן) Arm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 157; BArm.), Arb. OSArb., Eth.^G *man(nu)*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 126b), Akk. *mannu*: originally a deictic interjection, Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:326f; Moscati *Comp. Gr.* 114f:

—1. **who?** (:: מַה what?): מִי הָאִישׁ who is the man? **Gn 24**⁶⁵; מִי אַתָּה **Ru 3**⁹ (:: **3**¹⁶ who is it with you? Rudolph; 2Q 17; DJD 3:74f את מַה, cj. בְּמִי through whom? **1S 14**³⁸, מִי אַתָּם **2K 10**¹³ in genitive מִי מִבְּטָן **Jb 38**²⁹; בַּת-מִי whose daughter? **Gn 24**²³, מִי שׂוֹר whose ox? **1S 12**³; in dative. לְמִי to whom? **Gn 32**¹⁸; in accusative מִי אֶת-מִי whom? **1S 12**³; almost neuter: מִי פֶשַׁע which is? whose is? **Mi 1**⁵, מִי שְׂמוֹךְ **Ju 13**¹⁷; doubled: מִי וְמִי who in particular? **Ex 10**⁸;

—2. particle כֹּל מִי who among all? **1S 22**¹⁴, מִי בָהֶם **Is 48**¹⁴; מִי אַחַד מִשְׁבָּטֵי who is it and where is he from? **Ju 21**⁸; מִי מִנְּשֵׁי who is below? **Is 50**¹;

—3. מִי with a dependent clause: a) מִי אַתָּה קָרָאתָ who are you that you ... **1S 26**¹⁴, מִי אֲשֶׁר אֵל who is a god who ... **Dt 3**²⁴, מִי כָל-בָּשָׂר אֲשֶׁר who (where) is a mortal who ... **5**²⁶; b) מִי אֲנֹכִי כִי who am I that I ... **Ex 3**¹¹, כִּי נַעֲבָדְנוּ ... מִי אֲבִימֶלֶךְ **Ju 9**²⁸; c) מִי אַתָּה וְתִירָאִי who are you that you **Is 51**¹²;

—4. מִי in a dependent clause: יָדַעְנוּ מִי we know who ... **Gn 43**²², מִי רָאוּ **1S 14**¹⁷;

—5. מִי with impf.: a) מִי יֹאמֵר who may say ... **Jb 9**¹²; b) as an unreal wish (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §9) מִי יִשְׁיִמְנֵי שִׁפְט **2S 15**⁴ **Mal 1**¹⁰, **Ju 9**²⁹; > מִי יִתֵּן as an optative particle **Dt 28**⁶⁷, with a following clause: מִי יִתֵּן יָדַעְתִּי I wished I had known **Jb 23**³, **Nu 11**²⁹;

—6. **whoever** (τίς > ὅς (τίς): מִי לִי מִי יִתֵּן יָדָעְתִּי whoever holds fast to Yahweh **Ex 32**²⁶, דְּבָרִים מִי-בְּעַל דְּבָרִים **24**¹⁴, **Qoh 5**⁹ **Zech 4**¹⁰ (:: Galling *Fschr. Rudolph* 88f);

—7. **מִי** as interj. (Ug., Aistleitner 1557; Driver *Myths* 162a): a) as who > **how** (= **מַה**): **מִי יִקְוֶם**: **Am 7₂**, **אֵת, מִי** how is it with you? (Rudolph, 2Q 17; DJD 3:74f: **מַה אֵת**: **Ru 3₁₆**; **Dt 33_{11b}** SamP. **מִי** for **מָן**: how will they endure!; b) ? **where?** **מִי גֹי גְדוֹל**? **Dt 4₇**, **מִי כַעֲמֹךְ**, **2S 7₂₃**;

—8. misc. **מִי הוּא** → **הוּא** 5; **מִי זֶה/זאת** → **זֶה** 15; **מִי** in negative sense (BHartmann ZDMG 110:232: “not”, < (Arb. *mā* :: Labuschagne 16f; Beyer 125²): **מִי גֹי גְדוֹל** **Dt 4₇**, **מִי כַעֲמֹךְ** ... **גֹי** ... **מִי כַעֲמֹךְ** **2S 7₂₃**, merely a rhetorical question, Sept. twice οὐδέις cf. 5b; **2S 18₁₂** rd. **לִי**.

Der. **מִיכָאֵל**, **מִיכָאֵה**, **מִיכָאֵל**, **מִיכָה** (ו).

5100 **מִדְבָּא**

מִדְבָּא, SamP. ^{Ben-H. 3:175b} *mīdābe*, Sept. ^A Μαυδαβα: n.loc., Mo. **מִדְבָּא** (Segert ArchOr. 29:216f., 249), ? **מִים** ? + **דְבָא** to be strong (VT 2:164¹): *Mādebā* South of **חֶשְׁבוֹן** in Moab (Abel 2:381f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1179; mosaic, Avi-Yonah *M.-Mosaic Map* (1954); Donner ZDPV 83:1ff) **Nu 21₃₀** **Jos 13_{9,16}** **Is 15₂** **1C 19₇**. †

5101 **מִיָּדָר**

מִיָּדָר, SamP. ^{M104} *mūdādar*, Sept. Μωδαδ: n.m. cun. *Mudada* Tallqvist *Names* 139a; **מִיָּדָר** Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 306a; ? OArm. ***מִיָּדָר** friend (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 144), root **יָדָר** “darling” (Noth 223): **Nu 11_{26f}** beside **אֶלְדָּר** (? rhyme, Albright *Steinzeit* 302). †

5102 **מִיָּדַע**

מִיָּדַע **Ru 2₁**: **מִיָּדַע**, rd. **מִיָּדַע**.

5103 **זָהָב**

זָהָב See below under **מִי זָהָב** (#5105).

5104 **מִי**

מִי See below under **מִי זָהָב** (#5105).

5105 **מִי-זָהָב**

מִי-זָהָב, Sept. Μεζοοβ; trad. n.m. **Gn 36₃₉** **1C 1₅₀**; :: n.loc., ? **מִי-זָהָב*** (for **בֵּין**) and = **מִי זָהָב** **Dt 1₁** (Meyer *Isr.* 375; Rudolph *Chr.* 9). †

5106 **הַיְרֵקוֹן**

הַיְרֵקוֹן: trad. n.loc. in Dan; name of river Abel 2:53; Simons *Geog.* §336:16; Noth *Jos.* 118, 121; = *nahr el-Bārīde* east of Jaffa: **Jos 19₄₆**. †

5107 מִיטָב

מִיטָב: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491f; MHeb., JArm. מִיטָבָא < Heb.; מִיטָב; **the best, the best part**, of אֶרֶץ Gn 47^{6,11}, of שָׂרָה and פָּרָם Ex 22⁴ (Rabinowitz VT 9:42ff), of צֶאֱן and בְּקָר 1S 15^{9,15}. †

5108 מִיכָא

מִיכָא: n.m.; short form of מִיכָאֵל/יְהוָה (Noth 144); ? מִכָּא Diringer 141f., מִיכָא/ה and מִיכִיָּה Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 296a; EgArm. Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 306; Palm. *myk*?, *mky* Stark *Names* 94a, 95a; → מִיכָה: **Micah**:

—1. 2S 9¹²;

—2. Neh 10¹²;

—3. Neh 11¹⁷⁻²², = מִיכָה 12³⁵;

—4. 1C 9¹⁵. †

5109 מִיכָאֵל

מִיכָאֵל, SamP. ^{Ben-H. 3:175a} *mikil*, Sept. Μιχαηλ: n.m.; מִי + קָ + אֵל “who is like El?”, > מִיכָא; cf. מִיכָהוּ (Stamm *Frauennamen* 314); ? מִכָּל Nimrud Ostr. 1. 8; Akk. *Mannu-ki-ili* > *Maniki* (Tallqvist *Names* 126a), > מִנְךָ CIS 2, 1: 103 (Driver *Fschr. Furlani* 51): **Michael**.

—A. n.m.; 1-10.: Nu 13¹³; 1C 5¹³; 5¹⁴; 6²⁵; 7³; 8¹⁶; 12²¹; 27¹⁸; 2C 21²; Ezr 8⁸.

—B. angel, guardian of Israel Da 10¹³⁻²¹ 12¹; WLueken *Michael* (1898); Bousset-Gr. 327; RGG³ 4:932; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1212. †

5110 מִיכָה

מִיכָה: n.m.: short form of מִיכָאֵל/יְהוָה: → מִיכָא, Labuschagne 21f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1210f: **Micah**:

—1. the prophet Mi 1¹ = מִיכָה 4. Jr 26¹⁸;

—2. 2C 34²⁰ = מִיכָה 3.;

—3-5. 1C 5⁵; 8^{34f} 9^{40f}; 23²⁰ 24^{24f};

—6. Ju 17⁵

—18³¹ (19 times) = מִיכָה/יְהוָה 1;

—7. 2C 18¹⁴ = מִיכָהוּ 2. †

5111 מִיכָהוּ

מִיְכָהוּ: n.m., 2C 18_{8K}: מִי + כָּ + הוּא “who is like him?”; Akk. *Mannu-ki-šu* (HBauer ZAW 51:84², cf. *Mannu-šānin-šu* “who is equal to him?”, Stamm 238); but actually with Q = מִיְכָהוּ 2, 2C 18₁₄ מִיְכָה; ? simply a short form, or correction < (ו)מִיְכָהוּ. †

5112 מִיְכָה

מִיְכָה: n.m.; < מִיְכָהוּ; Diringe 190;

—1. Neh 12₃₅, = מִיְכָא 3;

—2. Neh. 12₄₁;

—3. 2K 22₁₂ = מִיְכָה 2;

—4. Jr 26_{18K} = מִיְכָה 1. †

5113 מִיְכָהוּ

מִיְכָהוּ: n.m. and fem.; מִי + כָּ + יָהוּ, Lachish, → מִיְכָאֵל; > מִיְכָהוּ, מִיְכָה and מִיְכָהוּ, מִיְכָהוּ:

—1. 2C 17₇, שֵׁר of king Jehoshaphat;

—2. 2C 13₂ mother of king Abijah, generally with Sept., Pesh., Aquila cj. מִיְכָה, :: Rudolph 231f; Stamm *Frauennamen* 314. †

5114 מִיְכָהוּ

מִיְכָהוּ: n.m., = מִיְכָהוּ (for 2, Kahle *Text* 78!);

—1. Ju 17_{1.4} = מִיְכָה;

—2. בְּנֵי־מִיְכָה the prophet in 1K 22₈₋₂₈ 2C 18_{7.8} (מִיְכָהוּ) 12f.23-25-27 = מִיְכָה 7;

—3. Jr 36_{11.13}. †

5115 מִיְכָל

*מִיְכָל: cs. מִיְכָל הַמַּיִם 2S 17₂₀: כוּל, יְכָל: collection, container, hoard Zorell :: מִיְכָל → כוּל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491g ? rd. מִיְכָל אֶל- from here to the water (Tiktin *Krit. Unters.* (1922):60; :: Honeyman VT 5:220). †

5116 מִיְכָל

מִיְכָל, מִיְכָל: n.f.; with מִיְכָאֵל (Noth 39:144; *Frauennamen* 315); ? rather, short form with theophoric element (Jirku ZAW 48:229f; Ug. *mkl* pers. n. (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1474), Ph. מִיְכָל, *Mekal* (Benz *Names*

מִזְמִין: Neh 12₅, מִזְמִין Ezr 10₂₅ Neh 10₈ 1C 24₉; n.m.; מִזְ + מִן “auspicious child” (Noth 224), ? rather < →
מִן < בְּנִמִּין Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 98):

—1. Judaeen Ezr 10₂₅;

—2-3. priests Neh 10₈ 12₅; 1C 24₉ (Sept.^B בְּן־בְּנִמִּין). †

5119 מִין

*מִין → תְּמוּנָה; MHeb., 3 times DSS; etym. uncertain: ? Ug. *mn* (Driver *Myths* 161b); Arb. *myn* to invent, fabricate (KBL), *myn* to cleave, plough, lie (Honeyman VT 5:220); Arb. CPArm. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 129a) to create, fertility: the production of creatures of the same kind (Cazelles *Cinquantenaire de l'Ecole des Langues Orientales* (1964):105; PBeauchamp *Création et séparation* (Paris 1969):240ff); for Akk. *mīnu* pl. *mīnāti* portion, number (: AHw. 665f) Albright BASOR 93:18³⁰; > Copt. *mine* type (Spiegelberg 60; Zorell): מִינֹה and מִינְהוּ (Gn 1₁₁₋₁₂), מִינְהָ (מִינְהָ Ezk 47₁₀, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252 l) מִינְהָם (see page 534): **type, kind** (in natural science, species): Gn 1_{11f-21-24f} 6₂₀ 7₁₄, particular types of bird (Driver PEQ 87:19f; Elliger *Lev.* 151) Lv 11₁₄₋₁₆₋₁₉₋₂₂₋₂₉ Dt 14₁₃₋₁₅₋₁₈ Sir 13_{15f} 43₂₅, Ezk 47₁₀ (s.o.); CPArm. Syr. people; MHeb. JArm. heretics, esp. Judaeo-Christians, Schürer 2:544; ThLZ (1904): 589f, 631ff; Moore *Judaism* 2:431; Jüd. Lex. 4:191f; Vermès *Fschr. PKahle* 232ff. †

5120 מִינְקָת

מִינְקָת, מִינְקָת Gn 24₅₉: יִנֵּק, pt. hif. abs. and cs.; MHeb.; Ug. *mšnq(t)* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1115), Akk. *mušēniqtu*: מִינְקָת/וֹתָהּ, מִינְקָת/וֹתָהּ: wet-nurse, **nurse** Gn 24₅₉ 35₈ Ex 2₇ 2K 11₂ Is 49₂₃ 2C 22₁₁. †

5121 מִיֶּסֶךְ

מִיֶּסֶךְ: 2K 16₁₈, Q מוֹסֶךְ, K מִיֶּסֶךְ, 9 MSS מוֹסֶךְ; מוֹ הַשֶּׁבֶת Sept. τὸ θεμέλιον (= מוֹסֶךְ) τῆς καθέδρας (? = הַשֶּׁבֶת), Vulg. *musach*, Latin *mesech*, ? נֶסֶךְ hof. (Honeyman VT 5:220f), or סֶכֶךְ; unexplained, Montgomery-G. 464. †

5122 מִיֶּפֶעַת

מִיֶּפֶעַת See below under מִיֶּפֶעַת (#5124).

5123 מִיֶּפֶעַת

מִיֶּפֶעַת See below under מִיֶּפֶעַת (#5124).

5124 מִיֶּפֶעַת

מִיֶּפֶעַת: 1C 6₆₄, מִיֶּפֶעַת Jos 13₁₈ 21₃₇, מוֹפֶעַת (K-מוֹ, Q-מִי, Morag *ErIsr.* 5:92*) Jr 48₂₁; n.loc. in Moab; II יֶפֶע, OSArb. מִיֶּפֶעַת and מִיֶּפֶעַת n.loc. (Conti 164b); disputed (Abel 2:385; Glueck 1:4; Simons *Geog.* §337:44; vZyl 94; Rudolph *Jer.*³ 287; Kuschke *Fschr. Hertzbg* 92). †

5125 מִיץ

מִיץ: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452q; MHeb. juice, sap; → מַצֵּה, מִצֵּץ: **pressing** (for milk, pressing the nose for anger) **Pr 30**₃₃. †

5126 מִיִּצְיָאִים

מִיִּצְיָאִים 2C 32₂₁: → יִצְיָא.

5127 מִישׁ

מִישׁ: → מוֹשׁ II.

5128 מִישָׁא

מִישָׁא: n.m.; Sept. Μισα, Palm. מִישָׁא (type of tree, Stark *Names* 94b); ? cun. *Me'sā* (Tallqvist *Names* 136b); ? short form of מִישַׁע/שָׁע + ndiv.; Noth 155: **1C 8**₉. †

5129 מִישָׁאֵל

מִישָׁאֵל: n.m.; (usu. מִי + שָׁ + אֵל “who is like God?”, (Jean RHPR 35:125) or “who belongs to God?”, KBL; Labuschagne 129⁴; Akk. *Ša-ilim*, Stamm 263); or < *מִישַׁעֲאֵל (Montgomery *Dan.* 129):

—1. Daniel’s companion **Da 1**_{6f·11·19} **2**₁₇; → מִישָׁד;

—2. **Ex 6**₂₂ **Lv 10**₄;

—3. **Neh 8**₄. †

5130 מִישׁוֹר

מִישׁוֹר See below under מִישׁוֹר and מִישַׁר (#5132).

5131 מִישַׁר

מִישַׁר See below under מִישׁוֹר and מִישַׁר (#5132).

5132 מִישַׁר/מִישׁוֹר

מִישׁוֹר and מִישַׁר: יִשַׁר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493e; cf. מִישַׁרִים: MHeb.; Ug. *mšr*, Ph. Μισωρ (Philo Bybl. 22 (→ *WbMy.* 1:310) Eissfeldt *Taautos und Sanchunjaton* (1952):19f), Pun. *mysyrthoh[om]* Poenulus 933 (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 150; Sznycer 74f), Akk. *mēšaru* (AHw. 659b; Tallqvist *Epith.* 374); Schwarzenbach 36ff;

—1. **level ground** (Arb. *yšr* II to smooth, level), often metaph.: a) with עָמַד Ps 26₁₂, דֶּרֶךְ רִגְלֵי בַּם'עָמַד Sir 51₁₅ (2QPs^a, DJD 4, 21:13 for אֲמַתָּה); b) as gen., meaning level, even: מ'אֲמַתָּה Ps 27₁₁ (Rowley *Faith of Isr.* (1956):146¹⁸), מ' אֲרָח מ' אֲרָח 143₁₀;

—2. **plain**: 1K 20₂₃₋₂₅ (: הָרִים), Zech 4₇ (→ Commentaries); Is 40₄ (: עֵקֶב), 42₁₆ (: מְעַקְשִׁים), Jr 48₈ (parallel with עֵמֶק), 2C 26₁₀ (: שְׂפִלָּה);

—3. n.top. for particular plains: a) the high plateau of the Arnon (Abel 1:429f; Noth *Welt* 56f; Schwarzenbach 37; Kuschke *Fschr. Hertzberg* 92) Jos 13_{9-16f-21} 20₈, עָרֵי הַמִּשְׁפָּלָה Dt 3₁₀ and עָרֵי הַמִּשְׁפָּלָה 4₄₃ Jr 48₂₁, also 2C 26₁₀ (see above 2; Rudolph); b) the plateau of the *Jolān* (→ גֹּלָן, Golan heights) 1K 20₂₃₋₂₅ (Abel 1:430);

—4. metaph.: a) **rectitude, fairness justice** (cf. Akk. *mēšaru* KAT³ 368, 370; Speiser 318f) Is 11₄ (parallel with צָדֵק Mal 2₆ (parallel with שְׁלוֹם): שְׁפַט מ'שְׁלוֹם: Ps 67₅, מ' שְׁפַט מ'שְׁפַט 45₇; b) see above 1a; מ' שְׁבַט מ'שְׁבַט to walk on an even plane (parallel with עוֹלָם רוֹם) 1QHod 3:20;

—? Jr 21₁₃ רוֹם הַמִּשְׁפָּלָה = Jerusalem, → Schwarzenbach 35 :: Rudolph *Jer.* 126. †

מישֶׁךְ 5133

מישֶׁךְ, Sept. Με/ισαχ, Babylonian name of מִישָׁאֵל; unexplained ? deformation (→ Bentzen 17; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1196): Da 1₇ 2₄₉ 3₁₂₋₃₀. †

מישֶׁע 5134

מישֶׁע: n.m.; ישֶׁע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491f; Sept. Μωσα = מוֹשֶׁע (Morag *ErIsr.* 5:92*; Segert *ArchOr.* 29:246; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490d), Mo. מוֹשֶׁע; **Mesha.**, king of Moab 2K 3₄; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1196; inscription: Michaud *Pierre* 29ff; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 181. †

מישֶׁע 5135

מישֶׁע: n.m.; → מִישֶׁע: son of Caleb 1C 2₄₂. †

מישְׁרִים 5136

מישְׁרִים, Pr 1₃ מִשְׁרִים: יִשָּׁר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491f; tantum pl.; Pun. *mysyrt* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 150); → מִישׁוֹר; MHeb., JArm.^{tg} מִישְׁרָא; Akk. *mēšaru* justice, personification with *kittu*, KAT³ 368, 370; Meissner *Bab. Ass.* 2:23; AHw. 659b:

—1. **level path** (metaph.) Is 26₇; בָּיִם מִישְׁרָא ? easily, smoothly (wine slipping down, → Gemser :: ATD 16:284) Pr 23₃₁, לֵם'בָּיִם Song 7₁₀;

—2. God: a) establishes מִלְּמִן **order** (parallel with מְשַׁפֵּט) Ps 99₄; b) judges בָּיָם מְשַׁפֵּט **fairly** Ps 9₉ 75₃ 96₁₀; מְבִימִים adv. acc. (Gesenius-K. §118q) with justice Ps 58₂ (cj. sbj. אֱלֹהִים for אֱלֹהִים), Song 1₄; parallel with צָדִיק Is 45₁₉ Ps 98₉;

—3. מְצַדִּיק among people: a) **integrity rectitude** Ps 17₂ Pr 1₃ 2₉ 8₆ 1C 29₁₇; b) to speak the **truth** Is 33₁₅ Pr 23₁₆, ? cj. 16₁₃ for יִשְׁרִים (→ יִשָּׁר); with עָשָׂה to reach an **agreement** Da 11₆, usu. cj. 11₁₇ for יִשְׁרִים (→ יִשָּׁר). †

5137 מִיתָר

*מִיתָר, SamP.^{M113} *mitār*: II יִתָּר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491f; MHeb.², JArm.^{tb} Syr. ܡܝܬܪܐ; Arb. *watar* (bow-) string: מִיתְרֵיהֶם, מִיתְרָיו:

—1. **bowstring** (BRL 114) Ps 21₁₃;

—2. **tent rope** Ex 35₁₈ 39₄₀ Nu 3₂₆₋₃₇ 4₂₆₋₃₂ Is 54₂ Jr 10₂₀, prp. מִיתְרֵי for מוֹרְשֵׁי Jb 17₁₁ (of the heart). †

5138 מִכָּאֵב

מִכָּאֵב, SamP.^{M114} *mākā'ūb*: כָּאֵב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493e; DSS מכאוב; מִכָּאֵבוּ, מִכָּאֵבוֹ (וֹ)בִים (Sec. μαχωβιμ, Beer-M. §22:3a) and מִכָּאֵבוֹת, מִכָּאֵבוֹת:

—1. **pain** (Scharbert *Schmerz* 45) Is 53₄ Jr 30₁₅ 45₃ 51₈ Ps 32₁₀ 38₁₈, cj. (מִכָּאֵבוֹ) 41₄, 69₂₇ Jb 33₁₉ Lam 1₁₂₋₁₈ Qoh 1₁₈ 2₂₃ 2C 6₂₉; מִכָּאֵבוֹת אִישׁ full of pain Is 53₃;

—2. **suffering** Ex 3₇ Sir 3₂₇. †

5139 מִכְּבִיר

מִכְּבִיר Jb 36₃₁: → כִּבֵּר hif.

5140 מִכְּבִנָּה

מִכְּבִנָּה Sept.^B Μαχαβηνα, Sept.^A -μηνα: n.m.; כִּבָּן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492s; JArm. מִכְּבִנָּתָא necklace; n.m. מִכְּבִנָּת Bauer-M. *Pachtvertrag* 17; cf. מִכְּבִנָּי and n.loc. כִּבְבוֹן: son of Caleb 1C 2₄₉; ? n.loc. Simons *Geog.* §322:6; = מִדְּמִנָּה and מִכְּוִנָּה, Rudolph *Chr.* 21; Zorell. †

5141 מִכְּבִנֵי

מִכְּבִנֵי, Sept.^A Μαχαβανα; n.m.; כִּבָּן, → מִכְּבִנָּה; -ai abbreviated ending (Noth 38) or Arm. n.pop. ?: one of David's heroes from Gad 1C 12₁₄. †

5142 מִכְּבִיר

מְכַבֵּר: II כּבּר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r; → מְכַבֵּר: something woven, **cover** or **mat** (→ Versions) **2K 8**₁₅. †

5143 מְכַבֵּר

מְכַבֵּר: II כּבּר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb. מְכַבֵּר/רָה sieve: **grid Ex 27**₄ (explained as רֶשֶׁת נְחֹשֶׁת) **35**₁₆ **38**_{4f-30} **39**₃₉. †

5144 מַכָּה

מַכָּה, SamP.^{M147} *mukkā*: נכּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492p; MHeb., Mish. Tractate מַכּוֹת “penalty of flogging”: מַכָּה **Is 14**₆ (Gesenius-K. §130a), מַכּוֹת/תָּךְ, pl. מַכּוֹת (4 times) and מַכִּים **2K 8**₂₉ **9**₁₅ **2C 22**₆, DSS (twice), מַכּוֹתֶיךָ/תִּיהַ and מַכּוֹתֶיךָ and מַכּוֹ(וֹ)תָה **Jr 19**₈ **49**₁₇ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252r, s), Fohrer *Fschr. WThomas* 130:

—1. **blow Dt 25**₃ (רַבָּה several or more blows) **Pr 20**₃₀;

—2. **wound 1K 22**₃₅ **Is 1**₆ **30**₂₆ **Jr 10**₁₉ **14**₁₇ **15**₁₈ **30**₁₂ **Nah 3**₁₉, pl. **2K 8**₂₉ **9**₁₅ **Jr 30**₁₇ **Mi 1**₉ **Zech 13**₆ **Ps 64**₈ **2C 22**₆;

—3. **plague** (cf. Akk. *liptu, lipit ilim*, AHw. 554b) **Lv 26**₂₁ **Dt 28**₆₁ **Is 14**₆ **27**₇ **Jr 6**₇ **30**₁₄, pl. **Dt 28**₅₉ **29**₂₁ **Jr 19**₈ **49**₁₇ **50**₁₃;

—4. **defeat 1S 4**₁₀ **14**₁₄₋₃₀ **Is 10**₂₆; בָּ מִן הַפָּה to accomplish a defeat under **Nu 11**₃₃ **1S 6**₁₉ **19**₈ **23**₅ **1K 20**₂₁ **Est 9**₅ **2C 13**₁₇ **28**₅; מִן הַפָּה מִן הַפָּה with acc. to inflict a defeat upon someone **Jos 10**₁₀₋₂₀ **Ju 11**₃₃ **15**₈, = abs. **1S 14**₁₄, = מִן הַפָּה בְּמִן הַפָּה **1S 4**₈;

—2C 2₉ rd. מַכּוֹת < מַכּוֹת. †

5145 מְכַוֵּה

מְכַוֵּה: כוּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492p; MHeb. SamP. **Ex 21**₂₅ for מְכַוֵּה: **burn Lv 13**_{24f-28}. †

5146 מְכוּן

מְכוּן: כּוּן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491g; MHeb.; Pun. מֻכּוּן (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 150); Arb. *makān*: מְכוּן, מְכוּנוֹ, מְכוּנֵיהֶם:

—1. **place, site**: a) of Yahweh **Ex 15**₁₇ **1K 8**₁₃₋₃₉₋₄₃₋₄₉ **Is 18**₄ **Ps 33**₁₄ **2C 6**₂₋₃₀₋₃₃₋₃₉; b) of הַר צִיּוֹן **Is 4**₅, of בֵּית אֱלֹהִים **Ezr 2**₆₈, הַמְּקוֹדֵשׁ **Da 8**₁₁;

—2. **support for** of הַמְּקוֹדֵשׁ כְּפִסָּא (as Egyptian, Brunner VT 8:428f) **Ps 89**₁₅ **97**₂, cf. **Pr 16**₁₂; pl. the foundations of the earth **Ps 104**₅. †

5147 מְכוּנָה

מְכוּנָה: See below under מְכוּנָה and מְכוּנָה (#5149).

5148 מְכֹנָה

מְכֹנָה See below under מְכֹנָה and מְכֹנָה (#5149).

5149 מְכֹנָה/מְכֹנָה

מְכֹנָה and 3 times מְכֹנָה: fem. of מְכוֹן; MHeb. JArm. מְכוֹנְתָא¹ sojourning place, OSArb. מְכֹנְתָא (Conti 168a): מְכֹנְתָהּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 598) **Zech 5**₁₁, מְכֹנְתָא (Sept. μεχωνωθ **1K 7**_{27ff} **2K 16**₁₇), מְכוֹנְתָיו:

—1. (appropriate to a) **place, site Zech 5**₁₁ **Sir 44**₆, dwelling place **Sir 41**₁, cj. **Lam 2**₆ for כְּבָן (Rudolph), עַל מְכוֹנְתָיו upon the (old) foundations **Ezr 3**₃, Sept., Aq., Symm, מְכוֹנְתָו at the (old) place (Rudolph), מְכוֹנְתָו עַל **Ezr 2**₆₈;

—2. item of temple furniture, Vulg. *basis*, Tg. בְּסִיטָא: **under-support, kettle stand** (→ Gressmann *Bilder* 505-8; Montgomery-G. 174ff; Noth *Könige* 157f, 161f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 944) **1K 7**₂₇₋₄₃ **2K 16**₁₇ **25**_{13 ?-16} **Jr 27**₁₉ **52**₁₇₋₂₀ **2C 4**₁₄; → מְכֹנָה n.loc. **Neh 11**₂₈. †

5150 מְכוּרָה

מְכוּרָה: כוּר ? = I כרה to dig, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 494g: מְכוּרְתָם, מְכוּרְתָיָךְ and מְכוּרְתָיָךְ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 598): twice with אֲרִיז descent, (ethnic) **origin** (parallel with מוֹלְדוֹת) **Ezk 29**₁₄, pl. **16**₃ (Zimmerli 334) **21**₃₅. †

5151 מְכִי

מְכִי, SamP.^{M138} *māki*: n.m.; Pun. מְכִי (Benz *Names* 342f); Palm. מְכִי (Stark *Names* 95a); ? short form of מְכוּרָה (Noth 232); EgArm. from Gad **Nu 13**₁₅. †

5152 מְכוּרָה

מְכוּרָה, SamP.^{M131} *mākir*: n.m. and tribe: מְכוּרָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n, “sold” (: Noth 232; cf. Palm. n.m. מְכוּרָה, Stark *Names* 94a), someone who hires himself out to earn wages (Täubler 190ff): **Machir**: A. n.m.

—1. son of Manasseh **Gn 50**₂₃ **Nu 26**₂₉ **27**₁ **32**_{39f} **36**₁ **Dt 3**₁₅ **Jos 13**₃₁ **17**₁₋₃ **1C 2**₂₁₋₂₃ **7**₁₄₋₁₇;

—2. from Lo-Debar (Transjordan) **2S 9**_{4f} **17**₂₇;

—B. n.trib. (Meyer *Isr.* 516ff; Noth *Welt* 67; Kaiser VT 10:8f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1119; Zobel BZAW 95:112f) = מְכוּרָה **Ju 5**₁₄; gentilic מְכוּרָה **Nu 26**₂₉. †

5153 מְכוּרָה

מְכוּרָה → מְכוּרָה

5154 מְכוּרָה

מִכָּךְ: Ug. *mk* to become weak (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1473; Aistleitner 1561; Driver *Myths* 160a); MHeb. to bow oneself, JArm. to become low; adj. *mak* Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 242b); Arb. *mkk* to press (a debtor); Eth. Leslau 30; by-form מוֹךְ.

qal: impf. הִימָכַרְוּ: to **lower, sink** Ps 106₄₃. †

nif: impf. יִמָּךְ: to **come low** (timberwork, parallel with רָלַךְ) Qoh 10₁₈. †

hof: pf. הִמָּכַרְוּ (Gesenius-K. §67y; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 437): to **be (become) immersed** Jb 24₂₄ (Fohrer *Hiob* 370) :: cj. nif. impv. הִמָּכַרְוּ (: רָמַם: → Commentaries). †

מִכְּלָא

מִכְּלָא: Ps 50₉ and מִכְּלָהּ Hab 3₁₇: כְּלָא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; Arb. *mukalla* 'bank: cs. pl. מִכְּלָאִת, מִכְּלָאִתַּיִךְ: **fold, paddock** Hab 3₁₇ Ps 50₉ 78₇₀. †

מִכְּלוּל

מִכְּלוּל: I כָּלֵל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493e; DJD 1, p. 124, 25: **perfection** (THAT 1:829) לְבָשִׁי מִכְּלוּל to be perfectly, opulently clothed Ezk 23₁₂ 38₄; → מִכְּלוּל. †

מִכְּלוּל

*מִכְּלוּל: I כָּלֵל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 494g; cf. JArm. כְּלָתָא, Syr. *kelltā* curtain, veil > Arb. *killat* (Fraenkel 289) Mnd. כְּלוּלָא (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 217a): מִכְּלוּלִים: **ornate robe** of an uncertain style (Hönig 69; Zimmerli 632; THAT 1:829) Ezk 27₂₄; → מִכְּלוּל. †

מִכְּלוּת

מִכְּלוּת, Or. מִכְּלוּת (Kahle *Text* 70): I כְּלוּת, pl. of *מִכְּלוּתָהּ, or sing. ending *-ōt* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 506t)?: perfection (?; THAT 1:831) מִכְּלוּתָהּ usu. of purest gold (Vulg., Tg.), 1K 7₄₉, → Rudolph 208: 2 C 4₂₁. †

מִכְּלָל

*מִכְּלָל: I כָּלֵל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z: cs. מִכְּלָל: **perfection, מִכְּלָל** perfect beauty Ps 50₂ (of Zion), ? rd. for מִכְּלָל בְּיָפְיוֹ Is 33₁₇ (Gunkel; KBL). †

מִכְּלָת

מִכְּלָת, 1K 5₂₅: אִכָּל, < מִכְּלָתָהּ (Gesenius-K. §23f), EgArm. מִכְּלָת and מִכְּלָתָהּ (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 141). †

מִכְּמָן

*כִּמּוֹן: כִּמּוֹן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb., JArm. (Kutscher), Arb. *makman* hiding place; Arm.lw. (Wagner 164): כִּמּוֹנִים (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c): (hidden) **treasure Da 11**₄₃. †

5162 מִכְמוֹס

מִכְמוֹס: **Ezr 2**₂₇ **Neh 7**₃₁, מִכְמוֹשׁ (Bomberg 5 times מִכְמוֹשׁ) **1S 13**_{2,5} (east of אֲוֹן בֵּית אֲוֹן).^{11·16·23} **14**_{5,31} **Is 10**₂₈ **Neh 11**₃₁ (Bomberg מִכְמוֹשׁ); Sept. Μαχμααϛ: n.loc.; כִּמוֹס/שׁ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; “hidden place” (Schwarzenbach 203): *Muḥmās* (ḥ → Kutscher JSS 10:28), 11 km north of Jerusalem → Abel 2:386; Simons *Geog.* §674, 1021; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1213. †

5163 מִכְמוֹר

מִכְמוֹר: **Is 51**₂₀ and *מִכְמוֹר, מִכְמוֹרִיו, **Ps 141**₁₀: כִּמּוֹר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z and 493z; MHeb. מִכְמוֹר and מִכְמוֹרִית → **Is 51**₂₀ **Ps 141**₁₀: †

5164 מִכְמוֹרֶת

מִכְמוֹרֶת: **Hab 1**_{15f} and מִכְמוֹרֶת MHeb. (1QIs^a in any case def., ? also מִכְמוֹרֶת, Wernberg.-M. JSS 3:247): fem. of: → מִכְמוֹר and מִכְמוֹר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607c, d; Eg. *mkmrwty* (Humbert ZAW 62:201): מִכְמוֹרֶת: **Is 19**₈ **Hab 1**_{15f}, 1QHod 3₂₆ 5₈ **על פני מים**. †

5165 מִכְמוֹשׁ

מִכְמוֹשׁ, n.loc.: → מִכְמוֹס.

5166 מִכְמוֹתַת

מִכְמוֹתַת, Sept.^B Ικασμουω, Vulg. *Machmethat*, Pesh. *ma'kat*: n.loc., always הַמְּי, **Jos 16**₆ **17**₇, on the border of Ephraim and Manasseh; *Kh. Julējil* south-east of Shechem-*Balāta*, Abel 2:57f; Simons *Geog.* 166; Noth *Jos.* 103; Kuschke *Fschr. Hertzberg* 104f :: Bull BASOR 190:35, 41; Wächter ZDPV 84:55ff; Elliger *Fschr. Gallung* 91ff. †

5167 מִכְנוֹדְבִי

מִכְנוֹדְבִי, Sept. Μαχαδναβου and simil.: n.m. ?, l.c. <!-- skip --> **Esd 9**₃₄ tribe n. עֲזַרְזָבִי (→ Rudolph 100) **Ezr 10**₄₀. †

5168 מִכְנוֹה

מִכְנוֹה, Sept.^{var.} Μαχνα (Rahlfs): n.loc. in Judah; כוֹן, → מִכְנוֹה: in the Negev, Abel 2:384; Simons *Geog.* §322:6/7 (= מִכְנוֹה **Jos 15**₃₁ and מִכְנוֹה **1C 2**₄₉) **Neh 11**₂₈. †

5169 מִכְנוֹסִים

*מְכַנְסִים: כנס, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb., JArm. מְכַנְסִי/מִ/מְכַנְסִין, SamP.^{M118} *me/aknēsi*: basic form
**maknas*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 489x: the leggings of the priests (Noth *Ex.* 185f; Hönig 61), a loin-cloth in two pieces
(BRL 431), “hip-sheath” (Elliger 79) from כַּד **Ex 28**₄₂ **39**₂₈ **Lv 6**₃ **16**₄, from פְּשָׁתִים **Ezk 44**₁₈; **Sir 45**₈. †

5170 מְכָס

מְכָס: MHeb., JArm. מְכָסָא (מְכָסָא), EgArm. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 150), CPArm. מִכְס, Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 243a) *maksā*, > Arb. *maks* (Fraenkel 283); earlier root *kss*, Gesenius; BDB; Zorell; < Akk. *miksu*
tax, portion of the harvest collected as tribute, Zimmern 10; Widengren *Mesopot. Elements in Manichaeism*
(1946):91f; AHw. 165: Arm.lw. (Wagner 166); **Nu 31**₂₈₋₃₇₋₄₁; **tribute**, but unlike Akk. only in the cult; →
מְכָסָה. †

5171 מְכָסָה

מְכָסָה: fem. of מְכָס, Heb. neologism as denominative מִכְס, Wagner 166: מְכָסָה: **number, amount Ex 12**₄ **Lv 27**₂₃. †

5172 מְכָסָה

מְכָסָה: כססה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n; MHeb. (dress 4Q 184:1:5), Ug. *mks* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1476); Ph. n.m.
גִּרְמִכְס (Benz *Names* 343); Arb. *kiswat* covering of the *Qaaba* (HwbIsl. 236): מְכָסָהּ, מְכָסָהּ: **overlay, cover**:
of the ark **Gn 8**₁₃, of tent **Ex 26**₁₄ **35**₁₁ **36**₁₉ **40**₁₉ **Nu 3**₂₅, cj. cabin-cover (מְכָסָהּ for מְכָסָהּ) **Ezk 27**₇; made from
skin **Nu 4**₈₋₁₀₋₁₂₋₂₅; pl. **Ex 39**₃₄. †

5173 מְכָסָה

מְכָסָה: כססה, pt. pi. > subst.: מְכָסָהּ sg. **Is 14**₁₁ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 586i, 66 MSS and 1QIs^a def.):

—1. **cover Is 14**₁₁ **23**₁₈;

—2. (anatomically) the **fatty tissue** covering the internal organs **Lv 9**₁₉ (< עַל-הַקֶּרֶב הַמְכָסָה הַחֵלֶב הַחָלֵב 4₈, →
9₁₉);

—**Ezk 27**₇ מְכָסָהּ ? rd. מְכָסָהּ (: מְכָסָהּ). †

5174 מְכַפֵּלָה

מְכַפֵּלָה, SamP.^{M119} *makfēla*: כפלה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492s; “double-cave” or “split cave”, MHeb. (MiErubin 53a):
always הַמְּכַפֵּלָה הַמְּכַפֵּלָה: the cave of **Machpelah** north-east of Hebron (BRL 278; Vincent RB 29:512ff;
Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1119), site of the grave of Abraham, Sarah and Jacob, **Gn 23**₉₋₁₇₋₁₉ **25**₉ **49**₃₀ **50**₁₃. †

5175 מִכְר

I מִכְר: Ug. *mkrm* merchants (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1477; Aistleitner 1567), Pun. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 150);
MHeb., JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 272a) to buy, JArm. to betroth, JArm.¹ etp. to be betrothed,

5177 מְכָר

מְכָר, SamP.^{M130} *mekker*: I מְכָר; MHeb. sale:

—1. **purchase price** Nu 20₁₉ Pr 31₁₀ (Plautz ZAW 76:313f);

—2. **saleable items** Neh 3₁₆;

—3. **trade**: חגַר מִמְכָר in trade with a merchant Sir 42_{4b} (→ Sir^{MIV10}). †

5178 מְכָר

*מְכָר: 2K 12_{6,8}: מְכָרוּ, מְכָרֵיכֶם: trad. נכר Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490b; MHeb. (Tg., Gesenius, König; Zorell), :: I מְכָר Sept., Pesh., Ug. *mkr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1477; Aistleitner 1567): **merchant**, pl. Ug., together with *khn̄m* and *qdšm*: temple officials, cf. the κολλυβιστᾶί of the NT, (Montgomery-G. 429, 432; Albright JBL 71:251; Gray *Kings*² 586). †

5179 מְכָרָה

*מְכָרָה: I כרה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n: cs. מְכָרָה: (salt)-mine: מְכָרָה-מֶלַח (Schwarzenbach 44 “where salt is excavated”) :: Gerleman *Zeph.* 37: with Arm. כְּרִיָּא heap, Akk. *karū* heap of grain, granary (AHw. 452a): **Zeph** 2₉. †

5180 מְכָרָה

*מְכָרָה: II מכר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 594v, 597g: מְכָרְתִּיהֶם: **plan, recommendation** Gn 49₅ (Gesenius 672b; Barr *Philology* 57, 270; :: Dahood *Biblica* 47:418: *מְכָרְתִּי, כרת, knife for circumcision, → Gn 34_{15f}, Emerton *Fschr. WThomas* 81ff). †

5181 מְכָרִי

מְכָרִי, Or. מְ מְכָרִי (MTB 78): n.m.; ? short form, with I מכר (Noth 189³): **1C** 9₈. †

5182 מְכָרְתִּי

מְכָרְתִּי: gntl., of n.loc. or tribe *מְכָרָה, unknown.; **1C** 11₃₆, Sept.^B Μοχορ, **2S** 23₃₄ הַמְּכָרְתִּי, Rahlfs *Sept.* cj. ἰ Μοχοροαθι; → Rudolph *Chr.* 102. †

5183 מְכָשׁוּל

מְכָשׁוּל, once מְכָשׁוּל, Or. מְ מְכָשׁוּל (Kahle *Ost* 197): כָּשׁוּל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493z: DSS → Braun 1:293f; מְכָשׁוּל 4Q173:5:2: מְכָשׁוּלִים: something on which someone stumbles, **hindrance, offence** (Zimmerli 91) Lv 19₁₄ Is 57₁₄ Ezk 3₂₀ Ps 119₁₆₅, pl. Jr 6₂₁; מְ עָוֹן opportunity for sin Ezk 7₁₉ 14_{3f,7} 18₃₀ 44₁₂; מְ לֵב

reproach of one's conscience **IS 25**₃₁; מַנִּי צוֹר rock on which someone trips **Is 8**₁₄; לֵךְ לָם **Sir 4**₂₂ (Tarbiz 29: 132, 20) to your own harm;

—**Ezk 21**₂₀ rd. הַמְכַשְׁלִים. †

5184 מְכַשְׁלָה

מְכַשְׁלָה: כְּשֵׁל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492s: **heap of ruins Is 3**₆;

—**Zeph 1**₃ for הַמְכַשְׁלוֹת rd. וְהַכְשִׁילֹתִי. †

5185 מְכַתָּב

מְכַתָּב, Or. מ'מְכַתָּב (MTB 70), Jerome *machthab*: כְּתָב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb., ? EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 151), JArm. מְכַתְּבָא, Syr. *maktbā* slate pencil, Arb. *maktab* school:

—1. **writing**: of God **Ex 32**₁₆, inscription (Bickerman JBL 65:272f) of the seal engraver **39**₃₀, **Dt 10**₄; בְּמ'מְכַתְּבָא in writing (: הַעֲבִיר קוֹל) **Ezr 1** 2C **36**₂₂;

—2. **document, piece of writing** (= כְּתָב 1) 2C **21**₁₂, written instruction 2C **35**₄ (→ Rudolph 326; ? rd. וְכִם' כְּתָב ...);

—**Is 38**₉ rd. מְכַתָּם. †

5186 מְכַתָּה

*מְכַתָּה: כְּתָת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492w: **fragment Is 30**₁₄. †

5187 מְכַתָּם

מְכַתָּם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z: **inscription**, MHeb. once (rd. ? מְכַתָּב), possibly Heb. inscription (Kutscher); Sept. στήλογραφία, > literary tech. term, “epigram” (Delekat VT 14:31f; Ginsberg *Fschr. Ginzburg* 1:169f :: Mowinckel *Ps. St.* 4:4f; *Offersang* 492f; Rinaldi *Biblica* 40:277f; Tournay *Fschr. Robert* 201ff: secret prayer), **Ps 16**₁ **56**₁ **57**₁ **58**₁ **59**₁ **60**₁, cj. **Is 38**₉. †

5188 מְכַתֵּשׁ

מְכַתֵּשׁ: כְּתֵשׁ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r; MHeb. also מְכַתֵּשֶׁת, mortar, JArm.^{tg} Syr., מְכַתֵּשֶׁת plague, GnAp. 20:18f, 24:

—1. **molar** (Dürr OLZ 29:646) **Ju 15**₁₉;

—2. **mortar Pr 27**₂₂ (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:203f; BA 19:16; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1239);

—3. n.top. shallow hollow: a district within Jerusalem **Zeph 1**₁₁ (Simons 53²; Dalman *Jerus.* 196f); modern הַמְּוֹ הַקָּטָן and הַמְּוֹ הַגָּדוֹל south-east of Beersheba (Vilnay *Isr. Guide*² (1958):290f). †

5189 מלא

מלא; MHeb.; Ug. *ml'* (Gordon *Textbook* §19: 1479), Ph. Pehl. EgArm. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 151a), BArm. JArm. CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:502f) Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 272a); Arb. *mala'a* to fill, (OSArb. Conti 177b), *mali'a* to be full, Eth.^G. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 108b); Akk. *malū*: the forms often seem to be derived from מלה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 375.

qal (ca. 100 times): pf. מלא, מלאה, מלאתי > מלתי Jb 32₁₈, מלא/מלאו > מלו, Ezk 28₁₆ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 373g :: RMeyer ThLZ (1950):721), מלאו; impf. ימלאו, ימלאו Ex 15₉ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 253z, 346u :: JNES 14:246: תמלא + II מ encl.); impv. מלאו; inf. מל(ו)ת; pt. מלא (also adj.!), מלאים:

—1. to be full (THAT 1:897ff) 2K 4₆ JI 4₁₃ Jb 20₂₂; days (Akk. AHw. 597b) to be fulfilled, time to have arrived Gn 25₂₄ Lv 8₃₃ 1S 18₂₆ Jr 25₁₂; צבא Is 40₂ (1QIs^a מלא for מלאה, → 2 :: Dahood *UHPHil.* 20) and elsewhere;

—2. with acc. to fill up Gn 1₂₂ Ex 10₆ Is 6₁ Ps 10₇ (rd. מלאו) and elsewhere; cj. Nu 14₂₁ and Ps 72₁₉ (rd. ימלא);

—3. with acc. of substance: to be full of Gn 6₁₃ Ex 8₁₇ Dt 34₉ Is 1₁₅; to fill oneself with Ex 15₉ (see above);

—4. with acc. of substance: to fill with 1K 18₃₄ Is 14₂₁;

—5. misc.: מלאה צבאה her warfare has come to an end Is 40₂, על-גדותיו מ' (the river) has burst its banks Jos 3₁₅; מלא שלטים to grasp, fill the quivers Jr 51₁₁ (THAT 1:898; RBorger VT 22 (1972):395ff); מלא ידו ליהוה he is devoted to the service of Yahweh Ex 32₂₉, → pi. 4; מלא לב with ל with inf., he has the courage to Qoh 8₁₁ Est 7₅;

—Ps 110₆ pi. 2.

nif: impf. ימלא, ותמלא, ותמלאי, ימלאו(נ); pt. נמלא:

—1. with acc. of substance: to be filled with Gn 6₁₁ Ex 1₇ 1K 7₁₄ 2K 3₁₇₋₂₀ Is 2_{7f} 6₄ Jr 13₁₂ Ezk 9₉ 10₄ 23₃₃, 16₃₀ (rd. אמלא, for אמלה, → לבה) Hab 2₁₄ Zech 8₅ Ps 71₈ 126₂ Pr 3₁₀ 20₁₇ Song 5₂ Qoh 11₃ cj. 1₁₅ (? rd. המלות), Est 3₅ 5₉;

—2. (days, → 1) to be past Ex 7₂₅;

—3. abs. to be filled 2K 10₂₁ Ezk 27₂₅ 32₆ Pr 24₄ Qoh 1₈ (מן from) 6₇ (נפש desire);

—Nu 14₂₁ and Ps 72₁₉ rd. ימלא; 2S 23₇ rd. לא אם; Ezk 26₂ rd. המלאה adj. alt. מלאת* (→ מלאה); Jb 15₃₂ rd. תמל (: מלל nif.). †

pi. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 375): pf. מָלֵא and Jr 51³⁴ מָלֵאתְּ, וּמָלֵאתֶם, וּמָלֵאוּ, וּמָלְאוּהָ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 220m), מָלֵאנוּ, מָלֵאתֶיךָ; impf. מָלֵא, יִמְלֵה, אִי־יִמְלֵא Jb 8²¹, וַיִּמְלֵאוּהָ, תִּמְלֵאנָה, וַיִּמְלֵאוּהָ; impv. מָלֵא, מָלֵא; inf. מָלֵא, מָלֵא(וּ), מָלֵאם (Bomberg לְ); pt. מִמְלֵא, מִמְלֵאים:

—1. with two acc. to **fill**, saturate something with 1S 16₁ Is 33₅;

—2. a) with two acc. to **fill** something with Gn 24₁₆ Ex 2₁₆ Ezk 7₁₉, cj. Ps 110₆ מָלֵאתְּ גִּיּוֹת גִּיּוֹת BHS, Sir 36/33₁₉; with עַל 1C 12₁₆, with בְּ Jb 40₃₁; to present completely the entire number 1S 18₂₇; b) a period of time to come to an end: days Ex 23₂₆ 2C 36₂₁, months (for animals to produce offspring) Jb 39₂; to bring to an end Gn 29_{27f} Is 65₂₀ Da 9₂ (Bentzen 62, :: Montgomery 361); c) to fill something, pour out Is 65₁₁, → מְמַסְךָ;

—3. with acc. of pers. and acc. of thing: to **endow** someone with something Ex 28₃ 31₃ 35₃₁₋₃₅ Jr 15₁₇; cj. Ezk 28₁₆ חָמַס תּוֹכֵךְ מָלֵאתְּ Sept., Pesh.; Zimmerli 675;

—4. מָלֵא יַד פְּמָלֵאתְּ תּוֹכֵךְ חָמַס to fill someone's hand, to **consecrate as a priest, devote** (Weinel ZAW 18:60ff; → מְמַלְאִים; THAT 1:898f) Ju 17₅₋₁₂ 1K 13₃₃, H and P Ex 28₄₁ 29₉₋₂₉₋₃₃₋₃₅ Lv 8₃₃ 16₃₂ 21₁₀ Nu 3₃ 2C 13₉; to fill one's own hand with (sacred offerings) cj. with Sept., Vulg., Tg.^o Ex 32₂₉ 1C 29₅ 2C 13₉ 29₃₁, trad. to consecrate oneself, → Beer HbAT I, 3:154; בְּבָנוּ, בְּ 17; :: Rudolph *Chr.* 190, 236, 298: to bring gifts; cf. Akk. *mullū qātā, ana qāt, qātuššu*, to invest someone with (Zimmern 10; AHw. 598:8), in Mari *mīl qāti* handful, meaning share of the spoil, a portion of the profit from an enterprise (Noth <swe>Amt and Berufung im AT (1958):7f, 27f); (of an altar) to consecrate into service Ezk 43₂₆ (K יָדוֹ, Q יָדָיו);

—5. to **fulfil, carry out**: command Jr 44₂₅, request Ps 20₆, עֲצָה 20₅, י' עֲצָה, דְּבַר 2C 36₂₁, דְּבַר 1K 2₂₇ שָׁנָה, 2C 36₂₁; מִן בְּיָדוֹ (:: דְּבַר בְּפִיו) 1K 8₁₅₋₂₄ 2C 6₄₋₁₅, with דְּבַר to confirm, put into force (Noth *Könige* 20) 1K 1₁₄;

—6. with כַּפּוֹ (SamP. Sept. pl.) and מִן to take a handful (→ קָמִיץ, Elliger *Lev.* 130) Lv 9₁₇;

—7. with אַחֲרָי to remain true to Nu 14₂₄ 32_{11f} Dt 1₃₆ Jos 14_{8f-14} 1K 11₆;

—8. with בְּ and acc. of substance (Akk. *mullū*, → qal 4) to **set, mount** something with Ex 28₁₇ 39₁₀; abs. 31₅ 35₃₃, → pu., מָלֵאתְּ, מָלֵאתֶם; with יָדוֹ בִּקְשֶׁת (Syr. pe., Akk. AHw. 598a, 7) to set the arrow on the bow 2K 9₂₄; with acc. to set as an arrow Zech 9₁₃ (THAT 1:898);

—9. misc. : קָרְאוּ מָלְאוּ to call with a full (loud) voice Jr 4₅ (:: WThomas JJS 3:47ff: to summon, :: Rudolph); to overflow (river) with עַל 1C 12₁₆ (Akk. *mīlu* floodwater, AHw. 652b); with נִפְשׁוּ to satisfy oneself Jr 31₂₅, to sate one's appetite Pr 6₃₀;

—Is 23₂ rd. מָלֵאתְּ אֶרֶץ → 1QIs^a, Rudolph *Fschr. Baumgärtel* 168); Ps 17₁₄ rd. תִּמְלֵא (Sept., → Gunkel).

pu: pt. מִמְלֵאתֶם: **set, mounted** with (→ pi. 8) Song 5₁₄, cj. Lam 4₂ (Vulg., → Rudolph). †

hitp: impf. יִתְמַלְאוּ: **to come together in a mass** Jb 16₁₀. †

Der. מְלֵא, מְלֵא, מְלֵאָה, מְלֵאָה, מְלֵאִים, מְלֵאָה n.m. יְמֵלֵא.

מְלֵא 5190

מְלֵא, SamP.^{M132} *māli*: מְלֵא; also pt. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 317n, 464z); MHeb., JArm. מְלֵיא: cs. מְלֵא, f. מְלֵאָה, מְלֵאָה, הַמְלֵאָה Am 2₁₃ and הַמְלֵאָה הַמְלֵאָה Qoh 11₅ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 220m, p), cs. מְלֵאָתִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 526k), מְלֵאִים: מְלֵא(וֹ)ת, מְלֵאִים:

—1. full: שְׂבָלִים Gn 41₇₋₂₂, כְּלִי 2K 4₄, עֲגֹלָה Am 2₁₃, מְזוּיִנוּ Ps 144₁₃, בְּטֶן Qoh 11₅, wind Jr 4₁₂; full value, full price: מְ בְטֶן (→ כְּסֶף 3) Gn 23₉ 1C 21₂₂₋₂₄;

—2. adj. > subst. מְלֵאָה (sc. אִשָּׁה) Qoh 11₅ pregnant woman (MHeb.), הַמְּאֻשָּׁה woman with a husband and sons Ru 1₂₁;

—3. a) abs. with following complement in acc. (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §90d): full of: Nu 7₁₃₋₈₆ (25 times); Dt 6₁₁ Neh 9₂₅; Dt 33₂₃ 34₉ Ju 16₂₇ 2S 23₁₁ 1C 11₁₃ 2K 7₁₅ Is 51₂₀ Jr 5₂₇ 35₅ Ezk 1₁₈ 10₁₂ 17₃ 28₁₂ 36₃₈ 37₁ Ps 65₁₀ 75₉ Pr 17₁ Qoh 8₁₁ 9₃; b) in genitive after cs.; (Gesenius-K. 128x); מְלֵא יָמִים Jr 6₁₁;

—4. מְלֵא after complement: תְּשֹׂאוֹת מְלֵאָה full of תְּשֹׂאוֹת מְלֵאָה Is 22₂, פָּרַק מְלֵאָה Nah 3₁;

—5. complement after cs.: מְלֵאָתִי מְשֹׁפֵט Is 1₂₁;

—6. מְ מְלֵאָתִי מְשֹׁפֵט predicative Qoh 1₇;

—? Jr 12₆, cj. Rudolph כְּלֵם :: Echter-Bibel.: with a loud voice (→ pi. 9); Nah 1₁₀ rd. הִלֵּא and join with 11a (: Dhorme Echter-Bibel.: adv. “completely”); ? Ps 73₁₀ מְלֵא מַיִם “abundant water”? (→ Commentaries, Castellino *Fschr. Levi dVida.* 1:140ff: מַיִם לֹא מְצָאוּ). †

מְלֵא 5191

מְלֵא See below under מְלֵא(וֹ)א (#5193).

מְלֵא 5192

מְלֵא See below under מְלֵא(וֹ)א (#5193).

מְלֵא(וֹ)א 5193

מְלֵא(וֹ)א, מְלֵא, מְלֵאָה Ezk 41₈ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 534); SamP.^{M132} *mēlū*: MHeb. and JArm.^{gb}, JArm.^t מְלֵאָה(?): מְלֵאָה, מְלֵאוֹ:

—1. that which fills, makes full: a) כֶּף מֵ handful 1K 17₁₂ Qoh 4₆, with קִמְיָן Lv 2₂ 5₁₂, with הַפְּנִים Ex 9₈ Lv 16₁₂, with עֹמֵר Ex 16_{32f}, with סֹפֵל Ju 6₃₈, with בְּגָד 2K 4₃₉, with בֵּיתוֹ מֵ Nu 22₁₈ 24₁₃; b) הַיָּם וּמְלֵאוֹ the

sea and all that is in it **Is 42₁₀ Ps 96₁₁ 98₇ 1C 16₃₂**, וּמְלֵאָהּ אֶרֶץ וּמְלֵאָהּ **Dt 33₁₆ Is 34₁ Jr 8₁₆ 47₂ Ezk 12₁₉ 19₇ 30₁₂ 32₁₅ Mi 1₂ Ps 24₁**, וּמְלֵאָהּ וּמְלֵאָהּ אֶרֶץ וּמְלֵאָהּ **Ps 50₁₂ 89₁₂**; וּמְלֵאָהּ אֶרֶץ **Am 6₈**;

—2. **fullness, full amount, measure, extent** (THAT 1:900) with הַגּוֹיִם **Gn 48₁₉**, with קִמְתּוֹ his full length **1S 28₂₀**, with הַחֶבֶל **2S 8₂**, with רֶחֶב **Is 8₈**, with הַקִּנָּה **Ezk 41₈**; cj. מְלֵא יָמֶיךָ all your days **Nah 1_{10f}**;

—**Ex 16₃₂** rd. מְלֵאָהּ; **Is 6₃** rd. מְלֵאָהּ. †

5194 מְלֵא

מְלֵא **2K 12₂₁**: → בֵּית מְלֵא (→ I בֵּית B 27, 2).

5195 מְלֵאָהּ

מְלֵאָהּ fem. of adj. מְלֵא; MHeb. abundance, offering of the first fruits; Ug. *bym ml't* (AfO 20:214b) in the wide sea (?); EgArm. Bauer-M. *Pacht*. 9 במְלֵאָתָא complete, perfect (?), JArm. מְלֵאָתָא offering of the first fruits: מְלֵאָתָךְ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 597g): **the whole harvest**, of יָקֵב **Nu 18₂₇**, of יָקֵב and גֶּרֶן **Dt 22₉**, besides הַמִּזְע **Ex 22₂₈**, → Cazelles 82; Milik DJD 3:250. †

5196 מְלֵאָהּ

*מְלֵאָהּ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 48u: מְלֵאָתָא, SamP.^{M132} *mālāt*, מְלֵאָהּ: **setting** (with precious stones, → pi. 8 and מְלֵאָהּ 2; cf. Akk. *tamlūm* [*tamli*] “mounting”, “filling”, AOAT 12:86⁴) **Ex 28₁₇ 39₁₃**. †

5197 מְלֵאִים

מְלֵאִים, twice מְלֵאִים, SamP.^{M132} Ben-H. *me/allā'em*: מְלֵאִים, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 48v: tantum pl.; → Gulkowitsch 20 :: MHeb. sg. filling of the hand, consecration to the priesthood:

—1. **consecration** (→ מְלֵאִים pi. 4; THAT 1:898) **Ex 29_{22-26f-31-34} Lv 7₃₇ 8_{22-28f-31-33}**;

—2. **setting** with precious stones → pi. 8 and מְלֵאָהּ) **Ex 25₇ 35_{9,27} 1C 29₂**. †

5198 מְלֵאָךְ

מְלֵאָךְ, Jerome *malach* (Sperber 236): מְלֵאָךְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z, to send; Ug. (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1344; Aistleitner 1432), Pun. n.m. מְלֵאָךְ בעל־מְלֵאָךְ (Benz *Names* 344), Arb. Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 42a); *mission (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:376f; Arb.) > messenger (Eilers WdO 3:133; as Akk. *našpāru*, AHw. 761a); messenger Ug. Ph. OArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 151); > Akk. *malāhu* (Can. lw., AHw. 593a); Syr. Arb.; Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 42a) Soq.; angel MHeb. JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 243b) Arb. (HwbIsl. 405ff) Tigr.; → RGG³ 2:465ff; König 184ff: מְלֵאָךְ, מְלֵאָכְךָ, מְלֵאָכְךָ, מְלֵאָכְךָ, מְלֵאָכְךָ, מְלֵאָכְךָ:

—1. (human) **messenger**; with שְׁלַח **Ezk 23₄₀ Neh 6₃**; a) sg. **1S 23₂₇ 2S 11₁₉** (17 times); b) pl. (usu. several sent together) **Is 18₂** (parallel with צִירִים), from יַעֲקֹב **Gn 32₄₋₇**, מִשְׁחָה **Nu 20₁₄**, שְׁאוּל (67 times) **1S 11₇; Ezk 30₉**;

35³⁵; מְלֹאכֶת with gen., work for Ex 36^{1-3f} 38²⁴ 1C 28²⁰; עֲשָׂה מְלֹאכֶת עֲבֹדָה to do one's daily work Lv 23^{7f-21-25-35f} Nu 28^{18-25f} 29¹⁻¹²⁻³⁵; בְּ עֲשָׂה מִן to perform service on Nu 4³; מִן עֲשָׂה מִן coll., works 1K 7⁴⁰⁻⁵¹ Neh 4⁵ 1C 29⁵ 2C 8⁹⁻¹⁶ 16⁵ 24¹³ 29³⁴ 34¹²; הַמְּנוֹ the work (generic) Ex 35²⁹ 1K 5³⁰ 9²³ 2C 13¹⁰ (→ Rudolph); הַמְּנוֹ עֲשִׂי slaves Sir^{Adler} 33²⁵; c) עֲשִׂים בְּמִן מִן occupied with a task 1K 5³⁰ 9²³ 11²⁸ Neh 4^{10f-15}; הַמְּנוֹ עֲשִׂי workers Ezr 3⁹ 1C 22¹⁵ 2C 34¹⁰⁻¹⁷, foremen 2K 12^{12-15f} (→ Montgomery-G. 433) 22⁵⁻⁹ 2C 24¹³ 34¹⁰, those engaged in work 1C 23²⁴, officials Est 3⁹ 9³; d) work הַמְּנוֹ וְרַחֲבָה הַמְּנוֹ הַרְבֵּה Neh 4¹³; מְלֹאכֶת with gen., work on Ex 35²¹⁻²⁴ 1K 7²² 1C 9¹⁹ Ezr 3^{8f} (בְּ) 6²²; מְלֹאכֶת בְּ work, in ore 1K 7¹⁴; in gold Ezk 28¹³; מְלֹאכֶת הַשָּׂדֶה on the land 1C 27²⁶; → 1C 28¹³⁻²⁰ 2C 24¹²; מְלֹאכֶת הַתְּבִנִית jobs done according to plan 1C 28¹⁹; עֹר מְלֹאכֶת leatherwork Lv 13⁴⁸⁻⁵¹; מִן מַחֲשָׁבֶת carrying out a plan Ex 35³³; works of God Ps 73²⁸;

—4. **objects, wares** of all types: matter, affair Ezr 10¹³ Neh 2¹⁶, wares 1S 15⁹, stores 2C 17¹³, livestock Gn 33¹⁴, possessions Ex 22⁷⁻¹⁰ 36⁷; things in general Ex 36⁶ Lv 11³² Ezk 15⁴; כָּל-מִן any possible use Lv 7²⁴;

—5. **service**: 1C 4²³ 23⁴ Neh 10³⁴ 11²² 1C 6³⁴ 9¹³, הַחִיצוֹנָה הַמְּנוֹ work on the exterior Neh 11¹⁶ 1C 26²⁹, הַמְּנוֹ the men for the job 25¹; שְׂרֵי מְלֹאכֶת הַמֶּלֶךְ (rd. thus) officers supervising work for the king 1C 29⁶;

—6. **service in the cult, duty** (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 24; BArm. פְּלִחָן, cf. עֲבֹדָה 2): מִן בֵּית אֱלֹהֵי עֲבֹדָה Neh 11²², עֲשִׂי הַמְּנוֹ לְבֵית (לְבֵית) Neh 11¹² 13¹⁰, cj. הַמְּנוֹ עֲשִׂי הַמְּנוֹ 1C 9³³; מְלֹאכֶת יְהוָה 1C 26³⁰ (: הַמֶּלֶךְ); מְלֹאכֶת הַמֶּלֶךְ (עֲבֹדַת) Jr 48¹⁰; מְלֹאכֶת הַמֶּלֶךְ treasury in the temple Neh 7^{69a} = אוֹצָר 69b = הַמְּנוֹ אוֹצָר Ezr 2⁶⁹ Neh 7⁷⁰;

—2C 23¹⁰ rd. בְּמִלְאָכְתוֹ (Rudolph); → מְלֹאכֶת †

מְלֹאכֶת

*מְלֹאכֶת: מְלֹאכֶת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 505o, Gulkowitsch 43; MHeb.² angelic appearance: cs. מְלֹאכֶת:

commissioned message Hg 1¹³; cj. (rd. בְּמִלְאָכְתוֹ, Rudolph) on the strength of the commissioning by him 2C 23¹⁰. †

מְלֹאכֶי

מְלֹאכֶי, Sept. ἀγγέλου αὐτοῦ, superscription Μαλαχίας: the prophet **Malachi** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1131), Mal 1¹ < מְלֹאכֶי 3¹. †

מְלֹאכֶת

מְלֹאכֶת: → מְלֹאכֶה.

מְלֹאֶת

מְלֹאֶת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 508m; Song 5¹² uncertain: 1) trad. the doves (cf. Gerleman BK 18:174), Sept., Vulg.: waterhole, pond; JArm.⁸ מְלִיתָא where water can be drawn (Kutscher *Fschr. Baumgartner* 170); 2) of the eyes: eye-socket, Pesh., cf. מְלֹאֶה; 3) of the teeth: ins. שְׁנֵי: socket (Bea *Canticum* (1952):48; Rudolph 158f). †

5204 מְלַבֵּד

מְלַבֵּד 1K 12₃₃: K מְלַבֵּד (→ I בִּדַּר), rd. Q מְלַבּוּ. †

5205 מְלַבוּשׁ

מְלַבוּשׁ: לַבֵּשׁ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 494g; MHeb., (4Q 184: 1, 4 *מְלַבֵּשׁ) Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dict.* 228b; ? < Heb.); Ug. *mlbš* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1353; Aistleitner 1444); Arb. *malbūs*, Eth. *malbas*; Can. ? *malbašu* (EA; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 151) :: Akk. *nalbašu* (AHw. 724a) cloak, mantle; Hönlig 14f: מְלַבוּשׁ, מְלַבוּשֵׁיהֶם, מְלַבוּשֵׁי: (splendid) **robe**: 1K 10₅ (? rd. מְלַבִּישׁוֹ of the attendant of the wardrobe, Ehrlich; Rudolph *Chr.* 222; :: Noth *Könige* 225) 2C 9₄ Ezk 16₁₃, foreign dress Zeph 1₈; cultic vestment 2K 10₂₂, working clothes Is 63₃, Jb 27₁₆. †

5206 מְלַבֵּן

מְלַבֵּן: II לָבַן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r; MHeb. JArm. מְלַבְנָא rectangular shape, framework, planting area; Akk. *nalbanu/antu/attu* brick-shaped, brick construction, brick terrace (AHw. 724a):

—1. rectangular **brick-mould** Nah 3₁₄, → Meissner *Bab. Ass.* 1: 233; Kelso §83; 2S 12₃₁ Q (K מְלַכֵּן ?);

—2. brick-terrace, **clay floor** Jr 43₉ (? dittography or gloss to מְלַט, Rudolph); Kelso §84, 86. †

5207 מְלָה

[מְלָה: qal: מְלוּ Ezk 28₁₆, pi. יְמִלָּה Jb 8₂₁ and other forms → מְלָא.]

5208 מְלָה

מְלָה: III מְלַל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 455e; Arm.lw. Wagner 172; = Heb. מְלַל; MHeb.²?, JArm. מְלַתָּא, Syr. *meltā*, Mnd. *miltā*, *miniltā* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 268b); OArm. EgArm. Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 152), → BArm.; > Arb. *millat* (HwbIsl. 505ff): מְלָה (10 times) and מְלִין (13 times Jb), מְלִיָּה, מְלִיָּךְ, מְלִי: **word** 2S 23₂ Ps 19₅ 139₄, cj. 73₁₀ (for מְלָא rd. מְלִיָּהם) Pr 23₉ Jb 4_{2-38:2} (34 times) and cj. 42₃; in a legal dispute Jb 23₅, מְלִין בָּ, הַשִּׁיב מְלִין to refute (→ BArm. חֹב haf.), הָיָה לְמִלָּה אֵת, to become a by-word Jb 30₉ (parallel with נְגִינָה, → מְשָׁל Dt 28₃₇ 1K 9₇). †

5209 מְלוּ

מְלוּ, MSS Editions מְלוּ(ו) Ezk 41₈: → מְלָא.

5210 מְלוּא

מְלוּא: מְלָא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 478f; JArm. מְלִיָּתָא, landfill, earthwork, rampart, הַמְלָה DJD 3, 248:97; 272:53 the retaining walls and infill of the terraces surrounding the Herodian temple, “fill”, **terraced structure**; used for different purposes; BRL 300ff; Simons 131f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1217; Noth *Könige* 219f; Soggin *Königtum* 23²⁴; Herb. Schmid *Fschr. Galling* 242ff; KM Kenyon *Jerusalem* (London, 1967):

—1. in Jerusalem **2S** 5₉ (pre-Davidic !) **1K** 9₁₅₋₂₄ **11**₂₇ **2K** 12₂₁ (מִ'הַמְּלָחָה) **1C** 11₈ **2C** 32₅;

—2. in Shechem מִבֵּית מִבֵּית מִבֵּית **Ju** 9₆₋₂₀ → Simons OTSt. 2:35ff; BA 25:29 fig. 5. †

5211 מְלוּאָה

מְלוּאָה See below under מְלוּאָה and מְלוּאִים (#5213).

5212 מְלוּאִים

מְלוּאִים See below under מְלוּאָה and מְלוּאִים (#5213).

5213 מְלוּאִים/מְלוּאָה

מְלוּאִים and מְלוּאָה → מְלוּאָה.

5214 מְלוּחַ

מְלוּחַ: II מְלַח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480r; Sept., Theod., Aq. ἄλιμα; MHeb., JArm. מְלוּחָא, Syr.; Arb. *mullāh* salty plant, ? Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 108a) *melḥetta*; ? > μολόχη, μαλάχη (Lewy *Fremdwörter* 31; Mayer 324); “saltweed” *Mesembrianthemum Forskalii*, Löw 1:648, KBL; Fohrer 413 :: Hölscher 74: orache, *Atriplex Halimus*: **Jb** 30₄ (eaten as food by the poor, mallow (NRSV); saltwort (REB)), cj. **24**₂₄ (Sept. μολόχη; for כִּכְל). †

5215 מְלוּךְ

מְלוּךְ: n.m.; מֶלֶךְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480t; short form of מֶלֶךְ (Noth 118) or from (Ba'al-) **malok*, Ph. = מֶלֶךְ (Friedrich *Gramm.* §76a); in Talm.Bab. (Jastrow 788) known as Arabic; Palm. *mlwk'* (Stark *Names* 95a); cun. *Baalmaluku* (Tallqvist *Names* 49a):

—1-5. **Ezr** 10₂₉; 10₃₂; **Neh** 10₅ 12_{2-cj. 14} (Sept., K → מְלוּכִי); 10₂₈; **1C** 6₂₉. †

5216 מְלוּכָה

מְלוּכָה, once מְלוּכָה: מֶלֶךְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472v; MHeb.², EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 152); more recently superseded by מְלוּכוֹת:

—1. status as king, kingship, **kingdom** **1S** 10₁₆ 11₁₄ 14₄₇ (with → לְכַד and עַל) 18₈ **2S** 16₈ **1K** 2₁₅₋₂₂ 11₃₅ 12₂₁ **Ezk** 16₁₃ (13bβ addition ? → Zimmerli) **1C** 10₁₄, לִיהוּהָ הַמֶּלֶךְ עַל **Ob** 21 **Ps** 22₂₉; (:: Dahood *Biblica* 47:419: **2S** 12₂₆ **Is** 34₁₂ cj. **Jr** 10₇ **Ezk** 16₁₃ **Ps** 22₂₉ king, → מְמַלְכָה 3, Ph.);

—2. לְעַל מְלוּכָה (Akk. *šarrūta epēšu*) to rule over as king **1K** 21₇; מְלוּכָה מְלוּכָה to proclaim the monarchy **Is** 34₁₂; מְלוּכָה הַמֶּלֶךְ הַמֶּלֶךְ הַמֶּלֶךְ the law of the king **1S** 10₂₅, הַמֶּלֶךְ הַמֶּלֶךְ הַמֶּלֶךְ **1K** 1₄₆; הַמֶּלֶךְ הַמֶּלֶךְ הַמֶּלֶךְ of royal descent. **2K** 25₂₅ **Jr** 41₁ **Ezk** 17₁₃ **Da** 1₃; הַמֶּלֶךְ הַמֶּלֶךְ **Is** 62₃;

—2S 12₂₆ (rd. הַפְּיִים v.27 :: Dahood l.c.). †

5217 מְלוּכִי

מְלוּכִי: Neh 12₁₄ (Q מְלִיכּוּ), Sept. Μαλουχ cf. K מְלוּכִי; ? → מְלוּךְ. †

5218 מְלוּן

מְלוּן: לֵין, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491g; MHeb.² (pl. fem. 4Q 184:1, 6) shelter: מְלוּן: **lodging for the night** Gn 42₂₇ 43₂₁ Ex 4₂₄ Jos 4₃₋₈ Is 10₂₉; מִן אֲרָחִים Jr 9₁; קִצְוֶה מְלוּן 2K 19₂₃ and cj. Is 37₂₄ (for מְרוֹם) his most distant quarters for the night. †

5219 מְלוּנָה

מְלוּנָה: fem. of מְלוּן: לֵין, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491i: (swaying) **framework** of the overnight huts in the fields (Dalman *Arbeit* 2:61, fig. 12, 13) Is 1₈ 24₂₀. †

5220 מְלוּתִי

מְלוּתִי: (n.m.), type of singer, minstrel 1C 25₄₋₂₆: III מְלוּל, qal for pi.; as אֲלִיָּאָתָה etc. 1C 25_{4ff} artificially derived from the text of a song (Noth 236f, no. 144; Rudolph *Chr.* 167). †

5221 מְלַח

I מְלַח: ? Arb. *malaha* to dismember, VIII to draw the sword, Ug. *hrb mlht* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1482) drawn, sharp (Gordon :: shimmering, Aistleitner 1452; Driver *Myths* 162a); Eth. *malha* to rip out, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 107b) to draw the sword.

nif: pf. נִמְלַחְוּ: to **be torn to pieces**, scatter כְּעֶשֶׂן שְׂמִים Is 51₆. †

Der. I מְלַח.

5222 מְלַח

II מְלַח: denom. from II מְלַח; Ug. (→ I) dipped in salt, Ullendorff JSS 7:344ff; MHeb. JArm. Arb. *malaha* to salt, *maluha* to be salty; Eth. Tigr. *malha* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 107b) to salt, Leslau 30.

qal: impf. תִּמְלַח: (offering) to **salt** (cf. Latin *mola salsa*) Lv 2₁₃. †

pu: pt. מִמְלַח: to **be salted** (frankincense, → Haran VT 10:125³) Ex 30₃₅ Sir 49₁. †

hof: pf. הִמְלַחְתָּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 330e, 360r :: Beer-M. §17:1: mixed form); inf. הִמְלִיחַ: to **rub with salt water** a newborn baby (Zimmerli 349 :: Ullendorff JSS 7:344ff; to be dipped in salt) Ezk 16₄. †

5223 מִלַּח

I *מִלַּח: I מִלַּח: מִלְחָמָה: מִלְחָמָה: **ragged clothes Jr 38**_{11f} (: סִחָבוֹת). †

5224 מִלַּח

II מִלַּח, SamP.^{M132} *mēla*: Ug. (→ II מִלַּח, Dietrich-L. 221⁶⁰); MHeb., OArm. EgArm. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 152), JArm. מִלְחָא, CPArm. Syr. *melḥa*, Mnd. *mihlā* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 266a); Arb. *milḥ*, Eth.^G, Tigr. *malḥ*, Soq. *milḥo*; Akk. *milḥu* saltpeter :: *mallaḥtu* salty grass (AHw. 596a, 653a): **salt** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1653): from bays of the sea **Ezk 47**₁₁, מִן מִלְחָא מִן מִלְחָא **Zeph 2**₉, מִן מִלְחָא מִן מִלְחָא **Gn 19**₂₆; as a condiment **Jb 6** **Ezk 47**₁₁, to improve the quality of water **2K 22**_{0f}, added to an offering **Lv 2**₁₃ **Ezk 43**₂₄; scattered over cursed land **Dt 29**₂₂ (נִפְרִית) **Ju 9**₄₅: → Smith *Rel. Sem.* 594f; Honeyman VT 3:192ff; Fensham BA 25:48ff; cf. *immolare* with salted flour as an offering, *mola salsa*, to sprinkle (G. Wissowa *Rel. and Kult d. Römer*² (1912):41ff), בְּרִית מִן **Lv 2**₁₃ and בְּרִית מִן **Nu 18**₁₉ **2C 13**₅ (fellowship over a meal, → Pedersen *Eid.* 25, 48f; HRP Dickson *The Arab of the Desert*² (London, 1951):121f); in n.loc. → גַּי, יָם, עֵיר, תֵּל, → מִלְחָה, מִלְחָה.

5225 מִלְחָה

*מִלְחָה: earlier from II מִלַּח, and still (König); < Sum.-Akk. *malāḥu* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 542 l; AHw. 592b; Salonen *Naut.* 10ff); Ph. EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 152); MHeb.², JArm.^b (also traders in salt) Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 243a); > Arb. *mallāḥ* (Fraenkel 221), Arm.lw. (Wagner 168): מִלְחָה: מִלְחָה: **seaman, sailor Ezk 27**_{9,27-29} **Jon 1**₅. †

5226 מִלְחָה

מִלְחָה: II מִלַּח, fem. of adj. *מִלְחָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464a), < אֶרֶץ מִן מִלְחָה: 1QHod 8:24; JArm. מִלְחָתָא salt pond, Ug. *mlḥt* (WdO 3:221⁶⁰), Akk. *ma/ullaḥtu* salty grass (AHw. 596a); אֶרֶץ מִן מִלְחָתָא “salty” land, **unproductive ground Jr 17**₆ > מִלְחָה **Ps 107**₃₄ **Jb 39**₆ **Sir 39**₂₃ (: מוֹשָׁקָה). †

5227 מִלְחָמוֹת

מִלְחָמוֹת, מִלְחָמוֹת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607d, 608 l) **1S 13**₂₂, Or. *ma* (Kahle *Text* 70), SamP.^{M124} *mālamma*; (315 times): I לחם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a; MHeb., EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 152, ? < Heb.); Ug. *mlḥmt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1367): מִלְחָמוֹתַי, מִלְחָמוֹת, מִלְחָמוֹת, מִלְחָמוֹת:

—1. **crush > hand-to-hand fighting, struggle, war** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1005ff): a) מִן מִלְחָמוֹתַי **Gn 14**₂ **Dt 20**₁₂, מִן מִלְחָמוֹתַי **Ju 20**₂₀, מִן מִלְחָמוֹתַי **Ex 1**₁₀, מִן מִלְחָמוֹתַי **Nu 21**₃₃; → אֶסֶר, אֶסֶר hif., מִן מִלְחָמוֹתַי **Ju 20**₂₀, מִן מִלְחָמוֹתַי **Ps 27**₃ (Dahood *Biblica* 47:419: troops), מִן מִלְחָמוֹתַי **Is 21**₁₅; מִן מִלְחָמוֹתַי **Ju 20**₃₄, מִן מִלְחָמוֹתַי **1S 31**₃, מִן מִלְחָמוֹתַי **2K 3**₂₆, מִן מִלְחָמוֹתַי **1S 14**₅₂; מִן מִלְחָמוֹתַי **1C 22**₈, מִן מִלְחָמוֹתַי **2S 2**₁₇, מִן מִלְחָמוֹתַי **3**₁, מִן מִלְחָמוֹתַי **2S 10**₉ **11**₁₅ **1C 19**₁₀, מִן מִלְחָמוֹתַי **2S 18**₈; b) מִן מִלְחָמוֹתַי **Ex 15**₃ (9 times), מִן מִלְחָמוֹתַי **Nu 31**₂₈ (29 times), fighting men (Junge BWANT 4:69ff: professional soldiers or conscripts, ? 33f) הֵמָּה

hif: pf. הַמְלִיטָה, הַמְלִיט:

—1. to **rescue, bring away** Is 31₅ (rd. הַמְלִיט, 1QIs^a וְהַפְלִיט);

—2. to **bear, give birth to** (→ pi. 4, 1QHod 3:9 hif.) Is 66₇. †

hitp: impf. יִתְמַלְטוּ: (to slip away, MHeb.) to **spew forth** (sparkle) Jb 41₁₁. †

Der. n.m. מְלִטָּה; ? Μελίτη, Malta, “refuge” (Lewy *Fremdwörter* 209ff :: Meyer *Gesch.* 2:2:107¹; Pauly-W. 15:541).

5229 מלט

II מלט: Syr. to be slippery; Arb. *malata* to shave off, *malita* to be lightly covered with hair, Eth.^G to scratch, strip away (Dillmann 154), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 110a) *malata* to remove hair; → מרט.

hitp: impf. וְאֶתְמַלְטָה (? 3rd. pl. fem., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 315o; → H[il]scher 46; Fohrer 308 :: Dhorme): to **be bald** Jb 19₂₀. †

5230 מלט

III מלט: JArm. מְלִטָּט overlay, covering; Syr. * *mlat*, Arb. *malata* to paint over.

Der. מְלִטָּט.

5231 מִלְטָה

מִלְטָה: III מלט: Syr. *mlātā* grease mixed with sand; Arb. *milāt* mortar; ? > Greek μάλοη (Lewy *Fremdwörter* 172; Mayer 330): **clay floor** (?) Jr 43₉ (Rudolph 258; :: Kelso §86: mortar). †

5232 מְלִטָּה

מְלִטָּה, Sept. Μαλτιας; n.m., I מלט + י' מלט “Yahweh has saved” (Noth 180): Neh 3₇. †

5233 מְלִיכוּ

מְלִיכוּ: n.m. Neh 12₁₄ Q: → K מְלִיכוּ.

5234 מְלִילָה

*מְלִילָה, SamP.^M *mēlilat*^{Ben-H.} *millilat*. IV מלל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471o; JArm.^t (?) מְלִילָה: **ears of corn for rubbing**, ears which are still milky and from which the kernel can be rubbed out (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:456) Dt 23₂₆. †

5235 מְלִיץ

מְלִיצִי ? לִיץ pt. hif.; :: Buhl *Fschr. Wellhausen* 86; DSS:

—1. official **go-between** (Ph. מְלִץ, Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 138): a) **interpreter**, Sept. ἐρμηνευτής, **Gn 42**₂₃ 1QHod 9 times (once מְלִץ בָּנָם, → בְּנָיִם); b) **envoy** (Sept. πρεσβευτής) בְּבַל (sic!) מְלִיצִי שָׂר 2C 32₃₁; c) of the people **Is 43**₂₇ (Sept. ἄρχουτες, “spokesman”?); **Sir 10**₂ parallel with שׁוֹפֵט, Sept. λειτουργός;

—2. **subordinate, heavenly being**, interceding angel (Mowinckel *Fschr. Marti* 209f) מְלִיצִי מְלִאָךְ **Jb 33**₂₃. †

5236 מְלִיצָה

מְלִיצָה, לִיץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492v (:: Richardson VT 5:178; מְלִץ); MHeb. ? figurative language: **allusive expression, proverb Hab 2**₆ and **Pr 1**₆ parallel with מְשָׁל, **Sir 47**₁₇ also parallel with שִׁיר and חִידָה; 1QpHab. 8₆ חִידוֹת, מְלִיצִי → Segert §263. †

5237 מֶלֶךְ

I מֶלֶךְ: to rule, Sem. except Akk. (AHw. 594a, < Can.); Ug. (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1483), Amor. (Huffmon 230), Ph. Yaud. Moab. EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 152), Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 273a), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 109a); ? < to possess (Arb. Eth.^G Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 109b) or denominative from מֶלֶךְ (Zimmern 7; Gesenius-B.).

qal: (ca. 300 times): pf. מֶלֶךְ (Or. מֶלֶךְ, Kahle *Ost* 184), מֶלְכָה, מֶלְכָה (Gn 36₃₁ SamP.^{M132} מֶלְכָה, Beer-M. §23:2a); impf. מְלַכְךָ, מְלַכְךָ (אֲיִמְלֶכְךָ); impv. מְלַכְךָ, מְלַכְךָ (K מְלֹכָה **Ju 9**₈, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 306o; 1QIs^a, Beer-M. §68:2e) and מְלַכְכִי (K מְלֹכִי **Ju 9**₁₂); inf. מְלַכְךָ, מְלַכְךָ, מְלַכְכִי; pt. מְלַכְתָּ:

—1. to **be the king, rule** (THAT 1:908ff): with עַל over **Ju 9**₈; with בְּ in **Gn 36**_{31a} **Jos 13**₁₂, over **Gn 36**₃₂; with לְ among (alt. gen. Gesenius-K. §129c) **Gn 36**_{31b}; abs. to come into rulership, come to be king **Pr 30**₂₂, sbj. מְלַכְתָּ (Gesenius-K. §117f) 2C 36₂₀; woman 2K 11₃ Est 2₄ †; בְּמֶלְכָה when he became the king 1S 13₁; שְׁנַת מְלַכָּה 2K 25₂₇: year of the royal accession, Begrich *Chron.* 61¹ :: JLewy MVAG 29:2:25³ and Albright JBL 51:101f: the first full year of a reign, → Montgomery-G. 556f; Rudolph *Jer.* 323²; = מְמַלְכֶת **Jr 26**₁, מְמַלְכָה 27₁ 28₁, מְלַכָּה 49₃₄, :: הַרְאֵשְׁנִית הַשְּׁנָה 25₁;

—2. said of God, that he is the king: a) 1S 8₇ **Ezk 20**₃₃ (but nowhere else in Ezk); b) with divine names and epithets: מְלַכְךָ יְהוָה הַשְּׁנָה (THAT 1:914f) **Is 24**₂₃ (יְהוָה זָבָאוֹת), **Mi 4**₇, cj. **Zeph 3**₁₅ (Sept.^A) 1C 16₃₁, with אֱלֹהִים **Ps 47**₉ **Is 52**₇ (אֱלֹהֵיךְ); מְלַכְךָ יְהוָה (the formula of acclamation, EPeterson *Eûς Θεός* (1926):141ff; cf. 2S 15₁₀ 1K 1₁₁₋₁₈ 2K 9₁₃) **Ps 93**₁ 96₁₀ 97₁ 99₁, יְהוָה יְמַלְכֵנוּ **Ex 15**₁₈ **Ps 146**₁₀; Mowinckel *Offersang* 523ff; Eissfeldt ZAW 46:81ff; Koehler VT 3:188f; Johnson *Sacral Kingship* 38ff:65¹; Eichrodt 1:123ff; Ringgren *Rel.* 71ff; *Lipiński Biblica* 44:405ff;

—2K 23₃₃ dl. יְהוָה יְמַלְכֵנוּ בִּירוּשָׁלַיִם and 2C 36₃ ins. מְמַלְכֵנוּ בִּירוּשָׁלַיִם before מְמַלְכֵנוּ (→ 2K 23₃₃ Q).

hif. (ca. 50 times): pf. הַמְלִיךְ, הַמְלִיכְתִּי, הַמְלִיכְתִּי; impf. וַיִּמְלֶךְ, וַיִּמְלֶכֶּנּוּ, וַיִּמְלֶכֶּנּוּ; pt. מִמְלִיךְ: to **install someone as king**: a) sbj. יָמְלֶכֶּנּוּ: with acc. often with לְמֶלֶךְ: 1S 15³⁵ 1K 3⁷ 2C 1^{8.11}; b) the people Ju 9¹⁶ etc. מֶלֶךְ בְּבָל 2K 24¹⁷ Jr 37¹ Ezk 17¹⁶ 2C 36¹⁰, מֶלֶךְ מִצְרַיִם 36⁴, הָדוּד 1K 1⁴³, אֲבַנְרָה 2S 2⁹; to make kings Hos 8⁴ (→ Rudolph 157, 163); שְׁנִיית “for the second time” 1C 29²² > Sept.^{BA}, cf. 23¹; to make queen Est 2¹⁷.

hof: pf. הִמְלִיךָ Da 9¹ (trad. pass): to **become king** Theod., Pesh., Vulg., Sept. pl., Syr. af. (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 392b) קָבַל מַלְכוּתָא 6¹ 7¹⁸, ? rd. hif. Montgomery; Bentzen; does not therefore indicate a subordinate status (→ Rowley *Darius the Mede* (1935):52f). †

Der. I מֶלֶךְ, מֶלֶךְ, מֶלֶכָּה, מֶלְכּוּת, מִמְלָכָה, מִמְלָכוֹת; n.m. II מֶלֶךְ, יְמִלְךָ, מֶלְכִּיָּהוּ, מֶלְכִּיָּהוּ; n.f. מֶלְכָּה n. of a god מֶלְכָּהּ, מֶלְכִּיָּהוּ.

5238 מֶלֶךְ

II מֶלֶךְ: to advise, counsel, MHeb. JArm.^{tb} CPArm. Syr. to persuade, promise, etpe. to deliberate, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 273a); Akk. *malāku, māliku* counsellor (AHw. 593b), Rép. Mari 1: 221; JSS 10:125; ? EgArm. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 153).

nif: impf. וַיִּמְלֶכֶּנּוּ: to **debate with someone, think over** Neh 5⁷. †

Der. cj. III מֶלֶךְ.

5239 מֶלֶךְ

I מֶלֶךְ (ca. 2500 times), SamP.^{M132} *mālek*: I מֶלֶךְ, Sem., < **malk*, Sept. and Greek, in compounds with $\mu\alpha\lambda\chi$ - also $\mu\epsilon\lambda\chi$ - (= *milk* ?, Sperber 237); MHeb.; Ug. Ph. Arm. מֶלְכָּא (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 153), BArm. JArm.; OSArb. *mlk*, pl. *'mlk* (Conti 178), Arb. *malik*; > Eth. *'mlāk* God (plural of a hypothetical singular **malk* Dillmann 151), ? < **malk* counsel (Eilers WdO 3:133); Akk. *mal(i)ku* (AHw. 595b, prince, ? :: *šarru* king); ndiv. *Milk, Malik*, KAT³ 469ff; Huffmon 230f; Baudissin *Kyrios* 3:97ff; WbMy. 1:453; WH Schmidt BZAW 80²:66f; → מֶלְכָּהּ, מֶלְכִּיָּהוּ (Epiphanius $\mu\alpha\lambda\alpha\chi\epsilon\iota/\chi\eta\mu$, ZAW 71:115ff), מֶלְכִּיָּהוּ Pr 31³ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 517t), מֶלְכִּיָּהוּ, מֶלְכִּיָּהוּ, מֶלְכִּיָּהוּ;

—1. **king, ruler** of varying status (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 978f; THAT 1:908ff): a) (of people) הַמְלִיךְ לְמֶלֶךְ Ju 9⁶. הַמְלִיךְ לְמֶלֶךְ לְ 1S 8²², → מֶלֶךְ, מֶלֶךְ, מֶלֶךְ; king of a nation: מֶלֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל (Saul) 1S 15²⁶ 24¹⁵ 26²⁰ 2S 6²⁰ 13³⁷ (Jeroboam) 1K 15⁹ etc. (Widengren *SaR. Kön.* 31f), עַל יִשְׂרָאֵל 1S 15²⁶ 2S 19²³, מֶלֶךְ הַיָּמִי עַל Qoh 1¹² (? Ph., Dahood *Biblica* 47: 266; Gallig ZAW 50, 298 :: Albright VTSupp. 3:15²); מֶלֶךְ יְהוּדָה Heb. inscr. (BASOR 197:30), מֶלְכִּיָּהוּ יְהוּדָה 1K 14²⁹; מֶלְכִּיָּהוּ מֶלֶךְ גְּרָר Gn 26¹, of a territory: מֶלְכִּיָּהוּ 14¹, of a city מֶלְכִּיָּהוּ Jos 10¹, בִּירוּשָׁלַיִם מֶלְכִּיָּהוּ Qoh 1¹, גְּרָר מֶלְכִּיָּהוּ Gn 20², of an empire אֲשׁוּרִי מֶלְכִּיָּהוּ Is 36⁴; pl. כְּנַעַן מֶלְכִּיָּהוּ Ju 5¹⁹; b) title: מֶלֶךְ the King Ps 21², הַמְלִיךְ הַגָּדוֹל 2S 3³¹ 1C 17¹⁶, > (esp. later) הַמְלִיךְ הַגָּדוֹל 24³¹, הַמְלִיךְ הַגָּדוֹל the Great King (meaning the King of Assyria = Akk. *šarru rabū*) 2K 18^{19.28} Is 36^{4.13}, מֶלְכִּיָּהוּ the King of Kings (meaning the King of Babylonia) Ezk 26⁷ (→ BArm.) cf. מֶלְכִּיָּהוּ אֲדוֹן (Galling ZDPV 79:145ff); מֶלְכִּיָּהוּ אֲדוֹן 1S 10²⁴ 2S 16¹⁶ 1K 1^{34.39} 2K 11¹² 2C 23¹¹ → חִידָה qal

18:95ff; de Vaux RB 45:278ff; Zimmerli 357; Albright *Religion* 179f, 247 (ndiv. *Muluk* in Mari and Akk.), Rudolph *Jer.*³ 212; Dronkert <swe>Molochdienst in het OT (Leiden, 1953): Mulder 57ff; ndiv. in any case in Lv 20₂₋₅ (Elliger *Lev.* 272f) 2K 23₁₀ (with לְהַעֲבִיר) Jr. 32₃₅; → Cazelles DictBi. Supp. 5:1337ff; Ringgren *Rel.* 159f; Thiel ZAW 81:53f;

—1K 11₇ rd. מִלְכָּם. †

5243 מִלְכָּדָת

*מִלְכָּדָת: לֹכֵד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 608g, “snare”: מִלְכָּדָתוֹ: **trap, snare on the track** (parallel with → I חֲבָל, Dalman *Arbeit* 6:337) Jb 18₁₀. †

5244 מִלְכָּה

מִלְכָּה: fem. of מִלְכָּ; MHeb.²; Ug. *mlkt*, Ph. Pehl. Nab. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 153); JArm. CPArm. Syr. מִלְכָּתָא, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 243b) *malakta*; Arb. *malikat*: מִלְכָּת, מִלְכָּת:

—1. **wife of the king** :: גְּבִירָה (cf. הַמְּלִיךָ Est 2₁₇), pl. Song 6_{8f};

—2. (non-Israelite; Molin ThZ 10:161ff) non-Hebrew: **queen**: מִלְכָּת שָׁבָא 1K 10₁₋₄₋₁₀₋₁₃ 2C 9₁₋₃₋₉₋₁₂; שָׁבָא הַמֶּלְכָּתָא Est 1_{9-11-16f}, וְשָׂתִי הַמֶּלְכָּתָא 1₁₂₋₁₅, הַמֶּלְכָּתָא אֶסְתֵּר הַמֶּלְכָּתָא 2₂₂ 5_{2f-12} 7₁₋₃₋₅₋₇ 8₁₋₇ 9₁₂₋₂₉₋₃₁, הַמֶּלְכָּתָא אֶסְתֵּר הַמֶּלְכָּתָא 1₁₈ 4₄ 7₆₋₈; → מִלְכָּת and river n. מִלְכָּה. †

5245 מִלְכָּה

מִלְכָּה: n.f. = *malkatu* “princess” (Stamm *Frauennamen* 326), epithet of Ishtar (ATAO⁴ 297; KAT³ 364f); Palm. *mlkt* (Stark *Names* 95b); Ph. מלכתבעל (Benz *Names* 140, 345f):

—1. wife of נַחֲוֹר, brother of Abraham, Gn 11₂₉ 22₂₀₋₂₃ 24₁₅₋₂₄₋₄₇;

—2. daughter of צִלְפַּחַד (→ Noth 242, no. 457) Nu 26₃₃ 27₁ 36₁₁ Jos 17₃. †

5246 מִלְכָּה

מִלְכָּה: 1S 10₂₅: → מְלִיכָה.

5247 מִלְכָּוֹת

מִלְכָּוֹת, 3 times מִלְכָּת, SamP.^{M132} *mālākūt*: מִלְכָּ, (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 505o; Gulkowitsch 110); OArm. EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 154); frequent in Est, 1C, Da (Jr 52₃₁ rd. מִלְכָּוֹ, Begrich *Chron.* 61¹); DSS; has superseded the earlier מְלִיכָה and מִמְלָכָה: מִלְכָּוֹת, מִלְכָּוֹת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 605h :: Beer-M. §56:3: rd. as *ūyō*):

—1. **royal dominion** Nu 24₇ Jr 10₇ (? rd. מְלִכְיָהֶם Theod.) Ps 45₇ 145₁₃ Est 1₄ Da 8₂₃ 11₂₁ 1C 12₂₄ 14₂ 17₁₁ 28₇ 2C 1₁ 11₁₇ 12₁; 1S 20₃₁ and 1K 2₁₂ מִן מְלִכְיָהֶם תִּכְפוֹן;

—2. **kingship, royal honour**: of David 1C 11₁₀, of the queen Est 4₁₄, of a poor man (? rd. לְמַלְכוּתוֹ) Qoh 4₁₄, of the Israelite kings Neh 9₃₅;

—3. **royal accomplishments** 1C 29₃₀;

—4. **regnal period, reign** Jr 49₃₄ Est 2₁₆ Da 1₁ 2₁ 8₁ Ezr 4_{5f} 7₁ 8₁ Neh 12₂₂ 1C 26₃₁ 2C 3₂ 15₁₀₋₁₉ 16₁₋₁₂ 20₃₀ 29₁₉ 35₁₉;

—5. **realm** Est 1₁₋₁₄₋₂₀ 2₃ 3₆₋₈ 5₃₋₆ 7₂ 9₃₀ Da 1₂₀ 11₄₋₉₋₁₇₋₂₀ 2C 33₁₃ 36₂₂, מִן פְּשָׁדִים 9₁, מִן פָּרַס 10₁₃ 2C 36₂₀, מִן יַיִן Da 11₂; pl. 8₂₂;

—6. = **royal**: כִּסֵּא Est 1₂ 1C 22₁₀ 2C 7₁₈, יַיִן Est 1₇, קֶתֶר 1₁₁ 2₁₇, דְּבַר 1₁₉, לְבוּשׁ 6₈ 8₁₅, cj. 5₁ (add לְבוּשׁ), בֵּית 1₉ 2₁₆:: בֵּית לְסֻבֵּית 2C 1₁₈ 2₁₁, הוֹדַר Da 11₂₁ 1C 29₂₅;

—7. **said of Yahweh** (Maag VTSupp. 7:129ff; *ELipiński La royauté de Jahwé dans la poésie et le culte de l'rs.ancien Israël* (Brussels, 1965); THAT 1:916) royal dominion Ps 103₁₉ 145₁₁₋₁₃, 1C 17₁₄ (given to the descendants of David; 1C 28₅ מִלְכוּת י' עַל-יִשְׂרָאֵל). †

5248 מְלִכְיָאֵל

מְלִכְיָאֵל, SamP.^{M133} *malkīl, mēlikā'il*: n.m., מְלִיךְ + אֵל (Noth 140; cf. אֱלִימֶלֶךְ and מְלִכְיָה), Baudissen *Kyrios* 3:98; Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:384f; Can. (Schrader *Keilins.*³ 470) and Amor. (Huffmon 231) *Milkili* and *Ilmilki*; OSArb. *Ilmalik*, Saf. *Malik'il* (Ryckmans 1:234): Gn 46₁₇ Nu 26₄₅ 1C 7₃₁;

—gentilic מְלִכְיָאֵלִי Nu 26₄₅. †

5249 מְלִכְיָהוּ

מְלִכְיָהוּ: n.m.; < מְלִכְיָהוּ; EgArm. Cowley *Arm. Pap.*:

—1. Jr 21₁ 38₁;

—2. Ezr 10₃₁ Neh 3₁₁;

—3. Neh 8₄;

—4. מִן בְּנֵי-רֵכָב Neh 3₁₄, → Rudolph 115;

—various persons whose identities are questionable, also applies to 1-3: 1C 6₂₅ 9₁₂ 24₉ Ezr 10₂₅ Neh 3₃₁ 10₄ 11₁₂ 12₄₂. †

5250 מְלִכְיָהוּ

מִלְכִּיהוּ: n.m.; I מִלְךָ + י' מִלְךָ, Noth 249; Baudissin *Kyrios* 3:102f, יהוּמֶלֶךְ Moscati *Epigrafia* 65, 44: בְּנֵי־הַמֶּלֶךְ Jr 38⁶. †

5251 מִלְכִּי־צֶדֶק

מִלְכִּי־צֶדֶק, מלכי צדק GnAp. 22¹⁴: n.m., Sept. Μελχισεδεχ; I מִלְךָ + צֶדִיק/צֶדֶק “my king is Zedek (Zaddik)” or “Malki is righteous” (Baudissen *Kyrios* 3:45¹, 410 :: Speiser 318: construct-phrase, = *šar mēšarim*); Ph. צדק מלך (Benz *Names* 177, 398f) Baudissin *Kyrios* 3:409f; Noth 118f; Del Medico ZAW 69:160ff; Dahood CBQ 25:311ff: **Melchizedek**, the king of שְׁלֵם Gn 14¹⁸ Ps 110⁴; RGG³ IV:843ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1185; Fitzmyer *GenAp* 156ff; the saviour figure in Qumran, vdWoude OTSt. 14:354ff. †

5252 מִלְכִּירָם

מִלְכִּירָם: n.m.; I מִלְךָ + רום (Noth 146) “my king is exalted”; Diringen 352; Ph. (Benz *Names* 140: ndiv.), cun. *Milkirāmu* Tallqvist *Names* 137b: 1C 3¹⁸. †

5253 מִלְכִּי־שׁוּעַ

מִלְכִּי־שׁוּעַ: n.m.; I מִלְךָ + I שׁוּעַ “my king is help” (Noth 154²; Eissfeldt ZAW 46:89: son of Saul 1S 14⁴⁹ 31² 1C 8³³ 9³⁹ 10². †

5254 מִלְכָם

מִלְכָם: n.m.; I מִלְךָ + *ām* (short form, Noth 118 or mimation, Beer-M. §41:6): → מִלְכָם: 1C 8⁹. †

5255 מִלְכָם

מִלְכָם, Sept. Μελχομ: ndiv.; I מִלְךָ + -*ōm*, → מִלְכָם, Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:396; Ug. *mlkm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1484); **Milkom**, God of the עַמּוֹן בְּנֵי עַמּוֹן, Baudissen *Kyrios* 3:46; Nyberg *Hos.* 38f, 46f; WbMy. 1:299; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1217; Gray *Kings*² 276ff; THAT 1:919: 1K 11⁵⁻³³ cj. 7, for מִלְכָם 2S 12³⁰ and 1C 20² and Jr 49^{1,3} and Zeph 1⁵, 2K 23¹³. †

5256 מִלְכָן

מִלְכָן 2S 12³¹ K: → Q מִלְכָן.

5257 מִלְכַת

* מִלְכַת, מִלְכַת הַשָּׁמַיִם, Jr 7¹⁸ 44¹⁷⁻¹⁹⁻²⁵ for MT = מִלְאֶכֶת (MSS, מִלְאֶכָה) = “the army of the Lord” (Sept. στρατιά Jr 7¹⁸); tendentious for *מִלְכַת (Sept. βασιλίσα Jr 44^{17ff}, οἷ λοίποί 7¹⁸) “the queen of heaven”, Can. Ashera, Ashtarte, *Anat*; Babylonian Ishtar; Egyptian Isis, → AKuenen *Gesammelte Abhandlungen* (1894):186ff; Dölger AuC 1:92ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 721f. †

5258 מִלְכַת

מִלְכָּת: הַמִּלְכָּת מִלְכָּת: 1C 7₁₈; n.f. (trib. ?); I מִלְכָּת qal pt. fem., → מִלְכָּה; Sept.^{BA} -]14י Μαλεχεθ, Sept.^L Μελααθ, Vulg. *Regina*: sister of מִלְכָּת 1C 7_{17f} (:: Gordon *Before Bible* 146⁴: appellative, **Sororarch**, the sister who rules, → Rudolph 70). †

5259 מלל

I מלל: by-form of אמל; ? Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 155), Arb. *malla* to be tired, listless, Lib. to become pale (ZA 50:136).

qal (or nif.): impf. יִמַּל, יִמְלֶה: **to wilt, wither, dry up** Ps 37₂ Jb 14₂ 18₁₆ 24₂₄, cj. 15₃₂ (תִּמְלֶה) and Ps 90₆ (rd. יִמְלֶה). †

po: impf. יִמְזַלֶּל: **to wither** (? rd. qal) Ps 90₆. † -->

hitpo: impf. יִתְמַזְלֶל: **to dry up** Ps 58₈. †

5260 מלל

II מלל: parallel form of מול (Haupt ZDMG 64:710); MHeb.

qal: impv. מִל: **to circumcise** Jos 5₂. †

nif: pf. נִמְלָתָם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 431t): **to let oneself be circumcised** Gn 17₁₁. †

5261 מלל

III מלל: MHeb.²; ? Ph. Karatpe II 16f *mtml* (Dahood *Biblica* 44:71f :: Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 155; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2:42); BArm. JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 273b), Arb. *malla* IV to dictate; Arm.lw. (Wagner 171).

qal: pf. → מִלּוֹתִי: **to speak** 1C 25₄₋₂₆ as n.m.; → Rudolph 167;

—Pr 6₁₃ מִלּוֹתִי → IV. †

pi: pf. מִלַּל, מִלְּלוּ; impf. יִמְלַל, יִמְלְלוּ: **to say, announce** Gn 21₇ Ps 106₂ Jb 8₂ 33₃. †

Der. מִלָּה.

5262 מלל

IV מלל: MHeb. to rub away between the fingers.

qal: pt. מִלַּל: with בְּרִגְלָיו to scrape, Aq., Symm., Vulg., > to **give a sign** (with the eyes and the fingers) Pr 6₁₃. †

Der. מְלִיָּה.

5263 מְלִי

מְלִי: n.m., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 202j; short form < *מְלִיָּה, ? Arm. מלל (→ BArm.), or dittography (< Sept.^L; Noth 249; Rudolph): **Neh 12**₃₆. †

5264 מְלָמֵר

*מְלָמֵר: לָמֵר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb. JArm.¹ handle of the plough Sept. Theod., Symm., Vulg., Löw ZA 23:283f, ox-goad Tg., Pesh.: cs. מְלָמֵר: **prod**, used to drive livestock, with a tack or nail driven in at the tip, (→ דָּרְבָן, Dalman *Arbeit* 2:117ff) **Ju 3**₃₁ בְּקָרְ מִ' as a weapon, **Sir 38**₂₅ with תְּמוֹךְ (→ Smend). †

5265 מְלִיץ

מְלִיץ: Arb. *malīša* to glide, be smooth; Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 35b) *lamaša* to be smooth.

nif: pf. נִמְלָצוּ: to **glide**, metaph. (of speech) to slip **Ps 119**₁₀₃, cj. **Jb 6**₂₅. †

Der. עֲמִלָּץ.

5266 מְלָצָר

מְלָצָר, מְלָצָר: **Da 1**₁₁₋₁₆: lw. < Akk. *maššāru* < **mašāru* guard (AHw. 621a) from *našāru*, Heb. נָצַר, Arm. → נָטַר; under the influence of Pesh. *mnašsar* > Arb. *manašar*, → Lffgren *Arab. Da.-Übersetzung* (1936):78f; Theod. Αμελοσαδ/ρ (→ Ziegler, *Sept.* 16:2, 95), Vulg. *Malasar*, Sept. Αβιεσοδρι (**Da 1**₃ for אֲשַׁפְּנוּ): “overseer”, an official under אֲשַׁפְּנוּ **Da 1**₃. †

5267 מְלָק

מְלָק: MHeb. JArm.¹ to pinch, Syr. tear loose, Arb. VIII to pull, tear out, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 108a) *malqaqa* to tear to pieces, ? Akk. *malāqu* (AHw. 594b); *Mulluqtu* woman with limbs missing (Holma *Personennamen d. Form quttulu* (1914):71 :: ? AHw. 671a).

qal: pf. מְלָק: to **pinch off** the head of a bird with one's fingernails: **Lv 1**₁₅, with קָרַבָּן, **5**_{8b} with חֲטָאָתָא (→ Noth ATD 15:34, MGaster *The Samaritans* (1923):69). †

5268 מְלָקוֹחַ

מְלָקוֹחַ, SamP.^{M 126} *malqa*, > Eg. *mrqht* (Erman-G. 2:113): לָקַח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493z, e: cs. = **spoils of war** (people, animals, objects), → שָׁלַל, **Nu 31**_{11f-26f-32} **Is 49**_{24f}. †

5269 מְלָקוֹחִים

מִלְקוּחִים: לקח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493z, e; Akk. *li/āqu* (AHw. 555b :: Holma *Körperteile* 25); Arb. *ḥalq, ḥulqūm*, Eth. *ḥelq* (Dilmann 68), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 54a) *ḥelqem*: **gums** (considered as two parts, Latin *fauces*) **Ps 22**₁₆. †

5270 מִלְקוֹשׁ

מִלְקוֹשׁ: MHeb.², JArm.^{tg} Sam. Ben-H. 2:516b מִלְקוֹשׁ: **late rains** (March-April, :: יוֹרֵה, Dalman *Arbeit* 1:302ff) **Dt 11**₁₄ **Jr 3**₃ (? rd. לְמוֹקֵשׁ, → Duhm) **5**₂₄ **Hos 6**₃ **Jl 2**₂₃ **Zech 10**₁ **Jb 29**₂₃ **Pr 16**₁₅. †

5271 מִלְקָחִים

מִלְקָחִים, Jerome *malcaim* (Sperber 237): לקח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb.² מִלְקָחָה **tongs**, dual, also candle snuffer (cf. MHeb. צָבֵת, JArm. צָבֵתָא < Akk. *ṣabātu* to grasp, seize), Ug. *mḳḥm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1396; Aistleitner 1482): du. מִלְקָחִיהָ: **tongs** for snuffing a candle and trimming a wick **Ex 25**₃₈ **37**₂₃ **Nu 4**₉ **1K 7**₁₉ **Is 6**₆ (→ Budde *Jes. Erleben* (1928):16) **2C 4**₂₁. †

5272 מִלְתָּחָה

מִלְתָּחָה: wardrobe **2K 10**₂₂, cj. **Jr 38**₁₁ מִלְתַּחַת אֶל (cs., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a); usu. lw. < Akk. *maštaku/ktu* (AHw. 630a; :: Eissfeldt *JSS* 5:46): Ug. (Gordon *Textbook* §19:179) *m'lh*, Eth. *'eltāḥ* (Dillmann 46) garment. †

5273 מִלְתְּעוֹת

*מִלְתְּעוֹת: root *לַתַע: cs. מִלְתְּעוֹת: **jaw-bone Ps 58**₇, → מִתְלַעוֹת. †

5274 מִמְּגוּרָה

*מִמְּגוּרָה: ? מַגֵּר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 494g, dagesh dirimens Bauer-L. *Heb.* 212k; Sprengling *JBL* 38:136ff: מִמְּגוּרוֹת: **grain-silo**, dug into the ground (cf. II מַגוּרָה, מְגוּרָה) **Jl 1**₁₇ :: Rudolph *Fschr. Baumgartner* 246. †

5275 מִמֶּדֶר

*מִמֶּדֶר or מִמֶּמֶדֶר: מֶדֶד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 560r; Akk. *namaddu* measuring vessel (AHw. 725a): מִמְּדֵיָה: **measure Jb 38**₅ (parallel with קָן). †

5276 מְמוּכָן

מְמוּכָן (K מוּמֹכָן, text error): n.m.; ? Pers., Scheftelowitz 48; Gehman 324f: adviser to the king **Est 1**₁₄₋₁₆₋₂₁. †

5277 מְמוֹת

*מְמוֹת: מוֹת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493e; Ug. *mmt* (Driver *Myths* 107 :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:2396; Aistleitner 1591), EgArm. מִמְּתָה (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 155); Arb. *mamāt*: מְמוֹתַי; ? tantum pl.: **death, manner of death**, with תַּחֲלוּאִים **Jr 16**₄, with חָלָל **Ezk 28**₈. †

5278 מְזִזָּר

מְזִזָּר: II מוזר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r; ? Eth.^G *manzer* unmannerly, *manzerān* unjust, *amanzara* to commit adultery, Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 45f; MHeb. and JArm. מְזִזָּרָא child of a prohibited mixed marriage, bastard, Sept. ἐκ πόρνυς, Vulg. *de scorto natus*: Israelite **half-breed** (Nestle ZAW 20:166f; Neufeld 224ff; Elliger ZAW 62:81f) Dt 23₃, at Ashdod Zech 9₆ (: Cazelles VT 4:121¹). †

5279 מְזָפֵר

מְזָפֵר: מכר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z: MHeb.: מִקָּח buying and selling, ὠπὴ καὶ πρᾶσις (JRabinowitz *Jewish Law* (1956): Ch. 3): מְזָפֵרוֹ/רָיו, מְזָפֵר:

—1. **something sold** Lv 25₂₅₋₂₈ Ezk 7₁₃;

—2. **something to be sold**, (cf. מְזָפֵר 2) item Lv 25₁₄ Neh 13₂₀;

—3. **sale** Lv 25₂₇₋₂₉ (< Sept.; var. on יָמִים ?).³³ (rd. מְזָפֵר בֵּית־עִיר the house in the city which has been sold).⁵⁰ מְזָפֵרוֹ פְּסָף sale price; ? Dt 18₈ מְזָפֵרוֹ לְבַדּוֹ מְזָפֵרִים, → כְּמָר :: Horst *Recht* 145³⁵⁶. †

5280 מְזָפֶרֶת

מְזָפֶרֶת: fem. of מְזָפֵר: sale, עֶבֶד, מְזָפֶרֶת sale of a slave Lv 25₄₂ 4Q 159:2-4, 3. †

5281 מְמַלְכָּה

מְמַלְכָּה (ca. 115 times): rd. מֶלֶךְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a; Gulkowitsch 26; Ph. king (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 155): cs. מְמַלְכָּת (SamP.^{M132} *mamlākat*), מְמַלְכָּתוֹ, מְמַלְכָּתוֹ, מְמַלְכָּתוֹ, מְמַלְכָּתוֹ:

—1. **dominion, kingdom** Gn 10₁₀, pl. Ps 135₁₁, מְמַלְכָּתוֹ הָאָרֶץ Dt 28₂₅ (15 times), Is 19₂, בְּבָל is מְמַלְכָּתוֹ 13₁₉ and מְמַלְכָּתוֹ מִצְרַיִם 47₅; גְּבֻרָתוֹ מִצְרַיִם מְמַלְכָּתוֹ Jr 28₈, מִן שְׂפָלָה Ezk 17₁₄ 29₁₄; David: וּמְמַלְכָּתִי 2S 3₂₈, בֵּיתְךָ וּמְמַלְכָּתְךָ 7₁₆; גֹּי וּמְמַלְכָּה (here king, as in Phoenician, Albright HUCA 23:1, 34, → 3) 1K 18₁₀ (7 times); שְׁתֵּי מְמַלְכָּתוֹ the two kingdoms, meaning Israel and Judah Ezk 37₂₂;

—2. **kingship, royal sovereignty** (Beyerlin <swe>Herkunft and Geschichte der ältesten Sinaitraditionen (1961):84f): 1S 28₁₇ Is 17₃ Jr 27₁; עִיר הַמְּלָכֹת מְמַלְכָּתוֹ 1S 27₅, cj. 1C 27_{25a} הַמְּלָכֹת הַבְּעִיר הַמְּלָכֹת הַבְּעִיר הַמְּלָכֹת (Rudolph), בֵּית הַמְּלָכֹת הַבְּעִיר הַמְּלָכֹת Jos 10₂; הַמְּלָכֹת הַבְּעִיר הַמְּלָכֹת Am 7₁₃; כִּסֵּא הַמְּלָכֹתוֹ his royal throne Dt 17₁₈, pl. Hg 2₂₂; royal palace 2C 29₂₁ (Rudolph);

—3. **king** (Ph.) הַמְּמַלְכָּתוֹ אֲתָכֶם הַלְחָצִים 1S 10₁₈, ? also 1K 10₂₀ 2C 9₁₉ 12₈ Lam 2₂ Jr 1₁₅ 25₂₆ Ps 68₃₃ 79₆ 102₂₃ 135₁₁; Albright BASOR 87:35²⁰; Albright JBL 63:218⁷⁰; Dahood *Biblica* 44:547f;

—4. **theologically**: הַמְּלָכָה לְךָ י' הַמְּלָכָה 1C 29¹¹; לְ נָתַן 2C 13⁵; → כְּהֻנִּים; קָרַע, הֶעֱבִיר, הֵכִין → kingdom of priests Ex 19⁶ (→ Noth ATD 126; Eichrodt 1:124⁸⁵; HWildberger <dut>Jahwes Eigentumsvolk (1960):80ff).

5282 מְּלָכּוֹת

*מְּלָכּוֹת, always cs. מְּלָכּוֹת: rd. מֶלֶךְ, confusion of מְּלָכּוֹת and מְּלָכּוֹת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 505p, Gulkowitsch 26 → Wellhausen *Text d. Bücher Sam.* 100f; rd. מְּלָכּוֹת, → Budde *SamP.* 112:

—1. **royal dominion, kingship** Jos 13^{12-21-27-30f} 1S 15²⁸ 2S 16³ Jr 26¹;

—2. **kingdom** Hos 1⁴. †

5283 מְּסֻךְ

מְּסֻךְ, or מְּסֻכָּה: מֶסֶךְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z: MHeb. mixture; (trad. mixed drink, → מְּסֻכָּה): **jug of mixed wine**, Ug. *mmskn* parallel with *spl* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1509; Aistleitner 1611) Is 65¹¹ (parallel with שְׁלֵחָן; 1QIs^a = I מְּסֻכָּה = I, sec. 2C 28² misread by association) Pr 23²⁰ (parallel with יַיִן). †

5284 מְּמָר

מְּמָר, Or. *mämēr* (Kahle *Text* 73): I מְּמָר, < **mamir*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491k: **bitterness** (:: grief, Beer-M. §40:4a) Pr 17²⁵ (parallel with כַּעַס). †

5285 מְּמָרָא

I מְּמָרָא, SamP.^{M135} Ben-H. 3:175b *mamri*: Sept. Josephus *Ant.* Μαμβρη, Vulg. *Mambre* III מְּמָרָא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r: *Mamre*, n.loc., N1 of *Ramet et-Halil*, Hebron; Abel 2:375; BRL 275ff; FMader *Mamre* (1957); Hempel ZAW 70:170ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1135; Simons *Geog.* §351: Gn 23¹⁷⁻¹⁹ 25⁹ 35²⁷ 49³⁰ 50¹³, מְּמָרָא (Sept. δρῦς) 13¹⁸ 14¹³ 18¹; Vulg. *convallis* (→ Stummer JPOS 12:6ff); de Vaux *DictBi.* Supp. 5:753ff; Noth *Welt* 125. †

5286 מְּמָרָא

II מְּמָרָא, 4Q 180:2, 4: n.m.; = I; מְּמָרָא with עֵנָר and אֲשָׁכֵל friend of Abraham (2 Timothy 3⁸ Μαμβρη older var. on Ἰαμβρη, → Reicke-R. *Hw.* 802) Gn 14¹³⁻²⁴. †

5287 מְּמָרָיִם

מְּמָרָיִם, מְּמָרָא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493e, dagesh dirimens Bauer-L. *Heb.* 212k; tantum pl.; → תְּמָרָיִם; **bitterness** Jb 9¹⁸. †

5288 מְּמָשָׁח

מְּזַחַח: II מִזְחַח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z, 539b; **Ezk 28**₁₄ מִ'מִּזְחַח כְּרוֹב, in construct-phrase = adjectival Gesenius-K. §128p; מִ'כְּרוֹב מִ' > Sept.; either. II מִזְחַח, extension, Vulg. *extentus* “stretched full length” (Dhorme; Fohrer) or “with outstretched wings” (Dahood *Fschr. Tisserant* 1:95); or III מִזְחַח to illuminate, sparkle, Akk. *mišḫu, nimšaḫu* (Torczyner JPOS 16:5; AHw. 623b, 660b) “sparkling”; unexplained Zimmerli 675. †

5289 מְּזַשֵּׁל

מְּזַשֵּׁל: II מִזְשֵׁל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; DSS: מְּזַשֵּׁלִים:

—1. **dominion** **Da 11**₃₋₅;

—2. מְּזַשֵּׁלִים הַבְּנִים הַמְּזַשֵּׁלִים abstr. for concr. (Gesenius-K. §83c), **rulers 1C 26**₆ (in their families, rd. מְּזַשֵּׁלִים, Ehrlich; Rudolph). †

5290 מְּזַשֵּׁלָה

מְּזַשֵּׁלָה: II מִזְשֵׁלָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a, 614; MHeb. DSS: cs. מְּזַשֵּׁלָתָה (Sir 7₄ abs.), מְּזַשֵּׁלָתָה Leningrad Is 22₂₁ Ps 145₁₃ Bomberg מְּזַשֵּׁלָתָה, מְּזַשֵּׁלָתָה, מְּזַשֵּׁלָתָה (Ps 136₉ rd. מְּזַשֵּׁלָתָה), מְּזַשֵּׁלָתָה (MSS) מְּזַשֵּׁלָתָה, מְּזַשֵּׁלָתָה (Sept., Pesh., Jerome sg.):

—1. **dominion** over with sf. **Gn 1**₁₆, with מְּזַשֵּׁלָה **Ps 136**_{8f}, abs. **Is 22**₂₁ **Mi 4**₈ **Ps 103**₂₂ **145**₁₃ (Of Yahweh) **Da 11**₅ **Sir 7**₄ **43**₆;

—2. **area of one's dominion** מְּזַשֵּׁלָתָה מְּזַשֵּׁלָתָה 1K 9₁₉ Jr 34₁ 51₂₈ 2C 8₆; > מְּזַשֵּׁלָתָה מְּזַשֵּׁלָתָה 2K 20₁₃/Is 39₂, pl. **Ps 114**₂ (see above !);

—3. **military strength** 2C 32₉ (= חֵיל כְּבֹד 2K 18₁₇). †

5291 מְּזַשֵּׁק

מְּזַשֵּׁק, Jerome *mamasac*: מִזְשֵׁק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; → ? מְּזַשֵּׁק; Arb. *ma/isq* red earth: cs. מְּזַשֵּׁק: מְּזַשֵּׁק מְּזַשֵּׁק *מְּזַשֵּׁק, **Zeph 2**₉ (parallel with מְּזַשֵּׁק מְּזַשֵּׁק) **ground** overgrown with weeds. †

5292 מְּזַתְּקִים

מְּזַתְּקִים: מְּזַתְּקִים, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z, 558c; tantum pl.: **sweetness** **Song 5**₁₆, sweet drinks **Neh 8**₁₀ (with שְׂתֵה). †

5293 מִן

I מִן: מִן Neh 9₂₀, basic form **man* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 547) Sept. *μαν, μαννα*; MHeb.; JArm. מִן, CPArm. *mn*, *mnt*, Syr. *mannā*, Arb. *man* (also honeydew), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 127a) *manā*; Lokotsch no. 139⁸: **mannā**: called מִן **Ex 16**₃₁, described **Ex 16**₃₁ **Nu 11**₇, named **Ex 16**₁₅, → **16**₃₃₋₃₅ **Nu 11**₆₋₉ **Dt 8**₃₋₁₆ **Jos 5**₁₂ **Neh 9**₂₀; food of angels **Ps 78**_{24f}, **לֶחֶם שָׁמַיִם 105**₄₀ **Sap 16**₂₀; Pliny 12:62: a species of tamarisk found in Sinai and in North Arabia, *Tamarix mannifera*: distinguished by yellow-white globules, *menn, munn*; earlier

explained as a secretion of the tamarisk after damage from the shield louse, but now known as originating from the insect itself, a glutinous protection for the egg sacs of the shield lice; cf. honeydew in the area of Basel (Baumgartner and Eglin ThZ 4:235ff; OKaiser ZDPV 53:63ff; MAVi-Jonah and EGKraeling <dut>D. Bibel in ihrer Welt (1964):50f; Harrison 40¹⁰; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1141ff, :: W. Herrmann, ZAW 72:215f). †

5294 מֵן

II מֵן Ex 16_{15a}^α = מֵן_{15a}^β: **what?**; EA 286₁₅ *manna* (→ Böhl *Spr.* §18b); Ug. *mn* also “who?” (Aistleitner 1593) “how many?” (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1504), PRU 5, 1: rev. 16 *mnu*; Amor. *mana* (Bauer *Ostk.* 64), Syr. *mān, mānā mōn* (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 393b); Amhar. *men* (Ullendorff 16, 98), Eth. *ment* (Dillmann *Gramm.*². (1899):§63a); → מֵן. †

5295 מֵן

cj. מֵן **who?** for מְנַהֵרִי Ps 68₂₄ (trad. since Gesenius מֵן) rd. מְנַהֵרִיא, join with _{25a} and rd. מְנַהֵרִי (Albright HUCA 23/1: 29; Mowinckel ANVAO (1953), 1:50); Ug. *mn* (Aistleitner 1592; Driver *Myths* 161b), Arm. מֵן, → BArm., JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 246a) also מְנַהֵרִי < **man-hū*; Akk. *mannu* (AHw. 603a), Amor. (Huffmon 231f); Arb. *man* (cf. Singer 93ff), OSArb. *mn* (Conti 178b; cf. Höfner §41, 44), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 126b) *man*, Amh. *mān* (Ullendorff 16), Eth.^G *mannū*;

—Ps 61₈ dl. gloss (Driver *Textus* 1:125). †

5296 מֵן

*מֵן: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 454b; Syr. *menntā*; pl. *mennē* nerve; Akk. *manānu* hair, nerves (AHw. 602a): מְנַיִם, Ps 45₉ מְנַיִם (Gesenius-K. §87f; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 517w; Driver *FSchr.* 101): **string, pl. stringed instrument** (Kolari 56) Ps 45₉ (see above) 150₄, כְּלֵי מְנַיִם Sir 39₁₅;

—Ps 68₂₄ מְנַהֵרִי → מֵן. †

5297 מֵן

מֵן: Sem., except Akk.; Ug. *b* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:435; Aistleitner 486 A 3d; Dahood *Ug. Heb. Phil.* 16, 26, 29); מְנַהֵרִי; Ph. מֵן, בֵּן, בֵּן (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 155f; Friedrich §251:1); Arm. מֵן, → BArm., Pehl. *Frah.* 25:6, Sogd. Uruk, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 273b); Arb. *min*, OSArb. *bn, mn* (Conti 114b, 178b; Höfner 143ff), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 126b) *men*, Eth.^G *emna*; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 642p-y: Sec. *μεν* assim. (Brönno 239f); *n*-forms מְנַיִם Ju 5₁₄ (30 times, 19 times Jb, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 643v', x'), לְמֵיִן Mi 7₁₂, מְנַיִם Is 30₁₁; מֵן preserves its form normally before the article: מְנַהֵרִיא, elsewhere מְנַהֵרִיא Jr 44₁₈, מְנַהֵרִיא Ps 30₄ (text error ?, Sec. *μεσσω*[λ], Brönno 326), מְנַהֵרִיא Lam 1₆ Bomberg Q (מְנַהֵרִיא). proclitic, usu. assimilated מְנַהֵרִיא, before gutturals and מְנַהֵרִיא usu. *mē*, מְנַהֵרִיא, מְנַהֵרִיא, :: מְנַהֵרִיא, מְנַהֵרִיא (→ חוֹרֵן 3d) and מְנַהֵרִיא; מְנַהֵרִיא before the article מְנַהֵרִיא Ezk 15₇ (Sperber JBL 62:140ff), מְנַהֵרִיא Ezk 41₂₅; before consonants with *šwā* מְנַהֵרִיא Gn 38₂₄, before מְנַהֵרִיא: :: מְנַהֵרִיא Da 12₂; with sf. usually reduplicated (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 643x :: Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:498) **minman* > **mimman*: מְנַהֵרִיא (Qoh 2₂₅ נִגְוֵי, :: Dahood *Biblica* 47:269f: Ph. !), מְנַהֵרִיא, מְנַהֵרִיא, but מְנַהֵרִיא, מְנַהֵרִיא (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 644y); but מְנַהֵרִיא, מְנַהֵרִיא, also מְנַהֵרִיא (4

times) and מִנִּי (6 times), מְנַהֵר Jb 4₁₂, מְנַהֵר Ps 68₂₄ → מִן מְנַהֵר Is 18_{2,7} (see below 1a), מִמָּהם, מִמָּהם, מִמָּהם (twice, מְנַהֵר once), מִהֶן Ezk 16_{47,52}, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* 108f: basic meaning **from within, away from**.

—1. local, a) as the point of departure for an action: **away from, out of**, with יִצָּא, הוֹצִיא etc. Jb 1₂₁ Ju 11₃₆ Ex 12₄₂, with הַמִּשָּׁה Ps 18₁₇, with הַצִּיל 1S 17₃₅ and in related expressions; מִן-הַחֹר/הַחֲלוֹן from, meaning through Song 2_{9,54}; מִמֶּנִּי (בָּנִים) Is 39₇ (1QIs^a מִמְעֵיד, cj. Stade); מִנֶּסֶם deserting the standard in battle Is 31₉, מִן-הָאָרֶץ far and wide Is 18_{2,7}; b) together with אֵל indicates the direction of movement: מִן אֶל-זֶן Ps 114₁₃, with עַד Ex 22₃, with וְעַד Lv 13₁₂; cf. מִמֶּנִּי וְהֵנָּה from you to here 1S 20₂₁, מִמֶּנִּי וְהֵלָּאָה from you onwards, away from you, behind you 20₂₂; מִשְׁמַאל northwards Jos 19₂₇; מִרְחוֹק (to flee) far away Is 22₃; c) points to the place or in the direction **where** something can be found (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §111a; in = גִּ Dahood *Biblica* 48:427): מִקְדָּם eastwards, in the east Gn 2₈, מִבַּיִת within Lv 14₄₁, מִירוּשָׁלַיִם in Jerusalem 2S 5₁₃; מִכָּל-הַמְּקוֹמוֹת wherever Ezr 1₄, מִעָלַי from upon me Jb 30₃₀, מִרְחוֹק from far, meaning in the distance Is 5_{26,23,7}, cf. מִמַּעַל from above, above and below (מִתַּחַת) Ex 20₄.

—2. temporal: a) **since** מִנְעָרִים 1S 12₂; מִבֶּטֶן אִמִּי Ju 16₁₇, מִנְּהַת-חֲבֵרוֹת Da 11₂₃; including the starting point: מִימֵיךָ from the beginning of your days Jb 38₁₂, מִשָּׁנַת הַיּוֹבֵל from the beginning of the jubilee year Lv 27₁₇ (: אַחַר הַיּוֹבֵל 27₁₈); b) **immediately after** (cf. *ex itinere*): מִהֶקְיִין Ps 73₂₀, מִרְחֹם as soon as I came out of Jb 3₁₁, מִמִּחֲרַת on the very next day Gn 19₃₄ Ex 9₆; c) **after**: מִיָּמִים מִקֵּץ some days later Gn 4₃, מִיָּמִים after two days Hos 6₂, מִיָּמִים after some time Ju 11₄; also for future time Is 24₂₂ Ezk 38₈; d) from the time when something happened (= גִּ → 1c): מִיָּמִי קִדְּם in earliest times Is 37₂₆, מִחֹרֶף in autumn Pr 20₄, with inf. מִבוֹא on the return journey Is 23₁; cf. with אָז, טָרָם.

—3. designates a) the material from which something is made: מִנְּהַת-אֲדָמָה Gn 2₁₉, מִדָּמָם נִסְכֵיהֶם their blood libations Ps 16₄, מִחֲמִין תוֹרָה thank offering of leavened bread Am 4₅; b) original source: מִצֹּרֶעָה from Zorah Ju 13₂.

—4. designates a) the cause: מִרִיחַ מַיִם from the smell of water Jb 14₉, מִחֲזִיוֹנוֹת with visions Jb 7₁₄ (parallel with מִבְּחַלְמוֹת), מִרַב by the multitude Ezk 28₁₈; b) the originator: מִהַמֶּלֶךְ issued by the king 2S 3₃₇, מִמֶּנִּי וּמִהֶם by my (word) and theirs Jr 44₂₈, מִמָּהם הוֹכַחְתָּ הוֹכַחְתָּ the rebuke you gave Jb 6₂₅; c) the logical subject of a passive verb: מִמַּי הַמַּבּוּל by the waters of the flood Gn 9₁₁, מִרְעָה אֶחָד from one shepherd Qoh 12₁₁.

—5. specifies the point of view of the person who is passing judgement (Gesenius-K. §133c; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §111g): a) קָטַנְתִּי מִן I am too small for Gn 32₁₁, כָּבֵד מִן too heavy Ex 18₁₈, מִן נִפְלָא too wonderful > incomprehensible Dt 17₈, רַב מִמֶּנִּי הַדֶּרֶךְ the distance is too long for you 1K 19₇; b) substitute for comparative form of the adjective, **more than** (cf. עַל 1e): מִן חָכָם to be wiser than 1K 5₁₁; with vb. מִן גָּדַל to make greater than 1K 1₄₇, מִן הַשְׁחִיתוּ to do more evil than Ju 2₁₉.

—6. specifies the logical cause (→ 4a): in consequence of, **because**: מִקוֹל הַקָּרָא Is 6₄, מִקוֹל הַקָּרָא according to the command of Yahweh 2C 36₁₂, מִמָּהם on your account Ru 1₁₃; therefore מִבְּלִי, מִבְּלִי because it is not the case that, in default of.

—7. with verbs of fearing, hiding, warning, guarding: **from, before, in the face of:** a) with בָּרַח **Jb 27**₂₂, with גָּרַשׁ **Ex 23**₃₁, with זוּהַר hif. **Ezk 33**₈, יָרָא **Ex 34**₃₀, סָתַר nif. **Gn 4**₁₄, שָׁמַר nif. **Gn 31**₂₉; b) therefore: far from > **without** (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 2:402): מִפְּחָד **Jb 21**₉, מִנִּי רֶגֶל without using the foot **Jb 28**₄, מִמוּם without blemish **Jb 11**₁₅, מִעֵצֶר וּמִמוֹשֶׁפֶט **Is 53**₈ (: Driver *Fschr. PKahle* 94: “after” as 2b), מִרִיב **Pr 20**₃, מִהֶעָדָה מֵעֵינַי without the knowledge of the community **Nu 15**₂₄, מֵאַחֲרֵת regardless of the others **2S 13**₁₆ (alt. מִהָאַחֲרֵת greater than the others).

—8. partitive (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn* §111a) a) part of the whole מִכָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל מֵהָאַחֲרֵת from the whole of Israel **Ex 18**₂₅, מִנְּהַלְוִים ... וְאַשֶׁר insofar as one of the Levites **Lv 25**₃₃ (→ Elliger 356⁴⁰), מִהַרְבֵּה of many **Jr 42**₂, מִכָּל הָעַמִּים from among all the nations **Dt 14**₂; b) after adj. superlative (Gesenius-K. §133g): הַטּוֹב הַמְּבִנִי the best and the most worthy **2K 10**₃; c) the proportion of the part to the whole is not specified: מִנְּשָׂרָיו one of the princes **Da 11**₅, מִבָּנוֹת one of the daughters **Ex 6**₂₅, מִזְקֵנֵי some of the elders **Ex 17**₅, מִפְּרֵי from the fruit of (ancestry of kings) **Ps 132**₁₁, מִנְּשִׁיקוֹת with kisses **Song 1**₂ (→ Rudolph); negated: מִעֲבָדַי not one of your servants **2K 10**₂₃, לֹא מִיָּמַי none of my days **Jb 27**₆; d) an undetermined part of the whole: מִדָּם some of the blood **Lv 5**₉, מִעֲוֹנֶךָ some of your guilt **Jb 11**₆ (text ?); with אַחַת, אֶחָד any one of these things **Lv 4**₂.

—9. מִן with inf.: a) מֵאַהֲבַת because he loves **Dt 7**₈; b) so that not (cf. 7): מִרְאוֹת **Gn 27**₁, לִי עֶבֶד לִי עָבַד it is too insignificant for you to be my servant **Is 49**₆; הָיִיתָ may be omitted: מִמְּלֶכֶךְ **1S 15**₂₃, מִגּוֹי that it is no longer a nation **Jr 48**₂; c) temporal: אַתֶּם מִנִּשְׁלַחוֹ after he sent them away **1C 8**₈.

—10. with other prepositions: a) preceding: מֵאַחַר, מִבֵּין, מִבְּעַד, מֵעַל, מֵאַחַת, מֵעַם, מִתַּחַת → אַחַר etc.; מִבְּרֵאשִׁית in the beginning **Sir 15**₁₄; b) following: לְמִן (Ph., Friedrich §253, Syr. Mnd. Drower-M. *Dictionary* 226a) from ... to: לְמִרְחוֹק **Jb 36**₃, (temporal) from long ago **Is 37**₂₆, :: (לְ) away) far off **Jb 39**₂₉; לְ from within **Nu 18**₇; לְ מִתַּחַת לְ from beneath **1K 7**₃₂; לְ מִיּוֹם **Is 7**₁₇, לְ מִנְּהַיּוֹם since the day when **2S 7**₁₁, לְ מִיָּמַי **1C 17**₁₀, לְ מִיָּמַי **Mal 3**₇, וְלִמְטָה ... לְמִבֶּן twenty years old and less **1C 27**₂₃, וְעַד ... לְמִנִּי from ... to **Mi 7**₁₂, לְ אִמְאִישׁ וְעַד בְּהֵמָה לֹא neither ... nor **Ex 11**₇.

—11. **Dt 33**₁₁ מִנִּי־קוֹמוֹן (= 4QTest. 20 בל יקומו, DJD 5: p. 58:20; p. 60; Lohse 250) conj. lest, so that ... not, (Gesenius-K. §165b) ? rd. פֶּן (→ Kennedy 95; Steuernagel *Deut.*, GHK 1:3).

—Emendations: **2K 20**₁₈ and **Is 39**₇ for מִמְּךָ rd. מִמְּעֶיךָ (1QIs^a); **Is 30**₆ rd. מִהֶם (hif. הִמָּם) or נִהֶם; **Ezk 32**₆ rd. מִדְּמֶךָ.

מִנְּאוֹת 5298

מִנְּאוֹת **Neh 12**₄₄: → מִנְּנָת.

מִנְּגִינָה 5299

*מִנְּגִינָה, or, מִ' מִנְּגִינָה (Kahle *Text* 73): נַגֵּן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 494f: מִנְּגִינָתָם: **mocking song Lam 3**₆₃; → נְגִינָה.

5300 מנה

מנה: מנר/י מנר to divide, count, Albright BASOR 94:18³⁰; MHeb., JArm. CPArm. Syr. מנא; Ug. *mny* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1502; Aistleitner 1600), Arm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 159), BArm, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 274a); Akk. *manū* (AHw. 604a; ZA 59:225) to count, reckon, recite; Arb. *mny/w* to try, test, determine, lacking in Eth.^G (Leslau 31); OSArb. *mnw* (Conti 179a; Höfner RAAM 350; Müller 102).

qal: pf. מנתי, מנתי; impf. תמנה, ימני; impv. מנה; inf. מנת; pt. מנה:

—1. to divide into parts, **count**: specks of dust Gn 13₁₆ Nu 23₁₀, days Ps 90₁₂, stars Ps 147₄ (the number of the stars, Meissner *Bab. Ass.* 2:131; Jeremias *Handbuch* 265ff), livestock Jr 33₁₃, people 2S 24₁ 1C 21₁ 27₂₄, money 2K 12₁₁; to muster an army 1K 20₂₅; with בעם to conduct a census 1C 21₁₇;

—2. to **reckon as** (→ חשב) חיים as life Sir 40₂₉;

—3. to count out, **remit** (cf. ספר Ezr 18) Is 65₁₂. †

nif: pf. נמנה; impf. ימנה, ימנה; inf. המנת:

—1. 1K 3₈ (parallel with ספר nif.) 8₅ 2C 5₆ to **have oneself counted** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 289w, 1c: tolerative; Bergsträsser 2:90) Qoh 1₁₅;

—2. to **be counted** Gn 13₁₆, with את among (cf. I מושל nif.) Is 53₁₂. †

pi. (Jenni 213): pf. מננו, מננו; impf. ימנו: → מנת, ? Arm.lw. (Wagner 174):

—1. to **apportion, allot** Jb 7₃ (? rd. מננו Sept., Pesh., Vulg.), to determine (God) Ps 16₅ (for מנת rd. מנתי);

—2. to **send, appoint** Jon 2₁ 4₆₋₈ Da 1_{5-10f};

—Ps 61₈ → מן. †

pu: pt. מננים **ordered, arranged** 1C 9₂₉; → pi., BArm. pa. †

Der. מן (?), מנה, *מנה, *מני, *מנת; n.m. ימנה.

5301 מנה

מנה: MHeb.; Ug. *mn, mana* (Eissfeldt *Fschr. Bertholet* 153²; Gordon *Textbook* §19:1495); OSin. (Albright *Proto-Sin.* 41) *mn.*, EgArm. מנה (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 158), BArm. מנא, JArm. מנא, JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 275a) מנא; < Akk. *manū* > Sum. *mana* (Zimmern 20; AHw. 604a) > Eg. *mnn* (Erman-G. 2:82) < Arb. *manan*; > Greek μῶ, Latin *mana* (Lewy *Fremdwörter* 118; Mayer 330; Masson 32f): **mina** (measuring unit for precious metals) BRL 185ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1166f; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:309f: = fifty שקל (rd.

מִנְחָה (חֲמִשָּׁה) Ezk 45₁₂, 4Q159:2 9; three minas of gold 1K 10₁₇ (= 2C 9₁₆ מִנְחָה שְׁלוֹשׁ sc. שֶׁקֶל, Rudolph Chr. 223; Noth 230), five thousand minas of silver Est 2₆₉, two thousand Neh 7₇₁, two thousand two hundred 7₇₀. †

5302 מִנְחָה

מִנְחָה, SamP.^{M133} Ben-H. *māne/i*: מִנְחָה, → מִנְחָה; MHeb, EgArm. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 158): מִנְחָה, מִנְחָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 240t, 252r; Bomberg מִנְחָה) Est 2₉:

—1. **share, portion** (of meat or food offered as a sacrifice) a) of sacrificial meat Ex 29₂₆ Lv 7₃₃ 8₂₉ 1S 1_{4f} 9₂₃; b) of delicacies served on feast days (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:428f) Est 9₁₉₋₂₂ Neh 8₁₀₋₁₂ 2C 31₁₉ Sir 41₂₁; c) her obligatory supplies Est 2₉;

—2. **fate** (Arb. *manan*, cf. αἶσα, μοῖρα) Sir 26₃ var. for מִתְנַה (Tarbiz 29:133). †

5303 מִנְחָה

*מִנְחָה, מִנְחָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 475q; Barth *Nominalbildung* §98bβ: מִנְחָה, SamP.^{M133} *mānem*: occasion, **time**, מִנְחָה מְשֻׁרָת Gn 31₇₋₄₁. †

5304 מִנְחָה

מִנְחָה, נהג, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb. and JArm.^{tg} מִנְחָה practice, custom, מִנְחָה הַתּוֹרָה Dam. 19:3; OSArb. (ZAW 75:312) *mnhg* way: מִנְחָה: **driving and steering** (of a chariot) 2K 9₂₀. †

5305 מִנְחָה

*מִנְחָה: III נהר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490; Arb. *manhar* bed of a stream in a rocky gorge: מִנְחָה: **caves** cut out of the rock-face (Sept.^B τρυμαλία eye of a needle; together with מִנְחָה as subterranean hideaways (Karge *Rephaim* (1917):4¹) Ju 6₂. †

5306 מִנְחָה

*מִנְחָה, נוד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491g, 493e; MHeb.² to tremble: מִנְחָה shaking, with ראש (object of) **shaking the head** (parallel with מִנְחָה: cf. Ps 22₈, → נוד hif. and נוע hif. 3) derisory gesture, ? orig. apotropaic Ps 44₁₅; cj. 31₁₂ and 80₇. †

5307 מִנְחָה

I מִנְחָה, נוח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491g; MHeb.², DSS; ? Ug. *mnḥ* (Aistleitner 1772; Driver *Myths* 161b :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:13); ? OSin. (*Proto-Sin.* 41): מִנְחָה, מִנְחָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 193q, 253u) Ps 116₇:

—1. **resting place** (→ מִנְחָה): for animals (bird) Gn 8₉, for the exiles Dt 28₆₅ Lam 1₃, for someone with no family (widow) Ru 3₁, לִילִית Is 34₁₄; מִנְחָה בית מִנְחָה Sir^{Adl.} 33₄, cj. ובנית (Marcus, :: Driver ExpT 49:37); fem. of נִפְשׁ Ps 116₇;

—2. durative (as with inf.) מִמָּוֶה הָאָרוֹן after the ark had reached its resting place 1C 6₁₆;

—Sir 12₃ rd. מְנַיַח (נוח) hif. pt.). †

5308 מְנוּחָה

II מְנוּחָה: n.m.; Arb. *manāḥ* generous (Noth 228); מְנוּחָה Diringer 172: father of Samson, Ju 13_{2-16:31}; → מְנַחֵת, cf. Zobel BZAW 95:89.

5309 מְנוּחָה

מְנוּחָה, Gn 49₁₅ מְנוּחָה, SamP.^{M154} *mānūwwa*: (Dahood Biblica 48:427f: מְנוּחָה + ה locv.): MHeb., Heb. inscr.: grave (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 159): מְנוּחָתוֹ, מְנוּחָתָךְ, מְנוּחָהוֹת: rest (vRad, *Ges. Stud.* 101ff.):

—1. local: a) **resting place** (Sept. NT κατάπαυσις) Gn 49₁₅ Nu 10₃₃, מְנוּחָהוֹת, מִי מְנוּחָהוֹת by the water Ps 23₂, מְנוּחָהוֹת quartermaster Jr 51₅₉; b) **place of quiet** Is 28₁₂ (parallel with מְנוּחָהוֹת) 32₁₈, negated Mi 2₁₀; at home Ru 1₉; c) Canaan as dwelling place for Israel Dt 12₉ 1K 8₅₆ Is 11₁₀; d) dwelling place of God Is 66₁ Ps 95₁₁ 132₈₋₁₄; for his word Zech 9₁; מְנוּחָהוֹת for the ark 1C 28₂;

—2. psychological: **composure** 2S 14₁₇ Jr 45₃; rest: מְנוּחָהוֹת מְנוּחָהוֹת calm 1C 22₉;

—Ju 20₄₃ ? rd. מְנוּחָהוֹת without rest (→ מְנוּחָה 1QHod 8₃₀) or rd. מְנוּחָה from Noah (n.loc., → 1C 8₂); 1C 2₅₂ rd. מְנוּחָהוֹת⁵⁴. †

5310 מְנוּל

cj. *מְנוּל: Jb 15₂₉; rd. מְנוּל for מְנוּל: II נוּל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491g; Arb. *manāl*: something acquired, **property** (Zorell 450a; Dahood *Fschr. Gruenthaner* 60f). †

5311 מְנוּן

מְנוּן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466n, 469e; ? **arrogant, insolent, rebellious**: Pr 29₂₁ (slave), Sir 47₂₃ (Vulg. *contumax* Rehoboam :: Solomon). †

5312 מְנוּס

מְנוּס, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491g; MHeb. מְנוּס: **place of refuge** 2S 22₃ (parallel with מְנוּסָה) Jr 16₁₉ 46₅ (for inf. abs., Gesenius-K. §117q) Ps 59₁₇; sanctuary with אָבֵר goes missing Jr 25₃₅ Am 2₁₄ Ps 142₅ Jb 11₂₀; → מְנוּסָה. †

5313 מְנוּסָה

מְנוּסָה: fem. of מְנוּס, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491i; MHeb.²: מְנוּסָה: **flight** Lv 26₃₆ Is 52₁₂. †

5314 מְנוֹרָה

מְנוֹרָה = MHeb. נִיר; JArm.^{sb} Syr. נִירָא; > Arb. *nīr* (frame of the loom; ? Arb. *naul*, *minwal* weaver's loom); Akk. *nīru* (AHw. 793b): מְנוֹרָה אֲרָגִים **weaver's beam**, cross beam of the loom (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:112ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2143) **1S 17**₇ (for comparison → Yadin PEQ 86:58ff :: Gallig VTSupp. 15:158ff) **2S 21**₁₉ **1C 11**₂₃ **20**₅. †

5315 מְנוֹרָה

מְנוֹרָה See below under מְנוֹרָה and מְנֹרָה (#5317).

5316 מְנוֹרָה

מְנוֹרָה See below under מְנוֹרָה and מְנֹרָה (#5317).

5317 מְנוֹרָה/מְנוֹרָה

מְנוֹרָה and מְנֹרָה: נֹר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491i; MHeb. JArm.^{tg} and Sam. (Ben-H. 2:502b) מְנוֹרָה, EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 158), OSArb. *mnwrt* (Conti 185a): מְנוֹרָה (וְ)רֹת, מְנוֹרָה (וְ)רֹת; menorah, **lampstand, light**, (BRL 349; Möhlenbrink ZDPV 52:262ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1075) in the house **2K 4**₁₀, in the tabernacle and in the temple **Ex 25**₃₁₋₃₅ **26**₃₅ **30**₂₇ **31**₈ **35**₁₄ **37**₁₇₋₂₀ **39**₃₇ **40**₄₋₂₄ **Lv 24**₄ **Nu 3**₃₁ **4**₉ **8**₂₋₄ **1K 7**₄₉ **Jr 52**₁₉ **Zech 4**₂₋₁₁ **1C 28**₁₅ **2C 4**₇₋₂₀ **13**₁₁. †

5318 מְנוֹזָר

*מְנוֹזָר: (dagesh dirimens, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 212k): ? lw. from Akk. *maṣṣāru*, *manzaru* (Zimmern 7, root *našāru*, AHw. 621a), :: *manzāzu*, *manzaz pāni/bābi* (AHw. 639a; זָר → Delitzsch *Schreibfehler*. §112; Kennedy 72; BASOR 113:26): מְנוֹזָרִיךְ: **courtier Nah 3**₁₇ (parallel with מְנוֹזָרִיךְ); מְנוֹזָר. †

5319 מְנוּחָה

מְנוּחָה: **Ezk 41**_{9-11a-b}; נוּחַ hof. II pt., > sbst. (Siegfried-S.; BDB; Zimmerli 1031); ? free space left between structures (Elliger *Fschr. Alt* 1:82; Gallig in Fohrer *Ezech.* 231). †

5320 מְנוּחָה

מְנוּחָה: Arb. *manaḥa* to give, lend, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 127a; Leslau 31) *manaḥa* to present, or offer, a cow as a loan.

Der. מְנוּחָה; ? denom. (Albright BASOR 146:35).

5321 מְנוּחָה

מְנוּחָה (210 times); SamP.^{M133} *mānā*, **2K 17**_{3f} Sept. *μαννα*, **Mal 2**₁₃ Sept. Eβρ *μαννα*, Jerome *manaa* (Sperber 237), Or. מְנוּחָה (!) Kahle *Text* 69f; מְנוּחָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459y; MHeb. JArm. (pl. מְנוּחָה) afternoon prayer,

(Dura-Europos JAOS 57:319), Donner-R. *Inschriften* 41:3 rendered with *Μανασης* corresponding to *מְנַשֶּׁה which has a related sense, “causing to forget”: **Menahem**, king of Israel (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1188) **2K 15**₁₄₋₂₃. †

5323 מְנַחַת

I מְנַחַת: n.m.: נוּחַ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 608i; Edomite tribe, Meyer *Isr.* 340; Moritz ZAW 44:91: **Gn 36**₂₃ **1C 1**₄₀. †

5324 מְנַחַת

II מְנַחַת: n.loc.; מְנַחַת: n.loc.; נוּחַ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 608i; BDB 630a; KBL), “resting place” or נַחַת, Arm., “place for descent” (Noth *Jos.* 147);

—1. Sept. *Μανοχω*, n.loc. or clan in Judah, = *el-Mālḥa* north of Βαιθηρ, Bether; ? = *Manḥate* EA 292:30; Abel 2:377; Simons *Geog.* §319:E 11; Noth *Jos.* 99; Sept. **Jos 15**₅₉; gentilic מְנַחְתִּי **1C 2**₅₄, cj. 52;

—2. n.loc. or terr.; Sept.^{BA} *Μαναχθει*, Sept.^L *Μανουαθ*; Benjaminites from outside Palestine, from נְבֵעַ to where they had been deported; site unknown: **1C 8**₆, → Rudolph *Chr.* 79. †

5325 מְנִי

מְנִי, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458x: allotment, portion, fate; > ndiv. the god of fate **Meni**; Arb. fem. *Manāt* (→ מְנַת), Nab. מְנִי(ו)תו Cantineau *Nab.* 2:116a; Tham. Lih. Ryckmans 1:128; Wellhausen *Held.* 25ff; HwbIsl. 418; Klinke 36f; WbMy. 1:454; Mulder 85: **Is 65**₁₁ (parallel with מְנִי). †

5326 מְנִי

I מְנִי: **Jr 51**₂₇ adjacent to אֲרָרַט and אֲשַׁכְּנֵנּוּ, people and territory of Armenia, SSE of Lake Urmia, Ass. *Man*, *Mannai*, VAB 7:355ff, 796; Rudolph *Jer.*³ 310; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1218. †

5327 מְנִי

II מְנִי:

—1. (30 times) and מְנִי **Is 30**₁₁: → מְנִי;

—2. מְנִי **Ps 45**₉ **150**₄: → מְנִי.

5328 מְנִיּוֹת

מְנִיּוֹת: pl. of → מְנִי.

5329 מְנִימִין

מְנִימִין: n.m.; cun. *Miniamin* and simil. (*Bab. Exp.* 9:27, 63, 10:55; [מְנִימִין] JArm. Dura-Europos (Milik Syria 45:103f); < → מְנִימִין and > מְנִימִין (:: BDB; KBL):

—1. priest (?) under Hezekiah **2C 31**₁₅ (MSS and Sept., Pesh., Vulg. **בְּנֵי מִיָּמֵינוּ**);

—2. priest **Neh 12**₁₇₋₄₁, **מִיָּמֵינוּ 12**₅. †

5330 מְנִית

I **מְנִית**: n.loc. in Ammon; Eusebius *Onom.* **מוֹעַנִית**, four leagues from **הַשֶּׁבֶן**, Abel 2:388; :: Noth *PJb* 37:71²; Simons *Geog.* §596/7: **Ju 11**₃₃. †

5331 מְנִית

II **מְנִית**: **מְנִית הַטִּי Ezk 27**₁₇? “minnit-wheat”?; ? Indian lw., **rice** < Tamil *unṭi* > Arb. *tem(e)n* (Rabin *JSS* 11:2ff). †

5332 מְנָלָם

[**מְנָלָם Jb 15**₂₉: → cj. **מְנָלָם**.]

5333 מִנַּן

מִנַּן: ? Arb. *mnn* to reprove a good deed, Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 128a) to despise, reject.

Der. **מְנוּן**.

5334 מִנַּע

מִנַּע: MHeb. Yaud. EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 159), JArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 274b), Arb. *mana'a*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 129a) to halt, hinder, keep away from, refuse; Syr. to gain.

qal: pf. **מִנַּעַתִּי, מִנַּעַךְ, מִנַּעַתִּי**; impf. **אֶמְנַע, יִמְנַעוּ, יִמְנַעוּ**; impv. **מִנַּע, מִנַּעִי**; pt. **מִנַּעַתִּי**:

—1. to **hold back Ezk 31**₁₅ **Jb 20**₁₃, grain for sale **Pr 11**₂₆;

—2. to **withhold, refuse Sir 41**₁₉; with **מִן** from someone **Gn 30**₂ **2S 13**₁₃ **1K 20**₇ **Jr 42**₄ **Am 4**₇ **Ps 21**₃ **Pr 3**₂₇ **23**₁₃ **30**₇ **Jb 22**₇ **31**₁₆ **Neh 9**₂₀, with **לְ** **Ps 84**₁₂ (→ **לְ** 5);

—3. with **מִן** a) to **restrain** someone from doing something **1S 25**₂₆₋₃₄ **Jr 2**₂₅ **31**₁₆ **Pr 1**₁₅ **Qoh 2**₁₀; b) to **keep away from Nu 24**₁₁ **Jr 5**₂₅ **48**₁₀. †

nif: pf. **נִמְנַעַתִּי**; impf. **יִמְנַעוּ**:

—1. to **be restrained Jl 1**₁₃ **Jb 38**₁₅, rain **Jr 3**₃;

—2. to **let oneself be restrained Nu 22**₁₆. †

Der. n.m. מְנוּעַ.

5335 מְנוּעוּל

מְנוּעוּל: נעל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 494g; MHeb.: מְנוּעוּלִיּוֹ; **bar, bolt** for a door: **Song 5₅** (מְנוּעוּלִיּוֹ כַפּוֹת) **Neh 3_{3,6,13,15}** (always together with בְּרִיחַ). †

5336 מְנוּעַל

*מְנוּעַל: נעל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb. shoe, cf. מְנוּעַלִיךְ: נעל (MHeb. מְנוּעַלוֹת): **Dt 33₂₅** (of בְּרִזָּל and נַחֲשֶׁת) **bar** (Zobel BZAW 94:44⁸⁰; alt. with Sept., Pesh., Vulg. shoes, Saadia *Gen.* 893, → **Dt 29₄** **Jos 9₁₃**). †

5337 מְנוּעַמִים

מְנוּעַמִים: נעם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c; Ph. מְנוּעַמִים (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 159): tantum pl.: **delicacies Ps 141₄**. †

5338 מְנוּעַנְעִים

מְנוּעַנְעִים: נוע, pt. pilp., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 482 l; percussion instrument, “rattle” Egyptian **sistrum** (Aq., Symm., Vulg.), → BRL 393; Kolari 20f; Wegner *Musik.* 17, 24f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1258: **2S 6₅**, for women in mourning MiKel. 16:7. †

5339 מְנוּקִית

*מְנוּקִית: II נקה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 604c; MHeb. מְנוּקִיּוֹת reeds; DJD 3:253, 143 מְנוּקִיאוֹת, Syr. *mnēqītā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 286a) *nāqītā*: מְנוּקִיּוֹת, מְנוּקִיּוֹתֵינוּ: **vessels for libations** (Kelso §54) **Ex 25₂₉ 37₁₆** **Nu 4₇** **Jr 52₁₉**. †

5340 מְנוּקֶת

מְנוּקֶת **Gn 24₅₉**: → מְנוּקֶת.

5341 מְנוּשָׁה

מְנוּשָׁה, SamP.^{M153} *mānāšī*: n.m. and tribe n.; נושה pi. pt., “causing to forget” (Noth 222; Stamm *Ersatznamen* 422a), cf. **Gn 41₅₁**; Ph. מְנוּשָׁה, *Μνασααξ* (Benz *Names* 142, 363f), *Μανασαξ* (= → מְנוּשָׁה Donner-R. *Inschriften* 41:3); cun. *Menasī*, *Minsē* (Tallqvist *Names* 136): **Manasseh** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1136f).

—A. n.m.:

—1. son of Joseph **Gn 41₅₁ 46₂₀ 48₁₋₂₀ 50₂₃** **Nu 1₁₀ 27₁ 32₃₉₋₄₁ 36₁** **Dt 3₁₄** **Jos 13₃₁ 16₄ 17₁₋₃** **1K 4₁₃ 1C 7_{14,17}**; **Ju 18₃₀** → מְנוּשָׁה;

—2. king of Judah **2K 20₂₁ 21₁₋₂₀ 24₃** **Jr 15₄ 2C 32₃₃ 33₁₋₂₃** (→ Ehrlich ThZ 21:281ff) seal of מְנוּ בֶן הַמֶּלֶךְ IEJ 13:133;

—3 and 4. **Ezr. 10**³⁰⁻³³ (Judeans with foreign wives); Hellenistic equivalent *Μενέλαος*.

—B. tribe of Manasseh. (Meyer *Isr.* 515ff; Mowinckel *Fschr. Eissfeldt* 2:141f; Noth *Gesch. Isr.* 86ff; Welt 66f; Zobel; BZAW 95:115ff) **Nu 26**²⁸⁻³⁴ **Dt 33**¹⁷ **34**² **Jos 17**⁵⁻¹¹ **Ju 1**²⁷ **6**¹⁵⁻³⁵ **7**²³ **11**²⁹ **12**⁴ **Is 9**²⁰ **Ezk 48**⁴ **Ps 60**⁹ **80**³ **108**⁹ **1C 12**^{20f} **2C 15**⁹ **30**^{1-10 f-18} **31**¹ **34**⁶⁻⁹ **מִן מַנַּשֶׁה** **Nu 1**³⁴ **2**²⁰ **7**⁵⁴ **26**²⁹ **36**¹² **Jos 16**⁹ **17**²⁻⁶⁻¹² **22**^{30f}; **מִן מַנַּשֶׁה** **Nu 1**³⁵ **2**²⁰ **13**¹¹ **Jos 17**¹ **20**⁸ **1C 6**⁴⁷; **מִן מַנַּשֶׁה** **Nu 10**²³ **34**²³; **מִן מַנַּשֶׁה** **Nu 34**¹⁴ **Jos 21**^{5f-25-27} **22**¹⁻⁷ **1C 6**^{46-55f} **12**³²; **מִן מַנַּשֶׁה** **Nu 32**³³ **Dt 3**¹³ **Jos 1**¹² **4**¹² **12**⁶ **13**⁷⁻²⁹ **18**⁷ **22**⁹⁻¹¹⁻¹³⁻¹⁵⁻²¹ **1C 5**¹⁸⁻²³⁻²⁶ **12**³⁸ **26**³² **27**²⁰; **עָרֵי מִן גְּבוּל מִן** **Jos 14**⁴; **בְּנוֹת מִן מַטֹּת מִן** **Jos 17**⁶; **מִן גְּבוּל מִן** **17**⁷⁻⁹ **Ezk 48**⁵; **עָרֵי מִן גְּבוּל מִן** **Jos 17**⁹; **Revelation 7**⁶ substitute for Dan, from which the Antichrist is supposed to be coming, → WBousset *Antichrist* (1895):112ff;

—gentilic **מִן מַנַּשֶׁה** **Dt 4**⁴³ **29**⁷ **2K 10**³³ **1C 26**³².

5342 מִנָּת

***מִנָּת**: **מִנָּה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463x, 598; Arm.lw. (Wagner 175); MHeb.; EgArm. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 158), JArm. Syr. CPArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 275a) **מִנָּתָא**; Ug. *mnt*: 1. part, portion; 2. counting, list (Aistleitner 1600; Gordon *Textbook* §19:1502); ? Akk. *manātu* (AHw. 602); → ndiv. **מִנֵּי**: cs. = pl. **מִנֵּי** **Neh 12**⁴⁷ **13**¹⁰, **מִנָּאוֹת** **12**⁴⁴: share **Jr 13**²⁵ **Ps 63**¹¹ **2C 31**⁴, pl. **Neh 12**⁴⁴⁻⁴⁷ **13**¹⁰, cj. **מִנֵּי** (→ Kennedy 100) **13**⁵ Vulg. (for **מִנָּאוֹת**) and **2K 23**⁹ (for **מִנָּאוֹת**); **מִנָּת פֹּה** portion of a cup **Ps 11**⁶ **16**⁵; **מִן מִנָּת פֹּה** (cj. **מִנָּת**, :: R Otto *Reich Gottes und Menschensohn* (1934):238¹);

—? contribution **2C 31**³, cj. **מִנָּתָת** Ehrlich, → Rudolph. †

5343 מָס

מָס: **Jb 6**¹⁴; **לְמָס**, MSS **לְמָאס** and **לְמָס** ? **מָסס** ? **מָסס**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453w, “discouraged”; prp. **מָאס**, **לְמָאס**, **לְמָאס** and simil., → Commentaries. †

5344 מִס

מִס, SamP.^{M134} *mos, masse*: etym. ?; **מִסָּ** Montgomery JQR 25:267; OSArb. *mnš*² (Conti 191a), Eth. *menšā* (Dillmann 639) contribution, MHeb.² JArm.¹ **מִסָּ** tribute, tax, **מִסָּ** König; Can. *mazza, amelutimazza* forced labourer, EA 365:14, 23, 25 (Thureau-Dangin RA 19:97f, 108; Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:171⁵); Akk. *massu* corvée worker (CAD), obligation to do service (AHw. 619a); → Täubler 108ff; Mendelsohn BASOR 85:16f; 167:31ff, de Vaux *Inst.* 1:218ff: **מִס** **Jos 17**¹³ **Pr 12**²⁴ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 233n), **מִסָּ**: forced labour, corvée, conscription, → **מִסָּ**: phrases **הָיָה לְמִסָּ** **Dt 20**¹¹ **Ju 1**³⁰⁻³³⁻³⁵ **Is 31**⁸ **Pr 12**²⁴ **Lam 1**¹, **לְמִסָּ** → 3; **נָתַן לְמִסָּ לְמִסָּ** **Jos 17**¹³, **לְמִסָּ** **Ju 1**²⁸, **שִׁים מִן עַל** **Est 10**¹; **הַצִּלָּה מִן שִׁים מִן** **1K 9**¹⁵⁻²¹, with **מִן** **5**^{27a}, someone with **לְמִסָּ** **1K 9**²¹, **הָיָה מִן לְמִסָּ** **1K 5**^{27b};

—1. a particularly heavy burden (forced labour, taxes) cf. a subjugated people: the Canaanites **Dt 20**¹¹ (**יַעֲבֹדוּךָ**) **יְהִי לְךָ לְמִסָּ** **Jos 17**¹³ **Ju 1**²⁸⁻³⁰⁻³³⁻³⁵, Ashur **Is 31**⁸, tax under the Persian Empire **הָיָה לְמִסָּ** (→ Bardtke 402f) **Est 10**¹;

—2. corvée in Israel **1K 5**₂₈ **9**₁₅ **2K 5**₂₇, שֵׁר עַל הַמַּס overseer **2S 20**₂₄ **1K 4**₆ **5**₂₈ **12**₁₈ **2C 10**₁₈; in Egypt: מַסִּים (doubled pl. Gesenius-K. §124q) **Ex 1**₁₁; metaph. Jerusalem מַסִּים לְמִשְׁרֵי הַיְיָ **Lam 1**₁; (יֵד) רְמִיָּה **Pr 12**₂₄;

—3. מַס עֶבֶד (מַס עֶבֶד attribute or genitive?): esp. menial form of forced labour, (Noth *Könige* 217): total enslavement: **Gn 49**₁₅ (Issachar), **Jos 16**₁₀ (Canaanites) with לְ הָיָה לְ הָעֶלְיָה לְ to conscript for the corvée **1K 9**₂₁, cj. **2C 8**₈ (ins. עֶבֶד, haplogr. Rudolph): state-slaves as עֶבְדֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ of the king **2C 8**₁₈ **9**₁₀ **Ezr 2**₅₅₋₅₈ **Neh 7**₅₇₋₆₀ (→ Mendelsohn BASOR 85:14ff :: K[un]stlinger OLZ 34:611f: subject to the permanent paying of tribute. †

5345 מַסָּב

מַסָּב or *מַסָּב (MHeb.): סבב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491 l; → מַסָּבָה; MHeb. cushion (?), pillow: מַסָּבִי/בִי, מַסָּבוּ:

—1. a) **round table, banquet** (MHeb. מַסָּבָה :: Rudolph 127, rd. מַסָּבִי around me) **Song 1**₁₂; b) pl. **environs** **2K 23**₅, the territory of the city-state of Jerusalem (Noth *Ges. Stud.* 180¹¹);

—2. adv. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 632 l; Noth *loc. cit.*) round about **1K 6**₂₉, pl. sf. all about me **Ps 140**₁₀ (alt. סבב pt. hif.), uncertain context, → Commentaries. †

5346 מַסָּבָה

מַסָּבָה, fem. of *מַסָּב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 433 l; MHeb. MiMidd. 4:3b, 5a, 7b round table, banquet, JArm.¹ מַסָּבָתָה spiral staircase: מַסָּבּוֹת:

—1. adv. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 632 l) **round about** **Jb 37**₁₂;

—2. cj. **Ezk 417** (for נַסְבָּה with Tg., → Zimmerli 1030, 1036) Ug. *msb(?)bt* (Gordon *Textbook* p. 242, Text 1151:10) **that which surrounds** (?). †

5347 מַסְגֵּר

מַסְגֵּר I: סגר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r; → מַסְגֵּרֶת; MHeb.² lock, JArm.¹ מַסְגֵּרֶתָּה prison, Yaud. מַסְגֵּרֶת, EgArm. מַסְגֵּרָה, (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 160; KBL 1103a under סגר): **prison** **Is 24**₂₂ (parallel with בּוֹר) **42**₇ **Ps 142**₈ (= שְׂאוֹל, Dahood *Biblica* 48:428) †

5348 מַסְגֵּר

II מַסְגֵּר: II סגר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r: **metalworker, smith** (:: תַּרְשֵׁשׁ), coll. **2K 24**₁₄₋₁₆ **Jr 24**₂₉. †

5349 מַסְגֵּרֶת

מַסְגֵּרֶת, SamP.^{M157} *me/asgēret*, Sec. **Ps 18**₄₆ μασγῶρωθ, Brönno 179f: סגר, fem. of I מַסְגֵּר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607e; MHeb.² ridge; Yaud: מַסְגֵּרֶתוֹ, מַסְגֵּרֶת (abs. !), מַסְגֵּרֶת/תִּיהָ/תִּיהֶם:

—1. (I סגר) **prison Ps 18₄₆/2S 22₄₆, Mi 7₁₇**;

—2. (? separate root) **ridge running round a table, frame Ex 25₂₅₋₂₇ 37₁₂₋₁₄ 1K 7_{28f-31f-35f} 2K 16₁₇**, Noth *Könige* 156f; Gray *Kings*² 193f. †

5350 מַסָּד

מַסָּד, (Bomberg) מַסָּד: יסד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490b: **foundation** (: מַפְחֹת) 1K 7₉. †

5351 מַסְדָּרוֹן

*מַסְדָּרוֹן: סדר, with affirmative and preformative, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r, 500p; Barth *Nominalbildung* §204: locv. מַסְדָּרוֹנָה: uncertain Tg. vestibule, ? lavatory (Glaser ZDPV 55:81f), ? cf. פְּרִשְׁדוֹן, Delitzsch OLZ 29:645: air shaft; cf. Richter BBB 18²:6: **Ju 3₂₃**. †

5352 מַסָּה

מַסָּה: MHeb. and JArm. to melt, dissolve, Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 275a) to curdle; Arb. *maswat* “rennet”, curdled milk; Eth.^G *masawa* to dissolve; by-form of מַסָּס.

hif: pf. הִמְסִיו (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 424); impf. אִמְסֶה, וְתִמְסֶה, יִמְסֶה:

—1. to **cause to melt** (ice) **Ps 147₁₈**; metaph. to cause to disappear: heart **Jos 14₈**, loveliness **Ps 39₁₂** (like a moth);

—2. to **flood** (with tears) **Ps 6₇** (parallel with שָׁחָה hif.). †

5353 מַסָּה

I *מַסָּה: נסה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492p; MHeb.: מַסָּה: **test, attempt Dt 4₃₄ 7₁₉ 29₂**; → III מַסָּה. †

5354 מַסָּה

II *מַסָּה: מַסָּס; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 454a: מַסָּת: **despair Jb 9₂₃**. †

5355 מַסָּה

III מַסָּה: n.loc.; ? = I; Gressmann *Mose* 451⁴; halt in the wilderness, usu. together with מְרִיבָה: **Massah, Ex 17₇ Dt 9₂₂ 33₈ Ps 95₈, הַמַּסָּה Dt 6₁₆**, Lehming ZAW 73:73f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1158. †

5356 מַסָּה

*מַסָּה: only cs. מַסָּת, SamP.^{M134} *massat*: etym. ?; MHeb. מַסָּת sufficient, corresponding; JArm. מַסָּתָא for Heb. מַסָּת, רַב, רַי, חֶק; CPArm. (Schulthess *Gramm.* 138b), Syr. *messtā* sufficiency, EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire*

161) כַּמֶּסֶת as much as: (according to a) **given measure**: מִן נֶבֶת יָדָךְ Dt 16₁₀ (rd. כְּבֵן מִן, Horst *Recht* 122²⁸¹). †

5357 מִסּוּהָ

מִסּוּהָ: סוּהָ, → סוּתָה, Sept. κάλυμμα, NPun. מוֹשׁוּיִת (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 160), מוֹשׁוּת RB 50:185, 5, ? Arb. *šawat* meninges; MHeb. JArm. מִסּוּהָ hull, sheath: **covering, veil, pod, hull** Ex 34₃₃₋₃₅, cf. סִתָּר פָּנִים Jb 24₁₅; veil: Hönig 99f; Dummermuth ThZ 17:241ff; mask of the priest: Gressmann *Mose* 246ff; ZAW 40:75ff; Jirku ZDPV 67:43ff; Noth *Exod.* 220. †

5358 מִסּוּכָה

מִסּוּכָה: I סוּךְ, or שׁ/סכך, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493b, d; → מוֹשׁוּכָה; **hedge of thorns** Mi 7₄. †

5359 מִסָּחָ

מִסָּחָ: נִסָּחָ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490b; Montgomery-G. 424; Driver JTS 34:376; JArm. מִסָּחָה and מִסָּחָתָא balance, scale: shortened > adv. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 632 l) **alternating** 2K 11₆. †

5360 מִסָּחָר

[מִסָּחָר 1K 10₁₅: rd. וּמִסָּחָר.]

5361 מִסַּךְ

מִסַּךְ: Ug. *msk* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1509; Aistleitner 1611) to mix, MHeb. (MHeb.² also pouring of molten metal); JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 264a) מוֹזַג; Arb. *maš/zaja* (→ Fraenkel *Beitr. Ass.* 3:61f).

qal: pf. מִסַּךְ, מִסָּכְתִּי; inf. מִסַּךְ: to reconstitute (by adding spice, honey, Dalman *Arbeit* 6:129), **mix** Is 5₂₂ 19₁₄ Ps 102₁₀ Pr 9_{2.5} :: Zorell; Dahood *Biblica* 48:428: to draw off (wine). †

Der. מִסָּךְ, מִמָּסָךְ.

5362 מִסָּךְ

מִסָּךְ: מִסַּךְ, → מוֹנֵז: Ug. *msk* mixed drink; Arb. *misk* musk, Lokotsch 1515a; **spiced drink** Ps 75₉. †

5363 מִסָּךְ

מִסָּךְ, SamP.^{M157} *mēsek*: סָכַךְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491k; MHeb.²: cs. מִסָּךְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 552o:

—1. **cover** 2S 17₁₉; metaph. clouds Ps 105₃₉; Judah's covering Is 22₈;

—2. **curtain**, at the door of the tent of meeting **Ex 26**^{36f} **35**¹⁵ **36**³⁷ **39**³⁸ **40**⁵⁻²⁸ **Nu 3**²⁵ **4**²⁵; at the gate of the court of the tabernacle **Ex 27**¹⁶ **35**¹⁷ **38**¹⁸ **39**⁴⁰ **40**⁸⁻³³ **Nu 3**²⁶ **4**²⁶; at the Holy of Holies **Nu 3**³¹; פָּרֹכֶת הַמִּזְבֵּחַ (→ 1, :: Dhorme *Emploi* 17, Akk. *mašku* skin, AHw. 627b) the suspended veil **Ex 35**¹² **39**³⁴ **40**²¹ **Nu 4**⁵. †

5364 מִסְכָּה

*מִסְכָּה: סִכָּךְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493d: מִסְכָּחַךְ, var. ^{Sept.} מִסְכָּחִי מִסְכָּחִי; **cover**, raiment or wrapping (Zimmerli 673) **Ezk 28**¹³. †

5365 מִסְכָּה

I מִסְכָּה, SamP^{M147} *me/assika*: I נִסַּךְ to pour, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492t; MHeb., Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 160): מִסְכָּחַת and מִסְכָּחִים (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 597g):

—1. metal casting, **cast image** (BRL 379ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 570): וּמִסְכָּחִים פָּסַל **Dt 27**¹⁵ **Ju 17**^{3f} **18**¹⁴ **Nah 1**¹⁴; עֲגָלֵי מִזְבֵּחַ מִסְכָּחִים זָהָב image cast in gold **Is 30**²², זָהָב מִסְכָּחִים עֲגָלֵי מִסְכָּחִים casts of animals **Ex 32**⁴⁻⁸ **Dt 9**¹⁶ **Neh 9**¹⁸, מִסְכָּחִים מִזְבֵּחַ deities in cast metal (amulets ?) **Ex 34**¹⁷ **Lv 19**⁴; מִסְכָּחִים מִזְבֵּחַ cast idol **Dt 9**¹² **18**^{17f} **2K 17**¹⁶ **Is 42**¹⁷ **Hos 13**² **Hab 2**¹⁸ **Ps 106**¹⁹, pl. **1K 14**⁹ **2C 28**² (לְבַעֲלִים) **34**^{3f};

—2. **libation** (:: Pedersen *Isr.* 1/2:521: as II): with I נִסַּךְ as in נִסַּךְ נִסַּךְ to pour out a libation, which is like σπουδᾶς σπέυδειν (→ Wendel 112ff), at the sealing of a contract, therefore meaning to **conclude an agreement** **Is 30**¹ (parallel with עֲשֵׂה עֲשֵׂה). †

5366 מִסְכָּה

II מִסְכָּה: II נִסַּךְ to plait, braid, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492t; MHeb. something woven: **covering**, הַנְּסִיכָה **Is 25**⁷ (parallel with לוֹט), **28**²⁰ (parallel with מִצָּע; 1QIs^a הַמְּסַכְּסָה: MHeb. מִסְכָּחִים, II סִכָּךְ). †

5367 מִסְכֵּן

מִסְכֵּן: MHeb.², denom. to become poor, JArm. מִסְכֵּן/מִסְכֵּן, JArm.^{lg}, Sam., *meskin* (Ben-H. 2:516b), CPArm. *mskyn*, Syr. Arb. also leprous, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 250a, 268b) *ma/iskin*, poor; MHeb.² JArm. CPArm. Syr. denom. מִסְכֵּן to impoverish; → מִסְכֵּן; *mskn* Ph. n.m. (Benz *Names* 365f); Arb. Soq. *maskin*, Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 120b) *maskin* also crippled, denom. *maskana*; lw. < Akk. *muškēnu* (:: *kabtu* respected), *muška'en* root *šukēnu* (AHw. 684a; ZA 56:133ff; Driver-M.; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 2:152; RLA 3:254f; Speiser 332ff; Arm.lw. Wagner 177/78); Arb. > Spanish <spa>mesquina, Italian <ita>meschino, French *mesquin* mean spirited, malicious, Littmann ZA 17:262ff; *Morg.* 101; Lokotsch no. 1470: poor **Qoh 4**¹³ **9**^{15f}. †

Der. מִסְכָּחַת.

5368 מִסְכֵּן

מִסְכֵּן: **Is 40**²⁰ הַרְוִימָה הֵם; MHeb. seriously ill; trad. סִכָּן pu. pt. of מִסְכֵּן who is too poor for such gifts (Gesenius *Thesaurus* 954), and still König; Torrey 307f; Westermann; ? rd. with Sept. הַמְּסַכֵּן הַמּוֹנֵה whoever sets up an image, has an image made (Gray *Legacy*² 262f; Fohrer *Jes.* 3:26), Ug. *skn* stele (Gordon

Textbook §19:1754; Aistleitner 1908; Driver *Myths* 147a), also denom. vb. :: Dhorme name of a type of tree, Akk. *musukkānu* (Zimmern 53; AHW. 678a), Ph. *amsuchan* Jerome (Stummer JPOS 8:37f). †

5369 מִסְפְּנוֹת

מִסְפְּנוֹת, Or. מִסְפְּנוֹת (Kahle *Text* 70), SamP.^{M157} *maskēnet*, pl. fem. sg. ?; lw. < Akk. *maškantu/kattu* (from *šakānu* to defeat) depot, store (AHw. 626b); > מִשְׁכָּן Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 170) and ? Arb. *maskin* dwelling place, and (?) *maḥāzin* magazine (Guillaume 2:27; Wernberg.-M. JSS 11:125; Lokotsch no. 1362): **depot, stores, storerooms, storehouses** 2C 32₂₈, with עֲשָׂה, for grain, wine and oil, buildings with large rooms in Lachish and elsewhere, → Noth *Könige* 215f; Kelso §101; Redford VT 17:413ff; עֲרֵי הַמְּעֲשָׂה with בָּנָה “store-cities”, military bases with arsenals and magazines (Junge 13⁸) Ex 1₁₁ (Sept. πόλεις ὀχυράς) 1K 9₁₉ 2C 8₄₋₆ 17₁₂, עֲרֵי מִ 2C 16₄ (→ BH and Rudolph 246). †

5370 מִסְפֵּנָת

מִסְפֵּנָת, SamP.^{Ben-H.} *maskēnet*: from מִסְפֵּן, Gul-kowitsch 31f.; Sam. (Ben-H. 2:516b), Syr. Mnd. (Macuch *Handbook*. 539a), Arb. *maskanat*: **poverty** Dt 8₉. †

5371 מִסְכָּת

*מִסְכָּת, מִסְכָּת: → II מִסְכָּה: MHeb. woven stuff, fabric, chapter of learning, tractate: **warp** (lying horizontally on the loom, Dalman *Arbeit* 5:101; BRL 536f) Ju 16_{13f}. †

5372 מִסְלָה

מִסְלָה, סלל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492w, → מִסְלִיל; MHeb.; Mo. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 160), ? Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 167a) *salal* mule track, *masalal*, also Amh. ladder (Leslau 37): מִסְלָת, מִסְלָתוֹ, מִסְלֹת, מִסְלֹתָם, מִסְלֹ(ו)תִי/תָם: (originally) a **track** firmed with stones or fill (Noth *Welt* 76ff; :: הֶרֶךְ with which it alternates 1S 6₁₂) Ju 20_{31f-45} 21₁₉ Is 19₂₃ (from מִצְרַיִם to אֲשׁוּר), in Jerusalem 2K 18₁₇ Is 7₃ 36₂ 1C 26₁₆₋₁₈; with סלל Is 62₁₀, יֵשֶׁר 40₃, רום 49₁₁; מִסְלָה :: שָׂדֵה 2S 20_{12f}, בְּמִשְׁדֵּה Nu 20₁₉; בְּמִשְׁדֵּה on the same road 1S 6₁₂; בְּמִשְׁדֵּה הַמִּשְׁדֵּה בְּמִשְׁדֵּה 2S 20₁₂; מִ לְ Is 11₁₆; נִשְׁמוּ מִסְלֹת 33₈; the path of the stars Ju 5₂₀; metaph. the path of life מִסְלֵת יִשְׂרָאֵל Pr 16₁₇ Is 59₇ Jr 31₂₁ Jl 2₈;

—Ps 84₆ rd. מִעֲלוֹת pilgrimages Sept., alt. כְּסֻלְתָּךְ; ? 2C 9₁₁: Sept., Vulg. stairways, Pesh. terraces, for → מִסְעָד 1K 10₁₂, ? bannisters, → Rudolph 222. †

5373 מִסְלוּל

מִסְלוּל, כלל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 494g: = מִסְלָה: **street, road** Is 35₈ (for בָּרוּר ? וְדָרֶךְ Sept., :: Torrey 299). †

5374 מִסְמֹר

מִסְמֹר See below under מִסְמֹר and מִסְמֹר (#5376).

5375 מִסְמָר

מִסְמָר See below under מִסְמָר and מִסְמָר (#5376).

5376 מִסְמָר/מִסְמָר

*מִסְמָר and *מִסְמָר: מִסְמָר/ס, שְׁמָר; denom. → מִשְׁמָרָה; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r: MHeb.

מִסְמָר/מִ, JArm. מִסְמָרָא; EgArm. מִסְמָר (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 161); Yaud. סְמָר sceptre (Galling; BASOR 119:15; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 195); Arb. *mismār* > (Leslau 31) Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 172b) *masmar* peg, nail: מִסְמָרִים Is 41₇, מִסְמָרוֹת Jr 10₄, מִסְמָרִים 1C 22₃ (made of iron Wright 118a), מִסְמָרוֹת 2C 3₉: **peg, nail.** †

5377 מִסָּס

מִסָּס: MHeb. nif. to melt (also qal DSS, inf. מִסָּס and MHeb.²), JArm. etp. to despair, מִסָּסִים JArm. and MHeb.² to cause to melt; Arb. *mašša* to dissolve in water: alternative form מִסָּסָא.

qal: inf. מִסָּס Is 10₁₈ and מִשְׁוֹשׁ 8₆ and Jb 8₁₉ (?): **despair.** †

nif: pf. נִמָּס (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 431s, t; SamP.^{M134} *nāmas*) נִמָּסוּ, נִמְסוּ; impf. יִמָּס/יִמָּסוּ, יִמָּסוּ; inf. הִמָּס; pt. נִמָּס (נְמוֹס 4QM):

—1. to **melt**: מָן Ex 16₂₁, דָּוָג Ps 68₃; (metaph.) הָרִים Is 34₃ Mi 1₄ Ps 97₅; to become fluid cj. Jb 7₅ (rd. מִימָס); to melt, metaph. לֵב, meaning courage Jos 2₁₁ 5₁ 7₅ Is 13₇ 19₁ Ezk 21₁₂ Nah 2₁₁ Ps 22₁₅; ? מִשְׁוֹשׁ = מִסָּס to despair (qal, because of a rhyme-play with מִסָּס, Duhm) Is 8₆;

—2. to become weak: אִסוֹר Ju 15₁₄, בְּנִחִיל 2S 17₁₀, רָשַׁע Ps 112₁₀; rd. נִמְאָסָה 1S 15₉; Dt 20₈ rd. hif. יִמָּס. †

hif: pf. הִמָּסוּ; impf. יִמָּס: to **cause to melt** Dt 1₂₈, cj. 20₈ (→ nif.). †

Der. מָס (?), II מִסָּסָא.

5378 מִסָּע

מִסָּע: נָסַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490b, → מִסָּע; actually inf. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 317h), Nu 10₂ (with אֶת־) Dt 10₁₁; cf. מִסָּע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 539b; MHeb.²; ? EgArm. מִנְסַע (*W. Hammāmāt*, Dupont-S. RA 41:108): מִסָּעִי and מִסָּעִיהֶם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 220m), מִסָּעִי:

—1. **breaking** (camp) with acc. Nu 10₂;

—2. **departure** (of the army of nomads): a) לְמִסָּע לְפָנֵי הָעָם Dt 10₁₁; b) pl. regulations for the order of the march Nu 10₂₈ 33₁; breaking camp Nu 10₆ > **daily march** לְמִסָּעֵיִם Gn 13₃, לְמִסָּעֵיהֶם Ex 17₁ Nu 10₁₂ 33_{2a-b}; c) meaning in all their times of wandering בְּכָל־מִסָּעֵיהֶם Ex 40₃₆₋₃₈ (DSS, מִסָּעֵיהֶם :: מַחְנֵיהֶם marches :: camp, DJD 1 p. 110:ii:15). †

5379 מַסֵּעַ

מַסֵּעַ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490b; MHeb., → מַסֵּעַ: outcrop (of rocks); אֲבָן מַסֵּעַ stones (unhewn from the quarry) **1K 6**₇ (→ Noth *Könige* 115f); **Jb 41**₁₈ weapon (Sept. δόρυ, → Commentaries, :: Tur-Sinai 573: = מַסֵּעַ). †

5380 מִסְעָד

מִסְעָד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; אֶלְמָנִים timber as מְאֵלְמָנִים for the temple and the palace **1K 10**₁₂: unknown archt. tech. term; Sept., Vulg., Tg. buttress, **2C 9**₁₁ מִסְלֹתָ; ?, parapet → Noth *Könige* 228, RWeiss *Textus* 6:130. †

5381 מִסְפָּד

מִסְפָּד, Or. מְמִסְפָּד (Kahle *Text* 70), SamP.^{M158} *masfad*: סַפָּד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r; MHeb.², JArm. מִסְפָּדָא: cs. מִסְפָּד (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 544), מִסְפָּדִי: funeral ceremony, mourning rites (→ Jahnou 11ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2021f): **Zech 12**_{10f} (→ הַדְרֵר־מוֹן) **Ps 30**₁₂ (: מְחֹל) **Est 4**₃; מְחֹל **Gn 50**₁₀, מְסָפָד **Is 22**₁₂, קָרָא לְמִסְפָּד **Gn 50**₁₀, מְסָפָד **Is 22**₁₂, עָשָׂה מִקְרָא לָם **Jr 6**₂₆ **Mi 1**₈; with עַל because of **Zech 12**₁₀; → **Jr 48**₃₈ **Ezk 27**₃₁ **Jl 2**₁₂ **Am 5**_{16f} **Est 4**₃; **Mi 1**₁₁ cj. מִסְדֹּר or מוֹסֵד (: Schwantes VT 14:457). †

5382 מִסְפּוֹא

מִסְפּוֹא, SamP.^{M159} *masfā*: סַפָּא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493e: fodder: for camels **Gn 24**_{25.32}, for asses **42**₂₇ **43**₂₄ **Ju 19**₁₉ **Sir.**^{Adl.} **33**₂₅. †

5383 מִסְפָּחָה

*מִסְפָּחָה: III סַפַּח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a; Arb. *saffih* robe of coarse material: מִסְפָּחֹת, מִסְפָּחֹתֵיכֶם, Sept. ἐπιβόλαια: scarf, head covering, or veil ? (Driver *Biblica* 19:63f) of the נְבִיאֹת (→ Zimmerli 295f) **Ezk 13**_{18.21}. †

5384 מִסְפָּחַת

מִסְפָּחַת: II סַפַּח, שַׁפַּח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a: actually in place of סַפָּחַת, then with the same meaning, (mild) skin-rash, impetigo (→ Elliger *Lev.* 181f) **Lv 13**_{6.8}. †

5385 מִסְפָּר

I מִסְפָּר (ca. 130 times), Or. מְמִסְפָּר (Kahle *Text* 70, → II), SamP.^{M159} *masfar*, Sept.^A μασφαρ: MHeb. number, countable, a few; Ug. *mspr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1793; Driver *Myths* 160a) narration, Ph. number (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 161): מִסְפָּר, מִסְפָּרְכֶם, מִסְפָּרֵי, מִסְפָּרֵי:

—1. number, quantity, with what is numbered in the genitive מִסְפָּר הַשָּׁנִים the number of years **Da 9**₂, מִן כָּל־זָכָר, **Nu 1**₂, מִן כָּל־זָכָר, **Nu 3**₂₂, מִן יְמֵיךָ, **Ex 23**₂₆ (cf. **Sir.**^{Adl.} **33**₂₄); מִן עֲרֵיךָ,

as numerous as your cities Jr 2₂₈, 11₁₃, אֲשֶׁר תִּשְׁכַּב מִן הַיָּמִים as many days as you are lying on your side Ezk 4₄, הָעָם, מִן as many people as there are 2S 24₂, לָהֶם, מִן הַיּוֹשׁ הַיֵּשׁ can they be counted? Jb 25₃, enumeration Ezr 1₉ 1C 11₁₁ (: 2S 23₈ שְׂמוֹת, → Rudolph Chr. 96); הַחֲלוּץ מִסְפְּרֵי רָאשֵׁי 1C 12₂₄? number of heads (Rudolph 106, alt. dl. מִפְּקָדֵי, מִן result of a census 2S 24₉;

—2. a) מִסְפָּר numbering, בָּם מִסְפָּר counted 1C 9₂₈, cj. Ezk 20₃₇; b) counted, countable: meaning few, cf. שְׁנוֹת מִן מִסְפָּר יָמִים Nu 9₂₀; ii) after cs. מִן מִסְפָּר יָמִים Jb 16₂₂, מִן שְׁנוֹת מִן אֲנָשֵׁי מִן שְׁנוֹת מִן Ezk 12₁₆ some few, = מִן אֲנָשֵׁי מִן Gn 34₃₀ (4 times); iii) הָיָה מִן מִתִּי מִן הָיָה מִן to be (become) few Dt 33₆ Is 10₁₉ (: → 3); c) מִן הָיָה מִן considerable, large number : i) מִן מִן with neg: innumerable: מִן מִן Gn 41₄₉ (10 times, Sir 41₁₃), unlimited מִן תְּבוּנָה Ps 147₅, מִן לְאִין מִן תְּבוּנָה 1C 22₄, עַד-לְאִין Ps 40₁₃ (twice); ii) as a question Jb 25₃;

—3. with prep.: a) with בְּ according to, corresponding to the number: שְׁנַיִם בָּם Lv 25₁₅, הַיָּמִים Nu 14₃₄, בְּמִסְפָּרָם Nu 29₁₈; בְּמִסְפָּר in the required amount. 1C 23₃₁; numbered Is 40₂₆ Ezr 8₃₄, 1C 9₂₈; b) with כִּ: according to the number: כִּמְנוֹ כִּ Nu 15₁₂, שְׁבַטֵי כִּם 1K 18₃₁; c) also with לְ: שְׁבַטֵי לְ Jos 4₅, לְכָל-מִסְפָּרְכֶם according to the number of all of you together Nu 14₂₉, לְמִסְפָּרָם as many as they were Ju 21₂₃; d) :: מִן לְמִסְפָּרָם in adv. or temporal acc. (Gesenius-K. §118d, m): מִן נַפְשֵׁיכֶם according to the number of your souls Ex 16₁₆, מִן כָּלָם according to the total number of them Jb 1₅; מִן עֶשְׂרִים וָאַרְבַּע מִן עֶשְׂרִים וָאַרְבַּע מִן according to the number of them Jb 1₅; מִן עֶשְׂרִים וָאַרְבַּע מִן (in number), meaning in total, twenty four 2S 21₂₀, יָמֵי חַיֵּיהֶם, מִן their total (short) time of life, meaning as long as they live Qoh 2₃;

—4. with verb: with הָיָה to become a considerable number Dt 33₆, a small number Is 10₁₉, with נָתַן to give the number 2S 24₉ 1C 21₅; לְ מִן to determine the number Ps 147₄; מִן נָשָׂא מִן מִן to enter, fix the number 1C 27₂₃, מִן נָשָׂא מִן to be recorded (in writing) 1C 27₂₄, מִן עָבַר בָּם עָלָה מִן to be numbered 2S 2₁₅;

—5. narrative (ספר pi. 4; Ug.) Ju 7₁₅;

—Nu 23₁₀ rd. מִן סֵפֶר; 1C 27₂₄ rd. סֵפֶר.

5386 מִסְפָּר

II מִסְפָּר: n.m., = I?; Ezr 2₂ Sept.^A Μασφαρ (→ I); Neh 7₇ → I מִסְפָּרָת, rd. thus, Bewer 18 :: Rudolph; Galling: companion of Zerubbabel. †

5387 מִסְפָּרָת

I מִסְפָּרָת: n.m. (!) Neh 7₇; → קְהָלָת, סִפְרָת; Ezr 2₂ → II מִסְפָּר, → Bewer 18 :: corruption. < pers. n.m. אֲסַפְרָת (Hölscher :: Rudolph Esr.-Neh. 6): companion of Zerubbabel. †

5388 מִסְפָּרָת

II מִסְפָּרָת: I סֵפֶר, Bauer-L. Heb. 607d: scholarship, learning Sir 44₄ margin and Sir.^{MVII10} for → סֵפֶרָה. †

5389 מִסַּר

מִסַּר: MHeb., JArm. מִסַּר, Sam. (Ben-H. 2:653b), Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 276a) to hand on, transmit, particularly the marginal and end notes of the Masorah (Edelmann *Fschr. PKahle* 116ff), Syr. also to teach; Dam. 3:3 to hand on, 19:10 to be transmitted; OSArb. *msr* to clear away (Conti 181b); Sam. to count, basic meaning (Ben-H. *Scr. Hieros.* 4:212ff; Kutscher *Lesh.* 21:135ff).

qal: inf. לְמַסֵּר: לְמַעַל לְמַסֵּר לְמַסֵּר הָיָה לְמַסֵּר Nu 31₁₆, Tg. לְשִׁקְרָא לְשִׁקְרָא שְׁקַר to become the occasion for apostasy, ? rd. לְמַעַל (Gesenius). †

nif: impf. וַיִּמְסְרוּ: counted, meaning **selected**, to **be picked out** Tg. cf. Sept.: Nu 31₅. †

Der. מִסְרָת.

5390 מִסְרוֹת

מִסְרוֹת: n.loc. Nu 33_{30f} → II מוֹסְרָה II.

5391 מִסְרָם

[מִסְרָם Jb 33₁₆: rd. בְּמִסְרָאִים and יְחַתֵּם Sept.]

5392 מִסְרָת

מִסְרָת, also **מִסְרוֹת**; MHeb. also מִסְרָת(ו) 1QM 3₁₃ 1QS 10₄; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 71b; Roberts 40ff; root **מִסַּר**; but form according to *מִאֲסַרְתָּ, root **אָסַר**, Aq., Symm., Vulg. (Ben-H. *Scr. Hieros.* 4:212ff; Seeligmann VT 11:201f): **Ezk** 20₃₇ הַבְּרִית מִ' הַבְּרִית with בִּי הַבְּרִית trad. connection or tradition (**אָסַר**, → Elliger *Lev.* 376⁴⁵), dl. הַבְּרִית, dittography. of וּבְרִיתֵי v.38 and rd. מִסְפָּר Sept. (→ מִ' מִסְפָּר 2) in enumeration, meaning to **bring in without counting** (→ Zimmerli 437). †

5393 מִסְתוֹר

מִסְתוֹר: סתַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493e; hiding-place, **shelter**, from the rain **Is** 4₆. †

5394 מִסְתָּר

מִסְתָּר, **Is** 53₃: → סתַר (Duhm) ? rd. מִסְתָּרִי hif. pt. with 1QIs^a: מִפְּנֵי מִמּוֹנֵי like one before whom the face should be veiled (in horror; cf. JHeller *Communio Viatorum* 2 (Prague, 1959):263ff). †

5395 מִסְתָּר

מִסְתָּר: סתַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; ? Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 161); מִסְתָּרִים, מִסְתָּרִי; except **Hab** 3₁₄ and **Ps** 10₉, always pl.: **secret place(s)** **Is** 45₃ **Jr** 13₁₇ 23₂₄ 49₁₀ **Hab** 3₁₄ **Ps** 10_{8f} 17₁₂ 64₅ **Lam** 3₁₀. †

5396 מִעֲבָד

*מַעְבָּר: עבר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; *Arm.* 195w; BArm. JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 238a), *Arm.lw.* (Wagner 209): מַעְבְּרֵיהֶם: **deed Jb 34**²⁵. †

5397 מַעְבָּה

*מַעְבָּה: עבה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491m; ? = מעבא, DJD 3:259, 209: **1K 7**₄₆ מַעְבָּה הָאֲדָמָה = עָבִי 2C 4₁₇; often, including sometimes in Chr cj. מַעְבָּר, the ford at Adama (Abel 2:238; Galling (ATD) *Chr.* 85; Rudolph 208 :: formed from clay Montgomery-G. 182, 184; Glueck 4:345ff): **earth foundry** (Noth *Könige* 164; Rudolph; Dhorme; Echter Bibel only for Chr), BRL 379; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 570; Gray *Kings*² 199. †

5398 מַעְבָּר

*מַעְבָּר: עבר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; Ug *m'br* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1807; Aistleitner 1618), NPun. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 161) ford; JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 238a) Arb. *ma'bar*, OSArb. (Conti 201a) ford; Akk. *nēberu* (AHw. 773b): מַעְבָּר:

—1. movement, **blow** (from a stick) **Is 30**₃₂;

—2. crossing-place, **ford**, (Schwarzenbach 74) **Gn 32**₂₃ (at the Jabbok); → *מַעְבָּה*;

—3. passage, **gorge** (*Wadi Suwēnīt* s. מִכְמוֹס) **1S 13**₂₃; → מַעְבְּרָה. †

5399 מַעְבְּרָה

מַעְבְּרָה: fem. of *מַעְבָּר*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a; MHeb., JArm. מַעְבְּרָתָא, Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 238a); Akk. *nēbertu* (AHw. 773b): מַעְבְּרוֹת, cs. מַעְבְּרוֹת:

—1. **ford Jos 2**₇ **Ju 3**₂₈ **12**_{5f} on the Jordan, **Is 16**₂ on the Arnon, pl. fords on the Euphrates **Jr 51**₃₂ (Rudolph 287): → *מַעְבָּה* ;

—2. passage, **gorge** (Schwarzenbach 74f) **1S 14**₄ and **Is 10**₂₉. †

5400 מַעְגָּל

I מַעְגָּל: עגל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb. ring of waggons (for protection), מַעְגִּיל/לָה, catwalk (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:83, 120), הַרְבוּרִים מעגלי Dam. 12:12 larva of the bee: הַמַּעְגָּלָה: circular camp, **ring of waggons**, meaning מַחֲנֶה, **1S 17**₂₀ **26**_{5.7}. †

5401 מַעְגָּל

II מַעְגָּל (in KBL separated from I): עֲגָלָה: מַעְגָּל, מַעְגָּלִי, מַעְגָּלֶיךָ, and מַעְגָּלֶיךָ: **waggon track, firm path Ps 65**₁₂; metaph. **Is 26**₇ **59**₈ **Ps 17**₅ **23**₃ **140**₆ **Pr 2**₉₋₁₅₋₁₈ **4**₁₁₋₂₆ **5**₆₋₂₁. †

5402 מער

מַעַד: Syr. to waver, stagger, Arb. *ma'ada* to hurry through the land, draw the sword, *mu'ida* to be weak, sick in the stomach.

qal: pf. **מָעַדוּ**; impf. **תִּמְעַד**, **אִמְעַד**; pt. **מִזְעַרִי**: to stagger **Ps 18**_{37/2S 22}₃₇ **Ps 26**₁ **37**₃₁ **Jb 12**₅, cj. **Pr 25**₁₉ (rd. **מִזְעַרְת**) and **Sir 16**₁₈ (rd. **מִזְעַרִים**). †

[**pu**: pt. **מִזְעַרְת** **Pr 25**₁₉, rd. **מִזְעַרְת** qal. †]

hif: impv. **הִמְעַד** (Gesenius-K. §64h): to **cause to shake** **Ps 69**₂₄, cj. **Ezk 29**₇ (rd. **וְהִמְעַדְתָּ**, Zimmerli 704) and **Hab 3**₆ (rd. **וַיִּמְעַד**). †

5403 **מִזְעַרִי**

מִזְעַרִי: n.m.; short form of **מִזְעַרְיָה**: **Ezr 10**₃₄. †

5404 **מִזְעַרְיָה**

מִזְעַרְיָה: n.m.: > **מִזְעַרִי**; **עַרְיָה**, III **ערה**, “ornament of Yahweh” (Noth 182), **Neh 12**₅, cj. **12**₁₇ for **מִזְעַרְיָה**. †

5405 **מִזְעַרְנִים**

מִזְעַרְנִים: I **עָרְן**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c; tantum pl.; Ug. *mgd*, Gordon *Textbook* §19:1519; Driver *Myths* 159b :: Aistleitner 2134: **מִזְעַרְנִי**:

—1. **delicacy** **Gn 49**₂₀ **Lam 4**₅ (לְ for acc., Gesenius-K. §117n), cj. **Jr 51**₃₄ (rd. **מִזְעַרְנִי**, → Rudolph);

—2. metaph. **delight** **Pr 29**₁₇.

5406 **מִזְעַרְנוֹת**

מִזְעַרְנוֹת: II **עָרְן**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb. **מִזְעַרְנִים**; ? root **ענר**, < **מִזְעַרְנוֹת*** (Gesenius-B.; BDB 772b; Hölscher *Hiob* 90);

—1. → **כִּימָה** מִזְ (parallel with **מִזְשֶׁכֶת כְּסִיל** **Jb 38**₃₁, Sept. δεσμός, **bands** of the Pleiades (Hölscher 30f; Tur-S. 531; Fohrer *Hiob* 49² :: Driver JTS 7:1ff);

—2. **1S 15**₃₂, adv. acc. (Gesenius-K. §118q) with **הִלְךְ**; to go in chains (→ 1, → Talmon VT 11:456f); alt. trembling Sept. (? **מַעַד**), or cheerfully, calmly (Aq., Symm., Tg.: **עָרְן**?). †

5407 **מִזְעַר**

מִזְעַר: II **עָרַר**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492q; MHeb., JArm. **מִזְעַרְא** hoe, ploughshare; Syr.-Arb. *ma'dūr* (Barthélemy 516), ? Berb. *amadir* (Stumme ZA 27:125): **plough** **Is 7**₂₅, cj. **10**₃₄. †

מִבְצָרֵי secure fortresses Da 11₃₉; b) esp.: הַמְּקִדָּשׁ הַמְּבֻצְרֵי מְעִיִּים appositional **fortress**, meaning temple Da 11₃₁, בִּירָה 1C 29₁₋₁₉; מְעִיִּים אֱלֹהֵי מְעִיִּים Da 11₃₈ according to Sept., Vulg. θεὸς Μαωζιμ, *deus Maozim* God *Mausim* (Lucian), the God of the Fortresses, so Ζεὺς Ὀλύμπιος, *Jupiter Capitolinus*, → Commentaries, Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1178; מְצָרִים מְצָרֵי Ezk 30₁₅, in apposition to I סַיִן = Sais (Sept.) or Pelusium Vulg. (→ Zimmerli 736f); מְצָרֵי הַיָּם by? the sea Is 23₄, gloss on יָם (Rudolph *Fschr. Baumgärtel* 168); מְצָרֵי פְּרָעָה 30_{2f};

—2. God as מְצָרֵי: מְצָרֵי מְצָרֵי: Jr 16₁₉ Ps 28₈ (וּמְעִיִּים ... עֵז 31₅ 43₂, מְצָרֵי חַיִּי which protects my life Ps 27₁ (cf. Ph. ‘Anat Baudissin *Adonis* 18², 457); 2S 22₃₃ rd. מְצָרֵי חַיִּי (Ps 18₃₃); Is 23₁₁ → *מְעִיִּים. †

Der. n.m. מְעִיִּים: מְעִיִּים (?).

5412 מְעִיִּים

? מְעִיִּים מְעִיִּים: מְעִיִּים Is 23₁₁: עֵז, preformative *ma-* and affirmative *-n*, → מְסִדְרֵי: **refuge, sanctuary**, by-form of מְעִיִּים ?, usu. cj. מְעִיִּים 1QIs^a and Gesenius *Thesaurus* 340b; ? MT confusion with מְעִיִּים (מְעִיִּים, Talmon *Textus* 4:124). †

5413 מְעִיִּים

מְעִיִּים: n.m.; II מְעִיִּים ?; ? short form of מְעִיִּים (Noth 38): king of מְעִיִּים 1S 27₂. †

5414 מְעִיִּים

I מְעִיִּים: I מְעִיִּים, → מְעִיִּים, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491g; Arb. *ma‘ūnat*: **help, assistance** Ps 90₁ (MSS Sept. מְעִיִּים). †

5415 מְעִיִּים

II מְעִיִּים: II מְעִיִּים, Arb. *gyn*, to cover, be thickly foliated: III מְעִיִּים to dwell: מְעִיִּים, מְעִיִּים:

—1. **hidden lair**, of lions Nah 2₁₂, jackals Jr 9₁₀ 10₂₂ 49₃₃ 51₃₇ (parallel with מְעִיִּים, שְׂמִיָּה);

—2. **dwelling** (Arb. *magnan*), esp. of God 2C 36₁₅, מְעִיִּים בֵּיתֶךָ Ps 26₈; מְצָרֵי מְצָרֵי/שׁוֹ Dt 26₁₅ Jr 25₃₀ Zech 2₁₇ Ps 68₆ 2C 30₂₇; Ju 6₂₆ var. of מְעִיִּים (→ BH); 1S 2₂₉ and 3₂ rd. מְעִיִּים envious, jealous → IV מְעִיִּים; Zeph 3₇ rd. מְעִיִּים; Ps 71₃ 90₁ rd. מְעִיִּים; 91₉ rd. מְעִיִּים. †

5416 מְעִיִּים

III מְעִיִּים: n.m.; ? Arb. *ma‘nu* related (Noth 228): descendant of Caleb 1C 2₄₅ (= n.loc. IV מְעִיִּים, Rudolph 21). †

5417 מְעִיִּים

IV מְעִיִּים: n.loc., = II = *T. Ma‘in*, 13 km. S of Hebron, Abel 2:377; Simons *Geog.* §706/07; Noth ZDPV 67:60; 80:12; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1143: Jos 15₅₅ 1S 25₂, מְצָרֵי מְצָרֵי 1S 23_{24f}, cj. 25₁ (: Montgomery-G. 239);

—Ju 10₁₂ ? rd. מְדִיָּן Sept. †

5418 מְעוֹנִים

מְעוֹנִים: tribe n., הַמְּעוֹנִים 1C 4₄₁; Sept. Μινᾶτοι. = OSArb. מְעוֹן (Conti 179f; Pauly-W. Supp. 6:461ff); in the later territory of Simeon, 1C 4₄₁ 2C 26₇, cj. 20₁ and 26₈ מְעוֹנִים (for הַמְּעוֹנִים); Ezr 2₅₀ Q (Leningrad K מְעִינִים) Neh 7₅₂ descendants of prisoners of war, ZDPV 67:45ff; Rudolph *Chr.* 258f; Arb. tribe, n.loc. *Maʿān* east of Petra (→ סַלְעַ), Musil *Heğāz* 1:243ff; Simons *Geog.* §164. †

5419 מְעוֹנְתִי

מְעוֹנְתִי: n.m.; ? doubled ?? short form of III מְעוֹן (Noth 250, 38f): 1C 4₁₄, cj. 13; → Rudolph *Chr.* 35. †

5420 מְעוֹף

[מְעוֹף Is 8₂₂: rd. מְעִיר, עוֹף: Ginsburg *ErIsr.* 4:64*f. †]

5421 מְעוֹר

*מְעוֹר: II עוֹר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493z: ? Arb. *maʿāyir* lust, depravity: אֵל־מְעוֹרֵיהֶם: tantum pl.: sexual organs, **genitalia** (Lacau *Noms* 149) Hab 2₁₅ (Sept. σπήλαια), 1QpHab 11₃ עַל־מְעוֹדֵיהֶם (מְעוֹד); cf. 1QHod. 4₁₂ (cf. Elliger 211f; Mansoor 125¹). †

5422 מְעִזָּה

מְעִזָּה: n.m.; < מְעִזָּהוּ: Neh 10₉. †

5423 מְעִזָּהוּ

מְעִזָּהוּ: n.m.; מְעוֹז + מְעוֹז (Noth 157), “Y is my refuge”; Cowley *Arm. Pap.* מְעוֹז: 1C 24₁₈. †

5424 מְעַט

מְעַט: MHeb. JArm.; Arb. *maʿīta* to become less, *maʿāta* to tear out, take away; Eth. (→ Leslau 31), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 137b) *meʿātā* slender; Akk. *maṭū* to be (become) few, scant (AHw. 636a).

qal: impf. יִמְעַט, יִמְעַטוּ, יִמְעַטוּ; inf. מְעַט:

—1. to be few Lv 25₁₆ Is 21₁₇; to become few Jr 29₆ 30₁₉ Ps 107₃₉ Pr 13₁₁;

—2. to be too small with מִן with inf. Ex 12₄, to appear to be little Neh 9₃₂ (with אֵת, → Rudolph 168). †

pi. (Jenni 52): pf. יִמְעַטוּ: to become few (teeth) Qoh 12₃; with נִפְשׁוֹ to humble oneself Sir 3₁₈ (var. הַשְּׁפִיל). †

hif: pf. הִמְעִיטָה, הִמְעִיטִים; impf. יִמְעִיט, תִּמְעִיטֵנִי, תִּמְעִיטֵנִי; pt. מִמְעִיט (: הִרְבֵּה):

—1. to **collect little** Ex 16^{17f} Nu 11³², to take little away Nu 35⁸, to borrow too few vessels 2K 4³, to give less Ex 30¹⁵;

—2. to **diminish**: to lessen the number (of people) Lv 26²², to reduce the livestock Ps 107³⁸ (with לֹא rhetorical litotes, meaning רַבָּה, Lande 61); to set a lower price Lv 25¹⁶, (inheritance) Nu 26⁵⁴ 33⁵⁴;

—3. to **eradicate** a people by reducing their number Jr 10²⁴ Ezk 29¹⁵. †

Der. מְעִיטָה, מְעִיט.

5425 מְעִיט

מְעִיט (100 times), SamP.^{M128} *mat*, Sec. ματ (Sperber 238); מְעִיט; MHeb. מְעִיט, ? basic form, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456j: מְעִיט Ezk 11¹⁶ and 5 times מְעִיטִים, מְעִיטִים (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c):

—1. sbst. abs.: **a little, a trifle** Gn 30³⁰ 47⁹ Lv 25⁵² Ps 8⁶, few (: רַב) Nu 13¹⁸ Jb 10²⁰; מְעִיט בְּמִסְפָּר some few Ezk 5³, → מְזַעֵר מִן minutely small Is 16¹⁴;

—2. with gen. **a little**: מְעִיט צָרִי a little ointment Gn 43¹¹; מִן הַצֹּאן a few small animals 1S 17²⁸;

—3. מְעִיט postpositional: a) as nomen rectum: מְעִיט מִן a few people Dt 26⁵ 28⁶²; b) appositional: מְעִיט מְעִיטִים Neh 2¹², מְעִיט מְעִיטִים Da 11³⁴;

—4. adj. (MHeb. מְעִיט): הַמְעִיט the least, smallest, of all (the nations) Dt 7⁷; מְעִיטִים few words Qoh 5¹, יִהְיוּ יָמָיו מְעִיטִים Ps 109⁸;

—5. adv.: a) in a small amount, **a little** 2K 10¹⁸ (: הִרְבֵּה) 2S 16¹, Sir 51¹⁶ (11QPs^a כְּמִעֵט), מְעִיט a little more, nearly Ex 17⁴, מְעִיט לְמִקְדָּשׁ מִן וְאֵהִי לָהֶם I became a little like a holy place Ezk 11¹⁶ (→ Zimmerli 249f; Baltzer BZAW 121:34f); b) temporal: for a short time Jb 24²⁴ Ru 2⁷ (Rudolph 46f), מְעִיט מְעִיטִים soon Jr 51³³ Hos 1⁴, מְעִיט מְעִיטִים gradually Ex 23³⁰;

—6. with prep.: a) כְּמִעֵט nearly Gn 26¹⁰ Pr 5¹⁴, pleonastic following לִדְלִי Is 1⁹ Ps 94¹⁷; easily, quickly (anger is kindled) Ps 2¹²; quickly Ps 81¹⁵ 2C 12⁷ Jb 32²², as nothing Pr 10²⁰ (cj. כְּמִעֵט); only for a short time in the land Ps 105¹² and 1C 16¹⁹ (alt. small in number); כְּמִעֵט רֵגַע a brief moment Is 26²⁰ Ezr 9⁸, כְּמִעֵט scarcely that (Rudolph) Song 3⁴; b) לְמִעֵט: too few 2C 29³⁴; לְמִעֵט לְמִעֵט בין רב לְמִעֵט whether it is much or little Sir 42⁴ (→ בֵּין);

—7. relative: מְעִיט too little 2S 12⁸ Gn 30¹⁵, with מְעִיטִים for you Nu 16⁹ Is 7¹³, מְעִיט לָנוּ still not enough for us Jos 22¹⁷, הַמְעִיטִים was it not enough? Ezk 16²⁰.

5426 מְעִיטָה

מְעַטָּה **Ezk 21**₂₀: fem. of *מְעַט few, little (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c); usu. cj. מְרַטָּה **21**₂₀, alt. withdrawn (Arb. *mʿt*), → Zimmerli 472. †

5427 מְעַטָּה

*מְעַטָּה: I עֵטָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n; Arb. *ġitā* item of clothing; cs. מְעַטָּה: **covering**, ? outer garment, mantle **Sir 11**₄ מְעַטָּה sbst. or בעוּטָה pt. qal (Tarbiz 29:130; Segal 65, 68); metaphorical **Is 61**₃ (מִן אֲבָל). †

5428 מְעַטְפֹת

*מְעַטְפֹת: I עֵטָף; MHeb. mantle; Syr. *ʿāftā* mantle, Arb. *miʿtaf* mantle, cloak: מְעַטְפֹת: **outer garment Is 3**₂₂, **Sir 11**₄ (Tarbiz 29:130 במעוּטָף בגדים ?). †

5429 מְעִי

[מְעִי **Is 17**₁: > Sept., dittography of מְעִיר or < לְעִי (Seeligmann). †]

5430 מְעִי

מְעִי, MSS מְעִי: n.m.; short form uncertain (Noth 250), Palm. *mʿy* (Stark *Names* 95b) :: Rudolph 197: **Neh 12**₃₆. †

5431 מְעִיל

מְעִיל: Jerome *mail* (Sperber 238): I עֵלָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492; :: Palache 10f: מְעִיל, cf. בְּגָד; MHeb. JArm., Arb. *ġilālat* veil, shawl (root *ġll*): מְעִי(י)לוֹ: sleeveless, cloak-like **outer garment** (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:228ff; Hönig 60ff);

—1. non-sacral: **1S 15**₂₇ **18**₄ **24**₅₋₁₂ **Ezk 26**₁₆ **Jb 29**₁₄ **1C 15**₂₇; with עֵטָה **1S 28**₁₄ **Is 59**₁₇ **61**₁₀ **Ps 109**₂₉; with קָרַע **Jb 1**₂₀ **2**₁₂ **Ezr 9**₃₋₅;

—2. in the cult: **1S 2**₁₉ **Ex 39**₂₃ **Lv 8**₇; formal vestment of the high-priest: מְעִיל, כְּתֹנֶת and אֵפוֹד **Ex 28**₄; מְעִיל הָאֵפוֹד outer robe of the ephod **Ex 28**₃₁ **29**₅ **39**₂₂, the hem set with bells **Ex 28**₃₄ **39**₂₄₋₂₆;

—2S **13**₁₈ rd. מְעוּלָם. †

5432 מְעִים

מְעִים: → מְעָה*.

5433 מְעִין

—1. Gn 22₂₄, SamP.^{M128} *māk(k)e*;

—2. king of Gath 1K 2₃₉, = מַעוֹךְ 1S 27₂;

—3 and 4. 1C 11₄₃; 27₁₆;

—B. n.fem.:

—1. mother of Absalom, daughter of the king of גְּשׁוּר (Albright *Rel.* 175) 2S 3₃ 1C 3₂;

—2. daughter of Absalom, favourite wife of Rehoboam, mother of Abijah 1K 15₂ 2C 11₂₀₋₂₂ cj. 13₂ (Sept. for מִיכָיְהוּ, → Montgomery-G. 274);

—3. mother of King אֲסָא 1K 15₁₀₋₁₃ 2C 15₁₆;

—4-6. 1C 2₄₈; 7_{15f}; 8₂₉ 9₃₅. †

5437 מַעֲכָת

מַעֲכָת Jos 13_{13b}: → I מַעֲכָה.

5438 מַעֲכָתִי

מַעֲכָתִי, gentilic of מַעֲכָה:

—1. (from I מַעֲכָה), SamP.^{Ben-H} *mākētti*: Dt 3₁₄ Jos 12₅ 13_{11-13a};

—2-4. (from II מַעֲכָה):

—2. 2S 23₃₄ (Elliger PJB 31:56f);

—3. 2K 25₂₃ Jr 40₈;

—4. 1C 4₁₉ (→ Elliger loc. cit. :: Rudolph *Chr.* 34). †

5439 מַעַל

מַעַל: MHeb. and JArm. to embezzle, adulterate, use something holy for a wrong purpose; Arb. *magila* to be corrupt; → Palache 45; only in Ezk and later.

qal: pf. מַעַל (בי מַעַל-בִּי Ezk 17₂₀), מַעַלְתָּ, מַעַלְתָּנוּ, מַעַלְתָּם, מַעַלְתָּם; impf. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 353^b) יִמְעַל, יִמְעַלְתָּ לְמַעַל Lv 5₁₅ Nu 5₂₇, תִּמְעַלְתָּ לְעַלְתָּ; inf. מַעַל, לְמַעַל-, מַעַל מַעַל, מַעַלְתָּ, מַעַלְתָּם Ezk 20₂₇ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 354^e), מַעַלְתָּ: (מַעַל) מַעַלְתָּ to be untrue, violate one's legal obligations (Boecker 34, 115 in sacral law; THAT 1:920ff): a) against (בִּי) God Lv 5₁₅₋₂₁ 26₄₀ Nu 5₆, cj. 31₁₆, Dt 32₅₁ Jos 22₁₆₋₃₁ Ezk 14₁₃ 15₈ (implicitly) 17₂₀ 20₂₇ 39₂₃₋₂₆ Da 9₇ Ezr 10₂ Neh 13₂₇ 1C 5₂₅ 10₁₃ 2C 12₂ 26₁₆ 28₁₉₋₂₂ 30₇; b) against a husband Nu 5₁₂₋₂₇; to seize for oneself what has been banned Jos 7₁ 22₂₀ 1C 2₇; abs. Ezk 18₂₄ Pr 16₁₀ Ezr 10₁₀ Neh 1₈ 2C 26₁₈ 29₆ 36₁₄. †

Der. I מַעֵל, מְעִיל (?).

5440 מַעֵל

I מַעֵל: מעל; MHeb., by-form מוּעֵל, 4Q 166 i:9; also מְעִילָה slander (also name of tractate of Mishnah); Arb. *magālat* treachery: מַעֵל מְעִילָה לָם (inf. sf. !), מְעִיל 2C 33¹⁹ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 568m):

—1. **disloyalty, infidelity** (Boecker 34; THAT 1:920f; always against God) Jos 22¹⁶⁻²²⁻³¹ Sir 10⁷ 41¹⁸ 48¹⁶; Ezr 9²⁻⁴ 10⁶ 1C 9¹ 10¹³ 2C 29¹⁹ 33¹⁹, with מַעֵל Lv 5¹⁵⁻²¹ 26⁴⁰ Nu 5⁶⁻¹²⁻²⁷ 31¹⁶ Jos 7¹ 22²⁰ Ezk 14¹³ 15⁸ 17²⁰ 18²⁴ 20²⁷ 39²⁶ Da 9⁷ 2C 28¹⁹ 36¹⁴;

—2. **fraud** Jb 21³⁴ (parallel with הֶבֶל, Sept. οὐδέν, Dhorme; Hölscher; Fohrer and others). †

5441 מַעֵל

II מַעֵל: I עלה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492o; Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 162); actually sbst., what is above, מַעֵל מַעֵל מַעֵל Sir 26¹⁶ (Tarbiz 29:133); Barth *Fschr. Nöldeke* 790: מַעֵל מַעֵל מַעֵל: > adv. **above**:

—1. only in מַעֵל, from above, > **above**: a) בְּשָׁמַיִם מַעֵל Ex 20⁴ Dt 4³⁹ Is 45⁸; אֱלֹהֵי מַעֵל בְּשָׁמַיִם מַעֵל God above Jb 3⁴; b) לְ מַעֵל **above** someone, something Is 6², cj. Jr 52³², Da 12⁶; **on top of** Gn 22⁹ Jr 43¹⁰, = מַעֵל מַעֵל 1K 7³, with מַעֵל מַעֵל 1K 7²⁰ (→ עֲבוּה);

—2. מַעֵל מַעֵל actually locv. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 527n) **upwards** > **above**: a) מַעֵל מַעֵל ever higher Dt 28⁴³, מַעֵל מַעֵל and further Ju 1³⁶ 1S 9²; temporal מַעֵל מַעֵל מַעֵל מַעֵל from that day onward 1S 16¹³ Hg 2¹⁵; b) מַעֵל מַעֵל לְ מַעֵל Ex 25²⁰ Is 7¹¹ (:: cj. שָׂאֵלָה), with נִשָּׂא nif. to be raised up (מַלְכוּת) 1C 14²; :: מַעֵל מַעֵל downwards Dt 28¹³ Pr 15²⁴; with נִגְדַל or הִגְדִּיל to make distinguished 2C 1¹ 1C 22⁵; עֲדָלָה מַעֵל מַעֵל was very heavy (חָלִיל) 2C 16¹²; מִן לְ מַעֵל beyond 1C 29³, וּלְ מַעֵל ... מִן from there upwards 1C 23²⁷; מִן לְ מַעֵל מַעֵל higher than the head Ezr 9⁶; לְ מַעֵל מַעֵל לְ מַעֵל מַעֵל to turn upwards, stand on the head Ju 7¹³, cj. Am 5⁷ (Sept.); c) מַעֵל מַעֵל מַעֵל מַעֵל (3Q15 10:2) Jos 3¹³⁻¹⁶ downwards from above, > **above** Gn 6¹⁶ Jr 31³⁷ (:: מַעֵל מַעֵל) Ezk 1¹¹ 2C 4⁴, מַעֵל מַעֵל ... **above** Ex 25²¹, upon 1K 7²⁵;

—Ezk 41⁷ rd. מַעֵל מַעֵל לְ מַעֵל; Ps 74⁵ ? rd. לְ מַעֵל עֵלָה.

5442 מַעֵל

מַעֵל: מַעֵל + על → מַעֵל.

5443 מַעֵל

מַעֵל: I עלה, variant of מַעֵל (→ BH; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492o); ? *muqtal* pattern (Arb. Akk., Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §126F; König :: Rudolph 146f): exaltation, **raising** (the hands) Neh 8⁶. †

5444 מַעֵלָה

*מַעֲלָה, SamP.^{M39} *māllī*: עֲלָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n; Akk. *mēlū* (AHw. 644a): cs. מַעֲלָה, sf. מַעֲלוֹ K, Q לְוֹ-
Ezk 40³¹⁻³⁴⁻³⁷ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 588l); Schwarzenbach 28f:

—1. **rising, ascent, climb**: a) with sf. מַעֲלוֹ to him Ezk 40³¹ (see above).³⁴⁻³⁷; with gen. [מַעֲלָה] חֶלְלֵי sandy
climb. Sir 25¹⁹; מִן הָעִיר 1S 9¹¹ 2S 15³⁰ 2C 20¹⁶, “ascent of the tombs” קַבְרֵי 32³³ (: Galling: upper
storey); with לְ לְחֻמָּה Neh 12³⁷, cf. עֲלוֹת 3¹⁹; b) in n.loc. with genitive ascent, pass (Noth *Welt* 82ff) →
אֲדָמִים, צִיָּן, עַקְרָבִים, הַלְלוּחִית, הַחֲרָס, גּוֹר, בֵּית-חֶרוֹן;

—2. archt. technical term: a) **platform, podium** (for the Levites, :: Schwarzenbach) Neh 9⁴; b) **storey**: 2C 32³³
(? → 1) and cj. Ezk 41⁷ (rd. מַמְעָלָה לְמַעָלָה for לְמַעָלָה לְמַעָלָה). †

5445 מַעֲלָה

מַעֲלָה: I עֲלָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492p; MHeb.: pl. abs. cs. מַעֲלָה(ו), מַעֲלָתוֹ, מַעֲלָתָהּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 253v)
Ezk 43¹⁷:

—1. **upward movement** of people: a) מִבְּבֶל meaning returning Ezz 7⁹; b) pl. **pilgrimages** cj. Ps 84⁶ Sept.;
festal procession to Jerusalem. (Mowinckel *Off.* 492f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2135) הַמַּעֲלֹת שִׁיר as a title Ps 120,
122-34 and הַמַּעֲלֹת שִׁיר לְמִן שִׁיר 121¹ (שִׁיר הֵם' 11Q = DJD 4:24), :: Dahood *Biblica* 48:429: DJD 4:86,
14 מִן הֵם parallel with תִּשְׁבַּחְתָּךְ (?);

—2 **step, stair**: Neh 3¹⁵, of מִזְבֵּחַ Ex 20²⁶, כֶּסֶף 1K 10^{19f} 2C 9^{18f}, שֹׁעַר 2K 9¹³ Ezk 40⁶⁻²²⁻²⁶ Neh 12³⁷ (→
Rudolph), אֵילָם Ezk 40³¹⁻³⁴⁻³⁷⁻⁴⁹, אֲרִיאֵל 43¹⁷; staircase 3Q15, DJD 3:247, 93; מַעֲלֹת אָחוֹז 2K 20⁹⁻¹¹ Is 38⁸
sundial, in antiquity a γυμναστήριον, Eg. Erman-R. 399f (1QIs^a עֲלִית = עֲלִית Iwry BASOR 147:30): two flights of
stairs to the sundial on the roof, Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1822f; Barr *Words* 103³;

—3. metaph. מַעֲלֹת רוּחָכֶם ascending thoughts Ezk 11⁵;

—Am 9⁶ rd. עֲלִיתוֹ; ? 1C 17¹⁷. †

5446 מַעֲלָה

מַעֲלָה: → מַעֲלָה II 2.

5447 מַעֲלִיל

*מַעֲלִיל Zech 1^{4K}: → מַעֲלָל.

5448 מַעֲלָל

*מַעֲלָל, Sam. Dt 28²⁰ *māllel*: I עֲלָל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491k; MHeb. JArm. מַעֲלָלָא ? tantum pl.: מַעֲלָלִים,
מַעֲלָלִים (thus also Q Zech 1⁴, K מַעֲלִיל): **deeds** (good and bad): of
people: with רַע Hos 9¹⁵ Is 1¹⁶ Dt 28²⁰ Jr 4⁴ 21¹² 23²⁻²² 25⁵ 26³ 44²² Ps 28⁴, with הִרְעוּ Mi 3⁴, with הִיטִיבוּ Jr

—Ezk 21₂₀ rd. הַמּוֹג (Zimmerli 472); 21₃₃ rd. בְּרֶק; 23₂₁ rd. לְמַעַךְ;

—HABrongers OTSt. 18:84ff.

5454 מַעֲנָה

I מַעֲנָה: I עָנָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n; MHeb.; Ug. *m'n* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1883); ? Akk. *ma'na* (AHw. 601b): cs. מַעֲנָה: **answer** (Chr. Barth *Fschr. vRad* 47f) **Mi 3**₇ and **Pr 15**₁ and ₂₃ parallel with הַבָּר, **Jb 32**₃₋₅, מִן לְשׁוֹן **Pr 16**₁ **Sir 4**₂₄;

—**Pr 29**₁₉ → I עָנָה hif. †

5455 מַעֲנָה

II *מַעֲנָה: III עָנָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n; Arb. *ma'nan* sense, meaning: לְמַעֲנָהּ mixed formation < לְמַעֲנָה and לְמַעֲנָהּ (Driver JSS 10:113): **purpose, aim Pr 16**₄ **Sir 43**₁₄ and ₂₆ (לְמַעֲנָהּ, margin עָה-, → Smend 405).

Der. מַעַן. †

5456 מַעֲנָה

מַעֲנָה: I עָנָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492p; Ug. ? *'nt* furrow (Gray *Legacy*.² 71³), Arb. *ma'nātu* furrow, strip of land: pl. מַעֲנָתָם (Q מַעֲנִיתָם): **plough furrow**, the area at the end of the strip where the plough is turned (FrzDelitzsch *Ps*.³ 389ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 2:171f; Delekat VT 14:38f; Driver ZAW 80:174) **1S 14**₁₄ (text ?) **Ps 129**₃. †

5457 מַעֲנָה

מַעֲנָה, SamP.^{M67} *mūna*: II עוֹן fem. of II מַעוֹן: מַעוֹן (ו)נָחוּ, מַעוֹנוֹת, מַעוֹנוֹת, cs. מַעוֹנוֹת, מַעוֹנוֹת, מַעוֹנוֹת: **hiding place, lair for lions Am 3**₄ **Nah 2**₁₃ **Ps 104**₂₂ **Jb 38**₄₀ **Song 4**₈, for זַפְפָּעַי (cj. **Is 11**₈), חַיָּה **Jb 37**₈; for Yahweh (? like a lion :: Gunkel, an image of prehistoric life in tents; parallel with סָךְ) **Ps 76**₃; for people **Jr 21**₁₃;

—**Dt 33**₂₇ rd. מַעֲנָה (→ Seeligmann VT 14:87f). †

5458 מַעֲנִית

*מַעֲנִית, **Ps 129**₃ Q: → מַעֲנָה.

5459 מַעַץ

מַעַץ: n.m.; short form of אֲחִימַעִץ (→ Noth 235 no. 97): **1C 2**₂₇. †

5460 מַעֲצָבָה

מַעֲצָבָה: II עָצַב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492s: **place of torment Is 50**₁₁. †

5461 מַעְצָר

מַעְצָר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb. small axe; Ug. *m'ṣd* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1904), Arb. *mi'ḏad*, Eth. *mā'ḏad*: bent pruning knife, agricultural implement: blacksmith's tool **Is 44**₁₂ cj. **10**₃₃, **Jr 10**₃. †

5462 מַעְצוֹר

מַעְצוֹר **1S 14**₆ **Sir 39**₁₈ and מַעְצָר **Pr 25**₂₈: עַצָר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493z, 490z; MHeb. מַעְצוֹר: **impediment, limitation 1S 14**₆ **Sir 39**₁₈; לְרוּחוֹ self-control **Pr 25**₂₈. †

5463 מַעְקָה

מַעְקָה, SamP.^{M54} *māqa*; *עִקָה, by-form of עוֹק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n; MHeb.; Ph. מַעֵק (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 162); Arb. *ḡw* to deter, *wq* to hold back, *ma'āqe* parapet (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:82f; Müller VT 21:561f): **parapet Dt 22**₈. †

5464 מַעֲקָשִׁים

מַעֲקָשִׁים, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c: **uneven land, rough ground** (Schwarzenbach 210) **Is 42**₁₆ (: מַיִשׁוֹר). †

5465 מַעַר

מַעַר: I ערה, < מַעְרָה*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492o: מַעְרָה: **nakedness Nah 3**₅;

—? מַעַר אִישׁ parallel with מַעֲבֵר אִישׁ (→ Montgomery-G. 181; Noth *Könige* 145) **1K 7**₃₆. †

5466 מַעְרָב

I מַעְרָב*: I ערב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; Pun. *marob* surety, deposit, Poenulus 933 (Sznycer 70f), Ph. ערב (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 221); according to context with ערב to barter **Ezk 27**_{9,27} (: Driver *Fschr. Robinson* 64f: IV ערב to bring offerings **Hos 9**₄, OSArb. Syr.); מַעְרָב **Ezk 27**₁₃₋₁₇₋₁₉₋₂₅₋₃₄, pl. sffx. מַעְרָבִי **27**₃₃. †

5467 מַעְרָב

II מַעְרָב: Vulg. ערב, *grb*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; JArm. מַעְרָבָא, Ug. *m'rb*; Yaud. EgArm. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 162); OSArb. מערב (Conti 212a); Arb. *magrib*, the Maghreb (: Rössler ZA 54:171f): מַעְרָבָה, מַעְרָב: **sunset, the west Is 43**₅ (: מַזְרָח) **45**₆ (rd. מַמְעָרָבָה) **59**₁₉ **Ps 103**₁₂ **107**₃ (: מוֹצָא) **75**₇, **Da 8**₅ **1C 7**₂₈ **12**₁₆ **26**₁₆₋₁₈; cj. **Ju 20**₃₃ לַגְבְּעָה; locv.: מַעְרָבָה לַיַּרְדֵּן מַעְרָבָה to the west of Jordan (Gemser VT 2:352; Rudolph 176) **1C 26**₃₀, with לַ on the western side of **2C 32**₃₀ **33**₁₄, למערבא לאשור GnAp 17₈. †

5468 מַעְרָבָה

מַעְרָבָה **Is 45**₆: rd. מַעְרָבָה (II מַעְרָב).

5469 מַעְרָה

*מַעְרָה: ? II ערה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n; מַמְעָרָה־הַגְּבֵעַ **Ju** 20³³, Sept.^B Μααπαγαβα; ? glade, clearing; ? rd. מַמְעָר־הַגְּבֵעַ Sept.^A, west of Gibeah. †

5470 מַעְרָה

I מַעְרָה: II ערר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491 l, < **ma'arrat*, MHeb., JArm. מַעְרָתָא, Sardis EgArm. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 163), CPArm. Syr. *m'artā*; Ug. *mgrt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1523; Aistleitner 1630), Ph. מַעְרַת (? *Megara*, Harris *Gr.* 135), Eg. *magarata* (Erman-G. 2:164; Albright *Vocalization* 44); Arb. *magārat*, Lib. n.loc. *mgrt* (ZA 54:169); > Greek μέγαρον sacrificial pit (Lewy *Fremdwörter* 93f; Mayer 234; Hölscher *Prof.* 142²; :: Masson 87f sceptically): מַעְרַת: pl. abs. cs. מַעְרֹת: **cave** (Schwarzenbach 49; Smith *Rel. Sem.* 199f, 567f) **Gn** 19³⁰ **Jos** 10¹⁶⁻²⁷ (8 times) **Ju** 6² **1S** 13⁶ 24⁴ (הַמְּעָרוֹת הַיְרֵכָתִי)·8f·11 **Ps** 57¹ 142¹ **1K** 18⁴⁻¹³ 19⁹⁻¹³ (הַיְרֵכָתִי) **Is** 2¹⁹ (צִרִים מַעְרֹת) **Jr** 7¹¹ **Ezk** 33²⁷, cj. **Nah** 2¹² (lions' den); מַעְרַת → הַמְּכַפְלָה **Gn** 23⁹ 25⁹ = הַמְּכַפְלָה הַמְּעָרָה שְׂדֵה מַעְרַת שְׂדֵה הַמְּכַפְלָה 23¹⁹ 50¹³ = הַמְּכַפְלָה הַמְּעָרָה שְׂדֵה הַמְּכַפְלָה 23¹¹⁻¹⁷⁻²⁰ 49^{29f-32};

—? **Jos** 13⁴, → Noth 70; Abel RB 58:47ff; **1S** 17²³ מַמְעָרוֹת rd. מַמְעָרוֹת; **1S** 22¹ and **2S** 23¹³ and **1C** 11¹⁵ rd. (מַצְדָּת (עֲדָלָה)). †

5471 מַעְרָה

II מַעְרָה: *מַעְרָה; Arb. *ma'ir*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 594v: מַעְרֹת: **cleared field Is** 32¹⁴ (Driver JSS 13:52). †

5472 מַעְרָךְ

*מַעְרָךְ: ערך, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb. מַעְרָכִים disposition, direction: מַעְלָכֵי לֵב reflections of the heart **Pr** 16¹. †

5473 מַעְרָכָה

מַעְרָכָה, SamP.^{M57} *marreket*: ערך, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a, → מַעְרָכָת; MHeb. pile of wood, 1QM 45 times; Nab. מַעְרָכָה (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 222) Arb. *ma'ra/ukat* battle, battlefield; cs. מַעְרָכָה(ו)ת:

—1. **row, bank Ex** 39³⁷ row of lamps, **Ju** 6²⁶ בַּמְּעָרָכָה(ו)ת in the usual way, Dhorme, from the same stratum of rock, Gressmann);

—2. milit. tech. term: **line of battle** (Yadin *War* 163f): **1S** 4²⁻¹²⁻¹⁶⁻¹⁶ 17²⁰⁻²²⁻⁴⁸ (→ Stoebe VT 6:408¹³), **1C** 12³⁹ with עֲדָרִי (→ I עדר); מַעְרָכָה(ו)ת of Israel **1S** 17⁸⁻¹⁰⁻⁴⁵, פְּלִשְׁתִּים 17²³ Q 23³; of God 17²⁶⁻³⁶. †

5474 מַעְרָכָת

מַעְרָכָת: ערך, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a, 607d, abs. and cs., → מַעְרָכָה: abs. מַעְרָכָת: stratification, display, **laid-out** or **shew-bread**: (Elliger *Lev.* 328; Noth *Lev.* 154f) לַחֵם הַמַּעְרָכָת **Neh** 10³⁴ **1C** 9³² 23²⁹, לַחֵם מַעְרָכָת

2C 13₁₁, in two layers, one on top of the other Lv 24_{6f}; מַעֲרֶכֶת לֶחֶם 2C 13₁₁, מַעֲרֶכֶת תָּמִיד offering rows of bread every day 2C 2₃ (→ Rudolph 198); הַמַּעֲרֶכֶת שֶׁלֶחֶן הַמַּעֲרֶכֶת 2C 29₁₈, שֶׁלֶחֶן הַמַּעֲרֶכֶת הַמִּשְׁלָחֹת הַמַּעֲרֶכֶת 1C 28₁₆. †

5475 מַעֲרָם

*מַעֲרָם: עָרָם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493z, 558c; ? מַעֲרָמִיָּה Sir 51₁₇ (DJD 4:80): מַעֲרָמִיָּה: nakedness, > concr. (*Heb. Syn.* §14aε) **naked person** 2C 28₁₅. †

5476 מַעֲרָץ

cj. מַעֲרָץ: עֲרָץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; Is 8₁₃ rd. מַעֲרָצְכֶם for מַעֲרָצְכֶם Bomberg (רַיִן'רַיִן): **terror** parallel with מוֹרָא. †

5477 מַעֲרָצָה

מַעֲרָצָה: I עֲרָץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a: **terrifying power** (Sept. φισχύς, Vulg. *terror*) Is 10₃₃, ? rd. מַעֲרָצַר axe (Duhm). †

5478 מַעֲרָת

מַעֲרָת: n.loc. in Judah, district of Bethlehem; I or II מַעֲרָתָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 510v; Abel 2:371; Simons *Geog.* §319, D4; Noth *Jos.* 99; DJD 3:272, 49: **Jos** 15₅₉. †

5479 מַעֲשָׂה

מַעֲשָׂה (220 times), SamP.^{M63} *mašši*: עֲשָׂה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n; MHeb., DSS; > JArm. Prijs ZDMG 117:278f; Pun. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 163): cs. מַעֲשָׂה (מַעֲשִׂי ? sg., MSS יֵשָׂה, cf. Gesenius-K. §93ss; Ps 138₈), מַעֲשָׂהוֹנוֹ and מַעֲשִׂיךָ Ps 66₃ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 584c; DSS, Goshen-Gottstein, JSS 4:104ff), מַעֲשִׂים, מַעֲשִׂי/שִׂי, מַעֲשִׂי:

—1. a) **work** Gn 44₁₅ Ex 23₂₄, מַעֲשֵׂנוּ what we do Qoh 2₁₇, מַעֲשֵׂנוּ מִ' זֹנָה אִשָּׁה זֹנָה Ezk 16₃₀, מִ' יָדֵיהֶם Jr 32₃₀ Hg 2₁₇ (alt. 3.); pl. Ps 106₃₉ (parallel with מַעֲלָלִים) Ezr 9₁₃, custom Lv 18₃ (sg.) Ps 106₃₅; b) **final fate** (of the just and the godless) Qoh 8₁₄;

—2. **labour** Gn 5₂₉ (parallel with יָדֵינוּ (עֲצָבוֹן יָדֵינוּ) pl. Ex 5₄₋₁₃ 23₁₂, agricultural labour Ex 23₁₂; הַמַּעֲצָבוֹן יָדֵינוּ working days Ezk 46₁ (:: שַׁבָּת ? :: 1S 20₁₉); result of labour Is 65₂₂; מִ' חֹשֶׁב Hab 3₁₇, מִ' Ex 26₁₋₃₁, מִ' רָקַם Ex 26₃₆ 27₁₆, מִ' חָרַשׁ אֲבָן מִ' 28₁₁, מִ' אֲרָג 28₃₂, מִ' רָקַח 30₂₅;

—3. **accomplishment**, result of technical achievement Is 59_{6a-b}, מִ' יָדֵים craftsmanship Jr 32₃₀ Hg 2₁₇; אֲמֹן מִ' יָדֵי from clever hands Song 7₂ (יָדֵי > Sept.^{BL}) אֲפָה מִ' baking Gn 40₁₇, מִ' הַחֲבָתִים preparation 1C 9₃₁ (cakes made in a pan), cast metal מִ' צַעֲצָעִים מִ' 2C 3₁₀; לְבַנֵּת מִ' הַסַּפִּיר working with sapphires Ex 24₁₀, מִ' הַסַּפִּיר מִ' רִשֵׁת making a grating (for the altar) 27₄; מִ' כָּלִי work of the smith Nu 31₅₁, כְּמַעֲשֵׂהוּ of the

same work Ex 28⁸ 39⁵; מִן הָאֶפֶד how the ephod is made 28¹⁵; מִן הַמְּכֹנֶה (הַמְּכֹנֶה) design Nu 8⁴ 1K 7²⁸⁻³³ 2K 16¹⁰; עֲזִים מִן made of goat-hair Nu 31²⁰; מִן מְרַקְחָת (מְרַקְחָת) skilful (mixing of ointments) 2C 16¹⁴; כּוֹס מִן מְרַקְחָת made like the rim of a cup 1K 7²⁶ 2C 4⁵; מִן כָּפִים style of architecture 1K 7⁸⁻¹⁷⁻¹⁹⁻²²; מִן מְרַקְחָת hairstyle Is 3²⁴;

—4. works and deeds of God (vRad *Fschr. Vriezen* 290ff) Ex 34¹⁰ Dt 3²⁴ 11⁷ Jos 24³¹ Ju 2⁷⁻¹⁰ Is 5¹⁹ 10¹² 28²¹ Jr 51¹⁰ Ps 33⁴ 64¹⁰ Pr 16¹¹ Jb 37⁷ Da 9¹⁴, Ps 107²⁴ 111² 118¹⁷ Qoh 3¹¹ 7¹³ 8¹⁷ 11⁵ etc., יְדֵי מַעֲשָׂיו his actions Is 5¹² Ps 28⁵ 111⁷, כָּל מַעֲשֵׂה אֱלֹהִים all the works of God Sir 33¹⁵ (MS Adl.); the creation of the world Ps 8⁷ 19² 102²⁶ 103²² 138⁸; מַעֲשָׂיו his creatures 145⁹ Jb 34¹⁹; his craftsmanship Is 5¹² 29²³ Ps 19² 28⁵ 111⁷ Qoh 5⁵, as such Israel Is 60²¹, as such Ashur 19²⁵; what God has done for us לָנוּ מַעֲשֵׂינוּ 26¹²; מִן מַעֲשֵׂינוּ :: עֲשָׂהוּ 29¹⁶;

—5. human achievement: מִן יְדֵיכֶם Jr 25^{6f} 44⁸ Hg 2¹⁷; idols Jr 25^{6f} 44⁸ Hos 14⁴ Mi 5¹² 2C 34²⁵; הִצְרָקָה מִן Is 32¹⁷ תַּעֲתָעִים מִן work of frenzy Jr 10¹⁵ 51¹⁸;

—6. misc. עָשָׂה מִן to deal with someone Gn 20⁹; מִן עֲבֹדָת what has to be done in sacral service 1C 23²⁸; תְּקִיפוֹ מִן demonstration of his power Est 10², הָעוֹלָה מִן work associated with the עוֹלָה 2C 4⁶ (: Rudolph: the pieces prepared for the עוֹלָה (עוֹלָה), מַעֲשֵׂהוּ (Samson's) duties Ju 13¹², his achievements, business 1S 25² Pr 16³; מַעֲשֵׂי ? rd. (מַעֲשֵׂי) meaning with song Ps 45²;

—Jr 48⁷ rd. בְּמִצְרַתֶּיךָ; Ps 104¹³ rd. מִרֵי אֲסַמִּיךָ (→ רֵי).

5480 מַעֲשֵׂי

מַעֲשֵׂי: 1C 9¹², n.m.; short form מַעֲשִׂיהָ (Noth 172) or corrupt; cf. עֲמֻשָׁי Neh 11¹³ (Ru-dolph). †

5481 מַעֲשִׂיהָ

מַעֲשִׂיהָ: n.m.; < מַעֲשֵׂהוּ:

—1. a priest Jr 21¹ 29²⁵ 37³, 42¹ and 43² Sept., (→ Rudolph 254) for הוֹשֵׁעִיהָ;

—2. Jr 29²¹;

—3. misc.: Ezr 10^{18-21f-30} Neh 3²³ 8⁴⁻⁷ 10²⁶ 11⁵ (1C 9⁵ מַעֲשִׂיהָ).7 12^{41f}, cj. 1C 6²⁵. †

5482 מַעֲשִׂיהוּ

מַעֲשִׂיהוּ: n.m.; מַעֲשֵׂה + י' מַעֲשֵׂה “work of Yahweh” (Noth 172) > מַעֲשִׂיהָ and מַעֲשֵׂי, Diringer 208, 212:

—1-6. Jr 35⁴; 1C 15¹⁸⁻²⁰; 2C 23¹; 26¹¹; 28⁷; 34⁸. †

5483 מַעֲשֵׂר

מַעֲשֵׂר, SamP.^{M62} *maššar*. עֲשֵׂר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r; MHeb., Tell Arad (Phoenix 11:257), JArm. מַעֲשֵׂר/סָרָא; Ug. *mašaru* (PRU 3:225, > Akk. AHw. 624a); Akk. *ešrū, ešrētu* (AHw. 257b); OSArb. *m'srt*; cs. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 545u, 207i) מַעֲשֵׂר, Neh 10₃₉ מַעֲשֵׂר, מַעֲשָׂרוֹ, מַעֲשֵׂרוֹת, מַעֲשֵׂרְתֵיכֶם:

—1. a tenth part (→ עֲשֵׂרִית) Ezk 45₁₁₋₁₄;

—2. **tithes** (as an offering, Pedersen *Isr.* 3/4:307ff; Eissfeldt *Erstlinge* (1917): Cazelles VT 1:131ff; de Vaux *Inst.* 2:244f, 276f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2208) Am 4₄, מִן מִן' נָתַן to give a tithe of something Gn 14₂₀, מִן מִן' נָתַן מִן מַעֲשֵׂר, עלֶּה, זָבַח, תְּרוּמָה, Dt 12₆₋₁₁, קָרְשִׁים, 2C 31₁₂, וְהִתְרוּמָה, הַמִּן' Mal 3₈; שְׁנַת הַמִּן' הַמִּן' the year in which the tithe is paid Dt 26₁₂ (= v.13); → Dt 12₁₇ 14₁₃₋₂₈ Lv 27₃₀₋₃₂ Nu 18₂₁₋₂₄₋₂₆₋₂₈ Neh 10_{38f} 12₄₄ 13₅₋₁₂ 2C 31_{5f-12}. †

5484 מַעֲשֵׂקוֹת

מַעֲשֵׂקוֹת: עֲשֵׂק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c; tantum pl.: **extortion** Is 33₁₅ (with בְּצַע; Pritchard *Pictures* 370) Pr 28₁₆. †

5485 מֶנֶף

מֶנֶף Tg. Jr 2₁₆: n.loc.; EgArm. מֶנֶפִי; cun. *Me/impi*, Eg. *Mn-nfr* > *Mnf*; Sept. Greek Μεμφις, otherwise מֶנֶף, BzA 1:594f; RLAR 446ff; Simons *Geog.* §1472, 1663; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1236: **Memphis**, 20 km. south of Cairo on the eastern bank of the Nile: Hos 9₆. †

5486 מִפְּנֵעַ

מִפְּנֵעַ, or מִן מִפְּנֵעַ (Kahle *Text* 70): פִּנֵּעַ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z, **target** for archery, (→ מִזְרָה; Pritchard *Pictures* 390) Jb 7₂₀. †

5487 מִפָּח

מִפָּח: נִפָּח Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb., JArm. מִפָּחָא and מִפָּחָתָא: cs. מִפָּח **expiring** of the soul, meaning heartache, Sept. ἀπώλεια, Jb 11₂₀ Sir 30₁₂. †

5488 מִפָּחַ

מִפָּחַ, or מִפָּח (BH): נִפָּח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 494g; MHeb. מִפּוּחַ, JArm. מִפּוּחָא; Ug. *mḫm* (du., Gordon *Textbook* §19:1673; Aistleitner 1815); Arb. *minfa/āḥ*; ? Akk. *munappiḫtu* (AHw. 672b): **bellows** (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:24, 28; Gressman *Bilder* 51; Pritchard *Pictures* 3; Albright *Rel.* 223; BASOR 163:20f) Jr 6₂₉, cj. Pr 26₂₁. †

5489 מִפִּיבֶשֶׁת

מִפִּיבֶשֶׁת See below under מִפִּיבֶשֶׁת (#5491).

5490 מִפִּיבֶשֶׁת

מִפְּבֹשֶׁת See below under מִפְּ(י)בֹשֶׁת (#5491).

5491 מִפְּ(י)בֹשֶׁת

מִפְּ(י)בֹשֶׁת, Sept.^{BA} Μεμφιβοσθε, Sept.^L βααλ; deformation < → מְרִי־בַעַל 1C 9_{40b}, מְרִיב, בַּעַל 1C 8₃₄ 9_{40a}, מִרְבַּעַל Ostr. Sam., Diringier 46f, MT מִפִּי unexplained change ? :: Junker OLZ 42:370: Can. מִפִּי־בַעַל:

—1. son of Saul 2S 21₈;

—2. son of Jonathan 2S 4 9₆₋₁₃ 16_{1.4} 19_{26.31} 21₇. †

5492 מְפִים

מְפִים, SamP.^{M134} *mabbem*: n.m., MHeb.: descendant of Benjamin Gn 46₂₁, = שׁוּפָם Nu 26₃₉, for שְׁפִים cj. 1C 7₁₂ (Rudolph :: Galling). †

5493 מְפִיץ

[מְפִיץ Pr 25₁₈: rd. מְפִיץ mallet.]

5494 מִפָּל

מִפָּל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490b; Syr. *mappālā* fall, descent; → מִפְּלָה, מִפְּלִי, מִפְּלָה:

—1. **what is discarded** (from grain) Am 8₆;

—2. מִפְּלִי בֶשָׂר folds of flesh (the בְּהֵמוֹת) Jb 41₁₅. †

5495 מִפְּלֵאוֹת

*מִפְּלֵאוֹת, or מִפְּלֵאוֹת (Kahle *Text* 70): פֵּלָא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a; מִפְּלֵאוֹת: **wondrous works** Jb 37₁₆, usu. rd. מִפְּלֵאוֹת (v.14 :: Tur-Sinai 514). †

5496 מִפְּלָגָה

*מִפְּלָגָה, Or. מִפְּלָגָה (Kahle *Text* 70): I פֵּלָג, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a, 558c; DSS, also מִפְּלָגָה: pl. מִפְּלָגוֹת: **division, family group** of the laity :: מִחְלָקוֹת of the Levites 2C 35₁₂ :: 10. †

5497 מִפְּלָה

מִפְּלָה Is 17₁ and מִפְּלָה 23₁₃ 25₂: נִפְּלָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490c, 492t; MHeb., JArm. Syr. מִפְּלָה; Ph. מִפְּלָה (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 163); → מִפְּלָה and מִפְּלָה:

—1. **ruins** Is 17₁;

—2. **ruin** Is 23₁₃ 25₂. †

5498 מִפְּלֹט

מִפְּלֹט: פֹּלֵט, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z: **place of refuge** Ps 55₉, cj. 18₃ and 144₂ and 2S 22₂ (11QPs^a לִי מִפְּלֹט, DJD 4:44, 13). †

5499 מִפְּלִצָּת

מִפְּלִצָּת: פֹּלֵץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607d; 1K 15₁₃ 2C 15₁₆ לְאִשְׁרָה מִן הַמִּזְבֵּחַ, horror (→ פְּלִצוֹת) > idol (Gesenius *Thesaurus* 1107) Sept.^C εἰδωλον, Vulg. *simulacrum turpissimum*, Sept.^A σύνοδος, assembly (Pesh. *ēdā* celebration), also *coitus*, a lewd depiction of the → Asherah (Vulg. in connection with the *sacra Priapi*); cf. MOhnefalsch-Richter *Kypros, d. Bibel and Homer* (1893):146f; Terrien VT 20:330: **abominable image** (→ Rudolph *Chr.* 246; Noth *Könige* 337). †

5500 מִפְּלֶשׁ

*מִפְּלֶשׁ, Or. מִמְּפֶלֶשׁ (Kahle *Text* 70): פֹּלֵשׁ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; = II פֹּלֵס and מִפְּלִישִׁי: **floating, hovering** (?), with עָב Jb 37₁₆, cj. 36₂₉ (Hölscher; Fohrer). †

5501 מִפְּלֶת

מִפְּלֶת: נִפְּלָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607d; MHeb. → מִפְּלֶת/תָּהָךְ: מִפְּלֶתָהּ:

—1. what has fallen, **carcass, corpse** Ju 14₈ (of a lion);

—2. **felled tree trunk** Ezk 31₁₃;

—**sudden fall, downfall** Ezk 26₁₅₋₁₈ 27₂₇ 31₁₆ 32₁₀ Pr 29₁₆. †

5502 מִפְּעַל

*מִפְּעַל, Or. מִמְּפַעַל (Sperber 238): פֹּעַל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; Arm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 163): pl. cs. מִפְּעֵלוֹת (Sec. μαφאלωθ, Brønno 173), מִפְּעֵלָיו: **deed** (of God) Ps 46₉ 66₅ Pr 8₂₂, מִפְּעַל אִישׁ Sir 15₁₉. †

5503 מִפְּעֵת

מִפְּעֵת Jos 13₁₈ n.loc.: → מִיפְּעֵת.

5504 מִפְּץ

*מִפְּץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z: **smashing, destruction** (1QHod 4₂₆), כְּלֵי מִפְּצוֹ his instruments of destruction (Gesenius-K. §135n) Ezk 9₂. †

5505 מִפְּץ

מִפָּץ: נִפְץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492t: **mace** for battle (cf. II מִקְבֵּת שׁ, פִּטְיִשׁ) Jr 51₂₀ parallel with מִלְחָמָה כְּ, cj. Pr 25₁₈. †

5506 מִפְקָד

מִפְקָד, Sept.^{BA} Μαφκαδ: פִּקָּד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z: Ph. archt. tech. term (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 163): cs.

מִפְקָד:

—1. **arrangement** (of the king) 2C 31₁₃, עַת מִמְפְּקָד Sir 32/35₁₁ ? appointed time, ? corrupt, < *מִפְטָר* outbreak, departure (Smend);

—2. **numbering, census** (with הָעֵם) 2S 24₉ 1C 21₅;

—3. n.loc. ? a) הַמְּוֹהָעֵם שַׁעַר Neh 3₃₁: the gate in the north-east area of the city, “Watch Gate” → Dalman *Jerus.* 140; Simons 340ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 839; otherwise a gate in the temple court, Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 121; b) הַבַּיִת מִן עֶזְק 43₂₁ “mustering place in the temple”, → Fohrer 240; Zimmerli 1103. †

5507 מִפְרָץ

*מִפְרָץ: פִּרְץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z: Arb. *furḡat* harbour; מִפְרָצַיִן: **bay, mooring point** (Schwarzenbach 7 :: Täubler 117ff: wadis leading to the coastal plain) Ju 5₁₇. †

5508 מִפְרָקַת

*מִפְרָקַת: פִּרְקַת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607d; MHeb., JArm. פִּרְקָתָא, Syr. *pāraqtā*, Arb. *farq* crown of the head: מִפְרָקַתוֹ: **neck** 1S 4₁₈. †

5509 מִפְרָשׁ

מִפְרָשׁ, Or. מִמְפְּרֵשׁ (MTB 70): פִּרְשׁ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; ? Pun. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 163), Arb. *mifraš* tablecloth, *mifrašat* saddle cover: מִפְרָשׁוֹ: **what is stretched out**: a) **sail** Ezk 27₇; b) with עָב Jb 36₂₉ (Or. מִפְרָשׁוֹ, פִּרְשׁ pi. cf. מִפְרֵשׁ שַׁחֲקִים 1QM 10, 11) rd. מִפְרָשׁוֹ (1 MS, 37₁₆, → Hölischer; Fohrer). †

5510 מִפְשָׁעָה

מִפְשָׁעָה: (trad. I פִּשְׁעָה to step) II פִּשְׁעָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a; Koehler ZAW 58:228: place requiring a covering, **seat, buttocks** (= I שִׁתָּה) 1C 19₄. †

5511 מִפְתָּח

*מִפְתָּח: פִּתְחָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z: MHeb. entrance, opening, JArm. Syr. מִפְתָּחָא, EgArm. to open (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 164): cs. מִפְתָּח: opening (of the lips) Pr 8₆, cj. (rd. מִפְתָּחוֹ; with cj. וַעֲלִיָּהֶם 1b, Rudolph *Chr.*; opening of the temple in the morning) 1C 9₂₇. †

—1. to **reach**: with acc. **1S 23**₁₇, with לְ **Is 10**₁₀, with עַד **Jb 11**₇ (? rd. תִּגַּע, :: Dahood *Fschr. Gruenthaner* 57), to be sufficient for (→ nif. 5) **Nu 11**₂₂ **Ju 21**₁₄ **Hos 12**₉;

—2. to **meet accidentally**: **Gn 4**₁₄ **1S 9**₁₁, to stumble upon something **Ex 22**₅ **Dt 19**₅, to find **Gn 11**₂ **Ex 5**₁₁, to find accidentally **2K 22**₈; **יִמְצָא בְּאֶשֶׁר יִמְצָא** (גִּוּר) (to sojourn) wherever he might find a place **Ju 17**_{8f}, **אֲוֹתָם הַמּוֹצְאוֹת** what had happened to them **Jos 2**₂₃; **יָד תִּמְצָא יָד** whatever your hand finds to do, whatever opportunity offers itself **Ju 9**₃₃ **1S 10**₇ **25**₈ **Qoh 9**₁₀, with לֹא (financially) not to be able to afford **Lv 12**₈;

—3. to **find what was sought** (THAT 1:922ff) **Gn 2**₂₀, to locate **1S 31**₃; with לְ at **Dt 22**₁₄ **Hos 12**₉: what one finds with me (→ Rudolph 222f); to seek in order to find **1S 20**₂₁; with עַל against **Jb 33**₁₀; to catch **Nu 15**₃₂ **Jr 2**₃₄; with בְּיַד to find on **1S 12**₅, with בְּ to find the remains of somebody **2K 9**₃₅; to find God **Dt 4**₂₉, to solve a riddle **Ju 14**₁₈, to discover sin **Gn 44**₁₆; **רָבַר מִצָּא** to find an answer **Neh 5**₈; **מִן הַזֶּהוּן** to obtain a vision **Lam 2**₉; **מִן לָבוֹ לֹא** he has taken heart to do something **2S 7**₂₇, without לֵב, to dare, to manage to do something **1C 17**₂₅ (Ehrlich; Rudolph), **מִן הָיָן** **Gn 6**₈ (→ **הָיָן 2**); to invent **Jb 33**₁₀ (→ **תִּנְוֹאוֹת**); **כְּמוֹ צִאֵת שְׁלוֹם** to find peace, friendliness **Song 8**₁₀ (trad. :: Rudolph *Echter-Bibel*. **כְּמוֹצְאוֹת שְׁלוֹם** as one who is handed over as a surety);

—4. to **obtain, achieve**: harvest **Gn 26**₁₂, booty **Nu 31**₅₀ **Ju 5**₃₀, with לִי for oneself **2S 20**₆; **יָדֵיהֶם מִצָּאוּ** they did not know how to use their hands **Ps 76**₆;

—**2S 18**₂₂ rd. **מוֹצְאוֹת** (**יָצָא** hof.); **Jr 10**₁₈ rd. **מִצְאוֹת** (Rudolph); **Ps 10**₁₅ rd. **בִּלְ תוֹצֵא** (**יָצָא** hif. to allow to escape); **21**_{9a} ? rd. **תְּבוֹא**; **32**₆ ? rd. **מִצְאוֹר** (= **מִצְוֹר**), → Commentaries; vdWoude OTSt. 13:131ff = ZAW 76:91; **Qoh 9**₁₅ rd. **נִמְצָא** (:: Dahood *Biblica* 47:278: rd. **מִצָּא** qal pass.).

nif (135 times): pf. **נִמְצָא**, **נִמְצָאת**, **נִמְצָאתי**, **נִמְצָאתוּ**, **נִמְצָאתוּ**; impf. **יִמְצָא**, **תִּמְצָא**, **יִמְצָאוּ**, **תִּמְצָאוּ**; inf. **הִמְצָא**, **הִמְצָאוּ**; pt. **נִמְצָא**, **נִמְצָאת** (**Jr 48**₂₇ rd. **נִמְצָא**); **נִמְצָאִים** (**Bauer-L. Heb.** 234p, 12 times; once **נִמְצָאִים**); **נִמְצָאִיךָ**, **נִמְצָאוֹת**, **נִמְצָאוֹת**; (Iwry Textus 5:34ff):

—1. to **be found**, met with **Gn 18**₂₉ **Ezr 2**₆₂, cj. **Qoh 9**₁₅, with אֵת near **1C 29**₈, with לְ **Dt 22**₂₀ **1S 13**₂₂, 1QIs^a 37₃₁ **הַנִּמְצָאוֹת** variant for **הַנִּשְׁאָרָה**; no-one could be found like **Da 1**₁₉, cj. **Pr 8**₁₂ (rd. **אִמְצָא**), to be thoroughly found out **Est 2**₂₃; to be achieved, gained **Pr 16**₃₁;

—2. to **be discovered, caught in the act** **Gn 44**₉ **Ex 22**₁ **Dt 17**₂ **22**₂₂₋₂₈ **24**₇ **Jr 2**₂₆ **48**₂₇ **Pr 6**₃₁;

—3. to be found incidentally, accidentally **Dt 21**₁ **Jr 2**₃₄ **Mi 1**₁₃ **Zeph 3**₁₃ **2C 34**₂₁₋₃₀; **הַנִּמְצָא עָלָיו** what had been brought forth against him (alt. what befell him) **2C 36**₈;

—4. to **let oneself be found** (of God; THAT 1:924): **Is 55**₆ **65**₁ **Jr 29**₁₄ **Ps 46**₂ (alt. proved, → 1) **1C 28**₉ (with לְ from) **2C 15**_{2.4-15};

—5. **לְ נִמְצָא** it is sufficient for (Akk. *mašū*, Otzen 250f) **Jos 17**₁₆ **Zech 10**₁₀ (rd. **אִמְצָא** **לֹא יִבְנוֹן**);

—**Is 22**₃ rd. **אִמְצָאִיךָ**; **Jb 28**₁₂ ? rd. **תְּבוֹא** (v.20) or **תִּצָּא**.

hif: pf. הִמְצִיאוּ, הִמְצִיאתָ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 375); impf. וַיִּמְצֵאוּ, וַיִּמְצֵאֶנּוּ; pt. מִמְצִיא:

—1. to **reach**, bring something **Lv 9**^{12f.18};

—2. to **let happen** **Jb 34**¹¹;

—3. to **let something fall** into someone's hands **2S 3**⁸ **Zech 11**⁶;

—**Jb 37**¹³ to let succeed, realise, ?, → Commentaries. †

cj. **hof:** pt. f. מוֹצֵאת **Song 8**¹⁰, → qal 3. †

5517 מִצָּא

מִצָּא: → מוֹצֵא.

5518 מִצָּב

מִצָּב, Sept. Μεσσαβ: נצב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490b; Eilers WdO 3:133; MHeb. place, occupation, Ug. *mšb* stand, frame (Aistleitner 1831; Gordon *Textbook* §19:1685); Nab. Palm. מצבא bas-relief, stele (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 164); CPArm. column; Arb. *manšib* position, office, → מִצְבָּה: מִצָּב, מִצְבָּךְ:

—1. **place** where one's feet have stood **Jos 4**^{3.9};

—2. **military position** **1S 13**²³ **14**^{1.4.6.11.15} **2S 23**¹⁴;

—3. place, **office** **Is 22**¹⁹. †

5519 מִצְבָּה

מִצְבָּה: נצב, pt. hof. sbst.: Sept. χάρᾱξ, Vulg. *agger*; uncertain milit. tech. term parallel with מִצְרֵת, siege-wall (versions) **Is 29**³;

—**Ju 9**⁶ rd. הַמִּצְבָּה. †

5520 מִצְבָּה

מִצְבָּה: fem. of מִצָּב; MHeb. formation: **garrison** **1S 14**¹², cj. **Zech 9**⁸. †

5521 מִצְבָּה

מִצְבָּה: נצב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492t; → מִצְבָּת **2S 18**¹⁸: MHeb.; Ug. *nšbt* firmness, n.loc. *mašibat* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1525; Aistleitner 1637) *mšb*; Ph. מצבת and מנצבת; NPun. *mšb* grave vault (ZDMG 117:19f), Nab. (Syria 35:246f with picture and inscription) מצבא, מצבתא and Palm. נצבא (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 164, 184); Arb. *nušb*, OSArb. נצב (Conti 189b), Saf. *mšb* (Grimme TU 184): cs. מִצְבָּת and → מִצְבָּת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 613b), מִצְבָּתָה **Is 6**¹³ (see below), pl. מִצְבֹּת, cs. מִצְבֹּת, מִצְבֹּתֶיךָ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 597g),

מַצְבַּת/מִתְיָהָם: **memorial stone**, masebah (BRL 368ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1169) usu. an unhewn funerary or cultic memorial stone set upright: **Gn 28**₁₈₋₂₂ **31**₁₃ **35**₁₄, Can. **Ex 23**₂₄ **34**₁₃ **Dt 7**₅ **12**₃, place erected by Moses beside an altar **Ex 24**₄, erected by Israel **1K 14**₂₃ **2K 17**₁₀ **Hos 3**₄ **10**₁, by Ahab for **בַּעַל** **2K 3**₂; in Egypt for Yahweh **Is 19**₁₉; in the temple of **צֶר** **Ezk 26**₁₁; Egyptian obelisks **Jr 43**₁₃; forbidden in Israel **Lv 26**₁ **Dt 16**₂₂, destroyed **2K 3**₂ **10**₂₇ **18**₄ **23**₁₄ **2C 14**₂ **31**₁, should be destroyed **Hos 10**₂ **Mi 5**₁₂; commemorative stone for concluding a covenant **Gn 31**₄₅; **מַצְבָּה** together with **גַּל** **31**_{51f}; at Rachel's tomb **35**₂₀, erected by Absalom for himself **2S 18**₁₈; **מַצְבָּה** with **שִׁים** **Gn 28**₁₈₋₂₂, with **מִשְׁחָה** **31**₃, with **הַקִּים** **Lv 26**₁ **Dt 16**₂₂, with **הַצֵּיב** **Gn 35**₁₄₋₂₀; **מַצְבַּת אָבֶן** **Gn 35**₁₄; **מַצְבַּת אָבֶן** **Lv 26**₁, pl. **Mi 5**₁₂; **מַפְסָל** **וּמִבְּמוֹת** and **אֲשֵׁרִים** **וּמִפְּסָל** **וּמִבְּמוֹת** and **אֲשֵׁרִים** **1K 14**₂₃, **מִבְּמוֹת** and **אֲשֵׁרִים** **2K 17**₁₀; cj. **הַמַּצְבָּה אֵלֶיךָ** **Ju 9**₆; Smith *Rel. Sem.* 203ff, 456; Ringren *Rel.* 21f; de Vaux *Inst.* 2:109f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 18;

—**2K 10**₂₆ rd. **אֲשֵׁרֵת** (! **שרף**) and **10**₂₇ rd. **מִזְבֵּחַ** (cf. **1K 16**_{32f}; Haupt *Sacred Books* 9:232f). †

5522 מַצְבָּיָה

מַצְבָּיָה: **הַמִּצְבָּיָה** **1C 11**₄₇: gentile “out of **צוּבָא**”, ? mixed form of **מַצְבָּה** and **הַצְבָּתִי*** (→ Rudolph). †

5523 מַצְבַּת

מַצְבַּת: **מַצְבַּתָּה** **מַצְבָּה** → **נַצַּב**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490c; = → **מַצְבָּה** **מַצְבַּתָּה**:

—1. **memorial stone**, the “pillar of Absalom” in the King’s Valley, Jerusalem **2S 18**_{18a-b}, → Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1169;

—2. **Is 6**₁₃: the earlier translation “root-stock” is questionable; either the bare stem after burning away the branches (Seeligmann) or “new growth” (Arm. → **I נַצַּב**, Tur-Sinai Scr. Hiers. 8:169); :: **1QIs^a מַצְבַּת בַּמָּה** **אֲשֶׁר מִשְׁלַכְתָּהּ**, accordingly Iwry JBL 76:225ff: the sacred tree which is felled and rolled down the slope of the **בְּמָה**; similarly Hvidberg *Fschr. Mowinckel* 97ff; Albright VTSupp. 4:254f; Driver JSS 13:38; → Wildberger BK 10/1:234. †

5524 מַצָּד

***מַצָּד**: Arb. *mašada* to suck the breast, *mašd* and *mašād* mountain peak, place of refuge (cf. **תַּל**, Akk. *tillu*, Arb. *tallu* < Arb. *tal* breast; Holma *Körperteile* 46).

Der. **מַצָּד** and **II מַצָּד**, **II מַצָּדָה**.

5525 מַצָּד

מַצָּד **1C 12**₉ (→ Rudolph): (earlier **צוּד**, Gesenius-B.) **מַצָּד**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470 l; JArm. **מַצָּדָתָא** fortress **Μασσαδα**, **הַמַּצָּד** **3Q15 ix:17** (DJD 3:269, 37), **מַצָּד חֲסִדִין** “stronghold of the faithful” = Qumran (DJD 2:45, p. 164, RMeyer *Nab.* 9³); n.loc. **Μασσαδα Mašada** (Schürer 1:638; Abel 2:380; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1158; Yadin *Masada* (1966): an almost inaccessible place for warriors, refugees, raiders: pl. abs. cs. **מַצָּדוֹת**: **Ju 6**₂ **1S 23**₁₄₋₁₉ **24**₁ **Is 33**₁₆ (with **סְלָעִים**) **Jr 48**₄₁ **51**₃₀ **Ezk 33**₂₇ (alongside **מַעְרֹת**) **1C 11**₇ (= **מַצָּדָה** **2S 5**₉) **12**_{9.17}. †

5526 מִצְדָּה

מִצְדָּה, מִצְדָּה, מִצְדָּה → מִצְדָּה, מִצְדָּה.

5527 מִצָּה

מִצָּה: MHeb. JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 277a) to press out; Arb. *mšw* II and *mšš* to slurp, Tigr. (Leslau 31) *mašaya* to suck, nurse; cf. מוּץ, מוּץ:

qal: pf. מִצִּית; impf. יִמְצוּ, יִמְצוּ:

—1. to wring out (wet fleece) **Ju** 6₃₈;

—2. to slurp (from a cup) **Is** 51₁₇ **Ezk** 23₃₄ **Ps** 75₉. †

nif: pf. נִמְצָה; impf. יִמְצָה (ē as ל'א'א; or Arm., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 422t under גלה) to be pressed out **Lv** 1₁₅ 5₉;

—? **Ps** 73_{10b}; **Ps** 73_{10a} to slurp (water in plenty ?), → Commentaries; Gunkel *Ps.* 317f; Würthwein *Wort and Existenz* (1970):172. †

Der. מִצָּה (?).

5528 מִצָּה

מִצָּה: n.loc. in Benjamin ? מִצָּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 475p (?), “press” → Abel 2:392f; Simons *Geog.* §327, 2:6; Noth *Jos.* 112; Avigad *IEJ* 8:113ff: **Jos** 18₂₆. †

5529 מִצָּה

I מִצָּה: trad. מוּץ to suck, or Arb. *mazza* to be tasteless, neither sweet nor bitter (wine), *muzz* tart, tasteless, ? non-Sem. lw. (Beer *Pesachim* (1912):21): מִצָּה (ו)ת: **matzah**, Sept. ἄζυμον, Lokotsch no. 1441; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2049, → פֶּסַח:

—1. type of flat bread, baked quickly from barley meal and water, with unleavened dough **Gn** 19₃ **Ju** 6₂₀ **1S** 28₂₄;

—2. P, the unburned portion of the unleavened bread held up before the priest during the presentation of the מִנְחָה in the sanctuary **Lv** 2_{4f} 6₉ 7₁₂ 8₂₋₂₆ 10₁₂ 23₆, **Ex** 12₃₉ 29₂ **Nu** 6₁₅₋₁₉ 9₁₁, **Jos** 5₁₁ **1C** 23₂₉;

—3. חַג הַמִּצֹּת, **feast of unleavened bread** (→ Eerdmans *Fschr.* Nöldeke 671ff; Horst *Recht* 116f; Ringgren *Rel.* 170f; Kraus *Gottesdienst in Israel*² (1962):61ff; de Vaux *Inst.* 2:391ff) **Ex** 12₁₇ 23₁₅ 34₁₈ **Lv** 23₆ **Dt** 16₁₆ **Ezr** 6₂₂ **2C** 8₁₃ 30₁₃₋₂₁ 35₇, = מִצֹּת **Ex** 12₁₇ **Jos** 5₁₁; חַג הַמִּצֹּת **Ex** 29₂₃ **Lv** 8₂₋₂₆ **Nu** 6₁₅₋₁₇; **Ezk** 45₂₁ חַג הַשֶּׁבִּעוֹת חַג and מִצֹּת → Zimmerli 1158, 1162;

—**2K** 23₉ ? rd. מִנְיֹת (: מִנְת, → Commentaries).

5530 מִצָּה

II מִצָּה: נִצָּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492p; MHeb. JArm. מִצִּיחַ strife: **strife, brawl** Is 58₄ Pr 13₁₀ 17₁₉ Sir 31₂₆. †

5531 מִצָּהָב

מִצָּהָב: מִצָּהָב, *muqtāl* pattern (→ מִטָּה etc.): נְחֹשֶׁת מִ'מִּטָּה brass (Driver WdO 2:24f) or gold lustre (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 82): **Ezr 8**₂₇. †

5532 מִצָּהֲלוֹת

*מִצָּהֲלוֹת: צֹהֵל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a: cs. מִצָּהֲלוֹת, מִצָּהֲלוֹת: **neighing** of horses Jr 8₁₆ 13₂₇. †

5533 מִצּוֹר

I *מִצּוֹר: צוֹר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491g; CPArm. *mšd* net: מִצּוֹרִים: **snare, net** Jb 19₆ (alt. II, → Commentaries) Qoh 7₂₆, cj. Ps 116₃ (rd. מִצְרִי for מִצְרִי). †

5534 מִצּוֹר

II מִצּוֹר: מִצּוֹר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 469f, = מִצְד, → II מִצּוֹרָה; מִצּוֹרִים: **mountain stronghold** רְעִים Pr 12₁₂ (Mowinckel *Skriptene* 4:1, 414, 470; Gemser), text ? → Ringgren ATD 16:52²;

—Qoh 9₁₄ “large tower” (still Hertzberg 181f) ? rd. with. 2 MSS versions מִצּוֹרִים (Gesenius; II מִצּוֹר). †

5535 מִצּוֹרָה

I מִצּוֹרָה: צוֹר, fem. of I מִצּוֹר; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491i, 493b; → מִצּוֹרָה; MHeb. also מִצְרָה (→ מִצְד), presupposed instead of II in πύργος θανάτου for the wicked wife Sir 26₂₂ (Smend *Weisheit* cxii; Rahlfs *Sept.* 2:422) → Skehan CBQ 16:154; JArm. מִצּוֹרָתָא, Syr. *mšīdtā* (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 626b); Arb. *mişyadat* pitfall, net; Dalman *Arbeit* 6:335f:

—1. **hunting net** Ezk 12₁₃ (parallel with רֶשֶׁת 17₂₀, cj. מִצּוֹרֹת Ezk 19₈, Sir 9₃;

—2. **prey** Ezk 13₂₁;

—Ezk 19₉ rd. מִצְרֹת or simil.; Sept. “custody” (: נָצַר, Zimmerli 419). †

5536 מִצּוֹרָה

מִצּוֹרָה See below under מִצּוֹרָה and מִצְרָה (#5538).

5537 מִצְרָה

מִצְדָּה See below under מִצְוֵהָ and מִצְדָּה (#5538).

5538 מִצְדָּה/מִצְוֵהָ

II מִצְוֵהָ and 4 times מִצְדָּה: מצד, → מִצְדָּה and מִצְוֵהָ; MHeb. (→ I), JArm. מִצְוֵהָ: מִצְדָּה; מִצְוֵהָ (Sec. μισοσδωθ, Sperber 238): **mountain stronghold** 1S 22_{4f} 24₂₃ 2S 5₉₋₁₇ 23₁₄ Is 29₃ (10 MSS, Is^a), cj. Jr 48₇ (rd. (בְּמִצְדֹתֶיךָ)), 2C 11₁₆; מִצְדָּה צִיּוֹן 2S 5₇ 1C 11₅, = עִיר הַדָּוָד 2S 5₉; [מִצְדָּה]צִדְלָם cj. 1S 22₁ and 2S 23₁₃ and 1C 11₁₅; מִצְוֵהָ parallel with שְׁנֵי־סֻלְעַי Jb 39₂₈; metaph. Yahweh is בֵּית מִצְוֵהָ Ps 31₃, cj. 71₃ and מִצְדָּתִי 2S 22₂ Ps 18₃ 31₄ 71₃ 91₂ 144₂;

—Ps 66₁₁ ? rd. בְּמִצְוֵהָ.

5539 מִצְוֵהָ

מִצְוֵהָ: צוּר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491i; → I מִצְוֵהָ: net Qoh 9₁₂ (parallel with פַּח);

—Is 29₇ rd. with 1QIs^a מִצְרָתָה (מִצְרָה watch or מִצְרָה entrenchment); Ezk 19₉ rd. בְּמִצְוֵהָ or simil., custody (Zimmerli 419, 423). †

5540 מִצְוָה

מִצְוָה (180 times, Dt 43 times), Or. מִ' מִצְוָה (Kahle *Text* 70) Sec. μ(α)σωθ (Sperber 238; Brönno 174), SamP.^{M174} *mēsāba*: צוּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492; MHeb., JArm. מִצְוֵהָ; > Eth.^G *meṣwat* and denom. *maṣwata* to give alms (Ullendorff *Eth. Bib.* 121): מִצְוֵהָ, מִצְוֵהָ (Neh 9₁₄ מִצְוֵהָ, Bergsträsser 1:45e), מִצְוֵהָ: **commission**, (individual) **commandment**, (set of all the) **commandments**, **right**:

—1. promulgated by people: מִצְוָה (שְׁלֵמָה)צוּה 1K 2₄₃; מִ' הַמֶּלֶךְ 2K 18₃₆ Est 3₃ Neh 11₂₃ (11 times); מִ' אֲנָשִׁים commandment for men Is 29₁₃; מִ' יוֹנָדָב Jr 35₁₄₋₁₆₋₁₈, by אָב Pr 4₄ 6₂₀ 7_{1f}, חֲכָמָה (ZAW 51:181¹) 2₁ 3₁; מִ' הַדָּוָד (concerning the cult) Neh 12₂₄₋₄₅ 2C 8₁₄ 29₂₅ 35₁₅ †; מִ' given by Moses Jos 22₅ 2C 8₁₃; מִ' parallel with תוֹרָה Pr 6₂₃; יֵרָא מִ' תוֹרָה 13₁₃, מִ' יֵרָא מִ' 19₁₆ Qoh 8₅; מִ' עָלָיו מִצְוֵהָ taking on obligations Neh 10₃₃;

—2. given by God (so always Gn-Dt); a) pl.: מִצְוֵהָ עָלָיו מִצְוֵהָ יְהוָה עָלָיו Nu 15₃₉ Dt 4₂ 1K 18₁₈ (22 times), with תַּעֲשִׂינָה לֹא אֲשֶׁר לֹא תַעֲשִׂינָה Lv 4₂₋₁₃₋₂₂₋₂₇ 5₁₇ †; מִ' אֱלֹהֵי Ps 119₁₁₅; מִ' אֱלֹהִים Ezr 10₃, מִצְוֵהָ Ex 15₂₆ Dt 4₄₀ 1K 2₃ (31 times), מִצְוֵהָ Dt 26₁₃ Ps 119₆ 1C 29₁₉ (26 times), מִצְוֵהָ Gn 26₅ Ex 16₂₈ Is 48₁₈ (21 times), מִ' הַמֶּלֶךְ Lv 26₁₄ Nu 15₂₂, הַמֶּלֶךְ Lv 27₃₄ Nu 36₁₃ Neh 1₇, מִ' טוֹבִים, מִ' וְחֻקִּים Neh 9₁₃, מִ' וְחֻקִּים Neh 9₁₄; b) sg. מִצְוֵהָ the commandment Ex 24₁₂ Dt 5₃₁ 1K 13₂₁ Jr 32₁₁ (21 times), מִצְוֵהָ Nu 15₃₁, מִצְוֵהָ Dt 26₁₃ Ps 119₉₆. cj. 98, מִ' יְמִצְוֵהָ Ps 19₉, pl. Ezr 7₁₁, מִ' שְׁפָתָיו Jb 23₁₂, הַמִּצְוָה הַזֹּאת Mal 2₁₋₄; לְמִצְוָה with respect to a commandment 2C 19₁₀;

—Ps 119₁₉ rd. אֲמַרְתֶּךָ; Neh 13₅ rd. מִנְיֹת Vulg.

5541 מִצְוֵהָ

מְצוּלָה, מְצוּצוּלָה, מְצוּצוּלָה, SamP.^{M177} *māṣālot*: *צול, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493b, by-form of II צלל; → צוּלָה; MHeb. מְצוּלָה, DSS; JArm. מְצוּלָא deep, NSyr. Arb. *miṣwal* basin for washing seeds ZDPV 14:3; מְצוּ(ו)ל(ו)ת, מְצוּצוּלָת:

—1. sg. **the deep** sea Jon 2₄ Zech 1₈ Ps 69_{3,16} 107₂₄ Jb 41₂₃;

—2. the **depths**: of the Nile Ex 15₅ Zech 10₁₁ Neh 9₁₁, ים Mi 7₁₉ Ps 68₂₃ 88₇ (parallel with תְּהוֹמֹת). †

5542 מְצוּק

מְצוּק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491g, → מְצוּקָה: **hardship, anguish** Dt 28₅₃₋₅₅₋₅₇ Jr 19₉ Ps 119₁₄₃; אִישׁ מְצוּקָה in a hard-pressed situation 1S 22₂ (next to אִישׁ לֹא נֶפֶשׁ and אִישׁ מֵרֶגֶל נֶפֶשׁ, corresponding to German *Ächter*, “outlaw”). †

5543 מְצוּק

*מְצוּק or *מְצוּקָה: MHeb., pillar (?); etym. ? II מְצוּקֵי: צוּקֵי אֶרֶץ מְצוּקֵי 1S 2₈, **arrows** (Pesh., Vulg.);

—1S 14₅ dl. (dittography ?). †

5544 מְצוּקָה

מְצוּקָה: fem. of מְצוּק, צוּק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491i; → מְצוּקוֹת/תִּיָּהֶם: **distress** Zeph 1₁₅ Jb 15₂₄; pl. Ps 25₁₇ 107₆₋₁₃₋₁₉₋₂₈. †

5545 מְצוּר

מְצוּר: I צוּר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491g; DSS; OArm. מְצוּר (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 165): מְצוּרָה, מְצוּרָה:

—1. **distress** Dt 28₅₃₋₅₅₋₅₇ Jr 10₁₇ 19₉ Ps 31₂₂ (rd. בְּצִיַּת, cj. 32₆ (rd. לְעֵת מְצוּרָה [מְצוּרָה for מְצוּרָה] vdWoude OTSt. 13:131ff) and 66₁₁ (בְּמְצוּרָה, or cj. בְּמְצוּרָה, BH);

—2. **siege**: בְּמְצוּרָה בּוֹא to be besieged Dt 20₁₉ 2K 24₁₀ 25₂ Jr 52₅; בְּמְצוּרָה יָשָׁב בְּעַם בּוֹא to allow oneself to be besieged 2C 32₁₀; עַל מְצוּרָה to build siege-works against Dt 20₂₀, cj. Qoh 9₁₄ (rd. מְצוּרָה), מְצוּרָה עַל מְצוּרָה to set a siege against; מְצוּרָה בְּמְצוּרָה to be under siege Ezk 4₃ Zech 12₂; מְצוּרָה יְרוּשָׁה בְּמְצוּרָה Ezk 4₇, מְצוּרָה מְצוּרָה 4₈ 5₂; מְצוּרָה מְצוּרָה water for the siege Nah 3₁₄. †

5546 מְצוּרָה

II מְצוּרָה: → II מְצוּרָה; ? IV צוּר, by-form of נְצַר; or lw. < Akk. *maṣṣartu*, EA also *manṣ-* (AHw. 620b);

MHeb., JArm.^b boundary (of a field); JArm. inscr. מְצוּרָה boundary (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 165), Arb. *manzar(at)* place with a wide view, watchtower: **fortified city, stronghold**: מְצוּרָה לְעָרִים 2C 11₅, עָרִים לְעָרִים

עִיר מְבֻצָּר (= Ps 60₁₁ (1QHod 6₂₅, parallel with נשגבה חומה נשגבה) Ps 60₁₁ (= עִיר מְבֻצָּר 108₁₁) Petra, עִיר מְבֻצָּר 8₅, → II סִלַּע (alt. מְסִלַּע), Zech 9₃;

—Hab 2₁ (parallel with מִשְׁמֶרֶת, 1QHab מצורי) watchtower, cj. נצר: מצור (cf. JJeremias WMANT 35:104f). †

5547 מצור

III מצור: n.top. = מצרים Egypt: Mi 7_{12a} (rd. מְעַרְי, נְעַרְי 12b rd. צר Sept.); מצור 2K 19₂₄/ Is 37₂₅ and Is 19₆ (: Eissfeldt ZDMG 112:263¹), ? cj. מצור מצרי Ezk 27₈ (: Fohrer: צמר, Zimmerli 628, 635). †

5548 מצורה

I cj. מצורה, fem. of I מצור: distress Ps 66₁₁ for מצורה.

5549 מצורה

מצורה See below under מצורה and מצרה (#5551).

5550 מצרה

מצרה See below under מצורה and מצרה (#5551).

5551 מצרה/מצורה

II מצורה and מצרה: fem. of II מצור: מצרות: fortress: ערי מצורה 2C 14₅ and ערי מצרות (Gesenius-K. §124q) 11₁₀₋₂₃ 12₄ 21₃ fortified cities > מצרות 2C 11₁₁; Is 29₃ מצרת (1QIs^a מצרות, = II מצורה) parallel with מצב siege-wall (versions), alt. rd. מצרות;

—Nah 2₂ rd. מצרה. †

5552 מצות

*מצות: נצה, Bauer-L. Heb. 505p; Gulkowitsch 123; JArm.^{tg(?)} מצותא, Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. Dictionary 277a) mšūtā; מצות: strife Sir 31/34₂₆, אנשי מצות your opponent (parallel with ריב and מלחמה) Is 41₁₂. †

5553 מצח

מצח: צחח, Bauer-L. Heb. 491 l, to shine, KBL; Blau VT 5:342 (: Guillaume 4:9: Arb. wdh to be bright); MHeb. JArm.^{g(?)} מצחא: מצחו, מצחוק, מצחוק, pl. cs. מצחות: brow (Dhorme Emploi 68) Ex 28₃₈ 1S 17₄₉, shows מצח 2C 26_{19f} carries תו Ezk 9₄, is נחושה Is 48₄, חזק Ezk 3₇₋₉, betrays the זונה Jr 3₃; with העיז to offer the brow Sir 8₁₆; → מצחה.

5554 מִצָּחָה

*מִצָּחָה: fem. of מִצָּח: cs. מִצָּחָת: front-side > **shins** (BRL 89f; Galling VTSupp. 15:163f) **1S 17**₆. †

5555 מִצְּלָה

*מִצְּלָה: I צלל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492w; מִצְּלֹת: Jerome *mesaloth* (Sperber 238): **little bell Zech 14**₂₀ apotropaic, on a horse (Wellhausen *Heid.* 165). †

5556 מִצְּלָתִים

מִצְּלָתִים: I צלל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492w; → צִלְצָלִים; JArm. מצלצלא castanettes; Ug. *mšltm* (du., Gordon *Textbook* §19:2164; Aistleitner 2318): clanging instruments, **cymbals** (Greek χύμβαλα, BRL 393; Kolari 21ff; Wegner 38f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1259, 8) **Ezr 3**₁₀ **Neh 12**₂₇ **1C 13**₈ **15**_{16·19·28} **16**_{5·42} **25**_{1·6} **2C 5**_{12f} **29**₂₅. †

5557 מִצְּנֶפֶת

מִצְּנֶפֶת, SamP.^{M175} *ma-*, Josephus *Ant.* 3:7, 3 μασσαεφθή; צנף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a, 607c; MHeb., JArm.^{tg} מִצְּנֶפֶתא, Syr. *mas-*: Höniq 92: **turban-like headband**: of the king **Ezk 21**₃₁, of the high-priest (Noth *Ex.* 185) **Ex 28**_{4·37·39} **29**₆ **39**_{28·31} **Lv 8**₉ **16**₄ **Sir 45**₁₂. †

5558 מִצְּעָה

מִצְּעָה: יצע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb.²: **couch**, bed on which to rest **Is 28**₂₀, cj. **Qoh 10**₂₀ (rd. בְּמִצְּעָךְ for בְּמִדְּעָךְ :: Hertzberg 197f). †

5559 מִצְּעָר

*מִצְּעָר, Or. מִ'מִצְּעָר (Kahle *Text* 70): צער, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb., 1QHod.: מִמְּעָרְיוֹ, מִצְּעָרֵי:

—1. **step Ps 37**₂₃ **Pr 20**₂₄, → פַּעַם;

—2. **footprint** (cf. Akk. *kibsu*, AHW. 472a): בְּמִצְּעָרָיו in his footsteps **Da 11**₄₃. †

5560 מִצְּעָר

מִצְּעָר, 2 MSS מִזְּעָר, Or. *mi-* (! Kahle *Ost* 198): צער, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z: מִצְּעָר, cs. מִצְּעָר: **small amount** (:: שגה **Jb 8**₇):

—1. as predicate: **few in number** (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §14bε) **Gn 19**_{20a·b} **Jb 8**₇; מוֹשְׁגָה; **מספר ימיו מוֹשְׁגָה** Sir.^{Adl.} **33**₂₄;

—2. with gen., **little, few 2C 24**₂₄;

—3. in n.top. (?) Ps 42⁷: מוּמִסְפֵּר יַמִּיךָ מוּ, unknown (Dalman PJB. 5:101 :: Simons *Geog.* 108) Is 63¹⁸ for לְמִהְרֵר מוּ rd. צַעְרוּ לָמָּה צַעַר (צַעַר pi. to have little regard for). †

5561 מִצְפָּה

I מִצְפָּה: I צַפָּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n; → מִצְפָּה: observation post, **watch-tower** Is 21⁸ 2C 20²⁴ Sir 37¹⁴. †

5562 מִצְפָּה

II מִצְפָּה: = I: cs. מִצְפָּה (4, 5):

—favourite n.loc. (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1228):

—1. הַמִּצְפָּה in Judah, near לְכִישׁ, Abel 2:390f; Simons *Geog.* §318:B 5: **Jos** 15³⁸;

—2. הַמִּצְפָּה in Benjamin, Sept. Μασφα and Νασφα (Abel 2:92), → מִצְפָּה 2: *T. en-Naşbe* Abel 2:92; Alt ZDPV 69:1ff; Wright 148; Muilenburg StTh. 8:25ff; :: *en-Nebi Samwil* north of Jerusalem, Noth *Jos.* 112; de Vaux JSS 9:366: **Jos** 18²⁶ (:: Alt ZDPV 69:15ff);

—3. מִצְפָּה “the plain of Mizpeh” **Jos** 11⁸, ? = אֶרֶץ הַמִּצְפָּה 11³; Noth *Jos.* 62; Simons *Geog.* §112, → מִצְפָּה 3;

—4. in Gad הַמִּצְפָּה הַרְמַת “hill of the watchtower”, **Jos** 13²⁶, ? = מִצְפָּה גְּלָעָד **Ju** 11²⁹, *Kh. es-Sar* 16 km. north of חֶשְׁבוֹן, Noth *Jos.* 82; Lapp BASOR 165:24¹¹; Gese ZDPV 74:64; Kuschke *Fschr. Hertzberg* 96f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1228;

—5. מִצְפָּה מוֹאָב **1S** 22³, unknown, Abel 2:391; vZyl 88. †

5563 מִצְפָּה

מִצְפָּה, Or. מִצְפָּה (Kahle *Text* 70); n.loc. = I מִצְפָּה, locv. מִצְפָּתָה:

—1. הַמִּצְפָּתָה in Gilead, Abel 2:30; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1228; **Gn** 31⁴⁹ **Ju** 10¹⁷ 11¹¹⁻³⁴ **Hos** 5¹ (מִהְרֵר):

—2. הַמִּצְפָּה in Benjamin, → II מִצְפָּה 2, **Ju** 20¹⁻³ 21¹⁻⁵⁻⁸ **1S** 7⁵⁻¹⁶ 10¹⁷ **Neh** 3⁷⁻¹⁵⁻¹⁹, fortified **1K** 15²² 2C 16⁶, military base of גְּדַלְיָה **2K** 25²³⁻²⁵ **Jr** 40⁶⁻¹⁵ 41¹⁻¹⁶ **Neh** 3¹⁵⁻¹⁹, Μασσηφα **1Macc** 3⁴⁶; the jar stamps that have been found at various locations are not to be read מִצְפָּה (Ginsburg BASOR 109:21f) but מִצָּה (Wright 203a);

—3. אֶרֶץ הַמִּצְפָּה **Jos** 11³ = מִצְפָּה בְּקַעַת 11⁸, Noth *Jos.* 62. †

5564 מִצְפּוֹן

*מִצְפּוֹן: צַפּוֹן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493z: מִצְפּוֹנִי: hidden treasures (Sept., Vulg.) or hiding places (Pesh.) **Ob** 6 (Marti KHC 13:233). †

5565 מִצֵּץ

מִצֵּץ: MHeb. JArm.¹ Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 277a), Arb. *maṣṣa*; by-form מוֹיֵץ JArm., מוֹיֵץ Heb., מוֹצֵה JArm. Syr. Mnd.

qal: impf. מִצֵּץ: to slurp, lap Is 66₁₁, cj. Ps 73₁₀ (rd. מוֹצֵץ :: Würthwein *Wort and Existenz* (1970):172). †

Der. מוֹצֵה (?).

5566 מִצָּק

מִצָּק Jb 11₁₅: → יִצָּק hof.; מִצָּק־ 1K 7₁₆: → מוֹצָּק.

5567 מוֹצֵר

מוֹצֵר: צָרָר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491 l; MHeb.²: מוֹצָרִים: distress Ps 118₅, pl. Lam 1₃;

—Ps 116₃ rd. מוֹצָרִי. †

5568 מוֹצֵרָה

cj. מוֹצֵרָה: נָצַר: watch Nah 2₂ for מוֹצֵרָה (BHS).

5569 מוֹצָרִי

מוֹצָרִי: gentilic of מוֹצָרִים; MHeb.² Sept. Μεσραῖα, Josephus, Schalit *Namenwörter* 85 Μεσραῖος; Ug. *mšry*, *mušriya* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1531) and *mišriya* (PRU 3: p. 250b), Ph. (Benz *Names* 142, 352) EgArm. מוֹצָרִי, (Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Kraeling *Arm. ap.*) Nab. Palm. JArm. מוֹצָרִי, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 269b), Syr. *meš-*, cun. *miširai* (*Fschr. Dussand* 930f), OPers. *Mudrāya* (Brandenstein-M. *Handbuch* 133), Elam. *Muširria* and simil. (Cameron 208), Arb. *Miṣr*: מוֹצָרִית, מוֹצָרִים, מוֹצָרִיּוֹת:

—1. Egyptian Dt 23₈, הַמִּצְרִיּוֹת the Egyptian Gn 39₅ Ex 2₁₂₋₁₄ 2S 23₂₁ 1C 11₂₃, collective, the Egyptians Ezr 9₁, = pl. Gn 12₁₂₋₁₄ 43₃₂ Dt 26₆ Jos 24₇; sg. fem. Gn 16₃ (Hagar) 21₉ 25₁₂;

—2. adj. Egyptian Gn 39_{1f} Ex 2₁₁₋₁₉ Lv 24₁₀ 1S 30₁₁₋₁₃ 2S 23₂₁ 1C 2₃₄ 11₂₃, fem. Gn 16₁, pl. Ex 1₁₉. †

5570 מוֹצָרִים

מוֹצָרִים (680 times), SamP.^{M134} *mišrem*, Sept. Μεσραῖν, Μεσραῖα, Da 11₅₋₂₅₋₂₉ Ἀἴγυπτος; n.pop., n.terr.: MHeb., Ug. *mšrm*, Lachish Ph. מוֹצָרִים, EgArm. מוֹצָרִין, Syr. *mešrēm*; Akk. *Mušur/šru*, *Miṣir*, OPers. *Mudrāya*, *Muṣora* (Brandenstein-M. *Handbuch* 133), Arb. *Miṣr*, etym.: *miṣr* boundary, district (Akk. AHW. 659, JArm. Mnd., Drower-M. *Dictionary* 269a), Arb. also large city; another name is Ug. *ḥkpt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:860; Aistleitner, 925), EA *ḥik/quptaḥ*, Albright BASOR 70:22; Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2:514ff :: Alt AfO 15:71ff: Egypt (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 31ff):

מִקְדָּשׁ, מִקְדָּשׁ Ex 15¹⁷, dagesh dirimens (Gesenius-K. §20h): קִדְּשׁ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; → קִדְּשׁ; MHeb. Ug. *mqdšt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2210) Ph. מִקְדָּשׁ (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 165); JArm. מִ/מִקְדָּשָׁא, Syr. *maqdsā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 405b); Arb. *maqdis*: מִקְדָּשׁ, מִקְדָּשׁוֹ, מִקְדָּשׁוֹ (Nu 18²⁹, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 547), מִקְדָּשֵׁינוּ, מִקְדָּשֵׁיכֶם, מִקְדָּשֵׁי, מִקְדָּשֵׁיךָ, מִקְדָּשֵׁיךָ, מִקְדָּשֵׁינוּ:

—1. holy place, **sanctuary**, preferred esp. in Lv (P!) and Ezk: in Moab Is 16¹², in Jerusalem Lam 1¹⁰; מִקְדָּשׁ in Bethel Am 7¹³, מִקְדָּשֵׁי יִשְׂרָאֵל 7⁹; הַמִּקְדָּשׁ = tent of meeting Ex 25⁸ Nu 3³⁸ 18¹, = temple Ezk 45³⁻¹⁸ 47¹² Da 11³¹ 2C 20⁸ 26¹⁸ 29²¹; limited to the curtain and veil of the holy of holies Lv 21²³ 16³³, the sacred vessels Nu 10²¹ (with נִשְׂאֵי, :: הַמִּשְׁכָּן, Elliger *Lev.* 158²); pl. includes the various structures Jr 51⁵¹ Ezk 21⁷ 28¹⁸; the entire sacred precinct Ex 25⁸ Lv 12⁴ 19³⁰ 20³ 21¹² 26²⁻³¹ Nu 3³⁸ 18¹ 19²⁰, the priests as the guardians of the sanctuary מִקְדָּשֵׁינוּ מִקְדָּשֵׁינוּ מִקְדָּשֵׁינוּ מִקְדָּשֵׁינוּ Ezk 45⁴; מִן יְהוָה Nu 19²⁰ Jos 24²⁶ Ezk 48¹⁰ 1C 22¹⁹, מִן אֲדָנָי Lam 2²⁰, מִן אֱלֹהֵינוּ Lv 21¹², מִקְדָּשֵׁי (of יְהוָה) Lv 19³⁰ 20³ 21²³ (pl.) Ezk 5¹¹ 8⁶ 9⁶ 23^{38f} 25³ 37²⁶⁻²⁸ 44^{7-9-11-15f}; מִקְדָּשֵׁיךָ (of מִקְדָּשֵׁיךָ) Is 63¹⁸ Ps 68³⁶ 74⁷ Da 9¹⁷, מִקְדָּשׁוֹ (of מִקְדָּשׁוֹ) Ps 78⁶⁹ 96⁶ Lam 2⁷ 2C 30⁸, מִכּוֹן מִקְדָּשׁוֹ Da 8¹¹; of Israel: מִקְדָּשָׁם (4 MSS for מִקְדָּשֵׁיהֶם) Ezk. 21⁷, מִקְדָּשֵׁינוּ Jr 17¹², pl. Lv 26³¹ (53 MSS מִקְדָּשֵׁיכֶם), cj. Ezk 7²⁴ (rd. מִקְדָּשֵׁיהֶם);

—2. esp.: sacral offering Nu 18²⁹; ? Palestine as God's land Ex 15¹⁷ (parallel with נַחֲלַתְךָ הָאֵרֶץ, Eissfeldt ZAW 77:115; Noth *Ex.* 100); לְמִקְדָּשׁ מִקְדָּשׁוֹ Ezk 11¹⁶ (cj. לְמִקְדָּשׁוֹ, Gallig ZDPV 72:165f); מִקְדָּשֵׁי יְהוָה Ps 73¹⁷, sanctuary Sept., Vulg., Pesh., ? the secrets of God (Kautzsch⁴) μυστήρια θεοῦ Sap 2²², רִזֵּי אֵל 1QS 3²³, 1QpHab 7⁵, → Commentaries; Würthwein *Wort and Existenz* (1970):176f;

—Is 8¹⁴ rd. מִקְדָּשׁ Tg.; Ezk 45^{4b} rd. לְמִקְדָּשׁוֹ.

5576 מִקְהָל

*מִקְהָל: קהל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492q: מִקְהָלִים and מִקְהָלוֹת: **assembly, congregation** (cf. קְהָל רַב Ps 26¹² 68²⁷, (:: Dahood *Ug. Heb. Phil.* 27; בְּמוֹ קְהָלֵינוּ/לוֹת, cf. Albright HUCA 23:1, 30). †

5577 מִקְהָלוֹת

מִקְהָלוֹת, Sept. Μακαλωθ: n.loc.; מִקְהָל, “assembly place”: a halt in the wilderness Nu 33^{25f} cf. קְהָלְתָּהּ 33^{22f};

—Ps 68²⁷ → מִקְהָל. †

5578 מִקְוָא

מִקְוָא, Or. מִ'מִּקְוָא (Kahle *Ost* 197); 2C 1¹⁶ = II מִקְוָה. †

5579 מִקְוָה

I מִקְוָה, Or. מִ'מִּקְוָה (Kahle *Ost* 197): I קוּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n; DSS; **hope** Jr 14⁸ 17¹³ (parallel with מִקְוֶה, cf. 1QS 12²⁹; ? on II, Dahood *Biblica* 48:430) Ezr 10² (לְ for); 1C 29¹⁵ trust, security (Rudolph; Wallenstein VT 4:214). †

5580 מִקְוֵה

II מִקְוֵה, מִקְוֵה, מִקְוֵה Gn 1₁₀ BH: II קוּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n; MHeb. water reservoir, JArm. מִקְוֵיִא also pond; → מִקְוֵה: cs. מִקְוֵה: collecting place, with מַיִם Gn 1₁₀ Ex 7₁₉ (Reymond 95) Lv 11₃₆, cj. Is 33₂₁ Sir 50₃ (margin מִקְוֵי, Sir^{MVII4} מִקְוֵר); abs. Sir 43₂₀;

—1K 10_{28bα} and 2C 1_{16aα} (מִקְוֵה) = 1K 10_{28bβ} and 2C 1_{6bβ} (rd. מִקְוֵה → א/קוּה). †

5581 מִקְוֵה

מִקְוֵה: II קוּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492p: collecting pool, reservoir Is 22₁₁. †

5582 מִקּוֹם

מִקּוֹם (ca. 400 times), מִקּוֹם Ex 29₃₁: קוֹם, < *maqām, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491g (: Freedman Textus 2:97: < *maqam); MHeb., Ph. Pun. Yaud. Heb. inscr. מִקּוֹם (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 165); Sam. (Petermann; Cowley); JArm. מִקְמֵא position, CPArm. Syr. GnAp 9:26 (→ Fitzmyer 106) status, possession, object; Arb. *maqām*, OSArb. *mqm* place: מִקּוֹם, מִקּוֹ(ו), מִקּוֹ(ו) ת, מִקּוֹ(ו) מַיִם, (Ph. CPArm. Sam.); masc. (Ju 19₁₃ Q MSS אֶהֱת for אֶהֱר → Albrecht ZAW 16:53); comparable with Akk. *ašru* (AHw. 82b), Arm. אֶשְׂרֵ/אֶרֶא:

—1. location: 1S 5₃, הַשְּׁבֵת מִן seat 1K 10₁₉, מִקּוֹם (סִפִּיר) where sapphires are found Jb 28₆;

—2. place, site: a) מִן אֶהֱר one place Gn 1₉, מִן מִשְׁכַּן כְּבוֹדֶךָ Ps 26₈; מִן בְּכָל־הַמָּוֶה in every place Ex 20₂₄, מִן בְּכָל־הַמָּוֶה everywhere Am 8₃; מִן הַמִּשְׁפָּט Qoh 3₁₆; מִן רַאִים Jb 34₂₆; the place where one is at home, homeland Gn 30₂₅ Nu 24₁₁₋₂₅; b) with rel. clause: מִן אֶשֶׁר where Ex 21₁₃, generally מִקּוֹם (Gesenius-K. §130d) מִקּוֹם יְבִיט where he looks Sir 31/34₁₄ (Vogt *Biblica* 48:16f), מִן אֶשֶׁר the place where Gn 39₂₀, = מִן אֶשֶׁר Lv 4₂₄, = מִן אֶשֶׁר Qoh 1₇, = מִן אֶל־זֶה, (→ זֶה 12), מִן אֶשֶׁר in the same place that 1K 21₁₉ Is 33₂₁ Hos 2₁ (: Rudolph 55), מִן לֹא יָדַע אֵל the place of him who does not know God Jb 18₂₁;

—3. site, space: a) מִן of the רֶשֶׁע Ps 37₁₀ Jb 20₉; מִן לְשֵׁבֵת living space 2K 6₁, לְחַנּוּת site for the camp Dt 1₃₃; b) at table 1S 20₂₅ Qoh 10₄; מִן לְחַנּוּת נתן to give someone a place 1S 9₂₂, מִן שִׁים 1K 8₂₁; place לְבַתִּים Ezk 45₄. with זָרַע for sowing Nu 20₅, with הַגֶּרֶן 1C 21₂₂;

—4. room, space: a) מִן לְעֵבֵר Neh 2₁₄, מִן בֵּין space in between 1S 26₁₃; b) region Ju 18₁₀, מִן מִקְנֵה region for livestock Nu 32₁, מִן הַכְּנָעִי territory Ex 3₈;

—5. locality: מִן אֲנָשִׁי Gn 26₇, מִן הַמָּוֶה 22₁₄, residence (Dahood *Biblica* 48:431) Gn 18₂₄ (parallel with עִיר) Jb 7₁₀ (parallel with בַּיִת with sf. לְמִקְוֵמוֹ Gn 18₃₃;

—6. sacred site (Arb. *maqām*): said of God: מִן מִקְוֵמי Hos 5₁₅ Jr 7₁₂, מִן מִקְוֵמוֹ Is 26₂₁ Mi 1₃, הַזֶּה הַמִּקּוֹם = Jerusalem 1K 8₃₀ 2K 22₁₆ Jr 7₃ 19₃; מִן שְׂכָם Gn 12₆; הַמִּקּוֹם the (sacred) place Gn 22_{3f} 28₁₁₋₁₉,

pl. 1S 7₁₆, (pagan) Dt 12₂; שֵׁם יְהוָה Is 18₇; הַפָּנִיּוֹת, which Yahweh chooses Dt 12₅ 14₂₃₋₂₅ 1K 8₂₉; מִקְדָּשֵׁי Is 60₁₃, קְדָשׁוֹ מִן Ps 24₃ Ezr 9₈, מִן קְדָשׁ מִן Ex 29₃₁ Lv 6_{9-19f}; מִן הַקְּדָשׁ 14₁₃; מִן הַפָּנִיּוֹת Ezr 8₁₇ (Rudolph 83); מִן קְדוֹשׁ Qoh 8₁₀ (rd. מִן מִן) the temple (Hertzberg 173f) or necropolis (as in Egypt, Galling HAT 18:81 :: 18²:111) or burial site (Dahood Biblica 43:360); מִן אֱחָדָה Est 4₁₄ = from God (MHeb. מִן מִן = God, Bousset-G. 519³ :: Bardtke 332f);

—Is 33₂₁ rd. מִקְוֵה or מִקְוֵה; Nah 1₈ בְּקִמְיוֹ; Ps 44₂₀ rd. תַּנְיִן (→ Gunkel); Neh 4₆ rd. הַמְזֻמֹּת (Rudolph 124).

5583 מִקְוֵה

מִקְוֵה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491g; MHeb., DSS; Ug. *qr, mqr, mqrt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1538; Aistleitner 2443; parallel with *mbk* → *מִבְּךָ; Syr. *māqūrā* (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 656b) cistern < Can. (HBauer OLZ 29:801); > Eg. *qrrt* (Erman-G. 5:62) excavation; Arb. *maqarr* (at): מִקְרָה, מִקְרָה רֹ: **source, spring** (Schwarzenbach 57ff):

—1. spring (parallel with מִעְיָן) Hos 13₁₅, מִשְׁחַת מִן (? under 2) Pr 25₂₆; of the Euphrates Jr 51₃₆; eschatological → בית הַיְדֵן Zech 13₁; Sir 43_{20rd} and ^{MVII4} var. for מִקְוֵה;

—2. metaph.: a) fountain of tears Jr 8₂₃, of arrogance Sir 10₁₃; מִן הַיַּיִם Ps 36₁₀ Pr 10₁₁ 13₁₄ 14₂₇ 16₂₂; חֲכָמָה מִן 18₄ (MSS Sept. הַיַּיִם); Yahweh is מִן הַיַּיִם מִן Jr 2₁₃ 17₁₃; the wife (parallel with נְעִירֶיךָ) Pr 5₁₈; b) of the blood of a menstruating woman Lv 20_{18aα,β}, of the woman in childbirth 12₇;

—Ps 68₂₇ rd. בְּמִקְרָאֵי. †

5584 מִקָּח

*מִקָּח, Or. מִן מִקָּח (MdO 197): לָקַח, actually an Aramaic infinitive, taking; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 317h :: מִלְקָחִים vSoden WZUH 17:174; MHeb. purchase, מִשָּׂא: cs. מִקָּח: **acceptance** of שָׂחַר 2C 19₇. †

5585 מִקְחֹת

מִקְחֹת: לָקַח; < **malqaḥat*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490c: **wares** Neh 10₃₂. †

5586 מִקְטָר

*מִקְטָר, SamP. ^{M181} *maqter*: קָטַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; Arb. *miqtar* censer, OSArb. (Conti 231a) incense altar: cs. מִקְטָר: מִן קְטָרֶת מְזֻבַּח: מִקְטָר **incense altar** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1555) Ex 30₁. †

5587 מִקְטָר

מִקְטָר: Mal 1₁₁; קָטַר, pt. hof., gloss by מִנְשָׁה, or sbst. (cf. מִעֲמֹד) **frankincense** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1555f).

5588 מִקְטָרֶת

מִקְטָרֹת or מִטְרָה* : קטר, pt. pi.: **incense altars 2C 30**₁₄. †

5589 מִקְטָרֹת

מִקְטָרֹת: קטר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607c: מִקְטָרֹתוֹ metal pan, **censer** (Kelso §55) **Ezk 8**₁₁ **2C 26**₁₉, נִיחוּדָה מִן DSS. †

5590 מִקֵּל

מִקֵּל, SamP. ^{M135} *māqel*: etym. unc., → BDB; Gesenius-B., ? *bql* (Arb. Eth. ^G Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 284b to sprout, sbst. Akk. *baqlu* AHw. 105a) Syr. Arb. Eth. :: Leslau 31); MHeb. staff, Eg. *maqira* (Albright *Vocalization* 45): cs. = **Ezk 39**₉, מִקֵּל **Gn 30**₃₇ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 195a); מִקְלוֹ/לִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 220m), מִקְלָכֶם, מִקְלוֹת, מִקְלָם; masc. **Jr 48**₁₇ (בְּהֶן); **Gn 30**₃₇ there neuter, MHeb. also fem.):

—1. **rod, branch** מִן וְעַרְמוֹן וְלִיזָה וְלִיזָה מִן לְבִנְיָהּ וְלִיזָה מִן **Gn 30**₃₇₋₄₁, שֶׁקֶד מִן **Jr 1**₁₁; in the hand of a rider **Nu 22**₂₇;

—2. **staff**: of the wanderer **Gn 32**₁₁ **Ex 12**₁₁, of the shepherd **1S 17**₄₀₋₄₃; symbolic **Zech 11**₇₋₁₀₋₁₄; מִן מִן תַּפְאָרָה מִן מִן staff of office (parallel with עֵז מִן) **Jr 48**₁₇; מִן יָד military stave (Bonnet 1ff) **Ezk 39**₉; for divination, rhabdomancy (Küchler *Fschr. Baudissin* 292f; Rudolph 110f) **Hos 4**₁₂. †

5591 מִקְלוֹת

מִקְלוֹת, Or. מִן מִקְלוֹת (BH): n.m., Sept. Μακαλωθ/κελλωθ: etym. ?, → Noth 250; ? Pun. n.m. מִקְלָא (Benz *Names* 353):

—1. Benjaminite **1C 8**₃₂, **9**_{37f}, ins. **8**₃₁;

—2. one of David's officers **1C 27**₄, > Sept. ^B → Rudolph 178. †

5592 מִקְלָט

מִקְלָט, Or. מִן מִקְלָט (MTB 70): II קלט, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; מִקְלָטוֹ, מִקְלָטוֹ: **refuge, asylum**: הָיָה לָּם **Nu 35**₁₂₋₁₅ **Jos 20**₃; מִן מִן עִיר **Nu 35**₂₅₋₂₈, מִן עִיר **Nu 35**_{6-11-13f-32} **Jos 20**₂ **1C 6**₄₂₋₅₂; מִן הָרִצְחָה מִן עִיר city of refuge for a man who has killed another **Jos 21**₁₃₋₂₁₋₂₇₋₃₂₋₃₈. †

5593 מִקְלָעַת

*מִקְלָעַת: II קלע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a, 607c, d; MHeb. מִקְלָעָה and JArm. מִקְלֵיעָתָא wickerwork, netting; cs. מִקְלָעַת, מִקְלָעוֹת, מִקְלָעוֹת: **wood carving 1K 6**₁₈₋₂₉₋₃₂ **7**₃₁. †

5594 מִקְנָה

מִקְנָה (75 times), Or. מִן מִקְנָה (Kahle *Text* 69), Jerome *macne* (Sperber 239): קנה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491m; MHeb. Pun. מִקְנָה, OArm. מִקְנֵי (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 165); Arb. *qunwat* livestock (as an asset); Soq.

qenhoh cattle (Leslau 31): מִקְנֵה, מִקְנֶה, מִקְנֵהוּ/וֹנוּ, sg. also מִקְנֵי/נִיךְ and מִקְנֵי/הֶם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 584c): acquisition, **property**:

—1. **land as property** מִן הַשָּׂדֶה **Gn 49**³²;

—2. mostly **livestock as property** מִן צֹאן וּמִן בָּקָר possessions of flocks and herds **26**¹⁴ **47**¹⁷: מִן הַבְּהֵמָה **26**¹⁴ **47**¹⁷, > מִקְנֵה **47**¹⁸, > מִקְנֵה **42**²⁰ **30**²⁹; רֶכְשׁוֹם מִקְנֵה, **1C 28**¹, מִן (רֶכֶשׁ ::) **Gn 31**¹⁸, → **Ex 9**³ **Dt 3**¹⁹ **Ju 6**⁵ **Is 30**²³ **1C 5**⁹ (49 times); livestock **Gn 13**² **34**⁵ **Jr 9**⁹ **Ezk 38**^{12f}; מִקְנֵה consists of בָּקָר and צֹאן **Gn 26**¹⁴ **2C 32**²⁹, of צֹאן, אֶרֶץ מִן מְקוֹם מִן מְקוֹם מִן חֲמוֹרִים; מְקוֹם מִן חֲמוֹרִים; **1C 5**²¹; of צֹאן, גַּמְלִים, בָּקָר, גַּמְלִים **Jb 1**³; of צֹאן, אֶתוֹנוֹם, בָּקָר, גַּמְלִים region for breeding of livestock **Nu 32**^{1.4}; מִן אֶרֶץ מִן אֶהְלִי tents with livestock **2C 14**¹⁴; מִן אֲנָשֵׁי מִן אֶהְלִי livestock breeders **Gn 46**^{32.34}; מִן אֲנָשֵׁי מִן רְעֵי מִן רְעֵי superintendents of livestock **Gn 13**⁷; מִן רְעֵי מִן רְעֵי herdsman **Gn 13**⁷; מִן קִנְיָנוּ **47**⁶; מִן קִנְיָנוּ livestock he has acquired **31**¹⁸; מִן מִקְנֵיכֶם וּבְהֵמַתְכֶם livestock for slaughter and beasts of burden **2K 3**¹⁷; cj. **Ezk 45**^{4b} (rd. לְמִקְנֵה);

—**Jb 36**³³ rd. מִקְנֵה (Or. Kahle *Text* 80) = מִקְנֵה (קנא hif.).

Der. מִקְנֵהוּ.

5595 מִקְנֵה

מִקְנֵה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492p; MHeb., Arb. *qu/inyat* acquisitions: מִקְנֵה, מִקְנֵתוֹ, **acquisition** (through trading, purchase) buying **Sir 42**⁵ (parallel with מַחִיר; margin חֲשׁוֹבוֹן, purchased field (::) שָׂדֶה מִן חֲשׁוֹבוֹן, purchased field (::) שָׂדֶה מִן חֲשׁוֹבוֹן **Lv 27**²²; מִקְנֵה מִן כֶּסֶף slave bought with money (::) בֵּית יְלִיד **Gn 17**^{12f.23.27} **Ex 12**⁴⁴; יְלִיד מִן חֲמֵיט; מִן חֲמֵיט, to increase, הִרְבָּה **25**¹⁶; מִקְנֵה **25**¹⁶, > מִקְנֵה **25**¹⁶, purchase price **Lv 25**⁵¹, > מִקְנֵה **25**¹⁶, sale document **Jr 32**^{11f.14.16}; לְ מִקְנֵה לְ קוֹמוֹ to pass to someone by sale (with the sale formula) **Gn 23**^{17f.} †

5596 מִקְנֵהוּ

מִקְנֵהוּ: n.m.; מִקְנֵה + י' מִקְנֵה "property of Yahweh" (Noth 172; *Fschr. Humbert* 172); seal Moscati *Epigrafia* 65:44 and Cross HTR 55:251¹¹⁸; Ph. מִקְנֵמֶלֶךְ (Benz *Names* 143) **1C 15**^{18.21}. †

5597 מִקְסֵם

מִקְסֵם, actually an Aramaic infinitive, (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 317h): cs. מִקְסֵם: imparting an **oracle**, חָלַק מִן שְׂוֵא :: **1**³⁷ מִן כָּזַב **Ezk 12**²⁴ and מִן מִקְסֵם (? rd. מִקְסֵם, BH, :: Gesenius-K. §128w; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* 76e) **Is 2**⁶ for מִקְסֵם. †

5598 מִקְצֵן

מִקְצֵן: ? I קוֹצֵן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491g; n.loc. in the Judaeian coastal plain; unknown, Abel 2:377; Simons *Geog.* §874:2 1; Noth *Könige* 68: **1K 4**⁹. †

5599 מְצוּעַ

מְצוּעַ See below under מְצוּצָה(ו)ע (#5601).

5600 מְצַעַע

מְצַעַע See below under מְצוּצָה(ו)ע (#5601).

5601 מְצוּצָה(ו)ע

מְצוּצָה(ו)ע, SamP.^{M184} **mēqeṣṣāot*: II קצע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493e; MHeb. corner, particular space: מְצוּעַי, מְצַעַעוֹת, מְצַעַעוֹתָם, מְצַעַעוֹת:

—1. **corner**: niche of the altar **Ex** 26₂₄ 36₂₉ **Ezk** 41₂₂, of the מְצַר, 46_{21f}, of an instrument 3Q15 xi:1, ii:13e, of a pool (DJD 3 p. 239 no. 11:301f); cj. **Ex** 26₂₃ for מְצַעַעוֹת rd. מְצַעַעוֹת (cf. BHS: rd. מְצַעַעוֹת)

—2. n.top. “the angle”, in Jerusalem: a) in two different places on the eastern wall **Neh** 3_{19f.24f} (Simons 119); b) with a tower **2C** 26₉ (→ Rudolph 285). †

5602 מְצַעֵה

*מְצַעֵה: I קצע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 494g; MHeb. מְצוּעַע knife for figs: מְצַעֵהוֹת: **knife** for carving wood **Is** 44₁₃. †

5603 מְצַצָה

מְצַצָה: **Da** 1_{2.5.15.18} **Neh** 7₆₉ → קצצָה.

5604 מְקַק

מְקַק: MHeb. nif.; JArm.^{lg} itpalp. to rot; JArm.^t II מְקַק for זרר po. **2K** 4₃₅ to sneeze, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 278a).

nif: pf. נְמַקְקוּ, נְמַקְקוּם; impf. יִמַקְקוּ/יִמַקְקוּ, תִּמַקְקֶנָה; pt. נִמַקְקִים:

—1. to **rot**: festering wounds **Ps** 38₆, decaying eyes and tongue **Zech** 14₁₂;

—2. (metaph.) **to melt, dissolve**: hills **Is** 34₄; people, as a penalty (Hempel *Heilg.* 304¹) **Lv** 26₃₉ **Ezk** 4₁₇ 24₂₃ 33₁₀, cj. **Ps** 106₄₃ (rd. וַיִּמַקְקוּ). †

hif: inf. הִמַקְקוּ: to **cause to rot** (flesh) **Zech** 14₁₂ (alt. inf. nif. יִמַקְקוּ). †

Der. מַקְק.

5605 מְקַרֵּא

מְקָרָא, SamP.^{M184} *maqrā*: I קָרָא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb. pl. מְקָרָאוֹת; EgArm. explanation, reading (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 166); Kutsch ZAW 65:247f: basic meaning, calling: מְקָרָאִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 317h; Albright HUCA 23/1: 30), מְקָרָאֵה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252r, MSS, Editions אֵיהֶ-, alt. אֵהֶ-):

—1. a) **summons**: לְמִקְרָא הָעֵדָה (parallel with הַמִּזְחָנוֹת לְמִסְעֵהָ, actually inf., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 317h; Kutscher JAOS 74:234) Nu 10₂; b) **assembly** Ex 12₁₆ Lv 23_{2f-4-7f-27-35f} Nu 28_{18-25f} 29₁₋₇₋₁₂ Is 1₁₃ 4₅ (alt. place of assembly; → Textus 3:141f);

—2. (→ קָרָא 10) **reading, recitation** Neh 8₈ (MHeb. > what is recited, verses of the Bible, holy scripture). †

5606 מְקָרָה

מְקָרָה, Or. מ'מְקָרָה (MTB 70): קָרָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n: מְקָרָה, מְקָרָה: what happens to someone not through their own will or actions and without any known instigator → Dt 23₁₁:

—1. **incident, chance** 1S 6₉, וַיִּקֶּר מְקָרָהּ with acc. חָלַקְתָּ her chance came, meaning she chanced upon Ru 2₃ (Rudolph 46; Gerleman BK 18:25); הוּא מ'הוּא an accident (? ritual pollution, → קָרָה) 1S 20₂₆;

—2. **fate, condition** Qoh 2_{14f} 3₁₉ (12 times מְקָרָה) 9_{2f}. †

5607 מְקָרָה

מְקָרָה: קָרָה, pi. pt. > subst., → קוֹרָה: **beams** Qoh 10₁₈. †

5608 מְקָרָה

מְקָרָה: קָרָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492w; JArm. מְקִירְתָּא¹ cooling; Arb. *maqarr* place to stay; late Bab. *maqartu* a vessel (AHw. 605b, *Orientalia* 35:18): cooling, in cstr. phrase > cool: הַמְּקִירְתָּא עֲלִיתָ Ju 3₂₀ (Tg. קִיטָא קִיטָא, → קִיץ) and הַמְּקִירְתָּא חֲרַר 3₂₄ a cool room (Driver ALUOS 4:6). †

5609 מְקִשָּׁה

מְקִשָּׁה: II קִשָּׁה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n: **locks of hair** (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:337) Is 3₂₄. †

5610 מְקִשָּׁה

I מְקִשָּׁה, Or. מ'מְקִשָּׁה (Kahle *Ost* 197): II קִשָּׁה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492p: **wrought metal, hammered work** Ex 25₁₈₋₃₁₋₃₆ 37₇₋₁₇₋₂₂ Nu 8₄ 10₂, cj. Pr 25₁₁ מְקִשָּׁיוֹת for מְשִׁפְּיוֹת (→ Gemser). †

5611 מְקִשָּׁה

II מְקִשָּׁה: *קִשָּׁאָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492p; MHeb. מְקִשָּׁאוֹר, JArm. מְקִשָּׁיא¹, Arb. *maqta'at*: field of cucumbers Is 1₈ Jr 10₅. †

5612 מֵר

I מֵר, SamP.^{M135} *mar, mirra*: מֵר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453y; MHeb., EgArm [מֵר]ריר (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 166), JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 254b) *mařir*, Arb. *murr* bitter, *mirrat* gall, Eth. *mařir* bitter Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 113b) *mer* bitterness, Akk. *marru*: מֵר, fem. מֵרָה, and Ru 1₂₀ מֵרָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 511x), מֵרִים, מֵרִים, מֵרִים:

—1. **bitter** (→ מֵר, in taste, :: מֵרִים Is 5₂₀ Pr 27₇): מֵרִים Ex 15₂₃, מֵרִים (Gesenius-K. §128w) water of bitterness Nu 5_{18f-23f}. cj. 27 (:: Driver Syria 33:73ff: water of strife), לֵעֲנָה Pr 5₄;

—2. bitter (from experience): a) מֵרִים 1S 15₃₂ Qoh 7₂₆, something bitter 2S 2₂₆ Jr 2₁₉ 4₁₈ (? rd. מֵרִים), יום Am 8₁₀ Zeph 1₁₄ (rd. מֵר), דָּבָר Ps 64₄, צָעָקָה Gn 27₃₄, זָעָקָה Est 4₁, מֵסִפֵּר Ezk 27₃₁, עֵנִי cj. 2K 14₂₆ (rd. מֵר); b) adv. (Gesenius-K. §100d) bitterly: מֵר בְּכָה Is 33₇, זָעַק מֵרָה Ezk 27₃₀;

—3. bitter (emotion): a) attributive: מֵרָה נִפְשָׁה (→ 4 !9) embittered heart Jb 21₂₅; b) with gen. (Gesenius-K. §128x): מֵרִים נִפְשָׁה provoked Ju 18₂₅ 2S 17₈ Jb 3₂₀ Pr 31₆; embittered 1S 1₁₀ 22₂ > מֵר Ezk 3₁₄ Ru 1₂₀, grim (the Chaldaean people) Hab 1₆ = מֵר רֹחַ Sir 4₁;

—4. מֵר subst. **bitterness**: a) from suffering מֵר לִי Is 38₁₇ (→ Begriff *Ps. Hisk.* 43f; מֵר dl.); b) with gen. מֵר נִפְשָׁה heartache Ezk 27₃₁, מֵר נִפְשָׁה Is 38₁₅ (1QIs^a מֵר, RMeyer ZAW 70:43f) Jb 7₁₁ 10₁, מֵר רֹחַ Sir 7₁₁. †

5613 מֵר

I מֵר: II מֵר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453y :: WThomas *Fschr. PKahle* 219ff: Arb. *mūr* dust: **speck** Is 40₁₅. †

5614 מֵר

מֵר (6 times) and מֵר (4 times), cs. מֵר Ex 30₂₃, SamP.^{M135} *mar*: מֵר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 455f; Ug. *mr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1539; Aistleitner 1660), Can. *murru* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 145); MHeb., JArm.^{ts} CPArm. (and JArm.^l also מֵר), Syr. (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 400b) Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 262b) *mūrā*; Arb. *murr*, OSArb. *mrt* (Conti 181b), Akk. *murru* (AHw. 676a), > μύρρα, σμύρνα (Lewy *Fremdwörter* 42; Mayer 324; Masson 54f), Latin *murra*: **myrrh**, from resin *Commiphora abessinica* (Arabian): **Song** 4₁₄ 5₁, tastes bitter (I מֵר), smells strong, like ground spice אֲבָקַת רוֹכֵל **Song** 3₆ brought to Palestine by traders; women wear it in a perfume bag suspended between the breasts **Song** 1₁₃; used as a perfume: for oneself 3₆, for one's clothes Ps 45₉, for one's bed Pr 7₁₇; in liquefied form in drops (עֲבֵר) **Song** 5₅₋₁₃; used as a massage when dissolved in oil שֶׁמֶן הַמֵּר (Ug. *šmn mr*) **oil of myrrh** Est 2₁₂; the yellowish-brown to red lumps of resin are especially valuable; → מֵרֵרֹר **lumps of myrrh** were used in oil for anointing Ex 30₂₃; הַמֵּר הַזֶּה **Song** 4₆ parallel with הַלְּבָנוֹן גְּבֵעַת erotic symbolism for the two breasts; → Rudolph :: Gerleman BK 18:150; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1263; BA 23:70ff; Harrison 45f. †

5615 מֵרָה

I מרא: qal: pt. מוֹרְאָה Zeph 3₁: trad. by-form of I מוֹרֶה. “recalcitrant” (cf. Gerleman *Zephanja* (1942):47) :: ? according to parallel with נִגְאָלָה pt. hof. denom. of MHeb. רֵאִי dirt: = מוֹרְאָה (→ מוֹרְאָה) “soiled” → Sellin KAT 12². †

5616 מרא

II מרא: hif.: impf. תִּמְרִיא Jb 39₁₈, for the female ostrich: unc.; Arb. *mry* (→ מוֹרֶה) to strike the ground (with her foot) (Aharoni RES (1938):37f): to beat the air with her wings, rush away (Hölscher; Dhorme; Fohrer), to be manly, Arb. *maru'a* to act the man (DriverPEQ 87:138), → Commentaries. †

5617 מרא

III מרא: MHeb. = מוֹרֶה Ug. *mr'* to become fat (Aistleitner 1663; Driver *Myths* 161b; Gordon *Textbook* §19:1544), Akk. *marū* (AHw. 617a) to fatten; Arb. *mara/i'a* (food) to be wholesome (Wehr-Cowan 901b); cf. מוֹרִיא and II ברא (and I ברה).

cj. qal: impf. יִמְרֵאוּ (for וַיִּמְרֵאוּ) Is 11₆, cf. Sept., 1QIs^a יִמְרוּ (Barthélemy RB 57:542): to feed on the fat of the land, graze. †

Der. מוֹרִיא; ? n.f. מוֹרִים, n.loc. מוֹמְרָא.

5618 מרא

מִרְאָה; Ru 1₂₀: → I מִרָּ; cf. n.f. Palm. *mr'/h* (Stark *Names* 96b, 97a). †

5619 מראה

מִרְאָה, SamP.^{M192} *mārī*: I ראה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n; MHeb.: מִרְאָה (Qoh 11₉ K מוֹרֵאִי), מוֹרְאָה, מוֹרְאָה, מוֹרְאָה (Song 2_{14b} Q מוֹרְאָה), מוֹרְאָה, מוֹרְאָה (all sg., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 584c):

—1. seeing, מוֹרְאָה לְמִן מוֹרְאָה לְמִן נִחְמָד לְמִן מוֹרְאָה lovely to behold Gn 2₉, לְכָל-מִרְאָה עֵינֵי הַכֹּהֵן according to all that the eyes of the priest are able to see Lv 13₁₂, מִרְאָה עֵינֶיךָ Dt 28₃₄₋₆₇; מִרְאָה עֵינֶיךָ widely visible Jos 22₁₀; עֵינָיו לְמִן עֵינָיו to all appearances Is 11₃, עֵינֶיהָ לְמִן עֵינֶיהָ when she saw them Ezk 23₁₆; עֵינֶיךָ בָּם where your eyes lead you Qoh 11₉;

—2. appearance (→ תֵּאֵר) Song 2₁₄ (parallel with קוֹל); a) with יָפֵה Gn 39₆ 1S 17₄₂ (David), with יָפֵם Gn 12₁₁ 29₁₇ 2S 14₂₇, with יָפוֹת Gn 41₂₋₄ with טוֹבֵת 24₁₆ 26₇ 2S 11₂ Est 1₁₁ 2₃₋₇, with טוֹבֵי Da 1₄, with טוֹבוֹת Est 2₂, with רַע Gn 41₂₁, with רַעוֹת 41₃₋₄; b) of a thing: מִן הַנִּגְנַע the appearance of a spot, meaning disease becomes apparent Lv 13₃ (9 times in Lv 13 and 14); (healthy) appearance Da 1₁₃₋₁₅; c) countenance, look of a person Ju 13₆ 1S 16₇ Is 52₁₄ Ezk 1₅₋₂₈ (15 times) 8₂₋₄ 10_{1-9f-22} 11₂₄ 23₁₅ 40₃ 41₂₁ 43₃. cj. 10 JI 2 Nah 2₅ Jb 4₁₆ 41₁ (rd. גַּם even at the sight of him) Da 8₁₅ 10₁₈ (= דְּמוּת v.16); מִן דְּמוּת לֹא unsightly Is 53₂; form Song 5₁₅ (פֶּלְבָנוֹן);

—3. **phenomenon, appearance** (→ מְרֹאֶה): Ex 3₃ 24₁₇ Nu 8₄ 12₈ (rd. בְּמִרְאֵה לָא :: Noth ATD 7:82) Da 8_{16-26f} 9₂₃ 10₁;

—4. **lustre, brilliance**: שֵׁשׁ מִן נֹחַ Nu 9_{15f}, בְּרָק מִן Da 10₆;

—2S 23₂₁ (rd. מְרֹאֶה אִישׁ, 1C 11₂₃).

5620 מְרֹאֶה

מְרֹאֶה: רֹאֶה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492p: MHeb., Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 116a) *merāyat*: pl. cs. מְרֹאֶה(וֹת) (SamP.^{M192} *mārā'ot*):

—1. **apparition, vision** (= מְרֹאֶה 3) Nu 12₆ 1S 3₁₅ (revelation of a divine word !) Da 10_{7f-16}; pl. with לִילָה Gn 46₂ (Sept. Pesh. sg.), with אֱלֹהִים Ezk 1₁ 8₃ 40₂; 43₃ rd. כְּמִרְאֵה; Sir 41₂ margin הַמְרֹאֶה, ^{M1112} הַמְרֹאֶה;

—2. **mirror**, MHeb., 1QM 5₅ פְּנִים מְרֹאֶת, Arb. *mir'āt*; = מְרֹאֶת MHeb. JArm. EgArm.; BRL 493; Yadin *BarKokhba* 1:125ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1831: Ex 38₈. †

5621 מְרֹאֶה

*מְרֹאֶה, SamP.^{M135} *mertu*: I or II מְרֹאֶה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 601b; MHeb. *craw*, Arb. *marī'* oesophagus: מְרֹאֶתוֹ: **craw** (Elliger *Lev.* 26f, 38 :: Tur-Sinai 547) Lv 1₁₆. †

5622 מְרֹאוֹן

מְרֹאוֹן, Bomberg מְרֹאוֹן, Sept.^A Μαρο(ρ)ων: מְרֹאוֹן מִן מְרֹאוֹן; n.loc. in Galilee, Sept.^L Vulg. only מְרֹאוֹן, Sept.^{BA} מְרֹאוֹן מִן מְרֹאוֹן מִן מְרֹאוֹן מִן מְרֹאוֹן מִן מְרֹאוֹן? מִן מְרֹאוֹן מִן מְרֹאוֹן מִן מְרֹאוֹן dittography Simons *Geog.* §510:23 and elsewhere :: Noth *Jos.* 72: Jos 12₂₀. †

5623 מְרֹאֶשֶׁה

מְרֹאֶשֶׁה: Jos 15₄₄, otherwise מְרֹאֶשֶׁה, Greek Μαρισσα: n.loc., ראש, “place on the summit” (Noth 148);

—1. = *T. Sandahanne* in Western Judah, 2 km. south of *Bet Jibrin*, Abel 2:379; BRL 361; Simons *Geog.* §319C 9, 1138; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1147: Mi 1₁₅ 1C 4₂₁ (n.m., descendant of Judah) 2C 11₈ 14_{8f} 20₃₇;

—2. son of כְּלָב, father of חֲבֵרוֹן 1C 2₄₂ (→ Rudolph 18), n.loc. unknown, in the Negev (Rudolph 21). †

5624 מְרֹאֶשׁוֹת

*מְרֹאֶשׁוֹת or מְרֹאֶשׁוֹת מְרֹאֶשׁוֹת SamP.^{M191} *mārāsīt* ראש Bauer-L. *Heb.* 600i, tantum pl.; cf. מְרֹאֶשׁוֹת, JBarth *Fschr. Nöldeke* 793f; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:275^fβ; 4Q161, 2, 3/4:3 מְרֹאֶשׁוֹת; Ph. מְרֹאֶשׁ hood (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 167): מְרֹאֶשׁוֹת: what is on the head, **head-support** Gn 28₁₁₋₁₈ (Erman-R. 212, fig. 58); acc. loci (Gesenius-K. §118d) **at the head of** 1S 19₁₃₋₁₆ 26_{7-11f-16} 1K 19₆;

—Jr 13₁₈ (rd. מְרַשִּׁיכֶם). †

5625 מַרְבַּ

מַרְבַּ, Sept. Μεροβ: ? Noth *Personennamen* 250; ? ירב, by-form of רבב (Stamm *Frauennamen* 333); n.f. oldest daughter of Saul 1S 14₄₉ 18₁₇₋₁₉; rd. for מִיכָל 2S 21₈ Sept.^L Pesh. †

5626 מַרְבֵּד

*מַרְבֵּד (ב without daghesh): רבד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; Ug. *mrbd(t)* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2300; Aistleitner 2483), Can: *marba-du* (EA 120:21): מַרְבֵּדִים (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c), cover Pr 7₁₆ 31₂₂. †

5627 מַרְבָּה

[מַרְבָּה Ezk 23₃₂: rd. מַרְבָּה (רבה hif. pt.).]

5628 מַרְבָּה

מַרְבָּה: רבה pt. hif., or sbst. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491 l):

—1. Is 33₂₃, מַרְבָּה שָׁלַל מַרְבָּה usu. as sbst. increase, multitude, → מַרְבִּית, syntactically ?; ? pt. hif. attributive “numerous” (?); 1QIs^a מַרְבָּה pt. pu., much (MHeb.);

—2. Is 9₆ לְמַרְבָּה Q and MSS, of the increase (bSanh. 94a); K and 1QIs^a לם רבה, rd. thus, parallel with קִין אֵין לם dittography :: Morenz ThLZ (1949):698; Driver *Fschr. Nötscher* 49; Wildberger BK 10/1:365, 384. †

5629 מַרְבִּית

מַרְבִּית: רבה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492x, fem. of מַרְבָּה (1QHod. fr. 5:5); EgArm. (מרבי) interest (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 167), MHeb. JArm. Syr., ? Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 252a) branch, sprig: מַרְבִּיתָם:

—1. largest part, majority, multitude 1C 12₃₀ 2C 30₁₈, מִן חֲכָמָתְךָ 2C 9₆;

—2. increase: a) interest, surcharge (?) Lv 25₃₇ (together with → נִשְׁבָּד, Sam. תרביית as 36) de Vaux *Inst.* 1:260f; Elliger *Lev.* 357 :: Speiser 140; b) מִן בְּיַתּוֹ new children (in the family) 1S 2₃₃. †

5630 מַרְבֵּץ

מַרְבֵּץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r, Zeph 2₁₅ and *מַרְבֵּץ Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z, Ezk 25₅: מַרְבֵּץ (cs. of מַרְבֵּץ, Beer-M. §27:3, cf. מַרְבֵּץ): resting place, for אֵין Ezk 25₅, for wild animals Zeph 2₁₅; מַרְבֵּץ 1QIs 65₁₀ for מַרְבֵּץ together with בְּקָר. †

5631 מַרְבֵּק

מִרְבֵּק: מִרְבֵּק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r, :: Rin BZ 7:28: root *rbq*; MHeb. pl. רִבְקוֹת span, JArm.¹ רִבְקָא: **fattening**
עֵגֶל מִרְבָּא fattened steer 1S 28₂₄ Jr 46₂₁ Am 6₄ Mal 3₂₀, with כֹּלֵה to finish the fattening Sir 38₂₆. †

5632 מִרְגוּעַ

מִרְגוּעַ: רַגַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493yç, en; → מִרְגֵּעָה: **resting place** (metaph. for the נִפְשׁ) Jr 6₁₆, ? cj. 31₂ (rd.
מִרְגוּעוֹ, Rudolph). †

5633 מִרְגְּלוֹת

מִרְגְּלוֹת: רַגְלֵי, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 600i, tantum pl. cf. מִרְאֲשׁוֹת; MHeb., JArm., מִרְגְּלָתָא (תָּו, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252r): place for the feet, **footing** Ru 3_{4.7f.14} Da 10₆. †

5634 מִרְגֵּמָה

מִרְגֵּמָה: רַגֵּם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492s: → כְּצִרּוֹר אֶבֶן Pr 26_{8a}: usu. explained, with Sept., Pesh., Tg. “like fitting a stone into the sling” (Gemser) or from Arb. *rjm* to pile up stones, *rujm* heap of stones, “like a cluster of gems in a heap of stones” (Frankenberg *Sprüche*; GHK 144). †

5635 מִרְגֵּעָה

מִרְגֵּעָה: רַגַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492s; → מִרְגוּעַ: **resting place** (parallel with מְנוּחָה) Is 28₁₂. †

5636 מִרְדַּ

מִרְדַּ: MHeb. to rebel; EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 167), BArm. JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 278a), Arb. Saf. *mara/uda* (Grimme 184), OSArb. *mrd* collapse (Conti 181a), Eth. *merād* uproar, Lih. rebel (Ryckmans 1:132).

qal: pf. מִרְדָּ, מִרְדָּו, מִרְדָּו, מִרְדָּו; impf. יִמְרֹד, תִּמְרֹדוּ, תִּמְרֹדוּ; inf. מִרְדָּ(וּ), מִרְדָּכֶם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 343a); pt. מִרְדָּו/מִרְדָּו:

—1. political revolt (in Akk. for *nakāru*, → נִכַר: Gn 14₄ Neh 6₆ Sir 33₂₈ (MS Adler: slave); with בָּ against 2K 18₇₋₂₀ 24₁₋₂₀ Is 36₅ Jr 52₃ Ezk 17₁₅ 2C 36₁₃; with עַל Neh 2₁₉ 2C 13₆;

—2. against Yahweh (THAT 1:925ff): Jb 24₁₃ (? אֵל for אֱלֹהִים, → Hllscher 59, :: Fohrer 368) Da 9₅ cj. Jr 2₃₁ (rd. מִרְדָּו); with בָּ Nu 14₉ Jos 22_{16.18.19b.29} Ezk 2₃ 20₃₈ Da 9₉ Neh 9₂₆, with acc. Jos 22_{19b.β}. †

Der. I מִרְדָּ and n.m. II מִרְדָּ (?), I מִרְדָּו.

5637 מִרְדָּ

I מִרְדָּ: מִרְדַּ; MHeb., JArm.¹ מִרְדָּא, Syr. *merdā*, Mnd. מִרְדָּא (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 270a); **rebellion**, (THAT 1:925ff), Jos 22₂₂; → II. †

5638 מָרַד

II מָרַד, מָרַד: n.m.; = I; cf. Latin *audax*; Palm. *mrd* (Stark *Names* 97a): **1C 4**_{17f.} †

5639 מַרְדּוּת

I מַרְדּוּת: I מרד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 505o; ? Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 253b) *mardu/it* revolt; ? Arm.lw. (Wagner 179): **rebellion 1S 20**₃₀ (→ עוּדָה nif.) †

5640 מַרְדּוּת

II מַרְדּוּת*: ? II רדה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492x; MHeb. JArm.: **discipline, chastisement Sir 33**₂₅ (MS Adler: with מלֹאכָה) **42**₈ margin cf. Sir^{MIV14} for מוֹסֵר †

5641 מְרַדֵּךְ

מְרַדֵּךְ **Jr 50**₂, also in מְרַדֵּךְ בְּלֶאֱדָן **Is 39**₁ Bomberg מְרַאֲדֵךְ, 1QIs^a (מְרַוֵּדֵךְ) **2K 20**₁₂ בְּרַאֲדֵךְ (→ Montgomery-G. 512) and in מְרַדֵּךְ אֵייל **2K 25**₂₇ **Jr 25**₃₁; Bab. *Mar(u)duk(u)*, Sum. *Amarutuk* “young steer of the sun-god”; for the Heb. form of the name → ZAW 34:73; 46:81³: **Marduk**, god of the city of Babylon and of the empire: vSoden ZA 51:130ff, 52:224ff; Tallqvist *Epith.* 362ff; WbMy. 1:96f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1146: **Jr 50**₂, → בַּל.

Der. מְרַדֵּכִי, מִן בְּלֶאֱדָן, אֵייל מִבַּל.

5642 מְרַדֵּכ־בְּלֶאֱדָן

מְרַדֵּכ־בְּלֶאֱדָן (var. מְרַאֲדֵךְ and בְּרַאֲדֵךְ) 1QIs^a אֲדִין, → בְּלֶאֱדָן: n.m.; → מְרַדֵּךְ; = Bab. *Marduk-apla-id(d)in(na)* Tallqvist *Names* 128b: “Marduk gave the inheriting son”: > **Merodach-Baladan II**, Chaldaean ruler, on two occasions king of Babylon for a time, died ca. 695 BC, Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1195; Oppenheim *Anc. Mes.* 162: **2K 20**₁₂/**Is 39**₁. †

r>m'

מְרַדֵּכִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 208r), Bomberg מְרַדֵּכִי except **Est 4**₁₂; Sept. Μαροδοχαῖος; n.m., Bab. *Mardukā/ā'i/u* Tallqvist *Names* 128a; Arm.: מרדך Driver *Arm. Docs.* 6:1, מרדכא LDelaporte *Epigraphes Aram.* (1912): no. 57; → ZAW 58:243f; 59:219; short form < מְרַדֵּךְ with verb or noun (Stamm 342) or Arm. *nisbe* (Bauer-L. *Arm.* 196d): **Mordechai**:

—1. uncle and guardian of Esther אֶסְתֵּר/הֶדְרָסָה, **Est 2**_{5-10:3} (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1146);

—2. one returning from exile **Ezr 2** **Neh 7**₇.

5644 מְרַדֵּף

מִרְדָּף: מִרְדָּף, *muqṭal* pattern; DSS 3 times מִרְדָּף, once מִרְדּוֹף (Yadin *War* 94f; Carmignac VT 5:351: **persecution Is 14**₆ (parallel with מִצְפָּה, Dahood *Biblica* 48:432 :: alt. מִרְדָּף (BHS). †

5645 מרה

מרה: MHeb. hif. to be recalcitrant, JArm. ^{b(g?)} af. to be recalcitrant, MHeb. and Syr. to rival; Arb. *mry* to incite, III to wrangle (Wehr-Cowan 905b).

qal: pf. מָרָה, מָרַתָּה, מָרִיתָ, מָרוּ, מָרִינוּ; inf. abs. מָרוּ; pt. מָרוּ (מָרוּ): to be recalcitrant, rebellious (: שָׁמַע, cf. Jepsen *Fschr. vRad* 179f; THAT 1:928ff) **Nu 20**₁₀ **Is 1**₂₀ **50**₅ **63**₁₀, cj. מָרָה **Ezk 2**₈ **Lam 1**₂₀ **3**₄₂ **Sir 16**₇; וּמְרָה **Dt 21**_{18.20}, cj. **Is 65**₂ (1QIs^a סוּרָה for סוּרָר) **Jr 5**₂₃ **Ps 78**₈, with מָרָה against **Hos 14**₁ **Ps 5**₁₁ **Sir 30**₁₂, with אָתָּה against **Jr 4**₁₇, with אָתָּה־פִּי against the commandment **Nu 20**₂₄ **27**₁₄ **1S 12**₁₅ **1K 13**_{21.26} **Lam 1**₁₈ **Sir 39**₃₁; **Ex 23**₂₁ and **Ps 106**₄₃ → hif.;

—**2K 14**₂₆ rd. הִמָּר, **Ps 105**₂₈ rd. שִׁמְרוּ. †

hif: pf. הִמָּרוּ; impf. יִמְרָה, וַתִּמְרוּ, וַתִּמְרוּהוּ; inf. לְמָרוֹת (< לְהִמְרוֹת* >, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 228a), הִמְרוֹתָם (dagesh dirimens, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 212k); pt. מָרוּ: to behave rebelliously (Bergsträsser 2:102d, b) **Jb 17**₂ **Neh 9**₂₆ cj. **Ezk 5**₇ (rd. הִמְרוֹתְכֶם); with מָרָה **Ezk 20**_{8.13.21}, **Sir 3**₂₃, תִּמְרוּ ? **Ex 23**₂₁ and **Ps 106**₄₃ rd. qal for hif.; with מָרָה cj. **Est 1**₁₈ (rd. תִּמְרוּיָנָה); with עִמָּךְ with respect to **Dt 9**_{7.24} **31**₂₇, with acc. against **Ezk 5**₆ **Ps 78**_{17.40.56} **106**₇ (rd. עִינֵי) **107**₁₁, cj. **139**₂₀ (יִמְרוּךְ), with אָתָּה־פִּי against the commandment **Dt 1**_{26.43} **9**₂₃ **Jos 1**₁₈ **1S 12**₁₄, with עִינֵי **Is 3**₈ (1QIs^a, ? לְעֵינַי in view of);

—**Ps 106**₃₃ rd. הִמָּרוּ (מרר). †

Der. מִרְתִּים, מִרִּי; n.m. יִמְרָה (?).

5646 מרה

I מִרָה → I מִרָה 2b.

5647 מרה

II מִרָה, SamP.^{M135} *merra*, Sept. Μερρα: n.loc.; I מִרָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453x; source of water, but the water undrinkable (Reymond 97); locv. מִרְתָּה, Sam. *merta*: a halt in the wilderness **Mara**, ‘*Ain Hawāra* near קְדֵשׁ **Abel 2**:378f; Simons *Geog.* §427 :: Noth *PJb* 36:26¹; ATD 5:102: **Ex 15**₂₃ **Nu 33**_{8f}. †

5648 מרה

*מִרָה, SamP.^{M135} *mirrat*: cs. מִרְתָּה and מִרְתָּה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 222s), Or. *murāt* (**Pr 14**₁₀, BH): **bitterness, sorrow**: with רִיחַ **Gn 26**₃₅, with נִפְשׁ **Pr 14**₁₀. †

5649 מרה

מִרְהָ Dt 11₃₀: → מִרְהָ.

5650 מִרְהָבָה

*מִרְהָבָה Is 14₄, 1 MS and Sept., Pesh., Tg. and 1QIs^a for מִרְהָבָה, also 1QHod 3₂₅ 12₁₈: מִרְהָבָה ? 1QHod 3₂₅ תר/רה]ב vb.; מִרְהָבָה 12₁₈ and מִרְהָבָה Dam. 13₉: מִרְהָבָה מִרְהָבָה BH **onslaught** (Nötscher VT 1:300; Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 197; Mansoor 118⁹; Wernberg.-M. Textus 4:146, :: Orlinsky VT 7:202f). †

5651 מְרוּד

*מְרוּד or *מְרוּדָה: רוּד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491g, 193q; מְרוּדִים, מְרוּדִיָּה, מְרוּדִיָּה:

—1. **homelessness** Lam 3₁₉ sg. 1₇ pl. (Gesenius-K. §124e, → Rudolph 206);

—2. concr. (Gesenius-K. §83c) pl. **the homeless** Is 58₇. †

5652 מְרוּז

מְרוּז: n.loc. in Naphtali; etym. uncertain; *Kh. Mārūs* 12 km. from קִדְשָׁ 2; Abel 2:385; Simons *Geog.* §559; Alt *Kl. Schr.* 1:274ff: Ju 5₂₃. †

5653 מְרוּחַ

*מְרוּחַ: מְרוּחַ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 536e, 470k: cs. מְרוּחַ (? rd. מְרוּחַ): **to crush, grind** (Jastrow 838b), מְרוּחַ אֶשְׁרָי, someone with crushed testicles (Gesenius-K. §128x) Lv 21₂₀, cf. Dt 23₂ (Elliger *Lev.* 291; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 413). †

5654 מְרוֹם

מְרוֹם: רוֹם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491g, cf. מְקוֹם; MHeb., JArm.¹⁸ מְרוֹמָא (< Heb.); Ug. *mrym* (? pl. of *מְרוֹם; Aistleitner 2514; Gordon *Textbook* §19:2311), Pun. *mrm* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 168): מְרוֹם, מְרוֹמִי, מְרוֹמִי, מְרוֹמִי: height:

—1. a mountain top Ju 5₁₈ 2K 19₂₃ Is 37₂₄ Jr 31₁₂ (מְרוֹם לְיִשְׂרָאֵל) 49₁₆ 51₅₃ (of Zion, הַר יִשְׂרָאֵל) Ezk 17₂₃ 20₄₀ 34₁₄, וְאֵשׁ מְרוֹמִים, Pr 8₂, קִרְתָּ מְרוֹמִי 9₃₋₁₄;

—2. **elevated site**: Is 22₁₆ on the height meaning **high** (Gesenius-K. §118q) 26₅ 33₁₆ (pl.) Hab 2₉ Ps 7₈ 68₁₉ 75₆, cj. 78₆₉ (בְּמְרוֹמִים), 92₉, meaning lofty Jr 17₁₂; Jb 39₁₈ (→ II מְרוֹם hif.);

—3. **upward** (acc., Gesenius-K. §118d): 2K 19₂₂ Is 37₂₃ 40₂₆;

—4. **elevated** socially: Jb 5₁₁ Qoh 10₆ (? rd. sg.) Is 24₄ (? text);

—5. morally: מְרוֹם מְרוֹם (to talk) down to Ps 73₈;

—6. מָּמָן meaning **heaven** (MHeb.): a) אֲרָבוֹת מָּמָן Is 24¹⁸, צָבָא הַמָּאֲרָבוֹת מָּמָן 24²¹; b) God's dwelling place (also pl.) Is 33⁵⁻¹⁶ 57¹⁵, הָבָה מָּמָן צָבָא הַמָּאֲרָבוֹת Mi 6⁶, בְּמָאֲרָבוֹת מָּמָן in heaven Is 58⁴ Ps 7⁸ 93⁴, pl. 14⁸¹ Jb 16¹⁹ 25², מָּמָן בְּנֵי (Gesenius-K. 118d; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 2:266) Ps 92⁹; c) up to heaven: לָמָּן Is 38¹⁴ Ps 75⁶, עָרַם לָמָּן 71¹⁹ (to proclaim Egypt, → Gunkel 303), מָּמָן עָרַם from heaven 2S 22¹⁷/Ps 18¹⁷ Is 24¹⁸ 32¹⁵ (רוּחַ) Ps 102²⁰ 144⁷ (Jb 31² (pl.)) Lam 1¹³;

—Is 37^{24b} rd. מְלוּן; Ob 3 rd. מְרִים (רוּם hif.); Ps 10⁵ rd. סָרַי; 56³ rd. רוּמִינִי (join with v.14). †

מְרוֹם 5655

מְרוֹם: n.loc. רוּם, “lofty place” (Noth *Jos.* 148; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491j); Sept.^B Μαρρων and Sept.^A Μερρων, מְרוּן in Talmud, Eg. *Mrm*, *Marama* (Albright *Vocalization* 48); מִי מְרוּן Jos 11^{5,7} in Upper Galilee (Zobel; BZAW 95:80f); not Lake Huleh in the Upper Jordan valley, but *Merum*, 6 km. NW of Safed, Abel 2:385; Noth *Welt* 50; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1195 :: Simons *Geog.* §505. †

מְרוּץ 5656

מְרוּץ: רוּץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491j: **race, running** Qoh 9¹¹. †

מְרוּצָה 5657

I מְרוּצָה: רוּץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493b; MHeb.² Pun. *mršm* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 168): מְרוּר/רִצָּת: **Jr 8⁶ Q (K צוֹתָם)**: **way of running** 2S 18²⁷; race Jr 8⁶. 23¹⁰. †

מְרוּצָה 5658

II מְרוּצָה: רִצָּן, ? *maqtul*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493d; or *maqtūl*, 494g: **extortion** (parallel with עֲשֹׂק) Jr 22¹⁷. †

מְרוּקִים 5659

*מְרוּקִים: מְרוּק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472x, z; tantum pl.: מְרוּקִיָּהם: **cosmetic treatment** with massage and smearing with oil (Bardtke 305f) Est 2¹², → תְּמָרוּק. †

מְרוֹת 5660

מְרוֹת: n.loc. unknown in Southern Judah: מְרוֹר, II מְרוֹה; Abel 2:379f; Simons *Geog.* §319 D 4: Mi 1¹². †

מְרוּזָח 5661

*מְרוּזָח, cs. מְרוּזָח: רוּזָח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r; MHeb., JArm. מְרוּזָחָא; Ug. *mrzḥ*, *marzah*, *marzeu/zai*, from which are derived *marzihi* and (?) *mrz'y* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2312/ 13; PRU 3:234; AfO 20:214a), Ph. מְרוּזָח (א) (Benz *Names* 354), EgArm. Nab. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 167f), *Beto-Marsea* on the mosaic map from Madeba, → מִידָּבָה; cultic feast and the brotherhood associated with it, Palm. מְרוּזָחוּ (cf. Greek θίασος) Gressmann ZNW 20:228; Février 201ff; Ingholt Syria 7:129ff; Kutscher *Words* 6f; Pauly-W. under *Maiuma*;

Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 4:286ff; Hoftijzer *Religio* 28f; RAAM 179; BPorten *Archives from Elephantine* (1968):179ff: **cultic celebration** with revelry **Am 6**⁷, funerary meal **Jr 16**⁵. †

5662 מרח

מרח: MHeb. pi., JArm.^b pa.; OArm. מרחיא (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 168); Arb. *mrḥ* to rub in, anoint, *marḥ* wood, used to kindle fire by friction, ? Akk, *marāḥu* (AHw. 608b); Eg. *mrḥt* ointment (Albright BASOR 93:24; Lambdin 152a).

qal: impf. יִמְרַחוּ to **spread on** ointment **Is 38**²¹. †

Der. מְרוֹחַ.

5663 מרחב

מרחב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; Arb. *marḥab* breadth, *marḥaban bika* “welcome!”; OSArb. *Marḥab*; Arb. ndiv. (Ryckmans 2:90; WbMy. 1:455): מְרַחְבִּי: **breadth** (:: מִצַּר):

—1. **breadth, expanse** (pl., Gesenius-K. §124b) אֶרֶץ לָם in the extent of the earth **Hab 1**⁶, כְּכַבֵּשׁ בְּמִלֵּם **Hos 4**¹⁶ (→ Rudolph 107);

—2. (metaph.) expanse, meaning **open space** (cf. מִישׁוֹר, MHeb. רְנוּחָה) **2S 22**²⁰ **Ps 18**²⁰ **31**⁹ **118**⁵ יְהוָה בְּמִרְחָב יְהוָה, MSS, Editions תְּחַבֵּיהַּ expanse of Yah, → Ginsburg 385f; Geiger 274f and יְהוָה 2, :: Cross-F. JBL 67:208⁶⁶: rd. (מִרְחָבִי) †

5664 מרחק

מרחק, Ps 138⁶ Bomberg מְרַחֵק (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 539b): רחק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb.², Ug. *mrḥq(t)* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2324; Aistleitner 2505); EgArm. distance (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 168): מְרַחֲקִים, מִרְמַחֲקֵי מִרְמַחֲקֵי **Is 33**¹⁷ see below, מְרַחֲקֵי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c): **distance, expanse** מִן מְרַחֲקֵי **Is 13**⁵ **46**¹¹ **Jr 6**²⁰ **Pr 25**²⁵, מִן אֶרֶץ הַמִּזְמַרְתִּים **Jr 4**¹⁶. אֶרֶץ מְרַחֲקִים (pl. Gesenius-K. §124b) far and wide in the land (Rudolph) **8**¹⁹, אֶרֶץ מְרַחֲקֵי אֶרֶץ the ends of the earth **Is 8**⁹, cj. **Ps 95**⁴; בְּמִרְחָקִים (Gesenius-K. §124b) in the distance **Zech 10**⁹; מִמְּרַחֵק from afar **Is 10**³ **30**²⁷, cj. **5**²⁶ **Jr 5**¹⁵ **Ezk 23**⁴⁰ **Ps 138**⁶ **Pr 31**¹⁴ (→ Gemser), far away (→ מִן 1d) **Is 17**¹³, מִבֵּית הַמְּרַחֵק, the furthest (last) house **2S 15**¹⁷; בְּאִיִּים מְרַחֲקִים on the remote islands, distant shores **Jr 31**¹⁰; אֶרֶץ מְרַחֲקִים **Is 33**¹⁷ an extensive country (?), ? rd. מִחֲמִדִּים (Gunkel ZAW 42:179). †

5665 מרחשת

מרחשת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a; MHeb. **baking pan** with lid (Kelso §56; Honeyman 84) **Lv 2**⁷ **7**⁹. †

5666 מרט

מָרַט: Sem. *mrz*, MHeb. JArm.^{tb} to pull out hair, depilate EgArm., etp. to be ripped out (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 168); Syr. Arb. to tear out one's hair, *marīta* to be without hair, bald, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 117a) *mrš* to be bare Akk. *marātu* to shave (AHw. 610b), Har. to scrape off (Leslau 31); → II מִלֵּט.

qal: impf. אֶמְרָטָה, אֶמְרָטִים inf. מְרָטָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 316c); pt. מְרָטִים, מְרָטָה:

—1. to **pull out** hair **Ezr 9₃ Neh 13₂₅**;

—2. to **wipe, sharpen** a sword, **Ezk 21₁₄₋₁₆₋₃₃** and cj. **21₂₀** (for מְרָטָה 1 מְרָטָה :: Zimmerli 472: for מְרָטָה rd. מְרָטָה (מְ) → pu.);

—3 pt. to be rubbed raw (shoulder), overworked **Ezk 29₁₈**;

—Is 50₆ → טָלַל hif. †

nif: impf. יִמְרָט to **become bald** Lv 13_{40f}. †

pu: pf. (or pass. qal, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 286n, 357) מְרָטָה; pt. מְמָרָט **1K 7₄₅** > מוֹרָט **Is 18₇** (1QIs^a מְמָרָט):

—1. to **be wiped clean**: נְחָשֶׁת **1K 7₄₅**, sword **Ezk 21_{15f}**, cj. 14;

—2. **smooth** or bare (skin) **Is 18₂₋₇**. †

מָרִי 5667

מָרִי, SamP.^{M136} *mirri*: מוֹרָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458x; מָרִי, מָרִיךְ, מָרִיךְ (SamP.^{Ben-H} *maryak*):

—1. **contentiousness** **Dt 31₂₇ 1S 15₂₃ Jb 23₂**, cj. **Jr 13₂₅** (rd. מָרִיךְ): **Neh 9₁₇** cj. for מָרִים; מְרָיִם; **Is 30₉**, מָרִי **Nu 17₂₅**, מָרִי **Ezk 2_{5f}** cj. 7 **3_{9-26f} 12_{2f}** cj. **Ezk 44₆**, מָרִי **Ezk 2₈ 12₂₋₉₋₂₅ 17₁₂ 24₃**;

—abstr. > concr. (Gesenius-K. §83c; Dahood *Biblica* 48:433) **contentious, rebellious** **Ezk 2₈ Pr 17₁₁** (Pesh.). †

מָרִיא 5668

מָרִיא: III מוֹרָא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471s; Ug. *mr u / i / a* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1544; Aistleitner 1663), Akk. *marū*: מָרִיאִיכָם; מָרִיאִימָא; מָרִיאִימָא: **fatted steer**, according to **2S 6₁₃ 1K 1₉₋₁₉₋₂₅** esp. oxen (buffalo, *bubalus bubalus* Aharoni *Animals* 5:464), **2S 6₁₃ 1K 1₉₋₁₉₋₂₅ Is 1₁₁**, ins. **34₇** (rd. מָרִיאִים), **Am 5₂₂ Ezk 39₁₈**;

—Is 11₆ rd. מָרִיאִי. †

מָרִיב 5669

cj. מָרִיב*, (for מָרִיבִי) **Hos 4₄**; **strife**, by-form of I מָרִיבָה (Rudolph 96, alt. (רִיבִי)). †

מָרִיב 5670

*מְרִיב־בַּעַל: ? רִיב, pt. hif.; cs. מְרִיב בַּעַל “contender with Baal” 1C 8₃₄ 9_{40a}; → מְרִיב־בַּעַל 9_{40b} → Rudolph 80. †

5671 מְרִיבָה

I מְרִיבָה, SamP.^{M198} *mārība*: רִיב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492v; MHeb.: מְרִיבָת: strife Gn 13₈ Nu 27₁₄. †

5672 מְרִיבָה

II מְרִיבָה: n.loc.; = I; halt in the wilderness, unidentified → III מְסָה; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1194; Lehming ZAW 73:76f: **Meribah**; sacred spring and place of judgement: together with מְסָה Ex 17₇ Dt 33₈ (? appellative, Lehming) Ps 95₈: מְסָה מִי Nu 20₁₃₋₂₄ Ps 81₈ 106₃₂; מִי מְרִיבָת קָדֵשׁ Nu 27₁₄ Dt 32₅₁ cj. 33₂ Ezk 48₂₈, מִי מְרִיבָת קָדֵשׁ (rd. בֵּית, MSS Pesh., Tg., Vulg. → Zimmerli 1205) 47₁₉. †

5673 מְרִיב־בַּעַל

מְרִיב־בַּעַל 1C 9_{40b}, Sept. Μεριβααλ 8₃₄ 9_{40a} → מְרִיב: Samania ostr. (Diringer 46f) מרבעל (cf. אֲשֶׁבַעַל) בעל + ?; Eg. *mry* loved (Humbert ZAW 38:86 :: Spiegelberg ZAW 38: 172), Arm. (א) מר lord (Noth *Personennamen* 143²; Baudissen *Kyrios* 3:90³, → BArm.; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 166; Ug. Gordon *Textbook* §19:1543); > מְרִיב־בַּעַל, trad. “contender with Baal” 1C 8₃₄ 9_{40a}, Ju 6_{31f}; :: Albright BASOR 87:35^{21a}: *מְרִיב־בַּעַל abs. “Baal conducts (my) case”, Albright *Rel.* 129 “Baal defends (my) cause”, Akk. *rābu*; otherwise in OT as → מְפִיבֶשֶׁת; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1194:

—1. son of Saul and רִצְפָה 2S 21₈;

—2. son of Jonathan 2S 4_{4-21:7}. †

5674 מְרִיָה

מְרִיָה: n.m. → מְרִיָּוֹת and מְרִיָּם; Egyptian Humbert → מְרִיב־בַּעַל; rather מְרִיָּה “pig-headed” (Noth 250b): Neh 12₁₂. †

5675 מְרִיָה

מְרִיָה, SamP. הַמְּרִיָּה, ^{M135} *mūrīyya*: n.top. הַמְּרִיָּה *Kh. Bet-Leyy* (ZAW 70:210; Phoenix 11:253) explained with רִאָה cj. Gn 22₁₄: הַמְּרִיָּה אֶרֶץ Gn 22₂, Josephus *Ant.* 1:13, 1f. τὸ Μώριον ὄρος, ? rd. הַמְּרִיָּה, Pesh.: הַמְּרִיָּה הַר temple mount 2C 3₁, → Abel 1:374; Simons *Geog.* §373; Dalman *Jerus.* 125f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 823, 1239; Stolz BZAW 118:207f. †

5676 מְרִיָּוֹת

מְרִיָּוֹת: n.m.; → מְרִיָּה and מְרִיָּם:

—1. Ezr 7₃ 1C 5_{32f} 6₃₇;

—2. **Neh 11₁₁ 1C 9₁₁** (Sept.^B (Μαρωωθ));

—3. **Neh 12₁₅** (rd. מַרְמוֹת 12₃). †

5677 מְרִים

מְרִים, SamP.^{M135} *Mariam* (Sam.-Arm. also מְרִין, Kutscher *Mish. Heb.* 42, < Arb., see below): n.f. **Miriam**: etym. disputed, → Grimme BiZ 7:245ff; Stamm *Frauennamen* 333: 1. מְרִיה “pig-headed” (→ מְרִיּוֹת, מְרִיָּה); 2) III מְרִא “fat sack” (Rudolph KAT 17/2:172⁷); 3. Eg. *mryt* “loved one” (→ מְרִי-בְעֵל); 4. “gift (of God)”, Akk. root *rym* (vSoden UF 2 (1970):269-72); > Μαριαμ(μ)η Lidzbarski *Eph.* 3:50; DJD 2: p. 239^{ab}, (Sem. מְרִימָא DJD 2: p. 91 ii:2), > Μαριαμ, Μαρία (WBauer *Wb. NT*); Palm. *mrym* (Stark *Names* 97a):

—1. sister of Aaron and Moses, **Ex 15_{20f} Nu 12₁₋₁₅ 20₁ 26₅₉ Dt 24₉ Mi 6₄ 1C 5₂₉**; Gressmann *Mose* 351; Noth ATD 5:97f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1219;

—2. n.m. ! (→ BH; Rudolph 32:35¹) descendant of Judah **1C 4₁₇**. †

5678 מְרִירוֹת

מְרִירוֹת: מְרִיר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 505o; *מְרִיר (JArm.) + *ūt*; MHeb. JArm. (מְרִיר), EgArm. מְרִירו (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 168), Syr. *marr-*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 254^b, 278^b) **bitterness, grief**, בְּמִ' מְרִירו (to sigh) bitterly **Ezk 21₁₁**. †

5679 מְרִירִי

מְרִירִי: מְרִיר, *מְרִיר (→ מְרִירוֹת) + *ī*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501w; bitter **Dt 32₂₄** (קִטְבֹּ), מִ' יוֹם (Gesenius-K. §128x) one who has a terrible day (meaning a bad life) **Sir 11₄**; JArm. then a demon (Jastrow 843b; Gulkowitsch 86¹; Montgomery *Inc. Texts* 294b). †

5680 מְרָךְ

מְרָךְ: רָכַךְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493d: **despair Lv 26₃₆**. †

5681 מְרָכָב

מְרָכָב: רָכַב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb., JArm.^{tg} מְרָכָבָא; Arb. saddle, ship (Fraenkel 215), Tigr. *merkab* ship (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 157b); → מְרָכָבָה:

—1. **saddle** (MHeb. Arb.) **Lv 15₉**, (soft) seat **Song 3₁₀**;

—2. **war-chariot depot 1K 5₆**. †

5682 מְרָכָבָה

מְרָכָבָה: fem. of → מְרָכָב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 614; Ug. *mrkbt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2331), MHeb.², JArm.^t Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 254b) מְרָכָבָתָא also saddle; Syr. Mnd. ship, like Arb. *markab*, Akk. *narkabtu*

(AHw. 747a; Salonen *Landfahrzeuge* 19, 44); > Eg. *mrkbt* (Erman-R. 584f), Copt. *merkobte*: מְרַכְבֵּת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 614), מְרַכְבָּתוֹ, מְרַכְבּוֹת, מְרַכְבּוֹת, מְרַכְבֵּתוֹ/תִּיהֶם, מְרַכְבֵּתוֹ: two wheeled chariot used for travelling, ceremonial and war, → עֲגֻלָּה, רֶכֶב (BRL 422f, 532f; MGAmdasi <ita>Iconografia del carro di guerra (Rome 1925); Salonen *Landfahrzeuge*; WNagel *D. mesopot. Streitwagen* (1966): → BiOr. 25:48f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2127ff):

—1. **war-chariot**: Egyptian Ex 14₂₅ 15₄ 1K 10₂₉ 2C 1₁₇, Canaanite Jos 11_{6,9} Ju 4₁₅ 5₂₈, of כּוֹשׁ 2C 14₈, Israelite 1K 12₁₈ 20₃₃ 22₃₅ Is 2₇ Mi 5₉ 2C 9₂₅ 10₁₈ 18₃₄ 35₂₄, of מְצָפוֹן Jr 4₁₃; → Mi 1₁₃ Nah 3₂, Hab 3₈ Hg 2₂₂;

—2. **chariot for ceremonial** Gn 41₄₃ 1S 8₁₁ 2S 15₁ Is 22₁₈;

—3. **chariot for transport** 2K 5₂₁₋₂₆ 10₁₅, 9₂₇ (gloss 28, → Sept.); מְצָפוֹן אֶסֶר מְצָפוֹן Gn 46₂₉, מְצָפוֹן אֶסֶר מְצָפוֹן 1K 7₃₃, מְצָפוֹן אֶסֶר מְצָפוֹן J1 2₅; 4. **mythological**: Yahweh's מְצָפוֹן Is 66₁₅, in a vision Zech 6₁₋₃ (5 times);

—5. in the cult הַשְּׁמֵשׁ הַמְּרַכְבּוֹת 2K 23₁₁ (rd. sg., Sept.), cf. Bab. *Šamaš rākib narkabti* (Gressmann ZAW 42:325; Montgomery-G. 532f; Tallqvist *Ass. Gott.* 455); הַמְּרַכְבּוֹת הַמְּבִנִי 1C 28₁₈ (→ Rudolph 188) and הַמְּבִנִי הַמְּרַכְבּוֹת the objects in the chariot Sir 49₈ (the ark with the cherubim Ezk 1 and 10, the first references to support הַמְּבִנִי as the Rabbinic designation of the Ark, Jewish Encyclopedia. 8:498ff; GFMoore *Judaism* (1927) 1:411ff);

—? Song 6₁₂ עֲמִי-נְדִיב מְרַכְבּוֹת, Commentaries; Ringgren ATD 16:286; Rudolph 166; Gerleman BK 18:191f. †

מְרַכְבֵּת 5683

*מְרַכְבֵּת: רכּל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607d; Syr. *rakkālūtā*: מְרַכְבֵּתָךְ: (trad. market, trading place) ? rd. with Tg. בָּם רְכֵלְתָךְ (→ <!-- skip -->₂₁, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 467r): **trading** Ezk 27₂₄. †

מְרֻמָּה 5684

I מְרֻמָּה, Or. *ma-* (Kahle *Text* 70), SamP.^{M196} *marmi*: רְמוּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492p; MHeb.², OArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 168), Syr *marmītā*: מְרֻמוֹת; Klopfenstein *Lüge* 312f:

—1. **trick, fraud** Gn 27₃₅ 34₁₃ (rd. בְּמְרֻמָּה וַיִּדְבְּרוּ) Is 53₉ Jr 5₂₇ 9₇ Hos 12₁ Zeph 1₉ Ps 5₇ 17₁ 34₁₄ 36₄ 43₁ 50₁₉ 55₁₂₋₂₄ 109₂ Pr 12₅₋₁₇₋₂₀ 26₂₄ Jb 15₃₅ 31₅ Da 8₂₅ 11₂₃, מְרֻמָּה בְּמְרֻמָּה lie upon lie Jr 9₅, מְרֻמָּה בְּמְרֻמָּה fraudulent balances Hos 12₈ Am 8₅ Pr 11₁ 20₂₃, with אֲבָנֵי wrong weights Mi 6₁₁, with לְשׁוֹן Ps 52₆; לְשׁוֹן לְשׁוֹן lying Ps 24₄; betrayal 2K 9₂₃; pl. fraud Ps 10₇ 35₂₀ 38₁₃;

—2. **disillusionment** Pr 14_{8,25} (→ Gemser 42). †

מְרֻמָּה 5685

II מְרֻמָּה: n.m.; = I ? . Sept.^{AL} Μαρμα, Sept.^B Ιμαμα, Pesh. *Yarmāmā*: 1C 8₁₀. †

מַרְמוֹת 5686

מַרְמוֹת: n.m.; Heb. inscr., T. Arad, BA 31:29; ? etym., Noth 39; → יַרְמוֹת:

—1. priest **Ezr 8₃₃ Neh 3₄₋₂₁ 10₆**;

—2. priest **Neh 12₃**, rd. for מַרְיֹת 12₁₅ (BHS);

—3. **Ezr 10₃₆** priest with a foreign wife. †

מַרְמָס 5687

מַרְמָס: רַמָּס, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb.²: cs. מַרְמָס: **trampling, overtrodden land**: מַרְמָס רַגְלֵיכֶם what your feet have trampled **Ezk 34₁₉**; מַרְמָס רַגְלֵיכֶם הָיָה לָם **Is 5₅ 7₂₅ 28₁₈ Mi 7₁₀**, שׁוּם לָם **Is 10₆**;

—? **Da 8₁₃**, → Commentaries. †

מַרְנָתִי 5688

מַרְנָתִי: gentilic of מַרְנָת*, n.loc. unknown by גַּבְעוֹן, Simons *Geog.* §864: **Neh 3₇ 1C 27₃₀**. †

מַרְסָּ 5689

מַרְסָּ: n.m.: Pers. (Scheftelowitz 1:48f; Gehman 324; Duchesne-G. 107): adviser at the Persian court **Est 1₁₄**. †

מַרְסָּנָא 5690

מַרְסָּנָא: n.m.; Persian (Scheftelowitz 1:48f; Gehman 324; Duchesne-G. 107): adviser at the Persian court **Est 1₁₄**. †

מַרְעֵ 5691

*מַרְעֵ: I רַעַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491 l; EgArm. מַרְעֵ (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 168) מַרְעֵ: **wickedness, outrage** **Da 11₂₇**. †

מַרְעֵ 5692

I מַרְעֵ: SamP.^{M192} *mārē*: II רַעַע = II רַעַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465d; → מַרְעֵהוּ (4 times) and מַרְעֵהוּ **Pr 19₇** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 534), מַרְעֵךְ, מַרְעֵים; vSelms JNES 9:65f: **bosom friend** (:: אַחִים **Pr 19₇** and :: רַעִים **19₄**): a) esp. at a wedding **Ju 14₂₀ 15₂₋₆**; b) otherwise (pl.) **Gn 26₂₆ Ju 14₁₁ 2S 3₈ Jb 6₁₄** (Horst 108 :: Fohrer *Hiob* 161; alt.: מַנְרַעֵהוּ) **Pr 19₇**;

—**Pr 19₄** → רַעֵ. †

מַרְעֵ 5693

II מְרַעֵי → I רַעַע hif. pt.

5694 מְרַעֵה

מְרַעֵה, Or. מְרַעֵה (Kahle *Text* 70), SamP.^{M192} *mērī*: rd. רַעַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n; MHeb.²: מְרַעֵיכֶם, מְרַעֵהוּ (sg. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 584c): pasture (→ נֹוּה, *נֹוּהִית, מְרַעֵית, נֹוּהִית) Gn 47₄ Is 32₁₄ Ezk 34₁₄₋₁₈ Jl 1₁₈ Jb 39₈ Lam 1₆ 1C 4₃₉₋₄₁, cj. Pr 12₂₆; Nah 2₁₂ rd. רַמְעֵרָה. †

5695 מְרַעֵית

מְרַעֵית: I רַעַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 604b, → מְרַעֵה, JArm.; Eth. *mar'ēt* (Dillmann 311; Barth §248b), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 159b) *mar'īt*: מְרַעֵיתוֹ: **pasturage** Is 49₉ Jr 10₂₁ 23₁ 25₃₆ Ezk 34₃₁ Ps 74₁ 79₁₃ 95₇ 100₃;

—Hos 13₆ for כְּמְרַעֵיתָם usu. cj. כְּמוֹ רַעִיתִים* or כְּרַעִיתָם :: Rudolph 238 מְרַעֵיתָם as inf.; Wolff BK 14/1 as subst. “corresponding to their pasturage”. †

5696 מְרַעֵלָה

מְרַעֵלָה, Sept.^B Μαραγγελλα, Sept.^{AL} Μαρι/αλα: n.loc.; a. רַעַל: “place on the spur of the mountain” (Arb. *raʿl*; Noth *Jos.* 148); b. יִקְנְעֵם, Abel 2:379; Simons *Geog.* 181: **Jos 19**₁₁. †

5697 מְרַפֵּא

מְרַפֵּא See below under מְרַפֵּא and מְרַפֵּה (#5699).

5698 מְרַפֵּה

מְרַפֵּה See below under מְרַפֵּא and מְרַפֵּה (#5699).

5699 מְרַפֵּה/מְרַפֵּא

I מְרַפֵּא and מְרַפֵּה Jr 8₁₅: רַפֵּא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492q; MHeb., ? Pun. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 282), מְרַפֵּא בעל Baudissin *Adonis* 322:

—1. **healing** Jr 33₆ Mal 3₂₀ Pr 4₂₂ Sir 43₂₂, מְרַפֵּא מְרַפֵּא וְאֵין מְרַפֵּא מְרַפֵּא Pr 6₁₅, מְרַפֵּא מְרַפֵּא וְאֵין מְרַפֵּא מְרַפֵּא Jr 14₁₉ = 8₁₅ (רַפֵּה); מְרַפֵּא מְרַפֵּא 2C 21₁₈ and מְרַפֵּא מְרַפֵּא מְרַפֵּא 36₁₆ incurable;

—2. **remedy** (distinction from 1 uncertain) Pr 12₁₈ 13₁₇ 16₂₄; מְרַפֵּא מְרַפֵּא וְאֵין מְרַפֵּא Pr 29₁. †

5700 מְרַפֵּא

II מְרַפֵּא: רַפֵּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491m; abs. and cs. (Gesenius-K. §93m):

—1. calmness Qoh 10₄, לֵב מְרֵפָה, a peaceful heart Pr 14₃₀;

—2. gentleness מִלֵּב מְלֵב לְשׁוֹן soft tongue Pr 15₄. †

5701 מְרֵפָה

מְרֵפָה: רפא, healing, Jr 8₁₅, = → I מְרַפֵּא. †

5702 מְרַפֵּשׁ

*מְרַפֵּשׁ: רפש/ס, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; Mnd. *mirpas* trampled down (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 270a): muddied waterhole because of trampling Ezk 34₁₉ (parallel with מְרַמֵּס). †

5703 מְרִיץ

מְרִיץ: Ug. *mrš* to be sick, sickness (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1555; Aistleitner 1683), Akk. *marāšu* (AHw. 609a); Arm. מְרַע: ? EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 168), JArm. CPArm. Syr. to be sick, Sam. to feel dread (Ben-H. 2:443, 480); OSArb. *mrđ*, Arb. *marīḏa* to be sick.

nif: pf. נִמְרָצוּ (Jb 6₂₅ see below); pt. נִמְרָצַת, נִמְרָץ: to be bad, painful (Akk. *maršu* wound, curse, AHw. 613b), with III חָבַל harm Mi 2₁₀ (also 1QHod 38₁₁₋₁₂, with play on חָבַל) with קָלְלָה 1K 2₈ sinister (: Noth *Könige* 31: feeble); ? Jb 6₂₅ with יִשָּׁר אֲמָרִי יִשָּׁר: ? sick (Torrey 127f), sickening (Horst 111; Fohrer 158). ? rd. נִמְלָצוּ they are sweet (Ps 119₁₀₃ Tg., Hölischer). †

hif: impf. יִמְרִיצֶךָ: to provoke Jb 16₃. †

5704 מְרַצֹּתָם

מְרַצֹּתָם Jr 8₆: → מְרַצֵּה.

5705 מְרַצֵּעַ

מְרַצֵּעַ, SamP.^{M196} *maršā*: רצע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r; MHeb., JArm. מְרַצֵּעַ: awl; strong pointed needle (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:197, 286; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1445) Ex 21₆ Dt 15₁₇. †

5706 מְרַצֶּפֶת

מְרַצֶּפֶת: I רצה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 603f; MHeb. רצפה, JArm. רצפתא, Arb. *rašif* plaster: plastered stone, plastered floor 2K 16₁₇, מְרַצֶּפֶתָא אֲבָנִים (→ Dussaud *Syria* 7:252). †

5707 מְרַק

I מְרַק: MHeb., OArm. Aram. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 168), Sam. (Ben-H. 2:466b) JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 279a) to rub off, polish, clean; > Arb. *maraja* (Blau VT 5:342) and Eth.^G Tigr.

(Littmann-H. *Wb.* 116b; Leslau 31f) *maraga* to cover with clay :: *maraga* to shave off hair (Littmann-H *Wb.* 114a); Akk. *marāqu* to pulverise (AHw. 608b).

qal: impv. מְרַקֵּן; pt. מְרַקֵּן: to **polish** Jr 46₄ (רִמָּח) 2C 4₁₆ (נְחֹשֶׁת). †

pu. (or qal pass.): pf. מִרַק: to **be rubbed out** (: שָׁטַף to wash away) Lv 6₂₁. †

hif: impf. Q תִּמְרִיק (K → תִּמְרִיק sbst.) to **clean** (for בָּרַע prp. בָּרַע (III רַע) or מְעִים) Pr 20₃₀. †

5708 מִרַק

II *מִרַק: Arb. denom., to ladle broth into a pot: → מִרַק.

5709 מְרַק

מְרַק: II מִרַק (ǎ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 539b, 549b); Arb.; *maraq* > Eth.^G Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 114a) *maraq* (Leslau 32; Blau VT 5:342): **broth** (with crushed herbs) Ju 6_{19f} Is 65₄ (Q, 1QIs^a, K *פְּרַק), cj. Ezk 24₁₀ (Zimmerli 558).

5710 מְרַקָּח

*מְרַקָּח: רַקָּח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a; MHeb. ointment, perfume: מְרַקָּחִים: **herbal spices** Song 5₁₃. †

5711 מְרַקָּחָה

מְרַקָּחָה: רַקָּח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a: **pot of ointment** (Kelso §57, parallel with סִיר) Jb 41₂₃;

—Ezk 24₁₀ rd. מְרַק. †

5712 מְרַקָּחַת

מְרַקָּחַת: רַקָּח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607c; MHeb.², JArm.⁸ מְרַקָּחַת: **ointment mixture** (:: Honeyman 84: spiced wine) Ex 30₂₅ 1C 9₃₀ 2C 16₁₄. †

5713 מִרַר

I מִרַר: MHeb.; Ug. *mrr* to strengthen, bless (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1556; Aistleitner 1659; Driver *Myths* 161b; Loretz BiZ 3:293f); EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 168), JArm.¹⁸ Sam. (Ben-H. 2:515b) Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 279a); Arb. *marra* to be bitter, *maṛr* strong, *mirrat* bodily strength, gall; Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 113a) and Akk. *marāru* (AHw 609a) to be bitter.

qal: pf. מִרַר (→ adj. !), מְרַרָה, מְרַרָה; impf. יִמַר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 428d :: Bergsträsser 2:135d; Beer-M. §79:2a):

—1. to **be bitter** Is 24₉ (שִׁכָּר);

—2. to **be desperate, bewildered** (נִפְּשׁ) 1S 30₆ 2K 4₂₇;

—3. **מַר** **it is bitter** Jr 4₁₈; **לִי מַר** I am sorry Ru 1₁₃, (**מִכֶּם** for you) Lam 1₄. †

pi. (Jenni 105f): impf. **יִמְרָרוּ**, **יִמְרָרוּ** (Bomberg **יִמְרָרוּ**) and **יִמְרָרוּהוּ** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 437): to **make bitter**: someone's life Ex 1₁₄, to provoke someone Gn 49₂₃; **בִּבְכִי** to weep bitterly Is 22₄. †

hif: pf. **הִמְרַר**; impf. **תִּמְרַר** Ex 23₂₁ (rd. **מִרָה**, **תִּמְרַר** hif., Gesenius-K. §67y); inf. **הִמְרַר**:

—1. to cause bitterness, **grief** Jb 27₂ Ru 1₂₀, to embitter cj. Ps 106₃₃ (rd. **הִמְרַר**);

—2. with **עַל** to **complain bitterly about** Zech 12₁₀, cj. to be in bitter dispute Ps 4₅ (rd. **הִמְרַר**, or **הִמְרַר**). †

hitpalp. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 432z): impf. **יִתְמַרְמַר**: to **become furious** Da 8₇ 11₁₁. †

Der. I **מַר**, **מור**, → **מִרָה**, **מִרָה**, → **מִרְרָה**, **מִרְרָה**, **מִמְרָה**, **מִמְרָרוּרִים**; n.loc. **מִרְרָה**; **מִרְרִירוּ**, **מִרְרִירוּ**, **מִמְרָרוּרִים**, n.m. **מִרְרִי**.

5714 מַרַר

II **מַרַר**: Gesenius *Thesaurus* 821; BDB 601b; Ug. *mrr* (Aistleitner 1658; Driver *Myths* 161b :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:1556) and Akk. *marāru* (foreign word in Akk., AHW. 609a) to go away, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 113a) to walk off; Arb. *marra* to pass by, flow.

Der. II **מַר**.

5715 מָרַר

מָרַר See below under **מָרַר** and **מָרַר** (#5717).

5716 מָרַר

מָרַר See below under **מָרַר** and **מָרַר** (#5717).

5717 מָרַר/מָרַר

מָרַר and **מָרַר**: I **מָרַר**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466n; MHeb. (adj., DSS sbst.), JArm. **מָרַר** (< Heb.) and Syr. Mnd. **מָרַר** (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 278f) sbst.; → I **מָר** and **מִרְרִי**: **מָר(ו)ר(ו)ת**, **מָר(ו)רִים**: **bitter**:

—1. grapes **מָרַר** Dt 32₃₂ (alt. sbst. **מִרְרָה**, parallel with **רוּשׁ**);

—2. pl. **מָרַרִים** (Syr.) bitter herbs (for the passover meal, Harrison 29) Ex 12₈ Nu 9₁₁;

—3. **bitter drink** Lam 3₁₅, parallel with **לֶעֱנָה** (with Yahweh as the host, → Rudolph); **מָרַרִים** bitter experiences (? medically or forensically) Jb 13₂₆. †

5718 מִרְרָה

*מִרְרָה: I מרר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465i; → מִרְרָה; JArm. Syr. מִרְרָתָא, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 278b) מִרְרָתָא, Akk. *martu* (RLA 3:134; AHw. 614a); MHeb. מִרְרָה, Syr. *mertā*, Arb. *mirrat* gall, *marārat* gall-bladder, Eth. (Leslau 32): מִרְרָתִי: **gall-bladder** (parallel with *כְּלִיֹּת*) **Jb 16**¹³. †

5719 מִרְרָה

*מִרְרָה: מרר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491 l (?). fem. of מִרְר; מִרְרָת, מִרְרָתוֹ, מִרְרָתוֹ:

—1. **gall-bladder** (→ מִרְרָה) **Jb 20**²⁵ (parallel with II גְּנוּה);

—2. liquid within the gall-bladder: **poison** (MHeb., JArm. מִרְרָתָא, Syr. *mertā*, *mirra*?, Uruk line 6; Mnd. מִרְרָתָא, Drower-M. *Dictionary* 270a) **Jb 20**¹⁴⁻²⁵ (מִן פְּתָנִים) parallel with לְחָם) *χολή* **Acts 8**²³, thought in antiquity to come from the gall bladder of a snake, SBochartus *Hierozoikon* 1663ff, 1:24; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 512; medication, drug **Tobit 6**⁹ **11**^{8,11}; cf. German “Gift und Galle”, “poison and gall”. †

5720 מִרְרִי

מִרְרִי: n.m.; “strong” (→ I מרר; Noth 225); Pun. מרר (בעל) (Benz *Names* 143, 354):

—1. son of לֵוִי **Gn 46**¹¹ **Ex 6**¹⁶⁻¹⁹ **Nu 3**¹⁷⁻²⁰ **4**²⁹⁻³³⁻⁴²⁻⁴⁵ **7**⁸ **10**¹⁷ **26**⁵⁷ **Jos 21**⁷⁻³⁴⁻⁴⁰ **Ezr 8**¹⁹ (→ Rudolph 81) **1C 5**²⁷ **6**¹⁻⁴⁻¹⁴⁻²⁹⁻³²⁻⁴⁸⁻⁶² **9**¹⁴ **15**⁶⁻¹⁷ **23**⁶⁻²¹ **24**^{26f} **26**¹⁰⁻¹⁹ **2C 29**¹² **34**¹²;

—2. gentilic of 1: **Nu 3**^{33-35f} **26**⁵⁷. †

5721 מִרְשָׁה

I מִרְשָׁה: n.loc. **Mi 1**¹⁵ + 5 times : → מִרְשָׁאָה.

5722 מִרְשָׁה

II מִרְשָׁה: n.m.; son of כָּלֵב and father of חֲבֵרוֹן **1C 2**⁴², = I, Rudolph 21). †

5723 מִרְשַׁעַת

מִרְשַׁעַת: **2C 24**⁷ with art. in apposition to עַתְלִיָּהוּ, Or. מִ'עַתְלִיָּהוּ (Kahle *Text* 70): רִשְׁעָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a, concr. (embodiment of) **godlessness** (Gesenius-K. §83c); alt. with Pesh. Aq., rd. pt. hif. מִ'רִשְׁעָה: the seductress. †

5724 מִרְשַׁתִּי

מִרְשַׁתִּי **Mi 1**¹: → מִרְשַׁתִּי.

5725 מִרְתָּיִם

Simons *Geog.* §121:7, Winnett-Reed *Ancient Records from North Arabia* (1970):91f); ? identical to → **נִזַּשׁ** and → **מִזְשָׂא**; **הַמִּזְשָׂא**; **מִזְשָׂא** ... **אָגוּר** (rd. **מִמִּזְשָׂא** or **הַמִּזְשָׂא**) Pr 30₁, **מִזְשָׂא לְמִזְשָׂא** 31₁. †

5729 מִזְשָׂא

מִזְשָׂא: **נִזְשָׂא**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493zζ or eη; MHeb.: **מִזְשָׂא פְּנִים** (→ **נִזְשָׂא** 5 with **פְּנִים**); > NT προσωποληψία **partiality** 2C 19₇. †

5730 מִזְשָׂה

מִזְשָׂה: fem. of **מִזְשָׂא**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490c, 614; by-form **מִזְשָׂת**: **lifting up, exaltation** **נִזְשָׂה** → **כָּבַד** (? rd. **כָּבַד**) endowed with wrath **Is** 30₂₇;

—**Ju** 20_{38,40} → **מִזְשָׂת**. †

5731 מִזְשָׂוֹת

מִזְשָׂוֹת:

—1. **Ezk** 17₉? according to context to tear out a tree by its roots, ? **נִזְשָׂו** 18, Aramaising inf., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 441c, → Zimmerli 375;

—2. **Lam** 2₁₄ → II **מִזְשָׂא** pronouncement;

—3. **מִזְשָׂוֹת** **Gn** 43₃₄ and **מִזְשָׂוֹתֵיכֶם** **Ezk** 20₄₀ → **מִזְשָׂת** 2, share, portion (→ **נִזְשָׂא** 16). †

5732 מִזְשָׂת

מִזְשָׂת: **נִזְשָׂת**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 614; by-form of **מִזְשָׂה**; Akk. *maššītu* carrying up to, delivery (AHw. 629b); ? cs. **מִזְשָׂת** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 220m), **מִזְשָׂוֹת**, **מִזְשָׂוֹתֵיכֶם**:

—1. **elevation**: a) with **כָּפַי** raising my hands in prayer **Ps** 141₂, parallel with **תְּפִלָּה**, cf. Akk. *nīš qāti*, as Sum. *šu-illa* prayer (AHw. 797a; Falkenstein-VS. *Hymnen* 24; Dhorme *Emploi* 145; Oppenheim JAOS 61:269f); b) **מִזְשָׂת הָעֵנָן** rising column of smoke **Ju** 20_{38,40}, fire-signal, Lachish 4:10 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 194:10); Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 169; MHeb. **מִזְשָׂא** and **מִזְשָׂה**) **Jr** 6₁;

—2. **tribute, present** (→ **נִזְשָׂת** qal 15, Pun. **מִזְשָׂת**) **2S** 11₈ **Jr** 40₅ **Ezk** 20₄₀ (→ Geiger 382; BH; Zimmerli 437) cj. **Zech** 6₁₀ (rd. **מִזְשָׂת** for **מִזְשָׂת**) **Sir** 38₂; **מִזְשָׂת** to approve an offering of grain **Est** 2₁₈; **מִזְשָׂה** offering instituted by Moses **2C** 24_{6,9}; **מִזְשָׂת** **בֵּר** grain offering (? **בֵּר** gloss which is factually correct) **Am** 5₁₁; honorific portion **Gn** 43₃₄;

—**Zeph** 3₁₈ → Elliger ATD 25. †

5733 מִזְשָׂב

מִשְׁגָּב, Or. מִ'מִּשְׁגָּב (Kahle *Text* 70): שִׁגְב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; DSS once: מִשְׁגָּב, מִשְׁגָּבו (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c):

—1. **high point** for a refuge: cliff **Is 33**₁₆, walls **25**₁₂ **Jr 48**₁ (→ BH);

—2. metaph. God as a **refuge** **2S 22**₃ **Ps 9**₁₀ **18**₃ **46**₈₋₁₂ **48**₄ (לִּם' מִשְׁגָּבו) as a refuge) **59**_{10-17f} **62**₃₋₇ **94**₂₂ **144**₂. †

5734 מִשְׁגָּת

מִשְׁגָּת, נשג, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607e: **overtaking** לִּם' נשג **1C 21**₁₂ (→ Budde KHC 8:332; Rudolph 144); **Lv 14**₂₁
→ נשג hif. †

5735 מִשְׁוֹפָה

*מִשְׁוֹפָה: II שוֹךְ/ס' to barricade, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493b and שִׁכָּךְ, to be pointed, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493d; > מִשְׁכָּה,
→ מִסְוֹכָה; MHeb. מִשְׁוֹפָה enclosure: מִשְׁוֹפָתוֹ: **thorn-hedge Is 5**₅. †

5736 מִשְׁוֹר

מִשְׁוֹר: נשר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493e; MHeb. JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 302b) נסר to saw;
MHeb. JArm. מוסר denom.; saw MHeb. מִסָּר JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 249a) מִסָּרָא; Arb.
minšār and Eth.^G *mošar(t)*, root *wšr*, Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 182; otherwise Eth. axe, Tigr. saw (Littmann-H. *Wb.*
119a; Leslau 32); Akk. *šaššaru* < **šaršar* (vSoden *Gramm.* §57a): **saw Is 10**₁₅. †

5737 מִשְׁוֹרָה

מִשְׁוֹרָה: III שור, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491i; MHeb.: measure of volume of liquids, together with מִדָּה and מִשְׁקָל
Lv 19₃₅, **1C 23**₂₉; בִּם' מִשְׁקָל measured out **Ezk 4**₁₁₋₁₆. †

5738 מִשְׁוֹשׁ

I מִשְׁוֹשׁ: שוש, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491w: מִשְׁוֹשׁ, מִשְׁוֹשִׁי: **joy Is 24**₈₋₁₁ **32**_{13f} **60**₁₅ **62**₅ (of the חֲתָן) **65**₁₈ **66**₁₀ **Jr 49**₂₅ (of
יהוה) **Ezk 24**₂₅ **Hos 2**₁₃ **Lam 2**₁₅ **5**₁₅ **Ps 48**₃. †

5739 מִשְׁוֹשׁ

II מִשְׁוֹשׁ: שוש = סוס, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493d: מִשְׁוֹשׁ: **what is rotten Jb 8**₁₉ (Dhorme; Hölscher) :: to liquefy
(Fohrer); **Is 8**₆ → מסס. †

5740 מִשְׁחָק

מִשְׁחָק (= צחק), Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z: **laughter Hab 1**₁₀. †

5741 מְשַׁטְמָה

מְשַׁטְמָה: שטם (→ שטן), Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492s; > Eth. *mastēmā* persecutor (Dillmann 177), the Satan in Jub (Bousset-G. 333; Yadin *War Scroll* 233f); etym. “persecution”, < מְלֹאֲךָ (ה) “persecuting angel” Dam. 16₅ 1QM 13₁₁ cf. 1QS 3₂₃ (JSS 4:399): **persecution Hos 9**_{7f}. †

5742 מְשֻׁכָּה

*מְשֻׁכָּה: Pr 15₁₉ = מְשֻׁכָּה and מְסֻכָּה, **thorn hedge**. †

5743 מְשָׁכִיל

מְשָׁכִיל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 494f; in titles Ps 32. 42. 44f. 52-55. 74. 78. 88f. 142 and זְמִירוֹ 47₈ (Maag *Text* 193ff, cj. מְשָׁכִילִים vocative); Sept. συνέσεως, ἐφίς σύνεσις, Vulg. *intellectus*, Jerome *eruditio*, טָבֵא טָבֵא; tech. term but meaning unclear: “cult song” (Kittel), “memory passage” (Maag 193f), wisdom song performed to music (Mowinckel *Ps. Stud.* 4:5ff; *Offersang* 493); → Rinaldi *Biblica* 40:278; Delekat ZAW 76:282f; GWahlström *Psalm 89* (1959):21-26;

—: מְשָׁכִיל with insight, I שָׁכַל hif. pt. †

5744 מְשֻׁפֵּית

מְשֻׁפֵּית, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492x; ? Yaud. מְשֻׁפֵּית sculptured monument (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 170 :: Driver *JTS* 12:62); Pun. n.f. מְסַכַּת (Benz *Names* 142, 351): מְשֻׁפֵּית, מְשֻׁפֵּית, מְשֻׁפֵּית:

—1. **image, sculpture Nu 33**₅₂, from silver Pr 25₁₁, מְשֻׁפֵּית אֶבֶן stone with pictorial relief Lv 26₁; מְשֻׁפֵּית picture gallery Ezk 8₁₂ (Zimmerli 194; Albright *Rel.* 183f);

—2. metaph pl. with לִבָּב **imagination, delusion Ps 73**₇, Pr 18₁₁, → Gemser *Spr.* 75. †

5745 מְשֻׁכָּרֶת

מְשֻׁכָּרֶת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607d מְשֻׁכָּרֶת/תְּכָרֶת: **wage Gn 29**₁₅ 31₇₋₄₁ Ru 2₁₂. †

5746 מְשֻׁמְרָה

*מְשֻׁמְרָה: מְסֻמֵּר; מְסֻמֵּר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492s: מְשֻׁמְרָה Qoh 12₁₁ (MSS מְשֻׁמְרָה as Jr 10₄: **prick** at the tip of an ox-goad Jr 10₄ (Hertzberg *Fschr. Baumgärtel* 71f; Albright *BASOR* 119:8: ox-goad); metaph. Qoh 12₁₁. †

5747 מְשֻׁפָּח

מִשְׁפָּח: (trad. shedding of blood, so also Wildberger 172f, מִשְׁפָּח/ס, Arb. *safaḥa* to spill), rather (KBL and Schottroff ZAW 82:90⁹⁵) < מִשְׁפָּח, פֶּשַׁח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; Arb. *fash/h-* nullification, Sept. ἀνομία: **legal infringement** (word play :: מִשְׁפָּט legal pronouncement, Duhm) **Is 5**₇, cj. **Hos 10**₄ (Rudolph). †

5748 מִשְׁרָה

מִשְׁרָה: II שְׂרָה, Gesenius *Thesaurus* 1339; Noth *Personennamen* 191f; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492p :: 1QIs^a מְשׁוּרָה, שָׂרָר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493d), Driver VT 2:357: **domination Is 9**_{5f} (1QM 13₄ of Belial, 17_{6,7} of Michael). †

5749 מִשְׂרָפוֹת

*מִשְׂרָפוֹת: שָׂרַף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a: cs. מִשְׂרָפוֹת, tantum pl. ?: **burning**:

—1. a) מִשְׂרָפוֹת שִׂיד **Is 33**₁₂ to be burned to dust, completely incinerated corpses **Am 2**₁; b) אֲבוֹתֶיךָ מִשְׂרָפוֹת Bomberg בָּם'כִּמְשִׂרָפוֹת אֲבוֹתֶיךָ, as with (→ פֶּ 4), burning spices at the burial of a king (de Vaux *Inst.* 1:95; Rudolph) **Jr 34**₅, cf. שָׂרַפְהָ **2C 16**₁₄ **21**₁₉;

—2. מִשְׂרָפוֹת מַיִם **Jos 11**₈ **13**₆ “lime kilns by the water” in Phoenicia, *Kh. el Mšērefe*, south of *Rās en-Nāqūra*, Garstang *Joshua-Judges* 190; Simons *Geog.* §506; Noth 68f; ? rd. מַיִם in the west. †

5750 מִשְׂרָקָה

מִשְׂרָקָה: n.loc. terr. in Edom; II שָׂרַק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492s; “land of the Σαρακηνοί” (Moritz *Muséon* 50:114f); ? *J. el-Musraq* south-west of *Ma‘ān*, Abel 2:380; Simons *Geog.* §390: **Gn 36**₃₆ **1C 1**₄₇. †

5751 מִשְׂרֵת

מִשְׂרֵת: מִשְׂרַת/ס, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r; MHeb. מִסְרֵת, JArm. מִסְרֵתָא: **baking tray** (Sept. τήγανον tile, Kelso §58; Honeyman 84) **2S 13**₉. †

5752 מִשֵּׁשׁ

מִשֵּׁשׁ: → מוֹסַס.

5753 מִשׁ

מִשׁ, **Gn 10**₂₃, Sam. מִשָּׂא, ^{Ben-H. 3:175} *māša*, 1QM 2₁₁ מִשָּׂא, Josephus *Ant.* 1:6, 4 Μησαϛ, Sept. Μοσοϛ as for מִשְׁשָׁךְ; cj. **1C 1**₁₇ for מִשְׁשָׁךְ with 6 MSS Pesh.; basic form (מִשָּׂא) (Hölscher *Erdk.* 50; Albright *Fschr. Levi della Vida* 1:1ff) = מִשָּׂא, cun. *Mas/s'āia*, Μάσιον ὄρος *Mons Masius*, Syr. *tūrā d mašše'* = *Tūr 'Abdīn* Pauly-W. 14:2068f; Simons *Geog.* 8; :: Zorell: Lebanon and Antilebanon. †

5754 מִשָּׂא

מִשָּׂא: I נִשָּׂא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490b, → מִשָּׂאָה:

—1. **debt, interest**, Sept. ἀπαίτησις (de Vaux *Inst.* 1:263) **Neh 5**₁₀ cj. v.11 **10**₃₂;

—2. **בָּ מִן מְשֵׁא** **Neh 5**₇: (trad. to practise usury Sept., Vulg.) to **take over a creditor's debt against someone** (Galling ATD 12:226 :: Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 130; Dhorme: rd. with K and MSS **מְשֵׁא נְשָׂאִים** ... to lay a burden upon :: de Vaux *Inst.* 1, 263: personal pledge, guarantee). †

5755 מְשֵׁא

מְשֵׁא. SamP. ^{Ben-H. 3:175b} *māša*, Sept. Μασση(ε); n. terr. in N. Arabia, border area of the **בְּנֵי יִקְטָן** **Gn 10**₃₀, ? = → **מְשֵׁא**, Albright *Fschr. Levi della Vida* 1:1ff; Simons *Geog.* §121:7; = the oasis *Bīša Yaqtān* (Forrer *Südar.* 32², 204, 223 :: Winnett *Fschr. HGM* 182). †

5756 מְשֵׂאב

***מְשֵׂאב**: **שֵׂאב**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z: **מְשֵׂאבִּים** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c): **trough, drinking pipe** **Ju 5**₁₁ (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:269f; Reymond 143) **Ju 5**₁₁. †

5757 מְשֻׂאָה

***מְשֻׂאָה** or ***מְשֻׂאָת** (→ **מְשֻׂאָת**): **נְשֵׂא**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a, → **מְשֻׂאָה**; Pun. **מְשֻׂאָה** debt (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 169; gift Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3:15): **מְשֻׂאָת**, **מְשֻׂאָת**: **contractual loan** (de Vaux *Inst.* 1:263) **Dt 24**₁₀ **Pr 22**₂₆, debt cj. **Neh 5**₁₁ (rd. **מְשֻׂאָת**, Rudolph 130). †

5758 מְשֻׂאָה

מְשֻׂאָה **Jb 30**₃ **38**₂₇: → **מְשֻׂאָה**.

5759 מְשֻׂאוֹן

מְשֻׂאוֹן: **נְשֵׂא** II, Barth *Nominalbildung* §204; MHeb. Pap. VT 1:56 rev. 3 **מְשֻׂאוֹן**: ? EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 169): **deception** **Pr 26**₂₆. †

5760 מְשֻׂאוֹת

מְשֻׂאוֹת: **נְשֵׂא** III, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 494g; tantum pl. (?); **ruins**, with **נִצָּה** **Ps 74**₃ (: → **מְשֻׂאוֹת** **73**₁₈, **מְשֻׂאָה**). †

5761 מְשֻׂאָל

מְשֻׂאָל: n.loc.; **שֵׂאל**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; ? EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 169), Akk. *maš'altu* (AHw. 623b); “place for inquiring” cf. **אֲשֻׂתְאוֹל**, in Asher near **עֵכּוֹ**, Eg. *mšyr* (BASOR 88:33; Noth ZDPV 61:55); Abel 2:388; Simons *Geog.* §332, 337:30: **Jos 19**₂₆ **21**₃₀; cj. **1C 6**₅₉ for II **מְשֻׂאָל**. †

5762 מְשֻׂאָלָה

*מְשַׁלֵּה: שאל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a; ? EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 169): pl. cs. מְשַׁלֵּה, מְשַׁלֵּה: desire Ps 20₆ 37₄. †

5763 מְשַׁרֵּת

*מְשַׁרֵּת, Or. מְשַׁרֵּת (Kahle *Ost* 197), SamP.^{M201} *māš(š)ārat*: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607d, of שָׂרַר (Gesenius *Thesaurus* 1351; Palache 42) or שָׂרַר (rd. מְשַׁרֵּת, Geiger 381f): מְשַׁרֵּת, מְשַׁרֵּת, מְשַׁרֵּת: kneading trough (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:54f) Ex 7₂₈ together with תַּנּוּר, Dt 28_{5,17} together with טַנָּא, baking bowl Ex 12₃₄. †

5764 מְשַׁבְּצוֹת

מְשַׁבְּצוֹת, SamP.^{M203} *mšabbēšot*: שָׁבַץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492s; abs. and cs. pl.:

—1. settings (metalwork) Ex 28_{11-13f,25} 39₆₋₁₃₋₁₆₋₁₈;

—2. מְשַׁבְּצוֹת זָהָב (for מְשַׁבְּצוֹת rd. בָּ) gold embroidered cloth, brocade Ps 45₁₄ (alt. מְשַׁבְּצוֹת trimmed). †

5765 מְשַׁבֵּר

מְשַׁבֵּר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r; cf. III שָׁבַר hif. denom., to give birth to a son (: הַפִּיל) Is 66₆ Sept. (Seeligmann 61f); MHeb. birth-stool, 1QHod 3₈₋₁₆ opening of the cervix, with transition to מְשַׁבֵּר (→ Maier 2:74): cs. מְשַׁבֵּר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 215 l) Hos 13₁₃: cervical opening 2K 19₃/Is 37₃ Hos 13₁₃. †

5766 מְשַׁפֵּר

*מְשַׁפֵּר, Or. מְשַׁפֵּר: שָׁפַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; מְשַׁפֵּר, מְשַׁפֵּר: surf, breaking of waves Jon 2₄ Ps 42₈ 88₈ 93₄ (מְשַׁפֵּר יָם), 2S 22₅ מוֹת מְ (cj. with Sept.^L מִים). †

5767 מְשַׁבֵּת

*מְשַׁבֵּת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z, 558c: מְשַׁבֵּת (MSS מְשַׁבֵּת; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252r, ? rd. sg. מְשַׁבֵּת, Ehrlich; Rudolph 206): cessation, “because she is no more”; Lam 1₇. †

5768 מְשַׁגָּה

מְשַׁגָּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n; DSS 3 times *מְשַׁגָּה (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 134^b): inadvertent offence, transgression Gn 43₁₂. †

5769 מוֹשֶׁה

מוֹשֶׁה: Arb. *msy*; JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 279a).

qal: pf. מוֹשֶׁה: to draw out (from the water Ex 2₁₀, explaining מוֹשֶׁה). †

hif: impf. **יִּמְשַׁנֵּי**: to **draw out** (from the water) **2S 22**₁₇/**Ps 18**₁₇. †

5770 מוֹשֶׁה

מוֹשֶׁה, SamP.^{Ben-H. 3:175} *mūsi*, Sept. Μωσῆς and Μωυσῆς (Nestle ZAW 27:111ff; Lisowsky 140, cf. Θωυθ together with Θωθ, for Egyptian god Thoth); Palm. *mws*' (Stark *Names* 93^b); etym.: Heb. מוֹשֶׁה **Ex 2**₁₀; Eg. *mś(w)*, *mesu* child (= ? Ug. *mt*, Gordon *Textbook* §19:1579; Aistleitner 1717), or *Mśy* (ZÄS 58:135), short form of a theophoric name like *Ḥaramašši* EA 20:33 = **Har-mose* "Horus is born", Ranke *Äg. Personennamen* 1 (1935):338a, 340; 2 (1953):216ff; Albright *Steinzeit* 254; Morenz Mullus *Fschr. Th. Klauser* (1964):252 :: SHerrmann (see below) VT 18:389 "a certain god has begotten him": **Ex 2**₁₀ - **Jos 24**₅ (ca. 700 times) **Ju 1**₁₆₋₂₀ **3**₄ **4**₁₁ **1S 12**₆₋₈ **1K 2**₃ **8**₉₋₅₃₋₅₆ **2K 14**₆ **18**₄₋₆₋₁₂ **21**₈ **23**₂₅ **Is 63**_{11f} **Jr 15**₁ **Mi 6**₄ **Mal 3**₂₂ Ps (8 times) **Da 9**₁₁₋₁₃ **Ezr 3**₂ **6**₁₈ **7**₆ Neh (7 times), 1C (9 times), 2C (12 times), changed to מִנְשֶׁה **Ju 18**₃₀, Hertzberg ATD 9:242; Ginsburg 335ff., 941; Geiger 258; BH; created by Yahweh עֲשָׂה **1S 12**₆ (Budde KHC 8:79), sent by Yahweh מ'עֲשָׂה **Ezr 6**₁₈, **Ezr 7**₂₈ **10**₁ **11**₁ **12**₁ **13**₁ **14**₁ **15**₁ **16**₁ **17**₁ **18**₁ **19**₁ **20**₁ **21**₁ **22**₁ **23**₁ **24**₁ **25**₁ **26**₁ **27**₁ **28**₁ **29**₁ **30**₁ **31**₁ **32**₁ **33**₁ **34**₁ **35**₁ **36**₁ **37**₁ **38**₁ **39**₁ **40**₁ **41**₁ **42**₁ **43**₁ **44**₁ **45**₁ **46**₁ **47**₁ **48**₁ **49**₁ **50**₁ **51**₁ **52**₁ **53**₁ **54**₁ **55**₁ **56**₁ **57**₁ **58**₁ **59**₁ **60**₁ **61**₁ **62**₁ **63**₁ **64**₁ **65**₁ **66**₁ **67**₁ **68**₁ **69**₁ **70**₁ **71**₁ **72**₁ **73**₁ **74**₁ **75**₁ **76**₁ **77**₁ **78**₁ **79**₁ **80**₁ **81**₁ **82**₁ **83**₁ **84**₁ **85**₁ **86**₁ **87**₁ **88**₁ **89**₁ **90**₁ **91**₁ **92**₁ **93**₁ **94**₁ **95**₁ **96**₁ **97**₁ **98**₁ **99**₁ **100**₁ **101**₁ **102**₁ **103**₁ **104**₁ **105**₁ **106**₁ **107**₁ **108**₁ **109**₁ **110**₁ **111**₁ **112**₁ **113**₁ **114**₁ **115**₁ **116**₁ **117**₁ **118**₁ **119**₁ **120**₁ **121**₁ **122**₁ **123**₁ **124**₁ **125**₁ **126**₁ **127**₁ **128**₁ **129**₁ **130**₁ **131**₁ **132**₁ **133**₁ **134**₁ **135**₁ **136**₁ **137**₁ **138**₁ **139**₁ **140**₁ **141**₁ **142**₁ **143**₁ **144**₁ **145**₁ **146**₁ **147**₁ **148**₁ **149**₁ **150**₁ **151**₁ **152**₁ **153**₁ **154**₁ **155**₁ **156**₁ **157**₁ **158**₁ **159**₁ **160**₁ **161**₁ **162**₁ **163**₁ **164**₁ **165**₁ **166**₁ **167**₁ **168**₁ **169**₁ **170**₁ **171**₁ **172**₁ **173**₁ **174**₁ **175**₁ **176**₁ **177**₁ **178**₁ **179**₁ **180**₁ **181**₁ **182**₁ **183**₁ **184**₁ **185**₁ **186**₁ **187**₁ **188**₁ **189**₁ **190**₁ **191**₁ **192**₁ **193**₁ **194**₁ **195**₁ **196**₁ **197**₁ **198**₁ **199**₁ **200**₁ **201**₁ **202**₁ **203**₁ **204**₁ **205**₁ **206**₁ **207**₁ **208**₁ **209**₁ **210**₁ **211**₁ **212**₁ **213**₁ **214**₁ **215**₁ **216**₁ **217**₁ **218**₁ **219**₁ **220**₁ **221**₁ **222**₁ **223**₁ **224**₁ **225**₁ **226**₁ **227**₁ **228**₁ **229**₁ **230**₁ **231**₁ **232**₁ **233**₁ **234**₁ **235**₁ **236**₁ **237**₁ **238**₁ **239**₁ **240**₁ **241**₁ **242**₁ **243**₁ **244**₁ **245**₁ **246**₁ **247**₁ **248**₁ **249**₁ **250**₁ **251**₁ **252**₁ **253**₁ **254**₁ **255**₁ **256**₁ **257**₁ **258**₁ **259**₁ **260**₁ **261**₁ **262**₁ **263**₁ **264**₁ **265**₁ **266**₁ **267**₁ **268**₁ **269**₁ **270**₁ **271**₁ **272**₁ **273**₁ **274**₁ **275**₁ **276**₁ **277**₁ **278**₁ **279**₁ **280**₁ **281**₁ **282**₁ **283**₁ **284**₁ **285**₁ **286**₁ **287**₁ **288**₁ 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**622**₁ **623**₁ **624**₁ **625**₁ **626**₁ **627**₁ **628**₁ **629**₁ **630**₁ **631**₁ **632**₁ **633**₁ **634**₁ **635**₁ **636**₁ **637**₁ **638**₁ **639**₁ **640**₁ **641**₁ **642**₁ **643**₁ **644**₁ **645**₁ **646**₁ **647**₁ **648**₁ **649**₁ **650**₁ **651**₁ **652**₁ **653**₁ **654**₁ **655**₁ **656**₁ **657**₁ **658**₁ **659**₁ **660**₁ **661**₁ **662**₁ **663**₁ **664**₁ **665**₁ **666**₁ **667**₁ **668**₁ **669**₁ **670**₁ **671**₁ **672**₁ **673**₁ **674**₁ **675**₁ **676**₁ **677**₁ **678**₁ **679**₁ **680**₁ **681**₁ **682**₁ **683**₁ **684**₁ **685**₁ **686**₁ **687**₁ **688**₁ **689**₁ **690**₁ **691**₁ **692**₁ **693**₁ **694**₁ **695**₁ **696**₁ **697**₁ **698**₁ **699**₁ **700**₁ **701**₁ **702**₁ **703**₁ **704**₁ **705**₁ **706**₁ **707**₁ **708**₁ **709**₁ **710**₁ **711**₁ **712**₁ **713**₁ **714**₁ **715**₁ **716**₁ **717**₁ **718**₁ **719**₁ **720**₁ **721**₁ **722**₁ **723**₁ **724**₁ **725**₁ **726**₁ **727**₁ **728**₁ **729**₁ **730**₁ **731**₁ **732**₁ **733**₁ **734**₁ **735**₁ **736**₁ **737**₁ **738**₁ **739**₁ **740**₁ **741**₁ **742**₁ **743**₁ **744**₁ **745**₁ **746**₁ **747**₁ **748**₁ **749**₁ **750**₁ **751**₁ **752**₁ **753**₁ **754**₁ **755**₁ **756**₁ **757**₁ **758**₁ **759**₁ **760**₁ **761**₁ **762**₁ **763**₁ **764**₁ **765**₁ **766**₁ **767**₁ **768**<

—3. to anoint humans (Akk. *pašāšu*, AHW. 843b) Noth *Könige* 26; Elliger *Lev.* 118²⁰; Kutsch 22ff, 52ff; THAT 1:913ff): a) to be king לְמֶלֶךְ עַל (also Hittite, Kutsch 37); to anoint לְמֶלֶךְ עַל 1S 15¹⁻¹⁷ 2S 2⁴⁻⁷ 5³⁻¹⁷ 12⁷ 1K 1³⁴ 19^{15f} 2K 9³⁻⁶⁻¹² (rd. עַל) 1C 11³, as מֶלֶךְ עַל Ju 9⁸⁻¹⁵, לְמֶלֶךְ 1K 1⁴⁵ 5¹⁵, with מֶלֶךְ as obj. cj. Hos 7³ and 8¹⁰; abs. 1S 16^{12f} 1K 1³⁹ (Solomon; Kutsch 56), 2K 11¹² (Joash: Kutsch 54) 23³⁰ 2C 22⁷ 23¹¹, with עַל 2S 19¹¹, to anoint לְגִיד עַל 1S 9¹⁶ 10¹ 1C 29²² (without עַל), לִי = לִיהוּדָה 1S 16³; b) to be priest (Akk. *pašīšu*, the anointed one AHW. 845a; Kutsch 27⁵⁵) Ex 28⁴¹ 29⁷ 40¹⁵ Lv 7³⁶ 16³² 1C 29²² (לְכֹהֵן); with בְּשֵׁן הַקֹּדֶשׁ Nu 35²⁵ Ps 89²¹; מְשֻׁחִים מְשֻׁחִים Nu 3³ (cf. מְשֻׁחַ 3); מְשֻׁחַ וְקֹדֶשׁ Ex 30³⁰ 40¹³ Lv 8¹²; c) to be a prophet (analogous to 3a) 1K 19¹⁶; with לְ inf. his ordained functions Is 61¹ 2C 22⁷;

—2S 3³⁹. †

nif: pf. נִמְשַׁח; inf. הַמְשַׁח: to be anointed: king 1C 14⁸, priest Lv 6¹³, altar Nu 7¹⁰⁻⁸⁴⁻⁸⁸. †

Der. I מְשַׁחָה, I מְשַׁחָה, I מְשַׁחָה.

5782 מִשַׁח

II *מִשַׁח: MHeb. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 260a, 279a), Arb. *masaḥa*, *mash* land survey, Akk. *mašāḥu* (AHW. 623a, Zimmern 22f): to measure.

Der. מְמַשַׁח (?), II מְשַׁחָה, II מְשַׁחָה.

5783 מִשַׁח

? III *מִשַׁח: → מְשַׁחַת Is 52¹⁴.

5784 מְשַׁחָה

I מְשַׁחָה, SamP.^{M136} *māša*: I מִשַׁח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 601b; MHeb. oil (→ SBOT 9:295), Pehl. *Frah.* 7:5; Syr. *mšāḥā*; → מְשַׁחָה: מְשַׁחָה; anointing: הַמִּן מְשַׁחָה שֶׁמֶן anointing oil Ex 25⁶ 29⁷⁻²¹ 31¹¹ 35⁸⁻¹⁵⁻²⁸ 37²⁹ 39³⁸ 40⁹ Lv 8²⁻¹⁰⁻¹²⁻³⁰ 21¹⁰ Nu 4¹⁶; הַמִּן שֶׁמֶן מִן שֶׁמֶן הַמִּן Lv 10⁷, אֶלֶּהִיו מִן שֶׁמֶן מִן קֹדֶשׁ 21¹², Ex 30²⁵⁻³¹. †

5785 מְשַׁחָה

II מְשַׁחָה, SamP.^{M136} *māša*: II מִשַׁח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 601b; MHeb., EgArm. (מושחת) (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 170), JArm. מְשַׁחָה measuring, מְשַׁחָה length; Akk. *miših̄tu* measure, Arb. *misāḥat* survey: מְשַׁחָה: share, allotment (מִן from) Lv 7³⁵. †

5786 מְשַׁחָה

I מְשַׁחָה: I מִשַׁח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 461 l; → I מְשַׁחָה: מְשַׁחָה: anointing Ex 29²⁹ 40¹⁵. †

5787 מְשַׁחָה

II מְשַׁחָה, SamP.^{M136} *māša*: II מִשַׁח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 461 l; → II מְשַׁחָה: **portion Nu 18**. †

5788 מְשַׁחִית

מְשַׁחִית: שַׁחַת; 1. pt. hif.; 2. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 494f; מְשַׁחִיתִים:

—1. **spoiler**: a) milit. (Houtsma ZAW 27:59): raiding-party, sortie **1S 13**₁₇ **14**₁₅ **Jr 22**₇; b) demonic: **Ex 12**₂₃ **2S 24**₁₆ (הַמְּשַׁחִיתִים) הַמְּלֶאֱךָ **Is 54**₁₆, Sept. **Ex 12**₂₃ ἰ ὄλεθρεύων, cf. ἰ ὄλοθρευτής **1 Corinthians 10**₁₀; also for **Ezk 21**₃₆ **5**₁₆ **9**₆ **2C 20**₂₃ (HDuhm *D. bösen Geister im AT* (1904):14f; Rost ZDPV 66:208f); הַמְּלֶאֱךָ הַמְּשַׁחִיתִים רֹחַ spirit of a destroyer **Jr 51**₁;

—2. **destruction**: לְמִרְחוֹת הַמָּוֶה **Ezk 5**₁₆ **25**₁₅ **Da 10**₈ (: הוֹד) **2C 20**₂₃ **22**₄, with הָיָה **Ex 12**₁₃, with הָרַג **Ezk 9**₆, with נָגַף **Ex 12**₁₃; מִן נָגַף **Pr 18**₉ and מִן בַּעַל מִן נָגַף **Pr 28**₂₄ evildoer, מִן אִישׁ מִן אִישׁ מִן חָרְשֵׁי מִן אִישׁ מִן those who forge destruction **Ezk 21**₃₆; **Jr 51**₁ → 1b;

—3. concr. **snare for birds** (cf. מוֹקֵשׁ, פַּח) **Jr 5**₂₆;

—4. **destruction**: הַר הַמְּשַׁחָה **Jr 51**₂₅ → 2, = בְּבֶל; **2K 23**₁₃ “mount of vexation” Vulg., Pesh., defamatory, rd. הַמְּשַׁחָה “mount of olives” Tg. זִיתִּיא, Sept. Μοοο(α)θ (? corruption < מְשַׁחָה), Mish. Midd. 2:4; Dalman *Jerus.* 39ff; Montgomery-G. 540; Gray *Kings*² 731; Simons *Geog.* §184; Curtis HUCA 28:137ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1339. †

5789 מְשַׁחֵר

מְשַׁחֵר: II שַׁחַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; = שַׁחַר; מִרְחֹם מִן שַׁחַר from the **womb of the dawn Ps 110**₃; :: in Stoebe *Fschr. Baumgärtel* 188. †

5790 מְשַׁחֵת

*מְשַׁחֵת: שַׁחַת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492q; מְשַׁחֵתוֹ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 543o): annihilation **Ezk 9**₁ (parallel with מְפַיֵץ 2). †

5791 מְשַׁחֵת

מְשַׁחֵת, **Is 52**₁₄? :: III מְשַׁח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z?; usu. cj. מְשַׁחֵת pt. hof. BH; corrupt Gesenius *Thesaurus* 1395, ? mixed formation from pt. nif. and hof. (Barthélemy RB 57:546); 1QIs^a מְשַׁחֵתִי, Brownlee BASOR 132:10ff; :: Guillaume JBL 76:41f; Arb. *msh*, to transform, rub a wound, *masīh* ugly in form; Barr *Philology* 284f: with מְשַׁחֵת “inhumanly deformed”. †

5792 מְשַׁחֵת

*מְשַׁחֵת: II שַׁחַת: *muqṭal* pattern (→ מְשַׁחֵת) = pt. hof.: מְשַׁחֵת: **fault, blemish Lv 22**₂₅ (Elliger *Lev.* 295, 300). †

5793 מְשַׁחֵחַ

מְשֻׁטָּח See below under מְשֻׁטָּח and מְשֻׁטָּח (#5795).

5794 מְשֻׁטָּח

מְשֻׁטָּח See below under מְשֻׁטָּח and מְשֻׁטָּח (#5795).

5795 מְשֻׁטָּח/מְשֻׁטָּח

מְשֻׁטָּח and *מְשֻׁטָּח: שטח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 546x: cs. מְשֻׁטָּח:

—1. **dry place** (for nets, Sept. ψυγμοί, Vulg. *siccatio*) **Ezk 26**₅₋₁₄ **47**₁₀;

—2. ? cj. מְשֻׁטָּח **Nu 11**₃₂ for שְׁטָח, (inf. abs. to be separated from finite vb. !; Sept. ψυγμοός: what is spread out, piled up (KBL, → Gressmann *Mose* 140). †

5796 מְשֻׁטָּר

*מְשֻׁטָּר, Or. מְשֻׁטָּר (Kahle *Ost* 197): שטר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; Pun. מְשֻׁטָּר military title (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 170), lw., < Akk. *maštaru* inscription: מְשֻׁטָּר: Yahweh's מְשֻׁטָּר **Jb 38**₃₃, writing in the heavens, meaning **the stars in the sky**, Akk. *šītir(tu) šamē/āmi* Jeremias *Handbuch* 41ff; Hölscher *Hiob* 95; Fohrer *Hiob* 508; Torczyner *ArchOr.* 17/2: 419ff; vdPloeg *OTSt.* 10:189. †

5797 מְשִׁי

מְשִׁי: ? Theod. μεσσε, Jerome *mes(s)e/i* (Sperber 239) Sept. τρύχαπτον woven from hair, Vulg. *subtilia* (fine) and *polymitus* (colourfully woven); < Eg. *mśy*, type of dress (Erman-G 2:143) or Hittite *mašši(ya)* shawl (Rabin *Orientalia* 32:129f): Rabb. and trad. silk, Arb. *wašy* silk brocade (Guillaume 4:9); Hönig 129f: **fine cloth** for garments **Ezk 16**₁₀₋₁₃. †

5798 מְשִׁי

מְשִׁי **1C 6**₄ → מוּשִׁי.

5799 מְשִׁיבָאֵל

מְשִׁיבָאֵל, Sept. Μασε/Μεσωζεβηλ and simil.: n.m., < Akk. *mušēzib* (→ BArm. שִׁיב, Stamm 221) + אֵל, “El saves” (Noth 156, Arm.lw. Wagner 180); cf. צל משזב Donner-R. *Inschriften* 228:9, 11; → שִׁיב:

—1-3. **Neh 3**₄; **10**₂₂; **11**₂₄. †

5800 מְשִׁיחַ

מְשִׁיחַ: I מוּשַׁח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n, Sept. χριστός except twice; MHeb. (Dam. 12₂₃ מוּשׁוּחַ), JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 280b); Pun. *messe* (Augustin; Friedrich §136); OSArb. *msh* (Conti 179a), Arb.

masih; > Eth. (Leslau 32; Ullendorff *Eth. Bib.* 123) *masih*, denom. *tamasha* to be anointed: מְשִׁיחַ, מְשִׁיחוּ, מְשִׁיחָי: **the anointed one** (THAT 1:913f):

—1. the king of Israel, Saul, David and his descendants, מְשִׁיחַי (Kutsch *Salbung als Rechtsakt* (1963):53, 60f: as the one who empowers him) 1S 2₃₅ 24₇₋₁₁ 26₉₋₁₁₋₁₆₋₂₃ 2S 1₁₄₋₁₆₋₂₁ 19₂₂ Lam 4₂₀: מְשִׁיחַי יַעֲקֹב מִן־מְשִׁיחַי 2S 23₁; with sf. 1st., 2nd., 3rd. sing. sffx.) 1S 2₁₀ 12₃₋₅ 16₆ Ps 2₂ 18₅₁ (parallel with 2S 22₅₁) 20₇ 28₈ 84₁₀ 89₃₉₋₅₂ 132₁₀₋₁₇; Solomon 2C 6₄₂ (rd. מְשִׁיחָךְ); parallel with עֲמֹךְ Hab 3₁₃;

—2. Cyrus Is 45₁ (Kutsch 61; WHSchmidt *Fschr. vRad* 451f);

—3. priest הַמְּשִׁיחִים הַכֹּהֲנִים הַמְּשִׁיחִים the anointed priest Lv 4₃₋₅₋₁₆ 6₁₅, cf. הַמְּשִׁיחִים הַכֹּהֲנִים Nu 3₃; the high priest Da 9₂₆, ? also the מֶלֶךְ נְגִידָה 9₂₅ (or the king ?, → Commentaries);

—4. the patriarchs Ps 105₁₅ and 1C 16₂₂ (parallel with נְבִיאִים, cf. Gn 20₇ 23₆);

—5. “Messiah” (Hellenism from מְשִׁיחָא, Dalman *Gr.* 157³) but not an eschatological saviour in OT (: Zorell 480: 1S 2₁₀ Ps 2₂ Da 9_{25f}), first in Judaism, Χριστός in NT, → Rowley OTSt. 8:100ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1197ff; for Qumran → ASvdWoude *D. messian. Vorstellungen d. Gemeinde v. Q.* (1958):185ff; Braun *Qumran* 2:75ff. †

5801 מִשַׁךְ

מִשַׁךְ: MHeb. JArm.; Ug. *mtk* (Aistleitner 1720; Driver *Myths* 160b) to stretch out one’s hand; Arb. *masaka*, OSArb. (Conti 179a) to sieze, Eth.^G to draw a bow, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 120b) to saddle, harness.

qal: pf. מִשַׁכְתִּי, מִשַׁכְתִּיךְ, מִשַׁכְתִּיךָ; impf.: תִּמְשַׁכְנִי, תִּמְשַׁכְנִי, תִּמְשַׁכְנִי; impv. מִשַׁכּוּ and מִשַׁכּוּ Ezk 32₂₀ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 306 l, text ?), מִשַׁכְנִי; inf. מִשַׁכּוּ, מִשַׁכּוּ; pt. מִשַׁכְּי, מִשַׁכְּי:

—1. to **seize, carry off** Ps 28₃, Jb 24₂₂ (? text → Commentaries);

—2. to **pull, drag**: to pull out, followed by הַעֲלֶה Gn 37₂₈ Jr 38₁₃; in a net Ps 10₉ (parallel with חָטַף :: to draw in a net, KBL); for Leviathan Jb 40₂₅ (? wordplay with the name of the crocodile, Eg. *pemsah*, Copt. *πεμσαχ*, Arb. *timsah*, Hölscher *Hiob* 95); with יָד (Ug.) to extend one’s hand Hos 7₅ (11₄) with אֶחָרִי to draw after Song 1₄; with בַּ דְּת 21₃ (עַל); ? Ju 5₁₄ סֵפֶר מִשְׁכִּים בְּשֵׁבֶט (? dl. סֵפֶר and rd. בְּשֵׁבֶט sceptre bearer (parallel with מְחַוֵּקִים, alt. II סֵפֶר ore); with בְּקֶשֶׁת מִן to draw the bow (Eth.) 1K 22₃₄; with בְּקֶרֶן to blow the horn Jos 6₅, הַיְבִל the jubilee trumpet Ex 19₁₃; > to bring into Ju 4₇; metaph. to draw along עֹן Is 5₁₈; with תּוֹרָה אֶחָרִי צָדְכוּ to destroy the Torah according to his pleasure Sir 32/35₁₇;

—3. to **stretch, draw out**, to full length: to keep stretched (cf. שָׁמַר III חֹסֵד Jr 31₃ Ps 36₁₁ 109₁₂, without חֹסֵד חֹסֵד keep patience with Neh 9₃₀, אָף Ps 85₆; ? to revive, restore with בָּשָׂר (trad; MHeb. with לֵב) Qoh 2₃ :: → Commentaries, Torczyner *Fschr. Marti* 279f;

—4. intr. to **pull, go** (MHeb. JArm.) Ex 12₂₁ (like קָוַם before the main verb), Ju 4₆ 20₃₇, with אֶחָרִי to follow after Jb 21₃₃ Sir 14₁₉;

17₂₈; חדר מ' ערשת מ' (Ug. PRU 2:151, 6) bedchamber (with מ'טה) Ex 7₂₈ 2S 4₇ 2K 6₁₂, חדר מ'טה Qoh 10₂₀; עלה מ'שכבי to climb into bed Gn 49₄;

—2. **marriage bed**: מ' ודורים bed for love Ezk 23₁₇; bed for cultic rituals Is 57_{7f}, cf. Ezk 16_{16f} (Eissfeldt JPOS 16:287ff); מ' זכר in bed with a man Nu 31_{17f-35} Ju 21_{11f}, מ'שכבי אשה Lv 18₂₂ 20₁₃;

—3. מ' צהרים to bed at noon 2S 4₅;

—Ps 41₄ (sick-bed ?) rd. מ'כאבו. †

5805 מ'שכות

מ'שכות: מ'שך, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 475q: pl., or sg. suffix -ōt 506t; Arb. *masak(at)* restraint, armband: **bracelet, fetter**: מ' פסיל of Orion Jb 38₃₁ (parallel with מ'עדנות). †

5806 מ'שכן

מ'שכן, Or. מ' מ'שכן (Kahle *Text* 70): שכן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb., JArm. CPArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 255b); Ug. *mškn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2414; Aistleitner 2606) dwelling place (parallel with *ʿhl*); Arb. *maska/in* abode, Akk. *maškanu* threshing-floor, appointed place (AHw. 626b), in Mari also a sacred tend (RépMari 224; Finet 58; Malamat *ErIsr.* 5:87*), basic form *maškan*; Akk.-Sum. lw. (Goetze *AJSL* 52:143ff :: Falkenstein *HbOr* 1ii (1/2): 15): מ'שכנו, מ'שכנו, מ'שכנות, מ'שכנותי/תינו: Cross BA 10:65ff; WSchmidt *ZAW* 75:91f:

—1. **abode** of קרח Nu 16₂₄₋₂₇, Israel Nu 24₅ Is 32₁₈ Jr 30₁₈ Ps 78₂₈ 87₂, Zion Is 54₂ Jr 9₁₈, Babylon Jr 51₃₀ → Ezk 25₄, of foreigners Hab 1₆, רעים Song 1₈, מ'שכנות רשעים, Jb 21₂₈, with עגל 18₂₁ (= sg., Dahood *Biblica* 46:212¹), of פרא and ערוד 39₆;

—2. **grave** Is 22₁₆, Ps 49₁₂ (parallel with cj. קברים);

—3. **abode of Yahweh** (→ אהל 3) Lv 15₃₁ 26₁₁ Ezk 37₂₇ Jos 22₂₉, rd. קדש מ'שכנו Ps 46₅; מ' קדש מ'שכנו; מ'שכנו מ'שכנו Ps 26₈, שמוך, מ' 74₇; pl. Ps 43₃ 132₅₋₇; מ' מ'שכן י' מ' Lv 17₄ Nu 16₉ 17₂₈ 19₁₃ 31₃₀₋₄₇ 2C 1₅ 29₆ (Thiel *ZAW* 81:49); מ'שכנותיך Ps 84₂ (? = sg., → 1.); in גבעון 1C 16₃₉ 21₂₉; מ' שלו Ps 78₆₀; אהל מועד, מ' Ex 39₃₂ 40₂₋₆₋₂₈ 1C 6₁₇; מ' העדת, מ' Ex 38₂₁ Nu 1₅₀₋₅₃ 10₁₁ (Rost *Fschr. Baumgärtel* 158ff); מ' בית האל מ' 1C 6₃₃; מ' ובם מ' באהל 2S 7₆ (? hendiadys, “dwelling in a tent” :: Rudolph *Chr.* 131f, cf. 1C 17₅);

—4. **(central) sanctuary** (74 out of 130 times), the tabernacle (→ אהל מועד): Ex 25₉ 26_{1.6} (אהל) - 35 (16 times) 27₉ 36₈₋₃₂ (12 times) 38₂₁₋₃₁ 40₅₋₃₈ (14 times) Lv 8₁₀ Nu 1_{50f} 3₇₋₃₈ (9 times) 4₁₆₋₂₆₋₃₁ 5₁₇ 7₁₋₃ 9₁₅₋₂₀ (5 times) 10₁₇₋₂₁ 1C 23₂₆.

5807 מ'של

מ'של: MHeb., JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 281a) מתל to compare; Akk. *mašālu* to be similar to, *mašlu* half, *mišlu* a half (AHw. 623b); Arb. *mtl* to be similar to, *mitl* similarity, OSArb. *mtl* copy, Eth. Tigr.

(Littmann-H. *Wb.* 117b) *mas(a)la* to be similar to; Eissfeldt *Maschal im AT* (1913):1ff; qal. and pi. denom. of I מִשַׁל, :: nif. hitp. hif.

qal: impf. יִמְשַׁל, יִמְשָׁלוּ; impv. מִשַׁל; pt. מִשַּׁל, מִשְׁלִי/מִלִּי: denom. of I מִשַׁל as pi.:

—1. to **formulate an expression, show a parable**: to act as a bard (Mowinckel ZAW 53:142): מִשַׁל מִשַּׁל Ezk 12₂₃ 18_{2f} 24₃, with אֵל about 17₂;

—2. especially to **recite derisive verses** (I מִשַׁל 3) about Ezk 16₄₄, abs. 16₄₄, with בָּ against Jl 2₁₇;

—3. pt. jester Nu 21₂₇ Sir 44₄; מִשְׁלִי הָעָם Is 28₁₄ (alt. as II : master of);

—Jb 17₆ rd. לְמִשַׁל. †

nif: pf. נִמְשַׁל, נִמְשָׁלוּ; to **be equal, become the same**, with בָּ as Ps 49_{13.21}, with עַם 28₁ 143₇ and with אֵל Is 14₁₀ with (cf. מִנָּה nif.). †

pi. (Jenni 218): pt. מִמְשַׁל: with מִשַׁל (→ qal; Gesenius-K. §52f) to **pose a riddle, speak in riddles** Ezk 21₅. †

hif: impf. תִּמְשַׁל־וּנִי: with לְ to **compare with** Is 46₅. †

hitp. impf. אֶתְמַשַּׁל: to **become like something** Jb 30₁₉. †

Der. I מִשַׁל, I מִשָּׁלוּ.

5808 מִשַׁל

II מִשַׁל: MHeb. to rule, undertake something; Ph. OArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 171; Benz *Names* 355).

qal: pf. מִשַׁל/שָׁל, מִשַּׁלָּה; impf. יִמְשַׁל/שָׁל, יִמְשָׁלוּ (SamP.^{M137} *y/timšal, yimšālu*); impv. מִשַּׁל-; inf. לְמִשַׁל (SamP. *lamšal*); pt. מִשַּׁל, מִשָּׁלוּ; pt. מִשַּׁל, מִשָּׁלוּ, מִשְׁלִי/מִלִּי, מִשַּׁלָּה, מִשָּׁלוּ (וּ)שָׁל Is 52₅ (Q לִי, K and 1QIs^a מִשָּׁלוּ):

—1. to **rule** (THAT 1:930ff): a) with בָּ over: celestial bodies ruling over the day and the night Gn 1₁₈, a husband over his wife 3₁₆, men over sin 4₇, a slave over the property of his master 24₂, Joseph over Egypt 45_{8.26}, women over a people Is 3₁₂; b) abs.: 2S 23₃ Zech 6₁₃ Pr 29₂₆; c) to exercise authority, with מִשַׁל Da 11₄, מִמְשַׁל 11_{3.5}; d) pt. ruler, the one in authority sg. מִן־אֲרָץ Is 16₁, מִן־עַמִּים (= Pharaoh) Ps 105₂₀ Hab 1₁₄ Pr 6₇; ? important ruler Pr 23₁ 28₁₅ 29₁₂ Qoh 10₄, with כְּסִילִים ruler of fools Qoh 9₁₇ (: Galling 82: כְּסִילִים מִשַּׁלִּי); pl. Is 14₅ 52₅ (see above); e) metaph. מִן־בְּרוּחוֹ to master oneself Pr 16₃₂ (cf. Sir 23₆^{Adl. 26}); to be authorised Ex 21₈ (Dam. 13:12);

—2. to **rule** (of God, → Koehler *Theol.* §5), Ju 8₂₃ (MBuber *Königtum Gottes*³ (1956):3ff) Ps 22₂₉ (? rd. וּמִשָּׁלוּ) 59₁₄ 66₇ 89₁₀ 1C 29₁₂, זָרְעוּ Is 40₁₀, מִלְכּוֹתוֹ Ps 103₁₉;

—3. otherwise: **Gn 37** **Dt 15**₆ **Jos 12**₂₋₅ **Ju 8**_{22f} **9**₂ **14** **15**₁₁ **1K 5**₁ **Is 3**₄ **19**₄ **28**₁₄ (→ I מִשַׁל qal) **49**₇ **63**₁₉ **Jr 22**₃₀ **30**₂₁ **33**₂₆ **51**₄₆ **Ezk 19**₁₁₋₁₄ **Mi 5**₁ **Ps 19**₁₄ **105**₂₁ **106**₄₁ **Pr 12**₂₄ **17**₂ **19**₁₀ **22**₇ **29**₂₆ **Lam 5**₈ **Qoh 9**₁₇; **Da 11**₄₃ **2C 7**₁₈ **9**₂₆ **20**₆ **23**₂₀. †

hif: pf. הִמְשִׁילָהּ; impf. תִּמְשִׁילָהּ; inf. הִמְשִׁילָהּ;

—1. to **make someone lord** over, with בָּ **Ps 8**₇ **Da 11**₃₉ **Sir 45**₁₇;

—2. הִמְשִׁילָהּ inf. as sbst. and sbj. (Gesenius-K. §113b) **dominion**, הִי וְפִתְחָהּ ? hendiadys, control of terror (König *Stil* 160f) **Jb 25**₂. †

Der. II מִשַׁל, מִמְשַׁל, מִמְשָׁלָהּ.

5809 מִשַׁל

I מִשַׁל: I מִשַׁל; MHeb., JArm. Syr. מִשַׁלָּא, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 271a) מִיִּתְלָא; Arb. *matal* proverb, OSArb. *mtl* monument (Conti 271); Eth. *mesl*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 118a) *masal*; Akk. *mišlu* a half: מִשַׁל, מִשַׁלּוּ, מִשַׁלִּים, מִשַׁלִּי (*מִשַׁלּוּת as title, Jerome, in Prologus galeatus, *mesaloth* together with *misle*; Jepsen ZAW 71:118); → Eissfeldt *Maschal* (1913): Boström RGG³ 6:1577; Gemser *Spr.* 8⁶, 114; Hermisson WMANT 28:38ff:

—1. **saying**, of different types and genres; with מִשַׁל **Ezk 12**₂₃ **17**₂ **18**_{2f} **24**₃ and with נִשָּׂא **Nu 23**₇₋₁₈ **24**_{3-15-20f-23} **Is 14**₄ **Mi 2**₄ **Hab 2**₆ **Jb 27**₁ **29**₁ taking up his discourse **Jb 27**₁ **29**₁, **13**₁₂ **1S 24**₁₄;

—2. **proverb** (Eissfeldt 45ff): a) הָיָה לְךָ לְמִשַׁל to become a proverb, this is simple **1S 10**₁₂, **1K 9**₇ in two parts **Ezk 12**₂₂ **18**₂ **Ps 69**₁₂; b) to make a proverb לְךָ מִשַׁל of someone: with נָתַן **Jr 24**₉ **2C 7**₂₀, with שִׁים **Ezk 14**₈ (rd. (רֹאשׁ מְנוּרָה and לְמִשַׁל) **Ps 44**₁₅ (parallel with מְנוּרָה);

—3. **wisdom saying** **1K 5**₁₂ three thousand wise sayings of Solomon (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 2:90ff); **Ezk 12**_{22f} and **Hab 2**₆ and **Pr 1**₆ (parallel with מְלִיצָה), **Ps 49**₅ and **78**₂ (parallel with חִידָה); **Pr 26**₇₋₉; didactic speech **Jb 27**₁ **29**₁, parable **Ezk 17**₂ **21**₅ **24**₃ **Jb 13**₁₂;

—4. **song of jest, mocking** (Eissfeldt 52ff, cf. I מִשַׁל qal b): parallel with מְלִיצָה (→ 2), → שְׂנִינָה, הִרְפָּה and קָלָה **Mi 2**₄ (parallel with נָהִי, Eissfeldt 67f) **Dt 28**₃₇;

—5. title of a collection מִשַׁלֵּי שְׁלֹמֹה **Pr 1**₁ **10**₁ **25**₁; with תִּקְוָה **Qoh 12**₉. †

5810 מִשַׁל

[II מִשַׁל **1C 6**₅₉: n.loc., rd. מִשַׁאֵל.]

5811 מִשַׁל

I מִשַׁל: I מִשַׁל; Arb. *mitl* the same: מִשַׁלּוּ:

—1. **similarity**, with sf. מְשָׁלוֹ his equal (Arb. *mitluhu*) **Jb 41**₂₅;

—2. collective of I מְשָׁל: **epigrammatic poetry**, **Sir 50**₂₇ with אַפְנִים (→ אֶפְן), epigrams for all situations in life (Peters (1913):435; ZüBi.; Echter Bibel) or in proper (metric ?) form (Smend; Charles). †

5812 מְשָׁל

II מְשָׁל: II מְשָׁלוֹ: **dominion** **Zech 9**₁₀ **Da 11**₄ (MSS כְּפִם מְשָׁלוֹ). †

5813 מְשָׁלוֹחַ

מְשָׁלוֹחַ See below under מְשָׁל(וֹ)חַ (#5815).

5814 מְשָׁלַחַ

מְשָׁלַחַ See below under מְשָׁל(וֹ)חַ (#5815).

5815 מְשָׁל(וֹ)חַ

מְשָׁל(וֹ)חַ: I שְׁלַחַ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 546x; also cs.:

—1. **contribution** of food מְנוֹת **Est 9**₁₉₋₂₂;

—2. מְיָדָם (→ מְשָׁלַחַ and שְׁלַחַ) qal 2), wherever one's hand can stretch, **area of jurisdiction** **Is 11**₁₄ (parallel with מְשַׁמְעֵת). †

5816 מְשָׁלַחַ

*מְשָׁלַחַ: I שְׁלַחַ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; → מְשָׁלוֹחַ: מְשָׁלַחַ:

—1. מְשָׁלַחַ יָד that to which the hand is put (שְׁלַחַ qal 2), **undertaking** **Dt 15**₁₀ (parallel with מְעַשְׂהָ) **23**₂₁ **28**₈₋₂₀; acquisition **12**₇₋₁₈;

—2. מְשָׁלַחַ שׂוֹר (→ שְׁלַחַ qal 1) **pastureland** for cattle **Is 7**₂₅. †

5817 מְשָׁלַחַת

מְשָׁלַחַת: I שְׁלַחַ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607c; MHeb. despatch, מְשַׁלַּחַת DJD 1: p. 143, 40, 8, 1:

—1. מְשָׁלַחַת מִן בְּמִלְחָמָה release during (? from, → בִּ 13) military service (:: **Dt 20**₈ **1Macc 3**₅₆) **Qoh 8**₈ → Hertzberg 166f; Zimmerli ATD 16:218):

—2. **troop, band** **Ps 78**₄₉ with מְלִאֲכֵי רָעִים (מְלִאֲךָ 3c). †

5818 מְשָׁלָם

מְשַׁלֵּם: n.m.; שֵׁלַם pt. pu. “given as a substitute” (Noth 174; Stamm *Ersatznamen* 421b), Diringer 352, EgArm. (Cowley Arm. Pap. 298a), Palm. *mšlm* (Stark *Names* 97b), Moscati 76, 11; → מְשַׁלֵּמָה: 1-8.: 2K 22₃; Ezr 8₁₆; 10₁₅₋₂₉ Neh 8₄ 10₈₋₂₁ 12₁₃₋₁₆₋₂₅ (= שֵׁלֹם 1C 9₁₇).₃₃ 1C 3₁₉ 8₁₇ 2C 34₁₂ Neh 3₄ = 3₃₀? 6₁₈? ; Neh 3₆; 11₇ = 1C 9₇?; Neh 11₁₁ 1C 9_{11f} (= שֵׁלֹם 5₃₈); 1C 5₁₃; 9₈. †

5819 מְשַׁלֵּמָה

מְשַׁלֵּמָה: n.m.; שֵׁלַם, short form, with ending *-ot* (Noth 39, 250; Stamm *Ersatznamen* 420b :: HBauer OLZ 33:593: < מְשַׁלֵּם מָה):

—1. Neh 11₁₃ = 1C 9₁₂;

—2. 2C 28₁₂. †

5820 מְשַׁלֵּמִיָּה

מְשַׁלֵּמִיָּה: n.m., < מְשַׁלֵּמִיָּהוּ: 1C 9₂₁. †

5821 מְשַׁלֵּמִיָּהוּ

מְשַׁלֵּמִיָּהוּ: n.m. < מְשַׁלֵּמִיָּהוּ* “Yahweh gives a replacement” (Noth 31, 145; Stamm *Ersatznamen* 420b; < Akk. *mušallim*

—, → שֵׁלֵּמִיָּהוּ: 1C 26_{1f-9}. †

5822 מְשַׁלֵּמִית

מְשַׁלֵּמִית, 1C 9₁₂: n.m., = מְשַׁלֵּמָה and rd. thus (Stamm *Ersatznamen* 420b).

5823 מְשַׁלֵּמָה

מְשַׁלֵּמָה: n.f., from מְשַׁלֵּם (Noth 174; Stamm *Frauenamen* 322); EgArm. (Cowley Arm. Pap. 298b): 2K 21₁₉. †

5824 מְשַׁלֵּשׁ

מְשַׁלֵּשׁ: n.m. כְּמִשְׁלֹשׁ מְשַׁלֵּשׁ Gn 38₂₄ after about three months; trad. מִן + מְשַׁלֵּשׁ, daghesh is lacking, → Bauer-L. *Heb.* 643r, usu. read with SamP. מְשַׁלֵּשׁ; :: Driver OLZ 60:70: Ug. *m-* used to designate groups (*mtlitt*, *mšb'* groups of three to seven persons), here **three-month period**; מְשַׁלֵּשׁ (Gesenius-K. §118u). †

5825 מְשַׁמָּה

מְשַׁמָּה: n.m., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491 l, → שֵׁמָה and שֵׁמָמָה:

—1. **horror, dread** Ezk 5₁₅, רַם' מוֹשְׁמוֹת שְׂמֹמָה (König *Stil.* 287f) horror and dread Ezk 6₁₄ 33_{28f} 35_{3-cj. 7};

—2. מוֹשְׁמוֹת (pl. Gesenius-K. §124b) place of dread, **waste**, desolation Is 15₆ Jr 48₃₄. †

5826 מוֹשְׁמָן

*מוֹשְׁמָן: I שְׂמָן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; Arb. *musmin* nobleman (Gesenius-B.): מוֹשְׁמָן, מוֹשְׁמָנִי, מוֹשְׁמָנִי/וֹנִיהֶם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c):

—1. **fatness, corpulence** בְּשָׂרָו מוֹשְׁמָן Is 17₄;

—2. pl. concr. (Gesenius-K. §83c) **fat, portly people** (Arb. *samīn* nobles, → Gesenius-B.¹⁷ 471a) Is 10₁₆ Ps 78₃₁;

—3. pl. **fat, rich areas** (cf. λιπαρός) Da 11₂₄ (Montgomery 453);

—Gn 27₂₈₋₃₉ rd. מוֹשְׁמָנִי (→ *שְׂמָן KBL) or מוֹשְׁמָנִי (שְׂמָן 3. Ginsberg *Kitve Ug.* 63: Ug. *šmn rš*, Gordon *Textbook* §17:4). †

Der. מוֹשְׁמָנִים, מוֹשְׁמָנָה.

5827 מוֹשְׁמָנָה

מוֹשְׁמָנָה: n.m. (!) fem. of מוֹשְׁמָן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c; “fat morsels” (Noth 223) or ? “noblemen” (→ מוֹשְׁמָן): 1C 12₁₁. †

5828 מוֹשְׁמָנִים

מוֹשְׁמָנִים: tantum pl. from מוֹשְׁמָן: **festival dishes**, deliciously prepared with much fat Neh 8₁₀. †

5829 מוֹשְׁמָע

I *מוֹשְׁמָע: I שְׂמָע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb. listening, DSS also obedience; JArm. מוֹשְׁמָעָא, CPArm. *mšmw*, Syr. *ma*:- מוֹשְׁמָע: hearsay, **rumour**, with אֲזַנִּים Is 11₃. †

5830 מוֹשְׁמָע

II מוֹשְׁמָע, Or. מוֹשְׁמָעָא (Sperber 240), SamP.^{Ben-H. 3:176b} *mašma*: (n.m.) tribe of Arabia, son of Ishmael Gn 25₁₄ 1C 1₃₀; 4_{25f} related to Simeon; ? cun. *Isamme* (VAB 7:788); unknown location, Simons *Geog.* §121:4. †

5831 מוֹשְׁמָעַת

*מוֹשְׁמָעַת, Or. מוֹשְׁמָעַתָא (Kahle *Text* 70): שְׂמָע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607c; Mo., subjugated territory (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 171); JArm. מוֹשְׁמָעַתָא bodyguard, legal tradition; Syr. *ma*- hearing, ear: מוֹשְׁמָעַתָא/תָּךְ:

—1. **bodyguard** of David 1S 22₁₄ 2S 23₂₃ 1C 11₂₅;

—2. obliged by oath, **subjugated people** Is 11₁₄ (de Vaux *Inst.* 2:19; Elliger *Kl. Schr.* 111). †

5832 מִשְׁמָר

מִשְׁמָר, Or. מִ'מִשְׁמָר (Kahle *Text* 70): I שְׁמַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb., Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 171): מִשְׁמָרְךָ, מִשְׁמָר, מִשְׁמָרְךָ:

—1. **guard, custody** Gn 40_{3f-7} 41₁₀ 42₁₇. cj. 30 Lv 24₁₂ Nu 15₃₄: protection מִכְּלֵם'מִשְׁמָרְךָ more than anything, what is to be especially protected (cf. *Ahiqar* 98) Pr 4₂₃, מִ'מִכְּלֵם, בַּיִת מִ'מִכְּלֵם prison Gn 42₁₉;

—2. **watch, lookout** Neh 4₃₋₁₆ 7₃; Jb 7₁₂ (: Dahood JBL 80:270), מִ'מִנְשֵׁי הַמִּבְּיָת מִ' Neh 4₁₇; with → הַחֲזִיק to maintain vigilance, post a strong watch Jr 51₁₂; לֵאמֹר הַחֲזִיק to stand at the ready (→ Zimmerli 926) Ezk 38₇;

—3. **division of service** (MHeb. מִשְׁמָרוֹת, → מִשְׁמָרָת Kahle Geniza 37: Heb. inscr., Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 171): מִ'מִשְׁמָרָת מִ' לְעֵמֶת מִ' division by division Neh 12₂₄ 1C 26₁₆; pl. service (for the temple, Reicke 123; alt. its furnishings) Neh 13₁₄; 12₂₅ cj. מִ'מִ' שְׁמַר to keep watch (rd. שְׁמָרִים, Rudolph);

—Nu 4₂₇? בְּשִׁמּוֹת Sept. (v.32). †

5833 מִשְׁמָרָת

מִשְׁמָרָת, Or. מִ'מִשְׁמָרָת (Kahle *Text* 70), SamP.^{M213} *mešmāret*: I שְׁמַר, fem. of I מִשְׁמָר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607c; MHeb.: מִשְׁמָרוֹת/מִשְׁמָרָת, מִשְׁמָרוֹת, מִשְׁמָרוֹת, מִשְׁמָרוֹת, מִשְׁמָרוֹת:

—1. **what is to be held in trust** (→ שְׁמַר qal 3) Nu 18₈, לְעֵם'שְׁמַר for safekeeping Ex 16₂₃₋₃₂₋₃₄ Nu 17₂₅, הָיָה לְעֵם'לְעֵם it should be kept safely Ex 12₆ Nu 19₉; persons: אֶתָּה מִ' in good care 1S 22₂₃ (Gesenius-K. §118q);

—2. **guard**: a) מִ'מִ' שְׁמַר to take guard 2K 11₅₋₇, 1C 12₃₀ to render obedience, to remain true, מִ'מִ' שְׁמַר faithful to a tradition Sir 44₄ (Smend); b) observation post Is 21₈ Hab 2₁ (JJeremias WMANT 35:106); watch 1C 9₂₇, לְמִשְׁמָרָת 1C 9₂₃; מִשְׁמָרוֹת הָעֵמִיד to mount a guard Neh 7₃; לְמִשְׁמָרוֹת according to the divisions of service 12₉ 1C 9₂₃; מִ'מִ' לְמִשְׁמָרוֹת custody 2S 20₃;

—3. a) **obligation**, with שְׁמַר מִ'מִ' שְׁמַרָתִי what is owed to me Gn 26₅ Dt 11₁, cj. Mal 3₇; מִ'מִ' שְׁמַרָתִי owed to Yahweh Lv 8₃₅ 18₃₀ 22₉ Nu 9₁₉₋₂₃ 1K 2₃ Ezk 44₈₋₁₆ 48₁₁ Zech 3₇ Mal 3₁₄ Neh 12₄₅ 2C 13₁₁ 23₆, מִ' אֱלֹהִים Neh 12₄₅; מִ' מִ' מִצְוֹת יְיָ observing the commandments of Yahweh Jos 22₃, מִ' הַטְּהַרְרָה observing the laws of purity Neh 12₄₅; b) **service, duty** Nu 3₂₅₋₃₁₋₃₈ 4₂₈ 1C 23₃₂; מִ'מִ' with gen., service to Nu 1₅₃ 3₂₈₋₃₂ 18₃₋₅ 38 Ezk 31₃₀₋₄₇ 40_{45f} 44_{8a-14f}; 1C 23₃₂, מִ'מִ' duties to be carried out Nu 3_{7f-36}, something to which someone is obligated Nu 8₂₆ 1C 25₈, pl. 26₁₂ 2C 7₆ 8₁₄ 31_{16f} 35₂; מִ'מִ' מִשְׁמָרָת duty to be discharged Nu 4_{31f}; pl. ordinances of the cult Neh 13₃₀;

—Nu 4₂₇ rd. בְּשִׁמּוֹת. †

5834 מִשְׁנָה

מִשְׁנָה, SamP.^{M214} *mešni*: rd. שָׁנָה to repeat, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n; MHeb. repetition, copy: cs. מִשְׁנָהּ, מִשְׁנָהוּ, מִשְׁנָהוּ: the second, a double:

—1. **in second position**, in the place of the first: a) כֹּהֵן הַמִּשְׁנִי 2K 23₄ (with Tg. rd. כֹּהֵן for pl.) Jr 52₂₄, כֹּהֵן מִכֹּהֵן 2K 25₁₈, substitute priest of the second rank (? Pun., Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 313; Stade ZAW 22:325ff; Rundgren OrSuec. 12:92ff); מִ מִרְכַּבַּת הַמִּכֹּהֵן מִ second-best chariot Gn 41₄₃;

—2. > **second in command**: Neh 11₉ 2C 31₁₂, הָיָה לָם מִרְכַּבַּת הַמִּכֹּהֵן 1S 23₁₇, לָם הָיָה הַמִּכֹּהֵן הַשֵּׁנִי the second chariot 2C 35₂₄, in counting הַמִּכֹּהֵן הַשֵּׁנִי 1C 5₁₂; מִשְׁנָהוּ his second son 1S 8₂ 17₁₃ 2S 3₃ 1C 16₅; הַמִּכֹּהֵן הַשֵּׁנִי 2C 28₇ and לְמֹלֵךְ מִן Est 10₃ second-in-command (meaning the first !) after the king, מִן מִשְׁנָה Neh 11₁₇, הַמִּשְׁנִים second rank in service 1C 15₁₈; הַמִּשְׁנִים 1S 15₉ animals of the more highly valued second brood (Kimchi; Gesenius *Thesaurus* 1451; usu. rd. הַשְּׁמִינִים; acc., cf. Lambert *Wisdom* 87:260-63); locative הַמִּשְׁנָה the second quarter, the new part of Jerusalem 2K 22₁₄ Zeph 1₁₀ 2C 34₂₂ (:: Neh 11₉, → Rudolph 183) Simons *Geog.* §291f, 333f; Dalman *Jerus.* 111;

—3. **what is doubled, two-fold**: מִן הַמִּשְׁנָה Zech 9₁₂, הַמִּכֹּהֵן Ex 16₅ Is 61_{7b}; מִן הַמִּכֹּהֵן (rd. thus) בְּשִׁתָּם double portion 61_{7a}, מִשְׁנָה כֶּסֶף Gn 43₁₅, מִשְׁנָה מִן כֶּסֶף 43₁₂, מִן הַמִּכֹּהֵן Ex 16₂₂, מִן שִׁבְרֵי Dt 15₁₈ and מִן שִׁבְרוֹן Jr 17₁₈ (appositional., Gesenius-K. §131q; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §62e) מִן מִשְׁנָה עֲוֹנִים Jr 16₁₈ (meaning requited double); הוֹסִיף לָם מִשְׁנָה עֲוֹנִים restored two-fold Jb 42₁₀, :: vRad ZAW 79:80-82: by Dt 15₁₈ Jr 16₁₈ (Zech 9₁₂) = equivalent, replacement;

—4. **transcription, copy**: מִן הַתּוֹרָה Dt 17₁₈ Jos 8₃₂ (Tsevat HUCA 29:125); מִשְׁנָה הַכְּתָב 3Q 15, 12:11 (DJD 3:252, 135);

—? Ezr 1₁₀, → Rudolph 5. †

5835 מִשְׁפָּה

מִשְׁפָּה, Is 42₂₄, K מִשְׁפָּה, 1QIs^a also v.22, (BASOR 124:20): שֶׁסָּ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491 l: pl. מִשְׁפּוֹת: sack for booty 2K 21₁₄ Is 42₂₂₋₂₄ Q Jr 30₁₆ Zeph 1₁₃, pl. Hab 2₇. †

5836 מִשְׁעוֹל

מִשְׁעוֹל, SamP.^{M200} *maša'el, māšal*: שְׁעָל, Bauer-L. *Heb.*, 493z: **narrow pass** Nu 22₂₄. †

5837 מִשְׁעִי

מִשְׁעִי, Ezk 16₄, according to “for the purification” of the temple, ? Aramaism, inf. of *שְׁעָה, JArm. to smear, rub, cf. Heb. II שָׁעַע (Driver *Fschr. ThH Robinson* 63f; Zimmerli 334). †

5838 מְשָׁעַם

מְשָׁעַם, Sept.^B Μεσσααμ, Sept.^L Μεσοαμ: n.m., Benjaminite in Moab **1C 8**₁₂; cf. מִישֵׁעַ; Rudolph 76-79. †

5839 מְשָׁעַן

מְשָׁעַן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; → מְשָׁעַן; cs. מְשָׁעַן: **support Ps 18**₁₉/**2S 22**₁₉ used for Yahweh; **Sir 3**₃₁ **36**₂₉, מְשָׁעַן לָחֶם **Is 31** = לָחֶם לְמִטָּה- staff for bread **Lv 26**₂₆: ring-shaped loaves arranged on a pole, with שָׁבַר meaning to remove all sustenance (Koehler *Kl. Licht.* 25ff; Elliger *Lev.* 376; Schult ZDPV 87:206-8); מִיָּם מִן **Is 3**₁ (Mnd., Drower-M. *Dictionary* 252b), ritually, parallel with Margnastab, Drower *Mandaeans* 34, 39³), here as a complement to מִן לָחֶם, together with a gloss to מְשָׁעַן וּמְשָׁעֲנָה.

5840 מְשָׁעַן

מְשָׁעַן See below under מְשָׁעַן and מְשָׁעֲנָה (#5842).

5841 מְשָׁעֲנָה

מְשָׁעֲנָה See below under מְשָׁעַן and מְשָׁעֲנָה (#5842).

5842 מְשָׁעֲנָה/מְשָׁעַן

מְשָׁעַן and מְשָׁעֲנָה: שָׁעַן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r, s, → מְשָׁעַן: **support**, as an expression of completeness (Gesenius-K. §122v): every kind of support **Is 3**₁. †

5843 מְשָׁעֲנָת

מְשָׁעֲנָת, Or. מְשָׁעֲנָת (Kahle *Ost* 198): שָׁעַן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607c; cf. מְשָׁעַן, מְשָׁעֲנָה; MHeb.: מְשָׁעֲנָתוֹ, מְשָׁעֲנָתוֹ: **support, staff**: for the sick **Ex 21**₁₉, the aged **Zech 8**₄, rulers **Nu 21**₁₈, angel **Ju 6**₂₁; → **2K 4**₂₉₋₃₁ **18**₂₁ **Is 36**₆ **Ezk 29**₆ **Ps 23**₄ (parallel with שָׁבַט). †

5844 מְשָׁפָּחָה

מְשָׁפָּחָה (300 times, Nu 154 times, Jos 42 times), Or. מְשָׁפָּחָה (Kahle *Ost* 198): שָׁפַח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a; MHeb., DSS; Ug. *šph* and Pun. שָׁפַח clan (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 316): cs. מְשָׁפָּחוֹת, מְשָׁפָּחָה, מְשָׁפָּחָתוֹ, מְשָׁפָּחָתוֹ, מְשָׁפָּחוֹת, מְשָׁפָּחָתוֹ, מְשָׁפָּחָתוֹ:

—1. **extended family, clan** (group in which the sense of blood relationship is still felt; Pedersen *Isr.* 1/2:46ff, de Vaux *Inst.* 1:39f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1808; Haran VT 19: 17f): **Dt 29**₁₇ **Jos 6**₂₃ **7**₁₄; sub-unit of שָׁבַט **Ju 18**₁₉ **21**₂₄ **1S 9**₂₁, of עַם **Nu 11**₁₀ of מְשָׁפָּחָה **Jos 21**₅ **Nu 36**₆; מִן אֲבֵי **1S 18**₁₈; מִן זָבַח **1S 20**₂₉; מְשָׁפָּחָתִי clan, related to an individual **Gn 24**_{38-40f} **Lv 25**₄₉ **Nu 27**₁₁; מְשָׁפָּחָתִי as the avenger of blood **2S 14**₇; as a caste, guild (BASOR 80:18f) **1C 2**₅₅ **4**₂₁;

—5. **law** (Horst *Recht* 250ff), often together with חֶק **Ex 15**₂₅, with צֶדֶק and צִדְקָה **Is 1**₂₁₋₂₇ **Ps 89**₁₅, אֱמֶת וּמִצְדָּקָה **111**₇, חֶסֶד וּמִצְדָּקָה **Ps 101**₁, parallel with תּוֹרָה **Is 42**₄ (JJeremias VT 22:31ff); sense of justice **Mi 3**₈; cj. מִשְׁפָּט אֶחָד one kind of law **Lv 24**₂₂ (→ Elliger *Lev.* 335); abs. **Is 42**₃ (alt. “truth” or “religion”, Wellhausen; Jeremias loc. cit.);

—**Dt 32**₄₁ rd. אֲשַׁפֶּה; **Ezk 5**₈ rd. שְׂפָטִים; **Ps 94**₁₅ rd. מִשְׁפָּטוֹ.

5846 מִשְׁפָּטִים

מִשְׁפָּטִים, SamP.^{M216} *mešfātem* **Gn 49**₁₄, ^{Ben-H.} *ma-*; שֹׁפֵר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491z; Ug. *mtpdm* (Aistleitner 2918; Driver *Myths* 161a), Arb. *maṭāfid*: the two **saddlebaskets** of a pack-mule, under which it will often stubbornly lie down (Saarisalo 92 :: Albright HUCA 23:1, 22: kettle on the hearth :: Zobel BZAW 95:16: divided sheepfold): **Gn 49**₁₄ **Ju 5**₁₆, cj. **Ps 68**₁₄ for שְׂפָטִים (?). †

5847 מִשֶׁק

מִשֶׁק: Der. מִמֶּשֶׁק

5848 מִשָּׂק

מִשָּׂק, SamP.^{M137} *māšaq*, Sept. Μασσεκ: בֵּן מִשָּׂק, subsequently glossed with הוּא רִמְשָׁק **Gn 15**₂; unexplained., ? Ug. *mšq* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1565), most recently: Seebass ZAW 75:317ff; Dahood *Ug.-Heb. Phil.* 65. †

5849 מִשָּׂק

*מִשָּׂק: שֶׁק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491k: cs. מִשָּׂק: **infestation** (of locusts) **Is 33**₄ (→ ZAW 75:317¹). †

5850 מִשְׂקָד

*מִשְׂקָד, SamP.^{M216} **mšaqqād*: שְׂקָד pt. pu.: מִשְׂקָדִים: **shaped like almond blossoms** (the candleholders of the lampstand) **Ex 25**_{33f} **37**_{19f}. †

5851 מִשְׂקָה

מִשְׂקָה, SamP.^{M217} *mašqī*: שְׂקָה, for 3, see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491m; for 1, 2 and 4, pt. hif.; MHeb. drink, Ug. *mšq* (Gordon *Textbook* §19: 1565), Akk. *mašqū* watering place, drinking vessel (AHw. 629a): מִשְׂקָהּ, מִשְׂקָהוּ, מִשְׂקָיו:

—1. (pt.) **cupbearer** **Gn 40**₁₋₂₃ (7 times) **41**₉ **Neh 1**₁₁;

—2. (pt.) **well watered** (Schwarzenbach 82), of the land **Gn 13**₁₀;

—3. **drink** **Lv 11**₃₄ **Is 32**₆, pl. **1K 10**₅ and **2C 9**₄ (Sept. as 1.), with כְּלִי drinking vessel **1K 10**₂₁ **2C 9**₂₀;

—4. office of the cupbearer Gn 40₂₁;

—Ezk 45₁₅ rd. מִמְשַׁפְּחוֹת Sept. or מִמְקִנָּה. †

5852 מִשְׁקוֹל

מִשְׁקוֹל: שָׁקַל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493e; MHeb., = מִשְׁקָל: **weight**, בְּמִשְׁקָל weighed exactly Ezk 4₁₀. †

5853 מִשְׁקוֹף

מִשְׁקוֹף: שָׁקַף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493e; → שָׁקַף; MHeb. lintel; cf. Akk. *askuppu*, -*atu* threshold (AHw. 74b; Zimmern 31) > MHeb. אֲסָקוּפָה, JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 335b) אֲסָקוּפָתָא Arb. *ʿuskuppāt* (*saqf* roof); JArm. שָׁקוּף/שֶׁ: **lintel, doorstep** (: מִפְתָּן threshold) Ex 12_{7-22f}, cj. 1K 7₅ (? rd. רַבְעֵי מִשְׁקוֹף, → Montgomery-G. 166; Noth *Könige* 97f). †

5854 מִשְׁקָל

מִשְׁקָל, Or. מִ'מִשְׁקָל (Kahle *Ost* 198): שָׁקַל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z; MHeb. מִשְׁקָלָת **weight on the plumbline**; Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 171); Akk. *mašqalu* (EA weight, Can. lw.; AHw. 628b); JArm. Syr. מִתְקָלָא **weight, balance, Mnd.** (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 271b) *mitqal*, > Arb. *mitqal* (Fraenkel 202): מִשְׁקָל, מִשְׁקָלוֹ: **weight**: together with מִדָּה measures of length מְשׁוּרָה and volume Lv 19₃₅, מִ'מִשׁוּרָה Ezk 5₁, מִ'מִשְׁקָל of the wind Jb 28₂₅; Gn 24₂₂ 43₂₁ Nu 7₁₃₋₇₉ (12 times) Jos 7₂₁ Ju 8₂₆ 1S 17₅ 2S 12₃₀ 1C 20₂, 2S 21₁₆ 1K 7₄₇ 2C 4₁₈, 1K 10₁₄ 2C 9₁₃, Ezk 5₁ Jb 28₂₅ Ezr 8₃₀₋₃₄ (rd. בְּמִסְפָּר, ובְּמִשְׁקָל, Rudolph 84) 1C 21₂₅ 28₁₄₋₁₈ (8 times בְּמִסְפָּר בְּמִשְׁקָל by weight, cj. v.16, dl. v.15 → Rudolph) 2C 3₉; בְּמִשְׁקָל Lv 26₂₆ and בְּמִשְׁקָלָא Ezk 4₁₆ weighed exactly; → לֹא הָיָה מִ'לֵּל it was not to be weighed (Akk. *ša minūta lā īšū*, AHw. 657a) 2K 25₁₆ Jr 52₂₀; מִ'לֹא הָיָה מִ'אֵין quite incalculable 1C 22₃₋₁₄; Sir 6₁₄ (of a friend) 26₁₅; metaph. מִ'בְּמִשְׁקָלָא weighed, measured Sir 16₂₅. †

5855 מִשְׁקָלָת

*מִשְׁקָלָת: קָלָת, Is 28₁₇ and מִשְׁקָלָת 2K 21₁₃: שָׁקַל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607c, d; MHeb. מִשְׁקוֹלָת, DSS; JArm. מִשְׁקוֹלָתָא **depth-line**; Akk. *mašqaltu* measurement, weight (AHw. 628b) **mason's level** (BRL 531; → (מִ'מִשְׁקָלָת)). †

5856 מִשְׁקָע

*מִשְׁקָע, Or. מִ'מִשְׁקָע (Kahle *Ost* 198): שָׁקַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490z: cs. מִ'מִשְׁקָע: with מִ' clear water (water which has settled, Reymond 99) Ezk 34₁₈. †

5857 מִשְׁרָה

*מְשָׂרָה, SamP. מְשָׂרָת, ^{M201} *māššārat* (confusion with *מְשָׂרָת Dt 28₅, Geiger 382): II שָׂרָה to soak, Arb. *tariya, taran* damp earth, JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 490a) תָּרָא: cs. מְשָׂרָת: **liquid**, with עֲנָבִים grape juice or extract (Noth ATD 7:51) Nu 6₃. †

5858 מְשָׂרִים

מְשָׂרִים Pr 1₃: → מְשָׂרִים.

5859 מְשָׂרְעִי

מְשָׂרְעִי, Or. מְשָׂרְעִי (Kahle *Text* 70): gentilic of unknown *מְשָׂרְעִי: clan in קְרִית־יְעָרִים 1C 2₅₃. †

5860 מִנְשֵׁשׁ

מִנְשֵׁשׁ: MHeb. pilp., JArm. pa. to touch, handle; Akk. *mašāšu* to wipe away, Arb. *massa* to touch, feel, Eth. (Leslau 32), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 119b) to rub; by-form of I מוֹשֵׁשׁ (Mnd. Drower-M. *Dictionary* 280b) and יִנְשֵׁשׁ.

qal: impf. יִנְשֵׁשׁ/יִנְשֵׁהוּ: to **touch, handle** Gn 27₁₂₋₂₂. †

pi. (Jenni 213): pf. מִנְשֵׁשׁ; impf. יִנְשֵׁשׁוּ, יִנְשֵׁשׁוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 328a); pt. מִנְשֵׁשׁ:

—1. to **search**, explore with the fingers Gn 31₃₄₋₃₇;

—2. to **grope** Dt 28₂₉ Jb 28₂₉ Jb 5₁₄ 12₂₅. †

hif: impf. יִנְשֵׁשׁ: with הִזְשִׁיךְ to allow to touch, ? meaning to **grasp** (Sept., :: Rüger ZAW 82:108f) Ex 10₂₁;

—יִנְשֵׁשׁוּ Ju 16₂₆ → יִנְשֵׁשׁ. †

5861 מִנְשֵׂתָה

מִנְשֵׂתָה, Or. מִנְשֵׂתָה (! ThZ 9:156), SamP. ^{M219} *mašti*: I מִנְשֵׂתָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 491n; MHeb. banquet, wedding; Ug. *mštt* drink (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2501); JArm. מִנְשֵׂתָה, Syr. *ma-* drink, banquet, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 476b) *myš(y)ty* drinking, drink, Akk. *maštū* drinking vessel, goblet; cs. מִנְשֵׂתָה, sf. on the sg. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 584c) מִנְשֵׂתָהּ, מִנְשֵׂתָהּם, מִנְשֵׂתָהּ:

—1. **drinking**: יִנְשֵׂתָהּ bout of drinking Est 5₆ 7_{2-7f} Sir 49₁;

—2. **consumption of drink** Da 1₅₋₈₋₁₀₋₁₆ Ezr 3₇;

—3. **banquet** with wine: יִנְשֵׂתָהּ מִנְשֵׂתָהּ to prepare a meal Gn 19₃ 26₃₀, to arrange a feast Gn 21₈ 29₂₂ 40₂₀ Ju 14₁₀ 2S 3₂₀ 1K 3₁₅ Jb 1₄ Est 1₃₋₅₋₉ 2₁₈ 5_{4f-8-12-14} 6₁₄; מִנְשֵׂתָהּ מִנְשֵׂתָהּ feast Ju 14₁₂₋₁₇ 1S 25₃₆ Pr 15₁₅ Est 8₁₇ 9₁₉, מִנְשֵׂתָהּ מִנְשֵׂתָהּ (→ I מִנְשֵׂתָהּ) festive meal Is 25₆, מִנְשֵׂתָהּ מִנְשֵׂתָהּ Gn 21₈; מִנְשֵׂתָהּ מִנְשֵׂתָהּ 1S 25₃₆; מִנְשֵׂתָהּ מִנְשֵׂתָהּ and מִנְשֵׂתָהּ מִנְשֵׂתָהּ (→ I מִנְשֵׂתָהּ) festive meal Is 25₆, מִנְשֵׂתָהּ מִנְשֵׂתָהּ

אֶל־הַמָּוֹד בּוֹא אֶל־הַמָּוֹד Est 5^{4f.8}, בּוֹא אֶל־הַמָּוֹד Est 2¹⁸; מִן אֶסְתֵּר Est 1⁹, celebration for women נְשִׂים
אֶל־הַמָּוֹד בּוֹא אֶל־הַמָּוֹד Est 5^{4f.8}, to accompany someone to a feast 6¹⁴; a feast day וְשִׂמְחָה מִן יוֹם 9^{17f}, pl. 9²² Jb
1⁵;

—4. **banquet** Is 5¹² (→ Wildberger); Jr 51³⁹; מִן בֵּית מִן יוֹם מִן festival hall (→ Rudolph ZAW 59:189⁴; marriage
hall) Jr 16⁸ Qoh 7² (4Q מוֹחָה [שׁ], BASOR 135:27);

—Is 5¹² rd. מִן מוֹחָה or מִן מוֹחָה :: Wildberger BK 10/1:177. †

5862 מִשְׁתֵּין

מִשְׁתֵּין: → שִׁין hif.

5863 מֵת

מֵת: dead person, corpse, → מוֹת.

5864 מַת

*מַת (*מַת, *מַתוּ): Ug. *mt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1569; Aistleitner 1705), Akk. *mutu* husband, warrior, (AHw.
690b, 691a), Amor. in proper names (Huffmon 234; Rép. Mari 226); Eth. *met* (Dillmann 183) husband; > Eg.
mt (Erman-G. 2:168; Lacau *Noms* 81); → Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 146; HBauer OLZ 33:593, 595; Albright JBL
58:97; Eilers WdO 3:120³ (from מוֹת ?): sg. מַתוּ in n.m. מַתוּשָׁאֵל/שָׁלַח, בְּתוּאֵל (?), עִזְמוֹת (?); Ug. n.m.
mtbʿl: pl. מַתִּים (also DSS), מַתִּי, מַתִּי/תִּיךְ, מַתִּי:

—1. **men**: מַתִּים :: מַתִּי וְהַטָּף Dt 2³⁴ 3⁶, cj. Ju 20⁴⁸ (rd. מַתִּים, BH), Is 3²⁵, cj. מַתִּי חֲנִית armed with
spears Neh 4⁷ (Rudolph);

—2. **people**: מַתִּי מְסַפֵּר few (→ מְסַפֵּר 2b) Gn 34³⁰ (+ 5 times), = מַתִּי מְעַט Dt 26⁵ 28⁶²; מַתִּי שׂוֹא Ps 26⁴
Jb 11¹¹ Sir 15⁷; מַתִּי אֹנִן Jb 22¹⁵; מַתִּי אֶהְיֶה מַתִּי companions in my tent Jb 31³¹, מַתִּי עַם fellow citizens Sir
7¹⁶;

—Is 5¹³ rd. מַזֶּה (parallel with צָהָא); Is 41¹⁴ usu. rd. cj. רַמַּת parallel with תּוֹלַעַת cf. Elliger BK 11:146f; Ps
17¹⁴ מַמְתִּים, ? rd. הַמִּיתִים (first occurrence) and הַתְּמִים (second occurrence) :: Mowinckel *Skriptene.* 4:1, 50¹:
מַמְתִּים demons of death (his enemies); ? Jb 24¹² → Commentaries.

5865 מַתְבֵּן

מַתְבֵּן: מַתְבֵּן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 492r; MHeb. shed for straw: **heap of straw** Is 25¹⁰. †

5866 מַתַּג

מַתַּג: MHeb. pi. to restrain, bridle, denom. of → מַתְבֵּן.

5867 מִתְּג

מִתְּג: MHeb., JArm. מִמְּנָא, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 126b) *mateg* thin neck: **bridle** (:: muzzle Vulg. *camus*, Dahood *Biblica* 48:435): **Ps** 32₉ (together with מִתְּסָ) **Pr** 26₃ (for the ass), **2K** 19₂₈/**Is** 37₂₉ on the lips; מִתְּגָה **2S** 8₁ → I אֲמִידָה. †

5868 מִתּוּ

*מִתּוּ: → I מתו.

5869 מִתּוֹק

מִתּוֹק: מִתּוֹק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471u; MHeb., Akk. *matqu* (AHw. 633b), Eth. *metūq*: מִתּוֹקִים, מִתּוֹקָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 193q; Beer-M. §23 1c): **sweet**, meaning pleasant (:: מִזֶּה) **Ju** 14₁₄₋₁₈ **Is** 5₂₀ **Ps** 19₁₁ (מִזֶּה) **Pr** 16₂₄ **24**₁₃ **27**₇ **Song** 2₃ **Qoh** 5₁₁ (שִׁנְהָה) **11**₇ (אוֹר); לְמִתּוֹק for its sweetness **Ezk** 3₃. †

5870 מִתּוֹשָׁאֵל

מִתּוֹשָׁאֵל, Sept. Μαθουσαλα: n.m.; מִתּוֹשָׁאֵל + מֵ + אֵל, “man of God”, Akk. **Mutu-ša-ili*, *Mutum-ilum*, Gemser *Persoonsnamen* 105f; Stamm 298; father of לְמִנְדָּה **Gn** 4₁₈, = מִתּוֹשָׁלַח **5**₂₁₋₂₇. †

5871 מִתּוֹשָׁלַח

מִתּוֹשָׁלַח, SamP.^{M137} *metūšāla*, Vulg. *Mathusalam* > *Methusalem*: n.m.; מִתּוֹשָׁלַח + מֵ (=? I, javelin), ? ndiv. (Tsevat VT 4:41ff, 322; root לַחַח, vSelms *Fschr. Vriezen* 318ff: **Gn** 5_{21f.25-27} **1C** 1₃, father of לְמִנְדָּה, = מִתּוֹשָׁאֵל **4**₁₈. †

5872 מַתָּה

מַתָּה: MHeb. to spread, stretch out, JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 280b), Arb. *mattāḥ* long, Akk. *matāḥu* to lift up (AHw. 632a).

qal: impf. מִתְּחַח: to **spread, stretch out** **Is** 40₂₂ (parallel with נִסָּה). †

Der. מִתְּחַחָה, אֲמִכְתַּחָה.

5873 מִתְּחַחָה

cj. *מִתְּחַחָה: מִתְּחַחָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s; JArm. מִתְּחַחָה stretching: cj. מִתְּחַחָה for מִתְּחַחָה: **outspreading** (hands) **Dt** 33₂₇. †

5874 מִתִּי

מְתִי, SamP.^{M137} *mēfī*: MHeb. usu. אִימְתִי (see below, Kutscher *Mish. Heb.* 44f); Can. EA *mafīma*, Ph. מְתִם (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2:42; Dahood *Biblica* 44:71f; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 155); Arb. *matā^y*, OSArb. *mt* (Conti 121b), Amh. *matu/e* (Ullendorff 98a; Leslau 32); Akk. *immati* < *in(a)mati* (AHw. 632b), > MHeb.: אִמְתִי, JArm אִמְתִי/אִמְתִי (see above MHeb.) Syr, *emmat(y)* Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 352a), Pehl. *Frah.* 251 *ymt* (Nyberg 2:296); THAT 1:933ff:

—1. when?, with impf. Gn 30₃₀ Am 8₅ Ps 41₆ 42₃ 94₈ 119₈₂₋₈₄ Pr 6₉ 23₃₅ Jb 7₄;

—2. לְמְתִי a time when Ex 8₅;

—3. עַד־מְתִי until when? how long? a) with pf. Ex 10₃ Ps 80₅; b) with impf., how much longer? Ex 10₇ 1S 1₁₄ 2S 2₂₆ Jr 4₁₄ .21 12₄ 31₂₂ 47₅ Ps 74₁₀ 82₂ 94₃ 101₂ (meaning עַד !) Pr 1₂₂ 6₉ Neh 2₆ Sir 51₂₄, with לְאַ when finally? Hos 8₅, Zech 1₁₂; c) without vb: Nu 14₂₇ Is 6₁₁ Hab 2₆ Ps 6₄ 90₁₃ 94₃ Da 8₁₃ 12₆; d) with pron. and pt.: 1S 16₁ 1K 18₂₁;

—Jr 13₂₇ אַחֲרֵי עוֹד מְתִי ? rd. מְ תִי אַחֲרֵי עוֹד → Rudolph; 23₂₆ for עַד־מְתִי rd. הִלְמְתִי et join with V.25b. †

מִתְכַּנֵּת 5875

מִתְכַּנֵּת, תִּכְן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493a, 607d; MHeb. amount, measure: מִתְכַּנֵּתוֹ/תָּם: **measurement, relationship**; a particular number (of bricks) Ex 5₈, preparation, construction Ex 30₃₂₋₃₇, standard of measurement Ezk 45₁₁; according to the appropriate measurement, as is proper 2C 24₁₃, in the correct amount Sir 31/34₂₇. †

מִתְלַאָּה 5876

מִתְלַאָּה Mal 1₁₃; < מִדֵּה־תְּלַאָּה “what a plague!”. †

מִתְלַעוֹת 5877

מִתְלַעוֹת, 3 times, abs. and cs., also 1QHod 5₁₀, Or. Jb 29₁₇ מִתְלַעוֹת and מִלְתַּעוֹת Ps 58₇: I תִּלְעַ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490a; Eth. *maltāht* jawbone, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 41a) *melteh* temple: **jawbone** Jl 1₆ (parallel with שְׁנִים) Ps 58₇ Jb 29₁₇ Pr 30₁₄. †

מִתָּם 5878

מִתָּם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 493d: **healthy part** of the body Is 1₆ Ps 38₄₋₈

—Ju 20₄₈ rd. מִתָּם. †

מִתָּן 5879

מִתָּן, → מִתְנִים, *matuna* to be firm. †

מִתָּן 5880

I **מִתָּן**: נתן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 490b, → **מִתְּנָה**; Ug. *mtn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1169; Aistleitner 1255), Ph. **מתן** Pyrgi 5 in Personal names (Harris *Gr.* 44, 108; Friedrich §201b; Benz *Names* 356) Albright *Proto-Sin.* 41: *mtn*; MHeb., EgArm. **מתן** (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 172) JArm. **מתנא**, MHeb. **מַתְּנָא** וּמִשְׁנָא giving and taking, meaning trade > Yiddish *Massematten*, **מתת ולקח** **Sir 42**₇, → Sir^{MIV13}, δόσις καὶ λήψις **Philippians 4**₁₅; Littmann *Morg.* 51f; Zimmern 16: **gift, present** **Gn 34**₁₂ **Pr 18**₁₆ (rd. **מִתָּן**) **21**₁₄ **Sir 4**₃, coll. **Nu 18**₁₁; **אִישׁ מִמִּתָּן** generous **Pr 19**₆, **מִמִּתָּן** parasitic life **Sir 40**₂₈. †

Der. I. **מִתְּנָה**, n.m. II **מִתָּן**; **מִתְּנִי**, (**מִתְּנִיהָ**).

5881 **מתן**

II **מִתָּן**: n.m.; = I **מִתָּן**, short form with ndiv. (Noth 170); Ug. (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1574; Aistleitner 1710); Ph. *Mattan*, *Muttun* and others (Harris *Gr.* 44, 108; Friedrich §201b; Benz *Names* 143-6, 356f); Saf. **מתן** (Ryckmans 1:133b), NT *Ματθ/θθαν*; Palm. *mtn*’w/y (Stark *Names* 98a):

—1. Sept.^B *Μαγδαν* (cf. *Μαγδα*, Wuthnow 69), Sept.^A *Μαχαν*, priest of Baal **2K 11**₁₈ **2C 23**₁₇;

—2. Sept.^B *Ναθαν*, **Jr 38**₁. †

5882 **מִתְּנָה**

I **מִתְּנָה**: נתן, fem. of I **מִתָּן**; MHeb., BArm. **מִתְּנָה**, JArm. **מִתְּנָה**, CPArm. **mtwnt*: **מתנת**, **מתנות**, **מתנות**, **מתנות**, **מתנות**; **present, gift**: a) non-sacral **Nu 18**_{6.7} (→ **עֲבוֹרָה** 1) .²⁹ **Ezk 46**_{16f} **Ps 68**₁₉ **2C 21**₃ **Sir 3**₁₇ **26**₃ (Tarbiz 29:133, 24 **מנה**); gift as an indemnity **Gn 25**₆, for influence **Pr 15**₂₇ **Qoh 7**₇, for the poor **Est 9**₂₂; b) for the sanctuary **Ex 28**₃₈ **Lv 23**₃₈ **Nu 18**₆ **Dt 16**₁₇ **Ezk 20**_{26.31.39}. †

5883 **מִתְּנָה**

II **מִתְּנָה**: ? n.loc., stopping place in the wilderness, in Moab; location ?, Abel 2:217, 381; Simons *Geog.* §441; (: appellative Driver Erlsr. 5:17a, “as a gift for the wilderness”): **Nu 21**_{18f}. †

5884 **מִתְּנִי**

מִתְּנִי, Sept.^A *Μαθθανυ*: gent. from an unknown n.loc. **מִתָּן** or **מִתָּן**: **1C 11**₄₃. †

5885 **מִתְּנִי**

מִתְּנִי, Sept.^A *Μαθθαναι*, Sept.^{BL} *Μαθθανια(μ)*: n.m.; short form (Noth 38, 170) from **מִתְּנִיהָ**; Arm. (Lidzbarski *Eph.* 3, 102Ad); Ph. (Benz *Names* 146); Saf. (Ryckmans 1:133b):

—1-3.: **Ezr 10**₃₃; **10**₃₇; **Neh 12**₁₉. †

5886 **מִתְּנִיהָ**

מִתְנִיָּה: n.m.; < מִתְנִיָּהוּ:

—1. original name of → צִדְקִיָּהוּ king of Judah 2K 24₁₇;

—2-10. Neh 11₁₇₋₂₂ 12₃₅ 1C 9₁₅; 2C 20₁₄; Ezr 10₂₆; 10₂₇; 10₃₀; 10₃₇; Neh 12₈; 12₂₅; 13₁₃. †

5887 מִתְנִיָּהוּ

מִתְנִיָּהוּ: n.m.; I מִתְּן + י' מִתְּן, “the gift of Yahweh” (Noth 170) > מִתְנִיָּה + מִתְנִי; cun. *Matanyāma* (*Bab. Exp.* 10:55); Ph. מתנבעל and simil. (Benz *Names* 144ff):

—1. 1C 25₄₋₁₆;

—2. 2C 29₁₃. †

5888 מִתְנִים

מִתְנִים, SamP.^{M137} *mātēnem*: מִתְּן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460h; MHeb.; JArm. מִתְנִיָּא, Syr. pl. *matnātā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 257a) *matna*, pl. *matnē*; Arb. *matn* back, rear part, esp. of animals, *tamfīn* and *'imtān* tent rope, Eth. *matn*; Akk. *matnu* cord, sinew (AHw. 633b); → Held *Fschr. Landsberger* 405; basic form *matr*: מִתְנִי, מִתְנִיּוֹ, מִתְנִיָּם: the strong set of muscles binding the abdomen to the lower limbs, the outer lumbar region, hips and loins: Gn 37₃₄ Ex 12₁₁ 28₄₂ Dt 33₁₁ (מִתְנִיָּם) acc., Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §94c; SamP. (מִתְנִי) 2S 20₈ 1K 2₅ 12₁₀ 2C 10₁₀ 1K 18₄₆ 20_{31f}. 2K 1₈ 4₂₉ 9₁ Is 11₅ 20₂ 45₁ Jr 1₁₇ 13_{1f-4-11} 48₃₇ Ezk 1₂₇ 8₂ 9_{2f-11} 21₁₁ 23₁₅ 29₇ 44₁₈ Am 8₁₀ Nah 2₂₋₁₁ Ps 66₁₁ 69₂₄ Pr 31₁₇ Jb 12₁₈ 40₁₆ Da 10₅ Neh 4₁₂; מִי מִתְנִיָּם water up to the hips Ezk 47₄, :: מִי אֶפְסִים and מִי בְּרַפִּים (read thus) v.3f;

—Pr 30₃₁ rd. מִתְנִישָׁא זְרִזִיר. †

5889 מִתְק

מִתְק: Ug. *mtq* sweet; MHeb. to be sweet, suck, suckle, Syr. to suck, suckle; Arb. *mtq* Vulg. to smack the lips (*t* partially assimilated to ק, Blau VT 5:342), Tigr. *maṭṭaqa* to be sweet (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 143b); Akk. *matāqu* (AHw. 632b): ? Luwian *mitgaimi* to be sweet (Rabin *Orientalia* 32:130).

qal: pf. מִתְקָה; impf. יִמְתְּקוּ/תִּתְקֶה: to be sweet, become sweet: Ex 15₂₅ (→ hif. 1), metaph. stolen water Pr 9₁₇ (: נעם), life Sir 40₁₈; clods of earth Jb 21₃₃, cf. Latin *sit tibi terra levis* (FCumont *After life in Roman Paganism* (1923):46);

—Jb 24₂₀ rd. מִתְקוֹמוֹ רְחוֹב the market place of his home town (: Dhorme, → H[il]scher 60; Fohrer *Hiob* 369). †

hif: impf. נִתְמַתֵּק/תִּתְמַתֵּק:

—1. to taste sweet (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 294b): water Sir 38₅; metaph. רָעָה Jb 20₁₂;

—2. (causative) to **keep close company**: סוּד Ps 55¹⁵. †

Der. מִתְּקָה n.loc. ?; מִתְּקִים, *מִתְּקִי, *מִתְּקִי, *מִתְּקִי.

5890 מִתְּקִי

*מִתְּקִי: מִתְּקִי, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 565b: cs. מִתְּקִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 552p): **sweetness**, with שְׂפָתַיִם eloquence Pr 16²¹;

—Pr 27⁹ מִן רֵעֵהוּ rd. מִתְּקִי מִעֲצָבָתוֹ. †

5891 מִתְּקִי

*מִתְּקִי: מִתְּקִי, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460h; Akk. *mutqu* (AHw. 688b): מִתְּקִי: **sweetness**, the sweet fragrance of the fig-tree (Ehrlich) Ju 9¹¹. †

5892 מִתְּקִיָּה

מִתְּקִיָּה, SamP.^{M138} *māfiqa*, Sept.^{BA} Ματθεκκα, Vulg. *Methca*: מִתְּקִיָּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456j-459d; Arb. *Matqat* sweetness; place of sweet water; unknown halt in the wilderness, Simons *Geog.* §431: Nu 33^{28f}. †

5893 מִתְּרִדָּת

מִתְּרִדָּת: Syr. *Mahrdat*, ThLZ (1940):10, Sept. Μιθρα/ιδάτης, cun. *Mitradātu*, Pers. *dāta* “gift of Mithras” (Scheftelowitz 1:89; Brandenstein-M. *Handbuch* 133) or “given by Mithras”:

—1. keeper of the treasure of Cyrus Ezr 1⁸;

—2. Persian official in Samaria Ezr 4⁷. †

5894 מִתְּתָה

*מִתְּתָה: נתן, < **mattant*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 613b; Ph. מִתְּתָה (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 172): cs. = מִתְּתָה: n.m. (Diringer 352): gift 1K 13⁷ Pr 25¹⁴ (מִן שֶׁקָּרָה) Qoh 3¹³ 5¹⁸; מִן יָדוֹ as much as he can give Ezk 46^{5.11} (→ יָד 5b); Sir 42⁷ → Sir^{MIV13}. †

5895 מִתְּתָהּ

מִתְּתָהּ: n.m.; short form of מִתְּתָהּ (MSS): Ezr 10³³. †

5896 מִתְּתִיָּה

מִתְּתִיָּה: n.m.; < מִתְּתִיָּה >; *מִתְּתִיָּה/*מִתְּתִיָּה, Ματ/θθαλος NT, DJD 2: p. 232:

—1.-3. Ezr 10⁴³; Neh 8⁴; 1C 9³¹ 16⁵. †

5897 מִתְּתִיָּהּ

מִתְּתִיָּהוּ: n.m.; מִתַּת + י' מִתַּת, “gift of Yahweh” (Noth 170), > מִתְּתִיָּהוּ: 1C 15^{18.21} 25^{3.21}. †

5898 נ

נ, final נ: נוּן, Sept. Ps 119 and Lam νοῦν, Vulg. *nun*, Greek νῦ, Eth. *nāḥas* (= *naḥas* snake, Nöldeke *Beitr.* 132f); the sign is not the symbol of a fish but a snake (Eth. !, Driver *Sem. Writing* 165, 170); later a numerical sign for 50, נ = 51; corresponds to our sound *n*; alternates within Heb.: a) with → נו (esp. at the end of a word); b) with → י: יצב, יצת; c) with ר (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 139f): בחר, גהר, גן, זרח, נחם; non-Heb.: זרם, זרנים; d. with ל: נחץ; it may be a nominal prefix (Beer-M. §40, 5; Gordis JNES 9:45f): a) with nif. inf. abs. and pt., esp. I נבל, II נוצה, נזיר, נבלט, נבשן, נבלות; b) it arises from dissimilation in נבלות and נפתולים; as a consequence of doubling there may be a nasalisation of geminates (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:243ff): outside Heb. II מרה; it is readily assimilated (most often regressively; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 199n-p :: Rössler ZAW 74:125ff): נתן, הביט; it is easily suppressed at the beginning of a word: נגש, impv. נש, inf. נשת; it may be interpolated between vowels: גילני, שילני (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:52d; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 503g :: JLewy HUCA 19:444*); for *n* as an augment for an original bi-consonantal root, → vSoden *Gramm.* §102 b: נתן.

5899 נָא

I נָא (180 times): particle giving emphasis (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 652a); often linked with *maqeph*, or *daghesh forte*, or both, after a final vowel Gn 18²¹ נָא אַרְרָה; MHeb. (? < BHeb.) ? cf. energetic *-an(-na)* (Beer-M. §87, 5; HGottlieb ActOr. 33 (1971):47ff), Heb. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 173); נה GnAp 20²⁵, EgArm. (Fitzmyer *GenAp* 121) and SamP. (Ben-H. 2:521; Kutscher ScrHieros. 4 (1958):13); Ug. (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1586); Syr. *nē/i*, Amor. *na* (Huffmon 236), ? Eth.^G, Amh. *nā* (Ullendorff 111), Akk. *-na* (AHw. 693a): **surely**:

—1. with impv. נָא שֶׂא do lift up (your eyes)! Gn 13¹⁴ (45 times), נָא אַמְרִי 12¹³ (8 times), נָא תִנּוּ 34⁸ (16 times);

—2. with energetic impv.: נָא הִגִּידְךָ just say your name Gn 32³⁰ (11 times);

—3. with cohortative נָא אַדְבַּרְךָ Ps 122⁸ (3 times), נָא אֶלְכֶּךָ Ru 2²;

—4. with jussive נָא יִקַּח Gn 18⁴ (13 times);

—5. following a suffix נָא סִפְּחֵנִי 1S 2³⁶ (6 times);

—6. following a particle: a) הִנֵּה־נָא Gn 12¹¹ (21 times); b) אֵל־נָא with impf./juss.: אֵל־נָא תְהִי let there not be Gn 13⁸ (16 times); alone; surely not Gn 19¹⁸ 33¹⁰; c) with אִם־נָא מִצָּאתִי אִם־נָא if I have in any way found (favour) Gn 18³ (8 times); d) אוֹי־נָא oh dear! Jr 4³¹ (3 times); e) אַיֵּה־נָא so where? Ps 115²; f) in special phrases: מִצְּלִיחַ אִם־יִשְׁכַּח־נָא if you really will let it be successful Gn 24⁴², לְ נִגְדֶה־נָא right in front Ps 116^{14.18}; → אָנָּה.

5900 נָא

II נָי: נַי, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 451p; MHeb. underdone; Arb. *nyʿ* to be uncooked *nīʿ* raw, unripe; Eth. *nāʿet* unleavened bread (Dillmann 679; Leslau 32); Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 332b): **raw, underdone** (meat) Ex 12⁹. †

5901 נָא

נָא: n.loc.; Eg. *niy*, *nwt* (ZÄS 70:82ff), *nwt* city (Erman-G. 2:210), cun. *Niʿi* (BzA 1:596f: Vycichl 82f), Hitt. *Niya*, Greek Ναύ(κρατις): the Egyptian city of **Thebes** (RLAeR 791ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1316; WThomas *Archaeology* 21ff); EgArm. נַא מְדִינַת the region of Thebes (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 298b): נַא נְמוֹן, *Nut Amen* Thebes, belonging to Amun (→ III נַא נְמוֹן) Nah 3₈; > נַא Nah 3₈ Ezk 30₁₄₋₁₆, Sept. Διόσπολις, Tg., Vulg. *Alexandria*, Stummer JPOS 8:39; v.15 rd. נַא Memphis Sept.; נַא נְמוֹן Jr 46₂₅ Amun of Thebes (Sept.* בְּנַא; → Rudolph³ 272). †

5902 נָאד

נָאד: Arb. *nʿd* to have a bubbling spring; Soq. *nʿd*, Šh. *nid* to bring water (Leslau 32).

Der. נָאד.

5903 נָאד

נָאד, נָאד, נָאד Ju 4₁₉ (Q נָאד, var. נָד and נָאד, RMeyer *Gramm.* 1:51¹, DSS also נָאד and נָאד, Martin *Scrolls* 1:213ff): נָאד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456m; MHeb. נָד, JArm.¹ נָד; Akk. *nādu* (AHw. 704b) water-skin: נָאד, נָאד: **leather bottle** (an animal skin stretched and sealed with pitch, Dalman *Arbeit* 4:254; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1701, Yadin *Finds* 1:162ff), for wine Jos 9₄₋₁₃ 1S 16₂₀ cj. Ps 33₇ (rd. נָד), for milk Ju 4₁₉, as a flue for smoke Ps 119₈₃, for tears 56₉ (cf. the little vase for tears mentioned in fairy-stories, Meuli *Romanica Helvetica* 20 (1943):763ff). †

5904 נָאה

נָאה: MHeb. pi. and hitp. to decorate;? confusion between נָה and נָה nif. (Bergsträsser 2:107^a, cf. Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 191), or < נָה nif. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 422 t); → נָה.

qal: pf. נָה Sir 15₉ and נָה Is 52₇ Song 1₁₀ and נָה Ps 93₅ (?) to **be pleasing, delightful** → see below; II נָה. †

cj. pi: impf. juss. נָה Ps 14₁₅ for (נָה): to **decorate** (cf. Kraus *Psalmen ad loc.*). †

Der. נָה.

5905 נָאה

נָאה: fem. נָאה; נָאה Sir 41₁₆; → נָאה; MHeb. beautiful, proper:

—1. **beautiful, delightful** Ps 147₁ (< Sept., → Gunkel) Song 1₅ 2₁₄ 4₃ 6₄;

—2. **suitable**, proper Ps 33₁ Pr 17₇ 19₁₀ 26₁;

—Jr 6₂ and Ps 68₁₃ → נָוָה, and also נִאוֹת Jr 9₉ and elsewhere. †

5906 נִאוֹפִים

נִאוֹפִים: נִאָף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480v, tantum pl.: נִאוֹפִיָּה: to **urge to be adulterous** Jr 13₂₇; Ezk 23₄₃ → Commentaries. †

5907 נִאוֹת

נִאוֹת: → *נָוָה.

5908 נֶאֱמַ

נֶאֱמַ: Arb. *na'ama* to howl, growl, sigh, whisper; MHeb. also נֹמַ, נֶאֱמַ, ? mixed form from *nwm* and *nmh* (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 494); denom. נֶאֱמַ to say, or comparable with Akk. particle *umma*; → נֶהַמ.

5909 נִאָם

נִאָם, (ca. 360 times, Jr ca. 160 times, Ezk 80 times, Is 25 times, Am and Zech 20 times, Hg 12 times): cs. of *נִאוֹם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472x; DSS most often נִוֹאֵם, pronounced *nō'a/em* or **nūm*, cf. Origen *σοῦμ* (cf. Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 393, 4; Martin *Scrolls* 1:14); an almost completely fixed technical expression introducing prophetic oracles and in connection with other expressions, esp. with אָמַר יְיָ → כֹּה, → Rendtorff ZAW 66:27ff; Baumgrtel ZAW 73:277ff; Wildberger BK 10/1:62: orig. **whispering** > **announcement**, but cf. נֶאֱמַ; normally a concluding expression; an initial expression Is 56₈ Zech 12₁ Ps 110₁; interpolated Am 2₁₁ (→ Commentaries); apart from the prophetic books Gn 22₁₆ Nu 14₂₈ 1S 2₃₀ 2K 9₂₆ 19₃₃ 22₁₉ Ps 110₁ 2C 34₂₇; נִאָם הַגִּבֹּר Nu 24₃₋₁₅ 2S 23₁ Pr 30₁; נִאָם בְּלִעָם Nu 24₃₋₁₅; נִאָם שִׁמְעֵ אֱמֹרֵי אֵל Nu 24₄₋₁₆; נִאָם הָרֹר 2S 23₁, → Baumgrtel ZAW 73:283f; נִאָם פִּשְׁעֵ נִאָם Ps 36₂? פִּשְׁעֵ נִאָם as an inspired demon (Gunkel; Mowinckel), alt. פִּשְׁעֵ Sept. Vulg., → Commentaries (cj. instead of נִאָם read נְעִים or נִאוֹה).

5910 נִאָף

נִאָף: MHeb. qal and pi., JArm.¹ pa. to be adulterous; Arb. *nahaba* and Eg. *nhp* (Erman-G. 2:284) to mate.

qal: impf. יִנְאָף, תִּנְאָף, וַיִּנְאָפוּ; inf. נִאָף(ו); pt. נִאָפָה, נִאָפִת, נִאָפוֹת:

—1. to **commit adultery** with II אָתָּה: a) with the wife or the betrothed of another man Lv 20_{10a} Pr 6₃₂; abs. Ex 20₁₄ Dt 5₁₈ Lv 20_{10b} Jr 5₇ 7₉ 23₁₄ Hos 4₂ Jb 24₁₅; b) of a woman, abs., to get involved in an adulterous relationship Lv 20_{10b} Ex 16₃₈ 23₄₅ (HSchulz, BZAW 114:15ff):

—2. metaph. to **practise idolatry**, with אָבֹן and עֵץ Jr 3₉ (= מִצְבֵּה and אֲשֵׁרָה Rudolph *Jer.*³ 24, 28). †

qal: pf. נָאָק; impf. יִנְאָקוּ: to groan Ezk 30₂₄ Jb 24₁₂. †

Der. נִאָקָה.

5916 נִאָקָה

*נִאָקָה: נִאָק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463t; MHeb.: נִאָקָה, נִאָקָה: groan Ex 2₂₄ 6₅ Ju 2₁₈ Ezk 30₂₄. †

5917 נָאָר

נָאָר: ? Arb. *nwr* III to insult (König) ? < נָעַר, Driver *Fschr. Bertholet* 138; dialect by-form of אָרַר to curse.

pi. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 355k; Jenni 239): pf. נִאָרָה, נִאָר: to repudiate Ps 89₄₀ (בְּרִית) parallel with חָלַל (Lam 2₇) (נִקְדָּשׁ, parallel with זָנַח). †

5918 נָב

נָב, Sept. No(μ)βα: n.loc., locv. נְבִה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 529v): *Scopus, Ras el-Mešarif*, 2 km. north of Jerusalem, Dalman *Orte* 24f; PJb 21:86ff; Abel 1:375, 2:399f; Simons *Geog.* §776; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1815, Stoebe, KAT 8/1:392: 1S 21₂ 22₉₋₁₁ Is 10₃₂ (Sept. ἐν ἰδῶ < ἐν *νοδ < *ενοβ, Seeligmann 30) Neh 11₃₂, עִיר הַכְּהֹנִים, 1S 22₁₉; 2S 21₁₆ text ?, → Commentaries. †

5919 נָבֵא

נָבֵא: Heb. denominative from נְבִיא, the etymology of which is debatable: 1) Arb. (denominative from *nabi'u*) *nabba'a* to announce; 2) OSArb. *nb'*: *tnb'* to inform, promise, Conti 183, Hölscher *Prof.* 139; 3) Arb. *naba'ga* to bubble (*Šanda* 1:436); 4) Akk. *nabū* to name, call, AHW. 699b, 697b, *nabū*, *nabū* (not the speaker but) the one who is called, Albright *Steinzeit* 301; MHeb.¹ hitp.; MHeb.² also nif.; JArm.^b CPArm. Sam. etpa., Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 287a) af. ettaf., Syr. pa., denom: Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 371a).

nif: (ca. 85 times, 35 times Jr and 34 times Ezk), a few forms as לָהּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 373h-n): pf. נִבְּאָה, נִבְּאָה; impf. יִנְבְּאוּ, יִנְבְּאוּ; impv. and inf. הִנְבְּאוּ: inf. with suffix הִנְבְּאוּ (Zech 13₄, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 440c); pt. נִבְּאוּ, נִבְּאוּ (הִנְבְּאוּ) 1S 19₂₀ Jr 14₁₄ and elsewhere (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 541j), נִבְּאוּ 1C 25₁ Q, (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 234p), נִבְּאוּ:

—1. abs. to be in a prophetic trance, to behave like a נְבִיא 1S 10₁₁ 10₂₀ 1K 22₁₂ Jr 19₁₄ 23₂₁ 26₁₈ 28₆ 32₃ Ezk 11₄₋₁₃ 12₂₇ 21₁₄₋₁₉₋₃₃ 30₂ 34₂ 37₇₋₉₋₁₂ 38₁₄₋₁₇ Jl 3₁ Am 2₁₂ 3₈ 7_{12f} Zech 13_{3f} 2C 18₁₁; with בְּשֵׁם יְהוָה (under the influence of, or on the order of, Yahweh) Jr 11₂₁ 14_{14f} 23₂₅ 26₉ 27₁₅ 29₂₁; with בְּבַעַל (induced by בְּבַעַל) Jr 2₈; with לְשֹׁקֵר 27₁₅; with בְּשֹׁקֵר 5₃₁ 20₆; that נָבֵא does not just mean speaking is shown by הִנְבְּאוּ וְאָמְרוּ Ezk 21₁₄₋₃₃ 30₂ 34₂ 36₁₋₃₋₆ 37₄₋₉₋₁₂ 38₁₄ 39₁, cj. 13₂;

—2. to speak as a נְבִיא וְאָמְרוּ: a) with לָהּ in front of Jr 14₁₆ 20₆ 23₁₆ 27₁₀₋₁₄₋₁₆ 29₉₋₂₁ 37₁₉, with אֶל/עַל Jr 25₁₃ 26₁₁₋₁₂₋₂₀ 28₈ Ezk 4₇ 6₂ 11₄ 13₂₋₁₆₋₁₇ 21₂₋₇ 25₂ 28₂₁ 29₂ 34₂ 35₂ 36₁₋₆ 37₄₋₉ 38₂ 39₁ Am 7_{15f}; b) with acc., to say something חֲלֹמוֹת שֹׁקֵר, Jr 14₁₄ 23_{25f} 27₁₀₋₁₄₋₁₆ 29_{9(MS)-21}, הַבְּרִים, 20₁ 26₁₂, תְּרִמִּית, 23₂₆ (rd. נְבִיא), חֲלֹמוֹת שֹׁקֵר

23₃₂; c) with לְ concerning: רָעָה Jr 28₈, שָׁלוֹם 28₉, עֲתִים Ezk 12₂₇; d) 1C 25₁ see above, participle cj. 25₃ (הִנְבֵּא בְכִנּוֹר) to play music ecstatically, נִבָּא by itself 25₂.

hitp. (→ Bauer-L. *Heb.* 373h sometimes as הִלָּה, → nif.): pf. הִתְנַבֵּיתָ, Ezk 37₁₀ הִנְבֵּאתִי, Jr 23₁₃ הִנְבֵּאוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 198g. 440c); impf. יִתְנַבֵּאוּ, יִתְנַבֵּא; inf. הִתְנַבּוּת; pt. מִתְנַבֵּא, מִתְנַבֵּאוֹת:

—1. to exhibit the behaviour of a מִתְנַבֵּאוֹת, often meaning to rage Nu 11₂₅₋₂₇ 1S 10_{5f-10-13} 18₁₀ 19₂₀₋₂₄ 1K 18₂₉ 22₁₀ Jr 29₂₆ 2C 18₉;

—2. (in later passages) to talk like a נְבִיא Ezk 37₁₀; with לְ, in the presence of Jr 29₂₇; with טוֹב (רָע) עַל for good (or ill) about 1K 22₈₋₁₈ 2C 18₇₋₁₇, חֲזוֹן שִׁקָּר Jr 14₁₄, עַל against 2C 20₃₇; בִּבְעַל (induced by בִּבְעַל) Jr 23₁₃, בְּשֵׁם יְיָ (under the influence of Yahweh) 26₂₀, מִלְּבוֹ Ezk 13₁₇; of the mantic practices of soothsayers 13₁₈₋₂₁ (Zimmerli 296ff).

5920 נבב

נבב: to be hollow, MHeb. JArm. *ʿbwb*, Arb. *ʿunbūb* the hollow part of a reed, or of a pipe; Ug. **nbb* (*yb*) to hollow out, eviscerate (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1591; Aistleitner 1734; Driver *Myths* 158a); ? Akk. (AHw. 180b) *em/nbūbu*, > *ebbūbu* flute, > MHeb. JArm. **אַבּוּב**, Latin *ambubaia* girl playing the flute; denominative Akk. *nabābu* (AHw. 694a) to play the flute: Arb. to bleat, Eth. to talk.

Der. נְבוּב.

5921 נבו

I **נבו**: name of a mountain, n.loc. Sept. Νομβα, Josephus, Ναβα (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 88b); EgArm. SamP. ^{Ben-H. 3:164}; Arb. *nab(ā)wat* (root *nbʿ* to be high) mountain peaks:

—1. **Mount Nebo**, *en Nebā*, 7 km. NW of *Mādeba*; Abel 1:379ff; Alt. PJB 30:28ff; Glueck 4:109ff; Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:400f; Simons *Geog.* §309; Kuschke *Fschr. WRudolph* 287; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1295: **Nu 33₄₇ Dt 32₄₉ 34₁**;

—2. n.loc. in Reuben, later Moabite (Mesha. 14), around the south-western slopes of Mount Nebo; *Kh. el-Muḥayyit* Abel 2:397; vZyl 89; Rudolph *Jer.* ³ 287; Simons *Geog.* §1154: **Nu 32₃₋₃₈ Is 15₂ Jr 48₁₋₂₂ 1C 5₈**;

—3. **נְבוּב** **Ezr 2₂₉ 10₄₃** and **אַחַר נְבוּב** **Neh 7₃₃** n.loc., ? *en-Nūba* 12 km. NW of Hebron (Abel 2:398), alt. the same as **נב**; :: an ethnic group **Ezr 2₂₉** (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 9). †

5922 נבו

II **נבו**: ndiv. Akk. *Nabū*, the Babylonian god Nabu, often in English **Nebo**, Zimmern KAT³ 399ff; Tallqvist *Epitheta* 380ff; *WbMy.* 1:106f; RAC 1:1096f; ? OSArb. *ʿnby* Conti 107b; **נבו** Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 320, **נבא** Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222: A8; Palm. and T. Halaf in proper names (Stark *Names* 98; Degen-M. *Neue Eph.* 1:50f): **Is 46₁** (Sept.^B Ναβω, Sept.^A AQ Δαγω, Seeligmann 77; Eissfeldt ThLZ (1949):477); → **עֶבֶד נְבוּ**. †

5923 נבו

נְבוֹ **Jr 39**₃: for שְׂרִסְכִים נְבוֹ rd. נְבוֹ שִׁזְבֵן v.13, cf. Rudolph³ 244f. †

5924 נְבוֹאָה

נְבוֹאָה: נְבוֹיָא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472v; MHeb., **Sir 44**₃, 1QPs^a DJD 4, 92:11; 4Q 165, 1/2:1; JArm. נְבוֹתָא: **prophetic utterance Neh 6**₁₂ (: אֱלֹהִים!) **2C 15**₈; recorded in writing **2C 9**₂₉. †

5925 נְבוּב

נְבוּב: נַבּ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471u; possibly pt. pass. cs. נְבוּב: **hollowed out Jr 52**₂₁, לְחַת נְבוּב empty chest made of boards **Ex 27**₈ **38**₇; נְבוּב empty-headed person, fool **Jb 11**₁₂. †

5926 נְבוּזַרְאֲדָן

נְבוּזַרְאֲדָן, Sept. Ναβουζαρδαν; = Bab. *Nabūzēr-iddin* Tallqvist *Names* 164a. “Nabu has given descendants”; in the parallel case of → בְּלִאֲדָן 1QIs^a has particularly written אֲדוּרִין: a Babylonian military officer **2K 25**_{8.11.20} **Jr 39**_{9f.13} **40**₁ **41**₁₀ **43**₆ **52**_{12.15f.26.30} the identical (?) person to the *rab nuhtimmu* “chief-baker”, named in one of Nebuchadnezzar’s lists of officials (Unger *Bab. die heilige Stadt* (1931):289, l. 36; Pritchard *Texts* 307b); Eissfeldt WZUH 1965:3, 183f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1297. †

5927 נְבוּכַדְנֶאצַּר

נְבוּכַדְנֶאצַּר: → נְבוּכַדְרֶאצַּר.

5928 נְבוּכַדְרֶאצַּר

נְבוּכַדְרֶאצַּר **Jr 21**₂ (30 times, רֶאצַּר - **Jr 49**_{28K}) > נְבוּכַדְנֶאצַּר (dissim. *Ružička* 24) **2K 25**₂₂ (14 times נְבוּכַדְנֶאצַּר **Ezr 2**₁), נְבוּכַדְנֶאצַּר **2K 24**₁ (7 times) and נְבוּכַדְנֶאצַּר **1C 5**₄₁ Leningrad and נְבוּכַדְנֶאצַּר **Da 1**₁₈ **2**₁; < Akk. *Nabū-kudurru-ušur* “Nabu has protected the son who will inherit” (Stamm 43), OPers. *Nabukudračara* (Brandenstein-M. *Handbuch* 133), Sept. and Josephus Ναβουχοδονοσορ, Abydenus (Schnabel 270f) and Strabo 15:1, 6 Ναβο(υ)κοδροσορ; Arb. *Buht-Našsar* (Forrer SA 25³): **Nebuchadnezzar** (Nebuchadnezzar II 604-562 BC) Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1296: **2K 24**_{1.10.11} **25**_{1.8.22} **Jr 21**_{2.7} **22**₂₅ **25**_{1.9} **27**_{6.8.20} **28**_{3.11.14} **29**_{1.3.21} **32**_{1.28} **34**₁ **35**₁₁ **37**₁ **39**_{1.5.11} **43**₁₀ **44**₃₀ **46**_{2.13.26} **49**_{28.30} **50**₁₇ **51**₃₄ **52**_{4.12.28.30} **Ezk 26**₇ **29**_{18f} **30**₁₀ **Est 2**₆ **Da 1**_{1.18} **2**₁ (→ BArm.) **Ezr 1**₇ **2**₁ (→ BArm.) **Neh 7**₆ **1C 5**₄₁ **2C 36**_{6.13}; Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Assyria, is apocryphal **Judith 1**_{1.5.11f} **2**_{1.4.19} **3**_{2.8} **4**₁ **6**_{2.4} **11**_{1.4.7.23} **12**₁₃ **14**₁₈ as well as his general, Holophernes (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 743). †

5929 נְבוּשִׁזְבֵן

נְבוּשִׁזְבֵן, rd. נְבוֹ שִׁזְבֵן Bomberg, Sept. var. נְבוֹ, Sept. ^AQ Ναβουσαζαβαν, Vulg. *Nabusesban*: < Akk. **Nabū-šēzibanni* (cf. Tallqvist *Names* 160; Stamm 170) “Nabu, save me!” (→ BArm. רַב־סָרִים, (שִׁיזְב) at the Babylonian court **Jr 39**₁₃ cj. of ₃ (→ BH, Rudolph³ 245). †

5930 נְבוּת

נָבוֹת: n.m., “shoot” (Arb. *nabata* to grow, *nabāt*, Soq. *nēbot* plants, Noth 221, OSArb. *Nābit*, Ryckmans 1:135), short form with *ndiv. (→ Sept.^B Ναβουθαί, Noth 38 :: HBauer ZAW 51:83³): from Jezreel **1K 21**₁₋₁₉ **2K 9**_{21-25f} (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1272; Miller VT 17:309ff; Welten EvTh 33:18ff). †

5931 נִבַּח

נִבַּח: MHeb., JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 287a), Arb. *nabaḥa*, Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 329b), Akk. *nabāḥu* to bark.

qal: inf. לְנִבְּחַ: to bark (dog) **Is 56**₁₀. †

Der. I נִבַּח.

5932 נִבַּח

I נִבַּח, SamP.^{M142} *nāb(b)ā*: n.m., נִבַּח, Sept. Ναβαυ; from Manasseh **Nu 32**₄₂ (Meyer *Isr.* 517f). †

5933 נִבַּח

II נִבַּח: n.loc.; in Gilead; **Nu 32**_{42a} (Sept. Ναβωθ) Simons *Geog.* §574; Bergman JPOS 16:235⁵; = with נִבְּחָה, Sept.^B Ναβαυ, Sept.^A Ναβεθ, **Ju 8**₁₁ (Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:372). †

5934 נִבְּחָה

נִבְּחָה, **2K 17**₃₁ together with תִּרְתֹּק, with majuscule ז (Gesenius-K. §5n, 2, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 80u): var. נִבְּחָן, Sept.^A Ναυβαυς, ? < *na/ibḥaz* נִבְּחָז < *נִבְּחָז < מִנְּבַח, Montgomery-G. 474, 479, :: Driver Erlsr. 5:19*; altar for idolatrous worship. †

5935 נִבַּט

נִבַּט: MHeb.² hif. to look at; OSArb. Conti 183a; Ryckmans 2:92 in proper names: to look upon with favour, JArm.; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 287a) spirit of light, Arb. *nabata* to gush forth, spring forth, X to discover, Akk. *nabātu* (AHw. 697a) to gleam brightly; Ug. *nbt* (pass.) to shine forth, come into view, (Driver *Myths* 94a; Gordon *Textbook* §19:456 :: Aistleitner 507).

pi. (Jenni 257): pf. נִבְּטוּ: with לְ to look across **Is 53**₀. †

hif: pf. הִבִּיטוּ, הִבִּיטוּ, הִבִּיטוּ, הִבִּיטוּ; impf. יִבִּיטוּ, תִּבִּיטוּ, אִבִּיטוּ; impv. הִבֵּט, הִבִּיט **Ps 142**₅ and **Lam 5**_{1K} (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 366t, Q הִבִּיטוּ), הִבִּיטוּ, הִבִּיטוּ, הִבִּיטוּ **Ps 142**₅ Q, הִבִּיטוּ; inf. הִבִּיטוּ, הִבִּיטוּ; pt. מִבִּיטוּ:

—1. to look, in a particular direction: **Gn 15**₅ (הִשְׁמִיטוּ), **1K 18**₄₃ **Ps 142**₅ **Pr 4**₂₅; to look out **Is 18**₄ **Jb 6**₁₉, cj. **Ju 5**₂₈ (rd. תִּבִּיטוּ), to watch **1S 17**₄₂ **1K 19**₆, בְּעֵינַי with one’s own eyes **Ps 91**₈, to look up **Is 42**₁₈ **63**₅; followed by הִבִּיטוּ **Is 63**₁₅ **Ps 142**₅ **Lam 1**₁₂ **5**₁ **1C 21**₂₁, preceded by הִבִּיטוּ **Hab 1**₅ **Lam 1**₁₁ **2**₂₀; to observe **Ex 33**₈;

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תְּנִיבִי(וֹ), Sept. Ναβαιωθ, Josephus Ναβαιωθης (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 88): (n.m.) n.pop.: son of Ishmael **Gn** 25₁₃ 28₉ 36₃ 1C 1₂₉, מְחַלֵּת sister of מְחַלֵּת **Gn** 28₉ 36₃; tribe in Arabia, cun. *Nabaite, Nabayātai* VAB 7:66⁴, 799; not the Nabataeans (נְבִי ! Simons *Geog.* §174): see Montgomery *Arabia* 31¹¹; Starcky RB 63 (1956):273; Winnett *Fschr. H. G. May* 194; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1294: **Is** 60₇. †

נבך 5942

*נבך: JArm. Syr. Mnd. *nbg* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 288a) and Arb. *nabaja* bubble up; Ug. *nbk* and *npk* → *נבך and *מבך; Dahood *Biblica* 48 (1967):436; Landes BASOR 144 (1956):30ff.

Der. מבך, נבך.

נבך 5943

*נבך: נבך; Ug. *nbk* and *npk* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1597, 1675; Aistleitner 1738, 1819; PRU 3: p. 266b (*eqil*) *nap(a)ki-ma/i* hellip. ; Ug. 5: p. 247:8: *napku*: נבכי sources ים ' **Jb** 38₁₆ (Reymond 60), cf. 1Q Hod 3₁₅ מים **Pr** 8₂₄ for מים נבכי מים prp. מים נבכי מים (BHS) (מענינות gloss?); → מבך. †

נבל 5944

I נבל: MHeb. to wither, pi. to cast down (? = II נבל).

qal: pf. נבל, נבלה; impf. יבול, תבל (SamP. *tibbāl*), יבולין, יבולין; inf. נבל, נבל; pt. נבלת, נבל (Is 1₃₀):

—1. to **wither, decay** (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:100) foliage **Is** 1₃₀ 34₄, cj. 64₅ (rd. ונבל for ונבל), **Jr** 8₁₃ **Ezk** 47₁₂ **Ps** 1₃; flowers **Is** 28₁₋₄ (v.4 נבצת נבל see Gesenius-K. §128w; Beer-M. §97, 6 :: Driver JSS 13 (1968):48); **Is** 40_{7f}; grass **Ps** 37₂;

—2. to **crumble away**, the earth **Is** 24_{4a} (? dl. Sept.)._b, of people, to wear oneself out, lose heart **Ex** 18₁₈ **2S** 22₄₆/**Ps** 18₄₆;

—**Pr** 11₂₈ for יפל, prop. יבל; **Jb** 14₁₈ for נופל יבול prp. נפול יבול. †

Der. נבלת, נבלה.

נבל 5945

II נבל (= I, J. Barth *Wurzel*. 28f; KBL; Gerleman VT 24 (1974):147ff) see Gesenius-B.; BDB; Driver JSS 13 (1968):54; vSoden in *Studia orientalia in memoriam Caroli Brockelmann* (WZUH 17:1968) 175ff; JArm. to be contemptuous, pa. Syr. MHeb. pi. to revile; Arb. *nabal* miserable witness, *nabula, nabila*, to be noble → II נבל (? with opposite meaning, Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 94f, cf. Tigr. to wish, desire, Littmann-H. *Wb.* 329b), Arb. V Tigrin. of animals, to die.

qal: pf. **נִבְּלָה**: to be futile, foolish (so KBL and Gemser *Spr.*² 106 :: Gesenius-B. to treat contemptuously) **Pr 30**₃₂. †

pi. (Jenni 41, 84): pf. **נִבְּלָתִיךָ**; impf. **יִנְבֵּל**, **תִּנְבֵּל**; pt. **מִנְבֵּל** (in declarative sense); to declare to be void, to consider invalid (see Gerlemann VT 24 (1974):144) **Dt 32**₁₅ **Jr 14**₂₁ **Mi 7**₆ **Nah 3**₆. †

Der. I **נִבְּלָה**, n.m. II **נִבְּלָה**, **נִבְּלָה**, **נִבְּלָה**.

5946 **נִבְּלָה**

I **נִבְּלָה**: II **נִבְּלָה**: **נִבְּלָה**, **נִבְּלָה**: trad. foolish (intellectually and morally); Caspari NKZ 39 (1928):668ff; KBL; Caquot RHR 155 (1959):1ff; Gerlemann VT 24 (1974):153: **נִבְּלָה** is someone who, within a particular sphere of influence, counts for nothing, has nothing to offer, gives no help, commands no respect, is nothing :: **נִבְּלָה** :: Roth VT 10 (1960):394ff: **futile**, **worthless** (socially), **godless** (THAT 2:26ff);

—1. of a people: Israel **Dt 32**₆ (parallel with **לֹא הָיָה**), foolish nation (cf. Targ. **עַמֵּי טַפְשָׁא**), **32**₂₁ (parallel with **לֹא עָם** a people of no account), **Ps 74**₁₈; the Samaritans **Sir 50**₂₆;

—2. an individual: **good-for-nothing 2S 3**₃₃ **Jr 17**₁₁ **Jb 30**₈ **Pr 17**₂₁, one who gives nothing, **miser** (: **נִבְּלָה**) **Is 32**_{5f} **Pr 17**₇ **30**₂₂; one who has no relationship with God: **fool**, **unbeliever Ps 14**₁ parallel with **53**₂ **39**₉ **74**₂₂; from which also **הַנִּבְּלָהִים** **Jb 2**₁₀; **הַנִּבְּלָהִים** infamous people in a misdirected profession **2S 13**₁₃, cf. adj. **הַנִּבְּלָהִים** **Ezk 13**₃; → II and **נִבְּלָה**. †

5947 **נִבְּלָה**

II **נִבְּלָה**: II **נִבְּלָה**: n.m. Sept. **Ναβαλ**, Josephus **Νάβαλος** (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 88); Lih. *'anbal* adept (Ryckmans 1:135), Pun. *nbl* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 105:3 = Benz *Names* 358): husband of Abigail **1S 25**₃₋₃₉ **27**₃ **30**₅ **2S 2**₂ **3**₃ (J. Barr BJRL 52/1 (1969):24ff); **1S 25**₂₅ explains name from I **נִבְּלָה**, as Noth *Personennamen* 229, with an indication that **עֵקֶשׁ** is a name; otherwise: a) **נִבְּלָה** may be considered as a nickname, or a term of abuse which has suppressed the original name; b) **נִבְּלָה** may be considered as existing only with the meaning of I **נִבְּלָה**; specifically it may be understood as “noble”, as Arb. *nabula* (→ II **נִבְּלָה**) or “adept” as Lih. *'anbal* (other proposals are mentioned by Barr, see above; in general see *Fschr. Stamm* 205ff). †

5948 **נִבְּלָה**

I **נִבְּלָה**: Ug. *nbl*[*m* ?] “jar” or “harp” (Ug. 5 (1968): p. 558:3; Gordon *Textbook* §19:1598); MHeb. leather bottle, Diring 357; Pun. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 173) Syr. *nbl/n'bl* **νβελ** (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 411b); Eth. *nēbāl/nēbēl* (Dillmann 650) liquid measure; Etruscan *naplan* jar (Masson 69³): **נִבְּלָה**, **נִבְּלָה**, **נִבְּלָה**: (storage) **jar** (Kelso §60; Honeyman 84f; P. Welten *Die Königsstempel* (1969):54f; BRL¹ 324; BRL² 182ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1016) for wine, oil, corn or flour: dependent on **יָהָר** **Is 22**₂₄, made of clay **Lam 4**₂, fragile **Is 30**₁₄ (**יִזְרִיחַ**); **Jr 48**₁₂ (for **יִזְרִיחַ** rd. with Sept. **יִזְרִיחַ**); for wine **1S 1**₂₄ **10**₃ **25**₁₈ **2S 16**₁ **Jr 13**₁₂; in the cosmos **שָׁמַיִם** **נִבְּלָה** “the jars of heaven” (storage jars as an image for the clouds) **Jb 38**₃₇ (Tur-Sinai *Job* 513, 535; Reymond 149), **מְרוֹם נִבְּלָה** **Sir 43**₈; Ug. *nbl*[*šmm* ...] UF 3 (1971):82 and 88, → **מְבוּל**. †

5949 נָבַל

II נָבַל (6 times) and נָבַל (2 times): ? = I; MHeb., JArm. נָבַלִּי harp; Syr. *nablā*, Sept. $\nu\alpha\beta\lambda\alpha/\eta$ > Greek $\nu\acute{\alpha}\beta\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ and $\nu\alpha\upsilon\lambda\omicron\nu$ (Boisacq 655), Latin *nablium* (Ernout-Meillet 428; Lewy *Fremdwörter* 161; Mayer 330; Masson 67ff): נָבַל, נָבַלִּים, נָבַלִּיךְ; stringed instrument **Am 6**₅; ? **harp** (BRL¹ 390f; Kolari 58ff; Wegner 42f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 648; Pritchard *Pictures* 204ff, 795; Keel *Bildsymb.* no. 465ff; Ellermeier *Fschr. Gallung* 80) עֶשְׂוֹר גַּי with ten strings **Ps 33**₂ **144**₉, cf. **92**₄; made of wood **1K 10**₁₂ **2C 9**₁₁, **1S 10**₅ **2S 6**₅ **Is 5**₁₂ (used profanely), **Am 5**₂₃ **6**₅ **Ps 33**₂ **57**₉ **71**₂₂ (פְּלִי־יָגַד), **81**₃ **92**₄ **108**₃ **144**₉ **150**₃ **Neh 12**₂₇ **1C 13**₈ **15**₁₆₋₂₀₋₂₈ **16**₅ (נָבַלִּים), **25**₁₋₆ **2C 5**₁₂ **20**₂₈ **29**₂₅ **Sir 39**₁₅ (parallel with מִיָּנִים כְּלִי) **40**₂₁;

—**Is 14**₁₁ הַמִּית נְבָלִיךָ the sound of your harps 1QIs^a הַ נְבַלְתֶּךָ (: נְבָלָה), so Theodotion $\pi\tau\omega\mu\alpha$ (ZAW 52 (1934):179) and Vulg. *cadaver*, for הַ נְבָלָה a form of מוֹת Symmachus (ZAW 52 (1934):179), Pesh. and Vulg.; see Talmon ASTI 1:68f; Driver JSS 13 (1968):43. †

5950 נְבָלָה

נְבָלָה: II נָבַל; SamP. *nābāla*; MHeb. and JArm. נְבָלְתָא something repulsive:

—1. a) **stupidity** (with the associated meaning of transgression against God, see Maag ThZ 21 (1965):290f) **1S 25**₂₅; b) insulting behaviour, **folly Jb 42**₈;

—2. **wilful sin**, sacrilege: with דָּבָר **Is 9**₁₆ **32**₆; with עֲשָׂה a particular sin (Boecker 141) **Ju 19**₂₃₋₂₄ (לְאִישׁ), **2S 13**₁₂, + בִּישָׁר לְאִישׁ **Gn 34**₇ **Dt 22**₂₁ **Jos 7**₁₅ **Ju 20**₆ **Jr 29**₂₃; Noth *Syst.* 104f; Roth VT 10 (1960):401ff; Boecker 18f; H. Schüngel-Straumann SBS 67 (1973):52⁴⁹. †

5951 נְבָלָה

נְבָלָה, SamP. *nēbīla*: I נָבַל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466j; MHeb. and JArm. נְבִילְתָא, SamP. (Ben-H. 2:526a, 529a), Arb. *nabīlat*, Akk. *nabultu* (AHw. 700a); Roth VT 10 (1960):398ff: נְבָלָת, נְבָלְתֶךָ, נְבָלְתָהוּ, נְבָלְתָם:

—1. **corpse**, human **Dt 21**₂₃ **Jos 8**₂₉ **1K 13**₂₂₋₃₀ **2K 9**₃₇ **Jr 26**₂₃ **36**₃₀, collective **Dt 28**₂₆ **Is 5**₂₅ **26**₁₉ (?), **Jr 7**₃₃ **9**₂₁ **16**₄ **19**₇ **34**₂₀ **Ps 79**₂;

—2. **carcass of animals Lv 5**₂ **7**₂₄ **11**₈₋₁₁₋₂₄₋₄₀ **17**₁₅ **22**₈ **Dt 14**₈₋₂₁ **Ezk 4**₁₄ **44**₃₁;

—3. of idols **Jr 16**₁₈; 1QIs^a 14₁₁ for נְבַלְתֶּךָ → II נְבָל. †

5952 נְבָלוֹת

נְבָלוֹת: ? II נָבַל; :: Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:382b dissimilated < **ma*-? root בָּלָה, בָּלַל, Beer-M. §40, 5; < *מְבָלוֹת root *blt*, ? cf. Akk. *bāltu* < *bāštu* (vSoden GAG §54k); MHeb. repulsiveness > something concrete (Gesenius-K. §83c) **shame** (of a woman), pudenda **Hos 2**₁₂ (: Rudolph 70: shame, or foolishness, the latter of Israel, Willi-Plein BZAW 123 (1971):122). †

5953 נְבֻלָּט

נְבֻלָּט, Sept. Ναβαλλατ: n.loc.; ? בִּלְט; in Benjamin, *Beth-Nebala* 7 km. N1 of Lydda (Abel 2:397; Simons *Geog.* §1090) **Neh 11**₃₄. †

5954 נְבֻלָּת

נְבֻלָּת: I נבל pt. fem., sbst. (cf. Gesenius-K. §122s): **withered fruit** (JArm. נְבֻלָּא pt.) **Is 34**_{4bγ}; :: Driver JSS 13 (1968):54: figs which fell from the tree while still unripe. †

5955 נבע

נבע: MHeb. JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 254a, b) and Arb. *nb/g* to bubble; Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 330b) to weep; Akk. *namba'u* spring (AHw. 726b).

qal: pt. נבע, נבע: **to gush** (stream) **Pr 18**₄; metaph. מוֹסֵר שְׂכָל **Sir 50**₂₇ (pi. = qal, Ben-H. *Trad.* 116). †

hif: impf. יִבְעוּ, יִבְעוּ, יִבְעוּ, יִבְעוּ:

—1. to **allow to gush forth** spirit **Pr 1**₂₃ **Sir 16**₂₅, speech **Ps 19**₃, חִידָה **78**₂, תְּהַלֵּל **119**₁₇₁, זָכַר **145**₇, cj. **Pr 10**₃₂ (יִבְעוּן for יִדְעוּן), אִנְלָת **Pr 15**₂, רְעוּת **15**₂₈, אָוֶן cj. **19**₂₈ (rd. יִבְעוּ), חֲרָפָה **Ps 59**₈ (for חֲרָבוֹת rd. חֲרָפוֹת), גְּבֻרוֹת, cj. **Ps 71**₁₆ (rd. אֲבִיעַ); auxiliary verb with דִּבֶּר **Ps 94**₄ babbling;

—2. **ferment** **Qoh 10**₁ (Driver VT 4 (1954):231f; TOB). †

Der. מְבוּעַ.

5956 נְבֻשָׁן

נְבֻשָׁן: n.loc. הַנְּבֻשָׁן; בִּשְׁן, ? < *מְבֻשָׁן dissimilated (*Ružička* 77), in the south of the region of Jericho, in the *Buqē'ah* east of *Kh. el-Mird*, Simons *Geog.* §320, 4; Cross BASOR 142:5-17: **Jos 15**₆₂. †

5957 נגב

*נגב: MHeb. JArm. Syr. NArm. (Bergsträsser Glossar 63f *nkb*), Sam. to be dry, Soq. to dry up.

Der. נָגַב.

5958 נָגַב

נָגַב: נגב; SamP. *nēgab*; MHeb. dry ground, southern area of the land; JArm. נְגַבָּה dryness; ? Arb. *janūb* the south (Guillaume 1:11); ? Ug. *ngb* (Gray *Legacy*² 15, 137³), ? Eg., Simons *Handbook* 208; Noth ZDPV 61 (1938):294; Abel 1:418ff; Aharoni IEJ 8:26ff, 231ff; 18:14ff; Glueck *Rivers* 131ff; HUCA 32:11ff; Noth *Welt* 52; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1287, Bächli ZDPV 89 (1963):9; V. Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* (1970):103ff: locv. נְגַבָּה:

n.top. Negev, the arid depression south of the Judaeian hills, the northern part of which becomes rather unstable after periods of rain:

—1. **arid terrain** Jos 15₁₉ (: גִּלְתַּי מַיִם), southern parts of the Negev: אֶרֶץ הַנֶּגֶב מַיִם Gn 24₆₂ Nu 13₂₉ Ju 1₁₅; with אֶרֶץ Gn 20₁; הַנֶּגֶב אֶרֶץ Nu 21₁ Dt 34₃ Jos 10₄₀ 11₁₆ Ju 1₉ Jr 17₂₆ Ob 19 Zech 7₇ 2C 28₁₈; הַנֶּגֶב הַנֶּגֶב הַנֶּגֶב Jr 13₁₉ 32₄₄ 33₁₃ Ob 20; הַנֶּגֶב בְּנֵי עָרֵי הַנֶּגֶב Nu 13₁₇₋₂₂ 33₄₀ Dt 1₇ Jos 12₈ Is 21₁ Ps 126₄; נֶגְבָּה Jos 15_{1f}, הַנֶּגְבָּה Gn 12₉ 13₁, בְּנֶגְבָּה Jos 15₂₁; נֶגְבִּי particular areas in the south: יְהוּדָה 1S 27₁₀ 2S 24₇, עָרָד Ju 1₁₆, הַקִּינִי and הִירְחָמָאֵלִי 1S 27₁₀, כָּלֵב and הַכִּרְתִּי 30₁₄ (cf. Aharoni ZDPV 91 (1975):124); נֶגְבִּי the Negev Gn 13₃ 1S 30₁ Is 30₆ Ezk 21_{3,9};

—2. הַנֶּגְבִּי the land in the south, meaning Egypt Da 11₁₅₋₂₉, מֶלֶךְ הַנֶּגְבִּי meaning the Ptolemies, who were in control of Egypt Da 11_{5f-9-11-14-25-40};

—3. **the South** (a cardinal point): פֶּאת נֶגְבִּי the southern part Nu 34₃ 35₅ Ezk 48₁₆ = נֶגְבָּה Jos 18₁₅ Ezk 48₃₃, with תִּימְנָה Ex 26₁₈ 27₉ 36₂₃ 38₉ Ezk 47₁₉ 48₂₈; גְּבוּל נֶגְבִּי the southern border Nu 34₃ Jos 15₂₋₄ 18₁₉, שַׁעַר נֶגְבִּי Ezk 46₉; נֶגְבִּי with genitive, south of Zech 14₁₀; נֶגְבָּה southwards Gn 13₁₄ 28₁₄ Ex 40₂₄ Jos 15₂ 18_{13f-16-19} 1K 7₂₅ Ezk 47₁₉ 48₁₀₋₁₇ Zech 14₄ Da 8₄ 1C 9₂₄ 26₁₅ 2C 4₄, = לְנֶגְבָּה 1C 26₁₇; לְנֶגְבָּה southwards from Jos 17_{9f}, = מִן נֶגְבִּי 18₁₄ = מִנְּגֵב Nu 34₄ Jos 15₃₋₈ 18₁₃ Ju 21₁₉ Ezk 47₁; מִנְּגֵב in the south Jos 18₅ 19₃₄ 1S 14₅; אֶל-הַנֶּגְבִּי to the south Da 8₉, מִן-קְדָמָה מִמּוֹל נֶגְבִּי 1K 7₃₉ = מִן-קְדָמָה מִמּוֹל נֶגְבִּי 2C 4₁₀ in a southerly direction;

—Jos 11₂ rd. מִנְּגֵב מִנְּגֵב; 15₁ ? gloss to מִקְצֵה תִימָן (see Noth Jos. 82); 1S 20₄₁ rd. הָאֶרֶץ cf. 19_b BHS, Ezk 21₂ rd. הַנֶּגֶב הָאֶרֶץ; 40₂ usu. rd. מִנְּגֵב, :: Zimmerli 983, → n.loc. נֶגְבִּי. †

נגד 5959

נגד: Lachish (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 174), MHeb. to inform, JArm. af. to try to convince, L. Prijs ZDMG 117:279; Arm. to pull, Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 288b) also to lead, intransitive, to flow, go, JArm. נָגַדָּא and נָגַדָּא, Syr. *nāgōdā* leader, OArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire*; Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 2:268, 314); Arb. to rise above, II to notify, Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 342b), Amh. to practise a trade.

hif. (335 times): pf. הִגִּיד, הִגִּידָה, הִגִּידָה; impf. יִגִּיד (Sec. *ιεγγιδ, Brönno 91f), יִגִּידָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 367), הִגִּידָה; impv. הִגִּידָה, הִגִּידָה; inf. לְיָגִיד, הִגִּידָה (Or. ה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 367); pt. הִגִּידָה; pt. הִגִּידָה; to present something prominently or meaningfully before someone, (Elliger BK 11:81f: to place something in front of someone, confront someone with something):

—1. to **propose, announce, inform** (THAT 2:35 no. 4); with לְ of the person: הִגִּידָה לְךָ he informed you Gn 3₁₁; with אֶל 1S 3₁₅, with בְּאֵזְנֵי Is 36₂₀, with לְפָנַי 1S 17₃₁, with acc. 2K 7₉₋₁₁ Ezk 43₁₀; with acc. of the object הַמְרָאָה 1S 3₁₅, מִלִּין Jb 26₄ אֶת-מִי with whose help do you propose (these) words (of yours), 31₃₇ 36₃₃ (with עַל); with two acc. (pers. and thing) Ezk 43₁₀; with כִּי that Gn 31₂₀ meaning to allow someone to notice, Gn 3₁₁, with אֲשֶׁר Est 3₄, with מָה what Gn 29₁₅ Am 4₁₃, with הִי if Gn 43₆; הִבְרִי פִּיהֶּן to answer someone's questions 2C 9₂; עָוֹן to confess, admit Ps 38₁₉ (? rd. אָגוּר: II גוּר; מְגִיד herald, messenger 2S 15₁₃

Jr 51₃₁; to announce Is 41₂₂ 44₇; and then to predict Is 41₂₃₋₂₆ 42₉ etc. compare Elliger BK 11:317; to make known, proclaim Is 42₁₂ 43₉ 45₂₁ 48₂₀ Mi 1₁₀ (cj. ? cf. BHS); to **give evidence** about something (in a tribunal) (Seeligmann *Fschr. Baumgartner* 261f) Lv 5₁ Pr 29₂₄, to denounce someone Jr 20₁₀, cj. Dt 13₁₀ (rd. תִּגְיִרְנִי הַגֵּר, → Sept.);

—2. with הָלוֹם Gn 41₂₄ and with הִירָהּ Ju 14₁₂ to **provide an explanation** (→ BArm. חווה haf.);

—1S 24₁₉ rd. הַגְּדִילָתָּהּ and 2S 7₁₁ הַגְּדִילָתָּהּ; Is 48₆ rd. הַגְּדִירְנִי (rd.); Mi 6₈ rd. הַגְּדִירְנִי Sept.; Zech 9₁₂ rd. מְגַדְּרִיךָ (see BHS); Ps 75₁₀ rd. אֲנִילְךָ.

hof: pf. הִגִּיד; impf. וַיִּגֵּד; inf. abs. הִגִּיד (Bergsträsser 2:106n): to **be informed**, become known Dt 17₄ Ju 9₂₅ 2S 10₁₇ 1K 10₇ Is 21₂ 40₂₁ 1C 19₁₇ 2C 9₆, with לְ to Gn 22₂₀ Ru 2₁₁ (הִגִּיד הַגֵּר to become generally known), insert וַיִּגֵּד Ju 16₂ Sept.; with rd. אֵת (acc.! Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §35d) Gn 27₄₂ Jos 9₂₄ 2S 21₁₁ 1K 18₁₃, with לְאֶחָדָּם (that) Gn 22₂₀ 38₁₃₋₂₄ Jos 10₁₇ 1S 15₁₂ 19₁₉ 2S 6₁₂, cj. 15₃₁, 1K 1₅₁ 2K 6₁₃ 8₇ Is 7₂; with כִּי that Gn 31₂₂ Ex 14₅ Ju 9₄₇ 1S 23₇₋₁₃ 27₄ 1K 2₂₉₋₄₁, with הִגִּידָהּ 2S 19₂, with מִזֶּה cj. Mi 6₈.

Der. נָגַד, נָגַדָּהּ.

5960 נָגַד

נָגַד (150 times), Or. *nägäd* Ps 101₃: נָגַד, < **nigd* (Brönno 242f); MHeb. opposite, corresponding, ? Soq. 'egidoh (Leslau 33): locv. נָגַדָּהּ (without daghesh, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 567g), נָגַדָּהּ/וֹ/כֶּ/קֶ/ם, pl. נָגַדְיָם, ? cj. נָגַדְיָם Pr 8₇;

—1. orig. substantive **that which is opposite, that which corresponds** only in נָגַדְיָם like his opposite > proper for him Gn 2₁₈₋₂₀; pl. נָגַדְיָם correct, proper expressions Pr 8₆ (cf. **Philippians** 4₈ Grollenberg RB 59:40f); 2. > prep. with genitive or sf. (on the use of נָגַדְיָם in the Psalms see Bardtke *Fschr. Ziegler* 2:17-27): a) **in front of, before**: נָגַדְיָנוּ אֶחָיוּנוּ Gn 31₃₂, נָגַדְיָנוּ עֵינֵינוּ נָגַדְיָנוּ before our eyes Ji 1₁₆, נָגַדְיָנוּ הַשָּׁמַיִשׁ in open daylight Nu 25₄ 2S 12₁₂ (cf. Ras Shamrah *ina šamši ūmi* PRU 3:226; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 185f) 1S 16₆ (Stoebe KAT 8/1:301); b) **opposite to** Ex 19₂ Jos 3₁₆ Ezk 40₂₃ Neh 3₁₀ (rd. נָגַדְיָם), 1C 8₃₂ (: Rudolph as e); c) **נָגַדְיָם** נָגַדְיָם you have a wicked intention Ex 10₁₀, נָגַדְיָם according to their own judgement Is 5₂₁, נָגַדְיָם in his opinion Is 40₁₇; d) נָגַדְיָם immediately in front of it Jos 6₆₋₂₀ Jr 31₃₉ Am 4₃ Neh 12₃₇, נָגַדְיָם straight forward Jr 31₃₉ (prp. נָגַדְיָם); e) **corresponding** Ezk 40₂₃ 2C 7₆; f) **contrary, against** Jb 10₁₇ Qoh 4₁₂;

—3. לְנָגַדְיָם: a) from ... to Gn 33₁₂; b) opposite, in front of 2K 1₁₃ Hab 1₃ Da 10₁₆ (var. לְנָגַדְיָם); c) לְנָגַדְיָם against my will Nu 22₃₂; d) לְנָגַדְיָם with me present 2S 22₂₃ Ps 16₈ 18₂₃; לְנָגַדְיָם before your eyes Is 1₇; e) לְנָגַדְיָם before (them) ... there Ps 54₅ 86₁₄ 90₈ 101₃; f) לְנָגַדְיָם thence, straight forward Neh 12₃₇; g) לְנָגַדְיָם with regard to Neh 11₂₂;

—4. מִנְּגַדְיָם adv.: a) **on the other side** Gn 21₁₆ Dt 28₆₆ 32₅₂ 2K 2₇₋₁₅ 3₂₂ 4₂₅, cj. Ezk 40₂₁ Ps 38₁₂ ? rd. מִנְּגַדְיָם or מִנְּגַדְיָם, Neh 3₁₉; b) **apart, aloof** 2S 18₁₃ Ob 11;

—5. מִנְּגֵד prep.: a) straight away from **Is 1₁₆ Am 9₃ Jon 2₅ Song 6₅**; b) far from **1S 26₂₀ Ps 10₅ 31₂₃**; מִנְּגֵד (rd. הִשְׁלִיךְ נַפְשׁוֹ (מִנְּגֵדוֹ) risked his life in it **Ju 9₁₇**; c) **abreast Neh 3_{5.27}**; d) מִנְּגֵד לְ: with הֵלֵךְ to leave the path **Pr 14₇**, with בּוֹא in front of **Ju 20₃₄**, לְ סָבִיב מִנְּגֵד round about **Nu 2₂**;

—6. עַד־נִגְדַּע as far as a point opposite **Neh 3_{16.26}**; נִגְדָה־נָּא in the sight of **Ps 116_{14.18}**.

5961 נגה

נגה: MHeb. hif. to let shine; Ug. *ngh* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1605b; Aistleitner 1743); CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 288a) to become light (JArm. also dark); Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 341a) to radiate; ? Akk. *na/egû* to sing joyously (AHw. 712a); Schnutenhaus ZAW 76 (1964):9f.

qal: pf. נִגְגָה; impf. יִגְיֶה: to **gleam, shine Jb 18₅**; with עַל **Is 9₁₁ Jb 22₂₈**. †

hif: impf. יִגְיֶה: to **shed light with acc. Is 13₁₀; 2S 22₂₉/Ps 18₂₉ (חֲשֵׁךְ)** to illuminate. †

Der. I נִגְיֶה, II n.m.; נִגְהוֹת.

5962 נִגְהָ

I נִגְהָ: MHeb. BArm. JArm. Syr. נִנְגְהָ; *Deir Alla* 1:8f *ngh* (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 196); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 297a) *nihga* break of day, JArm. also evening, twilight, dusk, MHeb. Syr. Venus, the morning star: נִנְגְהָ: **gleam, bright light 2S 22₁₃/Ps 18₁₃ Is 4₅ 50₁₀ 60_{3.19}** (of the moon), **62₁ Ezk 1_{4.13.27f} 10₄ Am 5₂₀ Jl 2₁₀ 4₁₅** (of the stars), **Hab 3₄** (rd. (וְנִגְהָוּ)).¹¹ **Pr 4₁₈** (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:602), cj. for מִנְּגֵד rd. מִנְּגֵה with no brightness **Is 8₂₂**;

—2S 23₄ rd. מִנְּגֵה (גִּיחַ). †

5963 נִגְהִי

II נִגְהִי, Josephus Φαλαναγέης (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 122); OSArb. *ngh* n.f. (Müller ZAW 75 (1963):311); n.m.; = I: a son of David **1C 3₇ 14₆**. †

5964 נִגְהוֹת

נִגְהוֹת: Gesenius-K. §93r, 124e: pl. of נִגְהָ; OSArb. *ngh* n.f. (Müller ZAW 75 (1963): 311; Mlaker 38: n.f.): **gleam of light Is 59₉**. †

5965 נגח

נגח: MHeb. JArm.: Arb. *ngh* I to have luck, IV to overcome.

qal: impf. יִגְחַ/יִגְחַ: to **gore (ox) Ex 21_{28.31f}**, cf. נִגַּח **21₃₅**. †

pi. (Jenni 208): impf. יִנְגַח, יִתְנַגְחוּ, יִנְגַח; pt. בִּמְנַגַח: to (toss and) gore Dt 33₁₇ 1K 22₁₁ Ezk 34₂₁ Ps 44₆ Da 8₄ 2C 18₁₂. †

hitp: impf. יִתְנַגַח: to join in combat with (עַם), to wage war Da 11₄₀. †

Der. נָגַח.

5966 נָגַח

נָגַח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 4791; MHeb. JArm. נִגְחָנָא: prone to gore (ox) Ex 21₂₉₋₃₆. †

5967 נָגִיד

נָגִיד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n (active and passive); Lachish EgArm. Ph. (BASOR 208 (1972):14f), OArm.

*נָגִיד (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 174), MHeb., also נָגִיד leader, “*praepositus*” (Arb. *naj(i)d* brave vdPloeg RB 57:45ff): a leader called in at a time of need (W. Richter BZ (new series) 9 (1965):71ff; Zimmerli *Grundriss* 74; Stoebe KAT 8/1:195f; Kl. Seybold FRLANT 107 (1972):30f; *Lipiński* VT 24 (1974):497ff: THAT 2:34) or the one declared (by Yahweh) to lead (Alt. *Kl. Schr.* 2:23²) Mettinger King and Messiah (1976):151ff; Fritz ZAW 88 (1976):351ff: נָגִידִים, נָגִיד: chief, leader, prince;

—1. **prince**: a) parallel with מְלִכֵי אֲרָץ Ps 76₁₃; b) of Tyre Ezk 28₂ (Zimmerli 665f), coll. sg. of אֲשֹׁרֵי 2C 32₂₁;

—2. within a small domain: a) **officer** in the Assyrian army next in rank to שָׂר (cf. Cross *Caananite and Hebrew Epic* (Cambridge USA, 1973):220⁵) 2C 32₂₁, with David 1C 13₁ (→ לְ 20), governor of a town 2C 11₁₁; b) **court official**: נָגִיד עַל הָאֲצָרוֹת 1C 26₂₄, נָגִיד הַבַּיִת (palace, ? = אֲשֹׁר עַל-הַבַּיִת, de Vaux *Inst.* 1:199 = *Lebensordnungen* 1:210) 2C 28₇, נָגִיד לְבַיִת יְהוּדָה 19₁₁ (Bright *History of Israel*² 248⁶²); c) **head of a family** 1C 27₁₆ 2C 11₂₂ (cf. Barklett JTS 19 (1968):13¹), eminent person Jb 29₁₀ 31₃₇ Pr 28₁₆;

—3. **cult official**: נָגִיד בְּבַיִת יְיָ the high priest (de Vaux *Inst.* 1:199 = *Lebensordnungen* 1:210), Jr 20₁, נָגִיד בֵּית הָאֱלֹהִים Neh 11₁₁ 1C 9₁₁ 2C 31₁₃, pl. 35₈; overseer of community offerings 2C 31₁₂, supervisor of the gatekeepers 1C 9₂₀;

—4. the **leader** of Israel, appointed by Yahweh (cf. Alt. *Kl. Schr.*; 2:23²; Soggin ZAW 75 (1963):58ff; W. Richter BZ 9 (1965):71ff): Saul 1S 9₁₆ 10₁ (anointed as such), David 13₁₄ cj. 16₆ (? rd. נָגִיד for נָגִיד), 25₃₀ 2S 5₃ (: מְלִיךָ), 6₂₁ 7₈ 1C 5₂ 11₂ 17₇ 28₄ 2C 6₅ Is 55₄, Solomon 1K 1₃₅ 1C 29₂₂ (מְשִׁיחַ), Jeroboam 1K 14₇, Hezekiah 2K 20₅, Jehu 1K 16₂, the kings of Israel Sir 46₁₃;

—5. misc.: נָגִיד מְשִׁיחַ Da 9₂₅ and נָגִיד מְשִׁיחַ (rd. עַם) 26, Antiochus IV Epiphanes or Onias III, see Commentaries and Brownlee BASOR 132:13f; נָגִיד בְּרִית “the prince of the covenant” Da 11₂₂ the high priest;

—1C 27₄ dl. †

5968 נָגִידָה

נְגִינָה See below under נְגִינָה and נְגִינָת (#5970).

5969 נְגִינָת

נְגִינָת See below under נְגִינָה and נְגִינָת (#5970).

5970 נְגִינָת/נְגִינָה

*נְגִינָה and נְגִינָת **Ps 61**₁ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 510v): נגן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471o; MHeb. JArm.: נְגִינָתָם, נְגִינָת(ו)ת, נְגִינָתִי **Is 38**₂₀ and **Hab 3**₁₉ pl. ending (Bauer-L. *Heb.* Nachtr. (Schluss), note about p. 203q):

—1. **music played on strings** **Is 38**₂₀ **Lam 5**₁₄, נְגִינָת שִׁיר stringed instrument to accompany singing (Pritchard *Pictures* 199, 202) **Sir 47**₉;

—2. **mocking song** **Ps 69**₁₃ (? rd. יִנְגְּנוּ בִי Sept. Pesh. Vulg.), **Jb 30**₉ (parallel with מְלָה), **Lam 3**₁₄ (parallel with שְׂחֹק);

—3. technical musical term בְּנְגִינָת **Hab 3**₁₉ (תִּי-), **Ps 4**₆ **54**₅₅ **67**₁ **76**₁, עַל־נְגִינָת 61₁;

—**Ps 77**₇ rd. וְהִגִּיתִי. †

5971 נגל

*נגל: Arb. *najala* to skin, Syr. pa. to remove (see Schulthess Homonyme 37f), Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 289a) to project.

Der. מְגַל (?).

5972 נגן

נגן: MHeb. and JArm. to play an instrument.

qal: pt. נְגַנְיִם: **string players** **Ps 68**₂₆. †

pi. (Jenni 162): pf. נָגַן; impf. יִנְגְּן; inf. נִגֵּן; pt. מְנַנֵּן: to **play a stringed instrument** **1S 16**_{16a} (? rd. נִגְנִין :: Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §103a)_{16-17f-23} (בִּיד), **18**₁₀ **19**₉ **2K 3**₁₅ **Is 23**₁₆ **38**₂₀ **Ezk 33**₃₂ **Ps 33**₃, **Sir 9**₄ מְנַנִּינָת pa. pt. pl. fem., female musicians. †

Der. מְנַנֵּן, *נְגִינָה.

5973 נגע

נגע: MHeb. 1QM 7:4; 1QSa 2₃₋₅ pt. pu., cf. MHeb. מְנַנֵּע leprous; EgArm, (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 174), JArm. to touch, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 288a) to strike, Eth. Leslau 33.

—6. misc.: with inf. with לְהַעֲשׂוֹת: יָדוּ he is able to accomplish himself Lv 57. †

Der. נָגַע.

5974 נָגַע

נָגַע; MHeb., DSS also נָגַע (not attested in sing.), 4Q 184:1, 5 נָגַע: נָגַעוּ, נָגַעוּ, נָגַעוּ, נָגַעוּ, נָגַעוּ:

—1. **onset of illness** in a general sense (Seybold BWANT 99 (1973):25): a) **affliction, plague, infestation** Gn 12₁₇ Ex 11₁ 1K 8_{37f} Ps 39₁₁ 89₃₃ 91₁₀, cj. 30₆, 2C 6_{28f}; Syr. Ps 3₁₂ (DJD 4: p. 71); b) **consumptive disease, skin disorder**: הַצָּרְעָתַי נִי contagion, “attack” of צָרַעַת (Elliger Lev. 180) Lv 13₂₋₅₉ v. 4f צָרַעַת הַנִּי the afflicted person?, < אִישׁ הַנִּי ?) 14_{3-34f-54};

—2. **blow, violent crime** Dt 17₈ 21₅ 2S 7₁₄ (parallel with שָׁבַט, as punishment), Pr 6₃₃;

—Ps 38₁₂ ? rd. with Sept. נִי מִנְגַדִּי נִגְשׁוּ; ? Is 53₈, נִי מִנְגַדִּי נִגְשׁוּ leprosy (Lindblom ZAW 63 (1952):244f); 1QIs^a נִי מִנְגַדִּי נִגְשׁוּ = נִי מִנְגַדִּי נִגְשׁוּ, or rather נִי מִנְגַדִּי נִגְשׁוּ pf. pu., also then לְמִוֹתָא Sept., Volz KAT 9 (1932):171; H. Hegermann *Jesaja 53 in Hexapla, Targum and Peschitta* (1954):86; Brownlee BASOR 127:18; Westermann ATD 19:205; Kutsch BiSt. 52 (1967):28f. †

5975 נָגַף

נָגַף: MHeb. SamP. also passive qal Lv 26₁₇, JArm. Sam. Arm.; Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. Wb. 343a) *nagafa* to shake off; Arb. *nakafa* to repel, and *n/wajafa* to shake, lay low (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 197); Akk. *nakapu* to butt (AHw. 718a).

qal: pf. נָגַף, נָגַפוּ, נָגַפוּ; impf. נִגְפֶה, נִגְפֶהוּ, נִגְפֶהוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 303g; Bomberg נִגְפֶהוּ; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 367) 1S 26₁₀; inf. לְנִגְפוֹ, נִגְפוּ, נִגְפוּ; pt. נָגַף:

—1. to **injure by striking** Ex 21₂₂ (in a fight)₃₅ (שָׂרָה, → נָגַח; Laws of Eshnunna in Pritchard *Texts* 163:53-55);

—2. to **strike** metaph. (cf. Welten WMANT 42 (1973):121 and 133): a) Yahweh struck with a plague Ex 7₂₇ 12_{23a-b-27} Jos 24₅ Is 19₂₂ Zech 14₁₂₋₁₈; b) with death 1S 25₃₈ 26₁₀ Ps 89₂₄ 2C 13₂₀; c) with illness 2S 12₁₅, בְּמִוֹתָא 2C 21₁₈; d) with defeat Ju 20₃₅ 1S 4₃ 2C 13₁₅ 14₁₁ 21₁₄;

—3. to **strike** (one’s foot), **stumble**, with בָּ Ps 91₁₂, abs. Pr 3₂₃. †

nif: pf. נָגַף, נָגַפוּ, נָגַפוּ; impf. נִינְגַף, נִינְגַפוּ; inf. הִנְגַף, הִנְגַפוּ; pt. נָגַף: to **be struck with** לְפָנָי before, meaning by Lv 26₁₇ Nu 14₄₂ Dt 1₄₂ Ju 20₃₂₋₃₆₋₃₉ 1S 4₂₋₁₀ 7₁₀ 2S 2₁₇ 10₁₅₋₁₉ 18₇ 1K 8₃₃ 2K 14₁₂ 1C 19₁₆₋₁₉ 2C 6₂₄ 20₂₂ 25₂₂; נָגַף/נָגַפוּ to **allow to suffer defeat** Dt 28₇₋₂₅ (לְפָנָי meaning by). †

hitp: impf. יִתְנַגֵּפוּ: to **stumble with** עַל Jr 13₁₆. †

Der. מַנְפָּה, נִנְּף.

5976 נִנְּף

נִנְּף: MHeb.²: נגף; נגף:

—1. **collision**: אֶבֶן נִנְּף stumbling block, parallel with צֹר מְכֻשׁוּל (see Reicke-R. *Hw.* 95) **Is 8**₁₄, פַּעֲמִים בִּנְנָף parallel with בִּדְרֹךְ מִזְקֶשֶׁת **Sir 32/35**₂₀, usu. פַּעֲמִים twice (→ Sept., meaning doubled; better: striking both feet (Echter-Bibel.); → פַּעֵם);

—2. **blow, affliction** (cf. Seybold WMANT 99 (1973):26) **Ex 12**₁₃ **30**₁₂ **Nu 8**₁₉ **17**_{11f} **Jos 22**₁₇. †

5977 נָגַר

נָגַר: MHeb. (nif.); JArm. to flow, ? נִינוּגְרָא duration (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 130¹); Syr. pa. to last for a long time; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 289a) to drag out, hem in.

nif: pf. נִגְרָה; pt. נִגְרִים; נִגְרוֹת; → *נִגְרַת: to **flow, be spilled 2S 14**₁₄ (מַיִם), **Lam 3**₄₉ (עַיִן); to **be fully stretched out** (hands) **Ps 77**₃; cf. ^{3a} Gesenius-B., and Kraus BK 15/1 ad loc. :: Gunkel †

hif: pf. הִגְרֵתִי; impf. יִגְרֶהוּ, וַיִּגְרֶה; impv. הִגְרִים: with acc., to pour out wine **Ps 75**₉; to hurl down stones upon, **Mi 1**₆; metaph. to hand over people עַל-יְדֵי חֶרֶב **Jr 18**₂₁ **Ezk 35**₅, **Ps 63**₁₁ rd. יִגְרֶהוּ for יִגְרֵמוֹ :: Sept. Pesh.: hof. †

hof: pt. מִגְרִים: to be poured out **Mi 1**₄, cj. מִגְרֵי **Ezk 21**₁₇; cj. **Ps 63**₁₁ rd. יִגְרוּ (Sept. Pesh.). †

Der. *נִגְרַת.

5978 נִגְרַת

*נִגְרַת: נגר, nif. pt. fem. > sbst.: נִגְרוֹת: cascading stream, gushing water (Dhorme *Job*; Hölscher; Fohrer; Reymond 76) **Jb 20**₂₈. †

5979 נָגַשׁ

נָגַשׁ: → נגש; Ug. *ngt* to search (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1612; Driver *Myths* 156b :: Ullendorff JSS 7 (1962):340; Aistleitner 1750, cf. Margulis UF 2 (1970):136); MHeb. to urge, pt. supervisor, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 289b); Arb. *najaša* to scare away wild creatures, OSArb. *ngš* to impose tribute (Conti 184a and Beeston JSS 22 (1977):57); Eth. *nagša*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 341b) *nagsa* to be the king (*negūs*).

qal: pf. נָגַשׁ; impf. יִגְשׁוּ, תִּגְשׁוּ **Is 58**₃ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 363c); pt. נִגְשִׁים, נִגְשִׁיָּהֶם:

—1. to **spur on** (beast) **Jb 39**₇;

—2. to **collect** (offerings) **2K 23**₃₅; pt. tax collector **Da 11**₂₀;

—3. to **force to work** (people) with **נָצַח** Ex 5₆ Is 9₃; pt. bailiff, **slave-driver** Ex 3₇ 5_{10-13f} Zech 9₈ Jb 3₁₈ 39₇;

—4. to **oppress** (debtor) Dt 15_{2f} Is 58₃;

—5. pt. a) **tyrant** Is 14₂₋₄ Zech 10₄, cj. Jb 40₁₉; b) pl. **ruling body** Is 3₁₂ 60₁₇.

nif. pf. נִגַּשׁ:

—1. to **press oneself** against with **נָצַח** Is 3₅;

—2. to **be oppressed** 1S 13₆ Is 53₇:

—1S 14₂₄ Bomberg נִגַּשׁ to force oneself (?), to fall into oppression (?), so Schottroff *Der israelit. Fluchspruch* (WMANT 30, 1969):212; Leningrad נִגַּשׁ; see Commentaries; BHS. †

5980 נָגַשׁ

נָגַשׁ: MHeb. to approach: JArm. נִגְיִשָּׁא (possibly var. for עֲנִישָּׂא) and נִגְיִשָּׁא butting, vicious (Jastrow 876b); Ug. *ngš* and *ngt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1611/12; Aistleitner 1749/50); Can. *nagāšu* seize (Albright JPOS 1932: p. 179 no. 60; cf. BASOR 94:22⁶³); Akk. *nagāšu* to go away (AHw. 710b).

qal (pf. and pt. are expressed by nif., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 367 :: SamP. where pf. and pt. are retained, nif. is missing): impf. יִגַּשׁ/יִגַּשׁ, יִגַּשׁ, and יִגַּשׁ (Jb 41₈; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 233j), וַיִּגַּשׁ; impv. גַּשׁ, גַּשׁ, גַּשׁ, גַּשׁ, and גַּשׁ; inf. גַּשׁתָּ, גַּשׁתָּ:

—1. abs. to **step forward, approach** Gn 27_{21-26f} 29₁₀ 33_{6f} 45₄ Ex 24₂ Lv 21₂₁ Jos 3₉ 1S 14₃₈ 17₁₆ 2S 1₁₅ 1K 18₃₆ 20₂₈ 22₂₄ 2K 4₂₇ 5₁₃ Is 41₁ Jr 42₁ Ezk 9₆ Jl 4₉ Ru 2₁₄ 2C 18₂₃ 29₃₁; וַיִּגַּשׁוּ לְאָהָרָה get away! Gn 19₉;

—2. with prep. to **approach** a) with אֶל Gn 27₂₂ 43₁₉ 44₁₈ 45₄ Ex 34₃₀; Jr 30₂₁ (rd. אֶל, :: Guillaume ATO 113f), Ezk 44₁₃ (approaching God); to draw near to Ex 24₁₄ Nu 32₁₆ Jos 14₆ 21₁ 1S 9₁₈ (? rd. אֶל for אֶת), 17₄₀ 30₂₁ (? rd. אֶל for אֶת), 1K 18₂₁₋₃₀ 20₂₂ 2K 2₅ Is 50₈ Ps 91₇ (cf. Dahood *Biblica* 48 (1967):436), Ezr 4₂, to an object Ex 28₄₃ 30₂₀ Lv 21₂₃ Nu 4₁₉ 8₁₉; with אֶל-אִשָּׁה to have a relationship with a woman Ex 19₁₅; with בָּ to draw near to Is 65₅; b) with עָד to go up to Gn 33₃ Ju 9₅₂, cj. Am 9₁₀ (rd. תִּקְרָה ... תִּגַּשׁ); c) with לִי לְ: make room for me Is 49₂₀; d) with בָּ to be joined to Jb 41₈; e) with עַל Ezk 9₆ 44₁₃; f) with acc. Nu 4₁₉;

—3. in legal contexts, to **turn towards** (Falk JSS 5 (1960):353f, cf. nif. hif.): a) plaintiff to the judge Gn 18₂₃ 44₁₈ Ex 24₁₄; b) the parties in dispute turn towards each other Is 50₈;

—4. militarily: to **advance** Jos 8₁₁, with לְ מוֹלְחָמָה Ju 20₂₃ 2S 10₁₃ Jr 46₃ 1C 19₁₄;

—5. in the cult: a) to draw near to Yahweh Jr 30₂₁ Ezk 44₁₃; to the altar Ex 28₄₃ 30₂₀; to the sanctuary Nu 8₁₉, to make an offering Lv 21₂₁. †

nif. (used for qal. pf. and pt.): pf. נִגַּשׁ, נִגַּשׁ; pt. נִגַּשׁ: to **approach, step forward** a) Gn 33₇ Ex 34₃₂ Dt 20₂ 21₅ Is 29₁₃, with אֶל Dt 25₉ 1K 20₁₃ Ezr 9₁ Ex 20₂₁; with בָּ someone bringing in the harvest Am 9₁₃; b)

particular instances: אָל־הַמִּשְׁפָּט to go into court (→ qal 3) Dt 25₁, לְמַלְחָמָה to advance into battle 1S 7₁₀, with אָל to move against a town 2S 11₂₀, the town wall 11₂₁; אָל־יֵאָל to draw near Ex 19₂₂ 24₂ Jr 30₂₁; 1S 14₂₄ → Commentaries. †

hif: pf. הִגִּישׁוּ, הִגִּישׁוּ; impf. תִּגְשֵׁן, תִּגְשֵׁן, תִּגְשֵׁן Ju 6₁₉ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 330b; Driver ALUOS 4 (1962/3):42), הִגִּישׁוּ; impv. הִגִּישׁוּ, הִגִּישׁוּ; pt. מִגִּישׁ, מִגִּישׁ(י) שִׁים, מִגִּישׁ:

—1. to **bring in close** (in non-religious contexts): with אָל people Gn 48₁₀₋₁₃, community 1S 14₃₄, food Gn 27_{25a-b} 1S 28₂₅ 2S 13₁₁ 17₂₉ gift 1K 5₁, jars 2K 4_{5f}; metaph. Is 45₂₁; bring about, celebrate (anniversary) cj. Am 6₃;

—2. in a legal process: a) to produce (the parties involved) Ex 21₆₋₆; b) to adduce (evidence) Is 41₂₁₋₂₂ (alt. cj. qal 3a);

—3. in cultic contexts: to **present**: a) offerings Ex 32₆ Lv 2₈ 8₁₄ Ju 6₁₉ 1S 13₉ 14₃₄ 15₃₂ Am 5₂₅ Mal 1_{7f} 2₁₂ 3₃ 2C 29₂₃; b) the אֶפֶד 1S 14₁₈ (cj.), 23₉ 30₇;

—Am 9₁₀ rd. תִּגְשֵׁן; Jb 40₁₉ rd. תִּגְשֵׁן. †

hof: pf. הִגִּישׁוּ; pt. מִגִּישׁ: with לְ:

—1. to **be brought into contact with** 2S 3₃₄ (feet into fetters);

—2. to **be presented** (offerings) Mal 1₁₁. †

hitp: impv. הִתְנַגְּשׁוּ: to **get moving** Is 45₂₀. †

5981 נָדַד

נָדַד: נָדַד־נָדַד: changeable circumstances of life, meaning misery (Gunkel 245) Ps 56₉, :: root I נָדַד → נָדַד־נָדַד. †

5982 נָדַד

נָדַד: II *נָדַד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 454b; SamP. *nad*; Ammon. (Horn BASOR 193 (1969):4); Akk. *nīdu* (AHw 786b): mass of water, **dam** (Schwarzenbach 21f) Ex 15₈ (Albright BA 36 (1973):61f), Jos 3₁₃₋₁₆ Ps 78₁₃;

—Is 17₁₁ rd. נָדַד (root נָדַד); Ps 33₇ rd. כִּנְדַד (נָדַד, MHeb. *nd*) as though gathered in a bottle :: Judderbos BZAW 117 (1972):241⁷ (→ כִּ 4a). †

5983 נָדַד

נָדַד: JArm. to separate, pa. to put at a distance; Arb. to scare (transitive); Eth. *nad'a* to herd cattle, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 339b) to drive away: וִידַד 2K 17₂₁: rd. impf. qal וִידַד or hif. וִידַד (Q and MSS as וִידַד: hif.): with מִאֲחֵרַי to separate, **perpetrate disloyalty**, → I נָדַד. †

נְדָבַת free-will offering from your hand Dt 16₁₀; ? עֲמֹךָ נְדָבוֹת ? Ps 110₃ (? is willing, Gesenius-K. §141c, cf. Ju 5₂, Stoebe *Fschr. Baumgärtel* 184ff; Sept. עֲמֹךָ, see Commentaries). †

5987 נְדָבִיָּה

נְדָבִיָּה: n.m.; נָדַב + י' "Yahweh is generous" (Noth *Personennamen* 193); Heb. inscr. T.-Arad. 39:3 נְדָבִיָּה; Ammon. *ndb'l* (Garbini JSS 19 (1974):165; Bordreuil-Lemair Semitica 26 (1976):59); cf. Moab. *Kamusu-nadbi* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2:170); OArm. (Nimrud) *ndb'l*; Heb. inscr. נְדָבִיָּה (Diringer 189, 352, Moscati *Epigrafia* 64); Palm. (Stark *Names* 39, 99); Cun. *Nadbiya* (Tallqvist *Names* 165a; BASOR 149 (1958):36); Sept.^{AL} Ναδαβια(ς), Νεδεβαίος; MHeb. נְדָבִיָּה: 1C 3₁₈. †

5988 נְדָגְלוֹת

נְדָגְלוֹת: Song 6₄₋₁₀; II דגל nif. pt. pl. see HAL p. 205a); :: "the drawings", particular stars or the signs of the zodiac (Rudolph KAT 12/1-3:162), mass of banners (Würthwein, HAT 18²:59 concerning דְּגִלִּים). †

5989 נָדַד

I נָדַד: MHeb. to be loose (tooth), to elude (sleep), to shake (mountain), pi. to agitate, disturb (sleep); JArm.¹ to flee, JArm.² sleep to disappear (also Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 174); CPArm. pa. to agitate, shake the head; Sam. root נָדַד to stagger, be agitated; Syr. af. to scatter; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 290a) to agitate, avoid; Ug. *ndd* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1615; Aistleitner 1755) to go, wander, hasten (Caquot-S. *Textes* 154i), to go here and there (*Lipiński UF* 2 (1970):77f); Arb. *nadda* to flee; LBab. *nadādu* to yield (verbally) (< Arm., vSoden *Orientalia* 37:261; AHW. 700b; Salonen *Vögel and Vogelfang im alten Mesopotamien* (1973):359); → נָדַד, נָדַד, I נָדַד.

qal: pf. נָדַדְתָּ, נָדַדְתָּ; impf. יִדְדֹד, יִדְדֹדוּ, יִדְדֹדוּ; inf. נָדַד (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 430o): pt. נָדַדְתָּ, נָדַדְתָּ; נָדַדְתָּ, נָדַדְתָּ:

—1. to flee, escape Gn 31₄₀ Is 10₃₁ 16_{2f} 21_{14f} 22₃ 33₃, cj. 17₁₁ (rd. נָדַד), Jr 4₂₅ 9₉ 49₅, cj. Ezk 31₁₂ (rd. נָדַדְתָּ). Hos 7₁₃ 9₁₇ Nah 3₇ Ps 31₁₂ 55₈ 68₁₃ ("the kings of the armies flee" cj. hif. יִנְדֹדוּ to chase (them) away, subj. נְדָבִיָּה of Israel, Gunkel, :: Kraus, BK 15 ad loc., without changing MT), Pr 27₈ Est 6₁ cj. Da 2₁ (? rd. נָדַדְתָּ for נְדָבִיָּה);

—2. to wander about with לָ, looking for Jb 15₂₃ (alt. מוֹעֵד (יער) hof. Sept.) he is destined), Is 38₁₅ 1QIs^a אֲדוֹדָה (אֲדוֹדָה) for אֲדוֹדָה Driver JSS 13 (1968):56f;

—3. shake: כָּנַף to flap the wings, flutter Is 10₁₄. †

po: pf. נָדַדְתָּ, rd. נָדַדְתָּ or rather יִנְדֹדוּ: to fly away (like insects) Nah 3₁₇. †

hif: impf. יִנְדֹדוּ: to put to flight Jb 18₁₈, cj. Ps 68₁₃₋₁₃ (יִנְדֹדוּ). †

hof. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 433f): impf. **יָדַד**; pt. **מָנַד**: to be dissipated, fragmented **Jb 20**₈ (dream), **מָנַד**, → **קוֹץ** remains of a wick (KBL) **2S 23**₆ (cf. Richardson JBL 90 (1971):257ff). †

Der. **נָדָדִים**.

5990 נָדַד

II ***נָדַד**: Syr.; ? Arb. *nada* to urinate.

Der. **נָדָה**, **נָד**.

5991 נָדָדִים

נָדָדִים: I **נָדַד**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472z; tantum pl.: **restlessness Jb 7**₄. cj. **Ps 56**₉ (rd. **נָדָדִים** sleepless nights?). †

5992 נָדָה

I **נָדָה**: MHeb. pi. to eject, ban from the group, excommunicate, hitp. pass., **Sir 6**₁₁ to dissociate from, keep away from (:: Sept., see Smend); Ug. *ndy* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1616; Aistleitner 1756) to drive away; JArm. to separate oneself, be banned, pa. to expel; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 289b) to shake off; OSArb. (Müller ZAW 75:311) to drive away; Tigr. *nad'a* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 339b) to send off; Akk. *nadû* to throw, knock down (AHw. 705b); cf. **נָדַד**, **נָדָא**, **נָדַד**.

pi. (Jenni 239): pt. **מָנַדְיָם**, **מָנַדְיָם**:

—1. to **push away, exclude** (Westermann ATD 19:330) **Is 66**₅:

—2. to **push out, postpone** (KBL), with **לָ** **Am 6**₃ (:: Maag 87 and 170f forswear, drive off, cf. Wolff BK 14/2:320 :: Dahood *Biblica* 43:249²: to try to escape, **לָ** from). †

5993 נָדָה

II ***נָדָה**: Arb. *nadā*^w to be generous.

Der. **נָדָה**.

5994 נָדָה

נָדָה, var. **נָדָא**: II ***נָדָה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 579q: ? Arb. *nadan* (root *ndy*) generosity: **gift, payment Ezk 16**₃₃ (parallel with **נָדָן**). †

5995 נָדָה

נָדָה: II ***נָדַד**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 455e; MHeb. → 2; SamP. *niddā*; DSS metaph.; Syr. *neddā* filth, *ndidūtā* something detestable: **נָדָתָה**, **נָדָת**:

—1. **bleeding, menstruation** of a woman (Elliger *Lev.* 198f) **Lv 12_{2,5} 15₁₉₋₃₃** (9 times) **18₁₉ Ezk 22₁₀ 36₁₇**;
נִנְדָּתָהּ water (for purification) used during menstrual periods **Nu 19_{9,13-20f} 31₂₃**; נִנְדָּתָהּ (נִנְדָּתָהּ) appositional, Gesenius-K. §131c; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §62), **Ezk 18₆**;

—2. **separation, abomination, defilement** **Lv 20₂₁, נִנְדָּתָהּ** contaminated land **Ezr 9_{11a α} , עֲמֵי הָאֲרָצוֹת**
Ezr 9_{11a β} (? pl., for both cs. and abs. Gesenius-K. §124q), **2C 29₅** (filth of idol worship); **עֲמֵי הָאֲרָצוֹת**
הָיָה לְוִנְדָּתָהּ to treat as garbage **Ezk 7₁₉ Lam 1₁₇, לִן לְוִנְדָּתָהּ** to turn into garbage **Ezk 7₂₀: לִן**
לְוִנְדָּתָהּ against sin and corruption **Zech 13₁** (→ לִן 7c);

—**Lam 1₈** → נִנְדָּתָהּ. †

5996 נדה

I נדה: SamP. only qal pf. *nādā*, pt. *nēdāk*; MHeb. hif. to lead astray, JArm. to repel; Eth. Tigr. *nadhā* to push (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 338b; Dillmann 679f); Arb. *nadaḥa* I to extend, V, VIII (of sheep) to scatter over the meadow; Driver *WdO* 1 (1950):408f.

nif: pf. נִדְּחָה, נִדְּחָתָהּ, נִדְּחָהּ; impf. (→ nif. רחה and רחח); pt. נִדְּחָהּ, נִדְּחָהּ and נִדְּחָהּ/כֶּם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 548z), נִדְּחָהּ, נִדְּחָהּ and **Is 11₁₂ 56₈ Ps 147₂ נִדְּחָהּ** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 220m), נִדְּחָהּ, נִדְּחָהּ and נִדְּחָתָהּ:

—1. to **be scattered**: animals **Dt 22₁ Ezk 34_{4,16}** cf. **John 11₅₂ διασκορπίζω**, **Mi 4₆**; people **Dt 30₄ 2S 14_{3f} Is 16_{3,4}** (usu. rd. נִדְּחָהּ :: Rudolph *Fschr.* Driver 136: **נִדְּחָהּ** gloss), **27₁₃ Jr 30₁₇ 40₁₂ 43₅ 49_{5,36} Zeph 3₁₉ Neh 1₉**;
נִדְּחָהּ יִשְׂרָאֵל **Is 11₁₂ 56₈ Ps 147₂ Sir 51₁₂**; to be driven away **Jb 6₁₃**;

—2. to **allow oneself to be led astray, be seduced** **Dt 4₁₉ 30₁₇**. †

[pu. pt. מִנְדָּחָהּ: ? rd. מִנְדָּחָהּ **Is 8₂₂**. †]

hif: pf. הִדְּחָהּ, הִדְּחָתָהּ, הִדְּחָהּ, הִדְּחָתָהּ; impf. הִדְּחָהּ, הִדְּחָהּ, הִדְּחָהּ; inf. הִדְּחָהּ, הִדְּחָהּ, הִדְּחָהּ (3rd. pl. sf., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 253z):

—1. to **drive away, scatter from one another**: animals, with acc. **Jr 23_{2f} 50₁₇**; people, nation **Dt 30₁ Jr 8₃ 16₁₅ 23₈ 24₉ 27₁₀₋₁₅ 29₁₄₋₁₈ 32₃₇ 46₂₈ Ezk 4₁₃ Jl 2₂₀** (with אֵל), **Ps 5₁₁ Da 9₇ 2C 21₁₁**;

—2. to **push away, oust** with מִן: טובה **Sir 8₁₉**, cj. **Jr 51₃₄** (rd. וְהִדְּחָנִי for MT root דוח → HAL 207b); to expel (priests) **2C 13₉**;

—3. to **entice**: a) from the way, with מִן **Dt 13₆**; b) with מֵעַל from God **Dt 13₁₁**; with מֵאֲחֵרַי **2K 17₂₁ Q**
וְיִדְּחָהּ (for older וִידָא → נדא);

—4. to **tempt, seduce**: a) a woman and her lover **Pr 7₂₁**; b) in religion **Dt 13₁₄ Ps 62₅**. †

hof: pt. מִדְּחָהּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 304k): **frightened off** (gazelle) **Is 13₁₄**. †

Der. מְדוּחָיִם.

5997 נָדַח

II נָדַח: ? as I.

qal: inf. לְנָדַח: to **wield** an axe against, with עַל Dt 20₁₉. †

nif: pf. נִדְחָה: (hand) is **put to the axe**, with בְּ Dt 19₅. †

hif: pf. הִדְחִיחַ: to **bring disaster** on, with עַל 2S 15₁₄. †

5998 נָדִי

[נָדִי Ps 56₉; rd. נְדָרִי (→ נְדָרִים). †]

5999 נָדִיב

נָדִיב: נָדַב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; SamP. *nēdāb*: נְדִיבָמוֹ נָדִיב, נְדִיבָה, נְדִיבָמִי/נְדִיבָמִי Ps 83₁₂ (3rd. pl. sf., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 253z);

—1. **ready, willing** נְדִיבָה רוּחַ (or subst. ?) Ps 51₁₄, לֵב Ex 35₂₂, לֵב כָּל־נְדִיב who is willing 2C 29₃₁, כָּל־נְדִיב בְּחָכְמָה every volunteer with a skill 1C 28₂₁;

—2. one who distributes according to his own will, the **nobleman** (Kaiser ATD 18:257; Gerleman VT 24 (1974):156ff; vdPloeg RB 57 (1950):53ff): 1S 2₈ Is 13₂ (פְּתַחֵי נְדִיבִים), 32₅ (: נְבָל).⁸ Ps 83₁₂ 107₄₀, 113₈ and 118₉ (Grill ThZ 18, (1962):243: angel !), 146₃ Pr 8₁₆ 17₇ (: נְבָל).²⁶ 19₆ 25₇ Jb 12₂₁, 21₂₈ and 34₁₈ (: רִשָּׁע); בַּת־רִשָּׁע daughter of the prince Song 7₂, הָעֵס, הָדִיבִי Nu 21₁₈ Ps 47₁₀ (עַמִּים), 113₈;

—? Song 6₁₂ עַמִּי מְרַפְּבוֹת עַמִּי נְדִיב, Sept.^A עַמִּינְדָב, Rudolph 166, :: Würthwein HAT 18²:61f.

—Der. נְדִיבָה. †

6000 נְדִיבָה

נְדִיבָה: fem. of נְדִיב 2: נְדִיבָה, נְדִיבָתִי:

—1. pl. of נְדִיבָה order of נְדִיב (Gesenius-K. §415e): **something magnificent** Is 32₈;

—2. **dignity** Jb 30₁₅, cj. for נְדָבָה prp. נְדָבָה Ps 110₃. †

6001 נָדָן

I *נָדָן: MHeb., JArm. נָדָן and נְדָנָה (GnAp. 2:10), → BArm. נְדָנָה; Persian lw. (Sanskrit *nidhāna* (container, Nöldeke, Göttinger Gelehrte Anzeigen 1884:1022, see Wagner no. 183): נְדָנָה: **sheath** for a sword **1C 21**₂₇. †

6002 נָדָן

II *נָדָן: JArm. נְדוּנָא, lw. < Akk. *nudunnû* (Zimmern 46; AHw. 800b, cf. Akk. *nadānu* gift, marriage gift, dowry AHw. 701a): נְדוּנָא **present, cost of a prostitute Ezk 16**₃₃ (see Neufeld 113f). †

6003 נָדַף

נָדַף: MHeb., JArm. to spread (fragrance); Ug. *ndp* (Caquot-S. *Textes* 522^P; Rosenthal *Orientalia* 8 (1939):222); Arb. *nadafa* to strike, drive, push (Guillaume 2:25), to card wool, cotton; Eth. *nadafa* to throw.

qal: impf. תְּנַדֵּף (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 1981), תִּנְדֹּף/תִּנְדֹּפוּ: to scatter, **destroy Ps 1**₄; to blow away **Jb 32**₁₃ (Fohrer KAT 16:448, 451 :: Dhorme and Hölscher, who read יִאֲלֵי לְפָנֵינוּ < יִלְפֵנוּ “he will instruct us”); **Ps 68**₃ Caquot RHR 177 (1970):149³: תְּנַדֵּף 2nd. common sg. (subj. God) :: → nif. †

nif: pf. נָדַף; inf. הִנְדִּיף **Ps 68**₃ (rd. כְּהִנְדִּיף עֲשֵׂן יִנְדֹּפוּ כְּהִנְדִּיף (BHS) for עֲשֵׂן תְּנַדֵּף, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 367, alt. mixed formation with נָדַף, Bergsträsser 2:92^k); pt. נָדַף: to **be scattered Lv 26**₃₆ (SamP. qal *nādāf*) and **Jb 13**₂₅ (עָלָה), **Is 19**₁ (:: Guillaume JTS 14 (1963):382f = Arb. *nadufa* to dry up) **41**₂ (קָשׁ);

—Pr 21₆ rd. רִדֵּף for נָדַף. †

6004 נָדַר

נָדַר: MHeb. (also hif. and hof.), JArm.; Ug. *ndr* Gordon *Textbook* §19:1618; Aistleitner 1758; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:237dα), נָדַר Ph. Pun. (ναδωρ ZDMG 107:286), OArm. EgArm. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 174f), JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:446), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 290a); Arb. *nadara*; Soq. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 338b) *naddara*; Akk. *nazāru* (AHw. 772b) to curse; → נָזַר and נָזִיר; Garbini *Semitico* 195.

qal: pf. נָדַר, נָדַרָה, נָדַרְנוּ, נָדַרְתֶּם; impf. יִנְדֹּר, תִּנְדֹּר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 303c), תִּנְדֹּרוּ; impv. נְדַר **Ps 76**₁₂ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 208s); inf. לְנַדֵּר; pt. נָדַר: to **perform a vow** (promise, a special achievement) (Stade *Theologie* 1:154f, Koehler *Theologie* 180f; Pedersen *Isr.* 3/4:324ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 541; THAT 2:39ff); נָדַר נָדַר **Gn 28**₂₀ **Nu 62**₂₁ **30**_{3f} **Dt 12**₁₇ **Ju 11**₃₉ **1S 1**₁₁ **2S 15**₈ **Jr 44**₂₅, with לָ, to **Gn 31**₁₃ **Nu 21**₂ **Dt 12**₁₁ **23**₂₂ **Ju 11**₃₀ **2S 15**₇ **Is 19**₂₁ **Qoh 5**₃; נָדַר נְדָרִים **Jon 1**₁₆; > נָדַר (without נָדַר) to **make a solemn promise Lv 27**₈ **Nu 6**₂₁ **30**₁₁ **Dt 23**_{23f} **Jon 2**₁₀ **Mal 1**₁₄ **Ps 76**₁₂ **Qoh 5**_{3f}, with לָ to **Ps 132**₂. †

Der. נְדָר.

6005 נָדַר

cj. pu: pt. מְנַהֵגוֹת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 355 l): **forcibly removed Nah 2**₈ (ins. הַגְּהוֹת [הַגְּהוֹת] and join with _{8b}; alt. II נהג). †

6008 נהג

II נהג: Syr. to cry, bellow, Arb. *nahija*, Soq. to gasp; Akk. *nagāgu* to cry (esp. of animals), neigh (AHw. 709b); → נהק.

pi. (Jenni 247): pt. מְנַהֵגוֹת: to **sob Nah 2**₈ (alt. I נהג pu.). †

6009 נהה

I נהה: NSyr. *nhy* to moan (Maclean 210a); Eth. *nehya* to unburden oneself (Dillmann 632).

qal: pf. נָהָה; impv. נְהֵה: to **lament Ezk 32**₁₈, with נָהִי **Mi 2**₄, cj. **Ps 102**₈ (rd. אֲנַהֵה for אֲהַיֵּה); **Sir 38**₁₆. †

Der. נָהִי.

6010 נהה

II נהה: LHeb. and JArm.^t to follow eagerly (Jastrow 881b; Barr *Philology* 264f); Arb. *naha*^y, *nuhiya* (information) to reach.

nif: impf. יִנְהֶה: with אֶחָרִי to **stick to 1S 7**₂ :: Stoebe KAT 8/1:168 concerning I, :: Weinfeld ZAW 88 (1975):20¹²: Akk. *nê'u* to turn away (in another direction), AHw. 783. †

6011 נהי

נהי: I נהה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457p: נָהִי: **lamentation Jr 9**₉₋₁₇₋₁₉ **31**₁₅ **Am 5**₁₆ **Mi 2**₄ (H.-J. Krause ZAW 85 (1973):22; Rudolph KAT 13/3:52: ? נָהִיָּה augmentation of נָהִי); → *נִי. †

6012 נהל

נהל: MHeb. pi. to lead; Arb. *nahila* to drink, IV to give to drink, *manhal* drinking place; Akk. *na'ālu* to moisten (AHw. 694a).

pi. (Jenni 239): pf. נָהַל; impf. יִנְהַל, יִנְהַלּוּ, וַיִּנְהַלוּ; pt. מִנְהַל;

—1. to **escort**, with care, (→ נהה qal, hif.) with אֶל, to a meadow **Ex 15**₁₃, **Is 40**₁₁, with עַל to water **49**₁₀, with לְ **51**₁₈ (those who have made themselves drunk v.17, Ug. Gordon *Textbook* 2 Aqht 1:31f; cf. Gaster *Thespis*² 336⁴), **Ps 23**₂ **31**₄;

—2. to **transport** on donkeys **2C 28**₁₅, with בְּלֶחֶם to **provide** (with food) (cf. vRad ATD 2-4⁹:336) **Gn 47**₁₇ (= כָּל־כֶּלֶא 47₁₂);

—2C 32₂₂ rd. וַיִּנַּח לָהֶם (נוח hif. I). †

hitp. impf. אֶתְנַהֲלָהּ (Bomberg הַנְּהַלָּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 355k): to **move on further** with לָאֲטִי (→ אָט) **Gn 33**₁₄. †

Der. n.loc. נְהַלָּל, נְהַלֵּל I and II.

6013 נְהַלָּל

נְהַלָּל: n.loc.; נהל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 483q; “place for water” → I נְהַלֵּל: in Zebulon, ? *T. en-Nahl* south of Akko, Abel 2:394; Garstang *Jos.-Jud.* 396f :: Simons *Geog.* p. 182, §337, 40: **Jos 19**₁₅ **21**₃₅, = II נְהַלֵּל, see Noth *Jos.* 115f. †

6014 נְהַלֵּל

I *נְהַלֵּל: נהל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 483u: נְהַלֵּלִים: **drinking place, watering place** (Reymond 98 :: Dalman *Arbeit* 2:323; Rüthy 16; Wildberger BK 10/1:302: type of shrub, thorny bush) **Is 7**₁₉; → II. †

6015 נְהַלֵּל

II נְהַלֵּל: = I; n.loc. = נְהַלָּל **Ju 1**₃₀. †

6016 נהם

נהם: MHeb. JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 291b) to growl, coo, drone, sigh; Arb. *nahama* to bellow; Eg. *nhm* to cheer (Humbert ZAW 62 (1950):201); → נאם.

qal: pf. נָהַמְתָּ, נָהַמְתֶּם; impf. יִנְהֶם; pt. נָהַם:

—1. to **growl** (lion) **Is 5**₂₉ (:: שֹׁאֵג), **Pr 28**₁₅ cj. **Is 30**₆ for מַהֵם rd. נָהַם;

—2. to **groan** **Ezk 24**₂₃ **Pr 5**₁₁ (:: Gemser: to be greedy);

—3. to **roar** (ocean) **Is 5**₃₀. †

Der. נָהַמְתָּ, נָהַמְתֶּם.

6017 נָהַם

נָהַם: נהם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 568 l: **roaring** (of the כְּפִיר) **Pr 19**₁₂ **20**₂. †

6018 נָהַמְתָּ

נְהַמָּה: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463t; DSS, MHeb.; JArm. נְהוּמַ(י)תָא, SamP. נִיאַמְתוּן (with sf.) Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:530b; Syr. *nhāmā, nūhāmā* and *nehmetā* bellow, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 291b) (*a*)*nhimtā* groan:

—1. growl (of the cj. לְבִיא) Ps 38₉;

—2. roar (of the sea) Is 5₃₀. †

6019 נהק

נהק: Ug. *nhqt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1622; Aistleitner 1761; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 274 no. 378) braying of a donkey; MHeb. JArm. (qal and pa.), Arb. *nahaqa* to bray; Eth. *nehqa* to bray, bleat, *nehka, nahaka* to sigh, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 324b) *nahaqa* to bray (Leslau JAOS 89 (1969):21); Akk. *nāqu* to cry out (AHw. 744b).

qal: impf. יְנַהֵק, יְנַהֵקוּ: to bray Jb 6₅ (פָּרָא), 30₇ (the rabble). †

6020 נהר

I נהר: JArm. אַתְנַהַר to gush, ? denom. of נְהַר, Arb. *nahara* to gush, flow.

qal: pf. נִהְרָה; impf. יְנַהֵר: metaph. (of nations) to stream towards (Reymond 109) Is 2₂ (with אָל) / Mi 4₁ (with עַל) (cf. Wildberger BK 10/1:83), Jr 51₄₄ (with אָל). †

Der. מִנְהַרָה.

6021 נהר

II נהר: MHeb.² < Arm. = Heb. נוֹר, Heb. and Arm. by-form יְהַר, Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 189; Arm.lw., Wagner 184; JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 291b); Arb. *nahār* daytime.

qal: pf. נִהְרָה, נִהְרָה; impf. יְנַהֵר: metaph. to shine, be radiant (with joy) Is 60₅ Jr 31₁₂ Ps 34₆ (rd. יְנַהֵר). †

Der. נְהַרָה.

6022 נהר

נהר (120 times), SamP. *nār*, Or. נְהַר (Kahle *Text* 73); MHeb. JArm. CPArm.; Ug. *nhr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1623; Aistleitner 1762; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 203 no. 233; p. 274 no. 379; p. 428 no. 81), also ndiv. = *Ym*; Ph. *nhrm*; MHeb.; נְהַרָה JArm. SamP. (Ben-H. 2:518b), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 281b); Arb. *nahr* and *nahar* (Fraenkel 285; Beer-M. §50, 2d), OSArb. *nhr*, Akk. *nāru* river, watercourse, canal; *nārtu* ditch (AHw. 748): נְהַר (7 times), נְהַרֹת (33 times: Michel *Grundlegung Heb. Syn.* 1:48; also both MHeb. and Akk.), נְהַרִי and נְהַרְתָּ/תִּי, of נְהַרִים (of **nahr*!): perpetual course of water, Reymond 85f:

—1. river, stream: a) in general Nu 24₆ etc., pl. Is 41₁₈ Song 8₇ etc., מִי נְהַרֹת Jr 2₁₈, מִי הַנְּהַרֹת Is 8₇, זָרַח Is 59₁₉, → נְהַרֹת אֵיתָן (Gesenius-K. §128w) ever-flowing streams Ps 74₁₅, הַנְּהַרֹת אֵיתָן → עָבַר 1K 5₄; עָבַר sea-currents (Ug. cf. Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2:253) Is 44₂₇ Jon 2₄ Ps 24₂ (Reymond 169);

[qal: impf. תִּנְאוֹן K תִּנְאוֹן, rd. Q תִּנְיֹן → hif. Nu 32₇. †]

hif: pf. הִנְיֵא; impf. יִנְיֵא, יִנְיֵא, יִנְיֵא:

—1. with acc. to **disourage, express disapproval** of someone (:: הִקְרִישׁ 2) Nu 30_{6.9.12}; with בָּן 32_{7Q.9};

—2. to **frustrate** (plans) Ps 33₁₀ (cf. Loewe JSS 13 (1968):138ff);

—Ps 14₁₅ יִנְיֵא, many MSS יִנְיֵא, ? rd. יִנְיֵא (נֵא pi.). †

Der. תִּנְאוֹה.

6026 נוב

נוב: 1QHod 8₁₃ pol. to cause to sprout, MHeb. hif. to stir, JArm.^t נֹב fruit; ? Pun. נוב to grow (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 175); Arb. *nūb* abundant rain, *nyb* II to strike roots; Driver WdO 1 (1950):406f; → נוף.

qal: impf. יִנוּב, יִנוּבוֹן; to **prosper** Ps 62₁₁ 92₁₅, cj. יִנוּבוֹ 58₁₀, with acc. (? Gesenius-K. §117z) concerning ? חֲכָמָה Pr 10₃₁. †

pol: (DSS): impf. יִנְיֵב; to **cause to prosper** Zech 9₁₇ (see Saebö ZAW 80 (1968):235ff; WMANT 34 (1969):206⁴; dl. בַּחֲוִרִים and בְּתַלְוֹת). †

Der. תִּנְיֹבָה.

6027 נוב

[נוב Is 57₁₉: rd. Q ניב.]

6028 נובי

[נובי Neh 10₂₀: → Q ניבי, K נובי.]

6029 נוג

[*נוג: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 443k; ? Ug. *nwg* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1624); נוגות Lam 1₄: → I יגה, nif. pt. for נוגות; נוגי Zeph 3₁₈ rd. מועד כיום Sept. :: Rudolph KAT 13/3:293.]

6030 נוד

נוד: MHeb. JArm. qal to be moveable, be versatile, sympathise, af. to deplore, startle; CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 293a) to sway; Arb. *nwd*; Tigr. (Leslau 33).

qal: pf. נָדַד; impf. יִנָּדֵד, תִּנָּדֵד, וַיִּנָּדֵד; impv. נָדֵד, Ps 11₁ K נודדו, Q נודדי; inf. לָנֵד; pt. נָדַד:

—1. to **sway** (a reed) 1K 14₁₅;

—2. to be **aimless, homeless** Gn 4₁₂ (נָע וְנָדָה) .14 Jr 4₁ (rd. לֹא for וְלֹא), 49₃₀ 50₃₋₈, cj. Lam 4₁₅ (rd. נָדַד for נָצַד), Sir 36₃₀, bird Ps 11₁ Pr 26₂;

—3. לֵוּ יִנָּדֵד to **indicate cooperation** with someone by shaking the head (sc. רִאשׁוֹ, intr. or adverbial accusative), to show sympathy Is 51₁₉ and Jb 42₁₁ (parallel with נָחַם) Jr 15₅ 16₅ 22₁₀ 48₁₇ Nah 3₇ Jb 2₁₁ Ps 69₂₁ (rd. לָנֵד). †

hif: impf. יִנָּדֵנִי, תִּנָּדֵנִי; inf. הִנָּדֵד:

—1. to **make homeless** 2K 21₈ Ps 36₁₂;

—2. (→ qal 3) with בְּרִאשׁוֹ to **shake the head** Jr 18₁₆. †

hitpol.: pf. הִתְנַוֵּדָה; impf. יִתְנַוֵּדוּ, תִּתְנַוֵּדוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 208r); pt. הִתְנַוֵּדָה:

—1. to **sway backwards and forwards** Is 24₂₀;

—2. to **shudder** (dismissively) Jr 48₂₇ (בָּ over), Ps 64₉;

—3. to **pity oneself** Jr 31₁₈. †

Der. נָדַד, נִידַד, מְנַוֵּד; n.top. נֹדַד.

6031 נֹדַד

נֹדַד, SamP. *nad*, Sept. Ναιδ, Josephus Ναιδα (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 89). Gn 4₁₆ name of unknown territory in the east, to be understood as from נֹדַד (Westermann BK 1:427f); Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 284a) restlessness; > Arb. the mountain *Naud* in the land of Hind (= India, Klinke 56f). †

6032 נֹדַב

נֹדַב: (n.m.) tribe in Arabia 1C 5₁₉, Sept. Ναδα/ι/ <η>γρψ>ζγρξβαιου; 1C 1₃₁ Gn 25₁₅ instead rd. II קְדָמָה; Simons *Geog.* §121, 11; Albright *Fschr. G. Levi dVida* 1:13. †

6033 נוּה

I נוּה: Arb. *nawā* to wander about (transhumant practice of the nomads); → נוּה, Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 189f.

qal: impf. יִנָּה: ? to reach an objective, achieve a result Hab 2₅, prp. יְנָה or יִבְנָה. †

Der. נוּה, *נוּה.

6034 נוה

II נוה: by-form of נאה; MHeb. pi. hif. to decorate, glorify, Arb. *nawwaha* to cry aloud Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 191⁵.

hif: impf. אֲנַוְהוּ (prp. pi. אֲנַוְהוּ) SamP. pi. (II) *ēnābē'u*: to **glorify** Ex 15₂ (parallel with רִוְמָם). †

6035 נוה

נוה: I נוה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 461m, 465f: MHeb.; SamP. *nābe*; Arb. *nawan*, *niyyat* destination; Akk. *naw/mûm* pastureland, steppe (AHw. 771; CAD *namû* A), ARM 15:237; Huffmon 237; see Malamat JAOS 82:147f, and “Les congrès et colloques de l’Université de Liège”, Vol. 42 (1967):135ff; Kupper 12f; Edzard ZA 53 (1959):168ff; Noth *Ex.* 99f; *Bibl. Land.* 2:252: destination point for the (semi)-nomadic tribes > pasture > stopping place, settlement: נְאוֹת, נוה, נוהו, נוך, נוהם, (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 215g); → נוה* †

—1. **grazing place** (: מְרֻעָה what is actually grazed) 2S 7₈ Lam 2₂ Jb 5₂₄ 1C 17₇, for צֹאן Is 65₁₀ Jr 23₃, cj. 4₂₅ (rd. הַנְּוֹהִי הַנְּוֹהִי), 49₂₀ 50₄₅, Ezk 34₁₄ (נוהם), for camels Ezk 25₅; נוה טוב Ezk 34₁₄, נְ שֶׁאֵן Is 33₂₀, נְ Jr 49₁₉ 50₄₄, מְשֻׁלַח נְ וְנַעֲזֵב Is 27₁₀, נוה רעים Jr 33₁₂, נוה רעים Hos 9₁₃, cj. Jr 6₂ rd. הַלְנוּה מַעֲנֵג (BHS);

—2. **stopping place, settlement**: a) for animals Is 34₁₃ 35₇; b) = house Jb 5₃₋₂₄ (parallel with אֶהֱלֵה), 18₁₅ Pr 3₃₃ 21₂₀ 24₁₅; c) Palestine as the נְ אֶהֱלֵה for Israel Jr 50₁₉ Ps 79₇, נְאוֹת יַעֲקֹב Lam 2₂, Jr 10₂₅; נוה שְׁלוֹם Is 32₁₈, צִדְקָה נְ Jr 31₂₃ 50₇, נְאוֹת חָמָס places of violence Ps 74₂₀; צִדְקָה נְ Pr 24₁₅, צִדְקָה נְ 3₃₃, חָכָם נְ 21₂₀, אֵוִיל נְ Jb 5₃, רָשָׁע נְ 18₁₅; d) קִדְשׁ נְ: Ex 15₁₃; Jerusalem (Zion) 2S 15₂₅ Jr 25₃₀;

— → נוה* †

6036 נוה

*נוה: fem. of → נוה; Syr. *nāwītā* (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 420a) grazing place: pl. נֹת Zeph 2₆ > נְאוֹת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 215g):

—1. **grazing place**; pl. נְאוֹת מְרֻבָּר Jr 9₉ 23₁₀ Jl 1_{19f} 2₂₂, cj. Mal 1₃, Ps 65₁₃, נוה רעים Am 1₂ Zeph 2₆, נְ הַשָּׂא Ps 23₂ (full of grass, cf. Akk. *pargāniš* in the green meadow, AHw. 833a);

—2. **settlement**: נֹת צִדְקָה a proper dwelling place for you Jb 8₆; נוה הַשְׁלוֹם נְ Jr 25₃₇, נוה אֱלֹהִים נְ Ps 83₁₃; Jr 6₂ → נוה;

—? נֹת בֵּית? Ps 68₁₃? entrance hall, Mowinckel ANVAO 1953:1, 36f; Kraus BK 15/1:465 and 466; alt. from נְאוֹה the beautiful woman (women) of the house Caquot RHR 177 (1970):158ff; *Lib. Psalm.*; rd. נְכַת יְהִלֵּק נְ בית treasure house shall be divided up (Gunkel); בְּנוֹת יְתֻחֵלֵק in the meadows, Albright HUCA 33 (1950/51):21f; Dahood *Psalms* 2:131, 141); → נוות †

6037 נוֹת

נוֹת, Leningrad 1S 20₁; נוֹיִת 19_{18f}, Q and Bomberg נוֹיִת, K נוֹיִת: Sept. ναυλωθ, ναυαθ (cf. Stoebe KAT 13/1:365); Josephus Γαβουαθ (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 31), Vulg. *naioth*; originally נוֹת (Delitzsch *Schreibfehler* §57b): not n.loc. but appellative → נוֹה, Syr. *nāwītā* (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 420a); Arb. *nawan* destination point (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 189f); Akk. *naw/mû* (AHw. 771a); Amor. ARM 15:237; Huffmon 237: pastureland :: town, Haldar 142¹; Kupper 12f; Edzard ZA 53:168ff; Malamat JAOS 82:146; Stoebe KAT 8/1:365: **grazing place, township.** †

6038 נוּחַ

I נוּחַ: MHeb., JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 293a); Ug. *nḥ* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1625; Aistleitner 1772); Amor. **nwh* (Huffmon 237); Can. *nuḥti* (EA); Ph. נוּחַ causative (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 176); OSin. *nḥ* (Albright *Proto-Sin.* 42); Akk. *nāḥu* (AHw. 716a, see Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:124ff); Arb. OSArb. (ZAW 75 (1963):312) *nāḥa* to kneel down (camel); Eth. *nōḥa*; Berry JBL. *Heb.* 50:207ff. → II נוּחַה.

qal: pf. נוּחַה, נוּחַהּ Is 11₂, וְנוּחַהּ Jb 3₂₆; וְנוּחַהּ Is 7₁₉, וְנוּחַהּ; impf. וְנוּחַהּ (= hif.); inf. לְנוּחַהּ, I נוּחַהּ, נוּחַהּ 2C 6₄₁ (Rudolph *Chr.* 215, cf. concerning ? נוּחַהּ):

—1. with בָּ or עַל: to **settle down** (:: נָסַע) Gn 8₄ Ex 10₁₄ Jos 3₁₃, רָיַח Nu 11_{25f} 2S 21₁₀ 2K 2₁₅ Is 7₁₉ 11₂, cj. Ps 38₃ (וְנוּחַח);

—2. to stay settled, **rest** Nu 10₃₆ (Morgenstern *Ark* 98¹⁶⁷), Sir 44₂₃ Is 25₁₀ (וְנוּחַח), Ps 125₃ Sir 5₆ (וְנוּחַח), רָגַזוּ Is 57₂ (cf. Sir 46₁₉);

—3. to **repose** Ex 20₁₁ (עַל־מִשְׁכָּבוֹ on the seventh day), 23₁₂ Dt 5₁₄ Is 14₇ (parallel with שָׁקַט), with בָּ in Pr 14₃₃ 12₁₆ Qoh 7₉ Est 9_{17f-22} Da 12₁₃;

—4. impersonal: לִי יְנוּחַ there is rest for me Jb 3₁₃, with לֹא Is 23₁₂, לְהֵם כְּנוּחַ Neh 9₂₈; with personal subject Jb 3₁₇₋₂₆;

—5. to rest, meaning to **await** 1S 25₉ Hab 3₁₆ (cf. J. Jeremias WMANT 35 (1970):87²; ? → II נוּחַהּ); Is 7₂ עַל אַרְמֵךְ (Wildberger BK 10/1:265; H. P. Müller VTSupp. 26 (1974):33¹ :: → אַחַהּ and Rowland VT 9 (1959):189); Est 9₁₆₋₁₈ → נוּחַהּ. †

hif. (two forms, SamP. second form in the pf.; impf. only *yanni*): הִנִּיחַ and הִנִּיחַ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 400).

A. pf. הִנִּיחַ, הִנִּיחַ (וְ)הִנִּיחַ; impf. וְהִנִּיחַ, וְהִנִּיחַ (→ qal !), וְהִנִּיחַ; impv. הִנִּיחוּ; inf. הִנִּיחַ; pt. מִנִּיחַ:

—1. to **cause to rest** Is 30₃₂ Ezk 37₁ 40₂, בְּרָכָה Ezk 44₃₀, cj. יָד Ps 38₃ (rd. וְהִנִּיחַ); to cause to sink :: הִרִים) Ex 17₁₁;

—2. to **secure repose, rest** (P. Welten WMANT 42 (1973):17, 49f) Ex 33₁₄ Dt 3₂₀ 12₁₀ 25₁₉ Jos 1₁₃₋₁₅ 21₄₄ 22₄ 23₁ 2S 7₁₋₁₁ 1K 5₁₈ Is 14₃ 28₁₂ 1C 22₉₋₁₈ 23₂₅ 2C 14_{5f} 15₁₅ 20₃₀, cj. 32₂₂ (rd. לְהִנִּיחַ לְהֵם);

—3. to **pacify, satisfy**: Ezk 5₁₃ 16₄₂ 21₂₂ 24₁₃ Zech 6₈, to make glad Pr 29₁₇. †

B. pf. הַנִּיחוּ, הַנִּיחוּ, הַנִּיחוּ, הַנִּיחוּ, הַנִּיחוּ, הַנִּיחוּ; impf. יִנְיִחוּ, יִנְיִחוּ, יִנְיִחוּ; impv. הַנִּיחוּ, הַנִּיחוּ, הַנִּיחוּ; inf. הַנִּיחוּ; pt. מְנִיחַ:

—1. to **place** somewhere, **set, lay** Gn 2₁₅ 39₁₆ Ex 16_{33f} Lv 16₂₃ Nu 17_{19, 22} 19₉ Dt 26₄₋₁₀ Jos 6₂₃ Ju 6₁₈₋₂₀ 1S 6₁₈ 10₂₅ 1K 8₉ 13₂₉₋₃₁ 2K 17₂₉ Is 14₁ 46₇ Ezk 37₁₄ 40₄₂ 42_{13f} 44₁₉, cj. Zech 5₁₁, 2C 4₈; lay aside Ex 16_{23f} Lv 7₁₅, lay behind Dt 14₂₈; with בְּמִשְׁמָר to keep in custody Lv 24₁₂ Nu 15₃₄, to assemble troops somewhere 2C 1₁₄ 9₂₅, cj. 1K 10₂₆; with לְאַרְצָא to throw to the ground Is 28₂ Am 5₇;

—2. to **leave** somewhere, in some position (Stoebe ZAW 65 (1953):191): a) someone Gn 19₁₆ 42₃₃ Nu 32₁₅ Jos 4₃₋₈ 2S 16₂₁ 20₃ 1K 19₃ Jr 14₉ 27₁₁ 43₆ Ezk 16₃₉; b) something Is 65₁₅ and Sir 44₈ ׁשׁ, Ps 17₁₄; c) to **leave behind**, with לְ Ps 119₁₂₁ Qoh 2₁₈; d) to **authorise**: with לְ with inf. Ps 105₁₄ 1C 16₂₁, with לְ Qoh 5₁₁; e) to **allow to stay, leave untouched** Ju 2₂₃ 3₁ 1K 7₄₇ Est 3₈; f) to **allow to act, let touch** Ex 32₁₀ Ju 16₂₆ 2S 16₁₁ 2K 23₁₈;

—3. misc. הַנִּיחַ יָדוֹ מִן הַיָּד let go one's hand from Qoh 7₁₈ 11₆; מִקְוֹמוֹ הֵן to abandon one's position Qoh 10₄ (Hertzberg KAT 17/4-5:184; Gallig HbAT 18²:115); הֵן הַטָּאִים to undo offences 10_{4b};

—Is 63₁₄ rd. תִּנְחַנְנוּ and Ezk 40₂ תִּנְחַנְנִי (→ Wernberg-M. VT 8 (1958):306); Ezk 22₂₀ rd. וְנִנְחַתִּי; ? Hos 4₁₇ see Rudolph KAT 13/1:107f. †

hof. (cf. hif.): A: pf. הוֹנַח: with לְ and לֹא we are given no rest Lam 5₅ (: Ehrlich; Rudolph KAT 17:256f הַנִּיחוּ and הַנִּיחוּ what we acquired with difficulty has not been allowed to us.

—B. aramaism (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 403; Bergsträsser 2:150⁰): pf. pass. הִנְחַח: Zech 5₁₁ rd. וְהִנְחַח (hif. I); pt. → מְנַח. †

Der. נוּחַ (?), נוּחַח, נוּחַח, נוּחַח; מְנַח, נוּחַח, II and III (n.m.) מְנַחַח I and II (n.m.), מְנַחַח, n.loc. נוּחַח.

6039 נוּחַ

II נוּחַ: by form of אָנַח: Ug. *nḥ* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1630a; Aistleitner 1766, :: Dahood *Ug.-Heb. Phil.* 66: *nḥn*); Arb. *nāḥu* to sigh, soo; Akk. *naḥû* (AHw. 717a).

qal: impf. אָנַח: to **sigh** for with לְ Hab 3₁₆ (Driver JTS 34 (1933):377, :: J. Jeremias WMANT 35 (1970):87². †

6040 נוּחַ

נוּחַ: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 451n; MHeb. adj. (: קָשָׁה), DSS נוּחַח: קוּל:

—1. **rest** Est 9₁₆₋₁₈;

—2. **resting place** 2C 6₄₁ (: Rudolph *Chr.* 214f: נוּחַ inf. nif. abs. and cs.);

—Est 9₁₆ rd. נַחֲוֹם to gain consolation (→ נַחַם inf. abs. nif. :: נִקְוֹם Würthwein HAT 18²:194). †

6041 נוּחָה

נוּחָה, fem. of נוּחַ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 451n, cs. נוּחַת עוֹלָם Sir 30₁₇:

—1. n.m. (! → קִדְּוֹת; ? cun. *Nuḥā* and simil. Gustavs ZDPV 51:203): 1C 8₂;

—2. cj. n.loc. Ju 20₄₃ מִנוּחָה ἄπὸ Nouα Sept.^B for מְנוּחָה (Moore *Judges* 443 :: Budde KHC 138; Hertzberg ATD 9:246 “without allowing him rest”). †

6042 נוּט

נוּט Ug. *ntt* to totter (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1641; Aistleitner 1777; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 26f, no. 20); JArm. af. to startle; Sam. etp. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:449; 3/2:50); Arb. *nwt* to hamper; ? = מוּט.

qal: impf. תִּנוּט to tremble Ps 99₁ (Jeremias WMANT 10² (1977):87²). †

6043 נָוִית

נָוִית 1S 19_{18f-22f} 20₁: → נָוִית.

6044 נוּל

I *נוּל: JArm. נוּל to weave (Jastrow 885a).

Der. נוּל.

6045 נוּל

II *נוּל: Arb. *nwl* to give, donate, *naul* gift; → מְנוּל.

6046 נוּל

cj. *נוּל: ? I נוּל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456n; JArm. Syr. נוּלָא, Mnd. נוּלָא (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 297b) weaving, weaver’s loom: Ezk 37₁₁ rd. נוּלָנוּ for נוּלָנוּ (Begrich *Ps. Hisk.* 31f), **thread of life**, JArm. נוּלָא נוּלָא (: better Fohrer; Zimmerli 887: MT unchanged). †

6047 נוּם

35^{6-11-15-25f-32} etc. (cf. H. Schüngel-Straumann *Tod und Leben in der Gesetzes-literatur des Pentateuch* (1969):47), from animals **Am** 5¹⁹, danger **1S** 19¹⁰, adultery **Gn** 39¹², divine rebuke **Ps** 104⁷, etc; נָס לוֹ he flees **Is** 31⁸;

—**Zech** 14⁵ (var. in eastern manuscripts) 3 times נִסְתָּם root נִסַּם; **Jr** 46¹⁵ (cj. → II הָרָה :: BHS = MT).

pol: pf. נִסְסָה: with בָּ to **drive on**, cause a river to surge **Is** 59¹⁹. †

hif: pf. הִנִּיֵּס; impf. יְנַסֵּי; inf. הִנִּיֵּס:

—1. to **put to flight** **Dt** 32³⁰;

—2. to **flee** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 284b) **Ju** 7²¹ and **Jr** 48^{44k} (see Dahood *Fschr. Tisserant* 1:87);

—3. to rush to bring something into safety **Ex** 9²⁰ **Ju** 6¹¹ (Driver *ALUOS* 4 (1962/63):12). †

hitpol.: inf. הִתְנַוֵּס: to **find safety for oneself** with מִפְּנֵי **Ps** 60⁶;

—**Zech** 9¹⁶ → נִצֵּץ. †

Der. מְנוּסָה, מְנוּסָה, מְנוּסָה.

6053 נוע

נוע: Ug. *n*^c (?), Gordon *Textbook* §19:1626); JArm. to move about, MHeb. and JArm. נִעַנַע, also Eth. (Leslau 33) to shake; Arb. *nā'a* to rock (branch), *na'na'a* to hang down, *nau'at* fresh picked fruit.

qal: pf. נָעַר, וְנָעַר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 398f); impf. תִּנְעַר, וְיִנְעַר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 401m), יְנַעַר, וְיִנְעַר **Ps** 59^{16K}; inf. נֹעַ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 399), לְנוֹעַ; pt. נָעַר, נָעַר:

—1. to **tremble** **Ex** 20¹⁸ (with fear), **Is** 6⁴ (foundations of the doorways), 7² (trees), cj. 9¹⁸ (the earth, rd. נִעַתָּם, :: Wildberger BK 10/1:206 with Sept. נִצְתָּה is parched), 19¹ 24²⁰ 29⁹ **Jr** 14¹⁰ (Sept., Latina, Vulg. לְנִיעַ < *לְהִנְיַע) **Ps** 107²⁷, those seeking help **Am** 4⁸ 8¹², the blind **Lam** 4¹⁴ (Plöger HAT 18²:155); to hang on (mountain dwellers) **Jb** 28⁴; to quiver (lips) **1S** 1¹³; with עַל to sway over **Ju** 9⁹⁻¹¹⁻¹³ meaning to dominate ?, Ehrlich; Gressmann: to wander past;

—2. to **roam around** without house or home **Ps** 59¹⁶ 109¹⁰ (parallel with שָׂאֵל pi.), **Pr** 5⁶ **Lam** 4¹⁵, cj. **Zech** 10² (rd. יְנַעַר for יִעַנּוּ); נָע וְנָד **Gn** 4¹²⁻¹⁴ etc. (parallel with נָד);

—**2S** 15²⁰ → hif.; **Ps** 4⁷ for נִסָּה rd. מִעֲלֵינוּ נָס (Gunkel; Kennedy 62 :: Kraus BK 15:31). †

nif: impf. יִנְעַר, יְנַעַר: to **be shaken around** (grain, figs) **Am** 9⁹ (in a sieve), **Nah** 3¹². †

hif: pf. הִנְעִירָה, הִנְעִירָה; impf. יְנַעַר, יְנַעַר, אֲנִיעֶה, אֲנִיעֶה, יְנַעַר, יְנַעַר, **Ps** 59¹⁶ Q (→ qal), יְנַעַר, יְנַעַר, **2S** 15²⁰; impv. הִנְעִימוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 346v):

—1. to **cause to move to and fro, make unstable** Nu 32₁₃ (SamP. qal) 2S 15₂₀ Q, Ps 59₁₂ (:: הָרַג);

—2. to **shake up, disturb** 2K 23₁₈ (bones, cf. Widengren *Iranische Geisteswelt* (1961):217), Da 10₁₀ (a person);

—3. to **shake**: a) the head (in derision) 2K 19₂₁ Is 37₁₂ Ps 22₈ 109₂₅ Jb 16₄ Lam 2₁₅ Sir 12₁₈, cf. Mark 15₂₉, =* בְּרָאֵשׁ Sir 13₇; b) the hand (apotropaic) Zeph 2₁₅ Sir 12₁₈; c) metaph. Israel Am 9₉. †

Der. מִנְעֵנְעִים.

6054 נֹעַדְיָה

נֹעַדְיָה: n.masc. and fem.; יָעַד nif. + Y “Y has allowed to meet him” (KBL):

—1. Levite Ezr 8₃₃;

—2. prophetess Neh 6₁₄ (in Sept. a prophet ! see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 136f; Stamm *Frauennamen* 312). †

6055 נוּף

I נוּף: JArm. to move to and fro, af., and Syr. af., and MHeb. nif. hif. to swing, Syr. pe. to bend; Soq. *nwft* to wave the hand (Leslau 33); Akk. *nāpu* to totter (AHw. 742; CAD *nāpu* B); cf. MHeb. נָפַה, JArm. נָפֵא, Eth. *nafaya*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 347b) to sieve.

hif. (Milgrom IEJ 22 (1972):34f); pf. הִנִּיף, הִנְפִּיתִי, הִנְפִּיתָ; impf. תִּנִּיף, וַיִּנִּיף; impv. הִנִּיפוּ; inf. הִנִּיף (cf. Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:160), הִנְפִּיכֶם; pt. מִנִּיף (1QIs^a 19₁₆ בִּזְהִינִיף, → Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 149):

—1. to **move to and fro, brandish**: בְּרִיָּל Dt 27₅ Jos 8₃₁, מִשּׁוֹר Is 10₁₅, חָרַב Ex 20₂₅, חָרַמֵּשׁ Dt 23₂₆ כִּידוֹן Sir 46₂, שָׁלַג to scatter Sir 43₁₇; יָד with אָל (to lift the hand to heal) 2K 5₁₁ (see Dupont-S. *VTSupp.* 7 (1960):251¹; Fitzmyer *GenAp* 124f), in punishment (with עַל) Is 11₁₅ 19₁₆ Zech 2₁₃ Sir 36/33₃, threatening Is 13₂ Jb 31₂₁ (1QM 18₉), יָדוּ עַל קַלְעֵי whirling a catapult Sir 47₄;

—2. in the cult: a) with תְּנוּפָה to **move backwards and forwards in front of the altar** presenting the “wave-offering” (P, Elliger *Lev.* 102; Wildberger BK 10:732) Ex 29₂₄₋₂₆ 35₂₂ Lv 7₃₀ (the breast part חֶזֶה), 8₂₇₋₂₉ 9₂₁ 10₁₅ 14₁₂₋₂₄ 23₂₀ Nu 6₂₀ 8₁₁₋₁₃ 15₂₁; b) with עֲבֹר Lv 23_{11f} (see Elliger *Lev.* 314) and מִנְחָת הַקִּנְאָת Nu 5₂₅ to **bring in something while holding it up**;

—3. (mountains) to **shudder** Sir^{MVI9} (B^{margin} 43₁₇ זָעַם hif.). †

hof: pf. הִנִּיף; to **be waved backwards and forwards** in an act of consecration Ex 29₂₇. †

pol: impf. יִנִּיף (1QIs^a יִנִּיף): with יָד to raise the hand in a threatening way, shake the fist Is 10₃₂. †

Der. תְּנוּפָה, נָפַה, I הִנְפִּיה.

6056 נוף

II נוף: Arb. *naffā* to sprinkle, *ʿanfāf* drizzle; Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 347b) *nafnafā* to spray (Driver ZAW 50 (1932):142f; Leslau 33); → נוב.

qal: pf. נִפְּתִי: to spray with perfume Pr 7₁₇. †

hif: impf. הִנְיִף: to cause rain and snow to fall Ps 68₁₀ (: *Lipiński Biblica* 48 (1967):202f: to distribute generously), Sir 43₁₇ (→ I נוף). †

Der. נִפְּתַת.

6057 נוף

III *נוף: Ug. *np* height (Caquot-S. *Textes* 178^c); Arb. *nwf* to be high, elevated; JArm.; Sam.; JArm. נֹפֶא tree-top; OSArb. *nwfn* and *ynf* in personal name.

Der. נוף, II נִפְּתַת, נִפְּתַת *II.

6058 נוף

נוף: III *נוף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 451n; Ug. *np šmm* zenith (Lökkegard *Fschr. Pedersen* 230¹¹⁵; Driver *Myths* 157b :: Aistleitner 1926) “height”: MHeb., JArm. נֹפֶא top of a tree; Arb. *nauf* tip of the hump of a camel, *nāf* yoke: height, נִפְּתַת “fair of height”, towering (Gesenius-K. §128x) Ps 48₃ (Ug. *np šmm Lipiński Syria* 50 (1973):36 :: Eissfeld *Baal* 16² = vibration, I נוף). †

6059 נוץ

נוץ: Arb. *nwṣ* to avoid, flee (Driver JTS 34:378), ? Eth. (Leslau 33, see Rudolph KAT 17/1-3:249).

qal: pf. נָצַץ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 398e): to distance oneself Lam 4₁₅; ? rd. נָצַץ they wobbled unsteadily (Plöger HAT 18²:155). †

6060 נוצה

נוצה: נצה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 590h; MHeb. plumage; Arb. *nāšīyat*, *nuṣṣat* forelock, *nāšāt* (Rabin *Anc. West Arb.* 196); Akk. *nāšu* feathers (AHw. 758a; CAD of an eagle’s wing): feathers of נִשְׂרַת Ezk 17_{3.7}, of חֲסִידָה Jb 39₁₃; ? so also cj. נִצְתוּ (for חֲתוּ) Lv 1₁₆ (Elliger 26f; usu. the contents of a bird’s crop, Targ., Pesh. rubbish, יִצְא nif. pt. fem.). †

6061 נוק

[נוק: hif: וְהִנִּיקָהוּ Ex 2₉: → ינק hif.]

—1. עֲנָבֵי נִזְרִיךְ (Gesenius-K. §128w) adj., what has been left to grow freely and the ungathered grapes in the Sabbath year, **free growing crop** (see Elliger *Lev.* 349f) **Lv 25**^{5,11} (נִזְרִיךְ, :: סְפִיחֵיהָ second crop);

—2. subst. **Nazirite** (Avigad IEJ 21 (1971):196f), someone devoted to God, נָזִיר אִלְּ Ju 13^{5,7} 16¹⁷ bound by an oath to allow the hair to grow freely and to abstain from wine **Nu 6**^{2,8,13,18-21}, cf. בַּר נְזָרִים **Pr 31**²; ? Ug. *bn ndr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1618); **Am 2**^{11f}, → נִזְר hif, see Josephus *Antiquities* 5:278; Stade *Theologie* 1:132f; B. Duhm *Die Gottgeweihten* (1905):28ff; Budde *ChrW.* (1930): no. 14; Smith *Religion* 482; Noth *ATD* 7:50f; de Vaux *Inst.* 2:361f = *Lebensordnungen* 2:319ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1288; Zimmerli *Grundriss* 72; THAT 2:50ff;

—3. **devotee, prince**, the tribe of Joseph over the others **Gn 49**²⁶ **Dt 33**¹⁶ (Zobel *BZAW* 95 (1965):24f);

—**Lam 4**⁷ rd. נְעָרֵיהָ (see Rudolph *KAT* 17/1-3:248; Plöger *HAT* 18²:155). †

נזל 6067

נזל: Ug. *nzl* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1629; Aistleitner 1765), MHeb. JArm. to flow, נוזל שפתים (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 119b = מוֹצֵא שִׁמְזוֹל שַׁפְתֵימָם Wallenstein *ThZ* 9 (1953):102f) outflow; Arb. *nazala* to descend, climb down; OSArb. (*ZAW* 75 (1963):312) to descend; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 336a, see Leslau 34); n.loc. Ναζαλα *נזלי (Alt *Fschr. Eissfeldt* A 7ff); Syr. pa. to let down the hair.

qal: impf. יִזַּל, יִזְלוּ; pt. נוֹזְלִים: to **trickle, flow**: **Nu 24**⁷ (Reymond 55), **Dt 32**² (SamP. *tiyyāzāl*: root אזל) **Is 45**⁸ **Jr 9**¹⁷ **18**¹⁴ **Ps 147**¹⁸ **Jb 36**²⁸ **Song 4**^{15f}; to be engulfed (mountain) **Ju 5**⁵ (H. P. Müller *BZAW* 109 (1969):17^{6a}) :: rd. with Sept. נזלו (זלל nif.). †

hif: pf. הִזִּיל: to **make water flow** (from a rock) **Is 48**²¹. †

Der. *נזל.

נזל 6068

נזל See below under נוזל and נוזל (#6070).

נוזל 6069

נוזל See below under נוזל and נוזל (#6070).

נוזל/נוזל 6070

*נזל and נוזל: נזל, pt. נוֹזְלִים, נזל(ו)זלים: pl. **streams, rivulets** (Schwarzenbach 59f; Reymond 70) **Ps 78**^{16,44} **Song 4**¹⁵, **Is 44**³ and **Pr 5**¹⁵ parallel with נזים; waves **Ex 15**⁸ parallel with תהבנת. †

נזם 6071

נָזַם, SamP. *nēzām*: II זָנַם, with prefix *n* Bauer-L. *Heb.* 486 l, 491k); MHeb. נָזַם earring; MHeb. זָנַם, JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 168b) זָנַם muzzle, nose-ring, bridle; Arb. *zimām* nose-ring; נָזַם, נָזַם, נָזַם: **ring** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1603, 1706; BRL² 284ff) **Ex 35**₂₂ **Hos 2**₁₅ **Pr 25**₁₂, nose-ring (for a woman) **Gn 24**₂₂ (זָנַם)³⁰⁻⁴⁷ **Is 3**₂₁ **Ezk 16**₁₂ **Pr 11**₂₂, earring (for a woman) **Gn 35**₄ **Ex 32**_{2f}, (for a man) **Ex 32**_{2f} **Jb 42**₁₁, traditional Ishmaelite dress **Ju 8**₂₄₋₂₆. †

6072 נָזַק

*נָזַק: MHeb. nif. and hif; Ph., esp. Arm. to suffer harm, causative to harm, → BArm. and also Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 176; DJD 2:19, 9; Gevirtz VT 11 (1961):141⁴; Arb. *nzq* to act without consideration; Akk. *nazāqu* to fret (AHw. 772a) *šuzzuqu* to annoy, H. L. Ginsberg *Fschr. Baumgartner* 81.

Der. נָזַק.

6073 נָזַק

נָזַק, Bomberg נָזַק; נָזַק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 574y; MHeb. נָזַק/נָזַק, JArm. נָזַק; Arm.lw. Wagner 186: **burden, damage Est 7**₄. †

6074 נָזַר

נָזַר → נָדַר; basic form *ndr*, MHeb. JArm. to refrain, Albright BASOR 87:26 :: Ginsberg in *L. Ginzberg Jub. Vol. 1*: (1945):161⁸); Arm. inscr. to perform a vow, denom., to vow to become a Nazirite; Arb. *naḏara* to pledge and devote oneself to, *naḏira* to be on one's guard; OSArb. VIII to regret (Conti 184) *nzr*; Syr. NSyr. *nzr* (Maclean 212a; Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 422b) to be a Nazirite, to abstain; :: Akk. *nezāru* to abuse, curse (AHw. 772b; CAD *nazāru*) and Eth.^G *nzr* to bite (Dillmann 677); see Wellhausen *Heid.* 142f; Smith *Religion* 482f; basic meaning, to withdraw from common practices, to behave differently.

nif: impf. יִנָּזֵר, inf. הִנָּזֵר:

—1. to make an act of self-denial, **consecrate oneself to a deity Hos 9**₁₀ (? ironical, Rudolph 185);

—2. with נִזְרָה to withdraw from someone, **desert Ezk 14**₇;

—3. to **deal respectfully** בְּנִזְרָה with **Lv 22**₂;

—4. to **fast**, הִנָּזֵר adv. (Gesenius-K. §113r) with fasting **Zech 7**₃ (צוּם and סִפּוּר v.5). †

hif: pf. הִזִּיר, הִזִּירָם (see below); impf. יִזְיֵר; inf. הִזִּיר, הִזִּירוּ:

—1. with בְּנִזְרָה to **hold oneself back from** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 294b) **Lv 15**₃₁ ? rd. וְהִזִּירָם (so also SamP.): זָהַר hif. to warn about, Elliger 192);

—2. cj. **1S 14**₂₄ (rd. הִזִּיר הַזֵּר וְשִׂאוֹל, Klostermann 1887; Budde KHC 1902 :: Stoebe KAT 8/1:267; TOB) to **proclaim a decree for abstinence**;

—3. (denom.) to **live as a Nazirite** with **לִישׂאֹל הַזִּיר נִזֵּר** to assume the obligations of a Nazirite for Yahweh **Nu 6₂** (parallel with **נָדַר לְנִזִּיר** .5f.12, with **מָן** to abstain from **6₃**. †

Der. **נִזֵּר, נָזִיר**.

6075 נִזֵּר

נִזֵּר: SamP. *nēzār*: **נָזִיר**:

—1. **consecration, dedication**: of a priest **Lv 21₁₂**, of the **נִזִּיר** **Nu 6₇₋₂₁**, cj. **הַזִּיר נִזֵּר** **Nu 6_{4.8-12f}**; **נָדַר נִזְרוֹ** his vow of consecration **Nu 6₅**, **רֵאשׁ נִזְרוֹ** his consecrated head (and hair) **6_{9.18}**, > **נִזְרוֹ** **6_{12.19-21}**; **נִזְרָה** long hair on the head due to consecration **Jr 7₂₉** (Symm., see BHS);

—2. **crown, diadem, head-band** made of precious metal and bound on through apertures, as a sign of being consecrated, BRL² 288ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 999f, → I **עֲטָרָה** :: Noth *Ex.* 184f, 225; Elliger *Lev.* 117:

“consecration”, with a flower at the front of the head-band Pritchard *Pictures* 72, = **צִיץ** **Ex 28₃₆₋₃₈** (:: Görg BN 3 (1977):26; 4 (1977):7f connected with the Egyptian snake goddess *ntr t*): of the king **2S 1₁₀** **2K 11₁₂** **2C 23₁₁** **Ps 89₄₀** **132₁₈**, of the high priest **Ex 29₆** **39₃₀** **Lv 8₉**; **אֲבִנֵי נִצִּיץ** precious stones in the head-band **Zech 9₁₆** (Elliger ATD 25⁶:151⁶: false gloss on **אֲבִנֵי קָלַע** v.15); often cj. for → **עֵזֶר** **Ps 89₂₀**;

—? **Pr 27₂₄**, ? rd. **אֲוִצֵּר** (Gemser). †

6076 נַח

נַח, SamP. *nā*; Sept., NT $\text{N}\omega\epsilon$ (Sperber 130), Josephus *Antiquities* $\text{N}\omega\chi\omicron\varsigma$ (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 91); Akk. *nuhhu* quiet (AHw. 801a): n.m. explained **Gn 5₂₉** by **נַחֵם** (? **יְנִיחֵנוּ** Sept.); Palm. *Nh/y* (Stark *Names* 39, 99), Syr. inscr. *bdnhy, mtnhy* (BSOAS 16 (1954):29); Arb. God *Nuhai* (Pritchard *Texts* 291); ? short form of Hurr. *Nahmulel* (WThomas *Arch.* 79, with bibliography): in any case a personage from pre-Israelite tradition whose name sounded to Israelite ears like the verb **נִחַ** (cf. the Amorite; Noth VT 1 (1951):254ff) and the Akkadian personal names which contain the verb *nwh/nāhu* (Huffmon 237; AHw. 716): **Noah**, son of **לֵמֶךְ**, father of **שֵׁם**, **חָם** and **יֶפֶת**, the hero of the Deluge and the first planter of a vineyard, **Gn 5₂₉₋₃₂** **6_{8-9:29}** (Rost *Das kleine Credo* (Heidelberg 1965):44ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1317), **10_{1.32}** **Is 54₉** (**נַח פִּי מִי נַח** Len., 1QIs, Bomberg **מִי מִי**), **Ezk 14₁₄₋₂₀** **1C 1₄**. †

6077 נַחְבִּי

נַחְבִּי, SamP. *nābbi*, Sept.^B $\text{N}\alpha\beta\alpha/\epsilon\iota$: n.m., “faint-hearted” (Arb., Noth *Personennamen* 229 :: Barr BJRL 52 (1969):23²): from Naphtali **Nu 13₁₄**. †

6078 נָחָה

I **נָחָה**: MHeb. to lead; Arb. *nhw* to look, walk to one side, OSArb. *mnhy* on the contrary (Conti 186a); THAT 2:53ff.

qal: pf. נָחַתְּ, נָחַתְּ, נָחַתְּ; impf. → hif.; impv. נַחֲתֵנּי, נַחֲתֵנּי: to **lead** (cf. נָהַל Ps 31₄): sbj. people Ps 60₁₁ (rd. יִנְחֲנֵנִי with BHS :: Dahood *Biblica* 49 (1968):357f), Ps 108₁₁; sbj. Yahweh Gn 24₂₇ Ex 13₁₇ 15₁₃ 32₃₄ Is 58₁₁ Ps 5₉ 27₁₁ 77₂₁ (נָחַתְּ), 139₂₄. †

hif: pf. הִנְחִיתִם, הִנְחִיתִם; impf. תִּנְחֹה (Pr 6₂₂ or pi.), יִנְחֲנֵנִי/יִנְחֲנֵנִי, אֲנַחֲנֶה, יִנְחֲנֵנִי; inf. לְהִנְחֹתָם > לְנַחֵן לְהִנְחֹתָם Ex 13₂₁ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 228a): to **lead, conduct**, term for the guidance in the wilderness (cf. Coats VT 22 (1972):289f);

—1. sbj. people Nu 23₇ Ps 43₃ 60₁₁ Pr 6₂₂ 11₃ 18₁₆ Jb 31₁₈ 38₃₂;

—2. sbj. Yahweh Gn 24₄₈ Ex 13₂₁ (SamP. *linēttimma* concerning root נָחַת), Dt 32₁₂ Ps 23₃ 31₄, cj. 60₁₁, 67₅ 73₂₄ 78₁₄₋₅₃₋₇₂ 107₃₀ 143₁₀ Neh 9₁₂₋₁₉;

—1S 22₄ and 1K 10₂₆ and 2K 18₁₁ rd. יִנְחֹתָם; Is 57₁₈ rd. יִנְחֹתָהוּ; Ps 61₃ rd. תִּנְחֲנֵנִי; Jb 12₂₃ rd. יִנְחֹתָם; Ps 139₁₀ prp. תִּנְחֲנֵנִי for תִּקְחֲנֵנִי. †

6079 נָהַה

II נָהַה Is 7₂, KBL, → נָהַה and I נָהַה qal 5, cf. Emerton ZAW 81 (1969):188f and Ug. *nḥ(w)* to proceed to (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1631; Aistleitner 1767); Arb. *nḥw* to turn towards; Akk. *na/e'û* (AHw. 768b; CAD *nê'u* to turn away).

qal: pf. נָחַתְּ: with עָל to **stand by** Is 7₂. †

6080 נָחֻם

נָחֻם: n.m. Josephus *Ναοῦμος* (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 89), Heb. inscr. נָחֻם, T.-Arad. 16, 10; 17:1, 8, seal (Weippert ZDPV 95 (1979):175⁷): either short form of נָחַם + ndiv. (Noth *Personennamen* 38, 175; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480t) “(God) comforts”, or (common) קָטָוּל form (Stamm *Ersatznamen* 421b) “comforter” (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 99); Pun. (Benz *Names* 146, 359f); → נָחֻם: the prophet **Nahum** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1282) **Nah** 1₁. †

6081 נָחֻם

[נָחֻם: n.m. Neh 7₇: rd. רָחֻם; Ezr 2₂ (Noth 251).]

6082 נָחֻמִּים

*נָחֻמִּים Hos 11₈; → נָחֻמִּים.

6083 נָחֹר

נָחֹר: n.m. Josephus *Ναχῶρης* (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 89); SamP. *nā'or*, Akk. *Naḥara, Niḥaru* and simil. (Tallqvist *Names* 166a, 173a), n.loc. *Naḥur Til Naḥīri* near נָחֹר (AfO 18:20; Th. L. Thompson BZAW 133 (1974):306; Parpola AOAT 6 (1970):354), *nāḥīru* “snorter” a marine animal, narwhal (AHw. 714b; CAD “spouter”), Ug. *nḥr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:246; Aistleitner 1774); Arb. *nāḥīru* hog; Kraeling ZAW 40

(1922):153f; Albright JBL *Heb.* 43:386; de Vaux Patriarchen 30f; *Histoire* 1:145f; Lewy *Orientalia* 21:280ff:
Nahor:

—1. father of תָּרַח **Gn 11**²²⁻²⁵ **1C 1**²⁶;

—2. son of תָּרַח brother of Abraham **Gn 11**²⁶⁻²⁹ **22**²⁰⁻²³ **24**¹⁵⁻²⁴⁻⁴⁷ **29**⁵ **31**⁵³ **Jos 24**², נִ'תָּרַח עִיר **Gn 24**¹⁰ (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 305 no. 71 *nḥry* and rd. with p. 359 no. 171 *Nahraya*); Mazar BA 25:99. †

6084 נַחֹשׁ

נַחֹשׁ: נַחֹשֶׁת, adj. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471u: **bronze** :: בְּשֵׁר **Jb 6**¹². †

6085 נַחֹשֶׁת

נַחֹשֶׁת (9 times) and נַחֹשָׁה (**Lv 26**¹⁹, Bomberg also **Jb 40**¹⁸): II נַחֹשׁ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472v; DJD 1:28b; 5:26 נַחֹשֶׁת; SamP. *nāšša* (< **nahša*); Arb. *nuḥās* copper: **copper, bronze**, = → נַחֹשֶׁת; **Lv 26**¹⁹ **Jb 28**² **41**¹⁹; as genitive “made of bronze”, bow **2S 22**³⁵/**Ps 18**³⁵ (:: Dahood *Biblica* 45:110: wonderful) **Jb 20**²⁴, doors **Is 45**², tubes **Jb 40**¹⁸, hoofs **Mi 4**¹³, brow **Is 48**⁴. †

6086 נַחִילוֹת

נַחִילוֹת: אֶל-ן נַחִילוֹת: **Ps 5**¹: unexplained tech. term in music or hymnody; “played on the flute” (חֲלִיל); or “against sickness disease”, cj. נַחִילוֹת (: חלה); see Commentaries and Mowinckel *Psalms* 2:210. †

6087 נַחִיר

*נַחִיר: נַחִיר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; MHeb. aperture, JArm. Syr. נַחִירָא, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 291b) (°)*nhīrā* nostril, Syr. pl. nose; Soq. *naḥrīr*, Akk. *naḥīru* nostril (AHw. 714b; JAOS 89 (1969):21); Arb. *manḥar* nostril; Landsberger *Fauna* 142: du. נַחִירָיו **nostrils** of a horse **Jb 41**¹², cj. **Ezk 32**² (rd. בַּנְחִירוֹתָיָךְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 516p). †

6088 נָחַל

נָחַל: SamP. with doubled נ in the impf. (corresponding to hitp.); MHeb. to take in possession; Ug. *nḥl* son and heir, *nḥlt* property, estate (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1633; Aistleitner 1769; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 221 no. 272; Noth *Bibl. Land* 2:254ff, 270), Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 176; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 1:3, 3); Akk. *naḥālu* to possess, hand over property (AHw. 712b; CAD *naḥālu* B); Arb. *naḥala* (Guillaume 4:10) and OSArb. *nḥl* to present; Malamat JAOS 82:147ff.

qal: pf. נָחַל, נָחַלָה, נָחַלְתָם, נָחַלְתֶם; impf. יִנְחַל, יִנְחַלְתָּ, יִנְחַלְתֶּם, יִנְחַלְתֶּם; inf. נָחַל;

—1. abs. to **maintain as a possession** **Nu 18**²⁰ **26**⁵⁵ **32**¹⁹ **Jos 16**⁴ **19**⁹ **Ju 11**²; = נָחַלְתָּ נָּ **Nu 18**^{23f} **35**⁸ **Dt 19**¹⁴ **Jos 17**⁶;

—2. **נָחַץ** to **take possession** of land **Ex 23₃₀ 32₁₃ Jos 14_{1a} Is 57₁₃ Ezk 47₁₄ Zech 2₁₆ Ps 69₃₇**; particular expressions: with **שָׁקַר** **Jr 16₁₉**, with **כָּבוֹד** **Pr 3₃₅**, with **רֵיחַ** **11₂₉**, with **אֲנִלָּת** **14₁₈**, with **טוֹב** **28₁₀**, with **רְמוּה** **Sir 10₁₁**;

—with **עֲדוּת** ? cj. **Ps 119₁₁₁** rd. **נִחְלָתִי**; to inherit **Zeph 2₉**;

—3. God: with **בָּ** to hold as a possession (nations) **Ps 82₈**, to take as one's own (Israel) **Ex 34₉**;

—4. to **give as an inheritance, assign** **Nu 34_{17f} Jos 19₄₉** (as *inḥilu* at Mari, Malamat JAOS 82:148, usually cj. pi. cf. Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2:254). †

pi. (Jenni) 213: pf. **נָחַל**, **נִחְלוּ**; inf. **נִחַל**: to **apportion as an inheritance** to someone (→ qal 4) with **בָּ** **Nu 34₂₉** and **Jos 13₃₂ 14_{1b}** cj. 2a (? **אֲנִחְלוּ אוֹתָם**), see BHS, Noth 78); with **נִחְלוּת** and **לְ** **Jos 19₅₁** to share out an inheritance †

hif. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 362a): pf. **הִנְחַלְתִּי**; impf. **יִנְחַל(וּ)**, **יִנְחִיל/מִלְךְ**, **תִּנְחִילָנָה**; inf. cs. **הִנְחִיל** and **הִנְחַל** **Dt 32₈** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 367); pt. **בִּנְחִיל**:

—1. to **give as an inheritance**: a) with two acc. **Dt 1₃₈ 3₂₈ 12₁₀ 19₃ 21₁₆ 31₇ Jos 1₆ Jr 3₁₈ 12₁₄ Zech 8₁₂ 1S 2₈ Pr 8₂₁ 13₂₂, Sir 44₂₁**; b) with one acc.: of thing: **Is 49₈**; of person: to make provision for someone **נָחַץ** out of an inheritance **Ezk 46₁₈**;

—2. to **leave as an inheritance** **1C 28₈ Sir^{Adl.} 33₂₄**;

—3. to apportion as an inheritance (the nations) **Dt 32₈** (parallel with **הִפְרִיד**, Steuernagel; Dhorme :: Driver VT 2 (1952):356f: II **נחל**, Arb. *nahala* to sift; usu. with 1 b). †

hof: pf. **הִנְחַלְתִּי** with **לִי** (Gesenius-K. §119s, dl. ?) and acc. to **become the possessor of**, meaning, I had to inherit **Jb 7₃**. †

hitp: pf. **הִתְנַחַלְתִּים**, **הִתְנַחַלוּ** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 344h); impf. **תִּתְנַחַלוּ**, **תִּתְנַחַלוּ** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 355m); inf. **הִתְנַחַל**:

—1. to **maintain as a possession** (qal; durative, Speiser 508) with acc. (Gesenius-K. §117w) **הָאָרֶץ בְּגוֹרָל** **Nu 33_{54a} 34₁₃ Ezk 47₁₃**; **אִישׁ נִחְלָתוֹ** **Nu 32₁₈**; abs. **Nu 33_{54b} Sir 36/33₁₆**;

—2. to **pass on as an inheritance** **Lv 25₄₆**;

—3. with **לְ** to make someone one's own possession **Is 14₂**. †

Der. **נִחְלָה**.

6089 **נִחַל**

I נַחַל (140 times), SamP. *nēl*: Ug. *nhl*, also n.loc. (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1636; Aistleitner 1773; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 276 no. 383, cf. *mnhl* UF 2 (1970):264); MHeb., נַחֲלָא JArm. Sam. CPArm. Syr., Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 281b) *nahlā*; Akk. *nahlu* and *nahallu wadi*, gorge (AHw. 712a); Schwarzenbach 30ff; Reymond 105, 265: נַחַל, locv. נַחֲלָה Nu 34₅, Ps 124₄ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 528t, u; Gesenius-K. §90f), נַחֲלָה Ezk 47₁₉ 48₂₈ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 527q); נַחֲלִים, נַחֲלִי, נַחֲלִיָּה, נַחֲלִיָּה; du. נַחֲלִים Ezk 47₉ rd. נַחֲלִים or הַנַּחַל; → III נַחֲלָה:

—1. **river valley, wadi** with perennial supply of water, but more often only in winter (Dalman *Jerusalem* 7f; DJD 3:240) Gn 26₁₉ 2K 3₁₇, נַחֲלִי חֲלָקִי Is 57₆, נַחֲלִים צֹרַר Jb 22₂₄, נַחֲל עֲרַבִי Pr 30₁₇, נַחֲל עֲרַבִי-נַחֲל Lv 23₄₀, הָעֵיר אֲשֶׁר בְּנַחֲל דַּת Dt 2₃₆ Jos 13_{9.16} 2S 24₅ (the valley of the Arnon, Noth *Jos.* 79) etc.;

—2. **stream**, = יַבֵּק Gn 32₂₄ Lv 11_{9f} Qoh 1₇ Lam 2₁₈, נַחֲל נֹבֵעַ Pr 18₄, נַחֲלֵי מַיִם Dt 8₇ 10₇ Jr 31₉ (streams full of water), נַחֲל אֵיתָן Dt 21₄ Am 5₂₄, fed with rain 1K 17₇, נַחֲל שֶׁטַף Is 30₂₈, פָּרַת split into seven watercourses Is 11₁₅, נַחֲל וְנַחֲל מַעְיָן Ps 74₁₅; meadow beside the נַחֲל וְנַחֲל Sir 50₁₂;

—3. **trench, tunnel** (= ? Arb. *hll*, Guillaume 4:10): shafts, at the bottom or in the walls of which graves have been hewn out (Hölscher *Hiob* 54; Fohrer KAT 16:338; Watzinger 1:71ff, 104) Jb 21₃₃ (grave :: Tur-Sinai *Job* 333), Neh 2₁₅ (? rd. חֲלָל for לִילִיָּה, the tunnel beside Mary's Well, Galling ATD 12:220); mine shafts Jb 28₄ (rd. נַחֲלִים עִם גֵּר, Hölscher *Hiob* 69f; Fohrer KAT 16:390 :: Stier 319) cf. also Is 2₁₉ 7₁₉ Jb 22₂₄ M. Weise ZAW 72 (1960):29ff);

—4. cosmic: נַחֲלֵי בְּלִיעַל 2S 22₅/Ps 18₅, נַחֲל גַּפְרִית Is 30₃₃, נַחֲלֵי שֶׁמֶן (rivers of oil) Mi 6₇, נַחֲל עֲרַבִיָּה Ps 36₉, נַחֲלֵי דְבַשׁ וְחַמְאָה Jb 20₁₇;

—5. נַחֲלֵי דְבַשׁ וְחַמְאָה in the names of places and of rivers: → זָרַד, גָּרַר, גַּעַשׁ, בְּשׂוֹר, אֲשָׁפֶל III, אֲרַנּוֹן, שֶׁטִּים, שׂוֹרֶק, קָנָה, קִישׁוֹן, קַדְרוֹן, עֲרַבָּה I and II, פְּרִית, יַבֵּק;

—6. מִצְרַיִם 'נִ: cun. *nahal māt Mušri* (Delitzsch *Par.* 310f; Borger 132), n.loc. 'sup'(alu)nahÉal M. (AfO 14:42f; Alt. *Kl. Schr.* 2:157), = *W. el-ʿArīš*, Dalman PJB. 20:54ff; Abel 1:301; Alt. *Kl. Schr.* 160ff; Simons *Geog.* §70; Saebø ZDPV 90 (1974):30 (against the interpretation as the Peleusian branch of the Nile Delta, see Galling ZAW 73 (1961):114; Bar-Deroma PEQ 92 (1960):37ff, meaning the Nile): Nu 34₅ Jos 15_{4.47} 1K 8₆₅ 2K 24₇ Is 27₁₂ (Sept. Πυλοκόρουρα, see Seeligmann 80 and III נַחֲלָה), 2C 7₈; often cj. for מִצְרַיִם Gn 15₁₈, but GnAp 21:11, meaning the Nile (→ נַהָר 6).

6090 נַחַל

II נַחֲלָה: Arb. *nahl* date-palms, unitary noun *nahlāt*, OSArb. *nhl* palm-grove (Conti 186a), (BDB 636b; but finally taken with I ?): נַחֲלִים: **date-palm** (→ תְּמָר) Nu 24₆ cf. נַחֲלָה nif. (:: generally I) Song 6₁₁ (see Rudolph 166 and Gerleman BK 18:188), ? Jb 29₁₈, Sir 50₁₂. †

Der. נַחֲלִיָּה.

6091 נַחֲלָה

6095 נַחֲלָמִי

נַחֲלָמִי: gentilic of נַחֲלָם* Rudolph *Jer.*³ 187 (: Yaure *JBL Heb.* 79 (1960):297ff: חלם: “the dreamer”, I חלם nif. pt.): **Jr 29**_{24-31f.} †

6096 נָחַם

נָחַם: MHeb. pi. to comfort, nif. hitp. to find consolation, regret; Ug. *mnħm* = *munahimu* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1634; Aistleitner 1770) and *ynħm* = *yanħamu* (PRU 3:261a, EA in VAB 2:1562; Campbell in BA 23; 16ff); Amor. *na/uħm*, *niħmatum* (Huffmon 237f); Ph. Pun. in proper names (Benz *Names* 359f) *mnħm*; ? EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 176); JArm. SamP. (Ben-H. 2:520a), CPArm. to comfort, Syr. pa. to resuscitate, raise to life (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 423b); Arb. *nħ/hm* to gasp (horse); to comfort, and to regret, a similar emotion of relieving one’s feelings, cf. רָחַם; basic meaning Arb., Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 86; Ullendorff in Rowley *Companion* 14; Scharbert *Schmerz* 62ff; Barr *Semantics* 116f (: Jenni 247); J. Jeremias *Die Reue Gottes* BiSt 65 (1975):16; THAT 2:52ff.

nif. (48 times): pf. (→ pi. !) נָחַם/נָחַמְתִּי, נָחַמְתִּי; impf. וַיִּנְחֶם, וַיִּנְחֶמְתִּי, וַיִּנְחֶמְתֶּם; inf. הִנְחִימֵם; pt. נָחַם:

—1. to **regret**: a) to become remorseful **Ex 13**₁₇ **Ju 2**₁₈ (נֹן because of), **1S 15**₂₉ **Jr 4**₂₈ **15**₆ **20**₁₆ **Ezk 24**₁₄ **Jl 2**₁₄ **Jon 3**₉ **Zech 8**₁₄ **Ps 106**₄₅ **110**₄; b) נָחַם עַל to regret something **Ex 32**₁₂₋₁₄ **Is 57**₆ **Jr 8**₆ **18**₈₋₁₀ **Jl 2**₁₃ **Am 7**₃₋₆ **Jon 3**₁₀ **4**₂ **1C 21**₁₅; = נָחַם אֵל = **2S 24**₁₆ **Jr 26**₃₋₁₃₋₁₉ **42**₁₀; c) abs. to repent **Jb 42**₆ (: Dale Patrick VT 26 (1976):369ff);

—2. to **be sorry**, come to regret something: a) (God) **Ps 90**₁₃ (עַל because); with כִּי that **Gn 6**_{6f} **1S 15**₁₁₋₃₅; b) (people) with אֵל **Ju 21**₆, with לָּ **21**₁₅, abs. **Jr 31**₁₉;

—3. to **console oneself** a) to find consolation **Gn 24**₆₇ **Ezk 31**₁₆, with עַל about **2S 13**₃₉ **Ezk 14**₂₂ **32**₃₁; b) נֹן נָחַם to gain one’s satisfaction, gratify oneself against **Is 1**₂₄ (parallel with נָקַם nif.); cj. נָחַם (inf. abs.) for נֹחַ **Est 9**₁₆ (Bardtke 386; Würthwein HAT 18²:194); c) to observe a time of mourning **Gn 38**₁₂; d) termination of mourning rituals (Scharbert *Schmerz* 80) to let oneself be consoled **Jr 31**₁₅ **Ps 77**₃; note that the subject is always God except **Gn 24**₆₇ **38**₁₂ **Ex 13**₁₇ **Ju 21**₆₋₁₅ **2S 13**₃₉ **Jr 8**₆ **31**₁₅₋₁₉ **Ezk 14**₂₂ **31**₁₆ **32**₃₁ **Ps 77**₃ **Jb 42**₆; Sept. uses 16 different translations in 47 instances (**Ezk 14**₂₂ omitted in Sept.). †

pi. (51 times): pf. (→ nif. !) נָחַמוּ, נָחַמְתִּי, נָחַמְתֶּם; impf. וַיִּנְחֶמוּ, וַיִּנְחֶמוּנִי, וַיִּנְחֶמוּכֶם; impv. נָחֵמוּ, נָחֵמוּנִי; inf. הִנְחִימוּ, הִנְחִימוּנִי; pt. מִנְחֵמוּ, מִנְחֵמוּכֶם; to **comfort** (with words); “to comfort does not mean to sympathise but to encourage” (Elliger BK 11:13):

—1. in a fatal accident **Gn 37**₃₅ (with acc.), **Jr 16**₇ (עַל-מָוֶת), with cj. לָּחֵם and תִּנְחֶמוּם, to express sympathy by sending messengers **2S 10**_{2f} (with אֵל), **1C 19**_{2f} (with עַל); the one about to die comforts his dependants **Gn 50**₂₁ (parallel with הִבֵּר הַלֵּב); as conclusion to the period of mourning **2S 12**₂₄ (→ nif. 3d and hitp.), **Ps 23**₄ they give me comfort (Koehler ZAW 68 (1957):234);

—2. particular instances: **Is 22**₄ **40**₁ **51**₁₉ (rd. הִבֵּר הַלֵּב), **61**₂ **66**₁₃ (a mother her child), **Ezk 14**₂₃ **16**₅₄ **Nah 3**₇ **Ps 69**₂₁ **23**₄ (rd. וַיִּנְחֶמוּנִי ?), **Jb 2**₁₁ **7**₁₃ **29**₂₅ **42**₁₁ **Ru 2**₁₃ (grieving), **Lam 1**_{2-9-16f-21} **Qoh 4**_{1a-b} (? rd. מִנְחֵמוּ),

Commentaries :: Dahood *Biblica* 48:438), **1C** 7₂₂; with **הַבֵּל** futile **Zech** 10₂ **Jb** 21₃₄, **עִמּוֹל מְנַחֵם** tedious comforters **Jb** 16₂;

—3. God comforts **Is** 12₁ **Ps** 71₂₁ 86₁₇ 119₈₂, his people **Is** 49₁₃ 52₉ 66₁₃, Sion 51₃ **Zech** 1₁₇, his own **Is** 51₁₂ **Jr** 31₁₃ (parallel with **שָׂמַח**) **Lam** 2₁₃; God's **חָסַד** **Ps** 119₇₆;

—**Gn** 5₂₉ ? rd. **יְנִיחֵנוּ** Sept. †

pu: pf. **נִחַמָה**; impf. **תִּנְחַמוּ**: to become consoled **Is** 54₁₁ 66₁₃ (1QIs^a **תִּתְנַחֲמוּ**, JSS 3, (1958):249). †

hitp: pf. **וְהִנְחַמְתִּי** < **וְהִתְנַחַמְתִּי*** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 198g); impf. **וְאִתְנַחַם**; inf. **הִתְנַחַם**; pt. **מִתְנַחֵם**:

—1. with **לְ** to plot revenge against **Gn** 27₄₂, to obtain vengeance **Ezk** 5_{13b} (doublet of 13_a, see Zimmerli 98);

—2. to be grieved by, change one's mind (→ nif. 2), with **עַל** **Nu** 23₁₉, **Dt** 32₃₆ **Ps** 135₁₄;

—3. to allow oneself to be comforted at the end of a time of mourning (→ nif. 3d, pi. 1), to console oneself **Gn** 37₃₅ **Ps** 119₅₂. †

Der. **תִּנְחַמְתָּ**, **נִחַמְתָּ**, **נִחַמְתִּי**, **נִחַמְתֶּם**; n.m. **נִחָם**, **נִחְמָה**, **נִחְמִים**, **נִחְמוּ**, **תִּנְחַמוּ**, **תִּנְחַמוֹת**.

6097 נַחַם

נַחַם: n.m.; **נַחַם**, “comfort” (Stamm *Ersatznamen* 422a, :: Noth *Personennamen* 175: short form); Heb. inscr. (Diringer 124f; Pritchard 27); Ph. (Harris *Gr.* 123, Benz *Names* 359f): father of **קַעֲלִיָה** **1C** 4₁₉. †

6098 נָחַם

נָחַם: **נַחַם**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460i, 568i; Amor. *Nuḥm-* (Huffman 238): compassion **Hos** 13₁₄. †

6099 נִחְמָה

***נִחְמָה**: **נַחַם**, < **nahḥamat*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479m, Arm. inf; MHeb. punishment, vengeance, Talm.Bab. *Pesaḥim* 54b parallel with **בְּזִיתָהּ**, (Tarbiz 15 (1944):75): **נִחְמָתִי**: comfort, encouragement **Ps** 119₅₀ **Jb** 6₁₀, cj. 30₂₈ for → **חֲמָה**. †

6100 נִחְמִיָה

נִחְמִיָה: n.m. Josephus *Νεεμία* (Schalit *Namenw.* 90); Heb. inscr. T.-Arad. 11:5 [*n]ḥmyhw*, and 40:1f; Ug. personal name *ilnhm* (Semitica 27 (1977):9); **נַחַם** (qal for pi.) + **יְיָ**, “Yahweh has comforted” (Noth *Personennamen* 175; Stamm *Ersatznamen* 420b): **Nehemiah**:

—1. (see Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1279ff) **Neh** 1₁ 8₉ 10₂ 12₂₆₋₄₇;

—2. **Neh** 3₁₆;

—3. **Ezr 2₂ Neh 7₇**. †

6101 נְחַמִּים

נְחַמִּים: נחם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480v; MHeb. נחום: Michel *Grundlegung* 1:88 abstract plural; נְחַמִּי: comfort **Is 57₁₈** (1QIs^a later תנחומים, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 11:486), **Zech 1₁₃** (נְחַמִּים אֲנִי תנחומים) appositional Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §62g); **Hos 11₈** ? rd. נְחַמִּי Theodotion (: Wolf BK 14/1²:249; Rudolph KAT 13/1:212). †

6102 נְחַמְנִי

נְחַמְנִי: n.m. נחם, with doubled ending (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501y, see Noth *Personennamen* 39): **Neh 7₇**. †

6103 נְחַנּוּ

נְחַנּוּ: pers. pron., > later נְחַנּוּ; basic form *nihnū* (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:299; Rosenthal *Orientalia* 11:183); Arb. *naḥnu*, PalArb. *ihna* (BASOR 187 (1967):53) Eth. *nehna*, Akk. *nīnu* (Moscati *Comp. Gramm.* §13:1): נְחַנּוּ: **we Gn 42₁₁ Ex 16_{7f} Nu 32₃₂ 2S 17₁₂ Lam 3₄₂**. †

6104 נְחַנָּה

נְחַנָּה, **Jr 22₂₃**: 2nd. fem. pf. Bomberg נְחַנָּה-, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 351 (נְחַנָּה), Bergsträsser 2:15a, 27o: usu. explained as metathesis or corruption < *נְחַנָּה < *נְחַנָּה (נְחַנָּה nif.) to groan Sept., Pesh., Vulg.; :: I נְחַנָּה nif. as Arb. (Rudolph HAT 12³:144) :: Dahood *Ug.-Heb. Phil.* 66: *נְחַנָּה to groan; Ug. ? *ktnḥn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1630a :: Aistleitner 1766; Driver *Myths* 156¹⁰). †

6105 נַחֵץ

נַחֵץ: JArm. נְחַיֵּץ impulse; *Deir Alla* 1:10 *nḥṣ* “distress” (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 202); ? Arb. *naḥaḍa* to push (? , see Gesenius-B., cf. נַחֵץ).

qal: pt. pass. נְחַחוּץ: נְחַחוּץ: **1S 21₉** urgent (?) Gesenius *Thes.* 874., versions (cf. Stoebe KAT 8/1:394 :: Guillaume 1:27f: private). †

6106 נַחַר

נַחַר: to snort: MHeb. JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 292b); Arb. *naḥara*, Eth. *nehra*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 332a) *manḥar* bellows; Akk. *naḥāru* (AHw. 713a), *nāḥiru*; Ug. *nḥr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:246.; Aistleitner 1774) dolphin; → I נַעַר.

qal: pf. נְחַר: to puff (bellows) **Jr 6₂₉**. †

? **pi**: pf. נְחַרְרִי: **Song 1₆** with נְחַרְרִי alt. חַרְרִי pf. nif. to be angry, see Rudolph KAT 17:123. †

Der. *נַחַר, *נַחְרָה, *נַחִיר, *נַחֲרִי (?).

6107 נַחַר

*נַחַר: נַחַר; Syr. *nḥārā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 293b) נַחְרָה: **snorting** (of a horse) **Jb 39**₂₀. †

6108 נַחְרָה

*נַחְרָה: fem. of נַחַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456k; JArm. נַחְרָתָא: cs. נַחְרַת: the **snorting** (of a horse) **Jr 8**₁₆, cj.
בְּנַחְרָתָהּ (of the תַּנִּין) **Ezk 32**₂. †

6109 נַחֲרִי

נַחֲרִי, var. נַחְרִי: n.m.: נַחַר: Akk. *nuḥḥuru* (AHw. 801a) to be wasted away, concerning ? *naḥāru* I to be withered see CAD *naḥāru* A, *nuḥḥuru* A) or Arb. *niḥr* “industrious, intelligent” (Noth *Personennamen* 228):
armour bearer of Joab **2S 23**₃₇ **1C 11**₃₉. †

6110 נַחֵשׁ

I נַחֵשׁ: MHeb. pi. JArm. Syr. to foretell, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 292b, נ/לֵאשׁ = Heb. לַחֵשׁ), and in the sbst. *neḥšā* also Syr., to murmur an obscure incantation; Arb. *naḥusa* to be ominous, see Wellhausen *Heid.* 200f; O. Sauermann *Wortgruppe* נ' לַחֵשׁ (1952): discussed by vSoden WZKM 53:157ff: *lḥš* and *nḥš* to separate, Gray *Kings*² 649 on נַחֲשֵׁת: divination by using metal.

pi. (Jenni 272): pf. נַחֵשׁ, נַחֲשֵׁתִי, נַחֵשׁ; impf. יִנַּחֵשׁ; inf. נַחֵשׁ pt. מִנַּחֵשׁ: to seek and give omens, foretell **Lv 19**₂₆ (parallel with עוֹנֵן), **Dt 18**₁₀ **2K 17**₁₇ **21**₆ **2C 33**₆ (together with כַּשֵּׁף, עוֹנֵן, קַסָּם), by using a גְּבִיעַ **Gn 44**_{5,15}, cf. 20·12·16f, divination with a goblet (cf. Meissner *Bab. Ass.* 2:275ff; RLA 1:467; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 209; to have an omen for (R. Meyer *Gramm.* 3: §114, ? 2a) Sept., Tg. **Gn 30**₂₇ (: Waldman JQR 55 (1964):164f: I have become rich, cf. Akk. *naḥāšu*, AHw. 713b); to take as a good omen **1K 20**₃₃ (→ חֵלֵט, Ginsburg 438f). †

Der. נַחֵשׁ.

6111 נַחֵשׁ

II נַחֵשׁ: → I נַחֲשֵׁת, נַחֲשֵׁת.

6112 נַחֵשׁ

III נַחֵשׁ: → נַחֲשֵׁת, נַחֲשֵׁת, II נַחֲשֵׁת, I נַחֲשֵׁת.

6113 נַחֵשׁ

IV נַחֵשׁ: Akk. *naḥāšu* to be luxuriant, *naḥšu*, *nuḥšu* (AHw. 713b), personal name *Naḥšu* (AHw. 715b), *Nuḥšānu* (AHw. 801b), → II נַחֲשֵׁת, נַחֲשֵׁת; ? I-IV, but ultimately a distinct root, with the idea of Mana;

Mowinckel *Fschr. Driver* 58ff; Frankena OTSt. 17 (1972):59; and *Fschr. Beek* (1974):45: *naḥāšum, niḥḥaš*; BiOr. 28 (1971):348.

6114 נַחַשׁ

נַחַשׁ: I נַחַשׁ; MHeb., SamP. *nāʾəš*, JArm. נַחַשׁ; Syr. *neḥšā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 290b) נַחַשׁ אָ omen, נַחַשׁ טבָּא Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 177), נַחַשׁ טבָּ “good luck” Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 4:73ff; OLZ 57:34ff; Arb. *niḥsat* (bad) omen, *naḥs* misfortune: נַחַשׁ, נַחַשִׁים: magic curse (:: blessing) Nu 23₂₃, omen 24₁. †

6115 נַחַשׁ

I נַחַשׁ: etym. I or II נַחַשׁ ?; Ug. *nḥš* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1634a; Eissfeldt *Texte* 47; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 183 no. 193; p. 275 no. 381; p. 428 no. 82); MHeb.; Sam. (Petermann 59a), SamP. *nāš*; Arb. *ḥanaš* (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:275 :: Barr *Philology* 97); Eth. *nahās* the name of a letter of the alphabet corresponding to נִין, Nöldeke *Beitr.* 132f); Babylonian serpent god *Šaḥan* (metathesis!) Landsberger *Fauna* 61¹; Vriezen 107ff; J. Hehn *Fschr. Merkle* (1922):145ff); Tallqvist *Epitheta* 440: נַחַשִׁים, נַחַשִׁים masc. (Michel *Grundlegung* 1:74): snake (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1699ff; BRL² 280f; K. R. Joines *Serpent in the OT* (1967) = ZAW 80 (1968):107): eats נַחַשִׁים Is 65₂₅ Mi 7₁₇, bites Nu 21_{6,9} Am 5₁₉ Pr 23₃₂ Qoh 10_{8,11}, lurks on the track Gn 49₁₇, in the rocks Pr 30₁₉, in a wall Am 5₁₉ Qoh 10₈; → Ex 4₃ 7₁₅ Nu 2₁₇ (collective), Is 14₂₉ Ps 140₄, נַחַשִׁים נְעֻפֵּר Ps 58₅; the Serpent (Heb. masc.!) in Paradise Gn 3_{1-4,13f}; → נַחַשִׁים שֶׁרֶף Dt 8₁₅, pl. Nu 21₆; → נַחַשִׁים בְּרִיחַ Is 27₁ Jb 26₁₃, → נַחַשִׁים נְעֻפֵּרִים Jr 8₁₇, (cj. זַחַל cf. BHS) נַחַשִׁים Jr 46₂₂; נַחַשִׁים in the sea (Aharoni Osiris 5:473: = *Crocodilus vulgaris*) Am 9₃; bronze image of serpent Nu 29_{9,9} 2K 18₄; → n.m. III נַחַשִׁים and n.m. נַחַשִׁים וְנַחַשִׁים and adj. נַחַשִׁים וְנַחַשִׁים †

6116 נַחַשׁ

II נַחַשׁ: III נַחַשׁ, → IV נַחַשׁ; Josephus *Ναάσης* (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 88); n.loc. נַחַשׁ עִיר 1C 4₁₂; Sept. πόλις *Ναας*; EgArm. נַחַשׁ bronze (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 177); Arb. *nuḥās*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 324a) *nahās*; ? “city of bronze”; = *Dēr Nahḥās* 9 km. N1 of Lydda (Abel 2:251; Simons *Geog.* §322:24; Milik DJD 2:127f :: Frank ZDPV 57 (1934):216ff; Glueck 2:26ff: *Kh. en-Nahās* at the N1 end of the נַחַשִׁים). †

6117 נַחַשׁ

III נַחַשׁ, Josephus *Ναάσης*: n.m.; I נַחַשׁ “serpent” (Noth *Personennamen* 230), Arm. inscr. (Taima) *nhstb* (Degen-M. *Neue Eph.*, 94 no. 14); OSArb. (ZAW 75 (1963):312) *Nḥsn*:

—1. king of Ammon 1S 11_{1f} 12₁₂ 2S 10₂ 1C 19_{1f};

—2. father of אַבְיָנִיל and צְרוּיָה 2S 17₂₅ (Sept. ^Lיִשִׁי);

—3. Ammonite, father of שְׁבִי 2S 17₂₇;

—4. עִיר נַחַשִׁים 1C 4₁₂ Sept., Rudolph *Chr.* 32 (? n.loc. → II). †

6118 נחֶשֶׁן

נחֶשֶׁן, SamP. *nēḥṣon*, Sept. and NT Να(α)σσων: n.m.; I נחֶשֶׁן + ān (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500q, u, cf. vSoden *Gramm* §56r) “little snake”, cf. Stamm *ArchOr.* 17 (1949):381): נִשְׂאֵי Ex 6₂₃ Nu 1₇ 2₃ 7₁₂₋₁₇ 10₁₄ Ru 4₂₀ 1C 2_{10f.} †

6119 נחֶשֶׁת

I נחֶשֶׁת (ca. 140 times), SamP. *nāšṣət*: III נחֶשֶׁת, < *nuḥušt* Bauer-L. *Heb.* 608g; Can. *nuḥuštum* EA 69:28, gloss to *erû*; Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 177); → נחֶשֶׁת; Arm. **nuḥāš* → BArm. נחֶשֶׁת; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 290b); Arb. *nuḥās*; Eth. *nāḥes*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 324a) *neḥās* and Amh. (Ullendorff 111b) < Arb.; no connection with the North Syrian territorial name *Nuḥašše* (Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2:147⁶⁰): נחֶשֶׁת, נחֶשֶׁת, du. נחֶשֶׁתים (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 608 l): copper-tin alloy, > bronze, also brass (Forbes *JbEOL* 2:747ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 273; BRL² 221ff; B. Rothenberg *Timna, d. Tal der bibl. Kupfermine* (Bergisch Gladbach, 1973):

—1. נחֶשֶׁתים in lists of metals: נִּי וְבַרְזֶל Gn 4₂₂, וְנִי וְבַרְזֶל Dt 33₂₅, וְנִי וְבַרְזֶל וְנִי Ex 35₂₄; list of three metals Ex 25₃ 2S 8₁₀ 1C 18₁₀, of four metals Jos 6₁₉ 1C 22₁₆ Ezk 22₁₈, of five metals Ezk 22₂₀, of six metals Nu 31₂₂;

—2. נִּי as material: Ex 27₂ 2S 8₁ 1K 7₁₄₋₁₆ (נִּי מִצָּק cast in bronze).⁴⁵ (נִּי מִמֶּרֶט), 2K 25₁₃ Is 60₁₇ Ezk 40₃ Zech 6₁ 1C 18₈ 22₃ Sir 48₁₇ (Driver PEQ (1970):86: mineral copper); the origin and use of נִּי Dt 8₉ 1K 7₁₄₋₁₆₋₄₅ 2C 4₁₆; in descriptions Dt 28₂₃ Ezk 1₇ 40₃ Da 10₆ Ezr 8₂₇ מִצָּק (Driver WdO 2 (1954):24);

—3. vessels of נִּי: נִּי קְרִסֵי Ex 26₁₁, נִּי אֲדָנִי נִּי אֲדָנִי 26₃₇, נִּי כִּיּוֹד נִּי כִּיּוֹד 30₁₈, נִּי מִזְבֵּחַ הַנִּי 38₃₀, נִּי מִזְבֵּחַ הַנִּי 2K 25₁₃ Jr 52₁₇ 1C 18₈ etc.; נִּי הַתְּנוּפָה Ex 38₂₉; נִּי fetters of bronze Lam 3₇ (? rd. נחֶשֶׁתִּי, see Rudolph), du. Ju 16₂₁ 2S 3₃₄ 2K 25₇ Jr 39₇ 2C 33₁₁ 36₆; → נחֶשֶׁת, נחֶשֶׁת, נחֶשֶׁת (?), נחֶשֶׁת.

6120 נחֶשֶׁת

II נחֶשֶׁת: נחֶשֶׁת Ezk 16₃₆ parallel with עֲרֹוה: etymology and semantic derivation uncertain; female modesty, shame: I עֲרֹוה נִּי MHeb. with a copper base (vessels etc., Jastrow 893f; Geiger 391ff); rather < Akk. *naḥšātu* menstruation fem. pl. of *naḥšu* abundant, luxuriant (AHw. 715b): menstruation (cf. Zimmerli 339). †

6121 נחֶשֶׁת

נחֶשֶׁת: n.f. Josephus Νοόστη (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 91); IV נחֶשֶׁת, “luxuriant” :: Noth *Personennamen* 225: rd. נחֶשֶׁת “brazen”, Stamm *Frauennamen* 323f: mother of king יהוֹיָכִין 2K 24₈. †

6122 נחֶשֶׁת

נחֶשֶׁת, Sept. ^A Νεσθαυ, Sept. ^L Νεεσθαυ: the הַנְּחֶשֶׁת נחֶשֶׁת destroyed by King Hezekiah 2K 18₄; mixed formation from I נחֶשֶׁת and I נחֶשֶׁת + -ān (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500r, cf. vSoden *Gramm.* §56r), ? really “bronze sculpture”: the brass serpent, the bronze snake idol, made by Moses in the wilderness Nu 21₄₋₉, aetiological tradition brought from the Wilderness period (for records of plagues of snakes in *Wadi Sirhan* see T.E.

Lawrence *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom* Chapter 47); or from Canaan (Pedersen *Isr.* 3/4:452); Gressmann *Mose* 284ff, 453ff; BRL² 208ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 371; Zimmerli *Ges. Aufsätze* 2:254ff; and *Grundriss* 106; Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* (1970):94; Aharoni RB 82 (1975):94 and fig. vi b). †

6123 נַחַת

נַחַת: Ug. *nḥt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1635; Driver *Myths* 156a :: Aistleitner 1771); Ph. Pehl. EgArm. Nab. Palm. Uruk (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 177); BArm. JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:531b), CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 292b); ? Arm.lw. Wagner 187.

qal: impf. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 198j, k) נַחַת, נַחַת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 367):

—1. military tech. term (Syr.) to **pull back**, with עַל Jr 21₁₃, cj. 2K 6₈ and 9 (rd. תַּנְחַתוּ and נַחַתִּים, Baumgartner *Umwelt* 228³);

—2. to **travel down** (into שְׂאוֹל) cj. Jb 17₁₆ (rd. נַחַת) and 21₁₃ (rd. יַחַתוּ);

—3. to **intrude deeply**, with בָּ (invective) and with בְּנִין more than Pr 17₁₀;

—Ps 38_{3b} ? rd. וַתִּנַּח or וַתִּכְבֵּר :: TOB with MT. †

nif: pf. נַחַתוּ (arrow) to **penetrate into** בָּ (cf. qal 3) Ps 38_{3a}. †

pi. (Jenni 67f): pf. נַחַת 2S 22₃₅ and נַחַתָּה Ps 18₃₅ (3rd. fem. sg., Gesenius-K. §145k, or 3rd. fem. pl. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 315o; Sec. *νααθα*, Brönno 65 qal); inf. נַחַת:

—1. to **pull back** (stretching a bow) 2S 22₃₅/Ps 18₃₅;

—2. to **flatten, sink** (strata of the earth) Ps 65₁₁. †

hif: impv. הַנְחַת (Bergsträsser 2:116e): to **deport** (military tech. term, Gaster Iraq 4:28¹³) JI 4₁₁. †

Der. I נַחַתִּים, נַחַתִּים.

6124 נַחַת

I נַחַת: נַחַת, Arm.lw. Wagner 188: **lowering** (of זְרוּעַ of God) parallel with קוּלוּ הוֹד, Sept. *θυμός*) Is 30₃₀; :: S. Rin BZ 7 (1963):24f. †

6125 נַחַת

II נַחַת, 4Q 4₆ נוּחַת = **nōḥat* (Muilenburg BASOR 135: 25, cf. *Fschr. Eissfeldt* 2:29), נוּחַ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 450g; Ug. *nḥt* (UT 1640; Aistleitner 1772; M. Metzger UF 2 (1970):157f), Ph. נַחַת (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 177) calm, peace: **calm, patience** (cf. Lescow ZAW 85 (1973):318) Is 30₁₅ Pr 29₉ Qoh 4₆ (:: עֲמִל 6₅ 9₁₇ Sir 11₁₉ 12₁₁ (בַּנַּחַת הַלֵּךְ));

—Jb 17₁₆ rd. נַחַת: נחת qal; ? 36₁₆ (? remainder of a half-line, alt. delete). †

6126 נַחַת

III נַחַת: n.m., = II, :: Noth *Personennamen* 228: “pure”; SamP. *nât*; Arb. *naht*:

—1. grandson of Esau Gn 36₁₃₋₁₇ 1C 1₃₇;

—2. descendant of Levi 1C 6₁₁ (6₁₉ תוֹחַ, 1S 1₁ תוֹחוֹ);

—3. Levite 2C 31₁₃. †

6127 נַחְתִּים

נַחְתִּים 2K 6₉: נחת: ? sg. *נַחַת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c) descending, rd. נַחְתִּים (→ Baumgartner *Umwelt* 228³). †

6128 נטה

נטה: MHeb. JArm.; Arb. *natā^w* to stretch; ? Eth. Leslau 34; ? Akk. *natû* to strike (AHw. 768b).

qal: (ca. 130 times): pf. נָטָה, נָטִיתָ, נָטַתִּי, נָטוּ, נָטְיוּ, Ps 73₂ Q (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 411v; K נָטוּי); impf. יִטֶּה (SamP. *yēti*), יִט, וַיִּט, וַיִּטֵּ-, וַיִּטּוּ, אָט, אָטָה Jb 23₁₁ = אָטָה hif. cf. Is 30₁₁); impv. נָטֵה; inf. נִטְוֶה, נִטְוֶה; pt. נָטָה, נָטוּת, נָטוּת, נָטוּת K and נִטְוֶה Q Is 3₁₆ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 599, 441e; 1QIs^a נטוּת):

—1. to **reach out**: staff Ex 9₂₃, sword Ezk 30₂₅, hand (cf. *tarāšu qāta* AHw. 909a) Ex 7₁₉, יָמִין 15₁₂, גָּרוֹן נָטוּת with extended neck Is 3₁₆ (Gesenius-K. §128x); God acts (Keel *Wirkmächtige Siegeszeichen im AT* (1974):154ff) בִּיד נָטוּתה Jr 21₅ Is 14₂₆, בְּזַרְעֵה נָטוּתה Ex 6₆, → וְעוֹד יָדוֹ נָטוּתה, זָרוּעַ Is 9₁₁₋₁₆₋₂₀ 10₄, cf. 14₂₇; בְּמִטְהוֹ יָדוֹ נָטָה stretched out his hand with a staff Ex 8₁; > נָטָה בְּכִירוֹן pointed with a spear Jos 8₁₈₋₂₆;

—2. to **spread out** (tent) Gn 12₈, cj. (rd. אָהָל) Da 11₄₅, ellipt. without אָהָל Jr 14₈, שִׁפְרִיר 43₁₀, קוֹן נָ' to lay out the measuring cord Is 44₁₃; שִׁמַּיִם (:: hif. 4) God stretches out the heavens (like a tent) Is 40₂₂ 42₅ 44₂₄ 45₁₂ 51_{13-cj. 16} (rd. לְנַחַת), Jr 10₁₂ 51₁₅ Zech 12₁ Jb 9₈, צָפוֹן Jb 26₇, *חֹגֶג Sir 43₁₂; to spread out, offer a choice 1C 21₁₀ (MSS Sept. נוֹטַל, 2S 24₁₂);

—3. to **bow down low**: שָׁכַם Gn 49₁₅, שָׁמַיִם 2S 22₁₀/Ps 18₁₀ Ps 144₅ (cf. J. Jeremias WMANT 10² (1977):25² and 168f); Jb 9₈? cf. Koch ZAW 86 (1974):521⁷⁰; קִיר נָטוּי overhanging wall Ps 62₄;

—4. intransitive: a) to **stretch out**, become long: צָל 2K 20₁₀ Ps 109₂₃, נָטוּי צָל 102₁₂; with אָל to reach down to Ps 40₂; לְ נָטָה to move down towards Nu 21₁₅; הִגְלָה נָ' twisted the foot, slipped Ps 73₂; נִטְוֶה יוֹם the daylight comes to an end Ju 19₈; נִטְוֶה יוֹם to lean Ju 16₃₀; b) to **turn aside** (→ סוּר qal 3): יָמִין to the

right **Nu 20**₁₇ **Jb 31**₇, with בָּ into **Nu 21**₂₂, with inf. **2S 2**₁₉ **Jr 14**₈ (alt. sec. 2); c) בָּ to turn away from **Nu 22**_{33b}, with לְפָנַי **22**_{33a}; d) to bend, incline: with עָר **Gn 38**₁, with אָל **38**₁₆, with אַחֲרַי behind, meaning: joining together with **Ex 23**₂, to follow after **1S 8**₃, to support **Ju 9**₃, with לָּ to devote oneself to (rd. לָּ נָטָה לוֹ) **1S 14**₇ (: Stoebe KAT 8/1:257, 259 without changing the MT); with לָּ with inf., to be inclined to **Ps 119**₁₁₂; נָטָה to turn (rd. לָּבַב לָּבַב) **2S 19**₁₅; metaph. with אָל **Is 66**₁₂, aggressively with עָל **Ps 21**₁₂ **1C 21**₁₀ (**2S 24**₁₂ נֹטֵל);

—**Ps 17**₁₁ ? לְהַטּוֹת לָּ.

nif: pf. נִטְיוּ (→ qal); impf. יִנְטֶה, יִנְטֶה:

—1. to **be stretched** (קָן) **Zech 1**₁₆;

—2. to **lengthen**: evening shadows **Jr 6**₄, נִחְלִים **Nu 24**₆ usu. in river valleys (versions), :: date palms (II נַחַל cf. Rudolph on **Song 6**₁₁), rather loss of a word parallel with גְּנוּת to accept (Noth ATD 7:149, :: Zobel ZAW 85 (1973):287: rd. like valleys יְהוּה נָטָה which Yahweh extended). †

hif. (75 times): pf. הִטָּה, הִטָּה, הִטָּה, הִטָּה, הִטָּה, הִטָּה, הִטָּה; impf. (see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 413f) יִטָּה, יִטָּה, יִטָּה, יִטָּה, יִטָּה, יִטָּה, יִטָּה; **Jb 23**₁₁ (→ qal), וָאֵט, וָאֵט, וָאֵט; impv. הִטָּה, הִטָּה, הִטָּה; inf. הִטָּה, הִטָּה; pt. הִטָּה, הִטָּה;

—1. to **stretch out**: hand **Is 31**₃ with עָל against **Jr 6**₁₂ **15**₆;

—2. to **spread out**: שָׁק **2S 21**₁₀; הִטָּה MHeb. MiBer. 1:3 a, b, ellipt. without מְהִטָּה, to stretch oneself out, lie around **Am 2**₈ יְרִיעוֹת, **Is 54**₂ (rd. הִטָּה), אָהַל to pitch a tent (→ qal) **2S 16**₂₂;

—3. to **extend, bestow**: עָל חֶסֶד **Ezr 7**₂₈ **9**, אָל חֶסֶד **Gn 39**₂₁ (rd. יִטָּה);

—4. to bend down towards: שָׁמַיִם (: qal 2) **Ps 144**₅, כָּר **Gn 24**₁₄, לָב **Jos 24**₂₃, אֲזַן of Yahweh **2K 19**₁₆ **Ps 31**₃ **Da 9**₁₈; of people **Is 55**₃ **Jr 7**₂₄ **Ps 49**₅;

—5. to **twist**: אָרַח **Pr 17**₂₃, מְשַׁפֵּט **Ex 23**₂₋₆ **Dt 16**₁₉ **24**₁₇ **27**₁₉ **Lam 3**₃₅ (Liedke WMANT 39 (1971):93);

—6. to **steer sideways, guide away**: אָרוֹן **Nu 22**₂₃, לָב **Pr 21**₁ (cf. T.-Arad. 40:4), to take aside (the Ark) **2S 6**₁₀, to thrust away the צַדִּיק from justice (? → בָּ 13), **Pr 18**₅ (alt. to suppress, in a legal process), **Is 10**₂ **29**₂₁, the poor בְּשַׁעַר **Am 5**₁₂, מְהַרְרֵךְ **Jb 24**₄, of the גֵּר **Mal 3**₅; to turn away of the עֶבֶד **Ps 27**₉, pleas **Sir 32/35**₁₇; to disturb (order) **Jr 5**₂₅;

—7. to **entice, deceive** **Is 44**₂₀ **Jb 36**₁₈ **Pr 7**₂₁;

—8. to **guide**, with אָל towards **Ps 119**₃₆, with לָּ **141**₄ **Pr 2**₂, אַחֲרַי **1K 11**_{2,4}; with לָּב to make adaptable **2S 19**₁₅, with אָל **Jos 24**₂₃ **1K 11**₂;

—9. to **turn aside, divert** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 294b) **Is 30**₁₁ **Jb 23**₁₁;

—? **Hos 11₄** ? rd. נָאֵט (Rudolph 210).

hof: pt. מִטָּה, מִטּוֹת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 364k);

—1. **outstretched** (→ hif. 2) **Is 8₈**;

—2. **rejected** (→ hif. 6) **Ezk 9₉**. †

Der. מִטָּה, מִטָּה, מִטָּה, מִטָּה; n.loc. יוֹטָה.

6129 נְטוֹפְתֵי

נְטוֹפְתֵי See below under נְטוֹ(וֹ)פְתֵי (#6131).

6130 נְטָפְתֵי

נְטָפְתֵי See below under נְטוֹ(וֹ)פְתֵי (#6131).

6131 נְטוֹ(וֹ)פְתֵי

נְטוֹ(וֹ)פְתֵי: gntl. of n.loc. נְטָפָה: **2S 23_{28f} 2K 25₂₃ Jr 40₈ 1C 11₃₀ 27₁₃₋₁₅**, collective **Neh 12₂₈ 1C 2₅₄ 9₁₆**. †

6132 נְטִיל

*נְטִיל: נטל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n: נְטִילִי: **weighing out**, נָ כִסֶּךָ **Zeph 1₁₁**. †

6133 נְטִיעַ

*נְטִיעַ: נטע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; MHeb. נְטִיעִים: **growing plant** (Rüthy 9) **Ps 144₁₂**. †

6134 נְטִיפָה

נְטִיפָה **Ju 8₂₆**: → נְטָפָה.

6135 נְטִישָׁה

*נְטִישָׁה: נטש, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; tantum pl. נְטִישׁוֹתֶיהָ: **tendrils** (of a vine, Rüthy 59) **Is 18₅ Jr 5₁₀ 48₃₂**. †

6136 נטל

נטל: MHeb. EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 178) BArm. JArm. to lift up, Syr. also to weigh down, *naṭtil* heavy; Akk. *naṭālu* to look at (AHw. 766b) really to lift up the eyes, cf. BArm. **Da 4₃₁**; :: Rabin *Anc. Warabian* 32; < נְטָה יָדוֹ אֶל (!).

qal: pf. נָטַל; impf. יִטּוֹל; pt. נָטַל:

—1. to **impose, lay upon** Lam 3₂₈ (cf. Gordis JQR 58 (1967/8):22), 2S 24₁₂ 1C 21₁₀ (→ נטה see above);

—2. to **weigh** Is 40₁₅ rd. יִפְּאוּלוֹ (cf. Elliger BK 11:42; and W. Thomas BZAW 103 (1968):218f; or “lift up” (cf. MHeb., Dam. 11:10; TOB). †

pi. (Jenni 191): impf. וַיִּנְטֵלֵם: to **lift up** Is 6₃₉. †

Der. נטל, נטיל*.

6137 נטל

נטל: JArm. heaviness (of a weight): **burden** Pr 27₃. †

6138 נטע

נטע: MHeb.; Ug. *mtʿt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1643; Aistleitner 1778); Amor. in personal name (Huffmon 139); OSArb. *ntʿ* (Conti 186a).

qal: pf. נִטַּעְתָּ, נִטַּעְתְּ, נִטַּעְתְּ, נִטַּעְתְּ Pr 31₁₆ (rd. Q נִטַּעְתָּ, K נִטַּעְתָּ or נִטַּעְתָּ: → נִטַּעְתָּ, נִטַּעְתָּ, נִטַּעְתָּ, נִטַּעְתָּ; sf. נִטַּעְתֶּם, נִטַּעְתֶּם; impf. יִטַּעַע, יִטַּעַע, יִטַּעַע, יִטַּעַע (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 346v); impv. נִטַּעַע; inf. לְנִטַּעַע and לְנִטַּעַע Qoh 3₂ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 363e), נִטַּעַע (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 343b, alt.: נִטַּעַע); pt. נִטַּעַע, cs. נִטַּעַע, נִטַּעַע, נִטַּעַע, נִטַּעַע:

—1. to **plant** (cf. שָׂתַל, Engnell *Fschr. Pedersen* 93f): abs. Is 65₂₂ Jr 1₁₀ 18₉ 31₅₋₂₈ 45₄ Qoh 3₂; with acc.: גָּן Gn 2₈ Jr 29₅₋₂₈ Ps 80₁₆ (cj. גָּנְהוּ), כָּרְהוּ Gn 9₂₀ Dt 6₁₁ 20₆ 28₃₀₋₃₉ Jos 24₁₃ 2K 19₂₉ Is 5₂ 17₁₀ 37₃₀ 65₂₁ Jr 31_{5a} (rd. נִטַּעִים, נִטַּעִים), 35₇ Ezk 28₂₆ Am 5₁₁ 9₁₄ Zeph 1₁₃ Ps 107₃₇ Pr 31₁₆ Qoh 2₄, אֲשַׁל Gn 21₃₃, עֵץ Lv 19₂₃ Qoh 2₅, אֲהַלִּים Nu 24₆, זֵית Dt 6₁₁ Jos 24₁₃ Jr 11₁₇, אֲרֵן Is 44₁₄, גִּפְן Ps 80₉, שָׂרֵק Jr 2₂₁, אֲרָז Ps 104₁₆, אֲשַׁרְהוּ Dt 16₂₁; to replant Ezk 36₃₆;

—2. to **drive in nails** Qoh 12₁₁;

—3. to **plant**, metaph. אֲזַן Ps 94₉, people Jr 11₁₇ 12₂ 24₆ 32₄₁ 42₁₀ Am 9₁₅; to transplant a nation Ex 15₁₇ 2S 7₁₀ Ps 44₃ 1C 17₉; with אֲהַלִּל to pitch Da 11₄₅

—Is 51₁₆ rd. לְנִטְוֹת. †

nif: pf. נִטַּעַע: to **be transplanted** (MHeb. 6Q11, 6) Is 40₂₄. †

Der. נִטַּעַע, נִטַּעַע, נִטַּעַע, n.loc. נִטַּעַע.

6139 נטע

נטע: נטע, נטע, cs. נטע (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 573x), נטע (→ נטע qal), נטעי:

—1. **plantation Is 57 17**_{10f}, cj. (נטעים) **Jr 31**₅;

—2. **growing plant, seedling Jb 14**₉ (Rüthy 9), **Sir 3**₉. †

6140 נטעים

נטעים, Sept. ᾿Α᾿Εταειμ: n.loc. in the שפלה; ? *Kh. en-Nuwēti* (Albright JPOS 5:50f; Rudolph *Chr.* 37, :: Simons *Geog.* §322:35) **1C 4**₂₃. †

6141 נטף

נטף: MHeb. JArm. (? נטף and נטף), Sam. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 295b); *Deir Alla* 2:35f (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 251f); Arb. *natafa*, OSArb. (Conti 186a) to trickle; Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 343b, 344a) *natafa* to filter and *naṭba* to drip (: Leslau 34); ? Eg. *df* (cf. Ward ZÄS 95 (1969):70ff.

qal: pf. נטף/נטפו; impf. תטף, תטפו, תטפנה; pt. נטפות: to **drip, secrete Ju 5**₄ and **Ps 68**₉ (see Vogt *Biblica* 46:207f: rd. נטף :: *Lipiński Biblica* 48 (1967):185ff), metaph. **Jb 29**₂₂ (מזל), with acc., with a fluid **Jl 4**₁₈ **Pr 5**₃ **Song 4**₁₁ **5**₅₋₁₃. †

hif: pf. הטיפו; impf. תטף, תטפו, תטפון; impv. הטיף; pt. הטיף;

—1. to **cause to drip, cause to flow Am 9**₁₃;

—2. metaph. to make words flow (Dam. 1:14), to **drivel, foam at the mouth**, meaning to prophesy ecstatically **Ezk 21**₂₋₇ **Am 7**₁₆ **Mi 2**_{6a}, with ל about **2**_{6b-11}, cj. (תטיף) **Pr 15**₂. †

Der. נטף, *נטף, נטף(?) טוטפות (?), n.loc. נטפה.

6142 נטף

נטף: נטף, Michel *Grundlegung* 1:70; SamP. *nāṭaf*; MHeb., JArm. נטף, Syr. *ntaftā* (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 426a) fragrant resin; Syr. *ntuftā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 298a) *nītuṭpa*; Arb. *nutfat* drop; ? > νετωπον oil from bitter almonds (Boisacq 665): **drops of stacte**, resin from *Pistacia Lentiscus* (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:541f; Harrison 46): **Ex 30**₃₄. †

6143 נטף

*נטף: נטף: נטפי: **drops Jb 36**₂₇ (rd. נטפים). †

6144 נטפה

*נטפה: נטף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471r (cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:70): נטף(?) Arb. *natafat* earring, Wellhausen *Heid.* 165⁶, cf. σταλάγμιον: **ear pendants** (Gressmann *Bilder* 636/7; BRL¹ 398f; BRL² 285ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1709; Pritchard *Pictures* 4, 26, 74f) **Ju 6**₂₆ **Is 3**₁₉. †

6145 נטפה

נִטְפָּה: נִטַּף, *qatul* or *qa/i/uṭāl*; n.loc. in Judah, etym. cf. *Bēt-Nettif* (Gesenius-B.), usu. = *Kh. Bedd- Fālūh* between Bethlehem and תְּקוּעַ, Abel 2:399; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 130; Gray *Kings*³ 771; Kob ZDPV 94 (1978):119-134, esp. 119⁶ for further literature :: Mazar *Journal of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society* (1935):4-18; Avi-Yonah *The Holy Land* (Grand Rapids, Michigan 1966) 20; cf. AfO 20 (1963):227ff: *Ramat Rachel*; → נִטְפָּה (וּ)פָּתִי gntl. **Ezr 2₂₂ Neh 7₂₆**; בית הַפְּרָם (I בֵּית B, 23):

6146 נטר

נטר: Arm. by-form of נָצַר; MHeb. DSS, Dam. → BArm. EgArm. Pehl. Nab. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 178) JArm. CPArm. Sam. (Petermann 59a), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 295b); Arm.lw. Wagner 189; Arb. OSArb. (Conti 186b) *nzr* to look out; Palache 48.

qal: pf. נִטְרָה; impf. יִנְטֹר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 198 l), נִטְרָה, נִטְרָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 593o), נִטְרִים:

—1. to **watch over, guard** Song 1₆ 8_{11f};

—2. נִטַּר אַפּוֹ to control his anger, **be slow to anger** (cf. שָׁמַר 3) cj. Am 1₁₁ (rd. נִיטַר); ellipt. with לְ Nah 1₂; to bear a grudge towards בְּנֵי עַמּוֹךְ Lv 19₁₈ (SamP. *tittor*. root טוּר, cf. Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:113 and notes 67, 267) with אָת; of Yahweh with negative Jr 3₅₋₁₂ (parallel with שָׁמַר) and Ps 103₉ :: Driver JTS 33:361f; KBL: II נטר to be angry, Akk. *nadāru* to rage, AHw. 703b; Arb. *nadura* to be rare, exceptional; Tigr. to burn fiercely, II to rage (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 338b; Leslau 34)]. †

6147 נטש

נטש: MHeb. JArm. to lay out, stretch out, give up; Akk. *naṭāšu* < Arm. (vSoden *Orientalia* 37:261; AHw. 767b).

qal: pf. נִטַּשׁ, נִטְשָׁה, נִטְשָׁנוּ, נִטְשָׁנוּ, נִטְשָׁה/הוּ, נִטְשָׁה/הוּ; impf. יִנְטֹשׁ, יִנְטֹשׁ, יִנְטֹשׁוּ, יִנְטֹשׁוּ; impv. נִטְשׁוּ; pt. נִטְשִׁים: to abandon oneself, give up (Wildberger BK 10/1:97f):

—1. אָרְץ to **leave fallow, uncultivated** Ex 23₁₁ (after שָׁמַט);

—2. to **throw down** (Zimmerli 704; or to leave lying, as 1) Ezk 29₅ 31₁₂ (with אָל), 32₄ (with בָּ);

—3. חֶרֶב נִטְשָׁה **drawn** (see MHeb. JArm.) sword Is 21₁₅;

—4. with עַל to **hand over** to someone 1S 17₂₀₋₂₈, = with עַל-יָד 17₂₂; with עַל to allow to bear (bloodguilt) Hos 12₅ (Wolff BK 14/1²:281f);

—5. to **give up** something, not to be bothered with any more: a) people forsaking their God Dt 32₁₅ Jr 15₆, cj. (rd. (תִּטְשֵׁנִי) Is 44₂₁; b) God forsaking his people Ju 6₁₃ 1S 12₂₂ 1K 8₅₇ 2K 21₁₄ Is 2₆ Jr 7₂₉ 23₃₃₋₃₉ Ps 27₉ 94₁₄; c) נִחַלְתִּי (God) Jr 12₇, מִזְשָׁן (God) Ps 78₆₀, אֶת־דְּבָרֵי concerning the problem of 1S 10₂; d) נִטְשִׁים disbanded (גְּדוּדֵי troop, of Amalekites) 1S 30₁₆;

—6. to **leave unheeded** Pr 1₈ 6₂₀ Sir 8₈;

—7. to **leave off** something (Barr *Philology* 257) Pr 17₁₄, with acc. to forego, relinquish Neh 10₃₂ (? ins. וַיִּנְבְּרוּתָא) cf. Ex 23_{10f} (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 177);

—8. with acc. to **give someone the possibility** of Gn 31₂₈;

—Nu 11₃₁ rd. וַיִּטָּשׁ (→ טוש) for וַיִּטַּשׁ = SamP. *wyittāš*; ? 1S 4₂, cj. וַיִּט (נטה), וַתִּקַּשׁ (קשה) :: KBL, cf. also Stoebe KAT 8/1:129. †

nif: pt. נִטַּשׁ; impf. וַיִּנְטָשׁ: to be left to oneself:

—1. to **overrun** Ju 15₉ 2S 5_{18,22}: to **be rampant** (tendrils of a vine) Is 16₈; to hang slack (rope) 33₂₃;

—2. to **lie unnoticed** Am 5₂. †

pu: pf. נִטַּשׁ: to **be unnoticed, neglected** Is 32₁₄. †

Der. נִטְיֹשׁוֹת.

6148 נִי

[*ני: בבנייהם ? גוינה, → ניהי.] Ezk 27₃₂ (Sept., Pesh. בבנייהם): ? var. or gloss on גוינה, → ניהי.]

6149 נִיא

*ניא: Arb. *ny'* to be uncooked.

Der. II נִיאָ.

6150 נִיב

נִיב Is 57_{19K} and Sir 32/35₅ margin: נוב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452q; JArm. נִיבוּ: נובא: **fruit**, metaph. שִׁפְתַּיִם Is 57₁₉, MHeb. upper lip; נִיב זהב a piece of jewellery Sir 32/35₅;

—? Mal 1₁₂ fruit, produce ? (Gesenius-B.), see Commentaries. †

6151 נִיבִי

נִיבִי Neh 10₂₀ Qere = Vulg., Ketib = Sept. נובִי (? *o-a* dissimilated > ē: Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:255f): n.m., נוב or gntl. of נוב; Palm. נבי (Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 321). †

6152 נִיד

נִיד Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452q; → נִידָה: **shaking of the head**, in a gesture of sympathy, שִׁפְתַּיִם condolence of my lips Jb 16₅ (→ חשך 3). †

6160 נִינְוָה

נִינְוָה, SamP. *Ninābe*; Sept. Νινευη/ι, Josephus Νίνοϛ (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 91); Ass. *Ninua*, *Ninu(w)a*, Greek Νίνοϛ (in Herodotus; Diodorus) and Νινυαϛ (in Ctesias, see Baumgartner *Umwelt* 298f); **Niniveh** (Vulg.), later capital city of Assyria, on the left (east) bank of the Tigris, opposite Mosul; Pauly-W. 17:635ff; BRL 396f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1315; A. Parrot *Ninive et l'AT*² (1955): **Gn 10**_{11f} **2K 19**₃₆ **Is 37**₃₇ **Nah 1**₁ **2**₉ **3**₇ **Zeph 2**₁₃ **Jon 1**₂ **3**₃₋₇ **4**₁₁. †

6161 נִים

נִים **Jr 48**₄₄: Q נִם; נִים pt. (K נִים substantival inf., ? cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452q), “flight”. †

6162 נִסָּן

נִסָּן: Josephus Νισῶν (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 91); Akk. *Nisannu/ānu* (vSoden §20d; AHw. 794b); MHeb., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm-Pap.* 299b), Nab. Palm. (Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 323a), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 299a); > Arb. (in Syria and Iraq); *nīsān* April cf. Ellenbogen 113: **Nisan**, the first month of the Jewish calendar, corresponding to March-April, formerly נִסָּן (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1233): **Est 3**₇, cj. **Ezr 7**₉ (insert after **7**₁₈, Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 66f) **Neh 2**₁. †

6163 נִצּוּץ

נִצּוּץ: נִצּוּץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 475t; MHeb.: **spark Is 1**₃₁ **Sir 11**₃₂ **Sir**^M v:12. †

6164 נִיר

I נִיר: → נִנּוּר.

6165 נִיר

II נִיר: MHeb.; Ug. *nr* (cf. Aistleitner 1851; Driver *Myths* 157b).

qal: impv. נִירָ: to plough for the first time, **make arable Jr 4**₃ **Hos 10**₁₂; → II נִיר. †

6166 נִיר

I נִיר: נִיר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452q; SamP. pl. *nīrot*; Amor. *niru* (Huffmon 243); Arb. *nūr*, BRL² 198ff: **light, lamp 1K 11**₃₆ (vRad *Theol.* 1⁶:353; Noth BK 9/1:243f), **15**₄ **2K 8**₁₉ **2C 21**₇, **Pr 21**₄ נִיר (MSS editions, versions נִיר ? on II see Gemser 81). †

6167 נִיר

II נִיר: II נִיר; MHeb. JArm.; ? Ug. *nr[t]* (Aistleitner 1851; Driver *Myths*² 153a, cf. Caquot-S. *Textes* 561^m), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 299b), > Arb. *nīr* (Fraenkel 131): **prepared virgin soil**, made cultivable for the first time (Dalman *Arbeit* 2:137) **Jr 4**₃ **Hos 10**₁₂ **Pr 13**₂₃ (see Gemser 64). †

hof: pf. הִכָּה/הִכָּתָה, הִכִּיתִי, הִכּוּ; impf. יִכּוּ, תִּכּוּ; pt. מָכָה, cs. מָכָה/כִּי, מָכָה/כִּי:

—1. to be beaten Ex 5¹⁴⁻¹⁶ 22¹, Is 1⁵ Zech 13⁶, עַם Hos 9¹⁶, afflicted with disease 1S 5¹²; אֱלֹהִים מָכָה afflicted by God Is 53⁴;

—2. to be struck dead (→ hif. 2) Nu 25^{14f-18}; חָרַב מָכָה Jr 18²¹; to be taken (a city) Ezk 33²¹ 40¹, לָב struck Ps 102⁵ (by the heat of the sun, → hif. 2 c);

—? Dt 33³ תִּכּוּ (SamP. *tāku* qal of root תִּכּוּ to submit oneself, Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:110) see Commentaries; Stummer *Fschr. Nötscher* 265ff; Komlós VT 6 (1956):435f. †

Der. *נָכָה, I נָכוֹן, נָכָה.

6176 נָכָה

*נָכָה, or נָכָה: נָכָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* §73; MHeb. נָכָה lame: cs. נָכָה, נָכִים, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465d: afflicted:

—1. רַגְלִים נָכִי crippled 2S 4⁴ 9³ 1QSa 2⁵;

—2. **broken**, with רִוַח with a contrite spirit Is 66², → *נָכָה;

—Ps 35¹⁵ for נָכִים rd. נָכָה :: W. Thomas JTS 12:50f. †

6177 נָכָה

נָכָה in 2K and נָכוּ in Jr and 2C: n.m., Josephus Νεχάως (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 90); Eg. *Nk^w*; cun. *Nik(k)ū* (Steindorff BzA 1:346f; *Fschr. Dussaud* 931), Sept. Νεχάω, Greek Νεκως (Herodotus and Diodorus): Pharaoh **Necho** (Necho II 609-594, Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1297; Malamat *The Journal of the Ancient Near Eastern Society of Columbia University* 5 (1973):273ff) 2K 23²⁹⁻³³⁻³⁵ Jr 46² 2C 35²⁰⁻²² 36⁴. †

6178 נָכוֹן

I נָכוֹן, נָכָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498f: **thrust**, “kick” Jb 12⁵ (cf. Fohrer KAT 16:237; alt. II, “ready”). †

6179 נָכוֹן

II נָכוֹן: → כּוֹן, nif. pt.

6180 נָכוֹן

III נָכוֹן, Sept.^B Νωδαβ, Josephus Χειδωνος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 126): n.m., ? = II; in n.loc. גִּרְוֹן נָכוֹן 2S 6⁶, = גִּרְוֹן 1C 13⁹ (see Rudolph 112). †

6181 נָכָה

נכה: to be straight on, opposite; ? Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 190f: ? Syr. *nakkīh* gentle; ? Arb. *najaḥa* to succeed; → נכח, נכח*.

6182 נכח

נכח, SamP. *nāka*: נכח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 569n: נכח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 215k:

—1. sbst. **what is opposite**, נכח in the opposite direction **Ezk 46**₉;

—2. prep. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 634a): a) **opposite** **Ex 14**₂ (נכח) **26**₃₅ **40**₂₄ **Jos 18**₁₇ **Ju 20**₄₃ **1K 20**₂₉ **22**₃₅ **Est 5**₁ **2C 18**₃₄: לִּנְכַח **Jos 15**₇; חיים the opposite of מות Sir^{Adl.} **30/33**₁₄; b) **in front** (metaph.): נ' י' מות Sir^{Adl.} **30/33**₁₄; acceptable to **Ju 18**₆, פניו נ' נתנשם to place before himself, meaning to consider acceptable **Ezk 14**_{3f.7}, **Jr 17**₁₆ **Lam 2**₁₉; נ' הלך to “follow his head”, act as he pleases, **Sir 8**₁₅; c) with prep: נ' אל towards the opposite direction **Nu 19**₄, cj. (אל-נכח) **1S 26**₄; ל' אל-נכח directly in front of **Gn 30**₃₈, (to pray) on behalf of **25**₂₁, adv. looking straight ahead **Pr 4**₂₅; ער נ' ל' to a position opposite **Ju 19**₁₀ **20**₄₃ **Ezk 47**₂₀. †

6183 נכח

*נכח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 535a: נכח, נכח, נכח: נכח*:

—1. **what is situated straight ahead**: sbst. נכח ה' he walks straight ahead (נכח 2) **Is 57**₂;

—2. a) adj. **straightforward** (cf. ישר) **2S 15**₃ **Pr 8**₉ **24**₂₆; נ' בעיניו easy **Sir 11**₂₁, accessible (wisdom) **6**₂₂; b) sbst. נכחה straightforwardness **Is 59**₁₄ **Am 3**₁₀, = נכחות (righteousness) **Is 26**₁₀, (truth **30**₁₀ 1QH 2₁₅ :: חלקות). †

6184 נכל

נכל: JArm. (נכל); Sam., SamP. **Nu 25**₁₈ qal; Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 300b) to be insidious, deceive; Arb. *nakala* to frighten away, abuse, maltreat OSArb. *nkl* skilled work of art (ZAW 75 (1963):312); Eth. (Leslau 34; JAOS 89 (1969):21); Akk. to act cleverly, contrive (< Arm., AHw. 717b, vSoden *Orientalia* 37:261).

qal: pt. נכל: to act slickly, deceptively **Mal 1**₄. †

pi. (Jenni 228): pf. נכל: to act deceptively (ל' towards) **Nu 25**₁₈. †

hitp: impf. נכל; inf. ה'נכל: to behave cunningly against with acc. (Gesenius-K. §117w) **Gn 37**₁₈, with ב' **Ps 105**₂₅. †

Der. נכל.

6185 נכל

—1. to **investigate** (what is unknown), make a correct decision as judge, establish (Boecker 127) **Gn 31**₃₂ **37**_{32f} **38**_{25f};

—2. to **recognise** **Gn 27**₂₃ **42**_{7f} **1K 18**₇ **20**₄₁ **Is 61**₉ **Jb 2**₁₂ (see Lohfink VT 12 (1962):263³), **4**₁₆ **Ru 3**₁₄ **Ezr 3**₁₃ (with acc. and לְ), **Neh 6**₁₂; קוֹל a voice **Ju 18**₃ **1S 26**₁₇; פָּנִים הַפִּיר to “recognise the face”, be a respecter of persons, be partial **Dt 1**₁₇ **16**₁₉ **Pr 24**₂₃ **28**₂₁ (Seeligmann *Fschr. Baumgartner* 271f); with לְטוֹבָה for good, to regard favourably **Jr 24**₅, without לְטוֹבָה לְטוֹבָה **Ps 142**₅ **Ru 2**₁₀₋₁₉;

—3. to know, **acknowledge** **Dt 33**₉ **Is 63**₁₆ **Jb 24**₁₇ **34**₂₅, to know about **Ps 103**₁₆ **Jb 7**₁₀; (not) to want to know, **Jb 24**₁₃, to acknowledge **Da 11**₃₉ (K הַפִּיר, Q יִפִּיר); abs. to learn about, take notice of **2S 3**₃₆ (: Boecker 39: to establish as legally valid);

—4. with לְ and inf., to know how to, **be able** (French *savoir*) **Neh 13**₂₄;

—**Dt 21**₁₇ perhaps rd. יִבְכַּר for יִפִּיר. †

hitp: impf. נִיחַנְכַּר/נִכַּר; pt. מִתְנַכְרוֹת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 593p):

—1. to **make oneself unrecognisable** **1K 14**_{5f};

—2. to **act as a stranger** **Gn 42**₇;

—3. to **make oneself known** **Pr 20**₁₁. †

Der. מִכַּר (?), נִכַּר, and נִכְרִי, נִכְרָה, *נִכְרִי, *נִכְרָה.

6188 נכר

? II נכר: by-form of II כרה to buy (see Rudolph KAT 13/1:85) or SamP. נכר hif. to buy.

qal: impf. אֶכְרֶה to buy **Hos 3**₂. †

6189 נָכַר

נָכַר, Bomberg נִכְרִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 574y) and *נִכְרִי: I נִכְרוֹ: feeling of unease > **misfortune** (parallel with אִיד) **Jb 31**₃, **Ob 12**. †

6190 נִכְרָה

נִכְרָה: I נִכְרָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 467t (qital); SamP. *nēkār*; Ug. *nkr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1649; Aistleitner 1786) strange; Akk. *nakru*, *nakiru* hostile, enemy (AHw. 723); 4QpNahum: נִכְרָה נִכְרָה (IEJ 21 (1971):6): **Dt 31**₁₆ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 239p, 554z): **foreigner, foreign country** (THAT 2:66ff):

—1. a) אֶרֶץ נִכְרָה foreign soil **Ps 137**₄; b) אֱלֹהֵי נִכְרָה foreign god **Dt 32**₁₂ **Mal 2**₁₁ **Ps 81**₁₀, pl. הַנְּאֻלֹּהֵי (ג) **Gn 35**₂₋₄ **Dt 31**₁₆ **Jos 24**₂₀₋₂₃ **Ju 10**₁₆ **1S 7**₃ **Jr 5**₁₉, הַנְּאֻלֹּהֵי **Da 11**₃₉ **2C 33**₁₅

הַבְּלִי נֶכֶר, (אַלְהֵי) Jr 8₁₉; c) מִזְבְּחוֹת הַנֶּכֶר foreign, strange altars 2C 14₂; כָּל־נֶכֶר all that is foreign Neh 13₃₀;

—2. בְּנֵי־כְּלִי־נֶכֶר (→ בֵּן 7, DSS) **foreigner** Gn 17₁₂₋₂₇ Ex 12₄₃ Lv 22₂₅ Is 56₃ (הַנֶּכֶר־בֵּן), Ezk 44₉, בְּנֵי נִהְיָ, Ezk 44₉, 2S 22_{45f}/Ps 18_{45f} Is 56₆ (הַנֶּכֶר־בְּנֵי נִ), 60₁₀ 61₅ 62₈ Ezk 44₇ Ps 144₇₋₁₁ Neh 9₂. †

נֶכְרִי 6191

נֶכְרִי, SamP. *nikri*, Sam. נִכְרָאִי, abs. נִכְרָאָה det., (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 215k): I נֶכֶר; *נֶכְרִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501x); MHeb. JArm. נִוְכְרָאָה, CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 293b) *nukrāyā*; EgArm. Palm. נִכְרִי (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 179); Akk. *nukru* something strange from another country (WSem. Albright BASOR 77:31⁴⁸): נֶכְרִיָּה, (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 562u), נֶכְרִיָּה, נֶכְרִיָּה: foreign, strange (: → גֵּר, נָזַר; Gutmann HUCA 3:1ff; *Fschr. P. Humbert* 117; THAT 2:67f):

—1. **foreign**: נֶפֶן Jr 2₂₁, עַם Ex 21₈, מִלְבוּשׁ Zeph 1₈; אֶרֶץ נֶכְרִיָּה foreign country Ex 2₂₂ 18₃;

—2. **foreigner** (O. Bächli *Israel and die Völker* (1962):43ff; Sehmsdorf ZAW 84 (1972):554ff) אִישׁ נֶכְרִי Dt 17₁₅, > נֶכְרִי (3 times parallel with זָר) Dt 14₂₁ 15₃ 23₂₁ 29₂₁ Ju 19₁₂ (collective, ? rd. pl., see Moore *Judges* 416), 2S 15₁₉ 1K 8₄₁₋₄₃ Pr 5₁₀ Qoh 6₂ 2C 6_{32f}, pl. Is 2₆ Ob 11 Pr 20_{16K}, cj. 27₁₃ (Sept.), Lam 5₂; נְשִׂיִם נֶכְרִיָּה: foreign women 1K 11₁₋₈ Ezr 10₂ cj. 3-10f-14-17f-44 Neh 13_{26f}, נֶכְרִיָּה foreign woman Pr 2₁₆ 5₂₀ 6₂₄ 7₅ 23₂₇ Ru 2₁₀, pl. Gn 31₁₅;

—3. **strange** (see Hoftijzer VT 7 (1957):390f) Ps 69₉ (parallel with מוֹזָר), cj. 35₁₅ (כְּנֶכְרִים), Jb 19₁₅ Pr 27₂; odd, disturbing, strange Is 28₂₁ (parallel with זָר). †

נֶכֶת 6192

נֶכֶת, Sept. νεχωθα: < Akk. *bīt nakāmti* (Zimmern 8; AHw. 721b; Ellenbogen 114): נֶכֶתָה בֵּית: **treasure-house** 2K 20₁₃ Is 39₂ (1QIs^a נֶכֶתָה בֵּית; Rubinstein JSS 4 (1959):130ff = sg., Ellenbogen 114), cj. Ps 68₁₃. †

נֶלָה 6193

[נֶלָה: כְּנֶלְתָךְ Is 33₁: cf. BHS rd. כְּכֶלְתָךְ (נ :: כ, Kennedy 84; Delitzsch *Schreibfehler* §120b; 1QIs^a, Kutscher *Lang. Is.* p. xi). †]

נֶמְבְּזָה 6194

[נֶמְבְּזָה: 1S 15₉: rd. נֶבְּזָה (בִּזְהָ nif. pt. fem.). †]

נֶמוּאֵל 6195

נֶמוּאֵל: n.m., Josephus Ἰούμηλος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 64); SamP. *nāmuwǝl*; ? נֶמוּזָה :: Barr *Philology* 182, ? = → לֶמוּאֵל (? Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:228):

—1. from Reuben Nu 26, dl. with Noth *Stämme* 124¹ and BHS);

—2. from Simeon Nu 26₁₂ 1C 4₂₄, = נְמוּאֵל Gn 46₁₀ Ex 6₁₅; gntl. נְמוּאֵלִי tribe Nu 26₁₂. †

6196 נְמֻלָּה

נְמֻלָּה: < **namlat* (Albright BASOR 89:31¹⁴); MHeb.; Pun. proper names *nml* and *nmlm* (Benz *Names* 360f); Arb. *naml*; Syr. *nmālā* ants' nest; Akk. *nam(ā)lu* (AHw. 725b) and *lamattu* (AHw. 533a): **ant**, Bodenheimer *An. Man* 115: *messor semirufus*, Pr 6₆ 30₂₅, loved in proverbial expressions (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 80; Albright VTSupp. 3 (1955):7). †

6197 נִמִּים

[נִמִּים: אֶתְהָה: נָ 1S 15₉: rd. נִמְאָסָת (נִמִּים nif.).]

6198 נִמֵּר

I *נִמֵּר: Arb. *namira* to be spotty, MHeb. pi. denom. to make spotty; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:522, 598b); → נִמֵּר.

6199 נִמֵּר

II *נִמֵּר: Akk. *naw/māru*, → נִמֵּר: → n.loc. נִמְרָה.

6200 נִמֵּר

נִמֵּר, Jerome *nemer* (Sperber 242): I נִמֵּר; MHeb., JArm. נִמְרָא; *Deir Alla* 1:17 *nmr*; OArm. EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 179), Syr. *nemrā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 298b) נִמְרָא; Pun. proper names (Benz *Names* 361); Arb. *namir*, OSArb. *nmr* (Conti 187b); Eth. *namer*; Akk. *nimru* (AHw. 790a): נִמְרִים: **leopard, panther, felis pardus** (Bodenheimer *An. Man* 20ff; Aharoni ZDPV 49:251; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1390) Is 11₆ Jr 5₆ 13₂₃ Hos 13₇ Hab 1₈ Song 4₈; ? נִמְרָה and נִמְרִים. †

6201 נִמְרֹד

נִמְרֹד See below under נִמְרֹד(ו) (#6203).

6202 נִמְרֹד

נִמְרֹד See below under נִמְרֹד(ו) (#6203).

6203 נִמְרֹד(ו)

נִמְרֹד(ו): Sept. Νεβρωθ, Josephus Ναβρωδης (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 89); n.m.; SamP. *nimrod*: son of כּוּשׁ Gn 10_{8f} 1C 1₁₀; the heroic hunter and lord of בְּבֶלְתַּי, אֶרֶץ, אֶפְרַיִם, and פְּלִנְיָה, who established רְחֹבֹת, כְּלָח, פְּלִנְיָה, נִינְוָה

and אֲרִיזָן; אֲרִיזָן; אֲרִיזָן = אֲשִׁיר = **Mi 5**₅ (WThomas *Archaeology* 59); ? ndiv. **Ninurta**, Assyrian god of hunting and warfare, Böhl *Op. Min.* 17; Haussig *WbMyth.* 1:114f; vSoden RGG 4:1496 :: Albright JBL *Heb.* 58:99f; alt. the Assyrian king **Tukulti-Ninurta** (Tukulti Ninurta I, 1235-1198 BC (Speiser *ScrHieros.* 5*:32ff = *Fschr.* Speiser 44ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1314). †

6204 נִמְרָה

נִמְרָה, Sept.^{B(A)} Ναμ(β)ρα, Josephus Βηθενναβρίς (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 27); SamP. *nimra*: II נִמְרָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456j; n.loc. in Moab **Nu 32**₃; בֵּית נִמְרָה (→ בֵּית B 32); ? OSArb. נִמְרִי reservoir of clear water (Conti 187b); Arb. *namīr* with ample water :: Plöger KAT 18:109: < נִמְרָה. †

6205 נִמְרִים

נִמְרִים, Sept. Νεμηριμ, Νεβριμ and simil. Josephus Βηθενναβρίς (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 27): n. terr. נִמְרִים in Moab: *Sēb en-Numēra*, Abel 2:399; Simons *Geog.* §1256-58; Rudolph *Jer.*³ 287; Schottroff ZDPV 82 (1966):200f :: Plöger KAT 18:109: < נִמְרָה: **Is 15**₆ **Jr 48**₃₄. †

6206 נִמְשִׁי

נִמְשִׁי, Sept.^L Ναμεσσ, Josephus Ναμεσαίος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 90), Vulg. *Namsi*: n.m.; Sam. Ostr. (Diringer 47); Ug. personal name *nmš* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1653; Aistleitner 1791); ? etym: Arb. *nims* ichneumon, marten, weasel (Noth *Personennamen* 230), or cun. *Nummušu* (Tallqvist *Names* 169, 324 :: AHw. 803b: “clearly false”): father of Jehu **1K 19**₁₆ **2C 22**₇ (? grandfather) **2K 9**_{2.14.20}, Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1315. †

6207 נִס

נִס: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 454b: SamP. *nās*, with sf. *nāsi*; **Nu 26**₁₀ SamP. *alnos* root נִס var. of נִס; MHeb., JArm. CPArm. also miracle נִסָּ, Syr. *ni/essā* (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 427b; Black 217): נִסָּ:

—1. **flag, standard** (with shreds of cloth, ZDPV 9:232): **Nu 21**_{8f} **Is 30**₁₇ (parallel with תִּרְוָן **Jr 4**₂₁; נִסָּ **Is 5**₂₆ **11**₁₂ **13**₂ **Jr 4**_{6.21} **18**₃ **50**₂ **51**_{12.27}, נִסָּ **Is 49**₂₂ **62**₁₀; לָן הַרִים נִסָּ warning sign **Nu 26**₁₀;

—2. **ensign, standard** (BRL¹ 160f; BRL² 77ff; Yadin BA 20:43; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 194f; Wildberger BK 10/1:223; אל נִס 1QM 3:15) נִסָּ name of an altar **Ex 17**_{15.16} for → נִסָּ rd. נִסָּ (Commentaries; Gradwohl VT 12 (1962):491ff; Weippert ZAW 84 (1972):489¹³⁶; Fritz *Israel in d. Wüste* (1970):57; Childs *Exodus* 311f), **Is 31**₉ (away from נִס meaning to abandon the flag, → מִן 1 d), עֲמֹד לְנִס עֲמִים **Is 11**₁₀; flag Sept. σημεῖον; ? sail (T. Saadia :: Driver JSS 13 (1968):54) **Is 18**₃ **33**₂₃ **Ezk 27**₇;

—**Ps 60**₆ → II נִסָּ, alt. cj. מְנוֹס. †

6208 נִסְבָּה

[נִסְבָּה **Ezk 41**₇: ? סבב nif., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 431t; SamP. **Gn 19**₄ *wnāsābu* (qal); rd. מִסְבָּה Tg., see Zimmerli 1030.]

6209 נִסְבָּה

נִסְבָּה: pt. nif., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 431t, v, > subst.: development, **turn of affairs** מַעַם הָאֵלֹהִים 2C 10₁₅; סִבָּב, pt. nif., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 431t, v, > subst.: development, **turn of affairs** מַעַם הָאֵלֹהִים 2C 10₁₅; סִבָּה 1K 12₁₅ (Rudolph *Chr.* 228). †

6210 נִסַּג

נִסַּג: Mi 2₆ → נִסְגָּו, נִסְגָּו, etc. → סוּג. *נִסְגָּו, נִסְגָּו.

6211 נִסָּה

נִסָּה: MHeb. pi., ניסיון temptation Sir 6₇ 4₁₇; Ug. *nsy*? (Aistleitner 1799; vSelms UF 2 (1970):264); JArm. Sam. CPArm. (Schulthess *Gramm.* 139a), Syr. (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 433b) and Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 301b); Arb. *nsy*; Eth. **nasawa* (Dillmann 642).

nif: (:: trad. piel): pf. נִסָּה, נִסָּתָה, נִסָּתִי, נִסָּתִי: to **venture**, with inf. Dt 4₃₄ 28₅₆ (Donner-R. *Inscriften* 1, 193:9), 1S 17₃₉ Jb 4₂ (Budde GHK 2/1²:17f; Horst BK 16/1:60, 66, alt. rd. נִשָּׂא qal or nif.). †

pi: pf. נִסָּה, נִסָּתָה, נִסָּתִי, נִסָּתִי, נִסָּתִי, נִסָּתִי, נִסָּתִי, נִסָּתִי; impf. אֲנִסֶּה, אֲנִסֶּה, אֲנִסֶּה, אֲנִסֶּה, אֲנִסֶּה, אֲנִסֶּה; impv. נִסֵּה, נִסֵּה; inf. נִסֹּת, נִסֹּת, נִסֹּת; pt. מִנִּסָּה:

—1. to **put someone to the test** (Ruppert VT 22 (1972):55-63; Ruprecht ZAW 86 (1974):280²⁸; THAT 2:69ff): a) Yahweh tested לֹאִי Dt 33₈, the Queen of Sheba tested Solomon 1K 10₁ 2C 9₁; Da 1₁₂₋₁₄; one's own נִפְשׁוֹ Sir 37₂₇?; man tests וּמִשְׁפָּט חֶק Ex 15₂₅ (Liedke WMANT 39 (1971):184; Nielsen 118); b) men “**tempt**” God (Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* (1970):118f) Ex 17₂₋₇ Nu 14₂₂ Dt 6₁₆ Is 7₁₂ Ps 78₁₈₋₄₁₋₅₆ 95₉ 106₁₄; c) God tempts men Gn 22₁ Ex 16₄ 20₂₀ Dt 8₂ (לְדַעַת in order to ascertain).¹⁶ 13₁₄ 33₈ (→ III מִנִּסָּה), Ps 26₂ 2C 32₃₁;

—2. to give experience, **train** (Greenberg JBL *Heb.* 79:273ff; Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:356f; Zobel BZAW 95 (1965):30) with בָּ by means of: Ex 20₂₀ Ju 2₂₂ 3₁₋₄ 2C 9₁, to test and become used to something (armour) 1S 17_{39a-b};

—3. to **conduct a test, make an attempt**: a) with בָּ with something Ju 6₃₉ Qoh 2₁ (BHS prp. אֲנִסֶּה :: Hertzberg KAT 17/4:79 rd. MT); b) with acc. of the thing Qoh 7₂₃;

—Jb 4₂, → nif.; 36₃₂ for כִּסָּה rd. נִסָּה = נִשָּׂא. †

6212 נִסָּה

נִסָּה Ps 4₇: mostly taken as נִשָּׂא, = נִשָּׂא (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 441c) :: see Gunkel; Dahood *Psalms* 1:26: נִסָּה (נוס). †

6213 נִסַּח

נִסַּח: MHeb. OArm. Pehl. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 180; C. F. Andreas *Bruchstücke einer Psalmenübersetzung* (1933):140); Sam. Akk. *nasāhu* to tear out; JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 302a); Arb. *nasaha* to

eradicate, abolish, copy; Akk. *nishu* > JArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 302a) נוסחא a copy; Arb. *nushat* (Zimmern 29; Rosenthal 90⁷; AHW. 795a); → נסע, Palache 49f.

qal: impf. יִסַּח, יִסְחָךְ:

—1. to **tear down** (a house) Ps 15₂₅;

—2. to **tear away** a person מִן from Ps 52₇;

— יִסְחֹו Pr 2₂₂ parallel with יִכְרְתֹו, rd. or. יִסְחֹו.

nif: pf. נִסְחָתָם: to be forcibly removed from Dt 28₆₃? cj. Pr 2₂₂ (for יִסְחֹו rd. יִנְסָחֹו) Sir 48₁₅ (parallel with פוּץ). †

cj. **hof**: impf. יִסְחֹו Pr 2₂₂ to be forcibly removed from, → qal emendation and nif. cj.

Der. מִסָּח.

6214 נָסִיף

I*נָסִיף: I נסך, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n, ? pl. of I נָסַךְ: נְסִיכָם, נְסִיכָהֶם, נְסִיכֵיהֶם:

—1. **libation, drink offering** (MHeb. נִסֵּכָה, JArm. נִסְכָּא, Syr. *nesktā*, > Arb. *nasīkat* offering, Fraenkel 152) Dt 32₃₈;

—2. **cast statue, image of a god** (CPArm. Syr. *nsīkā*) Da 11₈. †

6215 נָסִיף

II*נָסִיף: ? I נסך; MHeb., EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 180) prince, Akk. (WSem., AHW. 754a) Aramaean chief: נְסִיכָמוֹ, נְסִיכֵיהֶם, נְסִיכֵי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 257p): **leader, chief of a tribe** (vdPloeg RB 57 (1950):57; Zimmerli *Ez.* 791) Jos 13₂₁ Ezk 32₃₀ Mi 5₄ Ps 83₁₂. †

6216 נָסַךְ

I נָסַךְ: MHeb. to melt, spread; Ug. *nsk* to pour out, melt, cast (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1662; Aistleitner 1801; Driver *Myths* 157a; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 276 no. 384; Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 61f no. 26), JArm. Sam. (qal, pa. etp.) Ph. OArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 180), Syr. to pour; Arb. to pour out, make an offering; Akk. *nasāku* to throw down flat, (AHW. 752a); → יסך, סודך ? .

qal: pf. נָסַךְ; impf. יִסְכֹו; inf. נִסֵּךְ:

—1. to **pour out**: wine Hos 9₄, נִסְךְ Ezk 30₉, מִסְכָּה Is 30₁, רִיחַ 29₁₀ (with עֵל);

—2. to **pour**, make a cast statue Is 40₁₉ (1QIs^a מִסְכָּה, ? pt. hif.), 44₁₀;

—Ps 2₆ → nif. and II סכך.

nif: pf. נִסְכַּחְתִּי cj. Ps 2₆ for נִסְכַּחְתִּי rd. מִלְכּוֹ נִסְכַּחְתִּי to be consecrated be made leader (with a libation), (→ II נִסְיָד, Gunkel 11); Gese *Von Sinai zum Zion* (1974):138f → II סכך. †

pi. (Jenni 199, 256; Degen WdO 6 (1971):54): impf. יִינִסֶּף: to pour out (water) as a libation 1C 11₁₈ (hif. 2S 23₁₆). †

hif: pf. הִסְכּוּ; impf. אֲסִיף, וַיִּסְכוּ, וַיִּסְכּוּ; inf. cs. לְהִסֵּף Jr 44₁₁₋₂₅ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 332t), abs. הִסֵּף (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 367): with נִסְף to devote a drink offering to Gn 35₁₄ (with עַל; SamP. *wyāsāk*: root סוּך hof. impf.; Ex 25₂₉ SamP. reading qal: *yissāku*), Nu 28₇ (הִסֵּף inf. abs., Gesenius-K. §113bb with לְ for), 2K 16₁₃, with pl. Jr 7₁₈ 19₁₃ 32₂₉ 44₁₇₋₁₉₋₂₅ Ezk 20₂₈ Ps 16₄; מִיָּם to pour out in devotion 2S 23₁₆. †

hof: impf. יִסֶּף: to be offered as a libation Ex 25₂₉ 37₁₆. †

Der. I נִסְיָד, I, II נִסְף, I מִסְכָּה.

6217 נסך

II נסך: by-form II סכך; MHeb. → II מִסְכָּה and מִסְכָּת; JArm. נִסְכָּא handgrip when weaving (Jastrow 917b); EgArm. נסך (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 180); Arb. *nasaja* (ن : !) to weave.

qal: pt. pass. נִסְכָּה: to entwine, plait, weave (מִסְכָּה) Is 25₇. †

nif: pf. נִסְכַּחְתִּי: to be woven, shaped Pr 8₂₃ (Gemser 111; O. Keel *Die Weisheit spielt vor Gott* (1974):17f; cf. רָקַם pu., I עצר pi.). †

Der. II מִסְכָּת, מִסְכָּה.

6218 נִסְפָּ

נִסְפָּ See below under נִסְף and נִסְך (#6220).

6219 נִסְפָּי

נִסְפָּי See below under נִסְף and נִסְך (#6220).

6220 נִסְך/נִסְפָּ

I נִסְך and נִסְפָּ (3 times), SamP. *nēsək*: I נסך MHeb. נִסְפָּ and נִסְכָּה *nomen actionis* qal: bestowal, JArm. נִסְכָּא, ? Pehl. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 180) נסך and Syr. *nesktā* and *nsākā* libation: נִסְפָּ, נִסְכָּה/כָּה, נִסְכָּי, נִסְכָּיָהם, נִסְכָּיָהם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252r): drink offering, libation, Ps 16₄ of blood, in all other instances wine; together with other offerings, Wendel 39ff, 112ff; Smith *Religion* 229ff, 580; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1348; Rendtorff

WMANT 24 (1967):169ff: **עַל הַסִּיךְ נִסְךְ** Gn 35₁₄; in a forbidden ritual Is 57₆ (שִׁפְךְ), Jr 7₁₈ 19₁₃ 32₂₉ 44₁₇₋₁₉₋₂₅ Ezk 20₂₈; in a correct ritual Ex 29₄₀ 30₉ Lv 23₁₃₋₁₈ Nu 4₇ 15₅₋₇₋₁₀ 28₇ (נִסְךְ שִׁכָּר)·8-10-15-24; with מְנַחֵה Ex 29₄₁ Nu 6₁₅₋₁₇ 15₂₄ 29_{31-33f-38} Ezk 45₁₇ Jl 1₉₋₁₃ 2₁₄, with עֲלָה Nu 28₁₀₋₁₅₋₂₄ 29₁₆₋₂₂₋₂₅₋₂₈ 2C 29₃₅, with אִשָּׁה Nu 28₈, in a series Lv 23₃₇ Nu 29₃₉; offered by the king 2K 16₁₃₋₁₅; נִסְפִייהֶם Nu 28₁₄₋₃₁ 29₆₋₃₇ (9 times), 1C 29₂₁· †

6221 נִסְךְ

II *נִסְךְ: I נִסְךְ; MHeb., JArm. נִסְכָּא, Pun. נִסְכָּה molten metal, cast image (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 180): נִסְכּוֹ, נִסְפִייהֶם/כֶּם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 581): **statue of cast metal**, BRL² 219ff, 105, 121; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 570; Pritchard *Pictures* 133ff, → I מִסְכָּה, Is 41₂₉ 48₅, Jr 10₁₄ and 51₁₇ rd. נִסְכּוֹ (Sept.). †

6222 נָסַס

I נָסַס: Akk. *nussusu* to shake (AHw. 806a), *nissatu* restlessness, ? Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 326a; Leslau 34) *nasnasa* to sprinkle; Arb. *naznaza* to shake the head (a child), to rock unsteadily; → נָוַס.

qal: pt. נָסַס: to **stagger, despair** (?) Is 10₁₈ (Wildberger BK 10/1:406). †

6223 נָסַס

II נָסַס: denom. of נָסַס (J. Lewy ArchOr. 11:39).

hitpo: inf. הִתְנַסַּס; pt. מִתְנַסַּסוֹת: to **assemble under the banner** (alt. from נָוַס to seek refuge) Ps 60₆;

—מִתְנַסַּסוֹת Zech 9₁₆ → נִצִּץ. †

6224 נָסַע

נָסַע: MHeb. JArm. to pull away; Ug. *ns'* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1663; Aistleitner 1803) to tear out, travel, Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 180) to set out on a journey; Arb. ? *naza'a* (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:153) to pull out and *nasa'a* to travel (Guillaume 1:28); Eth. *naz'a* (Dillmann 678); not with Akk. *nesû* to be distant, to distance oneself (AHw. 781 :: Gesenius-B.; KBL); → נָסַח.

qal: (136 times): pf. נָסַע, נָסַעוּ/נָסַעוּ; impf. יָסַעוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 367), יָסַעוּ, וְנָסַעוּ, וְנָסַעוּ; impv. יָסַעוּ; inf. נָסַע, נָסַעוּ; pt. נָסַעוּ, נָסַעוּ:

—1. to **tear out**: the doors of a gateway Ju 16₃, peg 16₁₄ Is 33₂₀;

—2. to pull out tent pegs > to break camp > to move off (cf. Akk. *nasāhu* 23, AHw. 751a), to **journey further on** Gn 33₁₂ and elsewhere; to depart (an army) 2K 3₂₇; to burst forth (the wind) Nu 11₃₁; נָסַעוּ בַעֲרֵר (rd. thus) Jr 31₂₄ those who travel with the herd;

—Zech 10₂ mostly cj. נָתַעוּ or תָּתַעוּ :: MT; Otzen 248; Delcor VT 25 (1975):313.

nif: pf. נִסַּע: to be pulled out Is 38₁₂ Jb 4₂₁. †

hif: impf. יִסַּע (Bergsträsser 2:117a; Gesenius-K. §109k), תִּסְעוּ, תִּסְעוּ, וַיִּסְעוּ; pt. מִסַּע:

—1. to **uproot** (plants from their place) Ps 80₉ (cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 161 no. 144α), Jb 19₁₀, to quarry rocks 1K 5₃₁ Qoh 10₉, to set aside pots 2K 4₄;

—2. to **cause to break away** Ex 15₂₂ Ps 78₅₂ to cause the wind to break forth Ps 78₂₆. †

Der. מִסַּע, מִסַּע.

6225 נִסְרָךְ

נִסְרָךְ: the name of an Assyrian god, unexplained, ? deformation: ? Marduk, Josephus Ἀράσκη (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 15); de Liagre-Böhl *Fschr. Vriezen* 218³ (נִסְרָךְ = a phonetic confusion of Ashur and Marduk); Gray *Kings*³ 694^b: Marduk or rather Nusku (cf. RE 14:120ff; Jeremias *Licht* 597; Kraeling JAOS 53:335ff; Lettinga VT 7 (1957):105f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1316; cf. UF 13 (1981):162): 2K 19₃₇/Is 37₃₈. †

6226 נְעָה

נְעָה: n.loc. in Zebulun, near Tabor; Diringer 54f נְעָה; Abel 2:63: Jos 19₁₃ הַנְּעָה. †

6227 נְעָה

נְעָה, SamP. *niyya*: n.f. (Stamm *Frauenamen* 333), Diringer 54f: daughter of → צִלְפָּחָד Nu 26₃₃ 27₁ 36₁₁ Jos 17₃. †

6228 נְעוֹת

נְעוֹת 1S 20₃₀: → עוּה nif.

6229 נְעוּרִים

נְעוּרִים: נְעַר, abstract pl. (Michel *Grundlegung* 1:83, 88; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472y); SamP. *nā:rām*; MHeb., Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 181): נְעוּרִי, נְעוּרִי, נְעוּרִי, נְעוּרִי, נְעוּרִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 534), נְעוּרִיהֶם:

—1. a stage in life, **time of youth** Jr 31₁₉ Ps 25₇ 103₅ 127₄ Jb 13₂₆; בְּנַעַן נְעוּרֵיהֶם as long as someone is a youth Lam 3₂₇, מִנְעַן בְּנַעַן since my (your etc.) youth Gn 8₂₁ 46₃₄ 1S 12₂ 17₃₃ 2S 19₈ 1K 18₁₂ Is 47₁₂₋₁₅ Jr 32_{4f} 22₂₁ 48₁₁ Ezk 4₁₄ Zech 13₅ Ps 71₅₋₁₇ 129_{1f} Jb 31₁₈;

—2. the time when the נְעָרָה is single and not betrothed (KBL): כַּנְעַן נְעָרָה as when she was single Lv 22₁₃, as long as she is not betrothed Nu 30_{4,17}, when she was still single Ezk 23_{3,8}; אִשָּׁת נְעָרָה she who was married as a virgin (chaste, intact) Is 54₆ Mal 2_{14f} Pr 5₁₈; נְעַר נְעָרָה the man (the betrothed) who

married a virgin **Jl 1**₈, **נַעַל בַּעַל נַעַל** the trusted friend of the virgin bride, partner from her youth **Jr 3**₄ **Pr 2**₁₇; **נַעֲרִים** the time while a woman was unmarried **Jr 2**₂ **Ezk 16**₂₂₋₄₃₋₆₀ **23**₁₉₋₂₁ **Hos 2**₁₇;

—**Ps 144**₁₂ rd. **בַּעֲרוֹנָתָם** meaning in their plots of land, pl. of **עֲרוֹנָה**. †

6230 נַעֲיָאֵל

נַעֲיָאֵל, Sept. ^B *Ιναηλ*, Sept. ^A *Ανιηλ*: n.loc. in Asher; location ?, see Abel 2:398; Simons *Geog.* p. 191; Saarisalo *JPOS* 9:361; **Jos 19**₂₇. †

6231 נַעִים

נַעִים: I **נַעַם**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; Ug. *nʿm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1665; Aistleitner 1806), Ph. **נַעַם** good, beautiful (horses, luck; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 181); MHeb. JArm. **נַעִימָא**; Eg. Pap. Anastasi 1 *mahir* (→ **מְהִיר**) *naem* (Gressmann *ZAW* 42 (1924):295; Pritchard *Texts* 477b), Amor. *nahm* (Huffmon 237f); Arb. *nāʿim* mild; n.loc. (Jastrow 919b) > *Ναυ* **Luke 7**₁₁, Dalman. *Orte* 206f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1283: **נַעִים**, **נַעִי(ם) מַיִם**, **נַעֲמוֹת**: **pleasant, lovely, delightful**: friends **2S 1**₂₁, **דָּוִד** **Song 1**₁₆, **כְּנֹר** **Ps 81**₃, circumstances **Ps 133**₁, God's name **135**₃, → **Ps 147**₁ **Pr 22**₁₈ **23**₈ **24**₄; **נַעִים זְמֵרוֹת** the darling of the songs of Israel **2S 23**₁ (cf. Ug. proper n. Caquot-S. *Textes* 156^s; H. N. Richardson *JBL Heb.* 90 (1971):257ff); pl. sbst. **נַעֲמִים** together with **חֲבָלִים**: good soil (= Pesh.) **Ps 16**₆; **happiness** **Jb 36**₁₁ (parallel with **טוֹב**), **נַעֲמוֹת** **Ps 16**₁₁. †

6232 נַעִימָה

נַעִימָה (trad. I **נַעַם** “harmony”): II **נַעַם**; MHeb. (**זְמֵרָה**), JArm. **נַעִימָתָא**, singing, sound; Syr. *neʿmtā*, sound, song; Arb. *nağ(a)m(at)* melody, > Greek *νεῦμα*, neume (musical sign, *Encyclop. de la Musique* 3 (1961):283ff), see E. Hommel *Untersuch. z. he. Lautlehre* (1917):74f, 159: **לָחַת נַעִימָה בַּצַּעֲדָיו** parallel with **קוֹל** lovely sound **Sir 45**₉. †

6233 נַעַל

נַעַל: 1. MHeb. to bolt; 2. denom. of **נַעַל**: Ug. *nʿl* to tie, close (Ug. 5, 576:31; Astour *JNES* 27 (1968):33); Arslantash to bar (Degen-M. *Neue Eph.* 29 line 7); MHeb. Arm. (Gaster *BASOR* 209 (1973):19); JArm. to bind on a sandal, Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 283a); Arb. *naʿala* to shoe a horse or a camel.

qal: pf. **נַעַל/עַל**; impf. **נֹאֲנַעַל**; impv. **נַעַל**; pt. **נַעַל**, **נַעַל**, **נַעַל**:

—1. to **secure** (a door with straps) **Ju 3**_{23f} **2S 13**_{17f} (with **אַחֲרָי**), to bolt (a garden gate) **Song 4**₁₂;

—2. with two acc. to **fasten a sandal** on to someone (Syr. pa.) **Ezk 16**₁₀. †

hif: impf. **יַנְעִילֵם**: to **provide with sandals** **2C 28**₁₅. †

Der. **מְנַעֵל**, ***מְנַעֵל**; → **נַעַל**.

נַעַל 6234

נַעַל, SamP.^{M140} *nāl*: Ug. *nʿl* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1664; Aistleitner 1805); MHeb., Syr. *naʿlā*, Mnd. *nala* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 283a); Arb. *naʿl*, Soq.: נַעַל, נַעְלוּ, נַעְלָךְ, נַעְלָךְ **Jos** 5₁₅ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 572, MSS Pesh. pl.), du. נַעְלִים (נַעְלָם **Sir** 46₁₉, ? textual error, Smend 447 :: Segal נַעְלָם), pl. נַעְלִיךְ, נַעְלִיךְ, נַעְלִיךְ, נַעְלִיךְ **Jos** 9₅ (Michel *Grundlegung* 1:58f) fem.: sandal, Sept. *σανδάλιον*, fastened with straps **Gn** 14₂₃ (BRL² 203; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1738; Dalman *Arbeit* 5:289ff; Hönig 82ff; Yadin *Finds* 1:165ff; DJD 2:25) :: סַאֲוִן: **Gn** 14₂₃ **Ex** 12₁₁ **Dt** 29₄ **1K** 2₅ **Is** 5₂₇ 9₅₋₁₃ **11**₁₅ **20**₂ **Ezk** 24₂₃ **Song** 7₂, removed on holy ground **Ex** 3₅ **Jos** 5₁₅; נַעְלִים “a pair of sandals”, meaning something worthless **Am** 2₆ 8₆ **Sir** 46₁₉, וְנַעְלִים וְכַפָּר hush-money (→ IV כַּפָּר 1) and a pair of shoes **1S** 12₃, Sept.; **Sir** 46₁₉; Speiser 151ff; symbolically עַל הַשְּׂלִיךְ נִי to show ownership of property **Ps** 60₁₀ **108**₁₀ (Gunkel *Psalmen* 257f; BRL¹ 81), חָלַץ נַעְלוֹ when the duty of making a levirate marriage is refused (< Tigr., Littman-H. *Wb* 335b: sister-in-law) **Dt** 25_{9f} **Ru** 4_{7f} Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs: Test. Zebulon 3₂₋₅; → יַבֵּם. †

נַעַם 6235

I נַעַם: MHeb. hif. to be friendly; Arb. *naʿima*, OSArb. to be good, happy; Ug. *nʿm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1665; Aistleitner 1806; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 277 no. 385); and Ph. נַעַם (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 180; in proper n.: Benz *Names* 362) good, lovely; Amor.; → נַעְיִם.

qal: pf. נַעַמְתָּ, נַעַמְתָּ, נַעַמְתָּ; impf. יִנַּעַם:

—1. to be lovely **Gn** 49₁₅ (SamP. *nēm̄ma*, sbst.), **Ezk** 32₁₉ (with מִזֶּן comp.), **Ps** 141₆ **Song** 7₇;

—2. with לְ to be pleasant, delightful **Ps** 2₁₀, to taste good (parallel with בִּזְתֵּק) 9₁₇;

—3. with לְ to be friendly with someone **2S** 1₂₆;

—4. impersonal לְ יִנַּעַם it will be a delight to them **Pr** 24₂₅. †

Der. נַעַיִם, נַעַם, נַעַמְנִים, נַעַמְמִים, מִנַּעַמִּים, n.m. *נַעַמִּין, n.f. נַעַמִּי; n.loc. נַעַמְתָּ; gntl. נַעַמְתִּי, n.m. אַחִי/אֲבִינַעַם.

נַעַם 6236

II נַעַם* (see Gesenius-B.; BDB), Arb. *nagama* to speak softly, sing, MHeb. hif. and Syr. to sing; cf. נַאֵם, נַהֵם: I נַעַמְתָּ (?), נַעַמְתָּ.

נַעַם 6237

*נַעַם, נַעַם, Sept.^B *Nooμ*: n.m.; I נַעַם; “charm, sweetness”, short form ? cf. אֶלְנַעַם (Noth *Personennamen* 166); Heb. inscr. נַעַמְמַל (Vattioni *Sigilli* 95); Palm. *nʿm*, cf. Mari (Huffmon 237ff); Nab. אַנַּעַם (Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 222): **1C** 4₁₅; → נַעַם. †

נַעַם 6238

נַעַם, Sept. in אַבְי־אַחִינֵעַם -νααμ, νεεμ, Klostermann *Onom.* -νοεμ (Sperber 242): I נַעַם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460i, → *נַעַם ? Ug.; n.f. Ph. בַּת נַעַם (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2, 16); ? ndiv. (Noth *Personennamen* 166², → נַעֲמָן): (God's) **kindness** (cf. χάρις, *gratia*) **Ps 27**₄ with בָּהֵרָה (really, beauty: Mowinckel *Skriptene* 4:1, 70f; Nötscher *Das Angesicht Gottes schauen*, (1924):150f), **90**₁₇; name of a staff, “favour” **Zech 11**₇₋₁₀; בָּהֵרָה נְהַרְתִּי **Pr 3**₁₇ and נְהַרְתִּי נְהַרְתִּי **15**₂₆ **26**₂₄ friendly behaviour, words. †

Der. n.f. נַעֲמִי.

נַעֲמָה 6239

I נַעֲמָה, SamP.^{M141} *nēm̄ma*, Josephus Νααμά (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 88): I נַעַם, n.f. “charm” (Stamm *Frauenamen* 323); MHeb. נַעֲמִית from an earlier נַעֲמִית, JArm. נַעֲמִיתָא; cf. Pun. proper n. *nʿmt* (Benz *Names* 362); or as short form נַעַם (Noth *Personennamen* 166), or II נַעַם “singer” (fem., Gabriel *Biblica* 40:418), or ostrich (fem.; MHeb. JArm. נַעֲמִית female ostrich, Arb. *naʿamat*):

—1. Sept. Νοεμα: wife of לִמְוִן (see Mowinckel ANVAO (1937):2, 82) **Gn 4**₂₂;

—2. Sept.^B 2C Νοομα, 1K Μααχαμ (see Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 88): mother of Rehoboam **1K 14**₂₁₋₃₁ **2C 12**₁₃, → II נַעֲמִי. †

נַעֲמָה 6240

II נַעֲמָה: I נַעַם; n.loc.; n.m. OSin. (Albright *Proto-Sin.* 42);

—1. near לְכִישׁ; Abel 2:393, :: Albright BASOR 18:10; Simons *Geog.* §318 B 15: **Jos 15**₄₁;

—2. in Arabia ?, → נַעֲמִית **Jb 2**₁₁. †

n''

נַעֲמִי, Sept.^{BA} Νωεμειλ, Josephus Νάμις (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 88): n.f.; from **nuʿmu* (→ נַעַם) + *ī* (Noth *Personennamen* 166; Rudolph KAT 17/1:38; Stamm *Frauenamen* 323, :: H. Bauer ZAW 48 (1930):76¹); Palm. (Stark *Names* 39, 100), Ug. appellative *nʿmy*: Ruth's mother-in-law **Ru 1**_{2-4:17}. †

נַעֲמִי 6242

נַעֲמִי, SamP. *nēm̄māni*, Sept.^{AF} Νοεμανει: gntl. of נַעֲמָן 1, **Nu 26**_{40b}. †

נַעֲמָן 6243

נַעֲמָן, SamP. *nēmmān*, Josephus Νεεμάνης (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 90): n.m., (trad.) I נַעֲמָן (“beautiful” Wettermann ZAW 75 (1963):183; ? ndiv.; Gordon *Textbook* §19:1665; Aistleitner 1807; Jirku VT 7 (1957):201) + *ān*, masc. of נַעֲמָי, “the one endowed with beauty” (J. Lewy HUCA 18:438⁵⁸); Ug. **na’amānu* (PRU 3:251a; Gröndahl 163), Amor. *Naḥmānu* (Huffmon 238); Eg. Albright *Vocalization* 44: **Naaman**; ndiv. Adonis (WbMy. 1:234f, ? > anemone Baudissin *Adonis* 88³; Albright JAOS 60:297ff):

—1. descendant of Benjamin Gn 46₂₁ Nu 26_{40a} (Sept. Νοεμαν) (→ נַעֲמָי), 1C 8_{4.7} (Sept. Νοομα);

—2. commander of the king of Damascus 2K 5₁₋₂₇ (Sept. Ναιμαν, Νεεμαν), Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1279. †

6244 נַעֲמָנִים

נַעֲמָנִים: I נַעֲמָן + *ān* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500q, 558c), pl. of *na’mān(i)* or a doubled pl. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 517v); misunderstanding of *na’mān* + *ma*, cf. Ug. mimation (Aistleitner 1494), Jirku VT 7 (1957):201; Wildberger BK 10:638: נַעֲמָי נַעֲמָן, Ἀδώνιδος κήποι “the little garden of Adonis” (→ נַעֲמָן) Baudissin *Adonis* 88f, 138ff; Baumgartner *Umwelt* 247ff; Galling BZAW 77 (1958):59ff; Kaiser ATD 18:69¹⁷; Wildberger BK 10:657ff: Is 17₁₀. †

6245 נַעֲמָתִי

נַעֲמָתִי: gntl. of II נַעֲמָה 2: homeland of צוֹפָר Jb 2₁₁ (Sept. ἰ Μιναίῳν βασιλεύς), 11₁ 20₁ 42₉ (ἰ Μιναίῳς), unidentified people, ? in Arabia (south or north of Palestine), see Hölscher 2; Horst 33; Fohrer 106. †

6246 נַעֲץ

*נַעֲץ: MHeb. JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:576) to stick into.

Der. נַעֲצוּץ.

6247 נַעֲצוּץ

נַעֲצוּץ: *נַעֲץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 483w; JArm. נַעֲצוּצָא; Arb. *nuḏ* thorny plant (Guillaume 1:11): נַעֲצוּצִים: camel-thorn, *Alhagi camelorum* (Löw 2:416f; Rüthy 15f), Is 7₁₉ (parallel with נַהֲלִילִים), 55₁₃ (parallel with סַרְפָּד). †

6248 נַעַר

I נַעַר: MHeb. to shriek, bray (donkey) נַעַר JArm. Sam.; Syr. (donkey, lion), Arb. *na’ara* to snore, rattle, be very angry, roar (oxen); → נַחַר.

qal: pf. נַעַרָו: to growl (lion) Jr 51₃₈. †

Der. ? נַעַר.

6249 נַעַר

—4. נַעֲרָה girl **Gn 24**₁₄₋₁₆₋₂₈₋₅₅₋₅₇ **34**₃₋₁₂ **Dt 22**_{15f-21-23-29}: Q נַעֲרָה, K נַעֲרָה (נַעֲרָה in **Ps 22**₁₉ †), Gesenius *Thes.* 894; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:416f; הַנַּעֲרִים including girls **Ru 2**₂₁ (see Rudolph) and **Jb 1**₁₉;

—**IS 1**₂₄; corrupt, 4Q Sam. and Sept., see Cross BASOR 132:19, 26; Stoebe KAT 8/1:99 cj. נַזִּיר; **Zech 11**₁₆ cj. הַנַּעֲרָת (→ II עָרַר nif.), :: Guillaume 2:25: restless (Arb. *na'ir* cattle disturbed by flies, Otzen *Deut. Zach.* 258f from I נַעֲרָה).

Der. נַעֲרָה, I and II נַעֲרָה, נַעֲרִים, נַעֲרוֹת*, נַעֲרִי, n.m. נַעֲרָה.

6251 נַעֲרָה

נַעֲרָה: נַעֲרָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 568 I: youth **Ps 88**₁₆ **Pr 29**₂₁ **Jb 33**₂₅ **36**₁₄. †

6252 נַעֲרָה

נַעֲרָה See below under נַעֲרָה and נַעֲרָה (#6254).

6253 נַעֲרָה

נַעֲרָה See below under נַעֲרָה and נַעֲרָה (#6254).

6254 נַעֲרָה/נַעֲרָה

I נַעֲרָה and נַעֲרָה (→ נַעֲרָה 4): fem. of נַעֲרָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 601c; SamP. *nā:ra*, MHeb.; Ug. *n'rt* servant girl (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1666): נַעֲרוֹת, cs. נַעֲרוֹת, נַעֲרוֹתֶיךָ:

—1. **young unmarried girl**, **IS 9**₁₁ **1K 1**_{3f} **Jb 40**₂₉ (:: W. Thomas VT 14 (1964):115f), **Ru 2**_{6-8-22f} **Est 2**_{4-7-9-12f} → נַעֲרָה 4; נַעֲרָה בְּתוּלָה; **1K 1**₂, collective **Ju 21**₁₂ **Est 2**₃; נַעֲרוֹת בְּתוּלוֹת **Est 2**₂;

—2. title used by the parents of a **newly married girl** בְּתוּלוֹת נַעֲרוֹת (H. P. Stähli *Knabe*) **Dt 22**₁₉ **Ju 19**_{3-6-8f}; young widow **Ru 2**₆ **4**₁₂;

—3. **attendant** (in the service of another woman) **Gn 24**₆₁ **Ex 2**₅ **IS 25**₄₂ **2K 5**₂₋₄ **Pr 9**₃ **27**₂₇ **31**₁₅ **Ru 3**₂ **Est 4**₄₋₁₆;

—4. **wench** (? cf. *puella*) deliberately uncouth and profane **Am 2**₇ (:: Maag *Amos* 88; and Rudolph KAT 13/2:142: housemaid; M. Fendler *EvTh.* 33 (1973):42: girl in slavery for debt :: Wolff BK XIV/2, 202f); → II נַעֲרָה. †

6255 נַעֲרָה

II נַעֲרָה: n.f.; = I, Noth 221; Stamm *Frauennamen* 327: **1C 4**_{5f}. †

6256 נַעֲרָה

III נְעָרָה: n.loc.; Sept. Νααραν, Josephus Νεαρα (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 90): II נֶעַר; Syr. *nā'ōrā/rtā* watermill, > Arb. *nā'ūrat* (Fraenkel 134) > Noria (M. Oppenheim *Vom Mittelmeer z. pers. Golf* (1899):1:333f illustration, Lokotsch no. 1561): “watermill”: locv. נְעָרְתָה: *T. el-Jisr* near *Ēn-ed-dūq*, Abel 2:393f; Simons *Geog.* p. 163; Noth *Jos.* 105; Ran Zadok *ZAW* 89 (1977):266: **Jos 16**₇, = נְעָרָן **1C 7**₂₈. †

6257 נְעָרוֹת

*נְעָרוֹת: נֶעַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472v: נְעָרְתִיהֶם: **youth Jr 32**₃₀; cf. נְעוּרִים and **Sir 30**₁₂ **51**₁₄. †

6258 נְעָרִי

נְעָרִי: n.m.; ? short form < נְעָרִיָה (Noth *Personennamen* 107², 139); Palm. (Stark *Names* 100); **1C 11**₃₇; = נְעָרִי (נ :: פ, Kennedy 99f) **2S 23**₃₅. †

6259 נְעָרִיָה

נְעָרִיָה: n.m.; נֶעַר + י'נֶעַר “page of Yahweh” (Noth *Personennamen* 139, 107², cf. Dumermuth *ThZ* 19 (1963):166):

—1. **1C 3**_{22f};

—2. **1C 4**₄₂. †

6260 נְעָרָן

נְעָרָן: n.loc. Josephus Νεαρά (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 90); II נֶצַר; Eg. *n'rn*, Burchardt *Fremdwörter* 84: **1C 7**₂₈; = III נְעָרָה **Jos 16**_{7a}. †

6261 נְעָרָת

נְעָרָת: II נֶעַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 474n; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §37:3; MHeb., JArm. נְעוּרְתָא; ? Ug. *n'r* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1667; Dahood *Ug.-Heb. Phil.* 66): what is combed off from flax, **tow** (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:28; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2166) **Ju 16**₉ **Is 1**₃₁. †

6262 נְעָרְתָה

נְעָרְתָה **Jos 16**₇: → III נְעָרָה.

6263 נָךְ

נָךְ: n.loc. **Memphis**, → נֹךְ, Ermann-G. 2:63; Simons *Geog.* §1663; Ph. (Harris *Gramm.* 124): **Is 19**₁₃ (cf. Wildberger *BK* 10:722f), **Jr 2**₁₆ **44**₁ **46**₁₄₋₁₉ **Ezk 30**₁₃₋₁₆ cj. 15 Sept. (Zimmerli 725). †

6264 נָפֹג

נָפַן: n.m. Sept. *Ναφεκ/αγ*, Josephus *Ναφής* (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 89); SamP. *nāfāg*; Arb. *nufuj* cumbersome, *naffāj* boaster (Noth *Personennamen* 227):

—1. Ex 6₂₁;

—2. 2S 5₁₅ 1C 3₇ 14₆. †

6265 נָפָה

I *נָפָה: I נוּף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 589c; MHeb. flour sieve, Syr. Arb. *nafāwe* bottom of a basket (Barthélemy 842); Eth. *napaya* to sieve: cs. נִפַת; sieve, שֶׁרָא נְ the sieve of disaster Is 30₂₈ (cf. Wildberger BK 10:1208, 1219). †

6266 נָפָה

II נָפָה; III נוּף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 589c; Arb. *nāfyoke*; Ginsberg JQR 22:143ff: cs. נִפַת and cs. pl. נִפּוֹת: yoke, only in נוּף הַדֹר Jos 12₂₃, also Sept^A 11₂ for נִפּוֹת, also → כָּל-נִפַת הָאָר 1K 4₁₁: the hills of the hinterland of Dor, Abel 2:308; Simons *Geog.* §510:29; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1287; Noth *Könige* 69f. †

6267 נְפוּסִים

נְפוּסִים gntl.; Ezr 2₅₀ Q, K נְפִיטִים, and Neh 7₅₂ נְפוּשָׁסִים (mixed formation שׁ:: ס and Q י׃: K ו׃: K): בְּנֵי נְוֹ נְפוּסִים descendants of the prisoners-of-war from the Ishmaelite tribe נְפוּשָׁסִים (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 12 :: Honeyman JBL *Heb.* 63:48). †

6268 נְפוּשָׁסִים

נְפוּשָׁסִים Neh 7₅₂ → נְפוּסִים.

6269 נָפַח

נָפַח: MHeb. JArm. CPArm. Sam. SamP. hif. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 303a); Ug. → נִפַח; Syr. to blow, Arb. *nafāḥa* to blow, *nafāḥa* to be fragrant, OSArb. *nph*, Eth. *nafḥ/ḥa*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 346a); Akk. *napāḥu* (AHw. 732a), *nappāḥu* smith > “Chaldaeian” *nph* (BASOR 128:40) and MHeb. JArm. נִפַח → I פּוּחַ.

qal: pf. נִפַחְתִּי, נִפַחְתָּ; impf. נִיפַח; impv. פִּחֵ; inf. פִּחַת; pt. נִפַח, נִפּוּחַ:

—1. to **blow, breathe** Gn 2₇ Is 54₁₆, with בָּ to breathe on Ezk 37₉ Hg 1₉ (for which see hif.), with עַל 1K 17₂₁ (Sept. נִיפַח for וַיִּתְנַדֵּד); נִפּוּחַ Jr 1₁₃ blown on (by the wind, Lindblom ZAW 68 (1956):223) → סִיר;

—2. to **set aflame** (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:28) Ezk 22_{20f}; נִפּוּחַ הַדֹד (Sept. פּוּר) Jb 41₁₂, Sir 43₄ כּוּר נּוּפְחִים 1QH 5₁₆ furnace of the smelters;

—3. to **gasp, pant** Jr 15₉. †

pu. (qal pass., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 287n): pf. נִפְּחַ: of a fire to **be set ablaze** **Jb 20**₂₆ (Hölscher rd. נִפְּחָה or נִפְּחָה :: Fohrer KAT 16 326). †

hif: pf. הִפְּחֵתָם, הִפְּחֵתִי: metaph. to **put in a rage, undervalue** (Berger UF 2 (1970):13 so also **Hg 1**₉) **Mal 1**₁₃; to cause to groan, cause to sigh **Jb 31**₃₉. †

Der. תַּפּוּחַ, מִפְּחַ, מִפְּחָ.

נַפֵּת 6270

נַפֵּת, SamP. reading הַנַּפֵּת *ânâfâ* (see Ben-H. 3:76b): ? unknown n.loc. in Moab, ? corrupt: see Ginsburg 326ff, dl., Simons *Geog.* p. 263²³⁰; Noth ATD 7:141⁴: **Nu 21**₃₀. †

נְפִילִים 6271

נְפִילִים See below under נְפִילִים and נְפִילִים (#6273).

נְפִלִים 6272

נְפִלִים See below under נְפִילִים and נְפִילִים (#6273).

נְפִלִים/נְפִילִים 6273

נְפִילִים and נְפִילִים **Gn 6**₄: נַפֵּל, tantum pl.; SamP. (*an-*)*nēfilēm*; MHeb. נְפִיל giant, DJD 1:36:16, 3: [בשן] נַפֵּל; and JArm. נְפִילָא giant, monster, deformed baby; MHeb. pl. + בָּן salamander; JArm. pl. Orion; נַפֵּל MHeb. hif. and JArm. af. to abort: **giants**, arising from miscarriages or hurled down from heaven (Koehler *Mensch* 38) :: H. Gese *Vom Sinai zum Zion* (1974):110⁴⁷: those who have fallen heroically in a battle, the giant-like early inhabitants of Palestine **Nu 13**_{33aβ} (gloss, which links them with the עֲנַקִּים, GnAp 2:1; Fitzmyer *GenAp*² 81), with a mythical origin **Gn 6**₄, Sept. γίγαντες (A. Schmitt ZAW 86 (1974):152f); Morgenstern HUCA 14:76ff; Albright *Steinzeit* 295; Humbert *Fschr.* W. *Vischer* 70ff, 76; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1601; Stolz BZAW 118 (1970):97; Westermann BK 1:510f. †

נְפִיסִים 6274

נְפִיסִים **Ezr 2**₅₀ K: → נְפוּסִים.

נְפִישׁ 6275

נְפִישׁ, SamP. *nēfāš*, Sept. Νάφες, Josephus Νάφαισος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 89): (n.m.) ? נְפִישׁ; son of Ishmael, name of an Arabian tribe, together with יִטּוּר and קַדְמָה **Gn 25**₁₅ **1C 1**₃₁, **1C 5**₁₉ together with יִטּוּר and נוֹרָב placed with the הַגְּרִים; Simons *Geog.* §121, 11; → נְפוּסִים. †

נִפְּךָ 6276

נִפְּךְ, SamP. *nēfək*; MHeb. ? small coin, precious stone: green coloured **semi-precious stone**, found in Sinai; ? Eg. *mfk't* Erman-G. 2:56; Lambdin 152: turquoise, or malachite, or garnet (see Zimmerli 630, 674) or colourless stone (Harris ALUOS 5 (1963/5):50ff) Ex 28₁₈ 39₁₁ Ezk 27₁₆ 28₁₃ Sir 35/32₅ margin; → פִּוּךְ †

נפל 6277

נָפַל: MHeb. also pi. and apparently nif. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:156¹⁵¹); Ug. *npl* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1676; Aistleitner 1820; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 269 no. 367; p. 278 no. 387); Can. *nupul* impv. EA 252:25; Albright BASOR 89:32; EgArm. Nab. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 181), JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:520b), CPArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 303a); Arb. *nafala* II to divide as booty, VIII to act spontaneously (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 180²), Lib. (Rössler ZA 50 (1952):137); Akk. *napālu* (Greenfield HUCA 29:215; AHw. 733b, 734a: to make a payment in settlement, → Arb. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 345b) to pay tribute); Palache 50.

qal (367 times): pf. נָפַל, נָפְלוּ, נָפְלוּ, נָפְלוּ; impf. יִפֹּל (וּ), יִפְּלוּ, יִפְּלוּ, יִפְּלוּ, יִפְּלוּ; impv. נָפְלוּ; inf. נָפַל, נָפְלוּ and נָפְלוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 368), נָפְלוּ; pt. נָפַל, נָפְלוּ, נָפְלוּ: to **fall accidentally**.

—1. Ju 5₂₇ Dt 22₄ Nah 3₁₂ Zech 11₂ Gn 15₁₂, with לְאֶרֶץ Am 3₁₄ etc; with מֵן to fall down Dt 22₈.

—2. to fall in battle 1S 4₁₀, בַּחֶרֶב 2S 1₁₂; to collapse (Judah, Babylon) Is 3₈ 21₉, to encounter disaster Is 8₁₅ Pr 11₂₈ (rd. יָפַל for יָבֹול), with עַל because of (Jerusalem) Is 54₁₅, with מֵן on account of Ps 5₁₁, with מֵעַל a mantle to fall off someone 2K 2₁₃; with בָּ to fall into Ps 57₇; with לְ to fall (as an inheritance) to Nu 34₂, to fail (cj. יָפַל לֵב) Ps 45₆; to fall to the ground > to lie (on the ground) 1S 5_{3f}, cf. Luke 10₁₈ (Kuhn ZThK 49:220²).

—3. to **be inferior to**, fall behind with מֵן Jb 12₃ 13₂; to fall out, turn out, develop (of a situation) Ru 3₁₈ (דָּבַר parallel with כָּלָה); וַיִּפְּלוּ בְעֵינֵיהֶם they lost their pride, they fell in their own esteem Neh 6₁₆.

—4. to **collapse**: אָהַל Ju 7₁₃, חוֹמָה 1K 20₃₀, לְבָנוֹן Is 10₃₄, הָרַר Jb 14₁₈, קִיר Ezk 13₁₂, סִכָּה Am 9₁₁, פָּרִץ Is 30₁₃; to shrink, shrivel: יָרַחַךְ Nu 5₂₁; נָפַל sunken (eyes) Nu 24₄₋₁₆; metaph. נָפַל הָדָבַר became untenable, remained unfulfilled (so Stoebe KAT 8/1:121f; cf. hif. 7) Jos 21₄₅ 1K 8₅₆ 2K 10₁₀; יָמִים to elapse, not to count Nu 6₁₂.

—5. to **be born** Is 26₁₈ (: Whitley ZAW 84 (1972):215f; → hif. 8, נָפַל, נָפְלִים, Arb. *nāfilat* grandson).

—6. to **be prostrate, be in a lying position**: לְמִשְׁכָּב נָּ to be confined to bed Ex 21₁₈, אֶרְצָה נָפַל fallen on the ground (Gesenius-K. §116d) Ju 3₂₅.

—7. to **fall down** (deliberately), **throw oneself down**: with עַל-פָּנָיו to fall on one's face, to lie with one's face on the ground Gn 17₃, with אֶרְצָה 44₁₄; with מֵעַל to dismount from Gn 24₆₄ 2K 5₂₁ (cf. Delcor VT 25 (1975):313f); with עַל-צְוָארוֹ to fall on someone's neck (in greeting) Gn 33₄; to lay on Ezk 8₁ (עַל-צְוָארוֹ) יִּ, to settle on 11₅ (רוּחַ), Qoh 9₁₂ (רָעָה); to fall (of the face) פָּנִים, meaning to look glum Gn 4_{5f} (SamP. *wyāfālu*: root פֹּול, cf. Akk. *pānūšu maqtū* "his countenance has fallen" (Frankena *Fschr. Beek* (1974):47); תַּחְנָה with לְפָנַי to get through to Jr 36₇ 37₂₀ 42₂ (→ hif. 3).

—8. milit.: with **ב** to **raid, fall upon** **Jos 11**₇, to fall in with, with **אֶל** **2K 7**₄, to desert to **1S 29**₃; with **על** or **אֶל** to go over to **Jr 21**₉ **37**₁₃ **1C 12**₂₀ (= **נְבָרַל** **12**₉); from which **נִפְלִים** deserters (= Akk. *maqtū*, AHw. 608a) **Jr 39**₉ **52**₁₅; **נִפְלִים** abs. to make a raid (plundering expedition) **Jb 1**₁₅; **עַל-הַחֶרֶב** **נָ** to throw oneself on to a sword **1S 31**₄; **עַל-פְּנֵי** **נָ** to settle opposite to, in opposition to **Gn 25**₁₈; **בְּ** **נָ** to be camped, massed in layers, along a valley **Ju 7**₁₂ (cf. Delcor VT 25 (1975):313f);

—**Ex 15**₁₆ prp. **וַתַּפֵּל** (JNES 14:249); **2S 20**₈ ? text corrupt, see BHS; **Ezk 32**₂₇ prp. **נִפְלִים**, see Zimmerli 778; **Pr 11**₂₈ rd. **יַבּוּל**; **13**₁₇ rd. **יַפֵּל**.

[**pilp.** (Gesenius-K. §55f; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 281 l): pf. **נִפְלַל** **Ezk 28**₂₃ text error rd. **נִפֵּל**. †]

hif: pf. **ל** **הִפִּיל**, **הִפִּילוּ**, **הִפִּילוּ**, **הִפִּילוּ**; impf. **יִפִּיל**, **יִפִּילוּ**, **תִּפִּיל**, **יִפִּילוּ**, **יִפִּילוּ**, **יִפִּילוּ**, **נִפִּילוּ**, **נִפִּילוּ**; impv. **הִפִּילוּ**; inf. **לְהִפִּיל**, **לְנִפִּיל** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 228, 368; **4Qp Ps 37**₁₄) **Nu 5**₂₂ (SamP. [*al*-]nibbāl 1st. pl. impf.; Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:156¹⁵¹), **הִפִּילְכֶם**, **הִפִּילָה**; pt. **מִפִּיל**, **מִפִּילִים**.

—1. to **drop** **Gn 2**₂₁ **Nu 35**₂₃ **2K 6**₅ **Jr 15**₈ **1S 18**₂₅ (**בִּיד**, so, with others, Hertzberg ATD 10²:127, :: Stoebe KAT 8/1, 342 “to bring David to ruin through Philistine intervention”, cf. also Stoebe 346, see below 2), **Ps 73**₁₈ (**בְּ** in), **78**₂₈ **140**₁₁ **Pr 19**₁₅ (**תִּרְדַּמָּה**), cj. **בְּרַע** **יִפִּיל** **Pr 13**₁₇; with **לְ** to **Jos 13**₆ **Ezk 45**₁ **47**_{22a}, cj. **22b** **48**₂₉ **Jos 23**₄.

—2. to **bring to ruin** **Ezk 32**₁₂ **Ps 37**₁₄ **106**₂₆ **Pr 7**₂₆ **Da 11**₁₂, to fell (**עֵץ**) **2K 3**₁₉₋₂₅ **6**₅; with **בְּחֶרֶב** **2K 19**₇ **Is 37**₇ **Jr 19**₇ **2C 32**₂₁.

—3. to **cast down** **Ezk 6**₄; to bend down **תִּתְחַנְּנוּ** with **לְפָנַי** **Da 9**₁₈₋₂₀ (→ qal 7).

—4. to **make lie down** **Dt 25**₂, with **עַל-הָאֵשׁ** to cast into a fire **Jr 22**₇; with **מִיַּד** to knock out of the hand **Ezk 30**₂₂ **39**₃; with **גּוֹרָל** to cast a lot **Ps 22**₁₉, with **לְ** for **Is 34**₁₇ **Pr 1**₁₄ **Jon 1**₇ **Neh 10**₃₅ **11**₁ **1C 24**₃₁ **25**₈ **26**_{13f}, with **פּוֹר** **Est 3**₇ **9**₂₄, without **גּוֹרָל** **Jb 6**₂₇ (**עַל** over), with **וּבֵין** hellip. **בֵּין** to allow the lot to decide **1S 14**₄₂; with acc. and **בְּחֶבֶל** to apportion with a measuring line **Ps 78**₅₅.

—5. to **throw down** stars to the earth **Da 8**₁₀; to knock out (a tooth) **Ex 21**₂₇.

—6. to **cause to collapse** (a wall) **2S 20**₁₅ (→ qal 4); to cause to contract (the uterus) **Nu 5**₂₂; **בְּ** **פָּנָיו** to look at gloomily, ungraciously **Jr 3**₁₂ (cf. qal **Gn 4**_{5f}), **אֹר** **פָּנִים**, **Jb 29**₂₄ (→ **אֹר** 4).

—7. with **מִן** to **let drop, abandon** **Ju 2**₁₉ **Est 6**₁₀; **וְדָבָר** with **אֲרֻצָּה** to remain unfulfilled (words), allow to fail **1S 3**₁₉ (cf. qal 4).

—8. “to let drop”, meaning to **give birth** (cf. qal 5, MHeb. hif.; JArm. af. to abort) **אֲרָץ** gives birth to the **רִפְאִים** **Is 26**₁₉ (Kaiser ATD 18:173ff; Humbert ThZ 13 (1957):487ff).

—Emendations: **Ps 106**₂₇ rd. **לְהִפִּיץ**. †

hitp: pf. **הִתְנַפְּלוּ**; impf. **יִתְנַפְּלוּ**; inf. **לְהִתְנַפֵּל**; pt. **מִתְנַפֵּל**:

—1. with על to **fall upon and capture** (→ qal 8) **Gn 43**₁₈;

—2. to **prostrate oneself** **Dt 9**₁₈₋₂₅, pt. to fall upon one's knees **Ezr 10**₁. †

Der. נפיל, נפל, מפל, מפלה, מפלת, מפלת.

6278 נפל

נפל: MHeb., JArm. נפל; **miscarriage** (→ נפל qal 5, hif. 8) **Ps 58**₉, **Jb 3**₁₆, **Qoh 6**₃; → נפילים. †

6279 נפץ

I נפץ: JArm. (also נפע), pa. Syr. (pe., pa.), Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 303b) נפץ; Arb. *nafaḍa* (Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 240³) to shake; Akk. *napāṣu* (AHw. 735b).

qal: inf. נפוע; pt. נפוע; to **smash to pieces**: כרעים **Ju 7**₁₉; pt. pass. ready to be destroyed (gerundive, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 278 1): עצב **Jr 22**₂₈; cj. **Da 12**₇ (rd. נפץ). †

pi. (Jenni 186): pf. נפץ, נפצתי, נפצתים, נפצתו; impf. ינפצו, ינפצם: to **smash**: נבלים **Jr 48**₁₂, **13**₁₄ (meaning: people _{12f}), כלי **Jr 51**₂₀₋₂₃, **Ps 2**₉, עוללים **Ps 137**₉, to break up sets of rafts from one another **1K 5**₂₃;

—**Da 12**₇ → qal. †

pu: pt. מנפצות; to **smash** אבנים **Is 27**₉. †

cj. hif: pt. מפיע the destroyer **Nah 2**₂ (for מפיע; → פוע hif. 3). †

Der. נפץ, מפץ, מפץ.

6280 נפץ

II נפץ: usu. as I :: BDB, Guillaume 1:11, 29; Eth.^G (Dillmann 713), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 348a) *nafṣa* to scatter, flee (Leslau 34); Akk. *napāṣu* to empty out (vSoden *Orientalia* 37:261 and AHw. 736a: < Arm.). Heb. פוע, Arb. *faḍā*^w.

qal: pf. נפץ, נפצה, נפצו; to **scatter** (intransitive) (MHeb. to scatter, transitive), to **be scattered** **1S 13**₁₁ (with מעל, cf. Stoebe *KAT* 8/1:245), **Is 33**₈; to **disperse** **Gn 9**₁₉ (Westermann *BK* 1:644f). †

6281 נפץ

נפץ: I נפץ: **pattering** (of rain) נזרם נ' **Is 30**₃₀ (1QHod 227 זרם נ' ! Reymond 266). †

6282 נפש

נָפַשׁ: to inhale, breathe: SamP. Ex 31₁₇ pi. II *wyēnāfəš*; MHeb. נָפַשׁ, var. נָפֹשׁ breathing freely, Sam. נָפֹשׁ sensible (Ben-H. 2:528a), Syr. etpe. to breathe; OSArb. to relieve (ZAW 75 (1963):312), Arb. *nafasa* V to breathe, I to harm someone, prejudice (someone practising divination through breathing; Wundt *Völkerpsychologie* IV² (1910):138ff), *nafusa* to be precious; Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 346b) *nafsa* to breathe, blow; JArm. to be many, become many, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 304b) to be large, numerous; Akk. *napāšu* to blow, breathe (freely); to become wide (AHw. 736).

nif: impf. וַיִּנְפַשׁ/פָּשׁ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 320f times): to **breathe freely, recover** (Noth ATD 5:154, 198; Wolff *Anthropologie* 205f) Ex 23₁₂ 31₁₇ 2S 16₁₄. †

Der. נָפִישׁ, נָפִישׁ.

6283 נָפַשׁ

נָפַשׁ, SamP. *nāfəš*, 754 times, Ps 144 times (all instances in Briggs JBL *Heb.* 29:482ff); Sept. 600 times ψυχή (Bratsiotis VTSupp. 15 (1965):58ff; cf. Scharbert *Fschr. Ziegler* 1:121ff); pl. 44 times; MHeb. DSS; Ebla *napu-uš-tu-um* (Pettinato BA 39 (1976):50); MHeb. also centre of a web (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:102), and gravestone; Ug. *npš* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1681; Aistleitner 1826); Ph. OArm. EgArm. Nab. Palm. Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 183, for Hatra see also Degen-M. *Neue Eph.* 3 (1978):92); Arm. inscr. *Taimā* “funerary stela” (Degen-M. *Neue Eph.* 2, 88ff); JArm. Sam. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 285a); Arb. *nafs*, OSArb. (Conti 189a), Eth.^G, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 347a) *nafs*; Akk. *napištu* (AHw. 738a) throat, life; Amor. *napš* breath, life (Huffmon 240): basic form: *nafš* (: Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:337: *nafš*); נָפִישׁ Heb. inscr. (Tell Arad 24:18); Yaud. (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 1, 24:13), Sefire (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 183: Dupont-Sommer p. 146f; Fitzmyer p. 187b), Palm. once נָמֹשׁ, ? textual error :: Cantineau *Gramm.* 39: basic meaning: windpipe opened for breathing, throat, neck (Dürr ZAW 43 (1925):262ff) > desire, breath, (breath of the) soul, life, self;

—bibliography: H. W. Robinson in Peake *People* 353ff; Pedersen *Isr.* 1/2:97ff (the person as a whole who is a נָפִישׁ !); A. R. Johnson *Vitality* 3ff; Sander ZAW 77 (1965):329ff; D. Lys *Nephesh* (Paris 1959); Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1755f; Wolff *Anthropologie* 25ff; THAT 2:71ff and 72 (bibliog.): נָפִישׁ, נָפִישׁ (Sec. νεψις, Brönno 135), נָפִישׁ, נָפִישׁ (נָפִישׁוֹ נָפִישׁוֹ Lam 5₉, see Rudolph), נָפִישׁוֹת, נָפִישׁוֹת, נָפִישׁוֹת, נָפִישׁוֹת.

—1. **throat** (Ug. Akk.): parallel with פֶּה Is 15₄ Ps 63₆; with הַרְחִיב Is 5₁₄ Hab 2₅, with רִיקָה Is 29₈, with רַעְבָּה Ps 107₉ Pr 27₇, with יְבֹשָׁה Nu 11₆, with הָאֲבָה Jr 31₂₅, with הַשְּׂבִיעַ Is 58₁₁, with שְׂבִיעָה Pr 27₇, with תְּמִלָּא Qoh 6₇, parallel with גְּרָגְרִתִּיךָ Pr 3₂₂ cf. Ug. *npš* parallel with *gngn* (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 278 no. 387α); → Gn 42₂₁ Nu 21₅ 1S 2₃₃ (rd. לְהַרְדִּיב), 28₉ Is 32₆ 51₂₃ (parallel with גָּו), 55₂ 58₁₀ Jr 2₂₄ 31₁₂₋₁₄₋₂₅₋₂₅ Ps 44₂₆ 107₉₋₁₈ 119₂₅ 143₆ Pr 10₃ (parallel with הַנְּהָה), 16₂₄ 25₂₅.

—2. **neck** Ps 105₁₈ (: רַגְלִים), עַד-רַגְלֵי רַגְלִים, Jon 2₆, with עַל Ps 69₂ 124_{4f}.

—3. **breath** (cf. Ug.) Jb 41₁₃, inhalation, which makes a person and an animal a living being Gn 1₂₀ (so ca. 250 times), soul (but markedly different from the Greek concept of the soul); the נְעֵל is located in the blood (→ דָּם 1, cf. Ug. *dm* :: *npš* Fisher *Parallels* p. 166, no. 155) Gn 9_{4f} (Westermann BK 1/1:623), Lv 17₁₁ Dt 12₂₃; מִנְפֶשׁ וְעַד בְּשָׂר Is 10₁₈ “body and soul”, “root and branch” (Wildberger BK 10/1:405f).

*נפתולים, SamP. *niftāli*: פתל < מִפְתָּל פתל, Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:382 :: Gordis JNES 9:45; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §40, 5: prefixed *na-*: נפתולי, ? tantum pl.: **contests**, אלהים ג' (Plautz ZAW 75 (1965):23) **Gn 30**₈. †

נפתחים 6288

נפתחים: SamP.^{M149} *naftāʿem*, Sept. Νεφταλ(λ)-εμ, Josephus Νέθεμος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 90); n.pop., son of מוצריים, cun. *Nathū*, Herodotus 2:165 Ναθω (Steindorff BzA 1:600f), Eg. (Spiegelberg OLZ 9:277f; Vycichl 88f: the inhabitants of Middle Egypt, :: Westermann BK 1/1:693: of Lower Egypt ?): **Gn 10**₁₃ **1C 1**₁₁. †

נפתלי 6289

נפתלי: Sept. NT Νεφθαλ(ε)μ, Josephus Νεφθαλίδς/-λειδς (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 90); SamP. *niftāli* (cstr.): ? פתל; explained **Gn 30**₈; ? < *נפתל < *נפתן, like נפת “hill dweller” (J. Lewy HUCA 18:452¹²²): **Naphtali**:

—1. born to Bilha, surrogate mother for Rachel **Gn 30**₈ **35**₂₅ **46**₂₄ **49**₂₁ **Ex 14** **1C 2**₂;

—2. the tribe of Naphtali (Simons *Geog.* §333/35; Mowinckel *Fschr. Eissfeldt B* 148; Noth *Welt* 68; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1287; Zobel BZAW 95 (1965):104ff): **Nu 1**₁₅ **Dt 27**₁₃ **33**₂₃ **34**₂ **Ju 1**₃₃ **4**₁₀ **5**₁₈ **6**₃₅ **7**₂₃ **1K 4**₁₅ **Ezk 48**₃ **1C 12**₃₅₋₄₁ **27**₁₉ **2C 34**₆, with מטה **Nu 1**₄₃ **2**₂₉ **13**₁₄ **Jos 21**₆₋₃₂ **1K 7**₁₄ **1C 6**₄₇₋₆₁, with בני **Nu 1**₄₂ **2**₂₉ **7**₇₈ **26**₄₈ **Jos 19**₃₂ **1C 7**₁₃, with בני מטי **Nu 10**₂₇ **34**₂₈ **Jos 19**₃₉, with משפחות **Nu 26**₅₀, with ארץ **1K 15**₂₀ **2K 15**₂₉ **Is 8**₂₃, with גבול **Ezk 48**₄, with הר **Jos 20**₇, with ערי **2C 16**₄, with שער **Ezk 48**₃₄, with שרי **Ps 68**₂₈, with קרש **Ju 4**₆. †

נץ 6290

I נץ, SamP. *našš-*, **Gn 40**₁₀ *nāššā* (fem.); JArm. נצני: נצץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 454b; MHeb., JArm. נצא: נצה, pl. נצנים (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 517; Rüthy 68; alt. as → נצה, Gesenius-B.) **Song 2**₁₂: **blossom** (Rüthy 67f) **Gn 40**₁₀ **Sir 50**₈ (Sept. ὤς ἄνθος ρόδων), **Song 2**₁₂. †

נץ II 6291

II נץ, SamP. *nāš*: נצץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 454b; MHeb., JArm. נצה and נצצה בר, Sam. נצצה, Syr. *neššā*; Ug. *nš* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1684; Driver *Myths* 157a :: Aistleitner 1829: as I; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 429 no. 83, as I or II); Ph. אִינצם = *נצם = *enosin* Pliny *Nat. Hist.* 3:13, Ἰεράκων νῆσος in Sardinia (Donner-R. 2:80); Palm. n.f. *Nš*ʿ (Stark *Names* 100, cf. Nöldeke *Beiträge* 86); Arb. *našsat* female sparrow; Sept. ἡέραξ, Vulg. *accipiter*: **falcon**, *falco peregrinus*, Nicoll 366; Hölscher *Hiob*² 99; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 620; **Lv 11**₁₆ **Dt 14**₁₅ **Jb 39**₂₆, unclean bird of prey; → II נצה. †

נצא 6292

[נצא: qal: inf. abs. נצא **Jr 48**₉ rd. נצה (→ II נצה). †]

נצב 6293

I **נָצַב**: from which are derived nif. and hif.; hitp. from by-form **נִצַּב**; SamP. qal, also pi., but no nif.; *Deir Alla* 1:8 *nšb* nif. to assemble (Hoftijzer *Deir Alla* 172); to erect Ug. *nšb* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1685; Aistleitner 1831; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 50 no. 38), Can. EA (VAB 2:1483), *Alalaḫ* (Albright BASOR 146:27^{1a}), Amor. (Huffmon 241); Akk. < WSem. (AHw. 755a; AOAT 8 (1970):74); Aram. to plant, OArm. Nab. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 184), JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 305a); Arb. *našaba* to set up.

nif: pf. **נִצְבָה/הָ, נִצְבַּתְּ, נִצְבַּתְּ**; pt. **נִצַּב, נִצְבִים, נִצְבִים** (MSS **נִצְבִים** (י) **נִצְבִים**, cf. SamP. *nēšībəm* **1K 4**_{5.7} **9**₂₃ **2C 8**₁₀Q), **נִצְבַתְּ, נִצְבַתְּ**:

—1. to **place oneself** **Ex 17**₉ **33**₂₁ **34**₂ **Is 21**₈

—2. to be positioned, **stand** (cf. **עָמַד**, Ap-Thomas VT 6 (1956):226f) **Nu 22**₂₃₋₃₁ **Ju 18**_{16f} **Ps 45**₁₀ **82**₁ **119**₈₉ **Pr 8**₂, with **עַל** in front of **Gn 18**₂ **24**₁₃₋₄₃ **28**₁₃ **45**₁ **Ex 18**₁₄ **Nu 23**₆₋₁₇ **1S 4**₂₀ **19**₂₀ **22**_{6f.9-17} **2S 13**₃₁ **Am 7**₇ **9**₁, with **לְפָנַי** **Dt 29**₉, with **עִם** standing in your presence **1S 1**₂₆; to be strong (hand) **Lam 2**₄ (Ploeger HAT 1/18²:141, alt. **חָזַץ בְּיָמֵינוּ**);

—3. to **remain standing** **Gn 37**₇ **Ex 15**₈ **33**₈ **Nu 16**₂₇;

—4. to **oppose** **Ex 5**₂₀ **7**₁₅ **Nu 22**₃₄;

—5. to **be in position** **Ps 39**₆ (rd. with Pesh. **כְּהִבֵּל** :: W. Thomas *Fschr. Segal* 10ff); pt. with **לֵ** and inf. ready to do something **Is 3**₁₃;

—6. pt. with **עַל** to **set over** **Ru 2**_{5f}; subst. **supervisor**, chief **1S 19**₂₀ (Stoebe KAT 8/1:365f), overseer, **governor** **1K 4**_{5.7} **5**₇ **22**₄₈ (prp. **נִצַּב מְלִיךָ**, cf. Sept.^A, Noth *Könige* 219, → I **נִצְיָב**); **שָׂרֵי הַנִּצְבִים** chief officers **1K 5**₃₀ **9**₂₃ **2C 8**₁₀ Q.

hif: pf. **הִצִּיב, הִצְבַּתְּ, הִצְבִּיב, הִצְבִּיבוּ**; impf. **יִצִּיב, יִצְבֵּב, יִצְבֵּב, יִצְבֵּבוּ**; impv. **הִצִּיבָה**; inf. **הִצִּיב, הִצִּיבִי, הִצִּיבִי**; pt. **מִצִּיב**: to **place, set up**: **מִצְבֵּה** **Gn 33**₂₀, **מִצְבֵּה** **35**₁₄₋₂₀ **2S 18**₁₈ **2K 17**₁₀ (**וַיִּצְבֵּבוּ**), memorial stone **יָד** **1S 15**₁₂, heap of stones **2S 18**₁₇, **יָדוֹ** his dominion **1C 18**₃; to install (doors) **Jos 6**₂₆ **1K 16**₃₄; to erect: **כְּבָשׂוֹת** **Gn 21**_{28f}, **יְקוּשִׁים** **Jr 5**₂₆, **צִיָּנִים** **31**₂₁, **עֲמוּד** cj. **Pr 9**₁ (rd. **הִצִּיבָה**); with sf. to take as a goal **Lam 3**₁₂; to define (boundaries) **Dt 32**₈ **Ps 74**₁₇ **Pr 15**₂₅; to stop the flow (of water) **Ps 78**₁₃; with **לְפָנַי**: (God) places before him **Ps 41**₁₃; ? **1S 13**₂₁, to make straight AASOR 21:33; to determine the peak Bork AfO 13:330. †

hof: pf. **הִצַּב**; pt. **מִצַּב**: to **be placed** (**סָלַם**) **Gn 28**₁₂; **Ju 9**₆ rd. **הִמְצַבָה** (BHS); **Nah 2**₈ rd. **וְהִצַּאָה** (BHS :: C. Keller VT 22 (1972):411 and CAT 11b:122). †

Der. **נִצַּב**, I and II **נִצְיָב**, **מִצַּב**, **מִצְבֵּב**, **מִצְבֵּב**, I and II **מִצְבַּתְּ**.

6294 נָצַב

II **נָצַב**: Arb. *našiba* to be miserable, weak, ill, Barth ZAW 36:117ff.

nif: pt. **נִצְבָה**: **those who are miserable, exhausted** (animals) **Zech 11**₁₆, :: Otzen 259. †

6295 נָצַב

I נָצַב: → I נָצַב pt. nif. 6.

6296 נָצַב

II נָצַב: I נָצַב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 474i, < **niṣāb* (Arb.) with secondary doubling: **grip**, handle of a קֶרֶב (Bonnet 49ff, 74ff; BRL² 59f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1750; Pritchard *Pictures* 159, 181) **Ju** 3²². †

6297 נָצַבִּי

I נָצַבִּי 1S 10⁵: → I נָצַבִּי.

6298 נָצַג

נָצַג: hif. הִצִּיג, → יָצַג.

6299 נָצַה

I נָצַה: SamP. qal and pi., hitp. (= nif. II), MHeb. hitp., JArm. Sam. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 305a) pe. to quarrel, fight; Arb. *nṣy* VI to take by the scruff of the neck, denom. *nāṣiyat* forelock; Eth.^G *naṣaya* to tear out the hair (Dillmann 703; Leslau 34).

nif: impf. תִּינִיץ (אל) **Sir** 8₃, יִנָּצוּ pt. נָצִיִם: to **fight** **Ex** 2₁₃ **21**₂₂ **Lv** 24₁₀ **Dt** 25₁₁ **2S** 14₆ **Sir** 8₃. †

hif: pf. הִצִּיג; inf. הִצִּיג(ו)תו/תם: to **have a fight** with אֶת with **Ps** 60₂, with עַל against **Nu** 26₉; cj. **2S** 13₃₉ לְצוֹת < לְהִצִּיג (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 228a). †

Der. II מִצָּה, מִצָּהוֹת.

6300 נָצַה

II נָצַה: OSArb. *nḏw* to destroy (Conti 190a), Arb. *nḏw*; König; KBL: = I נָצַה.

qal: impf. תִּצְיִנָה: to **go to ruin**: cities **Jr** 4₇, cj. 48₉ (rd. תִּצְיִנָה for תִּצְיִנָה, → Rudolph *Jer.*³ 275);

—**Lam** 4₁₅ prp. נָצוּ (from נוּיץ), alt. נָרוּ (נורד, see Rudolph KAT 17/3:249). †

nif: pf. נִצְתָה **Jr** 2_{15K}, Q נִצְתוּ: to **be destroyed, devastated** **2K** 19₂₅ **Is** 37₂₆ **Jr** 9₁₁ **46**₁₉, country **Jr** 2₁₅, cj. נָצוּ 9₉. †

6301 נָצַה

נָצַה: fem. of I נָיץ; ? Ph. *nesso* (Schröder 126): נִצְתוּ: **blossom, inflorescence** (Rüthy 68) **Is** 18₅ **Jb** 15₃₃; cj. **Gn** 40₁₀ (rd. נָצַה or נִצְתָה, BHS).

6302 נָצָה

I *נָצָה Lv 1₁₆ → *נוֹצָה.

6303 נָצַח

II נָצַח, Sept. νεσσα; fem. of II נָיַן, JArm. נוֹצִיץְּ falcon; Aq. ḥérax, Vulg. *accipiter*: **falcon Jb 39**₁₃ (Hölscher² 99). †

6304 נִצְרָה

נִצְרָה: I נָצַר: **watch, guard**, with עִיר Is 1₈, see Duhm HK 3/1⁴:27 :: alt. cj. → I צוֹר nif.; ? pl. → נִצְרוֹרִים. †

6305 נִצְרוֹרִים

נִצְרוֹרִים: I נָצַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471u, ? sg. נִצְרוֹרָה: Is 65₄ secret places, caverns (Sept.); (look-out positions, Duhm), prop. בֵּין צוֹרִים BHS, cf. Dahood CBQ 22:408f; Scullion UF 4 (1972):127. †

6306 נָצַח

I נָצַח: → BArm.; DSS מִתְנַצַּח lasting, or successful, also to fight, discuss (War Scroll); MHeb. also qal to subdue, triumph; so also Arm. as well as to be mighty, War Scroll מִתְנַצַּח הַמַּלְחָמָה war is violent JArm. Sam. CPArm. pe. pa. to subdue, triumph, Syr. also to shine, נָצַיַח GnAp. 20:2 splendid; Ph. to triumph (Friedrich *Gramm.*² §151), EgArm. to distinguish oneself (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 184); Arb. *naṣaha* and Eth. *naṣha* to be clear, pure; ? OSin. Albright BASOR 110:18⁶³.

nif: pt. נִצַּחַת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 233n, 614), in 1QM 16₉ 17₁₅ pt. hitp.: enduring (→ I נִצַּחַת) מִשְׁבְּהַ נִנְצַחַת Jr 8₅ erring all the time (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 58; alt. adv. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 632m). †

pi: (Jenni 233):

—1. to **inspect**, with עַל works and activities concerned with the temple (Rudolph *Chr.* 118f) **Ezr 3**_{8f} **1C 23**₄ **2C 2**₁₋₁₇ (with לְ + inf.), abs. **1C 15**₂₁ **2C 34**₁₂₋₁₃ (with לְ);

—2. לְמִנְצִיחַ in title at the beginning of a psalm (55 times) **Ps 4-6, 8f, 11-14, 18-22, 31, 36, 39-42, 44-47, 49, 51-62, 64-70, 75-77, 80f, 84f, 88, 109, 139f**, or at the end **Hab 3**₁₉; uncertain meaning; trad. “for the director of the music”, Sept. sbst. εφίς τὸ τέλος (→ נִצַּחַת), Tg. inf. לְשִׁבְחָא in glorification; see Commentaries and Lexica, Mowinckel *PsSt.* 4:17ff; Rudolph *Chr.* 118; Dalglisch 234-38; Delekat ZAW 76 (1964):283ff;

—3. to make shining **Sir 43**₅₋₁₃. †

Der. I נִצַּחַת: n.m. נִצְיָחַ.

6307 נָצַח

II *נצה: Arb. *naḏah/ḥa* to sprinkle (all over), *naḏaḥa* = I, IV to wound (dignity), OSArb. *ndh/h* (Conti 190a, b), ? Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 345a) *nasga*; Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 194.

Der. II נצה.

6308 נצה

I נצה (4 times) and נצה (37 times): I נצה; MHeb. נצה, DSS, Heb. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 184), MHeb. נצה, נצה might; Arm. Targ. נצה קרביא strength in battle; and JArm. נצהנא victory (> Sept. εφικ υἱακος); OSin. *nsh* duration (Albright BASOR 110:18⁶³; superlative W. Thomas JSS 1 (1956):106ff): נצה, נצהים:

—1. **splendour, glory** (of God) 1C 29₁₁, Yahweh as נצה נצהים 1S 15₂₉ (Stoebe KAT 8/1:291: perpetual glory cf. נצה אל 1QM 4₁₃); Is 63₆ (→ II נצה אל); Lam 3₁₈ (: Rudolph 231 cj. רחצי my confidence);

—2. **duration** (DSS with נצה, חיים, דור): a) נצה נצהים throughout eternity (cf. Da 7₁₈) Is 34₁₀, נצה נצהים נצה מנשאות ruined for all time (1QH 7_{31f}) Ps 74₃; נצה נצה מנשאות to become endless Jr 15₁₈; b) adv. (Gesenius-K. §100c) for ever Am 1₁₁ (Wolff BK 14/2:195), Ps 13₂ 16₁₁; = c) with לנצה (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 1, 193:10; 1QM 8:1, 9, 12; 9:2; cf. H. P. Müller UF 2 (1970):238²⁷; always interrogative or negated) 2S 2₂₆ Is 13₃₀ 25₈ 28₂₈ 33₂₀ 57₁₆ Jr 3₅ 50₃₉ Am 8₇ Hab 1₄ (cf. Keller ZAW 85 (1973):160), Ps 9₁₉ 10₁₁ 44₂₄ 49₁₀ 52₇ 68₁₇ 74_{1.10.19} 77₉ 79₅ 89₄₇ 103₉ Pr 21₂₈ Jb 4₂₀ 14₂₀ 20₇ 23₇ 36₇ Lam 5₂₀; = ערנצה Ps 49₂₀ Jb 34₃₆;

—3. (in law) לנצה **successful**, with פלט Jb 23₇ with שומע Pr 21₂₈ (Driver ZAW 50 (1932):144f);

—? Ps 9₇, ? נצה נצה (rd. thus Gunkel). †

6309 נצה

II נצה: II נצה: **juice** (Rüthy 42f): meaning blood Is 63_{3.6} (Caquot *Textes* 260^m :: Scullion UF 4 (1972):122 “glory” = I נצה). †

6310 נציב

I נציב; SamP.^{M149} *nēseb*: I נציב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:357¹; Sept. να/νεσιβ; *Onomastikon*, *nasib* (Sperber 242); MHeb. citizen, sentry; JArm. seedling (→ I נציב Aram.), EgArm. stele (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 184; Degen *Altaram. Gr.* 46): נציב(ים):

—1. **pillar** (of salt) Gn 19₂₆;

—2. (→ נציב nif. 6) **overseer, governor** cj. 1K 22₄₈ (for נציב Sept.^{AB} Hex. Pesh.), Sir 46₁₈ נציבי צר (parallel with II נציב); in all other cases probably also **sentry**, garrison 1S 10₅ (? with Sept., Pesh., Vulg. נציב, Stoebe KAT 8/1:198) 13_{3f} 2S 8_{6.14} 1K 4₁₉ 1C 11₁₆ cj. 18₆ (for נציב 2S 23₁₄) 2C 8_{10K} 17₂; → II. †

—3. a) to **pull out** 2S 20₆ (see Crüsemann WMANT 49 (1978):109, 172) Ex 5₂₃ and elsewhere; b) to **pull out**, save (Elliger BK 11:288 on Is 42₂₂) נִפְּשׂוּ הַצִּילָהּ he saved himself Is 44₂₀ Ezk 3₁₉, נִפְּשׂוּת מַצִּיל נִפְּשׂוּת deliverer, life-saver Pr 14₂₅; expressions: וְאִין מַצִּילָהּ with no-one to save, irrecoverable Ju 18₂₈ Is 5₂₉ and often; לְ הַצִּילָהּ (Arm.) Jon 4₆; abs. to save 1S 12₂₁ 30₈ 2S 14₆; אִם תִּצִּילָהּ if you are willing to save Pr 19₁₉; to ensure (הִלְקָהּ Rudolph Chr. 96) 2S 23₁₂ 1C 11₁₄; שָׁלַל 1S 30₂₂; 2S 20₆ with עֵינָיו uncertain meaning: pulling out the eye, or digging out the spring, ? cf. Hertzberg ATD 10²:304 :: TOB and Budde KHC 8 (1902):298;

—Is 31₅ rd. הַצִּילָהּ.

hof: pt. מִצָּלָהּ: to be torn out Am 4₁₁ Zech 3₂, cj. Jb 21₃₀ (rd. יִצָּלָהּ). †

hitp: impf. וַיִּתְנַצֵּלָהּ with acc. (Gesenius-K. §117w) (SamP.: + prep.) to **rid oneself** of an encumbrance Ex 33₆ †

Der. הַצָּלָהּ.

6315 נִצְּנִים

נִצְּנִים: Song 2₁₂, pl. of → I נִצָּן; cf. Sam. נִצְּנִין (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:587).

6316 נִצַּע

נִצַּע hif. hof.: → יִצַּע.

6317 נִצָּץ

נִצָּץ: MHeb. to blossom, pilp. and JArm. palp. to shine (? → II נִסַּס); Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:587); Ug. personal name *nšsn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1690; Aistleitner 1837) cf. *Lipiński* UF 3 (1971):82 and 85 on Ug. 5, p. 557 no. 3, 6 (verb *nšš* “to glean”); Arb. *nāḏa* to shine, by-form MHeb. JArm. II נִרָּץ, MHeb. II נִצָּה.

qal: pt. נִצְּצִים: to sparkle Ezk 1₇. †

hif: pf. הִנְצִיָּה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 437; Bergsträsser 2:139p); impf. cj. יִנְצִי for יִנְצִיָּה (Qoh 12₅: to blossom Song 6₁₁ (: Rudolph 166: qal + הִ: הִנְצִיָּה II נִרָּץ to blossom → MHeb. JArm.), 7₁₃ Qoh 12₅, יִנְצִי 11Q Syr. Ps 2 (DJD 4: col. xxiv (14), p. 71). †

cj. **hitpo:** pt. מִתְנַצֵּצוֹת for מִתְנוֹסְסוֹת Elliger ATD 25⁶, 151⁶, cf. Marti KAC 13 (1904):432: נוֹס: to sparkle Zech 9₁₆ †

Der. I נִצָּה, נִיצוּץ, נִצָּץ.

6318 נִצַּר

I נָצַר: MHeb.; personal name on Heb. inscr. נִצְרָאֵל (Vattioni *Sigilli* 102); Ug. *ngr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1670; Aistleitner 1811; vSoden in *Fschr. Baumgartner* 291ff), Can. Taanach 2, 35:3 *liṣsur*, נָצַר Ph. OArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 185); נָטַר Pehl. EgArm. Nab. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 178), JArm. CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:654b), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 295b, נָצַר 306a); Arb. *nṣr* to perceive with the eyes, to see and to look after, to care for, Arb. and OSArb. *nṣr* to help; Eth. *naṣara* to see (Dillmann 701); Akk. *naṣāru* to watch over, protect, keep (AHw. 755); Sem. basic meaning “to look at” cf. vSoden AnOr. 47:22; *Gramm.* §102b.

qal: pf. נִצְרָתִי, נִצְרוּ, נִצְרָתֶם, נִצְרָתֶם; impf. אֶצְרֶה/תִּצְרֶה, (Sept.Eβρ *yesar*, Sperber 242), יִנְצְרוּ, יִצְרוּ, אֶצְרֶה/תִּצְרֶה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 363c), יִצְרֶנּוּהוּ, יִצְרֶנּוּהוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 198 l), תִּצְרֶנּוּהוּ, תִּצְרֶנּוּהוּ, תִּצְרֶנּוּהוּ, תִּצְרֶנּוּהוּ, Ps 32₇, תִּנְצְרֶנּוּ Ps 140_{2,5} (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 339s), תִּנְצְרֶנּוּהוּ, תִּנְצְרֶנּוּהוּ, אֶצְרֶה, אֶצְרֶה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 208r, (Bomberg) –צ, 1QIs^a צִּצְרוּ (אֶצְרוּ), Jr 1₅ (Q אֶצְרוּ), יִצְרוּהוּ, יִצְרוּהוּ (on forms like יִנְצַר cf. Fitzgerald ZAW 84 (1972):90-2); impv. נִצְרָה, נִצְרָה and נִצְרָה (daghesh dirimens Bauer-L. *Heb.* 368t); inf. נִצְרָה, נִצְרוּ; pt. נִצְרָה, נִצְרוּ; נִצְרָה, נִצְרוּ, נִצְרוּ, נִצְרוּ Is 49₆ Q, נִצְרוּ: synonym שָׁמַר:

—1. to keep watch, watch over, keep from Nah 2₂ Dt 32₁₀; Is 42₆ and 49₈ (alt. root יִצַר); Ps 12₈ 25₂₁ 31₂₄ 32₇ 40₁₂ 61₈ 64₂ 140_{2,5} Pr 2₁₁ 4₆₋₁₃₋₂₃ 5₂ 13₃₋₆ 16₁₇ 20₂₈ 22₁₂ 23₂₆ 27₁₈ Sir 7₂₄, with כָּרַם Is 27₃, with לָשׁוֹן Ps 34₁₄; נִצְרוּ watchman 2K 17₉ 18₈ Jr 31₆ Jb 27₁₈ (: Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 155 no. 132); God is נִצְרוּ הָאֱלֹהִים Jb 7₂₀; cj. נִצַר Pr 20₂₇;

—2. to protect, preserve: לְ חֹסֵד Ex 34₇, שְׁלוֹם Is 26₃;

—3. to observe, comply with: מִצְוֹת Ps 78₇ 119₁₁₅ Pr 3₁ 6₂₀, תּוֹרָה Ps 105₄₅ 119₃₄ Pr 28₇, עֲדוּתִי Ps 119₂, הַקִּים 119₂₂₋₃₃₋₁₂₉₋₁₄₅, פְּקֻדֹת 119₅₆₋₆₉₋₁₀₀, מִשְׁפָּט Pr 2₈, אֲרָחוֹת מִשְׁפָּט 3₂₁; to watch: נִפְשׁ Pr 24₁₂; to hold in regard Dt 33₉ Ps 25₁₀;

—4. נִצְרוּ spared (parallel with נִשְׁאָר) Ezk 6₁₂ Is 49₆ Q, נִצְרוּ something set apart Is 48₆; נִצְרָת לֵב (Gesenius-K. §128x) with a cunning heart Pr 7₁₀;

—Is 1₈ (besieged ?; Dahood JBL 80:271) נִצְרוּהוּ (: צוּר nif. :: Wildberger BK 10:19); Jr 4₁₆ for נִצְרוּהוּ prp. נִצְרוּ or נִצְרוּ :: Rabin Textus 5:44ff: noisy crowd (Arm. !);

—Nazareth (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1291f), Ναζαρά, Ναζαρέτ/θ, Ναζαρηνός: נִצְרָת; Heb. *נִצְרָת: Heb. inscr. נִצְרָת ErIsr. 7:24ff; Albright JBL 65:397ff; E. Schweizer BZNW 26 (1964):90ff; Ναζωραῖος Matthew 2₂₃; Mnd. נִצְרוּרַיָא (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 306a, KRudolph *Mandäer* 1:112ff). †

Der. נִצְרוּרַיָא (?), מִצְרוּרַיָא.

נָצַר 6319

II נָצַר: Arb. *naḍura* to shine, thrive; OSArb. personal name *nṣrn* “beautiful”.

Der. נִצְרוּ.

נָצַר 6320

נָצַר: II נָצַר*^M; MHeb., JArm. נָצַרָא; Arb. *naḍrat* blossom: **sprout, offshoot** (Rüthy 47f): **Is 11₁ 60₂₁** (נָצַר מִטְעוֹ), K נָצַרְעוּ, Q and Tg., Pesh., Vulg. מִטְעֵי rd. (הוֹדָה) מִטְעֵי meaning, plantation of Yahweh (Koehler *Trtjs.* 209; 1QIs^a (הוֹדָה) מִטְעֵי י' מִטְעוֹ); **Da 11₇** rd. מִשְׁרָשִׁיָּה נָצַר Sept.; מִשְׁרָשִׁיָּה נָצַר חֲמוֹס growth of crime **Sir 40₁₅** margin Sir^M; נָתַעַב י' **Is 14₁₉** (Tg. יַחַטְטִי miscarriage, Sept. νεκρός < transcription *νεορ, Seeligmann 30), decomposing body :: Nestle ZAW 24:127ff: נָצַל MHeb. miscarriage (→ Tg.), Wildberger BK 10:536 rd. נָפַל “miscarriage”. †

נָצְרָה 6321

נָצְרָה: → I נָצַר qal impv.

נָקַב 6322

נָקַב: MHeb. JArm. CPArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 306a); Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 185); OSin. *nqb* (Albright *Pr. Sin.* 42); denom. Arb. *naqaba* and NSyr. to drill a hole; Eth. to part from, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 328a) to tear off; Akk. *naqābu* to deflower, rape (AHw. 743a; Landsberger *Symbolae Martino David dedicatae* 2 (1968):45f); Ug. *nqbn* part of the harness of a horse (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1693; Aistleitner 1839); הנקבה Siloam 1, 4 → נָקַב ; → יָקַב and קָבַב.

qal: pf. נָקַבְתָּ, נָקַבְתָּ, נָקַבְתָּ; impf. (→ קָבַב) בָּ/תָּ/יָקַבְתָּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 198 l) יָקַבְנוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 208r), יָקַבְתָּ; impv. נָקַבְתָּ, נָקַבְתָּ, נָקַבְתָּ; pt. נָקַבְתָּ, נָקַבְתָּ, נָקַבְתָּ;

—1. to **bore through** **2K 12₁₀ 18₂₁ Is 36₆ Hab 3₁₄** (rd. בַּמִּטָּה רֵאשׁ נָקַבְתָּ); full of holes **Hg 1₆ Jb 40₂₄₋₂₆** (Pritchard *Pictures* 447);

—2. to **fix, establish**: to fix wages **Gn 30₂₈**, to decide a name **Is 62₂**;

—3. to **denote**, mark (so also Nab.): a) favourably: נָקַבְתָּ dignitaries **Am 6₁** (Rudolph KAT 13/2:215f; Wolff BK 14/2:318; b) unfavourably: to mark out by magical use of pin-pricks (TOB 1476^b) > to curse **Jb 3₈ Pr 11₂₆**; to **slander**, with הַשָּׁם **Lv 24_{11, 16a}** הַשָּׁם י' הַשָּׁם, **שָׁם**, **שָׁם** (Sept., Vulg. + י' הַשָּׁם, SamP. הַשָּׁם), orig. always הַשָּׁם י', Geiger 273f; Elliges *Lev.* 330, 333f; Mittwoch VT 15 (1965):386ff; according to Schotroff WMANT 30 (1969):28 נָקַב is here a by-form of קָבַב. †

nif: pf. נָקַבוּ: to **be marked** (Nab. בשמהן נקובין by their names, Rabinowitz BASOR 139:14) **Nu 1₄₇** (SamP. *nēqību* pass. qal), **Ezr 8₂₀ 1C 12₃₂ 16₄₁ 2C 28₁₅ 31₁₉**. †

Der. נָקַבְתָּ, נָקַבְתָּ, נָקַבְתָּ.

נָקַב 6323

נִקְבָּ: נִקְב; MHeb., JArm. נִקְבָּא (also נִ), Syr. *neqbā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 299b) *niqba* hole, OSin. (Albright *Proto-Sin.* 42) *nqb* tunnel, *nqbn* miner; Arb. *naqb* tunnel, defile, narrow pass:

—1. subterranean **passage, mine** (→ נִקְבָּה Siloam 1, 4, or nif. inf. with suffix, Cross-F. *Orthog.* 49f), OSarb. (Conti 190b); ? OSin. *nqbn* (Albright BASOR 110:13; :: Zimmerli 675) **Ezk 28**₁₃;

—2. n.loc. in Naphtali הַנִּקְבֵי הָאֵדְמִי, “the red place at the pass” (Noth *Jos.* 142); Abel 2:398; Simons *Geog.* §333 B, §334 A (two places !, Sept.) **Jos 19**₃₃. †

6324 נִקְבָּה

נִקְבָּה: נִקְב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465i, “*perforata*”: SamP. *nāqāba*; MHeb., EgArm. Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 185), JArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 294a) נִקְבָּתָא, Sam. (Ben-H. 2:520a), CPArm. Syr. *neqbtā* (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 444b): **woman, female** (as a sexual being :: אִשָּׁה **Nu 31**₁₅) **Dt 4**₁₆ **Jr 31**₂₂ (Rudolph 198f) and in P: **Gn 1**₂₇ **5**₂ **Lv 12**₅₋₇ **15**₃₃ **27**₄₋₇ **Nu 5**₃ **31**₁₅, of animals **Gn 6**₁₉ **7**₃₋₉₋₁₆ **Lv 3**₁₋₆ **4**₂₈₋₃₂ **5**₆. †

6325 נִקַּד

I *נִקַּד: MHeb. to prick, puncture, hif. and JArm. Syr. af. נִקַּז to bleed someone; Syr. *nqaz* (*nuqzā* point) and Arb. *naqada* to peck, pick, *naqata* to puncture.

Der. נִקַּדָּה, נִקַּדָּה, נִקַּדָּה n. m. → III; נִקַּדִּים.

6326 נִקַּד

II *נִקַּד: JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 306a) to be clean, shine; EgArm. pa. to make clean (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 186); Arb. *nqd* to free, save.

Der. n.loc. נִקַּדָּה.

6327 נִקַּד

III *נִקַּד: MHeb. נִקַּד; Arb. *naqad* a poor type of sheep GJacob *Altar. Beduinenleben* 1 (1892):82f), *naqd* money; cf. קִשְׁיָטָה **Gn 33**₁₉ (cf. Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:584), Talmud sheep, and small coin; Latin *pecus* and *pecunia* (Pauly-W. *Kl.* 4:578 sv. *pecunia*); Palm. עֵרַפְן = κέρμα (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 222); MHeb. נִקַּד **lamb**, Ug. *maqquadu* right to graze (for sheep, PRU 3, p. 225); Akk. *naqādu* to be in a critical situation (AHw. 743a; CAD *nakādu*: with I, cf. נִקַּד !).

Der. נִקַּד.

6328 נִקַּד

נִקַּד, SamP. ^{M150} *nēqod*: I *נִקַּד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466f, n, o; MHeb. נִקַּד speckled; Syr. *nuqzānāyā* spotted: יִם, נִקַּדוֹת: **speckled** (צֵאָן; Gradwohl 54ff) **Gn 30**_{32f-35-39} **31**₈₋₁₀₋₁₂; → נִקַּדָּה n.m. †

נָקַד 6329

נָקַד, Sept. νωκηδ: III *נָקַד; MHeb.; Ug. *nqd* shepherd (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1694; Aistleitner 1840), also title of a high official (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 63f no. 28; Dietrich-Loretz UF 9 (1977):336f and Cutler-Macdonald UF 9 (1977):25, 27); < Akk. *nāqīdu* (Zimmern 41; AHw. 744a; Salonen *Hipp.* 237 and AfO 23 (1970):96: *nāqīdu* originally “shepherd” (for sheep) as well as *rē'u...* “herdsman” (for cattle); Arb. *naqqād*: נָקַדִים: **shepherd, sheep-breeder**, in contrast to the cultic meaning of soothsayer (*Bič* VT 1 (1951):293ff) see Murtonen VT 2 (1952):170f; Stoebe WuD 5:160ff; Ellenbogen 115; Segert *Fschr. Baumgartner* 279f: **Am 1**₁ (: בּוֹקֵר 7₁₄), King Meshah. **2K 3**₄. †

נִקְדָּה 6330

*נִקְדָּה: I *נָקַד; MHeb. point, Syr. *nuqdtā*: נִקְדָּוֹת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 467o: spot of silver **Song 1**₁₁: glass beads, perhaps a circular or drop shaped ear-pendant (Gerleman BK 18:105, 108; cf. Mettinger JSS 16 (1971):6). †

נִקְדָּיִם 6331

נִקְדָּיִם: I *נָקַד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 467o; ? tantum pl.

—1. **crumbs**, crumbled bread **Jos 9**₅₋₁₂;

—2. **small pastry** (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:72), small cake which has a hole through the centre or is speckled (Gray *Kings*³ 336) **1K 14**₃. †

נָקָה 6332

נָקָה: SamP. qal and hitp. (= nif. II); EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 186), MHeb. pi. JArm. CPArm. pa. to make clean; BArm. Sam. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 286a) to sacrifice, Pehl., Junker *Frahang* (cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 186 *nqy* II) to pour over, < Akk. *naqû* to pour over, sacrifice (Zimmern 65; AHw. 744f); Arb. *nqy* to be clean.

qal: inf. abs. נָקָה: **Jr 49**₁₂ with nif. נִקְּהוּ (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §93c); ? cj. **Ps 99**₈ for וְנִקְּמוּ rd. וְנִקְּמוּ “and he purifies them” (BHK and Whitley ZAW 85 (1973):227-9). †

nif: pf. נִקְּהוּ, נִקְּהוּ/נִקְּהוּ, נִקְּהוּ, נִקְּהוּ; impf. יִנְקֶה, יִנְקֶה; impv. הִנְקֵה; inf. הִנְקֵה;

—1. with בֶּן to **be free, unmarried** (Liedke WMANT 39 (1971):47f): sworn obligation **Gn 24**₈, oath **24**₄₁, guilt **Nu 5**₃₁, guilt and punishment **Ex 21**₁₉, action of “water of bitterness”, inducing a curse **Nu 5**₁₉₋₂₈;

—2. to **be without blame** **Ju 15**₃ **Jr 2**₃₅ **Ps 19**₁₄;

—3. to **remain blameless** (guilt and punishment, → עוֹן) **1S 26**₉ (alt. as 2), **Jr 25**₂₉ **49**₁₂ (with inf. abs. qal), **Zech 5**₃ (interrogative, cj. הֲיִנְקֶה Horst HAT 14²:232, see BHS), **Pr 6**₂₉ **11**₂₁ **16**₅ **17**₅₋₉ **28**₂₀;

—4. to **be emptied**: city (without men) **Is 3**₂₆ (Wildberger BK 10:148); 1QIs^a **65**₃ יִנְקוּ יְרֵי for מִקְּטָרִים and לְבַנִּים for לְבַנִּים to be emptied (→ אֲבַנִּים and יָר 1e, Tsevat HUCA 24:109ff). †

pi: (Jenni 41): pf. נְקִיחִי, → JI 4₂₁; impf. וְנִקְהַ, וְנִקְנִי, וְנִקְנִי; impv. וְנִקְנִי; inf. נִקְהַ; EgArm. to unburden (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 186):

—1. to **leave unpunished** Ex 20₇ 34₇ Nu 14₁₈ Dt 5₁₁ 1K 2₉ Jr 30₁₁ 46₂₈ Nah 1₃; JI 4_{21aαβ} ? rd. וְנִקְנִיחִי.21aα (Sept., Pesh.) :: Wolff BK 14/2:88, 102;

—2. to **declare to be free from punishment** (with לְנִי regarding) Ps 19₁₃ Jb 9₂₈ 10₁₄ (Horst BK 16/1:152). †

Der. נְקִיּוֹן, נְקִי(א).

6333 נְקוּדָא

נְקוּדָא: n.m. = נְקֹד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 467p, “speckled” (Noth 225); Akk. *niqūdu* “moorhen” (AHw. 793b; Stamm 371): Ezr 2₄₈₋₆₀ Neh 7₅₀₋₆₂. †

6334 נְקֻטָּה

נְקֻטָּה Jb 10₁: → קוט nif.

6335 נְקִי

נְקִי See below under נְקִי and נְקִיא (#6337).

6336 נְקִיא

נְקִיא See below under נְקִי and נְקִיא (#6337).

6337 נְקִיא/נְקִי

נְקִי and נְקִיא JI 4₁₉ Jon 1₁₄ (so often in DSS, Martin ScrCh. 1:307ff): נְקִיה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; SamP. *nēqi*, pl. *nēquwwām*; Ug. *nqy*; MHeb.; BArm. JArm. CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:467b), Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 286a) נְקִיא; *Naqi'a* Aramaean wife of Sennacherib, VAB 7: p. ccxxvi³, 712; THAT 2:101ff: נְקִי, נְקִי(י):

—1. with לְנִי **unmarried**, free from Gn 24₄₁ Dt 24₅ Jos 2₁₇₋₂₀, וְנִי לְנִי with no-one excepted 1K 15₂₂;

—2. **blameless** Ex 21₂₈ 23₇ Jos 2₁₉ 2S 14₉ Ps 10₈ 15₅ Pr 1₁₁ Jb 4₇ 17₈ 22₁₉₋₃₀ 27₁₇, pl. Gn 44₁₀ Jr 2₃₄ Jb 9₂₃; with לְנִי to Nu 32₂₂ 2S 3₂₈;

—3. with הֵם: הֵם נְקִיִּים Dt 19₁₀ 2K 24₄; הֵם נְקִיִּים Jr 22₁₇; Dt 19₁₃ (rd. הֵם נְקִיִּים SamP. Sept., cf. 21₉), 2K 24₄, הֵם נְקִיִּים Jr 19₄, הֵם נְקִיִּים Dt 21_{8f} 27₂₅ 1S 19₅ 2K 21₁₆ 24₄ Is 59₇ Jr 7₆ 22₃ 26₁₅ JI 4₁₉ Jon 1₁₄ Ps 94₂₁ (rd. וְנִקְיִתָּם alt. וְנִקְיִתָּם וְנִקְיִתָּם), 106₃₈ Pr 6₁₇;

—4. **one with clean hands** Ps 24₄. †

6338 נְקִיּוֹן

נְקִיּוֹן See below under נְקִי(וֹ)ן (#6340).

6339 נְקִי

נְקִי See below under נְקִי(וֹ)ן (#6340).

6340 נְקִי(וֹ)ן

נְקִי(וֹ)ן: נקה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498c; SamP. *anqiyyon*: cs. נְקִי(וֹ)ן:

—1. cleanness, **whiteness** (of the teeth, meaning to bite nothing, cf. C. M. Doughty *Travels* 1:366) **Am 4**₆;

—2. **guiltlessness, purity** (in a cultic sense): with לֹא יִכַּל **Hos 8**₅ incapable of purity (Wolff BK 14/1²:168 and 181f, cf. I. Willi-Plein BZAW 123 (1971):165, :: Rudolph KAT 13/1:156, 158; → יִכַּל 1b); בֶּן כְּפַיִם **Ps 26**₇₃₁₃ and בְּנִקְיוֹן כְּפַיִם **Gn 20**₅, < מִי נִבְנִקְיוֹן כְּפַיִם* (→ רֵיחַ נִיחֹחַ). †

6341 נְקִיק

*נְקִיק: נקק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; MHeb.; ? Pun. נק (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 185), Eth. *neqāq* (Dillmann 645): נְקִיק, נְקִיקִי: **cleft, crack** (Schwarzenbach 47), always with סָלַע **Is 7**₁₉ **Jr 13**₄ **16**₁₆. †

6342 נָקַם

נָקַם: SamP. **Lv 19**₁₈ *tiqqom*: root נָקַם (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:113, 267); MHeb.; Ug. Ph. OArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 186); Ug.? in *Nqmd, Niqmad: nqm + (H)adad* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1698; Aistleitner 1845; Friedrich ZDMG 96:479f; Gröndahl 168; cf. Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2:231⁸⁶); Ph. proper n. *nqm'l* (Benz *Names* 363); JArm. CPArm. Syr.; not Akk. (Dossin Syria 20:174f); Amor. (Huffmon 241f; ARM 15:153: *Niqmi* :: Albright ZAW 80 (1968):404); Arb. OSArb. (Conti 191a); Eth. *qīm* vengefulness, *taqayyama* to be intent on revenge (Dillmann 458); Pedersen *Isr.* 1/2:388ff; THAT 2:106ff.

qal: pf. נִקְמַנִּי; impf. הִתִּיק(וֹ); inf. נָקַם, נִקְמָה; pt. נִקְמַת, נִקְמָה; qal pass. יִקָּם → hof: to take revenge, **avenge oneself** **Lv 19**₁₈ **Nah 1**₂₋₂, נִקְמָה נִקְמָה **Lv 26**₂₅ **Ezk 24**₈ **25**₁₂ (see Zimmerli 586).₁₅ (בְּנִקְמָה, see Zimmerli 586), נִקְמָה נִקְמָה **Nu 31**₂; with acc. to avenge something **Dt 32**₄₃; with acc. and מִן on **1S 24**₁₃ **Jos 10**₁₃ (rd. מִגֹּי), same as with מִזֵּאת **Nu 31**₂; with עַל **Ps 99**₈ (cj. → נקה qal); cj. **1K 2**₅ Sept.^L וַיִּקָּם for וַיִּשָּׂם (see Montgomery-G. 98f :: Noth *Könige* 30, → **Dt 22**₈). †

nif: pf. נִקְמַתִּי, נִקְמַו; impf. יִנְקַמָה, אֲנִקְמָה; impv. הִנְקַמְו, הִנְקַמְה; inf. הִנְקַם:

—1. to **be avenged** (vendetta ?) **Ex 21**₂₀ (H. Schüngel-Straumann *Tod und Leben in der Gesetzesliteratur des Pentateuch* (1969):61f; vd Ploeg VTSupp. 22 (1972):78ff; Scharbert *Solidarität* 119ff);

—2. to **take revenge** **Ezk 25**₁₂ and ₁₅ (see qal); with בָּ on **Ju 15**₇ **1S 18**₂₅ **Jr 50**₁₅, with מִן on **Ju 16**₂₈ **1S 14**₂₄ **Is 1**₂₄ **Jr 46**₁₀ **Est 8**₁₃, cj. **9**₁₆ (rd. וַנִּקְמוּ); with לְ and מִן to take revenge for someone against **Jr 15**₁₅; cj. **Est 9**₁₆. †

pi: pf. נִקְמָתִי: to **avenge** something **2K 9**⁷, cj. **Jl 4**^{21.21} for נִקְיִתִי; with נִקְמָה carry out vengeance (for) **Jr 51**³⁶. †

hof: (qal passive, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 286m): impf. יִקְמוּ/קָם:

—1. to **be avenged** **Gn 4**²⁴;

—2. to **incur revenge** **Gn 4**¹⁵ **Ex 21**²¹. †

hitp: impf. הִתְנַקֵּם; pt. מִתְנַקֵּם: to **take his revenge** **Jr 5**^{9.29} **9**⁸; vengeful, vindictive **Ps 8**³ and **44**¹⁷. †

Der. נִקְמָה, נִקְמָה.

6343 נִקָּם

נִקָּם, SamP. *nēqām*: נִקָּם, Sam. (Petermann *Gloss.* 60) and CPArm.; Amor. *niqmu* (Dossin Syria 20:174f): cs. נִקָּם; cf. נִקְמָה:

—1. human **revenge, vengeance** **Ju 16**²⁸ (נִקָּם מִשְׁתִּי עֵינִי נִקָּם revenge for something), **Ezk 25**¹² **Pr 6**³⁴;

—2. divine **vengeance, retribution** (Sept., Sauer *Die strafenden Vergeltung Gottes in d. Ps.* (1962): **Ps 58**¹¹;
נִקָּם, SamP. Sept., יוֹם נִקָּת מִשְׁתִּי עֵינִי נִקָּם **Is 34**⁸ **61**² **63**⁴, cj. **Dt 32**³⁵ for לִי נִקָּת יוֹם נִקָּת (cf. **Romans 12**¹⁹ **Hebrews 10**³⁰), rd.
Dt 32⁴¹⁻⁴³; cf. נִקְמָה: לִי, SamP. Sept., לִקָּח נִקָּח **Is 47**³, נִקָּח נִקָּח **Ezk 24**⁸, נִקָּח נִקָּח **Mi 5**¹⁴, נִקָּח נִקָּח **Dt 32**⁴¹⁻⁴³;
נִקָּח נִקָּח **Is 59**¹⁷; נִקָּח נִקָּח **Lv 26**²⁵ (Elliger *Lev.* 376); נִקָּח נִקָּח **Is 59**¹⁷;

—**Is 35**⁴? rd. נִקָּם (Torrey *Sec. Is.* 297); with עֲשֵׂה **Ezk 25**^{15a} → נִקָּם qal. †

6344 נִקְמָה

נִקְמָה: fem. of נִקָּם; MHeb., JArm. נִקְמָתָא, Syr. *nqamtā*, Arb. *naqmat*: נִקְמָת, נִקְמָתָךְ, נִקְמָתְכֶם, נִקְמָתָם:

—1. human **revenge** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1546): לִקָּח נִקְמָתָם **Jr 20**¹⁰, עֲשֵׂה בְּנִקְמָתָם **Ezk 25**^{15a} (see Zimmerli 586),
נִקְמָתָם their vengefulness **Lam 3**⁶⁰;

—2. divine **retribution**: נִקְמָת דָּם blood vengeance **Ps 79**¹⁰, נִקְמָת דָּם **Nu 31**², נִקְמָת דָּם **Jr 51**³⁶,
נִקְמָת דָּם **Jr 51**³⁶, נִקְמָת דָּם **Nu 31**³, נִקְמָת דָּם **Ezk 25**¹⁴, נִקְמָת דָּם **Ps 149**⁷, נִקְמָת דָּם **Jr 11**²⁰ **20**¹²,
נִקְמָת דָּם **Jr 50**¹⁵⁻²⁸ **51**¹¹, נִקְמָת דָּם **Jr 46**¹⁰, נִקְמָת דָּם **Jr 51**⁶: pl. נִקְמָתָם thorough
vengeance (plural of amplification, Michel *Grundlegung* 1:88f): אֵל נִקְמָתָם **Ps 94**¹, נִקְמָתָם with עֲשֵׂה
Ju 11³⁶ **2S 4**⁸ **22**⁴⁸ **Ezk 25**¹⁷, with נִתָּן **Ps 18**⁴⁸. †

6345 נִקָּע

נִקַּע: by-form of → יִקַּע and נִקַּק; MHeb. נִקַּע depth, Syr. *neqā* hollow; Arb. *naqa'a* to soak, make pliable; Eth. (Dillmann 647) to be split, become torn, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 328b) to burst.

qal: pf. נִפְּשׁ נִקַּעָה with מִן and מֵעַל to **free oneself** (from lovesickness), **turn away in disgust** Ezk 23²²⁻²⁸ (Ezk 23¹⁷⁻¹⁸ from יִקַּע). †

6346 נִקַּח

I נִקַּח: MHeb. JArm. to push, strike; Sam. רִקַּח (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:300); Arb. *naqafa* to dash someone's head to pieces, Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 329b) to peel, strip off leaves.

pi: pf. נִקַּפוּ, נִקַּח:

—1. to **cut down** undergrowth (Löw 2:416) Is 10³⁴; ? to flay, tear the skin to shreds, mutilate ? נִקַּפוּ זֹאת ? עוֹרֵי אֲחֵר עוֹרֵי נִקַּח flayed, Budde GHK 2/1²:108; Hölscher *Hiob*² 48; Fohrer KAT 16:308. †

Der. נִקַּח.

6347 נִקַּח

II נִקַּח: Ug. *nqpt* cycle (of the year; Gordon *Textbook* §19:1700; Aistleitner 1847, cf. Watson VT 22 (1972):463; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 364 no. 573); MHeb. nif. and hof. to be surrounded; hif. and JArm. to surround; Sam. to strike, be bound (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:199) also af.; Syr. to adhere to; Arb. *waqafa* to remain standing (M. Höfner ZDMG 87:256; Ryckmans *Fschr. Caskel* 259; → הִקִּיפוּהָ, by-form קִיף).

qal: נִקַּחוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 198 l :: Rössler ZAW 74 (1962):135⁸): to **revolve, recur** (annual feasts) Is 29¹. †

hif: pf. הִקִּיף, הִקִּיפוּ, הִקִּיפֶתֶם, הִקִּיפוּנִי; impf. יִקַּח (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 368t), יִקַּחוּ, יִקַּחוּ; impv., הִקִּיפוּהָ; inf. הִקִּיף(וּ); pt. מִקִּיפִים:

—1. to **encircle**: עִיר Jos 6³⁻¹¹ Ps 48¹³; to come round in turn (days) Jb 1⁵, to arrange in a circle 1K 7²⁴ Ps 22¹⁷ 2C 4³ 23⁷ Sir 43¹² 50¹²; to surround, with two acc. Lam 3⁵; to echo around (shout) Is 15⁸;

—2. (milit.) with עַל to **surround** 2K 6¹⁴ 11⁸ Ps 17⁹ 88¹⁸ Jb 19⁶ 1QpHab iv: 7;

—3. (פִּאָה) to **round off, trim** Lv 19²⁷ (Elliger *Lev.* 261). †

Der. נִקַּח.

6348 נִקַּח

I נִקַּח: MHeb. pl.; **what has fallen, been knocked down** (olives from the tree, Dalman *Arbeit* 4:194f; L. Bauer *Volksleben im Lande d. Bibel* (1903):161f, as in Greek vase paintings, see J. D. Boardman, *Athenian Black Figure Vases* (1974): fig. 186) Is 17⁶ 24¹³. †

6349 נִקְפָּה

נִקְפָּה: II נִקְפָּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 601b; Ug. *nqbn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1693; Aistleitner 1839) harness of a horse, Eth. *neq^webat* apron: **cord** (around the body, Hönlig 77) **Is 3**₂₄; → II מִיתָר, חֶבְלָל. †

6350 נִקַּק

נִקַּק: → נִקְיִק.

6351 נִקַּר

נִקַּר: MHeb.; *Deir Alla* 2:12, 14 dazzled (Hoftijzer-vdK. 237); JArm. Sam. Syr. to dig out; Sam. (sbst. Ben-H. 2:528b); Mnd. sbst. *nāqūrā* tip of a pickaxe (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 286a); Arb. OSArb. (ZAW 75 (1963):312) *naqara* to hollow out; Eth., Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 327b) to hack out, be one eyed; Akk. *naqāru* (AHw. 743a) to scratch out (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 184f).

qal: impf. יִקְרֶה; inf. נִקְרֶה:

—1. to **dig out**, blind (to gouge out the eyes so that the victim is unable to do battle and also degraded, vSoden Iraq 25:137; in Byzantine period: H. Hunger *Reich der neuen Mitte* (1965):199f) **IS 11**₂;

—2. (of a raven) to **peck out** the eyes **Pr 30**₁₇. †

pi. (Jenni 139): pf. נִקַּר; impf. תִּנְקַר:

—1. to **gouge out** the eyes **Nu 16**₁₄ **Ju 16**₂₁;

—2. to **pierce** the bones **Jb 30**₁₇ (sbj. God or לִילָה; ? rd. עָלֵי נִקְרִים. nif. pt. were bored out on me, Dhorme 402; Hölscher 75 :: Gray ZAW 86 (1974):345). †

pu: pf. נִקְרָתָם: to **be quarried out** (rock), parallel with חֲצַבְתָּם **Is 51**₁. †

Der. נִקְרָה*.

6352 נִקְרָה

*נִקְרָה, נִקְרָה: נִקַּר; MHeb. נִקְרָה, DJD 3: p. 241; JArm. נִקְרָתָא and נִקְרָתָא; Sam. נִקְרָה, נִקְרָה (abs. Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:528); Syr. *nqārā*; Arb. *nuqrat* excavation: נִקְרָת, pl. cs. נִקְרָוֹת: cleft (Schwarzenbach 46) with צִוֵּר **Ex 33**₂₂ **Is 2**₂₁. †

6353 נִקַּשׁ

נִקַּשׁ: by-form of יִקַּשׁ and קִוַּשׁ; MHeb. qal.

[**qal**: pt. נִקַּשׁ **Ps 9**₁₇ rd. with BHS נִקַּשׁ, nif. of יִקַּשׁ, **Sir 41**₂. †]

nif: impf. הִתְנַקֵּשׁ: to **become entangled, ensnared** Dt 12₃₀. †

pi: (Jenni 208f): impf. וַיִּנְקֹשׁוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 328a, Bomberg -ק-): to **lay snares** Ps 38₁₃;

—109₁₁ rd. יִבְקֹשׁ. †

hitp: pt. מִתְנַקֵּשׁ: with בָּ (? colloquial usage for pi.) to **set traps** 1S 28₉. †

6354 נֵר

I נֵר: נֹר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464c; MHeb.; SamP. sg. *nor*, pl. *nīrot*; Ug. *nr* light and *nyr* the one who gives light (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1644; Aistleitner 1850), *nrt ilm* epithet of the sun-god Špš; OArm. Sfire I A 9 (Dupont-S. 32 :: Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2:245); Pun. proper n. *b'lnr* (Benz *Names* 363): נֵרִי 2S 22₂₉, נֵרָה, נֵר(וֹ)ת, נֵרִיָּה/תֵּיהָם:

—1. **light**, small clay lamp filled with oil, usually with only one spout for the wick; also more elaborate types, BRL² 198ff; Smith BA 29:2ff; Kelso §62; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1046: for the house Jr 25₁₀ Zeph 1₁₂ Jb 21₁₇ Pr 13₉ 20₂₀ 24₂₀ 31₁₈, in a tent Jb 18₆, in the מוֹעֵד אֱהָל מוֹעֵד Ex 25₃₇ 27₂₀ 30_{7f} 35₁₄ 37₂₃ 39₃₇ 40₄.²⁵ Lv 24_{2.4} Nu 4₉ 8_{2f}, in the temple 1K 7₄₉ 1C 28₁₅ 2C 4_{20f} 13₁₁ 29₇; נֵר אֱלֹהִים in Shiloh 1S 3₃; בְּמִזְבֵּחַ Zech 4₂;

—2. (metaph.) the sun (Ug. *špš nrt ilm*) Sir 39₁₇ 49₇ (Smend :: Peters), the moon נֵר חַפְצֵי נֵר lovely light Sir 43₇; נֵר יִשְׂרָאֵל חַפְצֵי נֵר meaning David 2S 21₁₇; נֵר meaning God 2S 22₂₉ Ps 18₂₉; meaning his word Ps 119₁₀₅, as a little guiding lamp ? (J. B. Bauer ZAW 74 (1962):324); the grace of God Jb 29₃; likened to מִזְבֵּחַ Pr 6₂₃, the נֵר of the מְשִׁיחַ, for the anointing of the king in Jerusalem Ps 132₁₇ (Kraus BK 15:887f; vRad *Theol.* 1⁶:353); cf. נֵר 1K 11₃₆;

—Pr 20₂₇ rd. נִצֵּר. †

6355 נֵר

II נֵר: n.m. Josephus Νῆρος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 90f); = I or short form (Noth 37, 167f); EgArm. נֵרִי Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 300a:

—1. father of אֲבִינֵר but uncertain genealogy, cf. Rudolph *Chr.* 81: 1S 14_{50f} 26_{5.14} 2S 2_{8.12} 3_{23.25.28.37} 1K 2_{5.32} 1C 8₃₃ 9_{6.39} 26₂₈. †

6356 נֵר

נֵר Pr 21₄:4 I נֵרִי light, or II נֵרִי ground which has been recently cultivated, see Gemser *Spr.* 81. †

6357 נֵרֵל

נִרְגַּל: ndiv.; Sept.^B (N)εργελ, Rahlfs *Sept.* Νηριγελ, Sept.^L Νιριγελ and simil.; EgArm. (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 8, 9) שׁוֹב נ', Palm. *Nrglzb* Stark *Names* 100); Akk. **Nergal**, god of the city of כּוּר, Schrader *Keilins.*³ 412ff; Tallqvist *Epitheta* 389ff; Haussig *WbMy.* 1:109f; E. vWeier *Der bab. Gott N.* AOAT 11 (1971); Syr. *Nryg*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 299b) (נִרְיִגְיִל) **2K 17**₃₀; see Rudolph 162 on **Song 6**₄; → n.m. שֶׁר־אַצֵּר. †

6358 שֶׁר־אַצֵּר

שֶׁר־אַצֵּר, var. נִרְגַּל שֶׁר־אַצֵּר, Josephus Νηριγλισσαρος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 90): n.m.; Akk. *Nergal-šar(ra)-ušur* “may Nergal protect the king”, high ranking official at the court of Nebuchadnezzar II, probably to be identified with the king of the same name Νεριγλισσαρος (559-56 BC; Schnabel 273f; Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 90); E. Unger, *Babylon* (1931):282ff, iv:22; Pritchard *Texts* 308a; vSoden *ZA* 62 (1972):85f; Sack *ZA* 68 (1978):129ff; Rudolph *Jer.*³ 245; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1302: **Jr 39**_{3.13}. †

6359 נִרְדֵּי

נִרְדֵּי: Sept., NT Greek -]141 νάρδος (Masson 56; Boisacq 657), Latin *nardus*; MHeb., JArm. נִרְדֵּי, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 286b), Syr. *nardin/dōn*; Akk. *lardu* (AHw. 538b); Arb. Pers. *nardin* (see further Lokotsch no. 1548); < Sanskrit *nalada*, *Nardos tachys Jatamansi*, an aromatic drug from a plant which grows in the Himalayas, used for its perfume (Löw 3:482f; Harrison 48f; K. Hummel, *Mitt. d. Deutschen Pharmazeutischen Gesellschaft* 37 (1967):113ff); נִרְדֵּי, נִרְדֵּי, נִרְדֵּי: **nard Song 1**₁₂ **4**₁₄, **4**₁₃? cj. for נִרְדֵּי prop. וְרִדֵּי (→ *נִרְדֵּי) rose. †

6360 נִרְיָה

נִרְיָה: n.m.; Josephus Νήρος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 90f); < נִרְיָה: Pritchard 11; Lachish, EgArm.:

—1. father of בְּרוּךְ 1, **Jr 32**_{13.16} **36**_{4.8} **43**₃ **45**₁;

—2. father of שֶׁר־יָה **Jr 51**₅₉. †

6361 נִרְיָהוּ

נִרְיָהוּ: n.m.; I נִרְ + יָה (Noth *Personennamen* 167) “Yahweh is my light”; Diringier 352; cun. *Niriyau* Tallqvist *Names* 176b, *Niriāma* 168; Aharoni *Arad* 31:4 נִרְיָהוּ; Lachish 1:5 נִרְיָה (Moscati *Ep.* 53:4 and II נִרְ); cf. אֶלְנִר Nimrud Ostr. (Albright *BASOR* 149 (1958):33¹) and אֶרְנִינִר (JbEOL 11:79), יְהוֹנָדָב (Cross *BA* 26:112): **Jr 36**_{14.32} **43**₆ (= נִרְיָה 1). †

6362 נִשָּׂא

נִשָּׂא: MHeb. (also נִסָּא); JArm. Palm. נִסָּא; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:83), CPArm.; Ug. *nš'* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1709; Aistleitner 1859), Can. *naššā*, *yinašši* VAB 2:1484 and AOAT 8, p. 85; RA 19:99), Amor. *Yas(s)i-* (Huffmon 239f) Mo. Arm. (more and more displaced by נִסָּב), OArm. (Degen *Altaram. Gr.* 72f), EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 186), Palm. proper n. (Stark *Names* 100); BArm.; Arb. *naša'a*, to postpone, grow, raise oneself

up, OSArb. *nsʿ*, *nsʿ* (Conti 191a), Eth.^G *našʿa*, Tigr. (*Wb.* 326a) *nasʿa*, Amh. *našā* (Ullendorff *Amh. Chr.* 111b); Akk. *našû* (AHw. 762a).

qal: (597 times): pf. **נָשָׂא**, **נִשְׂאָה**, **נִשְׂאָת**, **נִשְׂאוּ/שָׂאוּ**, **נִשְׂאוּ** Bomberg 3rd. pl. **Ps 139**₂₀ (+ **לְשׂוֹא**) > **נָשָׂא** Leningrad. **נָשָׂו** **Ezk 39**₂₆ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 441c), **נִשְׂאָךְ**, **נִשְׂאָתְנִי**, **נִשְׂאָתֶיךָ**, **נִשְׂאָתֶיךָ** (2nd. fem., **Ezk 16**₅₈); impf. **יִשְׂאֵ**, **יִשְׂאוּ** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 220m), **יִשְׂאוּ**, **תִשְׂאוּ**, **תִשְׂאוּנָה**, **תִשְׂאוּנָה** and **תִשְׂנָה** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 441c), **יִשְׂאוּ/הוּ**, **יִשְׂאוּ**, **יִשְׂאוּ** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 338p), **יִשְׂאוּ**; impv. **שָׂא**, **נָשָׂא** **Ps 10**₁₂ (Gesenius-K. §66c), **שָׂא**, **נָשָׂא** (**Ps 47** **נִסְהוּ** rd. **נִס** → **נוס** or BHS); inf. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 441c, Pun. *nasot*, Sznycer 937; Friedrich §180), **שְׂאֵת**, **בְּשְׂאֵת**, **לְשְׂאֵת**, **שְׂאֵתִי** (Sec. *σᾶθι Ps 89*₅₁, Brönno 57; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §81, 1b), 3 times **נָשָׂו** (**Ps 28**₂, **Ezk 17**₉? Arm., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 441c, see Zimmerli 375; pt. **נָשָׂא**, fem. **נִשְׂאָת** > **נִשְׂאָת**, pass. cs. **נָשָׂא** and **נִשְׂאוּ** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 441c).

—1. to **carry**: → **סָבַל** **1K 5**₂₉ (Noth *Könige* 87; Held JAOS 88 (1968):95f; Rainey IEJ 20:192⁵), **יָלַד** **2K 4**₁₉, **עָל** **Lam 3**₂₇, **אָרוֹן** **2S 6**₁₃, **חָרַפָּה** **Jr 15**₁₅ (עַל because of), **חָסַד** **Est 2**₉ (to win favour), **חָן** **2S 5**₂; to carry, help with **בָּ** **Jb 7**₁₃ **Nu 11**₁₇ **Qoh 5**₁₄₋₁₈; with **אֵת** to carry together with others **Ex 18**₂₂, **שָׁלוֹם** **Ps 72**₃ **Qoh 5**₁₈; **נָ** to carry fruit **Ezk 36**₈.

—2. to **lift, lift up**: **נָס** **Jr 4**₆, **תָּבֵה** **Gn 7**₁₇, **כָּנַף** **Ezk 10**₁₆, **רָגַלְיִם** (meaning to set out on the road) **Gn 29**₁; ellipt. **1S 17**₂₀ (cf. Akk. *našû* [*šēpīn*] Frankena *Fschr. Beek* 47; AHw. 762 *našû* II, G I, 2a; Driver WdO 2 (1954):19 :: Stoebe KAT 8/1:321ff; Hertzberg ATD 10²:114); **שָׁחַר** **Ps 139**₉ (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:603), **Dt 33**₃ (rd. **יִשְׂאוּ**, Seeligmann VT 14 (1964):80²); **אֲשַׁפֵּה** in order to empty the quiver **Is 22**₆; the lifting up (levitation) of the prophet **1K 18**₁₂ **Ezk 3**₁₂₋₁₄ **8**₃ **11**₁₋₂₄ **43**₅, see Widengren *Literary Aspects* (1948):103ff.

—3. **נָ** **יָד/כַּף** **נָ** **raising of the hand** (Akk. *qāta wabālu ana* to lay the hand on, AHw. 909a): **בָּ** against **2S 20**₂₁ **Ezk 20**₂₃ (J. Lust EphThLov. 43 (1967):517ff), to strike **Ps 10**₁₂ in an oath (cf. Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 387f no. 25) **Dt 32**₄₀ **Ex 6**₈ **Ezk 20**₆, in a plea **Ps 28**₂ in prayer **Ps 63**₅ (→ **מִשְׂאֵת**), **נָ** **תִפְלֵה**, **נָ** **2K 19**₄ (OArm. Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202, A: 11; Akk. *našû qāta, nīš qātī* prayer, Meiss-ner *Bab. Ass.* 2:80; AHw. 762b, 797), **מִצְוֹתֶיךָ** **אל** **Ps 119**₄₈? rd. **אֲלֶיךָ** (and dl. **אֲהַבְתִּי**), as a command **Is 49**₂₂.

—4. a) **נָ** **רָאשׁ** **נָ** to **lift up the head, hold the head high**, expression of independence **Zech 2**₄ Sir^{Adl.} **33**₂₆; expression by the acquitted in litigation **Jb 10**₁₅ **11**₁₅ (H. Vorländer *Mein Gott* AOAT 23 (1975):266); Akk. *rēša našû* “be careful about” (AHw. 762b); “to restore the strength of a sick person” (Ug. 5:271); in Egypt, a sign of recovering from a sickness (Zandee *Fschr. Beek* 277f), = **נָ** **פָּנִים** cf. **Gn 40**_{13-19f} (B. D. Redford VTSupp. 20 (1970):54), **2K 25**₂₇ (Seeligmann in *Fschr. Baumgartner* 270f); b) to increase the number of people (Akk. *rēša našû* OLZ 23:153; Speiser 177f; parallel with **פָּקַד** **Ex 30**₁₂ **Nu 1**₂ **26**₂ = **נָ** **נוסַפֵּר** **Nu 3**₄₀ **1C 27**₂₃).

—5. **נָ** **פָּנָיו** to **raise his face** (cf. *πρόσωπον λαμβάνειν* L. vRompay, *Orientalia Lovaniensia Periodica* 6/7 (1975/6):569-75): expresses assurance, cheerfulness **Jb 11**₁₅, without **פָּנִים** (: **נָ** **נִפְלֹו פָּנָיו** **Gn 4**₆) **Gn 4**₇, with **אל** towards **2K 9**₃₂, meaning to look someone in the eye, show one’s face **2S 2**₂₂; of God: to be inclined towards someone **Nu 6**₂₆ (cf. Akk. (OBab.) *būnī našûm ana* PN “to raise the face towards someone”, Frankena *Fschr. Beek* 47, cf. AHw. 138b); **נָ** **פָּנִים** negative: to prejudice (Schwartz BiZ 19 (1975):100); with **פָּנֶיךָ** **אֵר** **Ps 4**₇, → **נוס**.

—6. a) to **receive someone in a friendly manner, be favourably disposed towards someone** (JArm. אָפִי נִסַּב) **Gn 32₂₁ Mal 1₈** (parallel with רָצָה), **Jb 22₂₆ 42₉ 1S 25₃₅**; or forensically as אָפִי רָאָה (→ 4), actually after an acquittal **Gn 40_{13-19f} 2K 25₂₇ = Jr 25₃₁** cf. A. Philips *Ancient Israel's Criminal Law* (1970):27; b) to respect **Lam 4₁₆**, אָפִי נִשָּׂא **Ps 113₇ 118₁₃ 138₁** esteemed, eminent **2K 5₁ Is 3₃ and 9₁₄** (Pedersen *Isr.* 3/4:73: active, as 4; 1QIs^a נִשָּׂא, see Wernberg-M. *JSS* 3 (1958):254); to approve of something אָפִי כִפֵּר **Pr 6₃₅**; c) to consider a person, favour (< πρόσωπον λαμβάνειν, προσωποληψία Sept., NT, TWNT 6:780; THAT 2:112): אָפִי בְּתוֹרָה by offering instruction **Mal 2₉**, אָפִי בִּסְתֵר **Jb 13₁₀**; אָפִי לֵב **Lv 19₁₅** (:: אָפִי גְדוֹל הַדָּר :: אָפִי רִשְׁעִים, **Ps 82₂**, God does not do it **Dt 17₁₀** (parallel with: he does not take אָפִי)).

—7. אָפִי עֵינַיִם (Akk.: *našû ēnē* to cast a glance (covetously) towards, AHW. 762b, *našû* II, I:2c; *niš ēnē* to turn the eyes (invitingly), AHW. 797b, *nīšu* I,5; *nīšit ēnē* selection, AHW. 796b, *nīšitu* 2): to **look upwards to Gn 13₆**, to the אָפִי גְלוּלִים **Ezk 18₆** (see Zimmerli 405).

—8. אָפִי קוֹל to **raise the voice** (cf. Elliger BK 11:209; ? Eth. *ʿawšeʿa* to speak, Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 193f): as a call **Ju 9₇** in jubilation **Is 24₁₄**, in weeping **Gn 27₃₈**; without אָפִי קוֹל **Nu 14₁** (see BHS), **Is 37 42₂₋₁₁** (parallel with אָפִי צוּחַ, Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 24 no. 43, ? cj. with Sept. Pesh. אָפִי שָׁשׂוּ), **Jb 21₁₂** (when accompanied by אָפִי וְכִנּוֹר).

—9. with אָפִי מִשָּׁל to begin to sing **Nu 23₇**, אָפִי זְמִרָה **Ps 81₃**, אָפִי קִינָה **Am 5₁**, אָפִי תְּפִלָּה **Is 37₄**, אָפִי מִשָּׁא **2K 9₂₅**; אָפִי אֵל to impose an oath, or to pronounce a curse **1K 8₃₁** (Noth *Könige* 173, 186) and **2C 6₂₂** var. Bomberg :: Montgomery-G. 202; Leningrad אָפִי מִשָּׁא, see Rudolph *Chr.* 212f); with אָפִי שָׁמ **Ex 20₇ Dt 5₁₁** to pronounce (:: Jepsen *ZAW* 79 (1967):291f: to swear); with אָפִי שָׁמַע **Ex 23₁**, with אָפִי חֲרָפָה **Ps 15₃**.

—10. אָפִי עַל-פִּי to take into the mouth, utter a word, **Ps 50₁₆**, אָפִי עַל-שִׁפְתַי (cf. Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224:14-16) **16₄** to **pronounce**; אָפִי בְּשָׁרֵי בִשְׁנַיִם he took his flesh in his teeth, meaning he risked his life (Hölscher 37 :: Tur-Sinai 225: אָפִי בְּשָׁר = אָפִי לְשׁוֹן) **Jb 13₁₄**; אָפִי בְּכַתָּב to put into writing **Sir 44₅**.

—11. אָפִי נִפְשׁוּ to long for (Wolff *Anthropologie* 33f); with אָפִי אֵל **Dt 24₁₅ Hos 4₈** (rd. אָפִי נִפְשָׁם), **Pr 19₁₈**; with אָפִי לֵב **Ps 24₄** (rd. אָפִי נִפְשׁוּ); with אָפִי לֵב נִפְשׁוּ **Ps 25₁ 86₄ 143₈**, cj. **Jb 27₈** (rd. אָפִי לֵב נִפְשָׁא, Hölscher 64).

—12. אָפִי לֵב נִפְשׁוּ his heart impels him, he is willing **Ex 35₂₁₋₂₆ 36₂** (Akk. *nīš libbi(m)* “aspiration”, AHW. 797b) :: אָפִי לֵב נִפְשָׁא your heart is elated, deludes you **2K 14₁₀**.

—13. אָפִי לֵב נִפְשָׁא to **hold** (→ כוֹל hif. 1) **Ezk 45₁₁** (correct amount for a measure, see Fohrer *Ezechiel* 251; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:305 = *Lebensordnungen* 1:329; Zimmerli 1153).

—14. to **bear, suffer Gn 13₆ 36₇ Dt 1₉ Mi 7₉ Jb 21₃**; abs. “bearing it” **Is 1₁₄ Jr 44₂₂ Pr 30₂₁**.

—15. אָפִי עוֹן and similar (Assyrian *hīta našû* to burden oneself with an offence, meaning to make oneself culpable (Weidner *AfO* 17 (1956):270); *arna u hīta našû* to bear (or share) guilt and punishment (Driver-M. *Ass. Laws* Tablet 1:32); cf. Zimmerli BK 13:306, still pointing to OAb. *hīfītam našûm*): a) to bring upon oneself one's own punishment אָפִי עוֹנוֹ **Ex 28₄₃**, **Lv 5₁ 7₁₈ 17₁₆ 19₈**, אָפִי חֲטָאוֹ **20₂₀ 22₉ Nu 9₁₃** (Zimmerli *ThB* 19 (1963):160ff and BK 13:306f); to atone for **Ex 28₃₈ Nu 14₃₄ 18₁ Ezk 44₁₃** (אָפִי חֲטָאוֹ), = אָפִי זְמָה **Ezk 23₃₅**; abs. to bear the consequences **Pr 9₁₂**; b) of the guilt of another, אָפִי חֲטָאוֹ (אָפִי עַל-יְדוֹ on one's own account) **Lv 19₁₇ Is 53₁₂**; אָפִי עוֹן

Ezk 4₄₋₆, with **ב** **18**_{19f}; **כָּל־כּוֹה** **Ezk 16**₅₂₋₅₄ **32**_{24f-30} etc. (Zimmerli 932); **זְנוּת** **Nu 14**₃₃; **עָנַשׁ** **נָ** to pay the penalty **Pr 19**₁₉.

—16. a) to **bring** **לָבַד** locusts **Ex 10**₁₃, cargo on ships **1K 10**₁₁; to transport **Dt 14**₂₄; b) to present (gift, offering) **Ezk 20**₃₁ **Ps 96**₈.

—17. to carry away > to **take** **Gn 27**₃ **45**₁₉ **Ju 16**₃₁ **1S 17**₃₄ **Hos 5**₁₄ **Ps 102**₁₁; **נָ** **אָשָׁה** (earlier **לָקַח**) to take a wife for oneself **Ru 1**₄ **Ezr 10**₄₄ **2C 11**₂₁ **13**₂₁ **24**₃, for one's sons **Sir 7**₂₃, without **אָשָׁה** to marry **Ezr 9**₂₋₁₂ **Neh 13**₂₅; MHeb.

—18. to **take away**: a) **Ju 21**₂₃ **2S 5**₂₁ **Mi 2**₂ **Song 5**₇ **Da 1**₁₆; **רֹאשׁ** the head, to decapitate (wordplay with → 6) **Gn 40**₁₉ cf. **13-20**; b) to **take away** someone's guilt (and punishment) (*ἀρῶν*, *tollere*; Zimmerli ThB 19:157ff; Knierim 50ff., 114-119, 193f., 203f., 218ff) **נָ** **עוֹן פְּרָאֵשׁ** **Lv 10**₁₇ **Ps 85**₃, so also with **פָּשַׁע** **Gn 50**₁₇ **Jb 7**₂₁, with **חַטָּאת** **Ps 32**₅, **לְפָשַׁע** with regard to **Gn 50**₁₇ **Ex 23**₂₁ **Jos 24**₁₉, → **Ps 25**₁₈; > **נָ** **לָ** to take away the guilt, forgive **Gn 18**₂₄₋₂₆ **Is 2**₉ **Hos 1**₆ (? alt. to throw away, set aside, Luther; or dl. *β*, see Commentaries, 143 (? **כָּל־** in full, alt. II **בָּל** see Rudolph KAT 13/1:247), **Sir 16**₇, cj. **2S 13**₁₉ rd. **לְאִבְשָׁלוּם וְחִתָּל** (Würthwein *Theol. St.* 115 (1974):46⁸⁰), **אֵל נִשָּׂא** a god who forgives **Ps 99**₈, whence, **נִשָּׂא עוֹן** (a people) whose guilt is forgiven **Is 33**₂₄ and **נִשָּׂא עוֹן** **Ps 32**₁;

—**Nah 1**₅ rd. **וְהִתְשָׂא** (I **שָׂא** nif. to be devastated); **Hab 3**_{10f} rd. **מִזְעִירֵי נִשְׂחָה שְׂמוֹשׁ**; **Ps 10**₁₂ **נִשָּׂא יִדְדָךְ** and dl. **אֵל** :: Gunkel; **62**₅ for **מִזְשָׂאוֹת** cj. **מִזְשָׂאוֹת** deceptions (Gunkel); **89**₁₀ rd. **בְּשָׂאן**; **Jb 34**₃₁ rd. **נִשְׂאָתִי** (: **נִשָּׂא**) was deluded (Hölscher).

nif: pf. **נִשָּׂא**; impf. **נִשְׂאָה**, **נִשְׂאָה**, **נִשְׂאָה**; impv. **הִנְשָׂא** inf. **הִנְשָׂא**, **הִנְשָׂא**, abs. **נִשְׂאָה** **2S 9**₄₃ (Gesenius-K. §76b); pt. **נִשָּׂא**, fem. **נִשְׂאָה** and **נִשְׂאָת** **Zech 5**₇ and **1C 14**₂ (see Rudolph *Chr.* 114; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 612x), **נִשְׂאָה/אוֹת**;

—1. to **be carried** **Ex 25**₂₈ (**בָּ** on; SamP. qal), **Is 49**₂₂ **60**₄ 1QIs^b **תְּשִׂינָה** for **תִּתְּנֶנָּה** (see Robinson ZAW 73 (1961):266f; BHS), **66**₁₂ **Jr 10**₅ (rd. **נִשְׂאָה**), to be cleared away, be dragged away **2S 19**₄₃ **2K 20**₁₇ **Am 4**₂ (nif. or pi. see Rudolph KAT 13/2:161; Wolff BK 14/2:241, 244), **Is 39**₆ **Da 11**₁₂;

—2. a) to **raise oneself** (parallel with **קוּם**) **Is 33**₁₀ **Ezk 1**₁₉₋₂₁ **Ps 7**₇ (**בָּ** against), **94**₂, cj. **139**₂₀ (rd. **נִשְׂאָה** Gunkel :: Mowinckel *Ps. Stud.* 1:52); b) to **rise up high** **Ps 24**₇, cj. v.9 (high gates), **Is 40**₄ (elevated valley), **Zech 5**₇ (lead cover removed);

—3. to **be elevated**: **מִלְכֹּת** **Nu 24**₇ (cf. BHS), **1C 14**₂; to tower above (a mountain) **Is 2**₂/**Mi 4**₁ (with **מִן**), **Is 52**₁₃ **Jr 51**₉, pt. **Is 2**₁₂₋₁₄ **30**₂₅ **57**₇, **Sir 11**₆ highly placed; raised **Is 6**₁ and **57**₁₅ (God, parallel with **רָם**); to be lifted high (eyelashes) **Pr 30**₁₃. †

pi. (Jenni 191): pf. **נִשָּׂא**, **נִשָּׂא**, **נִשָּׂא** (: qal impf.); impf. **יִנְשָׂאוּהוּ**, **יִנְשָׂאוּהוּ**, **יִנְשָׂאוּהוּ**; impv. **נִשָּׂאוּ**; pt. **מִנְשָׂאוּ**;

—1. to **raise high** **Am 4**₂, to lift out cj. **Ps 69**₁₅ (for **מִנְשָׂאוּ** rd. **מִנְשָׂאוּ**);

—2. to **exalt** a kingdom (**מִמְלֶכֶת**) **2S 5**₁₂, to promote in rank **Est 3**₁ **5**₁₁;

—3. to **maintain** (God supporting his people) **Is 63**, **Ps 28**₉; to support **1K 9**₁₁ (בָּ with), **Est 9**, **Ezr 1**₄ **8**₃₆;

—4. **נָפְשׁוֹ** with לָ and inf. to **have a longing for** **Jr 22**₂₇ **44**₁₄ (→ qal 11). †

hif: pf. **הִשִּׂאוֹ**; pt. **מִשָּׂאת** (***מִשָּׂאת**, Bergsträsser 2:157c, d) **Sir 4**₂₁:

—1. with two acc. to **load** someone with **Lv 22**₁₆;

—2. to carry, **bring** **Sir 4**₂₁;

—3. to **raise to a high place** cj. **Ezk 17**₉ (uncertain see Zimmerli 375);

—**2S 17**₁₃ ? rd. **יִשִּׂמוּ**. †

hitp: impf. **תִּיַתְנֶשֶׂא** > **תִּיַנְשֵׂא** **Nu 24**₇ **2C 32**₂₃ and **יִנְשֵׂאוּ** **Da 11**₁₄ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 441c :: Bergsträsser 2:99d); inf. **הִתְנַשֵּׂא**; pt. **מִתְנַשֵּׂא**: to **raise oneself, arise** **Nu 23**₂₄ (**פְּאֲרִי**), **1K 1**₅ **Ezk 17**₁₄ **Pr 30**₃₂ **Da 11**₁₄ **1C 29**₁₁ **וְהִמְתַּנְשֵׂא** (לְ) **רֹאשׁ** ... , “and whoever raises you as leader” :: Rudolph *Chr.* 192: Aramaicised sbst., prominence, Sept.^L -]182παρσις; with **עַל** **Nu 16**₃ **Ezk 29**₁₅, cj. **Pr 30**₃₁ (rd. **מִתְנַשֵּׂא**, → **זָרְזִיר**). †

Der. **שִׂאוֹן**, mountain n. **שִׂיא**, ***שָׂאת**, I II **מִשָּׂאת**, **מִשָּׂא**, **מִשָּׂא**, I II **נִשִּׂא**, I II **נִשִּׂא**, ***נִשְׂאוּ**.

נשג 6363

נשג: Sam. **נשג** (Ben-H. 3, 1:131): Arm. (Caquot *Fschr. Dupont-S.* 9ff); Arb. *našaja* to hunt and find (Guillaume 2:26).

hif: pf. **הִשִּׂיג**, **הִשִּׂיגָה**, **הִשִּׂיגוּ**, **הִשִּׂיגוּ**, **הִשִּׂיגוּ**, **הִשִּׂיגוּ**; impf. **יִשִּׂיג**, **יִשִּׂיגוּ**, **יִשִּׂיגוּ**, **יִשִּׂיגוּ**; pt. **מִשִּׂיג**, **מִשִּׂיגָה**, **מִשִּׂיגוּ**; inf. **הִשִּׂיג**, **הִשִּׂיגָה** (? **הִשִּׂיגָה**) **Sir 14**₁₃ **32/35**₁₂; pt. **מִשִּׂיג**.

—1. to **collect, reach** **Gn 31**₂₅ **44**₄₋₆ **47**₉ **Ex 14**₉ **15**₉ **Lv 26**₅ **Dt 19**₆ **Jos 2**₅ **1S 30**₈ **2S 15**₁₄ **2K 25**₅ **Is 59**₉ **Jr 39**₅ **52**₈ **Hos 2**₉ **10**₉ **Ps 7**₆ **18**₃₈ **40**₁₃ **Pr 2**₁₉, cj. **13**₂₁ (rd. **יִשִּׂיג**), **Lam 1**₃ **Sir 12**₅; subj. **בְּרִכָּה** **Dt 28**₂ **Sir 3**₈, **קִלְקָלָה** **Dt 28**₁₅₋₄₅, **חֶרֶב** **Jr 42**₁₆ **Jb 41**₁₈ (rd. MT, Gesenius-K. §116w), **1C 21**₁₂ **לְמִשְׂגָת** pt. or sbst. “for a collection”, Rudolph), **רעה** **Sir 6**₁₂, **חֶרֶוֹן** **Ps 69**₂₅, **בְּלִהוֹת** **Jb 27**₂₀, **בְּלִהוֹת** **Zech 1**₆, **כָּל־מוֹת** (cj. **יִשִּׂיג**) **Mi 2**₆;

—2. to **be sufficient, produce** (always with **יָד**) **Lv 5**₁₁ **14**_{21f-30-32} **25**₂₆₋₄₉ **27**₈ **Nu 6**₂₁ **Ezk 46**₇, **Sir 14**₁₃ **32/35**₁₂ **יָד** **הַשִּׂיגָה** as far as one can (cf. MHeb., **הִשִּׂיג**); **יָד** **הַשִּׂיג** to come to possess (: **מוֹךְ**) **Lv 25**₄₇;

—3. misc.: to appear (: **נוֹס**) **Is 35**₁₀ **51**₁₁; to accept words, receive admonition **Sir 31/34**₂₂ **1QS 6**₁₄, ellipt. **Dam. 6**₁₀;

—**Jb 24**₂ **יִשִּׂיגוּ** = **יִסִּיגוּ** (סוג); **1S 14**₂₆ rd. **מִשִּׂיב**. †

נשואה 6364

*נְשֹׂאָה: נשא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472v: נְשֹׂאֵי תִּכְוִיָּם **burdens** (transportable divine images) **Is 46**.†

6365 נְשִׂיא

I נְשִׂיא, SamP. *anši*, pl. *anšiyāʿam* (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:213): נשא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; MHeb., DSS (א) נְשִׂיא, DJD 2: p. 293, mostly נְסִיא; *Deir Alla* 1:14 *ns'* leader (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 214); Ph. נשא, Heb. inscr. א(י)נְשִׂא (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 187); the revered one (cf. נְשִׂאִים) or “speaker” → נשא 8, so Noth, *Syst.* 151f; *Gesch.* 95; cf. Dunbrell VT 25 (1975):332-335; Seebass ZAW 90 (1978):206f :: נְשִׂיא the sheikh of a tribe, or simil. *Fschr. Hempel* 261¹²; vdPloeg RB 57:47ff; Cazelles 138; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:23 = *Lebensordnungen* 1:26; *Histoire* 2:32ff; Speiser CBQ 25:11ff and *Fschr. Speiser*: 113ff: “duly elected chieftain”; Mayes VT 23 (1973):151-170, esp. 161f: נְשִׂיא, נְשִׂאִים, נְשִׂאִי: 130 times; Nu 62 times, Ezk 37 times 80 times in P, ? oldest examples Ex 22₂₇ Gn 34₂; cj. Nu 7₁₂, Ezk 22₂₅ 37₂₂, נְשִׂא in Ishmael Gn 25₁₆, (Abraham) אֱלֹהֵי נְשִׂיא Gn 23₆ (Gottstein VT 3 (1953):298f), נְשִׂא הָאָרֶץ, 34₂, נְשִׂאֵי הָאָרֶץ, Nu 25₁₈, pl. Jos 13₂₁, נְשִׂאֵי הַיָּם, Ezk 26₁₆, נְשִׂאֵי הַיָּם, 27₂₁, in מְצָרִים 30₁₃, in אֲדוֹם 32₂₉, נְשִׂאֵי גֹג, נְשִׂאֵי הַיָּם, 38₂; usually in Israel הַנְּשִׂאִים: נְשִׂאֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, Nu 7₈₄, Ezk 21₁₇ 7₂₇ 12₁₀₋₁₂ (Zedekiah), נְשִׂאֵי הָעֵדָה, Nu 16₂ = נְשִׂאֵי הָעֵדָה, Ex 16₂₂ and נְשִׂאֵי הָעֵדָה, Nu 2₃₋₂₉, נְשִׂאֵי לְבִנֵי זְבוּלֹן, etc. 7₂₄₋₇₈; נְשִׂאֵי הַיָּם, Nu 27₂; נְשִׂאֵי הַיָּם, 34₃₁; נְשִׂאֵי הַיָּם, Nu 27₂; נְשִׂאֵי לְבִנֵי יְהוּדָה, and the other tribes Nu 2₃₋₂₉, נְשִׂאֵי לְבִנֵי זְבוּלֹן, etc. 7₂₄₋₇₈; נְשִׂאֵי הַיָּם, 1₁₆; נְשִׂאֵי הַיָּם, 7₂; נְשִׂאֵי הַיָּם, 34₂₂₋₂₈; נְשִׂאֵי הַיָּם, 1C 7₄₀; נְשִׂאֵי הַיָּם, 7₁₁; נְשִׂאֵי הַיָּם, 34₁₈; נְשִׂאֵי הַיָּם, 7₁₁; נְשִׂאֵי הַיָּם, 1C 7₄₀; נְשִׂאֵי הַיָּם, Ezr 1₈ (Galling *Fschr. Rudolph* 75; *Studien* 81f; Gesé *Der Verfassungsentwurf des Ezechiel* (1957):116ff); epithet of the new David (who would return ?) Ezk 34₂₄ 37₂₅ and of the leader concerned with bringing about salvation in the last days Ezk 44_{3-48:22} (Zimmerli 1227-1230; Kellerman BZAW 120 (1970):148).

6366 נְשִׂיא

II נְשִׂיא, נשא, → I; Arb. *naš'* billowing clouds (Reymond 13): נְשִׂאִים patches of mist Jr 10₁₃ 51₁₆ Ps 135₇ Pr 25₁₄. †

6367 נִשַׁק

נִשַׁק: MHeb. hif. הִסִּיק JArm.; EgArm. נִשַׁק, haf. הִנְשַׁק (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 188) to burn (Bergsträsser 2:124g :: BDB 969b; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 368u: שִׁלַּק, → BArm. סִלַּק).

nif: pf. נִשַׁקָּה: to catch fire Ps 78₂₁. †

hif: pf. הִשִּׁיקוּ; impf. יִשִּׁיק: to kindle fire Is 44₁₅ Ezk 39₉ (? Ug. Caquot-S. *Textes* 135¹), Sir 43₄ (margin יִסִּיק for יִדְלִיק) to set ablaze v.21 יִשִּׁיק to singe. †

6368 נִשַׂר

*נִשַׂר: MHeb. JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 302b) נִסַּר; Arb. *našara* to saw; Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 182

Der. **בַּזְשׁוֹר**.

6369 נשא

I **נשא**, really II **נָשָׂה**: MHeb. to lend, ? > Arb. *nasa'a* to sell with delayed payment (Zimmern 17), OSArb. (Conti 187b) *ns*²; < Akk. (NBab.) *rāšû* creditor (AHw. 962b), *rašûtu* credit; > MHeb. **רָשָׂה**, JArm. **רשא** to be authorised, to lend, hif./af. to lend out, EgArm. to bring an action against someone, MHeb. JArm. **רָשִׁי** justified, pledged; see Horst *Privilegrecht* 60ff (= ThB 12 (1961):83ff).

qal: pf. **נָשַׂתִּי**, **נָשַׂוּ**, **נָשָׂוּ** **Jr 15**₁₀; pt. **נָשָׂא** (**1S 22**₂ **Is 24**₂, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 441c) and **נָשָׂה** 5 times, **נָשָׂאִים** **Neh 5**₇ K (**נָשִׂים**);

—1. to **lend out** to (with **בְּ**) **Dt 24**₁₁ **Jr 15**₁₀ **Neh 5**_{10f}; abs. **Jr 15**₁₀; with **בְּ** to borrow from someone **Is 24**₂;

—2. pt. creditor, professional **moneylender** **1S 22**₂ **2K 4**₁, **Is 24**₂ **50**₁; usurer **Ex 22**₂₄ **Ps 109**₁₁;

—3. **נָשָׂא בְּבָבֶּ** to **practise usury** **Neh 5**₇;

—4. **נָשָׂא אֶלֶּה בְּנִי** **1K 8**₃₁ **2C 6**₂₂ to oblige someone to take an oath of innocence (König *Wb.*; Rudolph; alt. → I **נשא** qal 9; **Jr 23**₃₉ rd. **נשא** ... **וְנָשִׂיתִי** (= **וְנָשָׂאתִי**) (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 154). †

hif: impf. **תִּשָּׂה**; pt. → **נָשָׂה**: with **בְּ** of person and acc. of thing, to lend something to someone **Dt 24**₁₀;

—**Dt 15**₂ (in both instances SamP. qal) **נָשָׂה** has been lost by haplography before **נָשָׂה** (→ HAL 607b). †

Der. **נְשִׂי**, **נָשָׂא**, **נָשָׂה**, **נָשָׂה**.

6370 נשא

II **נשא**: ? by-form of **נָשָׂה**: Arb. *našiya* to be intoxicated.

nif: pf. **נָשָׂאוּ**: to **entertain false hopes** **Is 19**₁₃ (parallel with **יָאֵל** nif.), cj. **Da 11**₁₄ (**וַיִּנְשָׂאוּ**). †

hif: pf. **הִשָּׂא**, **הִשָּׂאת**, **הִשָּׂאֵנִי**, **הִשָּׂאֵךְ**, **הִשָּׂאוּךְ**; impf. **יִשָּׂא** (י), **יִשָּׂאוּ**, **יִשָּׂאֵךְ**; inf. **הִשָּׂא**: to **cheat, deceive** with acc. **Gn 3**₁₃ (cf. R. Meyer *Gr.* §91:2a and 92:4b), **2K 19**₁₀/**Is 37**₁₀ **Jr 49**₁₆ (rd. **וַיִּשָּׂאתֶךָ**), **Ob 3**₇, cj. **Ezk 39**₂ (rd. **וַיִּהְיֶה שָׂאתֶךָ**); **הִשָּׂא נַפְשׁוֹ** to deceive oneself **Jr 37**₉, cj. **Lam 1**₁₉ (rd. **וַיִּשָּׂאוּ** Rudolph 208); with **לְ** **2K 18**₂₉ **Is 36**₁₄ **Jr 4**₁₀ **29**₈;

—**Nu 21**₃₀ prop. **אֵשׁ וְנָשָׂא**; **Ps 89**₂₃ rd. **יִשָּׂא** no enemy will rise against him (Dahood *Psalms* 2:317f; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 69 no. 56), cf. **נשא** nif; **Ps 55**₁₆ Q see Commentaries. †

Der. **נְשִׂאוּן**, **נְשִׂאוֹת**, **נְשִׂאוֹהָ**.

6371 נשב

נשב: by-form of נשמ and נשף (see *Ružička* 90); SamP. (reading נשבת) pi.; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:590); MHeb. JArm. CPArm. Syr. to blow; Arb. *nsb* IV to blow away (see HAL); Akk. *našāpu* (AHw. 758b) to blow away.

qal: pf. נשָׁבָה: to **blow** (רִיחַ) **Is 40**⁷. †

hif: impf. יִשָּׁב, **Sir 43**²⁰ יִשָּׁב;

—1. to **cause to blow** **Ps 147**¹⁸ **Sir 43**²⁰;

—2. to **frighten away** **Gn 15**¹¹ (:: Barr *Philology* 174: יִשָּׁב hif.). †

Der: אֶשְׁבָּב.

נשה 6372

I נשה: MHeb.; ? Ug. *nšy* (Aistleitner 1863; Driver *Myths* 157a); ? OArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 187); Ph. in proper n. Benz *Names* 363f), JArm. Syr.; Arb. *nasiya* to forget, OSArb. (ZAW 75 (1963):312); Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 326b) *nasā* to disappear from the memory, Eth. *tanāsaya* (Leslau 35) to forget; Akk. *mašû* (AHw. 631b; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:160).

qal: pf. נִשְׁתִּי: to **forget** **Lam 3**¹⁷; cj. **Dt 32**¹⁸ תִּשָּׁא (SamP. *tišša*), and **Hab 3**¹⁰ (rd. נשא = נשה BHS). †

nif: impf. תִּנְשָׁנִי: to **be forgotten**, with לֹא you are not forgotten by me **Is 44**²¹ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 344h; also Arm. with obj. sf., so also SamP. nif.: Leshonenu 15 (1947):78f) :: BHS active תִּנְשָׁנִי. †

pi: (Jenni 228): pf. נִשְׁנִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 442e): to **cause to forget** **Gn 41**⁵¹. †

hif: pf. הִשָּׁה; impf. יִשָּׁה: to **cause to forget** **Jb 39**¹⁷ (:: Dahood *Biblica* 50 (1969):337f), with הִ of person and מִן of thing to cause someone to forget something **Jb 11**⁶ (text ? cf. Hölscher² 32). †

Der: נִשְׁיָה; n.m. (ו) יִשְׁיָה, מִנְשָׁה.

נשה 6373

II נשה: → I נשא.

Der: מִנְשָׁה.

נשה 6374

נִשָּׂה: SamP. *nēšī*, MHeb., JArm. נִשְׂיָה; ? Ug. *nš* (Gibson *Myths* 141b); Syr. *gennešyā* (< נִשְׂיָה גִיד), Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 126a); Arb. *nasan*: הַנְּשָׂה גִיד on the הַיָּרֵךְ כֶּף (socket of the hip-joint), **sciatic**

nerve, *nervus ischiadicus*, the central nerve of the hip region, see Dalman *Arbeit* 6:92; Wellhausen *Heid.* 168³; *Fschr. Horst* 88ff; Otto *ZAW* 89 (1977):85⁷⁷; Ullendorff *Eth. Bib.* 102 and Commentaries **Gn 32**₃₃. †

6375 נָשִׂי

*נָשִׂי: I נִשְׂאָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457p: נְשִׂיכִי (K נְשִׂיכִי, Q נְשִׂיךְ): **guilt** **2K 4**₇. †

6376 נִשְׁיָה

נִשְׁיָה: I נִשְׂהָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457p: **forgetting**, אֶרֶץ נִשְׁוּיָה the land forgotten by Yahweh, the world of the dead (see F. Quell *Auffassung d. Todes in Isr.* (1925):32f; Barth *Errettung* 79) **Ps 88**₁₃, cf. **Qoh 9**_{5f}. †

6377 נָשִׂים

נָשִׂים: SamP. *inšəm*; serves as pl. for → אִשָּׁה: **women**, Akk. *nišū* mankind, people (AHw. 796b).

6378 נִשְׁקָה

*נִשְׁקָה: I נִשְׁקָה; MHeb., JArm. נִשְׁקָתָא and נוֹשְׁקָתָא, Syr. *nušqtā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 307b) *nušaq*, *nišuqtā*: נִשְׁקָה: **kiss** **Pr 27**₆ **Song 1**₂ (בְּנִשְׁקוֹתַי 2. obj. בֵּין partitive, Rudolph *KAT* 17/2:122: with (a few) kisses). †

6379 נָשַׁךְ

I נָשַׁךְ: MHeb. and נָכַשׁ hif; Ug. *ntk* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1719; Aistleitner 1875; Ug. 5: p. 601b; cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 19 no. 13; p. 283 no. 397; Pun. EgArm. *nks* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 179); JArm. נָכַשׁ and נָכַת; Sam. נָכַשׁ and נָגַשׁ (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:655); CPArm. (Schulthess *Gramm.* p. 139a), Syr. and Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 301b) נָכַת; Arb. OSArb. (Conti 187b) *nakata*; Eth. (Leslau 35) *nasaka* and *nakasa*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 333a) *nakaša*; Akk. *našāku* (AHw. 758a); Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:277.

qal: pf. נִשְׁכָּה, נִשְׁכָּו; impf. יִשְׁכָּה, יִשְׁכָּו (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 303g), יִשְׁכָּנוּ; pt. נִשְׁכָּה, נִשְׁכָּיךְ, נִשְׁכָּיךְ: to **bite**:

—1. (sbj. snake) **Gn 49**₁₇ **Nu 21**_{8f} (cf. T. E. Lawrence *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, ch. 47, in the *Wadi Sirhan*), **Am 5**₁₉ **9**₃ **Pr 23**₃₂ **Qoh 10**₈₋₁₁;

—2. (sbj. people) **Mi 3**₅ (abs. to have something to eat), metaph. **Hab 2**₇. †

pi: (Jenni 147f): pf. נִשְׁכָּו; impf. יִנְשָׁכָו: to **bite** (snake) **Nu 21**₆ **Jr 8**₁₇. †

Der.: נִשְׁכָּה.

6380 נָשַׁךְ

II נָשַׁךְ: denom. of נִשְׁכָּה (trad. with I).

qal: impf. יִשְׁכֹּךְ; pt. נִשְׁכַּח: to **lend on interest** (= II לוֹחַ qal, BDB 675a) **Dt 23**_{20b}; **Hab 2**₇ pl. נִשְׁכַּחַי those who take interest from you (cf. C. Keller CAT 11b:162; and J. Jeremias WMANT 35 (1970):59 and 70 :: נִשְׁכַּח “your creditor” (Elliger ATD 25⁶:42). †

hif: impf. תִּשְׁכַּח: with נִשְׁכַּח and לָ to **lend on interest**, take interest from (= II לוֹחַ hif.) **Dt 23**_{20a}, without לוֹחַ 23₂₁. †

6381 נִשְׁכַּח

נִשְׁכַּח SamP. *nēšək*, MHeb.; Sept. τόκος Latin *fenus*; I נִשְׁכַּח; Ug. *ntk* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1719; Aistleitner 1875; cf. Dahood *Biblica* 50 (1969):339); → תִּנְחַל/תִּנְחַלִּית (Löwenstamm JBL 88 (1969):78ff): **deduction, interest** (Zimmerli BK 13:405f), of money **Ex 22**₂₄ (see Cazelles 80), **Dt 23**₂₀ **Ps 15**₅ (together with שָׁחַד), of food etc. **Dt 23**₂₀, with הִשְׁכַּח 20f (only from non-Israelites), בְּנִי הִשְׁכַּח **Lv 25**₃₇ **Ezk 18**₈₋₁₃, שִׁים נָ עַל **Ex 22**₂₄; together with תִּנְחַל/תִּנְחַלִּית **Lv 25**₃₆ **Ezk 18**₈₋₁₃₋₁₇ **22**₁₂ **Pr 28**₈ (see Zimmerli BK 13:405 f.; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:260f = *Lebensordnungen* 1:274f; Altheim-St. *Araber* 2:223f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2187);

—denom. of II נִשְׁכַּח. †

6382 נִשְׁכַּחַי

נִשְׁכַּחַי = נִשְׁכַּחַי, → לָ > נָ (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:228); Moabite (Milik, *Studi Biblici Franciscani: Liber Ann.* 9 (1958/59):331ff; Fitzmyer JBL 78 (1959):60ff): **hall, cell** **Neh 3**₃₀ **12**₄₄ **13**₇. †

6383 נָשַׁל

נָשַׁל: MHeb. to fall away, pi. hif. and JArm. af. to throw down; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:528, 615); SamP. **Dt 19**₅ *yēšāʾal*: root שָׁחַל, cf. *Fschr. Baumgartner* 16; Arb. *nasala* to pluck out, drop out (feathers, hair), → I נָתַר.

qal: pf. נִשַּׁל; impf. יִשַּׁל; impv. שַׁל (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 363e):

—1. to **loosen** (sandal) + מִעַל to pull off **Ex 3**₅ **Jos 5**₁₅;

—2. to drive away nations with acc. and מִפְּנֵי **Dt 7**₁₋₂₂;

—3. (intr.) to **become detached** **Dt 19**₅ (iron tool from its handle), **28**₄₀ olives. †

pi: (Jenni 144): impf. יִנְשַׁל: to **drive away** **2K 16**₆. †

6384 נָשַׁם

נָשַׁם: JArm. SamP. qal (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:537) and etp.; CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 307a) to breathe; etp. JArm. and CPArm. to recover; Palm. proper n. *nš(w)m* (Stark *Names* 100); Arb. *nasama* to blow away gently; → נָשַׁב, נָשַׁף, נָשַׁח.

qal: impf. אָשַׁם: to **pant, puff** Is 42₁₄ (1QIs^a אָשַׁם, ? אָשַׁם, Wernberg-M. JSS 3 (1958):263; Elliger BK 11:261); cj. Dt 33₂₁ יָשַׁם כִּי to yearn for something (Cross-Freedman JBL 67 (1948):208⁷¹). †

Der. תִּנְשָׁמָה, נִשְׁמָה.

6385 נִשְׁמָה

נִשְׁמָה, SamP. *nāšēmā*: נִשַׁם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463t; MHeb., Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 187), BArm. Sam. CPArm. נִשְׁמָה (Schulthess *Lex.* 129a), JArm. נִשְׁמָה, Syr. *nšamtā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 300a); Arb. *nasamat* breath; Mitchell VT 11 (1961):177ff; Johnson *Vitality* 27ff; Scharbert SBS 19 (1967²):22ff; → נִשְׁפָּח: נִשְׁמָה, נִשְׁמָתוֹ, נִשְׁמָת:

—1. **movement of air:** נִשְׁמָת רוּחַ 2S 22₁₆/Ps 18₁₆;

—2. a) breath 1K 17₁₇ Is 2₂₂ (Wildberger BK 10:114), 42₅ Jb 27₃ (Dahood *Biblica* 50 (1969):339f: his breath !), 34₁₄ Pr 20₂₇ Da 10₁₇ Sir 9₁₃; נִשְׁמָת מִי whose breathing? Jb 26₄; b) נִשְׁמָת חַיִּים breathing of life Gn 2₇, חַיִּים נִשְׁמָת חַיִּים (נִשְׁמָת רוּחַ חַיִּים) and רִנָּה var. ?) Gn 7₂₂ (cf. EA *šār balāti* AHw. 1193a); c) נִשְׁמָת אֵל breathing of God Ringgren *Religion* 108f, → נִשְׁמָת שְׂרַי 32₈ 33₄, נִשְׁמָת אֱלֹהִים 4₉, נִשְׁמָת יְהוָה Is 30₃₃;

—3. a) **living being** כָּל־נִשְׁמָה everything that has breath Dt 20₁₆ 1K 15₂₉ Jos 11₁₁₋₁₄, = כָּל־הַנְּשָׁמָה Jos 10₄₀ Ps 150₆ Sir^{Adl.} 33₂₁; b) נִשְׁמָת **breath** (Westermann ATD 19:260) or an animate being Is 57₁₆ Sir 9₁₃. †

6386 נִשַׁף

נִשַׁף: by-form of נִשַׁב, נִשַׁם; CPArm. to blow, Syr. see Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 451b; Akk. *našāpu* (AHw. 758b).

qal: pf. נִשַּׁף, נִשַּׁפָּה:

—1. to **blow** Ex 15₁₀ (SamP. *naššibtā* pi., Ben-H. *Trad.* 112ff; ScrHieros. 4:209);

—2. with בּ to **blow upon** Is 40₂₄. †

Der. נִשְׁפָּח, נִשְׁפָּחָה.

6387 נִשְׁפָּח

נִשְׁפָּח, Jerome *neseph* and *nesepha* (Sperber 243, = נִשְׁפָּחָה*): MHeb. the time of a particular wind; JArm. נִשְׁפָּח twilight; נִשְׁפָּח, נִשְׁפָּחָה:

—1. **twilight:** a) in the evening (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:502f, 594, 623f) 2K 7₅₋₇ Is 5₁₁ (:: בְּקֶרֶךְ), 21₄ הַשָּׁקֶץ הַיָּמִי the dusk is dear to me, Gesenius-K. §128p), 59₁₀ כִּנְוָה as at dusk → כִּנְוָה 4 a) Jb 24₁₅ Pr 7₉; b) in the morning (:: Dalman *Arbeit* 1:640f) 1S 30₁₇ Ps 119₁₄₇ Jb 3₉ (parallel with שַׁחַר), 7₄ (after the נִדְרִים of the night);

—2. in general: **darkness** Jr 13₁₆ (נְיַדְרִים הָרִי mountains in the dark), Sir 32/35₁₆. †

6388 נשק

I נשק: Ug. *nšq* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1713; Aistleitner 1866; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 174 no. 172; p. 282 no. 395); MHeb. JArm. CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:524b), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 307b) to kiss; Arb. *našīqa* to smell; Akk. *našāqu* (vSoden AHw. 758f; *Gramm.* §102).

qal: pf. נִשַּׁק, נִשְׁקָה, נִשְׁקוּ; impf. יִשַּׁק/יִשְׁקָה, יִשְׁקוּ Bomberg יִשְׁקָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 208t), יִשְׁקוּן, יִשְׁקוּן, יִשְׁקוּן; impv. וְיִשְׁקָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 208r); inf. נִשְׁקָה:

—1. to kiss: a) with acc. Gn 33₄ 1S 10₁ 20₄₁ Pr 24₂₆ Song 1₂ 8₁; b) with לְ Gn 27_{26f} 29₁₁ 48₁₀ 50₁ Ex 4₂₇ 18₇ 2S 14₃₃ 15₅ 19₄₀ 20₉ 1K 19₁₈ Ru 1₉₋₁₄;

—2. kisses given to: a father Gn 27_{26f} 50₁, אָבִי and אִמִּי 1K 19₂₀, בֵּן 2S 14₃₃, a wife Gn 29₁₁, אִשְׁתִּי 33₄ Ex 4₂₇, בְּיַד בְּנֵי בֵן Gn 48₁₀, a father-in-law Ex 18₇, רֵעַ 1S 20₄₁ 2S 20₉, a mother-in-law Ru 1₁₄, wives of sons Ru 1₉, a member of the clan 2S 15₅, a lover Song 8₁ Pr 7₁₃, Samuel kisses Saul after his consecration 1S 10₁; when departing 2S 19₄₀ 1K 19₂₀ Ru 1₁₄; ceremonially 1K 19₁₈ Hos 13₂ (Pritchard *Pictures* 622), to kiss one's hand, blow a kiss, Jb 31₂₇ (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:10ff), נָתַן עַל־פִּי פִּי רֵעַ to be obedient to someone (Sept., Vulg.) Gn 41₄₀ (K. Baltzer *Die Biographie d. Propheten* (1975):151⁵²³ :: Gesenius-B.; Kopf VT 9 (1959):266: as II, qal 1 and נָתַן עַל־פִּי according to); Dam. 13₃ (or II נָתַן עַל־פִּי);

—Ps 85₁₁ (parallel with נִפְגַּשׁוּ cj. nif.). †

cj. nif: Ps 85₁₁ (for נִשְׁקוּ rd. נִשְׁקוּ): to **kiss one another**. †

pi. (Jenni 148f): impf. וַיִּנְשֹׁק, וַיִּנְשָׁק; impv. נִשְׁקוּ; inf. נִשְׁקָה: to **kiss** Gn 29₁₃, to kiss in turn 31₂₈ 32₁ 45₁₅; to kiss the feet with בֶּן cj. בְּרִגְלָיו Ps 2_{11f} (→ I בָּרַךְ; Akk. *našāqu/nuššuqu šēpē* (AHw. 758f), :strup 40f; to kiss a representation of a god, Lambert *Wisdom* 301, on *Ludlul* iv:90. †

Der. נִשְׁקָה, II נִשְׁקָה.

6389 נשק

II נשק: Arb. *nasaqa* to join one to another, string (pearls); Eth. *nesūq* arranged (Dillmann 641); Kopf VT 9 (1959):266f, cf. עָרַךְ.

qal: impf. יִשַּׁק; pt. נִשְׁקָה:

—1. ? to take one's place in rank, acquiesce Gn 41₄₀ (→ I qal);

—2. נִשְׁקָה קֶשֶׁת to **be armed** with a bow 1C 12₂ 2C 17₁₇, Ps 78₉ together with רִמְיֵי קֶשֶׁת נִשְׁקָה (? gloss, Driver ATO 138, text ?). †

hif: pt. נִשְׁקָה: to **touch one another** (flapping (?) wings) Ezk 3₁₃, cj. 1₂₃ (for יִשְׁרֹת, Zimmerli 7). †

Der. (?) I נִשְׁקָה.

6390 נִשְׁקָה

I נִשְׁקָה (4 times) and *נִשְׁקָה (2 times): II נִשְׁקָה (?); MHeb., Ug. *n̄tq* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1721; Aistleitner 1876; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 333 no. 506), ? *nšq* (Aistleitner 1867), ? Can. *nazāku* EA (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 188) gloss on *narkabāti* war-chariot: נִשְׁקָה, cs. נִשְׁקָה/נִשְׁקָה:

—1. **equipment, weapons** 2K 10₂ Is 22₈ בֵּית הַיְעָר נִשְׁקָה cf. הַיְעָר נִשְׁקָה the ascent to the armoury Neh 3₁₉ (Simons 117/119; Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 118), Ezk 39_{9f} (was burned), Jb 20₂₄ (הַיְעָר נִשְׁקָה);

—2. **order of battle, battle** Ps 140₈ Jb 39₂₁ (cf. :: מִלְחָמָה Ps 76₄). †

6391 נִשְׁקָה

II נִשְׁקָה: I נִשְׁקָה to smell: **pleasant scents** 1K 10₂₅ and 2C 9₂₄ together with בְּשִׂמְיִם, Sept. *στακτὴ* myrrh; ? rd. נִשְׁקָה (Rudolph). †

6392 נִשְׂרָה

נִשְׂרָה, SamP. *nēšār* and *anšār*, Ug. *nšr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1714; Aistleitner 1868; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 282 no. 396); *Deir Alla* 1:10 *nšr* eagle, *nšrt* bird of prey (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 200, 204); MHeb., Nab. נִשְׂרָה (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 188), BArm. Sam. JArm. CPArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 300b) נִשְׂרָה, Syr. *nešrā*; Palm. n.m. *nšry* (Stark *Names* 100); Akk. *naš/sru* (AHw. 761b: eagle; Landsberger MSL 8/2:130: great bearded vulture, lammergeyer), WSem. lw.; Arb. *na/ISR*, OSArb. *nšr*, Eth. *nesr*, Copt. *nosr*: נִשְׂרָה, נִשְׂרָה, נִשְׂרָה masc. (Michel *Grundlegung* 1:75): **eagle and vulture** (Aharoni Osiris 5:471: *Gyps fulvus*, Driver PEQ 90 (1958):56f; Keel FRLANT 121 (1978) p. 69): Ex 19₄ Dt 28₄₉ 32₁₁, cj. 1S 26₂₀, 2S 1₂₃ (קָלָל), Jr 4₁₃ 48₄₀ 49₁₆₋₂₂ Ezk 1₁₀ 10₁₄ 17₃₋₇ Hos 8₁ (כַּנְּשָׂר) an eagle-like creature, Rudolph 155, 157 :: G.J. Emerson VT 25 (1975):700ff: Arb. *naššār* herald), Ob 4 Mi 1₁₆ (קָרָה), Hab 1₈ Pr 23₅ 30₁₇₋₁₉ Jb 9₂₆ 39₂₇ Lam 4₁₉; unclean Lv 11₁₃ Dt 14₁₂; spread out the wings Is 40₃₁ and renew their youth (after moulting?), Ps 103₅ (see Tur-Sinai *Job* 415¹). †

6393 נִשְׂתָה

נִשְׂתָה: Sam. שִׁנְתָה to spoil (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:144); Arb. *sanitu*, *sanītu* dry, arid.

qal: pf. נִשְׂתָה/שִׁנְתָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 219f, g): to **dry up, be exhausted** Is 41₁₇ (לְשׁוֹן) (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 368t), metaph. נְבוֹרָה Jr 51₃₀, cf. יָבֵשׁ. †

nif: pf. נִשְׂתָה; impf. יִנְשָׂתָה: to **be dried up** (water of a river) Is 19₅ cj. Jr 18₁₄ (rd. יִנְשָׂתָה for יִנְשָׂתָה). †

6394 נִשְׂתָה

נְשָׂתָן: BArm. and EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 188; Taxila *hwnštwn* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 273, line 8), Arm.lw., Wagner 193) < OPers. *ni-štā-van* decree, regulation (Mayrhofer-B. *Handbuch* 135; Ellenbogen 116; W. In der Smitten BiOr. 28 (1971):309ff): **letter Ezr 4**₇**7**₁₁. †

6395 נתב

*נתב: Ug. *ntb* and (pl. ?) *ntbt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1715; Aistleitner 1870) path.

Der. נְתִיבָה, נְתִיב.

6396 נתונים

נתונים See below under נתונים and נתנים (#6398).

6397 נתנים

נתנים See below under נתונים and נתנים (#6398).

6398 נתנים/נתונים

נתונים and נתנים: נתן; **Ezr 8**₁₇ K: trad. = Q נתנים; better (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 80) pt. **assigned**, as **Nu 3**₉**3**₁₆. †

6399 נתח

נתח: MHeb. pi. to divide, JArm. pa. to tear down; Arb. *nataḥa* to remove hair; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 331a) *nathā* to pluck out, Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 197.

pi: pf. נתח; impf. וַיִּנְתַּח, וַיִּנְתַּח, וַיִּנְתַּח, וַיִּנְתַּח, וַיִּנְתַּח, וַיִּנְתַּח: to **cut up** meat into pieces **Ex 29**₁₇ **Lv 1**₆₋₁₂ **8**₂₀ **Ju 19**₂₉ with לְ (second occurrence) into (twelve pieces), **20**₆ **1S 11**₇ **1K 18**₂₃₋₃₃. †

Der. נְתַח.

6400 נתח

נתח: נתח: SamP. *nēṭim*: נתחים, נתחיו/חיה: **piece** of meat **Ex 29**₁₇ **Lv 1**₆₋₈₋₁₂ **8**₂₀ **9**₁₃ **Ju 19**₂₉ **Ezk 24**₄₋₆, cj. **24**₅, **Sir 50**₁₂. †

6401 נתיב

נתיב: *נתב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; Ug. *ntb*; MHeb.: cs. נתיב: **pathway**, poetic for נתיב Ps **78**₅₀ **119**₃₅ **Jb 18**₁₀ **28**₇ **41**₂₄, cj. נתיבה Pr **2**₁₈. †

6402 נתיבה

נְתִיבָה fem. of נְתִיב, JArm. נְתִיבָתִי, נְתִיבוֹת, נְתִיבוֹתִי, נְתִיבוֹתֵי (וְ)תִי, נְתִיבוֹתֵיהֶם, נְתִיבוֹתֵיהֶם: path Ju 5₆ Is 42₁₆, 43₁₆ cj. 19 (for נְהָרוֹת 1QIs^a נְתִיבוֹת erasure נְתִיבִים, Orlinski BASOR 123:33; Martin 1:245), Is 58₁₂ (rd. נְתִיבוֹת BHS), 59₈ Jr 6₁₆ 18₁₅ Hos 2₈ Ps 119₁₀₅ 142₄ Jb 19₈ 24₁₃ 30₁₃ 38₂₀ Pr 1₁₅ 3₁₇ 7₂₅ 8₂₀ Lam 3₉; נְתִיבוֹת בית crossroads Pr 8₂ (cj. בֵּין, cf. 26₁₃);

—Pr 12₂₈ rd. מְשׁוּבָה or תּוֹעֵבָה (: צָדֵקָה :: Dahood Biblica 50 (1969):340). †

6403 נְתִין

*נְתִין: נתן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; Ug. *ytnm* a guild (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1169; Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 53f no. 16 :: Aistleitner 1255: delivery); Hatra (AfO 16 (1952/53):147, no. 21) נְתִינָא epithet of the king (consecrated?); BArm. נְתִינִין ? = נְתוּנִים Nu 3₉ 18₆ (SamP. *nēfīnām*: pl. pass.): “given as a gift”, temple slaves, bound to the temple (נתן qal 3, Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 23; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:139; 2:247f = *Lebensordnungen* 1:147; 2:221; Levine JBL 82 (1963):207-12 and *Fschr. Gordon* 101-7 :: J. P. Weinberg ZAW 87 (1975):355ff: orig. manual workers in the service of the king) Ezr 2₄₃₋₅₈₋₇₀ 7₇ 8₁₇ Q.20 Neh 3₂₆₋₃₁ 7₄₆₋₆₀₋₇₂ 10₂₉ 11₃₋₂₁ 1C 9₂. †

6404 נְתִיצָה

cj. *נְתִיצָה: נתץ: נְתִיצוֹת: what has been demolished Is 58₁₂ for נְתִיבוֹת. †

6405 נַתַּךְ

נַתַּךְ: MHeb., JArm. to melt; MHeb. מְתַכֵּת, מְתַכּוֹת, מְתַכּוֹת, outpouring of anger Dam. 3₂₈, MHeb. JArm. מְתַכּוֹת and JArm. מְתַכֵּת מְתַכֵּת outpouring; Ug. *ntk* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1716; Aistleitner 1871); Yaud. נַתַּךְ to pour (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 188), ? Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214:23; Akk. *natāku* to drip (AHw. 765b).

qal: impf. תַּתַּךְ, תַּתַּכּוּ, תַּתַּכּוּ: to gush forth: תַּתַּכּוּ שְׂאֵגוֹתַי Jb 3₂₄, אַף Jr 42₁₈ 44₆, אֶלָּא Da 9₁₁, נַחֲרָצָה 9₂₇, חָמָה 2C 12₇ 34₂₅. †

nif: (SamP. qal): pf. נִתְּכָה, נִתְּכָה, נִתְּכָתָם; pt. נִתְּכָתָה:

—1. to gush forth: מִטָּר Ex 9₃₃, מַיִם 2S 21₁₀, אַף חָמָה, אַף Jr 7₂₀ 42₁₈ Nah 1₆ 2C 34₂₁ (בְּ against);

—2. to be brought to the melting point Ezk 22₂₁ 24₁₁. †

hif: pf. הִתְּכִי, הִתְּכִי, הִתְּכִי; impf. תַּתַּכּוּ, תַּתַּכּוּ, תַּתַּכּוּ; inf. הִתְּכִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 368):

—1. to pour out (like milk) Jb 10₁₀; to melt down, or to throw away (money, see Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2:109) 2C 34₁₇ cj. 9 (rd. תַּתַּכּוּ Rudolph 320), 2K 22₉ (so Mettinger *State Officials* 14 :: Hoftijzer *Fschr. Beek* 92f: to bring on), cj. 4 (rd. תַּתַּכּוּ for תַּתַּכּוּ);

—2. to bring to the melting point Ezk 22₂₀. †

(1974):32ff): מִי יִתֵּן עָרֶב would that it were evening! Dt 28⁶⁷, מִי יִתְּנֵנִי if only someone would give me! Ps 55⁷, מִי יִתְּנֵנִי would that I may be given! Jr 9¹, מִי יִתֵּן מוֹתָנוּ would that we were dead! Ex 16³ etc.; differently Jb 14⁴ 31³¹ can anyone change it (to white)? (Fohrer *Hiob* 424 and 426 :: Jongeling VT 24 (1974) 32ff).

—7. to **hand down** (knowledge) Pr 9⁹, to announce מוֹפֶת 1K 13^{3.5}.

—8. with acc. and לְ with inf. to **allow** (Can. Youngblood BASOR 168 (1962):26): לֹנְגַע נִתְּתִיךָ I have (not) allowed you to touch Gn 20⁶ → 31⁷ Ex 3¹⁹ Nu 22¹³ Jos 10¹⁹, ? cj. Jr 39¹⁴ (Rudolph³ 245); rd. לְעֵבֵר Nu 20²¹ and 21²³, rd. יִתְּנוּם Hos 5⁴; יִתְּנֵנִי הַשֵּׁב רוּחִי he will (not) let me get my breath Jb 9¹⁸; = לְ with לְ with inf. Est 8¹¹ Ps 55²³ (without לְ), 2C 20¹⁰; נָתַן בְּיַד with לְ with inf. charged him to 1C 16⁷.

—9. with לְ to **surrender** to someone Lam 3³⁰; cf. Mari *ana qāt* PN *mullû* to hand over to someone, deliver up (AHw. 598; Heintz VTSupp. 17 (1969):125ff), נָתַן בְּכַף to deliver into the hand Ju 6¹³; = נָתַן בְּיַד Ju 3²⁸ 4⁷ and elsewhere, cf. vRad *Der heilige Krieg* (1951):4-9; W. Richter BBB 18², 21ff; O. Keel *Wirkmächtige Siegeszeichen im AT* (1974):47¹; Stolz ATANT 60 (1972):21f; לְפָנַי לְפָנַי to hand over to Dt 2³¹ Ju 11⁹; נָתַן with acc. to deliver up Ps 44¹² Mi 5²; לְבוֹ and נָפְשׁוֹ with לְ with inf. to devote oneself to something in order to 1C 22¹⁹.

—10. נָתַן רִחוֹ to give off its smell Song 1¹², נָתַן עֵינָיו to show its shine Pr 23³¹; נָתַן תֶּף to beat the drum, tambourine Ps 81³.

—11. נָתַן פָּנָיו אֵל (cf. Ug. *ntn pnm* Caquot-S. *Textes* 120); Akk. *nadānu pāna ana* (AHw. 702b), *pāni/pānam šakānu ana* + inf. (AHw. 819b, 15) to direct one's face towards Da 9³, with בָּ against Lv 17¹⁰; נָתַן רֹאשׁ with לְ with inf. to take it into one's head to Neh 9¹⁷; :: abs. נָתַן רֹאשׁ to submit oneself to a leader Nu 14⁴; נָתַן לְבוֹ with inf. to make up one's mind to Qoh 1^{13.17} 8¹⁶, with לְ to pay attention to 7²¹ 8⁹; נָתַן תְּפִלָּה לְ to make improper utterances Jb 1²².

—12. to **set, place, lay**: עַל-פִּיהֶם נָתַן he put something into his mouth Mi 3⁵; נָתַן בְּעַפְפָּר פֶּה (meaning to be meekly silent) Lam 3²⁹; נָתַן אֶל-לֵב to put into the heart Neh 7⁵, = בָּלֵב Ezr 7²⁷, אֶל-לֵבוֹ נָתַן to take to one's heart Qoh 7²; נָתַן נֶכַח פָּנָיו to set before oneself, meaning to consider properly Ezk 14³ (parallel with שִׁים of 4); Jr 1¹⁵, אֲרוֹן 2C 35³ (see Rudolph 326), בֵּית הָאֲסוּר Jr 37¹⁵, with בֵּין Ex 30¹⁸, שִׁמְהָ 30¹⁸, with בָּ Gn 1¹⁷ 9¹³, לְרֹאשׁ to set one's mind to Pr 4⁹; to set up Lv 26¹; with בָּ to bring into Gn 41⁴⁸; to put into Dt 15¹⁷, to take into Ps 10¹⁴, to set (fire) to Ezk 30^{8.14}, to set against 26⁹; with עַל Nu 5¹⁸, with אֵל Jr 29²⁶; with עַל to add to Lv 2¹⁵; קוֹל נָתַן to **raise the voice**: a) of people Gn 45² of birds Ps 104¹² and elsewhere; b) of Yahweh: to thunder 2S 22¹⁴; Jr 25³⁰ Jl 4¹⁶ Am 1² and elsewhere (without קוֹל Jr 10¹³ 51¹⁶), cf. Akk. *nadānu rigma* (EA 147:13), Ug. (*y)tn ql* (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 23 no. 17); also בְּקוֹל נָתַן of God Ps 46⁷, 68³⁴, of the people Jr 12⁸, of lions Jr 2¹⁵; לְ קוֹל לְ to shout Pr 2³, with עַל in a hostile sense Jr 4¹⁶; נָתַן קָהָל to hold an assembly Neh 5⁷; נָתַן תּוֹעֵבָה עַל to impose (punishment on someone for) abomination Ezk 7³; נָתַן דָּם בְּ to bring blood (guilt) within (Israel) Dt 21⁸; נָתַן עַל to set (the nations) against Ezk 19⁸ (Zimmerli 419), נָתַן דָּם נָתַן to lay blood (guilt) on Jon 1¹⁴; to bring (or carry) away (vDyck VT 18 (1968):21ff) meaning to pour out blood upon Ezk 24⁸ (parallel with שִׁים and שָׁפַךְ of 7) 1K 2⁵, rain Ps 105³²; נָתַן תַּחַת to put someone into a

position instead of someone else **1K 2₃₅**; *נְתוּן stationed, resident **Ezr 8_{17K}** see Rudolph 80); alt. with Q → *נְתִין; possibly a gloss.

—13. with two acc., to turn someone into something (parallel with שִׁים גוֹיִם אֶבְרָהִמוֹן גוֹיִם) to make the father of a multitude of nations **Gn 17₅**, נָעַל הַרְכִּי הַתָּמִים הַרְכִּי he made my way blameless **Ps 18₃₃** (: 2S 22₃₃ נִיֶּתֶר, נָעַל לְאֵלֶּה; → **Ex 7₁ Dt 28₇ Jr 1₅**; with acc. and לְ: גוֹיִם לְנִתְתִיו **Gn 17₂₀ 48₄ Is 49₆ Jr 1₁₈** etc.; נָעַל לְאֵלֶּה; to turn into (the object of) an oath **Nu 5₂₁ Jr 24₉**, לְמִשְׁפָּל into a laughing-stock **2C 7₂₀**; with acc. and כִּי: כָּרַחַל לְ: נָעַל לְרַחֲמִים; **1K 10₂₇**; with acc. and לְפָנַי (= לְ ?) **1S 1₁₆** (cf. Stoebe KAT 8/1:91); נָעַל לְרַחֲמִים; to let someone find compassion **1K 8₅₀ Ps 106₄₆ Neh 1₁₁**, וּלְרַחֲמִים **Da 1₉**.

—Emendations: **Jr 10₁₃** and **51₁₆** rd. נִתְּךָ (נִתְךָ nif.); **Ps 72₁₅** and **Pr 13₁₀** rd. וַיִּתֵּן (→ hof.); **Pr 12₁₂** → II יִתֵּן, alt. בְּאִיתֵן.

nif: (83 times): pf. נָתַן, נָתַנָּה, נָתַנָּה (Neh 13₁₀, 3rd. pl. fem., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 315o; Bergsträsser 2:15b), נָתַתָּם, נָתַתְנוּ; impf. יִנָּתֵן, יִנָּתֵן **Lv 24₂₀ 2S 21_{6K}**; inf. הִנָּתֵן, הִנָּתֵן; pt. נָתַן:

—1. to be given **Ex 5₁₆ Is 33₁₆**; מְנִיֹּת **Neh 13₁₀**; (law) to be proclaimed **Est 3₁₄**; to be given into someone's hand (authority) **Gn 9₂** and often; לְ נָתַנָּה לְאִשָּׁה לְ: to be given as a wife **Gn 38₁₄ 1S 18₁₉**; נָתַן סֵפֶר עַל אִשָּׁר a scroll given to someone who (cannot read) **Is 29₁₂**; with עַל-יָד to be handed over **2K 22₇**, with לְ, to be given as, i.e. for **Ezk 11₁₅ 15₄**; with לְ someone endowed with **2C 2₁₃**, = with בֵּיךְ **2C 34₁₆**;

—2. to be sacrificed as **Is 51₁₂** (: Gerleman VT 21 (1971):523f), to be given up **Ezk 31₁₄**, with לְ to be made **Ezk 47₁₁**, with עַל to be laid on **Da 8₁₂**;

—3. misc.: to be granted **Est 2₁₃**, to be allowed **Est 5_{3,6}**; to be laid, placed **Ezk 32₂₃**; **Hos 8₁₀** for יִתְּנוּ rd. (?) נָתַתְנוּ (cf. I. Willi-Plein BZAW 123 (1973):167).

pass. qal (trad. hof.; Can. *yudanu*, see above; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 286 l, m.): impf. יִתֵּן: to be given **Nu 26₅₄ 32₅** (with acc., Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §35d) **2S 21₆ Q 2K 5₁₇, Jb 28₁₅**, cj. **Is 53₉**; יִתֵּן לְאִשָּׁה (! אֵת) to be given as a wife **1K 2₂₁**; with עַל water put on seed **Lv 11₃₈**; cj. יִתֵּן to be allowed **Pr 10₂₄**; cj. **Jb 37₁₀**;

—Emendations: **2S 18₉** (rd. וַיִּתֵּל: תֵּל nif. לְ :: נָ → Kennedy 89). †

Der. מִתְּתָה; מִתְּנִיָה(ו) מִתְּנִי, יוֹנָתָן, יְהוֹנָתָן, אֶלְנָתָן, נָתָן, מִתְּתָה; n.m. מִתְּתָה, מִתְּנִיָה, מִתְּתָן, I and II מִתְּתָן, אֶתְנָן, נְתִין *; מִתְּתָה(ו) מִתְּנִיָה(ו) מִתְּנִיָה(ו), מִתְּנִיָה(ו) מִתְּנִיָה(ו); n.loc. II מִתְּנִיָה.

נָתַן 6407

נָתַן, Sept. Ναθαν, NT Ναθαμ, Josephus Ναθας (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 89): נָתַן, n.m.; short form of יְהוֹ/אֶלְנָתָן, “he (God) gave” (Noth *Personennamen* 170, 251b); cun. *Natan* (Tallqvist *Names* 168b); EgArm., Palm. *ntny* (Stark *Names* 101); OSarb. (Conti 191b), Tham. (Ryckmans 2:96f); cf. Ph. *Itn*, cun. *Yatuna*, Ιατονις, *Iatunes* (Harris *Gramm.* 108), Pun. *ntn(bʿl)* (Benz *Names* 364): **Nathan**

—1. the prophet (S. Herrmann, *Fschr. Alt* 2:40; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1289; Haag *Fschr. Gallung* 135ff; Gese *Vom Sinai zum Zion* (1974):122f) **2S** 7_{2-4·17} **12**_{1·5·7·13·15·25} **1K** 1₈₋₄₅ **1C** 17_{1-3·15} **29**₂₉ **2C** 9₂₉ **29**₂₅ **Ps** 51₂;

—2. son of David **2S** 5₁₄ **1C** 3₅ **14**₄;

—3.-9. **2S** 23₃₆; **1K** 4₅; **1C** 2₃₆; **11**₃₈ (**2S** 23₃₆ יִנְאֵל 2, Rudolph *Chr.* 102); **Ezr** 8₁₆ **10**₃₉; **Zech** 12₁₂. †

6408 נְתַנְאֵל

נְתַנְאֵל: n.m.; נתן + אֵל (Noth 170), cf. אֵל־נָתַן; Sept. NT Ναθαναηλ, Josephus Ναθανάηλος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 89); SamP. *nātānʾīl*; cun. *Natan(ni)-ili* (Tallqvist *Names* 160; *Namenbuch* 75a; Coogan *Personal Names* 31, 78f) :: Akk. *Iddin* + div. name (Stamm 136f); cf. יִתְנִיאֵל; OSArb. יהבאל (Ryckmans 2:53):

—1. **Nu** 1₈ **25** **7**_{18·23} **10**₁₅;

—2. others: **Ezr** 10₂₂ **Neh** 12_{21·36} **1C** 2₁₄ **15**₂₄ **24**₆ **26**₄ **2C** 17₇ **35**₉. †

6409 נְתַנְיָהוּ

נְתַנְיָהוּ: n.m.; < נְתַנְיָהוּ >

—1. **1C** 25₂ = נְתַנְיָהוּ 1;

—2. **2K** 25_{23·25} **Jr** 40_{14f} **41**_{1f·6f·10·12·15f·18} = נְתַנְיָהוּ 2. †

6410 נְתַנְיָהוּ

נְתַנְיָהוּ: n.m.; נתן + יְהוָה, “Yahweh gave” (Noth 170; Diringer 191f, cf. נְתַנְאֵל) > נְתַנְיָהוּ and נָתַן; cun. *Natanu-yāma* (Tallqvist *Names* 169a, see Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2:81ff); Heb. inscr. (T.Ar. 23:9 and 56:1-2: *ntnyhw*):

—1. **1C** 25₁₂ = נְתַנְיָהוּ 1;

—2. **Jr** 40₈ **41**₉ = נְתַנְיָהוּ 2;

—3. **Jr** 36₁₄;

—4. **2C** 17₈. †

6411 נְתַנְמֶלֶךְ

נְתַנְמֶלֶךְ: n.m.; נתן + ndiv. → סָרִיסִים מֶלֶךְ in the court of King Josiah **2K** 23₁₁. †

6412 נתם

נסח: by-form of נתץ; ? Ug. (cf. Caquot-S. *Textes* 135^h).

qal: pf. נִתְּסוּ: to **tear open** Jb 30₁₃. †

6413 נתע

נתע: usu. נתץ; ? OArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 189), Arm.lw. Wagner 194; but not attested with *d*; therefore ? Syr. *nt'* to tear away; NArm. (Bergsträsser *Glossar* 65), Syr.-Arb. *nata'a* (Barthélemy 814), Arb. *ta'ta'a* to pull out (a tooth); Eth. *nat'a* (Dillmann 660) to flee, Tigrin. to be split (Leslau 35).

nif: pf. נִתְּעוּ: to be **broken out** (the teeth of young lion) Jb 4₁₀ (Ps 58₇ נתץ). †

6414 נתץ

נתץ: MHeb.; → נתע, also נתש/ס: Nab.

qal: pf. נִתְּצוּ/נִתְּצוּ, נִתְּצוּ/נִתְּצוּ; impf. נִתְּצוּ/נִתְּצוּ (Is 22₁₀ with raphe, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 125y, 220m; R. Meyer §14, 6), נִתְּצוּ, נִתְּצוּ, נִתְּצוּ, נִתְּצוּ; impv. נִתְּצוּ; inf. לְנִתְּצוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 210f); pt. נִתְּצוּ: to **tear down, pull down**: a) things מִזְבֵּחַ Ex 34₁₃ Dt 7₅ Ju 2₆ 30-32 2K 23₁₂₋₁₅, בַּיִת Lv 14₄₅ 2K 10₂₇ 11₁₈ 23₇ Is 22₁₀ Jr 33₄ Ezk 26₁₂ 2C 23₁₇, מִגְדָּל Ju 8₉₋₁₇ Ezk 26₉, עֵיר Ju 9₄₅, cj. Ps 9₇, מִצְבֵּת 2K 10₂₇, בְּמֶה 2K 23₈₋₁₅, חֹמֶה 2K 25₁₀ Jr 39₈ 52₁₄; abs. Jr 1₁₀ 18₇ 31₂₈; b) people Ps 52₇ Jb 19₁₀; c) to smash: שְׁנֵי of a young lion Ps 58₇ (→ נתע Jb 4₁₀). †

nif: pf. נִתְּצוּ: to be **pulled down, ruined** Ezk 16₃₉ Jr 4₂₆, cj. 2₁₅; Nah 1₆ (rd. יִצַּת: נִצְתָּו nif.). †

pi. (Jenni 184): pf. נִתְּצוּם, נִתְּצוּם; impf. יִנְתְּצוּ: to **tear down**: מִזְבֵּחַ Dt 12₃ 2C 31₁ 34₄₋₇, בְּמֶה 2C 33₃, to break down חֹמֶה 2C 36₁₉. †

pu: pf. נִתְּצוּ: to be **torn down** Ju 6₂₈. †

passive qal (hof.): impf. יִתְּצוּ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 364 l: to be **broken up** (oven, hearth) Lv 11₃₅ (SamP. *yittāšu* passive qal pl.). †

Der. cj. *נִתְּצָה.

6415 נתק

נתק: MHeb. JArm. to tear away, Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:522b, 530) pt. *nātoq*; CPArm. to shake off; Deir Alla 5, c4 *ntq* itp. (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 256); Nab. Arb. *ntq* to detach, shake; Eth. *nataqa* to take away (Leslau 35).

qal: pf. נִתְּקוּ/נִתְּקוּ, נִתְּקוּ/נִתְּקוּ; impf. נִתְּקוּ/נִתְּקוּ (Gesenius-K. §58k; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 198 l); pt. נִתְּקוּ:

—1. to wrench off (a ring from a finger) **Jr 22**₂₄, testicle **Lv 22**₂₄;

—2. (milit., → nif. 3, hif. 2) to lure away **Ju 20**₃₂. †

nif: pf. (→ pi !) נִתְּקוּ/תִּתְּקוּ, נִתְּקוּ; impf. יִנְתָּקוּ/תִּנְתָּקוּ, יִנְתָּקוּ:

—1. to be torn in two: פִּתִּיל **Ju 16**₉, שָׂרוּף **Is 5**₂₇, חֶבֶל **Is 33**₂₀, חוּט **Qoh 4**₁₂, cj. 12₆ (חֶבֶל), מִיתָר **Jr 10**₂₀; **Jb 17**_{11a} join to _{11b}, → II מוֹרָשׁ*;

—2. to be torn apart **Jr 6**₂₉ **Jb 18**₁₄;

—3. (milit., → qal 2, hif. 2) to let oneself be lured away **Jos 8**₁₆;

—4. to be raised from the ground (feet) **Jos 4**₁₈. †

pi: (Jenni 183): pf. (→ nif. !) נִתְּקוּ, נִתְּקוּ; impf. יִנְתָּקוּ, תִּנְתָּקוּ, אֲנַתְּקָה, נִנְתָּקָם, יִנְתָּקוּ:

—1. to tear to pieces: יִתְּרִים **Ju 16**₉, עֲבֹתִים **16**₁₂, מוֹסְרוֹת **Jr 2**₂₀ **5**₅ **30**₈ **Nah 1**₁₃ **Ps 2**₃ **107**₁₄, מוֹטָה **Is 58**₆, breasts **Ezk 23**₃₄;

—2. to tear out: root **Ezk 17**₉. †

hif: impv. חִתְּקֵם; inf. הִתִּיקְנוּ:

—1. to undo, tear apart (לְטַבְּחָהּ) **Jr 12**₃;

—2. (milit. → qal 2, nif. 3) to lure away **Jos 8**₆. †

hof: pf. הִנְתָּקוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 199 1): (milit. → qal 2) to be lured away **Ju 20**₃₁. †

Der. נִתְּקָה.

6416 נִתְּקָה

נִתְּקָה: Sam. *nētāq*; Eg. *nśśq* (Ebbell ZÄS 59:56f); Nab. n.m. נִתְּקָה: as → צִרְעָת notifiable disease of the skin; ? scabies; Sept. *θραῦσμα*: herpes of the head and beard, trichophytia (Elliger *Lev.* 184) **Lv 13**₃₀₋₃₇ **14**₅₄. †

6417 נָתַר

I נָתַר: JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:529b, 530), CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 308a); MHeb. נָשַׁר; Arb. *natara* to fall down (leaves, stars), Soq. to let a word slip.

? **hif**: impf. יִתָּר: with יָדוּ **Jb 6**₉ to loose, meaning: to strip off, remove (Hölscher; Fohrer; on the meaning cf. EgArm. נָתַר haf. Cowley *Arm. Pap.* no. 15₃₅ אֲהַרְ[ן]): “and I shall have no sight to take away”

—cf. Fitzmyer *Fschr. Albright* (1971):166; Grelot *Documents* p. 38 “to raise up”). †

6418 נתר

II נתר: Arb. *natala* to spring up silently.

qal: impf. יִתֵּר:

—1. to **leap** (heart, parallel with חָרַר) **Jb 37**₁.

—2. to **leap away** cj. **2S 22**₃₃ and **Ps 18**₃₃ (rd. הִרְכִּי Q). †

pi: (Jenni 153): to **hop** (שָׁרֵץ הָעוֹף) **Lv 11**₂₁. †

hif: impf. יִתֵּר: to **cause to jump**: nations **Hab 3**₆. †

6419 נתר

III נתר: Arb. *ntṛ* to tear away, Akk. *nutturu* to tear to pieces (Driver *Fschr. Robinson* 70f; AHw. 806b).

hif: impf. יִתֵּר (וּ), יִתִּירָהוּ; impv. הִתֵּר; pt. גִּתֵּר: **allowing to smash**: (parallel with פָּתַח): fetters **Is 58**₆, to free prisoners **Ps 105**₂₀ (Pharaoh freed Joseph); **146**₇ אֲסוּרִים; cj. **79**₁₁ (rd. הִתֵּר). †

6420 נָתַר

נָתַר: MHeb., JArm. נִתְרָא, Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:655), Syr. *netrā*, ? Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 189); Arb. *natūr*, *naṭrūn* (Guillaume 1:12); < Eg. *ntry* (Lambdin 152f; Ellenbogen 117), > Akk. *nit(i)ru* (Zimmern 61; AHw. 798a) > νίτρον, λίτρον (Boisacq 67; Lokotsch 1567): **natron**, mineral used in the preparation of soap (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:155; R. Steuer *Wohlriechende* (1937); Bossert *FuF* 1955:208ff; Ellenbogen 117) **Jr 22 Pr 25**₂₀. †

6421 נחש

נחש: MHeb., JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:655), Syr. נחש, EgArm. נרש (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 175); > *ntš* to pull apart, tear apart (Fraenkel 137); Eth.^G *naš/sata*: → נתס, נתע, and נתץ.

qal: pf. נִחַשׁ, נִחַשְׁתִּים; impf. אֶחֶשׁ, וַיִּחַשׁ; inf. לְנַחֵשׁ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 210f !), נִחַשׁ, נִחַשְׁתִּים; pt. נִחַשׁ, נִחַשְׁתִּים: to pull out, extract (Kraus BK 15:76: properly for plants, but has been transferred to peoples and lands as a tech. term for deportation):

—1. to **remove** (things): God אֲשִׁירֵם **Mi 5**₁₃ (parallel with הִשְׁמִיד), **Sir 3**₉;

—2. to **drive out** (nations) **Dt 29**₂₇ **1K 14**₁₅ **Jr 12**_{14f-17}; abs. **Jr 1**₁₀ **18**₇ **24**₆ **31**₂₈ **42**₁₀ **45**₄;

—**Ps 9**₇ rd. נִחַצָּה. †

nif: impf. יִנַּחֵשׁ, יִנַּחֲשׁוּ: to **be removed** **Jr 31**₄₀ **Am 9**₁₅, (a kingdom) to be broken up **Da 11**₄;

—Jr 18₁₄ for יִנְתָּשׁוּ rd. יִנְשָׁתוּ. †

pass. qal (trad. hof.: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 303h): impf. וְנִתְּשָׁה: to be torn up Ezk 19₁₂. †

6422 ס

ס: סָמָךְ, Sept. Ps 119, Lam σαμχ, Greek Σιγμα; SamP. *sing/kát* (*Lit. Or.* 5:265), Syr. *samkā, semkat* and Eth. *samkēt* (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 130f), ideographic for support, or rather fish (Driver *Sem. Writing* 165f, 171, 184); later used as the numerical sign for 60; originally phonetically distinct from ש (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:43), but later (except in SamP., where ש = ש !) not distinguished, and in writing ס is generally used for ש, → סָעַר, שָׁתַר, שָׁתַר, → BArm. ס, conversely I ספח; the sign in OSArb. is comparable to the form of the letter ס, and also correspond with it phonetically, as in ספּר, but usually there is correspondence of ש as in Arb.: שָׁאֵל, שָׁחַר, שָׁלַם, שָׁמַיִם, שָׁמַע, שָׁקָה, שָׁתָה; in the Mishnah and Targum ש can always appear as ס (Wagner p. 128f); within Hebrew it may interchange with ש (→ סָבָלָת); outside Hebrew with צ (→ סָלַע) cf. Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:169.

6423 סָאָה

סָאָה, Sept. NT Greek > σάτον: → נִשָּׂא 12, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 450j; MHeb. JArm. Syr. סָאָה(א), EgArm. *סָא, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 189); CPArm. *סוּן (Schulthess Greek §15); Soq. *se-measure* (Leslau 35); ? < Akk. *sūtu* (AHw. 1064; Salonen *Hausgeräte* 297; Ellenbogen 118): pl. סָאָהִים (cf. SamP. *šim*), du. *סָאָהִים > סָאָהִים: **seah**, grain measure (MHeb. for liquids as well as weight); shortened to ס (DJD 2: p. 88¹); Josephus (*Ant.* 9, 4:5): “a seah is equal to an Italian <ita>modius (μóδιον) and a half,” = אִיפָה, = שְׁלִישׁ one-third Is 40₁₂; ca. fifteen litres (DJD 3:37ff; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:304ff = *Lebensordnungen* 1:321ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1163ff): Gn 18₆ 1S 25₁₈ 1K 18₃₂ (סָאָה בֵּית area of one seah), 2K 7₁₋₁₆₋₁₈. †

6424 סָאָן

סָאָן: ? Ug. *sin* (Driver *Myths*¹ 146b :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:1725; Aistleitner 1880; Gray *Legacy*² 67²: edge of a garment), ? *šant* Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 4:392, 2 (see Del Olmo Lete UF 10 (1978):50: rim of a wheel): Pehl. *Frah.* 7, 6 14, 3 מוּסָאָן and ? EgArm. מוּשָׁאָן (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 169); JArm. סִינָא; מוּסָאָן(א), Sam. מוּסָן (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:521b), Syr. *s’ünā, ms(?)ānā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 276a) **msania*, Eth. *šā’en* (Dillmann 255), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 191a) *se’en*; < Akk. *šēnu* (AHw. 1213f; also the name of a fish, like σαυδάλιον > JArm. Syr. Mnd. סָנְדָל; cf. Latin *solea*) and *mešēnu* (AHw. 648b): **boot**, the high laced boot of the Assyrians (:: shoe, cf. Grelot *Documents* 195⁹): נַעַל sandal (Meissner *Bab. Ass.* 1:258; Gressmann *Bilder* 141, 151; Salonen *Fussbekl.* 53ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 671; 1738) Is 9₄ (Kl. Seybold FRLANT 107 (1972):79¹); → סָאָן. †

6425 סָאָן

סָאָן: denom. from סָאָן, Syr.; Akk. *šēnu* denom. from *šēnu* “to put on a shoe” (AHw. 1214a).

qal: pt. **מָרַח**: to **march along** Is 9₄. †

6426 סֹאסֹ

***סֹאסֹ**: denom.: a shout to attract small cattle, Arb. *sa'sa'a* to gather beasts with a call *sa'* (Schulthess ZS 2 (1923):15; Driver JTS 30 (1928):371ff); → **סֹאסֹהָ**.

6427 סֹאסֹהָ

סֹאסֹהָ: Is 27₈, **בְּסֹאסֹהָ** (Leningrad **בְּסֹאסֹהָ**, Q MSS **בְּסֹסֹהָ**; **סֹאסֹ**, actually palp. infinitive (Gesenius-K. §55f; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 282o): scare, startling experience (Wildberger BK 10:1013, 1014), **בְּשִׁלְהָהָ** (? **הָהָ**-) as a gloss. †

6428 סָבֵא

סָבֵא: denom. from **סָבֵא**; MHeb. JArm. to tipple; Akk. *sabû* to brew beer (AHw. 1000a); Arb. *saba'a* to import wine (Fraenkel 157f).

qal: impf. **וַיִּסְבְּאוּ**; inf. **סָבְאוּ**; pt. **סָבֵא**: to **tipple** Is 56₁₂, **סָבְאוּ** tipling with them (their idols) Hos 4₁₈ (Rudolph KAT 13/1:108), to be addicted to liquor, to be given to drink (→ **סָבֵא**) Dt 21₂₀ Pr 23₂₀ (**סָבְאוּ**).₂₁, cj. Ps 49₆ (? **סָבְאוּ**);

—Ezk 23_{42K} dl. (dittography); Nah 1₁₀ for **סָבְאוּ** (? **סָבְאוּ** → ***סָבְאוּ**). †

Der. ? **סָבֵא**.

6429 סָבֵא

סָבֵא: → denom. **סָבֵא**, J. J. Hess MGWJ 78: 6ff; Arb. *sibā'* wine; Akk. *sibu* a kind of beer (AHw. 1039b); Arb. *sabī'ah*: **סָבְאוּ**: a drink, wine (Sept., Vulg.) or beer from grain (KBL); BRL² 48f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1557; Is 1₂₂, → **זֶהוּל** Hos 4₁₈ **סָבְאוּ** their tipple (Wolff BK 15²:89f, 115; G. J. Emmerson VT 24 (1974):497). †

6430 סָבֵא

***סָבֵא**: Nah 1₁₀ **סָבְאוּ** **סָבְאוּ**: Sept. ὡς σμίλαξ περιπλεκομένη and the context suggest **סָבְאוּ** **סָבְאוּ** :: Rudolph KAT 13/3:153 **סָבְאוּ** **סָבְאוּ**: **סָבֵא** (**סָבֵא**) **bindweed, convulvulus** (Löw 1:450; HAL);

—Ezk 23₄₂ **סָבְאוּ**, Q **סָבְאוּ** and K **סָבְאוּ**, ? **סָבֵא** pt. (Sept. “drinker”), corrupt, see Zimmerli 535. †

6431 סָבֵא

סָבֵא: Sept. Σαβα, SamP. *sāba*: (n.m.), n.pop.:

—3. to change direction (→ nif. 1): to **turn towards** 2S 14₂₄, cj. 24₆ (rd. וַיִּסְבּוּ), 1S 5₈ Nu 36_{7,9} Ezk 42₁₉ Qoh 2₂₀; to **slip through, wander about** (cf. סָחַר qal 1): עִיר Is 23₁₆, הֶרְדֵּךְ 2K 3₉; to approach 1S 22_{17f-22} (aggressively) with אָ against (de Boer OTSt. 6 (1949):43; Stoebe KAT 8/1:408f, 410f) 2S 18₁₅ 2K 3₂₅; **Song** 2₁₇; to turn towards cj. Jb 10₈ (rd. אָחַר סְבוּתָ, אָחַר סְבוּתָ לְ וְהָיָה לְ סָבֵב, to transfer into someone's possession (→ nif. 3) 1K 2₁₅; Zech 14₁₀ rd. וְתָסֹבֵב (BHS); Ps 71₂₁; 2C 33₁₄ rd. וְסָבִיב (Rudolph *Chr.* 316; Welten WMANT 42 (1973):72). †

nif: pf. נִסְבָּה, נִסְבָּה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 431t), נִסְבּוּ; impf. יִסְבֵּב (R. Meyer §79, 3a), יִסְבּוּ:

—1. to **change direction**, double back (→ qal 3) Nu 34_{4f} Jos 15_{3,10} 16₆ 18₁₄ 19₁₄ Jr 31₃₉ Ezk 1_{9,12,17} 10_{11,16} (cf. Bächli ZDPV 89 (1973):6);

—2. to **surround** with עָלַ Gn 19₄ Jos 7₉, with אָלַ Ju 19₂₂;

—3. to **transfer into someone's possession** (→ qal 3) Jr 6₁₂, with אָלַ Ezk 26₂;

—Ezk 41₇ rd. מִסְבָּה. †

pi: inf. סָבַב: with אָת־פָּנָי to **give something a different aspect** 2S 14₂₀. †

po: impf. יִסְבְּבֵנִי, יִסְבְּבֵנִי, יִסְבְּבֵנִי, יִסְבְּבֵנִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 339s), תִּסְבְּבֵנִי:

—1. to **move around protectively** Dt 32₁₀ Ps 32_{7,10}, to shelter Jr 31₂₂ (see Holladay VT 16 (1966):236ff; Rudolph *Jer.*³ 198f; Jacob *Fschr. Zimmerli* 179ff; text ?) Ps 55₁₁;

—2. to **make a ritual procession** Ps 26₆;

—3. misc. to assemble around Ps 7₈, to flow around Jon 2_{4,6}; to **prowl around** Ps 59_{7,15}, cj. Am 3₁₁ (rd. וַיִּסְבּוּ), with אָ Song 3₂. †

hif: pf. הִסְבֵּת, הִסְבֵּת, הִסְבֵּת; impf. וַיִּסְבּוּ, וַיִּסְבּוּ, וַיִּסְבּוּ; impv. הִסְבֵּי; inf. הִסְבֵּב; pt. מִסְבֵּב: to change the direction of movement:

—1. in space: a) to **make to go around** (→ qal 2) Jos 6₁₁, to make a wall around 2C 14₆; b) to **cause to follow a roundabout route** Ex 13₁₈ Ezk 47₂ 2C 13₁₃; to wheel around 2S 5₂₃; to bring someone to the other side 2S 3₁₂ 1C 10₁₄ 12₂₄;

—2. to **remove** 1S 5₈₋₁₀ 2S 20₁₂ Sir 9₆, to fetch (with אָלַיִנִי) 1C 13₃, 2K 16₁₈ (? rd. מִבֵּית), to turn back weapons Jr 21₄ (H. Weippert ZAW 82 (1970):396ff, esp. 407);

—3. to **turn away**: the eyes Song 6₅, the face 1K 21₄ 2K 20₂/Is 38₂ Ezk 7₂₂ 2C 29₆ 35₂₂; meaning to turn around Ju 18₂₃ 1K 8₁₄ 1C 14₁₄ 2C 6₃;

—4. to **change**: someone's לְבָב 1K 18₃₇ Ezr 6₂₂, a name (see Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 5:68ff) 2K 23₃₄ 24₁₇ 2C 36₄. †

hof: (pass. qal): impf. יִסָּב; pt. מוֹמַסְבֹּת:

—1. to be set in motion (wheel) **Is 28**₂₇, door **Ezk 41**₂₄ swinging outwards (Zimmerli 1052; Gesenius-K. §116e);

—2. to be changed (→ hif. 4) **Nu 32**₃₈ (name);

—3. to be set: אֲבָנִים **Ex 28**₁₁ **39**₆₋₁₃, shield 1QM v:5. †

Der. נִסְבָּה, מִסְבָּה*, מִסָּב, סָבִיב, סָבָה.

6434 סָבָה

סָבָה: סָבַב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 454c: **turn of events, providence** (מַזְעֵם י' סָבַב) Montgomery-G. 250; vRad *Theologie*⁶ 1:65): **1K 12**₁₅ = נִסְבָּה **2C 10**₁₅. †

6435 סָבִיב

סָבִיב (ca. 330 times): סָבַב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471p; MHeb., SamP. *sābāb, sābībāt*: cs. סָבִיב, → emendations; סָבִיבִי and סָבִיבִיו (MHeb.) סָבִיב(ו)ת and סָבִיבִי.

A. sing.:

—1. sbst. הַסָּבִיב ? **surroundings 1C 11**₈ (:: **2S 5**₉) :: Galling ATD 12:40: surrounding walls, see Rudolph *Chr.* 94;

—2. abs. **on all sides** with עָשָׂה **Ex 25**₁₁, with זָרַק **Lv 1**₅, with שָׁלַח **1S 31**₉, etc.; סָבִיב סָבִיב all around **Ezk 8**₁₀ **37**₂ **40**₅ **41**₁₀₋₁₆ **2C 4**₃;

—3. מִסָּבִיב on every side, around and about **Nu 16**₂₇ **Dt 12**₁₀ and elsewhere;

—4. סָבִיב לְ around **Ex 16**₁₃ and elsewhere.

B. pl.:

—1. masculine: a) **surroundings, vicinity**: סָבִיבִי יְרוּשׁ' סָבִיב לְ **Jr 32**₄₄ **33**₁₃ (Noth ThB 6³ (1966):180¹¹), סָבִיבִיהָ **Jr 21**₁₄; b) **surrounding Ps 50**₃ **97**₂; c) of people: **neighbouring, surrounding Jr 48**₁₇₋₃₉ **Ps 76**₁₂ **89**₈ **Lam 1**₁₇;

—2. fem. a) **surroundings Ex 7**₂₄ **Gn 41**₄₈ **Jr 17**₂₆; b) **surrounding Nu 11**₂₄ **1S 26**₅ **Jb 41**₆; c) **neighbourhood** (parallel with שְׂכֵנִים) **Ps 44**₁₄; d) **circuit**, where the wind blows: עַל־סָבִיבֵתָיו Qoh **1**₆ on its circuits, meaning continually turning, or wherever it turns (Hertzberg 71) :: Dahood *Biblica* 47:265: from its circuits (→ על).

—Emendations: **1S 14**₂₁ rd. גַּם סָבְבוּ; **2S 24**₆ rd. נִיָּסְבוּ; **Ezk 43**₁₇ rd. הַסָּבַב; **Am 3**₁₁ rd. יְסֻבְבוּ (BHS); **Jb 10**₈ rd. סָבִיבֵתָיו or הַסָּבַב; **Jr 21**₁₄ rd. סָבִיבֵתָיו (BHS).

6436 סבך

סבך: → MHeb. שִׁבַּךְ; MHeb. JArm. to entwine, Syr. to bind oneself to something; Akk. *sabāku* to entwine, plait (AHw. 999a); Arb. *šabaka* to entwine, Tigr. *šāblāka* to bind up (Leslau 51).

qal: pt. pass. סִבְּכִים: entangled (thorns) **Nah 1**₁₀ (: Elliger ATD 25⁶:11; cf. BHS). †

pu: impf. יִסְבְּכוּ: to be entangled **Jb 8**₁₇. †

Der. סִבְּךְ, *סִבְּךְ.

6437 סִבְּךְ

סִבְּךְ: MSS סִבְּךְ: סבך, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 580s; MHeb. סִבְּךְ, JArm. סִבְּכָא undergrowth, hairnet, SamP. *sābāk*, Syr. *sbākā*? > σαβακάθιον hairband (Hesychius; Lewy *Fremdwörter* 88; Mayer 341); Akk. (only in lexicographical lists) *šabikū* a headband (AHw. 1119b); Arb. *šubbāk*, *šubkat* net: סִבְּכִי: **thicket Gn 22**₁₃, דִּיעַר סִבְּכִי **Is 9**₁₇ (4Q 161, 8/10:2 (DJD 5:13) so also in the text, line 6 in the פִּשְׁר: סִבְּכִי: **subk*) **10**₃₄; → סִבְּךְ †

6438 סִבְּךְ

*סִבְּךְ: → סִבְּךְ; סבך, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 468z; MHeb. סִבְּךְ → סִבְּךְ: cs. סִבְּךְ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 208s), סִבְּכוּ (daghesh dirimens, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 580s): **undergrowth Jr 4**₇ cj. **21**₁₄ (→ סִבְּיב, **Ps 74**₅). †

6439 סִבְּכִי

סִבְּכִי, (? daghesh dirimens Bauer-L. *Heb.* 212k): etym. ? n.m. Sept. Σεβοχα (Rahlfs), Josephus Σαββαχα (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 104): one of David's warriors from → חִוּשָׁה: **2S 21**₁₈, cj. **23**₂₇ Sept.^{MSS} for → מִזְבְּנִי, **1C 11**₂₉ **20**₄ **27**₁₁. †

6440 סבל

סבל: MHeb.; EgArm. to support (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 189), JArm. CPArm. Sam. (Petermann 61; Ben-H. 2:522b) Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 316b) to bear; Tigrin. *sablala* to burden (Leslau 36); Akk. *zabālu* esp. to carry bricks (Salonen *Ziegeleien* 199f; Held JAOS 88 (1968):90ff), → זבל; Wagner *Fschr. Baumgartner* 362.

qal: pf. סִבַּלְנוּ, סִבַּלְתֶּם, סִבַּלְתִּי; impf. יִסְבְּלוּ, יִסְבְּלוּ; inf. לְסַבֵּל (SamP. ^{M156} *lisbal*):

—1. to **carry**: a burden **Gn 49**₁₅ (cf. W. H. Schmidt BK 2:35), idolatrous sculptures **Is 46**₇ (parallel with נִשְׂא), pain, aches **Is 53**_{4,11}, punishment **Lam 5**₇;

—2. to **support**: the aged **Is 46**₄ (EgArm., Rabinowitz JBL 73:237). †

pu: pt. מִסְבָּלִים: loaded, **pregnant** (Sept. Aq. Symm., fat) cattle **Ps 144**₁₄ (MT ! Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §16a) :: Ziegler *Fschr. Elliger* 196f: אֶלְפִינוּ מִסְבָּלִים “our district without taxes”. †

hitp: impf. וַיִּסְתַּבֵּל: Qoh 12₅: חָנַב locust Sept. Vulg. to become thick, move slowly forwards, clear off, see Commentaries. †

Der. סָבַל, *סָבַל, *סָבַל, *סָבַלּוֹחַ.

6441 סָבַל

סָבַל: סבל; MHeb. Late Heb. סָבַלָה, EgArm. סבל support; SamP. *sābāl*; Syr. *sbālā*; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 324b): *sibla* burden; Akk. *sablum* (Mari) gang of workmen (Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2:270; AHw. 999b) ::

—1. **burden**, ס' שְׂכֵמוֹ Ps 81₇, ס' בַּסְּאִים הַנְּשָׂאִים the burden bearers Neh 4₁₁;

—2. usu. forced labour = → נָס Mettinger *State Officials* 137ff (: duty of bearing burdens Noth *Gesch.* 189¹; *Könige* 257) 1K 11₂₈. †

6442 סָבַל

*סָבַל: סבל, EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 190) סָבַלוּ: סבול (daghesh dirimens, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 581): **burden** Is 9₃ 10₂₇ 14₂₅ (Wildberger BK 10/1:375; Pritchard *Pictures* 114f, 427, 450). †

6443 סָבַל

סָבַל: סבל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479 l; MHeb. Syr.: סָבַלִים: **burden bearers**: נִשְׂאֵי סָבַלִים 1K 5₂₉ (נִשְׂאֵי ? נִשְׂאֵי ?) gloss, cj. סָבַל, Montgomery-G. 139 :: Noth *Könige* 87 appositional “porter and burden bearer”), Neh 4₄ 2C 2₁₋₁₇ 34₁₃. †

6444 סָבַלּוֹחַ

*סָבַלּוֹחַ: סבל, tantum pl., or pl. of סָבַל; MHeb. סָבַלָה, Syr. *sbālā*: cs. pl. סָבַלּוֹחַ, סָבַלּוֹחַ מִ/תִּיהֶם **burden bearing, compulsory labour** Ex 1₁₁ 2₁₁ 5_{4f} 6_{6f} (W. H. Schmidt BK 2:35). †

6445 סָבַלָה

סָבַלָה: Ephraimite pronunciation of I שְׂבַלָה Ju 12₆: see Driver *Fschr. Nötscher* 59f; Garbini *Semitico* 45f; Kutscher *Fschr. Baumgartner* 174. †

6446 סָבַרִים

סָבַרִים Ezk 47₁₆; n.loc. on the northern border between Damascus and Hamath; ? cun. *Šabara'in* (Albright *Religion* 247¹²³), or = → סָבַרְוִים (Abel 2:456 :: Simons *Geog.* p. 102). †

6447 סָבַתָּא

סַבְתָּא 1C 1₉ and סַבְתָּה Gn 10₇: n.pop or n.top. in South Arabia; son of כּוּשׁ, Sept. Σάβαθα, Josephus Σαβάθης (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 103), Greek Σοββαθα, Latin *Sabotha*, SamP. *sābtā* capital city of הַצֵּר־מִוֹת, Hölscher. *Erdk.* 52; Simons *Geog.* §218; Winnett *Fschr. H. G. May* 181: = Shabaka; → סַבְתָּא. †

6448 סַבְתָּא

סַבְתָּא Sept. Σαβακαθα, Josephus Σαβάκτας (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 104), SamP. *sabbitka*: son of כּוּשׁ Gn 10₇ 1C 1₉; unknown n.pop. or top. in South Arabia; (identified with the Ethiopian king Sabaka, Astour JBL 84:422ff), Winnett *Fschr. H. G. May* 181 = Shabataka; → סַבְתָּא. †

6449 סַגַּד

סַגַּד: → BArm. EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 190), Wagner 85 no. 195; JArm. CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:516a), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 318a; see Rudolph *Mandäer* 2:204ff); > Arb. *sajada* (Schwally ZDMG 52:134, *masjid* mosque), > Eth.^G *sagada* Dillmann 398; *sag^wada* Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 36; performing proskinesis; Vincent 324f; Hwb. Isl. 639a.

qal: impf. יִסְגְּדוּ, יִסְגְּדֶה (K יִסְגְּדוּ) Is 44₁₇, יִסְגְּדוּ, אִסְגְּדוּ: to **bow down** in prayer, לְ before, Is 44₁₅₋₁₇₋₁₉ 46₆ (parallel with הַשְׁתַּחֲוֶה). †

6450 סַגְוֹר

סַגְוֹר: I סַגְוֹר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 473h; MHeb. סַגְוֹר fortress, 1QM 5:7, 9 socket of the רִמְחָה (Bardtke ThLZ (1955):406; Yadin *War Scroll* 136f; Maier 2:120); JArm. סַגְוֹרֵא lock, Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 321a) *sūgārā* and Arb. *sājūr* dog collar (denom. *sajara*) see also סַגְוֹר; ? < Akk. *šīgaru* neck stocks for prisoners and collars for dogs, lock for gate or door, bolt (Salonen *Türen* 86ff; AHw. 1230f): **lock**, לָבֵם סַ' Hos 13₈ of the cavity of the heart (see Rudolph KAT 13/1:243); cj. סַגְוֹר חוֹתֵם צֹר Jb 41₇;

—Jb 28₁₅ rd. סַגְוֹר :: סַגְד. †

6451 סַגְוֹר

סַגְוֹר: always סַ' סַגְוֹר זָהָב (except cj. Jb 28₁₅); ? Ug. *sgrt* (see Tsevat UF 11 (1979):766 on Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1:100 line 70 :: Young UF 11 (1979):844); Akk. *hurāšu sag(i)ru* hidden, precious gold (Zimmern 30; AHw. 1003a; Ellenbogen 119):

—1. thinly beaten out **gold plate** (BRL¹ 381; Noth *Könige* 100f) 1K 6_{20f}, Gray *Kings*³ 170: “refined gold”;

—2. pure, fine gold 1K 7_{49f} 10₂₁ 2C 4₂₀₋₂₂ 9₂₀, cj. for סַגְוֹר Jb 28₁₅. †

6452 סַגִּים

סַגִּים: → סַיג.

6453 סגל

*סגל: MHeb. pi, JArm. pa. to heap up, Sam. pt. pass. qal סגיל, af. אסגל (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:327, 342) denom. of סגלה (vSoden WdO 2:88).

6454 סגלה

סגלה: סגל: MHeb. JArm. סגלתא, SamP. *sēgūla*; Ug. **sglt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1735 = PRU 5, no. 60:7, 12; Huffmon BASOR 184:37, 2; Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 24 no. 44; Dijkstra UF 8 (1976):437⁶); Arm. *sgyl* (סגיל, cf. סגל) name of the temple of Shamash at Hatra (R. Degen JbEOL 23 (1973/4:1975):408f; OSArb. n.f. *sglt* (Mlaker 38); Akk. *sug/kullu* flock (AHw. 1053f); and *sikiltu* (private) possessions (AHw. 1041a), which is used like ס'סגל in the non-religious sphere and in personal names *sikiltu* + divine names(s) also in a religious sense (cf. Greenberg JAOS 71 (1951):172ff; Speiser *Orientalia* 25 (1956):1ff; Held JCS 15 (1961):11f: סגלת, סגלתו: personal **property**:

—1. non-religious (Sept. περιουσιασμός, Vulg. *peculium*): of David 1C 29₃ (cf. 27₂₅₋₃₁), of the kings and the provinces מדינות Qoh 2₈;

—2. theol.: Israel as the ס'מדינות of Yahweh (H. Wildberger *Eigentumsvolk* (1960):74ff; Bächli *Israel und die Völker* (1962):142ff; THAT 2:142ff; → חלק and נחלה): Ex 19₅ Mal 3₁₇ Ps 135₄. עם ס'נחלה Dt 7₆ 14₂ 26₁₈. †

6455 סגן

*סגן or *סגן: → I סכן; Ph. EgArm. סכן (Leander §53b); MHeb. סגן, סגן, סגן (Kahle *West.* 1: p. 2 line 14: *sägän*, → 2:20*); EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 190) governor; BArm. *סגן, JArm. סגנא assistant of the high-priest, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 328a) **singiānia*; cun. (Arm. ?) *Ilusagania* (MAOG 1, 1:47, 113, *sagānu* AHw. 1002b); lw. < Bab. *šaknu*, Ass. *saknu* governor, eponym, (AHw. 1141; Rainey UF 3 (1971):171; *Lipiński* UF 5 (1973):204f): סגנייה, סגנייה, Elliger BK 11:189.

—1. **official**, state functionary of the Babylonian empire Is 41₂₅ Jr 51₂₃₋₂₈₋₅₇ Ezk 23₆₋₁₂₋₂₃;

—2. **principal** of the Jewish community Ezr 9₂ Neh 2₁₆ 4₈₋₁₃ 5₇₋₁₇ 7₅ 12₄₀ 13₁₁. †

6456 סגר

I סגר: MHeb. Ug. *sgr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1738; Aistleitner 1890) *sgrt* (Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 100:70; cf. Astour JNES 27 (1968):26; *Lipiński* UF 6 (1974):170, 174; Young UF 11 (1979):844, 847 :: Tsevat UF 11 (1979):766: on סגר), Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 190) to shut; BArm. JArm. (also GnAp. 22:17) CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 318a), Sam.; Arb. *šajara* to remove; Akk. *sekēru* to close (a canal), obstruct (AHw. 1035).

qal: pf. סגר, סגרת, סגרו; impf. יסגר, נסגרה; impv. סגר, סגרו; inf. לסגר; pt., סגר, סגרת, סגור:

—1. to **shut** :: פתח: a) something with acc., דָּלַת Gn 19₆ (with אֲחֵרֵי).¹⁰ Jos 2₅ Ju 3₂₃ 2K 4_{4f-33} 6₃₂ Is 26₂₀ Mal 1₁₀ Ps 17₁₀ Jb 3₁₀ Neh 6₁₀ 2C 28₂₄ 29₇, שָׁעַר Jos 2₅₋₇ Ezk 46₁₂, prp. סֹגְרִים gatekeepers for סֹגְנִים Neh 2_{16b} (Galling ATD 12:220³), רָחַם 1S 1₅, פָּרַץ 1K 11₂₇; b) with בָּעַד behind Gn 7₁₆ Ju 3₂₂ (fat closing a wound).²³ 9₅₁ 1S 1₆ 2K 4_{4f-21-33} Is 26₂₀; בָּשָׂר תַּחַת, סָ' closed it with flesh Gn 2₂₁; c) abs. to shut tight Is 22₂₂ Ezk 44₁₋₂₋₂ 46₁; city וּמִסְנֶרֶת וּמִסְנֶרֶת blocking (any way of access) and blocked (against any who would leave; Noth HAT 7²:34) Jos 6₁;

—2. with עַל to **shut someone in** Ex 14₃ (SamP. qal pt. *segər*) Jb 12₁₄;

—זָהַב סָגוּר → סָגוּר; Ps 35₃ → סָגַר; Jb 41₇ rd. סָגְרוּ (→ סָגוּר). †

nif: pf. נִסְגַּר; impf. יִסְגַּר, יִסְגְּרוּ; impv. הִסְגַּר:

—1. to **be shut**: doors Neh 13₁₉; gates Is 45₁ 60₁₁ Ezk 46₂;

—2. to **shut oneself in** 1S 23₇ Ezk 3₂₄;

—3. with מִן to **be shut out** Nu 12_{14f}. †

pi: (Jenni 199): pf. סָגַר, סָגְרָנִי; impf. יִסְגְּרֶךָ: to **hand over someone** (cf. II סָכַר pi.) with בָּיַד 1S 17₄₆ 24₁₉ 26₈; abs. 2S 18₁₈ (GnAp 22₁₇); → hif. †

pu: pf. סָגַר, סָגְרוּ; pt. מִסְנֶרֶת: to **be shut up** Jos 6₁ (→ qal 1c), Is 24₁₀₋₂₂ Jr 13₁₉ Qoh 12₄. †

hif: pf. הִסְגִּיר, הִסְגִּירָם; impf. יִסְגִּיר, יִסְגִּירוּ, יִסְגִּירָנִי/רָגִי; inf. הִסְגִּיר:

—1. a) to give into someone's control. **deliver** (→ pi. cf. OArm. and EmpArm. *skr* (haf.) to hand over, Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 193; Degen *Altaram. Gr.* 70; Wolff BK 14/2:191; Ph. *sgr* (yifil) to hand over, Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 190; Friedrich *Gramm.*² §146; Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 14:21): Ob 1₄; with אָלֹ Dt 23₁₆ Jb 16₁₁, with בָּיַד Jos 20₅ 1S 23_{11f-20} 30₁₅ Ps 31₉ Lam 2₇; with לָ Am 1₆₋₉ Ps 78₄₈₋₅₀₋₆₂; b) to **surrender, give up** Dt 32₃₀ Am 6₈; c) to **apprehend** (for the legal authorities; Horst BK 16:170) Jb 11₁₀;

—2. to **separate** (→ נִגַּע 3) Lv 13₄₋₅₄ (9 times), to barricade (a house) 14₃₈₋₄₆. †

Der. סָגוּר, I מִסְנֶרֶת, מִסְנֶרֶת, → סוּגַר.

6457 סַגַּר

II סַגַּר*: Arb. *sajara* to fill with water, heat up a furnace, (III ?) to kindle a fire; Syr. *sagrā* and Sam. אַסְגַּר heavy rain; Montgomery-G. 558.

Der. II מִסְגִּיר, סָגְרִיר.

6458 סָגַר

סָגַר: Ps 35: (Versions, later verbal form of סָגַר) originally סָגַר ?; sbst. parallel with חֲנִית (Gesenius-B. 536b); usu. cj. *סָגַר, σάγαρις the double axe of the Scythians, Herodotus 1:215; 1QM 5:7 סָגַר, socket or handle of a lance, see Yadin *War Scroll* 136f; Dahood *Psalms* 1:210f; Keel *Bildsymb.* 199b; Maier 2:120; :: סָגַר. †

6459 סָגַרִיר

סָגַרִיר: II סָגַר*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 483v; MHeb. JArm. Syr. *sagrā*: **cloudburst** (Klein ZDPV 37:227; Dalman *Arbeit* 1:189; Reymond 23) **Pr 27**₁₅. †

6460 סָד

סָד, Or. סָד (Kahle *Text* 37): *סָדַד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453w, MHeb., JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 309b) סָדַד block; Arb. *sadd* obstruction, dam, OSArb. *śdn/m* dam, *śdm* barrier on the road (Müller ZAW 75 (1963):312); ? Arm.lw. Wagner 196: **block, stake**, with cut-out sockets and iron bars to secure the feet of prisoners (→ Hölscher HAT 1/17²:35; Horst BK 16:204) **Jb 13**₂₇ and **33**₁₁ :: Fohrer: to colour (with chalk) KAT 16:235, 253 esp. 238f (rd. בָּסִיד → *סִיד). †

6461 סָדַד

*סָדַד: Arb. *sadda* to shut, blockade.

Der. סָד.

6462 סָדִין

סָדִין: MHeb., JArm. CPArm. סָדִינָא, ? > Arb. *sadīn* (:: Fraenkel 48), ? > σιδών (Lewy *Fremdwörter* 84f.; Mayer 331) > Syr. *seddōnā* (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 460a); Arb. *sidn, sada/ān* curtain, veil; ? < Akk. *š/saddīnu*, EA *satinnu* item of clothing (Zimmern 36f; Ellenbogen 121; AHw. 1001b; cf. Rainey UF 6 (1974):308), Greek σιδών (Masson 26): סָדִינִים: undergarment, ? vest (Hönig 41f; Dalman *Arbeit* 5:168, 219) **Ju 14**_{12f} **Is 3**₂₃ **Pr 31**₂₄ (Sept. σιδών). †

6463 סָדָם

סָדָם, SamP. *sādām* Sept. Josephus Σόδομα (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 114), DSS usu. סוּדָם, GnAp 21₃₂ סוּדָם = *sōdom*, Talm.^J gntl. pl. סוּדָמִין; on the pronunciation and vocalisation Baumgartner *Fschr. Eissfeldt* (1958):29; cf. R. Meyer VTSupp. 22 (1972):182f), locv. סוּדָמָה, SamP. *sidma*: **Sodom**, n.loc.; Ug. *sudumu* (Gröndahl 184), gentilic formation *šdmy* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1742; Aistleitner 1895); 15 times together with → עֲמֹרָה Gomorrah, also with → אֲדָמָה and → צָבָאִים → מְהַפֶּכֶת; BRL¹ 491; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1817; Schatz 175ff; Westermann BK 1/2:365f: סְמֵהֶפֶכֶת **Gn 13**₁₃ **19**₄, סְמֵהֶפֶכֶת **Gn 14**_{2·8·10·17·21f}; סְמֵהֶפֶכֶת **Is 1**₁₀, סְמֵהֶפֶכֶת **Ezk 16**₄₉, סְמֵהֶפֶכֶת **Lam 4**₆; → **Gn 10**₁₉ **13**_{10·12} **14**₁₂ **18**_{16·20·22·26} **19**_{1·24·28} **Dt 29**₂₂ **Is 1**_{9·cj. 7} **3**₉ **13**₁₉ **Jr 23**₁₄ **49**₁₈ **50**₄₀ **Ezk 16**_{46·48·53·55f} **Am 4**₁₁ **Zeph 2**₉; cf. **Wisdom 10**₇, Josephus *Ant.* 4, 8:5. †

6464 סָדַר

*סדר: MHeb. to arrange, set in order (**Sir 10**₁ **50**₁₄), JArm. Sam. to collect, so occasionally also MHeb. LHeb. and JArm., CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 318b); ? Ug. *sdrn* (Gröndahl 184); Amh. *sāddāra* to arrange (Leslau 36); Akk. *sadāru* to set in a row (AHw. 1000b), *sidru sidirtu* (AHw. 1039b) row (of battle); → שדר.

Der. סדר.

6465 סדר

*סדר: MHeb. series, regulation, portion of lectionary, DSS regulation, JArm. סדר, Syr. *sedrā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 310a) *sadrā*; Sam. סדר, det. סדרא collection, amount, JArm. סדרא רובא Great Synagogue: סדרים, **regulation**, סדרים לא in the world of the dead “with no order” **Jb 10**₂₂ (: Fohrer KAT 16:201 rd. לא נהרה, → Sept. οὐκ -]182στ1υ φέγγος; cf. Driver VTSupp. 3 (1955):76; Barr *Philology* 242, 331). †

6466 סהר

*סהר: ? Ug. *shr* (Aistleitner 1896; Driver *Myths*¹ 146b) to be round; Arb. *swr* II to surround with walls, *sūr* city wall, *siwār* ring; Sam. זהרה (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:485).

Der. סהר, סהר.

6467 סהר

סהר: סהר; MHeb. circular fence, JArm. סהר moon: curving ? round enclosure ? metaph. אֵן הַסְּהַר round drinking vessel **Song 7**₃ (see Rudolph KAT 17/2:169). †

6468 סהר

סהר: סהר, SamP. *sār* confinement, Sept. ὄχρωμα, cf. B. D. Redford VTSupp. 20 (1970):47, בֵּית הַסְּהַר prison **Gn 39**_{20-40:5} (8 times). †

6469 סוא

סוא, Sept.^B Σηγωρ, Sept.^A Σωα, Josephus Σώας (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 117), Vulg. *Sua*, Pesh. *Se'ō*: מִצְרַיִם מֶלֶךְ **2K 17**₄; either a) the title of a high-ranking official in Egypt (*t'*) cf. Yeivin VT 2 (1952):164ff; Debus *Die Sünde Jerobeams* (1967):96¹; cf. Kraus BN 2 (1980):29-31: סוא equivalent to an Egyptian word for king; or, more probably, b) the name of Sais, an Egyptian city situated in the Delta, Eg. *S'w* (*Sa'u*), Ass. = *Sa-a-a*, cf. Hermann *Geschichte* 310 (on an earlier interpretation cf. Borger JNES 19 (1960):49-53; Galling *Textbuch*² 62¹; and Herrmann *Geschichte* 315).

6470 סוג

I סוג: → שוג; ? MHeb. hif.; Arb. *swj* to walk circumspectly.

qal: pf. סָג; impf. נָסוּג (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 399); inf. סוּג; pt. or verbal adj. סוּג (Gesenius-K. §72p): to **diverge, be disloyal**, with מִן Ps 53₄ 80₁₉; לֵב סוּג (Gesenius-K. §128x) wayward in the heart Pr 14₁₄. †

nif: pf. נָסוּג var. of נִשׁוּג 2S 1₂₂, נִסְוֹתִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 193q), נָסַג; impf. יִסְגוּ; inf. נִסְוֹג; pt. נִסְוֹגִים:

—1. with אָחָז to **turn back, withdraw, flee** 2S 1₂₂ (rd. נִסְוֹגָה), Is 42₁₇ 50₅ Jr 38₂₂ 46₅ (pt.), Ps 35₄ 40₁₅ 70₃ 129₅ (Elliger BK 11:265);

—2. to **become disloyal** Ps 78₅₇, with אָחָז 44₁₉, with מִאֲחָר Is 59₁₃, with מִאֲחָרֵי Zeph 1₆; Mi 2₆ rd. יִסְג = יִשְׁג (נִשְׁג). †

hif: impf. תִּסְיַג, תִּסְיַג, תִּסְיַג (שׁ !), pt. מִסְיַג, מִסְיַג:

—1. with גְּבוּל to **displace** a boundary mark (L. Haefeli *D. Beduinen v. Beerseba* (1938):177; *Fschr. Hempel* 47⁹; *HwAbgl.* 3:1157f) Dt 19₁₄ 27₁₇ Hos 5₁₀ Ps 22₂₈ 23₁₀ Jb 24₂;

—2. תִּסְיַג וְלֹא תִפְּלִיט Mi 6₁₄ to **bring into safety**, var. and Targum suggest שׁוּג (see Rudolph KAT 13/3:114, 117). †

hof: pf. הִסַּג (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 400i): to **be pushed back** (parallel with מִרְחָק עָמַד) Is 59₁₄. †

Der. סִיג.

6471 סוּג

II סוּג: ? but finally as I; MHeb. סוּג, JArm. SamP. Syr. Arb. *siyāj* fence: Syr. *syāgā*.

qal: pt. pass. fem. סוּגָה: with בָּ **fenced around** Song 7₃; cj. Ps 48₁₄ for פִּסְגוּ ? rd. פִּסְגוּ (Dahood *Psalms* 1:293). †

6472 סוּג

סוּג Ezk 22₁₈; → Q סִיג.

6473 סוּגָר

סוּגָר: I סוּגָר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 475s; סוּגָר ?; MHeb. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 321a) *sugārā* collar, necklace, > Arb. *sājūr* (Fraenkel 114) and *sawājīr* dog collar (denom. *sajara*); < Akk. *šigāru* → סוּגָר, :: Albright: *Eg. (Voc.* 61, 65): wooden or iron **collar** (Zimmerli 426f) Ezk 19₉. †

6474 סוּד

*סוּד: → by-form II יִסַּד ?; denom.; Sir 7₁₄ תִּסְוֹד (qal or pi.) to chatter, hitpa. עָם 8₁₇ 9₁₄ to consult, 9₄ 42₁₂ to have intimate contact with; Arb. *swd* III to speak secretly.

Der. סוד.

6475 סוד

סוד: סוד, MHeb. secret, counsel, in DSS also as יסוד; Sam. סוד (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:499, as translation of לִב; ? Ug. *sd* (Herdner *Corpus* 20: A 4: *wtrb sd*: Caquot-S. *Textes* 477 “secret place”); Syr. *swādā* and *suwwādā*; Arb. *sawād* confidential conversation, OSarb. *mśwd* meeting of the council (Müller ZAW 75 (1963):312); see Palache 24f; I. Willi-Plein VT 27 (1977):70; Fabry *Festgabe für G. J. Botterweck* (BBB 50); THAT 2:144ff: סָדָם, סוּדוֹ/רִי:

—1. **confidential discussion**: a) in the assembly of Yahweh **Jr 23**¹⁸⁻²² **Jb 15**⁸; b) convened by people **Gn 49**⁶ (Sam. בַּסְהַרְוֹן cf. Syr. סִוְדָא), **Ps 64**³ **Jr 6**¹¹ **15**¹⁷ **Ps 111**¹;

—2. **secret, scheme** (as consequence or result of a discussion): a) of God towards people (the prophets, the righteous) **Am 3**⁷, cf. **Jr 23**¹⁸⁻²² **Ps 25**¹⁴ (Barr *Philology* 251), **Pr 3**³² **Sir 3**¹⁹; b) among people **Ps 83**⁴ **Pr 11**¹³ **20**¹⁹ **25**⁹ **Sir 8**¹⁷ **42**¹;

—3. **circle of confidants** (Pedersen *Isr.* 1/2:307; Koehler *Mensche* 88ff; H. J. Franken *The Mystical Communion with JHWH in the Book of Psalms* (1954):39ff): a) council of the holy ones (angels) **Ps 89**⁸; b) council of the people **Ezk 13**⁹; c) council of individuals from the people **Jb 19**¹⁹; סִוְדָא הַמְתִּיק to conduct confidential business **Ps 55**¹⁵; בעל סִוְדָא הַמְתִּיק confidant **Sir 6**⁶, cf. the examples under 1b;

—**Jb 29**⁴ rd. סוּדָ (סכָּד inf.) :: Dahood *Biblica* 50 (1969):342. †

Der. סוּדִי, בְּסוּדִיָּה.

6476 סוּדִי

סוּדִי: סוּד; n.m. SamP. *sūdi*; Ug. *sd*y (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1741): **Nu 13**¹⁰. †

6477 סוּה

*סוּה: → מְסוּהָ, *סוּתָ.

6478 סוּח

*סוּח: → סוּחָה, n.m. סוּחָ.

6479 סוּחָ

סוּחָ: *סוּחָ; n.m. (trib. ?); OAb. *suḥum* (H. Ranke *Early Bab. Personal Names* (1905):166); *Suḥu*, the name of a Middle Babylonian district (Kupper 16, 110f, 116, etc.): **1C 7**³⁶. †

6480 סוּחָה

סוּחָה: סוּחַ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452r; JArm. סוּחָה (סוּחָה), סוּחָה (root סוּחָה); Arb. *suwāḥ* mire: rubbish **Is** 5₂₅ (Targ. ed. Sperber סוּחָה and סוּחָה), **Ps** 80₁₇ (like sweepings, :: cj. כְּסוּחָה → כסח), cj. **Jb** 9₃₁ (rd. בְּשִׁחוֹת = בְּסִ' בְּשִׁחוֹת, Sept.). †

6481 סוּחָה

סוּחָה **Neh** 7₅₇ and סוּחָה **Ezr** 2₅₅, Sept. Σαται, Σου/ωται: n.m.; ? שׁ/סוּחָה or short form of שׁ/סוּחָה: family of slaves under Solomon (see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 23). †

6482 סוּךְ

I סוּךְ: MHeb. pilp. to strike, scorch, Arb. *šwk* to prick, injure, pierce through; *šauk* thorns, spikes = Eth. *šōk*; tigrin. *saksaka* to incite (Leslau 36).

pilp: (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 282o): pf. סוּכְּתִי, סוּכְּתִי; impf. יִסְכְּךָ: to **provoke**, כָּ against **Is** 9₁₀ 19₂. †

Der. מְסוּכָה.

6483 סוּךְ

II סוּךְ: by form of נָסַךְ; MHeb. JArm. to smear; Pun. תִּיסַךְ, nif. to be spilled (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 109, יִסַךְ; Friedrich *Gramm.*² §158, 162); Arb. *swk* to rub, II to polish.

qal: pf. סִכַּתִּי, סִכַּתִּי; impf. תִּסְכֵּךְ, תִּסְכֵּכִי, תִּסְכֵּךְ, וְיִסְכֵּכֶם, וְיִסְכֵּכֶם; inf. סוּךְ (BRL² 260ff):

—1. סוּךְ שֶׁמֶן to **grease oneself** with oil (Gesenius-K. §117y), only for the cosmetic treatment of the body :: מִשַּׁח cf. Kutsch BZAW 87 (1963):7, **Dt** 28₄₀ 2S cj. 12₂₀ (? rd. יִסְכֵּךְ), 14₂ **Mi** 6₁₅, = without שֶׁמֶן **Ru** 3₃ **Da** 10₃ 2C 28₁₅;

—2. סוּךְ בְּשֶׁמֶן to **anoint someone** **Ezk** 16₉;

—2K 4₂ rd. פִּי. †

hif: impf. יִסְכֵּךְ: to **anoint oneself** (? rd. יִסְכֵּךְ) 2S 12₂₀. †

hof: (pass. qal ?): impf. יִסְכֵּךְ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 286m) **Ex** 30₃₂, יִסְכֵּךְ 37₁₆, SamP. יוּסַךְ, = יוּסַךְ SamP.^{M160} *yuwwāsāk* root סוּךְ: to be **anointed** **Ex** 30₃₂;

—37₁₆ יִסְכֵּךְ is hof. of root יִסַךְ. †

Der. אִסְכֵּךְ.

6484 סוּנָה

סוּנָה: n.loc., Ezk 29₁₀ 30₆ סוּנָה מִמְּגֵרֶל to סוּנָה from מִמְּגֵרֶל סוּנָה; Sept.^B Συήνη; Vulg. *Syene*, ? rd. סוּרָנָה (Michaelis; Gesenius), 30₁₆ (Sept. for סוּרָן, see Zimmerli *Ez.* 737); cj. סוּרָנָה for סוּרָנָה Is 49₁₂; EgArm. סוּרָן, gntl. סוּרָנָן, Eg. *Swn*, Copt. *Suan*, modern *Aswān*, **Aswan**: southern border town of Egypt, at the first cataract of the Nile, Pauly-W. 4:1018ff; Enz. Isl. 1:511f; Simons *Geog.* §1429; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 21ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1896. †

6485 סוס

I סוּס (ca. 140 times), SamP. ^{M160} *sos*: MHeb.; *Deir Alla* 2:15 *ssh*; Ug. *šš/ssw* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1780; Aistleitner 1933; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 284 no. 398), Can. *zūzima* (VAB 2:1545); Ph. סס, OArm. סוּסָה, EgArm. סוּסָיָה (-ē, Milik RB 61:594, prob. סוּסָיָה fem. (cf. Degen *Altaram. Gr.* 48) *Aḥiqar* 38 st. abs.), Pehl. (Frahang 7:1), Nab. Palm. סוּסָיָה (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 195); סוּסָיָה JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:538a); סוּסָיָה JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 322b; *Gramm.* 201, line 12); Akk. *sisû sisā'u* (AHw. 1051f); Arb. and SArb. *sīsī* pony, M. A. Littauer *Iraq* 33 (1971):24ff *sā'is* groom; see Albright *AfO* 6:218⁴; Driver *Arm. Docs.*² 73²; Salonen *Hipp.* 21f; Nagel *ZA* 55:191f; BRL² 250ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1438; Ellenbogen 123; esp. Mayrhofer *Indo-Iranian Journal* 4:144; *Indo-Arier* 27: סוּסָיָה, סוּסָיָה, סוּסָיָה, סוּסָיָה; → fem. סוּסָה: **horse**: in a list Gn 47₁₇ Ex 9₃ Zech 14₁₅ Ezr 2₆₆, description Jb 39₁₉₋₂₅, colours Zech 1₈ 6_{2f-6}; feed 1K 5₈; cost 10₂₉; וּפְרָרָה סוּס 18₅; horses in מְצָרִים Gn 47₁₇ Ex 9₃ 14₉₋₂₃ 15₁₋₁₉₋₂₁ Dt 11₄ 17₁₆, brought out of מְצָרִים Dt 17₁₆ Ezk 17₁₅, סוּסָיָה from אֲשׁוּר 2K 18₂₃ Is 5₂₈ 36₈, from בְּבַל Jr 4₁₃ 6₂₃ Ezk 26_{7-10f}, from הַפְּנִיעֵנִי Jos 11₄₋₆₋₉ Ju 5₂₂, from אֲרָם 1K 20₁ 2K 5₉ 6_{14f} 7₇₋₁₀₋₁₃, from שְׁלֹמֹה 1K 5₆₋₈ 10_{25-28f} 2C 9_{24f-28}, from יְהוֹרָה 1K 22₄ 2K 3₇, from יִשְׂרָאֵל 1K 22₄ 2K 3₇ 9₃₃ 10₂; 736 horses of the גּוֹלָה Ezr 2₆₆; horses as providing a false sense of security Is 31₁₋₃ Hos 1₇ 14₄ Hg 2₂₂ Ps 20₈ 33₁₇; people condemned for possessing vast numbers of horses Is 2₇; horses destroyed Mi 5₉ Zech 9₁₀; carthorse Ex 14₉ Jos 11₄ 1K 20₁ 2K 6₁₅ etc.; riding mount 1K 20₂₀ Jr 46₉ Est 6₈₋₁₁; post-horse Est 8₁₀; אִשׁ סוּסָיָה 2K 2₁₁ (H. Chr. Schmitt *Elisa* (1972):111ff. with reference to Zech 6₁₋₈); הַסּוּסָיָה מְבוּא 2K 11₁₆ and הַסּוּסָיָה הַמְּבוּאָה 2C 23₁₅ → מְבוּאָה ; → סוּסָה*.

6486 סוס

II סוּס Is 38₄₄ Jr 8₇ K^{Or}.: → סוּס.

6487 סוּסָה

*סוּסָה: fem. of I סוּס; MHeb.: סוּסָתִי Song 1₉ **mare**, usu. cj. סוּסָתִי (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 516q); :: Rudolph HAT 17/2:127: sg. coll. + ' compaginis; n.loc. סוּסָתִי Jos 19₅ → הַצֶּרֶת B 3; T.-Arad. 32:1 (meaning “mare-farm”, cf. German n.loc., Stuttgart). †

6488 סוּסָיָה

סוּסָיָה: n.m.; SamP. *sūsī*; סוּס, Noth *Personennamen* 230; Palm. סוּסָיָה (Stark *Names* 40, 101), Ug. *ss(n/w)* Gröndahl 186f, ? Ph. (Benz *Names* 368): from Manasseh Nu 13₁₁. †

6489 סוּרָן

סוף: MHeb. qal pi.; BArm. JArm. pe. (also transitive) pa. af., Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:486), Arm. BArm. JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 323a) to come to an end, perish; Arb. *swf* to die in an epidemic.

qal: pf. סָפַו, וְסָפַו; impf. יִסְפוּ, יִסְפוּ: to **come to an end** Is 66¹⁷ Am 3¹⁵ (or from root ספּה), Ps 73¹⁹ Est 9²⁸, with מִן near; cj. Sir 43²⁷ (rd. נסוף for נוסף, Smend); cj. Nu 11²⁵ (rd. יִסְפוּ) and Ps 12² (rd. סָפַו). †

[hif.: impf. אֲסִיפִים Jr 8¹³ rd. אֲסִיפִי אֲסִיפִי (= אֲסִיפִי), see Rudolph and אֲסִיפִי Zeph 1^{2.3.3} rd. אֲסִיפִי (= אֲסִיפִי).]

? šaf.: impf. יִשְׁפֵי (Dahood *Biblica* 54 (1973):362): 1S 15³³ → שִׁסְפֵי. †

Der. סוף, I סופה.

6490 סוף

סוף: סוף; MHeb. also סופה; JArm. סופא, Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 311a); :: Heb. קץ; Arm.lw. Wagner 199 (:: G. W. Ahlström *VTSupp.* 21:2): סופו:

—1. **end** (:: ראשׁ 4) Qoh 3¹¹ 7² 12¹³ 2C 20¹⁶, 11Q Ps^a Sir (DJD 4: p. 80) ער סופה 51¹⁴;

—2. milit. **rearguard** (:: פְּנִים) Jl 2²⁰. †

6491 סוף

I סוף, SamP. šaf: MHeb. and JArm. only in יִסְפוּ (→ 2); CPArm. (Fraenkel *ZA* 20:445); Sam. סוף (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:538) CPArm.; SamP. (*yām*) *sof*; Eg. *twf(y)*, Copt. *zûouf*, Albright *Vocalization* 65; Erman-G. 5:359; Lambdin 153a, reed; Helck *Beziehungen*² 525 no. 286; W. A. Ward *VT* 24 (1974):339, 349; Schmidt *BK* 2:70; > Arb. *šūf* (*al-baḥri*):

—1. **reed** Ex 2^{3.5} Is 19⁶, water plants (Eg. Scullard *ExpT.* 42:286f) Jon 2⁶;

—2. יַמ־סוף, locv. יְמֵה סוף Ex 10¹⁹ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 199n), Sept. -]14י̄ ἐρυθρὰ θαλάσση and -]14י̄ θ. -]14י̄ ἐρ., Sept.^B Θαλ. Σειφ Ju 11¹⁶: **Sea of Reeds** Ex 10¹⁹ 15^{4.22} 23³¹ Nu 14²⁵ 21⁴ 33^{10f} Dt 1⁴⁰ 2¹ 11⁴ Jos 2¹⁰ 4²³ 24⁶ Ju 11¹⁶ 1K 9²⁶ Jr 49²¹ Ps 106^{7.9.22} 136^{13.15} Neh 9⁹;

—variously located: (1) trad. the **Gulf of Suez** (cf. Noth *Gesch.* 109f; *Bibl. Land.* 1:108ff; Reymond 165f) esp. *Birket et-Timsāh* E of *Wadi Tumilat* (see Reicke-R. *Hw.* 169f; Mowinckel, *Teol. Tid.* (1948):94ff; (2) the **Gulf of Aqaba** 1K 9²⁶ Jr 49²¹ (Gressmann *Mose* 414ff; Hölscher *Ersk.* 27); (3) **Lake Sirbonicus**, *Sebḥat Berdawīl* E of Pelusium, Ex 14² (Eissfeldt *Baal* 55ff, 60; Beer *HAT* 3:77; Cazelles *RB* 62 (1953):321ff; 340ff; see Simons *Geog.* §209, 417; Zorell 548b; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1623); (4) refraining from specifying a location (Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:102ff; A.H.J. Gunneweg *Geschichte Israels* (1972):22; Herrmann *Geschichte Israels* (1973):95f; de Vaux *Histoire* 1:354-56; cf. also V. Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* (1970):38f); (5) mythical (lake) at the eastern edge of the earth (Hölscher *Fschr. Bultmann* (1949):129f; Snaith *VT* 15 (1965):395ff); GnAp. (Fitzmyer *GenAp*² 153f) as ים שְׂמוּקָא “dead sea” the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. †

6492 סוף

II סוּף: SamP. *sof*; unidentified n.loc.; מוּל סוּף Dt 1₁, Sept. πλησίον τῆς ἐρυθρᾶς; shortened ? < יַמ־סוּף in Moab Παπυρῶν Josephus *Bell. Jud.* 1, 6:3, (E. G. Kraeling JNES 7:201); alt. equivalent to II סוּפָה, Simons *Geog.* p. 255²²³. †

6493 סוּפָה

I סוּפָה: סוּף; locv. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 528t) סוּפָתָה; סוּפָתָך; סוּפּוֹת, סוּפּוֹת: **storm, gale** (Mowinckel *Sternnamen* 9²; Dalman *Arbeit* 1:317ff: sirocco; Wolff BK 14/2:196: devastating storms): with עָבַר Pr 10₂₅, with גָּנַב to carry away Jb 21₁₈ 27₂₀, בָּנְנָב Is 21₁, caused by stars Jb 37₉, (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:15f, 224); → Is 5₂₈ 17₁₃ 29₆ 66₁₅ Jr 4₁₃ Hos 8₇ (: רִוּחַ), Am 1₁₄ Nah 1₃ Ps 83₁₆ (of Yahweh), Pr 1₂₇ Sir 43₁₇. †

6494 סוּפָה

II סוּפָה: SamP. *sūfa*; בְּסוּפָה וְהָבָה Nu 21₁₄, n.loc. or terr. in Moab, ? II סוּף; ? *Kh. Sūfa* see Madeba (Musil *Arab. Pet.* 1:211; Simons *Geog.* p. 261²²⁹). †

6495 סוּפָרַת

סוּפָרַת: Neh 7₅₇: → סָפְרַת.

6496 סוּר

סוּר: MHeb.; JArm. pe. pa. to examine; Sam. סוּר to remove; Ug. proper n. *b'lsr* (Gröndahl 184), Ph. causative to remove (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 191); OSArb. *śwr* to separate (Müller ZAW 75 (1963):312); Akk. *sāru* to revolve, dance (AHw. 1031f).

qal (159 times): pf. סָרָה, סָרָה, סָרָה, סָרָה; impf. יָסוּר (12 times), יָסַר (twice), וַיָּסַר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 207i, cf. 401 hif.), סָרָה, סָרָה, סָרָה (3 times), סָרָה (once), נָסוּרָה, נָסוּרָה; impv. סוּרָה, סוּרָה (and סוּרָה אֵלַי Ju 4₁₈, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 398c), סוּרָה and סוּרָה (once); inf. סוּר, סוּר, שוּרִי Hos 9₁₂ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 404); pt. סָרָה, סָרָה, סָרָה Pr 11₂₂ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 188p); סָרָה: basic meaning: to change direction:

—1. to **turn aside**: a) from the road Ex 3_{3f} Jr 5₂₃ 15₅, שָׁמַאל/יָמִין Dt 2₂₇ 1S 6₁₂; with שָׁם to turn in that direction Ju 18₃ 19₁₅, with עַל to turn against someone 1K 22₃₂; b) סוּרָה come across here Ru 4₁; סוּר לְבֵיתוֹ to go home Ju 20₈; with אָל to call on Gn 19₂, cj. Sir 51₂₃; c) milit.: to step out of line 1K 20₃₉;

—2. to **go off, retreat**: a) with מִן Gn 49₁₀ Ex 8₂₇ Ju 16₁₉ (פָּחַ), 1S 6₃, with מֵעַם 1S 16₁₄, מוּלְבָב Dt 4₉, with מֵעַל Nu 12₁₀ 14₉ (צָל); b) to shun (someone) Lam 4₁₅; c) to yield (in a conflict) cj. Jb 40₂ (for יָסוּר rd. יָסוּר and for הָרָב rd. הָרָב, Dhorme; Hölscher);

—3. to **fall down**: a) politically Is 7₁₇; b) theol.: abs. to turn aside from God Dt 11₁₆ Ps 14₃; with מֵאַחֲרַי 1S 12₂₀ 2K 18₆ Jb 34₂₇ 2C 25₂₇; abs. to become a deserter: לָבַב Dt 17₁₇; to backslide from the right course of religion Ex 32₈ Dt 9₁₂;

—4. to **abandon, desist** from: with **מִאַחֲרַי** 2S 2₂₁₋₂₃ 2K 10₂₉;

—5. to **stand aloof** from **Is 59**₁₅ **Hos 9**₁₂ **Pr 13**₁₄₋₁₉ **14**₁₆₋₂₇ **15**₂₄ **16**₆₋₁₇ **Jb 1**₈ **2**₃ **28**₂₈;

—6. to **leave off, stop**: **מִרְזַח** **Am 6**₇, **סָבָא** **Hos 4**₁₈ (cf. hif. 1, 1S 1₁₄), **קִנְאָה** **Is 11**₁₃, **מִרְהֲמוֹת** 1S 15₃₂ (see Talmon VT 11 (1961):457), to disappear **בְּמוֹת** 1K 15₁₄ 22₄₄;

—1S 22₁₄ rd. **כָּל־וְשָׁר**; 2S 7₁₅ rd. **אָסִיר** with versions and 1C 17₁₃; Jr 6₂₈ dl. **וְסָרִי**; Jb 15₃₀ rd. **וַיִּסְעַר**.

hif. (134 times): pf. **הִסִּיר**, **הִסְרָה**, **הִסִּירָה**, **הִסִּירָהּ**, **וְהִסִּירָהּ**, **וְהִסִּירָהָּ**; impf. **יִסֵּר**, **יִסֵּר**, **וַיִּסֵּר** (→ qal !), **אָסִיר**, **וַיִּסְרֶהוּ/וְרָנּוּ**, **וַיִּסְרֶהוּ/וְרָנּוּ**; impv. **הִסֵּר**, **הִסִּיר**, **הִסִּירִי**; inf. **הִסִּיר**, **הִסִּירָה**, **הִסִּירָהּ**; pt. **מִסִּיר** (1QIs^a 31 **מִהִסִּיר**, Arm., Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 149):

—1. to **remove** something, with **מִן**, **מִעַל**, esp. **עֲלָה** to put aside 2C 35₁₂ (see Rudolph 327); to take off clothes **Gn 38**₁₄ 1K 20₄₁, armour 1S 17₃₉, **יָינוּ** to deny oneself 1S 1₁₄, **הִקְיֹת** to push aside **Ps 18**₂₃, cj. (for **הִפֵּר**; cf. BHS) with **כָּעַס** to let go **Ps 85**₅, **רָאֵשׁ** to cut off 1S 17₄₆, **אֲזָנַיִם** and **אָף** to cut off **Ezk 23**₃₅, **מִשׁוֹכָה** to tear down **Is 5**₅; to withdraw: **מִשְׁפָּטוֹ** **Jb 27**₂, **חֲסִדוֹ** 2S 7₁₅, to revoke, cancel **הִבֵּר** **Is 31**₂, to abolish **הִמִּיד** **Da 11**₃₁, **פָּנִים** to turn away 2C 30₉, **בְּמוֹת**, to set aside, do away with 2K 18_{4.22} cf. 23₁₉, **נְבוֹרָת** **Is 10**₁₃, to keep **רָגַל** away from evil **Pr 42**₄; **אָרוֹן** to have something brought 2S 6₁₀;

—2. to **remove** someone: a) (God is subj.) **מִעַל פְּנֵי/וַי** Israel 2K 17₁₈₋₂₃, Judah and Israel 2K 23₂₇, Judah 2K 24₃, Jerusalem Jr 32₃₁ (cf. W. Dietrich FRLANT 108 (1972):99f); b) (with human subj.): i) foreign gods **Gn 35**₂ **Jos 24**₁₄₋₂₃ **Ju 10**₁₆ 1S 7₃; **בְּעֲלָיִם** 1S 7₄; **גִּלּוּלִים** 1K 15₁₂ (cf. Keel VT 23 (1973):326ff; Pritchard *Pictures* no. 538); ii) a person (from the presence of another): Abimelech **Ju 9**₂₉, David (with **מִזְעַם**) 1S 18₁₃; iii) (from a previous position) the king's mother 1K 15₁₃ 2C 15₁₆; kings 1K 20₂₄ 2C 36₃; iv) to remove, meaning to alienate from Yahweh: your sons **Dt 7**₄; c) misc.: cj. **מִמְעֵשָׂהוּ** to divert someone from what he is doing **Jb 33**₁₇; from walking in the way of the people **Is 8**₁₁ cj.; **מִסְבֵּל שְׁכָמוֹ** to set free **Ps 81**₇; milit.: to remove 2C 33₈ cj. 2C 18₃₁ (rd. **וַיִּסִּירֵם** with Sept. Vulg. Targ.);

—Ex 14₂₅ rd. **וַיִּאָסֵר**.

hof: pf. **הוֹסִיר**; impf. **יִוִּסֵּר**; pt. **מוֹסִיר**:

—1. to **be removed, put aside (away) from** **מִעַל** **Lv 4**₃₁₋₃₅, with **מִן** cj. 1S 21₇ (rd. **הַמוֹסֵר**);

—2. to **be removed, cancelled**: **הִתְמִיד** **Da 12**₁₁;

—3. **מוֹסֵר מְעִיר** ? rd. **מוֹסֵרָה**, Wildberger BK 10:634f: to cease to be a city **Is 17**₁. †

pol: pf. **סָרַר**: **Lam 3**₁₁: trad. to cause to deviate, Plöger HAT 18²:147; ? denom. of **סִיר** to obstruct with thorns (Rudolph KAT 17/3:230 :: Driver *Fschr. Bertholet* 139f).

Der. I **סָרָה**, I **סִיר**.*

6497 סור

I סור: סור* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 542r): סורָה, סורִים, סורי, disloyal Jr 17₁₃ (rd. וְסוּרֵיךָ);

—Is 49₂₁ rd. אֲסוּרָה (parallel with גּוֹלָה); Jr 2₂₁ rd. לְסוּרִיָּה (→ BHS). †

6498 סור

II סור: סור שַׁעַר 2K 11₆, rd. perhaps סוס שִׁ Rudolph *Chr.* 270; Gray *Kings*³ 570^d; cf. 2C 23₅ הַיְסוּדִים שַׁעַר הַיְסוּדִים.
†

6499 סורי

cj. סורי* or סרי: סרה*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 577i: סוריָה: stinking, rotten, cj. Jr 2₂₁ for סורי הַגֶּפֶן rd. הַגֶּפֶן.
סוריָה גִּ' סורי. †

6500 סות

סות: MHeb. hif: by-form נסת; vSoden WZUH 17:181f; *ה/הסית? root נסת.

hif: pf. הִסִּיתָ, הִסִּיתָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 396t), הִסִּיתָהּ, הִסִּיתָהוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 400i); impf. יִסִּיט, יִסִּיטָה, יִסִּיטָהּ, יִסִּיטָהוּ, (cf. SamP. *yassītāk* Dt 13₇), יִסִּיטָהוּ, יִסִּיטָהוּ; pt. מִסִּית:

—1. to **mislead, incite** Dt 13₇, Jos 15₁₈/Ju 1₁₄ (? rd. with Sept., Vulg. וַיִּסִּיטָהּ, :: Noth *Jos.*² 86), 1K 21₂₅ 2K 18₃₂ Is 36₁₈ Jr 38₂₂ Jb 36₁₆₋₁₈ (parallel with הִטָּה), 1C 21₁ 2C 18₂ 32₁₁ (to deceive, Rudolph).¹⁹;

—2. with מִן to **entice away** 2C 18₂₁ (Rudolph 255);

—3. to **incite against** with בִּ 1S 26₁₉ (בִּי), 2S 24₁ (אֶפְיִי), Jr 43₃ Jb 2₃. †

6501 סות

*סות, SamP. **kassot*: סודה? < **swūt* (see Cross-F. *Orthography* 17; Joüon *Biblica* 21:58 **sawīt*), Ph. סות and סויה (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 191): סותה: (SamP., Versions כסותו **garment** (parallel with לְבוּשׁוֹ, Hönlig 16) Gn 49₁₁. †

6502 סחב

סחב: Mo. to drag along (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 192); *shb* Arb. Eth.^G Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 171a).

qal: pf. סָחַבְנִי; impf. יִסְחָבוּ; inf. לְסַחֵב, לְסַחֵב:

—1. to **drag away** Jr 15₃ 22₁₉, Sir 3₁₆ (Tarbiz 29:131 for מוֹלֵקֵחַ);

—2. to **raze** a city 2S 17₁₃;

—Jr 49₂₀ and 50₄₅ for יִסְחָבוּם cj. nif. יִסְחָבוּ. †

cj. nif: impf. יִסְחָבוּ: to **be dragged around** here and there Jr 49₂₀ 50₄₅. †

Der. סְחָבוֹת.

6503 סְחָבוֹת

סְחָבוֹת: סחב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 594v; **put away clothes, rags** (Hönig 149) Jr 38_{11f} (parallel with מְלָחִי). †

6504 סחה

סחה: JArm. סְחָוְתָא and סוּחִיתָא rubbish; by form סוח; Arb. denom. *shy* to sweep away; ? Amh. *saḥa* fault (Leslau 36).

cj. nif: impf. יִסְחֹוּ for יִסְחֹוּ (Or. יִסְחֹוּ ? passive qal :: Dahood *Biblica* 50 (1969):343: root נסח) to **be swept away** Pr 2₂₂ (parallel with יִכְרְתוּ) or rd. יִנְסְתוּ (BH). †

pi: pf. סִחִיתִי: to **sweep away** Ezk 26₄; cj. יִסְחֹוּ for יִסְחֹוּ Ps 52₇. †

Der. סְחִי.

6505 סְחִי

סְחִי: סחה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458x, 576g: **offscouring** Lam 3₄₅. †

6506 סְחִיפָה

סְחִיפָה (for סְפִיחִיָה): סחף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471r; Arb. *saḥīfat*, rain which washes away the soil, Dalman *Arbeit* 1:207; Reymond 23: **downpour** Jb 14₁₉. †

6507 סְחִישׁ

סְחִישׁ: סחשׁ: **self-seeded plant** (growing by itself after the grain harvest of the second year; Dalman *Arbeit* 2:203) and in connection with seed falling on uncultivated land which would not be harvested (Gray *Kings*³ 692) 2K 19₂₉ → II סְפִיחַ and שְׂחִישׁ. †

6508 סחף

סחף: MHeb. JArm. Sam. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 320a), Akk. *saḥāpu* (AHw. 1004) to throw down, wash away, destroy; Arb. *shf* to carry away.

qal: pt. סָחַף: to wash away (rain) Pr 28₃. †

nif: pf. נִסְחַף: to be washed away, cut down Jr 46₁₅ :: → II סָחַף. †

Der. cj. סְחִיפָה.

6509 סַחַר

סַחַר: MHeb. סָחַר shopkeeper, JArm. Sam. to travel about, trade, GnAp 21₁₅ (with acc., parallel with חָזַה, 16f parallel with אָזַל), CPArm. and Syr. pa. to travel around as a beggar; Ug. proper n. *šhr(n)* (Gröndahl 184); Pun. סַחַר, fem. סַחַרַת (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 192), Mnd. (Macuch *Handbuch* 596^b) *sahura* beggar; Sefîre 3:7 סַחַרַת; JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:71) **sērrât* surroundings; Arb. *saḥira* to get up and set out early; *saḥara* to practise magic; OArb. *šhr* (Höffner in Gese-H. *Religionen* 348²⁵⁴); Akk. *saḥāru* (AHw. 1005; Landsbergerger *Fschr. Baumgartner* 176ff; Schulthess Homonyme 41ff; Speiser BASOR 164:26ff; *Fschr. Speiser* 97ff).

qal: pf. סָחַרוּ; impf. יִסְחָרוּ, תִּסְחָרוּ; impv. סַחְרוּהָ; pt. סָחַר (וְ), סוֹחְרִים, סוֹחְרֵי, סוֹחְרֵי/רֵיךְ, סוֹחְרֵי/רֵיךְ, fem. סוֹחְרֵיךְ:

—1. with acc. הָאֲרָיִם to pass through as shepherds (:: יֵשֵׁב) Gn 34₁₀₋₂₁ 42₃₄ (:: as traders, Gordon JNES 17:20ff; Albright BASOR 163:44 :: Speiser BASOR 164:23ff; de Vaux RB 72:17ff; *Histoire* 1:219f; Thompson BZAW 133 (1974):183f), to wander around Jr 14₁₈;

—2. סוֹחֵר (SamP. pl. *sērrām*) trader, dealer, wholesaler, merchant, = Akk. *tamkāru* (< MHeb. תַּגָּר, cj. 1K 10₁₅, Arm. JArm. Sam. CPArm. תַּגָּרָא, Mnd. *tangārā*: → מוֹכֵר :: רֵכֵל retailer, Akk. *saḥḥiru* roving around, peddler (AHw. 1009a) and *sāḥiru* dealer? (AHw. 1009b), SyrArb. *msaḥḥer* the “waker up”, who goes round from house to house in Ramadan to waken the people, Barthélemy 336: Gn 23₁₆ 37₂₈ Ezk 27₃₆ 38₁₃ Pr 31₁₄ 2C 9₁₄, סוֹחְרֵי הַמִּלְכָּה those responsible for making purchases on behalf of the king 1K 10₂₈ 2C 1₁₆; צִידֵי סוֹחְרֵי merchants from צִ'ס Is 23₂, whose merchants were שָׂרִים. 8; סוֹחְרֵיךְ the woman who makes purchases for you Ezk 27₁₂₋₁₆₋₁₈₋₂₁ and יֵרֵךְ סוֹחְרֵי → *סוֹחְרָה;

—Is 47₁₅ rd. שֹׁחְרֵיךְ (Duhm: your sorcerers, cf. H. P. Müller WdO 8 (1975):74⁵⁸ → II שַׁחַר). †

pe'al'al (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 282n): pf. סָחַרְחָר: to move constantly backwards and forwards, throb violently (the heart :: Dahood *Psalms* 1:236) Ps 38₁₁, cf. Wolff *Anthropologie* 71. †

Der. סַחַר, סוֹחְרָה, *סוֹחְרָה, *סוֹחְרַת.

6510 סַחַר

סַחַר: cs. סַחַר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 573x), סוֹחְרָה: trading profit Is 23₃₋₁₈ 45₁₄ (→ 1QIs^a) Pr 3₁₄ 31₁₈, cj. 11₂₇, cj. 1K 10₁₅ (rd. מִסַּחַר for מִסְחָר). †

6511 סוֹחְרָה

*סְחָרָה: סחר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 589d: MHeb. and JArm. סְחָרְתָא trade, Akk. *sāḫertum, saḫartum* commercial article (AHw. 1008b): סְחָרַת: **commercial activity**, → סָחַר, סְחָרַת, יָרַךְ סְחָרְתִּיךְ **Ezk 27**₁₅ meaning by your side (→ יָרַךְ 5a), סְחָרְתִּיךְ, ? rd. thus or סְחָרְתִּיךְ (cf. 12), see Zimmerli 630; on the collective sense of the word, cf. Mettinger JSS 16 (1971):11. †

6512 סְחָרָה

סְחָרָה: סחר; Syr. *šartā* fortress, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 310b) *sahrā* tower, ? < Akk. *siḫirtu* circumference, surroundings, total extent (AHw. 1040a), *igar siḫirti* enclosure wall (Zimmerli 14; Driver *Fschr. Nötscher* 52f; AHw. 366b): **wall Ps 9**₁₄ (parallel with צִנְיָה :: Macintosh VT 23 (1973):56-62: (supernatural) protection. †

6513 סְחָרְתָא

*סְחָרְתָא: סחר; Arb. *šuhḥār* blackish earth; Eg. *shrt* mineral used to make figurines and amulets (Erman-G. 4:208): סְחָרְתָא: **mineral** used together with other stones in a costly mosaic floor **Est 1**₆. †

6514 סַחַשׁ

*סַחַשׁ: ? Akk. *suḥuššu* young date palm (AHw. 1055).

Der. סְחָיִשׁ.

6515 סַט

*סַט: סוט (= שוט) or סטה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 392y: סַטִּים: **deviation, transgression** (versions) **Ps 101**₃ (parallel with בְּלִיעַל בְּרַבֵּר; **Hos 5**₂ rd. שְׂטִים (see Rudolph KAT 13/1:116). †

6516 סִיג

סִיג, **Ezk 22**₁₈ K סוג, I סוג; pt. pass. “what is cast aside”, MHeb. dross: סִיגִיךְ, סִיגִים (trad. dross) **galina, silver dross** (Koehler ThZ 3 (1947):232ff, lead-oxide, Fohrer 129f; Zimmerli 516f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 256) **Is 1**_{22a} (לְסִיגִיךְ ... הָיָה כְּסֹף; see Commentaries).²⁵ בָּר used a flux); **Pr 25**₄ (with II הַגָּה); metaph. **Ezk 22**_{18a-19}, **Ps 119**₁₁₉ (with cj. חָשַׁב 11QPs, DJD 4: p. 32);

—**Pr 26**₂₃ סִיגִים כְּסֹף rd. כְּסֹפִיגִים → סִפְסִיג. †

6517 סִיד

cj. *סִיד, **Jb 13**₂₇ parallel with **33**₁₁ for סִד: MHeb. JArm. = שִׁיד: **lime mortar**. †

6518 סִינָן

סִיּוֹן: MHeb. EgArm. Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 1₁ 5₁, Ptolemaic AANL 17:258ff (see ZAW 75 (1963):324), Nab. Cantineau 2:123a, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 325b) סִיּוֹן; Hesychius Σιόων (Schnabel 260), < Akk.-Sum. *simānu, simannu* (AHw. 1044b; Ellenbogen 124) ? root *wsm* fixed period of time, or maturity (J. Lewy ArchOr. 11:39f): the third month (May-June Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1233) Est 8₉. †

6519 סִיחון

סִיחון See below under סִיח(ו)ן (#6521).

6520 סִיחן

סִיחן See below under סִיח(ו)ן (#6521).

6521 סִיח(ו)ן

סִיח(ו)ן, SamP.^{M160} *siyyon*, Sept. Ση/τω, Josephus Σιχων (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 114), Vulg. *Sehon*: n.m.; *Šihān* name of mountain in Transjordan, Horsfield RB 41:417ff; with bas-relief of a king or a god Gressmann *Bilder* 617; Albright *Religion* 57: **Sihon** (Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:414ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1792; de Vaux *Bible et Orient* (1967):118ff; Bartlett VT 20 (1970):257ff; Wüst *Untersuchungen* 1:10ff): מֶלֶךְ הָאֱמֹרִי Nu 21₂₁₋₃₄ (8 times) 32₃₃ Dt 1₄ 2_{24-4:46} (8 times) 29₆ 31₄ Jos 2₁₀ 9₁₀ 12_{2.5} 13_{10.21.27} Ju 11₁₉₋₂₁ 1K 4₁₉ Jr 48₄₅ (rd. מִבֵּית) Ps 135₁₁ 136₁₉ Neh 9₂₂; עִיר סְמִיבִית = חֲשֻבּוֹן Nu 21_{27f}. †

6522 סִימָה

cj. סִימָה*: Sir 40₁₈ margin and 41₁₂ (סוֹמוֹת), 14 margin שִׁימָה Sir^M iii 16 for אוֹצָר שִׁים, MHeb. סִימָה, JArm. Syr. Mnd. *simta* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 327b), Arm.lw. Wagner :: **treasure**. †

6523 סִין

I סִין: n.loc. in Egypt; see Simons *Geog.* §1434; Zimmerli 736f; Wüst *Untersuchungen* 1:35¹²⁰; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1800; Ezk 30₁₅ (מִעֵוֹז מִצְרַיִם), Sept. Σάλυ).₁₆; **Sais**, centre for the twenty-sixth dynasty of Egypt (Pauly-W. 1:1758f); or Vulgate_{15f} *Pelusium*: *T. Faramā* and *T. Faḍḍa*, 30 km. E of Port Said, border fortress (Pauly-W. 19:1, 407ff; Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:179); Sept.₁₆ → Σουήνη, → סִנְהָה and → סִינַיִם אֶרֶץ Is 49₁₂. †

6524 סִין

II סִין: SamP. *sen*; סִין מִדְבַּר between אֱלִים and סִינַי Ex 16₁ 17₁ Nu 33_{11f}, in Sept. = → מִדְבַּר סִין; see Simons *Geog.* §428; Noth ATD 5:106. †

6525 סִינַי

סִינַי: (n.m.) n.pop.: SamP. *sīni*; הַסִּינַי, son of כְּנַעַן, Josephus Σειναῖος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 109) Gn 10₁₇ 1C 1₁₅; together with הַוַּי and עֶרְקַי: n.loc. *Sinna*, Strabo 16:218; Jerome *Quaest. in Gen. civitas Sini*; Ug. *syn, siyanna* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1750; Gröndahl 184f; PRU 4: p. 255b, cf. Cazelles VT 8 (1958):103; Westermann BK 1/2:697; Ugaritica 5:130; *Biblica* 53 (1972):195) city-state south of Ugarit, cun. *š/siannu*

(Delitzsch *Paradise* 282) *Siyāno* 4 km. E of *Jablē-Gabala* (Forrer 58) :: Dussaud *Top.* 88f.; Dossin *Muséon* 61:38f: *Šēn* SSE of *Halba*. †

6526 סִינִי

סִינִי, סִינִי, SamP.^{M160} *sīni* (= סִינִי) Josephus *Σιναιῶν ὄρος* (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 114): name of mountain: **Sinai** Ex 16₁ Nu 1₁₉ 9₅ 10₁₂ 26₆₄ 33_{15f} Sir 48₇; סִינִי מְדִבְרֵי Ex 19_{1f} Lv 7₃₈ 27₃₄ Nu 1₁ 3₄₋₁₄ 9₁; סִינִי הֶרֶר Ex 19₁₁₋₁₈₋₂₀₋₂₃ 24₁₆ 31₁₈ 34₂₋₄₋₂₉₋₃₂ Lv 7₃₈ 25₁ 26₄₆ Nu 28₆ Neh 9₁₃; סִינִי הֶרֶר ' comes מִסִּינִי parallel with שְׁעֵיר Dt 33₂; rd. מִסִּינִי בָא Ps 68₁₈; מִסִּינִי בָא סִינִי יוֹהָה Ju 5₅ Ps 68₉, → יוֹהָה 11; ? etym.: from Akk. and OSarb. *Sin*, the god of the moon (Haussig *WbMy.* 1:101f, 534; Perliitt *Fschr. Zimmerli* 302ff and particularly 310ff., or with סִינָה the mountain where the law was given in J and P, → סִינָה; attempts to locate it: (earlier, Guthe RE 18:381ff); Oberhummer *Mitteilungen d. Geogr. Gesellschaft Wien* (1911):628ff; Bodenheimer and Theodor *D. Ergebnis d. Sinai Expedition d. He. Univ. Jerus.* (1927): see Albright BASOR 109:5ff; Hölscher *Fschr. Bultmann* (1949):127ff; Ubach *El Sinai* (Montserrat 1955); B. Rothenberg *Sinai* (Bern 1979); J. Koenig RHPR 43:2ff, 44, 200ff; RHR 166:121ff, 167, 129ff; RGG³ 6:44f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1801; de Vaux *Histoire* 1:398ff.; there are three possibilities for the location of Sinai: 1) one of the peaks in the massif in the south of the Sinai peninsula (Hermann *Geschichte* 101f, and (with some hesitation) de Vaux *Histoire* 1:409); 2) in the region of the *Harra* E of the Gulf of Aqaba (Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:55ff; Gese *Von Sinai zum Zion* (1974):49ff., particularly 61 (:: Davies VT 22 (1972):152ff); Gunneweg *Geschichte* 27f, and above all also J. Koenig, see above); 3) one of the mountains in the region around שְׁקֵלָה (*Jebel Halāl*?) (Kittel *Gesch.* 1⁷:346; Beer HAT 3:25; Mowinckel ZAW 59 (1942/3):205; Rothenberg-Aharoni-Hashimshoni *Die Wüste Gottes* (1961):55f; cf. also Gray *Kings*³ 408f). †

6527 סִינִיִּים

סִינִיִּים: n.top., a land from which the exiles will return home Is 49₁₂; (trad. China, Gesenius *Thes.* 948ff), Sept. γῆ Περσῶν, Vulg. *terra australis* (Seeligmann 79); Arb. *Šin*, cj. סִינִיִּים (Torrey *Dtj.* 385; Hölscher *Erdk.* 25; Westermann ATD 19:175) corroborated by 1QIs^a סִינִיִּים (Beegle BASOR 123:28, → סִינִיִּיה; Lambert NRTh 75 (1953):965ff). †

6528 סִיס

סִיס Jr 8₇ Q (סִיס) and Is 38₁₄ K^{Or}. (Bomberg, Leningrad סִיס), Theodotion σις → II סִיס; onomatopoeic name of a bird, like cuckoo: **swift**, *Apus apus*, Arb. *sis* according to its call pattern *si-si-si* (Koehler *Kl. Lichter* 35ff; JSS 1 (1956):13f; Driver PEQ 87:131; appears as a Semitic personal name in Egypt in the New Kingdom, cf. Helck *Beziehungen*² 353). †

6529 סִיסְרָא

סִיסְרָא: n.m.; Josephus *Σισάρης* → (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 114); ? Illyrian name, Alt ZAW 60 (1944):78³; Luwian *zi-za-ru-wa* (PRU 4:286); Albright *Yahweh* 218 :: H. Bauer ZAW 51 (1933):83⁴ cf. Pun. *ssr* (Benz *Names* 148, 368): **Sisera**:

—1. city governor of הַגְּוִיִּם הַרְשֵׁת, leader of a confederation of Canaanite cities Ju 4₂₋₂₂ 5₂₀₋₃₀ 1S 12₉ Ps 83₁₀, secondary general of Jabin of הַצֹּרְרִי (→ Jos 11) Ju 4₂ 1S 12₉; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1811; de Vaux *Histoire* 1:608;

—2. a returning exile **Ezr 2₅₃ Neh 7₅₅**. †

6530 סיע

*סיע: MHeb. pi., JArm. CPArm. and Syr. pa. to help.

Der. n.m. סיעא and סיעהא.

6531 סיעא

סיעא: סיע: n.m. **Neh 7₄₇** = → סיעהא.

6532 סיעהא

סיעהא **Ezr 2₄₄**: mixed form from *סיעה and סיעא (Noth *Personennamen* 252; Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 12), cf. Palm. *sy^wwn[?], syⁿn[?]* (Stark *Names* 101); n.m. short form of סיע + ndiv.: בני סיע temple slaves, → נתיין* †

6533 סיר

סיר: MHeb. jar, pot; SamP. *ser*; ? Eg. *swr* drinking bowl (Erman-G. 3:429); Can. *sīru* parallel with Akk. *ruqqu* as Can. gloss in EA 297:12 (Rainey UF 5 (1973):251⁸²), ? EgArm. (Grelot *Documents* 158^e), Dalman *Arbeit* 6:137; 7:210f; Pritchard *Pictures* 357; > Arb. *zīr* large jug; pottery or metal vessel (Kelso §63), cooking-pot with a wide neck (Honeyman 85): סיר(ו)ת, סירתיו:

—1. **cooking-pot** (for meat) **Ex 16₃ 2K 4₃₈₋₄₁ Ezk 11_{3,7,11} 24₃** (rd. ברה).⁶ **Mi 3₃ Jb 41₂₃ Qoh 7₆** (word-play with סירה 2 :: Barr *Philology* 153) **2C 35₁₃; סיר נפוח; Jr 1₁₃** (cj. כור KBL :: Lindblom ZAW 68 (1956):223f; Rudolph *Jer.*³ 8; Sauer ZAW 78 (1966):59f) **Sir 43₄**;

—2. **tub**, basin in which to wash the feet; cf. BRL²:31f; Jirku *Welt d. Bibel* (1957): plate 96: a) metaph. רחצי סיר **Ps 60₁₀ 108₁₀**; b) for ashes (in the cult) **Ex 27₃ 38₃ 1K 7_{45-cj. 40} 2K 25₁₄ Jr 52_{18f} Zech 14_{20f} 2C 4_{11,16}**;

—**Ps 58₁₀ יפרתו כמו**. †

6534 סירה

*סירה (trad. II סיר): MHeb. סירה, JArm. סירתא thorn bush: סירות **Am 4₂**, otherwise סירים (4 times) (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 515 l):

—1. trad. thorn in general, see esp. Löw 3:191f; in general Rüthy 25f :: Dalman *Arbeit* 1:372f, 319f; Kaiser ATD 18:284³⁰) the thorny, bushy plant, *Poterium* (πασάριον = סיר !) *spinosum* **Is 34₁₃ Hos 2₈ Nah 1₁₀ Qoh 7₆** (→ סיר);

—2. thorn > **hook, fishing-rod** (named from 1, Dalman *Arbeit* 6:360) **Am 4₂** (parallel with צננת); cf. Maag 179; Wolff BK 14/2:245: hardly a fish-hook, rather a sort of harpoon;

— סִירְתִּיהֶם rd. סִירְתִּיכֶם; סָרָה → 2S 3₂₆ בּוֹר הַסִּירָה — cf. Kraus BK 15:415. †

6535 סָרַךְ

*סָרַךְ: ? I סָכַךְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453w; בָּסָךְ with עֵבֶר: Ps 42₅, rd. אֲדָרִים the undertaking, meaning the difficulty of the undertaking; or rd. בָּסָךְ אֲדָרִיר in the tent of the magnificent one (Kraus BK 15:316/7; or with Sept. and esp. Pesh., under the protection of the magnificent one, cf. BHS).

6536 סָרַךְ

cj. *סָרַךְ: thorn Nah 1₁₀ → *שָׂרַךְ. †

6537 סָרַךְ

סָרַךְ See below under סָרַךְ and שָׂרַךְ (#6539).

6538 שָׂרַךְ

שָׂרַךְ See below under סָרַךְ and שָׂרַךְ (#6539).

6539 שָׂרַךְ/סָרַךְ

*סָרַךְ and Lam 2₆ שָׂרַךְ: III סָכַךְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 455g; → סָכָה; MHeb. סוֹךְ and סוֹכָה branches of a tree, JArm. סוֹכָא; Sam. pl. סַכִּינָם (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:482b, 577b, 596b); CPArm. *swk* hut (? < Heb.), Soq. *saq* roof; Arb. *sikkat* avenue of trees: סוֹכָה, סָכָה

—1. **thicket**, a lion's den Jr 25₃₈ Ps 10₉;

—2. **hut, refuge** Ps 27₅ (K Sept. סָכָה, parallel with סִתָּר), cj. 42₅, 76₃ (parallel with מְעֹנָה); ? Lam 2₆ סָכּוֹ (his booth for שָׂכּוֹ his fence, Plöger HAT 18²:141) parallel with מוֹעֵדוֹ, that is the temple;

—3. the leafy canopy under which the hippopotamus shelters, cj. Jb 40₂₂ (Fohrer KAT 16:522f). †

6540 סָכָה

סָכָה: fem. of סָךְ; III סָכַךְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 455f; MHeb.: סָכָתוֹ, סָכָתוֹ, סָכָתוֹ (SamP. *sakkot*):

—1. **thicket**, a lion's lair, Jb 38₄₀ (parallel with מְעֹנָה);

—2. **hut** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 754; BRL² 202), made from twigs and matting (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:233ff, esp. 239ff): a) for crops Jb 27₁₈ (Dalman *Arbeit* 2:61; 4:333f), in the vineyard Is 1₈ (Dalman *Arbeit* 2:55f), towards the sun Is 4₆ (parallel with חֲפָה), Jon 4₅; for cattle Gn 33₁₇, for the wanderer Lv 23₄₃, in the camp 2S 11₁₁ (for the Ark), 1K 20₁₂₋₁₆ (:: Gray *Kings*³ 423f: n.loc. סָכּוֹת), for those who fear God Ps 31₂₁ (parallel with סִתָּר); for God Ps 27₅ (K סָךְ), cloud 2S 22₁₂ parallel with Ps 18₁₂ (? rd. כָּסָתוֹ); metaph. David's kingdom Am 9₁₁ cf. H. N.

Richardson JBL 92 (1973):375ff; תַּשְׂאוֹת as סְתִישְׂאוֹת for God **Jb 36**²⁹ (see BHS); b) on the חַג הַסֻּכּוֹת feast of tabernacles (MiSuk. 2:6; de Vaux *Inst.* 2:397ff = *Lebensordnungen* 2:354ff; Elliger *Lev.* 321ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1052f; J. Maier *Geschichte d. Jüd. Religion* (Berlin 1972):32⁵²; Merendino BBB 31 (1969):138): **Lv 23**^{34-42f} (as in the wilderness), **Dt 16**³⁻¹⁶ **31**¹⁰ **Zech 14**^{16-18f} **Ezr 3**⁴ **2C 8**¹³ a person lives for seven days in סֻכּוֹת made from leafy branches **Neh 8**¹⁵⁻¹⁷ (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:6f, 61f) on roofs and in courtyards **Neh 8**¹⁶; → סֻכּוֹת;

—Ps 27⁵ rd. Q סֻכּוֹ for סֻכָּה. †

Der. n.loc. סֻכּוֹת.

6541 סֻכּוֹת

סֻכּוֹת: n.loc., III סֻכְךָ; SamP. *sakkot*, Sept. Σοκχωθ(α), **Gn 33**⁷ Σακηναι, so also Josephus (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 114); סֻכָּה: סֻכָּתָה (SamP. *sakkūta*):

—1. in Transjordan, around the mouth of the river יַבֵּק; = *T. Dēr ‘Allā* (= Talmud *Ter’ela* or *Der’ela*; Glueck 4:347ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1887; Sauer ZAW 81 (1969):145ff; Wüst *Untersuchungen* 1:131) :: H. J. Franken *Excavations at Tell Deir ‘Alla* 1 (Leiden 1969):8f and EAE 1:321ff: *T. Aḥṣaṣ* (cf. also Abel 2:470; Simons *Geog.* §415): **Gn 33**¹⁷ (name explained), **Jos 13**²⁷ **Ju 8**⁵⁻¹⁶ **1K 7**⁴⁶ **2C 4**¹⁷; עֵנוֹק סֻיַּבֵּק **Ps 60**⁸ **108**⁸ = *el-Ghor* (Noth *Welt* 13);

—2. in Egypt; the first stopping place on the Exodus, **Ex 12**³⁷ **13**²⁰ **Nu 33**^{5f}; *T. el-Mashuta* im W. Tumilat E of פְּתָח (Simons *Geog.* §420); the name is Hebraised < Eg. *Tkw* (Albright JBL 58:186f; Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* (1970):39; W. H. Schmidt BK 2:36). †

6542 בְּנוֹת

בְּנוֹת See below under סֻכּוֹת בְּנוֹת (#6544).

6543 סֻכּוֹת

סֻכּוֹת See below under סֻכּוֹת בְּנוֹת (#6544).

6544 סֻכּוֹת־בְּנוֹת

סֻכּוֹת בְּנוֹת, Sept. Σοκχωθ Βουνειθει and simil.: Bab. ndiv., deformation < *Sarpānītu* “the shining one” > *Zer-bānītu* “the creator of seed” (Montgomery-G. 473f, 479; Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:365²; WbMy. 1:119 :: Gray *Kings*² 653f: original text *šarpānīt*, בְּנוֹת dittograph of the second part of *šarpānīt*); wife of מְרִירָה: **2K 17**³⁰. †

6545 סֻכּוֹת

סֻכּוֹת: **Am 5**²⁶ together with → כִּיּוֹן Saturn; Assyrian ndiv.; vocalised as שְׂקוּשׁ, really סֻכּוֹת; epithet for Ninib-Ninurta (Tallqvist *Epitheta* 439); in context, reprimand for previous mistake (Sept., Vulg.) or as v.27 threat of punishment, possibly by reading סֻכָּת and appellative כִּיּוֹן or כֵּן “framework”, Morgenstern *Ark*

109f; Maag 157 :: *Lipiński* UF 5 (1973):202f; see Commentaries; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1792; bags from the East ZAW 91 (1979):423-35; cf. Dam. 7:14f; S. Gewirtz JBL 87 (1968):267-76. †

6546 סַפְיִים

סַפְיִים: n.pop.; Sept. Τρωγλοδυται “troglodyte”; listed between לִוְבִים and כּוֹשִׁים, as mercenaries in the Egyptian army of King Shishak 2C 12₃; = סַכִּיא EgArm. ostr., see Vincent 265f; Grelot *Documents* 374°?; Albright in Rowley *Mod. Study* 18; Rudolph *Chr.* 234; Simons *Geog.* §247/8. †

6547 סַכַּךְ

I סַכַּךְ: by-form שׁוּךְ, שַׁכַּךְ; Arb. *sakka*; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 330b) to block up; Akk. *sakāku* (AHw. 1010b); Tigr. *šākšāka* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 223b; Leslau 36) to be blocked; סַכַּךְ JArm. pa. to fence in (Jastrow), Syr. pa. denom. to nail down, Mnd.

qal: pf. וְסַכַּחְתִּי; impf. יִסַּכְּהוּ, יִסַּכְּהוּ; pt. סַכַּחְתִּי (וְ) סַכַּחְתִּי:

—1. to **shut off as a protection**: a) with עַל the cherubim of the Ark Ex 25₂₀ 37₉ 40₃ 1K 8₇ 1C 28₁₈, abs. Ezk 28₁₄₋₁₆ 1C 28₁₈ (see Rudolph); the tent of the holy ones cj. Jb 29₄ (rd. בְּסוֹךְ); b) Yahweh protects the godly לְרֵאשִׁי (? III) Ps 140₈, with בָּעֵד Jb 1₁₀ (שַׁכַּךְ), 40₂₂ cj. → סַךְ 3; c) to veil oneself Lam 3₄₄ with לָךְ meaning you (Rudolph);

—2. to fix a screen, with עַל in front of Ex 40₃ (curtain). †

hif. (? also qal, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 428e; Beer-M. §79, 2a): impf. תִּסַּכְּךָ, וְיִסַּכְּךָ, וְיִסַּכְּךָ; inf. תִּסַּכְּךָ; pt. מִסַּכְּךָ: to **shut off, make inaccessible**, with בָּ Jb 38₈, with עַל Ex 40₂₁ (SamP. qal *yissāk*), Ps 5₁₂, = with בָּעֵד Jb 3₂₃, = with לָ Ps 91₄. †

Der. סַךְ (?), סַכַּךְ.

6548 סַכַּךְ

II סַכַּךְ: by-form נִסַּךְ; MHeb. hif., JArm.? pe. pa. to weave, plait.

qal: impf. תִּסַּכְּנִי: to weave, shape (בְּבִטָּן אֲמִי parallel with I קָנָה; cf. *dāmī luksur* Enuma *eliš* 6:5) Ps 139₁₃. †

nif.: pf. נִסַּכְּתִי (Bergsträsser 2:136i) or cj. נִסַּכְּתִי: to **be made into shape, manufactured** Pr 8₂₃, cj. Ps 2₆ (for נִסַּכְּתִי, cf. Gese *Von Sinai zum Zion* (1974):139). †

po: impf. תִּסַּכְּכֵנִי (var. of תִּשְׁתַּכְּכֵנִי): to **interweave, intertwine** Jb 10₁₁ (בְּעֵצְמוֹת וְגִידִים); → II מִסַּכְּהָ. †

6549 סַכַּךְ

III סַכַּךְ: MHeb. pi. po. hif. to cover, bedeck a roof with twigs or matting (MHeb. JArm. סַכַּךְ): Arb. *skk* VIII to be thick with leaves; with II BDB; KBL; Fraenkel 90 :: Gesenius-B.

qal: pf. סַכַּךְ(ו)תָּהּ: to **cover, veil** with acc. cj. **Lam 3**₄₃ (rd. אֶפְיִךְ, Rudolph KAT 17/3:232), with לָךְ **3**₄₄ (→ לָ 20); cj. (inf. בְּסוֹךְ for בְּסוֹד) with עַל to cover protectively **Jb 29**₄. †

hif. inf. הִסִּיךְ; pt. מִסִּיךְ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 437) from root סוּךְ: to **cover with**: אֶת־רַגְלָיו covering his feet (with his garment), euphemistic for relieving himself (Josephus *Ant.* 6, 13:4; Budde KHC 7:31; Stoebe KAT 8/1:434; Dalman *Arbeit* 7:81 :: KBL) **Ju 3**₂₄ **1S 24**₄. †

Der. *סַכַּךְ, סַכָּה, מְסַכָּה; n.loc. סַכָּה, סַכָּה.

6550 סַכַּךְ

סַכַּךְ: I or II סַכַּךְ: **mantelet** (Billerbeck BzA 3/1:101; Benzinger 310) **Nah 2**₆. †

6551 סַכָּה

סַכָּה: **Jos 15**₆₁, Sept. Σοχοχα: III סַכַּךְ; n.loc. in the region between Jericho and Engedi; סַכָּה (ה) on the Copper Scroll 3Q 15, 4:13; 5:2, 5, 13 (DJD 3: p. 263, 288f); presumed now to be *Kh. es-Samra*, the main site of ruined *Buqē'a* (→ עֲבוֹר; Simons *Geog.* §320:2; Cross BASOR 142:6, 9ff); alt. = Qumran (see ThR 33 (1968):197, 201²). †

6552 סַכַּל

סַכַּל: JArm. (Dalman *Wörterbuch* סַכַּל II; = Heb. I שַׁכַּל), Sam. (Ben-H. 2:538a), CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 331a) to be foolish, behave foolishly; Arb. *šakela* to be doubtful, ambiguous; Akk. *saklu* simple, clumsy, foolish (AHw. 1012b).

nif: pf. נִסְכַּלְתִּי, נִסְכַּלְתָּ, נִסְכַּלְתֶּם: to **behave foolishly** (Roth VT 18 (1968):69ff, esp. 74; Stoebe KAT 8/1:465: an assessment of failure, in contrast to הִתְקַמָּה) **1S 13**₁₃ **2S 24**₁₀ **1C 21**₈ **2C 16**₉ (with עַל concerning). †

pi: impf. יִסְכַּל; impv. סַכַּל-

—1. to make foolish, **frustrate**: advice **2S 15**₃₁;

—2. to make a laughing stock of **Is 44**₂₅ (parallel with הוֹלִיל ^{25a}), cj. **Jb 12**₁₇ (rd. יִשְׁכַּל = יִסְכַּל; Duhm; Hölscher מוֹלִיךְ; → הִלַּךְ hif. emendations). †

hif: pf. הִסְכַּלְתִּי: to **behave foolishly** **Gn 31**₂₈ (with עָשׂוּ Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §93k), **1S 26**₂₁ (Stoebe KAT 8/1:462: I have acted like a fool). †

Der. שׂוֹסְכָלוֹת, סַכַּל, סַכָּל.

6553 סַכָּל

סָכַל: סכל, Akk. *saklu* → סכל; JArm. Sam. סוכיל (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:537b, 522b), Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 312a) סַכְלָא, CPArm. ס(י)כיל (Schulthess *Lex.* 136a), Syr. *seklā*: סְכָלִים: **foolish, fool Jr 4²² 5²¹** Qoh 2¹⁹ (: חָכָם), 7¹⁷ 10³ (Q כְּשֶׁסְכַל; Sept., K כְּהֶסְכַל) 14. †

6554 סָכַל

סָכַל: סכל: **folly** > foolishness and the fool (abstr. > concr., Gesenius-K. §83c; Dahood *Biblica* 47:278f; Hertzberg *KAT* 17/4:184 :: versions סַכְלָא, so among others Galling *HAT* 18²:116) Qoh 10⁶. †

6555 סְכָלוֹת

סְכָלוֹת: סכל: Qoh 1¹⁷ שִׁסְכָלוֹת, MSS שִׁסְכָלוֹת; Or. סִסְכָלוֹת (Kahle *Text* 76); Syr. *saklūtā*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 605f: **folly** Qoh 1¹⁷ 2^{3-12f} 7²⁵ 10¹⁻¹³. †

6556 סָכַן

I סָכַן: JArm. to advise of danger, pa. and MHeb. pi. endanger; Ug. sbst. *skn* danger (Gray *Legacy*² 79, 194¹; Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín *UF* 6 (1974):43 no. 6 and p. 465; for the verb *skn* of uncertain meaning and interpretation see *UF* 6:42f no. 4; see further Gordon *Textbook* §19:1754; Aistleitner 1908); EA *sakānu* to care for (AHw. 1011a); basic meaning: to undergo, run the risk, (Palache 51f).

qal: impf. יִסְכֵּן (EA *liskin*, Bergsträsser 2:80h), יִסְכֵּן: to **be of use** (parallel with הוֹעִיל) **Jb 15³**; abs. **Jb 35³**; with לְ **Jb 22^{2a} 35³** (rd. לִי), with עַל 22^{2b}, with בְּ with inf. through doing something **Jb 34⁹**. †

nif: impf. יִסְכָּן: to **run into danger** Sept., Qoh 10⁹ (: Driver *VT* 4 (1954):239 denom. of שִׁכִּין: to make a mistake). †

hif: pf. הִסְכִּינִי/הִסְכִּינֵהוּ; impv. הִסְכֵּן; inf. הִסְכֵּן:

—1. to **manage carefully** > to **have the habit of** with inf. with לְ **Nu 22³⁰**;

—2. to **be acquainted with**, with acc. **Ps 139³**; (on meanings 1 and 2 :: *Lipiński UF* 5 (1973):194)

—3. to **be reconciled with** with עִם **Jb 22²¹** (parallel with שָׁלַח ? cf. Ug. *šskn m'* :: *UF* 6 (1974):42f š- impv. from root *nsk* + *n* “to let flow”). †

Der. סָכַן (?), סָכָן.

6557 סָכַן

II *סָכַן: → נָסַח **Is 40²⁰** and Trudiger *VT* 17 (1967):220ff.

6558 סָכַן

III מְסַכְנֹת: סכַן*

6559 סַכַן

סַכַן: I סכַן, qal pt., cf. סַכַן; Ug. *skn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1754; Aistleitner 1909; UF 6 (1974):41; Gröndahl 185; Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 64f no. 29) and *sākinu sakinnu, sakkinu* (UF 6 (1974):41; AHW. 1012a) governor, prefect; *sākinu* as an official title also in Alalakh (cf. G. Giacumakis *The Akkadian of Alalakh* (1970):98); in EA *sūkinu*, Can. gloss on *rābiṣu* commissioner (AHw. 1055b); *sākinu* etc. in Akk. corresponds to *šakin māti* “controller of territory” (PRU 3:235; UF 1 (1969):160); on this office, esp. at Ugarit, cf. *Alt Kl. Schr.* 3:186ff; further AHW. 1141 *šaknu*; Ug. *skn bt mlk* “overseer of the house (meaning the palace) of the king” (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 86 no. 14); Ph. Arm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 193; Benz *Names* 365f) cf. Nimrud ivories (Degen-M. *Neue Eph.* 2:49): fem. סַכְנַת:

—1. **administrator** (de Vaux *Inst.* 1:200f = *Lebensordnungen* 1:212: the highest official in the kingdom, Wildberger BK 10:836: = אֲשֶׁר עַל הַבַּיִת Is 22₁₅ (cf. Ingholt *Hama: skn byt mlkh*; Ug. *skn bt mlk*, Lipiński Syria 50 (1973):40); 2S 8₁₈ cj. סַכְנַת לְפָנֵינוּ, because of Sept. and 1C 18₁₇ (G. J. Wenham ZAW 87 (1975):79-82);

—2. fem. **nurse** :: Mulder VT 22 (1972):43-54, esp. 53f: female local government official responsible for particular duties 1K 1_{2.4}. †

6560 סַכַסַךְ

סַכַסַךְ: → I סוּךְ.

6561 סַכַר

I סַכַר: MHeb., EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 193), JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 331a) to lock, obstruct; Akk. *sekēru* (AHw. 1035), *sikkūru* bolt (AHw. 1042; Salonen *Türen* 83ff; ARM 13: p. 158); Arb. *sakara* to make a dam across, SyrArb. II to shut with a wooden bolt; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 191a) to impede.

nif: impf. יִסְכְּרוּ, יִסְכְּרוּ: to be obstructed: מְעִיֵּנַת תְּהוֹם Gn 8₂ (SamP. *wyissakkāru*, corresponding to hitpa. (= nif. II), פָּה Ps 63₁₂. †

6562 סַכַר

II סַכַר, usu. with I!: OArm. סַכַר af. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 193; Degen *Altaram. Gr.* p. 70), pa. Ben-H. *Lesh.* 35:35; → I סַגַר to hand over.

pi. (Jenni 240): pf. יִסְכְּרֵתִי: to hand over with בְּיַד Is 19₄ (see Rowland VT 9 (1959):189f). †

6563 סַכַר

III סַכַר = שַׁכַר.

qal: pt. סַכְּרִים: to haggle, meaning to buy, bribe, with acc. and עַל Ezr 4₅. †

6564 סכת

סכת: ? Amor. *Yaskit-ilu* (Bauer *Ostk.* 30, 81) Huffmon 44, 253: rd. *Yasqit-ilu* (AN) ? as שִׁקַּט, Akk. *sakātu*, Arb. *sakata* to be silent; → שִׁקַּט.

hif: impv. הִשְׁכַּח: to be quiet (Speiser 492) Dt 27₉. †

6565 סל

סל: SamP. *sāl*, pl. *sallēm*, MHeb. JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 312a) סָלָא, Akk. *sallu* (AHw. 1016a); Arb. *sall*; fem. JArm. סָלָא, > Arb. *sallat* (Fraenkel 75): סָלָא, סָלָא, סָלָא: basket (Pritchard *Pictures* 45, 502; BRL² 188) Gn 40₁₆₋₁₈ Ex 29₃₋₂₃₋₃₂ Lv 8₂₋₂₆₋₃₁ Nu 6₁₅₋₁₇₋₁₉ Ju 6₁₉. †

6566 סלא

סלא: Arb. *sala'a*, OSArb. *śl'* to pay (Müller ZAW 75 (1963):312).

pu: pt. מְסַלְאִים (parallel with יִקְרִיִם): ? rd. מְסַלְאִי בַפָּז Lam 4₂: paid with fine gold; cf. Sir 7₁₈ cj. אִפְזוּ אַח תְּלוֹי בְּזָהָב (see Ginzberg *Fschr. Nöldeke* 617; Charles *Apocr.* 1:340). †

Der. n.m. סְלָא, סְלוּ, סְלוּא, סְלוּא.

6567 סלא

סלא: SamP. *sillu*: Neh 11₇ and סְלוּ Neh 12₇ and סְלוּא Nu 25₁₄ and סְלוּא 1C 9₇: n.m.; fem. EgArm. סְלוּא, סְלוּא, and סְלוּא (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 301b); סְלוּא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480 no. 9; Noth 174f; Stamm *Frauennamen* 334 “he (or she) who has returned”. †

6568 סלא

סלא 2K 12₂₁: ? n.loc. in Jerusalem, or n.m., see Montgomery-G. 433; cj. Gray *Kings*³ 590^a: cf. Pesh.; מְסַלְאִי יוֹרֵד. †

6569 סלד

סלד: MHeb. to leap up → סלל.

pi. (Jenni 246): impf. אֶסְלַדְהָ: to jump (for joy) Jb 6₁₀. †

Der. סְלַד.

6570 סלד

סָלַד: n.m.; סַלַד ? (Noth *Personennamen* 252): **1C 2**₃₀. †

6571 סלה

I סלה: JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 331b) to disdain (cf. Akk. *salā'u* AHW. 1015a); JArm. סלא af. to throw away; Akk. *š/salû* to hurl (away) (AHw. 1152).

qal: pf. סָלַיִת: to **treat as worthless** (sbj. God) **Ps 119**₁₁₈. †

pi. (Jenni 226): pf. סָלַה: to **throw away** **Lam 1**₁₅. †

6572 סלה

II סלה: = סלא.

pu: impf. חָסַלָה: to **be paid** **Jb 28**₁₆₋₁₉. †

6573 סָלָה

סָלָה: **Hab 3**_{3,9,13} and 70 times (Sept. 92 times !) in Ps 3, 4, 7, 9, 20, 21, 24, 32, 39, 44, 46-50, 52, 54, 55, 57, 59-62, 66-68, 75-77, 81-85, 87-89, 140, 143; **Ps 55**₂₀ rd. סָלוּ; **68**₃₃ rd. סָלוּ: obscure: possibly < Persian *salā* meaning song, sound of the strings (B. Hemmerdingen *JTS* 22 (1971):152); probably a technical term added later concerning the style of music or recitation; suggested meanings: 1. סָלָל, raising the voice to, a higher pitch, rd. סָלוּ; 2. Aquila and Jerome: to be understood as “always” (from נָצַח ?); 3. pause, from Sept. διάψαλλα interlude of instrumental music; 4. siglum: a) abbreviation for לְשִׁנוֹת הַקּוֹל sign to change the voice; b) for סָב לְמַעַל הַשָּׁר “*da capo*”; bibliography: Erdmans OTSt. 4 (1947):80ff; Mowinckel *Offersang* 494f (*Isr. Worship* 2:211); Snaith VT 2 (1952):43ff; RGG 4:1204; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1761. †

6574 סָלוּ

סָלוּ, סָלוּא, סָלוּ and סָלוּא: → סָלָה.

6575 סָלוּן

סָלוּן: סלה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498c; JArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 326b) סָלוּא, Syr. *salwā*, Arb. *sullā'* thorn, Akk. *š/sillû* “thorn” (AHw. 1101; CAD *šillû* A): סָלוּנִים: **thorn** (Rüthy 65) **Ezk 2**₆ (see Zimmerli 10), **28**₂₄ (parallel with קוֹץ). †

6576 סלח

סלח: MHeb. JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:537b) to forgive, SyrArb. to impose a ransom, Arb. *slh* to strip off; ? Ug. *slh npš* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1757; Gray *Legacy*² 193; ? זלח to sprinkle, MHeb. JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 163a, 168b), Akk. *salāhu* (AHw. 1013; Stamm *Erlösen* 57f; THAT 2:150f); ? Eth. *zallha* to draw water.

qal: pf. סָלַחְתָּ (ה); impf. אֶסְלַח, אֶסְלֹחַ, אֶסְלֹחַ **Jr 15**₇ (Q אֶסְלַח, K לֹחַ-, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 361a); impv. סַלַּח, סַלַּחְה; inf. סַלַּחְ(וּ); pt. סָלַח: to **be indulgent towards, forgive** (sbj. God), Koehler *Theologie* 207; Stamm *Erlösen* 47ff; THAT 2:150ff; Brueggemann VT 19 (1969):396f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2081; cf. נָשָׂא, כָּפַר 18a: abs. **Nu 14**₂₀ **1K 8**₃₀₋₃₉ **2K 24** **Is 55**₇ **Am 7**₂ **Lam 3**₄₂ **Da 9**₁₉ **2C 6**₂₁₋₃₀; with לְ of person **Nu 30**₆₋₉₋₁₃ **Dt 29**₁₉ **1K 8**₅₀ **2K 5**₁₈ **Jr 5**₁₋₇ **50**₂₀ **2C 6**₃₉; with לְ of thing **Ex 34**₉ **Nu 14**₁₉ **1K 8**₃₄₋₃₆ **Jr 31**₃₄ **33**₈ **36**₃ **Ps 25**₁₁ **103**₃ **2C 6**₂₅₋₂₇ **7**₁₄; with לְ of person and בְּ of thing **2K 5**₁₈. †

nif: pf. נִסְלַח: to **be forgiven with** לְ (only P) **Lv 4**₂₀₋₂₆₋₃₁₋₃₅ **5**₁₀₋₁₃₋₁₆₋₁₈₋₂₆ **19**₂₂ **Nu 15**_{25f-28}. †

Der. סָלַחְתָּ, סָלַחְתָּ.

6577 סָלַח

סָלַח: סָלַח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 478h: **ready to forgive** (God) **Ps 86**₅. †

6578 סָלַי

סָלַי: n.m.; ? = סָלוּ (Noth *Personennamen* 39, 174 :: Beer-M. §41, 7b): **Neh 12**₇₋₂₀ priest;

—**Neh 11**₈ rd. חָיִל (BHK, see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 183). †

6579 סָלַחְתָּ

סָלַחְתָּ: סָלַח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471r; MHeb. DSS; JArm. סָלַחְתָּ: סָלַחְתָּ: **pardon** from God **Ps 130**₄ = pl. **Da 9**₉ **Neh 9**₁₇. †

6580 סָלַחְתָּ

סָלַחְתָּ: n.loc. or terr.; Sept. Σελχα: usu. = Nab. צַלְחַד = Arb. *Ṣalḥad* in *Jebel Druze*, on a spur of the Hauran (Abel 2:440; Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:446⁵² :: Noth *Jos.* 71: unidentified): **Dt 3**₁₀ (SamP. *silka*; marking extent of conquest of בְּשָׁן), **Jos 12**₅ **13**₁₁ **1C 5**₁₁ (Wüst *Untersuchungen* 1:43). †

6581 סָלַל

סָלַל: MHeb. to leap, swing, nif. to raise one-self; var. סוּל cf. SamP. *māsīla* = מִסְלָה; pi. to fornicate; pilp. to vibrate, swing (trans.), to suspend.

qal: impf. וַיִּסְלַל; impv. סַלַּל, סַלַּלְה; pt. סָלַל/לָלָה:

—1. to **pile up in the street, leave around:** מִסְלָה **Is 62**₁₀, cj. **57**₁₄ (1QIs^a, > MT), יִרְרַךְ **Jr 18**₁₅ **Jb 19**₁₂, אָרַח **Pr 15**₁₉, אָרַחְה **Jb 30**₁₂, with לְ to prepare the way for someone (while singing) **Ps 68**₅ (:: → 3);

—2. to **pile up** sheaves **Jr 50**₂₆;

Is 22₁₆; connected with *חגו* חֲגוּ, נָקִי, סְעִיף, צָחִיחַ, כָּבֵד, סֵלַע Is 32₂, חֹזֶק מִסֵּלַע, Jr 5₃, שֵׁן הַסֵּלַע rocky crag 1S 14₄ Jb 39₂₈, רֹאשׁ הַסֵּלַע top of the rock 2C 25₁₂;

—2. cliffs a) collective sg.: Nu 24₂₁ Is 42₁₁ Jr 42₁₁ Jr 23₂₉ 48₂₈ Am 6₁₂ Jb 39₂₈ Pr 30₂₆ Song 2₁₄; b) pl. 1S 13₆ 1K 19₁₁ Is 33₁₆ Jr 51₂₅ Ps 104₁₈;

—3. ? milit. סֵלֵעו Is 31₉ (parallel with שָׂרִי, Tg. שְׂלִטוֹן, Heb. BArm.): officer (Driver JSS 13:52; Arb. *jabal* also leader of the tribe);

—4. God is סֵלֵעוֹן (D. Eichhorn *Gott als Fels, Burg and Zuflucht* (1972):92ff): 2S 22₂/Ps 18₃ 31₄ 42₁₀ 71₃.

B. סֵלַע n.loc.:

—הַסֵּלַע in Edom Ju 1₃₆ (dl. מִן; Sept. Πετρα) and 2K 14₇, סֵלֵעוֹ Is 16₁ (Wildberger BK 10:619f: rocky desert landscape in the region of Moab), 42₁₁, (?) meaning Petra (: K. Elliger BK 11:247f: cliff), proper name → רִקְקָם; Simons *Geog.* §923, particularly *Umm el-Biyyāra* in the *W. Musa* (? = הַסֵּלֵעוֹן רִקְקָם 2C 25₁₂); A. B. W. Kennedy, *Petra* (London 1925): Hammond BASOR 159:26ff; Gray *Kings*³ 605f; J. M. Myers *Fschr. Albright* (1971):387ff; Weippert 429-31; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1430; M. Lindner *Petra und das Königreich der Nabatäer* (1974²): :: Winnet BASOR 156:6: *Sil'* 8 km. NW of *Tafila*;

—2. הַמְחִלְקוֹת in מְעוֹן מְדַבֵּר 1S 23₂₈, cf. 25: Abel 2:453; Stoebe KAT 8/1:425f: **hiding place**;

—3. הַרְמוֹן (הַרְמוֹן) in Benjamin, Klostermann *Onom.* Πεμμων, Josephus 'Ροά (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 102), *Ramm, n* 5 km. E of Bethel, Ju 20₄₅₋₄₇ 21₁₃, Abel 2:437; Simons *Geog.* §638; DJD 2: p. 140;

—? Ps 141₆.

6586 סֵלַעַם

סֵלַעַם, Or. סֵלַעַם (Kahle *Ost* 107): MHeb.; Eg. *snhm* ? Erman-G. 3:461 :: Vycichl ZÄS 84:147: edible locust (Aharoni *Animals* 477f. :: Bodenheiner *An. Life* 320) Lv 11₂₂. †

6587 סַלַף

סַלַף: MHeb. (Temple Scroll 49:13) pi, JArm. qal and itpe. to turn around; Arb. *salafa* to harrow.

pi. (Jenni 244): impf. יִסְלַף; pt. מִסְלַף:

—1. to **twist, misrepresent** (הַבְרָה situation) Ex 23₈ Dt 16₁₉; to explain as false Sir 11₇;

—2. to **lead astray**: הִרְבֵּה Pr 19₃; to **bring to ruin** (:: נִצַּר) Pr 13₆, רִשְׁעִים 21₁₂, אִתְּנִים Jb 12₁₉ (so Hölscher HAT 17²:34 :: Fohrer KAT 16:233, 237; cf. KBL), הַבְרָה words Pr 22₁₂. †

Der. סֵלַף.

6588 סֵלַף

סִלְףָּ: סִלְףָּ: **perversity, perfidy Pr 11₃** (: (תִּנְזָה), **15₄** (of the tongue) Bühlmann *Vom rechten Reden und Schweigen* (1977):280. †

6589 סלק

סִלְקָ: MHeb. JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:542b); as Arb. *salaqa* II, Vulg. < Arm. סִלְקָ, → BArm. Arm.lw. Wagner 202; vSoden WZUH 17:178 = Heb. עֲלָה.

qal: impf. סִלְקָ < **islaq* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 368u) to **ascend Ps 139₈**. †

6590 סלת

סִלְתָּ, SamP. *sālet*: MHeb., JArm. סִלְתָּ/סִלְתָּ; ? < Akk. *siltu* a porridge (AHw. 1044a); > Arb. *sult* barley without the husks, roasted grain, > Eg. *trt* fine flour, ? Eth. (Leslau 37): סִלְתָּ: **wheat porridge, groats, finely milled flour** (Dalman *Arbeit* 3:292f; BRL²:3) **Gn 18₆** (? gloss on קִמְחָ, Dalman *Arbeit* 3:291) **Ex 29_{2,40} Lv 2_{1-4,7} 5₁₁ 6₁₃ 14_{10,21} 23₁₇ 24₅ Nu 6₁₅ 7₁₃₋₇₉ (12 times) 8₈ 15_{4,6-9} 28₅₋₂₈ (7 times) 29₁₄ 1K 5₂ 2K 7_{1,16-18} Ezk 16_{13,19} 46₁₄ 1C 9₂₉ 23₂₉.**

6591 סם

*סִם: MHeb., JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:539), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 312b) סִמָּא powder, medicament; Syr. Mnd. also poison, > Arb. *samm* (< Eth. Leslau 37); Akk. *šammu* (medicinal) herbs: סִמִּים: **spices** cf. בִּשְׁם, **Ex 30₃₄** (? gloss); סִמִּים (הַ) קִטְרֵת **fragrant perfumes, frankincense** (Haran VT 10 (1960):124ff; Elliger *Lev.* 213) **Ex 25₆ 30₇ 31₁₁ 35_{8,15-28} 37₂₉ 39₃₈ 40₂₇ Lv 4₇ 16₁₂ Nu 4₁₆ 2C 2₃ 13₁₁ Sir 38₄ 49₁. †**

6592 סַמְגִּיר־נְבוֹ

סַמְגִּיר־נְבוֹ: Jr 39₃, according to MT a personal name, Sept. Σαμαγωθ, or Εισσαμαγαθ, Josephus Σεμέγαρας (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 110) and Ναβωσαρις (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 89); however probably corresponds to Bab. *simmagir* (AHw. 1045a), which denotes a duty carried out by Neriglissar (אַצֵּר נִרְגִּל שֶׁר) as a leading official of Nebuchadnezzar II (vSoden ZA 62 (1972):85f; AHw. 1045a).

6593 סַמְדָּר

סַמְדָּר, סַמְדָּר: MHeb., JArm. Syr. סַמְדָּרָא, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 327a) *simadra* blossom, Akk. *samādiru* < Arm. (AHw. 1016); in הַצֹּר on a wine-jug (BASOR 20:40; Yadin *Hazor* (Jerusalem 1960):73f; Albright *Fschr. Driver* 2⁵: an area for wine production ?): **flower buds of the vine Song 2₁₃** (adv. acc. Gesenius-K. §118m) and 15 7₁₃ (Löw 1:72, etym. impossible, ? loan-word; Arm.lw. Wagner 203; Rüthy 69). †

6594 סַמְךָ

סַמְךָ: by-form שִׁמְךָ; MHeb. JArm. (also intransitive), Sam. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 333a), EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 194), Nab. Palm. (Ingholt-S. *Recueil* 146f), JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 313a) סַמְכָא and סַמְכָא, Syr. Mnd. also camp, company at a meal; Akk. *samāku* to cover over (AHw. 1017a);

Arb. to be held in esteem, OSArb. (Müller ZAW 75 (1963):312) *simāk* support; Eth.^G *samaka* (‘*asmaka*) apply, depend on; → שְׁמִיכָה.

qal: pf. סָמַךְ, סָמְכוּ, סָמְכֶהוּ, סָמְכֶתוּ; impf. יִסְמֹךְ, תִּסְמְכֶנִי; impv. סָמְכֶנִי; pt. סָמַךְ, סָמְכִי, סָמְכוּךְ (Jerome *samuch*), סָמְוֹכִים:

—1. (THAT 2:160-2) with acc. to **support**, also in the sense of to **sustain, help** (Barth *Errettung* 136f) **Is 59**₁₆ **63**₅ **Ezk 30**₆; (God) **Ps 3**₆ **37**₁₇₋₂₄ **54**₆ **119**₁₁₆, > שָׁמַךְ to support, revive cj. Qoh 2₃ (rd. לְשָׁמוּךְ for לְמַשׁוּךְ); abs. **Sir 12**₁₇ **51**₇; > לְ סָמְךָ to support **Ps 145**₁₄; with acc. of pers. and thing (with) **Gn 27**₃₇ **Ps 51**₁₄; עָלַי יָדוּ עַל סָמְךָ to lean against **Am 5**₁₉;

—2. a) יָדוּ עָלַי סָמְךָ to **lay a hand on** in consecration (MHeb. סָמְיִכָה, Stade *Theologie* 1:100, 157; de Vaux *Sacrifices* 29; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 632ff; Péter VT 27 (1977):48ff) **Nu 27**₁₈₋₂₃ **Dt 34**₉; b) עַל-רֹאשׁ (יָדוּ) סָמְךָ יָדַיִם (יָדוּ) to lay hands on the head of a sacrificial animal (de Vaux *Sacrifices* 29; de Vaux *Inst.* 2:292 = *Lebensordnungen* 2:260; R. Schmid *Das Bundesopfer in Israel* (1964):28ff; Rendtorff WMANT 24 (1967):214ff; THAT 2:161f) **Ex 29**₁₀₋₁₅₋₁₉ **Lv 1**₄ **3**₂₋₈₋₁₃ **4**₄₋₁₅₋₂₄₋₂₉₋₃₃ **8**₁₄₋₁₈₋₂₂ **16**₂₁ **Nu 8**₁₂ **2C 29**₂₃, (on the head of someone who is being stoned) **Lv 24**₁₄; עַל-הַלְוִיִּים **Nu 8**₁₀;

—3. סָמְכֶ-עַל intrans. (cf. Syr.) to **befall** **Ezk 24**₂, (God’s anger) **Ps 88**₈;

—4. סָמְוֹךְ (as JArm. Syr. סָמְיִךְ) supported, unflinching, **firm** **Ps 111**₈ **Sir 5**₁₀; **Is 26**₃ (יִצָּר) DSS also קוֹל 1QM 8:14; Kuhn *Konkordanz* 151c; **Ps 112**₈ (לֵב). †

nif: pf. נִסְמְכֶתִי, נִסְמְכוּ; impf. יִסְמֹךְ: with עָלַי to **lean on, support oneself** **Ju 16**₂₉ **2K 18**₂₁ **Is 36**₆ **2C 32**₈, on God **Is 48**₂ **Ps 71**₆. †

pi. (Jenni 139; 4Q 161:8/10, 18 יִסְוֹכְנוּ = po.): impv. סָמְכוּנִי: to **refresh** **Song 2**₅. †

Der. שְׁמִיכָה, n.m. סָמְכֶהוּ, יִסְמְכֶהוּ, יִסְמְכֶתוּ, אֲחִיסְמֹךְ.

6595 סָמְכֶהוּ

סָמְכֶהוּ: n.m.; סָמַךְ + סָמַךְ “Yahweh sustains” (Noth *Personennamen* 252), > סָמְכִי Cowley *Arm. Pap.* and סָמַךְ BASOR 86:27; 165:35⁷; Lachish סָמְכֶהוּ Hebr. seal, N. Avigad *ErIsr.* 9 (1969):3 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2:194); cun. *Samaku, Samak-ilu* Tallqvist *Names* 191a; *Samakuyāma* (*Fschr. Dussaud* 928); Benz *Names* 367: **1C 26**₇. †

6596 סָמַל

סָמַל, סָמַל, סָמַל: ? etym.; SamP. *sāmēl*, MHeb. image, Ph. statue (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 194), n.m. *pnsmlt* (Benz *Names* 176, 367): **divine image**, סָמַל כָּל-סָמַל **Dt 4**₁₆; סָמַל הַקְּנָאָה **Ezk 8**₃₍₅₎ image of jealousy see Zimmerli 192, 212ff, esp. 214: large scale sculpture of figure at an entrance gate (see also M. Rose BWANT 108 (1975):200-3): **2C 33**₇₋₁₅ (= פָּסֶל **2K 21**₇) **image, sculpture** (the Asherah). †

6597 סָמַם

סמם (שמים, Wagner p. 128f) denom. of סם: Arb. *samma* to poison, smell a scent; Syr. pa. af., Mnd. af. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 332b), to poison; Löw ZS 1:153; J. Blau *On Pseudo-Corrections in Some Semitic Languages* (Jerusalem 1970):119-120.

hif: impf. וַתְּשִׁם, תְּשִׁם: to spread a paste or aromatic cream, **paint the face, colour** (Sept. Tg.) **2K 9₃₀ :: Jb 13₂₇ 33₁₁** שִׁים (see Gradwohl 63f, against Löw and KBL). †

6598 סמן

סמן: נִסְמָן Is 28₂₅? pt. nif.; unexplained. †

6599 סמר

סמר: by-form שִׁמֹר (Wagner p. 128f): denom., Yaud. סִמֹר, Ph. JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 195); MHeb. pi., JArm. CPArm. pa., Arb. *sammara* to nail, Akk. *samrūtum* nail (AHw. 1019a).

qal: pf. סָמַר: to have goose-flesh (בָּשָׂר), **tremble Ps 119₁₂₀**. †

pi. (Jenni 51): impf. תִּסְמַר: to tremble, or better, to **make someone tremble, make the hair stand on end** (see also Dahood *Biblica* 50 (1969):344) **Jb 4₁₅** (subj. שִׁעָרָה). †

Der. מִשְׁמָרָה, מִסְמֵר, סָמַר.

6600 סָמַר

סָמַר: סמר: **bristly (locust) Jr 51₂₇**. †

6601 סנא

*סנא: ? = שנא: also סְנָאָה and סְנוּאָה.

6602 סְנָאָה

סְנָאָה: n.trib. or n.loc.; סנא; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463t, u; בְּנֵי סְנָאָה Ezr 2₃₅, בְּנֵי הַסְּנָאָה Neh 3₃ 7₃₈; Benjaminite family, *MiTa'anit* 4:5 (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 9, 183); cj. הַסְּנָאָה Neh 11₉ (Rudolph). †

6603 סַנְבַּלַּט

סַנְבַּלַּט (var. סְנַבְּלַּט); Sept. Σανβαλλ(λ)ατ, Josephus Σανβαλλετης (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 106), EgArm. Cowley *Arm. Pap.* סנאבלַט, Akk. *Sin-uballit* “the god Sin has saved” (Stamm 187, cf. סְנַחְרִיב): **Sanballat**, governor of Samaria, הָחָרַבְנִי Neh 2₁₀₋₁₉ 3₃₃ 4₁ 6_{1f-5-12-14} 13₂₈, Noth *Gesch.* 290³; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1666; son and grandson in the same position, in new Aramaic papyri, Cross BA 26 (1963):110. †

6604 סָנָה

סָנָה: → קְרִית־סָנָה Jos 15₄₉, n.loc.: ס' קְרִית־סָנָה = Akk. *sinnu* bronze object (AHw. 1048a). †

6605 סָנָה

סָנָה, SamP. *sāni*, MHeb. pl. סנאים and סנייים, JArm. CPArm. Syr. סָנָנ, JArm. ¹סָנָנ and ²סָנָנ; Arb. *sanān*, *sanā* > senna plant (Lokotsch no. 1822), multicoloured bramble bush, *Cassia obovata* (see Löw 3:183f; KBL; Dalman *Arbeit* 2:321f; Rüthy 16f): **briar**, species of bramble (Tournay VT 7 (1957):410ff; Noth ATD 5:27) Ex 3₂₋₄, סָנָה שְׁכָנִי Dt 33₁₆? = סִינִי Ju 5₅ Ps 68₉ (→ זָה 11) Eissfeldt ZDMG 112:260f; Beek OTSt. 14 (1965):155ff; Sir^{Mvi13} כסנה for כספיר (see Yadin 32). †

6606 סָנָה

סָנָה (var. סָנָה, BH) meaning uncertain: the gleaming, shining, or rather the lascivious one (Stoebe KAT 8/1:258f): n.top., point of rock between גִּבְעָה and מִכְנֹס, *Qurnet ḥallet el-ḥaiy* PJB 7:12 :: Abel 2:328; :: accessible from both sides to the *Wadi es-Šuweinīt* (Tournay VT 7 (1957):412; Stoebe KAT 8/1:258f.): **IS 14**. †

6607 סְנוּאָה

סְנוּאָה Neh 11₉ בְּנֵה־סְנוּאָה (Pesh., Sept. *סְנוּאָה) and בְּנֵי־סְנוּאָה 1C 9₇ (Sept.^L Vulg. = סְנוּאָה): Benjaminite family rd. → הַסְנוּאָה (? שְׁנָא, Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 183). †

6608 סְנוּרִים

סְנוּרִים: SamP. *sinnuwwārəm*; נור with *sa-* as preformative (R. Meyer *Gramm.* §40, 6; abstract plural, Michel *Grundlegung* 1:88), really illumination used as euphemism (Gray *Kings*³ 517); JArm. סְנוּר to dazzle, blind (:: Rundgren ActOr. 21:325ff: עֲנִיר, Gesenius): **dazzling, deception** Gn 19₁₁ 2K 6₁₈ (:: עֵינַיִם פָּקַח 6₂₀). †

6609 סְנַחְרִיב

סְנַחְרִיב, רַב 2K 19₂₀: Akk. *Sin-ahḫē-erība* “the god Sin (→ סְנַבְלֵט) has restored the brothers to me” (Tallqvist *Names* 196b; Ungnad ZA 38:191f; Stamm 290); Cowley *Arm. Pap.* ס/שְׁנַחְרִיב; Sept. Josephus *Ant.* Σενναχρηβος / -χρηειμ (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 110), Herodotus Σανναχάριβος: **Sennacherib**, king of Assyria, 704-681 (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1668) 2K 18₁₃ 19₁₆₋₂₀₋₃₆ Is 36₁ 37₁₇₋₂₁₋₃₇ 2C 32_{1f-9f-22}. †

6610 סְנַסְנָה

סְנַסְנָה: n.loc. in Judah; *Kh. eš-Šamšānīyāt* 15 km. north-east of Beersheba (Abel 2:447; Noth *Jos.*² 93; Fritz ZDPV 91 (1975):32⁸; :: Simons *Geog.* §317:31); ? → סְנַסְנָה: Jos 15₃₁. †

6611 סְנַסְנָה

*סִנְסָנָה: MHeb. סנסן, JArm. סנסנא, Syr. *sīsānā*, Arb. *sinsin* spinal vertebra (JSS 11:125), Ug. *ssnm* (pl.) Ug. 5: p. 571: 66 = JNES 27 (1968):25 (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 429 no. 84), Akk. *sissinnu* (AHw. 1051): סנסניו: **panicle of the date** (Löw 2:236; Rüthy 74; Würthwein HAT 18²:64) :: Symm. Aq., Pesh. twigs (Rudolph KAT 17/2:174) **Song 7**₉. †

6612 סִנְפִיר

סִנְפִיר, SamP. *sānāfār*. II ספר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 485g; MHeb., Arb. *šufr* eyelashes: **cilia, fin** (Sept. πτερύγια) **Lv 11**_{9f.12} **Dt 14**_{9f.} †

6613 סָס

סָס: סוס, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 451o; MHeb. woodworm, JArm. also moth, so OArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 195; Degen *Altaram. Gr.* p. 45) Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 313b), ? Palm. n.m. *ssn* (Stark *Names* 102), Pun. *ss* (Benz *Names* 148, 368), Akk. *sāsu* (AHw. 1032b), Sum. *ziz*, Arb. *sūs*, Eth. *ḏāḏe*; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 649b); > Greek σῆς (Lewy *Fremdwörter* 16f; Mayer 320; Brown JSS 13:173f; Masson 93; ThWbNT 7:275; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1245): **clothes moth Is 51**₈, cj. **Pr 25**₂₀ Sept. (see BH; Gemser).

6614 סִסְמִי

סִסְמִי, Sept.^B Σοσομαι, Sept.^L Σασσμει: n.m., Ug. *bd-ssm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1801; Aistleitner 1935), Ph. (BMB 20 (1967):47, 51), עבר סס(מי) (Benz *Names* 148, 162, 368), cun. *šašmay* (Tallqvist *Names* 219b); Gröndahl 187; Haussig *WbMyth.* 1:276; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 44; W. Fauth ZDMG 120 (1970):229ff: **1C 2**₄₀. †

6615 סַעַר

סַעַר: MHeb. to support; Arm. personal name סַעַרַת (Degen-M. *Neue Eph.* 2:67f) Yaud. EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 195) סַעַרְנִי, cun. *issidanni, essedannu* (Herzfeld *Inscr.* 341; Rössler 33; vSoden *Orientalia* 37:266); Ug. *sid* (Caquot-S. *Textes* 153^d); JArm. Sam. CPArm. (sbst. *s'dwn*), Nab. n.m. שַׁעַרְאֵלְהִי Lidzbarski *Eph.* 2:73A, OSArb. *s'd* (Conti 198b), Arb. *sa'ida* III, IV, *sā'id* forearm, *sa'adat* and Tigr. *sa'd* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 195a) fortune.

qal: pf. סַעַר; impf. יִסְעַר, יִסְעַרְנוּ/יִסְעַרְנִי, יִסְעַרְנִי; impv. סַעַרְּ Ju 19_{5,8} (o!, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 354c, ? rd. סַעַר), יִסְעַרְהוּ, יִסְעַרוּ, יִסְעַרְנִי/יִסְעַרוּ; inf. סַעַרְהוּ:

—1. to **support, sustain**, with regard to helping individuals in distress (Chr. Barth *Errettung* 136f) **Is 9**₆ **Ps 18**₃₆ **20**₃ **41**₄ **94**₁₈ **119**₁₁₇ **Pr 20**₂₈;

—2. to **strengthen** (with food) (cf. MHeb. סַעוּרָה meal, JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:593) סַעַר to give to eat), Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 19f no. 32; לֵב, for the mind **Ps 104**₁₅, for the self **Gn 18**₅ **Ju 19**_{5,8}, without לֵב **1K 13**₇. †

Der. מִסַּעַר.

6616 סַעָה

סעה: etym. uncertain; Akk. *se'û* (almost) to overload, weigh down (AHw. 1038b), Syr. *sā* to seize (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.*² 487b); Arb. *s'y* to hurry, run; Eth. *ša'ya* to fan, winnow (Dillmann 26); Ug. *s't* (Herdner *Corpus* 14 iii:113; v:195, 214) if it belongs to a verb *s'y/w* to dash away, sweep away (Driver *Myths*² 153b; Gray *Legacy*² 142 and *Krt*² 47; Dahood UF 1 (1969):20 and Psalms 2:33; J. C. Greenfield *ErIsr.* 9 (1969):63 :: Aistleitner 1937).

qal: pt. סָעָה: to sweep away, winnow רִוַּחַ Ps 55₉ :: KBL; cj. סָעָה (סעה dittograph); BHS). †

6617 סָעִיף

I סָעִיף, 1QIs^a 57₅ ש' סָעִיף: I סעה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470m; Arb. *šib* cleft (Schwarzenbach 48f): סָעִיף, סָעִיפִי: fissure, always with סָלַע, overhanging rock and space under it, **cranny**, Ju 15₈₋₁₁ Is 2₂₁ 57₅ (with תַּחַת, cf. Targ. Pesh.; Weise ZAW 72 (1960):28f). †

6618 סָעִיף

II סָעִיף: → I סעה (< II סעה); Arb. *sa'af* palm branch, :teb. (KBL) *es-sa'af* palm frond: סָעִיפִיָה: **twig** (Rüthy 58) Is 17₆ (rd. סָעִיפִי הַפְּרִיָה, cf. 1QIs^a) 27₁₀. †

6619 סעה

I סעה: Arb. *ša'aba* to split, *šubāt* twig, and *sa'ifa* I and V to be split (finger and simil.), OSArb. *š'b* stem (Conti 250b; cf. מִטָּה), → Rüthy 58f; Schwarzenbach 49.

Der. I and II סָעִיף, *סעה, *סעה, *סעה, *סעה, *סעה.

6620 סעה

II סעה: denom. of II סָעִיף.

pi: pt. נִסְעַף: to cut off branches, **lop**, Is 10₃₃. †

6621 סעה

*סעה: I סעה, < *si'if*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 447b: Arb. *sa'f* common, contemptible: סְעֵפִים: divided, **disunited, futile** (Deissler 212) Ps 119₁₁₃. †

6622 סעה

*סעה: I סעה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c, > סְעֵפָה (Ružička 231; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 484y): סְעֵפִיָה: **twig** (one of the thinner ones, Rüthy 58) Ezk 31₆₋₈. †

6623 סעה

סַעְפִּים: I סַעַף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 484a; tantum pl.; Sept. φλυγύαι hollow of the knee, Montgomery-G. 310; Gray *Kings*³ 396; Keel ZAW 84 (1972):428: **crutches** made from branches **1K 18**₂₁ :: choices put up for election (Gerleman ZAW 88 (1976):411f). †

6624 סַעַר

I סַעַר: older II שַׁעַר; Heb. inscr., T. Arad no. 31:4 סַעַרִּיהוּ; hif. **Sir 47**₁₇ to excite, MHeb. to be stormy (the sea), מַסַּעְרָה storm at sea Sir^{Adl.} **33**₂; JArm. af. to visit, frequent, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 314b) to be frightened; Arb. *sʿr* to kindle (fire) *suʿr* madness; Akk. *šāru* wind, storm; Egyptian personal name *yasʿar-kuna* (Helck *Beziehungen* 59).

qal: pt. סַעַר: to be stormy (the sea) **Jon 1**₁₁₋₁₃;

—**Hab 3**₁₄ for יַסַּעְרוּ rd. pu. :: Keller CAT 11b, p. 174. †

nif: impf. יִסַּעַר: to be moved (the heart) **2K 6**₁₁. †

pi. (Jenni 200): impf. אֶסַּעְרֶם (Arm. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 357; Joüon 117) to be blown away in a storm **Zech 7**₁₄. †

[po: impf. יִסַּעַר: **Hos 13**₃ rd. יִסַּעַר (pu.). †]

pu: pf. סַעְרָה (Bergsträsser 2:96^f) or pt. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 288q): to be blown away, driven away **Is 54**₁₁ (1QIs^a סַחֲוֹרָה, alternating with סַעֲוֹרָה pt. pass.), cj. **Hos 13**₃ (rd. יִסַּעַר) and **Jb 15**₃₀ (rd. וַיִּסַּעַר) and **Hab 3**₁₄ (rd. יַסַּעְרוּ). †

Der. סַעְרָה, סַעַר.

6625 סַעַר

II סַעַר: → I שַׁעַר hif.

6626 סַעַר

סַעַר: I סַעַר; → II שַׁעַר (orig.): סַעַר, סַעַרְךָ: **heavy gale Jr 23**₁₉ **30**₂₃ **Am 1**₁₄ (Wolff BK 14/2:196); **Ps 55**₉ (cj. → root סַעַה). ¹⁰ **83**₁₆ (the סַעַה of Yahweh); גְּדוּלַּ סַּׁ **Jr 25**₃₂, **Jon 1**₄₋₁₂ (L. Schmidt BZAW 143 (1976):65⁴⁰: roar of the wind): → סַעַרְהָ. †

6627 סַעַרְהָ

סַעַרְהָ: → I סַעַר; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 594w, older שַׁעַרָה; MHeb. Sir^{Adl.} **33**₂ מַסַּעְרָה: סַעַרְתָּ, סַעַרְתָּ, סַעַרְתָּ: **high wind 2K 2**₁₋₁₁ **Is 40**₂₄ **41**₁₆ **Ps 107**₂₉ **Jb 38**₁ **40**₆; סַעַרְתָּ יִסַּעְרוּתָּ **Jr 23**₁₉₋₂₃, יִסַּעְרְתָּ **Is 29**₆ **Sir 43**₁₇; סַעַרְתָּ רִיחַ **Ezk 14** **Ps 107**₂₅ **148**₈, סַעַרְתָּ רִיחַ **Ezk 13**₁₁₋₁₃, תִּימָן סַעַרְתָּ **Zech 9**₁₄, cj. סַעַרְתָּ רִיחַ **Ps 55**₉ for → סַעַה. †

6628 סָף

I סָף: Arb. *suffat* small basket made of palm leaves; MHeb., Ug. *sp* jug (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1788; Aistleitner 1942) usu. dry measure, Minoan *su-pu* (Gordon *Orientalia* 32:293); Sam. סָף, סָפָה (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:536, 604b); Ph. סָף (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 196); Akk. *s/šappu* a metal vessel (AHw. 1027; Salonen *Hausgeräte* 124ff), Greek σιπύη (Masson 44f): סָף, סָפִים and סָפֹת **2K 12**₁₄, סָפֹת **2S 17**₂₈ see below: **bowl**, made of metal, used in the cult (Kelso §64; Honeyman *JTS* 37:56ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 7:228) **Ex 12**₂₂ (SamP. *sâf*), **2S 17**₂₈ (wool, fur, cf. Nowack *GHK* 1:4 (1902):220) **1K 7**₅₀ **2K 12**₁₄ cj. **Hab 2**₁₅ (for מִסְפָּח rd. מִסָּף), in the temple **Jr 52**₁₉; סָף רָעַל cup to make one stagger **Zech 12**₂ (Lutz *WMANT* 27 (1968):17 :: Driver *ZAW* 80 (1968):178ff;

—? threshold, I. Willi-Plein *BBB* 42 (1974):86);

—**Hab 2**₁₅ rd. מִסְפָּח → סָפָה pi. †

6629 סָף

II סָף: MHeb., JArm. סָפָה, 5Q 16, 1:4 אִסְפָּה and 4Q אִסְיָפָה (DJD 3: p. 187), CPArm. **sp*, Syr. *seppā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 329a) סָפָה, Uruk 2 *sippa*; ? Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 196); Akk. *sappu* (AHw. 1027) cf. *šappu* (AHw. 1175b); Salonen *Naut.* 63; *Türen* 62ff; *sippu* AHw. 1049: doorpost, jamb, sill etc.: סָף, סָפִים, סָפֹת: the **stone under the door-frame**, in which the אֲמוֹת pivots of the doors revolve and, if they are made of basalt, rumble and bang **Is 6**₄ (Wildberger *BK* 10/1:232, 251); **Am 9**₁ (Doughty 1:12; Dalman *Arbeit* 7:68); **threshold** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1749) **Ju 19**₂₇ **1K 14**₁₇ **Ezk 40**_{6f} **41**₁₆ **43**₈ **Zeph 2**₁₄ **2C 3**₇ **Sir 6**₃₆ (בְּסִיפֹת), cf. מִסְפָּח **Zeph 1**₉;

—סָף שְׁמֹר doorkeeper

—1. a) a high priestly office in Jerusalem (de Vaux *Inst.* 2:242 = *Lebensordnungen* 2:216) **2K 12**₁₀ **22**₄ **23**₄; **25**₁₈ = **Jr 52**₂₄ (three of them); **Jr 35**₄ b) in Chronicles, Levitical doorkeepers **2C 34**₉, שְׁמֹרֵי הַסָּפִים (Gesenius-K. §124q, pl. expressed twice ?) **1C 9**₁₉, שְׁעָרִים בְּסֹף **9**₂₂, שְׁעָרֵי הַסֹּף **2C 23**₄;

—2. doorkeepers in the royal palace of the Persians (πυλῶροι Herodotus 3:77, 118) **Est 2**₂₁ **6**₂;

—**Ezk 41**_{16a} for סָפִים rd. סָפִיִּים inlaid, and join with _{15b}β; → סָפָה. †

6630 סָף

III סָף: n.m.; **2S 21**₁₈, = סָפִי **1C 20**₄; one of the gigantic הַרְפָּה יְלִידֵי; Bab. n.m. *Sippē/ai* with Arm. affirmative, Tallqvist *Names* 183. †

6631 סָפָה

*סָפָה: Ug. *sp'* to eat (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1789; UF 7 (1975):139; cf. Donner *ZAW* 79 (1967):341; Aartun *WdO* 4 (1968):285; AOAT 21/1 (1974):53, 69); JArm.^{gb} to give to eat.

Der. מִסְפּוֹא.

6632 סַפַּד

סַפַּד: SamP.; Ug. *mšpdt* hired mourning women (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1790; Aistleitner 1944; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 143 no. 106), MHeb., JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (*spr* !, Drower-M. *Dictionary* 335b) to bewail, lament; ? Eth. (: Leslau 37); Akk. *sapādu* (AHw. 1024a); Scharbert *Schmerz* 60f; Wildberger BK 10:614; basic meaning ? to beat one's breast, cf. **Is 52**₁₂, CPArm. Syr. (THAT 1:30; Pritchard *Pictures* 459).

qal: pf. סִפַּדָּה, סִפַּדוּ (סִפַּדוּ ? cj. **Is 15**_{3a}, cf. Wildberger BK 10:591); impf. תִּסְפַּד, אִסְפַּדָּה; impv. סַפַּד, סִפַּדוּ; inf. לְסַפַּד; abs. סִפְוֹד; pt. pl. סִפְדִּים:

—1. (in a special and particular sense): to **begin to sing the lament for the dead, mourn for someone**, with לְ **Gn 23**₂ (parallel with בָּכָה) **1S 25**₁ **28**₃ **1K 13**₃₀ **14**₁₃₋₁₈ **Jr 16**₆ **22**₁₈ **34**₅; with עַל **2S 11**₂₆ **Zech 12**₁₀; abs. **2S 1**₁₂ (parallel with בָּכָה) **1K 13**₂₉ **Jr 16**₅ **Ezk 24**₁₆ (parallel with בָּכָה).₂₃ **Zech 12**₁₂ Qoh 3₄ (: רָקַד) **12**₅ (הַסְפְּדִים); with לְפָנַי over **2S 3**₃₁; סַפַּד מִסְפַּד **Gn 50**₁₀;

—2. to **bewail** (in a broader sense), a misfortune that has already occurred or is expected to happen, with עַל **Is 32**₁₂ (see Wildberger BK 10:1263, 1269); abs. **Jr 4**₈ **49**₃ **Mi 1**₈ **Jl 1**₁₃ **Zech 7**₅. †

nif: impf. יִסְפַּדוּ: to **be mourned** **Jr 16**₁₄ **25**₂₃. †

Der. סִרְפַּד, מִסְפַּד (?).

6633 סַפַּה

סַפַּה: MHeb. to divide, (of a disease) to carry off someone, JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:458), Syr. to collect, annihilate, JArm. also to perish, etpe. JArm. and Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 334b) to be frightened; Arb. *safā*^w to remove dust and carry it away, OSArb. (Conti 198b) to destroy; → סוּף, יִסְף, אִסְף .

qal: impf. תִּסְפַּה; inf. סִפּוּת (SamP. **Dt 29**₈ *sabbot*, pi.), לְסִפּוּתָה:

—1. to **take away, carry away** **Gn 18**_{23f} **Is 7**₂₀ **Ps 40**₁₅;

—2. intr. to **dwindle away** **Dt 29**₁₈ (: Blau VT 7 (1957):99f rd. root שָׁפַה, Arb. *šfy* to heal, quench thirst); = pi; cf. 1QpHab 11:13f; 1QS 2:14) **Jr 12**₄ **Am 3**₁₅ (or from סוּף);

—Nu 32₁₄ rd. לְסִפּתָה and Is 30₁ rd. סִפּתָה (! יִסְף). †

nif: pf. נִסְפָּה; impf. תִּסְפָּה, אִסְפָּה; pt. נִסְפָּה: to **be carried away** **Gn 19**₁₅₋₁₇ **Nu 16**₂₆ **1S 12**₂₅ **26**₁₀ **27**₁, **Pr 13**₂₃ (נִסְפָּה personal or neuter ?) **Sir 5**₇ **8**₁₅; **Is 13**₁₅ esp. to be carried off, i.e. to be snatched out of a fleeing crowd of people (cf. Wildberger BK 10:503; Kaiser ATD 18:10, 19);

—1C 21₁₂ rd. with 2S 24₁₃ נִסְכָּה (נוס). †

[hif: impf. אִסַּף Dt 32₂₃ rd. אִסַּף (יִסַּף hif.)]

6634 סַּפַּח

I סַּפַּח: MHeb. pi. to add, intrans. to associate with, Dam. 4:11 hitp. הִשְׁתַּפַּח (ש !); ? Eth. *safha* to spread oneself out (Dillmann 402; Leslau 37).

qal: impv. סַּפַּח־נִי: with acc. and אֵל to **associate with** 1S 2₃₆. †

nif: pf. נִסְפַּחוּ: with עַל to **attach oneself to** (parallel with נִלְוָה) Is 14₁ (Wildberger BK 10:526). †

[pi: pt. מִסְפַּח (SamP. *amsabbét* Lv 13₆₋₈ :: Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:144) Hab 2₁₅ rd. מִסַּף (I סַּף, Elliger ATD 25⁶:42; JJeremias WMANT 35 (1970):60). †]

pu: impf. יִסְפַּחוּ: to **assemble** Jb 30₇. †

hitp: inf. הִסְתַּפַּח: with בָּ to **have a share in, be attentive to** 1S 26₁₉, Dam. (see above). †

Der. I סַּפִּיחַ.

6635 סַּפַּח

II *סַּפַּח: → שִׁפַּח pi. to make scabby; → מִסְפַּחַת, סַּפַּחַת.

6636 סַּפַּח

III *סַּפַּח: Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 201a) *safha* to spread out.

Der. מִסְפַּחָה.

6637 סַּפַּחַת

סַּפַּחַת: II *סַּפַּח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 477z; SamP. *sabbēt*, MHeb. psoriasis: **scabs, flaking skin** (Elliger *Lev.* 181) Lv 13₂ 14₅₆. †

6638 סַּפִּי

סַּפִּי: n.m. 1C 20₄ = III סַּף 2S 21₁₈. †

6639 סַּפִּיחַ

I סַּפִּיחַ: I סַּפַּח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471p; 4Q 177, 5/6, 2 שִׁפִּיחַ; SamP. *sēfi*., MHeb. סַּפִּיחַ, סַּפִּיחַ: סַּפִּיחַ, סַּפִּיחָה, סַּפִּיחָה: what has not been sown in the Sabbath year grows subsequently from seed which has fallen aside, **second growth**, → סַּפִּיחַ (Dalman *Arbeit* 2:203f; Elliger *Lev.* 349f; Gray *Kings*³ 693) Lv 25_{5,11} 2K 19₂₉/Is 37₃₀. †

6640 סַפִּיחַ

II סַפִּיחָיָה: סַפִּיחָיָה *Jb 14₁₉: → cj. סְהִיפָה. †

6641 סַפִּינָה

סַפִּינָה: סַפֵּן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471o; MHeb. סַפֵּן sailor (also JArm.), JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:610a) Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 334b) סַפִּינְתָא, EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 196), > NBab. *sapī(a)tu* (vSoden *Orientalia* 37:265; AHw. 1027a) and Arb. *safinat* ship (Fraenkel 216; J. Lewy *Orientalia* 19:18¹; Arm.lw. Wagner 204; Salonen *Wasser* 19f; BRL² 276ff): **ship** (with a deck) **Jon 1**₅. †

6642 סַפִּיר

סַפִּיר: SamP. *sēfār*, **Ex 24**₁₀ *sāfer*, MHeb., Sam. סַפִּירָה det. (**Ex 24**₁₀) JArm. סַמְפִּירְנָא/נוֹן (see below, Greek), Syr. *sappīlā*, Eth. *sanpīr*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 190a) and *sofor* (Leslau 37), JArm. סַמְפִּוּרִינֹן; < Sanskrit *sanīpṛīya* “slowly moving Saturn” (Baumgartner *Umwelt* 231⁵), > Greek σάπφειρος (Masson 66²; Boisacq 853; σαπφίρινος and sapphire (Lokotsch 1830; Ellenbogen 125; Keel *Visionen* 295ff: סַפִּירִים: **lapis-lazuli**, Akk. *uqnû* (AHw. 1426b), Ug. *iqnu* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:323; Driver *Myths*² 142b), easier to cut than the sapphire (KBL; Quiring 200f; Zimmerli BK 13:674; Nicholson VT 24 (1974):92⁴): **Ex 24**₁₀ **28**₁₈ **39**₁₁ **Is 54**₁₁ **Ezk 1**₂₆ **10**₁ **28**₁₃ **Jb 28**₆₋₁₆ **Song 5**₁₄ **Lam 4**₇ **Sir 43**₁₉ (for which see Sir^{Mvi13} סַנְהַ briar !). †

6643 סַפֵּל

סַפֵּל: MHeb., JArm. CPArm. Syr. סַפֵּלָא > Arb. *sifl* (Fraenkel 67); < Akk. *saplu* (AHw. 1027a; Salonen *Hausgeräte* 111), Ug. *spl*, *saplu* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1791; Aistleitner 1945; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 260 no. 352g) large metal vessel: **bowl** for water, milk (Kelso §65; Honeyman 85f; Dalman *Arbeit* 7:228) **Ju 5**₂₅ **6**₃₈. †

6644 סַפֵּן

סַפֵּן: Ph. מוּסַפְנָה roof (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 161), Arb. *sfn* to peel; ? MHeb. JArm. to respect, esteem; ? Akk. *sapānu* to make level, roll down (AHw. 1025).

qal: impf. וַיִּסְפֵּן; pt. סַפֵּן/פִּוּן, סַפֵּנוּנִים: to **cover, lay a table** **1K 6**₉ **7**_{3,7} **Hg 1**₄ (on the meaning see Rudolph KAT 13/4:29 “as covered” *Heb. Syn.* §81f), cj. **Jr 22**₁₄ (rd. וַיִּסְפֵּן, BHS);

—**Dt 33**₂₁ (rd. וַיִּתְאַסְפוּן for וַיִּתְאַסְפוּן; cf. Zobel BZAW 95 (1965):40⁶⁷). †

Der. סַפִּינָה, סַפֵּן.

6645 סַפֵּן

סַפֵּן: סַפֵּן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480v: **ceiling** (of a room) **1K 6**₁₅; ? ins. וַיִּפְלֵ הַסַּפֵּן **Am 9**₁ (Rudolph KAT 13/2:240f). †

6646 סַפְסִיג

cj. *סַפְסִיג: (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 484e): **glaze**, Ug. *spsg* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1792; Aistleitner 1946; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 429f no. 85) :: Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 8 (1976):37-40: bowl like object, or ? non-Semitic: כֶּסֶט סַפְסִיג Pr 26₂₃ for כֶּסֶף סִיגִים (Ginsberg-Albright BASOR 98:21⁵⁵, 24; VTSupp. 3 (1955):12f; Kelso §108; Rabin *Orientalia* 32:139; Barr *Philology* 219). †

6647 סַפַּף

סַפַּף, denom. of II סָפַף.

hitpo.: inf. הִסְתַּוְּפַף: to lie on the threshold like a beggar (see Gunkel; A. Robinson VT 24 (1974):380f) Ps 84₁₁. †

6648 סַפַּק

I סַפַּק: I שִׁפַּק; MHeb. (שׁ/ס), JArm. (שׁ/ס); Arb. *safaqa* to give a slap; ? Eth. (Dillmann 1321), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 650b) *šāfa* (Leslau 37; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:156α).

qal: pf. סִפַּקוּ, סִפַּקְם; impf. יִסְפַּקוּ; impv. סִפַּק:

—1. to **clap one's hands** (כַּפִּים, from malicious glee or apotropaically, see Rudolph KAT 17/3:225) Nu 24₁₀ Lam 2₁₅, with עַל against, or over Jb 27₂₃ (rd. עָלְיוּ כַּפִּים);

—2. with עַל-יָרֵךְ to **slap oneself on the hip** (in abhorrence, grief see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 197, or apotropaically) Jr 31₁₉ Ezk 21₁₇;

—3. to **beat** (in punishment) Jb 34₂₆ (Dhorme *Job*, cf. Hölscher :: Stier *Ijjob* 336; Tur-Sinai *Job* 483);

—4. Jb 34₃₇ uncertain סַפַּק = סִפַּק כַּפִּים (cf. 1; Budde GHK 2/1²:222; Fohrer KAT 16:465; :: סַפַּק = Arm. pa. to encourage, raise doubts (cf. Dalman *Wb.* 298b; Hölscher HAT 17²:83). †

6649 סַפַּק

II סַפַּק: older → II שִׁפַּק; MHeb. JArm. Sam. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 335a), Arm.lw. in NAss. Bab. (AHw. 1026a) to be enough, be excessive, Syr. pa. to spit out, vomit; OSArb. *šfq* (Conti 251a).

qal: pf. סִפַּק (or סִפַּק'שׁ); impf. יִסְפֹּק: to **vomit** בִּקְיֹא (? dl.) Jr 48₂₆ (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 278. †

Der. *סִפַּק.

6650 סִפְּק

*סִפְּק: II סַפַּק: סִפְּק (Bomberg סִפְּק'שׁ), סִפְּקוֹ: sufficiency, **abundance** Jb 20₂₂ 36₁₈ (alt. mockery cf. I סַפַּק, 1). †

I ספר: ? denom. of I סָפַר; to count, write, Ug. (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1793; Aistleitner 1947; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 284f no. 399, 401; 2: p. 65f no. 31); MHeb. pi. and Syr. pe. > to relate (Palache 52), also to write, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 335a) and Arb. (Iw. Fraenkel 247); Akk. *šapāru* to send, write; Eth.^G Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 201a) > to measure, OSArb. *sfrt* measurement (Conti 199a).

qal: pf. סָפַר, סָפַרְתָּם; impf. יִסְפֹּר, תִּסְפָּר, אִסְפֹּר; impv. סִפְרוּ, סִפְרוּ; inf. לְסַפֵּר; pt. → סִפַּר:

—1. to count (up): כּוֹכְבַיִם Gn 15₅, יָמִים Lv 15₁₃₋₂₈ 23_{15f} 25₈ Dt 16₉ Ezk 44₂₆, יְרֵחִים Jb 39₂, עָם 2S 24₁₀ Ps 139₁₈ 1C 21₂ 2C 2₁₋₁₆, cj. Nu 23₁₀ (מִי סָפַר), cj. 26₃ (rd. וַיִּסְפְּרוּ), בָּתִּים Is 22₁₀, מְנַדְּלִים Is 33₁₈ Ps 48₁₃, צְעָרִים Jb 14₁₆ 31₄; > to measure off (amounts of grain) Gn 41₄₉, to assess the degree of suffering Ps 56₉;

—2. to enumerate in writing, make a written record Ps 87₆ (the peoples);

—3. to count out something with acc. and לְ Ezr 1₈;

—4. to write only in pt. סָפַר scribe (Begrich ZAW 58 (1940/41):8ff = ThB 21 (1964):75ff: Eg. *sš* (*nsw*) “(royal) scribe”; cf. Helck *Zur Verwaltung des mittleren and neueren Reiches* (1958):61; and R.J. Williams VTSupp. 28 (1975):235f) Jr 8₈ 36₂₃ Ezk 9_{2f} Ps 45₂ (Begrich ZAW 58:11⁵ = ThB 21:78²⁵); → סִפַּר; writing equipment BRL² 289ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1718ff; Würthwein 6ff; → לְשֵׁפֶת הַסִּפְּרָה, תַּעֲרָה, קִסְתָּה, עֵט, דְּיוֹ †

nif: impf. יִסְפָּרוּ, יִסְפָּר:

—1. to be counted 1C 23₃;

—2. to have counted Gn 16₁₀ 32₁₃ 1K 3₈ 8₅ Jr 33₂₂ Hos 2₁ 2C 5₆. †

pi. (Jenni 218f): pf. סָפַרוּ, סָפַרְתִּי; impf. יִסְפְּרוּ, יִסְפְּרוּ, אִסְפְּרוּ, אִסְפְּרוּ, יִסְפְּרוּ, וְנִסְפְּרוּ; impv. סִפְרוּ, סִפְרוּ, סִפְרוּ; inf. סִפֵּר; pt. מִסְפֵּר, מִסְפֵּרִים;

—1. to count out, count over again Ps 22₁₈ Jb 28₂₇ 38₃₇;

—2. to count up Is 43₂₆ Ps 40₆ 50₁₆ 73₁₅ 119₁₃; boasting Est 5₁₁.

—3. to make known, announce (Elliger BK 11:358): שָׁמוּ (of God) Ex 9₁₆ Ps 22₂₃ 102₂₂, תְּהַלֵּלְתִּי שְׁמוֹ Is 43₂₁ Ps 9₁₅ 79₁₃, גְּדֹלוֹת יְהוָה לְתִי יִסְפְּרוּ Ps 145₆, מַעֲשֵׂה (of God) Jr 51₁₀ Ps 66₁₆ 107₂₂ 118₁₇, נִפְלְאוֹת (of God) Ps 9₂ 26₇ 73₂₈ 75₂, כְּבוֹד (of God) Ps 19₂ 96₃ 1C 16₂₄, צְדָקָה (of God) Ps 71₁₅ Sir 42₁₅ (parallel with זָכַר) Sir^{MV1} (parallel with שָׁנַן); with אֵל Ps 2₇ (→ חָק 9b, Liedke WMANT 39 (1971):172⁵) and 69₂₇;

—4. to report, tell Gn 24₆₆ Nu 13₂₇ and 28 times, Is 43₂₆ (Elliger BK 11:381: report of damages); with מִן Ps 59₁₃, with בְּאֵינִי in the presence of Ex 10₂, with אֵל in front of Gn 37₁₀, with עַל about Jl 1₃;

—Ps 64₆ rd. יִסְפְּרוּ; 69₂₇ rd. יִסְפּוּ (Sept. יִסְף hif.).

—2K 24₅ (14 times), לְמִלְכָּךְ הָדוּד, cj. 1C 27₂₄; 1K 11₄₁; מִלְכֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל; 1C 9, 2C 20₃₄; הַמְלָכִים לִיהוֹ וְיִשְׂרָאֵל מִלְכֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל; 2C 27₇; מִלְכֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְיָהּ וְיָהּ; 2C 25₂₆; מִלְכֵי יְהוּדָה וְיִשְׂרָאֵל; 2C 16₁₁; הַמְלָכִים; 2C 24₂₇; c) i) **writing** in general: (לא) יָדַע מִדְּרָשׁ; not to be able to read, Sept. γραμματτα, Vulg. *litteras*, Is 29_{11f} (הַסֵּפֶר Gesenius-K. §126q; Joüion §137m); ii) מִלְשׁוֹן כְּשָׂדִים; Chaldaean script and language Da 1₄. כָּל-סֵ' וְחֻכְמָה 1₁₇.

Der. I סָפַר (?), I סָפַר, סָפַר, סָפַר, סָפַר, סָפַר, I מְסַפֵּר, n.loc. סֵ' מְסַפֵּר.

סָפַר 6654

[II סָפַר outmoded derivation from Akk. *siparru* bronze (Zimmern 59; Gesenius-B. 551b) → I סָפַר 1: Ex 17₁₄ Is 30₈ Jb 19₂₃.]

סָפַר 6655

סָפַר: → I סָפַר qal pt., > sbst. or denom. from I סָפַר (Mettinger *State Officials* 25ff); MHeb., JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:600b), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 314a) סָפַרָא, Palm. n.m. *spr* (Stark *Names* 102); Akk. *sepīru* “translating scribe” < Arm. *sfīrā* (AHw. 1036b):

—1. **scribe, secretary** (Hermisson WMANT 28 (1968):98f; Galling *Fschr. Albright* (1971):222f) 2C 26₁₁ (Rudolph *Chr.* 282; Welten WMANT 42 (1973):100¹¹²), Neh 13₁₃; שֵׁר הַצִּבְּאָה 2K 25₁₉, Jr 52₂₅ (see Rudolph *Jer.* 322); מְהִיר, ס' Ps 45₂ (→ מְהִיר), Ezr 7₆ מוֹשֶׁה בְּתוֹרַת מוֹשֶׁה, (see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 67); מְהִיר בְּתוֹרַת מוֹשֶׁה → Jr 36₂₆₋₃₂;

—2. **state scribe, secretary to the king** (Begrich ZAW 58:1ff = ThB 21:67ff; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:195-8 = *Lebensordnungen* 1:206-10) הַמְלִיךְ 2K 12₁₁ 2C 24₁₁, pl. Ezr 3₁₂ 8₉ (? also royal messenger cf. Crown VT 24 (1974):366-70); some such scribes are identified: שְׂרִיָּה 2S 8₁₇; → שׂוֹשֵׂא (< שְׂמֹשֵׂא, Babylonian, see de Vaux *Inst.* 1:195-8) 2S 20₂₅ 1C 18₁₆; → אֱלִיחֻרָף (Egyptian) and אֲחִיָּה 1K 4₃; שְׂבִנָּה 2K 18₁₈₋₃₇ 19₂ Is 36₃₋₂₂ 37₂; שָׁפָן 2K 22₃₋₈₋₁₂ Jr 36₁₀ 2C 34₁₅₋₁₈₋₂₀; אֱלִישָׁמָע Jr 36_{12-20f}; בְּרוּךְ Jr 36₂₆₋₃₂; יְהוֹנָתָן Jr 37₁₅₋₂₀ 1C 27₃₂; שְׂמֹעִיָּה 1C 24₆; לְשִׁפְתַי הַסֵּ' שְׂמֹעִיָּה Jr 36_{12-20f};

—3. **סָפַר עֵזְרָא הַסֵּפֶר secretary for Jewish affairs** (Schaefer *Esr.* 39ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 439) Ezr 7₁₁ Neh 8_{1-4f. 9-13} 12₂₆₋₃₆;

—4. **conversant with the scriptures** (Schürer 2:372ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1736; cf. סָפַרָה 2) Ezr 7₆ (see above 1).₁₁, pl. 2C 34₁₃, מְשַׁפְּחוֹת סִפְרִים 1C 2₅₅ (→ סִפְרִים); Ju 5₁₄. †

סָפַר 6656

I סָפַר: I סָפַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470 l; Arm.lw. Wagner 204a; MHeb. Sam.: **calculation** 2C 2₁₆. †

סָפַר 6657

II סְפָרָה: ? JArm. Syr. סְפָרָה bank, coast Arb. *šafir*, n.terr. or n.loc. in Arabia Gn 10₃₀; locv. סְפָרָה; SamP.^{M158} *sifra*, Sept. Σωφηρα, = Σαπφαρα, Josephus Σηρία (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 111), trad. *Zafār* harbour city in Oman, Simons *Geog.* §136 :: in Yemen, Forrer *Südarabien* 165; B. Thomas *Arabia Felix* (1932):8ff; or *Isfar* in the south of Hadramaut, Westermann BK 1/1:704; cf. Winnett *Fschr. H. G. May* 182. †

6658 סְפָרָה

סְפָרָה: Sept.^A Σεφραθα, Sept.^Q Σφραθα (see Rudolph ZAW 49 (1931):226); Arm. inscr. Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 260:2 (cf. Wolff BK 14/3:47f): Ob 20; n.loc. with exiles from Jerusalem; location long disputed, see Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1772; Vulg. *Bosporus*, Pesh., Tg. Spain (from which comes סְפָרָהִים used since the Middle Ages to designate Spanish Jews, Neumann JNES 22:128ff); region of Bēghāzi, corresponding to the Hesperides of old (Gray ZAW 65 (1953/4):57ff); **Sardis**, city and province of the Persian Empire, captured 545 BC (W. Kornfeld *Fschr. A. Robert* 180-86; Rudolph KAT 13/2:315), OPers. *Sparda*, Bab. *Saparda* (VAB 3:154; Brandenstein-M. *Handbuch* 142), Lydian *Sfard*, gentl. *Spardiya*, *Sfarda* (R. Gusmans *Lydisches Wb.* (1964):202), Greek Σάρδεεις (in Lydian *sp* alternates with *s*, see Pisani *Sprache* 5:145); for excavations, see Hanfmann BASOR 154:5ff; 186:17ff; 191:2ff; BA 29, 37ff; Pauly-W. *Kl.* 4:1551f. †

6659 סְפָרָה

סְפָרָה: fem. of I סֵפֶר, Sam. סְפָרוֹת writing, i.e. the Torah, cf. Syr.: בְּסִפְרֵתָךְ:

—1. **book**, the record book in Heaven (BArm. סֵפֶר Da 7₁₀) Ps 56₉;

—2. **expertise in literary records** (→ סֵפֶר 4) Sir 44₄ (margin and Sir^{Mvii10} for מְסִפְרֵת). †

6660 סְפָרָיִם

סְפָרָיִם, 1QIs^a 36₁₉ and 37₁₃ סְפָרָיִם (Beegle BASOR 123:28), Sept. Σεπφάρουαι: n.loc., raided by the king of Assyria 2K 17₂₄₋₃₁ (K רָיִם, Q רָיִים) 18₃₄/Is 36₁₉ and 2K 19₁₃/Is 37₁₃, gentl. סְפָרָיִם 2K 17_{13a}; Syr. *sfrwym* in Jacob of Serug (MVAeG 21:115f); uncertain (Sarsowsky ZAW 32 (1912):146f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1772), = → סְפָרָיִם Ezk 47₁₆, so Albright *Religion* 247¹²³; Gray *Kings*³ 652; Zimmerli BK 13:1216; M. Weinfeld UF 4 (1972):149¹²⁸ :: Driver *ErIsr.* 5 (1958):19 = Babylonian *Sippar*, modern *Abu Habba*. †

6661 סְפָרוֹת

סְפָרוֹת: I סְפָר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 589d; MHeb. numeral (Ben Yeh. 8:4191), Pesh. *safūtā*, Sept. γραμματεία, Vulg. *litteraturam/litteraturas*: **art of writing** Ps 71₁₅ :: Beyerlin ZAW 79 (1967):218: scrolls; cj. לְסֵפֶר BHS. †

6662 סְפָרִים

סְפָרִים: 1C 2₅₅: n.loc. (Ehrlich); rd. סְפָרִים gentl. of סְפָר קְרִית (Rudolph *Chr.* 22, 25). †

6663 סְפָרֵת

סְפָרֵת: I סְפָר: סְפָרֵת: בְּנֵי־הַסְפָּרֵת: Ezr 2₅₅, בְּנֵי־סוּפָרֵת Neh 7₅₇: nominal pattern like קְהֵלֶת cf. H. Bauer ZAW 48 (1930):80; KBL; trad. n.m. :: appellative: the official duty of the scribe at court, Fohrer *Fschr. D. W. Thomas*

98: סִקְהָלֶת originally meant the “office of the scribe”, then the one who carried out these duties, and finally it became a personal name :: Galling *Fschr. W. F. Albright* (1971):219: בְּנֵי (ה) ס' descendants of the men entrusted with the preparation of leather (as a writing material). †

6664 סָפַת

cj. סָפַת: Nu 32₁₄ for לְסָפַת and Is 30₁ for סָפֹת, → יִסַּף.

6665 סָקַל

סָקַל: MHeb. JArm.; to kill by hurling stones, cf. רָגַם to cover over with stones, R. Hirzel *Die Strafe d. Steinigung* (1909); a specific punishment in the law of Yahweh for an offence against what was holy (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 1:313; Clemen *Islamica* 10:170ff); Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1861; Boecker *WMANT* 14 (1964):148f; Liedke *WMANT* 39 (1971):49f; H. Schüngel-Straumann *Tod and Leben in der Gesetzesliteratur des Pentateuch* (Bonn 1969): 131ff; :: יָרָה.

qal: pf. סָקַלְתָּם, סָקַלְתוּ/תָּם, סָקַלְתָּהּ, סָקַלְתָּהּ; impf. יִסְקַלְנִי, יִסְקַלוּ; impv. סָקַלְהוּ; inf. סָקַלְוּ and סָקוּל:

—1. to stone a) בְּאֲבָנִים Dt 13₁₁ 17₅ 22₂₁₋₂₄ Jos 7₂₅ 1K 21₁₃; b) without בְּאֲבָנִים Ex 8₂₂ 17₄ 19₁₃ 21₂₈ 1S 30₆ 1K 21₁₀. †

nif: impf. יִסְקַל to be stoned (formally, animals, Boeker 148f) Ex 21_{28f-32} (an animal), 19₁₃ (animal or person). †

pi. (Jenni 209): impf. וַיִּסְקַלְהוּ, וַיִּסְקַלְוּ; impv. סָקַלוּ:

—1. to throw stones at 2S 16₁₃, with acc. pers. 16₆;

—2. a) to clear of stones with acc. Is 5₂; b) to clear away stones בְּזָבָן Is 62₁₀. †

pu: pf. סָקַל: to be stoned 1K 21₁₄ (people). †

6666 סָר

סָר: I סָרַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 557a, 559k; Akk. *sarru* false, unreliable (AHw. 1030, :: *kēnu*): fem. סָרָה: ill-humoured 1K 21₅ (רוּחַ), סָר וְזָעַף 20₄₃ 21₄;

—Jr 6₂₈? rd. שָׂרִי for סָרִי cf. BHS. †

6667 סָרַב

*סָרַב: MHeb. (Sir 4₂₅) pi. and JArm. pa. Syr. pe. to contradict; Arb. *srb* to graze freely.

Der. *סָרַב.

6668 סָרַב

*סָרַב: *סַרַב, < *sarrab, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479 l; MHeb. סָרַבִּין, JArm. *sarbānā*, Syr. *sārōbā*; Arm.lw. Wagner 205: סָרַבִּים: **obstinate Sir 41**₂ (margin **הַמְרָאָה אַפְסֵי הַמְרָאָה**, Sir^{MIII2} **א' הַמְרָאָה** 'devoid of prospect, parallel with **תְּקוּהָה**, p. 17);

—Ezk 2₆ parallel with סִלְוִיִּים prickly plant (Rüthy 21f; ZüBi.) :: alt. rd. סַבְבִּים (BHS; Zimmerli 10). †

6669 סָרְגוֹן

סָרְגוֹן, Bomberg סָרְגוֹן, Aquila, Symm. Σαρραγων: Old Akkadian and New Assyrian name of the king *Šarrukīn/kēn* “the king is legitimate”; on the spelling of the name see Hirsch AfO 20 (1963):1f; AHW. 439a, and on the meaning see Stamm 45ff. (also pp. 143f, 149f, 176, 218f for examples of personal names including the impf., impv. or pt. of *kunnu*, the D-stem of *kānu*); Arm. שֶׁרְגוֹן Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233:15, סָרְגוֹן seal AJSL 49:53f; ? written for סָרְגוֹן (Ungnad *T. Halaf* (Berlin 1940):50): **Sargon** = Sargon II, king of Assyria, 722-705 (VAB 7:723; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1672): **Is 20**₁. †

6670 סָרָד

סָרָד, SamP. *sārād*, Josephus Σαράδος Sept. Σερεδ (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 107): n.m.; ? etym.: Ug. *bn srd* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1794; Aistleitner 1949; Gröndahl 186), cf. also Akk. *sāridu* transporter, donkey driver; AHW. 1029b): son of זְבֻלוֹן **Gn 46**₁₄ **Nu 26**₂₆; gntl. סָרָדִי, SamP. *sārādī*: **Nu 26**₂₆. †

6671 סָרָה

*סָרָה: JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 336b) to stink; ? Arm.lw. Wagner.

Der. *סוּרִי.

6672 סָרָה

I סָרָה, סוּר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465e; MHeb. irregularity: **cessation Is 14**₆: מִנְפַת בְּלִתֵּי סָרָה uninterrupted beating (Wildberger BK 10:531, 534). †

6673 סָרָה

II סָרָה: I סָרַר, < *sarrat (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453x); MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 152) with סָרַר; Akk. *sartu*, pl. *sarrātu(m)* untruth, lie, crime (AHW. 1031). E. Jenni has written privately and now published in *Fschr. Cazelles* (Paris 1981) as follows:

—1. **obstinacy Is 1**₅ **31**₆;

—2. **falsehood**, with סָרַר to speak falsely **Dt 13**₆ (SamP. *sārā* root סוּר, so also Sam. Arm. Arb. Targ.) **Is 59**₁₃ **Jr 28**₁₆ **29**₃₂, = Akk. *sarrātīm dabābu* to utter lies (AHW. 147a, 1031b), cf. BArm. **Da 3**₂₉ cj. **עַל אִמְרָה *שְׁלָה**; with I **עֲנֵה** to make a false declaration (in court) **Dt 19**₁₆.

6674 סָרָה

סָרָה: in n.loc. הַסָּרָה בּוֹר 2S 3₂₆ (→ בּוֹר II 1), = *סִירָה 1. †

6675 סָרוּחַ

סָרוּחַ: I סָרַח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471u, pt. or adj. SamP. *sāru*: סָרוּחִים, סָרְחִים, סָרוּחִי: **projecting Ex 26**₁₃, **hanging down Ezk 23**₁₅ (→ טָבוּלִים). to **lounging around Am 6**_{4,7}, cf. Wolff BK 14/2:316 and 320. †

6676 סָרַח

I סָרַח: MHeb. JArm. to hang down, Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 336b) to cut; Arb. *saraha* to let graze freely; OSArb. *šrh* (Conti 252b) and Eth. *šarha* to thrive.

qal: impf. תִּסְרַח; pt. סָרַחַת:

—1. to **hang over** with עַל (carpet) **Ex 26**₁₂ (SamP. nif. *tissārā*);

—2. to **grow profusely** (vine) **Ezk 17**₆. †

Der. סָרוּחַ, סָרַח.

6677 סָרַח

II סָרַח: MHeb. to rot, stink, **Sir 42**₁₁, margin שֵׁם סָרַח a name that stinks (Charles *Apocr.* 1:470, Sir^M p. 43); JArm. to putrefy; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:458b, 536); ? Ph. Donner-R. *Inschriften* 10:15; ? Eth. Tigr. *rasha* to be dirty (Dillmann 278; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 149b; Leslau 37).

nif: pf. נִסְרַחָה: to **be stinking, rotting Jr 49**₇. †

6678 סָרַח

סָרַח: I סָרַח, SamP. *sārā*: what is **overhanging Ex 26**₁₂. †

6679 סָרִיּוֹן

*סָרִיּוֹן, MSS שְׂרִיּוֹן: JArm. סְ/שְׂרִינָא/יִנָּא, Syr. *šeryānā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 463b); Arb. *šariya* to radiate, → שְׂרִיּוֹן = שְׂרִיּוֹן = חֲרָמוֹן, H. Bauer OLZ 38:477 :: Akk. *sari(y)am*, *sir(i)yam* coat of mail for warriors and horses (AHw. 1029b), Hittite *šarian(n)i* (Friedrich *Heth. Wb.* 324a), orig. Hurrian *šarian(ni)* (Brandstein ZA 46 (1940):104f) with variable sibilant; > Eg. *tryn* (Erman-G. 5:386; Albright *Vocalization* 36): סָרִינָת, סָרִינוֹ: **coat of mail (BRL**² **248; Reicke-R. Hw. 1626; Pritchard Pictures 161, 789) Jr 46**₄ **51**₃, cj. with Sept. סָרִינוֹ for רָסְנוֹ **Jb 41**₅ (: TurSinai *Job.* 569). †

6680 סָרִים

סָרִיס: MHeb. (pl. סָרִיסִים, סִירוּס castrated), SamP. *sārās*; OArm. (Degen *Altaram. Gr.* p. 46, 52) and EgArm. סָרִס (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 197), JArm. CPArm. Syr. סָרִיסָא; denom. to castrate, MHeb. pi. JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 338a); > Arb. *saṣīs*; < Akk. *ša rēši* “the one at the head” (pl. *šūt rēši* vSoden *Gramm.* §46d; MSL 8/1:74) which includes steward, director, and later eunuch (AHw. 974a): סָרִיס, סָרִיסִים, סָרִיסָא, סָרִיסִיּוֹ, סָרִיסִיּוֹת:

—1. **high official**, political or military (de Vaux *Inst.* 1:186 = *Lebensordnungen* 1:197; Koehler *Mensch* 26f; Selmsdorf ZAW 84 (1972):557): a) in the Assyrian army שָׂרֵרֶב־סָרִיס **2K 18**₁₇ **Jr 39**_{3,13} trad. chief eunuch :: Rudolph *Jer.*³ 245; b) “state official” in the Babylonian court **Dan 1**_{3,7-11,18} (cf. Plöger KAT 18:39); c) in Jerusalem **2K 23**₁₁ **24**_{12,15} **25**₁₉ **Jr 29**₂ **34**₁₉ **38**₁₇ **41**₁₆ **52**₂₅; d) in Israel **1S 8**₁₅ **1K 22**₉ **2K 8**₆ **9**₃₂; e) with David **1C 28**₁ **2C 18**₈;

—2. **eunuch** (Neufeld 220ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 448): a) at the Babylonian court **2K 20**₁₈ = **Is 39**₇; b) at the Egyptian court **Gn 37**₃₆ **39**₁ **40**_{2,7}; c) at the Persian court (Bardtke KAT 17/5:284) **Est 1**_{10,12,15} **2**_{3,14f} **4**_{4f} **6**_{2,14} (Pesh. רָצִי, one MS וְשָׂרִי) **7**₉; d) in the post-exilic community **Is 56**_{3f} **Sir 30**₂₀. †

6681 סָרֶן

I*סָרֶן: JArm. Syr. סָרְנִי: axle **1K 7**₃₀. †

6682 סָרֶן

II סָרֶן (?) : ? Ug. *s/šrn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1797; Aistleitner 1952), EgArm. Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 325 no. 271 A סָרֶן; Ellenbogen 126f: סָרְנִי, סָרְנִים: **governor** of five Philistine cities: Philistine, ? corresponding to τῦρᾱννοϲ (Klostermann), **ts-ran* Albright *Studies Presented to D.M. Robinson* (1951):228³; F. Staehelin *Die Philister* (1918):20, 40; Maclaurin VT 15 (1965):472ff; Stoebe KAT 8/1:140: **Jos 13**₃ **Ju 3**₃ **16**_{5,8,18,23,27,30} **1S 5**_{8,11} **6**_{4,12,16} **7**₇ **29**_{2,6f} **1C 12**₂₀ **Sir 46**₁₈. †

6683 סָרַעְפָּה

*סָרַעְפָּה: I סַעַף, < *sa‘apat* (→ סַעַפָּה), Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c; *Ružička* 230; Syr. *sar‘ef*. to (cause to) germinate, *sur‘āfā* branching; *Šh. šeglif*, Meh. *šargaiif*, flowering shoot of the palm (Leslau 37), Rüthy 54; Arm.lw. Wagner 206: סָרַעְפָּתִיו: **branch** (of אֲרֶז) **Ezk 31**₅. †

6684 סָרַף

סָרַף: → שָׂרַף.

pi: pt. מְסַרְפֵּוֹ: **Am 6**₁₀: trad. (Gesenius 973b): → שָׂרַף, from which derives: a relative carrying the responsibility of burying or cremating (so Maag 164-6); but since the practice of cremation was unusual in Israel that is unlikely. Kutscher *Hebrew and Aramaic Studies* (Jerusalem 1977):338 explains סָרַף: to anoint (cf. שֶׁסָרַף בַּשֶּׁמֶן); מְסַרְפֵּוֹ the one who anoints the corpse with oil (cf. MiShabb. 23₅) the Heb. text seems to be corrupt; for suggestions for improvement see Rudolph KAT 13/2:222f; from these the most likely are either: נְוֹדְרֵי מְסַפֵּר

וַיִּשָּׂאוּ “and there remained only a (small) number of fugitives”; or Wolff BK 14/2:325 (following Sept.):

וַנִּשְׂאוּ דֹדוֹ וּפְצָרוֹ “and they took his relative and compelled (him)”. †

6685 סרפד

סרפד, 1QIs^a סרפוד (R. Meyer ZAW 70 (1958):44), Jerome *sarphod* (Sperber 244): ? ספד, < **sippad*, *Ružička* 136) or **sappad* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 476x; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:360b); Sept. κότυζα fleabane, Vulg. *urtica* (Rüthy 16); Arm. n.m. Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 331: **stinging nettle Is 55**₁₃. †

6686 סרר

I סרר: MHeb. in DSS also takes on the meaning from סורר (סוררי דרך: סור); Ug. *srr* (Caquot-S. *Textes* 218^l); Arb. *šarra* (Guillaume 3:6) to be angry; Akk. *sarāru* to be unreliable, deceitful (AHw. 1028f).

qal: pf. סרר; pt. סורר (SamP. *sūrār*), סררה, סררת, סררת (סוררת): to be stubborn: פרה Hos 4₁₆ (בהמה Dam. 11:7); Zech 7₁₁ Neh 9₂₉, אדם Dt 21₁₈₋₂₀ Is 1₂₃ Hos 9₁₅; against God Is 30₁ 65₂ (1Q סורה for סורר), Jr 6₂₈ Ps 66₇ 68₇₋₁₉ 78₈, cj. סרר יסורו Hos 7₁₄; לב Jr 5₂₃; אשה Pr 7₁₁. †

Der. סר, II סרה.

6687 סרר

II סרר → יסר, 1C 15₂₂ with בַּמִּשְׁאֵל n. agentis of יסר instructor (cf. Gesenius-K. §84^ak; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470jα, κα) and not impf. of שרר (ישר) cf. Rudolph *Chr.* 119. †

6688 סתו

סתו, (Q סתיו, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 473g, 587k; Gordis 92): < **sitāw*; MHeb., OArm. שתו (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 322; Degen *Altaram. Gr.* p. 48), Sam. אסתב (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:461b), JArm. and Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 330a) *sitwā*, Syr. *satwā*, Arb. *šitā*?, denom. *šatā*^w to spend the winter: rainy season, winter (Reymond 19; Eilers *Symbolae de Liagre Böhl* (1973):132⁸; Lemaire VT 25 (1975):23; Targ. CPArm. for חרף Dalman *Arbeit* 1:35f, 172ff :: קיץ) Song 2₁₁. †

6689 סתור

סתור, SamP.^{M168} *sittor*, Sept. Σατθουρ: n.m.; סתר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 473a, short form (Noth *Personennamen* 38, 158); cun. *Satturu*, Heb. inscr. סתרה (Diringer 173): Nu 13₁₃. †

6690 סתם

סתם: to shut, obstruct, hide MHeb., SamP. זרם (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:600b), JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 318a) *sdm*; ? EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 98 I חתם; Hoftijzer-J. *Dict.* 413 reading *stmw* for *ħtmw*; Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 21:9); → שתם.

qal: pf. סתם; impf. וַיִּסְתְּמוּ, תִּסְתְּמוּ; impv. סתם; inf. לְסַתֵּם(וּ); pt. סִתְּמִים, סִתְּמָה:

—1. to **stop up** the springs of water, **disguise** (Reymond 158) **2K 3**₁₉₋₂₅ **2C 32**_{3f-30};

—2. to shut up words, be aloof, **keep secret**: a) מִרְאָה **Da 8**₂₆, דְּבָרִים **12**₄, parallel with חתם **12**₉; b) סְתוּם a secret **Ezk 28**₃ (→ עמם); בְּסִתְּמָה, parallel with בְּטַחֲוֹת, ? in secret **Ps 51**₈ (see Commentaries and Dalglish 57, 123ff). †

nif: inf. הִסְתְּמָה: to **be blocked, be shut**: chinks (in a wall) **Neh 4**₁, valley cj. **Zech 14**₅ (נִסְתְּמָה 3 times for נִסְתְּמָה). †

pi. (Jenni 204) SamP. qal: pf. סִתְּמוּם; impf. וַיִּסְתְּמוּם: to **block, obstruct** wells **Gn 26**₁₅₋₁₈. †

6691 סתר

סתר: MHeb. DSS נִסְתְּרוֹת the hidden things **1QS 5**:11f; ? Ug. *ztr* to shelter ? (Gordon *Textbook* §19:830; Albright *BASOR* 94:35³⁰; Driver (Gibson) *Myths*² 153b; Gray *VTSupp.* 15 (1966):173³; *Legacy*² 109³; cf. Koch *ZA* 58 (1967):214f :: Tsevat *UF* 3 (1971):352); MHeb. Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:170) to hide and destroy, JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 338b; pe. to cover) סתר, Arb. Eth. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 185b) *satara* to hide, OSArb. to protect, n.f. *str* (short form Müller *ZAW* 75 (1963):312), Eg. *mštrt* apron (Erman-G. 2:152); Dahood *Psalms* 3:389 root סור with infixed ת, similarly Moroder *UF* 6 (1974):261; THAT 2:173ff; Balentine *VT* 30 (1980):137-53, esp. 142ff.

nif: pf. נִסְתָּר, נִסְתְּרָה/תָּרָה, וְנִסְתְּרָתִי/נִסְתְּרָתִי, וְנִסְתְּרָנוּ/נִסְתְּרָנוּ; impf. אִסְתָּר, אִסְתְּרָה Sec. θεσθερ **Ps 84**₄₇ (Brönno 104), תִּסְתְּרוּ; impv. הִסְתָּר; inf. לְהִסְתָּר; pt. נִסְתָּר(וּ), נִסְתְּרִים, נִסְתְּרָה:

—1. to **hide oneself** (מִן from) **Gn 4**₁₄ **Dt 7**₂₀ **1S 20**₅₋₁₉₋₂₄ **1K 17**₃ **Is 28**₁₅ **Jr 16**₁₇ **23**₂₄ **36**₁₉ **Am 9**₃ **Ps 55**₁₃ **89**₄₇ (subj. God), **Pr 22**₃ **27**₁₂ **28**₂₈ **Jb 13**₂₀ **34**₂₂;

—2. to **be hidden** (מִן from) **Gn 31**₄₉ **Is 40**₂₇ **65**₁₆ **Hos 13**₁₄ **Ps 19**₇ **38**₁₀ **Jb 3**₂₃ **28**₂₁; to remain undiscovered **Nu 5**₁₃, to remain hidden **Zeph 2**₃; pt. fem. (pl.) **the secret things** **Dt 29**₂₈ **Sir 3**₂₂ **42**₁₉, more often in DSS; secret faults **Ps 19**₁₃, see J. Milgrom *JQR* 58 (1967-68):120. †

pi: impv. סִתְּרִי: to **hide** **Is 16**₃. †

pu: pt. fem. מִסְתַּרְת, מִסְתַּרְתָּ **Sir 41**₁₄ margin: to **keep secret** **Pr 27**₅ (אֶהְבֶּה), :: תוֹכַחַת מְגֵלָה, **Sir 41**₁₄ (אוֹצֵר). †

hif: pf. הִסְתִּיר, הִסְתִּירָה (Sec. **Ps 30**₈ εσθερθα Brönno 88 < **hastarta*), הִסְתִּירוּ, הִסְתִּירָנוּ; impf. יִסְתִּיר, יִסְתִּירָה, וַיִּסְתִּיר, וַיִּסְתִּירָה; inf. לְהִסְתִּיר **Is 29**₁₅ (< לְהִסְתִּיר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 333j); impv. הִסְתִּיר; pt. מִסְתִּיר:

—1. to **hide**: a) something: דְּבָר (‘‘thing’’, information) **1S 20**₂ **Pr 25**₂, עֵצָה **Is 29**₁₅, עֲמָל (human sorrow) **Jb 3**₁₀; as entreaty for Yahweh not to hide his מִצְוֹת **Ps 119**₁₉; b) someone: i) one person hides another (Jehosheba concealed Joash) **2K 11**₂ **2C 22**₁₁; ii) Yahweh hides someone from his anger **Jb 14**₁₃, from pursuers **Is 49**₂ **Jr**

36₂₆ (Sept. = יִסְתַּרְוּ see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 214), from hostility which may become apparent through (false) accusations Ps 17₈ 27₅ 31₂₁ 64₃;

—2. הִסְתַּיִר פְּנִים: a) i) a person at a holy place Ex 3₆; ii) Is 53₃ (→ מִסְתַּיִר); from insult Is 50₆; b) God hides his face against sin in its different forms (Reiss ZAW 58 (1940/41):88ff) :: עָנָה, שָׁמַע: i) from the people or the community Dt 31_{17f} 32₂₀ Is 8₁₇ 54₈ 57₁₇ 59₂ 64₆ Jr 33₅ Ezk 39_{23f} Mi 3₄; Ezk 39₂₉ (the hope that God will no longer hide his face); ii) from an individual Ps 10₁₁ 13₂ 22₂₅ 27₉ 30₈ 44₂₅ 51₁₁ 69₁₈ 88₁₅ 102₃ 143₇ Jb 13₂₄ 34₂₉; c) God hides his face from the animals of the earth Ps 104₂₉. †

hitp: impf. תִּסְתַּתֵּר; pt. מִסְתַּתֵּר: to keep oneself hidden 1S 23₁₉ 26₁ Is 29₁₄ 45₁₅ (God), Ps 54₂. †

Der. סְתָר, סְתָרָה, מִסְתָּר, מִסְתָּרָה; n.m. סְתָרִי, סְתָרוֹ.

6692 סְתָר

סְתָר: סְתָר; SamP. *sētâr*, MHeb. JArm. סְתָרָא; Syr. *setrâ*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 330a) *sitara* veil; Akk. *šitru* veil? (Römer AOAT 12:71²; Bottéro ARM 13:162; AHW. 1252a).

6693 סְתָר

סְתָר Pr 25₂₃ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 574y), סְתָרִי, סְתָרִים:

—1. **hiding place** 1S 19₂; in threatening legal action Is 28₁₇ (or as 3), in the reeds and the swamp Jb 40₂₁ (Sept. $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\acute{\alpha}\ \pi\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\upsilon\sigma\upsilon\upsilon$: cf. Fohrer KAT 16:522), in the cliff face Song 2₁₄ (→ מְדַרְגָּה).

—2. **covering**, of darkness Ps 18₁₂; בְּסִתְרֵי רַעַם in a thundercloud (: Dahood *Psalms* 2:262, 265) Ps 81₈; סְתָר פְּנִים covering of the face, which would be a veil or a garment hitched up Jb 22₁₄ 24₁₅ (cf. Budde GHK 2/1²:143);

—3. **protection** by a mountain 1S 25₂₀, from ruin Is 16₄, from the tempest Is 32₂, by Yahweh Ps 27₅ 31₂₁ 32₇ 61₅, by עֲלִיּוֹךְ Ps 91₁;

—4. **secrecy** סֵּתֵר אֶלֶּיךָ a private word Ju 3₁₉, סֵּתֵר לֶחֶם bread eaten secretly Pr 9₁₇, סֵּתֵר לְשׁוֹן secret conversation, gossip Pr 25₂₃; מִתָּן בְּסֵּתֵר a secret gift Pr 21₁₄; בְּסֵּתֵר secretly, in private (MHeb. :: בְּגֵלִי) Dt 13₇ 27₁₅₋₂₄ 28₅₇ 2S 12₁₂ Is 45₁₉ 48₁₆ Jr 37₁₇ 38₁₆ 40₁₅ Ps 101₅ 139₁₅ Jb 13₁₀ 31₂₇. †

6694 סְתָרָה

סְתָרָה: fem. of סְתָר 3, SamP. *sitra*: protection Dt 32₃₈. †

6695 סְתָרִי

סְתָרִי: n.m.; סְתָר, SamP. *satri*: short-form (Noth *Personennamen* 38, 158) “Yahweh is my protection”; Heb. inscr. סְתָרָה (Vattioni *Sigilli* 12); EgArm. Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; OSArb. *str* (Müller ZAW 75 (1963):312): Ex 62₂. †

ע: מְעִין, MHeb.; Sept. **Ps 119** and **Lam 5** ΑΙΥ, Greek Οὐ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 67t); SamP. ʾin (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:265); Eth. ʿĀin (Dillmann *Gramm. d. äth. Sprache*), 1899 = Graz 1959) §9); letter in the shape of an eye (Driver *Sem. Writing* 153), later numerical symbol for 70; Heb. ע corresponds to two distinct voiced spirant phonemes in Ug., Arb. and SArb. : a) the laryngeal ʿ: עבר, and b) the velar ġ (gh): עָלַם, עָרַב, מְעָרָה, which merge together in later pronunciation and then also in writing; it is doubtful whether the Sept. was aware of this distinction (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:125 lß; KBL) for the frequent transcription of ע with γ does not always correspond to an original ġ (Bergsträsser 1:36d, g; Lisowsky *Die Transkription d. he. Eigennamen* (1940):148; :: Gordon AfO 12 (1937-38):111, 29/30; for the pronunciation of ע in Jerome cf. Sutcliffe *Biblica* 29 (1948):181 and J. Barr *JSS* 12 (1967):20f; E. Brønno *Die Aussprache d. hebr. Laryngale nach Zeugnissen des Hieronymus* (1970):5, 194: ע is a stronger form of the glottal catch ʿ; within Heb. (and Arm.) ע interchanges with א: II גאל, II תאב (non-Heb. עטר); Sept. often seeks to represent it with a vowel: Βαλααμ for בְּלָעַם, Γεδεων for גִּדְעוֹן; within Heb. it interchanges with ק: II לעע, נקע, non-Hebrew examples: → BArm. אַרַע and EgArm. ערק (Kutscher *ScrHieros.* 4:8³⁴); non-Hebrew also shows change to ħ: → II עבט, ? → II עָנָה; in Akk. ʿ has weakened to ʾ (vSoden *Gramm.* §23c); cun. script often indicates ħ though probably not pronounced as such: → עָזָה, עָפוּ, עָמְרִי, עָזָה.

עב 6697

I עב 1K 7₆ and *עב (?), ? *עבב, cs. עב עֵין (? pronounced ʿob) **Ezk 41**₂₅, עבִים (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 534) **Ezk 41**₂₆; MHeb. עוב beam (Talm. ^JBBath. 15a); ? cj. Palm. עובא (DuraInscr. 135f): uncertain archt. tech. term, an item of wood in the palace 1K 7₆ and in the temple **Ezk 41**_{25f}; suggested interpretations: gate ?, moulded edge ? etc., in Zimmerli BK 13:1052f; see further Noth *Könige* 131; Gray *Kings*³ 179, :: Görg BN 11 (1980):10ff: (cf. Eg. ʿpy to stride through a place) entrance gate; **Ezk 41**₂₆ ? side wing. †

עב 6698

II עב: עיב/עוב; *Deir Alla* 1:8 (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 195f); MHeb. עב (DSS: Kuhn *Konkordanz* 154); JArm. עִבָא cloud; Sam. עבב Nu 14₁₄; cf. Arb. ġāba to be dark or covered (Ug. 5: p. 590); Ug. ġb/ġbm cloud, (two) clouds (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 134, line 8; p. 142 A, line 6; B, line 1); ? also ġb darkness (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 142 line 3); Akk. (WSem. lw.) ebūbatu forest (AHw. 183b); Syr. ʿābā forest (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 514b); cs. עב Ex 19₉, עב Is 18₄ Pr 16₁₅, עבִים (13 times), עבִי, עבִיו and עבֹת (see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:51):

—1. a) sg. clouds, cloud (Reymond 11ff) 1K 18₄₄ Is 14₁₄ 19₁ 25₅ 44₂₂ 60₈ Jb 20₆ 30₁₅ 36₂₉ 37₁₁₋₁₆ 38₃₄; עב טל cloud of dew Is 18₄, עב מְלִקוֹשׁ rain cloud in spring Pr 16₁₅; b) pl. clouds: i) עבִים Ju 5₄ 1K 18₄₅ Is 5₆ Ps 18₁₃ 104₃ 147₈ Jb 22₁₄ 26₈ Qoh 11_{3f} 12₂; ii) עבֹת 2S 23₄ Ps 77₁₈, cj. **Ezk 31**₃₋₁₀₋₁₄ (for עבֹתִים rd. עבֹת, BHS), cj. **Hab 3**₁₀ (for עבֹר rd. עבֹת);

—2. a) cloud density: עבִי שְׁחָקִים 2S 22₁₂/Ps 18₁₂ and עב הָעֲנָן thick cloud Ex 19₉ (SamP., Versions עבִי, Sam. עבה Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:553) rd. עבִי; b) forest, thicket עבִים parallel with כְּפִים Sept. ἄλση Jr 4₂₉. †

—1. slave (villein): וְשִׁפְחוֹת עֲבָדִים Gn 12₁₆, עֲבָדוּ וְאִמְתוּ Ex 20₁₇, עֶבֶד Dt 23₁₆ Is 24₂ Mal 1₆, עֶבֶד עוֹלָם Dt 15₁₇ 1S 27₁₂ Jb 40₂₈ (Ug. 'bd 'lm); יָלִיד parallel with עֶבֶד Jr 2₁₄; עֶבֶד can be בֵּית or יָלִיד or מְקַנְת־כֶּסֶף Gn 17₁₂; בֵּית עֲבָדִים (Ug. PRU 2, 151:9) slave cage (trad. "slave-house") Ex 13₃ Dt 5₆ 6₁₂ 7₈ 8₁₄ 13₆₋₁₁ Ju 6₈ Jr 34₁₃ Mi 6₄; לָקַח לְעֶבֶד Gn 43₁₈, נָתַן עֶבֶד 1K 9₂₂, קָנָה עֶבֶד Qoh 2₇, לְעֶבֶד Ps 105₁₇, מִמִּפְרֵת עֶבֶד Lv 25₄₂; to run away 1K 2₃₉ escaped Dt 23₁₆, שָׁלַח עֶבֶד Jr 34₉, הָשִׁיב 34₁₆, Jb 3₁₉; → Gn 24₃₄ 26₁₉ 39₁₇ 1K 11₁₇ 2S 9₁₀ (twenty עֲבָדִים); [בְּנֵי] עֲבָדֵי שְׁלֹמֹה (עֲבָדִים); עֲבָדֵי מֵאֲדָנָיו עֶבֶד חֲפְשֵׁי of the state (Mendelsohn BASOR 85 (1942):14ff) 1K 9₂₇ 2C 8₁₈ 9₁₀ Ezr 2₅₅₋₅₈ Neh 7₅₇₋₆₀ 11₃.

—2. servant (for part of the time, not a villein) 1S 29₃; militarily: subordinate Gn 14₁₅; עֲבָדִים :: שָׂרִים 2S 19₇ 1K 9₂₂ 2C 32₉, עֲבָדָיו :: סָרִיסָיו 1S 8₁₅; politically: subject Gn 20₈ Ju 3₂₄, עֲבָדִים לְרוֹד (אָדוֹם), בְּנֵי עַמּוֹן, אֲדוֹם) עֲבָדִים לְרוֹד, עֲבָדִים לְרוֹד (מוֹאָב) 1C 18₂₋₆₋₁₃; הָיָה עֶבֶד for three years 2K 24₁; formula of subjection עֲבָדֶיךָ אֲנִיחֶנּוּ 2K 10₅.

—3. dependant, holding various positions of trust: liege, servant, : שָׂר הַמִּשְׁקִים and שָׂר הָאֲפִים Gn 40₂₀ (W. Gross *Bileam* (1974):86), the שָׂר הַטַּבָּחִים has his own עֶבֶד 41₁₂; הַמְּלִיךְ עֶבֶד (see Lidzbarski *Eph.* 2:141ff; Albright JBL 51 (1932):79f; on a seal Glueck BASOR 71 (1971):16f; and a seal of šm' 'bd yrb'm Gressmann *Bilder* 578; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:184f = *Lebensordnungen* 1:195f; THAT 2:186) = **minister, adviser, official** (→ עֲבָדָהּ and II עֶבֶד): 2K 22₁₂ 2C 34₂₀, also Neh 2₁₀₋₁₉?, pl. 1K 1₄₇; נֶעֱמָן עֲבָדֵי 2K 5₆; the Babylonian officials 2K 24_{10f} 25₂₄ Lam 5₈ (Rudolph KAT 17/1-3:261).

—4. עֶבֶד in polite self-effacement see Lande 68ff; Dahood *Ug.-Heb. Phil.* 11 meaning I: עֲבָדֶיךָ Gn 18₃ (29 times), עֲבָדְכֶם Gn 18₅, עֲבָדוּ Gn 33₁₄, meaning we עֲבָדֶיךָ Gn 42₁₀, עֲבָדָיו Gn 44₁₉; עֶבֶד אֲדָנִי meaning I Da 10₁₇.

—5. theol. a) עֶבֶד expresses (sometimes according to 1, sometimes according to 3) the position of men in relation to God (H. Vorländer *Mein Gott* AOAT 23 (1975):29ff; Wellhausen *Heid.* 2ff; עֶבֶד in personal names, see Lindhagen *Servant Motif* (see above) 276f; THAT 2:182): עֲבָדֶיךָ Gn 24₁₄, עֲבָדֵי Lv 25₅₅, parallel with בְּחִירֵי Is 65₉, cj. 43₁₀; expressions: עֲבָדֵי אֲתָה Is 41₉ 44₂₁ 49₃; עֲבָדֵי Is 41₈ 42₁₋₁₉ 44₂ 52₁₃ 53₁₁, → d). the עֲבָדִים as עֲבָדֵי Jr 7₂₅ 26₅ 35₁₅ 44₄ 2K 9₇ 17₁₃ Ezk 38₁₇ Zech 1₆ (see Wildberger BK 10:758), עֲבָדֶיךָ Da 9₆ Ezr 9₁₁, עֲבָדָיו Am 3₇ Jr 25₄ Da 9₁₀, Dt 32₄₃ (Sept. and var. 4Q, Skehan BASOR 136 (1954):13 בְּנֵי); יְבָנִי עֲבָדֵי (עֲבָדֵי הַבַּעַל ::) 2K 9₇ 10₂₃; b) עֲבָדֵי and עֲבָדוּ: for Abraham Ps 105₆₋₄₂, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob Ex 32₁₃ Dt 9₂₇; Caleb Nu 14₂₄; Moses Ex 14₃₁ Nu 12₇ Dt 34₅ Jos 1₂₋₇ 9₂₄ 11₁₅ 24₂₉ Ju 2₈ 1K 8₅₃₋₅₆ 2K 21₈ Is 20₃ Mal 3₂₂ Da 9₁₁ Neh 1_{7f} 9₁₄ 10₃₀ 1C 6₃₄ 2C 24₉; Joshua Jos 24₂₉ Ju 2₈; Isaiah Is 20₃; Eliakim Is 22₂₀; David 1K 8₆₆ Is 37₃₅ Ezk 34₂₃ 37_{24f} Ps 78₇₀ 89₄₋₂₁ 132₁₀ 144₁₀ 1C 17₄₋₇₋₂₄ 2C 6₁₅₋₁₇₋₄₂; Israel Is 41₈ Ps 136₂₂; Jacob Is 44_{1f} 45₄ 48₂₀ Jr 46_{27f} Ezk 28₂₅ 37₂₅; Job Jb 1₈ 2₃ 42_{7f}; Ahijah 1K 14₁₈ 15₂₉; Elijah 2K 10₁₀; Jonah 2K 14₂₅; Zerubbabel Hg 2₂₃; זְרֻבָבֶל Zech 3₈; Tobiah הָעֲבָדֵי הָעֲמֹנִי Neh 2₁₀ (see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 109 :: Albright *Fschr. Alt.* (1953):4⁵; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1996); Nebuchadnezzar Jr 25₉ 27₆; c) עֶבֶד יְהוָה (Zimmerli TWNT 5:655-72; Zevit JBL 88 (1969):74ff; THAT 2:191-5): Moses Dt 34₅ Jos 1₁₃ 8₃₁₋₃₃ 11₁₂ 12₆ 13₈ 14₇ 18₇ 22_{2-4f} 2K 18₁₂ 2C 1₃ 24₆; Joshua Jos 24₂₉ Ju 2₈; David Ps 18₁ 36₁; d) עֶבֶד יְהוָה as an official title in Deutero-Isaiah: Is 42₁₋₁₉ (parallel with מְלִאֲכִים, cf. Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 21 no. 36), 52₁₃ 53₁₁ (H.H. Rowley *The Servant of the Lord* (London 1965); Press ZAW 67 (1955):67ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 970ff; North *The Suffering Servant in Deutero-Isaiah*² (1956); e) עֶבֶד אֱלֹהִים Da 9₁₁ Neh 10₃₀ 1C 6₃₄; cj. Gn 47₂₁ for לְעָרִים prp. with Sept. SamP. לְעֲבָדִים (BHS).

6702 עֶבֶר

II עֶבֶר: n.m.: = I, or short form of עֶבְרִיָּה, Noth *Personennamen* 137f; Heb. inscr. Diringer 353, T. Arad 72:5; Amor. Pun. (Benz *Names* 148), cf. Bab. personal names with 'abd (Coogan *Personal Names* 31f, 79f), OSArb. (Conti 200b), Palm. (Stark *Names* 41);

—1. Ju 9²⁶⁻³⁵ (Sept.^B Ιωβηλ corrupt < (I)ωβηδ < עֶבֶר (Budde KHC 7 (1897):74; Baudissin *Kyr.* 3:92³; BHS) father of נַעֲלָל;

—2. Ezr 8₆;

— → עֵ(וֹ)בֵר. †

6703 עֶבֶר

*עֶבֶר: עֶבֶר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470 l; JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 1b); Arm.lw. Wagner 208; עֶבְרִיָּהֶם: deeds, works Qoh 9₁. †

6704 אָדָם

אָדָם See below under עֶבֶר אָדָם and עֶבְרִיָּאָדָם (#6707).

6705 עֶבֶר

עֶבֶר See below under עֶבֶר אָדָם and עֶבְרִיָּאָדָם (#6707).

6706 עֶבְרִיָּאָדָם

עֶבְרִיָּאָדָם See below under עֶבֶר אָדָם and עֶבְרִיָּאָדָם (#6707).

6707 עֶבְרִיָּאָדָם/עֶבֶר אָדָם

עֶבֶר אָדָם and עֶבְרִיָּאָדָם (2S 6₁₀ 2C 25₂₄) Sept. Αβεδδαρα Αβεδδαραμ, Αβδεδομ, Josephus Ωβαδαδομος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 127); Pun. 'bd 'dm (Benz *Names* 149); n.m. → עֶבֶר 7 (:: Sept. I עֶבֶר) + → אָדָם ndiv.:

—1. man from Gath, in whose house the ark stood 2S 6₁₀₋₁₂ 1C 13_{13f} 15₂₅;

—2. head of the family of doorkeepers and singers 1C 15₁₈₋₂₁₋₂₄ 16₅₋₃₈ 26₄₋₈₋₁₅ 2C 25₂₄, cf. Rudolph *Chr.* 124 and Gese *Vom Sinai zum Zion* (1974):153f. †

6708 מְלִיךָ

מְלִיךָ See below under עֶבְרִיָּ מְלִיךָ (#6710).

6709 עֶבְד־

עֶבְד־ See below under מְלִיךְ עֶבְד־ (#6710).

6710 עֶבְד־מְלִיךְ

מְלִיךְ עֶבְד־, Sept. Αβδεμελεχ: n.m.; I עֶבְד־ 5 and ndiv. → מְלִיךְ: Ph. (Benz *Names* 155), Ug. (Gröndahl 105), Nab. (Cantineau 2:114), cun. *Abdi-Milki* (Tallqvist *Names* 3): יה־כּוֹשֵׁי, friend and patron of Jeremiah, Jr 38⁷⁻¹² 39¹⁶. †

6711 נְגוֹ

נְגוֹ See below under נְגוֹ עֶבְד־ (#6713).

6712 עֶבְד־

עֶבְד־ See below under נְגוֹ עֶבְד־ (#6713).

6713 עֶבְד־נְגוֹ

נְגוֹ עֶבְד־: Sept., Josephus Αζαρία, Αβδευαγω (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 5); n.m.; עֶבְד־ cs. from Arm. עֶבְדָּא (Bauer-L. *Arm.* 182x) = Heb. עֶבְד־; נְגוֹ deformed by using the next letter in the alphabetic sequence < I נְבוֹ :: Berger ZA 64 (1975):225f: Babylonian ndiv. *Nabû* (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1295; WbMy. 1:106), cf. EgArm. Aimé-G. 27; Bomberg and Pesh. var. Da 3²⁹ עֶבְד־ (Arm. = Heb. עֶבְד־) and נְגוֹא: **Abed-Nego**, Babylonian name of עֶזְרִיָּה Da 1⁷ 2⁴⁹ 3¹²⁻³⁰. †

6714 עֶבְדָּא

עֶבְדָּא: n.m.; Arm. = I עֶבְד־ or short form (Noth *Personennamen* 38); cun. *Abda*(?) (Tallqvist *Names* 3), Ph. (Benz *Names* 148), Nab. (Cantineau 2:125), Palm. (Stark *Names* 41); Αβδοϝ (Wuthnow 8):

—1. 1K 4⁶;

—2. Neh 11¹⁷ = עֶבְדִּיָּה 1C 9¹⁶. †

6715 עֶבְדִּיאֵל

עֶבְדִּיאֵל: n.m.; Amor. *Abdi-/Habdi-AN (ili/ēl)* (Bauer *Ostkanaanäer* 9, 73; Huffmon 189); Ug. ‘*bdil(m), abdi-ili(-mu), abdi-ilim* (Gröndahl 105 and 316); Ph. ‘*bd’lm, Abdilius/lia* (Benz *Names* 149 and 267; Harris *Gramm.* 128); = עֶבְדִּיאֵל: Jr 36²⁶; meaning of personal name: “slave, servant of El” (THAT 2:191), perhaps also “worshipper of El” (Noth *Personennamen* 137, 252b). †

6716 עֶבְדָּה

עֲבָדָה, in 1-2C also עֲבוּדָה (140 times); עֲבַד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 474k; Heb. inscr. T. Arad 5:14; SamP. *ēbīda*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 154f): עֲבַדְתָּם, עֲבַדְתִּי, עֲבַדְתָּ:

—1. **work** Ex 5₁₁ 6₆ Ps 104₂₃, עֲבָדָה parallel with מַעֲשֵׂה Is 32₁₇; עֲבַדְתָּ עֲבָד work for a slave Lv 25₃₉, מִשָּׂא עֲמַל job of carrying Nu 4₄₇ (cf. Milgrom JQR 61 (1970/71):132ff), מִתְּנָה עֲמַל duty of carrying gifts Nu 18₇; רַב עֲמַל much work Lam 1₃, הָאֲדָמָה עֲבַדְתָּ agricultural labour 1C 27₂₆; his labour (of a person) parallel with פָּעֵלוֹ Ps 104₂₃, his labour (of God) Is 28₂₁ (vRad *Theol.*⁵:170ff; *Ges. Stud.* 2:236ff; Wildberger BK 10:189), הִצְדָּקָה עֲמַל Is 32₁₇; עָרֵי עֲבַדְתָּנוּ our agricultural settlements Neh 10₃₈, → עֲבַד qal. 1 a (but see also below, 3); עֲבַדְתָּ הַבָּיִץ working (and workers) with byssus 1C 4₂₁, הָעֲבָדָה the tasks Ex 39₄₂, עֲבָדָה מְלָאכָה performance of a duty Lv 23₇; **enforced labour** (W.H. Schmidt BK 2:41; Wildberger BK 10:539) Ex 1₁₄ 2₂₃ 5₉.₁₁ 6₉ Dt 26₆ 1K 12₄ Is 14₃ 2C 10₄;

—2. **service which is rendered**: עֲבַדְתָּ יְהוָה service for Yahweh Jos 22₂₇, עֲבַדְתִּי my own service Gn 30₂₆ :: עֲבַדְתָּ מַמְלָכֹת service for the kingdom (earthly) 2C 12₈, הַמֶּלֶךְ עֲמַל 1C 26₃₀; אֹהֶל עֲמַל service at the tent Ex 30₁₆, בֵּית יְעֹצֵב 1C 23₂₄, הַמִּשְׁכָּן עֲמַל Nu 3₇; עֲבַד עֲבַד to do the duty: with עֲמָרִי Gn 29₂₇, with אֵת 30₂₆, cj. 2S 19₁₉ (rd. עֲבַדְתָּ); עֲבָדָה attendance on, with הַלְוִיִּם Ezr 8₂₀;

—3. **service of worship**: a) ceremonially (de Vaux *Inst.* 2:89f = *Lebensordnungen* 2:85; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 595ff; Hermisson WMANT 19 (1965):13f): הָעֵדָה פְּלִי הָעֵדָה ceremonial objects 1C 9₂₈; וְעַל פְּלִי הָעֵדָה individual acts of worship 1C 28₁₄ 2C 34₁₃; עֲבַדְתָּ הָעֵדָה the act of worship Nu 4₄₇, עָרֵי עֲבַדְתָּנוּ centres for our worship Neh 10₃₈ (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 178; Galling ATD 12:241, :: 1, see above; b) cultic custom Ex 12_{25f}, with שִׁמֹר 13₅;

—Ps 104₁₄ rd. עֲבַדְתָּ; cj. Jb 24₁₂ for מְתִיר מֵעֵיר prp. מֵעֲבַדְתָּם :: TOB.

6717 עֲבָדָה

עֲבָדָה, SamP. *wēbīda* (with copula ו): עֲבַד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 467r; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §43, 7 (? broken pl.): the servants, slaves Gn 26₁₄ Jb 1₃, cj. Ps 104₁₄ (:: Ehrlich 6, 180; Talmon JAOS 83 (1963):187; work with animals :: breeding of animals). †

6718 עֲבָדוֹן

I עֲבָדוֹן: n.m.; Sept., Josephus Ἀβδῶν (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 1); I עֲבָד + diminutive ending -ōn (Noth *Personennamen* 38, 137; Stamm ArchOr. 17 (1949):379-82):

—1. last of the “Minor Judges” <!-- skip -->12_{13,15} (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 5);

—2 – 4. 1C 8₂₃; 8₃₀; 9₃₆; 2C 34₂₀ (for עֲבָדוֹן rd. with 2K 22₁₂ עֲכָבוֹר). †

6719 עֲבָדוֹן

II עֲבָדוֹן: n.loc. in Asher; = I; *Kh. ÆAbde* 19 km. north-east of Acco, Abel 2:233; Simons *Geog.* §337; 31; Noth *Jos.*² 129; Jos 21₃₀ 1C 6₅₉, cj. Jos 19₂₈ for עֲבָדוֹן (Sept.^B Ελβων). †

6720 עֲבָדוֹת

*עֲבָדוֹת: I עֲבָד + -ūt, Arm.lw. Wagner 211; MHeb. JArm.: עֲבָדְתָנוּ, עֲבָדְתָם, עֲבָדְתָם: **slavery Ezr 9_{8f} Neh 9₁₇**. †

6721 עֲבָדִי

עֲבָדִי: n.m.; short form < עֲבָדִיאֵל or simil. (Noth *Personennamen* 252); Diringe 124f; cun. *Abdī* (Tallqvist *Names* 3); Ug. *‘bdy, Abdi-ya* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1801; Aistleitner 1968; PRU 3:241b; Gröndahl 106, 316):

—1 – 3.: **1C 6₂₉; 2C 29₁₂; Ezr 10₂₆**. †

6722 עֲבָדִיאֵל

עֲבָדִיאֵל: n.m., I עֲבָד + אֵל (עֲבָדִי) construct state with hireq compaginis, see Noth *Personennamen* 33; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 525j); for Ug. Ph. Amor. parallels → עֲבָדִיאֵל: **1C 5₁₅**. †

6723 עֲבָדִיָה

עֲבָדִיָה: n.m.; < עֲבָדִיָהוּ; עֲבָדִיָהוּ a diminutive form of I עֲבָד; Sept. Ὀβδίας, Vulg. *Abdias*: **Obadiah** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1323):

—1. **Ob** ₁, the prophet;

—2. – 8.: **Ezr 8₉ Neh 10₆ 12₂₅; 1C 8₃₈ 9₄₄; 3₂₁; 7₃; 9₁₆ = עֲבָדִיאֵל Neh 11₁₇; 1C 12₁₀; 2C 17₇**. †

6724 עֲבָדִיָה

עֲבָדִיָה, Sept. Ἀβδίας, Josephus Ὀβεδίας (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 127): n.m.; עֲבָד + יָהוָה, → עֲבָדִיָה “the small slave (or servant, or worshipper) of Yahweh” → עֲבָדִיאֵל; Heb. inscr. Diringe 230f; T. Arad 10:4, עֲבָדִי (BA 39 (1976):8f); EgArm. (Cross HTR 55:251):

—1. chief steward of King Ahab **1K 18_{3-7,16}**;

—2. **1C 27₁₉**;

—3. **2C 34₁₂**. †

6725 עֲבָה

עֲבָה: MHeb. nif. to become thick, fat; ? EgArm. and Pehl. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 198, 202), Syr. (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 507a), Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 1b) to be fat; Ug. *ḡbn* plenty (root *ḡby*, UF 5 (1973):96 no. 64; Gordon *Textbook* §19:1946); Akk. *ebû* (AHw. 183b) to be thick; Arb. *‘bw* / II to fill, IV to make thick, *‘abiya* to be restricted; OSin. *ḡby* to be fat (Albright *Proto-Sin.* 43); Eth. *‘abya* (Dillmann 985f); Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 470; Leslau 37) to be huge.

qal: pf. עָבָה, עֲבִיתָ: to become thick, fat Dt 32₁₅ (parallel with I שִׁמֵן) 1K 12₁₀/1C 10₁₀. †

cj. nif: Pr 12₈: for נִעְוָה (cf. I שִׁמֵן nif.) rd. pt. cs. נִעְבָה (Sept., BHS) to be mindless (with לֵב :: שִׁכֹּל). †

Der. מִעֲבָה, עֲבִי.

עָבוֹט 6726

עָבוֹט, SamP. *ābot*; MHeb.: lw. < Akk. *ebuṭtum* or *ebuttum* (AHw. 184b: interest free loan): **deposit** of furniture (David OTSt. 2 (1943):79ff; *Fschr. Horst* 91ff; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:262f = *Lebensordnungen* 1:276f), with הוֹצִיא הַשִּׁיב, Dt 24₁₀₋₁₃; → I עֲבָה, עֲבָה. †

Der. I עֲבָה.

עֲבוֹר 6727

*עֲבוֹר, עֲבַר, SamP. *ēbor*: עֲבַר; ? < Akk. *ebūru* (AHw. 183b; CAD E:16ff) harvest (-produce), summer; ? Ug. *ʿbrm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1871; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 430 no. 86); Heb. inscr. T. Arad עֲבַר parallel with חֲטָם, MHeb. עֲבוֹר, עֵיבוֹר, עֵיבוֹרָא, EgArm., ? Pun. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 202), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 340a) grain: cs. עֲבוֹר.

A. **produce:** עֵ' הָאָרֶץ Jos 5_{11f} (EgArm. עֲבוֹר אֲרָקָא Driver *Arm. Docs.* 12:6; cf. T. Arad: Aharoni BASOR 197 (1970):36; de Geus Phoenix 18 (1972):160).

B. with בָּ: מִבְּעֲבוֹר: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 155), Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 202), OSArb. (Conti 201a); cf. Gesenius-B. :: alt. separate root: BDB; KBL; Zorell: בְּעֲבוֹרָה/רָקָרָךְ:

—1. prep. a) **because of, for the sake of:** with sf. בְּעֲבוֹרָךְ/רָךְ for your sake Gn 3₁₇ 12₁₃, בְּעֲבוֹרָהּ for her sake 12₁₆, → 18₂₆ 1S 23₁₀ Ps 106₃₂; b) **because of** with genitive Gn 8₂₁ 18_{29-31f} 26₂₄ 1S 1₆ (rd. ? חֲרַפְתָּהּ for הֲרַעֲמָהּ, → II רַעַם), 12₂₂ 2S 5₁₂ 6₁₂ 7₂₁ 9₁₋₇ 13₂ Mi 2₁₀ Ps 132₁₀, cj. 7₇, 1C 14₂ 17₁₉ 2C 28₁₉; Ex 13₈ and זֶה בְּעֲבוֹר זֶה Ex 9₁₆ Jb 20₂ (rd. בְּעֲבוֹרָהּ on account of that); c) for the price of Am 2₆ 8₆;

—2. conj. **so that:** a) with impf. Gn 21₃₀ 27₄₋₁₉₋₃₁ 46₃₄ Ex 9₁₄ 19₉ 20₂₀ Ps 105₄₅ Sir 3₈ (עֲבוֹר !); b) בְּעֲבוֹר אֲשֶׁר so that Gn 27₁₀; c) with inf. so that Ex 9₁₆ 2S 10₃ 18₁₈; d) לְבְּעֲבוֹר with inf. Ex 20₂₀ 2S 14₂₀ 17₁₄;

—2S 12₂₁ rd. בְּעוֹד Sept.^L Tg.; 12₂₅ rd. בְּדָבָר Sept.^L Theodotion, Stamm ThZ 16 (1960):287f; (:: Ahlström VT 11 (1961):122⁴) Jr 14₄ MT dubious (see Reventlow *Liturgie and prophetisches Ich bei Jeremia* (1963):149f) rd. ? חֲתוּ ... בְּעֲבוֹר (:: BHS). †

עֲבוֹת 6728

I עֲבוֹתָ: I עֲבַת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 469e: עֲבוֹ(וֹ)תִים: **branch** (Rüthy 52ff) pl. Ps 118₂₇ Ezk 19₁₁;

—Ezk 31₃₋₁₀₋₁₄ rd. עָבוֹת (II עב, Zimmerli BK 13:748). †

6729 עָבוֹת

II *עָבוֹת, עָבַת, I *עַבְתָּ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466n; SamP. ‘*abbot*; MHeb. thick (with foliage), Syr. ‘*abtā*, ‘*abbūtā* thick, covered in leaves (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §119; Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 506b); Arb. *ḡa/ibt* sheaf, *mugbaṭat* ground covered with vegetation: עֲבֹתָהּ: **mass of branches**, a tree with thick intertwining branches (Rüthy 55): Lv 23₄₀ Ezk 6₁₃ 20₂₈ Neh. 8₁₅. †

6730 עֲבַט

I עֲבַט: denom from → עָבוֹט; JArm. itpe. to be impounded (Greenfield *Orientalia* 82:295ff); cf. Akk. *ḥabātu* to lend without interest (AHw. 304a).

qal: impf. תִּעְבֹּט; inf. עֲבֹט:

—1. to **borrow** Dt 15₆, cj. עֲבֹטֶיכֶם your debtors Is 58₃ (BHS);

—2. to **accept a deposit** with acc. Dt 24₁₀. †

hif: pf. וְהִעֲבֹטָהּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 348k); impf. תִּעְבֹּטְנָהּ; inf. הִעֲבֹט; with acc. to **lend against a secured deposit** Dt 15₆₋₈. †

Der. עֲבֹטִיט.

6731 עֲבַט

II עֲבַט: Arb. *ḥbt* to get lost during the night, wander (Guillaume 2:27); ? Akk. *ḥabātu* III to wander, move across (AHw. 304a; CAD *ḥabātu* D).

pi: impf. יִעְבֹּטוּן: with אָרְחוֹתֵם to lose the way JI 2₇ (cf. 7b^α.8a^β, Sept. ἐκκλίνωσις). †

6732 עֲבֹטִיט

עֲבֹטִיט, I עֲבַט: 1QpH עֲבַטִּיט: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 483v, vocalised as *עָבַט + טִיט ! (see Elliger HK 60:145), Tg. חֲבִיט חֲבִיט strength of the obligations (Segert *ArchOr.* 22:449f): debt, deposit :: J. Jeremias WMANT 35 (1970):70f deposit of furniture; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:262 = *Lebensordnungen* 1:276f: **Hab** 2₆. †

6733 עָבִי

עָבִי See below under עָבִי and עָבִי (#6735).

עָבִי See below under עָבִי and עָבִי (#6735).

*עָבִי and *עָבִי: עֵבֶה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 577j; MHeb. עָבִי JArm. עָבִיא, Sam. עֵבֶה; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 4a); Syr. *‘ubyā* thickness; Akk. (Can. lw.) *hibbu* thicket (AHw. 344a): cs. עָבִי, עָבִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 583v): **thickness** (SamP., Versions **Ex 19**) **1K 7₂₆/2C 4₅ Jr 52₂₁**, of the boss of a shield **Jb 15₂₆**; עָבִי אֲדָמָה **2C 4₁₇** (Or. עָבִי, **1K 7₄₆ מְעֵבֶה**, Sept. ἐν τῷ πάχει τῆς γῆς, Vulg. *in argillosa terra*), see Rudolph *Chr.* 21, 208; Glueck *Explorations* 4:345ff; Noth *Könige* 164; Gray *Kings*³ 199. †

6736 עבל

*עבל, → עובל, I, II עיבל.

6737 עבץ

*עבץ: Arb. *‘bd* to hasten; OArm. עבק (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 202) > עובע GnAp. 20₉; Grelot JSS 2 (1957):195; Fitzmyer *Gen. Apoc.*² 127; JArm. אבע pa.

Der. יעבץ.

6738 עבר

I עבר: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 155); Ph. Yaud. OArm. Pehl. EgArm. Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 202), JArm. Sam. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 4b); Arb. *‘br*, OSArb. (Conti 201a); Ug. *‘br* (Aistleitner 1990; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 288 no. 407); Akk. *ebēru* (AHw. 182a); not in Eth.

qal (465 times): pf. עָבַר/בָּרַ, עָבְרָה, עָבְרוּ/בָּרוּ, עָבְרוּ; impf. תֵּעָבֵר/תֵּעָבְרִי, תֵּעָבְרוּ (Gesenius-K. §47g; Joüon §44c), אָעָבַר, אָעָבְרָה, אָעָבְרוּ/בָּרוּ, יֵעָבֵר/וֹן, יֵעָבְרוּ/נָה, תֵּעָבְרָה, נֵעָבֵר, נֵעָבְרָה, נֵעָבְרוּ/נָה, יֵעָבְרָה/וֹן (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 339s), יֵעָבְרָה/וֹן (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 338p); impv. עָבְרוּ/רֵוּ, עָבְרוּ; inf. עָבוֹר, עָבַר/בָּרַ, sf. עָבְרוּ/רָךְ, pt. עָבַר, עָבְרוּ/רֵוּ.

—1. to **pull along** (Elliger BK 11/1:96¹⁰), to **go on one's way, move through**: Ju 11₂₉, אָרְחָה Ps 8₉, הָרָךְ to travel along a road Is 35₈, שַׁעַר Mi 2₁₃, with בָּ to pass through Gn 12₆ 30₃₂ Is 62₁₀, God passing through in judgement Am 5₁₇ Ex 12₁₂₋₂₃, with בֵּין between Gn 15₁₇, with תַּחַת under Lv 27₃₂; with בְּרִגְלָיו straight ahead Dt 2₂₈; with acc. אֶל, לְ (the course of a border) passing through (a valley or wadi) Jos 15₆₋₇₋₁₀ etc. (see Bächli ZDPV 89 (1973):6); to roam around, prowl (lion) Mi 5₇; (prayer) reaching through (to God) Lam 3₄₄.

—2. (of a razor תַּעַר) to **pass over** someone, with עַל Nu 6₅, רוּחַ with בָּ Ps 103₁₆, with מַיִם to flood over Is 8₈, גַּלְיִם Jon 2₄, עֲתִים 1C 29₃₀, חָרֶן Ps 88₁₇; to outpour פָּה Ps 17₃, cf. Ps 73₇; to overpower: יַיִן Jr 23₉, עֲוֹנוֹת Ps 38₅.

—3. a) with עַל to pass by Gn 18₅ 1K 9₈ 2K 4₈ Lam 4₂₁; b) with עַל to enter into (a registered group, → פָּקַד 7) Ex 30_{13f}, בְּבִרְיִת Dt 29₁₁ (1QS 6 times); c) with עַל to pass in front of: sheep before the shepherd Jr 33₁₃; God passing over transgression (פָּשַׁע, i.e. he forgives it) Mi 7₁₈; the discerning overlook offensiveness (פָּשַׁע)

Pr 19₁₁; with **עַל-פְּנֵי** **Gn 32**₂₂ **2S 15**_{18,23b}, **יהוה** **Ex 34**₆ **Is 45**₁₄ **Jb 9**₁₁; with **מַעַל** **Gn 18**₃; d) with **ל** fail to become involved with someone (to punish them) **Am 7**₈ **8**₂, cf. Wolff BK 14/2:348; with acc. **2K 6**₉; **עָבַר וָשָׁב** to go back and forth **Ex 32**₂₇.

—4. to **pass over, pass by** (→ BArm. ערה): a) **יום** **Gn 50**₄, **חֲדָשׁ** **Am 8**₅, **עַב**, **Jb 30**₁₅, **צֵל** **Ps 144**₄, **רוּחַ** **Jb 37**₂₁, **חֶק** **Ps 148**₆; b) to drain away: **מַיִם** **Jb 11**₁₆, brooks **6**₁₅, **מִזְרַע עֵבֶר** drops of myrrh **Song 5**₅ (see Rudolph KAT 17/1-3:155); to scatter: **קָשׁ** **Jr 13**₂₄, **מוֹץ** **Is 29**₅ **Zeph 2**₂ (rd. עֵבֶר); c) to be removed: decree **Est 1**₁₉ **9**₂₈.

—5. to **go over, pass over**: a) **נָהַר** **Gn 31**₂₁, **מַעְבָּר** **32**₂₃, border **Jr 5**₂₂, cj. **Mi 6**₅ ins. **(בְּ) עֵבֶרְךָ** or **וַתַּעְבֵּר** (BHS); abs. to cross over (a river) **Jos 2**₂₃ **Ju 12**₅; to stride over **Is 51**₂₃; with **אֶל** to go over to **1S 14**₁ **Jr 41**₁₀ **Ju 11**₂₉ (rd. עֵבֶר אֶל-), to move over to with **בְּ** **Ju 9**₂₆; with acc. to go over to **Jr 2**₁₀ **Am 6**₂; to the other side **הָעֵבֶר** **1S 26**₁₃; b) (of a river) to burst its banks **Is 8**₈ and **Da 11**₁₀ parallel with **שָׁטַף**, flood **שָׁטַף** **Nah 1**₈ (Levenson VT 25 (1975):793ff; Elliger ATD 25⁶:4).

—6. changes of position: to go on **Pr 22**₃; to go out over, with acc. **Gn 31**₅₂, with **מִן** **Song 3**₄; with acc. to overtake **2S 18**₂₃; with **לְפָנַי** to go before **Gn 32**₁₇ **2K 4**₃₁; with **אַחֲרַי** to follow **2S 20**₁₃; with **מִן** to escape **Is 40**₂₇, to pull away **Ps 81**₇; with **תַּחַת הַשֶּׁבֶט** to go through underneath (animals selected as tithes, Elliger *Lev.* 392; hif. **Ezk 20**₃₇) **Lv 27**₃₂; with **בְּשַׁעְרֵי** to move through the gates (Mowinckel ZAW 65 (1953):171) **Is 62**₁₀; with **בַּשַּׁחַת** to pass on to the grave **Jb 33**₂₈; with **בַּשְּׁלַח** **33**₁₈ → **שְׁלַח**.

—7. to **overstep, contravene** (MHeb. DSS), law **Da 9**₁₁ **Jb 14**₅, **מִצְוָה** **2C 2420** **Sir 10**₁₉; **בְּרִית** **Jos 7**₁₁₋₁₅ **23**₁₆ etc. (Merendino *Das Dtn. Gesetz* BBB 61 (1969):173); **פִּי י' בְּרִית** the command of Yahweh **Nu 22**₁₈.

—8. misc.: **עָבַר בְּמִסְפָּר** to pass by and be counted **2S 2**₁₅; **עָבַר יָם** crossing the sea **Is 23**₂; **עָבַר לְסַחַר** **עָבַר לְסַחַר** (weights) acceptable to the traders **Gn 23**₁₆ (: **2K 12**₅, ? rd. עָרַךְ Sept.); **גַּי הָעֵבֶרִים** **Ezk 39**₁₁ (→ **גַּיִא** II i); **וַיַּעְבֵּר עָלָיו** he comes upon him **Jb 13**₁₃.

—Emendations: **Jos 5**₁ rd. Q **עֵבֶרְךָ**; **2S 15**_{23b} rd. **עֵמֶרִים**; **Is 23**₁₀ rd. **עֵבֶרִי** (BHS); **Jr 8**_{13c} for **יַעְבְּרוּם** prp. **מִבְּעָרִים וּבְעָרוֹם** (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 62 and BHS :: Aberbach VT 27 (1977):99-101); **Jr 11**₁₅ rd. **יַעְבְּרוּ** to turn away (BHS; Rudolph *Jer.*³ 78 :: Wilhelmi VT 25 (1975):119-21; rd. **הָעֵבֶר** put away!); **Hos 10**₁₁ rd. **עֵבֶרְתִּי**; **Hab 3**₁₀ rd. **עָבוֹת**; **Ps 48**₅ rd. **חֲבָרוּ** (:: Dahood *Psalms* 1:291).

nif: impf. **יַעְבֵּר**: a river able to be crossed **Ezk 47**₅. †

pi: pf. **עָבַר**; impf. **יַעְבֵּר**:

—1. arch. tech. term, to draw (chains) across (a room) **1K 6**₂₁ (see Noth *Könige* 122);

—2. (of a bull) to allow the semen to spread over, mount (Jenni 140; MHeb. pi. meaning = qal, cf. SamP. and Qumran; Ben-H., *Mélanges de Philosophie et de Littérature Juives* 3-5 (1962):119); hitp. see Smend *Sir.* 49; JArm. itpe. pa.) **Jb 21**₁₀ (? Arm.lw. Wagner 212); cj. **Hos 10**₁₁ rd. **עֵבֶרְתִּי**. †

be nasty (cf. Emerton ZAW 81 (1969):189), ? OArm. (Sefire) pe. *y'brnh* he makes him angry (Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 224:17), so Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §57, see 68 and note 54, according to others haf. of I עבר, see Gesenius-B.

hitp: (SamP. Dt 3₂₆ Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:546) pf. הִתְעַבְּרָה, הִתְעַבְּרָה; impf. יִתְעַבֵּר/בֶּר; pt. מִתְעַבֵּר: to **show oneself angry, become excited, flare up**, twice with בָּ, once with עַל, עָם: Pr 14₁₆ 20₂ (מִתְעַבְּרוֹ) who brings his anger upon himself, or who infuriates him (the king) Sept. παροξύνω αὐτόν, cf. Frankenberg GHK 2(3/1):115), 26₁₇, cj. 24₂₁ (rd. הִתְעַבֵּר); sbj. God Dt 3₂₆ Ps 78₂₁₋₅₉₋₆₂ 89₃₉. †

Der. עֲבָרָה.

6740 עֲבָר

I עֲבָר, SamP.^{M23} *ēbār*: I עבר; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 155), JArm. עֲבָרָא, Sam. Syr. *‘ebrā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 340b); Arb. *‘a/ibr*, *‘abra* beyond: עֲבָרוּ, עֲבָרְיוּ, עֲבָרֵיהֶם: the opposite, other side (Gemser VT 2 (1952):349ff; THAT 2:203; Lilley VT 28 (1978):165-71):

—1. **the one of two opposing sides** 1S 26₁₃ 31₇ (rd. MT !), 1K 4₁₂ Jb 1₁₉; מֵעֲבַר הַלְלוּ over there 1S 14₁ (Stoebe KAT 8/1:256 and 258), מִהָעֲבָר מִזֶּה on the one side and on the other, here and there 1S 14₄; עֲבָרְיוֹ מִכָּל on every side 1K 5₄ Jr 49₃₂;

—2. **side, edge:** הָאֶפֶד עַיִן הַאֶפֶד the border next to the ephod Ex 28₂₆ 39₁₉ (SamP. versions חֶבֶר, *ābār* connection); לְעֲבָרוֹ in his own area Is 47₁₅; אֶל-עֲבָר פָּנָיו straight in front of him Ezk 1₉₋₁₂ 10₂₂; עַל-עֲבָר פָּנֶיהָ in the space in front of it Ex 25₃₇; אֶל-עֲבָר on the side (belonging to) Jos 22₁₁; מִשְׁנֵי עֲבָרֵיהֶם (tablets inscribed) on both sides Ex 32₁₅; לְעֲבָר אַחַד ... לְעֲבָר אַחַד (you) on the one side, (me) on the other 1S 14₄₀; בְּעֲבָרֵי בֵּית-פֶּתַח ? in the area on the edge of the gorge Jr 48₂₈ (Schwarzenbach 40f; Rudolph *Jer.*³ 278);

—3. **edge of a river or the sea: bank** > on the other side of: a) הַיָּם עַיִן Jr 25₂₂ Dt 30₁₃, מֵעֲבַר לְנַהֲרֵי כּוּשׁ beyond the region of the rivers of Kush (Wildberger BK 10:678) Is 18₁ Zeph 3₁₀; b) עֲבָר הַיַּרְדֵּן: i) Dt 4₄₉ Jos 12₁ 13₈₋₂₇ Is 8₂₃; ii) הַיַּרְדֵּן הַיְעֲבָר הַיַּרְדֵּן בְּעַיִן הַיַּרְדֵּן הַיַּרְדֵּן Gn 50_{10f} Dt 1₁₋₅ 3₈₋₂₀₋₂₅ 4_{41-46f} 11₃₀ Jos 1_{14f} 2₁₀ 5₁ 7₇ 9₁₋₁₀ 12₇ 22_{4-7Q} 24₈ Ju 5₁₇ 10₈; iii) הַיַּרְדֵּן הַיַּרְדֵּן הַיַּרְדֵּן Nu 32₁₉₋₃₂ Jos 22_{7K}, לְיַמֵּי הַיַּרְדֵּן הַיַּרְדֵּן Nu 34₁₅ Jos 13₃₂ 20₈ 1C 6₆₃, לְיַמֵּי הַיַּרְדֵּן הַיַּרְדֵּן Nu 22₁ 32₁₉ 35₁₄ Jos 14₃ 17₅ 18₇ Ju 7₂₅ 1C 12₃₈ 26₃₀ all on the other side of the Jordan, either to the east or the west depending on the standpoint of the narrator (Gemser VT 2 (1952):349ff; Reymond 101f); :: בְּעַיִן הַיַּרְדֵּן also the area at the Jordan Gn 50₁₀ Ju 7₂₅ 1S 31₇ and to the east (Stoebe KAT 8/1:520, 521); c) בְּעַיִן אֲרַנוֹן Ju 11₁₈, בְּעַיִן אֲרַנוֹן Nu 21₁₃; d) הַיַּם עַיִן הַיַּם the other side of the Dead Sea 2C 20₂ (for מִאֲרָם rd. מִאֲרָם, Rudolph 258); e) הַנְּהָר עַיִן הַנְּהָר the other side of the Euphrates, cun. *eber nāri* < Arm. עֲבַר נַהֲרָא (AHw. 181b; *Orientalia* 35:8), πέραν Εὐφράτου (Brandestein-M. *Handbuch* 91ff) Gadata letter 10 = Syria (Noth *Welt* 94; Malamat JNES 22 (1963):1²; Brandenstein-M. *Handbuch* 95; cf. Arb. *‘abr an-nahr*), to the west 1K 5₄ Ezr 8₃₆ Neh 2₇₋₉ 3₇, but also to the east Jos 24_{2f-14f} 2S 10₁₆ 1K 14₁₅ Is 7₂₀ 1C 19₁₆; architectural term ? לְעֲבָר נַהֲרָא 1K 7₂₀ and מֵעַל לְעַיִן הַיַּרְדֵּן 7₃₀, see Noth *Könige* 144f.

6741 עֲבָר

II עֵבֶר n.m. and n.pop, SamP. *ēbār*, Sept. Εβερ, Josephus Ἐβερος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 40); ? I עֵבֶר “transitory” (i.e. nomadic), “on the other side”, Reicke-R. *Hw.* 360; with meaning I, עֵבֶר always stands for a personal name and so does not indicate the category *ēābiru* (Westermann BK 1:701), → עֵבֶרִי :

—1. great-grandson of שֵׁם Gn 10²²⁻²⁴, בְּנֵי עֵשָׂם the nations descended from שֵׁם 10²¹; father of פִּלֶג and יִקְטָן Gn 10²⁵ <!-- skip --> C1 19, of פִּלֶג Gn 11¹⁶ 1C 1²⁵, → Gn 11^{14f-17} 1C 1¹⁸; not the eponymous hero of the עֵבֶרִים Westermann BK 1:701, but cf. de Vaux *Hist.* 1:204f; Malamet *Fschr. Speiser* 166f;

—2. – 5. (MSS of Sept. rd. עֵבֶר as well as עֵבֶר see Zorell 596a) Neh 12²⁰; 1C 5¹³; 8¹²; 8²²;

—6. n.pop. together with אֲשׁוּר Nu 24²⁴ (Noth ATD 7:169 :: Koch VT 19 (1969):77f). †

6742 עֵבֶרָה

עֵבֶרָה: II עֵבֶר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459z; SamP. with copula ַ wābārā; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 155): עֵבֶרָת, עֵבֶרָתוֹת, עֵבֶרָתוֹת, עֵבֶרָתוֹת, עֵבֶרָתוֹת (Sec. with β βεγαβρωθ) Ps 7⁷ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 604g):

—1. **crossing** > **outburst**, excess Is 16⁶ Jr 48³⁰ Pr 21²⁴ 22⁸ (Wildberger BK 10:625); pl. עֵבֶרָתוֹת אֲפָךְ outbursts of anger Jb 40¹¹;

—2. **anger, rage** Is 13⁹ 14⁶ Hos 5¹⁰ 13¹¹ Am 1¹¹ Hab 3⁸ Zeph 1¹⁵ Ps 78⁴⁹ 90⁹⁻¹¹ Pr 11⁴⁻²³ 14³⁵ Lam 2² Sir 5⁸; עֵבֶרָתוֹת קָשָׁה Gn 49⁷ (SamP. *wābārātimma* fellowship, also written וַחֲבֵרָתוֹת); of יהוה יהוה: Is 9¹⁸ 13¹³ Ezk 7¹⁹ Zeph 1¹⁸, עֵבֶרָתוֹת עִם, Is 10⁶, עֵבֶרָתוֹת אֵשׁ Ezk 21³⁶ 22²¹⁻³¹ 38¹⁹, עֵבֶרָתוֹת שִׁבְטֵי Lam 3¹, דֹּר עֵבֶרָתוֹתוֹ Jr 7²⁹, עֵבֶרָתוֹתוֹ אֶסְפֶּה עֵדוֹר עֵבֶרָתוֹתוֹ Ps 85⁴; Ps 7⁷ צוֹרְרֵי בְּעֵבֶרָתוֹת against the angry outbursts of my enemies (Kraus BK 15⁵:190) parallel with יוֹם עֵבֶרָתוֹת; אֶף day of wrath Jb 21³⁰. †

6743 עֵבֶרָה

*עֵבֶרָה: I עֵבֶר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 594v; MHeb.; Akk. *abartu/ebertu* the opposite bank (AHw. 4a, 182a): pl. cs. עֵבֶרָתוֹת 2S 15²⁸ K_{ford} (→ מֵעֵבֶרָה, מֵעֵבֶרָה, Schwarzenbach 75); on 2S 15²⁸ K and 17¹⁶ K → III עֵרְבָה; 19¹⁹ (rd. וַיֵּעְבְּרוּ :: TOB raft, following Rabb. Commentaries). †

6744 עֵבֶרִי

עֵבֶרִי: I עֵבֶר; SamP. *ibri*, fem. with article *ābriyya*; JArm. עֵבֶרִיאִי, Sam. עֵבֶרִיאִי and עֵבֶרִנִיאִי (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:551); fem. עֵבֶרִיית (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 562u), עֵבֶרִי/וֹרִיִים, עֵבֶרִי(וֹ)ת: gntl. of II עֵבֶר; MHeb. fem. עֵבֶרִיָּה, עֵבֶרִיית the language, Ἐβραϊκῆ, Ἐβραϊστί (Sir.-Prologue see WbNT 3:391ff), Sept. NT Ἐβραῖος: **a Hebrew man or woman**; literature: Böhl *JbEOL* 17 (1963-1964):138ff; Alt. *Kl. Schr.* 1:168ff; Borger *ZDPV* 74 (1958):122ff; de Vaux *Patr.* 44ff; JNES 27 (1968):221ff; *Hist.* 1:106ff; Gordon *Before Bible* 35ff; Jepsen *AfO* 15 (1945-51):55ff; M. Greenberg *The Hab/piru* (Newhaven 1955); Rowley *Joseph Jos.* 45ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 664; Weippert *Die Landnahme der israelitischen Stämme in der neueren wissenschaftlichen Diskussion* (1967):66ff and 85ff; Helck *VT* 18 (1968):472ff; Koch *VT* 19 (1969):37ff; Schatz *Genesis* 144ff; Stoebe *KAT* 8/1:247-49.

—1. occurrences: אֶבְרָם הָעִבְרִית Gn 14₁₃, Sept. περάτης (: עבר), אִישׁ עִבְרִי Gn 39₁₄ and עִבְרִי נֶעַר 41₁₂ and הָעִבְרִי הָעֶבֶד הָעִבְרִי 39₁₇ (יֹסֵף as known to Egyptians); Joseph says הָעִבְרִים אֶרֶץ 40₁₅ (see Redford VT 15 (1965):529ff); Israelites speaking to Egyptians הָעִבְרִים אֱלֹהֵי הָעִבְרִים Ex 3₁₈ 5₃ 7₁₆ 9₁₋₁₃ 10₃; the Philistines say הָעִבְרִים 1S 4₆₋₉ 13₃ (7 rd. ? עַם רַב ? :: Stoebe KAT 8/1:244) .₁₉ (see Böhl JbEOL 17 (1963-1964):140; Soggin *Königtum* 53⁵⁷), 14₁₁₋₂₁ 29₃; the narrator says הָעִבְרִים (: הַמְצֻרִים) Gn 43₃₂, הָעִבְרִית Ex 1_{15f-19} 2₇, עִבְרִי אִישׁ 2₁₁, אֲנָשִׁים עִבְרִים, 2₁₃, הָעִבְרִים 2₆; in laws עֶבֶד עִבְרִי (cf. *Alt Kl. Schr.* 1:290ff; Noth ATD 5:143f :: Lipinski VT 26 (1976):120-3) Ex 21₂, או הָעִבְרִיָּה אַחִיךָ הָעִבְרִי (slaves) Dt 15₁₂, so also Jr 34₉ (עִבְרִי) parallel with (יְהוּדִי) .₁₄; a prophet speaking to foreigners עִבְרִי אֲנֹכִי Jon 1₉; עִבְרִי אֲנֹכִי does not therefore occur very often and usually in the presence of (or from the lips of) foreigners (except Gn 14₁₃ Ex 21₂ Dt Jr) to indicate the distinctive racial features of Israel and its ancestors (Böhl *Kananäer* 67ff).

—2. origin: as well as equating the Hebrews with the *Habiru* of the El-Amarna letters (written ideographically as *sa.gaz*), in Ug. *pr̄m*, *ḥapiru* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1899) and Eg. *pr(w)*, a type of foreign labourer (Erman-G. 1:181), *p* must be read as *b*, which makes the identification questionable (Borger), though it is not of necessity excluded (Kraeling BASOR 77 (1940):32f; Weippert *Landnahme* (see above) 84); the *Habiru* appear in Babylon, Mari, Nuzi, and most recently also in Alalakh (Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:273ff) as a half-settled group occupied in labour and military duties; present research recognises five interpretations of *ḥab/piru*

—עִבְרִי (see Weippert *Landnahme* 66ff; Schatz 144ff): a) עִבְרִי meaning the name of a nation (so Jirku *Die Wanderungen der Hebräer im 3. und 2. vorchristlichen Jahrtausend*, AO 24/2; (1924); b) עִבְרִי meaning firstly a social group, and only secondarily used to indicate the name of a nation (so *Alt Kl. Schr.* 1:290ff; Noth ATD 5:143f; Weippert *Landnahme* 68ff; Helck VT 18 (1968):472; Gunneweg *Geschichte* 37f); c) עִבְרִי (which has no connection with *ḥab/piru*) meaning a lower class Israelite in the pre-exilic community (so Lipinski VT 26 (1976):120-3); d) עִבְרִי meaning a loosely connected ethnic group which is not simply to be identified with the Israelites but to which they belonged (so Koch VT 19 (1969):37ff; de Vaux *Histoire* 1:106ff; Stoebe KAT 8/1:247ff); e) a meaning somewhere between a and b (d) is given by Jepsen AfO 15 (1952-53):54ff; Rowley *Joseph Jos.* 45ff.; cf. also Herrmann *Geschichte* 78⁴¹.

עִבְרִים 6745

עִבְרִים, SamP. *ibrām* (understood as pl. of עִבְרִי), Sept. Αβαρεμ Josephus Αβαρελς (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 1), n.top., n.loc.; pl. of *עִבְרָ* or I עִבְרָ “the area opposite” (Michel *Grundlegung* 1:87f: example of plural of local extension, cf. Gesenius-K. §124b);

—1. n.top.: הַר הָעִבְרִים Nu 27₁₂ Dt 32₄₉, הָרֵי הָעִבְרִים הָעִבְרִי Nu 33_{47f}, cf. 2, n.loc.; range of mountains on the western edge of the Moabite plateau including Mount Nebo (Abel 1:378f; Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:60f; Simons *Geog.* §440); עִבְרִים the whole of the highlands parallel with לְבָנוֹן and בְּשָׁן Jr 22₂₀ cj. 48₃ prp. מִהַר עִבְרִים for מִחֲרוֹנִים (BHS; Rudolph *Jer.*³ 287); for הָעִבְרִים (גִּי) prp. הָעִבְרִי Ezk 39₁₁, see Simons *Geog.* §1438; BHS;

—2. n.loc.: stopping place in the wilderness in the area of 1; עֵי הָעִבְרִי Nu 21₁₁ 33₄₄, = → עֵי 33₄₅: *Kh.* ‘Ayy SW of Kerak (Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:63f). †

עִבְרָנָה 6746

עִבְרָנָה, SamP. *ēbirna* Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3:177: n.loc., stopping place in the wilderness before עִצְיִן־נֶבֶר; Abel 1:235; Simons *Geog.* §430; Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:69⁵², unidentified: **Nu 33**_{34f.} †

6747 עבש

עבש: Arb. *‘abisa* to dry up, shrivel up; cf. ? MHeb. עפש to become mouldy.

qal: pf. עבשו: to **dry up** **Jl 1**_{17.} †

6748 עבת

I *עבת: Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 4a) *‘bt* (ט :: ת, → ט, see Dalmann *Gramm.* p. 58); Arb. *gbt* to be thick (Altheim-Stiehl *Araber* 3:62f).

Der. I and II *עבות.

6749 עבת

II עבת: probably denom. of → עבת, cf. ? Akk. *ebētu* (*ebētu*) to bind around (AHw. 183a) :: Arb. *‘afata* to twist.

pi. (Jenni 244): impf. יַעֲבֹתוּהָ: **Mi 7**₃ to **twist together** or to **plot together** (describing unsavoury dealings), see Rudolph KAT 13/3:122 and 124f; alt. to twist, following Arb., or cj. יַעֲוֹתוּ or יַתְעִבוּ (BHS). †

6750 עבה

עבה: → II *עבות.

6751 עבת

עבת, SamP. *‘abbot*, pl. *‘abētot*. II עבת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 468z; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 155) עבות guide rope; Akk. *nēbettu* bandage (AHw. 774a): עבתו, עבתיים, עב(ו)ת(ו) (Joüon §90e), עבתימו (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 253z):

—1. rope **Ju 15**_{13f} **16**_{11f} **Is 5**₁₈ **Ezk 3**₂₅ **4**₈ **Hos 11**₄ **Ps 2**₃ **118**₂₇ (→ קג 1) **129**₄ **Jb 39**₁₀ (עבתו adv. acc., Gesenius-K. §118:5, or ins. בַּעֲבָתוֹ);

—2. cord **Ex 28**_{14-24f} **39**_{17f}; מַעֲשֵׂה עֵבֶת cordwork **Ex 28**₁₄₋₂₂ **39**_{15.} †

6752 עג

עג **1K 4**₁₉: → עוג.

6753 עגב

עגב: Arb. *‘ajiba* to be amazed, admire (see Gesenius-B.), SArb. (Leslau 38).

qal: pf. עֲגַבָּה/נִגְבָּה; impf. יִתְעַגֵּב Ezk 23^{5.16K}, (Q יִתְעַגְבָּה) as 23²⁰, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 302z); pt. עֲגַבְּיָם: to desire sensuously with עַל Jr 4³⁰ Ezk 23⁵ (with אֵל) .7-9.12-16-20; pt. lover Jr 4³⁰. †

Der. עֲגַבָּה, (עֲגַבְּיָם).

6754 עֲגַבָּה

עֲגַבָּה: עגב; עֲגַבְּתָהּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 595c), עֲגַבְּיָם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 515 l): **passion** Ezk 23¹¹, pl. 33³¹ (perhaps rd. with Sept., Vulg. כְּזָבִים, see Zimmerli *Ez.* 816), (כְּ)שִׁיר עֲגַבְּיָם love-song 33³² (? rd. שִׁיר singer, BHS :: Dahood *Biblica* 44 (1963):531, cf. Sept., Ug. *ktr* skilled in playing the flute, *Kōtār* god of smiths, → כִּשָּׁר). †

6755 עֲגַבְּיָם

עֲגַבְּיָם: → עֲגַבָּה.

6756 עֲגָה

עֲגָה, II עוגג, SamP. pl. *iggot*, or *עגג, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452t; MHeb., עוגגה (? < חוגג, Kutscher); Akk. (Mari) *hu-gu* barley bread ? (ARM 11: p. 133f; 12: p. 9f); Pun. עגה (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 202); Arb. *‘ujjat* pancake: עֲגַת, עֲגַת: **round flat loaf** of bread, which is quickly baked in ashes or on glowing baking stones (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:139), → כֶּזְעוֹג, Gn 18⁶ Ex 12³⁹ (עֲגַת כֶּזְעוֹת), Nu 11⁸ 1K 17¹³ 19⁶ (רִצְפִים עֲגַת), Ezk 4¹² (שְׁעָרִים), Hos 7⁸. †

6757 עֲגוּל

עֲגוּל: → עגל 2C 4².

6758 עֲגוּר

עֲגוּר: etym. uncertain (see Ben-H. *Lit. Or.*, 4:308f) < ? *עגר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471u; ? Greek ἀγόρ ἄετός Κύπριοι Hesychius (see Besenius-B.; Lewy *Fremdwörter* 8; Mayer 346; Masson 73): short-footed thrush *Pycnonotus Reichenovi* (Koehler *ZAW* 54 (1936):288f; *Kleine Lichten* 38f), swift (Driver *PEQ* 87:131f), wryneck (Christian *OLZ* 22:208³), see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 58: Is 38¹⁴ (rd. וְעֲגוּר), Jr 8⁷. †

6759 עֲגִיל

עֲגִיל, SamP. *‘agāl*: *עגל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n: עֲגִילִים: round piece of jewellery Nu 31⁵⁰ for men, Ezk 16¹² together with נָזָם for a woman: **earring** (BRL² 285; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1706ff). †

6760 עֲגִילָה

cj. *עֲגִילָה: cj. Sept., Tg. עֲגִלוֹת for עֲגָלוֹת Ps 46¹⁰: *עגל; JArm. אֲעִילָא, shield: **round shield** (BRL² 279; Pritchard *Pictures* 37, 164, 184, etc.; cf. 1QM 6:15; Dahood *Psalms* 1:281f). †

עגל 6761

*עגל: MHeb. to make a circle, nif. and JArm. to be round; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:548); Eth. to wall in (Dillmann 1013), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 487a) ‘aggala to put in a circle; > Eg. ‘gn circular potstand (Erman-G. 1:236); JArm. Syr. עֲרִיגַל to roll, CPArm. עגל pa; Soq. (Leslau 38).

Der. מְעַגֵּל, cj. *עֲגִילָה, עגל, עֲגָלוֹה?, rd. מְעַגֵּל.

עגל 6762

עגל: *עגל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466n; MHeb.: **round** 1K 7₂₃/2C 4₂ (עגול), 1K 7₃₁₋₃₅;

—1K 10₁₉ ראש עֲעָגוֹל a rounded head, cf. Noth *Könige* 204, 231 (: Sept., Josephus *Ant.* 8, 5:2 ראש/ראשי), cf. Pritchard *Pictures* 415ff; Illustrated London News (December 1967): p. 28f. †

עגל 6763

עגל: probably a primary noun; SamP. ēgəl; MHeb., cf. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 155), JArm. Sam.; Ug. ‘gl (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1811; Aistleitner 1995; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 289, no. 408; p. 430f no. 87), Ph. OArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 202), Syr. CPArm. אֲעִילָא; Arb. ‘ijl (: Eilers WdO 3 (1964):132; Arb. ‘ajila to hasten); Eth.^G ‘eg^wel, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 386a) ‘egāl; Copt. αγολ (Spiegelberg 14): עֲעָגִיל, עֲעָגִילִים, עֲעָגִילָךְ;

—1. **young bull, ox**: עגל בְּנֵי־בָקָר Lv 9₂; > עגל 9₃₋₈ 1S 28₂₄ Is 11₆ 27₁₀ Jr 31₁₈ 34_{18f}, cf. 50₁₁, Ezk 1₇ Am 6₄ Mi 6₆ Ps 29₆, 68₃₁, cj. 1K 10₁₉ (→ עגל); → עגל מִרְבֵּק Jr 46₂₁ Mal 3₂₀;

—2. as a cultic image (cf. n.m. עגליו Samaria Ostr. Diringier 48, 39; Noth *Personennamen* 150ff “a bull is Yahweh”; Vincent 577²; Palm. עגלבוֹל, Ἀγλίβωλος, Février 84ff; Ingholt-S. *Rec. Palm.* 156; WbMy. 1:420; Hoftijzer *Religio Arm.* 35ff); secondarily understood in a defamatory sense as “calf”, Reicke-R. *Hw.* 920; RGG 6:372f; in the wilderness Ex 32_{4-8-19f-24-35} Dt 9₂₁ (Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2:282ff; as ceremonial standard; Beyerlin *Herkunft and Geschichte der ältesten Sinaitraditionen* (1961):144ff; Herbert Schmid BZAW 110 (1968):81ff); in Bethel and Dan 1K 12₂₆₋₃₂ as a throne-support for the invisible deity (Noth *Könige* 282-5; Weippert ZDPV 77 (1961):93-117; Soggin ZAW 78 (1966):201f; Seebass WdO 4 (1968):163-82; Zimmerli *Ges. Aufsätze* 2:250f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1870 :: Fohrer *Gesch.* 124; for a full survey cf. Motzki VT 25 (1975):470-85); in בֵּית אֵל Hos 10₅ rd. עגל for עגלות BHS :: Rudolph KAT 13/1:175: abstract ending -ōt/ūt (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 506t, 505o); in Samaria Hos 8_{5f}; עֵ מִסִּכָּה Ex 32₄ Dt 9₁₆ Neh 9₁₈, cf. 2K 17₁₆, עגל (ה) 1K 12₂₈ 2K 10₂₉ 2C 13₈; עגלִים 1K 12₃₂ Hos 13₂ Ps 106₁₉ 2C 11₁₅. †

Der. I and II עגלון, עגלה.

עגלה 6764

I עֲגֻלָּה: fem. of עֲגֻל (Michel *Grundlegung* 1:72f); SamP. *igla*; JArm. Sam. עגלתא; MHeb., Ug. *glt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1811; Aistleitner 1995); Arb. *ijlat*; Eth. *eg^walt/eg^welt*: עֲגֻלַת, עֲגֻלְתִּי: heifer, young cow: בָּקָר עֲגֻלַת a heifer from the herd (Merendino BBB 31 (1969): p. 240 and 241) Dt 21₃ 1S 16₂ Is 7₂₁; > עֲגֻלָּה Gn 15₉ Dt 21₄₋₆; metaph. for a young woman Ju 14₁₈, for a land Jr 46₂₀ (Egypt), Hos 10₁₁ (Ephraim); שְׁלֵשִׁיהַ עֲגֻלַת Is 15₅ Jr 48₃₄ see below, separate entry.

—Jr 50₁₁ rd. בְּדֶשֶׁא כְּעֲגֻלֵי; Hos 10₅ עֲגֻלוֹת → עֲגֻל → II עֲגֻלָּה. †

6765 עֲגֻלָּה

II עֲגֻלָּה, Sept.^A Αγλα, Josephus ἸΑγλα (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 5): n.f. = I, Palm. n.m. *gy^l/w* (Stark *Names* 43, 104); cf. Greek Δάμαλις (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 83; Stamm *Frauennamen* 329): wife of David 2S 3₅ 1C 3₃. †

6766 עֲגֻלָּה

עֲגֻלָּה, SamP. *āgēla*: *עגל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463u, 595a: MHeb.; Ph. עגלת (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 202); JArm. עגלתא, Syr. CPArm. > *amga/eltam*, Sam. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 341a); Arb. *ajalat* wheel; Eg. * *agarata* (Albright *Vocalization* 38), Copt. *agolte* (Erman-Ranke 584); עֲגֻלְתוֹ, עֲגֻלוֹת, cs. עֲגֻלוֹת: waggon, cart (BRL² 356; Pritchard *Pictures* 167, 367, 813) Gn 45₁₉₋₂₁₋₂₇ 46₅ Nu 7₃₋₆₋₈ 1S 6₇ (pulled by cows) 8-10f-14 2S 6₃ 1C 13₇; threshing cart Is 28_{27f} Am 2₁₃ (BRL² 63f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 356; → III קַרְוִיץ :: harvest cart Gese VT 12 (1962):419f);

—Is 5₁₈ קַרְוִיץ הָעֵבֶת הַקַּרְוִיץ as with cart ropes (Wildberger BK 10:176, 178); Ps 46₁₀ rd. עֲגֻלוֹת → עֲגֻלָּה (cf. Bach *Fschr.* vRad B 16¹¹). †

6767 עֲגֻלוֹן

I עֲגֻלוֹן, Sept. Ἐγλωμ/ν, Josephus Ἐγλὼν (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 41): n.m. עֲגֻל + diminutive ending -ōn (Stamm ArchOr. 17 (1949):379-82): “little calf” :: Mowinckel ZAW 48 (1930):253; cf. Täubler *Biblische Studien* 1958:35²): king of Moab Ju 3_{12-14f-17}. †

6768 עֲגֻלוֹן

II עֲגֻלוֹן, Sept.^B Οδολλαμ, Αιλαμ, Sept.^A Εγλωμ, Αγλων: n.loc. in Judah, apparently to be identified with *Tell el-Hesi* (de Vaux *Histoire* 1:506; cf. Fritz ZDPV 85 (1969):145f); Abel 2:311; Noth *Jos.* 95; Simons *Geog.* §318 B 9; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 369: Jos 10_{3-5-23-34-36f} 12₁₂ 15₃₉. †

6769 עֲגֻלִּים

עֲגֻלִּים Ezk 47₁₀, → עֵין B 11.

6770 שְׁלֵשִׁיהַ עֲגֻלָּה

עִגְלַת שְׁלִישִׁיהָ: n.loc. in Moab, “the third עִגְלַת”, Sept. Δάμαλις, Αγλαθ, Josephus Ἀγαλλάθ (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 3): **Is** 15₅ gloss on צִעַר, **Jr** 48₃₄ together with חֲרוֹנִים: unidentified, see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 287; Wildberg BK 10:588, 591; cj. עֵין עִגְלִים a third of the way to En-Eglayim (Fohrer *Das Buch Jesaja* 1²:205f). †

6771 עגם

עגם: MHeb. and JArm. pt. pass. to be bent, be sad; Ug. ? *gm* to be sad, lament (Dietrich-Loretz *Fschr. Elliger* 34f on Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 14:i:27); Akk. *agāmu* to be angry (AHw. 15a); Scharbert *Schmerz* 60; → III אגם.

qal: pf. עִגְמָה: to be sad (נִפְּשׁ, with לְ about) **Jb** 30₂₅. †

6772 עגן

עגן: MHeb., JArm. to lock up, hinder a woman from entering a new marriage, עִגְוֹנָה a deserted woman, left to sit alone (Neufeld 187¹), עִגְוֹנָא impediment to the marriage of a woman because the death of her husband has not been proved (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 305a), JArm. itpe. pa.; Arb. *‘ajama* to lock up Gesenius-B. :: Guillaume 2:27: *‘anaja* to hold back, curb; ? Tigr. (Leslau 38), Syr. *‘gen* pe. to lie, fall down, pa. to throw down (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 510a; cf. Gesenius-B.).

nif: impf. תִּעְגְּנָה 2nd. pl. fem. < *תִּעְגְּנָה* Bauer-L. *Heb.* 352; Bergsträsser 2:20a: to let oneself be locked in, be hindered from entering a new marriage, let oneself be hindered (Gerleman BK 18:19) **Ru** 1₁₃. †

6773 עגר

*עגר: SamP. נועגרת (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:308); Arb. *‘ajira* to be thick, fat, VIII (of a woman) to cover the head (with a veil).

? Der. עגור.

6774 ער

I ער: SamP. *‘ad*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 155); Arb. *gad* (root *gdw*) tomorrow, later in the future (Barth *Etym. Studien* 64) or ערה (Driver *WdO* 1 (1950):412, or II ער; > ער in וער (SamP. *wād*) עולם (see further below; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 548) THAT 2:207-9;

—1. **lasting future time**, → לער: עולם forever **Is** 64₈ **Am** 1₁₁ **Mi** 7₁₈ **Ps** 9₁₉ (parallel with לְנֶצַח), **19**₁₀ **21**₇ **22**₂₇ **37**₂₉ **61**₉ **89**₃₀ **111**₃₋₁₀ **112**₃₋₉ **Pr** 12₁₉ **29**₁₄ **Jb** 19₂₄ **1C** 28₉; ער evermore **Is** 26₄ **65**₁₈ **Ps** 83₁₈ **92**₈ **132**₁₂₋₁₄; וער לעולם for all time **Ex** 15₁₈ **Mi** 4₅ **Ps** 9₆ **10**₁₆ **21**₅ **45**₇₋₁₈ **48**₁₅ **52**₁₀ **104**₅ **119**₄₄ **145**_{1f-21} **Da** 12₃; לער לעולם forever, longlasting **Ps** 111₈ **148**₆; ער-עולם-ער for time evermore **Is** 45₁₇; cj. **Is** 17₂ Sept. (BHS) ער עזבת permanently abandoned (see further Wildberger BK 10:635, preserving the MT); ער הררי the everlasting mountains **Hab** 3₆ cj. **Gn** 49₂₆ (rd. הררי for הורי), cj. **Ps** 76₅ (rd. ער for טרף); ער (שכן) enthroned forever **Is** 57₁₅; ער נברת (thus !) mistress forever **Is** 47₇; ער אבי **Is** 9₅ everlasting father, father from eternity (Wildberger BK 10:383; THAT 2:208; Carlson VT 24 (1974):134) :: de Boer VTSupp. 3 (1955):58: adviser

about the future, H.D. Preuss BWANT 87 (1963):143 “father of the future”; Duhm GHK 3/1:90: father of the booty; Fohrer *Das Buch Jesaja* 1²:137: owner of the booty → II עַד; see further M. Rehm *Der königliche Messias im Lichte der Immanuel-Weissagungen des Buches Jesaja* (1968):156ff;

—2. from the past, **the earliest times** מִזְמַנֵי-עַד from of old **Jb 20**₄;

—Is 30₈ rd. לְעַד (BHS). †

6775 עַד

II עַד: I עָדָה; SamP., Versions **Gn 49**₂₇ עָדִי = *adi*; MHeb. JArm. עָדִי, עָדָה, עָדִי: **booty Gn 49**₂₇; **Is 9**₅? → I;

—33₂₃ prp. (BHS) עַד שָׁלַל for עָרַשׁ שָׁלַל חֵלֶק; **Zeph 3**₈ rd. לְעַד. †

6776 עַד

III עַד (ca. 60 times): MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 156); SamP. *ad*, Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:54, 67, 237); *Deir Alla* 1:9 (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 200) *d im*; Ug. *d* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1813; Aistleitner 1997/1998), Ph. OArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 203), BArm. JArm. CPArm. Sam. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 6a), Syr.; OSArb. *d*, *dw/y* (Conti 202a), *Šhauri ad* (Leslau *Ethiopic SArb.* 38); Akk. *adi* (AHw. 12a): older forms עָדִי **Nu 24**₂₀ **Ps 104**₂₃ **147**₆ **Jb 7**₄ **20**₅ (Sir^{MV12} reads עַד at **Sir 43**₉); → עָדִי-עַד (I עַד) and עָדִי/רָדִי/בָלְעָדִי: **עָדִי/רָדִי/בָלְעָדִי** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 640g, h), עָדִי-הֵם **2K 9**₁₈ (? rd. עָדִי-הֵם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 641i); → עָדָן; עַד indicates the distance from, the approach to and the arrival at a point > at, up to, as far as :: Ginsberg BASOR 124 (1951):29f: often not movement towards but position, “at, near” ? as Arb. *inda*, **Gn 13**₁₂ **38**₁ **Dt 2**₂₃ and elsewhere.

A. prep.

—1. as far as (local): עַד חָרָן **Gn 11**₃₁, עַד צָוָאר **Is 8**₈, עַד מָרוֹם **Ps 71**₁₉, אֶרֶץ עָדִי down to the ground **Ps 147**₆; often thus after בָּא **Gn 50**₁₀, הִלַּךְ **Ju 11**₁₆, שָׁב **Am 4**₆, רָדַף **Gn 14**₁₄, נָגַשׁ **Ju 9**₅₂, נִשְׁמַע **Is 15**₄, etc.

—2. temporal: a) **until** עַד-הַבִּקְרָה **Ju 6**₃₁, עַד-עֵתָה **Dt 12**₉, עַד-גִּשְׁתּוֹ until he meets (his brother) **Gn 33**₃, עַד-הַנְּהַה **Gn 15**₁₆, so long as **1S 1**₁₆, עַד-כֹּה until now **Jos 17**₁₄ (or עַד local or modal); phrases: וְעַד-כֹּה וַיְהִי עַד-כֹּה in the meantime **1K 18**₄₅; עַד-אֵן **Jb 8**₂ and עַד-אֲנָה **Ex 16**₂₈ (Ruprecht ZAW 86 (1974):273) and עַד-מָה **Nu 24**₂₂ and עַד-מָתַי **Ex 10**₃ until when? cf. Akk. *adi mati* (AHw. 632b), עַד-עֵת until a (certain) time **Da 11**₂₄ (eschatological, Montgomery *Daniel* 452; alt. for some time); b) **just before**, meaning earlier, Sept. πρό (cf. *adi* EA 96:21; Youngblood BASOR 168:25, 27) **Ju 16**₂ **1K 18**₂₉; c) **during**: עַד-זְנוּנֵי (meaning as long as the whoredoms of your mother continue) **2K 9**₂₂, עַד-רִגְעַע for a moment **Jb 20**₅, עַד הַתְּמַהֲמָהֶם **Ju 3**₂₆ as long as they hesitate, עַד-הַיּוֹתִי as long as I am **Jon 4**₂.

—3. mental disposition: towards = אֶל, **1S 9**₉ with הִלַּךְ (MSS אֶל) with הִאָּזִין **Nu 23**₁₈ **Jb 32**₁₁.

—4. expresses the measure or degree: עַד־בְּלִי רַי to excess **Mal 3**₁₀, cj. **Ps 72**₇ (Koehler *Kleine Lichten* 57ff); עַד־אַלְהָה notwithstanding this **Lv 26**₁₈; עַד־חֲצִי **Est 5**_{3,6}, עַד־מָאֵד **1K 1**₄, עַד־לְמָאֵד **2C 16**₁₄, עַד־מְהֵרָה extremely hastily **Ps 147**₁₅, מִסְפָּר עַד־אֵין **Ps 40**₁₃, עַד־אַחַד ... לֹא not even one **Ju 4**₁₆, לֹא ... עַד not once **Hg 2**₁₉ **Jb 25**₅, עַד־לְמַעַלְהָה excessively big, extraordinary **2C 16**₁₂ **17**₁₂ (Welten WMANT 42 (1973):21), עַד־אַבְד **Dt 7**₂₀, עַד אָפֶס **Is 5**₈, עַד־לְאֵין **2C 36**₁₆.

—5. in comparison: לֹא הָרְבוּ עַד did not become so numerous as **1C 4**₂₇; לֹא־בָא ... וְעַד did not reach, meaning was not the same **2S 23**₁₉.

—6. a) with numeral: עַד־שִׁבְעַת פְּעָמִים up to seven times **2K 4**₃₅ (Akk. *adi šibišu*, vSoden *Gramm.* §71a; AHw. 12b, 3d); b) with prep. עַד־אַלֵּיהֶם right up to them **2K 9**₂₀; עַד אַחַר until after (the sabbath) **Neh 13**₁₉, עַד לְפָנַי up to the front of (the gate) **Est 4**₂; וְעַד ... מִן from ... to (spatial) **Gn 13**₃ **Ex 23**₃₁ **Dt 11**₂₄ **Jos 14** **Am 8**₁₂, cf. Saebø ZDPV 90 (1974):14-37; Akk. *ištu ... adi* (AHw. 12b), OArm. Sefire *mn ... w^cd* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 222: B 9-10; Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §45 p. 52); (temporal) **Ju 13**₇; ... עַד ... מִן ... עַד (counting) **Gn 6**₇; עַד־רַע neither ... nor **Gn 31**₂₄; c) (later) > עַד־לְמַצָּד to the stronghold **1C 12**₁₇, עַד־לְשִׂמְחָה with joy **2C 29**₃₀, עַד־לְבוֹא up to the entrance **Jos 13**₅ and elsewhere, עַד־לְמִרְחֹק into the distance (→ מִן 3) **Ezr 3**₁₃ **2C 26**₁₅.

B. עַד becomes a conjunction.

a) with finite vb. (Ehrlich 6:24f; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §121:3b; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §145b, 163b; Ug. Aistleitner 1998; Mnd.): עַד יִגְדַּל **Gn 38**₁₁, עַד־אַשִׁית **Ps 110**₁ (Caquot *Semitica* 6 (1966):35), עַד־אַרְגִּיעָה as long as **Pr 12**₁₉ (: Driver WdO 1 (1950):412); עַד־שָׁבוּ **Jos 2**₂₂; עַד־לֹא עָשָׂה until he had not made, meaning before he had made **Pr 8**₂₆ (Syr. Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 511a).

b) compound expressions: עַד אִם until they may (finish drinking) **Gn 24**₁₉ = עַד אֲשֶׁר Sept. 27₄₄, = עַד כִּי **Gn 26**₁₃ **49**₁₀ fulfilment, not result (Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:419f), = עַד אֲשֶׁר אִם **Is 6**₁₁ **Gn 28**₁₅, = עַד נָשָׂא * **Ju 5**₇ (: as long as **Song 1**₁₂); עַד אֲשֶׁר לֹא before **Qoh 12**₁; עַד בְּלֹתֵי until (the heavens) shall be no more, meaning so long as (R. Meyer *Gramm.* §121c) **Jb 14**₁₂, so that not **Nu 21**₃₅; c) with לְ + inf. until the time of **1K 18**₂₉.

—Emendations: **Jos 17**₁₄ rd. עַל־אֲשֶׁר because; **1S 2**₅ for עַד חָדְלוֹ cj. לְעַד חַי עַבְד, חַי עוֹד, חַי לְעַד forever, חַי עַבְד, חַי עוֹד, חַי לְעַד is still allowed to rest (see Stoebe KAT 8/1:102); **1S 14**₁₉ for עַד דְּבַר (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §145b ζ) cj. עַד דְּבַר or עַד מְדַבֵּר; **1S 20**₄₁ for עַד cj. עוֹד וְ. (cf. Stoebe KAT 8/1:380 where further conjectures are mentioned; **Mi 7**₁₂ for וְעַדֶיךָ rd. וְעַדֶיךָ, and for וְעַרִי rd. וְעַד or וְעַרִי (BHS); **Hg 2**₁₉ rd. וְעַד; ? **Jb 1**₁₈ rd. וְעַד; **Ezr 10**₁₄ rd. עַל־הַדְּבַר; **Neh 7**₃ rd. וְעַד.

עַד 6777

*עַד (or *עַד): יַעַד > וְעַד (Dupont-S. *Sfiré* 21; Fitzmyer *Sefire* 23f); Akk. *adû* oath (AHw. 14a), OArm. (°)עַד agreement, regulation, arrangement (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3:39a; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 203f): **contract**, **promise** (?): עַרִי my promises **Nu 23**₁₈ (so Dupont-S. *Sfiré*), Sept. (cf. Pesh.) μάρτυς = עַד, prp. עַלִי = אֵלִי

(see BHS); **Is 33**₈ rd. עָרִים for עָרִים see עַד 1a; **Gn 31**₄₄ ? rd. עָר for עַד; גִּלְעָד < גִּלְעָד (Garcia-Treto ZAW 79 (1967):13, 17) hill for a contract, → עַד 2.

6778 עַד

*עַד (עַד ?) Ug. ‘d (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1814): throne room, throne; Dahood *Psalms* 2:81 identifies this word in the following places (where the MT reads עַד as prep. or subst.): **Ps 60**₁₁ **89**₃₀ **94**₁₅ **110**₁ **Is 47**₇ **57**₁₅ **Zeph 3**₈, and also **Ps 89**₃₈ for עַד, **93**₅ for עֲדֹתֶיךָ, **Jr 22**₃₀ for עֹד; on **Ps 110**₁ see also Loretz UF 6 (1974):232; Gordon *Textbook* §19:1814) also mentions **Gn 49**₂₇ for עַד trad. meaning booty; for none of the above passages is this interpretation assured or required; **Is 57**₁₅ would be the most likely instance.

6779 עַד

עַד: → II עוֹד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464c, for etymology Syr. ‘hd (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 513b), see further J.A. Thompson JSS 10 (1965):222-40 and THAT 2:209f; SamP. *i/ed*, fem. *īda*; Ug. ‘d Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 6:vi:48-9 = UT 62:47-8; cf. Aartun AOAT 21/1:51; Heb. inscr. ‘d (Lachish 4:8 ?, cf. Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2:195); MHeb.: עָרִים, עָרִי, עָרִי: witness (Seeligmann *Fschr. Baumgartner* 262ff; THAT 2:211ff).

—1. a) someone who is witness to a fact or to an event, and who is able to confirm it in case of doubt: **Is 8**₂ cj. **33**₈, (rd. with 1QIs^a ‘dym for עָרִים, rather עָרִים see BHS :: Fitzmyer CBQ 20 (1958):456 rd. עָרִים “contracts” → *עָר); **Jr 32**₁₀₋₁₂₋₂₅ **Ru 4**₉₋₁₁ (THAT 2:211f), **Is 30**₈ (rd. עַד for עַד) see under 3; b) someone who confirms before a court that something is right or wrong (see under 4): **Ex 20**₁₆ **23**₁ **Lv 5**₁ **Nu 5**₁₃ **35**₃₀ **Dt 5**₂₀ **17**_{6f} **19**_{15f} (Wevers BiOr. 18 (1961):97) .¹⁸ **Is 43**_{9f-12} **44**_{8f} (THAT 2:215), **Ps 35**₁₁ **Pr 14**₅₋₂₅ **19**₂₈ **21**₂₈ **24**₂₈ **25**₁₈ **Jb 10**₁₇ **16**₈; c) someone who is able by his evidence to bring a legal dispute to a conclusion **Gn 31**₅₀; d) someone who confirms by his presence (as עַד) the right or wrong of a party in the dispute **Jos 24**₂₂ **1S 12**₅ **Is 55**₄ (עַד לְאֵמִים) → עַד לְאֵמִה cf. Zimmerli ThB 51 (1974):194⁶; Seybold FRLANT 107 (1955):155¹³; **Jb 16**₁₉ (עַד in heaven parallel with → שָׁהָר = גֵּאֵל **19**₂₅).

—2. things as witnesses: בְּרִית **Gn 31**₄₄ (: cj. → עַד); גֵּל **Gn 31**₄₈₋₅₂, מִזְבֵּחַ (and מִצְבָּה) **Jos 22**_{27f-34}, **Is 19**₂₀, טְרַפָּה **Ex 22**₁₂ (Fensham VT 12 (1962):337-339), שִׁירָה **Dt 31**₁₉₋₂₁, הַתּוֹרָה סִפֵּר **31**₂₆, לִיחַ parallel with סִפֵּר **Is 30**₈ (rd. לְעַד for לְעַד), עַד בְּשָׁחַק, (לְעַד for לְעַד) the witness in the clouds **Ps 89**₃₈ (Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 4:134² meaning rainbow :: cj. בְּעַד הַשָּׁחַק as long as there are clouds, BHS).

—3. Yahweh as witness, meaning as judge as well as accuser: **Gn 31**₅₀ **1S 12**₅, **12**₆ and **20**₁₂ ins. ? עַד (: Stoebe KAT 8/1:233 and 374), **Jr 29**₂₃ **42**₅ **Mi 1**₂ **Mal 3**₅ Elliger ATD 25⁶:207), **Zeph 3**₈ (rd. לְעַד for לְעַד see BHS), **Jb 16**₁₉ see under 1d.

—4. particular instances: וּבֵין עַד בֵּין ... וּבֵין **Gn 31**₄₄₋₄₈₋₅₀; following Sept. **1S 20**₂₃ ... וּבֵין עַד בֵּין, but see Stoebe KAT 8/1:377; עַד witness for **Gn 31**₅₂; עַד בֵּי witness against **Nu 5**₁₃ **Dt 31**₁₉₋₂₆ **Jr 42**₅ **Mi 1**₂; עַד כִּי witness that **Jos 24**₂₂ **1S 12**₅ **Is 19**₂₀; עַד אֲמוֹנִים **Pr 14**₅; עַד וְנֶאֱמַן **Jr 42**₅ and עַד נֶאֱמַן **Is 8**₂ :: שִׁקֵּר **Is 8**₂; עַד עַד כְּזָבִים **Pr 21**₂₈; עַד **Ex 20**₁₆ **Dt 19**₁₈ **Pr 6**₁₉ **14**₅ **25**₁₈; עַד שִׁקֵּרִים **Pr 12**₁₇ **19**₅₋₉; pl. עַדֵי שִׁקֵּר **Ps 27**₁₂; עַד בְּלִיעֵל a useless witness **Pr 19**₂₈ (Gemser *Spr.*² 76); עַד חָנָם false witness **Pr 24**₂₈ (Gemser *Spr.*² 90), really, a witness without evidence; עַד חָמָס witness of an atrocity, i.e. a

witness (or accuser), whose false evidence lets the innocent be handed over for punishment **Ex 23₁ Dt 19₁₆**, pl. **Ps 35₁₁** (Halbe FRLANT 114 (1975):433⁴⁵; Seeligmann *Fschr. Baumgartner* 263); עַר מְזַמֵּר (Sept. ταχύς, Vulg. *velox*) acting quickly, hurriedly **Mal 3₅**; קוֹם עַר to appear as a witness **Dt 19₁₅ Ps 35₁₁**, cj. (see above, under 3) לְעַר קוֹם **Zeph 3₈** (Koehler *Mensch* 149; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:240 = *Lebensordnungen* 1:251); הָעֵיד עַר to take as a witness **Is 8₂ Jr 32₁₀₋₂₅**; נָתַן עֵדִים to provide a witness **Is 43₉**; הוֹדֵשׁ עֵדִים to provide new witnesses **Jb 10₁₇** :: Pope *Job.* 81; TOB attacks (from Arb. *‘dw*); לְפִי עֵדִים **Nu 35₃₀** and עַל־פִּי עֵדִים **Dt 17₆ 19₁₅** following the evidence of witnesses; formula for summoning a witness (see Boecker 82ff): אָתָּם עֵדֵי **Is 43₁₀₋₁₂ 44₈ Ru 4_{9f}**, cf. **Dt 32₁ Is 1₂ Mi 1₂ 6₂** (Koehler *Dtjes.* 111ff :: Boecker 83f); formula of agreement to be a witness: עֵדִים **Ru 4₁₁**; legal stipulations for being a witness: a) in the case of capital punishment **Nu 35₃₀ Dt 17₆**, cf. **1K 21₁₀ Matthew 26_{59f}**; b) in all other cases **Dt 19₁₅**, cf. **Matthew 18₁₆** (de Vaux *Inst.* 1:239ff = *Lebensordnungen* 1:250ff). †

Der. II עָרָה; n.m. יוֹעֵד.

6780 עַר

עוֹד: → עוֹר

6781 עָרָא

עָרָא: n.m.; → עָרֹא.

6782 עָרַד

I *עָרַד: Ug. *‘dd* to narrate, report (Aistleitner 2003; Driver *Myths*² 154a; Wili FRLANT 106 (1972):221²³), Arb. *‘adda* to count up, count out.

Der. *עָרָה.

6783 עָרַד

cj. II עָרַד ? Ug. *gdd* to rejoice (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1947; Gray *Legacy*² 43 :: Aistleitner 2133; Aartun WdO 4 (1968):297 on Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 33:ii:25f “to surge” = Driver *Myths*² 155a) cj. **Jb 31₂₉** for הִתְעַרְרֵתִי prp. הִתְעַרְרֵתִי (BHS) I rejoiced :: → רָוַע.

6784 עָרַד

עָרַד: n.m. → עוֹרַד.

6785 עָרָה

I עָרָה: → BArm.; MHeb. hif. to take away, remove a garment; EgArm. haf. to take away (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 204); JArm. pe. to pass by, go through, af. to take away, remove; CPArm. pe. to go away; Mnd. to pass by, go away (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 6a); Syr. pe. to come upon, af. to rob, snatch away; Arb. *‘dw* to walk, pass by,

cross over; to pounce on, attack; OSArb. to take place (Conti 202a; Müller 78); Eth. *‘adawa* to pass by, cf. Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 485a); Ug. *‘dy pa.* to remove (?) (Ug. 5: p. 571:66; see Astour JNES 27 (1968):25; Lipinski UF 6 (1974):173; Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975):125; cf. Gordon *Textbook* §19:1820); in Heb. hif. Arm.lw. ? (Wagner 214) :: Heb. עבר.

qal: pf. עָרָה with עַל to **walk along** (parallel with הִדְרִיךְ) **Jb 28**. †

hif: pt. מִעָרָה: to **put off** (garment) **Pr 25**₂₀ (20a dittography from 19b, missing in Sept., see Gemser *Spr.*² 92). †

6786 ערה

II ערה: MHeb. עָרִי, JArm. עֲרִיתָא jewellery; Ug. proper n. *‘dy* and ? *‘dyn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1820; Aistleitner 2006/7; Gröndahl p. 106); NeoPun. fem. proper n. *‘dyt* (Donner-R. *Inscriptionen* 2: no. 136).

qal: pf. עָרִית; impf. תַּעְרֶה, וְתַעְרֶה, וְתַעְרֶי (ו), וְאֶעְרֶךְ, impv. עֲרֶה:

—1. with acc. to put something on as an ornament, **adorn oneself** with (cf. לְבַשׁ Joüion §125d): **Is 61**₁₀ **Jr 4**₃₀ **31**₄ **Ezk 16**₁₃ **23**₄₀ **Hos 2**₁₅ **Jb 40**₁₀;

—2. with two acc., to **adorn** someone with **Ezk 16**₁₁. †

Der. עָרִי; n.f. עָרָה; n.m. עֲרִיאל, עֲרִייה (ו), אֶלְעָרָה, cj. יַעְרָה, יַעְרֹ.

6787 ערה

[III *ערה. root III is cj., cf. Macintosh VT 24 (1974):454ff.]

6788 ערה

עָרָה: II ערה; SamP. *‘āda*; cf. ? Min. n.f. and Tham. n.m. עֲרָת (Moritz ZAW 44 (1926):84; Ryckmans 1:157b; Tham. ערה = *‘Iddah*, Min. עֲרָת = *‘Iddat*, proper n. *‘Addat*), Saf. *‘d* (Weippert 250); Josephus Ἰδα (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 4), Sept. Ἰδα; if the personal name is Hebrew it is a short form of אֶלְעָרָה or עֲרִייה (ו) (Stamm *Frauenamen* 334):

—1. wife of לִמְךָ **Gn 4**_{19f-23};

—2. wife of יֵשׁוּ **Gn 36**₂₋₄₋₁₀₋₁₂₋₁₆. †

6789 ערה

I עָרָה (149 times, 83 times Nu); Sept. mostly συναγωγή see TWNT 7:802; Rost BWANT 4/24 (1938):122ff; יַעַר Bauer-L. *Heb.* 450j; SamP. *īda*; MHeb. JArm. עֲרָתָא, DSS; Ug. *‘dt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1816; Aistleitner 1195; Driver *Myths*² 154a; Ug. 5: p. 564 no. 7:3 = UF 7 (1975):121); EgArm. עֲרָתָא (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 82:5) see בעֲרָה (ה) (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 39; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 310a); Syr. *‘edtā* (< עָרָה) church

(Rost BWANT 4/24 (1938):32f; N.A. Dahl *Das Volk Gottes* (1941):61-76; THAT 1:742-6): עֲדָתִי, עֲדָת, עֲדָתָךְ: **assembly** :

—1. **small animals**: עֲדָת דְּבוֹרִים swarm of bees **Ju 14**⁸ flock of birds **Hos 7**¹² :: prp. following Sept. רַעְתָּם עַל (לְ) see BHS;

—2. **throng, gang**: a) עֲדָת מְרַעִים **Ps 22**¹⁷, with אֲבִירִים **68**³¹, עָרִיצִים **86**¹⁴, רַשְׁעִים **Sir 16**⁶, with חֲנָף **Jb 15**³⁴; b) עֵ' קָרַח **Nu 16**^{5f-11-16} **17**⁵ **26**^{9f} **27**³ **Sir 45**¹⁸ and אֲבִירָם עֵ' **Ps 106**^{17f};

—3. in a good sense: כָּל-עֲדָתִי the whole of my group, i.e. the family circle and friends **Jb 16**⁷ cf. Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:506 (: cj. רַעְתִּי my misfortune); עֵ' צַדִּיקִים **Ps 1**⁵, עֵ' שֹׁעַר **Sir 7**⁷ **42**¹¹ (the legal community, Koehler *Mensch* 147f) = עֵדָה **Sir 4**⁷;

—4. the **national, legal and cultic communities** (Rost BWANT 4/24 (1938):41ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 542; THAT 1:745): a) not in P, but influenced by P ? **Ju 20**¹ **21**¹⁰⁻¹³⁻¹⁶ **1K 8**⁵ parallel with **2C 5**⁶ **Jr 6**¹⁸ **30**²⁰ **Ps 111**¹ parallel with יִשְׂרָאֵל, סוֹד יִשְׂרָאֵל, **Pr 5**¹⁴ **Sir 44**¹⁵ **46**⁷⁻¹⁴, together with עַם ('am) **41**¹⁸; b) in P (Ex-Nu-Jos; :: קָהָל see Rost BWANT 4/24 (1938):87ff; THAT 2:615f): עֵ' יִשְׂרָאֵל **Ex 12**³-**Jos 22**²⁰ (9 times); עֵ' בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל **Ex 16**¹-**Jos 22**¹² (26 times), הָעֵדָה **Lv 8**⁴-**Jos 20**⁹ (24 times), כָּל-הָעֵדָה **Lv 8**³-**Jos 9**²¹ (30 times), קָהָל עֲדָת יִשְׂרָאֵל **Ex 12**⁶, קָהָל עֲדָת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל **Nu 14**⁵ (see BHS); הַנְּשִׂאִים בְּעֵדָה **Ex 34**³¹, הַנְּשִׂאִי הָעֵדָה **Ex 16**²²-**Jos 22**³⁰ (8 times), פְּקוּדֵי הָעֵדָה **Ex 38**²⁵, זְקֵנֵי הָעֵדָה **Lv 4**¹⁵ **Ju 21**¹⁶, קְרִיאֵי הָעֵדָה **Nu 1**¹⁶ **26**⁹, מְקַרְאֵי הָעֵדָה **Nu 10**²;

—5. the heavenly assembly עֵדָה: עֲדָת-אֱלֹהִים **Ps 82**¹, cj. ? אֱלֹהִים עֵ' for לְאֱמִים **Ps 7**⁸ (Budde; Gunkel :: Kraus BK 15⁵:191), Ug. *dt ilm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1816; Aistleitner 1195; cf. *phr* and *mphrt* with *bn ilm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2037; Aistleitner 2215) and Ph. מַפְחַרְת אֵל גַּבֵּל קַדְשָׁם (Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 4:4f); < Akk. *puhur-ili* assembly of the gods (AHw. 876b) and ? *naphar- ili/ilāni* all the gods together (AHw. 737b), see Sept. Cooke ZAW 76 (1964):22ff; H.P. Müller ZNW 54 (1963):254-67; Ringgren *Religion* 84f; Gese-H. *Religionen* 100; M. Tsevat HUCA 40/41 (1969/70):126ff;

—**Jr 6**¹⁸ rd. הָעֵדָה for עֵדָה; **Ps 132**¹² עֲדָתִי → עֲדוֹת.

עֵדָה 6790

II עֵדָה: fem. of עֵד: MHeb.: **witness** (of animals and things) **Gn 21**³⁰ **31**⁵² **Jos 24**²⁷. †

עֵדָה 6791

*עֵדָה: I עֵדָה to count (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 455e): MHeb. Sam. עֵדָה time, menstruation; Arb. *iddat*; Eth. (Leslau 38): עֵדָה menstrual period **Is 64**⁵; cj. בְּעֵת עֵדָה or בְּעֵדָה (BHS) **Ezk 16**⁷ with בּוֹא †

עֵדוּ 6792

עֵדוּ: n.m.; Noth *Personennamen* 39, 182: short form of עֵדָה etc. :: Zevit VT 25 (1975):786¹⁵ short form of עֵדוּד:

—1. grandfather of the prophet Zechariah **Zech 1**₁ = עֲדוֹא 2;

—2. חֲזָה 2C 12₁₅, נְבִיא 13₂₂ (the same person ?), = יְעֲדוֹ ? 2C 9₂₉;

—3. Levite 1C 6₆. †

6793 עֲדוֹא

עֲדוֹא: n.m. (= עֲדוֹ):

—1. **Zech 1**₇ **Ezr 5**₁ 6₁₄ = עֲדוֹ 1;

—2. the head of a post-exilic generation of priests **Neh 12**₄ (var. עֲלֵא), ₁₆ (Q, Pesh. פְּרוֹא, K Sept.^L Vulg. עֲרִיָה);

—3. עֲדֵא the father of a governor under Solomon **1K 4**₁₄. †

6794 עֲדוֹת

עֲדוֹת See below under עֲדוֹת and עֲדָת (#6796).

6795 עֲדָת

עֲדָת See below under עֲדוֹת and עֲדָת (#6796).

6796 עֲדוֹת/עֲדָת

עֲדוֹת and עֲדָת: II עוֹד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 505o; Joüon §97 Gb; Gulkowitsch 38ff; SamP. *īdot*, MHeb.: pl. עֲדוֹתָי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 605h; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §56, 2b; cf. Dam. 20:31 עֲדוֹת), עֲדוֹתָי (Ps 119₂), עֲדוֹתָי (Ps 119₅₇ Neh 9₃₄) עֲדוֹתָי Ps 132₁₂ leaves open the choice between sg. עֲדוֹתָי and pl. עֲדוֹתָי, see Johnson *Sacral Kingship* 23²; עֲדוֹת related to עֲד as Akk. *šibu* witness to *šibūtu* testimony; Koehler *Theologie*⁴ 198f; vdPloeg CBQ 12:150, 256ff; B. Volkwein BZ 13 (1969):18-40; THAT 2:217ff:

—1. **witness, testimony**: a) the document that was presented to the king of Judah at his coronation together with the נִזְר 2K 11₁₂ 2C 23₁₁ and probably also Ps 132₁₂: comparable to either the Egyptian *nḥbt*, the royal protocol (see Gardiner *Eg. Gramm.* 71f; so vRad *Ges. Stud.* 1:205-13; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:159f = *Lebensordnungen* 1:167f; cf. Gray *Kings*³ 574ⁱ; Fohrer BZAW 115 (1969):341) or to the document with the stipulations of the Davidic covenant (so Johnson *Sacral Kingship* 23-5; H.P. Müller VTSupp. 26 (1974):52⁴; generally similar to Kutsch BZAW 131 (1973):56²⁹ and R.J. Williams VTSupp. 28 (1975):235; :: Yeivin IEJ 24 (1974):17ff); b) collective sg. the stipulations of the Sinai covenant laid down in writing, with עֲלֵא הָאָרוֹן נָתַן Ex 25₁₆₋₂₁ 40₂₀, הָאָרוֹן לְעֵלֵא הָאָרוֹן Ex 31₇, לְעֵלֵא הָאָרוֹן לְעֵלֵא הָאָרוֹן (cf. הַבְּרִית אֵ) Ex 25₂₂ 26_{33f} 30₆₋₂₆ 39₃₅ 40₃₋₅₋₂₁ Nu 4₅ 7₈₉ Jos 4₁₆, לָחַת הָעֵלֵא Ex 31₁₈ 32₁₅ 34₂₉, הָעֵלֵא הָעֵלֵא Nu 9₁₅ 17_{22f} 18₂ 2C 24₆, הָעֵלֵא אֵהָל הָעֵלֵא Ex 16₃₄ לְפָנֵי־הָעֵלֵא פְּרָכַת הָעֵלֵא Lv 24₃, פְּרָכַת הָעֵלֵא Ex 27₂₁, פְּרָכַת הָעֵלֵא Lv 16₁₃, כְּפָרַת ... עַל

30₃₆ **Nu 17**_{19,25}; **הַעֲלֵפְנֵי־הָעֵד** **מִשְׁכַּן הָעֵד** the Tabernacle of the Testimony, tabernacle of the covenant (see Rost *Fschr. Baumgärtel* 158) **Ex 38**₂₁ **Nu 1**₅₀₋₅₃ **10**₁₁; c) the solemn undertaking of the given duty connected with the remembrance of God's saving acts, without reference to a particular written document (THAT 2:218): **Ps 19**₈ **78**₅ (parallel with **תֹּרָה**) **פִּיךָ עֵד** **Ps 119**₈₈; d) witness in the sense of a statute **שׁוֹם עֵד** **Ps 81**₆, **עֵד** **לְיִשְׂרָאֵל** **שׁוֹם עֵד** **Sir 31/34**_{23f} and as a recognition of God with respect to the creation **עֵד לְנִתָּן** **Sir 33/36**₂₀ (THAT 2:218):

—2. pl. **laws**, more precisely **legal provisions** (so Kutsch BZAW 131 (1973):49f and THAT 2:219; Merendino *Fschr. Botterweck* 195 :: Volkwein BZ 13 (1969):39f: covenant obligations) mostly parallel with **חֻקִּים**, **מִצְוָה** etc., cf. Akk. *adû/adê* contractual obligations (AHw. 14a; THAT 2:219) and OArm. (Sefire) *‘dn/‘dy/‘dy’* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 203f; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3:39a; Degen *Altaram. Gr.* p. 52): **Dt 4**₄₅ **6**₁₇₋₂₀ **1K 2**₃ **2K 17**₁₅ **23**₃ **Jr 44**₂₃ **Ps 25**₁₀ **78**₅₆ **93**₅ **99**₇ **119**₂₋₁₆₈ (22 times, cf. Deissler *Psalms 119 [118] und seine Theologie* (1955):78f), **Neh 9**₃₄ **1C 29**₁₉ **2C 34**₃₁ **Sir 45**₅; on **Ps 132**₁₂ see under 1 a;

—3. in the titles of the Psalms the meaning is uncertain: **Ps 60**₁ **עֵדוּת שׁוֹשָׁן**, **80**₁ **עֵדוּת שׁוֹשָׁן**, **עֵל־שׁוֹשָׁן** (cf. **45**₁ **60**₁) see Mowinckel *Ps. Stud.* 4:31f; *Isr. Worship* 2:214; Gunkel-Begrich 458; Rost *Fschr. Baumgärtel* 163. †

עֲדֵי 6797

עֲדֵי: II **עֲדָה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457p; SamP. *‘adi*, with sf. *idyāk* etc.; MHeb.: **עֲדֵי**, **עֲדֵי/וֹיֵךְ**, cj. **עֲדֵי**: piece of jewellery **Ex 33**₄₋₆ **2S 1**₂₄ (verse _b sing. **עֲדֵי**; verse _a for **עֲדָנִים** prp. **עֲדֵי** following Sept.), **Is 49**₁₈ **Jr 2**₃₂ **4**₃₀, **Ezk 7**₂₀ (MT **עֲדֵי**, prp. **עֲדָיִם** :: Zimmerli 164), **16**₁₁ **23**₄₀; **עֲדֵי מִשְׁרִיק** **Sir 43**₉ (glittering) row of jewellery (Smend 76, 79; Sir^{MV12} **עֲדֵי מִשְׁרִיק**), **עֲדֵי שָׁמַיִם**, **DJD 1**:153f; 1:4;

—**Ezk 16**₇ rd. **בְּעֲדָיִם** → **עֲדָה** for **עֲדָיִם**; **Ps 32**₉ **עֲדֵי לְבָלוֹם** text corrupt, see Castellino VT 2 (1952):37-42: for **עֲדֵי** rd. **עֲדֵי** pt. pass. of → I **עֲדָה** brought in, in order to be tamed, so also Seybold BWANT 99 (1973):161^s, however very questionable in view of the meaning of **עֲדָה**; in BHS following Sept. cj. **לְעֵיהֶם** or **לְחֵיהֶם** :: Mowinckel *Ps. Stud.* 1:52f: his strength (from **עֲדֵי**), similarly Dahood *Psalms* 1:197; Kraus BK 15^s:401 rd. **עֲדֵי**; **Ps 103**₅ for **עֲדֵי** prp. **עֲרֵנֵךְ** or **עֲרֵכִי** or **עֲרֵיכִי** (BHS). †

עֲדָיָה 6798

עֲדָיָה **Neh 12**₁₆ K Sept.^L Vulg., Q Pesh. **עֲדָיָה**; → **עֲדָיָה**.

עֲדָיָל 6799

עֲדָיָל, **Aδουελ** **Tobit 1**₁: n.m. **עֲדֵי** + **אַל** “God is adornment” (Noth *Personennamen* 204); Diringer 353; Moscati *Epigrafia* 60:26; OSArb. Saf. **עֲדָל** (Ryckmans 2:104; Müller ZAW 75 (1963):312); cf. ? Ug. *‘dy* (Gröndahl 51, 106, 107, 176); Ph. *‘d šmn* etc. (Benz *Names* 165, 373):

—1–3.: **1C 4**₃₆; **9**₁₂ (= **עֲדָיָל** **Neh 11**₁₃); **27**₂₅. †

עֲדָיָה 6800

עֲרִיָּה: n.m.; < עֲרִיָּהוּ “Yahweh has adorned (the bearer of the name)” → II עֲרִיָּה (Noth *Personennamen* 182; Kornfeld *Onomastica* 65f), cf. → אֲלֵעֲרָה; cun. *Adiya* (Tallqvist *Names* 12):

—1–8.: 2K 22₁; Ezr 10₂₉ (? rd. יַדְעִיָּה or יַעֲרִיָּה, see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 99); 10₃₉; Neh 11₅ 11₁₂; 1C 6₂₆ 8₂₁; 9₁₂ (MSS Pesh. עֲזַרְיָה). †

6801 עֲרִיָּהוּ

עֲרִיָּהוּ: n.m. = עֲרִיָּה; Moscati *Epigrafia* 63:35; Bordreuil-Lemaire *Semitica* 26 (1976):50f; T. Arad 58:1: 2C 23₁ (Pesh. עֲרוּ). †

6802 עֲדִים

עֲדִים Is 64₅; → עֲדָה.

6803 עֲדִין

I עֲדִין: I עֲדָן; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n: fem. עֲדִינָה: **luxuriant**, accustomed to a good life (König *Wörterbuch*; similarly Zorell) :: KBL 683b voluptuous; Sept. τρυφερά, Vulg. *delicata* Is 47₈;

—2S 23₈ for עֲדִינוּ rd. (עֲוִרָה) cf. 18 and 1C 11₁₁. †

6804 עֲדִין

II עֲדִין: n.m.; = I; “delightful”, “luxuriant” (cf. Noth *Personennamen* 223); ? Ug. ‘*dyn* (Gröndahl 107, 376a); cf. ? יהוֹעֲדָן: Ezr 2₁₅ 8₆ Neh 7₂₀ 10₁₇.

6805 עֲדִינָא

עֲדִינָא: n.m.; = II עֲדִין + hypocoristic ending -ā (cf. Noth *Personennamen* 38): 1C 11₄₂. †

6806 עֲדִיתִים

עֲדִיתִים, Sept. ^LΑγϵθθαιμ: ? etym. ? “elevated position” (Noth *Jos.* 148); n.loc. in Judah; unidentified; Abel 2:238; Simons *Geog.* §318 A 13: Jos 15₃₆. †

6807 עֲדָל

*עֲדָל: < two different roots: 1. Akk. *edēlu* to lock up, lock in (AHw. 185b); 2. Arb. ‘*adala* to act justly, fairly, ‘*adl* straight forwardness justice, rectitude (Wehr-Cowan 596b).

Der. עֲדָלִים, עֲדָלִי*.

6808 עָדְלִי

*עָדְלִי, עָדְלִי, Sept. Αδαι, Αδλι: OSArb. **עדל** (Ryckmans 1:157f) n.m., probably with Arb. *‘adala* + hypocoristic ending-*ay* (Noth *Personennamen* 38), cf. König *Wb.* 315b; Bauer *ZAW* 48 (1930):78 :: Noth *Personennamen* 231: **1C 27**₂₉. †

6809 עֲדָלָם

עֲדָלָם: Sept. Οδολλαμ, Josephus Ἀδολλαμη (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 4): etym. probably from Akk. *edēlu* (עֲדָל + *ām*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 504j; Borée 56): “closed-in place” (Noth *Jos.*² 148; Stoebe *KAT* 8/1:403): **Adullam** Canaanite royal city, Abel 2:239; Simons *Geog.* §697; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 28; *T. Šeḥ Maḡkur* 16 km. north-west of Hebron, name preserved in *Idelmīye*, the spring at the foot of the tell, which is itself also named thus (Stoebe *KAT* 8/1:403): **Jos** 12₁₅ **15**₃₅ **1S** 22₁ **23**₁₃ **Mi** 1₁₅ (prp. עֲדָלָם :: Rudolph *KAT* 13/3:37, 49), **Neh** 11₃₀ **1C** 11₁₅ **2C** 11₇. †

Der. עֲדָלְמִי.

6810 עֲדָלְמִי

עֲדָלְמִי: gntl. of עֲדָלָם; SamP. *‘adillāmi*: someone from Adullam **Gn** 38₁₋₁₂₋₂₀. †

6811 עֲדָן

I עֲדָן: MHeb. pi. and Syr. pa. to delight, עֲדָנִים luxury, cf. SamP. *ūdān* (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/1:35) and Syr. *‘uddānā* (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 512b) Arb. *ḡadan* life of luxury, comfortable position with a certain freedom (Gesenius-B. 566b), slackness, flabbiness, softness, languor (Wehr-Cowan 666b).

hitp. impf. וַיִּתְעַדְנוּ: to live a life of luxury, let things go well **Neh** 9₂₅.

Der. I *עֲדָיו, I *עֲדָן, I *עֲדָנָה, עֲדָנָה, מְעַדְנִים, מְעַדְנוֹת, מְעַדְנִים (?); n.m. III עֲדָן, II עֲדָיו, עֲדָיָא, I *עֲדָנָה; ? n.f. יְהוֹעֲדָן; n.loc. II עֲדָן.

6812 עֲדָן

II עֲדָן; Der. מְעַדְנוֹת.

6813 עֲדָן

I *עֲדָן (or *עֲדָן): I עֲדָן, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 157): עֲדָנִים, עֲדָנִי/נָי, עֲדָנִי/נָי:

—1. bliss **Ps** 36₉ **Jr** 51₃₄ cj. מְעַדְנִי → מְעַדְנִים;

—2. jewellery (Sept. μετὰ κόσμου ὑμῶν, Vulg. *in deliciis*, Pesh. *sub‘ānē* “colourful material”) **2S** 1_{24a} (cj. עֲדָיִים → עֲדָי). †

6814 עֵדֶן

II עֵדֶן, SamP. *ēdan*, Sept. Εδεμ **Gn 2**₈₋₁₀ **4**₁₆ n.top.; homophonous with I עֵדֶן from which it is probably also derived: “land of bliss”, “happy land”; because of the phonetic incongruence the suggestion that it is derived from Sum.-Akk. *edinu* steppe (AHw. 187b; CAD E:27; mentioned also in KBL) is less likely, see Westermann BK 1/1:286, which lists further literature; Ug. *dn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1824; Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 307 no. 75) means a plain and is also the name of a place: **Eden** (Westermann BK 1/1:284-7; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 365f): **Gn 2**₈; > **גֵּן עֵדֶן** (the name of the garden was transferred from the region in which it was situated) **Gn 2**₁₅ **3**_{23f} **Ezk 36**₃₅ **Jl 2**₃; **יְעֵדֶן** **Gn 4**₁₆ **Is 51**₃, **Ezk 28**₁₃ (parallel with **גֵּן אֱלֹהִים**, cf. Zimmerli 684); **Ezk 31**₉₋₁₆₋₁₈ **יְעֵדֶן**; flourishing as in Eden **כַּעֲדֵן בְּרֻכָּה** **Sir 40**₂₇ (Sept. παραδείσος, cf. Sir^{MM17}). †

6815 עֵדֶן

III עֵדֶן: n.m.; = I, Noth *Personennamen* 223: Levite **2C 29**₁₂ **31**₁₅. †

6816 עֵדֶן

עֵדֶן: n.terr. Akk. *Bit Adini*, the region on either side of the River Euphrates (Parpola AOAT 6 (1970):75f): **בְּנֵי עֵדֶן** (< **בֵּית עַבְדֵי עֵדֶן***) **2K 19**₁₂/**Is 37**₁₂ = **בֵּית עַבְדֵי עֵדֶן** **Am 1**₅ (→ **בֵּית** B 33); **עֵדֶן** **Ezk 27**₂₃ (Zimmerli 657 :: Fohrer HAT 13 (1955):157 = Aden, so vWissmann, Saec. 4 (1953):98f, 103). †

6817 עֵדֶן

עֵדֶן, < **עֵדֶן***, **Qoh 4**₃ (etym. uncertain MHeb., **עֵדֶן**, **עֵדֶן**, **עֵדֶן** and **עֵדֶן**, JArm. **עֵדֶן**) and **עֵדֶן** **4**₂ < **עֵדֶן** (Gesenius-B. 567a :: Dahood *Biblica* 33 (1952):48): **so far, still**. †

6818 עֵדֶן

עֵדֶן, Sept. Εδναακ, Josephus Εδναιος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 41): n.m. = III עֵדֶן; Arm. or hypocoristic (Noth *Personennamen* 38); cun. *Adnā* (Tallqvist *Names* 13); → **עֵדֶן**.*

—1. Judaeen in mixed marriage **Ezr 10**₃₀;

—2. leader of the priestly class **חֵרֶם** **Neh 12**₁₅. †

6819 עֵדֶן

I עֵדֶן: n.m.: = **עֵדֶן**: Heb. inscr. (Meshel and Meyers BA 39 (1976):8f): commander (**שָׂר**) of the group of one thousand at the time of Jehoshaphat **2C 17**₁₄ (Welten WMANT 42 (1973):82-7). †

6820 עֵדֶן

II עֵדֶן: → **עֵדֶן**.

6821 עֵדֶן

עֲדָנָה: I עֲדָן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459z; SamP. *idna*; JArm. *עֲדִינְתָא (GnAp 29.14 Fitzmyer *GenAp*² 86): **lust** (Hempel ThLZ 13 (1957):814²⁴) **Gn 18**₁₂. †

6822 עֲדָנָה

עֲדָנָה 1C 12₂₁: n.m. rd. עֲדָנָה (so var.^B, Sept. Εδνα, Vulgate *Ednas*) one of David's helpers, from Manasseh. †

6823 עֲדָעָה

[עֲדָעָה: n.loc. in Judah, **Jos 15**₂₂: rd. עֲדָעָה = *T. Arara* 21 km. SE of Beersheba (Noth *Jos.*² 88 and 93; Stoebe KAT 8/1:509; Abel 2:250; Simons *Geog.* §317, 6); Sept.^{B+MSS} Αρουηλ/ρ = עֲדָעָה see **1S 30**₂₈, the word here is identical to עֲדָעָה see Stoebe KAT 8/1:509].

6824 עֲדָף

עֲדָף: SamP. qal pt. *ādāf*; MHeb. to be superfluous, stick out > sbst. עֲדָפָה, JArm. עֲדָפָא surplus; Arb. *gdf* to be plenteous.

qal: pt. עֲדָף, עֲדָפָת, עֲדָפִים: to be excessive, pt. excess, the surplus: food **Ex 16**₂₃, curtains **Ex 26**_{12f}, money **Lv 25**₂₇, people **Nu 3**_{46-48f}. †

hif: pf. הִעֲדָפִי: to have a surplus (: הִתְחַסֵּיר) **Ex 16**₁₈. †

6825 עֲדָר

I עֲדָר: MHeb. (qal and pi.) JArm. (pal. und pa.) to chop.

nif: impf. יַעֲדָרוּן, יַעֲדָרוּן: to hoe **Is 5**₆ **7**₂₅ cf. Dalman *Arbeit* 2:328. †

Der. מִעֲדָר.

6826 עֲדָר

II עֲדָר: MHeb. nif. to stay away; Arb. *gdr* III to leave off.

nif: pf. נִעְדָּרָה, נִעְדָּרָה; pt. נִעְדָּרָת, נִעְדָּרָת: to be missing **1S 30**₁₉ **2S 17**₂₂ **Is 34**₁₆ **40**₂₆ **59**₁₅ **Zeph 3**₅; **Zech 11**₁₆ for הַנִּצְבָּה cj. הַנִּעְדָּרָת see BHS :: I. Willi-Plein BBB 42 (1974):23; **Sir 42**₂₀. †

pi: (Jenni 232): impf. יַעֲדָרוּ: to allow to be missing, omit **1K 5**₇. †

6827 עֲדָר

III עֲדָר: by-form of → עֲזָר, see Wagner no. 217:

qal: inf. לַעֲדֹר: to help 1C 12³⁴, Arm. for לַעֲזֹר (MSS Sept., Vulg. see BHS); pt. pl. עֲדָרִי (מְעַדְרָה) (עֲדָרִי מְעַדְרָה) 1C 12³⁹ rd. with MSS Sept.^{BA} אֲעֲדֹרִי (: KBL on 1C 12³⁴⁻³⁹ עָדַר to gather, denom. of I עֲדָר). †

Der. of עָדַר = עֹזֵר n.m. II עֲדָר, *עֲדָר, *עֲדָרִיאֵל.

6828 עֲדָר

I עֲדָר, SamP. *ʿādār*, primary noun; MHeb. JArm. עֲדָרָא, EgArm.; Eg. *idr* (Erman-G. 1:154); Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 205); > NBab. *hadiru* (AHw. 307a): a group of cattle sheep and goats assembled under one shepherd (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:246-9): עֲדָרוֹ, עֲדָרִים, עֲדָרִי, עֲדָרִיכֶם herd:

—1. of animals Gn 29^{2f-8} 30⁴⁰ 32¹⁷⁻²⁰ Ju 5¹⁶ 1S 17³⁴ Is 17² 40¹¹ Jr 6³ 31¹⁰⁻²⁴ 51²³ Ezk 34¹² Jl 1^{18a} (בְּקָר)·18b (צֹאן); Mi 2¹² 5⁷ Zeph 2¹⁴ Mal 1¹⁴ Ps 78⁵² Pr 27²³ Jb 24² Song 1⁷ 4¹ (עֲזִים)·2 6⁶ 2C 32²⁸;

—2. of people (THAT 2:793): עֵי יְהוּדָה Jr 13¹⁷; עֲדָרוֹ (of יְהוּדָה) Zech 10³; הָעֲדָרָה the herd of Zion, Jerusalem, i.e. the inhabitants of Judah Jr 13²⁰ (see BHS and Rudolph *Jer.*³ 92, 96);

—3. מְגִדְלֵ-עֵהָעֲדָרָה Mi 4⁸ n.loc. → II מְגִדְלֵ 3; Is 32¹⁴ for עֲדָרִים prp. עֲדָרִים or עֲדָרִים parallel with פְּרָאִים, see Kaiser ATD 18:259⁹. †

6829 עֲדָר

II עֲדָר: III עֲדָר, n.m. Arm. (Noth *Personennamen* 63) < עָדַר; OSArb. *ʿgr* (Conti 203b; Ryckmans 1:158b), short form of → עֲדָרִיאֵל (cf. Hatra עֲדָרִי Syria 41 (1964):257 no. 132; Nab. עֲדָרוֹ Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 337): Levite from the clan of Merari, son of מְרָרִי 1C 23²³ 24³⁰. †

6830 עֲדָר

III עֲדָר: watered place (Noth *Jos.*² 148; Reymond 105); Arb. *gadīr* pond, pool: n.loc. in the Negeb, unidentified. Jos 15²¹. †

6831 עֲדָר

*עֲדָר, עֲדָר: III עֲדָר, n.m. = II עֲדָר Sept.^B Ωδηδ, Sept.^A Ωδερ: Benjaminite 1C 8¹⁵. †

6832 עֲדָרִיאֵל

עֲדָרִיאֵל: III עֲדָר; n.m. Arm. (Noth *Personennamen* 63; Stoebe BZAW 77 (1958):232) < עָדַר, cf. II עֲדָר: “God is my help” (Noth *Personennamen* 154), a few MSS עֲזֹרִיאֵל, Sept. Εσρηηλ, Sept.^L (1S 18¹⁹) Εχρηηλ < Εδρηηλ; cun. *Iddiriya-el* (*Bab. Exp.* 9:85:19; 86:4); *Adari-el* (*Bab. Exp.* 10:46:2; Gerh. Wallis *Die Soziale Situation der Juden in Babylonien zur Achämenidenzeit aufgrund von fünfzig ausgewählten babylonischen Urkunden* (Diss. Phil., Berlin 1952):14, 196, 203; Coogan *Pers. Names* 79f); EgArm. אַתְעֲדָרִי (*ʿatta* = *ʿAnat*), נשכעֲדָרִי (= *Nusku*), short form עֲדָרִי, עֲדָרִי (Noth *Personennamen* 63; Grelot *Documents* 464, 471, 483;

Sab. Lih. Saf. Tham. *ḏr'il* (Ryckmans 1:242a; Müller ZAW 75 (1963):312); → **עַזְרִיאֵל**: son-in-law of Saul from Mehola **1S 18**₁₉ **2S 21**₈. †

6833 עֶדְשָׁה

*עֶדְשָׁה: primary noun; SamP. *ʿadšəm* (cf. Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:543); MHeb. עֶדְשָׁה, pl. עֶדְשׁוֹת and עֶדְשִׁימוֹן; MHeb., pl., עֶדְשִׁין; Arb. *ʿadas*: עֶדְשִׁים: **lentils** (Löw 2:442ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 2:123 et passim; VHehn *Pflanzen* 212ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1094) **Gn 25**₃₄ **2S 17**₂₈ **23**₁₁ **Ezk 4**₉. †

6834 עֵנָא

עֵנָא: n.loc. **2K 17**₂₄ = עֵנָה. †

6835 עׁוב

עׁוב: Syr. af. to make dark; JArm. עֵיבָא cloud; OSArb. *ʿyb*.

hif: impf. יַעִיב (? עִיב qal) ? rd. with Sept. הִעִיב: **Lam 2**₁ to make dark, to **cover with cloud** or to scorn (cf. Arb. *ʿyb*; Bergler VT 27 (1977):316f). †

Der. II עָב.

6836 עׁוֹבֵד

עׁוֹבֵד, עֹבֵד: n.m.; short form עֹבֵד (+ ndiv.) worshipper (of Yahweh; Noth *Personennamen* 137); Ug. *ʿbd-*, *abdi-* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1801; Gröndahl 104ff; Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 66f no. 32); Ph. *ʿbd-* (Benz *Names* 148ff, 365ff), Palm. (Stark *Names* 41f, 102f); Amor. *ḥabdu-* (Huffmon 189); OSArb. (Conti 200b; Ryckmans 1:155b); Arb. *ʿabd-* (Wellhausen *Heid.* 2ff; Smith *Religion* 48f); cf. Akk. *warad-* (Stamm 262):

—1. father of יִשִׁי, Sept. Ωβηδ, Josephus Ὠβήδης (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 127) **Ru 4**_{17-21f} (Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 4:270: עֹבֵד יִשִׁי = caretaker), **1C 2**₁₂;

—2.–5. **1C 11**₄₇; **23**_{7f}; **26**₇; **2C 23**₁. †

6837 עׁוֹבָל

עׁוֹבָל n.pop. **Gn 10**₂₈, SamP. *ībāl*, Sept. Γαβαλ (Flashar ZAW 28 (1908):213), Josephus Ἡβαλος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 50), and **1C 1**₂₂ עֵיבָל (Sept. Γεμιαυ, acc.); Arb. *ʿUbāl* between *Ḥodeida* and *Ṣanʿa* (Philby *Routes in Southwest Arabia* (Simla 1915):471, 477); *Banū ʿUbal* tribe in Yemen (*Taj al-ʿArus* 10:254, 1): son of יִקְטָן. †

6838 עׁוּג

I עׁוּג: Eg. *ʿwg* (Erman-G. 1:173 to roast).

qal: impf. תִּעַנְנָה (Bomberg תִּעַנְנָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 404): denom. of → עָנָה (H.P. Müller VT 21 (1971):561): to **bake** Ezk 4₁₂ (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:20f, 34ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 189). †

6839 עוּג

II עוּג: MHeb. עוּג to draw a circle; Arb. *‘āja* (‘*wj*) to be (or become) bent: cj. pu. pt. מְעוּג for → בְּעוּג, bowed, crippled Ps 35₁₆. †

Der. עָנָה (H.P. Müller VT 21 (1971):561).

6840 עוּג

עוּג, n.m.; עוּג only 1K 4₁₉, SamP. *ūg*, Sept. Ωγ, Josephus Ὠγης (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 128); Ph. *h’g ... h’dr* “the powerful Og” (inscription from Byblos (sixth-fifth century BC) line 2: a god of the underworld (?), see Röllig in Degen-M. *Neue Eph.* 2 (1974):2 and 5f; H.P. Müller ZA 65 (1975):122); Hatra ‘*g*’ (in Degen-M. *Neue Eph.* 3 (1978):97); SArb. *gaig/j*, Soq. ‘*aig* husband (Leslau *Lex. Soq.* 307): **Og**, Amorite king of בְּשָׁן linked with the רִפְאִים (L’Heureux HTR 67 (1974):273), Dt 3₁₁ (see de Moor ZAW 88 (1976):337-40), Jos 12₄ 13₁₂, Nu 21₃₃ 32₃₃ Dt 1₄ 3_{1-3.11} עָרֵשׁ בְּרִזָּל dolmen of basalt (Karge 638; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 348), 4₄₇ 29₆ Jos 9₁₀ 12₄ 13₃₀ 1K 4₁₉ Ps 135₁₁ 136₂₀ Neh 9₂₂; מְמַלְכֵת עוּג Dt 3_{4-10.13}; → Dt 31₄ Jos 2₁₀ 13_{12.31} (Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:441ff; *Gesch.* 147f; de Vaux *Histoire* 1:524; Bartlett VT 20 (1970):257ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1335; Wüst *Untersuchungen* 1:25ff). †

6841 עוּגָב

עוּגָב, SamP. *wāgāb* (with copula ו), Bauer-L. *Heb.* 475s; Arb. *ja’bat* quiver: עוּגָבִי: Jb 30₃₁ (long) flute (BRL² 235; Kolari 36ff; Wegner 10ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1258f; Pritchard *Pictures* 200, 203, 208; Keel *Bildsymb.* 462-464) Gn 4₂₁ Ps 150₄, 151₄ (11QPs^a, DJD 4: p. 49), Jb 21₁₂ 30₃₁. †

6842 עוֹד

I עוֹד: Arb. *‘āda* to return, IV to bring back, restore, bring about (Wehr-Cowan 653f.); OSArb. *‘wd* (Conti 203b), Eth.^G *ōda* to go round, circle around (Dillmann 999), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 478b); sbst. Arb. *‘adat*, Syr. *‘yādā* habit (Syr. pa. to be accustomed); Palm. *‘yd’* habit (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 207).

pi: pf. עוֹדְנִי: to surround, embrace Ps 119₆₁, cf. אִפְךָ Ps 116₃ and Eth. *‘ōda* (Dahood *Psalms* 3:181). †

pol: impf. יִעוֹדֵד; pt. מְעוֹדֵד: to help up Ps 146₉ 147₆ (:: מוֹשִׁפִּיל), cf. Arb. *‘āda* IV. †

hitpol.: impf. וַיִּנְתְּעוֹדֵד: to help one another up, keep upright Ps 20₉. †

Der. עוֹד, n.m. עוֹדֵד.

6843 עוֹד

II עוֹד: denom. of עָד.

: remainder, rest: **הקמח והראשן** and from the rest of the best quality flour (T. Arad; cf. Lemaire *Inscr. Heb.* 1: p. 157).

—2. **still**: a) in primary position: **עוֹדִי עִמָּךְ** as long as I am still with you **Ps 139**₁₈, **כָּל-עוֹד** as long as (something) is still present **Jb 27**₃, **חֲזַק, עוֹדְנִי** I am still strong **Jos 14**₁₁, **לַיְלָה בְּעוֹד** while it is still night **Pr 31**₁₅; **שְׁלֹשָׁה חֳדָשִׁים בְּעוֹד** still three months (until harvest) **Am 4**₇; **בְּעוֹדָהּ בְּכַפּוֹ** while it is still in his hand **Is 28**₄; **עוֹדְנֵנוּ הָאָרֶץ לְפָנֵינוּ** as long as the land is at our disposal **2C 14**₆ (see Rudolph *Chr.* 240); **חַי עוֹד מְעַט** Sir^{Adl.} 33₂₁; **לָנוּ הָעוֹד** do we still have? **Gn 31**₁₄; **וְהָעוֹד** and is there still? **Hag 2**₁₉; **עוֹד מְעַט** just a little time **Ex 17**₄ **Is 10**₂₅ **Jr 51**₃₃ **Hos 1**₄ **Ps 37**₁₀; b) **עוֹד** in secondary position: **עוֹדְנֵנוּ אַבְרָהָם** while Abraham remained (standing) **Gn 18**₂₂; **וְהַבָּשָׂר עוֹדְנֵנוּ** **Nu 11**₃₃; c) **first** (alt. as 2 b) **Hab 2**₃ (: Ehrlich 5:302; Seeligmann 82²²: rd. **עַד** → **יַפְחָ**, **Da 10**₁₄).

—3. **again**, once more **Gn 4**₂₅ **24**₂₀ **Ju 13**₈ **Hos 1**₆ **3**₁ etc.

—4. **still more** **עוֹד מִי-לֶךְ** who else do you have? **Gn 19**₁₂; **וַתְּהִי עוֹד מִלְחָמָה** and there was another war **2S 21**₁₅; **עוֹד כְּאֵלֶּה** more like this **Sir 43**₂₇; **לֹא עוֹד** no more, not again **Gn 8**₂₁ **Dt 34**₁₀; **עוֹד ... הַיַּיִן** is there no-one else? **1K 22**₇; **עוֹד הָאֵפֶס** does nothing remain? **2S 9**₃.

—Emendations: ? cj. **1K 12**₅ for **עַד** with Sept. prp. **עַד**, cf. Noth *Könige* 267; **Jb 34**₂₃ for **עוֹד** prp. **מוֹעֵד** (: Tur.-Sinai *Job* 482; Weiser ATD 13:224).

6845 עוֹדֵד

עוֹדֵד, **עַדְד**, Sept. **Ωδηδ**, Josephus **Ωδηδάς** (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 128): most probably n.m.; I **עוֹד** pol. short form: “He (Yahweh) has helped”, cf. Rudolph *Chr.* 245¹ :: Noth *Personennamen* 252 appellative following OArm. **עַדְד** (Zakir line 12 parallel with **חֲזוּיִן**) “interpreter of oracles”, cf. Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2:208; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 204; Degen *Altaram. Gr.* p. 47 and 52; Zobel VT 21 (1971):97f; Willi FRLANT 106 (1972):221²³; Ross HTR 63 (1970):1ff:

—1. father of the prophet **עֲזַרְיָה** **2C 15**_{1,8} (Rudolph *Chr.* 244);

—2. a prophet **2C 28**₉. †

6846 עוּה

עוּה: MHeb. to act wrongly, JArm. to deviate, af. to do wrong: Akk. (OBab. *ewûm* to burden with, AHw. 267a); Arb. *ġwy* to err (in actions: Guillaume 3:6; Wehr-Cowan 688b) :: ‘*awāy* to bend (Gesenius-B.; Wallenstein VT 7 (1957):212); Eth.^G ‘*ayaya* and ‘*awa* (Leslau 38); see Palache 53f; for the significance of the verb in Heb. cf. Knierim 237f; THAT 2:243.

qal: pf. **עוֹתָהּ**, **עוֹיְנוּ**: to do wrong **Est 1**₁₆ **Da 9**₅; †

nif: pf. **נִעְוִיתִי**; pt. cs. masc. **נִעְוָה**, fem. **נִעְוָת**: to be bent, be irritated (< be confused) **Ps 38**₇ (parallel with **שָׁחִיתִי**), **Is 21**₃; **לֵב נִעְוָה** of a confused heart or disturbed mind **Pr 12**₈ (Gesenius-K. §128x :: Sept.

νωθοκαράρδος = נַעֲבָה); בְּנֵי־נָעוֹת הַמְרֵדוֹת “bastard of a wayward woman” (Stoebe KAT 8/1:372, 378f; → (מְרֵדוֹת) 1S 20₃₀. †

pi. (Jenni 106): pf. עָנָה: to **twist**, the surface of the earth **Is 24**₁; to make paths twisty **Lam 3**₉. †

hif: pf. הִעָנָה, הִעָנִיתִי, הִעָנִינוּ, inf. sf. הִעָנֹתוּ:

—1. to **twist** (the law) **Jb 33**₂₇, with הִרְכַּם to lose one’s way **Jr 3**₂₁;

—2. abs. to **go astray** **2S 7**₁₄ **19**₂₀ **24**₁₇ **1K 8**₄₇ **Jr 9**₄ (rd. הִעָנִי), **Ps 106**₈ **2C 6**₃₇. †

Der. I עָנָה, עָנָה, עָנָה, עָנָה, עָנָה.

6847 עָנָה

I עָנָה: עָנָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453x → עָנָה, עָנָה ruins **Ezk 21**₃₂ (Moran *Biblica* 39 (1958):418ff; Zimmerli 494). †

6848 עָנָה

II עָנָה: עָנָה, עָנָה **2K 17**₂₄, עָנָה **18**₃₄, **19**₁₃ → עָנָה 2: n.loc. apparently in the territory of Syria: the evidence from non-Israelite sources is uncertain, but for pertinent suggestions see Gray *Kings*³ 651; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 174: **2K 17**₂₄ **18**₃₄ **19**₁₃/Is **37**₁₃. †

6849 עָנָה

עָנָה: Arb. *‘ūd* to seek refuge; Nab. Lih. Tham. Saf. Arb. *Šhauri* Soq. OSArb., in personal names (Müller 82).

qal: impf. יִעָנֶה (as עָנָה !); inf. (Gesenius-K. §72q; Bergsträsser 2:145d): to **take refuge** with, reach safety (Huber BZAW 137 (1976):154; THAT 2:221ff) with עָנָה **Is 30**₂ **Ps 52**₉. †

hif: pf. הִעָנִינוּ; impv. הִעָנֵנּוּ, הִעָנֵנּוּ, הִעָנֵנּוּ: a) with acc. to **bring into safety** livestock **Ex 9**₁₉; b) ellipt. (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §127b) to bring oneself (one’s possessions) into safety **Is 10**₃₂ **Jr 4**₆ **6**₁. †

6850 עָנָה

עָנָה, → II עָנָה.

6851 עָנָה

עָנָה: II עָנָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471s; JArm. עָנָה; Arb. *‘awīl* parasite: עָנָה, עָנָה: **boy, lad** **Jb 19**₁₈ **21**₁₁;

—**Jb 16**₁₁ rd. ? with versions עָנָה. †

6852 עָנָה

עוֹיִם: n.pop.:

—1. Sept. Ευαῖου :: SamP. *wā'ibbəm* (with copula וּ **Dt 2₂₃**); the population that inhabited the coastal plain before the Philistines, ? a group of the Hyksos; Kittel 1:32f; Noth *Jos.*² 75; Albright JPOS 1 (1920/21):187ff; JPOS 4 (1924):134ff; de Vaux *Histoire* 1:222; **Dt 2₂₃ Jos 13₃**;

—2. Sept. Ευαῖου the inhabitants of II עוֹיִה **2K 17₃₁**;

—3. Sept.^A Αυυμ, Sept.^B Αιυμ n.loc. or gntl. for → הַעֵי ? (Noth *Jos.*² 108) **Jos 18₂₃**. †

עוֹיִת 6853

עוֹיִת, Sept. Γεθθαμ (Flashar ZAW 28 (1908):213); SamP. *ʿawwət*: n.loc. in Moab or Edom, unidentified Abel 2:257; Simons *Geog.* §1634; ? Nab. אֹיִתוּ Cantineau *Nab.* 2:57; Littmann *Nab. Inscr.* 2:228f: **Gn 36₃₅ 1C 1₄₆** Q (K עוֹיִת see Rudolph *Chr.* 9). †

עוֹל 6854

I עוֹל: MHeb. pi. Syr. af. to act unjustly, JArm. עוֹלָא sin; Arb. *ʿwl* to deviate (from what is right); Eth.^G *alawa*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 453a) to spoil, act treacherously, rebel; cf. Eg. *ʿwn* (Ward ZÄS 99 (1969):67f); → עַלְל.

pi: (Jenni 270): impf. יַעוֹל; pt. מוֹעֵל: to act unjustly **Is 26₁₀ Ps 71₄**; cj. inf. (מִ)עוֹל for מוֹעֵל **Jb 34₁₀** (Fohrer KAT 16:464). †

Der. עוֹלָה, עוֹלָל, עוֹלָל.

עוֹל 6855

II עוֹל: SamP. **Gn 33₁₃** *uwwālāt* (pt. pass. qal pl.); MHeb. עוֹלָה girl, JArm. Syr. עוֹלָא suckling; OArm. על foal (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 210; Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §27 p. 45); Ug. *ʿl* young, suckling animal (Ug. 5: p. 551 no. 2 line 9; UF 7 (1975):115 and 118); Sam. עילום (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:550) Syr. *ʿlā* and Eth. Tigr. *ʿewāl* young animal; Arb. *ʿwl* to feed, *ʿayyil* small child, *ḡwl* to suckle (cf. Driver *Fschr. Baumgartner* 60f); Pun. *ʿl* suckling (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: no. 61, see 76f); cf. *Šhauri*, Saf. OSArb. *ʿl* family (Müller 84).

qal: pt. pl. fem. עוֹלוֹת: to suckle (mother animal) **Gn 33₁₃ 1S 6₇₋₁₀ Is 40₁₁ Ps 78₇₁** (11Q Ps עלה = wet nurse, DJD 4:80, 82, line 6). †

Der. עוֹלָל, עוֹלָל, עוֹלָל.

עוֹל 6856

עוֹל, על: II עוֹל: *Deir Alla* 2:13 (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 239): עוֹלָה: suckling **Is 49₁₅ 65₂₀**; cj. **Jb 24₉** (rd. עוֹל for ועל). †

עוֹל 6857

עוֹלָא, SamP. *ul*: I עול Bauer-L. *Heb.* 576e, 583w; MHeb. JArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 10a) עוֹלָא; DSS עול (see Huppenbauer ATANT 34 (1959):22ff: cs. עול, עול (Ezk 28₁₈ Bauer-L. *Heb.* 583), sf. עוֹלוֹ; (THAT 2:224-28):

—1. a) **perversity, injustice** Ps 7₄ Ezk 18_{8-cj.17}; with עֲשָׂה Lv 19₁₅₋₃₅ Dt 25₁₆ Ezk 3₂₀ 18₂₄₋₂₆ 33₁₃₋₁₅₋₁₈; with פעל Jb 34₃₂, עול שפט Ps 82₂; b) God is עול אין Dt 32₄, cf. Jr 2₅;

—2. **dishonesty** in trade Ezk 28₁₈, עול איש Pr 29₂₇, cj. לב עול for לב עולות Ps 58₃;

—Ps 53₂ rd. עֲלִילָה for עול (BHS); Jb 34₁₀ rd. מַעֲוֹל for מַעֲוֹל → I עול. †

עול 6858

עול: I עול, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 476x; JArm. עול godless: **criminal, sinner** Jb 18₂₁ 27₇ 29₁₇ 31₃; Zeph 3₅ (Rudolph KAT 13/3:286); cj. Ps 12₈ for לעולם זו rd. ? זולל ועול :: Kraus BK 15⁵:234; Dahood *Psalms* 1:75; Ps 37₂₈ rd. עוֹלִים לעולם נשמודו (BHS). †

עולה 6859

עולה: I עול: fem. of עול, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 601b; Joüon §26c¹; I עולה = עולה Is 61₈ (BHS), Jb 36₃₃ (for עולה), (עולה) < עולה < עולה Hos 10₉ (BHS), MHeb. DSS (see Huppenbauer ATANT 34 (1959):22ff; THAT 2:227f): locv. עולתה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 528t) Ezk 28₁₅ Hos 10₁₃ Ps 125₃; Ps 92₁₆ Jb 5₁₆ K עלתה, Q עולתה (R. Meyer *Gr.* §22, 4c; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 604g): **badness, malice, injustice** (THAT 2:224-28; Deissler *Psalms 119 (118) und seine Theologie* (1955):90): Is 59₃ 61₈ Ezk 28₁₅ Hos 10₁₃ Mi 3₁₀ and Hab 2₁₂ (parallel with אֲדָמִים), Mal 2₆ Ps 107₄₂ 125₃ Jb 5₁₆ 6_{29f} 11₁₄ 22₂₃ 24₂₀ 36₃₃; with עשה Ps 37₁ Zeph 3₅ (God), 3₁₃; with פעל Ps 119₃ Jb 36₂₃; with דבר Jb 13₇ 27₄; with חגה Is 59₃; with זרע Pr 22₈; with שטה Jb 15₁₆; with Yahweh עולה ... אין 2C 19₇, cf. Zeph 3₅; לא עלתה בו Ps 92₁₆ K; איש-מרמה ועולה Ps 43₁, בנ-עולה Ps 89₂₃, עולה-בני ע'בנ 2S 33₄ 7₁₀ 1C 17₉ (4Q 174);

—Ps 58₃ rd. עול; Ps 64₇ text uncertain, for עולת (pl. of עולה ?) prp. תעלמות (Kraus BK 15⁵:605) :: Dahood *Psalms* 2:105f. †

עולה 6860

I עולה Is 61₈: → עולה.

עולה 6861

II עולה: → עלה.

עולל 6862

עוֹלָל See below under עוֹלָל (עוֹלָל) (#6864).

6863 עוֹלָל

עוֹלָל See below under עוֹלָל (עוֹלָל) (#6864).

6864 עוֹלָל (עוֹלָל)

עוֹלָל, עוֹלָלִים, עוֹלָלִים: II עוֹלָל; < *awlil* R. Meyer *Gr.* §39, 1; ? Ug. *ʿlln* (Gröndahl *BiOr.* 26 (1969):106a); **Lam** 2₂₀ (R. Meyer *Gr.* §13, 5), עוֹלָלִים: **child** → עוֹלָל **Ps** 8₃ מִפִּי עוֹלָלִים (see Commentaries; Stamm *ThZ* 13 (1957):470-78; Rudolph *Fschr. Zimmerli* 388ff :: Donner *ZAW* 79 (1967):324-27), **Ps** 17₁₄ **Lam** 2₂₀; together with יוֹנֵק **Ps** 8₃ **Jr** 44₇ **Lam** 2₁₁ יוֹנֵק מִעַי יוֹנֵק **1S** 15₃ **22**₁₉; smashed (on the rocks) רָטַשׁ pi. **2K** 8₁₂, pu. **Is** 13₁₆ **Hos** 14₁; born dead **Jb** 3₁₆ (cf. Dahood *Questions disputées de l'AT* (Louvain 1974):27). †

6865 עוֹלָל

עוֹלָל: II עוֹלָל (→ עוֹלָל), < *awlal*: עוֹלָלִים, עוֹלָלִיהָ/לִיךְ, עוֹלָלִים: **child**: **Mi** 2₉ **Lam** 2₁₉; :: זָקַן **Jl** 2₁₆, :: בַּחֲוָרִים **Jr** 6₁₁ **9**₂₀; to beg for bread **Lam** 4₄, to go into exile **1**₅, smashed (on the rocks) **Nah** 3₁₀ רָטַשׁ; **Ps** 137₉ נִפְּץ. †

6866 עוֹלָלוֹת

עוֹלָלוֹת: → עוֹלָלוֹת.

6867 עוֹלָם

עוֹלָם (440 times), once עוֹלָם, עוֹלָמוֹ **2C** 33₇ textual error (Rudolph *Chr.* 314); SamP. *ulām*, Sec. *λωλαμ* (Brönno 171) **Ps** 89₃₈; Ug. *ʿlm* (*d ʿlm, d ʿlm ... ʿlmt, ʿm ʿlm, pʿlmh, ʿbd ʿlm, ʿbd ... wdʿlm, mlk ʿlm, ʿlm* parallel with *dr dr*) (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1858; Aistleitner 2036; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 38 no. 27; p. 266 no. 363; p. 287f no. 405; p. 290 no. 411; p. 291 no. 413; p. 294f no. 425); *Deir Alla* passim (pl. *ʿlmm*), Ph. ndiv. *Ουλωμός* (Harris *Gr.* 133; Friedrich² §78a, 79b; THAT 2:236; WbMyth. 1:309; Gese-H. *Religionen* 148, 203) and appellative *ʿlm*; OArm. (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* no. 224:24f; Degen-M. *Neue Eph.* 2:87 line 7), Mo. EgArm. Nab. Palm. and Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 213), BArm. עוֹלָמָא, JArm. CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:498a), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 20b); Arb. Eth. *ālam*, OSArb. (Conti 207a: creation, world); Jenni *ʿOlam* *ZAW* 64 (1952):197-248; 65 (1953):1-35; THAT 2:228-43); etym. uncertain, for relevant suggestions see Jenni *ʿOlam* *ZAW* 64 (1952):199ff; THAT 2:228; essentially equivalent to Akk. *dāru* duration, eternity (AHw. 164), → II עוֹלָמוֹ, עוֹלָמִים, עוֹלָמוֹ (MHeb. עוֹלָמוֹ, עוֹלָמִים).

—1. **long time, duration** (usually eternal, eternity, but not in a philosophical sense) THAT 2:235f: עוֹלָמוֹ עַבְדָּא a slave for life **Dt** 15₁₇ **1S** 27₁₂ **Jb** 40₂₈ (Ug. *ʿbd ʿlm*), עַבְדָּא עוֹלָמוֹ **Is** 35₁₀, עַבְדָּא עוֹלָמוֹ **Ps** 112₆, עַבְדָּא עוֹלָמוֹ **Is** 56₅, עַבְדָּא עוֹלָמוֹ **Jr** 20₁₇, עַבְדָּא עוֹלָמוֹ **Is** 23₄₀; עַבְדָּא עוֹלָמוֹ occurs thus in many phrases: with בְּרִית **Gn** 9₁₆ (16 times), with בְּרִית מְלָחָה **Nu** 18₁₉, with אֲחֵזָחָה **Gn** 17₈, with חֶקֶת (23 times) **Ex** 12_{14,17}. cj. **Ezk** 46₁₄ see Zimmerli 1168, with חֶקֶת (11 times) **Ex** 29₂₈ **30**₂₁, with כְּהֵנָה **Ex** 40₁₅ **Nu** 25₁₃, with חֶסֶד never-failing kindness **Is** 54₈.

—2. future time (THAT 2:232ff): a) עולם adv. (acc. Gesenius-K. §118q, MSS often לְעֵוֹלָם) Ps 61₈ 66₇ 89₂₋₃₈, cj. 48; b) with prep: לְעֵלְעֵ Gn 3₂₂ (164 times), cj. Ps 87₅ (BHK :: BHS) and 2C 33₇; עַד עֵלְעֵ (Deir Alla 1:9; Hoftijzer-vdK. Deir Alla 200) Gn 13₁₅ (60 times) and עַד לְעֵעַד 1C 23₂₅ 28₇ (cf. Ug. b'd 'Im, 'd 'Im ... 'Imt); לְעֵעַד parallel with לָדָר דָּר Ex 3₁₅; עַד עֵלְדָר דָּר parallel with לָדָר וָדָר Is 34₁₇ (7 times); וְעַד [לְעֵ] Ex 15₁₈ (15 times); עַד-הָעֵל Ps 28₉ 133₃; מֵעַד-הָעֵל וְעַד-הָעֵל Is 9₆ (8 times); עַד עֵוֹלָמִים for all times Is 45₁₇; לְעֵוֹלָמִי 1QH 1₈; לְעֵלְעֵ לְעֵוֹלָמִי עַד Ps 111₈ 148₆; c) עֵוֹלָמִים times to come Ps 77₈ 1K 8₁₃ = 2C 6₂ Ps 61₅ 145₁₃ Da 9₂₄ :: former times Qoh 1₁₀ (THAT 2:241).

—3. a long time back, dark age of prehistory (Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:491; THAT 2:232): a) עֵוֹלָמִים Ezk 25₁₅, עַד אֶיבַת עֵוֹלָמִים עַד אֶיבַת עֵוֹלָמִים Jr 31₃, אֶהֱבַת עֵוֹלָמִים Gn 49₂₆ Dt 33₁₅, עַד עֵוֹלָמִים (וְ)ת עַד אֶהֱבַת עֵוֹלָמִים Ps 24₇₋₉, עַד פְּתַחֵי עֵוֹלָמִים Ps 24₇₋₉, עַד יְמוֹת עֵוֹלָמִים Dt 32₇, עַד יְמֵי עֵוֹלָמִים Mal 3₄, עַד מֵתֵי עֵוֹלָמִים those long dead Lam 3₆, Ps 143₃, עַד מֵתֵי עֵוֹלָמִים Jr 18₁₅, עַד שְׁבִילֵי עֵוֹלָמִים Jr 6₁₆, נְתִיבֵי עֵוֹלָמִים Jr 6₁₆, עַד אֶרֶץ עֵוֹלָמִים Jb 22₁₅ (:: Pope *Job* 166), עַד אֶרֶץ עֵוֹלָמִים Hab 3₆, עַד הַלִּיכֹת עֵוֹלָמִים Pr 22₂₈ 23₁₀ (?); b) עֵוֹלָמִים Dt 33₁₅ and עֵוֹלָמִים Is 51₉ parallel with עַד עֵוֹלָמִים parallel with עֵוֹלָמִים Dt 32₇; c) מֵעֵוֹלָמִים ever since, from of old (THAT 2:231f): Gn 6₄ (15 times, Mesh. 10), Sir 42₂₁ 51₈, cj. 2S 13₁₈ (:: Hertzberg ATD 10²:264¹) and Is 44₇; מֵן הָעֵוֹלָמִים Jr 28₈ Jl 2₂, מֵן הָעֵוֹלָמִים Ps 106₄₈, מֵן הָעֵוֹלָמִים Ps 41₁₄, מֵן הָעֵוֹלָמִים Ps 90₂, מֵן הָעֵוֹלָמִים Ps 103₁₇.

—4. of God: מֵן הָעֵוֹלָמִים everlasting God Is 40₂₈ (see Seeligmann 98⁶), מֵן הָעֵוֹלָמִים Gn 21₃₃ (THAT 2:236f; Cross HTR 55 (1962):236ff; OSin. 'l d-'Im, Albright *Proto-Sin.* 13, 38; F.M. Cross *Canaanite Myth and Hebrew Epic* (1973):49f: “El lord of eternity”), מֵן הָעֵוֹלָמִים Jr 10₁₀ (cf. Ug. *mlk 'Im*, THAT 2:237), מֵן הָעֵוֹלָמִים Dt 33₂₇ (Cross-Freedman JBL 67 (1948):209⁸⁵; THAT 2:236), מֵן הָעֵוֹלָמִים Is 26₄; מֵן הָעֵוֹלָמִים Da 12₇ (= Arm. עֵוֹלָמִים Da 4₃₁) the ever-living one (see Baudis-sin *Adonis* 486ff).

—5. misc. בֵּית עֵוֹלָמִים his house of eternity, meaning grave Qoh 12₅ (also *Deir Alla* 2:6. Pun. Palm. Syr.; orig. Egyptian, see THAT 2:242; H.P. Müller ZDPV 94 (1978):63); (sense of) בֵּית עֵוֹלָמִים placed in people's hearts Qoh 3₁₁ (THAT 2:242; Barr *Biblical Words for Time* (London 1962):117f⁴: enduring state referring to past and future; Gese *Vom Sinai zum Zion* (1974):177: lapse of time :: Gray *Legacy*² 274f), parallel with הַכֹּל (→ כל 1, a, i); עֵוֹלָמִים meaning “world” occurs first in post-Biblical Heb. (THAT 2:242f; Hertzberg KAT 17/4:100 and 106f), Palm. מֵן הָעֵוֹלָמִים the Lord of the World, DJD 1: no. 20:ii: line 5, p. 87 (THAT 2:242f; Gallig ZThK 58 (1961):2ff).

—Emendations: 1S 27₈ for מֵן הָעֵוֹלָמִים prp. מֵן הָעֵוֹלָמִים :: Stoebe KAT 8/1:474; Seebass VT 15 (1965):389ff: עֵוֹלָמִים, the same עֵוֹלָמִים as in Gn 14₁ (!), Sept. Γελαμ[ψουρ]); Is 57₁₁ rd. וּמֵן הָעֵוֹלָמִים; Is 64₄ for מֵן הָעֵוֹלָמִים prp. מֵן הָעֵוֹלָמִים; Jr 49₃₆ K עֵוֹלָמִים rd. with עֵוֹלָמִים; Ps 12₈ זֶה demonstrative pron., not relative ?, cf. Gesenius-K. §126y (Kraus BK 15²:234 :: Dahood *Psalms* 1:75); Pr 23₁₀ for מֵן הָעֵוֹלָמִים (so 22₂₈) rd. ? אֶלְמָנָה ? (BHS).

6868 עון

I עון: Arb. 'wn II, IV to help, X to call for help, Qur. 1₅; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 478a) 'awana; OSArb. 'wn (Conti 204a; Müller 84).

Der. I **מְעוֹן**.

6869 **עוֹן**

II **עוֹן**: Arb. *ġyn* IV to cover (cloud covering the sky), *ġaynā'* covered with leaves.

Der. II **מְעַנֶּה**, **מְעוֹן**.

6870 **עוֹן**

III **עוֹן**: Arb. *ġny* to dwell, *maġnan* and *ma'ān* residence, OSArb. *m'wn* residence (Conti 204b; Müller ZAW 75 (1963):311).

qal: cj. 3rd. masc. pf. **עָן** (for **עִין**) to dwell **Dt 33**₂₈ (parallel with **וַיִּשְׁכַּן**) (BHS); 3rd. fem. pl. pf. **עָנָה** **Is 13**₂₂ (usu. as IV **עָנָה**) (see Wildberger BK 10:504f; Zorell 580a). †

6871 **עוֹן**

עוֹן (331 times), **עוֹן** **2K 7**₉; SamP.^{M65} *ūn*; **עוֹה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498f: cs. **עוֹן** (Sec. *αων* **Ps 49**₆ Brönno 368), **עוֹן** **1C 21**₈, cf. Brönno 368) **עוֹנוֹנִי**, **עוֹנוֹנֶיךָ**, **עוֹנוֹנֶיךָ** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 251j); **עוֹנָה** (**נָה** **Nu 15**₃₁, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252 l); **עוֹנָם** (Sec. *αωναμ* **Ps 83**₃₃, cf. Brönno 368) **עוֹנֵתִי**, **עוֹנֵתֵינוּ**, **עוֹנֵתֵינוּ**, **עוֹנֵתֵינוּ** (on pl., see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:48f): Koehler *Th.*⁴ 159: an act, or mistake, which is not right, unjust; see further Knierim 186ff, esp. pp. 236, 238, 242: “in popular speech an expression particularly indicating the reality of the act and its consequences”; THAT 2:234-49:

—1. **misdeed, sin**: **2S 22**₂₄/**Ps 18**₂₄ **Is 11**₁₀ **13**₂₂ **30**_{14f} **Hos 5**₅ **9**₇ **Mal 2**₆, **עוֹן** and **חַטָּאת** **Jr 36**₃ → **33**₈; **עוֹן** parallel with **חַטָּאת** **Hos 4**₈ **8**₁₃ **9**₉ **13**₁₂; sins **Ps 65**₄ **90**₈ **107**₁₇ **Pr 5**₂₂ **Da 9**₁₃ **Ezr 9**₆ **Neh 9**₂; cj. **עוֹן חַטָּאת** **1S 15**₂₃;

—2. **guilt caused by sin** (and the consequences thereof): **עוֹן הָעַם** **Nu 14**₁₉, **עַי הָאֱמֹרִי** **Gn 15**₁₆, **יִשְׂרָאֵל** **Jr 50**₂₀, **עַי אֲפֹרִים** **Hos 7**₁ **13**₁₂, cj. **Hos 10**_{10b} (rd. **עוֹנוֹתָם** Q versions); **עוֹנוֹנֶיךָ** **Zech 3**₄ (cf. Chr. Jeremias FRLANT 117 (1977):207f); **עַי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ/אֲבוֹתֵינוּ** **Ex 20**₅ parallel with **Dt 5**₉ **Ex 34**₇ **Lv 26**₄₀ **Nu 14**₁₈ **Is 14**₂₁ **Jr 14**₂₀ **32**₁₈ **Ps 109**₁₄, **עַי אֲבִי הָאָב** **Ezk 18**₁₇₋₁₉ (see Rost BWANT 101 (1974):66-71), **עַי הָאָרֶץ [הָאָרֶץ]** before Israel entered it (see Elliger *Lev.* 242), **עוֹנָהּ/הָ בָהּ** (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252, 256m) her guilt is upon her (the **נִפְשׁ** of the blasphemer) **Nu 15**₃₁; **נִשְׂא עוֹנָהּ** (a husband) bears (is responsible for) her guilt **Nu 30**₁₆, **עַי הַמִּקְדָּשׁ** blame with regard to the sanctuary **Nu 18**_{1,23}, **עוֹן הָעוֹן** **1S 25**₂₄, → **בִּי** (HAL 117), **עוֹן הָאִשָּׁה** blame to do with a woman **2S 3**₈, **נִשְׂא עוֹן** → **נִשְׂא** 15a, b, 18b; Knierim 219ff; → **מִצָּא, שְׁלָם, כִּבְס, הַתְּוֹדָה, סִלַּח, רִצָּה, נִקָּה, פָּקַד**;

—3. **punishment** (for guilt): **Gn 4**₁₃ (Westermann BK 1/1:420), **Jr 51**₆; **עוֹן קָץ** **Ezk 21**₃₀₋₃₄ **35**₅; **44**₁₀₋₁₂;

Der. עוף, n.m. עופי.

6874 עוף

II עוף: attested in → תַּעֲפֶה cj. for תַּעֲפֶה **Jb 11**₁₇ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 301v, 404; Gesenius-K. §48d) but for I עֵיפָה, מְעוֹף and מוֹעֵף → II *עִיף.

6875 עוף

עוף, (70 times): I עוף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 451n; MHeb. Ug. *pt šmm* bird in the sky (Herdner *Corpus* 22, B:11; Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 22:i:11) so Gray *Legacy*² 128¹⁰; Aistleitner 2068 :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:1833; Driver *Myths*² 154b; JArm. BArm. עופא, Sam. Syr. *‘aupā*; Arb. *‘auf* augury (with birds) > fate (Wellhausen *Heid.* 202), *‘āif* augurer; Eth.^G *‘ōf*, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 478b) bird flight; OSArb. (Müller 84); Eg. *‘ff*; Copt. *‘af* flights; collective Sept. *πτελυόμ:* **everything that flies** (Driver PEQ 86 (1954):5) → עוף השמים: צפור what flies in the sky, in the air **Gn 1**₂₆ **1S 17**₄₄ **Jr 4**₂₅ **Ezk 29**₅ **Hos 2**₂₀; עוף הרים **Ps 50**₁₁; עוף כנף what has wings and flies **Gn 1**₂₁ **Ps 78**₂₇; עוף (in a comprehensive sense): flying creatures **Gn 1**₂₀ (Westermann BK 1/1:190); bird as עלה **Lv 1**₁₄; prohibited types **Lv 11**₁₃₋₁₉/**Dt 14**₁₂₋₁₈; עוף העוף flying insects **Lv 11**₂₀ **Dt 14**₁₉ (Elliger *Lev.* 144f); עוף נורד **Is 16**₂; kept in פלוב **Jr 5**₂₇; עוף which eat dead flesh **Dt 28**₂₆ **1S 17**₄₆ **2S 21**₁₀ **1K 14**₁₁ **16**₄ **21**₂₄ **Jr 7**₃₃ **15**₃ **16**₄ **19**₇ **34**₂₀ **Ezk 29**₅ **Ps 79**₂; cj. **Ps 11**₂ for במוֹ-עוף prp. במוֹ-עוף; for bibliography see Noth *Welt* 34; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2111.

6876 עופי

עופי (Q: Pesh., Targ. עִיפִי; K: Sept., Vulg. עופי): n.m.; עוף + hypocoristic ending *-ai* (Noth *Personennamen* 38 and 230; cf. Müller 83); Heb. inscr. *Kh. el Kōm* עופי (Lemaire RB 84 (1977):596, 597), **Jr 40**₈. †

6877 עופרת

עופרת: → עפרת.

6878 עויץ

עויץ: by-form of יעיץ; itp. *Deir Alla* 2:9 (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 228); JArm.

qal: impv. עֲצוּ: with עֲצָה to **make a plan** **Is 8**₁₀ (see Saebö ZAW 76 (1964):134, 136f), **Ju 19**₃₀. †

6879 עויץ

I עויץ, Sept. mostly Ως, also Ωξ (Sept.^B), Vulg., Latina *Uxos*, Josephus Οὔσης, Οὔξος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 94f); SamP. **Gn 10**₂₃ **36**₂₈ *ūs*; **Gn 22**₂₁ *os*: n.m. (? as Arb. *‘wḏ* to give as a substitute *‘iwaḏ* substitute, Weippert 243); Arb. *‘ūd* (ndiv., WbMyth. 1:428) *‘aud* (Moritz ZAW 44 (1926):92), OSArb. *‘wḏ*^{sup}*m* (Müller ZAW 75 (1963):312), Lih. *‘wḏ* (ALUOS 7 (1969-73):11):

—1. son of אָרָם Gn 10₂₃ 1C 1₁₇;

—2. son of נַחֲוֹר and grandson of שָׁם Gn 22₂₁;

—3. son of דְּיָשָׁן in the land of שְׁעִיר Gn 36_{28 (30)} 1C 1₄₂, → II עוֹץ 2. †

6880 עוֹץ

II עוֹץ: n.terr.

—1. Sept. ἐν χώρᾳ τῆ Αυσίτιδι Jb 1₁, ἐν μὲν γῆ ... τῆ Αυσίτιδι Jb 42_{17b}; missing in Sept. Jr 25₂₀; Lam 4₂₁ θύγατερ Ἰδομαίαξ ηελλιπὶ γροχκατοικοῦσα ἐπὶ γῆς: homeland of Job Jb 1₁; site unknown, but suggestions from OT include: a) southern land to the east of the Jordan (Edom) Lam 4₂₁ Jr 25₂₀, cf. I עוֹץ 3, on the border of Edom and Arabia, the Αὐσίται, Ptolemy (*Geogr.* 5, 19:2), habitable area around *Jof*; cf. also Sept. of Jb 42_{17b} (see, with others, Dhorme *Job* xix, xxii; Peters 4ff; Hölscher *Hiob*² 2; KBL; Zorell); b) northern land to the east of the Jordan, in Aramaean territory (Hauran and *Şafā*), cf. I עוֹץ 1 and 2, see further Josephus *Ant.* 1, 6:4 (see, with others, Horst BK 16/1:8f; Fohrer KAT 16:72f; *Fschr. Baumgärtel* 54f);

—2. עוֹץ אָרָם in Edom Lam 4₂₁, and the explanation in Jr 25₂₀ הָעוֹץ אָרָם (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 164); on 1 and 2 → Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2070; see further Görg BN 12 (1980):7-12. †

6881 עוֹק

I עוֹק: etym. and meaning uncertain: 1) Arb. *wq* to hinder (KBL; Maag 182), OSArb. (Müller 84); 2) Arb. *ʿyq* (*ʿayyaqa*) to raise the voice, scream (Marti KHC 13:170; H.P. Müller VT 21 (1971):556ff); 3) Arb. *ʿaqqa* (Gesenius *Thes.* 1003) to divide, rip open; ? Ug. *ʿqq* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1909; Aistleitner 2089); MHeb. עוֹקָה pit, hole (Gese VT 12 (1962):417ff; Wolff BK 14/2:160, 164, 208).

qal: impf. הָעִיק (Koehler OLZ 20:173): following 1) to be hindered (KAT 13/2:138, 139f, 148f); following 2, to roar; following 3, to split, make a furrow, (hif. ?) Am 2_{13b}. †

hif: pt. הָעִיק: following 1, to make to sway; following 2, to produce a roar (crash of an earthquake); following 3, to make a furrow, split Am 2_{13a}. †

Der. ? I *עָקָה.

6882 עוֹק

II עוֹק, Arm. = Heb. צוֹק: to be in need, trouble; JArm. CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:548b), Syr. (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 517a) Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 10b); Arb. *ḏyq* to be pressed, squeezed.

Der. ? I *עָקָה.

6883 עוֹר

I עור: to be blind, MHeb. pi, Arm. pa. to blind, OArm. EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 205), JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 11); Eth.^G Tigr. *ōra* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 477a); Arb. *‘awira* to be one-eyed, *‘a‘war* one-eyed, OSArb. *‘wr* (Müller 83).

pi: (Jenni 233, 235): pf. עִוַר; impf. יַעֲוֹר; to **blind** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 256f): as punishment (used only by non-Israelites) **2K 25₇/Jr 39₇/52₁₁**; metaph. to make blind (with bribes) **Ex 23₈ Dt 16₁₉**; → סַנְוִירִים. †

Der. עִוַר, עִוְרוֹן, עִוְרָת.

6884 עור

II עור: to wake up, be excited, causative, to wake someone up; → יִקְץ: Ug. *ʿr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1849; UF 7 (1975):364), *ʿr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1926; Aistleitner 2092 :: Gray *Legacy*² 249⁷), ? *gr* to be excited (Dietrich-Loretz *WdO* 4 (1968):310); Akk. *êru(m)* awake (AHw. 247a); OArm. ? Sef. 2, B:4 (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 205; Fitzmyer 86f; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 260f; Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §61 p. 76); BArm. JArm. Sam. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 10f); Arb. *‘arra* VI to be restless (in the camp), *gyr* to be zealous; *Šh.* *‘ur* (Leslau 38).

qal: impf. יַעֲוֹרְנוּ Q, K hif. יַעֲוִרְנוּ (= Bomberg) **Jb 41₂**; impv. עֹרִי, עֹרְהָ (עֹרִי **Is 51₉**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 398e): to be awake, stir **Ju 5₁₂ Is 51₉ 52₁ Hab 2₁₉ Zech 13₇** (sword), **Ps 7₇ and 44₂₄** (יהוה), **57₉ 59₅ 108₃ Song 4₁₆** (north wind), **5₂** (heart);

— עֵר **Mal 2₁₂** → עִיר. †

nif: pf. נִעֹר (Gesenius-K. §72ee; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 400i); impf. יַעֲוֹר, יַעֲוֹרוּ:

—1. to be woken up: nation **Jr 6₂₂ 50₄₁ Jl 4₁₂**, storm **Jr 25₃₂**, cj. **Pr 28₂** for שָׁרְיָה רַבִּים אֶרֶץ prp. (Sept.) עֲוֹרוּ רִיבִים, sleeper **Zech 4₁ Jb 14₁₂**;

—2. to rouse oneself **Zech 2₁₇**; cj. **Ezk 38₁₄** for תִּרְעַע prp. (Sept.) תִּעֲרָר. †

pol: pf. עָרַר, עֹרַרְתִּי, עֹרַרְתֶּךָ (rd. ? עֹרַרְתֶּיךָ **Song 8₅**); impf. תַּעֲרָר, תַּעֲרָרוּ; impv. עֹרְרָה; inf. עֹרֵר:

—1. to awake, start to move: **Ps 80₃** (גְּבוּרָה), **Hab 3₉** (קִשָּׁת) cj. for תַּעֲוֹר prp. תַּעֲרָה or תַּעֲרָר (Rudolph *KAT* 13/3:235); **Song 2₇ 3₅ 8₄** (אַהֲבָה), **8₅** (lovers);

—2. to agitate, disturb **Is 14₉** (רַפְּאִים), **Jb 3₈** (לְוִיָּתָן), **Pr 10₁₂** (מְדַנִּים);

—3. to set in motion > to swing **2S 23₁₈ 1C 11₁₁₋₂₀** (חַנִּית), **Is 10₂₆** (שׁוֹט), **Zech 9₁₃** (sons of Zion); cj. **2S 23₈** (with **1C 11₁₁**) עֹרֵר חַנִּיתוֹ. †

hif: pf. הִעִיר, הִעִירוּתִי, הִעִירוּתֶיךָ and הִעִירָתְהוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 404); impf. יַעֲוִיר, יַעֲוִירוּ, יַעֲוִירָה, יַעֲוִירוּ, אַעֲוִירָה, אַעֲוִירוּ, תַּעֲוִירָה, תַּעֲוִירוּ; inf. מַעֲוִיר, מַעֲוִירִים:

—1. to **wake up**: a) a sleeper **Zech 4**₁, אִיּוֹן **Is 50**₄, שָׁחַר **Ps 57**₉ **108**₃, כָּח **Da 11**₂₅, אֶהְבֶּה **Song 2**₇ **3**₅ **8**₄, חֲמָה **Ps 78**₃₈, קִנְאָה **Is 42**₁₃; to disturb a fire, meaning: to poke **Hos 7**₄ (Rudolph KAT 13/1:147f :: Barr *Philology* 332, no. 244); b) to **excite, put into motion, start to work** (Elliger BK 11:119; Bardtke BZAW 77 (1958):12ff; H.M. Lutz WMANT 27 (1968):57⁶): **Is 41**₂₋₂₅ **45**₁₃ **Ezr 1**₁ (כּוֹרֵשׁ); **Is 13**₁₇ **Jr 50**₉ **51**₁₋₁₁ **Ezk 23**₂₂ **Hg 1**₁₄ **Ezr 1**₅ **1C 5**₂₆ **2C 21**₁₆ **36**₂₂, cj. **Ju 9**₃₁ (for צָרִים prp. (מְעִירִים); c) to summon **Jl 4**₉ (הַגְּבוּרִים), **Da 11**₂ (text uncertain see BHS; Plöger KAT 18:152, 155); d) to disturb **Jl 4**₇, לְיִתְזֵן (crocodile) **Jb 41**₂ rd. יַעֲרִנֵנִי, **Dt 32**₁₁ → עִיר;

—2. intrans. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 294b; Gesenius-K. §53d, e) to wake up **Ps 35**₂₃ (וְהָעִירָה וְהָקִיצָה), **Ps 73**₂₀ **Jb 8**₆ (see Fohrer KAT 16:184 :: Gray *Legacy*² 267 “he will watch over you”). †

hitpol.: pf. הִתְעוֹרְרָתִי impf. יִתְעַרֵר, impv. הִתְעוֹרְרִי, pt. מִתְעוֹרֵר:

—1. to **pull oneself up** **Is 51**₁₇ **64**₆;

—2. to **excite oneself** **Jb 17**₈;

—cj. **Jb 31**₂₉ for הִתְעוֹרְרָתִי prp. הִתְעוֹרְרָתִי → II *עדר or הִתְרַעַעְתִּי → רוע. †

pilpel (Gesenius-K. §72cc; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 282o, 404): **Is 15**₅ for יַעֲרִירוּ prp. יַעֲרִיעֵר: יַעֲרִיעֵר to keep busy :: Wildberger BK 10:591f rd. pol. יַעֲרִירֵי cf. BHS. †

Der. II עִיר.

עור 6885

עור ? root עור as by-form of ערה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457n); SamP. *ūr*, MHeb. Ug. ? *gr* (Aistleitner 2165; Driver *Myths*² 155^b; Aartun WdO 4 (1967/8):286; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 435 no. 94; Ug. 5: p. 233, 6 [ú ?] *ru* = Akk. *mašku*, p. 352a, cf. p. 232:ii:6); Pun. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 221): עוֹרוֹ/רֵנוּ, עֶרְת, עֶרְת(וֹ), masc.: **skin of a person**: **Ex 22**₂₆ **Lv 13**₅₋₄₃ **Jr 13**₂₃ **Ezk 37**₆₋₈ **Mi 3**_{2f} **Jb 7**₅ **10**₁₁ **30**₃₀ **Lam 3**₄ **4**₈ **5**₁₀ (see BHS); עור בְּשָׂרוֹ **Lv 13**_{2-4-11-38f}, עור בְּשָׂרׁ **13**₄₃ > עור **13**₄₋₃₉; עור פָּנָיו **Ex 34**_{29f-35}; **Jb 19**_{20a} for בְּעוֹרִי וּבְבִשְׂרִי prp. בְּעוֹר־בְּשָׂרִי on the skin of my body (Horst BK 16/1:278, 279); **19**_{20b}, עוֹר שְׁנַיִ בְּעוֹר מִלְטָה meaning “I escaped by the skin of my teeth” → I מִלֵּט “I only just escaped”, (see Budde GHK 2/1²:100; Horst BK 16/1:278, 279), or “I was stripped to the skin of my teeth” (→ II מִלֵּט), which may refer to a loss of flesh on the cheeks and lips (see Hölscher *Hiob*² 46; Fohrer KAT 16:308); **Jb 18**₁₃ cj. for בְּדֵי עוֹרוֹ יֹאכַל prp. יֹאכַל מִדְּוֵה עוֹרוֹ or בְּדוֹי יֹאכַל עוֹרוֹ (see Horst BK 16/1:266); **19**₂₆ → I נִקְרָה;

—2. **animal skin**: of cattle **Ex 29**₁₄ **Lv 4**₁₁ **8**₁₇ **Nu 19**₅, of sacrificial animals **Lv 7**₈ **9**₁₁ **16**₂₇, of the crocodile **Jb 40**₃₁, of the תַּחֲשׁ **Ex 25**₅ **26**₁₄ **35**₇₋₂₃ **36**₁₉ **39**₃₄ **Nu 4**₆₋₁₄, of אֵילִים **Ex 25**_{5-26:14} **35**₇₋₂₃ **36**₁₉ **39**₃₄; hide (of a goat) **Gn 27**₁₆, עור כְּתָנוֹת clothing from skins **Gn 3**₂₁ (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 469);

—3. **leather** (BRL² 203f.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1061) **Lv 11**₃₂ **13**₄₈₋₅₆ **15**₁₇, מְלֶאכֶת עוֹר **Lv 13**₄₈, כְּלֵי עוֹר **13**₄₉₋₅₉ **Nu 31**₂₀; אֲזוֹר עוֹר **2K 1**₈;

—4. figurative expressions: עֹר בְּעֹר Jb 2₄ skin for skin, actually, one animal skin for another; “it has to do with a business contract where like is paid for like” (Fohrer KAT 16:97; see further Hölscher *Hiob*² 14f; Horst BK 16/1:24f). †

6886 עֹר

עֹר, SamP. *‘awwār*: I עֹר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 477b; 1QIs^a 42₁₉ עֹאֵר, *‘iwwār* see Ben-H. *Trad.* 113; MHeb. Ug. *‘wr/‘wrt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1834; Aistleitner 2020; Gray *Legacy*² 123; Pardee UF 7 (1975):372; JArm. CPArm. Syr. עֹיִרָא (Syr. also *‘wārā*), Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 10a); Arb. *‘a‘war* one-eyed; Eth. *‘ewīr/ūr* blind: עֹר (הָ), עֹרִים (הָ) Bauer-L. *Heb.* 263g; Joüion §18m), עֹרֹת: blind (in one or both eyes, Reicke-R. *Hw.* 257): Ex 4₁₁ (together with פִּקְחָה), Lv 19₁₄ 21₁₈ Dt 15₂₁ 27₁₈ 28₂₉ 2S 5₆₋₈ Is 29₁₈, cj. 33₂₃ for עֹר חֲלַק prp. יִחַלֵּק עֹר (Duhm; BHS); Is 35₅ 42₇₋₁₆₋₁₈₋₁₉ 43₈ 56₁₀ 59₁₀ Jr 31₈ Zeph 1₁₇ Mal 1₈ cj. 13 (→ גִּזְלָה), Ps 146₈ Jb 29₁₅;

—Lam 4₁₄ for עֹרִים as blind men (Plöger HAT 18²:155) prp. הָיִם pl. of הָיָה, or רֵעֵבִים, or עֲרוֹם (Rudolph KAT 17/3:248f; BHS). †

6887 עֹרֵב

עֹרֵב: → עֹרֵב.

6888 עֹרֹן

עֹרֹן: I עֹר: עֹר + *ōn*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498c; SamP. Dt 28₂₈ *wbēwwāron*; MHeb.: loss of sight, blinding, blindness Dt 28₂₈ Zech 12₄ 1QS 4, 11. †

6889 עֹרֶת

עֹרֶת: I עֹר: SamP. *‘awwērət*; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 607c: blindness Lv 22₂₂. †

6890 עֹשׂ

עֹשׂ: haplography JI 4₁₁; meaning uncertain: 1) root of Arb. *gwt* IV to help, proper n. *gawt*; OSArb. (Conti 215b; Ryckmans 1:173b; Müller 87); Nab. proper n. *‘wtw*, *‘wt’l*; Tham. proper n. *gwt*, Saf. proper n. *g(w)t*, *gwt’l*; Mehr. *gōt* to help (Müller 87): to help (so KBL; Gesenius-B. and others); ? Ug. *gwt* (UT Text 2064:20); 2) OSArb. subst. *gawīt* means of help, also auxiliary troops (: Rudolph KAT 13/2:77); 3) text corrupt, Sept. $\sigma\upsilon\sigma\alpha\theta\rho\iota\zeta\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$, Vulg. *erumpite*, Pesh., Tg. נוֹעוּ get away!; for עֹשׂוּ prp. חֹשׂוּ or עֹרֵוּ (BHS; Wolff BK 14/2:87).

—עֹשׂוּ JI 4₁₁ may be translated, following 1, “come to help!”; following 2 and 3, “hurry!” or “hurry yourself!” or “get a move on!”; cf. עֹרֵתִי. †

6891 עֹת

עוּת: MHeb. pi. JArm. pa. to bend, stoop; ? Syr. (P. Smith *Thes.* 3008) *ʿtt* to deceive; ? or secondary form < עוּה pi.

[qal: inf: לְעוּת Is 50₄: ? prp. לְעוּת, לְעוּת, לְעֵנַת, לְרַעוּת; see Reiterer *Gerechtigkeit als Heil* (Graz 1976):49.]

cj. nif. Pr 27₆ for נְעִתְרוּת prp. נְעוּתוֹת crooked, deceptive. †

pi. (Jenni 244): pf. עוּתוּ, עוּתוּנִי, עוּתוּנִי; impf. יַעֲוֹתוּ/וֹת־; inf. עוּת:

—1. to **bend**: the deeds of God Qoh 7₁₃ (:: תִּקֵּן), מוֹשֶׁפֶט Jb 8₃ 34₁₂, דֶּרֶךְ Ps 146₉; מוֹאֲזֵנִים Am 8₅: to **falsify** (by changing the stone weights, or bending the beam of the balance, see Maag 182f; Wolff BK 14/2:376);

—2. with acc. of pers., to **bend** Jb 19₆ (subj. God); to **suppress** (in litigation) Lam 3₃₆, to lead astray Ps 119₇₈. †

pu: pt. מְעוּת: **crooked** Qoh 1₁₅ (:: תִּקֵּן cj. הִתְקַן). †

hitp: pf. הִתְעוּתוּ: **to be stooped** Qoh 12₃. †

Der. עוּתָה*.

6892 עוּתָה

*עוּתָה: עוּת; really Arm. inf. *paʿel* Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479n: עוּתָה: the **bending of the law** against me, **oppression**, Lam 3₅₉ (:: מוֹשֶׁפֶט). †

6893 עוּתִי

עוּתִי: n.m.: short form (derivation uncertain): 1) root עוּת Arm. = Hebr. → עוּשׁ to help, Nab. n.m. עוּתוּ (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:128b); 2) Arb. *ʿtw* to be proud, surpass (Noth *Personennamen* 40, 191); → עֲתִיָּה:

—1. Ezr 8₁₄;

—2. 1C 9₄. †

6894 עוּ

עוּ: עוּז, < **ʿazz*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453y; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 161); Ug. *ʿz* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1835; Aistleitner 2021; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 291f no. 414-416), Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 206): עוּ, עוּה, עוּזִים, עוּזִי, עוּזוֹת.

—A. subst. (by-form of → I עוּז): **strength, might** Gn 49₃ and → עוּזִיָּאל.

—B. adj.:

—1. **strong** **Ju** 14₁₄₋₁₈ **2S** 22₁₈/**Ps** 18₁₈ **Is** 19₄ **Am** 5₉ (cj. ? with Sept. for עָז prp. עָז; Koch ZAW 86 (1974):522⁷⁴: ר(י)ר), **Ps** 59₄ **Pr** 30₂₅ 24₅ cj. for בַּעֲזוֹ prp. (Sept.) בַּעֲזָא; people **Nu** 13₂₈ **Is** 25₃ flood of water **Is** 43₁₆ **Neh** 9₁₁; wind **Ex** 14₂₁; anger **Gn** 49₇ **Pr** 21₁₄; עֲזָה כַּמּוֹת **Song** 8₆, → עֲזוּמוֹת;

—2. עָז נִפְשׁ greedy **Is** 56₁₁ **Sir** 40₃₀, עָז פָּנִים **Dt** 28₅₀ **Da** 8₂₃ defiant, cheeky :: Lebram VT 25 (1975):741: shameless; adv. עֲזוֹת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 632m) cheekily **Pr** 18₂₃;

—cj. **Nu** 21₂₄ for עָז prp. יַעֲזֹר (BHS); cj. **Ezk** 7₂₄ for עֲזִים גְּאוֹן prp. (Sept.) גְּעֲזִים (Zimmerli 165). †

6895 עָז

עָז: < **anzu* R. Meyer *Gr.* §51, 2a, or rather **inzu* Friedrich *Phön*² §195a (:: KBL < עֲזוֹ); SamP. *az*, MHeb. BArm. עֲזִין; Pun. Palm. עָז; EgArm. Pehl. עֲנִז (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 206), JArm. עֲנִז, Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:547), Syr. *‘ezzā*, cs. *‘nez* Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 535b); Arb. *‘anz*, ? Eth. (Leslau 39); Akk. *enzu, ezzu* (AHw. 221b); Amor. *hazzum* (AHw. 339b; Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2:269); Eg. *nh(t)*: עָז (without a fem. ending, like אֵם, רָחֵל, אֶתוֹן see Gesenius-K. §80b; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 507d; Michel *Grundlegung* 1:69; vSoden *Gramm.* §60a): עֲזִים **Gn** 31₃₈ (on the masc. pl. ending see Gesenius-K. §87c; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 515o; also Syr. Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §84 and MHeb. Jastrow 1060b):

—1. **goat** (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:196ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2237; Widengren JSS 5 (1960):397; Nagel ZA 55 (1962):173ff; for the goat as a sacrificial animal see Ducos Syria 44 (1967):375ff): עֲזִים **Dt** 14₄ :: כֶּשֶׁב **Lv** 3₇ :: **Lv** 3₁₂; in a list: עֲזִים שׁוֹר כֶּשֶׁב **Lv** 7₂₃ 17₃ 22₂₇ **Nu** 18₁₇; בָּקָר כֶּשֶׁבִים עֲזִים **Lv** 22₁₉; גְּדֵי עֲזִים **Gn** 38₁₇₋₂₀ **Ju** 6₁₉ 13₁₅₋₁₉ 15₁ 1S 16₂₀; pl. **Gn** 27₉₋₁₆; תִּישִׁים :: עֲזִים **Gn** 32₁₅; עֲזִים **Da** 8₅₋₈; צִפִּירֵי עֲזִים **2C** 29₂₁; שְׂעִיר עֲזִים **Gn** 37₃₁ **Lv** 4₂₃ 9₃ 16₅ 23₁₉ **Nu** 7₁₆₋₈₂ (12 times), 15₂₄ 28₁₅₋₃₀ 29₅₋₁₁₋₁₆₋₁₉₋₂₅ **Ezk** 43₂₂ 45₂₃; שְׂעִירֵי עֲזִים **Lv** 16₅; twelve שְׂעִירֵי עֲזִים **Nu** 7₈₇; שְׂעִירַת עֲזִים **Lv** 4₂₈ 5₆; עֲזִים parallel with רָחֵלִים **Gn** 31₃₈; עֲזִים **Song** 4₁ 6₅, עֲזִים חֵלֶב **Pr** 27₂₇; עֲזִים מְשֻׁלָּשֶׁת **Gn** 15₉; עֲזִים **2C** 35₇; חֲשִׁפֵי עֲזִים **1K** 20₂₇ → חֲשִׁף; **Gn** 30_{32f-35} **Ex** 12₅ **Lv** 1₁₀ **Nu** 15₁₁₋₂₇ 1S 25₂;

—2. **goat hair** (for weaving and felt) **Ex** 25₄ 26₇ 35₆₋₂₃₋₂₆ 36₁₄ **Nu** 31₂₀; כְּבִיר עֲזִים **1S** 19₁₃₋₁₆ → כְּבִיר* (Stoebe KAT 8/1:357f). †

6896 עָז

עָז **Pr** 24₅ 31₁₇ †; SamP. *‘az*, sf. *bazzāk* **Ex** 15₁₃; Sec. οζ (Sperber 246; Brönno 122f): עֲזִי, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 455g; Ug. *‘z* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1835; Aistleitner 2021; Ug. 5 p. 553 line 9, cf. p. 602a, see de Moor UF 1 (1969):179; Craigie VT 22 (1972):145f); Ph. עָז (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 205): עָז **Ju** 5₂₁ **Jb** 26₂, עָז in abs. **Js.** 26₁, עֲזִין **Pr** 31₂₅; עָז **Gn** 49₃ as by-form → עָז* (→ SamP. !); cs. עָז (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 562v) עֲזוֹה, עֲזוֹה, עֲזוֹה, עֲזוֹה, also עֲזוֹה (Bl 559i), Or. עֲזוֹה and עָזוֹ (Kahle *Text* 73), Sec. οζετ (Sperber and Brönno 122f); עֲזוֹנִי (**Ps** 81₂, BHS), עֲזוֹמוֹ, עֲזוֹמוֹ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252o), THAT 2:252ff.

—1. **might, strength**: a) 1S 2₁₀ **Is** 51₉ 52₁ **Ezk** 19₁₂ **Ps** 138₃ **Jb** 41₁₄ **Pr** 21₂₂ 31₁₇₋₂₅; עָז בְּכָל-עָז with all his might **2S** 6₁₄ cj.₅ for בְּרוּשִׁים בְּכָל-עָז prp. with **1C** 13₈ עָז בְּכָל-עָז prp. with **2C** 30₂₁ for בְּכָל-עָז prp. with **2C** 30₂₁; b) adv. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 632m) in strength **Ju** 5₂₁; c) in phrases, means **fortified, strong, well founded**: עָז-

עו, **Jr 48₁₇ Ps 110₂**, מִטָּה עו, **Pr 10₁₅ 18₁₁₋₁₉**, קִרְיַת עו, **Is 26₁**, עִיר עו, **Pr 18₁₀**, (יהוה) **Ju 9₅₁ Ps 61₄**, מְגִדָּל רְקִיעַ עֲזוֹ, **Jr 51₅₃**; מָרוֹם עו, **Ps 30₈**, הִרְרִי עו, **Ps 68₃₄**, קוֹל עו, **26₁₁**, מַצְבּוֹת עו, **19₁₄**, sg. **19₁₁**, מִטּוֹת עו, **Ps 150₁** → under 3, מְבַטְח־עו, **Pr 14₂₆**, מַחְסִי־עו, **Ps 71₇** → under 3; עו, **proud strength Lv 26₁₉ Ezk 24₂₁ 30₆₋₁₈ 33₁₈₋₂₈ cj. 7₂₄** (rd. עָזָם → עֲזוֹ); עו his hard face **Qoh 8₁**; לֹא־עו without strength **Jb 26₂**.

—2. the fortifications of a town, **ramparts** (Hamp BZ NF 16 (1972):117ff): with יִסָּד **Ps 8₃** (Donner ZAW 79 (1967):326: עו = firmament :: trad. Versions, praise), with הוֹרִיד **Pr 21₂₂ Am 3₁₁** (cj. הוֹרִיד BHS).

—3. **God's might** (cf. II !): עו לִי כְבוֹד וְעוֹ **Ps 29₁**, cf. ἐνισχυσάτωσαν αὐτῷ πάντες ἄγγελοι Θεοῦ **Dt 32₄₃** Sept. (BHS); **Ps 59₁₇**; עו יהוה **Mi 5₃**, cj. **Ps 68₂₉** for עוּזָה אֱלֹהִים prp. עוּזָה אֱלֹהִים **הָאֵלֶּיךָ עוּזָה אֱלֹהִים** prp. עוּזָה אֱלֹהִים **הָאֵלֶּיךָ עוּזָה אֱלֹהִים** prp. עוּזָה אֱלֹהִים (Seeligmann; see also BHS); **בְּעוּזֶךָ** (BHS); God acts **בְּעוּזוֹ Ps 78₂₆**, cj. **Dt 33₂₆** for **בְּעוּזֶךָ** prp. **בְּעוּזֶךָ** (Seeligmann; see also BHS); **Ex 15₁₃ Ps 21₁₄ 74₁₃**, עוֹזֶךָ **Ps 132₈ 2C 6₄₁ = Ps 78₆₁**, אֶפְךָ **Ps 90₁₁**; cj. **76₈** for **מֵאֵז אֶפְךָ** prp. **מֵאֵז אֶפְךָ** **Ezr 8₂₂**, עוֹזֶךָ **Ps 150₁**; in יהוה is עוֹז to **Is 45₂₄ Ps 29₁/1C 16₂₈ Ps 62₁₂ 63₃ 68₂₉₋₃₅ 93₁ 96₇ Jb 12₁₆ 1C 16₂₇**; יהוה וְעוֹזֶךָ **Ps 105₄ 1C 16₁₁**; יהוה is עוֹז strength (if I עוֹז is equivalent to II עוֹז, where see further); God gives עוֹז **Ps 68₃₆ 86₁₆**; God allows his עוֹז to be experienced **Ps 77₁₅**; God is **מַחְסִי־עוֹז Ps 71₇**, תַּפְאֶרֶת עוֹזוֹ **89₁₈**; with God is עוֹז **Ps 140₈** and **וְתוֹשִׁיָה עוֹז Jb 12₁₆** and **וְחִדְוָה עוֹז 1C 16₂₇**; the righteous find בְּךָ עוֹז **Ps 84₆**; עוֹז וְתַפְאֶרֶת are in the **מִקְדָּשׁ Ps 96₆**.

—4. **strength, might of the king**: **Ps 99₄**: cj. ? for עוֹ מֶלֶךְ prp. עוֹ מֶלֶךְ (Gunkel Ps. 431) or עוֹ מֶלֶךְ (Kraus BK 15⁵:580).

—Emendations: cj. **Jb 37₆** for עוֹז prp. עוֹז (עוֹז impv.); **Pr 24₅** rd. מֵעוֹ → עוֹ II 1; → II עוֹ. †

עו 6897

II עו, SamP. ‘az, with sf. ‘azzi: **עוֹז**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 451n; textual confusion with I; עוֹז (so BHK³; Bomberg and BHS **עוֹז**) is apparent in **Ps 59₁₈** and this word (or עוֹז, see R. Meyer *Gr.* §23, 1c) is to be substituted for עוֹז **Jr 16₁₉ Ps 28₇ 62₈** and for עוֹז **Ex 15₂** (: Barr *Philology* 29), **Is 12₂ Ps 118₁₄** and correspondingly עוֹז/עוֹזֶךָ for עוֹזֶךָ **Ps 21₂** עוֹזֶנִּי for עוֹזֶנִּי **Ps 81₂** (THAT 2:221f): **refuge, protection** (always God) = II מְעוֹז: Yahweh is עוֹז **Ps 28₈ 29₁₁**; עוֹזֶנִּי; with sf., my protection **Is 49₅ Jr 16₁₉ Ps 28₇ 59₁₈** cj. 10 for עוֹז prp. עוֹז (< עוֹז), **עוֹזֶנִּי Ex 15₂ Is 12₂**, your protection **Ps 21₂**, our **81₂**; I עוֹז still remains a possibility, except for **Ps 62₈** עוֹזֶנִּי, see Hamp BZ (new series) 16 (1972):117ff. †

עוֹז 6898

עוֹז, Sept. οζα, Josephus Ὀζα(ς) (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 92): n.m.; עוֹז, short form of I עוֹז + ndiv. (Noth *Personennamen* 38, 160); Heb. inscr. Diringler 353a; Ph. (Benz *Names* 165; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3:51); OArm. Nimrud Ostr. 1:4 (Albright *BASOR* 149 (1958):33) → עוֹזָה:

—1. son of **אֲבִינָדָב** brother of **אֲחִיָּו 2S 6₃, 6₆** (MSS עוֹזָה, see BHS), insert at **6₄** (וְאֲחִיָּו הַלֵּךְ) = עוֹזָה **6₇; 1C 13₇₋₉₋₁₁**;

—2. עֲזָא 2K 21¹⁸⁻²⁶ and 2C 36⁸ Sept. Γαυοζα (BHS), see Montgomery-G. 553; Gray *Kings*³ 710; Simons 203f, 205³, 207;

—3. 1C 8⁷;

—4. Ezr 2⁴⁹ Neh 7⁵¹. †

6899 אֲזַאֲל

אֲזַאֲל: עֲזַאֲל 4Q 180, 1, 8 (DJD 5: p. 78); SamP. *l̥ez̥āz̥al*; Lv 16⁸⁻¹⁰⁻²⁶; a demon of the wilderness; Dillmann *D. Bücher Exodus und Leviticus*³ (1897):577f; H. Duhm *Die bösen Geister im AT* (1904):55ff; Bousset-Gressmann 332; Rost *Credo* 101ff, esp. 107ff; de Vaux *Inst.* 2:416ff = *Lebensordnungen* 2:369ff; Elliger *Lev.* 212f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 135; Tawil ZAW 92 (1980):43-59: etym. uncertain: < *עֲזַאֲל, see Wyatt UF 8 (1976):428f; Tawil ZAW 92 (1980):58f; Mnd. אַזַאֲל (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 11b) (: עֲזַז); Arb. ‘zz, “God’s opponent” (Canaan *Dämonengl.* 28); < *עֲזַאֲל (Symm. τράγος ἀπερχόμενος / ἀφιέμενος, Vulg. *caper emissarius*: black sheep); < *עֲזַאֲל (Arb. *ǧzl* to remove, Sept. ἀποπομπή/πάλος and ἄφεις (Dillmann); an impotent deity (cf. Ἀξιζος Gese-H. *Religionen* 81; WbMy. 1:428), ? Môt (Tawil ZAW 92 (1980):43-59), with a secondary connection with the expiation ritual ? :: Driver JSS 1 (1956):97f: n.loc. הַרְרָא בֵית MishYom. 6:8; Jastrow 333a, on the identification: M. AviYona *Historical Geography of Palestine* (in Hebrew) 104. †

6900 עֲזַב

I עֲזַב: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 161f), Matthew 27⁴⁶ parallel with Mark 15³⁴ (D) ζαφθάυι :: JArm. σαβαχθάυι (Arm. ܫܒܩ, see WBauer *Wb.*⁵ 663); Arb. ‘azaba to be at a distance, ‘azab unattached; Eth.^G mā‘sab (Dillmann 973) widowed, unmarried; Akk. *ezēbu* (AHw. 267b) to abandon, leave behind, *ušēzib* (*šafel* AHw. 286b) > BArm. ܫܒܩ to save, Amor. *hzb* (**hazābu*, Huffmon 192) to save.

qal (I and II עֲזַב 205 times): pf. עֲזַבְתִּי, עֲזַבְתָּ, עֲזַבְתָּ, עֲזַבְתָּ; sf. עֲזַבְתִּי, עֲזַבְתָּ, עֲזַבְתָּ, עֲזַבְתָּ; impf. יֵעֲזַב (Pal. יֵעֲזַב) יֵעֲזַבְתִּי, יֵעֲזַבְתָּ, יֵעֲזַבְתָּ, יֵעֲזַבְתָּ; Sec. ἔεζεβου (Brönno 37; R. Meyer *Gr.* §29, 2b), יֵעֲזַבְתָּ; sf. יֵעֲזַבְתִּי, יֵעֲזַבְתָּ, יֵעֲזַבְתָּ, יֵעֲזַבְתָּ; impv. עֲזַבְתָּ, עֲזַבְתָּ, עֲזַבְתָּ; inf. עֲזַבְתָּ, עֲזַבְתָּ (2K 8⁶; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 316d), עֲזַבְתָּ, עֲזַבְתָּ, עֲזַבְתָּ; pt. עֲזַבְתָּ, cs. עֲזַבְתִּי Zech 11¹⁷ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 525j), עֲזַבְתִּי, עֲזַבְתִּי, עֲזַבְתִּי, עֲזַבְתִּי (THAT 2:249ff).

—1. to leave: a) 2K 2²⁻⁴⁻⁶ 4³⁰ (= שָׁלַח Gn 32²⁷); אָבִיו וְאִמּוֹ Gn 2²⁴ (Willi *Fschr. Zimmerli* 539), עִיר 1S 31⁷, אָרְץ Jr 9¹⁸, בָּקָר 1K 19²⁰, בְּיָצִים Is 10¹⁴, אֶלְוָה Pr 2¹⁷; עֲזַבְתָּ abandoned woman (Akk. *ezēbu* to abandon a wife, husband, divorce AHw. 267b) Is 54⁶ 60¹⁵ 62⁴ (Willi *Fschr. Zimmerli* 539²⁸); עֲזַבְתָּ land which is no longer cultivated Is 6¹², abandoned town Zeph 2⁴; b) the lion abandons its den Jr 25³⁸; builders forsake Jerusalem Neh 3⁸ (→ II עֲזַב , 1); כָּחֵד departs from the sick Ps 38¹¹, וְאִמָּתְךָ חֶסֶד should not fail the pupil of the wise Pr 3³; to leave in need Jr 14⁵, Dt 12¹⁹, Ex 23^{5a} (: b → II); with לְ (= acc. → לְ 21), but cf. I עֲזַב 2b; not to heed counsel, ignore advice 1K 12⁸⁻¹³; c) in a religious sense (THAT 2:251) to forsake: God forsakes men Gn 28¹⁵ Ps 22² 119⁸ (cf. Akk. AHw. 267b, 1b), Zion (: קִבְּץ Is 54⁷, אֶרֶץ Ezk 8¹², בֵּיתִי (parallel with נִחַלְתִּי) Jr 12⁷; men forsake their idols Ezk 20⁸, יְהוָה Is 1⁴ (Willi *Fschr. Zimmerli* 539), Jr 17¹³ Dt 28²⁰ (Lambert *Wisdom* 38:20 *ezēbu*); God forsakes men and men forsake God 2C 24²⁰; d) men forsake the תּוֹרָה Pr

אֶלְהֵיוּ (מִ' מִצְוֹת יְהוָה (? dl. with Sept. מִ' מִצְוֹת יְהוָה) 1K 18₁₈, Dt 29₂₄ 1K 19₁₀₋₁₄ מִצְוֹת יְהוָה 4₂, חֲכָמָה 4₆, בְּרִית יְהוָה, מְשַׁפֵּט מְשַׁפֵּט Is 58₂, פְּקָדִים Ps 119₈₇; God does not give up his דְּבָרִים (his words, actions). i.e. he does not abandon them Is 42₁₆, nor does he abandon צִיּוֹן Is 49₁₄ (cf. Elliger BK 11:163); man abandons his former conduct 55₇.

—2. to **leave behind**: a) something בָּנָד Gn 39₁₂, חָלָה 1S 30₁₃, אָהָל 2K 7₇, בָּנִים Ezk 24₂₁; עִזָּב with בָּנָד רָעָה בְּפִהָּ to leave something with someone Gn 39₆ Neh 9₂₈; חָמָה 'ע to abandon one's anger Ps 37₈; רָעָה בְּפִהָּ to let go Jb 20_{12f}; b) with לָּ to leave something to someone (→ לָּ 7) Ex 23_{5a} :: I עִזָּב 1b (לָּ = acc.); without לָּ, but with the same sense יִתְּמִים Jr 49₁₁ (Willi *Fischr. Zimmerli* 540f); with לָּ with inf. to leave someone to do something 1C 16₃₇; c) to exercise leniency Sir 3₁₃; with acc. ? cj. Pr 6₃₀ (rd. יַעֲזֹבוּ for יְבוֹזוּ :: Gemser *Spr.*² 40 and Barucq *Le livre des Proverbes* (1964):80 with MT).

—3. to **leave over** Lv 19₁₀ 23₂₂ Ju 2₂₁ Mal 3₁₉.

—4. to **let go**: to express one's grief freely Jb 10₁ (cf. Fohrer KAT 16:197 and 200); to leave someone lying naked Ezk 23₂₉ Ru 2₁₆; to release (prisoners and booty) 2C 28₁₄, to leave someone alone 2C 32₃₁; Neh 3₃₄ → II עִזָּב 1; to **give up** something Ezk 23₈; to **leave** something to, with אָל Jb 39₁₁, with לָּ Ps 16₁₀ Jb 39₁₄, with עַל Ps 10₁₄; with מִעַם of person and acc. of thing to **deny** something to someone Gn 24₂₇.

—5. misc.: עָּ פָּנִי Jb 9₂₇ to adopt a different attitude → II עִזָּב, 3 (:: Driver VTSupp. 3 (1955):76³); מִשָּׂא עָּ to forego a debt Neh 5₁₀; עֲצוּר וְעִזָּב → עֲצָר.

nif: pf. נִעְזָב, נִעְזָבָה, נִעְזָבוּ; impf. תִּעְזָב, תִּעְזָבִי (Jb 18₄, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 188p, 352), יִעְזָבוּ; pt. נִעְזָבוּ, נִעְזָבוּת, נִעְזָבָה.

—1. to **be abandoned** Lv 26₄₃ (SamP. *tāzzāb* qal intrans., cf. Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:166 §2, 15:7), Is 7₁₆ 27₁₀ 62₁₂ Ezk 36₄ Jb 18₄; to be neglected Neh 13₁₁; to be left in need Ps 37₂₅;

—2. a) with לָּ to **be abandoned to** Is 18₆; b) cj. Jb 17₁ for נִדְעָכוּ/נִזְעָכוּ cf. BHS prp. נִעְזָבוּ (Hölscher; Fohrer ad loc. :: Horst BK 16/1:240, 242: MT) to be left over. †

pu: pf. עִזָּב, עִזָּבָה, עִזָּבוּ; to **be abandoned, be desolate** Is 32₁₄ Jr 49₂₅. †

Der. עִזָּבוֹן*; n.f. עִזָּבוּהָ.

עִזָּב 6901

II עִזָּב: MHeb. מִעֲנִיבָה plastered floor made from branches and clay, wattle and daub flooring; Ug. *‘db* to lay, prepare, make (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1818; Aistleitner 2002); OSArb. *‘db* to restore (Conti 202b; Ullendorff JSS 7 (1962):344).

qal: impf. תִּעְזָב (Ex 23_{5b}), וַיַּעֲזֹבוּ Neh 3₈), הִיעֲזֹבוּ (Neh 3₃₄), אֶעֱזָבָה (Jb 9₂₇); inf. עֲזָב (Ex 23_{5b}):

—1. to plaster KBL; Galling ATD 12:221 and 223, ? to restore Neh 3₈ (with Jerusalem as obj. !), 34 (+ לָּהֶם) :: Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 116f on v.8, rd. with Ehrlich וַיַּעֲזֹרוּ they surrounded, put around, → עֲזָרָה; Rudolph *Esr.-*

Neh. 122 on v.₃₄ for לָהֵם, much more probably rd. לְאֵלֵהֶם, do they want to leave it to God (because of their own lack of strength)?; TOB I עִזָּב: on v.₈ → 1 b to leave; on v.₃₄ → = to leave alone;

—2. to put into an order, arrange **Ex 23**_{5b}, (cf. Albright *Yahweh* 91; Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 5 (1973):94f; Halbe FRLANT 114 (1975):430²⁶; Huffmon *Fschr. J.M. Myers* (Philadelphia 1974):274 :: Noth ATD 5:138 rd. עָזַר תַּעֲזֹר (BHK); differently Cazelles 89;

—3. עָפַן פָּנִים to put the face in order, meaning to adopt a different look **Jb 9**₂₇, cf. Dahood JBL 78 (1959):303, 309; Fohrer KAT 16:199 :: Horst BK 16/1:138 → I עִזָּב qal 5;

—4. although it is highly questionable II עִזָּב for I עִזָּב may still be considered a possibility in **1C 16**₃₇ **Jb 10**₁ **18**₄ **20**₁₉ **39**₁₄, cf. THAT 2:249.

6902 עִזְבוֹן

*עִזְבוֹן: ? I עִזָּב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498c, 537f :: 517v; R. Meyer *Gr.* §41, 1 a; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:450f: עִזְבוֹנִי/נִיָּךְ and עִזְבוֹנִי/נִיָּךְ, cf. *Qimḥi*: **merchandise** which was used as a deposit in exchange for local products by trading caravans and ships (Zimmerli 650f; THAT 2:249; Willi *Fschr. Zimmerli* 541f); cf. I בִּזְעָרָב: **Ezk 27**_{12·14·16·19·22·24·33}. †

6903 עִזְבוֹק

עִזְבוֹק, Sept. Αζαβουκ and simil.: n.m., ? etym.; cf. Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 118: בִּיֶּק ndiv. ?, corresponds to בִּיֶּר in → עִזְבָּד: **Neh.** 3₁₆. †

6904 עִזְבָּד

עִזְבָּד: n.m.; EgArm. Cowley *Arm. Pap.*: עִז + בָּד (ndiv.), cf. Ph. עִזְבַּעַל (*Benz Names* 165, 374; BDB 739; Noth *Personennamen* 126, 190); or Syr. *izgadda/ganda* messenger (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 9b), Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 40a) *ašgandā*, LBab. *ašgandu* AHW. 80a); Pers. lw. (Widengren *Mesopotamian Elements in Manichaeism* (1946):167f):

—1. עִזְבַּעַל בְּנֵי עִזְבַּעַל **Ezr 2**₁₂ **8**₁₂ **Neh 7**₁₇;

—2. רֵאשׁ הָעָם (2 = 1 ?) **Neh 10**₁₆. †

6905 עִזָּה

*עִזָּה: Arb. *gdw* to nourish, Noth *Personennamen* 203.

Der. יַעֲזִיאל, יַעֲזִיָּה, יַעֲזִיאל (?).

6906 עִזָּה

עֲזָה: n.loc.; SamP. ‘azza; cun. *ḥaz(z)a/itu/ti* (Knudtzon *El-Amarna* p. 1342f; Parpola AOAT 6 (1970):159); Eg. *gdt* (= *Qadata*, Albright *Vocalization* 58; Herodotus 2:159; 3:5 Καδουτις); OSArb. *gzt* (Mlaker 39; Altheim-Stiehl *Araber* 1:70f); Arb. *Ġazzat*; Sept. Γάζα: locv. עֲזָה: **Gaza** (BRL² 86ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 516; Malamat *Journal of the Ancient Near Eastern Society of Columbia University* 5 (1973):275ff; RLA 3:153: **Gn 10**₁₉ **Dt 2**₂₃ **Jos 10**₄₁ **11**₂₂ **15**₄₇ **Ju 1**₁₈ **6**₄ **16**₁₋₂₁ **1S 6**₁₇ **1K 5**₄ **2K 18**₈ **Jr 25**₂₀ **47**₁₋₅ **Am 1**_{6f} **Zeph 2**₄ **Zech 9**₅ **1C 7**₂₈ Bomberg, MSS for עֲזָה; gntl. עֲזָהִי, עֲזָתִים (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501z; R. Meyer *Gr.* §41, 4) **Jos 13**₃ **Ju 16**₂. †

6907 עֲזָה

עֲזָה: n.m., T. Arad 72:4: עֲזָה, short form → עֲזָא:

—1. **2S 6**₆₋₈ = עֲזָא 1. **2S 6**_{3f};

—2. **1C 6**₁₄. †

6908 עֲזוּבָה

עֲזוּבָה: n.f.: I עֲזוּבָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472w: “the abandoned one”; Sept. Αζουβα, Γαζουβα, Josephus Αβιδᾶ (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 2); a tribe Stamm *Frauennamen* 327:

—1. mother of the king Jehoshaphat **1K 22**₄₂ **2C 30**₃₁;

—2. wife of Caleb **1C 2**_{18f}. †

6909 עֲזוּז

עֲזוּז: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 473a (1QIs^a 42₂₅ ועֲזוּז), cs., sf. **Ps 78**₄ עֲזוּזוּ (var. ע(ו)זוּ = עֲזוּ BHS; cf. SamP. עֲזוּזי with sf., Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:544): **might, power**, מִלְחָמָה, עֲזוּ (poured out on Israel by God) **Is 42**₂₅; **Ps 78**₄ (power of Yahweh); **Ps 145**₆ (power of his mighty acts). †

6910 עֲזוּז

עֲזוּז: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480u; MHeb. mighty (substantial adj.): the **mighty one**: **Ps 24**₈ parallel with גִּבּוֹר (יהוה); collective **Is 43**₁₇ parallel with חֵיִל (cf. Elliger BK 11:348). †

6911 עֲזוּר

עֲזוּר: n.m. → עֲזָר.

6912 עֲזָז

עֲזָז: MHeb. hif. hitp; DSS qal (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 162); JArm. itpa; Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 12a); OArm. pe. pa. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 206; Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §58); Ug. ‘z qal (also sbst. and adj.), pi. (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1835; Aistleitner 2021; Dietrich-Loretz-San-Martín UF 7 (1975):138; on the occurrence of pi. in letters cf. Kaiser ZDPV 86 (1970):19); OSArb., Eth.^G *azaza*; Akk. *ezēzu* to be angry, fly into a rage (AHw. 269f); JArm. עֲזָזי strong; Palm. n.m. ‘zyz(w)y (Stark *Names* 44, 105); ? by-form יעֲזָז.

עֲזִיָּא: n.m. עֲזִי; Diringer 353; later fem. עֲזִיָּה: **1C 11**⁴⁴. †

6917 עֲזִיאֵל

עֲזִיאֵל, Or. עֲזִיאֵל (Kahle *Text* 79); Sept.^{BL} Οζιηλ; < *עֲזִיאֵל (→ I *עֲז = עֲז) עֲזִי or *עֲזָה (Noth *Personennamen* 203); cun. *Azilu* (Tallqvist *Names* 48); cf. ? Ph. n. fem. עֲזִיבֵעֵל (Benz *Names* 165 and 374 for ‘z strength, protection, in Greek transcription ’Αζβαλος) corresponding to cun. *Azibaal* (Tallqvist *Names* 48b): **1C 15**²⁰, cj. ¹⁸ for יַעֲזִיאֵל, cf. Rudolph *Chr.* 116. †

6918 עֲזִיאֵל

עֲזִיאֵל, SamP. ‘azzil, Sept. Οζιηλ, Αζιηλ: n.m. I עֲזִי or II עֲזִי (Noth *Personennamen* 160); OSArb. Lih. עֲזִיאֵל (Ryckmans 1:243a; Müller ZAW 75 (1963):312); Amor. *U-zu-na-AN*, *A-bu-uz-zi* etc. (Huffmon 160; cf. G. Buccellati *The Amorites of the Ur III Period* (1966):183):

—1. son of קָהֵת, grandson of לֵוִי **Ex 6**¹⁸⁻²² **Lv 10**⁴ **Nu 3**¹⁹⁻³⁰ **1C 5**²⁸ **6**³ **15**¹⁰ **23**¹²⁻²⁰ **24**²⁴;

—2. from Simeon **1C 4**⁴²;

—3. from Benjamin **1C 7**⁷;

—4. son of הַיִּמֶן **1C 25**^{4, 18} (var. and Sept.^B for עֲזִירֵאל);

—5. Levite, descendant of יִרְדֵּתוֹן **2C 29**¹⁴;

—6. one of Nehemiah’s helpers in building the wall **Neh 3**⁸; gentl. עֲזִיאֵלִי (SamP. ‘azzili) of 1: **Nu 3**²⁷ **1C 26**²³. †

6919 עֲזִיָּה

עֲזִיָּה: n.m.; < עֲזִיָּהוּ >, > עֲזִיאָה; Diringer 224:

—1. king of Judah **2K 15**¹³ (many MSS Sept., Tg., Vulg. rd. עֲזִירָה) ^{.30} **Hos 1**¹ **Am 1**¹ **Zech 14**⁵; → עֲזִיָּהוּ;

—2. Levite **1C 6**⁹;

—3. priest **Ezr 10**²¹;

—4. Judaeen from the clan of פְּרָיִץ **Neh 11**⁴. †

6920 עֲזִיָּהוּ

עֲזִיָּהוּ: Sept., Josephus ’Οζιας (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 92): n.m. I, II עֲזִי + יְהוּדָה (Noth *Personennamen* 160) “Yahweh is my strength (or refuge)”, cf. עֲזִיאֵל; Diringer 196; Vattioni 37, cf. עֲזִי, 65, 67; T. Arad 20:2: **Uzziah**:

—1. king of Judah, identical with עֲזַיָּה 1 and עֲזַרְיָה 1, grave inscription (Albright BASOR 44 (1931):8-10; Fitzmyer *GenAp*² 22⁵⁹; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2068) **2K** 15³²⁻³⁴ **Is** 1₁ 6₁ 7₁ **2C** 26₁₋₂₃ **27**₂;

—2. **1C** 27₂₅;

—3. **1C** 24_{26f} for יַעֲזִיָּהוּ prp. with Sept. עֲזַיָּהוּ :: Rudolph *Chr.* 164. †

6921 עֲזִיָּה

עֲזִיָּה: n.m.; עֲזִיָּה, feminine as form of endearment, cf. vSoden *Gramm.* §60a; ? < *עֲזִיָּה or *עֲזִיָּה (JArm. Syr. Mnd., Drower-M. *Dictionary* 12a); “strong” (Noth *Personennamen* 225) or short form עֲעִיָּה + ndiv.; cun. *Azizu* (Tallqvist *Names* 49), n.m. (עֲזִיָּה) Nab. Palm. (Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 338a; Stark *Names* 44, 105), Αζιζος (Wuthnow 13); ndiv. WbMyth. 1:428: **Ezr** 10₂₇. †

6922 עֲזִמּוֹת

עֲזִמּוֹת, Sept.^{AL}, Vulg., Pesh. עֲזִמּוֹת (BHS), n.m.; König *Wb.* “deathly strong”: as strong as death (cf. **Song** 8₆, on which see also H.P. Müller ZA 64 (1975):303), or “death is strong”; a similar concept seems to be present in the Akk. proper n. *Išlulilum* compounded with *Irra* (i.e. *ilum*) and the verb *šalālu* “to rob” (Stamm 291f); ? ndiv. Mot (מּוֹת 3); Ug. *Mt^z* parallel with *B^{l^z}* (Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 6:vi:17-20 = UT 49:vi:17-20; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 17f no. 11; Gordon *Before Bible* 191; Rin VT 9 (1959):324f) :: Noth *Personennamen* 231; KBL: *עֲזִם name of a plant; Arb. *‘azam*:

—1. one of David’s heroes from Bahurim **2S** 23₃₁ **1C** 11₃₃, prob. the same **12**₃ **27**₃₅, cf. Zorell;

—2. descendant of Saul **1C** 8₃₆ 9₄₂. †

6923 עֲזִמּוֹת

עֲזִמּוֹת: n.loc. in Benjamin: **Neh** 19₂₉, עֲזִמּוֹת בֵּית **Neh** 7₂₈, עֲזִמּוֹת בְּנֵי עֲזִמּוֹת **Ezr** 2₂₄ (: **Neh** 7₂₈ בֵּית אֲנָשִׁי עֲזִמּוֹת) **1C** 12₃; → בֵּית B 34, Elliger ThB 32 (1966):93⁹⁸. †

6924 עֲזִן

עֲזִן, SamP. *‘izzšn*, Sept. Oζα: n.m.; עֲזִן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500p; עֲזִן + hypocoristic ending -ān; Noth *Personennamen* 190; Ug. *‘zn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1837; Aistleitner 2023); Amor. *‘izz-ān-um* (Buccellati *The Amorites of the Ur III Period* (1966):161; cf. Huffmon 160); Saf. עֲזִן (Ryckmans 1:161b) **Nu** 34₂₆. †

6925 עֲזַנְיָה

עֲזַנְיָה, SamP. with art. *‘āznyiyya*: an unclean bird **Lv** 11₁₃ **Dt** 14₁₂; Sept., Vulg. sea eagle, osprey, black vulture (KBL) or the bearded vulture (Driver PEQ 87 (1955):10) Bodenheimer *An. Man* 54. †

6926 עֲזִק

עִזָּק: MHeb. qal עִזָּק, עִזְקָה dug ground, Arb., ‘azaqa to break up the soil, dig; Eth.^G ‘azaqt cistern (Dillmann 1003; Leslau 39); Akk. *esēqu* to incise a relief (AHw. 249a).

pi: (Jenni 244): impf. נִיעֲזָקְהוּ כָּרָם to dig over; cf. Gesenius-B; Dalman *Arbeit* 4:323f; Wildberger BK 10:168 :: KBL to hoe, weed; :: Mutius BN 6 (1978):16f: to surround with a wall, provide with a hedge (Arb. ‘zq) = LXX καὶ φραγμὸν περιέθηκα καὶ ἐχαράκωσα (χαράκω: to make a palisade): **Is 5**. †

Der. עִזְקָה.

6927 עִזְקָה

עִזְקָה, Sept., Josephus Αζηκά (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 5): עִזָּק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 594v; Krauss ZAW 28 (1908):247f; n.loc. in the שְׂפֵלָה; cun. *Azaqā*, RLA 1:325; Lachish Ostraca 4:10: עִזְקָה: **Azekah**, *T. Zakariya*, 27 km. NW of Hebron; Abel 2:257; Gesenius-B.; Simons *Geog.* §318 A 11; Noth *Jos.* 94f; U. Lux ZDPV 90 (1974):204; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 138: **Jos 10**_{10f} **15**₃₅ **1S 17**₁ **Jr 34**₇ **Neh 11**₃₀ **2C 11**₉. †

6928 עִזָּר

I עִזָּר: Sem. except Akk., Eth. (Leslau 39); Eg. *dʿr*, *dr* (Erman-G. 5:526); Arb. ‘*dr* (basic form !) to excuse, absolve from guilt (Wehr-Cowan 600); Ug. ‘*dr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1831; Aistleitner 2115; seldom parallel with *pl̄t*, cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 312 no. 460); OSArb. ‘*dr* (Conti 203a); Amor. *h̄zr* (Huffmon 193) Akk. < Can./Amor. lw. *h̄āzirim* (AHw. 339a), *izirtu* help, Can. lw. (AHw. 408b); Arm. עִרֵר ? western var. (Ullendorff JSS 7 (1962):347); EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 205) JArm. ? CPArm. ? Syr. Heb. parallel with פִּלַּט **Ps 37**₄₀; (THAT 2:256ff).

qal (I and II עִזָּר 76 times): pf. עִזַּרְתָּ, עִזַּרְתִּים, עִזַּרְתֶּם, עִזַּרְתִּי, עִזַּרְתֶּם, עִזַּרְתִּי, עִזַּרְתֶּם, עִזַּרְתִּי, עִזַּרְתֶּם; impf. יִעֲזָרְךָ, יִעֲזָרְנוּ, יִעֲזָרְנוּ, יִעֲזָרְנוּ, יִעֲזָרְנוּ, יִעֲזָרְנוּ; impv. עִזְרֵנוּ, עִזְרֵנוּ; inf. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 348h) לְעִזֹּר, לְעִזֹּר, לְעִזֹּר, לְעִזֹּר; 2S 18₃ (K לְעִזֹּר → hif, Q לְעִזֹּר), לְעִזֹּר/רְנִי/רְנִי, 1C 12₃₄ for לְעִזֹּר Arm. rd. with MSS לְעִזֹּר; pt. עִזַּרְתָּ, עִזַּרְתִּי, עִזַּרְתֶּם, עִזַּרְתִּי, pass. עִזָּר:

—1. to **help, assist** (:: Baisas UF 5 (1973):41-52: to free, save cf. Ug. ‘*zr* parallel with *pl̄t*): a) God helps men **Gn 49**₂₅ (elsewhere only in the later books of the OT, and esp. in Chr., is God the subject, cf. Welten WMANT 42 (1973):158), **Ps 37**₄₀ **Jb 26**₂; the god helps men **Dt 32**₃₈ **2C 28**₂₃; God helps Israel **1S 7**₁₂, in the exile **Is 41**_{10-13f}; b) men help one another **2S 18**₃ **1C 12**₁₈, in work **Is 41**₆, with לְרַעָה in wickedness **Zech 1**₁₅ (see Barr *Philology* 140 :: cj. הֵעִזִּירוּ “they are doing a lot” from Arb. *ḡzr* I to have an excess, IV “to do a lot”, Rudolph KAT 13/4:73); with advice **Ezr 10**₁₅; Israel helps its kindred **Jos 1**₁₄; a nation helps another (in war) **Jos 10**₄ **2S 8**₅; to come to help (in conflict or battle) kings help their overlords **1K 20**₁₆; עִזָּר abs. to help **2C 14**₁₀ **20**₂₃ עוֹזֵר reciprocal help (:: Rudolph *Chr.* 262: rd. עוֹזְרִי, עוֹר polal, to become annoyed), **2S 8**; עוֹזֵר helper **Is 31**₃ **63**₅ **Jr 47**₄ **Ps 10**₁₄ **30**₁₁ **107**₁₂, pl. **118**₇; עִזָּר one to whom help is given **Is 31**₃; עִזְרֵי רָהֵב **Jb 9**₁₃ (cf. Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 105f no. 30), cj. עִזְרֵי **Ezk 12**₁₄ (:: Gray *Legacy*² 263f: II עִזָּר); עִזְרֵי הַמִּלְחָמָה helper in a struggle **1C 12**₁ → II עִזָּר;

—2. עִזָּר לְ to come to help **2S 21**₁₇ **2K 14**₂₆ **Is 50**_{7,9} **Jb 26**₂ **1C 22**₁₇ **2C 19**₂ **26**₁₃ **28**₁₆; עִזָּר עִם to assist **1C 12**₂₂, cj.? **Ex 23**_{5b} → II עִזָּב qal 2; עִזָּר אַחֲרַי to stand by someone **1K 1**₇; cj. **Jb 30**₁₃ for עִזָּר rd. עִזָּר (cf.

—cj. **Dt 33**₂₆ for בְּעֹרֶךָ prp. בְּעֹזוֹ (BHS); **Ezk 12**₁₄ for עֲזָרָה prp. עֲזָרְיוֹ → I עֹזֵר qal 1; cj. **Hos 13**₉ for בְּעֹזְרֶךָ prp. בְּעֹזְרֶיךָ → I עֹזֵר qal 2; **Ps 70**₆ MT עֲזָרִי MSS עֲזָרְתִּי, cf. **40**₁₈; cj. **89**₂₀ for עֲזָר prp. עֹזֵר → II עֹזֵר or עֹזֵר (∴ vdWoude OTSt. 13 (1963):135f). †

6932 עֹזֵר

II עֹזֵר, עֹזֵר: n.m.:? I, II עֹזֵר: “help” or short form (Noth *Personennamen* 154); Lachish 19:1; T. Arad 22:2, etc. *Khirbet el-Mšāš* 2 (Fritz ZDPV 91 (1975):129-132), Heb. inscr., Diringer 205; Bordreuil-Lemaire *Semitica* 26 (1976):49f; EgArm. עָרֵר, עָרֵרִי (Grelot *Documents* 471); ? cf. Lih. *drw* (ALUOS 7 (1969-73):11).

A. עֹזֵר:

—1. **1C 4**₄ (Or. עֹזֵר, BHK);

—2. **1C 7**₂₁ (Or. and Bomberg עֹזֵר עֹזֵר);

—3. **1C 12**₁₀;

—4. **Neh 3**₁₉. †

B. עֹזֵר, עֹזֵר **Neh 12**₄₂, → עֹזֵר 2. †

C. עֹזֵר in n.loc. אֶבֶן הָעֹזֵר (→ אֶבֶן B 3) **1S 7**₁₂; = אֶבֶן הָעֹזֵר **1S 4**₁ (Gesenius-K. §127h) and הָעֹזֵר אֶבֶן הָעֹזֵר **1S 5**₁, location uncertain: Abel 2:309; Simons *Geog.* §657/58; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 359; Stoebe KAT 8/1:129. †

6933 עֹזֵר

III *עֹזֵר: ? II עֹזֵר: עֹזֵרְךָ **Dt 33**₂₆, עֹזֵרְנוּ **Ps 33**₂₀, עֹזֵרָם **Ps 115**₉₋₁₀₋₁₁ **strength, might** (Miller UF 2 (1970):167f), עֹזֵרְךָ **Dt 33**₂₆ your stormy haste (Gray *Legacy*² 264).

6934 עֹזֵר

עֹזֵר, עֹזֵר: n.m., I עֹזֵר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480t) or short form (Noth *Personennamen* 175); EgArm. (Grelot *Documents* 466), “helper” or “one who has been helped” (∴ Löw 3:251; KBL: medlar, *Mespilus Azarolus*, cf. Noth *Personennamen* 230f):

—1. father of the prophet Hananiah **Jr 28**₁;

—2. father of a leader of the people (שֵׁר הָעָם) **Ezk 11**₁;

—3. leader of the people **Neh 10**₁₈, and ins. **Ezr 2**₁₆ (see BHS). †

6935 עֹזָא

עֶזְרָא: n.m., I עֶזֶר, Arm. ending = II עֶזֶר/עֶזְרָא or rather short form of עֶזְרָאֵל, (עֶזְרִיָּהוּ); Sept. Εσδρας, Vulg. *Esdra*; on the form in Epiphanius see Jepsen ZAW 71 (1959):118f; cun. *Idra* (Tallqvist *Namenbuch* 75a; Coogan *Personal Names* 79f): **Ezra**:

—1. (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 439) **Ezr** 7_{1-10:16} **Neh** 8₁₋₁₃ **12**₂₆₋₃₆;

—2. head of a family of priests **Neh** 12_{1,13,33} see Zorrel 587a. †

6936 עֶזְרָאֵל

עֶזְרָאֵל: n.m., I עֶזֶר + אֵל (Noth *Personennamen* 175f; Vattioni *Sigilli* 170); MSS and Sept. more often עֶזְרִיאֵל; cf. Bab. personal names with ‘*adar* = ‘*azar* Coogan *Personal Names* 32, 79f; Lih. ‘*dr-’l* (ALUOS 7 (1969-73):11);

—1. **1C** 12₇;

—2. **1C** 25₁₈ (= עֶזְרִיאֵל 4.);

—3. **1C** 27₂₂;

—4. **Ezr** 10₄₁;

—5. **Neh** 11₁₃ (= עֶזְרִיאֵל 2);

—6. **Neh** 12₃₆ see Zorell 587a. †

6937 עֶזְרָה

I עֶזְרָה: fem. of I עֶזֶר; I עֶזְרָה: עֶזְרָה (Gesenius-K. §80g; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 604; ? Ph. ending see O’Callaghan VT 4 (1954):175) **Ps** 60₁₃ 108₁₃; עֶזְרָה, עֶזְרָתִי/תְּנִי, עֶזְרָתִי, עֶזְרָתִי; locv. עֶזְרָתָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 528t; and Jouion §93j): **help, assistance** **Lam** 4₁₇ **2C** 28₂₁; מִצָּר **Ps** 60₁₃ 108₁₃; **Ps** 40₁₈, 46₂ (Sec. εζρ Brönno 144), הָיְתָה עֶזְרָתָה לִּי (הָיְתָה) **Ps** 63₈ 94₁₇, הָיְתָה עֶזְרָה **Ps** 27₉, לִּי קוֹם עֶזְרָתָה לִּי 44₂₇, קוֹם בְּעֶזְרָתִי, rise to my help (cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §106a) 35₂; הָיְתָה בְּעֶזְרָתִי **Nah** 3₉, לְעֶזְרָה in order to find help **Is** 10₃ 20₆ 31₁, in order to bring help **Ju** 5₂₃ (cf. Halbe FRLANT 114 (1975):362²³) → II עֶזְרָה, **Jr** 37₇ **Ps** 22₂₀ 38₂₃ 40₁₄ 70₂ 71₁₂; concrete: a group of helpers עֶזְרָת פְּעֻלֵי אֹן **Is** 31₂; support in legal action **Jb** 31₂₁; strength to help oneself 6₁₃, → II עֶזְרָה. †

6938 עֶזְרָה

[II עֶזְרָה: fem. of III עֶזֶר; II עֶזֶר: strength; **Ju** 5₂₃ **Jb** 6₁₃ 31₂₁ see Miller UF 2 (1970):167, 168, 172, but very uncertain and the citation of the evidence for I עֶזְרָה is much more probable.]

6939 עֶזְרָה

III עֶזְרָה: n.m.; = I, → עֶזְרָא: **1C** 4₁₇. †

6940 עֶזְרָה

עֶזְרָה: III עֶזְרָה *עֶזְרָה; MHeb.; JArm. עֶזְרָה temple courtyard; OSArb. *mʿdr* protective wall, Arb., dial *maʿdar* coffer dam (KBL) *ʿadirat* courtyard; ? Akk. *edēru* to encompass, embrace (AHw. 186b);

—1. **border** around the altar **Ezk 43**¹⁴⁻¹⁷⁻²⁰ **45**¹⁹ to be distinguished from “under” (14a) and “smaller” and “bigger” (14b) עֶזְרָה; see Zimmerli 1093 :: Galling in Fohrer HAT 1/13 (1955):239;

—2. **precinct** of the temple (for the laity :: עֶזְרָה כְּהֵנִים) **2C 4**⁹ **6**¹³ **Sir 50**¹¹ (עֶזְרָת מְקֹדֶשׁ). †

6941 עֶזְרִי

עֶזְרִי: n.m.; I עֶזְרִי; “my help” or short form (of personal names including עֶזְרִי or עֶזְרִי, Noth *Personennamen* 154); **1C 27**²⁶. †

6942 עֶזְרִיאֵל

עֶזְרִיאֵל: n.m.; I עֶזְרִי + אֵל; → עֶזְרִיאֵל:

—1–3.: **Jr 36**²⁶; **1C 5**²⁴; **27**¹⁹. †

6943 עֶזְרִיָּה

עֶזְרִיָּה: n.m. < עֶזְרִיָּהוּ; Heb. inscr. Diringier 353; Vattioni *Sigilli* 175; EgArm.; Lih. *ʿzr-yh* (ALUOS 7 (1969-73):11):

—1. king of Judah (= עֶזְרִיָּה 1, **2K 15**¹³ see Honeyman JBL 67 (1948):20f) **2K 14**²¹ **15**¹⁻⁷⁻¹⁷⁻²³⁻²⁷ **1C 3**¹², → עֶזְרִיָּהוּ 1;

—2. **1C 6**²¹ (= עֶזְרִיָּה 6⁹);

—3. **Jr 43**², cj. **42**¹ for יִזְנִיָּה;

—4. **2C 21**²;

—5. **Da 1**^{6f-11-19} **2**¹⁷;

—6. misc: **Ezr 7**¹⁻³, **Neh 3**^{23f} **7**⁷ (**Ezr 2**² שְׁרִיָּה), **8**⁷ **10**³ **12**³³ **1C 2**^{8-38f} **5**^{35-37-39f} **6**²¹ **9**¹¹ (**Neh 11**¹¹ שְׁרִיָּה). †

6944 עֶזְרִיָּהוּ

עֶזְרִיָּהוּ: n.m.; I עֶזְרִי + יְהוָה “Yahweh has helped” (Noth *Personennamen* 175, 253); Sept., Josephus Ἀζαρίας (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 5); Heb. inscr. Diringier 353; Vattioni *Sigilli* 24, 40 etc, cf. עֶזְרִי 228; Pritchard 2 and 10; T.-Arad. 16:6; Ph. *ʿzr-bl/bʿl* and simil.; Benz *Names* 167ff, 375f); cun. *Azriyau* (Tallqvist *Names* 49); > עֶזְרִיָּה and עֶזְרִי (?):

—1. **Azariah** king of Judah **2K 15**_{6,8}, = עֲזַרְיָהּ 1 and עֲזִיָּה 1; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2068; ? = Azriyau, king of *Sam'al (Ya'udi)* in northern Syria, → יהודרה, Noth *Gesch.* 233³; Galling *Textbuch*² 54f; Fitzmyer *Sefire* 62; Bright 252f; Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 4:121ff; Weippert VT 23 (1973):436f and ZDPV 89 (1973):39ff; Kessler WdO 8 (1975/6):53¹⁹; against the identification with Azriyau see Herrmann *Geschichte* 304; N. *Na'aman* WdO 9 (1978):235, 238;

—2. **1K 4**₂ a priest;

—3. governor of נִצְבִּים **1K 4**₅ (Noth *Könige* 64);

—4. a prophet **2C 15**₁ (→ עוֹרֵד);

—5. מֵאָה שֵׁר **2C 23**₁;

—6. a priest **2C 26**₁₇₋₂₀;

—7. ראשׁ of the Ephraimites **2C 28**₁₂;

—8. and 9. Levites **2C 29**₁₂;

—10. a high priest **2C 31**₁₀₋₁₃;

—11. Levite (MT עֲזִיָּהוּ, Vulgate עֲזַרְיָה, some MSS Sept.^{BL} Pesh. עֲזִיָּהוּ);

—**2C 22**₆ rd. אֶחָזִיָּה; cj. **2C 21**₂ for עֲזַרְיָהוּ prp. עֲזִיָּהוּ see Rudolph *Chr.* 264. †

6945 עֲזַרְיָה

עֲזַרְיָה, Sept. Εσδρακκαμ, Josephus Ἐρακάμ. (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 45): n.m. I עֵזֶר + קוֹם “my help arose” (Noth *Personennamen* 130, 176) or “my help has risen (again)” (Stamm *Ersatznamen* 419a):

—1. descended from David **1C 3**₂₃;

—2. from Benjamin **1C 8**₃₈ **9**₄₄;

—3. Levite **Neh 11**₁₅ **1C 9**₁₄;

—4. palace governor under Ahaz **2C 28**₇. †

6946 עֲזַרְתָּ

עֲזַרְתָּ Ps **60**₁₃ **108**₁₃: → I עֲזַרְתָּ.

6947 עֲזַרְתָּהּ

עֲזַרְתָּהּ: → I עֲזַרְתָּהּ.

6948 עֲזָתִי

עֲזָתִי → עֲזָה.

6949 עַט

עַט: Targ. Jr 17₇ ט (בעי); ? etym.: **stylus** of the סִפֵּר (and ? reed for writing; Driver *Sem. Writing* 85⁵; Keel *Bildsymb.* p. 222) Jr 8₈ Ps 45₂, → חרט; עַט־בְּרֹזָל Jr 17₁, וְעַפְרַת בְּעַט־בְּרֹזָל Jb 19₂₄: with an iron stylus and with lead Gesenius-K. §119hh (the prep. in front of וְעַפְרַת בְּעַט־בְּרֹזָל is not repeated) and for subject matter see Fohrer KAT 16:317. †

6950 עַטָּה

I עַטָּה: MHeb.; ? cf. Pun. n.f. עַטְהַד (Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 36:1; Ginsberg JPOS 16 (1936):145²⁴; Benz *Names* 170, 376); ? EmpArm. עַטִי (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 206) and Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 13a), Syr. to extinguish (for Heb. מִזְחָה); Akk. *etû* to be dark (AHw. 266b); Arb. *gtw* to cover; Sir 11₄ מִזְחָה.

qal: pf. עָטוּ cj. for יַעֲטִנִי prp. עֲטָנִי Is 61₁₀ → hif.; impf. יַעֲטֶה, יַעֲטֶט, תַּעֲטֶה, תַּעֲטֶט; pt. עֲטָה, עֲטָה Song 1₇ (Gesenius-K. §75v) see below:

—1. עַל שִׁפְפִים to hide the beard on the lip (as a sign of grief) Ezk 24_{17,22}, (as a sign of uncleanness) Lv 13₄₅, (as a sign of shame) Mi 3₇ cf. Rudolph KAT 13/3:72;

—2. with acc. to **wrap up**, cover oneself with something (Joüon §125d): with מְעִיל 1S 28₁₄, with בָּגָד Ps 109₁₉, with כְּבוֹד בַּגְדֵי סִיר 50₁₁, with צְנִיף 40₄ 47₆; metaph. (יְהוּדָה) with אֹרֶר Ps 104₂, with קִנְיָאָה Is 59₁₇, with צְדָקָה מְעִיל Is 61₁₀ (cj. see above and hif), (enemies) Ps 71₁₃ 109₂₉;

—1S 15₁₉ and Q 14₃₂ יַעֲטֶט → עִיט (Barr *Philology* 246f); Song 1₇ MT: like someone veiled (cf. Würthwein HAT 18²:40) prp. cj. כְּטַעֲיָה like someone who is lost (cf. (Rudolph KAT 17/2:125 and BHS). †

hif: pf. הִעֲטִיתָ; impf. יַעֲטֶה, cf. יַעֲטִנִי Is 61₁₀: to **cover** someone in, wrap up, with two acc. Is 61₁₀ → qal, with acc. and עַל Ps 89₄₆, with two acc., to cover with 84₇ (Gesenius-K. §117ee; Barr *Philology* 249; Dahood *Psalms* 2:281). †

Der. מִזְחָה*.

6951 עַטָּה

II עַטָּה: Arb. *ctw* to seize, grasp for something (vGall ZAW 24 (1904):105ff; Driver JSS 13 (1968):48f).

qal: pf. עָטָה; impf. יַעֲטֶה Leningrad, יַעֲטָה Bomberg; inf. עָטָה; pt. עָטָךְ (1QIs^a עוֹטָךְ): to **delouse** Is 22₁₇ Jr 43₁₂. †

6952 עֲטוּךָ

*עָטַר: II עָטַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471u: עָטַר/טוֹפִים:

—1. languished Lam 2₁₉;

—2. sickly (animal) Gn 30₄₂. †

6953 עָטַן

*עָטַן: עָטַן: MHeb. פְּטִינִימָן stored olives, מְעָטָן storage vat for olives (so Levy 3:634f and 188f) :: Dalman *Wb.* 310 עָטַן to heap up olives (to ripen them), עָטַן olives heaped up for ripening; Dalman *Wb.* 245

מְעָטָנָא/מְעָטָן one of these heaps of olives, so also Dalman *Arbeit* 4:248f: (מְלֵאן הַלֵּב) Jb 21₂₄ uncertain: edible olive, rich in oil (Knauf BN 7 (1978):22-24) :: Sept., Vulg. entrails :: Bamberg BN 4 (1977):9-12: breasts :: trough (Duhm; Budde; Peters) :: alt. cj. (Hölscher; Fohrer) עָטַמָּו: JArm. עָטַמָּא/עָטַמָּא = Heb. עָצָם, Syr. thigh (= Heb. יָרֵךְ) and Jb 21₂₄ for הַלֵּב rd. הַלֵּב (Hölscher; Fohrer; KBL). †

6954 עָטִישָׁה

*עָטִישָׁה: עָטַשׁ Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471r; MHeb.; JArm. Syr. *ʿtāšā, ʿutāšā, ʿutštā* sneeze; Arb. *ʿutās*; Eth. ^G*ʿetas* and *ʿetās* (Dillmann 1017; Leslau 39); see Gesenius-B.: עָטִישָׁתוּ: sneeze Jb 41₁₀ (? rd. עָטִישָׁתוּ). †

6955 עָטַלַךְ

עָטַלַךְ, SamP. *ʿātālāf*: I עָטַר: MHeb. JArm. עָטַלַפָּא; Pun. *ὀθολαβᾶθ* (= עָטַלַפַת, Gesenius *Scripturae linguaeque Phoeniciae monumenta* (Leipzig 1837):1:391): I עָטַר with ל inserted (*Ružička* 173), *ʿattaf* > **ʿaltaf*: “cloak-animal”: עָטַלַפִים: bat, unclean, Lv 11₁₉ Dt 14₁₈ Is 2₂₀ (Bodenheimer *An. Life* 91ff; Driver PEQ 87:18; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 485. †

6956 עָטַם

*עָטַם → *עָטַן cj. Jb 21₂₄ for עָטִינָו prp. עָטַמָּו: thigh. †

6957 עָטַן

*עָטַן: MHeb. to press, store olives rather, to pile up olives for ripening → עָטַן; Arb. *ʿatana* to soak (skin, pelt in a tannery), to macerate flax (Wehr-Cowan 622), *ʿatina* to rot.

Der. *עָטַן.

6958 עָטַר

I עָטַר: MHeb. JArm. to cover oneself, Sam. מְעַטְפָתָה (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:553, 573); Syr. and Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 13b) also to turn round, turn back, Pun. פְּטַפַת (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 206) and Syr. *ʿtāfā, ʿtāfīā* overgarment, coat; Arb. *ʿatafa* to bend, incline, bow; to be inclined to, be favourably disposed towards, have (or

feel) pity for; II to fold, fold up (Wehr-Cowan 620), *ʿitāf* coat; Eth.^G *ʿetūf* woven material (Dillmann 1018; cf. Leslau 39).

qal: impf. יַעֲטֹף, יַעֲטֹפוּ, יַעֲטֹפוּ:

—1. to **turn** Jb 23₉ (rd. אֶעֱטֹף);

—2. with acc. (Joüon §125d) to **cover oneself** in Ps 65₁₄;

—3. with לְ to **cover** someone Ps 73₆. †

Der. עֲטֹלֶף, *מַעֲטֹפֶת.

6959 עֲטַף

II עֲטַף: Arb. *ʿatafa* → I עֲטַף, on which see Kopf VT 9 (1959):269f and Delekat VT 14 (1964):34f: also only one verb עֲטַף in Heb. :: Seybold BWANT 99 (1973):28³⁹; II עֲטַף hardly comparable with Arb. *ʿatiba* to perish, be ruined (Wehr-Cowan 619) see Gesenius-B.

qal: impf. יַעֲטֹף(וּ); inf. יַעֲטֹף: to **be (become) weak, be without strength** Is 57₁₆ (? rd. רִוּחַם), Ps 61₃ 102₁; → *עֲטַוּף. †

nif: inf. בַּעֲטֹף (< *בַּהֲעֲטֹף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 228z, ? K really בַּעֲטֹף): to **languish** Lam 2₁₁. †

hif: inf. הִעֲטִיף: to **be sickly** Gn 30₄₂ (:: Delekat VT 14 (1964):34f of animals, the last of a litter). †

hitp: impf. תִּעֲטֹפוּ/תִּעֲטֹפוּ; inf. תִּעֲטֹפוּ, בַּהֲתִעֲטֹפוּ: to **feel weak** Jon 2₈ Ps 77₄ 107₅ 142₄ 143₄ Lam 2₁₂. †

Der. *עֲטַוּף.

6960 עֲטַר

עֲטַר: MHeb. Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 206) to crown with a wreath, JArm. to put around; Arb. *ʿtr* to surround (Guillaume 3:6).

qal: impf. תִּעֲטֹרנוּ; pt. עֲטַרִים:

—1. to **encircle**, include 1S 23₂₆ (Stoebe KAT 8/1:423);

—2. to **surround** with, with acc. (רָצוֹן) Ps 5₁₃ (→ pi.). †

pi: (Jenni 205): pf. עֲטַרְתָּ, עֲטַרְתָּ, sf. תִּעֲטַרְתָּ; pt. הִמְעֲטַרְכִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 548a; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §73b): ? denom.:

—1. with two acc., to **crown with a wreath** Ps 8₆ 65₁₂ (טֹבְתָךְ שְׁנַת: the year of your goodness, or rd. שְׁנַת as archaic absolute state, cf. Duhm ad loc.: the year with your goodness), Ps 103₄ (cf. DJD 4:77 line 8); rd. ? 5₁₃ for qal pi. תַּעֲטִי שְׁנַת cf. BHS;

—2. with לְ pers. עֲטַרְהָ עֲטַר to **entwine a wreath** Song 3₁₁. †

hif: pt. מִעֲטִירָה: ? denom.: to wear crowns, or to distribute crowns (at Tyre, see Rudolph *Fschr. Baumgärtel* 172; Kaiser ATD 18:130¹⁰; Wildberger BK 10:856, 865) Is 23₈. †

Der. I, II עֲטַרְהָ, n.loc. עֲטָרוֹת.

6961 עֲטַרְהָ

I עֲטַרְהָ: עֲטַר: MHeb. Sam. Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 207): cs. עֲטָרָה cj. as sg. abs. Zech 6₁₁₋₁₄ and Jb 31₃₆ for pl. עֲטָר(וֹ)ת (Lipinski: *-āt* = archaic singular ending, VT 20 (1970):25ff :: Rudolph: pl. of extension KAT 13/4:128), עֲטָר(וֹ)ת: **garland, crown, diadem** (BRL² 287f; Keel *Bildsymb.* no. 348 and p. 243; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 999) for a king or a deity (זָהָב, cf. Ph. עֲטַרְתָּ חֲרִיץ Donner-R. *Inschriften* 60:3; UF 8 (1976):21) 2S 12₃₀ 1C 20₂ (MT מִלְכָּם, Sept. מִלְכָּם), Ezk 21₃₁ Song 3₁₁, made of זָהָב וְזָהָב Zech 6₁₁₋₁₄, פָּז Ps 21₄ Sir 45₁₂ (for the high priest), זָהָב Est 8₁₅ (for מְרִדְכָי), garland (of flowers ?) for a drunkard Is 28_{1,3}, at a feast Ezk 23₄₂; עֲטָרַת הַתְּפָאֲרוֹת garland of glory Is 62₃ (Zion), Jr 13₁₈ (מִגְלֵךְ), Ezk 16₁₂ (lover), Pr 4₉; שִׁיבָה Pr 16₃₁, Sir 6₃₁; יהוה is עֲטָרַת צְבִי Is 28₅; sign of dignity Lam 5₁₆ <!-- skip --> HI 19₉ 31₃₆; בָּנִים בָּנִים are בָּנִים בָּנִים Pr 17₆, the diligent woman is בְּעֵלָה עַ' Pr 12₄; her prudence is עַ' חֲכָמִים (rd. עֲרֻמָּתָם) Pr 14₂₄; עַ' בָּנִים a garland of sons Sir 50₁₂; → II and n.loc. עֲטָרוֹת. †

6962 עֲטַרְהָ

II עֲטַרְהָ: n.f.: = I (Stamm *Frauennamen* 328): 1C 2₂₆. †

6963 עֲטָרוֹת

עֲטָרוֹת, SamP. *‘atārot*: n.loc., pl. of I עֲטַרְהָ cattle pen (cf. עֲטַר qal 1); Abel 2:55f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 144:

—1. in Gad Nu 32₃₋₃₄, Mesha. 11 (עֲטָרוֹת) *Kh.* *‘Atārūs*, 10 km. NW of רִיבְ(וֹ)ן, Glueck 3:135f; vZyl 83f; Simons *Geog.* §309; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2:175;

—2. in Ephraim Jos 16₇ *Kh.* *el-‘Ōja el-Fōqa*, where the *‘Ēn-Fašā’il* flows into the Jordan valley (Noth *Jos.* 105 :: Glueck 4:412, 419; cf. Simons *Geog.* p. 166);

—3. in Ephraim Jos 16₅ 18₁₃ cf. 16₂ אֲדָר עֲטָרוֹת “cattle pens (at) the threshing floor” (Sept.^B for אֲדָר Ερὸκ see Albright JBL 58 (1939):179f) *Kh.* *‘Attāra* at the southern foot of *T. en-Našbe*, → מְצַפָּה 2 (Noth *Jos.* 101; Simons *Geog.* p. 164);

—4. עֲטָרוֹת בֵּית יוֹאָב in Judah 1C 2₅₄ in the neighbourhood of Bethlehem (Rudolph *Chr.* 22; Simons *Geog.* §322, 16);

—5. עֲטָרוֹת שׁוֹפָן in Gad Nu 32₃₅, unidentified SamP. *‘āfirot šabbəm*, Pesh. *šwpm*, ? = שָׁפְ(י)ם 1C 7₁₂ (? 15 26₁₆), vZyl. 84; cf. Ug. n.loc. *tpn* Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 339 no. 115. †

6964 עַטַּשׁ

*עַטַּשׁ: MHeb. JArm. to sneeze; Syr. only sbst. *‘tāšā*, *‘utāšā*, *‘utštā* sneezing; Arb. *‘atasa* (Kowalski WZKM 31 (1924):193ff); Eth. (Dillmann 1017), Tigr. (Leslau 39).

Der. עֲטִישָׁה.

6965 עֵי

עֵי: n.loc., always עֵי or הָעֵי, SamP. *ā’i*, Sept. Γαῖ and Ἀγγαῖ, Vulg. *Hai*; עוּה: “place of desolation” → עֵי: (Arm. ?) by-form עֵיָה Neh 11₃₁ Bomberg אֵיָה) and 1C 7₂₈ cf. Rudolph *Chr.* 72; עֵיָת Is 10₂₈; = *Kh. et-Tell*, 2 km. SE of Bethel: Abel 2:239f; Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:210ff; Wright *Fschr. Gallung* 299ff; Kuschke *Fschr. Elliger* 115ff; Lux ZDPV 90 (1974):208 and note¹⁰¹ (for literature); Rösel ZDPV 91 (1975):163ff; Callaway BA 39 (1976):18-63; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 52f; BRL² 5; Malamat *Encyclopaedia Judaica Year Book* (1975/76):171, 176ff: Gn 12₈ 13₃ Jos 7_{2-12:9} (33 times) Ezr 2₂₈ Neh 7₃₂; → עֵיָה;

—Jr 49₃ for שְׂדֵדָה-עֵי rd. שְׂדֵד עֵלָה (BHS). †

6966 עֵי

עֵי: עוּה, R. Meyer *Gr.* §33, 2; Mo. pl. עֵין (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 207): pl. עֵיִם and עֵיִן Mi 3₁₂ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 517t), heaps of stones in the desert, which indicate the direction of the watercourses (Musil *Arab Pet.* 1:319): heap of ruins Jr 26₁₈ Mi 1₆ (? delete עֵי, so Fritz ZAW 86 (1974):320²⁰ :: Rudolph KAT 13/3:33), 3₁₂ עֵיִן with an Arm. plural ending, on which see Rudolph *Chr.* 67 and 68: “ruins” :: Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 31f no. 61 on Ug. *n* “arable land”; Ps 79₁; cj. for עֵלִיִן prp. לְעֵיִן (BHS) 1K 9₈ and 2C 7₂₁; Is 14₂₁ text uncertain for עֵרִים prp. עֵיִם or צֵרִים :: BHS: ? gloss, see Wildberger BK 10:536;

—Jb 30₂₄ for בְּעֵי prp. בְּשִׁבְעַ (BHS) → טבע. †

6967 עֵיבָל

I עֵיבָל, SamP. *ībāl* (with altar, meaning that an altar has been erected on Mount Ebal): n. of mountain: Sept. Γαῖβαλ, Josephus Ἡβηλοῦς (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 50), Vulg. *Hebal*: Ebal, Abel 1:361f, 369f; Simons *Geog.* §87/8; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 359, N1 of Shechem, modern *Jebel Islamiye*, “the mountain of the oath” (Dt 11₂₉); Dt 11₂₉ 27₄ (with an altar, SamP. reads here → גְּרִיִּים, Eissfeldt *Einl.* §118), Dt 27₁₃ Jos 8₃₀₋₃₃; → II עֵיבָל. †

6968 עֵיבָל

II עֵיבָל: n.m.; SamP. *ībāl*; ? → I:

—1. Edomite, SamP. **ībal*, Sept. Γαλβη/αλ (= Arb. ‘*Aibān*, Moritz ZAW 44 (1926):91; Weippert 244: with Arb. ‘*abl* thick) **Gn 36**₂₃ **1C 1**₄₀ (Sept.^L Pesh. עובל);

—2. son of יקטן 1C 1₂₂ (= עובל Gn 10₂₈. †

6969 עיה

עיה: n.loc.; fem. of → עי; **Neh 11**₃₁ Bomberg אעיה; **1C 7**₂₈ Bomberg MSS Sept., Vulg., Tg. עיה; עיה **Is 10**₂₈ (עיה 4QpIs^a 3; 4Q 161, 5/6, 11): probably antiquated fem. by-form (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 510v) of → עי = *et-Tell* (Donner ZDPV 84 (1968):48; Wildberger BK 10:429 :: KBL *Kh. Hayyān*). †

6970 עיון

עיון: n.loc. Sept. Αιυ, Ιωυ, Josephus Ἰώνη (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 67); cun. *Hayani* (EA no. 256:28; Albright BASOR 89 (1943):14); Eg. *ynw* (Albright BASOR 83 (1941):33; cf. Helck *Beziehungen* 127), close to ין, preserved in *Merj ‘Ayyūn*, the plain between the rivers *Ḥaṣḥani* and *Līṭani*, עיון = *T. Dibbīn* (Abel 1:18; Simons *Geog.* §888; Alt *Kl. Schr.* 2:366; Noth ZDPV 72 (1956):62; Gray *Kings*³ 353f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 760): **Ijjon (Iyyon, Ijon) 1K 15**₂₀ **2K 15**₂₉ **2C 16**₄, prp. for עין **Nu 34**₁₁ (BHS); cj. **Ps 133**₃ for עיון prp. עיון. †

6971 עיט

עיט: Arb. *yt* to scream: *gyz* to inflame with anger; Syr. ‘*aytā* and Mnd. *aīta* anger (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 14b).

qal: impf. ויעט, ויעט (rd. thus **1S 15**₁₉ for ויעט):

—1. with ב to **shout at**, address angrily **1S 25**₁₄;

—2. with אל to **fall upon with shouting**, attack with screams **1S 15**₁₉, cj. **14**₃₂ for K ויעט, rd. Q ויעט (Barr *Philology* 246f; Stoebe KAT 8/1:268); → rd. עשה qal. †

cj. **hif**: impf. יעט for ימית: to scream (threatening doom upon) **Ps 55**₄, alt. prp. יט or ימית (BHS) :: Dahood *Psalms* 2:32: ימית = they heap up, so also **Ps 140**₁₁ for ימית. †

Der. עיטם, עיט.

6972 עיט

עיט, SamP. *īt*: עיט, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 575a; MHeb., ? Ug. *īt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1838, edible bird): עיט, עיט: bird of prey, one which swoops down **Is 46**₁₁ (metaph. for conqueror); collective **Gn 15**₁₁ **Is 18**₆ **Jr 12**_{9a-b} :: Driver PEQ 87 (1955):139: in ב העיט = “bird of prey”, but in א the lair of a hyena (Sept. σπήλαιον with Arb. *gāta* to hide, with a cognate substantive, within a *gawṭun* hide, hole, dip, so Barr *Philology* 128 and Emerton ZAW 81 (1969):182-188 :: H.P. Müller ZAW 79 (1967):225-228: for העיט prp. הער (ער = booty); **Ezk 39**₄ **Jb 28**₇. †

6973 עֵיטָם

עֵיטָם: n.loc. < עֵיט + *ām* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 504j), Sept. Αἰραμ/ν, in Ju Ηταμ, Josephus Ἰταά (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 6) “where the birds of prey are” (Noth *Jos.* 148);

—1. n.terr. in Judah, with סְעִיר סְלַע **Ju 15**^{8,11}, a cliff hollow in the region of → לְחֵי, see Moore 342f; Hertzberg ATD 9:230;

—2. n.loc. in Judah = *Kh. el-Hoḥ* SW of Bethlehem, Abel 2:321; Simons *Geog.* §319 E 4; Noth *Jos.* 99; Kraus ZDPV 72 (1956):152ff; Stoebe ZDPV 80 (1964):15: **1C 4**₃ Rudolph *Chr.* 30, **2C 11**₆, extended by Rehoboam; insert with Sept. **Jos 15**₅₉;

—3. settlement in Simeon **1C 4**₃₂ (Rudolph *Chr.* 39). †

6974 עֵיִים

עֵיִים, cs. עֵיִי: n.loc. → עֵי:

—1. in Judah **Jos 15**₂₉ (missing in **19**₃ and **1C 4**₂₉, ? dittograph Noth *Jos.* 88 :: Talmon IEJ 15 (1965):238);

—2. in Moab **Nu 33**₄₅ (SamP. [*mijj*]ayyām) = הָעֵבְרִים עֵיִי (→ עֵבְרִים 2, SamP. bayyi ā'ibraēm = הָעֵבְרִים) **33**₄₄ **21**₁₁ (see Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:59⁷). †

6975 עֵילוֹם

עֵילוֹם **2C 33**₇: rd. with MSS Sept., Vulg., Pesh. עוֹלָם.

6976 עֵילִי

עֵילִי: n.m. (? cf. Nab. עֵילוֹ, Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 339) **1C 11**₂₉ = צִלְמוֹן **2S 23**₂₈ ? rd. צִילִי, short form of צִלְמוֹן (Rudolph *Chr.* 100). †

6977 עֵילָם

עֵילָם: (n.m.) n.terr., n.pop.: SamP. *īlām* Sept. Αἰλαμ, Ελαμ, Josephus Ἰελυμος, Ἰελυμαῖοι (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 44): Elam. *Ḥaltam/ti*, cf. Sum. *Elam*, Akk. *Elamtu*, gntl. *Elamû* (BArm. *עֵלְמִי) VAB 7:782;

—1. a) son of II שָׁם **Gn 10**₂₂ (Westermann BK 1/1:684) **1C 1**₁₇, eponymous hero of → b; b) Elamite n.pop. and terr., modern South-Western Iran, Σουσιάννα, Ἰελαμίται **Acts 2**₉; F.W. König *Geschichte Elams* AO 29/4 (1931); RLA 2:324ff; W. Hinz *Das Reich Elam* (1964); Reicke-R. *Hw.* 389: i) n.terr. **Gn 14**_{1,9} GnAp 21₂₃ 22_{17,19} (de Vaux *Histoire* 1:208ff; Schatz 87f), **Is 11**₁₁ **21**₂ **Jr 25**₂₅ **49**₃₄₋₃₉ (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 295ff) **Ezk 32**₂₄ **Da 8**₂; ii) n.pop. **Is 22**₆;

—2. a) clan of Benjamin in Jerusalem **1C 8**₂₄ (Rudolph *Chr.* 79); b) clan of Israel (? one who returned from Elam, or without any connection with 1; **Ezr 2**₇ **8**₇ **10**_{2Q,26} **Neh 7**₁₂ **10**₁₅ **12**₄₂, **Ezr 2**₃₁ **Neh 7**₃₄; c) doorkeeper **1C 26**₃. †

Gordon *Textbook* §19:1846 and §10:7); ע' תַּחַת ע' בֵּין עֵינַיִם; Ex 21₂₄ Lv 24₂₀ (Alt. *Kl. Schr.* 1:341-4; Elliger *Lev.* 335); face to face, ע' בַּעַע' Nu 14₁₄; לֹא יִרְאֶה לְעֵינַיִם (rd. nif. for qal) "by any eye", not "by no eye" Ezk 12₁₂ (Zimmerli 256); בְּעֵינַיִם in the eyes of, meaning in the opinion of Gn 19₁₄ (THAT 2:264f); before the eyes of בְּעֵינַיִם Pr 1₁₇ = לְעֵינַיִם Gn 23₁₁; מִעֵינַיִם without the eyes, meaning without knowing Nu 15₂₄; לְעֵינַיִם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 263g) what is in front of the eyes :: Stoebe KAT 8/1:300: (to look) at the eyes 1S 16₇; עֵין אָרָם Zech 9₁ man looks at יהוה (Elliger ZAW 62 (1950):65⁷ and ATD 25⁶:144; I. Willi-Plein BBB 42 (1974):5 :: Dahood CBQ 25 (1963):123ff), alt. cj. אָרָם עֵין (→ B 2) or עָרִי אָרָם (KBL; cf. HAL 14b; or ? אָרָם עוֹו אָרָם BHS), עָרִי אָרָם טוֹב עוֹו אָרָם friendly Pr 22₉; רַע עוֹו טוֹב ע' resentful 23₆ 28₂₂ Sir 14₃.

—2. **eyes of God, Yahweh:** a) Gn 6₈ 38₇ Ex 33_{12-13-16f} 34₉ Dt 9₁₈ 13₁₉ 17₂ Is 3₈ (עֵינַיִם = עֵינַיִם, cf. 1QIs^a עֵינַיִם, dl. ?, BHS), Zech 4₁₀ 9₈ Ps 5₆ 11₄ 33₁₈ and elsewhere; b) symbol of the presence of a deity: the eyes (studs ?) on the wheels of the carriage for the throne Ezk 1₁₈ 10₁₂ cf. **Revelation** 4₈ (Zimmerli 67; Keel *Visionen* 267ff :: Auvray VT 4 (1954):1ff: glowing lights); a stone with seven eyes Zech 3₉, see Commentaries; Galling *Fschr. Rudolph* 92f and *Stud.* 147; Eichrodt ThZ 13 (1957):509ff; Rüthy ThZ 13:523ff.

—3. a) **appearance, look** (Dhorme *Emploi* 75ff; THAT 2:265): עֵין הָאָרֶץ surface of the land, probably what is actually visible on it Ex 10₅₋₁₅ Nu 22₅₋₁₁; עֵינוֹ his appearance Lv 13₅₅ (5 and 37 rd. ? עֵינוֹ for עֵינָיו); הַבְּדֹלָח עֵין looked like → בְּדֹלָח Nu 11₇; b) gleam, flash of הַשֶּׁמֶל etc. Ezk 1₄₋₇₋₁₆₋₂₂ (cf. Akk. *ēnu* "eye-stone" as gem-stone (RLA 2:270b); wine עֵינוֹ נִתְן (parallel with הַתְּאֵרִים) sparkles Pr 23₃₁, cf. TOB.

—4. **spring** (Ug. *'n Fisher Parallels* 1: p. 149 no. 123; p. 299 no. 434; p. 300 no. 436; p. 328 no. 496; Arb. Eilers *Beitr. Namenforschung* 224ff; Reymond 55ff, 208ff): a) עֵין הַמַּיִם the eye, sparkle of the water (< עֵין Reymond 58¹) Gn 16₇ 24₁₃₋₄₃; pl. עֵינֹת מַיִם Nu 33₉, עֵין Gn 24₁₆₋₂₉₋₄₅; pl. Dt 8₇ 2C 32₃; עֵינֹת תְּהוֹם Pr 8₂₈ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 583v); b) שַׁעַר הָעֵינֹת תְּהוֹם gate of the spring Neh 2₁₄ 3₁₅ 12₃₇ on the way to עֵין רִגְלָה (Simons 121ff; BRL² 158; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 843);

—Dt 33₂₈ rd. עֵין for עֵין → III עוֹן; Lam 4₃ for K פִּי עֵינַיִם rd. Q פִּי עֵינַיִם.

B. עֵין in n.loc. (for 'n in n.loc. in Ug. *Fisher Parallels* 2: p. 309f no. 77).

—1. ? n.loc.: a) הָעֵין Nu 34₁₁ at the northern border of the territory occupied by Israel (Abel 1:304; Simons *Geog.* §284a; BDB); alt. appellative (Noth ATD 7:213) or cj. עֵינוֹ (BHS); b) עֵין וְרִמּוֹן Jos 15₃₂, rd. רִמּוֹן עֵין; c) עֵין Is 21₁₆ place of the Levites in Judah, corresponding to *Kh. Ghuwðn (et-tahta)*, so hesitantly Alt *Kl. Schr.* 2:294f :: Noth *Jos.* 124: rd. עֵשָׂן with 1C 6₄₄ Sept.^{MSS} (BHS).

—2. עֵין אָרָם Zech 9₁ i.e. *ed-Damieh = T. es-Saidiyeh* (Zolli VT 5 (1955):90-92 :: → A 1).

—3. עֵין אֲשֶׁר בְּיַרְעֵאל 1S 29₁: the spring 'Ain el Miyite (Stoebe KAT 8/1:498).

—4. עֵין נְדִי "the spring of the goat", Sept. Εγγαδδῖ Josephus Ἐνγαδδαί and simil. (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 44); *T. el-Jurn* near *En-Jidi*: Engedi on the western shore of the Dead Sea (Abel 2:316f; Mazar and others *En-Gedi* ('Atiqot, English Series 5 (1966): WThomas *Arch.* 223-230; Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:335; Myers *Fschr.*

Albright (1971):391f; Stoebe KAT 8/1:434; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 409): **Jos 15**₆₂ **1S 24**_{1f} **Ezk 47**₁₀ **Song 1**₁₄. Sept. **Sir 24**₁₄ (Αὐγγάδος); **2C 20**₂ wrongly identified with תְּצִוֶּן תְּמָר.

—5. עֵין גְּנִים “spring of the gardens”, Sept. Ηὐγγαυτιμ, Josephus Γενναία (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 35): a) in the שְׁפֵלָה; *Umm Jinā*: **Jos 15**₃₄ (Abel 2:317; Simons *Geog.* §318 A 5 :: Noth *Jos.* 94; b) in Issachar: **Jos 19**₂₁ **21**₂₉ **1C 6**₅₈ = בֵּית הַגֶּן **2K 9**₂₇, *Jenīn* → בֵּית B 12, 110 km. N1 of Jerusalem Abel 2:317; Simons *Geog.* §330, 11 :: עֵין **1C 6**₅₈ (Noth *Jos.* 126, 129; Rudolph *Chr.* 62).

—6. עֵין הָאָר **Ps 83**₁₁, עֵין הָרַר **1S 28**₇, עֵין הָרַר **Jos 17**₁₁? “spring of the settlement” (Reymond 106 :: “spring of the former generation”, Ebach-Rüterswörden UF 9 (1975): 59¹⁴), Sept. Αενδωρ, Josephus Δῶρος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 40): **Endor**: a) **1S 28**₇ in Issachar: *Kh. Saḥsafe* 5 km. south of Tabor (Simons *Geog.* §715; Stoebe KAT 8/1:485; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 409; Rösel ZDPV 92 (1976):21f; not identical with *Ind,r*, so Abel 2:316 and others); b) in Manasseh **Jos 17**₁₁ = הָרַר **Ju 1**₂₇ (Noth *Jos.* 105).

—7. עֵין חָדָה in Issachar **Jos 19**₂₁: ? *el Hadalā*, 10 km. E of Tabor (Abel 2:318; Simons *Geog.* §330, 12; Noth *Jos.* 117).

—8. עֵין חָצוֹר “spring of חָצוֹר” in Naphtali **Jos 19**₃₇; ? *Kh. Haṣīre* (Abel 2:318; Simons *Geog.* §335, 11).

—9. עֵין חָרַד → I חָרַד.

—10. עֵין מִשְׁפָּט “spring of justice” **Gn 14**₇, → I קָדַשׁ.

—11. עֵין עֵגְלִים **Ezk 47**₁₀ עֵין עֵגְלִים: on the western shore of the Dead Sea, *‘Ain Feṣḥa* (Abel 2:316; Simons *Geog.* §1441; Farmer BA 19 (1956):21f) :: on the eastern shore מַחֲזוֹ עֵגְלִיתִין (RB 61 (1954):164f, and 165, line 2; Yadin IEJ 12 (1962):250f; Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 1197f).

—12. עֵין הַקּוֹרָא “spring of the partridge” → I קָרָא **Ju 15**₁₉ (explained as “the spring which is calling”, → II לְחַיִּי*).

—13. עֵין הַגֵּל “spring of the fuller” (in Pesh. and Tg. הַגֵּל = *qāṣrā* “fuller”), Sept. Πηγὴ Πωγηλ, Josephus Ἐρωγή (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 45), Latina *Erogae*; *Bir ‘Ayyūb* where the valleys of Hinnom and Qidron merge (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:152; Dalman *Jerus.* 163ff; Noth *Könige* 6; Gray *Kings*³ 83; Simons 158ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 833f) **Jos 15**₇ **18**₁₆ **2S 17**₁₇ **1K 1**₉.

—14. עֵין רְמוֹן “spring of the pomegranate tree” **Neh 11**₂₉ (**Jos 19**₇ and cj. **15**₃₂ and **1C 4**₃₂ rd. thus for רְמוֹן עֵין) in the Negev, = רְמוֹן **Zech 14**₁₀, *Kh. Umm er-Ramaḥmīḥ*, 18 km. north-east of Beersheba (Abel 2:318; Simons *Geog.* §317, 34-35; Noth *Jos.* 113).

—15. עֵין שְׁמוֹשׁ “spring of the sun”, in Judah **Jos 15**₇ **18**₁₇, = *‘Ēn el-Hōd* E of Betanien (Simons *Geog.* p. 140; Dalman *Jerus.* 156f; Noth *Jos.* 88).

—16. עֵין הַתַּנִּין “spring of the dragon” (cf. ? Ug. n.loc. *tnnb* (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 335f no. 109) and *tunana* (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 366 no. 193), Sept. Πηγὴ τῶν σακῶν = הַתַּנַּיִם, in Jerusalem **Neh 2**₁₃ ? = עֵין רִגְלַי (Dalman *Jerus.* 166; Simons 161f; Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 111).

—17. תַּפוּחַ עֵין “spring of Tappuah” or “spring of the apple” **Jos 17**₇ in Manasseh (Noth *Jos.* 103) → n.loc. III תַּפוּחַ.

6981 עֵינוֹן

עֵינוֹן **Ezk 47**₁₇: → הַצֵּר (הַצֵּר B 4.) †

6982 עֵינִים

עֵינִים **Gn 38**₁₄₋₂₁, SamP. *īnam*, Sept. Αἰναυ Vulg. *in bivio itineris* (on the versions and more recent interpretations see Emerton VT 25 (1975):341-3: either n.loc., following Sept., probably corresponding to הַעֵינִים **Jos 15**₃₄ (Noth *Jos.* 94), or an appellative, following Vulg., so esp. Driver *Fschr. A. Robert* 72: a viewpoint from which two routes can be seen; Emerton (VT 25 (1975):341-3) allows for both possibilities. †

6983 עֵינָם

עֵינָם: n.loc. in Judah, הַעֵינָם **Jos 15**₃₄; עֵין + *ām* “place of the spring” (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 504j; Borée 56f); site uncertain, near עַדְלָם (Abel 2:316; Simons *Geog.* §318 A 7; Noth *Jos.* 94); → עֵינִים **Gn 38**₁₄₋₂₁. †

6984 עֵינָן

עֵינָן: n.m.; עֵין + *ān*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500q, u; (Noth *Personennamen* 224; Reymond 59), SamP. *īnān*, Sept. Αἰναυ, בְּנֵי־נַפְתָּלִי; **Nu 1**₁₅ **2**₂₉ **7**₇₈₋₈₃ **10**₂₇; → הַצֵּר עֵבְרֵי־נַפְתָּלִי. †

6985 עִיף

I עִיף: → יַעֲף and עוֹף; MHeb. 1QHod 8, 36 עֲאָף (pt. ?), qal pt. עָף, JArm. עפא; Syr. ʿāf, root ʿwp (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 516b).

qal: pf. עִיפָה, impf. וַיַּעֲף (Gesenius-K. §72t): to **become tired** **1S 14**₃₁ **2S 21**₁₅ **Jr 4**₃₁; **Ju 4**₂₁ with וַיִּמָּוֶת to lose consciousness (:: own root: Driver *Fschr. A. Robert* 74);

—**1S 14**₂₈ MT וַיַּעֲף = וַיַּעֲף (< וַיַּעֲף, root יַעֲף, Gesenius-K. §72t; cf. Stoebe KAT 8/1:268) or rd. וַעֲיֵף (KBL). †

Der. עִיף.

6986 עִיף

II עִיף: by-form II עוֹף; Arb. *gyb* to set (sun, Guillaume 1:13); Akk. *apû* to cover, adj. *apû/epû* clouded (AHw. 62).

Der. עִיפָה, עִיפָה, I מוֹעֵף, מוֹעֵף, מְעֵיף.

6987 עִיף

עִיף, SamP. ^M*if*: I עִיף; Syr. *‘ayyīf*: עִיפָה, עִיפִים: tired, exhausted Gn 25_{29f} Dt 25₁₈ 2S 17₂₉ Is 5₂₇ 28₁₂ (G. Pfeifer ZAW 84 (1972):346), 29₈ Jb 22₇; pl. Ju 8_{4f} 2S 16₁₄; cj. 1S 14₂₈ → I עִיף; fem. collective (animals) Is 46₁; נִפְשׁ תִּשְׁתַּיֵּשׁ thirsting Jr 31₂₅ Pr 25₂₅; עִיפָה אֶרֶץ exhausted land Is 32₂ Ps 143₆, cj. 63₂ rd. וְעִיפָה פְּאֶרְץ צִיָּה. † (BHS). †

6988 עִיפָה

I עִיפָה: II *עִיף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458v: עִיפָתָה Jb 10₂₂ really locv. (Barth *Etym. Stud.* 33; Gesenius-K. §90g): darkness Am 4₁₃ :: שִׁחָר → Koch ZAW 86 (1974):508: עִיפָה is to be explained as an accusative of the product (Gesenius-K. §117ii) or of the purpose, “for darkness”, Jb 10₂₂ (parallel with צִלְמוֹת). †

6989 עִיפָה

II עִיפָה, SamP. *īfa*, Sept. Γαιφα, Josephus Ἡφας (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 52): n.m., fem. and trib.: ? cun. *Epā* (Tallqvist *Names* 75):

—1. son of מִזְדִּיָן Gn 25₄ 1C 1₃₃; together with מִזְדִּיָן Is 60₆, ? cun. *Haiappa* (Montgomery *Arab. Bib.* 43; Winnett *Fschr. H. G. May* 191f; see Pritchard *Texts* 283b, 286a;

—2. n.m.: descendant of Caleb 1C 2₄₇;

—3. n.f.: his second wife 1C 2₄₆. †

6990 עִיפִי

עִיפִי, Jr 40₈ → עוֹפִי.

6991 עִיפִיָּתָה

עִיפִיָּתָה, → I עִיפָה.

6992 עִיק

עִיק, → I עוֹק.

6993 עִיר

עִיר: Ug. *gr* (Gray *Legacy*² 267; Hartmann *Fschr. Baumgartner* 102ff :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:1670; Aistleitner 1811 *ngr*, to protect, as in the expression of greeting in letters: *‘ilm tgrk tšlmk*: “may the gods protect you and keep you well”, see Kaiser ZDPV 86 (1970):16; Stamm ThZ 35 (1979):5ff; Arb. *gyr* to be fearful, concerned; Saf. *gyrt* help n.m. *gyr/l* = Γαιρηλος :: root עוּר (Gesenius-B.; KBL).

—v.26 cj. for עיר המלוכה prp. עיר המים, but see Hertzberg ATD 10²:261; עיר הוד = ציון מצרת = 2S 57, cf. 9 1C 11₅ = במצד 1C 11₇ = ציון 1K 8₁ cf. 3₁ 9₂₄ and collective designation for Jerusalem, especially the south-eastern hill 2S 6₁₀₋₁₂₋₁₆ 1K 2₁₀ 3₁ 8₁ etc. the latter also in Chr., see Welten WMANT 42 (1973):197.

—3. population of a city: כָּל־הָעִיר 1S 4₁₃ Ru 1₁₉, שׁוּעַת הָעִיר 1S 5₁₂, עִיר עֲלִיזָה Zeph 2₁₅, עִיר הוֹמְיָה, עִיר יוֹנָה Is 22₂, Zeph 3₁.

—4. misc. עִיר אֲמַת Zech 8₃, עִיר הַדְּמִים Ezk 22₂ 24_{6,9}, עִיר הַצֶּדֶק Is 1₂₆, עִיר הַקֹּדֶשׁ Is 48₂ 52₁ Neh 11₁₋₁₈ Da 9₂₄, עִיר תְּהִלָּה Jr 49₂₅, עִיר־אֱלֹהִים Ps 46₅, עִיר הָאֱלֹהִים 87₃, אֱלֹהֵינוּ עִיר, 48_{2,9}, cf. עִיר עִיר 2S 10₁₂, עִיר יְהוּה, Is 60₁₄ Ps 48₉ 101₈; עִיר הָעִיר Ezk 7₂₃ and עִיר Is 66₆ = Jerusalem; expressions לְלֶכֶת אֶל־עִיר לֹא־יָדַע (Hertzberg KAT 7/4:196: עִיר = seat of government ?) Qoh 10₁₅.

—Emendations: Ju 20₄₂ for מִהָעִיר prp. מִהָעִיר cf. Sept. (BHS; see Rösel ZDPV 92 (1976):45: הָעִיר = Gibeah); Nu 22₃₆ for עִיר prp. עָר; 24₁₉ for מַעִיר rd. מַעַר (Albright JBL 63 (1944):220⁹¹; and D. Vetter *Seherspruch und Segensschilderung* (1974):44f) or מִשְׁעַר (KBL); 2K 10₂₅ for עִיר prp. הַבֵּיר or dl. עִיר (dittograph of עֵד); 2K 20₄ for K הָעִיר rd. with Q הַחֲצֵר; Is 25_{2a} for מַעִיר לְגַל prp. לְגַל עִיר (BHS and Emerton ZAW 89 (1977):64-67); Is 25_{2c} for מַעִיר prp. מוֹעַר hof. from → עָרָר (Emerton ZAW 89 (1977):70-73); Gn 47₂₁ for לְעָרִים prp. with Sept. SamP. לְעִבְרִים; Is 33₈ for עָרִים prp. with 1QIs^a עִירִים; Mi 5₁₃ for עָרֶיךָ prp. צָרֶיךָ (→ IV צִיר) or עֲצָבֶיךָ (BHS; :: Rudolph KAT 13/3:103: עֲזִיךָ your refuges; Mi 7₁₂ for וְעָרֶיךָ prp. וְעָרֶיךָ וְעָרֶיךָ (BHS); Ps 31₂₂ for מְצוֹר prp. מְצוֹר/מְצוֹק בְּעֵת 73₂₀ בְּעִיר = בְּהָעִיר (II עוֹר hif. 2, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 228a); 139₂₀ for עָרֶיךָ prp. עָלֶיךָ (BHS; Kraus BK 15⁵:1092); Jb 24₁₂ for מַעִיר מְתִים prp. מַעֲבָדְתָם (Hölscher *Hiob* 59; Fohrer KAT 16:369).

B. n.loc. compounded with עִיר.

—1. עִיר הַהָרָס in Egypt Is 19₁₈ (→ הָרָס and Wildberger BK 10:728f, 736).

—2. עִיר הַמְּלָה at the Dead Sea Jos 15₆₂ = *Kh. Qumrān* (Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:332ff).

—3. עִיר נְחָשׁ (→ II נְחָשׁ).

—4. עִיר שְׁמֶשׁ in Dan Jos 19₄₁ = בֵּית שְׁמֶשׁ עִיר שְׁמֶשׁ, → בֵּית B 50, 2.

—5. עִיר הַתְּמָרִים: see Mittmann ZDPV 93 (1977):225f: עִיר תְּמָרִים הַתְּמָרִים = T. 'Ain-‘Arūs, ca. 10 km. SSE of the Dead Sea Ju 1₁₆ 3₁₃, later identified with Jericho Dt 34₃ 2C 28₁₅.

—6. עִיר אֲשֶׁר בְּנִתַל in Reuben Jos 13_{9,16} 2S 24₅ = עִיר אֲשֶׁר בְּנִתַל הָעִיר אֲשֶׁר בְּנִתַל in Reuben Jos 13_{9,16} 2S 24₅ in the valley of the Arnon, which is what is meant by הַנְּחָל, so Noth *Jos.* 79; Abel 2:250; Simons *Geog.* p. 116f; Mittmann *Beiträge* 235⁸²; cf. Stenuernagel *Das Dtn.*² (1923):60; Wüst *Untersuchungen* 1:133ff.

—Emendation: Nu 22₃₆ מוֹאָב עִיר, → עָר.

II עִיר: II עור, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452q: **shock, agitation Jr 15**₈ (parallel with בְּהַלָּה, Sept. τρομος), probably also **Hos 11**₉, so Wolff BK 14/1²:249 (: Rudolph KAT 13/1:212); according to Driver (JQR 28 (1937-38):113) עִיר in both places means “attack” from Arb. *gāra* to penetrate deeply (Wehr-Cowan 687b, IV to raid), but that is hardly probable. †

6996 עִיר

III עִיר: עִיר: עִיר: **foal of a donkey Gn 49**₁₁ (parallel with אֶתְנֹוּ בְּנֵי); → n.m. IV, עִירָא, עִירִי, עִירָם. †

6997 עִיר

IV עִיר: n.m., = III (Noth *Personennamen* 230), OSArb. (Müller ZAW 75 (1963):312) → עִירָא:

—1. **1C 7**₁₂ for עִיר following **Gn 46**₂₃ prp. יָרָן (Rudolph *Chr.* 67f :: Williamson VT 23 (1973):375-79);

—2. cj. for עִירוּ prp. with Vulg. (Sept.) עִיר **1C 4**₁₅. †

6998 עִיר

עִיר, SamP. *īr*, with sf. *īru* **Gn 49**₁₄, pl. **Gn 32**₁₆ (*w*)*īrēm*; Ug. *ʿr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1848; Aistleitner 2090; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 303 no. 445; p. 433 no. 90); Akk. (WSem. lw.) *h̄arum* (AHw. 328b), Amor. (*h̄*)*aiarum* (AHw. 328b; Salonen *Hipp.* 65; Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2:269; *Ges. St.*² 142ff); Eg. *ʿ* (Erman-G. 1:165); Cushitic *h̄arru* donkey (Leslau 39); Arb. *ʿair* wild donkey > leader (Humbert ZAW 62 (1950):201): עִירִים (**Is 30**₆, K עִירִים BHK): **male donkey Gn 32**₁₆ **Ju 10**₄ **12**₁₄ **Is 30**_{6,24} **Zech 9**₉ (Koehler *Kleine Lichter* 52ff; and cf. Amor. *h̄aram mār atānim*, ARM 2:37:11), עִיר פָּרָא **Jb 11**₁₂; → III-IV עִיר. †

6999 עִירָא

עִירָא: n.m., III-IV עִיר (Noth *Personennamen* 230):

—1. priest under David **2S 20**₂₆;

—2. two of the group of thirty of David’s warriors: a) **2S 23**₂₆ **1C 11**₂₈ **27**₉; b) **2S 23**₃₈ **1C 11**₄₀. †

7000 עִירָד

עִירָד: SamP. *īrād*; Josephus Ἰαράδος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 57), Sept. Γαῖδαδ (Flashar ZAW 28 (1908):214f: as yet the name is unexplained, suggestions in Gabriel *Biblica* 40 (1959):412f and Westermann BK 1/1:455: ? from עִיר city, from עִירוּד wild donkey or n.loc. → II עִירָד “stony region” (Mowinkel ANVAO (1937):2, 80); in P (**Gn 5**₁₆₋₂₀ יִרְדָּה): son of Enoch **Gn 4**₁₈. †

7001 עִירוּ

עִירוּ **1C 4**₁₅ n.m. → IV עִיר, 2.

7002 עִירִי

עִירִי → III עִיר: n.m.; Sept.^{BA} Ουρι., Sept.^L Ουριαζ: Benjaminite: **1C 77**. †

7003 עִרָם

עִרָם: Sept. Ζαφωμ/Ζαφωει(ν)/Ηραμ; SamP. *irām*; cf. ? Ug. n.loc. *ʿrm* and n.pop. *ʿrmm* (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 311 no. 80; and p. 341 no. 122): n.m., ? III עִיר + *ām* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 504j; Noth *Personennamen* 38; Weippert 254): Edomite tribal ruler **Gn 36₄₃ 1C 1₅₄**. †

7004 עִירָם

עִירָם (6 times), עִרוֹם (3 times) and עִרָם (once): ערה + *ōm* (KBL; vSoden ZA 41 (1933):118¹ :: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464c: עור: *ʿawir* + *ōm*); with secondary by-form → III עִרָם, עִרוֹם :: Barth *Nominalbildung* §27g (on p. 42¹): pt. pass. of עִרָם; type *qittul*: עִירָמִים:

—1. adj. **naked, bare Gn 3_{7-10f} Ezk 18₇₋₁₆**;

—2. sbst. **nakedness Dt 28₄₈** (SamP. *wbārom*), **Ezk 16₇₋₂₂₋₃₉**, 4Qp Hos 2₁₂ (DJD 5:1, p. 32). †

7005 עִישׁ

עִישׁ **Jb 38₂₂** and III עִישׁ **Jb 9₉**; JArm. יִרְתָּא the Great Bear (Jastrow 1077 :: Levy 2, 232a the Pleiades, or the Little Bear, Dalman *Wb.* 181b: a constellation → III עִישׁ); Arb. *ʿay(y)ūf* lion, Syr. *ʿyūtā* (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 523b): the constellation of the female lion, (see J. J. Hess *Fschr. Jacob* 98f; Hölscher *Hiob* 31; Fohrer KAT 16:198, KBL; Driver JTS 7:1ff); בְּנֵיָהּ **Jb 38₂₂** are the “hounds” which follow it (the small stars of Virgo, :: Tur-Sinai *Job* 160f: the Hyades). †

7006 עֵיִת

עֵיִת **Is 10₂₈**: n.loc. = עֵיִה.

7007 עֶכְבֹּר

עֶכְבֹּר, SamP. *ʿakābor*, Sept. αχοβωρ: n.m. = עֶכְבֹּר (Noth *Personennamen* 253; H. Bauer ZAW 48 (1930):74); Heb. inscr. (Vattioni *Sigilli* 25, 210):

—1. father of an Edomite king **Gn 36_{38f} 1C 1₄₉**;

—2. courtier under Josiah **2K 22₁₂₋₁₄ (2C 34₂₀ → עֶבְדֹן 2) Jr 26₂₂ 36₁₂**. †

7008 עֶכְבִּישׁ

עֲכָבִישׁ: JArm. עֲכֹבִיתָא, Arb. *ankabūt* and *ukkāš*, Yemen. *anqabūt*, Tigr. *ankabot* (Littman-H. 474a; Leslau 39): **spider** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1835; vdWesthuizen *Fschr.* v*Selms* 214-221): עֲכֹבִיתָא קוֹרֵי threads of a spider's web **Is** 59⁵, עֲכֹבִיתָא בֵּית web **Jb** 8¹⁴, cj. 27¹⁸ for כָּעֵשׁ prp. (Sept., Pesh.) כָּעֵשׁ עֲכָבִישׁ. †

7009 עֲכָבֵר

עֲכָבֵר: Sem. mouse (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 80f; Noth *Personennamen* 253); MHeb. Heb. inscr. (Diringer 185; IEJ 13 (1963):322f); Ammonite seal *kbry* (ZDPV 95 (1979):36-38); Ph. *kbr* Benz *Names* 171 and 377), OArm. (Nimrud Ostr. 2:5; Albright BASOR 149 (1958):34); JArm. עֲכֹבֵרָא, Sam. עֲנֹבֵרָא, SamP. versions וְהָעֲכָבֵר *wākābor*, Syr. *agbērā* (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 3b), *uqbērā* (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 542a), CPArm. עֲכֹבֵרָא, Mnd. *aubra*, #62; *ubra* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 10a); Arb. *akābir* (pl.). Mehri *ikbār* (Landberg 2315); OSArb. n.f. *kbr* (Mlaker 39); Akk. *akbaru* jerboa (Landsberger *Fauna* 109; AHw. 28b, frequent in personal names, masc. and fem.: for = *‘a-k-ba-r* as a personal name in New Kingdom Egypt see Helck *Beziehungen* 359): **mouse** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1178), in the OT, unclean **Lv** 11²⁹ **1S** 6^{4f.11.18} **Is** 66¹⁷; → n.m. עֲכָבֵר. †

7010 עֲכֹ

עֲכֹ: n.loc.; DSS בקעת עֲכֹ (DJD 5, no. 161:11) Eg. *‘k* (Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2:65) and *‘ky* (Albright BASOR 83 (1941):34); cun. (EA) *Akka* (VAB 2:1571); NAss. *A-ku-u* (Borger §69 iii:19); Ug. *ky* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1851 n.loc. and masc. personal name, fem. adj. *kyt*, cf. Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 308 no. 76); Ph. עֲכֹ (א), gntl. עֲכִי (Lidzbarski *Ephemeris* 1:298; 3:27f), Sept. Ακγω, Greek Ακη; Arb. *akkā*, *akat*; -ō ending for עֲכֹ see Friedrich² §78 and 79: **Acco** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 55; Rinaldi *Bibbia e Oriente* 5 (1963):216ff): **Ju** 1³¹ cj. **Jos** 19³⁰ for עֲכֹ prp. עֲכֹ (BHS); on **Mi** 1¹⁰ see Elliger *Kl. Schr.* (ThB 32 (1966):14¹¹). †

7011 עֲכֹר

עֲכֹר: n.terr.; עֲכֹר, Sept. Αχωρ: always עֲכֹר עֲמֹק **Jos** 7²⁴⁻²⁶ **15**⁷ **Is** 65¹⁰ **Hos** 2¹⁷, 3Q 15 i:1 and עֲכֹן iv:6 (DJD 3:262): a valley in the region of Jericho (Abel 1:406), the *Buqē’a* (denominative from → בִּקְעָה) “the little plain” between *Qumran* and *Kh. el-Mird* (Cross and Milik BASOR 142 (1956):5ff; Noth ZDPV 71 (1955):42ff; ZDPV 73 (1957):4f; Weippert FRLANT 92:167, 30²) or the *Wadi en-Nuwē’ime* NW of Jericho (so Wolff BK 14/1²:52f). †

7012 עֲכָן

עֲכָן: Sept.^B Αχαρ as MT **1C** 2⁷, Sept.^A Αχαυ, Josephus Αχαρος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 22): **Achan**, a Judaeen (from the clan of עֲכָן) **Jos** 7^{1.18-20.24} **22**²⁰ (word-play with עֲכֹר 7²⁶!) see Rudolph *Chr.* 16; Noth *Jos.* 44; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 20. †

7013 עֲכָס

עֲכָס: Arb. *‘ks*: 1. to hold back the head of a camel, or of some other animal, when it is being broken in or slaughtered; 2. to turn back, in the opposite sense of to turn into; *‘ikās* hobble for a camel (cf. Fraenkel 156).

pi. (Jenni 273): impf. **תַּעֲכֹסְנָה** (Bergsträsser 2:95d; R. Meyer *Gr.* §70, 1a): trad. to **walk with jingling anklets** (→ **עָכָס**) **Is 3**₁₆ (Quran 24₃₁; Doughty 1:149) :: Driver VT 1 (1951):241: to hop, cf. Wildberger BK 10:138f; **Pr 7**₂₂ (for **כַּעֲכָס** rd. **כַּעֲכָס** or **כַּעֲכָס** BHS) to hop, so Driver VT 1 (1951):241 and Gemser *Spr.*² 42; **עָכָס** = to hop also in 11Q Ps^a

—Song of Zion 5 (DJD 4:86f). †

Der. **עָכָסָה**, **עָכָסִים**.

7014 עָכָס

עָכָס: **עָכָס**: pl. **עָכָסִים**: **anklet** (for women; BRL² 288f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1709) **Is 3**₁₈; **Pr 7**₂₂ **כַּעֲכָס** → **עָכָס**. †

7015 עָכָסָה

עָכָסָה: n.f., unitary n. (cf. vSoden *Gramm.* §60a; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 511z) from **עָכָס** “anklet” (Stamm *Frauennamen* 328): daughter of Caleb **Jos 15**_{16f} **Ju 1**_{12f} **1C 2**₄₉. †

7016 עָכָר

עָכָר: Lachish no. 2:5: *ybkr* “he shows favour”, or ? *y^ckr* “he gives punishment” (cf. Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 191; and H.P. Müller UF 2 (1970):234-37; Gibson *Syr. Sem.* 1:37f); Pun. to destroy (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 208); MHeb. JArm. Sam. CPArm. to disturb (mud); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 17f) *kr* I to hold back, *kr* II to disturb, or to hold back, Syr. (not used in pe., cf. P. Smith 2873) pa. to hold back, hinder, etpa. pass (= Arb. *‘aqara*); Arb. *‘akira* to be muddy, disturbed; OSArb. *kr* it took place, occurred, *tkr* (VIII) to harm (Conti 205b).

qal: pf. **עָכַר**, **עָכַרְתִּי**, **עָכַרְתָּם**, **עָכַרְתָּנוּ**; impf. **יַעְכֹּרְךָ**; pt. **עָכַרְי**, **עָכַרְי**: to **entangle, put into disorder, bring disaster, throw into confusion, ruin**, (Stamm *Orientalia* 47 (1978):339-350 :: KBL to make a taboo, with Schwally *Krieg* 41¹) **Gn 34**₃₀ (SamP. pi. *‘akkertimma*), **Jos 6**₁₈ **7**₂₅ **1S 14**₂₉ **1K 18**_{17f} (Fohrer *Elia*² (1968):13; Gray *Kings*³ 392) **Pr 11**₁₇₋₂₉ **15**₂₇ **1C 2**₇ cj. **Ju 11**₃₅ for **הִכְרַעַתְנִי הִכְרַעַתְנִי** (→ HAL 475b) prp. **עָכַרְתָּנִי**; **Jb 6**₄ for **יַעְכֹּרְוֹנִי** prp. **יַעְכֹּרְוֹנִי** :: BHS. †

nif: pf. **נִעְכַּרְךָ**; pt. **נִעְכַּרְתָּ** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 323f): to **be stirred up Ps 39**₃ (**כָּבַדְי** or ? rd. **כָּבַדְי** Gunkel *Ps.* 166), to **be ruined Pr 15**₆ (**תְּבוֹאֵת רָשָׁע**), **Sir 37**₁₂ margin **יַעְכַּר** (3rd. masc. sg. impf. nif, Sept. συναλγήσει σοι mourns for you, Charles *Apocr.*; Smend). †

hitp: impf. **תַּתְעַכַּר** Sept. (μῆ) παρίδης, Pesh. *teštauḥar* = (do not) hesitate **Sir 7**₁₀: to be hindered, let oneself be hindered, cf. Syr. †

Der. n.loc. **עָכָר**, n.m. **עָכָרְךָ**, **עָכָרְךָ**.

7017 עָכָר

עָכָר: n.m.: **עָכָר** (Noth *Personennamen* 253); **1C 2**₇, MSS → **עָכָרְךָ** as MT **Jos 7**₁ etc. †

—1. **on:** a) **עַל-הַמִּטָּה** 2S 47, **עַל-הַכֶּסֶּא** 1K 2₂₄, **עַל-חֹמָה** Am 7₇, **עָלֵיהֶם אֲדָרְמָה** with earth upon themselves, i.e. on their heads Neh 9₁, coat with sleeves on him Gn 37₂₃, a new garment he was wearing 1K 11₃₀; on (also = in) **עַל-אֲרָמָה טַמְאָה** Am 7₁₇, cf. Is 14₂, **עַל-הַסֵּפֶר** הַזֶּה in this scroll 2C 34₂₁, 2K 22₁₃ (for **עָלֵינוּ** rd. with Sept. ^Lעָלֵינוּ); **עַל-פִּי** Ex 23₁₃ Ps 50₁₆ Qoh 5₁, **עַל-לִשְׁנוֹ** Ps 15₃, **עַל-לֵב** Jr 3₁₆ 7₃₁ → **עָלָה** qal 3h; b) **over** (a spring meaning at, beside) **עַל-הָעַיִן** at the spring Gn 24₃₀, **עָיִן** עָלַי a branch beside a spring 49₂₂, **עַל-פְּלִגֵי מַיִם** Ps 1₃, **עַל נְהַרוֹת בְּבֵל** Ps 137₁ **עַל-הַשָּׁמַיִם** above the heaven, or up in the heaven (→ d) Ps 8₂; **עָלַי אֶהְיֶה** above my tent Jb 29₄; c) **in front of, before:** used whenever one person stands and the other sits (Torrey ZAW 65 (1953):241f): with **עִמָּד** Gn 18₈ Ju 3₁₉; waiting Ex 18₁₃, surrounding Ju 6₃₁, protecting Da 12₁, **עַל-נַפְשָׁם** Est 8₁₁ 9₁₆; with **יֵשׁ** to be there for, or to stand by the side (of someone), support, help Jb 33₂₃, further, though proofs are uncertain, **עַל** = Latin *coram*, in the presence of, in Suárez VbDom. 42 (1964):71ff; Dahood *Psalms* 3:396; cf. Dahood *Psalms* 1:257; d) duties and obligations which are incumbent on someone, to offer sacrifices Pr 7₁₄, to perform a vow Ps 56₁₃; **עַל-הַדָּבָר** Ezr 10₄, **עָלַי מִחֲסוּרְךָ** Ju 19₂₀; **עָלַי** with **לֵ** and inf., it is up to me, it is my duty 2S 18₁₁ cf. Ex 28₃₅ 1K 4_{7b}; tech. term in trade (EgArm.; Akk. *eli*; Ug. *ʾl* Gordon *Textbook* §19:1852); **עַל** הַרְבָּה to impose a high charge Gn 34₁₂; **עַל** הוֹצִיא to divide, apportion (costs, expenses) 2K 15₂₀, **עַל** כָּתַב to write out for someone, prescribe for someone, dictate to Jb 13₂₆; e) for physical and mental perceptions **עַל** מָחֹק Pr 24₁₃, **עַל** עָרַב Ps 104₃₄, **עַל** שָׁפַר 16₆, **עַל** מַחְלִיק someone strikes him (his neighbour) Pr 29_{5a}, **עָלַי הָמָה** Ps 42₁₂, **עָלַי** נִהַפְּךָ Hos 11₈, **עָלַי** הִתְעַטַּף Ps 142₄ 143₄ → 7; on, meaning relying on, supported on something: **עַל** חִיָּה to live by Gn 27₄₀ Dt 8₃ Is 38₁₆; → בטח, → שֶׁעַן nif.; to implore **עַל** relying, supported on Da 9₁₈; f) **above**, meaning: **more than** (cf. מִן 5 b, and Dahood *Biblica* 33 (1952):191): with **גַּבַר** Gn 49₂₆, with **חֹזֶק** Da 11₅, with **הָעֵלָה** to set above, meaning to value more highly than Ps 137₆, **עַל-כָּל-הוֹסִיף** more than Qoh 1₁₆; **עַל-כָּל-נֹרָא** Ps 89₈; **עַל** יָדוֹת ten times more than Da 1₂₀; **עַל** שָׁכָם one mountain ridge more than (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §110 f) or before? Gn 48₂₂; Ps 16₂ **בִּלְעֵלְיֶיךָ** no-one is more than (greater than) you, Dahood *Psalms* 1:86 and 88: no-one is above you; often cj. **בִּלְעֵדְיֶיךָ** or **בְּלָה עֲלֶיךָ** (BHS); g) **on the side of**, supported by (Welten WMANT 42 (1973):64) **עַל-יַדְרָךְ** Pr 8₂, **עַל-פֶּתַח** Jb 31₉, **עַל-שַׁעַר** by the gate 2C 26₉, **עַל-שַׁעְרֵי** Pr 14₁₉, **עַל-עֵץ** Jr 17₂, **עַל-אֲבוֹס** at the crib Jb 39₉, **עַל-יִזְבַּח** by sacrifice Ps 50₅, **עַל-זֶבַח תּוֹרַת** Lv 7₁₃.

—2. **on account of** **עַל** Gn 20₃, **עֲלֶיךָ** for your sake Ps 44₂₃ (= Ug. *ʾlk* Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1.6:v:11-18), **עַל-אִוָּדוֹת** Gn 21₁₁₋₂₅; **עַל-זֵאת** for that reason 2C 16₁₀, in this, in this matter 2C 16₉; **עַל-כֵּן** (149 times) on this account, for that reason (see Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2, 117f; Frankena *Fschr. Vriezen* 94ff), Gn 24₁₀ 11₉ 19₂₂ 20₆ Is 5₂₅ 13₇ 16₉ Hab 1₁₇ (:: besides 1₁₅) Ps 119₁₀₄ etc; **רָעָתָם ... עַל** Jr 1₁₆; with inf. **עַל-רִיב** because they Ex 17₇, **עַל-צַדִּיקוֹ** because he Jb 32₂.

—3. **with regard to, concerning** **עַל-הַגְּאוּלָּה** Ru 4₇, with inf. **עַל הַשְּׁנוֹת** (SamP. versions **שְׁנִית** ועלה) as regards this, that Gn 41₃₂; reason for (anger) Jr 32₃₁ (**עַל** is strengthened here with **לֵ**, Rudolph *Jer.* 3 210).

—4. **according to:** **עַל-דְּבַרְתִּי** in the manner (of) Ps 110₄ :: Caquot *Semita* 6 (1956):44: with regard; **תּוֹרָה** **עַל** in the way of a **תּוֹרָה** Lv 7₁₂ (Hermisson WMANT 19 (1965):32 :: Elliger *Lev.* 80: as a sign of thanks); **עַל-שֵׁם** according to the name and **עַל-כִּכָּה** accordingly Est 9₂₆; **עַל** צְבָאָתָם according to their divisions Ex 2₂₆; **עַל-פִּי** according to (→ פֶּה 7 c); **עַל-כָּל** according to everything Is 63₇ (Ps 119₁₄ rd. מֵעַל → 7 d).

—5. a) **against** (in a hostile sense) with בוא Gn 34²⁷ Ju 18²⁷ (→ בוא 2 g), with עָלָה 1K 20²², ? Ju 18⁹ (cf. BHS), with קום Ju 9¹⁸ 2S 18³² etc. (→ קום), with סָלַל Jb 19¹² 30¹², with חָנָה 2S 12²⁸ 1K 16¹⁵, with צִיר Dt 20¹² 2S 11¹ 1K 15²⁷, with קָשֶׁר 1K 15²⁷, with פָּצָה Ps 22¹⁴; Jb 16⁴⁻⁹⁻¹⁰; הִנְנִי עֲלֶיךָ → הִנֵּה 9; b) **opposite, against:** על־זאת in spite of Ezr 10²; על־פְּנֵי → פָּנָה D 8 d; with inf. על־הַעֲתָךְ although Jb 10⁷; כָּל־הַבָּא על־ despite all that Neh 9³³; על־מִשְׁפָּטִי although I am in the right Jb 34⁶.

—6. **to, towards:** a) (Arm.) in the sense of אָל, especially in Chr. (Kropat 41f): with בוא 1C 12²³, with שׁוּב 2C 15⁴, with שָׁלַח 1C 13², with הִלָּךְ Neh 6¹⁷; with עָלָה to the help of someone 2K 23²⁹ (: Sept. ἐπί, Vulg. *contra*), the change from על to אָל (so J. Lewy MVAeG 29/2 (1925):28²; and Noth *Gesch.* 251¹; and others) is often suggested but is not necessary; with נָתַן (עַל־מִזְבֵּחַ) Lv 1⁷, with הַמְטִיר (עַל־אֶרֶץ) Jb 38²⁶; b) **in addition to** (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 144² = Ug. *Im* < *l* + *m*), with מְרִירִים Ex 12⁸; עַל־חֲמוֹץ Ex 34²⁵ and similarly Lv 2² 3⁴ 4¹¹ Nu 9¹¹ Dt 16³; הַתּוֹדָה עַל־זִבְחָה Lv 7¹²; עַל־הָדָם Lv 19²⁶ (cf. Elliger *Lev.* 261) and Ezk 33²⁵ (see Zimmerli 815, 819f) usu. cj. הַהָרִים על, cf. 18⁶ → הָם 1, and J.M. Grintz ASTI 8 (1970/71):78-105, on 1S 14³² see TOB 533^f; c) **together with** Gn 32¹² Ex 35²² Nu 31⁸ 1K 15^{20b} (? rd. with Sept. עַד for על), Hos 10¹⁴ Am 3¹⁵ Jb 38³²; d) **in addition to, to:** with יסף Dt 19⁹, with נִחַשְׁבַּב 2S 4², with שָׁבַר עַל־שֹׁבַר Jr 4²⁰, שָׁנָה על־ for a year and a day Is 32¹⁰; לָקַח על to take in addition Gn 28⁹ 31⁵⁰.

—7. **from far off** (= → 8 a מֵעַל); Ph., Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 1:2; 181:14; cf. Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 4: with ברח to yield *Ahiram* 1; with אָחַז, Ug. see Driver *Myths*² 154a and Driver JSS 9 (1964):349; with cj. נסָה or נִסְעָה Ps 4⁷; with לָקַח Ps 15⁵, with פָּלַט Ps 56⁸ (: Kraus BK 15⁵:566), with יָצָא Ps 81⁶, with הִתְעַטֵּף Ps 142⁴ 143⁴ → 1 e (Dahood *Psalms* 3:396); completely uncertain instances are Ps 48¹¹ (for על rd. עַד BHS), Hos 11⁴ Jb 37²² (see Fohrer KAT 16:484; Dahood CBQ 16 (1954):16ff).

—8. with מִן > מֵעַל: a) **downwards from** Gn 24⁶⁴ 1S 4¹⁸ Dt 9¹⁷, **above and outside** Gn 40¹⁹ Jb 19⁹ Ps 108⁵ Est 3¹; **away from** Gn 38¹⁴ 48¹⁷ 2K 2³ Am 7¹¹ Jb 30³⁰, לֵךְ מֵעַלִי go away from me Ex 10²⁸; הִרְשֵׁ מֵעַל to search out from Is 34¹⁶; מֵעַלִי עֵינָיו (Q) away from his eyes 1K 20⁴¹; b) **over, on** מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ Gn 7¹⁷, מֵעַל הַשָּׁמַיִם Ps 148⁴, מֵעַל לְ above (a wall) Neh 12³⁸, on the upper part of Jon 4⁶ Gn 1⁷ (: מִתְהַת לְ), עַד־מֵעַל as far as the upper part of Ezk 41²⁰; c) מֵעַל beside 2K 25²⁸ = מִמֵּעַל לְ Jr 52³², beside, by Neh 12³⁷⁻³⁹; d) in comparisons, more than (→ 1 f) with גָּדַל Mal 1⁵, with נָדוּל Ps 108⁵, with גָּבְהָה Qoh 5⁷; Ps 119¹⁴ (for כָּעַל rd. מֵעַל: כָּל־הוֹן “more than all wealth”); Pr 14¹⁴ for וּמִמֵּעַלָיו prp. וּמִמֵּעַלָיו or מִמֵּעַלָיו (BHK and Gemser *Spr.*² 67 :: Driver *Fschr. Baumgartner* 61f).

—9. על as conj: a) **because**, with vb. (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §145a) על־בְּלִי הַגִּיד because he did not tell Gn 31²⁰; על לֹא־שָׁמְרוּ Ps 119¹³⁶; with inf. (R. Meyer *Gr.* §102, 3) על־אֲמַרְךָ because you speak Jr 2³⁵; על הוֹסֵד because it had been established Ezr 3¹¹; b) על כִּי because Dt 31¹⁷ Ju 3¹² Jr 4²⁸ Mal 2¹⁴ Ps 139¹⁴; על־אֲשֶׁר for the reason that Ex 32³⁵ Nu 20²⁴, Jos 17¹⁴ for אֲשֶׁר עַד אֲשֶׁר prp. על אֲשֶׁר אֲשֶׁר (BHS), Jr 16¹¹, על + הַ as relative pron. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 265e; cf. R. Meyer *Gr.* §115, 3b) על הַהֲכִיךְ 2C 29³⁶ about that (alt. about that which, Rudolph *Chr.* 298; ZüBi.); c) על לֹא notwithstanding, that ... not; although Is 53⁹ Jb 16¹⁷; אֲשֶׁר

עַל despite the fact that, in spite of **1K 16**_{7b} (so Gray *Kings*³ 361; Seebass VT 25 (1975):175f :: Würthwein ATD 11/1:192; ZüBi.: and because he).

—10. עַל in Psalm titles: **6**₁ **8**₁ (**9**₁) **12**₁ **22**₁ **46**₁ **48**₁₅ **49**₁, → עֲלֹמוֹת **53**₁ **56**₁ **60**₁ **62**₁ **69**₁ **77**₁ **81**₁, cj. **57**₁ **58**₁ **59**₁ **61**₁ **75**₁ **80**₁ **84**₁; **1C 15**₂₁ with May AJSL 58 (1941):70ff; Gunkel-Begrich 455ff; Mowinckel *Isr. Worship* 2:207ff; Delekat ZAW 76 (1964):290ff.

—Emendations: **Ju 20**₉ for עֲלִיָּהּ prp. with Sept. נַעֲלָה; **1S 20**₈ for עַל (so Stoebe KAT 8/1:374) prp. with sebir עם; **Is 14**₁₂ for עַל rd. ? כָּל; **Ezk 9**₅ for עַל rd. Q אַל or Sept., Pesh. וְאַל; **41**₁₇ for עַל rd. with Tg. עַד (BHS); **Hos 11**₇ → I עַל b; **Zeph 2**₇ for עֲלִיָּהֶם rd. ? הֵיִם עַל; **Hab 2**₆ for עֲלִיּוֹ prp. with Sept. and 1Qp Hab עֲלוֹ (J. Jeremias WMANT 35 (1970):59); **Ps 16**₂ עֲלִיָּךְ → 1 f; **19**₇ and **48**₁₁ for עַל prp. עַד (BHS); **64**₉ for עֲלִיָּמוֹ prp. וַיִּכְשִׁילֻהוּ עֲלִיָּמוֹ prp. לִמּוֹ עֲלִי (BHS); **Lam 3**₄₁ for אַל prp. עַל or וְאַל (Plöger HAT 18²:147); **5**₅ for עַל צִנְאוֹרָנוּ prp. עַל צִנְאוֹרָנוּ “a yoke lies on ...” (Plöger HAT 18²:160) or עַל אֲרִצְנוֹ (BHS); **1C 5**₁₆ for עַל rd. עַד (BHS); **Neh 5**₁₅ pr עַל rd. ? עַל (BHS, but see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 132); often עַל for אַל and vice-versa, → 6.

7022 עַל

עַל, עוֹל; **Jr 5**₅ Bomberg עוֹל, SamP. *ūl*: clearly a primary noun; MHeb.; Ug. *ʿl* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975):165); Can. EA no. 257:15 *hul(l)u*, 296:38 gloss on Akk. *nīru* (Salonen *Hipp.* 98; CAD *H*:230; M. Held *Fschr. Landsberger* 399); Arb. *gullu* a neck ring for prisoners: עַלְךָ, עַלוֹ, עֲלוֹ, עֲלֹכֶם, עֲלֵם, עֲלֵם: yoke, made from bent wood and placed on the neck of draught animals (BRL² 255f; Dalman *Arbeit* 2:93ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 869): **Gn 27**₄₀ **Nu 19**₂ **Dt 21**₃ **1S 6**₇ **1K 12**_{4.9-11.14} **Is 9**₃, **10**_{27a} and **14**₂₅ (parallel with סִבָּל), **47**₆ **Jr 2**₂₀ **5**₅ **27**_{8.11f} **28**_{2.4.11} **30**₈ **Hos 11**₄, **10**₁₁ for עֲבֵרְתִי rd. ? הָעֲבֵרְתִי עַל (BHS) or עֲבֵרְתִי עַל (Rudolph KAT 13/1:201 :: Wolff BK 14/1²:232 and 240; MT); **Sir 51**_{17.26}; **Lam 3**₂₇ **2C 10**_{4.9-11.14} **Sir 6**₃₀; of iron **Dt 28**₄₈ **Jr 28**₁₄; עַל מִטְ(וֹ)ת עַל **Lv 26**₁₃ **Ezk 34**₂₇;

—**Is 10**_{27b} for עַל prp. עֲלָה (Wildberger BK 10:424); **Lam 1**₁₄ for עַל נִשְׁקַד prp. נִקְשָׁה עַל (Plöger HAT 18²:134) or עַל נִקְשׁוּ עֲלֵי (Rudolph KAT 17/3:207 :: BHS: עַל נִשְׁקַד). †

7023 עֲלָא

עֲלָא, Sept. Ωλα **1C 7**₃₉; text uncertain see Richter ZAW 50 (1932):137; Rudolph *Chr.* 74; Noth *Personennamen* 253; v.35 = עֲמָל;

—? n.m. caritative of עוֹל “the small one”, descendant of אִשָּׁר. †

7024 עֲלָבוֹן

עֲלָבוֹן **2S 23**₃₁ = אֲבִיָּאל **1C 11**₃₂: one of the thirty warriors of David.

dead (or sick) person from the underworld **1S 2₆ Jon 2₇ Ps 30₄ 40₃ 71₂₀** (Barth *Errettung* 53ff); a dead person (by exorcism) **1S 28_{8.11.15}** (Akk. *šūlū*, KAT³ 640f; AHw. 290a, 2a); the bones of someone **2S 21₁₃**; to cut off (a sick person) from life **Ps 102₂₅**; c) to **lead up** (into a country, on to a mountain etc.) **Gn 37₂₈ Nu 20₂₅ 22₄₁ Jos 7₂₄**; (in a whirlwind to heaven) **2K 2₁**.

—2. said of a community or of the people: a) to **lead up** (from the grave) **Ezk 37_{12f}**, (from Egypt) **Ex 32₁ Dt 20₁ Ju 6₁₃** see, among others, Wijngaards VT 15 (1965):91-102; Vogels VT 22 (1972):227-29; THAT 2:287f; (out of exile) **Jr 16_{14f} = 23_{7f} Ezr 1₁₁** (cf. **Ezk 37_{12f}**); (out of the sea **םַּיָּם** meaning the Sea of Reeds) **Is 63₁₁** cj. for **הַמַּעְלָם** rd. with 1QIs^a, 2 MSS לָהֶ־; b) to **lead out** as tech. term for raising a troop of forced labourers **1K 5₂₇ 9₁₅ 9₂₁** parallel with **2C 8₈** (Noth *Könige* 92f); c) to lead into battle (→ qal 3 d) **Jr 50₉ Ezk 16₄₀ 23₄₆ 26₃ 2C 36₁₇**.

—3. said of animals: to cause an outbreak (of frogs) **Ex 8₁**; (to catch a fish) and pull it out of the water **Ezk 29₄ 32₃ Hab 1₁₅**; to cause to rear, spur on (horses) **Jr 51₂₇ Nah 3₃**.

—4. said of something inanimate: a) to **cause to rise**: smoke **Ju 20₃₈**, stench **Am 4₁₀**, waves on the sea **Ezk 26₃**, clouds **Jr 10₁₃ 51₁₆ Ps 135₇** (→ qal 1 a), dust (over the head) **Jos 7₆ Ezk 27₃₀ Lam 2₁₀**, showers of rain **Jr 10₁₃ 51₁₆**; to bring on: sickness **Dt 28₆₁** (SamP. *yālləm*: root **עָלַם** so Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/1:150); b) to **bring up** (the Ark of Yahweh) **1S 6₂₁ 7₁ 2S 6_{2.12.15} 1K 8₁ 2C 1₄** (→ qal 2 c), vessels of the temple **Ezr 1₁₁**; tribute **2K 17₄**; c) to **present** a sacrifice at the altar (→ qal 4 a; Ug. *š'ly*, Gordon *Textbook* §19:1855; Aistleitner 2030; Gray *Legacy*² 195; Dijkstra-de Moor UF 7 (1975):175), see Rendtorff WMANT 24 (1967):110 and 113: abs. **1K 12_{32f}** or → qal 1 b; **עוֹלָה** **Gn 8₂₀ Ju 11₃₀ 2K 3₂₇** (de Vaux *Sacrifices* 58), **לְעֹלָה** **Gn 22₂, מִנְחָה** **Lv 14₂₀ Ju 13₁₉, זָבַח** **Lv 17₈, פֶּר** **Nu 23₂ Ps 51₂₁, הַטּוֹב בְּעֵינָיו** **2S 24₂₂, קִטְרֶת** **Ex 30₉, Jr 48₃₅** for **בְּמָה** rd. **עַל־הַבְּמָה**; d) to fix above: to set lamps in an elevated position **Ex 25₃₇ 27₂₀ 30₈**; with **עַל־לְבוּשׁ** to attach to a garment **2S 1₂₄; זָהַב** **עַל** to overlay with gold **1K 10_{16f}**; to raise up, i.e. to rear young (→ I גִּוַּר **Ezk 19₃**; to cause new skin to grow **Jr 30₁₇ 33₆ Ezk 37₆** (→ qal 3 f); feathers **Is 40₃₁**; to arouse anger **Ezk 24₈ (חִמָּה), Pr 15₁ (אָרַף)**; to let idols (גִּלּוּלִים) come into the heart (**עַל/אֵל לֵב**), meaning to follow them **Ezk 14_{3. 4-7}**; to fetch up meat from a cauldron **1S 2₁₄**; to chew the cud (cf. I גִּרָה), to ruminate **Lv 11₃**.

hof: pf. **הֶעֱלָה** (< **הֶעֱלָה***, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 425), **הֶעֱלָתָה**:

—1. to be presented (sacrifice) (→ hif. 4 c) **Ju 6₂₈**;

—2. ? to be led away **Nah 2₈** (text corrupt → BHS);

—3. **עַל־סֵפֶר** to be recorded on a scroll; (→ qal 4 b) **2C 20₃₄**. †

hitp: impf. **יִתְעַל** **Jr 51₃** trad. to rise up high, give oneself an air of importance (JArm., → Commentaries), ? rd. **סְרִינוֹ אֶל־יַגַּע לְבָשׁ** (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 306); **Ps 37₃₅** for **וּמִתְעַרָּה** prp. **וּמִתְעַלָּה** (BHS). †

Der. I and II **עָלָה**, **עָלָה**, **עָלָה**, II **מֵעַל**, **מֵעַל**, **מֵעַלָּה**, **מֵעַלָּה**, II **תְּעַלָּה**, **עָלִי**, **עָלִי***, **עָלִיָּה**, **עָלִיוֹן**, **עָלִיָּה**, → **בְּלִיעַל**;
n.loc. II **עָלִיָּה/עָלִוָּה** ?, → **אַלְעָלָא**; n. trib. **עָלָן**, **עָלָן**, n.m. **עָלִי**.

7027 עָלָה

עָלָה, **עָלָה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465f; Brongers *Fschr. Beek* 38: outgrowth, sprout; SamP. *‘āli*; Meh. blade of grass, JArm. **עָלִיא**, Sam.; cs. **עָלָה** and **עָלִי** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 588), **עָלָה**: **עָלָה**: **leaf, foliage** (Rüthy 62) **Gn 3₇ 8₁₁ Lv**

*עַלְוָמִים: II עלם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472y, Gulkowitsch 27: tantum pl.: עַלְוָמִי(י) (Jb 20₁₁, Gesenius-K. §91k), עַלְוָמִיךָ: youth Je 54₄ (: Schoors VT 21 (1971):503-505; VTSupp. 24 (1973):82: slavery, following Ug. *glm* servant, slave, Aistleitner 2150); Ps 89₄₆ Jb 33₂₅, youthful strength Jb 20₁₁. †

7034 עַלְוָן

עַלְוָן: n.trib.; Gn 36₂₃, SamP. *ilwān*, Sept. Γωλων, Γωλαμ, Γωλα, Flashar ZAW 28 (1908):215f; 1C 1₄₀ עַלְוָן, Sept. Γωλαμ, Σωλαμ, Ιωλαμ: ? עלה, *lū* parallel with *fi* (Weippert 244); Arb. *alwān* and *alyān*; Lih. (Moritz ZAW 44 (1926):91); Ug. *glyn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1966; Aistleitner 2145 :: Hurr. Feiler ZA 45 (1939):221): descendant of שַׁעִיר, †

7035 עַלְוָקָה

עַלְוָקָה: root* עלק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472v, MHeb. JArm. עלקא, עלוקא, עלוקתא; Syr. *elaqtā*, *alūqā*; Arb. *alaq*, unitary n. *alaqatu*, *ulīqa* to put on leeches; Eth.^G *alaqt* (Dillmann 952), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 452b), *aleq* (Leslau 39); Akk. *ilqu*; Nab. n.m. עלק (OLZ 44:435); Arb. *auleg* demon (Wellhausen *Heid.* 149; T. Canaan *Dämonenglaube im Lande der Bibel* (1929):29; Vattioni RB 72 (1965):515ff): **leech**, *Hirudo medicinalis*, Pr 30₁₅ (J.J. Glück VT 14 (1964):367ff; Sauer 104f; Schneider *Fschr. Junker* (Trier 1961):257ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 260). †

7036 עלז

עלז = עלץ; MHeb. עַלְיָזָה verbal noun from qal and עַלְיָזָה joy, עַלְיָז noisy, wild (Dalman *Wb.* 314a); ? Amor. personal name *Alazum* (Kupper 94).

qal: impf. וַיַּעֲלֵז (Sec. οὐαίλεζ, Brönno 27), וַיַּעֲלֵז, תַּעֲלֵז, וַאֲעֵלֵז, אֲעֵלֵז/אֲעֵלֵזָה, וַאֲעֵלֵזָה, וַיַּעֲלֵזָה, וַיַּעֲלֵזָה; impv. עַלְזוּ, עַלְזוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 306 l); inf. לַעֲלֹז (Bomberg לַעֲלֹז; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 348h): to **exult, triumph** 2S 1₂₀ Is 23₁₂ Jr 15₁₇ 50₁₁ Hab 3₁₈ Zeph 3₁₄ Ps 28₇ 68₅ 94₃ 96₁₂ 149₅ Pr 23₁₆;

—Jr 51₃₉ for וַיַּעֲלֵז rd. וַיַּעֲלֵז (BHS); 11₁₅ for אֲז תַּעֲלֵזוּ prp. הַתְּזִיבֵי עַל־זֹאת or הַתְּזִיבֵי (ה) (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 78 :: Wilhelmi VT 25 (1975):121): אֲז תַּעֲלֵז gloss; Ps 60₈ parallel with 108₈ for אֲעֵלֵזָה prp. אֲעֵלֵזָה (North VT 17 (1967):242f; BHS). †

Der. עַלְז, *עַלְיָז.

7037 עַלְזוּ

עַלְזוּ: עלז, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464a; R. Meyer *Gr.* §35, 2: **exulting, triumphing** (: Brunet *Essai sur l'Isaïe de l'histoire* (Paris 1975):292: high-spirited) Is 5₁₄ (for suggested emendations, which are not necessary, cf. Wildberger BK 10:177). †

7038 עלט

*עַלְט: Arb. *gatala* to be overcast (sky), *gatila* to be dark (night).

Der. עֲלָטָה.

7039 עֲלָטָה

עֲלָטָה: *עלט; SamP. *‘ālātā*: darkness Gn 15₁₇ Ezk 12_{6f.12}. †

7040 עֲלִי

עֲלִי: n.m.; עלה; Sept. Ηλι, Josephus Ἡλείς (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 51); ? < **‘ily* (→ עֲלִי) elevated, cf. עֲלִיּוֹן or short form cf. יהוועלי (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*) Heb. inscr. עליהא (Moscati *Epigrafia* 64, 39), cf. n.f. עליה (Vattioni *Sigilli* 157); Noth *Personennamen* 146; Dahood *ThSt.* 14 (1953):452ff; Stamm *Frauenamen* 313f; OSArb. *‘ly* (Müller 80; and ZAW 75 (1963):312; Lih. *‘ly* (ALUOS 5 (1963-65):9); Nab. עלי(ו), Palm. עליו; Arb. *‘Aliyy*: **Eli**, the priest in Shiloh (Gunneweg *FRLANT* 89 (1965):158-71; A. Cody *A History of Old Testament Priesthood* (Rome 1969):65-72; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 395) 1S 1_{3-4:16} 14₃ K 2₂₇. †

7041 עֲלִי

עֲלִי: עלה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460g; MHeb.; Akk. *efitu* (AHw. 202a; Zimmern 36): **pestle** for a mortar (Dalman *Arbeit* 3:212ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1239) Pr 27₂₂. †

7042 עֲלִי

*עֲלִי: עלה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480q, Arm. עֲלִי → BArm.: עֲלִיּוֹת, עֲלִיּוֹת: the **higher** (: תַּהֲתִיּוֹת) springs Jos 15₁₉ town Ju 1₁₅. †

7043 עֲלִיָּה

עֲלִיָּה: n.loc.: עלה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 601b, “height”: = II עֲלִיָּה 1C 1₅₁. †

7044 עֲלִיָּה

עֲלִיָּה: עלה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471o; MHeb. עֲלִיָּה and עליאה 3Q 10:1 (DJD 3:295f), > BArm. JArm. (עֲלִיָּת(א); Syr. *‘ellitā*, Palm. עליתא (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 212); > Arb. *‘i/ulliyat* (Fraenkel 20f); Eg. *‘rt* (Erman-G. 1:213: lw. < Heb. cf. *r(r)yt* lintel, Faulkner *Dict.* 45); Tigr. *‘alēli* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 451a) balcony: עֲלִיָּת, עֲלִיָּתוֹ, עֲלִיָּוֹת, עֲלִיָּוֹתוֹ: **upper room, room in an upper storey**, which has been constructed on a flat roof (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:58f and 85f; Kelso no. 85; BRL² 138ff):

—1. on an ordinary house 1K 17₁₉₋₂₃, עֲלִיָּה קִיר a fully walled upper room (provided with a bed, chair and lamp) 2K 4_{10f};

—2. on a palace: a) in Moab → עֲלִיָּת הַמְּקָרָה Ju 30_{20-23nd.25}; b) in Jerusalem cj. Is 38₈ (for מַעְלֹוֹת 1QIs^a rd. (עֲלִיָּת) ins. (אָהָז) עֲלִיָּת (BHS), → 2K 23₁₂ gloss, Jr 22_{13f} (on the pl. cf. Gesenius-K. §124b; Brockelmann *Heb. Syr.* §19d); c) in Samaria 2K 1₂ (Gray *Kings*³ 462f);

—3. a) in the temple **1C 28**₁₁ **2C 3**₉; b) **עַ' הַשַּׁעַר** over the city gate **2S 19**₁;

—4. throne of God exalted in the heavenly flood-water (see Gressmann *Bilder* 322; Pritchard *Pictures* 529) **Ps 104**_{3,13}; cj. **Am 9**₆ for **מַעְלוֹתָו** rd. **עַלִּיתָו** or **עַלְיוֹתָיו** (BHS);

—5. n.loc. **עַ' הַפְּנֵה** “corner balcony” in Jerusalem (Dalman *Jerusalem* 140; Simons 118) **Neh 3**_{31f};

—**2C 9**₄ cj. for **עַלִּיתָו** → **עַלָּה**. †

7045 עֲלִיּוֹן

עֲלִיּוֹן: SamP. *illiyyon* **עַלָּה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500p, Sept. ὕψιστος; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 164): **עַלְיוֹנָה**, **עַלְיוֹנוֹת**.

A.

—1. **something that is higher, upper** (:: **תְּהַרְתוֹן**) **Gn 40**₁₇ (basket), **Ezk 42**₅ (cella), **41**₇ (storey); gate of the temple **2K 15**₃₅ **Jr 20**₂ **Ezk 9**₂ **2C 27**₃, **2C 23**₂₀ of the palace; courtyard **Jr 36**₁₀, tower **Neh 3**₂₅, **בְּרֶכְהָ** **1K 18**₁₇ **Is 7**₃ **36**₂; upper city **Jos 16**₅ **1C 7**₂₄ **2C 8**₅, upper sluice **32**₃₀;

—2. abs: of the temple **2C 7**₂₁; superior (person) Sir^{Adl.} **33**₂₃; David the highest king **Ps 89**₂₈; **עַ' עַל** to raise above **Dt 26**₁₉ **28**₁.

B. **עֲלִיּוֹן** Ug. *ʿly* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1855; Aistleitner 2030 on p. 232), OArm. *ʿlyn* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 222:11; Stolz BZAW 118 (1970):133) originally a particular deity, different from El, so also Philo of Byblos (Clemen MVAeG 42/3 (1939):25-32 :: ἰ ὕψιστος), cf. TWNT 8:613-19; THAT 2:285-87 (with bibliography);

—in the OT **עַ' עֲלִיּוֹן** is no longer a special deity (:: Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:441-47 and Rendtorff ZAW 78 (1966):280ff), but a divine epithet, which occurs either by itself (in parallelism) or as an attribute (cf. Kraus BK 15/3:27f); **עַ' עַל** **Gn 14**₁₈₋₂₀, **עַ' עַל** **יהוה** **אל** **עַ' אל** **יהוה** **יהוה** (יהוה missing in Sept. Pesh., also GnAp 22₂₁, see Fitzmyer *GenAp*² 178f); OSArb. *ʿl tʿly* “El the Most High” (Oldenburg ZAW 82 (1970):190), cf. Schatz 207ff, **Ps 78**₃₅; **עַלִּיּוֹן** meaning: God **Nu 24**₁₆ (parallel with **אל**), **Dt 32**₈ **2S 22**₁₄/**Ps 18**₁₄ (parallel with יהוה), **Is 14**₁₄ **Ps 9**₃ **21**₈ (parallel with יהוה), **46**₅ **50**₁₄ (parallel with אלהים), **73**₁₁ (parallel with אל), **77**₁₁ **78**₁₇ **87**₅ **91**₁ (parallel with שׁוֹרֵי), **91**₉ **92**₂ (parallel with יהוה); cj. **Ps 106**₇ for **עַל־יָם** prp. **עַלִּיּוֹן** (BHS); **107**₁₁ (parallel with אל), **Lam 3**₃₅₋₃₈ **Sir 6**₃₉ **41**₄; **עַל** **בְּנֵי עַ' אל** **Ps 82**₆; **עַלִּיּוֹן** **אלהים** **עַלִּיּוֹן** **Ps 57**₃ **78**₅₆; **עַלִּיּוֹן** **יהוה** **47**₃; **עַלִּיּוֹן** **שֵׁם יהוה** **עַלִּיּוֹן** **7**₁₈; **יהוה** is **עַל־כָּל־הָאָרֶץ** **עַלִּיּוֹן** **83**₁₉ **97**₉ (parallel with **עַל־כָּל־אלהים** **עַלִּיּוֹן**); cj. **1S 2**₁₀ **עַלִּיּוֹן** **עַלִּיּוֹן** → **עַל** b;

—**1K 9**₈ and **2C 7**₂₁ rd. **עַלִּיּוֹן יהוה לעיין** (see Rudolph *Chr.* 217; Seeligmann VT 11 (1961):205f; Noth *Könige* 195). †

7046 עַלְיוֹן

*עָלִיז: עלז, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479o; MHeb. עָלִיז → עלז and subst. עֲלִיזָה; → עֲלִיזָה: עֲלִיזָה; see Bertram WdO 3 (1964):37: **exultant Is 24₈**, עֲלִיזֵי גִּאֲוֹתַי who exult over my majesty **Is 13₃** (Wildberger BK 10:499 and 502); wanton, presumptuous, insolent (cf. Brunet *Essai su l'Isaïe de l'histoire* (Paris 1975):290ff) **Is 22₂ 23₇ 32₁₃ Zeph 2₁₅**; proud, arrogant עֲלִיזֵי גִּאֲוֹתֶיךָ your arrogant boasters **Zeph 3₁₁** → גִּאֲוָה. †

7047 עָלִיל

עָלִיל: II עלל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471s; Sept. δοκίμιον τῆς γῆς, Pesh. *ḥabbārā* pit, Tg. כּוּרָא smelting-kiln: crucible (Kelso §94), with לְאָרְץ in a crucible on the ground, or in the ground (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107a) **Ps 12₇** (rather a gloss on צָרוּךְ צָרוּךְ). †

7048 עֲלִילָה

עֲלִילָה: I עלל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471r, SamP. *‘āfila*; Sam. **Dt 22₁₄₋₁₇** א/עלו (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:62: לילול); MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 164); JArm. עֲלִילוּתָא dealing, intrigue; → מוּעַלָּה, עֲלִילָה; Syr. *‘ellētā*, pl. *‘ellētātā* misdemeanour, accusation, → BArm. עֲלִיל(ו)ת: עֲלִיל(ו)ת, עֲלִילוּתֶיךָ, עֲלִיל(ו)תֶיךָ, עֲלִיל(ו)תֶיכֶם, עֲלִיל(ו)תֶיכוֹם, עֲלִילוּתָם: **deed, action** (THAT 2:464):

—1. of people: a) neutral with תְּשׁוּחִית **Zeph 3₇ Ps 14₁**, cj. **53₂** for עָוֹל; b) of the godly **Ezk 14_{22f}**; c) of the godless **1S 2₃ Ezk 20_{43f} 21₂₉ 24₁₄ 36₁₇₋₁₉ Zeph 3₁₁ Ps 99₈** (:: Whybray ZAW 81 (1969):237f: acts that have been done to them), **141₄**; d) עֲלִילַת דְּבָרִים שִׁים **Dt 21₁₄₋₁₇** to lay an accusation of abominable behaviour (Steuernagel GHK 1/3²:133; vRad ATD 8:100 and 102; TOB 375; actually deeds that are only words, meaning groundless, fictitious, so König *Wb.* 330b :: KBL: deeds that cause gossip);

—2. **deeds of God** (Wildberger VTSupp. 9 (1963):94ff and BK 10:189) **Is 12₄ Ps 9₁₂ 77₁₃ 78₁₁ 103₇ 105₁ 1C 16₈** pl; sing. only **Ps 66₅**. †

7049 עֲלִילָה

עֲלִילָה: Jr 32₁₉; יהוה ist הַעֲיָהוּהָ רַב mighty in deed (on the ending *-iyyā* cf. פְּלִילָה → יָה 2 b, and Rudolph *Jer.*³ 210 :: cj. עֲלִילָה KBL). †

7050 עֲלִיָן

עֲלִיָן: עלה; n.m.; OSArb. *‘lyn* (Müller ZAW 75 (1963):312), = עֲלִיָן **1C 1₄₀**. †

7051 עֲלִיָץ

cj. עֲלִיָץ: MHeb. pl. עֲלִיָצִים (Sefer *Yeširā* 6:3); proto-LHeb. LHeb. (Ben-Yehuda *Thesaurus* 9:1520): **Ps 37₃₅** prp. for עֲרִיָץ: **high-spirited, arrogant**. †

7052 עֲלִיצוֹת

*עֲלִיצוֹת: cj. עלץ, Gulkowitsch 105: עֲלִיצָתָם: arrogance **Hab 3**₁₄ (:: Driver VT 1 (1951):247 and Eaton ZAW 76 (1964):155: gullet, following Arb. *galasa* to cut the throat). †

עַל-בֵּן 7053

עַל-בֵּן (149 times): עַל + II בֵּן: **for that reason, therefore; so it happens that** (:: לָכֵן with a threat of punishment, Rudolph KAT 13/1:101), see Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:117f; Frankena *Fschr. Vriezen* 94ff: a) **Gn 2**₂₄ **109**₉, **11**₉ **19**₂₂ **20**₆ **Is 5**₂₅ **13**₇ **16**₉ **Ps 119**₁₀₄ etc; b) כִּי-עַל-בֵּן (concessional) seeing that **Gn 18**₅ **19**₈ **33**₁₀ **38**₂₆ **Nu 10**₃₁ **14**₄₃ **Ju 6**₂₂ **Jr 29**₂₈ **38**₄; c) עַל-בֵּן ... אֲשֶׁר because ... therefore **1K 9**₉ **2C 7**₂₂ = עַל-בֵּן ... אֲשֶׁר יַעַן **Ezk 44**₁₂;

—**2S 18**₂₀ ins. בֵּן after עַל K and rd. with MSS Q עַל בֵּן; **Hab 1**₁₇ עַל בֵּן (dl. הַ, Jeremias WMANT 35 (1970):79³, BHS); **Jb 34**₂₇ for אֲשֶׁר עַל-בֵּן either rd. אֲשֶׁר עַל-בֵּן or dl. בֵּן.

עַלֵּל 7054

I עַלֵּל: MHeb. to be busy; Arb. *‘alla*: a) to drink repeatedly (camels), b) to do any action repeatedly, > Eth. (Leslau 39).

cj. qal: **Ob 16** ? rd. וְעָלוּ for וְלָעוּ: to drink again and again Gressmann *Eschat.* 132; Rudolph ZAW 49 (1931):225 and KAT 13/2:311 :: Wolff BK 14/3:41: maintaining (with KBL) MT: root II לַעַע, cf. HAL 506b; Vulg. *absorbent* also supports this. †

poel: pf. עוֹלְלָהּ, עוֹלְלָתָהּ; impf. יַעֲלִילוּ, יַעֲלִילוּ, יַעֲלִילוּהוּ, יַעֲלִילוּהוּ; impv. and inf. עוֹלֵל; pt. מְעוֹלֵל (THAT 2:464):

—1. with לָ to **deal with Lam 1**₂₂ **2**₂₀;

—2. with acc. to **glean** (JArm. *pā.*, Sam. po.) **Lv 19**₁₀ **Dt 24**₂₁, metaph. **Ju 20**₄₅ **Jr 6**₉ (for יַעֲלִילוּ prp. impv. עוֹלֵל cf. BHS), Sir^{Adl.} **33**₁₆;

—3. to **deal severely** with לָ **Lam 3**₅₁; to treat violently, injure **Is 3**₁₂ (? collective; for מְעוֹלֵל prp. מְעוֹלְלִים “extortioner”, cf. Wildberger BK 10:129, :: Hummel JBL 76 (1957):100). †

poal: pf. עוֹלֵל: to be inflicted on someone (grief, pain) **Lam 1**₁₂. †

hitp: pf. הִתְעַלְלָהּ, הִתְעַלְלָתָהּ, הִתְעַלְלָתִי, הִתְעַלְלָהּ; impf. יִתְעַלְלוּ: to **deal with someone wantonly, play a dirty trick on someone** with בָּ **Ex 10**₂ (sbj. God), **Nu 22**₂₉ **Ju 19**₂₅ (to abuse a woman), **1S 6**₆ **31**₄ **Jr 38**₁₉ **1C 10**₄. †

hitpo: inf. הִתְעַלְלָהּ: with עֲלִילוֹת to **act wantonly Ps 141**₄. †

Der. תַּעֲלִילוֹת, עֲלִילוֹת, מְעַלְלִים, מְעַלְלִים.

עַלֵּל 7055

II עָלַל: Ug. *gll* to immerse (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1968; Aistleitner 2147; Dijkstra-de Moor UF 7 (1975):209f); Arb. *galla* to insert; Arm. (Torrey ZAW 65 (1953/54):240f), *Deir Alla* 1:7; 2:7; OArm. Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 222: A 6; B 35; cf. Degen *Altaram. Gr.* p. 72⁶⁷), EgArm. Palm. Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 202), BArm. JArm. Sam. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 20a) to go in, enter, > Akk. *ḫalālu* (vSoden *Orientalia* 35:6; AHw. 309b); Wagner 219, 220.

po: pf. עָלַלְתִּי to insert (the horn in the dust) Jb 16₁₅ :: Gray *Legacy*² 268: עָלַל = Ug. *gly* “to sink” (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1965; Aistleitner 2143; UF 7 (1975):200 and 201). †

Der. עָלִיל.

עוֹלָלוֹת 7056

עוֹלָלוֹת See below under עוֹלָלוֹת (7058).

עָלַלְתָּ 7057

עָלַלְתָּ See below under עוֹלָלוֹת (7058).

עוֹלָלוֹת (7058)

עוֹלָלוֹת (7058): I עָלַלְתָּ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 475q: MHeb. עוֹלָלוֹת/הוֹלָלוֹת, JArm. עוֹלָלוֹת: gleanings: a) at the grape harvest Ju 8₂ Jr 49₉ Ob 5 Mi 7₁ (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:340f); b) at the olive harvest Is 17₆ 24₁₃ (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:194). †

עָלַם 7059

I עָלַם: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 164) to be concealed; Arb. *‘alama* to signify, *‘alima* to know, learn (Kopf VT 8 (1958):189f); Ug. *‘lm* (Aistleitner 2035: to know ? :: Ug 5: p. 590 B 7, 12f; UF 7 (1975):158 and 528: then, so then, afterwards, cf. Aistleitner 2030); Eth. *‘alama* to signify (Dillmann 951), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 451b) II to teach; (in an opposite sense, Barr *Philology* 159; Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 67ff); for bibliog. see Balentine VT 30 (1980):137-153.

qal: pt. pass. עָלַמְנוּ (MSS Aq., Symm., Jerome, מִיָּנוּ): what is hidden, i.e. hidden sin Ps 90₈. †

nif: pf. נִעְלַמָּה, נִעְלַמָּה (Jerome *naalma*; Sperber 247); pt. נִעְלַמְתָּ, נִעְלַמְתָּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 197n): to be concealed (מִן from) Lv 4₁₃ 5₂₋₄ Nu 5₁₃ 1K 10₃ Jb 28₂₁ Qoh 12₁₄ 2C 9₂ Sir 11₄; pt. pl. those who conceal themselves, i.e. insidiously, craftily Ps 26₄ (parallel with מְרַעֵים), 1Q H 3₂₈ (parallel with נִעְזָבִים), 4_{13f} יחֲשׁוּבוּ בליעל → נִעְלַמְתָּ, Gordis JNES 9 (1950):44f;

—Nah 3₁₁ נִעְלַמְתָּ: to be interpreted as to conceal oneself, meaning either to become unconscious, cf. Arb. *gušiya ‘alaihi* (Keller CAT 11b:131; Rudolph KAT 13/3:182), or to become deranged, → II עָלַם (Jeremias WMANT 35 (1970):38) :: cj. נִעְלַפָּה KBL. †

hif: pf. הִעְלִימוּ, הִעְלִימוּ; impf. יַעְלִימוּ, תַעְלִימוּ, תַעְלִימוּ, אַעְלִימוּ; inf. הִעְלִימוּ, pt. מִעְלִימוּ:

—1. to **conceal**, secrete **Lv 20₄ 2K 4₂₇** (with **בָּזַן**);

—2. to **shut** (the eyes) cj. **1S 12₃** for **וַאֲעֲלִים עֵינַי בּוֹ** prp. (with Sept. **נִעְלִים** and **Sir 46₁₉** **וְנִעְלָם**): **עָנּוּ בִי (נִעְלָם)** prp. **וְנִעְלָם** → **נָעַל** Gordis JNES 9 (1950):44f., Speiser 151ff; **Is 1₁₅ Ezk 22₂₆ Pr 28₂₇**, cj. **Is 57₁₁** for **וְנִעְלָם** prp. (Sept.) **וְנִעְלָם** ellipt. and closed (my eyes), so probably also **Ps 10₁** **תִּתְעַלְּמִים** why do you close (your eyes)?, alt. rd. hitp. **תִּתְעַלְּמִים** cf. Akk. *šaptē katāmu* to shut the lips, literally, to cover (AHw. 464a);

—3. the ears **Lam 3₅₆**;

—**Is 63₁₁** for **הַמְעַלְּמִים** rd. **לָהּ**, → **עָלָה** hif. 2 a. †

hitp: pf. **הִתְעַלְּמָתָ**; impf. **יִתְעַלְּמִי**, **יִתְעַלְּמוּ/לָם** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 324c-e); inf. **הִתְעַלְּמִים**: to **hide oneself** with **עָל** (= **שָׁלַח** אָל ?) **Jb 6₁₆**; to hide oneself, meaning to avoid, withdraw with **בָּזַן** from **Dt 22_{1-3f} Is 58₇ Ps 55₂** cj. **Ps 10₁** → hif, **Sir 4₂ 38₁₆**. †

Der. **תִּתְעַלְּמָה**.

עלם 7060

II **עלם**: Ug. *glm* to be (become) dark, or sbst. darkness, gloom so Gray *Legacy*² 133 and note 6; Dietrich-Loretz *Fschr. Elliger* 34 on Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 14:i:19f: *glm ym* (: Aistleitner 2149: to be agitated, rage, Arb. *galima*); on **עלם** = Ug. *glm* to be dark, cf. Dahood *Biblica* 33 (1952):206; and Scullion UF 4 (1972):115; cf. vSoden *Fschr. Baumgartner* 291-94; Akk. *šalāmu* to be (become) black, blackish, dark (AHw. 1076); Eth.^G *šalma/šalama* (Dillmann 1258); → western var. **צלם**.

hif: pt. **מְעַלְּמִים**: to be (become) **darkened, black** **Jb 42₃** with **עֲצָה** (Terrien CAT 13:268); this meaning may perhaps also be appropriate for the instances in I **עלם** hif. (obj. **עֵינַי**) ? Pope (*Job* 53f) finds it again in the hitp. in **Jb 6₁₆**, and as a cj. in **Jb 22₁₅** (see p. 151), cf. Scullion UF 4 (1972):115.

עלם 7061

III ***עלם**: (Ug. *glm* to be agitated, Aistleitner 2149 with II **עלם**); JArm. pe. to be strong, powerful; Arb. *galima* to be (become) filled with passionate desire; JArm. pa. to strengthen, (Levy 3:657a), Syr. pa. to bring back someone's youth (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 528), Sam. (Ben-H. 2:529a). the verb is in any case probably denominative, cf. Gesenius-B.

Der. **עֲלָמָה**, **עָלָם** ?

עלם 7062

עָלָם, ? III ***עלם**: Ug. *glm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1969; Aistleitner 2150), Ph. *alam* (Poenulus 948; Sznycer 128), Arm. **עלִים** (dimin., cf. Degen *Altaram. Gr.* p. 47), OArm. EgArm. Nab. Palm. (also **עלִם**; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 214); JArm. **עֲלִימָא** strong, **עֲלִימָא** youth, servant, 4 Q OrNab. (R. Meyer *Gebet Nabonid* 29);

CPArm. *‘olym* (עֹלִים), Schulthess *Lex.* 147b); Syr. *‘laymā*; Arb. *ḡulām*, OSArb. (Conti 216a); :: Gerleman ZAW 91 (1979):338-49: עֹלִים is related to the root of → עוֹלָם, “unknowing, uninitiated”: עֹלָם: **young man 1S 17⁵⁶ 20²²**; cj. **1S 16¹²** for עֵם prp. עֹלָם :: Stoebe KAT 8/1:302. †

7063 עֹלָמָה

עֹלָמָה, SamP. *ālima*: fem. of עֹלָם; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 164); Ug. *ḡlmt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1969; Aistleitner 2150; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 46ff no. 36) girl, parallel with *att* (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 133 no. 86), also the name of a goddess (W. Herrmann BZAW 106 (1968):7), cf. A. vSelms *Marriage and Family Life in Ugaritic Literature* (1954):108ff; Ph. עֹלְמָתָה, Pun. *alma* (Jerome see Schroeder 174¹; Harris *Gr.* 133; Friedrich *Phön. Gramm.*² §229; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 214); עֹלְמָתָה Sam. (Ben-H. 2:549b) and EgArm., Nab. Palm (also עֹלְמָתָה; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 214); CPArm. עֹלְמִיתָא, Syr. *‘laymtā*; Arb. *ḡulāmat* :: Gerleman ZAW 91 (1979):338-49 → עֹלְמָוֹת (H.M. Wolf JBL 91 (1972):449-456; Brunet *Essai sur l’Isaïe de l’histoire* (Paris 1975):35-100):

—1. a) **marriageable girl Gn 24⁴³ Ex 2⁸ Ps 68²⁶**, as a description of the beloved **Song 1³ 6⁸**; b) a **girl who is able to be married Pr 30¹⁹**; c) a **young woman** (KBL: until the birth of her first child :: Wildberger BK 10:290) **Is 7¹⁴** Sept. παρθένος (< **Matthew 1²³**), Aq., Symm., Theodotion νεῦνις, on the interpretation of this passage see Wildberger BK 10:290f; Gese *Vom Sinai zum Zion* (1974):142ff; Brunet *Essai*;

—2. **עַל-עֹלְמָוֹת Ps 46¹ 1C 15²⁰**, uncertain meaning: (singing) in the style of young girls, soprano (Gesenius-B.; Ullendorff *Eth. Bib.* 91: high-pitched musical instrument), Delekat ZAW 76 (1964):292f rd. עֹלְמִית; so also Gunkel-Begriff 457; and Rudolph *Chr.* 118, but “in the Elamite style” :: Mowinckel *Isr. Worship* 2:215ff: related to I עֹלָם; cj. **Ps 48¹⁵** → עֹלְמָוֹת 2. †

7064 עֹלְמוֹן

עֹלְמוֹן “small way marker” (Stamm ArchOr. 17/2 (1949):379-82): n.loc.: Arb. *‘alam* way-marker, du. *al-Alamein*; Tigr. *‘elām* flag, *‘elem* stone monument (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 451b):

—1. city of the Levites in Benjamin **Jos 21¹⁸** = עֹלְמָתָה **1C 6⁴⁵ 7⁸**, = *Kh.* *‘Almīt* N1 of *‘Anāt* = עֹנְתוֹת (Abel 2:242; Simons *Geog.* §337, 13; Noth *Jos.* 127);

—2. **בֵּית דָּבְבֵלְתִימָה עֹלְמוֹן** “signpost with the two figs” in Moab **Nu 33^{46f}** = ? **בֵּית דָּבְבֵלְתִימָה עֹלְמוֹן Jr 48²²**, → **בֵּית B 13** :: Fontinoy UF 3 (1971):39: **עֹלְמוֹן דָּבְבֵלְתִימָה** and **בֵּית דָּבְבֵלְתִימָה עֹלְמוֹן** a twin settlement, from which comes the dual in **דָּבְבֵלְתִימָה**. †

7065 עֹלְמוֹת

עֹלְמוֹת:

—1. **Ps 9¹**, uncertain, many MSS **עַל-עֹלְמוֹת**, Sept. ὑπὲρ τῶν κρυφίω = **עַל-עֹלְמוֹת** cf. BHS;

—2. **עַל-עֹלְמוֹת Ps 48¹⁵** (insert **עַל** and join to **49¹**): ? rd. **עֹלְמוֹת** (→ **עֹלְמוֹת** 2). †

עֲלָמֹת 7066

עֲלָמֹת:

—1. n.loc. in Benjamin **1C** 6₄₅; = עֲלָמוֹן 1.;

—2. n.loc. as the name of a post-exilic clan **1C** 7₈ = 1 (Rudolph *Chr.* 67);

—3. descendant of Saul, Sept. Γαλαμεθ and simil. n.loc. as personal name **1C** 8₃₆ 9₄₂ (Rudolph *Chr.* 81f). †

עלס 7067

I עלס: Arb. *ʿls* I to eat and drink, II to give to eat (Guillaume 1:24, → Gesenius-B.).

qal: impf. יַעֲלֵס with בָּ (rd. בְּחִיל for כְּחִיל) to **taste** something **Jb** 20₁₈ (parallel with בִּלַּע). †

hitp: impf. נִתְעַלְסָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 291i): to sample together, taste with one another **Pr** 7₁₈ (parallel with נִרְוָה דְרִים). †

עלס 7068

II עלס: Arb. *ʿaliza* to be (become) disturbed (of someone sick or greedy).

nif: pt. נִעְלָסָה to **become agitated**, or **vivacious** (of the wings of a female ostrich) **Jb** 39₁₃, cf. TOB *bat allégrement*, flaps its wings nimbly Pope *Job* 302 flap wildly, Gesenius-B. and others, to smack jovially, against the connection with עלז and עלץ (Gesenius-B.). †

עלע 7069

[עלע: יַעֲלֵנוּ **Jb** 39₃₀ (*Ružička* 39): ? rd. יִלְעָלְעוּ: לעע pilp. to lick greedily. †]

עלף 7070

עלף: MHeb. pu. to be covered, become faint, hitp. to relax; JArm.; ? Ug. sbst. *glp*: 1) skin, pod (Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 19:i:19); 2) purple material (from *murex brandaris*, Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 435 no. 93; Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 19:iv:42; cf. also Gordon *Textbook* §19:1970; Aistleitner 2154); Arb. *glf* II to cover over, Vulg. to perfume oneself.

cj. nif: pt. נִעְלָפָה for נִעְלָמָה: to pass out, swoon **Nah** 3₁₁ :: Rudolph KAT 13/3:182 → I עלם nif. †

pu: pf. עֲלָפוּ; pt. מְעַלְפָּת:

—1. to **be covered** (with precious stones) **Song** 5₁₄;

—2. to **fall into a swoon** Is 51₂₀, cj. Jr 51₃₉ rd. יַעֲלֹפוּ for יַעֲלֹזוּ; Ezk 31₁₅ rd. עֲלָפוּ for עֲלָפָה; Hab 2₄ rd. עֲלָף (Humbert *Hab.* 74) for עֲפָלָה (see also BHS). †

hitp: impf. וַיִּתְעַלֶּף, וַתִּתְעַלֶּף, וַתִּתְעַלֶּפְנָה:

—1. to **wrap oneself up** Gn 38₁₄ (: Driver *Fschr. Robert* 70: to perfume oneself, cf. Arb.); 4Q 184:1, 12 (DJD 5: p. 82) parallel with דְּהִתְיַצַּב;

—2. to **become faint** Am 8₁₃ Jon 4₈. †

7071 עֲלָפָה

[עֲלָפָה Ezk 31₁₅: rd. עֲלָפוּ.]

7072 עֲלֵץ

עֲלֵץ: MHeb. Ug. *ʿlš* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1860; Aistleitner 2039; Driver *Myths*² 154a; Caquot-S. *Textes* 128^h; Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 2:i:12); ? Pun. עֲלֵץ (Harris *Gramm.* 133; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 214); OSArb. *mʿlš* joy (Conti 207b; Ullendorff VT 6 (1956):196); Akk. *elēšu* (AHw. 200a) to swell; exult, rejoice; → עֲלָז.

qal: pf. עֲלֵץ; impf. יַעֲלֵץ, תַּעֲלֵץ, אֶעֱלֵץ, יִלְצוּ, יַעֲלֵצוּ; inf. עֲלֵץ: to **rejoice, exult** Ps 68₄, with בָּ (= in, in the context of, see Kraus BK 15⁵:180f) 1S 2₁ Ps 5₁₂ 9₃; with לָּ (= over, see Kraus BK 15⁵:180f.) Ps 25₂, Pr 11₁₀ 28₁₂ 1C 16₃₂. †

hif: impf. יַעֲלִיץ to **cause to rejoice** (Smend) Sir 40₂₀. †

Der: cj. עֲלִיץ, *עֲלִיצוֹת*

7073 עַם

עַם: עַמּוֹם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453w: עַם meaning A: paternal uncle, Latin *patruus*; B: (paternal) relations, clan, kin; C, people; all these meanings concern the same word, the original meaning of which is preserved in A, cf. Rost *Credo* 90; de Vaux *Histoire* 1:151f; THAT 2:291 :: KBL: I עַם kinsman, II עַם relative (in theophoric names), III עַם people, cf. Gesenius-B.; 1868 occurrences of A-C.

A. *ʿam* = a **father's brother** (: *ḥāl* mother's brother).

—1. in Old Semitic personal names it functions partly as a theophoric element and partly as a designation of a father who is deceased, and this especially in substitute names: *Deir Alla* 1:6 (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 190); Ug. *ʿm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1864; Aistleitner 2042; Driver *Myths*² 154; Gröndahl 109), Amor. **ḥamm* and **amm* (Huffmon 196f), OSArb. *ʿm* (Ryckmans 2:107f; Conti 208b), Pun. (Benz *Names* 61, 172, 379; → also 3 below).

—2. profane, as appellative OSArb. (Conti 208b), Arb. *ʿamm*, *ʿammatu*, Syr. *ʿammṭa* aunt; Tigr. *ʿammāt* aunt (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 455b), Nab. *ʿm* (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:131b).

—3. in Heb. personal names as in 1, (Noth *Personennamen* 76ff; *Fschr. Alt* (1953):132ff, 148; Stamm VTSupp. 7 (1960):176ff and *Ersatznamen* 418 and 422): a) theophoric: אֱלִיעֶזֶר, יִתְרָעַם (?), עַמְיָאֵל, עַמְיָזְבָד, עַמְיָנָדָב, עַמְיָשָׁרְי; b) substitute names: יִקְמָעַם, יִשָּׁבַעַם, עַמּוֹן, עַמְיָהוּד, עַמְיָחֹזֶר (?); c) on יִרְבָּעַם and רַחֲבָעַם see Stamm *Fschr. Albright* (1971):443-452;

—Lam 3₁₄ for עַמְיָ rd. with sebir and many MSS עַמְיָם (BHS).

B. (paternal) relationship, clan, kin (Rost *Credo* 90; THAT 2:295-98), Ug. *m* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1864; Aistleitner 2042, esp. ? Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 17:i:27 etc. or as A): sg. בְּנֵי-עַמְיָ son of my kinsman (my relations) Gn 19₃₈, collective (paternal) relationship 2K 4₁₃ (? rd. עַמְיָ), Jb 18₁₉; Jr 37₁₂ and Ru 1₁₀₋₁₆ (or with C ?); pl. relations on the father's side Lv 19₁₆ 21_{4-14f} Ezk 18₁₈, Jb 17₆ → C 3 b; נִכְרַת מִעַמְיָ/מִיָּה Ex 30₃₃₋₃₈ Lv 17₉ Gn 17₁₄ Ex 31₁₄ Lv 7_{20f-25-27} 19₈ 23₂₉ Nu 9₁₃ (see Zimmerli BK 13/1:303ff; Liedke WMANT 39 (1971):139); the same form with עַם sg. → C 1 a; וַיֵּאסֶף אֶל-עַמְיָו (SamP. *ammū* = עַמּוֹ) Gn 25₈₋₁₇ 35₂₉, cj. ? 49₂₉ (rd. עַמְיָ for עַמְיָ).³³ Nu 20₂₄ 27₁₃ 31₂ Dt 32₅₀, → אֶסֶף nif. 1 c.

C. עַם: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 164f), Ph. Pun. Mo. OArm. EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 216); BArm. JArm. CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:544b), Syr. Nab. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 21a); ? Eg. *mw*; Akk. *ammum* (AHw. 44b; Can. lw. but see Akk. *ammānu(m)* but (AHw. 1413b) crowd of people, army, gang of workers): Rost *Credo* 89ff; Speiser JBL 79 (1960):157-63; Bächli *Israel und die Völker* (1962):114; THAT 2:295ff (includes further bibliography): עַם (עַם) Est 1₂₂, הָעַם, cs. עַם, עַמְיָ, עַמְיָ, עַמְיָ, pl. עַמְיָם (Sec. ααμυ, Brönno 118f); עַמְיָ Ps 144₂ rd. with many MSS sebir עַמְיָם cf. Ps 18₄₈ :: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 517w, עַמְיָ, עַמְיָ, and עַמְיָם, עַמְיָ, עַמְיָ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 564, 570t; Ex 5₁₆ → BHK and BHS.

—1. people (with an emphasis on connections of kinship and religious ceremonial, see Speiser JBL 79 (1960):157-63; THAT 2:290ff): a) עַם יְהוּדָה 2S 19₄₁; עַם בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָעֵם יְהוּדָה Ex 1₉; יִשְׂרָעֵם בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָעֵם Ezr 9₁; אֶחָד עַם Gn 11₆; קְדוֹשׁ עַם Dt 7₆; עַם סִנְאָה 14₂; עַם נַחֲלָה 4₂₀; עַם יְהוּדָה Ju 5_{11-cj. 13} (rd. עַם for עַם), 1S 2₂₄; ins. ? עַם יְעָם with Sept. Vulg. 10₁ (:: Stoebe KAT 8/1:197), see Lohfink *Fschr. vRad* (1971):275ff; עַם אֱלֹהִים 2S 14₁₃; עַם כְּמוֹשׁ Nu 21₂₉; עַם קְדוֹשִׁים Da 8₂₄; a people who worship the same deity Ru 1₁₀₋₁₆ (a declaration of the affiliation of a woman) → B; Is 53₈ text corrupt, rd. ? with 1QIs^a עַמּוֹ for עַמְיָ or cj. מִפְּשָׁעֵינוּ/מִפְּשָׁעַם; מִקְרָב (לְעֵינַי) נִכְרַת מִקְרָב עַמְיָ Lv 17₄ 18₂₉ 20_{17f} Nu 15₃₀; עַמּוֹ/עַמְיָ/עַמְיָ (מִתּוֹךְ) עַמְיָ Lv 17₁₀ 20₃₋₅₋₆ see THAT 2:297: עַם = national and cultic community :: עַמְיָ/מִיָּה under B; b) הָעַם הַזֶּה (often thought of contemptuously :: Böhmer JBL 45 (1926):134ff) Is 6_{9f} 28₁₁ 29₁₃ :: עַמְיָ Is 1₃ 3₁₂ 5₁₃ 10₂, see Wildberger BK 10:15: expresses the right of Yahweh to lordship and his fatherly affection; עַמְיָ לא Hos 1₉, לא-עַם not a people Dt 32₂₁; the race to which one belongs: עַם מִרְדְּכַי Est 3₆; עַמְיָ/עַמְיָ בני עַמְיָ your (their) fellow-countrymen Lv 19₁₈ 20₁₇ :: עַמּוֹ בני עַמּוֹ Nu 22₅ (MSS SamP. Pesh., Vulg. עַמּוֹן, :: Albright n.terr., Amman BASOR 118 (1950):15f, 20: E of Aleppo, cf. BHS); c) of animals: the ant עַם עַז Pr 30₂₅, the coney (badger, ? genet) עַם לא עַצוֹם 30₂₆.

—2. pl. עַמְיָ peoples (Lam 1₁₈ rd. with Q הָעַמְיָם, Gesenius-K. §17b): Dt 14₂ Ps 33₁₀ (parallel with גּוֹיִם); יִקְהָת עַמְיָם → יִקְהָת* obedient to the peoples (vRad ATD 2-4⁹:345) or, to the tribes (Zobel BZAW 95 (1965):4 and 13) Gn 49₁₀; קָהַל עַמְיָם Gn 28₃ 48₄ (:: קָהַל גּוֹיִם 35₁₁); עַמְיָ הָאֶרְצוֹת → 4 e; Is 3₁₃ and Dt 33₃ for עַמְיָ prp. עַמּוֹ.

—3. עַם not national: a) the people **Is 42**₅ (: 6, see Stamm *Fschr.* vRad (1971):510ff); b) race, people: הָעָם of Bethlehem **Ru 4**₉, עַם יְרוּשָׁלַיִם **2C 32**₁₈, עַם פְּנֵעַן **Zeph 1**₁₁; the people around a particular person **Gn 32**₈ **1K 19**₂₁ **2K 4**₄₁; the people which **Ju 3**₁₈; עַם רַב many people **Nu 21**₆; עָפְרוּ scorned by the people **Ps 22**₇, the derision of the people **Jb 17**₆ (rd. לְמִשְׁלַל for לְמִשְׁלַל and ? עָם for עַמִּים) → B; c) young people **Hos 4**₁₄ (Rudolph KAT 13/1:107 and 112 :: Wolff BK 14/1²:111: the whole population including the young), population of a city **Jr 39**₈ (for בַּיִת, rd. בְּתֵי, BHS cf. **52**₁₃), later, of a synagogue; d) military personnel **2K 13**₇, the garrison **2K 18**₂₆ parallel with **Is 36**₁₁, militia **Ju 20**₁₀ **1S 14**₁₇ **2S 2**₂₆ **10**₁₀ etc. (Rost *Credo* 91 and 100; Junge 4ff, 29ff, = עֲבָא); e) relative importance: the right people **Jb 12**₂ :: Davies VT 25 (1975):670f; the poor and oppressed people עַמֵּי עֲנִיִּי **Is 10**₂, עַמּוֹ 14₃₂, עַמֵּי עֲנִיִּי **Ps 18**₂₈ parallel with **2S 22**₂₈ (rd. ? עָנּוּ); הַדְּרִלִּים; הָעָם **Jr 39**₁₀; עַם מֹתֵי common people **Sir 7**₁₆ (Sept. ἀμαρτωλοί).

—4. הָאָרֶץ (cf. Ph. ‘m r̄s Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 10:10 and 11 see Avishur UF 8 (1976):21) see Würthwein BWANT 69 (1936): and Reicke-R. *Hw.* 81; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:111-113 = *Lebensordnungen* 1:119-121; Soggin VT 13 (1963):187-195; Nicholson JSS 10 (1965):59-66; Mettinger *King and Messiah* (1976):124ff; Malamat VTSupp. 28 (1975):126f; Talmon VTSupp. 29 (1978):334f; THAT 2:299-301: a) land owning citizens of a territory with full privileges: of Hebron **Gn 23**₇₋₁₂₋₁₃, of Judah **2K 11**₁₄, ₁₄₋₁₈₋₂₀, population of the territory outside Jerusalem **2K 21**₂₄ **23**₃₀ **25**₁₉; b) inhabitants of a country: of Egypt **Gn 42**₆, of Canaan **Nu 14**₉, of Judah **2K 15**₅ **16**₁₅ **23**₃₅ **24**₁₄ **25**₃ **Jr 1**₁₈ **34**₁₉ **37**₂ **44**₂₁ **52**₆ **Ezk 7**₂₇ **22**₂₉ **Da 9**₆; c) the whole population (Judah and Jerusalem) **Ezk 39**₁₃ **45**₂₂ **46**₃₋₉; functioning as a constitutional community with particular religious ceremonial **Lv 4**₂₇ **20**₂₋₄; d) the post-exilic Jewish community **Hag 2**₄ **Zech 7**₅; the part of that community which was distinct from הַיְהוּדָה עַם **Ezr 4**₄ see Würthwein BWANT 69 (1936):57ff; Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 33f; THAT 2:301 :: Nicholson JSS 10 (1965):59-66; e) עַמֵּי הָאָרֶץ **1C 5**₂₅ **2C 32**₁₉ **Est 8**₁₇ and עַמֵּי הָאָרֶצוֹת **Ezr 3**₃ **9**_{1f-11} and elsewhere indicates different non-Jewish communities, “the heathen”; cf. **1Macc 6**₁₈ **7**₂₃ Hellenising Jews.

—Emendations: **Ex 22**₂₄ dl. אֶת־עַמֵּי (Halbe FRLANT 114 (1975):452²); **Dt 32**₄₃ for עַמּוֹ rd. ? עַם (BHS); **Jos 8**₉ for הָעָם בְּתוֹךְ הָעָם prp. הָעָם בְּ as ₁₃ (BHS); **8**₁₁ for הָעָם הַמְּלַחֲמָה prp. הָעָם הַמְּלַחֲמָה as ₃ (BHS); **Ju 1**₁₆ for הָעָם prp. הָעָם לְקִי (BHS); **2K 13**₇ for עָם rd. ? עָם (Gray *Kings* 596^a); **Is 3**₁₃ and **Dt 33**₃ prp. עַמּוֹ → 2; **Is 18**_{7a} for עַם rd. מֵעַם (BHS); **Jr 39**₉ for הָעָם rd. with **52**₁₅ הָאָמוֹן (?) (BHS); **Hos 4**₄ for עַמּוֹ rd. עַמּוֹ (BHS); **Jl 2**₆ for עַמִּים rd. ? מֵעַם (Rudolph KAT 13/2:52 :: Wolff BK 14/2:43: MT); **Mi 6**₅ for עַמֵּי prp. עַמּוֹ (BHS); **Ps 47**₁₀ rd. ? עַם (BHS); **Ps 73**₁₀ (text corrupt) for הָלָם prp. עַם (ישׁוּב) עַם see Kraus BK 15⁵:664 and BHS :: Würthwein *Wort and Existenz* (1970):172: rd. יִשְׁיב and maintain MT; **Ps 74**₁₄ → עַמּוֹלָיִם; **110**₃ for עַמּוֹ rd. ? with Sept. עַמּוֹ (BHS); **Jb 34**₂₀ for עַם יִגְעֶשׂוּ prp. יִגְעֶשׂוּ שׁוֹעִים see Hölscher *Hiob* 82 and Fohrer KAT 16:464; BHS.

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עַם, SamP. *am*, with sf. *immi* etc. Sec. εμ (Brönno 244f); MHeb., DSS; Ug. ‘*m* und ‘*mn* (meaning also “to” (local and temporal) Gordon *Textbook* §10:14 and §19:1863; Aistleitner 2041; Pardee UF 8 (1976):279; Aartun AOAT 21/2 (1978):56ff; Ug. ‘*m* meaning from (as Dahood *Psalms* 2:287 and 3:396, and others) is uncertain, see Pardee UF 8:215); Arm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 215); עַם BArm. JArm. CPArm. (Schulthess *Gr.* §134:1), Sam. (Petermann *Gloss.* 65) *am* (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:137); Syr.; Arb. *ma‘a* and ‘*am(ā)*; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 351b); OSArb. ‘*m* (Conti 208a); Brockelmann *Grundriss* 2: §255: עַמּוֹ, עַמּוֹ, עַמּוֹ, עַמּוֹ, עַמּוֹ, עַמּוֹ,

עִמּוֹ, עִמָּכֶם (thus Ru 18: 2nd. fem. pl., see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:86), עִמָּהֶם, עִמָּם (mostly in later passages Gesenius-K. §103c; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 644b); 1048 times (THAT 2:325-28).

—1. **in company with, together with:** a) with all words: expresses communal action or action in company עִם אָכַל 1S 9²⁴, עִם הִלְךְ Gn 18¹⁶, עִם עָזַר 1C 12²², עִם עָלָה Gn 44³³, עִם-הַמֶּלֶךְ = עִם-הַמֶּלֶךְ 1C 4²³ (Rudolph *Chr.* 36); עִם (הָיָה) to be present with someone, i.e. to be in his mind Jb 23¹⁴, עִמּוֹ הוּא he is with us, i.e. he is known to us 15⁹; b) formula to express the divine presence (Preuss ZAW 80 (1968):139-173; THAT 2:326f; W.H. Schmidt BK 2:126f): i) as a promise and pledge עִמָּךְ/עִמּוֹ/עִמָּם (אָהֳיָה) Gn 26³⁻²⁴ 28¹⁵ 31³ and elsewhere; ii) in the mouth of people as a promise, pledge, wish or question עִמָּךְ/עִמּוֹ/עִמָּנוּ/עִמָּכֶם יְהִי/יְהִי/יְהוּה/אֱלֹהִים Gn 28²⁰ 48²¹ Ex 18¹⁹ (Dt 20¹) 1K 8⁵⁷ and elsewhere; עִמָּכֶם ' as a greeting and a blessing Ru 2⁴ (Lande 11ff); עִמּוֹ ' as a form of blessing after a name 1C 9²⁰ (Rudolph *Chr.* 86); iii) ... עִם (הָיָה) in retrospect Gn 21²² 31⁵ Dt 2⁷ and elsewhere; עִמּוֹ אֵין (הָיָה) 32¹²; iv) → עִמְנוּאֵל Is 7¹⁴; c) עִם as a statement of communality, even if it is one-sided Gn 20⁹, or antagonistic Ps 94¹⁶ Jb 9¹⁴ 10¹⁷ 16²¹, cj. Pr 3³⁴ for אִמְלִצִים rd. עִמְלִצִים; עִמִּי in my presence Est 7⁸; d) adversative וְעִמְזָה and notwithstanding Neh 5¹⁸.

—2. a) **together with, as good as** Gn 18²³ Ps 73⁵ 106⁶ Jr 6¹¹ Jb 3^{14f} Qoh 2¹⁶; besides, עִינָיָה עִינָיָה moreover he had beautiful eyes 1S 16¹² (Hertzberg ATD 10²:107 :: Stoebe KAT 8/1:302: inexplicable), cj. KBL for עִם rd. עִלָּם (so also 1S 17⁴²); b) **together with, even as** cf. Ug. *ʿm* (Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 3:v:30f; Pardee UF 8 (1976):303 and 317: *hkmk ʿm ʿlm*); Jb 9²⁶ 1C 25⁸ (parallel with לְעִמָּתָם); עִם חָשַׁב Ps 88⁵, עִם נִמְשַׁל Ps 28¹ 143⁷; c) **in comparison with** Qoh 7¹¹ (rd. ? מֵעִם, cf. Hertzberg KAT 17/4:148f), 2C 14¹⁰ 20⁶.

—3. **simultaneously with** (Ug. cf. Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 17:vi:28f: *ʿm bʿl* parallel with *ʿm bn il*), close in meaning to וְ (→ DSS; Elliger *Hab.* 108): עִם שָׁמוֹשׁ (MHeb.) as long as the sun shines Ps 72⁵, עִם עִמְעֵדָנִים with purple and finery (→ עֵדָן 2) 2S 1²⁴; cj. Am 4¹⁰ for עִם שָׁבִי prp. עִם צָבִי (BHS); עִם-הַסֹּפֵר written simultaneously Est 9²⁵.

—4. with מֵעִם (70 times): a) **from having a connection with**, meaning forward from, from ... to: with יָצָא Ex 8⁸ Lv 25⁴¹ 2S 3²⁶, with הִלְךְ Gn 26¹⁶ 1S 10⁹, with בּוֹא 2S 1² 15²⁸, with פָּנָה Dt 29¹⁷, with נִפְרָד Gn 13¹⁴, with סוּר 1S 16¹⁴, with נָטָה 1K 11⁹, with קָם 1S 20³⁴, with יָרַד Ju 9³⁷, with שָׁלַח Dt 15¹², with לָקַח Gn 44²⁹, etc.; מֵעִם נָקִי guiltless of (from his point of view) 2S 3²⁸; מֵעִם פְּלִתָה הָרָעָה harm is determined on the part of someone 1S 20⁷⁻⁹⁻³³; מֵעִם יְהוָה on the part of Yahweh 1K 2³³ 12¹⁵ Is 8¹⁸ 28²⁹ 29⁶ Ps 121² Ru 2¹²; מֵעִם הָאֱלֹהִים Gn 41³²; b) comparative → מֵעִם 5 b: רַב מֵעִמוֹ more than with him 2C 32⁷.

—Emendations: Nah 3¹² for עִם prp. עִמָּךְ or עִמָּי; Jb 21⁸ rd. עִמָּם נָכוֹן עִמָּם and dl. לְפָנֵיהֶם gloss (Fohrer KAT 16:337); 27¹³ for עִם-אֵל prp. מֵאֵל cf. 20²⁹ (BHS); 28⁴ for מֵעִם נָחַל prp. נָחַר עִם נָחַר foreign people; Da 11³⁹ for עִם prp. עִם (BHS) or ? dl. עִם (Plöger KAT 18:156).

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עִמָּד: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 166); Akk. *emēdu* (AHw. 211) to lean against, impose; Arb. *ʿmd* to support, intend (Wehr-Cowan 641).

qal (435 times): pf. עָמַדְתָּ, עָמַדְתִּי, עָמַדְתֶּם, עָמַדְתִּי, עָמַדְתֶּם, עָמַדְתִּי, עָמַדְתֶּם, עָמַדְתִּי, עָמַדְתֶּם, עָמַדְתִּי, עָמַדְתֶּם; impf. יֵעָמַדְ, יֵעָמַדְ, יֵעָמַדְ (Da 10₁₇ †), יֵעָמַדְ (Ru 2₇ †), יֵעָמַדְ (Da 8₂₂, Bauer-L. Heb. 353), נִעָמַדְ, נִעָמַדְ; impv. עָמַדְ, עָמַדְ, עָמַדְ; inf. עָמַדְ, עָמַדְ, sf. עָמַדְ, עָמַדְ (Bauer-L. Heb. 353), עָמַדְ (→ *עָמַדְ); pt. עָמַדְ (rd. thus Da 11₁ for עָמַדְ), עָמַדְ, עָמַדְ; (THAT 2:328-332).

—1. **go up before**: a) Ex 33₉ Ezk 22₃₀, to stand 2S 15₂ 2K 23₃, with לְפָנַי before Lv 18₂₃, to take up position 2K 3₂₁ Neh 12₄₀, cj. Ezr 3₁₀ rd. וַיֵּעָמְדוּ for וַיֵּעָמְדוּ; to be standing (for prayer) 2K 5₁₁ 2C 20₂₀; to appear Ezr 2₆₃ parallel with Neh 7₆₅, Sir 47₁₋₁₁, with acc. (of stars) to move into position (חֶקֶק) Sir 43₁₀ (Smend; Sir^M); to stand up (from a sitting position) Neh 8₅, (of those destined to die) Da 12₁₃ (later קוּם); b) with prep. or closer modifier: with בְּ (de Boer *Fschr. Baumgartner* 25-29) to go into, (cf. בְּבִרְיִת י' בְּ Dt 29₁₁), 2K 23₃, (→ בְּרִיִת III 5), to become involved with, or to persist in (בְּדָבָר רָע) Qoh 8₃, with אֵל to come up to 1S 17₅₁ (for אֵל prp. עַל, BHS), sailors going on to land Ezk 27₂₉, with יַחַד to go up together Is 50₈; with לְ to represent Ezr 10₁₄, to speak up for Est 4₁₄, to stand waiting for someone 1K 20₃₈, with אֶצְלָא beside Gn 41₃, with עַל to walk up to Ezr 10₁₅ Da 8₂₅, to stand before a seated judge (Boecker 85) Ex 18₁₃, → 2 b; to support oneself (on a sword) Ezk 33₂₆ (cf. Gn 27₄₀ with חִיָּה); metaph. עַל-נַפְשׁוֹ to defend one's life Est 8₁₁, עַל-הַחַיִּים to stand beside the life, i.e. to attempt to take someone's life (Elliger *Lev.* 243 and 258) Lv 19₁₆, with לְפָנַי to stand firm Nah 1₆ Ps 147₁₇ Da 11₁₆ (with בְּפָנַי, נִגַּד and מִן → 3 d), with נִגַּד and לְנִגַּד to stand opposite Jos 5₁₃ 8₃₃, with מִן to stand away from, stop Jon 1₁₅, cj. Ps 17_{5a} (Kraus BK 15⁵:272), with inf. Gn 29₃₅ 30₉, abs. 2K 13₁₈, with מִנְגַּד to distance oneself from 2K 2₇ Ob 11 Ps 38₁₂ (text uncertain) with תַּחַת to step into someone's place Qoh 4₁₅.

—2. **stand in position**: a) Ex 33₁₀ Is 11₁₀ 61₅ Mi 5₃ Da 10₁₁: with עַל on Jos 11₁₃ 2K 9₁₇ Hab 2₁ מוֹשְׁמֵרֵת parallel with מִצֹּר, cf. Jörg Jeremias WMANT 35 (1970):106f; Otto ZAW 89 (1977):77; in Gn 24₃₀, next to (literally over) 18₈ 41₁₇, at 1K 13₁; with אֵת to stand by someone Gn 45₁, with אֵת-פָּנַי SamP. at *fāni* 19₂₇, with עַל-הָאָרֶץ to inhabit a country Ex 8₁₈; b) with לְפָנַי to stand respectfully before (THAT 2:331; Keel *Bildsymb.* 293ff): i) as a servant before his lord Dt 1₃₈ 1S 16₂₁₋₂₂ 2K 5₁₅, cf. 2K 4₁₂; ii) as a representative before the king Gn 41₄₆ 1K 1₂ 10₈ Jr 52₁₂ (rd. עָמַד for עָמַד); iii) the queen-mother 1K 1₂₈; iv) the heavenly council standing before Yahweh 1K 22₁₉₋₂₁; v) to stand as a representative before Yahweh, i.e. to be in his service (Schickelberger *Die Ladeerzählungen des ersten Samuel-Buches* (1973):143; Abba VT 27 (1977):265f): Moses Dt 4₁₀, priest Ezk 44₁₅, cf. Ju 20₂₈: in front of the Ark, Levites Dt 10₈, prophets 1K 17₁ 18₁₅ 2K 3₁₄ Jr 15₁₉, Rechabites Jr 35₁₉, the congregation assembled for a religious ceremony Jr 7₁₀ Lv 9₅ 2C 20₁₃, the whole creation Is 66_{22a-b}; c) with אֵת-פָּנַי in front of the Ark 1K 3₁₅ → 2 b iv, in front of Solomon 12₆ → 2 b ii; d) with בְּ: i) of place Dt 4₁₀ Jr 19₁₄ 26₂ 28₅ Est 6₅, Jr 23₁₈₋₂₂ (בְּסוּד); ii) metaph. of service in the palace Da 1₄, cf. 2 b ii; e) with עַל to be a supervisor over Nu 7₂ 1S 19_{20a} (Ludw. Schmidt WMANT 38 (1970):105); to stand protectively by, speak up for Da 12₁ Est 8₁₁, cf. 4₁₄ with לְ → 1 b; abs. to be in office (of priests and Levites) Neh 12₄₄ 1C 6₁₈, → 2 b v.

—3. a) to remain standing, be motionless Gn 19₁₇ 1S 20₃₈ 2S 20₁₂ Jr 4₆ (people), Jos 10₁₃ (moon), Hab 3₁₁ (moon, cf. Rudolph KAT 13/3:231 and 236, rd. ? בְּזַבְלָה for זְבַלָּה); b) to come to a halt: a choppy sea Jon 1₁₅, flow of the River Jordan Jos 3₁₆ cj. Ps 14₁₇ for עָמַד מִי עָמַד prp. מֵי עָמַד, flowing oil 2K 4₆; c) to stay Ex 9₂₈ 2K 6₃₁ Da 10₁₇, to endure עָמַד מֵי יָרֵאת י' Ps 19₁₀, עָצַת י' יָרֵאת י' Ps 33₁₁, הָאָרֶץ Qoh 1₄, וְשָׁם

זָרַע Is 66²²; with לָ to remain Qoh 2⁹, to keep preserved Jr 32¹⁴, to stay unchanged Lv 13^{5,37} Jr 48¹¹, to stay alive Ex 21²¹, דְּבָרִים recognised as valid, literally words to remain standing Est 3⁴; d) to stand firm Am 2¹⁵ Ezk 13⁵ Jb 8¹⁵ (בַּיִת), with בִּפְנֵי Jos 21⁴⁴, with נָגַד Qoh 4¹², with מֵן Da 11⁸.

—Emendations: Da 11⁴ for כְּעֵמֶדוֹ prp. כְּעֵצָמוֹ as 8⁸ (BHS); 1C 20⁴ for וַתֵּעַמְדוּ prp. וַתְּהִי־עוֹד (Sept., Pesh. as 2S 21¹⁸, BHS).

hif. (mostly late): pf. הֵעֵמֵד (ה), הֵעֵמְדָהּ Sec. εμεδεθ, Brönno 89f; R. Meyer *Gr.* §73:1a), וְהֵעֵמְדָהּ, וְהֵעֵמְדָהּ, וְהֵעֵמְדָהּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 312w), sf. הֵעֵמִידוּ/הָ, וְהֵעֵמִידוּ/הָ; impf. יֵעֵמֵד, יֵעֵמְדָהּ, וַתֵּעַמְדוּ/הָ, וַתֵּעַמְדוּ/הָ; impv. הֵעֵמֵד, הֵעֵמְדָהּ; inf. הֵעֵמֵד, sf. הֵעֵמִידוּ, הֵעֵמִידוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 332t); pt. מֵעֵמֵד (85 times).

—1. to **bring to a halt, put down**: עַל־רִגְלֵי Ezk 2² 3²⁴, עַל־עַמֻּדַי Da 8¹⁸, עַל בְּמִוְתֵי Ps 18³⁴ parallel with 2S 22³⁴, with בְּ: בְּמִרְחַב: רִגְלֵי Ps 31⁹, with תַּחַת to set down in place Jb 34²⁴.

—2. **set in position, set up** Lv 14¹¹ Nu 3⁶ Ju 16²⁵ 2C 23¹⁰⁻¹⁹ Ps 148⁶ (stars), Is 21⁶ (מִצְפֵּה), Ezk 24¹¹ (cooking-pot), Neh 4³ (מִשְׁמָר), 12³¹ (תּוֹדוֹת), Da 11¹¹⁻¹³ (הַמּוֹן רֶב), 2C 33¹⁹ (אֲשֵׁרִים); 2C 25⁵ (to set in able-bodied groups according to family) → 4; separating (מִחֲלָקוֹת) the priests and the Levites 2C 31².

—3. to **cause something to stand, cause to exist** Ex 9¹⁶ 1K 15⁴ (יְרוּשָׁלַיִם), to give continued existence Pr 29⁴ (to the land :: Gemser *Spr.*² 100: to raise), 2C 9⁸ (Israel).

—4. to **set forth, arrange**, with acc. 1K 12³² הַבְּמוֹת כִּהְנִי, Ps 107²⁵ סִעְרָה רִוַח, with לָ in 2C 11²², with לְפָנַי (as a servant) Est 4⁵, with בְּ over 1C 17¹⁴; cf. Ezr 3⁸ Neh 13¹⁹ 1C 6¹⁶, etc.; Neh 6⁷; to set up (gods) 2C 25¹⁴, to cause to assemble Neh 4⁷ 2C 25⁵ (→ 2), 29²⁵ 34³²; to cause to arise Da 11²⁰ (for Len. מְעַבֵּיר → עבר hif. 4, prp. rd. מְעַמֵּד, adduced from a fragment in the Cairo Genizah (see BHS; Kahle *West* 2:75), but follow Len.

—5. to **erect, establish** (again) Ezr 9⁹ (ruins), 2⁶⁸ 2C 24¹³ (temple); to install (doors) Neh 3^{1.6-13-15} 6¹.

—6. misc.: with לְפָנַי to put in front of Gn 47⁷, with פָּנָיו either, he fixed his gaze on (Hazel), or he stared fixedly in front of him 2K 8¹¹ (cf. Gray *Kings*³ 531); to confirm (בְּרִית) Ps 105¹⁰; with הִזּוֹן to fulfil Da 11¹⁴; with עָלְיוּ מִצְוֹת to be subject to commandments, or to impose on someone as an obligation Neh 10³³; with לָ land (אֲדָמָה) to assign to 2C 33⁸; with הִבָּר and לָ with inf. to decide to 2C 30⁵; ? intransitive (Rudolph *Chr.* 255): to make a position, meaning: to hold oneself upright 2C 18³⁴ (? rd. → hof. upright 1K 22³⁵).

—Emendations: Ps 30⁸ for הֵעֵמְדָהּ rd. הֵעֵמְדָתִי or הֵעֵמְדָתִי.

hof: pf. cj. הֵעֵמְדָתִי; impf. יֵעֵמְד; pt. מֵעֵמֵד 1K 22³⁵ to be placed, put down: Lv 16¹⁰ (שְׁעִיר); cj. Ps 30⁸ → hif. †

Der. מְעַמֵּד, מְעַמְדָהּ, עֵמֵד, עֵמֵדוֹ, *עֵמֵד, *עֵמֵדוֹ.

7076 עָמַד

*עָמַד: עָמַד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 567i: עָמַדִּי, עָמַדוֹ/רָךְ, עָמַדִּים (without daghesh lene, as inf. qal, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 581): **location, place** Da 8^{17f} 10¹¹ Neh 8⁷ 9³ 13¹¹ 2C 30¹⁶ 34³¹ 35¹⁰, cj. Jb 23¹⁰ for עָמַדִּי rd. ? עָמַדִּי cf. Fohrer KAT 16:363; 2C 23¹³ for עָמַדוֹ rd. with Sept. and 34³¹ עָמַדוֹ; cf. Heb. inscr. n.f. עָמַדִּיהוּ (Vattioni *Sigilli* 61). †

7077 עָמַד

*עָמַד: only with 1st. sing. suffix עָמַדִּי (SamP. *immādi*) 45 times, twice מֵעָמַדִּי 1S 10² 20²⁸ (= מִמֶּנִּי 20⁶), = עָמַי and often interchanging with it: as Arb. *‘indu, ‘andu, ‘undu* side, *‘inda* at Gesenius-B. 594b, 597b :: Joüon §103j: עָם + יָדִי at my side, meaning: with me, :: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 644a; Murtonen 41: עָמַד; semantic equivalent of עָם:

—1. a) at Gn 31³² Dt 32³⁴ 1S 22²³ Ps 23⁴ Jb 28¹⁴, אֲתָם וְתוֹשְׁבֵימָם לְגַדִּי גְרִים וְתוֹשְׁבֵימָם Lv 25²³; b) besides me (is no other god) Dt 32³⁹, (mockery) is my lot (literally with me) Jb 17²; for I am not so in myself, i.e. aware in myself Jb 9³⁵ (with אֲנֹכִי, Hölscher *Hiob* 28 :: Fohrer KAT 16:200 rd. הוּא for אֲנֹכִי: for he does not act correctly towards me); c) aggressively towards me Ps 55¹⁹, (arrows) in me Jb 6⁴;

—2. with vb: with נתַן to accompany me Gn 3¹²; with הִיָּה (presence of God → עָם 1 b) Gn 28²⁰ 31⁵ 35³ cf. Jb 29⁵, with יָשַׁב Gn 29¹⁹ Ju 17¹⁰ Ps 101⁶, with עָבַד Gn 29²⁷, with עָמַד Dt 5³¹; after the expression of an action: to me, with עָשָׂה Gn 20⁹ Jb 13²⁰, עָשָׂה חֶסֶד Gn 19¹⁹ 20¹³ 21²³ 40¹⁴ 47²⁹ 1S 20¹⁴ 2S 10² Jb 10¹² Ru 1⁸ → II חֶסֶד 1 a; with הִרְעָה Gn 31⁷; with רָיַב to quarrel with Ex 17^{2b} (= 2a עָם), Jb 13¹⁹ 23⁶ 31¹³; with הִרְבָּה הִרְבָּה כַּעַשׂ against Jb 10¹⁷;

—cj. Jb 17¹⁶ for בְּדִי rd. ? with Sept. הָעָמַדִּי :: BHS: בְּיָדִי; Jb 23¹⁰ for עָמַדִּי rd. ? עָמַדִּי → *עָמַד; Jb 29⁶ dl. ? עָמַדִּי, dittograph from v.5. †

7078 עָמַדָּה

*עָמַדָּה: עָמַד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459e; MHeb. consideration, judgement: sf. עָמַדָּתוֹ: Mi 1¹¹ **location**, cj. rd. ? עָמַדָּה (Elliger ThB 32 (1966):19f or עָמַדָּתָךְ (Rudolph KAT 13/3:35), cf. BHS. †

7079 עָמַה

*עָמַה, SamP. with לָ *lāmət*: root עָמַת, עָמַם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 455g, MHeb.: לְעָמַת, לְעָמַתוֹ, לְעָמַתָם, cj. Ezk 45⁷ for לְעָמַתוֹ rd. ? לְעָמַת: עָמַת stat. cstr. of *עָמַה “connection” (R. Meyer *Gramm.* §116:2), always with לָ, > prep.; Qoh 5¹⁵ for כָּל-עָמַת = rd. כָּל-עָמַת, cf. BArm. קָבַל (כָּל-):

—1. **close to, beside** Ex 25²⁷ 28²⁷ 37¹⁴ 39²⁰ Lv 3⁹, close beside 2S 16¹³; מִשְׁמַר לְעַ מִשְׁמַר section by section Neh 12²⁴, one sentry beside another 1C 26¹⁶ (:: Rudolph *Chr.* 172: in connection with v.17 the corresponding sentries;

—2. **corresponding**: Ex 33₁₈ Ezk 48₁₃, Sir^{Adl.} 33₁₅ זֶה [זֶה] לְעֹמֹת [זֶה]; just as Ezk 1_{20f} 3₈₋₁₃ 10₁₉ 11₂₂ 40₁₈ 42₇ 45_{6f} 48₁₈₋₂₁ Qoh 5₁₅ 7₁₄ 1C 24₃₁ 26₁₂; לְעֹמֹת לְפָנָיו (Kropat 56) for the younger ones just as for the older ones 1C 25₈ (cf. Rudolph *Chr.* 166);

—1K 7₂₀ מִלְּעֵבֶת הַבֶּטֶן unexplained, see Noth *Könige* 144; cj. Gray *Kings*³ 184¹ and 186: מִלְּעֵבֶת above the bulge; Jos 19₃₀ for עֵבֶת rd. עָפוּ. †

7080 עֲמוּד

עֲמוּד (3 times, 2 times עֲמוֹד): עֲמוּד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480s; SamP. ‘*ammod*; MHeb., 3Q15, DJD 3:248 (cf. Kuhn *Konkordanz* 167); Ph. EgArm. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 216f), JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:548b), CPArm. Syr. עֲמוּדָא, > Arb. ‘*amūd*, ‘*imād*, ‘*amīd*; Akk. *imdu* (AHw. 375b support); OSArb. ‘*md* (Conti 209a) and Eth. ‘*amd* (Dillmann 957) pillar: cs. as abs., sf. עֲמוּדוֹ, pl. עֲמוּדֵימָוֹ, sf. עֲמוּדָיו, עֲמוּדֵיהָ, עֲמוּדֵיהֶם, עֲמוּדֵיהֶם:

—1. **tent-pole, upright support** Ex 26₃₂₋₃₇ and elsewhere.

—2. a) **pillar**, support for a building (BRL² 259f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1678) Ju 16_{25f-29}; עֲמוּדֵי (for houses made of cedar from Lebanon) 1K 7₂; the pillars of an אֹלָם אֵל הָעֲמוּדִים: אֹלָם the Hall of Pillars 1K 7₆; b) שְׁבַע עֲמוּדֵיהָ the seven pillars of wisdom Pr 9₁: meaning disputed: either the pillars of a house (with reference to a hall or to free-standing pillars in a place for ceremonial) or, with cosmic significance, the seven planets as the pillars of the world, see Ringgren ATD 16/1:42.

—3. a) free-standing **pillars**: the two pillars יָכִין and בַּעַז situated in front of the temple and venerated 1K 7_{15-22-41f} 2K 25_{13-16f} Jr 27₁₉ 52₁₇₋₂₀₋₂₂ 1C 18₈ 2C 3₁₅₋₁₇ 4_{12f} (Gray *Kings*³ 186-89; Noth *Könige* 153-55; Würthwein ATD 11/1:75f, with bibliography); b) where the king stood in the temple area on state occasions, עַל-הָעֲמוּד either at or on the pillar, assuming this was a kind of podium supported by a pillar (vRad *Ges. Stud.* 207; Metzger VTSupp. 22 (1972):162ff) 2K 11₁₄ 23₃ (: 2C 34₃₁ עֲמוּדוֹ, thus prp. 2C 23₁₃ for עֲמוּדוֹ → *עֲמוּד); c) metaph. עֲמוּד בְּרִזְלֵי Jr 1₁₈ parallel with חַמּוֹת נְהַשֵּׁת.

—4. misc.: a) the upright posts of a palanquin אֲפִרְיֹן Song 3_{9f}; b) legs like עֲמוּדֵי שֵׁשׁ pillars of alabaster Song 5₁₅ (Gerleman BK 18:177).

—5. a) column of smoke Ju 20₄₀; b) column of fire Ex 13_{21f} 14₂₄ Neh 9₁₂₋₁₉, and a column of clouds (Reymond 37) Ex 13_{21f} 14₁₉₋₂₄ 33_{9f} Nu 12₅ 14₁₄ Dt 31₁₅ Ps 99, Neh 9₁₂₋₁₉ (see Gressmann *Mose* 117ff; Kaiser 133f; Fohrer BZAW 91 (1964):102; Noth ATD 5:86; THAT 2:353; BRL² 259f).

—6. with cosmic significance: pillars of the earth Ps 75₄ Jb 9₆; of the sky Jb 26₁₁.

7081 עֲמוּן

עֲמוּן (106 times), SamP. ‘*ammon*; Sept. Αμμων, Αμμαν, Αμμανος, Josephus Ἀμμαωνῖται (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 10): n.pop., name explained in Gn 19₃₈ as from עַם B; more probably originally from עַם A 3 b: עַם + diminutive ending -ōn “little uncle” (Stamm ArchOr. 17 Part 2 (1949):379-82; and *Ersatznamen* 422) :: Koehler ThZ 1 (1945):154ff and KBL from עַם C + ōn, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500q; Ass. *Ammān* (Parpola AOAT 6 (1970):16) and *Bit Ammān* (Parpola AOAT 6 (1970):76, cf. Ran Zadok WdO 9 (1977):41): **Ammon**,

the Ammonites BRL² 258f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 82f; Simons *Geog.* §12; Albright *Notes on Ammonite History (Miscellanea Biblica B. Ubach (1954):131ff)*; Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:464ff; Landes BA 24 (1961):66-86; Stoebe ZDPV 93 (1977):240f: עֲמוֹן **1S 11**₁₁ **Ps 83**₈; usually עֲעֲמוֹן בְּנֵי Nu **21**₂₄ Dt **2**₃₇ **3**₁₆, cf. *bn ‘mn* in the Ammonite inscription of Tell Siran, lines 1 and 2 (H.O. Thompson and F. Zayadine BASOR 212 (1973):5-11); עֲעֲמוֹן בְּנֵי עֲעֲמוֹן with אָרָץ Dt **2**₁₉, with נְבוּלָה Nu **21**₂₄, with מְלָךְ Ju **11**₁₂, with שָׂרֵי 2S **10**₃, with גְּדוּדֵי 2K **24**₂, with שְׂקוּץ (מְלָךְ) 1K **11**₇; n.loc. רֵבֶת בְּנֵי עֲמוֹן (SamP. *ribbât bāni ‘ammon*) Dt **3**₁₁.

Der. עֲמוֹנִי

7082 עֲמוֹנִי

עֲמוֹנִי, עֲמוֹנִי: gentilic of עֲמוֹן (בְּנֵי) (SamP. *‘ammūni*): fem. עֲמוֹנִית, עֲמוֹנִים (more often בְּנֵי עֲמוֹן), עֲמוֹנִיּוֹת, **1K 11**₁ (a few MSS editions עֲמוֹנִיּוֹת, Bomberg עֲמוֹנִיּוֹת), Neh **13**₂₃ K עֲמוֹנִיּוֹת, Q עֲמוֹנִיּוֹת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 231d: an Ammonite, Ammonite individual persons: Dt **23**₄ **1S 11**_{1f} **2S 23**₃₇ Neh **13**₁ **1C 11**₃₉, women **1K 14**₂₁₋₃₁ **2C 12**₁₃ **24**₂₆, pl. **1K 11**₁ Neh **13**₂₃, adj. Neh **2**₁₀₋₁₉ **3**₃₅; collective הָעֲמוֹנִי **Ezr 9**₁; pl. הָעֲמוֹנִים Dt **2**₂₀ **1K 11**₅ Neh **4**₁; הָעֲמוֹנִי (Q הָעֲמוֹנִי, K הָעֲמוֹנִי) Jos **18**₂₄ an Ammonite village in Benjamin, the location of which is unknown (cf. Simons *Geog.* §327 1:10; Schunk ZDPV 78 (1962):146f and 150f; Kuschke *Fschr. Hertzberg* 108); **2C 20**₁ for מִזְהָרְעֹנִים rd. following **26**₈ and Sept. מִזְהָרְעֹנִים (cf. Welten WMANT 42 (1973):143 and 160). †

7083 עֲמוֹס

עֲמוֹס: n.m., עֲמוֹס; Ug. *‘ms*, PN *bn ‘ms* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1872; Gröndahl 109 and 377b), Ph. and Pun. (Benz *Names* 172f and 379), Amor *Yaḥmus-AN* (Huffmon 198; Noth JSS 1 (1956):325 and *Bibl. Land.* 2:237) short form of *qatul* pattern (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466n-p) as → עֲמוֹסִיָּה: עֲמוֹס: “the one who is supported (by Yahweh)” (cf. Wolff BK 14/2:153; Stamm BZAW 150 (1980):137ff); a parallel in Akkadian is: *Šūzubu* “the one who is saved”, as *sup’dNergal-usûemzib* (Stamm 112; Noth *Personennamen* 38, 178f): the prophet **Amos**: **Am 1**₁ **7**₈₋₁₀₋₁₂₋₁₄ **8**₂; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 85. †

7084 עֲמוֹק

עֲמוֹק: I or II עֲמוֹק; n.m. Sept. Αμοϋκ: עֲמוֹק “deep” and “strong” (Ben-H. *Henoch Yalon Memorial Volume* (Jerusalem 1974):52ff); Akk. *emqu* capable, skilled, skilful, clever (cf. CAD E:151f; Landsberger *Brief des Bischofs von Esagila an König Asarhaddon* (1965):21²⁹; cf. AHw. 215a); Noth *Personennamen* 228: wise, which is perhaps against Akk. *emqu*, rather capable, clever: **Neh 12**₇₋₂₀. †

7085 עֲמוּיָאֵל

עֲמוּיָאֵל, n.m., SamP. *‘amīl*; Amor. *Ha-mu-AN* (Huffmon 34 and 197), Lih. *’l-‘m* (ALUOS 7 (1969-73):10); עֲמוּיָאֵל A 3 a + יָאֵל “my father’s brother (meaning protector) is God”:

—1. scout from Dan **Nu 13**₁₂;

—2. father of Machir from Lodebar **2S 9**_{4.5} **17**₂₇;

—3. doorkeeper from the family of Korah **1C 26**₅;

—4. father of Bathshua (= Bathsheba) **1C 3**₅ = אֱלִיעֶם **2S 11**₃. †

7086 עַמִּיהוּד

עַמִּיהוּד, n.m., SamP. *‘ammiyyod*: עֵם A 3 b + → הוּד: “my father’s brother is majesty”; Noth *Personennamen* 76ff and 146 :: Jirku ZAW 75 (1963):87: הוּד = Can. ndiv.:

—1. father of Talmai, the king of Geshur **2S 13**₃₇ Q (K עַמִּיחורר);

—2. father of Elishama from Ephraim **Nu 1**₁₀ **2**₁₈ **7**₄₈₋₅₃ **10**₂₂ **1C 7**₂₆;

—3. father of a נְשִׂיאַ from Simeon **Nu 34**₂₀;

—4. father of a נְשִׂיאַ from Naphtali **Nu 34**₂₈;

—5. father of a Judaeen living in post-exilic Jerusalem **1C 9**₄. †

7087 עַמִּיזָבָד

עַמִּיזָבָד: n.m.; עֵם A 3 a + זָבָד “my father’s brother has bestowed” (Noth *Personennamen* 46 and 76ff): son of Benaia, who took over his father’s division בְּחֻלְקָתָהּ **1C 27**₆. †

7088 עַמִּיחורר

עַמִּיחורר cf. עַמִּיהוּד 1, and II חורר.

7089 עַמִּינָדָב

עַמִּינָדָב: n.m., SamP. *‘ammīnādāb*; עֵם A 3 a + נָדָב “my father’s brother has shown himself generous” (Noth *Personennamen* 192f); Diringer 254; Ammonite inscr. *‘mndb mlk bn ‘mn* (Veenhof Phoenix 19 (1973):299ff; Thompson-Zayadine BA 37 (1974):13-19; Krahmalkov BASOR 223 (1976):55); cun. *Ammīnadbi* king of *Bit-Ammāna* VAB 7:689; AfO 15 (1945-51):168b:

—1. father of נְחֻשׁוֹן, of a נְשִׂיאַ from Judah **Nu 1**₇ **2**₃ **7**₁₂₋₁₇ **10**₁₄, according to **Ex 6**₂₃ father-in-law of Aaron, according to **Ru 4**_{19f} **1C 2**₁₀ ancestor of David;

—2. **1C 6**₇ rd. יִצְהָרָה v.3.22f, see Rudolph *Chr.* 54;

—3. a chief (שֵׂר) among the descendants of Kohat **1C 15**_{10f} (see Rudolph *Chr.* 123);

—4. **Song 6**₁₂ var. for עַמִּי־נָדִיב. †

7090 עַמִּי־נָדִיב

עַמִּי־נָדִיב, Bomberg נָדִיב עַמִּי, Sept., Vulg. עַמִּי־נָדִיב, from which n.m. עַם A 3 a + adj. נָדִיב “my father’s brother is generous”, Song 6₁₂, but uncertain, see Gerleman BK 18:189f :: Rudolph KAT 17/2:166. †

7091 עָמִיר

עָמִיר: עָמִיר denominative verb; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 167), JArm. עָמִירָא, EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 217; Segert ArchOr. 24 (1956):392: green fodder): **swath of corn, cut grain** (Dalman *Arbeit* 3:52, 58) Jr 9₂₁ Am 2₁₃ Mi 4₁₂ Zech 12₆, 1QM 11:10; cj. Ps 72₁₆ for מְעִיר וַיִּצְיָנוּ prp. וַעֲמִירוֹ (BHS). †

7092 עַמִּישָׁדַי

עַמִּישָׁדַי, Q and also K Nu 10₂₅ שָׁדַי עַמִּי, SamP. ‘ammīšiddi: n.m., עַם A 3 a + → שָׁדַי, Sept. Αμμοσαδε/αι, Eg. *Sadde-Ammi* (Albright *The Biblical Period* (1950):7): Nu 1₁₂ 2₂₅ 7₆₆₋₇₁ 10₂₅ cf. Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2:230. †

7093 עַמִּית

*עַמִּית, SamP. ‘ammət: עַמִּית = עַמִּים (Gesenius *Thesaurus* 1040; see Gesenius-B.); MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 167), JArm. עַמִּיתָא; Arb. ‘ammāt people, assorted multitude, OSArb. ‘mt community of people (Müller ZAW 75 (1963):312; cf. ? Akk. *emūtu* family of an *emu* (father-in-law קָם) AHW. 217a): עַמִּיתִי, עַמִּיתָתְךָ, עַמִּיתוֹ:

—1. **community, association of people:** עַמִּיתִי גִבּוֹר Zech 13₇ literally, the man of my society (cf. Ina Willi-Plein BBB 42 (1974):77); more freely, the man who is friendly to me (Dam. 19:8), עַמִּיתוֹ יְסוּד 1QS 6:26 the basis of fellowship;

—2. becomes concrete through loss of גִּבּוֹר (König *Stil.* 66) one of the same community, fellow citizen (Elliger *Lev.* 241¹⁹; THAT 2:299, cf. אָרַע, אָרַע Lv 5₂₁ 18₂₀ 19₁₁₋₁₅₋₁₇ 24₁₉ 25_{14f-17}. †

7094 עָמַל

עָמַל: MHeb.; OArm. EgArm. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 217), JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:551b, 555a), CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 352b), Tham. (ZDMG 107:327); Arb. ‘amila to exert oneself; Eth. *mā’bal* tool; Akk. *nēmēlu* profit (AHw. 776b); the verb occurs also in an Arm. inscription from Daskyleion (Delcor *Muséon* 80 (1967):311); in OT it is generally late.

qal: pf. עָמַל, עָמַלָה, עָמַלְתָּ, עָמַלְתִּי, עָמַלְתֶּם, עָמַלְתֶּן; impf. יַעֲמֹל: to **exert oneself**: with בְּ about Jon 4₁₀ Ps 127₁ Qoh 2₂₁ 8₁₇ (בְּשָׂל); with לְ for Pr 16₂₆ Qoh 5₁₅ 8₁₇ (לְבַקֵּשׁ), → Qoh 1₃ 2_{19f} 5₁₇; with לַעֲשׂוֹת Qoh 2₁₁. †

Der. I, II (n.m.) עָמַל, עָמַלָה

7095 עָמַל

I עָמַל: עֲמַל: SamP. *ʿāmāl*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 167), OArm. EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 217), JArm., Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:555a) CPArm. עֲמַלָּא, Akk. *nēmelu*; Arb. *ʿamal*: עֲמַלִּי, עֲמַל, עֲמַלְנוּ/לָנוּ/לָם (THAT 2:332-35):

—1. **trouble** Gn 41₅₁ Dt 26₇ Is 53₁₁ 59₄ Jr 20₁₈ Ps 25₁₈ 73₅₋₁₆ 90₁₀ 107₁₂ Pr 31₇ Jb 3₁₀ 5₇ 11₁₆ 15₃₅ 16₂ (with מִנְחָמִי miserable comforters), Qoh 2₂₄ 3₁₃ 5₁₈;

—2. **acquisition** (Akk. *nēmelu* AHW. 776b) Ps 105₄₄ 1QS 9₂₂;

—3. **care, anxiety** Qoh 1₃ 2_{10f.18-22} 4_{4-6-8f} 5₁₄₋₁₇ 6₇ 8₁₅ 9₉ 10₁₅;

—4. **need**: a) in which someone is or was Dt 26₇ Ju 10₁₆ Jr 20₁₈ Ps 25₁₈ 107₁₂ Jb 7₃, cj. Jb 20₂₂ rd. עָמַל for עָמַל (BHS); b) which someone causes to others Is 10₁ Hab 1₃ Ps 10₇ 94₂₀ (cf. Fohrer *Fschr. D.W. Thomas* 102);

—5. **harm** Nu 23₂₁ Hab 1₁₃ Ps 7₁₅₋₁₇ 10₁₄ 55₁₁, עָמַל שִׁפְתֵימוֹ 140₁₀, Pr 24₂: their lips speak עָמַל, Jb 4₈ 5₆;

—6. עָמַל וְאֵין Ps 10₇ 90₁₀, עָמַל parallel with אֵין Nu 23₂₁ (and 8 times); עָמַל וַיִּגְוֹן Jr 20₁₈; עָמַל וְכַעַס Ps 10₁₄; עָמַל אֲנוּשׁ Ps 73₅; עָמַל הָאָדָם Qoh 6₇; עָמַל לְאֲמִים Ps 105₄₄.†

7096 עָמַל

II עָמַל: n.m. = I esp. 2, Akk. *nēmelum* “profit” (Stamm 248); Palm. *ʿmlʿ* Stark *Names* 45, 106; rather to be understood, with J.K. Stark, as the name of a profession, “worker”, which has become a personal name, cf. Noth *Personennamen* 231;

—the Edomite (?) personal name *Qaus-ʿamal* is uncertain, see Vriezen OTSt 14 (1965):331; THAT 2:332: from Asher 1C 7₃₅. †

7097 עָמַל

עָמַל: עֲמַל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464z; MHeb.:

—1. **burdened with grief** Jb 3₂₀;

—2. **becoming anxious** Qoh 2₁₈₋₂₂; with בָּ 3₉; with לְ for 4₈; with acc. עָמַל 9₉;

—3. **workman, worker** Pr 16₂₆, pl. Ju 5₂₆; cj. Jb 20₂₂ rd. → I עָמַל 4 a. †

7098 עָמַלְצִי

cj. *עָמַלְצִי: עָמַלְצִי, Arb. *malīs* smooth, slippery: עָמַלְצִי < *ʿamlās* (J. Löw MGWJ 68:160f; Koehler OTSt 8 (1950):151, :: Barr *Philology* 236f): pl. עָמַלְצִי: shark, cj. (Löw) Ps 74₁₄ for לְצִימָלְעָם much more likely rd. עָמַלְצִי יָם, (cf. Donner ZAW 79 (1967):338¹⁰³). †

עַמְלֵק 7099

עַמְלֵק, SamP. *ʿamāl̥aq*; Sept. Αμαληκ, Josephus Ἀμαληκῖται, Ἀμαληκος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 9): no linguistic explanation possible (Weippert 252, corresponding suggestions, Weippert 594⁷⁹⁶):

—1. (n.m.) eponymous hero of 2, grandson of Esau **Gn 36**₁₂₋₁₆ **1C 1**₃₆;

—2. tribe name: **the Amalekites**, in the land between Sinai and south-western Palestine; Abel 1:270ff; Simons *Geog.* §8; Fritz *Israel in d. Wüste* (1970):57, 103; Zobel BZAW 95 (1965):45 and VTSupp. 28 (1975):273f; Stoebe KAT 8/1:283f; Schatz 116f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 77: **Ex 17**₈₋₁₆ **Nu 13**₂₉ **24**₂₀ **Dt 25**₁₇₋₁₉ **Ju 3**₁₃ **5**₁₄ (see Zobel BZAW 95 (1965):45; Cazelles VT 24 (1974):236), **Ju 6**₃₋₃₃ **7**₁₂ **10**₁₂ **1S 14**₄₈ **15**₂₋₈₋₁₈₋₂₀₋₃₂ **28**₁₈ **30**₁₈, cj. **30**₁ rd. עַמְלֵק for עַמְלֵקִי (cf. Stoebe KAT 8/1:509; whether **15**₆₋₁₅ is also subject to change is questionable, cf. Stoebe KAT 8/1:284), **2S 8**₁₂ **Ps 83** **1C 4**₄₃ **18**₁₁;

—**Nu 24**_{7b} ins. ? מְעַמְלֵק (Zobel ZAW 85 (1973):287²⁴); **2S 1**₁ → עַמְלֵקִי. †

עַמְלֵקִי 7100

עַמְלֵקִי: gntl. of עַמְלֵק; SamP. *ʿamālqi*: **an Amalekite**:

—1. collective: **Gn 14**₇ **Nu 14**₂₅₋₄₃₋₄₅ **1S 27**₈, cj. **Ju 1**₁₆ text uncertain for אֶת־הָעַמְלֵקִי prp. אֶת־הָעַמְלֵקִי :: Rose VT 26 (1976):450; **2S 1**₁ rd. ? הָעַמְלֵקִי for הָעַמְלֵק; עַמְלֵקִי in **1S 15**₆₋₁₅ **30**₁ → עַמְלֵק 2.; הָעַמְלֵקִי in Ephraim **Ju 12**₁₅, Simons *Geog.* §602-3;

—an individual: **2S 1**₈; adj. **1S 30**₁₃. †

עָמָם 7101

עָמָם: Arb. *gamma* to cover, with acc. sf. it grieved him, caused him to complain, or to be sad, or unhappy (Lane 1:2289f), MHeb. עָמָם, עָמָם עָמָם literally to cover, shade, and so to darken (Levy 3:662b), JArm. עָמָם, עָמָם to be (become) dark (Levy 3:661f), cf. Driver *Biblica* 19 (1938):177; Zimmerli BK 13:663; H.P. Müller UF 1 (1969):81 and VTSupp. 22 (1972):278¹ :: Gesenius-B. and KBL I and II עָמָם.

qal: pf. עָמָמוּ, עָמָמוּ:

—1. **Ezk 28**₃ to amaze (Zimmerli), to cause trouble (Müller);

—2. **Ezk 31**₈ to equal, come up to (Zimmerli), :: Müller UF 1 (1969):81¹⁷: to surpass, from the basic meaning “to cover” (which may perhaps be retained) develops “the cedars did not shade it”.

hof: impf. יִיעָם: (of gold) to be darkened, Sept. ἀμαυρωθήσεται, Vulg. *obscuratum est (aurum)* **Lam 4**₁. †

עָמָמִים 7102

עָמָמִים, → עָם C.

אל 7103

אל See below under עֲמֹנוּ אֵל (#7105).

עֲמֹנוּ 7104

עֲמֹנוּ See below under אֵל עֲמֹנוּ (#7105).

עֲמֹנוּ-אֵל 7105

אֵל עֲמֹנוּ, editions and 1QIs^a עֲמֹנוּ-אֵל + אֵל “God (is) with us”, cf. עֲמֹדֵיהֶוּ Diringer 218 and עֲמֹנִיָּה Kornfeld *Onomasticon* 67: a promise of deliverance associated with the cult (in Jerusalem) or with the holy war, which has become a personal name; for the meaning and origin see Wildberger BK 10:292f (with bibliography); Lescow ZAW 79 (1967):176; Preuss ZAW 80 (1968):152⁴⁸; Crenshaw ZAW 80 (1968):208; Stolz BZAW 118 (1970):156; Stamm ThZ 30 (1974):11-22, esp. 21; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 761; Werner Berg BN 13 (1980):7-13 (with bibliography): Is 7₁₄ 8₈. †

עֹמֵס 7106

עֹמֵס: MHeb. to load up, JArm. to compress; Jb 16₉ (var. עֹסִי), Ug. ‘ms to carry, load (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1872; Aistleitner 2049; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 297 no. 431; cf. Avishur UF 7 (1975):27); Ph. to carry away (Donner-R. *Inscriptionen* no. 14:5-6, 7, 21), Pun. to present (Donner-R. *Inscriptionen* no. 69:13 and 74:8; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 217); Amor. *hms* (Huffmon 198 → עֲמוֹס); Syr. to compress; Arb. ‘amisa to be heavy; Tigr. ‘amsa to be pregnant, be with young (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 456a; Leslau 40); → עֲמוֹשׁ (Cazelles in LgSem. 101f) and n.m. עֲמוֹשִׁי, עֲמוֹשָׁא (?).

qal: impf. יַעֲמוֹס, יַעֲמוֹס־; pt. עֲמוֹסִים = עֲמוֹשִׁים Neh 4₁₁, עֲמוֹסִיָּה, עֲמוֹסִים, עֲמוֹסוֹת, עֲמוֹסוֹת:

—1. with עַל to load (on to an animal) Gn 44₁₃ Neh 13₁₅, pass. Is 46₁;

—2. to carry (a burden) Neh 4₁₁, children in the arms Is 46₃; with לָ, subj. God Ps 68₂₀ :: Dahood *Psalms* 2:143f rd. יַעֲמוֹס (piel privativum, Gesenius-K. §52h) he relieves us of our burden; simil. Gray JSS 22 (1977):24 rd.

עֲמוֹס our burden is taken from us; to lever up (a stone) Zech 12₃. †

hif: pf. הִעֲמוֹס: with עַל to impose a heavy yoke 1K 12₁₁ 2C 10₁₁. †

Der. מִעֲמוֹסָה; n.m. עֲמוֹס, עֲמוֹסִיָּה and probably also עֲמוֹשָׁא, עֲמוֹשִׁי.

עֲמוֹסִיָּה 7107

עֲמוֹסִיָּה: n.m.; עֹמֵס + יְיָ “Yahweh has carried (protectively)” (Noth *Personennamen* 178f), → עֲמוֹס; ‘ms in Ph. and Pun. personal names, see Benz *Names* 172f and 379; seal עֲמוֹסִאל (Avigad *ErIsr* 9 (1969):8; Vattioni *Sigelli* 380 no. 201; Horn *BASOR* 205 (1972):43-45); cun. *Amsi* (Tallqvist *Names* 22): leader of the army (עֲמֹר) under Jehoshaphat 2C 17₁₆. †

7108 עִמְעַר

עִמְעַר: unidentified n.loc. in Asher, Abel 2:66; Simons *Geog.* §332 A; Noth *Jos.* 117f: **Jos** 19₂₆. †

7109 עִמֹק

I עִמֹק: MHeb. hif. and JArm. af. to make deep; Amor. and Ug. → I עִמֹק; OArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 217; Degen *Altaram. Gr.* p. 70); Syr. pe., Mnd. pa.; Arb. ‘*amuqa*, also ‘*amiqa* (Rössler ZA 54 (1961):172), dialect *ġamiqa*; Eth.^G ‘*am(a)qa* (Dillmann 956), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 456a) to be hollowed out; Akk. *emēqu* (AHw. 213b), CAD E: 151f suggests that only the adj. *emqu* → עִמֹק is related to this verb.

qal: pf. עִמְעַרְתִּי: to be deep, mysterious (thoughts מִחֲשָׁבוֹת of Yahweh) **Ps** 92₆ (parallel with מְעַשִׂים). †

hif: pf. הִעְמִיקוּ, הִעְמִיקוּ; inf. הִעְמִיק; pt. מִעְמִיקִים:

—1. with acc. to make deep: אֹת **Is** 7₁₄, סָרָה **31**₆, cj. וְשַׁחַת הַשְּׁטִים **Hos** 5₂, join with בְּשׂוֹשַׁח הַשְּׁטִים (BHS);

—2. as an auxiliary verb to indicate the depth of an action (Gesenius-K. §120g): a) with inf. with לְ (Gesenius-K. §114m) לְסַתֵּיר (סַתַּר hif.) **Is** 29₁₅ to bury deeply in order to conceal; לְשַׁבֵּת **Jr** 49_{8,30} to dwell deeply, meaning to lie low, hide oneself; b) with fin. vb. (Gesenius-K. §120d, g) הִרְחִיב **Is** 30₃₃, שִׁחַחוּ **Hos** 9₉; cj. **Ps** 73₈ for יִמְיִקוּ they mock (→ מוֹק rd. ? יַעְמִיקוּ, so Gunkel *Psalmen* 311 and 317. †

Der. I עִמֹק, עִמֹק, עִמֹק, *עִמֹק, *מִעְמִיקִים, n.m. עִמֹק.

7110 עִמֹק

II עִמֹק: Ug. (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1874; Aistleitner 2050): 1) adj. ‘*mq* (Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 17:vi:45 strong :: H.P. Müller UF 1 (1969):94 wise; 2) sbst. strength Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 7:i:4 and 1, 3:ii:6, *b’mq* meaning with strength, or in the plain (because of *hp/y/m* in 1, 3:ii the latter is more likely); according to Margalit UF 8 (1976):167 the adj. (above 1) is also a sbst.: strength;

—*am-qa*[?] (gloss on Akk. *dimtu* tower, fortress (AHw. 170f) in PRU 3: p. 118:12, cf. p. 217f; Akk. *emūqu* physical strength (of the arms), military might, power.

Der. II עִמֹק; ? n.m. עִמֹק.

7111 עִמֹק

I עִמֹק (64 times): I עִמֹק; SamP. *ēmāq*; MHeb.; Ph. Pun. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 217); Ug. ‘*mq* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1873; Aistleitner 2050; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 298 no. 431a); Amor. *hamqum* (ARM 15:203; Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2:269); Can. EA *Amqi* (VAB 2:1112 and 1571); Eg. ‘*a-m-qu/Amqi* (Helck *Beziehungen* 128 and 272); JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:547a) עִמֹקָא, CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 344b) ‘*umqā*: עִמֹקָא, pl. עִמֹקָא, עִמֹקָא.

A. **land in a valley** (Abel 1:397; Schwarzenbach 33ff; Krinetzki BZ NF 5 (1961):204-220), a plain between two mountain ridges, or between a mountain and the water (Gordon *Introduction* 179¹), cf. **גִּיאַ בְּקַעַתָּהּ**, see Stoebe KAT 8/1:316, I **מִישׁוֹר נַחְלָל**:

—1. sg. **Nu 14**₂₅ **Jos 8**₁₃ **13**₂₇ **Ju 1**₁₉₋₃₄ **5**₁₅ **7**₁₋₈₋₁₂ **1S 6**₁₃ **31**₇ **Jr 21**₁₃ (text uncertain → II **עֵמֶק**), **31**₄₀ **48**₈ **49**₄ (rd. **בְּעֵמֶקֶךָ**, BHS → II **עֵמֶק**), **Jb 39**₂₁ → II **עֵמֶק**, **1C 10**₇, **הָעֵמֶק אֶרֶץ** level, flat land **Jos 17**₁₆;

—**Jr 47**₅ rd. ? for **עֵמֶקֶם** with Sept. **עֵנְקִים**, → II **עֵמֶק**;

—2. pl. **plains, valleys Is 22**₇ **Jr 49**₄ → II **עֵמֶק**, **Mi 1**₄ **Ps 65**₁₄ **Jb 39**₁₀ **Song 2**₁, **1C 12**₁₆ **27**₂₉; **אֱלֹהֵי עֵמֶקִים** (:: **הָרִים אֱלֹהֵי עֵמֶקִים**) God of the land in the valleys **1K 20**₂₈.

B. **עֵמֶק** in place names.

—1. **בֵּית הָעֵמֶק Jos 19**₂₇ in Asher in *Sahl el-Battof* west of the Sea of Genesareth, Abel 2:272; Saarisalo JPOS 10 (1930):6; Simons *Geog.* §332.

—2. **הַר הָעֵמֶק** in Reuben **Jos 13**₁₉ see Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:4281⁵⁹ and *Jos.* 80.

—3. **עֵמֶק אֵילֹן Jos 10**₁₂ → **אֵילֹן**.

—4. **הָעֵמֶק אֲשֶׁר לְבֵית־רְחוֹב** “the valley of Beth-Rehob”, in which **לִישׁ** is situated **Ju 18**₂₈ → **בֵּית** 44.

—5. **עֵמֶק הַבְּכָא** “Valley of Baca” **Ps 84**₇; a particular valley ? see Gunkel *Psalmen* 371 :: Kraus BK 15⁵:749f.

—6. **עֵמֶק בְּגִבְעוֹן Is 28**₂₁, → **גִּבְעוֹן**.

—7. **עֵמֶק בְּרֶכָה** in Judah; explained **2C 20**₂₆, *Kh. Berēkūt* west of **תְּקוּעַ**, Simons *Geog.* §995; Rudolph *Chr.* 262.

—8. **עֵמֶק הָאֵלֶּה** Terebinth Valley **1S 17**₂₋₁₉ **21**₁₀; *W. es-Sant* near **שׁוֹכָה**, 20 km SW of Bethlehem, Abel 1:78, 405; Simons *Geog.* §254; Stoebe KAT 8/1:316².

—9. **עֵמֶק הַחֲרוּץ** “Valley of Decision” **Jl 4**₁₄ = **יְהוֹשָׁפָט** ‘ע’, see below, 12.

—10. **עֵמֶק הַמֶּלֶךְ** “King’s Valley” (SamP. *ēməq amālək*) **Gn 14**₁₇ **2S 18**₁₈, Dalman *Jerusalem* 91ff; Schatz 186f, 191; Westermann BK 1/2:230, 233 = → **עַ שְׁוּהָ** **Gn 14**₁₇, **הַשׁוּהָ** 3Q 15:viii:10, 15 (DJD 3:274).

—11. **עֵמֶק חֲבָרוֹן Gn 37**₁₄ → **חֲבָרוֹן** and II **חֶבֶן**.

—12. **עֵמֶק יְהוֹשָׁפָט Jl 4**₂₋₁₂; the place of final judgement, but not in one particular geographical location; for appropriate suggestions see Gressmann *Messias* 115f, 139; H.M. Lutz WMANT 27 (1968):55, 61; Wolff BK 14/2:91f, 97.

—13. עֵמֶק יִזְרְעֵאל “Valley of Jezreel” **Jos 17**₁₆ **Ju 6**₃₃ **Hos 1**₅, the wide alluvial plain between the mountain ranges of Samaria and Gallilee, Abel 2:364f; BRL¹ 307f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 857; Noth *Welt* 56.

—14. עֵמֶק סְכוֹת **Ps 60** **108**₈ = *el Ghor*, Noth *Welt* 13.

—15. עֵמֶק עָכוֹר in Judah **Jos 7**₂₄₋₂₆ **15** **Hos 2**₁₇ **Is 65**₁₀, Abel 1:406f; Noth *welt* 62; ZDPV 71 (1955):42-55: the *Buqea* west of Jericho :: Wolff BK 14/1²:52f: *Wādi en-Nuwēime* NW of Jericho.

—16. עֵמֶק קְצִיץ “Plain of Gravel” Noth *Jos.* 111, 149, place in Benjamin **Jos 18**₂₁ unknown location, Kuschke *Fschr. Hertzberg* 107.

—17. עֵמֶק רְפָאִים in Judah **Jos 15**₈ **18**₁₆ **2S 5**₁₈₋₂₂ parallel with **1C 14**_{9,13} **2S 23**₁₃ parallel with **1C 11**₁₅ **Is 17**₅, *el-Baq’a* SW of Jerusalem, Karge 633ff; Simons *Geog.* §211; Wildberger BK 10:648; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1590f.

—18. עֵמֶק הַשְּׂדֵיִם (SamP. *ēmāq aššiddām*), Sept. -]14ĭ φάραγγ/-]14ĭ κοιλάς -]14ĭ ἀλυκή, Josephus Ἀλυκὸς ἀβλῶν (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 9) **Gn 14**_{3,8-10} = v.3) יַם הַמֶּלַח (Abel 1:407; Schatz 181f; Westermann BK 1/2:230, 133) = עֵמֶק רֵי סְדִיא **GnAp.** 21:25, see Fitzmyer *GenAp*² 163 = ? גַּי הַמֶּלַח: with v.3 (probably gloss), but perhaps it is not simply the location that is intended but also the position of שְׂדֵיִם עֵ in the region of the Dead Sea, see Schatz 181f.

—19. עֵמֶק שְׁוּהָ, SamP. *ēmāq aššēbi*, Sept. Σαση :: I שְׁוּהָ, → שְׁוּהָ “level land in the valley” **Gn 14**₁₇, = עֵ הַמֶּלַח, see above, 10. †

עֵמֶק 7112

? II עֵמֶק: II *עֵמֶק: strength, Gordon *Textbook* §19:1874; Driver *Fschr. Robinson* 61; Albright *VTSupp.* 3 (1955):14; Dahood *Biblica* 40 (1959):166; AnBibl. 10 (1959):32; Schwarzenbach 35: **Jr 21**₁₃ יֹשֶׁבֶת הָעֵמֶק she who sits in power :: Rudolph *Jer.*³ 138: הָעֵפֶל יֹשֶׁבֶת; **Jr 47**₅ שְׂאֵרֵי עֵמֶקֶם the remains of their power :: Rudolph *Jer.*³ 272: rd. עֵנָקִים, → I עֵמֶק 1.; **Jr 49**₄ עֵמֶקֶךָ בְּעֵמֶקֶיךָ זֶבַח: how you boast of your strength, but your strength has ebbed away, → זֶבַח, HAL 255b :: Rudolph *Jer.*³ 286: dl. gloss עֵמֶקֶךָ בְּעֵמֶקֶיךָ (how you boast) of your valley; **Jb 39**₂₁ בְּעֵמֶקֶךָ (of a horse, with I חִפֵּר) to paw the ground (parallel with **בְּכַה**) :: Fohrer *KAT* 16:490, 494: in the valley bottom; **1C 12**₁₆ הָעֵמֶקֶיךָ strong men (W. Watson *Biblica* 53 (1972):196, cf. A. Wieder *JBL* 84 (1965):162f :: Rudolph *Chr.* 104, 105: valleys; with versions ? valley dwellers;

—in none of these places is II עֵמֶק certain, least of all because of I חִפֵּר **Jb 39**₂₁.

עֵמֶק 7113

עֵמֶק, SamP.^{M42} *ēmeq*: I עֵמֶק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466n; MHeb., JArm. CPArm. Syr. עֵמֶיק, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 352b) ‘*muq*; Can. EA *um-muq* = *ummuqu* (Rainey *AOAT* 8 (1970): no. 359:29 and p. 85); Eth. ‘*mūq* (Dillmann 956); Arb. ‘*amīq* deep: עֵמֶיקָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c; Joüon §18e), עֵמֶיקֶת, עֵמֶיקֶים:

—1. deep: כּוֹס **Ezk 23**₃₂, שְׂוּחָה **Pr 22**₁₄ **23**₂₇, מַיִם **Pr 18**₄ **20**₅, שְׂאוֹל **Jb 11**₈ (: cj. גְּבֻהָה מְשֻׁמִּים. BHS);

—2. **deep-seated** (a patch of skin infection) **Lv 13**^{3f.25.30-34} (Ben-H. *Yalon Memorial Volume* (Jerusalem 1974):52ff: strong, cf. Ug. and Akk.);

—3. metaph. **unfathomable, mysterious**, **Ps 64**⁷ **Jb 12**²² **Qoh 7**²⁴ (parallel with רָחוֹק), cf. Akk. *rūqū* (*šamû*)-*šupul-eršeti* (Ug. 5: p. 293:8, 10; Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 390 no. 30, and p. 399 no. 49); → n.m. עֲמוּק. †

7114 עֲמוּק

עֲמוּק: I עֲמוּק: MHeb. JArm. Syr. CPArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 344b) עֲמוּקָה; Eth. *maq* (Dillmann 956): עֲמוּקִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 568j) **depth Pr 9**¹⁸ (depths of Sheol) **25**³ (: רָוֵם). †

7115 עֲמוּק

*עֲמוּק: I עֲמוּק: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463y; pl. cs. עֲמוּקִי שִׁפְהָ עֲמוּקִי incomprehensible language: of words which are incomprehensible (or inaudible) **Is 33**¹⁹ (Sept. βαθύφωνος, Vulg. *populum alti sermonis*), **Ezk 3**^{5f} (Sept. βαθύχειλος, Vulg. *populus profundi sermonis*). †

7116 עֲמַר

עֲמַר: the same root for the vb. and sbst. I עֲמַר :: KBL; Gesenius-B. I and II עֲמַר; MHeb. pi. to collect grain, collect into a heap; JArm. pa. to pile up grain (Levy 3:665b), hitp. MHeb. to use someone as a slave (Dalman *Wb.* 613b) or to treat brutally (cf. Gesenius-B.; BDB; Nachmanides; Ibn Ezra and LHeb.).

pi: pt. מְעַמְרִים (denom. of I עֲמַר and עֲמַרִיר): to gather the cut ears of corn (Dalman *Arbeit* 3:46ff) **Ps 129**⁷. †

hitp: pf. הִתְעַמְרִי; impf. תִּתְעַמְרִי: with בָּ to **trade** with **Dt 21**¹⁴ (Tg.^o *tittaggar*), **24**⁷ (Tg.^o *weyittaggar*) see David VT 1 (1951):219-21: הִתְעַמְרִי a word taken from the language of commerce which was originally connected with grain trading; Alt VT 2 (1952):153-59: etymologically related to Ug. *gmr(m)*, Gordon *Textbook* §19:1974; Aistleitner 2157: those newly recruited as conscript labour; in OT the root *gmr* applies to the claim to legal rights with reference to individuals, in Ugaritic the meaning is a result of the recognition of the power of the state over its subjects. †

Der. I עֲמַר; n.loc. ? עֲמַרָה.

7117 עֲמַר

I עֲמַר, SamP. *umār* (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:194 < *עֲמַר), JArm. Sam. עֲמַרָה; Arb. *gumr* sheaf: עֲמַרִים: **small heap of cut corn** (KBL; BRL¹ 184; cf. Gressmann *Bilder* 166; trad. sheaves Gesenius-B.; Dalman *Arbeit* 3:46ff) **Lv 23**¹⁰⁻¹⁵ **Dt 24**¹⁹ **Jb 24**¹⁰ **Ru 2**¹⁵; **2**⁷ עֲמַרִים either cj. rd. בְּעֲמַרִים (Rudolph KAT 17/1:46) or dl. as gloss (Gerleman BK 18:23; Würthwein HAT 18²:13). †

7118 עֲמַר

עֲמֹרָה, SamP. *āmār* (< I עֲמֹרָה); Sept.^{BA} γομορ 1S 16₂₀ for עֲמֹרָה cf. Stoebe KAT 8/1:308; JArm. עֲמֹרָה, EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 218); Arb. *gumar* small drinking vessel, beaker: **measure for corn Ex 16**_{16·18·22·32f·36} = one tenth of an אֵיפָה; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1164; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:305f = *Lebensordnungen* 1:322f. †

7119 עֲמֹרָה

עֲמֹרָה, 1QIs^a עֲמֹרָה, SamP. *ēmirra*, Sept. Γομορρα (Flashar ZAW 28 (1908):218; Beegle BASOR 123 (1951):29), GnAp. 21:24, [31], 32 עֲמֹרָה (Fitzmyer *GenAp*² 162): **Gomorrhah** (parallel with סָדֶם) **Gn 10**₁₉ **13**₁₀ **14**₁₁ **18**₂₀ **19**_{24·28} **Dt 29**₂₂ **32**₃₂ **Is 1**_{9f} **13**₁₉ **Jr 23**₁₄ **49**₁₈ **50**₄₀ **Am 4**₁₁ **Zeph 2**₉; עֲמֹרָה מִלְכָּה **Gn 14**_{2·8}, **14**₁₀ rd. עֲמֹרָה וּמִלְכָּה. †

7120 עֲמֹרִי

עֲמֹרִי, Sept. Αμβρι, Jerome *Amri* (Siegfried ZAW 4 (1884):37, 78), Josephus Ἀμαρῖνος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 9); Mesh. עֲמֹרִי (Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 181:7); cf. Pun. *‘mrn* (Benz *Names* 173, 380); the meaning of the personal name is not known, suggestions include: a) from Arb. *‘amara* “to live”, short form of עֲמֹרִיָהוּ “(the) life, which Yahweh (has given)” see Gray *Kings*³ 365; cf. Noth *Personennamen* 63, 222⁷; W.H. Schmidt ZDPV 78 (1962):32¹¹; b) from the Amorite *hamr-*, an element in the personal names *Hamrurapi*, *Hamru*, *Humrum* (Huffmon 198f), cf. Akk. *hamru* the sacred dominion of Adad (AHw. 318a), which Gray (*Kings*³ 365) makes as a more probable suggestion than a): “pilgrim (to the temple) of Yahweh”, cf. Kornfeld ZAW 88 (1976):112 :: G. Buccellati *The Amorites of the Ur III Period* (1966):148: “the shrunken one”; c) as a derisory nick-name (for I עֲמֹרָה): man of the sheaf, with תִּבְנִי: man of straw (see Gray *Kings*³ 365); of these suggestions c is the least likely, and b, because of the personal name *Humrum*, the most likely, but a is by no means excluded as a possibility;

—cun. *Humri(a)*, *mār H.* for *mār bīt H.* (AOT 343; Pritchard *Texts* 280b; Galling *Textbuch*² 57), meaning the territory of Israel, or the dynasty of Omri (RLA 2:43; Landsberger *Sam’al* (1948):19); n.loc. *bēt ‘u/imrīn* (H.W. Schmidt ZDPV 78 (1962):30-33):

—1. the king of Israel (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1341) **1K 16**₁₆₋₃₀ **2K 8**₂₆ **Mi 6**₁₆ **2C 22**₂;

—2. a נַגִּיד in Issachar under David **1C 27**₁₈;

—3. a Benjaminite **1C 7**₈;

—4. grandfather of a Judaeen living in post-exilic Jerusalem, from the family of Perez **1C 9**₄. †

7121 עֲמֹרָם

עֲמֹרָם: n.m.; עֵם + רָם pt. qal from → רָם “the brother of the father is eminent” (Stamm *Ersatznamen* 418b, → עֵם A 3 b :: Noth *Personennamen* 33, 77, 145: עֵם a theophoric element); SamP. *‘amrām*; Sept. Αμ(β)ραμ, Josephus Ἀμαραμης (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 9); cun. *Amramu* (Tallqvist *Names* 22); עֲמֹרָם 4Q, Milik RB 79 (1972):77 line 1:97 line 9: the Visions of *Amram* and a citation from Origen:

—1. grandson of Levi and father of Moses and Aaron (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 87) **Ex 6**_{18·20} → יוֹכָבֵד **Nu 3**₁₉ **26**_{58f} **1C 5**_{28f} **6**₃ **23**_{12f} **24**₂₀; gentilic עֲמֹרָמִי (SamP. *‘amrāmi*) **Nu 3**₂₇ **1C 26**₂₃;

—2. a Judaeen married to a foreign woman **Ezr 10**₃₄ (see Noth *Personennamen* 60²). †

7122 עִמְרָמִי

עִמְרָמִי, → עִמְרָם 1.

7123 עֲמוֹשׁ

עֲמוֹשׁ = עֲמוֹס.

qal: pt. עֲמוֹשִׁים **Neh 4**₁₁ → עֲמוֹס. †

Der. n.m. עֲמוֹשִׁי.

7124 עֲמוֹשָׁא

עֲמוֹשָׁא, Sept. Ἀμῶσσα, Ἀμῶσσει, Ἀμῶσειας, Josephus Ἀμῶσσας (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 9): n.m., short form of → עֲמוֹסִיָּה (Noth *Personennamen* 38, 178); seal Moscati *Epigrafia* 60₂₅:

—1. military leader under Absalom **2S 17**₂₅ and then also under David **19**₁₄ **20**_{4f-8-10-12} **1K 2**₅₋₃₂ **1C 2**₁₇, according to **2S 17**₂₅ and **1C 2**₁₇ the son of the Ishmaelite Ithra/Jether and of Abigail, a sister of David (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 79);

—2. an Ephraimite **2C 28**₁₂. †

7125 עֲמוֹשִׁי

עֲמוֹשִׁי: n.m. short form of עֲמוֹסִיָּה (Noth *Personennamen* 178): עֲמוֹשׁ/ס; cun. *Ammaši* (*Bab. Exp.* 10:39):

—1. head of “the thirty” **1C 12**₁₉ (:: **11**₂₀ **2S 23**₁₈); = ? עֲמוֹשָׁא 1 (Rudolph *Chr.* 107; Mazar VT 13 (1963):313¹; Zeron ThZ 30 (1974):258);

—2. Levite **1C 6**₁₀₋₂₀;

—3. temple musician **1C 15**₂₄;

—4. father of the Levite Mahath **2C 29**₁₂ = ? 2. †

7126 עֲמוֹשָׁד

*עֲמוֹשָׁד: **crocodile**, < Eg. and esp. Copt. *emsaḥ* → Driver *Fschr. G. Levi della Vida* 1:234ff; and J.V. Kinnier Wilson VT 25 (1975):4: **Jb 40**₁₅ cj. for אֲשֶׁר-עָשִׂיתִי עֲמוֹד :: Fohrer KAT 16:522: dl. with Sept. אֲשֶׁר-עָשִׂיתִי.

7127 עֲמוֹשִׁי

עֲמוּשָׁי: Sept. Αμασαι, Αμασει; mixed formation from עֲמוּשׁ (Noth *Personennamen* 253b; Rudolph *Chr.* 184 = מְעַשֵּׂי 1C 9₁₂): the head of a priestly house in post-exilic Jerusalem Neh 11₁₃. †

7128 עֲנַב

עֲנַב: n.loc. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470 l), cf. עֲנַב: in Judah: “the place of the grape”; *qrt* ‘n(b) Simons *Handbook* 216; in EA *Hinianabi* (VAB 2: no. 256:26; see Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:402); *Kh.* ‘Anēb/‘Anāb, 22 km. south of Hebron Abel 2:243; Simons *Geog.* §319 A 6: Jos 11₂₁ 15₅₀. †

7129 עֲנַב

עֲנַב: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 467t; SamP. *ēnāb*, pl. *ēnābēm*; MHeb.; Ug. *gnb(m)* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1976; Aistleitner 2159) grapes; Pehl. and EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 218); JArm. עֲנַבָּא, Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:551b), CPArm. ‘nb’, Syr. ‘enbta, pl. ‘enbē, Mnd. ‘n/mb’ (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 352a, 353a); Arb. ‘inab, OSArb. ‘nb vineyard (Conti 209b); Akk. *inbu* (*enbu*) fruit, sexual attractiveness (AHw. 381b; Rössler ZA 54 (1961):170): עֲנַבִּים, עֲנַבִּי (daghesh forte dirimens, R. Meyer *Gr.* §14:2b), with sf. עֲנַבִּמוֹ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 215j; R. Meyer *Gr.* §30:3c): “wine-berry” (:: אֲשָׁפֶל grape, Rüthy 72); with עֲשָׂה to produce Is 5₂₋₄, with הִבְשִׁיל to ripen Gn 40₁₀, with שָׁחַט to press 40₁₁, אֲשָׁפֶל עֲנַבִּים cluster of grapes Nu 13₂₃; עֲנַב־דֶּם Dt 32₁₄ Sir 39₂₆, עֲנַבִּים דֶּם Gn 49₁₁, cf. Ug. *yn* parallel with *dm* ‘sm (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 208 no. 243); → n.loc. עֲנַב־אֲשִׁישׁ, דֶּרֶךְ, בְּכַוְרִים, אֲשִׁישׁ *; מוֹשְׁרָה*; Lv 25₅ Nu 6₃ 13₂₀ Dt 23₂₅ 32₃₂ Jr 8₁₃ Hos 3₁ 9₁₀ Am 9₁₃ Neh 13₁₅; → n.loc. עֲנַב. †

7130 עֲנַג

עֲנַג: MHeb. pi. and JArm. pa. Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:556a) to enjoy oneself; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 167) hitp.; Arb. *ganija* to make a fuss, II to pamper; Tigr. ‘anig beautiful (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 475a, only fem.); ? Eth.^G ‘a’nūg sbst. pl., rings in the nose or ear (Dillmann 993).

pu: pt. מְעַנְנָה: weak, צִיּוֹן בֵּית Jr 6₂ (:: Rudolph *Jer.*³ 42 cj. sbst. *מְעַנְנָה pleasure: הַלְנֹהָה מְעַנְנָה הַמֵּתָה so is it like a joyful meadow?). †

hitp: pf. הִתְעַנְנָה, הִתְעַנְנָה; impf. תִּתְעַנְנֶנּוּ, תִּתְעַנְנֶנּוּ; impv. הִתְעַנְנִי (Bergsträsser 2:99e); inf. הִתְעַנְנִי (SamP. versions Dt 28₅₆ מוֹתַעֲנַנְג *mittānāg*, also תַעֲנַנְג sbst.):

—1. to **pamper oneself** (parallel with רָדַד) Dt 28₅₆;

—2. to **take one’s pleasure in**: with בָּ Is 55₂; with עַל Ps 37₁₁ שְׁלוֹם עַל-רַב, in God Is 58₁₄ Ps 37₄ Jb 22₂₆ 27₁₀;

—3. to **refresh oneself** (parallel with מִצִּי) Is 66₁₁;

—4. to **make fun** about, with עַל Is 57₄. †

Der. מְעַנְנָה, עֲנַג, תַעֲנַנְג, cj. ? *מְעַנְנָה.

answer, meaning harshly (adv.), נִרְאָוֹת with terrible actions Ps 65₆; d) וַיַּעַן וַיִּשְׁמַר answered, with reference to beginning (cf. ἀποκρίνομαι, TWNT 3:946f) to speak (Jouion Biblica 13 (1932):309ff) Gn 40₁₈ Ex 4₁ Nu 22₁₈ 23₁₂₋₂₆ and elsewhere, also perf. consecutive וַעֲנֵי וַאֲמָרוּ Dt 21₇ 25₉ 26₅ 27_{14f}.

—2. in legal actions, the **reply of the opposition** (Begrich *Dtj.* 32): to **give evidence, testify** Is 65₁₂ Jb 16₃ Pr 15₂₈, עַל־רִיב in a law-suit Ex 23₂, with לָּ for: Yavneh-Yam (Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 200:10, 11); with בָּ for Gn 30₃₃, against Nu 35₃₀ 1S 12₃ 2S 1₁₆ Mi 6₃ (Boecker 103), Ru 1₂₁ (Gerleman BK 18:16 rejects the cj. בִּי עֲנֵה following Sept., Pesh., Vulg.), cf. Delekat VT 14 (1964):39; בִּפְנֵי against himself Hos 5₅ 7₁₀; with לָּעַד as witness Dt 31₂₁, with עַד שִׁקָּר Ex 20₁₆ Pr 25₁₈, with עַד שִׁוֵּא Dt 5₂₀ (: Stoebe WuD NF 3 (1952):108ff: to bring charges against, so also 1S 14₃₉), with → II סָרָה Dt 19₁₆, with שִׁקָּר 19₁₈ to accuse falsely.

—3. a) to **respond to what was said, follow willingly** Hos 2₁₇ (Wolff BK 14/1²:37, 53; Rudolph KAT 13/1:76; THAT 2:337), with acc. of person to give a satisfactory answer 1K 12₇, with acc. of thing, to satisfy (money is an answer to everything) Qoh 10₁₉ (Salters ZAW 89 (1977):423-26); b) (sbj. God) to **listen attentively**, literally, to react willingly (see Delekat VT 14 (1964):40; THAT 2:340): 1S 7₉ 8₁₈ Is 30₁₉ Hos 2₂₃ (Wolff *Hos.* 65f; Rudolph *Hos.* 82), 14₉ Zech 10₆ Ps 22₂₂ עֲנִיתָנִי (Kraus BK 15⁵:323; Kilian BZ 12 (1968):173), 118₂₁ and elsewhere, see Delekat rd. with 40²;

—Jb 9₁₅ for אֲעֲנֶה rd. with Sept., Theodotion, Pesh. אֲעֲנֶה; 40₅ for אֲעֲנֶה prp. אֲשַׁנֶּה.

nif: pf. נִעַנִיתִי; impf. יִעָנֶה; pt. נִעַנֶה:

—1. to **allow oneself to be moved to answer**: with בִּי I myself Ezk 14₇ (thus, also v.4 for K בִּיה, BHS; see Zimmerli 301) Ezk 14_{4,7};

—2. to **be provided with an answer** Pr 21₁₃ Jb 11₂ 19₇, cj. 9₁₅ rd. אֲעֲנֶה. †

hif: impf. יִעַנֵנִי; pt. בִּמְעָנֶה:

—1. ? causative Jb 20₃ (→ qal 1 b);

—2. to **give an answer**, give attention to Pr 29₁₉ (or ? sbst. I בִּמְעָנֶה), Jb 32₁₇ → qal 1 c. †

Der. I מְעָנֶה, בִּמְעָנֶה; n.m. יַעֲנִי (?) עֲנִי, עַנְנִי, עֲנִיָּה, I עֲנִיָּה.

7135 ענה

II ענה.

A.: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 167) pi. JArm. pa. to torment, humiliate; Ph. pi. to oppress, subjugate (Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 26 A 1:18, 19, 20), Mo. pi. to attack (Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 181:5, 6; cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 218); Arb. ‘anā (‘nw) to be humble, subservient, obedient (Wehr-Cowan 650a), OSArb. ‘nw to be humble, be subject to (Conti 210a; Müller 81); as yet (?) the root is not attested in Ugaritic :: a) Gibson *Myths*² 154b on Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 2:i:26, 28 and Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 16:vi:58; b) van Selms UF 2 (1970):259f on Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 2:i:[18], 35; on a) see Aistleitner 2060: ‘ny to answer, and on b) Aistleitner 2061a: ‘nn messenger, cf. Caquot-S. 129^q.

qal: pf. עָנִיתִי; impf. יַעֲנֶה, אַעֲנֶה, יַעֲנֶנּוּ; pt. עָנָה Mal 2₁₂;

—1. (THAT 2:341f) to **be wretched, emaciated** (sheep without a shepherd) Zech 10₂, cf. Rudolph KAT 13/4:190 :: Delekat VT 14 (1964):42¹ and I. Willi-Plein BBB 42 (1974):15 rd. nif. יַעֲנֶנּוּ, alt. cj. וְנָעַו or וְנָעִו, cf. BHS;

—2. to **cringe** (a lion before a hunter) Is 31₄; to **be crouched, hunched up, wretched, suffering** (a supplicant before Yahweh) Ps 116₁₀ (→ pu. 1), 119₆₇ rd. ? with Pesh. אַעֲנֶה (cf. BHS);

—3. עָרַ וְעָנָה Mal 2₁₂: meaning disputed, see THAT 2:336: the one who keeps watch and the one who answers (Gesenius-B. 573b) :: Hartmann *Fschr. Baumgartner* 104f: the protector and the oppressor, friend and foe, a polarising phrase as an expression of totality, meaning root and branch (ZüBi) → עָרַ from עָרַר to protect (so also Rudolph KAT 13/4:268, 269 :: Schreiner ZAW 91 (1972):211), עָנָה equivalent to pi. participle מְעַנֶּה :: Rudolph (KAT 13/4:268f.) עָנָה from I עָנָה the one who answers, meaning the conversation partner. †

nif: pf. נִעַנִיתִי, pt. נִעַנְהָ, fem. נִעַנְהָ; inf. לְעַנֹת < לְהַעֲנֹת Ex 10₃ or ? inf. qal לְעַנֹת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 228z, 321e; Gesenius-K. §51 l):

—1. to **bend, submit** Is 53₇, cj. Jb 22₂₃ for תִּבְנֶה rd. ? with Sept. וְתַעֲנֶה (cf. Fohrer KAT 16:350, 351): before שָׂדֵי, Ex 10₃ before יְהוָה;

—2. to **be (become) bowed** Is 58₁₀ Ps 119₁₀₇;

—3. to **become weak** cj. Ju 16₁₉ for וְתִחַל לְעַנּוֹתוֹ rd. ? with Sept. וְיִחַל לְעַנּוֹת → pi. 2 c. †

pi: pf. עָנָה, עָנִיתִי, עָנּוּ, עָנִיתֶם, עָנִינוּ, sf. עָנָה, עָנִיתָ, עָנִיתָ, עָנִיתָ (Nah 1₁₂); impf. תַּעֲנֶה, תַּעֲנֶה 1K 11₃₉ (K וְאַעֲנֶה Bauer-L. *Heb.* 425), יַעֲנֶנּוּ, יַעֲנֶנּוּ (נ); יַעֲנֶנּוּ, יַעֲנֶנּוּ, יַעֲנֶנּוּ, יַעֲנֶנּוּ, יַעֲנֶנּוּ, יַעֲנֶנּוּ, יַעֲנֶנּוּ, יַעֲנֶנּוּ; impv. עָנּוּ; inf. עָנּוּ (וְ) תַּעֲנֶה, עָנּוּ (וְ) תַּעֲנֶה; pt. מְעַנֶּה:

—1. to **oppress**, cause someone to feel dependent: a) Gn 15₁₃ 16₆ 31₅₀ Ex 1_{11f} 22_{21f} Dt 26₆, cj. 1S 12₈ ins. ? with Sept. וְיַעֲנֶנּוּ מִצָּרִים, 2S 7₁₀ 2K 17₂₀ Is 60₁₄ Zeph 3₁₉ Ps 89₂₃ 94₅ Lam 3₃₃ (God); to humiliate Nu 24₂₄; God as sbj. (cf. J. Jeremias WMANT 35 (1970):15) Dt 8_{2f-16} Is 64₁₁ Nah 1₁₂ Ps 90₁₅ 119₇₅ Jb 30₁₁; b) to **humiliate** (a woman by an enforced marriage) Dt 21₁₄ 22₂₄₋₂₉; c) עָנָה נַפְשׁוֹ to castigate oneself (Elliger *Lev.* 319, → pu. 2) Lv 16₂₉₋₃₁ 23₂₇₋₃₂ Nu 29₇ 30₁₄ Is 58₃₋₅ Ps 35₁₃;

—2. to **do violence to:** a) to rape a woman Gn 34₂ 2S 13₁₂₋₁₄₋₂₂₋₃₂ Ju 19₂₄ 20₅ Lam 5₁₁; to abuse Ezk 22_{10f}; b) עָנָה מִשְׁפָּט to violate justice, bend, bow Jb 37₂₃; c) to overpower someone Ju 16_{5f-19} → nif. 3. כָּחַל to break Ps 102₂₄, to cram someone's feet into fetters 105₁₈ (:: W. Thomas JTS 16 (1965 !):444f);

—cj. Ps 88₈ for עָנִיתָ prp. אָנִיתָ → III אָנָה :: Dahood *Psalms* 2:301, 305: maintaining MT “you torment me”. †

pu: pf. עָנִיתִי Ps 119₇₁ (:: 11QPs עָנִיתִי, DJD 4:30); impf. תַּעֲנֶה; inf. עָנּוּ (וְ) תַּעֲנֶה; pt. מְעַנֶּה:

—1. to **become degraded, humiliated** Is 53₄ Ps 119₇₁, cj. Ps 116₁₀ rd. ? with Sept. עֲנִיתִי → qal 2;

—2. to castigate oneself (→ pi. 1 c) Lv 23₂₉ (SamP. *tiyyanna* hitp., cf. MHeb. Ps 107₁₇), inf. castigation, deprivation Ps 132₁ (Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:485) or rd. ? with Sept. (Pesh.) עֲנִיתוּ his humility, see Johnson *Sacral Kingship* 20¹; cf. M. Weinfeld JAOS 90 (1970):187 :: Dahood *Psalms* 3:243: rd. עֲנִיתִי (pl. of *עֲנִית) “his triumphs”. †

hif: impf. יַעֲנֶה, וַיַּעֲנֶם, תַּעֲנֶם:

—1. to **humiliate** (equivalent to pi. 1 a) 1K 8₃₅/2C 6₂₆ for תַּעֲנֶם rd. ? with Sept., Vulg. תַּעֲנֶם, Ps 55₂₀ for וַיַּעֲנֶם rd. ? with Sept. (Pesh.) וַיַּעֲנֶמוּ;

—2. to quieten (song) Is 25₅ for יַעֲנֶה rd. ? תַּעֲנֶה or with Pesh. יַעֲנֶה. †

hitp: pf. הִתְעַנָּה, הִתְעַנִּית, הִתְעַנִּית; impf. יִתְעַנֶּנּוּ; impv. הִתְעַנֵּי; inf. הִתְעַנּוּ:

—1. to **submit** Gn 16₉ (תָּחַת יָדַי), to share someone’s need, or distress, with בָּ 1K 2₂₆, to bow humbly (לִפְנֵי) Da 10₁₂ Ezr 8₂₁;

—2. to **be troubled** Ps 107₁₇ (within the context: to be necessarily afflicted) :: KBL to be afflicted. †

[B. From Ph. *ענה pi. to oppress, subjugate, as postulated by Dahood *Psalms* 1:116, 128 with support from I and II ענה in the meaning “to defeat”, “to (cause to) triumph”, “to grant the victory” so Ps 20₇ 60₇ 89₂₃ 118₂₁ Nu 24₂₄ Dt 33₂₇ Qoh 10₁₉; to this is connected the sbst. *עֲנָה “triumph” Ps 18₃₆, pl. sf. עֲנִיתוּ for עֲנִיתוּ Ps 132₁ (Dahood *Psalms* 3:243); B. Köhler (VT 21 (1971):370) identified the participle belonging to the verb: rd. עֲנֶה “triumphing” for עֲנֵי Zech 9_{9c}; however, this unusual meaning remains questionable and uncertain.]

Der. עֲנֵי, עֲנֵי, עֲנֵי, עֲנֵי, תַּעֲנִית, עֲנָה, ? עֲנָה.

ענה 7136

III ענה: MHeb. ?; Syr. ‘nā’ to try hard to, ‘nē’ busy (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 534a), CPArm. pt. ‘nyn employee, the one who tries hard (Schulthess *Lex.* 149b); Arb. ‘anā (‘ny) to be a matter of concern, worry, be busily occupied; ‘aniya to be worried, concerned, anxious (Wehr-Cowan 650b); OSArb. ‘ny to be troubled, strive with (Conti 210a; Müller 81); as I, Delekat VT 14 (1964):38.

qal: inf. עֲנִית with בָּ to **be troubled** about Qoh 1₁₃ 3₁₀. †

hif: pt. בַּעֲנָה, cj. rd. with Sept. בַּעֲנָה: with acc. and בָּ to keep someone busy with Qoh 5₁₉ 17: ²:102). †

Der. עֲנֵי, עֲנֵי.

ענה 7137

IV ענה: MHeb. עני and JArm. עניא lament; Syr. pa. (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 533b) to sing (antiphonally), af. to sing, to cause to start singing; *Deir Alla* 1:10 (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 202); Arb. *gny* II to sing (not always clearly distinguishable from I ענה !) Jenni 219f.

qal: pf. ענו; impf. יענה, יענו, יענו, יענו; impv. ענו (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 347g); inf. ענות: to sing 1S 18-7 21₁₂ 29₅ Ps 147₇, to sing about (אמר) Ps 119₁₇₂, to sing in praise of (a well) Nu 21₁₇, to begin to sing (a refrain) Ex 15₂₁ Ezr 3₁₁, (song of victory, dirge of defeat) Ex 32_{18a,b}, הידך Jr 25₃₀ 51₁₄; וענה Is 13₂₂ → III עון. †

pi: impv. ענו; inf. ענות:

—1. with ל to sing in praise of (a vineyard) Is 27₂;

—2. inf. a) abs. Ps 88₁ לענות (uncertain meaning): in order to sing (Kraus BK 15⁵:771) :: Mowinckel *Isr. Worship* 2:212: as a penance, literally, in order to humiliate the soul, cf. Seybold BWANT 99 (1973):113f; b) Ex 32_{18c} ענות קול (SamP. *ūnot* representing ענות) text uncertain see Sasson *Fschr. Gordon* (AOAT 22 (1973):157; Childs *Exodus* 556f with bibliography): MT the sound (or noise) of singing (which would be a reinforcement of the songs referred to in v._{a,b}) or a word after קול has fallen out or perhaps been omitted?: Sept. φωνή ἐξαρχόντων οἴνου (the sound of those who have begun with wine), Pesh. *qālā' dēn dahītā'* (but the voice is of sin), cf. Beer HAT 3 (1939):154: rd. ענות ענוג the shouts of happy people, literally of happiness :: Albright *Yahweh* 19⁵³: sounds of drunkenness, :: Siegfried Mittmann BN 13 (1980):41-45: ענות מזהלת: sounds of rounds of dancing (ins. מזהלת from v.₁₉). †

ענה 7138

ענה, SamP. *āne*: n.m.; in Amorite and other personal names: *An(a)* ndiv. (Huffmon 199; Gese-H. *Religionen* 159f; Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 22, Ph. *bn'n*; Vincent 639ff), → n.m. בענה, ndiv. ענמלך:

—1. son of (→ חני cf. BHS) צבעון (rd. בן for בת) Gn 36_{2,14,18,24f} 1C 1_{38,40f}; etym. uncertain, see Weippert 245 :: Hurr.: Ginsberg-Maisler JPOS 14 (1934):257f; Feiler ZA 45 (1939):221;

—2. Edomite tribe Gn 36_{20,24,29} probably equivalent to 1, cf. Meyer *Isr.* 341; Vincent 641 :: Noth *Syst.* 44¹. †

ענה 7139

ענה, SamP. with ו cop. *wānātā*; ? with II or III ענה or עת see Gesenius-B.: MHeb. עונה a particular time, JArm. ענתא, ענתא time, hour, duration of cohabitation (Levy 3:627 and 628; Dalman *Wb.* 318a: period of conjugal relationship), ענתא GnAp 2:10 (Fitzmyer *GenAp*² 87): ענתה: sexual intercourse, intimacy Ex 21₁₀ (Cazelles 49; North VT 5 (1955):205f; Boecker *Recht und Gesetz im Alten Testament und im Alten Orient* (1976):138, 139 :: S.M. Paul VTSupp. 18 (1970):56-61: the word sequence כסתה וענתה שארה corresponds to OAb. *ipru, piššatu, lubuštu* food, ointment and a garment (see CAD *lubuštu*; AHW. 385a), with ענה corresponding to *piššatu* in the otherwise unknown meaning oil, ointment, cf. E. Oren *Tarbiz* 33 (1953/4):317 :: UF 13 (1981):159f. †

7140 עָנָו

עָנָו, SamP. *ʿānū*: II עֲנָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 462q; R. Meyer *Gr.* §50:2b; MHeb. עָנָו (DSS; Kuhn *Konkordanz* 167), עֲנָה and עֲנֹתָן, JArm. עֲנֹתָנָא: sg. עָנָו (Q וְנִי) only Nu 12₃ (Sam. עֲנִי), otherwise 20 times pl. עֲנָוִים, עֲנָוִי; mixed in K and Q with עָנִי: K עֲנָוִים/עֲנָוִי, Q עֲנָוִי/עֲנָוִים Is 32₇ Am 8₄ Ps 9₁₉ Jb 24₄; K עֲנָוִים Q עֲנָוִים Ps 9₁₃ 10₂ Pr 3₃₄ 14₂₁ 16₁₉; for bibliography see THAT 2:342f and also Martin-Achard ThZ 21 (1965):349-57; THAT 2:345f; Kraus BK 15/3:188f; עָנָו according to the etymology “crouching”, “bowing” comes close to the meaning of עָנִי and is not fundamentally different from it; Delekat VT 14 (1964):35ff and then Rudolph KAT 13/2:139 suggest עֲנָוִים (actually עֲנָוִים) as the original pl. of עָנִי: bowed: עֲנָוִים: a) with reference to the proud and the mighty Is 32₇ K, Am 2₇ 8₄ K, Pr 16₁₉ Q, Jb 24₄ K; b) with reference to a person who pities himself Pr 14₂₁ Q; c) with reference to (or in front of) God, Yahweh Is 11₄ 29₁₉ 61₁ Zeph 2₃ Ps 9_{13Q-19K} 10_{12Q-17} 22₂₇ 25_{9a-b} 34₃ 37₁₁ 69₃₃ 76₁₀ 147₆ 149₄ Pr 3₃₄ Q; d) sg. Nu 12₃ (Moses); in a) and b) עָנָוִים means bowed, dejected; in c) עָנִי is also bowed, but in the sense of humble, pious, which is true also in d). †

7141 עָנָו

עָנָו Neh 12₉: K עָנָו, → Q עָנִי.

7142 עֲנוּב

עֲנוּב: n.m. “with a thick growth of hair” ?; cf. Akk. *Hanbu*, *Hunābu*, *Hunnubtum* (Stamm 249), *Hannabu* (AHw. 321a) from *hanābu* to grow abundantly (AHw. 319b), Amor. (Huffmon 199): descendant of Caleb 1C 4₈ (Rudolph *Chr.* 33). †

7143 עֲנָה

עֲנָה: II עֲנָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463u with עָנָו; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 167), also עֲנֹתָנוּת, JArm. עֲנֹתָנוּתָא, CPArm. *nwt*, Mnd. *nuta* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 353b): **humility** (Kutsch עֲנָה “*Demut*” (Habilitationsschrift Mainz 1960): and RGG³ 2:77f): Zeph 2₃ Pr 15₃₃ 18₁₂ 22₄;

—cj. Ps 18₃₆ rd. with 2S 22₃₆ עֲנֹתָךְ for עֲנֹתָךְ → I עֲנָה 1 a :: Dahood *Psalms* 1:116 → II עֲנָה B; cj. Ps 132₁ → II עֲנָה A pu. 2. †

7144 עֲנָה

עֲנָה Ps 45₅ hapax legomenon, meaning uncertain: ? equivalent to עֲנָה or from III עֲנָה: occupation, care, see Zorell 614a: עֲנָה-צָדִיק text uncertain cj. a) ins. י: with Sept., Vulg. וְצָדִיק (Kraus BK 15⁵:486); b) for עֲנָה י: rd. וְיֵעַן: and for the sake of justice (see, e.g., Gunkel *Psalmen* 194); c) cj. וְעָנָו הַצָּדִיק defend the poor man! (Dahood *Psalms* 1:272). †

7145 עֲנוּב

עֲנוּב Jos 21₁₁: n.m.; → עָנָו.

עֲנוּשִׁים 7146

עֲנוּשִׁים: עֲנוּשׁ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472y; Pun. *ʿnšm* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 219); hapax legomenon **Am 2**₈; meaning disputed, with three possibilities: 1) pt. pass. qal from עֲנוּשׁ: penances (Maag 92); 2) sbst. tantum pl. a) fines (KBL), b) collections, cf. Sept. ἐκ συκοφαντιῶν (M. Fendler *EvTh* 33 (1973):36; Rudolph *KAT* 13/2:137, 139). †

עֲנוֹת 7147

עֲנוֹת: ndiv. fem. עֲנַת; in the n.loc. בֵּית עֲעֲנַת **Jos 15**₅₉, → בֵּית B 36. †

עֲנוֹת 7148

*עֲנוֹת: etym. uncertain; II עֲנָה, Barth *Nominalbildung* §260c; Gesenius-B.: status cstr. = abs.: suffering, need :: Dahood *Psalms* 1:142: IV עֲנָה: singing; alt. cj. צִעֲקָתָ (BHS) or לְעֲנוֹתָ to answer (I עֲנָה) (Gunkel *Psalmen* 97): **Ps 22**₂₅. †

עָנִי 7149

עָנִי: II עֲנָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; Joüon §96 D c; SamP. *ʿanni*, MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 167), JArm. עֲנִיָּא (= Heb. *עֲנָה); OArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 218; Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 202 A 2, humble): עֲנִיָּה, sf. עֲנִיָּה; pl. עֲנִיִּים, cs. עֲנִיִּי, sf. עֲנִיִּיךָ (75 times) K and Q → עָנָו, for bibliographical information also (THAT 2:342f; Kraus *BK* 15/3:188f): poor, not independent:

—1. in a sociological sense: **without** (sufficient) **property** and therefore dependent on others (Elliger *BK* 11:160) **Ex 22**₂₄ **Lv 19**₁₀ **23**₂₂ (parallel with גֵּר), **Dt 15**₁₁ (parallel with אֲבִיּוֹן), **24**₁₂ (אִישׁ עָנִי)¹⁴, **15**₁₅ (שְׂכִיר עָנִי)¹⁵, **Is 3**₁₄₋₁₅ **10**₂ **32**₇ Q, **Jr 22**₁₆ (parallel with אֲבִיּוֹן), **Am 8**₄ Q;

—2. in a general sense **poor, wretched, in a needy condition**, with consequent reference to God, esp. in Ps: a) **Is 26**₆ (parallel with אֲבִיּוֹן), עֲנִיָּה = Jerusalem **51**₂₁ **54**₁₁; **Ps 10**₂₋₉ **14**₆ **22**₂₅ **34**₇ **35**_{10c} **68**₁₁ **72**₁₂ (parallel with אֲבִיּוֹן), **88**₁₆ **102**₁ **140**₁₃ (parallel with אֲבִיּוֹן), **Jb 36**₁₅; b) pl. **Is 14**₃₂ **41**₁₇ **49**₁₃ **58**₇ **Am 8**₄ Q **Ps 9**_{13K-19Q}, **10**_{12K}, **12**₆ (parallel with אֲבִיּוֹן), **72**₂₋₄ **74**₁₉ **Jb 24**₄ (parallel with אֲבִיּוֹן), **34**₂₈ **36**₆ **Pr 3**_{34K} **14**_{21K} → עָנָו b, **30**₁₄ (parallel with אֲבִיּוֹן); c) עִם עָנִי **2S 22**₂₈ **Ps 18**₂₈, עִם עָנִי וְדָל **Zeph 3**₁₂; עָנִי וְכֹאֵב **Ps 69**₃₀; עָנִי וְרָשׁ **82**₃; עָנִי וְעֵינַי יִחִיד וְעָנִי **25**₁₆; d) עָנִי וְאֲבִיּוֹן **Ezk 16**₄₉ **18**₁₂ **22**₂₉; **Ps 35**_{10a} **37**₁₄ **40**₁₈ **70**₆ **74**₂₁ **86**₁ **109**₁₆₋₂₂ **Jb 24**₁₄ **Pr 31**₉;

—3. several instances could belong to 1 or 2: **Ezk 16**₄₉ **18**₁₂ **22**₂₉ **Hab 3**₁₄ **Ps 72**₄₋₁₂ **Zech 7**₁₀ (גֵּר וְעָנִי), **Jb 24**₉ **29**₁₂ **Pr 15**₁₅ **22**₂₂ **30**₁₄ **31**₂₀ (עָנִי parallel with אֲבִיּוֹן);

—4. humble (often difficult to distinguish from 2 and עָנָו !) **Zech 9**₉ (Messias) :: B. Köhler *VT* 21 (1971):370 → II עֲנָה B; sufferer (ZüBi) or poor (Hertzberg *KAT* 17/4:128, 134f; Zimmerli *ATD* 16/1:197, 199f) **Qoh 6**₈; עָנִי parallel with נִכְחַד רֵוִחַ **Is 66**₂; of God עֲנִיִּים **Is 49**₁₃ **Ps 72**₇₄ **74**₁₉ → 2 b;

עָנִים 7154

עָנִים: n.loc., in Judah; *Kh. Ġuwēn et-Tahta*, 19 km. south of Hebron (Abel 2:244; Simons *Geog.* §319 A 8; Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:402; Noth *Jos.* 97): **Jos 15**₅₀. †

עָנִים 7155

עָנִים, **Lam 4**₃: → יָעַן * Q.

עָנִין 7156

עָנִין, Jerome *anian* (Sperber 248): III עַנְיָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500o; Wagner 222: Arm.lw., MHeb. JArm. עָנִינָא, Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:479, 499), CPArm. ‘*nyn*, Syr. ‘*enyānā*’ concern, care: עָנִין, עָנִינוּ: **business, affair Qoh 2**₂₃₋₂₆ **3**₁₀; רָעַע עָנִין (Gesenius-K. §128w) unhappy business **1**₁₃ **4**₈, bad luck **5**₁₃; excessive activity (רָבַע עָנִין) **5**₂; collective, business (that is done on earth) **8**₁₆. †

עָנָם 7157

עָנָם: n.loc.: Levitical city in Issachar **1C 6**₅₈ = עֵינָם (עֵינִים) **Jos 19**₂₁ **21**₂₉; rd. ? עֵינֵי-עָנָם ? (Albright *ZAW* 44 (1926):231f), cf. Noth *Jos.* 126, 129; Rudolph *Chr.* 62. †

עָנָמִים 7158

עָנָמִים, SamP. versions *īnāmēm*, Sept. Ἐνεμετιῦμ, Ἀνεμετιεῖμ and elsewhere, Josephus Ἀναμία (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 11) n.pop. ?: son of מִצְרַיִם **Gn 10**₁₃ **1C 1**₁₁, not explained; an Egyptian people ? cf. Albright *JPOS* 1 (1920/21):57, 187-194; Westermann *BK* 1/1:692f. †

עָנָמֶלֶךְ 7159

עָנָמֶלֶךְ: **2K 17**₃₁: Sept. Ἀδραμελεχ, Sept.^{BA} Ἀνη/Ἀμημελεχ; ndiv.; worshipped in סְפָרַיִם together with עָנָמֶלֶךְ; with name of the goddess → עַנְתָּ (Albright *AJSL* 41:73ff; Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:339: the ‘*Anat* of Melek, which is of Adrammelek) :: Bab. ndiv. *Anu* (Montgomery-G. 476; Gray *Kings*³ 655): עָנָמֶלֶךְ meaning: Anu is king. †

עָנָן 7160

עָנָן: MHeb. JArm. uncertain derivation; for possibilities cf. Gesenius-B.; Gray *Kings*³ 707; and de Ward *ZAW* 89 (1977):8f: 1) denominative of עָנָן, so MHeb. JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 317b) to interpret the clouds, cf. Raymond 224, see poel; 2) from Arb. ‘*anna* to appear suddenly, show oneself, intervene as an obstruction (Kopf *VT* 8 (1958):190): עָנָן to interpret observed phenomena, see piel; 3) from Arb. *ganna* to hum, buzz (of people or insects): עָנָן to tell fortunes in a quietly droning voice; 4) from Ug. ‘*nn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1885; Aistleitner 2061a): to recite to music: עָנָן to recite magic spells (Albright *Yahweh* 107³⁰ esp. on ‘*nn* ‘*atrt* Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 4:iv:59; cf. van Zijl *AOAT* 10 (1972):22, 102ff);

—4 is the least probable of these suggestions.

pi. (Jenni 233): inf. sf. עֲנִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 220m, 437) :: SamP. qal *bānāni*: to **cause to become visible** (עֲנִי) **Gn 9**₁₄. †

po: (:: SamP. pi.): pf. עֲנִי; impf. תִּעֲנֶנֶה; pt. (*Ružička* 89) מִעֲנִי, fem. עֲנִי < מִעֲנִי * > עֲנִי (Gesenius-K. §52s), עֲנִי: to **interpret signs** **Lv 19**₂₆ **2K 21**₆ **2C 33**₆; pt. **soothsayer** (JArm. pe. עֲנִי and pa. מִעֲנִי (!), SamP. pa. inf. בעֲנִי Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:546): **Dt 18**₁₀₋₁₄ **Ju 9**₃₇ **Is 2**₆ **57**₃ **Jr 27**₉ **Mi 5**₁₁. †

? Der. I עֲנִי, עֲנִי, n.m. II עֲנִי.

7161 עֲנִי

I עֲנִי: etym. ? עֲנִי, cf. esp. Arb. *‘anna*, or primary noun; SamP. *‘ānān*, Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:546); MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 167); JArm. BArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 24a) עֲנִי; basic form really *‘anān* (Sarauw 117f; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470 1): עֲנִי, עֲנִי, עֲנִי, pl. עֲנִי (87 times), Dalman *Arbeit* 1:110-14; Reymond 11-18, 29-31, 35-41; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2181; THAT 2:351-53, where there is further bibliography, to which add also Stadelmann *AnBibl.* 39 (1970):99: clouds, mass of clouds (:: עֲב cf. Reymond 14):

—1. a) **clouds** **Gn 9**_{13f-16} **Ezk 1**₂₈ **Jb 26**_{8f} **37**₁₁₋₁₅ **38**₉ **Lam 3**₄₄; b) morning cloud (בֹּקֶר עֲנִי) **Hos 6**₄ **13**₃ as image of transitoriness; c) the light of his clouds (אֹר עֲנִי) meaning: lightning **Jb 37**₁₅, cf. Reymond 13 :: עֲנִי אֹרֵי: bright clouds **Jb 37**₁₁, cf. Reymond 13⁶;

—2. **clouds** as the domain of divine existence and activity: a) עֲנִי God’s garment **Jb 38**₉, his veil **Lam 3**₄₄, the dust of his feet **Nah 1**₃; עֲנִי עֲנִי Ex 40₃₈ Nu 10₃₄; עֲנִי Nu 14₁₄; עֲנִי **Jb 26**₉, → אֹר עֲנִי 1 c; b) both revealing and veiling the presence of God (Yahweh) when he appears (THAT 2:352) **Ex 13**_{21f} **14**_{19f-24} **16**₁₀ **19**₉₋₁₆ **24**_{15f-18} **33**_{9f} **34**₅ **40**₃₄₋₃₈ and elsewhere **Ps 78**₁₄ **99**₇ **105**₃₉; appearing at the end of time **Ps 97**₂, on the day of Yahweh: עֲנִי יום **Ezk 30**₃; עֲנִי יום **34**₁₂ **Jl 2**₂ **Zeph 1**₁₅; עֲנִי **Jr 4**₁₃;

—3. misc. עֲנִי עֲמֹד → עֲמֹד אֵשׁ; עֲנִי Ex 14₂₄; עֲב הָעֲנִי Ex 19₉; עֲנִי הַקִּטְרֶת **Lv 16**₁₃ **Ezk 8**₁₁; → ? II עֲנִי.

7162 עֲנִי

II עֲנִי: n.m. Ph. *‘nn* (Benz *Names* 174, 382), Palm. *‘nn*, *‘nyny* (Stark *Names* 45a), cf. ? OSArb. *‘nnn* (Müller *ZAW* 75 (1963):312) and Sab. *ḡnn* (Ryckmans 1:175b). meaning unclear: possibilities are: 1 a) from Arb. *‘anna* to appear suddenly, show oneself → עֲנִי Yahweh has revealed himself, has proclaimed himself (Noth *Names* 184; Benz *Names* 382); b) from Arb. *ḡanna*, to hum, buzz, drone: the mutterer, or the droner (Ryckmans 1:175b); 2) a short form in *-ān* (Noth *Personennamen* 38) from I עֲנִי; 3) from I עֲנִי: Stark *Names* 106b translated as from Palm. *‘nn* “cloud” (of which *‘nyny* is a diminutive): one of the **הָעֵם רֵאשִׁי** **Neh 10**₂₇. †

7163 עֲנִי

עֲנָנָה: unitary n. from I עָנַן: **raincloud Jb 35**. †

7164 עֲנָנִי

עֲנָנִי, MSS עָנִי: I עֲנָה; n.m., EgArm. עֲנָנִי (Grelot *Documents* 465f) and Bab. ‘*anani* (WSPN 32, 80): “He (Yahweh) has heard me”, short form from I עֲנָנִיָּה (Stamm *Ersatznamen* 414⁶ from ‘ → נ descendant of David through Zerubbabel **1C 3**₂₄ (Rudolph *Chr.* 28). †

7165 עֲנָנִיָּה

I עֲנָנִיָּה, n.m.; Sept. Ἀνανα(ς); EgArm. עֲנָנִיָּה (Grelot *Documents* 466): I עֲנָה + עֲנָה “Yahweh has heard me” (König *Wb.* 340a; Stamm *Ersatznamen* 414⁶ :: Noth *Personennamen* 184: “Yahweh revealed himself”, following Arb. ‘*anna*): the grandfather of one of those who built the wall under the leadership of Nehemiah **Neh 3**₂₃. †

7166 עֲנָנִיָּה

II עֲנָנִיָּה: cf. I, n.loc. in Benjamin; Sept. Ανανα: *Bēt Hanīna* 6 km. NW of Jerusalem (BDB 778a) or Βηθανια Bethany (Dalman *Orte* 265ff; Abel 2:243; Simons *Geog.* §1086): **Neh 11**₃₂. †

7167 עֲנָף

עֲנָף: primary noun, MHeb. עֲנָף, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 167); JArm. CPArm. עֲנָפָא, BArm. *עֲנָף, Syr. ‘*nāfā* (Sarauw 117, cf. I עֲנָן) mane of a horse, denom. vb. Ethpa.; Sam. to become sterile (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:601); Ug. ? cj. *np* for ‘*nh* (Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 101:5), so Margolis ZAW 86 (1974):5f: עֲנָף, עֲנָפָא (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 557e), עֲנָפִיָּה: sg. collective **twigs, branches** (Rüthy 55) **Lv 23**₄₀ **Ezk 17**_{8,23} **31**₃ **36**₈ **Mal 3**₁₉; pl. branches **Ps 80**₁₁ **Sir 14**₂₆ cj. **50**₈ (for כִּנְיָ כִנְיָ prp. כִּנְיָ עֲנָפִים such as flowering twigs, → I נָי, cf. Smend; Peters; Segal), **50**₁₀. †

Der. *עֲנָף.

7168 עֲנָף

*עֲנָף: adj. from עֲנָף (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464z): fem. עֲנָפָה: **thick with branches** (Rüthy 55) **Ezk 19**₁₀. †

7169 עֲנָף

עֲנָף: denom. from I עֲנָף (Albright JPOS 8 (1928):237f); Arb. ‘*nq* II to seize by the neck, III and VIII to embrace, throw the arms around someone’s neck; Eth. ‘*anaqa* to place around the neck (Dillmann 990; Leslau 40).

qal: pf. עֲנָפָהּ; (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 215j; R. Meyer *Gr.* §30:3c) metaph. עֲנָפָהּ as sbj: to adorn the neck; literally haughtiness surrounds her neck: pride is her necklace (cf. Caquot *Semita* 21 (1971):37): **Ps 73**₆. †

hif: impf. תַּעֲנִיֵק; inf. הִעֲנֵק: with acc. and לָ to place something around someone's neck, meaning: to provide someone with something **Dt 15**¹⁴. †

7170 עֲנֵק

I עֲנֵק: MHeb. JArm. אֲעֲנֵק/ע, Syr. 'eqqā, 'eqqtā neck-chain; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 27a) *anqia* loop ?, hole ?; Arb. 'unq neck, 'a' naq with a long neck (Lane 1:2176); Akk. *unqu* ring; *unqu* II nape of the neck, Arm.lw., see vSoden *Orientalia* 37:269 (attested only once, meaning a type of meat for an offering); ? Eth. 'enq^we precious stone (derived from root 'nq, see Dillmann 990): עֲנֵק/נִמְ/קוֹת **neck-chain:** a) for women (BRL¹ 257ff; BRL² 286f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1709) **Pr 1**₉, cj. **Song 4**₉ for עֲנֵק prp. בַּעֲנֵקִים or בַּעֲנֵקֵי (cs. before מִן Gesenius-K. §130a); b) for camels **Ju 8**₂₆. †

Der. עֲנֵק.

7171 עֲנֵק

II עֲנֵק, הִעֲנֵק, הִעֲנֵקוֹ, **Jos 21**₁₁ ? rd. הִעֲנֵקוֹ, SamP. ēnāq, Sept. Εναχ, Ενακ, Αινακ: n.pop.; Eg. (execration texts) *ya-^c-n-q* (Helck *Beziehungen* 46; *Alt Kl. Schr.* 3:52; Pritchard *Texts* 328f); ? Ug. 'nqt (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 310 no. 78); hardly as Hurr. personal name *Hanakka/gga/qqā* (Gelb-Purves-MacRae *Nuzi Personal Names* (1943):53a), so de Vaux *Patr.* 33¹ :: Feiler *ZAW* 45 (1939):225f: עֲנֵקִים (? pl. of the gentilic): עֲנֵק בְּנֵי **Nu 13**₃₃; הִעֲנֵק בְּנֵי **Jos 15**₁₄ **Ju 1**₂₀; הִעֲנֵק יְלִי(י)רֵי **Nu 13**₂₂₋₂₈ **Jos 15**₁₄; הִעֲנֵק אֲבֵי הָעֲנֵק 15₁₃ 21₁₁ (see above); אֲבֵי הָעֲנֵק אֲבֵי הָעֲנֵקִים **Jos 11**₂₂ 14₁₂, cj. **Jr 47**₅ for עֲמֻקִּים with Sept. prp. עֲנֵקִים; הִעֲנֵקֵי עֲנֵקִים **Jos 11**₂₁; בָּעֵהָע **Dt 2**_{10f-21} **Jos 14**₁₅; בְּנֵי הָעֲנֵקִים **Dt 1**₂₈ 9₂: **Anak** n.pop. < eponymous hero; etym. uncertain, from I עֲנֵק: a) “the long-necked people” (Gesenius *Thesaurus* 1054; BDB); b) “the neck-chain people” (from the rings worn by them or their animals), so Noth *Jos.* 92 and ATD 7:94; cf. Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* (1970):81;

—section of the pre-Israelite population of Canaan, esp. around Hebron, giants: Sept. γιγάντες **Dt 1**₂₈; → 9₂ :: Maclaurin VT 15 (1965):468-74: עֲנֵק related to Greek ἄναξ a Philistine word designating an official position;

—Schwally *ZAW* 18 (1898):139ff; Karge 691ff; Noth *Jos.* 92; de Vaux *Patr.* 33¹ and *Histoire* 1:131, 135; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 404; Lipinski VT 24 (1974):41-55; → אַחִימָן, שֵׁשִׁי, תְּלִמִי the three sons of עֲנֵק **Nu 13**₂₂ **Jos 15**₁₄ **Ju 1**₁₀ and II הִרְפָּה: הִרְפָּה (יְלִי(י)רֵי) and רַפָּאִים. †

7172 עֲנֵר

I עֲנֵר, SamP. *innīrām*, GnAp עֲרַנִּים 21:21 22:6 (Fitzmyer *GenAp*² 157); Sept. Αυναν, Jub 13₂₉; Josephus Ἐννηρος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 45); n.m. **Gn 14**_{13,24} together with אֲשַׁכֵּל and מִמְרָא;

—Lipinski VT 24 (1974):52f; Schatz 126-29 → II. †

7173 עֲנֵר

II עֲנֵר: n.loc., Levitical city in Manasseh **1C 6**₅₅, Sept. Αναρ (Rahlf's); Abel 2:244; Simons *Geog.* §337:22: rd. תַּעֲנֵר with **Jos 21**₂₅; see Noth *Jos.* 126. †

7174 ענש

ענש: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 167f), JArm. pe., Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:520), Pun. nif, Palm. af. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 219): to impose a punishment or a fine; denominative ? cf. Pun. sbst. 'nšm → עֲנוּשִׁים; ? Ug. *ǧnt* Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 108:11; Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975):116, 118 with Heb. עֲנוּשׁ :: de Moor UF 1 (1967):178: Akk. *ḥanāšu/kanāšu* (AHw. 320b; Liedke WMANT 39 (1971):44).

qal: pf. וְעָנַשׁ; inf. עֲנוֹשׁ, cs. עֲנוֹשׁ, עֲנֹשׁ; pt. pass. pl. עֲנוּשִׁים: to **impose a fine** on someone, with acc. of pers. **Pr 21**₁₁ (לְיָ), with acc. of pers. and thing (amount) **Dt 22**₁₉ (de Vaux *Inst.* 1:246 = *Lebensordnungen* 1:257; MHeb. pi., SamP. pi.), **2C 36**₃, with לְ pers. **Pr 17**₂₆, יִין עֲנוּשִׁים, **Am 2**₈; עֲיִין עֲנוּשִׁים vb. or sbst. → עֲנוּשִׁים. †

nif: pf. נִעְנַשׁ; impf. יִעְנַשׁ: to **be paid for** (pers.) **Ex 21**₂₂ (SamP. hitp. *iyannəš*): to **have to pay for**, come to grief **Pr 22**₃ **27**₁₂. †

Der. עֲנוּשִׁים, עֲנוּשׁ.

7175 ענש

ענש: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460i, l: MHeb. JArm. עֲנוּשָׁא, BArm. *עֲנוּשׁ: **fine 2K 23**₃₃, with נִשָּׂא to have to pay a fine **Pr 19**₁₉; cj. **1K 10**₁₅ for מִאֲנוּשִׁי rd. ? מִזְעֵנוּשִׁי (Noth *Könige* 204; Würthwein ATD 11/1:122): from the taxes imposed. †

7176 ענת

ענת, Sept. Αναθ, Josephus Ἀναθος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 11): 'Anat name of a NWSem. goddess, Gese-H. *Religionen* 156ff; Kapelrud *The Violent Goddess* (1969); Gray *Legacy*² 174f; Widengren *Sak. Kön.* 12, 86^{69.70}; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 91; WbMyth. 1:235ff, 333: n.m. בְּנֵי-עֲנַת שִׁמְזֵר **Ju 3**₃₁ **5**₆; personal name with an uncertain interpretation; for possibilities, cf. de Vaux *Histoire* 2:127f:

—1. theophoric, cf. Amor. *Bunu-anati*, *Šum-anati* (Huffmon 201); Ug. *bn 'nt* (Gröndahl 111, 378a), *bin-'anat* (Gröndahl 321b, cf. 118); ? corresponding short form *A-na-ti* (EA 170:43); EgArm. personal name עֲנַתִּי (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 22:108) short form, cf. עֲנַת־בֵּית־אֵל and עֲנַת־יְהוָה (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 22:108), Vincent 625ff;

—2. בְּנֵי-עֲנַת shortened from בְּנֵי-בֵּית עֲנַת and indicating that the bearer of the name was a citizen (perhaps the head) of the city (Noth *Personennamen* 123¹; Alt *Kl. Schr.* 1:262¹); בֵּית עֲנַת (→ בֵּית B 37) **Jos 19**₃₈ **Ju 1**₃₃ and → עֲנַת־וֹת. †

7177 ענתות

I **ענתות**, **ענתות** **1K 2**₂₆, Sept. Αναθωθ, Josephus Ἀναθῶθ (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 139): n.loc. Levitical city in Benjamin; עֲנַת + ending -ōt not pl. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 506t :: Kapelrud *The Violent Goddess* (1969):10: shortened from עֲנַת־וֹת בֵּית עֲנַת־וֹת pl. of intensification: “the house of the great Anat”; Borée 49; *Rās el-Ḥarrūbe*

SW of *Anāta* (Abel 2:243f; Simons *Geog.* §337:12; U. Lux ZDPV 90 (1974):201 and bibliography in note 75; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 92): **Jos 21**₁₈ **1K 2**₂₆ **Is 10**₃₀ **Jr 1**₁₁_{21.23} **32**₇₋₉ **Ezr 2**₂₃ and **Neh 7**₂₇ (אַנְשֵׁי עֵזְרָת), **11**₃₂ **1C 6**₄₅; → II and עֲנַתְתִּיהָ; gentilic עֲנַתְתִּי. †

7178 עֲנַתוֹת

II עֲנַתוֹת: n.m., = I: name of clans in the post-exilic period coming from I עֲנַתוֹת (Rudolph *Chr.* 67) **1C 7**₈; → עֲנַתְתִּיהָ:

—1. Benjaminite clan **1C 7**₈;

—2. one of the רֵאשֵׁי הָעָם who bore the name of his clan (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 175) **Neh 10**₂₀. †

7179 עֲנַתְתִּי

עֲנַתְתִּי daghesh dirimens (Bergsträsser 1:68v, w; R. Meyer *Gr.* §14:2b; missing in Bomberg in **2S 23**₂₇ **1C 11**₂₈ **12**₃); gentilic of I עֲנַתוֹת: **2S 23**₂₇ **Jr 29**₂₇ **1C 11**₂₈ **12**₃ **27**₁₂. †

7180 עֲנַתְתִּיהָ

עֲנַתְתִּיהָ: **1C 8**₂₄: n.m.: I עֲנַתוֹת + ? hypocoristic ending *-ya* (Rudolph *Chr.* 78) rd. with a few MSS cf. BHS תִּיהָ: or rd. ? with Pesh. עֲנַתְתִּיהָ, so Noth *Names* 254a, = II עֲנַתוֹת. †

7181 עָסִים

עָסִים: MHeb. JArm. עָסִים; Pehl. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 209); cs. עָסִים: **grape juice**, grapes fresh from the harvest, γλεῦκος **Acts 2**₁₃ (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:372; Wolff BK 14/2:33): **Is 49**₂₆ **Jl 1**₅ **4**₁₈ **Am 9**₁₃; עָסִים רִנְוִי juice crushed from my pomegranate **Song 8**₂, sf. for the expression as a whole cf. Joüon §140b :: BHS prp. with many MSS Targ. נִים (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:372). †

7182 עָסָה

עָסָה: MHeb. עָסָה pi., עָסָה, possibly in derivative עָסָה dough; JArm. עָסָה pa.; ? cf. Arb. Palache 57.

qal: pf. עָסָה: to **crush underfoot** **Mal 3**₂₁. †

Der. עָסִים.

7183 עָעַר

[עָעַר: impf. יַעְעֲרוּ **Is 15**₅: rd. יַעְעֲרוּ (עָעַר pilp.)]

*עָפִי: *עָפָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 577i; > MHeb., once DSS עָפִים 1QH 7:10; BArm. JArm. עָפִיָא; Syr. Mnd. *ufyā* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 10b); Arb. *ifāt* long, thick hair; Akk. *upû* clouds, from vb. *apû* III to cover (AHw. 62b), Arm.lw. Wagner 223 = Heb. עָלָה: pl. עָפְאִים, Q עָפִים, K עָפְאִים, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 579p: **thick foliage Ps 104**₁₂ (Rüthy 64). †

עפל 7185

עפל: MHeb. hif. to be impudent; Arb. *ǧfl* to be foolish, impudent.

pu: pf. עָפְלָה **Hab 2**₄ text uncertain, for עָפְלָה prp. עָפַל pt. pu. (< מְעָפַל) or עָפַל (BHS): the impudent man, cf. עופלה 1Qp Hab :: cj. עָלָה (Humbert *Hab.* 74) or עוֹלָה (Keller CAT 11b:158): to **become weak, dwindle away** → עָלָה :: Rudolph KAT 13/3:212: rd. פְּעָלָה deserved punishment. †

hif: (:: SamP. qal) impf. וַיַּעֲפֵל: with לָּ with inf. to **dare** (to climb) **Nu 14**₄₄. †

עפל 7186

I עָפַל: Arb. *ʿafl* and *ʿafal* (*Lisān* sv., information from Franz Allemann, Bern): the layer of subcutaneous fat around the testicles, perinaeum, wild growth of tissue in the vulva, thickening of flesh in the anus; not equivalent to Akk. *uplu*, which does not mean boil (KBL), but 1) head louse (AHw. 1423b connected with the vb. *uppulu* to delouse AHw. 1425a), and 2) (only one example, Borger AOAT 1 (1969):6, 63) scab (?): K טַחְרִיכִם, טַחְרִי, טַחְרִים, עֲפֻלִיכֶם, עֲפֻלִי, עֲפֻלִים, (SamP. (*w*)*bāfālem*), בְּעֲפֻלִים, or בְּעֲפֻלִים, (SamP. (*w*)*bāfālem*), טַחְרִים, Geiger 408f: a thickening of tissue, trad. boil, according to perpetual Q haemorrhoids **Dt 28**₂₇ (parallel with שְׁחִין), **1S 5**₆₋₉₋₁₂ **6**_{4f} (Stoebe KAT 8/1:140 with bibliography). †

Der. II עָפַל.

עפל 7187

II עָפַל, Sept. Οφλα, Josephus Ὀφλάς (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 95): = I; swelling, designation of hills as swellings on the surface of the earth (Schwarzenbach 21) > Eg. *pr wr* (Helck *Beziehungen* 131; Mo. Mesha. 22: **העפל** the acropolis of *Qerihō*):

—1. area of the city of Jerusalem: a) the land joining the Jebusite city with the palace of Solomon and the temple area (Welten WMANT 42 (1973):75 with references from Josephus) **Is 32**₁₄; b) the whole area, including the temple with its outbuildings and probably also the area with the houses of everyone who was in any way connected with the ritual of the temple (Welten WMANT 42 (1973):76, 77) **Mi 4**₈ **Neh 3**_{26f} **11**₂₁ **2C 27**₃ **33**₁₄;

—cf. BRL² 160b; Simons 64ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1352;

—2. **העפל** **2K 5**₂₄: exact location unclear, according to the context certainly situated in Samaria, the citadel or acropolis of the city (Gray *Kings*³ 510, cf. TOB 68^{5u}) :: ZüBi: the hill. †

עפני 7188

הָעַפְּנִי הָעַפְּנִי **Jos 18**₂₄: n.loc. in Benjamin, Sept., except Sept.^L Αφνη; etym. uncertain, König *Wb.* 341b from Arb. *ʿafana* to climb up: עַפְּנִי terrace shaped and simil.; most dl. as dittograph of הָעַפְּנִי (K), see Noth *Jos.* 108; Kuschke *Fschr. Hertzberg* 108f :: Abel 2:401; Simons *Geog.* §327:11; Gray *Joshua, Judges and Ruth* (New Century Bible, 1967) 164: עַפְּנִי perhaps identifiable with *Jifneh* NW of Bethel. †

7189 עַפְּעַפִּים

עַפְּעַפִּים: עוֹף, עַפְּעַף Gesenius-B.; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 482d; MHeb. eye-lashes, cf. **שִׁיעַר** **בַּעַפְּעַפִּים** growth of hair near the eye-lashes (Levy 3:675); Ug. *pʿp*: *pʿph sp_trml* (Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 14:iii:43f; vi:30), disputed meaning: Gordon *Textbook* §19:1895 eye(s); Aistleitner 2072 eye-lid, so also Gray *Krt*² 14 line 148 and *Legacy*² 144; Caquot-S. *Textes* 525^c;

—Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 301, no. 440: pupil of the eye; Delekat UF 4 (1972):20 §24 and Dietrich-Loretz *BiOr* 23 (1966):131b eye-lashes: עַפְּעַפִּי, sf. עַפְּעַפִּיךָ, עַפְּעַפִּיךָ, עַפְּעַפִּיךָ, עַפְּעַפִּיךָ, עַפְּעַפִּיךָ (THAT 2:261) 10 times:

—1. eye-lashes (parallel with עֵין) cf. MHeb. **Jr 9**₁₇ **Ps 114** **132**₄ **Pr 4**₂₅ **64** **30**₁₃; **שִׁחַר** **עַפְּעַפִּי** **Jb 3**₉;

—2. eyes **Jb 41**₁₀ **Pr 6**₂₅, with הַרְיִים 4Q184, 1, 13 (DJD 5: p. 82);

—3. eye-lashes or eyes **Jb 16**₁₆; :: KBL: beams, beaming eyes; Dahood *Biblica* 50 (1969):351f and *Questions disputées de l'AT* (Louvain 1974):25; simil. Fischer *Parallels* 1:301 no. 440: pupil; but pupil is → אִישׁוֹן. †

7190 עַפְּף

עַפְּף, → עוֹף pol. :: KBL.

7191 עַפֵּר

עַפֵּר: denom. of עַפָּר.

pi. (Jenni 273): pf. **בָּעַפָּר** **עַפֵּר** to throw earth at someone **2S 16**₁₃ (parallel with **בָּאַבְנִים** **סָקַל**). †

7192 עַפָּר

עַפָּר (110 times), Sec. ἄφαρ (**Ps 30**₁₀ Brönno 150, 407; Beer-M. *Hebr. Textbuch* (1960):71; Kahle *Cairo Gen.* 164): SamP. *ʿāfār*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 168); Ug. *pʿr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1898; Aistleitner 2074; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 124 no. 67: *arš* parallel with *pʿr*); EA (*h*)*aparu*, Can. gloss on Akk. *ep(e)ru* (AHw. 222b; Böhl *Spr.* 82g); JArm. CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:543b), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 32a), Pehl. EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 219); Arb. *ʿafir*, Eth. *ʿāfer* (Leslau 11) → אַפָּר: cs. עַפֵּר, sf. עַפְּרָה, עַפְּרָה, עַפְּרָה, עַפְּרָה, pl. cs. עַפְּרָה (ו)ת (THAT 2:353-56).

—1. fine dry top-soil, dust: a) עֵי הָאָרֶץ **Gn 13**₁₆ **28**₁₄ **Ex 8**_{12f} **2S 22**₄₃ **Is 40**₁₂ **2C 1**₉; **וְאֶפֶר** **עַפָּר** **Gn 18**₂₇ **Jb 30**₁₉ → **42**₆; **וְעַפָּר** **וְעַפָּר** **Dt 28**₂₄; **לְעֵאָבֶק וְעַפָּר** **Dt 9**₂₁; **הַגְּלִים** **עַפָּר** **Is 49**₂₃; **עַל-רֵאשׁוֹ** **יֵשֵׁב** **עַל-עֵזְרֵק** **Jb 2**₁₂; b) as an expression of humiliation **עַל-עֵזְרֵק** **Jb 2**₁₂; **עַל-עֵזְרֵק** **Jos 7**₆ **Ezk 27**₃₀ **Lam 2**₁₀ = with **זֶרֶק** **Jb 2**₁₂; **עַל-עֵזְרֵק** **Is 47**₁; **עַל-עֵזְרֵק** with **רֶבֶק** **Ps 119**₂₅, with **הַשְּׂפִין** **Ps 7**₆, with **שַׁחַח** **Ps 44**₂₆, :: **מֵעַשְׂחַח** **1S 2**₈

1K 16₂ (cf. Brueggemann ZAW 84 (1972):1-18); עַד עֵד (intensifying expression following אֲרִיץ) into the very dust **Is 25₁₂ 26₅**; to grind like dust **2K 13₇**; mouth בֶּעַד אֲרִיץ (humble before God) **Lam 3₂₉**; c) metaph. (THAT 2:354): i) עֵד עֵד image of a mass of people and innumerable descendants **Gn 13₁₆ 28₁₄ Nu 23₁₀** (: Guillaume VT 12 (1962):335-37: עֵד עֵד meaning warrior, from Arb. *ʿifr* strong, powerful; and *ʿifirīn* a bold, resolute and strong man), **Is 40₁₂** and elsewhere; ii) עֵד עֵד the lowly, worthless **1S 2₈ 1K 16₂ 2K 13₇ Zeph 1₁₇ Ps 7₆**; to throw gold into עֵד עֵד **Jb 22₂₄** (meaning into holes in the ground, see Weise ZAW 72 (1960):29f); iii) עֵד עֵד what is trivial, transitory **Gn 3₁₉ Ps 103₁₄ Jb 4₁₉ 8₁₉ 10₉ Qoh 3₂₀ 12₇**.

—2. **loose earth, soil**: a) as part of the “substance” of human beings **Gn 2₇ 3₁₉ 18₂₇** (Westermann BK 1/1:280f, 362), cf. 1 c iii; b) in general עֵד עֵד as an element of the earthly domain (also poetical for “earth”) **Is 34₇** (parallel with אֲרִיץ) **Ezk 26_{4,12} Hab 1₁₀ Zech 9₃ Jb 14₈ 41₂₅**, עֲפָרוֹת תִּבֵּל clods of earth **Pr 8₂₆**; עַל-עֲפָרוֹת תִּבֵּל on the earth **Jb 19₂₅** (Fohrer KAT 16:319f) **41₂₅**, עַל-עֲפָר אֲדָמָה land of dust **Da 12₂** (→ ^{4b} and אֲדָמָה 3).

—3. misc.: a) rubble **1K 20₁₀ 2K 23₁₂ Ps 102₁₅ Neh 4₄** (: בַּחוּמָה לְבִנּוֹת, בַּחוּמָה pile of rubble **3₃₄**); b) a layer of clay used as plaster for the wall of a house **Lv 14_{41f}, 14₄₅** cf. Dalman *Arbeit* 7:27, 120; c) the fragments of a crushed cultic effigy **Dt 9₂₁**, of an asherah **2K 23₆**, of altars **23₁₂**; d) ashes of the burned sin offering (חַטָּאת) **Nu 19₁₇**; e) עֲפָרֹת זָהָב gold dust **Jb 28₆**.

—4. **the grave and the world of the dead** (often difficult to separate) (THAT 2:355): a) grave עֲפָרֹת זָהָב **Jb 7₂₁**, עַל-עֲפָרֹת שָׁכַב לָעָבָד **Jb 20₁₁ 21₂₆**; b) underworld עֲפָרֹת אֲדָמָה **Da 12₂**; עֲפָרֹת אֲדָמָה (parallel with שָׁאֵל) **Jb 17₁₆**; c) as a) or b) עֲשָׂנוּ עֵצִים עַל-עֲפָרֹת יִשְׂרָאֵל **Is 26₁₉ 1QH 6:34**, עֲשָׂנוּ עֵצִים עַל-עֲפָרֹת יִשְׂרָאֵל **Ps 22₃₀**; עֵצִים עַל-עֲפָרֹת **Ps 22₁₆**.

—Emendations: **Jb 7₅** עֵצִים עַל-עֲפָרֹת dl. גִּישׁ/גִּישׁ עֲפָר gloss, → גִּישׁ.

Der. II עֲפָרוֹן.

7193 עֲפָר

עֲפָר: n.m. (Noth *Personennamen* 230: the young of a deer, roe-deer or gazelle) equivalent to → עֲפָר; Sept. Αφερ and simil., Josephus Ἀφέρας, Ἐώφρη (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 21a, 47c):

—1. Midianite **Gn 25₄** (SamP. versions וַאֲפָר) **1C 1₃₃**;

—2. descendant of Judah **1C 4₁₇**;

—3. Manassite **5₂₄**. †

7194 עֲפָר

עֲפָר: עֲפָרִים, with a similar meaning to → עֲפָר; Arb. *gufir* the young of an ibex (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 84), :teb. *gyfir* gazelle four or five days old (J.J. Hess): עֲפָר הָאֵילִים a young fallow deer, → אֵיל, **Song 2_{9,17} 8₁₄** (**8₁₄** parallel with צִבִּי); metaph. for the שְׁרִים שְׁנֵי **Song 4₅ 7₄**. †

Der. I עִפְרָה.

7195 עִפְרָה

עִפְרָה: n.loc., לְעִפְרָה בֵּית Mi 1₁₀, → בֵּית B 26.

7196 עִפְרָה

I עִפְרָה: n.m. = עִפְר + ending -ā with vocative, or rather hypocoristic significance; for the first cf. Noth *Personennamen* 38, and for the last (as Akk. -atu) Stamm 11, 113, 253f; vSoden *Gramm.* §60:1a: descendant of קִנְז 1C 4₁₄. †

7197 עִפְרָה

II עִפְרָה: n.loc.; explanation uncertain: a) from עִפְר meaning dusty place (Schwarzenbach 203); b) from Arb. *ʿufrat* “reddish-white colour of the dust”, *ʿifr* dirty pig (named from the colour): reddish-white place (Noth *Jos.* 149); c) from עִפְר and I עִפְרָה place of the roe-deer, gazelle: Ju 6₂₄ עִפְרָת Leningrad, Bomberg, Cairo תִּרְת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 510v; locv. Ju 9₅ עִפְרָתָה:

—1. in Benjamin, Sept. Αφ(α)ρα, Γοφερα, Josephus Ἐφρά (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 47b); *et-Tajyibe*, 7 km N1 of Bethel (Abel 2:402; Simons *Geog.* §327:9; Noth *Jos.* 111; Elliger *Kl. Schr.* 47f): Jos 18₂₃ 1S 13₁₇;

—2. in Manasseh, Sept. Εφραθα: homeland of Gideon; location unknown; Abel 2:402f; Simons *Geog.* §561; Albright JPOS 11 (1931):247ff; Alt PJB 24 (1928):32ff; Keller ZAW 67 (1955/56):154; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1353; Herrmann *Geschichte* 154f; de Vaux *Histoire* 2:109: not all that far from Shechem; → II עִפְרוֹן: Ju 6₁₁₋₂₄ 8₂₇₋₃₂ 9₅. †

7198 עִפְרוֹן

עִפְרוֹן See below under עִפְרוֹ(וֹ)ן (#7200).

7199 עִפְרוֹן

עִפְרוֹן See below under עִפְרוֹ(וֹ)ן (#7200).

7200 עִפְרוֹ(וֹ)ן

I עִפְרוֹ(וֹ)ן; עִפְר + dimin. ending -ōn (Stamm 17 Part 2 (1949):379-82); SamP. *ifron*, Sept. Εφρων, Josephus Ἐφρεμος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 47c): n.m. of a Hittite Gn 23₈₋₁₇ 25₉ 49_{29f} 50₁₃. †

7201 עִפְרוֹן

II עִפְרוֹן: Sept. Εφρων: עִפְר: “dusty place” (Schwarzenbach 203); n.top.:

—1. עִפְרוֹן הַר Jos 15₉ between ::; Simons *Geog.* page ; (); ();

— Q עֲפָרִים (MHeb.); עֲפָרָה 1. and Ἐφράμ **Joh 11**₅₄ and ? אֲפָרִים **2S 13**₂₃, → אֲפָרִים 6 (:: Seebass VT 14 (1964):497-500);

—Dalman *Orte* 231ff; *Jerusalem* 224f; Schunck VT 11 (1961):188-200. †

7202 עֲפָרָה

עֲפָרָה See below under עֲפָרָה and עוֹפָרָה (#7204).

7203 עוֹפָרָה

עוֹפָרָה See below under עֲפָרָה and עוֹפָרָה (#7204).

7204 עוֹפָרָה/עֲפָרָה

עֲפָרָה and 4 times עוֹפָרָה, SamP. *ūfārət*: עֲפָרָה: ? < Akk.-Sum. *abāru* lead (AHw. 4a; Landsberger WZKM 56 (1960):117 and JNES 24 (1965):285ff), > MHeb. JArm. אֲבָרָא, Syr. *abārā*, Sam. רַבְרָה (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:552), Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 1b); Arb. *ʿabār* (Fraenkel 152), Salonen *Kultorwörter* 5f, cf. Forbes *JbEOL* 2:493; Pun. עֲפָרָה (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 219), Friedrich *Phön*² §118a): lead **Nu 31**₂₂ **Ezk 22**₁₈₋₂₀ **27**₁₂; בְּרֹזֶל וְעֵצֵי אֲבָן הָעֵץ כִּפְרָה עֲפָרָה lead cover **Zech 5**₇ = עֵץ כִּפְרָה הָעֵץ אֲבָן lead weight **5**₈; **Ex 15**₁₀ **Jr 6**₂₉; הָעֵץ אֲבָן הָעֵץ בְּרֹזֶל וְעֵצֵי אֲבָן הָעֵץ with an iron pen and (inlaid) with lead **Jb 19**₂₄ (Fohrer KAT 16:317). †

7205 עֵץ

עֵץ (330 times), SamP. *iš/eš*, with art. *ʾāš*; basic form *ʿiḏ*: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 168) and עֲצָה undergrowth, straw (Levy 3:678); Ug. *ʿš* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1903; *Gramm.* §8:20; Aistleitner 2078, 2079; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 302f no. 441-443; Ug 5, 235:8 עֲצָה/עֲצָה: *iš-šú*); Pun. עֵץ (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 219); Akk. *išu/išsu* tree, wood (AHw. 390b); EgArm. עֵץ (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 219), BArm. JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:542) אֵץ (< עֵץ, BLA 50c, 179f), usually replaced in Arm. by אֵילֵן and קֵיס(מ); Arb. *ʿiḏat*, *gaḏan* tree; OSArb. *ʿd* wood (Conti 211b); Eth.^G *ʿed* tree, pole, wood (Dillmann 1025f); Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 144f; Rüthy 10f, 41f: עֲצָה, עֲצָה, עֲצָה; pl. עֲצָה, עֲצָה, עֲצָה, sf. עֲצָה, עֲצָה, עֲצָה, עֲצָה (THAT 2:356-59).

—1. collective trees, copse, timber: **Gn 1**₁₁₋₂₉ **2**_{9a} **18**₄; עֵץ הַשָּׂדֶה **Ex 9**₂₅, עֵץ הָאֲרֶז **Lv 26**₂₀, עֵץ מֵאֲכָל **Ezk 47**₁₂, עֵץ רֵעֵן **Jr 17**₂, עֵץ עֲבוֹת, עֵץ עֲבוֹת **Lv 23**₄₀; עֲצָה its stock of timber (of a besieged town) **Dt 20**₁₉, cj. **Jr 6**₆ for עֲצָה rd. with Q^{Or}. עֲצָה (BHS) :: Dahood *Biblica* 50 (1969):57f: -ā is an archaic accusative ending, so also עֲצָה **Is 30**₁; wood, meaning: idol :: → I עֲצָה 3a and THAT 1:750.

—2. (an individual) tree: עֵץ (ה)חַיִּים **Gn 2**₉ (→ I חַיִּי B 1; THAT 2:357f; W. Bühlmann OBO 12 (1976):280-83) **Pr 3**₁₈ **11**₃₀ **13**₁₂ **15**₄; עֵץ הַרְעֵת **Gn 2**₉ (THAT 2:358f); כָּל-עֵץ any tree **Dt 22**₆; יַעַר וְכָל-עֵץ בוֹ **Is 44**₂₃; עֵץ יָבֵשׁ **Is 56**₃ :: לַח עֵץ **Ezk 17**₂₄.

—3. pl. **trees** עֵצִים וְאֲבָנִים Ex 7₁₉ (see 6b), cf. Ug. *abn* + *ʿs* (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 100 no. 9; Caquot-S. *Textes* 378^s) and *ʿs* parallel with *abn* (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 302 no. 441); עֵצִי יהוה Ps 104₁₆, עֵצִי עֵרֶן Ezk 31₉, תַּפּוּחַ תְּמָר, רִמּוֹן, תְּאֵנָה, גִּפְּוֹן) כָּל-עֵצֵי הַשָּׂדֶה, Jl 1₁₂.

—4. a) **species of tree**: עֵץ הַיַּיִת Hg 2₁₉, עֵץ שָׁמֶן (→ שָׁמֶן 4) Is 41₁₉ Neh 8₁₅ (Stieglitz JNES 29 (1970):56); b) **type of wood**: עֵצִי with → אֲלֻמִּנִים 1K 10_{11f}; עֵץ with אֲרָז Lv 14₄ Nu 19₆, pl. 2S 5₁₁; עֵץ with בְּרוֹשִׁים 2C 3₅, pl. 2S 6₅ (cf. Keel *Die Weisheit spielt vor Gott* (1974):35f; BRL² 235 no. 3), 1K 5₂₂; עֵץ with הַגִּפְּוֹן Ezk 15₂₋₆; עֵצִי with גִּפְּוֹן Gn 6₁₄; עֵצִי with לְבוֹנָה Song 4₁₄; עֵצִי with שָׁטִים Ex 25₅; עֵצִי with שָׁמֶן 1K 6₃₂; cf. עֵץ with הַזְּמוּרָה twisting wooden tendrils (of the vine) Ezk 15₂.

—5. **wood** (as material): כָּל-עֵץ any sort of wood Dt 16₂₁; עֵץ type of wood which sweetens water Ex 15₂₅; עֵץ הַיַּיִת Ex 31₅, → I חֲרֻשֵׁת עֵץ, חֲרֻשֵׁת 2S 5₁₁; עֵץ וְאֲבָן Dt 4₂₈ 2K 19₁₈ Ezk 20₃₂, cf. pl. sub. 3; עֵץ הַיַּיִת Jr 10₈ (: cj. מִעֵצָה: senseless, BHS); עֵצוֹ his wooden idol Hos 4₁₂, cf. הָעֵץ Jr 2₂₇ 3 Hab 2₁₉; עֵץ צִפָּה panelled with wood 1K 6₁₅.

—6. a) **wood for building constructions**, cf. Ug. *ʿsm* (Dietrich-L. *Texte* 2, 26:6, 8f, 17; UF 6 (1974):453-54 and Heltzer *The Rural Community in Ancient Ugarit* (1976):25f): עֵץ (הָ) Hg 1₈ 1K 5₃₂; עֵצִים חָטָב Dt 19₅; עֵצִים חָרַשׁ carpenter Is 44₁₃; woodwork Ezk 41₁₆ Hab 2₁₁; עֵצָיו the wooden parts of a house Lv 14₄₅; b) object made of wood עֵץ כְּלִי Lv 11₃₂, wooden and stone receptacles Ex 7₁₉; כְּלִי עֵצִיִּם wooden, hand-held implement Nu 35₁₈; עֵץ אֲרוֹן Dt 10₁; הָעֵץ wooden handle (of an axe) 19₅; עֵץ מִגְדָּל wooden platform Neh 8₄; עֵץ מוֹטַת עֵץ wooden beams of a yoke Jr 28₁₃; עֵץ חֲנִית shaft of a spear 2S 21₁₉, so also with versions and Q for K חֵץ חֲנִית 1S 17₇; עֵץ פְּסֵלִים the wood of their idols Is 45₂₀; עֵץ gibbet Gn 40₁₉ Dt 21_{22f} Jos 8₂₉ (→ יקע hif.), Est 2₂₃ 5₁₄ 6₄ 7_{9f} 8₇ 9₁₃₋₂₅, pl. Jos 10₂₆.

—7. **pieces of wood, sticks** Ezk 37_{16f-19f} Qoh 10₉; עֵצִים שְׁנַיִם two little pieces of wood 1K 17₁₂; עֵצִי עֹלָה kindling for the burnt offering Gn 22₃; עֵצִים pile of wood Zech 12₆; הָעֵצִים firewood 1K 18₃₃ Neh 10₃₅, עֵץ בּוֹל wooden block Is 44₁₉.

—8. עֵץ פְּשִׁתִּי stem of flax (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:24) Jos 2₆.

Der. III עֵצָה.

עצב 7206

I **עצב**: MHeb. pi. to stretch, put back into place, Syr. pe. to bind (a wound), restore (a ship), pa. to bind, bandage, CPArm. pa. to bandage (a wound); Arb. *ʿsb* to wrap, wind, bind (Wehr-Cowan 615); Scharbert *Schmerz* 29ff.

pi. (Jenni 245): pf. עֲצַבְנִי to **plait**, shape, form (cf. II נִסַּךְ and II סִכַּךְ): God's hand formed Job (parallel with וַיַּעֲשֵׂנִי) Jb 10₈. †

hif: inf. לְהַעֲצֵבָה (= כָּבַה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252 l) to **copy** Jr 44₁₉. †

Der. *עָצַב, I עָצַב, I עָצַב, ? *עָצַב.

7207 עָצַב

II עָצַב: MHeb. to be sad, JArm. itpe. to grieve, עָצִיב saddened; BArm. JArm.; Arb. ‘šb to hit, push, cause to stop moving (Driver JBL 55 (1936):115ff), *ḡaḏiba* to be angry, ‘*db* to abuse, insult, ‘*adb* sharp (tongue); Eth. ‘*aš(a)ba* to be in a bad way, be in difficulties, be in need (Dillmann 1019f; Leslau 40), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 491a); Scharbert *Schmerz*, 27ff.

qal: pf. עָצַבוּ; inf. עָצְבִי (Gesenius-K. §61a, 115c); pt. עֲצֹבֶת: to rebuke, hurt 1K 1₆ 1C 4₁₀; עֲצֹבֶת רַוְחָה deeply saddened Is 54₆; cj. 2S 13₂₁ ins. ? with Sept., Latina, Vulg. וְלֹא עָצַב cf. Budde KHC 8 (1902):262. †

nif: pf. נִעְצַב/נִעְצַב (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 348j); impf. יִעָצַב, יִעָצְבוּ/יִעָצְבוּ:

—1. to be worried 1S 20_{3,34} 2S 19₃ Neh 8_{10f};

—2. to grieve Gn 45₅; cj. 2S 13₃₉ for לָצַאת אֶל- לְעָצַב עַל- (לְהָעָצַב <) BHK;

—3. to hurt oneself (בָּ on) Qoh 10₉. †

pi. (Jenni 132): pf. עָצְבוּ; impf. יִעָצְבוּ: to hurt someone’s feelings Is 63₁₀; Ps 56₆ text corrupt. for יִעָצְבוּ יִעָצְבוּ prp. יְדַבְּרוּ יִעָצְבוּ or יְדַבְּרוּ עָצַב (Gunkel *Psalmen* 244; Kraus BK 15⁵:566 :: Dahood *Psalms* 2:43: rd. יְדַבְּרוּ for יְדַבְּרוּ “my slanderers torment me”). †

hif: impf. יִעָצְבוּהוּ: to hurt someone’s feelings Ps 78₄₀. †

hitp: impf. וַיִּתְעָצְבוּ, וַיִּתְעָצְבוּ: to be deeply worried with אֶל-לְבוּ (יהוה) Gn 6₆; to feel hurt Gn 34₇. †

Der. ? *עָצַב, II עָצַב, II עָצַב, עָצַב, עָצַב, עָצַב, עָצַב.

7208 עָצַב

*עָצַב: I עָצַב: עָצַבִּים (MHeb. cf. DSS: Kuhn *Konkordanz* 168), עָצַבִּי, עָצַבִּיהָ, עָצַבִּיהֶם (Chr.R. North BZAW 77 (1958):154):

—1. idol (cf. I עָצַב) of the Philistines 2S 5₂₁, of Babel Is 46₁ Jr 50₂, of Samaria Mi 1₇, of Ephraim Hos 8₄ 13₂, of Judah cj. Is 2₈ ins. וְאֵין קִצָּה עָצְבִּיו; of Israel cj. Mi 5₁₃ for עָרִיךְ prp. עָצְבִּיךְ or צָרִיךְ (BHS) :: Rudolph KAT 13/3:103: עָרִיךְ your refuges; of the גּוֹיִם Ps 115₄ 135₁₅;

—2. the deity represented by an effigy, עֲגוּלִים meaning false god: of the Philistines 1S 31₉ (rd. אֶת- for בֵּית), 1C 10₉, of Ephraim Hos 14₉, of Jerusalem Is 10₁₁ (parallel with אֱלֹהֵי־לְבָנוֹן), of the country (Judah and Israel) Zech 13₂ (with שְׂמֹת), of כְּנַעַן and its גּוֹיִם Ps 106_{36,38};

—3. some instances may belong to 1 or 2, esp. because the transition from one to the other is fluid, cf. Rudolph KAT 13/1:114: Hos 4₁₇ 2C 24₁₈. †

עֲצָב 7209

*עֲצָב or *עֲצָב: I or II עֲצָב: עֲצָבִיכֶם: if from עֲצָב, עֲ is with daghesh forte dirimens (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464, §61:ii), if from עֲצָב, with daghesh forte (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479 1): hard worker, labourer :: Driver JBL 55 (1936):117 and BHS cj. עֲבִיכֶם (→ I עֲבָט); your debtors, i.e. those who have borrowed something against a pledge of security, see Fohrer *Das Buch Jesaja* 3 (1964):206: **Is 58**₃. †

עֲצָב 7210

I עֲצָב: I עֲצָב: **pottery vessel** (see Kelso §66; Honeyman 86) **Jr 22**₂₈ (cf. Held *ErIsr.* 9 (1969):76⁴⁷, 77). †

עֲצָב 7211

II עֲצָב: II עֲצָב: MHeb.; → II עֲצָב: עֲצָבִים, עֲצָבִיךָ:

—1. **hurt**: דְּבַר־עֲצָב a hurtful word (:: (מִ)עֲנָה־רָךְ): **Pr 15**₁;

—2. **strenuous work** **Pr 10**₂₂ (:: (בְּ)רֵכֶת י' מִ(עֲ)נָה־רָךְ), **14**₂₃ (:: (דְּ)בַר־שְׁפָתַיִם); pl. what is acquired with difficulty **Pr 5**₁₀, לֶחֶם הָעֲצָבִים bread acquired with pain, or bread of anxious toil **Ps 127**₂, cj. **Jr 11**₁₉ for עֵץ בְּלֶחֶמוֹ rd. ? עֲצָב לֶחֶמוֹ? (R. Houberg *VT* 25 (1975):676f);

—3. **pain** (of childbirth) **Gn 3**₁₆ (SamP. בְּעֲצָבוֹן). †

עֲצָב 7212

I עֲצָב: I עֲצָב (= *עֲצָב vocalized as בִּשְׁת see North *BZAW* 77 (1958):154): עֲצָבִי: **false god** **Is 48**₅, cf. *עֲצָב 2; ? from I עֲעָב also **Ps 139**₂₄ עֲעָב הָרַךְ worship of false gods (הָרַךְ meaning: cultic practice), so Würthwein *Wort und Existenz* (1970):187f, alt. from II עֲצָב; cj. **Hos 10**₆ for עֲעָחוּ prp. עֲעָבוּ or עֲעָבוּ (BHS) :: Rudolph *KAT* 13/1:196: עֲעָחוּ his piece of wood, unitary noun from עֵץ → II עֲעָה. †

עֲצָב 7213

II עֲצָב: II עֲצָב: JArm. עֲעָבָא; II עֲעָב 3:

—1. **anxious toil, hardship** **Is 14**₃ **1C 4**₉ **Pr 15**₁ Or. (for II עֲעָב);

—2. **agony**, עֲעָב הָרַךְ the way of agony **Ps 139**₂₄ (:: (הָרַךְ עוֹלָם) → I עֲעָב). †

עֲצָבוֹן 7214

עֲעָבוֹן: SamP. (*b*)āṣābon; MHeb. עֲעָבוֹן: II עֲעָב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498c; R. Meyer *Gr.* §41:1a; vSoden *ZA* 41 (1933):115⁴ on p. 116: the ending -ōn indicates the duration of the condition: עֲעָבוֹן, עֲעָבוֹנָה: **anxious toil, hardship** **Gn 3**_{16f} **5**₂₉. †

7215 עֲצָבַת

עֲצָבַת: II עֲצַב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 613b: עֲצָבַת, עֲצָבַת, עֲצָבַתְי, עֲצָבוֹתָם: **pain, nuisance, worry** Ps 16₄, cj. Ps 13₃ for עֲצוֹת prp. עֲצָבַת or עֲצָבוֹת (BHS) → I עֲצָה 3 :: Dahood *Psalms* 1:76f: עֲצוֹת = doubt; Pr 10₁₀, 15₁₃ for עֲצָבַת־לֵב, cj. 27₉ for מֵעֲצַת prp. (cf. Sept.) מֵעֲצָבַת (BHS), Jb 9₂₈, cj. 7₁₅ rd. ? עֲצָבוֹתְי for עֲצָמוֹתְי → *עֲצָמוֹה*, Sir 36₂₅; wound Ps 147₃. †

7216 עֲצַד

*עֲצַד: MHeb. מֵעֲצַד axe, small hatchet (Levy 3:195a) → HAL 581f; Ug. *mʿsd* scythe, sickel (? ; Gordon *Textbook* §19:1904); vb. עֲצַד Heb. inscr. Gezer 3 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 182) עֲצַד פֶּשֶׁת to cut and harvest (flax), so Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2:181f; H.P. Müller UF 2 (1970):229f (with bibliography) :: Albright Pritchard *Texts* 320; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 220: to rake, Gibson *Syr. Sem.* 1:2: to pull (flax), pull out, BiblHeb. → נתין, נתש, עקר, MHeb. JArm. תִּלֵּשׁ cf. Finkelstein BASOR 94 (1944):28f; Eth. ʿ*dd* and ʿ*sd* to mow, harvest: *māʿdad* and *māʿded* sickle (Dillmann 1027), Tigr. ʿ*sd* to mow, harvest, *maʿasad* sickel (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 491b); Akk. *ešēdu* to harvest (AHw. 250f);

—JArm. CPArm. Syr. Pehl. (*Frahang* 1813), Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:583) חֲצַד and Arb. *ḥsd* to cut, harvest; Arb. *ḥsd* and ʿ*dd* to cut off, *miḥsad* sickle: Arb. and OSArb. *ḍ mḥzdm* name of a month (Conti 155b).

cj. qal: pf. עֲצַד, cj. Is 44₁₂ for מֵעֲצַד prp. גִּלְמֵ עֲצַד (the iron craftsman) forges a prototype, so Elliger *Fschr.* Albright (1971):114f = BK 11/1:407, 426. †

Der. מֵעֲצַד.

7217 עֲצָה

I עֲצָה: Arb. *gdw* IV to shut the eyelids; Eth.^G ʿ*ašawa* to shut a door (Dillmann 1021), cf. ? [*ʿ*]zn, Albright *Proto-Sin.* 21, 43.

qal: pt. עֲצָה with עֵינָיו to screw up (the eyes) Pr 16₃₀, cj. for עֲצָה rd. ? עֲצָם, → III עֲצָם; cj. Ps 32₈ for עֲצָה אֵינְעָה prp. (cf. Sept.) אֵנְעָה (BHS) :: Kraus BK 15⁵:400 with MT: let me advise you, my eye is upon you. †

7218 עֲצָה

II עֲצָה: JArm. to oppress, extort, Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:560) and CPArm. to oppose, Syr. ʿ*s* (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 539b), Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 28a, 355b) to press, compel; Arb. ʿ*sy* to disobey, oppose, VIII to oppose, revolt (Wehr-Cowan 618a); cf. ? Eth.^G ʿ*ašawa* (Dillmann 1023) to chop down, cut down, fell; Driver WdO 1 (1947-52):410f; JSS 13 (1968):45.

nif: impv. הִיעֲצָה to argue, quarrel (parallel with נִלְחַם) Sir 4₂₈ (see Smend 45f; N. Peters *Das Buch Jesus Sirach* page 50). †

Der. II עֲצָה.

עֲצוֹת anxieties (cf. Pr 7₉) Ps 13₃ (parallel with יָגוֹן), often cj. → עֲצָבָת, but Sir 30₂₁ margin parallel with דוֹן (דוֹן = worry, see Smend 270; Charles).

—4. God's plan decision: a) עֲצַת יְהוָה Jr 49₂₀ 50₄₅ Ps 33₁₁, עֲצָתוֹ Mi 4₁₂ Ps 106₁₃, עֲעֲצָתוֹ קְדוֹשׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל עֲעֲצָתוֹ Is 5₁₉, עֲצַת עֲלִיוֹן Ps 107₁₁, (יהוה) הָעֲצָה הַיְעוּצָה, Jr 32₁₉, הָעֲצָה הַיְעוּצָה the decision which has been taken Is 14₂₆; עֲצָתוֹ (rd. thus for עֲצָתָם) his plans Ps 106₄₃, cf. Kraus BK 15⁵:898 :: → II *עֲצָה; עֲצָתְךָ תִּנְחַנֵּי Ps 73₂₄; עֲצַת מַלְאָכָיו the plan proclaimed by his (Yahweh's) messengers Is 44₂₆ (Duhm (see above) 339); עֲצָתוֹ אִישׁ who will carry out his plan Is 46₁₁; b) absolute: i) עֲצָה the plan of Yahweh, his planning Is 28₂₉; ii) Jb 38₂ 42₃ the “decision” of Yahweh, i.e. “his planning concerning his work of creation”, almost his providence, so vRad *Weisheit in Israel* (1970):289; cf. Fohrer KAT 16:500; c) phrases: with בּוֹא Is 5₁₉, with קוֹם Pr 19₂₁, with עָמַד Ps 33₁₁, with עֲשָׂה Is 25₁ (rd. עֲצוֹת פִּלְאָה) marvellous planning, see 1QIs^a אֲצוֹת, see Kutscher *Lang. Is.* (1974):221, with שָׁלַם hif. 44₂₆; people as sbj.: with בֵּין hif. Mi 4₁₂, with חָשַׁךְ hif. Jb 38₂, with עָלַם hif. 42₃, with נָאץ Ps 107₁₁, with חָכְמָה (לֹא) Ps 106₁₃, with מָרָה hif. Ps 106₄₃, or → II.

7221 עֲצָה

II *עֲצָה: II עֲצָה: Ps 106₄₃ עֲצָתָם their disobedience (parallel with צָוֹן) :: → I עֲצָה 4 c.; עֲצוֹת Ps 13₃ revolt, rebellion :: → I עֲצָה 3 b. so KBL with Driver WdO 1 (1947-52):411f; in JSS 13 (1968):45 Driver still looks for II עֲצָה: Is 16₃ Hos 10₆ Ps 14₆ Jb 10₃ 12₁₃ 18₇ Sir 11₉ 30₂₁ 1QS 7:1; but it is not necessary in any of these places, including Ps 106₄₃ and Ps 13₃; so therefore II *עֲצָה remains questionable.

7222 עֲצָה

III עֲצָה: fem. of עֵץ; MHeb. עֲצָה (Dalman *Wb.* 319b): a) haulms from peas and beans; b) herbacious perennial plants; Arb. *ʿidat* thorn bush (Driver ZAW 55 (1937):69): ? עֲצָת:

—1. coll. wood Jr 6₆ (var. עֲצָה, see BHS, rather rd. thus → עֵץ 1 and THAT 2:356 cf. Dt 20₁₉; עֲצָה); נִפְשׁ עֲצָת perfumed wood Pr 27₉ (Driver ZAW 52 (1934):54) :: I עֲצָה;

—2. the wooden effigy, covered with gold, which has become a stick of wood Hos 10₆ (Rudolph KAT 13/1:196 (unitary noun), 197 :: → I עֲצָה 3 a; Is 30₁ Dahood *Biblica* 50 (1969):57f :: I עֲצָה 3 a; evidence for this sbst. remains questionable.

7223 עֲצוֹם

עֲצוֹם: עצם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471u; SamP. *ʿāsom* MHeb.; Ug. *ʿzm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1842; Aistleitner 2083; Driver *Myths*² 154; Gray *Legacy*² 77¹⁰; Kapelrud Ug. 6:320 line 24, 323 on Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 12:i:24; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 338 no. 516; rb + *ʿzm*); Ph. pl. עצמת powerful actions (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 220; Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 14:19; Friedr. *Phön Gramm.*² §197c, 307; cf. Arb. *ʿazīm* great, large, strong, powerful (Wehr-Cowan 623b): עֲצוֹמִים, sf. עֲצוֹמָיו: mighty: a) as a mass of people (parallel with רַב) Gn 18₁₈ Ex 1₉ Nu 22₆ Dt 9₁₄ 26₅ Jl 2₂ Ps 35₁₈; pl. Dt 4₃₈ 7₁ 9₁ 11₂₃ Jos 23₉ Is 60₂₂ (:: צָעִיר), Jl 1₆ 2₅ Mi 4_{3.7}; Zech 8₂₂ Pr 7₂₆ countless (parallel with רַב); animal race Pr 30₂₆, livestock Nu 32₁, kings Ps 135₁₀, army Da 11₂₅, water Is 8₇, sins Am

5₁₂; sbst. the strong man **Is** 53₁₂ **Pr** 18₁₈ **Da** 8₂₄; b) mighty through strength: the people of Israel **Nu** 14₁₂, nations **Dt** 11₂₃, the people of the holy ones **Da** 8₂₄, **Is** 53₁₂ **Jl** 2₁₁ **Pr** 18₁₈; pl. fem. striking examples **Sir** 16₅;

—**Ps** 10₁₀ for בַּעֲצוֹמָיו prp. בְּמוֹעֲצוֹתָיו (BHS), → *מוֹעֲצָה* †

7224 עֲצִיּוֹנ־גִּבֹּר

עֲצִיּוֹנ־גִּבֹּר See below under עֲצִי(וֹ)נ־גִּבֹּר (#7226).

7225 עֲצִיּוֹנ־גִּבֹּר

עֲצִיּוֹנ־גִּבֹּר See below under עֲצִי(וֹ)נ־גִּבֹּר (#7226).

7226 עֲצִי(וֹ)נ־גִּבֹּר

עֲצִי(וֹ)נ־גִּבֹּר, עֲ עֲ גִבֹּר, SamP. (*b*)*iššiyyon gēbār*, Sept. Γασιωνγαβερ, Vulg. *Asiongeber*, Josephus Γασιωνγαβελ (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 33): n.loc.; עֲ עֲ = Arb. *gadiān*, *gada* bushes (Lane 2269a; Koehler ZDPV 59 (1936):193ff); גִּבֹּר ? : **Ezion-Geber**, harbour in the Gulf of Eilat, as Aqaba identified with *JeÝiret FaraE,n*, a small island in the Gulf, 275 metres from the mainland, see Weippert 432f; also ZDPV 82 (1966):279-81; B. Rothenberg Timna (1973):201-207 and then Würthwein ATD 11/1:116f :: *T. Hlēfi* 4 km. NW of Aqaba, so Abel 2:320; Glueck *Explorations* 2:46ff; *Jordan* 89ff; Simons *Geog.* §832-33; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 461: **Nu** 33_{35f} **Dt** 2₈ **1K** 9₂₆ **22**₄₉ **2C** 8₁₇ **20**₃₆. †

7227 עֲצַל

עֲצַל: MHeb. hitp. (DJD 4, xviii:2), Arm. עֲטַל, JArm. Syr. etp. to turn out to be difficult, be insulted, hindered, Arb. *‘ašala* to bend, *‘ašila* to be hunched, II to be (become) slow, sluggish (Lane I 2065) or *‘aza/ila* to stick fast to something; Akk. *ešēlu* to lame, *uššulu* to paralyse (AHw. 251a; CAD E: 341).

nif: impf. תִּעֲצַלוּ: to vacillate, hesitate **Ju** 18₉. †

Der. עֲצַל, עֲצַלָה, עֲצַלוֹת, עֲצַלְתִּים.

7228 עֲצַל

עֲצַל: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464a: MHeb. JArm. עֲטַלָּא, Syr. deaf, with speech difficulties, foolish; Akk. *ešlu* slow moving (CAD E: 350): **slow, idle Pr** 6_{6,9} **10**₂₆ **13**₄ **15**₁₉ **19**₂₄ **20**₄ **21**₂₅ **22**₁₃ **24**₃₀ **26**₁₃₋₁₆. †

7229 עֲצַלָה

עֲצַלָה: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459y, z: **slowness, sluggishness Pr** 19₁₅, with עֲשֶׂה to be sluggish **Sir**^{Adl.} 33₂₈. †

7230 עֲצַלוֹת

עֲצַלוֹת: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 505o (cf. Gulkowitsch 52, 70): MHeb. carelessness, Syr. *‘atlūtā* with speech difficulties, foolishness, stubbornness: **sluggishness Pr** 31₂₇. †

עֲצָלָתִים 7231

עֲצָלָתִים: Qoh 10₁₈ with עָל: trad. = *עֲצָלָתִים, du. of עֲצָלָה: “double laziness”, ? expressed by the dual יָרִים in 18b, cf. Hertzberg KAT 17/4:194 and Dalman *Arbeit* 7:119 (:: cj. יָרִים, so Siegfried GHK 2/3, 2 (1898):72): **extreme laziness**. †

עָצָם 7232

I עָצָם: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 169) to become strong; Ug. and Ph. → עָצָם; *Deir Alla* 1:9 (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 197, 284); Arb. ‘azuma to be great, powerful; Tigr. ‘aşma (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 490b; Leslau 40); → I עָצָם.

qal: pf. עָצָם, עָצְמוּ, עָצְמוּ; impf. יַעֲצִמוּ; inf. sf. עָצְמוּ:

—1. to be powerful Da 8₈₋₂₄ 11₂₃, with מִן to be more powerful than Gn 26₁₆, cj. Da 11₄ for וַיַּעֲמְדוּ prp. וַיַּעֲצְמוּ (BHS) :: Plöger KAT 18:155; עָצְמוּ Nah 3₉ → עָצָם;

—2. to be countless Ex 1₇₋₂₀ Is 31₁ Jr 5₆ 15₈ 30_{14f} Ps 38₂₀; with מִן to be more numerous than Ps 40₁₃ 69₅, with מִן and inf. to be too numerous to Ps 40₆; abs. to amount to a high total Ps 139₁₇. †

hif: impf. sf. יַעֲצִמְהוּ: with מִן to make more powerful als Ps 105₂₄. †

Der. I and II עָצָם, *עָצְמָה, עָצְמָה, עָצְמוֹת, עָצָם, עָצָם, תַּעֲצְמוֹת.

עָצָם 7233

II עָצָם: denom. of I עָצָם.

pi. (Jenni 267): pf. sf. עָצְמוּ: to gnaw bones Jr 50₁₇. †

עָצָם 7234

III עָצָם: MHeb. hif. = MHeb. pi., JArm. Syr. pe. עָמַץ to shut the eyes of a dead person, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 22b); Arb. *gmd* II to shut, shut one’s eyes to.

qal: pt. עָצָם: to shut one’s eyes Is 33₁₅, cj. Pr 16₃₀ for עָצָה (→ I עָצָה) prp. עָצָם. †

pi. (Jenni 204): impf. יַעֲצִים: to shut one’s eyes Is 29₁₀. †

עָצָם 7235

I עָצָם (123 times), primary noun (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456f), SamP. ‘āšām: basic form ‘azm; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 169); Heb. inscr. (IEJ 3 (1953):143); Ug. ‘zm (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1841; Aistleitner 2082;

Caquot-S. *Textes* 339^f); Ph. Pun. עֲצָם (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 220); Arb. ‘azm; Eth. ‘adem (and ‘aşem as Tigr. Littmann-H. *Wb.* 491a); Akk. ešemtu (AHw. 251b); JArm. אַעטמא/א thigh, loin; Syr. ‘atmā > טמא Palm. and JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 101); Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:544, 548), JArm. CPArm. טמא, Syr. inscr. (Jenni ThZ 21 (1965):384): עֲצָם, sf. עֲצָמִי/מֶדְ, עֲצָמוֹ/מֶדְ/מֶדְ; pl. (Michel *Grundlegung* 1:49f) עֲצָמִים, sf. עֲצָמִי, עֲצָמִי, עֲצָמִי/מִיָּה, עֲצָמִינוּ, עֲצָמוֹת, עֲצָמוֹת, construct עֲצָמוֹת (Ex 13₁₉ SamP. ‘āšāmāt with sf. ‘āšāmūti), sf. עֲצָמוֹת/חִיָּה, עֲצָמוֹת/חִיָּה, עֲצָמוֹת/חִיָּה, עֲצָמוֹת/חִיָּה, עֲצָמוֹת/חִיָּה, עֲצָמוֹת/חִיָּה (Delekat VT 14 (1964):49-52; THAT 1:377).

—1. sing. **bone, skeleton:** a) of people Gn 2₂₃ Ezk 37₇; b) the unbroken bones of a sacrificial animal שֶׁבֶר Ex 12₄₆ Nu 9₁₂ (see Henninger *Fschr. Levi della Vida* 1:450ff; Dalglisch 142ff; de Vaux *Sacr.* 13f); c) אֲדָם עֲצָם Nu 19₁₆ Ezk 39₁₅ and אֲדָם עֲצָם Nu 19₁₈ human bones; d) Lam 4₇ (text uncertain) אֲדָם עֲצָם body (adverbial accusative Gesenius-K. §118m, n) or cj. for אֲדָמוֹ עֲצָם prp. אֲדָם עֲרָם (see Rudolph KAT 17/3:248).

—2. pl. see Delekat VT 14 (1964):49-52: the masc. pl. meaning limbs (Hab 3₁₆ for בְּעֲצָמַי rd. בְּעֲצָמֵי); the fem. pl. meaning bones, skeletal remains, body; the general difference remains uncertain; a) pl. m.: i) עֲצָמִים of people Gn 2_{23b} Hab 3₁₆ (see above), Ps 6₃ 31₁₁ 32₃ 38₄ 141₇ Jb 30₁₇ 33₁₉ Qoh 11₅ (of an embryo); ii) עֲצָמוֹת of an animal Ezk 24₄ Jb 40₁₈ (בְּהֵמוֹת); iii) עֲצָמוֹת bones of a corpse Am 6₁₀, pl. of אֲדָם Nu 19₁₈ → 1 c; b) pl. f.: i) עֲצָמוֹת of living people Is 58₁₁ 66₁₄ Ps 22₁₈ :: Driver WdO 1 (1947-52):411 (→ *עֲצָמָה), Ps 42₁₁ 109₁₈ Jb 21₂₄ Pr 3₈ 12₄ 14₃₀; ii) עֲצָמוֹת of the dead: אֲדָם עֲצָמוֹת human bones 1K 13₂ 2K 23₁₄₋₂₀; עֲצָמוֹת the bones of a skeleton (meaning body, see Rudolph *Chr.* 95) Gn 50₂₅ Ex 13₁₉ Jos 24₃₂ 2S 21₁₂₋₁₄ 1K 13₃₁ Jr 8₁ Ezk 6₅ 37_{1-4f-7-11}.

—3. sg. and pl. masc. and fem. עֲצָמוֹת as the seat of the emotions (Pedersen *Israel* 1:172f; Eichrodt 2/3⁴:96) Jr 20₉ 23₉ Ps 6₃ 35₁₀ 51₁₀ 102₄ Jb 4₁₄ 20₁₁ 30₁₇₋₃₀ Pr 3₈ 16₂₄.

—4. עֲצָמוֹת functions as an expression of the whole being in a kinship relationship, as JArm. גִּרְמָא (→ גִּרְמָא) see Pedersen *Isr.* 1:267ff, Gn 29₁₄ Ju 9₂ 2S 5₁ 19_{13f} 1C 11₁.

—5. therefore עֲצָמוֹת becomes an expression of complete agreement (Joüon §147a): תָּמוֹ בְּעֲצָמֵי upright in his strength Jb 21₂₃; כְּעֲצָמוֹת הַשָּׁמַיִם Ex 24₁₀ as the heaven itself (cf. כְּעֲצָמוֹת הַשָּׁמַיִם Sir 43₁); הַיּוֹם עֲצָמוֹת this day exactly Ezk 24₂, with בָּ Gn 7₁₃ 17₂₃₋₂₆ Ex 12₁₇₋₄₁₋₅₁ Lv 23₂₁₋₂₈₋₃₀ Dt 32₄₈ Jos 5₁₁ Ezk 40₁.

—Emendations: Ezk 24₅ for הַעֲצָמוֹת rd. הַעֲצָמוֹת cf. Zimmerli 557; Ps 53₆ for עֲצָמוֹת rd. ? עֲצָמוֹת עֲצָמוֹת (Kraus BK 15⁵:245 on Ps 14) cf. Ps 14₆ → I עֲצָמוֹת 3 a and *עֲצָמוֹת > → II עֲצָמוֹת.

7236 עֲצָמוֹת

II עֲצָמוֹת, Sept.^{BA} Ασο/εμ, Sept.^L Αδεμ: n.loc. in Simeon, ? *Umm al-‘Azām*, 25 km. SE of Beersheba; Eg. ‘ê-sa-mê (Helck *Beziehungen* 242); Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2:86; Jos. 93; Simons *Geog.* §317:25: Jos 15₂₉ 19₃ 1C 4₂₉. †

7237 עֲצָמוֹת

I עָצוֹם, SamP. versions עָצוֹם *‘āṣom*: I עָצוֹם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460i: **strength, might Dt 8₁₇ Jb 30₂₁**, cj. **Is 11₁₅** for בְּעֵינַם prp. בְּעָצוֹם, → עֵינַם; **Nah 3₉** for עֲצָמָה prp. עֲצָמָה (4Q 169, 3/4 II: עוֹצְמָה). †

7238 עָצוֹם

II עָצוֹם = I עָצוֹם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460h: עֲצָמִי: **bones Ps 139₁₅** (11QPs^a עֲצָבִי, DJD 4:41). †

7239 עֲצָמָה

*עֲצָמָה: I עָצוֹם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459y, z: Arb. *‘azīmat* great event, accident (Driver WdO 1 (1947-52):411): cs. pl. עֲצָמוֹת, sf. עֲצָמוֹתִי:

—1. **wicked deeds Ps 53₆**:: → I עֲצָה 3 a and I עָצוֹם 5 (at the end);

—2. **deep agony Jb 7₁₅** (:: cj. עֲצָבוֹתִי, → עֲצָבָת;); **Ps 22₁₈** → I עָצוֹם 2 b i. †

7240 עֲצָמָה

עֲצָמָה: I עָצוֹם: *u*-var. of → *עֲצָמָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 461j: cs. עֲצָמָת: power, strength; Sept. always φισχύς:

—1. a) **Is 40₂₉** (parallel with כָּח; **Sir 38₁₈** (only Sept.) **41₂** (Sir^{M17}) **46₉**; b) **Is 47₉** (parallel with רָב); c) cj. **Is 58₁₁** יַחְלִיץ וְעֲצָמֹתַי יַחְלִיץ (1QIs^a יַחְלִיצוּ), for עֲצָמֹתַי rd. עֲצָמֹתַי; this cj. is not necessary: Sept. ὀστᾶ ἰχθυῶν parallel with נִפְשָׁךְ.

—2. expressions: with חֲלִץ hif. **Is 58₁₁** cj. with נתן **Is 40₂₉ Sir 46₉**.

7241 עֲצָמוֹן

עֲצָמוֹן, locv. עֲצָמוֹ(ן)נָה: I עָצוֹם + *ōn* “place of bones” (Noth *Jos.* 149), SamP. *‘āṣāmūna* Sept. Ασεμωννα: n.loc. in the south of Judah near *‘Ain el-Quseimeh* (Simons *Geog.* §431; Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* (1970):50¹³); ? = → חֲשָׁמוֹנָה **Nu 34_{4f} Jos 15₄**. †

7242 עֲצָמוֹת

*עֲצָמוֹת: I עָצוֹם pl. fem. of עָצוֹם; cf. Ph. עֲצָמוֹת powerful deeds → עָצוֹם :: Arb. *‘azama* to prevent, *‘iṣmat* defence; MHeb. hitp. to quarrel; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:453); CPArm. Syr. *‘šam* to quarrel (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 540b): עֲצָמוֹתֵיכֶם: “strong words” > **evidence** in a legal decision **Is 41₂₁** (parallel with רִיב), cf. Elliger BK 11/1:177ff; p. 172 against the cj. עֲצָבוֹתֵיכֶם or עֲצָבֵיכֶם; also unnecessary is the cj. מוֹעֲצוֹתֵיכֶם :: → *מוֹעֲצָה. †

7243 הָעֲצָנוֹ

[הָעֲצָנוֹ 2S 23₈, → הָצִין].

עָצַר: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 169); EA no. 138:130 *ḥaziri*, Can. gloss to *i-ka-al* (= *kalû* N, VAB 2:1416); Ug. *ḡsr* (Aistleitner 2163) sbst. border :: Driver *Myths*² 155: vb. to surround, mark the boundary; JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:482), Syr. CPArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 33a) to squeeze out; Arb. *ʿsr* to squeeze out, wring out (Wehr-Cowan 616); Eth. *ʿašara* to squeeze out, compel, (Dillmann 1018f); Tigr. *ʿsr* hindrance (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 491a); see Kutsch VT 2 (1952):57-69.

qal: pf. עָצַרְתִּי, עָצַרְתָּ, עָצַרוּ; impf. יַעֲצֵר, יַעֲצֵרְךָ, יַעֲצֵרְנוּ, תַּעֲצֵר, תַּעֲצֵרְךָ, תַּעֲצֵרְנוּ Bomberg, אַעֲצֵר אַעֲצֵרְךָ Leningrad 2C 7₁₃, נַעֲצֵר, sf. וַיַּעֲצֵרְהוּ, וַיַּעֲצֵרְכֶם; inf. לַעֲצֹר and וַעֲצֹר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 348h), עָצַר; pt. עָצַרְתָּ, עָצַרְתָּ, עָצַרְתָּ.

—1. to **hold back, restrain** Ju 13_{15f} 1K 18₄₄; with בְּ speech Jb 4₂ 29₉, water 12₁₅; to hold back (an animal) with לְ of person when riding לְרַכֵּב 2K 4₂₄; to keep off cj. Jb 30₁₃ for עֹזֵר rd. עָצַר (BHS).

—2. to **keep a firm hold on, arrest** 2K 17₄, עָצֹר captured Jr 33₁ 39₁₅; kept away from contact with someone, excluded 1C 12₁; Jr 36₅ עָצֹר restricted, i.e. under observation, under police supervision, see Kutsch VT 2 (1952):60; simil. Rudolph *Jer.*³ 233: prohibition imposed by the temple authorities; Neh 6₁₀ עָצֹר prevented (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 135f) :: Kutsch VT 2 (1952):59f: on the sbst. עָצַר: overcome, alt. for the ecstatic prophet in a cataleptic fit, Greek κάτοχος, Hölscher in Kautzsch *Heil. Schr.* 2⁴:536^d; Kittel *Gesch.* 3/2:630².

—3. a) (THAT 1:823): עָצַר כֹּהֵן to keep one's strength (1QH 10:11f) Da 10₈₋₁₆, to keep one's power 2C 13₂₀; to be in a position to be able to do something Da 11₆ 1C 29₁₄ 2C 2₅ 22₉, ellipt. opposite you 2C 14₁₀; b) עָצַר with לְ with inf. to be able, capable 2C 20₃₇.

—4. to **lock up**: a) fig. with בְּעַד the womb Gn 20₁₈, Is 66₉, with acc. and מְלִדָּתָהּ to prevent a woman giving birth Gn 16₂; אִשָּׁה עָצְרָה (opportunity for intercourse with husband) denied, removed 1S 21₆; b) heaven Dt 11₁₇ 2C 7₁₃ → nif. 2; c) עָצַר בְּעֵצְמוֹתַי to hold back the fire locked up in my bones Jr 20₉ for בְּעֵצְמוֹתַי עָצַר prp. עָצְרָה, but cf. Gesenius-K. §132d (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 130) :: Kutsch VT 2 (1952):58 rd. עָצַר.

—5. to hold back > to restrain oneself > to rule 1S 9₁₇, so Kutsch VT 2 (1952):57; Stoebe KAT 8/1:196 :: Seebass ZAW 78 (1966):174⁹⁶ to keep a tight rein on someone, as Richter FRLANT 101 (1970):36¹⁸ :: Seebass VT 25 (1975):182: to hold back (those in the military camp prepared for the war of Yahweh).

—6. expressions: עָצֹר וְעֹזֵב kept back and let free Dt 32₃₆ 1K 14₁₀ 21₂₁ 2K 9₈ 14₂₆, an expression (the meaning of which is disputed) for two opposing groups of the male population of Israel (for bibliography and other suggestions see Kutsch VT 2 (1952):60-65; Gray *Kings*³ 338; Noth *Könige* 316; THAT 2:250) which may be: a) slaves and free men (Gesenius *Thesaurus* 1008a); b) “those who are still under taboo and the pure” (Schwally *Krieg* 59f; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §17); c) controlled or obligated, and the liberated or independent (König *Wb.* 344a); d) military conscript and the one whose duty has been deferred (Seebass VT 25:182f); e) one under the protection of the family and one deprived of such protection, i.e. the member of a family and the unprivileged guest (Driver BZAW 103 (1968):94); f) one under the authority of the father and guardian and the one released from it, minor and adult (Kutsch VT 2 (1952):57-69; Noth *Könige* 316; Willi *Fschr. Zimmerli* 540; of these suggestions f is the most likely, see esp. Willi *Fschr. Zimmerli* 540; for the phonetic niceties of the expression, alliteration and assonance cf. Brongers OTSt 14 (1965):111. †

nif: pf. נַעֲצֵרְךָ; impf. (וַ)תַּעֲצֵר (Gesenius-K. §22r); inf. תַּעֲצֹר; pt. נַעֲצֵרְךָ:

—1. to be brought to a halt (מִגְפָּדָה) Nu 17₁₃₋₁₅ 25₈ 2S 24₂₁₋₂₅ Ps 106₃₀ 1C 21₂₂;

—2. to be shut up: woman Sir 42_{10b} (Smend 392); heaven 1K 8₃₅ 2C 6₂₆ → qal 4 a, b;

—3. נִעְצָר לְפָנֵי יְהוָה 1S 21₈ literally, to be detained before Yahweh, meaning uncertain; see Stoebe KAT 8/1:394: a) because of a vow (Mowinckel *Psalm Stud.* 3:24); b) because of an act of penance (Hertzberg ATD 10²:146); c) to observe a day free of work before Yahweh, from עָצַר nif. to be prevented from working, refrain from working, celebrate (Kutsch VT 2 (1952):66f). †

Der. מְעַצֵּר, מְעַצֵּר, מְעַצֵּר, מְעַצֵּר, מְעַצֵּר.

7245 עָצַר

עָצַר Ju 18₇, text uncertain meaning questionable; suggestions: a) oppression, KBL and Kutsch VT 2 (1952):67f: ? יוֹרֵשׁ עָצַר/עָצַר possessor of oppression, i.e. an oppressive conqueror; so also Meek JBL 79 (1960):328, → עָצַר qal 5; b) cj. for עָצַר prp. עָשָׂר, cf. Vulg. *magnorumque opum*; c) cj. for עָצַר יוֹרֵשׁ prp. נוֹגֵשׁ וְעָצַר (no-one) who practises oppression or compulsion, cf. Sept.^B κληρονόμος ἐκπιέζων θεσσαυροῦ and Pesh. *ʿaplā d'āleš wam'iq*; d) עָצַר “prosperity” from Arb. *ḡaḍr* prosperity (Gesenius *Thesaurus* 1059b; Guillaume 1:30, cf. Gesenius-B.); of these suggestions a) is clearly the most likely. †

7246 עָצַר

עָצַר: עָצַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460i:

—1. closure of the רִחֹם (→ עָצַר qal 4 a) Pr 30₁₆;

—2. a) oppression, pressure רָעָה עָצַר pressure of misfortune Ps 107₃₉ (parallel with יָגוֹן); b) Is 53₈ לְקַח (וּמִמֶּשֶׁפֶט) מִעֲוֹנוֹתֵינוּ שְׁפָט (וּמִמֶּשֶׁפֶט): two possibilities: i) distress, oppression cf. Sept. ἐν/τῆ ταπεινώσει, Vulg. *de angustia*, so among others Duhm *Das Buch Jesaja*⁴ 400; Koehler *Dtjes.* 50 and KBL; Kutsch VT 2 (1952):58; ii) captivity, imprisonment, Pesh. *men hebūšyā*, so among others Budde; Kautzsch *Heil. Schr.* 1⁴:689; Volz *Dtj.* 178; Kaiser FRLANT 70² (1962):112; North *The Suffering Servant in Deutero-Isaiah*² (1956):122 and 124; Westermann ATD 19:205; Driver BZAW 103 (1968):94; deciding between i) and ii) seems to be difficult. †

7247 עֲצָרָה

עֲצָרָה 2K 10₂₀ Is 1₁₃ Jl 1₁₄ 2₁₅ and עֲצָרָתָה Lv 23₃₆ Nu 29₃₅ Dt 16₈ Neh 8₁₈, עֲצָרָתָה 2C 7₉, cs. עֲצָרָתָה Jr 9₁, עֲצָרָתֵיכֶם Am 5₂₁ daghesh dirimens (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 212k): עָצַר: SamP. ʿāṣārāt, MHeb. עֲצָרָתָה, JArm. עֲצָרָתָה, Syr. ʿāṣartā sacrifice (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 540b) Heb. lw.: עָצַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 613c: withdrawing from labour (→ עָצַר nif. 3 c, KBL; Kutsch VT 2 (1952):65ff; Elliger *Lev.* 321 :: Seebass VT 25 (1975):182³⁰: abandoning all that is unfitting):

—1. holiday Lv 23₃₆ Nu 29₃₅ Dt 16₈, with קָרָא Jl 1₁₄ 2₁₅, cf. Wolff BK 14/2:38;

—2. celebration, festive assembly Is 1₁₃, with קָרָא 2K 10₂₀, with עָשָׂה 2C 7₉, with אָרִיחַ בָּ Am 5₂₁;

—3. **עֲצָרָת** בְּגֵרִים a gathering (< band) of cheats **Jr 9**₁. †

7248 **עֲצָרָת**

עֲצָרָת → **עֲצָרָה**.

7249 **עֲקַב**

I **עֲקַב**: denom. of **עֲקַב**, MHeb. hif. to grab by the heel, follow hot on the heels of; Ug. *‘qb* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1907; Aistleitner 2086): a) to be rough, hilly Dietrich-L. *Texte* 4, 645:1f *šd* . . . *‘qb*, cf. UF 7 (1975):364; b) Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 18:i:19: *m‘qbk* (D-theme pt.) the one who deceives you (Driver *Myths*² 154b; Gray *Legacy*² 115 :: Aistleitner 2086: the one who restrains you, hinders you, simil. Caquot-S. *Textes* 436 and 436^s); Hatra (Degen-M. *Neue Eph.* 3 (1978):110f); JArm. pe. to be the last one, pa. to track down, Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:162), Syr. pe. to tread, follow, pa. as JArm.; Arb. *‘qb* to strike someone on the heel; Eth. Tigr. → II ***עֲקַב**; MHeb. JArm. **עֲכֹב** (כ) ! delaying, prevention: (Guillaume JSS 9 (1964):285f).

qal: pf. **עֲקַב**; impf. **Jr 9**₃ **יֵעֲקַב** (MS **יֵעֲקַב**, Bergsträsser *Gr.* 1:§10x; Morag JSS 4 (1959):227¹), **וַיֵּעֲקַבְנִי**; inf. **עֲקֹב**: to seize someone by the heel, go behind someone (Gesenius-B. = actually to creep up behind someone), to **betray Gn 27**₃₆ (SamP. pi.), **Jr 9**₃ **Hos 12**₄, cj. **Ps 49**₆ for **יֵעֲקַבְנִי** prp. **עֲקַבְנִי** (BHS). †

pi. (Jenni 209): impf. **יֵעֲקַבְנִי** (Or. qal, Kahle *Text* 81): to **hamper, hinder Jb 37**₄ (Stadelmann AnBibl. 39 (1970):111⁵⁹¹: -m not a suffix but enclitic -m :: Fohrer KAT 16:480: rd. **וַיֵּעֲקַבְנִי** and ins. **בְּרִקְיָם**). †

Der. **עֲקַבָּה**, **עֲקַבְנִי**.

7250 **עֲקַב**

II ***עֲקַב**: OSArb. *‘qb* (Conti 211b) and Amor. *ḥqb/‘qb* (Buccellati *The Amorites of the Ur III Period* (1966):159, 171; Huffmon 203; and Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2:225) to protect; Eth.^G *‘aqaba* (Dillmann 977f), Tigr. *‘aqba* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 468a), Harari (Leslau 30) to protect, guard; the vb. *‘qb* also occurs in Arm. personal names from Hatra (Syria 41 (1964):266 no. 185f. etc.; Thompson BZAW 133 (1974):44), and more often in Heb. personal names from Elephantine (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 12:9, 11; 54:10 and p. 299a; Vincent 410f) and from Babylonia (Noth *Personennamen* 177f and 254a; Coogan *Personal Names* 80f), in Nab. (Cantinau 2:134), in Palm. personal names (Stark *Names* 10a, 107a, 108a); also in Semitic personal names from Egypt (see Thompson BZAW 133 (1974):43ff); for the personal names in OT see Noth *Personennamen* 177f, 197.

Der. n.m. **יֵעֲקַבְנִי**, **יֵעֲקַבְנִי** and **עֲקֹב**.

7251 **עֲקַב**

עֲקַב: < *‘aqib* Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463y; SamP. *ēqab*, pl. *‘āqābi* (**Gn 49**₁₇); MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 169); Ug. *‘qb*: Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 17:vi:20: Gray *Legacy*² 112 rd. *‘qbm* “sinews” with Gordon *Textbook* p. 248b (2 Aqht vi:20) :: de Moor UF 3 (1971):349f rd. *tqbm* “ash tree”; so also Herdner *Corpus* 17:vi:20 and Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 17:vi:20; cf. UF 7 (1975):186, 359; UF 9 (1977):373 :: Caquot-S. *Textes* 431 and 431^q *tqbm* “giants”, figurative for cedars;

—Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 17:vi:23 *qbt_tr* the heels of a bull, pl. of *qb* (Driver *Myths*² 154b; UF 9 (1977):373); Caquot-S. *Textes* 431 bend of the knee; JArm. CPArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 356b) עֲקָבָא, Syr. *‘eqbā*; Sir 10₁₆ 13₂₅ *עֲקָבָה; Arb. *aqib*; Tigr. *eqeb* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 468a) foot, leg: cs. עֲקָב (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 552o), עֲקָבו, pl. cs. עֲקָבִי 2 times (daghesh dirimens see R. Meyer *Gr.* §14:2b), עֲקָבִי once, sf. עֲקָבִי Ps 49₆ Sec. ακοββαῖ (Brönno 155) cf. Tib. עֲקָבִי (Brönno 159), עֲקָבִיךָ and עֲקָבוֹתֶיךָ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 557f):

—1. **heel** Gn 3₁₅ 25₂₆ Jr 13₂₂ (euphemistic for *pudenda*, for the usual רִגְלָיִם Rudolph *Jer.*³ 92), Ps 56₇ Jb 18₉;

—2. **hoof** סוּסֵי עֲקָבִי Gn 49₁₇ (:: Rin BZ 11 (1967):190: עֲקָבִי עֲקָבִי = sinews, tendons, cf. Ug.), Ju 5₂₂;

—3. **footprint** Ps 77₂₀ 89₅₂ (with II חֲרָף pi.), Song 1₈ Sir 10₁₆; cj. Hos 6₈ for עֲקָבָה מִזֶּדֶם prp. עֲקָבֵיהֶם דָּם (BHS): with blood in their footprints;

—4. **rearguard** of an army Gn 49₁₉ for מֵאַשֵׁר : עֲקָבִי prp. אֲשֵׁר : עֲקָבָם Zobel BZAW 95 (1965):5, 19), Jos 8₁₃;

—5. the end of an affair, the future (parallel with אַחֲרֵיתָא) Sir 16₃ (עֲקָבוֹתָם);

—Ps 49₆ for עֲקָבִי prp. עֲקָבִי עֲקָבִי (BHS; Dahood *Psalms* 1:297) → I עֲקָב, qal; Ps 41₁₀ for עֲקָב prp. עֲקָב or עֲקָבָם and trsp. after v.11 (BHS → עֲקָב). †

Der. I עֲקָב.

7252 עֲקָב

עֲקָב **iqb*: < עֲקָב: SamP. *ēqəb*, JArm. עֲקָבָא, Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:552a) and CPArm., Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 356b), heel, hind quarters, behind; Arb. *‘aqb*, *‘uqb* end:

—1. **the very back, the end**: עֲקָב right to the end Ps 119₃₃₋₁₁₂ :: Deissler *Psalm 119 (118) und seine Theologie* (1955):129f, 211: with 2, so also TOB; עֲקָבוֹא or עֲקָבָא hind quarters;

—2. > **result, wages** Is 5₂₃ Ps 19₁₂ 119₃₃₋₁₁₂ → 1. Pr 22₄, cj. with שְׁלֵם Ps 41₁₁ → עֲקָב (at the end);

—3. > conj. (R. Meyer *Gr.* §120:2a) עַל-עֲקָב on account of, really, as wages for Ps 40₁₆ 70₄; עֲקָב for the reason that Nu 14₂₄ Dt 7₁₂ 8₂₀, = עֲקָב אֲשֵׁר Gn 22₁₈ 26₅ 2S 12₆, = עֲקָב כִּי 2S 12₁₀ Am 4₁₂. †

7253 עֲקָב

עֲקָב: I עֲקָב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466n; JArm. Eth.^G, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 468a) *‘aqab*, Amh. *‘aqabat* (Leslau 40) hill, slope; Arb. *‘aqabat* precipitous track; Eg. *‘g/q’*, (Salonen AfO 21 (1966):97); Ug. *‘qb* rough, hilly, → I עֲקָב: cf. עֲקָבָה → 3;

—1. **uneven, bumpy terrain** (Schwarzenbach 5) Is 40₄ (:: מִיִּשׁוֹר);

—2. **deceitful, sly** (KBL) difficult, insidious: לֵב־ Jr 17₉ (Sept. βαθεΐα -|14ΐ καρδία) cf. Sir 36₂₅ לֵב עֲקוּב (Sept. καρδία στρεβλή);

—3. מִדָּם עֲקָבָה Hos 6₈ cj. → עֲקָב 3. †

7254 עֲקָבָה

עֲקָבָה: I עֲקָב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 461j: **guile 2K 10**₁₉. †

7255 עֲקָר

עֲקָר: MHeb. JArm. עֲקָר to bind hands or feet rigid (Levy 3:682b) and ? cf. MHeb. JArm. אָנַד to bind together (Leslau 9); Syr. to put in fetters; Arb. *‘aqada* to tie a knot, bind; Eth.^G *‘aqada* and *‘aqasa* to bind, put in fetters, tie up (Dillmann 981), Tigr. *‘aqda* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 486b) to tie a knot (Leslau 40).

qal: impf. וַיַּעְקֹר to truss together the legs of an animal for sacrifice (Sept. συμποδίσσας) Gn 22₉. †

cj. **pi**: Is 2₆ for מִקְרָם prp. מִעֲקָרִים meaning magician (from Arb.), so W. Thomas JTS 13 (1962):323f and ZAW 75 (1963):88 :: Wildberger BK 10:93: rd. מִקְרָם קִסְמִים. †

Der. עֲקָר, n.loc. יַעְקָר.

7256 עֲקָר

עֲקָר: עֲקָר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466n; SamP. *ēqod*, pl. *ēqūdām*; MHeb. curly, ringed, Arb. *‘aqad* a twist in the tail of a sheep or a goat shaped like a knot (Lane 1:2106a): pl. עֲקָרִים (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c): **banded, striped**, (see Gradwohl 56; Dalman *Arbeit* 6:194, 197 :: KBL with an injured tail) Gn 30_{35-39f} 31₈₋₁₀₋₁₂. †

7257 יַעְקָר

יַעְקָר: עֲקָר; n.loc. (הָרְעִים) בֵּית־יַעְקָר 2K 10₁₂₋₁₄: → בֵּית B 38: the place of the sandheaps (for the shepherds) :: Gray *Kings*³ 556: meeting place for the shepherds: יַעְקָר on Arb. *‘aqada* Vulg. to assemble. †

7258 עֲקָה

I *עֲקָה: either a) from I עוֹק qal 2, or b) from II עוֹק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 589c: cs. עֲקָה Ps 55₄; a) screech (רָשַׁע) עֲקָה parallel with מִפְּנֵי עֲקָה so H.P. Müller VT 21 (1971):558f); b) pressure (KBL), MHeb. JArm. עֲקָה hardship, Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:573), Syr. pain, need Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 33a, 34a) misfortune, misery; → מוֹעֲקָה. †

7259 עֲקָה

cj. II *עָקָהּ, Ug. *q* (Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 14:iii:43; vi:29) eyeball (Ginsberg BASOR Supplementary Studies 2-3 (1946):17, 21; Pritchard *Texts* 144 line 147; Gray *Krt*² 14 line 147, and *Legacy*² 144³; Driver *Myths*² 154b; H.P. Müller VT 21 (1971):563; Caquot-S. *Textes* 525^c (:: Gordon *Textbook* §19:1906: eyebrows; Aistleitner 2085: hair): Ps 68 for עֲתִקָּהּ (→ עֲתִקַּי qal 2) prp. עֲתִקָּתִי my eyeball (Ginsberg BASOR Suppl. Studies 2-3 (1946):39; Gray, see above) :: Dahood *Psalms* 1:37, 38: עֲתִקָּהּ has grown old. †

עֲקוּב 7260

עֲקוּב: n.m.; II *עֲקַב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480t: pattern *qattūl* either a) active, meaning “protector”, or b) passive, meaning “the protected one”, cf. Stamm ThZ 16 (1960):286 and *Ersatznamen* 421b; for a) עֲקַבְעֲקַב can be a short form of עֲקַבְיָה corresponding to *Aq(q)ab(b)i-El* (Noth *Personennamen* 254a); for b) an independent descriptive name, like → שְׁלֹמִים; cun. *Aq(q)ubu* (see KBL):

—1. family of gatekeepers **Ezr 2**₄₂ **Neh 7**₄₅ **11**₁₉ **12**₂₅ **1C 9**₁₇;

—2. slave in the temple **Ezr 2**₄₅, missing in **Neh 7**₄₈;

—3. Levite **Neh 8**₇;

—4. descendant of David from the line of Zerubbabel **1C 3**₂₄; 1-4 see Zorell 623a. †

עֲקַל 7261

עֲקַל: Arb. *‘aqala* to turn, bend, *‘aqila* to have feet which turn inwards; MHeb. עֲקוּל bent, עֲקַל and עֲקַלָּן bow-legged; JArm. עֲקוּלָא, Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:540); Syr. *m‘aqqlā* wrong, crazy, *‘uqqālā* winding track, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 356b).

pu: pt. מְעַקֵּל: crazy, confused (מְשַׁפֵּט) **Hab 1**₄. †

Der. עֲקַלְתוֹן, עֲקַלְקַל.

עֲקַלְקַל 7262

*עֲקַלְקַל: עֲקַל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 482i: עֲקַלְקַלּוֹת, sf. עֲקַלְקַלּוֹתָם: **twisting** (road) **Ju 5**₆; עֲקַלְקַלּוֹתָם הַמִּטְּיָם **Ps 125**₅: who bend their circuitous tracks, i.e. make their tracks twisty so that they become crooked (Gunkel *Psalmen* 550), → נִטְהַ hif. 5 and 6; in Sept. and 11QPs^a, DJD 4:25 > sf. †

עֲקַלְתוֹן 7263

עֲקַלְתוֹן: *עֲקַל fem + *ōn*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500r, 219f, g; Ug. *‘qltn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1908; Aistleitner 2088; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 33 no. 25; and p. 149 no. 121): **writhing** (snake) **Is 27**₁. †

עֲקָן 7264

עָקַן: root uncertain → יַעֲקֹן, descendant of שַׁעֲרִיר Gn 36₂₇, + יַ SamP. *wāqān*, Sept. Ουκαυ; OSArb. *ʿqn* (Müller ZAW 75 (1963):312) and Saf. (Moritz ZAW 44 (1926):92); = → יַעֲקֹן (1C 1₄₂ rd. יַעֲקֹן or יַעֲקֹן, BHS), descendant of Esau and n.loc. בְּנֵי יַעֲקֹן (בְּאֲרוֹת) Nu 33_{31f} Dt 10₆. †

7265 עקר

עָקַר: MHeb. BArm. JArm. CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:489), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 32) to tear out, uproot; Saf. (see Grimme *Texte* 186a) to perish; Arb. to wound, esp. to sever the tendons of the back legs of a camel on the grave of its owner (Wellhausen *Heid.*² 181ff; Krebs ZAW 78 (1966):359-61), *ʿaqara* III with the inf. *muʿāqarat* to cut into the pastern joint of a camel in a contest (Huizinga *Homo Ludens* (1939):109); sbst. → cj. עֵקֶר.

qal: inf. עָקַרְתִּי: to **tear out by the roots, weed** (: נִטַּע) Qoh 3₂ (: Dahood *Biblica* 47 (1966):270: to harvest, Ph. ? *ʿqrt* granary, Donner-R. *Inscripfen* no. 26 A 6; cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 220). †

nif: impf. תִּעַקְרָה: to **become uprooted** Zeph 2₄. †

pi. (Jenni 209): pf. עָקְרוּ, עָקְרוּ; impf. יַעֲקֹרוּ, תִּעַקְרוּ: Arb. *Caqara* III (see above):

—1. to make bulls or horses lame by severing the pasterns (Krebs ZAW 78 (1966):359-61) Gn 49₆ (SamP. qal) (שׂוֹר), Jos 11_{6,9} (סוֹס);

—2. 2S 8₄ 1C 18₄ (רָכַב); on 2 cf. Weippert 274, to make unusable. †

Der. ? עָקַר, I and II עָקַר, cj. *עָקַר.

7266 עָקַרְתִּי

עָקַרְתִּי: עָקַרְתִּי; SamP. *ʿāqār*, fem. *ʿāqārā*, MHeb. JArm. CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:546), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 34b); Arb. *ʿāqir* infertile, *uqrat* infertility: עָקַרְתִּי, עָקַרְתִּי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 508k): **infertile, with no descendants** (see vSeters JBL 87 (1968):401ff): woman Gn 11₃₀ 25₂₁ 29₃₁ Ex 23₂₆ Ju 13_{2f} 1S 2₅ Is 54₁ Jb 24₂₁ (רָעָה → II רָעָה), עָקַרְתִּי Dt 7₁₄; עָקַרְתִּי הַבַּיִת an infertile woman in a house Ps 113₉. †

7267 עָקַרְתִּי

I עָקַרְתִּי, SamP. with לָּ *lāqār*; עָקַרְתִּי; OArm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 220) descendants root, (Degen *Altaram Gr.* 47; Soq. *eqre* (Leslau 40): orig. meaning root → עָקַרְתִּי, metaph. descendant, cf. the Akkadian personal name *Šuruš-kēn* “the root is secure” (Stamm 295³): עָקַרְתִּי מוֹשֵׁפֶחֶת גֵּר descendant of the family of a guardian of the city Lv 25₄₇. †

7268 עָקַרְתִּי

II עָקַרְתִּי: n.m. = I: meaning: a) Noth *Personennamen* 232 in Lv 25₄₇ (see I עָקַרְתִּי, Noth *Personennamen* 232); b) see I: “the descendant (who safeguards the position of his family)”, cf. the Akkadian personal name *Suruš-kēn*: Judaeans from the family of Jerahmeel 1C 2₂₇. †

7269 עָקַר

cj. *עָקַר: עָקַר, Bauer-L. *Arm.* 192f; OArm. עָקַר → I עָקַר; BArm. *עָקַר, MHeb. עָקַר, **Sir 37**₁₇ var. עָקַרְתָּ, JArm., Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:592, 604) Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 33b) root; Syr. ‘*eqqārā*’ root, remedy; Arb. > Eth.^G ‘*aqqār*’ remedy: ins. עָקַרְי after עָקַרְיִם (Fohrer KAT 16:413): **root Jb 30**₃. †

7270 עָקַרְבַּ

עָקַרְבַּ: WSem. SamP. ‘*āqrāb*, MHeb. JArm. CPArm. עָקַרְבַּא, Syr. ‘*eqqarbā*, OArm. EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 220) Nab. Palm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 39b) אַרְקַבְא (cf. Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:269 ε); < Akk. *aqrabu* (AHw. 62b); Arb. Eth.^G ‘*aqrab*; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 459b) ‘*arqab* and ‘*arqab* (Leslau 40; cf. Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:124i and 269); n.m. and fem. OSArb. (Conti 212a), Saf. Arb. (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 89f), Palm. עָקַרְבַּ (Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 345a) and ‘*qrbn* (Stark *Names* 45b, 107), Nab. (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:134), Hatra ‘*qrbn* (Degen *JbEOL* 23 (1973/74, 1975):414 no. 255): עָקַרְבַּיִם:

—1. **scorpion** (Koehler *Kleine Lichter* 22ff), four types of *buthus* (Bodenheimer *An. Life* 366, 369) **Dt 8**₁₅ **Ezk 2**₆;

—2. metaph. an especially painful scourge **1K 12**₁₁₋₁₄ **2C 10**₁₁₋₁₄, see Würthwein ATD 11/1:155⁷;

—3. מַעְלֵה עָקַרְבַּיִם “the scorpion’s stairs” n.loc. south of the Dead Sea, identified with certainty with *naqb es-sāfā*, Simons *Geog.* §311, 538; Glueck *Explorations* 2:6; Noth *Welt* 82; Görg VT 24 (1974):508f: Eg. ‘*qrb(w)t*: **Nu 34**₄ **Jos 15**₃ **Ju 1**₃₆. †

7271 עָקַרוֹן

עָקַרוֹן: n.loc., Sept., Josephus Ἀκ(κ)άρων (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 7); cun. *Amqarrūna* (Parpola AOAT 6 (1970):16) and Eg. ‘*ngm* (Simons *Top.* 202 :: Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2:92¹⁰⁶) all point to an orig. *עָקַרוֹן (see Maag 184); ? etym. עָקַר to be infertile + *ōn*; site most likely *Kh. el-Muqanna* 18 km. E of *T. ‘Ašdōd* (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 385; Wolff BK 14/2:192; BRL² 66f; S. Timm ZDPV 96 (1980):33f; less probably *Qatra* and ‘*Āqir*, both 7 km E of Jabneel, Abel 2:319; Simons *Geog.* §318 D 1; Alt *Kl. Schr.* 1:226; Noth *Jos.* 75), a Philistine foundation of the Iron Age: **Jos 13**₃ **15**_{11-45f} **19**₄₃ **Ju 1**₁₈ **1S 5**₁₀ **6**_{16f} **7**₁₄ **17**₅₂ **2K 1**_{2f-6-16} **Jr 25**₂₀ **Am 1**₈ **Zeph 2**₄ **Zech 9**₅₋₇.

Der. עָקַרוֹנִי. †

7272 עָקַרוֹנִי

עָקַרוֹנִי: gentilic of עָקַרוֹן: עָקַרוֹנִים: **Jos 13**₃ **1S 5**₁₀. †

7273 עָקַרְתָּ

עָקַרְתָּ: → עָקַר.

7274 עָקַשׁ

עִקַּשׁ: MHeb. to twist, עִקְשָׁן a bow-legged person, יָדַיִם עִקוּשׁוֹת twisted hands, with malformed hands twisted sideways (Levy 3:690a), Syr. *qīsā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 356b, root *qss*) *qisa* twisted; Arb. *‘aqāsa* to braid, plait the hair, Wehr-Cowan 629); on the word-pair *tm* :: *qš* see Brueggemann ZAW 89 (1977):234-58.

nif: pt. cs. נִעְקַשׁ: with דִּרְכָיִם (rd. thus for דִּרְכָיִם) one who walks in crooked paths Pr 28₁₈. †

pi. (Jenni 235f): pf. עִקְשׂוּ; impf. יִעְקְשׂוּ; inf. עִקְשׂוּ; pt. מִעְקַשׂ;

—1. to twist Mi 3₉ (:: הִישָׁרָה);

—2. with דִּרְךָ, נִתְיָבָה to turn the wrong way, i.e. to behave crookedly, act falsely (Gesenius-B.) :: KBL: to choose crooked ways, Is 59₈ Pr 10₉, cj. 2₁₅ for עִקְשִׁים prp. מִעְקְשִׁים or מִעִקְשִׁים (BHS). †

hif: impf. וַיִּעְקְשֵׁנִי, mixed formation from pi. (so MSS) and hif., from which the latter is preferable (see Jenni 236 :: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 353v): to denounce as crooked, guilty Jb 9₂₀. †

Der. I and II עִקַּשׁ, *עִקְשׁוֹת, *מִעְקְשִׁים.

עִקַּשׁ 7275

I עִקַּשׁ, SamP. *‘āqāš*: עִקַּשׁ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 477b: pl. cs. עִקְשִׁי, see Brueggemann ZAW 89 (1977):234-58: from עִקַּשׁ: twisted, false:

—1. (without complement) Dt 32₅ 2S 22₂₇ Ps 18₂₇ Pr 8₈ 22₅;

—2. (with complement): a) עִקַּשׁ with דִּרְכָיִם or דִּרְכָיו (thus prp. for דִּרְכָיִם) Pr 28₆, with לֵבָב Pr 11₂₀ 17₂₀, with שִׁפְתָיו 19₁ (? :: cj. for שִׁפְתָיו prp. with 28₆ דִּרְכָיו); b) לֵבָב עִקַּשׁ a perverse heart Ps 101₄ (cf. Kraus BK 15⁵:860f), דִּרְךְ עִקַּשׁ the way of the false Pr 22₅;

—cj. ? Is 30₁₂ for בָּעֵשֶׂק prp. בָּעִקַּשׁ (parallel with נָלוֹז); Ps 73₈ for עֵשֶׂק prp. עִקַּשׁ or עֵתֶק (BHS); cj. Pr 2₁₅ for עִקְשִׁים → עִקַּשׁ pi. 2, cj. Pr 27₆ for נִעְתָרוֹת prp. עִקְשׁוֹת.

עִקַּשׁ 7276

II עִקַּשׁ: n.m.; = I, MHeb.: Noth *Personennamen* 229: wrong, twisted; from the MHeb. adj. עִקְשָׁן (→ עִקַּשׁ); עִקַּשׁ as a personal name can also refer to a physical peculiarity: the father of one of the thirty under David 2S 23₂₆ 1C 11₂₈ 27₉. †

עִקְשׁוֹת 7277

*עִקְשׁוֹת: עִקַּשׁ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 505o; Gulkowitsch 126: also cs., wrongness, falsehood: עָפָה Pr 4₂₄ (with הַסִּיר), 6₁₂ (with הַלֵּךְ). †

7278 עַר

I *עַר: n.loc.: SamP. ʿār, with בַּ bār.

—1. a town in Moab, corresponding to *er-Rabba* Nu 21₂₈, cj. 22₃₆ for עַר prp. עַר (:: Noth ATD 7:147 with MT: the Moabite town, cf. Simons *Geog.* 117⁷⁹), Is 15₁ מוֹאָב עַר parallel with מוֹאָב קִיר מוֹעַר (1QIs^a twice עַר), cf. Rudolph *Fschr. Driver* (1963):133; Wildberger BK 10:611f;

—2. the Moabite landscape Nu 21₁₅ Dt 2₁₈ (with לְבֵיתֵנוּ).²⁹; dwelling place of בְּנֵי לֹטַם Dt 2₉; cj. Nu 21₂₈ for עַר prp. עַרִי (BHS);

—on 1 and 2 cf. Abel 2:248; Simons *Geog.* 262²²⁹; vZyl 71ff. †

7279 עַר

II *עַר: MHeb. עַר, Sir 37₅ 47₇; Arm. = Heb. צַר; BArm. JArm.: עַרְרַ: enemy 1S 28₁₆ (Tg., Symm., Hexapla: Field 1:538³²; usu. cj. צַר, SR Driver *Sam.*² (1913):216f :: Stoebe KAT 8/1:486: MT, so also TOB: Sir 37₅ (Sept. א, B πολέμου corrupt for πολέμιον, N Peters *Das Buch Jesus Sirach* 301), 47₇ (Sept. ἐχθροί);

—Ps 139₂₀ for עַרְרִי prp. עַלְיָךְ (BHS). †

7280 עַר

I עַר: עַר: protector, וְעָנָה עַר Mal 2₁₂ → II עָנָה A qal 3. †

7281 עַר

II עַר: n.m. SamP. ʿār, with לָ lār. a) meaning as I, protector or ? “protected” (descriptive name for a sentence name → יַעִיר *Fschr. Stamm* 199-203); b) “awake”, “watchful” from II עוֹר (Noth *Personennamen* 228); MHeb. עַר, JArm. CPArm. Syr. → BArm. עַר watcher, guardian > angel, GnAp 2:1 parallel with קַרְדִּינַיִן and נַפְלִינַיִן (see Fitzmyer *GenAp*² 80); on a) and b) cf. Eg. ʿ(orm (Helck *Beziehungen*² 46; Albright JPOS 8 (1928):238):

—1. oldest son of Judah Gn 38_{3-6f} 46₁₂ Nu 26₁₉ 1C 2₃;

—2. son of שְׁלָה 1C 4₂₁. †

7282 עַרְב

I עַרְב: MHeb. JArm. CPArm. to stand surety; Sam. (Gn 43₉); Syr. to pawn; Ug. ʿrb (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1915; Aistleitner 2094; UF 6 (1974):466f; Aartun AOAT 21/2 (1978):20) to guarantee; Ph. Pun. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 221); OSArb. (Conti 212a); Arb. ʿrb to pawn; Akk. *erēbu*, → Vulg. עַרְב; comparable with the verb in the expression *ana qatāti erēbu* to stand as guarantor (AHw. 235a, 4d and 911a); Donner *Fschr. Albright* (1971):78; Ben H. Lesh. 44 (1980):85ff.

qal: pf. עָרַב, עָרַבְתָּ; impf. אֶעְרַבְנִי; impv. עָרַבְנִי, עָרַב; inf. עָרַב; pt. עָרַב, עָרַבִּים, עָרַבִּי: to **stand surety for** (de Vaux *Inst.* 1:261ff = *Lebensordnungen* 1:276ff):

—1. with acc. of the debtor **Pr** 11₁₅ 20₁₆ 27₁₃ **Sir** 8₁₃, with לְ **Pr** 6₁, with לְפָנַי and עָרַבְתָּה **Pr** 17₁₈; with acc. of the guarantor, surety (בְּשִׂאוֹת) **Pr** 22₂₆;

—2. metaph. to **be responsible for someone, lend support for someone's cause** **Gn** 43₉ 44₃₂ **Is** 38₁₄ **Ps** 119₁₂₂ (for עָבְדֶךָ prp. דְּבָרְךָ :: Deissler *Psalm 119 (118) und seine Theologie* (1955):220f: MT);

—3. to **pawn** **Neh** 5₃, cj. v.2 for רַבִּים rd. עָרַבִּים; metaph. to pawn one's heart, meaning to stake one's life **Jr** 30₂₁;

—4. to **conduct trade, barter**, with I מְעַרְבִי * **Ezk** 27_{9,27};

—**Jb** 17₃ for עָרַבְנִי prp. עָרַבְנִי (BHS). †

hitp: impv. נָא הִתְעַרְבֵנּוּ: to **enter into a wager** with (by depositing a pledge); Arb. see I. Goldziher *Muhammedan. Studien* (Halle 1889; Hildesheim (1961):1:56; J. Huizinga *Homo Ludens* (1939):109f): with אֶת־ **2K** 18₂₃ **Is** 36₈. †

Der. תַּעְרוּבוֹת, מְעַרְבִי * I, יַעְרִבוּן, עָרַבְתָּה.

7283 ערב

II עָרַב: MHeb. pi. DSS hitp. to participate in (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 169), EgArm. BArm. JArm. pa. ? etpa.; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:464), Syr. pe. pa. af., Mnd. pe. pa. ? etpa. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 35b).

hitp: pf. הִתְעַרְבוּ; impf. יִתְעַרְבוּ, תִּתְעַרְבוּ; cj. **Pr** 14₁₆ rd. pt. מִתְעַרְבֵי with Sept. for MT מִתְעַבְרֵי, → 2, עָבַר: (W. Bühlmann *Vom rechten Reden und Schweigen*, OBO 12 (1976):244):

—1. to **get involved with someone**, with לְ **Pr** 20₁₉, with עִם **Pr** 24₂₁, cf. Kopf VT 9 (1959):281 :: cj. for תִּתְעַרְבוּ prp. תִּתְעַבְרֵי → II עָבַר (Gemser *Spr.*² 88, 89); abs. (without prep.) **Pr** 14₁₆ with Sept., see above;

—2. with בְּ to **be mixed up with** **Ps** 106₃₅ **Ezr** 9₂, to combine with (ברוּחַ) 1QH 16:14;

—3. with בְּ to **interfere in** **Pr** 14₁₀, with עַל cj. **Pr** 26₁₇ for מִתְעַבְרֵי prp. with Pesh., Vulg. מִתְעַרְבֵי (BHS; Gemser *Spr.*² 94, 95). †

Der. I, II יַעְרִב, עָרַב.

7284 ערב

III עָרַב: MHeb. to be pleasant; Arb. Hadram. dialect ‘aru/ib it is suitable (Ben-H. *Lesh.* 44 (1980):85ff).

qal: pf. עָרְבָה, עָרְבַתְּ, עָרְבוּ; impf. יִתְעַרֵּב:

—1. to be pleasant: sleep Jr 31₂₆ Pr 3₂₄, a wish fulfilled Pr 13₁₉;

—2. to be pleasing: a) a woman pleases her lover Ezk 16₃₇; b) offerings please God (tech. terminology in the cult, see vRad *Th.* 1⁶:274⁷⁸): to be well-pleasing Jr 6₂₀ Mal 3₄, שִׂיחַ Ps 104₃₄ (:: Dahood *Psalms* 3:47: to enter, Ug. *rb* → Vulg. ערב), praise 1QPs^a Song of Zion 14 (DJD 4:86), 3Q 6:1 (DJD 3:98). †

hif: impf. יַעֲרִיבוּ to make delightful, make lovely (a song) Sir 40₂₁. †

Der. עָרַב.

7285 ערב

IV ערב: OSArb. causative, to offer a sacrifice (Conti 212a; Gaster *MélSyriac*. 581f; Driver *Fschr. Robinson* 64f).

qal: impf. יִעָרְבוּ: with זְבָחִים to offer (parallel with נָסַךְ) Hos 9₄, cf. Rudolph KAT 13/1:172 :: Wolff BK 14/1²:192, 193: III ערב, alt. cj. with two MSS יַעֲרִכּוּ (BHS). †

7286 ערב

V ערב: Arb. *grb* to go away, leave, go down (of the sun); Akk. *erēbu* (AHw. 234f) to go in, go down (of the sun); MHeb. ערב hif. to do in the evening, MHeb. and JArm. itpe. to bow down in the evening, sink; Ug. *rb* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1915; Aistleitner 2093) to go in, go down (of the sun); OSArb. *rb*, sbst. *mrb* the west (Conti 212a); Syr. *reb*; Eth.^G *arba* and *araba*, CPArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 35b) *rb* to go down; *rb* and *grb*? western var., Nöldeke ZDMG 54, 155¹ :: Rössler ZA 54 (1961):171f; J Loader *Fschr. vSelms* 99ff.

qal: pf. עָרְבָה; impf. יַעֲרֵב יערב Sir 36₃₁; inf. עָרַב: to turn into evening Ju 19₉ (יָם), cj. Pr 7₉ for בְּעָרַב prp. בְּעָרַב (BHS); to find oneself (somewhere) at evening time Sir 36₃₁; metaph. to go down שָׁמְחָה Is 24₁₁ (cj. עָבְרָה not necessary, see Torrey ZAW 65 (1953):240). †

hif: inf. הָעָרַב: to do late in the evening (:: הַשָּׁפָם, Solá-S. 88) 1S 17₁₆. †

Der. I עָרַב, II מְעָרַב.

7287 עָרַב

I עָרַב (134 times), SamP. *ērāb*; Sec. with בָּ βααβ (Brönno 125f): Vulg. ערב; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 169f); Heb. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 221); Ug. *rb špš* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1915) corresponding to Akk. *ereb* *sup*dsûamsûi (*ereb* cstr. of *erbu* AHw. 233b) descent (of the sun): עָרַב; du. עָרְבִים (see below :: adv. ending, Torczyner *Entst.* 71, 190); masc. (1S 20₅ dl. הַשְּׁלִישִׁית or unusual expression “for the third time” with deletion of פַּעַם, see Stoebe KAT 8/1:373); ? > -]182πεβος the darkness of the underworld (Lewy *Fremdwörter* 229; Gordon *Before Bible* 269; Astour 130): sunset, evening Gn 1₅ Ps 30₆ (:: בִּקְרַב, עָרַב, Gn 8₁₁; עָרַב it is evening (R. Meyer *Gr.* §90:6a); בְּעָרַב at evening time Gn 19₁ (18 times); עַד-הָעָרַב

Lv 11₂₄ (42 times), **עֶרְבַּי עָרַב** **Ps 104**₂₃; **לְעֶרֶב** in the evening **Ps 59**_{7,15}; **לְפָנוֹת עָרֵב/עֶלְעָרֵב** towards evening **Gn 24**₆₃ **Dt 23**₁₂; **בְּעֶרְב־בְּעֶרֶב** evening after evening **2C 13**₁₁; **בִּקְרַב וְעָרַב** **Ps 65**₉; **מִבִּקְרַב לְעָרַב** **Jb 4**₂₀, **בִּקְרַב מִן־הַבֶּקֶר** **Ex 18**_{13f}, **עֶרְב־הַ(ה) עָרַב מִן־הַ(ה) בֶּקֶר** until an evening and a morning, **עֶרְבַּי עָרַב בִּקְרַב** evening shadows, → **צֶל** **Jr 6**₄, **עֶלְעָל מִנְחַת עֶלְעָל** **Ps 141**₂ **Da 9**₂₁, **מִנְחַת הָעֶמְּנַחַת ע** **2K 16**₁₅ **Ezr 9**_{4f}; cj. **Pr 7**₉ → Vulg. **ערב**; **בֵּין הָעֶרְבִים** lit. between the two evenings, i.e. the time between sunset and nightfall, the evening twilight (de Vaux *Inst.* 1:278 = *Lebensordnungen* 1:293; THAT 1:709, with bibliography) **Ex 12**₆ **16**₁₂ **29**_{39,41} **30**₈ **23**₅ **Nu 9**_{3,5,11} **28**_{4,8} (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:617ff), always P, see Schiaparelli 83f, see Commentaries; “evening”, “in the twilight”, a false dual, Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:458; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 518b **בֵּין** secondary addition;

—**Hab 1**₈ and **Zeph 3**₃ for **זְאֵבֵי עָרַב** ? rd. **זְאֵבֵי עֶרְבָה** (Elliger *Fschr. Bertholet* 158ff :: Humbert *Hab.* 35f; Sabottka *Zephanja* (1972):104f: wolves in the evening).

7288 עָרַב

II עָרַב: only two instances:

—1. **Jr 25**₂₄ **וְאֵת כָּל־מַלְכֵי הָעַמּוֹת** dittograph of **וְאֵת כָּל־מַלְכֵי עָרַב** explanation is not certain: a) **עָרַב** **עָרַב** = II **עָרַב** (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 164), b) corresponding to Assyrian *urbi*, gentilic or appellative, see Galling *Textbuch*² 69¹⁶, c) the later Arabs (Montgomery *Arabia* 61f);

— 2. **1K 10**₁₅ **וְכָל־מַלְכֵי הָעַמּוֹת עָרַב** :: **2C 9**₁₄ **עָרַב** (with MSS Editions **עָרַב**), then also **1K 10**₁₅ rd. **הָעָרַב**, see Noth *Könige* 204 :: Simons *Geog.* §18: rd. **עָרַב** signifying the bedouin, or other groups without any civil administration . †

7289 עָרַב

I עָרַב: II **עָרַב**; together with **עוֹר**, **בְּגָד**, **פְּשָׁתִים**, **צִמָּר** and **שָׁתִי** **Lv 13**_{48f,51-53,56-59}: SamP. *ērāb*, Sam. MHeb. and JArm. **עָרַבָא** weft, woof (:: **שָׁתִי**, chain, warp) or a type of weaving, woven material ? see Dalman *Arbeit* 5:104; Hönig 135²; Elliger *Lev.* 185f. †

7290 עָרַב

II עָרַב: II **עָרַב**: SamP. *ārāb*, MHeb. **עִירֹב** mixing, JArm. **עִירְבָרְבָא** mixed race; MHeb. JArm. **עָרְבֹב/בָא** confusion, disorder, Sam. **עָרְבֹב** (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:495, 598), JArm. **עָרְבֹלָאָה** half-caste:

—1. in Egypt **עָרַב רַב** (? rd. **עָרְבֹב**, Albright *Religion* 224⁹) **Ex 12**₃₈ = **הָאֶסְפָּסָף** **Nu 11**₄ (Sperber *Bible in Arm.* (רְבִיבִין) non-Israelites who joined the Hebrews at the time of the Exodus;

—2. people of foreign origin in post-exilic Judah **Neh 13**₃ (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 202);

—3. the mixture of races in the population of Babylon **Jr 50**₃₇, and esp. in Egypt, i.e. groups of foreign mercenaries **Jr 25**₂₀ **Ezk 30**₅, cf. Zimmerli 731f. †

7291 עָרַב

עֲרָב: n.pop., Sept. "Ἀραβες, Ἀραβία **Is 10, 11**₁₁ (Arb. 'arab, older 'arib, pl. 'arab, also OSArb. (Conti 212b); Akk. *Arabu, Aribi* (RLA 1:125f); OPers. *arabāia* meaning Arabia (VAB 3:138; Kent 169); a) etym. ? עֲרָב nomad (Albright JPOS 4 (1924):205; Montgomery *Arabia* 27f); b) outside the OT often the settlers or semi-nomads as distinct from the bedouin (JJ Hess 56f; Albright *Religion* 149f; Enc. Isl.² 1:896ff); c) within the OT (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 118) indicates the nomads of the Syrian-Arabian Desert **Jr 25**₂₄ כָּל מַלְכֵי בְּמִדְבַּר פָּל מַלְכֵי הַשְּׂכֵנִים ... עֲרָב; (BHS) עֲרָב/עֲרָב וְכָל-מַלְכֵי **2C 9**₁₄; **Ezk 27**₂₁ עֲרָב/עֲרָב וְכָל-מַלְכֵי together with (נְשִׂאֵי קָדָר), cj. **1K 10**₁₅ for הָעֲרָב rd. הָעֲרָב with **2C 9**₁₄.

7292 עֲרָב

*עֲרָב: בְּעֲרָב/רָב (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 637q) = III עֲרָבָה, desert (Galling *Fschr. Weiser* 60³⁵; Wildberger BK 10:797) **Is 21**_{13a-b}. †

7293 עֲרָב

עֲרָב: III עֲרָב, 464a; MHeb.: pleasant **Pr 20**₁₇ (Targ. עֲרִיב, also Pesh. guarantor !), **Song 2**₁₄ **Sir 6**₅. †

7294 עֲרָב

עֲרָב See below under עֲרָב and עֲרָב (#7296).

7295 עֲרָב

עֲרָב See below under עֲרָב and עֲרָב (#7296).

7296 עֲרָב/עֲרָב

I עֲרָב and עֲרָב (**Song 5**₁₁), SamP. 'arab: onomatopoeic, MHeb., JArm. עֲרָבָא and עֲרָבָתָא, CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 346a) 'urba; Arb. *gurāb*; Eth. *qura(b)* (Leslau 40); Akk. *āribu/ērību* (AHw. 68a, cf. Landsberger WdO 3 (1964-6):249¹⁶ and Salonen *Vögel* 124ff): עֲרָבִים, עֲרָבִי: raven, *corvus*, all types of crow (Driver PEQ 87 (1955):12; Bodenheimer *An. Life* 485; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1545) **Gn 8**₇ **1K 17**_{4.6} (in the mediaeval lexicographers, tradespeople (עֲרָבִים) or name of a people), **Is 34**₁₁ **Ps 147**₉ **Pr 30**₁₇ **Jb 38**₄₁ (Fohrer KAT 16:493), **Song 5**₁₁ (the locks of his hair are black as a raven); unclean animal **Lv 11**₁₅ **Dt 14**₁₄; = cj. **Zeph 2**₁₄ for חָרָב rd. with Sept., Vulg. עֲרָב. †

7297 עֲרָב

עֲרָב See below under עֲרָב and עֲרָב (#7299).

7298 עֲרָב

עֲרָב See below under עֲרָב and עֲרָב (#7299).

7299 עֹרֵב/עֲרֵב

II עֹרֵב and עֲרֵב: n.m. = I; Sept. Ὠρηβ, Josephus Ὠρηβος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 128); *grb* Saf. personal name (Ryckmans 1:176b); Arb. *gurāb* personal name and name of a tribe (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 85); שֹׁר the Midianites, it was certainly originally a topographical name צִוְרֵ-עֹרֵב **Ju 7**₂₅ and later a personal name (Richter BBB 18²:209; Rösel ZDPV 92 (1976):16 and 20; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1354) **Ju 7**₂₅ **8**₃ **Is 10**₂₆ **Ps 83**₁₂. †

7300 עֲרָב

עֲרָב, SamP. *ʿarāb*, JArm. עֲרוּבָא, Sam. עֲרֵבָה (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:546): II עֲרָב; Syr. *ʿarrūbā* (< Heb. ?); ? Akk. *urbattu*, synonym of *tūltu* “worm” (Landsberger *Fauna* 130): Aquila πάμμ(ε)ικτος, Sept. κυνόμυια, Vulg. *scinifes* (= Greek σκνίπεις, sg. σκνίψ) an insect that is found under the bark of trees (Liddell-Scott *Lexicon* 1612f); Hieronymus epistula 106, 86 ad Sunniam: *omne muscarum genus*: orig. meaning uncertain; either a) vermin in general, pests, noxious insects (KBL), or b) a particular type of fly (: זְבוּב) esp. a horse-fly, see Dillmann-Ryssel *Exodus und Leviticus* (1897):91f; F. Michaeli CAT 2 (1974):73⁷ (: Bodenheimer *An. Man* 72f: lice) **Ex 8**_{17f-20. 25-27} **Ps 78**₄₅ **105**₃₁. †

7301 עֲרָבָה

I עֲרָבָה, SamP. with וְ *wārābi*; MHeb. JArm. עֲרֵבְתָא, pl. עֲרֵבִין, so also Sam.; Syr. *ʿarbtā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 346b) *ʿurbā*; Akk. *šarbatu* (AHw. 1085) “Euphrates poplar”: עֲרָבִים, עֲרָבִי:

—1. tree, commonly the willow (Sept. 3 times φιτέα only **Jb 40**₂₂ κλωδες ἄγνου twigs from virgin-lamb and monk’s pepper, i.e. a type of willow, Vulgate *salix*, MiSukka 3:3), *Salix Babylonica* (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2148), :: Euphrates poplar (Arb. *garab*), *Populus Euphratica* (Löw 3:322f; Dalman *Arbeit* 1:101; Elliger BK 11:391); according to Löw 3:322f, עֲרָבִי is related to the Euphrates poplar, but may also be the willow: by the water **Lv 23**₄₀ **Is 44** **Jb 40**₂₂; in Babylonia **Ps 137**₂;

—2. river name נַחַל הָעֲרָבִים “poplar brook” (NRSV “Wadi of the Willows”) in Moab **Is 15**₇ (1QIs^a עֲרָבִי (נְ), Sept. φάραγγι Ἰσραβας, Vulg. *torrens salicum*, eastern tributary of the Jordan, identified with certainty with *W. el-Hesā* at the southern end of the Dead Sea (Abel 1:408; Simons *Geog.* §1256-8; Schottroff ZPDV 82 (1966):183; Wildberger BK 10:616) :: KBL: *W. Garbeh*; see Gesenius-B.; Zorell. †

Der. n.loc. בֵּית הָעֵינַן (→ בֵּית B 39) and gentilic עֲרָבְתִי.

7302 עֲרָבָה

II *עֲרָבָה, Ug. *ʿrpt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1924; Aistleitner 2102; Loewenstamm UF 3 (1971):99f; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 357 no. 557; Loader *Fschr. vSelms* 100f); Akk. *erpetu* (AHw. 243a); for the interchange between *b* and *p* in Ugaritic → פ; cf. עֲרִיפִים: pl. עֲרָבוֹת: **cloud**, **Ps 68**₅ בְּעֲרָבוֹת רֵכֵב the one who rides the clouds, i.e. travels from there (→ רֵכֵב) cf. Ug. *rkb ʿrpt* (Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 3:ii:40), epithet of Baal (Dahood *Psalms* 2:135f, 3:456; P.D. Miller Jr. *The Divine Warrior in Early Israel* (= Harvard Semitic Monographs 5, Cambridge (Mass.), 1973) 105. †

7303 עֲרָבָה

III עֲרָבָה: etymology uncertain, possibilities: a) from Arb. *gābara* dust, and Eth.^G *‘abra* to be dry, infertile (Dillmann 984), Tigr. *‘abra* to become barren, infertile (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 469b; Leslau 41; see Gesenius-B.): עֲרָבָה “the dry, infertile region”; b) from OSArb. and Arb. *grb* to go away, depart, עֲרָבָה “the isolated region” (KBL; Schwarzenbach 99); a) appears to be more probable than b); Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463t; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 170): locv. הָעֲרָבָה, sf. עֲרָבָה, pl. עֲרָבוֹת, cs. עֲרָב(וֹ)ת; SamP. *‘arābā*, *‘arābāt* can be sing. or pl. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:217); see 2c β; Sept. Αραβωθ **Nu** 26₆₃ (see Ben-H. *ScrHieros* 4:204f): **desert** (Noth *Welt* 49f), **steppe**, not always sandy and waterless (Montgomery *Arabia* 79f), Schwarzenbach 98ff; cf. מִדְבָּר and יְשִׁימוֹן.

—1. pl. the desert regions, which are more precisely identified by their geographical location Reicke-R. *Hw.* 118; Carroll ZAW 89 (1977):184f; in general **Is** 33₉ 35₁ (parallel with וְצִיָּה וְיַבֵּשׁוֹת); **40**₃ **41**₁₉ **51**₃ **Jr** 17₆ **50**₁₂ **Jb** 24₅ 39₆ (parallel with מְלֻחָה); **Jr** 2₆ 51₄₃; cj. עֲרָבוֹת הַמִּדְבָּר **2S** 15₂₈ (Q and versions) for עֲבָרוֹת הַמִּדְבָּר (K), **2S** 17₁₆ עֲרָבוֹת הַמִּדְבָּר (Q), for עֲבָרוֹת הַמִּדְבָּר (K, some MSS Bomberg), in both cases K is certainly to be followed, → *עֲבָרָה.

—2. particularly: a) on this side of the Jordan: בְּעֵבֶר עֲבָרָה (בְּ) **1S** 23₂₄ in the steppe of Maon in a desert depression (Stoebe KAT 8/1:423, 425), → IV מְעוֹן, cf. n.loc. בֵּית הָעֵמֶק מְעוֹן → בֵּית B 39; b) הָעֵמֶק בֵּית הַיַּרְדֵּן the individual areas of the Jordan valley, *el-gōr*, and its continuation south of the Dead Sea (Abel 1:423f; Simons *Geog.* §137; Glueck *Explorations* 2; and *The River Jordan* (1946); Noth *Welt* 12f) **Dt** 1₇ 2₈ 3₁₇ **Jos** 8₁₄ (Hertzberg ATD 9:47: in sight of the pastures of the Jordan), **11**₂₋₁₆ **12**₈ **18**₁₈ **2S** 2₂₉ **4**₇ **2K** 25₄ **Jr** 39₄ 52₇ **Ezk** 47₈ **Zech** 14₁₀; therefore הָעֵמֶק הַיַּרְדֵּן means the Dead Sea **Dt** 3₁₇ 4₄₉ **Jos** 3₁₆ 12₃ **2K** 14₂₅; c) the other side of the Jordan: i) כָּל־הָעֵמֶק בְּעֵבֶר הַיַּרְדֵּן **Dt** 4₄₉ (→ עֵבֶר 3b); ii) עֲרָבוֹת מוֹאָב (SamP. always sg., see above) the east bank of the Jordan, from *W. Nimrim* southwards (Glueck *Explorations* 4:366ff; Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:397ff; Schottroff ZPDV 82 (1966):200ff) **Nu** 22₁ 26₃₋₆₃ 31₁₂ 33₄₈₋₅₀ 35₁ 36₁₃ **Dt** 3₁₇ 34₁₋₈ **Jos** 12₁ 13₃₂; d) עֲרָבוֹת יְרִיחוֹ “the parts of the Jordan valley situated in the vicinity of Jericho and under the political domination of the city state of Jericho” (Noth *Jos.* 30, cf. Schwarzenbach 98) **Jos** 4₁₃ 5₁₀ **2K** 25₅ **Jr** 39₅ 52₈; for determining the location of places in **Dt** 1₁ cf. Noth *Überl. Stud.* 28³ and in **11**₃₀ cf. Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 5:166f, 168ff; עֲרָבוֹת זַאֲב **Jr** 5₆ → I זַאֲב.

—3. הָעֲרָבִים הַיַּבֵּשׁוֹת **Am** 6₁₄ “the wadi of the desert” :: לְבוֹא חַמַּת, cf. **2K** 14₂₅, is not the same as הָעֲרָבִים הַיַּבֵּשׁוֹת **Is** 15₇ :: Simons *Geog.* §266, 293, see Wildberger BK 10:603; הָעֲרָבָה נָּ corresponds either to *W. el-Qelt* (KBL) or to *W. Kefrēn*, see Rudolph KAT 13/2:226 and Wolff BK 14/2:335. †

7304 עֲרָבָה

עֲרָבָה: I עֲרָבָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 467r, Mettinger JSS 16 (1971):2ff; MHeb. עֲרָבוֹת, OArm. עֲרָבָה (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 221 and Don-ner *Fschr. Albright* (1971):79f); Syr. *‘rābā* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 545b); JArm. (Prov.), CPArm. Syr. *‘arrābūtā* security; JArm. *‘arbā*, Syr. *‘arrābā* guarantor; Akk. *erubbātum* tantum pl. (AHw. 248a; CAD *erubātu*) pledge, Ras Shamra Akk. *e-ru-ub* (PRU 3: p. 139 l, 17, 20, cf. p. 219, 220) pledge; Ug. *‘rbn* guarantor (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1915; Aistleitner 2094; UF 6 (1974):466f):

—1. **security** (de Vaux *Inst.* 1:264 = *Lebensordnungen* 1:278f), really, a guarantee (Horst BK 16/1:258) **Pr** 17₁₈;

—2. **pledge**, confirmation “with the one who is absent that he has received something and that he is alive” (Horst BK 16/1:258; cf. de Vaux *Inst.* 1:261ff = *Lebensordnungen* 1:276ff; Bronn JSS 13 (1968):174ff;

Mettinger JSS 16 (1971):9f) **IS 17**₁₈ (:: Stoebe VT 6 (1956):403⁴: money in earnest, salary, cf. Stoebe KAT 8/1:323). †

7305 עֶרְבוֹן

עֶרְבוֹן, SamP. *ʿarābon* (< עֶרְבוֹן, Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:214/5); MHeb.; JArm. עֶרְבוֹנָא, EgArm. עֶרְבוֹן (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 221) see Donner *Fschr. Albright* (1971):78f. > Arb. *ʿarbān* (Fraenkel 190); Eth. *ʿrabōn* (Dillmann 742), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 460b) *ʿerbūn*; Greek ἀρραβών (Masson 30f), Latin *arr(h)abo*, *arrha* > French *les arrhes*: **security, pledge** esp. a pledge on expiry (Horst ThB 12 (1961):96) **Gn 38**_{17f-20};

—cj. **Jb 17**₃ for עֶרְבוֹנִי prp. עֶרְבוֹנִי → I עֶרְבוֹ, → יֶרְבֵּה. †

7306 עֶרְבִי

עֶרְבִי: gentilic of עֶרֶב; MHeb. עֶרְבִי and עֶרְבִי, JArm. עֶרְבָאָה, indet. עֶרְבִי, Syr. *ʿurābā*, pl. *ʿarbā-yē*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 36a); Arm. n.m. עֶרְבִי (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 233, 2): עֶרְבִים, עֶרְבִיִּים **2C 26**₇, עֶרְבִיאִים **2C 17**₁₁ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 564): **Araber**:

—1. in the early post-exilic period “first of all an Edomite, and then also groups of nomads who found their way into southern Judaea and became sedentary there” (H.P. Rüger in Reicke-R. *Hw.* 118; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:17ff = *Lebensordnungen* 1:20-35; Welten WMANT 42 (1973):159) **Neh 2**₁₉ **6**₁ (→ II גִּשְׁשִׁים), pl. **Neh 4**₁₁ and (together with פְּלִשְׁתִּים) **2C 17**₁₁ **21**₁₆;

—2. in the early post-exilic period “first of all an Edomite, and then also groups of nomads who found their way into southern Judaea and became sedentary there” (H.P. Rüger in Reicke-R. *Hw.* 118; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:17ff = *Lebensordnungen* 1:20-35; Welten WMANT 42 (1973):159) **Neh 2**₁₉ **6**₁ (→ II גִּשְׁשִׁים), pl. **Neh 4**₁₁ and (together with פְּלִשְׁתִּים) **2C 17**₁₁ **21**₁₆;

—2. **עֶרְבִי**: gentilic of עֶרֶב; MHeb.: Arabs or bedouin in general (Wildberger BK 10:522f) **Is 13**₂₀, **Jr 3**₂ as a prowler (Jerome see Abel 1:432⁴). †

7307 עֶרְבִי

עֶרְבִי: gentilic of עֶרֶב, → עֶרְבִי; MHeb.: Arabs or bedouin in general (Wildberger BK 10:522f) **Is 13**₂₀, **Jr 3**₂ as a prowler (Jerome see Abel 1:432⁴). †

7308 עֶרְבָתִי

עֶרְבָתִי: gentilic of I הָעֶרְבָה בֵּית (→ בֵּית B 39, Elliger ThB 32 (1966):91f) **2S 23**₃₁ **1C 11**₃₂. †

7309 עֶרֶג

עֶרֶג: MHeb. the cry of the deer; etym. uncertain ? from Arb. *ʿry* to climb up, Eth.^G, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 462b) to climb up see Ullendorff *Eth. Bib.* 129; KBL; Gesenius-B.; according to Zorell basic meaning of Heb. vb.: *sursum enisus est*.

qal: impf. תַּעֲרֹג (ו)ג: with עַל/אֵל to **pant, long for, crave Ps 42**_{2a}, metaph. to long for God **Jl 1**₂₀ **Ps 42**_{2b} :: Luther with Pesh. and Rabb.: to cry, see Gesenius-B. †

Der. *עֶרְוָה.

7310 עָרַד

I עָרַד: n.m. (Noth *Personennamen* 230); Arm., = → עָרוּד, Arm.lw. Wagner 224; Sam. בַּר אֲעֶרְדָּאִי (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:535); Akk. *ḥarādu* (AHw. 322b, WSem. lw.) and *aradi* (Tallqvist *Names* 271a); Ug. personal name *bn ʿrd* (?; Gordon *Textbook* §19:1035 rev. 13; Dahood ZAW 87 (1975):220: *the son of the onager*; however the reading is uncertain: Dietrich-L. *Texte* 4, 214:iv:13 *bn ʿrb/d*); BArm. *עָרַד, EgArm. for ? עֶרְדָּה (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* p. 219 l. 204); JArm. CPArm. Syr. *ʿrādā*; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 35a) *arada*; Arb. *ʿard*: “wild ass”: Benjaminites 1C 8₁₅. †

7311 עָרַד

II עָרַד: SamP. *ʿarād*: n.loc. in the Negev, = ? I: Heb. inscr. see Aharoni *Arad Inscriptions* (Jerusalem 1975); cf. Lemaire *Inscr. Hebr.* no. 24:12: *T. Arad*, 35 km N1E of Beersheba (Abel 2:248; Simons *Geog.* §317:2; 430²²²; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 119; EAE 1:74-89, Crüsemann ZDPV 89 (1973):211-224; BRL² 11f: Nu 21₁ (Noth ATD 7:136), 33₄₀ Jos 12₁₄ Ju 1₁₆. †

7312 עָרָה

עָרָה: MHeb. pi, JArm. af. to pour out; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:563); Ph. pi. עָרִי to uncover, reveal (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 221), EmpArm. עָרִיָּה fem. adj. naked (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 216 p. 118, cf. Gesenius-B.); Ug. *ʿrw* (Dietrich-Loretz *Fschr. Elliger* 33 on Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 14:i:7: to expose, empty, destroy; L Badre et al. Syria 53 (1976):96f: to expose, cf. Gordon *Textbook* §19:1920; Aistleitner 2097); Akk. *erû/arû* (AHw. 247f) to be naked, D to expose; Syr. adv. *ʿaryat* naked; Arb. *ʿariya* to be naked; → עוּר and עָרָר Leslau 41.

qal: impv. עָרוּ (= עָרוּ < root עָרַר), 1QIs^a 32₁₁, → עָרַר qal: to **expose oneself** (Wernberg-M. JSS 3 (1958):250). †

nif: impf. יַעֲרֶה: to **be poured out** (cf. pi. 2, hif.) רִוְהוּ Is 32₁₅. †

pi. (Jenni 231): pf. עָרָה; impf. יַעֲרֶה, תַּעֲרֶה, וַיַּעֲרוּ 2C 24₁₁ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 425); impv. עָרוּ Ps 137₇; inf. עָרוֹת (→ I):

—1. a) to **expose** Is 3₁₇ → פָּתַח; to uncover a shield, remove it from its holder Is 22₆, a bow cj. Hab 3₉ for תַּעֲרוּ עָרִיָּה prp. תַּעֲרֶה עָרָה (BHS); Zeph 2_{14bγ} text uncertain, dl. ? dittograph from 15_{aα} → hif; b) to **uncover, reveal** יָסוּד cj. Hab 3₁₃ for עַד-צִנּוֹר rd. עַד-צִנּוֹר (BHS), עָרוֹת ? inf. cstr. for inf. abs. (Gesenius-K. §75n; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 425; Rudolph KAT 13/3:237) or rd. עֲרִיתָ (BHS); to raze right to her foundations (עַד הַיְסוּד) i.e. Jerusalem) Ps 137₇, cf. נִגְלָה Ezk 13₁₄ and נִגְלָה Mi 1₆;

—2. to **uncover** Gn 24₂₀ 2C 24₁₁, to pour out, empty, metaph. נִפְשׁוּ Ps 141₈ (cf. שָׁפַךְ 3). †

hif: pf. cj. הִעֲרָה → 1b, הִעֲרוּ:

—1. a) to **uncover** Lv 20_{18f} (מִקְרָה) parallel with נִגְלָה (עָרוֹתָהּ נִגְלָה); b) to lay bare cj. Zeph 2₁₄ with ref. to עָרָה עָרוֹתָהּ prp. הִעֲרָה אָרוּ he exposes the cedar beams (Keller CAT 11b:203⁸, cf. TOB);

—2. to **tip out**, metaph. לַמּוֹת נִפְשׁוּ to throw away (→ נִפְשׁוּ 6 b) one's life to death **Is 53**₁₂. †

hitp: impf. תִּתְעַרֵּי; pt. בִּמְתַעֲרָה: to **expose oneself** **Lam 4**₂₁;

—cj. **Ps 37**₃₅ for וּבִמְתַעֲרָה prp. וּבִמְתַעֲלָה and the one who raised himself, → עלה hitp. :: Ridderbos BZAW 117 (1972):276¹⁰ without cj. following MT: the one who stretches out shamelessly, cf. Weiser ATD 14/15⁷ (1966):211: to put on airs, puff oneself up. †

Der. ? עָרוֹם, ? עִירוֹם, ? מַעַר, עֵרוֹה, מוֹרָה I.

7313 עָרָה

*עָרָה, Eg. *ʿr* reed or *ʿrt* the stem of a plant (Erman-G. 1:208): pl. עָרוֹת: **reed Is 19**₇ (on the Nile), cf. KBL and Wildberger BK 10:701 (with bibliography). †

7314 עֵרוּנָה

*עֵרוּנָה: עָרַג (basic meaning found in Arb. and Eth.), Bauer-L. *Heb.* 473c; MHeb. cultivation patch, Arb. *ʿarayat* bed with a raised edge in which to grow vegetables (Dalman *Arbeit* 2:174, 240): עֵרוּנָת, pl. עֵרוּג(וֹ)ת and עֵרוּנוֹת (terraced) **planting area Ezk 17**₇₋₁₀ **Song 6**₂, **5**₁₃ (cj. for עֵרוּנָת rd. with MSS and versions עֵרוּנוֹת as **6**₂, BHS). †

7315 עָרוֹד

עָרוֹד: → I עָרַד; Arm.lw. Wagner 224, MHeb. JArm. אֶ/עָרוֹדָא, fem. אֶ/עָרוֹדְתָא: **wild ass, asinus hemippus Jb 39**₅ (parallel with פָּרָא); cj. **Jr 48**₆ for כַּעֲרוֹדֵר prp. with Sept. כַּעֲרוֹד, → I עָרוֹעַר. †

7316 עֵרוֹה

עֵרוֹה, SamP. *irbā*, ערה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459d; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 170), עֵרוֹה and עֵרִיָּה; JArm. אֶ/עֵרִיָּתָא; Sam. ערוה; Akk. *ūru* (AHw. 1435a) nakedness, genitals (of a woman), *mērênu/mērânu* (AHw. 645) nakedness; Arb. *ʿuryat*^{sup}*un* bareness: עֵרוֹת, עֵרוֹתֶיךָ/כֶּתֶךָ, עֵרוֹתֶיהָ/תֶּהָ, עֵרוֹתֶיךָ/תֶּיךָ:

—1. **nakedness**, genital area of a man or of a woman: with גִּלְהָה, כִּפְסָה, רָאָה, **Gn 9**_{22f} **Ex 20**₂₆ **28**₄₂ (עֵרִיָּה), **Lv 18**₆₋₁₉ (24 times), **20**₁₁₋₁₇₋₂₁ **Ezk 16**_{8,36f} **22**₁₀ **23**₁₀₋₁₈₋₂₉ **Is 47**₃, cj. **Ezk 16**₅₇ for רַעֲתֶיךָ prp. after v.³⁷ עֵרוֹתֶיךָ, **Hos 2**₁₁ **Lam 1**₈; curse formula לְבִשְׁתֶּךָ וּלְבִשֵׁת עֵרוֹת אִמְךָ **1S 20**₃₀; to the shame of you yourself and of your mother's womb; עֵרוֹת דְּבָר: a) what is unseemly, unbecoming **Dt 23**₁₅; b) what is deprecatory (to a woman) **Dt 24**₁, see A Phillips *Ancient Israel's Criminal Law* (1970):112 and VT 23 (1973):355;

—2. metaph. עֵרוֹת הָאָרֶץ the bare, undefended places in the land **Gn 42**₉₋₁₂, עֵ' מִצְרַיִם **Is 20**₄. †

7317 עָרוֹם

עָרוֹם See below under עָרוֹם and עָרָם (#7319).

7318 עָרָם

עָרָם See below under עָרוֹם and עָרָם (#7319).

7319 עָרוֹם/עָרָם

עָרוֹם and 4 times עָרָם: ערה or III *ערם; secondary (?) by-form of עֵרוֹם (from oral derivation); SamP. *ārom*, pl. *ārēmām*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 170): עֲרֹמָה, עֲרוֹמִים (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 558c; Bergsträsser 1:45e; RMeyer *Gr.* §11:7): in a state of complete or partial nakedness (Hönig 56¹; Mowinckel NTT 1948:11f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1277):

—1. completely **naked**: Gn 2₂₅, at birth Jb 1₂₁ Qoh 5₁₄, in שְׂאוּל Jb 26₆, in prophetic ecstasy 1S 19₂₄; as a consequence of being stripped as a punishment Hos 2₅;

—2. **lightly dressed** (in under-garments only) Is 20₂₋₄, (see Wildberger BK 10:756), 58₇ Mi 1₈ Jb 22₆ 24_{6f-10} (sg. but referring to pl. Gesenius-K. §118o), 4Q 166:ii:12 (DJD 5: p. 32); a brave man who takes to flight leaving his armour behind Am 2₁₆ (cf. Maag 185). †

7320 עָרוֹם

עָרוֹם: II עָרוֹם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471u; MHeb.: עֲרוֹמִים:

—1. **cunning**: נְחָשׁ Gn 3₁ (Sept. φρόνιμος, Matthew 10₁₆), Jb 5₁₂ 15₅;

—2. **clever** (:: פָּתִי, כָּסִיל, אֹיִל) Pr 12₁₆₋₂₃ (Bühlmann *Vom rechten Reden und Schweigen* (Göttingen 1976):232f: smart), 13₁₆ (for כָּל־ rd. כָּל), 14₈₋₁₅₋₁₈ 22₃ 27₁₂. †

7321 עָרוֹעַר

I עָרוֹעַר: עָרוֹעַר בַּמִּדְבָּר כֶּעִי Jr 48₆ cf. 17₆: בְּעֶרְבָה כֶּעֶרְעָר, ? עָרוֹעַר by-form of עָרְעָר (see Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 434 no. 92): **juniper tree**: in which case no cj. is required; also cj. would not be required if עֵ'עֶרְעָר n.loc. as II עֵ'עַ (TOB 984^f); possible emendations are: a) כֶּעֶרְוֹד as Sept. ὤσπερ ὄνος ἄγριος; b) כֶּעֶרְעָר as Aquila (ὤς) μῦτακη (Duhm KHC 11 (1901):346 and Kuschke *Fschr. Rudolph* 185, 186^d:: Rudolph *Jer.*³ 274). †

7322 עָרוֹעַר

II עָרוֹעַר: n.loc. “juniper bushes” → עָרְעָר; SamP. versions ‘*arār*’, the name of four different places in the OT, Abel 2:250; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 131; Wildberger BK 10:635; Wüst *Untersuchungen* 1:170ff:

—1. in Moab near the Arnon (Moabite, *Mesha.*: 26), *Kh.* ‘*Arā’ir*’, see רִיבּוֹן, Simons *Geog.* §920; Glueck *Explorations* 1:49f; Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:417f and ZDPV 82 (1966):259; Kuschke *Fschr. Hertzberg* 91; Wildberger BK 10:644f: Nu 32₃₄ Dt 2₃₆ 3₁₂ 4₄₈ Jos 12₂ 13₉₋₁₆ Ju 11₂₆ (for עָרְעוֹר rd. עָרְעָר, BHS), 2S 24₅ 2K 10₃₃ Jr 48₁₉ 1C 5₈;

—2. in Gad near (or opposite, עַל־פְּנֵי) Rabbat Ammon (Simons *Geog.* §595 and p. 120; Noth *Jos.* 81) **Jos 13**₂₅ **Ju 11**₃₃;

—3. in Judah, SE of Beersheba **Is 30**₂₈ (for עֲרֵעֵר prp. עֲרֵעָה, following **Jos 15**₂₂: rd. עֲרֵעָה for עֲרֵעָה Noth *Jos.* 88, 93) = *Kh.* ‘Ar‘ara, cf. Abel 2:250; Simons *Geog.* §723; Stoebe KAT 8/1:509; [

—4. in the region of Damascus **Is 17**₂, text uncertain for עֲזֹבוֹת עֲרֵי עֲרֵי prp. עֲרֵי עֲרֵי :: Wildberger BK 10:634, 635 retains MT, **17**₂ a gloss which belongs to **Is 15**_f, particularly **15**₉]. †

7323 עָרוּץ

עָרוּץ, MSS editions עָרוּץ, etym. uncertain; Arb. ‘a/irḏ wall, ‘urḏ side of a ravine: cs. עָרוּץ: slope (Schwarzenbach 26), עָרָ נְחָלִים, **Jb 30₆. †

7324 עָרוֹת

עָרוֹת **Is 19**₇; → עָרָה*.

7325 עָרִי

עָרִי, SamP. versions with עַ **Gn 46**₁₆ *iddi*, **Nu 26**₁₆ with article *ēddi*, Sept. Αηδις, Josephus Ἀήνης (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 5), **Nu 26**₁₆ Sept. (Pesh.) Αδδι: n.m. meaning uncertain, possibilities: a) from עוֹר “watchful” (Noth *Personennamen* 228); b) from עִיר as by-form of personal name → עִיר + hypocoristic ending -i (Stamm ThZ 35 (1979):9); c) because of Αδδι from עוֹרֵר, עוֹרֵר; of these b is the most likely: from Gad **Gn 46**₁₆ **Nu 26**₁₆ also gentilic. †

7326 עָרִיָּה

עָרִיָּה, Gesenius-K. §84a, c; MHeb., DSS pl. עָרִיָּה (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 170), JArm. עָרִיָּה → עָרִיָּה: **bareness, nakedness**; עָרִיָּה וְעָרִיָּה (עָרִיָּה וְעָרִיָּה) abstract for concrete) **Ezk 16**₇₋₂₂₋₃₉ **23**₂₉;

—**Mi 1**₁₁ text uncertain MT עָרִיָּה־בִּשְׁתַּת: **exposing**, disgrace, i.e. stripping to humiliate (Gesenius-B.); naked and ashamed (TOB); cj. either לֹא יִצָּאָה מֵעִירָה (Vuilleumier CAT 11b:21⁶) or לֹא תִשָּׁב עִירָה (Rudolph KAT 13/3:35); cj. **Hab 3**₉ for עָרִיָּה תִעוֹר prp. עָרָה תִעָרָה, → עָרָה pi. 1a. †

7327 עָרִיסָה

*עָרִיסָה, **עָרִיסָה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471r; SamP. **Nu 15**₂₀ ‘arissūfikimma; MHeb. עָרִיסָה pi. to stir, sbst. עָרִיסָה porridge from barley groats, Syr. ‘arsānā pearl barley: עָרִיסָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252r), עָרִיסָה, עָרִיסָה: a sacrificial gift consisting of whole-grain flour or bread dough, for the latter cf. Sept. on **Nu 15**_{20f}: φύραμα Dalman *Arbeit* 3:271; 4:52, 58; Eissfeldt *Erstlinge und Zehnten* (1917):61-3; Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 178; Noth ATD 7:102; Zimmerli BK 13:1121f, 1139: **Nu 15**_{20f} **Ezk 44**₃₀ **Neh 10**₃₈. †

עַרְיָפִים 7328

*עַרְיָפִים: Is 5₃₀ עַרְיָפִיהָ (the suffix for לְאָרְץ ? or rd. עַרְיָפִים :: בְּעַרְיָפִיהָ BHS); etymology and meaning uncertain, possibilities: a) from I עַרְףַּי, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n: falling drops, dripping (KBL; Reymond 33); b) from Heb. → עַרְפָּל, Akk. *erpetu* and Ug. *ʿrpt* → II *עַרְבָּה: clouds (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 304 no. 447; Wildberger BK 10:207; see Gesenius-B.). †

עַרְיָן 7329

עַרְיָן: עַרְיָן, **arīš* Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479o; R. Meyer *Gr.* §38:6: MHeb., DSS adversary in the Qumran community (Stegemann RQ 14 (1963):259¹³⁸); Ug. *ʿrz* fearful epithet for *Attr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1919; Aistleitner 2103; Gese-H. *Religionen* 138 :: Gray *Legacy*² 66 and 169 and Craigie ZAW 85 (1973):223f: the shining one, from Arb. *ʿariša* to sparkle, flare up, cf. Lane 1:2001); Syr. *ʿrīšā* necessary, *ʿrāšā* oppression: עַרְיָנִים;

—1. adj. a) **violent, powerful** (יְהוֹרָה) עַרְיָן כְּגִבּוֹר Jr 20₁₁; b) **acting violently**: i) sg. with רָשָׁע Ps 37₃₅ (cj. for עַרְיָן prp. with Sept. עַלְיָן :: Ridderbos BZAW 117 (1972):276¹⁰: MT; ii) pl. with גּוֹיִם Is 25₃, גּוֹיִם עַרְיָנִי the most violent of the peoples Ezk 28₇ 30₁₁ 31₁₂ 32₁₂;

—2. sbst. **potentate, tyrant**: a) sg. Is 29₂₀ 49₂₅, cj. 24 (for צַדִּיק), Jb 15₂₀ (parallel with רָשָׁע), cj. Is 11₄ and Pr 28₂ (for אָרְץ); b) pl. Is 13₁₁ 25_{4f} 29₅ Jr 15₂₁ (parallel with רָעִים), Ps 54₅ 86₁₄ (parallel with זָרִים), Jb 6₂₃ (parallel with צָר), 27₁₃ (parallel with רָשָׁע אָדָם), Pr. 11₁₆. †

עַרְיָרִי 7330

עַרְיָרִי: עַרְר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501x, for morphology cf. Alt *Kl. Schr.* 1:293¹; SamP. *ēriri*; MHeb. GnAp. 22:33: עַרְטָלִי = עַרְטָלִי naked; SamP. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:547) and Sam. Targ.: עַרְיָרִים childless Gn 15₂ Lv 20_{20f} Jr 22₃₀ (:: Maarsingh *De Prediking van het Oude Testament, Leviticus* (1974):180f: because of 1C 3₁₇ עַרְיָרִים means degraded; simil. Fitzmyer *GenAp*² 183: exposed, robbed; but the usual translation should be maintained, see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 143), Sir 16₃. †

עַרְךָ 7331

עַרְךָ: MHeb. to wage war, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 170); MHeb. עַרְיָכָה nomen actionis, JArm. עַרְיָךְ pt. qal: forming: Ug. *ʿrk lb* (Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 114:29) see de Moor UF 1 (1969):169 and 174; and UF 2 (1970):319: to arrange pieces of meat in the cooking pot :: Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975):110: to prepare the heart; *ʿrkm* (Gordon *Text-book* §19:1920a; Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 105:4): meaning uncertain, suggestions: a) building, temple (Gordon, Supplement to *Textbook* 554; Dahood *Biblica* 50 (1969):355; b) loaves of bread which are set out for the deity (Cazelles VT 19 (1969):504; de Moor UF 2 (1970):319); c) abs. pt. sg., + *m*: the warrior (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 142 no. 3 A), Ug. 5 (1968):590 *ʿrkm* meaning: men of war; OSin. *ʿrk* (Albright *Proto-Sin.* 43); Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 221), JArm. Syr. to make ready, put into shape; Arb. *ʿaraka* to rub, *ʿarika* to be strong in battle.

qal: pf. עָרַךְ, עָרְכָה, עָרַכְתָּ/תִּי, עָרְכוּ; impf. יַעְרֹךְ/תַּעְרֹךְ (ו) (י) (ו); sf. יַעְרֹכְנָה, יַעְרֹכְנִי; impv. עָרְכוּ, עָרְכָה; inf. עָרַךְ, עָרְךָ; pt. pl. עָרְכִים, cs. עָרְכִי, pass. עָרוּךְ and עָרוּךְ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 539i), fem. עָרוּכָה, pl. עָרְכוֹת (Labuschagne 28f, 57):

—1. to **lay out, set in rows**: kindling wood **Gn 22₉ Lv 1₇ 1K 18₃₃**, pieces of meat for the burned offering **Lv 18₁₂**, stalks of flax **Jos 2₆**, altars **Nu 23₄** (SamP. pi. ‘*arrikti*); עָרַךְ עָרַךְ to lay out in a special order **Ex 40₄₋₂₃**;

—2. a) to **get ready, set out in order** the tables for the show-bread לְבִנְהָ and לְחָם **Lv 24₈**, שְׁלֶחָן **Is 21₅ 65₁₁ Ezk 23₄₁ Ps 23₅ 78₁₉ Pr 9₂**, מְאֹר **Ex 27₂₁ Lv 24₃**, עֲלָה **6₅**, נֵר **Ps 132₁₇ Lv 24₄**, cj. **Is 30₃₃** (for תַּפְתָּהּ prp. תַּפְתָּהּ → II תַּפְתָּהּ); ellipt. **Ps 5₄** (+ עֲלָה or simil., see Kraus BK 15⁵:176 :: Seeligmann *Fschr.*

Baumgartner 278: to pray, cf. 1QH 4:24; Mansoor 127); b) to **set ready** מִגֵּן וְצִנָּה **Jr 46₃**, וְרִמָּח **1C 12₉**; לְבַל (covenant בְּרִית) properly set out and ordered in every respect **2S 23₅** (Kutsch BZAW 131 (1973):3);

—3. tech. term מְלַחֲמָה עַ' (1QM 2:9 to wage war) to **draw up a battle formation**, line up for the battle **Gn 14₈ Ju 20₂₀₋₂₂ 1S 17₂₋₈ 2S 10₈ 1C 12_{34-36f} 19₉₋₁₇ 2C 13₃ 14₉**, (without מְלַחֲמָה) against, with אֵל **Ju 20₃₀**, with לְ **Jr 50₉, Jb 36₁₉** (? ins. לֹ), with לְקִרְאָתָא **1S 4₂ 2S 10_{9f-17} 1C 19_{10f-17}**, with עַל **Jr 50₁₄**, with acc., to line up against **Jb 6₄** (Horst BK 16/1:92 :: cj. יַעְרֹכְנִי, so among others Hölscher HAT 17²:20; Fohrer KAT 16:160; but it is certainly better to retain MT, so also TOB; Dhorme *Job* 70; Pope *Job* 50 :: Driver VTSupp. 3 (1955):73: II עָרַךְ to rub off, wear out, from Arb. ‘*araka*, see BHS); abs. **Ju 20_{22b-33} 1S 17₂₁**; לְמְלַחֲמָה עָרוּךְ drawn up for the battle **Jr 6₂₃ 50₄₂**; מְלַחֲמָה עָרוּךְ **Jl 2₅** (Wolff BK 14/2:54: advancing in battle formation); מְלַחֲמָה עָרוּךְ מִ'עָרוּךְ armed for the fight **1C 12₃₄₋₃₆**;

—4. to **confront** **Is 40₁₈ 44₇**, > to compare **Ps 40₆**, cj. **Lam 2₁₃** for אֶעֱרֹךְ rd. with Vulg. אֶעֱרֹךְ, to face, be equal **Ps 89₇ Jb 17₁₉**;

—5. legal tech. term: מְשֻׁפֵּט עַ' to present a case (Begrich *Dtj.* 42; Seeligmann *Fschr.* *Baumgartner* 266f :: Liedke WMANT 39 (1971):91: judicial opinion “prepared for the contest”, cf. Horst BK 16/1:202) **Jb 13₁₈ 23₄**, ellipt. **Ps 50₂₁**; so מְלִין עַ' to present an argument **Jb 32₁₄** (parallel with הַשִּׁיב), ellipt. **33₅** (parallel with הַשִּׁיב), **37₁₉** (parallel with אָמַר). †

hif: pf. הֶעֱרִיךְ, sf. הֶעֱרִיכוּ; impf. יַעְרִיכֵנוּ, יַעְרִיכֵנוּ: to **confront, assess** (cf. qal 4; *Fschr.* *Speiser* 135ff, 141f): **Lv 27₈₋₁₂₋₁₄ 2K 23₃₅**. †

Der. עָרַךְ, מִעָרַךְ, מִעָרְכָה, מִעָרְכָת.

7332 עָרַךְ

עָרַךְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460g; SamP. ‘*arāk*; MHeb. ordering, estimate: עָרְכִי, עָרְכָכָךְ, עָרְכָכִי:

—1. a) **layer, row**: לְחָם עַ' row of show-bread **Ex 40₂₃**; b) **provision, equipment**, בְּגָדִים עַ' provision of clothing **Ju 17₁₀**; עָרְכוּ its setting, i.e. to proper presentation of the table for the show-bread, **Ex 40₄**; עָרְכוּ the

capabilities of the crocodile **Jb 41**₄ (see Fohrer KAT 16:525, 527, cf. ZüBi. :: Hölscher HAT 17²:96 and others: cj. עֵרֶךְ אֵין unparalleled);

—2. the act of estimating and the result, see MHeb., **value**: a) i) אִישׁ כְּעֵרְכוֹ how highly each one is assessed **2K 23**₃₅, cj. **12**₅ for עֵרְכוֹ נְפִשׁוֹת עֵרְכוֹ prp. עֵרְכוֹ אִישׁ כְּסָף נְפִשׁוֹת עֵרְכוֹ (Gray *Kings*³ 584^a, cf. BHS): the estimate of every single man according to his value; ii) אָנוּשׁ בְּעֵרְכִי a person such as I **Ps 55**₁₄ (ZüBi.); b) in P עֵאָנוּשׁ בְּעֵרְכִי = estimated value, i.e. the sum of money “which measures the standard of a person according to the usual values” (Elliger *Lev.* 386f; Noth ATD 6:36f, 178ff; *Fschr. Speiser* 123ff), עֵרְכֶךָ **Lv 5**₁₅₋₁₈₋₂₅ **27**₂₋₁₇ (21 times), **Nu 18**₁₆, the suffix is strengthened so that the article (הָעֵרְכֶךָ **Lv 27**₂₃) or a genitive (הַהֶכֶהְךָ by a priest **27**₁₂) can be understood, עַל-עֵרְכֶךָ (added to) its estimated value **Lv 27**₁₃, כְּסָף עֵרְכֶךָ money according to the estimate **27**₁₅₋₁₉, כֶּסֶף הָעֵרְכִים monetary value 4Q 159:ii:6;

—cj. **Jb 28**₁₃ for עֵרְכָהּ prp. with Sept. הַרְכָהּ the way to her (wisdom) :: Labuschagne 28⁴ with MT: her equivalent, TOB (:: Dahood *Biblica* 50 (1969):355: II *עֵרְךָ meaning building, house, see for Ug. (עֵרְךָ). †

7333 ערל

ערל: denom. of עֵרְלָהּ and עֵרְלָהּ, Arb. *garila* to be uncircumcised, adj. *'āgralu* and *'argalu* uncircumcised.

qal: pf. עֵרְלָתָם (SamP. *wāreltimma*): to allow to remain as the “foreskin”, not to **harvest Lv 19**₂₃, see Elliger *Lev.* 249, 260f; Noth ATD 6:123, **qal inf.** 1QH 2:18 שְׁפָה בְעֵרּוֹל †

nif: impv. הֵעֲרֵל **Hab 2**₁₆ to **show the foreskin** (Rudolph KAT 13/3:218, 221 and TOB with MT :: cj. הֵרְעֵל to stagger with Sept., Vulg., Pesh., 1QpHab, see Elliger HK 56; Segert *ArchOr.* 22 (1954):455f, cf. BHS). †

7334 ערל

ערל, SamP. *‘ārāl*: > עֵרְלָהּ, עֵרְלָהּ; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 170); Syr. *‘urlā*: cs. עֵרְלָהּ and עֵרְלָהּ **Ezk 44**₉ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 552p, q), עֵרְלָהּ, עֵרְלָהּ, עֵרְלָהּ:

—1. provided with a foreskin, **uncircumcised** (de Vaux *Inst.* 1:78ff = *Lebensordnungen* 1:86ff): עֵרְלָהּ זָכָל **Gn 17**₁₄, כָּל-עֵרְלָהּ (excluded from the passover) **Ex 12**₄₈; עֵרְלָהּ the young Israelites in the wilderness **Jos 5**₇, the Philistines **Ju 14**₃ **15**₁₈ **1S 14**₆ **31**₄ **2S 1**₂₀ **1C 10**₄; sg. **1S 17**₂₆₋₃₆; belonging to another tribe without closer definition עֵרְלָהּ וְטָמֵא **Is 52**₁, עֵרְלָהּ בְּשָׂרָהּ (parallel with בְּנִי-נֶכֶד) **Ezk 44**₉, עֵרְלָהּ בְּשָׂרָהּ **44**_{7 25b} for עֵרְלָהּ prp. הָאֵלֶּה, so according to the listing of the circumcised tribes in ^{25a} (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 69f);

—2. metaph: a) עֵרְלָהּ/עֵרְלָהּ לֵב **Ezk 44**_{7,9} and לְבָבָם הָעֵרְלָהּ **Lv 26**₄₁ meaning: those incapable of contact with God (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 224f); b) **unskilled and inept** in speech עֵרְלָהּ שְׂפָתַיִם **Ex 6**₁₂₋₃₀ (cf. **qal ערל**, 1QH 2:18), in hearing (עֵרְלָהּ אָזְנָם) **Jr 6**₁₀; c) of trees, the fruit (עֵרְלָהּ, → **qal ערל**) of which is not allowed to be eaten for the present **Lv 19**₂₃;

—3. esp. in Ez: עֲרְלִים **Ezk 28**₁₀ **31**₁₈ **32**₁₉₋₃₂ (9 times) one who dwells in the world of the dead (see Lods CRAIBL (1943):271-83; Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:1-8; Zimmerli BK 13:785f), cj. **Ezk 32**₂₇ for מְעַרְלִים rd. with Sept. מְעוֹלָם.

7335 עֲרָלָה

עֲרָלָה: > ערל, SamP. *ʿarillā*: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 461j; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 161), JArm. עֲרָלְתָא, Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:548), Syr. *ʿurlā* and *ʿurlūt*; Arb. *ǧurlat* and *ruǧlat*; Akk. *urullu* usu. pl. fem. (AHw. 1436b) foreskin; Eg. *qrnt* (Erman-G. 5:60; Widengren *Fschr. Pedersen* 383; Albright *Voc.* 45: *qu-ur-na-ta*); Sept. ἀκροβυστία, Vulg. *praeputium*: עֲרָלַת, עֲרָלְתוֹ, עֲרָלְתָם, pl. עֲרָלוֹת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 604g), עֲרָלוֹת, עֲרָלוֹתֵיהֶם: **foreskin** of a man's penis (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 223): a) **Gn 34**₁₄ **Ex 4**₂₅ **Jr 9**₂₄; meaning: the whole penis (Ilias 22, 74f) **1S 18**₂₅₋₂₇ **2S 3**₁₄; cutting off all the genitals (see Liebrecht *Zur Volkskunde* (1879):94ff; Widengren *Fschr. Pedersen* 377ff); עֲרָלָה בֶּשֶׂר **Gn 17**₁₁₋₁₄₋₂₃₋₂₅ **Lv 12**₃; b) metaph. (→ עָרַל 2): עֲרָלַת לֵבָב: **Dt 10**₁₆ **Jr 4**₄ (1QpHab 11:13 עֲוֹרַלַת לְבוֹ); c) the עֲוֹרַלַת לְבוֹ of a fruit tree, meaning: its fruit (פְּרִי) **Lv 19**₂₃; d) n.loc. הָעֲרָלוֹת הַגְּבֻעַת **Jos 5**₃ (Gradwohl VT 26 (1976):235-40), → גְּבֻעָה B 7. †

7336 עָרַם

I עָרַם: MHeb. to gather up, Syr. to collect, pile up (water); Arb. *ʿarama* II to store up, pile up (clearly denom. from *ʿaramat*, → עֲרָמָה).

nif: pf. נִעְרָמוּ: to **surge up**, the waters piled up **Ex 15**₈. †

Der. עֲרָמָה.

7337 עָרַם

II עָרַם: MHeb. hif; JArm. Syr. af. to be cunning; CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:544), Syr. *ʿrīm* cunning; Arb. *ʿaruma* to be malicious.

qal: impf. יִעְרַם (Gesenius-K. §63n; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 296b); inf. sf. עֲרָמָם, עָרוּם (Pedersen *Fschr. Mowinckel* 166): to **be (become) clever** **Pr 15**₅ **19**₂₅ **Jb 5**₁₃ **Sir 6**₃₂; to **be crafty** **1S 23**₂₂ (: alt. hif: to show cunning with a shield ZüBi., cf. Halbe VT 25 (1975):625⁷². †

hif: impf. יִעְרִימוּ: with סוֹד to concoct a crafty plan **Ps 83**₄.

Der. עָרוּם, עֲרָמָה.

7338 עָרוּם

III עָרוּם: → עִרוּם, עָרוּם.

7339 עָרוּם

עירום → עירום.

7340 עֲרָמָה

עֲרָמָה, SamP. with בַּרְאָמָה; JArm. Sam. בערמו (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:544) and בערימו (Targ. Ex 21₁₄): II ערם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 461j; MHeb. DSS (cf. Nötscher *Terminologie* 61; Kuhn *Konkordanz* 170); cleverness, that can result either in good or in evil (Zimmerli ZAW 51 (1933):183): a) **cleverness** Pr 14⁸ 5¹², cj. 14²⁴ for עֲשָׂרָה rd. עֲרָמָה or עֲרָמָתָם (: Reider VT 2 (1952):125, Gemser *Spr.*² 66, 112); b) **cunning, trick** (Halbe VT 25 (1975):625) Ex 21₁₄ Jos 9₄. †

7341 עֲרָמָה

עֲרָמָה: I ערם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465i; MHeb., JArm. עֲרִימָתָא, עורמתא, pl. עורמן; Ug. *grmn* (Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 3:ii:11; Aistleitner 2172; Gray *Legacy*² 41⁵; Dietrich-Loretz UF 4 (1972):30; Caquot-S. *Textes* 159¹ :: de Moor AOAT 16 (1971):90f; Syr. *ramtā*; Arb. *aramat* (Fraenkel 135): עֲרִמָת, עֲרִמָת (also cs., Bauer-L. *Heb.* 597g; Joüon §30g), עֲרִמִים, on the pl. see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:41f:

—1. a) **granaries** Jr 50₂₆ Hg 2₁₆ Ru 3₇ Song 7₃ Neh 13₁₅; b) **heaps**, stores of fruit 2C 31_{6,9}, see Rudolph *Chr.* 304, 307; vs.₆ עֲרִמָת עֲרִמָת piles upon piles Gesenius-K. §123c;

—2. with עֲפָר heaps of rubbish Neh 3₃₄. †

7342 עֲרָמוֹן

עֲרָמוֹן: SamP. with וַרְמוֹן: etym. uncertain ? primary noun or from Arb. *ʿrm* to scrape away (the flesh from bones, bark from a tree), *urām* bark (Gesenius *Thesaurus* 1071, cf. Gesenius-B.) :: KBL: from I עֲרָה: pl.

עֲרָמוֹן: **plane tree** (versions), *platanus orientalis*, from which the loss of bark is altogether questionable (Löw 3:65ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 1:102; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1477): Gn 30₃₇ Ezk 31₈ Sir 24₁₄ Sept., Pesh. †

7343 עֲרָן

עֲרָן: n.m. and gentilic עֲרָנִי, SamP. versions עֲרָן and עֲרָנִי, *ēḏān*, with art. *ēdni*, Pesh. *‘dān/‘dn*, Sept.

Eḏēn/Eḏēni, Vulg. *Heran*; explanation questionable, possibilities: a) following MT and Vulg. from → עֲרִיר and personal name → II עֲרִיר + hypocoristic ending *-ān* (Noth *Personennamen* 38), cf. → עֲרִיר; b) because of SamP., Pesh., Sept. rd. עֲרָן and with reference to עֲרָנִי (cf. Noth *Personennamen* 254a, KBL) corresponds to the personal name → עֲרָן “delight” (Noth *Personennamen* 223), cf. Ug. *‘dn* (n.m. Gordon *Textbook* §19:1825; Aistleitner 2012: Ephraimite Nu 26₃₆. †

7344 עֲרֵעוֹר

עֲרֵעוֹר: n.loc. Ju 11₂₆ rd. → II עֲרוֹעֵר 1.

7345 עֲרֵעֵר

I עֲרָעָר: עָרַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 482i: **Ps 102**₁₈ coll. bare, naked, so with Aquila, Symmachus, Jerome: *vacui*, see Seybold BWANT 99 (1973):139⁹: indicates the penitent naked except for a garment of sackcloth (: Sept. ταπεινοί, Vulg. *humiles*, Pesh. *meskenē*). †

7346 עֲרָעָר

II עֲרָעָר **Jr 17**₆, DSS 1QH 8:24: a tree or shrub, trad. tamarisk (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1930); Sept., Vulg., Tg. tamarisk (μυρίκη); Ug. ʿr (Gordon *Textbuch* Suppl. §19:1783 and §19: 1923a (p. 554f); Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 304 no. 446, p. 434 no. 92; 2: p. 311 no. 82, cf. UF 2 (1970):326¹³¹; UF 7 (1975):124; Tsevat UF 11 (1979):758f, 763, 765: tamarisk ?); Syr. עֲרֵעוּרָא *resina tamariscis*, עֲרָא *tamarix* (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 544); Arb. ʿarʿar juniper, which is certainly identical with עֲרָעָר **juniper** *Juniperus oxycedrus* and *Juniperus phoenicea* (Löw 3:37; cf. KBL). †

7347 עֲרָעָה

cj. עֲרָעָה: n.loc. **Jos 15**₂₂ prp. for עֲרָעָה hill with ruins *Bir ʿArʿara* in the *Wadi ʿArʿara* (Noth *Jos.* 93); **1S 30**₂₈ prp. for עֲרָעָר, → II עֲרָעָר 3.

7348 עֲרָעָרִי

עֲרָעָרִי: **1C 11**₄₄, gentilic of II עֲרָעָר 3 (?). †

7349 עֲרָף

I עֲרָף: > MHeb. מֵעֲרָף עֲנַן drops of dew **Sir 43**₂₂; dazu ? Akk. *erpetu* cloud and the vb., clearly denom., *erēpu* to become dusky, dark (AHw. 238a; CAD E:279); Ug. adj. ʿrp (Dietrich-L. *Texte* 4, 721:2: *lbšm ʿrpm*), UF 7 (1975):165: ʿrp indicates a colour, deep black.

qal: impf. יֵעֲרָף to drip **Dt 32**₂ **33**₂₈. †

Der. עֲרָפֶל.

7350 עֲרָף

II עֲרָף: denom. of עָרַף (Leslau 41); Arb. ʿrp to cut the mane.

qal: pf. עָרַף, sf. עֲרָפָתוֹ; impf. יֵעֲרָף; pt. עָרַף, עֲרָפָה (Hieronymus Christ *Blutvergiessen im Alten Testament* (Diss. theol. Basel 1977: Theol. Dissertationen 12) 184³⁸⁰): to break (the neck) of an animal **Ex 13**₁₃ **34**₂₀ **Dt 21**₄₋₆ **Is 66**₃; metaph. for the destruction of the altars (parallel with שָׁרַד) **Hos 10**₂. †

7351 עָרַף

עָרַף, SamP. ʿarāf: > II עָרַף; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 161) JArm. עֲרָפָא back of the neck, Syr. ʿurpā cockscomb, Arb. ʿurfat mane, tuft of hair: עָרַף **Ps 18**₁₇ Sec. ορφ (Brönno 149), עָרַף/פִּי/פִּכָּ/פִּו/פִּכָּ/פִּו/פִּכָּ/פִּו: **top of the head, neck** **Gn 49**₈ **Is 48**₄ **Jb 16**₁₂; of a bird **Lv 5**₈; עָרַף הָפֶךְ with לָפְנַי to turn the back to someone **Jos**

7₈; פָּנָה עִרְףְּ with לְפָנָי to show the back to someone 7₁₂, = with אֵל Jr 2₂₇ 32₃₃; הִפְנֶה עִרְףְּ to turn the back (in shame) Jr 48₃₉; הִרְאָה עִרְףְּ Jr 18₁₇ (for אֲרָאם rd. אֲרִ'אֲרָאם) and נָתַן עִרְףְּ 2C 29₆ to turn one's back (forsaking Yahweh); נָתַן אֹתוֹ עִרְףְּ אֵל (a force) against which one has to turn one's back Ex 23₂₇, to cause (enemies) to turn their backs, with לְ 2S 22₄₁/Ps 18₄₁; with קָשָׁה rigid, obstinate Dt 31₂₇, קָשָׁה עִרְףְּ stiff-necked, stubborn Ex 32₉ 33₃₋₅ 34₉ Dt 9₆₋₁₃; הִקְשָׁה עִרְףְּ to stiffen the neck (back), be stubborn Dt 10₁₆ 2K 17₁₄ Jr 7₂₆ 17₂₃ 19₁₅ Pr 29₁ Neh 9_{16f-29} 2C 30₈ 36₁₃; → עִרְפָּה. †

7352 עִרְפָּה

עִרְפָּה, Sept., Josephus Ὀρφᾶ (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 93): n.f. Ru 1₄₋₁₄ meaning uncertain, for possibilities see Stamm *Frauenamen* 334f: a) artificial formation from עִרְףְּ, “hard necked”, “obstinate”; b) from Arb. ‘urfāt mane, “adorned with thick hare”; c) from Arb. ‘arf(at) perfume, “scented”; d) עִרְפָּה variant of → עִרְפָּה: “young gazelle”; b is certainly the most likely of these, but a is not to be excluded; see also vZyl 185; Loader *Fschr. vSelms* 103f, who prefers b. †

7353 עִרְפָּל

עִרְפָּל, SamP. ‘arfāl: etym. uncertain: a) I עִרְףְּ + לְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.*, 503i; b) basic form *grpl* **gfl*, from Arb. *gfr* to cover, shelter (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 549b; *Ružička* 105, 135f), Ug. *grpl* dark cloud (Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 107:9, 19; Gordon *Textbook* §19:1989a (heavy cloud); Eissfeldt *Texte* 47; Dahood *Biblica* 50 (1969):356; Görg UF 6 (1974):57); MHeb., JArm. עִרְפָּל/אֵרְפָּל = עִרְפָּל(אֵ)רְפָּל; SamP. ‘arfillā (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:54); CPArm. Syr. ‘arpellā, denom. ‘arpeḷ to wrap up (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 549b); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 38b); Arb. *arfal* > ‘affal (Reymond 13f; Noth *Könige* 182):

—1. **thick darkness** :: אֹר and parallel with צִלְמוֹת Jr 13₁₆. parallel with חֹשֶׁךְ Is 60₂, וְעִרְפָּל Dt 4₁₁ Ezk 34₁₂ Jl 2₂ Zeph 1₁₅ Ps 97₂;

—2. עִוְעִרְפָּל God's covering Ex 20₂₁ Dt 4₁₁ 5₂₂ 2S 22₁₀/Ps 18₁₀ 1K 8₁₂/2C 6₁ Ps 97₂ Jb 22₁₃ ים Jb 38₉. †

7354 עִרְץ

עִרְץ: etym. uncertain: a) Ug. ‘rʒ → עִרְיִץ, MHeb. qal DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 170), hif. to revere someone as awesome; Arb. ‘ariṣa to be excited; b) Arb. ‘araḏa to thrust forward suddenly, JArm. אִרְץ–עִרְע, Syr. ‘ēra‘ to encounter, Syr. ‘rṣ to push forward, cf. Becker *AnBibl.* 25 (1965):11; EgArm. לְעִרְקָה against (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 222).

qal: impf. תִּעְרֹץ(וּ), תִּעְרֹצִי, תִּעְרֹצִי; inf. עִרְץ:

—1. intransitive; to be terrified, be in dread Dt 1₂₉ (בְּזֶן), 7₂₁ 20₃ (בְּפָנָי), Dt 1₂₉ 31₆ (parallel with חִתָּת), Jb 31₃₄ with acc.;

—2. transitive: to terrify Is 2₁₉₋₂₁ (alt. intr., sbj. הִאֲרָץ); to scare away Is 47₁₂ Jb 13₂₅;

—3. **Ps 10**₁₈ may belong to 1 or 2 (see TOB); if 1, to be afraid (Dahood *Psalms* 1:61; Gesenius-B.); if 2, ערץ > עריץ: to exercise force, behave like a tyrant (Gunkel *Ps.* 40; Kraus BK 15⁵:216). †

nif: pt. נַעֲרֵץ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 348k): **feared Ps 89**₈. †

hif: impf. יַעֲרִיצוּ; pt. מַעֲרִיצֶם **Is 8**₁₃ → qal 1:

—1. transitive a) to **terrify Is 8**₁₃ מַעֲרִיצֶם who terrifies you :: cj. with Vulg. מַעֲרִיצֶם, → *מַעֲרִיץ (Wildberger BK 10:334, 335); b) to **be in awe Is 29**₂₃ (parallel with הִקְרִישׁ), or with 2;

—2. intransitive: to **be terrified, show fear** of, with acc. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 294b; Bergsträsser 2:102d) **Is 8**₁₂ **29**₂₃ → 1 b. †

Der. עָרִיץ, *מַעֲרִיץ, מַעֲרָצָה.

7355 ערק

עָרַק: Syr. Arb. ʿrq to gnaw; EgArm. ? (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 222); with Ug. ʿrq (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1925; Aistleitner 2104) see Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 5 (1973):107: sbst.

qal: pt. הִעֲרַקִים (BH 263g), עָרַקִי: to **gnaw away, Jb 30**₁₇ (my pains) which gnaw at me :: with Sept. τὰ νεῦρα, cf. Arb. ʿirq sinew; with צִיָּה **Jb 30**₃ text uncertain: a) figurative: the gnawing of drought (Budde GHK 2/1²:178, 179; TOB); b) ins. עָרַקִי (Fohrer KAT 16:413; c) according to JArm. Syr. CPArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 38b); OArm. קַרַק (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 266); Arb. ʿrq: they flee into the wilderness, so with Sept., Tg.; a and b seem to be possible, c) unlikely. †

7356 עָרַקִי

עָרַקִי, SamP. versions עָרוּקִי ʿārūqi, Sept., Josephus Ἀρουκαῖος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 17): cf. ? n.m. עָרַק (Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 41:3); n.pop., cun. Arqā, Irqata (EA; RLA 1:153), Greek Ἰρκα, Arb. ʿirqā, NW of Tripolis, identified with T. ʿArqa (Dussaud *Top.* 80f; I. Lévy *Fschr. Dussaud* 539ff; Westermann BK 1/1:697): **Gn 10**₁₇ **1C 1**₁₅. †

7357 עָרַר

עָרַר: by-form of עָרָה; OArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 222; Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 222 A 41, see Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §58).

qal: impv. pl. fem. עָרָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 305g, 425: עָרָה; Bergsträsser 2: §27e): to **strip oneself Is 32**₁₁, → עָרָה qal. †

po: pf. or impv. עָרַרוּ: to **lay bare** (palace), **demolish Is 23**₁₃ (text uncertain). †

pilp. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 282o; R. Meyer *Gr.* §79:4b): inf. abs. עָרַעַר (Gesenius-K. §113w) to **demolish** with → hitpal. **Jr 51**₅₈. †

hitpal: impf. הִתְעַרְעַר: with → pilp. to be demolished (walls) Jr 51₅₈. †

cj. hof: pt. מָעַר destroyed, prp. for מֵעִיר Is 25_{2b} (Emerton ZAW 89 (1977):70-73). †

Der. עֲרִירִי, I עֲרָרָה.

7358 עָרֵשׁ

עָרֵשׁ, SamP. ʿārəš; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 170) עָרֵשׁ bed and (see Dalman *Wb.* 323b) עֲרִיסָה child's bed, cradle, trough; Ug. ʿrš (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1927; Aistleitner 2105; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 156 no. 134); Akk. *eršu* (AHw. 246b; Salonen *Möbel* 110, 123ff; cf. Pritchard *Pictures* 140; Mittmann ZDPV 92 (1976):158, 161); JArm. CPArm. Syr. עֲרִסָא, Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:513), Mnd. *arsa* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 38a); Arb. ʿa/ʿurš and ʿariš throne, > Eth. ʿarīš (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 51f): עָרֵשׁ, עָרֵשׁ, sf. עֲרִשׁ/שׁוּ; pl. sf. עֲרִשׁוֹתָם, *עֲרִשִׁים 4Q 184:1, 5; fem. (see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:76, Syr. Mnd.); Jb 7₁₃ Song 1₁₆ (BRL¹ 108-10; BRL² 229f; Dalman *Arbeit* 7:185ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 235): **couch, divan:** Dt 3₁₁ (→ עוֹג, BRL¹ 135), Am 3₁₂ (→ דְּמִשְׁקָה :: Mittmann ZDPV 92 (1976):155f: prp. בְּדַבְּשֵׁת עָרֵשׁ “on the reclining cushions on the bed”), Am 6₄ Ps 6₇ 41₄ 132₃ (→ יִצְוִיעִים), Pr 7₁₆ Jb 7₁₃ Song 1₁₆ (made of branches), cj. מִשְׁכָּב עֲרִשׁוֹת 2S 17₂₈ “platform on which to sleep” (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:186; ins. with Sept. עֲרִשׁוֹת before מִשְׁכָּב). †

7359 עֵשֶׁב

עֵשֶׁב, SamP. ēšəb; root Akk. *ešebu* to grow luxuriantly (AHw. 253b): MHeb. BArm. עֵשְׁבָא, Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:541), Palm. ʿšb (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 222), JArm. עֵשְׁבָא, CPArm. Syr. ʿesbā; Arb. ʿušb; Akk. *išbattu* (AHw. 392a) species of grass, weed: Rüthy 29ff: sg. sf. עֵשְׁבָם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 567g), pl. עֵשְׁבוֹת (daghesh dirimens, Bergsträsser 1:§10v, w; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 212k, 582u): **herbage, weed;** Arb. ʿešeb flora of the rainy season, non-perennials (Musil *Rwala* 17f):

—1. a) עֵשֶׁב 2K 19₂₆ Is 37₂₇, הַשְּׂדֵה עֵשֶׁב Gn 2₅ → d; b) עֵשֶׁב animal fodder Gn 1₃₀ (עֵשֶׁב יִרְקָה), Dt 11₁₅ Is 42₁₅ Jr 14₆ Ps 106₂₀; pl. עֵשְׁבוֹת הָרִים Pr 27₂₅; c) food for people, green vegetables (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:340ff) and cereals (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:335; 2:305): עֵשֶׁב שְׂדֵה Gn 3₁₈ Ex 9₂₂₋₂₅ 10_{12-15c} Jr 12₄, עֵשֶׁב בְּשֵׂדֵה Zech 10₁, עֵשֶׁב הָאָרֶץ Ex 10_{15a} Am 7₂ Jb 5₂₅; עֵשֶׁב לְעִבְדַת הָאָדָם Ps 104₁₄ and ins. with Sept. Ps 147₈ see BHS; d) עֵשֶׁב in general, for people and animals Gn 2₅ 9₃ Dt 29₂₂ 32₂ Mi 5₆ Ps 105₃₅; e) scholarly terminology זֵרַע עֵשֶׁב Gn 1_{11f} and זֵרַע עֵשֶׁב 1₂₉;

—2. metaph.: עֵשֶׁב image of transitoriness Ps 102₅₋₁₂, of abundant growth Ps 72₁₆ 92₈; טַל עַל-עֵשֶׁב Pr 19₁₂. †

7360 עֵשָׂה

I עֵשָׂה (2627 times), MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 170f. and THAT 2:369); Ug. ʿšy (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1929a; Delekat UF 4 (1972):23 §29; Dijkstra-de Moor UF 7 (1975):176f, 184); ? Ph. in proper n. (Benz *Names* 385; Lidzbarski *Krug* 19), Mo. and Heb. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 222); OSArb. ʿsy (Conti 210b;

produce, yield **Is 19**₁₅ (Wildberger BK 10:724); c) to accomplish, abs. **1S 26**₂₅ **Ps 22**₃₂ **Da 8**₂₄ (parallel with הַצְלִיחַ).

—6. to **acquire**: a) הִיל might, mighty acts **Nu 24**₁₈ **Dt 8**_{17f} **1S 14**₄₈ see Stoebe KAT 8/1:275; wealth **Ezk 28**₄; הִיל power through a large family **Ru 4**₁₁ (Parker JBL 95 (1976):23²), כְּבוֹד **Gn 31**₁, נַפְשׁ (people, slaves) **Gn 12**₅; וְשָׂרוּת **Qoh 2**₈, רָכַב **1K 1**₅, פְּעֻלָּה wages **Pr 11**₁₈, עֹשֵׂי שֶׁכֶר (cj. שֶׁכֶר) wage-earners **Is 19**₁₀, מִקְנֵה וְקִנְיָן possession of cattle and property **Ezk 38**₁₂; b) to **obtain for oneself**: כִּנְפִים **Pr 23**₅; to obtain for someone צָחַק **Gn 21**₆, זָאָה **Jr 2**₁₇, אָלָה **4**₁₈; עַ' שֵׁם with לְ to make a name for oneself, i.e. to make oneself known, famous **Gn 11**₄ **Is 63**₁₂ **Jr 32**₂₀ **Da 9**₁₅ **Neh 9**₁₀; with לְ to make a name for someone else **Is 63**₁₄; without לְ **2S 8**₁₃ (text uncertain).

—7. to **prepare**: a) food **Gn 18**_{7f} **Ju 6**₁₉ **13**₁₅, bread **Ezk 4**₉, a meal for a guest **Gn 19**₃ **21**₈; b) to **prepare and complete** a sacrifice (Widengren *Sak. Kön* 90; Merendino BBB 31 (1969):39) **Ex 10**₂₅ (לִ' לְ), **Ex 29**₃₆ and elsewhere, to **Nu 29**₂ **Dt 12**₂₇ **Ju 13**₁₆ **1K 8**₆₄ **18**₂₃₋₂₅ **2K 5**₁₇ **10**_{24f} **Ezk 43**₂₇ **45**₁₇₋₂₃ **46**₂₋₁₂ **Ezr 3**₄ **2C 7**₇, ellipt. **Ezk 45**₂₅ **46**_{13b}; with לְ to perform a duty at (priests at the בְּמִוֹת) **2K 17**₃₂; c) to **make ready, care for**: the beard **2S 19**₂₅, the feet and the beard (cj. ? and the hands, see BHK) **2S 19**₂₅, to cut the nails **Dt 21**₁₂ (Gressmann *Fschr. Budde* 67f).

—8. a) to “**make**” in the widest sense: with שָׁלוֹם to make peace with **Is 27**₅, cf. Akk. *salīma epēšu* (AHw. 226b, 1015b); with מְלַחֵמָה to make war **Gn 14**₂ **Jos 11**₁₈ **1K 12**₂₁ **Pr 20**₁₈ **24**₆ etc. (see Welten WMANT 42 (1973):88⁵³); with עָשָׂק to make violence **Ezk 22**₇ (cj. for עָשָׂו prp. עָשָׂקוּ, see Zimmerli BK 13:503); with חֲפִצִּי to fulfil an aspiration **1K 5**_{22f}, → חֲפִצִּי 2, cf. Akk. *šibūta(m) epēšu* (AHw. 1099b); with pl. חֲפִצִּיךָ **Is 58**₁₃ to conduct business see Brongers ZAW 87 (1975):213; with נִפְלְאוֹת wonders, wonderful actions (of God), → פִּלָּא **Jos 3**₅ **Jr 21**₂ **Ps 40**₆ **72**₁₈ **136**₄ **Jb 5**₉; with מְלוֹכָה **1K 21**₇, → מְלוֹכָה; b) עַ' יָמִים to spend days **Qoh 6**₁₂; with שְׂמִיחָה to prolong a joyful celebration **2C 30**₂₃ (a few MSS בְּשִׂ' שְׂמִיחָה, suggesting “celebrate”).

—9. to **carry out, perform** (cf. Akk. *awāta/amāta epēšu*, AHw. 225b): a) (THAT 2:362) ordinance, law (חֻק, מִשְׁפָּט, מִצְוָה, פְּקוּדִים, תּוֹרָה, תּוֹרָה) **Lv 20**₂₂ **Dt 15**₅ **Ps 111**₈ **2C 14**₃, proscribed action **Lv 4**₁₃₋₂₂₋₂₇; נִפְלְאוֹת → 8a; מַעֲשֵׂה **Gn 20**₉, דְּבָרִים **Is 42**₁₆, מְאָמַר **Est 1**₁₅, עֲצָה **Is 30**₁, מִזְמוֹת **Ps 37**₇, abs. **1S 26**₂₅ cf. **Ps 22**₃₂; b) in a ceremonial context נָדַר to fulfil, discharge, with לְ for **Ju 11**₃₉; פָּסַח to celebrate **Ex 12**₄₈; שָׁבַת to observe **31**₁₆.

—10. in forensic context: a) formula of accusation לָנוּ עָשִׂיתָ הַזֶּה הַדְּבָר הַזֶּה **Ju 8**₁ and simil. **2S 12**₁₁ **Neh 13**₁₇; shortened to עָשִׂיתָ מָה **Gn 4**₁₀, מָה-זֹאת עָשִׂינוּ **Ex 14**₅ (Boecker 26ff); b) formula of appeasement from the accused מָה-עָשִׂיתִי (Gideon accused by the Ephraimites) **Ju 8**₂ **1S 26**₁₈ (Boecker 31ff).

—11. to perform labour: עַ' מְלָאכָה → מְלָאכָה 2. and 3; עֹשֵׂי הַמְּלָאכָה **Ex 36**₈ (SamP. with ב, בַּעֲשָׂא) = *bāšā'i*, nomen actionis, cf. Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:155), work-force, labourer **2K 12**_{15f} **22**₅₋₉ **2C 24**_{12(c)-13} **34**₁₀₋₁₇; abs. to **work, toil** **Gn 30**₃₀ **Hag 2**₄ (Rudolph KAT 13/4:40) **Pr 21**₂₅; with אָנָה **Ru 2**₁₉; actually, “whither did you (go and) work?” (Gerleman BK 18:24) :: → IV עָשָׂה; with בְּ to work at **Neh 4**₁₀₋₁₅; עַ' בְּ to

work into, inlay **Ex 39**₃; to be active **Pr 31**₁₃ **Ezr 10**₄ **1C 28**₁₀ **2C 19**₇; to keep oneself busy **1K 20**₄₀ → IV עשה (: cj. prp. with Sept. שעה, with Pesh. פנה); with ב to be occupied with **Ex 5**₉.

—12. to **act, behave**: with ל towards: in a kindly manner **Is 64**₃; with I and II את (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 642o): helpfully **Jr 21**₂ **Ezk 20**₄₄ **Ps 109**₂₁; reproachfully **Ezk 7**₂₇ **17**₁₇ → III עשה, **22**₁₄ etc. (Zimmerli BK 13:375), **Zeph 3**₁₉; with עם and טובה to do the right thing by **Ju 9**₁₆; to behave aggressively, maliciously towards with ב **Jr 18**₂₃ **Da 11**₇ **Neh 9**₂₄; abs. to behave **Pr 13**₁₆ → III עשה; to make out (meaning to conduct oneself, or to adjust to a situation) **Jr 12**₅; to intervene **1S 14**₆ **Ps 119**₁₂₆.

—13. with acc. abstr. with משפט וצדקה **2S 8**₁₅/**1C 18**₁₄, וים'משפט וצדקה **Gn 18**₁₉ see H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* (1968):85, with חנה to behave wickedly **Is 32**₆, with חמס **53**₉, with נבלה **Gn 34**₇ **2S 13**₁₂, with טוב **Qoh 7**₂₀, with חסד עם **Gn 24**₁₂, with חיים to cause (grant) life **Jb 10**₁₂, with את נקם to take vengeance on **Mi 5**₁₄.

—14. to **do, treat**, cf. Ug. šy in Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 17:i:29 etc. see Delekat UF 4 (1972):23 §29: with ל to do for **Is 5**₄ = with ב **Est 6**₆, with ל to treat **Gn 20**₉, to do about (daughters) **31**₄₃, with את to deal with **Ezk 22**₁₄; oath formula אלהים לך יעשה לך כה **1S 3**₁₇ **2S 3**₃₅ (Hillers *Treaty Curses and the OT* (Rome 1964); Schottroff WMANT 30 (1969):161; Lehmann ZAW 81 (1969):80-2); with ל twice, to do something about a problem for someone, achieve a solution for someone **Ju 21**₇; with בעשק to exercise forcible control, use extortion **Ezk 22**₇, cf. בחמה **23**₂₅, בשנאה **23**₂₉, ובחמה **Mi 5**₁₄.

—15. ע' טוב is to enjoy oneself (εὖ πράττειν) **Qoh 3**₁₂ (THAT II 362).

—16. **Ex 32**₃₅ for עשו prp. with Pesh. (Tg.) עברו :: alt. with MT and dl. (gloss) אשר עשה **1S 14**₃₂ Q ויעט → **2** עיט, **K 6** ויעש → IV עשה; **1K 6**_{20bβ} for ויצף prp. ויעש, see BHS; **Is 32**₆ for יעשה און prp. with 1QIs^a and Sept. חושב א'יעשה און (BHS); **Ezk 22**_{29b} for עשקי rd. (cf. Sept. and v.7) עשו; **Jb 23**₉ for בעשתו prp. with Pesh. בקשתיו (BHS), → IV עשה; **2C 4**₁₄ for עשה twice, prp. with **1K 7**₄₃ עשר and עשרה.

nif. (99 times): pf. נעשה/נעשתה/נעשה, נעשו; impf. ה'תעשה, (Ex **25**₃₁ many MSS תיע'ה/תעשה see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 425), תעשו, תעשינה; inf. העשות, sf. העשותו; pt. נעשה, נעשה, נעשים, נעשות (THAT 2:363f).

—1. to **be done**: a) מעשים **Gn 20**₉, תועבה to be perpetrated (abomination) **Dt 13**₁₅, עצה to be heeded (counsel) **2S 17**₂₃, כן such practices are (not) done **Gn 29**₂₆ **34**₇ **2S 13**₁₂, מלאכה work shall (not) be done **Ex 12**₁₆; task (not) to be fully completed (מלא'מלאכה) **Neh 6**_{9.16}; מצות deeds which are commanded (not) to be done **Lv 4**_{2.13.22.27} **5**₁₇; b) יעשה ל' it shall be done to him, it shall happen to him **Ex 24** **1S 11**₇; ל'הם it shall be done to them **Nu 4**₂₆; ל' ככה יעשה ל' it shall be treated in such a way **Nu 15**₁₁; ל' יעשה ל' let this be done for me **Ju 11**₃₇; יעשה ב' what was happening to her **Est 2**₁₁ (MSS ל'ה for ב'ה); to be done, performed (according to the law) **Ezr 10**₃.

—2. to **be made, manufactured, prepared**: food **Ex 12**₁₆ **Neh 5**₁₈ (ל' as my provisions), מנרה **Ex 25**₃₁, מנחה **Lv 2**_{7f}, קרבן **6**₁₄, מזבה **Ezk 43**₁₈ etc., **Jr 3**₁₆ ארון: not to be constructed again (: Cazelles VT 18 (1968):157, 158: to fall into disuse); פסח to be celebrated **2K 23**_{22f} **2C 35**_{18f}; שמים is made, meaning: created

Ps 33₆ לִּזְמַנֵּם to be observed (remembrance) **Est 9**₂₈; לַיְעֲשֶׂה לְ to be used for **Lv 7**₂₄ **Ezk 15**₅; לְ יִקָּר לְ (favour) to be shown, or allocated, to someone **Est 6**_{3a}, with עִם 3b.

pu. (? pass. qal): pf. עָשִׂיתִי: to be created **Ps 139**₁₅ → II עֲשֶׂה pu. †

Der. מְעַשֶּׂה; n.m. אֶלְעָשָׂה, *רַעַשׂ, יַעֲשִׂיאל, מְעַשִׂי, מְעַשִּׂיהָ (ו), עֲשֶׂהאל, עֲשִׂיאל, עֲשָׂה, עֲשָׂה.

עֲשֶׂה 7361

II עֲשֶׂה: MHeb. עֲשֶׂה/סָה pi. and hif.; גִּט מְעַשֶּׂה (MiGit. 9:8) compulsory; JArm. pa. to squeeze, knead; ? Ug. šy (Caquot-S. *Textes* 430ⁱ on Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 17:vi:8: yn šy “wine pressed out” :: Dijkstra-de Moor UF 7 (1975):184; prepared wine → I עֲשֶׂה); Arb. ḡšy.

[qal: inf. בַּעֲשׂוֹת, (Bomberg) בַּעַ'בַּעֲשׂוֹת; **Ezk 23**₂₁, rd. cf. v.8 בַּעֲשׂוֹת. †]

pi. pf. עָשׂוּ: to squeeze (the breasts) **Ezk 23**₈, v.3 for עָשׂוּ rd. ? עָשׂוּ (parallel with מוֹעֲבֵרוּ). †

pu. pf. עָשִׂיתִי **Ps 139**₁₅ → I עֲשֶׂה pu :: Dahood *Psalms* 3:284, 294: (tentatively) from II עֲשֶׂה meaning: I was being plucked off; cj. עָשׂוּ for עָשׂוּ **Ezk 23**₃ to be squeezed. †

עֲשֶׂה 7362

III עֲשֶׂה: Arb. ḡašiya to cover, veil.

qal: impf. יַעֲשֶׂה: to protect, cover: **Ezk 17**₁₇ (Barr *Philology* 333 (Index 256), → I עֲשֶׂה qal 12; **Pr 13**₁₆; **12**₂₃ יַעֲשֶׂה substantiated by כִּסָּה; therefore ? עֲשֶׂה = כִּסָּה (Palache 58; Eitan 57f; Driver VT 4 (1954):243; → I עֲשֶׂה qal 12).

עֲשֶׂה 7363

IV עֲשֶׂה: Arb. ḡašāw/y (Kopf VT 9 (1959):270) to come to, turn towards.

qal: pf. עָשִׂיתִי; impf. יַעֲשֶׂה; inf. sf. בַּעֲשׂוֹת; pt. עֲשֶׂה (for עֲשֶׂה see Gesenius-K. §116g-i): to turn towards **1S 14**₃₂ (K) → I עֲשֶׂה qal 16, **Ru 2**₁₉ → I עֲשֶׂה qal 11; to turn (hither and thither) **1K 20**₄₀ → I עֲשֶׂה qal 11; **Jb 23**₉ בַּעֲשׂוֹתוֹ: if he turns round; Eitan 56f; Driver *Fschr. Robinson* 53-5; Barr *Philology* 246f, 333; Kopf VT 9 (1959):270 (→ I עֲשֶׂה qal 16).

עֲשֶׂהאל 7364

עֲשֶׂהאל: n.m.; I עֲשֶׂה + אל, Sept. Ασσηλ, Josephus 'Ασσηλος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 18); cf. אֶלְעָשָׂה, עֲשִׂיאל (and Vattioni *Sigilli* 27, 62, 109: עֲשִׂיהוּ; 243 עָשִׂי; 38 עָשִׂי):

—1. brother of Joab **2S 2**₁₈₋₃₂ **3**₂₇₋₃₀ **23**₂₄ **1C 2**₁₆ **11**₂₆ **27**₇;

- 2. father of an opponent of Ezra **Ezr 10**₁₅;
- 3. Levite in the time of Jehoshaphat **2C 17**₈;
- 4. Levite in the time of Hezekiah **2C 31**₁₃. †

עֵשׂוּ 7365

עֵשׂוּ (95 times), SamP. *īšāb*, Sept. Ησαυ, Josephus Ἡσαῦς (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 52); ? Tham. עֵיסוּ = *Aysu* (Ryckmans 1:162b); Nab. n.m. עֵסוּ (Lidzbarski *Eph.* 2:265 Ka.); on Οὔσωος (Philo Bybl. 1, 10:9) = עֵשׂוּ see Gesenius-B. :: Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2:125: Οὔσωος < pl. n.loc. *Ušu/Uzu*, and Gese-H. *Religionen* 147³⁴⁶); etym. uncertain; n.m. **Esau** (Th. Spiegel *Fschr. L. Ginsberg* 352f; Noth *Überl. Pent.* 105; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 437), = אָדוֹם **Gn 25**₃₀ **36**₁₋₈, אָבִי אָדוֹם **36**₉₋₄₃, בְּנֵי עֵשׂוּ in שִׁעִיר **Dt 2**₄₋₁₂₋₂₂₋₂₉, עֵשׂוּ אֵיד עֵשׂוּ **Jr 49**₈, עֵהר **Ob 8f. 19.21**, עֵהר **Ob 18**; → **Gn 25**_{25f-34} **26**₃₄ **27**₁₋₄₂ **28**₅₋₉ **32**₄₋₂₀ **33**₁₋₁₆ **35**₁₋₂₉ **36**₂₋₄₀ **Dt 2**₅₋₈ **Jos 24**₄ **Jr 49**₁₀ **Ob 6** **Mal 1**_{2f} **1C 1**_{34f}. †

עֵשׂוֹר 7366

עֵשׂוֹר, **Ex 12**₃, עֵשׂוֹר, SamP. with בָּ *bāšor*: עֵשׂוֹר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466n, 469f: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 171); Eth. *‘ašūr* ten days or the tenth day (Dillmann *Lexicon* 960; *Gramm.* §159b):

- 1. a **group of ten**: a) days **Gn 24**₅₅; b) עֵשׂוֹר → נֶבֶל harp with a set of ten strings (Glaser *ZS* 8:193ff; Pritchard *Pictures* 203 and p. 272) **Ps 33**₂ **144**₉ (1QM twice), עֵשׂוֹר parallel with נֶבֶל **Ps 92**₄;
- 2. in date formulas: בְּעֵשׂוֹר לַחֹדֶשׁ on the tenth of the month **Ex 12**₃ **Lv 16**₂₉ **23**₂₇ **25**₉ **Nu 29**₇ **Jos 4**₁₉ **2K 25**₁ **Jr 52**₄ **Ezk 20**₁ **24**₁ **40**₁. †

עֵשִׂיאל 7367

עֵשִׂיאל: n.m.; I עֵשִׂה + אֵל: Heb. seal לעֵשִׂי (N. Avigad *ErIsr.* 9 (1969):4): explanation from עֵשִׂיאל uncertain, other possibilities: 1) shortened from imperfect יַעֲשֶׂי (with Arm. ending cf. Gesenius-K. §75ii): a) wish: “may God act!” → I עֵשִׂה qal 12 (Noth *Personennamen* 206); b) thanks: “God has created (the child)” → I עֵשִׂה qal 4 b iii (Noth *Personennamen* 172); 2) עֵשִׂי shortened from עֵשִׂי: descriptive name “the one created by God”: from Simeon **1C 4**₃₅. †

עֵשִׂיה 7368

עֵשִׂיה: n.m.; I עֵשִׂה + יֵעֲשֶׂה; Diringer 353; עֵשִׂיהוּ (seal: Bordreuil-Lemaire *Sem.* 26 (1976):48; Keel *Visionen* 103) “Yahweh has created (the child)” (Noth *Personennamen* 172), → עֵשִׂיאל and מְעֵשִׂיה:

- 1. עֵבֶר הַמֶּלֶךְ under Josia **2K 22**₁₂₋₁₄, **2C 34**₂₀;
- 2. from Simeon **1C 4**₃₆;
- 3. Levite from the clan of Merari **1C 6**₁₅ **15**₆₋₁₁;

—4. Judaeen from the family of Sela (rd. הַשִּׁלְנִי for הַשִּׁלְנִי) in post-exilic Jerusalem **1C 9**₅ (Rudolph *Chr.* 83); **Neh 11**₅ = מַעֲשִׂיָה. †

7369 עֲשִׂירִי

עֲשִׂירִי See below under עֲשִׂירִי and עֲשָׂרִי (#7371).

7370 עֲשָׂרִי

עֲשָׂרִי See below under עֲשִׂירִי and עֲשָׂרִי (#7371).

7371 עֲשָׂרִי/עֲשִׂירִי

עֲשִׂירִי and עֲשָׂרִי (4 times): עֲשָׂר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 628v, x; SamP. *ēširi*, fem. *ēširət*, *ēširāt* one tenth; Akk. *ešrû* (AHw. 257f) the tenth, one tenth; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:491 γ: fem. עֲשִׂירִית, עֲשִׂירַת, עֲשָׂרִית and עֲשָׂרִיָּה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 604b):

—1. **the tenth**: month **Gn 8**₅ **Jr 39**₁ **Ezk 24**₁ **1C 27**₁₃; בַּעַד עֲשָׂרִיָּה in the tenth month **Gn 8**₅ **Ezk 33**₂₁; day **Nu 7**₆₆ **1C 27**₁₃; year **Jr 32**₁ **Ezk 29**₁; (ever) tenth item (of cattle and sheep) **Lv 27**₃₂; generation **Dt 23**_{3f}; the tenth in a series (of names) **1C 12**₁₄ **27**₁₃, the tenth lot **24**₁₁ **25**₁₇;

—2. fraction (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 629a) עֲשָׂרִי (רִי) (cf. עֲשָׂרוֹן) and עֲשָׂרִיָּה one tenth **Ex 16**₃₆ **Lv 5**₁₁ **6**₁₃ **Nu 5**₁₅ **28**₅ **Ezk 45**₁₁ **Is 6**₁₃.

7372 עִשָּׂק

עִשָּׂק: SamP. עִשָּׂק and עִשָּׂק have come together, Sam. **Gn 26**₂₀ אֶת־עִשָּׂקוֹ (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:549); MHeb. JArm. to occupy oneself with, hitpa. and itpa. to quarrel, Syr. to be offensive, rebellious, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 29b) to take pains about, CPArm. *‘sīqā* (pe. pt. pass) = Greek ἀπαίδευτος (Schulthess *Lex.* 150a); Arb. *‘ašīqa* to remain faithful in love, OSArb. to take care of (Conti 213b).

hitp: pf. הִתְעִשָּׂקוּ with עִם to **quarrel with Gn 26**₂₀ (parallel with רִיב). †

Der. עִשָּׂק.

7373 עִשָּׂק

עִשָּׂק, SamP. *‘āšāq*, Sept. Ἀδικία, Josephus Ἔσπον (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 46): עִשָּׂק; MHeb. עִסָּק (Sir. 4 times ס, once ש), JArm. עִסָּק business, occupation, in Sir. also labour; Syr. *‘sāqā* burden; OSArb. *‘šq* toil (Conti 213b; Beeston JSS 22 (1977):57); name of a well, explained as “wrangle” **Gn 26**₂₀. †

7374 עִשָּׂר

עִשָּׂר: vb. denom. from → עִשָּׂר etc.

qal: impf. יַעֲשֶׂר: to exact a tithe, take a tenth part 1S 8¹⁵⁻¹⁷; for qal rd. ? pi. יַעֲשִׂר, see Stoebe KAT 8/1:186. †

pi. (MHeb. JArm. Syr. CPArm.): impf. יַעֲשִׂר, יַעֲשִׂרוּ; inf. עָשַׂר (לְעֲשֹׂר, SamP. pi. *lāššār*), Dt 26¹² and Neh 10³⁹; pattern *qītil*, inf. qal, see R. Meyer *Gr.* §35:6; otherwise: a) Bauer-L. *Heb.* 228a; KBL: unusual hif.-forms (SamP. Gn 28²² hif. *‘āšširinnu*); b) Bergsträsser 2:82^m; Jenni 268f: mixed form from qal and pi., prp. בְּלִעְשֹׂר or בְּלִעְשִׂר; pt. pl. מוֹעֲשִׂרִים:

—1. to give a tenth, pay a tithe Gn 28²² Dt 14²² 26¹² (KBL hif.);

—2. to receive a tithe Neh 10^{38f} (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 178). †

7375 עָשַׂר

עָשַׂר (54 times): SamP. *‘āšār*; together with עָשַׂר, עֲשָׂרָה and עֲשָׂרָה primarily a numerical word, from which the vb. → עָשַׂר is derived :: Gesenius-B.: basic meaning of עָשַׂר from Arb. *‘ašara* “to collect, unite”, cf. KBL; Ug. *šr*, Ph. and Pun. עֶסַר (Friedrich *Phön Gramm.*² §46b and 242), OArm. EgArm. Pehl. Nab. Palm. עֶשַׂר (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 223): ס Pehl (Frahang 29:2); BArm. עֶשַׂר, Or. *‘asar*, JArm. ש and ס, CPArm. Syr. Sam. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 30a); Arb. *‘ašr*, Eth. *‘ašrū*; Akk. *ešer* (AHw. 253b); basic form *‘ašar*, general Semitic, see Bergsträsser *Einführung* 191; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:486f: עָשַׂר: group of ten: עָשַׂר אֶתְנַת Gn 45²³, עָשַׂר אֶתְנַת Jos 15⁵⁷, עָשַׂר עָרִים 2C 4⁷; round number עָשַׂר נְהָלִים Neh 4⁶ cf. Brongers *Fschr. Vriezen* 30ff and esp. 31; עָשַׂר בְּאַמָּה ten cubits 1K 63; → vb. עָשַׂר, עָשַׂרְתָּ, עָשַׂרְתִּי, עָשַׂרְתֶּם, עָשַׂרְתִּי.

7376 עָשַׂר

עָשַׂר (211 times): SamP. *‘āšār*; only in compound phrases to express the numerals from eleven to nineteen (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 625m; Michel *Grundlegung* 1:31ff); MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 171f); cf. עֲשָׂרָה: ten: עָשַׂר אֶתְנַת eleven Gn 32²³, = עָשַׂר אֶתְנַת Nu 29²⁰ eleven, Dt 1³ and 8 times eleventh; עָשַׂר עָשַׂרְתִּי twelve Gn 35²² (81 times), twelfth 1K 19¹⁹ (13 times); עָשַׂר עָשַׂרְתִּי thirteen Nu 29¹⁴, thirteenth Est 3¹² (8 times); עָשַׂר אַרְבָּעָה fourteen Gn 46²² (14 times), fourteenth Ex 12⁶ (18 times); עָשַׂר אַרְבָּעָה חֲמִישָׁה fifteen Hos 3², fifteenth Ex 16¹ (15 times), עָשַׂר חֲמִישָׁה חֲמִישָׁה fifteen Ju 8¹⁰ 2S 19¹⁸ †; עָשַׂר שִׁשָּׁה sixteen Ex 26²⁵ (7 times), sixteenth 1C 24¹⁴; עָשַׂר שִׁבְעָה עָשַׂרְתִּי seventeen 1C 7¹¹, seventeenth Gn 7¹¹ (4 times); עָשַׂר שִׁבְעָה עָשַׂרְתִּי eighteen Ju 20⁴⁴ (11 times), eighteenth 1C 24¹⁵ 25²⁵ †; עָשַׂר תְּשַׁעָה nineteen 2S 23³⁰ †, nineteenth 1C 24¹⁶ 25²⁶;

—1K 22²⁴ for K עָשַׂר rd. with Q, versions עָשַׂה.

7377 עֲשָׂרָה

עֲשָׂרָה (135 times), SamP. *‘āšārā*, Sam. (עֶסְרָה) עֶסְרִי (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:232 §5.2.1) and JArm.; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 172); cf. עָשַׂרְתִּי; Ug. *šrh* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1933; §7:20; Aistleitner 2112) and *šrt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1931; §7:18; Aistleitner 2112), cf. Ph. *šrt*, Arm. *šrt* and *šrh* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 223); Syr. *‘esrā*, Eth. *‘ašartū*, Akk. *ešeret* (AHw. 253b): ten: עָשַׂרְתִּי אֶתְנַת eleven 2K 23³⁶ (8 times), eleventh 1K

6₃₈ 2K 9₂₉; ע' אַחַת ע' עֶשְׂתֵּי eleven Ex 26₇ (5 times); = eleventh Jr 1₃ (5 times); ע' עֶשְׂתֵּי ע' שְׁתַּיִם twelve Ex 24₄ (32 times), twelfth 2K 8₂₅ (7 times); ע' שְׁלֹשׁ ע' שְׁתַּיִם thirteen 1K 7₁ (10 times), thirteenth Gn 14_{4b} (3 times); ע' אַרְבַּע ע' שְׁלֹשׁ ע' fourteen Gn 31₄₁ (6 times), fourteenth 2K 18₁₃ (4 times); ע' אַרְבַּע ע' חֲמִישׁ fifteen 2K 14₁₇ (10 times), fifteenth 2K 14₂₃ 2C 15₁₀ †; ע' שֵׁשׁ ע' חֲמִישׁ sixteen Gn 46₁₈ (14 times); ע' שִׁבְעַת ע' שֵׁשׁ ע' seventeen Gn 37₂ (5 times), seventeenth 1K 22₅₂ 2K 16₁; ע' שִׁבְעַת ע' שְׁמֹנֶה ע' eighteen Ju 3₁₄ (7 times), eighteenth 1K 15₁ (9 times); ע' תִּשְׁעַת ע' שְׁמֹנֶה ע' nineteen Gn 11₂₅ Jos 19₃₈, nineteenth 2K 25₈ Jr 52₁₂.

7378 עֶשְׂרֵה

עֶשְׂרֵה: SamP. *ʿāšārā*, MHeb. DSS, 1 QM עשרה and pl. עושרות see Carmignac VT 5 (1955):346; (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 172) Akk. *ešertu* (AHw. 254a; CAD *eširtu*) group of ten persons; cs. → עֶשְׂרֵה(וֹ), pl. עֶשְׂרֵה:

—1. group of ten Gn 18₃₂ Am 5₃ Hg 2₁₆ Ezr 8₂₄ Neh 11₁; pl. עֶשְׂרֵה שְׁרֵי Ex 18₂₁₋₂₅ Dt 1₁₅;

—2. ten עֶשְׂרֵה גְּמֻלִים Gn 24₁₀; ע' בְּקָר 1K 5₃; ע' פָּרִים ע' ע' Gn 32₁₆; זָהָב ע' שֶׁקֶל [שֶׁקֶל] Gn 24₂₂ (10 times).

7379 עֶשְׂרוֹן

עֶשְׂרוֹן, SamP. *išron*: עֶשֶׂר etc. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 537f); MHeb., JArm. עֶשְׂרֹנָא: one tenth (→ עֶשְׂרִי) Ex 29₄₀ Lv 14₁₀₋₂₁ 23₁₃₋₁₇ 24₅ Nu 15₄₋₆₋₉ 28₉₋₂₉ 29₃₋₁₅. †

7380 עֶשְׂרִים

עֶשְׂרִים, SamP. *ʿiṣrām*; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 626r; R. Meyer *Gr.* §59:3 cf. Driver ZDMG 91:350f; Rundgren *Orientalia* 11:289; < orig. du. **ašrā*, cf. Akk. *ešrā* (AHw. 257b; vSoden WZKM 58 (1962):24ff; Eth. *ʿāšrā*; Ug. *ʿšrm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1931; *Gr.* §7:31); Pun. עסרם (also ש); MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 172), EgArm. Palm. *Arm. inscr.* עשרין (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 223), JArm. עֶשְׂרִי, Sam. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 30a); Arb. *a/išrūna*, OSArb. *šry* du. (Höfner §114; Conti 214a):

—1. twenty: ע' שְׁנָה Gn 31₃₈, ע' אִישׁ 1S 14₁₄, ע' אֶלֶף ע' ע' twenty thousand 1C 18₄, ע' אֲנָשִׁים 2S 3₂₀, ע' בְּקָר 1K 5₃, ע' תִּיִשִׁים Gn 32₁₅, ע' תִּיִשִׁים ע' אַמּוֹת 2C 3₃; higher numbers → Ju 10₂ 1K 14₂₀ Gn 11₂₄ Ezk 40₂₁ Nu 7₈₈ Jos 19₃₀ 1K 9₁₄ Ezr 2₃₂ Neh 7₃₅ Nu 7₈₆;

—2. twentieth Nu 10₁₁ 1K 15₉.

7381 עֶשְׂרֵת

עֶשְׂרֵת (50 times); SamP. *ʿāšārāt* cs. of עֶשְׂרֵה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 625l; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 172): ten: עֶשְׂרֵת הַדְּבָרִים (the ten commandments) Ex 34₂₈ Dt 4₁₃ 10₄ cf. Stamm ThR 27 (1961):196f, כֶּסֶף [שֶׁקֶל] ע' Ju 17₁₀, אֶלְפִים ע' Ju 1₄.

7382 עֶשׂ

I עָשׂ: primary noun; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 172), JArm. Syr. ʿעֶשֶׂ; ? Ug. ʿt (Caquot-Masson Sem. 27 (1977):18); Arb. ʿattat, Eth. ʿəḏē (Dillmann 1026); Akk. ašāšu (AHw. 79b) moth: **clothes moth** (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:7, 15f, 212; TWNT 7:274-7; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1245):

—1. destructive **Is 50₉ 51₈ Jb 13₂₈ Sir 42₁₃** (Sir^{MIV24} has ܫܫ, Sept. σής;

—2. image of frailty and decay **Ps 39₁₂** (Seybold BWANT 99 (1973):129⁴), **Jb 4₁₉**;

—**Jb 27₁₈** for כְּעֶשׂ prp. with Sept. Pesh. כְּעֶכְבֵּיִשׁ (BHS) :: Barr *Philology* 333 Index 259: עֶשׂ = Arb. ʿuššun bird's nest, see Gesenius-B. and KBL. †

7383 עֶשׂ

II עֶשׂ: → עֶשֶׂשׁ: Arb. *gatta* to be (become) meagre, II to secrete puss; *gafit* scrawny, pus (Wehr-Cowan 665b): **puss Hos 5₁₂** (Driver *Fschr. Robinson* 66f; Rudolph KAT 13/1:123f; Wolff BK 14/1²:134; Barr *Philology* p. 243f, 333 no. 258). †

7384 עֶשׂ

III עֶשׂ: **Jb 9₉ = עֵישׁ 38₂₂**, **constellation of Leo.** †

7385 עֶשׂוֹק

עֶשׂוֹק: עֶשֶׂק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470k, Syr. ʿāšōqā (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 552b; cf. Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §107; Dalman *Gramm.* §27:5): **oppressor Jr 22₃** (Sept. Pesh. Tg. עֶשְׂקוֹ as **21₁₂**, rd. thus ? see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 140); cj. **Jb 35₉** for → עֶשְׂוֹקִים rd. עֶשְׂוֹקִים. †

7386 עֶשְׂוֹקִים

עֶשְׂוֹקִים: עֶשֶׂק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472x-z; tantum pl.; DSS ? (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 172); **oppression Qoh 4_{1a} :: 1b** עֶשְׂוֹקִים the oppressed → עֶשֶׂק; **Am 3₉ עֶשֶׂק** either with Sept., Pesh.: oppression, or with Tg., Vulg.: the oppressed (see Rudolph KAT 13/2:159 and Wolff BK 14/2:229, 231f); **Jb 35₉** for עֶשְׂוֹקִים prp. with Versions עֶשְׂוֹקִים or עֶשְׂוֹקִים. †

7387 עֶשׂוֹת

עֶשׂוֹת: etym. uncertain, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466n: **worked, treated** (wrought iron), Sept. ἐπιργασμένος, Vulg. *fabrefactum Ezk 27₁₉. †*

7388 עֶשְׂוֹת

עֶשְׂוֹת, Sept.^{BA} Ασειθ, Sept.^L Ασσουαθ; var. with ʿ: n.m., Noth *Personennamen* 228: “blind”, from Arb. ʿašā or from Arb. ʿašwatun “lack of intelligence”: from Asher **1C 7₃₃**. †

7389 עֶשֶׂיר

עֲשִׂיר, SamP. ʿaššār, with art. ʿāššār: I עֲשִׂר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; MHeb., JArm. Sam. Syr. CPArm. עֲתִיר, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 188a): עֲשִׂירִי, עֲשִׂירִיָּה, עֲשִׂירִיָּהּ:

—1. **wealthy, rich**, :: הָלַל Ex 30₁₅ Pr 10₁₅ 22₁₆ 28₁₁; Ru 3₁₀; :: אֲבִיוֹן Ps 49₃; :: שֶׁ(אֵ)שׁ 2S 12_{1f-4} Pr 14₂₀ 18₂₃ 22₂₋₇ 28₆; :: עֵבֶד Qoh 5₁₁;

—2. **the rich man** (as a type) Jr 9₂₂ Pr 18₁₁ Qoh 10₆, as a rich man, rich Jb 27₁₉; parallel with מְלִיץ Qoh 10₂₀; עֲשִׂירִיָּהּ wealth of a town Mi 6₁₂; עֲשִׂירִי עָם Ps 45₁₃;

—Is 53₉ MT אֶת-עֲשִׂיר see Boyd Barrick VT 25 (1975):580-588: עֲאֶת-עֲשִׂיר coll. sg.: 1QIs^a עֵם (יִמָּ) עֲשִׂיר(יִמָּ), cf. Sept., Tg. pl; cj. prp. אֶת-עֲשִׂי רַע see Elliger *Fschr. Ziegler* 2:141-143 :: Albright VTSupp. 4 (1956):145f: אֶת-שְׂעִירִים; :: Driver BZAW 103 (1968):95: עֲאֶת-שְׂעִירִים = Arb. *gutrun* “mob”, cf. Reider VT 2 (1952):118. †

עֵשֶׁן 7390

עֵשֶׁן: MHeb. pi. to smoke, fumigate, Pun. מוֹעֵשֶׁן urn ? for burning (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 163; cf. Hoftijzer-J. *Dictionary* 672); Arb. *ʿtn* to rise (smoke); > JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 479) תִּנַּן pa. to smoke, JArm. CPArm. תִּנְנָא, Syr. *tennānā* smoke (? תַעֲתַן, ? < עֲתַן, Brockelmann *Lex.* 828a); Tigr. *tanna* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 314b; Leslau 41) to fumigate.

qal: pf. עָשַׁן; impf. יֵעֲשֶׁן: **to be surrounded with smoke, exude smoke**: הִרִים Ex 19₁₈ Ps 104₃₂ 144₅; יִרְהִי־אֵפֶס Dt 29₁₉ (SamP., Versions יָחַר), Ps 74₁; with יָחַר as subj. but without אָף meaning to be angry Ps 80₅ see Kraus BK 15⁵:718, 719; Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:223; Dahood *Psalms* 2:254, 256 :: cj. עֲנִשָּׁה (Gunkel *Ps.* 354); [Hos 7₆ for יִשָּׁן prp. יֵעֲשֶׁן → I יִשָּׁן, but MT is to be preserved, rd. אֶפְהֶם יִשָּׁן see Rudolph KAT 13/1:148; Wolff BK 14/1²:136]. †

Der. I and II עָשַׁן, עֵשֶׁן.

עֲשָׁן 7391

I עֲשָׁן, SamP. ʿāšʾan, with sf. ʿašnu; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 172): cs. עֲשָׁן Ex 19₁₈ (R. Meyer *Gr.* §50:2e) and עֲשָׁן, עֲשָׁנו/נָה:

—1. **rising smoke**: smoke from תִּנּוֹר Gn 15₁₇, like smoke from כִּבְשָׁן Ex 19₁₈, smoke in the nose Is 65₅, wafting out of a window Hos 13₃, stings the eyes Pr 10₂₆, reveals the approach of an enemy Is 14₃₁ (see Wildberger BK 10:574), smoke from a burning city Jos 8_{20f} Nah 2₁₄ (see Rudolph KAT 13/3:166, 169: to burn (and produce smoke), smoke signal Ju 20₃₈, pillar, column of smoke 20₄₀ Jl 3₃ Song 3₆, עֲשָׁן גְּאוֹת Is 9₁₇, smoke from a burning mountain Ex 19₁₈, from a burning landscape Is 34₁₀, patches of smoke Is 51₆; to vanish like smoke Ps 37₂₀ (for בִּעֲשָׁן rd. כֶּעָבֶעֶשׁ with MSS Sept., 4Qp Ps 37, RdQ 14:52), 68₃ (→ נִדָּף qal), 102₄;

—2. smoke surrounds God, in a theophany 2S 22₉/Ps 18₉ Is 4₅ 6₄;

—3. smoky breath of a crocodile **Jb 41**₁₂; → II. †

7392 עָשָׂן

II עָשָׂן: n.loc.; ? = I. :: “place with little vegetation” (Noth *Jos.* 149, Arb. ‘*asana* IV

—Freytag *Lex. Arabico-Latinum* 3:158b) **Jos 15**₄₂ in Judah, **19**₇ in Simeon, cf. **1C 4**₃₂; Levitical city **6**₄₄; = → בּוֹר עֵשָׂן **1S 30**₃₀: *Kh.* ‘*Asan* near Beersheba (Simons *Geog.* §321; Stoebe KAT 8/1:509). †

7393 עָשָׂן

עָשָׂן: עָשָׂן: SamP. ‘*āšōn* (subst.): עֵשְׂנִים smoking: logs **Is 7**₄, mountain **Ex 20**₁₈. †

7394 עָשָׂק

I עָשָׂק: → עָשָׂק; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 172), OArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 223; Degen *Altaram. Gr.* 68, 79), JArm. CPArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 41b) to oppress; Eg. ‘šq (Erman-G. 1:230); Arb. ‘*asiqa* to follow ardently, ‘*asaq* impropriety.

qal: עָשָׂק/שָׂק, עָשָׂקְתִי, עָשָׂקוּ; sf. עָשָׂקוּ, עָשָׂקְתָנוּ; impf. תִּעְשָׂק, תִּעְשָׂקוּ; sf. יֵעְשָׂקוּ; inf. עָשָׂק, עָשָׂקוּ; pt. עָשָׂקְתָּ, עָשָׂקְתָּם; SamP. ‘*āšoq* **Dt 28**₂₉;

—1. a) with acc. to **oppress, exploit** (a debtor unable to pay, the weaker party in a business contract) **Lv 5**₂₁ **19**₁₃ **Dt 24**₁₄ **1S 12**_{3f} **Is 52**₄ **Jr 7**₆ **21**₁₂ (for עֹשֶׂק prp. with Versions עֹשֶׂק), **Am 4**₁ **Mi 2**₂ **Zech 7**₁₀ **Mal 3**₅ with שָׂכַר שָׂכַר: to reduce a payment (Elliger ATD 25⁶:205), **Ps 105**₁₄ **119**_{121f} **Pr 14**₃₁ **22**₁₆ **28**₃ **1C 16**₂₁; b) abs. **Hos 12**₈ (see Wolff BK 14/1²:268), **Ps 72**₄ **Jb 10**₃; c) עֹשֶׂק, עֹשֶׂקִים the (politically or socially) oppressed, **Dt 28**₂₉₋₃₃ **Jr 50**₃₃ **Hos 5**₁₁ **Ps 103**₆ **146**₇ **Jb 35**₉ (cj. → sbst. עֹשֶׂקִים); d) עָשָׂק בְּדָם נִפְּשׂוּ burdened with the guilt of murder **Pr 28**₁₇;

—2. with acc. to **oppress** **Lv 5**₂₁ **Jr 21**₁₂, → 1a; עָשָׂק עָשָׂק to exert pressure, blackmail **Lv 5**₂₃ **Ezk 18**₁₈ **22**_{29a} (parallel with גָּזַל);

—**Is 38**_{14b} for עָשָׂקְתָּ prp. sbst. → עָשָׂקְתָּ (Begrich *Ps. Hiskia* 38f; Kaiser ATD 18:316, 322); **Ezk 22**_{29b} for עָשָׂקְתָּ prp. עָשָׂו → I עָשָׂה qal 16. †

pu: pt. מְעַשְׂקָה **violated, raped** **Is 23**₁₂. †

Der. מְעַשְׂקוֹת, עֹשֶׂקִים, עָשָׂק, עָשָׂקָה, עָשָׂקְתָּ.

7395 עָשָׂק

II עָשָׂק: Akk. *ešqu* strong (AHw. 257); → חָזַק.

qal: impf. יַעֲשֶׂק: to **be strong** (turbulent river) **Jb 40**₂₃ (Dhorme; Hölscher; cf. Reymond 86) :: alt. cj. with Sept. יִשְׁפַּע (Fohrer KAT 16:523). †

Der. ?. n.m. עֲשֶׂק.

7396 עֲשֶׂק

עֲשֶׂק: n.m.; Or. ‘āšāq (Kahle *Text* 79), Sept. Ασεκ; OSArb. (Conti 211a); meaning questionable, see Noth *Personennamen* 254a; perhaps: a) from Arb. ‘išq love marked by suffering (Rudolph *Chr.* 80), or b) from II עֲשֶׂק, Akk. ešqu “strong”: from Benjamin **1C 8**₃₉. †

7397 עֲשֶׂק

עֲשֶׂק, Or. ‘ōšāq (Kahle *Text* 74), SamP., Versions **Lv 5**₂₃ הַעֲשֹׂק = āšōq: I עֲשֶׂק (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460i; Michel *Grundlegung* 1:67): MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 172), JArm. Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 41b) עוֹשֶׂק; EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 223):

—1. **oppression, brutality:** a) in general **Jr 6 22**₁₇, **Ps 119**₁₃₄ (ע' אָדָם), **Qoh 7 7** **Sir 10**₇; b) particularly ע' against the נַר **Ezk 22**₇, against the רַעִים **22**₁₂, against the רַשׁ **Qoh 5**₇;

—2. **extortion** **Lv 5**₂₃ **Ps 62**₁₁ (meaning confiscated property), **Is 54**₁₄ **59**₁₃; עֲשֶׂק ע'רַשׁ to resort to extortion **Lv 5**₂₃ **Ezk 18**₁₈ **22**_{29a}, → I עֲשֶׂק qal 2;

—**Is 30**₁₂ **Ps 73**₈ for עֲשֶׂק prp. עֲשֶׂשׁ → I עֲשֶׂשׁ; **Ps 73**₈ :: Caquot *Semitica* 21 (1971):39: rd. MT, cf. Dahood *Psalms* 2:186, 189; TOB. †

7398 עֲשֶׂקָה

עֲשֶׂקָה, fem. of עֲשֶׂק (Michel *Grundlegung* 1:67: unitary n.), pronounced ‘o- (1QIs^a עוֹשֶׂקָה; for Methegh see Begriff *Ps. Hiskia* 39¹ and → I עֲשֶׂק): **oppression** **Is 38**₁₄. †

7399 עֲשֶׂר

I עֲשֶׂר: MHeb.; cf. Cowley *Arm. Pap.* n.f. אַבְעֶשֶׂר (Stamm *Frauennamen* 317); עֲתַר EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 224), JArm. Syr. CPArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 43b); Arb. and OSArb. (Conti 214b) *tr.*

qal: pf. עֲשֶׂרְתִּי; impf. יַעֲשֶׂר: to **become rich** **Hos 12**₉, **Jb 15**₂₉. †

hif: pf. הִעֲשֶׂרְתִּי; impf. יַעֲשֶׂר (י), תַּעֲשֶׂר, תַּעֲשֶׂר, תַּעֲשֶׂר Q **Zech 115** (= וַאֲעֲוֹאֲעֶשֶׂר, K וַאֲעֲוֹאֲעֶשֶׂר (Gesenius-K. §19k; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 353v; Rudolph KAT 13/4:202), וַיַּעֲשֶׂר, וַיַּעֲשֶׂר, וַיַּעֲשֶׂר (hif. Gesenius-K. §53n, 60g; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 353v, or ? mixed form from pi. and hif., either of which may be preferred); inf. הִעֲשֶׂר; pt. מִעֲשֶׂר:

—1. with acc. to **make rich** **Gn 14**₂₃ **1S 2 7** **17**₂₅ **Ezk 27**₃₃, **Ps 65**₁₀ → II עֲשֶׂר, **Pr 10**₄ (alt. as 2);

—2. abs. to **gain riches** Jr 5₂₇ Zech 11₅ Ps 49₁₇ Pr 10₂₂ 21₁₇ 23₄ 28₂₀ Da 11₂. †

hitp: pt. **בְּזָתַעַשׂר**: to **pretend to be rich** Pr 13₇. †

Der. **עֲשִׂיר**, **עֲשִׂיר**.

7400 עֲשִׂיר

? II **עֲשִׂיר**, Ug. *šr* to give hospitality parallel with *šqy* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1932; Aistleitner 2111; Gray *Legacy*² 270f; on Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 3:i:9, cf. Caquot-S. *Textes* 154j).

hif: impf. **תַּעֲשִׂרְנָה**: to **give drink to** (the land) Ps 65₁₀, or → I **עֲשִׂיר** hif. 1. †

7401 עֲשִׂיר

עֲשִׂיר, SamP. with art. *ʿāššār*: I **עֲשִׂיר**; MHeb. JArm. GnAp. 22:22, Syr. CPArm. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 347a) **עוֹתָרָא**; EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 224): **עֲשִׂירוֹרָם**: **wealth** Gn 31₁₆ 1K 3₁₁₋₁₃ 10₂₃ Jr 9₂₂ Ps 49₇ 52₉ Pr 11₁₆₋₂₈ 13₈ Qoh 4₈ 5_{12f} 9₁₁ Da 11_{2b} 2C 9₂₂; **עֲדוֹל** 1S 17₂₅ Da 11_{2a}; **עֲרָב** Pr 22₁; **הוֹנֵן־עֲשִׂיר** Ps 112₃; **עֲשִׂיר** to gain wealth Jr 17₁₁; **עֲשִׂיר** 14; **עֲשִׂיר** to gain wealth Jr 17₁₁; **עֲשִׂיר** Pr 3₁₆ 8₁₈ 22₄ 1C 29₁₂₋₂₈ 2C 17₅ 18₁ 32₂₇; **עֲשִׂירוֹ כְּבוֹד** Est 5₁₁; cj. **עֲשִׂיר** 14; **עֲשִׂיר** to gain wealth Jr 17₁₁; **עֲשִׂיר** Pr 30₈; **עֲשִׂיר** Qoh 5₁₈; **עֲשִׂיר** 2C 1_{11f} Qoh 6₂;

—Pr 14₂₄ cj. for **עֲשִׂרוֹרָם** prp. **עֲרִמָה** or **עֲרִמָתָם** → **עֲרִמָה**. †

7402 עֲשִׂשׁ

עֲשִׂשׁ: meaning uncertain; possibly: a) to become dark, clouded, turbid cf. CPArm. vb. *š*, sbst. *šš* darkness; Sam. **עֲשִׂשׁ** var. of **חֲשִׁךְ** Ex 10₂₂ (cf. with contrary meanings MHeb. **עֲשִׂשִׁית**: a) wrought iron bar, b) reflector, lantern); Arb. *ʿasʿasa* to be dark; b) to become weak, II **עֲשִׂשׁ** and Arb. *ḡtt* to be meagre, weak (KBL on Ps 6₈ 31₁₀); c) to decompose, disintegrate, cf. II **עֲשִׂשׁ** and Arb. *ḡtt* (KBL on Ps 31₁₁ to dissolve); d) to swell up see Delekat VT 14 (1964):52-55; MHeb. hitp. to show one's skill (< to blow up one's own importance, make oneself stout, flex one's muscles, Delekat (VT 14 (1964):53f), JArm. to show one's strength (with thick muscles).

qal: pf. **עֲשִׂשָׁה** Ps 31₁₀ Sec. *ασσα* (Brönno 19), **עֲשִׂשִׁי**: Ps 6₈ 31₁₀ with **עֵינִי** (cf. 1QH 5:34), Ps 31₁₁ with **עֵצְמִי**; meaning uncertain: (a) to become dark, clouded is acceptable for Ps 6₈ and 31₁₀, and (b) to be weak is not necessarily excluded; on the other hand (c) to decompose is only relevant for Ps 31₁₁; in all instances (d) to swell up is possible and therefore to be preferred; **עֵצְמִי** meaning my limbs (Delekat VT 14 (1964):53) → I **עֲצָם** 2. †

7403 עֲשִׂת

I **עֲשִׂת**: OArm. and EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 223) BArm. JArm. to have an intention, JArm. itpa. to plan; Arm.lw. (Wagner 225).

hitp: impf. יִתְעַשְׂתוּ: with לְ to **recollect, bear in mind** **Jon 1₆** (Rudolph KAT 13/2:339). †

Der. *עֲשֵׂתוֹן, עֲשֵׂתוֹת.

7404 עֲשֵׂת

II עֲשֵׂת: hapax legomenon **Jr 5₂₈**, meaning uncertain, see Gesenius-B.; KBL.

qal: pf. עֲשֵׂתוּ: parallel with שָׁכְנוּ to be (grow) corpulent (people) ? **Jr 5₂₈** (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 40). †

Der. ? עֲשֵׂת.

7405 עֲשֵׂת

*עֲשֵׂת: ? II עֲשֵׂת: MHeb. pl. עֲשֵׂתוֹת bars, lumps of metal; DSS 3Q 15:i:5, ii:4 **זהב עֲשֵׂת** “bars of gold” (Gerleman BK 18:176); עֲשֵׂת שֵׁן **Song 5₁₄**: **plaques**, panels of ivory, see Gerleman BK 18:176. †

7406 עֲשֵׂתוֹן

*עֲשֵׂתוֹן: I עֲשֵׂת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 499m; עֲשֵׂתוֹנִי **Sir 3₂₄**, JArm. עֲשֵׂתוֹנִי thoughts: עֲשֵׂתוֹנִי: **plan Ps 146₄**. †

7407 עֲשֵׂתוֹת

עֲשֵׂתוֹת, MSS עֲשֵׂתוֹת; hapax legomenon trad. (Gesenius-B.; KBL): I עֲשֵׂת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 605f: with לְ about (→ לְ 19 a) **opinion** **Jb 12₅** (שֵׂאֲנוֹן לְעֵשׂוֹ: according to the opinion of someone comfortably off) :: Horst BK 16/1:176, 179: לְעֵשׂוֹת שֵׂאֲט for the weakness of contempt (עֲשֵׂוֹת לְעֵשׂוֹת שֵׂאֲט from → עֲשֵׂוֹ: to be weak); Sept. εφικς χρόνου γὰρ τακτόν ..., corresponding to נְכוֹן ... לְעֵת. †

7408 עֲשֵׂתִי

עֲשֵׂתִי, SamP. ʿašfi: DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 172); Ug. ʿšt ʿšr(h) “elf” (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1933; Aistleitner 2112a); Akk. *ištēn*, fem. *ištīat* (AHw. 400a; vSoden *Gramm.* §69b; Zimmern 65; Ellenbogen 129); *ištēšeret/ištēn ešret* (vSoden *Gramm.* §69d); EgArm. עֲשֵׂתִי (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 224); OSArb. ʿst(n), fem. ʿst (Conti 211a; Höfner §110): **eleven, eleventh**: עֲשֵׂתִי עֲשָׂר (also EgArm. eleven, eleventh) **Nu 7₇₂ 29₂₀ Dt 1₃** (: אַחַד עֲשָׂר 1₂), **Zech 1₇ 1C 12₁₄ 24₁₂ 25₁₈ 27₁₄**; עֲשֵׂתִי עֲשָׂרָה **Ex 26_{7f} 36_{14f} Jr 1₃ 39₂ 52₅ Ezk 26₁ 40₄₉**; cj. 32₁ for בְּשֵׂתִי prp. בְּעֵשֵׂתִי (BHS). †

7409 עֲשֵׂתָרַת

עֲשֵׂתָרַת: n. of a goddess; DSS עֲשֵׂתָרַת (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 172); Canaanite goddess of fertility and warfare (WbMy. 1:250ff; Albright *Yahweh* 115ff, 197ff; Mulder 43ff; Gese-H. *Religionen* 62ff, 151ff); defamatory vocalisation, like בְּשֵׂת, Nöldeke, *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen* (1884):1023, for עֲשֵׂתָרַת < *Aštart; Sept. Ἀστάρτη (3 times) corresponds to Josephus (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 19), but also Sept. Ἀσταρται **Ju 2₁₃**, Ἀσταρωθ **Ju 10₆ 1S 7₄** and τὰ ἄλση **1S 7₃ 12₁₀**; Vulg. *Ast(h)arthe* and *Ast(h)aroth* (**1K 11₃₃ 2K 23₁₃**) Cicero *De*

natura deorum 3:59 Astarte; cun. *Astartu* (Borger *Asarhaddon* p. 109, iv:18: ^dAs-tar-tú); Ug. *ʿttrt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1941; Aistleitner 2129; Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 108:2, cf. de Moor ZAW 88 (1976):326f); Ph. *עשתרת* (Harris *Gramm.* 135f); Eg. *ʿst(a)rt* (Pritchard *Texts* 17f; Albright BASOR 56 (1934):7f; Bonnet *Reallexicon der aegypt. Religionsgeschichte* 55ff); *Deir Alla* 1:16 *štr* (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 273f); Akk. *Ištar*; cf. n. of deity *Aštar* (WbMy. 1:249f) Ug. *ʿattr* (Gese-H. *Religionen* 137ff; Gray *Legacy*² 169ff; Henninger *Anthropos* 71 (1976):139ff); Mo. *עשתרכמוש* (Gese-H. *Religionen* 140; Gray *Legacy*² 171); Amor. *Attar* (Huffmon 173); OSArb. *ʿttr* (Conti 215a; Gese-H. *Religionen* 268ff; Henninger *Anthropos* 71 (1976):131ff): **Astarte**, n. of a goddess *אֱלֹהֵי צְדָנִים* **1K 11**^{5,33}, *צְאֱלֹהֵי צְדָנִים* → *שְׁקוּיָן* **2K 23**¹³ (Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2:276¹); pl. *עֲשֵׁתָרוֹת* together with *הַבְּעָלִים* **Ju 2**¹³ (Sept. Ἀσάρταται), together with *הַבְּעָלִים* **10**⁶ **1S 7**⁴ **12**¹⁰ and *הַנְּזָרִים* **1S 7**³; *עֲשֵׁתָרוֹת בַּיִת*, Sept. Ἀσάρτατεῖον **1S 31**¹⁰ (ות a plural either of excellence or majesty (Gesenius-K. §124g) or a scribal error for the singular, see Stoebe KAT 8/1:522), a Philistine temple in an unidentified location (Ashkelon ?) see Stoebe KAT 8/1:530, in **1C 10**¹⁰ *עֲזָרֹת* replaces *אֱלֹהֵיהֶם*, ? “their goddess” (Rudolph *Chr.* 92). **Dt 1**⁴ → *עֲשֵׁתָרֶת*. †

Der. *עֲשֵׁתָרֶת*, n.loc. *עֲשֵׁתָרֶת* and *בְּעֵשֶׁתָרָה*.

7410 *עֲשֵׁתָרֶת*

עֲשֵׁתָרֶת: pl. cs. *עֲשֵׁתָרֶת(וֹת)* *עֲשֵׁתָרֶת* (parallel with *שְׁנַיִם אֱלֹהִים*); cf. Ug. Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 148:31: *attr š ... šgr w itm š* (de Moor UF 2 (1970):308 and cf. p. 312; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 305 no. 447a): the offspring of small animals (alt. the mother animal, *Veneres gregis*): **Dt 7**¹³ **28**^{4,18-51} (SamP. *ištārot*), see Gese-H. *Religionen* 111; Zimmerli *Grundriss* 57; Delcor UF 6 (1974):7-14. †

7411 *עֲשֵׁתָרֶת*

עֲשֵׁתָרֶת, SamP. with *בִּישְׁתָרֹת* (*qarnəm*): n.loc. *עֲשֵׁתָרֶת* **Dt 1**⁴, *עֲשֵׁתָרֹת* **Jos 9**¹⁰ **12**⁴ **13**¹²⁻³¹ **1C 6**⁵⁶ in Bashan, Sept. Ἀσάρτη, cun. *Astartu*, see Gressmann *Bilder* 133; Pritchard *Pictures* 466; BRL¹ 41f; EA *Aštarti* (VAB 2:1292; Albright BASOR 89 (1943):12³³); Ug. n.loc. *ʿttrt* (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 313 no. 84): **Ashtaroth** and *אֲדָרְעִי* residences of the king *עוֹג*; Eg. originally sing., name of the goddess of the city (Borée 49), Helck *Beziehungen* 55 *ʿs-[ta]r-tum = Astartum* (Albright BASOR 83 (1941):33) = *T. Aštara*, 4 km. south of *Šēh Saʿad* (Abel 2:255; Simons *Geog.* §355), BRL² 111f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 142, = *קַרְנַיִם* **Am 6**¹³ see Wolff BK 14/2:334): *עֲשֵׁתָרֶת* **Gn 14**⁵ “Ashtaroth near Karnaim”, dwelling place of the *רַפָּאִים*; GnAp. 21:28f: *עֲשֵׁתָרֶת דְּקַרְנַיִן*; Jub 29:10 “Karnaim and Ashtaroth”; location unknown, see BRL¹ 41f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 142, see further Schatz 169f: in any case either: *T. Aštara* or *T. Ašʿari* NW of *Derʿā* (Simons *Geog.* 124); → gentilic *עֲשֵׁתָרֶתִי* **1C 11**⁴⁴. †

7412 *עֲשֵׁתָרֶתִי*

עֲשֵׁתָרֶתִי: gentilic of *עֲשֵׁתָרֶת* (Pun. *עשתרני* Lidzbarski *Eph.* 2:172) **1C 11**⁴⁴. †

7413 *עַת*

עַת (296 times), Or. *at*, with prep. *b/lēt* (Kahle *Text* 68), Sept. 162 times *καίρος*, 26 times *ώρα*, twice *χρόνος*; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 172f); Heb. inscr. Lachish, Ph. Pun. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 224); etym. uncertain see THAT 2:370f, no connection with the cited Akk. *inu, ittu*; ? **idt*, root *יער*, cf. *עָרָה* (Bauer-L.

Heb. 450j): עֵת (עַתָּה *Jr* 51³³), עֵתָם, pl. עֵתִיךְ, עֵתֶיךָ and עֵת(וֹ)ת, עֵתֹתַי, on the pl. see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:58f; see also Albrecht *ZAW* 16 (1896):44f: time (Barr *Biblical Words* (1962); second ed. (1969):82f); Muilenburg *HTR* 54 (1961):225-52; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2210; J. Wilch *Time and Event* (1969); THAT 2:370-85, for bibliography see p. 380), cf. זְמַן.

—1. **point in time** (THAT 2:376), עֵת וְפִנְעָה time and opportunity *Qoh* 9¹¹, עֵת עָרַב *Gn* 8¹¹ 24¹¹, צְהַרִים *Jr* 20¹⁶, עֵת מִלְקוֹשׁ *Zech* 10¹, עֵת הַקְצִיר *Jr* 51³³, עֵת צָרָה *Ju* 10¹⁴, עֵת פְּקֻדָּה *Jr* 8¹², עֵת נִקְמָה *Jr* 51⁶, cj. *Ps* 31²² → עֵת מִצּוֹר/מִצּוֹק עֵת, → *I* עִיר A, עֵת אֶפְרַיִם *Jr* 18²³; עֵת פְּנִיךָ the time of your appearing (in person) *Ps* 21¹⁰, cj. עֵת רוּחַ time to breathe freely *Jr* 33⁶ → עֵת רְצוֹן, עֵתֶרֶת *Is* 49⁸ *Ps* 69¹⁴, עֵת יְדִים *Ezk* 16⁸.

—2. before vb: a) before inf. עֵת צֵאת the time when (women) come out *Gn* 24¹¹, עֵת הָאֶסְף, the time (for animals) to be gathered *Gn* 29⁷; b) before finite vb. עֵת יָחֵם *Gn* 31¹⁰, עֵת תָּמוּט *Dt* 32³⁵, עֵת פְּקֻדָּתוֹ *Jr* 49⁸, cf. 51³³ 2C 20²²; c) before full sentence עֵת יוֹלְדָה יוֹלְדָה the time when the woman in labour has given birth *Mi* 5², cf. *Ps* 4⁸ *Song* 2¹² 2C 24¹¹.

—3. with לְ with inf. לְהִבְנוֹת ' the time (or occasion) when the house of Yahweh is rebuilt *Hg* 1² (THAT 2:377), עֵת לְשָׁבַת, 1⁴, cf. *Ps* 102¹⁴ 119¹²⁶ *Qoh* 3²⁻⁸, עֵת אֲשֶׁר at the time when *Qoh* 8⁹.

—4. **occasion, time** (cf. פְּעַם) עֵתִים רַבּוֹת on many occasions *Neh* 9²⁸ (cf. Barr *Bibl. Words* 117; THAT 2:378; on the position of עֵתִים רַבּוֹת see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 164).

—5. with prep. (THAT 2:372f): a) with בְּ: i) בְּעֵת with finite vb. *Jb* 6¹⁷; ii) בְּעֵת הַהֵיאָ *Gn* 21²² (66 times; cf. בְּיּוֹם הַהוּא), בְּעֵת הַזֹּאת, *Est* 4¹⁴ (12 times), בְּכָל־עֵת אֲשֶׁר for all the time that *Est* 5¹³, בְּכָל־עֵת on every occasion *Jb* 27¹⁰ (see Fohrer *KAT* 16:386f); iii) בְּעֵת (→ 6) at the proper time *Qoh* 10¹⁷ (*Sir* 11²² Sept.), עֵת־בְּלֹא not including the time of *Lv* 15²⁵, בְּלֹא עֵתְךָ (to die) before your time *Qoh* 7¹⁷, = וְלֹא עֵת (MSS Tg. בְּלֹא, BHS) prematurely *Jb* 22¹⁶, cf. Ph. נגזלת בל עתי (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 14:2f; see Greenfield *Fschr. Albright* (1971):260); in a slightly different context *Sir* 30²⁴; b) with כְּ: i) כְּעֵת at about this time, meaning now *Nu* 23²³ *Ju* 13²³ 21²² (prp. עֵת(ה)), *Is* 8²³ text uncertain, see THAT 2:373; כְּעֵת מָחָר *Ex* 9¹⁸ (8 times) and כְּעֵת מָחָר tomorrow at about this time *Jos* 11⁶; כְּעֵת חִיָּה in about a year's time *Gn* 18¹⁰⁻¹⁴ 2K 4^{16f}, cf. Akk. *ana balāt* within life, within the foreseeable future, meaning in the coming year (AHw. 99a, 5; CAD B 51b-52a; Loretz *Biblica* 43 (1962):75ff; Kumpel *Fschr. G.J. Botterweck* 162); ii) כְּעֵת with finite vb., at the moment when *Jb* 39¹⁸; כְּעֵת with inf., at the time when *1S* 4²⁰; c) with לְ לְעֵת כְּזֹאת: לְ for an occasion like this, or for a moment like this *Est* 4¹⁴; לְעֵת־יּוֹם בְּיּוֹם from day to day *1C* 12²³; d) with מִן מִן הָעֵת הַהֵיאָ: מִן from that time on *Neh* 13²¹; מִעַתָּה אֲשֶׁר from the time when *2C* 25²⁷ (: cj. מֵאֵת prp. עֵת) cf. Rudolph *Chr.* 280, BHS); מֵעַתָּה מֵעַתָּה from time to time *Ezk* 4^{10f}, מֵעַתָּה מֵעַתָּה at regular intervals (every seven days) *1C* 9²⁵; מֵעַתָּה ... רַבּוֹ more than the time when there was plenty *Ps* 4⁸; e) with עַד (THAT 2:374): עַד הָעֵת הַהֵיאָ *Neh* 6¹ *Da* 12¹, וְעַד עֵת but for a limited time *Da* 11²⁴ :: THAT 2:375: until the time (ordained by God).

—6. the proper time for an event (→ 3): a) with sbst. or inf: הָעֵת גְּשָׁמִים it was the time for rain (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §14bc) *Ezr* 10¹³; עֵת גּוֹיִם time of judgement for the nations *Ezk* 30³; עֵת לְכָל־חַפְּזֵיךְ

עֲתָה (433 times); **Ezk 23**₄₃ (text ?) and **Ps 74**₆ Q עֲתָה, K עֵת (: Cross-Freedman 52f: short form ‘at’); SamP. ‘atta; Ug. ‘nt (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1888; Driver *Myths*² 154b; Gray *Legacy*² 122; Aartun AOAT 21/1 (1974):14; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 301 no. 439; Caquot-S. *Textes* 453^h; Margalit UF 8 (1976):177) corresponds to Akk. a(n)numma (AHw. 55a; Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 209 no. 13); Heb. inscr. T.-Arad.: עת no. 1:2 and 2:1 etc.; Gibson *Syr. Sem.* 1: p. 51 B 2; ועת p. 53 C 3, D 1); *Lachish* כים עת “just now” (Donner-R. *Inschriften* no. 192:3, cf. 2: p. 191) Gibson *Syr. Sem.* 1:37: “just at this time”; H.P. Müller UF 2 (1970):234⁶² “now exactly”; MHeb. DSS (Dam. A/1:1, cf. Kuhn *Konkordanz* 173): ועתה; 4QTest. 11 Nu 24_{17aα}; עתהא (cf. H.P. Rieger ZNW 60 (1969):143); see further Jenni ThZ 28 (1972):6⁷; OArm. כעת, EgArm. כען and כענת (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 125), BArm. כען, כענת, כעת, JArm. כען; ? originally locv. of עת (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:464hα, cf. Joüon §93g: acc. of עת); THAT 2:379 for bibliography.

—1. (Jenni ThZ 28 (1972):5-12) **now** (at the present moment; 45 times) **Nu 24**₇ **Ju 11**₈ **Is 33**₁₀, cj. **Ezk 27**₃₄ for עת rd. עתה → עת; cj. **Hg 1**₂ for עת־בוֹא prp. עתָּבָא → עת; עתה :: אָז then :: now **Jos 14**₁₁.

—2. **now**: a) in these circumstances (40 times) **Gn 19**₉ **2K 18**₂₀/**Is 36**₅ **Hos 4**₁₆; b) now it is apparent (9 times) **Gn 22**₁₂ **Ex 18**₁₁: עתה יִרְעֵתִי עתָּה (Jenni ThZ 28 (1972):12³⁵).

—3. ועתה a) **and now** (often introducing a new subject or section, 241 times; Lande 46-52; Brongers VT 15 (1965):289-99): **Gn 3**₂₂ **Is 5**₃₋₅ **Am 7**₁₆; cj. for עתה rd. ועתה **Nu 22**₁₁ **Dt 2**₁₃ **Is 30**₈, ins. with Sept. ועתה **Jr 42**₁₉; in a letter or oracle **1S 25**₇ **2K 5**₆ **10**₂; b) under these conditions **Gn 31**₃₀ **Jr 2**₁₈ **Da 10**₁₇ (rd. ? עתה for ועתה cf. Plöger KAT 18:146); **Neh 6**₉ see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 134 and HAL 291a; c) **but now** (24 times) **Gn 32**₁₁ **Dt 10**₂₂ **Is 1**₂₁; but now **Is 43**₁ **44**₁ **47**₈ **48**₁₆ **49**₅ cf. Jenni ThZ 28 (1972):12³⁷ and Elliger BK 11:292; d) **from now on, henceforth** **Gn 11**₆ **2S 2**₆ **2K 12**₈ **10**₁₇ **Nu 31**₁₇ **2K 1**₁₄, cf. Jenni ThZ 28 (1972):10; f) **yet, nevertheless** **Is 64**₇ **Hg 2**₄.

—4. עתה־עַד: a) until now (7 times) **Gn 32**₅ **Ex 9**₁₈ **Ru 2**₇ (ins. ? after וַעֲד־עַתָּה זֶה “even at this moment” see Rudolph KAT 17/1:47); b) until this time **2K 13**₂₃.

—5. מִעַתָּה: from now on **Is 48**₆ **2C 16**₉ **Jr 3**₄ (text uncertain for מִעַתָּה prp. עתָּה and גם עתָּה meaning “and now, notwithstanding” (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 24); מִעַתָּה וַעֲד־עוֹלָם (8 times), **Is 9**₆ **Mi 4**₇ (cf. Ug. *lym hnd* ... ‘d ‘lm, Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 415 no. 6).

—6. misc. עתָּה and now, now then **Ex 5**₅; **Ps 17**₁₁ (K) עתָּה סָבְבוּנִי עתָּה and now they are surrounding me (Kraus BK 15⁵:271); so now, also **Gn 31**₂₈ **Dt 32**₃₉ **1S 9**₆; now is the time **Gn 26**₂₉; now, meaning and then **1S 2**₁₆, now, meaning so now **Is 43**₁₉; עתָּה לֹא no longer now **Is 29**₂₂; עתָּה וְאַתָּה עתָּה you now **1K 12**₄; עתָּה זֶה so now **1K 17**₂₄, even now **2K 5**₂₂; עתָּה ... מָה so what ... now? **Ju 8**₂ **1S 17**₂₉; עתָּה ... הֲ עתָּה do you now have? **Ju 8**₆₋₁₅; עתָּה הַפַּעַם now at last **Gn 29**₃₄ (cf. זאת הַפַּעַם **Gn 2**₂₃); מָה־רָחֵק עֵי soon now **Jr 27**₁₆; גם עתָּה so now **Gn 44**₁₀ **1S 12**₁₆ **Jb 16**₁₉, וְגַם עתָּה and now also **Jl 2**₁₂; cj. **1S 9**₁₂ for הַיּוֹם עתָּה prp. עתָּה כְּהַיּוֹם even today, or ? just now, cf. *Lachish* כים עת; ועתָּה אֲשֶׁר and now it is that **2S 14**₁₅; עתָּה כִּי surely now **Gn 31**₄₂ **43**₁₀ **Nu 22**₂₉₋₃₃ (: W. Gross *Bileam* (München 1974):340¹⁸: now really, on the point of), **Jb 3**₁₃ (parallel with אָז), see Dahood *Questions disputées de l’AT* (Louvain 1974):26 and TOB; now then, but now **1S 14**₃₀.

—Emendations: עתָּה questionable; **2S 18**_{3a} **1K 1**_{18b} **2**_{9a}; **Hos 5**₃ for עתָּה rd. אַתָּה; **Jb 11**₁₆ **1C 28**₉ for אַתָּה rd. עתָּה, cf. Jenni ThZ 28 (1972):6⁸; **1K 14**_{14b} ·15aα text uncertain see Noth *Könige* 310: for MT prp. בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא

וְהָכֵה/יִכֶּה יְהוָה וְגַם מִעַתָּה וְהָכֵה/יִכֶּה יְהוָה (Kittel GHK 1/5:119; Gray *Kings*³ 335^b); **Ezk 23**₄₃ עָתָּה text uncertain see Zimmerli BK 13:535, cj. by Fohrer HAT 13²:137; **Ps 74**₆ K וְעָתָּה, Q MSS וְעָתָּה, Sept. ἐξέκοψαυ and then cj. גִּדְעַת (BHK³) or כָּתַתוּ and simil. (BHS) :: Dahood *Psalms* 2:202: MT < vb. *עַתַּח hapax legomenon, to hew down.

7416 קָצִין

קָצִין, locv. from קָ'עָתָה *עַת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 527q; cf. חֲפָר (גִּתָּהּ): n.loc. in Zebulon see Abel 2:352; Simons *Geog.* §329; Noth *Jos.* 115: **Jos 19**₁₃. †

7417 עֲתוּד

עֲתוּד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472x: pl. עֲתוּדִים K **Est 8**₁₃ (Q עֲתִי'עֲתוּדִים cf. עֲתִידִים 3₁₄), עֲתוּדֵיהֶם K **Is 10**₁₃ (Q עֲתוּד'עֲתוּדֵיהֶם); MHeb., 1QM (4 times):

—1. ready **Est 8**₁₃;

—2. pl. sf. **provisions, stores Is 10**₁₃. †

7418 עֲתוּד

*עֲתוּד, SamP. pl. 'ātūdēm: עַתוּד, see Landsberger *Fauna* 97: original form *עֲתוּד as בְּכֹרֶה and לְמַ(ו)ר; MHeb. Pehl. 'ndwt < *'ddwt (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 18); Arb. 'atūd (young) ram; Akk. atūdu, etūdu, dūdu (so Landsberger *Fauna*: denoting a ram or billy-goat of a certain age; AHw. 88b: wild sheep, ram :: Landsberger *JNES* 24 (1965):296⁴⁰ and *WdO* 3 (1966):265⁵: wild pig, so also Salonen *Vögel* 137f, and *Jagd* 184ff, 261f, see further CAD § 116a sv. *šašāru עֲתוּדִי, עֲתוּדֵיהֶם (ו)רִים):

—1. **male goat and sheep Gn 31**₁₀₋₁₂ **Dt 32**₁₄; the leading male goat of a flock **Jr 50**₈; animals for slaughter **Jr 51**₄₀ **Ezk 39**₁₈, animals for trade **Ezk 27**₂₁ **Pr 27**₂₆, animals for sacrifice **Nu 7**₁₇₋₈₈ (13 times), **Is 1**₁₁ **34**₆ **Ezk 34**₁₇ **Ps 50**_{9,13} **66**₁₅;

—2. metaph. (cf. אֵיל) leader, director **Is 14**₉ **Zech 10**₃, cf. P.D. Miller *Animal Names as Designations in Ugaritic and Hebrew* in *UF* 2 (1970):177-86. †

7419 עֲתִי

עֲתִי, SamP. 'ātī: עַת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501w, x; R. Meyer *Gr.* §41:4: **timely Lv 16**₂₁. †

7420 עֲתִי

עֲתִי, n.m. cf. Palm. n.f. עַתִּי = Greek Α0θαυα (Stark *Names* 108a); short form of עֲתִיָּה (Noth *Personennamen* 191):

—1. Judaeen from the clan of Jerahmeel **1C 2**_{35f};

—2. warrior, one of David's "helpers", from Gad **1C 12**₁₂;

—3. son of Rehoboam 2C 11₂₀. †

7421 עֲתִיד

עֲתִיד: עֲתִיד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n, → עֲתִיד; SamP. pl. Dt 32₃₅ *āfīdot*; MHeb. (DSS → עֲתִיד); Nab. ? Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 224; JArm. Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:469), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 358b) עֲתִיד ready, future; Arb. *afīd* ready, prepared, forthcoming (Wehr-Cowan 589): pl. עֲתִידִים, עֲתִידָת (Dt 32₃₅), עֲתִידֵיהֶם, עֲתִידֵיהֶם K (Is 10₁₃), Q → עֲתִיד: ready for, with לְ Jb 15₂₄ Est 3₁₄ 8₁₃ Q; with inf. skilled Jb 3₈; pl. f: a) stores, treasure Is 10₁₃; b) in the future Dt 32₃₅. †

7422 עֲתִיָּה

עֲתִיָּה: n.m.; meaning unknown, but possibilities are: a) Noth *Personennamen* 191: “Yahweh has shown himself as surpassing”, from Arb. *atā* “to stand out from the crowd”; but that is uncertain because *atā* usually has a negative sense: “to be insolent, unruly” (Wehr-Cowan 590; see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 182); b) עֲתִיָּה < עֲתִיָּה; for the loss of לְ cf. Noth *Personennamen* 40: the head of a Judaeen family in post-exilic Jerusalem Neh 11₄. †

7423 עֲתִיק

עֲתִיק: עֲתִיק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n, → עֲתִיק and עֲתִיק; Arb. *afīq* old Saf. עֲתִיק (Ryckmans 1:172): **sacred, magnificent** (clothing) Is 23₁₈. †

7424 עֲתִיק

*עֲתִיק: עֲתִיק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479; MHeb. old; with the same meaning: EgArm. also עֲטִיק (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 224 sv. עֲתִיק), JArm. CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. 2:483b), Syr. Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 43a) עֲתִיק/ה; EgArm. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 224), Ατικ (Wuthnow 28), Arm.lw. (Wagner 229): עֲתִיקִים, עֲתִיקִי:

—1. trad. old (→ עֲתִיק) 1C 4₂₂: עֲתִיקִים וְהַדְּבָרִים עֲתִיקִים, Vulg. *haec autem verba vetera*, and then TOB *ce sont des choses anciennes*, “these are ancient words” cf. ZüBi. :: Rudolph *Chr.* 36 (and) the words are withdrawn (gloss), alt. cj. see Galling ATD 12:23;

—2. **removed, set apart** Is 28₉, עֲתִיקִי מִשָּׂרִים parallel with מְחַלֵּב (גְּמוּלֵי מְחַלֵּב) see Pfeifer ZAW 84 (1972):341-7. †

7425 עֲתָךְ

עֲתָךְ: n.loc. unidentified, in the Negev; ? Ug. *tk* to push; Arb. to seize; 1S 30₃₀ (Sept.^B Noó, Sept.^A Aθαγ) therefore → עֲתָךְ Jos 15₄₂ (Sept.^B Iθακ, Sept. Aθερ), 19₇ (Sept.^B Iεθερ, Sept.^A Bεθερ); it is unknown which is the original form: orig. עֲתָךְ > עֲתָךְ Noth *Jos.* 90; Stoebe KAT 8/1:509; Zobel VTSupp. 28 (1975):260; orig. עֲתָךְ > עֲתָךְ Fritz ZDPV 91 (1975):35; Abel 2:256; Simons *Geog.* §321 p. 154; Noth *Jos.* 113f; 1C 4₃₂ → תִּכְן. †

7426 עתל

*עתל, → Der. *עתל, n.m. עתלי, personal name (עתליהו).

7427 עתל

*עתל: עתל, → personal name (עתליהו), from Akk. *etellu, etelletu* lord, lady (AHw. 260; CAD E: 381-3), cf. Noth *Personennamen* 191; Stamm *Frauennamen* 335; (according to AHw. and CAD no verb *etēlu* is identifiable); Amor. *hatal* is unclear in meaning, see Huffmon 205: cj. Nah 2_{8a} for העלתהה prp. העתלה (fem. of *עתל) the highly respected (Rudolph KAT 13/3:168); for other suggestions see BHS. †

7428 עתלי

עתלי: עתל: n.m. short form of (עתליהו): Judaeen married to a foreign woman **Ezr 10**₂₈. †

7429 עתליה

עתליה: עתל: n. masc. and fem. < עתליהו:

—1. n.m., Sept. ^AΓοδολιας, Sept. ^BΟγοθολια, Sept. ^LΓοθονιας, from Benjamin **1C 8**₂₆;

—2. n. masc. Sept. Αθ(ε)λια, Αθελει, Sept. ^LΓοθονιου: father of the head of the family of → עילם **Ezr 8**₇;

—3. n.f. = עתליהו **2K 11**_{1.3.13f} **2C 22**₁₂. †

7430 עתליהו

עתליהו: עתל, Sept. Γοθολια, Josephus Ὀθλία (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 92): n.f. the oldest fem. name with יהו; > עתליה and עתלי: עתל + י'עתל "Yahweh has declared his eminence" (from Akk. *etellu* → *עתל), Noth *Personennamen* 191; Stamm *Frauennamen* 335 (:: H. Bauer ZAW 48 (1930):78: from Arb. *adala* to be upright "Yahweh is upright" :: Gray *Kings*³ 536: from Arb. *atala* to be abundant, corpulent in personal names connected with a plump child :: Driver-M. *Bab. Laws* 2:137³): **Athaliah**: a) according to **2K 8**₂₆ **2C 22**₂ daughter of Omri (so Begrich ZAW 53 (1935):78f; Miller VT 17 (1967):307²; Jepsen Reicke-R. *Hw.* 144); b) according to **2K 8**₁₈ **2C 21**₆ daughter of Ahab (so Noth *Geschichte* 216³; Herrmann *Geschichte* 278⁸); c) for a compromise between a and b see Katzenstein IEJ 5 (1955):194-197, and Gray *Kings*³ 534: עתל' was the daughter of Omri, but she was brought up as an orphan in the court of her brother Ahab, and then regarded as a daughter of Ahab; d) if b is correct, בת has the meaning either of granddaughter (ZüBi.), or female descendant, cf. Gray *Kings*³ 534: **2K 8**₂₆ **11**_{2.20} **2C 22**_{2.10f} **23**_{12f.21} **24**₇. †

7431 עתם

עתם: hapax legomenon.

nif: pf. נעתם (הארץ) **Is 9**₁₈ text uncertain, see Wildberger BK 10:206; Sept. συγκέκαυται, Vulg. *conturbata est*, Tg. חרובת is laid waste, Pesh. *zā'at* is shaken; attempts to explain include: 1) without cj.: a) from Arb. *tm*

to become dark, (Blau VT 5 (1955):342f; vMutius BN 6 (1978):17f), so already in the mediaeval lexicographical tradition, e.g. Ibn *Janāh* and Ibn Barun; b) נִעְתָּם corresponds to 3rd. fem. sg. of נִיעַ with enclitic *mēm* “the earth shook”, actually “bent down” (Moran CBQ 12 (1950):153f, see further Kaiser ATD 17³:104 and others); 2) with cj.: a) נִתְעָה nif. “is overcome with giddiness” (KBL, cf. Vulg.); b) with Sept. נִצְתָה “(the land) is submerged” (see Donner VTSupp. 11 (1964):68f; Wildberger BK 10:206; Vollmer BZAW 119 (1971):134 and others); 1QIs^a and 4Q 163 1:14: נִתְעַם ! †

7432 עֲתָנִי

עֲתָנִי, Sept.^A Γοθνι, Sept.^L Oθνι: n.m., short form of → עֲתָנִיאַל: gate keeper from the family of Obed-Edom 1C 26₇. †

7433 עֲתָנִיאַל

עֲתָנִיאַל, Sept. Γοθουιηλ, Josephus Κενιαζος ! (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 74, 92): n.m. *עֲתָן + אַל, meaning of עֲתָן unknown, see Noth *Personennamen* 254b; but possibilities are: a) from Arb. ‘*atana* to be violent, vehement, pt. ‘*ātin*, pl. ‘*utūn* strong; adj. ‘*atūn* violent, strong; Lih.-Tham. n.m. ‘*tn* = ‘*atan* strong, mighty (Ryckmans 1:172b); Heb. personal name “God is (my) strength”; b) עֲתָן from Amor. *h̄tn* (Huffmon 206) to protect, Akk. *h̄atānu* (AHw. 335f) to protect, cf. subst. *h̄utnu* guardian ? (AHw. 362a; CAD protection); Heb. personal name “God is (my) protection”; b) because of the closer philological comparability b is preferable: **Othniel**, eponymous hero of a southern Judaeian family and judges: **Jos 15**₁₇ **Ju 1**₁₃ **3**₉₋₁₁ **1C 4**₁₃ **27**₁₅; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1360. †

7434 עֲתַק

עֲתַק: Ug. ‘*tq*, Gordon *Textbook* §19:1938: to go past; Aistleitner 2119: to yield, pass by; Pardee (UF 5 (1973):229-34: cf. Gibson *Canaanite Myths* 155a) on Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 16:i:2, 5: to pass on, become old, perish (cf. Sanmartín UF 10 (1978):453f) :: Gray *Krt*² 22 line, 18: is changed, :: Margalit UF 8 (1976):148; Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 6:ii:4f, 26: ‘*tq* to pass by (of time) *ym ymm*; Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 16:vi:1f, 13: n.f. (of a goddess ?) *šafel*: *š’tqt* “she who removes, causes to go past” (?); MHeb. hif. to remove, JArm. CPArm. Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:483, 528), Syr. to become old, Syr. also to advance; Arb. ‘*atuqa* and ‘*ataqa* to become old; OSArb. n.m. ‘*m’tq* (Conti 214b), Saf. ‘*tq* = ‘*atīq* “old” (Ryckmans 1:172b); Akk. *etēqu* (AHw. 260b) to pass by, advance.

qal: pf. עֲתַקָּה, עֲתַקֵּן; impf. יִעֲתַק:

—1. with נָזַח to **move away** from **Jb 14**₁₈ **18**₄;

—2. Arm.lw. (Wagner 228, 230): a) to **grow old** **Ps 6**₈ (עֵינַי eyes), Sept. ἐπαλαιώθη, Vulgate iuxta Hebr. *consumptus sum*, Vulgate iuxta LXX *turbatus est ... oculus meus* :: Delekat VT 14 (1964):54 and Seybold BWANT 99 (1973):154³: to step forward (parallel with עָשַׁשׁ: to swell up), :: cj. עֲקָתִי the pupil of my eye, → II עֲקָה; b) to **become old** (parallel with גָּבַרוּ הַיָּלִד **Jb 21**₇. †

hif: pf. הִעֲתִיקוּ; impf. וַיִּעֲתַק (SamP. qal *wyāttāq*); pt. בִּיעֲתִיק:

—1. to **move on further** Gn 12⁸ 26²²; (גִּלְיָם) words fail, with גִּזְּן of person and acc. of thing literally, they wander too far Jb 32¹⁵;

—2. to remove mountains from their position Jb 9⁵;

—3. to **copy, transmit** sayings Pr 25¹ (Gemser *Spr.*² 91);

—4. cj. Ezk 35¹³ rd. וְהִעֲתַקְתֶּם for וְהִרְתַּרְתֶּם (→ עֲתַר hif): to make insolent (remarks), vb. derived from → עֲתַק. †

Der. עֲתִיק, *עֲתִיק*, עֲתַק, עֲתַק.

7435 עֲתַק

עֲתַק: עֲתַק: freed from traditions, emancipated > **unrestrained, impudent** 1S 2³ Ps 31¹⁹ 75⁶ 94⁴, cj. Ps 73⁸ for עֲשַׁק prp. עֲקֵשׁ → I עֲקֵשׁ or עֲתַק (BHS). †

7436 עֲתִיק

עֲתִיק, Or. עֲתִיק: עֲתַק, → עֲתִיק: **time-honoured, venerable**, or splendid (הוֹן), Sept. κτῆσις πολλῶν Pr 8¹⁸. †

7437 עֲתַר

עֲתַר: Arb. *‘atara* to slaughter for a sacrifice (Wellhausen *Heid.* 118, 142; Gesenius-B.), from which Wellhausen (*Heid.* 142²) distinguishes Arb. *‘atara* to give forth scent, which is connected with עֲתַר through → II *עֲתַר*, so KBL, but it is still questionable; ? Ug. *ḡtr* to kill (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975):138 on l. 39), to plead (Herdner *Corpus* 24, 28 and Dietrich-L. *Texte* 1, 24:28; see bibliography in UF 7 (1975):138f) is also relevant to the semantic development of *ḡtr* in the chain: to kill

—to slaughter

—to sacrifice

—to plead; on this cf. Sabottka Zephania (BiblOr. 25 (1972):119; from Arb. *‘atara* may also be derived a primary meaning for Heb. עֲתַר to plead with offerings, supplicate (KBL; vRad *Theologie* 1⁶:392²³); this may be supported by the sbst. II *עֲתַר* and Jb 33²⁶, where cultic ceremonies are presupposed, see vRad *Theologie* 1⁶:392, cf. also in this connection 2S 24²⁵; but usually עֲתַר shows no (longer any) connection with offerings, so ApThomas VT 6 (1956):240f and THAT 2:385f (where there is further bibliography).

qal: impf. יִעֲתַר: to **plead, supplicate**: with אֵל Ex 8²⁶ 10¹⁸ Ju 13⁸ Jb 33²⁶; with לָּ Gn 25²¹. †

nif: pf. נִעְתַּר: impf. וַיִּעְתַּר, וַיִּעְתַּר; inf. הִעְתַּר, נִעְתַּר: to **be pleaded with**: לָּ for the help of 2S 21¹⁴ 24²⁵, with לָּ from (→ לָּ 24) Gn 25²¹ (SamP. qal), 2C 33¹³⁻¹⁹ Is 19²² 1C 5²⁰ Est 8²³;

—Pr 27₆ נַעְתָּרוֹת with נְשִׁיקוֹת, according to context :: נֶאֱמָנִים “deceptive”, cj. rd. נְעוּתוֹת: עוֹת nif. pt. or עֲקָשׁוֹת (BHS); attempts for an explanation without cj.: a) Eitan 59f עַתָּר from Arb. ‘*atara* to lie נַעְתָּרוֹת נְשִׁיקוֹת false, traitorous kiss (so tentatively also TOB) but quite uncertain, because ‘*atara* conveys the meaning “to stumble”, “to blunder” only in the idiomatic expression ‘*atara lisānuhu* “his tongue stumbled” with the sense of “to lie” (information by courtesy of Franz Allemann, Berne); b) N. Waldmann JQR 67 (1976):142f = עַתָּר from Akk. *watāru* to be excessive, surpass and (*w*)*atartu* excess, exaggeration, lie (CAD A: 485-92, but see AHw. 1493 a): נַעַ' נְשִׁי' עַתָּר excessive, i.e. false kisses; however עַתָּר can not be identified with *watāru*.

hif: pf. וְהִעֲתַרְתִּי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 349q); impf. אֶתְעַתֵּיר; impv. הִעֲתִירוּ: to **plead, supplicate** (not in Ps, see THAT 2:386): with אֵל Ex 8₄₋₂₅ 9₂₈ Jb 22₂₇ Sir 37₁₅ 38₁₄, with לְ meaning for Ex 8₅, with לְ meaning to 10₁₇, with בְּעַד for 8₂₄;

—cj. Ezk 35₁₃ for וְהִעֲתַרְתֶּם prp. הִרְיֵעוּתֶם (KBL) or וְהִעֲתַקְתֶּם (Zimmerli BK 13:853; BHS). †

Der. I *עַתָּר.

7438 עַתָּר

I *עַתָּר: hapax legomenon Zeph 3₁₀: עַתָּרֵי my worshippers, really my worship; עַ' עַתָּרֵי an old collective from the participle עַתָּר, so Gerleman 57 and Rudolph KAT 13/3:291f; alt. cj. עַתָּרֵי. †

7439 עַתָּר

II *עַתָּר: despite the ת (→ עַתָּר) probably from the Arb. ‘*atara* to give off perfume, ‘*itr* scent; Eth.^G ‘*atana* to smoke, sbst. *tan* (Dillmann 1018); OSArb. ‘*tr* scent; Syr. ‘*tar* to smoke, ‘*etrā* (also CPArm.) smoke: Ezk 8₁₁ עַתָּר smell (of incense), עֵנַן as a gloss. †

7440 עַתָּר

עַתָּר: n.loc.; etym. unknown ? II *עַתָּר “place for incense”: in the Negev Jos 15₄₂ 19₇ → עַתָּר: עַתָּר :: ? *Kh. el-‘Atar*, about 2 km NW of *Bēt Jibrīn* (Fritz ZDPV 91 (1975):36²⁹). †

7441 עַתָּרַת

עַתָּרַת: Jr 33₆: עַ' שְׁלוֹם: text uncertain ? < עַתָּר Arm. corresponding to עֵשֶׁר wealth cf. TOB; cj. prp. רְוַח עַתָּר (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 214, see BHS). †

7442 פ

פ, final form פ (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 59f); SamP. *fi* (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:265); Tg.^B, Tg.^J פּוּ/פּוּ; Sept. φη Ps 118; Greek πει; Eth. *af* (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 132); Ug. syllabic cuneiform [*p*]u (Cross-Lambdin BASOR 160:23f); Syr. *pē*; Arb. *fā*; later a numerical sign for 80; pictographically a mouth (Driver *Sem. Wr.* 157, 160); a voiceless bilabial plosive *p*, or a voiceless labio-velar spirant *f*; the post-vocalic spirantised pronunciation is later (→ ב); in

Secunda פ is expressed as φ (φρασθ corresponding to פֶּרֶצַת Ps 89₄₁), and in Sept. mostly also as φ (Φαραν corresponding to פֶּרֶן), but occasionally as π (Ιωσηπος corresponding to יוֹסֵף, cf. Thackeray *A Grammar of the OT in Greek* 106); see Kahle *Geniza*² 180; in other Semitic languages it corresponds to *p* and interchanges with ב, cf. II בעל, בקע, ברזל; and also with מ, cf. שְׂמֹשׁ; within Heb. it interchanges with ב, cf. נֶפֶשׁ (נבש in Tell Arad), נשף, פקר; also with מ, cf. פלט, and also with נ, cf. פֶּעֶרִי (Kennedy *Textual Amendment* 99f).

7443 פ

פ: proclitic particle; vocalisation uncertain; Arb. *fā* then, OSArb. *p* (Conti *Chrest.* 217); otherwise only in North-West Semitic (Garbini *Semitico* 167f): Yaud. (also פא, Friedrich *Fschr. Landsberger* 428), OArm., EgArm., Nab., Palm. פ (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 225; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 898-899: *p* I), also פא (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3:40a); Ug. *p* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1991; §12:1; Aistleitner 2178); for instances of פ in OT see Dahood *Biblica* 38 (1957) 310-312; *Ug.-Heb. Phil.* 53f; *Psalms* 3:410; see further van Zijl AOAT 10 (1972) 101; also → פֶּ: Hos 4₂ 7₁ Ps 48₁₂ 50_{10f} 60₃₋₄ 64₈ 72₁₆ 74₃ 139₆ Jb 9₁₂₋₂₀ Pr 25_{7f} Song 3₁₀.

Because of the lack of any convincing proof for this supposed particle פ, it is best to deny it a place in Biblical Heb., see Driver JSS 10 (1965) 116 (in a review of Dahood *Proverbs*), who speaks of “the invention of a Hebrew **pa* corresponding to Ugaritic *p-* and Arabic *fā*”.

7444 פאה

פאה: Arb. *faw/y* to split (by a blow with a sword), OSArb. *pʿy* (Conti *Chrest.* 217) to pierce through, burst out etc.

hif.: אִפְּאֵה, impf. 1st. sing. with 3rd. pl. masc. suffix: to **strike down, wipe out**; cj. אִפְּיֵם (cf. Sept. διασπερῶ) see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 425; KBL :: → אִפְּסֵם, cj. אִפְּסֵם (see HAL 77a, English edition 79b) Dt 32₂₆. †

7445 פֶּאֶה

I פֶּאֶה (81 times: 46 times in Ezekiel; 29 times in P), SamP. *fā*, fem. pl. *fāʾot*; monoconsonantal root, cf. Von Soden *Gramm.* §54b; fem. of פֶּה, like Akk. *pātu* edge, from *pû* I (AHw. 849a); Ug. *pat* and *pīt*, pl. *pat* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1994, 1999; Aistleitner 2181; Ugaritica 5: text 8:32, see Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin UF 7 (1975) 128:32); MHeb. פִּיֵּה, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 174); JArm. פֶּאֶה; Sam. פֶּאֶה, pl. פֶּאֶה (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:565); Syr. *paṭā* and *paṭā* side, edge; Arb. *fīʾat* crowd, battle troop; Eth. ? Amh. *fīt* (Leslau 41): פֶּאֶה, pl. פֶּאֶה, dual cs. פֶּאֶה (see below); according to Dhorme *Emploi* 71 פֶּאֶה originally means side, direction, major feature.

—1. a. **side, edge** of a field Lv 19₉ 23₂₂ :: Ug. *pat mabr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:641; Aistleitner 2181), of a bed Am 3₁₂: the side of a bed, meaning the supports at the side (Mittmann ZDPV 92 (1976) 149ff, and especially 158ff :: Gese VT 12 (1962) 427-432: the footboard of a bed, so also Wolff *Joel-Amos* 234) :: → II פֶּאֶה;

—b. side of the head:

—i. meaning the hairline Lv 19_{27a}, cf. 21₅ (Elliger *Lev.* 243, 261);

—ii. קְצוּצֵי פֶּאֶה trimmed to the hairline, meaning to the temples; those living on the edge of the desert, as a designation tribes of Arabia, Jr 9²⁵ 25²³ 49³² (Herodotus 3:8; Wellhausen *Heid.* 198); metaphorically מוֹאֵב פֶּאֶת (destroying) the temples (i.e. the forehead) of Moab (parallel with קַדְקֹד scalp) Jr 48⁴⁵, with dual מוֹ קַדְקֹד (parallel with cj. קַדְקֹד) Nu 24¹⁷, following Sept., Vulg., Tg., Pesh., the rulers of Moab, see Zorell *Lex.* 639a, ראש פאתי אויב/מואב Sir 36¹⁰;

—iii. מִפְּאֵת פְּנִי at the front (of the head) Lv 13⁴¹;

—c. the edge of the beard Lv 19^{27b} (Gressmann *Fschr. Budde* 63; Elliger *Lev.* 261).

—2. pl. פֶּאֶת corners of the legs of the show-bread table (at their upper ends, Noth *Exodus* 167) Ex 25²⁶ 37¹³.

—3. **region, direction**, point of the compass:

—a. פֶּאֶת נֹבֵב/נֹבֵבָה southern side Ex 26¹⁸ 27^{9a} of the tabernacle (= לְפֶאֶה הָאֶחָת that side 27^{9b}), 36²³ 38⁹ Nu 34³ 35⁵ Jos 18¹⁵ Ezk 47¹⁹ 48¹⁶⁻²⁸⁻³³, corresponding to פֶּאֶת תֵּימָנָה Ezk 47¹⁹;

—b. פֶּאֶת יַמִּי/יָמָה western side Ex 27¹² 38¹² Nu 35⁵ Jos 18¹⁴ Ezk 45⁷ 47²⁰ 48²⁻³⁴ (15 times), פֶּאֶת הַיָּם the side on the west Ezk 41¹²;

—c. פֶּאֶת קִדְמוֹה eastern side Ex 27¹³ 38¹³ Nu 35⁵ Jos 18²⁰ Ezk 45⁷ = קִדְמוֹ/קִדְמוֹה Ezk 47¹⁸ 48¹⁻³² (16 times);

—d. פֶּאֶת צְפוֹן northern side Ex 26²⁰ 27¹¹ 36²⁵ 38¹¹ Nu 35⁵ Jos 15⁵ 18¹² Ezk 47¹⁵⁻¹⁷ 48¹⁶⁻³⁰.

—4. Neh 9²² לְפֶאֶה לְתַחְלָקָם you allotted them every corner (NRSV), but text uncertain:

—a. without cj.: לְפֶאֶה לְתַחְלָקָם meaning as border territory (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 160; cf. TOB);

—b. with cj.: prp. לְתַחְלָקָה לְפֶאֶה, see BHK meaning region after region (Galling *Chr. Esr. Neh.* 237); REB: spoils of war (following NEB). †

7446 פֶּאֶה

? II פֶּאֶה: *יפא = יפה; like עֵצָה from יעין: cs. פֶּאֶת מִטָּה: פֶּאֶת splendour of the couch, meaning splendid, luxurious couch Am 3¹², so KBL und Maag *Amos* 93 and 185f; :: → I פֶּאֶה 1 a. †

7447 פֶּאֶר

I פֶּאֶר: denominative from פֶּאֶרָה, MHeb. pi. (Jastrow).

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 273): impf. תִּפְאֵר: to **search through** branches, particularly the branches of an olive tree after the olives have been beaten off (→ חבט, Dt 24²⁰). †

7448 פאר

II פאר: denominative from פאר, MHeb. to glorify, praise (11Q Ps^a 154 xviii:17, see DJD 4, p. 64, = Syriac Psalm 2); THAT 2:387-389.

pi. pf. sf. פִּאֲרָה; impf. אִיפְּאֵר; inf. פִּאֵר: to glorify (Sept. δοξάζειν, Ps 149₄ ὑψοῦν; Vulg. *glorificare*, Ps 149₄ *exaltare*): God glorifies the temple Is 60₇.₁₃ Ezr 7₂₇, Israel Is 55₅, Zion 60₉, עֲנִיִּים the lowly Ps 149₄. †

hitp. impf. יִתְפָּאֵר, אִתְּפָּאֵר; impv. and inf. הִתְפָּאֵר:

—1. a. of God, to show one's glory, abs. Is 60₂₁ 61₃, with בּ showing glory in (through) Israel Is 44₂₃ 49₃;

—b. to boast against, with עַל Ju 7₂ Is 10₁₅; abs. Sir 48₄, בְּשֵׁם יְהוָה in the name of Yahweh 50₂₀.

—2. Ex 8₅ impv. הִתְפָּאֵר עָלַי (Moses addressing Pharaoh), probably a fixed phrase in official etiquette;

—i. Sept. τάχα προς με, πότε ...; Vulg. *constitue mihi quando* ...; Pesh. *šal lāk zabnā lē'maty*; from which come such translations as “kindly tell me when I am to ...” (NRSV; see further, e.g. Noth *Exodus* 46; ZürBib.; TOB; KBL; and also Childs *Exodus* 128; Michaeli CAT 2 (1974) 72);

—ii. ? cj. הִתְבָּאֵר (→ I באר): explain yourself to me! see Gesenius-B. and KBL. †

Der. תְּפָאֲרֵת, פִּאֲרוֹר.

7449 פאר

פִּאֵר loanword from Eg. *pyr* (Erman-G. 1:502); SamP. pl. cstr. פִּאֲרֵי; MHeb. sg. headdress, pl. פִּאֲרוֹת pearls? (Dalman *Wb.* 326); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 174) פִּאֵר (cf. פִּרִי 1QM vii 11); ? EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* text 81:48 ... פִּא; Grelot *Documents* p. 112¹ prp. פִּאֲרִין): פִּאֲרִי, פִּאֲרִים, פִּאֲרִיךָ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 580), פִּאֲרִיכֶם Ezk 24₂₃ (some MSS רִיכֶם, cf. BHS): head wrap, turban (Hönig *Bekleidung* 93f; Dalman *Arbeit* 5:258), head covering for a man Ezk 24₁₇₋₂₃ (v. 17: with חֲבַשׁ עַל), for the upper-class women of Jerusalem Is 3₂₀, for the priests Ex 39₂₈, Ezk 44₁₈ (made of linen), for a bridegroom Is 61₁₀, not worn in mourning Ezk 24₁₇₋₂₃ Is 61₃. †

7450 פארה

*פִּאֲרֵה: etymology uncertain, see Rüthy *Pflanze* 57f; identical with → פִּאֲרֵה (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 103³); MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 174): pl. פִּאֲרוֹת Ezk 17₆ (in manuscripts and Codex Aleppo, see Textus 1 (1960) 85: פִּרְאוֹת), פִּאֲרֵתִי, פִּאֲרֵתִי: shoots, of a vine Ezk 17₆; the branches of the magnificent tree (the tree of the world) Ezk 31_{5f-8-12f}. †

7451 פארה

פִּאֲרֵה Q and about 50 manuscripts (BHK) פִּוּרֵה; → פִּאֲרֵה and I פִּאֵר: collective, the leafy branches of a tree, foliage Is 10₃₃. †

7452 פֶּאֲרוֹר

פֶּאֲרוֹר: < פֶּאֲרוֹר* redness, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 483w; etymology uncertain, possibilities are:

—a. from II פֶּאֲר, with the substantive really meaning beaming radiance (König *Wb.* 356b); also Gesenius-B.: from II פֶּאֲר;

—b. from *פֶּרֶר, ? Arb. *ʿfr* to glow, Syr. *nfar* to roar, Eth. *nafara* to simmer, boil, so also Amharic (Leslau 117b); see Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 186 :: Gradwohl *Farben* 25f; cf. Görg BN 6 (1978) 12-14: with Sept., Vulg., Tg. and Pesh. פֶּאֲרוֹר = → פֶּרוֹר; but against this cf. Rudolph *Fschr. Baumgartner* 247 and KAT 13/2:52: redness or glow: **Jl 2₆ Nah 2₁₁**: כָּל קִבְצוֹ פֶּאֲרָא (וּפְנֵי כָּלָם), meaning either the face grows red, flushes, suggesting the glow of excitement (KBL; Keller CAT 11a:121; TOB; Schüngel BN 7 (1978) 29-31); or the redness collects (i.e. disappears) and the face grows pale (Gesenius-B. 699a; Haldar *Studies in the Book of Nahum* 60); cf. Rudolph *Fschr. Baumgartner* 247; Rabin *Fschr. Yeivin* 470f. †

7453 פֶּאֲרָן

פֶּאֲרָן: name of a territory; SamP. versions פֶּרָאן = *fārrān*; Sept. Φαράν, Φαράθ (Ptolemy *Geographia* 6:7, 28), names which are preserved in the modern name of the *Fērān* Oasis, as well as in the Arabian tribal names *Farrān* and *Fārān*, see Gesenius-B.

—1. מִדְּבַר פֶּאֲרָאן **Gn 21₂₁ Nu 10₁₂ 12₁₆ 13₃₋₂₆ 1S 25₁** (Sept.^B reads Μαάν from which KBL prp. מְעֵוֹן :: Stoebe KAT 8/1:446: MT) = פֶּאֲרָן **Dt 1₁ 1K 11₁₈**; according to **1K 11₁₈** situated between Midian and Egypt and to be identified with the Sinai peninsula, so Y. Aharoni in Rothenberg *Die Wüste Gottes* 156, and Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* 85; cf. Noth *Könige* 252; Abel *Géographie* 1:434: the eastern part of the *Wādī el ʿArīš* :: Weippert *Edom* 298f: the *Fērān* Oasis, on the lower part of the *Jebel Serbl*; cf. Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1445.

—2. הַר פֶּאֲרָאן **Dt 33₂ Hab 3₃**: not located with certainty, but the name is preserved in *Jebel Fārān* on the western side of the *Wādī el ʿAraba*, 80 km. west of Petra (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1445; cf. Zorell *Lexicon* 640a).

—3. אֵיל פֶּאֲרָאן **Gn 14₆** (SamP. *īl fārān*) possibly the same as → אֵילֹת, so Aharoni loc. cit.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1445; but cf. Schatz *Genesis* 172f. †

7454 פֶּגַּ

*פֶּגַּ, etymology uncertain, ? from Eth. *fagaga* to stink, pt. *fəgūg* stinking (Dillmann *Lexicon* 1383a), Tigr. *fagaga* to rot, moulder (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 675b), MHeb. pl. פֶּגִּין fruit that is not fully ripe, JArm. פֶּגִּתָּא, פֶּגִּין, ? from which is derived the place name Βηθφαγγή **Mark 11₁ = פֶּגַּ** → Gesenius-B.; Bauer *Wörterbuch NT*⁵ 278b; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:454; Syr. *paggā* unripe fig (Brockelmann *Lex.* 555b); Arb. *fijj* green, unripe fruit; Palm. personal name *pgʿ* (Stark *Names* 47, 108): pl. with suffix פֶּגִּיהָ: her **unripened fruit** (with reference to the fig tree) **Song 2₁₃**. †

7455 פֶּגוּל

? cj. **nif.**: impf. **אִפְנַע** Is 47₃ → qal 3b iii.

hif. pf. **הִפְנִיעַ**, **הִפְנִיעָתִי**, **הִפְנִיעוּ**; impf. **יִפְנִיעַ**; pt. **מִפְנִיעַ**.

—1. with acc. of thing and **בְּ** of person, to **let something hurt someone** Is 53₆ (iniquity hurting the servant).

—2. to **look after someone**, intercede for, with **בְּ** and **עַל/אֵל** (cj. for **אֶת־**) Jr 15₁₁ to intercede with you (**בְּ**) for (**אֶת**) the enemy, see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 104 and BHS, with **לְ**, for (the transgressors) Is 53₁₂, abs. 59₁₆.

—3. with **בְּ** to **urge someone** Jr 36₂₅ (with entreaties); cj. Jb 36₃₂ for **מִפְנִיעַ** prp. **בְּמִפְנֵעַ** cf. 7₂₀ (BHS). †

Der. **פְּנֵעַ**, **מִפְנֵעַ**, ? n.m. **פְּנֵעֵי אֵל**.

7457 פִּנֵעַ

פִּנֵעַ: **פִּנֵעַ**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458u: **occurrence, chance** 1K 5₁₈ Qoh 9₁₁. †

7458 פְּנֵעֵי אֵל

פְּנֵעֵי אֵל: n.m. **פִּנֵעַ** + **אֵל**, meaning unknown, see Noth *Personennamen* 254b; SamP. *fāgāʿal*; Sept. Φαγαίηλ, Φαγεηλ, cf. **פִּנֵעֵי אֵל** ostracon from Ezion Geber (Albright BASOR 82 (1941) 13, number 5); Tham. **פִּנֵעַ**, Winnett *Lihyanite and Thamudic* 20f and Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:177: rd. *fāgiʿ* from Arb. *fajih* fearful, but very questionable for the Heb. personal name would then mean “El is fearful”, or better (?), “the one pleading with El”, → **פִּנֵעַ** qal 3a: tribal leader (**נְשִׂיא**) from Asher Nu 1₁₃ 2₂₇ 7₇₂₋₇₇ 10₂₆. †

7459 פִּגַר

פִּגַר: A: MHeb. pi., JArm. pa. = **פִּכַר** to pull down, destroy, so also CPArm. and Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:612, translation of **נִתְיָץ**); B: JArm. pa. itpa. to go idle; Arm. Deir Alla ? *pgr* to be loose (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 257); Syr. *bagar* to be feeble, frail (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 58b; Gesenius-B.); Arb. *fajara* to be undisciplined.

pi: pf. **פִּגְרוּ**: with **מִן** and inf.: to **be too tired**, be too exhausted to cross a wadi 1S 30_{10.21}. †

Der. **פִּגְרוּ**.

7460 פִּגְרוּ

פִּגְרוּ: **פִּגְרוּ**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456f: **פִּגְרוּ**, pl. **פִּגְרוּם**, **פִּגְרוּי**, **פִּגְרוֹכֶם**, **פִּגְרוֹהֶם**.

A. MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 174), JArm., Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:566) **פִּגְרוּא**; OArm. (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 B:30; 223 B:11; Degen *Altaram. Gr.* 47), ? EgArm., Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 225; Hoftijzer-J. *Dictionary* 901, *pgr* II) corpse; Akk. *pagru* (AHw. 809) body, mortal flesh, corpse; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 359) body; Syr., CPArm. body, corpse: **corpse**:

—a. human **Nu 14**^{29,32f} **Is 14**¹⁹ **34** **66**²⁴ **Jr 33** **41** **Ezk 6**⁵ **2C 20**^{24f}; collective, corpses **Am 8**³ **Nah 3**³, **1S 17**⁴⁶ for פָּגַר prp. with Sept. וּפְגָרָה וּפְגָרָה; **2K 19**³⁵/**Is 37**³⁶ מְתֵימִים פְּגָרִים dead people, meaning just corpses (ZürBib.) (1QM xiv:3 האשמה פגרי);

—b. of animals **Gn 15**¹¹;

—c. of animals and humans **Jr 31**⁴⁰.

B. Akk. (Mari) *pagrā'um, pagrûm* (AHw. 809a) a sacrifice for Dagan ?, cf. ARM 10 text 63:15: *Dagan bēl pagrê* Dagan, lord of the *pagru*-offering :: Dossin and Finet ARM 10: the lord of the dead; Ug. *pgr* meaning disputed:

—a. stele (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2005; Galling ZDPV 75 (1959) 11; *Lipiński* UF 5 (1973) 200f);

—b. offering, cf. Akk. *pagrûm* (Aistleitner 2189: 1. morning light; 2. morning sacrifice ?; see Ebach UF 3 (1971) 365-368: offering (for the dead) ?; Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 5 (1973) 289-291; Dijkstra-de Moor UF 7 (1975) 175); deciding between A and B is difficult; in the divine name *špš pgr* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 39:12, 17; 102:12) B must be the meaning, but A is just as likely for Gordon *Textbook* texts 69 and 70.

—1. **monument, stele** (Neumann JBL 67 (1948) 55-60; Galling ZDPV 75 (1959) 1-13; de Vaux *Inst.* 2:112 = *Lebensordnungen* 2:105; Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 1082f) **Ly 26**³⁰ (:: Elliger *Lev.* 377: corpses; NRSV margin: high places), **Ezk 43**^{7,9} (:: Galling HAT 13²:243: for מְלִכְיָהוּם פְּגָרִי prp. with Sept. וּבְהֶרְגָם and וְאֶת־הֶרְגִיָּהוּם).

—2. ? **offering for the dead** (a meaning discussed by Ebach UF 3:365-68 on the evidence of Akk. *pagrûm*, Ug. *pgr*) **Ezk 43**^{7,9}. †

7461 פגש

פגש, → פגוע: MHeb. nif., hitp. to meet, fight.

qal: pf. פָּגַשְׁתִּי; impf. וְתִפְגַּשׁ, sf. יִפְגַּשׁוּ. **Gn 32**¹⁸ → BHS, אֶפְגַּשׁם, וַיִּפְגַּשׁוּם; inf. כִּפְגַּשׁ, פָּגַשׁ: to **confront someone, encounter someone**:

—a. in a neutral sense, with acc. **Gn 32**¹⁸ **33**⁸ **Ex 4**²⁷ **1S 25**²⁰ **2S 2**¹³ **Is 34**¹⁴ **Jr 41**⁶;

—b. in a hostile sense, with acc. **Ex 4**²⁴ **Hos 13**⁸, with בָּ **Pr 17**¹². †

nif. pf. נִפְגַּשְׁתִּי: to **meet one another, encounter one another** **Ps 85**¹¹ **Pr 22**² **29**¹³. †

pi. impf. יִפְגַּשׁוּ: with acc., to **encounter** (חָשַׁךְ) **Jb 5**¹⁴ (parallel with יִמַּשְׁשׁוּ). †

7462 פדה

פדה: MHeb. (DSS; Nötscher *Terminologie* 188f; THAT 2:405f); Ug. *pdy* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2013; Aistleitner 2194):

—a. to ransom, so PRU 2 text 6: 2, 12 (= Gordon *Textbook* text 1006 = Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 3.4; cf. UF 11 (1979) 448ff); see Yaron VT 10 (1960) 83-90;

—b. to liberate, as in the personal name (*bn*) *pd̄y* and elsewhere, see THAT 2:389f; Pun. פְּדִיחָלִין (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 73:4) and בעל־פְּדָא “Baal ransomed him” (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 103:2; Benz *Names* 97, 389 with other examples, also in Mycenaean); ? EgArm. (Hermopolis 2; see Donner *Fschr. Albright* (1971) 84); Arb. *fdy* to ransom; Eth. *fadaya* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1378-80) to pay, reimburse; OSArb. sbst. *pdyt* ransom, payment; Akk. *padû/pedû* (AHw. 808b) to spare, let go of; (Stamm *Erlösen* 7ff; Jepsen *Fschr. Rud. Hermann* 153-163; THAT 2:389-406) :: → גָּאֵל THAT 2:397: with גָּאֵל may be compared פְּדָה which has a wider meaning and does not originally belong to a particular field of legal terminology :: Gouders *Fschr. Botterweck* 307: terminology of commercial law.

qal (53 times): pf. פָּדָה (ה), פְּדִיתָ (ה) (Secunda παδ̄ιθ, Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 19f); with sf. פָּדָךְ, פָּדָם, פָּדִיךְ, פָּדִי(י)תִיךְ, פָּדִיחִים; impf. אֶתְפַּדֶּה, וַיִּפְדֶּה, וַיִּפְדֶּךָ, וַיִּפְדֶּם, וַיִּפְדֶּנִי; impv. פָּדֵנִי, פָּדֵה; inf. פְּדוּת, פָּדָה; pt. פֹּדָה, הִפְדִּיךָ (Dt 13₆ pt. with sf. and article !, Gesenius-K. §116f; פֹּדֵךְ 11Q Ps^a 22:15, see DJD 4, p. 87), פָּדִינִי, with sf. פָּדִינִי.

—1. to **buy out**:

—a. in cultic obligations: to ransom the first born:

—i. of humans Ex 13_{13b-15} 34_{20b} Nu 18_{15a};

—ii. of animals Ex 13_{13a} 34_{20a} (בְּשֵׂה) ... (חֲמֹר(וֹ)ר), of unclean animals (בְּהֵמָה) with money Lv 27₂₇ Nu 18_{15b};

—iii. of animals and people Nu 18₁₆ (SamP. versions וּפְדִיּוֹ *wfīdyu*, noun with suffix) פְּדִיּוֹ those to be released from it (Noth *Numeri*:117); v.15b and 16 for תִּפְדֶּה prp. hif. תִּפְדֶּה → THAT 2:393f;

—iv. the first born of an animal which cannot be exempted (שׁוֹר, כֶּבֶשׂ, עֵז) Nu 18₁₇;

—b. **socially**: the redemption of an individual:

—i. by the community (עַם) 1S 14₄₅ see THAT 2:395;

—ii. of a friend by a friend (from oppressors) Jb 6₂₃.

—2. **God redeems**:

—a. an individual 2S 4₉ and 1K 1₂₉ (מִכָּל-צָרָה), Is 29₂₂ (אֲבָרְהָם), Jr 15₂₁ (Jeremiah עֲרַצִּים), Ps 26₁₁ 31₆ 49₁₆ (מִיַּד שָׂאוֹל), 55₁₉ (בְּשָׁלוֹם), for פָּדָה with Sept. prp. יִפְדֶּה, BHS), 69₁₉ (לְמַעַן אֵיבִי), 71₂₃ (נִפְשִׁי), 119₁₃₄ (מִעֲשֶׂק אֲדָם), Jb 5₂₀ (מִמּוֹת), 33₂₈ (בְּשַׁחַת);

—b. the nation Dt 7₈ and 13₆ and Mi 6₄ (מִבֵּית עֲבָדִים), Dt 9₂₆ 2S 7_{23b} = 1C 17_{21b} (מִמּוֹצְרִים = מִשָּׂם Dt 24₁₈), cf. Dt 15₁₅ 21₈ 2S 7_{23a} = 1C 17_{21a}; Is 35₁₀ 50₂ (for פְּדוּת rd. with Sept. פְּדוּת), 51₁₁ (for פְּדִינִי 1Q Is^a rd. פְּדוּרִי, see Talmon *Textus* 4 (1964) 106, and Jean M. Vincent *Studien zur literarischen Eigenart und zur geistigen Heimat von Jesaja, Kap. 40-55* = BET 5 (1977) 123¹¹¹), Jr 31₁₁ (יַעֲקֹב), Hos 7₁₃ 13₁₄ מִיַּד שָׂאוֹל, Zech 10₈ Ps 25₂₂ 34₂₃ וַיִּפְדֶּנִי, 44₂₇ 78₄₂ מִנִּי-צָר, 130₈ עֲוֹנֹתַי, Neh 1₁₀

—Ps 49⁸ see nif. †

nif. pf. נִפְדָּתָהּ, impf. תִּפְדָּתֶהּ: to be ransomed, be released.

—1. from secular legal obligations Lv 19²⁰ (שִׁפְחָה): לֹא נִפְדָּתָהּ לְאִתּוֹ for לֹא נִפְדָּתָהּ לְאִתּוֹ prp. וְהִפְדָּתָהּ (BHS).

—2. from cultic obligations Lv 27²⁹ (חֲרָם).

—3. religio-political ransoming Is 1²⁷ (צִיּוֹן).

—4. cj. to redeem oneself (from the fate of death) Ps 49⁸ (for אָח rd. אָח and for יִפְדָּתֶהּ rd. יִפְדָּתֶהּ, BHS). †

hif. pf. with sf. וְהִפְדָּתָהּ: to allow to be ransomed (the daughter of an Israelite from slavery through debt) Ex 21⁸; cj. Nu 18^{15b-16a} for תִּפְדָּתֶהּ prp. תִּפְדָּתֶהּ, see qal 1 a. †

hof. inf. הִפְדָּתָהּ Lv 19²⁰, cj. וְהִפְדָּתָהּ → nif. 1. †

Der. *פְּדוּיִם, פְּדוּת, פְּדוּיָם, *פְּדוּיָן; n.m. פְּדוּתָא, פְּדוּתָא, פְּדוּתָא, פְּדוּתָא, פְּדוּתָא.

7463 פְּדוּתָא

פְּדוּתָא, n.m. (variant פְּדוּתָא), SamP. *fādāʾal*, Sept. Φαδαηλ: פְּדוּתָא + אֵל “God has made free”, seal inscription פְּדוּתָא Moscati *Epigrafia* p. 56 no. 13; Vattioni *Sigilli* no. 135; Safaitic פְּדוּתָא Φαδαίελου (Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:245b); Akk. *Ili-ipdianni* “my god has spared (freed) me” (AHw. 808b), West Semitic *Pad(d)ū-ilu, Pa-di-i* (Tallqvist *Names* 178b): a leader (נְשִׂיא) from Naphtali Nu 34²⁸. †

7464 פְּדוּתָא

פְּדוּתָא (Nu 7⁵⁴⁻⁵⁹ פְּדוּתָא); SamP. *fādāṣor* Pesh. *Parṣur* < *Padṣur*, Sept. Φαδασ(σ)ορ: פְּדוּתָא + → I צוּר (Noth *Personennamen* 129f, and *Bib. Land.* 2:230): the father of a tribal leader (רֵאשִׁית) in Manasseh Nu 1¹⁰ 2²⁰ 7⁵⁴⁻⁵⁹ 10²³. †

7465 פְּדוּיָם

*פְּדוּיָם, פְּדוּיָם, SamP. *fidwīm*; abstract tantum plural, from root פְּדוּ on the pattern *qatūl* or *qutūl* (Barth *Nominalbildung* §82e; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472 and 473, on the pl. see also Gesenius-K. §124f): פְּדוּיָא, פְּדוּיָא redemption price, ransom Nu 3^{46-48-51(Q)} 18¹⁶;

—Nu 3⁴⁹ for פְּדוּיָם prp. with SamP. פְּדוּיָם. †

7466 פְּדוּיָן

פְּרוֹן: n.m., short form from פָּדָה + divine name (cf. פְּדִיָּהוּ) (Noth *Personennamen* 38, 180): ancestor of a family of temple slaves (נְתִינִים) **Ezr 2**₄₄ **Neh 7**₄₇. †

7467 פְּדוּת

פְּדוּת See below under פְּדוּת and פְּדָת (#7469).

7468 פְּדָת

פְּדָת See below under פְּדוּת and פְּדָת (#7469).

7469 פְּדוּת/פְּדָת

פְּדוּת and פְּדָת **Ex 8**₁₉: פָּדָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 505o; Gulkowitsch 121, SamP. *fādōt*, MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 174): **redemption Ps 111**₉ **130**₇: Israel identified with עַם פְּדוּתוֹ 1QM xiv:5;

—**Ex 8**₁₉ text uncertain Sept. διαστολή, Vulg. *divisio*, Pesh. *puršānā*, Tg.^o, Targ. and SamP. פ(ו)רְקָן:

—a. from which comes a common translation: distinction, separation, cf. ZürBib.; Childs *Exodus* 129; Michaeli CAT 2 (1974) 73; cj. פְּלָת from פָּלָה hif., as in **Ex 8**₁₈ BHS; KBL :: Macintosh VT 21 (1971) 548-555 rd.

פְּדָת from Arb. *fadda* to be alone, separated, :: Davies VT 24 (1974) 489-492 rd. פְּרָדָת from vb. → פָּרַד nif. and hif;

—b. פְּדָת from פָּדָה, so Dillmann-Ryssel *Exodus und Leviticus* 90: and I establish a deliverance, cf. TOB: *un geste libérateur*. †

7470 פְּדִיָּהוּ

פְּדִיָּהוּ: n.m. < פְּדִיָּהוּ: Heb. inscr., seal inscription short form פָּדָה (Avigad *ErIsr.* 9 (1969) 2; Vattioni *Sigilli* 236), פְּדִי (Bordreuil-Lemaire *Semitica* 26 (1976) 52); Bab. *padāyau* (Coogan *Names* 33, 81).

—1. maternal grandfather of Jehoiachim **2K 23**₃₆.

—2. contemporary of Nehemiah in Jerusalem **Neh 3**₂₅.

—3. one of Ezra's helpers, probably a priest **Neh 8**₄.

—4. from Benjamin **Neh 11**₇.

—5. a Levite **Neh 13**₁₃.

—6. a son of Jehoiachin/Jeconiah **1C 3**_{18f} see Rudolph KAT 18/4:31; Zorell *Lexicon* 641b. †

7471 פְּדִיָּהוּ

פְּרִיָהּ: n.m. יְפִרְיָהּ + פָּרָה; Heb. inscr. פְּרִיָהּ (Vattioni *Sigilli* 45:235, 365): “Yahweh has ransomed (saved)” (Noth *Personennamen* 180; THAT 2:401); > פְּרִיָהּ and פְּרוֹן; Ug. and Pun. personal name → פָּרָה; Bab. *padāyau* Coogan *Names* 33, 81), Akk. and West Semitic personal name → פְּרִיָהּ; EgArm. פְּרִי and פְּרִיָהּ (Grelot *Documents* 484; Kornfeld *Onomastica* 68); see further Avigad *ErIsr.* 9 (1969) 1; Tell Arad 49:15; Bordreuil-Lemaire *Semitica* 26 (1976) 52: from Manasseh 1C 27₂₀. †

7472 פְּרִיּוֹם

פְּרִיּוֹם: by-form of *פְּרִיּוֹן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 504j; **ransom, price of redemption** Nu 3_{49a} → *פְּרִיּוֹם, 51(K). †

7473 פְּרִיּוֹן

פְּרִיּוֹן See below under פְּרִי(וֹ)ן (#7475).

7474 פְּרִיָן

פְּרִיָן See below under פְּרִי(וֹ)ן (#7475).

7475 פְּרִי(וֹ)ן

*פְּרִי(וֹ)ן or *פְּרִי(וֹ)ן: פָּרָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498f, 537f, SamP. *fidyon*: cs. פְּרִי(וֹ)ן: **ransom, price of redemption** Ex 21₃₀ נִפְשׁוֹ פְּ ransom for his life, Ps 49₉ נִפְשׁוֹ פְּ cost of redemption for his life (for his soul) → THAT 2:393 (for MT נִפְשׁוֹ rd. with Sept. נִפְשׁוֹ); → פְּרִיּוֹם. †

7476 פְּדָן

פְּדָן: cs. פְּדָן place name (only P): בְּפִדְדָן (SamP. *fāddān ārām*) Gn 31₁₈ 35₂₆ 46₁₅, אֶרֶץ מִפְּדָן אֶרֶץ, Hos 12₁₃; Sept. Μεσσοποταμία (Συρία); the name פְּדָן is perhaps preserved in *Tell Feddān*, according to the mediaeval Arab geographers a village near *Carrhae*, see Gesenius-B.; Simons *Geog.* §379; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1361; etymology of פְּדָן uncertain, for possibilities see de Vaux *Histoire* 1:189: 1. from Akk. *padānu* (AHw. 807f) track, way; the word *harrānu* has a similar meaning and may have given rise to the place name *Harran*; פְּ would have been the original name of the town; 2. by analogy with אֶרֶץ אֶרֶץ Hos 12₁₃ אֶרֶץ אֶרֶץ could mean plain, as is possible for *paddānā* (*faddān*) in JArm., Syr., Arb.; however dictionaries suggest only yoke, team (of oxen) and plough, with the latter occurring also in Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 359f); for the meanings yoke and field see also צִמּוֹד and MHeb. נִיר (field), Arm. נִיר (also field); therefore the first suggestion seems more likely than the second. †

7477 פָּדַע

פָּדַע: impv. with sf. פְּדֵהוּ Jb 33₂₄, text uncertain; cj.: either rd. פְּדֵהוּ ransom, release him (Weiser ATD 13:218; Terrien CAT 13:223⁴) or rd. with two MSS פְּדֵהוּ let him free (Budde GHK 2/1² (1913) 211; Fohrer KAT 16:455; KBL; BHS). †

פָּדַר 7478

פָּדַר: SamP. *fādār*, with sf. *fidru*; MHeb.; Eg. *pdr* (Erman-G. 1:566): פָּדַרְוּ, פָּדַרְוֹ: suet from the kidney (Sept. στεάριον, Vulg. Lv 8₂₀ *adepts*) Lv 1_{8.12} 8₂₀. †

פָּה 7479

פָּה (500 times): Common Semitic; SamP. *fā*, cstr. *fī*; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 174); Amorite *pū* (Huffmon *Names* 254), Ug. *p* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1992; Aistleitner 2180); Akk. *pū(m)*, Old Akk., Old Assyrian also *pā'um*, *pīum* (AHw. 872); Ph., Pun. *py*; Arb. *fū*, genitive *fī* (cf. Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 171ff), also *fām*, *famm*; Eth. *'af*; OArm. *pm*, BArm. פָּם; JArm. פּוּם and פּוּמָא, פּוּמָא (on the gemination, cf. Ben-Hayyim *Studies in the Traditions of the Hebrew Language* 149); EgArm. *pm*; Pehl. פּוּמָה (Frahang 10:4 and Nyberg *Pehlevi* (Glossary) 298); Syr. *pummā*, Neo-Syr. *pūmā*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 368a) פּוּמָא, CPArm., Mnd., Jewish Palestinian Arm. *p(y)m*, Sam. *fām*; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 620s; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §33:1, 2: cs. פִּיהוּ, פִּי = פִּיּוּ, פִּיּוֹ, פִּיּוֹ (Secunda φι Ps 49₄, Brönno *Hebr. Morph.* 183), פִּינּוּ, פִּינּוּם, פִּינּוּ, poetic פִּינּוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 215j: dissimilated from **pīhumō*), pl. פִּיּוֹת Pr 5₄ (rd. ? with two MSS פִּיפִּיּוֹת, BHS), פִּיּוֹת (Ju 3₁₆) → פִּיפִּיּוֹת; → פִּים: (THAT 2:406-411).

—1. a. **mouth** of people Ex 4₁₆ Ezk 3₃, together with לְשׁוֹן organs of speech Ps 73₉ 78₃₆ 126₂ Pr 15₂ 21₂₃ 26₂₈ 31₂₆ cf. Ug. *p* parallel with *lšn* (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 309 entry 455); Old Assyrian *ina pīm u lišānim* chatter (AHw. 556a:4a; see CAD L: 212, sv. *lišānu*, 2c: slanderous gossip; see also p. 211, sv. 1d: recitation of a prayer); פָּה :: כְּלִיּוֹת Jr 12₂;

—b. **mouth** of an animal אֶתוֹן donkey Nu 22₂₈, a crocodile's jaws Jb 41_{11.13}, a bird's beak Gn 8₁₁ Is 10₁₄.

—2. mouth, opening:

—a. in the ground Gn 4₁₁, the mouth of שְׂאוּל Ps 141₇, בְּאֵר mouth of a well Gn 29₂ Jr 48₂₈;

—b. מַעֵיל Ex 28₃₂, כְּתָנֶת Jb 30₁₈, מַדּוֹת Ps 133₂, שֶׁקַּי Gn 42₂₇, אֵיפָה Zech 5₈, מַעֲרָה Is 10₁₈, קִרְתַּת Pr 8₃;

—c. mouth of a river: פִּי יְאֹר Is 19₇ :: Gesenius-B., THAT 2:407: edge, bank; cf. Akk. *pī nāri* (AHw. 874a E 2);

—d. uncertain 1K 7₃₁ פִּיהוּ (but prp. פִּיּוֹ) the opening of the מְכוֹנָה, see Noth *Könige* 158.

—3. a. לְפִי חֶרֶב traditionally: with the edge of the sword, really with the mouth of the sword; for an explanation see THAT 2:407 (with bibliography); see further Keel OBO 5 (1974) 77ff; also Stolz ATANT 60 (1972) 18: with הֶרֶג Gn 34₂₆, with הִכָּה Nu 21₂₄ Jos 10₂₈, with חָלַשׁ Ex 17₁₃, with הִחֲרִים Dt 13₁₆ Jos 6₂₁, with נָפַל Jos 8₂₄ Ju 4₁₆ (15 gloss), cf. Akk. *pī patrim* (AHw *pū* I, F 1, page 874b), → פִּיפִּיּוֹת;

—b. בְּכָל-פִּיהֶם with their mouths full Is 9₁₁ (THAT 2:408: voracious).

—4. expressions:

—a. פֶּה-אֶחָד unanimous **1K 22**₁₃ = **2C 18**₁₂, with one accord **Jos 9**₂ (Joüion-Muraoka §126d: unanimously) see THAT 2:408, cf. Akk. *ana il̄tēn pī târu* and similar (AHw. *pû* I, D 4, p. 873a) to reach an agreed opinion; EgArm. כפם חד (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* text 12:11; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 229; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 917, *pm* I 1aß); פם חד GnAp. 20:8 (Fitzmyer *GenAp*² 63, 127: as one man, Sam. sud-denly (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:567);

—b. פֶּה אֶל-פֶּה Nu 12₈ and פִּי עַמ־פִּי Jr 32₄ and אֶת-פִּיךָ פִּיהוּ 34₃ from mouth to mouth, a life-saving action: שֵׁם פִּי עַל-פִּי 2K 4₃₄;

—c. מִפֶּה אֶל-פֶּה Esr 9₁₁ from one end to the other (of the land, of Jerusalem), really meaning from edge to edge, see above, 2c: פִּי יְאוֹר ;

—d. a gesture to observe a respectful silence, also in Egyptian, see Couroyer RB 67 (1960) 197ff: שֵׁם יָד לָמוֹ; שֵׁם יָד עַל-פֶּה, שֵׁם כַּף לָפֶה, שֵׁם כַּף לָפֶה Jb 40₄, שֵׁם יָד עַל-פֶּה, שֵׁם יָד עַל-פֶּה Mi 7₁₆, :: Ju 18₁₉ (parallel with הֶחְרִישׁ);

—e. gesture showing wise patience לִפְהָ לִּיד to hold the tongue (REB) Pr 30₃₂;

—f. kissing the hand as an expression of homage לְפִי וְהִשָּׁק יָדֵי לְפִי Jb 31₂₇ (Fohrer KAT 16:438).

—5. collocations (THAT 2:407ff):

—a. פֶּה with נִשְׁק 1K 19₁₈ Jb 31₂₇, see above 4e, Song 1₂; with פֶּתַח Ezk 21₂₇, cf. Nu 22₂₈, פֶּה פֶּתַחֹן Ezk 16₆₃ 29₂₁; with מֵלֵא qal Ps 10₇, pi. Ps 81₁₁, nif. Ps 71₈ 126₂; with פֶּעַר Is 5₁₄ Ps 119₁₃₁ Jb 16₁₀ 29₂₃; with פִּצְחָה Ju 11₃₅; with הֶרְחִיב Is 57₄ Ps 35₂₁ 81₁₁; with סָכַר Ps 63₁₂; with קִפְּץ Is 52₁₅ Ps 107₄₂ Jb 5₁₆; for כִּבְד־פֶּה Ex 4₁₀ see I כִּבְד־ 6;

—b. with דָּבַר (qal) Is 9₁₆ see below 6a; with יִצָּא (דָּבַר) Jos 6₁₀ etc. see THAT 2:409; cf. יִצָּא מִפֶּה Is 45₂₃ and elsewhere; with הִגִּיהָ Ps 37₃₀ cf. Jb 37₂; with עֲנָה 2S 1₁₆; with הִלָּל Pr 27₂; with סִפֵּר Ps 71₁₅; with קָרָאתִי קָרָאתִי to call, invoke Ps 66₁₇; מִפִּי קָרָא to dictate Jr 36₁₈, cf. כָּתַב מִפִּי Jr 36₄; מָלַךְ מִפִּי Mal 2₇; with שָׁאֵל Gn 24₅₇ Jos 9₁₄ (see below 6 a); with שָׁמַע Ezk 3₁₇ 33₇ Zech 8₉; with מָרָה Jos 1₁₈ see also below 7; with עָבַר Nu 22₁₈ 1S 15₂₄ Ps 17₃; with שָׁכַח nif. Dt 31₂₁; with הִרְשִׁיעַ Jb 9₂₀ (Horst *Hiob* 1:138, 140) :: others cj. פִּי, 15₆;

—c. sbj. יִהְיֶה: בִּפְהָ Nu 23₁₂, נָתַן בִּפְהָ 1K 22₂₃ Jr 1₉.

—6. a. פִּי יְהוָה the mouth of Yahweh, with דָּבַר (see above 5b) Is 1₂₀ 40₅ Jr 9₁₁, בִּפְּיֵי דָבַר 1K 8₁₅₋₂₄, cf. Akk. *ina pīm qabûm*; מוֹצֵא פִּי יְהוָה what comes from the mouth of Yahweh Dt 8₃, i.e. הַמָּן the mannah, cf. von Rad ATD 8:51f; for Eg. see Brunner VT 8 (1958) 428f; for Akk. *šit pīšu* his word, commandment (with reference to a god) see AHw. *situ* I, A4, page 1106a; שָׁבַט פִּי, Ps 33₆, שָׁבַט פִּי Is 11₄;

—b. פֶּה the mouth of the statue of a god Ps 115₅ 135₁₆.

—7. mouth, meaning an edict, command of Yahweh:

—a. **פִּי יְהוָה**, and **פֶּה** with suffix with the verbs **שָׁאַל**, **שָׁמַע**, **מָרָה**, **עָבַר** see above 5 b; also with **נִקְבַּ** to decide (a name) **Is 62**₂; with **צִוָּה** **Is 34**₁₆;

—b. **עַל־פִּי יְהוָה** **Ex 17**₁ according to the commandment of Yahweh.

—8. a. mouth, meaning **declaration**, of a person: **פִּי מוֹשֶׁה** **Ex 38**₂₁, **עַל־פִּיךָ** **Gn 41**₄₀ (of Joseph), **פִּי עֵדִים** evidence of witnesses **Nu 35**₃₀ **Dt 17**₆; see above 5b **קָרָא מִפִּי** to dictate, and **כָּתַב מִפִּי** to take down a text from dictation; **מִפִּי יְרֵמְיָהוּ** according to the utterance of Jeremiah **Ezr 1**₁;

—b. **עַל־פִּי הַנְּבִל** **Am 6**₅ trad. with Sept.: at the sound of the harp (KBL with the sound (?); NRSV to the sound) :: Rudolph KAT 13/2:217: **עַל־פִּי** in accordance with, i.e. on the harp, see below 10 c.

—9. **mouthful, portion**: **פִּי שְׁנַיִם**, cf. Akk. *šinip(u)*, fem. *šinipiat*, *šinipât* (AHw. 1242b), cf. Noth *Bib. Land.* 2:255; Ug. *šnpt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2455; Aistleitner 1072; Gray *Legacy*² 192; UF 2 (1970) 324); EmpArm. **סַנְב** (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 195; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 794): the measure of two, meaning two out of three parts, i.e. two-thirds, Sept. **Dt 21**₁₇, **2K 2**₉ **δισπλᾶ**; **Zech 13**₈ **τὰ δύο μέρη** (L.R. Fisher JSS 3 (1958) 116f); **Dt 21**₁₇ (the proper share of the first-born; see NRSV margin), **2K 2**₉ **Zech 13**₈; **Sir 12**₅ **18**₃₂ **48**₁₂.

—10. **פֶּה** with prep.:

—a. i. **כְּפִי**, Akk. *ana pī*, *kī pī* corresponding to, in accordance with (see von Soden *Gramm.*³ §115t and Supplement 25): **כְּפִי שְׁנַיִם** according to the number of years involved **Lv 25**₅₂; **כְּפִי נִחַלְתּוֹ** **Nu 35**₈; **כְּפִי עֲבַדְתּוֹ** **Nu 7**_{5-7f} **2C 31**₂; **כְּפִי אָכְלוֹ** as much as he needed to eat **Ex 16**₂₁ (Noth *Exodus* 104; SamP. versions **כְּפִי**), with following **כִּן** **Nu 6**₂₁;

—ii. as, corresponding to **כְּ**, **כְּפִי־אִישׁ כָּמוֹ** everyone alike **Zech 2**₄; **כְּפִיךָ לְאֵל אֲנִי** I am like you before God **Jb 33**₆;

—iii. **כְּפִי אֲשֶׁר** conj., inasmuch as **Mal 2**₉;

—b. **לְפִי**; JArm. **לְפּוּם** (Dalman *Gramm.* 233); Syr. *l̥pūt* Brockelmann *Lex.* 369b, Sam. **לַפּם** *alfam* (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:108 line 55f); Pun. **לַפִּי** (Friedrich *Grammatik*² §252a):

—i. Joseph provided food **לְפִי הַטָּף** according to the number of the children **Gn 47**₁₂ (: Driver Syria 33 (1956) 70ff: according to the measure of, in full measure, to the nearest grain, see p. 73, II **טָף**); **לְפִי אָכְלוֹ** **Ex 12**₄ **16**₁₆₋₁₈, **לְפִי חָסְדוֹ** **Hos 10**₁₂, **לְפִי־שִׂכְלוֹ** according to his understanding **Pr 12**₈, **לְפִי דְבָרֵי** according to my word **1K 17**₁;

—ii. **לְפִי־הֵן** according to the number (of those years) **Lv 25**₅₁, **לְפִי רַב** the more there are, and **לְפִי מְעַט** the less there are **Lv 25**₁₆, **לְפִי מְלֵאכָה** as soon as the time has passed **Jr 29**₁₀;

—iii. **לְפִי** beside, really at the edge of **Ps 141**_{7b} see above 2c (Burns VT 22 (1972) 245f);

—c. **על-פי**; MHeb. **Sir 13**₂₄; JArm. **על פום** in accordance with (Dalman *Grammatik* p. 233) in accordance with; **על-פי השנים** in proportion to the number of years **Lv 27**₁₈; **על-פי אשר תשיג יד-** in proportion to what he can afford **Lv 27**₆, **על-פי דרכו** (instruct a child) in accordance with a pattern of behaviour **Pr 22**₆ :: at the beginning of his journey (in life), see Gesenius-B., **הדברים על-פי** about the state of affairs (ZürBib.) **Gn 43**₇, **על-פי יהוה** see above 7 b.

—cj. **Is 34**₁₆ for **פי** rd. ? with 1Q Is^a and a few MSS **פיהו**; **Ps 55**₂₂ for **פיו** rd. ? with Sept. **פניו**; **Jb 5**₁₅ for **מפיהם** prp. with MSS, Vulg., Pesh., Tg. **מ' פיהם** :: Horst *Hiob* 1:62: for **מפיהם** rd. **מפח** (vb. from the substantive II **פח**) the one who was caught; alt. rd. **יתם** or **עני**.

7480 פה

פה, 54 times, **פו** **Ezk 40**₁₀₋₂₆, **פא** **Jb 38**₁₁; SamP. *fā*; Canaanite *pū* (El-Amarna letter 104:53; see Böhl *Sprache* §34a); Ug. *p* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1993; Aistleitner 2179; Driver *Myths* 162a; Aartun AOAT 21/1 (1974) p. 4); Pun. *pho* (Sznycer *Poenulus* 932, p. 62f; Friedrich *Grammatik*² §248a); Soq., *Šh.*, *Meh.* *bo/bu/bû* (Leslau *Orientalia* 37 (1968) 361; Aartun loc cit.: an old demonstrative particle which is also attested in → **אפו**, **איפה**, **אפוא**).

—1. here, at this place **Gn 19**₁₂ **22**₅ **40**₁₅ **1K 2**₃₀ **2K 2**₂ **Is 22**₁₆ **Jb 38**₁₁ and elsewhere.

—2. to here **Dt 5**₃₁ **1S 16**₁₁ **2S 20**₄ **2K 2**₂₋₄₋₆.

—3. **מפ/פה** ... **מפ/פה** from here and there, meaning on both sides **Ezk 40**₁₀₋₄₉.

—4. **עד-פא** as far as this **Jb 38**₁₁.

7481 פואה

פואה, SamP. *fūwwa*, Sept. *Φουα*, Josephus *Φουαζ* (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 124), n.m. madder, or red dye (Löw *Flora* 3:270f; Dalman *Arbeit* 5:73ff, 87; Noth *Personennamen* 225; Gradwohl *Farben* 80; cf. ? Ug. *pw(t)* see Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 438 entry 98).

—1. father of Tola **Ju 10**₁.

—2. son of Issachar **1C 7**₁ as **פואה** **Gn 46**₁₃; and also **Nu 26**₂₃ with many MSS, Bomberg; Leningrad, BHS: **פואה**. †

Der. **פוני** gentilic.

7482 פוג

פוג: Sam. **פוג**, **פוגג** to console (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:520) and to be glad; MHeb. *qal* to dwindle, fail, *pi*. **Sir 30**₂₃ to comfort, bring solace, see Syr.; JArm. *pe*. 1. to become weary, be ineffective; 2. to grow cold; Syr. *pe*. to

grow cold, pa. to cool off, freshen up; CPArm. sbst. **pwg* relief (Schulthess *Lex.* 155a); Arb. *fâja* (*fwj*) to go cold.

qal: impf. תָּפַּוּג, וַיִּפְּג.

—1. to **turn cold** Gn 45₂₆ (לָבַד), metaphorically Hab 1₄ (תֹּרְהָ).

—2. to **grow weary** Ps 77₃ (יָדָ → נָגַר nif.); cj. Ps 88₁₆ for אֶפְוֶגָה prp. אֶפְוֶגָה (BHS) :: Dahood *Psalms* 2:306f: אֶפְוֶגָה → אֶפְוֶן, or אֶפְוֶגָה → פְּוֶגָה. †

nif.: pf. נִפְוֶגְתִּי to be faint, powerless Ps 38₉. †

Der. *פְּוֶגָה, *הֶפְוֶגָה.

7483 פְּוֶגָה

*פְּוֶגָה: hapax legomenon Lam 2₁₈ (לָקַד) פְּוֶגְתָּ, absolute state with archaic ending, see Gesenius-K. §80f; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 510v; alt. with Tg. פְּוֶגְתָּ; **diminished effort**, with לָקַד: נָתַן allow yourself no rest (ZürBib.; cf. NRSV, REB). †

7484 פְּוֶהָ

פְּוֶהָ n.m. → פְּוֶהָה gentilic → פְּוֶנִי.

7485 פּוּחַ

I פּוּחַ: MHeb. JArm. to blow, breathe, Syr. also to smell; Arb. *fwḥ* to diffuse an aroma, or to exude a pleasant scent, emanate fragrance (Wehr-Cowan 731a-b); *afyah* fragrant, aromatic; wide, extensive (Wehr-Cowan 734b); cf. also *fwḥ* to blow (of the wind), give off an odour; *fyḥ* to pour forth (blood), be diffused (heat), boil (cooking pot), spread out (of horsemen, Lane 2469b); *fahḥa* to hiss (viper); cf. נָפַח, יָפַח and → II פּוּחַ 2.

qal: impf. יִפְוֶחַ (הַיּוֹם), usu. of the morning breeze :: the arrival of the cooling wind in the afternoon (Dalman *Arbeit* 1:616; Rudolph *Hohes Lied* 135, → לְרוּחַ הַיּוֹם Gn 3₈; Gerleman BK 18:128) Song 2₁₇ 4₆. †

hif. impf. אֶפְוֶחַ; impv. הֶפְוֶחִי.

—1. to **fan** עֲבַרְתִּי בְּאֵשׁ the flames of wrath Ezk 21₃₆.

—2. to **waft through** גַּן a garden Song 4₁₆ see Gerleman BK 18:157 :: KBL to cause to exhale odours. †

7486 פּוּחַ

II פּוּחַ: etymology probably as I, see esp. Arb. *fwḥ* and *fyḥ* cf. Pardee VT 28 (1978) 211.

—1. יָפִיחַ as Ug. *yph* witness (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1129; Aistleitner 1209; cf. UF 6 (1974) 467; Pardee VT 28 (1978) 205f): **Pr** 6₁₉ 14_{5,25} 19_{5,9} :: יָפִיחַ אֲמוֹנָה **Pr** 12₁₇, יָפִיחַ is either 3rd. sing. impf. hif., to declare (someone telling lies), so Berger UF 2 (1970) 17ff; see also Keller CAT 11b:156⁴ and ZAW 85 (1973) 159¹⁸: to testify; **Pr** 29₈ 3rd. pl. יָפִיחוּ (מִרְמָה); or it is a substantive with prefixed *y-*, witness (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 487q, 488r; cf. Koehler WdO 1 (1950) 404f); so Gordon in Gemser *Sprüche*² 38, and Pardee VT 28 (1978) 206ff; Miller VT 29 (1979) 495-500; on these alternatives cf. also Bühlmann OBO 12 (1976) 95f (for bibliography see 95³); **Ps** 27₁₂ → יָפִיחַ is a substantive; on **Hab** 2₃ יָפִיחַ see below 2c.

—2. instances where it is disputed whether I פּוֹחַ or II פּוֹחַ, is intended:

—a. **Ps** 10₅ יָפִיחַ בָּהֶם:

—i. if I פּוֹחַ, to gasp at with magic breath (KBL; Kraus BK 15/5:75; RSV “he puffs at them”);

—ii. if II פּוֹחַ, to testify against;

—b. **Ps** 12₆ לֹא יָפִיחַ לִּי בְיָשַׁע:

—i. if I פּוֹחַ, usually “the security for which he longs” (Gesenius-B.; RSV; NRSV; REB); better “against whom someone rages” (Kraus BK 15/5:234, 238; Jeremias WMANT 35 (1970) 112) :: Mowinckel *Psalmenstudien* 1:23, 54f; 2:173: against whom someone has breathed (magical breathing); cj. לֹא מְתִיפֵחַ לִּי the one who groans (or sighs) for it (KBL following Gunkel *Ps.* 45);

—ii. with II פּוֹחַ לֹא יָפִיחַ לִּי: the one who proclaims (or gives evidence for) it (salvation), so Berger UF 2:17f;

—c. **Hab** 2₃ לֹא יָפִיחַ לְקִיץ, 1Q **Hab** לֹא יָפִיחַ לְקִיץ;

—i. from I יָפִיחַ לְקִיץ it pants (i.e. hastens) to the end (Gesenius-B.) :: cj. וְיִפְתַּח and revelation (Horst HAT 14²:176; KBL) or with Sept. וְיִפְרָח: it ripens in the end (Elliger *Nah.-Mal.*⁶ 38: I פּרַח) :: Humbert *Hab.* 44, 146⁴: II פּרַח;

—ii. from II פּרַח as verb: (the vision) is the witness of the end (Keller CAT 11b:156⁴ and ZAW 85: 159); cf. also Rudolph KAT 13/3: 211, 212: and proclaims the end; as sbst: and a proof for a particular time (Berger UF 2:16). †

7487 פּוֹט

פּוֹט: place name, Josephus Φούτης (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 125), Sept. Φουδ/θ, in **Ezk** 27₁₀ 38₅ Λίβυες, Vulg. *Libyes*; SamP.^{M170} *foṭ*; ? Eg. *pdt* (Erman-G. 1:570; Couroyer RB 80 (1973) 272); Elamite *pu-ú-ti-ya-ap*; Bab. *supmatupu-u-t(a)*; Old Persian *put[i]ya* (Weissbach) VAB 3:88, 89, 153, GnAp. 12:11 (Fitzmyer *GenAp*² 100): probably not the same as Punt but **Libya** (Simons *Geog.* §149, 198, 1313, 1601; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1533; Westermann *Genesis* 682) **Gn** 10₆, cj. **Is** 66₁₉ for פּוֹל rd. with Sept. פּוֹט (BHS), **Jr** 46₉ **Ezk** 27₁₀ 30₅ 38₅ **Nah** 3₉ (parallel with לוֹבִים see Simons *Geog.*: a doubled expression for Libya in poetic style), **1C** 1₈. †

7488 פּוֹטִיאל

פּוּטִיאֵל: SamP. *fūtīl*; Sept. Φουτιηλ: n.m.; hybrid formation (Noth *Personennamen* 63), cf. EgArm. פּוּטִי and פּוּטִי = Eg. *pʿ-dy* (short form): meaning disputed, see Kornfeld *Onomastica* 88: either 1. “the one whom (a god) has given”; or 2. “whom they have given”; or 3. the one who was given”: פּוּטִי + אֵל: the father-in-law of Eliazar, Aaron’s son Ex 6₂₅. †

7489 פּוּטִיפַר

פּוּטִיפַר: SamP. *fūtifār* Josephus Πεντεφάρης (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 97): n.m. < פּוּטִי פַרַע Gn 37₃₆ 39₁. †

7490 פַרַע

פַרַע: > פּוּטִיפַר; SamP. *fūtifārā*, Sept. Πετεφρή, Πετρεφή, Josephus Πεντεφάρης (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 97): n.m. Eg. *pʿdy pʿr*, “the one whom Ra has given”, Ranke *Die ägyptischen Personennamen* 1:123/11; Zorell *Lexicon* 644a); for other Egyptian names composed with פַט and a divine name see Kornfeld *Onomastica* 87-89: father-in-law of Joseph in Egypt (Vergote *Joseph en Egypte* 146ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1481) Gn 41₄₅₋₅₀ 46₂₀. †

7491 פוּך

פוּך: root פוּך or פכך = Syr. *pak* to crush, Arb. *fakka* to cut up, from which the basic meaning of the substantive could be powder, see Gradwohl *Farben* 80; MHeb.; Eg. Semitic loanword. *fūk(ē)*, *fūkā(?)*, *fukaʿat* (Lambdin *Egyptian Loan Words* 152).

—1. eye make-up, the composition of which is disputed, Gradwohl *Farben* 80f:

—a. usually black make-up, stibium, kohl (Koehler ThZ 3 (1947) 314ff; KBL; Gesenius-B.);

—b. a red pigment, Greek φῦκος “which is obtained from lichens” (Löw *Flora* 1:19ff; Forbes *Studies in Ancient Technology* 4:108): שוּם עֵינַיִם בַּפוּךְ 2K 9₃₀; with קרַע to tear open the eyes, i.e. to make them appear larger Jr 4₃₀ (Gradwohl *Farben* 81; Dalman *Arbeit* 5:351), קֶרֶן הַפוּךְ personal name Jb 42₁₄ → קֶרֶן.

—2. perhaps hard mortar Is 54₁₁ 1C 29₂ (KBL), but uncertain :: Is 54₁₁ for בַּפוּךְ prp. with Sept. ἀνθρα > בַּנְפִּיךְ; 1C 29₂ פוּךְ אֲבָנִי, Sept. λίθους πολυτελείς; for פוּךְ prp. נַפְךְ, see Rudolph *Chr.* 190; or פוּךְ as a by-form of נַפְךְ see Gesenius-B. †

7492 פוּל

פוּל: MHeb. JArm. פּוּלָא, EmpArm. פּוּל (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 225; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary pwl plh* split beans, p. 903:); Arb. Eth. *fūl*; Eg. *pr* (see Calice ZÄS 63 (1928) 142); Copt. *phel* (Crum *Dictionary* 514a): broad beans *Vicia Faba* L. (Löw *Flora* 2:492ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 2:265-268; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 267): 2S 17₂₈ Ezk 4₉. †

7493 פוּל

[I פוּל: name of a people, Is 66₁₉ → פּוּט. †]

7494 פּוֹל

II פּוֹל: n.m.; Sept. **2K 15**₁₉ Φουλ, **1C 5**₂₆ Φαλωχ, Josephus Φοῦλος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 124), Ptolemaic Canon Πῶρος; Akk. *Pūlu* (Tallqvist *Names* 182b; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1470f) a Babylonian name for Tiglath-Pileser III; a nickname ?, Stamm *Namengebung* 11¹; the name appears in the Babylonian king list A iv:8, but not in the contemporary Assyrian records, Millard JSS 21 (1976) 10: **2K 15**₁₉ **1C 5**₂₆. †

7495 פוּן

[פוּן: Ps 88₁₆ אֶפּוּנָה cj. rd. אֶפּוּנָה → פּוּן qal. 2. †]

7496 פּוּנָה

[פּוּנָה: 2C 25₂₃ rd. with MSS, versions, 2K 14₁₃ הַפּוּנָה → פּוּנָה 2. †].

7497 פּוּנִי

פּוּנִי: gentilic from פּוּה/פּוּה, < פּוּנִי* ?; Nu 26₂₃ (SamP. versions הַפּוּאִי *affuwwā'i*) → פּוּאִה. †

7498 פּוּנִן

פּוּנִן: place name; SamP. *fnān*, Sept. Φινω, suggesting that → פּינִן is the original form, = *fenān*, in Edom, to the south of the Dead Sea, in an area of copper and iron deposits, Glueck AASOR 15 (1934-35) 32-35; Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:59, 65; Myers *Fschr. Albright* (1971) 389f; Simons *Geog.* §439): Nu 33_{42f}. †

7499 פּוּעָה

פּוּעָה: n.f.; SamP. *fuwwa* (for the etymology see also פּוּעָה); like the Ugaritic appellative *pgt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2081; Aistleitner 2246) girl (KBL; Stamm *Frauenamen* 327; Schmidt BK 2:42 :: Noth *Personennamen* 10, 204: on פּוּעָה as an artificially composed personal name, “sparkle”, cf. Childs *Exodus* 20): Hebrew midwife in Egypt Ex 1₁₅. †

7500 פּוּץ

פּוּץ: → נפּוּץ; MHeb. to spread, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 176); Arb. *fāḍa* (*fyḍ*) to overflow, pour forth (Kopf VT 8 (1958) 191).

qal: impf. יַפּוּץ, יִפּוּץ, יִפּוּץ, יִפּוּץ; impv. פּוּץ.

—1. to **spread, disperse** (Jenni *PiÆel* 176):

—a. of people Gn 11₄ 1S 14₃₄ (Stoebe KAT 8/1:265); 2S 20₂₂ cj. 1S 13₈ for יִפּוּץ rd. ? יִפּוּץ (KBL; cf. Stoebe KAT 8/1: 244: as hif.), Sir 48₁₅; with נָזַח, a people dispersing away from the land they own (KBL: to be driven away from possessions), Ezk 46₁₈; of defeated enemies Nu 10₃₅ 1S 11₁₁ Ps 68₂;

פּוֹצֵי hapax legomenon, **Zeph 3**₁₀: בַּת פּוֹצֵי, text uncertain; suggested explanations: either 1. MT, daughter of my scattered ones: פּוֹצֵי passive pt. pl. with suffix, בַּת as personification of a collective mass → בַּת 3 (Gerleman *Zephanja* 57; cf. TOB; Rudolph KAT 13/3:292; according to Rudolph בַּת פּוֹצֵי may perhaps also be an abstract pl.; cf. Gesenius-K. §124d, *פּוֹצֵים scattering); or 2. cj.

—i. בַּת־פּוֹצֵה in the dispersion, diaspora (KBL) or ? in abundance → פּוֹץ qal 2 (Keller CAT 11b:210⁴);

—ii. for עֲתָרִי בַת־פּוֹצֵי rd. ? יִרְכְּתִי צָפוֹן עַד־? (BHS). †

פּוֹק 7502

I פּוֹק: MHeb., JArm. פִּקְפֵּק to unsettle, shake, MHeb. פִּקֵּק hitp. to become disturbed, loose; ? Ug. Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 114:30 *w riš pqq* and the head shook, wobbled (Loewenstamm UF 1 (1969) 77 :: de Moor UF 1:169, 174).

qal: pf. פִּקְוּ to stagger **Is 28**₇. †

hif.: impf. יִפִּיק (for sg. prp. pl. יִפִּיקוּ, BHS) to stagger **Jr 10**₄. †

Der. פּוֹקָה, פִּק.

פּוֹק 7503

II פּוֹק: (so with Zorell *Lexicon*; cf. Gesenius-B. :: KBL I and II together): Ug. *pq* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2029 *pwq*; Aistleitner 872 *wpq*; Driver *Myths*² 156a *pyq*; Loretz-Mayer UF 6 (1974) 493f *ypq*); meaning disputed: Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 4:iii:41, vi:56; 5:iv:13; and 4:vi:47-54 (causative); Gordon *Textbook* §19:2029: to drink, cause to drink; Aistleitner 872: to prepare (or cause to prepare) a drink, provide; Driver *Myths*² and Dijkstra-de Moor UF 7 (1975) 184 to be provided with; Caquot-S. *Textes* 202¹, 214, 247 to consume; causative, to provide; Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 14:i:12; Gordon *Textbook* §19:2030: he got a wife; Gray *Krt*² 11 line 12: his legitimate wife he did find; cf. p. 31: following Ginsberg and Gordon; Gray *Legacy*² 132 and Driver *Myths*²: to find, obtain :: Aistleitner 2256: to surpass (Arb. *fwq*), :: Driver *Myths*¹ 28, 157b: to go away (cf. Arm. *nəpaq*); Dietrich-Loretz AOAT 18 (1973) 32, 33f: to send away (*npaq*, causative with *h*); *pq* (*ypq*) to find, obtain, probably also Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 107:35 (Astour JNES 27 (1968) 34; Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975) 128, 130); Ph. פּוֹק (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 226; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary pqw* I, p. 903: yif., to find, obtain, encounter): qal or yif. to bump against (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 13:3; Friedrich *Grammatik*² §166 :: Friedrich *Grammatik*² §152: yif. from *npq* you bring out); yif. to cause to find, cause to obtain (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 50:3; Friedrich *Grammatik*² §166); ? Arb. *fwq* to tower over, exceed (Kopf VT 8 (1958) 191f), OSArb. (Müller *Wurzeln* 90).

hif.: impf. יִפִּיק, וַיִּפֵּק, תִּפֵּק; pt. pl. מִפִּיקִים.

—1. a. to reach, obtain, find **Pr 3**₁₃ **8**₃₅ **12**₂ **18**₂₂ **Sir 4**₁₂ **35**₁₅;

—b. causative, to cause to reach, cause to accomplish (Kopf VT 8 (1958) 192; Dahood *Psalms* 3:303) **Ps 140**₉.

—2. to cause to obtain, cause to find, meaning to **offer** **Is 58**₁₀ (for **נִפְשָׁךְ** prp. with MSS, Pesh. **לְהַזְקֶךָ** :: Kopf VT 8 (1958) 193: with MT: your sympathy; TOB your morsel); to cause to find, meaning to contribute (about barns that are full) **Ps 144**₁₃. †

7504 פּוֹקָה

פּוֹקָה: I **פּוֹק**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452t: **obstacle**, i.e. “an obstacle in the road that makes it impossible to walk safely” (Stoebe KAT 8/1:450) **1S 25**₃₁, KBL: staggering. †

7505 פּוֹר

פּוֹר: by-form of **פָּרַר** (on the mutation of **ע'ע'** roots to **ע'ו'** roots see Gesenius-K. §67v; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 438; Bergsträsser 2: §27q).

hif. pf. **הִפִּיר**.

—1. to **break** (**בְּרִית**) **Ezk 17**₁₉.

—2. to **frustrate** (**עֲצָה** the purposes of the nations) **Ps 33**₁₀.

—cj. **Ps 89**₃₄ for **אָפִיר** prp. with MSS, Vulg. iuxta Hebr., Pesh. **אָסִיר**. †

7506 פּוֹר

פּוֹר: loanword. from Akk. *pūru* (AHw. 881f; Salonen *Möbel* 192¹) lot; corresponding to Hebrew **גּוֹרָל** **Est 3**₇ **9**₂₄; for **פּוֹר** **הַפִּיל** compare Assyrian *pūra karāru* to cast the lot to decide the eponymate (RLA 2:412²; see further J. Lewy *Revue Hittite et Asiatique* 36 (1939) 117-124; CAD K, *karāru* A 1.2', p. 209a: I cast the *pūru*-lot for the second time in front of Asshur and Adad); pl. **פָּרִים**, **פּוֹרִים** the name of the festival described in the book of Esther **Est 9**₂₆.^{28f.31f}; on Purim, cf. Christian *Fschr. Nötscher* 33-37; Kraus *Gottesdienst in Israel*² 111f; de Vaux *Inst.* 2:425-429 = *Lebensordnungen* 2:377-380; further bibliography in Bardtke KAT 17/5:272. †

7507 פּוֹרָה

פּוֹרָה: root *pwr* cf. Arb. *fāra* (*fwr*) to bubble, gush forth, of water etc. (Wehr-Cowan 731b, or perhaps a primary noun): **tub**, **trough** (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:356; BRL² 362a) **Is 63**₃ **Hg 21**₆ (**פּוֹרָה** either a gloss on **הַיִּקָּב**, BHS, or rd. **מִפּוֹ הַיִּקָּב**, cf. Rudolph KAT 13/4:45f). †

7508 פּוֹרְתָה

פּוֹרְתָה: Persian n.m.; Scheftelowitz 50; Gehman JBL 43 (1924) 327: **פּוֹרְתָה** the generous one, see Bardtke KAT 17/5:383¹²: one of the sons of Haman **Est 9**₈. †

7509 פּוֹשׁ

פּוֹשׁ: ? Ug. sbst. *pš* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 93:3 leap, jump, see Caquot UF 11 (1979) 102ff).

qal pf. תָּפַשׁוּ (1QHab פָּשׁוּ), תָּפַשְׁתֶּם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 404); impf. תִּפְּשׁוּ Q, תִּפְּשִׁי K Jr 50₁₁.

—1. to **charge along** (Chaldaeans horses) **Hab 1**₈.

—2. to **frisk about** (calves) Jr 50₁₁ Mal 3₂₀. †

nif. pf. נִפְּשׁוּ for MT prp. נִפְּצוּ: to **be scattered**, of the people scattered on the mountains Nah 3₁₈. †

7510 פוּתִי

פוּתִי: gentilic from פוּת*, the name of a tribe from Kiryat Yearim 1C 2₅₃. †

7511 פִּז

פִּז: probably a primary noun :: Macintosh VT 21 (1971) 552: from root פִּדַד, Arb. *fadda*, → I פִּזוּ to be alone, separated, cf. König *Wb.*; JArm. פִּז(י) and פִּז(י) pure gold (Levy *Wb.* 4:18f); ? Ug. *pd* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 2:i:19, 35), the meaning of the word and the passage is disputed, for suggestions see Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 437 entry 97; see further van Selms UF 2 (1970) 260; and Oldenburg *The Conflict between El and Baal in Canaanite Religion* 192; Caquot-S. *Textes* 130^f: פִּז: **pure gold, refined gold** (Gerleman BK 18:173 :: KBL: perhaps chrysolite) Ps 21₄ Song 5₁₅ Lam 4₂ Sir 30₁₅ 35₆; Ps 19₁₁ 119₁₂₇ Jb 28₁₇ (parallel with זָהָב); Pr 8₁₉ (parallel with חָרִיץ); Is 13₁₂ (parallel with כְּתָם); cj. Song 5₁₁ for פִּז כְּתָם prp. with Sept. נִפְּזוּ; so also Da 10₅ for אִפְּזוּ אִפְּזוּ, → אִפְּזוּ. †

7512 פִּזוּ

I פִּזוּ: denominative from פִּז.

hof. pt. מוּפָּז with זָהָב overlaid with fine gold 1K 10₁₈ (Noth *Könige* 201, 204); 2C 9₁₇: for טָהוּר rd. מוּפָּז. †

7513 פִּזוּ

II פִּזוּ: MHeb. to be precipitate, JArm. פִּזִּיזָה hasty, Syr. *paz* to dance, *pazzizā* agile; Arb. *fazza* to be startled (gazelle).

qal: impf. יִפְּזוּ to be supple, be quick-moving Gn 49₂₄: text uncertain; MT יָדָיו יִפְּזוּ the strength of his hands ? (Jenni *Pi'el* 153); cj. rd. ? יָדָיו יִפְּזוּ his arms and his hands, cf. Zobel BZAW 95 (1965) 5. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 153, 214): pt. מוּפָּזוּ to **dance** 2S 6₁₆. †

7514 פוּר

פוּר: MHeb. qal and pi., JArm. pa. together with בּוּר and בּוּר, → BArm. בּוּר; CPArm. בּוּר, Sam., Syr. *bədar* pe. and pa.; Arb. *baḍara* to scatter.

qal: pt. passive פָּזְרָה; **scattered** (sheep) **Jr 50**₁₇. †

pi. pf. פָּזַר, פָּזַרְתָּ, פָּזְרוּ; impf. יִפְזֹר, וַיִּפְזֹר; pt. מִפְזָר.

—1. to **scatter**:

—a. people **Jl 4**₂ **Ps 89**₁₁;

—b. bones **Ps 53**₆.

—2. a. abs., to spread around, in the sense of to **distribute freely, lavish Ps 112**₉ (parallel with נתן), **Pr 11**₂₄;

—b. with acc., your love (prp. הוֹרִיךְ for הִרְכִּיךְ, BHS :: KBL:) **Jr 3**₁₃; the frost (כְּפֹרֶת like ash) **Ps 147**₁₆. †

nif.: pf. נִפְזַרְוּ: to be scattered (bones) **Ps 141**₇. †

pu.: pt. מִפְזָר: scattered, dispersed (of the Jews of the diaspora) **Est 3**₈. †

7515 פַּח

I פַּח: primary noun of the pattern *qall*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453w; MHeb. (DSS, Kuhn *Konkordanz* 176), JArm., CPArm., Syr. *pahhā* snare; Eg. *ph'* (Erman-G. 1:543); Arb. *fahh* net, snare, trap: פַּח, pl. פַּחִים **trapping net**, used by fowlers (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:338; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2111; Wildberger BK 10:339, 938; Keel *Bildsymb.* 110-120): **Is 24**₁₇ **Jr 48**₄₃ **Hos 5**₁ **9**₈ **Ps 91**₃ **124**₇ **Pr 7**₂₃ **22**₅ (rd. with Sept., Vulg., Pesh. הָיָה לְפַח וּפַחִים **Jos 23**₁₃ **Is 8**₁₄ **Ps 69**₂₃; לְ פַח לְ טִמְזֵן **Jr 18**₂₂ **Ps 140**₆ **142**₄; לְ נִתְּן פַּח לְ **Ps 119**₁₁₀; פַּח יִקְשֹׁף לִי **Ps 141**₉ (Dahood *Psalms* 3:314); פַּח עָלָה **Am 3**₅; פַּח אָחַז **Jb 18**₉; בְּפַח אָחַז **Qoh 9**₁₂; סְבִיבוֹת פַּחִים **Jb 22**₁₀; בְּפַח נִלְפָד **Is 24**₁₈ **Jr 48**₄₄; → יקשׁ;

—cj. **Ps 11**₆ for פַּחִים prp. with Symmachus פַּחִים, or ? פַּחִמִּי (BHS) :: Dahood *Psalms* 1:70: rd. *פַּחִים bellows). †

7516 פַּחַי

II *פַּחַי: SamP. pl. *fim*, cstr. *fiyyi*; Eg. *ph'* (Ellenbogen 130: Eg. loanword): pl. פַּחִים, cs. פַּחַי: **thin plate of metal Ex 39**₃ **Nu 17**₃. †

7517 פָּחַד

פָּחַד: MHeb. qal to be afraid, pi. to be startled (DSS, Kuhn *Konkordanz* 176b), JArm. pe. to be afraid; Akk. *pahādu* to be startled, tremble, Canaanite loanword (AHw. 810a); see Joachim Becker *Gottesfurcht im AT* passim; THAT 2:411-413): original meaning of the verb was to shiver, tremble (Becker *Gottesfurcht* 7; THAT 2:411).

qal (22 times): pf. פָּחַד, פָּחַדְתָּ, פָּחַדְתִּי, פָּחַדוּ/פָּחַדוּ; impf. יִפְחַד, תִּפְחַד, אִפְחַד, אִפְחַדוּ, יִפְחַדוּ/יִפְחַדוּ; to **shiver, tremble**.

—1. with joy **Is 60**⁵ (parallel with לֵב רָחַב לְבָבָהּ, **Jr 33**⁹ (parallel with כָּל־הַטּוֹבָה עַל־רִגְזוֹ עַל־כָּל־הַטּוֹבָה)).

—2. with horror **Dt 28**⁶⁶ **Is 33**¹⁴; to be startled **Is 12**² **44**⁸⁻¹¹ **Jr 36**²⁴ **Ps 78**⁵³ **Pr 3**²⁴; with מִן **Ps 27**¹ **119**¹⁶¹ **Jb 23**¹⁵ **Sir 41**³; with מִפְּנֵי **Is 19**¹⁶ (parallel with חָרַד .¹⁷; intensified with cognate construction, *figura etymologica*, פָּחַד פָּחַד to shake with fear **Dt 28**⁶⁷ **Ps 14**^{5/53} **Jb 3**²⁵).

—3. פָּחַד אֵל to **approach in trepidation** (THAT 2:412) **Hos 3**⁵ **Mi 7**¹⁷, cj. **Jr 2**¹⁹ for פָּחַדְתִּי אֵלַי prp. פָּחַדְתִּי אֵלַי (BHS; cf. R. Meyer *Gramm.* §64, 2b), cf. **Jr 36**¹⁶.

—4. פָּחַד עַל אֵל to **tremble** before God **Sir 7**²⁹; פָּחַד פַּחְדֵי מוֹת to be terrified of death **Sir 9**¹³; פָּחַד עַל שֵׁם to tremble at a name, or be concerned for one's name (Smend; cf. NRSV: have regard for; REB: take thought for) **Sir 41**¹². †

pi. (Jenni *Piel* 224): impf. יִתְפַּחַד; pt. מִפְּחַד: with מִפְּנֵי to **tremble** repeatedly, or continually **Is 51**¹³; abs. to **be in terror, feel timid** before God **Pr 28**¹⁴ **Sir 37**¹². †

hif.: pf. הִפְחִיד to **make one's bones shake** **Jb 4**¹⁴. †

Der. I פָּחַד, *פָּחַדָּה.

7518 פָּחַד

I פָּחַד: פָּחַד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458t; Sam. *fād*, MHeb. (DSS, Kuhn *Konkordanz* 176), JArm. פָּחַדָּה; Deir Alla ? (p)hd 1, 12 (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 208): פָּחַד, sf. פָּחַדְךָ, פָּחַדְךָ, פָּחַדְכֶם, פָּחַדְכֶם; pl. פָּחַדִּים (J. Becker *Gottesfurcht im AT*, and THAT 2:412, 413).

—1. a. **trembling, dread** **Jr 30**⁵ **48**⁴⁴ **Jb 4**¹⁴ **21**⁹; פָּחַד פַּחְדָּה sudden panic, shock **Pr 3**²⁵ see below b, **Jb 22**¹⁰; פָּחַד parallel with אֵימָתָה וּפָחַד **Ex 15**¹⁶; פָּחַד parallel with אֵימָתָה **Pr 1**²⁶; פָּחַד parallel with יִרְאָה **Dt 2**²⁵, יִרְאָה parallel with מוֹרָא **11**²⁵ see below; וּפָחַת וּפָחַת **Is 24**¹⁷ = **Jr 48**⁴³; וּפָחַת **Lam 3**⁴⁷; קוֹל הַפָּחַד the sound of terror **Is 24**¹⁸, = קוֹל־פָּחַדִּים **Jb 15**²¹; פָּחַד פָּחַד → פָּחַד qal 2; לִּפְחַד I have become a terror (an object of dread) for those who know me **Ps 31**¹²; with gen. sf. obj. פֶּן אֹיִב fear of the enemy **Ps 64**², לַיְלָה פֶּן terror of the night **Ps 91**⁵; בְּלִילוֹת פֶּן **Song 3**⁸ (Caquot *Semita* 8 (1956) 30: allusion to an attack at night; cf. TOB 1602^v); רָעָה פֶּן fear of disaster **Pr 1**³³ see below b; פַּחְדֵי מוֹת **Sir 9**¹³; פַּחְדֵי הַיְהוּדִים fear of the Jews **Est 8**¹⁷, = פָּחַדְכֶם fear of them **9**²; מִרְדֵּכַי פֶּן fear of Mordechai **9**³; פָּחַדוֹ fear of him (David) **1C 14**¹⁷; פָּחַדְךָ fear of you (sing.) **Dt 2**²⁵ (parallel with יִרְאָתְךָ), fear of you (pl.) פָּחַדְכֶם **Dt 11**²⁵ (parallel with פָּחַדְכֶם of them (the Israelites) **Ps 105**³⁸; לִבְבֶךָ פֶּן **Dt 28**⁶⁷; בְּלִי־פָחַד fearless, untroubled (the ostrich) **Jb 39**¹⁶;

—b. פָּחַד meaning **danger** is to be found in **Ps 53**⁶ **91**⁵ **Jb 3**²⁵ **39**²² **Pr 1**^{26f-33} **3**²⁵ **Song 3**⁸ (THAT 2:412; with bibliography).

—2. **fear** instigated by God:

—a. with reference to a Holy War (von Rad ATANT 20 (1951) 10ff, 63ff; THAT 2:413): פָּחַד יְהוָה **IS 11**₇ **2C 14**₁₃ **17**₁₀ cf. **Jr 49**₅; אֱלֹהִים פָּחַד **2C 20**₂₉ (Welten WMANT 42 (1973) 151);

—b. not concerned with a Holy War: **Jb 25**₂ (parallel with הַמַּשָּׁל יְהוָה פָּחַד **Is 2**_{10-19,21} **2C 19**₇ (parallel with יְרֵאת יְהוָה in v. 9); אֱלֹהִים פָּחַד **Ps 36**₂; cj. **Jb 31**₂₃ for אֱלֹהִים פָּחַד prp. אֵל פָּחַד (Fohrer KAT 16:426); פָּחַדְךָ **Ps 119**₁₂₀, פָּחַדְךָ **Jb 13**₁₁.

—3. פָּחַד יִצְחָק **Gn 31**₄₂₋₅₃ (for bibliography see THAT 2:411), meaning disputed:

—a. the fear of Isaac (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 1:24-29; see further, e.g. H.P. Müller ZA 66 (1976) 309 and BBB 14 (1980) 120); or alternatively an object of veneration (Becker *Gottesfurcht* 177-179; Westermann BK 1/2:607: protection of Isaac);

—b. relation of Isaac (Albright *Steinzeit*² 248, 434⁷¹: from II *פָּחַד; Gese-H. *Religionen* 106); Deir Alla ii:8 *phzy bny* ṣ the clans (tribes) of mankind (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 905; Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 227); Palm. *phz/d* and *phwz* clan, family (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 226; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary phz* II, 905-906); Arb. *fahid* smaller segment of a tribe; Ug. *phd* flock, so also Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 438 entry 99 (with bibliography) and Gordon *Textbook* §19:2035 :: Aistleitner 2212: young animal, cf. Akk. *puḫādu* (AHw. 875) lamb; Driver *Myths*² 155b: young animal, or flock :: Caquot-S. *Textes* 428^y: meal, flour, cf. Akk. *paḫīdu* (AHw. 811b); for further bibliography, see e.g. Bright *Early Israel in Recent History Writing* 43² = ATANT 40 (1961) 45¹⁹; Jaroš OBO 4 (1974) 197; K. Koch *Fschr. Westermann* (1980) 107ff;

—c. → II *פָּחַד; Hiller JBL 91 (1972) 90-92 (against Albright, see above). †

Der. ? n. m. צֶלְפָּחַד.

7519 פָּחַד

II *פָּחַד: Arb. *fahid*, *fahd*, *fiḥd* thigh, leg of mutton (Wehr-Cowan 699b); Syr. *puḫdā* thigh, haunch; Eg. (with metathesis) *hpdwy* saddle of mutton (Lacau *Noms* 202f): pl., or rather dual, with sf. פָּחַדְךָ: **thigh, haunch** of the hippopotamus **Jb 40**₁₇; ? as in פָּחַד יִצְחָק (→ I פָּחַד 3 c), so K. Koch *Fschr. Westermann* 107-115. †

7520 פָּחַדָּה

*פָּחַדָּה: פָּחַד; MHeb.: sf. פָּחַדְתִּי (R. Meyer *Gramm.* §55, 1): **fear Jr 2**₁₉, rd. פָּחַדְתִּי → פָּחַד qal 3). †

7521 פָּחָה

פָּחָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 599): loanword from Akk. *bēl pīḫāti/pāḫāti*, see AHw. *bēlu* 18, p. 120a; Klauber 99ff) governor; → EgArm., BArm. פָּחָה: abs. פָּחָה **Neh 5**₁₄ and פָּחָה **Neh 12**₂₈, cs. פָּחָת **2K 18**₂₄/**Is 36**₉, פָּחָת **Hg 2**₂₁, sf. פָּחָתְךָ; pl. פָּחָת, cs. פָּחָתוֹת, sf. פָּחָתוֹתֶיךָ: **governor** (a title loosely borrowed to denote different types of official, see Alt *Kl. Schr.* 2:333²; on the late (post-exilic) use of the word see H.-Chr. Schmitt *Elisa* 70f):

—a. פְּחוּתֵיךָ of the Assyrians **2K 18₂₄/Is 36₉**;

—b. of the Babylonians **Jr 51₂₃₋₂₈₋₅₇ Ezk 23₆₋₂₃**;

—c. of the Persians **Est 3₁₂ 8₉ 9₃**;

—i. of their governors to the west of the Euphrates **Ezr 8₃₆ Neh 2_{7,9} 5₁₅**; cf. sg. **3₇**;

—ii. in Judah פַּחַת זְרַבְבָּל יְהוּדָה יְהוּדָה **Hg 1₁₋₁₄ 2₂₋₂₁**; **Mal 1₈**; הַפְּחָה נְחֻמְיָה הַפְּחָה **Neh 12₂₆**; הַפְּחָה הַפְּחָה **Neh 5₁₄₋₁₈**, cj. **Neh 5₁₄** for פָּחָה rd. פָּחָה (BHS);

—d. of Solomon פַּחוֹת הָאָרֶץ **1K 10₁₅/2C 9₁₄**;

—e. of the king of Damascus **1K 20₂₄**; → פַּחַת מוֹאָב †

7522 פָּחוּז

פָּחוּז: MHeb. JArm. to bubble over, be boisterous, JArm. also to swell up; Syr. vb. pa. *pahhez* to lead a life of dissipation; adj. *pahzā* indecent; Arm. loanword in Akk. *pahāzu* (AHw. 811b); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 360a) adj. *pahza* lively, happy; Arb. *fahaza* to be proud, boast.

qal: pt. פָּחוּזִים.

—1. to be insolent, undisciplined **Ju 9₄, Zeph 3₄** (reckless prophets) :: Rudolph KAT 13/3:284, 286: they are boastful; pt. fem. פָּחוּזָה a headstrong woman **Sir 42₁₁** margin.

—2. to gush over (water) cj. **Gn 49₄** for פָּחוּז prp. with versions פָּחוּזָה (BHS, SamP. versions פָּחוּזָה *fā'iztā*) :: Gesenius-B. → פָּחוּז †

hif.: pf. הִפְחִיזוּ **Sir 8₂**; impf. [יִפְחִיזוּ] **Sir 19₂**: to make high-spirited **8₂**; to make reckless **19₂**.

hitp.: pt. מִתְפָּחוּז **Sir 4₃₀** (Cairo Codex) to swagger about. †

Der. ? פָּחוּז and *פָּחוּזוֹת.

7523 פָּחוּז

פָּחוּז: פָּחוּז, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456k: froth (פָּחוּזִים) **Gn 49₄** (abstract for concrete, see Gesenius-B.; König *Wb.* :: Zorell *Lexicon* 647a: adj. brimming over in the heat of passion; alt. cj. → פָּחוּז qal 2), **Sir 41₁₇**: זָנוּת interchanges with פָּחוּז in MSS †

7524 פָּחוּזוֹת

*פָּחוּזוֹת: פָּחוּז: sbst. פָּחוּז with ending וֹת (R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41.5b): sf. פָּחוּזוֹתָם: **boasting** (parallel with שִׁקְרֵיהֶם) **Jr 23₃₂**. †

7525 פָּחַח

פָּחַח: denominative vb. from → פָּחַח.

hif.: inf. absolute פָּחַחְךָ, but cj. hof. pf. הִפְחִיחְךָ (Elliger BK 11:272f; BHS :: KBL inf. abs. פָּחַחְךָ): **to be trapped, ensnared** Is 42₂₂. †

7526 פָּחַח

פָּחַח: (*peḥ-ḥām*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 216n) probably a primary noun: MHeb. פָּחַח, denominative vb. pa. פָּחַח to blacken; Ug. *pḥm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2034; Aistleitner 2211).

—1. charcoal (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 4:ii:8, 9; 1.23:41, 44f, 48 parallel with *išt*, Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 129, entry 76).

—2. bright, reddish purple, really the colour of glowing charcoal (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 4, 132:1, 4, 5; 3, 1:22, 27, 29, 31, 33, 39; Dietrich-Loretz *WdO* 3 (1964) 231f; Landsberger *JCS* 21 (1967) 158, 172); Akk. *pēmtu* (AHw. 854a); Syr. *paḥmā*, Pun. פָּחַח (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 226; *pḥmt* Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 906: probably personal name); Arb. *fāḥm*; Eth. *fēḥm*, Tigr. *fāḥm* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 654b): cs. cj. Symmachus פָּחַח **Ps** 11₆ → I פָּחַח: charcoal (from wood) and the glow it produces, or alternatively the fire it produces (:: גִּתְּלֵת Is 44₁₂ 54₁₆ **Pr** 26₂₁ (for פָּחַח rd. ? → גִּתְּלֵת :: Dahood *Biblica* 51 (1970) 396: *פָּחַח: bellows); **Ps** 11₆. †

7527 פָּחַח

*פָּחַח: MHeb. to hollow out; JArm., Sam., Syr. pa. *paḥḥet* to pierce through; Arb. *fāḥata* to dig; ? Akk. *patāḥu* (AHw. 846f) to push through, pierce through.

Der. פָּחַח, פָּחַח.

7528 פָּחַח

פָּחַח: *פָּחַח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458f: MHeb., JArm. פָּחַח, Sam. פָּחַח (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:517), Syr. (masc. and fem.) *peḥtā/paḥtā*, CPArm. *pḥt* grave, pit; Akk. *piṭḥu* (AHw. 869) point of entry into a building (in a burglary): פָּחַח, pl. פָּחַחִים (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:335; Schwarzenbach *Geog.* 40f).

—1. **pit** used as a grave **2S** 18₁₇, esp. **trapping pit** constructed by hunters **Is** 24₁₈; metaphorically for ruin **Is** 24₁₇ = **Jr** 48₄₃ **Lam** 3₄₇ → פָּחַח 1a, **Jr** 48₄₄.

—2. **ravine** **2S** 17₉ (for פָּחַח rd. ? פָּחַח, but cf. Syr.), **Jr** 48₂₈ פָּחַח: edge of a ravine, meaning gaping abyss (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 278). †

7529 מוֹאֵב

מוֹאֵב See below under פָּחַח מוֹאֵב (#7531).

7530 פַּחַת

פַּחַת See below under פַּחַת מוֹאָב (#7531).

7531 פַּחַת-מוֹאָב

פַּחַת מוֹאָב: name of tribal ancestor; פִּחְהָ: “governor of Moab” (Kittel 3/2:362; Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 8): **Ezr 2₆ 8₄ 10₃₀ Neh 3₁₁ 7₁₁ 10₁₅**. †

7532 פִּחְתָּת

פִּחְתָּת: *פחת: Sam. *fātāt*: patches in clothes, fabric or leather, which have been eaten away, sometimes called iron-mould (Gesenius-B.), really a fungal infestation, mildew (Elliger *Lev.* 185, 186): **Lv 13₅₅**. †

7533 פִּטְרָה

פִּטְרָה: Sam. *fētiddā*, Sept. *τοπάζιον*, Vulg. *topazius*: **topaz** (Quiring *Edelsteine* 196f; Harris ALUOS 5 (1963-65) 46ff; Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 673; cf. Gesenius-B. :: Koehler ZAW 55 (1937) 168f and KBL: chrysolite) **Ex 28₁₇ 39₁₀ Ezk 28₁₃ Jb 28₁₉**. †

7534 פִּטִּיר

[*פִּטִּיר: **1C 9₃₃**; K פִּטִּירִים; Q, MSS Tg. פִּטִּירִים; → פטר qal 3].

7535 פִּטִּישׁ

פִּטִּישׁ: 1QIs^a 41₇ פִּלְטִישׁ (dissimilated, *Ružička* 124); unknown root (: W.A. Ward ZÄS 95 (1968-69) 68f: < Eg. *pds* to crush, squeeze); MHeb. JArm.; Arb. *fītīs* blacksmith’s hammer; following P. de Lagarde *Übersicht* 103, comparable to Arb. *fītīsāt* pig’s snout (because of the similar shape); Syr. *pašā* flat-nosed, *partūša* beak, snout; cf. Pun. personal name *ptš* (Donner-R. *Inscriptionen* 101:5; Benz *Names* 175, 390: “hammer”, or perhaps a phonetic corruption from *špt*, so also Harris *Grammar* 137): **blacksmith’s hammer** (: → מִקְבֶּת and פַּעַם) **Is 41₇ Jr 23₂₉, 50₂₃ פִּטִּישׁ כָּל-הָאָרֶץ** Babylon. †

7536 פטר

פטר: basic meaning probably to split, cf. Arb. and → פִּטְר; MHeb. JArm. qal/pe. to discharge, liberate; MHeb. nif. take one’s leave, say goodbye, pass away, die; to be freed; Sam. in פִּטִּיר = מִצִּוֹת; Ug. *ptr* vb. and sbst. (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2039; Aistleitner 2216; in Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1.76:11: *nptr*, see Gray *Legacy*² 197; Ugaritica 5, 576:34: *ptr ptr* (see Astour JNES 27 (1968) 34) to open the mouth wide :: Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 107:34 *pzr pzz*; cf. Ugaritica 5, 244f:iii:2 and 352a *pitrum* opening, chink; Akk. *patāru* to peel off, release (AHw. 849-851); *pitru* redemption (AHw. 871); EgArm. to remove ? (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 13:7; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 227; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 908 *ptr* I: heavily damaged context, exact meaning unknown); Syr. to go away, be separated, cease; Mnd. *ptr* pa. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 369b) to rub away; sbst. *pitra* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 371a) separation, divorce; Arb. *fatara* to split; Eth. *fatara* to make, create; Tigr. *fātra* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 676a) to create.

qal: pf. פָּטַר; impf. וַיִּפְטַר; pt. פּוֹטַר, passive pt. pl. פִּטְרוּ, פִּטְרוּ.

—1. with מִפְּנֵי to **escape** from **1S 19**₁₀ (for וַיִּפְטַר prp. וַיִּפְטַר BHK³; Stoebe KAT 8/1:357 → MHeb. nif.); cf. פָּטַר to set off for home **Sir 35**₁₁.

—2. with מַיִם: to let water flow freely (cf. Akk. *nagbē puṭṭuru* CAD N: 109b, *nagbē* A, 1b: Ea. opened his springs, cf. VAB 7, 6:45; 212:2) **Pr 17**₁₄.

—3. to let go off duty **2C 23**₈ **1C 9**₃₃ Q → *פִּטְרִי.

—4. פִּטְרוּ/פִּטְ' צִצִּים: meaning uncertain; garlands, buds (KBL), calyx, really the divided shape of the flower (Noth *Könige* 102) **1K 6**_{18,29,32,35}. †

hif.: impf. יִפְטִירוּ with בְּשִׁפְהָ לִּפְתּוֹחַ literally to make an opening with the lips (Gunkel *Psalmen* 95), i.e. to open the lips wide, open the mouth wide in a derisory gesture **Ps 22**₈, cf. פָּעַר בִּפְהָ **Jb 16**₁₀ and הִרְחִיב פִּה **Ps 35**₂₁. †

Der. פִּטְרָה, *פִּטְרִי.

7537 פִּטְרָה

פִּטְרָה: פָּטַר; SamP. *fētār*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457q; for Ug. *ptr* → פָּטַר: what breaches the womb, **first-born** (Zimmerli *Ges. Aufsätze* 2:236ff): פִּ' רָחֵם originally the first-born of animals (:: בְּכֹ(וֹ)ר of humans) **Ex 13**_{12f,15} **34**_{19f}; **Ezk 20**₂₆ רָ' בְּכֹ(וֹ)ר פִּ' human first-born; **Ex 13**₂ **Nu 3**₁₂ **18**₁₅ רָ' פִּ' parallel with בְּכֹר. †

7538 פִּטְרָה

*פִּטְרָה: פָּטַר; fem., ? unitary noun from פָּטַר: **first-born** **Nu 8**₁₆: כָּל־רָחֵם פִּטְרָה every single first-born (:: sebir SamP. כָּל־בְּכוֹר רָחֵם פִּטְרָה), see further BHS. †

7539 פִּי

פִּי: → פִּה.

7540 פִּי־בֶסֶת

פִּי־בֶסֶת: place name; Eg. *pr-b'stt* (Erman-G. 1:423) “house of the goddess Bastet”; Sept. Βουβάστου, Vulg. *Bubastis*; a town in the Eastern Delta, near *Tell Basta* (Simons *Geog.* §1436; Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 738) **Ezk 30**₁₇. †

7541 פִּיד

פִּיד: *פִּיד Arb. *fāda* (*fyd* and *fwd*) to vanish, die, inf. *faid* and *faud* death; cf. Syr. *pad* (*pdd*) and *pād* (*pwd*) to sink, vanish, be mistaken, *paudā* error, mistake; ? Ug. *pd* to engulf (so van Selms UF 7 (1975) 481 on Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 5:i:5: *ipdk* “I shall swallow you” :: Aistleitner 1814; Gray *Legacy*² 31; Aartun WdO 4 (1968) 285: from Arb. *nafada* to use up, consume (:: Driver *Myths*² 155b: crushed, crumbled, Arb. *fatta*; see also Emerton

UF 10 (1978) 74f): sf. פִּירוֹ: **disaster, misfortune** (KBL decay, extinction) **Pr 24**₂₂ **Jb 12**₅ **30**₂₄ **31**₂₉; cj. **15**₂₃ for בְּיָרוּ prp. פִּירוֹ (see e.g. KBL) :: TOB (with MT): the fate that awaits you. †

7542 הַחִירָת

הַחִירָת See below under פִּי הַחִירָת (#7544).

7543 פִּי

פִּי See below under פִּי הַחִירָת (#7544).

7544 פִּי־הַחִירָת

פִּי הַחִירָת: place name, SamP. *fī ā'irāt*, Sept. **Nu 33**_{7f} Εἰρωθ Επρωθ; **Ex 14**_{2.9} τῆς ἐπαύλεως; folk-etymology: “the mouth of the canals”, הַחִירָת, < Akk. *hirītu* ditch, canal (AHw. 348a); the meaning of the place name in Egypt is not known, for suggestions see IDB 3:810f and de Vaux *Histoire* 1:357; near Qantara in the Eastern Delta (Simons *Geog.* p. 239 (5), 249²¹⁷), **Ex 14**_{2.9} **Nu 33**₇; for v. 8 הַחִי' הַחִירָת מִפְּנֵי rd. ? with sebir, MSS and versions מִפִּי הַחִי' מִפְּנֵי הַחִי'. †

7545 פִּיּוֹת

פִּיּוֹת **Ju 3**₁₆, → פִּיפִּיּוֹת.

7546 פִּיחַ

פִּיחַ: probably a primary noun :: Gesenius-B.: from a root פּוּחַ; SamP. *fī*: soot **Ex 9**_{8.10}. †

7547 פִּיכָל

פִּיכָל: n.m.; SamP. *fī kāl*, Sept. Φικολ, Josephus Φίκολος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 123): Eg. personal name with unknown meaning (Noth *Überlieferung*. 171⁴⁴³ :: Albright JPOS 4 (1924) 138f: *Pæ-Rkw* Lycaeans, see KBL): military commander of Abimelech **Gn 21**_{22.32} **26**₂₆. †

7548 פִּילָגֶשׁ

פִּילָגֶשׁ → פִּלְגֶשׁ.

7549 פִּים

פִּים: Diringier *Iscrizioni* 273-277; M. Lidzbarski *Ephemeris* 3:47: measurement of weight, two-thirds of a shekel (Diringier and Brock, *Fschr. D.W. Thomas* 40; Stoebe KAT 8/1:255 with bibliography; see further Ben David UF 11 (1979) 34-40; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:310, 312 = *Lebensordnungen* 1:328, 331; ? rd. dual פִּיַם) **1S 13**₂₁. †

7550 פִּימָה

פִּימָה: < **פִּאִימָה*** cf. Gesenius-K. §19k and §23e; **פִּאִם**; Akk. *piyāmu/nu* (AHw. 862f) robust; Arb. *fa'ima* to abound with: **fat Jb 15**₂₇. †

7551 פִּינָחַס

פִּינָחַס: n.m., **1S 1**₃ **פִּנְחָס**, SamP. *finās*, Sept. Φινεεϛ, Josephus Φινεέσηϛ (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 124); Eg. *p²-nhśy* the black people, Nubians (Erman-G. 2:303; Albright *Fschr. Bertholet* 13²; *Steinzeit* 254; *Yahweh* 143³⁴; Görg BN 2 (1977) 27: the dark-skinned; also Coptic: Heuser *Namen d. Kopten* 1:16).

—1. son of **אַלְעָזָר** **Ex 6**₂₅ **Nu 25**₇₋₁₁ **31**₆ **Jos 22**₁₃₋₃₀₋₃₂ **Ju 20**₂₈ **Ps 106**₃₀ **Ezr 7**₅ **8**₂ **1C 5**₃₀ **6**₃₅ **9**₂₀ **Sir 45**₂₃ **50**₂₄.

—2. son of **עֲלִי** **1S 1**₃ **2**₃₄ **4**₄₋₁₁₋₁₇₋₁₉ **14**₃.

—3. father of the priest **אַלְעָזָר** **Ezr 8**₃₃.

—4. name of an unidentified place → **פִּנְחָס** **גְּבַעַת** in **אַפְרַיִם** **Jos 24**₃₃, see I **גְּבַעַת** B 8. †

7552 פִּינָן

פִּינָן: n.m., SamP. *finān*: chieftain of a tribe (**אַלְוָרָה**) in Edom **Gn 36**₄₁ **1C 1**₅₂; cf. place name **פִּוּנָן** . †

7553 פִּיפְיּוֹת

פִּיפְיּוֹת: reduplicated form of **פִּי** (**פָּה**), archaic pattern of plural formation (R. Meyer *Gramm.* §43:4 and §58:13), MHeb. also the mouth of a person (pl. Ber. 11b): **sharp edges**.

—1. of a threshing-sledge **Is 41**₁₅ (Elliger BK 11:153).

—2. the sharp edges of a sword (: Gesenius-B.; KBL double-edged) **Ps 149**₆; cf. **שִׁנֵי פִּיּוֹת** **Ju 3**₁₆; cj. **Pr 5**₄ for **פִּיּוֹת** → **פָּה**. †

7554 פִּישוֹן

פִּישוֹן: probably from **פּוֹש** (: Görg BN 2 (1977) 27-29: derived from Egyptian), SamP. *fīšon*: river name, rising in **עֲרֵן** and flowing around the land of **הַחַוִּילָה**; it is hardly possible to make any identification with a particular river and all attempts to do so are disputed; some suggestions are given in KBL; Speiser *Fschr. Friedrich* 473ff (*Oriental and Biblical Studies* 31ff); Gipsen *Fschr. Vriezen* 118f; Westermann BK 1/1:296; **Gn 2**₁₁ **Sir 24**₂₅. †

7555 פִּיתוֹן

פִּיתוֹן: n.m., unknown meaning (Noth *Personennamen* 254b: ? from → **פִּתָן**, MHeb., JArm. otter): from Benjamin, and a descendant of Saul **1C 8**₃₅ **9**₄₁. †

7556 פִּךְ

פָּךְ: MHeb.; onomatopoeic (as when liquid gurgles → פּכּה); Ug. *bk* goblet (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 3:i:12; see Driver *Myths*² 46 and 143a; Gray *Legacy*² 39; Caquot-S. *Textes* 155); Eg. *pg* bowl (Erman-G. 1:563): **small jug** (Kelso *Ceramic Vocabulary* 67; Dalman *Arbeit* 7:230) **1S 10₁ 2K 9₁₋₃**, cj. **4₂** for אָסוּךְ prp. פָּךְ flask of oil (KBL :: Gray *Kings*³ 491^b :: TOB with MT: all I have is some oil with which to rub myself). †

7557 פכּה

פּכּה: (Reymond *L'eau* 62f; Jenni *Pi'el* 273: probably onomatopoeic, to make a noise like dripping water, “pak-pak-pak”); MHeb., Syr. פּכּפּךְ to spray.

pi: pt. מְפַכּים: to **spurt out** Ezk 47₂. †

7558 הַצְּבִיִּים

הַצְּבִיִּים See below under פְּכָרֶת הַצְּבִיִּים (#7560).

7559 פְּכָרֶת

פְּכָרֶת See below under הַצְּבִיִּים פְּכָרֶת (#7560).

7560 פְּכָרֶת-הַצְּבִיִּים

הַצְּבִיִּים פְּכָרֶת: n.m.; פְּכָרֶת from Syr. *pəkar* to tie up; JArm. and Sam. to destroy, pull down (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:512); pt. fem., the title of the holder of an official position, cf. קְהָלֶת (Gesenius-K. §122r; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §94:2g): gazelle-catcher, really the one responsible for the gazelles (Galling HAT 18²:75), a professional title which has become a personal name; one of the descendants of the slaves of Solomon **Ezr 2₅₇ Neh 7₅₉**. †

7561 פלא

פלא basic meaning (as Koehler ThZ 1 (1946) 304; KBL; Jenni *Pi'el* 231f) to be different, conspicuous, curious :: Stoebe ThZ 28 (1972) 14f: פלא denotes the moment when something initiated by, or linked with, the performer of an action becomes effective): MHeb. nif. pt. wonderful, hif. to be marvellous, sbst. פלא a marvel; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 144, 176f), JArm. af. to make wonderful, sbst. פלאה a wonder, פלאה = Syr. *pēlēṭā* puzzle; ? Arb. *fa'l* good omen (Wellhausen *Heid.* 205); ? Pun. *palu* (Sznycer *Poenulus* 1017; see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 227; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 911, under *pl* II; Sznycer *Poenulus* 143f); Ug. uncertain: 1. *ply*: Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 101:5 *rišh tply*, either:

—a. to be wonderful, beautiful (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 134 entry 1; de Moor UF 1 (1969) 180, 181; Fensham UF 3 (1971) 24); or

—b. to be separated, picked out, different, → פלה (*Lipiński* UF 3:82, 84; Driver *Myths*² 155b; Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975) 534); 2. cj. Herdner *Corpus* 15:iii:26 (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 15:iii:26): *ndr* parallel with *p[lu]*, *p[la]* vow, promise (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 273 entry 377; Dahood *Psalms* 2:313; Driver *Myths*² 92 line 26; Gray *Krt*² 20, 61): on פלא see Quell *Fschr. Rudolph* 253-300, esp. 294ff; Stoebe ThZ 28

(1972) 13-23; THAT 2:413-420; on miracles in general see Eichrodt *Theologie* 2/3:108-111; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2188-2191 (with bibliography), also Quell, see above.

qal: only in personal names פִּלְאִיהוּ, פִּלְאִיהוּ, פִּלְאִיהוּ “God (my god) has acted miraculously on him” :: HAL 54b (English edition 56b): “God distinguishes”; qal for hif., see Noth *Personennamen* 36; for the suffix in this personal name see Stamm *Ein Problem der altsemit. Namengebung* 142 (OBO 30:81f); SamP. qal for pi. and hif.

nif. (57 times): pf. 3rd. pers. fem. נִפְלְאָתָה **Ps 118**₂₃ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 375; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §81:3) and נִפְלְאָתָה **2S 1**₂₆ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 375; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §81:3), נִפְלִיתִי **Ps 139**₁₄ (Gesenius-K. §75qq), נִפְלְאוּ; impf. יִפְלֵא; pt. fem. sing. נִפְלְאָתָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 612x; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §57:2b), pl. נִפְלְאִים, נִפְלְאוֹת (SamP. *niflāt*), נִפְלְאוֹת, sf. נִפְלְאוֹתֵי, נִפְלְאוֹתֵי, on the fem. pl. see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:70: the ending *-ā/ōt* indicates an abstract meaning.

—1. to be treated as unusual, inappropriate, meaning to **be too difficult**, with מִן:

—a. for people **Dt 17**₈ **30**₁₁ **Pr 30**₁₈;

—b. for God, meaning to be impossible **Gn 18**₁₄ **Jr 32**₁₇₋₂₇;

—c. for God and people (שְׂאֵרֵי הָעָם הַזֶּה) **Zech 8**₆.

—2. to **be unusual, wonderful**:

—a. abs. **Ps 139**₁₄;

—b. with בְּעֵינַי **2S 1**₂₆ **13**₂ **Zech 8**_{6a-b} (בְּעֵינַי יִבְעֵינִי see above 1c.) **Ps 118**₂₃ **139**₁₄, מִן נִפְלְאוֹת מִן too wonderful, things which I do not understand **Jb 42**₃.

—3. **miraculous acts** (נִפְלְאוֹת) see Stolz *ZThK* 69 (1972) 137f):

—a. performed by God: with עֲשָׂה **Ex 3**₂₀ **34**₁₀ **Jos 3**₅ **Jr 21**₂ **Ps 40**₆ **72**₁₈ **78**₄ **86**₁₀ **98**₁ **106**₂₂ **136**₄ **Jb 5**₉ **9**₁₀; with סִפֵּר **Ju 6**₁₃ **Ps 9**₂ **26**₇ **75**₂ **78**₄ **96**₃ **1C 16**₂₄; with שִׁיחַ **Ps 105**₂ **119**₂₇ **145**₅ **1C 16**₉; with זָכַר **Ps 105**₅ **Neh 9**₁₇ **1C 16**₁₂; with יָדָה **Ps 107**₈₋₁₅₋₂₁₋₃₁; with רָאָה **Ps 107**₂₄; with הִרְאָה **Mi 7**₁₅ **Ps 78**₁₁; with הִגִּיד **Ps 71**₁₇; with הֶאֱמִין **Ps 78**₃₂; with שָׂכַח **Ps 78**₁₁; with נִבְטַח (hif.) **Ps 119**₁₈; with הִשְׁכִּיל **Ps 106**₇; with בֵּין hitpol. **Jb 37**₁₄; with עֲשָׂה **Ps 111**₄; with הִרְעִים **Jb 37**₅ (alt. cj., for יִרְעֵם prp. יִרְאֵנוּ and dl. בְּקוֹלוֹ);

—b. of a person: נִפְלְאוֹת בְּקוֹלוֹ something amazing, dreadful, with הִשְׁחִית **Da 8**₂₄, KBL: to cause unheard of disaster, NRSV to cause fearful destruction :: cj., for הִשְׁחִית prp. יִשְׁחַח/יִשְׁחִיחַ (BHS) or יִדְבֵּר, cf. **11**₃₆ (Bentzen *HAT* 19²:60); with דִּבֶּר **Da 11**₃₆. †

pi. (SamP. qal): inf. פִּלֵּא with נִדְרָה to fulfil a special vow **Lv 22**₂₁ **Nu 15**₃₋₈ (Jenni *Pi'el* 231f), cj. **Lv 27**₂ **Nu 6**₂ for יִפְלֵא prp. יִפְלֵא (BHS), so KBL; Noth *ATD* 6:137, 176; 7:48f; Quell *Fschr. Rudolph* 297; cf. Zorell *Lex.* :: Gesenius-B.; Kellermann *BZAW* 120 (1970) 83; THAT 2:416: II פִּלֵּא to fulfil a vow, alternatively to make a vow. †

hif. (11 times): pf. הַפְלִיא, הַפְלִיא Is 28²⁹ Bomberg הַפְלִיא (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 376) Dt 28⁵⁹; impf. יַפְלִיא; impv. הַפְלִיָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 376), var. הַפְלִיא Ps 17⁷; inf. הַפְלִיא, הַפְלִיא; pt. מַפְלִיא.

—1. with acc.: to **do something wonderful**:

—a. with עֲצָה to give marvellous advice Is 28²⁹; with חֶסֶד to show marvellous concern Ps 17⁷ 31²², cj. 4⁴ for לוֹ חָסִיד prp. חֶסְדוֹ לִי (BHS) :: Dahood *Psalms* 1:22, 24 (with MT): performs a miracle for the one who is devoted to him :: TOB sets the righteous for himself; → פלה hif.;

—b. with מְצוֹת to beset with particular afflictions Dt 28⁵⁹; with נָדַר to make an explicit vow Lv 27²; with נָדַר לְנָדַר Nu 6², see Noth ATD 7:48f; → pi.

—2. with לְ with inf.: מַפְלִיא לַעֲשׂוֹת performing miracles Ju 13¹⁹; הַפְלִיא לְהַעֲזֹר he was marvellously helped 2C 26¹⁵.

—3. לְהַפְלִיא הַפְלִיא וּפְלֵא with acc., to deal amazingly (wonderfully) with someone Is 29¹⁴; לְהַפְלִיא עֲשֵׂה with עִם to treat wonderfully Ji 2²⁶.

—4. הַפְלִיא amazing 2C 2⁸ (inf. abs. as substitute for an adj., see Rudolph *Chr.* 198). †

hitp: impf. תַּחַפְּלֵא: to **display marvellous power** Jb 10¹⁶. †

Der. פְּלִיא, פְּלִיא; n.m. פְּלִיאָה, פְּלִיאָה, פְּלִיאָה see qal :: HAL 54b (English edition 56b): פְּלִיא, פְּלִיא.

7562 פְּלִיא

פְּלִיא: פְּלִיא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457q; SamP. versions Ex 15¹¹ פְּלִיאָה *fāliyyā*, Sam. פְּלִיא, pl. det. פְּלִיאָתָה (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:513): sf. פְּלִיאָךְ, פְּלִיאָךְ, pl. פְּלִיאָיִם and פְּלִיאָוֹת (for bibliography see under פְּלִיא): **something unusual, miracle**.

—1. a. עֲשֵׂה/עֲשֵׂה פְּלִיאָה (יהוה) Ex 15¹¹ Is 25¹; with → פְּלִיא hif. Is 29¹⁴; פְּלִיאָה עֲצוֹת Ps 77¹⁵ 78¹² 88¹¹;

—b. divine miracle פְּלִיאָה Ps 77¹² 88¹³ 89⁶.

—2. one of the royal titles (throne names) of the Messiah יוֹעֵץ פְּלִיאָה the one who plans a miracle, the miracle worker (Wildberger *ThZ* 16 (1960) 315f and BK 10:363, 381f) :: KBL: a wonder of a counsellor Is 9⁵.

—3. pl. (cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:37):

—a. פְּלִיאָיִם cj. Jb 11⁶ for כְּפִלְיָיִם prp. פְּלִיאָיִם = פְּלִיאָיִם (כְּ) miracles; adverbial acc. Gesenius-K. §118q: substantive describing an external state; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §104; in an astonishing way Lam 1⁹;

—b. פְּלִיאָוֹת miracles Ps 119¹²⁹ Sir 11⁴ 43²⁵; הַפְּלִיאָוֹת wonderful events Da 12⁶. †

7563 פְּלִיאִי

פְּלִיאִי, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501x, Q פְּלִיאִי (א), cf. a few MSS פְּלִיא; rd. K פְּלִיאִי **Ju 13**₁₈: adj. from → פְּלִיא; fem. פְּלִיאִיה, Q פְּלִיאִיה, rd. with K פְּלִיאִיה **Ps 139**₆: **wonderful**. †

7564 פְּלִיאִי

פְּלִיאִי: SamP. *filluwwi*; gentilic from פְּלוּא: **Nu 26**₅. †

7565 פְּלִיאִיה

פְּלִיאִיה: n.m. פְּלִיא with פְּלִיא; Bab. *pilliyaw* (Coogan *Names* 33, 81f; Noth *Personennamen* 191³): “Yahweh has behaved marvellously” (Noth *Personennamen* 191; qal for hif. cf. p. 36): a Levite, contemporary with Ezra: **Neh 8**₇ **10**₁₁. †

7566 פִּלַּג

פִּלַּג: MHeb. hif. to distance oneself; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 177), JArm. pe. pa. af. to divide; so also EmpArm., Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 227), Sam., Syr., CPArm., Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 373b); Ug. *plg* (nif.) to be separated (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 100:69; UF 7 (1975) 122, 125; Driver *Myths*² 155b); Arb. *falaja* to split; Coptic *pôlj*.

nif: pf. נִפְּלַגְהָ to be separated **Gn 10**₂₅ **1C 1**₁₉. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 176, 237): pf. פִּלַּג, impv. ? פִּלַּג **Ps 55**₁₀ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 329f; Joüon-Muraoka §52c, see p. 154 line 3): to **split, make a furrow** **Jb 38**₂₅; **Ps 55**₁₀ לְשׁוֹנָם פִּלַּג with Sept., Vulg.: split their tongue in two (so, e.g. Gesenius-B.; cf. Jenni 237; TOB :: KBL and others cj. → I פִּלַּג).

Der. I and II פִּלַּג, *פִּלַּגְהָ, *פִּלַּגְהָ, *נִפְּלַגְהָ.

7567 פִּלַּג

I פִּלַּג: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s:

—a. MHeb. half, division, JArm. פִּלַּגְהָ part, half, so also EgArm., Palm., Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 228; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 912, *plg* III), Syr., CPArm., Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 360b);

—b. Akk. *palgu* (AHw. 815f) ditch, canal, > EmpArm. *plg* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 228; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 913, *plg* IV); MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 177); Ug. *plg* stream (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 100:69; UF 7 (1975) 122, 125); Arb. *falj* gap, crack; Eth. *falag* stream, Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 653b) narrow pass, gorge, Tigrina river-bed (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 653b);

—c. Ph. *plg* district (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 228; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 913, *plg* V; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 18:3), ? Akk. *pilku* (AHw. 863a) fencing, region; cf. MHeb. פִּלַּךְ: pl. פִּלַּגִּים, cs. פִּלַּגִּי, sf. פִּלַּגִּיו (Schwarzenbach *Geog.* 61f; Reymond *L'eau* 70, 129): **artificial water channel, canal** **Is 30**₂₅ **Ps 46**₅ **65**₁₀; זֵימִים

פְּלָגַי streams of water in a dry place **Is 32**₂ **Ps 13** **119**₁₃₆ **Pr 5**₁₆ **21**₁ **Lam 3**₄₈; metaphorical פְּלָגַי שְׁמוֹן streams of oil **Jb 29**₆;

—cj. **Ps 55**₁₀ for פִּלְגַּי prp. פִּלְגַּי (see פִּלְגַּי pi.):

—a. the stream (torrent) of their tongues (Gunkel *Psalmen* 240; Kraus BK 15⁵:559, 560);

—b. the division of their tongues, i.e. their divided tongues (Dahood *Psalms* 2:33) :: KBL: from Syr. *pullāgā*: division, disunion. †

7568 פִּלְגַּי

II פִּלְגַּי: SamP. *fālāg*; n.m. “division” according to **Gn 10**₂₅ **1C 1**₁₉ from פִּלְגַּי; but this is certainly a secondary interpretation; the original sense of the substantive is not clear, but suggestions include:

—a. originally a personal name, so KBL from Arb. *falaja* to have a successor;

—b. topographical name: 1. *el-Falj* in north-east Arabia on the Persian Gulf; 2. *el-Aflāj* in central Arabia; 3. *Phalga* on the Euphrates, above the confluence with the *Habūr* (Thompson BZAW 133 (1974) 306): פִּלְגַּי: **Gn 10**₂₅ **11**₁₆₋₁₉ **1C 1**₁₉₋₂₅. †

7569 פִּלְגָּה

*פִּלְגָּה: פִּלְגַּי, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 219g; Sam. פִּלְגָּה (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:527, 462); pl. פִּלְגָּהוֹת.

—1. subdivision of a tribe **Ju 5**_{15f} (Zobel BZAW 95 (1965) 49).

—2. water-course **Jb 20**₁₇. †

7570 פִּלְגָּה

*פִּלְגָּה: פִּלְגַּי, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 469d: → BArm. *פִּלְגָּה: pl. פִּלְגָּהוֹת: **division, group** within the family (הָאֲבוֹת) of the Levites **2C 35**₅ (parallel with חֲלָקָה). †

7571 פִּלְגָּשׁ

פִּלְגָּשׁ, פִּילְגָּשׁ: non-Semitic (Ellenbogen *Foreign Words* 134; Rabin JJS 25 (1974) 353-364; Görg BN 10 (1979) 10f); SamP. *filgāš*, pl. *filgāšam*, Greek πάλλαξ, παλλακίς, Latin *pellex*; JArm. פִּלְקָתָא; Syr. *plq* (uncertain vocalisation, Brockelmann *Lex.* 576a); Arb. n.f. *Bilqīs* the Queen of Sheba (Saba): sg. with suffix פִּילְגָּשׁי, פִּילְגָּשׁיהֶם, pl. פִּילְגָּשׁוֹת (Michel *Grundlegung* 1:36), פִּילְגָּשׁי, with suffix פִּילְגָּשׁי/כִּי, פִּילְגָּשׁיהֶם: **concubine** (Plautz ZAW 75 (1963) 9-13): of נָחֹר **Gn 22**₂₄, אֲבֵרָה **25**₆ **1C 1**₃₂, יַעֲקֹב **Gn 35**₂₂, אֲלִיפָז **36**₁₂, **Ju 19**_{1f-9f-24-29} **20**₄₋₆, שָׂאוּל **2S 3**₇ **21**₁₁, כָּלֵב **1C 2**₄₆₋₄₈, מִנְשֵׁה **1C 7**₁₄; in pl., of הָדָר **2S 5**₁₃ **15**₁₆ **16**_{21f} **19**₆ **20**₃ **1C 3**₉; Solomon's three hundred concubines **1K 11**₃, alternatively eighty concubines **Song 6**_{8f}; of רְחַבְעָם **2C 11**₂₁; נָשִׁים פִּילְגָּשׁוֹת **2S 15**₁₆, נְּ פִלְגָּשׁוֹת **20**₃; שְׂמֵר הַפִּילְגָּשׁוֹת **Est 2**₁₄; **Ezk 23**₂₀ text uncertain, masc. pl. פִּילְגָּשׁוֹת ? their lovers :: cj. KBL פִּלְשָׁתִים (cf. Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 532). †

פְּלָדָה 7572

*פְּלָדָה, or *פְּלָדָה/*פְּלָדָה, pl. פְּלָדוֹת: hapax legomenon **Nah 2**₄, meaning in question; usually taken from Persian *pūlād* steel > Syr. *b/pūlād*, Arb. *fūlād*: steel, see Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*: MT בְּאֵשׁ פְּלָדוֹת הַרֶכֶב (a few MSS and Symmachus כְּאֵשׁ) their chariots are like the fire of smelters of steel, cf. TOB :: Rudolph KAT 13/3:167: פְּלָדוֹת הַרֶכֶב the steel fittings on the chariots flash like fire :: Dahood *Biblica* 51 (1970) 396f: פְּלָדוֹת from Ug. *pld* cloth, overlay, carpet (Dietrich-Loretz *BiOr.* 25 (1968) 100f); similarly Keller CAT 11b:121 :: cj. לְפָדוֹת (KBL; BHS). †

פְּלָדָשׁ 7573

פְּלָדָשׁ: n.m.; SamP. *fildāš*; meaning in question:

—a. < פְּדָשׁ, Arb. *fuds* spider (Koehler *JBL* 59 (1940) 35; *ThZ* 2 (1946) 315; KBL);

—b. from Arb. *fandaš* powerful, strong (Gesenius-B.); Nab. personal name *pndšw*, J. Cantineau *Nabatéen* 2:136b: a son of Nahor **Gn 22**₂₂. †

פִּלָּה 7574

פִּלָּה: by-form of פִּלָּא: Ug. *ply* → פִּלָּא; Arb. *falāy* to search for lice (so also MHeb. *JArm.*), to investigate, test (Lane 2445c).

nif: pf. נִפְּלִינוּ: with מִן to be treated specially, be excellent **Ex 33**₁₆. †

hif: pf. הִפְּלִיתִי, הִפְּלִיָּה; impf. יִפְּלֶה: to treat excellently, treat specially **Ex 8**₁₈; with בֵּין ... וּבֵין to make a difference between **Ex 9**₄ **11**₇; for **Ps 4**₄ see TOB (→ I פִּלָּא hif. 1 a). †

Der. (פִּלָּא → אֲלִיפְּלָהוּ) פִּלָּת, פִּלְנִי ?

פִּלּוּא 7575

פִּלּוּא: n.m.: פִּלָּא, SamP. *fillu*: short form, cf. פְּלָאִיהַ (Noth *Personennamen* 38, 191): son of Reuben **Gn 46**₉ **Ex 6**₁₄ **Nu 26**₅₋₈; cj. 16₁ for פִּלָּת rd. פִּלּוּא (BHS); **1C 5**₃; → פִּלְאִי. †

פִּלַּח 7576

פִּלַּח: basic meaning, to split, see Arb.; MHeb. to work on something, serve; *JArm.* to break through, work on, serve; *EgArm.* to labour, serve; Palmyrene (Hatra) to serve, venerate (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 228; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 914, *plḥ* I); more often written פִּלַּע in Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:503); Syr., CPArm., Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 374a) to work, serve, venerate; Arb. *plḥ* to split, plough, develop; Akk. *palāḥu* to be fearful, venerate (AHw. 812).

qal: pt. פִּלַח **Ps 141**⁷: text uncertain; MT: as when someone ploughs and breaks up the earth (Weiser ATD 14/15⁷:560; cf. TOB); cj. ins. סִלַע from v. 6 after פִּלַח, as if a cliff is split (Duhm; Kraus) :: KBL rd. כַּמְפִּלָּה. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 176, 180): impf. יִפְלַח, תִּפְלַחְנָה.

—1. to **pierce through**: God has pierced deep into my kidneys **Jb 16**₁₃, an arrow pierced the liver **Pr 7**₂₃.

—2. to **cut in pieces** **2K 4**₃₉.

—3. to split the womb, **give birth**, drop offspring (sbj. animals in the wild) אֵילוֹת **Jb 39**₃. †

Der. פִּלַח, n.m. פְּלִחָא.

7577 פִּלַח

פִּלַח: פִּלַח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457q; fem. **Jb 41**₁₆; MHeb. piece, millstone; JArm. פְּלִחָא part, portion, millstone.

—1. **slice**, with דְּבִלָּה pressed figs, cake of figs **1S 30**₁₂; with רִמּוֹן slice of pomegranate **Song 4**₃ **6** see Gerleman BK 18:147f.

—2. **millstone** (BRL² 232):

—a. פִּ' רֶכֶב upper millstone **Ju 9**₅₃ **2S 11**₂₁;

—b. תַּחְתִּית פִּ' lower millstone **Jb 41**₁₆. †

7578 פְּלִחָא

פְּלִחָא: פִּלַח: n.m.; with an Armamaic or hypocoristic ending א: Noth *Personennamen* 226: millstone; ? nickname, cf. Stamm 268 :: KBL from Arb. *fālḥ* hare-lip; or ? Arb. *fāliḥ* lucky, successful: one of the elite (רְאִשֵׁי הָעָם) of the community **Neh 10**₂₅. †

7579 פִּלַט

פִּלַט: basic meaning to escape, THAT 2:424: to slip away; MHeb. qal to get away, pi. to remove (DSS, Kuhn *Konkordanz* 177; THAT 2:426); JArm. pe. to escape, pa. to remove, GenAp. 19:20, 22:2, pe. to escape, 12:17 pa. to rescue; OArm. pa. to save (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215:2; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 228; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 915, *pl̥t*); Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:597 and 559); Syr. pe. to escape, flee away, pa. to cause to escape, save; CPArm. pa. to liberate, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 374b) pe. to escape, pa. to let free, remove; Arb. *fālata* (occasionally with *t̥*) to escape, get away; Eth. *fālata* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1344) to separate; Ug. *pl̥t* to save (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2048; Aistleitner 2223), Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 18:i:13-14: *pl̥t* parallel with *ḏr* (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 312 entry 460); in synonym list *pu-la-tu* = Akk. *šûzubu* to save, see Ugaritica 5:352a; for text see p. 243 Akk. *balātu* to live (AHw. 99; CAD B: 52 to get well, be in full health, stay alive, live, obtain food), *bullutu* to let live, make healthy, cure (AHw. 99; CAD B: 52 to heal, keep in good health, provide with food, keep safe, spare); cf. Hirsch AfO 22 (1968/69) 39ff; El-Amarna letter 185:25, 33: *palitmi* it has remained spared: (THAT 2:420-427) → מִלַט.

—2. from Benjamin, the husband of Michal, daughter of Saul (see Noth *Gesch. Isr.* 170¹; Stoebe BZAW 77 (1958) 230ff and KAT 8/1:451, 460) **1S 25**₄₄ = פְּלִטְיָאֵל **2S 3**₁₅. †

7582 פְּלִטְיָאֵל

II פְּלִטְיָאֵל: gentilic, indicating either someone originating from בֵּית פְּלִטְיָאֵל (→ בֵּית B 40) or belonging to the family of פְּלִטְיָאֵל (Elliger *Kl. Schr.* 84f): **2S 23**₂₆; cj. for הַפְּלִטְיָאֵל **1C 11**₂₇ and **27**₁₀; but on **27**₁₀ see Rudolph *Chr.* 180: rd. MT. †

7583 פְּלִטְיָאֵל

פְּלִטְיָאֵל: n.m.; short form cf. פְּלִטְיָאֵל (Noth *Personennamen* 38, 156): head of a family of priests **Neh 12**₁₇. †

7584 פְּלִטְיָאֵל

פְּלִטְיָאֵל: n.m. פְּלִטְיָאֵל + אֵל “God is my deliverance” (Noth *Personennamen* 38¹, 156); Sam. *filṭil*.

—1. נְשִׂיאַן from Issachar **Nu 34**₂₆.

—2. **2S 3**₁₅ = I פְּלִטְיָאֵל 2. †

7585 פְּלִטְיָאֵל

פְּלִטְיָאֵל: n.m.; < פְּלִטְיָאֵל: פִּלְטַ + פִּלְטַ “Yahweh has saved” (Noth *Personennamen* 180; on qal for pi. see Noth *Personennamen* 36); EgArm. (Kornfeld *Onomastica* 69).

—1. a leader of the community, who signed an official state document **Neh 10**₂₃.

—2. descendant of David through Zerubbabel **1C 3**₂₁.

—3. one of the leaders of the tribe of Simeon **1C 4**₄₂. †

7586 פְּלִטְיָאֵל

פְּלִטְיָאֵל: n.m. → פְּלִטְיָאֵל; cuneiform *Pal-ti-ya-u* (Tallqvist *Names* 179; Coogan *Names* 33, 82): leader (שָׂר) within the community **Ezk 11**_{1,13}. †

7587 פְּלִי

פְּלִי See below under פְּלִי and פְּלִי(א) (#7592).

7588 פְּלִיא

פְּלִיא See below under פְּלִי and פְּלִי(א) (#7592).

7589 פְּלִי

פְּלִי See below under פְּלִי and פְּלִי(א) (#7592).

7590 פְּלִי

פְּלִי See below under פְּלִי and פְּלִי(א) (#7592).

7591 פְּלִי

פְּלִי See below under פְּלִי and פְּלִי(א) (#7592).

7592 פְּלִי(א)

פְּלִי and פְּלִי(א); fem. פְּלִיאָה → פְּלִיאִי.

7593 פְּלִיָּה

פְּלִיָּה: n.m.; with → פְּלִיאָה as an orthographic variant, “Yahweh has accomplished a miracle” (Noth *Personennamen* 191 :: KBL from → פְּלִיָּה): descendant of David through Zerubbabel 1C 3²⁴. †

7594 פְּלִיט

פְּלִיט: adj. *qaṭīl* from the verb פָּלַט (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n); Sam. *fēlēt*, pl. *fēlītəm*; MHeb. פְּלִיט escaped, saved; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:559); Ug. *pl̥t* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 4, 374:7): either:

—a. personal name, so Gordon *Textbook* §19:2048; Gröndahl *Personennamen* 405b; or

—b. adj. fugitive, Virolleaud, PRU 5 p. 99, 152; and see further Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 5 (1973) 99: pl. cs. פְּלִיטִי, sf. פְּלִיטִיּוֹ, פְּלִיטִיכְמוֹהֶם, פְּלִיטִיכְמוֹהֶם: **survivor** from danger; cf. Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 811: פְּלִיטִיכְמוֹהֶם designates someone who has managed to survive a battle, see also TWNT 7:978f.

—1. singular:

—a. an individual Gn 14¹³ Ezk 24^{26f} 33^{21f} (see Zimmerli *Fschr. G. Fohrer* 185²³);

—b. collective 2K 9¹⁵ Am 9¹; וְהָיָה שְׂרִירֵךְ Jos 8²² Jr 42¹⁷; וְהָיָה שְׂרִירֵךְ Jr 44¹⁴ Lam 2²².

—2. pl. Ju 12^{4f} Is 45²⁰ Jr 44²⁸ Ezk 6^{8f} 7¹⁶ Ob 14. †

7595 פְּלִיט

פְּלִיט See below under פְּלִי(י)ט (#7597).

7596 פְּלִיט

פְּלִיט See below under פְּלִי(י)ט (#7597).

פְּלִיטָה (י) ט 7597

*פְּלִיטָה (י) ט: adj. *qatil* from the vb. פֿלט (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464zPrime. and atprime.), only attested in pl.: פְּלִיטָה (י) ט and פְּלִיטָה ים: survivors, those who have been spared Nu 21₂₉ Is 66₁₉ Jr 44₁₄ 50₂₈ 51₅₀. †

פְּלִיטָה 7598

פְּלִיטָה See below under פְּלִיטָה and פְּלִיטָה (#7600).

פְּלִיטָה 7599

פְּלִיטָה See below under פְּלִיטָה and פְּלִיטָה (#7600).

פְּלִיטָה/פְּלִיטָה 7600

פְּלִיטָה and פְּלִיטָה (Ex 10₅ Jr 50₂₉ Ezk 14₂₂ 1C 4₄₃) פֿלט (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471o, r); MHeb. פֿ'פֿלט remnant; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 177); Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:559) cs. פְּלִיטָה.

—1. a survivor, survival, someone or something remaining;

—a. people Ju 21₁₇ (Benjamin), 2K 19_{30f} parallel with Is 37_{31f} (Judaeans), Is 4₂ 10₂₀ (Israel, see Wildberger BK 10:155, 413f), Is 15₉ (Moab), Ezk 14₂₂ (inhabitants of Jerusalem), Ezr 9₈₋₁₃₋₁₅ Neh 1₂ (post-exilic community), 1C 4₄₃ (Amalek), 2C 30₆ (Israelites);

—b. things Ex 10₅ agricultural produce left over (after the plague of hail, then eaten by the plague of locusts).

—2. escape, deliverance:

—a. הָיָה לְרִפְּוִת פְּלִיטָה “to become a rescue” (cf. Yiddish *Pleite*; Lokotsch *Etym. Wb.* 1643) meaning to escape Gn 32₉ Da 11₄₂;

—b. Gn 45₇ (פֿ' גְּדוּלָה), 2S 15₁₄ (with גְּוִן), Jr 25₃₅ (with גְּוִן), 50₂₉ Jl 2₃ 3₅ Ob 17 2C 12₇ 20₂₄. †

פְּלִיל 7601

*פְּלִיל: פֿלל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; Sam. Ex 21₂₂ pl. *fēlālēm*, Dt 32₃₁ versions פֿללִים *fallālēm* seer, observer (cf. Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5: p. 10, 190¹¹) pl. פְּלִילִים:

—a. traditionally judges (Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*; KBL) Ex 21₂₂ בְּפִילִים in the presence of assessors to calculate damages following an injury to a pregnant wife (Noth ATD 5:137; Liedke WMANT 39 (1971) 44f; cf. Alt *Kl. Schr.* 1:289²); TOB פְּלִי' בְּפִילִים abstract pl. “by arbitration” :: cj. KBL rd. בְּנִפְיִים for the miscarriage; Dt 32₃₁ וְאוֹיְבֵינוּ פְּלִילִים and our enemies are judges, see TOB 394^h; Jb 31₁₁ cj. for MT פְּלִילִים עוֹן (mixed construction) rd. either עוֹן פְּלִילִי a criminal offence, an iniquity to be punished, with v. 28, or עוֹן פְּלִילִים a sin which belongs to a judge (the judges), see Fohrer KAT 16:423, 425;

—b. a different opinion is held by Speiser JBL 82 (1963) 301-306: פְּלִיָּיִם **Ex 21**₂₂ assessment, estimation cf. Sept. μετὰ ἀξιώματος; this meaning is also to be found in **Dt 32**₃₁: also in the estimation of our enemies; → פלל. †

7602 פְּלִיָּה

פְּלִיָּה: פלל (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471o; Speiser JBL 82 (1963) 303ff); ? unitary noun from פְּלִיָּיִם; MHeb. legal matter: **Is 16**₃ decision :: Speiser JBL 82 (1963) 304, 306: opinion. †

7603 פְּלִיָּי

פְּלִיָּי: פלל, adj. from → פְּלִיָּל: something belonging to the judge **Jb 31**₂₈; v. 11 → פְּלִיָּל, :: Speiser JBL 82 (1963) 304: something to be assessed. †

7604 פְּלִיָּיָה

פְּלִיָּיָה: fem. sbst. from פְּלִיָּי: verdict, decision **Is 28**₇ :: Speiser JBL 83 (1963) 304: presentation of a case, conclusion. †

7605 פְּלָךְ

I פְּלָךְ: ? root *פלך cf. Arb. *falaka* to be round (Gesenius-B.; KBL); MHeb. פְּלָךְ, JArm. פְּלָכָא spindle; Ug. *plk* spindle (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2050; Driver *Myths*² 155b; Caquot-S. *Textes* 197^b :: Aistleitner 2224), *pí-lak-ku* Ugaritica 5, p. 243, text 137:ii:22prime.: = Akk. *pilakku/pilaqu* (AHw. 863a) spindle, stiletto (for needlework); Ph. *plk* spindle (cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 229; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 915-916 *plk* I; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 41; Friedrich *Gramm.*² §250, p. 126); Arb. *falakat* spindle-whorl: פְּלָךְ: **spindle-whorl** (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:49f; BRL² 312f): **Pr 31**₁₉; **2S 3**₂₉ מְחַזֵּיק בַּפְּלָךְ someone who holds the spindle, cf. TOB :: Sept. κρατῶν σκυστάλης the one who relies on sticks, whence those who walk with sticks (ZürBib.), cf. Hertzberg ATD 10²:209. †

7606 פְּלָךְ

II פְּלָךְ: loanword < Akk. *pilku* (AHw. 863) region, area; vb. *palāku* (AHw. 813b) to separate, segregate a region; MHeb. פְּלָךְ, JArm. פְּלָכָא district; Ph. *plg* district (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 229; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 913, *plg* V: district, or possibly family) → I פְּלָג c.: **district** **Neh 3**_{9,12-14-18} (Herrmann *Geschichte* 387f). †

7607 פלל

פלל.

A. pi.: MHeb. פְּלַל to investigate, JArm. פְּלַל to argue; MHeb. and JArm. פְּלַבַל to turn the eyes from one side to another (H. Yalon *Studies in the Hebrew Language* 89-93); ? Ug. *pl* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 6:iv:1f): meaning disputed: Aistleitner 2219 to trickle (water from the springs); Driver *Myths*² 155b to be cracked, or sbst. cracked ground; Gray *Legacy*² 71³ to go in for; Mulder UF 4 (1972) 84 to observe; for a summary of these

interpretations cf. Caquot-S. *Textes* 262 note g: *p* meaning and, + *l* meaning for; Akk. *palālu* (AHw. 813f) to supervise; THAT 2:427 (for bibliography, see esp. Speiser JBL 82 (1963) 301-306, also *Fschr. Landsberger* 390b); see further A. Gamper *Gott als Richter in Mesopotamien und im AT* 191f (Gesenius-B. and KBL I פלל): pf. פָּלַלְתָּ, פָּלַלְתִּי, פָּלַלְתָּ, פָּלַלְתִּי, with suffix 1S 2_{25a} פָּלַלְתָּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 437) :: cj. prp. לוֹ פָּלַל or פָּלַלְתָּ (Stoebe KAT 8/1:110); impf. וַיִּפְּלַל.

—1. to **pronounce judgement** Ps 106₃₀ (Kraus BK 15⁵:897, 899).

—2. to **be the arbitrator, intercessor** 1S 2_{25a} (see above); from which hitp. 1S 2_{25b} to act as advocate (de Ward ZAW 89 (1977) 1-19).

—3. to **speak up for** someone, as arbitrator or intercessor, with לְ **Ezk 16**₅₂.

—4. to **assume** (see MHeb., also to take into consideration, assess, possibly basic meaning, see below, B hitp.) Gn 48₁₁, obj. רָאוּ. †

Der. אֲלִיפַל, אֲפַלְל, פָּלַלְתָּ, פָּלַלְתִּי; n.m. פָּלַל, פָּלַלְתָּ, פָּלַלְתִּי; *פָּלַלְתָּ, פָּלַלְתִּי.

B. hitp: MHeb. DSS 1QH xvii:18 (completed); Gesenius-B. and KBL II פלל: according to etymology, either

—a. from Arb. *falla* to make incisions as part of a cultic ceremony, so Wellhausen *Heid.* 126, cf. Smith *Rel. Sem.*³ 321; or

—b. from נפל to throw oneself down, so Ahrens ZDMG 64 (1910) 163; on both these alternatives cf. Ap-Thomas VT 6 (1956) 225-241; Wildberger BK 10:45; Zorell *Lex.* and THAT 2:427-432: there is only one verb פלל; for Zorell the connection between the pi. and the hitp. is given by 1S 2_{25b} (→ פלל A 2) and in THAT 2:427-432 (with Speiser JBL 82 (1963) 301-306) by the basic meaning of the verb, to assess, and for the hitp. the pi. meanings 2 and 3 are particularly important; on the question of abandoning the distinction between I פלל and II פלל see esp. Macholz in *Fschr. von Rad* B (1971) 318⁴⁴; for bibliography see THAT 2:427-32; see further K. Heinen *Das Gebet im AT*, cited by Houtman in ZAW 89 (1977) 412-417, see p. 414: pf. הִתְפַּלֵּל, הִתְפַּלֵּלְתָּ, הִתְפַּלֵּלְתִּי, הִתְפַּלֵּלְתָּ, הִתְפַּלֵּלְתִּי; impf. (ו)יִתְפַּלֵּל, (ו)תִּתְפַּלֵּל, וְיִתְפַּלֵּלוּ, וְתִתְפַּלֵּלוּ; impv. and inf. הִתְפַּלֵּל, הִתְפַּלֵּלְתָּ, הִתְפַּלֵּלְתִּי, הִתְפַּלֵּלְתָּ, הִתְפַּלֵּלְתִּי; pt. מִתְפַּלֵּל, מִתְפַּלֵּלִים (79 times).

—1. to **act as an advocate** 1S 2_{25b} see above, A 2.

—2. a. to **make intercession for, act as an intercessor for:**

—i. with בָּעֵר **Gn 20**₇ **Nu 21**₇ **Dt 9**₂₀ **1S 7**₅ **12**₁₉₋₂₃ **1K 13**₆ **Jr 7**₁₆ **11**₁₄ **14**₁₁ **29**₇ **37**₃ **42**₂₋₂₀ (Macholz *Fschr. von Rad* B (1971) 313ff, esp. 318⁴⁴: to obtain the decision of an oracle for someone, cf. Jeremias WMANT 35 (1970) 142), **Ps 72**₁₅ **Jb 42**₁₀;

—ii. with עַל for, on behalf of **Jb 42**₈ **Neh 1**₆ **2C 30**₁₈;

—iii. with no indication of the object **Gn 20**₁₇ **Nu 11**₂ **21**₇ **Dt 9**₂₆ **2K 4**₃₃ **6**_{17f} **Jr 42**₄ **Neh 1**₄;

—iv. with אֱל + אֱלֹהֵימֶ/יְהוָה as the purpose of the intercession Gn 20¹⁷ Nu 11² 21⁷ Dt 9²⁶ 1S 7⁵ 12¹⁹ 2K 4³³ 6¹⁸ Jr 29⁷ 37³ 42²⁻⁴⁻²⁰;

—b. to pray:

—i. to someone: with אֱל to, לֹא יוֹשִׁיעַ אֱל Is 45²⁰, corresponding to אֱלִיו 44¹⁷; otherwise אֱל, to אֱלֹהֵימֶ/יְהוָה 1S 1²⁶ 8⁶ 2S 7²⁷ 1K 8³³⁻⁴⁴⁻⁴⁸⁻⁵⁴ 2K 19²⁰/Is 37²¹ 2K 20²/Is 38² Is 37¹⁵ 45²⁰ Jr 29¹² 32¹⁶ Jon 2² 4² Ps 5³ 32⁶ Neh 2⁴ 4³ 2C 6³⁴ 32²⁴ 33¹³; with עַל 1S 1¹⁰; with לְ Da 9⁴; with לְפָנַי before 1S 1¹² 1K 8²⁸ 2K 19¹⁵ Neh 1⁴ 1C 17²⁵ 2C 6¹⁹⁻²⁴;

—ii. with אֱל, to הַמִּקְוֵם/הַבַּיִת specifying the direction of the prayer 1K 8³⁰⁻³⁵⁻⁴² 2C 6²⁰⁻²¹⁻²⁶⁻³²; with דָּרָךְ 1K 8⁴⁴⁻⁴⁸ 2C 6³⁸; with אֱל Is 45¹⁴;

—iii. with אֱל meaning for, in order to (the subject of the prayer) 1S 1²⁷ 2K 19²⁰/Is 37²¹, with עַל 2C 32²⁰;

—iv. הַתְּפִלָּה תְּפִלָּה 2S 7²⁷ 1K 8^{28f-54} 2C 6²⁰;

—v. abs. 1S 2¹ 2K 6¹⁷ Is 16¹² Da 9²⁰ Ezr 10¹ 2C 7¹⁻¹⁴. †

Der. תְּפִלָּה.

7608 פָּלַל

פָּלַל: n.m. short form from (פָּלַלְיָה/וּ); Ammonite seal *pll* (Puech RB 83 (1976) 60; Keel *Visionen* 108); OSArb. *fl* (Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 313); vb. פָּלַל (qal for pi. see Noth *Personennamen* 36); for an explanation of this name all three meanings of פָּלַל A need to be considered as possibilities: 1. to pass judgement (Noth *Personennamen* 187f); 2. to be an arbitrator, intercessor; 3. to speak as an arbitrator or intercessor; the last suggestion appears to be the most likely, “he (God or Yahweh) has interceded (for the giver or the bearer of the name): one of the builders in Jerusalem under Nehemiah Neh 3²⁵. †

7609 פָּלַלְיָה

פָּלַלְיָה: n.m.: פָּלַל A → פָּלַל (Noth *Personennamen* 187f); EgArm. (Kornfeld *Onomastica* 68) “Yahweh has interceded for”: grandfather of a priest in the time of Nehemiah Neh 11¹². †

7610 פְּלֹמְנִי

פְּלֹמְנִי: analagous in form to פְּלֹנִי and אֱלֹמְנִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 267a; Plöger KAT 18:122): so-and-so, someone Da 8¹³. †

7611 פְּלֹנִי

פְּלֹנִי: פְּלֹנִי, פְּלֹנִי? פְּלֹנִי = פְּלֹנִי (Koehler ThZ 1 (1945) 303f; KBL): someone or other, someone not known (cf. Stoebe KAT 8/1:393); JArm. פְּלֹנִי, פְּלֹנִי; Arm. (from Uruk, in cuneiform) *pi-la-nu*, *pi-la-ʿ* (Gordon AfO 12 (1937-39) 117; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 229; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 916 *pln*, and see also *plny*); *pəlān*,

CPArm. *pln, pwl*; Arb. *fulān*; Tigr. *fellān* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 652): so and so, someone known (used when the proper name cannot or should not be used, see Stoebe KAT 8/1:393): together with **נִי** **אֶלְמִן** **1S 21₃ 2K 6₈ Ru 4₁**; **הַפְּלִי** **1C 11₂₇₋₃₆** :: cj. v. 27 with **2S 23₂₆** rd. **הַפְּלִי**, ? so also **1C 27₁₀** (:: Rudolph *Chr.* 180), **1C 11₃₆ (2S 23₃₄** rd. **הַגְּלִי**; KBL; Rudolph *Chr.* 100, 102; BHS :: Willi FRLANT 106 (1972) 73¹¹¹: rd. MT). †

7612 פלס

I **פלס**: → **פלש**; MHeb. pi. **פּלַשׁ** to dig through, open; Syr. *pəlaš* to dig through, break through; Akk. *palāšu* (AHw. 815) to pierce through, break in; Arb. *fls* II to tear open, OSArb. *flstm* ways out, outflows (Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 313); Tigr. to migrate (Leslau 42; Littmann-H. *Wb.* 651b); Amorite, Ug., Ph., Pun. → II **פלס** (cf. Seybold VT 30 (1980) 59).

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 242): impf. **יַפְּלִס**, **תַּפְּלִס**, **תַּפְּלִסוּן**; impv. **פַּלֵּס**; pt. **מִפְּלִס**: with **מַעְגָּל** **Is 26₇ Pr 4₂₆** → II **פלס**, with **נְתִיב** **Ps 78₅₀** to clear a way, with **לָּ** to make a way **Ps 58₃** (for **חָמַס** rd. **לָּחָמַס**, BHS). †

7613 פלס

II **פלס**, → KBL :: Gesenius-B. and Zorell. *Lex.*: only one root; Akk. *palāsu* (AHw. 814) to see, look; N-theme: to perceive, watch; perhaps cognate with the Amorite and Ugaritic root *pls* in personal names (Huffman *Personal Names* 255; Gordon *Textbook* §19:2053; Aistleitner 2225/ 2226; Gröndahl *Personennamen* 172); the Phoenician root *pls* in the personal name *B'pls* “Baal has regarded” (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 49:15; Benz *Names* 391), cf. Akk. *Ili-ippalsam* (Stamm 190) :: Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2, p. 66: from I **פלס**); *pls* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 49:20, either short form of a personal name, “he (Baal ?) has regarded”, or a name denoting a profession, like Pun. *pls* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 81:9: leveller, surveyor, engineer; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 229; Hoftijzer-J. *Dictionary* 916); for this interpretation cf. ? Syr. *pəlaš* (→ I **פלס**) in the meaning “to search through”.

pi: impf. **תַּפְּלִס**; pt. **מִפְּלִס**: to **observe**, examine **Pr 5₆₋₂₁; 4₂₆** (or with I, see Gemser *Spr.*² 34); cj. ? **Ps 56₈** text uncertain, see BHS, for **פַּלְטֵם** prp. **פַּלְטֵם** “keep an eye on their sin!” (Kraus BK 15⁵:565, 566; so also REB and NRSV for **Pr 5₆**). †

Der. ? **פַּלְטֵם**.

7614 פָּלַס

פָּלַס: ? II **פלס** or a primary noun: **scales Is 40₁₂; Pr 16₁₁ and Sir 42₄** parallel with **מֵאזְנִים** (BRL² 355b: ? **מֵאזְנִים** scales held in the hand, Pritchard *Pictures* 133 used for weighing gold in Egypt :: **פָּלַס** floor-mounted balance, BRL² 88b figure 27; Pritchard *Pictures* 639, scales which are used by Anubis to weigh the heart. †

7615 פלץ

פלץ: etymology uncertain → Gesenius-B.; MHeb.

hitp: impf. **יִתְפַּלְצוּן**: to **shudder Jb 9₆**. †

Der. תַּפְלָצַת, מִפְלָצַת, פְּלָצוֹת.

7616 פְּלָצוֹת

פְּלָצוֹת: פִּלֵץ, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479n: **shuddering, horror** Is 21₄ Ezk 7₁₈ Ps 55₆ Jb 21₆. †

7617 פִּלַשׁ

*פִּלַשׁ: Der. מִפְלָשׁ (HAL 584b mistakenly מִפְלָשׁ, but corrected in English edition, see p. 618a).

7618 פִּלַשׁ

פִּלַשׁ: → I פִּלַס; MHeb. JArm. itpa. 3rd. pl. יִתְפַּלְשׁוּן **Mi 1₁₀** (Dalman *Wb.* 337a); Ug. *pltt*, Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 5:vi:15: *pr pltt* dust from rolling about, meaning the dust in which he rolls; Gordon *Textbook* §19:2056: the dust of wallowing in mourning; Aistleitner 2227; Gray *Legacy*² 61⁹; Driver *Myths*² 155b; Caquot-S. *Textes* 250° :: Driver: to sprinkle (Driver *Myths*¹ 163¹⁸) and also Fenton UF 1 (1969) 69.

hitp: Mi 1₁₀ הִתְפַּלְשְׁתִּי, K: pf. הִתְפַּלְשְׁתִּי and Q: impv. הִתְפַּלְשִׁי; better rd. with versions הִתְפַּלְשׁוּ (Rudolph KAT 13/3:34f; BHS); impf. יִתְפַּלְשׁוּ; impv. הִתְפַּלְשׁוּ, הִתְפַּלְשִׁי/לְשִׁי, cj. **Mi 1₁₀**: הִתְפַּלְשׁוּ: to **roll about in mourning**: בְּאֶפֶר in the dust **Jr 6₂₆ Ezk 27₃₀**, with עֶפֶר as acc. of place (Gesenius-K. §118d, g) in the dust **Mi 1₁₀**; with the same meaning even without אֶפֶר or עֶפֶר **Jr 25₃₄**. †

7619 פְּלִשְׁתַּ

פְּלִשְׁתַּ: territorial name (Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:294-308; Simons *Geog.* §1631-33); SamP. *falšat*; the etymology of פְּלִשְׁתַּ and פְּלִשְׁתִּים is disputed, see Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1455, and also Jones JNES 31 (1972) 343-350; Eg. *para-sa-ta*, **Plst* (Albright *Vocalization* 42); Assyrian *Palaštu*, also *Pilišta/te/ti* (Parpola AOAT 6 (1970) 272); Greek Παλαιστίνη, from which is derived the Latin (*Syria*) *Palaestina* as the designation of the whole of Canaan (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1365-80; IDB 3:621-46); in the OT פְּלִשְׁתַּ means **Philistia**, that is the coastal plain extending from Joppa to Gaza and inhabited by the Philistines (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1455): פְּלִשְׁתַּ: **Ex 15₁₄ Is 14₂₉₋₃₁ Jl 4₄ Ps 60₁₀ 83₈ 87₄ 108₁₀ Sir 50₂₆**. †

7620 פְּלִשְׁתִּי

פְּלִשְׁתִּי (287 times, 1S 152 times), gentilic from פְּלִשְׁתַּ, Sam. pl. *felištām*; from Genesis to Joshua Sept: Φυλιστι(ε)ῖμ, otherwise almost always ἀλλόφυλοι (de Vaux *Fschr. Ziegler* 1:185-194); Josephus Φυλιστινός and Παλαιστῖνοι (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 125, 95); pl. פְּלִשְׁתִּים, K פְּלִשְׁתִּים **Am 9₇ 1C 14₁₀**: **Philistine**.

—1. pl. פְּלִשְׁתִּים **Gn 10₁₄** parallel with **1C 1₁₂** and often, though less frequently, הַפְּ 1S 4₇ 2S 5₁₉ 23₉ parallel with **1C 11₁₃ 2C 21₁₆** etc.; הָעֲרֵלִים **Ju 14₃**; פְּלִשְׁתִּים מִכְּפַתּוֹר **Am 9₇**, cf. **Jr 47₄**; פְּלִשְׁתִּים אֲרָץ **Gn 21₃₂ Ex 13₁₇ 1S 27₁ 1K 5₁ Zeph 2₅ 2C 9₂₆** etc.; יַם פְּלִשְׁתִּים the Mediterranean Sea **Ex 23₃₁**; שְׂרָה פְּיָם פְּלִשְׁתִּים 1S 6₁ 27₇₋₁₁; פְּ כַתְּף פְּשָׂרָה the mountain slopes of Philistia (:: REB: the Philistine flank) **Is 11₁₄**; גְּלִילוֹת הַפְּ כַתְּף (Noth *Jos.*² 70) **Jos 13₂**; עָרֵי פְּגִילוֹת הַפְּ 1S 6₁₈; מֶלֶךְ פְּעָרֵי פְּ **Gn**

26¹⁻⁸; פְּ אֱלֹהֵי פְּסַרְנִי פְּ Jos 13³ Ju 3³ 16¹⁸⁻²³⁻²⁷ etc. Sir 46¹⁸; פְּ אֱלֹהֵי פְּסַרְנִי פְּ Ju 10⁶; בְּנוֹת פְּ אֱלֹהֵי פְּ Ju 14^{1f} Ezk 16²⁷⁻⁵⁷.

—2. sg. הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי:

—a. epithet of Goliath 1S 17^{8ff} 18⁶ 19⁵ 21¹⁰ 22¹⁰;

—b. a warrior of the time of David descended from the רְפָאִים (יְלִידֵי הָרְפָה) 2S 21¹⁷; for bibliography see KBL; see further de Vaux *Histoire* 1:468⁶⁴, 468ff; Mitchell in D. Winton Thomas *Archaeology* 405-427; Simons *Geog.* §194; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1455-1458; IDB 3:791-795.

פְּלַת 7621

פְּלַת: n.m. (Noth *Personennamen* 255a); Sam. *fālāt*.

—1. from Judah, in the family of יְרַחְמֵאל 1C 2³³; ? equivalent to Egyptian topographical name *fltm*, see Mazar VTSupp. 4 (1957) 65 (Helck *Beziehungen*² 243: *f-ra-tá-mê*).

—2. from Reuben Nu 16¹, cj. for פְּלַת rd. → פְּלוֹא †

פְּלַת 7622

? cj. פְּלַת: פְּלַה: separation, distinction Ex 8¹⁹ for פְּרַת → פְּרוֹת †

פְּלַתִּי 7623

פְּלַתִּי: always in the collocation הַפְּלַתִּי וְהַפְּלַתִּי → פְּרַתִּי; Plataean; ? Pun. *ply* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 229; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 916: uncertain interpretation); the meaning of פְּרַתִּי is not at all clear, but some suggestions are given in Schult ZDPV 81 (1965) 74-79, of which the following should be noted:

—a. analogous in form to פְּלִשְׁתִּי (Gesenius-B. p. 365b), and perhaps the name of a particular group of Philistines (Simons *Geog.* §194), cf. Prignaud RB 71 (1964) 227; Delcor VT 28 (1978) 420f;

—b. artificially constructed by analogy with פְּרַתִּי (KBL), perhaps as an associated rhyming word without any meaning (Noth *Könige* 25f);

—c. a gentilic from an unknown place name *plt* (Schult ZDPV 81 (1965) 74-79 and Würthwein ATD 11/1:18): 2S 8¹⁸ 15¹⁸ 20⁷⁻²³ 1K 1³⁸⁻⁴⁴ 1C 18¹⁷. †

פְּנֵ 7624

פְּנֵ (133 times): Sam. *fān*; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 177): a fossilised particle from an archaic imperative *pini* turn back!, renounce! (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §133e :: Joüon §168g); Heb. inscr., Tell Arad 24:16, 20 (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 918, *pn* III); JArm. פְּוֵן about, rather (Dalman *Gramm.* p. 224²; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 473¹); ? Ug. *pn* Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 114:12 (= Ugaritica 5, p. 545, text 1: obv. 12);

see Driver *Myths*² 137a: that not, lest; de Moor UF 1 (1969) 171; Driver *Myths*² 155b :: alternatively from Ug. *pn̄y*; for bibliography → פנה; with one exception (see below, 2) always פִּנְּ preventitive conjunction.

—1. a. with impf. (106 times) **so that not, lest** (R. Meyer *Gramm.* §117:2b): פִּנְּ יִשְׁלַח lest he reach out his hand (and take); cf. REB what if he now reaches out; NRSV he might reach out **Gn 3**₂₂; פִּנְּ יִסִּית lest (Hezekiah) mislead you, REB: beware that he does not mislead you, NRSV: do not let him mislead you (like לֹא in previous sentences) **Is 36**₁₈; פִּנְּ יִרַךְ lest you become faint-hearted, NRSV: do not be faint-hearted, REB: beware of losing heart **Jr 51**₄₆; with 2nd. sg. or pl., beware of, take care not to (as a warning), you are not to **Ex 34**₁₂₋₁₅, see then that you do not (REB), **Jb 32**₁₃ see Halbe FRLANT 114 (1975) 99;

—b. with impf. (rejection of a consequence which might be possible): **or else, in case, perhaps**: פִּנְּ תִדְבַּקְנִי in case (the trouble) sticks to me **Gn 19**₁₉; so also **Gn 26**₇₋₉ **31**₃₁ **32**₁₂ **38**₁₁ **42**₄ **44**₃₄ **Ex 13**₁₇ **Nu 16**₃₄ **Ju 7**₂ **1S 13**₁₉ **27**₁₁ **Ps 38**₁₇ **Ru 4**₆.

—2. פִּנְּ מִזֶּה (without maqqeph !) or else (NRSV margin) **Pr 25**₈.

—3. פִּנְּ with pf. פִּנְּ נִשְׂאוּ (if they do not find him) it may be that (the spirit of Yahweh) has taken him up **2K 2**₁₆; pursue him פִּנְּ מִצָּדָה, otherwise he will have found a place of escape **2S 20**₆.

—4. with שׁ **Dt 29**₁₇ **2K 10**₂₃.

7625 פִּנְּ

פִּנְּ: hapax legomenon **Ezk 27**₁₇, meaning uncertain; according to the context a product from the country (Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 631) like Akk. *pannigu* a cake (AHw. 818b); on the versions see Zimmerli: Sept. μύρων και κασίας consecrated oil and cassia (cinnamon), Tg. קולויא < Greek κόλβια, κόλλυβα sweetmeats (Dalman *Wb.* 378a), Pesh. *duhnā* millet, Vulg. *balsamum* :: Fohrer HAT 13²:157 rd. וּדְוִנָּה :: M. Stol *On Trees, Mountains and Millstones in the Ancient Near East* 68ff: > Greek πάνακες (cf. Liddell-Scott (1968) 1295b) *Opopanax*. †

7626 פנה

פנה: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 177f), JArm., OArm. (Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §62; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 230; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 920, *pn̄y*); EgArm. in the personal name *pnwlyh* (Stamm *Fschr. Beek* 229-240; Kornfeld *Onomastica* 69); SamP. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:561) to turn, go away (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:200), pa. to remove; Syr. CPArm. Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 230; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 920 *pn̄y*), Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 374b) to turn, go away and similar; Akk. *panû* (AHw. 822b), Old Assyrian to turn towards, Babylonian to go in front; Eg. *pn'* to turn (Erman-G. 1:508); Ug. *pn*; 1. Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 96:5: to turn oneself (Driver *Myths*² 155b, for text see p. 137); 2. Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 114:12: suggests interpreting as an impv. of *pn(y)* take care! (Virolleaud *Ugaritica* 5, p. 550, note on lines 12b-13); Rieger UF 1 (1969) 203 is extremely doubtful; for other suggestions see Margulis UF 2 (1970) 132, 135: a divine name; Fensham UF 3 (1971) 22: a particle (→ פִּנְּ); Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975) 112: rd. *p'h'n* see!; OSArb. *fnwt* in the direction of (Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 313); Eth. *fanawa* (Dillmann 1371) to send; Arb. *faniya* to pass by, dwindle away; cf. Tigr. *fanna* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 667b) to be transitory, be spoiled; the common Semitic root *fn̄y* may perhaps be a denominative from the substantive **pan* (*פִּנְּ), see THAT 2:433 :: KBL 766a.

qal (116 times, THAT 2:435): pf. פָּנָה, פָּנִיתָ/תִּי, פָּנִי, פָּנִינוּ, פָּנִינוּ; impf. וַיִּפֶּן /וַתִּפְּנֶה (ו) (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 408e), אָפְנָה, וַאֲפֹן, וַיִּפְּנוּ, וַתִּפְּנוּ, וַיִּפְּנוּ, וַתִּפְּנוּ; impv. פָּנֵה, פָּנֵה; inf. לְפָנֹת, Secunda λφνωθ **Ps 46**₆ (Brönno *Studien* 56), with sf. פָּנֹתָם; פָּנָה; pt. פָּנָה, pl. פָּנִים, fem. פָּנֹת **Ezk 46**₁₉ and cj. for פָּנֹת **43**₁₇.

—1. to **turn to one side, head in a particular direction** (in a geographical or topographical sense) see Bächli ZDPV 89 (1973) 7: with acc. **Dt 2**₃ **Jos 15**₂ **1K 7**₂₅ **17**₃ **Ezk 8**₃ **10**₁₁ **11**₁ **43**₁₇ **44**₁ **46**₁₋₁₂₋₁₉ **47**₂ **2C 4**₄; with דָּרָךְ (אֶל) **Ju 20**₄₂ **1S 13**_{17f} **Ezk 43**₁ **Jb 24**₁₈; with אֶל **Jos 15**₇; with שָׁם **1K 2**₃; with כָּל אֲשֶׁר לָ whereever **1S 14**₄₇; with אָנָה **Song 6**₁.

—2. a. with אֶל to **turn to someone** **Lv 19**₄ (אֵלֵי־יָם), **19**₃₁ **20**₆ (אֵבֶת), **Jb 5**₁ (קִרְשִׁים).

—b. with אֶל to turn towards something **Ex 16**₁₀ **Nu 17**₇ **Ezk 17**₆ **Pr 17**₈ **2C 20**₂₄; with בָּ **Qoh 2**₁₁; with לְ **2**₁₂; with אֶל towards someone (עַם, הַמּוֹן, עַם) **Is 13**₁₄ **Jr 50**₁₆; אֶלָּיו **2C 26**₂₀.

—c. to turn one's attention to, with אֶל:

—i. God (or Yahweh) to people (or an individual) **Lv 26**₉ **Ju 6**₁₄ **2K 13**₂₃ **Ezk 36**₉ **Ps 25**₁₆ **69**₁₇ **86**₁₆ **119**₁₃₂; to a prayer **1K 8**₂₈/**2C 6**₁₉ **Ps 102**₁₈;

—ii. people turn to God **Is 45**₂₂, or alternatively to other gods **Dt 31**₁₈₋₂₀ **Hos 3**₁ **Jb 36**₂₁, cf. **Ps 40**₅ see above 2a;

—iii. to offerings from the people **Nu 16**₁₅ **Mal 2**₁₃;

—iv. one person to another **Nu 12**₁₀ **Jb 6**₂₈ **21**₅.

—d. with אֶל to care about **Dt 9**₂₇, to be concerned for **2S 9**₈; אֶל-הַרְבֵּה “to turn to much”, meaning to start great projects **Hg 1**₉, see Elliger ATD 25⁶:85 :: KBL: to expect much, cf. TOB; REB and NRSV: to look for much.

—3. אֶחָרִי/אֶחָרִיּוֹ פֹּ to turn around, look behind **Jos 8**₂₀ **Ju 20**₄₀ **2S 1**₇ **2**₂₀ **2K 2**₂₄; without אֶחָרִי **Ex 2**₁₂ (כֹּה), **2K 23**₁₆ **2C 13**₁₄.

—4. a. to **turn round** (and go away) **Ex 7**₂₃ **10**₆ **32**₁₅ **Dt 9**₁₅ **10**₅ **16**₇ **Ju 18**₂₆ **20**₄₅₋₄₇ **1K 10**₁₃ **2K 5**₁₂.

—b. to turn away (spiritually) **Dt 29**₁₇ **30**₁₇.

—c. to **turn away and go on further** **Gn 18**₂₂ **24**₂₉ **Nu 14**₂₅ **21**₃₃ **Dt 1**₇₋₂₄₋₄₀ **2**₁₋₈ **3**₁ **Jos 22**₄ **Ju 18**₂₁.

—5. a. with אֶחָרִי to turn to someone for support > to join forces with **Ezk 29**₁₆.

—b. with לְ to **turn to one's own ways** **Is 8**₂₁ **53**₆ **56**₁₁.

—6. פָּנָה to come to an end, change: עָרַב לְפָנֹת as evening turned to night **Gn 24**₆₃ **Dt 23**₁₂; בָּקַר לְפָנֹת **Ex 14**₂₇ **Ju 19**₂₆ **Ps 46**₆ (Ziegler *Fschr. Nötscher* 281-8); פָּנָה הַיּוֹם the day drew to a close, disappeared, cf. Arb. to dwindle away (see above) **Jr 6**₄, pl. **Ps 90**₉.

—7. פָּנָה with עָרַף to turn one's back:

—a. with לָפְנֵי to flee **Jos 7**₁₂;

—b. with אָל to ignore, despise **Jr 2**₂₇ **32**₃₃.

—cj.: **2C 25**₂₃ for הַפּוֹנֶה rd. with **2K 14**₁₃ הַפּוֹנֶה. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 21, 22): pf. פָּנָה, פָּנִיתָ, פָּנִיתִי, פָּנּוּ; impv. פָּנּוּ.

—1. to **clear away, remove** **Zeph 3**₁₅.

—2. to **tidy up** (בֵּית) **Gn 24**₃₁ **Lv 14**₃₆.

—3. הִרְרֶךְ to clear a track **Is 40**₃ (Elliger BK 11:17f), **57**₁₄ **62**₁₀ **Mal 3**₁; elliptical **Ps 80**₁₀. †

hif. (Jenni *Pi'el* 98f): pf. הִפְנָה, הִפְנִיתָ, הִפְנִיתִי; impf. וַיִּפֶן; inf. with sf. הִפְנִיתוּ; pt. מִפְנָה, see Gesenius-B.

—1. transitive: to **turn, direct**, with acc. and אָל to turn foxes tail to tail **Ju 15**₄; with שָׁכְמוֹ to turn the shoulder **1S 10**₉ (Jenni *Pi'el* 59⁹³) and with עָרַף to turn the back **Jr 48**₃₉ meaning to turn and go away.

—2. intransitive:

—a. to **turn away, flee** **Jr 46**₂₁ **49**₂₄; cj. **Jr 49**₈ for הִפְנּוּ prp. הִפְנּוּ (BHS), see below, hof.;

—b. of those who are fleeing, to turn around, stay put **Jr 46**₅, flowing water **Nah 2**₉;

—c. with אָל to turn towards one's children **Jr 47**₃, see above, qal 2 b. †

hof: impv. הִפְנּוּ; pt. מִפְנָה.

—1. to **be made to give way** **Jr 49**₈ :: cj., see above, hif. 2 a.

—2. to **be turned towards**, a gate facing north **Ezk 9**₂, see above, qal 1. †

Der. פָּנָה, פָּנָה, פָּנָה, פָּנִימָה; n.m. הַצֵּלְפּוֹנִי, יִפְנָה; n.m., and also place names פְּנִיאֵל, פְּנוּיאֵל.

7627 פָּנָה

*פָּנָה: < root **pan* (THAT 2:432), only pl. פָּנִים (SamP. *fānəm*), see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:88; also plural in n.m. and place name, nominative case → פְּנוּיאֵל, oblique case → פְּנִיאֵל, R. Meyer *Gramm.* §45:3 and THAT 2:433 :: KBL cs. singular: Heb. inscr., Tell Arad 7:6 *lpny* (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 918f, *pnh* I, see p. 919: [*w]ktbth lpnyk* and you must make an official note for yourself); MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 178f; THAT 2:460); Ph. *pnm* and with a preposition (Friedrich *Gramm.*² §225, 252); Moabite with sf. and preposition; EmpArm., Pun. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 229f, Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 918f, *pnh* D); Ug. *pnm* and *lpnm*, *lpny/k/h* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2059; Aistleitner 2230; Driver *Myths*² 155f; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p.

313-315 entry 460α-465; Pardee UF 7 (1975) 339-378 passim); Akk. *pānu* (AHw. 818b) front, pl. face; cf. Syr. *pānītā* side, region; OSArb. *pnwt* (Conti-Rossini *Chrest.* 218b) in front of; Arb. *finā* 'free, empty place (MHeb. פְּנֵי local and temporal), forecourt: cs. פְּנֵי, sf. פְּנֵי, פְּנֵי/פְּנֵי, פְּנֵי, פְּנֵי, פְּנֵי, פְּנֵי, פְּנֵי, פְּנֵי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 253z; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §47d, p. 57) Ps 11₇; Ezk 21₂₁ פְּנֵי with fem. predicate, see Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 473: tantum plural signifying plural of expansion (Michel *Grundlegung* 1:87f; cf. Gesenius-K. §124b) THAT 2:432-460 with bibliography, see esp. J. Reindl *Das Angesicht Gottes im Sprachgebrauch des AT*; (2127 times).

A. front, in the sense of the **head** of a living creature (THAT 2:435f).

—1. of an animal Gn 30₄₀ Ezk 1₁₀ 10₁₄ 41₉ 1C 12₉; cf. Ph. *pn* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 24:11).

—2. of a heavenly creature Is 6₂ Ezk 1₆₋₁₀ 10₁₄₋₂₁ 41_{18f} Dan 10₆; of the cherubim Ex 37₉ 2C 3₁₃; of a statue of Dagon 1S 5_{3f}.

—3. of people,

—a. in a general or neutral sense Gn 9₂₃ 43₃₁ Ex 34_{29f-35} Lv 13₄₁ etc.; so also in expressions like הִסַּב פְּנֵי to turn the face, turn round Ju 18₂₃ 1K 8₁₄/2C 6₃ 1K 21₄ 2K 20₂/Is 38₂, cf. C 3 d ii; נָפַל עַל פְּהֵי הַסַּב פְּנֵי to fall down on one's face Gn 17₃₋₁₇ Jos 5₁₄ 2S 9₆ and elsewhere; also נָפַל עַל-פְּנֵי-נָפַל עַל פֶּה to cast oneself down on to the face of a corpse Gn 50₁, cf. Abraham rising from beside Sarah's body Gn 23₃, and Joash beside the dying Elisha 2K 13₁₄; נָפַל עַל-פֶּה (אֶת-) הַלְיִט/לְאֵט to hide the face 2S 19₅ 1K 19₁₃; with חָפָה to cover the face of Haman before his execution Est 7₈; with כִּסָּה the covered face of a prostitute Gn 38₁₅; cf. פְּנֵי מִסְתַּר Is 53₃ see HAL 575b (English edition 608b): cj. like one before whom the face should be veiled; cf. C 3 d i.

—b. פְּנֵי expressing an aspect of the personality:

—i. שִׁים פְּנֵי with acc. of place, to set out for Gn 31₂₁, cf. Akk. *pānī/pānam šakānu* (AHw. 819b); Ug. *ytn pnm* 'm (Aartun AOAT 21/2 (1978) 58f); לְ שִׁים פֶּה to intend, be intent on doing something 2K 12₁₈ Jr 42₁₅₋₁₇ 44₁₂ Dan 11₁₇₋₁₈ (Q);

—ii. with אֶל/עַל with a threatening intention Ezk 6₂ 13₁₇ 21₇ 25₂ etc.; with נָתַן 2C 20₃.

—c. in connection with misfortune, need or similar (THAT 2:438) בִּשְׁתַּת פְּנֵי public disgrace or shame Jr 7₁₉ Ps 44₁₆ Dan 9_{7f} Ezr 9₇ 2C 32₂₁, cf. 2S 19₆ with בּוֹשׁ hif. (Klopfenstein ATANT 62 (1972) 35f, 47f, 66, 93, 105); shame (פְּלִמּוּדָה) which covers the face Jr 51₅₁ Ps 69₈, with בּוֹשָׁה Ezk 7₁₈ (Klopfenstein ATANT 62 (1972) 71f); עֵז פְּנֵי grim-faced, defiant Dt 28₅₀; קָשִׁי פֶּה עֵז פְּנֵי hard-faced, obstinate Ezk 2₄;

—cf. the expression עָרַף וְלֹא פְּנֵי to show (or turn) the neck (back) and not the face Jr 2₂₇ 18₁₇ 32₃₃; רָעִים פֶּה gloomy face Gn 40₇ Neh 2₂, and v. 3 with רָעַע; רָעִים פֶּה looking poorly Da 1₁₀; נִזְעָמִים פֶּה with a morose expression :: HAL 265b (English version 277a): afflicted by a curse Pr 25₂₃; פְּנֵי with no attribute, meaning an expression of sadness, distress 1S 1₁₈ Jb 9₂₇; for פְּנֵי with נָפַל Gn 4₅, see van Loevendau VTSupp. 29 (1978) 183); with לִירְקוֹן נִהַפֵּךְ Jr 30₆; with רָעַם Ezk 27₃₅; with שָׁנָה Jb 14₂₀, cf. Sir 13₂₅ (with עֵקֶב); with חִזַּק Jr 5₃; with חָפַר Ps 34₆; with פָּאָרְוִיר → קִבֵּץ פָּאָרְוִיר Jl 2₆ Nah 2₁₁.

—d. in connection with joy or gladness (THAT 2:438) אור פִּקְבִּיץ פֶּאֲרוֹר the light of the countenance, meaning a bright face Pr 16₁₅; with הִיטִיב Pr 15₁₃; with הָאִיר Qoh 8₁; with הִצְהִיל Ps 104₁₅, cf. C 3 b.

—e. i. פָּנִים meaning someone in person (THAT 2:442) פָּנֶיךָ you yourself (should go to the battle) 2S 17₁₁, אֶל־פָּנָיו Yahweh repays him in person Dt 7₁₀ (twice), פָּנֵי־נַיִו יְשׁוּעָה(וֹ)ת, my (his) salvation Ps 42₆₋₁₂ 43₅;

—ii. פָּפְנֵי־נַיִו יְשׁוּעָה(וֹ)ת with sf., as a substitute for the personal pronoun: with רָאָה literally, to see someone's face; NRSV; cf. REB: to come face to face, or to come into the presence of, Gn 32₂₁ 33₁₀ 46₃₀ (REB, NRSV: to see for oneself) 48₁₁ etc., פֶּרְרָאָה as a periphrasis for the reflexive pronoun, with נִקְוֹת (→ קוֹט nif.) they will loathe themselves Ezk 6₉, cf. 20₄₃ (BDB 876b) 36₃₁; with עָנָה בִּי Israel's pride testifies against him (NRSV margin: alt. humbles) Hos 5₅ 7₁₀; with → רָאָה nif. or hitp. to face one another, confront 2K 14₈₋₁₁/2C 25₁₇₋₂₁.

—f. פֶּרְרָאָה meaning someone's identity (THAT 2:441) together with הִכִּיר to recognise, make a distinction, show preference, show partiality Pr 28₂₁, הִכִּיר occurs without פֶּרְרָאָה Jr 24₅ Ru 2₁₀₋₁₉, similarly יָדַע פֶּרְרָאָה knowing the condition of animals Pr 27₂₃; הִרְרַ פֶּרְרָאָה to show respect to the aged Lv 19₃₂, nif. Lam 5₁₂; הִרְרַ פֶּרְרָאָה to take sides against the guilty in a legal action Dt 1₁₇ 16₁₉ Pr 24₂₃; הִרְרַ פֶּרְרָאָה Lv 19₁₅ to show partiality; שָׁחַר פֶּרְרָאָה (pi.) a prostitute seducing a young man Pr 7₁₅; בִּקֵּשׁ פֶּרְרָאָה to seek out the attention of a ruler 1K 10₂₄ Pr 29₂₆; קָדַם פֶּרְרָאָה to confront Ps 17₁₃, cf. C 4 c and d; קָדַם פֶּרְרָאָה to make someone feel well disposed, with gifts from Tyre Ps 45₁₃, entreating the favour of Job Jb 11₁₉, the favour of the generous Pr 19₆ (the verb probably derives from חָלַה qal, to be sweet, pleasant, pi. to adorn, see Zorell *Lexicon*, THAT 2:456f and Seybold ZAW 88 (1976) 2-16, esp. 5 :: HAL 304a sv. חָלַה qal 3 (English edition 316b-317a: to feel pain), cf. C 4 e.

—g. other meanings (THAT 2:441, 442):

—i. נָשָׂא פֶּחֻלָה to please, take into consideration, show clemency, cf. Akk. *pānī wabālum* (AHw. 819a, 1451b; CAD A/1:18b-19a) Gn 19₂₁ 32₂₁ Nu 6₂₆ Dt 28₅₀ 1S 25₃₅ etc., cf. C 3 a; also נִשְׂ(וֹ)א פֶּחֻלָה with an elevated countenance, meaning someone respected 2K 5₁ Is 3₃ 9₁₄ Jb 22₈;

—ii. פָּנֵשׁ(וֹ)א פֶּחֻלָה to reject someone, refuse to grant an entreaty 1K 2_{16f-20} Ps 132₁₀/2C 64₂.

—h. רָאָה פֶּחֻלָה the terminology of court etiquette:

—i. seeing the face of a high official Gn 43₃₋₅ 44₂₃₋₂₆ Ex 10₂₈;

—ii. seeing the face of the king 2S 3₁₃ 14₂₄₋₂₈₋₃₂; royal servants are described as רָאִי פָנֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ 2K 25₁₉/Jr 52₂₅ Est 1₁₄, cf. C 4 a.

—j. פָּנֵי Pr 15₁₄ K וּפְנֵי, but rd. with Q and versions פָּה → וּפְנֵי.

B. פָּנִים what is in front, facing (THAT 2:443).

—1. **the front** :: אַחֲרֵי.

—a. אַחֲרֵי וְאֲחֵרֵי recto and verso of a document **Ezk 2**₁₀; facade of the temple (הַבַּיִת) **Ezk 41**₁₄ **47**₁ and elsewhere, of the tabernacle (הָאֹהֶל) **Ex 26**₉ **Nu 19**₄; פְּנֵי הַמְּנוֹרָה the front of a turban **Ex 28**₃₇; פְּנֵי הַמְּנוֹרָה the front of (in front of) the lampstand **Nu 8**_{2f}.

—b. פְּנֵים (:: סוּף) the front of an army, vanguard **Jl 2**₂₀ **Hab 1**₉; הַמְּלָחָמָה פְּנֵי the attack **2S 10**₉/**1C 19**₁₀; פְּנֵי הַמְּלָחָמָה אֶל מוֹל the forefront of the attack **2S 11**₁₅; פְּנֵי (חֶרֶב) **Ezk 21**₂₁ and פְּנֵים (בְּרִזָּל) **Qoh 10**₁₀ the sharp edge of a sword, or of a tool; פְּנֵי הַמַּשְׁקֵק Lebanon, which overlooks Damascus **Song 7**₅.

—2. פְּנֵי הַמַּשְׁקֵק temporal: **former times, an earlier period** לְפָנֵים cf. Akk. *pānû* (AHw. 822f) earlier, earliest, formerly; previously, in times past **Dt 2**₁₀₋₁₂ **Jos 11**₁₀ **14**₁₅ **Sir 11**₇, מִלְּפָנֵים beforehand **Is 41**₂₆ see Vogt *Biblica* 48 (1967) 57ff; Elliger *BK 11/1*:190.

—3. **surface**.

—a. the outward facing side of an object: of an outer garment (referring to the skin of a crocodile) **Jb 41**₅, of a shroud (לוּט) **Is 25**₇, of a cooking-pot **Jr 1**₁₃ (:: Rudolph *Jer.*³ 8: surface).

—b. with particular reference to the surface of the ground, אֶרֶץ מְדִינָה **Gn 2**₆ **Ps 104**₃₀; of the world תְּבִיל **Is 14**₂₁ **27**₆; of the ocean תְּהוֹם **Gn 1**₂ **Jb 38**₃₀, cf. D 9 a.

C. פְּנֵים the face of God, or alternatively of Yahweh (Reindl *Das Angesicht Gottes im Sprachgebrauch des AT* 55ff; THAT 2:446-460, for bibliography see 432; Eichrodt 2/3⁵:15ff; Kraus *BK 15/3*:46f).

—1. פְּנֵי יְהוָה as the subject of an action, with הִלֵּךְ **Ex 33**_{14f}, with הוֹשִׁיעַ **Is 63**₉, with חָלַק **Lam 4**₁₆.

—2. פִּי יְחַלֵּק as the means of an action בְּפָנָיו הוֹצִיא he brought you out of Egypt with his own presence (NRSV; REB: in his own person) **Dt 4**₃₇.

—3. פְּנֵי יְהוָה/אֱלֹהִים as the object of a verb, with God (Yahweh) as subject.

—a. נִשָּׂא to raise the face, turn towards, lift up the countenance (NRSV; REB: look kindly on), **Nu 6**₂₆ :: **Jb 13**₈ to encourage, take sides, show partiality A 3 g i.

—b. הֵאֵיר to brighten the face, make it shine **Nu 6**₂₅ (Seybold *Der aaronitische Segen* 34), **Ps 31**₁₇ **67**₂ **80**₄₋₈₋₂₀ **119**₁₃₅ **Da 9**₁₇; cf. פִּי הֵאֵיר אֵר **Ps 4**₇ **44**₄ **89**₁₆; מָאֵר פִּי to place sins in the light of God's countenance (NRSV; REB: presence) **Ps 90**₈, cf. A 3 d.

—c. נָתַן פִּי בִּי to set the face against **Lv 17**₁₀ **20**₃₋₆ **26**₁₇ **Ezk 15**_{7a}, cf. Akk. *pānī nadānu* (AHw. 702b) and Ug. *ytn pnm 'm* (Aistleitner 2230) to turn the face towards; בִּי שִׂימוֹ/שׂוּם פִּי has a similar meaning **Lv 20**₅ **Jr 21**₁₀ **44**₁₁ **Ezk 15**_{7b}.

—d. i. פִּי שִׂימוֹ/שׂוּם פִּי to hide the face **Dt 31**₁₇ **32**₂₀ **Is 8**₁₇ **54**₈ **59**₂ **64**₆ etc., cf. A 3 a;

—ii. מִן הַסֵּב פָּ' מִן to turn the face away from **Ezk 7**₂₂, cf. A 3 a; similarly מִן הַסֵּיר פָּ' **2C 30**₉, cf. Akk. *pānī suḫḫuru* (AHw. 819a; CAD S: 49-50, *sahāru* II) to avert one's gaze, cf. A 3 a;

—e. פָּ' פְּנִים אֶל־פְּנִים **Gn 32**₃₁ **Ex 33**₁₁ **Dt 34**₁₀ **Ju 6**₂₂ **Ezk 20**₃₅ and פָּ' פְּנִים אֶל־פְּנִים **Dt 5**₄ face to face (to express the immediate proximity of God to a person).

—4. פְּנֵי יְהוָה/אֱלֹהִים as the object of human intention or aspiration (Reindl *Das Angesicht Gottes im Sprachgebrauch des AT* 147ff).

—a. הָאָה **Ex 23**₁₅₋₁₇ **34**_{23f} **Dt 16**₁₆ **31**₁₁ **1S 1**₂₂ **Is 1**₁₂ **Ps 42**₃ for nif. rd. qal, cf. A 3 h.

—b. חָזָה **Ps 11**₇ (for פְּנִימוֹ rd. פְּנִי), **Ps 17**₁₅.

—c. בִּקֵּשׁ **2S 21**₁ **Hos 5**₁₅ **Ps 24**₆ **27**₈ **105**₄/**1C 16**₁₁ **2C 7**₁₄, cf. A 3 f, see THAT 2:455: יִבְקֹשׁ occurs, but never פִּי יִדְרֹשׁ.

—d. קָדַם to step in front of **Ps 89**₁₅ **95**₂, cf. A 3 f.

—e. חָלָה to calm, pacify **Ex 32**₁₁ **1S 13**₁₂ **1K 13**₆ **2K 13**₄ **Jr 26**₁₉ **2C 33**₁₂; to venerate **Zech 8**₂₁ **Ps 119**₅₈ **Da 9**₁₃, cf. A 3 f.

—5. לֶחֶם הַפִּיחֻלָּה **Ex 35**₁₃ **39**₃₆ **1S 21**₇ **1K 7**₄₈ **2C 4**₁₉; לֶחֶם פִּי־לֶחֶם הַפִּיחֻלָּה **Ex 25**₃₀ bread of the presence, “show-bread”, really bread of the actual presence (of Yahweh), on which see THAT 2:459f, and see further Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1688; M. Haran *ScrHier.* 8:289ff; corresponding to שֻׁלְחַן הַפִּי־לֶחֶם פִּי the table of the actual presence **Nu 4**₇.

D. פְּנִים with prepositions, including all the usages distinguished in A-C, see Reindl *Das Angesicht Gottes im Sprachgebrauch des AT* 17ff; THAT 2:443-446 and 457-459.

—1. with אֶל.

—a. אֶל־פְּנֵי to (at) the front of **Lv 9**₅ **16**₂ **Nu 17**₈ **20**₁₀ **2C 19**₂; by the side, along **Ezk 42**_{3-7-10a}; on the front of **Ezk 41**₂₅ (on אֶל for עַל see Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 6).

—b. on the surface of אֶל־פְּנֵי הַשָּׂדֶה out on to the field **Lv 14**₅₃ **Ezk 16**₅.

—2. with the preposition אֶת (SamP. *at*): אֶת־פְּנֵי in the presence of, before **Gn 19**₁₃ **33**₁₈ **Lv 4**₆; אֶת־פְּנֵי יְהוָה, **נִרְאָה אֶת־פְּנֵי יְהוָה** to appear before Yahweh, but originally qal for nif., see above, C 4 a; אֶת־פְּנֵי מֶלֶךְ before the king, at the royal court **1S 22**₄ (for וַיִּנְחֶם rd. וַיִּנְחֶם see Stoebe *KAT* 8/1:404); מֵאֶת־פְּנֵי away from **Gn 27**₃₀ **Ex 10**₁₁ **Lv 10**₄ **2K 16**₁₄ **Jb 2**₇; מֵאֶת־פְּנֵי some of (the food) that was in front of him **Gn 43**₃₄.

—3. בְּפְּנֵי, cf. Akk. *ina pān* (AHw. 821b) in the face of, before, against: with הִתְיַצֵּב **Dt 7**₂₄ **11**₂₅, with עָמַד **Jos 10**₈ **21**₄₄ **23**₉, **Est 9**₂ (some MSS editions, Bomberg, instead of לְפְּנֵי) to withstand someone; on בְּפְּנֵי **Ezk 6**₉ (see above, A 3 e ii).

—4. לְפָנַי, Akk. *lapaøn* (AHw. 534b; CAD L: 80, preposition *lapani* from, before, on account of, by, in front of) and *ana pān* (AHw. 821b) in front; Ug. *lpn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2059; Aistleitner 2230 on p. 257: in front, at; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 252f entries 337 and 338; Pardee UF 8 (1976) 219, 308f: in front): sf. לְפָנַי, לְפָנַיךְ, Heb. inscr. לְפָנַיךְ (Tell Arad 7:6), לְפָנַי/נִי, לְפָנַיִם, לְפָנַיִם/הֶם, לְפָנַי לְפָנַי 1K 6₁₇ prp. with Sept. הַדְּבִיר, cf. Noth *Könige* 100.

—a. before: לְפָנַי שָׁמֶשׁ before (or in) the sun Jb 8₁₆, cf. d i; with הַשֵּׁתִּיחָה Gn 23₁₂; in military terminology (Gesenius-B. 648a; THAT 2:444) with הַתִּיצֵב Dt 9₂; with נִס Jos 7₄ 2S 24₁₃; with נָפַל 1S 14₁₃ 2S 33₄; also with נָגַף nif. Lv 26₁₇ 1S 4₂ 7₁₀ 2S 10₁₅₋₁₉ and elsewhere; with עָמַד Ju 2₁₄; with פָּנָה Ju 20₄₂; with קָם Lv 26₃₇ Jos 7_{12f}; with verbs of movement: Aaron threw down his staff before Pharaoh Ex 7₁₀; Moses entered the presence of Yahweh 34₃₄; Abner brought David into the presence of Saul 1S 17₅₇; gaining access to the great Pr 18₁₆; לְפָנַי נָתַן to set out a meal for someone Gn 18₈ Neh 9₃₉; to pass in front Gn 33₁₄; to mourn in front of a corpse 2S 33₁; to carry booty before the king of Assyria Is 8₄; the victor coming with his reward before him 40₁₀.

—b. to be scattered לְפָנַי אִישׁ one in front of him, meaning everyone for himself Jr 49₅ (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 286); one in front of him, meaning one in front of another; 1S 5₄ לְפָנַי: meaning uncertain:

—i. the statue of Dagon (דָּגוֹן) had fallen straight down in front;

—ii. before it (i.e. the Ark אָרוֹן);

—iii. לְ meaning עַל on its face (see Stoebe KAT 8/1:137, 139); Is 53₂ לְפָנַיִם equally uncertain meanings are suggested (1QIs^a reads לְפָנַיִם with MT, Sept. ἐναντίου αὐτοῦ, so also Vulg., Pesh., Tg.):

—i. growing straight up before him (Driver JTS 38 (1937) 48, and subsequently Lindblom ZAW 63 (1951) 244; R.P. Gordon VT 20 (1970) 491f; Allen VT 21 (1971) 490; cf. TOB; NRSV: he grew up before him; REB (and also NEB): before the Lord);

—ii. for himself alone, separated (de Boer OTSt 11 (1956) 113f);

—iii. cj. for sg. prp. pl. לְפָנַיִם (BHS) :: versions.

—c. i. in front of someone in power, before a king etc. with יָשַׁב (the brothers seated before Joseph) Gn 43₃₃ (:: Speiser *Gen.* 329 לְפָנַיִם: at his command); with עָמַד, → עָמַד qal 2 b;

—ii. before God (or Yahweh), cf. Akk. *ina pān ili, ina maḥar ili*: with אָכַל Dt 14₂₆; with בָּכָה Dt 1₄₅ Ju 20₂₃₋₂₆; with בָּרַךְ Gn 27₇; with הִלֵּךְ qal, 1K 3₆ and 9₄ (see HAL 237b, sv. הִלֵּךְ qal 13 (at end) = English edition 247b, and hitp. see HAL 238a = English edition 248a); with זָבַח 1S 11₁₅; with חָיָה Gn 17₁₈ Hos 6₂; with הוֹקִיעַ 2S 21₉ (→ יָקַע); with יָרָה גוֹרָל Jos 18₆; with יָשַׁב 2S 7₁₈; with פָּרַת בְּרִית 1S 23₁₈; with הַמְלִיךְ 1S 11₁₅; with הָעֵלָה עֲלוֹת וְשִׁלְמִים Ju 20₂₆; with עָמַד 1K 17₁ 18₁₅ 2K 3₁₄ 5₁₆ Jr 35₁₉ (→ עָמַד qal 2 b); with הַתְּפִיל 1S 1₁₂; with קָרָא צוֹם Jr 36₉; with הִקְרִיב Lv 3₁₋₇₋₁₂ and elsewhere; with שָׁחַק 2S 6₅₋₂₁,

cf. 14-16; with שָׁמַח Lv 23⁴⁰; with הִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה 1S 1¹⁹; with שָׁחַט Lv 15-11 38-13 and elsewhere; with נָפַשׁ שָׁפַךְ 1S 1¹⁵.

—d. לְפָנַי before, in a temporal sense:

—i. לְפָנַי שָׁמֵשׁ as long as the sun shines Ps 72¹⁷, see a, cf. עַם שָׁמֵשׁ and יָרַח Ps 72⁵;

—ii. לְ מוֹתִי/מוֹתוֹ Gn 27⁷⁻¹⁰ Dt 33¹; קִצִּיר Is 18⁵; similarly Am 1¹ Pr 8²⁵; כָּל-הַצִּיִּר לְ they wither before any other type of plant Jb 8¹² (Horst BK 16/1:125; so also NRSV and REB; cf. TOB); לְפָנַי before my time Gn 30³⁰ Jr 28⁸; לְ מִוֶּזֶה earlier, beforehand Neh 13⁴; לְ with inf., before Gn 13¹⁰ 1S 9¹⁵ 2S 3¹³ Mal 3²³.

—e. לְפָנַי according to the opinion of, in the view of (THAT 2:445f, 459) Gn 10⁹ 43¹⁴ 1S 20¹ 1K 8⁵⁰ etc.; לְפָנַי and לְ יְהוָה/אֱלֹהִים Gn 6¹¹⁻¹³ 7¹ 10⁹ Lv 16³⁰ Dt 24⁴ Ps 143².

—f. לְפָנַי at the disposal of, cf. Akk. *ana pān* at the disposal of, for (AHw. 821a paragraph 20): לְפָנַי the whole country is at your disposal Gn 13⁹ 24⁵¹ Jr 40⁴, pl. Gn 34¹⁰ 2C 14⁶.

—g. לְפָנַי in the manner of, as if it were (Horst BK 16/1:56) 1S 1¹⁶ Jb 3²⁴ 4¹⁹.

—h. מִלְּפָנַי away from:

—i. with יָצָא Gn 41⁴⁶ 47¹⁰ Ex 35²⁰; with קָוַם 1K 8⁵⁴ Ezr 10⁶; with לָקַח Ex 36³; with נִסַּח 1C 19¹⁸; with הוֹרִישׁ to drive out the inhabitants before Israel 2C 20⁷; with קָבַר to bury the dead out of sight Gn 23⁴⁻⁸; with לְפָנַי to make a written copy from Dt 17¹⁸; מִלְּפָנַי to measure from a given point Ezk 40¹⁹;

—ii. מִלְּפָנַי יְהוָה with בָּרַח Jon 1³⁻¹⁰ (cf. Jenni *Orientalia* 47 (1978) 357), with חוּל/חִיל Ps 114⁷; with יָצָא to go away from Gn 4¹⁶, to go out from Lv 9²⁴ Nu 17¹¹ Qoh 10⁵; with הוֹצִיא Nu 17²⁴; with יָרָא Qoh 8¹³; with נִכְנַע 1K 21²⁹ 2C 33¹²; with נִכְרַת Lv 22³ 1K 8²⁵ Is 48¹⁹; with לָקַח Lv 16¹² Nu 20⁹; with נָמַס Ps 97⁵; with הוֹסֵר 1S 21⁷;

—iii. with verbs of shouting: with זָעַק to cry out because of your king (NRSV :: REB cry out against) 1S 8¹⁸; with רָנַן to sing for joy before Yahweh 1C 16³³.

—5. מִלְּפָנַי cf. Akk. *ištu/issu/ultu pān* (AHw. 822a paragraph 26) away from a position, from in front, in front.

—a. מִלְּפָנֵיהֶם the pillar of cloud moved from in front of them Ex 14¹⁹; a cooking pot מִלְּפָנֵיהֶם leaning away from the north Jr 1¹³ (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 527r); מִלְּפָנֵי-חֻשֵׁן Jb 17¹² see Horst BK 16/1:240, 262 :: Fohrer KAT 16:279, 282: מִלְּפָנַי comparative.

—b. to go away from, with הִלָּךְ Hos 11² (for מִלְּפָנֵיהֶם rd. with Sept. מִלְּפָנַי).

—c. in front:

—i. מִפְּ אֹיֵב in front of the enemy **Ps 61⁴ Lam 2³**, מִפְּ חֶרֶב in the face of the sword (cf. REB: at the risk of our lives :: NRSV: because of) **Lam 5⁹**, מִפְּ מֵי הַמַּבּוּל to escape the flood waters **Gn 7⁷**, cf. further **Ju 9²¹ Is 17⁹**, מִפְּ מִפְּ הֵס be silent before the Lord God **Zeph 1⁷ Zech 2¹⁷**; מִפְּ אֱלֹהִים **Ps 68⁹**, מִפְּ יְהוָה **Jr 23⁹ Mal 3¹⁴**;

—ii. מִפְּ מִפְּ in front of, used with various verbs, e.g. בָּרַח **Gn 16⁸ 35¹ Ps 139⁷**, חָתַת **Jr 1¹⁷ Ezk 2⁶ 3⁹**, nif. **Mal 2⁵**, נֹס **Jos 10¹¹ 1S 17²⁴ Am 5¹⁹ Ps 68²**, hif. **Ju 6¹¹**, הִשְׁלִיךְ **2K 17²⁰**, הִשְׁמִיר **Jos 9²⁴ 2K 21⁹ Am 2⁹**.

—d. מִפְּ הַשְׁמִיר with causal significance (and with the cause expressed):

—i. the earth is filled with violence מִפְּנֵיהֶם because of them **Gn 6¹³**, the outcry of the people because of their taskmasters **Ex 3⁷**, because of the plague of flies **8²⁰**, because of Midian **Ju 6⁶**, because of the animals **Ezk 14¹⁵**; cf. מִפְּנֵי רֵיחַ trees swaying because of (REB: in, NRSV: before) the wind **Is 7²**, מִפְּנֵי הָאֵשׁ melting like wax because of (REB: before, NRSV: near) the fire **Mi 1⁴**;

—ii. by reason of **Gn 41³¹ Dt 28²⁰ Jr 9⁶** (for בַּת־עַמִּי rd. ? רָעָתָם, BHS), **23¹⁰ 51⁶⁴ Hos 10¹⁵ Mal 3¹⁴ La 5¹⁰**; מִפְּנֵיהֶם for their sake **Am 2⁹** (Wolff BK 14/2:163f :: REB and NRSV before them), because of (the effect of) the cloud **1K 8¹¹**, of darkness **Jb 37¹⁹**;

—iii. מִפְּנֵי אֲשֶׁר conjunction, because **Ex 19¹⁸ Jr 44²³**.

—6. נִגַּד פְּנֵי in the presence of the Most High **Lam 3³⁵** (Gesenius-B.: in the gaze of); figuratively פְּנֵיכֶם נִגַּד means wrong in your eyes, against your view, cf. A 3 e ii, i.e. with the same sense of wrongness, as in **Ex 10¹⁰**, NRSV: an evil purpose in mind; REB: sinister purpose in mind; נִגַּד פְּנֵיהֶם נְבִנִים they are clever in their own eyes (פְּנֵיהֶם parallel with עֵינֵיהֶם) **Is 5²¹**; מִנְּגַד פְּנֵי far from **1S 26²⁰**, see Stoebe KAT 8/1:464.

—7. נִכַּח פְּנֵי before the presence of the Lord **Lam 2¹⁹**; נִכַּח פְּנֵיהֶם with נָתַן, they have placed their iniquity as a stumbling block before them **Ezk 14³**.

—8. עַל־פְּנֵי (THAT 2:445f).

—a. i. on the surface (see B 3), with אָרֶץ **Gn 1²⁹ 7³ 8⁹ 11⁴⁻⁸⁻⁹** (see ii) and elsewhere, with גַּיִם **Gn 1² 7¹⁸** and elsewhere, with אֲדָמָה **Gn 6¹ 7²³ Ex 33¹⁶ Nu 12³** and elsewhere, with בְּקִעָה bones lying around the valley **Ezk 37²**, עַל־פְּנֵי־חוּץ on the street **Jb 18¹⁷** → חוּץ I 1, with תְּהוֹם **Gn 1² Pr 8²⁷**;

—ii. all over the surface, with אָרֶץ **Gn 11⁴⁻⁸⁻⁹** (see i), **2S 18⁸ Am 5⁸ Jb 5^{10a}**, with חוּצוֹת water spreading over the open meadows **Jb 5^{10b}** (→ חוּץ B 1), with כִּפְרֹת sprinkling the blood of an ox on the front of the mercy-seat (NRSV, margin: cover; cf. REB: on the surface of the cover) **Lv 16¹⁴**, with גַּיִם **Gn 1² Ex 32²⁰ Is 18² Jb 24¹⁸ Qoh 11¹**, with שָׂדֵה in the open country, over an open field **Lv 14⁷ Ezk 32⁴**;

—iii. the expression עַל־פְּנֵי־פָרֵץ פָּרֵץ breach upon breach (more freely: one breach after another, Horst BK 16/1:239) has a similar meaning, **Jb 16¹⁴**, cf. **Jr 4²⁰**.

—b. at the front of, before:

—i. with הַבַּיִת (הַיְכָל) a vestibule in front of the main building **1K 6**₃ see Noth *Könige* 97, with הַיְכָל **2C 3**₁₇, with רְקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם birds flying across the dome of the sky (NRSV; REB: across the vault of the heavens) **Gn 1**₂₀; כַּעֲפָר עַל־פְּנֵי־רוּחַ like dust before the wind **Ps 18**₄₃;

—ii. in geographical descriptions, opposite, facing **Gn 23**₁₉ **25**₁₈ **Nu 21**₁₁ **Jos 15**₈ and elsewhere (according to Gesenius-B. ad loc.: east of, but that is doubtful, see THAT 2:445 and Wüst *Untersuchungen* 1:35¹²¹).

—c. with persons:

—i. before, in the sight of, with עָבַר qal **Gn 32**₂₂ **Ex 34**₆ **2S 15**₁₈, hif. **Ex 33**₁₉; with כָּל־הָעָם **Lv 10**₃; with sf. עַל־פְּנֵי **Jr 6**₇, עַל־פְּנֵיךָ **Ps 9**₂₀; **Jb 1**₁₁ cf. **2**₅: he will curse you to your face; עַל־פְּנֵיכֶם the fear of God in your face **Ex 20**₂₀, I will not lie to your face **Jb 6**₂₈;

—ii. before the eyes, with the meaning under the control of **Nu 3**_{4b}, during the lifetime of **Gn 11**₂₈;

—iii. against (aggressively, cf. II עַל 5 a) **Nah 2**₂ **Ps 21**₁₃; at the expense of, to the disadvantage of **Gn 16**₁₂ (THAT 2:445), **Gn 25**₁₈ **Dt 21**₁₆;

—iv. all over (cf. A 3) with פָּכָה Joash weeping over the dying Elisha **2K 13**₁₄, with נָפַל Joseph falling over Jacob as he died **Gn 50**₁, with הִצִּיף the sea flowing all over the Egyptians **Dt 11**₄.

—d. in connection with God: עַל־פְּנֵי **Ex 20**₃ **Dt 5**₇; the exact sense is disputed, see further Stamm ThR 27 (1961) 237f; Childs *Exodus* 402f; THAT 2:459; the problem is already evident in Sept. and Vulg.: Sept. **Ex 20**₃ πλὴν ἐμοῦ, **Dt 5**₇ πρὸ προσώπου μου; Vulg. **Ex 20**₃ *coram me*, **Dt 5**₇ *in conspectu meo*; Pesh. and Tg. treat the phrase differently: **Ex 20**₃ **Dt 5**₇ *lābar men(i)* corresponding to *bār minni*; possible solutions are: 1. next to me (ZürBib.; Zorell *Lex.* 658a; Beer HAT 3 (1939) 98); 2. except me (Gesenius-B.; cf. Pesh., Tg. and Sept. on **Ex 20**₃); 3. over me, to my disadvantage (von Rad ATD 8:39; cf. Stamm ThR 27 (1961) 237f); 4. in front of me (Nielsen *Die zehn Gebote* 78, and Childs *Exodus* 386); 5. opposite me, before my face (Noth ATD 5:122; Knierim ZAW 77 (1965) 23-27; TOB; cf. Sept. and Vulg. on **Dt 5**₇); 6. in defiance of me (KBL; Preuss BWANT 92 (1971) 18; similarly Driver in *Fschr. Albright* (1971) 89); NRSV: no other gods before me, margin: besides me; REB: besides me (see above 2).

—9. מֵעַל־פְּנֵי away from, really off the surface.

—a. מֵעַל־פְּנֵי הָאָרֶץ:

—i. with אָסַף of Yahweh sweeping everything away in judgement **Zeph 1**₂ (cj. → סוּף); with כָּלָה the threat of annihilation by Egypt **Ex 32**₁₂; with הִכְרִית ridding the world of David's enemies **1S 20**₁₅ cutting off Israel from her land **1K 9**₇ complete destruction **Zeph 1**₃; with מָחָה devastation by the flood **Gn 6**₇ **7**₄; with הִשְׁמִיר people banished because of sin **Dt 6**₁₅ **Am 9**₈;

—ii. with גָּרַשׁ Cain driven from the land **Gn 4**₁₄; with שָׁלַח to send off the earth (meaning to cause to die) **Jr 28**₁₆;

—iii. with קָלַל water (מַיִם) to subside from the surface of the ground **Gn 8**₈.

—b. i. מַעַל-פָּנֵי/נֵיוֹ הִסִּיר 2K 17_{18,23} 23₂₇ 24₃ Jr 32₃₁;

—ii. מַעַל-פָּנָיו הִשְׁלִיךְ to banish from one's presence 2K 13₂₃ 17₂₀ Jr 52₃.

—c. פָּנֵי שַׁלַח מַעַל- Jr 15₁; קוּם מַעַל פָּנֵי מֵתוֹ Abraham rose (and departed) from the corpse of Sarah Gn 23₃.

—d. מָחָה מַעַל כָּל-פָּנִים to wipe tears away Is 25₈.

Der. n.f. הַצֵּלְפּוֹנִי; n.m. and place name פְּנוּאֵל, פְּנוּאֵל.

7628 פָּנָה

פָּנָה: etymology uncertain, see THAT 2:433, perhaps from root פָּנַן, a by-form of פָּנָה (Gesenius-B. 650a); SamP. *fanna*; Ug. *pnt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2067: “corners of the back”, meaning vertebrae, cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 316 entry 468; Driver *Myths*² 44⁵, 156a; Caquot-S. *Textes* 137^u :: Aistleitner 2230 p. 257: surface); cs. פָּנַת, sf. פְּנָתָם, cj. Pr 7₈ for פָּנָה rd. פָּנָה cf. v.₁₂, pl. פְּנֹתָם, פְּנֹתָיו Zech 14₁₀, sf. פְּנֹתָם, פְּנֹתָיו.

—1. a. **corner**, → זַיִת* of בַּיִת Jb 1₁₉, מִזְבֵּחַ Ex 27₂ 38₂, שַׁעַר Jr 31₄₀, חוֹמָה Neh 3₂₄ (see c), מִכְנָה 1K 7₃₄, עֲזָרָה Ezk 43₂₀ 45₁₉, שׁוּק Pr 7₈, רְחֹבוֹת and חוּץ 7₁₂, cf. פָּנָה street corner 2C 28₂₄, גֵּן Pr 21₉ 25₂₄; עֲלִית הַפָּנָה corner balcony Neh 3_{31f} → עֲלִיָּה 5;

—b. אֶבֶן פָּנָה corner-stone (Galling *Fschr. Rudolph* 72f; Dalman *Arbeit* 7:66f) Jb 38₆, > פָּנָה Is 28₁₆ Jr 51₃₆; פָּנָה ראש Ps 118₂₂ (Kraus BK 15⁵:983f);

—c. the corner of a wall, as in שַׁעַר הַפָּנָה the corner gate, at the north-west corner of the new city (BRL² 161b) 2K 14₁₃ Jr 31₃₈ 2C 26₉, cj. 2C 25₂₃ for הַפּוֹנָה rd. הַפָּנָה, → פָּנָה qal, corresponding to שַׁעַר הַפְּנִים Zech 14₁₀, really? “corner of the battlements”; on the masc. pl. as a “group plural”, cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:40ff.

—2. **battlements** Zeph 1₁₆ 2C 26₁₅ (parallel with מְגִדָּלִים), Sir 50₂.

—3. corner-stone, corner tower, metaphorical for chieftain, leader Ju 20₂ 1S 14₃₈ Is 19₁₃ (for פָּנַת prp. pl. פְּנֹת or collective singular, see Wildberger BK 10:702), Zeph 3₆ (parallel with גְּוִיִּם :: Sept. γωνία suggesting battlements (ZürBib., also NRSV, cf. REB: bastions) or mountains (e.g. Elliger ATD 25⁶:76; Rudolph KAT 13/3:284), Zech 10₄ (parallel with יְתֵד corner-stone and tent-peg). †

7629 פְּנוּאֵל

I פְּנוּאֵל: n.m.: Sept. = Luke 2₃₆ Φανουήλ; פָּנֹי* archaic nominative pl. construct, for absolute *pānū (R. Meyer *Gramm.* §45:3a; THAT 2:433) + אֵל, originally *pānū-ili “face of God”, cf. Akk. personal names like Pān-Marduk-lūmur “may I see the face of Marduk” (Stamm 203) :: Kopf VT 8 (1958) 209f: vb. פָּנָה, cf. KBL.

—1. descendant of Judah 1C 4₄.

—2. from Benjamin **1C 8₂₅ Q, K פְּנִיאל**. †

7630 פְּנִיאל

II פְּנִיאל: place name; SamP. *fānuwwəl*, Sept. **Ju 8_{8f.17} 1K 12₂₅ Φανουελ**, Josephus Φανούηλ (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 122); see I: *Tilāl/ Tulūl-ed-dahab* meaning hill for gold, by the Jabbok, about 11 km. east of the Jordan (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1478; Rösel ZDPV 92 (1976) 24; see also Zorell *Lex.* and Simons *Geog.* p. 231 :: Lemaire VT 31 (1981) 50-52: Deir Alla, so with Franken, on which see Lemaire VT 31 (1981) 50⁵⁶): **Gn 32₃₂** (= פְּנִיאל 32₃₁), **Ju 8_{8f.17} 1K 12₂₅**. †

7631 פְּנָחַס

פְּנָחַס: → פִּינָחַס.

7632 פְּנִיאל

I פְּנִיאל: n.m. ? Heb. inscr. (cf. Lemaire *Inscriptions* 1:272f): *פְּנִי ? archaic plural cstr. (gen. and acc.), for abs. **pānū* (R. Meyer *Gramm.* §45, 3a; THAT 2:433) + אל, originally **pānī-ili*; but perhaps **pānī* is not an archaising oblique case but simply a variant of the expression, **pānū-ili* > **pānī-ili*: = I פְּנִיאל 2: **1C 8₂₅ K**. †

7633 פְּנִיאל

II פְּנִיאל: place name, = II פְּנִיאל; SamP. versions פְּנִיאל *fānuwwəl*: **Gn 32₃₁** (Kahle *Geniza* 182: Jerome *Fanuhel*). †

7634 פְּנִיִּים

פְּנִיִּים: → פְּנִינִים.

7635 פְּנִים

פְּנִים: → *פְּנָה.

7636 פְּנִימָה

פְּנִימָה: SamP. *fānīma*; פְּנִים + locative *ā* meaning frontwards (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 83; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:101 note 1; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 527n; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §45, 3c).

—1. into **Lv 10₁₈ 2C 29₁₈**.

—2. within, inside **1K 6₁₈ 2K 7₁₁**.

—3. לְפָנֵימָה into, REB: the priests went inside :: NRSV: into the inner part of the house of the Lord **2C 29**₁₆; with וּלְחִיצוֹן inside and out **1K 6**₃₀, cj. 29 (for מִלְּפָנֵימָה prp. with לְפָנֵימָה, see Noth *Könige* 102), **Ezk 40**₁₆, he went inside **Ezk 41**₃; מִפְּנֵימָה on the inside **1K 6**₁₉₋₂₁ **2C 3**₄.

—cj.: **Ps 45**₁₄ for פְּנֵימָה prp. פְּנֵינִים coral (BHS; Kraus BK 15⁵:487) :: Dahood *Psalms* 1:270, 275: with MT within; TOB: in the inner parts; NRSV: in her chamber; REB: within the palace. †

7637 פְּנֵימִי

פְּנֵימִי: adj. with an *-ī* ending (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41:4) from *פְּנִים → MHeb. פְּנִים inner parts (Dalman *Wb.* 338b); MHeb.: fem. פְּנֵימִית; pl. פְּנֵימִים, fem. פְּנֵימִיּוֹת the innermost part of the house **1K 6**₂₇, inner court ₃₆, **7**₁₂₋₅₀ **Ezk 8**₃ (Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 191f) ₁₆ **10**₃ **40**₁₅₋₄₆ **Est 4**₁₁ **5**₁ **1C 28**₁₁ **2C 4**₂₂. †

7638 פְּנִינִים

פְּנִינִים: tantum plural: versions uncertain, see Zorell *Lex.*; cf. ? Greek πίτυη, and πίτυα, πίτυα corals (Liddell-S. (1968) p. 1405), Latin *pina, pinna* Pliny 9:115, 142 (Bauer *Edelsteinkunde* 761ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 986f), → פְּנִנָה: pearls of coral **Pr 3**₁₅ Q, (K פְּנִינִים); **8**₁₁ **20**₁₅ **31**₁₀ **Jb 28**₁₈ (Hölscher *Hiob* 73), **Lam 4**₇ **Sir 7**₁₉ **30**₁₅ **31**₆;

—cj. **Ps 45**₁₄ → פְּנֵימָה. †

7639 פְּנִנָה

פְּנִנָה: n.f.; Sept. Φεννανα, Josephus Φέννανα (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 123); probably a unitary noun from → פְּנִינִים: “corals” (Noth *Personennamen* 223; Stamm *Frauennamen* 328; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1412) :: KBL: from Arb. *fainānā* a woman with thick hair, or *Lipiński* VT 17 (1967) 68-71: with Arb. and OSArb. etymology, the fruitful woman: the wife of Elkanah **1S 1**₂₋₄. †

7640 פִּנָק

פִּנָק: MHeb. pi., JArm. pa., Syr. pa., Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 375a) pa. to pamper, etpa. passive; CPArm. pa. pt. passive, soft (of a garment); Arb. *fnq* II to let someone lead a pleasant, easy and prosperous life (Lane 2450a), *fnq* V to live in comfort and prosperity (Lane 2450a, to live in ease and affluence, Wehr-Cowan 729a).

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 245): pt. מִפְּנִק: to pamper, spoil, a pampered slave **Pr 29**₂₁. †

7641 פֶּס

*פֶּס: probably a primary noun; SamP. **Gn 37**₃ *fassəm*; MHeb. and JArm. פֶּס, פֶּסא, פֶּסתא palm of the hand, sole of the foot, piece, tax; JArm. פֶּסא piece, mouthful, lot; similarly Syr. *passētā*, BArm. → פֶּס; Pun. פֶּס tablet (Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 352; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 230; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 921, *ps* II); cf. Ug. **ps*, pl. *psm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2074; Aistleitner 2238) in Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 4, 205:5: *lbš psm rq*; perhaps connected with EgArm. פֶּס, Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 10:7, 9; 12:9, 18; Nab. *ps* part, portion (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 230; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 921 *ps* I); Syr. *pessā, pessētā* lot; CPArm. *pst'* tax: pl. פֶּסִים: פֶּסִים כְּתָנֶת

Gn 37₃ 2S 13₁₈ and **הַפְּתִיחַת פְּסִים כִּי** **Gn 37₂₃₋₃₂ 2S 13₁₉**: meaning disputed, with uncertainty already in the versions, on which see esp. Dillmann, *Genesis*⁶ (1892) 393: 1. cf. Sept. **Gn 37_{3,23-32} χιτῶν ποί** >, Vulg. *tunica polymita* a tunic made from different pieces of coloured material (KBL, with a question-mark); similarly Speiser *Genesis* 289f (Oppenheim JNES 8 (1949) 177): **פְּסִים** a word to indicate decorative needlework on valuable garments. 2. cf. Sept. **2S 13_{18f} χιτῶν** > (from > carpal-bone), Vulg. *tunica talaris* a robe reaching right down to the ankles (H.P. Müller ZA 66 (1977) 310), more precisely, a garment reaching to the wrists and the ankles, cf. Gesenius-B.; König *Wb.*; Zorell *Lex.*; Dalman *Arbeit* 5:215; also KBL; see Pritchard *Pictures* page 14f for illustrations of Syrian dress, esp. plate 43. 3. **פְּתִיחַת פְּסִים כִּי** a wrap-around garment, the overlapping layers of which seem like “tablets”, cf. Pun. **פס** see above (BRL² 186b), cf. Albright BA 36 (1973) 31f; Parrot *Sumer* plates 346, 348 etc.; cf. place name **פס דְּמִים** Josephus Ἐρασσάμος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 140) **1C 11₁₃ = אֲפֹס דְּמִים** (HAL 77a = English edition 79b) see Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2:456f and Stoebe KAT 8/1:316. †

7642 פסג

פסג: hapax legomenon **Ps 48₁₄**, meaning uncertain; MHeb. pi. to cut, divide, split; JArm. pa. to divide, separate (Levy *Wb.* 4:68); Akk. (Neo-Assyrian) *passuku* (D-theme, see AHW. 839b) to remove, take away.

pi: impv. **פִּסְגוּ**: with **אֲרָמְנוֹתֶיהָ**: versions uncertain: Sept. > τὰς Βάρεις αὐτῆς; βάρεις acc. pl. of βάρεις large house, tower (see Liddell-Scott *Lexicon* 307a) corresponding to Vulg. iuxta Sept. *distribuite domus eius*; iuxta Hebr. *separate palatia eius*; Syr. *‘aqqarw sāhrātāh* destroy her palace; KBL: unexplained, so also Jenni *Pi‘el* 236²⁶⁰; because of MHeb. pa. and esp. hif. it is often translated walk through! (ZürBib. cf. NRSV: go through its citadels! :: NEB and REB: pass her palaces in review!), cf. Gesenius-B.; König *Wb.*; Zorell *Lex.*; alt. look carefully! (Kraus BK 15⁵:509), or alternatively make a list! (TOB); cj. prp. **פִּקְרוּ** (BHS) :: Dahood *Psalms* 1:293: and consider her palace, reading *pa sīgū*, a by-form of *sīg* to assess, meditate. †

7643 פסגה

פסגה, always **הַפְּסִגָּה**; SamP. *fasga*, Sept. Φασγα: a peak in the eastern highlands of Jordan, to the east of the northern end of the Dead Sea: to be identified either with modern *en-Neba* or with *Khirbet Šiyāga* (Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:401; Simons *Geog.* §197; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1475): **Nu 21₂₀ 23₁₄ Dt 3₁₇₋₂₇ 4₄₉ 34₁ Jos 12₃ 13₂₀**. †

7644 פסה

פסה hapax legomenon **Ps 72₁₆**; of uncertain meaning, as already evident from the versions: Sept. στήριγμα, Vulg. iuxta Sept. *firmamentum*, Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *memorable triticum*, Pesh. *sug’ā* amount; cf. ? Ug. *pd* → **פִּז**, following Driver *Myths*¹ 163² and Gray *Legacy*² 24⁶: amount, portion, share (:: Driver *Myths*² 155b: **פִּז** gold); on **Ps 72₁₆** see also Driver VT 1 (1951) 249: from Eg. *pšš* (Erman-G. 1:553) and Ug. *pd* portion, allocation, i.e. wealth :: Dahood *Psalms* 2:183: rd. *pa-sūtōh* (**Gn 49₁₁**; *st* = Phoenician *swt*, → **סות** garment) a piece of clothing; cj. (see, e.g. Gesenius-B.) **שְׁפַעַת** excess, **מִסַּת** enough (JArm., Sam., Syr.) and **סִפְת־בַּר** increase of grain (Kraus BK 15⁵:656). †

7645 פסה

פסה: MHeb. qal to pass over, jump, nif. to become lame; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:565) and Targum Neofiti; Arb. *fasaha* to dislocate, put out of joint (:: Kopf VT 8 (1958) 194f: Arb. *fasaha* to be (or become) distant); cf.

Akk. *pessû* (AHw. 856f) lame, limping; for bibliography regarding etymology see R. Schmitt OBO 7 (1975) 25³⁰; according to Gerleman ZAW 88 (1976) 409-413 the basic meaning of the verb is to push, run into.

qal: pf. **פָּסַף**, **פָּסַףְתִּי**; inf. abs. **פָּסַף**; pt. pl. **פָּסַףְתִּים**.

—1. to **be lame, limp** **1K 18**₂₁, see below, pi.

—2. with **לַע** to **limp by, pass by, spare** (see, e.g. de Vaux *Sacrifices* 20; H. Barth *Israel und das Assyrische Reich in den nicht Jesajanischen Texten des Protojesajabuches* 58f: to pass by, spare (cf. Wildberger BK 10:1236f) :: Keel ZAW 84 (1972) 430, 432: to leap, hop; **Ex 12**₁₃₋₂₃₋₂₇ passing over the homes); **Ex 12**₁₃₋₂₃₋₂₇ **Is 31**₅ (Irwin *Isaiah 28-33* 144: to protect, similarly Glasson JTS 10 (1959) 79-84). †

nif: impf. **פָּסַףְתִּי** to **become lame** **2S 4**₄. †

pi. (Jenni *Piel* 140, 214): impf. **פָּסַףְתִּי**: **1K 18**₂₆ to **limp about** in a cultic ceremony, perform a hobbling dance see Hölscher *Profeten* 132; Hentschl *Die Elija-Erzählungen* 159; cf. Fohrer ATANT 53² (1968) 16 :: Keel ZAW 84 (1972) 432: to skip over the altar. †

Der. **פָּסַף** ?, **פָּסַף**, **פָּסַף**, place name **פָּסַףְתִּי**.

7646 פָּסַף

פָּסַף: ? **פָּסַף**; SamP. *afsa*, MHeb., JArm., EgArm. **פָּסַףְתִּי**, Syr. *peshā* → I **פָּסַף**, CPArm. *psh'* and *pzh'*, Sept. (usually) and NT *πάσχα*, Josephus and Sept. (less commonly) *πάσσε* > *πάσεε*, Vulg. *phase*, *pase* (Riedel ZAW 20 (1900) 320-327; TWNT 5: 895²: **פָּסַף**, pl. **פָּסַףְתִּים**: the feast of *pesah*).

—1. a. on the etymology, any connection between the substantive and the verb is uncertain and disputed, see Laaf *Die Pascha-Feier Israels* (BBB 36, 1970) 145ff; J.B. Segal *The Hebrew Passover*, with bibliography p. 270-289; see further Childs *Exodus* 186-194;

—b. on the origin of the ceremony, **פָּסַף** is probably connected with an ancient apotropaic ritual of the nomads to celebrate the spring (see esp. Rost *Credo* 101-112; also de Vaux *Sacrifices* 8f, 11 and *Institutions* 2:383ff = *Lebensordnungen* 2:341ff); McKay ZAW 84 (1972) 435-437: otherwise there is a widely accepted connection with an ancient festival for the phases of the moon, especially for the full moon; J. Henninger *Les fêtes de printemps chez les Sémites et la Pâque israélite*;

—c. on the historical background of the ceremony, **פָּסַףְתִּי** was connected with the Exodus from Egypt either by Moses himself or by later historicising; for the former suggestion see Hempel *Die Schichten des Deuteronomiums* 200⁷; Buber *Mose*² 83ff; for the latter see e.g. Noth *Überl.* 72-74; Kraus *Gottesdienst in Israel*² 63; Kutsch RGG³ 2:911 and ZThK 55 (1958) 1-35; Rost Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1396f;

—d. on the history of the feast of *pesah* in Israel, see further de Vaux *Sacrifices* 61ff; Kraus see above; Kutsch see above; Merendino *Das Deuteronomische Gesetz* 149ff; Ringgren *Religion* 170ff; Fohrer *Gesch.* 55ff; Eckart Otto *Das Mazzotfest in Gilgal*; J. Schreiner in *Fschr. Kornfeld* 69-90.

—2. in general: **Ex 12**₁₁₋₂₁₋₂₇₋₄₃₋₄₈ **34**₂₅ **Lv 23**₅ **Nu 9**₂₋₁₄ **28**₁₆ **33**₃ **Dt 16**_{1f-5f} **Jos 5**_{10f} **2K 23**₂₁₋₂₃ **Ezk 45**₂₁ **Ezr 6**_{19f} **2C 30**_{1f-5-15-17f} **35**₁₋₆₋₉₋₁₁₋₁₃₋₁₆₋₁₉.

—3. particular instances:

—a. sg. חָג הַפֶּסַח זָבַח חָג Ex 34²⁵, זָבַח־פֶּסַח 12²⁷, פֶּסַח לַיהוָה Dt 16^{2,5f}, עֲשֵׂה פֶסַח לַיהוָה Ex 12⁴⁸ Nu 9¹⁰⁻¹⁴ Dt 16¹ 2K 23²¹⁻²³ 2C 30¹⁻⁵ 35^{1-18f}, לַיהוָה פֶּסַח Ex 12¹¹ Lv 23⁵ Nu 28¹⁶, הַפֶּסַח Ezk 45²¹, הַפֶּסַח/חַג הַפֶּסַח (אֶת־) עֲשֵׂה Nu 9^{2,4-6,13} Jos 5¹⁰ 2K 23²² Ezr 6¹⁹ 2C 30² 35^{16f}, אֶת־ הַפֶּסַח אָכַל 2C 30¹⁸, מִמָּחֲרַת הַפֶּסַח שָׁחַט הַפֶּסַח/חַג Ex 12²¹ Ezr 6²⁰ 2C 30¹⁵ 35^{1-6,11}, חֲקַת הַפֶּסַח/חַג Ex 12⁴³ Nu 9¹²⁻¹⁴, הַפֶּסַח on the day after *pesah* Nu 33³ Jos 5¹¹ (Halbe ZAW 87 (1975) 330⁴⁰);

—b. pl. הַלְפִסְחִים/הַ 2C 30¹⁷ lambs for *pesah*, 2C 35⁷ offerings for *pesah*, v. 8 sacrificial animals for *pesah* (Rudolph *Chr.* 327, 328). †

7647 פֶּסַח

פֶּסַח: פֶּסַח n.m.; adj. *qatil*-pattern, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464a: “hobblers” (Noth *Personennamen* 227): Heb. inscr. (seal) פֶּסַח (Avigad *ErIsr.* 9 (1969) 1; Vattioni *Sigilli* 235): ? = פֶּסַח or פֶּסַח, cf. Akk. *pessû* (AHw. 856f) adj. but not a personal name, → פֶּסַח.

—1. temple servant (נְתָיִן) Ezr 2⁴⁹ Neh 7⁵¹.

—2. the father of one of those involved in the rebuilding of the wall in Jerusalem Neh 3⁶.

—3. a descendant of Judah 1C 4¹². †

7648 פֶּסַח

פֶּסַח: פֶּסַח: *qatil*-pattern, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 477b; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §38:3, cf. Akk. *quttulu* (von Soden *Gramm.* §55n); SamP. *fēsī*, MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 179): pl. פֶּסַחִים: **limping**:

—a. people sg. 2S 9¹³ 19²⁷ Is 35⁶ Jr 31⁸ Pr 26⁷ Jb 29¹⁵; excluded as such from the priestly office Lv 21¹⁸; pl. 2S 5^{6,8} Is 33²³;

—b. animals (prohibited as a sacrifice) Dt 15²¹ Mal 1^{8,13}. †

7649 פְּסִיל

*פְּסִיל: פֶּסַל: SamP. sg. *afsəl*, pl. cs. *afsīli*; *qatil*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470m, n; Barth *Nominalbildung* §85f: perhaps really an image which is carved or hewn: pl. פְּסִילִים (serves as a pl. of → פֶּסַל), cs. פְּסִילִי, sf. פְּסִילִיךָ, פְּסִילִיָּה, פְּסִילִיָּהם: **divine image**.

—1. 2K 17⁴¹ Is 10¹⁰ 42⁸ Jr 8¹⁹ (parallel with הַבֵּל), Hos 11² (parallel with בַּעַל), Mi 5¹² (parallel with מַצְבּוֹת), Ps 78⁵⁸ (parallel with בַּמּוֹת), 2C 33¹⁹ (parallel with אֲשֵׁרִים), 34³ (parallel with מִסְכּוֹת, אֲשֵׁרִים, בַּמּוֹת), v. 4 (parallel with מִסְכּוֹת, אֲשֵׁרִים), v. 7 (parallel with אֲשֵׁרִים).

—2. אֶרֶץ פְּסִלִים: פֶּ' Dt 7²⁵ 12³ Is 21⁹, כֶּסֶף פֶּ' Is 30²², בָּבֶל פֶּ' Jr 51⁴⁷, cf. 52; אֶרֶץ פְּסִלִים (meaning Babylon) Jr 50³⁸.

—3. expressions: with עֲשָׂה 2C 33₂₂; with עִבֵּר 2K 17₄₁ 2C 33₂₂; with הָעֵמִיד 2C 33₁₉; with קִטֵּר Hos 11₂; with זָבַח לְ 2C 33₂₂; with כָּרַת Mi 5₁₂; with כָּתַת 2C 34₇ and כָּתַת Mi 1₇; with גִּדַּע Dt 12₃; with שָׂרַף Dt 7_{5,25}; with שָׁבַר Is 21₉ 2C 34₄; כְּסִפֶּךָ צְפוּי פְּסִילֵי Is 30₂₂ → צְפוּי.

—4. place name הַפְּסִילִים Ju 3₁₉₋₂₆, Sept. τὰ γλυπτά, Vulg. *idola*: a site in the region of Jericho (Gesenius-B.; cf. Simons *Geog.* §544), with uncertain characteristics; suggestions include either

—a. not very close to any recognised divine images (e.g. Budde KHC 7 (1897) 29; cf. Hertzberg ATD 9:165, 166);

—b. with carved stones including inscriptions (Gray *Joshua, Judges and Ruth* (1967) 263);

—c. the פְּסִילִים are identical to the stones (אֲבָנִים) of Jos 4₂₀₋₂₄ (Rösel ZDPV 91 (1975) 187);

—d. Tg. מְחַצְבֵּיא quarries (so KBL but with hesitation); not to be connected with the other meanings of מְחַצְבֵּיא, see Budde KHC 7 (1897) 29; Zorell *Lex.*; Rösel ZDPV 91 (1975) 184¹⁴⁰. †

7650 פָּסַךְ

פָּסַךְ: unexplained tribal name (Noth *Personennamen* 255a): descendant of Asher 1C 7₃₃. †

7651 פָּסַל

פָּסַל: MHeb., JArm. to carve out, hew, Sam., EgArm. *psylh*, *pslh* rectangular block of stone, ashlar; Pun. *pslt* qal pt. pass. chiselled (Friedrich *Gramm.*² §139), Nab. *pšl*? (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 231, for orthography see Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 922, *psl* I) to hew, sculpt, sbst. *psl*^p stone-cutter, sculptor; Syr. *pəsal* to hew, *pāsōlā* stone-cutter, *pāsiltā* hewn stone; Ug. *psl/pslm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2073; Aistleitner 2240) stone-cutter, wood-carver; *psltm* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 5:vi:18) meaning uncertain, suggestions include:

—a. side locks (Aistleitner 2241), plaits (Caquot-S. *Textes* 251) from Akk. *pasālu* (AHw. 838a) to turn round, turn away;

—b. worked stone, graven image (Ugaritica 7:185; cf. Driver *Myths*¹ 163a), flint for a razor (Gibson in Driver *Myths*² 73, 156a), incision (Aartun WdO 4 (1968) 286) from פָּסַל.

qal: pf. sf. פָּסַלְוּ; impf. יִפְסְלוּ, יִפְסְלוּ; impv. פָּסְלוּ: to hew, cut straight.

—1. building stone 1K 5₃₂.

—2. tablets of stone Ex 34_{1,4} Dt 10_{1,3}.

—3. a divine image Hab 2₁₈. †

Der. פָּסַל, פְּסִיל.

7652 פָּסַל

פֶּסֶל: פֶּסֶל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 566e; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 179) pl. !, cstr. פֶּסְלֵי, sf.

פֶּסֶלִים, pl. → פֶּסֶלִים (Bernhardt *Gott und Bild* 113⁶; Preuss BWANT 92 (1971) 196f; Zimmerli ThB 19 (1963) 242f and *Grundriss* 104; BRL² 100 and in general Reicke-R. *Hw.* 249f): originally a **divine image** carved from wood or sculpted from stone, but later cast in metal.

—1. a. from wood or stone Ex 20₄ (parallel with תְּמוּנָה), Lv 26₁ (parallel with מִצֵּבָה), פֶּסֶל Dt 4₁₆₋₂₃₋₂₅, כל־תְּמוּנָה פֶּסֶל Dt 5₈, Ju 18_{17f-20-30f}, 17_{3f} 18₁₄, see b; Hab 2₁₈, Ps 97₇ (or as d ?);

—b. from wood Is 42₁₇ 44₁₅₋₁₇ 45₂₀ 48₅; probably also thus in פֶּסֶל וּמִסְכָּה Dt 27₁₅ Ju 17_{3f} 18₁₄ Nah 1₁₄, if it may be treated as hendiadys for a wooden image with an overlay of metal (Elliger BK 11:74; cf. C.R. North BZAW 77 (1958) 154);

—c. made from metal: with נֹסֶף Is 40₁₉ 44₁₀, with צֶרֶף Jr 10₁₄ 51₁₇;

—d. made from metal or wood Is 40₂₀ 44₉; probably the same also in פֶּסֶל הָאֲשֶׁרָה 2K 21₇ = הַסִּמּוֹל 2C 33₇.

—2. expressions: with יָצַר Is 44₉ Hab 2₁₈; with פֶּסֶל Hab 2₁₈; with עָשָׂה Ex 20₄ Dt 4₁₆₋₂₃₋₂₅ 5₈ 27₁₅ Ju 17_{3f} 18₃₁; with נֹסֶף Is 40₁₉ 44₁₀; with צֶרֶף Is 10₁₄ 51₁₇; with הִקִּים Lv 26₁; with שִׁים Ju 18₃₁ 2K 21₇ 2C 33₇; with נָשָׂא Is 45₂₀; with סָגַד Is 44₁₅; with עָבַד Ps 97₇; with בָּטַח Is 42₁₇; with בּוֹשׁ or הוֹבִישׁ מִן Ps 97₇ Jr 10₁₄ 51₁₇. †

פֶּסֶס 7653

פֶּסֶס: hapax legomeneon Ps 12₂.

qal: pf. פִּסְפוּ, cj. prp. סָפּוּ, → סוּף :: Dahood *Psalms* 1:73: פִּסְפוּ = *אָפְסוּ they have disappeared, already noted by Gesenius-B. †

פֶּסֶפָה 7654

פֶּסֶפָה, Or. פֶּסֶפֶפָה (Kahle *Text* 79): unexplained personal name (tribal name, see Noth *Personennamen* 255a), Sept. Φασφα(ι), Vulg. *Phaspha*: descendant of Asher 1C 7₃₈. †

פָּעָה 7655

פָּעָה: MHeb., JArm. to scream, bleat; Syr. to bleat; Arb. *bagā* (*bgy*) to bleat.

qal: impf. אֶפְעֵה (parallel with נִשֵּׂם) to **moan** in childbirth Is 42₁₄. †

פָּעוּ 7656

פָּעוּ: place name; SamP. *fū*, Sept. Φογωρ: a town in Edom; according to Musil *Arabia Petraea* 2:2, 21 = *Wadi Fā'i*, west of the southern tip of the Dead Sea :: Simons *Geog.* §392: unidentified location Gn 36₃₉, → פָּעִי. †

7657 פְּעוֹר

פְּעוֹר: place name: SamP. *fūr*.

A. Sept. Φογωρ; Jaussen-Savignac *Mission en Arabie* 2:650f: inscription BEENΦῶΩPῶ.

—1. בַּעַל פְּעוֹר (SamP. *bāl fūr*, Sept. Βεελφεγωρ) name of deity (M.J. Mulder <dut>Baal in het Oude Testament 17ff) Nu 25₃₋₅ Ps 106₂₈, > פְּעוֹר Nu 25₁₈ 31₁₆ Jos 22₁₇.

—2. venerated upon the summit of a mountain ראש הַפְּעוֹר Nu 23₂₈ and in a particular place בֵּית פְּעוֹר (cf. Simons *Geog.* p. 263) Dt 3₂₉ 4₄₆ 34₆ Jos 13₂₀ as a place name, בַּעַל-פְּעוֹר Hos 9₁₀ (: Wolff *Hosea* 207, 213: divine name, see 1); both place names have been shortened from *בֵּית בַּעַל פְּעוֹר*; on the location see Wolff *Hosea* 213f: previously identified with = *Kh. eš-Šēikh dšāyil* (Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:398f), modern = *Kh. ‘Ayūn Mūsa*, about 20 km. east of the northern end of the Dead Sea (Henke ZDPV 75 (1959) 160ff; Kuschke ZDPV 76 (1960) 21, 27f; Wüst *Untersuchungen* 1:153; Simons *Geog.* p. 23 and 150 E/3; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1419).

B. SamP. *fūr*, Sept. Φαγωρ (= פְּעוֹר): *Kh. Faḡūr*, south-west of Bethlehem (Noth *Jos.*² 99) Jos 15₅₉ (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1419). †

7658 פְּעִי

פְּעִי: place name 1C 1₅₀, = פְּעוֹ (versions, MSS) Gn 36₃₉. †

7659 פִּעַל

פִּעַל: MHeb. to labour, פוּעַל labourer Sir 19₁ 37₁₁; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 179) to make; JArm. פְּעֵלָא labourer; Ug. *bʿl* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:494; Aistleitner 546 :: Grabbe UF 11 (1979) 307-314), *pʿl* in personal names: *ypʿl* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 171, 392b), *mni pʿl* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 159, 171, 400a); פִּעַל Ph., Pun. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 231f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 924f); EgArm. (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 271 A 1, perhaps Canaanite influence); Sam. פִּיאַל (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:565) treatment, action; Jerome *phalach* (פִּעַל), cf. Ben-Hayyim *Studies in the Traditions of the Hebrew Language* 73⁸⁴; Syr. *pəʿal* to work, and participle, one who works, which is also in CPArm. and OSArb. (Conti *Chrest.* 219a); Arb. *fāʿala* to do, make.

qal: pf. פָּעַל, פָּעַל, פָּעַלְתָּ, פָּעַלְתִּי, פָּעַלְתֶּם, פָּעַלְתֶּן; impf. יִפְעַל, יִפְעַלְתָּ, יִפְעַלְתֶּם (for impf. in -ō- see Gesenius-K. §64c; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 353b), אִפְעַל, תִּפְעַלְוּ, אִפְעַלְתֶּם, יִפְעַלְהוּ; inf. with sf. פִּעַלְתֶּם Jb 37₁₂; pt. פָּעַל, sf. פִּעַלְי, pl. cs. פִּעַלְי (Fschr. *Humbert* 175ff; THAT 2:461-466): vb. only in qal; 57 times, of which 16 are with God as subj. (Ps 26 times, Jb 12 times); to be distinguished from עָשָׂה as a verb used in elevated and poetic style but which does not occur in narrative or legal texts (Fschr. *Humbert* 180; cf. Wildberger BK 10:991); according to Fschr. *Humbert* 177 the word came into Hebrew from a Phoenician or other Canaanite source, cf. C. Stuhlmüller *Creative Redemption in Deutero-Isaiah* 219f.

—1. with personal subject:

—a. (= עָשָׂה) to **make**, accomplish **Is 41₄ 44₁₅** (obj. אֵל), **Ps 7₁₆**; with acc. and לָּ to make arrows into fire-brands **Ps 7₁₄**;

—b. to **commit, practise, demonstrate**: שָׁקַר **Hos 7₁**, צָדַק **Ps 15₂**, עוֹלָה **Ps 119₃ Jb 36₂₃**, עוֹלָה **Jb 34₃₂**; cj. **Ps 58₃** for עוֹלָתָּה prp. עוֹלָה (BHS); רָע **Mi 2₁** (:: Rudolph KAT 13/3:51f: פִּעְלֵי (= פִּעְלֵי) not participle pl. but construct pl. of → פִּעַל ; אָוֶן **Pr 30₂₀**, פִּעְלֵי אָוֶן → אָוֶן 3, see Kraus BK 15³:169f;

—c. פִּעַל בָּ to work metal in a furnace **Is 44₁₂**;

—d. (= עָשָׂה) to do **Jb 11₈**; to affect someone **Jb 7₂₀** with לָּ, **Jb 35₆** with בָּ;

—e. to accomplish, achieve **Ps 11₃**; פִּעַל מוֹשְׁפָטוֹ to carry out God's ordinances **Zeph 2₃** (Rudolph KAT 13/3:273);

—f. cj. **Pr 21₆** for פִּעַל rd. with Sept. (Vulg., see BHS) פִּעַל to acquire riches.

—2. to carry out all that God has commanded them (with clouds as the subject) **Jb 37₁₂**.

—3. sbj. God:

—a. to **make, prepare**, with acc. and לָּ, the place Yahweh prepared as an abode **Ex 15₁₇**; to make, create **Pr 16₄**;

—b. to **perform**; cj. **Nu 23₂₃** for פִּעַל prp. פִּעַל (BHS), **Dt 32₂₇ Is 26₁₂** (מַעֲשִׂים), **43₁₃**, לָּ טוֹב לָּ פִּעַל **Ps 31₂₀**, with לָּ the mighty power you have demonstrated for us **68₂₉**, with עִם God acts for mortals **Jb 33₂₉**;

—c. with לָּ God affecting mortals **Jb 22₁₇**, also with בָּ **Jb 35₆** see 1 d;

—d. God is יְשׁוּעוֹת פִּעַל **Ps 74₁₂**, פִּעַל פִּעַל **Hab 1₅** cf. **Ps 44₂**, פִּעְלֵי my creator **Jb 36₃**.

—4. for Heb. בעל as equivalent to פִּעַל → II בעל (HAL 136b, English edition 142b; THAT 2:461 with bibliography); as well as **Is 54₅ Jb 31₃₉** note also **1C 4₂₂**: בָּעַל to hold an official position (see II בעל 1, but :: Dijkstra VT 25 (1975) 671-674: בעל for פִּעַל to labour for; NRSV: married; REB: fell out with; in all instances however it is very questionable, see Barr *Philology* 100f.

Der. פִּעַל, פִּעְלָה, *מִפְעַל; n.m. *אֶל־פִּעַל.

7660 פִּעַל

פִּעַל: פִּעַל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 567i; SamP. and Jerome cf. פִּעַל; sf. פִּעְלָה, פִּעְלָה (pronounced *p'sup'o>ol<ka* (cf. Ben-Hayyim *Studies in the Traditions of the Hebrew Language* 72-74), Sephardi *pa'olka*, Ashkenazi *po'olka*), פִּעְלָה, פִּעְלָה, פִּעְלוֹ, פִּעְלוֹ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 582u), פִּעְלָה, פִּעְלָה, פִּעְלָה, pl. פִּעְלָה, ? cs. פִּעְלֵי = פִּעְלֵי **Mi 2₁** → פִּעַל 1 b; *Fschr. Humbert* 181-183; THAT 2:462, 463-465; cf. von Rad *Ges. St.* 2:236ff; Wildberger *VTSupp.* 9 (1963) 83ff, esp. 95ff and BK 10:188f; Stolz *BZAW* 118 (1970) 93f.

—1. human action:

—a. **violent action** **פַּעַל הַזֵּם** Is 59₆, **פַּעֲלֵי רָע** evil deed Mi 2₁ → **פַּעַל** 1 b, Ps 9₁₇, Jb 36₉ (parallel with **פְּשָׁע**);

—b. **daily labour** Ps 104₂₃ (parallel with **עֲבֹדָה**);

—c. **achievement** Is 1₃₁ 45₉;

—d. **deed, accomplishment** Dt 33₁₁ Jr 25₁₄ 41₂₄ 50₂₉ (with **פַּ** **שָׁלֵם**), Ps 28₄ (with **פַּ** **נָתַן**), Jb 24₅, 34₁₁ (with **שָׁלֵם**), Pr 24₁₂₋₂₉ (**פַּ** **הַשִּׁיב**);

—e. **behaviour, nature** Pr 20₁₁ 21₈ Ru 2₁₂;

—f. **wage** Jr 22₁₃ Jb 7₂;

—g. **רַב־פַּעֲלִים** describing Benaiah 2S 23₂₀/1C 11₂₂, disputed meaning, see THAT 2:464 and 721: either with many heroic achievements (or similar, Hertzberg ATD 10²:332; TOB; Rudolph *Chr.* 98; Zorell *Lex.*; NRSV: a doer of great deeds; REB: a hero of many exploits), or with large business interests, with much property (Budde KHC 8 (1902) 322; Gesenius-B.; ZürBib.); according to ancient tradition and the textual correspondences the former suggestion seems more likely and is supported by the versions for 2S 23₂₀: Sept. πολλοστός (= πόλυς) -]182ργους, Vulg. (*vir*) *magnorum operum* (:: Zeron ZAW 90 (1978) 22: for **פַּעֲלִים** rd. with Tur-Sinai **פַּעֲלִים** slave labourers with Benaiah as the supervisor);

—cj. Pr 21₆ for **פַּעַל** rd. **פַּעַל**, → **פַּעַל** 1 f.

—2. divine action:

—a. **action** Hab 1₅ 3₂ Ps 44₂ 95₉;

—b. **deed, accomplishment** Dt 32₄ Is 45₁₁ Ps 111₃;

—c. **activity** (with no sharp distinction between b and c) Is 5₁₂ Ps 64₁₀ (parallel with **מַעֲשֵׂה**), 77₁₃ (parallel with **עֲלִילוֹת**), 90₁₆ 92₅ and 143₅ (parallel with **מַעֲשֵׂה/שִׁים**), Jb 36₂₄.

—3. of the gods: achievement, accomplishment amounting to nothing Is 41₂₄. †

7661 פַּעֲלָה

פַּעֲלָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 467r; cf. von Soden *Gramm.* §55p 28b *parussat*), SamP. cstr. *fā'elāt*; MHeb. work, wage; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 179): achievement, accomplishment, action; JArm. **פַּעֲלָתָא** work; Deir Alla 1:7 *p'lt* work, deed (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 191f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 928, *p'lh*: plural, come and see the deeds of the gods): cs. **פַּעֲלָתָהּ**, sf. **פַּעֲלָתִי**, **פַּעֲלָתְךָ**, **פַּעֲלָתְהוּ**, **פַּעֲלָתְכֶם**, **פַּעֲלָתְהֶם**; pl. **פַּעֲלָת(וֹ)ת**: (14 times, 12 times sg., twice pl.); see *Fschr. Humbert* 183f; THAT 2:462, 464, 465f).

—1. of people:

—a. **work, labour** Jr 31₁₆ 2C 15₇;

—b. **action** Ps 17₄ pl.;

—c. **wage** (i.e. the proceeds of (or the reward for) labour, cf. עָמַל as in Qoh 1₃) Lv 19₁₃ (פְּעֻלַּת שְׂכִיר), Ezk 29₂₀ (Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 717), Pr 10₁₆ (parallel with תְּבוּאָה), 11₁₈ (פְּעֻלַּת-שְׂקָר).

—2. of God:

—a. **action** Ps 28₅ pl.;

—b. **reward** Is 40₁₀ (parallel with שָׂכָר), 49₄ 61₈ 62₁₁ (parallel with שָׂכָר);

—c. **punishment** Is 65₇ Ps 109₂₀. †

7662 פְּעֻלַּתִּי

פְּעֻלַּתִּי: n.m.: פְּעֻלָּה wage + hypocoristic ending -ai, cf. n.m. שְׂכָר (Noth *Personennamen* 189³): gate-keeper from the tribe of Obed-Edom 1C 26₅. †

7663 פָּעַם

פָּעַם: MHeb. pi. to push, disturb, nif. to be disturbed; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:559).

qal or pi.: inf. sf. פָּעְמוּ: to stir, trouble (sbj. יְהוּהָ רִיחַ) Ju 13₂₅. †

nif: pf. נִפְעַמְתִּי; impf. יִתְפָּעֵם: to be troubled by dreams and sleeplessness Gn 41₈ Ps 77₅ Da 2₃. †

hitp: impf. יִתְפָּעֵם to feel troubled Da 2₁. †

Der. ? פָּעַם, פָּעְמוֹן.

7664 פָּעַם

פָּעַם: ? פָּעַם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456k, or a primary noun: SamP. *fām*, with article *abbām*; MHeb. fem. פָּעַם, pl.

פָּעַמֹּת: 1. step; 2. time, occasion; ? Heb. inscr. הַפָּעַם finally (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 188:2) :: Gibson *Textbook* 1:15; Ug. *pʿn* foot (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2076; Aistleitner 2243; Driver *Myths*² 156a), Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 12:i:40 is uncertain; according to Driver *Myths*¹ 71 feet; but Caquot-S. *Textes* 343^v: cudgel, wielded by Baal, see below; Ug. *pam*, (pl. *pamt*) time (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1998; Aistleitner 2185; Driver *Myths*² 155b); Ph. *pʿm* foot (dual: feet), *pʿm pʿm* step by step (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 27:20 and Degen-M. *Neue Eph.* 2:19); Pun. foot (pl. feet), *pʿmʿt* times, ? sg. in *d pʿmt* once more (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 68:5) :: Avishur UF 8 (1976) 13: pl. many times; on Ph. and Pun. see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 232 and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 928-929, *pʿm* II; Friedrich *Gramm.*² §226, 230, 231, 236, 247, 248b; Akk. *pēmu/pēnu* (AHw. 854) thigh: פָּעַם, פָּעַם, pl.

פָּעַמִּים, cs. פָּעַמִּי, sf. פָּעַמִּי, פָּעַמִּי, פָּעַמִּי, פָּעַמִּי/כִּי, פָּעַמִּי, du. פָּעַמִּי/מִי; THAT 2:378: 118 instances, of which 100 have the meaning time (see below 5) and 18 have other meanings (see below 1-4).

- 1. **step, pace** **Is 26**₆ (parallel with רָגַל), metaphorically for the approach of a chariot **Ju 5**₂₈.
- 2. **foot**:
- a. of a person **Song 7**₂, כַּף פְּעָמַי the soles of my feet **2K 19**₂₄/ **Is 37**₂₅;
- b. of Yahweh הַרְרָךְ פְּעָמָיו the track for his feet **Ps 85**₁₄;
- c. the feet of the Ark **Ex 25**₁₂ **37**₃, of stands **1K 7**₃₀ (gloss, see Noth *Könige* 144), fem. pl. only here, on which see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:56.
- 3. sometimes it is possible to interpret as either 1 or 2:
- a. of people **Ps 17**₅ **57**₇ **119**₁₃₃ **140**₅ **Pr 29**₅,
- b. of God **Ps 74**₃.
- 4. אַחַת פַּעַם with one thrust (of a spear) **1S 26**₈ is probably to be included with 1.
- 5. **time** (often with a numeral):
- a. הַזֹּאת בַּפַּעַם this time **Ex 8**₂₈ (5 occurrences); הַפַּעַם once, finally **Gn 2**₂₃; אֶךְ הַפַּעַם just once more **Gn 18**₃₂ = הַזֶּה הַפַּעַם אֶךְ הַפַּעַם **Ju 16**₂₈, for זֶה prp. fem. זֶה (Emerton ZAW 85 (1973) 221f); רַק הַפַּעַם just one time more **Ju 6**₃₉; הַפַּעַם עֵתָהּ but on this occasion **Gn 29**₃₄; הַפַּעַם once again **Gn 29**₃₅ (6 occurrences); ... פַּעַם פַּעַם one time here and another time there **Pr 7**₁₂;
- b. אַחַת פַּעַם **Jos 6**₁₄ **1S 26**₈, אַחַת פַּעַם **Jos 6**₃₋₁₁ **10**₄₂ (J. Niehans VT 30 (1980) 236-238), **Is 66**₈ at one moment; פַּעַם וּשְׁתַּיִם once or twice **Neh 13**₂₀; זֶה פַּעַמַיִם on two occasions now **Gn 27**₃₆ **43**₁₀; אֶלֶף שָׁנַיִם אֶלֶף שָׁנַיִם twice one thousand years **Qoh 6**₆; שְׁלוֹשׁ פַּעַמַיִם two or three times **Jb 33**₂₉; שְׁלֹשׁ פַּעַמַיִם **Ex 23**₁₇ (14 occurrences); אַרְבַּע פַּ' **Neh 6**₄; חַמִּישִׁית פַּ' a fifth time **Neh 6**₅; שֵׁשׁ פַּ' six times **2K 13**₁₉; שֵׁשׁ פַּ' עֶשֶׂר פַּ' בַּפַּעַם הַשְּׁבִיעִית on the seventh occasion **Jos 6**₁₆, הַשְּׁבִיעִית **Jb 19**₃, שְׁלוֹשׁ פַּ' וּשְׁלֹשִׁים פַּ' **Ezk 41**₆, מֵאָה פַּ' וּשְׁלֹשִׁים פַּ' **2S 24**₃, מֵאָה פַּ' אֶלֶף פַּ' מֵאָה **Dt 1**₁₁;
- c. כַּפַּעַם בַּפַּעַם as on previous occasions **Nu 24**₁ **Ju 16**₂₀ **20**_{30f} **1S 3**₁₀ **20**₂₅, רַבּוֹת פַּ' many times **Ps 106**₄₃, עַד-כַּמָּה פַּ' how many times? **1K 22**₁₆.
- 6. פַּעַם **Is 41**₇ (parallel with פְּטִישׁ), traditionally anvil (Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*; KBL) :: Volz KAT 9 (1932) 14; Westermann ATD 19:56 and esp. Elliger BK 11:129: small hammer, clapper, so with Tg. *qurnāsā* hammer, פַּעַם a meaning which arises for a tool which is foot-shaped, cf. Greek σφυρόν ankle, heel, foot in general and σφυρα hammer, hand-pick (used in mining, see Elliger BK 11:129).

7665 פַּעְמוֹן

פַּעְמוֹן: SamP. *fammon*; derivation uncertain:

—a. from MHeb. פָּעַם to push, cf. Zorell *Lex.*;

—b. from פָּעַם (KBL) + ? a diminutive ending *-ōn*: according to the pattern perhaps it really means a little hammer, or less probably from פָּעַם 1, a little step, from the sound of stepping: pl. פָּעַמֹּנִים, cs. פָּעַמֹּנִי: small bells on the edge of the high-priest's robe **Ex 28**^{33f} **39**^{25f} **Sir 45**⁹; Kolari *Musikinstrumente* 26ff: a device considered to give protection against the anger of God, but originally against evil spirits. †

7666 פָּעַנַח

פָּעַנַח: → צָפְנַת.

7667 פָּעַר

פָּעַר: MHeb., JArm.: 1. to open wide the mouth; 2. to empty the bowels; the first meaning is found also in Syr. *pə'ar* and Arb. *fağara*; Ug. *p'r (šm)* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2078; Aistleitner 2245; Driver *Myths*² 156a) to announce a name.

qal: pf. פָּעַרְתִּי, פָּעַרְתָּ, פָּעַרְתָּ: to open the mouth, with פָּה and בִּפְהוֹ (Jb 16₁₀).

—1. the underworld (שְׂאוֹל) Is 5₁₄.

—2. people:

—a. with desire Ps 119₁₃₁ Jb 29₂₃;

—b. aggressively Jb 16₁₀. †

Der. ? n. m. פָּעַרִי.

7668 פָּעַרִי

פָּעַרִי: n.m. Sept. Φαραί, ? vb. פָּעַר + hypocoristic ending. *-ai*, cf. Ug. personal name *yp'r* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 171) and Ph. *p'r* (Benz *Names* 176, 394: an Egyptian derivation as well as the Hebrew one is possible here: *p'-hry* “the Syrian”): one of David's thirty heroes (Elliger *Kl. Schr.* 101f) 2S 23₃₅ :: 1C 11₃₇: → נַעַרִי, as preferred hesitantly by Noth *Personennamen* 255a. †

7669 פָּצָה

פָּצָה: MHeb. DSS (see Kuhn *Konkordanz* 179; 1QH 5:11; 7:21, both with פָּה; see further Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 233; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 930f, *psy*); JArm. פָּצָה pe.: 1. to save; 2. to open; 3. to stand open, pa. to save, liberate, meanings which may (?) also be in EgArm. (see Aimé-Giron *Textes Araméens* 40²; cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 233; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 931, line 2), *GenApoc.* 22:11, Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:659), Syr., CPArm., Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 376b); Arb. *fašāy* to split, II to release.

qal: pf. פָּצַתָּה, פָּצַתָּה/תִּי, פָּצַח; impf. יִפְצֹחַ; impv. פָּצֵחַ, sf. פָּצַחְנִי; pt. פָּצַח(וּ).

—1. פָּצָה פֶּה:

—a. to **open the mouth wide**, to swallow someone (or something), sbj. אָרַץ Dt 11₆, אָרְמָה Gn 4₁₁ Nu 16₃₀;

—b. a bird with a gaping beak Is 10₁₄;

—c. to **move the lips** when beginning to speak Jb 35₁₆ (with הִבֵּל), with עַל to open the mouth (as a threat) against Ps 22₁₄ Lam 2₁₆ 3₄₆, to make a vow Ju 11_{35f}; אֲשֶׁר פָּצוּ שְׂפָתָי (נִדְרֵי) Ps 66₁₄, to eat Ezk 2₈.

—2. (Arm. loanword, Wagner *Aramäismen* 231) with acc., to **set free** Ps 144_{7-10f}. †

7670 פָּצָח

I פָּצָח: MHeb. sbst. פָּצְחָה merriment, cf. n.m. אִפְצָח (Diringer *Iscrizioni* 42), JArm. pa. to make bright; פָּצְיָחָה 1. brightly coloured; 2. cheerful, clear; פָּצְחָה and פָּצְיָחָה open, unwallled location; Syr. *pəṣaḥ* to enjoy oneself; *pəṣīḥā* sparkling, happy; *pəṣāḥā* pleasure; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 376b) *psīha* gleaming, bright, cheerful; Arb. *faṣaḥa* to be bright, clear; Akk. *peṣû* (AHw. 857) to be (become) white, or shimmering grey; adj. white, shimmering grey.

qal: pf. פָּצַחַו; impf. יִפְצְחוּ; impv. פָּצְחוּ, פָּצְחוּ: to **be cheerful, happy**.

—1. Is 52₉ (parallel with רִנְנוּ), Ps 98₄ (parallel with וְרִנְנוּ וְזָמְרוּ).

—2. with רִנָּה to break into cheerful, happy jubilation Is 14₇ 44₂₃ 49₁₃ 54₁ 55₁₂. †

7671 פָּצַח

II פָּצַח: MHeb. nif., in MSS פָּצַע often alternates with פָּצַח; Arb. *faḍaḥa*; Eth. *faṣḥa* to smash, destroy; ? Neo-Assyrian *paṣaḥtu* (AHw. 839b).

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 237): pf. פָּצְחוּ to smash up someone's bones Mi 3₃. †

7672 פָּצְיָחָה

פָּצְיָחָה: פָּצַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471r: **charge, fee** (really the imposition) 1S 13₂₁ see Stoebe KAT 8/1:255 (with bibliography). †

7673 פָּצַל

פָּצַל: MHeb. pi.; JArm., Syr. pe. to split (cf. ? EgArm. *psl*: Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 233 to release (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* to clear a legal claim) :: Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 316b: to recover (?), Grelot *Documents* 44ⁱ: to reach again), Mnd. pa. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 376b) to cut garments to size; Arb. *fāṣala* to separate, sever (Wehr-Cowan 715a-b) and *baṣala* II to peel off skin; Eth. *baṣṣala* (Dillmann *Lex.* 545) to tear in pieces, tear limb from limb.

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 238): pf. פָּצַל; impf. יִפְצַל: to **skin, peel away** (the bark from sticks), **decorticate** Gn 30_{37f}. †

Der. פְּצָלוֹת.

7674 פְּצָלוֹת

פְּצָלוֹת: פָּצַל (plural fem. from a singular *פְּצָלָה or *פְּצָלָה); SamP. *fāṣālot*: stripped sections (of the sticks) **Gn 30**₃₇. †

7675 פָּצַם

פָּצַם: JArm. to open up, cut out an aperture for a window; Arb. *fāṣama* to sever, shatter, smash.

qal: pf. sf. פָּצַמְתָּהּ: to **crack, split** (the earth) **Ps 60**₄. †

7676 פָּצַע

פָּצַע: MHeb. to squash, slit, wound; JArm. to destroy, split; Ug. *pzǵ* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2040; Aistleitner 2255), *pzǵm gr* pt. pl. (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 19:iv:11, 22): to scrape the skin, lacerate (Dijkstra-de Moor UF 7 (1975) 210; Caquot-S. *Textes* 454^p; Driver *Myths*² 155b); Arb. *fāṣa'a* to squeeze out (Gesenius-B.).

qal: pf. sf. פָּצַעוּנִי; inf. פָּצַע; pt. passive cs. פָּצַע־: to **wound, injure** **1K 20**₃₇ **Song 5**₇ (each in a collocation with נָכַח hif.), פָּצַע־דָּכָא testicles that have been completely crushed **Dt 23**₂.

Der. פָּצַע.

7677 פָּצַע

פָּצַע: פָּצַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458u; SamP. *fāṣā* MHeb., JArm. 1. wound; 2. disease: פָּצַע, sf. פָּצַעִי, pl. פָּצַעִים, cs. פָּצַעִי, sf. פָּצַעִי: **wound**, ? esp. one which has been caused by bruising (KBL): **Gn 4**₂₃ **Ex 21**₂₅ **Is 1**₆ (parallel with חֲבוּרָה and גְּזָפָה, see Wildberger BK 10:26), **Jb 9**₁₇ **Pr 20**₃₀ (parallel with גְּזָפָה), **23**₂₉ **27**₆. †

7678 פָּצַץ

פָּצַץ: Arm. פָּעַע, MHeb. פָּעַע, JArm. פָּעַע and פָּעַע to shatter; Nab. itp. ? to be divided (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 233; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 931) :: Cantineau *Nabatéen* 2:137a: to take away, take for oneself; Syr. p^{cc} pa. to fell, grind; Arb. *fāḍḍa* to break open, smash; → פָּצַץ and פָּצַץ.

po: impf. יִפְצֹץ to **break into pieces**, smash rocks **Jer 23**₂₉. †

hitpo: impf. יִתְפַּצֵּצוּ to **be shattered** (the everlasting mountains) **Hab 3**₆. †

pilp: impf. sf. יִפְצַעֵנִי, Sept. διέτιλεν literally he has plucked me, metaphorical for he has taken all I had; Vulg. *confregit me*: he has shattered me :: Horst BK 16/1:239, 250: to dismember, cf. Driver VTSupp. 3 (1955) 78: he mauled me: **Jb 16**₁₂. †

[hif: cj. pt. מַפִּיץ for מִפִּיץ Nah 2₂, → פּוֹיץ hif.]

Der. tribal name הַפְּצִיץ, place name בֵּית פְּצִיץ.

7679 פְּצִיץ

פְּצִיץ: tribal name with the article, הַפְּצִיץ: unexplained (see Noth *Personennamen* 255a; Rudolph *Chr.* 162) :: ? originally a n.m. with the pi. vb. פָּצַץ: “he (God or Yahweh) has shattered” the family of that name; on the background of such a personal name cf. Stamm 291: **1C 24**₁₅. †

7680 פְּצִיץ

פְּצִיץ: → בֵּית־פְּצִיץ → בֵּית B 42.

7681 פָּצַר

פָּצַר: by-form of II פָּרַץ (Gesenius-B.; KBL), which is related to → פָּרַע and Arb. *farāḏa* to decide, impose, set as a duty.

qal: impf. וַיִּפְצְרוּ, וַיִּפְצְרוּ: with בָּ to **urge someone, coerce**: Gn 19_{3,9} 33₁₁ Ju 19₇ 2K 2₁₇ 5₁₆; cj. Am 6₁₀ for וַיִּמְסְרוּ prp. with Sept. καὶ παραβιῶνται וַיִּפְצְרוּ (Wolff BK 14/2:325) → II פָּרַץ. †

hif: inf. הִפְצִיר (Gesenius-K. §29q; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 333h): **1S 15**₂₃, meaning uncertain, parallel with מָרַי and so traditionally insubordination (Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*; KBL and esp. Stoebe KAT 8/1:291 with bibliography; NRSV: stubbornness) :: Hertzberg ATD 10²:97, 102: the need to be prompted (against a kind of passive resistance) cf. REB: arrogance; cj.:

—a. חִפְּיץ רָע wicked desire (e.g. Klostermann; Budde);

—b. inf. nif. הִפְצִיר to let oneself be pressed (Weiser ZAW 54 (1936) 12 = *Glaube und Geschichte im Alten Testament* 212); cf. NEB: yielding to men. †

Der. פְּצִירָה.

7682 פָּק

פָּק: I פּוֹק: cs. פָּק: **tottering Nah 2**₁₁. †

7683 פָּקַד

פָּקַד: MHeb. qal to prescribe, seek out, scrutinise, miss, be present; nif. passive, pi. to order, hif. to give into safe keeping, keep safe, hitp. to become entrusted, become afflicted; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 179); Heb. inscr. (Tell Arad ostrakon) בִּקְדָה = פָּקַד (Aharoni BASOR 197 (1970) 16-28, lines 3-4; cf. H.P. Müller ZA 64 (1974) 304; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 932, *pqd* I); JArm. pe. to look after, pa. to order, decree, af. to order, give into safe keeping; itpe. to be kept, itpa. to be ordered; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:659); Ug. *pqd* (Gordon

—2. to **look at, see to something** (of God, THAT 2:476): woman with no children **Gn 21₁ 1S 2₂₁**, those deprived of a guardian **Gn 50_{24f}** (cf. ARM 5, text 38:15: *pāqīdu* one who takes care of a fatherless child), of the people **Ex 3₁₆ 4₃₁ 13₁₉ Zech 10_{3b} Ps 80₁₅ 106₄** (for פִּקְדוֹנֵי rd. ? with Sept. פִּקְדוֹנֵי), **Ru 1₆**, of the land **Ps 65₁₀**, of the exiles **Jr 29₁₀ Zeph 2₇**, of an individual, Jeremiah **Jr 15₁₅**, Zedekiah **Jr 32₅**, the vessels of the temple **27₂₂**.

—3. to **pass in review, muster** (THAT 2:472; cf. Akk. AHw. 825b *paqādu* G-theme, II 4) **Nu 1₃₋₁₉ 3_{10-15f-39-40-42}** etc. **Dt 20₉ Jos 8₁₀ 1S 11₈ 13₁₅ 15₄** etc.; פִּקְדוֹיִם (Sam. *fēqādēm*) those enrolled in a census **Ex 30_{13f} 38_{25f}** and frequently in **Nu 1-4** and **26**.

—4. a. to **instruct, command, urge, stipulate**, cf. Ug. (THAT 2:473) **Nu 4₂₇₋₄₉ Zeph 3₇ Jb 34₁₃ 36₂₃ Ezr 1_{2/2C} 36₂₃**;

—b. (in a military sense) to **summon, levy** **Jr 15₃ 51₂₇**;

—c. to **entrust with an official duty, appoint, see hif.** **Nu 3₁₀** (Aaron and his descendants to the office of priest); פִּקְדוֹתָם בְּרֹאשׁ הָעָם to place commanders in charge of a group of levied soldiers **Dt 20₉**, פִּקְדוֹתָם to assign to them a servant **Gn 40₄**; פִּקְדוֹתָם עַל-עֲבֹדָה to entrust with a task **Nu 4₄₉** (for פִּקְדוֹתָם prp. פִּקְדוֹתָם see Noth ATD 7:30); פִּקְדוֹתָם בְּשֵׁמוֹת to appoint by name, REB: assign to each man by name **Nu 4₃₂** (THAT 2:474; KBL qal 14: to call the individual names, NRSV: assign the objects by name);

—d. פִּקְדוֹתָם to set over **Nu 27₁₆ Jr 13₂₁**, with אֵל **Jr 49_{19/50}**⁴⁴ (text corrupt, see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 288).

—5. to **call to account, avenge, afflict** (THAT 2:477f):

—a. abs. **Ex 32₃₄** (יּוֹם פִּקְדוֹתָם cf. SamP. *fēqūdi*), **Is 26₁₄ Jb 31₁₄ 35₁₅** (for אֵין פִּקְדוֹתָם אֵין prp. אֵין פִּקְדוֹתָם e.g. Fohrer KAT 16:472);

—b. i. with acc. of person **Jr 6₁₅ 49₈ 50₃₁ Ps 17₃** (see above, 1 b, **59₆ Jb 7₁₈** (see above, 1 b));

—ii. with בְּ of person **Jr 9₈**;

—iii. with עַל of person **Is 24₂₁ 27₁ Jr 9₂₄ 11₂₂ 21₁₄ 23₃₄ 27₈ 29₃₂ 30₂₀ 44₁₃₋₂₉ 46₂₅ 51₄₄ Hos 4₁₄ Zeph 1_{8f-12} Zech 10_{3a}**;

—iv. with אֵל (= עַל Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §108c) **Jr 46₂₅ 50₁₈**;

—v. with עַל of the person and בְּ of the punishment (הַרְבָּה, רָעַב, הָרַב) **Jr 27₈ 44₁₃**, (נִנְעִים and שִׁבְט) **Ps 89₃₃**;

—c. with עַל of person and acc. of thing:

—i. עוֹן (Seybold FRLANT 107 (1972) 121) **Ex 20₅ 34₇ Lv 18₂₅ Nu 14₁₈ Dt 5₉ Is 13₁₁** (parallel with cj. רָעַתָּה), **Is 26₂₁ Jr 25₁₂ 36₃₁ Am 3₂ Ps 89₃₃**; חַטָּאת **Ex 32₃₄**, פִּשְׁעַתָּה **Ps 89₃₃**, פִּשְׁעֵי אִם **Am 3₁₄**;

—ii. רָעַב מֵעֲלֵיכֶם **Jr 23₂**, cf. **21₁₄**, הָרַבְתִּים **Hos 1₄**, הָרַבְתִּים **4₉**, cf. **12₃**, הִבְעַלְתִּים יָמִי **2₁₅**; non-religious and perhaps popular style of speech: פִּקְדוֹתָם עוֹן הָאִשָּׁה literally, you avenge the guilt against the woman **2S 3₈** → עוֹן **2**, often translated more freely, as NEB: you charge me with disloyalty over this woman; REB: you charge me

with an offence over a woman; ZürBib.: you make accusations against me about a woman; Caspari KAT 7 (1926) 431: you consider me a woman's plaything; Hertzberg ATD 10²:208: you are making a fuss about me and an affair with a woman;

—d. i. with acc. of thing אַתְּ אֲשֶׁר: 1S 15₂, עוֹן Lam 4₂₂, חַטָּאת Jr 14₁₀ Hos 8₁₃;

—ii. with עַל of thing: בָּבֶל Jr 51₄₇, or alternatively פְּסִילֵיהֶּ 51₅₂.

—6. particular instances:

—a. פָּ' בַּבַּיִת to deposit for safekeeping in a house 2K 5₂₄, see hif., cf. Akk. *paqādu(m) ana* to hand over, entrust goods for deposit or delivery, or similar (AHw. 824b-825a; THAT 2:474);

—b. פְּקוּדֵי הַמִּשְׁכָּן Ex 38₂₁ meaning disputed, see THAT 2:473 (with bibliography): usually the tally of the costs of the Tabernacle (as KBL, qal 14: the taxing of the costs) :: Koch FRLANT 71 (1959) 41³: *פְּקוּדֵי meticulous verification of what had been supplied and arranged :: Fürst *Die göttliche Heimsuchung* 31²: פְּקוּדֵי description, inventory; NRSV: records; REB appointments;

—cj. Is 27₃ for יִפְקֹד prp. with Vulg. (cf. Sept.) יִפְקֹד (Wildberger BK 10:1007).

nif. (21 times): pf. נִפְקַדְתָּ, נִפְקַדְתָּ; impf. יִפְקֹד/יִפְקֹדוּ, תִּפְקֹד, תִּפְקֹדוּ, וַיִּפְקֹדוּ, וַיִּפְקֹדוּ; inf. הִפְקֹד.

—1. to **be missed, be lacking** (see qal 1 c) Nu 31₄₉ Ju 21₃ 1S 20₁₈, cj. v. 19 for תִּרְדַּךְ prp. (cf. Sept.) תִּפְקֹד (: Stoebe KAT 8/1:376: MT), 2S 2₃₀ 1K 20₃₉ Jr 23₄; to stay empty: מוֹשָׁב 1S 20₁₈, מְקוֹם 1S 20₂₅₋₂₇, to go missing, with לְ somebody has something missing, 1S 25₇₋₂₁.

—2. (see qal 4 b) to **be summoned** Ezk 38₈.

—3. (see qal 4 c) to **be commissioned**, be appointed to an official duty Neh 7₁ 12₄₄.

—4. a. to **be called to account, be afflicted, be punished** Is 24₂₂ 29₆ (see Wildberger BK 10:1099), for an explanation see THAT 2:480;

—b. with פְּקֻדַּתְּ a punishment hanging over (עַל) the people Nu 16₂₉; to be met by trouble (רָע) Pr 19₂₃; cj. Is 27₃ יִפְקֹד (see qal 6 b) with עַל to suffer harm (THAT 2:484; Wildberger BK 10:1007, 1010). †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 228f): pt. מִנְפִּיק: (see above, qal 3) to **muster** an army Is 13₄. †

pu: pf. פִּקְדְתִּי, פִּקְדְתִּי.

—1. (see above, qal 3) to **be summoned** בְּשַׁעֲרֵי שְׂאוּל Is 38₁₀.

—2. to **be accurately recorded** (KBL: to be counted, stated, cf. Noth ATD 5:224 :: Gesenius-B.: to be inspected) Ex 38₂₁, Sam. *fēqəd* qal passive (see qal 6 b). †

hif. (29 times): pf. הִפְקִידוּ, הִפְקִידוּ, הִפְקִידוּ (Jr 36₂₀), sf. הִפְקִידוּ, הִפְקִידוּ; impf. יִפְקִיד, יִפְקֵד, יִפְקֵדוּ, וַיִּפְקֵדוּ, וַיִּפְקֵדוּ, sf. וַיִּפְקֵדוּ, וַיִּפְקֵדוּ; impv. הִפְקִידוּ, הִפְקִידוּ.

—1. (see qal 4 c):

—a. to **appoint, install as superior**, cf. Akk. *paqādu(m) ana* (AHw. 826a) to install in an official position; with acc. of person without preposition 2K 25₂₃; with two accusatives Jr 41₁₀; with acc. and עַל Gn 39₄₋₅ 41₃₄ Nu 1₅₀ Jos 10₁₈ 2K 7₁₇ 25_{22f} Is 62₆ Jr 1₁₀ 40₁₁ Ps 109₆ (obj. רָשָׁע or cj. רָשָׁע, see Kraus BK 15⁵:919, 922), 1C 26₃₂; with acc. of person and בְּ of thing Gn 39₅ Jr 40₅₋₇ 41₂₋₁₈ Est 2₃;

—b. with acc. and לְ to entrust someone with something 1K 11₂₈.

—2. a. (see qal 6 a) with acc. and עַל-יָד to **hand over to someone**, or alternatively, to give someone something on deposit 1K 14₂₇/2C 12₁₀, Tell Arad 24:14f (cf. Pardee UF 10 (1978) 319, 321; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 932: *whbqydm* and he shall hand them over to ...);

—b. to give a written document into safe-keeping Jr 36₂₀, the prophet is handed over as a prisoner into custody Jr 37₂₁;

—c. to deposit כְּלִים baggage Is 10₂₈ or with 3, see THAT 2:473; בְּיָדְךָ רִוַחִי into your hand I commit my spirit Ps 31₆ (see also Luke 23₄₆ (NRSV: commend); cf. Akk. *paqādu ana/ina qāti* (AHw. 825a paragraph 4).

—3. (see qal 4 a):

—a. to order someone, with acc. of person, to a particular place 1S 29₄ (cf. Stoebe KAT 8/1:497: to send), with לְ of place Is 10₂₈, or as 2 c;

—b. with עַל to summon terror (בְּהִלָּה) against, impose on Lv 26₁₆. †

hof: pf. הִפְקִידוּ; pt. הִפְקִידוּ.

—1. (see hif. 1 a) to **be appointed, be commissioned** 2K 12₁₂ (Q הִמְפְקִידוּ, K הִפְקִידוּ), 22₅₋₉ 1C 34₁₀₋₁₂₋₁₇.

—2. (see hif. 2a, b) to **be left behind, be deposited in safe-keeping** (פְּקִידוֹן) Lv 5₂₃, Sir 42₇; Jr 6₆ text uncertain, see THAT 2:473; MT: הִיא הָעִיר הַפְּקִידָה, Rudolph *Jer.*³ 42: this is the city, and that is certain; NRSV: the city that must be punished; REB: a city ripe for punishment; TOB 909c: הַפְּקִידָה, that is the city which has been handed over; alt. cj. with Sept. הָעִיר הַשֶּׁקֶר alas for the city of deception (BHS); KBL cj. הַפְּקִידָה city of licentiousness, cf. NEB: the city whose name is Licence, and similarly NRSV margin (cf. MHeb. פְּקִידָה to be licentious, irreverent). †

hitpāel (qal with a prefixed *t* in a passive meaning, see Yalon ZAW 50 (1932) 217; Blau VT 7 (1957) 386; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §72, 1a; cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 281f; Bergsträsser 2: §18i; SamP. *itfāqādu* as in Nu 1₄₇): pf.

הִתְפַּקְדוּ; impf. וַיִּתְפַּקְדוּ, וַיִּתְפַּקְדוּ; to **be mustered, be counted** Ju 20₁₅₋₁₇ 21₉; cj. Nu 4₄₉ for וַיִּתְפַּקְדוּ prp. וַיִּתְפַּקְדוּ. †

hotpāel: pf. הִתְפַּקְדוּ: to be mustered, be counted Nu 1₄₇ 2₃₃ 26₆₂ 1K 20₂₇. †

Der. פִּקְדוֹן, פִּקְדוֹת, פִּקְדָּת, *פִּקְדוּדִים, פִּקְדָּר, מִפְּקָד.

7684 פִּקְדָּה

פִּקְדָּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 467r: SamP. cstr. *fēqidḏāt*, with sf. (w)*fēqidḏātimma* Nu 4₂₇; MHeb. custody, safe-keeping, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 179f), cf. Akk. *piqittu* (AHw. 865) handing over, delivery; inspection, scrutiny, examination; instruction; administration, responsibility; THAT 2:468 with bibliography; see further Mettinger JSS 16 (1971) 4ff; Welten WMANT 42 (1973) 83, 88: cs. פִּקְדָּת, פִּקְדָּתֶיךָ/כֶּתֶךָ, פִּקְדָּתוֹ/תָּהּ, pl. פִּקְדָּוֹת (32 times).

—1. a. **commission, appointment, office** Nu 3₃₆ 4₁₆ Ps 109₈; appointed duty 1C 24_{3,19}, cj. for sg. פִּקְדָּתְךָ prp. pl. פִּקְדָּתְךָ, see Rudolph *Chr.* 160, 162, then translate as c, see below;

—b. list of personnel and their duties, muster 2C 17₁₄ (Welten WMANT 42 (1973) 82, 83);

—c. duty group, of priests who are to serve in the temple 1C 23₁₁ 24₁₉ (for sg. prp. pl., cf. 24_{3,19}); for military service 2C 26₁₁.

—2. a. **watch, sentry** 2K 11₁₈ Ezk 44₁₁, metaphorical, peace is placed on watch Is 60₁₇;

—b. הַפִּקְדָּת בַּיִת place of custody, prison Jr 52₁₁.

—3. a. **supervision, care**, God's protection Jb 10₁₂;

—b. supervisory body Nu 3₃₂ (Baentsch GHK 1/2 (1903) 460; cf. Gesenius-B.), 2C 23₁₈ 24₁₁ (: Rudolph *Chr.* 274: investigation).

—4. **administration** (of Israel west of the Jordan, see Rudolph *Chr.* 176) 1C 26₃₀.

—5. **vengeance, punishment** Is 10₃ Jr 8₁₂ 10₁₅ 11₂₃ 23₁₂ 46₂₁ 48₄₄ 50₂₇ 51₁₈ Hos 9₇ Mi 7₄, pl. Ezk 9₁ (Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 196: a multitude of judgements).

—6. פִּקְדָּת כָּל־הָאָדָם Nu 16₂₉ uncertain meaning:

—a. punishment (Gesenius-B.);

—b. destiny (KBL sv. 4); NRSV: natural fate;

—c. פִּקְדָּת כָּל־הָאָדָם understood in the sense of a verbal inf., (Barth *Nominalbildung* §95a; Mettinger JSS 16 (1971) 5): what all mankind will meet (ZürBib.), what will be imposed on all mankind (Noth ATD 7:106); NEB and REB: the common fate of man; cf. TOB → פִּקְדָּר nif. 4 b.

—7. what has been stored, deposited Is 15₇ (parallel with יִתְרָה). †

7685 פִּקְדוֹן

פְּקָדוֹן: (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498c, d; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41:1 a): SamP. *fiqdon*, MHeb., JArm. פְּקָדוֹנָא stored goods, deposit; EgArm. [פְּקָדוֹן] (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 20:7; cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 234; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 933, *pqdown*) deposit; Nab. *pqdown* meaning uncertain: responsibility (Milik) or order (Cantineau; see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 234 and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 933; THAT 2:470); Sam. פְּקָדוֹנָה (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:560); cf. Akk. *puquddû* (AHw. 880a; ARM 9: p. 257) an official deposit, goods placed in trust (THAT 2:469f).

—1. **deposit Lv 5**₂₁₋₂₃.

—2. **store Gn 41**₃₆. †

7686 פְּקָדָת

פְּקָדָת: (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 505o; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §56:2a), cf. Akk. *piqittūtu* (AHw. 865b) position of responsibility: (THAT 2:470): **supervision**, only in the collocation בְּעַל פְּקָדָת sentry on duty Jr 37₁₃, cf. Akk. *bēl piqitti* and *bēl piqittūti* supervisor, officer (AHw. 120, 865b; Klauber *Assyrisches Beamtentum* 39f). †

7687 פְּקוּד

פְּקוּד: tribal name, in Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian *puqūdu* (Parpola AOAT 6 (1970) 280f): Aramaean tribe in eastern Babylonia Jr 50₂₁ Ezk 23₂₃ (Simons *Geog.* §1397-8; Rudolph *Jer.*³ 303; Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 548). †

7688 פְּקוּדִים

*פְּקוּדִים, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480u, v; MHeb. פְּקוּד: 1. responsibility; 2. pl. enumeration, muster (DSS, Kuhn *Konkordanz* 180: פְּקוּדֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל regulations for the righteous); JArm., Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:571); 24 times, only in the later psalms; THAT 2:470: cs. פְּקוּדֵי, sf. פְּקוּדֵיךָ, פְּקוּדֵיךָ, פְּקוּדֵיךָ, פְּקוּדֵיךָ, פְּקוּדֵיךָ: **instructions, procedures Ps 19**₉ **103**₁₈ **111**₇ 119 (21 times) see Deissler *Psalms 119 (118) und seine Theologie* 79f; cj. **119**₁₂₈ for כָּל-פְּקוּדֵי כָל prp. לְכָל-פְּקוּדֵיךָ (BHS) :: TOB: MT therefore I find your regulations altogether fair. †

7689 פָּקַח

פָּקַח: MHeb. qal to open, pi. to open, dig up; Heb. inscr. Lachish 3:4 הַפָּקַח, in an unclear context (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 234 and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 933f; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 191, 192; Gibson *Textbook* 1: p. 38-39); OArm. open your eyes to see (Sefire, Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A 13; cf. Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 933); JArm. פָּקַח pe. to open, enable to see; pa. to leave open, dig out; to make clear; Syr. to bloom, sbst. *paqḥā* flower; Arb. *faqāḥa* to open the eyes wide, blossom; OSArb. *pqh* (Conti *Chrest.* 219b) to open.

qal: pf. פָּקַח, פָּקַחְתָּ, פָּקַחְתָּ; impf. וַיִּפְקַח, וַיִּפְקַחְתָּ; impv. פָּקַח, פָּקַחְתָּ, פָּקַחְתָּ (K Da 9₁₈, Q פָּקַח); inf. פָּקַחְתָּ, cs. פָּקַחְתָּ; pt. פָּקַחְתָּ, passive pt. fem. pl. פָּקַחְתָּ (21 times).

—1. with עֵינַיִם to **open the eyes** (cf. Sefire):

—a. to open the eyes to something which exceeds normal human powers of observation, (see de Fraine *Fschr. A. Robert* 57f): **Gn 21**₁₉ **2K 4**₃₅ **6**₁₇₋₂₀; the eyes of God **2K 19**₁₆/**Is 37**₁₇ **Jr 32**₁₉ **Ps 146**₈ (see b ii), **Zech 12**₄ **Jb 14**₃ **Da 9**₁₈;

—b. to see as normal;

—i. in contrast to sleep **Jb 27**₁₉ **Pr 20**₁₃, to death **2K 19**₁₆;

—ii. opening the eyes of the blind **Is 42**₇, with acc. of the person, without עֵינַיִם **Ps 146**₈.

—2. with אֲזַנַיִם to **unstop the ears Is 42**₂₀. †

nif: pf. נִפְקַחְוּ; impf. תִּפְקַחְנָה: with עֵינַיִם to **be opened, be made active**:

—a. passive of qal 1 a: **Gn 3**_{5,7} (Westermann BK 1/1:327; Clines VT 24 (1974) 11);

—b. passive of qal 1 b ii: **Is 35**₅. †

Der. פִּקַּח, פִּקְחָה; n.m. פִּקְחָהּ, פִּקְחָהּ.

7690 פִּקַּח

פִּקַּח: n.m. “opening”: פִּקַּח, Sept. Φα>, Josephus Φα> (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 121); non-verbal sentence-name פִּקְחָהּ, cf. שָׁמַע and שְׁמַעְיָה(ו) (שְׁמַר and שְׁמַרְיָה(ו) (Noth *Personennamen* 38); for parallels in Akkadian see Stamm 257f; the meaning of the personal name refers either to פִּקַּח qal 1 (Noth *Personennamen* 186³) or refers to the opening of the womb, → פִּתְחָהּ; Heb. פִּקַּח, inscr. on a jug from Hazor (level five; Yadin *Hazor* 2:73ff; see Gray *Kings*³ 625); see also Diringer *Iscrizioni* 353; Vattioni *Sigilli* 4; cuneiform *Pa-qa-ḥa* (Tallqvist *Names* 180a): king of Israel (734/3-733/2 BC) **2K 15**₂₅₋₃₇ **16**_{1,5} **Is 7**₁ **2C 28**₆. †

7691 פִּקְחָהּ

פִּקְחָהּ: פִּקַּח (Barth *Nominalbildung* §16; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 477b); SamP. *fēqī*, pl. *fēqāʿam*: pl. פִּקְחָהּ: **able to see** (: עוֹר) **Ex 4**₁₁ (NRSV: seeing or blind; REB: keen sighted), **23**₈ (REB: discerning :: NRSV: officials). †

7692 פִּקְחָהּ

פִּקְחָהּ: n.m.: פִּקַּח: “Yahweh has opened”, Sept. Φακεια(ς), Φακεσιας Josephus Φακέας (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 121); the meaning of the personal name refers either to the opening of the eyes of Yahweh (in compassion, see Noth *Personennamen* 186) or to the opening of the womb, cf. פִּקַּח; Heb. inscr. (seal) Noth *Personennamen* 255b; Diringer *Iscrizioni* 353; Vattioni *Sigilli* 4: king of Israel (736/5-735/4 BC) **2K 15**_{22f-26}. †

7693 פִּקְחָהּ-קוּחַ

פִּקְחָהּ-קוּחַ: פִּקַּח, creative writing for פִּקְחָהּ-קוּחַ (Barth *Nominalbildung* §147α; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 483o :: ? dittograph for פִּקְחָהּ see Gesenius-B. and Bauer-L. *Heb.* 483o): opening, i.e. **liberation** (of prisoners אֲסוּרִים) **Is 61**₁, cf. Zimmerli *Ges. Aufs.* 2:223-225. †

7694 פְּקִיד

פְּקִיד: פֶּקֶד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; SamP. pl. *fēqīdām*; MHeb. official, leader; DSS 1QS 6:14 (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 180): supervisor, cf. Priest JBL 81 (1962) 60; OArm. *pqdy* pl. with 1st. person suffix, my officers (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224:4, 10, 13, cf. Degen *Altaram. Gr.* p. 58), EgArm. *pqyd* official, officer (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 234; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 932f, *pqd* II); Akk. *paqdu(m)* (AHw. 827a) representative, administrator: (THAT 2:469): cs. פְּקִיד, pl. פְּקִידִים: really an adj. (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n), which functions as a substantive: the one appointed, entrusted; different duties were involved and the translation of the word will differ accordingly.

—1. within the cult:

—a. **overseer** (in the temple) **Jr 20₁ 29₂₆ 2C 31₁₃**;

—b. **leader** (of the priests, Levites, singers) **Neh 11₁₄₋₂₂ 12₄₂**;

—c. **representative** (of the high-priest) **2C 24₁₁**.

—2. in civil administration:

—a. **administrator**, plenipotentiary **Gn 41₃₄ Est 2₃**;

—b. **governor** of a city **Ju 9₂₈**;

—c. **overseer** of a family in post-exilic Jerusalem **Neh 11₉**.

—3. military official: פְּקִיד עַל commandant of the fighting men **2K 25₁₉/Jr 52₂₅**. †

7695 פִּקַּע

*פִּקַּע (alternative root for → בִּקַּע): MHeb. to burst, crack, shatter **Sir 46₁₇** sbst. פִּקַּע boom of thunder, see Smend; JArm. to split, burst; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:584); CPArm. to be split (Schulthess *Lex.* 161b); Syr. to split; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 376b) to break apart; Arb. *faqa'a* to burst; *faqa'a* II to crack (Wehr-Cowan 723a); *faqa'a* V to burst, explode (Wehr-Cowan 722a); SArb. to smash (Gesenius-B.).

Der. פִּקַּעַת, פִּקַּעִים.

7696 פִּקַּעִים

פִּקַּעִים: פִּקַּע, → פִּקַּעַת: ornaments in the shape of gourds:

—a. carved in wood as part of the temple decoration **1K 6₁₈** (gloss, see Noth *Könige* 120; Würthwein ATD 11/1:60);

—b. cast in metal as part of the molten sea **7₂₄ :: 2C 4₃ בְּקַרְרִים** and הַבְּקָר (see Willi FRLANT 106 (1972) 139). †

7697 פִּקַּעַת

פִּקְעָה: פִּקַּע: the relationship between the verbal root and this noun is not clear; possible explanations come from:

—a. the strong purgative effect the fruit has when it has been eaten;

—b. the bursting fruit (KBL; Gesenius-B.);

—c. the colour of the fruit, cf. Arb. *fāqi* 'bright yellow' (Wehr-Cowan 723a) see Dalman *Arbeit* 1:343; MHeb., JArm., Syr. פִּקְעָה/הָ; Arb. *fuqa*, *fuqqā*: **gourd** (Löw *Flora* 1:357ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 1:343) 2K 4₃₉.†

פָּר 7698

פָּר: SamP. *fār*. pl. *farrəm*, fem. *farrā*; MHeb. bullock, from two to five years old; פָּרָה heifer, young cow of a similar age (Dalman *Wb.* 345a, 346a); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 180); Heb. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 235 = RB 60 (1953) 270 line 3; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 935 *prh* I); JArm. פָּרְתָא young cow; Sam. פָּר, pl. פָּרִימוֹן, fem. pl. פָּרוֹאן (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:561); Syr., Mnd. *pārā/parrā*, fem. *partā/parratā* lamb (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 362b); Akk. *parru* lamb, young sheep; *parratu* ewe lamb (AHw. 834b); Arb. *furār* the young of a sheep, goat, wild cow (Lane 2356b), *fārīr* the young of a wild animal, of a gazelle and of a bovine (Lane 2356b); Ug. *pr*, *prr* bull, young cow (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2122, 2125), young ox, young cow (Aistleitner 2260); steer, cow (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 439 entry 100): פָּר but always הַפָּר, בַּפָּר etc. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 263m), pl. פָּרִים, sf. פָּרִיָּה (132 times); Elliger *Lev.* 69; Péter VT 25 (1975) 486-492: traditionally bullock (Gesenius-B.; KBL; Zorell *Lex.*) :: Péter loc. cit.: **bull, steer**.

—1. a. sometimes the animal is a young one cj. 1S 1₂₄ for בְּפָרִים שְׁלֹשָׁה prp. with Sept., cf. 4QSamuel, בַּפָּר מִשְׁלֹשׁ (Stoebe KAT 8/1:99); see perhaps also Gn 32₁₆;

—b. פָּר elsewhere it is an adult animal פָּר שִׁבְעַת שָׁנִים Ju 6₂₅ (dl. הַשָּׁנִי see BHS and L. Schmidt WMANT 38 (1970) 6: so also in v. 26); in metaphorical usage it is also assumed to be adult: פָּרִים: personal enemies Ps 22₁₃, people who are in power Is 34₇ Jr 50₂₇ Ezk 39₁₈, see 2;

—c. פָּר בְּנֵי־בָקָר Ex 29₁ (and 27 times in Lv, Nu, Ezk) and the pl. פָּרִים בְּנֵי־בָקָר Nu 28₁₁₋₁₉₋₂₇ 29₁₃₋₁₇ does not indicate the age but the type of animal; according to Péter VT 25 (1975) 492 the additional phrase בָּקָר־בְּנֵי/בְנֵי recalls an earlier usage when פָּר signified the male of any type of animal, as is evident in the meaning of the substantive in Syr. and Mnd., also in Arb.;

—d. the less frequent expression פָּר־הַשּׂוֹר Ju 6₂₅ is probably to be understood in the same way as c above, see Péter VT 25 (1975) 490; cj. Ju 6₂₈ for הַפָּר הַשָּׁנִי prp. פָּר הַשּׂוֹר (L. Schmidt WMANT 38 (1970) 6).

—2. the predominant meaning of פָּר in the OT is a sacrificial animal, with Gn 32₁₆ Ps 22₁₃ as the only exceptions; the metaphorical usage in Is 34₇ Jr 50₂₇ Ezk 39₁₈ is concerned with the practice of sacrificing:

—a. outside cultic regulations: Ex 24₅ Nu 23₁₋₃₀ Ju 6_{25f-28} see 1 b, d; 1S 1_{24f} see 1 a; 1K 18_{23ff} Is 1₁₁ Ps 50₉ 51₂₁ 69₃₂ (פָּר מִקְרָן מִפָּרִים): bull with horns and hoofs), Jb 42₈ Ezr 8₃₅ 1C 15₂₆ 29₂₁ 2C 13₉ 29₂₁ 30₂₄;

—b. within cultic regulations, for various sacrifices and on different occasions, see Gesenius-B., **Lv** 4³⁻²¹ 8^{2.14-17} 16³⁻²⁷ 23¹⁸ **Nu** 7¹⁵⁻⁸⁸ 8^{8.12} 15²⁴ 28¹¹⁻²⁸ 29²⁻³⁷ **Ezk** 43¹⁹⁻²⁵ 45¹⁸⁻²⁴ 46^{6f.11};

—c. **Hos** 14³ וְנִשְׁלַמָּה פְּרִים שְׁפָתֵינוּ text uncertain, on the meaning see Gordis VT 5 (1955) 88f; there are at least four suggested solutions:

—i. cj. for פְּרִים rd. with Sept. פְּרִי (e.g. KBL; BHS; NRSV: we will offer the fruit of our lips): similarly cj. rd. פְּרִי מִשֵּׁ פְּרִי, see Rudolph KAT 13/1:248;

—ii. for פְּרִים rd. פְּרִי/מִפְּרִים, i.e. cstr. + enclitic *mēm* (O'Callaghan VT 4 (1954) 171; Gordis VT 5 (1955) 88f; Wolff BK 14/1²:300, 301);

—iii. rd. פְּרִי שְׁפָתֵינוּ מִהַפְּרִים instead of with פְּרִים, the fruit of our lips (Rudolph KAT 13/1:246, 247f);

—iv. dl. שְׁחָפְרִים: we will pay פְּרִים ! (Willi-Plein BZAW 123 (1971) 230; REB: we will pay our vows with cattle from our pens); for further suggestions see Gordis VT 5 (1955) 88f and Rudolph KAT 13/1:248; the preferred interpretations are the two first suggested (i or ii).

7699 פרא

פרא: by-form of פרה.

hif: impf. יִפְרִיא: to **show fruitfulness**, flourish (so NRSV and REB) **Hos** 13¹⁵ (prp. מִפְּרִיא KBL; Wolff BK 14/1²:288; alt. prp. with versions יִפְרִיד, see Wolff BK 14/1²:288; cf. Rudolph KAT 13/1:239 :: יִפְרִיא, from Arb. *fry* to sever, divide). †

7700 פֶּרָא

פֶּרָא; on פֶּרָה **Jr** 2²⁴ see below (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457r; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §52:2c): MHeb.; Heb. inscr. פֶּרָא (Vattioni *Sigilli* 126); Akk. *parû* (AHw. 837a) onager, mule; *paraḥu* Canaanite loanword (AHw. 827b; Salonen *Jagd* (1976) 231) a wild ass; Ug. **pru* in personal name *bn.pri* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 4, 350:7; Gordon *Textbook* §19:2087; Gröndahl *Personennamen* 174; cf. Dahood ZAW 87 (1975) 220); Arb. *fara'* and *farā'* wild ass, cf. OSArb. n.m. *fr'* (Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 313): pl. פְּרָאִים: **wild ass** (KBL zebra :: Humbert ZAW 62 (1950) 202-206) **Is** 32¹⁴ (parallel with עֶרֶר), **Jr** 14⁶ **Hos** 8⁹ **Ps** 104¹¹ **Jb** 6⁵ 11¹² 24⁵ 39⁵ (parallel with עֶרֶר), **Sir** 13¹⁸ (פראי מדבר); פֶּרָא אָדָם **Gn** 16¹² a man like a wild ass (Gesenius-K. 128 l, a wild ass of a man), SamP. versions פרה *fāri* pt.; cj. **Jr** 2²⁴ for מִדְּבָר לְמִדְּבָר פֶּרָא rd. לְמִדְּבָר פֶּרָא/פֶּרָצָה she broke out (breaking out) into the wilderness, see below I פֶּרֶץ, qal 4a (Koehler ZAW 29 (1909) 35f; KBL; BHS). †

Der. ? n.m. פֶּרָאִים.

7701 פֶּרָאִים

פֶּרָאִים: n.m. ? פֶּרָאִים + ending *-ām* (see Noth *Personennamen* 38f cf. בִּלְעָם and בִּלְעָם): king of יִרְמוּת **Jos** 10³. †

7702 פָּרָבַר

פָּרָבַר 1C 26¹⁸ and pl. פָּרָוּרִים 2K 23¹¹; MHeb. פֶּרְבֵּר, פָּרָוּר, DSS (J. Maier *Die Tempelrolle vom Toten Meer* 10, 92, esp. 42, col. 35:10-15: colonnaded porch); JArm. פָּרָוּ(ו)רָא/ה (Dalman *Wb.* 346b) suburb, forecourt, district, cf. Levy 4:104b; < Persian *fra-bar*, Pehl. *parvār* forecourt, vestibule (Ellenbogen 137f; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 235; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 935, *prbr*, cf. Schaefer *Iran Beitr.* 97: 295 and KBL), Avestan *pari-vāra* fortification, rampart (B. Geiger *Additamenta ad librum Aruch Completum Alexandri Kohut* 334-335).

—1. 2K 23¹¹ an annexe on the western side of Solomon's temple, cf. בְּנִיָּן Ezk 41¹² (Gesenius-B.); Gray *Kings*³ 737: a covered portico; König *Wb.* 373a: an open hall.

—2. 1C 26^{18a} and ^b (dl. לַפְּרָבַר in ^a, dittography from ^b); either with the same meaning as 1 (cf. Gesenius-B.; König), or an open space (Rothstein-Hänel KAT 18/2 (1927) 469); more particularly as a congregating area (Rudolph *Chr.* 172), cf. MHeb., JArm.; KBL: forecourt, for both 1 and 2. †

7703 פָּרַד

פָּרַד: MHeb., JArm. to run, run around (cf. פָּרָד); to detach, separate, divide; Ug. *brd* with obj. *td* to divide the breast, take apart (Gray *Legacy*² 38; Driver *Myths*² 143b; Lipiński UF 2 (1970) 78f :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:508, cf. Wieder JBL 84 (1965) 163f: to spread out, prepare an offering; Aistleitner 574: to bring hastily); in Akk. a Western Semitic loanword *parādu* N-theme (AHw. 827b) to isolate oneself; Syr. *pərad* to flee, fly away; pa., af. to put to flight; CPArm. to flee (Schulthess *Lex.* 161); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 378b) *prd* I to break through, rip away; II to flee, run away; Arb. *farada* to withdraw, isolate oneself; *farada* IV to put out only for oneself, separate, isolate; Eth. *tafārada* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1356) to separate from one another; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 659b) *farda* to direct, *təfārada* to part from one another as enemies.

qal: pt. passive fem. pl. פָּרְרוּת: **spread out**, creatures spreading their wings Ezk 1¹¹, → פָּרְרוּת. †

nif: pf. נִפְרָדוּ/וּ; impf. יִפְרָדוּ, וַיִּפְרָדוּ, וַיִּפְרָדוּ; impv. הִפְרָדוּ; inf. הִפְרָדוּ; pt. נִפְרָדוּ, נִפְרָדוּ.

—1. to **diverge** (a river into four branches) Gn 2¹⁰ (with בָּזוּ).

—2. a. to **separate** people apart from one another, with בָּזוּ Ju 4¹¹ Pr 19⁴; with מָעַם Gn 13¹⁴; with מִעַל Gn 13^{9,11}; abs. 2S 1²³;

—b. to **be scattered, separated**, with בָּזוּ Neh 4¹³; נִפְרָד Pr 18¹ the one who isolates himself (Gesenius-B.), i.e. either the one who is alienated from his friends (cf. Sept.), or the recluse, see Gemser *Spr.*² 75; NRSV: the one who lives alone; REB: a solitary person; TOB: the egoist; cf. NEB: the man who holds aloof.

—3. nations spreading away from their homelands, with בָּזוּ, Gn 10^{5,32}, 25²³ see KBL paragraph 4: to detach oneself, be separated. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 180): impf. יִפְרָדוּ to **slip away, go aside**, with לָם, to go off with a prostitute Hos 4¹⁴ (for pi. prp. nif. יִפְרָדוּ BHS, cf. Gesenius-B., and Jenni *Pi'el* 180). †

pu: pt. מִפְרָד separated Est 3⁸. †

hif: pf. הִפְרִיד; impf. יִפְרִיד, יִפְרְדוּ; inf. with sf. הִפְרִידוּ; pt. מִפְרִיד.

—1. to **separate** people, with בֵּין **2K 2₁₁ Ru 1₁₇**; with acc., אֶל־יָהּ **Pr 16₂₈ 17₉, בְּנֵי אָדָם Dt 32₈**.

—2. to **segregate** (lambs) **Gn 30₄₀**.

—3. with בֵּין to **keep apart from one another**, separate powerful men **Pr 18₁₈**. †

hitp: pf. הִתְפַּרְדּוּ; impf. יִתְפַּרְדּוּ, יִתְפַּרְדּוּ.

—1. to **become dislocated** from one another (bones) **Ps 22₁₅**; the scales on a crocodile's skin cannot be separated **Jb 41₉**.

—2. to become separated from one another, **be scattered Ps 92₁₀** (evildoers), **Jb 4₁₁** (young lions). †

Der. פְּרִדוֹת; פְּרָדָה, פְּרָדָה?; n.m. פְּרִידָא.

7704 פְּרָדָה

פְּרָדָה: etymology uncertain, ? from Arm. *pərad* to flee (cf. Gesenius-B.), or alt. from פָּרַד the separated animal (KBL), or a primary noun; MHeb., Ug. *prd* mule (appellative and personal name, also in the personal name *prdn*; Gordon *Textbook* §19:2098, 2099; Aistleitner 2265; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 439 entry 101; Gröndahl *Personennamen* 28, 406a; Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 6 (1974) 35); Akk. *perdum* (AHw. 855a) an equid: sf. פְּרָדוֹ, pl. פְּרָדִים, sf. פְּרָדִיָּהֶם: **mule**, together with horses **1K 10₂₅ 18₅ Ps 32₉ 2C 9₂₄**, together with horses, camels and donkeys **Zech 14₁₅ Ezr 2₆₆ Neh 7₆₇** (MSS Sept.^{AL}, see BHS); as a beast of burden **2K 5₁₇ 1C 12₄₁**, as a riding animal **2S 13₂₉ 18₉ Is 66₂₀**: imported from the Phoenicians in תּוֹגְרָמָה **Ezk 27₁₄**; → פְּרָדָה. †

7705 פְּרָדָה

פְּרָדָה: fem. from → פָּרַד (Michel *Grundlegung* 1:72f); MHeb.: cs. פְּרָדָת: **female mule 1K 1₃₃₋₃₈₋₄₄** as a riding animal. †

7706 פְּרָדוֹת

פְּרָדוֹת: פָּרַד, hapax legomenon **Jl 1₁₇**; meaning in question:

—a. as fem. pl. qal pt. from פָּרַד what has been put aside, what has been kept for later, stored provisions (Rudolph KAT 13/2:38, 40);

—b. seed-corn, Syr. *perdatā* seed, grain (Gesenius-B.; Wolff BK 14/2:20; cf. Keller CAT 11A:117; NRSV: the seed shrivels; similarly REB :: NEB: the soil is parched);

—c. dried figs (KBL; Löw *Flora* 1:229); the first suggested meaning is the most probable. †

7707 פְּרָדָס

פָּרְדֵּיִס: Avestan *pairidaēza* rampart; a domain of the king in the Achaemenid period (Hinz ZA 61 (1971) 295) > παράδεισος > paradise (Lokotsch *Etym. Wb.* 1631; Littmann *Morgenländische Wörter* 16): MHeb. פָּרְדֵּיִס, JArm. פְּרִיִּסָא; Late Bab. *pardēsu* (AHw. 833a and 1582a) a marvellous garden; Sam. פִּרְרִיִּס; Syr. *pardaisā*, CPArm., Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 363a) *pardisa*; Arb. *al-firdaus*: pl. פְּרִיִּסִים.

—1. **garden, parkland** Song 4₁₃ Qoh 2₅.

—2. **forest** (שִׁמְרַת הַפְּרִיִּסִים) Neh 2₈, see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 108; Jepsen ZDPV 74 (1958) 65-68; Galling *Studien* 208; on פְּרִיִּסִים in general see Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1386f. †

7708 פָּרָה

פָּרָה: by-form of פָּרָא: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 180) to be fruitful; JArm. to shoot, sprout; Syr. *pāry/pārā* to be fruitful; Sam., CPArm. pa. (denominative) to produce fruit (Schulthess *Lex.* 162b); Eth. *fārya* and *faraya* to blossom, bear fruit (Dillmann *Lex.* 1355); Tigr. *fārā* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 659a) to bear fruit, increase, reproduce; Eg. *pry* to go out (Erman-G. 1:519).

qal: pf. פָּרָה, פָּרָהָם, פָּרָהוּ; impf. יִפְרֹה, יִפְרֹהוּ, יִפְרֹהוּ; impv. פָּרָה, פָּרָה; pt. masc. פָּרָה, fem. פָּרָהָה, פָּרָתָה Gn 49₂₂ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 511v; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §82:2 i).

—1. of plants:

—a. to **bear fruit** פָּרָהָה Is 32₁₂ Ezk 19₁₀ Ps 128₃, pt. as sbst. פָּרָהָה fruit-tree Is 17₆, cf. Wildberger BK 10:637; metaphorically פָּרָתָה (SamP. *fārāt*) fruitful vine Gn 49₂₂ (rd. בְּנֵי־פָּרָתָה) a young vine producing much fruit, see e.g. Dillmann *Die Genesis*⁶ (1892) 469; Zobel BZAW 95 (1965) 21 :: Emerton *Fschr. D.W. Thomas* 91-93: פָּרָתָה = *purattu* the River Euphrates, בֵּן corresponds to Akk. *bīnu* tamarisk: Joseph is a tamarisk by the Euphrates, cf. Albright BA 36 (1973) 27, who translates this first line of the Blessing of Jacob as: Son of Euphrates is Joseph, Son of Euphrates, lofty of source :: Speiser *Genesis* 368: פִּבְיָן to be understood as fem. of פָּרָהָה, cf. Gevirtz HUCA 46 (1975) 37ff; :: cj. rd. בֵּן־פָּרָתָה meaning son of a heifer, or alternatively of a young bull, see Salo BZ 12 (1968) 94f; TOB 127; Dahood *Biblica* 51 (1970) 401;

—b. with obj., פָּרָהָה רָאֵשׁ וְלֵעָנָה a root producing poisonous and bitter sprouts: Dt 29₁₇.

—2. to **be fruitful**:

—a. people Gn 1₂₈ 9_{1.7} 35₁₁ Jr 3₁₆, metaphorical Jr 23₃ (parallel with רָבָה), Ex 1₇ (parallel with עָצָם), Gn 26₂₂ Ex 23₃₀ Sir 16₂;

—b. animals Gn 1₂₂ 8₁₇ (parallel with רָבָה);

—c. people and animals Ezk 36₁₁ (parallel with רָבָה);

—cj. Is 11₁ for יִפְרֹהָה prp. with versions יִפְרֹחַ (e.g. Wildberger BK 10:437) :: e.g. Dillmann *Der Prophet Jesaia*⁵ (1890) 116; Delitzsch *Das Buch Jesaia*⁴ (1889) 191; König *Das Buch Jesaia* (1926) 154; cf. Seybold

FRLANT 107 (1972) 94¹² with MT: will produce fruit; Barr *Philology* 333 entry 263: to come out in front, cf. Eg. *pry*; Is 45₈ for וַיִּפְרוּ prp. with Sept., Vulg., sg. וַיִּפֶּר, or with 1QIs^a וַיִּפְרַח. †

hif: pf. וְהִפְרֵתִי(י), sf. הִפְרֵנִי; impf. וַיִּפְרֶךְ, וַיִּפְרֶךְ; pt. with sf. מִפְרֶךְ: to **make fruitful** (people, Zorell *Lex.*: to make someone the ancestor of a multitude of descendants) Gn 17₆ 41₅₂ Ps 105₂₄; Gn 17₂₀ 28₃ 48₄ Lv 26₉ (parallel with הִרְבָּה); in Gn 41₅₂ there is a word-play אֶפְרַיִם ... הִפְרֵנִי. †

Der. פְּרִי; [? n.m. אֶפְרַיִם, n.f. אֶפְרַת, n.loc. אֶפְרַתָּה].

7709 פָּרָה

II פָּרָה: fem. of פָּר, SamP. *farra*, cf. ? Amorite n.f. *parratum* (Finkel RA 70 (1976) 48): sf. פָּרָתוֹ, pl. פָּרוֹת: cow Gn 32₁₆ 41₂₋₂₇ Nu 19₂ (אַרְבָּה) .5f.9f 1S 6₇ and 10 (עֲלוֹת) .12.14 Is 11₇ Hos 4₁₆ Jb 21₁₀; metaphorical הַבָּשָׂן הַפָּרוֹת Bashan cattle, meaning the prominent and haughty women of Samaria Am 4₁ :: Barstad VT 25 (1975) 286-297: a figurative description of the whole of the population that had fallen into idolotrous practices; cj. Nu 19₂ for הַתּוֹרָה חֲקַת הַפָּרָה prp. הַ' הַפָּרָה. †

7710 פָּרָה

II פָּרָה: place name הַפָּרָה Jos 18₂₃ = *Tell Fāra* below 'En Fāra on the northern side of *Wadi Fāra* (Noth *Jos.*² 111; Alt PJB. 24 (1928) 22; Simons *Geog.* §327 I 8, see p. 174). †

7711 פָּרָה

פָּרָה Jr 2₂₄; cj. prp. פָּרָה/פָּרָצָה, → פָּרָא.

7712 פָּרָה

פָּרָה: n.m.; Sept., Josephus Φαρά (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 122); meaning uncertain, suggestions include:

—a. from Arb. *furrun* very good, impressive: for פָּרָה rd. פָּרָה (Noth *Personennamen* 255b; KBL);

—b. nickname, meaning tub, → פּוּרָה, cf. Bab. personal name *Kandalānu* from sbst. *kandalu* a metal vessel ? (AHw. 436b), cf. Stamm 266⁵: Gideon's liegeman (NRSV; REB: servant נַעַר) Ju 7_{10f}. †

7713 פְּרוּדָא

פְּרוּדָא: n.m.; → פְּרִידָא, Ezr 2₅₅. †

7714 פְּרוּזִים

*פְּרוּזִים: K Est 9₁₉ (assonance reminiscent of הַיְהוּדִים, Striedl ZAW 55 (1937) 90f; Bardtke KAT 17/5:386), Q פְּרוּזִים: → פְּרוּזִי. †

7715 פָּרוּחַ

פָּרוּחַ: n.m. “cheerful”, “amusing” (Noth *Personennamen* 229; KBL: Arb. *fariḥ, faruḥ, farūḥ* cheerful): the father of an official under Solomon **1K 4**₁₇. †

7716 פְּרוּיִם

פְּרוּיִם: territorial name, source of gold in the expression זָהָב פְּרוּיִם **2C 3**₆, Sept. genitive χρυσίου τοῦ ἐκ Φαρουαίμ, Vulg. *aurum probatissimum*, Pesh. *dahbā tābā*, GenApoc. 2:23; נַחַל לְפָרוּיִם the land of Parwaim, see Fitzmyer *Gen. Apoc.*² 94 (with bibliography); נַחַל לְפָרוּיִם probably a region of Arabia, either *Farwa* in Yemen or *Sāq el-Farwain* in *Nejd* (König *Wb.* 373a; cf. KBL; Zorell *Lex.* :: Simons *Geog.* §869: a town without any identified location, ? in contact with Ophir). †

7717 פָּרוּר

פָּרוּר: SamP. *fīrroṛ*, cf. MHeb. עֵץ הַפָּרוּר cooking spoon (MiBes. 1:7); etymology uncertain; ? from Arb. *fāra* (*fwr*) to cook, simmer, boil, or as → פֶּאֲרוּר redness, glow: **cooking-pot** (ceramic or metal) **Nu 11**₈ with בִּשְׁלַח, **Ju 6**₁₉ **1S 2**₁₄, **Sir 13**₂ (breakable, so ceramic), see Kelso *Ceramic Vocabulary* 68; Dalman *Arbeit* 7:210; BRL² 183b. †

7718 פְּרוֹת

פְּרוֹת: Is 2₂₀: → הַפְּרָפוֹת.

7719 פָּרוּ

*פָּרוּ: MHeb. פָּרוּז inhabitant of an open, unwalled town (Levy *Wb.* 4:105a: פָּפְרוּז passive pt. of the vb. פָּרוּ = to be isolated, separated, Driver ALUOS 4 (1962-63) 8); ? by-form of פָּרַר :: Levy *Wb.* 4:105a: פָּרוּ = פָּרַץ to break through, remove; hif. הִפְרִיז to cross over the border; Arb. *faraza* to separate, muster, *farz* depression between two hills (Gesenius-B.; KBL).

Der. ? פָּרוּי, פָּרוּז, פְּרוּזוֹת, פְּרוּזוֹן, פָּרוּז*

7720 פָּרוּ

*פָּרוּ or *פָּרוּז: פָּרוּ, Q pl. with sf. פָּרוּזוֹ, K ? פָּרוּז; hapax legomenon **Hab 3**₁₄, Sept. genitive δυναστῶν, Vulg. *bellatorum*; suggested meanings: 1. with MT:

—a. from Arb. *faraza* to muster, select, *farz* distinctive mark, *mafrūz* distinguished, פָּפְרוּז leader (Rudolph KAT 13/3:232, 237); similarly Driver ALUOS 4 (1962-63) 8: from Arb. *faraza* I to separate, IV to distinguish, differentiate → פָּרוּזוֹן; cf. REB: their leaders are swept away by a whirlwind (following sense of NEB) :: NRSV: warriors (with Sept.);

—b. from פָּרוּזוֹן, פָּרוּז and therefore: country people, slaves, adherents (Albright *Fschr. T.H. Robinson* 17; Keller CAT 11b:174); 2. cj.:

—a. פְּרָשָׁיו his horsemen (e.g. KBL);

—b. רִזְנִים princes (Humbert *Hab.* 66). †

7721 פְּרָזוֹן

פְּרָזוֹן: פְּרוֹז; *פְּרוֹז; *פְּרוֹז/פְּרוֹז + *ōn* (*qatalān* > *qetālōn*: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498c; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41:1a; cf. Barth *Nominalbildung* §193: collective ending *-ōn*): sf. פְּרוֹזוֹנוֹ: **Ju** 5⁷⁻¹¹: meaning disputed, see Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*:

—a. from MHeb. פְּרוֹז → *פְּרוֹז with Pesh., Tg. people from the open country (e.g. KBL), peasants (e.g. Hertzberg ATD 9:171);

—b. from Arb. *faraza* → *פְּרוֹז/פְּרוֹז guidance (Weiser ZAW 71 (1959) 76f), leader (Richter BBB 18² (1966) 72); bravery, or alternatively leadership (Driver ALUOS 4 (1962-63) 8); warrior (Craigie VT 22 (1972) 350);

—c. from OSArb. *frdn* iron (Conti *Chrest.* 220a); פְּרָזוֹן < **parzon* iron, as a dialect by-form of בְּרִיל (Garbini JSS 23 (1978) 23f and Ackroyd JSS 24 (1979) 19f).

Because of MHeb. פְּרוֹז, the meaning of which is clearly present also in the substantive פְּרָזוֹת and פְּרָזִי, the first suggestion (a) is probably the most likely explanation. †

7722 פְּרָזוֹת

פְּרָזוֹת: פְּרוֹז; ? fem. pl. of *פְּרוֹז/פְּרוֹז: the **open country**, as distinct from unwalled towns פְּפָרוֹז **Ezk** 38¹¹ (Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 955), הַפְּאֵרָיִם **Est** 9¹⁹ (Bardtke KAT 17/5:389); תְּשֻׁבַּת יְרוּשָׁלַיִם **Zech** 2⁸. †

7723 פְּרָזִי

פְּרָזִי: פְּרוֹז; *פְּרוֹז/פְּרוֹז with the suffix *-ī*, belonging to (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501x; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41:4): pl.

פְּרָזִים: **resident of the open country**:

—a. הַפְּרָזִי (SamP. *afrizzi*) open towns in the country **Dt** 3⁵, הַפְּרָזִי כְּפָר an open village **1S** 6¹⁸;

—b. הַפְּרָזִים Q the יְהוּדִים who live in the open country **Est** 9¹⁹; for K → *פְּרוֹזִים. †

7724 פְּרָזִי

פְּרָזִי: name of a people; SamP. *fērizzi*: always הַפְּרָזִי, or alternatively בְּפְרָזִי (**Gn** 34³⁰): a pre-Israelite section of the population of Canaan (**Gn** 13⁷ **34**³⁰ **Ju** 1^{4f} parallel with הַבְּכַנְעָנִי, **Jos** 17¹⁵ parallel with הַתְּפָאִים); in a series of names **Gn** 15²⁰ **Ex** 3⁸⁻¹⁷ **23**²³ **33**² **34**¹¹ **Dt** 7¹ **20**¹⁷ **Jos** 3¹⁰ **9**¹ **11**³ **12**⁸ **24**¹¹ **Ju** 1^{4f} **3**⁵ **1K** 9²⁰ **Ezr** 9¹ **Neh** 9⁸ **2C** 8⁷; attempts to identify the name more closely include:

—a. **הַפְּרָזִים** originally an appellative connected with the words **פְּרוֹזוֹת** and **פְּרוֹזִי**, a section of the population driven out of a town and living in the open country; cf. de Vaux *Histoire* 1:135⁵⁴; Gray *Joshua, Judges, Ruth* (1967) 61; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1450;

—b. according to **Gn 34**₁₀ **Ju 1**_{4f} a group of people living with the Canaanites near Shechem, (?) a dominant social group (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:38²; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1450); Gray accepted the connection with the personal name *Perizzi* (VAB 2, 1566), but it remains uncertain; for **פְּרָזִי** see further Simons *Geog.* §192; Westermann BK 1/2:205f. †

7725 פרח

פרח: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 180), JArm. to blossom; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:566f); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 377) *pra* I to blossom; Akk. *parāhu* D-theme, to make beer ferment (AHw 827b); Arb. *faraha* II and IV of birds, to incubate, have young, hatch; of trees, to put out new shoots, spread, gain ground (Wehr-Cowan 703a); Eg. *prh* to burst into flower (Erman-G. 1:532).

qal: pf. **פָּרַח**, **פָּרַחָה**, **פָּרַחְתָּ**; impf. **יִפְרַח**, **יִפְרַחְתָּ**, **יִפְרַחוּ**, **יִפְרַחוּ**, **יִפְרַחוּ**, **יִפְרַחוּ**; ? qal impf. in *i*: **יִפְרַח** (**י**) **Jb 14**₉ **Pr 14**₁₁, **יִפְרַחוּ** **Ps 92**₁₄ see Gesenius-B.; Koehler OLZ 20 (1917) 173 :: Bergsträsser 2: §14h: qal only **יִפְרַח** **Jb 14**₉; the most common instances are hif.; on the impf. in *i* in general see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 296b; Bergsträsser 2: §14h; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §68:2a; inf. **פָּרַחְתָּ** (**ו**), cs. **פָּרַחְתָּ**; pt. **פָּרַחְתָּ**, fem. **פָּרַחְתָּ** (SamP. *afṛāt* sbst., pt. **Lv 13**_{42,57} *fārāt*).

—1. to **sprout, shoot**:

—a. **נִפְּחַן** **Gn 40**₁₀ **Song 6**₁₁ **7**₁₃, **תִּאֲנַח** **Hab 3**₁₇, **עֵץ** **Jb 14**₉ (see above, impf. in *i*), **נִמְטָה** **Nu 17**₂₀₋₂₃;

—b. metaphor for Israel **Is 27**₆, **Hos 14**₆ (**כִּשְׂשׂוֹנָה**), the Israelites (Ephraimites) **Hos 14**₈ (**כִּנְפֵי**); **צְדִיק** **Ps 92**_{13f} (**כִּנְפֵי**); **פְּתָמָר** (**כִּנְפֵי**), **Pr 11**₂₈ (**כִּנְפֵי**); **יִשְׂרָאֵל** **Pr 14**₁₁; **רְשָׁעִים** **Ps 92**₈ (**כִּנְפֵי עֵשׂוֹב**); **עֲצָמוֹת** bones (NRSV: bodies, NEB: limbs) flourish like grass (**כִּדְשָׁן**) **Is 66**₁₄ (:: REB: you will flourish like grass in spring), cf. **עֲצָמָתָם** with reference to the bones of past generations Sir [46₁₂] **49**₁₀; **עֲרָבָה** **Is 35**_{1f} see further below; **זָדוֹן** insolence (REB, cf. NRSV: pride) blossomed **Ezk 7**₁₀; **נִשְׁפָּט** **Hos 10**₄ (**כִּדְשָׁן**); **צְדִיק** **Ps 72**₇ (rd. thus for **צְדִיק**, BHS, NRSV; REB: may righteousness flourish), **יִשְׁע** **Is 45**₈ (cj. rd. with 1QIs^a **יִפְרַח** for **יִפְרָו** → **פָּרַח** qal 2, cf. NRSV: salvation may spring up (margin: that they may bring forth salvation); cj. **Is 11**₁ → **פָּרַח** qal 2, NRSV: grow out, REB: spring; **תְּקוּהָ** Sir 11₂₂; cj. **Hab 2**₃ for MT **וַיִּפְּחַ** and it will testify to (ל) the end (→ II **פּוֹחַ** 2 c i) prp. **וַיִּפְּרַח** and it will come to fruition concerning the end (see further II **פָּרַח**); **Is 35**₁ **פָּרַח** parallel with **גִּיל**, **66**₁₄ parallel with **שִׂישׁ**; from here Barr *Philology* 333 entry 264 accepts the meaning cheerful, amusing for **פִּישִׁישׁ**, as Arb. *fariha*, as already Gesenius-B.; even so it remains questionable.

—2. a. to **become apparent, break out**: skin infection **Lv 13**₁₂₋₂₀₋₂₅₋₃₉₋₄₂₋₅₇; an epidemic (**נִנְעַ**) in a house **Lv 14**₄₃;

—b. to erupt (a boil) **Ex 9**_{9f}. †

hif: pf. **הִפְרַחְתִּי**; impf. **תִּפְרַחוּ**; on **יִפְרַח** (**י**) and **יִפְרַחוּ** → qal.

—1. to **cause to sprout, bring into bloom** Is 17₁₁ Ezk 17₂₄.

—2. ? internally transitive hif. see Gesenius-K. §53d; Bergsträsser 2: §19d: to bloom Ps 92₁₄ Pr 14₁₁, but see qal impf. in *i*; cj. Jb 14₉ for **יִפְרֹחַ** prp. **יִפְרָח**. †

Der. **פְּרוּחַ**, **פְּרוּחָה**, **פְּרוּחִים**.

7726 פרח

II פרח = ? I פרח: MHeb., JArm. to fly; JArm. sbst. **פְּרָחָא** a young bird, Syr., CPArm. *paraḥ* to fly; sbst. Syr. *pāraḥtā* collective, poultry; CPArm. *prḥ* a bird; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 377b) *pra* II to fly; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:486, 613); it is uncertain whether Arb. *farḥ* chick and Eth. *ʾafreḥt* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1354) young bird, brood, belongs here or to I פרח, see Gesenius-B.

qal: pt. fem. pl. **פְּרוּחוֹת** Ezk 13_{20ab} (in *a* a gloss, and also in *b*, context unclear): flying, or substantive, birds, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 285; Fohrer HAT 13:75; NRSV: the lives you hunt like birds; REB: the lives you hunt for excitement; cj. Hab 2₃ for **וַיִּפְּחֵהוּ** and it will testify, II פוח 2 c i, prp. **וַיִּפְרָח** and it will fly to the end; see also I פרח for an alternative interpretation. †

7727 פרח

פְּרָח: I פרח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459e: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 180), JArm. **פְּרָחָא** blossom; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:565); Ug. *pr*₂ blossom (UF 7 (1975) 166): personal name (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2102; Aistleitner 2267; Gröndahl *Personennamen* 312, 406a); Akk. *peru(m)*, *perḥu* (AHw. 856a) shoot, descendant; Syr. *parḥā* flower (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 594b); Arb. *farḥ* chick, shoot, sprout; MHeb. **פְּרוּחֵי קְהָנָה** the young priests (e.g. MiYom. 1:7): **פְּרָח**, sf. **פְּרוּחָה/הָם**, pl. sf. **פְּרוּחֵיהָ**.

—1. **bud, blossom** (Rüthy *Pflanze* 66) Nu 17₂₃ 1K 7₂₆ Is 5₂₄ 18₅ Nah 1₄ (**לְבָנוֹן** **פְּרָח**), Sir 50₈, cj. Jb 15₃₀ (for **פְּרוּחֵי** prp. with Sept. **פְּרוּחוֹ**, see Fohrer KAT 16:264), 2C 4₅ Sir 14₁₈.

—2. decoration of the lampstand in the Tabernacle Ex 25_{31-33f} 37_{17-19f} Nu 8₄ (for **פְּרוּחָה** prp. with SamP. **פְּרוּחֵיהָ**) and in Solomon's temple 1K 7₄₉ 2C 4₂₁, see Noth *Könige* 166; Fritz WMANT 47 (1977) 160: ornamentation, shaped like a flower, or alternatively like a calyx, on the lampstands, from the sides of which the lamp-holders extend, cf. Keel *Bildsymbolik* p. 145; BRL² 198-201. †

7728 פרח

פְּרוּחָה, Bomberg **פְּרוּחָה**, Or. **פְּרוּחָה** (Kahle *Text* 74), MSS **פְּרוּחָה**: I פרח (pattern *qatlal*: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 483q; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §39:1): **brood**. Jb 30₁₂ (cf. BDB: the wretched crowd; NRSV: rabble; REB: mob). †

7729 פרט

פָּרַט: MHeb. to open wide, split, JArm. to break through, separate, Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:566); Akk. *parātu* (AHw. 832b) to strip off, clear away; Syr. to tear to pieces, sever; Arb. *farāṭa* I to precede, slip out unexpectedly (speech), to strip off (fruit); II a. to leave, give up, separate; b. to exceed the proper bounds, go too far, be

—2. **fruit of the womb** (ה) בִּטּוֹן פִּי Gn 30₂ Is 13₁₈ Ps 127₃; בִּטְנִי פִּי Mi 6₇; בִּטְנֶךָ פִּי Dt 7₁₃ 28₄₋₁₁₋₁₈₋₅₃ 30₉ Ps 132₁₁; cf. פְּרִים Lam 2₂₀.

—3. **offspring, descendants:**

—a. of humans (: שְׂרֵשׁ see Ginsberg *Fschr. Driver* (1963) 72-76; Wolff BK 14/2:205) Is 14₂₉ 37₃₁ Ezk 17₉ Hos 9₁₆ Am 2₉;

—b. of animals פִּי שֶׁרֶשׁ בְּהֵמָתְךָ Dt 28₄₋₁₁₋₅₁ 30₉.

—4. fruit, meaning **produce**, the result of an action, behaviour מַעֲלָלִים פִּי fruit of labours (NRSV; REB: actions) Is 3₁₀ Jr 17₁₀ 21₁₄ 32₁₉ Mi 7₁₃, they shall eat the fruit of their way of life (הַרְרֶךָ, REB: conduct; NRSV: way) Pr 1₃₁, יָדַי פִּי Pr 31₃₁ and כַּפַּי פִּי Pr 31₁₆ with the fruit of her hands (NRSV; REB: out of her earnings); מַחֲשָׁבוֹת פִּי the fruit of their schemes Jr 6₁₉ (: Sept. מְשׁוּבְתָם); פִּי פִּי the fruit of their mouth, speech Pr 12₁₄ 13₂ 18₂₀; כַּחֲשׁ the fruit of lies Hos 10₁₃; צְדָקָה פִּי the fruit of righteousness Am 6₁₂; לְצַדִּיק פִּי wages for the righteous Ps 58₁₂; פְּרִי my produce (NRSV: fruit; REB: harvest), from wisdom Pr 8₁₉; גִּדְלֵן פִּי the fruit of arrogance Is 10₁₂; חֲטָאתוֹ הָסִיר הַפִּי the fruit of the removal of his sin Is 27₉;

—c. Ps 104₁₃ for מַפְרֵי מַעֲשֵׂיךָ prp. e.g. מַרֵי אֶסְמוֹיֶךָ from the waters (רֵי) in your store-chambers (Kraus BK 15⁵:877, 879; BHS :: Dahood *Psalms* 3:39; MT מַעֲשֵׂה meaning granary).

7732 פְּרִידָא

פְּרִידָא: n.m.: פֶּרֶד (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n) “the one separated (from his family ?)”; Noth *Personennamen* 224: single person; cf. Akk. personal name with *wēdu* single, alone (Stamm 51f), similarly Heb. n.f. עֲזוּבָה: descendant of the slaves of Solomon Neh 7₅₇ = פְּרִידָא (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471u) Ezr 2₅₅. †

7733 פְּרִיץ

פְּרִיץ: פֶּרֶץ (*qatīl*-pattern, but cstr. sg. *qatīl*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479o; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §48:3); MHeb. unrestrained, violent, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 180), JArm. פְּרִיץ boisterous, Syr. *parṣā* dissipated: cstr. פְּרִיץ Is 35₉; pl. פְּרִיצִים, cstr. פְּרִיצִי.

—1. adj. **violent, rapacious**, בְּנֵי-פְּרִיץ Ezk 18₁₀.

—2. sbst. **brigand** Ezk 7₂₂; מְעַרְת פְּרִיצִים den of thieves (NRSV: den of robbers; REB: bandits' cave) Jr 7₁₁; בְּנֵי פְּרִיצֵי עַמּוֹךְ the lawless among your people Da 11₁₄ (Plöger KAT 18:152, 160f; cf. Delcor *Le livre de Daniel* 228); אַרְחֹת פְּרִיץ the ways of the violent (NRSV; REB: violent ways) Ps 17₄ (the meaning of the phrase within the context is not clear, see Kraus BK 15⁵:271, 272; cf. BHS; NEB: course of duty, cf. Akk. *parṣu* AHW 835; TOB 1282^u); פְּרִיץ חַיּוֹת predatory animals, really, a predator among the beasts Is 35₉. †

7734 פֶּרֶךְ

*פרך: MHeb. qal to crush, pi. grind, grate away, JArm. *pərak* pe. to crumble, crunch, EmpArm. pe. (or pa., Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 235; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 938, *prk* I) to smash, damage; Syr. to crush, adj. *pārkā* savage, cruel; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 379f) *prk* II following Lidzbarski, to grind, crunch; Arb. *fāraka* to rub, crush; Akk. *parāku* (AHw. 828f) to lay crosswise, interpose oneself obstructively, make difficulties, shut off, adj. *parku* (AHw. 834a) lying across, Neo-Assyrian injustice.

Der. פּרָךְ, פּרָכָה.

7735 פּרָךְ

פּרָךְ: *פרך, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s; SamP. (*bā*)*fērāk*, MHeb. frailness, force, JArm. פּרָכָה refutation; cf. Neo-Assyrian *parku* injustice, → *פרך: פּרָךְ: **violence, slavery** (König *Wb.* 374f); always with בּ, meaning violent Ex 1_{13f} Lv 25₄₃₋₄₆₋₅₃ Ezk 34₄. †

7736 פּרָכָה

פּרָכָה: *פרך, nominal pattern *qattālat* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479k, cf. כַּפְרָת); SamP. *fārəkət*; Ph. *prkm* ? curtain, meaning watchman (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 235; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 938, *prk* III: one who has charge of the temple curtains, or janitor); Donner-R. *Inschriften* 37:6, 11 (vol. 2, p. 54); Delcor UF 11 (1979) 152; Sam. פּרָכָה (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:564); Syr. *parkātā*, *purkātā* veil, curtain; not related to Akk. *parakku* (AHw. 827b), which is a Sumerian loanword :: KBL: **curtain** (really ? that which (or the one who) blocks off, separates, cf. Akk. *parāku* → *פרך).

—1. it divides the inner part of the tent of meeting into two areas, (see Fritz WMANT 47 (1977) 144):

—a. in general Ex 26₃₁₋₃₅ 27₂₁ 30₆ 36₃₅ 38₂₇ 40₃₋₂₂₋₂₆ Lv 4₁₇ 16₂₋₁₂₋₁₅ Nu 18₇; Lv 21₂₃ פּרָכָה *pars pro toto* for the inner sanctuary (Baentsch GHK 1/2 (1903) 408);

—b. פּרָכָה הַמְסָךְ the obscuring curtain (Gesenius-B.) or the curtain used as a cover (Noth ATD 5:226) Ex 35₁₂ 39₃₄ 40₂₁ Nu 4₅; פּרָכָה הַקִּיָּשׁ Lv 4₆, הַעֲרָתָה פּרָכָה (→ עֲרֹתָה 1b) Lv 24₃.

—2. a curtain in Solomon's temple 2C 3₁₄, cj. insertion ? 1K 6_{21b} פּרָכָה, see Rudolph *Chr.* 204f :: Noth *Könige* 96, 101. †

7737 פָּרַם

פָּרַם: MHeb. to tear apart, tear to shreds, particularly often with garments (Levy 4:117), JArm. to split, carve up, Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:566), Syr. pe. to chop up, pa. to sever, tear to pieces (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 598a); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 380a) *prm* to lay bare, uncover; Arb. *fārama* to cut up into small pieces, to mince meat (Wehr-Cowan 710), *fārm* small slice of meat, cutlet (Gesenius-B.).

qal: impf. יִפְרָם, תִּפְרָמוּ; pt. passive פּרָמוּם: to **tear to pieces** (garments) Lv 10₆ 13₄₅ 21₁₀. †

7738 פָּרַם־שָׂא

פְּרִמְשִׁתָּא: n.m. (Gehman JBL 43 (1924) 327f: Old Persian *fara-ma-ištha* “the very first”, meaning ? the one who is really the first): one of the sons of Haman **Est 9**, †

7739 פֶּרְנָךְ

פֶּרְנָךְ: SamP. *fārēnāk*; n.m. Persian (Noth *Personennamen* 64 = *Pharnaces*): the father of a נְשִׂיאַ from Zebulun **Nu 34**₂₅, †

7740 פֶּרַס

פֶּרַס: MHeb. to divide, separate, break bread, DSS → פֶּרֶשׁ; JArm. to divide, split → BArm.; Ug. *prst* (Aistleitner 2273) decision ?, cf. Gordon *Textbook* §19:2110 (for text see Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 22:ii:15: *šmn prst*); Syr. *p̄aras* to separate; Akk. *parāsu* (AHw. 830ff) to detach, divide, decide; Arb. *farasa* to kill, divide booty; Eth. *ʿafraša* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1353) to destroy; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 656) *farasa* to collapse, become dilapidated, go to ruin, *ʿafraša* to destroy; OSarb. → פֶּרֶשׁ.

qal: impf. יִפְרֹסוּ; inf. פִּרֹס: to **break** bread **Is 58**₇, cj. **Jr 16**₇ (for לָהֶם prp. with MSS Sept. לָהֶם see BHS). †

hif. (denominative from פִּרְסָה): pf. הִפְרִיטוּ, הִפְרִיטוּ; impf. יִפְרִיטוּ; pt. מִפְרִיטוּ, fem. מִפְרִיטוּ; pl. cs.

מִפְרִיטוּ: an animal having a divided hoof פִּרְסָה מִפְרִיטוּ/מִפְרִיטוּ **Lv 11**₃₋₇₋₂₆ **Dt 14**₆₋₈; מִפְרִיטוּ without פִּרְסָה **Ps 69**₃₂; → פִּרְסָה. †

Der. פִּרְסָה.

7741 פֶּרֶס

פֶּרֶס: probably a primary noun (:: KBL: פֶּרַס); SamP. *fērās*; an unclean bird **Lv 11**₁₃ **Dt 14**₁₂; type of vulture which breaks the bones of its prey, esp. lambs; Aharoni *Osiris* 5:472; Driver PEQ 87 (1955) 9f. †

7742 פֶּרַס

פֶּרַס: name of a nation; Old Persian *Pārsa*, Bab. *Parsu*; Late Eg. *Pars(a)*; Persian *Pārs*, *Fārs*; EgArm. פֶּרַס, → BArm. פֶּרַס; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 364b) *pars*; Arb. *Fāris*, OSarb. (Conti *Chrest.* 220a) *prs*: פֶּרַס: **Persia Ezk 27**₁₀ **38**₅ **Est 1**_{3-14-18f} **10**₂ **Da 8**₂₀ **10**₁₋₁₃₋₂₀ **11**₂ **Ezr 1**_{1f-8} **3**₇ **4**₃₋₅₋₇₋₂₄ **6**₁₄ **7**₁ **9**₉ **2C 36**_{20-22f}; מְרִי וּפְרַס **Da 5**₂₈ **6**₉₋₁₃₋₁₆ Olmstead *History of the Persian Empire*; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1423-1426; Simons *Geog.* §193. †

Der. פֶּרַסִי.

7743 פִּרְסָה

פִּרְסָה: פֶּרַס: SamP. *fārsā*; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 180), JArm., Syr. *parsātā*, pl. *parsē* and *parsātā* a divided hoof; cf. Arb. *fīrs* the hoof of a camel (Kopf VT 8 (1958) 196): pl. פִּרְסָה(וֹת), cs. פִּרְסוֹת, sf. פִּרְסוֹתֶיךָ, פִּרְסוֹתֶיךָ (on masc. and fem. pl. see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:42, 75).

—1. a divided **hoof** **Ex 10**₂₆ **Lv 11**₃₋₇₋₂₆ **Dt 14**₆₋₈ **Ezk 32**₁₃ **Zech 11**₁₆ (rd. MT פְּרִיָּהֶן, see I. Willi-Plein (BBB 42 (1974) 23, and Rudolph KAT 13/4:201, 203 :: cj. פְּרִיָּהֶן pieces of them, so Horst HAT 14²:252, and Elliger ATD 25⁶:160⁴).

—2. **hoof** **Is 5**₂₈ **Jr 47**₃ **Ezk 26**₁₁ **Mi 4**₁₃. †

7744 פָּרָסִי

פָּרָסִי: gentilic from פָּרָס: **Persian** **Neh 12**₂₂. †

7745 פָּרַע

פָּרַע: MHeb., JArm. 1. to expose; 2. to let the hair grow freely; 3. to pay (for this meaning cf. (?) Latin *pecuniam solvere*); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 181): Dam. 8:8, 19:21 to let oneself go, 1QS 6:26 to smash (with יִסּוּר); for Sir see Smend *Sir.* p. 76); ? EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 17:6); Palm. *pr*^c to pay (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 236f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 942, *pr*^c I); CPArm. sbst. *pwr*^c compensation, vb. itpe. to receive a reward (Schulthess *Lex.* 163b); Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:564) פְּרִיעָה < * פְּרִיעָה punishment, payment (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:63); Syr. *pəra*^c 1. to expose the skin, let loose the hair; 2. to produce leaves, fruit, af. to shoot; 3. to pay; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 377f) *pra* IV to let loose, specifically of allowing water to flow freely; to pay back; Arb. *fara*^a II to put forth shoots, branches; *fara*^a to be empty, be exhausted, devote oneself, turn to; *fara*^a V to be unencumbered, make oneself available for, occupy oneself exclusively with; OSArb. *pr*^c (Conti *Chrest.* 220) sbst. tribute, delivery, vb. to offer, pay.

qal: pf. פָּרַע, sf. פָּרְעָה; impf. יִפְרַע, אֶפְרַע, תִּפְרָעוּ, וְתִפְרָעוּ; impv. sf. פָּרְעֵהוּ; inf. פָּרַע; pt. פּוֹרַע, passive פָּרוּעַ, פָּרַע.

—1. to **let free** cj. **Jb 33**₂₄ (for פָּרְעֵהוּ rd. פָּרְעֵהוּ, see Fohrer KAT 16:453, 455; BHS).

—2. a. with ראשׁ to let the hair on the head hang loosely **Lv 10**₆ **13**₄₅ **21**₁₀ (in loose locks, unplaited; NRSV: dishevelled), to let down the hair of a wife accused of infidelity (NRSV: to dishevel; REB: to uncover) **Nu 5**₁₈;

—b. **Ju 5**₂ perhaps with the same meaning, but possibly also as פְּרָעוֹת, → פָּרַע when the hair hangs free in Israel, cf. NEB, NRSV; see also Schwally *Krieg* 69ff; O. Grether *Das Deboralied* 59; KBL, and Koehler *Mensche* 15; Gray *Joshua Judges and Ruth* (1967) 276; TOB :: Craigie VT 18 (1968) 397-399: (from Arb. *fağara*) to dedicate oneself wholly :: alt., see Gesenius-B. 660b, with Sept.^A: to lead as a leader, so, e.g. Hertzberg ATD 9:170; ZürBib. and esp. *Jože Krašovec Der Merismus im Biblisch-Hebräischen und Nordwestsemitischen* 134, entry 201; cf. REB: for the leaders, the leaders in in Israel.

—3. with acc., to **make someone go out of control, allow to run wild** **Ex 32**_{25b}; v. 25a פָּרַע running wild, undisciplined (Childs *Exodus* 557), cf. מֶלֶךְ פָּרוּעַ an undisciplined king **Sir 10**₃.

—4. with acc. to **leave unattended, be unconcerned about** **Ezk 24**₁₄ **Pr 1**₂₅ **4**₁₅ **8**₃₃ **13**₁₈ **15**₃₂. †

nif: impf. יִפְרַע: to **run wild** (see qal 3): **Pr 29**₁₈. †

hif: pf. הִפְרִיעַ; impf. תִּפְרִיעוּ.

—1. with acc. of person and מִן of thing (מַעֲשִׂים), to **let off duties** (cf. König *Wb.* 374b) **Ex 5**₄.

—2. abs. with בֵּ of place, to **let waywardness develop** (KBL), to let unbridled freedom have its way (Rudolph *Chr.* 290) **2C 28**₁₉. †

Der. I פָּרַע.

7746 פָּרַע

I פָּרַע: פָּרַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458u; Akk. *pērtu* (AHw. 856a) hair on the head; Arb. *far*^c a woman's hair (Lane 2379c): pl. פָּרַעוֹת, cs. פָּרַעוֹת.

—1. **loosely hanging and unplaited hair on the head** פָּרַע שֵׁער ראֲשׁוֹ **Nu 6**₅; **Dt 32**₄₂ (SamP. *fārā* pl. *farrāt*), **Ju 5**₂ → פָּרַע, **Ezk 44**₂₀ with שָׁלַח to allow to hang loosely, NRSV and REB: to grow long.

—2. (also see above) **Dt 32**₄₂ **Ju 5**₂ פֹּהֵל שֹׁלַח **leader, prince**, see Gesenius-B. II פָּרַע and *Krašovec Der Merismus im Biblisch-Hebräischen und Nordwestsemitischen* 134, entry 201, from Ug. *pr*^c (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 2, 31:15 ?, 16, 37): prince; Segert *Ugaritica* 6:473: *pr*^c the one in first position, *pr*^t (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 8:9) princess (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2113; Aistleitner 2276; Driver *Myths*² 156a). †

7747 פָּרַע

II פָּרַע: **Gn 41**₄₅₋₅₀ **46**₂₀: → פָּרַע פּוֹטִי. †

7748 פָּרַעָה

פָּרַעָה: Sept. Φαραω, Josephus Φαραώθης (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 122); EmpArm. *pr*^h (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 237; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 943); DSS GnApoc. 20:14 פָּרַעו; < Eg. *pr*^o the great house, but from the time of the Eighteenth Dynasty onwards a designation of the king himself (Erman-G. 1:516); J.J. Hess *ZAW* 35 (1915) 129f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1445f, an Egyptian loanword in the OT (Lambdin *Egyptian Loan Words* 153; Ellenbogen *Foreign Words* 139; cf. Harris *Canaanite Dialects* 61): **Pharaoh**, 274 times: Gnnd.Jos 215 times (Ex 115 times), 1K 21 times, Ezk 13 times, Is 5 times, Jr 11 times, **1S 2**₂₇ **6**, **Ps 135**₉ **136**₁₅ **Song 1**₉ **Neh 9**₁₀ **1C 4**₁₈ **2C 8**₁₁; cj. **Ex 12**₃₁ insert פָּרַעָה with MSS and versions; מִלְךְ מִצְרַיִם **Gn 41**₄₆ **Dt 7**₈ **1K 9**₁₆ **Is 36**₆ **Jr 25**₁₉; in cuneiform: whether the reference by Sargon II to *pir-u šar* 'sup'matMus\uri is to the Pharaoh of Egypt is questionable (Tallqvist *Names* 181b), see Weidner *AfO* 14 (1941-1944) 45f.

7749 פָּרַעֵשׁ

I פָּרַעֵשׁ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 484c: probably a primary noun (:: Koehler *ThZ* 2 (1946) 469f and KBL): MHeb.; Ug. n.m. *prgt* flea (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2114; Aistleitner 2278; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 440 entry 102; Gröndahl *Personennamen* 174); also Akk. *perš/sa'u(m)* (AHw. 855f), also personal name (Stamm 254); Syr. *purta*^c*nā*; Arb. *burgūt*: **flea 1S 24**₁₅ **26**₂₀; → II פָּרַעֵשׁ. †

7750 פָּרַעֵשׁ

II פְּרַעֲשׁ: n.m. (Noth *Personennamen* 230) = I; for Ug. and Akk. → I פְּרַעֲשׁ; Ph. *prš* (Benz *Names* 177); *Ta'annach ? Pu-ra-gu-uš* (Gustavs ZDPV 51 (1928) 203f); Arb. (J.J. Hess ZAW 35 (1915) 129): one of the families who returned from the Exile **Ezr** 2₃ 8₃ **10**₂₅ **Neh** 3₂₅ 7₈ **10**₁₅. †

7751 פְּרַעְתּוֹן

פְּרַעְתּוֹן: place name (Or. פְּרַעְתּוֹן, Kahle *Text* 79), Sept. Φαραθων (so also **1Macc** 9₅₀) and Φρααθων, Josephus Φαραθῶς (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 122); Neo-Syriac *pu/irtana* (Maclean *Dictionary* 248): identified with *Far'ata*, 9 km. west-south-west of Nablus, Simons *Geog.* §601, 663-665: **Ju** 12₁₅, → פְּרַעְתּוֹנִי. †

7752 פְּרַעְתּוֹנִי

פְּרַעְתּוֹנִי: gentilic of פְּרַעְתּוֹן; Josephus Φαρατωνιται (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 122): **Ju** 12_{13,15} **2S** 23₂₀ **1C** 11₃₁ 27₁₄. †

7753 פְּרַפֵּר

פְּרַפֵּר: river name, in the area of Damascus, probably to be identified with *Wadi al-A'wāj*, which has its source in the Hermon and flows into the marshland south-east of Damascus (Gray *Kings*³ 507; Zorell *Lex.*); the name פְּרַפֵּר is preserved in *Wadi Barbara*, which is an offshoot of *Wadi al-A'wāj* (so Gray and Zorell); **2K** 5₁₂. †

7754 פֶּרֶץ

I פֶּרֶץ: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 181), JArm. to break through; Ug. *prš* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 23:70 parallel with *pth*): either a verb, to open (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2117), or rather a substantive, crack, split (Aistleitner 2280; Driver *Myths*² 156a :: Gray *Legacy*² 104); Akk. *parāšu* (AHw. 832) to break through; Mnd. to dissolve, break through, invade the stomach (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 380a); Arb. *faraḏa* I: 1. to cut in, make an incision; 2. to decide, impose; cf. sbst. *farḏ* notch, duty, regulation; cf. *faraša* to slit, cut, divide a skin, as when making leather sandals (Lane 2372); Driver JTS 25 (1924) 177f: I פֶּרֶץ to break through and II give orders; C. Toll *Die Wurzel prš im Hebräischen* 73-86; J. J. Glück RQ 5: 123-127.

qal: pf. פָּרַצְתָּ, פָּרַצְתָּ, sf. פָּרַצְתָּנוּ; impf. יִפְרֹץ, יִפְרֹצוּ, ותִּפְרֹץ, ותִּפְרֹצוּ, sf. יִפְרֹצְנִי; inf. פָּרֹץ, cs. פָּרֹץ; pt. active פָּרַץ, passive fem. פִּרוּצָה; pl. פָּרוּצִים, פָּרוּצִים.

—1. a. פָּרַץ פָּרַץ: with עַל of person, to **make a split**, (as the etymological explanation of a personal name exclaimed at the moment of birth) **Gn** 38₂₉, with בָּ to make an outburst against someone, strike someone down (as the explanation of a place name) **2S** 6₈ **1C** 13₁₁, to cause a rift with **1C** 15₁₃, see below 5 a;

—b. פָּרַץ to **make a breach** in the city wall of Jerusalem **2K** 14₁₃ **2C** 25₂₃ 26₆; פְּרוּצָה עִיר town full of break-ins **Pr** 25₂₈; הַפְּרוּצָה הַחֹמָה the broken down wall **2C** 32₅.

—2. to break down

—a. with acc. (Welten WMANT 42 (1973) 155): נָדַר **Is** 5₅ **Ps** 80₁₃ 89₄₁ **Qoh** 10₈, חֹמָה (see above 1 b) **2C** 25₂₃ 26₆, מַעֲשִׂים **2C** 20₃₇;

—b. פָּרַץ :: בָּנָה Qoh 3₃ (abs.), Neh 3₃₅ (with acc.).

—3. פָּרַץ נָחַל to sink a shaft Jb 28₄; פָּרַץ בַּיִת to break into a house violently 2C 24₇.

—4. a. to **break through** Mi 2₁₃, cj. Jr 2₂₄ לְמִדְבָּר לַפְּרָצָה/פְּרָצָה, → פָּרָא to break out into the wilderness, of a wild animal rushing off when on heat;

—b. vat overflowing with wine יִקֵּב Pr 3₁₀.

—5. a. to **break out** in judgement (or punishment) against, with בָּ pers., see above 1 a: sbj. God Ex 19₂₂₋₂₄ Ps 60₃ 1C 15₁₃; sbj. מִן־פָּה Ps 106₂₉;

—b. with acc. of person, sbj. יְהוָה to burst forth through enemy ranks (etymological explanation of a place name) 2S 5₂₀ 1C 14₁₁ → פָּרַץ;

—c. with two acc., one personal object and the other adverbial, he burst upon me blow upon blow, figurative for wound upon wound (see Zorell *Lex.* 670b) Jb 16₁₄.

—6. to **break out** because of an excess, spread out:

—a. an explosion of the population, spreading in all directions Gn 28₁₄ Ex 1₁₂ Is 54₃ Hos 4₁₀ 1C 4₃₈ 2C 11₂₃; the increase in the wealth (cattle) of an individual (Laban) Gn 30₃₀₋₄₃;

—b. livestock (cattle) Jb 1₁₀;

—c. exceptional political developments (Hezekiah's reforms) הִבָּרַר 2C 31₅; violent and wicked actions, wrong, cj. Hos 4₂ rd. with Sept. פָּרַצוּ בְּאֲרָץ (KBL; BHS).

—cj.:

—a. Neh 2₁₃ Q הֵם פְּרוּצִים, K הַמְּפָרָצִים rd. with some MSS שָׁם פְּרָצִים (BHS) → פָּרַץ;

—b. Neh 4₁ for הַפְּרָצִים what has been broken asunder (Vulg. *interrupta*) prp. with Sept., Pesh. הַפְּרָצִים (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 124; NRSV: gaps; REB: breaches) → I פָּרַץ;

—c. 1C 13₂ for נִפְרָצָה prp. (cf. Sept., Vulg.) נִרְצָתָה if it is approved, if it is acceptable (KBL, BHK; NRSV: it is the will of the Lord) :: Rudolph *Chr.* 110: MT, gloss; cf. REB: if the Lord opens a way.†

nif: pt. נִפְרָץ **spread** (הִזּוֹן) 1S 3₁, see above qal 6; REB: there was no outpouring of vision; NRSV: visions were not widespread :: Driver JTS 32 (1931) 365; and Stoebe KAT 8/1: 120: to be lent, conferred; cf. NEB: no vision was granted.

pu: pt. fem. מִפְּרָצָה; for pl. מִפְּרָצִים K Neh 2₁₃, see above qal cj. a broken down wall (חֻמָּה) Neh 1₃. †

hitp: pt. pl. הִמְתַּפְּרָצִים: **1S 25**₁₀ to **break away, run off** (slaves from their owners) :: Stoebe KAT 8/1: 447: to behave as a freebooter, brigand (פְּרִיץ); KBL to break away. †

Der. I and II פָּרֵץ, מְפָרֵץ*, פְּרִיץ, פְּרָצִים.

7755 פָּרֵץ

II פָּרֵץ (? = I): probably by-form of → פָּצַר, cf. Stoebe KAT 8/1:487 (KBL; Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.* as I פָּרֵץ).

qal: impf. נִיפְרָצוּ, נִיפְרָצָה: with בְּ of person, to **urge someone on, force someone** **1S 28**₂₃ **2S 13**₂₅₋₂₇ **2K 5**₂₃. †

7756 פָּרֵץ

I פָּרֵץ: I פָּרֵץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457q; Sam. *faṛaiṣ*; MHeb. פְּרָצָה hole, crack, accident, foolhardiness (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 352b), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 181; J.J. Glück RQ 5 (1964-66) 123ff); JArm. פְּרָצָא; Ug. → I פָּרֵץ; Akk. *pe/irṣu(m)* breach, hole in a wall, or in the dyke of an irrigation channel (AHw. 855f); Mnd. *pirṣa* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 372) dissipation, lasciviousness: פָּרֵץ, pl. פְּרָצִים **Am 4**₃, פְּרָצוֹת **Ezk 13**₅ (cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:36f, 45ff), sf. פְּרָצִיהֶן **Am 9**₁₁.

—1. **breach** (made at the moment of birth) **Gn 38**₂₉ (cf. II פָּרֵץ).

—2. a. **breach, gap** (in a wall) **1K 11**₂₇ **Is 58**₁₂, **Am 4**₃ וּפְרָצִים through breaches, acc. of direction (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §89) see Rudolph KAT 13/2:161; Wolff BK 14/2:242; Ziegler *Fschr. Elliger* 194; **Ps 144**₁₄ (Ziegler *Fschr. Elliger* 192f), פָּרֵץ רָחֵב **Jb 30**₁₄; **Neh 6**₁, cj. **2**₁₃ and **4**₁ → I פָּרֵץ qal;

—b. metaphorical נִפְלָה כְּפָרֵץ **Is 30**₁₃ sbj. עָוֶן like a crack, which makes a wall sag (Kaiser ATD 18:232) :: Gesenius-B. crumbling part of a wall, see also Wildberger BK 10:1174: a cracked and therefore dangerous wall; פָּרֵץ עַל-פְּנֵי-פָרֵץ **Jb 16**₁₄ → I פָּרֵץ qal 5 c; עָבַד בְּפָרֵץ to stand in the gap **Ezk 22**₃₀ **Ps 106**₂₃ **Sir 45**₂₃; עָלָה בְּפָרָצוֹת to climb up into the gaps :: cj. ? with versions בְּפָרֵץ (Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 283; BHS) **Ezk 13**₅; פָּרֵץ מַיִם water bursting out **2S 5**₂₀ **1C 14**₁₁.

—3. a. עָשָׂה פָּרֵץ בְּ caused a gap (in the population of Benjamin) **Ju 21**₁₅;

—b. פָּרֵץ בְּ פָּרֵץ to knock someone down **2S 6**₈ **1C 13**₁₁ → I פָּרֵץ qal 1 a. †

7757 פָּרֵץ

II פָּרֵץ: Sam. *fāraṣ*: n.m. and tribal name; explained in **Gn 38**₂₉; the original meaning is uncertain; no suggestion is favoured by Noth *Personennamen* 255b; KBL: probably meaning spreading, cf. I פָּרֵץ qal 6; or פְּפָרֵץ crack, rift, preserving the memory of a misfortune in the history of the family ?; cf. Akk. personal name *Išbi-Irra* “Irra is satisfied” and *Išgum Irra* “Irra has roared” (Stamm 63); cf. R. Albertz *Persönliche Religion und offizielle Frömmigkeit* 51: פָּרֵץ “burst in the dam”: a son of Judah by Tamar, and the ancestor of a Judaeans

family, which is named after him **Gn 38₂₉ 46₁₂ Nu 26_{20f} Ru 4₁₂₋₁₈ Neh 11₄₋₆ 1C 2_{4f} 4₁ 9₄ 27₃** (Emerton VT 25 (1975) 344); → פְּרָצִי †

7758 פְּרָצִי

פְּרָצִי: Sam. *fārāši* gentilic of II פְּרָץ **Nu 26₂₀**. †

7759 פְּרָצִים

פְּרָצִים: place name, “the ones that break through”: I פְּרָץ: in the place name בְּעַל פְּרָצִים **2S 5₂₀ 1C 14₁₁**, → I בְּעַל C 9 and הַר פְּ הַר **Is 28₂₁** the same range of hills in the plain of Rephaim, south-west of Jerusalem (Simons *Geog.* §759; Emerton VT 25 (1975) 344); originally known as בְּעַל פְּ, but later the name was changed (by Isaiah ?) into הַר פְּ בְּעַל פְּ, see Duhm *Jes.*⁴ 202; Procksch KAT 9 (1930) 362. †

7760 עֲזָה

עֲזָה: place name; → I פְּרָץ and עֲזָה: **2S 6₈ 1C 13₁₁** (עֲזָה), Simons *Geog.* §764: unknown location. †

7761 פָּרַק

פָּרַק: MHeb. to remove, take away; JArm. to redeem, rescue; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:659 Index); Ug. *prq* in the expression *yprq lsb* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 4:iv:28; 6:iii:16; 17:ii:10) the meaning is disputed; he parts the narrow gap between his teeth Gordon *Textbook* §19:2118, cf. 1393, meaning he opens his mouth, so also Driver *Myths*² 156a; Aistleitner 2282: to break off, stop doing something; Caquot-S. *Textes* 204^f: to smooth the brow; cf. ? sbst. *prqt* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 4, 205:3f); OArm. *prq* to destroy (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 B: 34; see also 2: p. 256; Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §57 and 84; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 237; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 943, *prq* I, to cut off the water supply); Syr., CPArm., Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 380), Nab. to let out, liberate, redeem (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 237; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 943, *prq* II); Akk. *parāqu* (AHw. 829b) to detach; Arb. *fāraqa* to split, separate; OSArb. *prq* (Conti *Chrest.* 221a); Eth. *fāraqa* to liberate, redeem; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 657) to pierce through, penetrate; Tigrin. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 657) to liberate; cf. sbst. *p/furqān* salvation, deliverance in JArm., Syr., CPArm., Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:659), Mnd., Eth.; > Arb. *furqān* separation, divorce, revelation; basic meaning of the verb: to separate clearly, divide, cf. Akk., Arb.

qal: pf. וּפָרַקְתָּ; impf. sf. וַיִּפְרֹקְנִי; pt. פָּרַק.

—1. with acc. (עַל) and מֵעַל to **tear away, tear off** **Gn 27₄₀** (MiAb. 3:5).

—2. with acc. of person and מִן, to **drag away from, rescue** **Ps 136₂₄ Lam 5₈**.

—cj. **Ps 7₃** for פָּרַק rd. with Sept. פָּרַק (BHS). †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 176, 184): impf. וַיִּפְרֹקוּ; impv. פָּרְקוּ; pt. מִפְּרָקוּ.

—1. to **tear off** earrings from the ears **Ex 32₂**.

—2. to **tear out** mountains הָרִים **1K 19₁₁**, hoofs פְּרִסֵּהוֹן → פְּרִסָּה **Zech 11₁₆**. †

hitp: pf. הִתְפָּרְקוּ; impf. וַיִּתְפָּרְקוּ; impv. הִתְפָּרְקוּ.

—1. with acc. to **tear off** one's own own earrings **Ex 32**_{3,24}.

—2. to **be torn out** of the ground (a vine) **Ezk 19**₁₂ (gloss, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 420). †

Der. פָּרַק, *פָּרַק, *גִּמְפָּרְקָה.

7762 פָּרַק

פָּרַק: פָּרַק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459e, 460g; MHeb., JArm. פָּרַק joint, section; Arm. *prq*, cstr. pl. *prqy* piece, section ? (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 237; cf. Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 943, *prq* I); Syr. *perqā* slice, fragment, *pārāqā* connection; CPArm. *prq* connection, joint; Mnd. *parqa*, *parqut(a)* (means of) liberation (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 365a); Akk. *pirqu* redemption (AHw. 867a) Arm. loanword; Arb. *fārq* separation, division, *fīrq* part, section.

—1. **Ob**₁₄ with עֲנֹד, meaning disputed: Sept. δει> passages, Symmachus φυγαδείαι places of refuge, Vulg. *exitus*, Pesh., Tg. crossroads; suggested interpretations include:

—a. parting of the ways (KBL; Gesenius-B.), or alternatively crossroads (König *Wb.*; Zorell *Lex.*);

—b. narrow pass (Rudolph KAT 13/2:304, 305);

—c. escape route (Wolff BK 14/3:18, 37; cf. Gesenius-B. slipping away).

—2. plunder brought back into safety **Nah 3**₁. †

7763 פָּרַק

*פָּרַק; פָּרַק; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 462s: cstr. פָּרַק **Is 65**₄ K crumbled; rd. with Q and versions מָרַק → מִרְקָה. †

7764 פָּרַר

פָּרַר: MHeb. pi. to crumble, hif. to break, declare invalid, pilp. to crumble, be stirred up; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 181; THAT 2:488); JArm. af. to make invalid, itpa. to be disturbed, itpalp. to be crumbled; Deir Alla *pr* 2:17, *pr* foolishness (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 246; for other suggestions on reading and meaning see Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 934, *pr* II); Sam. to awake (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:581); Ug. *pr*, 1. Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 2:i:12f parallel with *tbr*, 2. Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 15:iii:29f parallel with *tn*, to break an agreement, annul (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2121; Driver *Myths*² 156a; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 316 entry 468; p. 317 entry 470; on the second instance see also Gray *Krt*² 20 :: Aistleitner 2254: *pr* to flee); Pun. *pr* ? (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 237; but Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* sv. *brk* I); Akk. *parāru* G-theme: to remove oneself; D-theme: to disperse, scatter (AHw. 829f); on Ug. and Akk. cf. Fensham ZAW 74 (1962) 5; by-form of פֹּרַר (THAT 2:486-488).

hif. (Jenni *Piel* 177f :: שָׁבַר); 43 times: pf. הִפִּיר, הִפֵּר, הִפִּיר **Ezk 17**₁₉ **Ps 33**₁₀ → פֹּרַר, sf. הִפִּירוּ, הִפִּירוּ, הִפִּירוּ, sf. הִפִּירוּ; impf. יִפֵּר, יִפֵּר, יִפֵּר, תִּפֵּר, אִפֵּר, יִפִּירוּ, sf. יִפִּירוּ; impv. הִפִּיר, הִפִּיר inf. abs. הִפִּיר, cs. הִפִּיר, הִפִּיר; impf. יִפֵּר, יִפֵּר, יִפֵּר, תִּפֵּר, אִפֵּר, יִפִּירוּ, sf. יִפִּירוּ; impv. הִפִּיר, הִפִּיר inf. abs. הִפִּיר, cs. הִפִּיר, הִפִּיר; pt. גִּמְפָּרְקָה **Zech 11**₁₀, sf. הִפִּירָה; pt. גִּמְפָּרְקָה.

—1. with acc.: to **break, destroy, suspend, foil, make useless**:

—a. **בְּרִית** (THAT 2:487f; W. Thiel VT 20 (1970) 214-229):

—i. the people break a **בְּרִית** which previously existed between them **1K 15**₁₉/**2C 16**₃ **Is 33**₈ **Ezk 17**_{15f-18};

—ii. the people break their **בְּרִית** with God (or Yahweh) **Gn 17**₁₄ **Lv 26**₁₅ **Dt 31**₁₆₋₂₀ **Is 24**₅ **Jr 11**₁₀ **31**₃₂ **Ezk 16**₅₉ **44**₇ (for **וַיִּפְרוּ** rd. with versions **וַתִּפְרוּ**);

—iii. God (or Yahweh) suspends the **בְּרִית** with Israel **Lv 26**₄₄ **Jr 14**₂₁; (with all nations) **Zech 11**₁₀; he does not suspend his **בְּרִית** with Israel **Ju 2**₁ (Halbe FRLANT 114 (1975) 366³⁷);

—iv. **הִפָּר אֶת־הָאֲחֻוּהָ** Yahweh annuls the brotherly relationship between Judah and Israel **Zech 11**₁₄;

—b. people break, or suspend, arrangements: **מִצְוָה** **Nu 15**₃₁, **מִצְוֹת** **Ezr 9**₁₄, **מִשְׁפָּט** **Jb 40**₈, **תּוֹרָה** **Ps 119**₁₂₆, **יְרֵאָה** (fear of God) **Jb 15**₄, **עֵצָה** (plan, scheme) **2S 15**₃₄ **17**₁₄ **Ezr 4**₅ **Neh 4**₉; **Is 14**₂₇ (parallel with **יַעַץ**); **Ps 33**₁₀ → **פור**.

—2. misc.:

—a. **מִפְּרֵי אֲתוֹת בְּיָדַי** Yahweh frustrates the omens of diviners (→ V ***בַּד**) **Is 44**₂₅;

—b. **מִחְשְׁבוֹת הַיָּד הַיְפָאָה** plans go wrong **Pr 15**₂₂; **מִחְשְׁבוֹת עֲרוֹמִים הַיָּד הַיְפָאָה** God frustrates the schemes of the crafty **Jb 5**₁₂;

—c. **נִדְרֵי הַיָּד הַיְפָאָה** to break vows **Nu 30**_{9-13f-16};

—d. the **בְּרִית** of Yahweh with the day and the night is not to be broken **אִמְרוּתֵיכֶם** **Jr 33**₂₀, see Rudolph **Jer. 32**₁₈ :: alt. prp. **תִּפְּר**, cf. v. 21;

—e. **הִפָּר כַּעַס** of God, “to break anger”, meaning to withhold anger (NEB: cancel; REB: abandon) **Ps 85**₅ :: KBL : to remove, cj. with Sept. **הִסַּר** (NRSV: put away); cf. **Ps 89**₃₄ for **אִפִּיר** prp. **אִסִּיר** → **סור**.

—cj.: **Qoh 12**₅ for **וַתִּפְּר** prp. **וַתִּפְּר/וַתִּפְּר** the caper-buds will be broken down (cf. NEB, REB: have no more zest), or **תִּפְּרָה** produces fruit, or alternatively **תִּפְּרָח** blossoms, see Hertzberg KAT 17/4:207 (:: KBL sv. 1: MT hif. intr. the plant breaks, bursts); RSV, NRSV: desire fails. †

hof: impf. **תִּפְּר, תִּפְּרָה**: to be broken, invalidated, frustrated **עֵצָה** **Is 8**₁₀, **בְּרִית** **Jr 33**₂₁ **Zech 11**₁₁, cf. v. 10, see hif. 1 a iv. †

II פָּרַר: MHeb., JArm. pilp. פָּרַפֵּר to jerk, move back and forth ; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 181 for Hod. 3:27 :: THAT 2:488: I פָּרַר); ? Ug. see W.A. Ward *Fschr. Gordon* 207-212: *pr* from root *pr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2093, 2120; Aistleitner 2259; see also Caquot-S. *Textes* 450t); Syr. *parpar* etp. to jerk, writhe, be in the throes of death; Arb. *farfara* to shake oneself (Wehr-Cowan 708a); on Syr. and Arb. cf. Ward, see above.

qal: inf. cstr. פֹּרַר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 278j, 438; Bergsträsser 2: §12f), see hitpo.: Is 24¹⁹. †

po: pf. פִּזְרָרְתָּ: to stir, rouse the sea (יָם) :: NRSV, REB: to divide Ps 74¹³. †

hitpo: pf. הִתְפֹּרְרָה with inf. cstr. qal, of the earth, to totter backwards and forwards, REB: to be convulsed :: NRSV: be torn asunder (sbj. אֲרֵץ) Is 24¹⁹. †

pilp: impf. sf. וַיִּפְרֹפְרֵנִי to shake, tug someone about, REB: he savaged me :: NRSV: he broke me in two (Horst BK 16/1:250) Jb 16¹². †

7766 פָּרַשׁ

פָּרַשׁ: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 181), JArm. to spread out; MHeb., JArm. (see also פָּרַס), Sam.; Ug. *prš*: 1. to extend land, see Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975) 135, 139; 2. uncertain (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 4:i:35: *d prša b br*), see van Selms UF 7 (1975) 472: from Heb. פָּרַשׁ something (a solid stool) overlaid with shining metal, see Dietrich-Loretz UF 10 (1978) 61, but uncertain (not explained in Gordon *Textbook* §19:2124; Aistleitner 2283; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 390f entry 8; Driver *Myths*² 56); Akk. *naprušu* (AHw. 740b) to flee; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 380a) to spread out over, extend; OSArb. *prś* (Conti *Chrest.* 221a) bridle (or similar) :: Beeston JSS 22 (1977) 57: (root *prś* to spread out, extend) vb. to proclaim, circulate; sbst. open country; Arb. *faraša* to spread out, spread away.

qal: pf. וַיִּפְרֹשׂ, וַאֲפָרְשָׁה, וַאֲפָרְשָׁה, וַתִּפְרֹשׂ, וַיִּפְרֹשׂ; impf. וַיִּפְרֹשׂ, וַתִּפְרֹשׂ, וַיִּפְרֹשׂ; וַיִּפְרֹשׂ, וַיִּפְרֹשׂ, וַיִּפְרֹשׂ; sf. וַיִּפְרֹשׂ, וַיִּפְרֹשׂ; pt. active sg. פָּרַשׁ, pl. פָּרַשְׁתִּים, cs. פָּרַשְׁתִּי; passive sg. masc. פֹּרַשׁ, fem. פֹּרַשְׁתִּי, pl. פֹּרַשְׁתִּים.

—1. to spread out, stretch over:

—a. כָּנַף Ezk 16⁸, Ru 3⁹ → כָּנַף 3; כָּנַפִּים Ex 25²⁰ 37⁹ Dt 32¹¹ 1K 6²⁷ 8⁷ Jr 48⁴⁰ 49²² Jb 39²⁶ Q 1C 28¹⁸ (ins. ? כָּנַפִּים see Rudolph *Chr.* 188), 2C 3¹³ 5⁸;

—b. בָּגַד Nu 4⁶⁻⁸⁻¹¹⁻¹³, כִּסוּי covering 4¹⁴, שִׁמְלָה Dt 22¹⁷ Ju 8²⁵, סָמָךְ 2S 17¹⁹, מִכְבֵּר 2K 8¹⁵;

—c. אָהַל Ex 40¹⁹, רֶשֶׁת Ezk 12¹³ 17²⁰ 19⁸ 32³ Hos 5¹ 7¹² Ps 140⁶ Pr 29⁵ Lam 1¹³, מִכְמוֹרֶת Is 19⁸, לָחַם grain to be crushed cj. Is 28²⁸ for וַיִּפְרֹשׂוּ לָא prp. וַיִּפְרֹשׂוּ וְלָא (BHS) → פָּרַשׁ 4; :: M. Dietrich *Jesaja und die Politik* 125⁶¹; Wildberger BK 10:1084f: MT;

—d. עָנָן עַל cj. Jb 26⁹ for פָּרַשׂוּ rd. פָּרַשׂ (mixed formation from פָּרַשׂ and פָּרוּ see Fohrer KAT 16:382); עָנָן לְמַסְךָ Ps 105³⁹, שָׁחַר Jl 2²; cj. Jb 36³⁰ for אֲרוֹר prp. with Theodotion, Tg. אֲרוֹ → אֲרַ his stream of water;

—e. סִפְּרִים (for pl. rd. ? sg. סִפֵּר) to spread out a letter **2K 19₁₄/Is 37₁₄**; מִגִּלְת־סֵפֶר to open a scroll to read it **Ezk 2₁₀**;

—f. נָס to spread a sail **Is 33₂₃** (see Kaiser ATD 18:269 → נָס 2);

—g. metaphorical אֲנִלָּת to unearth stupidity, or to put on a show of folly **Pr 13₁₆** (see Gemser *Spr.*² 64).

—2. פָּרַשׁ: with יָדוֹ to **stretch out the hand**, seize **Lam 1₁₀** (KBL; Rudolph KAT 17/3:205, 207 :: Plöger HAT 18²:133: to lay the hand on); with פָּה and לֵּ to spread out an open hand, i.e. either to stretch out the hand invitingly, (KBL) or to open the hand (Gemser *Spr.*² 110) **Pr 31₂₀** (parallel with שִׁלַּח יָדַיִם).

—3. when praying: פָּרַשׁ כַּפַּיִם to **stretch out the hands**:

—a. אֶל־יְהוָה **Ex 9_{29.33} Ezzr 9₅**, אֶל (אֱלֹהִים) **Jb 11₁₃**, אֶל־הַבַּיִת, אֶל to the temple **1K 8₃₈ 2C 6₂₉**, לְאֵל זָר **Ps 44₂₁**;

—b. with acc. of place (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §89) הַשָּׁמַיִם to the heavens **1K 8_{22.54}**, הַשָּׁמַיִמָה **2C 6₁₃**, abs. v. 12.

—4. פָּרַשׁ = פָּרַס:

—a. to **break** bread **Lam 4₄** → פָּרַס qal;

—b. to **chop up** meat **Mi 3₃** (for כָּאֲשֶׁר rd. with Sept. כָּשָׂאָר (Rudolph KAT 13/3:66, 67; Vuilleumier CAT 11b:37, 38). †

nif: impf. יִפְרָשׁוּ, cj. pt. pl. נִפְרָשׁוּת **Ezk 34₁₂**; to **be scattered**, the survivors of a battle in all directions (רָוַח לְכָל) **Ezk 17₂₁**; cj. **Ezk 34₁₂** for נִפְרָשׁוּת rd. נִפְרָשׁוּת scattered sheep. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 132f, 137, 178): pf. פָּרַשׂה, פָּרַשְׁתִּי, פָּרַשְׁתִּי; impf. יִתְפָּרַשׁ; inf. פָּרַשׂ, sf. פָּרַשְׁכֶּם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 358v).

—1. a. to **spread out the hands**: יָדַיִם (when swimming) **Is 25₁₁**;

—b. with אֵל, God stretches out his hands invitingly towards **Is 65₂**;

—c. people stretch out their hands in prayer, see qal 3: with יָדַיִם אֵל **Ps 143₆**, with כַּפַּיִם **Is 1₁₅ Jr 4₃₁** (pleading for protection), with בְּיָדַיִם **Lam 1₁₇**.

—2. **Zech 2₁₀** text uncertain פָּרַשְׁתִּי אֶתְכֶם I have spread you around Elliger ATD 25⁶:117, 118; NRSV; REB :: Rudolph KAT 13/4:86, 87: I made space for you (pi. causative), room for spreading out; :: cj. with Sept. כָּנַשְׁתִּי (Horst HAT 14²:224, cf. BHS).

—3. to **scatter**, see nif: מִלְכִים **Ps 68₁₅**. †

Der. מִפְרֵשׁ.

7767 פִּרַשׁ

פִּרַשׁ: SamP. Lv 24₁₂ pi. *alfarrəš*; MHeb. JArm. to cut oneself off, pi. pa. to indicate precisely; EgArm. pe. pa. to separate ? (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 237; cf. Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 944, *prš* I: or to be innocent); BArm., CPArm., Syr., Sam., Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 381) to separate, distinguish; Syr. pa., also to explain; Mnd. pe., also to understand, af. to explain; Nab. to separate, explain (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 237; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 944, *prš* I, the one who separates the night from the day); Akk. *parāsu* → פִּרַס.

qal: inf. cstr. פִּרְשׁ to give a clear decision Lv 24₁₂. †

[nif: pt. pl. fem. cj. Ezk 34₁₂ for נִפְרְשׁוּת rd. נִפְרְשׁוּת → פִּרַשׁ nif. †]

pu: pf. פִּרַשׁ; pt. מִפְרֵשׁ.

—1. to be explained, decided Nu 15₃₄ (Sam. *farrəš* pf. pi. active or passive, Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:135).

—2. to make an extempore translation of a text (see Schaefer *Esr.* 52f (IrBtr. (Year 6, Issue 5) 205); Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 147, 149 :: Gesenius-B.; KBL: divided into parts) Neh 8₈. †

hif: impf. יִפְרֵשׁ Pr 23₃₂, meaning in question (see Gesenius-B.) to scatter, sprinkle (Gemser *Spr.*² 88); Sept. διαχεῖται ... ἰ λός, and therefore ins. רֵאשׁ (BHS: haplography, cf. Dt 32₃₃); cf. NRSV: sting like an adder; REB: poison like a cobra; NEB: sting like a cobra. †

Der. *פִּרְשָׁה.

7768 פִּרְשָׁה

i פִּרְשָׁה: a primary noun, SamP. *fārəš* sf. *fāršu/a*, JArm. פִּרְתָּא Sam. פִּרְתָּה, פִּרְתָּה (cf. Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:564); Syr. *pertā*; Akk. *paršu* (AHw. 836b) the contents of the intestines, faeces; Arb. *fart* residual contents of an animal's stomach (Lane 2358c); פִּרְשָׁה, פִּרְשָׁה, פִּרְשָׁה: contents of the gut, faeces (Elliger *Lev.* 70 :: KBL: contents of the stomach, not of the intestines) Ex 29₁₄ Lv 4₁₁ (parallel with קֶרֶב see Elliger *Lev.* 70), 8₁₇ 16₂₇ Nu 19₅ Mal 2₃; cj. Ju 3₂₂ for פִּרְשָׁה נָה prp. הַפִּרְשָׁה, → *פִּרְשָׁה; → II פִּרְשָׁה. †

7769 פִּרְשָׁה

II פִּרְשָׁה: n.m.; = ? I, but this meaning is hardly possible in a personal name; perhaps it comes from a revocalising of פִּרְשָׁה rider, with the intent of disparaging (Rudolph *Chr.* 70, the name of a profession as a personal name, cf. Noth *Personennamen* 231): from Manasseh 1C 7₁₆. †

7770 פִּרְשָׁה

פִּרְשָׁה: probably a primary noun (:: KBL):

—a. nominal pattern *qatal* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 461m; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §35:1a), pl. *פָּרָשִׁים horse;

—b. nominal pattern *qattāl* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479 l; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §38:5b), pl. פָּרָשִׁים < *parrāšim* horseman; SamP. *fārrāš*, MHeb. פָּרָשׁ, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 181); JArm. פָּרָשׂא horseman; OArm. *prš* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 B 2) cavalry see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 205; Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §28, p. 47; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 945, *prš* II: possibly used collectively; or ? cavalry mount (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 209f); EgArm., Palm., Nab. horseman; Syr. *parrāšā*, CPArm., Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 363a) horseman; Arb. *faras* horse, *fāris* horseman; Eth. *faras*; OSArb. *prs* (Conti *Chrest.* 220a) horse; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 656b) *fāres*: 1. knight; 2. brave, bold: ? sg. cstr. פָּרָשׁ (Ezk 26₁₀ see Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 609 :: cj., see 1 a), pl. פָּרָשִׁים, sf. פָּרָשָׁי; plurals like this are vocalised on the nominal pattern *qattāl* (see above b) so that the nominal pattern *qatal* (see above a) can not always be distinguished with certainty from *qattāl*, see Gesenius-B. I פָּרָשׁ horse, and II פָּרָשׁ horseman (cf. Zorell *Lex.*); KBL only פָּרָשׁ: 1. horseman; 2. horse for riding; Sept. ἵππου and ἵππαις, see Mowinckel VT 12 (1962) 290; according to Mowinckel (see p. 289-295) the OT has only one word פָּרָשׁ and it has the meaning team of horses, the horses for a chariot; this is acceptable in many instances but not in all, see below 2 (THAT 2:778: 57 times); bibliography: Galling ZThK 53 (1956) 129-148; Mowinckel VT 12 (1962) 289-295; Ap-Thomas *Fschr. Davies* 135ff; de Vaux *Inst.* 2:25 = *Lebensordnungen* 2:27; H. Chr. Schmitt *Elisa* (1972) 111ff and 175¹⁷; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1584f; BRL² 254.

—1. פָּרָשִׁים together with רֶכֶב team of horses, horses for a chariot:

—a. Gn 50₉ Ex 14₉₋₁₇₋₁₈₋₂₃₋₂₆₋₂₈ 15₁₉ Jos 24₆ 1S 13₅ 2S 8₄ 1K 1₅ 10₂₆ 2K 13₇ 18₂₄ Is 22₆ אָרָם בְּרֶכֶב אֲרָם gloss, the men in a chariot which is harnessed to the steeds (see Wildberger BK 10:805, 807); 22₇ 31₁ 36₉ Ezk 26₇₋₁₀ (sg. פָּרָשׁ see above) cj. ? prp. with Sept., Pesh. פָּרָשָׁי וְגַלְגָּלֵי רֶכֶבוֹ (BHK); cj. Nah 2₄ for וְהַבְּרָשִׁים prp. וְהַפָּרָשִׁים (BHS), Da 11₄₀ (see Mowinckel VT 12 (1962) 290⁴), 1C 18₄ 19₆ 2C 1₁₄ 8₆₋₉ 12₃ 16₈;

—b. פָּרָשִׁים together with מִרְכָּבָה 1S 8₁₁; פָּ מִרְכָּבָה with the same meaning as a (see Stoebe KAT 8/1:185); so also פָּרָשִׁים 1K 5_{6b} 9₂₂ 2C 9₂₅ (see Noth *Könige* 77);

—c. פָּרָשִׁים צָמֹד team of horses (:: NRSV, REB: horsemen in pairs) Is 21₇₋₉ (Wildberger BK 10:762, 781f);

—d. פָּרָשִׁים עָרֵי הַפְּצָמֹד עָרֵי הַפְּצָמֹד cities for the horses 1K 9₁₉ 2C 8₆ (parallel with עָרֵי הַרֶכֶב);

—e. וּפָרָשָׁיו וּפָרָשָׁיו רֶכֶב יִשְׂרָאֵל an honorific title for Elijah and Elisha 2K 2₁₂ 13₁₄: the war chariots of Israel and their horses (see above, Galling and H. Chr. Schmitt).

—2. פָּרָשִׁים/פָּרָשִׁים horseman or alternatively charioteer פָּרָשִׁים (follows עַל-סוּס in the text) 1K 20₂₀ (ins. ? with versions עָמָו, see Gray *Kings*³ 420; ZürBib.; NRSV: he escaped on a horse with the cavalry; REB similarly); קוֹל פָּרָשׁ Jr 4₂₉ (parallel with קֶשֶׁת רִמָּה archers); פָּרָשׁ מַעֲלָה charging horsemen (NRSV; cf. REB: rearing chargers) Nah 3₃ (Rudolph KAT 13/3:174, 175); פָּרָשִׁים רֶכְבֵי סוּסִים riders mounted on horses Ezk 23₆₋₁₂; וּפָרָשִׁים סוּסִים horses and riders Ezk 38₄; וּפָרָשִׁים חֵיל infantry and cavalry Ezr 8₂₂; וּפָרָשִׁים חֵיל שָׂרֵי חֵיל army officers and cavalry Neh 2₉.

—3. in the following passages it seems possible to translate the word according to either of these two meanings:

—a. פָּרָשִׁים together with סוּסִים/סוּסִים Ezk 26⁷ 27¹⁴ Hos 1⁷ Jl 2⁴, if it is the first meaning, then the general term סוּס is defined more specifically by פָּרָסִים;

—b. הַפָּרָשִׁים וְעָלוּ הַסּוּסִים אָסְרוּ Jr 46⁴ either harness the horses and mount the steeds!, or harness the horses and you riders climb on! (see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 266).

—4. misc.: הַפָּרָשִׁים בְּעֵלֵי 2S 1⁶ really the owners of the horses, i.e. the riders (e.g. ZürBib., NRSV, REB) :: Mowinckel VT 12 (1962) 291 the men with the teams of horses; cj. 2S 10¹⁸ for פָּרָשִׁים prp. with Sept.^L and 1C 19¹⁸ אִישׁ רִגְלֵי; cj. Is 28²⁸ → פָּרֵשׁ 1 c.

—cj. Hab 1⁸ textual corruption for פָּרָשִׁיו וּפָרָשָׁיו or 1Qp Hab 3⁶ פָּרָשׁוֹ וּפָרָשׁוֹ (see Elliger HK 48f, 174f); proposals include:

—a. יָפוּשׁוּ פָּרָשָׁיו יָפוּשׁוּ as for their horsemen, they prance, they prance (Horst HAT 14²:172; cf. NEB: their cavalry wait ready, they spring forward; REB: their cavalry prance and gallop);

—b. וּפָשְׁטוּ/וּפָשְׁטוּ וּפָשְׁטוּ פָּרָשָׁיו their horsemen jump up and rush for the plunder (Humbert *Hab.* 36, 73);

—c. וּפָשְׁטוּ פָּרָשֵׁי פָּרָשָׁיו the steeds of the horsemen, they gallop away (Rudolph KAT 13/3:203, 204 :: Keller CAT 11b:149 and TOB 1197: following MT with פָּרָשָׁיו twice; cf. NRSV: their horses charge, their horsemen come from far away. †

פָּרָשָׁן 7771

פָּרָשָׁן: → BArm.: copy of letter Ezr 4¹¹⁻²³ 5⁶. †

פָּרָשָׁדָן 7772

*פָּרָשָׁדָן: locative פָּרָשָׁדָנָה hapax legomenon Ju 3²², meaning uncertain, text uncertain, missing in Sept.^A, Sept.^B προστάς entrance hall; suggested meanings:

—a. MT פָּרָשָׁדָנָה corresponding to Akk. *parašdinnu* hole (KBL, with Zimmern *Akkadische Fremdwörter* 32; cf. Driver ALUOS 4 (1962-1963) 7, and TOB :: AHw. 832b: *paraštinnu*, from Hittite *parašdu* bud ?);

—b. cj. for פָּרָשָׁדָן prp. הַפָּרָשָׁדָן: → I פָּרָשָׁדָן faeces (e.g. Gray *Joshua, Judges and Ruth* (1967) 264; Rösel ZAW 89 (1977) 272; cf. Hertzberg ATD 9:165³; NRSV: he did not draw the sword out of his belly and the dirt came out :: NEB, REB: he left it protruding behind). †

פָּרָשָׁה 7773

*פָּרָשָׁה: פָּרֵשׁ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 476y, 477z: cs. פָּרָשָׁת: exact information, see Driver VT 4 (1954) 237f: הַכֶּסֶף the exact amount of silver Est 4⁷ (Bardtke KAT 17/5:327); גְּדֻלַּת פָּפֹּה the full account of Mordechai's honour Est 10² (Bardtke KAT 17/5 401). †

פָּרָשָׁז 7774

פרשׁוּ: **Jb 26**, פְּרִישׁוּ, mixed formation from פֶּרֶשׁ and פָּרוּ, → פֶּרֶשׁ qal 1 d.

פְּרִישׁוּנְדָתָא 7775

פְּרִישׁוּנְדָתָא (variant with smaller ת): n.m.; pe. Gehman JBL 43 (1924) 327 “the searching”, cf. Bardtke KAT 17/5:383¹²: one of the sons of Haman **Est 9**. †

פְּרָת 7776

פְּרָת: name of a river: SamP. *fārāt*; Josephus Εὐφράτης; Akk. *Purattu* (< Sumerian *bura-nuna* “the great river”, D.D. Edzard and G. Farbera *Répertoire des noms géographiques des textes cunéiformes* 2:256); RLA 2:483f; A. Nöldeke WdO 1 (1948) 158ff; DSS פֹּרְתָא (1QM 2:11; GenApoc. 21:12, 17, 28, see Fitzmyer *Gen. Apoc.*² 150); Arm. פְּרָת; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 366b); Old Persian *Ufrātu* > Εὐφράτης: **Euphrates** (Pauly-W. 6:1195ff; RLV 3:150ff; Reymond *L'eau* 87; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 448): locative פְּרָתָהּ: with הַנְּהָר הַגְּדוֹל **Gn 15**₁₈ **Dt 1**₇, cj. **11**₂₄ ins. ? הַנְּהָר, **Jos 1**₄; הַנְּהָר פְּרָת **1C 5**₉; נְהַר־פְּרָת **Gn 15**₁₈ **Dt 1**₇ **11**₂₄ **Jos 1**₄ **2S 8**₃ **Q 2K 23**₂₉ **24**₇ **Jr 46**_{2.6.10} **1C 18**₃; פְּרָת **Gn 2**₁₄ (parallel with חֶדְקֵל), **Jr 51**₆₃ **2C 35**₂₀, so also **Jr 13**₄₋₇ and not ‘*En Fāra* north-east of Anathoth, on which see, e.g. Fohrer *AThANT* 54 (²1968) 78-80; Rudolph *Jer.*³ 91, 94. †

פְּרָת 7777

פְּרָת: **Gn 49**₂₂ → פָּרָה qal 1 a. †

פְּרָתָמִים 7778

פְּרָתָמִים: Persian loanword, Pehl. *prtwm*, Old Iranian (cuneiform) *fratama* first (cf. Gehman JBL 43 (1924) 327f; Ellenbogen *Foreign Words* 140): pl. **aristocrat, noble**, at the Persian court **Est 1**₃ **6**₉; at the Babylonian court **Da 1**₃. †

פִּשָּׂה 7779

פִּשָּׂה: MHeb. פִּסָּה; JArm. sbst. פִּסְיוֹנָא (probably a loanword from MHeb. פִּשְׁ/פְּשִׁין); Arb. *fāšā* (*fšw*) to spread out; Syr. *parsī* and Sam. (cf. Rosenthal *Aramaic Handbook* 2:72 to expose, reveal; Eg. *pšš* to open out (Erman-G. 1:560).

qal: pf. פִּשָּׂה, פִּשְׂתָהּ, פִּשְׂתָהּ; impf. יִפְשֵׁה; inf. פִּשָּׂה: to **spread** (the symptoms, or the development, of a disease) **Lv 13**₅₋₅₅ **14**_{39. 44.48}. †

פִּשָּׁח 7780

*פִּשָּׁח: → מִשְׁפָּח.

פִּשְׁעָה 7781

I פָּשַׁע: MHeb. JArm. Sam. Syr. פָּסַע/פָּסַע to stride; Mnd. *psa* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 375a) to step, stride, cross over; Akk. *pasāḫu* (AHw. 838a) D-theme: to drive away ?, N-theme: to march past :: Birot ARM 14 p. 239, text 103:21: to advance; Arb. *fašaha* to spread the legs, straddle, take large steps (Wehr-Cowan 714a).

qal: impf. אֲפַשֵׁעַ: to **stride** Is 27₄ (NRSV: march; REB: trample). †

Der. פָּשַׁע.

7782 פָּשַׁע

II פָּשַׁע: Der. מִפְּשָׁעָה.

7783 פָּשַׁע

פָּשַׁע: I פָּשַׁע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456 l, 457q, r; JArm. פָּסַעְתָּ, פָּסַעְתָּ, CPArm. pl. sf. *pwsʿt[y]* (Schulthess *Lex.* 160b), Syr. *pāsāʿā, pāsāʿtā* step; Arb. *fašhat* stride, large step (Wehr-Cowan 714a): **step** 1S 20₃; cj. Pr 29₆ for בִּפְשָׁע prp. בִּפְשָׁע (Gemser *Spr.*² 101; BHS; NEB margin: steps) :: Driver *Biblica* 32 (1951) 193f; REB: sin; NRSV: transgression TOB: MT. †

7784 פָּשַׁק

פָּשַׁק: MHeb. פָּסַק to separate, cease, fix; JArm. פָּסַק to cut off, split, Pehl. *psq* to cut (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 231; cf. Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 923, *psq* I); Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:528), intransitive: to cease (ibid. 513); ? Akk. *pasāqu* (AHw. 838a) meaning uncertain; CPArm. *psq* to tear to pieces, smash; Syr. to cut down, set apart; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 375b) to cut away, stop, cause to stop; Arb. *fasaqa/fasuqa* to deviate from the proper road, diverge.

qal: pt. פָּשַׁק: with שִׁפְתָיו to separate the lips, meaning to open the mouth, i.e. to speak too much; Gesenius-B.: to speak impetuously :: KBL: to twist the lips, meaning to grin Pr 13₃ (:: נָצַר פִּי), see W. Bühlmann OBO 12 (1976) 205; cf. Jenni *Piʿel* 133. †

pi. (Jenni *Piʿel* 133): impf. וַתִּפְשָׁקִי: with רַגְלֶיהָ of a woman, to **open** the legs wide, for sex Ezk 16₂₅. †

7785 פָּשַׁ

פָּשַׁ: hapax legomenon Jb 35₁₅, meaning uncertain, suggestions include: 1. with MT cf. Gesenius-B.:

—a. from *פָּשַׁשׁ = → פֹּשׁ with high spirits, or alternatively arrogance (Terrien CAT 13:233³), excessive words (TOB 1501);

—b. from Arb. *fasīs, fašfas, fašfās* (see Freytag *Lex.*³ 347b): silliness (König *Wb.* 377a), stupidity (Gesenius-B.), folly (REB); 2. cj. with Theodotion, Symmachus, Vulg. prp. בִּפְשָׁע (KBL; Zorell *Lex.*; BHS; NRSV: transgression). †

7786 פָּשַׁח

פָּשַׁח: MHeb. to tear off, JArm. פָּשַׁח pe. to tear off, pa. to tear to shreds; Syr. pe. to cut off, cut to pieces, pa. to shred, tear limb from limb; Arb. *fasaḥa* to dislocate, put out of joint, tear to shreds.

pi: impf. with sf. וַיִּפְּשַׁחֵנִי, Sept. > με, Vulg. *confregit me*, Pesh. *paššəḥani* he cut me to pieces: to tear to shreds, tear limb from limb (Gesenius-B.; König *Wb.*; cf. Zorell; NRSV: he tore me to pieces) :: KBL; Jenni *Pi'el* 233: to leave fallow, cf. Akk. *pašāḥu* to become quiet, :: cj. rd. with Aquila *χωλαίνειν* וַיִּפְּשַׁחֵנִי and he made me lame (Kraus BK 20³:51, 52; cf. Plöger HAT 18²:147) **Lam 3**₁₁; cf. REB: he has thrown me down. †

פִּשְׁחֹר

פִּשְׁחֹר: n.m.; Egyptian, see Noth *Personennamen* 63; explained by *Aḥituv* IEJ 20 (1970) 95f, and Görg BN 6 (1978) 14, as *pšry(n) Hr* “the son of Horus”; Heb. inscr. Tell Arad (Lemaire *Inscriptions* 1, p. 212 text 54; Vattioni *Sigilli* 148, 152).

—1. a priest in the temple in Jerusalem, the son of אִמֶּר **Jr 20**_{1-3,6}; v. 3 given a new name by Jeremiah מִפְּרִי מִגֹּר → I מִגֹּר.

—2. an official at the court of Zedekiah, the son of מִלְכִּיָּהוּ **Jr 21**₁ **38**₁.

—3. the father of גְּדַלְיָהוּ **Jr 38**₁, = ? 1.

—4. the ancestor of a family of priests which was named after him **Ezr 2**₃₈ **10**₂₂ **Neh 7**₄₁ **10**₄ **11**₁₂ **1C 9**₁₂. †

פִּשַׁט

פִּשַׁט: MHeb. to extend, become straight, draw out; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 181): hif. to pull out, take off; nif. to take oneself off, spread oneself out; JArm. פִּשַׁט to stretch, extend, make straight, explain, pt. passive פִּשְׁטָא straight, simple, plain (Dalman *Wb.* 355a), JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 238; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 946, *pšyt*: of a document either open, not folded, or simple, not duplicated); Sam., Syr., CPArm., Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 382b) to extend the hand; Akk. *pašātu* (AHw. 844) to expunge, obliterate; Arb. *basata* to spread out, make level, extend, unfold (Wehr-Cowan 57b): basic meaning (?) to spread out, meaning 1. to take off clothing; 2. to make an attack (an army that has spread itself out); Zorell *Lex.*: 1 = I פִּשַׁט; 2 = II פִּשַׁט.

qal: pf. פָּשַׁט, פָּשַׁטְתָּ, פָּשַׁטְתָּם, פָּשַׁטְתָּו, פָּשַׁטְתָּו; impf. וַיִּפְּשַׁט (1S 19₂₄), וַיִּפְּשַׁטּוּ; impv. פִּשְׁטָה 2nd. fem. pl. (Is 32₁₁) probably Arm. ending, see Gesenius-K. §48i; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 305g :: Dahood *Ug. Heb. Phil.* 9, 20; pt. pl. פִּשְׁטִים.

—1. to spread out, take off clothes (:: לְבִישׁ) **Lv 6**₄ **16**₂₃ **Ezk 26**₁₆ **44**₁₉:

—a. with בְּגָדִים **Lv 6**₄ **16**₂₃ **1S 19**₂₄ **Ezk 26**₁₆ **44**₁₉ **Neh 4**₁₇, with כְּתָנֹת **Song 5**₃, abs. to strip oneself off **Is 32**₁₁;

—b. to shed the skin, slough (locusts), with וַיִּעַף **Nah 3**₁₆, see Rudolph KAT 13/3: 182: what is meant is the shedding of the last skin which makes it possible to fly.

—2. to **stretch oneself towards the plunder**, meaning to make an attack, sbj. warriors, or alternatively robbers (: KBL to make a dash):

—a. with עַל against Ju 9₃₃ 1S 23₂₇ 30₁₄ Jb 1₁₇;

—b. with בָּ against 2C 25₁₃ 28₁₈, with אֶל (= עַל) Ju 20₃₇ 1S 27₈ 30₁;

—c. abs. Ju 9₄₄, 1S 27₁₀ (for אֶל prp. with one or two MSS, Pesh., Tg. אֶל, BHS), Hos 7₁ (for פָּשַׁט prp. פָּשַׁט, BHS), 1C 14_{9.13}. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 201, 203): inf. פָּשַׁט: to make a foray, meaning to **plunder** (the slain) 1S 31₈ 1C 10₈, abs. 2S 23₁₀. †

hif: pf. הִפְשִׁיטוּ, הִפְשִׁיטוּ, sf. הִפְשִׁיטוּךְ; impf. וַיִּפְשִׁטוּ, תִּפְשִׁטוּ, וַיִּפְשִׁטוּן, תִּפְשִׁטוּן, sf. אִפְשִׁיטוּהוּ, וַיִּפְשִׁטוּהוּ; impv. הִפְשִׁט; inf. הִפְשִׁיט; pt. pl. מִפְשִׁיטִים.

—1. a. to **strip off, remove** בָּגְדוֹ to strip clothing off the naked Jb 22₆, כְּתֹנֶת Joseph's coat is stripped off by his brothers Gn 37₂₃, שָׁלְמָה Mi 2₈ (Rudolph KAT 13/3:57f: textual corruption, cj. for מוֹלִי prp. מוֹלִי and dl. אָדָר); alt. prp. אֲדָרַת שְׁלָמִים מְעַל, BHS; NRSV: you strip the robe from the peaceful; REB: strip the cloaks from travellers who feel safe; כְּלִי armour 1S 31₉;

—b. to **undress** 1C 10₉, with עָרַם to strip naked Hos 2₅ Ezk 16₃₉ 23₂₆; metaphorical with כְּבוֹד, to strip off the glory Jb 19₉.

—2. to strip away, **remove the skin**:

—a. with עָלָה, meaning to skin the animals being prepared as sacrificial victims for the עֵעֶלָה Lv 1₆, 2C 29₃₄ pl.;

—b. מְעַל עוֹר flay the skin off them (NRSV) Mi 3₃, abs. 2C 35₁₁. †

hitp: impf. וַיִּתְפַּשֵּׁט: with מְעַל to **strip off one's garments** 1S 18₄. †

7789 פָּשַׁע

פָּשַׁע: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 181; THAT 2:494f), JArm.; Ug. subst. → פָּשָׁע; Syr. *pəša'* to be rigid, terrified : פָּשַׁע, פָּשַׁע see Koehler ZAW 46 (1928) 213-218; *Theologie*⁴ 159f; KBL; S. *Porubčan Sin in the O.T.* (1963); Knierim *Sünde* 113ff (with bibliography 143⁸¹); THAT 2:488-495; Hertzberg *Fschr. Rudolph* 97-108.

qal (40 times): pf. פָּשַׁעַת, פָּשַׁעַת, פָּשַׁעַת, פָּשַׁעוּ, פָּשַׁעוּ, פָּשַׁעוּ, פָּשַׁעוּ, פָּשַׁעוּ, פָּשַׁעוּ; impf. וַיִּפְשַׁעוּ, וַיִּפְשַׁעוּ; impv. פָּשַׁעוּ; inf. פָּשַׁע, פָּשַׁע; pt. פָּשַׁע, pl. פָּשַׁעִים, sf. פָּשַׁעִיהֶם.

—1. to **break with** (Knierim *Sünde* 175; THAT 2:490f, 492 :: KBL: to rebel, revolt against): with בָּ:

—a. people or states breaking with one another 1K 12₁₉ 2K 1₁ 3_{5.7} 2C 10₁₉;

—b. פָּשַׁע parallel with עוֹן (also pl.) Is 50¹ 53⁵ Ezk 18³⁰ Mi 7¹⁸ Ps 65⁴ 89³³ 107¹⁷ Jb 7²¹ 31³³ 33⁹ (see e vi).

—c. פָּשַׁע parallel with חַטָּאת (also pl.) Gn 31³⁶ 50¹⁷ Jos 24¹⁹ Is 58¹ 59¹² Ezk 33¹⁰⁻¹² Am 5¹² Mi 1⁵⁻¹³ 3⁸ 6⁷ (see 3 c), Ps 25⁷ 59⁴ (see e vi), Jb 13²³ 14¹⁷ 34³⁷; parallel with חַטָּאתָה Ps 32¹; parallel with חָטָא Jb 8⁴ (see 3 c), 35⁶.

—d. פָּשַׁע parallel with מְשׁוּבָה Jr 5⁶; cj. Ezk 37²³ for מוֹשְׁבֵי־יְהוָה rd. מְשׁוּבְתֵי־יְהוָה (BHS); פָּשַׁעִים parallel with טְמֵאָה Ezk 39²⁴; פְּשָׁעֵיהֶם רַב Ps 5¹¹.

—e. misc.:

—i. חַטָּאתָם לְכָל חַטָּאתָם their misdemeanours, corresponding to all their transgressions, or alternatively by translating more freely, their misdemeanors through which they have transgressed in all kinds of ways (cf. Baentsch GHK 1/2 (1903) 385) Lv 16¹⁶;

—ii. רָעָה וּפְשָׁע wickedness and crime 1S 24¹² (followed by חָטָא);

—iii. פְּשָׁעֵי/פְּשָׁעִים within a community (among a people or in a town; cf. 1 b) Am 2⁴ 3¹⁴ 5¹² Is 53⁸ (for עֲמִי מִפְּשָׁע rd. ? מִפְּשָׁעֵינוּ), Mi 3⁸ Lam 1⁵⁻¹⁴⁻²²; cf. Pr 28²;

—iv. crime, injustice on the earth Is 24²⁰;

—v. פָּשַׁע שְׂפָתַיִם verbal offence Pr 12¹³ (cf. Knierim *Sünde* 177); פָּשַׁע רַב serious crime (probably meaning in particular apostasy, cf. Knierim *ibid.*) Ps 19¹⁴;

—vi. יְלֵדֵי פָשַׁע children born in crime Is 57⁴ (parallel with זָרַע שָׁקֶר); שָׁבִי פְּזָרַע שָׁקֶר those who turn back from apostasy Is 59²⁰ (cf. 3 b); רַב פָּשַׁע one who transgresses often Pr 29²²;

—vii. לֹא פָשַׁעִי without my having done wrong Ps 59⁴ (see 2 c); בְּלִי פָשַׁע Jb 33⁹ (see 2 b), 34⁶, אֵינִי-פָשַׁע Pr 28²⁴.

—3. expressions; פָּשַׁע/פְּשָׁעִים used with different verbs.

—a. with אָהַב Pr 17¹⁹; with עָשָׂה Ezk 18²²⁻²⁸; with רָבַב Jb 35⁶ Pr 29¹⁶; with כָּפָה to hide Ps 32⁵ Jb 31³³ Pr 28¹³; with יָדַע Ps 51⁵; with הוֹדִיעַ Ps 32⁵ cf. Jb 13²³; with הִגִּיד Mi 3⁸ Jb 36⁹; with הִשְׁלִיךְ Ezk 18³¹; with הִגְלוֹת Ezk 21²⁹; with חָדַל Pr 10¹⁹; with יָקַשׁ nif. Pr 29⁶ cj. → מוֹקֵשׁ.

—b. to forgive (Stamm *Erlösen* 66ff; THAT 2:114, 152; Knierim *Sünde* 114ff):

—i. with נָשָׂא Gn 50¹⁷ Ex 23²¹ 34⁷ Nu 14¹⁸ Jos 24¹⁹ 1S 25²⁸ Ps 32¹ Jb 7²¹; with מָחָה Is 43²⁵ 44²² Ps 51³; with כָּפַר Ps 65⁴; with סָלַח 1K 8⁵⁰; with עָבַר עַל Mi 7¹⁸ Pr 19¹¹ (with הֵעִבִיר Sir 47¹¹); with הִרְחִיק Ps 103¹²; with כָּפָה to cover offences Pr 10¹² 17⁹; with לֹא נִזְכַּר Ezk 18²² Ps 25⁷;

—ii. with הִטְמֵא Ezk 14¹¹ 37²³, with נָקָה Ps 19¹⁴; with מָפְנָה שׁוּב Ezk 18²⁸⁻³⁰, cf. שָׁבִי פְּשָׁעֵי מִפְּ Is 59²⁰ (see 2 e vi).

—c. with הַצִּיל Ps 39₉ (cf. for פִּשְׁעֵי prp. פִּשְׁעֵי see Kraus BK 15⁵:451f), with שֶׁלַח בְּיַד פִּשְׁעֵי to hand over to the powers of injustice Jb 8₄, see Horst BK 16/1:125; cf. Fohrer KAT 16:183, 184, with נָתַן, obj. פִּשְׁעֵי בְּכַרִּי to give my firstborn because of my crime (causal acc., see Gesenius-K. §118 l and Rudolph KAT 13/3:108) Mi 6₇.

—d. text uncertain לְרָשָׁע נֹאֵם פִּשְׁעֵי the sin whispers to the sinner (Gunkel *Psalmen* 150; NRSV: transgression speaks to the wicked) Ps 36₂, cf. Weiser ATD 14/15⁷:204; TOB :: Kraus BK 15⁵:431f: for נֹאֵם prp. נְעִים it is proper that the godless take the blame; cf. REB: a wicked person's talk is prompted by sin.

—4. פִּשְׁעֵי a term for a violation cultic law (desecration of the temple) Da 8₁₂₋₁₃ 9₂₄. †

7791 פִּשְׁר

*פִּשְׁר: → BArm. פִּשְׁר: פִּשְׁר.

7792 פִּשְׁרָא

פִּשְׁרָא, *פִּשְׁר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460g; Arm. loanword (Wagner *Aramäismen* 239, with bibliography); MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 182; Roberts BJRL 34 (1951/52) 368ff; Rabinowitz RQ No. 30 = 8 (1973) 219ff); Sir 38₁₄ diagnosis; JArm. פִּשְׁרָא diagnosis, meaning; Akk. *pišru* solution, meaning; cf. *pišertu* (AHw. 868b) which may mean a magical solution, a ritual of absolution; Syr. *pəšārā* solution, explanation, etc.; CPArm. pl. **pšwryn* explanation (Schulthess *Lex.* 165a); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 372b) *pišra* exorcism; Sam., see Cowley *Sam. Lit.* 2: lxvii; Wagner *Aramäismen* 239: **meaning, explanation Qoh 8₁** :: Roberts BJRL 34 (1951/52) 368: wisdom. †

7793 פִּשְׁתָּה

*פִּשְׁתָּה: probably a primary noun : MHeb. פִּשְׁתָּה, Heb. inscr. *pšt* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 182:3; see H.P. Müller UF 2 (1970) 230f); Ph. (in Greek) ζεραφιστ = *zr' pšt* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 238; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 947, *pšt* I; Müller UF 2 (1970) 230¹⁸), Pun. *pšt* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 238; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 947, *pšt* I); Ug. *ptt*, pl. *pttm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2135; Aistleitner 2296); see Löw *Pflanzennamen* 233; V. Hehn *Kulturpflanzen* 164ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 5:23ff; Talmon JAOS 83 (1963) 178ff; BRL¹ 360; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1072: sf. פִּשְׁתָּה (see below), pl. פִּשְׁתָּהִים, cs. פִּשְׁתָּהִי: **flax, linen**, the plural really means “stalks of flax”, see Wildberger BK 10:699, 701; masc. pl. (so called group plural, see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:36, 38f, 40ff):

—a. Dt 22₁₁ Ju 15₁₄ Hos 2₇₋₁₁ (cj. for פִּשְׁתָּהִי prp. pl. פִּשְׁתָּהִי see Rudolph KAT 13/1:63; Wolff BK 14/1²:36 :: Tångberg VT 27 (1977) 222-224: MT archaic or dialectal by-form); Pr 31₁₃ (parallel with צִמָּר);

—b. material for בָּגָד Lv 13₄₇₋₅₉ Ezk 44₁₇, אֵזוֹר Jr 13₁, פְּתִיל Ezk 40₃; פִּשְׁתָּהִי and פִּשְׁתָּהִי פִּשְׁתָּהִי and פִּשְׁתָּהִי Ezk 44₁₈; לְפִשְׁתָּהִי אוֹ עֵרֶב Lv 13₄₈, or alternatively לְפִשְׁתָּהִי אוֹ עֵרֶב לְפִשְׁתָּהִי 52 woven or knitted see Elliger *Lev.* 185; REB: threads or woven pieces of linen :: Dalman *Arbeit* 5:104: warp and woof (parallel with צִמָּר, so NRSV);

—c. פִּשְׁתָּהִי stalks of flax Jos 2₆, see Müller UF 2 (1970) 231²⁸; עֲבָדֵי פִּשְׁתָּהִים people who work with flax Is 19₉, → פִּשְׁתָּה. †

7794 פִּשְׁתָּהּ

פִּשְׁתָּהּ: *פִּשְׁתָּהּ, SamP. *fišta*.

—1. **flax** in the field **Ex 9**₃₁; fem. as collective? (Gesenius-K. §122r): flax plantation.

—2. **wick** made from flax **Is 42**₃ (Koenig VT 14 (1964) 159ff), **43**₁₇; fem. as unitary noun (Gesenius-K. §122t; Michel *Grundlegung* 1:36ff, 40ff); Dalman *Arbeit* 7:232; BRL² 198. †

7795 פֶּת

פֶּת: פֶּתַת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 559m; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §51:2b): SamP. *fāt*, pl. *fattam*; MHeb., JArm. פֶּתָא bread, piece of bread, Sam. פֶּת, pl. פֶּתִין (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:488); Syr. *pettātā* scrap, fragment; Arb. *futāt* crumbs, scraps, *fatit* crumbled bread; Eth. *fet* and *fetat* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1367) scrap: fem. cs. פֶּת, sf. פֶּתִי, פֶּתֶךָ, פֶּתֶךָ, פֶּתֶךָ, פֶּתֶךָ pl. פֶּתִים (cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:40): **scrap, piece** (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:71f; 6:138).

—1. a. פֶּת לֶחֶם **Gn 18**₅ **Ju 19**₅ **1S 23**₆ **28**₂₂ **1K 17**₁₁ **Pr 28**₂₁; without לֶחֶם **2S 12**₃ **Jb 31**₁₇ **Pr 23**₈ **Ru 2**₁₄;
פֶּת חֲרֻבָּה a dry crust **Pr 17**₁;

—b. metaphorical פֶּתִים hail, as crumbs of ice **Ps 147**₁₇.

—2. פֶּתִים the crumbs of a cake baked in the oven and used as food-offering (מִנְחָה) **Lv 2**₆; מִנְחַת פֶּתִים the small pieces of the grain offering **6**₁₄, see de Vaux *Inst.* 2:300 = *Lebensordnungen* 2:267; Rendtorff WMANT 24 (1967) 183. †

7796 פֶּת

*פֶּת: Akk. *pūtu* (AHw. 884) forehead, brow; ? Arb. *fīʿat* group, class, crowd; Amharic *fit* (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 151f), Soq. *fio*: sf. פֶּתֶהָ **Is 3**₁₇ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252p, 256p), pl. פֶּתוֹת.

—1. **brow, forehead** **Is 3**₁₇ (Driver JTS 38 (1937) 38; KBL, see also Wildberger BK 10:139; NEB; REB; :: traditionally female pudenda, so NRSV, see Gesenius-B.; W. Dietrich *Jesaja und die Politik* 43).

—2. הַפְּתוֹת (on the doors of the temple) **1K 7**₅₀, meaning questionable: 1. front side, facade (Driver JTS 38 (1937) 38; KBL; cf. Gray *Kings*³ 201, 202; NEB, REB: panels for the door); 2. socket on which the door panel swings (Noth *Könige* 143; Würthwein ATD 11/1:83; NRSV: sockets for the doors); because of the evidence of Akk. *pūtu* the first meaning is to be preferred. †

7797 פֶּתָאִים

פֶּתָאִים: → פֶּתִי.

7798 פֶּתָאִים

פְּתָאִים, פְּתָאִים Ps 64₈: פִּתְעַ; see Joüion-Muraoka §102b: <פְּתָעַם (א < ע) :: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 529z, 530b: locative $\bar{u} > \bar{o} + m$; on the ending $-m$ cf. R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41, 6; also Akk. see von Soden *Gramm.* §72b; on etymology see Kopf VT 9 (1959) 271f: Arb. *fata'a/fati'a* with negative, without ceasing to; *fati'a* 'an to forget; SamP. *fētām*; JArm., Sam., MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 182); D. Daube *The Sudden in the Scripture* 1964: adv. **suddenly, surprisingly**:

—a. Nu 12₄ Jos 10₉ 11₇ (: Malamat *Encyclopaedia Judaica* (Year Book 1975-1976) 178f: element of surprise) Is 47₁₁ 48₃ Jr 4₂₀ 6₂₆ 15₈ 18₂₂ 51₈ Mal 3₁ Ps 64₅₋₈ Jb 5₃ 9₂₃ Pr 6₁₅ 24₂₂ Qoh 9₁₂, = בְּפִתְאִים 2C 29₃₆;

—b. פִּתְעַ פְּתָאִים quite suddenly Nu 6₉ Is 29₅; לְפִתְעַ פְּתָאִים in no time at all, in a flash, really as quick as the blink of an eye (see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107i α) Is 30₁₃; פְּתָאִים פִּתְעַ sudden panic Jb 22₁₀ Pr 3₂₅.

—c. ? Pr 7₂₂ for פְּתָאִים prp. with Sept. פְּתָאִים: in a simple, naive manner (Gemser *Spr.*² 42, cf. BHS) :: MT: 1. פִּתְעַ פְּתָאִים = he follows immediately (Barucq *Le livre des Proverbes* (1964) 84; TOB); 2. פִּתְעַ פְּתָאִים = without concern (Kopf VT 9 (1959) 271f). †

7799 פִּתְבָּג

פִּתְבָּג: rd. פִּתְבָּג see BHS on Da 1₅ (the hyphenation suggests the element פִּת morsel), Persian loanword, Old Persian *patibaga*, Sanskrit *pratibhāga* (Eilers *Iranische Beamtennamen* 78ff; Wagner *Aramäismen* 240; Ellenbogen *Foreign Words* 142), > Greek ποτίβας; Syr. *patgābā*, usually *patgābā* delicacy, titbit: sf. פִּתְבָּגוּ Da 11₂₆, פִּתְבָּגוּ Da 1₁₆: **food, provisions** from the king's table Da 1_{5-8-13-15f} 11₂₆. †

7800 פִּתְגָם

פִּתְגָם: Persian loanword → BArm. (Wagner *Aramäismen* 241; Ellenbogen *Foreign Words* 142); MHeb., JArm., Sam., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 182): **decision, announcement** Qoh 8₁₁ (Galling HAT 18²:111: verdict), Est 1₂₀ Sir 5₁₁ 8₉. †

7801 פִּתָּה

I פִּתָּה: from which is derived the sbst. פִּתְיָ (Gesenius-B.), or the verb is denominative from that sbst. (KBL); THAT 2:495; MHeb. qal to be calm, persuade, pi. to persuade, entice (Dalman *Wb.* 356a), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 182f; THAT 2:498); JArm. pa. to lead astray; ? Ph. *mpt* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 30:1; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 164; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 30:1 and Müller ZA 65 (1975) 107f: from פִּתָּה (pi. or yif. pt.) dignitary ?, military leader ?; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 674: word of unknown meaning; Ug. *pty/w* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 23:39: *kypt*) to mount, tup (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2129), to weaken (Aistleitner 2289), to lead astray (Gray *Legacy*² 100; Driver *Myths*² 156a); Arb. *fatā* (*ftw/y*) youthful, young; to be youthful; denominative from *fatān* → פִּתְיָ; Eth. *fatawa/fatwa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1368) to desire, demand; Tigr. *fatā* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 666a) to love, wish for, want; (THAT 2:495-498, with bibliography; see further Clines and Gunn VT 28 (1978) 20-23).

qal: impf. יִפְתָּה, יִפְתָּה; pt. masc. פִּתְיָ (וֹ)תָה, fem. פִּתְיָתָה: to **be simple, be inexpert, be gullible**; Jenni *Piel* 21: to be simple, gullible: with לָב Dt 11₁₆ Jb 31₂₇; pt. one who is easy to seduce, simple person Jb 5₂ Sir 8₁₇ 42₈;

with fem. sbj. יִנְהַּ **Hos 7**₁₁; according to KBL **Pr 20**₁₉ שְׂפֹתָיו פִּתְּהָ שִׁלְיָהוּ silly chatterer also belongs here :: Gesenius-B.; Gemser *Spr.*² 78, 79: II פִּתְּהָ. †

nif: pf. נִפְתָּה; impf. נִפְתָּה; to **let oneself be deceived, let oneself be taken for a fool** (KBL) **Jr 20**₇ **Jb 31**₉; this may also be the meaning in **Jr 20**₇ see e.g. Rudolph *Jer.*³ 130; ZürBib.; but alternatively, with more of a positive sense, Gesenius-B.: to let oneself be talked into doing something good; NRSV: you have enticed and I was enticed; so also NEB, REB; see further Müller ZA 65 (1975) 107-108 note 19; cf. Ph. *mpt* leader (but see now Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 674: word of unknown meaning, perhaps magistrate, dignitary, leader, alt. wicked man): to have demands made of one, to be put at someone's disposal; Clines-Gunn VT 28 (1978) 22 to be persuaded, be convinced; for **Jb 31**₉ Gesenius-B.: to let oneself be carried away into a decision about (עַל); Clines-Gunn VT 28 (1978) 20-23 to let oneself be fooled (עַל meaning through), see above.

pi. (Jenni *Piel* 21, see above): pf. uncertain וְהִפְתִּיתָ **Pr 24**₂₈ (see 1 c), פִּתִּיתִי, sf. פִּתִּיתָ; impf. וְהִפְתָּה, sf. וְהִפְתָּה; impv. וְהִפְתֵּהוּ, וְהִפְתֵּהוּ; inf. sf. פִּתִּיתָ; pt. sf. מִפְתִּיָהּ; to **persuade** (:: traditionally to entice, seduce) see THAT 2:497; Clines-Gunn VT 28 (1978) 20-23.

—1. to persuade someone, by offering a tempting allurement:

—a. **Pr 1**₁₀ **16**₂₉; a young woman **Ex 22**₁₅ (SamP. hif. *yafiti*);

—b. to persuade with hypocritical suggestions **Ju 14**₁₅ **16**₅ **2S 3**₂₅;

—c. with בְּשִׁפְתֶיךָ **Pr 24**₂₈, cj. for וְהִפְתִּיתָ prp. with Sept. וְאֵל תִּפֹּת (BHS) to persuade, convince, or alternatively to attempt to convince, see Clines-Gunn VT 28 (1978) 21f (:: Gemser *Spr.*² 90: to deceive); with בְּפִיהֶם **Ps 78**₃₆ (parallel with כְּזֹב), obj. God: to attempt to persuade, meaning to flatter, see Dahood *Psalms* 2:236, 243 (:: Kraus BK 15⁵:700: to cheat); cj. **Pr 9**₁₃ for פִּתִּיּוֹת prp. וְהִפְתָּה (KBL; BHS) :: Gemser *Spr.*² 48: sbst. thoughtlessness; Driver *Biblica* 32 (1951) 178f: lack of judgement.

—2. sbj. God (THAT 2:497):

—a. to **persuade**, or alternatively to **attempt to persuade** (Clines-Gunn VT 28 (1978) 22); ? to let oneself be taken on demand (Müller ZA 65 (1975) 107-108 note 19) see nif. **Jr 20**₇, **Ezk 14**₉ (:: traditional interpretation, to beguile, or similar, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 300, 312);

—b. to persuade (KBL) patient persuasion (Rudolph KAT 13/1:75¹; Bühlmann OBO 12 (1976) 79) **Hos 2**₁₆, cf. **Sir 30**₂₃ פֶּת נַפְשְׁךָ encourage your soul Sept. ἀπάτα τὴν ψυχὴν σου);

—c. to attempt to persuade, see Clines-Gunn VT 28 (1978) 23 (:: traditionally to beguile, or similar) **1K 22**₂₀₋₂₂ parallel with **2C 18**₁₉₋₂₁. †

pu: impf. יִפְתָּה; to **let oneself be persuaded, be persuaded**:

—a. by people **Jr 20**₁₀ **Sir 42**₁₀, or alternatively through patience **Pr 25**₁₅;

—b. by יהוה **Ezk 14**₉, see pi. 2 a. †

? Der. I, II פִּתִּיָּהּ.

7802 פתה

II פתה: JArm. פְּתָא to be spacious; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:561f), MHeb. פְּתִי, BArm. פְּתִי, whence also in EgArm., Syr., CPArm., Mnd.

qal: pt. פְּתָה; with שִׁפְתָיו Pr 20¹⁹ to **open the lips, chatter** (Gesenius-B.; Gemser *Spr.*² 78, 79) :: KBL: → פתה be simple > silly chatterer.

hif. (Arm.lw., Wagner *Aramäismen* 242): impf. יִפְתֵּן to **make spacious** Gn 9²⁷ (Gesenius-B.; KBL; Zorell *Lex.*; cf. e.g. Westermann BK 1/1:645; SamP. *yēfāt*: root יפת cf. Sam. Tg. יפת) :: Procksch KAT 1 (1924) 73; Rost *Credo* 49: as I פתה. †

Der. ? n.m. יִפְתָּן.

7803 פתואל

פתואל: n.m.: for the ending -ū in the first element see Ran Zadok WdO 9 (1977) 54¹³⁸; the meaning of this personal name is uncertain, see THAT 2:495f; not explained by Noth *Personennamen* 255b; for attempted solutions see Rudolph KAT 13/2:36; Wolff BK 14/2:28:

—a. KBL פתו = פְּתִי “young man of God (El)”; similarly Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 313 with reference to OSArb. *fty’sup’m*; cf. Heb. נְעָרִיהָ and Ug. *n’ril* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 164, 402a);

—b. from I פתה: פְּתוּיָאֵל “tempted by God” (*Bič Das Buch Joel* 13), but that is extremely unlikely: the father of the prophet Joel II 1₁. †

7804 פתוח

פתוח: II פתח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480v, or the verb is denominative; SamP. *fittuwwi* (cs. pl.); MHeb., JArm. engraving; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:558); ? Ph. *pth* engraving or door → פְּתָח (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 10:4, 5; see also vol. 2, p. 13f; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 239; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 951, *pth* III: door, gateway, with reference to the possibility of translating as “inscription” in one of the lines): sf. פְּתוּחָה, pl. פְּתוּחִים, cs. פְּתוּחֵי, sf. פְּתוּחֵיהָ: **engraved decoration, engraving**:

—a. on stone Ex 28¹¹⁻²¹ 39⁶⁻¹⁴ Zech 3₉ (Galling *Fschr. Rudolph* 92f), Sir 45¹¹;

—b. on gold Ex 28³⁶ 39³⁰; the expression הַ(ו)תָּם פְּתוּחֵי → I חוֹתָם, includes stone and gold;

—c. on the wooden panels of the walls of the temple 1K 6²⁹, Ps 74₆ cj. for פְּתוּחֵיהָ prp. פְּתוּחִים or פְּתוּחֵיךָ (BHS);

—d. engraving techniques in general, engravings: פְּתוּחִים 2C 2₆, כָּל־פְּתוּחֵי 2C 2₁₃. †

7805 פתור

—iii. God opened the womb of Leah **Gn 29**₃₁ and also of Rachel **30**₂₂, cf. Ph. *lypth [rh]my wtlđ* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 27:22; see Avishur UF 8 (1976) 14; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 950, *pth* I: highly uncertain interpretation);

—iv. God opens the lips **Ps 51**₁₇ **Jb 11**₅; to open one's own lips **Jb 32**₂₀, mouth **Is 53**₇ **Ezk 3**₂ **21**₂₇ **Ps 38**₁₄ **39**₁₀ **78**₂ **109**₂ **Jb 3**₁ **33**₂ **Pr 24**₇ **31**_{8f.26} **Da 10**₁₆ **Sir 15**₅;

—v. God opens the mouth of Balaam's donkey **Nu 22**₂₈, of the prophet **Ezk 3**₂₇ **33**₂₂ (Zimmerli *Ges. Aufs.* 2:202), to open the ear **Is 50**₅;

—vi. **עֵינַיִם פִּתְחוּת** God's eyes are open towards a place **1K 8**₂₉, towards a petition ⁵²**Neh 1**₆ **2C 6**_{20.40} **7**₁₅, God opens his hand **Ps 104**₂₈ **145**₁₆;

—vii. metaphorical, **פָּתַח אֱלֹהִים מַיִם** (שָׁרַשׁ) **Jb 29**₁₉.

—2. special expressions: **פָּתַח** with **נְהַרְוֹת** God lets the rivers flow **Is 41**₁₈, with **צֹנַר** **Ps 105**₄₁, with **אֶרֶץ** **Nu 16**₃₂ **26**₁₀ (פִּייה), **Ps 106**₁₇, with **אֲרָבוֹת** God opens the windows of heaven **Mal 3**₁₀; **פָּתַח בַּר** really to open the sack containing the grain, meaning to offer grain for sale (Wolff BK 14/2:376) **Am 8**₅; **פָּ אֲזָרוֹ** (יהוה) **Dt 28**₁₂ **Jr 50**₂₅; cj. **Gn 41**₅₆ for **אָשַׁר בָּהֶם** prp. cf. Sept., Pesh. **אֲזָרוֹת בַּר** (BHS); sbj. **עִיר** with **לָ**, a town surrenders to the enemy, accepting terms for peace **Dt 20**₁₁, cj. ? **2K 15**₁₆ for **לֹא פָתַח** prp. with versions **לוֹ לֹא פָתַחוּ** (BHK); **מִן פָּ** to expose an army to defeat **Ezk 25**₉; **פָּ חָרַב** to withdraw a sword **Ezk 21**₃₃ **Ps 37**₁₄, **פָּ חִידָה** to solve a riddle **Ps 49**₅; **פָּ יָדוֹ לוֹ** meaning he offers generously **Dt 15**_{8.11}.

—cj.: **Is 14**₁₇ for **פָתַח** with Sept., Pesh. prp. **פָתַח** :: Wildberger BK 10:535: **לֹא הִפְתִּיחַ לְאִסְרֵי לֹא** (see pi.); cj. **Is 45**₈ for **תִּפְתַּח** prp. **תִּפְתַּח** (KBL; BHS) :: Driver VT 1 (1951) 243f: MT, qal elliptical, to be completed with **בְּטָנָה** :: Elliger *Fschr. Myers* 136f: with Sept. **תִּפְרִיחַ** †

nif: pf. **נִפְתַּח**, **נִפְתַּחוּ**; impf. **יִפְתַּח**, **יִפְתַּחוּ**; inf. cs. **הִפְתַּח**; pt. **נִפְתַּח**.

—1. to be opened:

—a. a gate **Ezk 44**₂ **46**₁ **Neh 7**₃, the gates of a river **Nah 2**₇, the gates of a country **Nah 3**₁₃;

—b. the mouth **Ezk 24**₂₇ **33**₂₂, the ear **Is 35**₅;

—c. cosmologically, the windows of the heavens **Gn 7**₁₁ **Is 24**₁₈, the heavens **Ezk 1**₁, open up a spring **Zech 13**₁, let the earth open (for produce) **Is 45**₈ cj., → **פָתַח** qal 2.

—2. to be opened, loosened (loincloth) **Is 5**₂₇ see Hönig *Bekleidung* 22f; Wildberger BK 10:224.

—3. a. to be freed (by having fetters opened) **Is 51**₁₄ **Jb 12**₁₄;

—b. to be unleashed (calamity) **Jr 1**₁₄ see Rudolph *Jer.* ³ 8;

—c. to be opened, let out (pressure of gas from a bottle or skin of wine which would otherwise burst) **Jb 32**₁₉, see Ebach-Rüterswörden UF 9 (1977) 67f. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 201f): pf. פָּתַח, פָּתַחַ, פָּתַחָה, פָּתַחְתָּ, פָּתַחְתָּ (Secunda φεθθα Ps 30₁₂, Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 388; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §70, 1 d), פָּתַחוּ, sf. פָּתַחְתֶּיךָ; impf. יִפְתַּח (וּ), תִּפְתַּח, אִפְתַּח, sf. וַיִּפְתַּחוּ; inf. פִּתְחֻ; pt. מִפְתַּח.

—1. a. to **let loose** גַּמְלִים camels after a journey, NRSV: unburden Gn 24₃₂ (SamP. hif. *yafta*);

—b. to **untie** clothing (שֵׁק) and take it off Is 20₂ Ps 30₁₂; abs. (sense to be completed by an object, ? כְּלִים arms, armour) 1K 20₁₁ (: חגור), or as c, see below; מִתְנַיִם to uncover the hips, loins Is 45₁, cf. Akk. *iptur qabalšu* Gilgamesh ungirded his loins (AHw. 849b, 5; see Pritchard *Texts* 92b; CAD Q: 11a *qablu* A 2.4prime.: to loosen clothing;

—c. to undo:

—i. fetters Is 58₆ Ps 116₁₆ Jb 12₁₈ 39₅;

—ii. metaphorically, the bowstring Jb 30₁₁ (for K יָתְרוֹ rd. with Q יָתְרִי); the belt (מִשְׁכֹּת) of Orion Jb 38₃₁; דִּקְלָת (meaning the snout of the crocodile) Jb 41₆;

—d. with acc. of person, to let out a prisoner, prisoners, meaning to **liberate** Jr 40₄ out of fetters, Ps 102₂₁ 105₂₀.

—2. particular expressions:

—a. with אֲדַמָּה to break open arable soil, meaning to dig furrows (Jenni *Pi'el* 201f) Is 28₂₄;

—b. Song 7₁₃ sbj. → סִמְרָר: the pi. פָּתַח is either intransitive, meaning to be open, or transitive, with the sense completed by the suggestion of an object like blossom or bud, see Jenni *Pi'el* 201f and Gerleman BK 18:205 :: cj. נִפְתַּח: Dahood *Proverbs and North-West Semitic Philology* 8⁴: passive qal.

—cj.:

—a. Is 14₁₇ for פָּתַח prp. פָּתַח → פָּתַח qal 2;

—b. Is 48₈ for פָּתַח prp. with Pesh., Vulg. נִפְתַּח (KBL) or פָּתַח or with 1QIs^a, Tg. פָּתַח :: Dahood *Proverbs and North-West Semitic Philology* 8⁴: passive qal;

—c. Is 60₁₁ for וּפְתַחוּ prp. with versions וּנִפְתַּחוּ (KBL) or וּפְתַחוּ :: Dahood *Proverbs and North-West Semitic Philology* 8⁴; Scullion UF 4 (1972) 116: passive qal. †

hitp: impv. הִתְפַּתְּחִי Q, K 1QIs^a הִתְּחִי: to make oneself free, to be rid of, with acc. מוֹסְרִי, but rd. ? מִמוֹ' מוֹסְרִי, Is 52₂. †

Der. פָּתַח־אֵל, יִפְתַּח־יָהּ, יִפְתַּח; n.m. מִפְתַּח, מִפְתַּח, *מִפְתַּח, *פְּתִיחָה, פְּתַחוֹן, פָּתַח, *פָּתַח.

II פתח: uncertain derivation: 1. denominative from פתוח (Jenni *Pi'el* 163); 2. a primary verb which is comparable with Akk. *patāhu* to bore into (KBL; Jenni *Pi'el* 245; cf. AHw. 846b: *patāhu* to push through, pierce through); it is difficult to decide which derivation to prefer; the pi. and pu. (there is no qal) support the first, and the second is supported by Akk., OSArb. and Coptic (see below); MHeb. hitp. to be engraved, DSS (1QM 5:7 pu.); OSArb. *pth* (Conti *Chrest.* 221a) to engrave, cut into; Coptic *pot(e)h* to engrave (Crum *Dictionary* 276); Arb. *fathat* ring (Gesenius-B.); on the extremely uncertain occurrences in Ph. and EgArm. see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 239; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 951, *pth* III.

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 163): pf. פתח, פתחת, פתחת; impf. ויפתח, תפתח; inf. cs. פתח; pt. מִפְתַּח: to engrave.

—1. with על on: אֶבֶן Ex 28₉ (SamP. qal *wfātattā*); זָהָב 28₃₆, לַחַת 1K 7₃₆, קִירוֹת 2C 3₇ (פְּרוּבִים).

—2. with acc. Ex 28₁₁ (אֶבֶן).

—3. to make an engraving (engravings), incise פתח פתוח/פתוחים Zech 3₉ (: *Lipiński* VT 20 (1970) 28f: cj.), 2C 2₆₋₁₃. †

pu: pt. pl. מִפְתַּחוֹת: engraved Ex 39₆ אֲבִנֵי הַשָּׁהֵם, see DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 183). †

Der. פתוח.

7809 פתח

פתח: I פתח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460g; SamP. *fēta* MHeb., DSS (1QM 11:9), JArm.; Ph. *pth* → פתוח, Pun. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 239; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 951, *pth* III: door, gateway); Syr. *pātāhā* opening, conquest; Mnd. *ptaha* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 383f) inauguration, commencement; Arb. *fath* opening, inauguration, conquest; Eth. *feth* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1365) legal decision < vb. *fatha* → I פתח, *fethat* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1366) opening, meaning commencement, entrance; OSArb. *fḥn* (Conti *Chrest.* 221a) judgement: (164 times) פתח, locative הַפְתַּחָה, sf. פתח/חָה, pl. פתחים, cs. פתחי, sf. פתחי, פתחיה/חיני, פתחיה/הן, פתחיה/ג/הן, פתחיה/ג/הן (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:67f).

—1. opening, entrance:

—a. with אהל Gn 18₁ (12 times); with מועד אהל Ex 29₄ (41 times, Ex 9 times, Lv 29 times); with בית Gn 19₁₁ (20 times); with שער Ju 9₃₅ (28 times), see Rösel ZDPV 92 (1976) 26 and note 90; cf. Ug. *b ap tgr* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 17:v:6; cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 59 entry 46); with מנדל Ju 9₅₂; with עיר 1K 17₁₀ 1C 19₉; with מערה 1K 19₁₃; with חצר Nu 3₂₆ Ezk 8₇; רעי פתח Jb 31₉; פתח נגד פתח one door opening on to another Ezk 40₁₃; פתח עינים Gn 38₁₄ → עינים;

—b. ל פתח entrance to 1C 9₂₁; ל פתח up to, or in front of, the door Gn 4₇ (see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107a; Westermann BK 1/1:385); ב פתח with בוא in through the door 1K 14₆ (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §106a); הַפְתַּחָה to go outside the door, or to go out in front of the door; with יצא Gn 19₆; פתח (locative with no marked ending, or alternatively without the preposition ב, see Gesenius-K. §118g; Joüon §126h) in front of the door Gn 19₁₁ Ju 4₂₀ 19₂₆; with יצא afraid to go outside the door Jb 31₃₄; אל פתח as far as the

door, at the entrance, or alternatively at the door, or entrance (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §108b) **Ex 29₄** **Dt 22₂₁** **1K 17₁₀**.

—2. particular expressions:

—a. פתחי עולם the gateway of the volunteers **Is 13₂** (see Wildberger BK 10:499, 501); פתחי נדיבים gateways from of old (NRSV: ancient doors; REB everlasting doors) **Ps 24_{7.9}**; מבוא פתחים at the entrance to the gateway **Pr 8₃**; תקנה פתח doorway of hope **Hos 2₁₇** (1QM 2:9);

—b. metaphorically פתחי פיך the gateways (really the openings) of your mouth **Mi 7₅** (see Rudolph KAT 13/3:121, 123);

—c. literally or metaphorically פתחו with מגביה **Pr 17₁₉**: 1. the one who raises high his doorway (the doorway of his house), see KBL, cf. Vulg. *ostium*, Pesh. *tar'eh*, NRSV: one who builds a high threshold; REB: a lofty entrance; 2. the one who opens his mouth wide, the one who speaks boastfully; on both interpretations see Gemser *Spr.*² 72, 73; Ringgren ATD 16:72, 74.

—cj.

—a. **Mi 5₅** for בפתחיה rd. בפתחה (BHS);

—b. **2C 4₂₂** for ופתח הבית לדלתותיו prp. (cf. **1K 7₅₀**) ופתות הבית לדלתותיו (BHK; cf. BHS) :: Rudolph *Chr.* 208f: MT; → פת 2.

7810 פתח

*פתח: I פתח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459e; Gesenius-K. §93; cs. פתח: **Ps 119₁₃₀**; versions differ:

—a. Sept. δῆλωσις, Vulg. iuxta Sept. *declaratio*;

—b. Symmachus πύλη, Vulgate iuxta Hebr. *ostium*; according to the first suggestion פתח' means disclosure, statement (Driver HTR 29 (1936) 191; Zorell *Lex.*; KBL; TOB); according to the second suggestion פ' is an artificial by-form of פתח gateway (e.g. Gunkel *Psalmen* 532; Kraus BK 15⁵:992, 1004f and esp. Deissler *Psalm 119 (118) und seine Theologie* 227f express a preference for the second, i.e. the original sense, of which the first is a paraphrastic usage).

—cj. ? **Hab 2₃** for ויפח, → II פוח 2 c, prp. ופתח or similar. †

7811 פתחון

*פתחון: I פתח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 537f, R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41a: cs. פתחון: with פה opening (of the mouth) **Ezk 16₆₃** **29₂₁**; here the end-ing -ōn corresponds to Akk. -ānu indicating the enduring nature of the situation, ? see von Soden ZA 41 (1933) 115⁴, see p. 116. †

7812 פתחיה

פְּתַחְיָהּ: I פתח: n.m. “Yahweh has opened (the womb)”, cf. II פְּתַחַי (Noth *Personennamen* 179; Rudolph ZAW 75 (1963) 66 :: Rost *Credo* 58: connected with an initiation ritual); Bab. *Patah* (Noth *Personennamen* 179; Coogan *Personal Names* 33, 82).

—1. Levite, or alternatively the ancestor of a Levitical family **Ezr 10₂₃ Neh 9₅**.

—2. belonging to the descendants of Zerah son of Judah, holding office in Persia; ? governor (see Galling *Stud.* 182) **Neh 11₂₄**.

—3. the ancestor of a family of priests of the same name **1C 24₁₆**. †

7813 פְּתִי

II פְּתִי: ? I פתה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 583x; cf. Joüon-Muraoka §96A q: פְּתִי is the only instance of a pausal form used as a contextual form); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 183; THAT 2:498 with bibliography): cf. Arb. *fatān* youth, young man: pl. פְּתָיִים, פְּתָיִים, פְּתָאִים (note, not פְּתָאִים) 18 times, Pr 14 times (THAT 2:496, 497, with bibliography): **young** (inexperienced, easily seduced, but needing instruction and capable of learning), **naive person**:

—a. פְּתִי :: עָרוּם Pr 14₁₅₋₁₈ 22₃ 27₁₂, cf. 19₂₅: vb. יַעֲרִים, :: חָכָם 21₁₁; vb. חָכַם hif. Ps 19₈;

—b. parallel with שְׁנָה אִישׁ Ezk 45₂₀, parallel with נָעַר Pr 1₄ 7₇, parallel with כְּסָלִים Pr 1₃₂ 8₅, parallel with חֲסֵר־לֵב Pr 9₄₋₁₆, with II פְּתִי Pr 1₂₂;

—c. יהוה is פְּתָאִים Ps 116₆, שְׁמֵר פְּתָאִים, is דְּבַר י' שְׁמֵר פְּתָאִים Ps 119₁₃₀.

—cj.:

—a. Pr 9₆ for פְּתָאִים prp. פְּתִי, cf. versions, → II פְּתִי or פְּתִיּוֹת;

—b. Pr 7₂₂ for פְּתָאִים prp. פְּתָאִים → פְּתָאִים. †

7814 פְּתִי

II פְּתִי: I פתה: **simplicity, lack of wisdom Pr 1₂₂**;

—cj. 9₆ → I פְּתִי. †

7815 פְּתִיגִיל

פְּתִיגִיל: hapax legomenon Is 3₂₄, probably loanword of unknown origin; Sept. χιτὼν μεσσορμφυρος, Vulg. *fascia pectoralis*; from which traditionally magnificent garment (:: Tur-Sinai VT 1 (1951) 307: rd. תְּפִי גִיל drums of jubilation, but see Wildberger BK 10:136). †

7816 פְּתִיּוֹת

פְּתִיּוֹת: I פתה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 605f; Gulko-witsch *Abstraktbegriffen* 99¹, 108): **thoughtlessness, lack of understanding** Pr 9₁₃ (parallel with כְּסִילוֹת); cj. 9₆ for פְּתָאִים prp. פְּתִיּוֹת → I פְּתִי (emendations). †

7817 פְּתִיחָה

*פְּתִיחָה: I פתח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471o, p: pl. פְּתִחוֹת: **drawn sword, dagger** Ps 55₂₂ (cf. פתח חרב → I פתח qal 2); Mi 5₅ for בְּפְתִיחָה prp. בְּפְתִיחָה → 2. †

7818 פְּתִיל

פְּתִיל: פתל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; SamP. *fātāl*; MHeb. פְּתִיל bound cord, binding, פְּתִילָה wick, alloy (?); Akk. *pitiltu(m)* (AHw. 869b) twine made from palm-fibre; Syr. *pāfīltā* wick; Mnd. *ptula* 2 (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 384b) wreath; Arb. *fatlat* thread, *fatīl* adj. plaited, twisted; sbst. wick, also *fāfīlat* (Wehr-Cowan 695b); Eth. *fatl* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1363) thread, wick; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 664b) fuse, thread; OSArb. *fitl* (Conti *Chrest.* 221) thread; ? > Eg. *ptr* (Erman-G. 1:565); → חוט: cs. פְּתִיל, sf. פְּתִילָה, pl. פְּתִילִים.

—1. adj. (cf. Arb.) פְּתִיל **tied on** (with II צָמִיד a pot with a secured cover) Nu 19₁₅ (: cj. prp. cf. Sept. צָמוֹד, BHS).

—2. sbst. **thread**:

—a. הַנְּעֶרֶת פ' fine fibre, tow (burned in the flame) Ju 16₉ פְּשָׁתִים Ezk 40₃;

—b. תְּכֵלֶת פ' Ex 28₂₈₋₃₇ 39₂₁₋₃₁ Nu 15₃₈ Sir 6₃₀;

—c. פְּתִילִים with זָהָב Ex 39₃;

—d. sg. and pl. with הִתְמַת/הִתָּם Gn 38₁₈₋₂₅. †

7819 פתל

פתל: MHeb., DSS (1QS 10:24: pt. pl. nif. נפתלות), JArm.; Sam. (פתלתל Dt 32₅ often translated as נפתלה); Akk. *patālu* to push, wind, coil (AHw. 847a); Syr., Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 385a); Eth., Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 664b); OSArb. sbst. → פְּתִיל; Arb. *fatala* to wind together, plait, twist.

nif: pf. נִפְתַּלְתִּי; pt. נִפְתַּל, pl. נִפְתַּלִּים.

—1. with עם Gn 30₈, to become entangled with one another, i.e. to **wrestle** (Gesenius-B.; König *Wb.*); see also TOB 89^x; NRSV: I have wrestled with my sister :: Ehrlich: to play a clever trick; REB (see also NEB): I have devised a fine trick against my sister, as an explanation of the name Naphtali.

—2. to **be tortuous, astute** Jb 5₁₃ Pr 8₈, cf. DSS. †

hitp: impf. תִּתְפַּתֵּל: to **prove to be tortuous, prove to be astute** Ps 18₂₇, :: תִּתְפַּל 2S 22₂₇: either shortened form or textual error, see Gesenius-B. and Bauer-L. *Heb.* 329e. †

Der. פְּתִיל, פְּתִלְתָּל, נְפִתְלִים; ? n.m. and tribal name נְפִתְלִי.

7820 פְּתִלְתָּל

פְּתִלְתָּל: פתל (*qataltul* or *qataltāl*: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 483n; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §39:2); SamP. *fātāltāl*: **tortuous, perverse generation of people Dt 32₅**. †

7821 פִּתּוֹם

פִּתּוֹם: SamP. versions פִּיתוֹן = *fiton*; place name; Eg. *pr-ʾitm* “the house (or rather the temple) of Atum”, Sept. Πιθωμ, Πειθω; Greek Πάτουμος (Herodotus 2:158): situated on the eastern side of the *Wadi Tumilat*, probably at *Tell el-Mashūta*, so e.g. Helck VT 15 (1965) 35ff; W.H. Schmidt BK 2:36; de Vaux *Histoire* 1:287 :: Gardiner JEA (1918) 267ff; Noth ATD 5:11: *Tell er-Retābe*; see Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1476; Simons *Geog.* p. 245: **Pithom** (*pr-ʾitm*) the sacred name for the town more commonly known as *Tkw* → סְכוֹת (W.H. Schmidt BK 2:36; cf. Helck VT 15 (1965) 40): **Ex 1₁₁**. †

7822 פִּתְּוֹן

פִּתְּוֹן: Arm. loanword (Wagner *Aramäismen* 242a; cf. Eilers *Symbolae de Liagre Böhl* 134 and note 16); SamP. pl. *fātānəm*; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 183) otter; JArm. פִּתְּוֹן; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:568); ? OArm. Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 32, text uncertain, *btn* (Fitzmyer *Sefire* 14, 49 :: *qqbtn* pl., partridge ? Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 250; 3: p. 41b; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 263; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1024: word(s) of unknown meaning); Ug. *btn* snake (Gordon *Textbook* §19:546; Aistleitner 611; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 401 entry 29); Akk. *bašmu* (AHw. 112a) a mythical, poisonous snake; Syr. *patnā* viper, adder; Arb. *baṭan* *Coluber Baetaen* (see Gesenius-B.): proto-Semitic base form **btn* (Wagner *Aramäismen* 242a): פִּתְּוֹן, pl. פִּתְּוֹנִים: **horned viper**; Aharoni *Osiris* 5 (1938) 475 *Cobra Naya ḥaye*, which has no external hearing channel **Ps 58₅**; Bodenheimer *An. Life* 191; IDB 4:289b; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1699ff: **Dt 32₃₃ Is 11₈ Ps 58₅ 91₁₃ Jb 20₁₄₋₁₆ Sir 39₃₀**; cf. ? II בִּשְׁוֹן. †

7823 פִּתְּעַ

פִּתְּעַ: any connection with a verb **פתע* is extremely uncertain, see Gesenius-B.: > פִּתְּעַם; SamP. *fētā*; MHeb., DSS (1QH xvii 5 with [פִּתְּעַוִּינִי]); cf. Akk. (Neo-Assyrian, Late Babylonian) *ina pitte/i*, *ina pittimma* suddenly, immediately (von Soden *Gramm.* §119g :: AHw. 870f: *ina pittimma* there-upon; *ina pittipittimma* with relation to, corresponding to):

—a. a moment, an **in-stant** בִּפְתָעֵךְ **Nu 6₉** with פִּתְּעַם, **35₂₂**; לְפִתְּעַ with פִּתְּעַם **Is 29₅ 30₁₃**;

—b. adv. (acc. of time, see Gesenius-K. §118i, k: in answer to the question “when?” or “how long?”; Joüon §126d: acc. of manner; cf. Jouon-Muraoka 126i: accusative of temporal determination) **instantly, immediately Hab 2₇ Pr 6₁₅** (parallel with פִּתְּעַם), **29₁**. †

7824 פִּתְּרַ

פתר: MHeb., JArm. to solve, interpret; Sam. BArm. פִּשֵׁר, and also the meanings from Akk., Syr., CPArm., Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 383a); Arb.; → פִּשֵׁר.

qal: pf. פָּתַר, פִּתְּרָה, פִּתְּרָה Gn 41₁₃; impf. וַיִּפְתֹּר; inf. לְפַתֵּר; pt. פִּתְּרוּ: to **explain, interpret** a dream (Rabinowitz RQ 8 (1973) 219ff) Gn 40₈₋₁₆₋₂₂ 41_{8-12f-15}. †

Der. *פִּתְרוֹן/*פִּתְרוֹן.

7825 פִּתְרוֹן

*פִּתְרוֹן, *פִּתְרוֹן: פתַר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498c, 499n; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41:1a); SamP. *fitron*, **fitrân* in pl. and with sf.: *fitrânu/əm*; MHeb. JArm. פִּתְרוֹן/נָא the meaning of a dream: cs. פִּתְרוֹן, sf. פִּתְרָנוּ, pl. פִּתְרָנִים: **meaning** Gn 40₅₋₈₋₁₂₋₁₈ 41₁₁. †

7826 פִּתְרוֹס

פִּתְרוֹס: name of territory, Eg. *P²-t²-rśy* the land of the south; cuneiform *Paturisu/si* (Parpola AOAT 6 (1970) 276): Southern Egypt, **Upper Egypt** (Simons *Geog.* §188; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1400) Is 11₁₁ Jr 44₁₋₁₅ Ezk 29₁₄ 30₁₄. †

Der. *פִּתְרָסִי.

7827 פִּתְרָסִי

*פִּתְרָסִי: name of a people; < פִּתְרוֹס; Sept. Πατροσωσιμ/νιειμ, Josephus φετροσίμος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 123): פִּתְרָסִים: those who live in Upper Egypt Gn 10₁₄ (SamP. *fitrāsəm*), 1C 1₁₂. †

7828 פִּתְשָׁגֶן

פִּתְשָׁגֶן: Arm. loanword (Wagner *Aramäismen* 243) < Persian *patšagn*, see Wagner *Aramäismen* 243; lacking in MHeb.; JArm. פִּתְשָׁגֶן copy; BArm. → פִּרְשָׁגֶן; (Gehman JBL 43 (1924) 326; Ellenbogen *Foreign Words* 143): **copy** Est 3₁₄ 4₈ 8₁₃. †

7829 פתת

פתת: MHeb. qal to break up, pilp. to smash: Heb. inscr. (on a Nimrud ivory) יִפֵּת, jussive < פתת (Degen-M. *Neue Eph.* 2:45; Gibson *Textbook* 1:19f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 954, *ptt* I): to break into pieces; ? EmpArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 240; omitted in Hoftijzer-J. *Dictionary*); Syr., Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 385b); Eth. *fātata* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1366) to break, smash; Arb. *fatta* to weaken, II to crumble, break up.

qal: inf. פִּתְתוּ: to **crumble**, with acc. and פִּתְתִים Lv 2₆, :: cj. with Sept. (Pesh.) prp. וּפִתְתוּ (Elliger *Lev.* 39; BHS); cj. 6₁₄ for תִּפְיִי prp. cf. Pesh. תִּפְתְּנָה you crumble it, the מְנַחֵת פִּתְתִים (Elliger *Lev.* 80, 81; BHS). †

Der. פתת, *פתת.

7830 ז

ז, final ז (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 59f); SamP. *šādīy* (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:265); Sept. **Ps 118** σαδη; Greek σων (Driver *Sem. Wr.* 173); Syr. *šā/šōdē*; Eth. *šadāi*; Arb. *šād*; Ug. syllabic cuneiform *ša* (Cross BASOR 160:23); later, a symbol for 90; locust, cricket (Driver *Sem. Wr.* 167, 169, 171); an emphatic, dorso-velar fricative: in Sept. it corresponds most often to ζ (זִיז = Σιωζ) but also to τ (זר = Τύρος); in other Semitic languages it corresponds to:

—a. *ʃ* (אַזְבַּע, Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:128f);

—b. *d* (Arb. *d*; Aram. *ḏ*, earlier *q*): אֲרִיז, עִיז, זָר (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:128f);

—c. *z* (Arb. *z*, Arm. *t*) זִל (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:128f); within Hebrew it interchanges with:

—a. ט as in זַעַן, צַפֵּן;

—b. ז as in זַעַר, צַעַק;

—c. נ as in זַחֵן;

—d. ש as in זַחַק;

—e. ע as in זַחַע.

7831 זִא

[זִא: *זִא: hapax legomenon **Is 30**₂₂ filth, so KBL, following Driver ZAW 52 (1934) 53, with reference to Eth. *ṣī* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1310) filth, waste; similarly Irwin *Isaiah* 28-33, 93; Wildberger BK 10:1191; alt. prp. with versions (Sept. ὠς κόπρον) → *זִאֵה or זִאֵה, see Gesenius-B. 311a :: impv. masc. sg. of זִא, so with Vulg. *egredere dices ei*, with many modern scholars, including Gesenius-B. 311a; Fohrer *Das Buch Jesaja* 2²:106; Kaiser ATD 18:238; TOB.

7832 זִאֵה

*זִאֵה: derivation uncertain;

—a. from a root *זִא (KBL);

—b. from a root זִא (Kopf VT 8 (1958) 177f);

—c. from the root of Arb. *waṣī'a* to be dirty (Gesenius-B.); on the first alternative cf. Eth. *ṣē'a* and *dē'a* to stink (Dillmann *Lex.* 1309) → זִא; on the second cf. Ug. *zu* and ? Akk. *zû* → זִא; on the second and the third cf. MHeb. זִא filth; MHeb. זִא to be dirty; JArm. זִא; Syr. *ṣī* to be dirty, adj. *šā'ā'/sā'ē'*, sbst. *šā'tā* < *ṣā'tā* (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §78); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 385a): cs. זִא, sf. זִא: **dung, excrement Dt 23**₁₄ **Ezk 4**₁₂. †

7833 צָחַץ

צָחַץ: for the derivation → *צָחַץ; Ug. *zu* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1043; Aistleitner 2366), meaning disputed:

—a. smell, scent (Aistleitner: from root *ysʿ*);

—b. outflow, source (Driver *Myths*² 147b: from root *ysʿ*; cf. Gray *Legacy*² 44⁷: mud, puddle);

—c. excretion of the sperm-whale → צָחַץ, cf. Eth. (Aartun *WdO* 4 (1967-1968) 298); Akk. *zû tantum* pl., excrement, refuse (CAD Z: 150f; AHw. 1535a): cs. צָחַץ, sf. צָחַץ, sf. צָחַץ, sf. צָחַץ Q 2K 18₂₇ and צָחַץ Is 36₁₂: excrement 2K 18₂₇ Q, Is 4₄ 36₁₂ Q, Pr 30₁₂ Temple Scroll 46₁₅ (צָחַץ); קִיא צָחַץ disgusting spew Is 28₈.

—cj.:

—a. Jr 48₁₈ for בְּצָחַץ prp. בְּצָחַץ (BHS; cf. J. Bright *Jeremiah* 315) :: TOB: MT; so also NRSV and REB: sit on the parched ground;

—b. Ezk 32₆ for צָחַץ prp. with Sept., Symm. צָחַץ. †

7834 צָחַץ

צָחַץ → *צָחַץ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501x; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41, 4); ? adj. derived from צָחַץ, without fem. ending, see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501z: pl. צָחַץ, sf. צָחַץ: filthy (clothes) Zech 3_{3f}. †

7835 צָחַץ

צָחַץ, pl. (Modern Heb. sg. צָחַץ): Syr. *ʿalāʿ* thornbush; Arb. *ḍaʿl Zizyphus Lotus*: **bramble bush**, *Zizyphus Lotus* L. (Löw *Flora* 3:134f; Eg. *ḍʿrt*, Coptic *čal*, see Humbert ZAW 62 (1950) 206; cf. Barr *Philology* 105, 333 entry 265: **bough** Jb 40₂₁ :: NRSV, REB lotus (following BDB). †

7836 צָחַץ

צָחַץ: SamP. *šēʿon*; etymology not clear, see Gesenius-B., the derivation from צָחַץ (as e.g. KBL) is uncertain, see THAT 1:756; perhaps a primary noun; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456m and note 2; cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 18, 19¹, 29v, 223b; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 184); JArm. עָנָן; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:570: עָן); Canaanite *šú-ú-nu* gloss on *šēnu* (El Amarna Letter 263:12); Ph. *šʿn* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 26 A iii:9; cf. UF 7 (1975) 33); Moabite *šʿn* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 181:31; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 240; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 954: damaged context); EgArm. *qn* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 218; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 954); Ug. *šin* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2137; Aistleitner 2297; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 113 entry 43; p. 440 entry 104; Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 27 entry 50); Akk. *šēnu* sheep, flock of sheep and goats (AHw. 1090f; CAD

—: 128f); Syr. *ʿānā*; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 34a) *aqna*; Palm. *ʿn* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 218; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 954); OSArb. *ḍʿn* (Conti *Chrest.* 226b); Arb. *ḍaʿnu*: cs. צָחַץ, sf. צָחַץ, sf. צָחַץ, sf. צָחַץ, sf. צָחַץ (Temple Scroll 43:15 צָחַץ) Ps 144₁₃ (fem., see Nöldeke *Beitr.* 59⁵), var. צָחַץ and צָחַץ (BHS); צָחַץ, var. צָחַץ Neh 10₃₇, צָחַץ, sf. צָחַץ; by-form → צָחַץ: 274 times; Dalman *Arbeit* 6:190ff; THAT 2:792.

—a. **צְעִירֵי הַצֹּאן** the smallest (most insignificant) of the sheep **Jr 49₂₀ 50₄₅** (cf. Gesenius-K. §133g) cf. **צְעִיר** 1 b;

—b. **אֲדִירֵי הַצֹּאן** the lords of the herd, meaning the shepherds **Jr 25₃₄₋₃₆** → **אֲדִיר** 2.

—c.:

—a. **Ps 95₇** textual corruption, for **יָדוֹ וְצֹאֵן** prp. **יָדוֹ יָדְעוּ** (Kraus BK 15⁵:828; BHS :: Zorell *Lex.*; TOB; Dahood *Psalms* 2:352, 354: MT; cf. NRSV: we are the sheep of his hand; REB: the flock in his care), **יָדוֹ** either the guiding (or protecting) hand, or the allotment, literally the grazing plot, pasture;

—b. **Zech 9₁₆** for **עֲמֹוּ כְּצֹאֵן** prp. **כְּצֹאֵן** and ins. **יְרַעֲמֻם** (BHS), or for MT rd. **עֲמֹוּ צְבִיר** (Rudolph KAT 13/4:185) :: I. Willi-Plein BBB 42 (1974) 14: MT the herd of his people, meaning the herd which is his people; cf. NRSV: for they are the flock of his people; REB: his own people like a flock;

—c. **Zech 11₇** for **עֲנִיִּי הַצֹּאֵן** (לְ) rd. **עֲנִיִּי הַצֹּאֵן** (לְ) → **עֲנִי**, → **צִנְהָה**; NRSV: on behalf of the sheep merchants, REB: the dealers.

7837 צֹּאֵן

צֹּאֵן: place name, Sept. *Σεννα(α)ν* **Mi 1₁₁** = **צֹּנָן**; in the southernmost hill country of Judaea, but exact location unknown, see Elliger *Kl. Schr.* 49; Rudolph KAT 13/3:46; Kellermann VT 28 (1978) 425-427. †

7838 צֹּאֲצָאִים

צֹּאֲצָאִים: **צֹּאֲ**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 482d, tantum pl.; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 184); Arb. *du'du'*, *di'di'* root, source, offspring; cf. Eth. *dā'dā'* (Dillmann *Lex.* 947) abortion, expenditure, costs: cs. **צֹּאֲצָאִים**; sf. **צֹּאֲצָאִי**, **צֹּאֲצָאִיָּה**, **צֹּאֲצָאִיָּה**: offspring, literally what emerges.

—1. of plants **Is 34₁ 42₅** (see Elliger BK 11/1:231: perhaps the animal world is also included) **Jb 31₈**.

—2. metaphorically for human descendants **Is 22₂₄ 44₃ 48₁₉ 61₉ 65₂₃ Jb 5₂₅ 21₈ 27₁₄ Sir 47₂₀**. †

7839 צָב

I **צָב**: SamP. *šāb*; etymology uncertain (Gesenius-B.; KBL ***צבב** :: primary noun ?); MHeb., JArm. **צָבָא**, **צָבָא** covered wagon; Akk. *šumbu(m)*, once *šubbu* (AHw. 1111b; CAD *Š*: 244f) wagon wheel, wagon; Late and Neo-Babylonian and Assyrian, an Elamite wagon, cf. Salonen *Landfahrzeuge* 62f; Zimmern 42: *šumbu* for **šubbu*, for a probable earlier **šabbu*, perhaps > **צָב**; (Ellenbogen *Foreign Words* 144); Eg. *dbw* (Erman-G. 5:553): pl. **צָבִים**: wagon with canopy (cf. Sept. *λαμπήνη* covered wagon) **צָב עֲגֻלוֹת** cart **Nu 7₃**, **צָבִים** (parallel with **רֶכֶב**) litters **Is 66₂₀** (BRL² 356 with picture, see further Pritchard *Pictures* 167ff, 367, 813; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2127-2130). †

7840 צָב

II זָבָב: SamP. *šāb*, Temple Scroll 50:20 וְהִזָּבֵב; probably primary noun; MHeb., JArm. זָבָב, Syr. ‘*abbā* (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 503b); Arb. *ḍabb*; Egyptian fem. personal name *T³-šābu* “the lizard” (Helck *Beziehungen* 364): **thorn-tailed lizard** (Euting *Tagebuch* 1, (1896) 107; Bodenheimer *Animal Life* 196): Lv 11₂₉. †

7841 זָבָא

זָבָא: SamP. also nif. as in Nu 31₇ *wyīššābā’u*; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 184); Akk. *šabā’um*, *šabûm* to go to war (AHw. 1071a; CAD *Š*: 41); Eth. *šab’a/ḍab’a* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1281f) to go to war, and also Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 640b) *šab’a*; OSArb. *db’* (Conti *Chrest.* 226b) to wage war, fight; Arb. *ḍaba’a* to follow (Gesenius-B.) :: Lane *ḍaba’a* I (p. 1763 a): to conceal oneself from view, betake oneself to someone for refuge; Kopf VT 8 (1958) 196: to swarm (bees); cf. ? Arb. *šaba’a* I to grow long (teeth, nails), rise (stars), come out against someone, come upon someone unexpectedly (Lane 1640 a-b); > Eg. *ḍb’* = ? *ḍu-bi-u(i)* < זָבָא warrior (Albright *Vocalization* 40); see THAT 2:498, 500).

qal (12 times): pf. זָבָא; impf. וַיִּזָּבְאוּ; inf. לְזָבֹא, לְזָבְאוּ (Is 31₄); pt. pl. masc. זָבָאוּ, fem. זָבָאוּ; sf. זָבְאוּ (< זָבָאוּ KBL, cf. Gesenius-K. §75qq) Is 29₇? gloss → I צוֹרֵר 4c.

—1. a. to go to war Nu 31₄₂;

—b. with עַל to **fight against** (W. Dietrich *Jesaja und die Politik* 184) Nu 31₇ Is 29_{7a,8} 31₄ (:: Wildberger BK 10:1238f: עַל belongs to יָרָד and not to זָבָא, Zech 14₁₂; Is 29_{7b} see above :: cj. for וּמִצְרָתָהּ וּמִצְבִּיָּהּ prp. מִצְבִּיָּהּ וּמִצְרָתָהּ (Procksch KAT 9 (1930) 369, 370; BHS; cf. H.M. Lutz WMANT 27 (1968) 108⁵).

—2. a. of the Levites: to **be on duty** Nu 4₂₃ 8₂₄ (:: עָבַד 8₂₆);

—b. of women: to be on duty:

—i. at the entrance of the Tent of Meeting Ex 38₈;

—ii. at the temple of Shiloh 1S 2₂₂; in Exodus it definitely concerns mundane work, keeping the entrance clean, and this could also be true for Samuel, see Hertzberg ATD 10²:25; here, however, it may be an addition (see BHS) and even Canaanite customs (cultic prostitution) could be intended, see Stoebe KAT 8/1:114f. †

hif.: pt. מִזְבָּא: probably denominative from זָבָא: with אֶת־עַם הָאָרֶץ to **levy for military service** 2K 25₁₉ Jr 52₂₅ (E. Junge BWANT 75 (1937) 31f; de Vaux *Inst.* 2:26 = *Lebensordnungen* 2:28). †

7842 זָבָא

זָבָא: from root זָבָא, or primary noun; SamP. *šāba*; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 551i, R. Meyer *Gramm.* §50:2b; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 184); Heb. inscr. *šb’* army (Lachish letter 3:14 = Donner-R. *Inschriften* 193:14); ? Ph. *šb’* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 240 :: Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary*: *šb’* III only Heb.; see Donner-R. *Inschriften* text 46:5), reading uncertain, see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 63; *šb’* meaning performance (see e.g. Galling ZDPV 88 (1972) 148; cf. Cross BASOR 208 (1972) 13-19: *šaba’ō* his army); Ug. *šb’* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2138; Aistleitner 2299) army, soldier; Akk. *šābu*, Old Bab. and Mari also *šabûm* (AHw. 1072; see also CAD *Š*: 49, *šābu* d 2prime.) people, person(s), soldier(s), worker; cf. Salonen *Agricultura* 366: Eth. *šab’ē* war, *šabā’it* army (Dillmann *Lex.* 1282); Tigr. *šab’ē* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 640b) corresponding to Eth. OSArb. *db’* (Conti

Chrest. 226b) war; Eg. *dbi* (Erman-G. 5:562), → צבא: cs. צבא, sf. צבאי, צבאך, צבאו/אה, צבאם; pl. צבאות, Secunda σαβαωθ Ps 46⁸⁻¹² (Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 151), cs. צבאות, sf. צבאתי, צבאתיכם, צבאתם; pl. masc. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:46), sf. צבאיו Ps 103²¹, 148² Q (K צבאו): 486 times, pl. 315 times (THAT 2:498-507 with bibliography; see further below under B).

A. 1. **military service** צבא יצא Nu 1³, לצבא 31³; with שלח 31⁴; with יצא ל 31²⁷, ב יצא 31³⁶; with עלה Jos 22¹²; הצבא אנשי הצבא Nu 31²¹, עם הצבא 31³², חלוצי הצבא Nu 31⁵ Jos 4¹³ 2C 17¹⁸, חלוצי לצבא 1C 12²⁴; חלוצי הצבא (ה) מלחמה Nu 31¹⁴ Is 13⁴ 1C 7⁴, 1C 12³⁸ מלחמה מל צבא dl. ? צבא, cf. Sept. (BHS).

—2. **military men, troops:**

—a. sing. Nu 2⁸ 31²¹⁻³² (עם).⁴⁸ (אלפי).⁵³ (אנשי) 2S 3²³ and elsewhere, pl. Ex 6²⁶ 12¹⁷ Dt 20⁹ 1K 2⁵ Ps 44¹⁰ 60¹² 68¹³ 108¹² 1C 27³;

—b. צבא רב Ps 68¹²; הצבא הגבורים (צבא) 1C 19⁸, צבא ישראל and צבא יהודה 1K 2³², צבא מלך-ארם 2K 5¹, צבא משה, שר-צבאו Gn 21²² Ju 4² etc., שר-צבא 2S 19¹⁴, pl. שרי הצבא 1K 1²⁵, שרי צבאות Dt 20⁹, cf. 1K 2⁵, הצבא אלפי הצבא Nu 31⁴⁸, הצבא ראשי 1C 12¹⁵;

—c. צבא collective, the armies of the nations Is 34² (parallel with הגוים), see Kaiser ATD 18:282.

—3. those setting out from Egypt יהודה צבאות Ex 12⁴¹, or alternatively צבאתי 7⁴, cf. 6²⁶ 12¹⁷⁻⁵¹.

—4. הצבא השמים the host of heaven:

—a. **heavenly bodies**, esp. the stars Dt 4¹⁹ 17³ 2K 17¹⁶ 21³ 23^{4f} Is 34⁴ Jr 8² 19¹³ 33²² Zeph 1⁵ Da 8¹⁰ Neh 9⁶ 2C 33³⁻⁵; = הצבא המרום Is 24²¹ (Wildberger BK 10:943f); = צבאם Is 40²⁶ 45¹² Ps 33⁶;

—b. **the heavenly entourage** of Yahweh 1K 22¹⁹ (cf. Ug. *šbu špš*, Fisher *Parallels* 3: p. 441, entry 34aa) 2C 18¹⁸ = צבאיו Ps 103²¹ 148²; an individual from that group שר-צבא י צבאיו Jos 5^{14f}, שר-הצבא Da 8¹¹ meaning God.

—5. וכל-צבאם Gn 2¹ either the beings surrounding God (von Rad ATD 2-4⁹:41), or alternatively the stars (W.H. Schmidt WMANT 17² (1967) 155), or the totality of what is denoted in the individual works (Westermann BK 1/1:233; similarly O.H. Steck FRLANT 115 (1975) 182⁷⁷²; cf. KBL); NRSV: the heavens and the earth and all their multitude; REB: and everything in them (cf. NEB: with all their mighty throng).

—6. military service > **service in the cult** see THAT 2:501: לצבא with בוא Nu 4³⁻³⁰⁻³⁵ 39-43, V. 23 + צבא לצבא; הצבא העבודה; הצבא Nu 8²⁵.

—7. military service > **compulsory labour**, service which one does not volunteer to do but is imposed from above (Elliger BK 11/1:14) Is 40² Jb 7¹ 10¹⁷ 14¹⁴, → חליפה.

—8. misc. צבא גדול Da 10¹ great tribulation; for an explanation see Bentzen *Daniel* 70: either necessity (caused by war, with reference to the contents of a vision), or effort (i.e. the seer who suffers under the

revelation); **Da 8**₁₂ text corrupt, cj. for **וְצָבָא תִּנְתֵּן** prp. e.g. **וְצָבָא נִתֵּן** and tribulation was laid (Plöger KAT 18:120), cf. BHS: **וְצָבָא הָא נִתֵּן**; Bentzen *Daniel* 56 dl. **וְצָבָא**; **Da 8**₁₃ **וְצָבָא מִרְמָס וְקִדְשׁ** both the holy (one) and the army were trampled on (Marti KHC 18 (1901) 59), cf. Plöger KAT 18:120, 122: **וְצָבָא וְתַת קִדְשׁ** and surrender of the holy (one) and tribulation and trampling; alt. for **וְצָבָא** prp. **וְצָבִי** (BHS).

—**B. צְבָאוֹת** as an epithet of God; bibliography: Eichrodt *Theologie* 1⁵:120f; Koehler *Theologie*⁴ 32f; B.N. Wambacq *L'épithète divine Jahvé <theb>S«ba?oÆt</theb>*; Maag STU 20 (1950) 27-52; Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:103-123; F.M. Cross HTR 55 (1962) 255-259; F.M. Cross *Canaanite Myth and Hebrew Epic* 70f; THAT 2:498-507; Gesenius-B. 671b with further, earlier bibliography).

—1. statistics (THAT 2:498f): 285 times (missing from Genesis-Judges, also from Joel, Job, Daniel, Nehemiah, 2 Chronicles); 1S five times, 2S six times, 1K three times, 2K twice, Is 62 times, Jr 82 times, Hos once, Am nine times, Mi once, Nah twice, Hab once, Zeph twice, Hag 14 times, Zech 53 times, Mal 24 times, Ps 15 times, 1C three times.

—2. linguistic analysis: **צְבָאוֹת** occurs together with **יְהוָה** thus:

—a. **יְהוָה צְבָאוֹת יְהוָה** 265 times;

—b. **יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי (ה) צְבָאוֹת יְהוָה צְבָא** 18 times (by-form of a, see THAT 2:499); it is disputed and difficult to decide whether the shorter phrase (a) represents the initial formula (Wambacq *L'épithète divine Jahvé S±baœôt* 100), which was expanded into the longer one, or whether the longer one is original (Koehler *Theologie*⁴ 32f; KBL) and later shortened; see further Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:106f, and THAT 2:503f; the phraseology of both is traditionally considered to consist of the construct state, as suggested by Sept. κύριος τῶν δυνάμεων (as well as παντοκράτωρ and κύριος (θεός) σαβαωθ, see THAT 2:507); however **צְבָאוֹת** could also be an attribute, see 4 f, which would trace the shorter phrase back to the hypothetical formula *El dū yahwī šaba'ôt* “El, who creates the (heavenly) hosts”, so e.g. Cross loc. cit.; see further THAT 2:504 :: de Vaux *Histoire* 1:427f.

—3. concerning its origin, whether in its shorter or its longer form, according to **1S 1**_{3,11} **4**₄ the formula must have been used in the eleventh century in Shiloh, and was then used in the Jerusalem cult, and in the Southern Kingdom, although even in the Northern Kingdom it did not entirely disappear, cf. **1K 18**₁₅ **19**₁₀₋₁₄ **2K 3**₁₄ and **Ps 80** (a northern Israelite composition, see Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:113ff, 221ff, 422f; THAT 2:506; W. Beyerlin *Fschr. Gerh. Friedrich* 13, 22) :: G. Wanke BZAW 97 (1966) 40-46, 107, who refrains from tracing any connections; the epithet was transmitted chiefly through prophecy.

—4. concerning the meaning and significance of the epithet (THAT 2:504f), the most important suggestions are:

—a. **צְבָאוֹת** means the troops of Israel with special reference to **1S 17**₄₅, where **יְהוָה צְבָאוֹת** “God of the battle- formations of Israel” is mentioned (e.g. E. König *Theologie des AT* 161; D.W. Freedman JBL 79 (1960) 156; R. Smend FRLANT 84² (1966) 60); cf. also the connection between **צְבָאוֹת** and the military function of the ark, see Smend FRLANT 84² (1966) 60ff; F. Stolz ATANT 60 (1972) 45ff; Jeremias *Fschr. von Rad* (1971) 188;

—b. the stars (e.g. Koehler *Theologie*⁴ 32f);

—c. “the mythical natural powers of Canaan deprived of might” (Maag STU 20 (1950) 27-52; also Schicklberger *Die Ladeerzählungen des ersten Samuel-Buches* 27);

—d. the heavenly beings making up the heavenly household of Yahweh (e.g. Cross, loc. cit.);

—e. the epitome of all earthly and heavenly beings (Eichrodt *Theologie*);

—f. **צְבָאוֹת**, intensive abstract plural as a noun or adjective: **צְבָאוֹת יְהוָה** meaning Yahweh the almighty (one); **אֱלֹהֵי צְבָאוֹת יְהוָה** meaning Yahweh, God of omnipotence (Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:103-123, esp. 110-113; Th.C. Vriezen *Theologie des Alten Testaments in Grundzügen* 124f; THAT 2:505f);

—g. of these suggestions the explanation as an intensive abstract plural (f) stands out prominently and can be supported by κύριος παντοκράτωρ in Sept., but against it is that unlike **עֲצָה/עֲצוֹת** and **הָעֵה/הָעוֹת** **צְבָא** is not an abstract but a concrete noun; however **הַמְּוֹרֹת** in **Da 9₂₃** is perhaps comparable; but none of the other explanations is really impossible and it is conceivable that each of them corresponds to an intelligible and correct meaning in a particular period.

7843 **צְבָאִים**

צְבָאִים See below under **צְבָאִים** and **צְבָאוֹת** (#7845).

7844 **צְבָאוֹת**

צְבָאוֹת See below under **צְבָאִים** and **צְבָאוֹת** (#7845).

7845 **צְבָאוֹת/צְבָאִים**

צְבָאִים and **צְבָאוֹת** → II **צְבִי** and **צְבִיָּה**.

7846 **צְבָאִים**

צְבָאִים **Hos 11₈**, SamP., versions **צְבוֹיִם** *šābuwwəm*, **צְבִי(י)** **Gn 10₁₉** **Dt 29₂₂**, **צְבִיִּים** **Gn 14_{2,8}**: unidentified place name, cf. Ebla *si-ba-i-um* (Freedman BA 41 (1978) 149), always mentioned with → **אַרְמָה** and, apart from **Hos 11₈**, together with Sodom and Gomorrha, and situated in the vicinity of the Dead Sea, see Simons OTSt. 5 (1948) 92-117; Schatz *Genesis 14* 175ff; Westermann BK 1/1:698f, 1/2:229f;

—the meaning of the place name is uncertain, according to Bauer ZAW 48 (1930) 77 from ***צְבַעִים** hyenas (**ע** > **א**), so similarly Gradwohl *Farben* 61f. †

7847 **צַב**

***צַב**: ? I **צַב**; → n.m. **הַצְּבָבָה**.

7848 **צַבָּה**

צִבְּבָה with article הַצִּבְּבָה, Or. הַצִּבְּבָה (Kahle *Text* 79), Sept. Σαβηβα, Σαβαθα and Σωβηβα; n.m. or rather name of a tribe; meaning uncertain (not explained in Noth *Personennamen* 255b); in the genealogy of Judah 1C 4₈. †

7849 צבה

I צבה: MHeb. to swell up, cf. ? Arb. *šabaʿa* to grow, sprout.

qal: pf. צִבְּתָה, to **swell up**, of the body of an adulteress Nu 5₂₇. †

hif.: inf. לְצַבֹּת < לְהַצְבֹּת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 228a, 333j); SamP. qal *alšābāt*: to **distend** cause to swell up (body), or rd. לְצַבֹּת (BHS; cf. Gesenius-B.), Nu 5₂₂. †

Der. *צִבְּה.

7850 צבה

II *צבה: JArm. צָבִי, צָבָא to want, wish; EgArm., Palm., Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 241; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 957f, *šby* I), Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:467), Syr., CPArm., Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 388b); Akk. *šabû/šebû* to wish (AHw. 1073a; CAD *Ṣ*: 119f, *šebû*); Arb. *šabā(w)* to be in love.

Der. I צָבִי.

7851 צבה

[*צבה: pl. sf. צִבְּיָה Is 29₇: (< צִבְּאִיָּה) → צבא qal. †]

7852 צִבְּה

*צִבְּה: I צבה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465f: fem. צִבְּה, adj. **swollen** Nu 5₂₁. †

7853 צבוע

צבוע: I צבע, hapax legomenon Jr 12₉, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471u; MHeb.; Akk. *būšu* (AHw. 143a) 1. hyena (see CAD B:249, *būšu* B); 2. a bird, perhaps rock partridge (see CAD B:249, *būšu* C: unidentifiable bird); cf. Ug. topographical name *Hr-šbʿ* (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 289, entry 45); JArm., Syr. *ʿap-ā* hyena; Eth. *šē-ēb* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1305) wild animal, esp. hyena; Tigr. *šaʿab* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 645b, and see also Tigrin.) fully-grown male camel; Arb. *ḏabuʿ* and *ḏabʿ* hyena: **hyena** (Bodenheimer *An. Life* 106f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 755); really the coloured one, with coloured stripes (Gradwohl *Farben* 61); Barr *Philology* 128, 235; Sept. ὕαινα; MT צְבוּעַ הַעֵיט; the original sense of the expression is disputed, cj. → עֵיט, cf. KBL :: Rudolph *Jer.*³ 84: with Vulg., Pesh.: coloured bird of prey; Sir 13₁₈ צבוע parallel with כלב; → place name צְבוּעִים. †

7854 צבט

צָבַט: MHeb. to seize; Ug. **šbt* in the sbst. *mšbtm* (dual) tongs (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2139; Aistleitner 2300; Driver *Myths*² 151b *mšbt*); Akk. *šabātu(m)* (AHw. 1066-1071; CAD §: 5) to seize, grasp, take; Arb. *ḍabāta* to seize; Eth. *ḍabāta* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1331f) to keep hold of; Tigr. *šabta* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 640f) to take hold of, catch, keep hold of; → **צָבַח**.

qal: impf. וַיִּצְבֹּט: with acc. of thing and לְ of person, to **pick up** and offer to someone (Gesenius-B.) **Ru 2**₁₄. †

7855 צָבִי

I **צָבִי**: II ***צָבָה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 213r, 577h; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 184); cf. BArm. → **צָבּוּ**; EmpArm., Palm. *šbw* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 241; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 956f) 1. longing, desire; 2. affair, thing; Akk. *šibūtu* (AHw. 1099; CAD §: 167f) wish, need, intention, purpose; Syr. *šabūtā* will, thing; MHeb. **צָבִיוֹן** will, wish; Sam. fem. det. ***צָבִיתָהּ**, 3rd. person masc. sf. **צָבִיָּה**; CPArm. *šbywn*, Syr. *šebyānā* favour, delightfulness (Latin *gratia*), will; Mnd. *šbu* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 389b) will, wish, thing; cs. **צָבִי**; pl. cs. **צָבִאוֹת** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 579p).

A. 1. **ornament, splendour** **Is 4**₂ **13**₁₉ **24**₁₆ (Wildberger BK 10:936f), **28**_{1.4f}, **Jr 3**₁₉ **צָבִי צָבִאוֹת גִּוּיִם**, **Ezk 7**₂₀ **20**_{6.15} **25**₉.

—2. see Zimmerli *Grundriss* 55, **אַרְיֵן הַצָּבִי** meaning Palestine **Da 11**_{16.41}, **הַצָּבִי** the ornament, decoration **8**₉, gloss ? see Plöger KAT 18:122 (: KBL: Jerusalem); **הַר צָבִי-קִרְיָשׁ** **11**₄₅; cj. **Ezk 26**₂₀ for **וְנִתְחִי צָבִי** prp. (cf. Sept.) **וְהִתְיַצְבִּי** or **וְהִתְנַצְבִּי** (Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 611; BHS); cj. **Zech 9**₁₆ for **כְּצֵאן עָמוֹ** prp. **צָבִיו עָמוֹ** → **צֵאן** 4.

B. 1. cj. **2S 1**₁₉ for **הַצָּבִי יִשְׂרָאֵל** (NRSV: your glory Israel; REB: similarly) prp. **הוֹי צָבִי יִשְׂרָאֵל** alas you glory of Israel, traditionally, and also ZürBib. :: P.D. Miller UF 2 (1970) 185; H.P. Müller ZA 68 (1978) 239: gazelle of Israel, see II **צָבִי**.

—2. **Is 23**₉ **כָּל-צָבִי** all magnificence (traditionally and ZürBib.) or similar; cf. NRSV: to defile the pride of all glory :: Driver JSS 13 (1968) 49; Dahood *Biblica* 40 (1959) 161f: all gazelles, i.e. all leaders; both interpretations derive from Ugaritic *zby* gazelle (→ II **צָבִי**) which in Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 15:iv:7f, 18f (parallel with *tr*) is used to denote human dignitaries, see Gray *Krt*² 62; cf. REB: to prick every noble's pride (following NEB). †

7856 צָבִי

II **צָבִי**: probably a primary noun; MHeb., pl. **צָבִאִים** and **צָבִיִּים**, JArm. **צָבִיָּא**; EgArm. *tby* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 99), OArm. *šby* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 241), Sam.; Ug. *zby* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1045; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 419, entry 63; Driver *Myths*² 147b :: Aistleitner 2367); Akk. *šabītu(m)* (AHw. 1071b; CAD §: 42f; Salonen *Jagd* 213ff, 255ff); Syr. *tabyā* and *təbītā*; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 173a) *tabia*; OSArb. n.m. *zby*^{sup}*m* → **צָבִיָּא**, cf. ? *zby* (the) name of a mountain and of a spring (Conti *Chrest.* 160a); Arb. *zabyu*; Ταβ(ε)θα **Acts 9**₃₆₋₄₀: pl. **צָבִיִּים** (**2S 2**₁₈), **צָבִיִּים** (**Esr 2**₅₇ **Neh 7**₅₉ → **פְּכָרֶת**) and **צָבִאִים** (**1C 12**₉), see Bauer-

L. *Heb.* 457p; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §52:4b: **gazelle** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 516f) **Dt 12**¹⁵⁻²² **14**⁵ **15**²² **2S 2**¹⁸ **1K 5**³ **Is 13**¹⁴ **Pr 6**⁵ **Song 2**^{9,17} **8**¹⁴ **Ezr 2**⁵⁷ **Neh 7**⁵⁹; → **צְבִיָּה** and n.m. **צְבִיָּא**, n.f. **צְבִיָּה**. †

7857 צְבִיָּא

צְבִיָּא: n.m.; → II **צְבִי** (Noth *Personennamen* 230, 255b; Stamm *Frauennamen* 329) “gazelle”; **צְבִי** personal name on papyrus from Wadi *Murabba‘at* (see Milik in DJD 2: text 17, B 2, esp. p. 97 and 99); OSArb. n.m. *zby’sup‘m* (Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 313); from Benjamin **1C 8**⁹. †

7858 צְבִיָּה

צְבִיָּה: n.f.; → II **צְבִי** and **צְבִיָּה** (Noth *Personennamen* 230, 255b; Stamm *Frauennamen* 329); EgArm. n.f. *šby* “female gazelle”: mother of king Joash of Judah **2K 12**² **2C 24**¹. †

7859 צְבִיָּה

צְבִיָּה: fem. of II **צְבִי**, variant of **צְבִיָּה**: pl. **צְבִיָּוֹת** (variant of **צְבִיָּאִים**: Rudolph KAT 17/1-3:130; cf. Gesenius-K. §93x; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457p; Michel *Grundlegung* 1:72f): **female gazelle Song 2**⁷ **3**⁵ **4**⁵ **7**⁴. †

7860 צְבִיָּים

צְבִיָּים See below under **צְבִיָּים** and **צְבִיָּיִם** (#7862).

7861 צְבִיָּיִם

צְבִיָּיִם See below under **צְבִיָּים** and **צְבִיָּיִם** (#7862).

7862 צְבִיָּים/צְבִיָּיִם

צְבִיָּים and **צְבִיָּיִם**: → **צְבִיָּאִים**.

7863 צִבֵּעַ

צִבֵּעַ: MHeb. JArm., EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 241; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 958, *šb‘I*; Fitzmyer *Fschr. Albright* (1971) 153), → BArm.; Akk. *šapû* to soak, steep, dye, sbst. (pt.) *šāpû* dyer (AHw. 1082b; cf. CAD *Š*: p. 45f *šabû* to soak, p. 55 *šābû* dyer; cf. E. Salonen StOr. 41 (1970) 300, 304); *šabaû* Syr., CPArm., Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 388b) *šba*; Eth. *šabha* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1281) to dip, dye; Arb. *šabağa* to dye, see Gradwohl *Farben* 61.

cj. **qal**: pt. **צִבֵּעַ**: **dyer 1C 4**²²; ? ins. after **אֲשֵׁבַע** (v. 21) **וְרָקָם צִבֵּעַ אֶת־בֵּית צִבֵּעַ** together with the house of the dyer and embroiderer (see BHS; Rudolph *Chr.* 36).

cj. **hitp.** or **nif.** **Jb 38**¹⁴: for **וַיִּתְצַבֵּנוּ** prp. either:

—a. hitp. impf. **וַתִּצְטַבַּע** to appear dyed (KBL); or

—b. nif. impf. וְתִצָּבַע to be (become) dyed, cf. NRSV: it is dyed like a garment; on both suggestions see e.g. Budde GHK 2/1² (1913) 243; BHS :: Gradwohl *Farben* 62³⁰: MT they will (still) stand, with cj. emendation of לְבוּשׁ לְבוּשׁ; cf. REB: until all things stand out like the folds of a cloak. †

Der. צָבַע, צָבוּעַ; n.m. ? צָבֵעוֹן; place name צְבַעִים.

7864 צָבַע

צָבַע: צבע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456 l, 458u; MHeb. colour, coloured, also with the same meaning JArm. צְבַעָא; Sam. abs. צבע, det. צבעיתה (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:611); Akk. *ṣub/pītu* (AHw. 1108a; CAD *Ṣ*: 228): 1. dyeing (wool); 2. soaking (field); Syr. *ṣebā, ṣubā, ṣubānā*; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 392b) *ṣibiana* colour, also *ṣba* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 355b); ? Eth. *ṣabḥ* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1281) broth; Arb. *ṣibġ* and *ṣibġat* colour, dye: pl. צְבַעִים: coloured, patterned cloths (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:70ff; BRL² 72-74; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 464) **Ju** 5₃₀. †

7865 צָבֵעוֹן

צָבֵעוֹן: n.m.; SamP. *ṣābūn*, Sept. Σεβεγων, Pesh. *Ṣbʿwn*, Vulg. *Sebeon*, Arb. *Dibʿān* (Weippert *Edom* 237): צבע: *צבע (cf. Arb. *ḍabʿ*) + *ōn* (= ? diminutive ending, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500u; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41:1c) “small hyena”, → צָבוּעַ (: Gradwohl *Farben* 62: dyer); cf. personal name with the meaning hyena: Sabaeen *ḍbʿt*; Minaean (fem.) *ḍbʿ* (Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:186a); Arb. n.m. *ḍubaiʿat* (diminutive !), *ḍibʿān*; n.f. *ḍabāʿat* (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 79; Moritz *ZAW* 44 (1926) 88) son of Seir, tribal chief (אֱלֹרִי) of the Horites: **Gn** 36₂₋₁₄₋₂₀₋₂₄₋₂₉ **1C** 1₃₈₋₄₀. †

7866 צְבַעִים

צְבַעִים: place name: צבע (pl. Borée 52, ? by-form of → צָבוּעַ); Ug. place name *Hr-ṣbʿ* → צָבוּעַ.

—1. “place of the hyena” in the territory of Benjamin, the location of which is uncertain, perhaps *Kh. Sabiye* (Abel *Géographie* 1:452); cf. Simons *Geog.* §1089 and Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 189: **Neh** 11₃₄.

—2. גַּי הַצְּבַעִים “valley of the hyena” **1S** 13₁₈; not identifiable with certainty; perhaps *Wadi el-Qelt*, or particularly its upper reaches, *Wadi Fāra*, see Stoebe *KAT* 8/1:246; → צְבַאִים. †

7867 צָבַר

צָבַר, → III *צָפַר; MHeb. JArm. to heap up; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:574); Ug. sbst. → *צָפַר; Akk. *ṣabāru* to bend (AHw. 1065f; CAD *Ṣ*: p. 4, *ṣabāru* B); Syr. *ṣabar* to condense (Gesenius-B.); Arb. *ṣabara* to tie, bind, be patient.

qal: impf. (וַיִּצְבֹּר, וְהִצְבֵּר, (וַיִּצְבֹּר): to pour into a heap: grain **Gn** 41₃₅₋₄₉, earth **Hab** 1₁₀, dead frogs **Ex** 8₁₀, silver **Zech** 9₃ **Jb** 27₁₆, gold **Sir** 47₁₈; cj. **Ps** 39₇ for יִצְבֹּר יְהִמְיוֹן prp. as obj. to יִצְבֹּר either הַמָּוֶן wealth or הַוְנִים treasure, → הוֹן (BHS). †

Der. *צָפַר, *צָפֵרוֹן.

—1. not of the human body:

—a. with מִשְׁכָּן Ex 26₁₃, with מְזִבְחַת Ex 30₄ 37₂₇, with מְנִרְהָ Ex 25₃₂ 37₁₈, with תְּבֵהָ Gn 6₁₆;

—b. with reference to an animal (metaphorical) Ezk 34₂₁ (צֶדֶד parallel with כְּתִיף).

—2. with reference to people:

—a. side Nu 33₅₅ Jos 23₁₃ 2S 2₁₆ Ezk 4₄₋₆₋₈₋₉;

—b. hip (עַל-צֶדֶד) to be carried on the hip Is 60₄ 66₁₂.

—3. מְצַד together with governed noun, at the side of, next to Dt 31₂₆ Jos 3₁₆ 12₉ 1S 6₈ 20₂₅ 23₂₆ 2S 13₃₄ Ru 2₁₄ Ps 91₇.

—cj.: a. Ju 2₃ for לְצַדִּים (cf. Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:201^{35a}) prp. with versions לְצַדִּים; cf. NRSV: they shall become adversaries to you; alt. MT: pl. of צֶדֶד < Akk. *šaddu* (Driver ALUOS 4 (1962/63) 6: *šaddu* rope, cord; KBL II *צֶדֶד sling, cf. TOB 460 trap; REB: they will entice you astray (cf. NEB: they will decoy you) :: AHW. 1073 *šaddu* sign (made of wood), sign in the sky;

—b. 1S 20₂₀ for צֶדְדָה or צֶדְדָה towards its side (fem. suffix refers to אֶבֶן v. 19, masc. suffix refers to → אֶרֶב v. 19), see Stoebe KAT 8/1:377; KBL: מְצַדְדָה :: TOB 548: MT acc. of place;

—c. 2S 2_{16b} for חֲלֻקַת הַצְּדִים field of rocks, or field of pebbles (→ I and II צִוֵּר) prp. חֲלֻקַת הַצְּדִים field with sides, cf. v. a בְּצֶדֶד רֵעֵהוּ †

7873 צַדַד

*צַדַד: MHeb. pi., JArm. pa. to turn sideways; denominative from צֶדֶד; Arb. *šadda* transitive, to turn away, reject; intransitive, to turn away, turn one's back (Wehr-Cowan 506a); according to Gesenius-B. this verb is the root of the noun צֶדֶד which seems likely.

7874 צַדָד

*צַדָד or *צַדָד: place name; locative צַדָדָה: *Šadad*, 100 km. north of Damascus (Alt *Fschr. Eissfeldt* (1947) 15; Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 1214; Simons *Geog.* p. 101) Nu 34₈ Ezk 47₁₅. †

7875 צַדָה

I צַדָה: MHeb., JArm. to lie in wait (for); ? Ug. *šdw/y*, so Delekat UF 4 (1972) 18 §20; cf. Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 23:16, 68: *tšdn pat mdbr* :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:2151; Aistleitner 2303; Driver *Myths*² 156a: *šw/yd* to hunt; Arb. *šadiya* III to deceive (for Arb. I → II צַדָה); Western variant of → צַוֵד, see Stoebe KAT 8/1:435 on 1S 24₁₂; cf. also McDaniel *Biblica* 49 (1968) 49.

qal: pf. **צָרָה**, **צָרוּ**, pt. **צָרָה**: to **waylay** **Ex 21**₁₃ **1S 24**₁₂, for **Lam 4**₁₈ see McDaniel *Biblica* 49 (1968) 49; cf. Rudolph *KAT* 17/1-3:249. †

Der. **צָרִיָּה**.

7876 צָרָה

II **צָרָה** (: Kopf *VT* 8 (1958) 196f = I): Arm. loanword Wagner *Aramäismen* 244; MHeb. **צָרָה**, hif. **הִצָּרָה**; JArm. **צָרִי** and Syr. pe. to be destroyed, pa. af. to destroy, JArm. **צָרִיָּתָא** desolation, horror, Sam. **צָרִיָּה** (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:606, translation of **תְּהוּוּ**), **צָרוּ** anxiety, fear (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:144); cf. EgArm. sbst. *mšdyt* (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* text 9:4) empty, unroofed space (?); Mnd. *šda* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 389b) to be devastated, abandoned; Drower-M. *Dictionary* 385b *šadīa* adj.: devastated; noun: devastation, abandoned place; cf. Arb. *šadiya* to be very thirsty (Wehr-Cowan 510); Eth. sbst. *šadāy/šaday* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1314) time of harvest, meaning summer and autumn; Tigr. *ḏadāy* harvest time, and Tigrin. *šeddēyā* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 647b) dry period.

nif: pf. **נִצְרָוּ** to be laid waste (towns) **Zeph 3**₆. †

7877 צָרָה

צָרָה: → **צִירָה**.

7878 צָרוֹק

צָרוֹק: n.m. short form (Noth *Personennamen* 38); the corresponding full form can be assumed to be either a. a personal name with the perfect verb **צָרַק** (Noth *Personennamen* 189); or b. a personal name with (theophoric ?) **צָרוֹק** as noun, like **מִלְכִי-צָרוֹק** and **אֲדֹנֵי-צָרוֹק** (Zimmerli *I Mose 12-25* 45); since **צָרוֹק** must be ancient and probably a Canaanite personal name the second suggestion (b) is more likely; cf. personal names constructed with *šidq/šdq* in Amorite (Huffmon *Personal Names* 256f), Ug. (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 187), Ph. and Pun. (Benz *Names* 177, 178, 398f); see also *Lipiński* *Syria* 50 (1973) 40-42; Heb. inscr. (seal) **צָרוֹק** (Diringer *Iscrizioni* 106; Avigad *IEJ* 25 (1975) 101ff; Keel *Visionen* 105¹⁸⁶); Tell Arad 93 *šdq* (Pardee *UF* 10 (1978) 335), *šdq* as Heb. personal name in Elephantine (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 307b; Vincent *Religion* 412 = **צָרוֹק** :: Kornfeld *Onomastica* 69: either short form of perfect **צָרַק**, or of noun **צָרוֹק**).

—1. chief priest:

—a. under David (alongside Abiathar) **2S 8**₁₇ **15**_{24f.27.29.35f} **17**₁₅ **18**_{19.22.27} **19**₁₂ **20**₂₅ **1K 1**_{8.26.32.34.38f.44f} **1C 12**₂₉ **15**₁₁ **16**₃₉ **18**₁₆ **27**₁₇;

—b. under Solomon **1K 2**₃₅ **4**_{2.4} (gloss), **1C 29**₂₂;

—c. son of **אֲחִיטוֹב** **2S 8**₁₇ **1C 5**₃₄ **6**₃₈ **18**₁₆; descendant of **אֲלֶעָזָר** and ancestor of a priestly family **בְּנֵי צָרוֹק** **Ezk 40**₄₆ **44**₁₅ **48**₁₁ (hence $\Sigma\alpha\delta\delta\omicron\upsilon$ >, Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1639), **צָרוֹק**, **זֶרַע צָרוֹק** **Ezk 43**₁₉, **בֵּית צָרוֹק** **2C 31**₁₀; also **1C 24**_{3.6-31};

—d. on the question of the origin of צְרוּק, whether from Kiriath-Yearim (Baala) or from Jerusalem, see e.g. Rudolph *Chr.* 51-53; Gray *Kings*³ 81f; H. Schmid *Fschr. Gallung* 244; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2200; see also J. Liver *RQ* 6 (1967) 3-30.

—2. priest descended from אֱלִעָזָר (prob-ably = 1) **Ezr 7₂ Neh 11₁₁ 1C 5₃₈ 9₁₁**.

—3. maternal grandfather of king Jotham **2K 15₃₃ 2C 27₁**.

—4. and 5. two individuals involved in the building of the wall under Nehemiah **Neh 3₄₋₂₉**.

—6. one of the heads of the people **Neh 10₂₂**.

—7. a scribe (סוֹפֵר) **Neh 13₁₃**. †

7879 צְרִיָה

צְרִיָה: I צָדָה (J. Barth *Nominalbindung* §127d) SamP. *šidyā*: **pursuit**, meaning malicious intent **Nu 35₂₀₋₂₂**. †

7880 צְרִים

צְרִים: הַצְרִים: place name **Jos 19₃₅**; textual corruption see Alt *ZAW* 45 (1927) 72² and Noth *Jos.* 116; cj. **2S 2_{16b}** for הַצְרִים הַחֲלָקָה prp. הַחֲלָקָה הַצְרִים → צַר. †

7881 צְרִיק

צְרִיק: Sept. predominantly δί>, (189 times) see TWNT 2:177; L. Ruppert *Der leidende Gerechte* 56ff; SamP. *šādāq*; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 184f); JArm.; Ph. *šdq* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 16:43, 11), Neo-Pun. fem. *šdyq*; OArm. *šdq* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 217:5; Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* §66, 1 a); EgArm. *šdyq* (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 307b; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 243: legally (?); Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 963, *šdq* III: entitled to, having the right to); EmpArm. *zdq* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 72 :: Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 349, *hdy* V presence, *lhdy* straight on); Amorite *šaduq* (theophoric element ?: Huffmon *Personal Names* 98f, 256f) and Canaanite *šaduq* (El Amarna letter 287:32) just; Amorite and Canaanite adj. or vb., cf. Huffmon *Personal Names* 98f, and Böhl *Sprache* §13g, → צָרִק; Syr. *zādeq* just, cheap, suitable, *zaddīqā* just, upright; Hatra *zdq* (*Aggoula Semitica* 27 (1977) 134:333, 334); Palm. fem. *zdtq[ʔ]* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 72); CPArm. *šdyq*; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 157a) *zadiq(a)* just, upright, holy; Drower-M. *Dictionary* 385a *šadiq(a)* true, pure, perfect; Eth. *šādeq* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1313) good, just, blameless; also Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 647b); OSArb. personal name *Šādiq*, *Šiddīq* (Conti *Chrest.* 222a; cf. Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:182a); Arb. *šadiq* friend, connected by bonds of friendship (Wehr-Cowan 509b); for additional adjectival formations see H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 69: צְרִיק (206 times), pl. צְרִיקִים, see THAT 2:507-530 (for bibliography see צְרִיק and צְרִיקָה, and also see below).

—1. of a thing which is examined and found to be in order: just:

—a. וְנֵאמַר צְרִיק we say, “It is correct” **Is 41₂₆**;

—b. חֻקִּים צְרִיקִים beneficial rules **Dt 4₈**, see von Rad *Theologie* 1⁶:209, 387.

—2. juridical; persons whose conduct will be checked and found irreproachable, **innocent, in the right**, see Koehler *Theologie*⁴ 155f; Boecker *Redeformen* 122ff; H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 90ff: נָקִי וְצַדִּיק Ex 23⁷, הַצִּדִּיק אֶת־הַצִּדִּיק Dt 25¹ (: הַרְשִׁיעַ אֶת־הַרְשָׁע 2C 6²³; אָתָּה צַדִּיק אָתָּה you are in the right 1S 24¹⁸ Pr 24²⁴ (formula marking the end of dispute, see Horst *Recht* 263; Boecker *Redeformen* 128); pl. אֲתָם צַדִּיקִים 2K 10⁹, see Gray *Kings*³ 552, 555; further 1K 2³²; also Ex 23⁸ Dt 16¹⁹ 25¹ 1K 8³²/2C 6²³ Is 5²³ 29²¹ etc., see H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 90; in general Am 2⁶ 5¹² (Koch *Fschr. von Rad* (1971) 244) Ps 7¹², Jb 32¹ 36⁷ Pr 17¹⁵⁻²⁶ 18¹⁰⁻¹⁷ etc.; cj. Ps 94¹⁵ for צַדִּיק prp. צַדִּיק.

—3. morally in the right, **innocent** Gn 18²³⁻²⁵ (: רָשָׁע) .26-28 20⁴; respectable 2S 4¹¹.

—4. a. social justice, i.e. in respect of the community, true to the community; instruction about it Ezk 18⁵⁻⁹, v. 9 הוּא צַדִּיק הוּא (Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 403ff); Is 60²¹ Ezk 3^{20f} 13²² 18²⁰⁻²⁴⁻²⁶; אֲנָשִׁים צַדִּיקִים 23⁴⁵;

—b. צַדִּיק צִמּוּחַ legitimate, rightful scion (shoot) Jr 23⁵ (Johnson *Kingship* 35ff; Swetman *Biblica* 46 (1965) 29ff; K. Seybold *FRLANT* 107 (1972) 130), cf. Ph. *smh sdq* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 43:11), *bn sdq* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 43:16); the coming king (= מְשִׁיחַ), צַדִּיק parallel with נוֹשָׁע Zech 9⁹, see Rudolph *KAT* 13/4:179f: צַ'נוֹשָׁע “one who is granted the divine צַדִּיק ...”, meaning blessed; מוֹשֵׁל צַדִּיק one who rules justly 2S 23³, see 5.

—5. in a religious sense, **just, upright, devout**, not to be distinguished too sharply from 4 a: צַ'מוֹשֵׁל צַדִּיק אִישׁ Gn 6⁹ (Westermann *BK* 1/1:557), צַ לְפָנַי י' אִישׁ צַ Is 26²; צַדִּיק:

—a. the upright person, behaving correctly and coping with his life (von Rad *Weisheit in Israel* 107f): Is 24¹⁶ 57¹ Hos 14¹⁰ Hab 1⁴⁻¹³ 2⁴ Mal 3¹⁸; Ps 1⁶ (38 times in Ps):

—b. צַ צַדִּיק the pious person, one belonging to the community of Yahweh (H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 154ff; Koch *Fschr. von Rad* (1971) 244³²) Ps 58¹¹ 64¹¹ 68⁴ 118²⁰;

—c. the pious person who has his pleasure in the commandments (H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 156f) Ps 1^{5f} 112⁴⁻⁶;

—d. Pr 2²⁰ (and 66 times elsewhere) צַ צַ who is regarded as just, correct (H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 159; see further under 5 a and THAT 2:523f; Heiterer *Gerechtigkeit als Heil* 127ff); צַ צַ often :: רָשָׁע (H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 159^{385, 386});

—e. (corresponding to d): Jb 12⁴ 17⁹ 22¹⁹ 27¹⁷; Qoh 3¹⁷ 7^{15f-20} 8¹⁴ 9^{1f}.

—6. צַדִּיק/God as צַדִּיק:

—a. **just** (judging or punishing): צַדִּיק שׁוֹפֵט Ps 7¹² 129⁴ (Kraus *BK* 15/3:193ff); צַדִּיק כְּבִיר the just holder of power Jb 34¹⁷ (Fohrer *KAT* 16:462, 468);

—b. just, establishing or setting up justice Zeph 3⁵ (von Rad *Theologie* 1⁶:386), Ps 119¹³⁷ (A. Deissler *Psalms 119 [118] und seine Theologie* 235);

—c. upright, in the right in the face of accusations, **Ex 9₂₇ Jr 12₁ Lam 1₁₈ Da 9₁₄ Neh 9₃₃ 2C 12₆** (Jepsen *Fschr.* Hertzberg 87);

—d. loyal, in the sense of helpful and faithful **Dt 32₄ Is 45₂₁ Ps 11₇ 116₅** (parallel with חַנּוּן) **145₁₇** (parallel with חַסִּיד), **Ezr 9₁₅ Neh 9₈** (Deissler and Jepsen, see above).

—cj.: a. **Is 49₂₄** for צְדִיק rd. with 1QIs^a Pesh., Vulg. עֲרִיץ (BHS);

—b. **Ps 72₇** for צְדִיק rd. with a few MSS, Sept., Pesh. צָדָק;

—c. **Ps 94₁₅** for צָדָק rd. with two MSS, Symm., Pesh. צְדִיק.

7882 צְדַנִּית

צְדַנִּית: → צִדוֹנִי.

7883 צַדֵּק

צַדֵּק: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 185), JArm. to be just; Amorite personal name *yašduqum* (*yašduq-AN*); Amorite and Canaanite *šadūq* → צְדִיק; EgArm. *šdq* pe. to be just, receive justice, pa. to consider someone as just, innocent (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 243; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 961f, *šdq* I; Grelot *Documents* 83^f), *šdq* in personal names is probably vb.: “he (יהו) is just”, cf. יהוֹצֵדֵק; *šdq* sbst. “he is justice” is less probable, see Vincent *Religion* 412; Kornfeld *Onomastica* 69; Syr. *zādeq* → צְדִיק, pa. to justify, consider as just; CPArm. *šdq* pa. to justify; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 162a) to be right, be just; Eth. *šadqa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1311) to be just, innocent; II *ʾašdaqā* (causative); Tigr. *šadqa* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 647) to be just, God-fearing; *šaddaqa* to act justly, be honest; OSArb. *šdq* (Conti *Chrest.* 222a) to be trustful, be just, II to be lenient, grant, make just gifts, request presents; Arb. *šadaqa* to speak the truth, be sincere; II to deem credible, consider to be true, authenticate (Wehr-Cowan 462); for bibliography → צְדִיק:

qal (22 times): pf. צָדַקְהוּ, צָדַקְתִּי, צָדַקְתָּ; impf. יִצְדַקְהוּ/יִצְדַקְתִּי, יִצְדַקְתָּ/יִצְדַקְתִּי, יִצְדַקְתָּ/יִצְדַקְתִּי.

—1. to be in the right, be right **Is 43_{9,26}** (THAT 2:528: to precede as victor), **45₂₅** (בִּיהוּדָה), **Ps 51₆ 143₂ Jb 9₁₅₋₂₀ 10₁₅ 13₁₈ 15₁₄** (parallel with זָכָה), **33₁₂** (זֹאת in this), **34₅ 35₇**; with מִן Tamar was more in the right than Judah **Gn 38₂₆** (von Rad *Theol.* 1⁶:386; THAT 2:513; SamP. versions צְדִיקָה *šādīqa* fem. of צְדִיק), **Ezk 16₅₂ Jb 4₁₇**; with עַם before **Jb 9₂ 25₄**.

—2. to be right **Jb 11₂ 22₈** (or as 3 ?), **40₈**.

—3. to be just **Jb 22₈**; to be right (מִשְׁפָּטִי יְעַם) **Ps 19₁₀**. †

nif: pf. נִצְדַקְתָּ: brought to its justice, justified **Da 8₁₄**. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 41f, 44ff, and elsewhere): pf. צָדַקְתָּ; impf. יִצְדַקְתָּ; inf. sf. צְדַקְתָּ, צְדַקְתִּי (**Ezk 16₅₂**, inf. fem. *צְדַקְתָּ see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 345m; Joüon §52c).

—1. to **make someone appear upright, innocent** Ezk 16_{51f}.

—2. **צָדָקָה נִפְשָׂו מִן** to **prove oneself upright**, apostate Israel is more in the right than the faithless woman Judah Jr 3₁₁, to **consider oneself right against** Jb 32₂.

—3. to **declare as in the right** Jb 33₃₂. †

hif. (Jenni *Piel* 44f): pf. הִצְדִּיקוּ, sf. הִצְדִּיקוּתוֹ; impf. אֲצַדִּיק; impv. הִצְדִּיק; inf. הִצְדִּיק; pt. מִצְדִּיק, sf. מִצְדִּיקוֹ, pl. cs. מִצְדִּיקִים (H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 90; Hillers JBL 86 (1967) 320-324).

—1. a. to **obtain rights for** 2S 15₄ Is 50₈ Ps 82₃ Da 12₃; to **admit as right** Jb 27₅;

—b. to declare as in the right, as innocent Dt 25₁ 1K 8_{32/2C} 6₂₃ Is 5₂₃ Pr 17₁₅ Sir 10₂₉ 42₂;

—c. to **treat as innocent** Ex 23₇.

—2. to **assist someone towards his rights** Is 53₁₁ (Rowley BJRL 33 (1950/51) 105ff; F.V. Reiterer *Gerechtigkeit als Heil* 111ff). †

hitp.: impf. נִצְטַדֵּק: to **prove oneself innocent** Gn 44₁₆ Sir 7₅. †

Der. צָדִיק, צָדִיקָה, צָדִיקָה; n.m. צָדִיק, צָדִיקָה (ו), צָדִיקָה, צָדִיקָה, צָדִיקָה.

7884 צָדִיק

צָדִיק: צָדִיק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457q; SamP. *ṣēdāq*; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 185f; THAT 2:530); H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 69ff; THAT 2:508f; JArm. צָדִיק; Ph. *mlk ṣdq* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 4:6; 10:9; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 243; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 963, *ṣdq* III: just, more specifically “the legitimate and rightful king (*mlk ṣdq wmlk yšr*) in the sight of the gods of Byblos”); *ṣdqy* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 26 A I:12; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 243; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 962, *ṣdq* II: my upright, justifiable behaviour); for *ṣdq* as noun or predicate in Phoenician personal names see Benz *Names* 398f; H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 74f; THAT 2:509; Ammonite צָדִיק נָר (S. Horn BASOR 193 (1969) 8 line 4) legitimate wall (but see Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 716, *nd* for other readings); OArm. *ṣdq* loyalty (H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 71f; THAT 2:509; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 243 :: Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 962f, *ṣdq* II: because of the righteousness of my father and my own righteousness); Ug. appellative:

—a. Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 14:i:12: *att ṣdqh* his rightful wife (Dietrich-Loretz AOAT 18 (1973) 32; see further Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 320 entry 476);

—b. Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 2, 8:5: *ṣdq k* meaning uncertain, see H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 70⁴³⁴;

—c. PRU 2: text 7:4 = Gordon *Textbook* text 1007:4: *bʿl ṣdq* preserver of right, or lawful leader, title of the king of Ugarit, see Gray *Legacy*² 225f and Ugaritica 6:289f; *ṣdq* otherwise only in personal names (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2147; Aistleitner 2306-9; Gröndahl *Personennamen* 187f) and in the name of a god *ṣdq mšr* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 123:14), see Gese-H. *Religionen* 169f; Whitley VT 22 (1972) 470; H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 75f; THAT 2:509; Syr. *zedqā* the right thing, guilty; regulation, duty (Brockelmann *Lex.* 189a); CPArm. *zđq* justice, alms; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 165b) *zidqa* honesty, pious offering, mercy; OSArb.

sdq (Conti *Chrest.* 222a) justice, right; in personal names *sdq* sbj. and predicate, see Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:246, 269; Conti *Chrest.* 222a; H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 75; THAT 2:509; Eth. *sedq* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1312) the right thing, right, justice; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 647b) justice, good work, the correct thing; Arb. *sidq* truth, truthfulness, correctness (of an allegation), efficiency (Wehr-Cowan 509): sf. צְדִיק, צְדִיק/קָדִיק, צְדִיק/קָדִיק, צְדִיק/קָדִיק, צְדִיק/קָדִיק: 119 times, for bibliography see H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* (with further bibliography on p. 1¹; von Rad *Theologie* 1⁶:382-395; Jepsen *Fschr. Hertzberg* 78-89; THAT 2: 507-530 with bibliography; RGG³ 2:1403-6; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 548f); on the difference between צְדִיק and צְדִיקָה see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:66: צְדִיק has a collective meaning, צְדִיקָה denotes a single proof of uprightness, an act of justice; Jepsen *Fschr. Hertzberg* 80: צְדִיק refers to the correct order, צְדִיקָה refers to proper behaviour which aims at order; only in the later period does צְדִיק take on the function of צְדִיקָה which in turn became more concrete, → צְדִיקָה; see also H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 179 and Bo Johnson ASTI 11 (1978) 31-39; for a new interpretation of the concept see H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 1ff; von Rad *Theologie* 1⁶:382ff; an essential study is that of K. Koch *Sdq im Alten Testament. Eine traditions-geschichtliche Untersuchung*; THAT 2:507-30; Kraus BK 15/3:52; Reiterer *Gerechtigkeit als Heil* 208ff.

—1. a. **accuracy**, what is correct צְדִיק מֵאֲזֵנַי אֶפֶת צְ' מֵאֲזֵנַי צְדִיק Lv 19₃₆; similarly Dt 25₁₅ Ezk 45₁₀ Jb 31₆ :: Gerleman VT 28 (1978) 154-156: being of full weight; on צְדִיק וְצְדִיקָה, צְדִיק וְצְדִיקָה see 4 a i;

—b. **the right thing, what is honest** Pr 8₈ 12₁₇.

—2. **equity, what is right:**

—a. Dt 16₂₀ Is 1₂₁₋₂₆ (Wildberger BK 10:59f), Is 16₅ (parallel with מִשְׁפָּט), 26_{9f} 64₄ Zeph 2₃ Ps 15₂ 35₂₇ 45₈ 52₅ 58₂ 89₁₅ 119₂₁₋₇₅₋₁₇₂ Qoh 3₁₆;

—b. צְדִיק justness (ascribed to God) Jb 36₃;

—c. צְדִיק my right:

—i. the right which is mine Jb 6₂₉ 35₂;

—ii. צְדִיק justice dispensed by or attributed to God (Yahweh) Ps 4₂, see Kraus BK 15⁵:169; Ps 17₁ cj. for צְדִיק יהוה prp. אֵל צְדִיקי, cf. v. 15 צְדִיק; צְדִיקָה Ps 35₂₈ 37₆, von Rad *Ges. Stud.* 231.

—3. **communal loyalty, conduct loyal to the community**, see esp. K. Koch *Sdq im Alten Testament*; von Rad *Ges. Stud.* 231 :: H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* passim, but esp. 67, 105, 185: world order (which can also be loyal to the community), on which see THAT 2:516:

—a. of God/יהוה (*iustitia salutaris*, von Rad *Theologie* 1⁶:384), Jr 11₂₀ Ps 9₅ (צְדִיקָה), 9₉ 96₁₃ 98₉ (with שֹׁפֵט), Hos 2₂₁ Ps 65₆ (parallel with יִשְׁע); adverb, loyal to the community Ps 119₁₃₈ (parallel with אֱמוּנָה), 119₁₄₂ (with צְדִיקָה);

—b. of persons Lv 19₁₅ Dt 1₁₆ (with שֹׁפֵט), Is 51₇ (parallel with חֲסִידָה), 59₄ (parallel with אֱמוּנָה), Ps 7₉ (כְּצִדִיק), 18₂₁₋₂₅ (כְּצִדִיק), but in 2S 22₂₁₋₂₅ (כְּצִדִיקָה), Ps 119₁₂₁ (parallel with מִשְׁפָּט), Pr 1₃ 2₉, 16₁₃ (צְדִיק)

שְׁפָתַי, **Jb 29**¹⁴ (with לְבַשׁ), **Qoh 5**⁷ **7**¹⁵, adverb **Pr 16**¹³ **31**⁹ (parallel with עָנִי וְאֶבְיֹון); cj. **Ezk 3**²⁰ for צָדֵק rd. with **18**²⁴⁻²⁶ **33**¹⁸ צָדֵקְתוֹ (BHS).

—4. **salvation, well-being:**

—a. i. צָדֵק in cstr. expressions: saving :: traditionally right, upright (Gesenius-B.; KBL) אָמַרְתָּ צָדֵק **Ps 119**¹²³, צָדֵק מְשַׁפֵּט צָדֵק אָמַרְתָּ **Dt 16**¹⁸ **Ps 119**¹⁶⁰, צָדֵק מְשַׁפֵּט צָדֵק מְשַׁפֵּט **Is 58**² **Ps 119**⁷⁻⁶²⁻¹⁰⁶⁻¹⁶⁴, צָדֵק מְשַׁפֵּט צָדֵק מְשַׁפֵּט **Ps 23**³, צָדֵק מְשַׁפֵּט צָדֵק מְשַׁפֵּט **Dt 33**¹⁹ **Ps 4**⁶ **51**²¹ (W. Beyerlin FRLANT 99 (1970) 87), צָדֵק מְשַׁפֵּט צָדֵק מְשַׁפֵּט **Ps 118**¹⁹, צָדֵק מְשַׁפֵּט צָדֵק מְשַׁפֵּט **Is 61**³ (Westermann ATD 19:290), צָדֵק מְשַׁפֵּט צָדֵק מְשַׁפֵּט pastures for well-being, flourishing pastures **Jr 31**²³ **50**⁷ cf. **Jb 8**⁶;

—ii. with עֲדוּת **Ps 119**¹⁴⁴, with לְבַשׁ clothed in well-being **Ps 132**⁹;

—b. צָדֵק salvation which comes from God (יְהוָה) **Hos 10**¹² **Is 41**²⁻¹⁰ **42**⁶⁻²¹ **45**⁸⁻¹³⁻¹⁹ **51**¹⁻⁵ (Elliger BK 11/1:120, 232, 286 cf. Whitley VT 22 (1972) 469-475 **Is 51**⁷ see 3 a), **58**⁸ **62**¹⁻² (Scullion UF 3 (1971) 335-348; F.V. Reiterer *Gerechtigkeit als Heil* 24ff), **Ps 40**¹⁰ **48**¹¹ **50**⁶ **85**^{11f-14} **97**⁶ **Da 9**²⁴; cj. **Ps 94**¹⁵ for צָדֵק rd. צָדֵק, → צָדֵק 6 d.

—5. צָדֵק in connection with the king (Messiah):

—a. צָדֵק with meaning 3: **Is 11**⁴⁻⁵ **16**⁵ **32**¹ (לְצָדֵק according to community loyalty), **Jr 22**¹³ (בְּלֹא-צָדֵק), **Ps 45**⁵⁻⁸ **72**²⁻⁷ (for צָדֵק rd. with MSS and versions צָדֵק), **Pr 8**¹⁵ cf. **16**, **25**⁵;

—b. צָדֵק with meaning 4: in the names of kings יְהוָה צָדֵקֵנוּ Yahweh is our salvation **Jr 23**⁶ **33**¹⁶.

—6. in personal names in Ug., Ph. and OSArb. *sdq* occurs as a deity (Gese-H. *Religionen* 170, 190), cf. Heb. צָדֵק מְשַׁפֵּט צָדֵק מְשַׁפֵּט: this theophoric צָדֵק מְשַׁפֵּט צָדֵק מְשַׁפֵּט may (continue to) have significance in appellatives, as in **Ps 17**¹ (?), **85**¹¹⁻¹²⁻¹⁴ **89**¹⁵ **97**², see H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 76 (with bibliography); cf. Ringgren *Word* 150f; von Rad *Theologie* 1¹:388¹¹; Fisher *Parallels* 3: p. 406ff entry 24. †

7885 צָדָקָה

צָדָקָה: צָדָק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463u: SamP. *ṣādiqa* (reading צָדֵיקָה); MHeb. leniency, mercy, alms; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 186; THAT 2:530); JArm. צָדָקָה justice, piety, charity, alms; → BArm. צָדָקָה; Sam. צָדָקָה (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:133); EmpArm., EgArm. *sdqh*, *sdqt* merit, reward, ? honesty (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 71:5, 20; see Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 964, *sdqh* 4: meaning highly uncertain, heavily damaged context); Nab. lawful gift (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 243f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 964 *sdqh* 2: grant of a tomb); Syr. *zedqetā* good deed, alms; Arb. *ṣadaqat* alms; voluntary contribution of alms (Wehr-Cowan 509a): cs. צָדָקָה, sf. צָדָקָה; pl. צָדָקוֹת, cs. צָדָקָה(וֹ), sf. צָדָקָה; 157 times; for bibliography see צָדָקָה, and also for the difference between צָדָקָה and צָדָקָה.

—1. loyalty to the community, in conduct, **honesty:**

—a. **Gn 30**³³ (THAT 2:512), **1S 26**²³ (parallel with אֲמוּנָה), **1K 3**⁶ **Pr 10**² **2C 6**²³ etc.;

—b. loyalty to the community (of one's whole being) **Pr 8**₂₀ **12**₂₈ **15**₉ **16**₃₁.

—2. a. **justice**, of the human judge and of the king; it includes the elimination of anything breaking the peace and the preservation of good order (THAT 2:513f) **Gn 18**₁₉ **2S 8**₁₅ **1K 10**₉ **Is 5**₇ **9**₆ **Ps 72**₃ **Pr 16**₁₂ **1C 18**₁₄ **2C 9**₈;

—b. justness of the actual individual **Is 56**₁ **Jr 22**₃ **Ezk 18**₅ **Am 5**₇ etc.

—3. **justness** of the divine judge, see H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 177-179; THAT 2:517f:

—a. as action which rescues, sets to right **Is 63**₁ **Jr 9**₂₃ **Mi 7**₉ **Zech 8**₈ **Mal 3**₂₀ **Ps 5**₉ **22**₃₂ **31**₂ **89**₁₇ etc.;

—b. as punitive action **Is 5**₁₆ **10**₂₂ (see Wildberger BK 10:192), **28**₁₇ **59**_{16f} (or as a ?).

—4. justness, meaning **community loyalty** → צִדְקָה 3:

—a. in general **Ezk 3**₂₀ for צִדְקָה rd. צִדְקָתוֹ, → צִדְקָה 3 b, **14**₁₄₋₂₀ **18**₂₂₋₂₄₋₂₆ **33**_{12f-18} **2S 22**₂₁₋₂₅ (parallel with **Ps 18**₂₁₋₂₅ → צִדְקָה 3 b), **Is 57**₁₂ (ironically);

—b. especially in front of God **Gn 15**₆ **Dt 6**₂₅ **24**₁₃ **Is 1**₂₇ **Ps 106**₃₁;

—c. צִדְקָה humans acting with loyalty towards the community, meaning goodness **Is 56**₁ **58**₂ **59**₁₄ cf. MHeb., JArm., BArm., Syr., Arb.; Greek ἐλεημοσύνη, see Rosenthal HUCA 23 (1950/51) 1:411ff; TWNT 2:482f; THAT 2:530.

—5. **justness, justice**, meaning God's loyalty to the community:

—a. as required of man **Dt 33**₂₁;

—b. reliability, the truth **Is 45**₂₃;

—c. proved by God, salvation, cf. A. Schoors VT Supplement 24 (1973) 236; F.V. Reiterer *Gerechtigkeit als Heil* 83-85; → צִדְקָה 4 b: **Is 46**₁₂ (parallel with צִדְקָתוֹ), **51**₆ **56**₁ (parallel with צִדְקָתוֹ), **54**₁₄ (parallel with צִדְקָתוֹ), **59**₉ **60**₁₇ **61**_{10f}, **Jl 2**₂₃ (Rudolph KAT 13/2:68), **Ps 22**₃₂ **24**₅ (parallel with צִדְקָתוֹ), **98**₂ (parallel with צִדְקָתוֹ), **103**₁₇ (parallel with צִדְקָתוֹ), **Jb 33**₂₆.

—6. pl.:

—a. **entitlement, just cause**, **Jr 51**₁₀ (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 307f; H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 121);

—b. God's **deeds of justice**, deeds of loyalty to the community, or covenant **Ju 5**₁₁ **1S 12**₇ **Is 45**₂₄ **Mi 6**₅ **Ps 103**₆ (Lescow ZAW 84 (1972) 186f; F.V. Reiterer *Gerechtigkeit als Heil* 52f), **Da 9**₁₆ (H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 143: divine mercy);

—c. man's deeds of loyalty to the community, honesty **Is 33**₁₅ **64**₅ **Ezk 18**₂₄ (with עֲשֵׂה), **33**₁₃ (sg., see 4 a); **Ps 11**₇ **Da 9**₁₈.

—7. particular instances:

—a. צְדָקָה legal right, entitlement **2S 19**₂₉ (with אֶל), **Is 54**₁₇ (with מִן), **Neh 2**₂₀ (see below) **2S 19**₂₉ (KBL :: H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 94: the right to live); **Is 54**₁₇ (H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 132: salvation from Yahweh); **Neh 2**₂₀ (H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 140f: claim to good health);

—b. i. צְדָקָה respectability **Is 5**₂₃ **Ezk 18**₂₀ **Jb 27**₆;

—ii. legitimacy צְדָקָה צְדָקָה **Jr 33**₁₅ = צְדָקָה צְדָקָה **23**₅ → צְדָקָה 4 b;

—c. justice as God's prerogative **Da 9**₇ (H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 143);

—d. for the spatial and personal connotation of צְדָקָה/צְדָקָה e.g. **Hos 10**₁₂ **Is 11**₅ **45**₈ **61**₁₀ **Ps 69**₂₈ **89**₁₅ **97**₂ **132**₉, see von Rad *Theologie* 1⁶:388; THAT 2:518ff, → צְדָקָה 6.

7886 צְדָקָה

צְדָקָה: n.m.; < → צְדָקָהוּ.

—1. נְבִיא **1K 22**₁₁ = צְדָקָהוּ 1.

—2. king of Judah **Jr 27**₁₂ **28**₁ **29**₃ **49**₃₄ = צְדָקָהוּ 2.

—3. son of Joachim and brother of Jechoniah/Joachim **1C 3**₁₅ (Rudolph *Chr.* 28).

—4. high-ranking Judaeon, on the side of Nehemiah **Neh 10**₂. †

7887 צְדָקָהוּ

צְדָקָהוּ: n.m.; צְדָקָה and צְדָקָה > צְדָקָהוּ; “Yahweh is my justice”: i.e. either “Yahweh is my right”, meaning he has helped me gain my right (cf. יְהוָה צְדָקָה), or “Yahweh is my salvation”, → צְדָקָה 4 b, cf. Noth *Personennamen* 161f; Stamm. *Mélanges H. Cazelles* 227ff; ? Heb. inscr. צְדָקָהוּ Lemaire 1:128 no. 11:5; cf. Amorite, e.g. *Ilišidqi* (Huffmon *Personal Names* 256f); Ug. *šdq il* and *il šdq* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 187), however, *šdq* could also be an adjective here, as in OSArb. *Šdq'l* (Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:246a) and Palm. *Zdql* (Stark *Names* 19b, 86b); West Semitic *Šidqi-AN* (= *ilu/ili/il*), the eponym of the year 764, governor of *Tuṣṣhan*, a city with its territory in the lands of Nairi (Armenia, see Tallqvist *Names* 205; RLA 2:454b) and *Šidqā*, the king of Ashkelon in the time of Sennacherib (Galling *Textbuch* 67; see H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 75⁴⁸⁴): **Zedekiah**.

—1. נְבִיא **1K 22**₂₄ **2C 18**₁₀₋₂₃, = צְדָקָהוּ 1.

—2. the last king of Judah (Malamat *VTSupp.* 28 (1975) 126-143), = מְלִיכָהוּ 1: **2K 24**_{17f-20} **25**₂₋₇ **Jr 1**₃ **21**₁₋₃₋₇ **24**₈ **27**₁ (for יְהוֹיָקִים rd. צְדָקָהוּ, BHS), **27**₃ **32**₁₋₃₋₅ **34**₂₋₄₋₆₋₈₋₂₁ **37**_{1-3-17f-21} **38**₅₋₁₄₋₁₇₋₁₉₋₂₄ **39**_{1f-4-7} **44**₃₀ **51**₅₉ **52**_{1-3-5-8-10f} **1C 3**₁₅ **2C 36**_{10f}, = צְדָקָהוּ 2.

—3. נְבִיא at the time of Jeremiah **Jr 29**_{21f}.

—4. official (שׂר) under Johoiakim Jr 36₁₂. †

7888 זָהַב

זָהַב: MHeb. to gleam, be golden red, JArm. to gleam, quarrel (Levy 4:175); MHeb. זָהַב, זָהָב, fem. זָהָבָה (Ben-Hayyim, Tarbiz 12 (1940/41) 75ff) gleaming, bright red, זָהָב (Dalman *Wb.* 359b); Arb. *ṣahiba* to be gleaming like gold; OSArb. *šhbn* (Conti *Chrest.* 222b; Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 313) gleaming; → זָהָב.

hof: pt. מִזְהָבְךָ gleaming red (copper) Ezr 8₂₇, see Gradwohl *Farben* 23, with טוֹבָה adv., nicely shining, see Pelzl ZAW 87 (1975) 221-224; cf. Gesenius-K. §100, 2d; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §86, 7b (:: cj. Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 82: מִזְהָבְךָ gold lustre, cf. HAL 588a, English edition 622a). †

Der. זָהָב.

7889 זָהָב

זָהָב: **זָהָב**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466n; SamP. *ṣāḇb*, MHeb. → **זָהָב**: **bright red** (hair) Lv 13_{30, 32-36} (Gradwohl *Farben* 23). †

7890 זָהַל

I **זָהַל**: MHeb. pi. to neigh, JArm. pe. to rejoice; Syr. *ṣahal* pe. and pa. to neigh; Arb. *ṣahala* to neigh.

qal: pf. זָהַלְתָּ, זָהַלְתָּ; impf. יִזְהַלּוּ, יִזְהַלּוּ; impv. זָהַלּוּ, זָהַלּוּ.

—1. to **neigh** (stallion) Jr 5₈ 50₁₁.

—2. to **rejoice** Is 12₆ (זָהַלּוּ יְרֵנִי), 24₁₄ (MT זָהַלּוּ cj. prp. impv. זָהַלּוּ זָהַלּוּ, but see Wildberger BK 10:931f), 54₁ (זָהַלּוּ), Jr 31₇ Est 8₁₅.

—3. to **cry**, cry out Is 10₃₀: זָהַלּוּ קוֹלְךָ cry aloud!, cry shrilly! (Wildberger BK 10:423, 425, see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §93n :: Gesenius-B.; KBL: pi. to cause to cry shrilly). †

Der. מִזְהַלּוֹת*.

7891 זָהַל

II **זָהַל**: MHeb. hif. to gleam, light up, JArm. pe. to gleam; Ug. *šhl*; Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 17:ii:9: *yšhl pit* his brow gleamed (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2149; Driver *Myths*² 105, 156a; cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 355 entry 552; Aistleitner 2311, not explained); Mnd. *šhl* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 390a) to shine, gleam: **hif**: inf. הִזְהַלּוּ to **gleam, make the face light up** Ps 104₁₅. †

7892 זָהַר

זָהַר: MHeb. hif. to make shiny, JArm. pe. to be clear, sbst. זָהַר, זָהֳרָא gleam, gleaming patch (Levy 4:176b); OSArb. *zhr* IV (Conti *Chrest.* 160a) to declare, proclaim, sbst. *zhrn* (Conti *Chrest.* 160a) declaration; Arb. *zhr* IV to make apparent, reveal (Lane 5:1927) and Modern Heb.; OSArb. *dāt Zahrān* “she of midday” (Qatabanian name of a goddess), see Gese-H. *Religionen* 270, 283; Conti *Chrest.* 160a; Ph. personal name [ʔ]sr *shr* “Osiris has appeared” (inscription from Cyprus) see A. van den Branden *BiOr.* 33 (1976) 6-9, esp. 7a; Mnd. *zhr* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 164a) to be gleaming, shine, illuminate, *zahruta* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 157b) gleam, splendour, *ṣahur(a)* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 385b) shiny, radiant, white; Arb. *zahara* to be (become) visible, to appear; IV causative and denominative: to come or travel in the afternoon, corresponding to the sbst. → זָהַר.

hif: impf. יִזְהִירוּ: **Jb 24**₁₁ (parallel with יִקְבֹּךְ יְהוָה); there are two possible explanations:

—a. denominative from → יִזְהֹר: to press oil, so e.g. Budde *GHK* 2/1² (1913) 140; Hölscher *Hiob* 58; Dhorme; TOB; NRSV; REB;

—b. denominative from → יִזְהֹרִים to spend the afternoon, Vulg. *meridiati sunt*, so esp. Peters *Job* 251, 261; Fohrer *KAT* 16:367, 368 prefers the first suggestion, but also mentions the second as possible, similarly KBL; the context supports the first, but in support of the second is **Sir 43**₃ (בְּהַצְהִירוּ יִרְתִּיחַ תְּבַל) at noon it (the sun) makes the world swelter, cf. Smend; in spite of Sir., the first suggestion is preferable in view of the context. †

? Der. זָהַר.

7893 זָהַר

זָהַר: hapax legomenon **Gn 6**₁₆; meaning uncertain, two possibilities:

—a. from Akk. *šēru* (AHw. 1093b; CAD *Š*: 138) back, top, hinterland, open country, steppe; Canaanite *ṣuʾru*, *sūru* back (AHw. 1115a; CAD *Š*: 261b, gloss *zuḥru*, El Amarna letter 232:11; VAB 2:1544 *zuḥru*); Ug. *zr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1047; Aistleitner 2378; Driver *Myths*² 147b) back, top; Soq. *thar* over; OSArb. *zhr* (Conti *Chrest.* 160a) and Arb. *zahr* back; JArm. *זָהֳרָא roof > *tt*, MHeb. (Mish. *Yoma* 5:6; Tosefta *Yoma* 4:2): **roof**, with many modern (scholars), including THAT 1:647; perhaps particularly a gabled roof (:: נָגַף flat roof, see Armstrong *VT* 10 (1960) 328-333; TOB; NRSV; REB: make a roof for the ark;

—b. from root זָהַר: **skylight**, hatch cf. Akk. *nappašu* small window, loophole (Gilgamesh xi:135; AHw. 740; CAD *N*: 311), so e.g. A. Dillmann *Die Genesis*⁶ (1892) 141; König *Wb.* 383a, cf. Vulg. *fenestra*, Tg. *nēhōr* opening for light; Sept., Pesh. otherwise. †

c'

יִזְהֹרִים: probably following a dual pattern from an original יִזְהֹרִים, see Joüon-Muraoka §91g: the dissociation of an ending *-ām, “the place or time of noon”, but hardly a genuine dual (cf. Moabite *šhrm*); R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41:6 and §43, 2e; cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 518a, b; < זָהַר in its first suggested meaning, roof, back > “point of culmination” (of the sun), see THAT 1:647 :: König *Wb.* 383a from זָהַר dual, “double shine”; MHeb. Moabite עַר הַזָּהָר (Donner-R. *Inschriften* text 181: 15, see 2: page 176; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 244; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 964, *shr* II: until the afternoon); Syr. *tahrā*; Arb. *zahr*, also *zahr*, *zahīrat* noon (Lane

1:1929); cf. OSArb. name of a goddess *dāt Zahrān*, → צְהַרִים: צְהַר usually always with the article but Is 16₃ Jr 20₁₆ Ps 55₁₈ 91₆ without the article: noon Gn 43₁₆₋₂₅ Dt 28₂₉ 1K 18_{26f-29} 20₁₆ 2K 4₂₀ Is 58₁₀ 59₁₀ Jr 6₄ 15₈ Am 8₉ Zeph 2₄ Ps 37₆ 55₁₈ (parallel with עֶרֶב and בִּקְרָה), 91₆ Jb 5₁₄ 11₁₇ Song 1₇; עֵת צְהַרִים: Jr 20₁₆, בְּתוֹךְ צְהַרִים at high noon (:: לַיִל) Is 16₃, מִשְׁכַּב הַצֶּלֶלִיל, afternoon nap 2S 4₅. †

7895 צו

צו: צו. A. Hos 5₁₁ with אֲחֵרֵי הַלֵּךְ, Sept. ὀπίσω τῶν ματαίωσιν, Vulg. *post sordem*, Pesh. *bātar sārīqtā* after the vain, trivial, Tg. *bātar māmōn dišqar*, on Pesh. and Tg. see Rudolph KAT 13/1:124; meaning disputed.

—1. according to MT:

—a. צו human commands :: מִצְוֹת divine commands (Jacob CAT 11a:46, 49f);

—b. צו a vulgar expression sounding like שוֹא (Wolff BK 14/1²:134).

—2. cj.:

—a. with Sept., Pesh. rd. שוֹא, see BHS; NRSV: he was determined to go after vanity; REB: obstinately pursuing what is worthless (NEB: similar);

—b. צרו (KBL; BHS or צר; Rudolph KAT 13/1:124).

B. Is 28₁₀₋₁₃ צו in the sequence ... לָקוּ צו לָצוּ; the versions vary, see van Selms ZAW 85 (1973) 332-339, and Zorell *Lex.* 685a; meaning disputed, for appropriate suggestions see Gesenius-B.; Driver *Fschr. D.W. Thomas* 53-56; Kaiser ATD 18:195f; W. Dietrich *Jesaja und die Politik* 156; Wildberger BK 10: 1053f (without actually giving a translation); in all likelihood קו and צו are old names for letters of the alphabet which a teacher would use in lessons (here in Isaiah with mocking significance), so e.g. Fohrer *Das Buch Jesaja* 2:53; Kaiser loc. cit.; Dietrich loc. cit. (with bibliography); cf. NRSV: for it is precept upon precept, line upon line; REB (and NEB) translate more freely and a little differently; NEB: harsh cries and raucous shouts; REB: a babble of meaningless noises :: van Selms ZAW 85 (1973) 332-339, esp. 336f: for MT rd. *šī, lūšī* from Akk. (*w*)*ašū* to go out, *qī, luqqi/u*, from Akk. *quʾūm* to wait, giving a translation “Go out! Let him go out! Wait! Let him wait!” †

7896 צואר

צואר: etymology questionable; Common Semitic base-form probably **šawar/šaur*, SamP. *šuwwār*, (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:63); Heb. originally צוֹר with א inserted later, perhaps to differentiate it from צוֹר; probably a primary noun :: KBL; cf. Gesenius-B. root IV צוֹר: the turner, cf. στροφέυς cervical vertebra but unlikely; Barth *Nominalbildung* §38, 2; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 484z, 548: צואר original quadriradical sbst. *šwʾr*, JArm. צוֹרָא and צוֹרָא → BArm.; Sam. צואר, צור; Old Akk. *šawārum* (AHw. 1087a) neck; Syr. *šaurā*; CPArm. **šwr* (Schulthess *Lex.* 169a); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 386a) *šaura* neck, throat; Eth. *šawwār* load-bearer; Arb. *šaur* side, bank of a river, rivulet, side of the neck (Lane 4: 1744c): cs. צואר, sf. צוֹאֲרִי, צוֹאֲרָה, צוֹאֲרָה/צוֹאֲרָה, צוֹאֲרָה, צוֹאֲרָה/צוֹאֲרָה, צוֹאֲרָה, צוֹאֲרָה (Neh 3₅); pl. cs. צוֹאֲרִי, sf. צוֹאֲרִי, צוֹאֲרִי/צוֹאֲרִי, צוֹאֲרִי (Mi 2₃): neck (Wolff *Anthropologie* 31f).

—1. of humans:

—a. **Gn 27**₁₆ **33**₄ **41**₄₂ **45**₁₄ **46**₂₉ **Jos 10**₂₄ **Ju 5**₃₀ **Is 8** **30**₂₈ **52** **Ezk 21**₃₄ **Mi 2**₃ **Song 1**₁₀, **Jb 15**₂₆: **בְּצַוָּאֵר** with a stiff neck (KBL; cf. Horst BK 16/1:218), **Neh 3**₅;

—b. with **עַל**, or alternatively **מוֹטָה** **Gn 27**₄₀ **Dt 28**₄₈ **Is 10**₂₇ **Jr 27**₂ **28**₁₀₋₁₂₋₁₄ **30**₈ **Hos 10**₁₁ **Lam 1**₁₄, **5**₅ cj. for **עַל צַוָּאֲרֵנוּ נִרְדָּפְנוּ** prp. **עַל צַוָּאֲרֵנוּ הִדְרָפְנוּ** the yoke on our neck weighs heavily on us (Kraus BK 20³:85 :: **נִרְדָּפְנוּ עַל אֲרֻצֵּנוּ** (BHS); with **נָתַן** or **בְּעַל הִבִּיא** **Jr 27**_{8-11f} **Sir 51**₂₆;

—c. neck, including the nape **Song 4**₇₅, cf. b.

—2. of animals **Ju 8**₂₁₋₂₆ (camels), **Jb 39**₁₉ (horse), **41**₁₄ (**לְוִיתָן**) see Fohrer KAT 16:528).

—cj. a. **Hab 3**₁₃ for **עַד־צִוָּאֵר** prp. **עַד־צוֹר** (BHS, cf. Rudolph KAT 13/3:237);

—b. **Ps 75**₆ for **בְּצַוָּאֵר** prp. **בְּצוֹר** (cf. Sept.; BHS, so also Dahood *Psalms* 1:45; 2:212). †

Der. **צִוָּרֹן** *.

7897 **צוֹבָא**

צוֹבָא, **2S 10**_{6,8}, otherwise **צוֹבָה** (only **2S 23**₃₆ **צוֹבָה**), Sept. **Σουβα**, Josephus **Σουβάς** (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 115), **Σωβᾶ** (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 117): name of place and of territory < **צוֹבָא אֲרָם** **2S 10**_{6,8} (Simons *Geog.* p. 6), **צוֹבָה** **אֲרָם** **Ps 60**₂; Assyrian *Šubat*, *Šūpīte* and similar (Parpola AOAT 6 (1970) 325); → **חֲמַת**, **חֲמַת צוֹבָה**; on **2C 8**₃ see P. Welten WMANT 42 (1973) 35f (with bibliography): **צוֹבָה** **1S 14**₄₇ **2S 8**_{3,5-12}, **23**₃₆, **1K 11**₂₃ **1C 18**_{3,5-9} **19**₆; not yet located precisely, probably in the Northern *Biqā'* and the Northern Antilebanon, Weippert *Edom* 268-271 (with bibliography); WdO 7 (1973-74) 62; ZDPV 89 (1973) 45; and Saebø ZDPV 90 (1974) 27; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2245; cf. J. Lewy HUCA 18 (1944) 443-454: **צ' צוֹבָה** = *Ba'albek* (?). †

7898 **צוֹר**

צוֹר: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 186); JArm. to hunt, catch; Ug. *šd* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2151; Aistleitner 2302; Driver *Myths*² 156a; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 172 entry 166, p. 319 entry 474): 1. to hunt; 2. to prowl, roam, cf. de Moor UF 1 (1969) 174; Pun. *šyd* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 244, *šyd*; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 959, *šd* I: uncertain meaning); EmpArm. *šyd* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 244, *šyd*; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 959, *šyd* I: *kzy šyd' bd* whenever I am hunting); Akk. *šādu* I to chase around, prowl, turn around, spin (AHw. 1073b; CAD *Š*: 57 *šādu* A); Syr. *šād* (*šwd*) to hunt, take hold of, seize; Sam. to hunt (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:572); CPArm. **šwd* to take hold of, seize; Mnd. *ŠUD* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 390b) to hunt, fish; OSArb. *šyd* (Conti *Chrest.* 223b; Müller *Wurzeln* 144) to hunt; Arb. *šāda* (*šyd*) to catch, hunt.

qal: pf. **צָרַח**, sf. **צָרַחְנִי**, **צָרַחְתָּ**; impf. **יִצְרַח**, **יִצְרַחְנִי**, **יִצְרַחְתָּ**; impv. **צוֹרְהָ**; inf. **צוֹר**, **צוֹר**; pt. **צָר**.

—1. to hunt **Gn 27**_{3,5-33} **Lv 17**₁₃; **כְּצִפּוֹר** **Lam 3**₅₂, **טָרַח** **Jb 38**₃₉.

—b. the recipients themselves are parts of the creation, **Is 5₆ Ps 78₂₃**, cf. **Jb 37_{11f}, Is 45₁₂** (the host of heaven), similarly **Ps 148₅, Ps 33₉** (the earth); **Jb 36₃₂** (אֹרֶךְ a streak of lightning, see Fohrer KAT 16:479).

—2. to **command, instruct, order**:

—a. with the command expressed in a co-ordinate clause linked with consecutive perfect, וְשָׁמְרוּ he will instruct his children and they will keep the way of Yahweh, meaning so that they will keep **Gn 18₁₉, וְכִבְּסוּ** the priest will command them to wash **Lv 13₅₄**; with jussive וַיְכַרְתֵּהוּ **1K 5₂₀, תַּעֲשִׂי Lv 9₆**;

—b. with consecutive impf. וַיֹּצִיאוּ וַיִּצְוֵהוּ וַיֹּצִיאוּ **Gn 28₁, וַיִּמְלְאוּ ... וַיִּצְוּ Gn 42₂₅, וַיַּעֲבִירוּ וַיִּצְוּ Ex 36₆, וַיִּצְאוּ ... וַיִּצְוּ 1K 2₄₆**;

—c. with לְאָמַר and independent clause **Gn 26₁₁ 32₅₋₁₈ 50₁₆ Lv 8₃₁** (cj. for צִוִּיתִי prp. with versions צִוִּיתִי, BHS), **Dt 1₁₆ 2S 18₅₋₁₂ 1K 13₉** (cj. for צִוֶּה אֹתִי prp. צִוִּיתִי, BHS), **1K 22₃₁** and elsewhere.

—d. with לְ with inf., **Gn 50₂** (Joseph commanded them to embalm his father), **Ex 35₁ Dt 5₁₅ 24₁₈ 1K 17₄₋₉**.

—3. a. to **send** someone (to a place, for a task), see THAT 2:531 (:: KBL, pi. 1: to call up, appoint, order); “to commission”, perhaps also “to entrust”, corresponds best to this meaning of צִוֶּה in the following passages: **Nu 27₁₉₋₂₃ Dt 31₁₄₋₂₃ Jos 1₉** (Joshua), cf. **1K 2₁ 1C 22₆ 2C 19₉**, see Porter *Fschr. G.H. Davies* 107; Williamson VT 26 (1976) 353f; לְנִגִּיד עַל **1S 13₁₄ 2S 30 2S 6₂₁ 1K 1₃₅**, see Richter BZ NF 9 (1965) 73; with עַל over **2S 7₁₁ Neh 7₂**, cj. **13₁₃** for וְאֹצְרָה rd. with Sept. וְאֹצְרָה (BHS), **1C 22₁₂**; with עַל against **Is 10₆**, see Wildberger BK 10:395; with לְ for, **Ps 91₁₁** (obj. מַלְאָכִים) :: **Lam 1₁₇** (obj. צָרִים);

—b. to **send** something (or similar) בְּרָכָה **Lv 25₂₁ Dt 28₈ Ps 133₃**; נָחַשׁ and חָרַב **Am 9_{3f}, מִזְשָׁפֵט Ps 7₇** (cj. for צִוִּיתִי prp. צִוֶּה, BHS); יְשׁוּעוֹת **Ps 44₅** (cj. for צִוֶּה prp. with Sept., Pesh. מִצִּוֶּה, cf. BHS); עָז **Ps 68₂₉** (for צִוֶּה prp. צִוֶּה, cf. BHS); חֹסֵד **Ps 42₉**, see Dahood *Psalms* 1:255, 259 (:: alt. for יְצִוֶּה prp. אֲצַפֶּה, see e.g. KBL pi., penultimate citation); בִּקֵּר **Jb 38₁₂**.

—4. misc.:

—a. special meanings of צִוֶּה in view of Arb. *wṣy* II, IV, see above:

—i. Kopf VT 8:197f: **1K 2_{1ff}** cf. Arb. *wṣy* to give admonitions, to make one’s will; **Gn 12₂₀** cf. Arb. *wṣy* to place in someone’s care; **1K 1₃₅** cf. Arb. *wṣy* to appoint as agent, alt. to appoint as guardian **2S 6₂₁**;

—ii. Gray *Kings*³ 99: **Gn 49₂₉₋₃₃ 1K 2₁ 2S 17₂₃** (וַיִּצְוּ אֶל-בֵּיתוֹ), **2K 20₁** parallel with **Is 38₁** (לְבֵיתְךָ), cf. Arb. *wṣy* to make one’s will, give parting instructions, see also THAT 2:533;

—b. **Is 45₁₁** (obj. יְהוָה: יְדֵי תִצְוֵנִי: יְהוָה) and about the work of my hands you command me, or alternatively you give me orders ATD 19:133; C. Stuhlmüller *Creative Redemption in Deutero-Isaiah* 200ff; Koole *Fschr. Beek* 170-175);

—c. **Is 55₄** מִצִּוֶּה־ (with לְאֲמִים) master, commander (parallel with נִגִּיד :: K. Seybold FRLANT 107 (1972) 155¹: נִגִּיד in v. a), see Westermann ATD 19:228f.

—cj.: a. **1K 13**₉ for **צָוָה אֶתִּי** prp. **צְוִיתִי**;

—b. **Ps 71**₃ for **צְוִיתָ תְּמִיד לְבוֹא** prp. with **Ps 31**₃ and Sept. **לְבֵית מְצֻדוֹת** (BHS).

pu: pf. **צָוָה**, **צְוִיתָה**, **צְוִיתִי**; impf. **יְצַוֶּה**: to **be told, receive an order** **Gn 45**₁₉ **Ex 34**₃₄ **Lv 8**₃₁ (rd. **צְוִיתִי** for **צְוִיתִי** → **צוּה** pi. 2 c), **8**₃₅ (? printing error in earlier editions of BHS, for **עֲוִיתִי** rd. **צְוִיתִי** with later editions and BHK), **10**₁₃; **Nu 3**₁₆ **36**₂ (**בְּיְהוּדָה**), **1K 13**₉ (cj., see pi. 2 a, **Ezk 12**₇ **24**₁₈ **37**₇ **Sir 7**₃₁ (**צְוִיתָה**)). †

Der. **מְצַוֶּה**.

7900 צוּחַ

צוּחַ: MHeb. **צוּחַ** to shout, complain, JArm. also to invite, name; Sam. **צַבַע** (< *צוּחַ) to shout, pray (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:570); Ug. *ṣḥ* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2162; Aistleitner 2313; Driver *Myths*² 156a; Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 24 entry 43): 1. to shout to someone; 2. to invite (so especially Pardee UF 7 (1975) 366); CPArm. *ṣwh*, Syr. *ṣwaha* to shout; Arb. *ṣāḥa* (*ṣyḥ*) to shout, call loudly; Eth., also Tigr. *ṣawʿa* to call (Dillmann *Lex.* 1301; Leslau 44; Littmann-H. *Wb.* 644b).

qal: impf. **יְצַוֶּחַ**: to **shout loudly** (parallel with **רָנַן**) **Is 42**₁₁ (:: 1QIs^a rd. **יְצַרִיחוּ**, following variants, see Dahood *Biblica* 51 (1970) 401; Elliger BK 11/1:242). †

Der. **צְוִיחָה**.

7901 צְוִיחָה

צְוִיחָה: **צוּחַ**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463u: MHeb. shout, call JArm. **צְוִיחָה**; CPArm. *ṣwh*[?], *ṣwht*[?]; Sam. **צַבַעַה** (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:570); Syr. *ṣwahaṭā* yell; Arb. *ṣaiḥ* shouting, yell, *ṣaiḥat* shout, loud call, *ṣiyāḥ* shouting, yell; Eth. *ṣewʿ*, *ṣewʿā*, *ṣewʿāʿē* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1301f) appeal: cs. **צְוִיחָה**, sf. **צְוִיחָתֶךָ**: **cry of lament** **Is 24**₁₁ **Jr 14**₂ **46**₁₂; cj. **4**₃₁ for **צְרָה** prp. **צְוִיחָה** (cf. Sept.) or ***צְרָחָה** (BHS), **Ps 144**₁₄, see Ziegler *Fschr. Elliger* 191, 192. †

7902 צוּל

***צוּל**; by-form of II **צָלַל**: → **צוּלָה**, **מְצוּלָה**.

7903 צוּלָה

צוּלָה: ***צוּל**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452t, → II **צָלַל**: **abyss, depths** (of the sea) **Is 44**₂₇. †

7904 צוּם

צוּם: MHeb.; ? Ug. *zm* (de Moor UF 12 (1980) p. 429, 7 and p. 431); EgArm. *ṣwm* (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* text 30:15, 20; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 244; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary*: to fast); CPArm. *ṣwm*; Sam., Syr. *ṣām*; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 390b); Arb. *ṣāma* (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 36); Eth. *ṣōma* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1296); Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 644a).

qal: pf. צָמַתְּ, צָמַתִּי, צָמַנּוּ, צָמַתְתֶּם, sf. צָמַתְנִי **Zech 7**₅, see Gesenius-K. §117x; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §97a; impf. וַיִּצְמוּ/צוּם, וַיִּצְמוּ, אֶצְמוּ, וַיִּצְמוּ (1), וַיִּצְמוּ, וַיִּצְמוּ, וַיִּצְמוּ; impv. צוּמוּ; inf. צוּם; pt. צָם; (TWNT 4:928f; H.J. Hermisson WMANT 19 (1965) 76-84; Brongers OTSt. 20 (1977) 1-21; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 465f; THAT 2:536-538; Kraus BK 15/3:121): to **fast**.

—1. the action of an individual:

—a. in lamentation **Ps 35**₁₃ (? rd. בְּצוּם; with עֲנָה), **69**₁₁ (? rd. בְּצוּם, parallel with בָּכָה), **109**₂₄, or sbst. → צוּם;

—b. as penance **2S 12**₁₆₋₂₁₋₂₃ **1K 21**₂₇;

—c. on a special occasion **Est 4**₃ (or ? sbst., parallel with בְּכִי), **Neh 1**₄, cf. **Da 9**₃.

—2. as a communal act:

—a. in mourning **1S 31**₁₃ **2S 1**₁₂ **1C 10**₁₂;

—b. as penance (after incurring a defeat and before a new battle) **Ju 20**₂₆ **1S 7**₆;

—c. in various kinds of crises **Is 58**_{3f} **Jr 14**₁₂ **Zech 7**₅ (צָמַתְנִי did you fast on my account?);

—d. on a special occasion **Est 4**₁₆ **Ezr 8**₂₃. †

Der. צוּם.

7905 צוּם

צוּם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452t; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 186; THAT 2:538), JArm., CPArm. *šwm*’, Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:238); Syr. *šaumā*; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 390b) *šuma*; > Arb. *šaum*, *šiyām* (HwbIsl. 650ff); Eth. *šōm* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1296), Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 644a); for bibliography see צוּם: sf. צוּמְכֶם, pl. צִמּוֹת **Est 9**₃₁: **fast, period of fasting**: יוֹם צוּם **Is 58**₃ **Jr 36**₆; fixed fast days **Zech 8**₁₉; קָרָא צוּם to call a fast **1K 21**_{9,12} (see G. Fohrer AThANT 53² (1968) 26; THAT 2:538), **Is 58**₅ **Jr 36**₉ **Jon 3**₅ **Ezr 8**₂₁ **2C 20**₃; קָרַשׁ צוּם to go through the rites of holiness for a period of fasting **Jl 1**₁₄ **2**₁₅; וַיִּצְם צוּם to keep a fast **2S 12**₁₆; הַצִּמּוֹת הַדְּבָרִי the details about fasts, coming to mean the instructions about fasts **Est 9**₃₁, see Bardtke KAT 17/4-5:397; עָנָה נִפְשׁוֹ בְּצוּם to punish oneself by fasting **Ps 35**₁₃; see **Is 58**_{5f}, **Jl 2**₁₂ **Ps 69**₁₁ **109**₂₄ **Est 4**₃ **Da 9**₃ **Neh 9**₁. †

7906 צוּע

*צוּע: → צִעְצְעִים.

7907 צוּעַר

צוּעַר, SamP. *šuwwār*, Sept. Σωγαρ: n.m.: צֶעַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 468y; “small” (Noth *Personennamen* 225); cf. Akk. personal name *šeher-ilī* (Stamm 260f): father of a נְשִׂיאַ from Issachar **Nu 1**₈ **2**₅ **7**₁₈₋₂₃ **10**₁₅. †

7908 צוער

צוער: → צער.

7909 צוף

צוף: MHeb. to float, swim; JArm. **טוף** to flood, pa. to allow to flow, cause to swim; CPArm. *twp*; Sam. af. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:574); Syr. *tāp* pe. and af. to inundate; Mnd. *ṬUP* and *ṬPA* to overflow (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 178a and 181b); > Arb. *tāfā* (Fraenkel *Arm. Fremdwörter* 220) to float; cf. ? Arb. *ḏafā* (*ḏfw*) to be available in full, overflow (Gesenius-B.).

qal: pf. **צָפַוּ**: to **flow** (water) **Lam 3**₅₄.

hif: pf. **הִצִּיף**; impf. **וַיִּצֹף**.

—1. to cause water to flow **Dt 11**₄.

—2. to make iron float **2K 6**₆.

—3. to overflow **Sir 39**₂₂ **47**₁₄. †

Der. I **צוף**.

7910 צוף

I **צוף**: **צוף**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452t: pl. **צופים**: an overflowing mass of honey, **store of honey**.

—1. **צופ־דבש** **Pr 16**₂₄.

—2. **נפת צופים** **Ps 19**₁₁ (:: Gesenius-B.: honeycomb, → ***יערה**), see Dalman *Arbeit* 6:106; 7:294; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 747. †

7911 צוף

II **צוף**:

—1. n.m., or name of tribe, unexplained in Noth *Personennamen* 255b; perhaps from I **צוף**: ancestor of Elkana the Ephraimite **1S 1**₁ (Sept. $\sigma\sigma\phi$, $\sigma\sigma\pi$), **1C 6**₂₀ (Sept. $\Sigma\sigma\phi$) Q **צוף**, K **צִיף**.

—2. name of territory **צוף ארץ** (Sept. $(\tau\eta\epsilon \gamma\eta\epsilon) \Sigma\iota\phi$, see BHS): the land of **צוף ארץ** **1S 9**₅; presumably the second meaning is more original than the first, so e.g. Stoebe *KAT* 8/1:89; but the converse is also possible, for the tribal name could have given rise to the name of the country, → **צופי**. †

7912 צופח

צופח: ? root *צפה: n.m.; meaning uncertain ? “bulbous jug” (< צַפְחָת, Noth *Personennamen* 226), nickname ? : from Asher 1C 7_{35f.} †

7913 צופי

צופי: n.m. (Sept. Σουφι) 1C 6₁₁ = II צוף 1C 6₂₀ with a hypocoristic ending *-ai*, see Noth *Personennamen* 39. †

7914 צופים

צופים: (Sept. Σιφα, Σειφα) 1S 1₁ הַרְמָתִים צופים, Simons *Geog.* §646-7: text uncertain, suggestions include:

—a. rd. either צופי or מְצופים (Hertzberg ATD 10²:13);

—b. delete מ and rd. either צוף or צופי (Stoebe KAT 8/1:89); KBL: צופי;

—c. rd. צופי + affirmative *-ma* (cf. Ug.), from Zuph, see Jirku VT 7 (1957) 392, but that is less likely; NRSV and REB: a man of Ramathaim, a Zuphite. †

7915 צופר

צופר See below under צופר and צפר (#7917).

7916 צפר

צפר See below under צופר and צפר (#7917).

7917 צפר/צופר

צופר and צפר: n.m., meaning uncertain, see Peters *Das Buch Job* 32; suggestions include:

—a. personal name formed from Arb. root *šfr*, adj. *ʿašfaru* yellow, Moritz ZAW 57 (1939) 149, including a reference to the place name *ʿAin Šōfar* on the road from Beirut to Damascus, see also Fohrer KAT 16:106;

—b. from II *צפר, Arb. *šafara* to whistle, hiss, chirp (Wehr-Cowan 517b), so KBL with hesitation;

—c. from Ug. *spr* in *klb spr* (Dietrich- L.-S. *Texte* 1, 14:iii:19, v:11f); however, the meaning of *spr* is disputed and suggestions include:

—i. hungry (Aistleitner 2346; Driver *Myths*¹ 150b; Gray *Krt*² 49 and *Legacy*² 143);

—ii. whistling (Driver *Myths*² 156b, see above b);

—iii. yellow, yellow-brown (Gray *Legacy*² 143³, see above a);

—iv. *spr* as in **šupar* guard (meaning protection), cf. Ug. personal names *spr*, *sprn*, *šuparānu* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 28, 190, 352b, 412b), *klb spr* watchdog (Weippert ZDMG, Suppl. 1, Part 1 (1969) 215f, with bibliography);

—d. from צָפּוֹר (as in the Ug. personal name, see Gröndahl esp. p. 28: *spr* bird): צ' צָפּוֹר “young bird” diminutive form (Dhorme *Job* 20; Pope *Job* 24); for the Hebrew personal name all the above suggestions are possible: **Jb** 2₁₁ 11₁ 20₁ 42₉. †

7918 צוץ

I צוץ: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 186; once, Hod. vii:18) to blossom, cause to bloom; JArm. af. to sprout; Mnd., Arb. → II צוץ; etymology uncertain, see Gesenius-B.; KBL; ? denominative from → ציי.

qal: pf. צָץ: to start to bud, blossom **Ezk** 7₁₀. †

hif: impf. צִיצֵי, וְצִיצֵי, וְצִיצֵי.

—1. a. to produce blossom (with acc. צִי) **Nu** 17₂₃;

—b. abs. to bloom **Ps** 90₆ (: יִצְוֹלֵל), 103₁₅;

—c. metaphorical **Is** 27₆ **Ps** 72₁₆ 92₈.

—2. to gleam (with נִצֵּר) **Ps** 132₁₈; cf. **Sir** 43₁₉.

Der. I ציי, *צִיָּה.

7919 צוץ

II צוץ: MHeb. hif.; JArm. af. to look, see; Mnd. *ṢUṢ/ṢIṢ* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 390b) to look or shine (of the eyes); cf. Arb. *ḍā'a* (*ḍw*) to gleam, beam, shine; sbst. *ḍaw* light, gleam; II צוץ probably as I, so König *Wb.*, Zorell *Lex.*, and esp. Blau VT 6 (1956) 247f: to bloom and to gleam and to look :: Gesenius-B.; KBL צוץ I and II; cf. Rudolph KAT 8/1-3:133.

hif: pt. צִיצִי: to gaze **Song** 2₉, cf. Zorell *Lex.*: to peer with merry shining eyes. †

7920 צוק

I צוק: MHeb. hif. to worry, JArm. pe. and af. to be worried, and עוק pe. to be narrow, fear, af. to attack, put pressure on, harass; Sam. af. to feel disgust, loathe (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:510); Ug. *ṣq* Ṣ-theme (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2154; Aistleitner 2349; Driver *Myths*² 156b), see Pardee UF 7 (1975) 367 and UF 9 (1977) 225: 1. with *b* to seize (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 6:ii:10f); 2. with *l* to trouble, pressurise (Gordon *Textbook* Text 1012:27; cf. Pardee UF 8 (1976) 269; Aartun AOAT 21/1 (1974) 70 and AOAT 21/2 (1978) 45); cf. ? *mṣqt* (Pardee BiOr. 34 (1977) 4, line 18 and p. 10f): pt. passive fem., either from *yṣq* “the anointed one”, or from *ṣwq* “the distressed person”; on this see also Brooke UF 11 (1979) 75f; Akk. *sāqum*, *sāqu* (AHw. 1039a) to be (become) narrow, slim; adj. *sīqu* narrow slim (AHw. 1049b; CAD *Ṣ*: 305a); Syr. *āq* (‘wq) to loath, be distressed (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §254 A), adj. *ayīq* narrow; CPArm. *‘wq af. to be worried (Schulthess *Lex.* 144a) and *ṣwq to become saddened (Schulthess *Lex.* 168b); Arb. *ḍāqa* (*ḍyq*) to be (become) narrow; to be weary, be depressed, III to vex, harass; adj. *ḍayyiq* narrow, scarce, slender; Eth. *tōqa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1239 :: Leslau 44: צעק) to be narrow,

ataqa to restrict, harass; adj. *tēwīq* restricted, harassed, distressed; cf. OSArb. place name (a valley) *mḏyq* from a root *ḏyq* (Conti *Chrest.* 227a; Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 313) which literally means narrowness.

[? **qal**: pf. **צָקוּן** (nun paragodicum, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 404, see e.g. Wildberger BK 10:985); cj. **Is 26**₁₆ for **צָקוּן** prp. **צָעֲקוּנִי** (e.g. Wildberger see above); cf. REB: we were chastened by the whisper of your rebuke; alt. prp. ***צָקוּן**, with Sept., Vulg., Pesh., a sbst. cstr. so that the collocation **לְחַשׁ צָקוּן** means magic constraint; NRSV (maintaining 3rd. pl.): they poured out a prayer.]

hif: pf. **הִצִּיקָה**, **הִצִּיקוּתִי**, sf. **הִצִּיקְתָּנִי/הוּ**; impf. **יִצִּיקוּ**, **יִצִּיק**; pt. **מִצִּיקִים**, **מִצִּיק**:

—1. with **לְ** to **harass, press hard** **Dt 28**_{53, 55-57} **Is 29**_{2,7} **Jr 19**₉; pt. tormentor, oppressor: sg. **Is 51**₁₃, pl. **Sir 4**₉ together with hof. **מוֹצֵק**.

—2. a. to **drive someone into a corner**, urge someone, with **לְ** **Ju 16**₁₆, with acc. **14**₁₇;

—b. with acc. to **press someone** (to speak) **Jb 32**₁₈; ? cj. **Is 7**₆ for **נִצְּקָנָה** prp. **נִצְּקָנָה** (e.g. Fohrer *Das Buch Jesaja* I² 104; F. Huber BZAW 137 (1976) 12). †

hof: pt. **מוֹצֵק** with **לְ** one who is **oppressed**, hemmed in **Is 8**₂₃ (Wildberger BK 10:356) :: HAL 530b (English edition 559): sbst. distress, → II **מוֹצֵק** (REB: an oppressed people; NRSV: those who were in anguish); **Sir 4**₉ **מוֹצֵק**. †

Der. **מוֹצֵקָה**, **מוֹצֵקִים**, II **מוֹצֵק**, **מוֹצֵקִים**.

7921 צוק

? II **צוק**: by-form of **יצק**; MHeb. **צוק** to pour.

qal: impf. **יִצֹק**: to **pour, pour out**, cj. **Jb 28**₂ for **יִצֹק** prp. **יִצֹק** → **יצק** hof.; **Jb 29**₆ **יִצֹק** probably impf. (repeated action) from **צוק**, see Budde GHK 2/1² (1913) 172) or ? pt. passive from **יצק** poured out, see Fohrer KAT 16:401; for MT rd. ? **יצק**, → **יצק**. †

7922 צוק

צוק: I **צוק**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 451n, cf. 452t; MHeb. **צוק** gorge, precipice; CPArm. **wq* mourning, pain, *sqw*? mourning; Arb. *ḏīq* narrowness, limitation, cf. *eṣ-Ṣiq* in Petra: **distress Da 9**₂₅ (with **הָעֵתִים**), see e.g. Bentzen HAT 19²:68 and Plöger KAT 18:133, 134; TOB; NRSV: in a troubled time; REB: at the critical time :: cj. for **צוק** prp. **קָץ** with Pesh. (KBL; cf. BHS). †

7923 צוקה

צוקה: I **צוקה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452t, from **צוק** collective :: **צוקה** unitary noun, see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:64, 67; MHeb. **עוקה** pit, gullet, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 187) **צוקה** affliction, also pl.; JArm. **צוקתא** hardship; CPArm. *sqṭ*? mourning, Sam. **צוקתי** (with 1st. person suffix, Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:545), Syr. *ʿāqtā* pain, *ʿiqūtā*

sadness; Arb. *ḏaiqat/ḏīqat* straitened circumstances, trepidation; Eth. *těwqat* and *těwāqē* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1240) narrowness, affliction, distress: **distress Is 8₂₂**, with **צָרָה Is 30₆ Pr 1₂₇**. †

7924 צור

I צור: by-form of → I צרר, cf. R. Meyer *Gramm.* §79, 1e; von Soden *Gramm.* §100b; MHeb., JArm. צור to wrap; Mnd. *ṢUR, ṢRR* II (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 391a) to surround, encircle, tie up; CPArm., Syr., Arb. → I צרר.

qal: pf. וְצָרָתִי, וְצָרָתָהּ, sf. צָרָתָנִי; impf. וַיִּצֹר (< *וַיִּצֹר*, see R. Meyer *Gramm.* §80:3c; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 401n), וְצָרָה, וְצָרָהּ, וְצָרָהּ; impv. צֹרֵי (Is 21₂, see Gesenius-K. §72s); inf. צֹר, ? צור Is 8₁₆ → I צרר qal 1; pt. צָר Is 59₁₉, pl. צָרִים.

—1. a. to **tie up** in a bag Ex 32₄ (cj. for חָרַט prp. חָרַט, Noth ATD 5:198), obj. gold ornaments :: → III צור 2 a; **כְּפָרִים כְּפָסָה 2K 5₂₃**; abs. **2K 12₁₁**, see ZürBib., cf. TOB :: → III צור 2 b;

—b. with בִּידָךְ to **bind** money in one's hand, meaning to carry wrapped up in the hand (Gesenius-B.) Dt 14₂₅;

—c. with בְּכַנְפֶיךָ to bind (hair) in the skirt of the garment Ezk 5₃.

—2. צָר מְצַב עַל Is 29₃ the exact meaning is uncertain, → מְצַב: to set up military positions (siege-walls) all round, to enclose with sentries (KBL 799a sv. I צור; cf. REB: I shall set a ring of outposts all round you (as KBL); or make the trenches narrow (Wildberger BK 10:1097, 1098f); NRSV: I will besiege you with towers.

—3. to **encircle, lay siege to**:

—a. a city: with עַל Dt 20₁₂ 2S 11₁ 1K 15₂₇ 16₁₇ 20₁ 2K 6_{24f} 17₅ 18₉ 24₁₁, Is 29₃ see 2, Jr 21_{4,9} 32₂ 37₅ 39₁ Ezk 4₃ Da 1₁; with אֶל Dt 20₁₉; with acc. 1C 20₁; abs. Is 21₂ (Wildberger BK 10:776);

—b. a person shut up in the city, with אֶל 1S 23₈; with עַל 2S 20₁₅ 2K 16₅.

—4. misc.:

—a. Is 59₁₉ צָר כְּנָהָר: meaning uncertain:

—i. literally like a constricted stream (ZürBib.; TOB); NEB: like a pent up stream, cf. OSArb. *ṣwrt* dam (Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 313);

—ii. like a rushing, roaring stream (e.g. Hehn *Fschr. Sellin* (1927) 68; Westermann ATD 19:274), cf. Sept. ὤς ποταμὸς βίαιος, Vulg. *quasi fluvius violentus*; REB: like a swift river (: NEB: like a shining river);

—iii. צָר = II צַר (enemy) so Pesh., Tg., cf. Gesenius-B.; of these the first is to be preferred;

—b. with עַל of person and acc. of thing (הִלָּחַת) to barricade, literally to force against Song 8₉, see Rudolph KAT 17:1-3, 182;

—c. metaphorical: to encircle אָחַזְרָם וְקָדָם Ps 139₅.

—cj.: a. Ju 9₃₁ for צָרִים prp. מְעִירִים → II עוֹר hif. 1 b;

—b. Is 29₇ for וּמְצֹרֶתָהּ prp. צָרֶיהָ, cf. Vulg., in which case צָבִיחָה would be dittography (see Wildberger BK 10:1100);

—c. Lam 4₁₈ for צָרוּ prp. e.g. צָרוּ they cramp our steps → צוֹר qal. †

cj. nif: pt. fem.: cj. Is 1₈ for נְצוּרָהּ prp. נְצוּרָה (KBL; NEB: like a besieged city; REB: like a beleaguered city; BHS, however, see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 394i prime. 2 and Bergsträsser 2: §28, ic): enclosed, tied up :: alt. with MT → נְצוּרָה :: cj. Wildberger BK 10:19: rd. כָּעִיר (עִיר = עִיר) בְּצִירָהּ like the foal of an ass in a pen, → III עִיר and עִיר. †

Der. I מְצוּרָה, מְצוֹרָה.

7925 צוֹר

II צוֹר: by-form of II צָרַר; Arb. *ḍāra* (*ḍwr* and *ḍyr*) to harm, injure, damage (Wehr-Cowan 547a); cf. Syr. *yārā/yārtā* rival (Payne Smith *Thesaurus* 2844).

qal: pf. וְצָרְתִי; impf. תִּצֹר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 404), sf. תִּצְרֶם; inf. צוֹר; pt. pl. צָרִים: with acc. of person, to attack, fight Ex 23₂₂ Dt 29₁₉ Est 8₁₁. †

7926 צוֹר

III צוֹר: by-form of יָצַר: MHeb., JArm. to fashion, form; Palm. *ṣwr* to paint (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 244; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 965, *ṣwr* I); Sam. צַעַר (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:573 and 3/2:277), MHeb. and JArm. pi./pa. also to paint, cf. MHeb. צַיֵּר painter; Syr. *ṣār* to form, fashion, *ṣayyārā* painter, sbst. → *צוֹרָה; CPArm. *ṣyr* pa. to paint, sbst. → *צוֹרָה; Mnd. *ṢUR* I (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 391a) to form, fashion; Arb. *ṣwr* II to fashion, shape, paint (Fraenkel *Arm. Fremdwörter* 272), sbst. → *צוֹרָה.

qal: impf. וַיִּצֹר (→ I צוֹר) וַיִּצְרוּ: to form, cast.

—1. the two columns of bronze 1K 7₁₅ (וַיִּצְרוּ, Sept. ἐχέουσεσεν corresponding to וַיִּצְקוּ, see Noth *Könige* 143).

—2. disputed references:

—a. Ex 32₄ traditionally to work on material (gold) בְּחֶרֶט with a stylus; for bibliography see Noth VT 9 (1959) 419¹; so also Childs *Exodus* 553, 555f: to fashion with a chisel; cf. TOB :: Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2:107, 109: to pour into a mould (חָרַט) to melt; cf. NRSV: formed (REB: cast) it into a mould :: → I צוֹר qal 1 a;

—b. **2K 12**₁₁ to melt down or recast silver (Eissfeldt see above; Mettinger *State Officials* 14; REB: they melted down the silver :: I **צור** qal 1 a, cf. NRSV: they tied it up in bags; for **וַיִּצְרוּ** prp. **וַיִּצְרוּ** (from **יצר**, BHS) :: Gray *Kings*³ 584^f: rd. following **2C 24**₁₁ **וַיִּעְרוּ** and they emptied out;

—c. **אֶצְוֹרָךְ** Jr 1₅ → **יצר**. †

Der. **צורה**.*

7927 **צור**

I **צור**, **צָר** **1C 11**₁₅; SamP. *šor*, pl. *šūrām*. MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 187); JArm. **טורא** → BArm. **טור** with references to the additional Aramaic dialects; Sam. **טור** and **טבר** (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:451, 3/2:190); Heb. inscr. **צָר** (Siloam 3, 6), Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 247, Donner-R. *Inschriften* 189: rock; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 974, *sr* I: rock, or mountain (H.P. Müller UF 2 (1970) 234); Ug. *gr* mountain (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1953; Aistleitner 2166; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 96 entry 4; p. 125 entry 69; p. 305-308 entry 448-451, 453; volume 2: entry 49; Caquot-S. *Textes* 158^g; von Soden *Fschr. W. Baumgartner* 293); Amorite **sur* in personal names (Huffmon *Personal Names* 258); Ph. *sr* in personal names (Benz *Names* 402); Meh. (Leslau 44); cf. THAT 2:538: sf. **צורִי**, **צורִנו**, **צורִם**; pl. **צורים**, **צורות**, **Jb 28**₁₀ (Michel *Grundlegung* 1:51f), cs. **צורִי**; place name → **צִי הַיַּעֲלִים** **1S 24**₃; see Schwarzenbach *Geog.* 113ff; THAT 2:538-543; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 469f (70 times).

—1. **rock**, also **rocky ground**, **rock face** (Schwarzenbach *Geog.*):

—a. in the desert **Ex 17**₆ **Dt 8**₁₅ (**צור הַחֲלָמִישׁ** rock hard as flint), **32**₁₃ (**חֲלָמִישׁ צור** stones of the rock), **Ps 78**₁₅₋₂₀ **105**₄₁ **114**₈ (parallel with **חֲלָמִישׁ**), cf. **Is 48**₂₁ **Ps 81**₁₇; see also 3 b;

—b. as a hiding place **Ex 33**₂₂ **Is 2**₁₀₋₁₉ (parallel with **עֶפֶר**).²¹ **Jb 24**₈;

—c. as the place for an offering **Ju 6**₂₁ **13**₁₉ and for an inscription **Jb 19**₂₄;

—d. misc. **2S 21**₁₀, cj. **Hab 3**₁₃ (for **צוֹאֵר** prp. **עַד-צוֹר** → **צוֹאֵר**), **Jb 29**₆ **Pr 30**₁₉ **Sir 48**₁₇, see also 3 b.

—2. **boulder**, free standing rock, **צור מִכְשׁוֹל** a rock over which men stumble **Is 8**₁₄.

—3. **rocky hill**, **mountain**:

—a. **Nu 23**₉ (parallel with **גְּבַעוֹת**), **1C 11**₁₅ (for **עַל** prp. **מֵעַל**, BHS);

—b. alternatively as 1 a or d, **Ex 17**₆ (with **עַל עֲמֹד**), **Ex 33**₂₁ (with **עַל נֶצֶב**), **Nah 1**₆; **Jb 14**₁₈ **18**₄ (with **עֲתִק**), **Jb 28**₁₀;

—c. text uncertain:

—i. **Jr 18**₁₄: MT **שְׂרֵי מְצוֹר**, see Driver, *Mélanges de l'Université Saint-Joseph* 45 (1969), 468: rock-strewn fields, i.e. the slopes of Lebanon covered with rocks, cf. TOB; REB: the rocky slopes of Lebanon :: cj. for **מְצוֹר**

prp. מְצוֹר without stones (see Weippert VT 29 (1979) 340f), alt. for שְׂרֵי prp. שְׂרֵי (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 120), שְׂרֵי שְׂרֵי צוֹר either rocks of Sirion, or Mount Sirion; NRSV: the crags of Sirion;

—ii. Jr 21₁₃ הַמִּישׁוֹר צוֹר the rocky plateau (meaning Jerusalem), see J. Bright *Jeremiah* 141, cf. TOB 939z, NRSV: rock of the plain, REB: rock in the plain :: cj. for הַמִּישׁוֹר prp. מְשַׁנֵּב rock (or ? mountain) of a safe height, see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 138;

—iii. צוֹר חֲרָבוֹ Ps 89₄₄ cj. for צוֹר prp. → I צָר or מְצָר, → II צָר 2.

—4. metaphorical צוֹר rock as a place of protection, safety and refuge, cf. Akk. *šadû* mountain, mountainous area (AHw. 1125a; CAD *Š*/1:49 *šadû* A):

—a. in a general sense Ps 27₅ 61₃;

—b. with a restricted meaning: צוֹר meaning God (Yahweh) in association with the tradition of the Jerusalem cultic community, see L. Delekat *Asylie und Schutzorakel am Zionsheiligtum* 379ff; D. Eichhorn *Gott als Fels, Burg und Zuflucht* 30ff; Davies ZAW 85 (1973) 189f; Wildberger BK 10:338; THAT 2:542; S. Hidal *Fschr. Gerleman* 16, 18:

—i. הַצּוֹר Dt 32₄; cj. Ps 75₆ for בְּצוֹאֵר prp. בְּצוֹר → צוֹאֵר; צוֹר Dt 32₁₈₋₃₇ (חֲסִיּוֹ בּוֹ), 1S 2₂ 2S 22₃₂/Ps 18₃₂ Is 44₈ Hab 1₁₂ (for צוֹר rd. ? צוֹרִי, see Rudolph KAT 13/3:208, 209); צוֹרִי 2S 22₃₋₄₇/Ps 18₃₋₄₇ 19₁₅ 28₁ 62₃₋₇; cj. 73₂₆ for צוֹרֵי לִבִּי rd. צוֹרִי (e.g. Kraus BK 15⁵:664), 92₁₆ 144₁; צוֹרֵנוּ Dt 32₃₁;

—ii. צוֹרֵם Dt 32₃₀ Ps 78₃₅, to denote a foreign deity Dt 32₃₁ (:: צוֹרֵנוּ cf. IV צִיר);

—iii. צוֹר יִשְׁעֵי 2S 22₄₇ (Ps 18₄₇ lacks צוֹר), יִשְׁעֵנוּ צ' Ps 95₁, יִשׁוּעָתִי צ' Ps 89₂₇, יִשׁוּעָתוֹ צ' Dt 32₁₅; צ' Ps 94₂₂; מְעוֹז צ' Ps 31₃; cj. 71₃ for מְעוֹז rd. with MSS, versions לְצוֹר מְעוֹז; מְעוֹז צ' Is 17₁₀; עֵז צ' Ps 62₈; עוֹלָמִים צ' Is 26₄; יִשְׂרָאֵל צ' 2S 23₃ Is 30₂₉;

—c. צוֹר = אֲבֵרָהֶם Is 51₁, see van Uchelen ZAW 80 (1968) 183-191; THAT 2:543 :: de Boer OTSt. 11 (1956) 58ff.

—5. place name צוֹר בֵּית → בֵּית B 43;

—a. צוֹרֵי הַיְעֵלִים “rocks of the wild goat” 1S 24₃;

—b. צוֹר עוֹרֵב “rocks of the raven” Ju 7₂₅ Is 10₂₆; cj. 2S 2₁₆ for חֲלֵקֵת הַצְּרִים prp. חֲלֵקֵת הַצְּרִים → צָר 3. †

Der. n.m. III צוֹר; n.m. אֱלִיצוֹר, צוֹרִיאֵל, צוֹרִישָׁי.

II צור: by-form of I צר (dialect form?): cs. sg. צור; pl. נְחָלִים: צָרִים pebble from a stream **Jb 22**₂₄;
תְּרֵבוֹת צָרִים stone knife, more precisely, a knife made out of flint (: אֶבֶן) **Jos 5**_{2f}, see J. Gray *Joshua, Judges and Ruth* (1967) 72; cf. III צור.

7929 צור

III צור = I or II צור; n.m.; SamP. *ṣûr*; Josephus Σούρης (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 115); Old Sinaitic *zr* (Albright *Proto-Sin.* p. 39); “rock” or “pebble” cf. Akk. *Abnānu* “made out of stone” (Stamm 249); Arm. ܦܝܦܐ :: Noth *Personennamen* 37, 156; Greek πέτρα > Πέτρος **John 1**₄₂ **Matthew 16**₁₈, short form of צוֹרֵי־אֵל or similar.

—1. a Midianite leader **Nu 25**₁₅ **31**₈ **Jos 13**₂₁.

—2. a Benjaminite **1C 8**₃₀ **9**₃₆. †

7930 צור

IV צור: **Ps 49**₁₅ Q: → IV ציר.

7931 צור

V צור: → I צור 4 and personal name.

7932 צור

צור → צר Tyre.

7933 צור

*צור: → צואר.

7934 צורה

*צורה: III צור, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452r; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 187), JArm. shape, form; Sam. often written צעורה (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:569; 3/2:259); CPArm. *ṣwr* picture; Syr. *ṣûrtā*, *ṣîrā* picture; Mnd. *ṣuria* pl. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 391b) idols, effigies of gods; Palm. *ṣwrh* painting (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 244; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 965); > Arb. *ṣûrat* shape, form, picture, statue (Fraenkel *Arm. Fremdwörter* 272, 294); OSArb. *ṣwr* (Conti *Chrest.* 223a; Müller *ZAW* 75 (1963) 313): **Ezk 43**_{11a} cs. sg. צוֹרֶת; **43**_{11b} (three times with textual corruption):

—a. sf. sg./pl. for צוֹרְתוֹ prp. with Sept. תּוֹרְתוֹ;

—b. for צוֹרְתוֹ (K צוֹרְתוֹ, Q צוֹרְתִיו) prp. תּוֹרְתוֹ;

—c. צוֹרְתִי (BHS), צוֹרְתוֹ (BHK) gloss; cf. Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 1073; BHS: **drawing, plan**. †

7935 צַרְרוֹן

*צַרְרוֹן: צַרְרָר with diminutive ending *-ōn* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500u; *Fschr. Stamm* 5-8): pl. sf. צַרְרָנִים: necklace Song 4₉, see BRL² 286f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1706f. †

7936 צַרְיָאֵל

צַרְיָאֵל: n.m. I צַרִּי + אֵל; SamP. *ṣûrîl*; Mnd. name of an angel, see Lidzbarski *Johannesbuch* 119, 3; cf. Amorite and Ph. personal names with **ṣwr*, *ṣr* → I צַרִּי: “El (God) is my rock” (: Noth *Personennamen* 129, 140: צַרִּי (as a theophoric subj.) is אֵל); cf. Akk. personal name, divine name + *dûri* “God is my wall”, divine name + *šadī*, divine name + *šadûni* “God is my (our) mountain”, “God is my (our) refuge” (Stamm 211): the head (נְשִׂיא) of the ancestral line of the clans of the Levitical tribe of Merari Nu 3₃₅. †

7937 צַרְיִשְׁדִּי

צַרְיִשְׁדִּי (Nu 1₆ 7₃₆₋₄₁), צַרְיִשְׁדִּי (Nu 2₁₂ 10₁₉); SamP. *ṣûrīšiddi*: n.m. “Shadday is my rock” → יְשִׁדִּי (Noth *Personennamen* 139f, 156; cf. Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2:230): father of Shelumiel, a chief (רֹאשׁ) in Simeon Nu 1₆ 2₁₂ 7₃₆₋₄₁ 10₁₉. †

7938 צוֹת

צוֹת: by-form of יַצַּת (Gesenius-B., KBL :: BHS: rd. אֲצִיִּתְנָה from יַצַּת).

hif: impf. אֲצִיִּתְנָה: to set fire to, set on fire (König *Wb.*) Is 27₄. †

7939 צַח

צַח: צַחַח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453y: MHeb. bright, clarity; Syr. *ṣahḥihā* warm, gleaming; OSArb. vb. *ṣḥḥ* to renew, adj. healthy, intact, sbst. *ṣḥ* health, freedom from injury (Conti *Chrest.* 223a); Arb. *ṣahīḥ* healthy, *ṣihḥat* health: pl. fem. צַחֹת Bomberg, צַחֹת Leningrad, 1QIs^a צַחֹת Is 32₄.

—1. **shimmering** (hot air) צַחַח Is 18₄ (: e.g. Soggin ZAW 77 (1965) 83-86, 326 (!): an ancient Canaanite month name, in Tell Arad inscription, but see e.g. Lemaire VT 23 (1973) 243-245; see further Wildberger BK 10:678, 680) :: Barr *Philology* 334 entry 268: צַחַח from Arb. *ḍihḥ*, Eth. *ḍahāy* sun; צַחַח Jr 4₁₁ searing, burning wind.

—2. **gleaming, shiny** Song 5₁₀ (with אֲדוֹם), see Gerleman BK 18:172f.

—3. **plain, clear** (of speech) Is 32₄ (probably a gloss). †

7940 צַחַה

*צַחַה: JArm. צַחִי and צַחִי to be thirsty, sbst. צַחִי drought, צַחִיִּיתָ thirst; Sam. צַחַה and אֲצַחַה Ex 17₃, sbst. צַחַה and צַחַה, צַחַה (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:570); Syr. *ṣahā/ṣahī* to be thirsty; sbst. *ṣahwā* clear weather,

vb. (denominative ?) *ʿašhī* to be (become) bright (the sky); Mnd. *sha* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 389b) to be dry, thirsty; Arb. *ṣahā* (*šhw*) and *ṣahiya* (*šhy*) to be clear, cloudless, fine, serene; sbst. *ṣahw* cloudlessness, brightness; Eth. *ṣəḥēwa* and *ṣahawa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1265) to be (become) bright (the sky); Tigr. *ṣahā* and *ṣahā* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 634a) to become clear, become bright, clear up, as also in Tigrinya.

Der. *צָהָה.

7941 צָהָה

צָהָה: → צִיָּהָה.

7942 צָהָה

*צָהָה: *צָהָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 477b: cs. צָהָה: **dried up, parched** Is 5₁₃. †

7943 צָחַח

צָחַח: by-form of *צָהָה; MHeb. צָחַח to smooth out, polish, be bright; JArm. pe. to gleam, palp. to polish; MHeb., JArm. sbst. צָחַח, צָחַח shine; Syr. *ṣah* (*ṣhh*) to be warm, to glow, adj. *ṣahhīh* (from → צָחַח); *ṣahhīhūtā* embers; OSArb., Arb. → צָחַח; Arb. also *ṣahṣaha* to glimmer and *ṣahṣahān* bare plain (Gesenius-B.), or *dhḏh* bare, dry ground; MHeb. צָחַח שֶׁמֶן drops of oil, Tosefta *Toharot* 10:3.

qal: pf. צָחַח: (צָחַח) to shine Lam 4₇; Ps 73₇ cj. for צָחַח rd. impf. יִצַּח צָחַח (Gunkel *Psalmen* 317; KBL); REB: their eyes gleam through folds of fat :: Dahood *Psalms* 2:189 :: E. Würthwein *Wort und Existenz* 174³: MT, and for עֵינָיו עֵינָיו prp. עֵינָיו; so also Kraus BK 15⁵:663, 664 :: TOB: without changing MT (cf. NRSV: their eyes swell out with fatness). †

Der. צָחַח, *צָחַח, *צָחַח, *צָחַח.

7944 צָחַח

*צָחַח: → *צָחַח.

7945 צָחַח

*צָחַח: צָחַח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n: cs. sg. צָחַח; pl. צָחַח K, rd. with Q צָחַח (BHS).

—1. sg. צָחַח סֶלַע/סֶלַע צָחַח the bare (< shiny) rock Ezk 24_{7f} 26_{4.14}.

—2. pl. open positions of the wall Neh 4₇, see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 126. †

7946 צָחַח

צָחַח: צָחַח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471r; ? unitary noun from *צָחַח (cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:64ff): **bare, burned lands** (with שֶׁכֶן) Ps 68₇. †

7947 צחן

*צחן: Mnd. *šhn* etpa. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 390a) stinking, to be made dirty.

Der. *צחנה.

7948 צחנה

*צחנה: *צחן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456k; MHeb. צחנה, JArm. צחנה stinking; Syr. *šahnā* indecent, dirty; Mnd. *šahna* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 385f) and *šhana* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 390a) stinking, dirty; Arb. *saniḥ* and *zaniḥ* to stink, *sanhat* stink (Gesenius-B.); > Eg. *ḥnš* to stink, decay (Erman-G. 3:301); Coptic *šnoš* (Crum *Dictionary* 573): צחנה Sir 11₁₂: sf. צחנה: **stench of decay** Jl 2₂₀; עפר צחנה smelly dust Sir 11₁₂. †

7949 צחצחות

צחצחות: צחח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 482e: **arid regions** Is 58₁₁. †

7950 צחק

צחק: MHeb. JArm. to joke, be cheerful; JArm. root חאך (root אחך < root עחך) Qumran Job col. vii:5, xv:1 and elsewhere; also צחק (Dalman *Wb.* 76a), צחך (p. 97b) and חוך (p. 139a); Sam. root חאך in כנו(א)חך Gn 19₁₄, and secondarily *מוחך (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:578, מועך); Ug. *šḥq/zḥq* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2158; Aistleitner 2314, 2370; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 320 entry 477); Akk. *šāḥu/sāḥu* to laugh, smile, be alluring (AHw. 1096a; CAD S: 64 :: Veenhof *JbEOL* 24 (1975/76) 107ff: from West Semitic, Heb. → צוח); Syr. *gəḥek*; CPArm. *ghk*; Mnd. *ahk* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 9a) and *ghk* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 81a); Eth. *šahaqa* and *šēḥəqa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 234); Arb. *ḍahika*; → שחק.

qal: pf. צחקת, צחקתי; impf. צחקי Bomberg צחקי Leningrad Gn 21₆ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 357), ניצחק, ניצחק: to laugh Gn 17₁₇ 18_{12f-15}, with ל at someone 21₆. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 155f): impf. ניצחק; inf. cs. לצחק, לצחק; pt. מוצחק; see O. Keel *Die Weisheit spielt vor Gott* 29f, 36f; J.M. Sasson *Fschr. Gordon* (1973) 154-157.

—1. abs.:

—a. to **joke** Gn 19₁₄, to make fun of 21₉;

—b. to amuse oneself wildly Ex 32₆ (see Noth ATD 5:204; K. Jaroš OBO 4 (1974) 385f).

—2. with אה to **dally with, fondle** a woman Gn 26₈, with ב to make fun of someone 39_{14,17}, with לפני to amuse oneself Ju 16₂₅. †

Der. צחק, n.m. צחקי.

7951 צַחֵק

צַחֵק: צַחֵק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 473h; SamP. versions Gn 21₆ צַחֵקוֹה = *šā'qa*; MHeb. צַחֵק; MHeb. and JArm. also גַּחֵק, JArm. גַּחֵקא laughing; גַּחֵקא mockery, חֵקא laughter; Akk. *šī/ēhtu* 1. smile, laughter; 2. amorous dalliance (AHw. 1100; CAD *S*: 186); Syr. *guhkā*; CPArm. *ghwk*; Mnd. *ghuka* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 81a) laughter, mockery; Eth. *šāheq* and *šahaq* (Dillmann *Lex.* 234) laughter, mockery; Arb. *ḍahk*, *ḍihk*, *ḍahik* laugh, laughter, *ḍahkat* laugh: laughter Gn 21₆, Ezk 23₃₂ (parallel with לַעֵג). †

7952 צַחַר

*צַחַר: Syr. *ṣaḥar* to blush; Mnd. *ṣhr* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 390) to be bright, white, shiny, gleaming; Arb. *ṣhr* XI to be reddish white or yellowy.

Der. place names צַחַר, צַחַר, n.m. צַחַר.

7953 צַחֲרָ

צַחֲרָ: unidentified place name (Simons *Geog.* §1428 c, ? retained in *aš-Ṣaḥra* as the name of a territory north-west of Damascus, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 655; Kellermann VT 28 (1978) 423 (with bibliography) :: KBL: cj.

צַחֲרָ: Ezk 27₁₈. †

7954 צַחֲרָ

*צַחֲרָ: צַחֲרָ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466n; MHeb. צַחֲרָ bright, white; cf. Ug. *ṣhrr*, meaning uncertain: to burn, shine (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2159f), to dry up, wither (Aistleitner 2316), to glow, burn brown (Driver *Myths*² 156b), cf. Grabbe UF 8 (1976) 59⁴; Syr. *ṣuḥḥār* reddish (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §117); Mnd. *ṣaḥur* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 385b) shiny, gleaming, white, *ṣuhar* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 390b) white; Arb. *ʿaṣḥaru* yellowish-red; cf. Kopf VT 8 (1958) 198: reddish white; Gradwohl *Farben* 23f: pl. fem. צַחֲרוֹת: adj. from צַחֲרוֹת (exact shade uncertain): white (Gesenius-B.), yellowish-red (KBL), reddish-grey (Gradwohl *Farben* 24) Ju 5₁₀. †

7955 צַחֲרָ

צַחֲרָ: n.m.; SamP. versions צַחֲרָ = *šār*. *צַחֲרָ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460i, cf. זַחֲרָ; ? abstract for concrete); cf. Ug. personal name *ṣhrn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2159); OSArb. (Sabaean) name of territory *ṣhr* = *Ṣaḥr* (Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:362b); the meaning of the Hebrew personal name is uncertain:

—a. Noth *Personennamen* 225: reddish white, but see note 2;

—b. Gradwohl *Farben* 24: the radiant one (צַחֲרָ Ex 6₁₅ = זַחֲרָ Nu 26₁₃).

—1. father of Ephron, the Hittite Gn 23₈ 25₉.

—2. son (clan) of Simeon (Josephus Σόαρος; Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 114) Gn 46₁₀ Ex 6₁₅.

—3. offspring of Judah (a clan in Judah) Q 1C 4₇ (K צַחֲרָ). †

7956 צַי

I *צַי: < Eg. *ḏy* river-going ship, Erman-G. 5:515; Ellenbogen *Foreign Words* 145; Lambdin *Loan Words* 153f; cf. Coptic *zōoi*; > OSArb. *ṣy* merchant ship (Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 313): pl. צַיִם and צַיִים (Da 11₃₀): ship: Nu 24₂₄ (SamP. versions אֵל יוֹצִיאָם), Is 33₂₁ Ezk 30₉ (Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 726 :: KBL cj. אֵצְיָם), Da 11₃₀;

—cj. Is 60₉ for אֵיִם prp. צַיִם (Westermann ATD 19:282) → II קוּהָ. †

7957 צַי

II *צַי: < צַיָּה: < צַיִי; adj., belonging to the → צַיָּה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501z; cf. Torrey *Sec. Is.* 289); pl. צַיִים: creatures in the צַיָּה Is 13₂₁ 23₁₃ 34₁₄ Jr 50₃₉ Ps 72₉ (: ? cj. for צַיִים prp. צַרִים or צַרְיִי); cj. Ps 74₁₄ for צַיִים לְעָם לְעָם prp. לְעַמְלָצַי יָם → עַמְלָצַי*: the meaning of צַיִים is uncertain:

—a. i. animals of the desert (Gesenius-B. ?; König *Wb.*; Zorell *Lex.*; like Arb. *ḏayūna* perhaps particularly wild cats, see Gesenius-B.; Marti KHC 10:1900, 121);

—ii. Ps 72₉ inhabitants of the steppe (REB: desert tribes) see Dahood *Psalms* 2:178, 182; TOB; but see above, cj.; NRSV: may his foes (margin: those who live in the wilderness) bow down before him;

—b. demons (Torrey *Sec. Is.* 289; KBL). †

7958 צִבָּא

צִבָּא, צִבָּא 2S 16_{4a}: n.m.; Josephus Σιβᾶς (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 112): fibre, twig, branch, bough, see Noth *Personennamen* 231 from MHeb. צִיב, JArm. צִיבָּא with the same meaning, cf. Akk. *ḥuṣābu* (Stamm 268; AHw. 360f; CAD *H*: 258: 1. a cut-off piece of wood; 2. part of the palm tree; 3. chip of wood; 4. personal name): fibre, or alternatively splinter, trifle: a slave of Saul 2S 9₂₋₄₋₉₋₁₂ 16₁₋₄ 19₁₈₋₃₀. †

7959 צִיד

צִיד: JArm. צִיד pa. to supply with food, itpa. reflexive; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:555); Syr. *zawwed* pa., etpa. reflexive; Mnd. *ZUD, ZWD* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 164e) with the same meaning; Arb. *zwd* II to supply with provisions for a journey, look after, equip; western variant Akk. *ṣadû* (AHw. 1074a; CAD *Ṣ*: 228 *ṣuddû*) to receive as rations, provide with food.

hitp: pf. הִצִּידְנִי (denominative from II צִיד; see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 394l): to take along as provisions for a journey Jos 9₁₂, cj. 4 for וַיִּצִּידְנִי prp. with MSS, versions וַיִּצִּידְנִי (BHS). †

Der. II צִידָה, צִידָה.

7960 צִיד

I צִיד: צִיד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458v; SamP. *ṣed*, with sf. *ṣidi*, Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:572); or as II צִיד; MHeb. maintenance, provisions; JArm. צִידָּ game, bag for game; Ug. *ṣd* (Aistleitner 2302) bag for game, cf. Fisher

Parallels 1: p. 318 entry 473, p. 319 entry 475; Driver *Myths*² 156a; EmpArm. *šyd*(?); Pun. *šyd* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 244; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 959, *šd* I: uncertain meaning) game, venison; Syr. *šaydā* game, game bag; Mnd. *šaid* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 387a) game, fishing; OSArb. *šyd* subst. pl. (Conti *Chrest.* 223b) hunted animal; Arb. *šaid* hunt, game; (BRL² 150ff): צַיִד, cs. צַיִד, sf. צַיִדִי, צַיִדוֹ.

—1. **game Gn 10₉ 25₂₇.**

—2. **game bag, venison Gn 25₂₈** (: cj. for צַיִד prp. with SamP., Sept. צַיִדוֹ, KBL), **27₃ Q** (K ? צַיִדָה), **27_{5-7-19-25-30f-33} Lv 17₁₃** (together with עוֹרָה), **Pr 12₂₇**; cj. **Jr 30₁₇** for צַיִדוֹ prp. with Sept. צַיִדָנוּ (BHS). †

7961 צַיִד

II צַיִד: צַיִד, or צוֹד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457o; MHeb. צַיִדָה, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 187) food for a journey, provisions; Akk. *šidītu* provisions for a journey, viaticum (AHw. 1100a; CAD *Š*: 172); cf. Ug. *mšd* food, food-offering (Aistleitner 2303; Driver *Myths*² 151b; Gray *Krt*² 12, 38 and Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 114:1), cf. e.g. Loewenstamm UF 3 (1971) 357-359 and Avishur UF 7 (1975) 44 (: Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 318 entry 473); *mgd* food, provisions (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1519; Driver *Myths*² 151b :: Aistleitner 2134); JArm., Syr. *zawādā* upkeep, maintenance; Mnd. *zauada*, *zauada*, *zauadta* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 157b) with similar meaning; ? Palm. *zwd* travelling expenses (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 73; but see also Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 723, *nwr* I: uncertain, possibly meaning expenses in view of Greek parallel); Arb. *zād*, *zawād*, *zawādat* supplies for a journey: צַיִד, sf. צַיִדוֹ/רָה, צַיִדִים.

—1. **sustenance for a journey Jos 9₅₋₁₄.**

—2. a. **food Ps 132₁₅ Neh 13₁₅**;

—b. **feed Jb 38₄₁.** †

7962 צַיִד

*צַיִד: צוֹד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 478h; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 187; 1QH v:8); JArm. Akk. *šayyādu* hunter, stalker (AHw. 1075b; CAD *Š*: 66, *šajādu* subst.); Syr. *šayyādā*; CPArm. **šyd* (Schulthess *Lex.* 170a); Mnd. *šaida* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 387a); Nab. personal name *šydw* (Cantineau *Nabatéen* 2:140a); Palm. *šyd*^o (ibid.); Arb. *šayyād*: pl. צַיִדִים: **hunter Jr 16₁₆**; cj. **Pr 6₅** for מַיִד prp. with Sept. (Pesh., Tg.) מַמְצוֹר or מַצִּיד (BHS), KBL צַיִד (מַיִד). †

7963 צַיִדָה

צַיִדָה See below under צַיִדָה and צַרָה (#7965).

7964 צַרָה

צַרָה See below under צַיִדָה and צַרָה (#7965).

7965 צַרָה/צַיִדָה

צִיָּדָה and צִיָּדָה: צִיד (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457o; Michel *Grundlegung* 1:64, 67), SamP. *šiddā* (root צִד cf. Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:201^{35a}); MHeb., Akk. → II צִיד: cs. צִידָה (cf. **Ju 7**₈ for צִידָה): **food for a journey Ex 12**₃₉ **Jos 1**₁₁ **Ju 7**₈ **20**₁₀ **1S 22**₁₀ **Ps 78**₂₅; with לִדְרֹךְ **Gn 42**₂₅ **45**₂₁ **Jos 9**₁₁; **Gn 27**₃ Q → I צִיד 2. †

7966 צִידוֹן

צִידוֹן See below under צִידוֹן and צִידן (#7968).

7967 צִידן

צִידן See below under צִידוֹן and צִידן (#7968).

7968 צִידוֹן/צִידן

צִידוֹן and צִידן (**Gn 10**₁₅₋₁₉ **49**₁₃ **1C 1**₁₃); SamP. *šidon*; cuneiform *Šidūnu* (Parpola AOAT 6 (1970) 322f; also in El Amarna, see VAB 2:1162f); Ug. gentilic → צִידוֹנִי; Eg. † *i-du-na* (Albright *Vocalization* 67, † *i-dw-n'* and † *d-d-n-n'* (= † *dn*) see Görg BN 11 (1980) 16); Ph. צִידן (Harris *Grammar* 140); Greek and Josephus (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 112) Σιδῶν; Syr. *Šaidān*; OSArb. *šydn* (Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 313); etymology not absolutely certain צִיד = “fishing town” (Westermann BK 1/1:695f; cf. Gesenius-B.): **Sidon**, = Arb. *Šaidā*.

—1. place name:

—a. **Gn 49**₁₃ **Ju 1**₃₁ **10**₆ **18**₂₈ **2S 24**₆ **1K 17**₉ **Is 23**_{2,4-12} **Jr 25**₂₂ **27**₃ **47**₄ **Ezk 27**₈ **28**_{21f}, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 691f; Simons *Geog.* §239; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1784f;

—b. צִידוֹן רָבָה **Jos 11**₈ **19**₂₈ (Simons *Geog.* p. 191f); צִידוֹן צִר **Jl 4**₄ **Zech 9**₂.

—2. n.m. (Maisler BASOR 102 (1946) 7ff) **Gn 10**₁₅₋₁₉ **1C 1**₁₃. †

7969 צִידְנִי

צִידְנִי, צִידוֹנִי **Ju 10**₁₂ gentilic from צִידוֹן; Josephus Σιδωνιοι (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 112); Ug. *Šdynm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2145; Aistleitner 2304; Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 315 entry 86); Ph. צִידְנִי (Harris *Grammar* 140); EgArm. צִידְנִי (*Aḥiqar* 208), Milik in Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth 16 (1961) 106f; Syr. *Šaidānāyā* (Payne Smith *Thesaurus* 3377): pl. צִידְנִים (SamP. *šīdānēm*), **1K 11**₃₃ צִידְנִי Arm. ending, rd. ? with MSS קִידְנִים, see Noth *Könige* 243, fem. pl. צִידְנִית (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501b; cf. Syr. *Šaidānāyātā*): **Sidonians**; collective קִידְנִי **Ju 3**₃ **Ezk 32**₃₀; pl. קִידְנִים (צִידְנִים) **Dt 3**₉ **Jos 13**₄₋₆ **Ju 10**₁₂ **18**₇ **1K 5**₂₀ **11**₅₋₃₃ **16**₃₁ **2K 23**₁₃ **Ezr 3**₇; קִידְנִים **1C 22**₄; fem. **1K 11**₁. †

7970 צִיָּה

*צִיָּה: JArm. צִיָּה; ? Sam. sbst. צִיָּה; Syr. *ṣawī*; Mnd. *ṢWA* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 390a); Arb. *ṣawā* (*ṣwy*) to dry up, wither.

Der. II *צִיָּה, צִיָּה, צִיּוֹן.

7971 צִיָּה

צִיָּה: *צִיָּה; adj. fem. from *צִיָּה (→ II *צִיָּה) > sbst. (unitary noun, Michel *Grundlegung* 1:64ff; cf. von Soden *Gramm.* §60a) the dry one; DSS see below; Akk. *ṣuā'u* (AHw. 1107a) to dry washed clothes, ? *ṣētu* glow, bright appearance, of the sun, moon and stars, heat (AHw. 1095; CAD *Ṣ*: 150: no Akk. verb with any etymological relationship, but see Landsberger 2A 42, 161f.); Syr. *ṣawyā* dry, arid; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 167a) *ṣhy*?, pl. *ṣhyn*: 1. thirsting; 2. dry land; Mnd. adj. *ṣauaita* to wither, sbst. *ṣauia* desert, dry land (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 386a), cf. *ṣita* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 394b) heat: pl. צִיּוֹת.

—1. adj. **dry**, with אֶרֶץ Is 41₁₈, cj. ins. ? צִיָּה 49₈ (BHS), 53₂ Jr 2₆ 51₄₃ Ezk 19₁₃ Hos 2₅ Jl 2₂₀ Ps 63₂ 107₃₅, so also DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 187).

—2. sbst.:

—a. **dry landscape, dry region** Zeph 2₁₃ Ps 78₁₇ Jb 30₃, cj. 38₂₇ for מִצָּח exit prp. צָח or מִצָּח, see Fohrer KAT 16:492; מִדְּבָר וְצִיָּה Is 35₁; צִיָּה parallel with מִדְּבָר and עֲרֶבְבָה Jr 50₁₂; cj. Ps 133₃ for צִיּוֹן prp. → עִיּוֹן or צִיּוֹן/צִיָּה (BHS); pl. (Gesenius-K. §124b, e) Ps 105₄₁;

—b. **dryness** Jb 24₁₉ (parallel with חֶם). †

7972 צִיּוֹן

צִיּוֹן: *צִיָּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498f: **dry land** Is 25₅ (gloss), 32₂. †

7973 צִיּוֹן

צִיּוֹן: place name, Greek Σιών; locative cj. צִיּוֹן Zech 2₁₁, see Rudolph KAT 13/4:87: **Zion** (Fohrer TWNT 7:292-318; THAT 2:543-551; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 822f, 2242f; L.H. Vincent *Jérusalem de l'Ancien Testament* 142-170).

—1. statistics: 154 times;

—a. no instance from Gn to 1S, and not in Ezk, Hos, Jon, Nah, Hab, Hg, Mal, Jb, Pr, Qoh, Ru, Est, Ezr, Neh;

—b. Is 1_{8-37:22} (29 times), 40₉₋₆₆₈ (17 times), Jr 3_{14-51:35} (15 times), cj. 30₁₇ for צִיּוֹן prp. צִיּוֹנוֹ → I צִיָּה 2, Ps (38 times), Lam (15 times), Mi (9 times), Zech 1_{14-9:13} (8 times), Jl (7 times), further 2S 5₇ = 1C 11₅, 1K 8₁ = 2C 5₂, 2K 19₂₁₋₃₁ Am 1₂ 6₁ Ob 17-21 Zeph 3₁₄₋₁₆ Song 3₁₁.

—2. etymology questionable (see Gesenius-B.; Fohrer TWNT 7:293; KBL) but the following suggestions probably deserve to be considered:

—a. צִיָּה meaning castle, either from Arb. *ṣāna* (*ṣwn*) to protect, see KBL, or from *ṣahwat* back, crest of a hill, citadel, see Robinson VT 24 (1974) 122;

—b. meaning barren place, from צִיּוֹן, צִיָּה, see Dalman *Jerusalem* 126, also E. Otto RLA 5:280 and VT 30 (1980) 321; cf. Priebatsch ZDPV 91 (1975):19f;

—c. meaning bare hill, from [צָהוּהוּ*] = צִיָּה*, and cf. צִיּוֹן corresponding to Syr. *ṣehyōn*, see KBL.

—3. the meaning of the name:

—a. צִיּוֹן originally denotes a locality on the south-eastern hill of Jerusalem; an older description is צִיּוֹן צְרָתָה the stronghold of Zion 2S 5₇/1C 11₅; it was also named after its conqueror עִיר הַיְּהוּדָה 2S 5₇/1C 11₅ and 1K 8₁/2C 5₂;

—b. as usage by extension עִיר הַיְּהוּדָה means יְרוּשָׁלַיִם Is 10₂₄ 12₆ 33₂₀ 51₃₋₁₁ Jr 3₁₄ Mi 3₁₂ Ps 51₂₀ 87₂, also בֵּית יְרוּשָׁלַיִם Is 1₈ 10₃₂ Q, Mi 1₁₃ 4₈;

—c. הַר צְבָתָה the temple mount Is 8₁₈ 10₁₂ 18₇ 24₂₃ Jl 3₅ Mi 4₇ Ps 74₂ Lam 5₁₈, also צִיּוֹן Am 1₂ Mi 3₁₀ Ps 9₁₂ 146₁₀; Ps 137₃ with שִׁיר (? as b); הַר צִיּוֹן = יְרוּשָׁלַיִם Is 29₈ 31₄ Ob 2₁;

—d. those living in Jerusalem are described as:

—i. בְּנֵי צִיּוֹן Jl 2₂₃ Ps 149₂ Lam 4₂;

—ii. בְּנֵי צִיּוֹן בְּנוֹת צִיּוֹן Is 3_{16f} 4₄ Song 3₁₁, cf. sg. בְּנוֹת צִיּוֹן Jr 4₃₁ 6₂₋₂₃ Zeph 3₁₄ Zech 2₁₄;

—iii. צִיּוֹן on its own denotes the place and its inhabitants, and in particular the exilic and post-exilic community Is 1₂₇ 33₅ 40₉ 41₂₇ 46₁₃ 51₁₆ 52_{1-7f} 60₁₄ קְדוֹשׁ צִיּוֹן יִשְׂרָאֵל, Zeph 3₁₆ Zech 8_{2f} Ps 97₈, 126₁ (W. Beyerlin *Wir sind wie Träumende* 44), Lam 1₁₇; cj. Am 6₁ text uncertain; gloss ?; for בְּצִיּוֹן prp. e.g. בְּגֵאוֹנָם (BHS) or בְּבִצְרוֹן in the fortress (Rudolph KAT 13/2:214, 215); NRSV and REB: those who are living at ease in Zion.

7974 צִיּוֹן

צִיּוֹן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501v; etymology uncertain; ? from צוּה/צִיָּה*, see Gesenius-B.; MHeb., JArm. identification (of graves), gravestone, mark; vb. pi., denominative צִיּוֹן/צִיּוֹן to identify; Syr. *ṣawāyā*; Arb. *ṣūwat* stone monument; also road marker: pl. צִיּוֹנִים.

—1. **stone monument** Ezk 39₁₅, road marker Jr 31₂₁.

—2. **gravestone** 2K 23₁₇; ? cj. Jr 48₉ for צִיּוֹן prp. with Sept. צִיּוֹן, :: → II צִיּוֹן. †

7975 צִיָּה

צִיָּה See below under צִיָּה and צִיָּה (#7977).

7976 צִיָּה

צָהָא See below under צִיחָא and צָהָא (#7977).

7977 צָהָא/צִיחָא

צִיחָא and צָהָא, **Neh 7**₄₆: n.m.; < Eg. *ḏd* + *hr* “the face (or Horus) speaks (or has spoken)”, see Kornfeld *Onomastica* 94; EgArm. צָהָא; cuneiform *Šihâ/Šihû*; Greek Ταχῶς, Τεῶς (Kornfeld *Onomastica* 94): temple slave (*נְחִיָּן) and overseer of them **Ezr 2**₄₃ **Neh 7**₄₆ **11**₂₁. †

7978 צִיִּים

צִיִּים: → I and II *צִי.

7979 צִין

צִין: → צָן.

7980 צִינָק

צִינָק: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 476u; MHeb. צִינָק something tied up, JArm. צִינָק neck-iron; Sam. צִנָק (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:535 from סגָר, and 577 from צִנָמִיד); etymology in question: root *צִנָק (KBL), cf. ? MHeb. סִנָק to press; similarly JArm.; see further Zimmern *Fremdwörter* 35; cf. Syr. *zənaq* to tie, fasten, *zanqā* ribbon, rein(s); Arb. *zanaqa* to tighten, hobble, *zināq* neckband, and *šanaqa* to hang, *šanaq* rope, cord; Amh. *sännäqä* to oppress (Leslau 44); probably also (with phonetic mutation of radical) Akk. *sanāqu* (AHw. 1020ff; CAD *Š*: 133, *sanāqu* A) to arrive, approach, check: **neck iron Jr 29**₂₆. †

7981 צִיעַר

צִיעַר, Sept.^A Στωρ, Sept.^B Σωρθ; place name; צִעַר; place in Judah **Jos 15**₅₄, see Simons *Geog.* §319 B/9: *Sī'ir*, 8 km. north-east of Hebron, cf. Gesenius-B. :: Noth *Jos.* 97f: unidentified. †

7982 צִיף

צִיף: → II צוּף.

7983 צִיץ

I צִיץ: I צוּץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 451p; Eg. *ḏí-ḏí* (Albright *Vocalization* 67); MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 187), JArm.; Tigr. *šašō* a bush, shrub (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 649b); Eg. *ḏ* (Erman-G. 5:636): pl. צִצִים.

—1. collective **flowers, blossoms** (Rüthy *Pflanze* 67f and ThZ 13 (1957) 527) **Nu 17**₂₃ (with hif. I צוּץ), **Is 40**_{7f} **Jb 14**₂; הַשָּׂדֶה; צִיץ **Is 40**₆₋₈ **Ps 103**₁₅; צִיץ נֹבֵל fading flowers **Is 28**₁.

—2. **rosette, medallion:**

—a. a golden rosette, to decorate the front of the headdress of the high priest **Ex 28**₃₆ **39**₃₀ **Lv 8** **Sir 40**₄, see Dalman *Arbeit* 5:280; BRL¹ 125-128; BRL² 287f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 999f; de Buck OTSt. 9 (1951) 18-29; H.J. Krause ZAW 85 (1973) 32⁶⁷; M. Görg BN 3 (1977) 25f; on **Lv 8**, cf. Elliger *Lev.* 112: the golden flower is a relatively late form of the diadem;

—b. flower decorations carved on the walls and the gates of the temple **1K 6**_{18,29,32,35}, see Noth *Könige* 126. †

—3. **Jr 48**₉ **Sir 43**₁₉ → II צִיץ; → צִיצִית, צִיצָה and place name מַעְלֵה הַצִּיץ (→ III צִיץ).

7984 צִיץ

II צִיץ: Ug. *ṣṣ* sg. (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 4, 330 and 344), pl. *šīšūma* as Ug. gloss to Akk. *eqlet tābti* (PRU 6, text 28, verso 2, and see p. 146b; cf. CAD *Ṣ*: 150; AHW. 1095a); the meaning of the Ugaritic noun is salt pit, salt garden, the product of which is *mlḥt* according to Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 4, 344:22 (Dietrich-Loretz WdO 3 (1966) 221⁶¹; Gordon *Textbook* §19:2187; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 442 entry 107; Heltzer *The Word ṣṣ in Ugaritic* 355-361: צִיץ (with נָתַן) **Jr 48**₉; pl. צִיצִים **Sir 43**₁₉; see esp. Moran *Biblica* 39 (1958) 69-71; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 442: 1. **Jr 48**₉ צִיץ meaning salt; 2. **Sir 43**₁₉ צִיץ meaning salt crystal; צִיץ meaning salt, also Barr *Philology* p. 334 entry 269; but this remains very uncertain since Ug. *ṣṣ* is clearly to be distinguished from *mlḥ(t)*, see BRL² 264b; for **Jr 48**₉ (: **Ju 9**₄₅ מִזְלַח, see Gevirtz VT 13 (1963) 52-62), therefore the conjecture → צִיין is to be preferred; on **Sir 43**₁₉ → KBL: frost crystals.

7985 צִיץ

III צִיץ: place name מַעְלֵה הַצִּיץ **2C 20**₁₆; Josephus Εξοχή (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 45); unidentified, in the region of *Wadi Ḥaṣāsa* and the vicinity of *Kh. Teqū'*, see Noth ZDPV 67 (1944) 50; P. Welten WMANT 42 (1973) 149, 152; Rudolph *Chr.* 260: ? for מַעְלֵה הַצִּיץ rd. more probably מַעְלֵה הַצִּיץ = *el-Ḥaṣāsa*; traditionally the meaning of the place name is “ascent of flowers” → I צִיץ :: Weippert *Edom* 327: a steep track which leads up from the Dead Sea to the mountains → II צִיץ. †

7986 צִיצָה

*צִיצָה: unitary noun, from I צִיץ, see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:64, 67; Akk. (West Semitic loanword) *šīṣṣatu* a floral ornament: (AHw. 1106a; CAD *Ṣ*: 214); cs. צִיצָת נָבֵל: צִיצָת (R. Meyer *Gramm.* §97:6) fading flower **Is 28**₄, :: Wildberger BK 10:1043: for צִיצָת prp. with v. ₁ צִיץ. †

7987 צִיצָת

צִיצָת: I צִיץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 504m; Sam. *šīṣat*, pl. *šīṣīyyot*; MHeb., JArm. lock of hair, ringlet, thread or tassel displayed at the edge of a garment; Akk. *šīṣītu* a movable part of the loom (AHw. 1105b; CAD *Ṣ*: 214); Syr. *šūṣītā* tassel, strand, ringlet; Mnd. *šuṣiata* pl. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 391a) plaiting; Arb. *šīṣat*, *šīṣīyat* a tool used in weaving to make the warp and woof even (Lane *Lex.* 1755b: refers to the spur of a cock, the horn of a bull or cow, and also a peg for picking out dates, as well as the weavers' tool); cockspur.

—1. צִיצָת ראש mop of hair **Ezk 8**₃.

—2. tuft, tassel to be sewn on to the edges of an outer garment by the Israelites **Nu 15**³⁸⁻³⁹, see Noth ATD 7:104; Hönig *Bekleidung* 159. †

7988 צִקְלָג

צִקְלָג: → צִקְלָג.

7989 צִיר

[צִיר: qal pt. צָר **Is 59**₁₉ → I צוּר 4 a; cj. **Jos 9**₄ for hitp. impf. וַיִּצְטַיְרוּ prp. וַיִּצְטַיְרוּ → צִיר. †]

7990 צִיר

I צִיר: probably a primary noun, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 451p; MHeb., JArm. צִירָא and צִירְתָא door pivot; EgArm. צִיר pl. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 245; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 967) hinges (?); ? Ug. *šrtt*, Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 16:i:43 (Driver *Myths*² 95, 156b: door-pivot, threshold, :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:2199; Aistleitner 2363; Gray *Krt*² 23, 68f; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 350 entry 542); Akk. *šerru* (AHw. 1093b; CAD *Š*: 137 *šerru* A) door pivot; Syr. *šāyartā* hinge; Arb. *šā'irat* door pivot (Lane 4:1755a), also *siyyārat* (Gesenius-B.): **hole for door pivot Pr 26**₁₄; Dalman *Arbeit* 7:69; BRL² 348. †

7991 צִיר

II צִיר; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452q: probably from Arb. *šāra* (*syra*) to take place, come, reach, Gesenius-B.; KBL; MHeb.; Eg. *di-ir* (Albright *Vocalization* 67): pl. צִירִים, sf. צִירִי: **messenger Is 18**₂ **57** **Jr 49**₁₄ **Ob 1** **Pr 13**₁₇ (parallel with מְלֹאֲךָ, **25**₁₃; cj. **Is 63**₉ for צָר prp. with Sept. πρέσβυς צִיר (BHS) :: Beek *Symbolae de Liagre Böhl* 23-30. †

7992 צִיר

III *צִיר: II צוּר, by-form of II צוּרר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452q; MHeb. and DSS pl. (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 187) pangs; JArm. צִירְתָא anxiety; Arb. *dair* damage, harm: pl. צִירִים, cs. צִירִי, sf. צִירִיה, צִירִיה: **pangs, spasm Is 13**₈, צִירִי יוֹלְדָה **21**₃; with נִהְפְּכוּ עָלָם they come upon **1S 4**₁₉ **Da 10**₁₆. †

7993 צִיר

IV צִיר: III צוּר, by-form of יִצַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452q; Syr. *širā* image: sf. צִירָם **K Ps 49**₁₅ (צִירָם), pl. צִירִים.

—1. **shape, figure Ps 49**₁₅, see Zorell *Lex.* :: alt. cj. יִצְרָם (KBL) or יִצוּרָם (BHS).

—2. **idols (חֲרָשֵׁי צִירִים) Is 45**₁₆ :: cj. יִצְרִים (KBL); cj. **Mi 5**₁₃ for עֲרִיךְ prp. צִרִיךְ or עֲצִבִיךְ → עִיר 4. †

7994 צִרְהָ

cj. *צִרְהָ: → cj. *צִרְהָ.

7995 זל

זל: probably a primary noun (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 454b), > III זלל; SamP. *šāl* (Babylonian vocalisation זל); MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 187); JArm. זלל, זלל, זלל; Sam. זל (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:578), זלל (see 3/2:240); זל and similarly in the comparable dialects of Aramaic, → BArm. parallel with זלל; Ug. *zīl* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1052; Aistleitner 2371; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 220 entry 270; on *zīm* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 161:1) see Dietrich-Loretz UF 12 (1980) 382); Akk. *šillu* shade, covering, protection (AHw. 1101; CAD *Š*: 189); cf. *šillūlu* cover (AHw. 1102; CAD *Š*: 194) and *šulūlu* roof, canopy (AHw. 1111; CAD *Š*: 242); Arb. *zill*; ? OSArb. *zlt* (Conti *Chrest.* 160b, uncertain) roof, roofing; Eth. *šēlālōt* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1257); Tigr. *šēlāl* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 632a) shadow: **shadow**: sf. זלל, זלל, זלל (Jb 40₂₂, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 570t), זלל, זלל; pl. זללל (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 570t), cs. זללל (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 570t), Is 38₈ and 2K 20₁₁ (gloss) fem. :: 2K 20_{9,10} masc. (THAT 2:223: 53 times); Bordreuil RHPPhR 46 (1966) 372-387.

—1. a. מזלל Is 4₆ 25₄ Sir 14₂₇, of a tree Ju 9₁₅ Ezk 17₂₃ 31₆₋₁₂₋₁₇ Hos 4₁₃ Jon 4₆ Jb 40₂₂ Song 3₃; of a vine Ps 80₁₁; of a roof Gn 19₈; of mountains Ju 9₃₆; of rocks Is 32₂; of clouds Is 25₅; of the evening Jr 6₄, cf. זלל ישאף Jb 7₂; shadows, meaning the darkness of night Is 16₃; of a hut Jon 4₅; of a city Jr 48₄₅ (alt. for בזל prp. זלל, BHS); cj. Is 34₁₅ for בזלל rd. זלל (Wildberger BK 10:1329; BHS); זלל מזלל (parallel with מזלל פרעה) Is 30_{2f}, see also 2 b;

—b. זלל עבר Ps 144₄; transitory as shadows Ps 102₁₂ 109₂₃ Jb 8₉ 14₂ Qoh 8₁₃; trivial as shadows Jb 17₇ Qoh 6₁₂ 7₁₂ (text uncertain, see Hertzberg KAT 17/4-5:139 with bibliography; Zimmerli ATD 16:206f), see also 2 c; 1C 29₁₅;

—c. shadows of the sundial 2K 20₉₋₁₁ Is 38₈;

—d. pl. זללל with נוס (see Jenni *Orientalia* 47 (1978) 358) Song 2₁₇ 4₆; either the fleeting shadows of morning, or the shadows of the evening which lengthen and are just as fleeting, see Gerleman BK 18:128 (with bibliography).

—2. protection:

—a. of God (cf. Akk. *šillu* and *šulūlu* as an epithet of deities, see Tallqvist *Epitheta* 159, and personal names with *andullu* protection, see Stamm 211): זלל ירו Is 49₂, זלל ירי 51₁₆, cj. Hos 14₈ for בזלל prp. זלל (BHS), זלל כנפך Ps 17₈ 36₈ 57₂ 63₈ (W. Beyerlin FRLANT 99 (1970) 108f); זלל שרי Ps 91₁; יהודה is זללל Ps 121₅;

—b. of protection by means of the king (מזלל יהודה) Lam 4₂₀;

—c. various forms of protection Nu 14₉ (with סיר), Is 30_{2f} see 1 a, Qoh 7₁₂ see 1 b. †

Der. III זלל, n.f. זלל, n.m. זללל, n.m. זללל, ? זללל.

7996 זלה

צלה: MHeb., JArm. צָלָא to roast, bake; Akk. *ṣelû* II (AHw. 1090; CAD *Ṣ*: 124, *ṣelû* A) to burn incense; fumigants; CPArm. *ṣlʿ*; Eth. *ṣalawa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1262); Arb. *ṣalā(y)* to roast, bake.

qal: impf. יִצְלֶה, יִצְלָה; inf. צְלוֹת: to roast 1S 2₁₅ Is 44₁₆₋₁₉. †

Der. צָלִי.

7997 צָלָה

צָלָה: n.f.; SamP. *ṣāla*; Josephus Σελλά (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 109); meaning uncertain, suggestions include:

—a. from צַל shadow, meaning protection, see e.g. König *Wb.* 387b; cf. KBL; Stamm *Frauennamen* 337;

—b. either from I צלל clinking, tinkling (J. Gabriel *AnBibl.* 10 (1959) 282) or from צְלִצְלִים as an allusion to the sweetness of the feminine voice, see Westermann BK 1/1:449 (according to Cassuto): wife of Lamech Gn 4_{19-22f.} †

7998 צָלוּל

*צָלוּל/*צָלוּל (Q צָלִיל): hapax legomenon Ju 7₁₃: צָלוּל לְחֶם שְׁעָרִים: meaning uncertain (KBL: slice?); according to versions, a cake of barley bread (Gesenius-B.), hard or dry barley bread, cf. Rösel ZDPV 92 (1976) 14²⁰ :: Driver ALUOS 4 (1962-1963) 13: from Arb. *ṣalla* to become dry > a dry loaf, cf. J. Gray *Joshua, Judges and Ruth* (1967) 305. †

7999 צָלַח

צָלַח: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 187): qal to have success, be successful, hif. also to succeed, allow to succeed; JArm. צָלַח pe. and pa. to split, af. to be successful, succeed, thrive; Ph. and Pun. *ṣlh* to thrive in the personal names *ṣlh*, *ʿsmnṣlh*, *bʿlṣlh*, *mṣlh* etc. (Benz *Names* 400); EgArm. pt. pa. *mṣlh* (*Aḥiqar* 125) either to split wood (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 224; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 245; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 967, *ṣlh* I, *yṣ mṣlh* ‘qn someone chopping wood) or to set wood on fire (Grelot *Documents* 440 no. 38 and note 1), cf. THAT 2:552; see BArm. haf. to allow someone to do well, make progress; Syr. *ṣalah* I to split, *ṣalah* II pe. to do well, grow; af. transitive, to make successful; intransitive, to do well, thrive (Brockelmann *Lex.* 629b); CPArm. *ṣlh* pe. or pa. to split; af. to thrive; Sam. af. to succeed; OSArb. *ṣlh* (Conti *Chrest.* 224b) to thrive; Arb. *ṣalaha* to be good, right, in order, thrive, IV causative, to put in order, reconstruct, encourage (Wehr-Cowan 521b-522a); Tigr. *ṣalḥa* to be excellent, turned out well, *ṣalḥāt* success (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 167b).

qal (25 times): pf. צָלַח, צָלַחָה, צָלַחוּ; impf. יִצְלַח/יִצְלַחַ, יִצְלַח/יִצְלַחַ(ו), יִצְלַחַ/יִצְלַחַי: Puech *Semitica* 21 (1971) 5-19; Blau VT 7 (1957) 100f; THAT 2:551-556; following KBL, Gesenius-B., Zorell *Lex.*, just one single verb צָלַח is to be assumed, with a semantic development from to split > to force entry > to penetrate > to succeed, cf. Puech and also Blau (see above) :: BDB 852: I צָלַח to rush into; II צָלַח to advance, prosper; cf. KBL Supplement, p. 182a, note concerning KBL p. 803a (misprint for 803b): perhaps, in view of Syr. and JArm. cognates and Arb. *ṣlh* (which, according to Lane, primarily means to be deaf, see *Lexicon.* 4:1715c) a separate root is required to explain the usage with רוּחַ; so I צָלַח to penetrate, advance and II צָלַח to be in a good condition, prosper.

—1. a. transitive (with הִירִידָן) 2S 19₁₈; translation uncertain: to cut through > to cross (Zorell *Lex.*); to rush to, rush towards (ZürBib.; NRSV: they rushed down to the Jordan ahead of the king); to storm in (Hertzberg ATD 10²:299; cf. TOB; REB: they rushed into the Jordan under the king's eyes); to force entry into (Puech *Semitica* 21 (1971) 6-8; THAT 2:553);

—b. intransitive, to **force entry into** (with עֵל), sbj. יהוה/אֱלֹהִים (: KBL to be fit, strong, effective) Ju 14_{6,19} 15₁₄ 1S 10_{6,10} 11₆, with אֵל 1S 16₁₃ 18₁₀;

—c. צָלַח כָּאֵשׁ (obj. בֵּית יוֹסֵף) Am 5₆: the meaning of the verb is debated, see THAT 552; suggestions include: 1. following MT:

—i. צָלַח meaning to have an effect, see KBL (Wolff BK 14/2:268, 269);

—ii. צָלַח meaning to stride through (?; see Berridge ThZ 32 (1976) 327⁵²);

—iii. צָלַח meaning to break in (L. Markert BZAW 140 (1977) 125);

—iv. צָלַח meaning to force entry > “to enter with fire,” to set ablaze, cf. Sir 8₁₀ (Puech *Semitica* 21 (1971) 8-12);

—v. according to the versions and Akk. *selû* (see above צָלַח) to set alight (Gesenius-B.; Blau VT 7 (1957) 100f; Rudolph KAT 13/2:189); 2. cj., see Gesenius-B. and BHS: לָהֵב אֵשׁ בְּ, יִשְׁלַח בְּאֵשׁ בְּ, יִשְׁלַח בְּאֵשׁ; the first set of alternatives (maintaining MT) is to be preferred to the second (cj. emendation), but the first of those options (1 i) seems less likely than the others (ii-v).

—2. a. to **succeed**: הִתְצַלַּח it succeeded Nu 14₄₁ Da 11₂₇;

—b. to **succeed, be successful** Is 53₁₀ 54₁₇ Jr 12₁ 13₇₋₁₀ 22_{30a-b} Ezk 15₄ 16₁₃, cj. 17₉ for הִתְצַלַּח prp. הִתְצַלַּח (BHS), 17₁₀₋₁₅ Da 11₂₇; cj. Ju 18₅ for הִתְצַלַּח prp. הִתְצַלַּח (BHS).

—cj.: Ps 45₅ text uncertain רִכַּב צָלַח וְהִרְרָךְ: suggestions include:

—i. with MT: Good luck! Ride on!, but dl. וְהִרְרָךְ as dittography (H. Schmidt HAT 15:84, 85; cf. Dahood *Psalms* 1:269, 271 and TOB, which retain וְהִרְרָךְ; NRSV: in your majesty ride on victoriously; REB: advance in your pomp and splendour);

—ii. cj. as e.g. הִרְרָךְ הַלְצִיךְ decorate your loins (Kraus BK 15⁵:486; BHS).

hif. (40 times): pf. הִצְלִיחַ, הִצְלִיחָה, הִצְלַחְתָּ, הִצְלַחְתָּ, sf. (dative) הִצְלִיחוּ; impf. יִצְלַח, וַיִּצְלַח, תִּצְלַח, תִּצְלַחְתָּ, תִּצְלַחְתָּ, תִּצְלַחְתָּ, תִּצְלַחְתָּ; pt. מִצְלַח.

—1. intransitive, to **be successful**:

—a. abs. **1K 22**^{12,15} **Jr 2**³⁷ (with **לְהָרִיץ**, see Gesenius-K. §119u; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107i α), **32**₅ **Ps 1**₃ **Pr 28**₁₃ **Da 8**_{12,24f} **11**₃₆ **1C 22**₁₁₋₁₃ **29**₂₃ **2C 7**₁₁ **13**₁₂ **14**₆ **18**_{11,14} **20**₂₀ **24**₂₀ **31**₂₁ **32**₃₀, see P. Welten WMANT 42 (1973) 18, 50; **אִישׁ מְצַלִּיחַ** a very successful man **Gn 39**₂ **Sir 41**₁;

—b. with acc., to be successful in something: with **הִרְרִיךְ** **Is 48**₁₅ **Ps 37**₇; with **הִרְרִיכִים** **Dt 28**₂₉ **Jos 1**₈; with **אֲשֶׁר** **Is 55**₁₁.

—2. a. with acc., to **make something a success**: with **הִרְרִיךְ** (THAT 2:553) **Gn 24**_{21,40-42,56} **39**_{3,23}; with **מְרַמֵּה** **Da 8**₂₅;

—b. with **לְ** of the person **Neh 1**₁₁ **2**₂₀; with dative sf. **2C 26**₅;

—c. abs. **Jr 5**₂₈ (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 40), **Ps 118**₂₅. †

8000 צִלְחִית

צִלְחִית: hapax legomenon **2K 2**₂₀ small bottle; MHeb. JArm. (צִלְחִי(תָּא), Sam. צִלוּעִי; Syr. *ṣalōḥītā* small bottle; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 171a) *ṣlwh̄y* small container: traditionally dish (Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*; KBL; Gray *Kings*³ 479) :: Dalman *Arbeit* 7:230: small jar, small jug (corresponding to the similar meaning in the Midrash and the Talmud, see Dalman *Arbeit* 4:245, 271; 7:227); cf. Honeyman *Pottery Vessels* item 24; Kelso *Ceramic Vocabulary* item 70: a small or medium sized bowl; → צִלְחָת. †

8001 צִלְחָת

צִלְחָת: (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 477a; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §38:1b); from Canaanite *zil(l)ah̄da* (VAB 2:1543 = Akk. *saḥḥar(r)u* a small offering bowl (AHw. 1008b; CAD S: 55a, *saḥḥarru*), see Lambdin *Orientalia* 22 (1953) 369; Arb. *ṣaḥn*; Eth. *ṣāhel* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1264) bowl, dish, plate; Tigr. *ṣaḥal* (Litmann-H. *Wb.* 633b): **צִלְחָת**, pl. **צִלְחָוֹת** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 614): **bowl 2K 21**₁₃ **Pr 19**₂₄ **26**₁₅, pl. **2C 35**₁₃ (see Dalman *Arbeit* 7:211, 224; Kelso *Ceramic Vocabulary* items 69, 71). †

8002 צִלְחָת

*צִלְחָת: pl. צִלְחָוֹת: → צִלְחָת.

8003 צָלִי

צָלִי: **צִלָּה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; SamP. *ṣāli*; MHeb.: cs. **צָלִי**: **roast Is 44**₁₆, **צָלִי־אֵשׁ** what is roasted on the fire **Ex 12**_{8f}. †

8004 צָלִיל

צָלִיל: → *צָלִיל.

8005 צִלְל

I צלל: MHeb. צלצל, JArm. צלל; Syr. *sal*; Arb. *šalla, šalšala* to clink, tinkle; OSArb. *šalal* II to announce (Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 313); Tigr. (Leslau 45).

qal: pf. צלל Leningrad, צלל Bomberg **Hab 3**₁₆; impf. תצלנה **1S 3**₁₁ (Bergsträsser 2: §14h; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §79:2a), תצלנה **2K 21**₁₂ **Jr 19**₃ (Bergsträsser 2: §27o; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §79:2a).

—1. to **resonate, ring** (of the ears) **1S 3**₁₁ **2K 21**₁₂ **Jr 19**₃.

—2. to **tremble, quiver** (of the lips) **Hab 3**₁₆, see Gesenius-B.; Rudolph KAT 13/3:238: chattering of teeth associated with shivering :: Sept. προσευχῆ according to Arm. צלה pa. to quiver. †

Der. מצלתים, מצלה, מצלים, מצל, מצלצל.

8006 צלל

II צלל, by-form of *צול → מצולה, מצולץ; SamP. צלל, אצטלל; cf. Ug. *mslt* fountain (Driver *Myths*² 151b; Caquot-S. *Textes* 351^g); MHeb.; Akk. *šalālu* to lie down asleep, fall asleep (AHw. 1075f; CAD §: 67); Arb. *dalla* to disappear; OSArb. *dll* decline, descent (Conti *Chrest.* 227); Eth. *šalala* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1256) to swim; (:: Gesenius-B.; KBL related to MHeb. JArm. צלל to be (become) clear; Syr. *sal* pa.; Arb. *šalla* to filter).

qal: pf. צלל to sink **Ex 15**₁₀. †

8007 צלל

III צלל: probably denominative from צל → צלל; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 187) hif. to throw shadows; in Aramaic dialects טלל pa. haf. af., see BArm. II טלל; Akk. *šullulu* to roof over, cover over, provide shade (AHw. 1110b; CAD §: 239, *šullulu* A); denominative from *šulūlu* (AHw. 1111a; CAD §: 242, *šulūlu* A) roof, porch, protection, shade; Arb. *zll* II to overshadow, shield, protect; OSArb. *zll* II to bring under a roof, IV to construct timberwork (Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 313); Eth. *šalala* and mostly *šallala* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1256) to overshadow; so also Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 631b).

qal: pf. צלל Leningrad, צלל Bomberg: **Neh 13**₁₉ (of the gates of Jerusalem) to become shady, dark, so Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*; KBL; ZürBib.; TOB; NRSV: when it began to be dark at the gates of Jerusalem before the Sabbath :: Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 206, 207: to become empty (?), i.e. to become quiet; REB: when the entrances to Jerusalem had been cleared in preparation for the Sabbath (according to the versions and Syr. *sal* → II צלל), or cj. ארכו צללי שעריו ירוש צלל as soon as the shadows of the gates (gateways) had become long. †

hif: pt. מצל: to give shade **Ezk 31**₃. †

8008 צלל

צלל, צללי, צללים: → צל.

8009 צלל

I *צֶלֶם: JArm. pa. and Syr. to provide with sculpture; Arb. *šalama* to chop off, hew, cut, to carve; root of the noun → צֶלֶץ, see Gesenius-B.; König *Wb.*; KBL and especially THAT 2:556f (with bibliography).

Der. I צֶלֶץ.

8010 צֶלֶם

II *צֶלֶם: JArm., Sam., Syr. טֹלַם to press; Arb. *zalama*; Ug. sbst. *złmt* parallel with *ğłmt* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 4:vii:54 and 55; 8:7f) darkness, obscurity, gloom, see Dietrich-Loretz *WdO* 4 (1967-1968) 308; Driver *Myths*² 147b, 155a; Aartun AOAT 21/1 (1974) 64 (:: Gordon *Textbook* §19:1053, 1969; Aistleitner 2153, 2372: name of a deity); uncertain *ğłm* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 14:i:19) ? sbst. darkness, see Dietrich-Loretz *Fschr. Elliger* 32; Gray *Krt*² 11, 35 :: Driver *Myths*² 82, 155a lad, page :: Driver *Myths*¹ 143a, line 2: vb. to overwhelm (from Arb. *dalama* to overflow, maltreat), cf. Gray *Krt*² 35; Akk. *šalāmu* to be (become) dark, turn black, dark (AHw. 1076; CAD *Š*: 70); *šalmu* adj., black, dark (AHw. 1078; CAD *Š*: 77); sbst. *šulmu* black spot, blackness, black wood (AHw. 1110f; CAD *Š*: 240); Eth. *šalma*, *šalama* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1258) to be black, turn black; adj. *šalim* black, dark, sbst. *šelmat* darkness (Dillmann *Lex.* 1259); also Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 632b); OSArb. adj. *złm* (Conti *Chrest.* 150b) black, dark; Arb. *zalima* to be dark, turn dark, gloomy; adj. *muzlim* dark, gloomy; sbst. *zulmat* darkness, gloom.

Der. name of a mountain II צֶלְמוֹן; ? n.m. I צֶלְמוֹן, cf. צֶלְמוֹת, cf. I צֶלֶם 4 b.

8011 צֶלֶם

I צֶלֶם: I *צֶלֶם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s; THAT 2:556f :: W.H. Schmidt WMANT 17² (1967) 133¹: צֶל + נָ); SamP. *šālām*; MHeb. image, statue, idol; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 187; THAT 2:562); JArm. צֶלְמָא; Sam.; Ph. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 245; THAT 2:556); EmpArm. *šlm*?, *šlmh* the effigy, his effigy (Donner-R. *Inschriften* text 225:3, 6; text 226:2; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 245; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 968: statue); Ug. *šlm pny* (Gordon *Textbook* text 1002:59 = Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 2, 31:61; Aistleitner 2319; cf. Gordon *Textbook* §19:2059); Akk. sbst. *šalmu* statue, figurine, image (AHw. 1078f; CAD *Š*: 78): in particular: 1. the statue of a god; 2. the statue of a king; 3. a statue in general; 4. a figurine; 5. a relief, bas-relief; 6. metaphorical, a constellation, shape, likeness, representation; BArm. → צֶלֶם; Syr. *šalmā*, *šalemṭā*; CPArm. *šlm*; Mnd. *šilma* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 393b) image, idol, shape, form; Nab., Palm. Hatra *šlm*, *šlm*' and *šlmṭ*' statue (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 245; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 968, *šlm* I; see also BArm. under צֶלֶם); OSArb. *złm* (Conti *Chrest.* 161a) and *šlm* (Conti *Chrest.* 224b) likeness, statue; Arb. *šanam* idol (Arm. loanword, see Fraenkel *Fremdwörter* 273): cs. צֶלֶץ, sf. צֶלְמוֹ, צֶלְמוֹנִי, צֶלְמוֹם, צֶלְמוֹם; pl. cs. צֶלְמוֹי, sf. צֶלְמוֹי, צֶלְמוֹיִם: THAT 2:556-563.

—1. **statue, inscribed column** 2K 11₁₈/2C 23₁₇.

—2. **idol** Nu 33₅₂ Ezk 7₂₀, Am 5₂₆ (text uncertain) צֶלְמוֹיִם probably meaning effigies of the *Kēwān*, Babylonian astral deities (see AHw. 420b *kajjamānū*; CAD *Š*: 38a line 6ff *kajamānu* adj. b. “steady” as a name of Saturn) and *sakkut* (Sumerian *sup*‘dSAG.KUD, see E. Reiner *Šurpu* tablet 2 line 180; Rudolph KAT 13/2:207; Wolff BK 14/2:304; THAT 2:557).

—3. pl.:

—a. **images, figures:** זָכָר זַלְמֵי effigies of men Ezk 16¹⁷, כְּשֻׁדִים זַלְמֵי pictures of the Chaldeans carved into the wall Ezk 23¹⁴;

—b. **replicas, likenesses** of the boils and mice 1S 6^{5.11} (see THAT 2:557f).

—4. a. transitory **image** Ps 39⁷ (parallel with הַבֵּל), Ps 73²⁰ text uncertain (parallel with חִלּוֹם) cj. for זַלְמָם prp. זַלְמוֹ (BHS) :: Würthwein *Wort und Existenz* 169: MT “their idol”;

—b. the זַלְמָם of Ps 39⁷ 73²⁰ belongs to II *זלם rather than to I, and so means silhouette, fleeting shadows, so e.g. Humbert *Études sur le récit du paradis et de la chute* 156; cf. Kopf VT 9 (1959) 272 and in general W.H. Schmidt WMANT 17² (1967) 133¹.

—5. **likeness:**

—a. of a man as the זַלְמָם of God Gn 1^{26f} 9⁶: for bibliography see Westermann BK 1/1:203-214; see further Barr BJRL 51 (1968) 11-26; Stamm “Zur Frage der Imago Dei im Alten Testament” (in *Humanität und Glaube. Gedenkschrift für Kurt Guggisberg* 243-253); Mettinger ZAW 86 (1974) 403-24; O.H. Steck FRLANT 115 (1975) 140⁵⁶⁷; O. Loretz *Die Gottebenbildlichkeit des Menschen*; THAT 2:558-562: man, God’s likeness, God’s image, i.e. he is God’s viceroy, representative or witness among the creatures;

—b. the son as the זַלְמָם of his father Gn 5³. †

8012 זַלְמָם

II זַלְמָם: Ps 39⁷ 73²⁰, II *זלם, → I זַלְמָם 4 b.

8013 זַלְמוֹן

I זַלְמוֹן: n.m.; Sept. Σελμων, Josephus Ἀσαμων (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 18); personal name with the diminutive ending -ōn (Stamm ArchOr. 17/2 (1949) 379-382; *Fschr. Stamm* 5-8); the derivation is uncertain; possibilities include:

—a. from II *זלם: “little black one, little dark one”, cf. Akk. *Šalmu, Šalimtu* “the black one” (Stamm 267) :: Noth *Personennamen* 223 “light, gleam” from Arb. *zalm* gleam, brightness;

—b. from I זַלְמָם “little image” (of a deceased member of the family), cf. Akk. *Šalamahhē* “likeness of the brothers” (Stamm 304): one of David’s thirty warriors 2S 23²⁸ = זַלְמֵי 1C 11²⁹, see Rudolph *Chr.* 100: prp. זַלְמֵי as hypocoristic of זַלְמוֹן. †

8014 זַלְמוֹן

II זַלְמוֹן: name of a mountain; from II *זלם = “the black mountain”, so KBL; see further Koch VT 26 (1976) 328.

—1. in the vicinity of Shechem **Ju 9**₄₈, identified with *Jebel el-Kebīr*, on the eastern edge of the plain of Shechem, see Simons OTSt. 2 (1943) 36-50; Simons *Geog.* §584; Rösel ZDPV 92 (1976) 31 :: Nielsen *Shechem* 166f: another name for עִיבָל.

—2. in *Bāsān Ps 68*₁₅, either on the Golan Heights or in the *Haurān* mountains, see Simons *Geog.* §1685 (:: Gray JSS 22 (1977) 16: adj. from II *צַל־ם: dark cloud). †

8015 צַלְמוֹת

צַלְמוֹת (Oriental צַלְמוֹת צַלְמוֹת, Kahle *Text* 74 and *Ost.* 196); Sept. σ> Θανάτου; probably by popular folk etymology from צַל and מוֹת; < *צַלְמוֹת* (II צַל־ם), see Gesenius-B.; KBL; see also Zorell *Lex.* :: Hehn MVAG 22 (1918) 79ff; cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 506u; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 187): **gloom** (deeper than חֹשֶׁךְ), an impenetrable gloom, pitch, darkness, see W. Thomas JSS 7 (1962) 191-200; Tromp *BiblOr.* 21 (1969) 140-142; Koch ZAW 86 (1974) 519; cf. Barr *Questions disputées de l'AT* (Louvain, 1974) 52ff; (THAT 1:87: 18 times, 10 times in Job).

—1. **Am 5**₈ (:: בִּקֵּר), **Jr 13**₁₆ (:: אֹר), **Ps 44**₂₀, **107**₁₀₋₁₄ (parallel with חֹשֶׁךְ), **Jb 3**₅ **34**₂₂ (parallel with חֹשֶׁךְ), **10**₂₂ (parallel with אֶפֶל), **12**₂₂ (:: אֹר), **24**₁₇ (:: בִּקֵּר), עֲפַעְפִי צַלְמוֹת 16₁₆, וְעֲפַעְפִי צַלְמוֹת 28₃.

—2. אֶרֶץ צַלְמוֹת Is 9₁, אֶרֶץ צַלְמוֹת וְעֵינַי וְעֵינַי אֶרֶץ צַלְמוֹת Jr 2₆, וְעֵינַי וְעֵינַי אֶרֶץ צַלְמוֹת Jb 10₂₁, וְעֵינַי וְעֵינַי אֶרֶץ צַלְמוֹת Ps 23₄. †

8016 צַלְמוֹת

צַלְמוֹת: place name, etymology uncertain; SamP. *ṣālāmūna*: stopping place in the desert in the *Wadi el-Araba*, not identified precisely, **Nu 33**_{41f}, see Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:65; de Vaux *Histoire* 1:519f. †

8017 צַלְמוֹת

צַלְמוֹת: n.m.; Sept. Σαλμανα, Σελμανα, Josephus Ζαρμουνης (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 49); etymology uncertain: ? צַלְמוֹת צַלְמוֹת name of a deity, corresponding to *šlm* in *Teimā (Temā)* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 228 A:3, 9ff and B:1), Lihyanic, Thamudic *SLM (Šalm)*, see Gese-H. *Religionen* 372, 377, cf. 279; Rösel ZDPV 92 (1976) 16: king of Midian **Ju 8**₅₋₂₁ **Ps 83**₁₂. †

8018 צַלַע

I צַלַע: MHeb., JArm. טַלַע to limp; Arb. *zala'a* to be lame, limp; > Eg. n.f. *sa-l'sub'2-ga-ta* the person who limps (Helck *Beziehungen*² 364).

qal: pt. צַלַע, fem. צַלַעָה.

—1. to **limp Gn 32**₃₂ (SamP. versions צַלַע = *šālu*).

—2. to **be lame (animals) Mi 4**_{6f}, see Rudolph KAT 13/3:82 :: Driver JTS 47 (1946) 162: to go on one side, **Zeph 3**₁₉. †

Der. צָלַע.

8019 צָלַע

II *צָלַע: Arb. *ḍaliʿa* to be crooked, bent (Wehr-Cowan 544a, lines 1-2).

Der. I צָלַע and ? II צָלַע.

8020 צָלַע

צָלַע: I צָלַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456 l; MHeb.: sf. צָלַעוּ, צָלַעוּ: **stumble, fall, plunge** Jr 20₁₀ Ps 35₁₅ 38₁₈ Jb 18₁₂, see Seybold BWANT 99 (1973) 27; cj. Sir 51₃ for סַלַע prp. צָלַעוּ. †

8021 צָלַע

I צָלַע: II *צָלַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 552q, 554z or a primary noun; MHeb. צָלַע, צָלַעָה, צָלַעָה rib, side-chamber; JArm. עֲלֵאָה rib; Sam. עֲלָה (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:570) < *עֲלַע, and עֲלַחָה < עֲלַעָחָה; EgArm. cs. pl. עֲלַעִי (*Aḥiqar*. Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 216, line 106), BArm. → *עֲלַע; Ug. *sl'* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2165; Aistleitner 2320: spare ribs); Akk. *ṣē'ilu* rib, side (AHw. 1090a; CAD *S*: 124); Syr. *ʿelā*; CPArm. *ʿl'* (*ʿelā*) (Schulthess *Lex.* 147b; *Gramm.* §49:2a); Arb. *ḍil*, *ḍila* rib, side; > Eg. *ḍr't* plank or similar (of cedar, Erman-G. 5:603; see M. Görg BN 3 (1977) 14-16): cs. צָלַע and צָלַע, sf. צָלַעוּ; pl. צָלַע(ו) and צָלַעִים 1K 6₃₄ (Michel *Grundlegung* 1:56 and see below), cs. צָלַע(ו)ת, sf. צָלַעֲתָיו.

—1. **rib** Gn 2_{21f}.

—2. **side**:

—a. צָלַע הַהָר 2S 16₁₃;

—b. the longer side (cf. יָרֵךְ 2) of the Ark Ex 25₁₂₋₁₄ 37₃₋₅, of the tabernacle Ex 26_{20-26f-35} 36_{25-31f}, of the altar Ex 27₇ 38₇; gloss 30₄ 37₂₇.

—3. צָלַע and pl. as a component; exact meaning disputed, for suggestions see Rupprecht ZDPV 88 (1972) 41²⁶; see further Noth *Könige* 113-115, esp. 114f; Mulder ZAW 88 (1976) 103-105:

—a. extra storey to a building 1K 6₅₋₈, cj. v. 6 for הַיְצוּעַ (Q יְצִיעַ, K יְצוּעַ) rd. הַצָּלַע, cf. Ouellette JNES 31 (1972) 187-191;

—b. sg. side-building Ezk 41_{5-9a-11}; sg. and pl. side-chamber 41_{6-8-9b-26};

—c. plank, wainscot 1K 6_{15f}; cj. v. 34a for צָלַעִים prp. with 34b קָלַעִים (Noth *Könige* 102);

—d. supporting beams (upon the pillars) 1K 7₃, cf. Weidhaas ZA 45 (1939) 49f; Noth *Könige* 135; Mulder ZAW 88 (1976) 104f. †

8022 צָלַע

II זָלַע: place name; = ? I זָלַע 2 (2S 16₁₃; Jos 18₂₈ Sept.^A Σηλαλεφ, missing from Sept.^B; 2S 21₁₄ Sept. ἐν τῆ πλευρῷ; site unidentified, in Benjamin (Simons *Geog.* §327 II 10; Noth *Jos.* 113): the burial place of Saul and Jonathan Jos 18₂₈ זָלַע הָאֵלֶּה = זָלַע 2S 21₁₄, see Hertzberg ATD 10²:317. †

8023 זָלַף

זָלַף: n.m. “caper-bush” (Noth *Personennamen* 231) = MHeb. appellative זָלַף and Arb. *laṣaf* (KBL) *Capparis spinosa* (Löw *Flora* 1:322ff): father of one of the builders of the wall in Jerusalem Neh 3₃₀. †

8024 זָלַפְחָד

זָלַפְחָד: n.m. or name of a tribe; SamP. *šālāfād*; Sept. Σαλπιααδ, Josephus Σωλοφάντης (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 117); the meaning of the personal name is uncertain, see Noth *Personennamen* 256a; ? originally פַּחַד זָלַ: either meaning “shadow (refuge) from horror” see Noth *Personennamen* 256a and KBL; or “the relative is my shadow (protection)” or alternatively “The Shadow (The Refuge) is my relative” (Nielsen *Shechem* 262; H.P. Müller *Monotheismus im alten Israel und in seiner Umwelt* 120f); → I פַּחַד 3 b: descendant of Manasseh-Gilead, i.e. probably the ancestor of the affiliated clan Nu 26₃₃ Jos 17₃ 1C 7₁₅; זָלַפְחָד בְּנוֹת Nu 27₁₋₇ 36_{6-10f}, זָלַפְחָד בְּנוֹת Nu 36₂. †

8025 זָלַצַח

זָלַצַח: 1S 10₂, not explained with certainty, see Stoebe KAT 8/1:197, 206; possibilities include:

—a. an unidentified place name in Benjamin (Gesenius-B.; KBL) perhaps corresponding to II זָלַע 2S 21₁₄, see Stoebe KAT 8/1:197, 206;

—b. used as an appellative (cf. versions, see Stoebe KAT 8/1:197, 206; Zorell *Lex.*; BHS) as for example in:

—i. זָלַצַח בְּצֵל in glowing shadow (Zimolong ZAW 56 (1938) 175f);

—ii. זָלַצַח בְּצֵל in the shadow of a rock (Hertzberg ATD 10²:59⁹);

—iii. זָלַצַח אֶצֶל beside a bush (Caspari KAT 7 (1926) 111). †

8026 זָלַצַל

זָלַצַל: the two occurrences in the Old Testament both seem to be derived from different roots.

—1. Dt 28₄₂ זָלַצַל: I זָלַל; SamP. *šālšāl*; MHeb. זָרְצַר, JArm. זָרְצַר cricket; Sam. זָלַל(ו) cricket ?; Akk. *šāširu*, *šaršaru* cricket (AHw. 1086f; CAD *Š*: 115, *šaršaru* A); Syr. *šaršūrā* a species of locust (Brockelmann *Lex.* 639b); *šešrā* cricket (Brockelmann *Lex.* 636a); CPArm. *šršr* species of locust; OSArb. n.m. *šršr* cricket (Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 314); Arb. *šaršūr*, *šuršūr*, *šaršar* locust, cricket, cockroach (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 120f); cricket (KBL; cf. Aharoni *Animals* 478: *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*) or migratory cricket (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 121), cf. Gesenius-B.

—2. Is 18₁ cs. צְלִצְלִי: I or II צלל: כְּנַפְיִמְאָרְץ, meaning disputed:

—a. meaning as 1: the land of the winged cricket (KBL) or the land of the whirring wings (Gesenius-B.; ZürBib.; Kaiser ATD 18:74¹; cf. TOB; NRSV: whirring wings);

—b. צְלִצְלִי: II צלל, with Sept., Theodotion, Tg., Gesenius *Thesaurus* 1167f: boat (like Arm. צלצל); REB: a land of sailing ships, see Driver *Fschr. Th.H. Robinson* 56, and JSS 13 (1968) 45; Kinnier Wilson VT 25 (1975) 11¹; Barr *Philology* 334 entry 270; Wildberger BK 10:678, 679: land of the winged boats, meaning light ships; because of כְּלִי־גִמָּא in v. 2, the second of these alternatives (b) is probably preferable. †

8027 צְלִצְלִי

*צְלִצְלִי, Oriental צְלִצְלִי צְלִצְלִי (Kahle *Text* 74): I צלל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 481d: cs. צְלִצְלִי; Jb 40₃₁ דְּגִים צְלִצְלִי traditionally fish harpoon (parallel with *שְׂכָה) :: Sept. ἐν πλοίοις ἀλιέων, on which see Kinnier Wilson VT 25 (1975) 11¹: = צְלִצְלִי/צְלִצְלִי 2b boat.

8028 צְלִצְלִים

צְלִצְלִים: I צלל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 481d; MHeb. צְלִצְלִי/צְלִצְלִי; JArm. צְלִצְלִי; Syr. *šešlā, šislā*; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 171a) *ššl > šš; Eth. *šanašlat*, pl. *šanašel(āt)* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1293; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:247; Nöldeke *Beitr.* 42) cymbals: cs. צְלִצְלִי: **clanging pans, cymbals**, possibly castanets (Kolari *Musikinstrumente* 24ff :: מְצַלְצְלִים disc cymbals).

—1. 2S 6₅, David dancing before Yahweh.

—2. צְלִצְלִי parallel with תְּרוּעָה Ps 150₅; the difference cannot be determined with certainty:

—a. KBL צְלִצְלִי: שְׂצִצְלִי: small pans, clashed together from a short distance apart; צְלִצְלִי: large, resounding pans;

—b. Keel *Bildsymb.* p. 318: two different types of playing, e.g. restrained and forceful, for bib-liography including illustrations see Kolari *Musikinstrumente* 24ff; Wegner *Musikinstrumente* 32, 38ff, 612; Keel *Bildsymb.* item 455; Pritchard *Pictures* 202; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1259f; BRL² 235f; Meissner *Bab. Ass.* 1: figure 126. †

8029 צִלְק

*צִלְק: root of n.m. צִלְקָה.

8030 צִלְקָה

צִלְקָה: n.m.; meaning uncertain (the personal name is not found in Noth *Personennamen*); possible interpretations include:

—a. from Arb. *šalaqa* to shout powerfully (KBL);

—b. from JArm. ܥܠܩ to split (König *Wb.* 389a); if this second alternative is accepted it is very likely that it refers to physical disability, cf. Akk. *šulluqu* ? a horse with split ears (AHw. 1267b; CAD Š/3: 243, cf. *šalāqu* to split; *šulluqu* to split in many places, CAD Š/1: 231), as a personal name see Stamm 264: an Ammonite, one of David's thirty heroes 2S 23₃₇ 1C 11₃₉. †

8031 ܥܠܩ

ܥܠܩ, Oriental ܥܠܩ (Kahle *Text* 79): n.m. (Noth *Personennamen* 39, 152, 152¹): short form of a personal name from ܥܠ with hypocoristic ending, cf. ܒܥܠܐܝܠ.

—1. from Benjamin 1C 8₂₀.

—2. ܥܠܩ an assistant of David from Manasseh 1C 12₂₁. †

8032 ܥܡܐ

ܥܡܐ; MHeb. ܥܡܐ; Ug. *gma* to be thirsty (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1973; Aistleitner 2156; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 341 entry 523) and *zma* (in D-theme) to thirst (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1054; Aistleitner 2373); on *g/z* see von Soden *Fschr. Baumgartner* 293; Akk. *šamû* to be thirsty (AHw. 1081b; CAD Š: 95); Eth. *šam'a* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1271) and Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 635b); OSArb. *zm'* (Conti *Chrest.* 161a); Arb. *zami'a*.

qal: pf. ܥܡܐ, ܥܡܐ Ru 2₉ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 376), ܥܡܐ many MSS, Leningrad, Bomberg ܥܡܐ Ju 4₁₉, ܥܡܐ; impf. ܥܡܐ, ܥܡܐ (1), ܥܡܐ: to thirst, be thirsty Ju 4₁₉ 15₁₈ Is 48₂₁ 49₁₀ 65₁₃ Jb 24₁₁ Ru 2₉, with ܥ in Ex 17₃ (ܥܡܐ, Sam. Ex 17₃ MS A ܥܡܐ); for God Ps 42₃ 63₂. †

Der. ܥܡܐ, ܥܡܐ, ܥܡܐ, ܥܡܐ.

8033 ܥܡܐ

ܥܡܐ; ܥܡܐ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 462s; SamP. *šāmā*: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 187); Akk. *šumu šummu* thirst (AHw. 1112a-b; CAD Š: 247), *šummû* thirst (AHw. 1112a; CAD Š: 246); Eth. *sem'* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1272); Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 635b); Arb. *zim'*, *zama'*, *zamā'*: sf. ܥܡܐ/ܥܡܐ: thirst Ex 17₃ Dt 28₄₈ Ju 15₁₈ Is 5₁₃ 41₁₇ 50₂ Hos 2₅ Am 8₁₁ (ܥܡܐ).¹³ Ps 69₂₂ 104₁₁ Lam 4₄ Neh 9₁₅₋₂₀ 2C 32₁₁; ܥܡܐ ܥܡܐ land of thirst, meaning desert Ezk 19₁₃, cf. Akk. *ašar (qaqqar) šumme* referring to the desert (AHw. 1112b; CAD Š: p. 247a, *šummû* b (Assurbanipal), and p. 248a, *šumu* c (Sennacherib and Assurbanipal);

—cj. Jr 48₁₈ for ܥܡܐ prp. ܥܡܐ → ܥܡܐ. †

8034 ܥܡܐ

ܥܡܐ; ܥܡܐ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464a; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 187); Akk. adj. *šamû* thirsting (AHw. 1081b; CAD Š: 95); Eth. *šēmû'* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1272); Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 635b); Arb. *zam'an* and *zami'*: fem. ܥܡܐ, pl. ܥܡܐ.

—1. thirsty 2S 17₂₉ Is 21₁₄ 29₈ 32₆ 55₁ Pr 25₂₁, pl. Ps 107₅ (parallel with ܥܡܐ).

—2. הַצְמָאָה the thirsty, arid land Dt 29₁₈ (SamP. *šāmā, fem. Dt 29₁₈ aššāmā) = צָמָה (parallel with יַבֶּשֶׁת) Is 44₃.

—3. with נפש Sir 51₂₄. †

8035 צְמָאָה

צְמָאָה: צָמָה (Barth *Nominalbildung* §71; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §34:3 and §35:1b; cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463w); MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 187): **thirst Jr 2₂₅**. †

8036 צְמָאוֹן

צְמָאוֹן: צָמָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 537f; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41:1a); SamP. šāmā'on (= *צְמָאוֹן), cf. Akk. *šumāmī/ētu, šumāmu* (AHw. 1111b; CAD *Š*: 243b and 244a) thirst: **thirsty, waterless region Dt 8₁₅ Is 35₇ Ps 107₃₃**. †

8037 צָמַד

צָמַד: MHeb. to harness, arrange, nif. to be attached, nif. also DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 187; see Wallenstein BJRL 38 (1955-1956) 252¹⁰); JArm. to hold together, connect, harness; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:577); Ug. *smd* to harness (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2169; Aistleitner 2322; Driver *Myths*² 156b) :: Ras Shamrah Akk. *šamātu* (→ צָמַת); Akk. *šamādu* (AHw. 1080; CAD *Š*: 89) to make ready, tether, tie together, yoke, hitch up, connect (cf. Salonen *Hippologica* 271ff); Syr. *šamad* to tie together, connect; Mnd. *SMD* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 395b) to fasten, connect; Eth. *damada* to harness, subjugate; *taḍamda* esp. to join a cult (Dillmann *Lex.* 1325f; Gesenius-B.); Tigr. *šamda* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 635b) to yoke (to); Arb. *damada* to bind (esp. a wound).

nif: impf. וַיִּצְמְדוּ, וַיִּצְמְדוּ; pt. pl. נִצְמְדוּ: with לְ to be involved with, follow a god Nu 25₃₋₅ Ps 106₂₈ (KBL; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.*; cf. M. Mannati VT 25 (1975) 662f) :: Gesenius-B.: to bear the yoke of a god, to serve him (as in Eth.); similarly Halbe FRLANT 114 (1975) 158: to subjugate oneself. †

pu: pt. fem. מְצַמְדֶּת strapped on (חָרַב) 2S 20₈. †

hif: impf. תִּצְמְדֶנּוּ: to tighten, harness (sbj. לְשׁוֹנֶךָ, obj. מְצַמְדֶנּוּ), Ps 50₁₉, see Gunkel *Psalmen* 220; Kraus BK 15⁵:526; REB: you harness your tongue to deceit; Sept. περιέπλεε> meaning to plait, weave (e.g. ZürBib.; Zorell *Lex.*; Dahood *Psalms* 1:305); cf. NRSV: your tongue frames deceit :: TOB: to bind with. †

Der. צְמָה, I, II צְמִיד.

8038 צָמַד

צָמַד: צָמַד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457q; MHeb., JArm. צָמַדָּה yoke, team; Ug. *smd, smdm* (pl. or dual) team (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2168; Aistleitner 2322); ? Ph. in the name of the deity *bʿl smd* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 24:15): either “the lord of the twin yoke”, or “the lord of the club” (see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 34); Akk. *šimdu* (AHw. 1102b; CAD *Š*: 196, *šimdu* A) bandage, team of draft animals, cf. Salonen *Hippologica* 194f; Syr. *šemdā* bandage; CPArm. *šmydw* connection; OSArb. *smd* in the personal name *smdʿhmr* (Conti *Chrest.* 224b);

Eth. *demd* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1327); Tigr. *sem̄d* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 636a) a pair of draft animals (oxen); Arb. *ḍimlād* dressing for a wound, bandage: sf. צְמָדוֹ; pl. צְמָדִים, cs. צְמָדֵי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 582).

—1. **team Jr 51₂₃** (of an אָפֶר), חֲמָרִים **Ju 19₃₋₁₀ 2S 16₁**, צ' חמרים Tell Arad 3:5; בָּקָר **1S 11₇ 1K 19₂₁ Jb 1₃** (five hundred בָּבָקָר), **42₁₂** (one thousand בָּצְמָד בָּצְמָד); מִשָּׂא צְמֹד a load for a team (פָּרָד) **2K 5₁₇**; צְמָדִים twelve yoke of oxen ploughing **1K 19₁₉**; פָּרָשִׁים צְמֹד **Is 21₇₋₉**, → פָּרָשׁ 1 c; cj. **2K 9₂₅** for אֲחָרֵי צְמָדִים prp. צְמֹד מֵאֲחָרֵי (KBL) :: Gray *Kings*³ 545^b: with MT, Jehu and Bidkar, each with a team.

—2. the area of land which a team of oxen is able to plough in one day (Dalman *Arbeit* 2:49, 171; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1162):

—a. with שָׂדֶה **1S 14₁₄**, see Stoebe KAT 8/1:257, 259f;

—b. with כָּרֶם **Is 5₁₀**, see Wildberger BK 10:185. †

8039 צְמָה

*צְמָה: *צַמ־, etymology uncertain, ? from Arb., cf. *šamma* to close, cork, put a stopper in (Wehr-Cowan 524b); MHeb. צָמַם Mish. Bek. 6:4 afflicted with sponge-like ears, צַמ־ hif. to tie together; JArm. denom. *šamsem* to disguise; Arb. sbst. *šammāt* cloth which veils the face (Guidi *Note ebraiche* 13): sf. צְמָתָה: veil for the face **Is 47₂ Song 4_{1.3} 6₇**; → צְמִיָּם. †

8040 צְמוּקִים

צְמוּקִים, צְמוּקִים: צְמוּק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480v; MHeb. JArm. צְמוּקִים (א) raisin, dried olive; Ug. *šmq(m)* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2174; Aistleitner 2327; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 441 entry 105) grapes, dried grapes, raisins: **cake of dried grapes** (Löw *Flora* 1:82; Dalman *Arbeit* 4:352f; BRL² 362a): **1S 25₁₈ 30₁₂ 2S 16₁ 1C 12₄₁**. †

8041 צְמוּחַ

צְמוּחַ: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 187); JArm.; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:570); Ug. *šmh* in the personal name *yšmh* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2171; Aistleitner 2324; Gröndahl *Personennamen* 59, 189, 393b); Syr. *šamah* to spring up; Mnd. *ŠHM, ŠMA* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 390a) to shine; Arb. *dmḥ* to oil, rub in (Rüthy *Pflanze* 48; THAT 2:563-566).

qal: pf. צָמַח, צְמַחוּ; impf. יִצְמַח (ו), יִצְמַח, תִּצְמַח, יִצְמַחוּ, תִּצְמַחוּ; inf. with sf. צְמַחָה (Gesenius-K. §65a; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 361x) :: Gesenius-B.; KBL → צְמַח; pt. צְמַח (ו), pl. fem. צְמַחוֹת.

—1. to **sprout**:

—a. i. plants **Gn 2₅ 41_{6.23}**;

—ii. vine (צְמַחָה its sprout) **Ezk 17_{9f}**;

—iii. a forest of trees **Qoh 2₆**;

—iv. **צִמְחָה**: it sprouts **Zech 6**₁₂ (or as b ii, see below);

—b. metaphorical:

—i. men **Is 44** **Jb 8**₁₉ (cj. for **צִמְחוּ** rd. ? **צִמְחָה**, sbj. **אֲחֵר**), see e.g. Fohrer KAT 16:185;

—ii. new things to come **Is 42**₉ **43**₁₉, loyalty **Ps 85**₁₂, tribulation **Jb 5**₆, meaning salvation **Zech 6**₁₂ (or as a.iv, see above).

—2. to **grow**:

—a. trees **Ex 10**₅ **Ezk 17**₆; hair **Lv 13**₂₇; healing skin **Is 58**₈;

—b. generations of mankind **Sir 14**₁₈. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 50f): pf. **צִמְחָה**; impf. **צִמְחָה**; inf. **צִמְחָה**: to cause to produce outgrowth (with an elliptical obj.), **produce**: hair, growth of hair (sg. collective **שֵׁעָר**, see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:65) **Ju 16**₂₂ **Ezk 16**₇; beard (**זָקָן**) **2S 10**₅/**1C 19**₅. †

hif: pf. **וַהֲצִמְחֵה**; impf. **וַיִּצְמַח**, **וַיִּצְמַח**, **וַיִּצְמַח** (י); inf. cs. **וַהֲצִמְחֵה**; pt. **וַיִּצְמַח**.

—1. a. with acc., to **make plants sprout**: **Gn 2**₉ **3**₁₈ **Dt 29**₂₂ **Ps 104**₁₄ **Jb 38**₂₇;

—b. metaphorical:

—i. sbj. God **2S 23**₅ (**כָּל־הַפְּצִי**, text uncertain, for emendation see BHK and Hertzberg ATD 10²:329³); **Ezk 29**₂₁ and **Ps 132**₁₇ (**קָרַן**); **Jr 33**₁₅ (**צִמְחָה צְדָקָה**);

—ii. sbj. earth **Is 45**₈ (**צְדָקָה**).

—2. to **cause to sprout** **Is 55**₁₀ (the earth), **61**₁₁ (plants, → **זָרַע**); with two acc. **Ps 147**₈ (the mountains, grass). †

Der. **צִמְחָה**.

8042 **צִמְחָה**

צִמְחָה: **צִמְחָה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457q; Heb. inscr. **צִמְחָה** n.m. (Tell Arad 49:11); SamP. *šāmā*; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 187); JArm. **צִמְחָה**; Ug. *s(?)mḥ* scion (PRU 2, text 7:9; Gray *Legacy*² 226 and Ugaritica 6:289f; Dijkstra-de Moor UF 7 (1975) 199); cj. *s[mḥ]t* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 19:i:17) sprout, offspring (Dijkstra-de Moor UF 7 (1975) 197, 199); Ph. *smḥ* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 43:11) and Neo-Punic *smḥ* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 162:2; 163:3) descendant, scion (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 246; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 970; THAT 2:563); Syr. *šemḥā* gleam, sprout, offspring; Mnd. *ašmata* and *šahamta* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 33a and 385b) gleam; Rüthy *Pflanze* 48f; THAT 2:563-566, esp. 565: sf. **וַהֲצִמְחֵה**.

—1. **sprouting**:

—a. **Ezk 17**_{9,10}, or inf. → צִמָּח qal 1 a ii;

—b. what sprouts: collective **Gn 19**₂₅ **Is 61**₁₁ **Ezk 16**₇ **Hos 8**₇ **Ps 65**₁₁ **Sir 40**₂₂ (pl. cs.);

—c. צִמָּח יְהוָה what Yahweh causes to grow **Is 4**₂ (KBL; Kaiser ATD 17³:42; Wildberger BK 10:154f :: e.g. Baldwin VT 14 (1964) 93f: with Messianic connotation).

—2. a particular shoot, referring to an individual person, a descendant of David and of the king in the Messianic era of salvation, see Gressmann *Messias* 253f; Mowinckel *He That Cometh* 164: צִדְיִק 'צִי **Jr 23**₅ → צִדְיִק 4 b = צִדְקָה 'צִי **33**₁₅ → צִדְקָה 7 b ii; cf. Ph. צִדְקָה צִמָּח (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 43:11), see H.H. Schmid *Gerechtigkeit als Weltordnung* 87f; Avishur UF 8 (1976) 21; צִדְקָה צִמָּח **Zech 3**₈ (Rudolph KAT 13/4:99f), צִמָּח אִישׁ 'צִי **6**₁₂ (Rudolph KAT 13/4: 130). †

8043 צִמִּיד

I צִמִּיד: צִמִּיד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; SamP. *šēməd*, pl. *šēmīdām*; MHeb. armband (Dalman *Wb.* 354b), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 187; 1QM v:7, 8, 9) ring on the shaft of a spear: pl. צִמִּידִים: bracelet (for women), see BRL² 284f, 289; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1706-1709: **Gn 24**_{22,30,47} **Nu 31**₅₀ **Ezk 16**₁₁ **23**₄₂. †

8044 צִמִּיד

II צִמִּיד: צִמִּיד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; SamP. *šēməd*; MHeb. the tying up of the covering on a receptacle, lid (Dalman *Wb.* 364b): hapax legomenon **Nu 19**₁₅ (parallel with פִּתְיִל, probably gloss), Sept. δεσμός; meaning uncertain, for suggestions see Gesenius-B.:

—a. according to Sept. tying up;

—b. according to Arb. *šimād*: stopper, lid of a receptacle; cf. KBL: lid, see Kelso *Ceramic Vocabulary* entry 72: clay or metal lid. †

8045 צִמִּים

צִמִּים: etymology uncertain, ? from Arb. *šamma* to close, put a stopper in, → *צִמִּיה; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 187): a trapping device (parallel with פִּחַ) **Jb 18**₉, with hif. חִזַּק and thus perhaps: sling (Fohrer KAT 16:297); cj. **Jb 5**₅ for צִמִּים prp. with versions צִמִּיא or צִמִּאִים. †

8046 צִמִּיתָת

צִמִּיתָת: → צִמִּיתָת.

8047 צִמָּם

*צִמָּם: → *צִמָּה.

8048 צִמָּק

צָמַר: MHeb., JArm. to shrivel up; Tigrinya *šāmāq*^{wä} to press (Leslau 45).

qal: pt. צָמְקִים: to **dry up, wither** (breasts) **Hos 9**₁₄. †

Der. צָמְקִים.

8049 צָמַר

*צָמַר: Der. cj. place name II צָמֹר, name of a mountain צָמֹרִים, צָמֹרֶת.

8050 צָמַר

I צָמַר: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456j: primary noun; SamP. *šāmār*, MHeb., JArm. עָמְרָא; Sam. עֹמַר; EgArm. ‘*mr*’ and *qmr*’ (see Fitzmyer *Fschr. Albright* (1971) 153); Palm. ‘*mr*’ (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 217; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 873, ‘*mr* VII wool’); BArm. → עָמֹר; Syr. ‘*amrā*’; Mnd. *aqamra* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 33b); Neo-Syr. ‘*umrā*’; Eth. *damr* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1324): צָמֹר, sf. צָמֹרִי: **wool** (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:9ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2181).

—1. a. צָמֹר הַצֹּמֶר fresh shorn wool **Ju 6**₃₇ → נְזִיָה; gift of Yahweh **Hos 2**_{7.11}; צָמֹר אֵילִים unshorn ram, sheep with much wool **2K 3**₄ (R. Meyer *Gramm.* §96:1b), see Dalman *Arbeit* 6:195;

—b. white (parallel with שֹׁלֵג as material and as colour) **Ps 147**₁₆, :: תּוֹלַע **Is 1**₁₈.

—2. a. as material for clothing **Pr 31**₁₃ (parallel with פְּשֵׁתִים); with לבַשׁ **Ezk 34**₃, with עֹלָה **Ezk 44**₁₇, consumed by moths **Is 51**₈; בְּגַד צָמֹר (parallel with פְּשֵׁתִים) **Lv 13**_{47f. 52.59}; weaving from wool and linen forbidden **Dt 22**₁₁, → שֵׁעֲטָנִיז;

—b. as merchandise צָמֹר צָחַר wool from Suhar (REB and NEB; NRSV and RSV: white wool) **Ezk 27**₁₈ → צָחַר. †

8051 צָמַר

cj. II צָמֹר, or צָמֹר: ? צָמַר: place name **Ezk 27**_{8b} for צָחַר חֲכִמִיךְ prp. חֲכִמִי צָמֹר (e.g. Elliger *ZAW* 62 (1950) 72; Fohrer *HAT* 13:154; BHS :: Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 628, 635: MT v. 8b gloss); **Zech 9**₁ for שְׁבִטֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְרָאוּ כָּל שְׁפִטֵי צִנְבָהָלוּ שְׁפִטֵי צָמֹר (Elliger *ZAW* 62 (1950) 72) or וְרָאוּ כָּל שְׁפִטֵי צִנְבָהָלוּ שְׁפִטֵי צָמֹר BHS; cf. Horst *HAT* 14² (1954) 244 :: Rudolph *KAT* 13/4:168, 171f: MT, for וְכָל rd. כָּכָל, see I. Willi-Plein *BBB* 42 (1974) 5, 68: MT ... וְכָל and (also) all ... : צָמֹר corresponds to *Šumur* in El Amarna (see VAB 2:1138ff), Eg. † *u-mu-ra* (Albright *Vocalization* 67) corresponds to *Šumra*, 19 km. south-east of Arwad; cf. Ug. ? personal name *bn smrt* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 4, 75:vi:5) “son of a woman from *Šumur*” (*smrt* < **smryt*), Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 317 entry 88; *Šumur* corresponds to Assyrian *Šimirra*, the capital of a province (Forrer *Provinzeinteilung* 57f, 68; Parpola *AOAT* 6 (1970) 323).

Der. gentilic צָמֹרִי.

8052 צָמְרִי

צָמְרִי: gentilic of II צָמֶר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501x: name of a people; SamP. *aššāmri*, Sept. τὸν Σαμαραῖον (acc.), Josephus Σαμαραῖος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 105), הַצְּמָרִי **Gn 10**₁₈ **1C 1**₁₆: the inhabitants of the city צָמֶר and its environs.

8053 צָמְרִים

צָמְרִים.

—1. name of a mountain; Sept. Σομορω, Josephus Σαμαρω (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 106); הַר צָמְרִים **2C 13**₄: etymology, from *צָמֶר “double peak” (KBL), from Arb. *šumr* → צָמְרָת.

—2. place name in Benjamin **Jos 18**₂₂; Sept.^A Σεμριμ, Sept.^B Σαρα, Josephus Σαμαρω (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 106); Eg. *dmrm* (*sá-m²-rú-má*, Helck *Beziehungen* 241); neither site is certain, see P. Welten WMANT 42 (1973) 117¹⁴:

—a. both names belong together, with the mountain named after the town (Rudolph *Chr.* 236) = *Rās ez-Zemara*, not far from *et-Taīyibe*, in the vicinity of Bethel (Abel *Géog.* 2:454; Simons *Geog.* §327 I 5; Noth *Jos.* 111);

—b. the first name is to be separated from the second, see esp. Koch ZDPV 78 (1962)19-29: the first is probably *Rās ez-Zemara*, the second *Kh. es-Samra*, (6-7 km. north-east of Jericho);

—c. the first (and perhaps also the second) identified with *Rās et-Taḥūne*, in the vicinity of Bethel, Yeschana and Ephron (Dalman JBL 48 (1929) 360f). †

8054 צָמְרָת

צָמְרָת: *צָמֶר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 477a; cf. Arb. *šumr* the upper part or the top of an object (see Lane 4:1727c: perhaps *šmr* for *šbr*, KBL): sf. צָמְרָתוֹ/תָּהָם: **top** of a tree (Rüthy *Pflanze* 61f) **Ezk 17**₃₋₂₂ **31**₃₋₁₀₋₁₄. †

8055 צָמַת

צָמַת: MHeb., JArm. to draw together, pull together, pi. (pa.) to assemble, collect; Sam. to assemble, collect (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:585), MHeb. צָמַת bundle; Ug. *šmt* to destroy (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2176; Aistleitner 2330; Donner ZAW 79 (1967) 344f), or alt. to silence, vanquish (Driver *Myths*² 156b), sbst. *šmt* Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 18:iv:38: silence, stillness (Driver *Myths*², 156b; cf. Margalit UF 8 (1976) 168); Ugaritic syllabic cuneiform *šamātu* to hand over finally, transfer real estate (AHw. 1081a; CAD *Š*: 93; see also 95a (top): not an Akkadian expression, so perhaps West Semitic; cf. Loretz BZ NF 6 (1962) 269-279); Syr. *šamat* pa. to silence; CPArm. pa. uncertain (Schulthess *Lex.* 171b); Eth. *ʾašmata* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1271) to wipe out; Arb. *šamata* to be silent, II to silence: it should be remembered that the cognate languages allow two meanings in Hebrew, either to destroy (Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*), or to silence (König *Wb.*; KBL); neither possibility rules the other out, cf. II and III רָמַת, אֵלֶם; in what follows both are considered.

qal: pf. צָמַתָּ:

—a. to destroy, confine by force, or perhaps to fall down;

—b. to silence **Lam 3**₅₃; for qal rd. ? pi. **צָמַתָּהּ**, see Rudolph KAT 17/1-3:233. †

nif: pf. **נִצְמַתְתִּי, נִצְמַתְתָּ**:

—a. to disappear, vanish (streams) **Jb 6**₁₇, Job prays to be shut in by the darkness (NRSV: vanish in darkness :: REB yet I am not reduced to silence by the darkness), to be destroyed **23**₁₇ (Hölscher *Hiob*² 58), dl. ? **לֹא** (:: Fohrer KAT 16:363);

—b. to be silenced; this fits **Jb 23**₁₇ (so REB, see above) but is difficult in **6**₁₇. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 232): pf. cj. **צָמַתְתָּנִי** for **צָמַתְתִּנִּי** **Ps 88**₁₇ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 281 l; BHS); sf. **צָמַתְתָּנִי**:

—a. to destroy;

—b. to silence (so also Jenni *Pi'el* 232) **Ps 88**₁₇ **119**₁₃₉. †

hif: pf. **הִצְמַתְתָּהּ**; impf. **תִּצְמַתִּית, תִּצְמַתִּית**, sf. **יִצְמַתִּיתָ, יִצְמַתִּיתָ** (Secunda $\alpha\sigma\mu\theta\alpha\upsilon\mu$ **Ps 18**₄₁, Brönno *Studien* 352); impv. sf. **הִצְמַתִּיתָ**; pt. sf. **בִּצְמַתִּיתָ**:

—a. to destroy, ruin, corrupt **2S 22**₄₁ **Ps 18**₄₁ **54**₇ **69**₅ **73**₂₇ **94**₂₃ **101**₅₋₈ **143**₁₂;

—b. to silence, but according to the context the first alternative appears to be more appropriate: **בִּצְמַתִּיתָ** those who corrupt me **Ps 69**₅ (Jenni *Pi'el* 86). †

Der. **צָמַתָּהּ**.

8056 **צָמַתָּהּ**

צָמַתָּהּ **Lv 25**₂₃ and **צָמַתָּהּ** **Lv 25**₃₀ (**צָמַתָּהּ**) (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 505o; Gulkowitsch 110): SamP. versions **צָמַתָּהּ** = *šēmītāt*; Ugaritic syllabic cuneiform *šamātu* (→ **צָמַתָּהּ**); basic meaning doubtful: either extermination (Gesenius-B.) or more probably pledge of secrecy, i.e. a ban of objection (Noth ATD 6:165), in the construction **לְצָמַתָּהּ** or alternatively **לְצָמַתָּהּ**: conclusive (Loretz BZ NF 6 (1962) 269-279; Zorell *Lex.*), with irrevocable validity (Horst *Recht* 220). †

8057 **צָנִי**

***צָנִי**: etymology uncertain, ? Bauer-L. *Heb.* 450i, only pl. **צָנִים** **Jb 5** **Pr 22**₅ and **צָנֹת** **Am 4**₂; it is uncertain whether both forms of the plural are to be explained alike, as is done by Michel *Grundlegung* 1:40ff, since the three references may not concern the same word; on the plural see also König *Wb.* 390b and Rudolph KAT 13/2:161: **צָנִים** thorns, **צָנֹת** artificial thorns meaning barbs; ? by-form **צָנִינִים**.

—1. **Jb 5** text uncertain:

—a. following MT:

—i. thorns (so NRSV; Rüthy *Pflanze* 24, 26, 27, 79), or alternatively thorn hedges (TOB);

—ii. צְנִים from JArm. צָנָא, Sam. צְנִי (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:575), Arb. *šann, šinn* basket: he takes it out of the baskets (Driver ThZ 12 (1956) 485f); REB: stronger men seize it from the panniers (similarly NEB, where it is explained that the overall sense of the verse depends on transposition here of 4_{21a});

—b. cj. for צְנִים prp. צְנִינִים barbs, meaning thorn thicket (Fohrer KAT 16:132);

—c. further suggestions, see Fohrer KAT 16:132 and Horst BK 16/1:61f.

—2. Pr 22₅ צְנִים (parallel with צְחִים), Sept. τρίβολοι καὶ παγίδες:

—a. MT:

—i. thorns Gemser *Spr.*² 82; TOB), or alternatively hooks for fishing, see 3 (ZürBib.; NRSV: thorns and snares);

—ii. hunting basket (Driver *Biblica* 32 (1951) 186), see 1 ii; cf. REB: snares and pitfalls;

—b. cj.: for צְנִים prp. → צְמִים Jb 18₉ or צְפִינִים (BHS).

—3. Am 4₂ צְנֹת (parallel with סִירוֹת → *סִירָה):

—a. prickles (Rudolph KAT 13/2: 161) or hooks, fishing hooks (KBL; Maag *Wortschatz* 19; Williams VT 29 (1979) 207f; NRSV: they shall take you away with hooks;

—b. rope, cord < Akk. *šinnitu* as a (rare) phonetic variant of *šerretu* “nose-rope”, cf. Pritchard *Pictures* 296, 447 (CAD S: 201; Schwantes ZAW 79 (1967) 82f; Wolff BK 14/2:244f);

—c. shield, plural of → צְנָה (Driver WdO 2 (1954) 20); REB: men will carry you away on shields;

—d. basket, since parallel with סִיר pot (Sh. Paul JBL 97 (1978) 183ff, esp. 188); of these suggestions the first (and perhaps the second) are the most likely, but hardly the other two (c and d). †

8058 צֵן

צֵן: place name: SamP. *šen*, Sept., Josephus Σίν (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 114): צֵן־בֵּרֶשֶׁן Nu 13₂₁ 20₁ 27₁₄ 33₃₆ (הַר הַצֵּן), 34₃ Dt 32₅₁ Jos 15₁; locative צְנָה (SamP. *šinnā*) Nu 34₄ Jos 15₃: Sin: Musil *Arabia Pet.* 2:1:211f, identified with *Arḏ-es-Šinī* the southern part of *Wadi es-Šinī*; L. Woolley and T.E. Lawrence *The Wilderness of Zin*²; Wiegand *Sinai*; Frank and Alt ZDPV 57 (1934) 191ff; ZDPV 58 (1935) 1ff; Simons *Geog.* §433; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2241f. †

8059 צָנָא

*צָנָא, → צְנָה.

8060 צְנָה

צָנָה, orthographic variant of צָאנָה (as in some MSS): צָאן: either with fem. ending *-eh* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456m; cf. R. Meyer *Gramm.* §42:5) or archaic ending *-ay* > *-eh* (KBL; cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 587k) **Ps 8**; perhaps a by-form of צָנֵף sf. צָנֵף־כֶּם **Nu 32**₂₄, or rd. with MSS, SamP. צָאנֶכֶם (KBL; BHS): **flocks**. †

8061 צָנָה

I *צָנָה: I *צָנָן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 454c; JArm. צָנָתָא cold; Sam. **Gn 31**₄₀ צָנָה, צָנָתָה, **Gn 8**₂₂ צָוּנָה; cf. Qatabanian name of a goddess: *dāt Šannat* meaning coolness (Gese-H. *Religionen* 283): cs. צָנָת: **cold Pr 25**₁₃ **Sir 43**₂₀. †

8062 צָנָה

II צָנָה: II *צָנָן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 454c; cf. Babylonian (Mari) *šinnatum* shield (Frankena *Fschr. Beek* 43f) :: AHw. 1047a: *sinnatum* a lance?: pl. צָנָוֹת.

—1. large **shield** covering the whole body, standing shield (de Vaux *Inst.* 2:54f = *Lebensordnungen* 2:52f; BRL² 279f, esp. 280b; Keel *Bildsymb.* p. 201-203):

—a. :: → קָנָן **1K 10**_{16f} **2C 9**_{15a·b} (covered with beaten gold), see Wildberger BK 10:779;

—b. parallel with קָנָן **Jr 46**₃ **Ezk 23**₂₄ **38**₄ **39**₉ **Ps 35**₂;

—c. parallel with סִחְרָה **Ps 91**₄, parallel with רִמָּה **1C 12**_{9·25} **2C 11**₁₂ **14**₇ **25**₅, parallel with חֲנִיית **1C 12**₃₅;

—d. with נִשָּׂא הַצָּנָה (נִשָּׂא the shield-bearer) **1S 17**_{7·41}, **1C 12**₃₅ **2C 14**₇, with אָחִז **2C 25**₅, with עָרַךְ **Jr 46**₃ **1C 12**₉, with חִזַּק hif. **Sir 37**₅;

—e. metaphorically with עֹטֶר **Ps 5**₁₃.

—2. protective covering of shields, like Latin *testudo* (Pauly-W. (Kl.) 5:631) **Ezk 26**₈ (Driver *Biblica* 35 (1954) 156; Fohrer HAT 13:151). †

8063 צָנָוֹת

צָנָוֹת: **Am 4**₂, → * צָן 3.

8064 צָנוּעַ

*צָנוּעַ: צָנוּעַ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471u; cf. JArm. צָנִיעָא: 1. safe, 2. chaste, humble, devout, pious; sbst. MHeb.

צָנִיעוּת chasteness, modesty, concealed; JArm. צָנִיעוּתָא chasteness, concealment; MHeb. 1. modest, pious; 2. level-headed, clever; Syr. *ṣanīʿā* sly, crafty, sbst. *ṣanīʿūtā* artfulness, slyness: pl. צָנוּעִים.

—1. **Pr 11**₂ (:: יָדָרֵן), Sept. ταπεινῶν genitive pl., Vulg. *humilitas*, which becomes in Heb. an adj. humble (e.g. ZürBib.; KBL, :: Gesenius-B.: chaste, in control of oneself; Zorell *Lex.*: modest; see esp. Stoebe WuD NF 6 (1959) 188 and THAT 2:567): to denote reasonable behaviour; REB: wisdom goes hand in hand with modesty; NRSV: wisdom is with the humble.

—2. **צנוע** Sir 34₂₂ (Sept. ἐντροχῆς experienced) level-headed; Sir 42₈ (Sept. δεδοκιμασμένος reliable) considered clever (Stoebe WuD NF 6 (1959) 188). †

8065 צנוף

צנוף: Is 62₃, → צנוף.

8066 צנור

צנור: etymology uncertain, ? primary noun; MHeb. I צנור: 1. gutter, pipe; 2. door-socket, door-pivot (cf. *Mo'ed Qaton* 1:10); 3. female genitals; 4. jet of water, spittle; JArm. gutter, door-socket, jet of water, spittle (but not meaning female genitals as in MHeb.); II צנור'צ MHeb., JArm. hook (Dalman *Wb.* 365b); Ug. *snr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2177; Aistleitner 2331-2332): 1. personal name (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 189, 412b; Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 6 (1974) 35 :: BiOr 23 (1966) 132a), cf. Gröndahl *Personennamen* 189 and 186: *snrn* (*śi-na-ra-na*); 2. place name (for details see M. Heltzer *The Rural Community in Ancient Ugarit* 72), e.g. Gordon *Textbook* text 14:10 (= Herdner *Corpus* 31:10); Syr. *sennārtā* hook (cf. Dalman *Wb.* 365b); Mnd. *sanarta* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 387b) a hook which is fastened to a pole; Arb. *šinnārat* hook, fishing-hook.

—1. Ps 42₈ צנורֵיךְ with versions, floods of water, waterfalls (Stoebe ZDPV 73 (1957) 74), fast-flowing streams (Weiser ATD 14/15⁷: 234) or similar, see Reymond *L'eau* 170⁴ NRSV: the thunder (REB: roar) of your cataracts.

—2. 2S 5₈ בצנור meaning disputed, see Gesenius-B.; KBL; Zorell *Lex.*; Reymond *L'eau* 155 and Stoebe ZDPV 73 (1957) 73-99 (with bibliography), esp. 95: צנור is the outflow of a spring or canal, or a canal carrying water; in Jerusalem it was an underground shaft which led from the spring of Gihon to the inner city, see Hertzberg ATD 10²:220; de Vaux *Inst.* 2:45f = *Lebensordnungen* 2:46; Herrmann *Geschichte* 199; NRSV and REB: water shaft. †

8067 צנה

צנה: etymology uncertain, suggestions include:

—a. Arb. *naḥaḍa* to implore (Gesenius-B.; König *Wb.*),

—b. Arb. *ṣaḥaha* to hit (KBL),

—c. Eth. *nadḥa/naṣḥa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 704f) to smash, throw down, break in (Goshen-Gottstein VT 6 (1956) 99f).

qal: impf. וַתִּצְנַח.

—1. to **descend, come down**, (מַעַל הַחֲמוֹר) Jos 15₁₈ Ju 1₁₄, with Tg. Pesh.: to slide down root *rkn* itpe. Gibson VT 26 (1976) 275-83; Nicholson ZAW 89 (1977) 259-66 :: KBL: to clap one's hands, from Arb. (see above b, and cf. Sept.: she cried (וַתִּצְרַח or וַתִּצְוַח)).

—2. **Ju 4**₂₁ (בְּאַרְצֵךְ), Sept.^A διήλασεν, Sept.^B διεξήλαθεν (Tg. and Pesh., see Gottstein VT 6 (1956) 99f) either: a. transitive, to strike in the earth (KBL), cf. Eth. (see above c) and Gottstein loc. cit.; or b. intransitive, to enter into (Gesenius-B.), which perhaps corresponds to the first meaning above (1): to go down into the ground (i.e. the pierced head); cf. Nicholson ZAW 89 (1977) 265; Gibson VT 26 (1976) 283). †

8068 צְנִינִים

צְנִינִים: etymology uncertain, pl. of *צְנִי (? Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470m, n) or of *צְנִי (? Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471s), ? by-form of *צִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 517v); SamP. versions וּלְצִנִּים (*wal-*) *šinnəm*: **pricks** (Rüthy *Pflanze* 26, 65, 79) **Nu 33**₅₅ **Jos 23**₁₃. †

8069 צְנִיף

צְנִיף: I **צְנִיף**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; JArm. *צְנִפְתָּא, pl. צְנִפָּן corner; CPArm. *šnpt*; Arb. *šinfhem*, corner; Syr. *mašnaptā* headband, turban; denominative vb. **šannep*, passive pt. *məšannap* clothed with a turban: pl. צְנִיפֹת (cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:35): **headband** (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:258, Hönig *Bekleidung* 92):

—a. of a man **Jb 29**₁₄;

—b. of women **Is 3**₂₃ (pl. צְנִיפֹת);

—c. of the king **Is 62**₃ (Q, K צְנִיף), **Sir 11**₅ **47**₆;

—d. of the high priest (cf. BRL² 256f) **Zech 3**₅ **Sir 40**₄. †

8070 צְנִיפָה

*צְנִיפָה: → צְנִיף.

8071 צָנַם

*צָנַם: MHeb. pt. passive צָנַם hard; MHeb., JArm. צָנַם, צָנַמָּא rock; Syr. *šunnāmā* hard stone; cf. ? Arb. *šanama* to be powerful (Gesenius-B.; KBL).

Der. *צָנַם.

8072 צָנַם

*צָנַם: *צָנַם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471u: pl. fem. צָנַמֹת; SamP. versions צָנַמֹת *šinnīmot*: **hard, sterile** (ears of corn) **Gn 41**₂₃. †

8073 צָנַן

I *צָנַן: MHeb., JArm.; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:581); CPArm. to be cold.

Der. I *צָנַה.

8074 צַנַן

II *צַנַן western variant, Arb. *ṣāna* (*ṣwn*) to protect, shelter, defend; Eth. *ṣawwana* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1300) to shelter; to look after with care, to watch over (Gesenius-B.).

Der. II צַנְהָ.

8075 צַנָן

צַנָן: place name Jos 15₃₇, → צַנָנָן.

8076 צַנַע

צַנַע: basic meaning of the root is in doubt: D. Winton Thomas JJS 1 (1948/49) 182-188: to strengthen, protect, from Arb. *ṣana'a* to do, make, manufacture artistically, (Lane 4: 1732c), > Nab. *ṣn'* pe. or pa., to make, construct a tomb (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 246; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 971); Eth. *ṣan'a* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1288) to be hard, solid; OSArb. *ṣn'* V to fortify a camp, sbst. *mṣn't* fortified camp (Conti *Chrest.* 224f), however see Stoebe's criticism in WuD NF 6 (1959) 183f; THAT 2:567; MHeb. to keep (safe), pi. and hif. to suppress, hold back, hif. also to keep hidden, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 188; THAT 2:567) לַכַּת הַצַּנַע; JArm. pt. צַנִיעָא (→ *צַנִיעָ), pa. to be called concealed, af. to keep safe; ? Arb., Eth., OSArb. see above.

hif: inf. abs. הַצַּנַע, with לַכַּת Mi 6₈; the versions differ, see Rudolph KAT 13/3:108; THAT 2:567: Sept. ἔτοιμον εἶναι = Pesh. 'atid to be ready; Theodotion ἀσφαλίζεσθαι to be careful; Quinta φροντίζειν to be prudent, Vulg. *sollicitum ambulare* to go around anxiously; thus the exact translation equivalent of הַצַּנַע is difficult; traditionally humble (Luther; Gesenius-B.; ZürBib.; NRSV and REB: walk humbly with your God); cf. JArm. צַנִיעָא → *צַנִיעָ; recent proposals:

—a. to be clear, pure (Hertz ExpT 46 (1934/35) 188; Eissfeldt *Molk als Opfer-Begriff* 49; Robinson HAT 14²:146);

—b.

—i. cautious, careful (KBL);

—ii. wisely (Hyatt, in *Anglican Theological Review* 34 (1952) 232-239); so also NEB;

—iii. reasonable, careful (Stoebe WuD NF 6 (1959) 180-194; THAT 2:566-568 and according to Rudolph KAT 13/3: 108, 113; cf. von Rad *Theologie* 2⁵:193¹⁸, further Wolff BK 14/4:155f);

—iv. attentive (Th. Lescow *Micha* 6:6-8 56 and ZAW 82 (1970) 378; ZAW 84 (1972) 191); the second alternative (b), with the various possible suggestions given there, is in general preferable to the first (a): בְּהַצַּנַע Sir 16₂₃, וְהַצַּנַע Sir 35₃ deliberate (Smend); Sir 16₂₅ THAT 2:568: reasonable. †

Der. *צַנִיעָ.

8077 צַנְהָ

I **צָנַף**: Sam. **צַנְפִּין**, translation of **צִיצִיּוֹת** (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:576); Syr. denominative verb *məṣannap* → **צָנַף**; Mnd. *ṢNP* II pa. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 396b) to wrap around, wind around.

qal: impf. **צָנַף**, sf. **צָנַפְךָ**; inf. **צָנֹף**:

—a. to **wind around** one's forehead **Lv 16**₄, with **בְּמִצְנַפְתָּ בָּר**;

—b. with acc. of person and of thing (**צָנַפְהָ**) to **wrap up** (e.g. Gesenius-B.; KBL; Zorell *Lex.*) **Is 22**₁₈, :: → II **צָנַף**.

Der. **צָנַף**, **מִצְנַפְתָּ**, **צָנַפְהָ**.

8078 **צָנַף**

II **צָנַף**: Arb. *dafana* to give a kick.

qal: impf. sf. **צָנַפְךָ**; inf. **צָנֹף** with acc. of person and thing (**צָנַפְהָ**): to **sling** **Is 22**₁₈, cf. Sept. *καὶ ῥίψεισθε* (Eitan HUCA 12/13 (1937/38) 68 and thereafter Wildberger BK 10:832f).

Der. **צָנַפְהָ**.

8079 **צָנַפְהָ**

צָנַפְהָ: I or II **צָנַף**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466j: **Is 22**₁₈:

—a. traditionally bundle (Gesenius-B.), winding, binding, compress (see KBL), from I **צָנַף**;

—b. footstep, → II **צָנַף**, also for bibliography.

8080 **צָנַפְתָּ**

צָנַפְתָּ: hapax legomenon **Ex 16**₃₃; SamP. *ṣānsēnət*; etymology uncertain, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 482e; meaning uncertain: either:

—a. basket (from JArm. **צָנַף**, Arb. *ṣann*, *ṣinn* basket, → ***צָן** 1), so Gesenius-B.; König *Wb.*; or

—b. container (KBL), jug (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:243; Childs *Exodus* 273; cf. Kelso item 73; Honeyman item 26) NRSV and REB: jar; the versions favour the second alternative: Sept. *στάμνος*, Vulg. *vas*, Pesh. *qeṣtā* (< Greek *ξέστης*), Tg. **צָלוּחִית** little bottle.

8081 **צָנַף**

***צָנַף**: → **צָנַף**.

8082 צְנִתְרוֹת

*צְנִתְרוֹת: abs. = cstr.; sg. ? *צְנִתֵּר (König *Wb.* 391a; North *Biblica* 51 (1970) 183-206) or preferably *צְנִתְרָת; etymological derivation uncertain, cf. צְנִנֹר; JArm. צְנִתְרָא, pl. צְנִתְרִין reeds: cs. צְנִתְרוֹת: reeds (on the candelabra) **Zech 4**₁₂, see Rudolph KAT 13/4:104; Keel *Visionen* 307f :: Rignell *Die Nachtgesichte des Zacharia* 166, 169: oil jars; van der Woude *Fschr. Beek* 267: mountains; both unlikely, see Rudolph KAT 13/4:104.

8083 צַעַד

צַעַד: MHeb. to stride, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 188; 1QS 1:13; 3:11: to cross); Ug. *šgd* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2181; Aistleitner 2339): meaning disputed, most probably: to advance (Gray *Legacy*² 100; Driver *Myths*² 156b) :: Aistleitner 2339: D to allow to climb up; Aartun *WdO* 4 (1967-1968) 290: to press, squeeze (from Arb. *ḡagada*); Arb. *ša'ida* to climb up; cf. Safaitic personal name אל צַעַד (*Ša'ad'il*) "Il is exalted" (Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:246a), the same personal name also in Nab. (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:140b).

qal: pf. צַעַדְהָ (Gn 49₂₂, archaic 3rd. pl. fem. ending, cf. SamP. versions צַעֲדִי; see e.g. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §50a; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 315o), צַעַדוּ; impf. יִצְעַד, תִּצְעַד, יִצְעַדוּ; inf. sf. צַעַדְךָ:

—1. to **stride solemnly** (J. Jeremias *WMANT* 10² (1977) 8, 184⁵):

—a. sbj. יהוה **Ju 5**₄ **Hab 3**₁₂ **Ps 68**₈, cj. **Is 63**₁ for צַעַד rd. with Symmachus, Vulg., Pesh. צַעַד;

—b. sbj. gods **Jr 10**₅;

—c. sbj. people **2S 6**₁₃.

—2. to **walk along** a path **Pr 7**₈; to stride up and down (between) **Sir 9**₁₃.

—3. with עָלִי to climb over: tendrils (בְּנוֹת) of the fruit tree which hang over the wall **Gn 49**₂₂ (see Zobel *BZAW* 95 (1965) 5, 21). †

hif: impf. sf. תִּצְעִידְהוּ: to **force to march** **Jb 18**₁₄. †

Der. *צַעַד, *צַעַדָּה, *מִצְעַד, *אַצְעַדָּה.

8084 צַעַד

*צַעַד: צַעַד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456k; MHeb. צַעֲדָה, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 188) צַעַד/צַעֲד step, way; Arb. *šu'ud* ascent, climb, *ša'id* highland: צַעַד, צַעֲדִי/צַעֲדִי/צַעֲדִי (Secunda *σααδαῖ* **Ps 18**₃₇, Brönno 139), pl. צַעַדִים, cs. צַעֲדִי, sf. צַעֲדִי/צַעֲדִי/צַעֲדִי.

—1. **step**:

—a. sg. with צַעַד **2S 6**₁₃; with צַר **Pr 4**₁₂; with הִרְחִיב **2S 22**₃₇ **Ps 18**₃₇; with הִיטִיב (of animals) **Pr 30**₂₉;

—b. pl. with ספר Jb 14₁₆ 31₄; with צרה Lam 4₁₈; with צרר Jb 18₇.

—2. metaphorical, step, steps, meaning **way**:

—a. sg. with הכיין Jr 10₂₃ Pr 16₉;

—b. pl. with הגייר Jb 31₃₇, with ראה 34₂₁, with תנוך Pr 5₅. †

8085 צַעְדָּה

צַעְדָּה: צַעַד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463u; SamP. = אַצְעָדָה *ēšiddā* Nu 31₃₀: pl. צַעְרוֹת.

—1. (God's) **march** 2S 5₂₄ 1C 14₁₅.

—2. pl. **anklet** Is 3₂₀, see Wildberger BK 10:142f :: Kopf VT 8 (1958) 198: armband (from אַצְעָדָה and Arb. *šāḥād*; cf. NRSV and REB: armllet). †

8086 צַעָה

צַעָה: JArm. Sam. צַעְתָּה (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:587); cf. EgArm. יַצְעוֹן to fall (*Aḥiqar* 168; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 246; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 971, *šʿy*); Arb. *šagā* (*šgʷ*) and *šagīya* to bow; ? Ug. cf. *š*^c cup (*Dahood Ug.-Heb. Philology* 70; from Gordon *Textbook* §19:2178), basin (*Aistleitner* 2334); EgArm. *š*^c board, plate, dish (*Jean-H. Dictionnaire* 246; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 971).

qal pt. צַעָה, צַעָה; pl. צַעִים.

—1. restricted in a crooked position, **fettered** (: NRSV: oppressed; REB: he who cowers) Is 51₁₄.

—2. to **spread oneself, lie down** (a prostitute) Jr 2₂₀.

—3. (transitive) to **tilt** (wine vessels), **be a cellarman** (see Jenni *Piʿel* 199) Jr 48₁₂; cj. Is 63₁ for צַעָה rd. צַעַר, → צַעַר qal 1. †

pi. (Jenni *Piʿel* 193, 199): pf. sf. צַעָהוּ: to **decant** wine into another container Jr 48₁₂. †

8087 צַעוֹר

*צַעוֹר: צַעַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470k; cf. Palestinian JArm., Sam. זַעוֹר (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:571) and CPArm. Schulthess *Lex.* 57); cf. Akk. *šuhāru* adolescent, servant (AHw. 1109a; CAD *Š*: 231; H.P. Stähli *Knabe, Jüngling, Knecht* 249ff): pl. sf. צַעוֹרֵיהֶם, צַעוֹרֵיהֶן: **small** Jr 14₃ 48₄ K (Q → I צַעִיר). †

8088 צַעִיף

צַעִיף: *צַעַף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; SamP. *šif*: sf. צַעִיפָה: **wrap, veil** Gn 24₆₅ 38₁₄₋₁₉ (*Dalman Arbeit* 5:331; *Hönig Bekleidung* 97, 99). †

8089 זָעִיר

I זָעִיר: זָעַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n: SamP. *šīr*; MHeb. insignificant, young; JArm. זָעִירָא; Ug. *šgr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2182; Aistleitner 2340) small, young; Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 15:iii:16: *šgrthn* the youngest of them, see Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 54 entry 42; Akk. *šeḫru/šahru* small, young (AHw. 1088f; CAD *S*: 179, *šihru*); Syr. *šə'irā* despised, disgraceful; Pun. *š'r* small, trivial, *ḏrnm w'd š'rm* (from) the least to smallest of them, meaning all of them (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 81:5; cf. 65:2; see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 246; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 971; see also Avishur UF 7 (1975) 21); OSArb. *šgr* small, little (Conti *Chrest.* 225a; Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 314); Arb. *šaḡīr* small, insignificant, young: fem. זָעִירָה (י)רָה, sf. זָעִירָה (י)רָה, pl. זָעִירִים, cs. זָעִירִי; sf. זָעִירִיהָ (Q), זָעִירִיהָ (K) Jr 48₄ cj. זָעִירָה → זָעִיר; זָעִירִיהָ (Q), זָעִירִיהָ (K) Jr 14₃.

—1. a. the smaller one, smallest Ju 6₁₅ 1S 9₂₁ Is 60₂₂; cj. Mi 5₁ for זָעִיר זָפְרָתָה זָעִיר rd. אֶפְרַת הַזָּעִיר and dl. לְהִיּוֹת (BHS), cf. Rudolph KAT 13/3:89, 90; Da 8₉ קָרַן → זָעִירָה;

—b. זָעִירִי הַצָּאֵן Jr 49₂₀ 50₄₅, or as 3 a.

—2. a. the younger one, youngest Gn 19₃₁₋₃₄ (הַזָּעִירָה :: הַבְּכִירָה) .35-38 25₂₃ (:: רַב), 29₂₆ (:: הַבְּכִירָה), 43₃₃ (:: הַבְּכִירָה), 48₁₄ Jos 6₂₆ 1K 16₃₄ (:: בְּכֹרֶוּ);

—b. זָעִירִים לְיָמִים זָעִירִי/ younger in years Jb 32₆ 30₁, → יוֹם 7.

—3. a. little Ps 119₁₄₁ (parallel with נְבִיזָה), see A. Deissler *Psalm 119 (118) und seine Theologie* 238; Jr 49₂₀ 50₄₅, see 1 b;

—b. Ps 68₂₈ text uncertain MT זָעִיר רְדָם: the versions differ, see TOB 1344^f; Jerome *Psalmi iuxta Hebr.:* *ibi Benjamin parvulus continens eos*; ? רְדָם < רְדָה 2 (Albright HUCA 23 (1950-1951) 1:15, 30f, 38; Mowinckel *Der Achtundsechzigste Psalm* 51: Benjamin, the youngest, their ruler; similarly Dahood *Psalms* 2:132; NRSV: Benjamin the least of them in the lead; REB: the little tribe of Benjamin leading them); but then a suffix רְדָה(י)הָ* would be expected (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 586g, i); therefore rather cj. זָעִיר אָרָם poor in people (KBL; Gray JSS 22 (1977) 13).

—4. pl. lads, servants, cf. Akk. *šuḫāru* Jr 14₃; Jr 48₄ rd. זָעִירָה see above; → זָעִירָה.

8090 זָעִיר

II זָעִיר*: place name; locative זָעִירָה 2K 8₂₁; Sept. Στωρ; in Edom, location uncertain; suggestions: 1. as זָעִיר Gn 13₁₀ (Montgomery-Gehman *Kings* 398); 2. as זָעִיר Jos 15₅₄ (Gray *Kings*³ 535); 3. Simons *Geog.* §914 ? rd. שְׁעִירָה. †

8091 זָעִירָה

זָעִירָה: זָעַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471r; SamP. *šīra*: fem. of I זָעִיר as abstract, see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:70: sf. זָעִירָתוּ: smallness, youth Gn 43₃₃; cj. Da 8₉ for קָרַן אֶחָת זָעִירָה prp. קָרַן אֶחָת זָעִירָה (KBL; BHS), → I זָעִיר 1 a. †

8092 צען

צען: western variant of II טען, where correspondences in comparable languages are given; see also Delcor VT 25 (1975) 310f; Ug. *t'n* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 5:i:26) [*t'n* *ʔit'nk*: meaning uncertain, either:

—a. I transfix you (Aistleitner 1123; Driver *Myths*² 69); or

—b. I load you (Gordon *Ugaritic Literature* 39; Gordon *Textbook* §19:1040); because of Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 10:ii:24 *nt'n b'arš iby* the first alternative (a) is to be preferred; for this perhaps see also Ugaritica 5: 576:34 (see Astour JNES 27 (1968) 34); according to Delcor VT 25 (1975) 310 the original meaning is to load a beast of burden.

qal: impf. יִצְעֵן: obj. אֲהַל to (have to) **pack up, break off** Is 33₂₀, see Wildberger BK 10:1309, 1310. †

8093 צען

צֵעַן: place name; SamP. *ṣēn*; Eg. *d'nt*; Sept., Josephus (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 118) Τάνις = *Ṣān el-Hagar*, part of the north-eastern delta in the vicinity of Lake Menzalees: **Zoan** Nu 13₂₂ Is 19_{11.13} 30₄ Ezk 30₁₄; **צֵעַן שָׂדֵה** Ps 78_{12.43} (parallel with אֲרֵץ מִצְרַיִם), see Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:176-85; V. Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* 81¹²; Herrmann *Geschichte* 87f; de Vaux *Histoire* 1:308f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2244f (with bibliography); *Na'aman* VT 31 (1981) 488-492. †

8094 צֵעַנַיִם

צֵעַנַיִם: place name: בְּצֵעַנַיִם אֵלֶיךָ Jos 19₃₃; Ju 4₁₁ Q נַיִם as Jos 19₃₃, K נַיִם or בְּצֵעַנַיִם; Jos 19₃₃ Sept.^A Βεσενανιμ, Sept.^B Βεσεμιμ; Ju 4₁₁ Sept.^A (πρὸς) δρῦν ἀναπουμένων, Sept.^B (ἕως) δρῦς πλεονεκτούντων, Josephus Καφαραγανάλου (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 72): situated in the north-eastern corner of Naphtali, near קָרְשׁ (Saarisalo *Boundary* 123; Noth *Jos.* 121; Simons *Geog.* §333, p. 195¹⁸⁵, §334 on Jos 19₃₃, §554 on Ju 4₁₁). †

8095 צעף

***צעף**: Akk. *ešēpu* to twine thread, double, multiply (AHw. 252a; CAD *S*: 345); Syr. *ʿēap* to double, cf. *ʿap* (*pp*) to fold; Eth. *ʿašafa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1024) to fold up, double; also Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 492a); Arb. *daʿafa* II to double; ? JArm. sbst. עִפָּא veil, and Arb. *dif* fold of a garment; Sam. Gn 24₆₅ צַעִיפָה, Gn 38_{14.19} צַעִיף: Heb. loanword.

Der. צַעִיף.

8096 צַעֲצַעִים

צַעֲצַעִים: *צוע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 482j; Arb. *ṣāga* (*ṣwg*) to form, shape, mould (Wehr-Cowan 530b); MHeb., tantum pl.: **casting, cast** 2C 3₁₀, see Rudolph *Chr.* 203, 204. †

8097 צעק

צַעַק: זַעַק which is probably a dialect by-form of the word (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 28v; THAT 2:568); MHeb., JArm., OArm. sbst. → זַעַקָה; EgArm. *sʿq* to cry (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 52:6; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 246; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 971); OSArb. *sʿq* (Conti *Chrest.* 225a) to shout, announce, IV to implore; Arb. *saʿaq* to strike someone down with lightning, stun, stupefy; *saʿiqa* and *suʿiqa* to be thunderstruck, lose consciousness; *saʿaq* a peal of thunder (Wehr-Cowan 515a-b); Eg. *dq* (Erman-G. 5:541); → also זַעַק.

qal: pf. זַעַק, זַעַקָה, זַעַקְתִּי, זַעַקוּ, זַעַקוּ, זַעַקוּ; impf. זַעַקְתִּי (1), זַעַקְתֶּם, זַעַקְתֶּם, זַעַקְתֶּם, זַעַקְתֶּם, זַעַקְתֶּם, זַעַקְתֶּם (1), זַעַקְתֶּם (1); impv. זַעַקוּ, זַעַקוּ (Jr 22₂₀), זַעַקְנָה inf. זַעַק, זַעַקוּ, זַעַקָה Jr 49₂₁ (for this inf. see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 354g) or cj. זַעַקָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 354e) :: Rudolph *Jer.*³ 290: sbst. → *זַעַק; (THAT 2:568-75, with bibliography).

—1. to **shout, call out**: Gn 27₃₄ (with זַעַקָה זַעַקָה); Ex 5₈ (with לְאִמֹר), 2K 4₄₀ 6₅ Is 33₇ 42₂ (parallel with [נִשָּׂא קוֹל] זַעַקָה, Jr 22₂₀ 49₃, 49₂₁ זַעַקָה זַעַקָה see above; Is 65₁₄ (with בָּזַעַק)).

—2. to **shout** (for help, for deliverance):

—a. i. אֱלֹהֵי יְהוָה a cry intended to be heard, see P. Welten WMANT 42 (1973) 120, Ex 8₈ 14₁₀₋₁₅ 15₂₅ 17₄ Nu 12₁₃ 20₁₆ Dt 26₇ Jos 24₇ Ju 4₃ 10₁₂ Is 19₂₀ Ps 107₆₋₂₈ Neh 9₂₇, cf. Ps 34₁₈ 88₂ Jb 35₁₂; cj. Is 26₁₆ for זַעַקוּן (→ I זַעַקוּ qal) prp. זַעַקְנָה; cj. Lam 2₁₈ for זַעַק לְבָבָם prp. זַעַק לְבָבָם, and for אֱלֹהֵי אֲרָנִי ? rd. with MSS יהוה (BHS);

—ii. לְיְהוָה 2C 13₁₄;

—iii. אֱלֹהֵי אֱלֹהִים Ps 77₂; אֱלֹהֵי אֱלֹהֵי to a god made by man Is 46₇;

—b. אֱלֹהֵי מִשְׁפָּחָה Nu 11₂; אֱלֹהֵי פְרַעֲרָה Gn 41₅₅ Ex 5₁₅; cf. אֱלֹהֵי הַמִּלְחָמָה see 3 c.

—3. to **cry** for assistance in a court of law, a term for “hue-and-cry”, so e.g. von Rad ATD 2-4⁹: 77; Boecker *Redeformen* 61-66; Boecker *Recht und Gesetz im Alten Testament und im Alten Orient* 40-43; Seeligmann *Fschr. W. Baumgartner* 257-260; cf. W. Richter BBB 21 (1964) 18-20 :: THAT 2:571f: criticises the application of the Germanic legal term to זַעַק:

—a. abs. Dt 22₂₄₋₂₇ Jb 19₇ (with חֲזָמָה);

—b. אֱלֵי (= אֱלֹהֵי יְהוָה) Gn 4₁₀ Ex 22₂₂₋₂₆;

—c. אֱלֹהֵי הַמִּלְחָמָה 1K 20₃₉ 2K 6₂₆ 8₃₋₅;

—d. אֱלֵי אֱלֵי 2K 4₁. †

nif: impf. זַעַקְתֶּם, זַעַקְתֶּם (THAT 2:572): to **be called together, mustered** (levy) Ju 7_{23f} 10₁₇ 12₁ 1S 13₄ (with אֲחֵרֵי the people called to Saul, to be mustered under Saul), 2K 3₂₁ (warriors of Moab). †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 154f; THAT 2:568): pt. **קָוַצַעַק**: to **call out repeatedly, incessantly** 2K 2₁₂.†

hif: impf. **קָוַצַעַק**: to **call together, muster** 1S 10₁₇. †

Der. ? ***קָוַצַעַק**, **קָוַצַעַק**.

8098 קָוַצַעַק

***קָוַצַעַק**: **קָוַצַעַק**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458t; sf. **קָוַצַעַק**: **scream** Jr 49₂₁ (so Rudolph *Jer.*³ 290, cj. for **קָוַצַעַק**); however, see above under **קָוַצַעַק** qal. †

8099 קָוַצַעַק

קָוַצַעַק: **קָוַצַעַק**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463u: by-form of → **קָוַצַעַק**; SamP. *šā'ēqa*, sf. *šā'iqtu*; MHeb. **קָוַצַעַק** accusation; ? OArm. [**קָוַצַעַק**], so Dupont-S. *Sfiré* 102; cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 246; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 971: damaged context; see Donner-R. *Inscriften* 2:260 (text 223 A:8); Eg. *da-ʿa-qa-ta* (Albright *Vocalization* 38); Sam. **קָוַצַעַק** (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:510); see bibliography under **קָוַצַעַק**: cs. **קָוַצַעַק**, sf. **קָוַצַעַק**, **קָוַצַעַק**.

—1. **yelling, screaming** from despair, need or unhappiness:

—a. **Gn 27₃₄** (**קָוַצַעַק** **קָוַצַעַק**) **Ex 11₆** **12₃₀**;

—b. **קָוַצַעַק** (**קָוַצַעַק**) **קָוַצַעַק** 1S 4₁₄ Jr 25₃₆ 48₃ **Zeph 1₁₀**; Jr 49₂₁ **קָוַצַעַק** → **קָוַצַעַק** qal; **קָוַצַעַק** **Jr 48₅**.

—2. **yell, call for help**, of the oppressed, addressed directly or indirectly to God or Yahweh:

—a. **Ex 3₇₋₉** **1S 9₁₆**, **Is 5₇** (in contrast to **קָוַצַעַק**);

—b. call for help of those whose rights are curtailed, a cry for justice (cf. **קָוַצַעַק** qal 3):

—i. addressed to Nehemiah **Neh 5₁** (**קָוַצַעַק** **קָוַצַעַק**; v. **קָוַצַעַק**);

—ii. addressed directly or indirectly to God or Yahweh **Ex 22₂₂** **Ps 9₁₃** **Jb 27₉** **34₂₈**;

—c. outcry, yell or lament over injustice **Gn 18₂₁** **19₁₃** **קָוַצַעַק**. †

8100 קָוַצַעַק

קָוַצַעַק: by-form **קָוַצַעַק**; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 188); JArm. pa. to think little of, insult; Ug. adj. → **קָוַצַעַק**; Akk. *sehēru(m)* to be (become) small, few, be young, little (AHw. 1087; CAD *Š*: 120); Syr. *šə'ar* to be insulted, pa. to place little value on, hold in low esteem; Mnd. *ŠAR*, *ŠUR* III (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 388a) to maltreat, dishonour, disgrace; Eth. *ša'ala* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1302) to insult; OSArb. adj. → **קָוַצַעַק**; Arb. *šagura* and *šagira* to be (or become) small, little, to be young, lowly.

qal: impf. יִצְעֲרוּ, יִצְעָרוּ; pt. צְעָרִים: to **be lowly** (:: הִכְבִּיד) **Jr 30**¹⁹, to **become lowly** (:: כָּבַד) **Jb 14**²¹; **צְעָרִים** the small ones (of the flock) **Zech 13**⁷ = ? esp. the shepherd lads (Marti KHC (1904) 443), the shepherd boys (KBL) cf. Sept. Ἐπὶ τοὺς μικροὺς ποιμένας, Sept. ἐπι τοὺς ποιμένας τοὺς μικροὺς; for the sing. pt. in MT see Rudolph KAT 13/4:212; cf. Saebø WMANT 34 (1969) 281² and Loewenstamm *Comparative Studies in Biblical and Ancient Oriental Literatures* (AOAT 204 (1980) 249-255); :: ? cj. צְעָרִים following הִצְאָן **Jr 49**²⁰ **50**⁴⁵. †

Der. *צְעוּר, I צְעִיר, צְעִירָה, מְצַעֵר, מְצַעֵר; n.m. צוּעֵר, place name צֵעַר.

8101 צֵעַר

צֵעַר, צוּעֵר (Gn 19²²⁻³⁰): צֵעַר: place name, SamP. ṣār. locative צְעָרָה **Gn 19**²³, cj. **Jr 48**⁴ → I צְעִיר 4; Sept. Σηγωρ and Ζογορ(α) (**Gn 13**¹⁰ **Jr 48**^{4,34}), Josephus Ζόραρα (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 50) and Βαλνηοί (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 24); Yaqut 2:933ff *zuḡr*, previously בְּלֵעַ **Gn 14**^{2,8} = ? *sup'aluzuhÉru/ra* in El Amarna (VAB 2:1244f and 1582) and also *mātāti zu-uḡ-ri* (letter 145:22); in Moab in *Ġōr eṣ-Šāfiye* at the south-eastern end of the Dead Sea (Abel *Géog.* 2:466; van Zyl *Moabites* 65f; Wildberger BK 10:616): **Gn 13**¹⁰ **14**^{2,8} **19**²² (named after מְצַעֵר v. 20, cf. SamP. *miṣṣār*, Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:63) **Dt 34**³ **Is 15**⁵; cj. **Jr 48**⁴ **48**³⁴ (Rudolph *Jer.* 3 287); on the pentapolis of **Gn 14**² see de Vaux *Histoire* 1:208-12, Schatz *Genesis 14* 175-181; for older bibliography see KBL. †

8102 צַפַּד

צַפַּד: MHeb. to draw together; Mnd. *ṢPT* to be associated, be in partnership, pa. to bind on adornments (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 396b, cf. Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* §46); cf. Syr. *ṣepdā*, pl. *ṣepdē* bindings (i.e. written pages bound together; Brockelmann *Lex.* 634b; Payne Smith *Thesaurus* 3429); Arb. *ṣafada* to bind, fetter, shackle; sbst. *ṣafad* and *ṣifād* bond, tie, fetter (Wehr-Cowan 517b).

qal: pf. צָפַר: to **contract, shrink, shrivel** (of the skin) **Lam 4**⁸. †

8103 צַפָּה

I צַפָּה: MHeb. to look out, look, pi. to hope for, expect; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 188) to look out, peep; a Heb. personal name at Elephantine צַפְלִיא/צַפְלִיָּה (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 22:93, 106; see Stamm *Fschr. Beek* 230-240 and Kornfeld *Onomastica* 69); JArm. צַפָּה itpe. to look out; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:590); Ph. in Philo of Byblos primaevial beings are called Ζωφασημίμ, τοῦτ' -]182στμ οὐρανοῦ κατόπται “sky-watchers”, see Clemen MVAG 42/3 (1937) 19 and Gese-H. *Religionen* 203; Neo-Punic צַפָּה ? seer (Donner-R. *Inscriptionen* 159: 6); ? Ug. Dietrich- L.-S. *Texte* 1, 14:iii:45: *b ṣp 'nh* either:

—a. in the gaze of her eyes; or

—b. in the sparkle of her eyes, cf. Arb. *ṣafā* (*ṣfw*) to be clear; on the first suggestion see Dahood *Psalms* 2:121; *Ug.-Heb. Philology* 70 on Gordon *Textbook* §19:2183, cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 321 entry 478; on the second see Gray *Krt*² 55; see further de Moor UF 2 (1970) 321; on both see Gordon *Textbook* §19:2183; Aistleitner 2342; Driver *Myths*² 156b; Akk. *ṣubbû(m)* (AHw. 1107f; CAD *Ṣ*: 226) to look at something from a distance, observe, examine, cf. sbst. *ṣāpītu*, *ṣābītu* tower, watch-tower (CAD *Ṣ*: 97; AHw. 1082a, Arm. loanword from צַפָּה); Eth. *ṣafāwa*: *ʿasaffāwa* to give hope, promise, *tasaffāwa* to wait, hope (Dillmann *Lex.* 407).

qal: impf. יִצַּף, תִּצְפִּינָה; pt. צָפָה (וּ), pl. צָפִים, sf. צָפִיךָ, צָפִיךָ (Is 56₁₀ Q), fem. sg. צוֹפִיָּה, pl. צָפוֹת; pt. passive Jb 15₂₂ Q צָפוּי, K צָפוּ, see below 5; cf. Bardtke BZAW 77 (1958) 19-21; Jenni *Pi'el* 221f; THAT 2:695.

—1. to **keep watch**, with בֵּין between Gn 31₄₉ (SamP. *yassəf* perhaps from the root צוּף a by-form of צָפָה Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:129^{90a}).

—2. to **reconnoitre, keep a look-out**, pt. scout, watchman:

—a. 1S 14₁₆ 2S 13₃₄ 18₂₄₋₂₇ 2K 9_{17f-20}; Nu 23₁₄ → שָׂרָה 4;

—b. metaphorically of the prophets Is 52₈ 56₁₀ Jr 6₁₇ Ezk 3₁₇ 33_{6f}; cj. ? Hos 9₈ for אֶפְרַיִם צָפָה אֶפְרַיִם prp. אֶפְרַיִם צָפָה אֶפְרַיִם “watchman of Ephraim” used by the prophet to refer to himself (Wolff BK 14/1²: 202f), but uncertain, see below, 3 a.

—3. a. to **spy, look** Song 7₅ צוֹפֵה ... פָּנֵי דְמֹשֶׁק כְּמִגְדָּל, see Gerleman BK 18:199; cj. Hos 9₈ text uncertain, for proposals for emendation see e.g. Dobbie VT 5 (1955) 199-203: 1. for אֶהֱלֵ נְבִיאָ עִם אֱלֹהֵי נְבִיאָ prp. אֶהֱלֵ נְבִיאָ עִם Ephraim spies on the prophet’s tent (Weiser ATD 24²:73; cf. BHS); 2. אֶל־חַיֵּי נְבִיאָ Ephraim spies on a prophet’s life (see Dobbie, and also Jacob CAT 11a:66) :: Rudolph KAT 13/1:173: אֶהֱלֵ עִם אֱלֹהֵי אֶלְעֵל, however, the latter is unlikely; cf. צוֹפִים star-gazer Sir 37₁₄, see also 2b;

—b. to **scan, examine** (cf. Akk. *šubbû*), see above with בָּ Ps 66₇, with acc. Pr 15₃ 31₂₇ Sir 11₁₂.

—4. with לְ to **lie in wait for** Ps 37₃₂; cj. Ps 10₈ for יִצְפְּנוּ prp. with Sept. (Pesh.) יִצְפִּי, but → צָפֵן qal 2; Sir 51₃ for סָלַע צוֹפֵי סָלַע prp. צוֹפֵי צָלְעֵי (those) who lie in wait for my downfall.

—5. Jb 15_{22b} הוּא אֱלִי־חֶרֶב וְצָפוּ: meaning disputed:

—a. with MT: K צָפוּ for Q צָפוּי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 411z, 425) required for, destined for (so NRSV, REB: marked down for), see Dahood *Biblica* 51 (1970) 402; Pope *Job* 117; Horst BK 16/1:218, 219;

—b. cj. prp. צָפוּן kept in store for, treasured up for, see KBL צָפוּן qal 3, and Fohrer KAT 16:262, 264. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 221f): pf. צָפִינוּ; impf. אֶצְפֶּה; impv. צָפֵה, צָפֵה; pt. מִצְפֶּה, pl. sf. מִצְפֶּיךָ.

—1. to **be on the look-out for, look**:

—a. 1S 4₁₃ Jr 48₁₉ Nah 2₂ (צָפֵה־דָרְךְךָ) with אֶל Lam 4₁₇, with acc. Sir 51₇;

—b. metaphorical:

—i. of the prophet (cf. רֹאֶה): Mi 7₇ (בִּיהוּה), Hab 2₁ עַל־מְצוֹר (צָפָה) see J. Jeremias WMANT 35 (1970) 105f (with bibliography), E. Otto ZAW 89 (1977) 77;

—ii. הַמְצַפֶּה (with הַעֵמֵד) look-out, watchman (distinct from visionary) **Is 21**₆, see Wildberger BK 10:780f;

—c. in cultic context **Ps 5**₄ (parallel with עֵרֵךְ), see Kraus BK 15⁵:176f; or as II צַפֶּה, see pi. 2.

—2. **Mi 7**₄, text uncertain, for יוֹם מְצַפֵּיךָ prp. הוֹי מְצַפֵּיךָ (Vuilleumier CAT 11b:81⁷; Rudolph KAT 13/3:122f) :: TOB with MT: on the day announced by your watchmen; **Ps 42**₉ for יִצְנֶה יְהוָה חֶסְדּוֹ prp. אֲצַפֶּה → צוּה pi. 3 b, however, the conjecture is probably unnecessary. †

Der. צַפֶּת place name, I מְצַפֶּה, II מְצַפֶּה place name, מְצַפֶּה place name, I צַפֵּיךָ, II צַפֵּיךָ place name, I צַפֵּיךָ, *צַפֵּיךָ, ? צַפֵּיךָ.

8104 צַפֶּה

II צַפֶּה: MHeb. pi. to cover; Ug. *spy* to cover (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2184; Aistleitner 2343; Aartun AOAT 21/2 (1978) 22f and UF 12 (1980) 3); Neo-Punic sbst. pl. fem. *sp't* toga with purple stripes (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 126:9; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 246; Dahood *Ug.-Heb. Philology* 70 on Gordon *Textbook* §19:2184); OSArb. *swf* to place stones together (Müller *Wurzeln* 73, and ZAW 75 (1963) 314); cf. Eth. *saḥṣaḥ* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1321) to plaster; Šh. *saffrow*; Arb. *saffa* to arrange in a row or line, sbst. *saff* alignment, or arrangement in a row.

qal: inf. הַצַּפֶּה hapax legomenon **Is 21**₅ הַצַּפִּים הַצַּפֶּה: precise meaning uncertain, suggestions include:

—a. to arrange a row of tables, so KBL; similarly Eitan HUCA 12/13 (1937/38) 67;

—b. to spread out a cushion, or rugs, in preparation for a meal, so ZürBib., NRSV, REB; Wildberger BK 10:762, 765, 779; cf. Jenni *Pi'el* 163; see pi. 2;

—c. cj. Wilhelmi VT 25 (1975) 121-123: הַצַּפֶּה וַיִּצְרָךְ. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 163): pf. הַצַּפֶּה, הַצַּפִּית; impf. וַיִּצְרָךְ, וַיִּצְרָךְ, sf. וַיִּצְרָךְ, וַיִּצְרָךְ.

—1. to **overlay**:

—a. with two acc.:

—i. with gold **Ex 25**₁₁₋₁₃₋₂₄₋₂₈ **26**₂₉₋₃₇ **30**₃₋₅ **36**₃₄₋₃₆₋₃₈ **37**₂₋₄₋₁₁₋₁₅₋₂₆₋₂₈ **1K 6**_{20b^α}, cj. **1K 6**_{20b^β} for וַיִּצְרָךְ prp. וַיִּעַשׂ → עָשָׂה qal 16, **1K 6**_{21f-28-30} **10**₁₈ **2C 3**₄₋₁₀;

—ii. with copper **Ex 27**₂₋₆ **36**₃₈ **38**₂₋₆ **2C 4**₉ **9**₁₇;

—iii. to stud with precious stones **2C 3**₆;

—b. with one acc.: with gold **1K 6**₃₂₋₃₅, with wood (עֵץ) **6**₁₅;

—c. with acc. and בָּ, with ribs (צִלְעוֹת) of cedarwood **6**₁₅;

—d. abs. **Ex 38**₂₈ **2K 18**₁₆.

—2. to **serve up** (cf. qal) **Ps 5₄**, so L. Delekat *Asylie und Schutzorakel am Zionsheiligtum* 58¹ followed by W. Beyerlin FRLANT 99 (1970) 93 :: → I **צַפָּה** pi. 1 c. †

pu: pt. **מִצְפָּה**, pl. **מִצְפֵּיִם**: **overlaid**:

—a. with acc. with gold **Ex 26₃₂**;

—b. glaze → *סַפְסִיגָא laid upon (עַל־חֶרֶשׁ) **Pr 26₂₃**. †

Der. **צַפֵּי**, **צַפִּית**, **צַפָּת**.

8105 **צַפָּה**

***צַפָּה**: ? **צַפָּה** (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 451n; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §33, 3b): sf. **צַפְתָּה**: discharge ?; cj. with Sept., Symmachus **צַפְתָּה** pus (e.g. Fohrer HAT 13² (1955) 177; Gray *Legacy*² 281f), → **צַפָּה**, **Ezk 32₆**. †

8106 **צַפּוּ**

צַפּוּ: **1C 1₃₆** **צַפִּי**: (n.m.) name of a people or of a tribe; SamP. *šāfu*, Sept. Σωφαρ, Σαφω, Σεπφουη (Gesenius-B.), Josephus Σόφους (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 115); cf. Tallqvist *Names* 106b *Šupû*; for an explanation of the name see Weippert 253:

—a. < Heb. root **spī* to look > a hypocoristic name mean-ing “showpiece”;

—b. from Arb. **šfū* to be clear, pure > *šafw* “purity, luck”: **Gn 36₁₁₋₁₅** **1C 1₃₆**. †

8107 **צַפֵּי**

צַפֵּי: II **צַפָּה** pi., → Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480v; SamP. *šabbuwi*; MHeb.: (metal-) **plating**:

—a. **Ex 38₁₇₋₁₉** **Is 30₂₂** of silver;

—b. **Nu 17_{3f}** of unspecified metal, as plating for the altar. †

8108 **צַפּוֹן**

I **צַפּוֹן**: I **צַפָּה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 499j; SamP. versions, always **צַפּוֹנָה** = *šibbūna* = MHeb. attested **צַפּוֹנָה** = MishRash. 2:6 (Kutscher *Archive of the New Dictionary of Rabbinical Literature* 1:69): look out, Eissfeldt BZ 17f: look out point, cf. THAT 2:575f) :: Gesenius-B. 692b: on **צַפּוֹן** the hidden dark region of the world, cf. J. de Saignac VT 3 (1953) 95f (= Vogt *Biblica* 34 (1953) 426; see further C. Grave UF 12 (1980) 221-229); fem. see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:76; MHeb.; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 188); JArm. **צַפּוֹנָה** (Dalman *Wb.* 366b), Ph. and JArm. inscriptions *spn*, *spwn* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 246); *spn* as theophoric element in Ph. and Pun. personal names, see Benz *Names* 401f; Eissfeldt *Baal* 10f; Akk. *šapūnu* Canaanite loanword (AHw. 1083a) north; Ug. *spn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2185; Aistleitner 2345) as the residence as well as the name of *bʿl*, see W. Schmidt BZAW 80² (1966) 32ff; Gese-H. *Religionen* 123f; THAT 2:577; *spn* signifying Mount Cassius, Arb. *Jebel el-ʿAqraʿ* north-east of Ugarit, see Eissfeldt *Baal* 5ff; THAT 2:575; CPArm. *spwn* (Schulthess *Lex.* 172a);

—a. **mountain of the gods** in the north (Eissfeldt *Baal* 5ff; Lauha *Zaphon. Der Norden und die Nordvölker im AT* 10-14; Schmidt BZAW 80 (1966²) 32ff; Lutz WMANT 27 (1968) 165; J. Jeremias WMANT 10 (1977²) 116f; THAT 2:577-579; Kraus BK 15/3:95f) **Is 14₁₃ Ps 48₃**;

—b. Mount Zaphon **Ezk 32₃₀ Ps 89₁₃ Jb 26₇** (Eissfeldt *Baal* 11ff; Lauha *Zaphon* 10-14), however **צָפוֹן** in **Ezk 32₃₀ Ps 89₁₃** (parallel with **צָפוֹן**) probably means north; **Jb 26₇ צָפוֹן** = ? heaven, the sky, see Fohrer KAT 16:384, cf. J. de Savignac VT 3 (1953) 95f; **צָפוֹן יִרְכָתִי Is 14₁₃ Ps 48₃** the far north, see above, 3 :: Eissfeldt *Baal* 14ff: the summit of the Zaphon, but in view of **Ezk 38_{6,15} 39₂** (see above, 4) that is unlikely. → II **צָפוֹן**, I **צָפוֹנִי**.

8109 צָפוֹן

II **צָפוֹן**: place name; I **צַפְדָּה**: Josephus Ἀσωφῶν (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 19); = I: locative **צָפוֹנָה**; El Amarna letter 274:15 *Šapuna*; situated in the territory of the tribe of Gad, in *Ġōr* north-east of Succoth; not identified with certainty, see Wüst *Untersuchungen* 1:131 with note 436: suggestions:

—a. *Tell es-Saʿīdiye* (Albright AASOR 6 (1924-25) 46f; Abel *Géog.* 2:448);

—b. *Tell el-Qōs* (Glueck *Explorations* 4:350-355; Simons *Geog.* §598; Lemaire VT 31 (1981) 56);

—c. *Tell el-Mazār* (Mittmann *Beiträge* 219³¹; Lemaire VT 31 (1981) 56) see further Noth *Jos.*² 82; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2203f) **Jos 13₂₇**. †

8110 צָפוֹן

צָפוֹן Nu 26₁₅; SamP. **Gn 46₁₆ šāfūn**, Nu 26₁₅ (*al*)šāfon: → **צָפוֹן**.

8111 צָפוֹנִי

I **צָפוֹנִי**: I **צָפוֹן**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501x; MHeb. northerly: **הַצָּפוֹנִי the northerner JI 2₂₀** but who is meant is disputed; for proposals (with bibliography) see THAT 2:581; most likely it is an enemy army, see H.M. Lutz WMANT 27 (1968) 38, 129f; Wolff BK 14/2:73f :: cj. **הַצָּפוֹנִי** the chirper (KBL; cf. BHS), however very unlikely. †

8112 צָפוֹנִי

II **צָפוֹנִי**: gentilic from **צָפוֹן**; SamP. (*aš*)šāfūni; **הַצָּפוֹנִי Nu 26₁₅**; cj. from **צָפוֹן Gn 46₁₆** and Syr. of Nu 26₁₅ **הַצָּפוֹנִי**, → **צָפוֹן**. †

8113 צָפוֹר

צָפוֹר See below under **צָפוֹר** and **צָפֵר** (#8115).

8114 צָפֵר

צָפֵר See below under **צָפוֹר** and **צָפֵר** (#8115).

8115 צָפֹר/צָפָר

I צָפֹר and צָפָר ? II צָפָר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 478f; SamP. *šibbor*, MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 188); JArm. צָפָרָא; Sam. abs. צָפָרָה, det. צָפָרָתָה, pl. abs. צָפָר(ִי), det. צָפָרִיָה; ? Ph. in the collocation *ršp sprm* (WbMyth. 1:305): either “*Rašap* of the birds” or “*Rašap* of the he-goats”, → צָפִיר (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 26 A ii:11-12; see also vol. 2: p. 42; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 246 and F. Bron *Recherches sur les Inscriptions phéniciennes de Karatepe* 88, 185); Pun. *špr* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 69:11, 12, 15; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 246); EgArm. *šnpr* (*Aḥiqar* 98), pl. emph. *šnpry* (*Aḥiqar* 199, see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 246); Palm. צָפָרָא KBL, and see also supplement p. 182b; Akk. *šibāru* (AHw. 1097a) sparrow ?, see also Landsberger MSL 8/2:145, 146; Salonen *Vögel u. Vogelfang* 93f, 247f; CAD S: 155a; Syr. *šep̄p̄rā* bird; CPArm. *špr*, pl. *špryn* sparrow (Schulthess *Lex.* 172a); Landsberger *Materials for Sumerian Lex.* 8/2:145, 146 distinguishes Akk. *iššūru* (AHw. 390, CAD *loc. cit.*) from Heb. צָפֹר (Akk. *šibāru* etc.); Arb. *uṣfūr*, also comparable is Ug. *šr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1905; Aistleitner 2080) bird: fem.; pl. צָפָרִים, cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:39f.

—1. collective, **bird, winged creature**:

—a. Gn 7₁₄ Dt 4₁₇ Ezk 17₂₃ 39₄₋₁₇ Ps 148₁₀;

—b. צָפֹר Gn 15₁₀ Qoh 12₄;

—c. צָפֹר שָׁמַיִם Ps 8₉, קִנְיֵי צָפֹר Dt 22₆, עֵיט צָפֹר bird of prey Ezk 39₄, הָרָדָה כְּצָפֹר to flutter startled Hos 11₁₁; caught Am 3₅, fluttering (נָרַד) Pr 27₈.

—2. a. sg. **individual bird** Lv 14₅₋₇₋₅₀₋₅₃ Dt 14₁₁ Ps 11₁ 8₄₄ (parallel with הָרָדָה) ? צָפֹר meaning sparrow (see Kraus BK 15⁵:749), 102₈ (masc. !), 124₇ Pr 6₅ 7₂₃ 26₂ Lam 3₅₂;

—b. pl.

—i. Is 31₅ like birds hovering protectively over the nest, see Wildberger BK 10:1243, Ps 104₁₇ (with קִנְיֵן), Qoh 9₁₂ (caught in a net), Neh 5₁₈ (food);

—ii. צָפָרִים (שְׁתֵּי) Lv 14₄₋₄₉.

—3. Jb 40₂₉ perhaps the crocodile-bird, which picks away to clean the jaws of the crocodile (Aharoni *Animals* 472; Nicoll *Birds* 527f; see KBL); → II צָפָרָה, צָפֹרָה. †

8116 צָפֹר

צָפֹר See below under צָפֹר and צָפָר (#8118).

8117 צָפָר

צָפָר See below under צָפֹר and צָפָר (#8118).

8118 צָפֹר/צָפָר

II **צָפֹר** and **צִפֹּר**: n.m.; = I; SamP. *šibbor*, EgArm. *špr* (Cowley Arm. Pap. 24:6; Kornfeld Onomastica 69f); Palm. *špr*?, *špry* (Stark *Names* 48a, 109b), see Nöldeke *Beitr.* 85; Stamm *Frauennamen* 330: “bird”, ? “sparrow”: father of **בְּלָקָה** Nu 22²⁻⁴⁻¹⁶ Jos 24⁹ Ju 11²⁵ (**צִפֹּר**), Nu 22¹⁰ 23¹⁸ (**צִפֹּר**). †

8119 **צַפַּח**

***צַפַּח**: EgArm. **צַפַּח** bowl (?) (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 246; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 972, *špḥ* II: recipient, bowl); Syr. *šepaḥ* to fall in (into), pass to, oppress, sbst. *šepīhtā* plate (of copper); Mnd. *SPA* I (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 396b) to press together, press, squeeze; Arb. *šafaḥa* to make wide, shallow, flat (also II), sbst. *šafḥat* outer side, side, surface, *šafīḥat* panel (e.g. of wood or metal), *šafḥat* bowl; cf. ? Akk. *šapāḥu* (AHw. 1167b, or *šabāḥu* II; see CAD *Š*/1: 3a *šabāḥu* A) to scatter widely, sprinkle; Arb. *šafaḥa* to pour out; OSArb. *spḥ* (Conti *Chrest.* 198f) to announce, disseminate; Eth. *saḥa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 402) to spread (out), also Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 201a).

Der. **צַפַּחַת**, **צַפִּיחַת**; ? n.m. **צוֹפַח**.

8120 **צִפְחָת**

צִפְחָת: ***צַפַּח** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 477a; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §38, 1b); MHeb. → **צַפִּיחַת**: (bulbous) **pitcher** for water 1S 26^{11f-16}; for oil 1K 17¹²⁻¹⁴⁻¹⁶ 19⁶; known as a pilgrim flask, see BRL² 184a; Kelso *Ceramic Vocabulary* item 74; Honeyman *Pottery Vessels* item 27; Gray *Kings*³ 380f; Dalman *Arbeit* 4:252; 7:227, 244; Reymond *L'eau* 149. †

8121 **צָפִי**

צָפִי → **צָפוּ**. †

8122 **צַפִּיָּה**

***צַפִּיָּה**: I **צַפַּה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471o; JArm. **צַפִּיָּה** altitude: sf. **צַפִּיָּחַנִּי**: **observation point** Lam 4¹⁷ (cf. Dahood *Biblica* 51 (1970) 403: watch-tower). †

8123 **צַפְיוֹן**

צַפְיוֹן: n.m. or name of a tribe; unexplained (see Noth *Personennamen* 256a); I **צַפַּה** (?) see KBL: **Gn 46**¹⁶ = **צַפְיוֹן** Nu 26¹⁵. †

8124 **צַפְיוֹנִי**

cj. **צַפְיוֹנִי**: Josephus *Ζοφονιάς* (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 50): gentilic of **צַפְיוֹן**: Nu 26¹⁵ → II **צַפְיוֹנִי**. †

8125 **צַפִּיחַת**

צִפְיֹהַת: *צפח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479o, 504m; SamP. *ṣēfit* MHeb. צִפְיֹהַת foodstuff, a liquid food mixed with honey (Levy 4:210a; cf. Dalman *Wb.* 367a): **flat pastry Ex 16**₃₁, see Dalman *Arbeit* 6, 107: flat cake, cf. V. Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* 43⁶. †

8126 צִפִּין

*צִפִּין: צפן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; sf. צִפִּינָךְ K Ps 17₁₄, Q צִפִּוּנְךָ, → צפן qal. †

8127 צִפִּיעַ

*צִפִּיעַ: I *צפע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n, 471p; Arb. *ḍafʿ*; Eth. *ḍefʿ/ḍafʿ* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1338) excrement, droppings: pl. cs. צִפִּיעֵי Q, צִפִּוּעֵי K: **animal droppings, dung** (with בִּקְרָךְ) Ezk 4₁₅. †

8128 צִפְיָעָה

*צִפְיָעָה: etymology uncertain, ? II *צפע: pl. צִפְיָעוֹת Is 22₂₄ (parallel with צִאֲצָאִים); meaning uncertain; either a. the wild shoots of a tree (Gesenius-B., with reference to Arabic *za/iʿāfat* besom, *zaʿfat an-naḥlati* palm-branch; ? root II *צפע); or

—b. leaf (KBL with reference to *Mehri ṣḡāf, ṣḡafōt* leaf of a tree or of a plant). †

8129 צִפִּיר

צִפִּיר etymology uncertain ? primary noun; Arm. loanword (Wagner *Aramäismen* 248) :: Heb. II שִׁעִיר; Sam. צִפִּיר, fem. צִפִּירָה (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:595); → BArm. *צִפִּיר for details of the other Arm. dialects; ? Ph. pl. *ṣprm* → I צִפּוֹר; for Ug. *ṣpr* in *klb ṣpr* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 14:iii:19; v:11f) “watchdog”, see Weippert ZDMG (Supplement 1, Vol. 1, 1969) 215f :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:2186: *ṣpr* bird or buck; (: Aistleitner 2346: hungry dog; Driver *Myths*² 156b: whistled (: *Myths*¹ 150b: hungry or whining): pl. cs. צִפִּירֵי: **billy goat Da 8**_{5·8·21} Ezr 8₃₅ 2C 29₂₁. †

8130 צִפְרָה

צִפְרָה See below under צִפְרָה and צִפְרָה (#8132).

8131 צִפְרָה

צִפְרָה See below under צִפְרָה and צִפְרָה (#8132).

8132 צִפְרָה/צִפְרָה

צִפְרָה and צִפְרָה: III *צפר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471o, r; MHeb. curve, plaited edge; detour (?); JArm. צִפִּירָא wickerwork: cs. צִפִּירָת.

—1. **thread, wreath** (Arb. *ḍafirāt* crown, diadem: root *ḍfr* (!) cf. Reider VT 4 (1954) 278) Is 28₅.

—2. **Ezk 7**⁷⁻¹⁰: unexplained, for suggestions see Eichrodt ATD 22/1:39⁴; Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 161f; Fohrer HAT 13²:43 on Reider VT 4 (1954) 278: from Arb. *safar* sunset > decline, end; NRSV and REB: doom. †

8133 צָפִית

צָפִית: II **צפה**, ? Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501c: **צָפִית צָפִית Is 21**₅ → II **צפה** qal a and b: if derived from a it means rows of tables, or rows of seats (KBL); if derived from b it means cushion, cf. Gesenius-B. :: Reider VT 2 (1952) 116: wealth of good things (**צָפִית** from Arb. *ṣafwat* the best, the most excellent). †

8134 צָפַן

צָפַן: MHeb. hif. to discover what has been concealed (bTErub 53 b.; EgArm. **הצפן** to hide (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 246; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 972, *ṣpn* I); Akk. (Canaanite loanword) *ṣapānu* to shelter, hide (AHw. 1082a = VAB 2, 147:10; CAD *S*: 96b) cf. Rainey AOAT 8 (1970) 90; *Ružička Dissimilation* 97: Arb. *ḍamina* to conceal (?); Balentine VT 30 (1980) 137-153, esp. 141f; → **טָמוֹן**.

qal: pf. **צָפַן**, **צָפַנְתָּ/תָּ**; impf. **צָפֵן**, **צָפֵנִי**, **צָפֵנוּ**, **צָפֵנוּ**; sf. **צָפֵנִי**, **צָפֵנִים**, **צָפֵנוּ**, **צָפֵנוּ**; pt. pl. **צָפֵנוּ**, passive **צָפוּן**, sf. **צָפוּן** (Q), **צָפוּן** (K) **Ps 17**₁₄, pl. sf. **צָפוּנִי**, **צָפוּנִי**, **צָפוּנִי**, fem. **צָפוּנָה**.

—1. transitive:

—a. to **hide** **Ex 2**₂ (SamP. hif. *wtāšfinē'u*), **Jos 2**₄ cj. for **צָפֵנוּ** prp. **פָּנִים** (BHS), **Jb 10**₁₃;

—b. to shelter **Ps 27**₅ **31**₂₁ **Pr 27**₁₆, pt. passive **Ps 83**₄ **צָפוּנִי** your protégés (Kraus BK 15⁵:739, 740, prp. with Vulg. iuxta Hebr., Aquila, Symmachus **צָפוּנִי** your jewel, treasure), **צָפוּנִי** my treasure **Ezk 7**₂₂, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 159, 164;

—c. to **keep**: a teaching close to oneself, to keep in one's heart **Ps 119**₁₁ **Pr 2**₁ **7**₁ **Jb 23**₁₂; insight (**רֵעֵת**) **Pr 10**₁₄, sin **Hos 13**₁₂;

—d. to **save up, store**, with **לְ** for someone **Ps 31**₂₀ **Jb 21**₁₉ **Pr 2**₇ **Song 7**₁₄; pt. passive **צָפוּן** kept **Pr 13**₂₂; cj. **Jb 15**_{22b} for **צָפוּן** prp. **צָפוּן**, → I **צפה** qal 5; **Jb 20**₂₆ text uncertain, **צָפוּנִי** those kept for it (darkness) :: cj. with Sept. **לְ צָפוּן**: variant (?) of **טָמוֹן**, see Budde GHK 2/1² (1913) 118f; Fohrer KAT 16:326; **צָפוּנִי** (Q) what you have in store **Ps 17**₁₄;

—e. with **מִן** **Jb 17**₄ to keep away from.

—2. intransitive, to **conceal oneself, lie in wait** **Ps 56**₇ Q, K → hif., with **לְ** to lie in wait for someone **Pr 1**₁₁₋₁₈, **Ps 10**₈ (eyes) :: ? cj. for **צָפֵנוּ** prp. **צָפֵנִי** → I **צפה** qal 4. †

nif: pf. **נִצְפַן**, **נִצְפַנְתָּ**.

—1. to **be concealed** with **מִן** **Jr 16**₁₇, with **מִן** **Jb 24**₁.

—2. with **לְ**, to **be reserved** for **Jb 15**₂₀. †

hif: impf. יִצְפִּינוּ (K) Ps 56₇, Q → qal 2; sf. הִצְפִּינוּ; inf. הִצְפִּינוּ Ex 2₃ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 212k, 346x; Bergsträsser *Gramm.* 1: §10v).

—1. transitive, to **keep hidden** Ex 2₃ Jb 14₁₃ Sir 4₂₃ 41₁₅.

—2. intransitive, to **lurk** Ps 56₇ → qal 2. †

Der. n.m. מִצְפֹּן; *מִצְפֹּן; אֱלִי־צֶפֶן, צֶפֶן־יָהּ (ו).

8135 צֶפְנִיָּה

צֶפְנִיָּה, n.m.; Sept. Σωφονίας: < צֶפְנִיָּהּ (> Maclaurin VT 12 (1962) 452 and L. Sabottka *Zephania* 1-3: from I צֶפֶן “(the god) *Ṣapon* is Yahweh” :: Rudolph KAT 13/3:258); in EgArm. *špnyh* (Kornfeld *Onomastica* 69): **Zephaniah**

—1. the prophet **Zeph** 1₁.

—2. the priest (כֹּהֵן מִשְׁנֵה) in the period of Zedekiah Jr 21₁ 29₂₅₋₂₉ 52₂₄ = צֶפְנִיָּהּ 2K 25₁₈ Jr 37₃.

—3. the father of Josiah, the high priest **Zech** 6₁₀₋₁₄.

—4. a Levite from the clan of Kohath 1C 6₂₁ (= אֹרִי־אֵל 1C 6₉, cf. Zorell *Lex.* 25). †

8136 צֶפְנִיָּהּ

צֶפְנִיָּהּ: n.m.; Sept. Σοφονίας, Josephus Σεφενίας (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 111); > צֶפְנִיָּהּ; צֶפֶן and צֶפֶן־יָהּ: “Yahweh has hidden” (Noth *Personennamen* 178; Rudolph KAT 13/3:258); Heb. inscr. and seal)ו(צֶפְנִיָּהּ and צֶפֶן (Diringer *Iscrizioni* 74, 198; Moscati *Epigrafia* 44, 72, 81; Vattioni *Sigilli* 39; Keel *Visionen* 107; Tell Arad 59:5; Ophel Ostrakon 3; Bordreuil-Lemaire *Semitica* 26 (1976) 46); Pun. n.f. *špnbʿl* (Benz *Names* 401f); *Ṣapunu* (Tallqvist *Names* 205) or from I צֶפֶן: 2K 25₁₈ Jr 37₃ (= צֶפְנִיָּהּ 2). †

8137 פִּעְנָח

פִּעְנָח See below under צֶפְנָת פִּעְנָח (#8139).

8138 צֶפְנָת

צֶפְנָת See below under פִּעְנָח צֶפְנָת (#8139).

8139 צֶפְנָת-פִּעְנָח

צֶפְנָת פִּעְנָח: n.m.; SamP., versions צֶפְנִיָּהּ = *šēfinti fāne*; Sept. Ψουιθομφανηχ (Schmitt ZAW 86 (1974) 158), Josephus Πετεσήφ/ Ψουθουφάνηχος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 127); Eg. **dd-pʿ-ntṛ-iw.f-nḥ* “the god has said: he will live!” (H. Ranke *Die ägyptischen Personennamen* 2:227, 334a no. 13); on the basis of the Hebrew

form this personal name is reconstructed according to a frequently recurring type as “the god has said: she (he) will live!” (Ranke *Personennamen* 1:409-412; 2:334): the Egyptian name of יוֹסֵף Gn 41₄₅. †

8140 צַפַּע

I *צַפַּע: Arb. *ḍafaʿa* to empty (one's) bowels (Gesenius-B.).

Der. *צַפִּיעַ.

8141 צַפַּע

II *צַפַּע: meaning uncertain.

Der. ? *צַפִּיעָה.

8142 צַפַּע

צַפַּע: etymology uncertain, ? primary noun, hapax legomenon Is 14₂₉: a poisonous snake, viper (Bodenheimer *An. Life* 187ff: *vipera xanthina*, also Aharoni *Animals* 474; Wildberger BK 10:573, 581: otter); → צַפַּעִינִי. †

8143 צַפַּעָה

*צַפַּעָה: → *צַפִּיעָה.

8144 צַפַּעִינִי

צַפַּעִינִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501y) = צַפַּע; MHeb. also צַפַּעוֹן a poisonous snake (Dalman *Wb.* 367a), DSS only pl. (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 188) צַפַּעוֹנִים: pl. צַפַּעִינִים (Jr 8₁₇): a poisonous snake, viper Is 11₈ 59₅ Jr 8₁₇ Pr 23₃₂. †

8145 צַפַּף

I צַפַּף: MHeb., JArm. צַפַּצַּף and Arb. *ṣafṣafa* to twitter, cf. Greek πλπλίζω (all onomatopoeic, Montgomery JQR 25 (1934-35) 266).

pilp: impf. תִּצַּפֵּץ, תִּצַּפֵּץ; pt. מִצַּפֵּץ, pl. מִצַּפֵּץִים.

—1. to **twitter, cheep** Is 10₁₄; metaphorical 38₁₄, cf. Wildberger BK 10:1462.

—2. to **cheep, whisper** (of the voice of those conjured from the dead) Is 8₁₉ 29₄. †

8146 צַפַּף

II *צַפַּף: Der. צַפַּפָּה.

8147 צַפַּפָּה

צַפְצָפָה: II *צַפֵּךְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 482e: MHeb.; Arb. *ṣafṣāf* and unitary noun *ṣafṣāfat* willow: **willow**, *Salix Safsaf Forskål* (Löw *Flora* 3:325ff) **Ezk 17**₅ :: Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 372, 374: general term for plants that grow on the bank of a river, cf. ZürBib.; NRSV and REB: willow. †

8148 צַפַּר

I צַפַּר: ? western variant, from Arb. *ṣarafa* I to turn, turn away, VII to turn away, go away, see Zorell *Lex.* 701a.

qal: impf. יִצְפַּר **Ju 7**₃: the precise meaning is uncertain, from context and Sept. Vulg., Pesh., to go away, bend, see Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.* 394a; cf. Beuken *ZAW* 85 (1973) 172: to slink away :: cj.:

—a. for מִזְהַר וַיִּצְפַּר prp. וַיִּצְרַפִּים (e.g. KBL; cf. BHS);

—b. prp. יִפְצַר or יִפְצַל from Arb. *faṣala min* to go forth from a country (Reider *VT* 4 (1954) 278). †

8149 צַפַּר

II *צַפַּר: JArm. to whistle; Akk. *ṣabāru* (AHw. 1065; CAD *Ṣ*: 2b, *ṣabāru* A) to move quickly, wink, whisper, twitter; Syr. *ṣabar* to gossip; Arb. *ṣafara* to whistle, hiss, chirp.

Der. I צַפּוֹר; n.m. II צַפּוֹר, n.f. צַפְרָה; ? n.m. צוֹפֵר.

8150 צַפַּר

III *צַפַּר: ? western var. of צַבַּר: JArm. to weave; ? Ug. *ṣpr* to wind, twist (of tendrils), pt. *mṣprt* (Herdner *Corpus* 23:25 = Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 23:25), so J.C. de Moor *New Year with Canaanites and Israelites*, 2: 20-21, but very uncertain :: Driver *Myths*² 124: pale, wan; Caquot-S. *Textes* 373: to redden, make red; for Akk. and Arb. → צַבַּר.

Der. צַפְּרָה(י).

8151 צַפַּר

IV *צַפַּר: Akk. *ṣapāru* to impress, squeeze in (AHw. 1082a; see also CAD *Ṣ*: 96, *ṣapāru* A to squint).

Der. צַפְּרָן.

8152 צַפְּרָדַע

צַפְּרָדַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 485h; SamP. *ṣēfārdā*; MHeb. JArm. אַרְדֵּעָנָא and עַרְדֵּעָנָא, pl. עֲנֵיָא; Sam. אַרְדֵּעָנָא; Syr. *urdāʾā* (Arm. basic form *ʿprdʿ*, Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §125); Arb. *ḏifdi*; Akk. *muṣaʾirānu* frog (AHw. 678b; see CAD *M*: 240, *muṣaʾirānu*): fem. pl. צַפְּרָדַעַיִם, cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:36, 40: collective sg. **frogs** **Ex 8**₂ **Ps 78**₄₅, pl. **Ex 7**_{27nd}. **8**₉ **Ps 105**₃₀. †

8153 צַפְרָה

צַפְרָה, n.f.; SamP. *šibbūrā*, Sept. Σεπφωρα, Josephus Σαπφωρα (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 107); cf. n.m. II צַפְרָה; either unitary noun of I צַפּוֹר, (cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:64ff) or hypocoristic of II צַפְרָה: “small bird” (Stamm *Frauenamen* 330); cf. the Akkadian ending *-atu(m)* on personal names with the equivalent function, see Stamm 113f; von Soden *Gramm.* §60a: Moses’ wife Ex 2₂₁ 4₂₅ 18₂. †

8154 צַפְרָן

צַפְרָן: IV *צַפְרָן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 504 l; SamP. Dt 21₁₂ *šēferniyya*; MHeb. also צַפְרָן; Akk. *šupru* finger-nail, toe-nail, claw, hoof (AHw. 1113; CAD S: 250); → BArm. *טַפְרָן; Syr. *teprā*; Arb. *zufīr*; Eth. *šefr* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1319) nail, also Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 650a): pl. sf. צַפְרָנִיָּה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 582).

—1. **nail** (on the finger or toe) Dt 21₁₂.

—2. צַפְרָן שְׁמִיר diamantine (?) **point** on a stylus or chisel of iron (→ שְׁמִיר) Jr 17₁, see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 113; Stamm ThZ 4 (1948) 336f. †

8155 צַפְתָּ

צַפְתָּ: II צַפְתָּ, ? by-form of *צַפְתָּ (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 450j); JArm. צַפְתָּ; Syr. *septā* (Payne Smith *Thesaurus* 3428) mat: knob of a column, **capital** 2C 3₁₅, cf. König *Wb.* 394b: blanket, bonnet; metaphorical, capital. †

8156 צַפְתָּ

צַפְתָּ, place name: I צַפְתָּ, ? with by-form *צַפְתָּ (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 450j), a variant of → מְצַפְתָּ, see J. Gray *Joshua, Judges and Ruth* 249 and Aharoni-Fritz-Kempinski ZDPV 91 (1975) 127⁸⁵; Eg. *S²-f-ta* (Helck *Beziehungen* 133): Ju 1₁₇ (= → חֶרְמֵה); in the north-eastern Negev, identification uncertain, see on חֶרְמֵה; see further Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* 90f; Aharoni-Fritz-Kempinski ZDPV 91 (1975) 122 and 89 (1973) 197ff, esp. 207f: *Kh. el-Mšāš* or *Tell el-Milḥ*; Mittmann ZDPV 93 (1977) 224f defends the latter; according to Aharoni-Fritz-Kempinski ZDPV 91 (1975) 127⁸⁵ צַפְתָּ was perhaps the ancient name of the settlement on *Tell ‘Irā* (*Kh. el-Ġarra*); this was displaced by the name חֶרְמֵה in connection with changes in the settlement history; see also KBL and Simons *Geog.* §517; → צַקְלָג. †

8157 צַפְתָּה

צַפְתָּה Leningrad, Bomberg צַפְתָּה: place name; text corrupt, Sept. ἐν τῇ φάραγγι κατὰ βαρ-ρᾶν Μαρῖσης, Josephus Σαφθαά (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 108): rd. צַפְתָּה (KBL, see P. Welten WMANT 42 (1973) 131⁹¹) 2C 14₉. †

8158 צַצִּים

צַצִּים: → I צִיץ.

8159 צַקוֹן

צִקּוֹן, Is 26₁₆, → I צִקּוֹן.

8160 צִקְלָג

צִקְלָג, in P and 2S 1₁ צִקְלָג, 1C 12₁₋₂₁ צִקְלָג: Sept. Σικελαγ, Σεκελαγ and similar; Josephus Σίκελλα (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 112); place name, originally a Philistine city, lent to David by Achish, it remained in the possession of his dynasty 1S 27₆, 30₁₋₁₄₋₂₆ 2S 1₁ 4₁₀ 1C 12₁₋₂₁; according to Jos 19₅ 1C 4₃₀ it belongs to Simeon, according to Jos 15₃₁ Neh 11₂₈ to Judah; not identified exactly, see V. Fritz, ZDPV 96 (1980) 121², suggestions include:

—1. *Tell el-Khuwēlfe*, 17 km. north-north-east of Beersheba (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:430; Abel 2:465; Simons *Geog.* §712; Stoebe KAT 8/1:473⁶).

—2. *Khirbet el-Mšaš* (Crüsemann ZDPV 89 (1973) 211-24).

—3. *Tell eš-Šerī'a* (Aharoni VT 9 (1959) 238 and ZDPV 91 (1975) 125⁶⁶). †

8161 צִקְלוֹן

*צִקְלוֹן hapax legomenon 2K 4₄₂: בְּצִקְלָנוּ וְכִרְמֵל, Sept.^A βα>, Vulg. *pera*; meaning disputed; proposals include:

—1. according to Sept.^A and Arb. *qaba'at* satchel, cj. בְּקִלְעָתוֹ < *קִלְעָה* bag, bread-bag, see Gesenius-B.; KBL; cf. König *Wb.*

—2. *צִקְלוֹן from Arb. *ṣaqal* “side of the belly”, meaning a bag which hangs down from the side (Zorell *Lex.* 701b); but on *ṣaqal* see Lane 4:1708b: the long side of the flanks of a horse.

—3. from Ug. *bṣql* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 19:ii:12-16) and *bṣql ṛgz* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 85:5); the exact meaning of the Ugaritic noun is uncertain: part of a plant (Gordon *Textbook* §19:499); budding plant (Aistleitner 563); green, ripening stalk (Driver *Myths*² 143b); shoot, little shoot (see Dijkstra and de Moor UF 7 (1975) 204; cf. p. 203²⁶⁹): בְּצִקְלָנוּ is a mistake for *bṣqlm*, plural of *bṣql*; 2K 4₄₂ *krml bṣqlm* meaning fresh grain of first fruits (?); Gray *Kings*³ 501^d: rd. בְּרִמְלוֹן וּבְצִקְלוֹן and plants of his orchard, *biṣqəlōn* diminutive from **bṣql*. †

8162 צָר

I צָר: I צָרָר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453y; SamP. *ṣār*; MHeb.: צָר, fem. צָרָה.

—1. adj.:

—a. narrow Nu 22₂₆, צָר הַשֶּׁשֶׁךְ stifling darkness Is 5₃₀, see Wildberger BK 10:204, 207, Is 49₂₀ (מִקְרוֹם), see also I צָרָר qal A, 1 a) Pr 23₂₇ (בְּאֵר), Jb 41₇ (חֹתָם) tightly closed with a seal, sealed tightly (Budde GHK 2/1²:265) :: cj. see below; צָר מֵן too cramped for 2K 6₁;

—b. meagre Pr 24₁₀ (בָּרָ), see Gemser *Spr.*² 88, 89.

—2. sbst.:

—a. **restraint, anxiety** Jb 7₁₁ 15₂₄;

—b. need Is 26₁₆, cj. 30₂₀ for לָחֵם צָר prp. מִצָּר לֵ' bread without need, see Wildberger BK 10:1189, 1190f, Ps 4₂ 32₇ 119₁₄₃ (parallel with מִצָּרוֹק), Jb 36₁₉ 38₂₃ Est 7₄, see Bardtke KAT 17/4-5:351, 354; פִּי צָר jaws of need (NRSV: distress; REB: hardship) Jb 36₁₆.

—cj.:

—a. Is 63₉ for צָר prp. צָר, → II צִיר;

—b. Jb 41₇ for צָר הוֹתֵם prp. with Sept. צָר הוֹתֵם a seal of flint → I צָר;

—c. Is 59₁₉ צָר פְּנָהָר → I צוּר qal 4 a;

—d. 1S 2₃₂ צָר מְעוֹן “limited in space”, which does not fit the context; textual corruption; for the various attempts at emendation see Stoebe KAT 8/1, 117. †

8163 צָר

II צָר: II צָרָר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453y; SamP. *šâr*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 188); MHeb., JArm. עָרָא/עָר one who pushes, puts pressure on; → BArm. *עָר; OArm. צָר (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 247; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 974, *sr* II: enemy); Ug. *srrt* enmity, as abstract for concrete enemy (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2200; Aistleitner 2353; Driver *Myths*² 156b); Akk. *šerru* enemy, enmity, rival wife (AHw. 1093b; CAD S: 137 *šerru* B); CPArm. *ʿrr* (עָרָר) indignation, opposition (Schulthess *Lex.* 152a); Eth. *dar* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1327f) enemy, cf. ? Tigr. *šar* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 636b) comrade, partner (opposite meanings ?); OSArb. *ḍr* (Conti *Chrest.* 228a) war; Arb. *ḍurr*, *ḍarr* damage, harm: צָר, sf. צָרִי, pl. צָרִים, cs. צָרִי, sf. צָרִי, צָרִי, צָרִיךְ, צָרִיכְ/רִיךְ, צָרִיכְ/רִיךְ, צָרִיכְ/רִיךְ, צָרִיכְ/רִיךְ, צָרִיכְ/רִיךְ, צָרִיכְ/רִיךְ, Secunda *ααραυ* Ps 89₄₃ (Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 116), צָרִיכְ/רִיךְ, צָרִיכְ/רִיךְ, צָרִיכְ/רִיךְ, צָרִיכְ/רִיךְ (THAT 2:582f).

—1. political and military **enemy** of Israel or Judah Nu 10₉ 24₈ Dt 32₂₇ 33₇ Jos 5₁₃, Is 9₁₀ for צָרִי רִצִּין prp. צָרִי or צָרִי → II צָרָר, Is 63₁₈ Jr 30₁₆ 48₅ dl. צָרִי (gloss), see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 274, Jr 50₇ Ezk 39₂₃ Am 3₁₁ Mi 5₈ Zech 8₁₀ Ps 44₆₋₈₋₁₁ 60₁₃₋₁₄ = 108₁₃₋₁₄ 74₁₀ 78₄₂₋₆₁₋₆₆ 81₁₅ 105₂₄ 106₁₁ 107₂ (see Beyerlin BZAW 153 (1978) 69), 136₂₄ Lam 1₅₋₇₋₁₀₋₁₇ 2₄₋₁₇ 4₁₂ Est 7₆ Ezr 4₁ Neh 4₅ 9₂₇ (twice); Ezk 30₁₆, text uncertain, וְנָף צָרִי יוֹמָם and in Noph attackers in broad daylight (?), similarly NRSV: Memphis shall face adversaries by day, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 724, and for proposed conjectures see p. 727 and BHS; REB (following NEB): flood waters shall burst into it.

—2. the **enemies** of individuals:

—a. of Abraham Gn 14₂₀, of David 2S 24₁₃/1C 21₁₂ Ps 89₂₄₋₄₃, cj. v. 44 for צוּר prp. מִצָּר or צָר → I צָר and I צוּר 3 c iii; 1C 12₁₈;

—b. of the Psalmist (O. Keel *Feinde und Gottesleugner. Studien zum Image der Widersacher in den Individualpsalmen*) Ps 3₂ 13₅ 27₂₋₁₂ 112₈ 119₁₃₉₋₁₅₇;

—c. Job's enemies **Jb 6₂₃ 16₉**.

—3. enemies of Yahweh (God) **Dt 32₄₁₋₄₃ Is 1₂₄ 26₁₁ 59₁₈ 64₁ Jr 46₁₀ Nah 1₂ Ps 78₆₆ 97₃ Jb 19₁₁**. †

8164 צַר

III צַר: **Is 5₂₈** rd. כַּצַּר, with 1QIs^a כַּצּוֹר, Sept. ὡς στερεὰ πέτρα Vulg. *ut silex* → I צַר. †

8165 צַר

צַר: sbst. place name?: **Jos 19₃₅**, textual corruption, see Alt ZAW 45 (1927) 72² and Noth *Jos.*² 116: the first four words of the verse are a misplaced repetition of 29aβ.28b.

8166 צַר

צַר: → I צוּר.

8167 צַר

I צַר: probably a primary noun :: Gesenius-B.; KBL: IV *צַר־; SamP. **Ex 4₂₅** *šār*, MHeb. pl. צַרְרוֹת; Akk. *šurru(m)* (AHw. 1114; CAD *Š*: 257, *šurru* A) obsidian, flint; CPArm. צוּרְרוּי (Schulthess *Homonyme* 172), on the basic form צַרְר cf. JArm. צַרְרָא and צַרִירָא and טַנְרָא, Sam. ט(י)נר (< **trr*) **Ex 4₂₅**; Syr. *tarrānā* rock (Brockelmann *Lex.* 286b); OSArb. *zrn* rock, *zr* gravestone, (Rössler ZA 54 (1961) 166); Arb. *zirr*, *zurrān* (pl.) sharp-edged stone, flint (used in Egypt for circumcision): **flint Ex 4₂₅ Ezk 3₉**, cj. **Is 5₂₈** → III צַר;

—cj. i. **Ps 89₄₄** for צוּר חַרְבוֹ prp. e.g. צַר חַ'צוּר חַרְבוֹ “flint of the sword”, meaning sharpness of the sword → I צוּר 3 c iii :: → II צַר 2 a;

—ii. **Jb 41₇** for צַר prp. צַר, → I צַר 1 a, 2 b;

—iii. **Jos 5_{2f}** חַרְבוֹת צַרִים → II צוּר. †

8168 צַר

צַר See below under צַר and צוּר (#8170).

8169 צוּר

צוּר See below under צַר and צוּר (#8170).

8170 צוּר/צַר

II צַר and (5 times) צוּר: place name; < I צוּר (Gesenius-B.) :: KBL: I צַר; Greek Τύρος (for *z*) :: Σιδών (for *š*) Albright JPOS 12 (1932) 186; Ug. *šr* und *šrm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2193; Aistleitner 2355; Fisher *Parallels* 1:

p. 269 entry 368 and p. 322 entry 480; vol. 2: p. 324 entry 90); Akk. *Šurru* (Parpola AOAT 6 (1970) 325f); Eg. †*wʿwy* and ? †*im* (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:66, 67, cf. also Görg BN 9 (1979) 8f); Ph. *sr* (Friedrich *Gramm.* §II): **Tyre**, the famous island city of the Phoenicians (Noth RGG³ 5:360-62; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2035f): מְלֶכֶת־צָר 2S 5¹¹ 1K 5¹⁵ 9¹¹ 1C 14¹ 2C 2²⁻¹⁰, מִצָּר חִירָם מִצָּר 1K 7¹³ (with לִקְחָה), 9¹² (with יִצָּא), מִבְּצָר צָר Jos 19²⁹ 2S 24⁷; not in the list Gn 10^{15ff}; see Is 23¹⁻⁵⁻⁸⁻¹⁵⁻¹⁷ Jr 25²² 27³ 47⁴ Ezk 26^{2-29:18} (13 times); cj. Mi 7¹² for מִצָּר וְלִמְנֵי צָר prp. וְלִמְנֵי (KBL; Rudolph KAT 13/3:127, 129), Jl 4⁴ Am 1^{9f} Zech 9^{2f} Ps 45¹³ 83⁸ 87⁴;

—cj.:

—a. Ezk 27⁸ for חֲכַמֵי־צָר prp. חֲכַמֵי צָמֹר → II צָמֹר;

—b. Hos 9¹³ text uncertain, for לְצָר prp. with Sept. לְצִיר, see Wolff BK 14/1²:207, 208; KBL; cf. BHS :: Rudolph KAT 13/1:182f; → צָרִי. †

8171 צָרַב

צָרַב: ? DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 188 = DJD 1, p. 80:3); JArm. pa. to burn, scorch; western variant, see MHeb., JArm., Ug., Akk., Syr., Mnd. *s-r-p*, → צָרַף, cf. ? OSArb. *ḏsrbn* name of the month of the harvest (Conti *Chrest.* 225a).

nif: pf. נִצְרָבוּ: to be scorched Ezk 21³. †

Der. *צָרַבַת, צָרַבָּ.

8172 צָרַבָּ

*צָרַבָּ: (< *šarrāb*): צָרַב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479 l: fem. צָרַבָּת: scorching Pr 16²⁷. †

8173 צָרַבָּת

צָרַבָּת (< *šarrabat*): צָרַב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 477z; SamP. *šarrēbat*: inflammation, scar Lv 13²³⁻²⁸. †

8174 צָרָדָה

צָרָדָה: place name; SamP. *šāridda*; etymology uncertain; locative הַצָּרָדָה: the home town of Jeroboam I. 1K 11²⁶; cj. Ju 7²² for צָרָדָה rd. צָרָדָה; the name is most probably preserved in the toponym *Ēn Šerēda* in the Samaritan hill country, about 25 km. south-west of Nablus, see Herrmann *Geschichte* 239¹² (with bibliography), Würthwein ATD 11/1:142; Simons *Geog.* §839; cj. 2C 4¹⁷ for צָרָדָה rd. with 1K 7⁴⁶ צָרָדָה (BHS). †

8175 צָרָה

I צָרָה: fem. sbst. from I צָר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 454a, unitary noun, narrowness, cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:33f, 64ff; von Soden *Gramm.* §60a); SamP. pl. *šarrot*, sg. with sf. *šartī*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 188): 69

times and Sir 3₁₅: צָרָתָהּ Ps 120₁ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 528t), cs. צָרָת, sf. צָרָתִי, צָרָתוֹתָם, צָרָתוֹתָם, צָרָתֵנוּ, צָרָתְכֶם, צָרָתְכֶם; pl. צָרָתוֹת, sf. צָרָתוֹתָם, צָרָתוֹתֵיכֶם, צָרָתוֹתֵיכֶם: need, distress, anxiety (the opposite of deliverance, salvation, see Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:332).

—1. צָרָה: need:

—a. from various causes Gn 42₂₁ Nah 1₉ Ps 22₁₂ 78₄₉ 81₈ 91₁₅ 116₃ 138₇ Jb 27₉ Pr 17₁₇ Neh 9₃₇ 2C 15₆, with sf., e.g. צָרָתִי Ps 142₃, צָרָתוֹ Is 46₇, צָרָתֵנוּ 2C 20₉, צָרָתָם: Is 63₉, cf. צָרָה לִי Jon 2₃, צָרָתָהּ לִי Ps 120₁; pl. 1S 10₁₉ Is 65₁₆ Ps 25₂₂ 34₇₋₁₈ 46₂ 71₂₀ Pr 21₂₃ Jb 5₁₉;

—b. of those giving birth Jr 6₂₄ 49₂₄ (see 2 a), 50₄₃; cj. 4₃₁ for צָרָה prp. צָרָה or *צָרָה → צָרָה :: MT; Barr *Philology* 279f: homonym, from Arb. *šarra* to chirp, and *šarīr* screeching (Lane 4:1671b; Wehr-Cowan 510b) meaning cry of distress, so also ZürBib.;

—c. צָרָה ? enmity, meaning enemy, → II צָרָה B.

—2. צָרָה in collocations with sbst., or alternatively with verb:

—a. צָרָה וְחִשְׁקָה Dt 31₁₇₋₂₁, וְצָרָת רְעוֹת 25₁₇, צָרָת לְבָבִי Ps 31₈, צָרָת נַפְשִׁי Gn 42₂₁, pl. צָרָת נַפְשׁוֹ Is 8₂₂, צָרָה וְצוּקָה Is 30₆ Pr 1₂₇, וּמְצוּקָה צָרָה Zeph 1₁₅, וְחִבְלִים צָרָה Jr 49₂₄;

—b. i. צָרָה עֵת Is 33₂ Jr 14₈ 15₁₁ 30₇ Ps 37₃₉ Dan 12₁; with sf. Ju 10₁₄ Neh 9₂₇;

—ii. צָרָה יוֹם 2K 19₃ Is 37₃ Jr 16₁₉ Ob 12-14 Nah 1₇ Hab 3₁₆ Zeph 1₁₅ Ps 20₂ 50₁₅ Pr 24₁₀ 25₁₉ Sir 3₁₅; with sf. Gn 35₃ Ps 77₃ 86₇;

—iii. צָרָה אֶרֶץ Is 30₆;

—c. מְפֹל־צָרָה הַצִּיל 1S 26₂₄ Ps 54₉ (→ II צָרָה B), pl. Ps 34₁₈ Jb 5₁₉, מְפֹל־צָרָה פָּדָה 2S 4₉ 1K 1₂₉, pl. Ps 25₂₂; מְפֹל־צָרָתוֹ Is 46₇, הוֹשִׁיעַ מְצָרָה Ps 143₁₁ (→ II צָרָה B); מְצָרָה הוֹצִיא Pr 12₁₃, וַיֵּצֵא מְצָרָה Pr 12₁₃, הוֹשִׁיעַ מְצָרָה Ps 34₇; נִחַלְיָן מְצָרָה Pr 11₈.

—3. בְּצָרָה עֵתוֹת Ps 9₁₀ 10₁ → בְּצָרָה.

—cj.: Zech 10₁₁ textual corruption for בְּיַם צָרָה וְעֵבֶר prp. בְּיַם מְצָרִים (KBL; BHS); for other suggestions (with bibliography) see Rudolph KAT 13/4:194. †

8176 צָרָה

II צָרָה: fem. of II צָר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 454z; MHeb.; Ph. צָרָתִי his second wives, concubines (Arslan-Tash 17; Degen-M. *Neue Eph.* 2 (1974) 19, 27; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 247; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary srh* I; Friedrich §238); ? Ug. *šrry* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 16:i:5, ii:42) second wife, concubine so Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 10 entry 11, uncertain, however; Gordon *Textbook* §19:2199: heights (= *šrrt*), so also Margalit UF 8 (1976) 150; on further proposals see Pardee UF 5 (1973) 232f; Akk. *šerretu* second wife, rival wife (AHw. 1093a; CAD S: 137a-138b, *šerru* B, b); Syr. *‘arrātā*; Arb. *šarrat* co-wife; cf. Tigr. *šar* comrade (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 630b).

A. sf. **צָרָתָהּ**: **concubine, second wife** of a husband, who also has another wife, regarded as an enemy in her relationship to that other woman **1S 1₆ Sir 37₁₁** (Plautz ZAW 75 (1963) 9ff; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:47 = *Lebensordnungen* 1:54). †

B. **צָרָה** **enmity**, abstract for concrete, meaning enemy **Ps 54₉ 138₇ 143₁₁**, cf. Ug. *šrrt* → II **צָר**, so Dahood in Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 97, entry 5 (with bibliography), however, this is still very uncertain, → I **צָרָה**.

8177 **צָרָה**

cj. ***צָרָה**: by-form of → **טִירָה**, Arb. *širat* fold, pen (made of stones), see Dalman *Arbeit* 6:283; 1. cj. **Mi 2₁₂** for **בְּצָרָה** prp. **בְּצָרָה** (BHS); 2. ? cj. **Is 1₈** for **נְצוּרָה** prp. **בְּצָרָה** (Wildberger BK 10:19, and Kaiser ATD 17⁵:33): **pen**, although this conjecture is very uncertain, see Wildberger BK 10:19; MT **נְצוּרָה** **כְּעִיר** like an enclosed city, rd. with versions **נְצוּרָה** see BHS; cf. e.g. Fohrer *Das Buch Jesaja* 1² (1966) 27. †

8178 **צָרוּיָה**

צָרוּיָה See below under **צָרוּיָה** and **צָרִיָה** (#8180).

8179 **צָרִיָה**

צָרִיָה See below under **צָרוּיָה** and **צָרִיָה** (#8180).

8180 **צָרוּיָה/צָרִיָה**

צָרוּיָה and **צָרִיָה**: n.f., Sept. *Σαρουια*, so also Josephus (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 108); n.m. → II **צָרִי**, cf. subst. I **צָרִי**; ? pt. passive from an associated denominative vb. ***צָרָה**: fragrant with mastic (Noth *Personennamen* 227; Stamm *Frauennamen* 328): sister of David **1C 2₁₆**, mother of Joab, Abishai and Asahel **2S 2₁₈**; → **1S 26₆ 2S 2₁₃ 3₃₉ 8₁₆ 14₁ 16_{9f} 17₂₅ 18₂ 19_{22f} 21₁₇ 23₁₈₋₃₇ 1K 1₇ 2₅₋₂₂ 1C 11₆₋₃₉ 18₁₂₋₁₅ 26₂₈ 27₂₄**. †

8181 **צָרוּעָה**

צָרוּעָה: **צָרַע**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471u; n.f., the name is missing in Sept.^B, in Sept.^O *σαρουα*; Noth *Personennamen* 227f: leprous; Stamm *Frauennamen* 324: one afflicted with **צָרַעַת** :: J. Debus FRLANT 93 (1967) 5 and Würthwein ATD 11/1:142: **צָרוּיָה** as the original name disparagingly altered to **צָרוּעָה**: mother of Jeroboam I, **1K 11₂₆**. †

8182 **צָרוּר**

I **צָרוּר**: I **צָרַר** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 473h; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §37, 2); MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 188 = Hod. 2:20 see below); JArm. Syr. **צָרָרָא** bundle, bag; Mnd. *šraria* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 397a) purse; Arb. *šurrat*, *širār* purse: pl. **צָרָרוֹת**: **little pack, bag**.

—1. for money **Gn 42₃₅ Pr 7₂₀**; for myrrh **Song 1₁₃**; with holes in it **Hg 1₆**, sealed **Jb 14₁₇** (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:239; 7:246).

—2. **צָרוֹר הַחַיִּים** the bag of life, or of the living (see below) **1S 25**₂₉ (with I **צָרַר**) and obj. **נִפְּשׁ אֲדָנִי**; Hod. 2:20 **בְּצָרוֹר נַפְשֵׁי שְׂמַתָּה הַחַיִּים**, cf. **Sir 6**₁₅; the concrete background of this image is probably the counting of cattle with counting stones, see Eissfeldt *Der Beutel der Lebendigen* (BVSäAW Phil.-hist. Klasse, vol. 105/6, 1960), with parallels from Nuzi, see also Stoebe KAT 8/1:450 (Eissfeldt in *Der Beutel der Lebendigen* 22¹ justifies the translation, bag of the living, and is followed by Stoebe); on **2S 25**₂₉ cf. *kīma kīsi ša qātišunu liššūrūki* (a wish to a woman in an Old Babylonian letter), see Palva in StudOr. 38 (1967) 46; cf. AHw. 487b and CAD K: 430f, *kīsu* A: may your lord and your lady watch over you as over the bag in their hands (see 431a, lines 18-21). †

8183 צָרוֹר

II **צָרוֹר**: (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 468z; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §35, 7), by-form of I **צָרַר**; MHeb., JArm. **צָרְרָא** pebble, flint: **צָרוֹר 2S 17**₁₃ **Am 9**₉, either

—a. stone, or

—b. pebble; **2S 17**₁₃ (Sept. λίθος) favours the first alternative, see Wolff BK 14/2:401 and Gesenius-B.; in support of the second, see the Versions on **Am 9**₉, Aquila ψηφίον, Vulg. *lapillus* see Rudolph KAT 13/2:272; KBL; Zorell *Lex.*; it is difficult to decide between the alternatives, but **צָרוֹר** could be a diminutive in contrast to **צָרַר** (cf. Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:366 §172). †

8184 צָרוֹר

III **צָרוֹר**: n.m. = II; Sept. Ἀρεδ, Σαρεδ and similar; Noth *Personennamen* 225: stone, pebble, cf. the Assyrian personal name *Abnānu* “of stone” (Stamm 249): ancestor of Saul **1S 9**₁. †

8185 צָרַח

צָרַח: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 188); JArm., Syr. *ṣarah*, Mnd. *SRK* I, *SRA* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 397) to shout, cry; Akk. *ṣarāhu(m)* (AHw. 1083; CAD *Ṣ*: 99, *ṣarāhu* B) to weep, cry, complain, sing a lamentation; OSArb. subst. *ṣrḥ* (Conti *Chrest.* 226a) shout, cry of lamentation; Eth. *ṣarḥa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1274) to shout, cry out; Tigr. *ṣarḥa* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 636a) to call, cry; Arb. *ṣarḥa* to cry, yell, cry for help, call.

qal: pt. **צָרַח**: **Zeph 1**₁₄ to **shout**, scream shrilly (KBL) or as Arb. to scream for help (see above; see also Kopf VT 8 (1958) 198; Keller CAT 11b:194). †

hif: impf. **יִצְרִיחַ**: to **raise the battle-shout** (parallel with **הִרְיֵעַ**) **Is 42**₁₃. †

Der. ***צָרַח**.

8186 צָרַח

cj. ***צָרַח**: **צָרַח**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458u: **war-cry**, cj. **Jr 4**₃₁ for **צָרַח** → I **צָרַח** and **צָרַח**; **Ezk 21**₂₇ for **צָרַח** (BHS). †

8187 צָרִי

צָרִי: gentilic of II צָר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501x; Ph. צָרִי (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 49:34): pl. צָרִים: **Tyrian**, sg. **1K 7₁₄** (cf. Josephus Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 94) **2C 2₁₃**, pl. **Ezr 3₇ Neh 13₁₆ 1C 22₄**. †

8188 צָרִי

צָרִי See below under צָרִי and צָרִי (#8190).

8189 צָרִי

צָרִי See below under צָרִי and צָרִי (#8190).

8190 צָרִי/צָרִי

I צָרִי and צָרִי **Gn 37₂₅**: probably primary noun (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460h, 577i) :: Gesenius-B.; KBL from Arb. *ḍaraʿa* to bleed; SamP. *šārrī*; MHeb. צָרִי a fragrant resin; El Amarna letter 48:8 *zu-ur-wa* = *šurwa* (M. Held *ErIsr.* 9 (1969) 76⁴³) a herb; ? Ug. *zrw* balsam (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1057; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 420 entry 64), Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 148:22 parallel with *nbt*; OSArb. *ḍrw* (Conti *Chrest.* 227b) a fragrant tree, *pistacia lentiscus* as in n.m. *ḍrw* → צָרִי; Syr. *šarwā* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 637b); Arb. *ḍarw* a type of sweet-smelling tree; Pliny 12:98 *turum* (Koehler *ZAW* 58 (1940/41) 232-234; Löw *Flora* 3:389ff); צָרִי: ? mastic (:: M. Stol *On Trees, Mountains and Millstones in the Ancient Near East* 50ff: not mastic but balsam, since mastic from Chios was first known only in the Hellenistic Period): **Gn 37₂₅ 43₁₁ Jr 8₂₂ 46₁₁ 51₈ Ezk 27₁₇**. †

8191 צָרִי

II צָרִי: n.m. = I צָרִי, OSArb. n.m. *ḍrw* (Müller *ZAW* 75 (1963) 314); Noth *Personennamen* 223: “mastic balsam”, but see on צָרִי: a Levite from the clan of Jeduthun **1C 25₃** = צָרִי v. 11, cf. Rudolph *Chr.* 164. †

8192 צָרִיָּה

צָרִיָּה, → צָרוּיָּה.

8193 צָרִיָּח

צָרִיָּח: probably a primary noun, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471s; JArm. צָרִיָּח **Ju 9₄₆** hall; Nab. צָרִיָּח room, hall used for the cult and for burial (see Cantineau *Nab.* 2:140b; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 247; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 975, *šryḥ* I); OSArb. *šrḥ* (Conti *Chrest.* 225b) and Eth. *šerḥ* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1273) upper room; Arb. *šarḥ* tall building, castle and on the other hand *ḍaraḥa* a grave dug for the deceased, *darīḥ* pit, grave: pl. צָרִיָּחִים.

—1. sg. **Ju 9₄₆₋₄₉ vault** (Rösel *ZDPV* 92 (1976) 29); an area in the inner temple (K. Jaroš *Sichem* (OBO 11, 1976) 113f) or particularly a subterranean room, crypt (Terrien *VT* 20 (1970) 331), see further Nielsen 164ff; Simons *OTSt.* 2 (1943) 77f; Simons *Geog.* §584 :: G.E. Wright *Shechem* 127 and J. Gray *Joshua, Judges and Ruth* 325: tower, cf. Arb. *šarḥ*.

—2. pl. **1S 13₆ burial chamber** (e.g. parallel with מְעִרֹת), see Stoebe KAT 8/1:242, 244. †

8194 צָרַךְ

*צָרַךְ: MHeb., JArm. to need, require; also Sir 42₂₁ or צָרִיךְ needy, see Smend *Sir.* 77; Sam.; Ug. *srk* to fail (Aistleitner 2359; Driver *Myths*² 115², 156b; Wagner *Aramäismen* 249 and *Fschr. W. Baumgartner* 370) :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:2200: to hurt, afflict (vb. II *šrr* + sf. *k*); Syr. *šarak* to miss, adj. *šarīkā* missing; CPArm. *šryk*? (Schulthess *Lex.* 172b); Mnd. *ŠRK* II (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 397b) to need, lack; Arb. *ḍaruka* to be poor.

Der. *צָרַךְ.

8195 צָרָךְ

*צָרָךְ: *צָרַךְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460i; MHeb. only Sir צָרוּךְ; JArm. צָרָכָא; Sam. צוּרוך (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:121); Syr. *šarīkūtā*, *šurkānā*, CPArm. *šwrk* need, poverty; Mnd. *šarka* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 388b) innocence, guideless, humility (?): Arm.lw. (Wagner *Aramäismen* 249): צָרָכָךְ: need 2C 2₁₅ Sir 39₃₃ 42₂₃. †

8196 צָרַע

צָרַע: probably denominative vb. from → צָרַעַת; MHeb. nitp./hitp. to become leprous; so also JArm. itpe. (Dalman *Wb.* 368a) :: KBL to contract a skin disease; cf. ? Akk. *šennettu(m)* (AHw. 1090b) a skin disease; Eth. *šərnē'ēt* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1275) rash, mange; cf. *šal'ē/šəl'ē* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1262) wound, blow, see Gesenius-B., and *'adrē'a* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1328f) to interrupt, stop; OSArb. *ḍr'* (Conti *Chrest.* 227b) to humiliate, Vulg. to humble oneself; Arb. *šara'a* to throw down, bring to the ground; *ḍara'a* to be humble, obsequious; *ḍāri'* weakling.

qal: pt. passive צָרִיעַ afflicted with a rash (see personal name) Lv 13_{44f} 14₃ 22₄ Nu 5₂. †

pu: pt. מְצָרַע (מְצָרַעִים), fem. מְצָרַעַת, מְצָרַעַת, pl. מְצָרַעִים: afflicted with a rash, with a skin disease (KBL :: traditionally leprous) Ex 4₆ Lv 14₂ Nu 12₁₀ (מְצָרַעִים), 2S 3₂₉ 2K 5₁₋₁₁₋₂₇ 7₃₋₈ 15₅ 2C 26_{20f-23}. †

Der. n.f. צָרִיעָה, cf. sbst. צָרַעַת.

8197 צָרְעָה

צָרְעָה: place name (MT *šor-*, but *šar-* following Sept., Josephus, El Amarna, modern place name *Šar'a*); Sept. *Σαραα*, Josephus *Σαρά* (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 107); El Amarna letter 273:21 *Šarḥa*: modern *Šar'a* 23 km. west of Jerusalem (Noth *Jos.* 94; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2246): Zorah in צָרַח Jos 19₄₁ Ju 13₂₋₂₅ 16₃₁ 18₂₋₈₋₁₁, in יהוּדָה Jos 15₃₃ Neh 11₂₉ 2C 11₁₀; the home-town of מְנוּחַה Ju 13₂, fortified by רְחַבְעָם 2C 11₁₀ (P. Welten WMANT 42 (1973) 11-15, 195f); → צָרַעִי, צָרַעְתִּי.

8198 צָרַעָה

צָרְעָה: etymology uncertain, primary noun ? (: KBL → b) SamP. *šārā*, SamP. versions **Gn 42**₂₁ read as *הַצָּרְעָה* *aššārā* translated by עֲקָתָה meaning terror; MHeb. hornet, wasp (Dalman *Wb.* 368a; Levy 4:220b); Sam. **Ex 23**₂₈ צָרִיחָה: **Ex 23**₂₈ **Dt 7**₂₀ **Jos 24**₁₂; meaning disputed:

—a. hornet, wasp, so Sept., Vulg., Pesh., Tg., Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.*; BDB; and see esp. Dillmann *Exodus und Leviticus*³ 283; Sawyer VT 26 (1976) 243f; Neufeld *Orientalia* 49 (1980) 30ff;

—b. i. terror, fear, so e.g. Gesenius *Thes.* 1186; further Noth ATD 5:139 and *Jos.* 136; idol Schmitt BWANT 91 (1970) 19f; F. Stolz AThANT 60 (1972) 20; E. Otto BWANT 107 (1975) 235;

—ii. dejection, discouragement (root Arb. *ḍaraʿa* → צָרַע), so Koehler ZAW 54 (1936) 291 and *Kl. Licht* 17ff, KBL; von Rad ATD 8:48; J.P. Floss BBB 45 (1975) 254; in view of MHeb. and the versions the first alternative (a) is preferable; **Ex 23**₂₈, with the noun אֵימָה in v. 27, does not support the second (b), see Dillmann *Exodus und Leviticus*³ 283. †

8199 צָרְעִי

צָרְעִי: gentilic of צָרְעָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501z: **1C 2**₅₄. †

8200 צָרַעַת

צָרַעַת (< *šarraʿt*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 477z): צָרַע (KBL) or ? גָּרַע I (see Sawyer VT 26 (1976) 243); SamP. *šarrēt*, MHeb., JArm.; Sam. צָרַעָה (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:576); cf. ? Akk. *šennettu(m)* skin disease (AHw. 1090b, 1588b; CAD *Š*: 127, *šennītu*); Eth. *šernēʿēt*, → צָרַע: צָרַעַת, sf. צָרַעָתוֹ: **skin disease**, not leprosy = *lepra*, since it is curable (**Lv 13**), but *vitiligo* and related diseases; see Koehler *Kl. Licht.* 42-45; ZAW 67 (1955) 290f; KBL; see further Elliger *Lev.* 180ff; de Vaux *Inst.* 2:356 = *Lebensordnungen* 2:315; K. Seybold BWANT 99 (1973) 31¹, 51²¹; Hulse PEQ 107 (1975) 87-105; Crüsemann ZDPV 94 (1978) 74³⁷; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 167:

—a. evident on people **Lv 13**₂₋₅₉ (21 times), **14**_{3-7. 32-44-54-57} **Dt 24**₈ **2K 5**_{3-6f-27} **2C 26**₁₉;

—b. evident on clothes and fabric **Lv 13**_{47-51f. 53-59} **14**₅₅; on leather **13**_{48-51f-53-59}; on a wall **14**₃₄₋₄₄₋₅₅. †

8201 צָרַעְתִּי

צָרַעְתִּי: gentilic of צָרַעָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501z: **1C 2**₅₃ **4**₂. †

8202 צָרַף

צָרַף: MHeb., JArm. to refine; Heb. inscr. (seal) צָרַף active pt. (Diringer *Iscrizioni* p. 259 no. 102) goldsmith, silversmith; Sam. to check, examine; EgArm. כִּסְף צָרִיף (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 247; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 976, *šrp* I: pure silver); Ph. מִצָּרַף metal smelter (Lidzbarski *Eph.* 359b; Harris *Gramm.* 142); Ug. *šrp* silver-smith (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 67, entry 33; Gordon *Text-book* §19:2197), *mšrp* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 82:33) ? crucible (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2197; cf. Aistleitner 1083f) to burn, refine; Akk. *šarāpu* to dye fiery-red (AHw. 1083f); CAD *Š*: 104, *šarāpu* B; *šārip dušê* leather dyer, tanner, also producer of coloured leather (cf. Salonen *Fussbekleidung* 94; CAD *Š*: 110); pl. *šāripūtu* (Ugaritica 5: p. 92, 15) metal smelter, see Heltzer *The Rural Community in Ancient Ugarit* 80f; cf. *šarāpu* A, to refine metals, fire bricks, burn (CAD *Š*: 102) Syr.

šarap to refine; Mnd. *SRP* II (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 397b) to smelt, refine; OSArb. sbst. *šrp* (Conti *Chrest.* 226) silver; cf. Arb. *širf* pure, unmixed.

qal: pf. צָרַף, sf. צָרַפְתָּהוּ, צָרַפְתָּנִי/תָּנוּ, צָרַפְתִּי/כְּתִים, צָרַפְתִּי/כְּתִים; impf. אֶצְרֹף, sf. אֶצְרֹפְנִי; impv. צָרֹפָה (K), צָרְפָה (Q) Ps 26₂; inf. צָרֹף, צָרְ(וֹ)ף, צָרַפְּ; pt. צָרַף(וֹ), sf. צָרַפְּ, pl. צָרַפְּיִם, passive צָרֹף, fem. צָרֹפָה.

—1. to **smelt** (metal) Is 1₂₅ 48₁₀ Jr 6₂₉ (צָרֹף צָרַף, see R. Meyer *Gramm.* §103, 3b), 9₆; צָרַף refiner, goldsmith, silversmith), see Noth *Welt*⁴ 152; BRL² 219ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1207: Ju 17₄ (North *Fschr. Eissfeldt* (1958) 153f) Is 40₁₉ 41₇ 46₆ Jr 10_{9.14} 51₁₇ Neh 3_{8.32}.

—2. to **refine** (by smelting) 2S 22₃₁/Ps 18₃₁ Zech 13₉ Ps 12₇ 17₃ 26₂ 66₁₀ 105₁₉ 119₁₄₀ Pr 30₅ Da 11₃₅ (בָּהֶם, under them, see Bentzen HAT 19²:84; Plöger KAT 18:154, 156).

—3. to **sift** Ju 7₄; cj. ? Pr 25₄ for לְצָרֶף לְיֵצֵא כְּלִי כֶּלִי thus the goldsmith is successful with the vessel, prp. with Sept. וַיֵּצֵא נְצָרָף כֶּלִּי (KBL; BHS), however, MT is to be retained, see Gemser *Spr.*² 90; TOB; REB: then it may go to the silversmith; NRSV: and the smith has material for a vessel. †

nif: impf. יִצְרֹפוּ; pt. ? cj. נְצָרָף Pr 25₄ → qal 3: to **be smelted, refined** Da 12₁₀. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 163, 210): pt. מְצָרֶף: **refiner**, see Jenni *Pi'el* 163, 210 :: צָרַף: Mal 3_{2f}. †

Der. מְצָרֶף, צָרַפִּי.

8203 צָרַפִּי

צָרַפִּי: צָרַף: Neh 3₃₁ for הַצָּרַפִּים prp. with MS and Pesh. *šārpāyē* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 638b) הַצָּרַפִּים, cf. v. 8-32: **metal smelters, refiners** → צָרַף qal 1. †

8204 צָרַפְתָּ

צָרַפְתָּ: place name, etymology uncertain: ? צָרַף; Sept. Σάρεπτα Luke 4₂₆; Josephus Σαρεφθα (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 107); Ug. personal name *bn šrptn* (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 325 entry 91); Eg. † *a-ar-pá-ta* (Albright *Vocalization* 42; cf. Helck *Beziehungen*² 329); cuneiform *Šariptu* (Parpola AOAT 6 (1970) 321): locative צָרַפְתָּ, variant פְּתָה and פְּתָה (BHS): **Sarepta**, Phoenician city, identified with *Sarafand*, between Tyre and Sidon: 1K 17_{9f} Ob 20 (Simons *Geog.* §899; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2204). †

8205 צָרַר

I צָרַר: → I צָוַר; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 188); Heb. inscr. ? laden (donkey) Tell Arad 3:5; JArm., Sam. צָרַר (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:574); Syr. *šar*, CPArm. **šr*, Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 397f); Arb. *šarra* to tie up, bind; for Akk., von Soden (see AHW. supplement, p. 1588b) quotes one example of *šarārum* III to wrap, as cognate with Heb., Arm. and Arb.; perhaps also cf. the Akk. sbst. *šerretu(m)* nose rope, lead rope (AHw. 1092b; CAD *Š*: 134, *šerretu* A); ? Ug. *šrrt* (*špn*), see Caquot-S. *Textes* 156¹; OSArb. *šr* IV to attack, to advance; sbst. *šr* lock, sluice (Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 314).

qal A. transitive: pf. **צָרָה**; ? impv. **צֹר** Is 8₁₆ see below 1; inf. **צָרוֹר**; pt. **צָרַר**, passive **צָרוּר**, **צָרוּרָה**, **צָרוּרָה**, pl. **צָרוּרוֹת**.

—1. to **wrap (up), envelop** Ex 12₃₄ (with **בָּ**), Is 8₁₆ obj. **תְּעוּדָהּ** and impv., so KBL; NRSV: bind up the testimony; REB: I shall tie up the message :: Wildberger BK 10:342f: inf. abs. from I **צֹר**, cf. Rignell StTh. 10 (1957) 40-52), Hos 4₁₉ (Rudolph KAT 13/1:106, 108), 13₁₂ (sbj. **עֹן**), Pr 30₄ Jb 26₈ (obj. **מַיִם**); with **נָפֵשׁ** 1S 25₂₉ → I **צָרוֹר** 2.

—2.

—a. to **tie up** :: KBL, p. 818 lines 7-11: to shut up, see below (b), referring to women withheld from marital intercourse; cj. Pr 26₈ for **כְּצָרוֹר** prp. **כְּצוּרָר** (BHS), obj. → **מְרִגְמָה**;

—b. to **lock up**, of women denied marital intercourse (cf. Arb. *ṣārūrat*, Lane 1672a) 2S 20₃. †

B. intransitive: pf. **צָרָה**, **צָרָה**; impf. **יִצֵר**, **יִצֵר** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 428f), **וַיִּצֵר**, **וַתִּצֵר**, **וַתִּצֵר**, **וַיִּצֵר**.

—1. a. to **be cramped** for space 2K 6₁ (with **מִן**), Is 49₂₀ (see also I **צָר** 1 a), with **מִן** in a dwelling 49₁₉; to be short, narrow (blanket) 28₂₀.

—2. **restricted, hampered** (footsteps, strides) Jb 18₇ Pr 4₁₂.

—3. on the meaning of the verb see Rudolph KAT 13/3:270; cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §35b;

—a. to **be cramped, constricted**: **לֹא וַיִּצֵר** he became fearful, anxious Gn 32₈, **וַיִּצֵר/וַתִּצֵר לֹא/לָהֶם** he is (they are) in trouble, pressed Ju 2₁₅ 10₉ 1S 30₆ Jb 20₂₂;

—b. **צָר לִי** to have problems, be hard pressed Ju 11₇ 1S 13₆ 28₁₅;

—c. cf. **בְּצָר לִי** is in distress Dt 4₃₀ 2S 22₇/Ps 18₇ Is 25₄ Hos 5₁₅ Ps 66₁₄ 106₄₄ 107₆₋₁₃₋₁₉₋₂₈ 2C 15₄, cf. Is 26₁₆; **לִי בְיוֹם צָר לִי** on the day I am in trouble Ps 59₁₇ 102₃.

—4. to **be depressed, worried**, and not to be differentiated sharply from 3 above 2S 1₂₆ (**עַל**), 13₂; he is afraid 2S 24₁₄ Ps 31₁₀ 69₁₈ Lam 1₂₀ 1C 21₁₃. †

pu: pt. **מִצְרָרִים**, **patched together** (wine skins, see Noth *Jos.* 52) Jos 9₄. †

hif: pf. **הִצֵר**, **הִצֵר(ו)**; impf. **יִצֵר**, **יִצֵר** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 438), **וַיִּצֵר**, **וַיִּצֵר**; inf. **הִצֵר**; pt. fem. **מִצְרָה**.

—1. with **לִי**, to **harass** Dt 28₅₂ 1K 8₃₇ Jr 10₁₈ Zeph 1₁₇ Neh 9₂₇ 2C 6₂₈ 28₂₀₋₂₂ (Rudolph *Chr.* 292), 33₁₂.

—2. denominative from I **צָרָה מִצְרָה אִשָּׁה** a woman in labour Jr 48₄₁ 49₂₂. †

Der. **מִצֵר**, I **צָר**, I **צָרָה**, I **צָרוֹר**.

8206 זָרַר

II זָרַר, → II זָרַר; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 188); Heb. inscr. (Tell Arad 3:5); MHeb., JArm. עָרַר (pi./pa.) to contradict; Ug. (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2200) vb. *šrr* → *זָרַר; from Ug., Akk., Syr., Eth., OSArb., Arb. sbst. → II זָרַר and II זָרָה; CPArm. *ʿr to be indignant, oppose; Eth. (*darara*) *taḏārara* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1327) to be hostile towards, oppose; Arb. *ḏarra* and *ḏāra* (*ḏwr/ḏyr*) to harm, hurt.

qal: pf. זָרַרְוּ Leningrad, זָרַרְוּ Bomberg, sf. זָרַרְוֵי; impf. יִזָּר; inf. זָרוּר, זָרַר, זָרַר; pt. זָרַר, sf. זָרַרְי, pl. cs. זָרַרְי (var. זָרַרְי), זָרַרְי (var. זָרַרְי), זָרַרְי (var. זָרַרְי) Ex 23₂₂ Bomberg), זָרַרְי.

—1. to **treat with hostility, attack**, with acc. Nu 10₉ 25₁₇ 33₃₅ Is 11₁₃ Ps 129_{1f}, with לְ Nu 25₁₈.

—2. pt. sg. and pl. **attacker, enemy** (THAT 2:582f):

—a. political and military Ex 23₂₂ Is 11₁₃ Ps 74_{4,23} Est 3₁₀ 8₁ 9_{10,24};

—b. personal (adversary, of the Psalmist) Ps 6₈ 7_{5,7} 23₅ 31₁₂ 42₁₁ 69₂₀ 143₁₂;

—c. social enemy, not very sharply differentiated from a personal enemy (b), Am 5₁₂ (see Wolff BK 14/2:291f), Ps 10₅;

—d. adversary, of Yahweh Ps 8₃.

Der. II זָרַר, II זָרָה.

8207 זָרַר

III זָרַר: denominative from II זָרָה A.

qal: inf. זָרַר: to be a concubine, second wife Lv 18₁₈; SamP. *alšārâr*. †

8208 זָרַר

IV זָרַר: ? I זָרַר.

8209 זָרַר

זָרַר: → I זָרוּר.

8210 זָרָה

זָרָה Ju 7₂₂: rd. זָרָה.

8211 זָרָה

זָרָה: n.m. or name of tribe.; Sept. Σαρπεθ, unexplained: a descendant, or alternatively the tribe, of Judah 1C 4₇. †

8212 הַשְּׁחָר

הַשְּׁחָר: place name; location unknown (Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:427¹⁵⁷); suggestions include:

—a. *Kh. Libb*, 12 km. south of Madeba (Noth *Jos.*¹ 51f; KBL and hesitantly Noth *Jos.*² 80, cf. Kuschke *Fschr. Hertzberg* 92;

—b. *Kh. Qarn el-Kib*· 10 km. north-west of Madeba (*Wüst Untersuchungen* 1:160): **Jos 13**₁₉. †

8213 צָרְתָן

צָרְתָן, var. צָרְתָן־צָ: locative צָרְתָנָה: place name; etymology uncertain: *Tell es-Sa'idiyeh* 18 km. north of אֲדָרְמָזָה (Glueck AASOR 25-28 (1951) 336ff; Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:531; Simons *Geog.* §462, 565-566: **Jos 3**₁₆, Solomon's foundry **1K 7**₄₆; cj. **2C 4**₁₇ → צָרְרָה; **1K 4**₁₂ text uncertain: gloss, see Gray *Kings*³ 134^e; Würthwein ATD 11/1:83f. †

8214 ק

ק: SamP. *qūf* (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:265); Sept. **Ps 118/119**, Lam κϰϕ (Nöldeke *Beiträge* 127); Greek κοππα (Driver *Semitic Writing*² 179); Syr. *qōf*; Arb. *qāf*; Eth. *qaf*; Ugaritic syllabic cuneiform *qu* (Cross BASOR 160:23); later a numerical sign for 100; a symbolic representation of a monkey (Driver *Semitic Writing*² 167f, 171); an emphatic velar plosive pronounced between the root of the tongue and the soft palate; in Sept. it corresponds to κϰππα; in languages other than Hebrew it corresponds chiefly to *q* (→ קַ; קֵי), but also to *k* (→ צַחַק); within Hebrew it alternates with *g* (→ קַבֵּעַת; קַבֵּיִשׁ); with *k* (→ כַּרְסָם); and with ' (→ לַקַּק).

8215 קָא

*קָא: קִיא, by-form of קִיא; Arb. *qay'* (to vomit), and *quyā'* vomit (Wehr-Cowan 803b; Lane 7:2575-6), see also Gesenius-B. (of dogs): sf. קָאוּ: vomit **Pr 26**₁₁. †

8216 קָאָת

קָאָת, קָאָת (on the ending see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 510-511v); SamP. *qāt*; MHeb. קָאָת, JArm. קָאָת(א) species of goose, or pelican (Levy 4:232b); according to the versions pelican, even though water is its natural habitat; cs. קָאָת: an unclean species of bird frequenting ruins and the desert; ? a type of owl; Driver PEQ 87 (1955) 16: scops owl (Latin *strix scops* or *scops giu*) or jackdaw **Lv 11**₁₈ **Dt 14**₁₇ **Is 34**₁₁ **Zeph 2**₁₄ **Ps 102**₇ (parallel with פּוֹס הַחֲרָבוֹת), → II פּוֹס †

8217 קַב

קַב: ? I קַבב* or a primary noun (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453w) :: Ellenbogen *Foreign Words* 147: loanword from Egyptian; MHeb. קַב; EgArm. קַב (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 247; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 977 *qb* I: measure for grain and salt; see further Porten *Archives* 72); JArm., Syr. קַבָּ; Mnd. *qaba* II quantity, measure (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 398a); Arb. *qabb*; Minaean *qb* (Gesenius-B. 697a); Eg. *qby*, *qb* (Erman-G. 5:25), Sept.

κάβος (cf. Masson *Recherches* 84⁵); Vulg. *cabus* a measure of capacity, **kab 2K 6**₂₅; according to the Talmud, one-sixth of a seah, approximately two litres, see IDB 4:835a; Gray *Kings*³ 522; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:304ff = *Lebensordnungen* 1:322ff. †

8218 קבב

I *קבב: Arb. *qabba*:

—a. I to be firm, round, more specifically to make a horse's belly firm and round; II of a person, to arch one's back, make it dome-shaped, see Lane 1:2477c;

—b. to chop off, cut off, esp. a hand or an arm; see Wehr-Cowan 737a; Syr. *qəbībā* curved.

Der. (from a) קבה, ? קב.

8219 קבב

II קבב: by-form of → נקב; derivative of the root *qbb*, perhaps Deir Alla ii:17; ixa:3; xa:3 (see H.P. Müller ZDPV 94 (1978) 57); Pun. *qbb* to curse, Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 248; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 977-8: the deity will curse someone who disturbs a donation; cf. Tigr. *qabba* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 249b) to despise, abuse, ignore, see Littmann ZA 14 (1899) 28.

qal: pf. sf. קבתו, קבה; impf. נִקְבֵּב, נִקְבֵּב, sf. תִּקְבְּבוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 438), יִקְבְּבוּ; impv. קְבֵּב < *קבה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 438), cf. קְבֵּבוּ **Nu 23**₁₃ (= קְבֵּבוּ see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 438, BHS); inf. קב: (W. Schottroff WMANT 30 (1969) 28, 200) to **curse, enchant** (presumably accompanied by acts of magic, THAT 2:644): with acc. **Nu 22**₁₁₋₁₇ **23**₈₋₁₁₋₂₅₋₂₇ **24**₁₀ **Jb 3**₈ (:: Ullendorff VT 11 (1961) 350f: verb נקב), **Pr 11**₂₆ (:: בִּרְקָה), **24**₂₄ (parallel with זעם), **Sir 41**₇; cj. **Jb 5**₃ for נִקְבֵּב prp. וְרִקַּב or וְיִרְקַב (e.g. Fohrer KAT 16:132), alt. וַיִּעַקֵּר (e.g. Horst BK 16/1:61; BHS). †

cj. **nif**: fem. participle נִקְבֵּבָה **Jr 31**₂₂, for תִּסְוֵב גְּבֵרָה נִקְבֵּבָה prp. (ה) גְּבֵרָה תִּסְוֵב נִקְבֵּבָה the accursed woman turned into a lady (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 199; BHS). †

8220 קבה

קבה: SamP. *qāba*; MHeb., JArm., Sam.; Arb. *qibat* and *qibbat*: 1. sea-urchin; 2. wash-bowl, cf. Tigr. *qabat* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 250a; Leslau 46): 1. middle part; 2. lower part; etymology uncertain, see Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 155: sf. קִבְּתָה **Nu 25**₈ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 208t, 600).

—1. a pouch-like appendix to the stomach, **abomasum Dt 18**₃ (Sept. -]18²γυστρον; Liddell-Scott *Lexicon* 775b -]14²γυστρον: the fourth stomach of ruminating animals).

—2. **stomach** (of a person) **Nu 25**₈, ? dl., dittography of קִבְּתָה v. _{8a}α (= SamP. *qābbātā*), see Noth ATD 7:170¹. †

8221 קבה

קִבְּבָה: I קבב* (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 455f, g); SamP. *qābbā*; MHeb. JArm. קִבְּבָה vault, dome, brothel, tent; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:589); Syr. *qubbātā*; Mnd. *qumba*, fem. *qumbta* vault, dome, arc, bow (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 408b), *quba* in the phrase *quba dbrāiia* the curve of the legs, i.e. ? the knee (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 405b and 222b); Palm. *qbt* vaulted room (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 248; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 978, *qbh* II); Arb. *qubbat* (< alcoves); Latin *cupola* > dome, domed building, cf. Lokotsch *Wb.* 1221, dome-shaped grave: הַקִּבְּבָה Nu 25⁸, meaning uncertain, the versions differ: Sept. κάμινος, Vulg. *lupanar*, Pesh. *qālitā* chamber, room; suggestions include:

—a. non-religious contexts: in general a room, an inner room (cf. Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*; Noth ATD 7:173), specifically the room for the women in a tent, see KBL; König *Wb.*;

—b. in the cult: Midianite tent-sanctuary, see Reif JBL 90 (1971) 200-206; a domed tent-sanctuary, meaning the Tent of Meeting, see F.M. Cross *Canaanite Myth and Hebrew Epic* 202. †

8222 קבוץ

*קבוץ: קבץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480v: MHeb. assemblage, collection; Ug. *qbs* assembly (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2205; Driver *Myths*² 156b :: Aistleitner 2386: vb): pl. sf. קְבוּצֵיךָ Is 57¹³, 1QIs^a קובצִיךָ pt.; precise meaning uncertain and the versions differ: Vulg. *congregati tui*, similarly Pesh.; Qumran קובצִיךָ those who gather you; Sept. ἐν τῇ θλίψει σου; Tg. *sup'ubaudeu sūiqriuk* your lying deeds; suggested explanations include: 1. with MT: your collection of gods, your pantheon; see Gesenius-B.; similarly Dahood *Biblica* 52 (1971) 343-345; TOB; cf. THAT 2:584;

—b. idols, really “acquisitions” (Duhm GHK 3/1⁴:431); more specifically “collected things” (Scullion UF 4 (1972) 114); NRSV: your collection of idols (REB: similarly);

—c. statue, see Barr *Philology* 122, 334 from Syr. *qābā* the making firm > the statue, *qābī'tā* fixing, form, sign; cf. Driver JTS 36 (1935) 294; 2. cj. for קבץ וְצִיךָ prp. שְׂקוּצֵיךָ, e.g. BHK; Westermann ATD 19:258; see further Gesenius-B., but this suggestion should be abandoned in favour of conserving MT, as 1. †

8223 קבורה

קְבוּרָה: קבר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 427x; SamP. *qēbirra*; MHeb.; JArm. קְבוּרָה (also in inscriptions, see Meehan ZDPV 96 (1980) 62); Syr. *qābūrā*, *qāburtā* interment; cf. Akk. *qubūru(m)* (AHw. 925b; CAD Q: 293) grave; ? *quburtum* (AHw. 925b) burial, but see CAD *kupurtu* ointment; CPArm. **qbwryn* (pl. abs.; Schulthess *Lex.* 174a); Palm. *qbwr* tomb (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 248; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 978, *qbwr*): cs. קְבוּרָה(וֹ), sf. קְבוּרָתוֹ/תָהּ/תָם; pl. sf. קְבוּרָתוֹ 2C 16¹⁴, var. of קְבוּרָתוֹ (BHS).

—1. **burial** (of a donkey) Jr 22¹⁹.

—2. **grave** Gn 47³⁰ Dt 34⁶ 2K 9²⁸ 21²⁶ 23³⁰ Is 14²⁰ Ezk 32^{23f} Qoh 6³ 2C 26²³.

—3. קְבוּרַת־רְחֵל: place name Gn 35²⁰ 1S 10²: on the road from *El-Bire* to Jerusalem near *Haraib er-Râm* (Dalman JBL 48 (1929) 354), or alternatively on the border between Benjamin and Ephraim (Stoebe KAT 8/1:197), see also Simons *Geog.* §383 and 666-668. †

8224 קבל

קבל: an Old Heb. verb, which was replaced by לקח, but under Arm. influence was later revived, see Wagner *Aramäismen* 251; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 189); ? Ug.: 1. Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 17:v:35: *qšt yqb[x] = yqb[l]* “he took the bow” (Aistleitner 2383) very uncertain, see Driver *Myths*² 108 :: Dijkstra-de Moor UF 7 (1975) 182: root *nqb*; 2. Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 4:i:36 *qblbl* he made to fit, a *pe'al'al* form from *qbl*, cf. Heb. hif. pt. **Ex 26₅ 36₁₂** (van Selms UF 7 (1975) 473) :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:2203; Aistleitner 2384; Driver *Myths*² 156b: sandal straps; Canaanite in El Amarna letter 252:18, see Albright VTSupp. 3 (1955) 7; Rainey AOAT 1978² 77; Akk. *qubbal* he received (see CAD Q: 292, *qubbulu* A to accept, Arm. loanword; AHw. 925b: corresponding to Arm. *qabbel*); Arm. (JArm., EgArm., Syr., CPArm., Mnd., Sam., Nab., Palm.) → BArm.; OSArb. *qbl* (Conti *Chrest.* 228b) to receive; Eth. *qabbala* and *taqabbala* (Dillmann *Lex.* 435) to meet someone, receive someone; similarly Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 248); Arb. *qabila* to receive, accept, welcome in a friendly way.

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 238, 240): pf. קָבַל, קִבְּלוּ, קָבַלְתָּ, קָבַלְתְּ **Est 9₂₇** (Q לִוִּי, K קָבַל); impf. וַיִּקְבְּלוּ, וַיִּקְבַּל, sf. וַיִּקְבְּלוּם; impv. קָבַלְתָּ, קָבַלְתְּ (Wagner *Aramäismen* 250; THAT 1:877).

—1. to **accept, receive**:

—a. a present **Est 4₄**, a gift **Ezr 8₃₀**, contentment (תענוג) **Sir 41₁**, good as well as evil **Jb 2₁₀**;

—b. order, arrangement **Est 9_{23,27}**, discipline (מוֹסָר) **Pr 19₂₀**, cf. Lebram VT 22 (1972) 210².

—2. to **receive**: something unclean **2C 29₁₆**, blood from the sacrifice **29₂₂**, portions of the sacrifice (נתחיה) **Sir 50₁₂**.

—3. to **accept**: David receiving the defectors from Benjamin and Judah **1C 12₁₉**, cf. **Sir 15₂**.

—4. with לָּ to pick for oneself, choose **1C 21₁₁**. †

hif: impf. יִקְבִּיל (Sir 12₅); pt. pl. fem. מִקְבִּילַת (SamP. pi.).

—1. to **confront aggressively**, with אָל **Sir 12₅**.

—2. מִקְבִּילַת with אָל as the predicate of the substantive לְלֵאָת, the loops on the edges of the hangings in the Tabernacle **Ex 26₅ 36₁₂**, meaning either:

—a. to confront one another (Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*; ZürBib.; Noth ATD 5:170; NRSV, REB: the loops shall be opposite one another); or

—b. to be passed through one another, be interlinked (Sam. מִקְבִּלָן var. מִרְבָּקָן Tg. to **Ex 36₁₂**); the meaning in **Sir 12₅** indicates the second alternative (b) is to be preferred, as well as *qəbal* af. in Syr. and Palm.; see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 248; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 980, lines 27ff, *qbl* I, aph. participle, meaning to be facing, to be opposite; see further O'Connor in Arbeitman *Fucus* 364; → BArm., Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 248; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary*, bottom of page 980-981. †

Der. *קָבַל or *קָבַל.

—a. grain **Gn 41**³⁵⁻⁴⁸, possessions (קָנָה) **Pr 28**⁸, silver **2C 24**⁵, booty **Dt 13**¹⁷, disaster (אָנָה) **Ps 41**⁷;

—b. abs. with עַל-יָד “by hand”, meaning step by step, gradually (ZürBib.) **Pr 13**¹¹; **Sir 14**⁴.

—2. people, crowd:

—a. to an assembly, meeting:

—i. with אָל of the place **1K 18**²⁰ **Est 2**³ **Ezr 8**¹⁵ **2C 32**⁶ (and אָל of the person); with אָל of the person **1K 18**¹⁹;

—ii. with לָ and inf. **Ezr 7**²⁸ **Neh 7**⁵;

—iii. קָבוּצִים שָׁם gathered there **Neh 5**¹⁶;

—iv. with acc. of the place **1S 7**⁵;

—v. **1K 22**⁶ **2K 10**¹⁸ **Jl 2**¹⁶ **Neh 13**¹¹ **2C 18**⁵ **23**²;

—b. to collect people, troops for battle:

—i. with אָל of the person **2S 3**²¹; with עַל **1K 11**²⁴;

—ii. with acc. of the place **1S 29**¹;

—iii. with לָ with inf. **1S 28**¹;

—iv. abs. **Ju 12**⁴ **1S 28**⁴ **2S 2**³⁰ **1K 20**¹ **2K 6**²⁴ **2C 15**⁹ **25**⁵;

—c. to assemble nations, meaning to grab to oneself **Hab 2**⁵;

—3. to gather people and kingdoms for judgement **Ezk 22**^{19f}, → *קָבֹצָה, **Zeph 3**⁸. †

nif: (SamP. nif. II

— hitpa.) pf. נִקְבְּצוּ, נִקְבְּצוּ impf. יִקְבְּצוּ, יִקְבְּצוּ (נִ)יִקְבְּצוּ; impv. הִקְבְּצוּ (so also **Jl 4**¹¹ for וְנִקְבְּצוּ see BHS :: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 322v: **náqtil* an older form of the impv.); inf. cs. הִקְבְּצִי; pt. pl. נִקְבְּצוּם, sf. נִקְבְּצִי.

—1. to assemble **Gn 49**² **1S 25**¹ **28**⁴ **Is 45**²⁰ **48**¹⁴ **49**¹⁸ **60**⁴ **Ezk 39**¹⁷ **Jl 4**¹¹ **2C 20**⁴ **32**⁴.

—2. to be assembled:

—a. with לָ of the person **Is 60**⁷;

—b. with אָל of the person **Jos 10**⁶ **Jr 40**¹⁵ **Ezr 10**¹ **Neh 4**¹⁴ **1C 11**¹ **13**², with עַל **2C 13**⁷;

—c. with אָל of the place **Est 2**⁸;

—d. with acc. of the place **1S 7₆ Ezr 10_{7,9} 1C 11₁ 2C 15₁₀**;

—e. with שָׁם **Is 34₁₅**, with יְהוָה **Is 43₉ Hos 2₂ Ps 102₂₃**;

—f. abs. **Ezk 29₅** :: ? cj. for תִּקְבֹּץ prp. תִּקְבֵר (BHS); **Est 2₁₉**;

—g. נִקְבְּצוּ his gathered ones (with קִבֵּץ) **Is 56₈**. †

pi. (Jenni *Piel* 186-188): pf. קִבְּצָה, קִבְּצָתִי, קִבְּצוּ, קִבְּצוּ, sf. קִבְּצוּ, קִבְּצוּ/וּ, קִבְּצוּתִים; impf. אֶקְבֹּץ/תִּקְבֹּץ, אֶקְבֹּצְהוּ, אֶקְבֹּצְהוּ, אֶקְבֹּצְהוּ, sf. אֶקְבֹּצְהוּ, אֶקְבֹּצְהוּ, אֶקְבֹּצְהוּ, אֶקְבֹּצְהוּ; impv. sf. קִבְּצוּ; inf. cs. קִבֵּץ, sf. קִבְּצִי, abs. קִבֵּץ; pt. מִקְבֵּץ, sf. מִקְבֵּצִי, מִקְבֵּצִי: to **gather together** in unexpected circumstances :: qal: of naturally occurring collectives, see Jenni *Piel* 186-188.

—1. things: water **Is 22₉**, sheaves **Mi 4₁₂**, wine (תִּירוֹשׁ) **Is 62₉**, the fee for a harlot **Mi 1₇** (see Rudolph KAT 13/3:33).

—2. scattered flocks, cf. Arb. (also metaphorical) **Is 13₁₄ 40₁₁ Jr 23₃ 49₅ Mi 4₆ Nah 3₁₈, Zeph 3₁₉**, cf. Dalman *Arbeit* 6:259, 262f.

—3. people:

—a. exiles (cf. Sehmsdorf ZAW 84 (1972) 547f) **Dt 30_{3f} Is 11₁₂ 43₅ 54₇ 56₈ and Sir 51₁₂ (שִׁבְּרֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל), Jr 23₃ 29₁₄ 31₈₋₁₀ 32₃₇ Ezk 11₁₇ 20₄₁ 28₂₅ 34₁₃ 36₂₄ 37₂₁ 39₂₇ Mi 2₁₂ 4₆ Zeph 3₂₀ Zech 10₈₋₁₀ Ps 106₄₇ 107₃ Neh 1₉ 1C 16₃₅**;

—b. מְצֻרִים **Ezk 29₁₃**;

—c. to assemble people **Ezk 16₃₇**;

—d. nations **Is 66₁₈ Jl 4₂ Mi 4₁₂**;

—e. people:

—i. to assemble (or alternatively not to assemble) for judgement **Ezk 20₃₄ Hos 8₁₀ 9₆; מְקַבֵּץ יְהוָה Is 13₁₄ Jr 49₅ Nah 3₁₈**;

—ii. the spirit of Yahweh gathers the wild, predatory animals of Edom **Is 34₁₆**.

—4. פִּאֲרוֹר קִבֵּץ Jl 2₆ Nah 2₁₁ → פִּאֲרוֹר †

pu: pt. fem. מִקְבֵּצָה to be gathered together **Ezk 38₈**. †

hitp: pf. הִתְקַבְּצוּ; impf. יִתְקַבְּצוּ (וּ): to **gather, meet** **Jos 9₂ Ju 9₄₇ 1S 7₇ 8₄ 22₂ 2S 2₂₅ Is 44₁₁ Jr 49₁₄**. †

Der. קִבְּצוּ, *קִבְּצוּ; place name קִבְּצָאֵל and קִבְּצִים.

8229 קִבְצָאֵל

קִבְצָאֵל: place name (? an original personal name > name of a people); אל + קבץ “El has assembled”; < *קִבְצָאֵל or *קִבְצָאֵל: Jos 15₂₁ 2S 23₂₀ 1C 11₂₂ (= יִקְבְצָאֵל Neh 11₂₅): in the Negev, but location not identified (Fritz ZDPV 91 (1975) 38). †

8230 קִבְצָה

*קִבְצָה: קבץ, Bauer-L. Heb. 472x: cstr. קִבְצָת, cj. with Sept. פִּקְבְצָה: an **assemblage** (of metal in an oven) Ezk 22₂₀, with קבץ. †

8231 קִבְצִים

קִבְצִים: place name; קבץ, = יִקְוֶעַם 1C 6₅₃: Levitical city Jos 21₂₂ Simons Geog. §337 no. 16: apparently Quṣēn, 7 km. west-north-west of Nablus, in the region of Manasseh :: Noth Jos. 128; Rudolph Chr. 62: unknown location . †

8232 קבר

קבר: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn Konkordanz 189), JArm., Sam.; Ug. qbr (Gordon Textbook §19:2206; Aistleitner 2387); Akk. qebēru to bury (AHw. 912f; CAD Q: 201); Syr., CPArm., Mnd., Ph., Pun., Nab., Palm. (Jean-H. Dictionnaire 250; Hoftijzer-Jongeling Dictionary 983f, qbr I); OSArb. (Conti Chrest. 228b); Eth. (Dillmann Lex. 436), Tigr. (Littmann-H. Wb. 249a); Arb. normally meaning to bury, inter.

qal: pf. קָבַר, קָבַרְתִּי, קָבַרוּ, קָבַרְתֶּם, sf. קָבַרְתָּנִי, קָבַרְתֶּהוּ, קָבַרְתֶּהוּ, קָבַרוּם; impf. יִקְבֹּר, יִקְבְּרָה, יִקְבְּרוּ (1), יִקְבְּרוּ, sf. יִקְבְּרוּ, יִקְבְּרָה, יִקְבְּרוּ; impv. קָבַר, קָבְרוּ(הָ); inf. קָבוֹר, קָבוּ(ו), sf. קָבְרוּ/רָה, קָבְרוּ; pt. קָבַרְתִּי, קָבַרְתֶּם, קָבַרְתֶּהוּ, קָבַרְתֶּהוּ, pl. קָבְרוּ to bury (Eichrodt 2/3⁴: Theologie 145ff; Wolff Anthropologie 150ff; de Vaux Inst. 1:93ff = Lebensordnungen 1:99ff; Reicke-R. Hw. 211f, 605ff).

—1. with acc. of person, without any indication of the place Gn 23₄₋₆₋₈₋₁₁₋₁₅ 50₅₋₇₋₁₄ Dt 21₂₃ and elsewhere.

—2. a. with בָּ of the place Gn 47₃₀ 50₁₃ Jos 24₃₃ Dt 34₆ Ju 2₉ 2S 2₃₂ 3₃₂ 1K 15₈ and elsewhere;

—b. with אֵל of the place Gn 23₁₉ 25₉ 49₂₉;

—c. שָׁמָּה Gn 23₁₃ 49₃₁ 50₅, with שָׁם Gn 48₇ Nu 11₃₄.

—3. a. אֵל אֲבֹתַי Gn 49₂₉, עִם אֲבֹתָיו 2K 12₂₂ 15₇ (cf. nif. 1 c i);

—b. תַּחַת הָאֵשׁ 1S 31₁₃, בֵּיתוֹ 2C 33₂₀ (: בֵּנֵי-בֵּיתוֹ 2K 21₁₈, see Gray Kings³ 710, → nif. 1 b ii);

—c. וְאִין קָבוּ(ו)ר with no-one to bury 2K 9₁₀ Ps 79₃.

nif: impf. יִקְבֹּר (1), יִקְבְּרָה (1), יִקְבְּרוּ: to be buried.

—b. קְבָרִי Gn 50⁵ Jr 20¹⁷, קְבָרָךְ Is 14¹⁹, קְבָרוֹ 1K 13³⁰ Is 53⁹;

—c. קְבָרִים graves Ex 14¹¹, Jb 17¹ (Fohrer KAT 16:281), הַקְּבָרִים 2K 23¹⁶ 2C 34⁴ (text uncertain, see BHS), בְּקְבָרִים Is 65⁴ :: pl. fem. 2K 22²⁰ parallel with 2C 34²⁸ Ezk 32^{22f-25f} 2C 21²⁰ etc: individual burial chambers, see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:55f;

—d. אֲחֻזַּת־קֶבֶר grave goods Gn 23^{4,9-20} 49³⁰ 50¹³;

—e. קְבַר אָבִיו 2S 2³² 17²³, cf. Ju 8³² 16³¹ 2S 21¹⁴; קְבַר אָבִיו וְאָמוֹ 2S 19³⁸; קְבַר אֲבוֹתָיִךְ 1K 13²²; אֲבֹתַי קְבַרֹת Neh 2^{3,5}; קְבַרֹת אֲבֹתָיו 2C 35²⁴;

—f. קְבַר אֲבִנָּר 2S 3³² 4¹², cf. Ju 8³² 16³¹ 2S 21¹⁴ see above, e; קְבַרֵי דָוִד Neh 3¹⁶; קְבַרֵי בְנֵי דָוִד 2C 32³³; קְבַרֵי/קְבַר בְּנֵי הָעָם :: מַלְכֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל קְבַרֹת 2C 21²⁰ 24²⁵; קְבַרֹת הַמְּלָכִים 2C 21²⁰ 24²⁵; קְבַרֵי/קְבַר בְּנֵי הָעָם :: מַלְכֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל קְבַרֹת 2C 28²⁷; קְבַרֵי/קְבַר בְּנֵי הָעָם a grave (graves) of the common people 2K 23⁶ Jr 26²³.

—2. expressions:

—a. with נֶאֱסַף אֵל 2K 22²⁰ 2C 34²⁸; with בּוֹא אֶל/אֵלַי 1K 14¹³ Jb 5²⁶; with חָצַב Is 22¹⁶; with הוֹבִיל לְ Jb 10¹⁹ 21³²; with יָצָא hif. Jr 8¹ (obj. עֲצָמוֹת); with יָשַׁב בְּ Is 65⁴ (cf. Mark 5³); with לָקַח מִן 2K 23¹⁶; with מָצָא Jb 3²²; with נָתַן (אֶת) (נָ' קְבַר פ' אֶת) Is 53⁹, cf. Ezk 32²³; with הֶעֱלָה מִן Ezk 37^{12f}; with פָּתַח Ezk 37^{12f}; with קָבַר 1K 13³¹ 2C 16¹⁴, nif. 2C 35²⁴; with שָׁם Nah 1¹⁴; with שָׁכַב (שָׁכַב ק' שָׁכַב) Ps 88⁶; with אָל/עַל הַשְּׁלִיף 2K 23⁶ Jr 26²³, hof. Is 14¹⁹;

—b. הַיִּסְפָּר בִּקְוֹ חַסְדֶּךָ Ps 88¹² grave, meaning the underworld.

—cj.: Ps 49¹² for קָרַבְּם prp. with (BHS). †

8234 הַתְּאֹוָה

הַתְּאֹוָה See below under קְבַרֹת הַתְּאֹוָה (#8236).

8235 קְבַרֹת

קְבַרֹת See below under קְבַרֹת הַתְּאֹוָה (#8236).

8236 קְבַרֹת-הַתְּאֹוָה

קְבַרֹת הַתְּאֹוָה: place name; קְבַר and תְּאֹוָה; SamP. *qābārot attāwwā*: one of the stopping points in the desert, location unidentified (Simons *Geog.* §431 and note 224; Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* 74): Nu 11^{34f} 33^{16f} Dt 9²²; the explanation of the name as “graves of desire” Nu 11³⁴ is probably secondary, see Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* 74; according to Driver *Semitic Writing*² 231 (128-129) the original meaning was “marked graves”. †

8237 קָדַד

קָדַד: SamP. קָדַד (Gn 24₄₈ *wiqqād*) and קוּד (Gn 24₂₆ and elsewhere *wyāqād*); Akk. *qadādu* to bow very low, bend (AHw. 890f; CAD Q: 44; cf. von Soden *Gramm.* §101, 2b).

qal: impf. וַיִּקְרָו, וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוּוּ, וַיִּתְקַדּוּ: to bow, kneel down in homage (always linked with הִשְׁתַּחֲוּוּ, for which it serves as a preparatory action).

—1. a. with אֲרָצָה Ex 34₈;

—b. אֲרָצָה אֲפִים 1S 24₉ 28₁₄ 1K 1₃₁ (for אֲרָץ rd. with *sebir* and MSS אֲרָצָה), 2C 20₁₈ (+ נִפְל); אֲפִים לִיהוּהָ אֲרָצָה Neh 8₆;

—c. לְאֲפִיו Nu 22₃₁.

—2. with לְ (but without such precise markers as 1):

—a. לִיהוּהָ Gn 24₂₆₋₄₈;

—b. לְמַלְךָ 1K 1₁₆₋₃₁;

—c. לִיהוּהָ וְלְמַלְךָ 1C 29₂₀.

—3. abs. Gn 43₂₈ Ex 4₃₁ 12₂₇ 2C 29₃₀. †

8238 קָדָה

קָדָה: probably loanword; 1. Ex 30₂₄; 2. Ezk 27₁₉; for 1 cf. Sept. > εὐώδους (genitive), Vulg. *cassia*, Tg.

קָצִיעָה, Pesh. *qasyā*; for 2. cf. SamP. *qiddā*, Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:587), Pesh. *qasyā* (pl.); Sept. and Vulg. differently, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 631: **cinnamon blossom, clove of cinnamon, Flores Cassiae** (Löw *Flora* 2:113f). †

8239 קְדוּמִים

קְדוּמִים: קָדַם (cf. ? Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472y); hapax legomenon Ju 5₂₁ קְדוּמִים (נַחַל) text uncertain; Sept.^A

χεῖμάρρους >, Sept.^B χεί' ἀρχαίων “stream of the men of old”, Vulg. *torrens Cadumim*, Tg. מִלְקָדְמִין “from antiquity”, Pesh. *nahlā daqadmīn* “stream of those that have gone before”, cf. Sept.^B; suggested interpretations include, 1. preserving MT:

—a. following versions: the primaeval stream (e.g. Hertzberg ATD 9:172; TOB);

—b. קְדוּמִים = Akk. *qudmu(m)*, *qudumu* front, eminent representative (AHw. 926a), earliest times, front (CAD Q: 295); from which קָדְמוֹת comes to mean the front (the projecting parts) of the Kishon, the streams which diverge from its banks (Ahlström JNES 36 (1977) 287); NRSV, rather differently: the onrushing torrent; 2. with cj. emendation: for קָדְמוֹת prp. קָדְמוֹת going into action against them (e.g. ZürBib.; Grether *Das Deboralied* 27; W. Richter BBB 18² (1966) 79f, cf. BHS; REB (and NEB): the torrent barred his flight; whether to choose the first or the second alternative is best left open.

8240 קדוש

קדוש See below under קדוש and קדש (#8242).

8241 קדש

קדש See below under קדוש and קדש (#8242).

8242 קדש/קדוש

קדוש and קדש: קדש, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 467p; SamP. sg. *qādoš*, pl. *qaddišəm*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 189); Heb. inscr., Ph., Pun. *qdš* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 253; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 995, *qdš* III; THAT 2:591); Ug. *qdš* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2210; Aistleitner 2393; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 323, entry 483; 2: p. 27, entry 49; W. H. Schmidt ZAW 74 (1962) 63; J. M. de Tarragon *Le culte à Ugarit* 134, 138ff; THAT 2:590f); Akk. *qašdu(m)*, *qaššum*, fem. *qadištu(m)* (AHw. 906a, 891b; CAD Q: 146) pure, consecrated, holy; *quddušu* purified, made holy (AHw. 926a; CAD Q: 294); *quššudu* sacred (AHw. 930a; CAD Q: 320), see THAT 2:590; OSArb. (Sabaeen) *qds* (Conti *Chrest.* 229b); Eth. *qēddūs* (Dillmann *Lex.* 466), Tigr. *qēddūs* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 260a) holy; Arb. *qaddūs*, *quddūs* sacred; Arm. קִדִּיש → BArm.; so also Mnd. *qadiša* holy, saint (also quarrelsome, cf. ? *KDŠ*), also *qaduš* corresponding to קדוש as a name of Adonai (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 399a): cs. קד(ו)ש, sf. קדשי, קדשו, קדשכם, קדושכם, pl. קד(ו)שים, sf. קדושיו = קדשו Jb 15₁₅: 116 times (THAT 2:589-609; TWNT 1:89, 91ff; Kraus BK 15/3 (1979) 30, with further bibliography; → קדש).

—1. **holy, commanding respect, awesome**, treated with respect, removed from profane usage (חל):

—a. things: מקום Ex 29₃₁ Lv 6_{9-19f.} 7₆ 10₁₃ 16₂₄ 24₉ Ezk 42₁₃ Qoh 8₁₀ (for ומקום ומקום rd. ומקום ומקום, see BHS); משכני עליון Ps 46₅ see THAT 2:603 (: ? cj. with Sept. for קדש prp. קדש), יום Neh 8₁₁, מים Nu 5₁₇ (: Sept. ὕδωρ καθαρόν ζῶν), מחנה Dt 23₁₅, שמו (of God) Ps 111₉, see below 4; Ps 65₅ קדש היכל: for קדש היכל prp. קדוש or קדש (BHS);

—b. of persons, without any explicit connection with the deity: איש אלהים 2K 4₉, הקדוש the one who is holy Nu 16₅; הקדוש 16₇ אשר איש יהוה יהוה, or as 3 c.

—2. with ל: **holy, singled out, consecrated for**:

—a. priests for the people (לך) Lv 21₈; priests for their God Lv 21_{6f.}; the Levites for Yahweh 2C 35₃; Israel for God Nu 15₄₀; Israel: עם קדוש ליהוה Dt 7₆ 14₂₋₂₁ 26₁₉ 28₉; גוי קדוש Ex 19₆; אהרון is קדוש יהוה Ps 106₁₆; the נזיר is קדש Nu 6₅, ליקדש קדש 6₈;

—b. times, occasions: ליהוה היום: קדש or alternatively לאדנינו Neh 8_{9f} cf. 11; of שבת Is 58₁₃ (for יהוה יהוה קדש ליהוה prp. ליקדוש יהוה, see BHS).

—3. people are called holy (THAT 2:605ff):

- a. קְדוֹשִׁים (יִשְׂרָאֵל) Lv 11^{44f} 19² 20^{7.26} 21⁶ Nu 15⁴⁰; כָּל הָעֵדָה (וּבְתוֹכָם יְהוָה) Nu 16³; קְדוֹשָׁיו Dt 33^{3b} (v. a for עַמִּים prp. עַמּוֹ see BHS), but see below, 5 b;
- b. sections or groups of the people:
- i. the remnant in Zion (Jerusalem) Is 4³;
- ii. קְדוֹשָׁיו (parallel with יְרֵאָיו) his holy ones, meaning his devoted ones Ps 34¹⁰, see THAT 2:606;
- iii. אֲשֶׁר בְּאֶרֶץ קְדוֹשִׁים Ps 16³; meaning disputed, see Kraus BK 15⁵:264; possible interpretations include:
1. אֲשֶׁר בְּאֶרֶץ קְדוֹשִׁים of people, either “pious”, as Ps 34¹⁰, or קְהֵן of the Levitical priests, cf. Nu 16³; NRSV: the holy ones in the land; REB: the godly in the land; 2. of heavenly beings, see below 5 b;
- iv. the same two interpretations (for people and heavenly beings) are possible for קְהֵן קְהֵל Ps 89⁶, קְהֵל סוּד קְהֵל Da 8²⁴, see below 5 b;
- c. of individuals, or alternatively of an individual (as already in 1 b above): הַקְּדוֹשׁ the one who is holy Nu 16⁵, הַקְּדוֹשׁ (= יְבַחֵר יְהוָה) 16⁷, אֱלֹהִים אִישׁ 2K 4⁹.
- 4. God is holy:
- a. קְדוֹשׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל 2K 19²² Is 1⁴ 5^{19.24} 10²⁰ 12⁶ 17⁷ 29¹⁹ 30^{11f.15} 31¹ 37²³ (Wildberger BK 10:23f); 41^{14.16.20} 43^{3.14} 45¹¹ 48¹⁷ 54⁵ 55⁵ 60^{9.14} (Elliger BK 11:151f), Jr 50²⁹ 51⁵ Ps 71²² 78⁴¹ 89¹⁹ Sir 50¹⁷; קְיָ יֵעֲקֹב Is 29²³;
- b. קְדוֹשׁוֹ (of Israel) Is 10¹⁷ 49⁷, קְדוֹשְׁכֶם 43¹⁵, קְדוֹשִׁי Hab 1¹²;
- c. God is קְדוֹשׁ Is 6³ (τρισάγλιος); קְדוֹשׁ (הוּא) Ps 99^{3.5.9}; קְדוֹשׁ בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל Ezk 39⁷;
- d. קְדוֹשׁ אֲנִי Lv 11^{44f} 19² 20²⁶; v. 7? cj. with MSS, Sept. ins. קְדוֹשׁ אֲנִי;
- e. אֱלֹהִים קְדוֹשִׁים יְהוָה Is 5¹⁶, הָאֵל הַקָּדֵשׁ Is 5¹⁶, הָאֵל הַקָּדֵשׁ הָאֱלֹהִים הַקָּדֵשׁ הַזֶּה יְהוָה 1S 6²⁰ (THAT 2:597); אֱלֹהִים קְדוֹשִׁים יְהוָה Jos 24¹⁹;
- f. הַקְּדוֹשׁ the holy one Is 40²⁵ Hos 11⁹ (: אִישׁ), see THAT 2:600; הַקְּדוֹשׁ Hab 3³ Jb 6¹⁰ Sir 45⁶ שְׁמוֹ הַקְּדוֹשׁ The Holy One is his name Is 57¹⁵; אֵין קְדוֹשׁ כִּיְהוָה 1S 2²;
- g. (God) as holy קְדוֹשׁ יוֹשֵׁב Ps 22⁴ (so Kraus BK 15⁵:321, 323), מְרוֹם וְקָדְשׁוֹ Is 57¹⁵;
- h. קְדוֹשִׁים (וְ) the holy ones (plural of majesty or sovereignty, see Gesenius-K. §124h; cf. Michel Grundlegung 1:89) Pr 9¹⁰ 30³; probably also Hos 12¹, so Rudolph KAT 13/1:221; cf. Wolff BK 14/1²: 272; but see below, 5 b.
- 5. pl. holy ones (heavenly beings):

—a. (THAT 2:601; cf. Dequeker EphThLov. 1963:469-484) **Zech 14**; **Jb 5**₁ קְדָשִׁים (of God, parallel with שְׁמַיִם), אל קדשי Sir 42₁₇; cj. Ex 15₁₁ for בְּקִדְשֵׁי rd. ? with Sept. בְּקִדְשֵׁים (cf. Noth ATD 5:96; BHS and TOB 159^v), → קִדְשׁ 4;

—b. קְדָשָׁיו may also belong to a, **Dt 33**_{3b} see above, 3 a; קְדוּשִׁים **Hos 12**₁ see above, 4 g; **Ps 16**₃, see above 3 b iii; see further (Kraus BK 15⁵:787) **Ps 89**_{6,8} **Da 8**₂₄ (see above, 3 b iv); sg. אֶחָד קְדוֹשׁ **Da 8**_{13a-b}. †

8243 קדח

קדח: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 189), JArm. to catch fire; Ug. sbst. *qdhm* fire-lighter or tow (Caquot-Masson *Semita* 27 (1977) 16ff); Pun. *qdh* (pt.), pi. or yif., to burn, set fire to (Harris *Gramm.* 143; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 250; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 986, *qdh* I: to light lamps in the temple, or to drill holes in wood, meaning uncertain); Syr. *qadaḥ* to set fire to, flare up; original meaning probably to bore, rub together (to make fire), cf. MHeb., JArm., Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:612), Syr., Mnd. *QDA* I, and by metathesis *QHD* I (cf. *QDHI*) to bore, break through, sprout, spring forth, also to inflame (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 404b, 405a and b); Arb. *qadaḥa*; Eth. *daqḥa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1098).

qal: pf. קָדַחַהּ, קָדַחְתָּם; inf. קָדַחַ; pt. pl. cs. קָדַחְי.

—1. to **set fire to**: with acc. and אֵשׁ sbj. **Is 64**₁; with אֵשׁ as object **Jr 17**₄ (:: ? cj. for קָדַחְתָּם prp. as **Is 15**₁₄ קָדַחַהּ, see BHS); אֵשׁ קָדַחְי **Is 50**₁₁.

—2. intransitive, to **flare** **Dt 32**₂₂ **Jr 15**₁₄;

—cj. **Hos 7**₆ for קָדַחוּ prp. with Sept. קָדַחוּ they are heated, see Wolff BK 14/1²:133, 136 → קרב pi. †

Der. אֶקְדַּחַח, קָדַחְתָּ.

8244 קדחת

קדחת: קדח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 477z: SamP. *qādēt*; MHeb. קָדַחַ, JArm. קָדַחַ inflammation, קָדַחְתָּ fever; Sam. קדחתה (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:589); Syr. *qadāḥā* flame, embers: **inflammation, fever** **Lv 26**₁₆ **Dt 28**₂₂, see K. Seybold BWANT 99 (1973) 34f. †

8245 קדים

קדים: קדם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; SamP. *qiddām*; MHeb. קָדַים the east wind, קָדַיְמָה what is in front; JArm., Sam. קָדַים; cf. Ug. *qdm*: 1. prep., in front of, opposite (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 4:v:45; vii:40; Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 3:iv:41; see Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 322f entries 481 and 482); 2. sbst. the east (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 100:62), the east wind (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 12:8), see Gordon *Textbook* §19:2208; Aistleitner 2389; Driver *Myths*² 156b; Syr. *qādīmā* what was earlier, foremost; CPArm. *qwdm* preceding; Mnd. *qdim(a)* former, ancient, primeval (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 405a) sooner, earlier; OSArb. *qdm* pt., preceding, one who is superior, prep., *qdm, qdmy* in front of (Conti *Chrest.* 229); Eth. *qadīmu*, adv. (Dillmann *Lex.* 463) at first, beforehand; Tigr. *qadam* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 259b) in front of, beforehand, earlier; Arb. *qadīm* old, ancient, in existence since eternity: locative קָדַיְמָה, קָדַיְמָה: placed in front.

- 1. a. **on the eastern side, the east** Ezk 40₁₉₋₂₃ (v. 19 gloss, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 981, 987);
- b. קָדְמָה towards the east Ezk 11₁ 40₆ 45₇ 47₁₋₁₈ 48₃₋₃₂ (14 times);
- c. קָדְמָה towards the east Ezk 43₁₇ 44₁ 46₁₋₁₂ 47₁₋₃₋₁₈ 48_{1f-6-8-16}; = לְקָדְמָה Ezk 41₁₄;
- d. הַקְדָּמָה the east 42₉.
- 2. a. הַקְדָּמָה in an easterly direction Ezk 40₁₀₋₂₂₋₃₂ 42₁₀₋₁₂₋₁₅ 43_{1f-4};
- b. cj. Ezk 45₇ for קָדְמָה פָּאָת קָדְמָה rd. קָדְמָה פָּ eastern side (Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 1142; BHS);
- c. קָדְמָה שֶׁר הַקְדָּמָה Ezk 40₄₄, שֶׁר הַקְדָּמָה (with מַדָּר) eastern side Ezk 42₁₆.
- 3. a. רֹחַ קָדְמָה and רֹחַ הַקְדָּמָה east wind (Dalman *Arbeit* 1/1:103ff) Ex 10₁₃ 14₂₁ Jr 18₁₇ Ezk 17₁₀ 19₁₂ 27₂₆ Jon 4₈ Ps 48₈ (:: Stolz BZAW 118 (1970) 87⁶⁰: *primaeva* tower);
- > b. קָדְמָה east wind Gn 41₆₋₂₃₋₂₇; cj. 2K 19₂₆ parallel with Is 37₂₇ with 1QIs^a for קָדְמָה prp. קָדְמָה; Hos 12₂ 13₁₅ Ps 78₂₆ parallel with תִּמְנֵן; ? cj. Ps 129₆ (text uncertain) for שֶׁר הַקְדָּמָה prp. שֶׁר הַקְדָּמָה (BHS; for MT → *קָדְמָה); Jb 15₂ 27₂₁ 38₂₄; יוֹם קָדְמָה a day with an east wind Is 27₈; ? cj. Hab 1₉ for קָדְמָה פְּנִיָּה prp. קָדְמָה פְּנִיָּה (BHS) :: Rudolph KAT 13/3:203: MT “the thrust of their van is forwards”, for קָדְמָה rd. ? קָדְמָה. †

קדם 8246

קדם: MHeb. qal to go in front, do earlier, pi. hif. to anticipate; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 189): 1QS i:14 pi. to advance (times), Dam. 11:23 hitp. to act beforehand; JArm. pa. (with אָפִין) to visit; pa. to meet, confront, go in front, do early; af. to do early, anticipate, call on; Sam. qal to be in advance, go in front (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:188, 229), also pa. af. and itpa.; for the other Arm. dialects → BArm. קדם; Ug. Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 15:iv:23 *tqdm* they went forwards, they approached (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2208; Aistleitner 2389; Driver *Myths*² 93, 156b) OSArb. *qdm* (Conti *Chrest.* 229a) to go in front, be earlier, II to begin, IV to put in the lead, V to begin, advance; Eth. *qadama* (Dillmann *Lex.* 460) to progress, go in front, as also Tigr. *qaddama* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 259b); Arb. *qadama* to go in front, *qadima* to arrive, come, reach.

pi: (Jenni *Pi'el* 269): pf. קָדְמָה, קָדְמוּ, קָדְמוּ, sf. קָדְמוּ, קָדְמוּ; impf. אֶקְדֵּם, יִקְדְּמוּ, נִקְדְּמוּ, sf. יִקְדְּמוּ/יִקְדְּמוּ; impv. קָדְמוּ.

- 1. a. to **be in front**, go at the head Ps 68₂₆; ? cj. Hab 1₉ קָדְמָה for קָדְמָה → קָדְמָה 3 b;
- b. to be in front, opposite cj. 1S 20₂₅ for וַיִּקְדָּם prp. with Sept. וַיִּקְדָּם (Stoebe KAT 8/1:371, 377; BHS).
- 2. a. with acc. of person, to **go up to someone, meet** 2S 22₆₋₁₉ Ps 18₆₋₁₉ 59₁₁ 79₈ 88₁₄ Jb 3₁₂ 30₂₇ Sir 15₂; cj. Am 9₁₀ Jb 41₃, see hif.;

—b. with acc. of person and קָ of the thing, to meet someone with something **Dt 23**₅, cj. **Is 21**₁₄ for קָרְמוֹ rd. with Sept. קָרְמוֹ, **Mi 6**₆ (Lescow ZAW 84 (1972) 189), **Neh 13**₂;

—c. meaning as b, but with two acc. **2K 19**₃₂ **Is 37**₃₃ **Ps 21**₄.

—3. קָרַם פְּנֵים to approach the face of (Davies ZAW 85 (1973) 190; THAT 2:457):

—a. in a bad sense, Yahweh confronting opponents **Ps 17**₁₃;

—b. in a good sense, people who walk in the face of Yahweh **Ps 89**₁₅ **95**₂.

—4. probably from Arm., see Wagner *Aramäismen* 252 and THAT 2:587:

—a. to anticipate, do early **Ps 119**₁₄₇₋₁₄₈;

—b. to do for the first time **Jon 4**₂. †

hif:

—1. pf. with sf. הִקְדִּימֵנִי **Jb 41**₃.

—2. impf. הִקְדִּימֵנִי **Am 9**₁₀; in **Jb 41**₃ the meaning is disputed (with reference to Leviathan) ; possible interpretations include:

—a. MT: to anticipate, go first, cf. Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.*; TOB;

—b. cj. for מִי הִקְדִּימֵנִי וְאֶשְׁלֵם prp. (with Sept.) קָרְמוֹ וְיִשְׁלֵם מִי הוּא, so e.g. BHK; KBL; REB: who has ever attacked him and come out of it safely?; similarly NRSV: who can confront it and be safe?; Fohrer KAT 16:525, 527; on the problematic nature of the cj. emendation and in favour of the MT see Eisenbeis BZAW 113 (1969) 316-319; for **Am 9**₁₀ either,

—a. follow MT:

—i. sbj. הִרְעָה to meet, approach, reach, so Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.*; TOB;

—ii. sbj. יִהוּהוּה to cause to enter, lead to, so Rudolph KAT 13/2:272, and esp. Wolff BK 14/2:395, 401; REB: you will not let disaster approach us;

—b. cj. (cf. versions), sbj. הִרְעָה: עֲרִינוּ וְתִקְרַם לָא תִגַּשׁ וְתִקְרַם עָרֵינוּ: הִרְעָה, so e.g. KBL; Maag *Wortschatz* 59; BHS and Amsler CAT 11a:244: the disaster will neither reach us nor overtake us (Maag *Wortschatz* 60); NRSV: evil shall not meet us. †

Der. קְדוּמִים, קְדוּמִים, קְדוּמִים, קְדוּמִים, *קְדוּמִים, *קְדוּמִים, *קְדוּמוֹן, I and II קְדוּמִי; n.m. II קְדוּמָה, n.m. קְדוּמִיאל, place name קְדוּמוֹת.

קָדַם: קָדַם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s; → *קָדַם; Sam. *qēdām*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 189; THAT 2:589) prehistoric times, primeval times; JArm. **קָדַם** prehistoric times, beginning; מִלְּקָדַם: 1. formerly; 2. eastwards; Ph. *qdm* prehistoric times, in the expression *kqdm* as in former times (Friedrich *Gramm.* §251 ii; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 251; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 987, *qdm* II: as aforetime); EgArm., Palm. pl. *qdmym* past times; EgArm. with preposition, *lqdmn, mn qdmn* Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 251: previously, earlier; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 988, *qdm* II, paragraphs 2 and 3 (pl.): formerly); *qdm* in the Aramaic dialects (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 251; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 988-991, *qdm* III, before); Ug. → קָדַם; also adj. pl. *qdmym*, 1. Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 4:vii:34 (Gor-don *Textbook* §19:2208; Aistleitner 2390); 2. Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 161:8, [24]: *rpim qdmym* “the old *rpum*” (de Moor ZAW 88 (1976) 334, 343; J.F. Healey UF 10 (1978) 83, 84, 86); Akk. *qudmu* front (AHw. 926a, sv. 1; CAD Q: 295, sv. 2), pre-eminent representative, oldest predecessor (AHw. 926a, sv. 2; CAD Q: 295, sv. 1); adj. *qudmû* foremost (the front string of a harp), in existence from of old (AHw. 926a; CAD Q: 296a); Canaanite loanword at Mari: 1. *aqdamātum* (AHw. 62b; CAD A/2:207) the nearer bank of a river, the eastern bank, cf. Birot ARM 14:236: the bank on the other side; 2. *ištu aqdamī* from before, from earlier times (ARM 10: text 80:18, see p. 267); cf. Römer AOAT 12 (1971) 21⁸ and Ellermeier *Prophetie in Mari und Israel* 69: since ancient times; BArm. קָדַם; Syr. *qadmā* first, foremost part, *l/bəqadmā* at first, earlier, *qudmā* choice portion, choicest part of an animal; Sam. קָדַם, קוּדַם (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:557); CPArm. *qwdm* prep. and conj., in front of, before (Schulthess *Lex.* 174f); Mnd. *qadamta* and *qadumia* in the early morning (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 399a) in the early morning; OSArb., Eth., Tigr. → קָדַם, cf. also Eth. *qēdma* (Dillmann *Lex.* 462) in the first place, in front of, before; Arb. *qidm* past, ancient times; *qidam* past, ancient times, prehistoric times, age (THAT 2:587-589): pl. cs. קָדַם **Pr 8**₂₃.

—1. in front **וְקָדַם אַחֲרָיִךְ Ps 139**₅, מִקְדָּם from the front **Is 9**₁₁.

—2. in front, east (Michel *Grundlegung* 1:76):

—a. acc. locative קָדַם eastwards **Jb 23**₈, cf. (also in b) Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §20b;

—b. i. מִקְדָּם from the east **Gn 11**₂ **13**₁₁ **Is 2**₆ (cj. for מִקְדָּם מִקְדָּם prp. e.g. מִקְדָּם מִקְדָּם, see Wildberger BK 10:93, BHS);

—ii. in the east **Gn 2**₈ (Westermann BK 1/1:287) **Zech 14**₄;

—c. מִקְדָּם לְ east of **Gn 3**₂₄ (Westermann BK 1/1:373; Gese *Vom Sinai zum Zion* 107) **Gn 12**₈ **Nu 34**₁₁ **Jos 7**₂ **Ju 8**₁₁ **Ezk 11**₂₃ **Jon 4**₅.

—3. a. קָדַם east: קָדַם אֲרָיִךְ **Gn 25**₆, אֲרָיִךְ אֲרָיִךְ those living in the east **Ps 55**₂₀;

—b. בְּנֵי קְיִשְׁבַּי the people of the east (KBL sv. 3: easterners), meaning those living in Transjordan, perhaps particularly in the Hauran, see H.P. Müller ZDPV 94 (1978) 61 (with bibliography in note 30) :: Simons *Geog.* §35: those living in the Syrian-Arab desert, nomads and semi-nomads: **Gn 29**₁ **Ju 6**₃₋₃₃ **7**₁₂ **8**₁₀ **1K 5**₁₀ (THAT 2:587f), **Is 11**₁₄ **Jr 49**₂₈ **Ezk 25**₄₋₁₀ **Jb 1**₃;

—c. i. בְּנֵי קְיִשְׁבַּי הַר הַקְּדָם the mountains of the east **Nu 23**₇, for their location see b; בְּנֵי קְיִשְׁבַּי הַר הַקְּדָם see Müller ZDPV 94 (1978) 61;

—ii. הַר הַקְּדָם this hill country to the east **Gn 10**₃₀, mean-ing the northern edge of Mount Sinai, *Jebel Tuwaiq* (KBL, sv. 3) :: Westermann BK 1/1:704: unidentified topographical name.

—4. קָדָם (temporal) **before, earlier, in olden days** (THAT 2:588f):

—a. מִפְּעֻלָּיו קָדָם the earliest of his works **Pr 8**₂₂;

—b. כְּקִדְמָם as of old **Jr 30**₂₀ **Lam 5**₂₁; קִדְמָתָם יָרֵחַי previous months **Jb 29**₂;

—c. i. מִקְדָּם from before, in advance **Is 45**₂₁ **46**₁₀ (Vogt *Biblica* 48 (1967) 59-63);

—ii. from time immemorial **Ps 74**₁₂ **77**_{6,12} **143**₅.

—cj.: **Neh 12**₄₆ for מִקְדָּם prp. וּפְקִדָּם (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 200; BHS :: KBL, sv. 4: with MT, for the first time).

—5. **prehistoric times, primeval time:**

—a. from prehistoric times, since primeval time **Mi 5**₁, cf. W. Beyerlin *Die Kultrationen Israels* 78ff; K. Seybold *Das davidische Königtum* 109ff: **Hab 1**₁₂ **Ps 74**₂, קִדְמָתָם מְנִי קִדְמָתָם **Ps 78**₂;

—b. יָמֵי קִדְמָתָם days of primeval time **2K 19**₂₅/**Is 37**₂₆ **Is 23**₇ **51**₉ **Jr 46**₂₆ **Mi 7**₂₀ **Ps 44**₂ **Lam 1**₇ **2**₁₇;

—c. i. אֱלֹהֵי קִדְמָתָם God since time immemorial **Dt 33**₂₇;

—ii. הַרְרֵי קִדְמָתָם ancient mountains **33**₁₅;

—iii. מַלְכֵי קִדְמָתָם kings of a primeval age :: ? kings from the East **Is 19**₁₁, on which see Wildberger BK 10:702, 719; cf. נְסִיכֵי קָדָם leaders of a primeval age **Sir 16**₇;

—iii. שָׁמַי קִדְמָתָם (the) heaven of primeval time, meaning eternal heaven **Ps 68**₃₄; from pl. אֲרָצֵי קִדְמָתָם primeval times of the earth **Pr 8**₂₃;

—d. adverb קָדָם (temporal acc., cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §100b):

—i. from before **Ps 74**₂;

—ii from time immemorial **Ps 119**₁₅₂. †

8248 קָדָם

*קָדָם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459e, 527n, only acc. of place קִדְמָתָם (SamP. *qidma*).

—1. **to (towards) the east** **Gn 13**₁₄ **25**₆ **28**₁₄ **Lv 1**₁₆ **16**₁₄ **Nu 2**₃ **3**₃₈ **10**₅ **34**_{3-10f-15} **Jos 15**₅ **19**_{12f} **1K 7**₃₉ **17**₃ **2K 13**₁₇ **Ezk 8**₁₆ **2C 4**₁₀.

—2. קִדְמָתָם פְּאַתּוֹ the east side **Ex 27**₁₃ **38**₁₃ **Nu 35**₅ **Jos 18**₂₀.

—cj.: Ezk 45₇ for פֶּאֶת־קִדְמוֹה rd. קָדִים פֶּ, → קָדִים 2b. †

8249 קִדְמוֹה

*קִדְמוֹה: קדם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456j, cf. 458s; → BArm.: JArm. קִדְמוֹת א: 1. morning; 2. קִדְמוֹת דְנָא מִן and similar, formerly; cf. OArm., EgArm. קִדְמוֹת/קִדְמוֹה (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 252; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 991, *qdmh* I: adverb and preposition): cs. קִדְמוֹת, sf. קִדְמוֹתָהּ, קִדְמוֹתָךְ, קִדְמוֹתָן; pl. sf. קִדְמוֹתֵיכֶם.

—1. **origin** Is 23₇.

—2. **former state** Ezk 16₅₅.

—3. pl. **previous conditions** Ezk 36₁₁.

—cj.: Ps 129₆ text uncertain MT יִבְשֻׁשׁ־קִדְמוֹת שְׁלֵף, Sept. -]215ς πρὸ τοῦ ἐκσπασθῆναι ἐξηράνθη (like grass on the roofs) which withers before it can be pulled out (Seybold ZAW 91 (1979) 250, cf. Dahood *Psalms* 3:232; TOB; NRSV: let them be like grass growing on the roof, which withers before it can shoot (REB similarly) :: cj. → קָדִים 3 b east wind. †

8250 קִדְמוֹה

*קִדְמוֹה: קדם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459y: cs. קִדְמוֹת (SamP. cs. *qidmât*): **opposite (to)** or **to the east of, east of** (see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 965): Gn 2₁₄ 4₁₆ 1S 13₅ Ezk 39₁₁. †

8251 קִדְמוֹה

I קִדְמוֹה: → *קָדִים.

8252 קִדְמוֹה

II קִדְמוֹה: n.m. (tribal name); קדם; SamP. *qādāmā*; son of יִשְׁמַעֵאל (Simons *Geog.* §121, 12) Gn 25₁₅ 1C 1₃₁. †

8253 קִדְמוֹן

*קִדְמוֹן: קדם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500p; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41, 1b); cf. Ug. personal name *qdmn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2208; Aistleitner 2391); Amorite *qadmānum* “The Easterner” (meaning “the man from the east”; G. Buccelati *The Amorites of the Ur III Period* 177f): adj. fem. קִדְמוֹנָה: **to the east** Ezk 47₈; → I, II קִדְמוֹנִי †

8254 קִדְמוֹנִי

קִדְמוֹנִי: → קִדְמוֹנִי.

8255 קִדְמוֹת

קְדָמוֹת: place name; קדם (on the ending cf. ? Bauer-L. *Heb.* 506t; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41, 5c): “a place in the east” (Noth *Jos.* 150): **Jos** 13¹⁸ 21³⁷ **1C** 6⁶⁴; מְדַבֵּר קְדָם **Dt** 2²⁶ (SamP. *qādāmōt*): a place in the upper reaches of the Arnon (Noth *Jos.* 129); Simons *Geog.* §337, 43: perhaps *Qaṣr ez-Za‘ferān*, 10 km. east of *Khirbet Libb*; מְדַבֵּר קְדָם the pasture belonging to or adjacent to the place, cf. Simons *Geog.* §61: a local desert within Moab. †

8256 קְדָמִיאֵל

קְדָמִיאֵל: n.m.; קדם and אֵל; OSArb. אלקדם (Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 2:30) and יקדמאל (Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 2:74); Noth *Personennamen* 256; meaning of personal name uncertain, but cf. Kornfeld *Fschr. Cazelles* 215: Levite (head of a tribe of Levites) in the time of Ezra **Ezr** 2⁴⁰ 3⁹ **Neh** 7⁴³ 9^{4f} 10¹⁰ 12^{8,24}. †

8257 קְדָמוֹנִי

קְדָמוֹנִי See below under קְדָמוֹנִי and קְדָמוֹנִי (#8259).

8258 קְדָמוֹנִי

קְדָמוֹנִי See below under קְדָמוֹנִי and קְדָמוֹנִי (#8259).

8259 קְדָמוֹנִי/קְדָמוֹנִי

I קְדָמוֹנִי and קְדָמוֹנִי; from קְדָמוֹן + י suffix (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501y); MHeb. original, primeval, prehistoric, old; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 189): 1. eastern (1QM ii:12); 2. pl. fem. קְדָמוֹנִיּוֹת the old things (DJD 1: p. 103 text 27:i:3); cf. EmpArm., Nab., Palm. קְדָמוֹנִי adj. (also pl.) first, earlier, preceding (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 253; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 992): pl. קְדָמוֹנִיּוֹת, fem. קְדָמוֹנִיּוֹת.

—1. a. eastern **Ezk** 10¹⁹ 11¹; הַיָּם הַקְּדָמוֹנִיּוֹת the eastern sea (meaning the Dead Sea :: the Mediterranean) **Ezk** 47¹⁸ **Jl** 2²⁰ **Zech** 14⁸;

—b. pl. those living in the east **Jb** 18²⁰ (:: אֲחֵרֹנִים).

—2. a. former, earlier **Ezk** 38¹⁷ **Mal** 3⁴;

—b. collective, the forefathers **1S** 24¹⁴ (:: ? cj. for הַקְּדָמוֹנִי rd. pl. מְדָמוֹנִים, cf. Stoebe KAT 8/1:435);

—c. fem. pl. former things, the former thing **Is** 43¹⁸, see Elliger BK 11/1:350-53. †

8260 קְדָמוֹנִי

II קְדָמוֹנִי: name of a people (= I קְדָמוֹנִי 1); SamP. *qādāmūni*: collective, the easterners (= קְדָמוֹנִי, → קְדָמוֹנִי 3 b) **Gn** 15¹⁹. †

8261 קְדָע

*קדע: → place name יְקִדְעָם.

8262 קִדְקֵד

קִדְקֵד: probably a primary noun, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 482h; SamP. *qādqād*; MHeb., JArm. skull (the top of a hair-covered head), highest place; Ug. *qdqd* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2209; Aistleitner 2392; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 335 entry 511: *riš* parallel with *qdqd* head-skull); Akk. *qaqqadu* head (as a part of the body), leader, top part, beginning (of a span of time), principal payment (AHw. 899f; CAD Q: 100): sf. קִדְקֵדוֹ, קִדְקֵדָה.

—1. קִדְקֵד שֶׁעַר crown Ps 68₂₂ (: Caquot RHR 177 (1970) 167f: by synecdoche “the hair-covered skull”, denotes mankind with a hairy skull).

—2. a. skull Gn 49₂₆ Dt 33₁₆₋₂₀ Is 3₁₇ Jr 2₁₆ 48₄₅ Ps 7₁₇;

—b. מִזַּבְחַי רִגְלִי וְעַד קִדְקֵדִי Dt 28₃₅; מִזַּבְחַי רִגְלִי וְעַד קִדְקֵדִי 2S 14₂₅ Jb 2₇ (Q) from the sole of the foot to the skull, cf. Akk. (Mari) *ištu suprim adi šārtim ša qaqqadim šummānam la išā* (ARM 10: text 126:13f, cf. Römer AOAT 12 (1971) 70, 71; AHw. 1113a) who have no blemish from toe-nail to the hair of the head, from top to toe (female weavers, see CAD Q: 103b, sv. *qaqqadu* 8, lines 5-10; see also *šummānu*, Š/3:280; note also *ultu qaqqadšu adi kibis šepēšu* (in the satirical poem The Poor Man of Nippur, see CAD Q: 104b, end of column).

—cj.: Nu 24₁₇ for יְקִדְקֵד rd. with SamP. and Jr 48₄₅ יְקִדְקֵד (BHS). †

8263 קָדַר

קָדַר: MHeb. hif. to become dark, JArm. pe. itpa. to become dark, pt. passive, blackened; Mnd. *qdr* pa. to strike, cut, wound, *pan‘el* conjugation, to be (become) dull, gloomy (of the eyes, Drower-M. *Dictionary* 405a); Arb. *qaḍira*, *qaḍura* dirty, unclean, to be (become) filthy.

qal: pf. קָדַר, קָדַרְתִּי, קָדַרוּ, קָדַרְוּ; pt. קָדַר (Secunda κηδᾶρ Ps 35₁₄, Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 59), pl. קָדַרְיִם; cf. Delekat (VT 14 (1964) 55), who for Heb. accepts only the meaning to be dark (meaning to mourn, the first meaning below); he rejects the second and third meanings below, but see Jb 6₁₆ and Arb.

—1. to become dark: of the sun and the moon Jl 2₁₀ 5₁₅, the sky Jr 4₂₈, the day Mi 3₆; ? cj. Zech 14₆ insert קָדַר after אֹר “fading daylight” (Rudolph KAT 13/4:232).

—2. to become dull, become dirty (נָחַל) Jb 6₁₆.

—3. to be dirty, untidy, in mourning garb, cf. Kutsch *Trauerbräuche und Selbstminderungsriten im Alten Testament* 25-42); de Vaux *Inst.* 1:93ff = *Lebensordnungen* 1:99ff; Scharbert *Schmerz* 58f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2021-2023: Jr 8₂₁ 14₂ Ps 35₁₄ 38₇ 42₁₀ 43₂ Jb 5₁₁ 30₂₈. †

hif: pf. הִקְדַּרְתִּי; impf. וְאִקְדִּיר, sf. אִקְדִּירִם.

—1. with acc. to darken (the stars ... the bright lights in the sky) Ezk 32_{7f}.

—2. to put into mourning, dress in mourning clothes (of the Lebanon) Ezk 31₁₅. †

hitp: pf. הִתְקַדְּרוּ: **to grow dark** (the sky with clouds and a storm) **1K 18**₄₅. †

Der. קָדַר, name of river קַדְרוֹן, קַדְרוֹת, קַדְרָנִית.

8264 קָדַר

קָדַר: name of a tribe > n.m.; קָדַר; SamP. versions קָדַד *qādād*; OSArb. *qdrn* = *Qādirān, Qadrān* n.m. or name of a tribe (Conti *Chrest.* 229b); Assyrian *Qadri, Qadari, Qidri, Qidir* (Parpola AOAT 6 (1970) 285); Pliny *Nat. Hist.* 37:5, 12 *Cedrei*.

—1. n.m., really a tribal name (see Reicke-R. *Hw.* 937): the son of Ishmael **Gn 25**₁₃ **1C 1**₂₉.

—2. = 1: nomadic tribe of the Syrian-Arabian desert, more precisely in the region between Egypt and Dedan-Edom (see Höffken VT 25 (1977) 403f), or alternatively in the *Wādi aš-Širhan* (Winnett *Fschr. H.G. May* 194), for bibliography see KBL; also Wildberger BK 10:598, 801f; Elliger BK 11/1:247; Westermann BK 1/2:487; Simons *Geog.* §121, 2; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 937: **Kedar: Is 21**₁₆ **42**₁₁ **60**₇ **Jr 2**₁₀ **49**₂₈ **Ezk 27**₂₁ (parallel with עָרַב), קָדַר אֶהְיֶה **Ps 120**₅ **Song 1**₅, קָדַר בְּנֵי **Is 21**₁₇. †

8265 קַדְרוֹן

קַדְרוֹן: name of a river, קָדַר (? cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500q): “muddy stream” KBL, cf. Gesenius-B.: “winter stream” and Gray *Kings*³ 111: the name is derived from the root קָדַר on the basis of the shadow in the deep ravine of the Kidron Valley: Kidron (and its valley) between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives, see Reicke-R. *Hw.* 946f: קָדַר קָדַר נַחַל **2S 15**₂₃ **1K 2**₃₇ **15**₁₃ **2K 23**₆₋₁₂ **Jr 31**₄₀ **2C 15**₁₆ **29**₁₆ **30**₁₄; קָדַר נַחַל **2K 23**₄, → שְׂדֵמָה. †

8266 קַדְרוֹת

קַדְרוֹת: קָדַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 505o; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 190) 1QH 5, 31: לְבַשְׁתִּי קַדְרוֹת I have dressed in darkness: **eclipse, darkness** (with obj. שְׂמִיָּם and the vb. לְבַשׁ hif.) **Is 50**₃. †

8267 קַדְרָנִית

קַדְרָנִית, קָדַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 633r, Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1 §39d: untidy, in mourning garb (KBL) :: Delekat VT 14 (1964) 56: with הִלֵּךְ with mournful expression, cf. Rudolph KAT 13/4:286: **with a long face Mal 3**₁₄. †

8268 קָדַשׁ

קָדַשׁ: an original verb, which can only with difficulty be traced back to a root קָד “to cut”; if this is the case the basic meaning of קָדַשׁ would be “to set apart”, so e.g. Rücker *Die Begründung der Weisungen Jahwes im Pentateuch* 79, 141 with bibliography; cf. also Eichrodt 1⁵:176f :: THAT 2:590); MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 190) qal to be holy, pi. to make holy, consecrate, hif. to consecrate; JArm., Sam. pa. to make holy, declare as holy, af. to consecrate; Ph., Neo-Punic (yif., Friedrich *Gramm.* §146) to consecrate; Pun. (hitp., Friedrich *Gramm.* §149) to make oneself holy, offer; Palm. pa. and af. to consecrate, dedicate (Jean-H.

Dictionnaire 253; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 993, *qdš* I); Ug. vb. G-theme or D-theme *tqdš*? (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 161:30) and Š-theme *nšqdš* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 119:30-31), see J.M. de Tarragon *Le culte à Ugarit* 73f; adj. and sbst. → קָדָשׁ and קִדְּשׁ; Akk. *qadāšu(m)* G-theme: to be clean, free of claims; D-theme: *quddušu* to clean, purify (AHw. 891; CAD Q:46) corresponding to *qašādu(m)*, to be pure, and *quššudu* to purify (AHw. 906a; CAD Q: 320); Syr., CPArm., Mnd. *QDŠ* pa. to consecrate, dedicate, but also used derisively (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 405); Eth. *qaddasa* I/2 (Dillmann *Lex.* 465) to consider, declare holy, *taqaddasa* III/2 (Dillmann *Lex.* 466) reflexive and passive, corresponding to Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 260); Arb. *qadusa* to be holy, clean, II to consecrate, dedicate; see further for Heb. Eichrodt *Theologie*⁵ 1:176ff; Th.C. Vriezen *Theologie des Alten Testaments in Grundzügen* 124ff; TWNT 1:88-97; RGG³ 3:148-151; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 681f; THAT 2:589-609; Zimmerli VT 30 (1980) 493-512.

qal: pf. קָדַשׁ, קָדַשְׁוּ, sf. קִדְּשִׁיתִיךָ (see below); impf. יִקְדָּשׁ/יִקְדָּשׁוּ, תִּקְדָּשׁ, וַיִּקְדָּשׁוּ: **holy, removed from common use, subject to special treatment, forfeit to the sanctuary.**

—1. a. the priest and his vestments **Ex 29**₂₁;

—b. anything that has touched the altar **29**₃₇;

—c. anything that has touched the anointed liturgical utensils **30**₂₉;

—d. anything that has touched the מִנְחָה and חֲטָאֹת **Lv 6**_{11,20} and the בְּשֵׁר־קִדְּשׁ **Hg 2**₁₂;

—e. הַמִּזְבֵּחַ(וֹת) are holy **Nu 17**_{2f};

—f. the product of the vineyard sown with two kinds (כַּלְאִים) of seed is forfeit (תִּקְדָּשׁ) to the sanctuary **Dt 22**₉.

—2. soldiers on campaign (through their weapons בְּכַלֵּי) **1S 21**₆, on MT יִקְדָּשׁ with sbj. דָּרְךָ see Stoebe KAT 8/1:392, 393 :: cj. יִקְדָּשׁוּ (e.g. BHK).

—cj.: **Is 65**₅ for קִדְּשִׁיתִיךָ rd. קִדְּשִׁיתִיךָ :: Emerton VT 30 (1980) 446-450: MT (sf. = לֵ) I am holy in comparison with you, meaning I am too holy for you. †

nif: pf. נִקְדָּשׁ, נִקְדָּשְׁתִּי; impf. וַיִּקְדָּשׁ, וַיִּקְדָּשׁוּ; inf. הִקְדָּשׁוּ.

—1. **to show oneself as holy** (God):

—a. with בָּ to, in the sight of **Lv 10**₃ **Nu 20**₁₃ **Ezk 20**₄₁ **28**_{22,25} **36**₂₃ **38**₁₆ **39**₂₇;

—b. with בָּ through **Is 5**₁₆

—2. **to be treated as holy:**

—a. with בָּ through **Ex 29**₄₃ (for וַיִּקְדָּשׁוּ prp. וַיִּקְדָּשׁוּ: BHS);

—b. בְּתוֹךְ under **Lv 22**₃₂ (יְהוּדָה). †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 57, 59ff and elsewhere, 75 times): pf. קָדַשׁ, קָדַשְׁתָּ/תִּי, קָדַשׁוּ, קָדַשְׁתֶּם, קָדַשְׁתִּים, sf. קָדַשׁוּ, קָדַשְׁתֶּם, קָדַשְׁתִּים/תָּם, קָדַשְׁתִּים/תָּם, קָדַשְׁתִּים/תָּם; impf. וַיִּקְדַּשׁ, וַיִּקְדַּשְׁוּ, וַיִּקְדַּשְׁוּ; sf. וַיִּקְדַּשְׁוּ/וּ, וַיִּקְדַּשְׁוּ/וּ; impv. קְדַשׁ, קְדַשְׁוּ, קְדַשְׁוּ; inf. קְדַשׁ, sf. קְדַשְׁוּ/וּ; pt. מִקְדַּשׁ, sf. מִקְדַּשְׁוּ/וּ, מִקְדַּשְׁוּ, מִקְדַּשְׁוּ (cf. cj. **Ezk 7**²⁴ see below 6).

—1. to **transfer something to the state of holiness** (treatment in accordance with cult rules), **dedicate for use before God** (Jepsen ZAW 79 (1967) 293; Mathys ThZ 28 (1972) 244); also with declarative meaning: to **declare holy**:

—a. שָׁבַת **Gn 2**³ **Ex 20**⁸⁻¹¹ **Dt 5**¹² **Jr 17**²²⁻²⁴⁻²⁷ **Ezk 20**¹²⁻²⁰ **44**²⁴ **Neh 13**²²; שָׁנָה שְׁנָתָה **Lv 25**¹⁰;

—b. an area **Ex 19**²³ **1K 8**⁶⁴ **2C 7**⁷; בֵּית יְהוָה **2C 29**⁵⁻¹⁷;

—c. parts of sacrifice **Ex 29**²⁷; ceremonial utensil **Ex 29**^{36f-44} **30**²⁹ **40**⁹⁻¹¹ **Lv 8**¹⁰⁻¹²⁻¹⁵ **Nu 7**¹, with מִן due to, or from (parallel with טָהַר) **Lv 16**¹⁹; רֹאשׁוֹ (sc. נְזִיר) **Nu 6**¹¹.

—cj.: **Neh 3**¹ for קָדַשְׁוּהוּ (obj. שֶׁעַר) prp. קָדַשְׁוּהוּ or קָדַשְׁוּהוּ or קָדַשְׁוּהוּ (BHS).

—2. to **transform someone to the state of holiness, dedicate**:

—a. כָּהֵן **Ex 28**³⁻⁴¹ **29**¹⁻³³⁻⁴⁴ **30**³⁰ **40**¹³ **Lv 8**³⁰ **21**¹⁵ **1S 7**¹;

—b.

—i. הָעַם **Ex 19**¹⁰⁻¹⁴ **Jos 7**¹³;

—ii. קָהַל **Jl 2**¹⁶;

—iii. Jesse, or Job sanctifies his sons (before a sacrifice) **1S 16**⁵ **Jb 1**⁵;

—iv. כָּל-בְּכוֹר **Ex 13**² :: **Dt 15**¹⁹ hif.

—3. to **proclaim a holy period** (marked by special cult rules):

—a. עֲצָרָה (לְבַעַל) **2K 10**²⁰;

—b. צוֹם **Jl 1**¹⁴ **2**¹⁵ (Wolff BK 14/2:37);

—c. מִלְחָמָה to sanctify war, i.e. to make the appropriate cultic preparations, see F. Stolz ATANT 60 (1972) 25ff, 140; Wildberger BK 10:512; Rudolph KAT 13/2:83 :: Wolff BK 14/2:85, 96: to prepare for holy war **Jr 6**⁴ **Jl 4**⁹ **Mi 3**⁵; without מִלְחָמָה **Jr 51**^{27f}.

—4. subj. God: to **transfer to a state of holiness, consecration, inviolability**:

—a. Israel (מִקְדַּשְׁוּ) **Ex 31**¹³ **Lv 20**⁸ **21**⁸ **22**³², cf. **Ezk 37**²⁸;

—b. מִקְדַּשְׁוּ **Lv 21**²³ מִשְׁמֵרֵתִי **22**⁹, קָדַשְׁוּ (אֲנִי מִקְדַּשְׁוּ) **22**¹⁶, שְׁמִי **Ezk 36**²³;

—c. מִשְׁחִיתִים Jr 22₇ cf. 3 c.

—5. to **make someone** holy (through being touched by something consecrated), transfer holiness to someone Ezk 44₁₉ 46₂₀;

—cj.: Is 65₅ for קִדְּשֵׁתִיךָ rd. קִדְּשֵׁתִיךָ.

—6. to **treat someone (something) as sanctified, consecrated**:

—a. שֶׁבֶת cf. 1 a i.;

—b. כֹּהֵן Lv 21₈, cf. 2 a;

—c. God Dt 32₅₁;

—cj. Ezk 7₂₄ for מְקַדְּשֵׁיהֶם rd. מְקַדְּשֵׁיהֶם (BHS); †

pu: pt. מְקַדְּשֵׁים, מְקַדְּשֵׁים, sf. מְקַדְּשֵׁי: to **be sanctified, consecrated**:

—a. כֹּהֵן cj. Ezk 48₁₁ for הַמְקַדְּשִׁים rd. הַדְּשִׁים (with לְכֹהֲנִים), 2C 26₁₈;

—b. מוֹעֲדִים Ezr 3₅;

—c. cj. 1C 26_{28b} for הַמְקַדְּשִׁים prp. הַמְקַדְּשֵׁי or הַמְקַדְּשֵׁי (BHS), see hif 2 a; cj. 2C 31₆ textual corruption, מְעַשֵּׂר קְדָשִׁים, after מְעַשֵּׂר insert with v. 5 כָּל תְּבוּאֹת שְׂדֵהָ see Rudolph *Chr.* 304;

—d. Yahweh's warriors, literally my consecrated ones (מְקַדְּשֵׁי) Is 13₃, cf. pi. 3 c. †

hif. (on the differentiation from pi. see Jenni *Piel* 59f): pf. הִקְדִּישׁוּ, הִקְדִּישׁוּ, הִקְדִּישׁוּ, sf.

הִקְדִּישׁוּ; impf. יִקְדֹּשׁוּ, יִקְדֹּשׁוּ, יִקְדֹּשׁוּ, יִקְדֹּשׁוּ; impv. sf. הִקְדִּישׁוּ; inf. הִקְדִּישׁוּ, cs. הִקְדִּישׁוּ, sf. הִקְדִּישׁוּ; pt. מְקַדְּשֵׁים, pl. מְקַדְּשֵׁים (45 times).

—1. to **mark as sanctified, consecrated**

—a. יְרֵמְיָהוּ Jr 1₅;

—b. a place Jos 20₇, (בֵּית יְהוּדָה) 1K 9₃ 2C 2₃ 7₁₆₋₂₀ 36₁₄, מְקַדְּשׁ 2C 30₈;

—c. metaphorical צֶאֱן (לְיִוִּם הַרְגָה) Jr 12₃.

—2. to **treat, offer as sanctified, consecrated** (R.P. Merendino *Das Deuteronomische Gesetz* 116):

—a. קְדָשִׁים Ex 28₃₈ Lv 22_{2f} 2K 12₁₉, cf. 1C 26_{26-28a}; 1C 26_{28b} cj. for הַמְקַדְּשִׁים prp. הַמְקַדְּשֵׁי or הַמְקַדְּשֵׁי (BHS), קְדָשׁ קְדָשִׁים 1C 23₁₃;

—b. **בַּיִת** Lv 27^{14f}, **שְׂדֵה** Lv 27^{16-19·22}, animal Lv 27²⁶ Dt 15¹⁹ 2C 30¹⁷, **כְּסֵף** Ju 17³, utensils made of silver, gold and bronze 2S 8¹¹ 1C 18¹¹, **כְּהֵנִים** Sir 7²⁹.

—3. **God declares someone (something) as consecrated to him, holy to him**: first-born Nu 3¹³ 8¹⁷, **הַבַּיִת** 1K 9⁷, his (Yahweh's) guests (**קְרָאִי**) Zeph 1⁷.

—4. a. to **treat, consider God as holy** Nu 20¹² 27¹⁴ Is 29^{23b} (**קָדוֹשׁ יַעֲקֹב**); cj. Is 8¹³ for **תִּקְדְּשׁוּ** rd. **תִּקְשִׁירוּ** (Wildberger BK 10:334f; W. Dietrich *Jesaja und die Politik* (1976) 71³⁶);

—b. the name “Yahweh” Is 29^{23a} (Wildberger BK 10:1144).

—5. a. to **give votive offerings**, with **לְ** of the person Neh 12⁴⁷;

—b. to consecrate, reconsecrate 2C 29¹⁹. †

hitp: pf. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 328c) **הִתְקַדְּשׁוּ**, **הִתְקַדְּשׁוּ**, **הִתְקַדְּשׁוּ**; impf. **יִתְקַדְּשׁוּ** (1), **יִתְקַדְּשׁוּ**; impv. **הִתְקַדְּשׁוּ**; inf. cs. **הִתְקַדְּשׁוּ**; pt. sg. fem. **מִתְקַדְּשֵׁת**, pl. **מִתְקַדְּשִׁים** (24 times).

—1. to **keep oneself sanctified** Ex 19²² Lv 11⁴⁴ 20⁷.

—2. to **show oneself as holy** (**יְהַרְהֵר**) Ezk 38²³.

—3. to **keep** one another in a state of consecration, in a state of ritual purity Nu 11¹⁸ Jos 3⁵ 7¹³ 1S 16⁵ 2S 11⁴ (a woman after sexual intercourse), Is 30²⁹ (with **חַג** of the feast, see Wildberger BK 10:1207, 1219f :: H. Barth *Israel und das Assyrienreich in den nicht jesajanischen Texten des Protojesajabuches* 72: “if the festival is celebrated” cf. 4), Is 66¹⁷ 1C 15^{12·14} 2C 5¹¹ 29^{5·15·34} 30^{3·15·17·24} 35⁶.

—4. to **be sanctified** (hitp. as passive, see Gesenius-K. §54g; Bergsträsser 2: §18b) 2C 31¹⁸ (with **קָדַשׁ**, as internal object ?, cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §93m, n; see also Rudolph *Chr.* 306. †

Der. **קָדַשׁ**, I **קָדַשׁ**, **קָדוֹשׁ**, **מִקְדָּשׁ**, place name II **קָדַשׁ**, place name **קָדַשׁ**.

8269 **קָדַשׁ**

I **קָדַשׁ**: **קָדַשׁ**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464z; SamP. *qēdāš*, fem. *qēdiša*; MHeb.: 1. obscene person, hierodule; 2. an Israelite, who marries a female slave; Ug., Ph. *qdšm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2210; Aistleitner 2393; Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 67, entry 34) a member of the cult personnel, a class of priests, generally mentioned together with *khn*m priests, see von Soden UF 2 (1970) 329f; Albright *Religion* 176f; Ugaritic syllabic cuneiform *qadšutu* (AHw. 892a, sv. 2; CAD Q: 50) status of a *qdš*, of a priest, of a member of the cult; Akk. *qaššum*, fem. adj. *qadištu* consecrated, holy (AHw. 906a; CAD Q: 146, sv. *qašdu*); also *qadištu(m)*, noun denoting a cult official, “pure, consecrated”, a type of woman, a woman of special status (AHw. 891b; CAD Q: 48); Standard Babylonian *qadšutu* (AHw. 891b, sv. *qadšutu* 1; CAD Q: 147, sv. *qadšutu*) the status of a (divine) *qadištu* woman; for cultic prostitution in the ancient Near East, see E.M. Yamauchi *Cultic Prostitution in Fschr. C. Gordon* 213-222): pl. **קָדַשִׁים**, fem. **קָדַשִׁת**: **consecrated, cult prostitute**; (de Vaux *Inst.* 2:249 = *Lebensordnungen* 2:222; Terrien VT 20 (1970) 326ff).

—1. masc. Dt 23¹⁸ 1K 15¹² 2K 23⁷ Jb 36¹⁴.

—2. fem. (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1948f) **Gn 38**_{21f} **Dt 23**₁₈ **Hos 4**₁₄ (Wolff BK 14/1²:110f; Rudolph KAT 13/1:111f; Rost *Credo* 53ff).

—3. sing. collective (masc. and fem.), see Würthwein ATD 11/1:182f; Gray *Kings*³ 343: **1K 14**₂₄ **22**₄₇. †

8270 קָדֵשׁ

II קָדֵשׁ: place name, “sanctuary”, or alternatively “holy place”; קָדֵשׁ, locative קָדֵשׁה, → I קָדֵשׁ; SamP. *qādāš*.

—1. **Kadesh Gn 16**₁₄ **20**₁ **Nu 13**₂₆ **20**_{1-14, 16-22} **33**₃₇ **Dt 1**₄₆ **Ju 11**_{16f}, = מִשְׁפַּט עֵין מִשְׁפַּט **Gn 14**₇ (Schatz *Genesis 14* 173; Simons *Geog.* §359); in מְדַבֵּר צֶן **Nu 33**₃₆; מְדַבֵּר קָדֵשׁ **Ps 29**₈ (Simons *Geog.* §61); cf. Ug. *mdbr qdš* (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 325 entry 93, with bibliography); קָדֵשׁ בְּרִנֵּעַ (SamP. *qādāš birna*) “sanctuary at the place of conflict” (Noth *Jos.* 150): ? = קָדֵשׁ GenAp. 21:11, see Fitzmyer *GenAp*² 149; cf. Noth *Jos.* 87; de Geus OTSt. 20 (1977) 56-66: **Nu 32**₈ **34**₄ **Dt 1**₂₋₁₉ **2**₁₄ **9**₂₃ **Jos 10**₄₁ **14**_{6f} **15**₃; מִי מְרִיבֵת קָדֵשׁ **Nu 27**₁₄ **Dt 32**₅₁, cj. **Ezk 47**₁₉ (for מְרִיבֵת rd. רֵבֵת), **48**₂₈; cj. **Dt 33**₂ for מְרִיבֵת קָדֵשׁ prp. e.g. (see BHS) מְרִיבֵת קָדֵשׁ (so e.g. ZürBib.; von Rad ATD 8:144; TOB) :: NRSV, REB: myriads of holy ones: *‘Ēn Qdēs* (discovered by Rowlands in 1842, rediscovered as Kadesh-Barnea by Trumbull in 1884; for illustrations see Auerbach *Wüste und Gelobtes Land* plate 5; Rothenberg *Wüste* figures 10-20; a spacious oasis with several good springs, 80 km south-south-west of Beersheba; for bibliography see KBL; also Gray VT 4 (1954) 149f (see 149⁶); Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* 47f, 102; RGG³ 3:1081; Simons *Geog.* §180, cf. §310f, 433; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 917f; Klopfenstein in Rothenberg-Weyer *Sinai* 24; Fritz-Görg-Fuhs *Qadesch in Geschichte und Ueberlieferung* 45-70, with bibliography).

—2. cj. **2S 24**₆ for תְּחִתֵּי קָדֵשׁ־הַיָּרְדֵּן prp. with Sept.^L תְּחִתֵּי קָדֵשׁה; so e.g. BHK; KBL; Hertzberg ATD 10²:337; cf. also Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 278f entry 34; on the site see Hertzberg ATD 10²:340: either to be identified with *Tell en-Nebi Mend* on the Orontes, which may correspond to Egyptian *Qadšu* (Helck *Beziehungen* 309) and *El Amarna Kinza, Kidša* (VAB 2:1118f, 1577); or with קָדֵשׁ 1 *Khirbet el-Qadīs*; for the first alternative see also Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 278f entry 34. †

8271 קָדֵשׁ

קָדֵשׁ: place name, ? dialectal variant of II קָדֵשׁ; locative קָדֵשׁה (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 938).

—1. קָדֵשׁ נַפְתָּלִי **Ju 4**₆ = *Khirbet el-Qadīs* on the south-west shore of lake Tiberias (Fritz UF 5 (1973) 128²⁷ or = 2; see Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* 40f, 102).

—2. בְּגִלְיָל **Jos 20**₇ **21**₃₂ **1C 6**₆₁ = *Tell Qedes*, 11 km north-east of Hazor (Fritz ZDPV 85 (1969) 152f).

—3. קָדֵשׁ refers to five other sites:

—a. **Jos 12**₂₂;

—b. **Jos 15**₂₃;

—c. **Jos 19**₃₇;

- a. קֹדֶשׁ :: חֹלׁ Lv 10₁₀ 1S 21₅ Ezk 22₂₆ 42₂₀ 44₂₃;
- b. what is holy Lv 22₁₀₋₁₄ Zeph 3₄.
- 2. people and things that are holy:
 - a. men in battle 1S 21₆ (see v. 5 !);
 - b. foods Ex 29₃₃, rooms 2C 8₁₁ 23₆, vessels Ezr 8₂₈, oil of anointing Ex 30₃₂, incense Ex 30₃₅;
 - c. שַׁבָּת Ex 31₁₄, מִשְׁכָּן 40₉, פֶּהֲן Lv 21₆, יוֹבֵל 25₁₂, קָרְבָּן (בְּהֵמָה) 27₉, מָקוֹם Jos 5₁₅, יְרוּשָׁלַיִם JI 4₁₇, בְּגָדִים (of the priest) Ex 28₂;
 - d. הַקֹּדֶשׁ what is holy Lv 5₁₆ 2C 30₁₉, כֹּל־קֹדֶשׁ anything holy Lv 12₄, all the holy things 1C 23₂₈;
 - e. קֹדֶשׁ holy, meaning what belongs to (is reserved for) the cult Lv 27₁₀₋₃₃ Nu 18₁₇ Dt 26₁₃ ! Pr 20₂₅;
 - f. קֹדֶשׁ ... עֲשֵׂהּ prepare (oil) as holy material Ex 37₂₉;
 - g. קֹדֶשׁ מִן a holy gift from Ezk 45_{1,4};
 - h. with לְ for:
 - i. פֶּהֲן Nu 6₂₀ 18₁₀;
 - ii. for יְהוָה Ex 28₃₆ 31₁₅ 39₃₀ Lv 27₁₄₋₂₁₋₂₃₋₃₀₋₃₂ Jr 31₄₀ Ezk 48₁₄ Zech 14_{20f} Ezr 8₂₈;
 - iii. לַיהוָה ... קֹדֶשׁ incense Ex 30₃₇, שַׁבָּת Ex 35₂ (לְכֶם), הַלּוּלִיִּם (פְּרֵי עֵץ) הַלּוּלִיִּם קֹדֶשׁ, (לְכֶם) (לְכֶם) sacred jubilee offering (NRSV: set apart for rejoicing; REB: festal jubilation) Lv 19₂₄, תְּנוּפָה (לַיהוָה לְכַהֵן) for Yahweh and for the priest as well) Lv 23₂₀, booty Jos 6₁₉;
 - j. קֹדֶשׁ יְהוָה what is sacred to Yahweh Lv 19₈ Is 23₁₈ Mal 2₁₁.
- 3. pl. קֹדְשִׁים (SamP. pl. *qādēšēm*) **votive offerings** (Kellermann BZAW 120 (1970) 68):
 - a. i. לַיהוָה קֹדְשִׁי Lv 22₃;
 - ii. of הַדָּר 1K 7₅₁ 15₁₅ 2C 5₁ (with הַבֵּיא);
 - iii. קֹדְשֵׁי צֹאן sheep offered as holy gifts (REB), flock for sacrifices (NRSV) Ezk 36₃₈, כֶּסֶף הַקֹּדֶשׁ money for votive offerings, meaning a votive offering of silver (ZürBib.), silver brought as holy gifts (REB), money offered as sacred donations (NRSV) 2K 12₅;
 - iv. אוֹצְרוֹת הַקֹּדְשֵׁי הַכֶּסֶף store rooms for the votive offerings 1C 26₂₀₋₂₆ 28₁₂;

—b. הַקְּאוֹצְרוֹת הַקֵּ. holy gifts, holy things Ex 28³⁸ Lv 21²² 22^{4-6f} 1K 15¹⁵ 2K 12¹⁹ Neh 10³⁴ 2C 29³³ 31⁶⁻¹² 35¹³; with sf. Ex 28³⁸ Lv 22¹⁶ Nu 5¹⁰ Dt 12²⁶ 1K 15¹⁵ (K, versions and 2C 15¹⁸ וְקִדְשֵׁי, Q קִדְשֵׁי), Ezk 20⁴⁰;

—c. i. קִדְשֵׁי אָבִיו 1K 15¹⁵ 2C 15¹⁸;

—ii. יִשְׂרָאֵל קֵן בְּנֵי Lv 22²⁻¹⁵ Nu 5⁹ 18⁸⁻³²;

—iii. הַקְּאוֹצְרוֹת הַקֵּ, הַקְּאוֹצְרוֹת הַקֵּ for Yahweh Lv 5¹⁵, הַקְּאוֹצְרוֹת הַקֵּ Lv 22¹², הַקְּאוֹצְרוֹת הַקֵּ Nu 18¹⁹ (MS, Sept., Pesh., Tg. sing.) holy things offered as הַקְּאוֹצְרוֹת הַקֵּ; see below 5 vi; קִדְשֵׁי 2C 31⁶ textual corruption, cj. → קִדְשֵׁי pu.

—4. holiness associated with God (calling for special consideration) בְּקִדְשֵׁי אֱלֹהֵי נִשְׁבַּע י' Am 4², בְּקִדְשֵׁי נִשְׁבַּעְתִּי Ps 89³⁶; בְּקִדְשֵׁי in holiness Ps 77¹⁴, see Kraus BK 15⁵:693; cj. Ex 15¹¹ for בְּקִדְשֵׁי נִשְׁבַּעְתִּי (יהוה) rd. בְּקִדְשֵׁי. → קִדְשֵׁי 5 a; קִדְשֵׁי 2C 31¹⁸ → קִדְשֵׁי hitp. 4.

—5. holiness associated with a thing: לְבֵיתֶךָ (of Yahweh) Ps 93⁵ (Kraus BK 15⁵:815, 819); and so קִדְשֵׁי, קִדְשֵׁי etc. holy as an attribute of one of God's possessions:

—a. שֵׁם:

—i. שֵׁם קִדְשֵׁי Lv 20³ 22²⁻³² Ezk 20³⁹ 36²⁰⁻²² 39⁷⁻²⁵ 43^{7f} Am 2⁷;

—ii. שֵׁם קִדְשֵׁי Ps 33²¹ 103¹ 105³ 145²¹ 1C 16¹⁰;

—iii. קִדְשֵׁיךָ Ps 106⁴⁷ 1C 16³⁵ 29¹⁶;

—b. זָכַר קִדְשֵׁי Ps 30⁵ 97¹²;

—c. i. הַר קִדְשֵׁי Is 11⁹ (Wildberger BK 10:458), 56⁷ 57¹³ 65¹¹⁻²⁵ 66²⁰ Ezk 20⁴⁰ Jl 2¹ 4¹⁷ Ob 16 Zeph 3¹¹ Ps 2⁶;

—ii. הַר קִדְשֵׁי Ps 3⁵ 48² 99⁹;

—iii. הַר קִדְשֵׁי/שָׁרָה Ps 15¹ 43³ Da 9¹⁶;

—iv. הַר קִדְשֵׁי אֱלֹהֵי the holy mountain of God Ezk 28¹⁴ (Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 684f);

—v. הַר קִדְשֵׁי Is 27¹³ Jr 31²³ Zech 8³, הַר קִדְשֵׁי Ps 87¹, cj. Ps 110³ for הַר קִדְשֵׁי Sept. ἐν ταῖς λαμπρότησιν τῶν ἁγίων, Vulg. iuxta LXX in splendoribus sanctorum rd. ? with Cairo, MSS, Symmachus, Vulg. iuxta Hebr. הַר קִדְשֵׁי, see Kraus BK 15⁵:927; NRSV: holy mountains (margin: holy splendour) :: REB: arrayed in holy garments; Da 11⁴⁵ הַר קִדְשֵׁי הַר קִדְשֵׁי the holy mountain of decoration, meaning the mountain of holy decoration (ZürBib.); NRSV: the beautiful holy mountain; REB: the holy hill, the fairest of all hills;

- d. זָרַע Is 6₁₃ Ezr 9₂;
- e. עִיר Is 48₂ 52₁ Neh 11₁₋₁₈ Da 9₂₄; קִדְשָׁךְ עָרֵי Is 64₉;
- f. עַם Is 62₁₂ Da 12₇, sf. Is 63₁₈;
- g. i. בַּיִת 1C 29₃, sf. Is 64₁₀;
- ii. הַיְכָל with קִדְשָׁךְ Jon 2₅₋₈ Ps 5₈ 79₁ 138₂; with קִדְשׁוֹ Mi 1₂ Hab 2₂₀ Ps 11₄;
- h. דְּבָר, sf. Ps 105₄₂, קִדְשׁוֹ Jr 23₉;
- j. מְעוֹן, sf. Jr 25₃₀ Zech 2₁₇ Ps 68₆; 2C 30₂₇ and Dt 26₁₅ (= שָׁמַיִם);
- k. i. מְרוֹם, sf. Ps 102₂₀;
- ii. כֶּסֶף sf. Ps 47₉;
- iii. חֲצֵרוֹת, sf. Is 62₉;
- iv. זָבַל sf. 63₁₅;
- v. גְּבוּל, sf. Ps 78₅₄;
- vi. מְקוֹם Lv 10₁₇, 14₁₃, sf. Ps 24₃ Ezr 9₈;
- vii. דְּבִיר, sf. Ps 28₂;
- viii. שָׁמַיִם, sf. Ps 20₇;
- l. יוֹם Neh 10₃₂, sf. Is 58₁₃;
- m. זָרוּעַ, sf. Is 52₁₀ Ps 98₁;
- n. רוּחַ, sf. Is 63_{10f} Ps 51₁₃;
- o. נְוֶה, sf. Ex 15₁₃;
- p. שֶׁבֶת Ex 16₂₃, sf. Neh 9₁₄;
- q. אֶדְמָה Ex 3₅ Zech 2₁₆;
- r. בְּרִית Da 11₂₈₋₃₀;

—s. i. מִקְדָּשׁ Lv 16³³;

—ii. הֶרֶף Is 35⁸;

—iii. שָׂרִי 1C 24⁵, Is 43²⁸ text uncertain, dl. ? (Westermann ATD 19:106; Elliger BK 11:360, 362);

—t. i. בִּשָּׂר Jr 11¹⁵ Hg 2¹²;

—ii. הֶרֶף הֶרֶף Ps 29² 96⁹ 1C 16²⁹ 2C 20²¹ (on הֶרֶף הֶרֶף still equivalent to ? Ug. *hprt* appearance, see Kraus BK 15⁵:377; Dahood *Psalms* 1:174, 176 :: Ackroyd JTS 17 (1966) 393ff: holy gleam, cf. TOB);

—u. i. אֲרוֹן 2C 35³;

—ii. מִקְרָא Ex 12¹⁶ Lv 23^{3-7f-21-24-27-35f} Nu 28^{18-25f} 29¹⁻⁷⁻¹², pl. Lv 23²⁻⁴⁻³⁷;

—iii. אֲנָשִׁים Ex 22³⁰;

—w. i. בְּגָדִים Ex 28²⁻⁴ 29²⁹ 31¹⁰ 35¹⁹⁻²¹ 39¹⁻⁴¹ 40¹³ Lv 16⁴⁻³²;

—ii. נֹזֵר Ex 29⁶ 39³⁰ Lv 8⁹;

—iii. שֶׁקֶל Ex 30¹³⁻²⁴ 38²⁴⁻²⁶ Lv 5¹⁵ 27³⁻²⁵ Nu 3⁴⁷⁻⁵⁰ 7¹³⁻⁸⁶ (14 times), 18¹⁶;

—iv. מִשְׁחָה Ex 30²⁵⁻³¹;

—v. כְּתֹנֶת־בָּד holy linen tunic Lv 16⁴;

—vi. שֶׁמֶן Nu 35²⁵, sf. Ps 89²¹; לָחֶם 1S 21⁵ > קֹדֶשׁ 21⁷; תְּרוֹמַת הַקֹּדֶשׁ Ex 36⁶ Ezk 45^{6f} 48^{10-18-20f};

—vii. כְּלֵי קֹדֶשׁ הָאֱלֹהִים; כְּלֵי הַקֹּדֶשׁ תְּרוֹמַת הַקֹּדֶשׁ Nu 3³¹ 4¹⁵ 18³ 31⁶ 1K 8⁴ 1C 9²⁹ 2C 5⁵; 1C 22¹⁹;

—y. אֲבָנֵי קֹדֶשׁ holy stones Lam 4¹ (THAT 2:594) :: Emerton ZAW 79 (1967) 233-236: precious stones; KBL (sv. 4, end, p. 828a, fourth line from bottom): talismans.

—6. a. קֹדֶשׁ holy area Lv 10¹⁸ Jr 2³ Ob 17 Ezk 45¹ Ps 114², cf. Wildberger *Jahwes Eigentumsvolk* 21; E. Otto *Das Mazzotfest in Gilgal* 188³;

—b. הַקֹּדֶשׁ sacred object Nu 4^{15f-20} (:: הַקְדָּשִׁים Ex 26³³) meaning the sanctuary:

—i. Ex 28²⁹⁻³⁵⁻⁴³ 29³⁰ 31¹¹ 35¹⁹ 39¹⁻⁴¹ Lv 4⁶ 6²³ 10⁴⁻¹⁸ 16^{2f-16f-20-23-27} Nu 4¹² 8¹⁹ 28⁷;

—ii. collocations, not always clearly differentiated from an expression like holy linen tunic, see above, 5w (v)

אֲדָנֵי הַקֹּדֶשׁ Ex 38²⁷, מְלֹאכֶת הַקֹּדֶשׁ Ex 36⁴ 38²⁴, מִשְׁמֶרֶת הַקֹּדֶשׁ Nu 3²⁸⁻³² 18⁵ 1C 23³², הַקֹּדֶשׁ עֲבֹדַת הַקֹּדֶשׁ Ex 36¹⁻³ Nu 7⁹, פְּרֻכַת הַקֹּדֶשׁ Lv 4⁶;

—c. i. הַקֹּדֶשׁ the holy shrine of the temple (also meaning sanctuary) **1K 8**⁸⁻¹⁰ **Ezk 41**²¹⁻²³ **42**^{13f} **44**¹⁹⁻²⁷ **45**² **46**¹⁹ **Ps 60**⁸ **68**¹⁸⁻²⁵ **74**³ **Es 9**²⁶ **2C 5**¹¹ **29**⁵⁻⁷ **35**⁵;

—ii. קֹדֶשׁ sanctuary **Ps 134**² (cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §89), **Da 8**^{13f}, **Ob 17** see above, 6 a;

—iii. קֹדֶשׁוֹ, his (אֱל/יְהוָה) sanctuary **Ps 108**⁸ **150**¹, cj. **Ps 20**³ for מִקְדָּשׁ prp. with Pesh., Tg. מִקְדָּשׁוֹ, pl. קֹדְשָׁי (יְהוָה) my sanctuaries **Ezk 22**⁸⁻²⁶ **44**⁸⁻¹³.

—7. קֹדֶשׁ קֹדְשִׁים something extremely holy;

—a. הַמִּקְדָּשׁ **Ezk 45**³ the priests' reserve **48**¹²;

—b. meaning the temple **Da 9**²⁴ **1C 23**¹³;

—c. i. מִזְבֵּחַ **Ex 29**³⁷ **30**¹⁰ **40**¹⁰; utensils of the cult **30**²⁹;

—ii. קִטְרֶת **30**³⁶, מְנַחֵה (remainder) **Lv 2**³⁻¹⁰ **6**¹⁰ **10**¹², אֲשָׁם **Lv 7**¹⁻⁶ **14**¹³, חֲלוֹת bread buns **24**⁹, כָּל-חֲרָם **27**²⁸ (לִי-כָל-חֲרָם), קִרְבָּן (of food-offerings, sin-offerings and guilt-offerings) **Nu 18**⁹, חֲטָאֹת **Lv 6**¹⁸⁻²² **10**¹⁷;

—d. קֹדֶשׁ הַקֹּדְשִׁים: the מוֹעֵד אֱהִל **Nu 4**⁴⁻¹⁹; his section separated by the פְּרֻכָּת **Ex 26**^{33f};

—e. the holy precinct **Nu 18**¹⁰ **Ezk 43**¹²;

—f. לָחֵם אֱלֹהֵיו (parallel with הַקֹּדְשִׁים) **Lv 21**²²;

—g. the inner temple (Noth *Könige* 119) **1K 6**¹⁶ (parallel with דְּבִיר, gloss), **7**⁵⁰ **8**⁶ (parallel with דְּבִיר, gloss), **Ezk 41**⁴ **2C 4**²² **5**⁷ (parallel with דְּבִיר), = בֵּית קֹדֶשׁ הַקֹּדְשִׁים **2C 3**⁸⁻¹⁰;

—h. מְלֹאכֶת קֹדֶשׁ הַקֹּדֶשׁ **1C 6**³⁴, see 6 b ii;

—j. הַקֹּדֶשׁ הַקֹּדֶשׁ הַקֹּדֶשׁ the utterly holy gifts, see 3, **Nu 18**⁹ **Ezr 2**⁶³ **Neh 7**⁶⁵, קֹדְשֵׁי הַקֹּדֶשׁ **Lv 21**²² **Ezk 42**¹³ **44**¹³ (for אֵל rd. וְאֵל, BHS), **2C 31**¹⁴; cj.:

—a. **Dt 33**² for מִרְבַּבַת קֹדֶשׁ prp. e.g. מִמְרַבַּת קֹדֶשׁ → II קֹדֶשׁ;

—b. **2C 31**¹⁸ יִתְקַדְּשׁוּ-קֹדֶשׁ → קֹדֶשׁ hitp. 4 and קֹדֶשׁ 4. †

8275 קהה

קהה ? by-form of I כהה; MHeb. qal to become blunt, be disgusted, pi. to reject, hif. to be blunt; JArm. pe. to become blunt, tire, relax; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:586); Syr. *qahā* pe. to be (become) blunt, pa. af. to blunt.

qal: impf. תִּקְהֶינָה to become blunt (teeth) **Jr 31**^{29f} **Ezk 18**². †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 21, 50f): pf. קָהָה to **become blunt** (בְּרִזָּל) **Qoh 10**₁₀, pi. intransitive, see Jenni *Pi'el* 21, 50f :: Driver VT 4 (1954) 232: pi. transitive and בְּרִזָּל obj. in v. 10b, for קָלָקַל prp. קָלָקַל; similarly Lauha BK 19:188: the object of קָהָה is not בְּרִזָּל, but the indeterminate personal subject: if anyone had made the iron blunt ... (meaning if anyone's iron has become blunt). †

8276 קהל

קהל: denominative from קָהָה; MHeb. hif. to assemble, nif. pt., hitp. to assemble; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 190) nif. pt. and hif. impf., > Syr. pe. to call together, meet together, pa. to collect, assemble (THAT 2:610).

nif: pf. נִקְהָלוּ; impf. וַיִּקְהָלוּ, וַיִּתְקַהֵּל (so also **2S 20**₁₄ with Q for K וַיִּקְלְהוּ, see BHK and BHS); inf. cs. הִקְהֵל; pt. pl. נִקְהָלִים: to **assemble**.

—1. with אָל **Lv 8**₄ **1K 8**₂ **Jr 26**₉ (? for אָל rd. with MSS, versions עַל, cf. Wanke BZAW 122 (1971) 88), **2C 5**₃.

—2. with לְ **2C 20**₂₆.

—3. with עַל **Ex 32**₁ **Nu 16**₃ **17**₇ **20**₂ **Ezk 38**₇ (עַל = אָל, BHS).

—4. with acc. of place **Jos 18**₁ **22**₁₂, + אֶל-יְהוּדָה **Ju 20**₁.

—5. abs. **2S 20**₁₄ **Est 8**₁₁ **9**_{2-15f-18}. †

hif: pf. הִקְהֵלָהּ, הִקְהִילוּ; impf. יִקְהֵל(וּ), (**1K 8**₁ parallel with **2C 5**₂, after אָז in the past tense, see Bergsträsser 2: §7g), וַיִּקְהֵלוּ, וַיִּקְהֵל; impv. הִקְהֵלוּ/הִקְהֵל; inf. cs. הִקְהִיל: to **assemble, summon**, with acc.

—1. כָּל-יִשְׂרָאֵל **1C 13**₅ **15**₃; כָּל-יִשְׂרָאֵל וְזִקְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל **1K 8**₁ **2C 5**₂; כָּל-זִקְנֵי שְׁבֻטֵיכֶם **Dt 31**₂₈; שְׁבֻטֵיכֶם כָּל-זִקְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל **1C 28**₁; כָּל-שְׂרָיִי יִשְׂרָאֵל **Dt 31**₂₈.

—2. בֵּית יְהוּדָה (כָּל-) **1K 12**₂₁ **2C 11**₁ (לְהִלָּחֵם); הָעָם **Dt 4**₁₀ **31**₁₂.

—3. כָּל-עֵדוּת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל (כָּל-) הָעֵדוּהָ **Lv 8**₃ **Nu 1**₁₈ **16**₁₉ **20**₈; כָּל-עֵדוּת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל (כָּל-) הָעֵדוּהָ **Ex 35**₁ **Nu 8**₉.

—4. הִקְהֵל **Nu 10**₇ **20**₁₀; קָהָלָהּ **Ezk 38**₁₃.

—5. abs. (of a summons by juridical authority) **Jb 11**₁₀, see Horst BK 16/1:170.

—cj.: ? **2C 24**₆ for וַהֲקָהֵל prp. with Sept. וַהֲקָהֵל → קָהָל 3 c. †

8277 קהל

קהל: primary noun; hardly related to קוֹל (*qāl*), so Bauer ZAW 48 (1930) 75; Rost BWANT 76 (1938) 5; cf. Albright VTSupp. 4 (1957) 256; Dahood *Psalms* 2:148 and THAT 2:629 :: THAT 2:610; SamP. *qāl*; MHeb.

JArm. Sam. קהִלָּא community; similarly DSS and here also “assembly” of enemies and of the people of God (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 190; THAT 2:618); > Syr. *qahlā* crowd, CPArm. *qhl* (קהִלָּא) assembly, people; OSArb. *qhl/qhlt* (Conti *Chrest.* 230a; THAT 2:610) assembly: cs. קהִל, sf. קהִלָּךְ, קהִלָּךְ, קהִלָּה, קהִלָּכֶם, קהִלָּם; for bibliography see Rost BWANT 76 (1938) 4-32; Schrage TWNT 7:802; THAT 2:609-619; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 542f; Kraus BK 15/3 (1979) 83-85: contingent, assembly (in Israel, with the exception of Jr 44¹⁵ Ezr 10¹ Neh 8²⁻¹⁷ only fully fledged male, meaning the עַם as a whole, see Rost BWANT 76 (1938) 31).

—1. contingent:

—a. for battle:

—i. from Israel קהִל עִם הָאֱלֹהִים Ju 20²; קהִל בַּקָּהָל Ju 21⁵⁻⁸ 2C 28¹⁴; הַיָּהוָה הַקָּהָל 1S 17⁴⁷; cf. Gn 49⁶ (parallel with סוֹד), see H.J. Zobel BZAW 95 (1965) 9; W. Schottroff WMANT 30 (1969) 136;

—ii. from non-Israelite enemy peoples קהִל רַב Ezk 17¹⁷ 38⁴, קהִל גָּדוֹל 38¹⁵ (גוֹג), קהִל עַמִּים, קהִל Ezk 23¹⁴ 32³ (gloss), קהִל גוֹיִם, Jr 50⁹;

—b. קהִל גוֹיִם = summons to court Ezk 16⁴⁰ 23^{46f}; אָבֵן קהִל the appropriate legal redress 23⁴⁷ (THAT 2:612f); juridical authority Jr 26¹⁷ Pr 5¹⁴ 26²⁶ Sir 7⁷;

—c. i. Israel, in particular the עַם equivalent to יהוה קהִל Yahweh’s contingent (Rost BWANT 76 (1938) 11ff; THAT 2:615) Nu 16³ 20⁴ see e, Dt 23²⁻⁴⁻⁹ Mi 2⁵, cf. Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:373-381; 1C 28⁸, cf. קהִלָּכֶם Dt 5²²;

—ii. יוֹם הַקָּהָל the day of the contingent Dt 9¹⁰ 10⁴ 18¹⁶;

—d. i. קהִל עַדְתִּישָׂר־יִשְׂרָאֵל קהִל לְיִשְׂרָאֵל Lv 16¹⁷ Dt 31³⁰ Jos 8³⁵ 1K 8¹⁴⁻²²⁻⁵⁵ 12³ 2C 6^{3-12f} Sir 50¹³⁻²⁰; קהִל עַדְתִּישָׂר־יִשְׂרָאֵל Ex 12⁶; קהִל עַדְתִּישָׂר־יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּנֵי עַדְתִּישָׂר Nu 14⁵ see below, e ii; קהִל רַב מֵאֹד Ezr 10¹ see below, 3 a iii; קהִל יִשְׂרָאֵל הַבָּאִים מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל 2C 30²⁵; קהִל יִשְׂרָאֵל 1C 28⁸;

—ii. קהִל יְהוּדָה (וִירוּשָׁלַיִם) 2C 20⁵ 30²⁵;

—iii. קהִל הָאֱלֹהִים Neh 13¹;

—e. the assembly in the wilderness (P), see Rost BWANT 76 (1938) 18ff:

—i. קהִל הַיָּהוָה (SamP. *āqāl* non-det. Nu 15¹⁵; cf. Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:240 §6.3.2) Ex 16³ Nu 20¹²; קהִל הַיָּהוָה Lv 4^{13f-21} Nu 10⁷ 15¹⁵ 20⁶⁻¹⁰; קהִל תוֹךְ הַיָּהוָה Nu 17¹² 19²⁰;

—ii. קהִל עִם הַיָּהוָה Lv 16³³; קהִל יִשְׂרָאֵל יהוה קהִל Nu 16³ 20⁴ see above, c i; קהִל יִשְׂרָאֵל יהוה קהִל Lv 16¹⁷; קהִל עַדְתִּישָׂר־יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּנֵי עַדְתִּישָׂר־יִשְׂרָאֵל Nu 14⁵ see above, d i;

—f. i. assembly on various occasions (THAT 2:613, 617) 1K 8¹⁴⁻²²⁻⁵⁵ 2C 6^{3-12f} see above, d i; Ezr 10¹⁴ Neh 5¹³ 8¹⁷, 13¹ see above, d iii, 28⁸ see above, d i; כָּל־הַקָּהָל 1C 29¹⁻¹⁰⁻²⁰ and elsewhere, see also above, d; מֵאֹד קהִל לְרַב 2C 30¹³; רַבַּת בַּקָּהָל many in the assembly 2C 30¹⁷, see Rudolph *Chr.* 302;

קָהָל: קָהָל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466k; SamP. cs. *qālāt*, fem. of קָהָל; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 190): cs. קָהָל: **assembly, community Dt 33**₄; עָלָּ קָּ נָתַן to hold an assembly, KBL: to assemble a convocation on account of, or against (Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 130; ZürBib.); NRSV: I called a great assembly to deal with them :: REB: I rebuked them severely **Neh 5**₇, **Sir 7**₇ Sir^M **42**₁₁ (קָהָל תַּעֲמֹם). †

8279 קָהָלָת

קָהָלָת: pt. qal fem. from קָהָל (Gesenius-K. §122r; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §94, 2g; Joüion §89b), Sept. ἐκκλησιαστικής, Symmachus παρομιμαστικής, Vulg. *concionator*: leader of the assembly, speaker of the assembly **Qoh 1**_{1f-12} **7**₂₇ **12**_{9f}, קָהָלָתָה **12**₈; for the meaning of this word see e.g. E. Podechard *L'Ecclésiaste* 128-134.; Lauha BK 19:1; Fohrer *Fschr. D.W. Thomas* 97f; THAT 2:613 :: Ullendorff VT 12 (1962) 215: the fighter, challenger, קָהָלָתָה as a translation of Aramaic קָהָלָתָא. †

8280 קָהָלָתָה

קָהָלָתָה: place name: קָהָל; SamP. *qēllātā*; Sept. Μακελ(λ)αθ: stopping place in the desert **Nu 33**_{22f}, the present oasis named *al-Bed'*, see Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:70, and also note 56 with reference to Musil *Northern Heğāz* 109ff; Simons *Geog.* §431. †

8281 קָהָת

קָהָת See below under קָהָת and קָהָת (#8283).

8282 קָהָת

קָהָת See below under קָהָת and קָהָת (#8283).

8283 קָהָת/קָהָת

קָהָת and קָהָת: SamP. *qāt*: n.m. < name of tribe, but meaning unknown; not explained in Noth *Personennamen* 256a; cf. Ug. personal name *Aqht* (Gröndahl §125, and p. 100): Levi's second son, father of a Levitical line (Möhlenbrink ZAW 52 (1934) 187ff): **Gn 46**₁₁ **Ex 6**₁₆₋₁₈ **Nu 3**₁₇₋₁₉₋₂₇₋₂₉ **4**₂₋₄₋₁₅ **7**₉ **16**₁ **26**_{57f} **Jos 21**₅₋₂₀₋₂₆ **1C 5**_{27f} **6**₁₋₃₋₇₋₂₃₋₄₆₋₅₁₋₅₅ **15**₅ **23**₆₋₁₂; → קָהָתִי †

8284 קָהָתִי

קָהָתִי See below under קָהָתִי and קָהָתִי (#8286).

8285 קָהָתִי

קָהָתִי See below under קָהָתִי and קָהָתִי (#8286).

8286 קָהָתִי/קָהָתִי

קָהָתִי and קָהָתִי: SamP. *qātti*, pl. *qāttəm*: gentilic of קָהָת; pl. קָהָתִים.

—1. Nu 3²⁷⁻³⁰ 4¹⁸⁻³⁷ 26⁵⁷ Jos 21⁴⁻¹⁰ 1C 6³⁹; with בְּנֵי Nu 4³⁴ 1C 6¹⁸ 9³² 2C 29¹².

—2. pl. Nu 10²¹, with בְּנֵי 2C 34¹²; וּמְנַבְּנֵי הַקָּהָתִים וּמְנַבְּנֵי מִנְּבֵי (and the Levites) of the sons of Kohath and (in fact) of the sons of Korah 2C 20¹⁹ (see Rudolph *Chr.* 262 and Gese *Vom Sinai zum Zion* 155 with note 33). †

8287 קו

I קו, קו and by-form *קוה (1K 7²³ Jr 31³⁹ Zech 1¹⁶ Q קו (ו), K קוה (ו), *וקוה), probably a primary noun, perhaps < Akk. *qû*, see Zimmern 35, but also THAT 2:619; MHeb. קו really thread, string; metaphorically layer, zone (Levy *Wb.* 4:257b); cf. DSS 1QH 1:28 קו על, 29 קוים: measuring-line (Lohse *Texte* 115 :: Marböck VT 20 (1970) 236-239: verse, line of verse, or metre, cf. קו על Sir^M 44⁵ for חוק על ed. Smend); JArm. Is 59⁵ Tg., pl. קוין; bT Shabb. 113a, Yemenite tradition קוין, קוין thread; Akk. *qû(m)* < Sumerian *gu* (AHw. 924f; CAD Q: 285, *qû* A) hemp, flax, thread, string, web; cf. Syr. *qawē* woven, pl. *qawayyā/qawīn*; Mnd. *qaua* fabric, material woven on a loom (< Sumerian and Akk., Drower-M. *Dictionary* 399b); Soq. *qa* thread (Leslau 46): cs. קו (Is 34¹¹) and קו (Jr 31³⁹ Q, 2K 21¹³ Leningrad :: Bomberg and MSS קו, see BHK); sf. קום Ps 19⁵ → 2; (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:63).

—1. **string** for stretching, measuring 1K 7²³ Q, 2C 4²; הַמְדָּה קו measuring-line Jr 31³⁹; קו, קו measuring-line Is 28¹⁷ 34¹⁷ Ezk 47³¹ with נִטָּה 21¹³ Is 44¹³ Zech 1¹⁶ Q, Jb 38⁵ Lam 2⁸, קו־הָהוּוּ line of chaos (parallel with אֲבֵנֵי־בְהוּוּ Is 34¹¹).

—2. Ps 19⁵ קום (with נִצָּץ), Sept. ἰ φθόγγος αὐτῶν, Symmachus ἰ -]143χος αὐτῶν, Aquila ἰ κανωῶν αὐτῶν, Vulg. iuxta Sept. and Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *sonus eorum*, Pesh. *səbartəhōn* their message; possible interpretations include,

—a. with MT:

—i. following Aquila: their measure (Baethgen GHK 2/2 (1892) 56), their law (Weiser ATD 14/15⁷:133), their plumb-line (Ridderbos BZAW 117 (1972) 177);

—ii. their sound (Kraus BK 15⁵:297, 298, cf. קו Is 28¹⁰⁻¹³ and ? Sir 44⁵ →

8288 קו

II קו, קו is קו־קו Is 18^{2,7}; rd. with 1QIs^a, K^{Or} קו־קו, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 481d; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §39, 3: tension (KBL), sinewy strength (Wildberger BK 10:678f, 680; Kaiser ATD 18, 74; cf. Driver JSS 13 (1968) 46: קו־קו is a reduplicated adjective with intensive significance, meaning very strong); for other meanings cf. Arb. *qawiya* to be (become) strong, powerful, mighty; sbst. *qūwat* strength, power, force (Wehr-Cowan 802b) :: Donner VTSupp. 11 (1964) 122: קו־קו־קו perhaps means sinewy strength, but more probably an onomatopoeic lallation or babble, to denote a foreign unintelligible language cf. Is 28^{10f}; similarly Huber BZAW 137 (1976) 130¹⁸⁹. †

—2. a. with לְ of the person:

—i. for people **Mi 5** **Ps 69**₂₁ (cj. לְנֶדַר see 1 a);

—ii. for God **Is 8**₁₇ (Lescow ZAW 85 (1973) 326), **25**, **33** **Is 60**₉, textual corruption, cj. → II קוּה, **Jr 14**₂₂ **Pr 20**₂₂;

—b. with אֵל of the person, for God **Is 51**₅ **Hos 12**₇ **Ps 27**₁₄ **37**₃₄;

—c. with acc. of the person, for God **Is 26**₈ **Ps 25**_{5.21} **40**₂ (some MSS + אֵל), **130**₅ see above, 1 c; שְׂמַךְ (אֱלֹהִים) **Ps 52**₁₁ see W. Beyerlin *Der 52. Psalm* 41-46.

—3. to **wait for** (in a hostile sense):

—a. with נִפְשִׁי or with MSS לְנִפְשִׁי to strive for life **Ps 56**₇;

—b. with לְ (לִי) to follow **Ps 119**₉₅, see Deissler *Psalm 119 (118) und seine Theologie* 195; THAT 2:621f.

—cj.: **Nah 1**_{7a} insert לְמִקְנִי (Rudolph KAT 13/3:152), alt. לְמַחְפֵּי-לוֹ (BHS). †

Der. ? II קוּ, I מִקְוֶה, I, II תִּקְוֶה, III n.m.

8292 קוּה

II קוּה: probably a different root from I קוּה :: de Boer OTSt 10 (1954) 226, 241f, → I קוּה; MHeb. qal, hif. to collect, sbst. קוּי accumulation; JArm. קוּא af. to assemble; cf. Syr. qəbā to hold together, unite (Brockelmann *Lex.* 640a).

nif: pf. נִקְוּ **Jr 3**₁₇ (thus Bomberg and many MSS, Leningrad נִקְוּ); impf. יִקְוּ: with אֵל to **assemble**:

—a. at (הַמִּיִּם) **Gn 1**₉ (: O.H. Steck *Der Schöpfungsbericht der Priesterschrift* 87, 89: passive, to be (become) assembled);

—b. in, see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §108b (כָּל-הַגּוֹיִם) **Jr 3**₁₇.

—cj.: **Is 60**₉ for יִקְוּ rd. יִקְוּ and for אֵיִם prp. צֵיִם → I *צֵי †

Der. II מִקְוֶה, מִקְוֶה.

8293 קוּה

*קוּה: cs. קוּה: K for I קוּ **1K 7**₂₃ **Jr 31**₃₉ **Zech 1**₁₆. †

8294 קוּה

קוּהָ **1K 10**₂₈: Sept. $\Theta\epsilon\kappa\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon$, Vulg. *Coa*; קוּאָ **2C 1**₁₆: missing from Sept., Vulg. *Coa*, and therefore for קוּהָ and קוּאָ prp. קוּאָ, see KBL, p. 830b; BHS: name of a territory: Zakir 1:6 קוּהָ (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 A:6, see 2: p. 207), Landsberger *Sam'al* (1948) 27; cuneiform *Quwe* and similar (Parpola AOAT 6 (1970) 288f; Görg UF 8 (1976) 53-55): territory in the Plain of Cilicia, see Noth *Könige* 205, 234f: **1K 10**₂₈ for וּמְקוּהָ rd. וּמְקוּהָ, and for מְמַצְרִים prp. מְמַצְרִי, similarly Gray *Kings*³ 268f and Herrmann *Geschichte* 221¹⁴; cf. Simons *Geog.* §835 :: Würthwein ATD 11/1:128: rd. with BHS וּמְקוּאָ and then with MT מְמַצְרִים the importation (took place) out of Egypt, in fact out of Coa. †

8295 קוּחַ

קוּחַ **Is 61**₁: → פְּקַחְקוּחַ.

8296 קוּט

קוּט: by-form of → קוּץ (=: Eitan *Bibl. Lex.* 23ff: for קוּט prp. קוּטט); Ug. vb. *qwt* or *qtt* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 40:15, 23, 31; sbst. *qtt* 22, 31); *qtt* to transgress, transgression (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2217), cf. Gray *Legacy*² 204, 205; van Selms UF 3 (1971) 240: *qt pālel*; = *qwt pālel*, to feel loathing, disgust, revulsion (Aistleitner 2399), cf. Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975) 154.

qal: impf. יִקוּט **Jb 8**₁₄ → יִקוּט HAL 411a (English edition 430b), אֶקוּט: with בָּ to **feel disgust** at **Ps 95**₁₀ (for qal prp. nif. אֶקוּט, e.g. KBL :: Kraus BK 15⁵:828; Dahood *Psalms* 2:354: MT).

nif: pf. נִקְטָה **Jb 10**₁ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 404; Bergsträsser 2: §28p), נִקְטָה **Ezk 6**₉ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 404; Bergsträsser 2: §28p), נִקְטָתָם: to **feel disgust**.

—1. with בָּ **Jb 10**₁.

—2. with בְּפָנַי and בָּ **Ezk 20**₄₃, with בְּפָנַי and אֶל = עַל **Ezk 6**₉, and עַל **36**₃₁; cf. Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 154. †

hitpo: impf. אֶתְקוּטָה, אֶתְקוּטָה: to **feel disgust, dread** (KBL).

—1. with אֲשֶׁר because of **Ps 119**₁₅₈.

—2. cj. with בָּ **Ps 139**₂₁ for וּבְמִתְקוּטָתִי (textual emendation) prp. וּבְמִתְקוּטָתִי (e.g. Kraus BK 15⁵:1092f, cf. BHS). †

8297 קוּל

*קוּל: Arb. *qāla* (*qwl*) to say; cf. Eth. *kalḥa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 817f) to shout, call out :: Akk. *qālu(m)* to pay attention, be silent (AHw. 895; CAD Q: 72).

Der. קוּל.

8298 קוּל

—3. קול with either of the previous two meanings with reference to musical instruments (TWNT 9:275): of שופר Ex 19₁₆ 20₁₈ 2S 6₁₅ 15₁₀ etc., of הַצְּרוֹת 2C 5₁₃, of כְּנֹר Ezk 26₁₃, of עֹנֵב Jb 21₁₂, of פַּעֲמוֹן Ex 28_{34f} Sir 45₉.

—4. noise made by animals, human voice:

—a. a loud noise of animals (TWNT 9:275; THAT 2:631): of צִאֵן 1S 15₁₄, of מִקְנֵה Jr 9₉, of סוֹסִים Jr 8₁₆, of lions Jr 2₁₅ Ezk 19₇₋₉ Am 3₄ Jb 4₁₀, cf. Zech 11₃, of יוֹנִים Nah 2₈, cf. Song 2₁₄, of birds Zeph 2₁₄ Ps 104₁₂ Qoh 12₄, of נְחֹשׁ Jr 46₂₂;

—b. the loud voice of the people:

—i. the typical voice of an individual קול יַעֲקֹב Gn 27₂₂; קוֹלְךָ (of David) 1S 24₁₇ 26₁₇;

—ii. voice of those who pray, lament, praise before God (TWNT 9:275; THAT 2:634) Nu 20₁₆ 21₃ Dt 26₇ 33₇ Jos 10₁₄ Ju 13₉ 1S 1₁₃ 2S 22₇/Ps 18₇ etc.;

—iii. קול דְּבָרִים the sound of words Dt 1₃₄ 5₂₈ (cf. 1S 15₁ of יְהוָה, see below, 5 b ii); Dan 10₆₋₉ of an angel (Gabriel); קול אֱלֹהִים an audibly spoken imprecation Lv 5₁, see THAT 2:632; קול אֶחָד with one voice Ex 24₃;

—iv. קול a sound which is made more specific by an additional word: קול בְּכִי Is 65₁₉ Ps 6₉ Ezr 3₁₃, cf. Jb 30₃₁; קול תַּחֲנוּנִים Ps 28₂₋₆ 31₂₃ 116₁ 140₇; קול צַעֲקָה/זַעֲקוּ קול תַּחֲנוּנִים 1S 4₁₄ Is 65₁₉ Jr 48₃ 51₅₄ Ezk 27₂₈, cf. Is 30₁₉; קול הַפֶּחַד Is 24₁₈; קול-פְּחָדִים Jb 15₂₁; קול אֲנַחָה Ps 102₆; קול זְמֵרָה Ps 98₅; קול רִנָּה Is 48₂₀ Ps 47₂; קול תּוֹדָה Jon 2₁₀ Ps 26₇; קול רִנָּה וְתוֹדָה Ps 42₅; קול חֶתָן וְקוֹל פְּלֵה וְקוֹל שְׂמִיחָה קול חֶתָן וְקוֹל פְּלֵה; קול מְשַׁחֲקִים Jb 30₁₉; קול מְחַצְצִים the voice of the distributor of water Ju 5₁₁, → חֲצִץ and W. Richter BBB 18² (1966) 76f; קול גְּדוֹל loud voice Gn 39₁₄ 1S 28₁₂ 2S 15₂₃ and elsewhere קול רָם raised voice Dt 27₁₄; קול יְפֵה with a lovely voice Ezk 33₃₂.

—5. God's voice:

—a. in (or with) the thunder (J. Jeremias WMANT10² (1977) 108; TWNT 9:276; THAT 2:633f; Kraus BK 15/3:45) 1S 7₁₀ Is 29₆ 30_{30f} Jr 10₁₃ Jl 4₁₆ Am 1₂ Ps 18₁₄/2S 22₁₄, Ps 29₃₋₅ (see THAT 2:633f; Mittmann VT 28 (1978) 176f), 46₇ 68₃₄ 77₁₉ 104₇; pl. קלוֹת, see above 1 a, Ex 19₁₆ 20₁₈ 1S 12₁₇; קלוֹת אֱלֹהִים Ex 9₂₈ powerful peals of thunder, see D.W. Thomas VT 3 (1953) 210: an expression of the superlative; ZürBib.: terrible thunder; REB: this thunder; NRSV: God's thunder;

—b. a voice which is audible in words or as a word:

—i. קול-יְהוָה (51 times) Ex 15₂₆ Dt (15 times) 5₂₅ Jos 5₆ 1S 12₁₅ 1K 20₃₆ 2K 18₁₂ Is 6₈ (אֲרִנֵּי), Jr (11 times) 3₂₅ Mi 6₉ Hag 1₁₂ Zech 6₁₅ Ps 29₇₋₉, v. 3-5 see above, a; 106₂₅ Da 9₁₀ (not in the other OT books);

—ii. קול דְּבָרֵי-יְהוָה Ezk 43₂, קולו Ezk 43₂, קול אֱלֹהִים Ezk 10₅, קול אֱלֹהֵי-שָׁרֵי Ezk 1₂₄, קול שָׁרֵי 1S 15₁ see 4 b iii; קול הַקּוֹל the voice Nu 7₈₉, see Kellermann BZAW 120 (1970) 108: replaces the name of יְהוָה and was preparatory to the later extra-biblical (expression) בַּת קוֹל.

—b. קול from Akk. *qâlu(m)* to be (become) silent, pay attention (AHw. 895; CAD Q: 72, *qâlu* A): “show veneration to Yahweh!” (Horn BASOR 189 (1968) 41-43) = קִלְיָהוּ/קִלְיָהוּ **Ezr 10**₂₃ and קִלְיָהוּ Heb. inscr. (seal), see further on קִלְיָהוּ/קִלְיָהוּ;

—c. for **Jr 29**₂₁ קִלְיָהוּ word-play with קִלְיָהוּ and קִלְיָהוּ v. 22 (Wanke BZAW 122 (1971) 52f); however, all proposals are quite uncertain.

—1. the father of the lying prophet Ahab **Jr 29**₂₁.

—2. an ancestor of a Benjaminite tribal chieftain living in Jerusalem (after the synoecism) **Neh 11**₇. †

8302 קום

קום: Semitic: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 192); JArm.; for the other Aramaic dialects see BArm. and Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 254ff; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 997ff, *qwm* I; Deir ‘*Alla* 1:5 (3), see Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 296; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1000, lines 2-3: and he stood up; see also Müller ZDPV 94 (1978) 58; in Ph. and Pun. personal names, esp. *’bqm* (Benz *Names* 55, cf. 404); in Amorite personal names (Huffmon *Personal Names* 259); Ug. *qm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2214; Aistleitner 2417) and in personal names (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 178); Akk. *qāmu(m)*?, Canaanite loanword in Mari (AHw. 896b, see below under 6) to stand, endure; cf. Akk. *qamāmu* to stand up straight (of hair), stand on end (AHw. 896b; cf. CAD Q: 76: only in lexical lists, to dress hair); OSArb. *qwm* (Conti *Chrest.* 230b; Müller *Wurzeln* 94); Eth. *qōma* (Dillmann *Lex.* 451-454); Arb. *qāma* (*qwm*).

qal: pf. קָם, קָאם **Hos 10**₁₄ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 404; Bergsträsser 2: §28g), קָמָה, קָמָתִי, קָמָתִי **Mi 7**₈, קָמָתִי, קָמוּ, קָמוּתִי, קָמוּתִי **1S 4**₁₅, **Jr 51**₂₉ (?) (old fem. pl. ending, see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 315o; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §64, 2b), קָמָתִי, קָמוּתִי; impf. יָקוּם, יָקָם, יָקוּם, יָקָם, יָקָמוּ, יָקָמוּ, יָקָמוּ, יָקָמוּ; impv. קוּם, קוּם **Jos 7**₁₀₋₁₃, קוּמָה, קוּמָה, קוּמָה, קוּמָה, קוּמָה; inf. קָמוּ, קָמוּ, קָמוּ, קָמוּ, קָמוּ, קָמוּ **Dt 2**₁₃; inf. קוּם, cs. קוּם, sf. קוּמָה, קוּמָה, קוּמָה, קוּמָה; pt. קָמָה **Mi 7**₆, pl. קוּמָה, קוּמָה, קוּמָה, קוּמָה; (THAT 2:635-641) 460 times.

—1. a. to rise **Gn 24**₅₄ :: שָׁכַב **Gn 19**₃₃ **Jb 14**₁₂ **Am 5**₂, :: נָפַל **Mi 7**₈ **Pr 24**₁₆, cf. **Jos 7**₁₀ :: יָשָׁב **Gn 19**₁ **Ps 139**₂, :: חוּהַ *hišt.* (→ II חוּהַ) **Gn 23**₇ **Ex 33**₁₀, :: פָּרַע **1K 8**₅₄;

—b. with עָל (עַל-רַגְלָיו) to stand on one’s (own) feet **2K 13**₂₁, with מִן of place **Gn 46**₅ **Jos 8**₁₉ **2S 12**₂₀, with מִשָּׁם **Gn 18**₁₆, with מֵעַל **Gn 23**₃ **Ju 3**₂₀ **2S 11**₂, with מֵעַם **1S 20**₃₄, with מֵאֶצְלִי **1S 20**₄₁, with מִפְּנֵי **Gn 31**₃₅ **Lv 19**₃₂, with מִלְּפָנַי **1K 8**₅₄, with מִתּוֹךְ **Nu 25**₇, with מִשְׁנַתְךָ of sleep **Pr 6**₉; with הַלַּיְלָה: בְּחַצֵּי הַלַּיְלָה **Ju 16**₃, **Gn 32**₂₃ **1S 28**₂₅ **Jr 6**₅, cf. temporal acc. לַיְלָה **Ex 12**₃₀ **Ju 9**₃₄ **Neh 2**₁₂, בַּבֶּקֶר **Nu 22**₁₃; with לְ:

—i. לְאֹרֶךְ by day **Jb 24**₁₄ (:: cj. לֹא אֹרֶךְ is not daylight, so e.g. Fohrer KAT 16:368, 369);

—ii. קוּם לָךְ get up! **Jos 7**₁₀, קוּמָה לָךְ **Song 2**₁₀, see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107f.

—2. קום frequently just added as an illustration of an event (THAT 2:638):

—a. with impf. consecutive וַתִּשְׁכַּב וַתִּקָּם **Gn 19**₃₅, cf. **Gn 4**₈ **38**₁₉ **43**₁₅ **1S 3**₈ etc.;

—b. with perf. consecutive וְקָמַתּוּ וְדָבְרָתָּהּ **Jr 1**₁₇, cf. **Ex 33**₁₀ **Dt 17**₈ etc.;

—c. followed by a verb without ׀: **Ps 102**₁₄ **Jb 29** **30**₂₈;

—d. especially in the impv. קוּמוּ צְאוּ **Gn 19**₁₄, קוּם לֵךְ **Gn 28**₂, קוּמוּ שׁוּבוּ **Gn 43**₁₃, קוּם רֵד **Dt 9**₁₂, קוּם קָח **Gn 27**₁₉, קוּם רֵיב **Mi 6**₁;

—e. with לְ with inf. לְלַכֵּת וַיִּקָּם **Ju 19**₅, cf. **Jon 1**₃ **Ru 2**₁₅ **Song 5**₅.

—3. to **get up, stand up**:

—a. i. to stand up (אָלְמָה) **Gn 37**₇; to rise (בִּקְהָל) **Jb 30**₂₈, cf. EgArm. בערה ... תקום (Cowley Arm. Pap. 15, 22; see Fitzmyer *Fschr. Albright* (1971) 140, 161); בְּמִשְׁפָּט, see Koehler *Mensche* 149 :: e.g. Kraus BK 15⁵:131, 139f: to stand up in court;

—ii. to rise (of the sick), cf. Akk. *tebû* (AHw. 1342a, paragraph 1d) **Ex 21**₁₉ **Da 8**₂₇;

—iii. (not) to rise again (of a city, בְּבֶל, from the underworld) **Jr 51**₆₄;

—iv. of קָמַס **Ezk 7**₁₁ (gloss);

—b. to appear (נָבִיא אוֹ חֵלֶם) **Dt 13**₂; צָרָה **Nah 1**₉, see Rudolph KAT 13/3:151, 152; cf. **Gn 41**₃₀ **Ex 1**₈; esp. to appear in a lawsuit (with כֹּ against):

—i. of witnesses **Dt 19**_{15f} **Ps 27**₁₂ **35**₁₁, **Zeph 3**₈ **Jb 19**₂₅ (of God);

—ii. of a judge **Ps 94**₁₆; **Is 2**₁₉₋₂₁ **Jr 2**₂₇ **Ps 12**₆ **68**₂ **76**₁₀ **94**₁₆ (of God) see below, 4;

—c. with לְ stand up for (as a defence witness, see THAT 2:638) **Ps 94**₁₆, cf. **Jb 19**₂₅;

—d. מִתְחַתֵּיוּ to move from the spot **Ex 10**₂₃; with לְפָנַי stand before **Nu 16**₂; with תַּחַת to take the place of **1K 8**₂₀;

—e. with עַל to rise up against **Dt 19**₁₁ **Ju 9**₁₈ **Is 31**₂ etc.; from it is derived קָמִים opponent (cf. Ug. *qm*, cf. Gordon *Textbook*; Aistleitner 2417, see above); with עַל against **Dt 28**₇ **2S 18**₃₁ **Ps 3**₂ **92**₁₂, without עַל **Ex 15**₇ **Dt 33**₁₁ **Ps 44**₆ etc.; cj. **Nah 1**₈ for מִקְוֵה בְּקָמִיו prp. (BHS) :: e.g. Rudolph KAT 13/3:152: *מִקְוֵה מִקְוֵה opposition; cj. **Ps 109**₂₈ for קָמוּ וַיִּבְשׂוּ prp. וְקָמִי יִבְשׂוּ BHS; NRSV: let my assailants be put to shame (REB: similarly) :: Dahood *Psalms* 3:98, 109: MT, cf. TOB;

—f. with מֵאַחֲרַי to follow, succeed **Dt 29**₂₁; with לְפָנַי to stand firm in front of **Jos 7**₁₂, cf. Brongers *Symbolae de Liagre Böhl* 68f; קָמָה רוּחַ מִפְּנֵי courage will awaken in the face of **Jos 2**₁₁.

—4. יהוה arises (F. Stolz ATANT 60 (1972) 36; THAT 2:639) **Is** 2¹⁹⁻²¹ 28²¹ 33¹⁰, with על against **Is** 14²² **Am** 7⁹; with ל for (assisting) **Ps** 76¹⁰, cf. 12⁶ 102¹⁴; hence the cry יהוה קמוה קמוה! **Nu** 10³⁵ **Ps** 3⁸ 7⁷ 9²⁰ 10¹² 17¹³ 35² etc.; of people: קמוה **Ob** 1; שאון **Hos** 10¹⁴.

—5. to **come to fruition**: תקום it shall not stand, it shall not happen (cf. NRSV) **Is** 7⁷ (Wildberger BK 10:264), 14²⁴, יקום propose what you will but it will not be carried out (REB), it will not stand (NRSV) **Is** 8¹⁰, עצתו (of Yahweh) 46¹⁰ **Pr** 19²¹, יעצתו מוחשבות **Jr** 51²⁹.

—6. to **endure**, cf. *qāmat* Canaanite loanword in Mari, ARM 10: text 10:15: endures, see above; see also von Soden UF 1 (1969) 198; Römer AOAT 12 (1971) 26: **1S** 13¹⁴ 24²¹ **Am** 7² **Nah** 1⁶; יהוה אלהים **Is** 40⁸ **Jr** 44^{28f}; to remain valid (a vow, נדר) **Nu** 30^{5,12}, the vow (made by a widow or divorcee) is binding upon her, with על, 30¹⁰.

—7. with ל to **belong to someone** cf. Akk. *izuzzum* to stand, be due to someone, belong, AHw. 409b paragraph 7 c): **Lv** 25³⁰ 27¹⁹; with ל: למוקנה **Gn** 23^{17f}, cf. Rabinovitz VT 11 (1961) 61; with לאחזה ל to hand over as property to **Gn** 23²⁰ **Lv** 25³⁰ 27¹⁹, cf. Westermann BK 1/2:459f.

—8. to **stay fixed** in price, cost, cf. Latin *stare* and *constare* **Lv** 27^{14,17}.

—9. קמו עיניו the had become glossy-eyed **1K** 14⁴, **1S** 4¹⁵ (קמוה see above).

—10. לב קמו **Jr** 51¹ for פשרים (by *atbash*, whereby א = ת, ב = ש etc.)

—11. cj.:

—i. **1S** 20²⁵ for ויקם prp. ויקם → קם pi. 1 b;

—ii. cj. **1S** 25²⁹ for ויקם prp. (cf. versions) ויקום or כי יקום or ויקם, see Stoebe 8/1:450;

—iii. cj. **Mi** 2⁸ for ויקום prp. תקומו or קמו (BHS) or קמו/קמו, see Rudolph KAT 13/3:58;

—iv. cj. **Qoh** 12⁴ for ויקום הקול הפרור ויקום קול prp. e.g. וידום קול (Galling HAT 18²:120) or הקול וידום קול (BHS), see above 7, it belongs to him :: Hertzberg KAT 17/4:206f, 212 following MT, the voice goes up high as the song of a bird.

pi. (late Arm. influence, see Wagner *Aramäismen* p. 138; Jenni *Pi'el* 36 :: Rudolph KAT 17/1:28); MHeb., JArm. to confirm, fill; Syr., Mnd. to confirm someone (as with baptism), consecrate, strengthen, pa. to raise (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 407), → BArm.: pf. קים, קימו; impf. ויאקימו; impv. sf. קימו; inf. cs. קים: to **put up, erect**.

—1. a. to fulfil (קבר) **Ezk** 13⁶;

—b. to confirm, make valid, see qal 6: to be valid: **Ps** 119¹⁰⁶ (נשבט), **Ru** 4⁷ (קבר), to confirm (אנת) **Est** 9²⁹.

—a. a fallen animal **Dt 22**₄;

—b. a person: a companion **Qoh 4**₁₀, a poor person (הַל) **1S 2**₈ **Ps 113**₇, someone who stumbles **Jr 50**₃₂ **Jb 4**₄, a sick person **Hos 6**₂ (Wolff BK 14/1²:149f; cf. K. Seybold BWANT 99 (1973) 88f), someone fasting **2S 12**₁₇, a dead person (אֵין מִקִּימָה) **Am 5**₂.

—6. to **raise someone, nominate**, entrust with a task, appoint שָׁטַן **1K 11**_{14,23}, לְנָבִיא **Am 2**₁₁ (see Wolff BK 14/2:207), נָבִיא **Dt 18**₁₅₋₁₈, מוֹשִׁיעַ **Ju 3**_{9,15}, מִלְךְ **Dt 28**₃₆ **1K 14**₁₄, שִׁפְטִים **Ju 2**₁₆₋₁₈, פֶּהוֹן **1S 2**₃₅, שְׂמָרִים **Ju 7**₁₉, צְפִים **Jr 6**₁₇, רָעָה, רָעָה **Jr 23**₄ **Ezk 34**₂₃ **Zech 11**₁₆, גּוֹי עַל **Am 6**₁₄, לְאַרְבֵּי in ambush (for me) **1S 22**₈ (see Stoebe KAT 8/1:408, 409 :: cj. with Sept. לְאַיִב, e.g. KBL).

—7. to **raise, erect, obtain** זָרַע **Gn 38**₈ **2S 7**₁₂ **1C 17**₁₁, שָׂם **Dt 25**₇ צָמַח **Jr 23**₅, מָטַע **Ezk 34**₂₉, רָעָה **2S 12**₁₁.

—8. particular instances:

—a. תַּחַת הַקִּים to raise up in someone's stead **Jos 5**₇;

—b. כָּל-אַפְסֵי אֲרָץ הַקִּים to put down, fix (at creation) **Pr 30**₄;

—c. שָׂם הַקִּים to raise (again) **Ru 4**₅₋₁₀, cf. **Dt 25**₇;

—d. הַקִּים בַּמִּלְחָמָה to cause to stand in battle **Ps 89**₄₄;

—e. הַקִּים לְדָמָה to reduce (a storm) to a murmur **Ps 107**₂₉ (see Kraus BK 15⁵:908; Beyerlin BZAW 153 (1979) 56, 60).

hof: pf. הַקִּים, הוּקַם.

—1. to **be set up** (מִשְׁפָּן) **Ex 40**₁₇, cf. hif. 1.

—2. to **be carried out** (הִדְבָּר) **Jr 35**₁₄, cf. hif. 2 a.

—3. to **be placed** **2S 23**₁: עָלַה הַגִּבּוֹר הַקִּים the man placed quite high (relative clause without pronoun, see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §146, 147), see e.g. Hertzberg ATD 10²:328; de Boer VTSupp. 4 (1957) 49; TOB 610 :: cj. with Sept. הַקִּים עָלְיוֹן cf. e.g. Mowinckel ZAW 45 (1927) 32, cf. 4QSam.^a: הַקִּים אֵל. †

hitp: fem. pt. מִתְקוֹמָמָה, sf. מִתְקוֹמָמִי, pl. מִתְקוֹמָמִים, sf. מִתְקוֹמָמִי:

—a. to **rise up, rebel against**, with בָּ **Ps 17**₇, with לְ **Jb 20**₂₇;

—b. with sf. sg. and pl. my foe(s) **Ps 59**₂ **Jb 27**₇;

—cj.: **Ps 139**₂₁ for וּבִתְקוֹמָמִי rd. with MSS וּבִמְתָּ וּבִתְקוֹמָמִי :: ? cj. וּבִמְתָּ וּבִתְקוֹמָמִי → קוּט hitpo. †

Der. אֲלִיָּקִים, אֲלִיקָא, אַחִיקָם, אַדְנִיקָם, n.m. תְּקוּמָה, קָמָה, קִימָה, *קִים, *קוּמִיּוֹת, קוּמָה, מָקוּם, יָקוּם, אֲלִיָּקִים, עֲזָרִיקָם, קָמוּאֵל, יָקָמְעָם, יָקָמָה, יָקָם, יוּקָם, יוּהוּיָקָם.

8303 קוּמָה

קוּמָה See below under קוּמָה and קָמָה (#8305).

8304 קָמָה

קָמָה See below under קוּמָה and קָמָה (#8305).

8305 קָמָה/קוּמָה

קוּמָה and קָמָה: קוּם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452t; SamP. *qûma*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 192); JArm. קוּמָתָא size, build, height of a man, cf. ? EgArm. קוּמָה part of a ship (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 256); mast ? (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1004); Syr. *qaumātā* form, shape, body, and also CPArm. *qwm*' or *qwmṯ*' det.; Mnd. *qumta* stature, form, body, frequently meaning person (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 408b); Eth. *qumat* (*q^wēmat*) (Dillmann *Lex.* 454) the act of standing, form, existence; Arb. *qāmat* build, form, growth: cs. קוּמָת, sf. קוּמָתֶךָ, קוּמָתָה/תָּם, קוּ(ו)מָתוּ.

—1. **height, size:**

—a. of the תִּבְּרָה **Gn 6**₁₅;

—b. of objects used in the cult **Ex 25**₁₀₋₂₃ **27**₁₋₁₈ **30** **37**₁₋₁₀₋₂₅ **38**₁₋₁₈ **1K 6**₂₃₋₂₆ **7**_{15f-23· 27-32-35} **2K 25**₁₇ **Jr 52**₂₁ (for Q קוּמָה rd. with K מַתָּה).²² **2C 4**_{1f};

—c. of buildings and their parts (temple, palace) **1K 6**₂₋₁₀₋₂₀ **7**₂ **Ezk 40**₅;

—d. platform (פִּיּוֹר) **2C 6**₁₃.

—2. **great height:**

—a. of persons **1S 16**₇ **Song 7**₈;

—b. of plants: vine **Ezk 17**₆ **19**₁₁; cedar קוּמַת אֲרָזָיו their tall cedars **2K 19**₂₃ **Is 37**₂₄; **Ezk 31**₃₋₅₋₁₀ (for קוּמָה קוּמַת גְּבֵהַתּ prp. cf. Vulg., Pesh. בְּקוּמַתּוּ גְּבֵהַתּ, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 749; cj. תִּאֲשׁוּר **Ezk 31**₃ text uncertain, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 747f; trees near water **Ezk 31**₁₄ (לֹא־יִגְבְּהוּ בְּקוּמַתָּם));

—c. metaphorical הַקּוּמָה הַרְמִי towering **Is 10**₃₃.

—3. misc.:

—a. כָּל־קוּמָה people of every size **Ezk 13**₁₈, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 282, 284;

—b. מְלֵאֵי־קוֹמָתוֹ his full length **1S 28**₂₀ (with acc. determining size, see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §101). †

8306 קוֹמְמִיּוֹת

קוֹם: קוֹמְמִיּוֹת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 505q; Gulkowitsch *Abstraktbegriffen* 110); adv.: **in an upright position Lv 26**₁₃. †

8307 קוֹנֵן

קוֹנֵן: → קוֹן.

8308 קוֹס

*קוֹס: → בְּרִקוֹס, cf. n.m. קוֹס (Vattioni *Sigilli* 227), קוֹסֶעֶנֶל (Vattioni *Sigilli* 119); Nab. personal name קוֹסֶעֶרֶר (= Κοσδαρος) and קסנתן (= Κοσνατanos) (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:142); Arb. *qaus* bow; cf. Smith *Rel. Sem.* 31¹⁸.

8309 קוֹעַ

קוֹעַ: Sept. Κουε, Υχουε: name of a tribe, (= ? Assyrian *Qutû*, see Delitzsch *Paradies* 235f; cf. Gesenius-B.) **Ezk 23**₂₃ (parallel with שׁוּעַ, Assyrian *Sutû*); a tribe on the Diyala, a tributary of the Tigris, see Fohrer *HAT* 13:133 and Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 548.

—cj.: ? **Is 22**₅ for קָר prp. קוֹעַ (e.g. KBL) :: Wildberger *BK* 10:807: → קָר. †

8310 קוּף

*קוּף: by-form of II נקף → הַקּוּפָּה.

8311 קוּף

קוּף See below under קוּף and קוּף (#8313).

8312 קוּף

קוּף See below under קוּף and קוּף (#8313).

8313 קוּף/קוּף

*קוּף and קוּף (< Sanskrit *kapi*); MHeb., JArm.; Akk. *uqūpu* (AHw. 1427b; Salonen *Jagd* 230, 267); Syr. *qōpā*; Mnd. *qupa* ape (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 409a); Eg. *gyf* (Albright *Vocalization* 61: *ga-fī*, Erman-G. 5:158); Greek κηῖβος and κηῖπος long-tailed monkey (Liddell-Scott *Lexicon* 946a); in Hebrew probably loanword from Egyptian, see Lambdin *Loan Words* 154: pl. קוּפִים, קוּפִים: **monkey (Papio Hamadrias Arabicus ?) 1K 10**₂₂ **2C 9**₂₁ (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 29). †

8314 קוץ

I קוץ: by-form of קוט: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 192; Damascus Document 20:2: to flinch at, see Maier *Texte* 1:68); JArm., Sam. קוץ II to be disgusted (Dalman *Wb.* 374a); cf. JArm. pe. to feel disgust, Sam. ? root צוק (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:581, 510) to feel upset; Syr. *qənaṭ* to fear; Ug. → קוט.

qal: pf. קָצַה, קָצַתִּי; impf. וַיִּקְצֶה, וַיִּקְצֶה, וַיִּקְצֶה; pt. קָצָה.

—1. with בְּ of person and of thing, to **feel disgust, repugnance for** Gn 27₄₆ Lv 20₂₃ (sbj. יְהוָה), Nu 21₅ 1K 11₂₅ (see Noth *Könige* 240, 242 and Bartlett ZAW 88 (1976) 214f), Pr 3₁₁ Sir 4₆ 23 50₂₅.

—2. with מִפְּנֵי of person, to **dread** Ex 1₁₂ Nu 22₃ Is 7₁₆. †

hif: impf. sf. נִקְיֶצְנָה: to **frighten, horrify** Is 7₆, see Gesenius-B.; König *Wb.* 405b and especially Wildberger BK 10:264, 266 :: KBL and Zorell *Lex.* on II קוץ, alt. cj. נִצְיֶקְנָה for נִקְיֶצְנָה, → צוק hif. †

8315 קוץ

II קוץ: by-form I קָצַץ; MHeb., JArm. to cut off; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:461, 463; 3/2:158); Akk. *kāṣu* to flay, skin (AHw. 458f; CAD K: 270 *kāṣu* A); Arb. *qāḍa* (*qwd*) to demolish, tear down, ruin, strike a tent (Wehr-Cowan 796b); OSArb. *qyd* Vulg. to dig a well (Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 314); for bibliography see KBL and Wildberger BK 10:266.

hif: impf. יִקְיֶצְוּ, sf. נִקְיֶצְנָה.

—1. intransitive, to **gape open** (שְׁמִים) Jb 14₁₂, see Fohrer KAT 16:239, 257 :: e.g. Horst BK 16/1:179: II קוץ.

—2. transitive, to **demolish** Is 7₆, but → I קוץ hif. †

8316 קוץ

I קוץ: probably a primary noun (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 451n); SamP. *qōš*, pl. *qūšəm*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 193; Hod. 8:25 ודרדר (קוץ ודרדר)); Sam. קוץ Gn 3₁₈, pl. קוץנים Ex 22₅, otherwise read as קיץין (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:580) and קוץים; Eg. *qd* (Erman-G. 5:82); cf. ? Akk. *giššu(m)* thorn, thorny bush (AHw. 292a; CAD G: 99, *giššu* A): pl. ק(ו)ץים, cs. קוץי.

—1. a. **thorny bushes** Gn 3₁₈ Ex 22₅ Jr 4₃ 12₁₃ (or as b), Hos 10₈ Ps 118₁₂ (Dalman *Arbeit* 2:325f);

—b. קוץ שְׁמִיר briar Is 32₁₃, see Wildberger BK 10:1263, → שְׁמִיר.

—2. a. **thorns** Ju 8_{7,16}, → בְּרִקְן*; Is 33₁₂ (קוץים כְּסוּחִים), Jr 12₁₃ (with קצר), 2S 23₆ see also II קוץ;

—b. metaphorically, thorn as a figure for hostile punishment) Ezk 28₂₄ (Rüthy *Pflanze* 23f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 350). †

8317 קוץ

II קוץ: 2S 23₆; I קציץ (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 455h); Arb. *qaṣṣa* to cut, cut off, clip, shear, trim (Wehr-Cowan 765b), KBL to trim a lamp; sbst. *miqaṣṣ* scissors, shears (Wehr-Cowan 766a), KBL light trimmer; Sept.^L ἀπόμυγμα λύχνου wick trimmings (sbst. from vb. ἀπομύσσω, -μύσσομαι and μύσσομαι to wipe one's nose (Liddell-Scott *Lexicon* 210a, 1156a) and then also a term for wiping, cleaning; Vet. Lat. *filus lucernae*: מְנָד קוץ wick trimmings (Driver WdO 1 (1947) 30; KBL), better traditionally the same as I קוץ scattered thorns with Sept., Vulg., Pesh., Tg., so Gesenius-B.; de Boer VTSupp. 4 (1957) 55; Hertzberg ATD 10²:329; TOB; for מְנָד → נדר hof. :: cj. ? for מְנָד prp. מְדָבַר (e.g. BHK; Mowinckel ZAW 45 (1927) 38). †

8318 קוץ

III קוץ: n.m.; = I קוץ (Noth *Personennamen* 231); nickname ? cf. Stamm 268 :: KBL: prophylactic name, **Ezk 28**₂₄.

—1. descendant (clan ancestor) of Judah, more precisely, of Caleb **1C 4**₈, see Rudolph *Chr.* 32f.

—2. קוץ הַקוֹיֵן priestly line **1C 24**₁₀, בְּנֵי־הַקוֹיֵן **Neh 3**_{4,21}; בְּנֵי הַקוֹיֵן **Ezr 2**₆₁ **Neh 7**₆₃. †

8319 קוצות

*קוצות: sg. *קוצה, see Mettinger JSS 16 (1971) 6; root קציץ, MHeb., JArm. קוץ to cut off, cf. Mnd. *QUS*, *QSS* to become small, shrink, be drawn together (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 408b); see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 467r; MHeb. adj. קוץ bushy haired; sbst. קוצות; Syr. *qūstā/qaustā* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 656a; Payne Smith 3556), pl. *qaṣwātā*; Arb. *quṣṣat*: sf. קוצותי, קוצותי Leningrad, קוצ'קוצותי MSS and Bomberg: **locks Song 5**_{2,11}. †

8320 קור

I קור, by-form נקר; Arb. *qāra* (*qwr*) II to make a circular hole, hollow out (Wehr-Cowan 796a); cf. OSArb. *wqr* (Conti *Chrest.* 140b) to split, dig in; Eth. *waqara* (Dillmann *Lex.* 912) to hollow out, cut out; Tigr. *waqqara* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 438b) to cut stone, chisel; Arb. *waqara* to break into pieces, split; Ug. sbst. *qr* well, spring (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2215; Aistleitner 2443; Driver *Myths*² 157a).

qal: pf. קרהי to dig (for water) **2K 19**₂₄ (Sept. ἐγδ̄ -]182ψιτξα), **Is 37**₂₅ (Sept. καὶ -]182θηκα γέφυραν) :: Tsevat HUCA 24 (1952/53) 109: root קרר: I have refreshed myself by drinking. †

? **hif**: **Jr 6**₇ pf. הַקְרָה (for הַקִּירָה, Gesenius-K. §72dd); inf. הַקִּיר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 438; Bergsträsser 2: §27q): to bubble (so Rudolph *Jer.*³ 42), to cause to stream (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 438) :: → קרר. †

Der. מְקוֹר.

8321 קור

II *קור: Arb. *qāra* (*qwr*) Vulgate to coil up (snake), sbst. *qaur* new cord made of cotton (Gesenius-B.); Ug. *qr*. 1. Herdner *Corpus* 14:iii:120 = Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 14:iii:16 (parallel with *ql*) a rattling noise (Gordon

Textbook §19:2263; Driver *Myths*² 157a); 2. Herdner *Corpus* 17:vi:14 = Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 17:vi:14 ... *nh km btn yqr*. suggested solutions:

—a. to hiss (Aistleitner 2442; Driver *Myths*² 157a, Arb. *qarra*);

—b. to curve (Dijkstra-de Moor UF 7 (1975) 185, 186, Arb. *qāra* see above: read [*dqr*]*nh km btn yqr* (a bow) the horns of which curved like a serpent;

—c. to pierce through, stare (Margalit UF 8 (1976) 161-163): read with Herdner *Corpus* [*ʿ*]*nh* ...: her eyes stare like (the eyes of) a snake.

Der. *קור.

8322 קור

*קור: II קור, see esp. Arb. and Ug. 2 b (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452r); MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 193)

Damascus Document 5, 13f: קורי עכביש קוריהם: pl. cs. קורי, sf. קוריהם: **thin threads, spider's web Is 59₅** (with ארג).⁶. †

8323 קורה

קורה: pt. fem. qal ! → II קרה > sbst. → מִקְרָה; SamP. *qūra*; MHeb. קורה, JArm. קריִתָּא; Syr. *qārītā* beams; Akk. *qarītu(m)* grain store, granary (AHw. 903f; CAD Q:132); Arb. *qarīyat* the yard of a ship, a squared piece of wood on the head of the mast of a ship (Wehr-Cowan 761a; Lane 8 (Supplement) 2988b): sf. קִרְתִּי, pl. קרות.

—1. **timberwork** (meaning house) **Gn 19₈**.

—2. **beam 2K 6_{2,5} Song 1₁₇ 2C 3₇**.

—cj.:

—i. **1K 6₁₅** for קירות rd. קורות (cf. Sept.);

—ii. **1K 6₁₆** for הַקִּי'קורות rd. with Sept. הַקִּי'הַקִּי, see e.g. Noth *Könige* 99;

—iii. **1K 7₇** for עַד־הַקִּרְקַע prp. עַד־הַקורות (cf. Vulg. Pesh., e.g. KBL; Gray *Kings*³ 179; Würthwein ATD 11/1:70) :: Noth *Könige* 130, 131: MT (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:117ff). †

8324 קוש

I קוש: ? by-form of יקש, נקש.

qal: impf. יִקְשׁוּן: form uncertain and probably to be derived from יקש: either perf. וַיִּקְשׁוּ or impf. יִקְשׁוּן, see BHS; cf. Wildberger BK 10:1134; further Bauer-L. *Heb.* 399; Bergsträsser 2: §31h: to **trap with a snare Is 29₂₁** (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1702f; Keel *Bildsymb.* no. 113, 114). †

8325 קוש

[II קוש: → n.m. קושִׁיהוּ]

8326 קושִׁיהוּ

קושִׁיהוּ: n.m.; ? II קוש; the first element of the personal name unexplained, see Noth *Personennamen* 32¹; Bauer ZAW 48 (1930) 74 assigns it to the Akk. verb *qāšū(m)*, *qâšū* to make a donation, bestow (AHw. 919f; CAD Q: 156), but that is unlikely: a Levite from the tribe of Merari **1C 15**₁₇ (Sept. Κισαίου) = קִישִׁי (many MSS, Sept.^L, Vulg. קושִׁי) **1C 6**₂₉. †

8327 קח

קח: hapax legomenon **Ezk 17**₅: meadow (KBL; Löw *Flora* 3:326); dl. with Sept., Pesh. (gloss), see Fohrer HAT 13:93; Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 373f. †

8328 קט

קט: hapax legomenon **Ezk 16**₄₇: small (KBL according to Eitan JPOS 2 (1923) 137f: cf. Eth. *q^wzûfīt* small) :: Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 340: dittograph, gloss, cf. Fohrer HAT 13:91. †

8329 קטב

*קטב: Arb. *qaḏaba* to cut off, cut, trim; on the spelling *qtb* (*t* instead of *ḏ*) see Lane 1:2541b under *qataba* to assemble, bring together; Tigrin. *qansäbä* to cut off (Leslau 47); ? western var. of קטרף.

Der. קטב and *קטב.

8330 קטב

קטב See below under קטב and קטב (#8332).

8331 קטב

קטב See below under קטב and קטב (#8332).

8332 קטב/קטב

קטב and *קטב: *קטב (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s, 461 l); MHeb. קטב, JArm. קטב the name of a demon (disaster), also in the OT ? (Fisher *Parallels* 3: p. 395h, 414d, f); the connection with Syr. *qurtābā* sting, thorn (KBL) is questionable, see Blau VT 7 (1957) 98; Arb. *qutb* a kind of plant (see Lane 2541c, lines 8ff: a yellow flowered creeping thorn) or *qutub*, cf. Brockelmann *Lex.* 695a: sting, thorn: קטב, sf. קטב = *qōṭōbka* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 582) from *קטב **Hos 13**₁₄; ? the basic meaning is pruning (König *Wb.* 406a), from which are derived other meanings which are hard to differentiate, such as 1. epidemic **Dt 32**₂₄ (parallel with קטרף, SamP., Versions

קָטַף *qētāf.*, Ps 91₆ (parallel with קָטַף); 2. disaster Is 28₂ (שֵׁעַר קָטָב) disastrous storm, see Wildberger BK 10:1041, 1043; 3. sting Hos 13₁₄ (Sept. τὸ > σου, Pesh. *uqsēky* your sting), so KBL; Wolff BK 14/1²:286, 288 :: Rudolph KAT 13/1:239: on 1; or ? the name of a demon, see Fisher *Parallels* 3: p. 195h, 414d, f; 4. קָטָב means a demon already in the OT, as well as later (see MHeb., JArm.), so Caquot *Semitica* 6 (1956) 53-68, e.g. שֵׁעַר קָטָב a whirlwind which comes from *Qeteb*; see further Vorländer AOAT 23 (1975) 263; the first two meanings (1 and 2) are not excluded by this interpretation but embody a more specific aspect of it.

8333 קָטָרָה

קָטָרָה: קָטַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 474k; SamP. *qittārā*: fumes Dt 33₁₀. †

8334 קָטָרָה

קָטָרָה: n.f.; SamP. *qītūr*; Sept. Χεττουρα, Josephus Κατουρα (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 72): קָטַר: qal pt. passive fem., the vb. mostly pi., hif., but cf. n.m. בָּרִיךְ and vb. בִּירַךְ; “enveloped in fragrant smoke” (KBL; cf. Stamm *Frauennamen* 335 = *Fschr. Stamm* 131 :: Noth *Überl.* 164: artificially constructed personal name): Abraham’s wife Gn 25_{1.4} 1C 1_{32f}. †

8335 קָטַל

קָטַל: Akk. (Old Bab.) *qatālum* to kill a sacrificial animal, symbolic act accompanying a treaty ceremony (AHw. 907a; CAD Q: 162), cf. Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2:271; in Heb. an Arm. loanword (Wagner *Aramäismen* 254) → BArm.

qal: impf. יִקְטֹל, יִקְטֹל, sf. יִקְטֹלֵי: to kill Ps 139₁₉ Jb 13₁₅ 24₁₄. †

Der. *קָטַל.

8336 קָטַל

*קָטַל: קָטַל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s; Arm. loanword (Wagner *Aramäismen* 255); JArm., Sam. קָטַל killing, execution: קָטַל: murder Ob 9. †

8337 קָטַן

קָטַן: (Joüon §112a: stative vb., cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 270h); MHeb. qal, to be short, small, thin; pi., hif. to make (something) small (Levy *Wb.* 4:283b); JArm. lean, thin, adj. → I קָטַן; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:586) to cut, dilute, rejuvenate; Akk. *qatānu(m)* to be (become) thin (AHw. 907a; CAD Q: 163); Syr. *qətan* to become more insignificant, weaker, sad; Mnd. *GṬN* to be fine, be thin, be slender (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 88a); OSArb. *qtn* (Conti *Chrest.* 231); Eth. (*qatana*) *’aqтана* II/1 (Dillmann *Lex.* 470) to make thin, fine; Tigr. *qatna* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 262b) to be thin, be lean.

qal: pf. קָטַנְתִּי; impf. וְיִקְטֹנֵן: to be small, insignificant, with בְּעֵינַי 2S 7₁₉ 1C 17₁₇, with כִּן to be too insignificant for Gn 32₁₁, cf. A. de Pury *Promesse divine* 92⁵. †

hif: inf. הַקְטִין: to make (something) small Am 8₅. †

Der. I, n.m. II קָטַן, קָטַן, *קָטַן.

8338 קָטַן

I קָטַן: קָטַן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 462q; SamP. *qātān*, fem. *qātanna*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 193), cf. JArm. קָטַן; EgArm. קָטַן (Grelot *Documents* 21:13, p. 138¹); Neo-Punic *qtn* (Harris *Grammar* 143); Ug. *qtn*: in the expression *hrš qtn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2219; Aistleitner 2401): meaning disputed, see Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 5 (1973) 100 and Aartun WdO 4 (1968) 292f: perhaps meaning small joiner or carpenter of small cabinets; other suggestions are also given there, and see further Aartun loc. cit.; see also Brown VT 19 (1969) 157: manufacturer of small pottery ware, similarly Loewenstamm *Comparative Studies in Biblical and Ancient Oriental Literatures* 228f: manufacturer of vessels; Akk. *qatnu(m)* thin, slim, fine, younger (AHw. 908a, cf. 1585b; CAD Q: 173); Syr. *qaṭfīna* small, narrow, cf. Mnd. *qaṭana* small, as a family name (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 406); OSArb. *qtn* (Conti *Chrest.* 231a) small; Eth. *qaṭin* (Dillmann *Lex.* 470) thin, fine; also Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 263a); Soq. *qētehon*, MHeb. *qotōn* (KBL) thin; Arb. *qaṭin* servant: sf. קָטַנָּם, fem. קָטַנָּה, pl. קָטַנִּים, cs. קָטַנִּי, fem. קָטַנִּית.

—1. a. small (in general) Dt 25_{13f} (אָבֹן), 2S 12₃ (כְּבִשָּׁה), 1K 17₁₃ (עֲגֹה), 1K 18₄₄ (עֵב), 2K 4₁₀ (עֲלִית־קִיר), Is 22₂₄ pots and pans that are small (הַקְטָן) :: Barr *Philology* 334 entry 282 with Eitan HUCA 12/13 (1938) 68f: household ware (קָטַן from Arb. *qaṭana* to dwell, live); Loewenstamm *Comparative Studies in Biblical and Ancient Oriental Literatures* 228f: a type of receptacle; Ezk 43₁₄ (עֲזָרָה), Ezk 46₂₂ (חֲצֵרוֹת) cj. for קָטַרוֹת rd. with Sept. קָטַנֹּת (cf. BHS) :: → קָטַרוֹת; Song 2₁₅ (שׁוֹעָלִים), Qoh 9₁₄ (עִיר), Sir 14₃ fainthearted (לֵב קָטַן);

—b. modest (שְׂאֵלָה) 1K 2₂₀; insignificant (עֲבָדֵי אֲדָנִי) 2K 18₂₄ Is 36₉; קָטַנֹּת small beginnings Zech 4₁₀; קָטַנֵי אָרֶץ small creatures on the earth Pr 30₂₄; unimportant (שִׁבְט) 1S 9₂₁, cf. Stoebe KAT 8/1:196.

—2. small, meaning young:

—a. קָטַן young son 2S 9₁₂, נֶעַר קָטַן 1K 11₁₇, pl. 2K 2₂₃; נֶעֱרָה קָטַנָּה 2K 5₂.

—b. young, younger, youngest Gn 9₂₄, 27₁₅₋₄₂ 1S 16₁₁ 17₁₄ 1C 24₃₁; fem. Gn 29₁₆₋₁₈ Ju 15₂ 1S 14₄₉ Ezk 16₄₆₋₆₁ (with מִן), Song 8₈; יֶלֶד זְקוּנִים קָטַן young child of old age Gn 44₂₀.

—3. a. with גָּדוֹל as a polarising expression to include everything (meaning all) כָּכָטַן כָּגָדוֹל 2C 31₁₅; גָּדוֹלִים וְקָטַנִּים Jr 16₆, with the article 2C 36₁₈; חֵיוֹת קָטַנֹּת עַמ־גָּדוֹלוֹת Ps 104₂₅; קָטַן וְעַד־גָּדוֹל Est 1₅₋₂₀ 2C 34₃₀; מִקָּטַנָּם וְעַד־גָּדוֹלֵם Jr 6₁₃ 31₃₄; קָטַנָּם מִגָּדוֹלֵם וְעַד־ Ps 115₁₃; קָטַנָּה אוֹ גָּדוֹלָה Nu 22₁₈ small or great, meaning everything, but in the context (לֹא אוֹכֵל) meaning nothing;

—b. הַקְטָן :: הַגָּדוֹל the smallest, least important :: the greatest (as הַצָּבָא הַרְאִשִׁי) 1C 12₁₅. †

8339 קָטַן

II קָטָן: הַקָּטָן: n.m. = I קָטָן: “the small one” (Noth *Personennamen* 225); Ug. *qtn, qtnn* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 177, 408a), Ug. syllabic cuneiform *qaṭunu, qutānu* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 72, 74, 177, 349a); Akk. *quttunum* thin (AHw. 931a, cf. AHw. 1585b; CAD Q: 327: very thin, as a personal name, and also describing rags) :: *Karûm, Kurrûm*, fem. *Kurrîtum* “small” (Stamm 267); Pun. *qtnʔ, qt[n]* (Benz *Names* 178, 403, 448): father of the head of a family **Ezr 8**₁₂. †

8340 קָטָן

קָטָן: קָטָן (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466n with note 2: late analogous formation based on גָּדוֹל), Or. קָטָן (Kahle *Text* 74): cs. קָטָן (the other forms are from I קָטָן).

—1. a. small **1S 2**₁₉ (מְעִיל), **Am 6**₁₁ (בֵּית), **Is 54**₇ (רִגְעַ), **Gn 1**₁₆ (מְאֹרַ); נֶעַר **1S 20**₃₅ **1K 3**₇ **2K 5**₁₄ **Is 11**₆;

—b. unimportant, insignificant: הַבָּר **Ex 18**₂₂₋₂₆ **1S 20**₂ **22**₁₅ **25**₃₆;

—c. humble, low **1S 15**₁₇ (בְּעֵינַי); **Jr 49**₁₅ **Ob 2** (parallel with בְּזוּי); with מִן with inf., too small to **1K 8**₆₄;

—c. small, weak **Am 7**_{2.5} (יַעֲקֹב), **Is 60**₂₂ (parallel with צַעִיר), **Dt 1**₁₇ (:: גָּדוֹל).

—2. young, youngest (הַקָּטָן) **Gn 42**_{13-15· 20-32-34} **43**₂₉ **44**₂₋₁₂₋₂₃₋₂₆ **48**₁₉ **Ju 1**₁₃ **3**₉ **2C 21**₁₇ **22**₁.

—3. with גָּדוֹל as a polarising expression to denote the whole (meaning all, everything) → קָטָן 3:

—a. together with גָּדוֹל **Jb 3**₁₉,

—b. הַקָּטָן כְּגָדוֹל **1C 25**₈ **26**₁₃; מִקָּטָן וְעַד-גָּדוֹל **Gn 19**₁₁ **1S 5**₉ **30**₂₋₁₉ **2K 23**₂ **25**₂₆ **Jr 8**₁₀ **42**₁₋₈ **44**₁₂ **2C 15**₁₃;

—c. with negative הַגָּדוֹל

—הַקָּטָן neither small or big, meaning no-one **1K 22**₃₁ **2C 18**₃₀. †

8341 קָטָן

*קָטָן: קָטָן (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460i; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §34, 4); cf. JArm. קָטָנַא 1. the weaker end; 2. the tail: sf.

קָטָנַי (*qōṭōnni*), var. קָטָנַי, and קָטָנַי (BHS): my smallness, my trivial matter, meaning (? abstract for concrete) my little one (finger, or penis), cf. Noth *Könige* 267: **1K 12**₁₀ **2C 10**₁₀. †

8342 קָטַף

קָטַף: MHeb., JArm., Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:589); Akk. *qatāpu(m)* to pluck off, trim a branch clean (AHw. 907; CAD Q: 164); Syr. *qatap* to pick, gather, harvest, CPArm. *qtp* pa. to rip out (Schulthess *Lex.* 178b), cf. Tigr. *qōčaba* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 256b) to tear off, rip off; Arb. *qatafa* to pick, gather, glean, tear off; Coptic *kōt(e)f* (Gesenius-B.).

qal: pf. קָטַף, קָטַפְתָּ; impf. אֶקַּט; pt. pl. קָטְפִים: to break off ears of corn **Dt 23**₂₆ (SamP. pi.), twigs **Ezk 17**_{4,22}; to pluck (מְלוּחַ) **Jb 30**₄. †

nif: impf. יִקָּטַף: to be plucked (v. 11 גִּמְאֵ־אָחוּי) **Jb 8**₁₂; cj. **Jb 24**₂₄ for יִקָּפְצוּן prp. יִקָּטְפוּן, → קָפִץ nif. †

8343 קטר

I קטר: MHeb. qal to steam, smell; pi., hif. to smoke; hif. also DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 193); JArm. af. to cause to rise as steam, sbst. קָטְרָא, קָטְרָתָא smoke, mist; Ug. sbst. *qtr* smoke, incense (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2220; Aistleitner 1404); Akk. *qatāru* to billow (of smoke) (AHw. 907b; CAD Q: 166); sbst. → קָטְרָת; OSArb. sbst. *mqr* (Conti *Chrest.* 231a) and Eth. *qētārē* (Dillmann *Lex.* 442) incense; = Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 251b) fragrance, spice; Arb. *qatara* to smell, smoke; sbst. *quṭār* steam, smoke; ? with root mutation see Gesenius-B.; Syr. *ʿatar* to breathe, smell; sbst. *ʿatrā* vapour, fume, incense; CPArm. *ʿtr* smoke.

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 271f): pf. קָטְרוּ, קָטְרָתָם; impf. יִקְטֹר, יִקְטֹר, יִקְטֹרוּ, יִקְטֹרוּ, יִקְטֹרוּ, יִקְטֹרוּ; inf. קָטֹר; pt. מִקְטָרִים, fem. מִקְטָרוֹת: to make a sacrifice, go up in smoke, cf. Haran VT 10 (1960) 116f: food offering, or alternatively dough, accompanied by incense (not in Genesis

— Judges):

—a. קָטֹר תֹּדָה (inf. abs. for impv.) make a thank-offering! **Am 4**₅; inf. abs. together with hif. **1S 2**₁₆ see hif; or hif. יִקָּטְרוּ(?) is rather to be read as pi. יִקְטֹרוּ ? , cf. Stoebe KAT 17/1:108;

—b. a sacrificial term only in the unofficial cult except **Am 4**₅ (see e.g. Wolff BK 14/1²:48): on בָּמוֹת **2K 17**₁₁ **23**_{5,8}; together with זֶבַח (see HAL 251b, English edition 262a) **1K 22**₄₄ **23**_{5,8} **14**₄ **15**_{4,35} **16**₄ **2C 28**₄; with לְנַחֵשׁ **2K 18**₄; with אַחֲרֵיהֶם **2K 22**₁₇ **Jr 1**₁₆ **19**₄ **44**_{3,5,8,15} **2C 28**₂₅ **34**₂₅ Q (K hif.); cf. **Jr 11**₁₂ **2C 25**₁₄; with לְבַעַל **Jr 7**₉ **11**_{13,17} **32**₂₉; with לְשׂוֹא **Jr 18**₁₅; with לְצַבֵּא הַשָּׁמַיִם **Jr 19**₁₃; with מִלְכַת הַשָּׁמַיִם **Jr 44**_{17,19,25} (for מִלְכַת rd. מִלְכַת see HAL 561f, English edition 593b); with לְפַסְלִים **Hos 11**₂; לְמִכְמֹרָתוֹ **Hab 1**₁₆; עַל־הַהָרִים **Is 65**₇; עַל־הַגְּבָעוֹת **Hos 41**₃; עַל־גְּנוֹ(וֹ)תֵיהֶם **Jr 19**₁₃ **32**₂₉; with עַל־הַלְּבָנִים **Is 65**₃ → לְבָנָה 3, see Westermann ATD 19:318; abs. (without obj. with לְ) **Jr 44**_{21,23}; cj. **2C 30**₁₄ for הַמִּקְטָרוֹת pt. pl. fem. as sbst. (→*מִקְטָרָת) prp. הַמִּקְטָרוֹת, cf. Rudolph *Chr.* 302; BHS. †

pu: cs. pt. fem. מִקְטָרָת: completely filled with fragrance, completely filled with incense **Song 3**₆, :: ? cj. with Aquila, Vulg., Tg. מִקְטָרָת, see Rudolph KAT 17/1-3:138, 139. †

hif: pf. הִקְטִיר, הִקְטִירָתָהּ, הִקְטִירוּ; sf. הִקְטִירוּ/רָם; impf. יִקְטִיר, יִקְטִיר, יִקְטִירוּ, יִקְטִירוּ, יִקְטִירוּ, יִקְטִירוּ (2C **34**₂₅ K, Q pi.); impv. הִקְטִיר; inf. הִקְטִיר; cs. הִקְטִיר; pt. מִקְטִיר, pl. מִקְטִירִים, fem. מִקְטִירוֹת: to cause to go up in smoke.

—1. of the official cult (like pi. a: לִיהוּהָ often of אִשָּׁה (see under a; לְפָנַי יִאֲשָׁה; **Nu 17**₅ **1K 9**₂₅ **1C 23**₁₃ **2C 2**₅;

—a. in Genesis

— Deuteronomy **עֲלָה** Ex 29₁₈ Lv 1₉₋₁₃₋₁₅₋₁₇ 4₁₀ 6₅ 8_{20f} 9_{13f}; מִנְחָה Lv 6₈ 9₁₇; אִזְכָּרָה Lv 2₂₋₉₋₁₆ 6₈ (לִי־אִזְכָּרָה), Nu 5₂₆; קִטְרֶת Ex 30_{7f} 40₂₇ Nu 17₅; לִי־קִטְרֶת אִשָּׁה Ex 29₁₈ 30₂₀ Lv 2₁₁₋₁₆ 3₁₁ 7₅ 8₂₁₋₂₈; לִי־נִיחוּחַ לִי־אִשָּׁה לִי־חֲטָאתָה Ex 29₁₃ Lv 4₁₉₋₂₆₋₃₁₋₃₅ 8₁₆ 9₁₀ 16₂₅; סֵלֶת (לְחֲטָאתָה) Lv 5₁₂; מִצּוֹת (אִשָּׁה) Ex 29₂₅ Lv 3₁₆; חֶלֶב (זֶבַח) 7₃₁ 9₂₀ 17₆, cf. Lv 3₁₁ (לְחֶם);

—b. besides Genesis

— Deuteronomy חֶלֶב 1S 2_{15f} (see pi. a); עֲלָה and מִנְחָה 2K 16₁₃₋₁₅; וְקִטְרֶת ... עֲלוֹת 2C 13₁₁ (לִיהוּדָה); מִנְחָה Jr 33₁₈ (parallel with מִעֲלָה עוֹלָה and עֵשֶׂה זֶבַח); קִטְרֶת 1S 2₂₈ 2C 29₇; הַקִּטְרֶת 2C 26₁₆; סַמִּים קִטְרֶת 2C 2₃;

—c. על־מִזְבֵּחַ 1C 6₃₄, cf. 2C 32₁₂; abs. הַקִּטְרֶת as a general or comprehensive term for sacrifice (cf. R. Rendtorff WMANT 24 (1967) 111) 1K 9₂₅ (?) 2C 26₁₉ 29₁₁.

—2. of unlawful or pagan cults:

—a. with לְ לֵאלֹהֵיהֶן 1K 11₈ (women), לְ לֵאלֹהֵיוֹ Jr 48₃₅ (Moab), לְבַעֲלִים Hos 2₁₅ (for תִּקְטִיר prp. תִּקְטִיר, see BHS :: Rudolph KAT 13/1:64: MT, cf. Haran VT 10 (1960) 116), לְאֱלֹהִים 2C 34₂₅ K;

—b. בְּבַמֹּזֹת 1K 3₃ (מִקְטִיר) parallel with מִזְבֵּחַ, בְּנִיָּא בְּנֵהֶנָּם 2C 28₃;

—c. abs., see above 1 b: 1K 12₃₃ 13_{1f} 2C 26_{18a} (לִי־בְנֵיָּא בְּנֵהֶנָּם) b. †

hof: impf. תִּקְטֵר; pt. מִקְטֵר: to be turned into rising smoke, go up in smoke, with מִנְחָה Lv 6₁₅ (SamP. pi. passive), Sir 45₁₄; Mal 1₁₁, ? cj. for וּמִנְחָה prp. מִנְחָה :: Rudolph KAT 13/4:257: MT “and in fact” (*waw explicativum*, Gesenius-K. §154b), :: Sept. θυσίαμα = *מִקְטֵר, see Rudolph KAT 13/4:259. †

Der. קִטְרוֹן; קִטְרוּרָה; n.f. קִטְרוּרָה; מִקְטֵרָת, *מִקְטֵרָת, *מִקְטֵרָת, *קִטְרוּרָה; קִטְרוּר, קִטְרוּרָה.

קטר 8344

II קטר: JArm. קטר, Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:583f) to tie, knot; EmpArm. קטר (*ki-ta-ri*) knot (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 257; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1007, *qtr* II); Syr. *qatar* to tie, join, also CPArm. *qtr*, Arb. *qatara* to link up, join, line up in a row one after the other (Kopf VT 8 (1958) 199).

Der. ? קטרות.

קטר 8345

קטר: hapax legomenon Jr 44₂₁: exact meaning uncertain; suggestions include:

—a. MT:

—i. Rudolph *Jer.*³ 262: what has been sacrificed (inf. as sbst., cf. הִרְבֵּר Jr 5₁₃;

—ii. Gesenius-B.: smoke of sacrifice;

—iii. Haran VT 10 (1960) 117: flour offering = מִנְחָה;

—b. cj. הַקְטָרֶת (BHK; NRSV: offerings REB: sacrifices). †

8346 קְטָרוֹן

קְטָרוֹן: place name: I קטר (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500p); Sept. Κεδρων **Ju** 1₃₀ = קָטַת Sept.^A Κατταθ, Sept.^B Καταναθ **Jos** 19₁₅; unidentified, in Zebulun, cf. Simons *Geog.* p. 168¹⁴⁹ and §524. †

8347 קְטָרוֹת

קְטָרוֹת: ? II *קטר: hapax legomenon **Ezk** 46₂₂ in the expression קְטָרוֹת קְטָר; meaning disputed, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 1181; suggestions include:

—a. MT:

—i. Mish. Midd. 2: 5 b: smoke rising up from an open space, cf. Gesenius-B.;

—ii. Kopf VT 8 (1958) 199: lying in a row (from Arb. *qatara* → II *קטר);

—b. cj. for קְטָרוֹת prp. קְטָנוֹת → I קָטָן 1 a; NRSV: small courts :: REB: vaulted. †

8348 קְטָרֶת

קְטָרֶת: I קטר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 469c: nominal pattern *qutult* :: Joüon §88 E e: nominal pattern *qutāl*; SamP. *qittārət*; JArm. קְטָרֶתָא; Akk. *qutru(m)* smoke, fog (AHw. 931a; CAD Q: 326, *qutru* A), *qutrēnum*, *qutrinnu* incense, censer (AHw. 930b; CAD Q: 323, *qutrīnu*); subst. Ug., OSArb., Eth., Arb. → I קטר; Eg. *qdr̄t* (Eрман-G. 5:82); Löhr *Das Räucheropfer im AT*; Haran VT 10 (1960) 113-129; de Vaux *Inst.* 2:301f = *Lebensordnungen* 2:277f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1555-1557 (with bibliography): sf. קְטָרֶתִי: what rises up in smoke”.

—1. קְטָרֶתִי (in the earlier period) **incense**, a term which could be used for any sacrifice burned on the altar (cf. de Vaux loc. cit., and Stoebe KAT 8/1:116 on **1S** 2₂₈) **1S** 2₂₈ **Is** 1₁₃ (or on 2), **Ps** 66₁₅ (קְטָרֶתִי), → I קטר hif. 1 c, 2 c.

—2. incense (aromatic substance burned in the sacrificial fire, according to Ezekiel, P and Chronicles):

—a. **Ex** 30₃₅₋₃₇ **Lv** 10₁ 16₁₃ **Nu** 7₁₄₋₈₆ (13 times) 16_{7-17f-35} 17_{5-11f}; cj. **Jr** 44₂₁ קְטָרֶת for קטר;

—b. קְטָרֶתִי **Ex** 30₇ 40₂₇ **Lv** 16₁₂ (דְּקָה), 2C 2₃ 13₁₁ **Sir** 49₁; קְטָרֶתִי **Ex** 25₆ 31₁₁ 35₈₋₁₅₋₂₈ 37₂₉ 39₃₈ **Lv** 4₇ **Nu** 4₁₆;

—c. קְטָרֶתִי place for (the) burning (of) incense **Ex** 30₁; קְטָרֶתִי מִזְבֵּחַ הַקְטָרֶת **Ex** 30₂₇ 31₈ 35₁₅ 37₂₇ 1C 6₃₄ 28₁₈ 2C 26₁₆₋₁₉, cf. **Ex** 40₅; קְטָרֶתִי מִזְבֵּחַ **Lv** 4₇;

—d. זָרָה ק' Ex 30⁹, תְּמִיד ק' 30⁸, רִקָּח ק' incense of an ointment blender 30³⁵, עֵנַן הַקֶּן ק' Lv 16¹³ Ezk 8¹¹, שִׁמּוֹן ק' parallel with שִׁמּוֹן ק' Ezk 16¹⁸ 23⁴¹, likewise (with a secular meaning) Pr 27⁹;

—e. metaphorical, תִּפְלָה ק' Ps 141².

—3. expressions: קִטְרָת with בּוֹא hif. Ex 39³⁸; with לָקַח Lv 16¹²; with נָתַן Lv 16¹³ Nu 17¹² Ezk 16¹⁸; with עָלָה hif. Ex 30⁹; with עָשָׂה Ex 30³⁵⁻³⁷ 31¹¹ 37¹⁵⁻²⁹, cf. Ex 31⁸ 35¹⁵ 37²⁵; with קִטַּר hif. 1S 2²⁸ Ex 30¹⁻⁷ 40²⁷ Nu 17⁵ 2C 2³ 29⁷; with קָרַב hif. Nu 16³⁵; with שִׂים Lv 10¹ Nu 16⁷⁻¹⁸ 17¹¹ Ezk 23⁴¹; with שָׂמַח pi. Pr 27⁹. †

8349 קִטַּת

קִטַּת: place name Jos 19¹⁵ = → קִטְרוֹן Ju 1³⁰. †

8350 קיא

קיא; MHeb. hif. to spit; Akk. *gâ'u* to spit (AHw. 284a), cf. *qâ'u* (AHw. 912b) or *kâ'u* to spew, vomit (CAD K: 309; Lambert *Wisdom* 331); Eth. *qē'a* (Dillmann *Lex.* 459) to vomit, be sick, = Tigr. *qa'a*, *qa'a* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 255a); Arb. *qā'a* (*qy'*); Eg. *q^z* to vomit (Erman-G. 5:7).

qal: cj. pf. קִיאָה Lv 18²⁸, for pt. קִיאָה, see Elliger *Lev.* 230; BHS; impv. קִיָּי Q Jr 25²⁷ (Cairo, K קִיָּי, rd. קִיָּי ? = קִיאָה, see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 445; Bergsträsser 2: §28t.

—1. abs. to spit, be sick Jr 25²⁷, Sir 36²¹ (impv. קוּה as of קוּה).

—2. metaphorical, with acc. (sbj. הִיאָרֵץ) Lv 18²⁸. †

hif: (SamP. only qal, see Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:112) pf. sf. וַיִּהְיֶה קִיאָתוֹ. (Gesenius-K. §76h; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 402s); impf. וַיִּקְיא, וַיִּקְיאָה, וַיִּקְיאָה, וַיִּקְיאָה, sf. וַיִּקְיאָנוּ, וַיִּקְיאָנָה, וַיִּקְיאָנָה: to vomit something: of a person, what has been eaten Pr 23⁸, honey Pr 25¹⁶, wealth (חֵיל) Jb 20¹⁵; of the fish and Jonah Jon 2¹¹; of a land, to spew out its inhabitants Lv 18²⁵⁻²⁸ 20²². †

Der. קיא, קיאָה.

8351 קיא

קיא; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452q; Eth. *qēyā'*, *qīyā'* (Dillmann *Lex.* 459); Tigr. *qay'* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 255a); Arb. *quyā'*: meaning always corresponds to the verb: sf. קִיאָו: vomit, spit Is 19¹⁴ 28⁸ Jr 48²⁶. †

8352 קיה

*קיה: → קיא qal.

8353 קיט

cj. קִיט: Arm. (Wagner *Aramäismen* 265) = Heb. קִיץ; hapax legomenon **Jb 8**₁₄, for אֲשֶׁר-יִקוּט prp. קִיט
קִשְׁרֵי summer threads (e.g. KBL): **summer**. †

8354 קִיטוֹר

קִיטוֹר See below under קִיטוֹר and קִיטֵר (#8356).

8355 קִיטֵר

קִיטֵר See below under קִיטוֹר and קִיטֵר (#8356).

8356 קִיטֵר/קִיטוֹר

קִיטוֹר and קִיטֵר: I קטר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 475t; SamP. *qītor* smoke **Gn 19**₂₈ **Ps 119**₈₃ :: Sept, Vulg., Pesh.: frost, so also NRSV, but against this see Deissler *Psalms 119 (118) und seine Theologie* 183; **Ps 148**₈ (associated with שָׁלֹג and אֵשׁ וּבָרָד); meaning disputed, suggestions include:

—a. following MT:

—i. smoke (parallel with אֵשׁ), so Dahood *Psalms* 3:351, 354;

—ii. thick fog, so Deissler *Psalms 119 (118) und seine Theologie* 183; Reymond *L'eau* 15; Kraus BK 15⁵:1140;

—b. cj. קָרַח (e.g. KBL), cf. Sept., Vulg., Pesh., ice; so also REB. †

8357 קִיָּם

*קִיָּם: hapax legomenon **Jb 22**₂₀ קִיָּמוֹנִי: meaning uncertain, suggestions include

—a. following MT:

—i. KBL: active pt. of קוּם our adversary, but unlikely because of the pt. קָם → קוּם; cf. NRSV: our adversaries;

—ii. König *Wb.* 407b: rebellion, meaning opposition (abstract for concrete);

—b. cj.:

—i. with Theodotion ὑπόστασις prp. יִקְמוֹם or קִיָּמוֹם, see Zorell *Lex.*; see further e.g. Fohrer KAT 16:350f: their continued existence :: REB (and NEB): their riches are swept away;

—ii. with Vulg. *erectio eorum* prp. קִיָּמוֹתָם their opposition, cf. Peters *Das Buch Job* (1928) 238; the first of the conjectural emendations (b i) is probably the most likely solution. †

8358 קִיָּמוֹה

*קִימָה: קום, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452q; MHeb. קִימָה rising up, standing up: sf. קִימָתָם: rising up (: שָׁבְתָם) Lam 3₆₃;

—cj.: Jb 22₂₀ → *קִיִּם, b ii. †

8359 קִין

קִין; MHeb. denominative vb. from קִינָה: קִינֵן to begin singing a dirge; Syr. sbst. → קִינָה; denominative vb. *qanqen* to sing, see Gesenius-B. and Brockelmann *Lex.* 664b; Eth. *qānaya* to make music, sbst. *qēñē* song (Dillmann *Lex.* 447); Tigr. *qānā* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 253a) to improvise, sing a melody; sing according to an existing melody (e.g. a lament); Arb. *qainat* songstress, lady's maid (Wehr-Cowan 806b), masc. *qain*, *qinn* slave (Müller *Wurzeln* 96) → II קִין: denominative vb.

pil: pf. קִוְנָה, sf. קִוְנָה; impf. וְקִוְנָה (var. see Gesenius-B.; BHK² וְקִוְנָה, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 404)

Ezk 32₁₆; pt. pl. fem. מְקִוְנֹת: to sing a funeral song (קִינָה): with עַל over someone **Ezk** 27₃₂ 2C 35₂₅; with אֶל 2S 3₃₃; with עַל and obj. קִינָה 2S 1₁₇ **Ezk** 32_{16a} (for וְקִוְנָה prp. with Sept. וְקִוְנָה, see Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 765; BHS); הַמְקִוְנֹת the wailing women **Jr** 9₁₆. †

Der. I קִינָה: probably not to be derived from קִוְנָה, but from the root קִין.

8360 קִין

I *קִין: probably a primary noun (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457o); root-mutation with קִנָּה (Gesenius-B.), cf. Arb. *qanāt* spear, lance (with bamboo as the shaft), tube, reed, duct (Wehr-Cowan 794a): sf. קִינֵי: lance, spear 2S 21₁₆. †

8361 קִין

II קִין: n.m.; SamP. *qen*; Sept. Κᾰυ, Josephus Κάυς (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 69); folk-etymology from קִנָּה **Gn** 4₁; JArm. קִינָּה metal-worker, smith; ? Ug. *qn*, pl. *qnm* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 17:vi:23) reed (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2244: used as shafts for arrows; Dahood *Fschr. Baumgartner* 46; Driver *Myths*² 157a; cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 443 entry 109) :: Aistleitner 2424: smith; Syr. *qaināyā* smith, goldsmith; OSArb. n.m. *qyn* Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:190a; Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 314 and Müller *Wurzeln* 96; n.f. *qynt* (Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:190b and Müller loc. cit.); divine name *qynn* (*Qaynān*) see Conti *Chrest.* 231b; Gese-Höfner *Religionen* 277; appellative *qyn* custodian (Conti *Chrest.* 231b; Gese-Höfner *Religionen* 348; Müller *Wurzeln* 96); Nab. n.m. קִינוֹנָא (Cantineau *Nab.* 2: 142b); Lih. *qn*; Tham. *qyn*, *qn*, *qnt*; Saf. *qn*, *qnt*, *qn'l* (Müller *Wurzeln* 96 with reference to Arb. *qain*, *qinn* slave); Palm. קִינִיא a smith who works gold and silver; perhaps also in Hatra, see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 258; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1009, *qyny* I; Brown VT 21 (1971) 16f; Arb. *qain* smith; on Heb. קִין, see Westermann BK 1/1:394: meaning not merely a smith, since לִטֵּשׁ is used for that; see also Brown loc. cit.; on the question of the original meaning of קִין cf. Arb. *qain* smith, and also Saf. *qn* etc. (see above); Arb. *qain* slave; in that case קִין would be a short form of a theophoric personal name, a little like Saf. *qn'l*: Adam's first son **Gn** 4₁₋₂₅; → קִין תִּיבֵל; → III קִין and קִינִי and קִינֵן. †

8362 קִין

III קַיִן: name of a tribe; = II: **Nu 24**₂₂ **Ju 4**₁₁ (on both occasions associated with הַקַּיִנִּי). †

8363 קַיִן

IV קַיִן: place name: הַקַּיִן **Jos 15**₅₇ = II in Judah (the region of Maon), = ? *Khirbet Yaqim*, 3 km. northeast. of יַיִן, see Simons *Geog.* §319 C/8; cf. Gesenius-B. and KBL; Alt *Kl. Schr.* 2:286: the name הַקַּיִן refers back to that of the tribe :: Noth *Jos.* 92: הַקַּיִן originally the attribute of the previously mentioned place name אֶנְוָה, that is אֶנְוָה־אֶזָּרָה, the town of the Kenites; cf. Sept.

8364 קִינָה

I קִינָה: קִיין, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452q; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 193); Syr. *qīntā* hymn, lament; Mnd. *qinta* I hymn (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 411b); sbst. Eth. and Arb. → קִיין: pl. קִינִים **Ezk 2**₁₀, קִינֹת **2C 35**_{25a-b} (Michel *Grundlegung* 1:42), sf. קִינֹתֵיהֶם. H. Jahnou *Das hebr. Leichenlied*; Eissfeldt *Einleitung* 126ff; TWNT 3:150f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1069f; Wolff BK 14/2:276f.

—1. a. **funeral song, dirge** **Ezk 19**₁₄ **Am 8**₁₀ **Sir 38**₁₆; with נִשָּׂא to intone **Jr 7**₂₉ **9**₉ **Ezk 19**₁ **26**₁₇ **27**₂₋₃₂ **28**₁₂ **32**₂ **Am 5**₁, with קִינֵן **2S 1**₁₇ **Ezk 32**₁₆, with לְמַד **Jr 9**₁₉; אָמַר בְּקִינֹתֵיהֶם to recite in their laments **2C 35**_{25a};

—b. קִינֹת הַקִּינֹת lamentations, spoken by Jeremiah and put into writing **2C 35**_{25b} (meaning the Book of Lamentations), see Rudolph *Chr.* 333.

—2. pl. קִינִים **Ezk 2**₁₀, see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:42: not individual laments but their literary form, cf. Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 10. †

8365 קִינָה

II קִינָה: place name: Heb. inscr., Tell Arad 24:12; *Khirbet Gāzze*, on a spur over *Wadi el-Qēnī* (Mittmann ZDPV 93 (1977) 234): **Jos 15**₂₂. †

8366 קַיִנִּי

קַיִנִּי: > II קַיִן + *i* ending denoting membership (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501x), see Noth *Gesch. Isr.* 57f; de Vaux *Histoire* 1:316; W. Dietrich *Fschr. Zimmerli* 101 :: Westermann BK 1/1:394; see further Rowley *Joseph* 149ff; Herrmann *Geschichte* 105f; Stoebe KAT 8/1:284; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 940; Simons *Geog.* §203: הַקַּיִנִּי (Samp. [aq]qīni), pl. הַקַּיִנִּים **1C 2**₅₅; Sept. Καίναλος, Κίναλος; Καίναλοι, Κίναλοι; Josephus Κενεαίδοι (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 73): name of tribe or people: **Kenite**, in a list **Gn 15**₁₉; parallel with עַמְלֵק **Nu 24**₂₁; commanded by Saul to separate from עַמְלֵק **1S 15**₆; עָרֵי הַקַּיִן עַמְלֵק **1S 30**₂₉; נָגַב הַקַּיִן **27**₁₀; הַקַּיִן הַקַּיִן **Ju 4**₁₁₋₁₇ **5**₂₄; cj. **Ju 1**₁₆ for קַיִנִּי prp. with הַקַּיִנִּי **4**₁₁ חֹבֵב הַקַּיִנִּי (KBL and Mittmann ZDPV 93 (1977) 213f); pl. **1C 2**₅₅. †

8367 קַיִנִּים

קַיְנִי: name of a tribe, **1C 2**₅₅: → קַיְנִי.

8368 קַיְנָן

קַיְנָן: n.m. (Sept. Καίναν, **Luke 3**₃₇ Καίνάμ; Josephus Καίνᾶς, Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 69); II קַיְנָן + ? diminutive ending *-ān*; Saf. n.m. *qnn* (Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:190b) and name of a deity → II קַיְנָן: son of Enosh **Gn 5**₉₋₁₄ **1C 1**₂. †

8369 קַיֵץ

I קַיֵץ: denominative from קַיֵץ; ? root mutation with II קַיֵץ/קַיֵץ see Gesenius-B.; Arb. *qāza* (*qyz*) to pass the summer, be very hot (Lane 7:2579b): MHeb. pi. to spend the summer, as also Syr. *qayyet*.

qal: pf. קַיֵץ: to **pass the summer**, birds passing the summer in a spoiled landscape **Is 18**₆. †

8370 קַיֵץ

II קַיֵץ: by-form → יִקְיֵץ; MHeb. קַיֵץ hif. to waken; Arb. *yaqīza* → יִקְיֵץ.

hif: pf. הִקְיֵץ, הִקְיֵצוּ, הִקְיֵצוּ(וּ); impf. יִקְיֵץ, יִקְיֵצוּ; impv. הִקְיֵצוּ, הִקְיֵצוּ; inf. הִקְיֵץ; pt. הִקְיֵץ: to **wake up**.

—1. a. to arouse persons from sleep **1S 26**₁₂ **Is 29**₈ **Jr 31**₂₆ **Ps 3**₆ **17**₁₅ (see Kraus BK 15⁵:279), **73**₂₀ **Pr 6**₂₂; from drunkenness **Jl 1**₅ **Pr 23**₃₅;

—b. from illness (close to death) **2K 4**₃₁; from death **Is 26**₁₉ **Jr 51**₃₉₋₅₇ **Jb 14**₁₂ :: → II קַיֵץ, **Da 12**₂.

—2. a. God **Ps 35**₂₃ **44**₂₄ **59**₆;

—b. עֵץ wood (meaning idol) **Hab 2**₁₉.

—3. הִקְיֵץ **Ezk 7**₆ → קַיֵץ 4; cj. **Hab 2**₇ for יִקְיֵץ with 1QHab prp. יִקְיֵצוּ (BHS) :: Rudolph KAT 13/3:219: MT impf. from יִקְיֵץ; cj. **Ps 139**₁₈ for הִקְיֵצוּ prp. הִקְיֵצוּ, → II קַיֵץ cj. (BHS; KBL). †

8371 קַיֵץ

קַיֵץ: → I קַיֵץ (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457o); SamP. *qes*; Arb. *qāza*, cf. Wolff BK 14/2:368 :: Segal JSS 7 (1962)

219f: קַיֵץ, cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 262; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 193); Heb. inscr. *qš* (Donner-R.

Inschriften text 182:7) summer fruit; JArm. קַיֵץ (קַיֵץ, קַיֵץ); OArm. קַיֵץ (Donner-R. *Inschriften*

216:19) summer (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 262; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1020-1021, *qš* I); Canaanite *šê qēši*

summer grain (El Amarna letter 131:15; see AHw. 918b; CAD Q: 243); Ug. *qz* summer fruit (Gordon *Textbook*

§19:2224; Aistleitner 2439); Syr. *qaiṭā*; CPArm. *qyt*; OSArb. *qyz* (Conti *Chrest.* 231a) summer, *dqyšn* (*dū*

qayšān) name of a month (Conti *Chrest.* 232a); Arb. *qaiṣ* summer heat, high summer: קַיֵץ, sf. קַיֵץ.

—1. **summer** (: חֹרֶף), see Dalman *Arbeit* 1/1:34-50; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 795: קַיִן וְחֹרֶף Gn 8²² Ps 74¹⁷, בְּקַיִן Zech 14⁸ Pr 6⁸ 10⁵ 26¹ 30²⁵; קַיִן בִּימֵי קַיִן Sir 50⁸; בְּטָרָם קַיִן Is 28⁴; קַיִן פָּלָה Jr 8²⁰ see below 3; הַקַּיִן בית Am 3¹⁵; קַיִן תְּרַבְּנֵי burning summer heat Ps 32⁴.

—2. קַיִן **summer fruit** (esp. figs, see Löw 1:239f; Dalman *Arbeit* 1/2:556ff; BRL² 33; Wolff BK 14/2:368) 2S 16^{1f}; parallel with קִצִּיר Is 16⁹, Jr 40¹⁰⁻¹²; parallel with בְּצִיר Jr 48³² Mi 7¹, Am 8^{1f}.

—3. **summer harvest** Is 28⁴ Jr 8²⁰. †

8372 קִיצוֹן

*קִיצוֹן: קִץ Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500p; SamP. *qīṣon*: fem. קִיצוֹנָה (adj. from יְרִיעָה): **extreme, last** Ex 26⁴⁻¹⁰ 36¹¹⁻¹⁷. †

8373 קִיקְיוֹן

קִיקְיוֹן; MHeb. קִיק and קִיקְיוֹן castor oil plant (Dalman *Wb.* 377b); cf. Akk. *kukkānītu* a garden plant (AHw. 500a; CAD K: 498); Eg. *kʿkʿ* (Erman-G. 5:109); > Greek > > castor oil; the versions differ, see esp. Wolff BK 14/3:143f; Aquila, Theodotion κικεω', and therefore קִיקְיוֹן, most probably the castor-oil plant (*r. communis*) Jon 4⁶⁻¹⁰, see Löw *Flora* 1:608ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 1/1:65; 2:297; Rudolph KAT 13/2:361; Wolff 14/3:143f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1605. †

8374 קִיקְלוֹן

קִיקְלוֹן (< קִקְלוֹן*, see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 499 l; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:247d): vb. קָלַל; Tg.° קִיקְלִתָּא (Jr 19⁷, MS קִקְלִתָּא) dung, excrement; Syr. *qēyqalta* (קִיקְלִתָּא) *Lex. Syr.* 688b) dung-heap: disgrace Hab 2¹⁶; ? cj. Nah 1¹⁴ for קִלּוֹתָּא prp. קִיקְלוֹן (קִיקְלוֹן) stigma or קִיקְלוֹתָּא dung-heap (e.g. Elliger ATD 25⁶:8 and BHS) :: Horst HAT 14²:158; Rudolph KAT 13/3:158, 159f, following MT: since you are worth nothing; KBL rd. קִקְלִתָּא → קָלַל pi. †

8375 קִיר

I קִיר: etymology uncertain (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 451p), probably a primary noun; SamP. *qer*,

—a. MHeb. קִיר hem, edge, or alternatively edging (Levy *Wb.* 4:302a), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 193) wall = Ph. (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 7:1; 43:13); Moabite קִר city (Mesha. 11, 12, 24, 29; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 263; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1025 *qr* I);

—b. JArm. קִירָא wax, asphalt (Levy *Wb.* 4:302a.); Akk. *qīru* hot bitumen (AHw. 923a; CAD Q: 270); Syr. *qīrā*; Mnd. *qira* pitch, bitumen (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 412a); Arb. *qār, qīr* tar, pitch, vb. denom *qyr* II to tar, coat with pitch; > Greek κηρός, Latin *cera*; according to KBL (cf. Gesenius-B.) the nouns under a and b are etymologically connected: קִיר originally layer, coating (of a wall constructed from wattle or mud bricks) > wall (: גִּדָּר stone wall); any connection between these two meanings (a and b) is quite uncertain: pl. קִירוֹת, sf. קִירוֹתָי (74 times).

—1. wall (BRL² 209ff):

—a. of a בַּיִת meaning a house Lv 14³⁷⁻³⁹ 2K 9³³ Ezk 12⁵⁻⁷⁻¹² 33³⁰ Am 5¹⁹ Sir 14²⁴;

—b. of a בַּיִת meaning a temple 1K 6^{5f-15-27-29} Ezk 41^{5f-9-17} cf. 43⁸, 2C 3^{7-11f}; of a הַיְכָל Ezk 41²⁰⁻²⁵; of a בְּנֵין Ezk 41¹²; of a חֲצֵר Ezk 8^{7f-10} see 2;

—c. of a room 1S 18¹¹ 19²⁰ 2K 20² Is 38² 59¹⁰; הַקִּיר מוֹשֵׁב the seat by the wall 1S 20²⁵; עַל־יַת־קִיר walled upper-chamber 2K 4¹⁰; קִירוֹת הַבָּתִּים the walls of the rooms of the temple 1C 29⁴ or with versions הַבַּיִת ק' see Rudolph *Chr.* 190;

—d. misc. ק' הַחוֹמָה Rahab lived inside the wall itself Jos 2¹⁵; side(s) of the altar Ex 30³ 37²⁶ Lv 1¹⁵ 5⁹ Ezk 41²²; ק' בְּרוֹל Ezk 43; קִיר נָטוּי overhanging wall Ps 62⁴; metaphorical לְבַי קִירוֹת Jr 4¹⁹.

—2. wall (BRL² 209 ff) ק' הָעֵיר Nu 35⁴, ק' אֶבֶן 2S 5¹¹, אֶבֶן מִקִּיר Hab 2¹¹, הַקִּיר Ezk 13^{12-14f}; בְּקִיר ... הָאֵזוֹב 1K 5¹³; wall in a vineyard Nu 22²⁵; בְּקִיר מוֹשְׁתִּין → שִׁין; the references under 1 b may also belong under 2.

—3. expressions (as 1 and 2) בְּ אָחֹז to be inserted into 1K 6⁶; pt. passive Ezk 41⁶; בָּנָה 1K 6^{15a}; גִּשַׁשׁ pi. Is 59¹⁰; הָרַס Ezk 13¹⁴; זָעַק (sbj. מִקִּיר אֶבֶן) Hab 2¹¹; חָפַה pi. 2C 3⁷; חָקְקָה עַל (drawings) carved in Ezk 8¹⁰ 23¹⁴; הַקִּיר לַחֵץ אֵל 2S 5¹¹ 1C 14¹; קִיר חֲרָשִׁי (אֶבֶן) Ezk 8⁸ 12⁵⁻⁷⁻¹²; טוּחַ Ezk 13^{12-14f} 1C 29⁴; לַחֵץ אֵל nif. Nu 22²⁵; מָרַד Ezk 41⁵; נָגַע בְּקִיר 1K 6²⁷, hif. with לְ 2C 3^{11f}; נָזַח hif. with עַל/לְ Lv 5⁹ 2K 9³³; בְּקִיר hellip. נָכַח hif. 1S 18¹¹ 19¹⁰; נָפַל Ezk 13¹²; הַקִּיר אֵל סָבַב פָּנָיו אֵל הַקִּיר hif. 2K 20² Is 38²; סָמַךְ עַל־הַקִּיר Am 5¹⁹, עָשָׂה 2K 4¹⁰, pt. passive Ezk 41²⁵; פָּתַח pi. to overlay (walls) 2C 3⁷; פָּשָׂה to spread over the walls of the house Lv 14³⁹; צָפַה pi. to overlay the sides of the altar Ex 30³ 37²⁶; קָלַע to carve out 1K 6²⁹; שָׁפַל מִנִּי־הַקִּיר deeper than the wall Lv 14³⁷.

—4. cj.:

—a. 1K 6^{15b} for קִירוֹת prp. cf. Sept. קִירוֹת;

—b. 1K 6¹⁶ for הַקִּירוֹת prp. with Sept. הַקִּירוֹת, see Noth *Könige* 99; BHS;

—c. Is 25⁴ for קִיר prp. קִיר (BHS);

—d. Is 22⁵ קִיר → *קִיר.

קִיר 8376

II קִיר → I קִיר a; in place names.

—1. קִיר מוֹאָב Sept. τὸ τεῖχος τῆς Μωαβίτιδος, Tg. *karkā dāmō'āb* Is 15¹.

—2. קִיר חֶרֶשׁ, Sept. κίραδας, **Jr 48**³¹⁻³⁶.

—3. קִיר חֶרֶשׁ, two MSS הֶרֶשׁ, cf. Sept. τεῖχος -]215̄ ἐνεκαίνισας, **Is 16**¹¹.

—4. קִיר חֶרֶשֶׁת, Sept. Δεσεθ, **Is 16**⁷.

—5. קִיר חֶרֶשֶׁת 2K 3²⁵ text uncertain, for עֶרְהֶשְׂאִיר אֲבַנְיָהּ בְּקִיר חֶרֶשֶׁת prp. קִיר חֶרֶשֶׁת עֶרְהֶשְׂאִיר (BHS); somewhat differently Gray *Kings*³ 484^a; Sept. τοὺς λίθους τοῦ τοίχου καθηρημένους.

All these later instances (2-5) may be identified with the first (1), which (cf. Tg.) is traditionally identified with *el-Kerak*, in the centre of the southern region of Moab in the upper reaches of the *Wadi el-Kerak*, see Wildberger BK 10:611; see further Abel 2:418f; Simons *Geog.* §1246-7; van Zyl *Moabites* 69-71; but see also Kaiser ATD 18:55; they all mean town of earthenware, sherd city, → חֶרֶשׁ, which is not inconceivable as a place name (perhaps a derisive nickname ?), see Wildberger BK 10: 626; the reading חֶרֶשׁ is probably a simplification, cf. Ph., Pun. חרשת Carthage (Friedrich *Gramm.* §98). †

8377 קִיר

III קִיר: name of a territory, locative קִירָה:

—a. 2K 16⁹ Is 22⁶ (parallel with עֵילָם), Am 1⁵ 9⁷: exact location unknown; because of Is 22⁶ in southern Babylonia in the vicinity of Elam, see Wildberger BK 10:819; see further e.g. Rudolph KAT 13/2:131f; earlier literature in Gesenius-B.;

—b. on 2K 16⁹ Am 1⁵ see Gray *Kings*³ 633: קִיר appellative, identifying the city of Asshur;

—c. Am 9⁷ see Gray *Kings*³ 633, cj. for קִיר prp. *qarāqīr* < Arb. pl. water-holes or oases in the North Arabian desert, but very improbable. †

8378 קִירָם

קִירָם: n.m.: Neh 7⁴⁷ = קִירָם Ezr 2⁴⁴; see Noth *Personennamen* 256b but unexplained; according to Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 12 it means “crooked” → קִירָם; Heb. inscr., Tell Arad 18:5 (קִירָםִי) means the man from Keros, a member of the tribe of קִירָםִי, see Pardee UF 10 (1978) 315, 317): ancestor of a tribe of temple slaves (נְתִינִים) Ezr 2⁴⁴ Neh 7⁴⁷. †

8379 קִישׁ

קִישׁ: n.m., Sept. Κίς, Josephus Κείς (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 73); no certain explanation, but perhaps meaning “gift” (more precisely “given as a present”, see below), see Noth *Personennamen* 171³; Stoebe KAT 8/1:193: similar to Akk. personal names composed with the vb. *qīāšu(m)*, *qāšu* to offer, present, donate (AHw. 919; CAD Q: 156) with the sbst. *qīštu(m)* gift (AHw. 923f; CAD Q: 275), and with the verbal adj. *qīšu(m)*, given as a present (AHw. 924a; CAD Q: 280), see Stamm 138f, 257, 259; on קִישׁ cf. esp. Akk. *qīšu* :: Wellhausen *Heid.* 1:171: Arb. name of a deity *Qais*; cf. Nab. name of a deity קִישׁ and n.m. קִישׁוֹ (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:143a).

—1. the father of **שֹׁאֵיֵל** **1S** 9₁₋₃ **10**₁₁₋₂₁ **14**₅₁ **2S** **21**₁₄ **1C** 8₃₀₋₃₃ (Rudolph *Chr.* 81), 9_{.36-39} (see Rudolph *Chr.* 81), **12**₁ **26**₂₈.

—2. a Levite from the tribe Merari **1C** **23**_{21f} **24**₂₉.

—3. (= 2 ?) a Levite from Merari in the period of Hezekiah (but see Rudolph *Chr.* 296) **2C** **29**₁₂.

—4. forefather of Mordecai **Est** 2₅, ? = 1, see Bardtke KAT 17/4-5:298f. †

8380 קִישׁוֹן

קִישׁוֹן: name of a river, Sept. Κισων, Eg. *Qi-su-na* (Albright *Vocalization* 56): **Kishon**, *Nahr el-Muqatta*: **Ju** 4₇₋₁₃ **5**₂₁ **1K** **18**₄₀ **Ps** **83**₁₀ (Abel 1:158f, 467-469; Simons *Geog.* §205; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 957). †

8381 קִישִׁי

קִישִׁי: n.m.; short form: **1C** 6₂₉ = → קוֹשִׁיָהוּ †

8382 קָל

קָל: קלל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453y; MHeb. light, insignificant, little (Dalman *Wb.* 377b); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 193) fast, cf. קול (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 192); Ug. *ql* pl. fast ones, meaning messengers (de Moor ZAW 88 (1976) 333, 341, cf. Gordon *Textbook* §19:2228; Aistleitner 2409; Dahood *Ug.-Heb. Phil.* 70 entry 2228; Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 6 (1974) 35); Akk. *qallu(m)* light (used of messengers and troops; for possible meanings see F. Ellermeier *Prophetie in Mari und Israel* 29), of little, value, insignificant, few (AHw. 894b; CAD Q: 62); cf. JArm. קליל light, swift, little; also Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:507); EgArm. קליל light, rapid (*Aḥiqar* 38, 112; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 259; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1011, *qlyl*: lighter than straw or bran, nickname for a swift horse); Syr. *qallilā* light, rapid, little; CPArm. **ql*, **qlyl* rapid; Mnd. *qalil* as original form of *qalia* III, light, slight, but mostly meaning fast, rapid, as *qalia* IV (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 401a); OSArb. *qll* (Conti *Chrest.* 232b) little; Eth. *qalil* (Dillmann *Lex.* 411) insignificant, small; also Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 232b) light, nimble, foolish; Arb. *qalil* little, insignificant: קל and קל in pause; fem. קלה; pl. קלים.

—1. a. adj.: **light, nimble, rapid**: messengers **Is** 18₂, cloud 19₁, camel **Jr** 2₂₃ → בְּכֶרֶה, pursuer **Lam** 4₁₉; קל בְּרִגְלָיו fleet-footed **2S** 2₁₈ **Am** 2₁₅;

—b. adverb, parallel with מְהֵרָה **Is** 5₂₆ **Jl** 4₄.

—2. sbst.

—a. **something speedy** **Jr** 46₆, **Am** 2₁₄ (Wolff BK 14/2:160 :: Rudolph KAT 13/2:149: lightly armed ?, similarly Pfeifer ZAW 88 (1976) 69); **Qoh** 9₁₁;

—b. fast riding animal, racer **Is** 30₁₆.

—c.j.: **Jb** 24₁₈ for קל־הוא prp. קלו (BHS). †

8383 קל

I קלל: קלל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 455h; MHeb. קול, JArm. קִלֵּא relief: thoughtlessness, so with versions (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 24) :: alternative derivation from קול rumour, voice, but unlikely in the context: **Jr 3**₉. †

8384 קל

II קל: → קול.

8385 קלה

[קלה: 2S 20₁₄ וַיִּקְלְהוּ: → קהל nif.]

8386 קלה

I קלה: MHeb. קִלְהָ; JArm. קִלֵּא to burn; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:586 pt.); Akk. *qalû(m)* to burn, roast, refine (AHw. 896a; CAD Q: 69), Syr. *qalā*; Mnd. *QLA* to burn, roast, parch, consume by fire (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 413a); Eth. *qalawa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 413) to roast, burn; Akk. *maqlû* oven, burning, combustion (AHw. 607b; CAD M/1: 252); > EgArm. מִקְלוּ burned offering, holocaust (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 165; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 679: also Palm., with Greek parallel θυσίαν); Arb. *qalā* (*qly* and *qlw*) to fry, bake, roast; cf. sbst. Eg. *mqʿr* oven (loanword, Erman-G. 2/1:158); OSArb. *qlʿt* (Conti *Chrest.* 232a) heat, < vb. **qlʿ*.

qal: pf. sf. קָלַם; pt. passive קִלְיָ: to **roast**:

—a. obj. persons (as punishment) **Jr 29**₂₂;

—b. obj. grain (for an offering) קִלְיֵי אֲבִיב (SamP., versions קִלְיֵי *qālī*) **Lv 2**₁₄; מִצֹּת וְקִלְיֵי unleavened bread and roasted corn **Jos 5**₁₁, see E. Otto *Das Mazzotfest in Gilgal* 62 and note 6. †

nif: pt. נִקְלָה: really burned, meaning burning, inflammation (see e.g. Kraus BK 15⁵:445; Dahood *Psalms* 1:233, 235): **Ps 38**₈. †

Der. קִלְיָ, קִלְיָ.

8387 קלה

II קלה: by-form of קלל (cf. Bergsträsser 2: §31c); JArm. קִלֵּא to become contemptible, af. to make contemptible; Syr. *qalā* pa., af. to despise; Tigr. *qalā* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 234b) to be proud, reject because of pride; cf. OSArb. sbst. *qly* disgrace (Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 314); Arb. *qalā* (*qly*) and *qaliya* to hate, loathe; see THAT 2:643.

nif: pf. נִקְלָה; pt. נִקְלָה: to **be (become) contemptible** **Dt 25**₃ (SamP. *wniqqâl*: root קלל nif., pf.), **1S 18**₂₃ **Is 3**₅ (: נִכְבַּד), **16**₁₄ **Pr 12**₉ **Sir 10**₁₉ **25**₈. †

hif: pt. מִקְלָה: to **treat contemptuously** **Dt 27**₁₆ (SamP. *miqqellā*, hif. of root קלל, see Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:145 §2.12.15), **Sir 10**₂₉. †

Der. קלון.

8388 קלון

קלון: II קלה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498f; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 193); JArm. קלנא disgracefulness, shame; Syr. *qəlāyā* contempt, abuse: cs. קלון, sf. קלונך.

—1. shame, ignominy:

—a. in general **Is 22**₁₈ **Jr 13**₂₆ **46**₁₂ (: cj. with Sept. קולך), **Pr 11**₂ **12**₁₆ **13**₁₈ **18**₃ **22**₁₀;

—b. as antithesis to כבוד **Hos 4**₇ **Hab 2**₁₆ **Pr 3**₃₅; to גאון **Hos 4**₁₈ but text uncertain; cj. גאון for מגנייה, see BHS :: TOB 1103: MT מג' מגנייה metaphorical, her lead-ers; interpreted differently by e.g. Rudolph KAT 13/1:108; Wolff BK 14/1²:90; NRSV: they love lewdness more than their glory (similarly REB).

—2. expressions:

—a. נגע וקלון **Pr 6**₃₃, ריש וקלון **Pr 13**₁₈ וקלון דיין וקלון quarrelling and insult **Pr 22**₁₀, see Gemser *Spr.* 82;

—b. with בוא **Pr 11**₂; with כסה **12**₁₆; with לקח **9**₇; מלא פנים קלון pi. **Ps 83**₁₇; with מצא **Pr 6**₃₃; with ראה nif. **Jr 13**₂₆, hif. **Nah 3**₅; with שבע **Hab 2**₁₆, קלון שבע **Jb 10**₁₅; with שבת **Pr 22**₁₀; with שמע **Jr 46**₁₂.

—cj.: **Pr 3**₃₅ text uncertain, for sing. ק' שמע מרים prp. with Sept. pl. מרימים, meaning ? to increase the ignominies, see D.W. Thomas VTSupp. 3 (1955) 283 and Ringgren ATD 16/1²: 24; alt. cj. as e.g. מורשים to inherit ignominy, disgrace, see Gemser *Spr.* 30, cf. BHS. †

8389 קלחת

קלחת: loanword < Eg. *qrht* (Erman-G. 5:62f), cf. Coptic *čalaht*, see Ellenbogen *Foreign Words* 149; Lambdin *Egyptian Loan Words* 154; Mehri; Ug. *qlht* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 5, 22:16), see Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975) 166; any connection between the sbst. and the name of the deity *Qlh* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 115:5, 13), so de Moor UF 2 (1970) 316, 317, is very uncertain; see also L.R. Fisher *Ugaritica* 6 (1969) 198⁸: **pot, cauldron 1S 2**₁₄ **Mi 3**₃ (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:211; BRL² 183b). †

8390 קלט

I קלט: MHeb. קלוט without cloven hooves, hands, sterile; Late Heb. also dwarf; Arb. *qulāt* whippersnapper.

qal: pt. passive, or adj. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471u) קלוט (SamP. *qālot*), (: שרוע) **Lv 22**₂₃, of ושר ושה; exact meaning uncertain, possibilities include

—a. following Sept., Pesh., Vulg.: with a shortened tail;

—b. following Tg. חֲסִיר defective, that is an animal with stunted limbs; NRSV: an ox or a lamb that has a limb too long or too short; REB: overgrown or stunted; the second alternative (b) is probably preferable, so Elliger *Lev.* 300; cf. Noth ATD 6:137. †

Der. ? n.m. קְלִיטָא.

8391 קלט

II קלט*: MHeb., JArm. to take in, accept, esp. into a מִקְלָט refuge (*Levy Wb.* 4:308f).

Der. מִקְלָט; ? n.m. קְלִיטָא.

8392 קלי

קְלִי, קְלִיא (1S 17₁₇, for א see R. Meyer *Gramm.* §12, 2): I קלה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; SamP. *qāli*; MHeb. קְלִי roasting ears of corn (*Levy Wb.* 4:310b), pl. קְלִיֹת roasted grains, and also JArm. קְלִיָא; Akk. *qalû* roasted (AHw. 895b; CAD Q: 68), *qalītu* parched grain (AHw. 894a; CAD Q: 59) Syr. *qal/ qelyātā* something roasted; Eth. *qēlēw* (Dillmann *Lex.* 414) roasted, as also Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 234b) *qēlūy*; cf. Arb. *miqlan* and *miqlāt* frying pan: **roasted grain** (whole, toasted grains) Lv 23₁₄ 1S 17₁₇ 2S 17₂₈ Ru 2₁₄, see Dalman *Arbeit* 3:263-266; Stoebe KAT 8/1:323; Halbe ZAW 87 (1975) 333. †

8393 קלי

קְלִי Leningrad, קְלִי Bomberg: n.m., short form with hypocoristic ending (Noth *Personennamen* 39), the corresponding complete name remains uncertain, see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 192: head of a priestly family Neh 12₂₀. †

8394 קליה

קְלִיָה (var. קְלִיָה); Sept. Κωλια; Heb. inscr., seal קְלִיָהו (Horn BASOR 189 (1968) 42-43; Porten IEJ 21 (1971) 49): n.m.; the first element remains unclear, see Noth *Personennamen* 256b; proposals for the meaning in *Fschr. Stamm* 150f: Levite Ezr 10₂₃: קְלִיָהו קְלִיָהוּ הוּא which probably arises from a commoner nickname, → קְלִיָטָא †

8395 קליטא

קְלִיָטָא: Arm. pt. passive (Bauer-L. *Aram.* 106h), or alternatively verbal adj.; either from I קלט, or from II *קלט: n.m.; for the first suggestion, קְלִיָטָא meaning dwarf, runt, cripple, see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 98; cf. König *Wb.* 409a; for the second, קְלִיָטָא meaning accepted person, approved person, see Noth *Personennamen* 232; according to Rudolph the first is more likely, cf. the related Akkadian personal name in Stamm 264; but the second does not seem to be excluded, cf. Stamm 320f: Ezr 10₂₃ Neh 8₇ 10₁₁, → קְלִיָהו †

8396 קלל

וְאֶקְלָלִים; impv. קָלַל; inf. cs. קָלַל, קָלַלְךָ, קָלַלוּ; pt. מְקַלְלִים, מְקַלְלִים, sf. מְקַלְלֵי (Jr 15₁₀) see pf., מְקַלְלֵךְ (Gn 12₃), מְקַלְלֵךְ; for bibliography, besides Jenni *Pi'el*, see J. Scharbert *Biblica* 39 (1958) 8-14; also *Heilmittel im AT und im Alten Orient* 77f; J. Brichto *The Problem of "Curse" in the Hebrew Bible* 118-199; W. Schottroff *Der altisraelit. Fluchspruch* 29f; R. Rendtorff *Ges. Stud.* (ThB 57, 1975) 190f; on which cf. D.L. Petersen *VT* 26 (1976) 442; Ludw. Markert *Struktur und Bezeichnung des Scheltwortes* 315-317; THAT 2:641-647.

—1. to designate as too lightweight, contemptible (אָרָר), **declare cursed, accursed** (KBL); the pi. has an (exclusively) declarative sense, similarly also Jenni *Pi'el* 41 and Rendtorff *Ges. Stud.* :: THAT 2:643: קָלַל pi. (with the passive) clearly has both a declarative and a factitive function, for in קָלַל pi. (pu.) the declarative is identical with the factitive; to declare someone as insignificant or contemptible also means to make that person insignificant and contemptible; similarly also Schottroff *Der altisraelit. Fluchspruch* 29:

—a. i. people Gn 12₃ (מְקַלְלֵךְ singular !) see von Rad *ATD* 2-4⁹:122; Wolff *Ges. Stud.*² (1973) 358f, Ju 9₂₇ 1S 17₄₃ 2S 16_{9f} 19₂₂ Jr 15₁₀ (text emended קָלַלְוֹנִי בְּלֶהֶם, so BHS, Rudolph *Jer.* 104, see above), Qoh 7₂₂ Neh 13₂₅;

—ii. father and mother Ex 21₁₇ (cf. Albertz *ZAW* 90 (1978) 366f, 367¹⁰⁵: to treat contemptuously, as מְקַלְלֵה Dt 27₁₆ :: KBL to mark as cursed), Lv 20₉ Pr 20₂₀ 30₁₁;

—iii. מְקַלְלֵךְ Qoh 10₂₀, עֲשִׂיר Qoh 10₂₀, חָרַשׁ Lv 19₁₄, יוֹמוֹ Jb 3₁, אֱלֹהִים Ex 22₂₇ Lv 24₁₅ 1S 3₁₃ (tiqqun sopherim for לְהָהֶם);

—iv. עֲבָדָה his master Pr 30₁₀ Qoh 7₂₁;

—v. God the אֱלֹהֵימָה Gn 8₂₁ (from קָלַל meaning to curse, see e.g. Westermann *BK* 1/1:526, 611; TOB 57^p; NRSV: I will never again curse the ground; REB: put the earth under a curse :: to belittle, so e.g. Speiser *Genesis* 53; Steck *Fschr. von Rad* (1971) 530¹⁹);

—vi. בְּלַעַם Israel Dt 23₅ Jos 24₉ Neh 13₂;

—vii. abs. Lv 24₁₁₋₁₄₋₂₃ 2S 16_{5-7-10f-13} (THAT 2:643), Ps 62₅ 109₂₈.

—2. with בְּשֵׁם יְהוָה by invoking the name of Yahweh, to designate as cursed 2K 2₂₄, with בְּאֱלֹהֵי 1S 17₄₃; קָלַל קָלַל with acc. of the person 1K 2₈, = קָלַל (obj. אֱלֹהִים and מְלִיךְ) Is 8₂₁. †

pu: cj. pf. קָלַלְתָּ Nah 1₁₄ (thus KBL for קָלַלְתָּ, → קִיּוּן); impf. יִקְלַל, תִּקְלַל; pt. pl. sf. מְקַלְלֵי: to **be laid under a curse, be designated, treated, made accursed** Is 65₂₀ Ps 37₂₂ Jb 24₁₈ cj. Nah 1₁₄ :: H. Schulz *Das Buch Nahum* 16, with MT: because you are worthless, see also above, קִיּוּן. †

hif: pf. הִקְלִי, הִקְלִי, sf. הִקְלִיתִי 2S 19₄₄ Leningrad, הִקְלִיתִי Bomberg, cf. BHS; impf. יִקְלֶה; impv. הִקְלֵה; inf. cs. הִקְלֵה.

—1. to **lighten** (מִן from) Jon 1₅; to **make lighter** with מַעַל for Ex 18₂₂ 1S 6₅ (obj. יָד), 1K 12₁₀/2C 10₁₀ (obj. עֵל); with מִן of the thing, to make something lighter, meaning to lessen 1K 12₄₋₉/2C 10₄₋₉.

—2. with acc., to belittle, **treat with contempt** 2S 19₄₄, Is 8₂₃ insert as sbj. יְהוּרָה, see Alt *Kl. Schr.* 2:209, 211f; K. Seybold *Das davidische Königtum im Zeugnis der Propheten* 80; NRSV: in the former time he brought into contempt the land of Zebulun (: REB, translating as a passive) :: Wildberger BK 10:363, 364: sbj. יַעַת הָרָאֲשׁוֹן and the verb meaning to bring humiliation; Is 23₉ Ezk 22₇, see Jenni *Pi'el* 97.

—cj. 2S 20₁₄ for וַיִּקְלְהוּ (K ? וַיִּקְלְהוּ) rd. with Q וַיִּקְהֵלוּ → קהל nif. †

pilp: pf. קָלַל.

—1. with פָּנִים to sharpen, really to sharpen the front side, meaning to make a blade sharp (denominative vb. from → קָלַל) Qoh 10₁₀, cf. Hertzberg KAT 17/4-5:184 :: cj., see Driver VT 4 (1954) 232: קָלַל.

—2. with בְּחֲצִים to shake (the arrows of fate), really to set them in rapid motion (see qal 3 and nif. 1) Ezk 21₂₆. †

hitpalp: pf. הִתְקַלְקַל: to be jolted to and fro (of the hills), be shaken Jr 4₂₄. †

Der. קָלַל, קָלְהָ, קָלְלָה, קָלְלָה, קָלְלָה, קָלְלָה, קָלְלָה.

8397 קָלַל

קָלַל: קָלַל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 462 q: **smooth, shiny** (bronze) Ezk 1₇ Da 10₆. †

8398 קָלְהָ

קָלְהָ: קָלַל Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463u; SamP. *qālāla/ā*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 193); Ug. *qlt*:

—a. Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 6:v:12;

—b. Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 4:iii:15: as in Driver *Myths*² 157a, probably differentiate the first occurrence as abasement (a noun from the vb. *ql* (*qyl*) to fall) from the second as disgrace, humiliation (a noun from the vb. *ql* (*qll*) :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:2231, and Aistleitner 2410: the two are identical, meaning insult, shame (root קָלַל, or alternatively II קָלְהָ); from Akk. *gullultu(m)* hostile action, crime (AHw. 297b; CAD G: 131), *gillatu(m)* wrong, sin (AHw. 288a; CAD G: 72); Syr. *qulqālā* shame, disgrace; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:581); CPArm. *qll*?; Mnd. *q(u)lala* II frivolity, dishonour (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 406b); Tigr. *qēl*, *qēllat* ease, foolishness, *qalālat* thoughtlessness (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 232b); Arb. *qillat* small amount, insignificance, lack: cs. קָלְלָה (Dt 21₂₃ and Ju 9₅₇ Bomberg), קָלְלָה (Ju 9₅₇ Leningrad), sf. קָלְלָה/כְּתוֹ; pl. קָלְלוֹת (THAT 2:645; W. Dietrich *Prophetie und Geschichte* 75f; for further bibliography see קָלַל).

—1. curse-formula, by which someone or something is designated as cursed (אָרְרָר):

—a. אֵל אֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתָיְכֶם בְּאֶרֶץ מִצְרָיִם אֵל אֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתָיְכֶם אֵל אֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתָיְכֶם Gn 27₁₂ Dt 11₂₆, אֵל אֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתָיְכֶם אֵל אֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתָיְכֶם Dt 30₁ Ju 9₅₇, pl. Dt 28₁₅₋₄₅;

—b. לְקַעַל לְנַתַן to make into a curse-formula **Jr 24⁹ 25¹⁸ 26⁶**; לְהִיָּה לְקַנְתַּן לְקַעַל to fall under a curse **Jr 44²² 49¹³**; to use as a curse-formula **2K 22¹⁹ Jr 42¹⁸ 44⁸⁻¹² Sir 41⁹ = קַלְלָהּ הִיָּה זֶחַךְ 8¹³**;

—c. לְקַח קַיָּן מִן to remove a curse-formula from **Jr 29²²**; קַלַּל קַיָּן נְמוֹרָצָה to curse with a terrible curse **1K 28**.

—2. a. עָלַי קַלְלָתְךָ your curse be upon me! **Gn 27¹³**; קַלְלַת יוֹתָם the curse-formula pronounced by Jotham **Ju 9⁵⁷**, cf. קַלְלַת אֱלֹהִים (abstract for concrete) one cursed by God **Dt 21²³**; קַלְלַת חַנָּם undeserved curse **Pr 26²**;

—b. קַיָּן קַלְלַת חַנָּם :: בְּרָכָה **Dt 11^{26-28f} 23⁶ 27¹³ 30¹⁻¹⁹ Jos 8³⁴ Zech 8¹³ Ps 109¹⁷ Neh 13² Sir 3⁹**; :: טוֹבָה **2S 16¹²**; קַיָּן כְּתוּבָה **Dt 29²⁶**, cf. **Jos 8³⁴**;

—c. expressions related to b: with אָהָב **Ps 109¹⁷**; with בּוֹא **Dt 30¹**; with הִיָּה **Zech 8¹³**; with הִפְיָךְ **Dt 23⁶ Neh 13²**; with נַתַּן לְפָנַי **Dt 11^{26-28f} 30¹⁹**; with עָמַד עַל **Dt 27¹³**; with קָרָא **Jos 8³⁴**; with שׁוּב hif. **2S 16¹²**;

—d. additional expressions: with חָשַׁב nif. **Pr 27¹⁴**; with לָבַשׁ **Ps 109¹⁸**. †

קלם 8399

קלם: MHeb.:

—a. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 193) to mock at (with קַ), and

—b. pi. to praise, acclaim (Dalman *Wb.* 379b with reference to Greek *καλῶς*); also pa., and also JArm., Syr., CPArm. itpa, to be acclaimed (Schulthess *Lex.* 180b: derived from *>καλῶς*); whether both meanings belong to the same root is uncertain; to stamp one's feet has been suggested as a common basic meaning (see Gesenius-B.; KBL; Zorell *Lex.*) but the second meaning (b) may in fact be a Greek loanword :: C. Rabin, *Orientalia* 32 (1963) 122: both are loanwords from Hittite *kalleš-* to call, invite (Friedrich *Heth. Wb.* 95); on the first meaning see Dahood *Biblica* 52 (1971) 348: קלם interchanges with Ug. *qlš* to mock, scorn (Aistleitner 2414; cf. Dijkstra-de Moor *UF* 7 (1975) 193f) :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:2234 check, prohibition.

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 250): inf. קַלְמֵ: with acc. to spurn **Ezk 16³¹**; with קַ to mock **Sir 11⁴**. †

hitp: impf. יִתְקַלְמוּ, יִתְקַלְמוּ (י): with קַ make fun of **2K 2²³ Ezk 22⁵ Hab 1¹⁰**. †

Der. קלסה, קלסה.

קלם 8400

קלם: קלם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 193): mockery, derision **Jr 20⁸ Ps 44¹⁴ 79⁴**. †

קלסה 8401

קלסה: קלם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 477z; on קלסה :: קלסה see Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 67: mockery **Ezk 22⁴**. †

8402 קלע

I קלע: probably denominative of קלע; MHeb. pi. to sling; JArm. af. to sling; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:545); Ph. *ql'* (pt. act. qal) slinger, or sling-maker (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 259; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1012; Harris *Grammar* 143); in Phoenician inscriptions from Cyprus: *hql'* (nomen actionis, on the pattern *qattāl*) either slinger, or from II קלע wood-carver, see Caquot-Masson *Syria* 45 (1968) 295-300; Syr. *qalla'* pa. to hurl with a sling; Eth. and Arb. sbst. → קלע.

qal: pt. קלע, קולע: with בָּ to sling (stones) **Ju 20**₁₆; with acc., to throw out the population from a land **Jr 10**₁₈ :: Kopf VT 8 (1958) 199f: = Arb. *qala'a* to extract, uproot, so also Barr *Philology* 108. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 193, 200): impf. ויקלענה, ויקלע: to sling (אבן) **1S 17**₄₉; metaphorical (נפש) in the pocket of a sling **1S 25**₂₉ (see Stoebe KAT 8/1:445, 450). † → I קלע, *קלע.

8403 קלע

II קלע: MHeb. qal, pi., JArm. pe. to weave, plait; Syr. sbst. *qā'iltā* = Heb. מוקלעת woodcarving (Brockelmann *Lex.* 681a).

qal: pf. קלע: to carve **1K 6**₂₉₋₃₂₋₃₅. †

Der. *מוקלעת, II *קלע.

8404 קלע

I קלע: primary noun, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456 l; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 193); JArm. קלעא; Syr. *qel'ā*; Eth. *maqlē'* (Dillmann *Lex.* 414b); Arb. *miqlā'* sling; Ug. *ql'*, meaning disputed, either sling, or shield, and if the latter then from II *קלע: for the first suggestion see Gordon *Textbook* 2233; Aistleitner 2413; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 334 entry 507; for the second suggested meaning, *ql'* corresponds to Akk. (Ras Shamra) *kabābu* shield, see Landsberger *AfO* 18 (1957/58) 379⁸; Rainey *UF* 3 (1971) 172; Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 99 entry 25; > Eg. loanword *qr'w* (Erman-G. 5:59) shield; Coptic *čal*: קלע, sf. קלעו (daghesh dirimens, Bergsträsser 1: §10v), pl. קלעים (cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:40): sling, meaning a strap with a wide flap in the middle into which a sling-stone could have been mounted (Stoebe KAT 8/1:332): **1S 17**₄₀₋₅₀ **Sir 47**₄; כף הקלעים the pocket of a sling **1S 25**₂₉; קלע אבני rough unworked sling-stones, hard limestone and pebbles from a stream (see Schuhmacher-Steuernagel *Tell el-Mutesellim* 1:13) **Zech 9**₁₅ (KBL cj. קלעו :: e.g. Elliger *ATD* 25⁶:151; Otzen *Studien über Deuteriosacharia* 243f; TOB: MT); Otzen loc. cit.: stone from a meteorite :: e.g. M. Saebø *Sacharia 9-14* 197: sling-stones; REB: trampling underfoot the sling-stones :: NRSV: they shall tread down the slingers **Jb 41**₂₀; קלע אבני **2C 26**₁₄ sling-stones provided for the army by Uzziah (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:223 and figs. 37, 330; BRL² 282; de Vaux *Inst.* 2:53f = *Lebensordnungen* 2:52; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2125f). †

8405 קלע

II *קָלַע: II קָלַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458u; SamP. *qēlīm* < **qəlī'im*; MHeb. sail, net, curtain; JArm. קָלַעָא sail; Arb. *qil*^c sail; Ug. *ql*^c? shield → I קָלַע: pl. קָלַעִים, cs. קָלַעִי: curtain (curtains in the forecourt of the מִזְבֵּחַ):

—a. Ex 27^{9,11f,14f} 35¹⁷ 38^{9,12,14,16,18} 39⁴⁰ Nu 3²⁶ 4²⁶; cj. 1K 6^{34a} for קָלַעִים rd. קָלַעִים → קָלַע;

—b. expressions: with בָּוֵא hif. Ex 39⁴⁰ (cf. v. 33); with נִשָּׂא Nu 4²⁶; with עָשָׂה Ex 35¹⁷ (cf. v. 10). †

8406 קָלַע

*קָלַע: I קָלַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 478h; JArm., Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:545: קָלַעָה det.), Syr. *qallā'a*; ? Ph. *hql*^c → I קָלַע: pl. קָלַעִים: slinger 2K 3²⁵. †

8407 קָלַקַל

קָלַקַל: קָלַל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 482k; SamP. *qāḷqāl*, Sam. קָלַקַל (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:588) and קָאָקַל (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:581); hapax legomenon Nu 21⁵ in the collocation לְחַם לְקָלַקַל: exact meaning disputed; possible interpretations:

—a. according to the context and the versions, wretched food; NRSV: miserable food; REB: miserable fare; cf. Akk. *bubūtu(m)* famine, hunger, basic sustenance (AHw. 135b; CAD B: 301); on קָלַקַל cf. ? MHeb. JArm. קָלַקַל, קָלַקַלִּי depravity, corruption;

—b. קָלַקַלִּי and Ug. *qlql* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2235; Aistleitner 2415; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 443 entry 108) from Akk. *qulqullīānu*, *qulqullānu* a plant, a type of cassia ? (AHw. 927a; CAD Q: 301), on which see previously Aistleitner 2415, and see further Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 6 (1974) 45; A. Herdner *Corpus* 246⁴: reference to Arb. *qilqil* cassia, cf. also KBL. †

8408 קָלַשׁ

*קָלַשׁ: → קָלַשׁוֹן.

8409 קָלַשׁוֹן

קָלַשׁוֹן: hapax legomenon 1S 13²¹: uncertain word; suggestions:

—a. with MT: קָלַשׁוֹן: *קָלַשׁ, JArm. קָלַישׁ thin, weak; pa., af. to thin, weaken; sbst. קָלַשׁוֹנָא sharpened iron Qoh 12¹¹ = Heb. קָלַשׁוֹן: דְּרָבָן (Vulg. *tridens*) trident, so esp. KBL; cf. Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*;

—b. cj.: cf. Sept. τρεῖς σίκλοι ἐφικ τὸν ὀδόντα (שׁוֹן = שֵׁן) :: prp. שְׁלֵשׁ שְׁקָל לְשׁוֹן הַקְּרָדְמִים: the sharpening of axes cost one third of a shekel, so e.g. Bewer JBL 61 (1942) 45f; Hertzberg ATD 10²:80⁷; Stoebe KAT 8/1:255; cf. TOB 531⁰, NRSV, REB. †

8410 קָמָה

קָמָהּ: קָמָהּ pt. fem. as neuter, meaning what stands in the field, cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:71; JArm. קָמָהּ standing grain; so also Mnd. *qamta* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 401b); Ug. ? *qmm* Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 19:i:9 (but see Herdner *Corpus* p. 87³) stalks, so Dijkstra-de Moor UF 7 (1975) 197, 198 :: Driver *Myths*² 113, 157a: unexplained: cs. קָמָהּ, pl. קָמָהּ **Ju 15**_{5a}: **grain still on the stalk**.

—1. **Ex 22**₅ **Dt 16**₉ **23**₂₆ **Ju 15**_{5a-b} (v.-b sg., and then for קָמָהּ in v.-a prp. קָמָהּ :: e.g. Dhorme *La Bible* 1:779: MT: the raised ears of corn, the ripe grain (Rüthy *Pflanze* 50ff), cf. TOB; NRSV, REB: standing grain in v.-a and in v.-b; pl. also Sept. and Vulg.; Pesh. and Tg.: sg.), **Is 17**₅ **Hos 8**₇.

—cj. **2K 19**₂₆/**Is 37**₂₇ for קָמָהּ with 1QIs^a prp. קָמָהּ; → קָמָהּ 3 b.

—2. expressions: with אָכַל nif. **Ex 22**₅; with אָסַף **Is 17**₅; with בָּוֹא **Dt 23**₂₆; with בָּעַר hif. **Ju 15**₅; with חָלַל hif. (חָרַמְשׁ) **Dt 16**₉; with נָוַף hif. (חָרַמְשׁ) **Dt 23**₂₆; with שָׁלַח pi. **Ju 15**₅. †

8411 קָמוּאֵל

קָמוּאֵל: n.m., SamP. *qāmuwwəl*; Sept. Καμουηλ, Josephus Καμούηλος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 70); MHeb. the name of an angel (Dalman *Wb.* 381a); unexplained, see Noth *Personennamen* 256b; suggestions include

—a. Bauer ZAW 48 (1930) 74: God has arisen, really קָמוּאֵל (קָמוּ > קָמוּ);

—b. ? Ran Zadok WdO 9 (1977) 54: Qam is God (Qam as a theophoric element).

—1. son of Nahor, the father of Aram **Gn 22**₂₁.

—2. a leader (נְשִׂיא) in Ephraim **Nu 34**₂₄.

—3. the father of a leader (נְנִיב) in Levi **1C 27**₁₇. †

8412 קָמוּן

קָמוּן: place name, Sept.^A Παμμω, Sept.^B Παμμων, Sept.^L Καλ>, MSS Καμμων, Josephus Καμῶν (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 71), cf. Ug. *Qmy* (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 326 entry 94); in Gilead **Ju 10**₅; location disputed, possibilities include

—a. *Qamūn* about 11 km. west-north-west of *Irbid* (Abel *Géographie* 2:412f; Gray *Joshua, Judges and Ruth* 328);

—b. *Hanzire*, about 1.75 km. north-north-east of the crossroads at *Kufr Rākib* (Mittmann *Beiträge* 227-28⁵¹), cf. Simons *Geog.* p. 124⁸⁸, §588. †

8413 קָמוּשׁ

קָמוּשׁ (var. קָמוּשׁ **Hos 9**₆), cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 481a; MHeb. קָמוּשׁ a plant (Dalman *Wb.* 381a); cf. Arb. *qumās* rubbish lying on the ground (Gesenius-B., with bibliography) or *qams* rubbish (KBL): pl. קָמוּשִׁים (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 231d, 517v): **weed** (nettles ?) **Is 34**₁₃ **Hos 9**₆, pl. all types of weed **Pr 24**₃₁; see Löw *Flora* 3:481; Rüthy *Pflanze* 17f; Dalman *Arbeit* 1/2:372; 2:318; on versions see Rudolph KAT 13/1:173. †

8414 קִמַּח

קִמַּח: primary noun (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456 l); elsewhere in Semitic, see Salonen *Agricultura* 30; SamP. *qāma*; MHeb., JArm.; Heb. inscr. קִמַּח (Tell Arad 1:5, 7; 5:3, 5f; 12:2) flour, see Pardee UF 10 (1978) 294f; cf. Lemaire *Inscriptions* 1:158; Görg BN 6 (1978) 7-11; or alternatively grain, wheat for milling, see Sasson VT 30 (1980) 51f; EmpArm. *qmḥ* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 259; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1013: flour); Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:582); Ug. *qmḥ* wheat-flour (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2237); flour, rye (Aistleitner 2419); *šmn* ... *qmḥ* oil ... flour (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 359 entry 562); in Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 4:608, *qmḥ* I is listed together with *ksmm*, *šʿrm*, *ḥtm*, and so perhaps denotes an (as yet untreated) breadfruit, cf. Cathcart VT 19 (1969) 122f; see below 2; Akk. *qēmu(m)* flour (AHw. 913; CAD Q: 204); Syr. *qamḥā*, and CPArm. *qmḥ'* flour; Eth. *qamḥ* (Dillmann *Lex.* 418) everything which the earth produces as edible (fruit, cereals, vegetables) :: Gesenius-B.: pulses from which flour is made; Arb. *qamḥ* grains, wheat; > Eg. *qmḥw* (Erman-G. 5:40): קִמַּח.

—1. ordinary flour:

—a. usually wheat flour, see Dalman *Arbeit* 3:292; Stoebe KAT 8/1:487: **Gn 18₆ Ju 6₁₉ 1S 1₂₄ 2S 17₂₈; 1K 5₂** (: סִלְתָּה) or as 2; **1K 17₁₂₋₁₄₋₁₆ 2K 4₄₁ 1C 12₄₁**;

—b. barley flour קִמַּח שְׂעִירִים Nu 5₁₅.

—2. קִמַּח breadfruit still to be ground, as yet unprepared flour, see Rudolph KAT 13/1:158, cf. Cathcart VT 19 (1969) 122f, **Is 47₂ Hos 8₇**, likewise, perhaps, also **1K 5₂**, see Gray *Kings*³ 141: קִמַּח' meaning wheat.

—3. expressions: with בוא hif. **2S 17₂₈** (textual emendation), **1C 12₄₁**; with הִיָּה **1K 5₂**; with טָהַן **Is 47₂**; with יִשׁ **1K 17₁₂**; with כָּלָה (לֵא) **1K 17₁₄₋₁₆**; with לוֹש **Gn 18₆ 1S 28₂₄**; with לָקַח **1S 28₂₄ 2K 4₄₁ Is 47₂**; with עָלָה hif. **1S 1₂₄**; with עָשָׂה **Ju 6₁₉ Hos 8₇**. †

8415 קִמַּט

קִמַּט: MHeb. to heap together, bind; JArm. to draw together, pack, press, bind; ? Ug. personal name *qmtn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2238; Aistleitner 2420), but very uncertain since the text is defective, cf. Herdner *Corpus* text 137 B 3; Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 4, 44:20; Akk. *qamādu(m)* (AHw. 896b): 1. Akk. (Old Assyrian, Old Babylonian) ? to fill up; 2. Akk. (El Amarna) to stow weapons, see VAB 2 text 109:49, but see now CAD Q: 76 for different readings; Syr. *qamaṭ* to tie together, grasp, depress; Mnd. *GMT* to seize, hold fast, oppress (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 94); Eth. *qamata* (Dillmann *Lex.* 419) not used in I-theme, III/1 *taqamata* has special meaning to settle, sit down; Arb. *qamata* to wrap a baby in swaddling clothes, shackle, bind, bandage a wound (Wehr-Cowan 790b).

qal: impf. sf. וַתִּקְמַטֵּנִי to seize **Jb 16₈** (Greenfield *Fschr. Albright* (1971) 260); text uncertain, but several suggestions.

—1. cj.:

—a. for וַתִּקְמַטֵּנִי rd. וַיִּקְמַטֵּנִי (Fohrer KAT 16:280; cf. NRSV: and he has shrivelled me up (see below, 2b);

—b. v. 7_a is part of 7_b (omitting וְ) כָּל-עֲדָתִי תִקְמָטֵנִי (e.g. BHK³);

—c. v. 7_b/8_a rd. הַשְּׂמֵנִי כָּל-רַעְתִּי תִקְמָטֵנִי (e.g. Hölscher HAT 17² (1962) 40; ZürBib.);

—d. v. 7_b/8_a rd. הַשְּׂמֵנִי כָּל בְּעוֹתָיו קָמָטֵנִי (Horst BK 16/1:239, 241); for another suggestion see REB (= NEB): he has come forward to give evidence against me.

—2. with MT:

—a. e.g. Weiser ATD 13² (1956) 119: you have disturbed my circle of friends and grasped me; similarly Peters *Das Buch Job* 168, 172;

—b. TOB 1474: you have made wrinkles for me (cf. Vulg. *rugae meae*), on which see Peters *Das Buch Job* 172;

—c. Dahood *Orientalia* 48 (1974) 104: וַתִּקְמָטֵנִי 3rd. sg. masc., he pulled me out. †

pu: pf. (originally passive qal ?) קָמָטֵנִי: to **be seized Jb 22**₁₆. †

8416 קָמַל

קָמַל: etymology uncertain:

—a. Syr. *qamal* to become mouldy; Arb. *qamila* to become covered with black blotches (plants, after rain);

—b. OArm. *qml* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 259; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1013: louse); Eth. *quēmāl* (Dillmann *Lex.* 417); Tigr. *qamlat* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 237a); Arb. *qaml* louse (Wehr-Cowan 791).

qal: pf. קָמַל, קָמְלוּ: **Is 19**₆ (of reed), **33**₉ (of Lebanon): 1. following a, traditionally to wilt (Gesenius-B.; König *Wb.*; Zorell *Lex.*), or alternatively to become black, blacken, see Wildberger BK 10:699, 701, 1295; 2. following b, to be infested with lice (KBL); the first suggestion is definitely to be preferred; for the reed, NRSV: to rot away, and REB: to wither away; for Lebanon, NRSV: to wither away, and REB: to crumble. †

8417 קָמַץ

קָמַץ: MHeb. qal, hif. to pick up with the middle fingers pressed against the palm of the hand, pi. to pick up, scrape together; also JArm. pe.; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:586); cf. Ug. *qms*:

—a. Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 14:i:35;

—b. Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 4:vi:43;

—c. Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 22:i:14; any possible connection with the Hebrew verb is most likely with the first citation (a), to roll oneself up, toss about, see Driver *Myths*¹ 144b; Dietrich-Loretz *Fschr. Elliger* 33, 35; cf. Caquot-S. *Textes* 213¹; the two other occurrences (b and c) have the phrase *imr qms* and are connected with Arb. *qamaša* to gallop, leap after, so Aistleitner 2422; Driver *Myths*² 157a; cf. Gordon *Textbook* §19:2241; Arb. *qamaza/kamaza* to hold together with the hand (→ קָמַץ).

qal: pf. קָמַץ: to **take a handful** (קָמַצוּ מִלֵּא), with מִן Lv 2₂ 5₁₂, elliptical Nu 5₂₆. †

Der. *קָמַץ.

8418 קָמַץ

*קָמַץ: קָמַץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 461 l; SamP. *qāmāš*; JArm. קָמַצָא; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:586); CPArm. **qwms*: sf. קָמַצוּ, pl. קָמַצִים: **handful** Lv 2₂ 5₁₂, 6₈ (with הַרִים), pl. קָמַצִים in handfuls, in heaps, abundantly Gn 41₄₇, see Koehler ZAW 52 (1934) 160. †

8419 קָן

קָן: primary noun, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 454b; SamP. *qen*, sf. *qinnu*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 193); JArm. קָנָא; Sam. קָן, pl. קָנַיִם (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:581), sg. קָנוּן also a translation of סֵל (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:537); Akk. *qinnu(m)* (AHw. 922; CAD Q: 257, *qinnu* A): 1. nest; 2. family; Syr. *qennā*; CPArm. *qn*; Mnd. *qina* II nest, home, family (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 411a), cf. ? Arb. *kann/kinn* a place where one is hidden and safe (Kopf VT 8 (1958) 200): cs. קָנַיִם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 565), sf. קָנַיִ, קָנַיִ, קָנַיִ, pl. קָנַיִם.

—1. a. **nest, bird's nest** Nu 24₂₁ Dt 22₆ Is 10₁₄ Jr 49₁₆ Ob 4 Hab 2₉ Ps 84₄ Jb 39₂₇ Pr 27₈ Sir 14₂₆;

—b. the young birds themselves, the brood Dt 32₁₁ Is 16₂;

—c. metaphorical Jb 29₁₈ (עֵמֶת־קָנַיִם) family, cf. Akk. *qinnu* 2 :: e.g. Hölscher HAT 17²:75 and Fohrer KAT 16:410: nest, in which Job expected to be burned and survive like the Phoenix (so NRSV); differently Driver VTSupp. 3 (1955) 85: *קָן strength (from Eg. *qn* strong, *qnt* strength, cf. Barr *Philology* 334); cf. REB (and NRSV margin) sand.

—2. pl. **compartments**, cells in the ark Gn 6₁₄ (Speiser *Gen.* 52), :: Ullendorff VT 4 (1954) 96: for קָנַיִם prp. קָנַיִם reed; similarly Driver VT 4 (1954) 243: the woven reeds which covered the ark.

—3. expressions:

—a. as 1: with גְבוּהָ hif. Jr 49₁₆; with גָּוַע Jb 29₁₈; with מָן נִדָּר Pr 27₈; with עֵיר עַל Dt 32₁₁; with II קָרָא nif. Dt 22₆; with רוּם hif. Jb 39₂₇; with שְׂרָבוֹ/שִׁים Nu 24₂₁ Ob 4 Hab 2₉; with שְׁלַח pu. Is 16₂;

—b. as 2: with עָשָׂה Gn 6₁₄. †

8420 קָנָא

קָנָא; MHeb. pi. to make jealous, show jealousy; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 193: 1QS 9, 23; 10, 18): to be zealous; JArm. pa. to be jealous, be zealous; af. to arouse jealousy; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:583); ? Ug. Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 23:21: *iqnu šmt* = קָנָא to be zealous, jealous, see Gordon *Textbook* §19:2246; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 32 entry 24 and p. 326 entry 491; cf. Dahood *Biblica* 52 (1971) 348 :: Aistleitner 2425: *iqnu* mistake for fem. *iqru* ?; Neo-Assyrian (Arm. loanword) *qin'u* (or *qi'u* ?) envy, see von Soden *Orientalia* 46 (1977) 193; cf. *qi'u* envious person (AHw. 924b, 1584b; CAD Q: 285); CPArm. *qny* pa. to take trouble about,

emulate; Eth. *qan'a* (Dillmann *Lex.* 445) to be jealous; also Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 252b); Arb. *qana'a* to become red, or alternatively black (see Brongers VT 13 (1963) 269f); Soq. *qn'* to be jealous (Leslau 47).

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 70, 265, 270f): pf. קָנַן, קָנְנָתִי, sf. קָנְנָוּנִי; impf. אֲקַנֵּן (וְ), אֲקַנְנֵן (וְ), וְאֲקַנְנֵנִי, sf. וְאֲקַנְנֵנִי; inf. קָנַן, sf. קָנְנָוּ and קָנְנָתוֹ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 376; Bergsträsser 2: §29e); pt. מִקְנָן: denominative vb. from קָנְנָה, see BDB; Zorell *Lex.*; Jenni *Pi'el* 265; for bibliography see קָנְנָה, on the vb. see esp. K.H. Bernhardt *Gott und Bild* 88-92; B. Renaud *Je suis un Dieu jaloux*; Brongers VT 13 (1963) 269-284; Jepsen ZAW 79 (1967) 288⁶; THAT 2:647-650.

—1. a. with acc.:

—i. to envy, be jealous of **Gn 26**₁₄ **Ezk 31**₉ (metaphorical);

—ii. to be jealous of, really to be filled with rage against **Nu 5**₁₄₋₃₀ **Is 11**₁₃ **Sir 9**₁;

—b. with בָּ:

—i. to be envious of **Gn 37**₁₁ **Pr 24**₁;

—ii. to get heated, become excited about, against **Gn 30**₁ **37**₁₁ **Ps 37**₁ **73**₃ **Pr 3**₃₁ **23**₁₇ **24**₁₉.

—2. with acc. (יְהוָה) and בָּ: to annoy, torment Yahweh by something **Dt 32**₂₁ **1K 14**₂₂ (see Brongers VT 13 (1963) 276).

—3. with לָ:

—a. to rebel against **Ps 106**₁₆ (Brongers VT 13 (1963) 275f :: traditionally to become jealous of);

—b. to campaign for, inveigh against:

—i. with human subject **Nu 11**₂₉ **25**₁₁₋₁₃ **2S 21**₂ **1K 19**₁₀₋₁₄ (see Seybold *EvTh.* 33 (1973) 11);

—ii. sbj. יְהוָה **Ezk 39**₂₅ **Jl 2**₁₈ **Zech 1**₁₄ **8**₂; in Joel and Zechariah, to fight for, support (cause), see Brongers VT 13 (1963) 275; cf. Wolff BK 14/2:72 :: KBL: to feel anger for. †

hif: impf. sf. אֲקַנְיֵהוּ, אֲקַנְיֵהוּ and אֲקַנְיֵהוּ; pt. מִקְנָה (var. מִקְנָה BHK) **Ezk 8**₃.

—1. a. with sf. and בָּ to annoy, hurt (Yahweh or God) by something **Dt 32**₁₆ **Ps 78**₅₈ (parallel with כָּעַם hif.), see pi. 2;

—b. **Dt 32**₂₁, obj. יְהוָה, sbj. the people (בְּנֵי), either as a, or preferably to arouse jealousy (KBL).

—2. סִמּוֹל הַקְּנָה הַמְּקַנֶּה **Ezk 8**₃: pt. meaning הַמְּקַנֶּה, cf. Tg. and Pesh.: the image of jealousy which arouses anger, or which gives rise to indignation, see Brongers VT 13 (1963) 276f; cf. B. Renaud *Je suis un Dieu jaloux* 154-156; Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 187, 192. †

Der. from root קָנַן: קָנַן, קָנְנָה, קָנְנָוּ.

8421 קָנָא

קָנָא: **קָנָא**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 478h; SamP. *qānā*, pt. qal = Sam. קָנִי; MHeb. JArm. full of eagerness, zealot; Akk. *qannā'u* (< Canaanite *qannā'*, AHw. 897a; von Soden *Orientalia* 46 (1978) 193) an envious person (CAD Q: 81: only in a lexical list); Eth. *qannā'ī* (Dillmann *Lex.* 446) fanatic, envious person; Tigr. *qēnū'* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 252b) zealot; for bibliography → **קָנָא**, see further Zimmerli *Gottes Offenbarung* 239f; J. Halbe *Das Privilegrecht Jahwes Ex 34, 10-26* 134-140; K.H. Bernhardt *Gott und Bild* 92: jealous (KBL), but see Jepsen *ZAW* 79 (1967) 288: **קָנָא אֱלֹהִים** the God striving for his goal: with **אֱלֹהִים** **Ex 20₅ 34₁₄ Dt 4₂₄ 5₉ 6₁₅**; with **יְהוָה** **Ex 34₁₄**. †

8422 קִנְיָה

קִנְיָה: **קִנְיָה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459z; SamP. *qēnā*, with sf. *qēnātti/u*; MHeb. jealousy, zeal (Dalman *Wb.* 382b), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 193) zeal; JArm. **קִנְיָה** jealousy, zeal (THAT 2:650); Akk. (Neo-Assyrian) *qi'u* (*qin'u*) (AHw. 924b, see also supplement 1584b; CAD Q: 285) envious, jealous person; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:583); Syr. *qēnē'tā* zeal, competitiveness (Brockelmann *Lex.* 675a) = CPArm. **qn'* (Schulthess *Lex.* 181a); Eth. *qan'ē*, *qen'ē*; *qen'at*, *qan'at* (Dillmann *Lex.* 445) jealousy, zeal, envy, similarly also Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 252b): cs. **קִנְיָה**, sf. **קִנְיָתִי**, **קִנְיָתְךָ/תָּו/תָּו/תָּו**, pl. **קִנְיָתִים**: for bibliography see above under **קָנָא**, and see further, esp. for 2, Eichrodt *Theologie* 1⁵: 133f, 138, 169, 178; Th.C. Vriezen *Theologie des Alten Testaments in Grundzügen* 128; von Rad *Theologie* 1⁴: 220f.

—1. **קִנְיָה** of humans:

—a. zeal for **2K 10₁₆ Ps 69₁₀ 119₁₃₉**, abs. **Jb 5₂ Sir 30₂₄**;

—b. jealousy **Pr 6₃₄ 14₃₀ 27₄**; competitive spirit **Qoh 4₄ 9₆**;

—c. suffering **Song 8₆**;

—d. enmity, animosity, anger, wrath **Nu 5₁₄₋₃₀** (**קִנְיָה רִיבָה**), see Brongers VT 13 (1963) 270f, **Is 11₁₃ Ezk 35₁₁** (**קִנְיָה רִיבָה** parallel with **אִתָּה**).

—2. **קִנְיָה** of God (Yahweh):

—a. activity in punitive sense, **קִנְיָה רִיבָה** meaning anger, wrath **Nu 25₁₁ Dt 29₁₉ Ps 79₅ Ezk 16₃₈** (parallel with **חֲנֻמָּה**), **Zeph 1₁₈ 3₈**; **בְּקִנְיָתִי** **Nu 25₁₁ Ezk 5₁₃ 36₅₋₆ 38₁₉**; **הַקִּינְיָה בְּקִנְיָתִי** **Ezk 8₅**; on **הַקִּנְיָה** **הַקִּנְיָה** **Ezk 8₃** → **קָנָא** hif.;

—b. activity against foreign (oppressive) peoples and in favour of the people of the covenant, cf. **אֱלֹהִים קָנָא**: God striving to achieve his goal:

—i. zeal **2K 19₃₁/Is 37₃₂, Is 9₆ 26₁₁** (**קִנְיָתֵת־עַם** zeal for the people); metaphorically **Is 59₁₇** (**קִנְיָתֵת־עַם**) as **לְמַעַן**, **Zech 1₁₄ 8₂**;

—ii. pugnacity **Is 42₁₃ 63₁₅**, cf. Elliger BK 11/1:250.

—3. cultic: מִנְחַת קִנְיָאֵת Nu 5¹⁵⁻¹⁸⁻²⁵, traditionally food offering of jealousy; in accordance with 1 above, better perhaps a food offering on account of the expressions of anger; on pl. cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:40ff; תּוֹרַת הַקִּנְיָאֵת Nu 5²⁹, probably an abbreviated expression, the instruction for the sacrifice required for קִנְיָאֵת.

—4. expressions:

—a. as 1: with אָבַד Qoh 9⁶; with אָכַל Ps 69¹⁰; with מוֹת hif. Jb 5²; with סוּר Is 11¹³; with עָבַר Nu 5¹⁴⁻³⁰; with עָשָׂה Ezk 35¹¹; with לְפָנַי עָמַד Pr 27⁴; with צִמַּת pi. Ps 119¹³⁹; with קָנָא pi. Nu 25¹¹; with קָשָׂה Song 8⁶; with רָאָה 2K 10¹⁶;

—b. as 2: with אָכַל nif. (בְּאִשׁ קִנְיָאֵתִי) Zeph 1¹⁸⁻³⁸; with בָּעַר Ps 79⁵; with בָּקַן בָּעַר Ezk 5¹³⁻³⁶ 38¹⁹; with נָתַן קָן Ezk 23²⁵, cf. 16³⁸ (textual emendation, BHS); with סוּר מִן Ezk 16⁴²; with עוֹר II hif. Is 42¹³; with עָטָה I Is 59¹⁷; with עָשָׂה 2K 19³¹/Is 37³² Is 9⁶; with עָשָׂן Dt 29¹⁹; with קָנָא pi. Zech 1¹⁴⁻⁸;

—c. as 3: with לָקַח (מִנְחַת הַקִּנְיָאֵת) Nu 5²⁵. †

8423 קנה

קנה: MHeb. to acquire, buy, hif. to transfer ownership, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 194: 1QS 11:2): to gain possession of; JArm. קנא pe. to acquire, buy, af. to transfer ownership; Sam., Ph., Neo-Punic. *קנה to create (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3: 22a; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 260; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1015, *qny* I, 3: 'l qn ṛs El creator (or possessor) of the earth); Hatra קנה to create, produce (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3: 41b = text 244:3); EgArm. pe. to acquire, buy, af. (uncertain) to allow to buy, etpe. to be bought (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 260; Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 309a = *Aḥiqar* 196, 219, Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1015-1016, *qny* I, itp.: to be bought, but damaged context); Ug. *qny*: 1. to acquire, possess (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 14:ii:4; Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 19:iv:58; Ugaritica 6: p. 173 (= UF 7 (1975) 368); 2. to plot, forge (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 17:vi:41); 3. to create (in the expression *qnyt ilm* female creator of the gods, the epithet of *Atirat*); on 1-3 see Gordon *Textbook* §19:2249; Aistleitner 2426; Driver *Myths*² 157a; THAT 2:650f; on 3 see Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 326f entry 492, 493 and further the n.m. *qnmlk* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 39, 64, 176, 407b); Akk. *qanû(m)* to keep, acquire (AHw. 898b; CAD Q: 91); Ebla personal names including *iq-na** “the god acquired”, or *ik-na* “the god cared for” (H.P. Müller *Lingua di Ebla* 229); Syr. *qanā*; CPArm. *qn*ṣ; Mnd. *QNA* I to acquire property (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 413b); OSArb. *qny* (Conti *Chrest.* 232b) to acquire, possess, have, gain; Eth. *qanaya* (Dillmann *Lex.* 447f) to acquire, buy, subjugate; Arb. *qanā* (*qnw/qny*): 1. to acquire, appropriate, possess (Wehr-Cowan 794); 2. more rarely, to create, see *Fschr. Humbert* 173.

General remarks: some say that there is only one vb. קנה (Gesenius-B.; König *Wb.*; Zorell *Lex.*) :: *Fschr. Humbert* 166, 174 and subsequently KBL: I קנה (Semitic) to acquire, buy, II קנה (Ug., Canaanite) to create. However, the distinction is still uncertain, see THAT 2:651, 652, not least because the verb in Ugaritic has already come to mean both to acquire and to possess as well as to create. F. Stolz, in *Strukturen und Figuren im Kult von Jerusalem* 132, accepts to produce as the general meaning of the root *qnw/y*, from which further variations in meaning are derived: to possess, gain possession, give birth, create; for other proposals see THAT 2:652.

qal (81 times): pf. קָנָה, קָנְתָה, קָנְתָתִי, קָנִינוּ, sf. קָנְנִי, קָנְנָה, קָנְנָה; impf. יִקְנֶה, יִקְנֶן, יִקְנֶה, יִקְנֶן, יִקְנֶה, יִקְנֶן, יִקְנֶה, יִקְנֶן; sf. יִקְנֶה; impv. קָנֵה; inf. קָנֹה, קָנֵה, cs. קָנֵה Pr 16¹⁶ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 425; Bergsträsser 2: §30c), sf. קָנֹת, sf. קָנֹתָ; pt. קָנָה; also sbst; sf. קָנֵהוּ, קָנֵהוּ; see THAT 2:650-659; for bibliography see 651f.

—1. to **buy** (:: אָכַר), see THAT 2:653f, cf. Gesenius-B.:

—a. with acc. בַּיִת Lv 25₃₀, אֶרְמָה Gn 47₂₂, שָׂדֶה Gn 49₃₀ Jr 32, Ru 4₅ Neh 5₁₆, מַחְצֵב 2K 12₁₃ 22₆, cf. 2C 34₁₁, אֶזוֹר Jr 13₂₋₄, בְּקִבְקִבְךָ Jr 19₁, כְּבִשָּׁה 2S 12₃, עֶבֶד עֲבָרִי Ex 21₂, וְאֶמְהָה Lv 25₄₄ cf. Qoh 2₇, נִפְשׁ קִנְיָן כֶּסֶפֹּו Lv 22₁₁; to ransom (those sold) Neh 5₈; in a weakened sense, to acquire as a wife (see THAT 2: 653) Ru 4_{5b} for K קִנְיָתִי rd. with MSS and Q קִנְיָתָ, see e.g. Rudolph KAT 17/1-3:59 and Gerleman BK 18:35 :: Beattie VT 21 (1971) 490ff and VT 24 (1974) 263f: rd. קִנְיָתִי, alt. prp. impv. קִנְהָ (see BHS); v. 5_a for מֵאֵת rd. with Vulg. אֶת־גַּם (BHS); v. 10 1st. person קִנְיָתִי;

—b. with preposition: with בָּ of price Gn 47₁₉ (בְּלֶחֶם), 2S 24₂₄ (בְּמַחֲרִיר), Is 43₂₄ Jr 32₂₅₋₄₄ Am 8₆ 1C 21₂₄ (בְּכֶסֶף); with לְ of the person Gn 47₂₀₋₂₃ Jr 13₁ 32₇₋₈ Ru 4₈; with מִיָּד Gn 33₁₉ 39₁ Lv 25₁₄ Ru 4₅₋₉; with מֵאֵת Gn 25₁₀ 49₃₀ 50₁₃ Lv 25₁₅ 27₂₄ Jos 24₃₂ 2S 24₂₄ 1K 16₂₄; with מֵעַם 2S 24₂₁; abs. with נִגְדָה Ru 4₄;

—c. pt. קִנְהָ buyer (:: מוֹכֵר) Lv 25₂₈₋₅₀ Dt 28₆₈ Is 24₂ Ezk 7₁₂ Pr 20₁₄ Sir 37₁₁; also owner (meaning the one who has bought, see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §44c) Is 1₃ Zech 11₅;

—d. impv. קִנְהָ as technical term, a challenge to make a purchase (Boecker *Redeformen* 168) Ru 4₈ Jr 32₈, metaphorically Pr 4₅₋₇.

—2. to **acquire** THAT 2:654f):

—a. sbj. God (obj. the people, more particularly the remnant, the community) Ex 15₁₆ (so Fisher *Parallels* 3: p. 259f entry ww of 3), Is 11₁₁ Ps 74₂; (obj. the holy mountain) Ps 78₅₄;

—b. in exhortations, more particularly wisdom sayings, itemising good things to be acquired: אֹרֶהב Sir 6₆, אֲמַת Pr 23₂₃, דַּעַת 18₁₅, חֲכָמָה 17₁₆, בִּינָה parallel with חֲכָמָה 4₅₋₇ 16₁₆, לֵב 15₃₂ 19₈, תַּחְבֻּלוֹת guidance 1₅.

—3. to **create** (THAT 2:655ff); sbj. God:

—a. Dt 32₆ נִבְלָה עִם, :: to acquire (see THAT 2:656); Ps 139₁₃ כִּלְיֹתִי; Pr 8₂₂ קִנְיִי יְהוָה, sc. wisdom, :: de Saignac VT 4 (1954) 430: to generate, produce;

—b. אֵל וְאֶרֶץ אֵל עֲלִיוֹן קִנְהָ שָׁמַיִם El, Most High, the creator of heaven and earth Gn 14₁₉₋₂₂, on which see THAT 2:657f (with bibliography), see further Schatz *Genesis 14* 214ff and Westermann BK 1/2:243; cf. Heb. inscr. [ʾl qn] ʾrs (written in ink on a potsherd, from a storage jar of the seventh century BC, IEJ 22 (1972) 193ff); see H.P. Müller ZDPV 94 (1978) 63⁴³; Ph. and Neo-Punic ʾl qn ʾrs (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 26 A:iii:18 and 129:1); Palm. divine name ʾlqnr, ʾlqwnr (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 260; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1015 (last two lines) -1016: perhaps read ʾlqwnd); Hittite divine name *Elkunirša*, see Gese-H. *Religionen* 113-115; Haussig *Wb.* 1:162f.

—4. uncertain: Gn 4_{1b} אֵת־יְהוָה אִישׁ קִנְיָתִי אִישׁ, Sept. ʾE > ἄνθρωπον διὰ τοῦ θεοῦ (Symmachus σὺν θεῷ), Vulg. *possedi hominem per Dominum*, Pesh. *qəneyt gabrā ləmaryā* (lə = through, on account of, see Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §247), Tg. *qəneyti gabrā min qədām yhwḥ*; Westermann BK 1/1:394-97 mentions the suggested interpretations; from them he selects the following two:

—a. I have obtained a man with Yahweh (see p. 383 :: W. Beltz ZAW 86 (1974) 83-86; F.G. Golka *Fschr. Westermann* 61ff);

—b. I have created (or produced) a man together with Yahweh (see p. 397), similarly A. Schmitt ZAW 86 (1974) 155; the versions and the meaning to acquire for קנה (see 2) support the first suggestion; cf. also the Assyrian personal name *Itti-Aššur-ašāmsu* “I have bought him from the god Ashur” (Borger VT 9 (1959) 85f); in support of the second suggestion (b) is the evidence for the meaning to create from the third usage of the Ugaritic verb (see above, first paragraph) and the use of קנה to create (see above, 3); however, it is impossible to make a definite decision, see also THAT 2:638f, and O. Keel *Die Weisheit spielt vor Gott* 15f. †

nif: pf. נִקְנָה; impf. יִקְנֶה: to be bought Jr 32¹⁵⁻⁴³. †

hif: pf. sf. הִקְנִי Zech 13⁵ (text uncertain); cj. for אָרָם הִקְנִי אֶרֶץ אֲדָמָה קִנִּי (the) land is my property, see e.g. I. Willi-Plein *Prophetie am Ende* 26; BHS :: Rudolph KAT 13/4:226: הִקְנִי אֶרֶץ אֲדָמָה or הִקְנִי אֶרֶץ אֲדָמָה (vb. קנא) my enthusiasm was for farming land; other proposals are also mentioned there, and see the versions; for pt. מִקְנָה → קנא hif. †

Der. מִקְנָה, מִקְנָה, קִנִּי; n.m. אֶלְקָנָה, מִקְנָה.

8424 קנה

קנה: probably a primary noun; SamP. *qāni*; MHeb. reed, stalk etc., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 194) limb; JArm. קנה reed, stalk, measuring reed (rod); EmpArm. *qn*; Sam. קני; Pun. *hqn' zk'* (fem.) the pure reed (Friedrich §229; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 259; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1014, *qnh* I); Ug. *qn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2244/2245; Aistleitner 2423) shoulder socket, gullet, aromatic reed; Akk. *qanû(m)* in general reed (pl. timber), various types of reed and various uses, e.g. *qanû tābu* sweet reed; reed arrow, tube (also used as a flute) measuring rod (AHw. 898; CAD Q: 85); Syr. *qanyā*; CPArm. *qny*; Mnd. *qaina*, with metathesis, from Syr. and Arm. *qanyā*, 1. reed, stalk; 2. sign of the zodiac, Libra (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 400a); Arb. *qanā and qanāt* reed, stalk, etc.; Eth. *qanōt* and rarely *qēnōt* (Dillmann *Lex.* 446) thorn; Semitic sbst. > Greek *κάννα, καννών*, Latin *canna*, see Zimmern *Fremdwörter* 56; Masson *Emprunts* 47f: cs. קנה, sf. קנה, קנה Jb 31²² (Gesenius-K. §91e); pl. קנים, cs. קני, sf. קנתם Ex 25³⁶ 37²²; Rüthy *Pflanze* 39f, 49f; on the fem. pl. cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:45-56 and esp. 56: pl. with artefacts.

—1. reed (*arundo donax*, Löw *Flora* 1:664f) 1K 14¹⁵ Is 19⁶ 35⁷ Jb 40²¹; broken, snapped reed קנה רצויץ 2K 18²¹ Is 36⁶ 42³; reed support Ezk 29⁶; animals living in the reeds קנה הית Ps 68³¹.

—2. a. קנה spice reed Is 43²⁴ Ezk 27¹⁹ Song 4¹⁴, see Elliger BK11/1:213;

—b. קנה הטוב (rd. טוב ק) the precious spice reed Jr 6²⁰, see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 46 (:: KBL: II טוב perfume); קנה בשם aromatic cane Ex 30²³, see Noth ATD 5:1954, cf. KBL → בשם: balsam.

—3. metaphorically from 1, > reed-shaped objects:

—a. קנה המדה reed for measuring Ezk 40^{3,5} 42¹⁶⁻¹⁹; > 4.

—4. a reed's length (equivalent to six cubits) **Ezk 40**⁵⁻⁶⁻⁸ **41**₈; pl. **42**₁₆ (for K אַמֹות אַמֹות rd. with Q, MSS הַמֹושׁ מֵאֹות).¹⁷⁻¹⁹ five hundred cubits with measuring rods (cf. NRSV).

—5. stalk **Gn 41**₅₋₂₂.

—6. the reed(s) on a seven branched candlestick, sg. **Ex 25**₃₁₋₃₃ **37**₁₇₋₁₉; pl. **Ex 25**_{32f-35f} **37**_{18f-21}.

—7. bone of the upper arm, humerus **Jb 31**₂₂, cf. Ug. *qn dr^h* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 6:i:4; 5:vi:20) shoulder socket, see Gray *Legacy*² 268; Aistleitner 2423.

—8. beam of a balance, balance **Is 46**₆, cf. Syr. *qanšōlāmā* < *qanyā šelmā* sign of the zodiac, Libra (Gesenius-B.).

—9. expressions: with הִיָה **Ex 25**₃₆ **37**₂₂ **Ezk 27**₁₉; with אֲצַר (pt. pl.) **Ex 25**₃₂ **37**₁₈₋₂₁; with לָקַח **Ex 30**₂₃; with מָרַד **Ezk 42**₁₆₋₁₉; with נִוַד **1K 14**₁₅; with עָשָה qal **Ex 37**₁₇, qal for nif. **25**₃₁; with קָמַל **Is 19**₆; with קָנָה **Is 43**₂₄; with שָקַל **Is 46**₆. †

8425 קָנָה

קָנָה: place name; by-form of קָנָה; Noth *Jos.* 150: reed.

—1. Eg. *Qny* (Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:66), or alternatively *Qa-na* (Albright *Vocalization* 58); = ? *Qanû* El-Amarna letter 204:4, see Alt *Kl. Schr.* 66²; identified with *Qānā*, 12 km. south-east of Tyre (belonging to the tribe of Asher, Simons *Geog.* p. 191; cf. Noth *Jos.* 119) **Jos 19**₂₈.

—2. נַחַל קָנָה = *Wadi Qānā*, a stream on the border between the Ephraim and Manasseh (Gesenius-B.; Simons *Geog.* p. 162f); the affluent north-east of *Nahr 'Aujā* (KBL) **Jos 16**₈ **17**₉.

—3. in Northern Galilee, identified with *Kh. Qāna* on the northern edge of the plain of *Baṭṭōf*, see Alt *Kl. Schr.* 2:446f, 451, **John 2**₁₋₁₁ **4**₄₆ **21**₂ (Κανὰ τῆς Γαλιλαίας, Cana of Galilee); on 1-3 see Reicke-R. *Hw.* 926. †

8426 קָנָא

קָנָא: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 478i: **jealous**, with אֵל **Jos 24**₁₉ **Nah 1**₂: a God who is jealous about his purposes, → קָנָא. †

8427 קָנִי

קָנִי: SamP. *qēnāz*, (n.m.) name of a tribe, meaning unexplained, see Moritz *ZAW* 44 (1926) 85; Weippert 253; Sept. Κενεζ, Καναζός, Vulg. *Cenez*, Pesh. *Qənaz*, cf. Ug. n.m. *Qnd* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 176, 407b and *qa-na-zi* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 176, 348b); Pun. *qnz* (Benz *Names* 178, 405).

—1. Edomite tribe, Josephus Κανάζος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 71), cf. copper and iron smiths, Glueck *PEF* (1940) 22-24: Kenaz, the son of אֱלִיפַז **Gn 36**₁₁₋₁₅₋₄₂ **1C 1**₃₆₋₅₃, and so the grandson of Esau; eponymous ancestor of the Kenazites.

—2. the father of עֲתַנְיָאֵל, Josephus Κενίαζος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 74) **Jos 15**₁₇ **Ju 1**₁₃ **3**₉₋₁₁ **1C 4**₁₃.

—3. grandson of פֶּלֶב 1C 4₁₅ (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 940); → קִנְזִי. †

8428 קִנְזִי

קִנְזִי: gentilic of קִנְזִי, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501x; SamP. *qēnāzzi*.

—1. in a list Gn 15₁₉; a nomadic clan around Hebron and Debir, see Reicke-R. *Hw.* 940.

—2. a nickname of Caleb (הַקִּנְזִי פֶּלֶב) Nu 32₁₂ Jos 14_{6,14}. †

8429 קִנְיָן

קִנְיָן: קנה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500o; ? Arm. (Wagner *Aramaïsmen* 266); SamP. *qinyân*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 194: 1QH 10, 25); JArm. קִנְיָנָא, EgArm. *qnyn*, Pehl. *Frahang* 16:1 (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 260f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1017: possessions, goods); Sam. קִנְיָן (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:504); Akk. (< Arm.) *qinītu* (AHw. 921b; CAD Q: 254, *qinītu* A) acquisition, property, sacrifice; Syr. *qenyānā*; CPArm. *qnyn*?; Mnd. *qiniana* property, possessions, livestock, estate (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 411b); var. *qinyōna* livestock (Bergsträsser *Glossar* 70); OSArb. *qny*, pl. *ʿqny* (Conti *Chrest.* 233a) goods, possession, small livestock; Eth. *qēnē* (Dillmann *Lex.* 448) service, management, work; Arb. *qunwat*, *qinwat* appropriation, acquisition, property in livestock, fortune (Wehr-Cowan 794a): cs. קִנְיָן, sf. קִנְיָנֶךָ, קִנְיָנֶיךָ, קִנְיָנֵיךָ.

—1. personal **property, possessions**: herd Gn 31₁₈; movable goods Gn 34₂₃ 36₆ Jos 14₄ Ezk 38_{12f} Ps 105₂₁ Pr 4₇; קִנְיָן כֶּסֶפֹּוּ property acquired with his money Lv 22₁₁; קִנְיָן of God: Ps 104₂₄ for קִנְיָנֶיךָ your possession, meaning wealth prp. with MSS קִנְיָנֶיךָ your creatures, so NRSV, REB; see also e.g. Kraus BK 15⁵:878, 879; TOB; cf. *Fschr. Humbert* 170f; cj. Zech 13₅ קִנְיָנֵי אֲדָמָה, → קנה hif.

—2. expressions: with לָקַח Gn 36₆ Ezk 38₁₃, with מָלַא Ps 104₂₄, with עָשָׂה Ezk 38₁₂, with קָנָה Lv 22₁₁, with רָכַשׁ Gn 31₁₈. †

8430 קִנְמֹון

קִנְמֹון: SamP. *qinnāmon* (cstr.); MHeb., JArm. קִנְמֹון, קִנְמֹון; Syr. *qunnāmā*: Indian, Malayan loanword ?; Sam. קִנְמֹון; Herodotus 3:111 κιννάμωμον; later κίνναμον (Masson *Emprunts* 50); Latin *cinnamun*, *cinnamon*; cs. קִנְמֹון: Chinese **cinnamon** (Löw *Flora* 2:107ff): Ex 30₂₃ Pr 7₁₇ Song 4₁₄, see Gerleman BK 18:160f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2241. †

8431 קִנַּן

קִנַּן: denominative vb. from קָן; MHeb. pi.; JArm. pa.; Syr., pe., af.; Mnd. QNA III or QNN III to nest, denominative from *qina* II, nest (see Drower-M. *Dictionary* 411a and 414a): Akk. *qanānu(m)* to build a nest, establish a homestead (denominative from *qinnu* nest, AHw. 897a; CAD Q: 80; cf. Salonen *Vögel* 365).

pi: (Jenni *Pi'el* 271): pf. קִנְנָה, קִנְנֵה; impf. יִקְנֶנֶה, יִקְנֶנֶה: to nest Is 34₁₅ Jr 48₂₈ Ezk 31₆ Ps 104₁₇. †

pu: pt. מְקַנְנֵתִי K, מְקַנְנֵתִי Q (< *מְקַנְנֵתִי, see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 614; Bergsträsser 1: §23g): **nestled Jr 22**₂₃. †

hif: impf. תִּקְנֶיךָ: to **make oneself a nest in** (var. pi.) **Sir 37**₃₀. †

8432 קָנַץ

*קָנַץ: pl. cs. קָנַצִּי **Jb 18**₂, < קָנַצִּי (Aramaic dissimilation of a geminate sequence by insertion of an *n*, Bauer-L. *Arm.* 50d), → קָנַץ. †

8433 קָנַת

קָנַת: place name, SamP. *qēnāt*; Sept. *Κανναθ* and *Καναθ*; Josephus *Κάναθα* (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 71) Eusebius (*Onomastikon* 112f): *Qanawāt* at the foot of the Hauran, see Wüst *Untersuchungen* 75; Abel *Géographie* 2:9; cf. Simons *Geog.* p. 133f :: Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:372; cf. Rudolph *Chr.* 17⁵: **Nu 32**₄₂ **1C 2**₂₃. †

8434 קָסַם

קָסַם: MHeb. JArm. Sam.; Syr. *qasam*; CPArm. **qsm*, sbst. *qsm* → קָסַם; Mnd. *kšm* to practise magic, tell fortunes, bewitch, with dissimilation of *q > k* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 222a); OSArb. sbst. → קָסַם; Eth. (*qasama*) *’astaqasama* and *’astaqāsama* (Dillmann *Lex.* 432) to consult the oracle, tell the future; cf. Tigr. *qassama* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 245f) to summon before a court; Arb. *qasama* to divide, distribute, deal out, determine (of God or of fate), *qasama X* to seek an oracle from the deity, cast lots, used especially of *belomancy*, see Wellhausen *Heid.*² 132f..

qal: impf. יִקְסְמוּ, יִקְסְמוּ, יִקְסְמוּ; impv. **1S 28**₈ קָסְמוּ = Q קָסְמוּ, K קָסְמוּ, see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 306 l; inf. קָסַם, קָסַם and **Ex 21**₂₈ קָסוּם = Q קָסוּם, K קָסוּם, see below; pt. קָסַם (וּ), pl. קָסַם (וּ), sf. קָסַם (וּ): (Pedersen *Eid* 12; *Israel* 3-4:124f) to tell the future, prophesy (including by means of casting lots to determine the oracle, as well as consulting the teraphim and hepatoscopy, see Johnson *Cultic Prophet* 31ff and Wildberger *BK* 10:98f).

—1. to consult the oracle, seek divination (by the king of Babylon) **Ezk 21**₂₆.

—2. to consult a spirit of the dead (בְּאֵלֵי) **1S 28**₈.

—3. to **predict** (without any reference to the means used):

—a. outside Israel: קָסַם fortune teller, oracle priest (see H.P. Müller *UF* 1 (1969) 82): in general **Dt 18**₁₄, of Bileam **Jos 13**₂₂, קָסַם of the Philistines **1S 6**₂; cf. **Is 6**₂ cj. for מְקַדְּםּ prp. קָסַם (see e.g. BHS); of the Babylonians **Is 44**₂₅; in Ammon (קָסַם לְךָ) **Ezk 21**₃₄;

—b. in Israel:

—i. of prophecy in general **Dt 18**₁₀ **2K 17**₁₇ (קָסַם קָסַם), of prophesying, sg. **Is 3**₂ (parallel with יִקְרָא), pl. (in connection with prophets of salvation) **Jr 27**₉ **29**₈ **Mi 3**₇, (together with the Teraphim) **Zech 10**₂;

—ii. of prophesying in general קָסַם **Mi 3**₆₋₁₁, קָסַם לְךָ lying, deceptive **Ezk 13**₉₋₂₃ **22**₂₈.

—cj.: **Ezk 21**₂₈ for **קְסָמוּ** prp. **קְסָמוּ**. †

Der. **קְסָמוּ**, **מְקָסָמוּ**.

8435 **קְסָמוּ**

קְסָמוּ: **קְסָמוּ**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s: SamP. *qāsām, qāssām* (**Nu 23**₂₃; cf. Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:193 4,1,3,19); JArm. **קְסָמוּ** magic, utterance; Palm. *qsm'* fortune-telling (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 261; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1018, *qsm* I: divination); Syr. *qesmā* lot, consultation by lot; prediction, corresponding to CPArm. **qsm*; OSArb. *mqsm* divination (Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 314); Eth. *maqsem* and *maqsam* (Dillmann *Lex.* 432f) consultation by lots, fortune-telling; Arb. *qism* part, share; *qismat* division, part, share, (preordained by God) fate, destiny: pl. **קְסָמוּ**.

—1. **prediction, survey of future events:**

—a. outside Israel **Nu 23**₂₃;

—b. within Israel **1S 15**₂₃, see Stoebe KAT 8/1:291; **Ezk 13**₂₃ (: cj. for **קְסָמוּ** rd. **קְסָמוּ**, BHS); pl. **Dt 18**₁₀ **2K 17**₁₇; **Ezk 13**₆; **קְסָמוּ אֱלִיל** (textual emendation) **Jr 14**₁₄.

—2. **קְסָמוּ קְסָמוּ** obtaining the oracle by arrows, particularly in the context, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 490: **Ezk 21**₂₆; **21**₂₇ **קְסָמוּ** oracular decision, probably meaning lot by arrows.

—3. pl. **Nu 22**₇, traditionally a fee for divination (Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.*; also Noth ATD 7:146; TOB) :: W. Gross *Bileam* 142: instrument of divination, cf. KBL: divination.

—4. **decision** (by means of an oracle), God's verdict **Pr 16**₁₀, see Gemser *Spr.* 70, 70f; Ringgren ATD 16¹:66, 69: God's verdict, trial by ordeal, divine saying; cf. also Davies *Biblica* 61 (1980) 554ff.

—5. expressions: with **הִיָּה** **Ezk 21**₂₇, with **הִיָּה** **Ezk 13**₆, with **הִתְנַבֵּא** **Jr 14**₁₄, with **קְצָמוּ** **Dt 18**₁₀ **2K 17**₁₇ **Ezk 13**₂₃ **21**₂₆. †

8436 **קְסָמוּ**

קְסָמוּ: cf. ? MHeb. to sour, turn sourish; hapax legomenon **Ezk 17**₉: po. impf. **קְסָמוּ**, Sept. σαπῆσεται = Pesh. *netmāsōn* will putrefy; Vulg. *distringet* he will scatter, Tg. **קְטַמְ** he will pluck; following Tg., traditionally to tear out, pluck out, cf. Arb. *qšš* to gather, pick up (Gesenius-B.; König *Wb.*; Zorell *Lex.*; further e.g. Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 372, 374) :: KBL according to Löw REJ (1926) 165ff: to make (its fruit) scaly, but improbable, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 372, 374. †

8437 **קְסָמוּ**

קְסָמוּ: Eg. *gšty* scribe's palette (Erman-G. 5:207), see Lambdin *Loan Words* 154; Ellenbogen *Foreign Words* 150; Williams VTSupp. 28 (1974) 238; Pritchard *Pictures* 233, 234: **קְסָמוּ הַפִּיָּר**, versions, see Zimmerli

Ezechiel 196: a scribe's equipment **Ezk** 9_{2f}, = הַקִּסָּת v. 11, Kelso *Ceramic Vocabulary* item 92; Honeyman *Pottery Vessels* item 30; Barrois *Arch. Bib.* 2:156; BRL² 290: *Driver Sem. Writing* 86f. †

8438 קעה

cj. קעה **Is** 15₃: MHeb. קעקע and Arb. *qa'qa'a* (Lane 1602) to make a noise; Syr. *qa'a* to shout, cf. געה.

qal: cj. pf. שָׁק קעו על גְּבוּחָהּ to shout, Driver JTS 41 (1940) 163, from which KBL, but differently Rudolph *Fschr. Driver* (1963) 134: יְנָהוּ or נָהוּ, so also Kaiser ATD 18:49, or Wildberger BK 10:591: סַפְּרוּ. †

8439 קעילה

קעילה See below under קע(י)לה (#8441).

8440 קעלה

קעלה See below under קע(י)לה (#8441).

8441 קע(י)לה

קע(י)לה: place name; Sept. Κε(ε)ιλα, Josephus Κίλλα (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 74); cf. *sup'uruKelti* (El-Amarna letter 279:12; 280:11 and elsewhere), see VAB 2: p. 1330f and 1577; cf. Rainey AOAT 8 (1978²) 106: rd. *Qilti*; original meaning of place-name uncertain: ? on Ug. *q'l* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2252; Aistleitner 2431) meaning hill, so Jirku ZAW 75 (1963) 87 and Neimann JNES 30 (1971) 64ff; cf. *Lipiński* Syria 50 (1973) 36f :: Caquot-S. *Textes* 475^f; *Kh. Qila*, 13.5 km. northwest of Hebron, see U. Lux ZDPV 90 (1974) 193; see further Alt *Kl. Schr.* 1:107; Stoebe KAT 8/1:418; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 938; Abel *Géographie* 2:416; Simons *Geog.* §702: **Jos** 15₄₄ **1S** 23₁₋₁₃ **Neh** 3_{17f} (קעילה פֶּלֶךְ הַצִּי־פֶלֶךְ), **1C** 4₁₉. †

8442 קעקע

קעקע: ? root *קוע or *קעע, see Reider VT 2 (1952) 113 (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 481d); SamP. *qā:qā*; MHeb. to tattoo, tear down, destroy; sbst. קעקע tattoo; etymology uncertain.: **tattoo**, ק'תבת ק'קעקע **Lv** 19₂₈, but see Elliger *Lev.* 262: the exact meaning of קעקע is unknown; it could even be a simple decoration, in which case it would probably be used for warding off the spirits of the dead. †

8443 קער

*קער: Arb. *qa'ura* to be deep; Syr. *māqa'* concave (Brockelmann *Lex.* 681b).

Der. קעררה, קעררה.

8444 קערָה

קערָה: *קער, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463u; SamP. *qā:ra*; MHeb.; Syr. *qa'artā* scar, stigma, mussel shell, *qu'ārā* bowl, cup, goblet (Payne Smith *Thesaurus* 3684); Arb. *qa'r* bottom, depth, pit, hollow; *qa'rat* pit, hollow, cavity,

depression (Wehr-Cowan 780b); *qa*^{‘ārat} Thilo *Arabische Sprichwörter* 286: earthenware vessel with a handle on one side of the upper rim for milk and oil: cs. קַעֲרַת, pl. קַעֲרַת, cs. קַעֲרַת, sf. קַעֲרַתִּיּוּ.

—1. **dish, bowl** Ex 25₂₉ 37₁₆ Nu 4₇ 7₁₃₋₈₅ (14 times), see Dalman *Arbeit* 7:225f; BRL² 189ff.

—2. expressions:

—a. with נָתַן Nu 4₇, with עָשָׂה Ex 25₂₉ 37₁₆;

—b. in Nu 7₁₃₋₇₉ 12 times קַעֲרַת כֶּסֶף = קַרְבָּנוֹ. †

8445 קפא

קפא: MHeb. to stiffen, construct a sentence, hif. to (cause to) congeal; JArm. קַפֵּא pe. to swim on the surface, af. to cause to climb; Sam. Ex 15₈; EgArm. קפא (*Aḥiqar* 117) meaning uncertain: ? river, more particularly an accumulation of waters, see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 261; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1019, *qp* I, for other interpretations also; Grelot *Documents* p. 439^e; Ug. uncertain, *qp*' (in N-theme) to be dried up, languish, see Wyatt UF 8 (1976) 418³⁹ on Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 12:ii:45: for *nq̄pnt* circulations, cycles rd. *nq̄pat*, the eighth year is dried up; Syr. *q̄pā'* to congeal, swim on the surface, cf. western var. *qap* (*qpp*) to be heaped up (water), to contract, shrivel, shrink; Mnd. *qpa* to swim, float on the surface, assemble in a bunch (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 414a); Arb. western var. *qaffā* to be dry, be withered, shrivel, shrink.

qal: pf. קָפְאוּ, pt. קָפְאִים.

—1. (of the sea) to **congeal, become rigid** Ex 15₈ (: Cross-Freedman JNES 14 (1955) 241, 246: to foam).

—2. metaphorically, of wine left lying on its lees, to **thicken** Zeph 1₁₂.

—3. text uncertain Zech 14₆: MT (K) יִקְפְּאוּן יְקָרֹת יְקָפְּאוּן precious things will be reduced, with Q and emendations (cf. versions) prp. יִקְרֹת יְקָפְּאוּן and cold and frost (see e.g. Rudolph KAT 13/4:232; BHS). †

hif: impf. יִקְפִּיא, sf. תִּקְפִּיאִי: to **coagulate**, curdle like cheese (NRSV and REB, describing the formation of a foetus) Jb 10₁₀; to **cause** (a pond) to **congeal** Sir 43₂₀. †

Der. cj. קָפְאוּן.

8446 קפאון

cj. קָפְאוּן: קפא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498c: sharp frost: cj. Zech 14₆. †

8447 קפד

קפד: MHeb. qal to close up (Levy *Wb.* 4:350a); Sir 4₃₁ קפודה var. of קפוצה closed (hand), MHeb. hif. to take something seriously (literally condensed); to be angry, flare up, literally to close up in anger (Levy *Wb.* 4:350a); JArm. pe. = MHeb. qal and hif., itpe. to close up (Levy *Wb.* 4: 350b); Syr. etpe. to be wrinkled (of the skin), to be curled up; Arb. *qafāda* to tie up tightly (a headband).

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 238): pf. קָפַדְתִּי: to **roll up** (כָּאֲרַג חַיִּי) **Is 38**₁₂, cj. for MT prp. קָפַדְתָּ (KBL with Begrich *Ps. Hisk.* 28f, further Kaiser ATD 18:316⁹) or קָפַד: he has ... rolled up (Fohrer *Das Buch Jesaja*² (1967) 190; cf. Jenni *Pi'el* 238). †

Der. קָפַדָה, קָפַד.

8448 קָפַד

קָפַד See below under קָפַד and קָפַדָה (#8450).

8449 קָפַדָה

קָפַדָה See below under קָפַד and קָפַדָה (#8450).

8450 קָפַד/קָפַדָה

קָפַד and קָפַדָה: קָפַד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479j or 481a; MHeb. קָפַד; JArm. קָפַדָה, קָפַדָה and קָפַדָה; Sam. קָפַדָה (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:471); Syr. *quppādā*, and Mnd. *qunpud* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 408b), and Eth. *quñfēz* (Dillmann *Lex.* 450) hedgehog; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 255a) porcupine, also in Tigrin.; Arb. *qunfud* hedgehog; cf.? Ph. n.m. *qpd* (Kornfeld *Neues über die phönikischen und aramäischen Graffiti in den Tempeln von Abydos* 202): hedgehog or owl: traditionally with versions hedgehog (Gesenius-B.); KBL and Koehler JSS 1 (1956) 15.

—1. hedgehog *Erinaceus auritus* and *Erinaceus sacer* (Bodenheimer *An. Life* 94) **Is 14**₂₃ **34**₁₁.

—2. short eared owl *Asio flammens* (Aharoni *Animals* 470; Bodenheimer *An. Life* 166) **Zeph 2**₁₄ (also **Is 34**₁₁ ?) :: Driver PEQ 87 (1955) 137: ruffed bustard, alt. bittern, see Rudolph KAT 13/3:278. †

8451 קָפַדָה

קָפַדָה: קָפַד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463u, (Symmachus ἀθυμία, Theodotion συνοχή, Vulg. *angustia*, see Zimmerli *Ezechiel*): anguish, **apprehension Ezk 7**₂₅; with vb. בָּאָה, but rd. with MS בָּאָה or תָּבֵא. †

8452 קָפַז

קָפַז: ? קָפַז, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479j, hapax legomenon **Is 34**₁₅; versions = קָפַד; cf. Gesenius-B.; KBL Arb. *qafāzat*: snakes which live in trees, arrow snake *Coluber iugularis* ? or *Coluber naiadum* ? or *Coluber nummifer* (Bodenheimer *An. Life* 185f) :: Torrey *Sec. Is.* 292f: owl, *Syrnium aluco* or *Scops giu* :: Driver PEQ 87 (1975) 136: bird of the Arabian desert (*Ammoperdrix heii*); regarding the various proposals note the caution expressed in Wildberger BK 10:1329. †

8453 קָפַז

*קָפַז: MHeb., JArm. to jump, gambol; Arb. *qafāza* to jump, bound, → II קָפַץ.

Der. ? קָפַז.

8454 קפץ

I קפץ: (? etymologically connected with → קבץ, cf. Kopf VT 8 (1958) 200): SamP. versions Dt 15₇ כפץ (dissimilation; cf. Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/1:124); MHeb. qal to draw together, jump (over); JArm. קפץ pe. to draw together; Akk. *kapāšu* to shrink, bend over (AHw. 443 *kap/bāš/su(m)*; CAD K: 181); Syr. *qəpas* to contract; Mnd. *KBS* to shrink, contract, disappear (often in exorcisms, Drower-M. *Dictionary* 202b); Eth. *qabša* (Dillmann *Lex.* 438f) basic meaning, to contract > to cave in, to go out, throw away; to despair, so also Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 250b); Arb. *qafaša* to draw together, gather.

qal: pf. קפץ, קפצה; impf. יקפצו, יקפצו; pt. passive קפוצה (var. קפורדה) Sir 4₃₁ → קפד: to **draw together, shut**: וְ Dt 15₇ Sir 4₃₁, פָּה Is 52₁₅ Ps 107₄₂ Jb 5₁₆, רָחֵמוּ Ps 77₁₀. †

nif: impf. יקפצוּ Jb 24₂₄ text uncer-tain, suggested meanings include:

—a. to be snatched away, cf. Arb. *qubiḏa* to be snatched away from in death, see Gesenius-B. and Kopf VT 8 (1958) 200; see also Lane 7:2482a lines 19-24: take by the hand > God taking the soul;

—b. קפץ var. of קבץ nif. to be assembled;

—c. cj. for יקפצוּ prp. יקטפון to be torn off, be ripped off, cf. BHS → קטרף nif. †

8455 קפץ

II קפץ: western var. of *קפז: MHeb. pi. to jump, gambol; JArm. pe. and pa. to jump.

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 246): pt. קפצוּ to **gambol Song 2**₈. †

8456 קץ

קץ: I קצי, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 454b; SamP. *qes*; MHeb. end, last things, קצה fixed time; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 194 with many references), Nötscher *Theol. Terminologie* 167ff; THAT 2:663 (with bibliography): קץ meaning end, in the expression קץ אין, otherwise the principal meanings are time, length of time, period; Ug. *qs*: 1. end, edge (of a garment), as probably Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 6:ii:11, see Aistleitner 2434; Driver *Myths*² 76, line 11 :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:2259: in cutting the garment; 2. less certain is *qsm arš* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 16:iii:3): the edges of the earth, so Driver *Myths*² 98; cf. Caquot-S. *Textes* 560 :: Dietrich-Loretz UF 10 (1978) 424: ploughed, arable land (see p. 425), sbst. *qsm* from Akk. *kasāmu* to cut down trees, cut wood, cut weeds, chop herbs (AHw. 453a; CAD K: 240); 3. etymologically related to root *qšš*, but with a different meaning, is *qš* cut-off piece, slice (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2259) and Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 114:2 *qš* meal (Loewenstamm UF 1 (1969) 73; similarly Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975) 111: meat from the breast (?), meal, food (offering) :: Virolleaud Ugaritica 5:549; Gordon *Textbook* §19:2162; Rieger UF 1 (1969) 203, 204: *qyš* to wake up, awaken; Syr. *qeššā/qešā* end, fate, death; *qeštā* end, cf. Arb. *qiššat* manner of cutting, cut; narrative, story: sf. קצי, קצה, קצו, קצה (K 2K 19₂₃), קצינו (sg. !) Lam 4₁₈, pl. cs. קצינו Jb 18₂ → קצי: THAT 2:659-63, with bibliography, see further Ahlström VTSupp. 21 (1971) 2⁵.

—1. a. **end** of a person, and collectively of a people Gn 6₁₃ Jr 51₁₃ Ps 39₅ Lam 4₁₈ Da 11₄₅;

—b. of a thing:

—i. words, gossip **Jb 16₃ 18₂**;

—ii. completeness (תְּכִלָּה) **Ps 119₉₆** (or as 2 a).

—2. border:

—a. of darkness **Jb 28₃**, of all things **Ps 119₉₆**, see I b ii;

—b. קֵץ in connection with a noun, furthest, last, see THAT 2:660: מְלוֹן קִצָּה his most distant resting place **2K 19₂₃**/קִצְוֹ מְרוֹם his furthest heights **Is 37₂₄**, cf. קֵץ מִמְשַׁלֵּת (עוֹלָם אֹרֶת), furthest (meaning perpetual) dominion **Sir 43₆**.

—3. destination **Jb 6₁₁**.

—4. end as such, see THAT 2:660, 661; Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 169f: **Ezk 7_{2f-6} Am 8₂ Hab 2₃** (:: Berger UF 2 (1970) 16: fixed time), **Da 9₂₆**; cj. **Ezk 7₆** for הַקֵּץ rd. הַקֵּץ as orthographic variant of קֵץ, see Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 161,

—5. קֵץ הַיָּמִים end of days **Da 12₁₃**; cj. **Da 9₂₅** for הַעֲתִים בְּצֹק הַעֲתִים prp. with Pesh. הַבְּקֵץ הַבְּצֹק הַעֲתִים, → **צֹק**, however, MT is to be retained (:: KBL cj.).

—6. אֵין־קֵץ without end **Is 9₆ Jb 22₅ Qoh 4₈₋₁₆ 12₁₂**.

—7. a. קֵץ עֵת time of the end **Da 8₁₇ 11₃₅₋₄₀ 12₄₋₉**, = קֵץ מוֹעֵד **Da 8₁₉**, > קֵץ time of the end **11₂₇ 12₄₋₆₋₁₃**;

—b. קֵץ עֵת עוֹן the time of the final punishment **Ezk 21₃₀₋₃₄ 35₅**.

—8. a. מִקֵּץ יָמִים after some time **Gn 4₃ 1K 17₇**; מִקֵּץ יָמִים רַבִּים after a long time **Jr 13₆**; לְיָמִים מִקֵּץ at the end of every year **2S 14₂₆**;

—b. מִקֵּץ at the end of, after: days **Gn 8₆**, v. 3 cj. for מִקִּצָּה rd. מִקֵּץ (BHS), **Nu 13₂₅ Dt 9₁₁ Jr 42₇**; months **Ju 11₃₉**, years **Gn 16₃ 41₁ Ex 12₄₁ 2S 15₇ 1K 2₃₉ Is 23₁₅₋₁₇ Ezk 29₁₃ 2C 8₁**; in legal contexts: after seven years **Dt 15₁ 31₁₀ Jr 34₁₄**;

—c. מִקֵּץ הָיְתָה לָּהּ after it had happened to her **Est 2₁₂**.

—9. לְקֵץ שָׁנִים after (some) years had passed **Da 11₆₋₁₃ 2C 18₂, Neh 13₆** לְקֵץ יָמִים some time later (KBL, sv. 10), or alternatively after a certain time, see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 203, 204.

—10. uncertain:

—a. מִקֵּץ **Jr 50₂₆** (text uncertain, see BHS): either meaning from remotest distance, from the furthest extremity, i.e. from all ends (ZürBib., cf. THAT 2:660) meaning come against her from the end of the world (? TOB); from every quarter (NRSV, REB) :: NEB: her harvest time has come; or cj. with Symmachus מִקִּצָּה without exception (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 302);

—b. עֲמַת צֵאת הַקֶּץ 2C 21₁₉ at the end of two years (KBL) :: Rudolph *Chr.* 266: cj. לִימֵי שָׁנִים וְכָל לִימֵי שָׁנָיו וְכָל literally, and in complete accordance with what had come out (meaning in accordance with what had been made known) was the end to the days of his years.

—11. expressions: with בּוֹא Gn 6₁₃ 2K 19₂₃ Is 37₂₄ Jr 50₂₆ 51₁₃ Ezk 7₂₋₆ 21₃₀₋₃₄ Am 8₂ Lam 4₁₈ Da 11₄₅, with הָיָה Gn 4₃ 8₆ 41₁ etc., with הִלָּךְ Da 12₁₃, with חָבַר hitp. Da 11₆, (with הָתַם Da 12₄, pt. passive pl. Da 12₉), with יָדַע hif. Ps 39₅, with יָצָא (צֵאת) 2C 21₁₉, with יָרַד 2C 18₂, with פּוֹחַ (2 c) Hab 2₃, with קָרַב Lam 4₁₈, with רָאָה Ps 119₉₆, with שָׁם Jb 28₃, with שָׂאל nif. Neh 13₆, with שׁוּב Nu 13₂₅. †

Der.: denominative vb., cj. II קָצַץ.

8457 קָצַב

קָצַב: MHeb. qal to cut, decide, limit, pt. passive קָצוּב clearly defined, pi. to chop, sbst. (nomen agentis) קָצַב butcher; also Syr. *qaṣṣābā* and Palm. *qsb* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 262; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1021, *qsb* II: butcher); Akk. *kaṣābu* to lessen, be stunted (of the feet, AHw. 456a; CAD K: 257); Arb. *qaṣaba* to cut up, carve up a slaughtered animal; *qaṣṣāb* butcher slaughterer (Wehr-Cowan 766), cf. *qaḍaba* to cut off, trim, prune (Wehr-Cowan 771); ? Coptic *ḡočeb* to shorten (Gesenius-B.).

qal: impf. לִיִּקְצַב: to cut off (a piece of wood עֵץ) 2K 6₆; passive pt. fem. pl. קָצוּבוֹת newly shorn sheep Song 4₂, see Gerleman BK 18:144 and Rudolph KAT 17/1-3:144 (:: Eissfeldt *Der Beutel der Lebendigen* 20f: “covered”, pregnant). †

Der. קָצַב.

8458 קָצַב

קָצַב, קָצַב Bomberg 1K 7₃₇; קָצַב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s, 459d; MHeb. קָצַב arrangement, קָצַבָּה fixed measure, measurement; Pun. *qsb*. meaning uncertain: either carved object, statue, or pt. passive from the vb. *qsb* to carve (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 262; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1021: highly uncertain context); cf. Arb. *qaḍīb* cut-off branch, switch, *qaḍābat* what is cut off, cut off twigs (of trees).

—1. cut, shape, קָצַב אֲחָד, two cherubim each with the same measure and the same form (REB: alike in size and shape) 1K 6₂₅ 7₃₇.

—2. קָצַבֵי הָרִים Jon 2₇, Sept. εἰς σχισμὰς ὀρέων in the mountain crevasses, Vulg. *ad extrema montium*, Pesh. *le’štəhōn dətūrē* at the base of the mountains, cf. Sir 16₁₇ תְּבִלְקָצְבֵי וַיְסוּדֵי הָרִים : the exact meaning of Jon 2₇ is not quite certain; possible interpretations are:

—a. cf. Vulg. the remotest extremity, i.e. the deepest depths of the sea (Gesenius-B.; cf. Rudolph KAT 13/2:347 and Wolff BK 14/3:111);

—b. cf. Pesh., section, base > basis (KBL); for the first alternative (a) קָצַבֵי could correspond to קָצוּי → *קָצוּי (as an orthographic variant ?), cf. BHS. †

8459 קצה

I קצה: western var. of I קציץ; MHeb. to sever, JArm. קצא to break off, divide (bread), → BArm. *קצת; Ph., Pun. קצי pi. to cut off (Friedrich *Gramm.* §174, p. 83; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 262; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1022: to cut > to extirpate, the gods will extirpate that king for ever); Syr. *qaṣā*, CPArm. *qs'* to break bread; Arb. *qaṣā* (*qsw/qsy*): 1. to be far away, be far removed; 2. to mutilate the tips of the ears of a camel or of a sheep, see Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 3:457b; Gesenius-B.; in the second meaning probably a western var. of *qaṣṣa* → I קציץ.

qal: inf. קצות **Hab 2**₁₀: to **bring to an end**, so Horst HAT 14²:178; cf. Jenni *Pi'el* 185, :: traditionally with versions cj. קצות or קצות (BHS) → I קציץ; (1QHab קצות (sbst.), see Elliger *Hab.* 206f). †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 185): inf. קצות; pt. מקצה.

—1. to **break off, cut off piece by piece** (בִּישְׂרָאֵל, where ב means from, away from, → ב 13) **2K 10**₃₂, see Gray *Kings*³ 563^d.

—2. to **chop off**, meaning to chop off his own (feet) **Pr 26**₆. †

[**hif**: pf. הקציץ **Lv 14**₄₁ (SamP. *āqīṣu*: root קויץ; inf. קצות v. 43 < הק'קצות (Gesenius-K. §53 l; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 333i :: Bergsträsser 2: §191 (p. 106): textual error, but rd. הקציעו and הקציע → I קצע).

Der קצה, קצה, קצה, קצו*, קצות*, קצת*.

8460 קצה

II *קצה: Arb. *qaḍā* (*qdy*) to settle a problem, conclude, fix, determine, decide.

Der. קצין.

8461 קצה

קצה: I קצה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 461-462m; SamP. *qiṣṣā* (root קציץ), *ā* is not a feminine ending (cf. Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:212 §4.3.4); MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 194): 1QH 6:31 [קצה] ער ומקצה; Old Babylonian (Mari, Canaanite loanword) *kaṣûm/qaṣûm* the steppe territory in Mesopotamia (AHw. 459a; CAD K: 268, *kaṣû* A), cf. Noth *Bibl. Land* 2:270: cs. קצה, sf. קצהו and קציהם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 584c).

—1. **edge, end, extremity**:

—a. with prepositions:

—i. with אל **Is 62**₁₁ **Ex 16**₃₅, ק' הקצה **Jos 18**₁₆, ק' הקצה **Jos 18**₁₉, ק' תעלת, **Is 7**₃, ק' החמושים **Ju 7**₁₁;

*קָצוּר: קָצַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471u; cf. MHeb. קָצַר/קָצַר, JArm. קָצַר short, insignificant; JArm. קָצוּרָא (קָצוּרָא) bedridden; Syr. *qašīrā* ill; CPArm. *qwšr* short; Mnd. *ksir(a)* I afflicted, ill (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 222a); Arb. *qašīr* short, small, short of stature: pl. fem. קָצוּרוֹת: **shortened, smaller** (הַלְשִׁיכוֹת) **Ezk 42₅**. †

8466 קָצוּת

*קָצוּת: pl. → קָצָה.

8467 קָצוּת

קָצוּת: → קָצָת*; (1 QHab קָצוּוֹת (subst.) see Elliger *Hab.* 206f).

8468 קָצָח

קָצָח: probably a primary noun (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457q); MHeb., JArm. קָצָחָא; Ug. *qsh* (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 444 entry 110); Arb. *qizh*: **black cummin**, *Nigella sativa* L. (Löw *Flora* 3:120ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 2:291; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1027): **Is 28₂₅₋₂₇**. †

8469 קָצִין

קָצִין: II קָצָה* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470m with note 2: secondary *-n*, approximately in accordance with קָצִין :: Gesenius-B.: postpositional article *n*, comparable with Sab., Höfner *Grammatik* §98a); MHeb. leader; Ug. personal name *qsn*, *bn qsn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2257; Aistleitner 2436; Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 68 entry 35; Gröndahl *Personennamen* 29, 177, 407b), cf. personal name *qsy* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2255; Gröndahl loc. cit.); Arb. *qāḍin* judge, from *qaḍā* (*qḍy*) → II קָצָה*: cs. קָצִין, pl. cs. קָצִינִי, sf. קָצִינִיךָ.

—1. קָצִין in general, **ruler, leader, superior**; according to the etymology, a person who has to decide something, see Rudolph KAT 13/3:69, as well in the civil as in the military sphere; within the civil sphere the meaning varies according to context:

—i. chief, chieftain, authority **Is 1₁₀ 3_{6f}** (R. Hentschke *Die Stellung der vorexil. Propheten zum Kultus* 94³; cf. Kaiser ATD 17⁵:43), or alternatively magistrate (Wildberger BK 10:37);

—ii. the responsible leader of the people **Mi 3₁₋₉** (Wildberger loc. cit.), cf. **Pr 6₇**;

—iv. judge **Pr 25₁₅** (Gemser *Spr.*² 90) or leader (W. Bühlmann *Vom rechten Reden und Schweigen* 77);

—b. commander **Ju 11_{6,11}**; **Jos 10₂₄** pl.? with special meaning, sub-commander, see L. Schmidt *Menschlicher Erfolg und Jahwes Initiative* 154f; ruler (קָצִין = Pun. שַׁפֵּט suffet) **Da 11₁₈**, see Plöger KAT 18:156, 161f;

—c. the קָצִין as the bearer of political and military power (combining the first and second meanings, a and b): קָצִינִיךָ your commander **Is 22₃**, קָצִין leader (as a member of the Davidic dynasty) **Sir 48₁₅**.

—2. expressions: קָצִין (לְ) הָיָה **Ju 11₆ Is 3₆**, with נָדָד **Is 22₃**, with פָּתָה pu. **Pr 25₁₅**, שִׁים לְקַן **Ju 11₁₁**, עָם קָצִין **Is 3₇**. †

8470 קְצִיעָה

I *קְצִיעָה: ? primary noun (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470m :: KBL: I קְצַע, cf. Gesenius-B.): pl. קְצִיעוֹת > κασία (so also Sept., see Masson *Emprunts* 48f): **cassia, cinnamon flowers** (dried flowers from certain types of cassia used for incense, Löw *Flora* 2:113ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 935f) **Ps 45**₉; → II קְצִיעָה †

8471 קְצִיעָה

II קְצִיעָה: n.f., Sept. (acc.) Κασίαν, = I, so Noth *Personennamen* 231; Stamm *Frauennamen* 328: :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:2258: on Ug. *qs't* a bow; the shapeliness of a bow made it appropriate for a girl's name; so Pope *Job* 350, and also (hesitantly) Fohrer KAT 16:544⁶; however, in view of the obvious connection with I *קְצִיעָה, this is highly unlikely, especially as Ugaritic *qs't* more probably means arrows, as distinct from *qs't*, see Driver *Myths*² 157a: daughter of אִיֹב **Jb 42**₁₄. †

8472 קְצִיץ

קְצִיץ: I קְצִיץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471s: place name עֵנֹק קְצִיץ **Jos 18**₂₁ → I עֵנֹק B 16. †

8473 קְצִיר

I קְצִיר: I קְצִיר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471q; SamP. *qāṣar*, MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 194a: 1QS 10:7), and קְצִירָה to harvest; Heb. inscr., Gezer Calendar (= Donner-R. *Inschriften* 182) lines 4 and 5, ירח קְצִיר, in line 4, קְצִיר שְׁעָרִים the month of barley cutting, in line 5, קְצִיר וְכָל ... (the meaning is uncertain, see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 262 and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1022, *qsr* II, who follow the translation of Gibson, see below; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:280 = *Lebensordnungen* 1:296; Gibson *Textbook* text 1: month of barley harvest, month of wheat harvest and measuring, see p. 1, 2, and 3f; EgArm. קְצִיר (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 126; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 532, *ksyr* I: harvest is probable meaning): cs. קְצִיר, sf. קְצִירָה, קְצִירָה, קְצִירוֹ/רָה, קְצִירוֹ/רָה, קְצִירָה: **cutting**, meaning the **grain harvest** (Dalman *Arbeit* 3:4f., from April to June, cf. Reicke-R. *Hw.* 433) **Ru 2**₂₁.

—1. a. יְמֵי קְצִיר **Ju 15**₁ **Jos 3**₁₅ **2S 21**₉, יוֹם קְצִיר **Pr 25**₁₃, עֵת (הַ) קְצִיר **Jr 50**₁₆ **51**₃₃;

—b. זֶרַע וְקְצִיר **Gn 8**₂₂ and חֲרִישׁ וְקְצִיר ploughing and harvest **Gn 45**₆ **Ex 34**₂₁ the farmer's half-years, cf. קְצִירוֹ... חֲרִישׁוֹ **1S 8**_{12b} i.e. the total work-load of the farmer carrying out crop rotation, see J. Halbe *Privilegrecht* 190, see below 2;

—c. חֲרָף :: קְצִיר **Pr 20**₄; קְצִיר and קִיץ the whole period of harvest **Is 16**₉ **Jr 8**₂₀ **Pr 6**₈ **10**₅ **26**₁; cf. בְּקְצִיר and קִיץ **Jr 48**₃₂;

—d. קְצִיר שְׁעָרִים **2S 21**₉ **Ru 1**₂₂ cf. Gezer Calendar 4, קְצִיר הַשָּׂקָה קְצִיר **Ru 2**₂₃; חֲטִים קְצִיר **Gn 30**₁₄ **Ex 34**₂₂ **Ju 15**₁ **1S 6**₁₃ **12**₁₇; קְצִיר הַחֲטָחֲטִים קְצִיר **Ru 2**₂₃;

—e. תַּחֲלַת קִצִּיר Ex 23₁₆ (de Vaux *Inst.* 2:395 = *Lebensordnungen* 2:392; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 433); תַּחֲלַת קִצִּיר 2S 21₁₀, cf. 2S 21₉, → d; חֹם קִצִּיר Is 18₄; לְקִצִּיר until the harvest Am 4₇, see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107b; לְפָנֵי קִצִּיר Is 18₅; שְׂמֹחַת בְּקִצִּיר as people rejoice in the harvest Is 9₂; חֲקוֹת קִצִּיר the set times of harvest Jr 5₂₄.

—2. **harvest crops** Lv 19₉ 23₁₀₋₂₂ 25₅ Dt 24₁₉ 1S 8₁₂ see above 1 b, Is 17₁₁ Jr 5₁₇ Jl 1₁₁ 4₁₃.

—3. i. 2S 23₁₃ text uncertain, the most likely emendation, following Hertzberg ATD 10²: 332 is to delete the first אֶל and connect ראש with קִצִּיר: אֶל-קִצִּיר וַיֵּבֵאוּ אֶל-קִצִּיר ... וַיֵּרְדוּ they went down at the start of the harvest and came to ..., cf. TOB 610f; NRSV, REB: towards the beginning of harvest, taking קִצִּיר as temporal acc., at the time of the harvest :: KBL; cf. BHS for אֶל-קִצִּיר prp. אֶל-הַצֵּר;

—ii. cj. Is 17₅ for קִצִּיר prp. קִצֵּר (KBL; cf. BHS) :: Wildberger BK 10:636: קִצִּיר gloss;

—iii. cj. Is 23₃ for קִצִּיר יְאוּר prp. קִצִּירוֹ or alternatively קִצִּירָה, and dl. יְאוּר var. of שְׁחַר, see Wildberger BK 10:856;

—iv. Hos 6₁₁ read MT לָךְ קִצִּיר שֶׁת יהוּדָה נָם Judah also, a harvest is ready for you (for שֶׁת rd. ? passive pt. שֶׁת), a Jewish gloss, see e.g. Rudolph KAT 13/1:141, 144; Wolff BK 14/1²:135 :: KBL; cf. Jb 5₅ for קִצִּירוֹ prp. (cf. Sept., Pesh.) קִצִּירוֹ, e.g. Fohrer KAT 16:132; Horst BK 16/1:61, cf. BHS :: TOB: MT what he has harvested.

—4. expressions: with אָבַד Jl 1₁₁; with אָכַל Jr 5₁₇; with אָסַף Is 17₅ cj. see above 3; with בּוֹא (הַקִּצִּיר) Jr 51₃₃; with בָּשַׁל Jl 4₁₃; with כָּלָה qal Ru 2₂₃, pi. 2₂₁; with cj. נָד (נָדַד) Is 17₁₁; with לָקַט pi. Lv 19₉ 23₂₂; with עָבַר Jr 8₂₀; with קָצַר Lv 19₉ 23₁₀₋₂₂ 25₅ Dt 24₁₉ 1S 6₁₃ 8₁₂; with רָדַם nif. (בְּקָרְדָם) Pr. 10₅; with שָׂמַח Is 9₂; with שָׂאֵל (בְּקָשָׂאֵל) Pr 20₄; with שָׁבַת (קִצִּיר) Gn 8₂₂, (בְּקָקִצִּיר) Ex 34₂₁; with שִׁית Hos 4₁₁; with שָׁמַר (חֹם הַקִּצִּיר) Ex 23_{15f}, (קִצִּיר חֲקוֹת) Jr 5₂₄. †

8474 קִצִּיר

II קִצִּיר: etymology uncertain, see Rüthy *Pflanze* 59; primary noun or from II קָצַר (KBL) ? on the latter, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n: sf. קִצִּירִי, קִצִּירוֹ/רָה, קִצִּירָה; pl. sf. קִצִּירִיָּה. (Dalman *Arbeit* 3:13; 4:167, Rüthy loc. cit.).

—1. a. **branch, branches** Is 27₁₁ Jb 18₁₆ 29₁₉;

—b. **shoot, sprout** Ps 80₁₂ (parallel with יוֹנְקוֹת) Jb 14₉.

—2. expressions: with יָבֵשׁ Is 27₁₁, with I מָלַל Jb 18₁₆, with עָשָׂה Jb 14₁₉, with שָׁלַח pi. Ps 80₁₂. †

8475 קִצַּע

I קִצַּע: cf. MHeb. and SamP. (Lv 14₄₁ *yiqṣā'u*) qal to scrape, remove the stalks from figs, pi. to detach, or ? from II קִצַּע; Arb. *quḏā'* fine dust that has been removed.

hif: impf. (קָצַעַ), cj. with versions, יִקְצַעַ to scrape Lv 14_{41a}; cj.:

—a. Lv 14_{41b} for הִקְצַעַ rd. הִקְצַעַ;

—b. v. 43 for הִקְצַעַ rd. הִקְצַעַ (BHS). †

Der. *מִקְצַעַה.

8476 קָצַעַ

II קָצַעַ: MHeb. קָטַץ to chop off, pu. pt. maimed, shortened; JArm. קָטַץ to chop off, shorten; Ug. *qṣʿ as the root of the sbst. qṣʿt (→ II קָצַעַה) meaning many-angled, denoting arrows, so Caquot-S. *Textes* 427^q; Syr. qəṭaʿ; CPArm. qṭʿ; OSArb. qṣʿ (Conti *Chrest.* 233b); Eth. qadʿa (Dillmann *Lex.* 476); Tigr. qatʿa (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 263a); Arb. qataʿa to cut off, chop off and similarly; Tigr. also to reduce.

pu: pt. fem. pl. cs. מִקְצַעוֹת (SamP. [am]mēqīṣṣāʾot, Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:148 §2, 13, 5): **made for corners** (קְרָשִׁים) Ex 26₂₃ 36₂₈ cj. for MT prp. cf. 26₂₄ 36₂₉ מִקְצַעוֹת corners (BHS), → מִקְצַע(וֹ). †

hof: pt. fem. pl. מִקְצַעוֹת Ezk 46₂₂ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 229h, 362 :: Bergsträsser 2: §19k observation, who treats it as a textual error); see erasure points (*puncta extraordinaria*) in MT, cf. R. Meyer *Gramm.* §17:4; it corresponds to the lack of the word in the versions; the meaning is uncertain, suggestions include:

—a. traditionally corner-rooms (Gesenius-B.; König *Wb.* 415b: made with a corner, meaning corner rooms);

—b. made for corners (KBL);

—c. gloss which repeats the noun מִקְצַע(וֹ) v. 22a with the article ?, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 1191, cf. Zorell *Lex.* †

Der. מִקְצַע(וֹ).

8477 קָצַף

I קָצַף: MHeb. hif. to make angry (Dalman *Wb.* 387b), DSS (DJD 5: text 176 20, 2) sbst. קָצַף, cf. THAT 2:666; Canaanite (El-Amarna) nif. *na-aq-ša-pu* they were enraged (El Amarna letter 82:51), [*na*]-*aq-ša-ap-ti* I was enraged (letter 93:5), see Friedrich *Gramm.* §73; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 262; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1022: see *kšp*; cf. Rainey UF 5 (1973) 237f; Akk. *kašāpu/kešēpu* to think, *kušsupu* to make plans (AHw. 456a; CAD K:314, *kešēpu*); EgArm. sbst. *kšph* his (the king's) anger (*Aḥiqar* 101; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 126; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 532: fury, wrath); Sam. (Memar Marqah (edited MacDonald) 88); → BArm.; Syr. *qəṣap* to be angry, adj. *qəṣīpā* sad; sbst. *qəṣāpā* sadness.

qal: pf. קָצַף, קָצַפְתָּ/תִּי, קָצַפְתָּ/תִּי; impf. יִקְצַף/וּ, יִקְצַפּוּ/וּ; inf. cs. קָצַף; pt. קָצַף: (THAT 2:663-666; TWNT 5:392-410): to **be angry**, to **be furious**.

—1. a person's anger towards one or more other people (see TWNT 5: 394f; THAT 2:664):

—a. abs. 2K 5₁₁ Est 1₁₂ 2₂₁;

—b. with עַל Gn 40₂ 41₁₀ Ex 16₂₀ Lv 10₁₆ Nu 31₁₄ 1S 29₄ 2K 13₁₉ Jr 37₁₅.

—2. the anger of God or Yahweh (TWNT 5: 395-410; THAT 2:665; Eichrodt *Theol.* 1⁵:168-176):

—a. abs. Dt 1₃₄ Is 57₁₆ 57_{17b} (cj. for אֲקַצֵּף rd. וְקַצֵּף, BHS); Is 64₄₋₈ Zech 1_{15b};

—b. with עַל Lv 10₆ Nu 16₂₂ Dt 9₁₉ Is 47₆ 54₉ Zech 1_{2-15a} Qoh 5₅ (עַל-קוֹלֶךָ), Lam 5₂₂;

—c. with אָל Jos 22₁₈;

—d. with בְּ (בַּעֲוֹנוֹ) Is 57_{17a}. †

hif: pf. הִקְצַפְתָּם, הִקְצַפְתָּ; impf. וַיִּקְצַפּוּ; inf. cs. הִקְצִיף; pt. pl. מִקְצַפִּים: to **rouse to anger, incense**, (with acc. יְהוָה): Dt 9_{7f-22} Zech 8₁₄ Ps 106₃₂ (cj. ? for וַיִּקְצַפּוּ rd. with Sept., Pesh. וַיִּקְצַיְפוּהוּ). †

hitp: pf. הִתְקַצַּף: **fallen into a rage** Is 8₂₁ (: Guillaume JSS 9 (1964) 288f: emaciated, in accordance with Arb. *qaḏuba*, but unlikely, see Wildberger BK 10:355; on the meaning of the verb in context, see Wildberger BK 10: 358; THAT 2:664f). †

Der. I קִצְּף.

8478 קִצַּף

II *קִצַּף: Mnd. *GSP* to break off, cut down, pluck (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 96a, cf. Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* §38); Arb. *qaṣafa* to break, shatter, oppress (Wehr-Cowan 769b), to break wood (Blau VT 5 (1955) 343).

Der. II קִצְּפָה, קִצְּףָה.

8479 קִצַּף

I קִצַּף: I קִצַּף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s; SamP. *qēṣəf*, MHeb. the name of an angel of destruction (Dalman *Wb.* 387b; THAT 2:666), sbst. קִצְּפֹן, קִצְּפָה to be angry; DSS and EgArm. noun → I קִצַּף; also in Syr. adj. and sbst.; Sam. קִצַּף, Hebrew loanword; for bibliography see I קִצַּף: קִצַּף, sf. קִצְּפִי, קִצְּפָה, קִצְּפָה, קִצְּפָה, קִצְּפָה.

—1. of people:

—a. **ill-humour, frustration** Qoh 5₁₆ (parallel with כַּעַס and חֲלִי, rd. thus for חֲלִי), Est 1₁₈ (parallel with בְּזִיּוֹן);

—b. **anger** 2K 3₂₇ :: Driver JTS 36 (1935) 293: sadness (following Syr.), cf. Gray *Kings*³ 490f and Barr *Philology* 122.

—2. **anger:**

—a. of Yahweh:

Akk. *kašāšu(m)*, *gašāšu* to grind, as in to gnash the teeth > to rage (AHw. 457b; CAD G: 52, *gašāšu* A, and see also *gašāšu* B, to trim, cut); Syr. *qaṣ*: 1. to clip, shear; 2. to determine, promise; for the second meaning see also CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 182b); Mnd. *QṢṢ* to shorten (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 414b); OSArb. *mḡṣm* chopping off (Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 314); Arb. *qaṣṣa* to cut, cut off, clip; cf. *qaḏḏa* to drill through, break into pieces, crush etc.

qal: pf. קָצַתָּהּ; pt. passive קָצוּצִי.

—1. to **cut, chop off** (כָּרַךְ) Dt 25₁₂.

—2. to **trim** פָּאָה קָצוּצִי Jr 9₂₅ 25₂₃ 49₃₂ → I פָּאָה 1 b ii. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 146, 175, 185): pf. קָצַץ (2K 18₁₆), וְקָצַץ (Ex 39₃ Ps 46₁₀), Ps 46₁₀ Secunda ουκ . σοεες (Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 64); impf. וַיִּקְצַץ, וַיִּקְצַצְוּ.

—1. to **cut up** (פָּתִילִים) into fine strips, threads) Ex 39₃, (מִסְגְּרוֹת) to cut away a framework 2K 16₁₇.

—2. a. to chop off thumbs, and big trees Ju 1₆, hands and feet 2S 4₁₂;

—b. to shatter (כָּלִי הַזֶּהָב) 2K 24₁₃, (כָּלִי בֵּית־הָאֱלֹהִים) 2C 28₂₄;

—c. to cut off, chop up עֵבֶת rope Ps 129₄;

—d. to smash to pieces הַנִּיט, spear Ps 46₁₀.

—3. 2K 18₁₆, with הַלְתוֹת and אֲמִנּוֹת as obj. of the vb., either to cut off (KBL), or to trim (to steal the gold decoration), so Gesenius-B., but see also KBL under אֲמִנָּה.

—cj.: ? Hab 2₁₀ for קָצוֹת prp. with versions קָצוֹת or קָצוֹת, → I קָצָה qal. †

pu: pt. pl. מְקַצְצִים: with acc. of relationship (Gesenius-K. §118q; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §106, 2d) **mutilated** Ju 1₇, cf. v. 6. †

Der. ? II קוּץ, קָץ > *קִיצוֹן, in place name קָצִיץ.

8483 קָצַץ

cj. II קָצַץ: denominative from קָץ:

—a. Ps 139₁₈ for hif. pf. הִקְצַצְתִּי prp. הִקְצַצְתִּי to come to an end, to end, see Kraus BK 15⁵:1092;

—b. Ps 55₂₄ יִחְצְוּ (→ חָצָה) to reach one half; on the cj. יִקְצְוּ from II קָצַץ see KBL, but it is not required (cf. NRSV, REB: they shall not live out half their days). †

8484 קָצַר

I קצר: MHeb. to harvest, Heb. inscr., sbst. קצר → I קציר; uncertain in EgArm. קצרתִי (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* p. 172, text 66 fragment 9:2; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 262; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1022, *qsr* I: highly uncertain reading, damaged context); ? Canaanite, El-Amarna letter 244:14 *ka-[z]i-ra*, cf. Knudtzon p. 1437 (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 262, but not mentioned in Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary*); OSArb. *qsr* to gather in the fruit harvest (Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 314); cf. ? Akk. *kašāru* to bind together, organise, assemble (AHw. 456; CAD K: 257) :: *ešēdu(m)* to harvest (AHw. 250f; CAD E: 358), see Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 396 entry 41; JArm., Syr. *qətar*, CPArm. *qtr* and Mnd. *GTR* I to tie, fasten together, restrain, weave together a wreath (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 88a) and Eth. *qʷašara* (Dillmann *Lex.* 473f) to bind, collect, knot.

qal: pf. קָצַרְתָּם, קָצַרְוּ; impf. יִקְצֹר, יִקְצֹרוּ (Pr 22₈, K יִקְצֹרוּ, Q יִקְצֹרוּ), יִקְצֹרוּ, יִקְצֹרוּ, יִקְצֹרוּ (Ru 2₉), יִקְצִירוּ (Jb 24₆, K יִקְצִירוּ, Q יִקְצִירוּ), sf. יִקְצֹרוּ; impv. קָצְרוּ; inf. cs. קָצַר, sf. קָצַרְךָ, קָצַרְכֶּם; pt. קָצַר, pl. קָצְרוּ.

—1. a. קָצַר קָצִיר to gather in the fruit harvest Lv 19₉ 23₁₀₋₂₂ Dt 24₁₉ 1S 8₁₂, > קָצַר Lv 19₉ 23₂₂ 2K 19₂₉ Is 37₃₀ Hos 10₁₂ Mi 6₁₅ (: זָרַע), Ps 126₅ Ru 2₉ Qoh 11₄, cj. Jb 5₅ for קָצִירוּ prp. קָצִירוּ, → I קָצִיר 3;

—b. pt. reaper:

—i. sing. Jr 9₂₁ Am 9₁₃ Ps 129₇ Sir 6₁₉; cj. Is 17₅ for קָצִיר prp. קָצִיר, → I קָצִיר 3;

—ii. pl. 2K 4₁₈ Ru 2₃₋₇₋₁₄.

—2. to gather in, harvest:

—a. סָפִיחַ Lv 25₅₋₁₁, קָצִיר־חֲטִים 1S 6₁₃, שָׁבִלִים Is 17₅, קָצִים Jr 12₁₃, בָּלִיל Jb 24₆;

—b. metaphorical סוּפְתָה Hos 8₇; עוֹלָתָה 10₁₃ (for the locative הַ with this noun see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 528t; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §45, 3c; see also Rudolph KAT 13/1:158); cj. חָנוּס wrong Sir 7₃ (Smend); עָמַל Jb 4₈; אָוֶן Pr 22₈. †

[hif. impf. יִקְצִירוּ K Jb 24₆ rd. יִקְצִירוּ Q. †]

Der. I קָצִיר.

קצר 8485

II קצר: MHeb. pi., JArm. pa. to shorten; CPArm. *qsr* to be shortened, reduced, diminished; Mnd. *QSR* to be short, shorten (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 414b); Arb. *qašura* to be (become) short, too short, *qašara* to miss, not to reach (with ‘an).

qal: pf. קָצַר, קָצְרָה; impf. תִּקְצַרְנָה, תִּקְצַרְוּ, תִּקְצַרְוּ Pr 10₂₇ (Bergsträsser 2: §14c observation p. 77: textual error, impf. from I קצר); inf. קָצַר.

—1. to be short, too short:

—a. יֵד יְהוָה, or alternatively יְדֵי Nu 11₂₃, with מֵן and inf., too short to save Is 50₂ 59₁; הַמִּצָּע too short a bed Is 28₂₀;

—b. to be shortened (שְׁנוּת) Pr 10₂₇.

—2. (Wolff *Anthropologie* 36):

—a. נִפְשׁוּ וַתִּקְצַר became impatient:

—i. of יְהוָה, with בָּ Ju 10₁₆ Zech 11₈;

—ii. of people with בָּ Nu 21₄, with לְמוֹת לְמָוֶת impatient to death Ju 16₁₆;

—b. i. יְהוָה רִוַח קִצְרָה became displeased Mi 2₇;

—ii. הַקִּצְרָה רוּחִי my spirit becomes impatient (said by Job) Jb 21₄; cf. Ug. *qsr npš* unhappy, wretched (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2260; Aistleitner 2438), see also Aartun AOAT 21/2 (1978) 91. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 21, 35): pf. קִצַּר: to shorten (יָמֵי) Ps 102₂₄; ? cj. קִצְרוּ (BHS) :: Jenni *Pi'el* 35; TOB, NRSV, REB follow MT he has cut short my days; cf. [י]קִצְרוּ with יָמִים Sir 30₂₄, following Ps 102₂₄, better pi. than hif. †

hif: pf. הִקְצַרְתָּ: to shorten (עַל־יָמָיו) Ps 89₄₆. †

hitp: impf. תִּתְקַצֵּר: to be brief (with אֵל and בתפלה) Sir 7₁₀. †

Der. קִצְרוּ, קִצַּר, קִצְרוּ, ? II קִצְרוּ.

8486 קִצַּר

קִצַּר: II קִצַּר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460i; SamP. *qāšār*; Ug. *b[q]srt npš[kn]* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 40:22): in your plight, literally “depression of soul” (Aartun AOAT 21/2 (1978) 91; cf. van Selms UF 3 (1971) 240); *qsr* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 103: 10, 39): the narrow part, meaning in particular shortness of the foot, see Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975) 134, 135, 137; Sam. (Ex 6₉; Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:583); Mnd. *kšurta* diminution, loss, illness, affliction (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 222a); cf. Arb. *qušūr* inability, powerlessness, decline, listlessness: **shortness**, only in the combination קִצַּר רוּחַ Ex 6₉ (: אֵרַךְ רוּחַ Sir 5₁₁): Sept. ὀλιγοψυχία, Vulg. *angustia spiritus* = Pesh. *karyūt rūhā*, Tg. *‘yāq rū-h* distress, anxiety of spirit; the precise meaning of קִצַּר רוּחַ is not quite certain: either despondency (KBL), or impatience (Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.*; see also Childs *Exodus* 110); the versions support the first rather than the second; on the other hand in support of the second are the expressions קִצַּר נִפְשׁוּ and קִצַּר רוּחַ, → II קִצַּר 2, and the antithetical רוּחַ אֵרַךְ of Sir 5₁₁. †

8487 קִצַּר

*קָצַר: II קָצַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464a; MHeb. קָצַר/צָר; JArm. קָצַר short, insignificant; MHeb. לָב קָצַר inhospitable, stingy; CPArm. *qwšr* short; Syr. *qəšīrā*, Mnd. *kšir(a)* ill, afflicted (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 222a); Arb. *qašīr* short, small, low; *קָצַר “shorty” as a Semitic personal name in Egyptian, see Helck *Beziehungen* 378 *qa-s(Or)-a*: cs. קָצַר, pl. cs. קָצַרִים: **short, shortened**: קָצַר אַפִּים irascible Pr 14₁₇, קָצַר רִוּחַ impatient Pr 14₂₉, קָצַר יָמִים short-lived Jb 14₁, קָצַרִי יָד powerless 2K 19₂₆ Is 37₂₇, cf. Arb. *qašīr al-yad* powerless, unconscious etc. (Wehr-Cowan 768b). †

8488 קָצַת

*קָצַת: Arm. (Wagner *Aramäismen* 268, 269): I קָצַה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463x, 599; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 195: 1QM i:8), pl. קָצוּת כּוֹל all ends, every end; JArm. קָצַת, non-det. קָצַת a part; EgArm. *qst* a part, → BArm. *קָצַת, where there are also references to Syr. and Neo-Syriac: cs. קָצַת, sf. קָצַתָּם, pl. קָצוּת Ex 38₅ (SamP. *qāššot*, pl. of *qīššā*); on the Aramaising pl. see Wagner *Aramäismen* p. 134 (§16, 4c), sf. קָצוּתוֹ K Ex 37₈ and 39₄, Q קָצוּתוֹ, which can also be a plural of → קָצַה: **end, extremity**: pl. the ends.

—1. אָרָץ Ps 65₉, כַּפְרֹת Ex 37₈, אֶפֶד 39₄ (K, Q → קָצַה 2), מִזְבֵּחַ 38₅.

—2. מִקְצַת with gen. or sf., at the end of Da 1_{5.15.18}; a part of, some of Da 1₂ Neh 7₆₉.

—3. expressions: as 1: with חֵבֶר עַל pu. Ex 39₄; with יָשָׁב Ps 65₉; as 2: with נִתַּן Da 1₂ Neh 7₆₉; with עֲמֹד Da 1₅. †

8489 קָר

קָר: II קָרַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453y; MHeb. קָר 1. cold; 2. spring water; JArm. קָרִירָא 1. cold; 2. cooling, disappointment (?); cf. ? Ug. sbst. *qr* spring, ? root *qrr* or *qwr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2215, 2262; Aistleitner 2443, 2444; Driver *Myths*² 157a: *qwr*); Syr. *qarrīrā*; CPArm. **qryr* cold; Mnd. *qarir(a)* cold, cool (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 403a); Eth. *q^{sup}uariur* (Dillmann *Lex.* 424); Tigr. *qērūr* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 240a); Arb. *qarr* cold, cool: pl. קָרִים: **cold, cool** (מֵיִם) Jr 18₁₄ Pr 25₂₅; קָרִירִים Pr 17₂₇ K (Q יָקָרִי), the versions differ according to Q: Sept. μακρόθυμος, Vulg. *pretiosi spiritus* (*vir eruditus*), Pesh. *dənaggīr rūḥēh* who is forbearing; קָרִירִים meaning cold-blooded (: הַמָּוֶה Pr 15₁₈), so KBL and esp. Gese *Lehre und Wirklichkeit in der alten Weisheit* 40f; cf. W. Bühlmann *Vom rechten Reden und Schweigen* 172: the one who is cool of spirit is a man of good sense :: Kopf VT 8 (1958) 200f (and previously Gesenius-B.): explained following MHeb. קוֹרֵת רִוּחַ refreshment, calmness of spirit, parallel with נַחַת רִוּחַ calming, contentment. †

8490 קָר

*קָר: I קָרַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 454b or 452q; Ug. *qr* call, shout (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2263; Aistleitner 2448), see Weippert ZAW 73 (1961) 97-99; cf. THAT 2:666: **noise** Is 22₅, on which see also Wildberger BK 10:806f; cj. Ps 19₅ for קָרָם prp. קָרָם their sounds, → I קָר, קָר 2 b iii. †

8491 קָר

—iii. followed immediately by what is shouted: יהוה יהוה Ex 34⁶, שְׂמוֹאֵל 1S 3⁶, טָמֵא טָמֵא Lv 13⁴⁵, קָשָׁר קָשָׁר 2K 11¹⁴, חָמָס וְשָׂדֶה Jr 20⁸, מְגוֹר מְסָבִיב, אֶבְרָךְ Gn 41⁴³, חָרַב, וּלְגִדְעוֹן חָרַב, לַיהוָה Ju 7²⁰ cf. Est 6^{9.11} see below, 7.

—2. a. קָרָא שֵׁם לְ to name a name for, **give someone a name** Gn 2²⁰ 26¹⁸ Is 65¹⁵ Ps 147⁴ Ru 4^{17a} (THAT 2:671); > קָרָא לְ to name Gn 1^{5.8.10} 2¹⁹ 30²⁰ 35¹⁸ and elsewhere;

—b. abs. קָרָא שֵׁם to stand up as one who gives a name Ru 4¹¹, see Labuschagne ZAW 79 (1967) 364-367 (NRSV: may you bestow a name in Bethlehem; REB: keep this name alive) :: KBL: rd. קָרָא שְׂמוֹ בֵּ he makes his name known;

—c. קָרָא שְׂמוֹ to declare his name such and such Gn 3²⁰ 4^{25.26} 5^{3.29} and elsewhere; קָרָא שְׂמוֹ Gn 11⁹ 26^{21f} Ex 15²³ Ju 1²⁶; קָרָא שְׂמוֹ Gn 5²;

—d. קָרָא with two accusatives, to name Gn 26³³ Nu 32⁴¹ Is 60¹⁸;

—e. קָרָא עַל-שְׂמוֹ to name after himself Dt 3¹⁴; קָרָא בְּשְׂמוֹתָם עַל Ps 49¹² text uncertain (KBL) :: cj. read with Sept., Theodotion, Pesh. קָרָא שְׂמוֹתָם עַל to call their own, → nif. (Gunkel *Psalmen* 212; Kraus BK 15⁵:517) :: Dahood *Psalms* 1:295, 299: they invoke their names (the names of the heirs);

—f. קָרָא לְ שְׂמוֹת לְ to give names to (God naming the stars) Ps 147⁴.

—3. קָרָא בְּשֵׁם, cf. Elliger BK 11/1:89, 293f, 301f; THAT 2:670:

—a. to name Is 45^{3.4};

—b. to appoint by name Ex 31² 35³⁰ (Bezaleel), Is 40²⁶ (the stars), 43¹ (Israel);

—c. (secular) to designate by name, meaning to allocate Jos 21⁹ 1C 6⁵⁰ cf. Est 2¹⁴, see nif.

—4. קָרָא, sbj. יהוה to appoint Is 41⁹ 42⁶ 49¹ 51² 54⁶; cf. קָרָא יְהוָה (Q) Nu 1¹⁶ 26⁹.

—5. to **call, summon**:

—a. to the instigation or conduct of legal proceedings Dt 25⁸ 1S 22¹¹ Is 44⁷ 59⁴ Jb 9¹⁶ 13²² 14¹⁵, see Boecker *Redeformen* 58¹; THAT 2:670;

—b. to **conscript, muster** (military service) Ju 8¹ Jr 4⁵, cf. Hos 7¹¹;

—c. to summon, **invite to eat**, with לְ Ex 2²⁰, to a sacrificial meal Gn 31⁵⁴ Ex 34¹⁵ Nu 25² Dt 33¹⁹ 1S 9¹³ 16^{3.5}; cf. אֶל-אֲבָל to lamentation, mourning Am 5¹⁶;

—d. abs.: passive pt. pl. קָרְאוּ/קָרוּאִים 1S 9^{13.22} 2S 15¹¹ 1K 1^{41.49} Zeph 1⁷ Pr 9¹⁸.

—6. to **proclaim** (THAT 2:669, with bibliography): **קָרַר** Lv 25¹⁰ Is 61¹ Jr 34⁸⁻¹⁵⁻¹⁷, **יום מועד** Lam 1²¹, **יום מועד** 2²², **מועד** 1¹⁵, **מְלוּכָה** Is 34¹², cf. **Neh 6⁷**, **מְקָרָא** Is 1¹³, **מְקָרָא קָרַשׁ מְקָרָא** Lv 23²⁻³⁻⁴⁻³⁷, **נְדָבוֹת** Am 4⁵, **עֲצָרָה** Jl 1¹⁴ 2¹⁵, **צוֹם** 1K 21⁹⁻¹² Jr 36⁹ Jon 3⁵ Ezr 8²¹ 2C 20³, **שְׂמִטָּה** Dt 15², **שְׂנֵת־רִצּוֹן** Is 61²; abs. to make (a proclamation) Lv 23²¹.

—7. **קָרַא לְפָנַי** to shout out in front of someone Gn 41⁴³ Est 6⁹⁻¹¹, see A 1 b iii; **קָרַא בְּאֲזֵנַי** to call out loudly to someone Ju 7³ Ezk 8¹⁸ cf. 8 d.

—8. **קָרַא** to **announce** (as technical term for introducing what a prophet has to say or do) THAT 2:669:

—a. obj. **הַדְּבָר**, or **הַדְּבָרִים** Jr 3¹² 7² 11⁶ 19², **קָרַא בְּדָבָר יְהוָה** 1K 13³², cf. 2K 23^{16f}, **קָרַא בְּגֵרוֹן** Is 58¹, **הַקְּרִיאָה** Jon 3² cf. 4, see below, 10, **זָאת** Jl 4⁹;

—b. **קָרַא אֵל** Is 40² Zech 1⁴, **קָ' עַל** Jon 1², abs. Is 40⁶;

—c. **לְאמֹר קָרַא** Zech 1¹⁴⁻¹⁷;

—d. **קָרַא בְּאֲזֵנַי** Jr 2², see above, 7.

—9. to **call on, shout to** a deity (THAT 2:672):

—a. to foreign gods: **אֱלֹהֵיכֶם/הַבַּעַל קָרַא בְּשֵׁם** 1K 18²⁴⁻²⁶ cf. 27^f;

—b. to יהוה or אֱלֹהִים: with אֱלֹהֵי-יהוה Dt 4⁷ (17 times), with אֱלֹהֵי-אֱלֹהִים 2S 22⁷ (: Ps 18⁷: אֲשׁוּעַ) Jon 1⁶ 3⁸, with לֵאלֹהִים 1C 4¹⁰, with לְאֱלֹהֵי Jb 12⁴, with acc. Is 55⁶ Ps 17⁶ 18⁴⁻⁷ 31¹⁸ 50¹⁵ and elsewhere, with שֵׁם (as acc.) קָרָא שְׁמוֹ Ps 99⁶, קָרָא שְׁמִי שְׁמֹךְ Lam 3⁵⁵; קָרָא יְךָ who call on you (יהוה) Ps 86⁵; abs. Ps 27⁷ 34⁷ 56¹⁰ 69⁴ 102³ 116²;

—c. **קָרַא בְּשֵׁם יהוה** Gn 4²⁶ (17 times) to call on the name of Yahweh, see Westermann BK 1/1:462f; on Jl 3⁵ see Wolff BK 14/2:66: to enter into an intensive relationship as someone who calls;

—d. **קָרַא יהוה בְּשֵׁם** to proclaim (announce) the name of Yahweh Ex 33¹⁹ 34⁵ (יהוה sbj.), Is 12⁴ Ps 105¹/1C 16⁸ Ps 116¹³, see Kraus BK 15⁵:972.

—10. special meanings: **קָרַא לְשָׁלוֹם אֶל-עִיר** to offer a town a friendly agreement Dt 20¹⁰; also with לְ and שָׁלוֹם Ju 21¹³; **קָרַא קְרִיאָה אֵל** to make an announcement to Jon 3², see above 8 b; **קָרַא דְּבָרִים בְּיַד־** (sbj. יהוה) Zech 7⁷.

—11. of animals: to cry Ps 147⁹; cj. Is 21⁸ for אָרְיָה prp. הָרְאָה (BHS); Is 34¹⁴ → II קָרַא nif. 3.

B:

—1. **קָרַא בְּ** to **recite** a book (scroll), to **read** in (from) a document Dt 17¹⁹ Jr 36^{6-8-10-13f} Hab 2² Neh 8³⁻⁸⁻¹⁸ 9³ 2C 34¹⁸.

—2. a. **קָרָא בְּאָזְנֵי** to read aloud **Ex 24⁷ Jr 36⁶⁻¹³⁻¹⁵**, meaning the same as **קָ' לְפָנַי 2K 22¹⁰ 2C 34²⁴** and **נָגַד קָ' Dt 31¹¹ Neh 8³**;

—b. **קָרָא** with acc., to read **2K 5⁷** (10 times), to read aloud **Dt 31¹¹ Jos 8^{34f}**.

C. cj.:

—a. ? **2S 18²⁸** for **וַיִּקְרָא** prp. with Sept. **וַיִּקְרַב**^L (BHK; Hertzberg ATD 10²:293³) :: **TOB 600** (with note t): MT; so also NRSV: he cried out; REB: he called out;

—b. **Is 44⁵** for **וַיִּקְרָא** prp. with Symmachus **וַיִּקְרָא** (BHS);

—c. **Ezk 23²³** for **קְרוּאִים** prp. with v. 5-12 **קְרָבִים** (cf. BHS); NRSV: warriors; REB: officers :: Zimmerli *Ezechiel 532*: MT competent, highly regarded (Sept. *ὀνομαστός*, Vulg. *nominatos*);

—d. **Hos 11²** for **קָרָאוּ לָהֶם** prp. with Sept. **קָרָאִי כְרִי** or **כְּקָרָאִי** (cf. BHS); REB: the more I called (NRSV similarly) :: **TOB** and **Jacob CAT IIa:79**: those whom they called, or others called them;

—e. cj. **Ps 75²** for **וַיִּקְרָא בְּשֵׁי וַיִּקְרָא** prp. **וַיִּקְרָא בְּשֵׁי וַיִּקְרָא** → **7. קָרָא** I.

nif: pf. **נִקְרָא, נִקְרָאָה, נִקְרָאתִי, נִקְרָאתִי**; impf. **יִקְרָא (1), יִקְרָאִי (1), יִקְרָאוּ**; pt. **נִקְרָא**, pl. **נִקְרָאִים**.

—1. a. to **be summoned** **Est 3¹² 4¹¹ 8⁹**, with **בְּשֵׁם** by name **2¹⁴**, P. Casseti *Gibt es ein Leben vor dem Tod?* 78ff;

—b. to be mustered with **עַל** against **Is 31⁴**.

—2. to **be proclaimed**:

—a. **Jr 4²⁰** **שָׁבַר שָׁבַר עַל-** or from II **קָרָא**, see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 36;

—b. **שָׁם Jr 44²⁶ Ru 4¹⁴; Qoh 6¹⁰ נִקְרָא שְׁמוֹ** his name will be called, meaning it is known to exist (KBL), or alternatively, it is ordained (Zimmerli ATD 16:200 (16/1³:196); cf. Hertzberg KAT 17/4-5:144).

—3. to **be mentioned**:

—a. **זָרַע מְרַעִים Is 14²⁰**;

—b. **לְךָ זָרַע יִקְרָא** offspring will be named for you (**בְּ** meaning after you or through you) **Gn 21¹²**, see Westermann BK 1/2:416f; cf. **Gn 48¹⁶**.

—4. a. **לְ יִקְרָא** he (she) is called **Gn 2²³ Dt 3¹³**, see BHS; **1S 9⁹ 2S 18¹⁸ Is 1²⁶ 32⁵ 62⁴⁻¹² Jr 19⁶ Pr 16²¹**;

—b. **נִקְרָא** preceding a given name (sg. or pl.): he is called God of the whole earth **Is 54⁵**; my house will be called a house of prayer **56⁷**; you will be called priests of Yahweh **61⁶**; Jerusalem will be called the city of trustworthiness **Zech 8³**; do not get a name for tale-bearing (REB) **Sir 5¹⁴**;

—c. נִקְרָא שְׁמוֹ/שְׁמוֹ/שְׁמוֹ your/his/her name is **Gn 17₅ 35₁₀ Dt 25₁₀ Ezk 20₂₉ Da 10₁.**

—5. נִקְרָא שְׁמוֹ/שְׁמוֹ/שְׁמוֹ my/your/his name is called over (as an expression of ownership and control, see Rudolph KAT 13/2: 282; THAT 2:671 with bibliography): נָשִׂים **Is 4₁, עִיר** (renaming the city of Rabbah) **2S 12₂₈, Jerusalem Jr 25₂₉ Da 9₁₈₋₁₉, Israel Dt 28₁₀ Jr 14₉ Is 63₁₉ 2C 7₁₄ Sir 47₁₈, the temple (בַּיִת) 2K 8₄₃ Jr 7₁₀₋₁₁₋₁₄₋₃₀ 32₃₄ 34₁₅ 2C 6₃₃, the ark 2S 6₂ 1C 13₆, the peoples Am 9₁₂, the prophets Jr 15₁₆.**

—6. נִקְרָאוּ מִן they call themselves after the holy city **Is 48₂.**

—7. יִקְרָא עַל-שֵׁם **Gn 48₆ Ezr 2₆₁ Neh 7₆₃**; meaning the same as נִקְרָא בְּשֵׁם **Is 43₇ 48₁ Sir 47₁₈**; cj. **Is 44₅** for יִקְרָא prp. יִקְרָא, see qal C.

—8. נִקְרָא עַל to be reckoned among **1C 23₁₄.**

—9. נִקְרָא to be read **Est 6₁ Neh 13₁.** †

pu: pf. קָרָא (passive qal ?); pt. sf. מִקְרָא: to be called **Is 62₂ 65₁**; קָרָא לְךָ **Is 58₁₂, קָרָא לְךָ 48₈, קָרָא לְהֵם 61₃ Ezk 10₁₃** you (they) are called; pt. one who is called **Is 48₁₂.** †

Der. I and II קָרָא, *קָרִיא, קָרִיאָה, מִקְרָא.

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II קָרָא: by-form of קָרָה, also SamP. (**Gn 42₃₈ 44₂₉**); JArm. itpe. to do by chance; Syr. II *qarā'* to come towards, meet, *qarāt 'ellātā* there was a reason for it that ... (Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* p. 486; cf. Brockelmann *Lex.* 691a); Mnd. *QRA* II to meet, join, contest, add water to wine (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 415a); Arb. *qara'a* to collect, bring together; this is actually the basic meaning of *qara'a* to read → I קָרָא, see Lane 7:2502a, cf. Latin *legere*: (THAT 2:681-684).

A. qal: pf. קָרָאת (3rd. fem., see I קָרָא), sf. קָרָאתָ, קָרָאתָ **Sir 12₁₇, קָרָאתָ, קָרָאתָ**; impf. יִקְרָא, יִקְרָא (1), sf. יִקְרָאתָ, יִקְרָאתָ; ? inf. לְקָרָאתָ **Jos 11₂₀** (Gesenius-B.; KBL קָרָא II); pt. fem. pl. sf. קָרָאתֶיךָ: to meet someone, encounter, happen to someone.

—1. with acc. of the person **Gn 42₄₋₃₈ 49₁ Lv 10₁₉ Dt 31₂₉ Is 41₂** (Elliger BK 11/1:104, 105), **Jr 13₂₂ 44₂₃ Jb 4₁₄ Sir 3₃₁ 12₁₇**; קָרָאתֶיךָ sbj. שְׁתֵּים both these things have happened to you **Is 51₁₉.**

—2. with acc. of the thing, and oil comes into contact with his right hand (יְמִינֹ) **Pr 27₁₆.**

—3. **Ex 1₁₀** text uncertain פִּי תִקְרָאתָ מִלְחָמָה : explanations:

—a. with MT if a war occurs, מִלְחָמָה collective sg. meaning pl., see H.W. Schmidt BK 2/1:3; F. Michaeli CAT 2:29;

—b. cj.:

—b. with לָמוֹת Gn 47²⁹ Dt 31¹⁴ 1K 2¹.

—2. a. to **come forward**:

—i. abs. Lv 9⁵ 10^{4f} 21¹⁸ (see below, 4 e), Nu 27¹ 36¹ Dt 4¹¹ 5²⁷ Jos 7¹⁴ 10²⁴ Is 41⁵ Ezk 9¹ (see below, 8 d), Est 5²;

—ii. with אֵל Nu 18⁴ 31⁴⁸ 1K 2⁷ (see also 4 a);

—iii. with לְ with inf. הִצִּיל Dt 25¹¹, הִשְׁתַּחֲוֹת, 2S 15⁵, שָׁמַע Is 34¹ Qoh 4¹⁷ or with b;

—b. to **draw near**:

—i. with חָלַם Ex 3⁵, with מוּל close to Dt 2¹⁹, with עַרְהֵנָּה 2S 20¹⁶ (see also 8 a), with הִנָּה Is 57³ (see below, 7), abs. Ps 119¹⁵⁰;

—ii. with בְּ: בְּאַחַת הַמְקָמוֹת: בְּ (Q) Ju 19¹³, בְּאַהֲלָךְ Ps 91¹⁰;

—iii. with לְ: לְשַׁחַת: לְ (gets closer) to the pit Jb 33²²;

—c. הַמְלַחֲמָה וַתִּקְרַב it came to battle 1K 20²⁹;

—d. to approach הַמְלַחֲמָה יִשְׁרָוּ וַתִּקְרַב הַמְלַחֲמָה Is 5¹⁹; יְהוּה (to the one calling on him) with אֵל Ps 69¹⁹, abs. Lam 3⁵⁷.

—3. a. with אֵל of the person, to **come closer to** Gn 37¹⁸ Nu 31⁴⁸ Dt 1²² 5²³ 2S 20¹⁷ Is 48¹⁶ 54¹⁴ Jon 1⁶ Ps 32⁹ see Kraus BK 15⁵:405;

—b. with אֵל of the place or of the thing Ex 32¹⁹ Dt 2³⁷ Jos 3⁴, Ezk 37⁷ (אֵל-עֲצָמוֹ), Pr 5⁸ (פֶּתַח בַּיְתָהּ);

—c. i. אֵל-הַמְלַחֲמָה to battle Dt 20²;

—ii. with אֵל to approach in a hostile way Ex 14²⁰ Dt 20¹⁰ Jos 8⁵ Ju 20²⁴;

—iii. with עַל Ps 27² (see below, 8 c), with לְקִרְאָתָהּ 1S 17⁴⁸, with לְ cj. Ps 55¹⁹ → קָרַב.

—4. to **step up to** (in the cult):

—a. אֵל-הַמְלַחֲמָה to work Ex 36²; אֵל-הַמִּזְבֵּחַ Ex 40³² Lv 9^{7f} Nu 18³, with עַל 2K 16¹²; אֵל-הַקְּדָשִׁים Lv 22³; אֵל-הַקְּדָשִׁים י' אֵל-מִשְׁכַּן Nu 17²⁸; אֵל-אֵהֶל מוֹעֵד Nu 18²²; אֵל-שְׁלַחְנִי Ezk 44¹⁶, cf. 15;

—b. with לְ with inf.: לְעֲשׂוֹתוֹ (פֶּסַח) Ex 12⁴⁸; לְהַקְרִיב Lv 21¹⁷; לְהַקְטִיר Nu 17⁵; לְשַׁרְתְּנִי Ezk 44¹⁵;

—c. i. לְפָנֵי יְהוּה Ex 16⁹ Lv 16¹; metaphorical, sbj. רָנַתִּי Ps 119¹⁶⁹;

—ii. לפני משה Nu 9₆; לפני אֶלְעָזָר Jos 17₄;

—d. אל-אֲשֶׁר לְעַם Ezk 42₁₄ before they come near to what belongs to the people (ZürBib.); they approach the place where the people are (Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 1055); NRSV: the area open to the people; REB: the place assigned to the people;

—e. abs. Lv 21₁₈.

—5. with אֱלֹהִים (with אֵל) to come before God 1S 14₃₆ Zeph 3₂, with יהוה Ezk 44₁₅.

—6. to make a sexual advance:

—a. to a woman Gn 20₄ Lv 18_{6.14.19} 20₁₆ Dt 22₁₄ Is 8₃ Ezk 18₆;

—b. to an animal Lv 20₁₆.

—7. to come forward for trial לְמוֹשֶׁפֶט Is 41₁, abs. 41₅ 48₁₆ 57₃ (with הִנָּה); לְמוֹשֶׁפֶט Mal 3₅ (subj. יהוה).

—8. misc.:

—a. with עֲרֵה־הִנָּה to come near 2S 20₁₆;

—b. קָרַב אֵלַיךְ keep to yourself (?) Is 65₅;

—c. with עַל to fall upon Ps 27₂ see 3 c iii;

—d. Ezk 9₁ פְּקֻדֹת קָרְבוּ, meaning uncertain, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 195f: either

—i. קָרְבוּ פְּקֻדֹת impv. qal !: come near, draw near, those of you who have to execute justice to her (the city, cf. ZürBib.); REB: here they come, those appointed to punish the city; NRSV: draw near you executioners of the city; the afflictions of judgement have come quite close (Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 188; cf. TOB); or

—ii. let the judgements be brought forward (Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 196). †

nif: (SamP. nif. II (= hitp.)) Ex 22₇ wniqārrāb): pf. נִקְרַבְתָּם, נִקְרַב: to come closer, come up to, step up to.

—1. אל-הָאֱלֹהִים to the gods Ex 22₇, see e.g. Noth ATD 5:149 :: ZürBib.; TOB; REB; Childs *Exodus* 444, 475: before God (NRSV margin: before the judges).

—2. abs. (with לְשִׁבְטֵיכֶם according to your clans) Jos 7₁₄. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 75-77: pi: to bring over, concerns a situation of greatest proximity (literally) :: hif: concerns a relative approach (figurative): pf. קָרְבוּ, קָרַבְתִּי; impf. תִּקְרַב, sf. אֶקְרַבְנִי; impv. קָרַב Ezk 37₁₇ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 358), קָרְבוּ.

—1. with acc. of the thing, to submit, provide Is 41₂₁ (רִיבְכֶם), 46₁₃ (צִדְקָתִי).

—3. to **bring forward, cause to come up to, advance**:

—a. i. with acc. of the person **Ex 29₈ 40₁₄ Lv 8₆₋₁₃₋₂₄ Nu 3₆ Jos 7₁₆₋₁₈ 1S 10_{20f}**, cj. **Est 1₁₄** for **וְהִקְרַב** prp. (cf. Sept.) **וְהִקְרַיִב** or **הִקְרַב**;

—ii. with acc. of the thing **וְהִקְרַיִב יָמָיו** to bring on his days (of judgement) **Ezk 22₄**;

—b. with **אֵל** of the person **Ex 28₁ Jos 8₂₃**, with **אֵל** of God (יהוה) **Nu 16₅₋₉ Jr 30₂₁** (see von Rad *Theol.* 2⁵:227), with **אֵל** of the place **Ex 29₄ 40₁₂**;

—c. with **לְפָנַי** of the place (**אֵהָל מוֹעֵד**) **Ex 29₁₀**;

—d. with **מִן** of the place, to remove from one location to another **2K 16₁₄**, see Gesenius-B.; cf. Gray *Kings*³ 634 :: cj. KBL: **וַיִּסַּר** ?;

—e. **בְּשָׂדֵה הַקְּרִיב שָׂדֵה** he joins field to field **Is 5₈**.

—4. with **לְ** with inf. (intransitive), to **be on the point of** doing something: **הִקְרַיִב לְבוֹא** **Gn 12₁₁**, **לְלָדָת** **הִקְרַיִב** **Is 26₁₇**; abs. to come near **Ex 14₁₀** (see Gesenius-K. §53e).

Der. **קָרַב**, **קָרַב**, I II **קָרוּב**, ***קָרְבָּה**, ***קָרְבָּן**, ***קָרְבָּן**.

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קָרַב: **קָרַב**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464a; SamP. pt. *qārāb*, pl. *qārbām* (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:31); MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 195: **קָרַב** :: **קָרוּב**); EgArm. *qrb* and *qryb*; *qryb* also in Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 265; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1031, *qrb* IX: a relative rather than a cousin); Akk. *qerbu(m)* near, close at hand; in Babylonian it also means a relative (AHw. 914a; CAD Q: 214); Mnd. *qarib* near, imminent (describing death as nearer than life, Drower-M. *Dictionary* 402b); OSArb. n.m. **קָרַב** = *Qārib* “close” (Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:194a; Conti *Chrest.* 233f: neighbour); Syr., CPArm., Eth., Tigr., Arb. adj. → **קָרוּב**; pl. **קָרְבָּיִם**: **one who encroaches, approaches**.

—1. a. abs. **הִקְרַב** **Nu 1₅₁ 3₁₀₋₃₈ 18₇**;

—b. with **אֵל** **Nu 17₂₈ 1K 5₇ Sir 12₁₃**, **הִקְרַבִּים** **Ezk 40₄₆ 45₄**;

—cj. ? **Ezk 42₁₃** for **קָרוּבִים לַיהוָה** prp. **קָרְבָּיִם לַיהוָה**; **43₁₉** for **הִקְרַבִּים אֵלַי** prp. **הִקְרַבִּים אֵלַי** → **קָרוּב** 3 a; cj. **Est 1₁₄** for **הִקְרַב** prp. **הִקְרַב** (BHS), see also **קָרַב** hif. 3 a i.

—2. a. **הִלְךְ וַיִּקְרַב** comes ever closer, with **אֵל** **1S 17₄₁**, abs. **2S 18₂₅**;

—b. **לְמַלְחָמָה** **קָרְבָּיִם** to set out for battle **Dt 20₃**.

—a. sg. **בְּקִרְבָּם הָיוּת** **Ps 62⁵**; **קָלִל בְּקִרְצָחַם בְּקִרְצָחַם** **Gn 18¹²**; **בְּקִרְצָחַם הָיוּת** **Ps 5¹⁰**; **בְּקִרְצָחַם הָיוּת** **1S 25³⁷** thoracic cavity;

—cj. **Ps 64⁷** for **אִישׁ וְקָרַב בְּאִישׁ** or **אִישׁ וְקָרַב** (BHS);

—b. pl. **כָּל-קִרְבֵי** everything that is in me **Ps 103¹**.

—3. **קָרַב** in special usages:

—a. **קָרַב** as the seat of life (**נַפֶּשׁ**) **1K 17^{21f}**;

—b. **קָרַב** as the seat of emotions or abilities:

—i. **לֵב בְּקִרְבֵי** **Jr 23⁹** **Ps 39⁴** **55⁵** **109²²**;

—ii. **רוּחַ בְּקִרְבֵי** in general, the spirit **Hab 2¹⁹**; **רוּחַ קָדְשׁוֹ** spirit of God, holy spirit **Is 63¹¹**; **רוּחַ אֲדָם** **Zech 12¹**; **רוּחַ נָכוֹן** **Ps 51¹²**; **רוּחַ** understanding, parallel with **עֵצָה** **Is 19³**; **רוּחַ זְנוּנִים בְּקִרְבָּם** **Hos 5⁴**;

—c. **בְּקִרְבָּם תּוֹרַתִי** **Jr 31³³**; **חֲכָמַת אֱלֹהִים בְּקִרְבּוֹ** **1K 3²⁸**;

—4. **בְּקִרְבַּי הַמְּלָחָמָה** **1K 20³⁹** corresponding to Akk. *ina qabal tamhāri*, with *qablu* strife, battle (AHw. 888a; CAD Q: 12, *qablu* B) in the thick of battle, cf. *ina qitribu tāhāzi* (AHw. 916f, *qerēbu* Gt-theme; CAD Q: 282, *qitribu* attack, *mêlée*).

—5. **קָרַב** prepositional use:

—a. i. **בְּקִרְבֵי** **Ps 101²**, **בְּקִרְבֵי אֶחָיו** **1S 16¹³**, **בְּקִרְבֵי עַמָּה** **Nu 5²⁷**, **בְּקִרְבֵי חֲצוֹת** in the middle of the streets **Is 5²⁵**, **בְּקִרְבֵי הָאָרֶץ** in the middle of the land **Gn 45⁶** **48¹⁶** **Ex 8¹⁸** **Is 6¹²**; **בְּקִרְבֵי הָאָרֶץ** right in the middle of the earth **Is 24¹³**; **בְּקִרְבֵי הַפְּנֵעֵי** **Jos 1¹¹** **Ju 1³²**, cf. **בְּקִרְבָּם** among them (collective) **Gn 24³**; **בְּקִרְבֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל** **Dt 17²⁰** **Jos 13¹³** **Jl 2²⁷**, cf. **Dt 11⁶** **Am 7⁸⁻¹⁰**; **בְּקִרְבֵי לְבָבוֹ** **Ps 36²**;

—ii. **בְּקִרְבֵי שָׁנִים** in the midst of years **Hab 3²**, see Rudolph KAT 13/3:231, 233;

—b. **מִקְרָב** away out of the midst, away out of **Ex 31¹⁴** **Lv 17^{4,10}** **Am 2³** **Mi 5⁹** etc.

—6. a. said of God: **יְהוָה** is **בְּקִרְבֵי הָאָרֶץ** **Ex 8¹⁸**, **בְּקִרְבֵינוּ** **Ex 17⁷** **34⁹** **Jr 14⁹** **Mi 3¹¹**, **בְּקִרְבָּהּ** (יְרוּשָׁלַיִם) **Zeph 3⁵** **Ps 46⁶**, **בְּקִרְבָּהּ** **Ex 33³⁻⁵** **Dt 6¹⁵** **7²¹**, **בְּקִרְבָּכֶם** **Nu 11²⁰** **Jos 3¹⁰**, **בְּקִרְבּוֹ שְׁמִי** **Ex 23²¹**; God is **קָדוֹשׁ** **Hos 11⁹**, cf. **Is 12⁶**; **עָבַר בְּקִרְבָּהּ** **Am 5¹⁷**, see below, 8; **אֵין אֱלֹהֵי בְּקִרְבֵי** **Dt 31¹⁷**, cf. **Nu 14⁴²**; **בְּקִרְבֵי אֱלֹהִים** **Ps 82¹** in the midst of the gods;

—b. said of foreign gods: ... **בְּקִרְבָּכֶם אֱלֹהֵי נֹכַר** **Jos 24²³**, **אֱלֹהֵי הַנֹּכַר מִקְרָבָם** **Ju 10¹⁶**.

—7. cj.:

—a. Is 26⁹ for בקרבי prp. בבקר parallel with בלילה, see Wildberger BK 10:983; BHS :: Driver JSS 13 (1968) 50;

—b. Ps 49¹² for קרבם prp. קברם (cf. versions), or קברים (BHS).

—8. expressions:

—a. verbs of movement: בוא אל־קִבְרִים Gn 41²¹; בוא בקִבְרֵי אֵלֶיךָ Ju 18²⁰ 1S 4³ Ps 109¹⁸; בקִי קרבי Is 16¹¹; הָמָּה קרבי Is 16¹¹; הַתְּהַלֵּךְ בְּקִי הַלֵּךְ Dt 23¹⁵ Ps 101²; הָלַךְ בְּקִי בוא Ex 34⁹ Jos 8³⁵ Ps 138⁷; בָּבֶן בְּקִי הָמָּה Dt 2¹⁵; לֵב בְּקִי הָמָּה מִן Dt 2¹⁵; חִיל בְּ Ps 55⁵, cj. חוֹלֵל בְּ Ps 109²²; יָצָא בְּקִי חוֹלֵל 1K 20³⁹; יָצָא מִן־יָצָא בְּקִי Dt 13¹⁴ Jr 30²¹; יָשָׁב בְּקִי יָצָא מִן־יָצָא בְּקִי חוֹלֵל Gn 24³ Dt 23¹⁷ Jos 6²⁵ 9⁷⁻¹⁶⁻²², hof. Is 5⁸; לִין בְּקִי לִין Jr 4¹⁴ Pr 15³¹; לָקַח מִן־לִין בְּקִי Dt 4³⁴; מוֹשׁ מִן־ Nu 14⁴⁴; מִן־ בְּקִי מִן־ Is 19¹⁴; מִסָּס בְּקִי מִסָּס בְּקִי nif. Is 19¹; נָפַל בְּקִי מִסָּס בְּקִי hif. Ps 78²⁸; סוֹר מִן־נָפַל בְּקִי hif. Jos 7¹³ Ju 10¹⁶; עוֹז מִן־עָבַר בְּקִי עוֹז מִן־עָבַר בְּקִי pi. Lam 1¹⁵; עָבַר בְּקִי סִלָּה בְּקִי Dt 29¹⁵ Jos 1¹¹ 24¹⁷ Am 5¹⁷; פָּרַשׁ יָדָיו בְּקִי עָלָה מִן־עָלָה בְּקִי hif. Nu 14¹³; קוֹם בְּקִי פָּרַשׁ Dt 13²; רָצִץ בְּקִי hitpo. Gn 25²²; שָׁיַם בְּקִי בְּקִי Is 63¹¹; שָׁיַם בְּקִי שָׁיַם בְּקִי 1K 17^{21f}; שָׁיַם בְּקִי שָׁיַם בְּקִי Pr 26²⁴; שָׁפַךְ בְּקִי Lam 4¹³;

—b. additional verbs (not exhaustive): אָבַד מִן־שָׁפַךְ בְּ hif. Lv 23³⁰; I בָּקַק nif. Is 19³; בָּרַךְ כָּל־קִרְבָּי pi. Ps 103¹; הָיָה בְּקִי בָרַךְ כָּל־קִרְבָּי pi. Jos 10¹ Is 19²⁴ 24¹³ Mi 5^{6f}; חָדַשׁ בְּקִי הָיָה בְּקִי pi. Ps 51¹²; יָדַע בְּקִי יָדַע בְּקִי hif. Hab 3²; כָּרַת מִן־כָּרַת מִן־ nif. Ex 31¹⁴ Lv 18²⁹; כָּרַת מִן־כָּרַת מִן־ hif. Lv 17¹⁰ 20^{3-5f} Am 2³; מוֹת מִן־כָּרַת מִן־ Dt 2¹⁶; מוֹת מִן־כָּרַת מִן־ nif. Dt 17²; נָתַן בְּקִי מוֹת מִן־כָּרַת מִן־ Jr 31³³ Ezk 11¹⁹ 36^{26f}; נָתַשׁ מִן־נָתַן בְּקִי Mi 5¹³; עָשָׂה בְּקִי נָתַשׁ מִן־כָּרַת מִן־ Nu 14¹¹ Dt 4⁵ 13¹² Jos 3⁵ 24⁵, cf. Is 10²³; עָשָׂה מִן־קָשַׁר בְּקִי Am 7¹⁰; קָשַׁר בְּקִי קָשַׁר בְּקִי pi. Ps 62⁵; קָשַׁר בְּקִי קָשַׁר בְּקִי Am 7¹⁰; שָׁפַט בְּקִי שָׁפַט בְּקִי hif. Is 4⁴; שָׁפַט בְּקִי שָׁפַט בְּקִי hif. Dt 4³; שָׁאָג מִן־שָׁאָג בְּקִי Ps 74⁴; שָׁאָג בְּקִי רוּחַ hif. Is 4⁴;

קרב 8502

קרוב → קרב.

קרבה 8503

*קרבה: inf. fem. (Solá-Solè *Infinitif* 72 §8; cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 317g); cf. MHeb. קרבה, JArm. קרבה proximity, closeness; EmpArm. קרבה or קרבת proximity (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 265; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1031, *qrbh* (or *qrbw*): *lqrbt* ... *Pwsry* for the approach to Osiris, i.e. after death; also possibly used adverbially meaning immediately after, then); Syr. *qurbā*; CPArm. *qwr̄b'* closeness; Mnd. *qraba* approach, offering (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 415); Eth. *qērbat* proximity, closeness (Dillmann *Lex.* 427); cf. Arb. *taqrīb* proximity: cs. קרבת Is 58² and Bomberg Ps 73²⁸, Leningrad קרבת: with אלהים: to approach God Is 58²; Ps 73²⁸ for אלהים prp. יהוה, see E. Würthwein *Wort und Existenz* 170; or cj. for MT prp. קרבתך (BHS; REB: my chief good is to be near you, God) :: MT, e.g. ZürBib.; TOB; NRSV: for me it is good to be near God, see further Caquot *Semita* 21 (1971) 53. †

whether Ug. *qrdm* is to be equated with the Hebrew noun; the axe would then be a symbol of Baal, so F. Løkkegaard in *Fschr. J. Pedersen* 222; also Dahood *Psalms* 2:202; cf. Gordon *Textbook* §19:2271 :: Aistleitner 2450; Gese-H. *Religionen* 121: *qrdm* from Akk. *qarrādu* or *qurādu* warrior, hero; and thus *'liy qrdm* meaning the strongest among the heroes, the most powerful among the heroes; von Soden hesitantly connects Akk. *qarda(m)mu* enemy (cf. CAD Q: 129: wicked, roguish person) with Ug. *qrdm* (see AHW. 903a); Arb. *qa(d)dūm* axe; Eg. *qa-ar-di-na* (Albright *Vocalization* 51): קַרְדָּמוֹ, pl. קַרְדָּמוֹת and קַרְדָּמוֹת (Michel *Grundlegung* 1:37).

—1. **axe, adze** (Pritchard *Pictures* plate 91, where an adze is used for preparing the soil, and 116; BRL² 23ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 2:125): cj. **Ju 9**₄₈ for אֶת־הַקַּרְדָּמוֹת prp. אֶת־הַקַּרְדָּמוֹת (BHS), **1S 13**_{20f} **Jr 46**₂₂; cj. **Ps 74**₅ for MT קַרְדָּמוֹת (NRSV: with axes) prp. קַרְדָּמוֹ, see Kraus BK 15⁵:675, 677; BHS :: A. Robinson ZAW 89 (1977) 120f: for MT prp. קִיר הַמּוֹת town of devastation; for other proposals see e.g. Dahood *Psalms* 2:202, and esp. TOB 1354^P; REB (and NEB): like woodmen plying their axes in the forest.

—2. expressions: בּוֹא בְּקִיר הַמּוֹת **Jr 46**₂₂; with לָטַשׁ **1S 13**₂₁, with לָקַח **Ju 9**₄₈, **Ps 74**₅ text uncertain, see above. †

8507 קרה

I קרה: by-form of → II קרא; Heb. inscr. דבר פן יקרה את העיר Tell Arad 24:16; cf. Pardee UF 10 (1978) 320, 322; MHeb. hitp. to have a nocturnal emission, DSS, → II קרא; EgArm. קרה to occur (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 71:18; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 264, *qr*^I; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1033, *qry* I, to meet, happen: for this reference the meaning is in question; heavily damaged context); ? Pun. *corathim* (Poenulus 1023; see Szyner *Poenulus* 144; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 264, *qr*^{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1025, *qr*^I; see Friedrich *Gramm.* §80b who cites e.g. *Poenulus* 930, suggesting that *corathi* is probably to be emended to *carothi* I called → I קרא); Ug. *qry* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2277; Aistleitner 2454; Driver *Myths*² 157a; UF 7 (1975) 368): 1. to meet (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 3:ii:4f; 17:vi:43); 2. to offer (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 3:iii:14f; iv:22f; 19:iv:29; cf. UF 10 (1978) 69f); Syr., Mnd., Arb. → II קרא; OSArb. *qrw* (Conti *Chrest.* 234a) to strive after something fervently (urgently), demand; Eth. *ʿaqāraya* (Dillmann *Lex.* 429) to introduce; Arb. *qarā* (*qry*) to receive hospitality, entertain; ? Eg. *qri* to be with someone, get close to, join (Ward *Orientalia* 31 (1962) 400); see also THAT 2:681-684.

qal: pf. sf. קָרָה, קָרְהוּ; impf. יִקְרֶה **Qoh 9**₁₁, so also K and MS **Da 10**₁₄, Q קָרָה (cf. Bergsträsser 2: §30q), וַיִּקְרַח, sf. יִקְרְחֵנִי, יִקְרְחֵנִי **1S 28**₁₀ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 425; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §14, 2b); pt. pl. fem. קָרְחָה: to meet, encounter, happen to:

—a. with acc. of the person **Dt 25**₁₈, הַקְּרַחְתֶּם אֹתָם what had happened to them **Gn 42**₂₉;

—b. with acc. of the person and of the thing אֶסְוֶן **Gn 44**₂₉, עוֹן trouble, harm **1S 28**₁₀, מִקְרָה **Qoh 2**_{14f}, וַיִּפְגַּע עַת 9₁₁, כָּל־אֲשֶׁר, **Est 4**₇ 6₁₃;

—c. i. וַיִּקְרַח מִקְרָהּ חֵלְקַת הַשָּׂדֶה **Ru 2**₃ by chance she came (literally her chance came) upon the plot of land;

—ii. יִקְרַח דְּבָרִי **Nu 11**₂₃ my word (the word of Yahweh) meets you;

—d. abs. אֲשֶׁר תִּקְרֶינָה Is 41²² what took place, see Elliger BK 11/1:171, 183f: iterative imperfect with past significance :: KBL (with present significance): what happens, cf. Westermann ATD 19:68, 70;

—e. with לָּ to happen, befall Da 10¹⁴.

nif: pf. נִקְרָה, נִקְרִיתִי; impf. יִקְרֶה, וַיִּקְרֶה, אִקְרֶה; inf. נִקְרֵא 2S 1⁶ (Gesenius-K. §75rr; cf. Bergsträsser 2:30q; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §81c).

—1. to **allow oneself to be encountered by, meet** (of persons): with עַל Ex 3¹⁸, with אֶל Nu 23⁴⁻¹⁶, with לָּ לְקַרְאֵת 23³, with כֹּה 23¹⁵.

—2. with בָּ to **find oneself** by chance in a certain place 2S 1⁶. †

hif: pf. הִקְרָה, הִקְרִיתִם; impv. הִקְרֶה.

—1. to **allow to meet, allow to happen, ordain**: with לָּ לְפָנַי/נִי for me, Gn 24¹² 27²⁰ NRSV: grant me success; REB: give me good fortune.

—2. with לָּ of the person: to **accept what is given, choose**, Nu 35¹¹ NRSV: select; REB: designate. †

Der. *קָרָה, קָרִי*, קָרִיָּה, ? מְקָרָה, קָרִיָּה, ? place names קָרִיָּוֹת, קָרִיָּתִים, קָרָת.

8508 קָרָה

II קָרָה: denominative vb. from קוֹרָה (Gesenius-B.; Jenni *Pi'el* 163, 271); MHeb. pi. to lay beams over, make a roof, pu. to be roofed.

pi. (Jenni loc. cit.): pf. sf. קָרוּהוּ; inf. קָרוּת; pt. מְקָרָה: to **construct from wood, build with beams**: עַל־יֹת (over the waters) Ps 104³, הַבִּירָה שֶׁעָרִי הַבִּירָה Neh 2⁸, שֶׁעָרִי 3³⁻⁶, הַבְּתִים 2C 34¹¹, cf. מְקָרָה, קוֹרָה. †

8509 קָרָה

*קָרָה: I קָרָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465f; Syr. *qeryā*: 1. contest; 2. *qeryā dālēlyā* as also in Heb., see below; Mnd. *qiria* accident, quarrel, strife, accidental emission of semen at night (in exorcisms, Drower-M. *Dictionary* 412a); Arb. *qar*?, *qur*? menstruation; SamP., versions קָרִי (מִ) *(miq)qēri*; MHeb. קָרִי; Sam. קָרִי: cs. קָרָה-לַיְלָה: **nocturnal occurrence, seminal emission** Dt 23¹¹. †

8510 קָרָה

קָרָה: < **qarrā*, II קָרָר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 454z; unitary noun from the adj; → קָר the cold thing, cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:33f :: → קָר; Syr. *qartā* cold: sf. קָרָתוּ: **cold** Ps 147¹⁷ Jb 37⁹; קָרָה בַּיּוֹם on a cold day Nah 3¹⁷, Pr 25²⁰ (gloss, see Gemser *Spr.* 92, cf. BHS); אֵין בְּקָרָה אֵין בְּסוּת **Jb 24⁷** without a blanket (a covering) against the cold. †

8511 קָרָה

קָרָה → קֹרָה.

8512 קָרוֹב

I קָרוֹב, קָרַב, קָרַב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 467p; SamP. *qārob*, pl. *qārūbēm*, with sf. *qarībi*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 195) near, related, corresponding to JArm. קָרִיבָא; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:583, 585); EgArm., Palm., Akk., Mnd. → קָרַב; Syr. *qarībā*; CPArm. *qryb*; OSArb. *qrb* (Conti *Chrest.* 233f); Eth. *qərūb* (Dillmann *Lex.* 426f) near, also Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 241f) close, relative, friend; Arb. *qarīb* near, neighbouring, relative: fem. קָרְ(ו)בָה, sf. קָרְבוּ, pl. קָרְבוֹת, sf. קָרְ(ו)בֵי, קָרוֹבֵי, קָרְ(ו)בֵי.

—1. nearby, closest:

—a. of localities: עִיר Gn 19₂₀ Dt 21₃, אָרֶץ 1K 8₄₆ 2C 6₃₆, הָרֶדֶךְ Ex 13₁₇, בַּיִת with אֶצְלֵךְ 1K 21₂;

—b. of persons (קָרוֹב sg. and pl.):

—i. with אֵל Gn 45₁₀ Dt 13₈ 21₆ 22₂ Jos 9₁₆ 1C 12₄₁;

—ii. רָחוֹק :: קָרוֹב (also pl.; merism) Is 33₁₃ 57₁₉ Jr 25₂₆ Ezk 6₁₂ 22₅ Pr 27₁₀, cf. 2, Est 9₂₀ Da 9₇;

—iii. שְׂכֵנוֹ הַקָּרוֹב his nearest neighbour Ex 12₄.

—2. close (as a relative, in kinship), being close to, closest:

—a. with אֵל הַקָּרוֹב אֵלֵי שְׂאֵרוֹ הַקָּרוֹב Lv 21₂, cf. v. 3, Nu 27₁₁, אֵלֵי גְאֻלוֹ הַקָּרוֹב Lv 25₂₅, אֵלֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ אֵלֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ אֵלֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ the king is close to me 2S 19₄₃;

—b. with לִּי קָרוֹב לָנוּ: Ru 2₂₀; Neh 13₄;

—c. with מִן of comparison: מִמֶּנִּי קָרוֹב גְּאֻלִּי Ru 3₁₂;

—d. with sf. קָרְבוּ Ex 32₂₇ Ps 15₃; קָרוֹבֵי/בֵי Ps 38₁₂ Jb 19₁₄.

—3. קָרוֹב in connection with God:

—a. אֵלֵי הַפְּהַנִּים Ezk 42₁₃ 43₁₉ for (הַ)קָּרְ(ו)בֵי prp. (הַ)קָּרְבִים → קָרַב 1 b; cf. קָרְבֵי Lv 10₃;

—b. Israel: עַמ־קָרְבוֹ the people close to him Ps 148₁₄; for קָרְבוּ prp. (BHS) קָרְבֵי the people of those close to him;

—c. i. אֵלֵי אֱלֹהִים קָרְבִים what other nation has a God close to him? Dt 4₇, קָרוֹב בְּהִיּוֹתוֹ because (NRSV; REB: while) he is near Is 55₆, אֱלֹהֵי מִקְרֹב God at close quarters Jr 23₂₃;

—ii. אַתָּה יִקְרוֹב י' לְכָל-קְרָאָיו; Ps 34¹⁹; לְנִשְׁבְּרֵי לֵב קְרוֹב יֵאלֹהֵי מִקְרוֹב. 119¹⁵¹; אַתָּה יִקְרוֹב י' (only) in their mouth Jr 12²; קְרוֹב אֵלֶיךָ הַדָּבָר Dt 30¹⁴;

—iii. קְרוֹבִים אֵלֵי-קְרוֹב אֵלֶיךָ הַדָּבָר ... יִהְיוּ דְבָרַי may (they) be close, present 1K 8⁵⁹.

—4. in respect of time:

—a. of the coming (Messianic) ruler Nu 24¹⁷;

—b. of coming events:

—i. of salvation קְרוֹבָה יְשׁוּעָתִי לְבוֹא Is 56¹, cf. 5;

—ii. of disaster, judgement (THAT 2:680): אִיד Jr 48¹⁶, יוֹם אִידִם Dt 32³⁵; מִזְחָתָה; corruption Pr 10¹⁴; צָרָה Ps 22¹²; לְבוֹא עֵתָה קְרוֹב her time has come near Is 13²²; cf. Old Babylonian *ūmūšu qerbū* (ARM 10: text 6, rev. 8), see Heintz VT 21 (1971) 535f; Wildberger BK 10:528; esp. יוֹם יְהוָה ק' Is 13⁶ Jl 1¹⁵ 2¹ 4¹⁴ Ob 15 Zeph 1⁷⁻¹⁴, לִיהוָה יוֹם Ezk 30³, הַיּוֹם Ezk 7⁷, see THAT 1:723 (with bibliography);

—c. adv. מִקְרוֹב in the near future, before long Ezk 7⁸, of short duration Jb 20⁵.

—5. in the following references either a locative or a temporal meaning appears to be possible:

—a. קְרוֹב: with צָרָקִי Is 51⁵, with יִשְׁעוֹ Ps 85¹⁰, with שְׁלוֹם Is 57¹⁹, ק' מִצְדִּיקִי Is 50⁸;

—b. מִקְרוֹב Dt 32¹⁷, either 1. at close quarters (ZürBib.); or 2. shortly, recently (Gesenius-B.; von Rad ATD 8:137; TOB); according to the context, which contains the concept of newness, the second meaning is more likely than the first; REB: they consorted with upstart gods from their neighbours; NRSV: recently arrived (deities);

—c. בְּקְרוֹב Ezk 11³: לֹא בְּקְרוֹב meaning disputed, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 243f: either not only close by (: בְּרָחוֹק far away), or only not recently? (Eichrodt ATD 22/1:48, 69), or alternatively, the time is not near (Fohrer HAT 13:59, 60; so also NRSV, REB).

—6. קְרוֹב with מִפְּנֵי אֹר קְרוֹב: meaning disputed, suggestions include:

—a. with MT:

—i. away from the face of the darkness the light is close, i.e. the approach of light means the removal of darkness (Peters *Das Buch Job* 182), cf. Gesenius-B.; TOB; differently Horst BK 16/1:240, 262: light only draws near out of darkness, i.e. only from the dark can there be the tiniest illumination;

—ii. מִפְּנֵי = מִן: may light be closer to me than darkness (e.g. Fohrer KAT 16:279, 282);

—b. cj.: see e.g. Duhm KHC 16 (1897) 92f; Budde GHK 2/1² (1913) 91; NRSV: the light is near to the darkness; REB: morning light is darkened before me.

—7. cj.: Ps 75² for וְקְרוֹב שְׁמֶךָ prp. cf. Sept. וְקְרוֹב בְּשֵׁי וְקְרוֹב שְׁמֶךָ. †

8513 קרוב

קרוב See below under קר(ו)ב (#8515).

8514 קרב

קרב See below under קר(ו)ב (#8515).

8515 קר(ו)ב

II *קר(ו)ב: Arm. loanword (Wagner *Aramäismen* 271), adj. from sbst. קרב: pl. קר(ו)בים (< *קרבים): **able to fight Ezk 23**^{5,12}, on which see earlier Gesenius-B. and KBL, and subsequently Fohrer HAT 13:131, 133; Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 530f; THAT 2:674. †

8516 קרוות

קרוות: < *qarrūt, II קרר (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 214d, 506s): **cold Zech 14**⁶, prp. with versions for יקריות, → קפא qal 3. †

8517 קרח

קרח: MHeb. hif., JArm. pe., Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:549, 585), Syr. qarāḥ to be (become) bald; Eth. qarrahā (Dillmann *Lex.* 423) to shave and make bald; cf. Arb. ʿaqraʿu bald-headed (Gesenius-B.) and qarāḥ mown field (KBL); Coptic kerke bald-headed.

qal: impf. Lv 21⁵ K יקרחה, Q (SamP. versions) יקרחו; impv. קרחי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 306 l): **to have one's head shaved**, with acc. קרחה Lv 21⁵, abs. Mi 1¹⁶. †

nif: impf. יקרח: with ל (for a dead person), to **have one's head shaved Jr 16**⁶, see de Vaux *Inst.* 1:97f = *Lebensordnungen* 1:103f; Kutsch *Trauerbräuche und Selbstminderungsriten im AT* 25-42. †

hif: pf. הִקְרַיְחוּ: to **shave one's head**, with acc. קרחה and אֵל of the person, in view of: **Ezk 27**³¹. †

hof: pt. הִקְרַח (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 332w) to **be given a bald patch, shaved** as a result of the strenuous physical effort of Nebuchadnezzar's troops when attacking Tyre **Ezk 29**¹⁸. †

Der. קרח, קרחה, קרחת; n.m. קרח, ? קרח; gentilic קרחי.

8518 קרח

קרח: probably a primary noun (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456 l), etymologically connected with root qrr, MHeb. JArm. קרש/קרש; Arb. qarisa see Gesenius-B.; also connected by von Soden with the (probably denominative) Neo-Assyrian vb. qarāḥu to freeze (AHw. 902a; cf. CAD Q: 126: to ice up); JArm., Sam. קורח, Syr. qarḥā ice; Akk. qarḥu ice (AHw. 903b: Arm. loanword; CAD Q: 131): קרח, sf. קרחו.

—1. **ice Ps 147**₁₇ **Jb 6**₁₆ **37**₁₀ **38**₂₉ (parallel with קָפַר).

—2. **frost Gn 31**₄₀ (SamP. versions קרחה *qūrā*), **Jr 36**₃₀ (:: חֲרֹב).

—3. **crystal Ezk 1**₂₂ (Sept. κρύσταλλος), see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 55; Eichrodt ATD 22/1:2 :: e.g. Fohrer HAT 13:13, and esp. Keel *Visionen* 254f.

—4. expressions: with אָכַל **Gn 31**₄₀; with אָצַץ **Jb 38**₂₉; with נָתַן **Jb 37**₁₀; with קָרַר **Jb 6**₁₆; with שָׁלַךְ hif. **Ps 147**₁₇, hof. **Jr 36**₃₀. †

8519 קָרַח

קָרַח: קרחה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 477b; SamP. *qāra*; MHeb. קָרַח and קָרַחָן; JArm. קריח abs., det. קָרַחָא, קָרַחָא; Sam. קריח/ע (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:585); Akk. *qarruḫu* (AHw. 905b, Arm. loanword: 1. a plant; (:: CAD Q: 144, *qarrathu*); 2. an old, bald-headed animal :: CAD Q: 126-127: inf. of II-theme of *qarāḫu*, to be iced up, so ? sherbet); Syr. *qarāḫā* bald-headed: **bald-head** (bald on the back of the head :: גִּבֵּיחַ) **Lv 13**₄₀ **2K 2**₂₃, see Gray *Kings*³ 480: denotes a type of tonsure as a sign of the separation of a prophet from ordinary life. †

8520 קָרַח

קָרַח: n.m.: קרחה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 477b: with the basic pattern *qattil*, as distinct from קָרַח on the pattern *qittēl*); Sept. Καρηε, Josephus Κάριος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 72); “bald-headed, bald-head” (Noth *Personennamen* 227), Heb. inscr. קרחה (Tell Arad 49:2; see Pardee UF 10 (1978) 335); cuneiform *Qar-ḫa-a*, *Qa-ri-ḫi* (Tallqvist *Personennamen* 183b); Ug. *qrḫ* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 29, 177, 407b); ? Ph. *qrḫ* (Kornfeld *Neues über die phönikischen und aramäischen Graffiti in den Tempeln von Abydos* 197); Thamudic *qrḫ* (Weippert *Edom* 248), cf. Nab. קרחו = Arb. *Qāriḫ* (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:144; A. Negev IEJ 27 (1977) 222): the father of Johanan (→ יוֹחָנָן 1) **2K 25**₂₃ **Jr 40**_{8·13·15f} **41**_{11·13 f·16} **42**_{1·8} **43**_{2·4f}. †

8521 קָרַח

קָרַח: n.m.: קרחה; SamP. *qāra*; Sept. Κορε; Josephus Κορηος, Κορης (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 76); Secunda **Ps 49**₁ > (Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 149); Noth *Personennamen* 227 = קָרַח; however קָרַח is probably its diminutive form: “little bald-head”; for the Semitic cognates → קָרַחָא.

—1. the name of Edomite tribes, or alternatively of their ancestors, see Weippert *Edom* 248:

—a. son of Esau **Gn 36**_{5·14·18} **1C 1**₃₅ = **2**₄₃, see Rudolph *Chr.* 21f);

—b. son of Eliphaz **Gn 36**₁₆.

—2. a Levitical tribe in the post-exilic period, or alternatively the ancestor of a Levitical tribe, see e.g. Rudolph *Chr.* 175; Kraus BK 15⁵:474; Gese *Vom Sinai zum Zion* 156f: **Ex 6**_{21·24} **Nu 16**_{1·32} **17**_{5·14} **26**_{9·11} **27**₃ **Sir 45**₁₈; קָרַח בְּנֵי v. 1 in **Ps 42 44-49 84f 87f**; **1C 6**₇; **בְּנֵי קָרַח 6**₂₂ **9**₁₉; → קָרַחִי. †

8522 קָרַחָא

קָרָחָה, so Leningrad, also **Ezk 27**₃₁, קָרָחָה (Bomberg and MSS): קָרַח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 461j; SamP. *qur*^á; MHeb.; JArm. קָרָחָהּ; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:585); Syr. *qurḥatā* and *qarāḥūtā*; CPArm. *qwrḥ*?, the Moabite place-name קָרָחָה (the acropolis of Dibon, (Mesha. inscription line 21) may also be related, but this is uncertain, see AASOR 40 (1972) 24; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 181 rd. *Qerihō* (see 2: p. 169); Gibson *Textbook* 1: p. 76: I carried out repairs at *Qarḥō*; sf. קָרָחָהּ: **bald patch** (produced intentionally).

—1. a. as a sign of mourning **Am 8**₁₀ **Is 3**₂₄ **15**₂ **22**₁₂ **Mi 1**₁₆ **Jr 47**₅ **48**₃₇ **Ezk 7**₁₈ **27**₃₁; for bibliography → קָרַח; forbidden whenever pagan demonstrations and associated practices were abolished:

—i. in general for the עַם קָדוֹשׁ **Dt 14**₁;

—ii. for the priests **Lv 21**₅;

—b. different forms of קָ'עַם קָדוֹשׁ can be distinguished: shaved forehead **Dt 14**₁, shaving all round the edge **Lv 21**₅, so Elliger *Lev.* 261 (: Kutsch *Trauerbräuche und Selbstminderungsriten im AT* 26: shaving off everything); completely shaven head **Am 8**₁₀, see Wolff BK 14/2:379.

—2. expressions: with בּוֹא **Jr 47**₅; with עָלָה hif. **Am 8**₁₀; with קָרָחָה **Is 22**₁₂; with קָרַח **Lv 21**₅, hif. **Ezk 27**₃₁; with רָחַב hif. **Mi 1**₁₆; with שָׂיִם **Dt 14**₁. †

8523 קָרָחִי

קָרָחִי: SamP. (*aq*)*qārā'i*.

—1. gentilic of the personal name קָרַח:

—a. sg. הַקָּרָחִי **Ex 6**₂₄ **Nu 26**₅₈ **1C 9**₃₁;

—b. pl. הַקָּרָחִים **1C 9**₁₉ **26**₁; בְּנֵי הַקָּרָחִי **1C 26**₁₉, בְּנֵי הַקָּרָחִים **2C 20**₁₉.

—2. הַקָּרָחִים denotes a Benjaminite **1C 12**₇, see Rudolph *Chr.* 104: based on an unknown place-name, cf. קָרַח :: Sept. οὗ Κορίται (Gesenius-B.). †

8524 קָרָחַת

קָרָחַת: קָרַח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 477z; SamP. *qārát*; MHeb.; JArm. קָרָחָתָהּ: sf. קָרָחָתָהּ: **bald spot**:

—a. on the back of the head **Lv 13**_{42f};

—b. on the back of fabric, knitwear or leather **Lv 13**₅₅; :: נִבְחָתָהּ for both a and b. †

8525 קָרִי

*קָרַי: I קרה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457p or 458x; SamP. *qēri*; MHeb.: 1. chance; 2. pollution corresponding to JArm. בלכתנו קרי בחקי הברית; Sam. קרי; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 195; Damascus Document 20:29): Syr., Arb. → *קָרַה: קָרַי: hostile encounter: עם קָרַי עַם Lv 26²¹⁻²³ and עַם בְּקָרַי עַם 26^{24-27-40f} to oppose, resist; עם הַלֵךְ בְּחִמּוֹת־קָרַי Lv 26²⁸ to oppose angrily, be hostile, angrily. †

8526 קריא

*קָרִיא: I קרא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; SamP. pl. *qaryā'i* (cf. Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:213 §4, 3, 8); MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 195): pl. cs. קָרַי(י) אִי: person called Nu 1₁₆ K (Q cf. Sept. קָרִיאַי), 16₂ 26₉ Q (K קָרִיאַי); הָעֵדָה קָ' Nu 1₁₆ 26₉; קָ' נו עֵד called to the assembly 16₂. †

8527 קריאה

קָרִיאָה: I קרא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471r; MHeb.: 1. to shout; 2. to read, recite = קָרַיָה; EmpArm. Hatra *קָרַי, sg. cs. קרת appeal (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 266); Syr. *qarāytā* shout, appeal, reading; Mnd. *qrita* call, vocation, invitation; also creature, creation (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 416a); Arb. *qirā'at* recitation (of the *Qurān*), reading, reading out: הַקָּרִיאָה (with קָרַא) proclamation, message Jon 3₂ (Sept. >). †

8528 קריה

קָרִיָה = קָרַת, the common basic form is *qar*, expanded in several different ways, see Nöldeke *Beitr.* 62¹ and *Neue Beitr.* 131; see further J. Blau UF 11 (1979) 57f; starting from קָרַיָה, derived from קרה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457p), the accepted basic meaning is meeting point, place of meeting (Gesenius-B.; KBL); however Gesenius-B. also considers a connection with I קִיר, so that the etymological origin of both nouns must remain uncertain; SamP. *qaryā*; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 195) קָרִיָה; JArm. קָרִיאַ, קָרִיָתַא, קָרִיָתַא village; Sam. קָרִיָה (Tg.) קרתה (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:545); Ph., Pun. *qrt* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 267; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1037, *qrt* I), cf. place name קרתחדשת > *Carthago* Carthage (Friedrich §214); Ug. *qrt* and *qryt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2278; Aistleitner 2462; Driver *Myths*² 157a; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 332 entry 503; Brooke UF 11 (1979) p. 70; Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 2, 72:16, 19, see also note on p. 75; Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 328 entry 97) town; cf. Ug. syllabic cuneiform *qa-ra-tu*, and similar (cf. Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 360 entry 175: *qa-ri-tu[m]*; Ugaritica 5: p. 235, 18¹); OArm., EgArm., Palm. קָרִיָה (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 266; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1033: town, village); → BArm. for the forms in the other Arm. dialects; OSArb. *qrytn* village, settlement (Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 314); Arb. *qaryat* village, small market town, small town; cf. Eg. *qa-ar-ta-i-ir* (Albright *Vocalization* 35): cs. קָרִיָת, pl. קָרִיָתוֹת Jr 48₄₁ (< קָרִיָתוֹת* ?, see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 284).

—A. 1. a. **village, town** (Gesenius-B.: rare, probably a dialect expression alongside the commoner עִיר): Dt 2₃₆ 3₄ Is 24₁₀ 25_{2f} 26₅ Hab 2₈₋₁₂₋₁₇ Jb 39₇ Pr 10₁₅ 11₁₀ 18₁₁₋₁₉ 29₈ (:: Dahood *Biblica* 52 (1971) 349: cj. for *קָרַי); pl. Jr 48₄₁, see above;

—b. meaning יְרוּשָׁלַיִם Is 1₂₁₋₂₆ 29₁ 33₂₀ Mi 4₁₀; cj. Mi 1₁₆ ins. קָרִיָה or קָרִיָת הָיָה (Rudolph KAT 13/3: 37); Ps 48₃ Lam 2₁₁ Sir 36_{13/18};

—c. סִיחּוֹן קָרִיָת Nu 21₂₈; קָרִיָתוֹת סִיחּוֹן קָרִיָת meaning הַמִּשְׁקָה Jr 49₂₅; meaning גִּלְעָד Hos 6₈ (see Wolff BK 14/1²: 155).

—2. special expressions and collocations:

—a. the lively, noisy, joyful city: קַ' הַמָּזָה 1K 1₄₁, with הַמָּם nif. 1K 1₄₅, קַ' הַמָּוֶן קַ' הַמָּם Jb 39₇, קַ' עַל־יָזָה, Is 22₂ 32₁₃, with עַל־יַץ Pr 11₁₀;

—b. the fortified, strong city: קַ' בְּצוּרָה Is 25₂, קַ' קַ' עֹז Pr 18₁₉, קַ' עֵזוּ Pr 10₁₅ 18₁₁; cf. קַ' נִשְׁבָּרָה the towering city Is 26₅;

—c. further usages: with הַיָּה (לֵא) Dt 2₃₆ 3₄; with הַזָּה Is 33₂₀; with הַנָּה Is 29₁; with מִן יִצָּא Mi 4₁₀; with יָרָא Is 25₃; with כּוֹן pol. Hab 2₁₂; with לְכָד Jr 48₄₁; with עֹזב pu. Jr 49₂₅; with II פּוֹחַ hif. Pr 29₈; with קָרָא nif. Is 1₂₆; with לְ שִׁים Is 25₂; with שָׁבַר nif. Is 24₁₀; with שָׁחַח hif. Is 26₅.

—B. קַרְיָה city, in place-names (Borée *Ortsnamen* 87f).

—1. קַרְיַת אַרְבַּע (Sept. πόλις Αρβοχ, πόλις Αρβεκ and similar, see Gesenius-B.): Gn 23₂ Jos 15₁₃₋₅₄ 20₇ 21₁₁ and קַרְיַת הָאַרְבַּע Gn 35₂₇ Neh 11₂₅: “city of (the) four”; original meaning of the name disputed, proposals include:

—a. combination of four quarters ? (KBL);

—b. in connection with the four clans which emerged from Caleb; as in 1C 2₁₈, see *Lipiński* VT 24 (1974) 48-50, with reference to Palmyra as a city of 'rb' p̄hdy', αἱ τέσσαρες φυλαί, four tribes; cf. Reicke-R. *Hw.* 956;

—c. city of the giants, cf. Jos 15₁₃ 21₁₁ → II עֲנָק (V. Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* 81¹²), later identified with Hebron Jos 14₁₅ Ju 1₁₀, modern *Jebel er-Rumḏe*, near *el-Khalil*; see Reicke-R. *Hw.* loc. cit.; Simons *Geog.* §736.

—2. קַרְיַת יַעֲרִים → קַרְיַת־בַּעַל.

—3. קַרְיַת הַחֲצוֹת “city of alleys” Nu 22₃₉; Moabite place-name, east of the northern end of the Dead Sea, but exact location unknown, see Noth ATD 7:159; Simons *Geog.* §447-448; according to Reicke-R. *Hw.* 956: ? = *Kh. el-Libb*, 12.5 km. north-east of Dibon; Sept. πόλις ἐπαύλεων, from which cj. ? for MT קַרְיַת הַחֲצֵרוֹת; cf. Gesenius-B.; KBL.

—4. קַרְיַת יַעֲרִים Sept. πολὺς Ἰαρεῖν or Ἰαρ(ε)ῖμ, Καρ(ε)ιαθιαρεῖμ and similar (Gesenius-B.); Josephus Καριαθιαρεῖμ (*Schalit Namenwörterbuch* 72); “city of forests”:

—a. ancient Canaanite city, belonging to the Gibeonite Tetrapolis (Jos 9₁₇); joined by covenant with Benjamin (Jos 9_{17ff}); later belonging to the region of Judah (Jos 15₉₋₆₀ etc.); the location is controversial, for suggestions see K.J.H. Vriezen ZDPV 91 (1975) 136³, probably modern *Deir-el-Azhar*, about 15 km. west-south-west of Jerusalem, so e.g. Stoebe KAT 8/1:149; Welten *Fschr. E. Würthwein* (1979) 173¹⁷; Abel *Géographie* 2:419-421; Simons *Geog.* §1016; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 956: Jos 9₁₇ 18_{14f-28} (textual emendation, see BHS), Ju 18₁₂ 1S 6₂₁ 7_{1f} Neh 7₂₉, from which cj. Ezr 2₂₅ 1C 2_{50-52f} 13_{5f} 2C 1₄, קַרְיַת הַיַּעֲרִים Jr 26₂₀; this place-name is also referred to as שָׂרְה־יַעֲרַר Ps 132₆, see Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:484; Kraus BK 15⁵:1062f;

—b. בַּעֲלֵי יְהוּדָה Jos 15₉ 1C 13₆, בַּעֲלָה 2S 6₂;

—c. קְרִית־בַּעַל Jos 15₆₀ 18₁₄, this is a hybrid from the other two forms (a and b), see Noth *Jos.* 110;

—d. according to Jos 15₉ the second place (b) corresponds to the first (a), so e.g. Gesenius-B.; KBL; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 956; see esp. Priebatsch ZDPV 91 (1975) 21: the first name (a) is the older name of the place; the second name, esp. בַּעֲלֵי יְהוּדָה (see above, b), which was connected with the transfer of the locality to Judah, did not succeed in replacing the older name (see above, a); against identifying a and b see Noth *Jos.* 89f, 109f; cf. F. Schickelberger *Die Ladeerzählungen des ersten Samuel-Buches* 135ff.

—5. קְרִית סָנָה Jos 15₄₉, thus Sept. (and Pesh.) πόλις γραμμάτων, due to the expansion הַיָּא רְבִיר in MT, often viewed as a mistake for קְרִית־סָפֶר, so e.g. KBL and Gray *Joshua, Judges and Ruth* 148; cf. BHS and Simons *Geog.* §319 A/5 :: Noth *Jos.* 92, 97 and *Bibl. Land.* 1:205f: MT קְרִית סָנָה is an unidentified place name in Southern Judah, and הַיָּא רְבִיר is a gloss; REB, NRSV: Kiriath Sannah, that is Debir.

—6. קְרִית־סָפֶר “book city”, Sept. πόλις (τῶν) γραμμάτων Jos 15_{15f} and Sept.^A Ju 1₁₁, Sept.^B Καριαθσωφαρ (corresponding to קְרִית סָפֶר), πόλις γραμμάτων; Jos 15_{15f} Ju 1_{11f} (corresponding to רְבִיר(י)); on proposals for its location → רְבִיר, see further Albright in Winton Thomas (ed.) *Archaeology* 207ff; V. Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* 105; Galling *Fschr. Albright* (1971) 219; U. Lux ZDPV 90 (1974) 209¹⁰⁵; also Aharoni-Fritz-Kempinski ZDPV 91 (1975) 121⁴⁶ with reference to M. Kochavi in *Tel Aviv* 1 (1974) 2-33: רְבִיר identified with *Khirbet er-Rabūd* south of Hebron. †

8529 קְרִיֹר

קְרִיֹר: pl. of קְרִיָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457p; place name:

—a. קְרִיֹת הַצָּרוֹן, Sept. Ασέρων, “cities in (of) the enclosure” (Noth *Jos.* 150), in Judah → I הַצָּרוֹן 4: Jos 15₂₅;

—b. קְרִיֹת, Sept. Καριοθ Jr 48₂₄, corresponding to הַקְרִיֹת Sept. θεμέλια τῶν πόλεων αὐτῆς, Vulg. *Carioth Am* 2₂, corresponding to Moabite קְרִית Mesha. 13, identified with *Qurēyāt ‘Alēyān*, in Moab in the eastern part of the plateau *el-Belqa* (see Bernhardt ZDPV 76 (1960) 136-158; see further Wolff BK 14/2:198);

—c. Jr 48₄₁ הַקְרִיֹת appellative, → קְרִיָה. †

8530 קְרִיתִים

קְרִיתִים: place name, dual of קְרִיָה, “double city” (Noth *Jos.* 150); SamP. *qaryātām*; locative קְרִיתִימָה Ezk 25₉ (Q), K קְרִיתמָה:

—a. in Moab Jr 48_{1.23} Ezk 25₉, in רְאֵיבֶן Nu 32₃₇ Jos 13₁₉; קְרִיתִימָה “the plain of Qiryathaim” Gn 14₅, see Schatz *Genesis 14* 170f corresponding to Moabite קְרִיתִין (Mesha. line 10), identified with *Kh. el-Qurēye*, 10 km. west of *Madeba* (Kuschke ZDPV 77 (1961) 24-31 and *Fschr. Rudolph* 191-194; *Wüst Untersuchungen* 1:147; cf. H. Donner *Einführung in die biblische Landes- und Altertumskunde* 69; Rudolph

*Jer.*³ 287 :: Abel *Géog.* 2:419; Simons *Geog.* §118: *Kh. el-Qurēyāt*, 10 km. northwest of *Dibān*; NRSV and REB: Shaveh-kiriathaim;

—b. in נִפְתָּלִי 1C 6₆₁ = קָרַתָּן Jos 21₃₂, on the form ? dual of קָרַתָּ = *קָרַתָּן see Rudolph *Chr.* 62 :: Noth *Jos.* 116, 120, 126: cj. according to Jos 19₃₅, for קָרַתָּן rd. קָרַתָּ. †

8531 קָרַם

קָרַם: probably < Aramaic (Wagner *Aramäismen* 272); MHeb. qal to cover, form a skin, the latter meaning also in hif.; corresponding to JArm. קָרַם, Syr. *qaram* pe., also pa.; Mnd. *QRM* pe. to cover, overlay, smother (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 416a); Arb. *qirām* blanket, carpet.

qal: pf. קָרַמְתָּי; impf. יִקְרַםְּ Ezk 37₈, cj. see nif.: to cover (with) with acc. (עוֹר) Ezk 37₆. †

nif: impf. cj. יִקְרַםְּ to be covered with, with acc. (עוֹר) Ezk 37₈. †

hif: impf. יִקְרִים to allow a covering to be formed over a pond Sir 43₂₀. †

8532 קָרַן

קָרַן: denominative vb. from קָרַן; MHeb. hif. to produce a horn; Sam. Ex 34_{29,35} according to the J manuscript קָרַן, others read יִקְרִי etc.

qal: pf. קָרַן: with עוֹר פְּנִי and מוֹשֶׁה עוֹר פְּנִי Ex 34_{29f,35}: traditionally with Sept., Pesh., Tg. to shine :: Aquila >, Vulg. *cornutus* from which 1. to wear horns, show horns (as in the statue of Moses by Michelangelo), so Jirku ZDPV 67 (1944/5) 43-45; Sasson VT 18 (1968) 385f; K. *Jaroš Die Stellung des Elohisten zur kanaanäischen Religion* 132f, and see also ZAW 88 (1976) 275-280: wearing a horned face mask; :: 2. e.g. Noth ATD 5:214; TOB 190 and esp. Childs *Exodus* 603, 609f: to shine (of the divine radiance); see further the Sumero-Babylonian representations of figures with horned caps; for the first suggestion see Pritchard *Pictures* 309, 513-521. †

hif: pt. בִּמְקָרָן to possess, display horns Ps 69₃₂. †

8533 קָרַן

קָרַן: primary noun, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456j; SamP. *qārən*, pl. cs. *qārāni* Dt 33₁₇; MHeb. horn, corner, tip; ray, strength etc., see Dalman *Wb.* 391a; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 195) horn; JArm. קָרַנָּ horn, corner, power; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:586); Ug. *qrn* horn, dual *qrnm*, pl. *qrnt* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 12:i:30; 17:vi:22; Gordon *Textbook* §19:2279; Aistleitner 2456 :: *qrnt*: adj. pl. fem. “armed with horns”; on *qrn* see also Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 331 entry 500 α, 501, 502); Akk. *qarnu(m)* horn (AHw. 904; CAD Q: 134):

—a. of animals, and as such also a container for oil, on which see also Salonen *Hausgeräte* 293ff;

—b. of gods, as in in the epithet *nāš qarnī, nāšī qarnē* (Tallqvist *Göttterepitheta* 144, also Ugaritica 5: p. 278 ii:1 and p. 286; cf. קָרַן qal);

—c. of various creatures;

—d. of things e.g. in Old Babylonian, of a rim or hem;

—e. metaphorically meaning strength; Amorite **qarn* horn, meaning strength, as the predicate in a personal name (Huffmon *Personal Names* 259); → BArm. Syr. *qarnā* horn, hunting horn (trumpet), pinnacle, corner, rim, hem; CPArm. *qrn'* horn, hunting horn; Mnd. *qarna* horn, lock of hair, corner (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 403a); Pun. *qrny* = *qrn* dual with 3rd. person sg. sf. (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 69:5) horn, and Palm. *qrn'* corner (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 266; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1034); OSArb. n.m. *qryn* corresponding to Arb. *qurayn* (Conti *Chrest.* 234a); Eth. *qarn* (Dillmann *Lex.* 427f) horn of an animal, wind instrument, also symbol of power; Tigr. *qar(n)* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 242b) horn; Arb. *qarn* horn of an animal, wind instrument, peak; cf. Salonen *Hipp.* 78¹: קָרְן is part of the cultural and transferable vocabulary, not belonging to a specific language group, cf. e.g. Greek κέρας, Latin *cornu*, on which see further J. Pairman Brown JSS 24 (1979) 169-173: קָרְן, sf. קָרְנִי, קָרְנִים, קָרְנִים; dual קָרְנִימ/נָיִם and קָרְנִימ/נָיִם (Gesenius-K. §93n; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 571v), cs. קָרְנִי, sf. קָרְנִי and קָרְנִי and קָרְנִי, pl. קָרְנוֹת, cs. קָרְנוֹ(וֹ)ת, sf. קָרְנֹתָיו; on קָרְנִימ/קָרְנוֹת see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:70: **horn**.

—1. of an animal:

—a. אֵיל Gn 22₁₃ Ezk 34₂₁ Da 8_{3-6f-20}, זָפִיר Da 8_{5-8f-21}, רָאם Dt 33₁₇ Ps 22₂₂ 92₁₁;

—b. קָרְנוֹת שֵׁן literally ivory horns, meaning ivory teeth (Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 625), in particular the tusks of an elephant (Dalman *Arbeit* 7:42) Ezk 27₁₅;

—c. replica, made of iron 1K 22₁₁/2C 18₁₀ Mi 4₁₃, see O. Keel *Wirkmächtige Siegeszeichen im Alten Testament* 131;

—d. קָרְן הַיֹּבֵל a ram's horn as a wind instrument Jos 6₅, see H. Seidel *Horn und Trompete im alten Israel unter Berücksichtigung der "Kriegsrolle" von Qumran* 589-599, esp. 592b, 593a; see ZAW 70 (1958) 164; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1259; BRL² 235.

—2. **horns** at the corners of the altar (BRL² 8, 9a; Keel *Bildsymb.* p. 127f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 63-65; R. de Langhe *Biblica* 40 (1959) 476ff):

—a. Ex 27₂ 29₁₂ 30_{2f-10} 37_{25f} 38₂ Lv 4₇₋₁₈₋₂₅₋₃₀₋₃₄ 8₁₅ 9₉ 16₁₈ Jr 17₁ Ezk 43₁₅₋₂₀ Ps 118₂₇;

—b. as a place of refuge 1K 1_{50f} 2₂₈ Am 3₁₄, see Wolff BK 14/2:239; perhaps also connected with קָרְן יִשְׁעֵי 2S 22₃ Ps 18₃ (Gesenius-B.) see below, 6 d.

—3. **horn** (receptacle for oil): for Akk. see above; Ug. *šmn b qrnh* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 2, 72:27) oil from his horn (*yšq* to pour on the head) see Pardee BiOr. 34 (1977) 4, 14-19; G.J. Brooke UF 11 (1979) 70, 77f; of disputed meaning is: *qrn dbatk b'l ymšh* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 10:ii:22): Baal anoints the horn of your strength, so Kutsch *Salbung als Rechtsakt im Alten Testament und im Alten Orient* 8f; similarly Pardee UF 8 (1976) 252 and Löwenstamm UF 10 (1978) 111-113; Driver *Myths*² 152a; cf. also Sanmartín UF 12 (1980) 341-344: *dbat* meaning hair style; wants to anoint the horns of your hair style :: Aartun WdO 4 (1968) 289 and Caquot-S. *Textes* 284f; Ug. *mšh* from Arb. *masaha* to touch, rub, feel; see in general Keel *Bildsymb.* 236: anointing with the aid of a horn of oil seems to have been a distinctive practice in the regions of Syria and Palestine: 1S 16₁₋₁₃ 1K 1₃₉ see below, 7.

—4. horn meaning **ray**, → קרן qal; cf. Arb. *qarn* horn (of an animal and of a wind instrument), peak of a mountain, the first visible part of the rising sun (Wehr-Cowan 760a): **Hab 3**₄, see J. Jeremias *Theophanie* (WMANT 10², 1977) 39³, 45: the sun's rays blazing down from the sky (קרנים) or ? קרן = image of lightning, so Caquot-S. *Textes* 170^s :: Albright *Fschr. Th. H. Robinson* 14¹; Sasson VT 18 (1968) 386; K. Jaroš (OBO 4, 1974) 134: a pair of horns (dual), but very improbable.

—5. horn **Is 5**₁ meaning a mountain spur, so Wildberger BK 10:168, with Budde ZAW 50 (1932) 55; Gesenius-B.: mountain peak; KBL: mountain slope.

—6. horn as a symbol of strength and power:

—a. the four horns as a symbol of the totality of world powers **Zech 2**_{1f}, קרנות הגוים v. 4, see Rudolph KAT 13/4:83;

—b. קרן מואב **Jr 48**₂₅, בעל הקרנים (Arb.: *du-l-qarnain* meaning Alexander the Great, cf. J. Leipoldt, W. Grundmann *Die Umwelt des Urchristentums* 3 (1967) fig. 212) **Da 8**_{6,20}, cf. Ug. (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 114:20) *b'l qnm w dnb* the one with horns and a tail (said of a deity *hby*), see Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975) 109f, 113;

—c. also see below, 7: קרן משיחו **1S 2**₁₀, קרן ישראל **Lam 2**₃, קרן ישׂקראל **Ezk 29**₂₁, קרן לביית ישׂקראל **Jb 16**₁₅, of חנה **1S 2**₁; קרני רשעים :: קרנות צדיק **Ps 132**₁₇, קרן לרוד

—d. God is קרן ישׂעי **2S 22**₃, **Ps 18**₃ see above, 2 b.

—7. expressions: with קרן ישׂעי qal **1K 1**₅₁, nif. **Gn 22**₁₃; with קרן גרע qal **Lam 2**₃, pi. **Ps 75**₁₁, nif. **Jr 48**₂₅; with קרן היה **Ex 27**₂ **30**₂ **38**₂, cf. **Is 5**₁; with קרן זרה pi. **Zech 2**₂₋₄; חזק בקרן זרה hif. **1K 1**₅₀; ידה את קרנותי pi. → I ידה **Zech 2**₄; with קרן יצא **Da 8**₉; קרן על קרן יצא **Ex 30**₁₀; קרן על קרן (cj. על) pt. passive qal **Jr 17**₁; קרן את קרן השמן **1S 16**₁₃ **1K 1**₃₉; קרן מלא pi. with two acc. (קרן and שמן) **1S 16**₁ see above, 3; with קרן משך **Jos 6**₅ see above, 1 d; with קרן בקרן משך pi. **Ezk 34**₂₁; נתן על קרנות **Ex 29**₁₂ **Lv 4**₇₋₁₈ **25**₃₀₋₃₄ **8**₁₅ **9**₉ **16**₁₈; קרן על קרנותיו **Ezk 43**₂₀ see above, 2 a; קרן ל נתן קרן to give the horn, meaning power **Sir 49**₅; קרן נשא **Zech 2**₄; קרן על על קרן ב **Jb 16**₁₅ see above, 6 c; with קרן עשה **Ex 27**₂ **38**₂; קרן ברזל **1K 22**₁₁ **2C 18**₁₀; with קרן צמח hif. see above, 6 c; with קרן צפה pi. **Ex 30**₃ **37**₂₆ see above, 1 a; with קרן רים qal **1S 2**₁ **Ps 89**₁₈ Q (K hif.), **89**₂₅ **112**₉, hif. קרן הרים literally to raise the horn, meaning to strengthen, see de Boer *Fschr. Zimmerli* 53, 54; cf. Kraus BK 15⁵:812: **1S 2**₁₀ **Ps 75**_{sf} **92**₁₁ **148**₁₄ **Lam 2**₁₇ **1C 25**₅, polal **Ps 75**₁₁ see above, 6 c; with קרן שים **Mi 4**₁₃; with קרן שבר pi. **Da 8**₇, nif. **8**₈ see above, 1 a; with קרן שוב hif. **Ezk 27**₁₅ see above, 1 b. †

8534 קרן הפוך

קרן הפוך: n.f. “the little make-up box” (Noth *Personennamen* 223; Stamm *Frauennamen* 328; cf. Gradwohl *Farben* 80f): one of the three daughters of Job, after the restoration of his rights **Jb 42**₁₄. †

8535 קרנים

קַרְנֵיִם: place name **Am 6**₁₃, dual of קַרְן (see קַרְן paragraphs 5 and 6) “twin horns”, on which cf. Rudolph KAT 13/2:221; Sept. appellative κέρρατα, Josephus Καρναίον (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 72), **1Macc 5**₄₃ Καρναίον, **2Macc 12**₂₁ Καρνιουον, = *Šeh Sa’d*, 4 km. north-east of Astharoth, see Wolff BK 14/2: 334f; Abel *Géog.* 2:413f; Simons *Geog.* §1516; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 935; Kellermann ZDPV 97 (1981) 46f, 50. †

8536 קרם

קרם: cf. ? Arb. *qurs* a round, flat loaf, a disc (Wehr-Cowan 756b), cf. Gesenius-B.; KBL; König *Wb.*.

qal: pf. קָרַסוּ; pt. קָרַם: to **bend** (over) (parallel with כָּרַע) **Is 46**_{1f}. †

Der. קָרַסְלָה ? , קָרַסְסָה*.

8537 קָרַס

*קָרַסְסָה: קָרַס, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s; SamP. *qērās*: pl. קָרַסְסִים, cs. קָרַסְסִי, sf. קָרַסְסִי: **hook** (which connected the strips of canvas of the tabernacle (מִשְׁכָּן) to each other) **Ex 26**_{6.11.33} **35**₁₁ **36**_{13.18} **39**₃₃, cf. BRL² 82f. †

8538 קָרַסְלָה

קָרַסְלָה: etymology uncertain, cf. Gesenius-B., primary noun ? :: KBL: קָרַס, on the ending cf. ? Bauer-L. *Heb.* 503i; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41, 8b; MHeb. קָרַסְצוּל; JArm. קָרַסְצֻלָא; ? Ug. *hrsp* (UF 7 (1975) 134 line 27, 138) corresponding to Akk. *kursinnu* region of the ankle-bone, fetlock, lower leg (AHw. 511f; CAD K: 566, *kursinnu* A); Syr. *qurṣālā* ankle-bone: dual sf. קָרַסְלִי, Secunda *χορσελαῖ* **Ps 18**₃₇ (Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 186): **ankle**, joints of the feet **2S 22**₃₇ **Ps 18**₃₇ (לֹא מִעֲדוֹ). †

8539 קָרַע

קָרַע: SamP. only pi.; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 196) qal and pi.; JArm. pa. also itpa.; Mnd. QRA III to tear, rend, plough (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 415a); Maghrebi Arb. to tear to pieces (Gesenius-B.).

qal: pf. קָרַע, קָרַעָה, קָרַעָתִי, קָרַעוּ; impf. וַיִּקְרַע, וַתִּקְרַעִי, תִּקְרַעִי, תִּקְרַעִי, אִקְרַעִי, אִקְרַעִי (וְ), אִקְרַעִי, sf. וַיִּקְרַעָהּ (וְ), וַיִּקְרַעֶם, אִקְרַעֶנָּה, אִקְרַעֶנָּה; impv. קָרַעוּ; inf. קָרַע, cs. קָרַעוּ, sf. קָרַעִי; pt. קָרַע, passive קָרַעוּ, pl. קָרַעִים, cs. קָרַעִי, קָרַעִי.

—1. to **rip to pieces** as sign of mourning or excitement (for bibliography → קָרַח):

—a. בָּגַד, בָּגַדִים **Gn 37**₂₉ **Nu 14**₆ **Ju 11**₃₅ **2S 1**_{2.11} **3**₃₁ **13**₃₁ **1K 21**₂₇ **2K 2**₁₂ **5**_{7f} **6**₃₀ **11**₁₄ **18**₃₇ **19**₁ **22**_{11.19} **Is 36**₂₂ **37**₁ **Jr 36**₂₄ **41**₅ **Jl 2**₁₃ **Est 4**₁ **2C 23**₁₃ **34**_{19.27};

—b. מְעִיל **Jb 1**₂₀ **2**₁₂; בָּגַד וּמְעִיל **Ezr 9**_{3.5}; שְׂמֹלֶה pl. **Gn 37**₃₄ **44**₁₃ **Jos 7**₆; מְדַיִי **1S 4**₁₂; כְּתַנַּת הַפְּסִים **2S 13**₁₉, כְּתַנַּתוֹ **2S 15**₃₂; מְסַפְּחוֹת **Ezk 13**₂₁;

—c. metaphorically לָבַם סָגַר to tear open the valve of their ventricle (punishment of the Ephraimites) **Hos 13**₈, cf. Wolff BK 14/1²:294f; Rudolph KAT 13/1: 243f; שָׁמַיִם **Is 63**₁₉ cf. J. Jeremias *Theophanie* 15.

—2. to **cut up** in pieces: a scroll (מִגְלָה) with the scribe's knife **Jr 36**₂₃.

—3. to **tear away**:

—a. with acc. and מִן **Lv 13**₅₆ **Ezk 13**₂₀;

—b. metaphorically הַמְמַלְכָה **1K 11**₁₃, cf. _{12b}; with מַעַל **11**₁₁, cf. **1S 15**₂₈; with מִן **1K 14**₈; with מִי־דָ **1S 28**₁₇ **1K 11**₁₂₋₃₁;

—c. **2K 17**₂₁ abs. with מַעַל to break free, cj. ? for קָרַע prp. nif. נִקְרַע (BHK; KBL) :: Gray *Kings*³ 650: he (God) tore Israel away, so also TOB, NRSV, REB; see further W. Dietrich *Prophetie und Geschichte* (FRLANT 138: 1972) 41⁷⁴, 138.

—4. קָרַע לְקָרְעִים to tear into pieces **1K 11**₃₀; קָרַע לְשֵׁנַיִם קָרְעִים **2K 2**₁₂; קָרַע לְבָבוֹ to tear one's heart (: בְּגָדוֹ) **Jl 2**₁₃; קָרַע :: תָּפַר **Qoh 3**₇; קָרַע בְּפִיָּה עֵינֵיהָ to “tear one's eyes wide open” with stibium (?), in order to make them look bigger **Jr 4**₃₀ → פָּוַךְ; קָרַע חַלּוֹן to put in a window (by breaking a hole in the wall) **Jr 22**₁₄, for MT חַלּוֹנֵי prp. חַלּוֹנָיו (HAL 305a, English edition 318a) or חַלּוֹן (BHS), see BRL² 79f.

—? cj.: **Ps 35**₁₅ for קָרַעוּ prp. קָרְאוּ or קָרְצוּ, cf. v. ₁₉ (KBL; BHS; Kraus BK 15⁵:426 :: MT: to tear them to pieces (TOB 1305), metaphorically meaning to slander (Dahood *Psalms* 1:209, 214); on this cf. the Akk. expression *karṣī akālu* to eat what is ripped off, meaning to slander; → BArm. *קָרִיץ; similarly Latin *verbis proscindere*, literally to tear with words, meaning to make nasty remarks about someone (Gesenius-B.); cf. also Arb. *qara'a* II, see above. †

nif: pf. נִקְרַע; impf. יִקְרַע, וַיִּקְרַע.

—1. a. to **tear away** (מַעִיל הָאֵפוֹד) hemmed to prevent tearing) **Ex 28**₃₂ **39**₂₃;

—b. to **be torn off** (כָּנַפ־מַעִילוֹ) **1S 15**₂₇, cf. D. Conrad ZDMG, Suppl. 1 (1969) 273-280.

—2. to **be torn to pieces** (מִזְבַּח) **1K 13**₃₋₅;

—? cj. **2K 17**₂₁ for קָרַע prp. נִקְרַע see above, qal 3. †

cj. **hitp**: pt. מִתְקַרְעָה to **tear oneself to pieces**, **Pr 27**₉, text uncertain, for רַעְהוּ וּמִתְקַרְעָה prp. with Sept. מַעֲצָבַת וּמִתְקַרְעָה, so KBL; Gemser *Spr.* 96; BHS; NRSV: the soul is torn by trouble; REB: cares torment one's very soul :: MT:

—a. and the sweetness of a friend more than fragrant wood ? (Ringgren ATD 16:106 → III עֵצָה);

—b. the sweetness of a friend is worth more than one's own counsel (TOB 1572; cf. Driver ZAW 55 (1937) 69 and Gemser *Spr.* 113). †

Der. קָרַעַים.

8540 קָרַעַים

קָרַעַים: קָרַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s; MHeb. קָרַע; JArm. קָרַעַא tearing, rip, shred; Mnd. *qrita* rending (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 416a): torn off **pieces of cloth, rags** 1K 11_{30f} 2K 2₁₂ → קָרַע qal 4, Pr 23₂₁ with לָבַשׁ hif. †

8541 קָרַץ

קָרַץ: a. MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 196) to cut off, rip off, press the lips together; so also JArm. קָרַץ (Levy *Wb.* 4:388); MHeb. sbst. קָרִיצָה compression; Ug. *qrṣ* to gnaw, nip off? (Aistleitner 2457; Aartun *WdO* 4 (1968) 287; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 108 entry 28), cf. Gordon *Textbook* §19:2280 *qrṣ* I to bite, 2281 *qrṣ* II to form clay into an effigy; Akk. *k/garāṣu(m)*, *ḥarāṣu* II, to break off a piece of wood, break a bone, break up a herd of animals, pinch away clay (*tidda*), such as was used to make mankind at the creation (see Lambert *Wisdom* 88:277; AHw. 447f; CAD K: 209, *karāṣu* 1a); Syr. 1. to glance scornfully; 2. to ridicule (Payne Smith *Thesaurus*; see also Brockelmann *Lex.* 699b); Eth. *qaraṣa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 430) to carve, corresponding to Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 245a) to chop off, hack away; Arb. *qaraṣa* to pinch, tweak, cf. *qaraḍa* to cut off, gnaw;

—b. perhaps related etymologically to a: JArm. קָרִיץ and קָרִיצָתָא dawn, daybreak, literally the breaking through of the sun, denominative vb. קָרַץ to rise early in the morning, do something at dawn (Levy *Wb.* 4:388); Sam. and CPArm. קָרַץ; CPArm. קָרִיצָתָא det.; Syr. sbst. *qarṣūtā* frost, *qarṣānā* or *qarṣīnā* hoarfrost; CPArm. *qrysṯ* daybreak; denominative vb. *qrṣ* to act at dawn.

qal: impf. יִקְרָצֵנִי, Secunda κερσοῦ Ps 35₁₉ (Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 35); pt. קָרַץ.

—1. קָרַץ Ps 35₁₉ Pr 10₁₀ and קָרַץ בְּעֵינָיו Pr 6₁₃ to **screw up** one's eyes, blink (as an expression of derision or mockery).

—2. קָרַץ שְׂפָתָיו to **compress** one's lips Pr 16₃₀; the meaning of the gesture is not quite clear; it is either an expression of spite (Gesenius-B.) or of falsity and pretence (Ringgren ATD 16/1:70). †

pu. (or passive qal): pf. קָרַצְתִּי: to **be nipped off** (מִזֹּחָר from clay) Jb 33₆, cf. Akk., see above, and see also Pettinato *Das altorientalische Menschenbild und die sumerischen und akkadischen Schöpfungsmythen* 41f; cf. Fohrer KAT 16:457⁵. †

Der. ? קָרַץ.

8542 קָרַץ

קָרַץ: קָרַץ (cf. ? Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s), hapax legomenon Jr 46₂₀; JArm. קָרוּצָא, fem. קָרִיצִית the biter, the stinger, the horse-fly (Levy *Wb.* 4:389a); Arb. *qāriṣ* biting, stinging, painful, tormenting (Wehr-Cowan 757a), said of an insect, or even of the cold, see Lane 7:2514c; the versions differ: Sept. ἀπόσυσμα, Aquila, Symmachus ἐγκεντρῖζων, Vulg. *stimulator*, Pesh. *ḥaylā*: mosquito, *Anopheles* (Bodenheimer 340ff), so KBL; traditionally horse-fly (Gesenius-B.; Rudolph *Jer.*³ 270 :: König *Wb.* 421: sting or nip, abstract for concrete, a disturbing insect, something like the tarantula; see Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1245 under “Mücke” (mosquito). †

8543 קרקע

I קרקע: primary noun (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 481d); SamP. *qarqa*; MHeb., JArm., JArm. inscr. קרקעא (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 267; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1036: ground, terrain); Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:588); < *קרקר cf. MHeb. קרק(ו)ר(ו)ר, with sf. קרקרוֹתִיָּהוּ the bottom of a receptacle; Akk. *qaqqaru(m)* ground, terrain, territory, plot of land (a meaning found also at Ras Shamra, see CAD sv. 4 a 2) open country, surface, the earth (AHw. 900f; CAD Q: 13); cf. Arb. *qarqar* or *qariq* level ground (Gesenius-B.).

—1. bottom of the sea, **sea-bed Am 9₃**.

—2. **floor** of the tent of meeting (מִשְׁכַּן) Nu 5₁₇, of the Temple 1K 6_{15f.30}, of the throne room (אוֹלָם הַכִּסֵּא) 1K 7₇, cj. for עַד־הַקְּרָע prp. עַד־הַקְּרוֹת → קוֹרָה. †

8544 קרקע

II קרקע, place name, as I: with locative ending and article הַקְּרָעָה: “the floor”: to the south of Judah, situated somewhere in the vicinity of ‘*En Qdēs* and ‘*En el-Qdērāt*, see Noth *Jos.* 87: Jos 15₃. †

8545 קרקר

קרקר Nu 24₁₇: parallel with מוֹחֵץ: cj. with SamP. and Jr 48₄₅ קרקר (BHS) :: Driver ALUOS 6 (1966-1968) 45: rd. קרקר (Arb. *qâra* to fell): to knock down, cf. I קרר. †

8546 קרקר

קרקר: place name הַקְּרָר־קְרָר, Sept. Καρκαρ, Eg. *q-r-q-r-m* (Helck *Beziehungen* 61): Ju 8₁₀; unidentified, in the land east of Jordan (Simons *Geog.* §573); probably an epithet meaning “water-holes, springs, wells”, cf. Ug. *qr* with this meaning (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2262; Aistleitner 2443), so Gray *Joshua, Judges and Ruth* 310; the identification of the place-names with Qarqar in *Wadi Sirhān* (so e.g. KBL) is very uncertain, see Rösel ZDPV 92 (1976) 16. †

8547 קרר

I קרר: קר מִקְרָר Is 22₅: meaning uncertain, Gesenius-B. and KBL avoid giving a meaning; for suggestions see Wildberger BK 10:806f:

—a. קר = I קיר and מִקְרָר pt. palp. of קרר (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 432z, 438); MHeb. קרקר to destroy, (DSS, see Kuhn *Konkordanz* 196: וקרקר quotes Nu 24₁₇): מִקְרָר קר which comes to mean he overcomes the defences, breaks down resistance;

—b. קר = *קר noise and מִקְרָר from root *qrr*; MHeb. קרקר to cackle, scream; JArm. קרקר to crow, bellow, corresponding to Syr. to cackle, Arb. *qarqara* to clatter, to rumble (of the stomach), to bray (of a camel), to coo (of a dove), to purr (of a cat); Ug. sbst. *qr* call, shout → *קר: קר מִקְרָר literally to shout a shout, see Weippert ZAW 73 (1961) 97-99; more freely, to let out a yell, see Kaiser ATD 18:112; cf. Wildberger loc. cit. 805; Driver JSS 13 (1968) 47f. †

Der. ? *קר.

8548 קרר

II קרר: MHeb. hif. to cool, be cold; JArm. pe. to be cold, af. to cool, be cold, = Syr. *qar* pe. and af.; CPArm. **qr* af.; Mnd. *QRR* I to be cold (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 416b); Eth. *q'sup'uarara* and causative *q'sup'ueárara* (Dillmann *Lex.* 423f); Tigr. *qarra* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 340a) to freeze, cool down; Arb. *qarra* to be cold, cool.

hif: pf. הִקְרָה; inf. abs. הִקִּיר (Bergsträsser 2: §27 q): to **keep cool Jr 6**⁷, subj. either with K בֹּרַר (KBL) or with Q בִּיר = בִּיר = בְּאִיר :: Rudolph *Jer.*³ 42, who reads Q and derives הִקְרָה (for הִקִּירָה, cf. Bergsträsser 2: §28p) from קור hif. to bubble up (→ I קור); see also the conjecture of Tsevat HUCA 24 (1952/53) 109 on **2K 19**₂₄ **Is 37**₂₅: root קרר for קור. †

Der. קר, קר, קרה, cj. קרוית, מְקַרְה, קְרָה.

8549 קרש

*קרש: Akk. *qarāšu(m)* to cut up, carve meat, make dough (AHw. 903a; CAD Q: 128), cf. Old Babylonian (Mari): *ša qarāši* pieces, slices of bread, see ARMT 12: p. 10 and text 686:3; Arb. *qaraša* to gnash (one's teeth), to nibble, chew.

Der. קָרַשׁ.

8550 קָרַשׁ

קָרַשׁ: *קרש, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s; SamP. *qērāš*; MHeb., JArm. קָרַשׁ plank, board; Ug. *qrš* meaning and derivation uncertain, suggestions include:

—a. abode (and similar, see Gordon *Textbook* §19:2283; Aistleitner 2461; Caquot-S. *Textes* 122°) from קָרַשׁ, or alternatively Akk. *qarāšu*;

—b. domicile, residence, literally “what is fixed”, from Arb. *qarisa* II to freeze, make stiff with cold (Gray *Legacy*² 114³);

—c. mountain-massif, from MHeb. קָרַשׁ to become hard, solid, frozen (Driver *Myths*² 157b, cf. 53⁵);

—d. camp, as loanword from Akk. *karāšu* (Dijkstra-de Moor UF 7 (1975) 192); Akk. *qeršu(m)* a strip of a particular substance (AHw. 918a), cf. *qiršu* A a piece of trimmed meat or dough; *qiršu* B a strip of leather, fabric (CAD Q: 270); *quraštu* a piece of meat, prepared in certain way (only in a lexical list, see AHw. 929a; CAD Q: 315): קָרַשׁ, sf. קָרַשׁ, pl. קָרַשִׁים, cs. קָרַשִׁי, sf. קָרַשִׁי.

—1. **plank, planks** (which form the wooden framework of the מִשְׁכָּן) **Ex 26**₁₅₋₂₉ (23 times), **35**₁₁ **36**₂₀₋₂₄ (22 times), **40**₁₈ **Nu 3**₃₆ **4**₃₁, cf. Holzinger KHC 4 (1903) 128: קָרַשׁ and pl. more probably beams, heavy boards, on which see also K. Koch *Die Priesterschrift* 15¹; see further Childs *Exodus* 525.

—2. קַרְשֵׁי **Ezk 27**₆ as the equipment of a ship; the meaning is uncertain, and the versions differ, see Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 627; proposals include:

—a. deck (Gesenius-B.; König *Wb.*; ZürBib.; Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 624; NRSV; REB);

—b. living room, small room (TOB 1050; cf. H.J. van Dijk *Ezechiel's Prophecy on Tyre* 48), cabin wall (Fohrer HAT 13 (1955) 153);

—c. ship's pole (Zorell *Lex.*), post, meaning mast (K. Koch loc. cit., see above 1).

—3. expressions: with בּוֹא hif. **Ex 39**₃₃; with עָשָׂה **Ex 26**_{15-18-22f-29} **35**₁₁, cf. 10 **36**₂₀₋₂₃₋₂₅₋₂₇₋₂₈ **Ezk 27**₆; with צַפָּה pi. **Ex 26**₂₉ **36**₃₄; with שִׁים **Ex 40**₁₈.

8551 קִרְתַּ

קִרְתַּ; cf. Rabin *Orientalia* 32 (1963) 125f; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:545); loanword from Hittite *gurta* fortress, but this is very unlikely, → קִרְיָה also for the form from JArm., Ph., Pun., Ug., corresponding to קִרְתַּ, cf. the city names *Cirta*, *Tigranocerta*: קִרְתַּ: city.

—1. **Jb 29**₇ **Pr 8**₃ **9**₃₋₁₄ **11**₁₁.

—2. expressions: with יָצָא **Jb 29**₇; with יָשַׁב **Pr 9**₁₄; with קָרָא **9**₃; with רוּם **11**₁₁; with רָנַן **8**₃; see place names קִרְתָּה and קִרְתָּן. †

8552 קִרְתָּה

קִרְתָּה: place name, ? Arm. by-form of קִרְתַּ: a Levitical village in the region of Zebulun **Jos 21**₃₄; unidentified, perhaps modern *Atlit*, see Simons *Geog.* §337 entry 38. †

8553 קִרְתָּן

קִרְתָּן: place name, a Levitical village in Naphtali **Jos 21**₃₂ = קִרְיָתִים **1C 6**₆₁, → קִרְיָתִים paragraph b. †

8554 קִשּׁוּהָ

*קִשּׁוּהָ: (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 604g); etymology uncertain: either sbst. from a root *קִשָּׁה (Gesenius-B., KBL) or a primary noun, cf. ? König *Wb.* 422a; SamP. pl. *qaššot*; MHeb. קִסְוָה, JArm. קִסוּתָא bowl; Ph. ? *qs, pl. in the collocation *p'l q[s]m* = Greek ἀνήρ ὀξύκρωματοποιός (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 261; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1018, *qs*: ? maker of cups; cf. Harris *Gr.* 144); Ug. *qš* parallel with *ks* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 3:v:33f = 1, 4:iv:45f) cup, chalice, tankard, so Driver *Myths*² 157b; Caquot-S. *Textes* 176^v; J. MacDonald UF 11 (1979) 517 :: Aistleitner 2464: gift, from Akk. *qāšum*, *qāšu* to make a gift (AHw. 919; CAD Q: 156); however, in view of the parallel with *ks* this is less likely; Gordon *Textbook* §19:2286 does not translate *qš* I; Eth. *qašut* (Dillmann *Lex.* 421) jug; Arb. *qaswat* basket: pl. קִשּׁוֹת, cs. קִשּׁוֹת, sf. קִשּׁוֹתָיו.

—1. **jug** (for libations) **Ex 25**₂₉ **37**₁₆ **Nu 4**₇ (קִשּׁוֹת הַנְּסֹךְ), **1C 28**₁₇ (of gold) (וְהַקִּשּׁוֹת וְהַקִּשּׁוֹתָיו for וְהַקִּשּׁוֹת וְהַקִּשּׁוֹתָיו, see Rudolph *Chr.* 186).

—2. expressions: with **נָתַן** Nu 4₇; with **עָשָׂה** Ex 25₂₉ 37₁₆. †

8555 קְשִׁיטָה

קְשִׁיטָה: etymology uncertain: according to Levy *Wb.* 4:396 from the root **קָשַׁט**, Arb. *qasāta* to divide (up), measure; from which קְשִׁיטָה means literally something measured, cf. also Gesenius-B.; Arb. sbst. *qist* part, portion, instalment (Wehr-Cowan 762a; Lane 2523a-b: equivalent to 481 *dirham* (= 1429 grammes) as mentioned also in KBL, but: origin and measure unknown; SamP. *qaššītā*; Sam. קְשִׁיטָה (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:584); MHeb. קְשִׁיטָה: 1. a coin; 2. a weight; 3. lamb (Dalman *Wb.* 393a, cf. Levy loc. cit.); the versions (except for Symmachus) translate קְשִׁיטָה as lamb, the third alternative (Sept. *ἄμνος* / *ἄμνάς*, Vulg. *ovis*), on which see Peters *Das Buch Job* 499; Hölscher HAT 17 (1952) 101; Fohrer KAT 16:541.

—1. an ancient weight, used as money (de Vaux *Inst.* 1:310, 314 = *Lebensordnungen* 1:332), origin and size unknown Gn 33₁₉ Jos 24₃₂ Jb 42₁₁ (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 943).

—2. expressions: with **נָתַן** Jb 42₁₁; with **קָנָה** Gn 33₁₉ Jos 24₃₂. †

8556 קְשִׁקְשֵׁת

קְשִׁקְשֵׁת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 482e; primary noun, onomatopoeic, see Galling VTSupp. 15 (1966) 162 :: Gesenius-B.; KBL: root *qšš*; Arb. *qašša* IV to shed scales; Heb. → **קָסַס**; SamP. *qašqēšət*; MHeb.: pl. קְשִׁקְשֵׁת 1S 17₅ and *קְשִׁקְשֵׁת Ezk 29₄ (see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:43), sf. קְשִׁקְשֵׁתִיךְ.

—1. **scale** Lv 11_{9f.12} Dt 14_{9f} Ezk 29₄.

—2. קְשִׁקְשֵׁת שְׂרִיּוֹן scale armour 1S 17₅, see Galling loc. cit. 161f; BRL² 248. †

8557 קֶשׂ

קֶשׂ: probably primary noun, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453w; :: Gesenius-B.; KBL: root *qšš*, → **קָשַׁשׁ**; SamP. *qaš*; MHeb.; JArm. **קֶשׂ**; Syr. *qeššā* and *qeššōtā* a straw, also CPArm. **qš*; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:585); Mnd. *qaša* II straw, hollow reed (from Akk. *kikkišu*, Drower-M. *Dictionary* 403b); Arb. *qašš* straw.

—1. **straw stubble**:

—a. mixed with clay to make bricks Ex 5₁₂;

—b. i. caught by the wind Is 40₂₄ 41₂ Jr 13₂₄ Ps 83₁₄ Jb 13₂₅;

—ii. hence, symbol of something light, insignificant Is 33₁₁ Jb 41_{20f};

—c. caught in fire Ex 15₇ Is 5₂₄ 47₁₇ Jl 2₅ Ob 18 Nah 1₁₀ Mal 3₁₉; for all three meanings cf. Dalman *Arbeit* 3, 137; Hebrew קֶשׂ has no phonetic equivalent in Akkadian; in meaning it corresponds to *tibnu(m)* (AHw. 1354f): cognate with → **תִּבְנֵן**.

—2. expressions: with אָכַל, obj. קָשׁ Is 5₂₄ JI 2₅, פָּקַשׁ Ex 15₇, pu. פָּקַשׁ Nah 1₁₀; with קָשׁ, הָיָה Mal 3₁₉, פָּקַשׁ Is 47₁₄, לָקַשׁ Ob 1₈; with הִפְדָּה nif. לָקַשׁ Jb 41₂₀; with חָשַׁב nif. פָּקַשׁ Jb 41₂₁; with יָבֵשׁ Nah 1₁₀ Jb 13₂₅; with יָלַד Is 33₁₁; with נָדַף pt. nif. Is 41₂; with נָשַׁף, פָּקַשׁ Is 40₂₄; with עָבַר pt. qal קָשׁ עוֹבֵר chaff flying away Jr 13₂₄; with קָשַׁשׁ pol. Ex 5₁₂; with רָדַף Jb 13₂₅; with שָׁת, פָּקַשׁ Ps 83₁₄. †

8558 קִשְׂאָה

*קִשְׂאָה: (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 481a; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §38, 8); probably primary noun :: Gesenius-B.; KBL: root *קִשְׂא; SamP. *qāšuwwəm*; MHeb. קִשְׂוֹת, pl. קִשְׂוֹתַיִם; JArm. pl. קִשְׂוֹתַיִם; Sam. Tg. קִשְׂוֹתַיִה (Heb. loanword); Syr. *qaštūtā*, pl. *qaštayyā*; Akk. *qiššū(m)*, pl. masc. and fem. *qiššāte* melon, gourd, cucumber (AHw. 923; CAD Q: 271); Eth. *q'sup'ues(a)yaūt* (Dillmann *Lex.* 434); Arb. *qu/ittā*; Pun. κισσον; Greek σικύον and σίκυος (σικυόν): pl. קִשְׂוֹתַיִם (cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:36, 40): Egyptian cucumber (*cucumis melo chate*) Nu 11₅, see Löw *Flora* 1:530ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 2:283: **musk melon** (*cucumis sativus* var. *chate*), VHehn *Kulturpflanzen* 314ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 615.

8559 קָשַׁב

קָשַׁב: vb. only in Hebrew, an uncertain Arabic etymology in Kopf VT 8 (1958) 201f: from *qbs* VIII to take (or seek to take) fire, acquire (or seek to acquire) knowledge (see Wehr-Cowan 738a); MHeb. twice in DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 196 and THAT 2:689); Heb. inscr. (Sam. ostrakon): impv. 2nd. sing. or 2nd. pl. *hqšb/hqšbw* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 267; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1088, *qšb* I; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 188); however, the reading is disputed, see Galling ZDPV 77 (1961) 173-185; THAT 2:685.

qal: impf. תִּקְשְׁבֵנָה: to be fully alert (of the ears of listeners) Is 32₃ (THAT 2:685). †

hif: pf. הִקְשִׁיב, הִקְשִׁיבָה, נִקְשִׁיב, נִקְשִׁיבָה, תִּקְשִׁיב, תִּקְשִׁיבָה, נִקְשִׁיבוּ, נִקְשִׁיבוּ; impf. יִקְשֹׁב (י), יִקְשֹׁבָה, יִקְשֹׁבוּ, יִקְשֹׁבוּ; impv. הִקְשִׁיב, הִקְשִׁיבָה (so also Bomberg on Da 9₁₉, Leningrad הִקְשִׁיב), הִקְשִׁיבוּ, הִקְשִׁיבוּ; inf. cs. הִקְשִׁיב; pt. מִקְשִׁיב, מִקְשִׁיבָה; (THAT 2:684-689): to listen attentively.

—1. with human sbj.:

—a. abs. 1S 15₂₂ Is 10₃₀ 28₂₃ 34₁ 42₂₃ 49₁ Jr 6₁₀₋₁₇ 8₆ Hos 5₁ Zech 7₁₁ Jb 33₃₁, Pr 1₂₄ (מִקְשִׁיב), 2C 20₁₅ 33₁₀;

—b. i. with אֵל of the thing Jr 18₁₈ Neh 9₃₄,

—ii. with אִישׁ of the person Is 51₄;

—c. i. with לְ of the thing Is 48₁₈ Pr 2₂ (see below, 4), 4₂₀ 5₁ 7₂₄ Sir 3₂₉; לְקוֹלֵךְ Jr 6₁₇ Song 8₁₃, see THAT 2:686;

—ii. with לְ and inf. Pr 4₁;

—d. with עַל of the thing Jr 6₁₉ Pr 17₄ 29₁₂;

—e. with acc. of the thing **Jr 23**₁₈ **Jb 13**₆, cf. **קָשַׁב רֵב-קָשַׁב** to pay special attention **Is 21**₇, see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §93d.

—2. sbj. **אֵלֶימוֹ/יְהוָה**:

—a. abs. **Mal 3**₁₆ **Da 9**₁₉;

—b. i. with **אֵל** of the thing **Ps 142**₇;

—ii. with **אֵל** of the person (**אֵלַי**) **Jr 18**₁₉;

—c. i. with **לְ** of the thing (**לְקוֹל**) **Ps 5**₃;

—ii. with **לְ** of the person (**לִי**) **Ps 55**₃;

—d. with **בְּ** of the thing (**בְּקוֹל**) **Ps 66**₁₉, **86**₆ (var. **לְ**); with acc. of the thing **Ps 10**₁₇ see below, 4, **Ps 17**₁ **61**₂.

—3. sbj. **אֶרֶץ וּמְלֹאָהּ** abs. **Mi 1**₂.

—4. special meanings: **הִקְשִׁיב אָזְן** **Ps 10**₁₇ **Pr 2**₂; the exact grammatical explanation is uncertain, see Gesenius-B.; either:

—a. **הִקְשִׁיב** causative of the qal, to cause one's ear to pay attention; or

—b. **אָזְן** acc. of place (area) or relationship, cf. Gesenius-K. §144m; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §106, 2d; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §102. †

Der. **קָשַׁב**, ***קָשַׁב**, ***קָשַׁב**.

8560 **קָשַׁב**

קָשַׁב: **קָשַׁב**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s: **קָשַׁב**: **attention**, notice **1K 18**₂₉ **2K 4**₃₁ (**אֵין קָשַׁב**), **Is 21**₇ with **הִקְשִׁיב**, → **קָשַׁב** hif. 1 e. †

8561 **קָשַׁב**

***קָשַׁב**: **קָשַׁב**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479 l: fem. **קָשַׁבָּת**: **attentive**, sbj. **אָזְן Neh 1**_{6.11}, cf. **קָשַׁב** hif. 4. †

8562 **קָשַׁב**

***קָשַׁב**: **קָשַׁב**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480s: pl. fem. **קָשַׁבוֹת** with **לְ**, **attentive**, sbj. **אָזְנִים Ps 130**₂ **2C 6**₄₀ **7**₁₅. †

8563 **קָשָׁה**

I קשה: MHeb. pi. to have difficulty, hif. to harden, hitp. (SamP. also Dt 1₁₇: nif. II = hitpa.) to have difficulty, harden oneself, adj. קשה, DSS קשה (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 196), sbst. קושי and קשי with עורף, or alternatively לבב (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 193, 196); JArm. קשי, קשי pe. to be heavy, be difficult, pa. to make heavy, raise objections, af. to make hard, raise objections, be obdurate, make difficulties; also Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:563, 585); EgArm. ? af. אקשה (*Aḥiqar* 140): to argue (*Cowley Arm. Pap.* 224), to make a stand (*Grelot Documents* 442), adj. קשה hard, difficult (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 267; *Hoftijzer-Jongeling Dictionary* 1038, *qšh* adj., *mnd'm qšh* something difficult, and also *qšy* verb, to strive); Syr. *qəšā* pe. to become hard, pa./af. to harden = CPArm. pa.; adj. Syr. *qašyā*, CPArm. **qšy*, *qš'* hard, sbst. Syr. *quššāyā* hardening, CPArm. *qšyw* hardness, firmness; Mnd. QŠA pe. to be hard, stiff, pa. causative: to harden stiffen (*Drower-M. Dictionary* 416b); adj. *q(a)šia* hard, cruel; sbst. *qašūt(a)* hardness, stubbornness, cruelty (*Drower-M. Dictionary* 403b); Arb. *qasā* (*qsw*) to be hard, strict, cruel; adj. *qasīy* hard, solid; sbst. *qaswat* hardness, strictness, cruelty; cf. קשה, which is related in meaning and perhaps also related by root, see THAT 2:689; on קשה see THAT 2: 689-692; cf. Gerleman ZAW 92 (1980) 410ff.

qal: pf. קשה, קשה; impf. יקש, יקשה:

—a. to **be heavy, hard:** יד (of the hand of Yahweh) 1S 5₇, עברה Gn 49₇, דבר fierce speech (NRSV:) 2S 19₄₄;

—b. heavy, meaning to **be difficult:** דבר (a legal matter) Dt 1₁₇ 15₁₈. †

nif: pt. נקשה: **dejected** Is 8₂₁. †

pi. (Jenni *Piel* 91): impf. נתקש (SamP. nif. II = hitpa.: *wtiqqašši*): to **have difficulties** (in giving birth) Gn 35₁₆, v. 17 hif. see Jenni loc. cit. †

hif. (Jenni *Piel* 91, 97, 100): pf. הקשה, הקשית, הקשו, הקשו; impf. יקש, יקשה, יקשו, יקשו; inf. sf. הקשתה; pt. נקשה: (THAT 2:691; for bibliography, see further R. Schmid *Fschr. Ziegler* 2:93).

—1. a. to **make hard:** על 1K 12₄/2C 10₄;

—b. to **harden:**

—i. רחב Dt 2₃₀, לב Ex 7₃, sbj. יהוה;

—ii. לב/לב Ps 95₈ Pr 28₁₄, human sbj. (pig-headedness);

—c. ערה (ערפם, ערפכם, ערפון) to harden one's neck, meaning to be (become) obstinate Dt 10₁₆ 2K 17₁₄ Jr 7₂₆ 17₂₃ 19₁₅ Pr 29₁ Neh 9_{16f.29} 2C 30₈ 36₁₃ Sir 16₁₁; elliptical (without ערה) Jb 9₄.

—2. a. with ל with inf.: לשאול he asks for something difficult 2K 2₁₀; לשלחנו he makes difficulties to release us, sbj. פרה Ex 13₁₅;

—b. with ב with inf. בלדה she had a difficult birth Gn 35₁₇, v. 16 see pi.

Der. קָשִׁי, קָשָׁה.

8564 קָשָׁה

II מקָשָׁה *Der. מְקַשֶּׂה, I מְקַשָּׁה.

8565 קָשָׁה

קָשָׁה: I קָשָׁה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465f; SamP. *qāšī*; MHeb. DSS, EgArm., Syr., CPArm., Mnd., Arb. → I קָשָׁה (THAT 2:689-92): קָשָׁה; fem. קָשָׁה, קָשֶׁת; pl. קָשִׁים, קָשִׁי.

—1. hard, difficult:

—a. יָד (power, might) **Ju** 4₂₄, עֲבָרָה **Ex** 1₁₄ 6₉ **Dt** 26₆ **1K** 12₄/2C 10₄ **Is** 14₃, מְלִחָמָה **2S** 2₁₇, חָרָב **Is** 27₁, רִיחַ (storm) **27**₈;

—b. קָשָׁה something difficult **Ps** 60₅ (on the fem. cf. von Soden *Gramm.* §60, 1 a, Michel *Grundlegung* 1:33f); יוֹם קָשָׁה who has hard days **Jb** 30₂₅; אִשָּׁה קָשֶׁת־רִיחַ **1S** 1₁₅ exact meaning uncertain, NRSV: a woman deeply troubled; REB: a heart-broken woman; other suggestions include:

—a. a despairing woman, cf. Vulg. *mulier infelix nimis*, see Stoebe KAT 8/1:91;

—b. a strong, courageous woman, see Loretz BZ NF 3 (1959) 293f;

—c. a stubborn woman, see TOB; :: cj. with Sept. σκληρὰ -]14ἡμέρα = קָשֶׁת יוֹם.

—2. hard, strict:

—a. אִישׁ **1S** 25₃, pl. **2S** 3₃₉; אֲדֹנָיִם **Is** 19₄ (pl. of majesty, for sing., see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19c), on the identity of the “hard lord”, see Wildberger BK 10:708;

—b. חַזוֹת **Is** 21₂, קִנְאָה (passion) **Song** 8₆;

—c. עָנָה קָשָׁה to answer harshly **1S** 20₁₀ **1K** 12₁₃/2C 10₁₃; דִּבְרַי קָשׁוֹת אֵת to speak harsh words to **Gn** 42₇₋₃₀ (SamP. *qāšot*, Sam. [קָשִׁיאִית]); שָׁלוּחַ קָשָׁה אֵל sent with hard words to **1K** 14₆.

—3. (cf. קָשָׁה hif. 1 c):

—a. עָרַף קָשָׁה obstinacy **Dt** 31₂₇; עָרַף קָשָׁה obstinate **Ex** 32₉ 33₃₋₅ 34₉ **Dt** 9₆₋₁₃; > קָשָׁה **Is** 48₄; קָשָׁה on its own, without עָרַף, also in the expression הַרְכָּם הַקָּשָׁה their obstinate ways **Ju** 2₁₉, see THAT 2:691;

—b. קָשִׁי־לֵב with hardened heart, literally hardened of heart **Ezk** 3₇ (מִצָּחָה parallel with חֲזִיקִי).

—4. hard, difficult: דְּבַר קָשָׁה a difficult situation (: קָטָן a minor problem) **Ex** 18₂₆.

—5. hard > **impudent**: קָשִׁי פָּנִים **Ezk 24** (parallel with חֲזִק־לֵב) :: Greenberg VTSupp. 29 (1978) 134: shameless. †

8566 קָשַׁח

קָשַׁח: Arb. *qasaḥa* to be hard; Sab. קָשַׁח hardness, cruelty, cf. Gesenius-B.

hif: pf. הִקְשִׁיחַ; impf. תִּקְשִׁיחַ.

—1. to **treat harshly**, with acc. **Jb 39**₁₆, cj. for הִקְשִׁיחַ read with MSS תִּקְשִׁיחַ.

—2. to **harden** (לֵב) **Is 63**₁₇; cf. יִקְשִׁיחַ **Sir 30**₁₂ (margin). †

8567 קָשַׁט

*קָשַׁט: MHeb. pi. to clean, hif. to get ready, hitp. to clean oneself; JArm. pa. to clean, straighten up, itpa. to clean oneself; cf. כָּשַׁט af. to treat well; ? EgArm. haf. הִקְשַׁט to prepare, arrange, and also Palm. pa. to be successful (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 267; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1038, *qšt* I), see further BArm. קָשַׁט; cf. Arb. *qasata* to do wrong, practise justice, sbst. *qīst* truth, justice, see Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 98, 132; Wagner *Aramäismen* 274.

Der. קָשַׁט.

8568 קָשַׁט

קָשַׁט: *קָשַׁט, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460i, 580t, 213t; Arm. loanword (Wagner *Aramäismen* 274): **truth Pr 22**₂₁ (= Heb. → אֱמֶת); cf. Cody *Biblica* 61 (1980) 423f. †

8569 קָשַׁט

קָשַׁט: Arm. loanword (Wagner *Aramäismen* 273; Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 132f; KBL; cf. Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: p. 156 d α: distant progressive assimilation, < קָשַׁט); JArm. קָשַׁט :: Tsevat HUCA 24 (1952/53) 114: Heb. nomen actionis (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 462 l) **archery Ps 60**₆. †

8570 קָשִׁי

קָשִׁי: I קָשִׁי, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458x, 576g, 577h; SamP. *qāšī*; MHeb. sbst. DSS, Syr., CPArm., Mnd., Arb. → I קָשִׁי: **obstinacy** (→ קָשִׁי 3 a) **Dt 9**₂₇. †

8571 קָשִׁיּוֹן

קָשִׁיּוֹן: Eg. *q-ś-n* (Simons *Handbook* 1: entry 37); transcribed *qa-śú-na* (Helck *Beziehungen* 130): place name in Issachar **Jos 19**₂₀, Levitical city **21**₂₈; cj. **1C 6**₅₇ for קָשִׁיּוֹן rd. קָשִׁיּוֹן; for its location, see Simons *Geog.* §330, 8: the name is preserved in *Qeisūn* north-east of *Indūr*, but probably to be identified with *Tell el-‘Ajjul*, though not

suggested by Noth *Jos.* 129; the exact location is unknown; but according to Gray *Joshua, Judges and Ruth* 178 קָשׁוֹן is connected with the river name קִישׁוֹן, see also Reicke-R. *Hw.* 957. †

8572 קָשַׁר

קָשַׁר: MHeb. qal to knot, tie, pi. to tie together, nif., hitp. to contract, hang on, adhere to, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 196; cf. Damascus Document 13:19 pt. nif. “tied”); possible root interchange with → I קָצַר and the Semitic equivalents mentioned there; Akk. *kašāru(m)*, *kešēru* to restore, repair damaged buildings (AHw. 461b; CAD K: 284, *kašāru* A), → כָּשַׁר.

qal: pf. קָשַׁר, קָשְׁרָה, קָשַׁרְתִּי, קָשַׁרְתֶּם, sf. קָשַׁרְתֶּם; impf. וַיִּקְשַׁר/וַיִּקְשְׁרֶה, וַתִּקְשַׁר/וַתִּקְשְׁרֶה, sf. וַיִּקְשְׁרוּ, וַתִּקְשְׁרֶה, sf. וַתִּקְשְׁרֶה; impv. sf. קָשְׁרֶם; pt. pl. קָשְׁרִים, passive fem. קָשְׁרָה, pl. קָשְׁרִים.

—1. to **tie down:**

—a. with acc. (crocodile) **Jb 40**₂₉;

—b. with עַל to something **Gn 38**₂₈ **Dt 6**₈ **11**₁₈ **Jr 51**₆₃ **Pr 3**₃ **6**₂₁ **7**₃;

—c. with acc. and בְּ **Jos 2**₁₈₋₂₁ **Jb 39**₁₀;

—d. metaphorically with בְּ, passive pt. bound up in **Gn 44**₃₀ **Pr 22**₁₅.

—2. a. קָשַׁר עַל to **be in league, conspire against** **1S 22**₈₋₁₃ **1K 15**₂₇ **16**₉ **2K 10**₉ **15**₁₀₋₂₅ **21**_{23f} **Am 7**₁₀ (see Wolff BK 14/2:357), **2C 24**₂₁ **33**_{24f};

—b. cj. קָשַׁר אַחֲרַי **Jr 12**₆ for קָרְאוּ מִלֵּא אַחֲרֵיךָ prp. כְּלָם אֵי קָשְׁרוּ (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 80; BHS; Weiser ATD 20:100) :: MT: ZürBib.; TOB; NRSV; REB: they are in full cry after you;

—c. קָשַׁר עַל קָשַׁר to make a conspiracy against **2K 14**₁₉ **15**₃₀ **2C 25**₂₇ **Sir 13**₁₂; abs. קָשַׁר קָ 1K 16₂₀ **2K 12**₂₁ **15**₁₅; קָשַׁר to conspire **1K 16**₁₆ **Neh 4**₂;

—d. קָשַׁר עִם to be in league with, be in a conspiracy with **2S 15**₃₁.

—3. passive pt.: **strong, sturdy** (animals) **Gn 30**₄₂, cf. Arb. *qaswarat* strong, sturdy (Gesenius-B.).

—4. special meanings: **Sir 7**₈: אֵל תִּקְשֹׁר, Sept. μῆ >, meaning uncertain: proposals:

—a. to sin (Smend); NRSV: do not commit a sin twice; REB: do not pile up sin on sin;

—b. to decide on, resolve (KBL),

—c. to become tangled (ZürBib.);

—d. to renovate, literally to tie together (TOB). †

nif: pf. נִקְשְׂרָה; impf. וַתִּקְשֶׁר.

—1. with בָּ (בְּנֶפֶשׁ ... בְּנֶפֶשׁ) to **commit oneself** to **1S 18**₁, see Stoebe KAT 8/1:341: to feel sympathetically associated with.

—2. to **be joined together** (הִחֹזְמוּ) **Neh 3**₃₈. †

pi. (Jenni *Piel* 189): impf. תִּקְשֶׁר, 2nd. fem. sf. תִּקְשְׂרִים.

—1. to **tie, tie up** (obj. → מְעַרְנוֹת) **Jb 38**₃₁.

—2. to **tie on, wear as a belt** (with acc. of the person) **Is 49**₁₈. †

pu: pt. fem. pl. מִקְשָׁרוֹת: **sturdy** (animals) **Gn 30**₄₁, see qal 3. †

cj. hif: impf. for תִּקְדִּישׁוּ rd. תִּקְשִׁירוּ (→ קָדַשׁ hif. 4 a.: to have companionship with Yahweh **Is 8**₁₃ :: Driver JTS 6 (1955) 82ff: similarly also Kaiser ATD 17³:92: to consider as complicated :: ATD 17⁵:184 to consider as a conspirator. †

hitp: pf. הִתְקַשְּׂרוּ; impf. וַיִּתְקַשְּׂרוּ; pt. pl. מִתְקַשְּׂרִים: to **conspire with each other** (against) with אֵל **2K 9**₁₄, with עַל **2C 24**_{25f}. †

Der. קֶשֶׁר, קֶשֶׁרִים.

קֶשֶׁר 8573

קֶשֶׁר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457q; MHeb. knot, joint; contraction, crust; order, association; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 196) Damascus Document 13:10: חֲרֻצוֹבוֹת קֶשֶׁרֵיהֶם the bonds of their fetters (Maier *Texte* 1:63; cf. Lohse *Texte* 95 on Dam 13:10); ? Heb. inscr. הַקֶּשֶׁר (Lachish 5:8), however, the reading is very uncertain, see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 268; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1040, qšr II; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 195; Gibson *Textbook* 1:43, 44: conspiracy; JArm. קושרתא belt; Eg. *ga-sa-ru* circle (Albright *Vocalization* 55): קֶשֶׁר, sf. קֶשְׂרוֹ.

—1. **alliance, conspiracy**: **2S 15**₁₂ **2K 11**₁₄/**2C 23**₁₃ **Is 8**₁₂ :: Driver JTS 6 (1955) 82ff: intricate matter > difficulty, thus Kaiser ATD 17³:92: intrigue (:: ATD 17⁵:184 conspiracy); קֶשֶׁר → קֶשֶׁר qal 2 c; with מוֹצֵא to uncover **2K 17**₄ **Jr. 11**₉; with נִתֵּן declare a conspiracy **Sir 11**₃₁ :: Smend: to attack dastardliness → קֶשֶׁר qal 4; cj. **Is 8**₁₄ for לְמוֹקְדֵשׁ, suggestions:

—a. לְמוֹקֶשׁ (Duhm *Das Buch Jesaia*⁴ 84; BHK³;

—b. מִקְשִׁיר cause of difficulty (Driver JTS 6 (1955) 83 :: ATD 17⁵:184⁴ לְמוֹקְשִׁיר meaning to the conspirator), cause of complication (Kaiser loc. cit.); cf. BHS; > מִקְשָׁר conspiracy Wildberger BK 10:334, 335; cj. **Ezk 22**₂₅ for נְבִיאֵיהָ קֶשֶׁר rd. with Sept. נְשִׂיאֵיהָ (BHS).

—2. other usages (except those mentioned in paragraph 1): with אָמַר Is 8₁₂ 2C 23₁₃; with הָיָה 2S 15₁₂; with קָרָא 2K 11₁₄.

8574 קָשְׂרִים

קָשְׂרִים, tantum pl.: קָשַׁר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 481x; MHeb. קָשְׂרָה; JArm. קָשְׂרָא to tie together, unite: cs. cj. Jb 8₁₄ קָשְׂרִי, sf. קָשְׂרִיהָ.

—1. **ribbons, breast-sashes** (of women) Is 3₂₀ Jr 2₃₂; for Is 49₁₈ → קָשַׁר pi..

—2. **summer threads** → קָיִט, cj. Jb 8₁₄. †

8575 קָשַׁשׁ

קָשַׁשׁ: both A (probably) and B (certainly) are denominative from קָשַׁ; so also MHeb., JArm. קָשִׁישׁ to gather dry herbs; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:585); Syr. *qaš* to gather straw and wood; there can however be no connection with root *qšš* (JArm., Syr., CPArm., Mnd.), as mentioned in Gesenius-B. and KBL; nor probably with Ug. *qtt* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 2:iv:27; Gordon *Textbook* §19:2290; Aistleitner 2468) and *qtqt* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 114:5) to tear out, tear to pieces; see Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín (UF 7 (1975) 112, with bibliography), Driver *Myths*² 157b: Arb. *qatta*.

A. Zeph 2₁: וְקָשְׂרוּ וְקָשְׂרוּ הַתְּקַיְשׁוּ, **hitpo.** impv. followed by **qal** impv.; Sept. συναχθητε καῑ συνδέθητε, Symmachus συλλέγητε σύνετε (rd. ? σύνιτε), Pesh. *ʿetkanšw/ʿetkannašw wēʿtasrw* assemble and join together, Vulg. *convenite congregamini*; similarly Tg., on which see also Rudolph KAT 13/3:271, and Keller CAT 11b:197; see also Rudolph loc. cit. on the fragment הַתְּקַיְשׁוּ (DJD 1: p. 80 text 15:2):

—a. i. following the versions, the usual translation of MT is get together and assemble (ZürBib.), muster yourselves and stay mustered (Elliger ATD 25⁶:68), similarly Keller loc. cit.; more literally Gerleman *Zephanja* (1942) 24: come together like straw, yes be like straw; somewhat differently p. 69: heap yourselves like straw, yes, be like straw; similarly TOB 1209: heap yourselves up, heap yourselves;

—ii. קָשַׁשׁ as related to קָשָׁה meaning to be hard can be translated as make yourselves hard and stand firm (Gray VT 3 (1953) 404-407);

—b. earlier cj.: וְקָשְׂרוּ הַתְּבֹשְׂשׁוּ וְקָשְׂרוּ הַתְּקַיְשׁוּ; more recently:

—i. Rudolph loc. cit. reads קָשְׂרוּ (without daghesh), root from Arb. *qawisa* to have a hunched back, *taqawwasa* to be bent, stooped; to be translated as stoop and bend your backs;

—ii. Sabottka *Zephanja* 60: vb. קָשַׁשׁ by-form of יִקְשֵׁשׁ, נִקְשֵׁשׁ, to be translated as only set further traps and you will be caught in them; rather than the cj. in b, the interpretation suggested in a (i) is to be preferred.

B. pol: (SamP. pi. Ex 5₁₂ *alqaššəš*, Nu 15_{32f} *amqaššəš*) pf. קָשְׂשׁוּ; inf. cs. קָשֵׁשׁ; pt. מְקַשֵּׁשׁ, fem. מְקַשֵּׁשֶׁת: to **pick up** (stubble) Ex 5₇₋₁₂; to **gather** (pieces of wood) Nu 15_{32f} 1K 17₁₀₋₁₂. †

8576 קָשַׁת

קֶשֶׁת: primary noun, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 450g; SamP. *qāšət*; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 196); JArm. **קֶשֶׁת**; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:583); OArm., EgArm. *qšt*(?), also with sf.; ? Pun. *qšt* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 268; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1040, *qšt* I: *p*^l *qšt* manufacturer of arches (or of bows), context damaged); Ug. *qšt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2287; Aistleitner 2466; cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 258 entry 349, p. 332-334 entry 504-506, and 2: p. 29 entry 54); Akk. *qaštu(m)* bow, archer, a constellation or star (AHw. 906f; CAD Q: 147), E. Salonen *Die Waffen der alten Mesopotamier* 39-42; sbst. in Ebla *qà-šù*, see G. Pettinato *Old Canaanite Cuneiform Texts of the Third Millennium* 12; Syr. *qeštā*; CPArm. *qšt*[?]; Mnd. *qašta* bow, rainbow (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 404a); Eth. *qast* (Dillmann *Lex.* 433f); Arb. *qaus*; pl. *ʿaqwās* and *qušīy*, *qišīy*: **קֶשֶׁת**, Secunda > **Ps 46**₁₀ (Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 125), **קֶשֶׁת**, sf. **קֶשֶׁתִּי**, **קֶשֶׁתְּךָ/קֶשֶׁתְּךָ**, **קֶשֶׁתוֹ**, **קֶשֶׁתָּם**, **קֶשֶׁתָּם**; pl. **קֶשֶׁתוֹת** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 614; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §57, 1), sf. **קֶשֶׁתוֹתַי**, var. Bomberg **קֶשֶׁתוֹתַי** **Is 528**, **קֶשֶׁתוֹתָם**, **קֶשֶׁתֵיהֶם** (daghesh dirimens, see Bergsträsser 1: §10w; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §14, 2c), **2S 122** **נִשׁוּג** = **נִסּוּג** nif. inf. abs. (→ **סוּג** nif., cf. BHS): **bow, weapon** (BRL² 49f; Pritchard *Pictures* 3, 185, 368, 626 etc.; Keel *Bildsymb.* no. 121; Keel *Der Bogen als Herrschaftssymbol* in ZDPV 93 (1977) 141-177; Dalman *Arbeit* 6:330f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 264, 267; cf. Y. Yadin *Art of Warfare* 1: 46ff, 62-64, 80-83.

—1. **bow (weapon) of a hunter Gn 27₃ Is 7₂₄.**

—2. (the) weapon of a warrior **Zech 9₁₀ 10₄ Hos 2₂₀**; **קֶשֶׁת נְחוֹשֶׁה** **קֶשֶׁת** bronze bow **2S 22₃₅/Ps 18₃₅ Jb 20₂₄** (:: Dahood *Psalms I* 103, 115; Pope *Job* 153: marvellous bow, root *nhš*); **קֶשֶׁת גְּבוּרִים** **1S 2₄ Is 21₁₇**, **קֶשֶׁת מִלְחָמָה**, **קֶשֶׁת** **Zech 9₁₀ 10₄.**

—3. **קֶשֶׁת** alongside other weapons:

—a. **קֶשֶׁת חַרֶב** **Gn 48₂₂ Jos 24₁₂ 1S 18₄ 2K 6₂₂ Hos 2₂₀**;

—b. **קֶשֶׁת חַיִּץ** **Is 7₂₄ 2K 13₁₅ Ezk 39_{3,9} Ps 11₂ Lam 3₁₂ 1C 12₂**;

—c. **קֶשֶׁת כִּידוֹן** **Jr 6₂₃ 50₄₂**;

—d. **קֶשֶׁת חַנִּית** **Ps 46₁₀**;

—e. **קֶשֶׁת תְּלִי** **Gn 27₃**;

—f. **קֶשֶׁת מִגֶּן** **2C 14₇ 17₁₇**;

—g. **קֶשֶׁת אֲבֵנֵי קֶלַע** **Jb 41₂₀**;

—h. **קֶשֶׁת אֲבֵנֵי קֶלַע** **קֶשֶׁת בְּנֵי** in a list of weapons **2C 26₁₄.**

—4. special meanings:

—a. **מִקֶּשֶׁת** without a bow, without a shot from the bow **Is 22₃**, see Wildberger BK 10:804, 806;

—b. **קֶשֶׁת רֶשֶׁף** fire-brands from the bow, meaning arrows **Ps 76₄**, → **רֶשֶׁף** I;

—c. באיתן קשתו (ותשב) however, his bow remained firm, resolute Gn 49²⁴, so ZürBib.; TOB; NRSV: his bow remained taut; REB: remained unfailing; cf. H.J. Zobel *Stammesspruch und Geschichte* (BZAW 95, 1965) 5 :: alt. cj.;

—d. מִטְחֵוּי קוֹתֶשֶׁב a bowshot away Gn 21¹⁶, → טחה, cf. Westermann BK 1/2:412, 418;

—e. cj. Is 66¹⁹ for קשת נמשכי ורשׁ מִשְׁךְ וְרֶשׁ, cf. Sept. and Westermann ATD 19:336.

—5. metaphorically, Yahweh's bow in the clouds, the rainbow Gn 9^{13f-16} (Westermann BK 1/1:634), Ezk 1²⁸ Sir 43¹¹ 50⁷.

—6 expressions:

—a. belonging specifically under קִמְשֵׁךְ וְרֶשׁ: דָּרַךְ (→ דָּרַךְ qal 2) Zech 9¹³ Ps 7¹³ 11² 37¹⁴ Lam 2⁴ 3¹², cf. Jr. 9²; קִשְׁתּוֹ דָּרַךְ קִשְׁתּוֹ Jr 51³ (textual emendation), דָּרַכְי קִשְׁתּוֹ Jr 46⁹ 50¹⁴⁻²⁹ 1C 5¹⁸ 8⁴⁰ 2C 14⁷; מִשְׁךְ בִּקְוֹן 1K 22³⁴ 2C 18³³; יָרָה בִּקְוֹן hif. 1S 31³ 1C 10³; כּוֹן pol. Ps 7¹³, hif. 2C 26¹⁴; נִשְׁקִי קִנְחָת 1C 12² 2C 17¹⁷, cf. Ps 78⁹ → II נִשְׁקִי; עָרָה הַקִּנְשָׁק pi. (textual emendation) Hab 3⁹; רָכַב יָד עַל-הַקִּנְשָׁק hif. 2K 13¹⁶ → רָכַב hif.; רָמָה קִרְמָה Ho 7¹⁶ Ps 78⁵⁷ (see below, 6 b); תַּפְּשׁ חֲפֵשׁ Am 2¹⁵ → תַּפְּשׁ;

—cj.: Gn 21²⁰ for קשת רבה קשת רבה (BHS), see Westermann BK 1/2:412;

—b. expressions not specifically belonging under קִשְׁת רֵבָה: בָּקַע בֹּאֵ בֶקֶן Is 7²⁴; בָּטַח בִּקְוֹן בֹּאֵ בֶקֶן Ps 44⁷; בָּרַח בְּנִקְשָׁת (לֹא) hif. Jb 41²⁰; גִּרַשׁ בִּקְוֹן (לֹא) pi. Jos 24¹²; חִזַּק קִנְרֶשׁ hif. Jr 6²³ 50⁴², pl. Neh 4¹⁰; חָלַף הַקִּנְחָת hif. Jb 29²⁰ → I חָלַף; חָלַף with חָלַף as sbj. Jb 20²⁴ → II חָלַף; חָתַת (חָתִים) חָתַת hif. 1S 2⁴, pi. חָתַתָּה Jr 51⁵⁶ (cj. for קִשְׁתּוֹתָם prp. קִשְׁתָּם, see BHS); יִשַׁע בִּקְוֹן קִשְׁתָּם hif. Hos 1⁷; פָּרַת לָקַח בִּקְוֹן לָקַח 2K 13¹⁵; מָלֵא יָד בִּקְוֹן לָקַח pi. 2K 9²⁴; נָכַח הַקִּנְמֵלָה יָד בֶּקֶן hif. Ezk 39³; נָשָׂא הַקִּנְכָּה הַקִּנְשָׁק Gn 27³; נִשְׁקִי בִּקְוֹן נִשְׁקִי hif. Ezk 39⁹; נָתַן הַקִּנְפָּקֶשׁ (פָּקֶשׁ) Is 41²; עָמַד עִם hif. Neh 4⁷; רָטַשׁ pi. Is 13¹⁸ (cj. for pi. rd. pu. and for קִשְׁתּוֹת rd. קִשְׁתּוֹת, see Wildberger BK 10:501, 504); רָמָה קִרְמָה Hos 7¹⁶ Ps 78⁵⁷ (→ I רָמָה); שָׁוַג = שָׁוַג nif. (inf. נִשְׁוַג) 2S 1²² see above; שָׁבַר קִשְׁבָּה 2K 6²²; שָׁבַר קִשְׁבָּה (אֶת-) pi. Ps 46¹⁰ and רָשַׁפְי־קִשְׁבָּה Ps 76⁴ see above 4 b, nif. Ps 37¹⁵;

—c. metaphorical expressions see above 5: with הָיָה Ezk 1²⁸, with נָתַן Gn 9¹³, with רָאָה qal (obj. קִשְׁת) Sir 43¹¹, nif. Gn 9¹⁴ Sir 50⁷. †

Der. קִשְׁט, cf. קִשְׁת.

8577 קִשְׁת

42₂₀ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 426), cs. רָאָה Gn 48₁₁ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 426), רָאָה(וֹ)ת, Ezk 28₁₇ (Gesenius-K. §75n; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 426); sf. רָאָה(וֹ)תִי, רָאָה(וֹ)תְךָ, רָאָה(וֹ)תְהוּ, רָאָה(וֹ)תְכֶם, רָאָה(וֹ)תְם; pt. רָאָה(וֹ)ת, fem. רָאָה, cs. רָאָה, sf. רָאָה Gn 16₁₃, רָאָה Is 47₁₀ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 588 l); pl. רָאָה, fem. רָאָה(וֹ)ת, cs. רָאָה, sf. רָאָה, רָאָה, sf. רָאָה, רָאָה, רָאָה, רָאָה, fem. pas-sive pl. רָאָה(וֹ)ת; for bibliography see THAT 2: 692-701.

—1. to see with one's eyes:

—a. abs. מִרְאָה so that he could not see Gn 27₁; לְרָאוֹת with יָכַל to look Ps 40₁₃, see Kraus BK 15⁵:457; with שָׂבַע to be satisfied (of the eye) with seeing Qoh 1₈; with the eyes (בְּעֵינַיִךְ) Dt 3₂₇;

—b. with עֵינַיִם as sbj. Is 64₃ (obj. אֱלֹהִים a god); with other, different objects Ps 35₂₁ Jb 13₁ 28₁₀ and elsewhere; cf. עֵין רָאָה the eye of him who sees me, wants to see me Jb 7₈;

—c. sbj. אֶרְוֶה Ps 97₄, אֶרְוֶה Ps 114₃.

—2. רָאָה to see, parallel with יָדַע to understand Is 6₉, to see for oneself, parallel with to experience Lv 5₁, to see for oneself, parallel with to notice 1S 26₁₂; for this see also Seeligmann *Fschr. Zimmerli* 427f, where the parallelism between seeing and understanding is emphasised, cf. Ex 16_{6f} Is 5₁₉ 29₁₅ Jb 11₁₁ Qoh 6₅; additional to an imperative רָאָה וְרָאָה 1S 24₁₂ 25₁₇ 2S 24₁₃ 1K 20₂₂, דַּע וְרָאָה 1S 25₁₇ Jr 2₁₉ (cf. 2₂₃), רָאָה וְדַע 1S 23₂₃ and דַּע וְרָאָה 1S 12₁₇ 14₃₈ 1K 20₇ 2K 5₇; see below 9 b.

—3. to see:

—a. with לְ of the person Ps 64₆ (for לְבִנוֹ with Vulg. iuxta Hebr. and Pesh. prp. לְנוֹ BHS), with acc. of the thing, to notice (אֲוִן) Ps 66₁₈;

—b. רָאָה לְעֵינַיִם 1S 16₇ to notice what is conspicuous (KBL), literally to see according to the eyes, see Stoebe KAT 8/1:300f, 304 (: לְלִבְבִי);

—c. with two acc., to see that someone or something is such and such Gn 7₁ Ps 37₂₅ Jb 5₃;

—d. with כָּאֵלֶּה Is 66₈, כָּהֵנָּה Gn 41₁₉;

—e. with acc. and כִּי to look at something for someone (כְּאֲנָשִׁים) Ju 9₃₆.

—4. the object of רָאָה is an independent asyndetic clause: מָה רָאִיתָם עֲשִׂיתִי what you saw me do Ju 9₄₈.

—5. the object of רָאָה is an independent syndetic clause:

—a. with כִּי (Joüon *Grammaire* §157d) to see that:

—i. Gn 38₁₄ Dt 32₃₆₋₃₉ Ju 20₄₁ Jb 2₁₃ and elsewhere;

—ii. the subject of the כִּי-clause is often the object of רָאָה: טוֹב כִּי רָאָה Gn 1₄₋₁₀₋₁₂₋₁₈₋₂₁₋₂₅, cf. Gn 6₂ Ex 2₂ Is 22₉ Ps 25₁₉; Pr 23₃₁ אַל-תִּרְאֶה יַיִן כִּי יתְאָדָם do not look at the wine, how it sparkles so red (Gemser *Spr.*² 86) :: Driver JSS 9 (1964) 348f: to drink deeply (vb. רוּה);

—b. with שׁ Qoh 2₁₃;

—c. ל with inf. as fronted object of רָאָה Lam 3₃₄₋₃₆: this has the lord (אֲדֹנָי) not seen, meaning this has not concerned him, see Rudolph KAT 17/1-3:229.

—6. a. to spy, reveal Is 28₄ (sbj. הִרְאָה), Hos 9₁₀, cf. Wolff BK 14/1²:207, 212; Song 3₃;

—b. to know Dt 33₉ Jb 8₁₈, see above 2;

—c. to look at, inspect Gn 11₅ Nu 21₈ 1S 28₁₂, Jb 41₂₆; on MT יִרְאֶה אֶת-כָּל-גְּבוּהַּ he looks at everything that is high (subj. Leviathan), see V. Kubina *Die Gottesreden im Buche Hiob* 104 :: alt. cj. יִרְאֶה ... אֶתוֹ, so e.g. Fohrer KAT 16:526, 527; also BHK (not BHS);

—d. to look after Gn 39₂₃ 1S 15₃₅ Is 5₁₂; God Ex 4₃₁ Ps 9₁₄ 31₈; abs. 10₁₁ 35₂₂; to intend רָאִיתָ מָזָה Gn 20₁₀, see Westermann BK 1/2:387;

—e. רָאָה הֵי to check whether Ex 4₁₈ Song 6_{11b}, מָזָה רָאָה to find out what is the situation 1S 19₃, see Stoebe KAT 8/1:355, 356; 2C 19₆, cf. רָאָה בְּמָה to find out in what his strength consists, on what it depends Ju 16₅;

—f. אֶחָרִי רָאָה Gn 16₁₃ MT רָאִיתִי אֶחָרִי רָאִי see e.g. von Rad ATD 2-4⁹:148: have I also looked even here at the one who looked at me?, cf. ZürBib.; TOB :: Westermann BK 1/2:279 for הֵלֵם prp. אֶל־הֵי; NRSV: have I really seen God and remained alive after seeing him? (REB similar); on the whole passage see also Booij VT 30 (1980) 1-7;

—g. particular instances:

—i. הִרְאָה אֶתָּה do you see? 2S 15₂₇ in the sense of a warning, look out! or, listen attentively!; so Hoftijzer VT 21 (1971) 606-609; cf. Hertzberg ATD 10²:279;

—ii. גַּם אֲנֹכִי הִנְנָה רָאִיתִי Jr 7₁₁, the exact meaning is uncertain: Sept. καὶ ἐγὼ φιδὸς ἐώρακα, Vulg. *ego ego sum ego vidi*, Pesh. *ʿenā hāʾ hēzēt (hzyt)*; for recent suggestions see Volz *Jer.*² (1928) 92; e.g. 1. I see as well, I am not blind, cf. H. Weippert BZAW 132 (1973) 28⁹; Rudolph *Jer.*³ 50; 2. yes, that is how I experienced it; 3. yes, I look at it like that also, cf. TOB; 4. I too have my (own) opinion (Volz *Jer.*² 87); NRSV: you know, I too am watching, says the Lord; REB: I warn you, I myself have seen all this.

—7. רָאָה to see with upset emotions (THAT 2:694; cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §106a; Mesha. 4, 7):

—a. with בּ:

—i. to take a look at (REB, NRSV: visit) Gn 34₁ to gaze on Song 3₁₁ 6₁₁; to fix one's gaze on someone or something Ps 64₆ Jb 3₉ 20₁₇;

—ii. to regard with joy **1S 6**₁₉ **Qoh 2**₁;

—iii. to gloat (esp. over the downfall of one's enemies) **Ob 12** **Ps 22**₁₈ **37**₃₄ **54**₉ **112**₈, cf. EgArm. **ב חזזה** (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 30, 17) and Canaanite *amāru ina balāti* to look on life joyfully (El Amarna letter 141:34f; see Gesenius-B.);

—iv. to look at with grief **Gn 21**₁₆ **44**₃₄ **Ex 2**₁₁ **Nu 11**₁₅ **Est 8**₆; to look at with sympathy (God) **Ex 4**₃₁ **Ps 9**₁₄ **25**₁₈ **31**₈, with **ב** **Gn 29**₃₂ **1S 1**₁₁ **Ps 106**₄₄, abs. **Ps 10**₁₁ **35**₂₂;

—v. describing the king of Babylon **רָאָה בַּכְּבֵּד** to examine the liver (extispicy) in a state of suspense, to be in suspense while consulting by divination (KBL), **Ezk 21**₂₆;

—b. with **לֵא** to glance hopefully at **Is 17**₇; with **עַל** to notice, look at **Ex 1**₁₆, to look (punitively) upon **Ex 5**₂₁;

—c. abs. to watch idly (of God) **Ps 35**₁₇ (see Dahood *Psalms* 1:209, 214).

—8. to see the face (THAT 2:697) **Nu 24**₂ **Jos 5**₁₃ **2K 2**₁₀₋₁₂ **6**₁₇ **Is 21**_{3-6f} **30**₁₀ (**Jr 1**₁₁) **Ezk 8**₁₃₋₁₅ **Am 7**₈ **9**₁ **Zech 1**₈; → **רָאָה**; **בְּרָאָה** see below, 14d; **רָאָה בְּחֵלּוֹם** **Gn 41**₂₂.

—9. a. impv. **רָאָה** look! (almost an exclamation) **2S 7**₂ (< **הִנֵּה** **1C 17**₁), cf. *amur* in El Amarna (Knudtzon *El-Amarna* 2:1369: impv. sg. of *amāru* I, to see) **Gn 27**₂₇ **31**₅₀ **41**₄₁ **2S 15**₃ **Jr 1**₁₀; **רָאָה** also referring to more than one **Dt 1**₈ **4**₅ **11**₂₆; **רָאָה** **1S 25**₃₅, **רָאָה** **Gn 39**₁₄ **Jos 8**₄;

—b. question **הֲרָאִיתָ** have you seen?, or do you see? (to attract attention) **1K 20**₁₃ **Jr 3**₆; similarly **הֲרָאִיתֶם** **1S 10**₂₄ **2K 6**₃₂, cf. **הֲרָאִיתָ** etc., see above 2.

—10. **רָאָה** with acc. of the person, to look at (searchingly) **Song 1**₆_{11b}.

—11. **רָאָה** to see, meaning to visit, see someone in person, call on (cf. Akk. *pān X amāru* (AHw. 41a; CAD A/2: 21b, *amāru* A 5: to see personally, or to visit a god, a king or a private individual, or to investigate a problem): **2S 13**_{5f} **2K 8**₂₉ **9**₁₆ **Ps 41**₇ **2C 22**₆.

—12. **רָאָה** to choose, select something for oneself, cf. Willi *Die Chronik als Auslegung* 154¹⁷⁵; with acc. and **לְ** **Gn 22**₈ **41**₃₃ **Dt 12**₁₃ **33**₂₁ **1S 16**₁₋₁₇; with acc. and **בְּ/מִן** among **2K 10**₃ **1C 17**₁₇ (cj. for **פְּתוֹר** rd. with MSS **בְּתוֹר**, see Willi *Die Chronik als Auslegung* 154; **רָאָה** chosen **Est 2**₉.

—13. **רָאָה** (not with one's eyes):

—a. to understand (cf. Seeligmann *Fschr. Zimmerli* 420ff): **Gn 2**₁₉ **42**₁ **Ex 20**₁₈ **Jr 33**₂₄ **Hab 2**₁; observe, perceive **1K 10**₄ **Jb 4**₈ **Qoh 1**₁₆ (**לֵב**); **רָאִיתִי אֹר** to feel (NRSV, REB) the glow of the fire **Is 44**₁₆;

—b. to see, meaning to get to know **Is 53**₁₁ (ins. **אֹר** after **רָאָה** with 1Q Is^{a, b}, Sept., see BHS); NRSV he shall see light :: Driver BZAW 103 (1968) 97f: **רָאָה** = **רוּה** “he was drowned, overwhelmed with light”; cf. NEB he shall be bathed in light :: REB he will see light; **חִיִּים** **Qoh 9**₉, cf. Lauha BK 19:169; **טוֹב** **Ps 34**₁₃ **Qoh**

3₁₃, בָּטוֹב Qoh 2₁, בָּטוֹב י' בָּטוֹב Ps 27₁₃, מוֹת Ps 89₄₉ (cf. Hebrews 11₅), נִקְמַת י' מוֹת, Jr 20₁₂, עֵנִי Lam 3₁, רָעב Jr 5₁₂, רָעָה Ps 90₁₅, שָׁחַת Ps 16₁₀, שָׁנָה Qoh 8₁₆;

—c. רָאָה to experience something Est 9₂₆, abs. Lam 2₁₆.

—14. רָאָה with a particular object:

—a. i. אֱלֹהִים (THAT 2:695f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1688) Gn 32₃₁ Ex 24₁₀ Ju 13₂₂ Is 6₅; מִלְאֲךָ יְהוָה Ju 6₂₂; cj. Ps 84₈ for אֱלֹהִים אֶל-יִרְאֶה prp. יִרְאֶה אֶל or יִרְאוּ אֶל, see Kraus BK 15⁵:746, 747;

—ii. אֵת (כָּל-) אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה י' הַדְּבָרִים, Dt 4₉, הַדְּבָרִים, Ex 34₁₀ Dt 11₇, מַעֲשֵׂה י' יִרְאוּ אֶל;

—iii. of Zion צָדַקְכָּ/כְּבוֹדְךָ Is 62₂;

—iv. פְּנֵי אֱלֹהִים ר' Gn 33₁₀ Ex 33₂₀, see below, nif. 4; cf. Nötscher *Angesicht*; H.D. Preuss *Verspottung fremder Religionen im Alten Testament* 22;

—b. רְאִי פְּנֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ 2K 25₁₉ Jr 52₂₅ Est 1₁₄ those who see the king's face, meaning those who are allowed to remain in the king's presence, who are always available, see de Vaux *Inst.* 1:185 = *Lebensordnungen* 1:196, cf. Akk. *amāru pānī šarri bēliya* and *dagālu pānī šarri bēliya*, frequent in El Amarna, references in J. Halbe *Das Privilegrecht Jahwes* 163¹¹;

—c. רְאִי הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ those who see the sun, meaning the living Qoh 7₁₁, cf. Akk. *nūra amāru* (AHw. 805a; CAD A/2: 21: to see the light, meaning to become free from a curse, captivity or affliction);

—d. מִרְאֵה עֵינֶיךָ the sight of your eyes, meaning what your eyes (have) to see Dt 28₃₄₋₆₇ → מִרְאֵה 1.

—15. misc.:

—a. רָאָה בֵּין ... לְ to see the difference between the righteous and the wicked Mal 3₁₈;

—b. רָאָה מִן to observe something about someone, meaning to copy someone Ju 7₁₇.

—16.:

—a. 1K 13₁₂ for וַיִּרְאוּ prp. with the versions וַיִּרְאוּ or וַיִּרְאוּהוּ (see Noth *Könige* 290; BHS);

—b. 1K 19₃ for וַיִּרְא prp. with a few MSS, Sept., Pesh., Vulg. וַיִּרְא (BHS);

—c. Is 21₈ for אֲרִיָּה prp. with 1QIs^a, Pesh. הֲרִיָּה (BHS);

—d. Is 41₂₈ for וַאֲרָא prp. with Vulg., cf. Pesh., Tg. וַאֲרָא (BHS) :: Elliger BK 11/1:176: מֵאֲלֵה;

—e. Jr 18₁₇ for אֲרָא prp. with the versions אֲרָא;

—c. with עַל over (sbj. יהוה) Zech 9₁₄; cj. ? Zeph 2₁₁ for נֹרָא prp. with Sept., Pesh. נִרְאָה, but see Rudolph KAT 13/3:276, 277f;

—d. sbj. כְּבוֹדוֹ Is 60₂, sbj. דְּמוּת כְּסֵא Ezk 10₁.

—4. נִרְאָה אֶת פְּנֵי (יהוה) to **appear** before (SamP. *at*, i.e. a preposition synonymous with עַם before, cf. II אֶת 3) Ex 23₁₅₋₁₇ (cj. for אֶל rd. אֶת-), 34_{20-23f} Dt 16₁₆ 31₁₁ 1S 1₂₂ Is 1₁₂ Ps 42₃, read qal in every case, nif. following later theory, so KBL; see also Gesenius-B.; see further Seeligmann *Fschr. Zimmerli* 435; W.H. Schmidt *Das Wort und die Wörter* 26; THAT 2:695f :: J. Halbe *Das Privilegrecht Jahwes* 185, who occasionally maintains nif. so as not to alter the MT: Ex 34₂₀ “and my face will not be seen by the empty-handed”, cf. Ex 23₁₅ Dt 16₁₆; for further discussion of the subject and bibliography see also W. Beyerlin *Herkunft und Geschichte der ältesten Sinaitraditionen* 97⁴.

—5. cj.:

—a. ? 2S 22₁₁ for נִירָא prp. with MSS and Ps 18₁₁ נִירָא; REB: he swooped on the wings of the wind :: e.g. Hertzberg ATD 10²:320; TOB; NRSV: he was seen upon the wings of the wind;

—b. Is 34₅ for רִיתָה rd. תִּרְאָה, see Wildberger BK 10:1327.

pu. (passive qal, cf. Bergsträsser 2: §15c; R. Meyer *Gramm.* 68, 3): pf. נִרְאָה: to **be seen** Jb 33₂₁. †

hif. (62 times): pf. הִרְאָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 208o), הִרְאִיתִי, הִרְאִיתָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 426) Nah 3₅, sf. הִרְאִנִי Ezk 11₂₅, הִרְאִנִי, הִרְאִנְךָ, הִרְאִנּוּ, הִרְאִנִי, הִרְאִנִי, הִרְאִנִי Ps 71₂₀ (K הִרְאִיתִנִי, Q הִרְאִיתִנִי), הִרְאִיתִיךָ, אֲרָאנִי, אֲרָאָהוּ, אֲרָאָכָּ, תִּרְאִנִי, יִרְאֵם, יִרְאִנּוּ, יִרְאִהוּ, יִרְאִנִי, sf. הִרְאִנִי, impf. הִרְאִיתִי(י); impv. sf. הִרְאִנִי, inf. הִרְאִיתָה sf. הִרְאִיתְךָ, הִרְאִיתְךָ, הִרְאִיתְךָ Dt 1₃₃ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 323e); pt. מִרְאָה.

—1. to **let someone see** something, **show someone**, with double acc.; the second acc. comprises things, places, the land, or often much more than simply a person, either an individual Ju 4₂₂ 2K 11₄, cf. Song 2₁₄, or descendants Gn 48₁₁, or parts of a person Jr 18₁₇ (cj. see below) Nah 3₅; Gn 12₁ 41₂₈ 48₁₁ Ex 9₁₆ 25₉ 27₈ 33₁₈ Nu 8₄ 13₂₆ 23₃ Dt 3₂₄ 4₃₆ 5₂₄ 34₁₋₄ Jos 5₆ Ju 1_{24f} 4₂₂ 13₂₃ 2S 15₂₅; cj. 1K 13₁₂ for נִירָא prp. with the versions נִירְאָהוּ (BHS); 2K 6₆ 11₄ 20₁₃₋₁₅ Is 39₂₋₄ Jr 11₁₈; cj. Jr 18₁₇ for אֲרָאָה rd. with the versions אֲרָאָם (BHS); Ezk 40₄; cj. Mi 7₁₅ for אֲרָאִנִי rd. אֲרָאִנִי (BHS); Nah 3₅ Ps 4₇ 78₁₁ Song 2₁₄ Est 1₁₁.

—2. God allows the prophets to see (THAT 2:698; Horst *EvTh.* 20 (1960) 193-205:

—a. Jr 24₁ 38₂₁ Ezk 11₂₅ 40₄ Am 7₁₋₄₋₇ 8₁ Hab 1₃ Zech 2₃ 3₁; see also paragraph 1: Ex 25₉ 27₈ 33₁₈ Nu 8₄;

—b. with דְּבָר as obj. Jr 38₂₁ Ezk 11₂₅, cf. Nu 23₃, see Zimmerli *Fschr. Kornfeld* 210.

—3. to **cause to experience** Ps 60₅ קִשְׁהָ, 71₂₀ צָרוֹת רַבּוֹת־, 85₈ חִסְדֶּיךָ, Qoh 2₂₄ טוֹב.

—4. particular instances:

—a. to grant the ability to see Dt 1₃₃;

- 1. a. הַרְאָה שְׂמוּאֵל 1C 9²² 26²⁸ 29²⁹;
- b. הַרְאָה = שְׂמוּאֵל 1S 9^{11-18f};
- c. הַרְאָה 1S 9, see above.
- 2. הַרְאָה חֲנָנִי 2C 16⁷⁻¹⁰.
- 3. pl. Is 30¹⁰ (רְאִים) parallel with חֲזִים).
- 4. cj. 1C 2⁵² for הַרְאָה rd. with רְאִיהָ. †

רְאָה 8584

II רְאָה: רָאָה: **face, vision** Is 28⁷; the exact derivation of the noun from the verb is uncertain:

- a. a type of infinitive, see Barth *Nominalbildung* §98b β; Brockelmann *Gramm.* 1:343;
- b. a segholate with final stress (incorrectly) instead of penultimate stress (רְאָה instead of רְאָה, cf. בְּכָה), see König *Wb.* 425b and Kutsch *Verheissung und Gesetz* 35⁴⁴; but see Zorell *Lex.:* רְאָה:
- a. vision, seer;
- b. ? = *רְוָה drunkenness cf. Sept., Vulg., Pesh., Tg. and רְאָה parallel with שָׁכַר; similarly Irwin *Isaiah* 28-33 14, 18: רְאָה sbst. from root רוה, a by-form from רָאָה, see p. 18 note 43, with further bibliography; but because of the related חֲזָה in Is 28¹⁵ there is no need to question the meaning of רְאָה first given above. †

רְאוּבֵן 8585

רְאוּבֵן: SamP. *rē'ūbən*, (*ar*)*rē'ūbēni*: n.m., name of a tribe; Sept. Ρουβην, Josephus 'Ρουβήλος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 102) Pesh. *Rōbīl* (*rwbyl*); Arb. *Ribāl*: רְאָה and בֵּן (see Gn 29³²): “see, a son!” (*Fschr. Stamm* 83, 147), a so-called welcoming name 127ff (: Noth *Personennamen* 256b: with an Arabic etymology, but on this see also Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:195a).

- 1. a. son of יַעֲקֹב and לֵאָה Gn 29³² 30¹⁴ 35^{22f} 37²²⁻²⁹ 42²²⁻³⁷ 46⁸ 48⁵ 49³ Ex 1² Nu 26⁵ 1C 2¹ 5¹⁻³;
- b. his sons Gn 46⁹ Ex 6¹⁴ Nu 26⁵; מִשְׁפַּחַת רְלֵאָה Ex 6¹⁴.
- 2. the tribe of Reuben (Simons *Geog.* §298; Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:412ff; H.-J. Zobel *Stammesspruch und Geschichte* 62ff) Nu 1^{5-20f} 2¹⁰⁻¹⁶ 7³⁰ 10¹⁸ 13⁴ 16¹ 32¹⁻³⁷ Dt 27¹³ 33⁶ Jos 4¹² 13¹⁵⁻²³ 18⁷ 20⁸ 21⁷ 22⁹⁻³⁴ Ju 5^{15f} Ezk 48^{6f-31} 1C 5¹⁸ 6⁴⁸⁻⁶³; tribal ancestor as well as tribe Dt 11⁶ Jos 15⁶ 18¹⁷.
- 3. cj. Gn 37²¹ for רְאוּבֵן prp. יְהוּדָה, cf. v. 26 (BHS). †

Der. רְאוּבֵנִי.

8586 רְאוּבֵנִי

רְאוּבֵנִי: gentilic of רְאוּבֵן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501w, x.

—1. הַרְאוּבֵנִי a single member of the tribe Reuben **1C 11**_{42a}.

—2. a. הַרְאוּבֵנִי the tribe Reuben **Nu 26**₇ **34**₁₄ **Jos 13**₈ **2K 10**₃₃ **1C 12**₃₈ **26**₃₂;

—b. לְרֵהָרְאוּבֵנִי **Dt 3**₁₂₋₁₆ **4**₄₃ **29**₇ **Jos 1**₁₂ **12**₆ **22**₁ **1C 11**_{42b} **5**₆₋₂₆ **27**₁₆. †

8587 רְאוּהָ

רְאוּהָ: רָאָה, inf. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 426; cf. R. Meyer *Gramm.* §65, 1a) with רָ: seeing with pleasure, meaning to revel in **Ezk 28**₁₇, cf. רָאָה בָּ → רָאָה qal 7 a iii. †

8588 רְאוּמָה

רְאוּמָה: SamP. versions רֹוּמָה, *rūma* (compare Josephus Ῥοῦμα !); n.f., etymology uncertain; primary noun ?; Sept. Ρεημα; Josephus Ῥοῦμα (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 102); the name is missing from Noth *Personennamen* 256 and he gives no explanation in *Überl.* 165; on Ug. *rimt* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 3:iii:4 and 101:17) probably a breast decoration, comparable with רְאוּמָוֹת, and thus meaning either coral, pearl or sea-shell, see de Moor UF 1 (1969) 183; cf. Gordon *Textbook* §19:2295; Driver *Myths*² 157b; Caquot-S. *Textes* 162^a; on the Hebrew personal name see also *Fschr. Stamm* 131 (= *Fschr. Baumgartner* 335): Nahor's concubine **Gn 22**₂₄. †

8589 רְאוּת

רְאוּת: → רְאוּתִי.

8590 רְאִי

רְאִי: רָאָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458x: **mirror Jb 37**₁₈ (with מוֹרֵצֶק), **Sir 12**₁₁ (see Smend *Sir.*) = → מְרַאֶה 2. †

רְאִי: רָאָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 208r, 213r, 461 l; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §29, 3d, §52, 4b); Sam. *rā'i*, Sam. traditionally a subst. רְאִי in **Gn 16**_{13b}, Sam. Tg. קוּזוּ :: **Gn 16**_{13a} (also *rā'i* having been read) understood as a pt. רְאִי (רְאִי) appearance, characteristic, feature; Eth. *rā'ey* vision, sight, revelation; *rē'ēyat* vision, appearance, face (Dillmann *Lex.* 299); Arb. *ru'yat* seeing, looking *ru'yā* vision, face in a dream: רְאִי.

—1. a. appearance (with טוֹב) **1S 16**₁₂;

—b. show, spectacle (with שִׁים) **Nah 3**₆ (Sept. παράδειγμα, Vulg. *exemplum*, Pesh. *hezwā*);

—c. visibility, clearness (מְרַאֶה ... כְּלָהּ) **Jb 33**₂₁.

—2. meaning uncertain: on **אֱלֹהֵי רְאִי** Gn 16_{13a}, see especially White ZAW 87 (1975) 285⁵⁹ and Westermann BK 1/2:296: either

—a. God of seeing, of perception; or

—b. God who sees me (**רְאִי** = **רְאִי**, see Westermann BK 1/2: 279);

—c. further support for the first suggestion (a) is now given by H.P. Müller *Monotheismus im Alten Israel und in seiner Umwelt* 122¹⁰⁸: El of seeing, being seen; cf. the Ugaritic place name *Ištm'* and *Ilištam'i* (Fisher *Parallels 2*: p. 264 entry 14, and p. 352 entry 152) “El of hearing” (as well as e.g. White, and also Westermann, see above); in support of the second suggestion (b) see esp. Sept. ἰ θεὸς ἰ ἐπιδῶν με and Vulg. *tu deus qui vidisti me*, and see further Westermann BK 1/2:296.

—3. **בְּאֵר לַחַי רְאִי** Gn 16₁₄; on the meanings see again esp. White ZAW 87 (1975) 286⁶¹, and Westermann BK 1/2:297; it is most likely to mean either

—a. well of the living vision; or

—b. well of the living one (the one who is alive) who sees me; Westermann agrees that the second meaning (b) is probably preferable since it “comes closest to v. 13”, on v. 13c **רְאִי אֶחָרִי רְאִי הַלֵּם** → **רָאָה** qal 6f. †

8592 **רְאִיָּה**

רְאִיָּה: n.m. (name of tribe) **רָאָה** and **י'רָאָה** “Yahweh has seen (the need)”, see Noth *Personennamen* 186; cf. OSArb. n.f. *R'YL* (= *R'Y'L?*, Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 314).

—1. descendant of Judah (Judaeen clan or tribe) **1C 4**₂; cj. 2₅₂ for **הַרְאָה** rd. **רְאִיָּה** → **י'רָאָה** 4.

—2. descendant of Reuben (Reubenite clan or tribe) **1C 5**₅.

—3. family of temple slaves (**נְתַיְנִים**) **Ezr 2**₄₇ **Neh 7**₅₀. †

8593 **רְאִים**

רְאִים: → **רְאִים**.

8594 **רְאִישׁוֹן**

רְאִישׁוֹן: → **רְאִישׁוֹן**.

8595 **רְאִית**

רְאִית (**רְאִית**, **רְאִית**): **רָאָה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 504m, 505o); MHeb. **רְאִיה** vision, apparition in the temple:

Qoh 5₁₀ (with **עֵינָיו**); an examination with the eyes, meaning observation, watching, check, see Hertzberg KAT 17/4-5:128; Zimmerli ATD 16/1³:188. †

8596 רֵאם

רֵאם: Arm. for Heb. רוּם (KBL; cf. Bergsträsser 2: §28g :: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 403 on לוּט: spellings with ר are Hebrew dialect forms).

qal: pf. רֵאָמָה: to tower Zech 14₁₀. †

Der. place name II רֵאָמוֹת.

8597 רֵאָם

רֵאָם > רֵים Jb 39_{9f} (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 224h, 579r, 583y); primary noun; cf. SamP. *rām* Nu 23₂₂ 24₈ and *rāmi* Dt 33₁₇; MHeb. רֵאָם; OArm. רֵוּמָא, רֵאָמוֹן, רֵאָמָה, רֵאָמָנָא and רֵימָא; ? EgArm. רֵאָם (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 81:110 very uncertain, see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 269 and Grelot *Documents* p.116; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1042, *r̄m* I: word of unknown meaning); Ug. *rum*, pl. *rumm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2294; Aistleitner 2470; Dietrich-Loretz UF 10 (1978) 63); cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 334 entry 508; p. 444 entry 111; 2: p. 29 entry 55; on the problem of whether *rum* means wild bull or buffalo see 1: p. 444 entry 111 (with bibliography); Akk. *riømu(m)* (AHw. 986) wild bull, cf. Salonen *Jagd* 167ff, 247ff; Syr. *raymā* in Pesh. often equivalent to רֵאָם (Brockelmann *Lex.* 727b); Arb. *riʾm* white antelope: sg. masc. (Michel *Grundlegung* 1:74), pl. רֵאָמִים; Ps 22₂₂ רֵמִים, many MSS רֵאָמִים: wild bull (*bos primigenius boianus*, Hess ZAW 35 (1917) 121ff; Hilzheimer MAOG 2/2 (1926); Doughty 327f; Dalman *Arbeit* 6:167f; Bodenheimer *An. Man* 52f; following D. Talshir *The Nomenclature of Fauna in Samaritan Targum*, and J. Feliks *Lešonenu* 44 (1980) 124-130; in the OT רֵאָם is *bos primigenius*, but in MHeb. and the Targum it is *Oryx leucoryx* :: Sept. οὐ ἄδρῶι only Is 34₇; elsewhere always μονο>; Vulg. *rinoceros* Nu 23₂₂ 24₈ Dt 33₁₇ Ps 28₆ (iuxta Hebr.), Jb 39_{9f}; *unicornis* Is 34₇ Ps 22₂₂ 29₆ (iuxta Sept.), 92₁₁ (iuxta Sept.), *monoceros* (iuxta Hebr.); cf. Mouterde MUSJ 45 (1969) 450):

—a. Nu 23₂₂ 24₈ Dt 33₁₇ Is 34₇ Ps 22₂₂ 29₆ 92₁₁ Jb 39_{9f}; similes: בְּנֵי־רֵאָמִים ... כְּמוֹ Ps 29₆, קִרְנֵי כְּרֵאָם, Ps 92₁₁;

—c. expressions: with אָבָהּ Jb 39₉; with יָרַד Is 34₇; with מִן יִשַׁע (hif.) Ps 22₂₂, cf. Kraus BK 15⁵:322, 323; with קִשֶׁר Jb 39₁₀. †

8598 רֵאָמוֹת

I רֵאָמוֹת: etymology uncertain, loanword ?; according to Ezk 28₁₆ an imported item; ? comparable with Ug. *rimt* → רֵאָמוֹת n.f.; Arb. *raʾmat* or *raʾumat* sea shells (Wellhausen *Heid.* 163): Ezk 27₁₆ transcribed in Sept. as Ραμωθ, Vulg. *sericum* silk; Jb 28₁₈ Sept. ^oμετέωρα, Vulg. *excelsa* (root רוּם): the meaning is uncertain; suggestions (with bibliography) in Fohrer KAT 16:391¹⁸: black corals, sea shells, pearls :: רֵאָמוֹת Pr 24₇ = רֵמוֹת, pt. pl. fem. qal from רוּם (see Fohrer). †

8599 רֵאָמוֹת

II רֵאָמוֹת: root רֵאָם < רוּם high place (Noth *Jos.* 150); with ending *-ōt* < *-āt* (cf. Borée *Ortsnamen* 46-49): Canaanite-Phoenician dialect, cf. Friedrich *Gramm.* §227; Sept. Ραμωθ, Ρεμ(μ)αθ, Ρεμμωθ, Αρημωθ Jos 20₈, Ραμα 2C 22₅; Josephus Ἀραμαθά (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 15).

—1. **רַמֵּת בְּגִלְעָד** Dt 4₄₃ (SamP. versions **רַמֵּת** (*rīmot*), Jos 20₈, **רַמֵּת בְּגִלְעָד** (*rīmot*) Jos 21₃₈ 1C 6₆₅, = **רַמֵּת גְּלָעָד** 1K 4₁₃ 22₃₋₂₉ 2K 8₂₈ 9_{1.4-14} 2C 18₃₋₂₈, = **רַמֵּת גְּלָעָד** 2C 18_{2.19} 22₅, = **הַרְרָמָה** 2K 8₂₉ 2C 22₆: *Tell Rāmīt*, about 7 km. south-south-east of *er-Remta* (Noth *Jos.* 125; *Bibl. Land.* 1:523; Simons *Geog.* §337, 45; cf. Gray *Kings*³ 448; Lemaire VT 31 (1981) 45 *Tell el-Hošn*).

—2. **רַמֵּת** Levitical town in Issachar 1C 6₅₈, probably corresponds to **רַמֵּת** Jos 19₂₁ and **רַמֵּת** Jos 21₂₉. †

8600 ראש

ראש Arm.: → **רוש**.

8601 ראש

ראש: Pr 6₁₁ 30₈ → **ריש**.

8602 ראש

ראש: primary noun; traditionally *raʿšu* > *rāšu* > *rōš*, see e.g. R. Meyer *Gramm.* §58, 14 and THAT 2:701f :: Friedrich *Fschr. Dupont-Sommer* 195-196: **ruʿšu* > *rōʿeš* (segholate with a relatively late sounded **א** > **אש** :: Verreet UF 15 (1983) 249 with forms in the cognate languages; SamP. *rēʿoš* (cf. Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:47 §1.4.5 and no. 9), transcribed in Sept. 2S 15₂₃ ρωϛ; and see Ben Hayyim JANES 11 (1979) 28; MHeb. **ראש**, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 197b) **ראש**, **ראוש**, **ראוש**, **רוש**, **רש**: head, and also transferred meanings as in the OT; *rʿš* Deir ‘*Alla* 2:11, see Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 307; JArm. **ראש**; for the other Arm. dialects see BArm. **ראש**; Ph. *rʿš* and *rš* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 46:1); Neo-Pun. *rʿš*, *rʿš*, *rš* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3: p. 22; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 269; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1042, *rʿš* I), see also below, paragraph 9; Canaanite *rušunu* our head (El Amarna letter 264:18); Moabite *ršh* (Mesha. 20) meaning ? his section, his leader, see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 177; Gibson *Textbook* 1:76, 81: his whole division, with note on p. 81 referring to 1S 11₁₁ and 13₁₇; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 269 (with bibliography): the elite; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1042, *rʿš* I: *mʿtn ʿš kl ršh* two hundred men, all its elite troops (see p. 1044, paragraph 4); Ug. *riš*, pl. *rašm*, *rašt*, *rišt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2296; Aistleitner 2472; Driver *Myths*² 157b) head, top, cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 335 entry 509-511; Akk. *rēšu(m)*, Old Akk. also *rāsum/rāšu(m)* (AHw. 973b) head, chief, beginning, top, slave; OSArb. *rʿs* (Conti *Chrest.* 235b; Beeston *Sab. Dict.* 112) chief, pl. *rʿs* chiefs, nobles; Eth. *rēʿeš* (Dillmann *Lex.* 294b) head, top, chief (meaning leader), beginning; also Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 155); Arb. *raʿs* head, chief, chieftain, leader, supremo, top, peak, beginning, start; Eg. *ru-u-š* (Albright *Vocalization* p. 35; *rší* summit of the mountain, Erman-G. 2:455): cs. **ראש**, sf. **ראשי**, **ראשך**, **ראשך**, **ראשך**, **ראשך**, **ראשך**, **ראשך**, **ראשך**, **ראשך**; pl. **ראשים** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 620t), cs. **ראשי**, sf. **ראשי**, **ראשי** Is 15₂, see Wildberger BK 10:590: ? a dialectal form :: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 620t: new formation modelled on the sg.; **ראשיה**, **ראשינו**, **ראשיכם**, **ראשיהם**: (Dhorme *Emploi* 20-33; THAT 2:702-715).

—1. **head of a person** (or of an animal, see below, 11) Gn 3₁₅ 48₁₄ Ju 9₅₃ 1S 17₅₄, comparative description Song 5₁₁ 7₆; head, as antithesis to foot (merismus) **ראש ורגל** Is 1₆, cf. **ראש וזנב** Is 9₁₃, see Wildberger BK 10:219 (with bibliography); **ראש למעלה** higher than the head Ezr 9₆.

—2. phrases with various meanings expressed by a gesture of the head (THAT 2:704):

—a. **נָשָׂא רֹאשׁ** to raise the head, as an expression of innocence **Jb 10**₁₅, of independence **Ju 8**₂₈ **Zech 2**₄ Sir^{Adl.} **33**₂₆ (→ **נָשָׂא** qal 4a), of pardon **Ps 83**₃, of mockery **2K 25**₂₇/**Jr 52**₃₁; double meaning: to raise the head **Gn 40**₁₃₋₂₀, cf. 19 (with **מָעַל**);

—b. as a, **רָוַם רֹאשׁ** **Ps 27**₆, hif. **Ps 34 110**₇ :: **רָוַם רֹאשׁ יִרְדּוּ לְאַרְצָא** hif. **Lam 2**₁₀;

—c. **נָוַע רֹאשׁ/רֹאשֵׁי/שָׂם** to shake the head as a sign of mockery, with **אַחֲרָי** **2K 19**₂₁/**Is 37**₂₂, with **עַל** **Jb 16**₄ **Lam 2**₁₅, abs. **Ps 22**₈ **109**₂₅; cf. **בְּרֹאשׁוֹ נָוַע** hif. **Jr 18**₁₆ and **מְנוֹדֵר־רֹאשׁ** **Ps 44**₁₅;

—d. actions of mourning related to the top of the head:

—i. **עָלָה עָפָר** hif. **עַל־רֹאשׁ** to put dust (earth) on one's head **Jos 7**₆ **Ezk 27**₃₀ **Lam 2**₁₀, cf. with **זָרַק** **Jb 2**₁₂;

—ii. **חָפַה רֹאשׁ לּוֹ** **Jr 14**_{3f}; **חָפְוֵי רֹאשׁ לּוֹ** **2S 15**₃₀ cf. **Est 6**₁₂;

—iii. **קָרְחָה** and **עַל־בִּי רֹאשׁ** **Is 15**₂ **Jr 48**₃₇ **Am 8**₁₀;

—e. **לָּקַח רֹאשׁ לְ** to take into one's head **Neh 9**₁₇, see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 158; KBL;

—f. **נִזְרוּ רֹאשׁ** his consecrated head **Nu 6**₉.

—3. **רֹאשׁ** meaning **the hair of the head**, with **גָּלַח** pi. **Lv 14**₉ **Nu 6**₉ **Dt 21**₁₂ **Is 7**₂₀; with **גָּיַז** **Jb 1**₂₀; with II **נָקַף** hif. to trim **פְּאַת רֹאשְׁכֶם** the edge of the hair on your head **Lv 19**₂₇; **פָּרַע רֹאשׁ** to allow the hair of your head to hang down freely **Nu 5**₁₈.

—4. **רֹאשׁ** meaning an **individual**, one out of a larger number: **לְרֹאשׁ גִּבּוֹר** for every single man **Ju 5**₃₀; pl. **לְרֹאשֵׁי הַגִּבּוֹרִים** by heads of men, by head-count **1C 24**₄; Rudolph *Chr.* 160: literally, in respect of the total of the men; on the sg. and pl. cf. **לְגִלְגֻלַּת** and **לְגִלְגֻלְתֶּם** → **לְגִלְגֻלַּת**.

—5. **רֹאשׁ** meaning a **person** (as a part for the whole, see THAT 2:705): examples include:

—a. **לְרֹאשׁ יוֹסֵף** **Gn 49**₂₆ **Dt 33**₁₆ **צִדִּיק לְרֹאשׁ** **Pr 10**₆; **לְרֹאשׁ מִשְׁבִּיר** **Pr 11**₂₆;

—b. expressions:

—i. **חָזַר בְּרֹאשׁוֹ** **Jos 2**₁₉, **חָזַר בְּרֹאשׁוֹ** **2S 1**₁₆ → **חָזַר** 4 b; Boecker *Redeformen*² 138ff (with bibliography), cf. **חָזַר בְּרֹאשׁוֹ** **1K 2**₃₃ and **חָזַר עַל־רֹאשׁוֹ** **1K 2**₃₂ (sbj. יהוה);

—ii. **חָזַר בְּרֹאשׁוֹ** hif. **Ju 9**₅₇ **1S 25**₃₉ **1K 2**₄₄ (sbj. יהוה/אלהים), **חָזַר בְּרֹאשׁוֹ** qal **Ob 15**, **חָזַר בְּרֹאשׁוֹ** hif. **Jl 4**_{4.7} → **חָזַר בְּרֹאשׁוֹ**; **חָזַר בְּרֹאשׁוֹ** hif. **Neh 3**₃₆ (sbj. אלהים);

—iii. **חָזַר עַל־רֹאשׁוֹ** to turn back upon the head (REB: recoil; NRSV: fall; → **חָזַר** qal 2) **2S 3**₂₉, so THAT 2:705 :: HAL 285a (English ed. 297): to turn against, meet;

—iv. בְּרֹאשׁ נָתַן הַרֶגֶץ literally, to put the way upon the head, meaning to make someone reap the consequences **1K 8**₃₂ **Ezk 9**₁₀ **11**₂₁ **16**₄₃ **17**₁₉ **22**₃₁;

—v. מָדַד פְּעֻלָּה בְּרֹאשׁ to measure out the recompense upon the head **Is 65**₇; cj. for רֹאשְׁנָה rd. בְּרֹאשָׁם (BHS) → רֹאשׁוֹן 4 c.

—6. **head, height, peak, upper end:**

—a. הָר **Gn 8**₅ **Ex 19**₂₀ **Nu 14**₄₀₋₄₄, cf. **Dt 3**₂₇; cj. **Jb 36**₃₀ for וְשָׂרְשֵׁי הַיָּם prp. וְרֹאשֵׁי הָרִים (Fohrer KAT 16:480; BHK); גְּבֻעָה **Ex 17**₉, מְגִדֵּל **Gn 11**₄, סֶלֶם **28**₁₂, סֶלַע **2C 25**₁₂, רֹאשׁ הַמִּטָּה bed end, head of the bed **Gn 47**₃₁, cf. Akk. *rēš erši* (AHw. 947b; cf. CAD E: 317, *eršu* bed, 1 a 6) the head-board of a bed; עַמּוּדִים columns **1K 7**₁₉₋₂₂, שְׂבִילַת **Jb 24**₂₄, שֶׁרְבִיט sceptre **Est 5**₂; רֹאשֵׁים **Ps 24**₇₋₉ (sbj. שְׂעָרִים) lintel, cf. Akk. < Canaanite רֹאשׁ (AHw. 997a; see THAT 2:707), רֹאשֵׁי הַבְּרִידִים the ends of the carrying-poles **1K 8**₈ **2C 5**₉, → II *בֶּדֶ;

—b. רֹאשׁ end, meaning corner: of streets (חוֹצוֹת) **Is 51**₂₀ **Lam 2**₁₉ **4**₁, of a road (הַרֶגֶץ) **Ezk 16**₂₅, cf. **21**₂₆;

—c. הַרֹאשׁ the summit of the mountain **2S 15**₃₂.

—7. head, meaning **beginning** (THAT 2:708f):

—a. רֹאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה beginning of the year **Ezk 40**₁, cf. Akk. *rēš šatti* (AHw. 975a; CAD Š/2: 198a, sv. *šattu* year 1 a 3 a: the beginning of the year); beginnings (רֹאשֵׁים) of months **Num 10**₁₀ **28**₁₁; רֹאשׁ הַחֳדָשִׁים the first month **Ex 12**₂; רֹאשׁ אֲשַׁמֶּרֶת at the start of the night watch **Ju 7**₁₉;

—b. רֹאשׁ for the first time **1C 16**₇; מֵרֹאשׁ from the beginning **Is 40**₂₁ **41**₄₋₂₆ **48**₁₆ :: Vogt *Biblica* 48 (1967) 57ff: beforehand, on which see also Elliger BK 11:83¹, 124; cf. ? רֹאשׁ עֲפָרוֹת הַיָּבֵל **Pr 8**₂₆ the first clods of earth to be formed, so THAT 2:708 :: Gemser *Spr.*² 46: the mass of clods of the soil, O. Keel *Die Weisheit spielt vor Gott* 14: the mass of loose soil; see further below, 10 b iii.

—8. רֹאשׁ meaning the topmost, outermost, best:

—a. רֹאשֵׁי בְּשָׂמִים best balsam **Song 4**₁₄, בְּשָׂמִים רֹאשׁ fragrant material (balsam) of top quality **Ex 30**₂₃, cf. Akk. *rēšu* (AHw. 975b) best quality, most excellent;

—b. i. רֹאשׁ שְׂמֵחָתִי my deepest joy **Ps 137**₆, בְּרֹאשׁ הַקְּרוּאִים at the head of the guests **1S 9**₂₂, יָשָׁב רֹאשׁ to sit at the top **Jb 29**₂₅; רֹאשׁ כּוֹכְבִים the highest star **Jb 22**₁₂, on which see Fohrer KAT 16:351 and THAT 2:708 :: Peters *Das Buch Job* 242: the total number of stars;

—ii. בְּרֹאשׁ גְּלִים at the head of the exiles **Am 6**₇;

—iii. הַרֹאשׁ the wheels at the front of the divine chariot-throne **Ezk 10**₁₁.

—9. ראש meaning **leader, chief**, cf. Old Bab. (Mari) < Canaanite *bēlni rāšani* (AHw. 976a) our leader; ראש chief, leader, also in Ph., see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 30:1, also H.P. Müller ZA 65 (1975) 108; in Neo-Punic ראש corresponds to *senatus* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 172:2); cf. OSArb. *mr's leader* (Beeston *Sab. Dict.* 112); on Heb. ראש see Bartlett VT 19 (1969) 1-10; THAT 2:705f and Wolff VTSupp. 29 (1977) 405, 407¹³ (with bibliography, see also BK 14/4:67f):

—a. tribal leader, clan elder ראש שבטי ישראל 1S 15₁₇; ראשי עם (parallel with שבטי ישראל) Dt 33₅; cf. ראש Ju 10₁₈ 11₈₋₉₋₁₁ (: קצין, see Wolff loc. cit.; L. Schmidt *Menschlicher Erfolg und Jahwes Initiative* 155); ראשי שבטיכם Dt 5₂₃ and ראשי המטות 1K 8₁ (parallel with זקנים);

—b. ראשי העם (parallel with יש'ראשי העם) Nu 25₄; cf. Ex 18₂₅ Dt 1_{13ff} Jos 23₂ 24₁; see further Bartlett VT 19 (1969) 4f;

—c. ראש meaning chief of the people, the king 2 Is 7_{8f}; ראש גוים Ps 18₄₄; Jb 29₂₅ ראש (parallel with מלך); יהושפט בראשם 2C 20₂₇; cf. נשיא ראש grand prince Ezk 38_{2f} 39₁, see Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 925, 947 :: KBL name of a people;

—d. בראש אלהימ/יהוה God is at the head Mi 2₁₃ 2C 13₁₂;

—e. ראש as military commander: head of three 2S 23₈₋₁₈, head of thirty 2S 23₁₃ 1C 11₁₁₋₁₅ 12₁₉; on the difficult wording of the MT see Bartlett VT 19 (1969) 3; on ראש as commander of various groups in Chronicles see THAT 2:706;

—f. ראשי units:

—i. of a military group, of an army Ju 7₁₆₋₂₀ 9₃₄₋₃₇₋₄₃ 1S 11₁₁ 13_{17f} Jb 1₁₇;

—ii. of a stream, meaning branching streams Gn 2₁₀, see Westermann BK 1/1:252, 295f;

—g. ראש in the collocation פהן הראש 2K 25₁₈ Jr 52₅₄ 2C 19₁₁ 24₁₁ 26₂₀, פהן הראש Ezr 7₅, 2C 31₁₀, פהן הראש 2C 24₆: **title of the chief priest**; cj. for פהן הראש 1C 27₅ rd. פהן הראש (BHS);

—h. in the post-exilic period:

—i. ראש בית-אבות, also abbreviated as ראש אבות head of the family Ex 6₁₄₋₂₅ Nu 7₂ 32₂₈ 36₁; אבותיו Nu 1₄; 1C 24₃₁ ראש אבות text uncertain; אבות probably equivalent to בית אבות, with פהן in apposition, the families of the leader (as good as that of his younger brother); see Rudolph *Chr.* 164;

—ii. ראשימ/ראש as chief(s) of groups of the temple personnel (see Bartlett VT 19 (1969) 8), of the gate keepers 1C 9₁₇, of the Levites serving before the ark 1C 16_{4f}, of the priest Neh 12₇, of the hymn of praise Neh 11₁₇.

—10. ראש used as an abstract:

—a. **value** (THAT 2:709): שָׁלַם pi. with בְּרֵאשׁוֹ to replace in value Lv 5₂₄, שׁוֹב בְּרֵאשׁוֹ hif. to refund in value Nu 5₇;

—b. total amount, sum:

—i. Ps 139₁₇, cf. רֵאשׁ כּוֹכְבִים Jb 22₁₂ see above, 8b; נָשָׂא רֵאשׁ to bring the proper amount Ex 30₁₂ Nu 1₂ 4₂ 26₂ 31₂₆, cf. נָשָׂא מִסְפָּר Nu 3₄₀;

—ii. epitome Ps 119₁₆₀, on which see Deissler *Psalm 119 (118) und seine Theologie* 251f :: Plöger KAT 18:101, 103: contents, similarly Ps 139₁₇ = BArm. רֵאשׁ Da 7₁;

—iii. mass, amount רֵאשׁ עֵפְרוֹת תְּבַל Pr 8₂₆ (cf. REB: mass of the earth's soil :: NRSV: the world's first bits of soil, see above 7 b).

—11. misc.:

—a. רֵאשׁ פְּנֵה cornerstone Ps 118₂₂, see Kraus BK 15⁵:983f; Dahood *Psalms* 3:159;

—b. הָרֵאשִׁי הָאֶבֶן הָאֲבֵן Zech 4₇: meaning uncertain, the versions differ, see Rudolph KAT 13/4:110f; probably meaning topmost stone, literally the stone towards the top, i.e. a relative clause without אֲשֶׁר and הָרֵאשִׁי with locative *-h* (against the position of the accent), so according to Rudolph loc. cit. :: Lipiński VT 20 (1970) 30-33 and Petitjean *Les oracles du Proto-Zacharie* 243-251;

—c. רֵאשׁ כְּלָב, literally meaning “dog-head” 2S 3₈, but the precise meaning is uncertain: 1. an insult, describing someone as “a piece of a dog” (KBL sv. 9, p. 866a), similarly THAT 2:709: the worst dog; 2. a single dog, like רֵאשׁ חֲמֹר 2K 6₂₅ a single ass, so Seybold *Fschr. Nöldeke* 2:759f; 3. following Symmachus κυνοκέφαλος “dog-monkey”, baboon with a dog-like face, so D.W. Thomas VT 10 (1960) 410ff. The most preferable of these possibilities is probably the first; see also Hertzberg ATD 10²:208³.

—12. רֵאשׁ **head** of animals:

—a. רֵאשׁ חֲמֹר 2K 6₂₅ see above, 11 c;

—b. the snake, with שׁוֹף Gn 3₁₅;

—c. of sacrificial animals, often in the expression יָד עַל-רֵאשׁ סָמַךְ יָד to lay one's hand on the head of the animal Ex 29₁₀₋₁₉ Lv 1₄ 3₂₋₈₋₁₃ 4₄ etc;

—d. רֵאשֵׁי תַנִּינִים/לְיִתָן Ps 74_{13f}.

—13. cj.:

—a. Is 28_{1c} after רֵאשׁ dl. גִּיא־שִׁמְנִים, so Wildberger BK 10:1041, 1042;

—b. **Jr 13**₁₈ for **מִרְאֲשׁוֹתֵיכֶם** the place on your heads rd. with Sept., Pesh., Vulg. **מִרְאֲשֵׁיכֶם** (cf. Dahood CBQ 23 (1961) 462, following Ug., with fem. ending **מִרְאֲשׁוֹתֵיכֶם**); NRSV: your beautiful crown has come down from your head (REB similar);

—c. **Am 9**₁ text uncertain, for **וּבְצַעַם בְּרֹאשׁ כָּלֶם** prp. either 1. **וְאֶבְצַע בְּרֵעַשׁ כָּלֶם** and I cut off the life-thread of everyone, or alternatively **וּבְצַעִים** in the earthquake they were all robbed of life; on this see Rudolph KAT 13/2:240, 241f; or 2. **וְאֶבְצַע בְּרֹאשׁ כָּלֶם** I smash you all on the head, so Wolff BK 14/2:385 :: Horst EvTh. 20 (1960) 196: **וְאֶבְצַעֶם** I murder you all with poison → II **רֹאשׁ**; NRSV: shatter them (the broken capitals) on the heads of all the people (REB: of the people :: NEB: I will smash them all into pieces);

—d. **Ps 141**₅ for **רֹאשׁ שֶׁמֶן** prp. with Sept., Pesh. **שֶׁמֶן רָשָׁע** (BHS; NRSV and REB: the oil of the wicked) :: Dahood *Psalms* 3:308, 312; TOB.

Der. ***מִרְאֲשׁוֹת***, **רֹאשִׁית**, **רֹאשׁוֹנִי***, **רֹאשׁוֹן**, **רֹאשָׁה**, **רֹאשָׁה***.

8603 ראש

ראש See below under **ראש** and **רוש** (#8605).

8604 רוש

רוש See below under **ראש** and **רוש** (#8605).

8605 רוש/ראש

II **ראש** and **רוש** **Dt 32**₃₂; primary noun, unknown etymology; SamP. *re'oš* (SamP. versions as **Dt 32**₃₂ **ראש**); MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 198: Dam. 8:10, 19:22 **ראש** = **Dt 32**₃₃, Kuhn *Konkordanz* 203: 1Q H 4:14 **רוש** = **Dt 29**₁₇: an unspecified **poisonous plant**, with attempts at identification in McKane VT 30 (1980) 478-483.

—1. a. **Dt 29**₁₇ **Hos 10**₄, bitter **Ps 69**₂₂ **Lam 3**₅, see Rudolph KAT 17/3:227, 230;

—b. together with **לְעֵנָה** **Dt 29**₁₇ **Jr 9**₁₄ **23**₁₅ **Am 6**₁₂ **Lam 3**₁₉; **עֲנָבֵי רֹאשׁ** **Dt 32**₃₂;

—c. > **poison**:

—i. **רֹאשׁ מֵי** poisoned water **Jr 8**₁₄ **9**₁₄ **23**₁₅;

—ii. snake venom **רֹאשׁ פְּתָנִים** **Dt 32**₃₃ **Jb 20**₁₆.

—2. expressions: with **לְהַפְּךָ לְ** (obj. **מְשֻׁפָּט**) **Am 6**₁₂; with **זָכַר** **Lam 3**₁₉; with II **נִקְרָה** hif. **Lam 3**₁₉; with **פָּרָה** **Dt 29**₁₇; with **פָּרַח** **Hos 10**₄; with **שָׁקָה** hif. to give someone poisoned water to drink (see above, 1 c i) **Jr 8**₁₄ **9**₁₄ **23**₁₅. †

8606 ראש

[III ראשׁ: n.m. Gn 46₂₁, read אֲחִירָם, cf. Nu 26₃₈, see KBL; BHS: son of Benjamin. †]

8607 ראשׁ

IV ראשׁ: Ezk 38_{2f} 39₁ → I ראשׁ 9 c. †

8608 ראשה

*ראשה: I ראשׁ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459b; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §34:3; cf. esp. זקנה): pl. sf. ראשׁתֵיכֶם: **origins, beginnings** Ezk 36₁₁. †

8609 ראשה

ראשה: Zech 4₇ → I ראשׁ 11 b.

8610 ראשׁוֹן

ראשׁוֹן See below under ראשׁ(וֹ)ן and רישׁוֹן (#8615).

8611 רישׁוֹן

רישׁוֹן See below under ראשׁ(וֹ)ן and רישׁוֹן (#8615).

8612 ראשׁוֹן

ראשׁוֹן See below under ראשׁ(וֹ)ן and רישׁוֹן (#8615).

8613 רישׁוֹן

רישׁוֹן See below under ראשׁ(וֹ)ן and רישׁוֹן (#8615).

8614 ראשׁ(וֹ)ן

ראשׁ(וֹ)ן See below under ראשׁ(וֹ)ן and רישׁוֹן (#8615).

8615 רישׁוֹן

ראשׁ(וֹ)ן and רישׁוֹן Jb 8₈ and ראישׁוֹן Jb 15₇: denominative adjective from ראשׁ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 628w: dissimilation $\bar{o} \dots \bar{o} > \bar{i} \dots \bar{o}$, on which see also R. Meyer *Gramm.* §27, 3: dissimilation of this kind is possible, but ראשׁוֹן can also go back to a by-form *ראשׁ (→ I ראשׁ) + $-\bar{o}n$; Heb. inscr. Tell Arad 1:6 ראשׁוֹן (see Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1044, $r^{\bar{s}}\bar{s}n$, first; Pardee UF 10 (1978) 291, 295; on 5:4 see p. 303); SamP. versions ראישׁוֹן $r\bar{a}^{\bar{s}}\bar{i}\bar{s}on$; MHeb. ראשׁוֹן first, belonging to the earliest period (Dalman *Wb.* 395); DSS (Kuhn

Konkordanz 197) adj. ראשון and similar, fem. ראשונה, first, earlier, adv. ראשונה: fem. ראשונה(ו) and ראשונה Jos 21₁₀; pl. ראשונים(ו), fem. ראשונות: (182 times).

—1. a. the first in rank, pl. Da 10₁₃ 1C 18₁₇, in a series: sg. Gn 25₂₅ Ex 4₈ (:: אחרון), Ju 20₃₉, Jr 50₁₇ (:: אחרון), Mi 4₈, pl. Dt 10_{1f} 2K 1₁₄ (38 times);

—b. הראשון the first :: the second Gn 25₂₅ (10 times); ל' ר' the first of Ex 12₂;

—c. הראשון Ex 40₂ (23 times), החדש הראשון Ex 12₁₅ (11 times), בראשון in the first month Gn 8₁₃ (7 times), בראשנים in the first days 2S 21₉;

—d. adverbial (Joüion §102c):

—i. temporal בראשונה(ו) for the first time Nu 10₁₃, the first time before Jos 8_{5f} Ju 20₃₂ (11 times); ראשונה(ו) first Gn 38₂₈ (7 times), בראשונה(ו) first Dt 13₁₀ (7 times), כראשנה like the first time Dt 9₁₈ Da 11₂₉, = כבראשנה Ju 20₃₂;

—ii. of place ראשנה first and foremost Gn 33₂, ראשנה ישב to occupy the first position Est 1₁₄, בראשנה in first position Is 60₉;

—e. הראשון (כעת הראשון :: הראשון) like the previous time Is 8₂₃, on this see e.g. Wildberger BK 10:363, 364 (? cj., since עת is usually fem.: ראשונה and הראשונה :: Emerton JSS 14 (1969) 151-175, esp. 168ff: הראשון ... והאחרון meaning everyone, from first to last; כעת meaning now → עת 5 b;

—f. הראשון the first to state his case Pr 18₁₇; ב' היה ר' to be the first, meaning to take the lead among (sbj. הראשון) Ezr 9₂; אביך הראשון your first father Is 43₂₇; ראשון אדם (< ראשון, see Bauer-L. Heb. 628w) first of men, first man (Brockelmann Heb. Syn. §58) Jb 15₇; God is the first Is 41₄ 44₆ 48₁₂.

—2. earlier, former:

—a. הראשון previous custom Gn 40₁₃ 2K 17₄₀, pl. 17₃₄, הראשון שעי the former gate Zech 14₁₀, cf. Brockelmann Heb. Syn. §60a; הראשון אישי my previous husband Hos 2₉; הראשון מלך the former king of Moab Nu 21₂₆;

—b. masc. pl. הראשונים the former prophets Zech 1₄ 7₇₋₁₂ Neh 5₁₅; הראשונים הראשונים the first time, earlier time, previous period Nu 6₁₂, former times Qoh 7₁₀, cf. Dt 10₁₀ Zech 8₁₁, הראשונים הראשונים the earlier kings Jr 34₅, הראשונים הראשונים their forefathers Jr 11₁₀, = הראשונים Lv 26₄₅ Dt 19₁₄ Is 61₄ Ps 79₈; הראשונים the older (sons) 2C 22₁; הראשונים הראשונים ... הראשונים הראשונים ... הראשונים הראשונים 1C 29₂₉ and similarly ten times in 2C; cf. sbst. הראשונים ... הראשונים the earlier (ones) ... the later (ones) Qoh 1₁₁;

—c. fem. pl. הראשונות the former afflictions Is 65₁₆;

—d. sbst. **רֵאשֹׁנוֹת** (ה) the earlier, previous things **Is 41²² 42⁹ 43^{9,18} 46⁹ 48³ 65¹⁷**, on the fem. pl. with fem. as an abstract, see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:70; on this question see e.g. H.E. von Waldow *Anlass und Hintergrund der Verkündigung des Deuteriojesaja* 239ff; W. Schottroff *Gedenken im Alten Orient und im AT* 135f; Elliger BK 11:184f, 352.

—3. misc.:

—a. **בְּרֵאשִׁית** (ו) in the beginning **Pr 20²¹** (: **אַחֲרֵי־תָהּ**); at first, in days of old **Gn 13⁴ Jos 8³³**; at first **Nu 10¹⁴ Dt 13¹⁰ 17⁷**;

—b. **כְּרֵאשִׁון** as before **Lv 9¹⁵**, cj. **Jl 2²³** for **כְּרֵאשִׁון** rd. with one MS and the versions **כְּרֵאשִׁון** (BHS) = **כְּרֵאשִׁון** **Dt 9¹⁸**; **כְּבְרֵאשִׁון** as previously **1K 13⁶ Is 1²⁶ Jr 33⁷⁻¹¹**;

—c. **לְרֵאשִׁוֹנָה** originally **Gn 28¹⁹ Ju 18²⁹**;

—d. **מֵרֵאשִׁוֹן** from of old **Jr 17¹²**.

—4. cj.:

—a. **1C 15¹³** for **לְמִבְּרֵאשִׁוֹנָה** rd. with some MSS **לְמִבְּרֵאשִׁוֹנָה** < **לְמִן** = **לְמִנְאִשֶׁר** from there on, since, since the first time you ..., see Rudolph *Chr.* 116;

—b. **Is 41²⁷ רֵאשִׁוֹן** text uncertain, proposals for emendation in Elliger BK 11:174f and BHS; see esp. Whitley JSS 2 (1957) 327f: for **רֵאשִׁוֹן** prp. following v. ²⁶**מֵרֵאשִׁית** right from the beginning, → **I ראש 7 b**, a suggestion which is particularly plausible; for the disputed **הִנֵּה הַנֵּה הַנֵּה** Whitley reads **הִנֵּה הַנֵּה הַנֵּה** from the beginning behold I declared to Zion, on which see also Elliger BK 11:175 :: HAL 242b (English edition 252b) → **הִנֵּה**;

—c. cj. **Is 65⁷** for **רֵאשִׁוֹנָה** rd. **בְּרֵאשִׁים** → **I ראש 5 b, v.**

Der. **רֵאשִׁוֹנִי**.

8616 רֵאשִׁוֹנִי

רֵאשִׁוֹנִי, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501y: fem. **רֵאשִׁוֹנִית**: **הַשָּׁנָה הָרִאשִׁוֹנִית**: the first year **Jr 25¹**, see Begrich *Chron.* 60² :: Lewy *Forschungen zur alten Geschichte Vorderasiens* 27: accession year. †

8617 רֵאשִׁוֹת

רֵאשִׁוֹת: → **מֵרֵאשִׁוֹת**.

8618 רֵאשִׁית

רֵאשִׁית: **I ראש** + abstract ending (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 504m; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §56, 1b); KBL: **רֵאשִׁית** dissimilated from **רֵאשִׁית**, but a basic form **רֵאשִׁית** is also possible, → **רֵאשִׁוֹן** :: THAT 2:702: **רֵאשִׁוֹן** under Arm. influence from an older **רֵאשִׁית**; SamP. *rāšat*; MHeb. **רֵאשִׁית** beginning, dignity (Dalman *Wb.*

395b), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 198): beginning, first (of the bread); JArm. רִישִׁיתָא first; Ph. *rʾšt* select (Friedrich §207, 227a; THAT 2:702; cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 270; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1044: *rʾšt nḥšt* the choicest bronze); for Punic see Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1152, *šlm* III: *šlm hršt* possibly offering of first fruit; ? Ug. *rišyt* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 119:25) beginning, see Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975) 167f :: A. Herdner in *Ugaritica* 7: p. 35 the sacrifice of the first-born (?); Syr. *rēšītā* beginning, sacrifice of the first-born; CPArm. *ryšw* abs., *r(y)šwtʿ* sing. and pl. det., sacrifice of the first born, dominion; cf. Akk. *rēštu(m)* beginning, apex, top quality (AHw. 972f); *rūštu(m)* top quality, the finest oil (AHw. 996f): cs. רִישִׁית > רִישִׁית Dt 11₁₂, many MSS רִישִׁית; sf. רִישִׁיתָהוּ, רִישִׁיתָהוּ, רִישִׁיתָהוּ (THAT 2:709-711).

—1. what comes first, beginning:

—a. בְּרִישִׁית in (at) the beginning Gn 1₁; on the problem of the translation of בְּרִישִׁית as either 1. an independent main clause, or 2. a temporal antecedent to verse 2 or verse 3, see Westermann BK 1/1:130ff with bibliography; Westermann himself opts for an independent main clause, as also does O.H. Steck *Der Schöpfungsbericht der Priesterschrift* 226f; for the temporal antecedent see, e.g. Speiser *Genesis* 3, 12; TOB; REB: in the beginning God created :: NRSV: in the beginning when God created (but margin as REB, or when God began to create, cf. NEB: in the beginning of creation); in the context the first alternative (1) is probably to be preferred as a sort of title or heading, on which see Westermann loc. cit.; and also Steck loc. cit.; מְבִרֵאשִׁית Sir 15₁₄;

—b. as an antithesis to אַחֲרֵית Dt 11₁₂ Is 46₁₀ Jb 8₇ 42₁₂ Qoh 7₈.

—2. beginning, starting point:

—a. מִמְּלִכְתּוֹ רִישִׁית the beginning of his kingdom Gn 10₁₀, so e.g. ZürBib.; Westermann BK 1/1:664; NRSV and REB: at first his king-dom consisted of :: Speiser *Genesis* 67: mainstays; similarly TOB: capital cities; מִמְּלִכְתּוֹ/מִמְּלִכְתּוֹ/מִמְּלִכְתּוֹ Jr 26₁ (cf. 25₁) 27₁ 28₁ 49₃₄;

—b. הַחַטָּאת הַרִישוֹנָה original sin Mi 1₁₃, see THAT 2:710, הַמְּרִיב הַרִישוֹנָה the start of the quarrel (parallel with רִישוֹנָה) Pr 17₁₄;

—c. i. הַחֲכָמָה הַרִישוֹנָה Ps 111₁₀, cf. Pr 4₇ (text uncertain) the beginning of wisdom, epitome of wisdom, see THAT 2:710; cf. previously Gesenius-B.: best part, main point הַרִישוֹנָה Pr 1₇;

—ii. הַרִישוֹנָה הַרִישוֹנָה Pr 8₂₂ (vb. קָנָה, obj. הַחֲכָמָה) literally God created me as the start of his way, or alternatively, the firstborn of his rule (ZürBib., similarly TOB) :: Gesenius-B. 717a (under קָנָה): archetype of the world; De Saignac VT 4 (1954) 429-432: his first appearance (manifestation); alt. cj. for הַרִישוֹנָה with Sept., Symmachus, Vulg. prp. הַרִישוֹנָה as in BHS and Gemser *Spr.*² 46: as the beginning of his way; cf. NRSV: at the beginning of his work (way); REB: the first of his works; הַרִישוֹנָה הַרִישוֹנָה (sbj. בְּהַמּוֹת) Jb 40₁₉ the beginning (the firstborn) of God's paths (i.e. of God's acts of creation) ZürBib.; THAT 2:710; cf. REB: the chief of God's works; Fohrer KAT 16:522: the firstborn of God's skilful technique; TOB: God's major work, masterpiece; NRSV: the first of the great acts of God.

—3. the first and best:

- a. of a product **אֹנִי** ר' **בְּהִמּוֹת** of my power **Gn 49**₃, **אֹנִי** ר' **Dt 21**₁₇, **אֹנִים** ר' **Ps 78**₅₁, cf. **105**₃₆;
גְּבוּרָתָם ר' their foremost strength (ZürBib.), the mainstay of their might (NRSV); **Jr 49**₃₅, cf. Rudolph *Jer.*³
 294: the core of their strength; REB: the chief weapon of their might;
- b. the first and best part (position):
- i. of the produce (yield, **תְּבוּאָה**) **Pr 3**₉, metaphorically for Israel **Jr 2**₃;
- ii. of a country **Dt 33**₂₁ firstborn country, see H.J. Zobel *Stammesspruch und Geschichte* 27, 99-101; **הָאָרֶץ**
הַרְאִישִׁית the best of the land **Ezk 48**₁₄;
- c. of a people **גּוֹיִם** ר' (Amalek) **Nu 24**₂₀; **הַגּוֹיִם** ר' chief among the nations **Am 6**₁; **בְּנֵי עַמּוֹן** ר' the
 main part of the Ammonites **Da 11**₄₁ :: ? cj. with Pesh. **שְׂאֵרֵית**, but see esp. Bentzen *Daniel* 84;
- d. **שְׁמָנִים** ר' the best oil, top class oil **Am 6**₆.

—4. in the context of ritual, **first-fruit, choicest portion** as a tithe, see esp. Eissfeldt *Erstlinge und Zehnten im AT* 12ff: **הַרְאִישִׁית** tithe of the first or choicest **Neh 12**₄₄; **בְּכוֹרֵי אֲדָמָתְךָ ר' הַרְאִישִׁית** the best of the first
 fruits of your land **Ex 23**₁₉ **34**₂₆, cf. **Ezk 44**₃₀; **פְּרֵי הָאֲדָמָה ר' כָּל (כָּל) Dt 26**₂₋₁₀, cf. Merendino *Das
 deuteronomische Gesetz* 349; **מִנְחַת ר' כָּל-יִשְׂרָאֵל 1S 2**₂₉; **רֵאשִׁית** of יִצְהָרָה **Dt 18**₄,
 cf. **2C 31**₅; **עֵרִיסָה** ר' the first fruits of your (our) wholemeal flour → **Nu 15**_{20f} **Ezk 44**₃₀
Neh 10₃₈; **רֵאשִׁיתָם** the best of them **Nu 18**₁₂; cf. **בְּרֵאשִׁיתָהּ** as her first fruit (with suffix on **תְּאֵנָה**) **Hos 9**₁₀,
 gloss, see Wolff BK 14/1²:207f; **הַחֵרֶם ר' הַחֵרֶם** the best of the banned goods **1S 15**₂₁; **קִצְיֹרְכֶם עֹמֵר ר' הַחֵרֶם** the
 sheaf of the first-fruits of your harvest **Lv 23**₁₀; **מִשְׁאוֹתֵיכֶם ר' הַחֵרֶם** the first of your contributions **Ezk 20**₄₀, cf.
44₃₀; **קָרְבַּן ר' הַחֵרֶם** offering of first-fruits **Lv 2**₁₂, so Noth *ATD* 6:16; but see Eissfeldt *Erstlinge und Zehnten im AT* 14f: first (or best) offering. †

8619 רב

I **רַב**: I **רַבב**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453y: Sam., SamP. *rāb*, fem. *rābbā*; MHeb. large, many, sbst. → II **רַב** (Dalman
Wb. 395b), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 198f) **רַבִּים** many, technical term **הַרְבִּים** the many (see THAT 2:726);
 JArm. **רַבָּא** large, the older, sbst. → II **רַב**; BArm. → **רַב** large, where there are also references to the other
 Aramaic dialects with the same meaning, see also THAT 2:715; in Ebla adj. *rabu* great, in the personal name
šum-rabu “the divine name (or the offspring of the god) is great”, see H.P. Müller *Lingua di Ebla* 217; Moabite
ymn rbn (Mesha. 5; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 270; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1045-1046, *rb* II: numerous
 (many) days, see p. 1047 paragraph A 1), equivalent to Ammonite inscr. Tell Siran line 7 *ywmt rbm* many days,
 (see Loretz UF 9 (1977) 169-171; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 448, *ywm*, and 1046, *rb* II); Ug. adj. *rb* great
 (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2297; Aistleitner 1482; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 338 entry 516, 517), sbst. → II **רַב**; Neo-
 Pun. *rb* ample, (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 161:10, see also 2: p. 151); Ph., Pun. sbst. → II **רַב**: pausal **רַבָּ**, fem.
רַבָּה; cs. **רַבְתִּי**, **רַבְתִּי** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 526k, 599), pl. **רַבִּים**, fem. **רַבּוֹת** (KBL: 420 times (excluding II **רַב**);
 THAT 2:716: 474 times (including I **רַב** and II **רַב** together); see THAT 2:715-726.

- 1. **numerous, many**:

—a. **עַם רַב** Gn 50₂₀ (19 times); esp., with collectives which consist of several units: **גוֹי רַב** Dt 9₁₄, **אָדָם רַב**, many men Jb 36₂₈, **רַב קָהָל** numerous assembly Ezk 17₁₇ 38₄ Ps 22₂₆ etc; **קַי רַב מְאֹד** Ezr 10₁, **בְּקָהָל** many in the assembly 2C 30₁₇; **מִן רַב־תּ** many from 30₁₈; **עַבְדָּה רַבָּה** Jb 1₃; **עַרְב רַב** numerous mixed race Ex 12₃₈;

—b. i. **רַב זֵרַע** much seed Dt 28₃₈;

—ii. **הַגָּה רַבָּה** Ezk 47₉; **בְּהֵמָה רַבָּה** Jon 4₁₁; **מְקִנָּה רַב (מְאֹד)** (very) many cattle Nu 32₁, Jos 22₈;

—iii. **אַרְצָן רַבָּה** Ps 110₆ wide land (ZürBib.); over the wide earth (NRSV, REB); or alternatively wide realm (Kraus BK 15⁵:926; similarly Dahood *Psalms* 3:112 :: Caquot *Semita* 6 (1956) 47: the wide earth, meaning the universe; cj. **רַב־יָם** for **רַבָּה** see Kraus BK 15⁵: 927.

—2. **רַב** as a collective **many**: **מִמֶּנּוּ רַב** many of them Ex 19₂₁; according to Gesenius-B. **בֵּין רַב לְמֵעָט** between those tribes comprising many and those comprising few, Nu 26₅₆, also belongs here, or under 6 a; however **רַב־יָם** occurs more frequently than **רַב** see below, 3 a.

—3. a. **רַב־יָם** (not in combination with a noun):

—i. many Is 52₁₄ Ps 3₂ 71₇ 109₃₀ Jb 4₃ 11₁₉ Pr 10₂₁ 14₂₀;

—ii. **הַרַב־יָם** the majority 1K 18₂₅, **רַב־יָם** the masses Ex 23₂; **מִרַב־יָם** a man who feared God more than many Neh 7₂, on which see also Jeremias TWNT 6:537: before all others; REB: godfearing above other men;

—iii. **רַב־יָם** many, with inclusive meaning, all (cf. THAT 2:720) Pr 19₆ (parallel with **כָּל־**), 29₂₆ (parallel with **מִשְׁפָּט־אִישׁ** the rights of each); likewise inclusive probably **רַב־יָם (הַ)** Is 53_{11f}, see Jeremias TWNT 6:536-538; THAT 2:725, cf. πολλοί Mark 10₄₅ (= Matthew 20₂₈) and ἡ πολλοί Romans 5_{15b}; probably **רַב־יָם** Da 12₂ belongs here also, as many as (all) belong to Israel, KAT 18:171; on this see also Hasel ZAW 92 (1980) 276ff;

—iv. the second and third meanings (ii and iii) cannot be differentiated clearly, on which see O. Kaiser *Der königliche Knecht* 90 and ATD 17⁵:187²⁹: **רַב־יָם** not partitive but generalising, to be understood in the sense of the great mass;

—v. **רַב־וֹת** many, various Is 42₂₀ Jb 16₂ 23₁₄; cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:70f;

—b. **רַב־וֹת/רַב־יָם** in combination with a noun: numerous, many (THAT 2:719f with several examples):

—i. **יָמִים רַבִּים** Gn 21₃₄ (27 times), **עַמִּים רַבִּים** Is 2₃ (8 times), **גוֹיִם רַבִּים** Dt 7₁ (16 times), **רַב־וֹת** Jr 28₈, **עָרִים רַב־וֹת** Zech 8₂₀, **אֵיִם רַבִּים** Ezk 27₃₋₁₅ Ps 97₁ cf. Da 11₁₈;

—ii. **מַיִם רַבִּים** abundant water Nu 20₁₁ Ezk 17₅₋₈ 19₁₀ 31₅₋₇ 2C 32₄, to denote the sea Is 23₃ Ezk 27₂₆ 31₁₅;

—iii. **רַב־וֹת רָעוֹת** many evils Dt 31₁₇, sg. see below, 4 b; **מִתְנֹנֹת רַב־וֹת** 2C 21₃; **בָּתִּים רַבִּים** many houses Is 5₉ (parallel with **גְּדוּלִים בָּתִּים**), Am 3₁₅, **נְשִׁים רַב־וֹת** Ju 8₃₀.

- 4. pl. with collective singular **צֹאן רַבּוֹת** large flocks **Gn 30⁴³**, **עַם הָאָרֶץ** is numerous **Ex 5⁵** :: ? cj. with SamP. **מְעַם** they are more numerous than (BHS, see e.g. Noth ATD 5:34).
- 5. singular, **numerous, varied, much**:
- a. **מִסְפּוֹא** fodder **Gn 24²⁵**, **יַיִן** ample **Est 1⁷**, **עֶשֶׂר** **Pr 22¹**, **רְכוּשׁ** **Gn 13⁶**, **חֹסֶן** treasure **Pr 15⁶**, **אוֹצָר** **15¹⁶**, **זָהָב** **1K 10²**, **פֶּזֶז** fine gold **Ps 19¹¹**, **כֶּסֶף** **2K 12¹¹/2C 24¹¹**, **שָׁלַל** **2S 3²²** **Ps 119¹⁶²** **2C 20²⁵** **28⁸**, **בְּזָה** **2C 14¹³** **25¹³**;
- b. **רָעָה** evil, wickedness **Gn 6⁵** **1S 12¹⁷** **Jb 22⁵**, **עוֹן** **Ps 25¹¹**, **רָב**, **פְּשַׁע רָב** much (meaning serious) sin **Ps 19¹⁴**, **רָב**, **עֲקָב רָב** ample reward **Ps 19¹²**, **שְׁלוֹם** **Is 54¹³** **Ps 119¹⁶⁵**, **רַבָּה תְּפָאֲרָת**, **רַבָּה** much, abundant honour **Pr 28¹²**; **רַב** ... **פְּתָנָם הַמֶּלֶךְ** the saying of the king is powerful **Est 1²⁰**, cj. for **רַבָּה פִּי הוּא** prp. **פִּי רַב הוּא** (BHS; Bardtke KAT 17/4-5:284, 285);
- c. **רַבָּה מִכָּה** heavy defeat **Nu 11³³**, **רַב הַרְגָּה** heavy slaughter **Is 30²⁵**;
- d. **רַב הַמְּקוֹם** the distance was far (enough) **1S 26¹³**, **רַב־הַדֶּרֶךְ** too long a journey **1K 19⁷**, see below, 9 b; **גְּבוּל** ample, meaning wide **Am 6²**;
- e. **רַבּוֹת עֲתִים** **Qoh 7²²** corresponding to **רַבּוֹת עֲתִים** **Neh 9²⁸** many times;
- f. **הַלֹּחַ וְרָב וַיִּלָּךְ** the tumult became increasingly louder **1S 14¹⁹**;
- g. **רַב** powerful, strong (:: **אֵין כַּח**) **2C 14¹⁰**.
- 6. **רַבָּה/רַב** **great**:
- a. references where this meaning is quite clear: **רַבָּה צִידוֹן** **Jos 11⁸** **19²⁸** corresponding to Akk. *Šidūnu rabû* (Parpola AOAT 6 (1970) 323), **רַבָּה חַמַּת** **Am 6²**, **רַב מְמִשָּׁל** great kingdom **Da 11^{3.5}**, **רַב מֶלֶךְ** great king (**אַלְהִים**) **Ps 48³** corresponding to Akk. *šarru rabû* (AHw. 937b; CAD Š/2: 80, *šarru* king 1.4 a); cj. **Ps 89⁸** God is **רַב**, with the versions, rd. thus for **רַבָּה** (BHS); **רַב** larger (older) :: **צָעִיר** smaller (younger) **Gn 25²³**; **רַב** great (in number) :: **מְעַט** few (in number) **Nu 26⁵⁶** see above, 2; cj. **Jb 32⁹** for **רַבִּים** (parallel with **זְקֵנִים**) prp. **יָמִים רַב־רַבִּי־רַב** the aged, literally the great in years, cf. KBL; BHS; Fohrer KAT 16:449; **רַבִּים** large amount **Jb 35⁹**, see Fohrer loc. cit. 470;
- b. fewer unambiguous examples:
- i. **רַבָּה תְּהוֹם** the great, the vast primeval deep **Gn 7¹¹** **Is 51¹⁰** **Am 7⁴** **Ps 36⁷**, cf. **מַיִם רַבִּים** see above, 3 b ii;
- ii. **רַב־פְּעָלִים** **2S 23²⁰/1C 11²²** (→ **פְּעַל** 1 g): either rich in heroic deeds, or with great bustle.
- 7. **רַב** with genitive, numerous, rich in:

—a. said of people: רַבַּת בְּנָיִם with numerous sons 1S 2₅, עַם רַבְתִּי populous Lam 1₁, רַב־בְּרָכוֹת rich in blessings Pr 28₂₀, רַב־מְאִירוֹת rich in curses, meaning will be much cursed 28₂₇, רַב מְעַשְׂקוֹת rich in extortions, meaning who heaps up extortions 28₁₆, רַב־תְּבוּנָה with great insight 14₂₉; cj. Jb 22₂ for דְּבָרִים רַב rd. with the versions רַב דְּבָרִים verbose, רַב־קִשְׁבַּ with great attention Is 21₇, רַב־תְּבוּנָה rich in dismay Ezk 22₅ → מְהוּמָה :: Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 502: great through your (wicked) bustle, רַב־תְּבוּנָה the vast amount of the rust (of the cauldron), meaning thick rust (NRSV), deep corrosion (REB) Ezk 24₁₂;

—b. said of God: רַב־חֶסֶד Ex 34₆ → חֶסֶד 2 c, רַב־טוֹב rich in goodness Is 63₇, רַב־כֹּחַ rich in power Ps 147₅; ? cj. Is 63₁ for רַב לְהוֹשִׁיעַ prp. אֲנִי רַב לְהוֹרֵב לְהוֹשִׁיעַ (BHK; Westermann ATD 19:302), עֲלִילִיָּהּ רַב great in action Jr 32₁₉ → עֲלִילִיָּהּ.

—8. adverbial רַבַּת, probably an Aramaism, see Seybold ZAW 91 (1979) 259:

—a. in rich measure Ps 65₁₀ 123₄ 129_{1f}, too long Ps 120₆;

—b. רַבָּה much, very Ps 62₃ (gloss), see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §93k.

—9. עַתָּה רַב now is enough 1K 19₄; רַב enough Gn 45₂₈ 1C 21₁₅; לְ רַב enough for ...! Nu 16_{3.7} Dt 1₆ 2₃ 3₂₆ Ezk 44₆ 45₉;

—b. לָכֵם מִן רַב there has been enough (i.e. too much) thunder (words of the Pharaoh) Ex 9₂₈; מִן רַב too much for you to ... 1K 12₂₈, רַב מִמֶּךָ הַדֶּרֶךְ the road is too long for you 1K 19₇, see above, 5 d.

—10. cj.:

—a. Jr 50₂₉ for רַבִּים rd. רַבִּים (קִשְׁתָּה) parallel with דְּרָכֵי;

—b. Ps 89₅₁ for רַבִּים כָּל־ prp. cf. Aquila, Vulgate רִיבֵי or רִבְתָּה or פְּלִמָּת (BHS);

—c. Ps 145₇ for רַב טוֹבֶךָ prp. cf. Sept. רַב־טוֹבֶרְבָּה → רַב (BHS);

—d. Neh 5₂ for רַבִּים rd. עֲרַבִּים → I עֲרַב 1 c, and place name בֵּית רַבִּים.

Der. place name רַבָּה.

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II רַב: רַבב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453y; MHeb. master, teacher, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 198f), see I רַב; pl. (Pal.) elders (DSS), cs. רַבִּי (!) רַבִּין Ben-H. *Lešonenu* (1978) 292 = OArm., but רַבִּינִין (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:37) and probably popularly רַבִּבִּין (רַבִּבִּינִין jMMoed *qatan* 83b we are teacher(s)); Sam. pl.; JArm. רַב superior, senior, master, teacher; → BArm. רַב in titles of officials; Old Sinaitic *rb*, see Albright *Proto-Sin.* 1:43: *rb nqbnm* chief miner; רַב in titles of officials, meaning governor, commander, chief; also EgArm., Palm. (Hatra and elsewhere) *rbyt*?, see B. Aggoula MUSJ 47 (1972) 26 no. 278; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 271; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1054, *rbyt* majordomo; see also 1045ff, *rb* II B: important person, chief (see pp. 1048-

1050); equivalent to Syr. *rabbaytā* steward; רב also in the meaning of governor, commander (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 271; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1049f, paragraph 3; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3:22f), corresponding to Ug. *rb*, and elsewhere in descriptive titles like *rb qrt* commandant of the city, *rb khnm* chief of the priests, *rb nqdm* chief of the shepherds, *rb hršm* chief of the craftsmen (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2297; Aistleitner 2482; Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 87 entry 15; p. 55 entry 18; p. 63 entry 28; see also M. Heltzer *The Internal Organization of the Kingdom of Ugarit* 99); Akk. (Standard Bab. and Late Bab., New Assyrian, see von Soden *Gramm.* 191, 193, 196) *rab* (*rabi*) in compounds denoting the holding of an office, the one responsible for a duty (AHw. 933a); cf. OSArb. *rb* master (Conti *Chrest.* 235b); Arb. *rabb* lord, master; Heb. in descriptive titles of officials:

—a. (*הַבַּיִת) רב palace official **Est** 1₈;

—b. רב הַחֲבֵל captain of the guard **Jon** 1₆, see Wolff BK 14/3:89;

—c. רב־טַבָּחִים the captain of the guards **2K** 25₈₋₂₀ (7 times), **Jr** 39_{9-52:30} (17 times, → טַבָּח);

—d. רב־מִנָּה **Jr** 39_{3,13} < Akk. *rab-mugi* (AHw. 667b; CAD M: 171) a high-ranking official, cf. RLA 1:463, §23; cj. **Zech** 7₂ read רב־מִנָּה for → רָגַם מִלֶּךְ;

—e. רב־סָרִיס **2K** 18₁₇ **Jr** 39_{3,13} and רב סָרִיסִים **Da** 1₃ high-ranking political or military official < Akk. *ša rēši* (→ סָרִיס);

—f. רב־שָׂקָה **2K** 18_{17,19,26-28,37} 19_{4,8} parallel with **Is** 36_{2,4,11-13,22} 37_{4,8} chief spokesman < Akk. *rab šāqê* (AHw. 1182a; CAD Š/2: 30, *šāqû* A: *rab šāqī* chief cup-bearer; Klauber *Assyrisches Beamtentum* 73ff; Ellenbogen *Foreign Words* 152);

—h. רבֵי הַמְּלָךְ the chief officers of the king **Jr** 41₁; מְלִכ־בְּבַל רבֵי **Jr** 39₁₃. †

רב 8621

III *רב: II רבב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 454a.

—1. pl. רבִּים, sf. רבֵּי his **projectiles** **Jb** 16₁₃, see Hölscher *Hiob* 40 :: Peters *Das Buch Job* 174: rd. רבֵּי pl. with sf. from *רבֵּי projectile, dart, sbst. from II רבה; cf. Fohrer KAT 16:280; KBL.

—2. a. רבִּים (parallel with הַרְכִּי קִשְׁתָּה) **archers** **Jr** 50₂₉, see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 304 or cj. רבִּים, → II רבה;

—b. רב **Pr** 26₁₀, the versions differ in their translations, GHK 2:3/1 (1898) 145;

—i. archer, so also e.g. Gemser *Spr.*² 94, 95; König *Wb.* 428a; NRSV; REB; cf. Gesenius-B.;

—ii. from I רב many, various (ZürBib.), esp. powerful, the master, see Zorell *Lex.* 751b;

—iii. from II רב leader, chief (TOB);

—iv. cj. for רב prp. רב (root ריב) disputing, see Zorell *Lex.* 751b; for רב **P**s 18₁₅ see under II רבב.

רב, rarely רוב I: רבב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 455h; Sam. *râb*; MHeb. ר(ו)ב majority, multitude, amount (Dalman *Wb.* 399b), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 200: רוב/רב, OT linguistic usage); JArm. רבא majority; Ph. *rb* crowd, amount, wealth (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 26 A iii:5, C iii:20; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 272, *rb* II; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1045, *rb* I: multitude); Donner-R. *Inschriften* 27:12 *rb dr kl qdšn* totality (Degen *Neue Ephemeris* 2:18, 22; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 272: multitude; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1045, *rb* I: the numerous assembly of the holy ones) :: Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 44: the senior; cf. Syr. *raurabtā* amount, crowd; CPArm. *rwb* cstr. (רבא) amount; Arb. *rubba* (with a following non-determined genitive) many, a good many: cstr. equivalent to abs., before maqqeph רב, but Jb 37²³ ורב; sf. רבבם, Hos 8¹² רבו = K רבו ten thousand, Q רבי pl. cstr., see below 1 e i; see also THAT 2:721f; 150 times: **quantity, wealth.**

—1. a. רב-אכל Pr 13²³, רב הגן Gn 27²⁸, רב הלייתיו Ezk 19¹¹ 31⁹, זבחיכם רב Is 1¹¹;

—b. רב פל-הון the great overall quantity of wealth, abundance of great wealth (of Tarshish) Ezk 27¹²⁻¹⁸, cf. 33; רב עשרו/רם, רב ענין Ps 49⁷ 52⁹, רב אונים Is 40²⁶, רב-חיל Ps 33¹⁶, רב חילו v. 17, רב-פח the fullness (or the amount) of strength Ps 33¹⁶, רב-פח with full strength Jb 30¹⁸, רב גאונך Ex 15⁷;

—c. רב חכמה :: רב-פעס Qoh 1¹⁸, רב-חסד/ך Ps 58 69¹⁴ Neh 13²², רב חסדיו Is 63⁷ Ps 106⁴⁵ Q Lam 3²² Q; cj. Ps 145⁷ for רב-טובך rd. רב-טו'רב-טובך → I רב 7 a; רב רחמיך Ps 51³ 69¹⁷, רב שלום Ps 37¹¹ 72⁷, רב צדקה Jb 37²³;

—d. רב עונך/נך/ניך the mass of your sin(s) Hos 9⁷ Jr 13²² 30¹⁴⁻¹⁵ Ezk 28¹⁸, רב פשעיה/פשעיהם Lam 1³ Ps 5¹¹, רב גלוליו the mass of his idols, meaning his many idols Ezk 14⁴, רב פשפידך your abundant sorcery Is 47⁹⁻¹²;

—e. i. רב דברים Pr 10¹⁹ Qoh 5²; cj. Jb 11² for רב ד'רב ד' rd. רב ד'רב ד' → I רב 7 a; Hos 8¹² see above: either with K רבו תורתי ten thousand-fold my laws, see Rudolph KAT 13/1:156, 160, or with Q רבי תו' the multitude of my instructions (NRSV), cf. Wolff BK 14/1²:168, 170 (תורת' with the versions, for (תורת'); REB: many written laws

—ii. רב הדרך the extent of the journey Jos 9¹³, רב הדרך Is 57¹⁰;

—iii. רב-כפר the large size of a ransom Jb 36¹⁸;

—f. רב ימים the fullness of years, meaning great age Zech 8⁴, מרב ימים after many days Is 24²², הימים רב many days, meaning a long time Qoh 11¹, רב שנים quantity of years (parallel with ימים meaning the past ages) Jb 32⁷, רב השנים מעט Lv 25¹⁶;

—g. רב אָדָם text uncertain **Ezk 23**₄₂ crowd of men; רב אָדָם וּבְהֶמָּה **Zech 2**₈, רב־אָדָם many men, or many a one (ZürBib.) **Pr 20**₆; רב־עָם crowd of people **Pr 14**₂₈, רב בָּנָיו his many sons **Est 5**₁₁, רב אֶחָיו **10**₃, רב יוֹעֵץ **Pr 11**₁₄ **24**₆, רב יוֹעֲצִים **Pr 15**₂₂, רב עֲשׂוּקִים the crowd of oppression (or of the oppressed) **Jb 35**₉, cj. עֲשׂוּקִים oppressor → עֲשׂוּקִים; רב עֲבֹדָה hard (difficult) servitude **Lam 1**₃, רב חָלָל the heaps of slain **Na 3**₃, רב גְּבוּרֵיךָ the mass of your warriors **Hos 10**₁₃, cf. רב רֶכְבִּי **2K 19**₂₃ Q parallel with **Is 37**₂₄, → רכב 2 c; cj. **Pr. 25**₈ for לָרַב prp. with Symmachus לָרַב among the crowd, so Gemser *Spr.*² 90, 91; cf. BHS;

—h. misc.:

—i. רב עֲצְמוֹתַי all my bones, my whole skeleton **Jb 4**₁₄ (:: Driver WdO 1 (1947/1952) 411 and VTSupp. 3 (1955) 73, on this see Fohrer KAT 16:130);

—ii. **Jb 33**₁₉ רִיב עֲצָמוֹתַי Q, רִיב עֲרוֹב עֲצָמוֹתַי K, read with K: the dispute of his members;

—iii. **2C 24**₂₇ for Q רַב־וְרַב read with K וְרַב (with הַמְשָׁא): and the great number of prophetic sayings (against him), see Rudolph *Chr.* 276, 277;

—iv. **Nah 2**₁₄ for רַב־וְרַב prp. e.g. רַב־וְרַב → רַב־וְרַב 6 d iii.

—2. a. לָרַב, cf. Gesenius-B.; Japhet VT 18 (1968) 358; P. Welten *Geschichte und Geschichtsdarstellung in den Chronikbüchern* 27: plentiful, what concerns plenty **Ju 6**₅ **1K 10**₂₇; adv. לָרַב בָּנָה לָרַב to build a lot **2C 27**₃, לָרַב הִגָּה to multiply greatly **Gn 48**₁₆, הִיָּה לָרַב to be (available) in great numbers **1C 22**₁₄, לָרַב פָּרַץ לָרַב to extend powerfully **Gn 30**₃₀ **1C 4**₃₈; as an attributive qualifier **1K 1**₁₉ **Neh 9**₂₅ **1C 12**₄₁ **22**₈ **29**₂₁ **2C 9**_{1.9} **32**₅, מְאֹד לָרַב **Zech 14**₁₄, עַד־לָרַב exceedingly many **2C 31**₁₀;

—b. מְרַב because of the multitude, the crowd, with לֹא נִסְפָּר **Gn 16**₁₀ **32**₁₃ **1K 3**₈ **8**₅ **2C 5**₆, with לֹא נִמְנָה **1K 8**₅ **2C 5**₆; cf. **1K 7**₄₇; see further e.g. מְרַב אָדָם because of the mass of people **Zech 2**₈, see 1 g; מְרַב יָמִים because of great age **Zech 8**₄ :: **Is 24**₂₂ after many days, see 1 f; מְרַב עֲשׂוֹת חָלָב because of so much milk they bring **Is 7**₂₂.

8623 רבב

I רבב: by-form of I רבה (Bergsträsser 2: §31c; for Akk. cf. von Soden *Gramm.* §105a and Supplement p. 23: *urtababu* as reduplicated formation from root *rb*); MHeb. רבב to smear with a sticky mixture, stop up, compress, thicken (Levy *Wb.* 4:411f, see esp. M. Moreshet *Lexicon of the New Verbs in Tannaitic Hebrew* 343: grease stain, probably related to Arb. *rubb* thick fruit juice), also jT M. Aboda Zara 41b); JArm. רבב to be large, with reduplication רב(ב)אתר to boast, swagger, jT M. Moed *qatan* 83b pt. pl. or from רב teacher, master; ? in the Ug. personal name *yrb'm* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 65, 179, 393a; cf. Gordon *Textbook* §19:2297; Aistleitner 2482); Syr. *rab* to become large (Brockelmann *Lex.* 706a), equivalent to Mnd. *RBB* to be great (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 422b: general Semitic, but not Akk.); OSArb. *rbb* (Conti *Chrest.* 235b) to be lord; Eth. *rababa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 286f) to spread out, stretch out; Arb. *rabba* to be lord, own, govern; see also I and II רב.

qal: pf. רָבָה Ex 23²⁹, רָבָה Gn 18²⁰, רָבַן 1S 25¹⁰, רָבַו Is 22⁹; SamP. also impf. *wtirrāb* Gn 43³⁴; inf. רָב, sf. רָבָם, רָבָם; THAT 2:716f.

—1. to be (become) numerous:

—a. i. people, of various kinds Dt 7⁷ 1S 25¹⁰ Is 66¹⁶ Jr 46²³ Hos 4⁷;

—ii. enemies (of an individual) Ps 3² 25¹⁹ 38²⁰ 69⁵;

—iii. אָרָם collective Gn 6¹;

—b. sins (פְּשָׁעִים) Is 59¹² Jr 5⁶ Jb 35⁶, faithlessness (מְשׁוּבוֹת) Jr 14⁷, זָעָקָה Gn 18²⁰, persecution (מְשִׁטָּמָה) Hos 9⁷;

—c. misc. מַעֲשֵׂה יְהוָה Ps 104²⁴, goodness (הַטּוֹבָה) Qoh 5¹⁰, חַיִּית הַשָּׂדֶה Ex 23²⁹, פְּרִי Hos 10¹, דִּגְוֹן Ps 4⁸, breach in a wall עִיר־בְּקִיעֵי Is 22⁹.

—2. to be large: הָעֲזוּבָה desolation, literally abandoned, uncultivated land Is 6¹², see Wildberger BK 10:231, 233. †

pu: pt. fem. pl. מְרַבְּבוֹת: denominative from רָבָה: flocks that are increased ten thousandfold Ps 144¹³. †

Der. I, II רָב, רָבָה, רָבָם, רָבִיבִים, רָבוֹא, ? n.m. יִרְבְּעַל, יִרְבְּעֵם, n.f. מְרָב, place name רָבָה, רַבִּית.

8624 רַב

II רַבב: by-form from II רַבָה; SamP. versions Gn 49²³ וַיִּרְבְּבוּ *wyārībē'u* (from root רַיב!).

qal: pf. רָבוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 438: ? dialect form for *רָבוּ); KBL: cj. רָבוּ: to shoot arrows Gn 49²³ (:: Albright BA 36 (1973) 27f: cj. רָבוּ tribal name *Rabbau*, to which יוֹסֵף belonged);

—cj. Ps 18¹⁵ for רָב וַיִּבְרָקִים rd. וַיִּבְרָקִים בָּרַק, cf. 2S 22¹⁵, see Kraus BK 15⁵:281, 283 :: KBL: וַיִּבְרָק בָּרַק. †

Der. III *רַב.

8625 רַבָּה

רַבָּה: I רַבב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463u; JArm. רַבְּבָתָא, Arm. רַבְּבָה, det. רַבּוֹתָא (sg. det.), pl. רַבּוֹן (abs.), רַבּוֹת (pl. cs.), רַבּוֹתָא det., רַיבבת pl. cs. in MSS as var. of רַבּוֹת (!); SamP. *rābābā*, Sam. רַבוֹה sg., רַבוֹאן pl.; Ug. *rbt*, dual *rbtm*, pl. *rbbt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2299; Aistleitner 2481; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 114 entry 44: *alp* parallel with *rbt*); cf. THAT 2:722: *rbt* more probably like רָבוּ; Eth. *ʿarbāb* and *rabawāt* myriads (Dillmann *Gramm.* p. 326 §158): pl. רַבּוֹת, cs. רַבּוֹת, רַבּוֹת, sf. רַבּוֹתָיו (THAT 2:722): a very great quantity, immense number, from ten thousand:

—a. **Lv 26⁸ Dt 32³⁰ 33¹⁷ Ju 20¹⁰ 1S 18^{7f}** (parallel with v. 7 אֲלָפִיו Q, v. 8 הָאֲלָפִים), **21¹² 29⁵** (parallel with אֲלָפִיו); רַבְבַּתְּיוּ רַבְבַּתְּיוּ the ten thousands accorded to him **1S 18⁷, Mi 6⁷** (parallel with אֲלָפִים cs.);

—b. an indeterminate large number **Ps 3⁷ 91⁷ Song 5¹⁰ Sir 47⁶**; אֲלָפֵי רַבְבָּהּ myriads, hundreds of thousands, more literally thousands of ten thousands **Gn 24⁶⁰**; אֲלָפֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל **Nu 10³⁶** text uncertain; NRSV: the ten thousand thousands of Israel; REB: the countless thousands of Israel; see J. Maier *Das altisraelitische Ladeheiligtum* 10f; on the translation cf. Noth ATD 7:67: the large number of lords of Israel, cf. TOB;

—c. cj.:

—i. **Dt 32²** for מְרַבֵּבֵת קִדָּשׁ prp. e.g. מְרַבֵּבֵת קִדָּשׁ → קִדָּשׁ 7 i;

—ii. **Ezk 16⁷** for רַבְבָּהּ read with Sept. (Pesh.) וְרַבִּי or וְרַבִּית (BHS). †

8626 רבד

רבד: MHeb. רוֹבֵד, pl. רוֹבְדִים platform, MHeb. רֹבֵד, pl. רֹבְדִים layer; JArm. רובדא translated הַרְצִפָּה; Ug. vb. *rbd* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2300; cf. Aistleitner 2483), impf. *trbd* Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 92:35; 132:2 a bed provided with covers, see Ugaritica 7: p. 43; J.M. de Tarragon *Le culte à Ugarit* 117f; sbst. *mrbd(t)* → *מְרַבֵּד; Neo-Punic *rbd* to plaster (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 124:2; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 272; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1052: *wt hmhz rbd* he has paved the forum); Arb. *rabada* to tie up, place dates in layers.

qal: pf. רַבְדָּתִי: with עָרַשׁ to prepare a couch **Pr 7¹⁶**; cj.:

—a. **1S 9²⁵** for וַיַּרְבְּדוּ לְשֵׂאוֹל עִמֵּשׂאוֹל prp. with Sept. וַיַּרְבְּדוּ לְשֵׂאוֹל and they prepared the couch (NRSV, REB: a bed was spread) :: Stoebe KAT 8/1:191, 197; TOB: MT;

—b. **Ezk 23⁴¹** מְטָה כְּבוֹדָהּ prp. with Sept., Lat.^S, Pesh. מְטָה רְבוּדָהּ a made up bed, see Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 529, 535;

—c. **Am 3¹²** for וַיְרַבְּדוּ שֵׁן עִיבְדֵימֶשֶׁק עָרַשׁ prp. וַיְרַבְּדוּ שֵׁן עִיבְדֵימֶשֶׁק עָרַשׁ and they have decorated the bed with irony, so Rudolph KAT 13/2:158, 160 :: → דְּמֶשֶׁק and עָרַשׁ. †

Der. מְרַבֵּד, רַבִּיד.

8627 רבה

I רבה: cf. I רבב: Sam. = JArm.; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 199) to become many, pi. to increase; JArm. רבא to become large, grow; for references to the other Aramaic dialects → BArm. רבה; Amorite **rby* to be (become) great, in personal names such as *yarbi-AN* (= *yarbi-ilu* or *yarbi-ʿēl*, Huffmon 260); ? Ug. in the personal name *yrbʿm* (provided it is understood in the same way as Amorite *yarbi-AN*, which is very uncertain; see Gröndahl *Personennamen* 179); Akk. *rabû(m)* to be (become) great (AHw. 938ff); OSArb. *rby* (Conti *Chrest.* 236a) to maintain, nourish (?); Arb. *rabā (rbw)* to increase, grow, grow up.

אַרְבֵּהוּ; impv. הִרְבֵּה K, הִרְבַּ Q Ps 51⁴, הִרְבַּ Ju 20³⁸, הִרְבִּי, הִרְבִּי; inf. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 426; Bergsträsser 2: §30c; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §82,5a and §103, 2d) הִרְבָּה, הִרְבֵּה, הִרְבֹּת; הרבית (הִרְבִּית K, בַּת

—Q) rd. הִרְבֹּת 2S 14¹¹; pt. מִרְבָּה, cs. מִרְבֵּה, fem. מִרְבָּה, pl. מִרְבִּים: 162 times.

—1. to **make numerous** (with various objects), see further Gesenius-B.:

—a. grain and fruits Ezk 36^{29f}, ointments (רִקְתִּיךָ) Is 57⁹, remedies (רִפְאוֹת) Jr 46¹¹, fortified towns Hos 8¹⁴, a people Lv 26⁹, Dt 1¹⁰ Jr 30¹⁹ and elsewhere, cf. Gn 17^{2,20} and elsewhere, the slain (חֲלָלִים) Ju 16²⁴ Ezk 11⁶, מִזְבְּחוֹת Hos 8¹¹, תִּפְלָה Is 1¹⁵, words (דְּבָרִים) Qoh 10¹⁴, (אֲמָרִי) Jb 34³⁷, letters Neh 6¹⁷;

—b. with inf. abs. הִרְבָּה: pain Gn 3¹⁶, descendants (זֵרַע) 16¹⁰ 22¹⁷.

—2. a. to **make great**: מִלְּךָ 2S 22³⁶ parallel with Ps 18³⁶, inheritance (נַחֲלָה) Nu 26⁵⁴ 33⁵⁴ (: חֲמֻעֵיט), גְּבוּל 1C 4¹⁰, wealth (חֵיל) Ezk 28⁵, joy Is 9² cj. for הַגִּי לֵא prp. הַגִּילָה (BHS) :: e.g. Becking ZAW 92 (1980) 142-145: rd. הַגִּי הַלְאָה the tired, weary people; for other suggestions see Wildberger BK 10:364;

—b. הִרְבָּה: crowd, amount, adv. many, very → הִרְבֵּה (HAL 244, English edition 255a), see further R. Meyer *Gramm.* §103, 2d; THAT 2:718; adv. הִרְבֵּה מְאֹד also Gn 15¹, see Westermann BK 1/2:251, 252 :: KBL; BHS: אַרְבָּה; הִרְבֵּה > adj. (parallel with רַחֲבָה) great, multifarious (sbj. הַמְלֹאכָה) Neh 4¹³;

—c. inf. cs. הִרְבֹּת = הִרְבֵּה:

—i. great number (of your gardens) Am 4⁹, so H. Weippert *Die Prosareden des Jeremiabuches* 155 and note 206; TOB :: cj. הִחַרְבֵתִי (e.g. BHS; NRSV: I laid waste your gardens; REB: I dried up your gardens);

—ii. adv. הִרְבֹּת with אֶכֶל Pr 25²⁷.

—3. particular instances:

—a. הִרְבֵּה מִן to make more numerous than Ezk 16⁵¹ Nah 3¹⁶; הִרְבֵּה עַד to have as many as 1C 4²⁷, literally to increase (the numbers) until, see Rudolph *Chr.* 38; הִרְבֵּה בָנִים to have many children 1C 7⁴ 8⁴⁰ 23¹¹; מִרְבֵּה רַגְלָיִם four-footed Lv 11⁴²;

—b. i. with לְ of the person הִרְבֵּה to acquire a great deal for someone (for oneself) Dt 17^{16f} (horses, women); Jr 2²² (alkaline salt בְּרִית); pregnant usage (without acc. obj.), to gain the advantage Pr 22¹⁶, see Gemser *Spr.*² 82;

—ii. with לְ to increase, make masses of altars (לְמִזְבְּחוֹת) Hos 10¹;

—c. i. with לְ to give generously to someone עֲצָמָה Is 40²⁹, כֶּסֶף Hos 2¹⁰, to produce (תְּבוּאָה) Neh 9³⁷; with acc. of the person הִרְבֵּה כְבוֹד to heap honours upon Da 11³⁹;

—ii. הִרְבֵּה [הוֹנֵן] to increase Pr 13¹¹;

—d. הַרְבָּה to fix a high bride-price (מִזְוֵה) Gn 34₁₂, purchase price (מִקְנָה) Lv 25₁₆, bribe (שֹׁחַד) Pr 6₃₅;

—e. הַרְבָּה with לְ and inf., to make something manifold, plentiful, continuous 1S 1₁₂ 2S 14₁₁ rd. מִזְוֵה רְבוּת (see above), 2K 21₆ Is 55₇ Am 4₄ Ps 78₃₈; with inf. without לְ Is 23₁₆, with מִן to do more than Ex 36₅ 2S 18₈;

—f. הַרְבָּה abs. (without obj. or לְ; :: הַמְעִיט) depending on context; Gesenius-B.: to give much Ex 30₁₅, to collect much manna 16_{17f}, to take away many towns (ZürBib.), to give many (Noth ATD 7:217) Nu 35₈;

—g. Is 9₆ הַמְשָׁרָה מְרַבֶּה (Q) text uncertain, see Wildberger BK 10:365: meanings: 1. MT: augments of the kingdom ThZ 16 (1960) 329, as opposed to BK 10:363, 365, 384: הַמְשָׁרָה רַב great in his domination, the fifth throne-name of the Messiah; 2. cj. with the versions הַמְשָׁרָה רַבָּה vast in domination (referring to the Messiah), cf. REB: wide will be the dominion; NRSV: his authority shall grow continually; not a throne-name, see Zimmerli VT 22 (1972) 249-252 (with bibliography).

—4. הַרְבָּה asyndetic relationship with other verbs, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §133b: תִּרְבּוּ תִדְבְּרוּ you speak a great deal 1S 2₃, הִרְבַּ כְּפִסְנִי (Q) wash me thoroughly Ps 51₄.

Der. תִּרְבִּית, תִּרְבוּת, מְרַבֶּית, מְרַבָּה, אִרְבָּה.

8628 רבה

II רבה: by-form of II רבב; ? interchangeable with רמה; JArm. רָבָא to shoot ?.

qal: pt. רבה: archer Gn 21₂₀, MT קָשֶׁת רַבָּה, so also T^o *rābyā qaššātā*; SamP. versions רבי *rābi*, קשת *rābi qāšāt*; at first sight the meaning is bowman :: רב/רבה as in Arm. רַבִּיָּה and MHeb. רובה *lad*, youngster, קשת *boy archer*; cf. Sam. tradition (Ben Hayyim *Language Studies* 2-3:103-107; cj. either רבה delete as gloss on קָשֶׁת (so e.g. KBL); or rd. קָשֶׁת רַבָּה, so e.g. Westermann BK 1/2:412 (with bibliography); according to the versions both are possible; cj. Jr 50₂₉ for רַבִּים prp. רַבִּים (KBL) → III *רב; cj. Ps 55₁₉ for כִּי־רַבִּים לִי מְקַרְבֵּלִי prp. קַרְבִּים לִי רַבִּים, → קַרְבֵּ 2 b. †

8629 רבה

רבה: place name, fem. from I רב meaning the great city: cs. רבת, locative רבתה 2S 12₂₉.

—1. רבת בני עמון SamP. *[al]ribbāt bāni ‘ammon* Dt 3₁₁ 2S 12₂₆ 17₂₇ Jr 49₂ Ezk 21₂₅, = רבה Jos 13₂₅ 2S 11₁ 12₂₇ Jr 49₃ Ezk 25₅ Am 1₁₄ 1C 20₁, locative 2S 12₂₉: Sept. Ραββα, Ραββαθ (σῆων Αμμων); Josephus Ραβαθα (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 99); Polybius 5, 71:4 τὰ Ραββατάμανα; Eusebius *Onomastikon* 16:15 (see Zorell *Lexicon* 753b); Ἀμμᾶν -]14Ἰ σὺν Φιλαδελφία 146:6f; Ῥαββάθ ... αὕτη ἐστὶν Φιλαδελφία; modern Arabic ‘*Amman* Enz. Isl.² 429f; Enc. Isl. New Edition 1:447-448: capital of the Ammonites, on the upper reaches of the Jabbok in the region of the Jordanian capital ‘*Amman*, see Wolff BK14/2:196; the exact location of Ammonite רבה is still a matter of debate: Abel *Géog.* 2:250: *Kh. es-Šafirā*, about 7 km. north-east of ‘*Amman* :: Mittmann *Beiträge* 236⁸⁵: *Kh. el-Bēder*, 5 km north-east of the citadel of ‘*Amman*, see also Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1541.

—2. הַרְבֵּה (Sam. רבו(א)ה, pl. רבוֹאן **Jos 15**₆₀ text uncertain, see Noth *Jos.* 99; place name ?; Sept.^A Αριββα, Sept.^B Σωθηβα on the mountains of Judah (Simons *Geog.* §319 F/2; Abel *Géog.* 2:423f); ? cf. El-Amarna letter 290:13 *rubu[d]ja* and 290:11 *rubute*, see Knudtzon *El-Amarna* 2: p. 1342; see further Gesenius-B. and Zorell *Lex.* †

8630 רבוֹא

רבוֹא, רבוֹ: I רבב (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 626s < **ribbā*); MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 199) רבוֹא; JArm. רבוֹתֵא → BArm. *רבוֹ for references to the other Aramaic dialects; Ug. *rbt* → רבֶּבָה; Akk. (Alalakh) *ribbatu* (AHw. 980b): ? Arm. loanword, so e.g. Wagner *Aramäismen* 275 (with bibliography) :: Tsevat HUCA 29 (1958) 127; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §59, 5 (Canaanite); Loretz BZ (new series) 5 (1961) 20¹⁵, followed by Rudolph KAT 13/2:362: pl. רבֶּבָוֹת **Da 11**₁₂, רבֶּבָוֹת **Ezr 2**₆₉ > רבוֹת **Neh 7**₇₀, see Bergsträsser 1: §15h; Wagner *Aramäismen* Part 2, §16, 4c (p. 134), dual רבֶּבָוֹתִים: **immense number, ten thousand**; according to Gesenius-B. רבוֹא, רבוֹ replaced the older רבֶּבָה in the later language, but because of **Ps 68**₁₈ and **Hos 8**₁₂ (K רבוֹ, Q רבֶּר, → רב 7 e, i) that is uncertain, see Rudolph loc. cit., **1C 29**; twelve times ten thousand persons living in Nineveh **Jon 4**₁₁, ten thousands, myriads **Da 11**₁₂, cj. 41 for וְרבוֹת rd. with Symmachus, Secunda, Jerome וְרבוֹת (BHS); twenty thousand **Neh 7**_{70f}; forty thousand **Ezr 2**₆₄ **Neh 7**₆₆; sixty thousand **Ezr 2**₆₉; אֶלְפֵי־רבֶּבָוֹתִים (multiplicative) ten thousand thousands (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 629c; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §60, 5) **Ps 68**₁₈; **Hos 8**₁₂ see above. †

8631 רבוּעָה

cj: רבוּעָה * **Ezk 48**₂₀ → רבִיעִי.

8632 רביִ

*רביִ: II רבה (? Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458x); cj. **Jb 16**₁₃ for רבִיִּי prp. רבִיִּי → III *רב. †

8633 רביבים

רביבים, רבבים: etymology uncertain, see THAT 2:722: probably from I רבב (KBL; Gesenius-B.); in addition see Gesenius-B.: II רבב the jets of rain (Bauer-L. *Heb.* ? 471r, s); MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 199) רביבים; Ug. *rbb* and *rb* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2298; Aistleitner 2480; Driver *Myths*² 157b; concerning the derivation from *rbb* see further Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 56 entry 44; p. 189 entry 205; p. 339 entry 518, 519; and from *rb* see Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 121 entry 60, cf. Gray *Legacy*² 39⁹): shower of rain: tantum pl.: **rain(s) of dew** (KBL; THAT 2:722, with bibliography), **rain of dust** (Reymond *L'eau* 22), **spring rain, spring shower** (L.I.J. Stadelmann *AnBibl.* 39 (1970) 116) :: Snaith VT 25 (1975) 115-118: heavy showers which precede a downpour.

—1. **Dt 32**₂ (SamP. *wkarrēbībəm*) **Jr 3**₃ **14**₂₂ **Mi 5**₆ **Ps 65**₁₁ **72**₆; cj. **Am 7**₄ for לְרֵב בַּאֵשׁ prp. לְרֵבִיב אֵשׁ to the rain of fire so Wolff BK 14/2:338 :: alt. prp. לְהֵבֵת אֵשׁ (BHS).

—2. expressions: with זָרַף pilp. **Ps 72**₆ (textual emendation); with בָּרַזְרָף pilp. **Ps 65**₁₁; with מָנַע nif. **Jr 3**₃; with נָתַן **Jr 14**₂₂; with עָרַפְנָזֵל **Dt 32**₂; with לְרֵבִיב קָרָא **Am 7**₄ (cj.). †

8634 רָבִיד

רָבִיד: רבד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n: cs. רָבִד: necklace Gn 41₄₂ (with שִׁים), Ezk 16₁₁ with נִתָּן; cj. 2C 3₁₆ for רָבִיר rd. רָבִיד see Rudolph *Chr.* †

8635 רְבִיעִי

רְבִיעִי, רְבִיעִי: root רבע* → אַרְבַּע I (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 628x; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §60, 1); SamP. *rēbī*, Sam. רביעה; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 199); JArm. רְבִיעָא, → BArm., for forms in the other Arm. dialects; Pun. אַרְבַּעִי Friedrich *Gramm.* §244; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 23; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 102: *ym h'rb'y* the fourth day); Ug. *rb'* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:7.50 :: *arb'(t)* four §19:7.12); Akk. *rebû(m)* (AHw. 964f); OSArb. *rb'n* the fourth (part), see Höfner *Gramm.* §117; Conti *Chrest.* 236b; Beeston *Sab. Dict.* 113f; Eth. *rābē'* (Dillmann *Lex.* 288; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 153b); Arb. *rābī'*: fem. רְבִיעִית, רְבִיעִית; pl. רְבִיעִים, רְבִיעִים: fourth.

—1. יום Gn 1₁₉ Nu 7₃₀ 29₃₉ Ju 19₅ Ezr 8₃₃ 2C 20₂₆, נָהָר Gn 2₁₄, הַיּוֹם Gn 15₁₆, בֵּן 2S 3₄/ 1C 3₂ 1C 2₁₄ 3₁₅ and elsewhere, מֶלֶךְ Da 11₂, מְרַכָּבָה Zech 6₃, כְּרוֹב Ezk 10₁₄, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 199, 202f :: Halperin VT 26 (1976) 138f: אֹפֶן; טוֹר (row) Ex 28₂₀ 39₁₃, גֹּרָל Jos 19₁₇, cf. 1C 24₈ 25₁₁, חֲדָשׁ Jr 39₂ 52₆ 1C 27₇, הַרְבִּיעִי the fourth month Zech 8₁₉, corresponding to בְּרִי' הַרְבִּיעִי Ezk 1₁; הַרְבִּיעִי(י) Lv 19₂₄ 1K 6₁₋₃₇ 2K 18₉ Jr 25₁ 28₁ (Q), 36₁ 45₁ and הַרְבִּיעִית שְׁנַת הַרְבִּיעִית (Gesenius-K. §134p; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §60a) Jr 28₁ (K), 46₂ 51₅₉ the fourth year.

—2. fem. רְבִיעִי(י)ת (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 629a; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §60, 3); SamP. *rēbīt*: a quarter:

—a. הַהֵיִן Ex 29₄₀ Lv 23₁₃ Nu 15_{4f} 28₅₋₇₋₁₄;

—b. רְבִיעִית (הַיּוֹם) Neh 9₃.

—3. pl. רְבִיעִי(י)ם בְּנֵי רְבִיעִי descendants to the fourth generation 2K 10₃₀ 15₁₂ (cf. רְבִיעִי SamP.).

—4. cj. 1K 6₃₃ for רְבִיעִית rd. (cf. Sept.) רְבִיעוֹת (BHK; BHS); Ezk 48₂₀ for רְבִיעִית prp. רְבִיעוֹת* or מְרַבֵּעַת (BHS) :: Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 1208f: MT, however he does not reject the conjecture. †

8636 רְבִית

רְבִית: place name; ? I רַבִּית: הַרְבִּית, Sept.^A Ραββιθ, Sept.^B Δαβιρωθ, Latin *Dabirath*: Jos 19₂₀ corresponding to הַרְבִּית 21₂₈ in Issachar; cj. for הַרְבִּית prp. הַרְבִּית, → הַרְבִּית and הַרְבִּית (HAL 204b, English edition 212b). †

8637 רַבֵּךְ

רָבַךְ: Akk. *rabāku* (AHw. 933b) to make a concoction, *rabaka* (dough) to mix; Eg. *rbk* (Erman-G. 2:414) Canaanite loanword, see Görg ZÄS 103 (1976) 147; sbst. MHeb. רָבִיכָה; JArm. רְבִיכְתָא mixed.

hof: pt. fem. מְרַבֵּכַת, מְרַבֵּכַת (Sam. סרַבַךְ (Ben-H. *Tibât Mârqe* 276:9) *šafel* to wander around; SamP. *amrubēkət* pi. pt. passive): **mixed** (dough) Lv 6₁₄ 7₁₂ 1C 23₂₉. †

8638 רַבְלָה

רַבְלָה: place name, locative רַבְלָתָה.

—1. in the country, land רַבְלָתָה (2K 23₃₃ Jr 39₅), Sept. Δεβλαθα, Josephus Ἀραβλαθά (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 14), corresponding to ? Eg. *šá-b-tu-na*, see Helck *Beziehungen*² 200; de Vaux *Histoire* 1:114: 2K 23₃₃ 25_{6-20f} Jr 39_{5f} 52_{9f-26f}; cj. Ezk 6₁₄ for רַבְלָתָה prp. רַבְלָתָה (BHS), on the Orontes, east-north-east of the village *Rable*, ? = *Tell Zera'āt*, see Galling ZDPV 70 (1954) 103; Kuschke loc. cit. 128; Simons *Geog.* §962; cf. Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1596.

—2. הרַבְלָה, SamP.^{MSS} הרַבְלָה, Sept. Ἀρβηλα Nu 34₁₁, a frontier town on the eastern bank of Lake Tiberias, exact location uncertain; for other suggestions see Gesenius-B., including identifying it as modern *Harmel* at the source of the Orontes, so also KBL :: Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:271¹³⁴: ? *Tell el-Faras* or *Tell Dšōhadār*. †

8639 מָג

מָג See below under רַב מָג (#8641).

8640 רַב

רַב See below under רַב מָג (#8641).

8641 רַב־מָג

מָג רַב: → מָג and II רַב.

8642 רַב־סָרִיס

רַב־סָרִיס: → סָרִיס and II רַב.

8643 רַבַּע

I רַבַּע: Arm. loanword, Wagner *Aramäismen* 276, = Heb. רָבִי: MHeb. רַבַּע qal, to copulate, fertilise; pi. to fertilise; Sam. inf. qal לְמַרְבַּע Lv 18₂₃, sbst. מַרְבַּע translation of מְגַרֵשׁ (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:516); JArm. רַבַּע to settle oneself down, complete, prostrate oneself, af. causative; Syr., ĀPArm.; Mnd. RBA (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 422b) to settle oneself down, lie down, recline, copulate; Arb. *rabaḍa* → רַבֵּץ.

qal: inf. sf. רָבַעַה, רָבַעַי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 343b, 361x; Bergsträsser 2: §14n), inf. fem. רָבַעָה (R. Meyer *Gramm.* §68, 2h).

—1. to **lie in position, recline** Ps 139₃.

—2. with acc., to **copulate** Lv 18₂₃ 20₁₆. †

hif: impf. תִּרְבִּיעַ: with כְּלָאִים to cross-breed, hybridise Lv 19₁₉. †

8644 רבע

II רבע: denominative from אֶרְבַּע; MHeb. pi. to make square, pu. pt. square; JArm. pa. to divide into four parts, pt. passive square; Syr. *mārabba*ˢ; Arb. *murabba*ˢ.

qal: pt. passive רְבוּעַ (SamP. *rābu*), fem. רָבַעָה, pl. רְבָעִים: to **provide with four corners, square**: מִזְבֵּחַ Ex 27₁ 30₂ 37₂₅ 38₁, חֲשֹׁן Ex 28₁₆ 39₉, פְּתָחַיִם 1K 7₅ (הַמְּזוּזוֹת) gloss, see Noth *Könige* 130, 131), Ezk 43₁₆ hearth for offerings (לְהִזְרִיאֵי), Ezk 41₂₁ (text !, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 1045); cj. 1K 6₃₃ for רְבִיעִית prp. רְבִיעוֹת → רְבִיעֵי 3. †

pu: pt. מְרַבֵּעַ, מְרַבַּעַת, מְרַבְּעוֹת, pl. מְרַבְּעוֹת: **square**: trim (מְסֻגָּרָת) 1K 7₃₁, חֲצֵר Ezk 40₄₇, holy area (מִנְהַרְרֵץ) Ezk 45₂; cj. Ezk 48₂₀ → רְבִיעֵי. †

Der. from אֶרְבַּע and root II רבע: I רַבַּע, I רַבַּע, רַבַּע; cj. רְבוּעָה*; n.m. II רַבַּע.

8645 רבע

I רַבַּע: → II רבע (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 629a; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §60, 3), Heb. inscr. רבע (Diringer *Iscrizioni* 269ff); JArm. רַבַּעָא and רַבַּעַתָא; OArm. רבע; EgArm.: ר = רבע or רבעת (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 309b); Palm., Pun. רבע (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 273; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1055, *rb*ˢ III) a quarter; Nab. ארבענא and רבעתא square, four-sided room, cella (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:145b; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 102: tetragonal niche, chapel); Syr. *rābītā* fourth part; Eth. *rāb'ēta* 'ēd or *rāb'ēt* (Dillmann *Lex.* 288) fourth part; Tigr. *rēb'ē* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 153b) a quarter: pl. sf. רְבַעֵי, רְבַעֵיהָ, רְבַעֵיהֶם.

—1. **quarter**: רַבַּע הַהֵיךְ Ex 29₄₀, כֶּסֶף שֶׁקֶל כֶּסֶף 1S 9₈, see Stoebe KAT 8/1:194: about three grammes ?; cf. BRL² 93ff.

—2. **side** (of a square, or a four-sided area) Ezk 1_{8.17} 10₁₁ 43_{16f}. †

8646 רבע

II רַבַּע: n.m.; ? = I (missing from Noth *Personennamen*); cf. Lih. רבע = *Rābī*ˢ or *Rabī*ˢ, from Arb. *rābī*ˢ “the fourth one”, a headman who has the right to a quarter of the booty (Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:196b; ALUOS 5 (1963-1965) 9): a Midianite king Nu 31₈ Jos 13₂₁. †

8647 רבע

I רָבַע: → II רַבַּע (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 629a; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §60, 3); MHeb. רֹבַע; JArm. רִבְעָא and רִבְעוּתָא; ? OArm. → I רָבַע; Syr. *rubā*; OSArb. *rb*^c (Conti *Chrest.* 236b); Eth. *rubāḗ* (Dillmann *Lex.* 289); Tigr. *rēb'ē* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 153b), → I רָבַע; OSArb. (Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 113) quarter; Arb. *rub*^c quarter, fourth part: a quarter (רַבַּע הַקֶּבֶץ) 2K 6₂₅, → קָב. †

8648 רַבַּע

II רַבַּע: (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460h); CPArm. *rbwh*, Sam. רַבּוּע dust, see Schulthess *Lex.* 188b; Gesenius-B.; Ginsberg ZAW 51 (1933) 309 and subsequently KBL; Akk. *tarbu*²(*tu*(*m*)), *turbu*²/*ttu* (AHw. 1328f) dust, dust-storm, cf. also Landsberger *Fauna* 123³ with a reference to Heb. רַבַּע and Arb. *gubār* dust, dust-cloud), see also Loewenstamm *Comparative Studies in Biblical and Ancient Oriental Literature* 218-221; a connection with the Ug. verb *rb*^c Š-theme (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2303; Aistleitner 2486) is very uncertain, see Caquot-S. *Textes* 427^p; ? Tigr. *rābrābāt* dust (see Leslau 49): **dust**, metaphorical in the collocation רַבַּע יִשְׂרָאֵל dust-cloud of Israel (so NRSV; margin: fourth part) Nu 23₁₀; on this see Ginsberg ZAW 51 (1933) 309; Albright JBL 63 (1944) 213²⁸; KBL :: Guillaume VT 12 (1962) 335-337: רַבַּע from Arb. *rab*^c the people of a house or tent, a great number of people, etc. יִשְׂרָאֵל 'ר' the people of Israel; REB: the myriads of Israel; SamP. versions מִרְבַּעַת *mirre' bāt* (cf. Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:65), Sam. Tg. רַבַּע/מִרְבַּע; the versions differ: Sept. (acc.) δῆμος Ἰσραήλ, Vulg. *numerus stirpis Isr.*, Pesh. *rub'eh d'isrā'el* the group(s) of four of Israel, Tg. רִישׁוֹרְאֵל; חֶדָּא מִאַרְבַּע מִשְׁרֵיחָא one of the four camps of Israel; on the different possibilities see also TOB (note), and see further Noth ATD 7:148: tumult; Zobel ZAW 85 (1973) 284: throng; similarly TOB; alt. cj. see Gesenius-B.: רַבְבוֹת ten thousands (ZürBib.). †

8649 רַבֵּעַ

*רַבֵּעַ: → II רַבַּע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 477b; EmpArm. בְּנֵי רַבַּע sons (members) of the fourth generation (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 226:5; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 273; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1057, *rb*^c IV); pl. רַבֵּעִים (SamP. versions רַבֵּיעִים *rēbiyyā'əm*, see Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:213 §4.3.8): member of the fourth generation Ex 20₅ 34₇ Nu 14₁₈ Dt 5₉; cf. Rost *Studien zum Alten Testament* 66-71); in all occurrences with the expression פָּקַד עָלָי. †

8650 רַבֵּץ

רַבֵּץ: MHeb. רִבְצִי; JArm. רִבְעִי → I רַבַּע, also for the other Arm. dialects; Ug. sbst. *trbṣ*(*t*) couches, courtyard, (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2304; Aistleitner 2487), ? vb. *rbṣ* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 13:9) to settle oneself, rest ? (Aistleitner 2487), see further Gordon *Ugaritic Literature* 52; Lipiński UF 3 (1971) 83; Akk. *rabāṣu* (AHw. 933f) to settle oneself, rest *tarba/bāṣu*(*m*) (AHw. 1327f) cattle-pen, yard, courtyard; OSArb. sbst. *mrbḍ* (Conti *Chrest.* 237 pasture; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 114), *mrbḍn* hedge (KBL p. 871a and Supplement p. 185a); Arb. *raḅaḍa* to lie down, sbst. *raḅaḍ* outskirts, place where animals lie down to rest, *marbiḍ* resting places for animals, sheep-pens.

qal: pf. רַבֵּץ, רַבֵּץ, רַבֵּץ, רַבֵּץ, רַבֵּץ; impf. יִרְבֵּץ, יִרְבֵּץ, יִרְבֵּץ, יִרְבֵּץ, יִרְבֵּץ, pt. רַבֵּץ, fem. רַבֵּצַת, pl. רַבֵּצִים.

—1. to **lie down, rest**: flocks **Gn 29₂ Is 17₂ Ezk 34₁₄ Zeph 2₁₄ 3₁₃, Is 27₁₀, הָנוּר **Gn 49₁₄**, lion **Gn 49₉ Ezk 19₂ Ps 104₂₂**, with עַם together with (עַמְּוָדָי) **Is 11_{6f}**; stubborn riding animal **Nu 22₂₇**, mother bird (protectively) **Dt 22₆**.**

—2. to **lie down**, an exhausted beast of burden **Ex 23₅**, people **Is 14₃₀ Zeph 2₇ Jb 11₁₉, צַיִם Is 13₂₁ → II *צַי, הַתַּנִּים Ezk 29₃**, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 703, תַּהוֹם **Gn 49₂₅ Dt 33₁₃**.

—3. with בָּ to lay upon אֲלֶהָ **Dt 29₁₉**.

—4. to lie, lurk: הַטָּאֵת רֹבֵץ **Gn 4₇** literally sin is a lurker, meaning sin lurks, רֹבֵץ a nominalised participle, Gesenius-K. §145u; Gesenius-B.; Westermann BK 1/1:384, 385; F.W. Golka *Fschr. Westermann* 63 :: alt. cj. תַּרְבִּץ (e.g. KBL; BHK).

—5. cj. **Is 35₇** for רֹבֵצָה (1QIs^a רֹבֵץ) prp. רֹבֵצָה (3rd. fem. sg. with a pl. sbj. תַּנִּים lying in wait), on which see Gesenius-K. §145k; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §50c; cf. Kaiser ATD 18:286⁵ and Wildberger BK 10:1354, the latter suggests רֹבֵצוּ as well. †

hif: impf. תַּרְבִּיץ, יַרְבֵּצוּ, יַרְבִּיצוּ, sf. יַרְבִּיצוּ, אַרְבִּיצוּ; pt. מַרְבִּיץ, pl. מַרְבִּיצִים.

—1. to **allow to lie down**:

—a. flock, with acc. (צֹאן) **Jr 33₁₂**; abs. **Is 13₂₀**, on the hif. see Wildberger BK 10:504, **Song 1₇**;

—b. metaphorical for persons **Ezk 34₁₅ Ps 23₂**.

—2. with בָּ, to **set precious stones** **Is 54₁₁** אֲבָנִים בַּפֶּן, text uncertain, for בַּפֶּן prp. בַּנֶּפֶךְ → פֶּן 2 and נֶפֶךְ, on v. 11f see also D. Baltzer *Ezekiel und Deuterocesaja* 166ff, esp. 166¹²¹. †

Der. מַרְבִּיץ, רֹבֵץ and *מַרְבִּיץ.

8651 רֹבֵץ

רֹבֵץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460g; sbst. Ug., Akk., OSArb., Arb. → רֹבֵץ: sf. רֹבֵצוּ, רֹבֵצָה, רֹבֵצָם: **resting place, bed**:

—a. for animals **Is 65₁₀ Jr 50₆**; cj. **Is 35₇** for רֹבֵצָה prp. רֹבֵצָה or ? רֹבֵצוּ → רֹבֵץ 5;

—b. for people (of the צֹדִיק) with שָׂדֶד pi. (אֵל) **Pr 24₁₅**; cj. **Nah 2₁₄** text uncertain, for רֹבֵצָה prp. e.g. רֹבֵצָה (KBL) → רֹבֵץ. †

8652 רֹבֵץ

*רֹבֵץ: ? cf. Akk. *rabāqum* (of cattle; AHw. 1585a).

Der. מַרְבִּץ (cf. HAL 597a, English edition 631b).

8653 רִבְקָה

רִבְקָה: n.f.; MHeb. רִבְקָה team, yoke, JArm. רִבְקָא (Tg. Her. 46₂₁) translation of מְרִיבָק, Syr. רִבְקָתָא threshing Sept. Ρεβέκκα, Josephus Ρεβέκκα (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 101); the meaning of the personal name is uncertain, most probably רִבְקָתָא is a dialect by-form of *רִבְקָה corresponding to Arb. *baqarat* cow, see *Fschr. Stamm* 131f (with bibliography): wife of יִצְחָק. Gn 22₂₃ 24₁₅₋₆₇ 25_{20f.28} 26_{7f.35} 27_{5f.11.15.42.46} 28₅ 29₁₂ 35₈ 49₃₁. †

8654 רִב־שָׁקָה

רִב־שָׁקָה: → II רִב.

8655 רִבַּת

רִבַּת: → I רִב 8.

8656 רִבְתִּי

רִבְתִּי: Lam 1₁ → I רִב 7 a.

8657 רִגְב

*רִגְב: etymology uncertain, primary noun ?, cf. tribal name → אֲרִגְב and the appellative sbst. cj. → אֲרִגְב 1S 20₁₉ (: Stoebe KAT 8/1:371, 376f); JArm. רִגְבָא clump of earth; ? Ug. *rgbt* in the collocation *rgbt zbl* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 133:19): lumps of dung (Gordon *Textbook* supplement p. 552, §19:816a and p. 555, §19:2305: lump of manure; Dahood *Biblica* 52 (1971) 354) :: de Moor UF 1 (1969) 185, 188; fear of his highness, similarly, Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975) 539: fear of the price; Akk. *kirbānu(m)*, *ki/urbannu* clod (AHw. 483b; CAD K: 401; cf. Salonen *Agricultura* 245); Syr. *rəgābā* excrement, clay from a pit (Brockelmann *Lex.* 711a): pl. רִגְבִים, cs. רִגְבִי: clods:

—a. רִגְבִי נֶחֱל clods from the grave-shaft Jb 21₃₃, see Fohrer KAT 16:337 :: Alfrink *Biblica* 13 (1932) 77-86: stones, but against this see Fohrer loc. cit.;

—b. clods of earth Jb 38₃₈ with רִבֵּק pu.;

—c. on these two suggestions see Kelso *Ceramic Vocabulary* item 2: debris, detritus. †

8658 רִגַּז

רִגַּז: MHeb. hif. to anger; JArm. Sam. רִגַּז/רִגַּז pe. to be angry, tremble, aph. to be angry, → BArm., also for the other Arm. dialects; Ph. *rgz* qal, to be disturbed, yif. to disturb: *wrgz trgzn* and you will in fact disturb me (meaning my mortal remains), and Pun. yif. to disturb, remove impf. *wʕ yrgz hmtnt z* and the one who removes this gift (Friedrich *Gramm.* §146; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 274; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1059, *rgz* I); cf. Greenfield *Fschr. Albright* 258f; for Ph. yif. inf. see Degen *Neue Ephemeris* 2: p. 2, 2); ? Amharic *räggädä* (see Leslau 49); Arb. *rajaza* VIII to thunder, roar, surge of the sea, see Wehr-Cowan 327a.

qal: (SamP. qal only pf., hitp. impf. (Gn 45₂₄ תַּתְּרַגְּזוּ) and nif. II (= hitp.) Ex 15₁₄ *wyirraggāzu*); pf. רָגַזְתָּ, רָגַזְתְּ, רָגַזְתִּי, רָגַזְתְּ; impf. יִרְגַּז/יִרְגַּזוּ, יִרְגַּז/יִרְגַּזוּ, יִרְגַּז/יִרְגַּזוּ, יִרְגַּז/יִרְגַּזוּ, יִרְגַּז/יִרְגַּזוּ, יִרְגַּז/יִרְגַּזוּ, יִרְגַּז/יִרְגַּזוּ, יִרְגַּז/יִרְגַּזוּ; impf. רָגַזְתְּ, fem. רָגַזְתְּ (? Arm., see Gesenius-K. §48i; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 305g :: R. Meyer *Gramm.* §68, 2e; Heb., with reference to Ug. **q(u)tuḷā*, cf. also Dahood *Ug. Heb. Phil.* 9, 20) Is 32₁₁: (H.A. Brongers in: *Symbolae ... de Liagre Böhl* 63.

—1. to **tremble, be caught in restless motion:**

—a. אֶרֶץ (as a term for an earthquake) see Brongers loc. cit. and W.H. Irwin *Isaiah* 36: 1S 14₁₅ JI 2₁₀ Am 8₈ Ps 77₁₉ Pr 30₂₁;

—b. parts of the world: שָׁמַיִם Dt 2₂₅, הַשָּׁמַיִם מוֹסְדֵי הָרִים (: Ps 18₈ מוֹסְדֵי הָרִים), cj. Is 13₁₃ for אֶרֶץ prp. with Sept. יִרְגַּזוּ (BHS), הָרִים Is 5₂₅ Ps 18₈, see above, תְּהוֹמוֹת Ps 77₁₇, שָׂאוֹל Is 14₉;

—c. people, or alternatively parts of their body: גוֹיִם Is 64₁, בָּטֶן Hab 3_{16a};

—d. cj. Hab 3_{16b} for אֶרֶץ אֲשֶׁר prp. (cf. Sept.) אֲשֶׁר or יִרְגַּז אֲשֶׁר (BHK as well as BHS);

—e. of a thing: יְרִיעוֹת tent curtains Hab 3₇.

—2. to tremble with emotion: from terror Ex 15₁₄ Is 32_{10f} JI 2₁ Ps 99₁, cf. Pr 30₂₁ see 1a; from anxiety 2S 7₁₀/1C 17₉; from joy Jr 33₉; from sadness 2S 19₁.

—3. מֵן רָגַז to come out quaking with fear, from Mi 7₁₇.

—4. a. to **get excited** (people) Gn 45₂₄ Ps 4₅ Pr 29₉;

—b. to **rave** (יהודה) Is 28₂₁.

—5. cj. Ezk 16₄₃ for וַתִּרְגַּזִי prp. with the versions. וַתִּרְגַּזִי (BHS). †

hif: pf. הִרְגַּזְתָּ, sf. הִרְגַּזְתָּנִי; impf. cj. וַתִּרְגַּזִי see qal 5, אֶרֶץ; inf. הִרְגַּז < הִרְגַּזִי (Gesenius-K. §53 l; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 333i) Jr 50₃₄; pt. בִּרְגַּזִי, pl. cs. בִּרְגַּזִי.

—1. a. to **agitate, arouse:** אֶרֶץ הָאָרֶץ the world (parallel with מְמַלְכוֹת) Is 14₁₆; מִמְּקוֹמָהּ אֶרֶץ the earth away from its places Jb 9₆, see Fohrer KAT 16:195, 205; מְמַלְכוֹת Is 23₁₁;

—cj. Is 13₁₃ for אֶרֶץ prp. יִרְגַּז, see qal 1 b;

—b. to **disturb** the dead Samuel 1S 28₁₅, cf. Ph. Pun. *yifil* רגז.

—2. to **cause unrest to someone:**

—a. with acc. (בִּרְגַּזִי אֵל) Jb 12₆;

—b. with לְ Jr 50₃₄; cj. Ezk 16₄₃ וַתִּרְגַּזִי לִי see qal 5; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107c. †

hitp: inf. sf. **הִתְרַגְּזוּךְ** to **get worked up, be enraged**, with **אֵל** against **2K 19^{27.28}/Is 37^{28.29}**; in **2K 19²⁷/Is 37²⁸** the inf. is to be deleted as dittography, see Gray *Kings*³ 690^a and Kaiser ATD 18:296³⁰. †

Der. **רָגַז**, **רָגַזוּ**, **רָגַזוּהוּ**, **רָגַזוּהוּ** ? :: HAL 81 (English edition 84b): from Arb. *rijāzat* saddlebag.

8659 רָגַז

רָגַז: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460i; Sam. non-det. **רָגַז**, det. **רָגַזוּ**; JArm. **רָגַזוּ**, non-det. **רָגַזוּ**, **רָגַזוּ** and **רָגַזוּ** anger, → BArm. vb. **רָגַז**, also for the other Arm. dialects; Arb. *rujz*, *rijz* punishment (inflicted by God), dirt, filth (Wehr-Cowan 327a): sf. **רָגַזוּךְ**.

—1. to go wild **Jb 3¹⁷** (with **רָשָׁעִים**), **39²⁴** (with **סוּס**), **37²** (with **קוֹל** = thunder).

—2. nervousness, agitation:

—a. of several people **Is 14³** (parallel with **עֵצָב**), **Jb 14¹** (**שָׁבַע־רָגַזוּ**);

—b. of an individual **Jb 3²⁶**.

—3. anger **Hab 3²**; **Sir 5⁶** (**רָגַזוּ**) his (God's) anger.

—4. expressions: with **בּוֹא** **Jb 3²⁶**,

—c. **חָרַל** **3¹⁷**, with **נּוּחַ** hif. with **מִן** **Is 14³**. †

8660 רָגַז

רָגַז: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479 l; Sam. **רָגַז** and **רָגַזוּ**, SamP. **Dt 28⁶⁵** *riggāz*, cf. MHeb. **רָגַזוּ**, JArm. **רָגַזוּ** irascible, quick-tempered; Syr. *rāgīzā*, *rāggūz* incensed; Mnd. *rugzana* morose, angry, quick-tempered (confused with *GZR* condemnation, Drower-M. *Dictionary* 428b), *rgiza*, fem. *rgizta* pugnacious, hot-tempered, irritable (fem. used for demons of both genders, Drower-M. *Dictionary* 424b): **agitated, quivering** (**לָב**) **Dt 28⁶⁵**. †

8661 רָגַזוּהוּ

רָגַזוּהוּ: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 461j; unitary noun from → **רָגַזוּ** (Michel *Grundlegung* 1, 67); cf. JArm. **רָגַזוּהוּ**, **רָגַזוּהוּ**; Syr. *rāgīzūtā* anger; Mnd. *argazta* wrath, anger, revenge, condemnation (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 36b), *šargazta* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 445b) anger, fury; **excitement, quivering** **Ezk 12¹⁸**. †

8662 רָגַל

רָגַל: denominative from **רָגַל**; MHeb. pt. passive **רָגַל** hobbled (by tying together the lower leg and the thigh), hif. to accustom, see further Dalman *Wb.* 398a; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 199) pt. pu. fem. **מְרוּגַלַת** (1QM 5:13): on the meaning “in a belt” (with reference to a scabbard) see Maier *Texte* 1:130; 2:121, so also Lohse

Texte 193; JArm. af.: 1. to accustom, lead astray; 2. to bend down: SamP. qal Nu 21₃₂ *lirgāl* to give information; MHeb. רָגַל = JArm. רָגַל usual, practised; Sam. pa. pt. מְרַגֵּל sprightly, fast (esp. of a messenger, Ben-H. Lit. Or. 3/2:88).

A. qal: pf. רָגַל to slander: with עַל-לְשׁוֹנוֹ with his tongue Ps 15₃, cf. Sir 4₂₈ לְשׁוֹן רַגְלֵי אֵל- and 5₁₄ בְּלִשְׁוֹן; on 4₂₈ see Smend p. 4 note, and see further Gunkel *Psalmen* 49 :: Dahood *Psalms* 1:83, 84.

B. Some etymological connection between the meaning to slander (qal und piel) and to spy out must exist (see Jenni *Pi'el* 220) but it cannot be determined with certainty; suggestions include:

—a. to walk around as a slanderer (2S 19₂₈), a spy, a scout, so e.g. Gunkel loc. cit.; Kraus BK 15⁵:252; Gesenius-B.;

—b. taking the basic meaning of רָגַל as “to tumble” (→ עֵין רָגֵל place name) > to pierce, to slander, so KBL.

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 220, 273): impf. וַיִּרְגֵּל, וַיִּרְגְּלוּ; impv. רָגְלוּ; inf. cs. רָגְלוּ, sf. רָגְלוּהוּ; pt. pl. מְרַגְּלִים.

—1. to **move away from** a city, a country > to **spy out** Nu 21₃₂ Dt 1₂₄ Jos 6₂₅ 7₂ 14₇ Ju 18₂₋₁₄₋₁₇ 2S 10₃ 1C 19₃; pt. (as sbst.) **scout**, KBL spy Gn 42₉₋₃₄ (7 times), Jos 2₁ 6_{22f} 1S 26₄ 2S 15₁₀ Sir 11₃₀ (Smend *Sir.* = Vattioni *Ecclesiastico* 11₂₈).

—2. with בָּ and אֵל: to slander someone 2S 19₂₈; Sir 8₄ text uncertain, עַם תְּרַגְּלֵי to joke with, have friendly relations with (Smend *Sir.*); cf. JArm. af. †

tifel (Gesenius-K. 55h; Joüon *Gramm.* §59e; KBL supplement 185), however the existence of a *tifel* (with the same meaning as *hif.*) is uncertain, see e.g. Barth *Nominalbildung* p. 279²; Bergsträsser 2: §20b; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §72:1c: pf. תְּרַגְּלֵתִי Hos 11₃; to teach the way (KBL), spoon-feed (? textual error for an original תְּרַגְּלֵתִי, see in Wolff BK 14/1²:247; NRSV, REB: it was I who taught Ephraim to walk. †

רגל 8663

רגל: primary noun, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457q; SamP. *rēgəl*, pl. or dual *rēgālōm* meaning times (see below, A 6), *argālōm*; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 199f); JArm. רָגַל, pl. רָגְלִין, cf. נְגַרָא (Dalman *Wb.* 263): 1. canal; 2. walk, gait, step; → BArm. *רָגַל or *רָגַל, also for instances in the other Arm. dialects; Ph. only פַעַם = Ug. *pʿn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2076; Aistleitner 2243), see also Ugaritica 5: p. 239 line 18prime.: Sumerian *úr* = Ug. *pè-nu* = Akk. *pēmu(m)*, *pēnu* upper thigh (AHw. 854); Akk. *šēpu(m)* foot (AHw. 1214; CAD Š/2: 294: foot, leg, self, person, access, attack, transport, rank); OSArb. *rgl* (Conti *Chrest.* 237b; Beeston *Sab. Dict.* 116); Eth. ṣṣgr (Dillmann *Lex.* 804 :: Leslau 49) = Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 386b); Arb. *rijl* foot, leg; basic form *rigl* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457q; Bauer-L. *Arm.* 225s); רָגַל (247 times), רָגַל, sf. רָגְלִי, רָגְלֵךְ/כָּ, Qoh 4₇ for K רָגְלֵיךְ rd. with Q רָגְלֵךְ (BHS), רָגְלֵךְ, רָגְלֵךְ/לָהּ, רָגְלֵךְ/לָהּ, רָגְלֵךְ, רָגְלֵךְ; pl. רָגְלִים (4 times; SamP. versions 5 times; also Nu 24₁₀), du. רָגְלֵיכֶם/לָיִם (also meaning pl. Lv 11₂₃₋₄₂, see Gesenius-K. §93n; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 516s), cs. רָגְלֵי, sf. רָגְלֵי (Secunda *περγλαῖ* Ps 18₃₄; Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 133), רָגְלֵי (Secunda *εργλαῖ* Ps 31₉, Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 133, 343), רָגְלֵי (= רָגְלֵי Jr 38₂₂), רָגְלֵי, רָגְלֵי/לָיִהּ, רָגְלֵי/לָיִהּ, רָגְלֵי/לָיִהּ.

A. 1. foot, leg:

—a. of people Nu 22₂₅ Ju 4₁₀ 5₁₅ 2K 9₃₅ Jb 28₄;

—b. of animals **Gn 8**₉ (יִוְנָה), **Lv 11**₂₁ **Is 32**₂₀ **Ezk 1**₇ **29**₁₁, cf. מְרֵבֵה רַגְלִים many-footed **Lv 11**₄₂;

—c. of יהוה/אלהים **Ex 24**₁₀ **2S 22**₁₀/**Ps 18**₁₀ **Is 60**₁₃ **66**₁ **Nah 1**₃;

—d. of objects: of a שֶׁלֶחַן **Ex 25**₂₆ **37**₁₃, of the כְּרוּבִים **2C 3**₁₃.

—2. a. כַּף הַרְגֵל sole of the foot **Gn 8**₉ **Dt 2**₅ **11**₂₄ **Is 1**₆ and elsewhere; similarly שְׂרָשֵׁי רַגְלֵי the roots of my feet, meaning my footprints **Jb 13**₂₇; אֲצַבְעוֹת רַגְלָיו his toes **2S 21**₂₀, בְּהֵן רַגְלֵי the big toe **Ex 29**₂₀ **Ju 1**₆;

—b. נֹכְה רַגְלִים lame in the feet **2S 4**₉₃; = פִּסַּח שְׁתֵּי רַגְלָיו **2S 9**₁₃; :: קַל בְּרַבְלָיו swift-footed **2S 2**₁₈ **Am 2**₁₅; שִׁבְרַת רַגְלֵי fracture of the leg **Lv 21**₁₉, cf. חֲלָה אֶת/בְּרַגְלָיו (see below, B);

—c. רַגְלֵי עֶפְרַר **Is 49**₂₃, רַגְלֵי עֶפְרַר **Nah 1**₃ dust of the feet; מַעְגַּל רַגְלֵי path of the feet **Pr 4**₂₆, with פֶּלֶס pi. see below, B; מַצֵּב רַגְלֵי location of the feet **Jos 4**₃; קוֹל רַגְלֵי the noise of feet, footsteps **2K 6**₃₂; רַגְלֵי מְבַשֵּׂר the feet of messengers of joy **Is 52**₇ (see below, B and נֶאֱחָה qal), **Nah 2**₁; רַגְלֵי גִּאְוָנָה foot of arrogance (abstract for concrete, meaning the arrogant) **Ps 36**₁₂;

—d. of יהוה/אלהים: מְקוֹם רַגְלֵי **Is 60**₁₃, מְקוֹם רַגְלֵי **Ezk 43**₇; מְקוֹם רַגְלֵי **Is 66**₁ **Ps 99**₅ **132**₇ (→ *הָרֵם and illustrations in AfO 24 (1973) 108-116); for Egypt, see Keel *Bildsymb.* 232f.

—3. a. מִכַּף הַרְגֵל וְעַד קְדָקֵד **Dt 28**₃₅, וְעַד-רֹאשׁ מִכַּפ־רַגְלֵי **Is 1**₆, cf. Akk. (Old Bab.) *ištu šuprim adi šartim ša qaqqadim* from the toe-nail to the hair of the head (ARMT 10: 126:13f, see AHW. 1113a) :: רַגְלֵי וְעַד מִרְאשׁ **Lv 13**₁₂;

—b. בְּרַגְלֵי with sf., after someone **Ex 11**₈ **Dt 11**₆ **Ju 4**₁₀ **8**₅ **1S 25**₂₇ **2S 15**₁₇ **1K 20**₁₀ **2K 3**₉, cf. בְּרַגְלָיו **2S 15**₁₈, corresponding to לְרַגְלָיו **Hab 3**₅; בְּרַגְלֵי immediately **Nu 20**₁₉ **Dt 2**₂₈ (see below, B עבר); בְּרַגְלֵי **Ps 66**₆ and בְּרַגְלָיו **Ju 4**₁₅₋₁₇ on foot;

—c. לְרַגְלָיו wherever he goes **Is 41**₂ (see below, B קרה); לְרַגְלֵי of Israel because of unfaithfulness,

—a. with נֹד hif. to make homeless **2K 21**₈;

—b. with סוּר hif. to cause to move (away) **2C 33**₈; לְרַגְלֵי in accordance with the foot, meaning at the pace of **Gn 33**₁₄, לְרַגְלֵי corresponding to my stride, meaning matching the powers noted by me **Gn 30**₃₀, see Wolff *Anthropologie* 107, לְרַגְלָהּ after her **1S 25**₄₂, cf. לְרַגְלָיו **Hab 3**₅ **Jb 18**₁₁;

—d. רַגְלֵי תַחַת רַגְלֵי **Dt 19**₂₁ and רַגְלֵי תַחַת רַגְלֵי **Ex 21**₂₄ foot for foot, part of the formula of lex talionis cf. *Alt Kl. Schr.* 1:341-344; Noth *ATD* 5:147;

—e. מִבֵּין רַגְלֵיהָ before her feet **Ju 5**₂₇ (see below, B כרע), מִבֵּין רַגְלָיו from his feet **Gn 49**₁₀; מִבֵּין רַגְלֵיהָ (*שְׁלִיָּה) the afterbirth emerges **Dt 28**₅₇.

—4. a. dual, probably a euphemism for the pubic region **Ex 4₂₅ Is 6₂**, cf. Wildberger BK 10:248 (see below, B כסה pi.), שַׁעַר הַרְגְלָיִם pubic hair **Is 7₂₀**;

—b. סכך אֶת־רַגְלָיו he covered his feet with a garment, meaning he relieved himself **Ju 3₂₄ 1S 24₄** (→ סכך hif);

—c. שָׁתָה מִימֵי רַגְלֵיהֶם (Q), שִׁינְיָהֶם (K) = MHeb. מִי רַגְלָיִם to drink their own urine (→ *שִׁין*) **2K 18₂₇/Is 36₁₂**.

—5. רַגְלֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל the foot (collective) of Israel: **1S 25₂₄ 2K 4₃₇**.

—6. pl. רַגְלָיִם: (repeated on a number of) times **Ex 23₁₄ Nu 22_{28-32f}** (cf. פְּעָמַיִם); denominative from רַגַל.

Der. מַרְגְּלוֹת*, רַגְלֵי.

B. expressions (verbs listed alphabetically): אָיֵץ בְּרַגְלָיִם to be in haste with one's feet **Pr 19₂**; with אָחַז my foot has held fast **Jb 23₁₁**; אָסַף רַגְלָיו **Gn 49₃₃**; בּוֹא רַגְלָיו **1K 14₁₂**, cf. **Ps 36₁₂**; בּוֹא בְּרַגְלָיו **2S 15₁₈ Is 41₃**; בָּרַךְ רַגְלָיו **Ps 47₄**; דָּכָא pi. דָּכָא רַגְלָיו to tread with feet **Lam 3₃₄**; הִלֵּךְ בְּרַגְלָיו לֵךְ **1S 25₄₂**; הִלֵּךְ לְרַגְלָיו **Jos 1₃ 14₉ Dt 11₂₄**; הִלֵּךְ לְרַגְלָיו **1S 25₂₇** (see above, A 3 b and c); with I זָרַר foot crushes **Jb 39₁₅**; זָרַר רַגְלָיו **Is 60₁₄** (II חוזה); חָזַק בְּרַגְלָיו חוּשׁ hif. to seize someone's feet **2K 4₂₇**; חָלָא אֶת־חֻזְקֵי בְּרַגְלָיו **1K 15₂₃ 2C 16₁₂** (see above, A 2 b); חָקָה שְׂרָשֵׁי רַגְלֵי חִטָּה hitp., to carve in my footprint **Jb 13₂₇** (see above, A 2 a); חָשַׁךְ רַגְלָיו to restrain, spare the feet **Jr 14₁₀**; חָשַׁךְ רַגְלָיו **Jr 38₂₂**; יָצַג כַּף רַגְלָיו to set the soles of your feet on **Dt 28₅₆**; כָּרַע בֵּין בְּגָדָיו to sink down (see above, A 3 e); with לָכַד nif. (רַבְלָם) has been caught **Ps 9₁₆**; לָחַץ אֶת־רַגְלָיו pi. to lick the dust **Is 49₂₃**; לָחַץ אֶת־רַגְלָיו to squeeze the foot **Nu 22_{25aβ}**, cf. nif. v. ^{25aα}; with מוֹהַר pt. pi. מוֹהַר רַגְלָיו (מְמַהֲרֵת) **Pr 6₁₈**; with מוּט (sbj. רַגְלָיו) the foot sways **Ps 38₁₇ 66₉ 94₁₈ 121₃**; מָנַע רַגְלָיו to restrain the foot **Jr 2₂₅ Pr 1₁₅**; with מָעַד to slip **Jb 12₅**, cf. **Pr 25₁₉**; with נָאָה qal, to be delightful (מְבַשֵּׂר) **Is 52₇** (see above, A 2 c); with נָגַף (sbj. רַגְלָיו) **Ps 91₁₂ Pr 3₂₃**, hitp. (sbj. רַגְלֵיכֶם) **Jr 13₁₆**; with נָגַשׁ hof. (sbj. רַגְלֵיךָ) to be put into fetters **2S 3₃₄**; נָוַד רַגְלָיו hif. **2K 21₈** (see above, A 5); נָוַד בְּרַגְלָיו on foot **Ju 4₁₅₋₁₇**; with נָטָה (sbj. רַגְלָיו) to sway, slide **Ps 73₂**; נָפַל לְפָנֵי רַגְלָיו **Est 8₃**; נָפַל תַּחַת רַגְלָיו to fall under my feet **2S 22₃₉/Ps 18₃₉**; נָשָׂא רַגְלָיו to set out a journey **Gn 29₁** corresponding to Akk. (Old Assyrian) *šēpē nadānu* to set out personally for a destination (AHw. 702b; CAD N/1: 54, *nadānu* 2), cf. **THAT 2**; נָשָׂא רַגְלָיו **Ex 3₅ Jos 5₁₅**; נָתַן רַגְלָיו תַּחַת רַגְלָיו a foot for a foot **Ex 21₂₄** (see above, A 3 d); נָתַן רַגְלָיו תַּחַת רַגְלָיו **1K 5₁₇**; נָתַק כַּפְּוֹת רַגְלָיו to set foot on dry land (the soles of the feet free of the river) **Jos 4₁₈**; נָתַק רַגְלָיו מִן (hif.) to keep at a distance **Pr 4₂₇**, obj. רַגְלָיו **2C 33₈** (see above, A 5 b); נָתַק רַגְלָיו hif. (see above, A 4 b); עָבַר בְּרַגְלָיו **Nu 20₁₉ Dt 2₂₈**, **Ps 66₆**; cf. **Ezk 29₁₁**; עָבַר בְּרַגְלָיו to move up (following) on foot **Ju 4₁₀** (see above, A 3 b), עָבַר עָלָה עַל־יָדָיו וְעַל־רַגְלָיו on hands and feet **1S 14₁₃**; עָמַד (sbj. רַגְלָיו and רַגְלָיִם) foot (feet) stand **Zech 14₄ Ps 26₁₂ 122₂**, עָמַד עַל־רַגְלָיו to set on one's feet, meaning to stand upright **Ezk 2₁ 37₁₀ Zech 14₁₂ 2C 3₁₃**, hif. **Ezk 2₂ 3₂₄ Ps 31₉**; עָשָׂה רַגְלָיו to take care of one's feet **2S 19₂₅**; פָּרַץ לְרַגְלָיו hif. to hound wherever he goes **Jb 18₁₁**; פָּרַץ לְרַגְלָיו pi. to

qal: pf. רָגַמוּ, sf. רִגְמוּהוּ, impf. יִרְגְּמוּ (וְ), sf. יִרְגְּמוּהוּ (וְ); inf. רָגֹם, cs. רָגֹם: for bibliography see Boecker *Redeformen* 1948f :: G. Liedke *Gestalt und Bezeichnung alttestamentlicher Rechtssätze* 49: סָקַל is the word for stoning, which was ousted only later by רָגַם, **1K 12**₁₈ is pre-exilic; Noth *Jos.* 42: רָגַם **Jos 7**₂₅ is probably an addition which replaces older סָקַל with the more current רָגַם; see further H. Schüngel-Straumann *Tod und Leben in der Gesetzliteratur des Pentateuch* 134-137 and 138-140: to **cover with a heap of stones, stone**:

—a. רָגַם אִבְנֵי with בֵּי of the person **1K 12**₁₈ **2C 10**₁₈; with עַל of the person **Ezk 23**₄₇; with acc. of the person **Lv 24**₂₃ **Jos 7**₂₅ **2C 24**₂₁; רָגַם בְּאִבְנֵי and acc. of the person **Lv 20**₂₋₂₇ **Ezk 16**₄₀; רָגַם בְּאִבְנֵי ר' and acc. of the person **Nu 14**₁₀ **15**_{35f} **Dt 21**₂₁;

—b. without אִבְנֵי and with acc. of the person **Lv 24**₁₄; with בֵּי of the person **Lv 24**₁₆.

Der. מִרְגְּמוֹהוּ, רִגְמוֹהוּ. †

8667 רָגַם

רָגַם: tribal name, unexplained, see Noth *Personennamen* 256b; if it were a personal name borrowed from Akkadian then it could be compared with (→ רָגַם) a complete name such as *Tāb-rigim-ili* “lovely is the voice of God” (Stamm 235) and the shortened form *Rigim-sup'dAdad* “voice of Adad” (Stamm 277): a descendant of Caleb, i.e. a part of the tribe of Caleb **1C 2**₄₇. †

8668 רִגְמוֹהוּ

*רִגְמוֹהוּ: רָגַם (? Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459b); cf. ? (with KBL) Akk. *rigmu(m)* (AHw. 982a) shout, cry, voice; Sept. -]141γεμύονες αὐτῶν, Vulg. iuxta Sept. *duces eorum*; similary Pesh. *šallitānaihōn* :: Vulg. iuxta Hebr.: *in purpura sua*: sf. רִגְמוֹתָם: **Ps 68**₂₈ the meaning of the sbst. is unknown, suggestions include:

—a. with MT: 1. from the Akk. *rigmu* noisy throng (Driver *JTS* 33 (1932) 43; see *ZAW* 50 (1932) 176f; KBL; similarly Kraus *BK* 15⁵:626, 628; her cry (Caquot *RHR* 177 (1970) 171f); 2. from the Heb. רָגַם heap of stone, and then heap of people; cf. NRSV: the princes of Judah in a body; REB: the company of Judah's princes 3. as abstract for concrete, command, power of command > commander, leader (S. Mowinckel *Der achtundsechzigste Psalm* 53f) → מְלִךְ רָגַם;

—b. cj.: 1. according to Vulg. iuxta Hebr. 1 בְּרִקְמוֹתָם, see BHK and BHS; 2. for רִגְמוֹתָם prp. רָגַם תָּם announce as honest, make known (Johnson *Kingship* 84¹, and Gray *Legacy*² 269f: from Ug. *rgm* → רָגַם); 3. for רִגְמוֹתָם prp. רִגְמוֹתָם their speaker; pt. fem. as collective (Gesenius-K. §122s; Gray *JSS* 22 (1977) 13); of these proposals the first (a. 1) is perhaps to be preferred. †

8669 מְלִךְ

מְלִךְ See below under רָגַם מְלִךְ (#8671).

8670 רָגַם

רָגַם See below under מָלַךְ רָגַם (#8671).

8671 רָגַם·מָלַךְ

מָלַךְ רָגַם: **Zech 7**₂, meaning uncertain: proposals:

—a. without changing the wording of MT: the title of an official, spokesman, herald of the king, cf. Syr. *šalah malkā* royal envoy, so *Lipiński Syria* 50 (1973) 42;

—b. a personal name (NRSV, REB: Regem-melech) with מָלַךְ as sbj. and רָגַם = originally רָגַם > רָגַם = Ug. *rgm* → רָגַם; the meaning of the personal name then is either theophoric, “Milk has spoken”, so Johnson *Kingship* 45³ or secular, “the king has spoken”, so Rudolph KAT 13/4:138;

—c. cj. for מָלַךְ רָגַם prp. with Pesh. רַב־מֶלֶךְ → II רַב, so KBL; Elliger ATD 25⁶:133². †

8672 רָגַן

רָגַן: MHeb. and SamP. pi. and DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 200) nif. and רָכַן qal (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 205) to grumble; sbst. רָגַן (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 200, 1QH 5:23) = רָגַן carping, finding fault, see Lohse *Texte* p. 130; cf. Maier *Texte* 1:85: grousing; JArm. itpa. to slander; Arb. *rajana* to be ashamed, VIII to become rancid (of butter: Lane 1049); equivalent to Eth. *nagara* to speak (Eitan JPOS 3 (1923) 139f), and subsequently KBL, but very uncertain; according to Gesenius-B. רָגַן is perhaps related to רָגַל.

qal: pt. רָגַנְיָם: to **grouse, grumble Is 29**₂₄. †

nif: (SamP. pi., SamP. versions also **Nu 13**₃₃); impf. יִרְגַּנִּי; pt. נִרְגַּן: to **appear sullen, slander Dt 1**₂₇ **Ps 106**₂₅; pt. informer, slanderer **Pr 16**₂₈ **18**₈ **26**₂₀₋₂₂ **Sir 11**₃₁ (Smend). †

pu. (?): impf. יִרְגַּן: to **become reviled Sir 34**₂₄ (Smend). †

8673 רָגַע

רָגַע: to sway to and fro, stir DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 200 = 1QM 5:18) uncertain; Arb. *raja'a* to turn, come back; Eth. *rag'a* (Dillmann *Lex.* 317) coagulated, frozen.

Regarding etymology the following general remarks should be noted. Nöldeke (*Neue Beitr.* 96) relates רָגַע to stir to Arb. *raja'a* and רָגַע to calm down to Eth. *rag'a*; thus he accepts two Hebrew roots רָגַע, as does Gesenius-B. König (*Wb.* 432) considers there to be three roots רָגַע and, somewhat differently, so does Zorell *Lexicon* 757; KBL lists only one root (and also the semantic shift between Arb. *wtb* to jump and Heb. יָשַׁב to sit), on which see further Kopf VT 8 (1958) 202f, and esp. Delekat VT 14 (1964) 56-66: the oldest meaning accessible from Eth. and Heb. is to contract, get lumpy; Arabic is to be derived from these (see p. 59, and see further p. 64); to find peace, more precisely to look for peace, should really be the genuine base meaning of the root רָגַע.

qal: pf. רָגַע; pt. cs. רָגַע.

—1. intransitive, **Jb 7**₅: עוֹרִי רָגַע my skin gets crushed, so e.g. Fohrer KAT 16:159; Horst BK 16/1:93; KBL: to get some peace, become hard (of the skin), cf. Delekat VT 14 (1964) 57: to contract, harden :: Kopf VT 8 (1958) 202: רָגַע like Arb. *raja'a* also means primarily to change, turn hard; my skin becomes hard as clay.

—2. transitive, רָגַע הַיָּם **Jb 26**₁₂; רָגַע הַיָּם **Is 51**₁₅ = **Jr 31**₃₅ to stir up the sea (NRSV; REB: he cleft the sea), so e.g. KBL; Reymond *L'eau* 269 :: Delekat VT 14 (1964) 57: to contract, cause to coagulate; cf. TOB on **Jb 26**₁₂: to split; see also note on **Jr 31**₃₅. †

nif: impv. הִרְגַּעְי: to stay, keep quiet **Jr 47**₆ (parallel with הִמְי), cf. Delekat VT 14 (1964) 59: to withdraw. †

hif: pf. הִרְגִיעַ, הִרְגִיעָה; impf. תִּרְגֶּיעַ, אֲרַגֶּיעַ; inf. הִרְגִיעַ **Jr 50**₃₄ (Gesenius-K. §53 l; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 333i), sf. הִרְגִיעוּ.

—1. to get some peace, stay, linger **Dt 28**₆₅ (SamP. nif. II (= hitpa.), see Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:100 §2.2.3.4.2) **Is 34**₁₄.

—2. with acc. to make peace **Jr 31**₂ (obj. Israel), for לְהִרְגִיעוּ prp. לְמִרְגוּעוֹ (BHS) → מִרְגוּעַ, **Jr 50**₃₄ (obj. the land) :: Delekat VT 14 (1964) 60: הִרְגִיעַ the term for the Israelite right to possess land, to regain.

—3. וְעַד אֲרַגֶּיעָה **Pr 12**₁₉ as long as I grant rest (on the cohortative see Gesenius-K. §108h), meaning only for a moment :: לְעַד for ever; see THAT 2:207-209.

—4. to do something in a רָגַע: in no time: הִרְגִיעַ הַרְיִץ to chase away hurriedly, to send off in flight (a lion) **Jr 49**₁₉ **50**₄₄, ? cj. for hif. prp. qal אֲרַגֶּעָה I will startle, see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 288; BHS; cj. **Is 51**_{4/5} for קָרוֹב * אֲרַגֶּיעַ prp. cf. Sept. אֲרַגֶּיעַ אֲקָרִיב I will quickly bring near, or קָרוֹב רָגַע in no time it is near, → רָגַע 3, see BHK and BHS (:: Kopf VT 8 (1958) 202). †

Der. *רָגַע, רָגַע (→ רָגַע hif. 4), מִרְגוּעַ, מִרְגִיעָה.

8674 רָגַע

*רָגַע: (רָגַע): pl. cs. רָגַעִי living quietly, quiet **Ps 35**₂₀: רָגַעִי-אֲרָץ the silent (quiet) ones in the land. †

8675 רָגַע

רָגַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458u: Orig. Hex., **Ps 30**₆: ρεγε, see Kahle *Geniza* 163; SamP. *rēga*; MHeb. רָגַע; JArm. רָגַעֵא moment; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 200) → רָגַע: רָגַע, pl. רָגַעִים: probably movement, wink of an eye, cf. Latin *movimentum* > *momentum* :: Delekat VT 14 (1964) 63: רָגַע means primarily not a moment, but a period of time.

—1. quiet, calm period of time **Jb 21**₁₃ (parallel with בְּטוֹב), see also THAT 2:372.

—2. duration, period:

—a. **Is 54**₈;

—b. **Jr 18**_{7,9} הַנֶּעַ ... הַנֶּעַ one moment ... the next;

—c. הַנֶּעַ פְּמַעַט **Is 26**₂₀ **Ezr 9**₈ and בְּרֵנַע קָטָן **Is 54**₇ for just a little while :: Driver JTS 36 (1935) 299, and subsequently A. Schoors VTSupp. 24 (1973) 131; Payne JSS 12 (1967) 222: with little excitement.

—3. > a short while, a trice: הַנֶּעַ **Ps 30**₆, הַנֶּעַ אָחָד **Ex 33**₅, פְּרֵנַע **Nu 16**₂₁ **17**₁₀ **Ps 73**₁₉, פְּמַו־הַנֶּעַ **Lam 4**₆, עַד־הַנֶּעַ **Jb 20**₅ a moment long.

—4. הַנֶּעַ (temporal acc., see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §100b) in a trice, abruptly **Is 47**₉, cj. **Is 51**₄ for אֲרִנִיעַ prp. הַנֶּעַ (→ רנע 4), **Jr 4**₂₀ (parallel with פְּתָאֵם), **Ps 6**₁₁ **Jb 34**₂₀.

—5. לְרֵנַעִים again and again **Is 27**₃ **Ezk 26**₁₆ **32**₁₀ **Jb 7**₁₈ (parallel with לְבִקְרִים). †

8676 רגש

רגש: Arm. loanword, Wagner *Aramäismen* 277; MHeb. hif. to feel, notice; hitp. to come flocking, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 200) to surge, roar, rage; Sam. pa. to be aroused; JArm. pe. to be restless, roar; notice; af. to disturb, move; to sense, notice, → BArm., also for the other Arm. dialects; Tigr. *tě-räggäsa* to writhe, double up with pain (Leslau 49); Arb. *rajasa* to thunder, on which see Wagner *Aramäismen* 279.

qal: pf. רָגַשׁוּ: to be restless **Ps 2**₁. †

Der. רָגַשׁהּ, רָגַשׁוּ.

8677 רָגַשׁ

רָגַשׁ: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457q; Sam. רגש; JArm. רָגַשׁ noise; Syr. *regšā* commotion, sound; feeling, sensation; Mnd. *marguš* strife, unrest, confusion, tumult (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 252b): רָגַשׁ: unrest **Ps 55**₁₅, for בְּרָגַשׁ בְּהַלֵּךְ prp. יְהַלֵּךְ or יְהַלְכוּ (BHS); alt. for בְּרָגַשׁ prp. בְּרַעַשׁ or בְּרַעַשׁ (BHS); however, this latter conjecture is probably unnecessary and in view of the related → רָגַשׁהּ improbable. †

8678 רָגַשׁהּ

*רָגַשׁהּ: רגש (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459b; see also Michel *Grundlegung* 1:66f: רָגַשׁהּ unitary noun from רָגַשׁ); Syr. *rägeštā* sensation; sensitivity : cs. רָגַשׁת: unrest, agitation (רָגַשׁ פְּעֵלִי אֲנִי) **Ps 64**₃. †

8679 רדד

רדד: western variant of רדה; MHeb., JArm. to stamp, talk round, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 200 = 1QM 8:5, 14): קול מרודד a sustained note (Lohse *Texte* 199; Maier *Texte* 1:133); Akk. *radādu* (AHw. 940b) to pursue; Mnd. *RDD* II to drive back, send back, return (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 425b); Arb. *radda* (*rdd*) to send back, return, drive back.

qal: inf. יָרַד Is 45₁ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 430o) or cj. see below; impf. Is 41₂ text uncertain, for יִרַד prp. יָרַד with acc., or יָרַד with acc. (Torrey *Sec. Is.* 314; KBL :: 1QIs^a, Theodotion יוֹרַד, see BHS; pt. יוֹרַד: to **drive back, subjugate, conquer:** Is 41₂ rd. probably יָרַד/יִרַד, Is 45₁ for לָרַד prp. לָרַד (BHS), cf. Bergsträsser 2 §27f; Ps 144₂ (הָרוֹרַד); cj. Ju 19₁₁ for רַד וְהַיּוֹם (NRSV: the day was far spent; REB: the day was nearly gone) prp. וְהַיּוֹם יָרַד with Sept. (Sept.^A -]141 -]141μέρα κεκλιυυιᾶ σφόδρα, Sept.^B

— προβεβήκει σφόδρα) :: Driver EphThLov. (1950) 348: רַד from Akk. *rādu* (AHw. 941a) downpour, cloudburst; cf. NEB: the weather grew wild and stormy. †

hif: impf. יִרַד: to **have hammered out** a covering of gold, overlay with gold 1K 6₃₂, see Noth *Könige* 102. †

cj. **hof:** impf. אִירַד to **be (become) down-trodden** Ps 55₃, prp. thus for אִירִיד following Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *humiliatus sum*, :: alt. prp. אִירַד: I perish, see Kraus BK 15⁵:560 and BHS. †

Der. רַדִּיר/רַדִּיד?*

8680 רָדָה

I רָדָה: western variant of רָדַד; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:468a); MHeb. רָדָה to become powerful, flog; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 200): 1QS 9:23 to be lord over; 1QM 11:7 = Nu 24₁₉; 1QM 12:15 (19:7) to rule; JArm. I רָדָה to plough, rule, beat, III רָדָה to flow (Dalman *Wb.* 398b); EgArm. to plough (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 16:4; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 275; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1061: damaged context); Akk. *redû(m)* to accompany, take with one, go (AHw. 965); root *rdy* in Ebla in the personal name *Irda-malik* “Malik ruled” (see H.P. Müller *La Lingua di Ebla* 229); Syr. *rādā* intransitive, to go, run, flow; transitive, to drive, plough, beat; CPArm. *rd* to plough, beat; Mnd. *RDA* I to travel on, journey, move on, wander (of celestial bodies, the planets); to flow, follow a course; to impel, domineer, chastise (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 425a); *rādāya* Tigr. to be ruled > to be tamed (Leslau 49); Arb. *radā* (*rdy*) to tread, trample; cf. Eg. *rd* foot (root *rdy*) Lacau *Noms* §347f.

qal: pf. רָדָה; impf. יִרַד (SamP. *wyardi* Nu 24₁₉, cf. Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:121 §2.8.12), תִּרְדָּה, יִרְדוּ (נִ), sf. יִרְדוּ, יִרְדָּה; impv. רָדָה, רָדוּ; inf. cs. רָדוּת; pt. רָדָה, pl. רָדִים, sf. רָדָה Ps 68₂₈ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 588 l; Bergsträsser 2: §13a); for the meaning of the verb, see e.g. H. Wildberger *Jahwe und sein Volk* 124; Westermann BK 1/1:218 :: E. Zanger *Gottes Bogen in den Wolken* 91: JI 4₁₃ text uncertain; the basic meaning of the verb is not to rule; the word actually denotes the travelling around of the shepherd with his flock.

—1. to **tread** the wine-press JI 4₁₃.

—2. to **rule** (with the associated meaning of oppression :: בָּזַשׁל Nu 24₁₉ (textual corruption, see Noth ATD 7:150⁶), Ps 72₈ Sir 44₃ (רֹדִי אֲרִיץ):

—a. with בָּ Gn 1₂₆₋₂₈, cj. 9₇ for וּרְבּוּ rd. cf. 1₂₈ וּרְדוּ (BHS), Lv 25₄₃₋₄₆ 26₁₇ 1K 5₄₋₃₀ 9₂₃ Is 14₂ Ezk 29₁₅ 34₄ (cj. for וּבְחִזְקָה prp. cf. Sept. וּבְחִזְקָה, BHS), Neh 9₂₈ 2C 8₁₀, with בְּקֶרֶב Ps 110₂;

—b. with acc. Lv 25₅₃ Is 14₆, cf. רָדָה who rules over them Ps 68₂₈ (→ I זָעִיר 3 b); cj. Jr 5₃₁ for יִרְדוּ prp. יִרְדוּ or הוֹרּוּ (BHS), but → II רָדָה; cj. Ps 49₁₅ (text uncertain) for יִרְדוּ prp. יִרְדָּה or יִרְדוּ (BHS); cj.

Lam 1₁₃ for וַיִּרְדָּהּ prp. with Sept. (> αὐτό) וַיִּרְדָּהּ or הוֹרִידָהּ (BHS; KBL), cf. Rudolph KAT 17/1-3:207 :: Plöger HAT 18²:133, 134: MT: and crushed it. †

[hif: impf. יִרְדֵּי Is 41₂, → רָדַד. †]

Der. II מְרִידוֹת*; n.m. רִדֵי.

8681 רָדָה

II רָדָה: MHeb. II רָדָה: 1. to take bread out of the oven; 2. to take honey out of the beehive; JArm. רָדָא = MHeb. 1.

qal: pf. רָדָה; impf. sf. וַיִּרְדֶּהּ: with דִּבֶּשׁ to take out, spread out honey (אֶל-כַּפִּיו on his hand) **Ju 14₉**, see Hertzberg ATD 9:220, cf. Dalman *Arbeit* 7:294-96; cj. **Jr 5₃₁** for יִרְדֶּהּ prp. יוֹרֵי or הוֹרֵי → I רָדָה :: Gesenius-B.; KBL: MT with עַל-יְרִיָּהֶם to take in your own hands, but it is uncertain whether the special meaning of **Ju 14₉** can be generalised in this way, cf. König *Wb.* 433a. †

8682 רִדֵי

רִדֵי: n.m.; Sept. Παῦδα, Josephus Παηλός (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 100); short form from רִדֵיהַ (Yahweh rules → I רָדָה), cf. יָנִי (cf. Ἰανναίος, < יוֹנָתָן, see Noth *Personennamen* 39f: the fourth son of Jesse **1C 2₁₄**). †

8683 רִדִיד

*רִדִיד, *רִדִיר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; ? רָדַד or primary noun; MHeb. רִדִיד thin outer garment, cf. רָדָד the spread out cloth; JArm. רִדִיד smooth side of material; Syr. *rəḏidā* and *ʿardidā* fine wrap; Arb. *ridā'*, cf. Dozy *Dictionnaire détaillé des noms des vêtements chez les Arabes* 59²: a garment in general, thus coat, clothes for the upper part of the body: sf. רִדִיר, pl. רִדִידִים: **shawl, headcloth Is 3₂₃**, see Wildberger BK 10:145 (also as Sept.), **Song 5₇**; see Dalman *Arbeit* 5:317, 331 and Höning *Bekleidung* 98. †

8684 רָדַם

רָדַם: MHeb. pt. passive numbed, nif. to lie in a drugged sleep; also JArm. רָדַם, pt. passive pl. רִדִימִין **Is 15₁**; Akk. *radāmu* (AHw. 941a): meaning uncertain in G-theme, in Š-theme to cause to pour out; sbst. *nardamu*, 1. something like a footprint; 2. a peg (AHw. 746b; cf. CAD N/1: 351: *nardamtu* (or *nardamu*) path (only in lexical lists); *nardappu* (or *nardamu*) 1. bridle, noose (but the writing *nardamu* may be an error); 2. mooring pole (in a love song); Arb. *radama* to stop (up), sbst. *ʿurdunn* deep sleep; Arb. perhaps maintains the basic meaning (Gesenius-B.).

nif: pf. נָרַדַּם, נָרַדְמָתִי; impf. וַיִּרְדַּם (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 320g); pt. נָרַדַּם (**Ju 4₂₁** some MSS ׀׀׀).

—1. to **sleep deeply Ju 4₂₁ Jon 1_{5.6} Pr 10₅** (:: נֹדַם, I ישן).

—2. to **be dazed, stunned Ps 76₇ Da 8₁₈ 10₉**. †

—3. **רָדַף/רָדְפוּ**: **persecutor(s), pursuer(s)**: sg. **Jos 8₂₀ Ju 8₅ 1S 24₁₅ 26₁₈ 2S 24₁₃** etc.; pl. **Jos 2₇₋₁₆₋₂₂ (Ju 8₄)**, cj. **Is 14₆** (see pu.), **30₁₆ Jr 15₁₅ 17₁₈ 20₁₁ Ps 31₁₆** etc.; **וְאֵין רָדַף** and there is no pursuer **Lv 16₁₇₋₃₆ Pr 28₁**, corresponding to **וְלֹא יִרְדַּף לְךָ** **Lv 26₃₇**.

—4. cj.:

—a. **Ju 3₂₈** for **רָדְפוּ** prp. with Sept. **רָדוּ**;

—b. **Ju 8₄** for **רָדְפוּ** prp. cf. Sept. **רָעֵבִים**;

—c. **Jb 30₁₅** for **תִּרְדָּף** prp. **תִּרְדָּף** (BHS).

nif: pf. **נִרְדַּפְנוּ**; cj. impf. **תִּרְדָּף**; pt. **נִרְדַּף**.

—1. to be hunted **Lam 5₅**.

—2. to **vanish, disappear** **Qoh 3₁₅**: **וְהָאֱלֹהִים יִבְקֹשׁ אֶת־נִרְדָּף**: a more exact sense for **נִרְדָּף** is uncertain; on the versions see Salters ZAW 88 (1976) 419-422: Sept. **καὶ ὁ θεὸς ζητήσῃ τὸν διωκόμενον**, similarly Pesh. and Tg.; cf. **Sir 5₃** **כִּי מִבְּקֹשׁ נִרְדְּפוּ** :: Vulg. *et Deus instaurat quod abiit*, from which Gesenius-B.: that which has been dispelled, which has disappeared; KBL: that which has been dispelled; similarly e.g. Galling HAT 18²:93 (insert **אֶת־**); Hertzberg KAT 17/4-5:96, 108f; and esp. Lauha BK 19:62, 70; cj. **Jb 30₁₅**, see qal 4. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 215f): pf. **רָדַפְּהוּ**, impf. **יִרְדַּפּוּ**, **תִּרְדַּפּוּ**; pt. **מִרְדַּף**.

—1. (repeatedly) to **pursue, chase** **מֵאֲהֻבָּיהֶם** their lovers **Hos 2₉**, **צָדְקָה** **Pr 15₉**, **רֵיקִים** worthless things **12₁₁ 28₁₉**, **אֲמָרִים** words (→ **אָמַר**) **Pr 19₇**, **רָעָה** **Pr 11₁₉**.

—2. to **pursue** with acc. of the person and acc. of the place: **דָּשַׁף** into the darkness **Nah 1₈**, so Gesenius-B.; see further Rudolph KAT 13/3:151, 152 :: cj. e.g. KBL **אֶל יְהוָה**; with acc. of the person, sbj. **רָעָה** **Pr 13₂₁**; cj. **Is 14₆** (see pu.), obj. of the verb **גָּוִים**. †

pu: pf. **רָדַף**: to be chased, driven apart (of enemies) **Is 17₁₃**; cj. **Is 14₆** for **מִרְדָּף** rd. with Pesh., Vulg. **רָדַף** or **מִרְדָּף**, see Wildberger BK 10:534. †

hif: pf. sf. **הִרְדִּיפוּ** (many MSS **הִרְדִּיפוּהוּ**, dagesh dirimens) **Ju 20₄₃** literally, they had him (Benjamin) pursued, i.e.? they gave him up to pursuit; but suggested textual error; cj. with Sept.^{BC} **וַיִּרְדַּפוּהוּ**, see e.g. KBL; BHS; NRSV: they pursued the Benjaminites (REB similarly). †

Der. **מִרְדָּף**.

רהב: Sam. **סרף יסרהב** to press (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:559b); MHeb. hif. to make proud, **סַרְהַב** to force upon; JArm. **רְהִיב** to be proud, overweening, **סַרְהַב** to hurry, press; Akk. *ra'ābu(m)* to be angry, tremble (AHw. 932); Syr. *rəhēb* to run, quake; af. to frighten, confound; *saʿel* to drive along, accelerate; CPArm. **rhb* itpe. to be frightened, fear; Mnd. *RHB* I to impel, hurry on, chase (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 426a), *šaf. RHB* to be quick, hurry, (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 337a; cf. Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* §163, p. 212); Arb. *rahība* to scare, feel fear; to fear: (Kopf VT 9 (1959) 273-276).

qal: impf. **יִרְהַבְנִי**; impv. **רְהַב**: to **storm, assault, press**, with **ב** **Is 3₅**, with acc. **(רַעֲיָךְ) Pr 6₃**, see Gemser *Spr.*² 36 (: Kopf VT 9 (1959) 275f: be grieved and fear), abs. **Sir 13₈** (see Smend *Sir.*: with Sept. *μη ἀποπλανηθῆς* to be foolish, err. †

hif: pf. sf. **הִרְהִיבְנִי**; impf. sf. **תִּרְהִיבְנִי Ps 138₃**.

—1. with acc. to **harry, confuse Song 6₅**.

—2. **Ps 138₃**, disputed interpretation, possibilities include:

—a. i. MT: to drive on (TOB), to storm (with my strong zeal), see Dahood *Psalms* 3:275;

—ii. pride, meaning to make bold, give confidence (Zorell *Lex.*), cf. König *Wb.* 434a; Gesenius-B.: to fill with pride, denominative from **רְהַב** pride; NRSV margin: you made me arrogant in my soul with strength :: Kopf VT 9 (1959) 274f from Arb. *rā'a* (*rw'*) to awaken someone's admiration, appeal to someone, delight, see Wehr-Cowan 367b, who also mentions the meaning of to frighten, scare, alarm for this verb, see below under **רוע** to raise an alarm, shout;

—b. cj.

—i. cf. Sept., Vet. Lat., Vulg. iuxta Sept. **תִּרְבֶּה, תִּרְבִּנִי** (KBL, cf. Pesh.); NRSV: you increased my strength of soul; REB: you made me bold and strong

—ii. with Aquila *πλατυνεῖς*, Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *dilatabis animae meae fortitudinem*: **תִּרְחַב**; deciding whether to follow MT or emend (a or b) is difficult, but the suggestions for emendation seem preferable.

—3. cj. **Is 14₄** for **מִרְהָבָה** prp. **מִרְהִיב**, or possibly pi. **מִרְהַב** tyrant (parallel with **נִגְשׁ**), so Wildberger BK 10:531, 533, 544 :: e.g. HAL 598b (English edition 633a): **מִרְהָבָה** onslaught. †

Der. **רהב**, ***מִרְהָבָה**; cj. **מִרְהִיב**, ***רַהַב**.

8688 רַהַב

רהב: **רהב**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458t; JArm. **רַהַבָּא** arrogance: **רַהַב**, pl. **רַהַבִּים** (never with article): really rage, violence, also (as abstract for concrete) raging, surging.

—1. a mythical monster, the name of which means “surger”, and plays upon the restlessness and crashing of the sea (so Fohrer *Das Buch Jesaja* 2:93f); **Is 51₉ Ps 89₁₁ Jb 9₁₃** (**עֲזָרֵי רַהַב**, cf. Bab. *rēšūšu, rēšūša* the helpers of Kingu and Tiamat, *Enuma Eliš* 4:69, 107; AHw. 972a), **Jb 26₁₂ Sir 43₂₅**.

—2. a symbolic designation for Egypt: **Ps 87**₄; **Is 30**₇ שְׁבֵתֵם הַיָּם רַהַב, text uncertain; interpretations include:

—a. MT: “Are they Rahab? Uselessness!”, thus e.g. Kaiser ATD 18:229; see further Wildberger BK 10:1158f;

—b. Kaiser ATD 18:229⁶ and Wildberger loc. cit. suggest cj., of which the most probable is רַהַב הַמְּשֵׁבֵת “Rahab, who has lain silent”; so e.g. Fohrer loc. cit. and Wildberger loc. cit.; NRSV: Rahab who sits still; REB: Rahab subdued; BHS cj. שבת hof. :: KBL מְשֵׁבֵת מְשֵׁבֵת.

—3. pl. those who press, meaning **enemies Ps 40**₅; for bibliogrphay, esp. for the first meaning, see Kaiser ATD 18:140ff; F. Stolz *Strukturen und Figuren im Kult von Jerusalem* 60ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1548. †

8689 רַהַב

*רַהַב: רַהַב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460i, 461 l: sf. רַהַבִּים: **Ps 90**₁₀ text uncertain, possibilities include:

—a. MT: pride, that in which one takes pride, thus Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.* 434a; cf. JArm. רַהַבִּא arrogance → רַהַב :: KBL pushing, surging (cf. NEB: the hurrying years are labour and sorrow); similarly H.-P. Müller ZThK 81 (1984) 274: her surging (see note 50); instead of *rohām*, *rubbām* “the majority of them” could also be considered; → רַהַב, similarly TOB: movement, restlessness;

—b. cj.:

—i. with the versions, Sept. τὸ πλεῖον, Vulg. iuxta Sept. *et amplius eorum*, Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *et quod amplius est*, Pesh. *sughēn* their mass, the mass of them: רַבִּים, cf. BHS, so also ZürBib.; NRSV: even their span is only toil and trouble; REB: at their best they are but toil and sorrow;

—ii. for רַבִּים prp. רַהַבִּים insolence, thus Dahood *Psalms* 2:321, 325;

—c. cj. **Is 30**₇ for רַהַב prp. רַהַבִּיה → רַהַב 2 b.

8690 רַהַבִּיה

רַהַבִּיה (Q) and רַהַבִּיה (K) tribal name; unexplained, see Noth *Personennamen* 257a and Rudolph *Chr. 75*: a descendant of Asher, i.e. a clan of his tribe **1C 7**₃₄. †

8691 רַהַט

*רַהַט Arm. = Heb. רוּץ.

Der. I* רַהַט, (רַהַטִּי).

8692 רַהַט

I* רַהַט: Old Arm. loanword (Wagner *Aramäismen* 280-281): *רַהַט (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456k, but see Bauer ZAW 48 (1930) 75⁴) = Heb. מְשַׁאב and שְׁקָת (pl. cs. שְׁקָתוֹת, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 615); MHeb., JArm. pl. רַהַטִּים and

רְהִיטָא, רְהִיטָא drinking troughs; Akk. *rātu(m)* trough (AHw. 963f); Syr. *rā/aḥtā* drinking trough and platter; Mnd. *r(a)hata*, pl. *r(a)haṭia* stream, torrent, canal (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 418f); OSArb. *rḥtn* (Conti *Chrest.* 238b) the name of a shrine of the God *ʿAttar*, cf. Höfner in Gese-Höfner *Religionen* 269f; Iraqi Arabic *rāt* (Gesenius-B.): pl. רְהִיטִים.

—1. **drinking trough** Gn 30^{38,41} (Leningrad רְהִיטִים רְהִיטִים) Ex 2¹⁶ (Sam. [*bar-, ar-]*rātām), see Dalman *Arbeit* 6:275; Reymond *L'eau* 143; W.H. Schmidt BK 2:93.

—2. expressions: בְּרִי מְלֵא ... בְּרִי מְלֵא אֶת־הָרֶגֶל, מְלֵא אֶת־הָרֶגֶל יִצַּג ... בְּרִי מְלֵא ... בְּרִי מְלֵא Gn 30⁴¹. †

8693 רְהִיט

II רְהִיטָא pl. רְהִיטִים Song 7⁶: מְלֵךְ אֶסּוּר בְּרְהִיטִים (כְּאֶרְגָּמֶן): the interpretation of this passage is uncertain; the versions differ as well as corresponding modern explanations; see e.g. Rudolph, KAT 17/1-3:169, and Gerleman BK 18:199f: II רְהִיט and not the same as I רְהִיט (∴ KBL p. 876 which does not list the word as homonymous); suggested interpretations include:

—a. a technical expression in weaving; the beams of a weaver's loom, to which the cords of the head are fastened like royal purple, see Gerleman loc. cit.;

—b. רְהִיט meaning the same as Arb. *raht* leather strips, and for מְלֵךְ rd. מְלֵךְ or מְלֵךְ (from מְלֵל to hang down, etc.): your locks are bound with (or in) leather strips, see Rudolph loc. cit., and cf. REB: tresses braided with ribbons; cf. Haller HAT 18¹ (1940) 40: the tresses of your head are purple, a king is ensnared in (your) locks; and also similarly NRSV: your flowing locks are like purple, a king is held captive in the tresses ∴ Würthwein HAT 18² (1969) 62, who despairs of translating and only outlines possibilities; see also Gesenius-B. †

8694 רְהִיט

*רְהִיטָא Q, K רְהִיט, רְהִיט, Leningrad רְהִיטִינוּ: Arm. loanword (Wagner *Aramäismen* 281): ? רְהִיט, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n, 471q; MHeb. רְהִיט the main or central beam of the house (Dalman *Wb.* 399b); cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 275; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1062: beam, rafter ?; Syr. *rā/aḥtā* (→ I רְהִיט) with the meaning board; Sept. *πατωμάτα* panelled, inlaid covers, corresponding to Vulg. *laquearia* (= *lacunaria*), Pesh. a beam of juniper, cf. Brockelmann *Lex.* 664a (sv. *qātarqā*), → בְּרוֹת Arm. = בְּרוֹשׁ, traditionally cypress: pl. רְהִיטִינוּ (K), Bomberg and some MSS רְהִיטִינוּ; read with Q רְהִיטִינוּ (BHK), Or. (Cairo) רְהִיטִינוּ: **rafters** Song 1¹⁷; NRSV, REB: rafters of pine. †

8695 רוב

רוב: → רב

8696 רוב

רוב: → רב

8697 רוּד

רוּד: Akk. *rādu(m)* (AHw. 941) to quake; Eth. *rōda* (Dillmann *Lex.* 307) to attack; Arb. *rāda* (*rwd*) to go back and forth, roam, search: for the meaning of the verb, see Gesenius-B. and esp. Zorell *Lex.*; see also König.

qal: pf. רוּדְנוּ, רָדְנוּ: to **roam about freely** Jr 2₃₁, see e.g. ZürBib.: we wander freely; NRSV: we are free; see further Weiser ATD 20:20; TOB :: cj. with Aquila, Vulg. מְרַדְנֵנוּ (BHK; BHS; cf. REB: we have broken away); Hos 12₁ לַיהוָה רָד עִמָּאֵל MT: but Judah still goes about with God, thus Wolff BK 14/1²:266 and TOB; cf. Coote VT 21 (1971) 389-392, alt. cj., see e.g. Gesenius-B. and Rudolph KAT 13/1:220, 221; NRSV: Judah still walks with God (margin: roams, or rules); REB: Judah is still restive under God; cj. Ju 11₃₇ for וַיִּרְדֵּתִי prp. with Vulg. וַיִּרְדֵּתִי and I wander about, thus Zorell *Lex.*, see further Gray *Joshua, Judges and Ruth* 338 :: HAL 415a (English edition 434b, sv. qal 1): יָרַד with the meaning to go up. †

hif: impf. תִּרְדֵּד: to **tear oneself loose** Gn 27₄₀ (Sam. versions תִּאֲדָר תִּאֲדָר *tādār* qal to be powerful or great; Sam. Tg. תִּתְבַּח תִּתְבַּח), see Gunkel *Gen.* 314; Westermann BK 1/2:529 :: alt. cj., see BHS; cj. Ps 55₃ text uncertain, for אֲרִיד prp. אֲרִיד or אֲבִד, → רָדַד hof. †

Der. *מְרוּד.

8698 רוּדְנִים

רוּדְנִים: SamP. *rūdānēm*; name of a people, → רוּדְנִים cj. Gn 10₄; Epiphanius *Adversus Haereses* 30 §25: the inhabitants of the island of Rhodes: 1C 1₇; Dhorme *Syria* 13 (1932) 48; Brandenstein *Völkertafel* 70; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1596; → רוּדְן *†

8699 רוּה

רוּה: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 200), pi. to water abundantly, hitp. be watered; JArm. רָוִי, רָוִי pe. to drink one's fill, become drunk; pa., af. to water abundantly; EgArm. itpe. תִּתְרוּה to be (become) watered (*Aḥiqar* 189; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 275; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1063, *rwy* I: to be saturated, or to get drunk ?); Ug. *rwy*, see Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 16:ii:15,16; iii:2 as an impv. (jussive) transitive, to refresh, thus de Moor UF 11 (1979) 645f, see further UF 14 (1982) 145; cf. n.m. (*bn*) *rwy* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2310; Aistleitner 2493; Gröndahl *Personennamen* 312, 409a) the one who waters, irrigator ? Deir 'Alla 2:4 (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 221, 223, 307b): *rwy ddn* (cf. Pr 7₁₈ נִרְוֶה רְדִים); 2:6 *yrwy* pa. let our love be satisfied, see Müller ZAW 94 (1982) 217; Syr. *rəwī*, *rəwā* to be satisfied with drink, be drunk, wet, flooded; CPArm. **rwy* to be drunk; Mnd. *RWA* I to drink one's fill, become drunk, be refreshed, enjoy (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 427b); OSArb. to provide water (Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 119), sbst. → רוּיָה; Eth. *rawaya* and *rawya* (Dillmann *Lex.* 306f), so also Tigrin., see Müller loc. cit.; Tigr. *rawā* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 159a) to drink one's fill; Arb. 1. *rawiya* to drink one's fill, quench one's thirst; to be watered; 2. *rawā* (*y*) to bring water, water.

qal: pf. רוּתָה; impf. יִרוּיָ Ps 36₉ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 409k; Bergsträsser 2: §30m), נִרוּה.

—1. to **drink one's fill**, with בָּן Jr 46₁₀ (בְּדָמַי, of the sword, from the blood of one's enemies).

—2. to be refreshed, with **בָּן** Ps 36₉ (בָּשֶׁמֶן, with fat); with acc. Pr 7₁₈ (הַדְּרִים, with love).

—cj. a. Is 34₇ for pi. וְרִוְתָה rd. with the versions qal וְרִוְתָה (BHS);

—b. Pr 31₄ text uncertain, Q אִי, K אִו; suggestions include:

—i. rd. K, so HAL 19b (English edition 20a, → אִו, last entry);

—ii. rd. אִוה, so HAL 20a (English edition 20b → אִוה pi.); NRSV: desire; REB: crave;

—iii. omission of ר: קָאוּ = קָאוּ to lap, quaff, so Winton Thomas VT 12 (1962) 499f and Gray *Legacy*² 284. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 71, 109): pf. רוּתָה, רוּתִי; impf. sf. יִרוּךְ, Is 16₉ for אֲרִינֶךְ rd. אֲרִינֶךְ, see Wildberger BK 10:594; inf. רוּה: to give to drink abundantly, water thoroughly: with acc. Ps 65₁₁ (תִּלְמִים the furrows), Sir 39₂₂ (תָּבַל); to revive, refresh (acc. of the person) Pr 5₁₉; with two acc., to water well, sprinkle Is 16₉ (חֲשִׁבוֹנֵי); to refresh the נִפְשׁ of the priests with fat Jr 31₁₄.

—cj. Is 34₅ for רוּתָה rd. תִּרְאָה → קָאוּ nif. 5. †

hif: pf. הִרְוָה, הִרְוִיתִי, sf. הִרְוִיתָנִי, הִרְוִינִי; cj. impf. יִרוּה Hos 6₃; pt. בִּרְוָה: to water thoroughly (cf. Jenni *Pi'el* 71) with acc. Jr 31₂₅ (נִפְשׁ עֵיפָה), Is 55₁₀ (אֶת־הָאָרֶץ); with acc. of the person and the thing; NRSV: you have not satisfied me with the fat of your sacrifices, Is 43₂₄, with bitterness, gall, wormwood Lam 3₁₅; abs. Pr 11₂₅; cj. Hos 6₃ for יִרוּה rd. יִרוּה (BHS). †

hof: impf. יִוְרָא (var. יִוְרָה) instead of יִוְרָה; the *ō* is either a dialect form (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 444k and 382c) of יִרַע, or a textual error, so Bergsträsser 2: §26i p. 129: to be watered deeply Pr 11₂₅. †

Der. רוּה, רוּתָה, רוּתִי, רוּתֵי.

8700 רוּה

רוּה: רוּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465f; cf. Syr. *rawwāyā*, CPArm. **rwy* (*rawwāy*) drunken; Eth. *rēwūy* or *rēwey* (Dillmann *Lex.* 307) to be satisfied, watered with drink; Tigr. *rāwī* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 159a): 1. fully ripe, beautiful; 2. one who is not thirsty; Arb. sbst. *riyy*, *rayy* watering, irrigation: cs. *רוּה, fem. רוּה: well watered, irrigated: גָּן Is 58₁₁ Jr 31₁₂, אָרֶץ Dt 29₁₈, cf. SamP. versions הַרוּא/חַה, *arrēbā* (<**arrowwāyā*, see Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:146 §2, 12, 16; Sam. Tg. רוּה :: צִמְאָה; cj. Jb 10₁₅ for קָאוּ prp. רוּה → קָאוּ qal 16. †

8701 רוּהָגָה

רוּהָגָה: tribal name → קָאוּהָגָה.

8702 רוּחַ

רוח. General remark: Gesenius-B., Zorell *Lex.*, and König differentiate between I and II רוח; they assign the qal to I רוח, and the hif. to II הריח; conversely KBL and THAT 2:727 (with bibliography) assume that there is only one root רוח. Two reasons can be given to support the idea of two roots; the Arb. *rawiḥa* to be wide, which parallels the Heb. רוח and the sbst. רוח, belongs to the vb. in Heb. However, that רוח has concrete spatial meaning only in the pt. pu., while the predominant sense of the qal is applied to a physical-psychical entity, supporting the notion of a single root. Thus in the cognate languages it has a meaning which corresponds only to that sense found in the hif. (and hof.?) of the Hebrew root רוח, → רוח hif. It must also be noted that the Akk. vb. *napāšu* means to blow and to breathe, as well as to become wide, expand (AHw. 736; CAD N/1:288, *napāšu* A). This fact suggests that we should consider there to be only one root רוח, but not exclude the existence of two different roots. The question has to be left open and credence given to both possibilities. The variant meanings are expressed here under separate headings.

A. MHeb. רוח to extend, spread oneself out, hif. to feel relieved; similarly JArm. pe.; pa., af. to make wide, extend; SamP. af. *arba* הרוח (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:290) to relieve, itp. החרוח to be relieved; Syr. *rəwah* to be spacious; cf. CPArm. adj. **rwḥ*, fem. *rwḥ* spacious; Mnd. *RWH* to expand, enlarge, soften, relieve (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 428b); Pun. *rwḥ* to be wide, spacious (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 275; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1062, *rwḥ* I: yif. to set at large, relieve; cf. Tomback *Lexicon* 303); OSArb. *hrwḥ* IV to expand, sbst. *hrwḥt* expansion (Conti *Chrest.* 239a; Müller *Wurzeln* 57, and also ZAW 75 (1963) 314; Beeston *Sab. Dict.* 119); Eth. *raḥawa*, *arḥawa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 293) to open; Tigr. *rayaḥa* II to revive, sbst. *rayḥat* well-being, *reyḥat* rest (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 161a); Arb. *rawiḥa* to be wide (Gesenius-B.).

qal: pf. רוח (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 406w; Bergsträsser 2: §28u); impf. ירוח: with לו: it departed from him, he felt himself relieved 1S 16₂₃, with לי Jb 32₂₀. †

pu: pt. pl. מרחבים **wide, spacious** with עליות Jr 22₁₄ :: cj. for pt. pl. masc. prp. מרחבים balconies of wideness, meaning extensive balconies, see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 142; BHS. †

Der. רוחה, רוח.

B. MHeb. hif; JArm. af. to smell; ? the root is found in Ugaritic in the sbst. *mrḥ* II (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 16:i:47f and 51-55) the organ of smell, the nose, thus de Moor UF 11 (1979) 645 :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:1547; Aistleitner 1671; Driver *Myths*² 152a: lance (corresponding to רוח); Syr. *rāḥ* to breathe, be refreshed (of the spirit, heart); Mnd. *RHA* (= af. of *RUH*) to inhale, smell, enjoy (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 425b); Eth. *rōḥa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 306) to fan, waft, sbst. *marawāḥēt* fan; also Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 158a); Arb. *rāḥa* (*rwḥ*): 1. to be a very windy day, to be (become) a cool and pleasant day because of the wind (Lane 1177c); 2. to occur (or to do, or to arrive) in the evening (or afternoon), see Lane 1178b; also to come in general, go away, leave (see Wehr-Cowan 364); II to fan the air, revive the heart, IV to breathe, revive, take rest, give rest, relieve, also to emit an odour (Lane 1179a and b; Wehr-Cowan 330b); *rāḥa*, impf. *yarāḥu* and *yarīḥu* to smell the odour of a person or an animal (Lane 1178c).

hif: impf. יריח, יריח, יריח, יריח, יריח; inf. הריחו, sf. הריחו.

—1. a. abs. to smell Dt 4₂₈ (sbj. אלהים), Ps 115₆ (sbj. עצבים v. 4);

—b. with acc. ריח odour Gn 27₂₇; מנחה as the sweet fragrance of the sacrifice 1S 26₁₉, see Stoebe KAT 8/1:461, 464; with ב (with reference to הקטרת) to smell a fragrance Ex 30₃₈.

—2. a. with acc. רִיחַ הַנִּיחַח Gn 8₂₁; with בֶּבֶב: בְּרִיחַ נִבֶּב Lv 26₃₁ (sbj. יְהוָה) to smell the soothing aroma (→ נִיחַח); בְּעֶצְרֹתֵיכֶם the stink of your festive assemblies Am 5₂₁ → עֶצְרָה 2.

—3. particular instances:

—a. obj. אֵשׁ (of oakum, “smelled, sensed” by fire, i.e., fire has come too close to it Ju 16₉;

—b. obj. מְלֻחָמָה: of the horse that has smelled, sensed the battle (רִיחַ) Jb 39₂₅ :: de Boer *Fschr. Thomas* 29-38: רִיחַ intransitive, of the odour given off by the horse (which arouses associations of warfare linked to the horse);

—c. וְהִרְיָחוֹ Is 11₃: dl., dittography, see e.g. Wildberger BK 10:437f; BHS :: Deist ZAW 85 (1973) 351-355: originally part of the text, “that he will inspire him with obedience to Yahweh”; this is scarcely convincing. †

Der., from A rather than from B: רִיחַ; הִרְיָחוֹ (B) denominative from רִיחַ.

8703 רִּוַח

רִּוַח: A, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456 l, 576e; SamP. *rēba*; Sam. רִּוַח *rēba* (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:306) liberation, deliverance; MHeb. רִּוַח broad space, period, lengthening, extension, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 202) interval; JArm. רִּוַח space, place, liberation; ? OArm. רִּוַח (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224:2) thus hesitantly Degen *Altaram. Gr.* p. 27f :: Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 266; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 275 (cf. Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1066, *rḥ* I, under meaning 1: spirit): *רִּוַח אֲפִינִי = Heb. רִּוַח אֲפִינִי; Syr. *rəwāḥā* joy, *rəwāḥtā* gap, intervening distance, refreshment; sbst. OSArb., Tigr. → I רִּוַח: **width, space** > **interval** Gn 32₁₇, > **liberation** (cf. JArm.) Est 4₁₄; cj. Jr 33₆ for עֲתָרַת prp. עֵת רִּוַח → עֲתָרַת. †

8704 רִּוַח

רִּוַח: SamP. *rū*. The traditional etymological derivation, though uncertain, is from רִּוַח B, with special reference to Arb. *rāḥa*, as e.g. Gesenius-B.; König *Wb.* 435a; KBL :: a proper noun used as an onomatopoeic word (for which see D.W. Thomas ZS 10 (1935) 311-314 and THAT 2:727; MHeb. wind, wind direction, air, spirit, demon (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 400a), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 201f) see F. Nötscher *Fschr. Robert* 305-315; cf. Carmignac VT 5 (1955) 348: pl. masc. with the meaning spirits; in JArm. as in MHeb.; OArm. אֲפִוּה רִּוַח (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224:2, see 2: p. 266); EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 168) storm → BArm.; Pun. *rḥ* spirit (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 79:11; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 276; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1065, *rḥ* I); Ug. *rḥ* wind, vapour (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2308; Aistleitner 2494; Driver *Myths*² 157b); Syr. *rūḥā*; CPArm. *rwḥ/rwḥ* wind, breeze, spirit, breath; Palm. *rwḥ* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 276, *rḥ*; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1062, *rwḥ* III: emphatic plural of *rwḥ* IV = *rḥ* I spirit); OSArb. *rḥ qds* = רִּוַח קִדְשׁ (Conti *Chrest.* 239a; Müller *Wurzeln* 57; Beeston *Sab. Dict.* 119); Eth. verb *rōḥa* to fan → רִּוַח B; Tigr. *rēḥ* soul (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 158a); Arb. *rīḥ* wind, vapour, odour, *rūḥ* life-spirit, breath of life, soul; the sbst. is universal in Semitic, except in Akk., where the corresponding word is *šāru(m)* wind, breath, breeze (AHw. 1192f; CAD Š/2: 133, *šāru* A): ? locative רִּוַחָה Jr 52₂₃ see below 15 b, רִּוַחֵי, רִּוַחְךָ, רִּוַחְךָ, רִּוַחוֹ, רִּוַחְכֶּם, רִּוַחְכֶּם; pl. רִּחוֹת, רִּחוֹת(וֹת) (SamP. *ruwwā*’ot, < רִּוַחֹת, Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:187 §4.1.2.14); THAT 2:726-753 (with bibliography), see esp. Eichrodt 2/3:24-39; Koehler *Theol.* 96-105; F. Baumgärtel *Geist im AT*, Gerleman RGG³ 2:1270f; D. Lys *Rûach. Le souffle dans*

l'AT; Z. Weisman *The Personal Spirit as Imparting Authority* 225-234); H. Cazelles *Fschr. van der Ploeg* 75-90.

Statistics: רוח 387 times; not attested in Lv, Ob, Nah, Ruth, Song, Est; Ezk 52 times, Is 51 times, Ps 39 times, Jb 31 times, see further THAT 2:727; in Sept. (see TWNT 6:366): πνεῦμα 277 times, ἄνεμος 52 times, θυμός 6 times, πνοή 4 times, ψυχή twice, νοῦς once, φρόνησις once, for further citations see KBL and TWNT loc. cit.; רוח signifies air in motion, a blowing, breeze, wind, nothingness, spirit, sense. Generally רוח is fem.; only seldom is it masc., as in Ex 10¹³⁻¹⁹ Nu 11³¹ Is 57¹⁶ Jr 4¹² Ezk 27²⁶ Ps 51¹² 78³⁹ Jb 4¹⁵ 8² 20³ 41⁸ Qoh 1⁶ 3¹⁹; discussed by Albrecht ZAW 16 (1896) 42-44 and Michel *Grundlegung* 1:76: not able to find a reason for this shift in gender.

—1. רוח breeze, breath:

—a. Ezk 37⁵⁻⁸⁻¹⁰ Is 42⁵ (or as 6), רוח אלוה באפי the breath of God (is) in my nose Jb 27³;

—b. air (for breathing), breath Jr 2²⁴ 14⁶ (with שאף); רוחו שבה meaning he revived, he recovered himself Ju 15¹⁹ 1S 30¹²; השיב רוחו he will not let me get my breath (NRSV) Jb 9¹⁸ (→ שוב hif. 8 b); רוח עור רוח ביה עור רוח the Queen of Sheba was overcome with amazement and could not get her breath 1K 10⁵ 2C 9⁴; the idols have no breath Jr 10¹⁴ 51¹⁷; אין רוח בפיהם Ps 135¹⁷; רוחי my breath Jb 19¹⁷ see below, 6;

—c. אפו רוח the breath of his (God's) nose (meaning his wrath) Jb 4⁹; רוח אפיו Ex 15⁸, cf. שפתיו רוח (parallel with פיו שבת) Is 11⁴, :: רוח פיו the breath of his mouth (parallel with בדברו textual emendation) Ps 33⁶; רוחכם the breath of your scorn (of the godless) Is 33¹¹, see Wildberger BK 10:1295, 1301; רוח Is 25⁴, רוחו 30²⁸ his rage;

—d. the king (משיח יהוה) is רוח אפנו the breath of our nostrils Lam 4²⁰, cf. Akk. *šari balātiya* El Amarna letter 141:2, cf. VAB 2, p. 1195f, 1518; AHw 1193a; הרוחת לכל-בשר the total breath which lives in individual members of the creation formed of flesh, meaning the breath of life in all flesh Nu 16²² 27¹⁶; see THAT 2:737.

—2. a. רוח breeze (like הבל Jb 7⁷ 41⁸; רוח הולך transitory breeze Ps 78³⁹; > something without substance, futile לרוח היה Jr 5¹³, רוחי רוחי Jb 16³, העת רוח 15², רעות רוח a striving after wind (nothingness) Qoh 1¹⁴ and elsewhere (→ רעות), רוח רעיון a striving after wind (nothingness) Qoh 1¹⁷ 4¹⁶ (→ רעיון); ותהו רוח Is 41²⁹; הולך רוח one who comes with wind (nothing) Mi 2¹¹, see Wolff BK 14/4:41, 54 (רוח adverbial accusative, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §104; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §106, 2f; NRSV, REB: to go about uttering falsehood); רוח breeze, wind, meaning nothing Pr 11²⁹ (with נחל לרוח Jb 6²⁶, לרוח for nothing Qoh 5¹⁵;

—b. blowing, gentle breeze, breeze: with חלה Jb 4¹⁵, with בוא 41⁸.

—3. wind (THAT 2:728-730), over 100 times:

—a. רוח Qoh 1⁶ 8⁸ 11⁴; רוח with נחף Ps 1⁴, with עבר Ps 103¹⁶ Jb 37²¹, with עבר hif. Gn 8¹; with נשא carries away Is 41¹⁶ 57¹³ Ezk 3¹²⁻¹⁴ 8³ 11¹⁻²⁴ 43⁵;

—iii. רוחו Gn 41₈ with פעם nif.; Ps 146₄ with יִצָּא; רוחו with שׁוּב Ju 15₁₉ 1S 30₁₂ see above, 1 b;

—iv. (or as 7) רוח of פְּרַעֲהַ גִּן 41₈ and of נִבְכַּדְנֶצַּר Dan 2_{1.3} with פעם nif.; of יַעֲקֹב Gn 45₂₇ with חָיָה; of כְּ(ו)רֶשׁ Ezr 1₁ 2C 36₂₂, of ... פּוֹל 1C 5₂₆, of מִלְכֵי מִדְיָה Jr 51₁₁, of הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים 2C 21₁₆ with II עוֹר hif., cf. Bardtke *Fschr. Eissfeldt* (1958) 17-19; of מִצְרַיִם Is 19₃ with I בִּקַּק nif;

—v. God אֱלֹהִים אֶסְפֶּה רִיחֵם אָדָם and they die when you take away their breath Ps 104₂₉ Jb 34₁₄; יהוה יִסּוּב רִיחֵם יהוה Yahweh tries the spirits Pr 16₂; whether humans and beasts (בְּהֵמָה) they all have one spirit (רוח אֶחָד לְכָל) Qoh 3₁₉; the spirit of the human ascending, the spirit of the animal descending to the earth Qoh 3₂₁ :: 12₇ הָרוּחַ הָאֲדָמָה (meaning the human spirit) returns to God, see Hertzberg KAT 17/4-5:214f; הָרוּחַ הַחַיִּים the life-giving spirit Ezk 37₉.

—7. (not always distinguished from 6 with certainty) רוח meaning the natural spirit of humanity, as **sense, mind, intellectual frame of mind** (THAT 2:738-742): the following meanings (a-e) easily merge with one another:

—a. spirit Ezk 11₅ 13₃ 20₃₂ Mal 2_{15.16} Ps 32₂ 77₄ 78₈ Jb 6₄ 17₁ (see above, 6 b ii), רוח מִבִּינָתִי a spirit outside my experience (NRSV; REB: a spirit beyond my understanding) Jb 20₃;

—b. mind Is 57₁₆ (for רוח prp. רוחם, BHK), Ezk 13₃ Pr 29₁₁ Qoh 7₉ 1C 28₁₂, רוח נָכוֹן Ps 51₁₂;

—c. temperament: cj. 2S 13₃₉ (textual corruption), prp. (cf. Sept.) רוח הַמֶּלֶךְ (HAL 454 I כִּלְהָה qal 7, English edition 477a: רוח המלך); cf. NRSV: the heart of the king went out; REB similarly; 1K 21₅, or under e;

—d. frame of mind רוח אֲחֻרָה Nu 14₂₄ Dt 2₃₀ Ps 32₂ :: Wolff *Anthropologie* 66: intention;

—e. courage Jos 2₁₁ 5₁ 1K 21₅ Pr 18₁₄;

—f. ill temper Qoh 10₄, rage, wrath Ju 8₃ with רָפָה, Is 25₄ 33₁₁, cf. קִנְאָה רוח spirit of envy Nu 5_{14.30} (see below, h);

—g. מוֹשֵׁל בְּרוּחוֹ Pr 16₃₂: the exact rendering is uncertain, possibilities include:

—i. who masters himself (KBL; cf. ZürBib.);

—ii. he who rules his temper (Gemser *Spr.*² 72; REB: control one's temper);

—iii. who masters his wrath, thus with Sept. ἰ δὲ κρατῶν ὀργῆς; NRSV: one whose temper is controlled;

—h. the intellectual frame of mind, in certain connections: קִצְרֵרוּחַ (→ קִצֵּר, קִצָּר) Pr 14₂₉, עֲצוּבַת רִיחַ (→ II עֲצָב) Is 54₆, שִׁפְלֵרוּחַ Is 57₁₅, גְּבוּהֵרוּחַ arrogant :: אֶרְכָּרוּחַ long-suffering Qoh 7₈, גְּבוּהֵרוּחַ Pr 16₁₈, מִרְתַּת רִיחַ (→ מִרְתָּה*) Gn 26₃₅, נִכְהָרוּחַ broken, smitten in spirit (parallel with עָנִי) Is 66₂ (cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §81e), נִכְאָה רִיחַ a broken spirit Pr 15₁₃ 17₂₂; נִכְאָה רִיחַ (parallel with נִשְׁבְּרֵי לֵב) Ps 34₁₉, נִשְׁבְּרָה רִיחַ Ps 51₁₉, שִׁבְרֵי רִיחַ brokenness of spirit Is 65₁₄, שִׁבְרֵי בְרוּחַ brokenness of spirit Pr

15₄, רוּחַ פְּהָה (→ פְּהָה) :: תְּהִלָּה Is 61₃; צַר רוּחִי the anxiety of my heart Jb 7₁₁ (→ I צַר 2 a); cj. 1S 1₁₅ קָשֶׁת יוֹם for קָשֶׁת-רוּחַ (→ קָשָׁה 1 b); קֶר-רוּחַ Pr 17₂₇ (K, → קָר) :: חֶמֶת רוּחִי heat, warmth of my heart (spirit) Ezk 3₁₄, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 82, cf. קִנְיָה רוּחַ (see above f); רוּחַ נְדִיבָה willing spirit, or spirit of willingness, obedience Ps 51₄, cf. נְדָבָה רוּחוֹ Ex 35₂₁, רוּחַ חֲכָמָה Dt 34₉, רוּחַ זְנוּנִים Hos 4₁₂, נְגִידִים נְגִידֵי רוּחַ he who cuts off the arrogance of princes Ps 76₁₃.

—8. the spirit of Yahweh (THAT 2:742-746):

—a. Ju 3₁₀ 6₃₄ 11₂₉ 13₂₅ 14₆₋₁₉ 15₁₄ 1S 10₆ 16_{13f} 19₉ (רָעָה), 2S 23₂ 1K 18₁₂ 22₂₄ 2K 2₁₆ Is 11₂ 40₇₋₁₃ 59₁₉ 61₁ אֲרָנִי יְהוָה; עָלַי רוּחַ יְהוָה; 63₁₄ Ezk 11₅ 37₁ Mi 2₇ 3₈ Zech 6₈ (cj. for רוּחִי rd. יהוה, BHS), 2C 18₂₃;

—b. רוּחוֹ Nu 11₂₉ Is 30₂₈ 34₁₆ 48₁₆ Zech 7₁₂;

—c. רוּחֶךָ Ps 104₃₀ 139₇ 143₁₀;

—d. רוּחִי Gn 6₃; Is 30₁ 42₁ 44₃ 59₂₁ Ezk 36₂₇ 37₁₄ 39₂₉ Jl 3₁₋₂ Zech 4₆ (בְּרוּחִי :: בָּכָה and בְּחִיל);

—e. expressions involving a-d: with בְּ דָבַר 2S 23₂; with הִיָּה עַל Ju 3₁₀ 11₂₉ 2C 20₁₄, cf. Is 61₁; with אֵל הִיָּה 1S 19₉; with בָּ יָצָא hif. Ezk 37₁; with יִצֶק Is 44₃; with לָבַשׁ Ju 6₃₄ 1C 12₁₉; with מָלֵא Mi 3₈; with נוּחַ עַל Nu 11₂₆ Is 11₂; with הִנִּיחַ Zech 6₈, cj. Is 63₁₄ for תְּנִיחוּנוֹ rd. תְּנַחֲנוּ (cf. Versions) or תִּנְחָם (BHS); with נָחָה hif. Ps 143₁₀; with עַל נִפְלַע Ezk 11₅; with נָשָׂא 1K 18₁₂ 2K 2₁₆; with נָתַן עָלָיו Is 42₁, נָתַן עָלֵיהֶם Nu 11₂₉; with נָתַן בְּקֶרְבְּכֶם Ezk 36₂₇; with נָתַן בְּכֶם 37₁₄; with סוּר מִן 1S 16₁₄, cf. v. 23 סוּר מֵעַל; with מִן עָבַר 1K 22₂₄ 2C 18₂₃; with עוֹד בְּרוּחֶךָ hif. Neh 9₃₀; with עָמַד בְּתוֹכְכֶם Hg 2₅; with פָּעַם pi. Ju 13₂₅; with קִבֵּץ pi. Is 34₁₆; with צָלַח עַל Ju 14₆₋₁₉ 15₁₄ 1S 10₆; with צָלַח אֵל 1S 16₁₃; with שָׁלַח qal Is 48₁₆, pi. Ps 104₃₀; with שָׁפַךְ Ezk 39₂₉ Jl 3₁₋₂; with תִּכֵּן pi. to try, test Is 40₁₃.

—9. spirit of God (אֵל, אֱלֹהִים, אֱלֹהִים):

—a. רוּחַ אֱלֹהִים Gn 1₂ 41₃₈ (פָּרָעָה) says it is in יוֹסֵף, Ex 31₃ 35₃₁ Nu 24₂ 1S 10₁₀ 11₆ 16₂₃ 19₂₀₋₂₃, with רָעָה 1S 16_{15f} 18₁₀; רוּחַ אֱלֹהִים Ezk 11₂₄, 2C 15₁ 24₂₀; רוּחַ אֱלֹהִים Jb 27₃, אֵל רוּחַ Jb 33₄, cf. רוּחַ Jb 32₈ (parallel with שָׁרֵי);

—b. other expressions: with עַל הִיָּה Nu 24₂ 1S 16₁₆ 19₂₀₋₂₃ 2C 15₁; with אֵל הִיָּה 1S 16₂₃; with לָבַשׁ 2C 24₂₀; with מָלֵא pi. with two acc. Ex 31₃ 35₃₁; with עָשָׂה Jb 33₄; with צָלַח עַל 1S 10₁₀ 11₆; with צָלַח אֵל 1S 18₁₀ and with רָחַף pi. רוּחַ אֱלֹהִים מְרַחֶפֶת Gn 1₂, Sept. πνεῦμα θεοῦ ἐφέρετο, Vulg. *spiritus Dei* (*super*) *ferebatur*, Pesh. *rūhēh d'allāhā marhḥapā*, Tg. *rūhā' min qādām ywy* (יִי) *mānaššābā'*; possible renderings are:

—a. the spirit of God (so NRSV margin, REB) hovered;

—b. a (the) mighty wind (so NRSV margin) blew;

—c. a (the) divine wind (meaning a divine storm); cf. NRSV: a wind from God blew, but this interpretation is not strictly separable from the previous one (b); see further see W.H. Schmidt *Die Schöpfungsgeschichte der*

—a. **Is 38**₁₆ text uncertain, for רִוְחִי תַיִי רִוְחִי prp. e.g. הַנַּח לְרוּחִי give rest to my spirit (Duhm *Das Buch Jesaia*⁴ 282; cf. BHS); הִנְחַת לְרוּחִי you have refreshed my spirit (Begrich *Ps. Hisk.* 44ff, 52f) :: חַבְלֵהּ רִוְחִי my spirit is not destroyed (Kaiser ATD 18:316);

—b. **Jr 52**₂₃ רִוְחָהּ unexplained, see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 322;

—c. **Mal 2**₁₅ text uncertain לֹא אֶחָד עָשָׂה וּשְׂאָר רִוּחַ לוֹ, literally, and no one does thus, and retains even a part of his life, thus Horst HAT 14² (1954) 268; or, and no one does something like this, if he possesses even a remnant of his understanding, thus Schreiner ZAW 91 (1979) 216f; cf. Elliger ATD 25⁶:200 :: cj. e.g. עָשָׂה אֶחָד שְׂאֵי וְרוּחַ לְךָ הֲלֵא אֶחָד: has he not made flesh and life into one for you?, thus Sellin *Das Zwölfprophetenbuch* 2^{2,3} (1930): 601; cf. TOB (without emending לוֹ to לְךָ): and the Lord, has he not made a single essence, flesh, that is animated by one breath of life?; for other suggestions, see Rudolph KAT 13/4:270 with bibliography.

8705 רוּחָהּ

רוּחָהּ: רוּה A, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463u; MHeb. expanse, well-being; JArm. רוּחָהּ expanse, broad space; Sam. ruw'wā well-being or deliverance (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:109); Syr. rəwaḥtā and 'arwaḥtā gap, space, recovery; Mnd. ruaha relief, refreshment (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 428a); maruaha means of refreshment (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 253b); sf. רוּחָהּ: **break, clearing, relief** Ex 8₁₁ Lam 3₅₆; cj. Ps 66₁₂ for לְרוּחָהּ prp. (cf. the versions esp. Pesh. Parwaḥtā) לְרוּחָהּ with י צ א hif. †

8706 רוּיָהּ

רוּיָהּ: רוּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463u; MHeb. רוּיָהּ intoxication; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 202) רוּיָהּ: intemperance (1QHab 11:14), moisture (:: (הַצְמָאָה) 1QS 2:14; Syr. rawāyūtā drunkenness, corresponding to CPArm. rwyw; Mnd. ruia and ruita satiety, drunkenness, saturation, satisfaction (of appetite), also feebleness, rage (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 429b); OSArb. rwym spring, well, watering place, water supply (Müller *Wurzeln* 58; Conti *Chrest.* 239a); Eth. rēwyat (Dillmann *Lex.* 307) the serving of a drink, proposing a toast to someone; Tigr. rawāyat (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 159a) good appearance (external appearance); Arb. riyy quenching of one's thirst, riyy/rayy irrigation, network; ruwā' pretty appearance: **superfluity** of drink Ps 23₅, cj. Ps 66₁₂ → רוּחָהּ. †

8707 רוּם

רוּם: vb. in all Western Semitic languages there is variation between roots רוּם and רוּמ; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 202); JArm. רוּם and רוּם; Sam. רוּם; OArm. haf. (Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §61; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 275f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1063, rwm I: to build a wall high, and also, as a figurative expression with various interpretations, to elevate the soul of someone); EgArm. rm. adj. or pt. pe. (Aḥiqar 142, ? 150; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 280; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1077, rm II: 'm zy rm mnk with someone higher than you) and itpa. (Aḥiqar 138; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 275f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1063-1064, rwm I: P ytrwm bšm 'bwhy he takes no pride in his father's name); Ph. rm > rōm (ρωμ) in personal names (Friedrich *Gramm.*² §78d, §166; Benz *Names* 408; pt. pl. in šmm rmm (Donner-R. *Inschriften* text 15, and ? 14, 16f; see Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2:123ff; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 280; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1077, rm II: šmm rmm "the high heavens" meaning a locality, see p. 1161 (lines 36ff, sv. šmym); Gese-H. *Religionen* 158; in the Ebla personal name 'sup'dNi-ramu "my god (Ilum) is exalted", see H.P. Müller *La lingua di Ebla* 217; Amorite, see Huffmon *Personal Names* 261f; Ug. rm (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2311; Aistleitner 2514; Driver *Myths*² 158a) to be high

—c. **Jb 24**₂₀ for רָמָהּ prp. רָמָהּ (→ רָמָהּ 2);

—d. **Jb 24**₂₄ for רוֹמֵוּ prp. רָמוּ (BHK; KBL) but see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 404.

—6. pt.:

—a. i. **high**: הָרַּ Dt 12₂ Is 2₁₄, גִּבְעָה Ezk 6₁₃ 20₂₈ 34₆, אָרְזוּ Is 2₁₃ Ezk 17₂₂, כִּפְסָה Is 6₁;

—ii. loud (קוֹל) Dt 27₁₄;

—iii. רָמִי הַקּוֹמָה grown high Is 10₃₃ > רָם Dt 1₂₈ 2₁₀₋₂₁ 9₂;

—iv. רָם haughty 2S 22₂₈ Is 2₁₂; רָמוֹת עֵינַיִם haughty eyes Ps 18₂₈ Pr 6₁₇;

—v. רָמָהּ זְרוּעַ upraised arm **Jb 38**₁₅ (metaphorical for arrogance → זְרוּעַ 2); רָמָהּ בְּיַד Nu 15₃₀ with upraised hand: 1. deliberately, a conscious and willed transgression of the law (Noth ATD 7:103); 2. under the protection of the upraised hand of Yahweh Ex 14₈ Nu 33₃, cf. D. Kellermann *Fschr. Elliger* 111f;

—b. highly exalted: יְהוָה Ps 99₂ 113₄ 138₆; רָם (parallel with נִשְׁאָ) the exalted one Is 57₁₅; pl. masc. רָמִים exalted ones, meaning heavenly beings **Jb 21**₂₂, see Fohrer KAT 16:345; pl. fem. רָמוֹת = רָמוֹת too high (חֲכָמוֹת) Pr 24₇ (חֲכָמוֹת) pl. of intensification, comparison see Gesenius-K. §124e); for a comparable sense of רָמוֹת cf. נִשְׁגָּב Ps 139₆; cj. Ps 78₆₉ for כְּמוֹ-רָמִים prp. כְּמוֹרָם → מָרוֹם. †

nif: → רָמַם.

polel: pf. רוֹמְמָתִי, sf. רָמְמָתְהוּ; impf. יְרוֹמֵם, תְּרוֹמֵם, יְרוֹמְמָהּ, נְרוֹמְמָהּ; sf. יְרוֹמְמָתִי, תְּרוֹמְמָתִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 405), אֲרוֹמְמָתִי, תְּרוֹמְמָתִי (ibid.), אֲרוֹמְמָהּ, אֲרוֹמְמָהּ; impv. רוֹמְמוּ; inf. לְרוֹמֵם; pt. מָרוֹמַם, fem. רוֹמְמָהּ Ps 118₁₆ (ibid.: textual error for מָרוֹ/רוֹמְמָהּ), sf. מָרוֹמְמִי: to **bring up, aloft**.

—1. a. to raise children Is 1₂ 23₄ (parallel with גִּדְּלָ, cf. Ug. [t]mm nh (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 24:11f)? = *trumm nh* they raised him up, see W. Herrmann *Yriḥ und Nikkal und der Preis der Kuṭarāt-Göttinnen* 9;

—b. to let someone (= פָּרַעָה) grow high (sbj. תְּהוֹם) Ezk 31₄ (parallel with גִּדְּלוּהוּ); to make the waves (גִּלְיִם) tower Ps 107₂₅; to erect (אֱלֵהֵינוּ בַּיִת) Ezr 9₉, cf. Ug. *mmm* the erecting of a building (palace); see Herdner *Corpus* 4:vi:114, 116 (parallel with *bny*) = Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 4:v:52, 54; Herdner *Corpus* 4:vi:17 = Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 4:vi:17 (parallel with *bny*); Herdner *Corpus* 9 rev. 2, 8 = Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 9:9, 15; cf. Loewenstamm UF 3 (1971) 94;

—c. to lift high (of people) בָּצוּר Ps 27₅.

—2. metaphorically, to exalt people, raise the estimation of their value 1S 2₇ 2S 22₄₉/Ps 18₄₉ 9₁₄ (with בָּזָן); 37₃₄ 118₁₆ (sbj. יְהוָה, יִמְיִן יְהוָה); cj. 56₃₋₄ text uncertain for יוֹם אִירָא : מָרוֹם prp. אֲקָרָא (Gunkel *Psalmen* 244 and KBL; cf. NEB: appear on high on my day of fear) :: MT: מָרוֹם a divine epithet, see esp. TOB; similarly Dahood *Psalms* 2:43; NRSV: O Most High, when I am afraid (REB similarly); cj. Ps 61₃ for

יָרָם rd. תָּרַמְמָנִי (see above, qal 5); **Hos 11**₇ text uncertain, for יָרָמָם prp. יָרָמָמָם cf. Sept., Aquila, thus Wolff BK 14/1²:246, 248 :: Rudolph KAT 13/1:208, 211f: יָרָמָמוּ or יָרָמָם; **Jb 17**₄ תָּרַמְמָם < תָּרַמְמָם (Gesenius-K. §72cc): prp. תָּרַמָם (KBL; see below, hif. 2 b); **Pr 4**₈ (sbj. חֲכָמָה), **14**₃₄ (sbj. צַדִּיקָה); cf. **Sir 11**₁₃ **15**₅.

—3. to exalt, praise God (אֱלֹהִים, יְהוָה) **Ex 15**₂ **Is 25**₁ **Ps 30**₂ **34**₄ (שָׁמוּ), **99**₅₋₉ **107**₃₂ **118**₂₈ **145**₁; cj. **Ps 18**₂ ? for אֲרַחֲמֶךָ prp. אֲרַמְמֶךָ, see BHS and Kraus BK 15⁵:280, 283 :: MT with Sept., Vulg., Pesh., e.g. ZürBib.; TOB; Dahood *Psalms* 1:101; NRSV, REB: I love you. †

polal: pf. רָוַם; impf. תָּרַמְמָנָה; pt. מָרוּם (rd. מָרוּם **Neh 9**₅): to be (become) exalted, lifted up **Ps 75**₁₁ (קָרְנוֹת צַדִּיק); pt. lifted up שָׁם כְּבוֹדוֹ (textual emendation) **Neh 9**₅; **Ps 66**₁₇ וְרוּמָם → sbst. רוּמָם. †

hif: pf. תָּרַם, וָרַם, וָרַם, וָרַם **Ps 89**₁₈ (K), וָתַרַם, וָתַרַם, וָתַרַם **Ps 66**₇ (Q וָרוּמוּ, K וָרימוּ), וָתַרַמוּ, וָתַרַמוּ, sf. וָתַרַמוּ; impf. יָרַם, וָרַם, וָרַם **Ps 89**₁₈ (K), וָתַרַם, וָתַרַם, וָתַרַם **Ps 66**₇ (Q וָרוּמוּ, K וָרימוּ), וָתַרַמוּ, וָתַרַמוּ, sf. וָתַרַמוּ; impv. הָרַמְנוּ/רָם, הָרַמְנוּ, הָרַמְנוּ; inf. abs. הָרַם (rd. thus for הָרַם **Ezk 21**₃₁, BHS) cs. הָרַם, sf. הָרַמְנוּ; pt. מָרַם, pl. cs. מָרַמְנוּ, sf. מָרַמְנוּ: to bring aloft, raise up, lift up.

—1. to lift high:

—a. יָד as a gesture of swearing an oath **Gn 14**₂₂; cj. **Ps 68**₃₂ for תָּרַיִן יָדָיו prp. תָּרַיִן יָדָהּ (:: תָּרַיִן יָדָהּ); BHS → תָּרַיִן); **Da 12**₇; וְשָׁמְעוּ אֵלָיו

—b. with יָד in different contexts: **Ex 17**₁₁ (:: הִנֵּיחַ), **Nu 20**₁₁; with בָּ to lift up one's hand against, meaning to rebel (ZürBib.; so also NRSV, REB) **1K 11**₂₆₋₂₇, on this see Noth *Könige* 256; THAT 2:755f; further F. Crüsemann *Der Widerstand gegen das Königtum* 120; וְאֶת־רִגְלוֹ וְאֶת־יָדוֹ to be able to rouse oneself **Gn 41**₄₄;

—c. קוֹל to talk loudly, call out **Gn 39**₁₅₋₁₈ **Is 40**_{9a} **58**₁ **Ezk 21**₂₇, cj. **Ps 89**₁₇ for וָרוּמוּ prp. e.g. וָרוּמוּ קוֹל (BHS), **Ezr 3**₁₂ **2C 5**₁₃ **Sir 51**₉; with בְּקוֹל **1C 15**₁₆; with לְ of the person **Is 13**₂ **Jb 38**₃₄; with עַל of the person **2K 19**₂₂ **Is 37**₂₃ > abs. הָרַם **Is 40**_{9b} **Ps 66**_{7K};

—d. to lift up אָבֶן **Jos 4**₅, אֲדָרֶת **2K 2**₁₃, בְּרוּזַל **6**₇, שֵׁבֶט **Is 10**₅ (for מָרַמְנוּ rd. with a few MSS, Pesh., Vulg. מָרַמְנוּ, BHS);

—e. to lift, raise up מַטֵּה **Ex 14**₁₆, בְּמַטֵּה **7**₂₀ (see below, 2 a); פָּנִים to lift one's face to God (אֱלֹהִים-אֱלֹהִים) **Ezr 9**₆; פַּעְמִים (of God) to lift one's steps, meaning to make a helpful intervention **Ps 74**₃.

—2. to raise high, erect:

—a. אָבֶן to erect a stone as a memorial **Gn 31**₄₅, קִדְשׁ הַיֵּכָל **Sir 49**₁₂, cf. polel 1 (**Ezr 9**₉); to commission, literally, to lift up (שׁוֹק the cudgel) **1S 9**₂₄; נֵס to raise the signal-baton **Is 49**₂₂ **62**₁₀, כָּסָא to carve out his place on high **Is 14**₁₃, קִנּוּ to build his nest on high **Jb 39**₂₇; בְּמַטֵּה to lift one's staff on high **Ex 7**₂₀ (see above, 1 e);

—b. with acc. of person, to raise up, lift up someone **1S 2₈ 1K 14₇ 16₂ Ps 75₈** (: הַשְּׁפִיל), **89₂₀ 113₇**, cj. **Jb 17₄** for תָּרַמָּם prp. תָּרַמָּם (see above, polel 2); abs. **Sir 7₁₁** (: מַרִּים :: וּמִשְׁפִּיל);

—c. הָרִים רָאשׁ (THAT 2:756), cf. Akk. *rēša ullû* to raise, complete the structure of a building right to the top (AHw. 208; CAD E: 125, *elû* 5), and *rēša šuqqû* to raise someone's head, meaning to concern oneself with, pay attention, care for someone, support (AHw. 1181a; CAD Š/3: 22, *šaqû* A vb. 3 (*šuqqû*, see also 2b): to raise his head meaning to distinguish, confer honour upon someone **Ps 3₄** (sbj. יהוה), cf. **Sir 38₃ ראשו תרים רופא** :: he carries his head high (as an expression of victory and triumph) **Ps 110₇** (sbj. the king); cj. **Ps 140_{9f}** textual emendation אֵל יְרִימוּ סְלֵי רֵאשָׁם סָבִיב, on this see Gunkel *Psalmen* 595 and Kraus BK 15⁵:1103;

—d. הָרִים קָרַן (THAT 2:756) he lifts up his horn, meaning to confer honour upon, give power or strength (see above, qal 1) cf. Ug. *qrn dbatk b'l ymšh* (→ קָרַן 3): **1S 2₁₀ Ps 89_{18k} 92₁₁ 148₁₄ Lam 2₁₇**, cj. **1C 25₅** for קָרַן rd. קָרְנוּ (BHS) :: הָרִים קָרְנוּ/קָרְנָם to rebel **Ps 75_{5f}**; הָרִים יְמִין צָרְרוּ to raise the right hand of the enemies of his anointed, meaning to give them victory **Ps 89₄₃**; מַרִּים אֲוֵלַת to show the greatest folly **Pr 14₂₉**.

—3. to **revoke, lift, take away**: הִשָּׁן Lv 6₃, חָלַב Lv 4₁₉ Nu 18₃₀₋₃₂, מִבֵּין Nu 17₂, עֲטָרָה Ezk 21₃₁, על Hos 11₄, see Rudolph KAT 13/1:208, 210, מִכְשׁוֹל to remove, clear away **Is 57₁₄**, הָרִימוּ גְרֻשְׁתֵּיכֶם מֵעַל-עַמִּי Ezk 45₉ literally revoke your banishments of my people, cease to drive my people from their land, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 1148.

—4. to **cream off, select** tribute, produce and to present it: אֲזָכְרָה Lv 2₉ 4₈, בְּקִמְצוֹ a handful of the grain from the cereal offering Lv 6₈; תְּרוּמָה Nu 15_{19f} 18₁₉₋₂₄₋₂₆₋₂₈₋₂₉ Ezk 45₁₋₁₃ 48_{8f-20} Ezr 8₂₅; זָהַב תְּרוּמָה Nu 31₅₂; מַעֲשֵׂר Nu 18₂₄; מִכָּס tribute, offering Nu 31₂₈; לִי מִכָּס Lv 22₁₅; לְ הָרִים to give for 2C 30₂₄ 35₇₋₉; תְּרוּמָה הָרִים to give an offering Ex 35₂₄.

—5. to **lift up, draw away**: with מִן of the person (obj. הַתְּמִיד) Da 8₁₁; הָרִים, Q הוֹרֵם (see below, hof.).

—6. cj.:

—a. **Ps 68₃₂** for תָּרִיץ prp. e.g. תָּרִים (→ רִיץ hif. 3 b i);

—b. **Ps 75₇** text uncertain הָרִים: suggestions include: 1. sbst. mountains (acc. of place), so Dahood *Psalms* 2:209, 213 or ins. מִן: וּמִהָרִים, so BHK and Weiser ATD 14/15⁷:354; 2. vb.:

—i. root הָרִים, רוּם inf. cs. hif., meaning an eminence, so Kraus BK 15⁵:683, 684 (BHS);

—ii. rd. הָרִיעַ ... וְלוֹ (Gunkel *Psalmen* 329), or alternatively הָרִיעַ ... וְלוֹ (KBL);

—c. **Pr 3₃₅** for sg. מַרִּים (קָלוֹן) read with Sept. ὕψωσας מַרִּימִים meaning they increase the shame, disgrace, on which see esp. W. Thomas VTSupp. 3 (1955) 282f, and cf. מַרִּים אֲוֵלַת **Pr 14₂₉** (see above, 2 d) :: KBL: מַמְרִים (→ מוֹר); see also BHS. †

hof: pf. הוֹרֵם Da 8₁₁ Q, הוֹרֵם; impf. יוֹרֵם.

8710 רִמָּה

רִמָּה: place name **2K 23**₃₆; רִום (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452r) “height, eminent place”; Sept. Ρουμα, Josephus Ἰαβουμα (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 3) :: *Bell. Jud.* 3:233 Ἰαβουμα (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 102; also Talm. Jer. Erubin 4:10) *Kh. Rūma*, 9 km north of Nazareth (Abel *Géog.* 2:438; Gray *Kings*³ 755; Simons *Geog.* §963 rd. רִמָּה, see §319 ii B/2). †

8711 רִמָּה

רִמָּה: רום, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 451n: רִמָּה הִלֵּךְ (adverbial accusative, see R. Meyer *Gramm.* §106:2f) to carry one’s head high **Mi 2**₃, cf. Wolff BK 14/4:37: to walk erect. †

8712 רִוּם

רִוּם (*pataḥ*!): רום (cf. polal): MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 203): רִוּם אֵל the exaltation of God (1QM 4:8): רִוּם **Ps 66**₁₇, pl. cs. רִוּמוֹת (SamP. (not in the Pentateuch) *rūmāmōt* Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:131): **exaltation, praise:**

—a. רִוּם תַּחַת לְשׁוֹנִי but praise was (already) under my tongue **Ps 66**₁₇ (Kraus BK 15⁵:615), cf. Dahood *Psalms* 2:119, 124 :: alt. cj., cf. the versions מִתַּחַת לְשׁוֹנָי וְרוּמוֹתַי then I will be exalted among all those who hate me (e.g. KBL; cf. BHS);

—b. רִוּמוֹת אֵל exaltation, praise of God **Ps 149**₆. †

8713 רִוּמוֹת

*רִוּמוֹת: רום (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 505o, p.; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41:5b); MHeb., JArm. רִוּמוֹת/תָּא majesty, grandeur: sf. רִוּמוֹתֶךָ **Is 33**₃ text uncertain:

—a. following MT:

—i. your exaltation (Gesenius-B.), meaning if you exalt yourself (Wildberger BK 10:1282, 1283); or

—ii. your grandeur; NRSV: before your majesty; cf. MHeb., Vulg. *ab exaltatione tua*, Pesh. *wāmen rāmūtāk* and because of your pride;

—b. cj.:

—i. רִעֲמוֹתֶךָ your tumult, noisiness (Gunkel ZAW 42 (1924) 177; KBL):

—ii. מִרִּמְמוֹתֶיךָ by your thunder, from *רִמָּה* thundering cry (REB: at your roar), from Akk. *rimmatu* to roll (of thunder), thus Driver *Fschr. Eissfeldt* (1958) 46; cf. Kaiser ATD 18:267⁶ and BHS; on the Akk. sbst. see AHW. 986a *rimmu(m)* pl. fem. roaring, rushing, also thunder;

—c. it is preferable to follow the suggestions which preserve the MT (a) than to follow the cj. (b). †

רון 8714

רון: Arb. *rāna* (*ryn*) with *‘alāy* or *bi* to subdue, stun, daze someone with wine (Gesenius-B.); to seize, take possession of something, (of a passion) to overcome someone, to descend upon something (Wehr-Cowan 372b).

hitpal: pt. מִתְרוֹנֵן: Ps 78⁶⁵ with מִיֵּין: **overcome** with wine (ZürBib.), so also the versions, Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.* 436b; see esp. Catellino *Fschr. Zimmerli* 66 :: cj. Kraus BK 25⁵:701, 702: מִמְרוֹמִים who lifts himself up, cf. further Gesenius-B.; NRSV: shouting because of wine; REB: flushed with wine; but the MT is to be preferred. †

רוע 8715

רוע: MHeb. hif., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 203) to sound an alarm; cf. Arb. *ragā(w)* to scream, howl (Gesenius-B.; KBL) :: Kopf VT 8 (1958) 203f: *rā‘a* (*rw‘*) originally to evoke an upsurge of emotion > to frighten, surprise, excite pleasure, arouse wonder, delight (cf. Wehr-Cowan 367b).

? **qal**: impv. רָעוּ Is 8₉ = hif. **raise the war-cry**, so e.g. Saebø ZAW 76 (1964) 143; H.-M. Lutz *Jahwe, Jerusalem und die Völker* 42; :: Wildberger BK 10:139: II רעה to close ranks; alt. I רעע to rage, see further Wildberger loc. cit.; :: cj. with Sept. רָעוּ “recognise!”; conversely, W. Dietrich *Jesaja und die Politik* 134: שָׁמְעוּ: “hear!”.

hif: pf. הִרְעוּ, הִרְעוּ 1S 17₂₀ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 405: ע’ע’ע, cf. Bergsträsser 2: §28n) cj. below 2 c: הִרְעִיתֶם, הִרְעִיתֶם (SamP. with gemination *warrättimma*, Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:110 §2.6.6); impf. יִרְעוּ, יִרְעוּ, תִּרְעוּ, תִּרְעוּ, תִּרְעוּ; impv. הִרְעוּ/עוּ; inf. cs. הִרְעוּ; pt. pl. מִרְעִים: see P. Humbert *La “TerouEa”, analyse d’un rite biblique*; F. Stolz *Jahwes und Israels Kriege* 48: (sbj. always plural :: זעק).

—1. to cry, cry out, shout Ju 7₂₁ 1S 10₂₄ (*acclamatio*); cj. Hos 9₇ for יִרְעוּ prp. יִרְעוּ (KBL; BHS); with לְקָרְאוֹתָם they ran out shouting to meet him Ju 15₁₄; with עַל to shout, cry out after (about) Jb 30₅.

—2. הִרְעוּ תְרוּעָה גְדוֹלָה they cried out with a great shout 1S 4₅ Ezr 3₁₁₋₁₃.

—3. to raise the war-cry:

—a. abs. Jos 6₁₀₋₁₆₋₂₀ 1S 17₅₂ Is 42₁₃ Hos 5₈ Jl 2₁ 2C 13₁₅; with עַל against Jr 50₁₅ 2C 13₁₂;

—b. גְדוֹלָה תְרוּעָה a loud war-cry Jos 6₅₋₂₀;

—c. בְּמִלְחָמָה הִרְעוּ to raise the war-cry 1S 17₂₀, cj. 1S 17₂₀ for וְהִרְעוּ prp. וְהִרְעוּ (Hertzberg ATD 10²:114³; Stoebe KAT 8/1:323).

—4. הִרְעוּ בְחֲצֹצְרוֹת to blow the alarm with the trumpets Nu 10₉ Sir 50_{16a} :: תְרוּעָה תִקַּע Nu 10₅, see D. Kellermann *Die Priesterschrift* 141; without תְרוּעָה בְחֲצֹצְרוֹת Nu 10₇ Sir 50_{16c}.

—5. to rejoice, cheer, shout in triumph:

—a. abs. **Is 44**₂₃ **Zeph 3**₁₄ **Zech 9**, **Jb 38**₇, cj. **Ps 65**₁₃ for יִרְעָפוּ prp. יִעָרְפוּ or יִרְיעוּ (parallel with גִּיל), see BHS;

—b. with עַל over **Ps 41**₁₂; with לָּ to hail, shout to **Ps 47**₂ **66**, **81**₂ **95**_{1f} **98**₄ **100**₁; cj. **Ps 75**₇ → רוּם hif. 6 b ii; with לְפָנַי **Ps 98**₆.

—6. בִּתְצִיּוֹן רָע to cry out loudly (sbj. v. 10).

—7. cj. **Is 15**₄ for יִרְיעוּ prp. יִרְעוּ (HAL 420a, English edition 440a, sv. יִרַע; BHS) or רָעָרוּ (Wildberger BK 10:591). †

polal: impf. יִרְעַע: there is jubilation **Is 16**₁₀. †

hitpol.al: cj. pf. הִתְרַעַעְתִּי (for הִתְעַרְרַתִּי) **Jb 31**₂₉; impf. אֶתְרוּעַע, יִתְרַעַעו; impv. הִתְרַעַעִי: to shout in

jubilation: cj. **Ps 60**₁₀, for הִתְרַעַעִי prp. with MS, Pesh. and **Ps 108**₁₀ אֶתְרוּעַע (BHS), **Ps 65**₁₄ **108**₁₀; cj. **Jb 31**₂₉ besides הִתְרַעַעְתִּי BHS also has הִתְעַרְרַתִּי from *עַרְר- corresponding to Ug. *ḡdd*, but an exact meaning has not been established for this verb; suggestions include:

—a. to rejoice over (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1947);

—b. to swell, rise to a crescendo (Aistleitner 2133), to overflow, inundate or similar (Aartun WdO 4 (1967-1968) 297). †

Der. I רָעָה, תְּרוּעָה.

8716 רוּף

*רוּף by-form of רָפָא → תְּרוּפָה.

8717 רוּץ

רוּץ: MHeb., JArm. רָהַט, JArm. and Sam. qal, Sam. af. אַרִיט Tg. **Ex 15**₄ for text word יָרָא, SamP. versions; OArm. רוּץ (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 216:8; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 276; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1064: *wršt bglgl mrʿy mlk šwr* and I have run at the wheel of my lord the king of Assyria); EmpArm. רָהַט (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 275; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1061-1062: Warka, *ḡagirta riḥuti* you, limping one, run); Ug.:

—a. *rz* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 6:i:50): *dqʿanm lyrz ʿm bʿl* one who is weak in strength cannot run as Baal can, thus Driver *Myths*² 75; cf. Gordon *Textbook* §19:2309; further Pardee UF 7 (1975) 362, 369; UF 8 (1976) 259f; Dietrich-Loretz UF 9 (1977) 330f; Watson UF 10 (1978) 399 :: Aistleitner 2537: to overcome, subdue, break in a horse (Arb. *rāḏa*) :: *rzz* (interchanges with רָצַץ) to compete, contend with, thus e.g. Gray *Legacy*² 66; Aartun AOAT 21/1 (1974) 24, see further Caquot-S. *Textes* 257¹prime.;

—b. *rzz* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 16:i:49): [w] *yqrb trzzh* he rapidly drew near, thus Aistleitner 2538; Gray *Krt*² 23, 69; cf. Caquot-S. *Textes* 555^w :: Driver *Myths*² 96³: probably the designation of a place; ? see further Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 16:i:43-44; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 350 entry 542: *šqrb [trzz]* present an offering quickly!; Akk. *rāṣu(m)* to run for help (AHw. 960a); Syr. *rəhēt*; CPArm. *rḥt*; Mnd. *RḤT* to run, hasten, flow swiftly

—a. אֶרַח רוּץ Ps 19₆ corresponding to רוּץ הַדֶּרֶךְ Ps 119₃₂ (with מְצִוֹתָךְ) to run the way; sbj. הִבֵּר Ps 147₁₅;

—b. גְּדוּר רוּץ 2S 22₃₀/Ps 18₃₀ uncertain meaning; either 1. to run the wall of a fortress or of a city (→ I גְּדוּר) e.g. Gunkel *Psalmen* 61, 71; Kraus BK 15⁵:281; cf. Driver ALUOS 4 (1962-63) 13: to spring on to; or 2. to go on a raid KBL; → II גְּדוּר, cf. Hertzberg ATD 10²:321; Weiser ATD 14/15⁷:124 :: Dahood *Psalms* 1:103, 114: rd. *גְּדוּרָא to provide with sinews (?), as a reduplicated form of גָּיד;

—a. לְ רוּץ to be busy with (לְבִיתוֹ) Hg 1₉, בּוּ יְרוּץ קוֹרָא to read fluently Hab 2₂.

—5. cj.:

—a. 2K 23₁₂ for וַיִּרְצֵם מִשָּׁם prp. וַיִּרְקֵם שָׁם (BHK) or וַיִּרְצֵם שָׁם from רָצַץ (BHS);

—b. for יְרוּץ Is 42₄ and תָּרַץ Qoh 12₆ and nif. נָרוּץ, → רָצַץ;

—c. cj. Ps 62₄ for תִּרְצָחוּ prp. e.g. תִּרְצֹוּהוּ/תִּרְצֹוּ → רָצַח pi. †

pol: impf. יְרוּצְצוּ: Nah 2₅ to **run (drive) back and forth** :: Keller CAT 11b:121 and 121⁵: to defeat. †

hif: impf. תָּרַץ, תִּרְצֵץ Ju 9₅₃ → רָצַץ hif., sf. נִרְצָהוּ, אֲרִיצֵם, אֲרִיצֵם (Q) Jr 50₄₄, for K see qal; impv. הָרַץ.

—1. to **cause to run**, with כָּזַח to drive off, chase away quickly Jr 49₁ 50₄₄ Q.

—2. to **fetch (bring) in a hurry** Gn 41₁₄, 1S 17₁₇ 2C 35₁₃.

—3. Ps 68₃₂ לְאֵלֵהֶם יָדָיו תָּרַץ כּוֹשׁ text uncertain, suggestions include:

—a. with MT:

—i. Cush hurriedly brings to God his goods, Dahood *Psalms* 2:132, 151: יָדָיו his hands meaning the products of his hands, cf. Dahood *Orientalia* 48 (1979) 103 and Gray JSS 22 (1977) 25 (→ יָד 5 b ii, property); cf. NRSV: let Ethiopia hasten to stretch out the hands;

—ii. Cush gives with his hands a gift of honour to a god (→ רוּץ hif. 2), thus A. Caquot RHR 177 (1970) 177;

—b. cj.:

—i. for תָּרַץ prp. תָּרַץ (BHS) → רוּם hif. 6;

—ii. תָּרַץ יָדָיהּ Cush stretches out her hands (BHS; cf. REB: Nubia will stretch out her hands to God), cf. Kraus BK 15⁵:626, 628, corresponding to Akk. *tarāsu* (AHw. 1326) to stretch out; instead of תָּרַץ one would expect תִּרְצָה or תִּרְצָה, → תָּרַץ, cf. Gunkel *Psalmen* 293. †

Der. מְרוּצָה *I מְרוּצָן.

8718 רוק

רוק: → ריק.

8719 רוש

רוש: only Hebrew; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 203); → ירש nif.

qal: pf. רָשָׁו; pt. רָשׁ and רָאֵשׁ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 405), pl. רָשִׁים, רָאֵשִׁים (for bibliography see Kuschke ZAW 57 (1939) 44f; THAT 2:347f): to **be poor**, the most neutral designation of the poor (man) in his social and economic situation, see Kuschke and THAT 2 347f.); on רָשׁ (supposedly from a different root than רוש) see also M. Schwantes *Das Recht der Armen* BET 4 (1977) 16ff, 257, 260, 275ff: **1S 18**₂₃ **2S 12**_{1-3f} **Ps 34**₁₁ (for **כְּפִירִים** prp. with Sept., Vulg. iuxta Hebr., Pesh. **כְּבִירִים** or **כְּבִירִים** BHS), **82**₃ **Pr 13**_{8,23} **14**₂₀ **17**₅ **18**₂₃ **19**_{1-7,22} **22**₂₋₇ **28**₆₋₂₇ **29**₁₃ **Qoh 4**₁₄ **5**₇; cj.:

—a. **Pr 10**₄ for MT רָאֵשׁ poor, rd. ? רָאֵשׁ poverty (cf. the versions), see Gemser *Spr.*² 50; NRSV: poverty; REB: penury; BHS;

—b. **Pr 28**₃ רָשׁ גִּבּוֹר for רָשׁ prp.

—i. with Sept. ἐν ἀσβελαίαις רָשָׁע;

—ii. עֲשִׂיר;

—iii. רָאֵשׁ a man who is the chief, thus Gemser *Spr.*² 98; NRSV: ruler REB: tyrant; on the three alternatives cf. KBL and BHS. †

cj. **hif:** inf. sf. הִרְשִׁינוּ **Ju 14**₁₅ for יִרְשִׁנוּ: to **make someone poor** (KBL) :: יִרְשִׁנוּ pi. of I רש (see HAL 421b, English edition 441b), or hif. הוֹרִישִׁנוּ (BHS). †

hitpol.: pt. מִתְרוֹשֵׁשׁ: to **pretend to be poor** **Pr 13**₇. †

Der. ריש.

8720 רוש

רוש: → II ראש.

8721 רות

רות: n.f.: Sept. Ρουθ, **Matthew 1**₅ 'Ρούθ, Josephus 'Ρούθη (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 102): “draught, refreshment” (root *rwy*, רויה), thus Bruppacher ThZ 22 (1966) 12-18 and subsequently Stamm *Frauenamen*

325f = *Fschr. Stamm* 121f :: traditionally “(female) companion” (רַחֵם < *רַעִיחַ), thus e.g. Fichtner WuD new series 4 (1955) 34⁶³; cf. Gesenius-B.; see conversely Nöldeke in Noth *Personennamen* 10⁶; cf. KBL: the Moabite ancestress of David (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1630); **Ru** 1_{4:4,13} (12 times). †

8722 רָזָה

רָזָה: JArm. **רזא** af.: 1. to make bad; 2. to be strong, impetuous; Syr. *rz'* (*rəzē'*, Brockelmann *Lex.* 723a) etpa. to be (become) thin, emaciated; Palm. subst. pl. abs. **רזאין** loss (expenditure) of money (Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 368; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 276; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1065: *whsk rz'yn šgy'yn* he spent money in a most generous way, more literally he spared others from many expenses, see p. 391, sv. *hsk*); OSArb. *rz'* (Conti *Chrest.* 239b) to decrease, damage; Arb. *raza'a* and *razi'a* to take something away from someone (Brünnow-Fischer *Arab. Chrestomathie* 45b), cf. Lane 1074c: to take something, decrease, lessen something; *radiya* to be weak, powerless (G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2:143).

qal: pf. **רָזָה** **Zeph** 2₁₁ cj.:

—a. **רָזָה** (see below, pi.) :: MT: Gerleman *Zephanja* 39: qal in a transitive sense: to allow to dwindle, vanish; conversely Sabottka *Zephanja* 90f: vb. **רָזָה** he masters, dominates, rules, from the subst. II **רָזוֹן** dignity;

—b. for **רָזָה** prp. **רָזָה** he overpowers → I **רָרָה**; see Rudolph KAT 13/3:278; cf. Sept. ἐξολεθρεύσει. †

nif: impf. **רָזָה**: to **dwindle, disappear** **Is** 17₄. †

cj. pi: impf. **רָזָה** (for **רָזָה**): to **allow to dwindle, disappear** **Zeph** 2₁₁ (e.g. KBL; BHS). †

Der. ***רָזָה**, I **רָזוֹן**.

8723 רָזָה

***רָזָה**: **רָזָה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465f; fem. **רָזָה**: **thin, gaunt**: **רָזָה** **Nu** 13₂₀ (SamP. *rāza*), **רָזָה** **Ezk** 34₂₀. †

8724 רָזוֹן

I **רָזוֹן**: **רָזָה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498f:

—a. **emaciation, leanness** **Is** 10₁₆;

—b. **consumption** **Pis** 106₁₅, see Bentzen ZAW 57 (1939) 152 and K. Seybold *Das Gebet des Kranken im Alten Testament* 20 :: Sept. accusative πλησμονήν, Pesh. *sabā* satisfaction, accordingly cj. → **רָזוֹן** (BHS), but on the MT see esp. Bentzen loc. cit.;

—c. **איִפְתָּ רָזוֹן** a lean, shrunken ephah **Mi** 6₁₀. †

8725 רָזוֹן

II רִזֹן: Gesenius-K. §84k; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470k; MHeb. DSS, Ph. Neo-Pun. (→ רִזֹן): **dignitary Pr 14**₂₈ (parallel with רִזֹן) :: cj. רִזֹן cf. **Ps 2 Pr 8**₁₅ **31**₄ (BHS), but on the MT see Gemser *Spr.*² 67: an “activising” sbst. on the pattern *qātōl*. †

8726 רִזֹן

רִזֹן: n.m. or a title, see below: רִזֹן; OSArb. רִזִין *Razīn* from Arb. *razuna* to be weighty (Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:198); Sept.^A **1K 11**₂₃ ραζων, Josephus Ῥάζων (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 100), Sept.^B **11**₁₄ Εσρωμ, Sept.^L Εσρωμ; the meaning of the personal name is uncertain (not in Noth *Personennamen*) Gray *Kings*³ 287 considers two possibilities:

—a. רִזֹן is a personal name and is to be linked with the sbst. *רִזֹן → רִזֹן;

—b. רִזֹן is a title and the name of the king was רִזִין **1K 15**₁₈, thus agreeing with Mazar BA 25 (1962) 104, cf. also Klostermann; Gesenius-B.; KBL; but on the second alternative see also Noth *Könige* 254: the founder of the kingdom of Damascus **1K 11**₂₃ (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1591). †

8727 רִזַח

*רִזַח: the basic meaning of the root is uncertain; suggestions include:

—a. to be united, thus Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 5:119³;

—b. to make a noise, be noisy, thus R. Meyer *Gegensinn und Mehrdeutigkeit in der althebräischen Wort- und Begriffsbildung* 8f and UF 11 (1979) 603f.

Der. *רִזַח.

8728 רָזַי

רָזַי: **Is 24**₁₆ רָזַי רָזַי (parallel with רָזַי): meaning uncertain, see KBL; for suggestions see Zorell *Lex.* 764b:

—a. with the versions, on which see Wildberger BK 10:932, רָזַי from the Arm. (→ BArm.) רָזַי: it is my secret, it is my secret!, thus Kaiser ATD 18:153; Niehaus VT 31 (1981) 376-378; cf. I. Willi-Plein VT 27 (1977) 71f;

—b. sbst. from רָזַה (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471p): diminution, vanishing, MT: woe is me, I am finished, thus Wildberger BK 10: 931, 932f; cf. Gesenius-B.; König *Wb.* 438a; NRSV: I pine away;

—c. for רָזַי rd. *רָזַי corresponding to Arb. *raḏil* low, lowly; sbst. *raḏā'ilat* lowliness, commonness: evil, depravity, see Barr *Phil.* p. 335 entry 296; REB: depravity (cf. NEB villainy);

—d. of these suggestions the third (c) deserves no consideration, while the others (a and b) appear equally possible. †

8729 רָזַם

רָמַז: MHeb., JArm., Syr., Mnd. רָמַז (with metathesis) to give a secret sign, wink, hint (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 436a); Arb. *ramaza* to give a sign, wave.

qal: impf. יִרְמְזוּן (a few MSS יִרְמְזוּן): with עֵינַיִם to **wink** (with the eyes) **Jb 15**₁₂ (Sept. ἐπήνεγκαν = יִרְמְזוּן :: Pesh. like MT: *mərammāzān* ‘ainaik), cf. **Sir 27**₂₂ Διανεύων ὀφθαλμῶ. †

8730 רָזַן

רָזַן: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 204): 1. 1Q Hab ii: 13 text uncertain, rd. either רָזַן or רָזַן see Maier *Texte* 2:143; 2. רָזַן (DJD 1:39, p. 143, 10²); Ph. Neo-Pun. רָזַן, pl. רָזַנִּים dignitary, prince; Tigr. *rāzna* and Hariri *rēzāna* to be heavy (Leslau 49); Arb. *razuna* to be weighty, firm; to be reliable in judgement, the corresponding meaning has the adj. *razīn* (Lane 1079a).

qal: pt. pl. רָזַנִּים (רָזַן): **dignitary** **Ju 5** **Is 40**₂₃ **Hab 1**₁₀ **Ps 2** **Pr 8**₁₅ **31**₄ **Sir 44**₄.

Der. II רָזַן and רָזַן.

8731 רָחַב

רָחַב: MHeb. hif.: 1. to expand, spread; 2. to become cheerful, hitp. to expand, spread out; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 204): 1QS 4:9 נִפְשָׁה רָחַב → adj. רָחַב; 1QH 12:1 תִּרְחַב, text uncertain see Lohse *Texte* 156; Maier *Texte* 1:105; Ph. רָחַב yif. to extend (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 26 A i:4; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 276; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1066-1067: *yrhb* ‘nk ‘rš ‘mq I extended the land of the plain; cf. Friedrich² *Gramm.* §146); Ug. 1. adj. *rḥb* far, wide in the expression *hl rḥb mknpt* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 16:i:9 and ii:47), on the interpretation see Caquot-S. *Textes* 550^h; 2. sbst. *rḥbt* as the designation of a vessel; on these alternatives see Gordon *Textbook* §19:2317; Aistleitner 2497; Driver *Myths*² 157b; in Ebla, a personal name from root *rḥb* see H.P. Müller in: *La lingua di Ebla* 227; JArm., ? Sam. (but often indistinguishable from root רָוַם); Mnd. *RHB* II to be wide, be broad, extend (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 426a); OSArb. *rḥb* (Conti *Chrest.* 239b; Beeston *Sab. Dictionary* 116) to be spacious, wide, sbst. breadth; Eth. *rēḥēba* (Dillmann *Lex.* 273) to be wide, spacious; adj. *rēḥīb*, sbst. *rēḥēb*, *rāḥēb*, *rēḥbat*, *marḥēb* (Dillmann *Lex.* 273-274); corresponding to Tigr. *raḥaba*, adj. *rēḥīb*, sbst. *mērḥāb* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 147a); Arb. *raḥiba* and *raḥuba* to be wide, spacious; adj. *raḥb*, *raḥīb*, *ruḥāb* wide; sbst. *ruḥb*, *raḥab* width, spaciousness; *raḥ-bat* and *raḥabat* free, open place, *raḥābat* expanse, spaciousness.

qal: pf. רָחַב, רָחַבָּה, רָחַבָּה: to **open oneself wide**: sbj. פִּי my mouth **1S 2**₁, sbj. לְבַבִּי **Is 60**₅ (reading וְרָחַב see BHK); cj. **Ezk 41**₇ for רָחַבָּה to expand (KBL) prp. רָחַב expansion, extension, thus H. Gese *Der Verfassungsentwurf des Ezechiel* 166; Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 1022, 1030; BHS. †

nif: pt. נִרְחַב: **wide, expansive** (of pasturage, → II פָּר **Is 30**₂₃). †

hif: pf. הִרְחַב (י), הִרְחַבָּה, הִרְחַבְתִּי/תָּ/תָּ, הִרְחַבְתָּ/תָּ/תָּ, הִרְחַבְתִּי; impf. הִרְחַבְתִּי, הִרְחַבְתִּי; impv. הִרְחַבְתִּי, הִרְחַבְתִּי; inf. cs. הִרְחַבְתִּי; pt. מִרְחַבְתִּי.

—1. to **make wide, extensive**:

—a. the scene of a fire (תִּפְתֵּי) cj. **Is 30**₃₃ for הִרְחַב prp. הִרְחַב, see Wildberger BK 10:1207, 1210; BHS; to enlarge territory **Ex 34**₂₄ **Dt 12**₂₀ **19**₈ **Am 1**₁₃, ? cj. **Ps 47**₅ for יִרְחַב prp. יִרְחַב (e.g. KBL) :: MT, on which see

Kraus BK 15⁵:502; cf. Dahood *Psalms* 1:285; site of the tent shrine **Is 54**₂; camp (מִשְׁכָּב) **57**₈; tonsure, bald spot (קְרָחָה) **Mi 1**₁₆;

—b. to open wide נִפְּשׂ **Is 5**₁₄ **Hab 2**₅, פָּה **Is 57**₄ **Ps 35**₂₁ **81**₁₁;

—c. to give broad space, literally to make wide, with object צַעַר step **2S 22**₃₇ **Ps 18**₃₇; with obj. tribal name נָד **Dt 33**₂₀;

—d. לְבִי הִרְחִיב he makes my heart wide, i.e., he gives it liberation, joy, confidence and insight **Ps 119**₃₂, see A. Deissler *Psalms 119 (118) und seine Theologie* 128f; cf. KBL; צָרוֹת לְבָבִי cj. for הִרְחִיבוּ צָרוֹת לְבָבִי cj. for הִרְחִיבוּ הִרְחִיבוּ prp. הִרְחִיב (BHS) to make wide (meaning to lighten the needs of) my heart **Ps 25**₁₇.

—2. לְ הִרְחִיב לְ to create a wide space for **Gn 26**₂₂ **Pr 18**₁₆; metaphorical לְ בַצָּר לְ הִרְחִיב לְ to make someone wide in need, meaning to free them from need **Ps 4**₂, cf. Deissler *Psalms 119* 128f and Chr. Barth *Die Errettung vom Tode in den individuellen Klage und Dankliedern des Alten Testaments* 127f. †

Der. I רָחַב, רָחַב, רָחַב, I רָחַב(ו), מְרָחַב, רָחַב(ו)? n.f. II רָחַב, n.m. III רָחַב(ו), רָחַבְיָה(ו), רָחַבְעָם; place name II רָחַב, רָחַב(ו)ת.

8732 רָחַב

I רָחַב: רָחַב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 462q; SamP. fem. *rābbā*; MHeb. 1. generous, 2. grasping, greedy; JArm. רָחַב indet., Tg. **Pr 28**₂₅ גְּבִירָה רָחַב (cf. Lewy *Wb.* 2:415) shortened from רָחַב נִפְשָׁא: grasping, greedy; adj. in Ug., Eth., Tigr., Arb. → רָחַב; cf. MHeb. sbst. רָחַבְיָה an open place; OArm. רָחַבְיָה expanse, desert (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: 222 A:10 (p. 246), see also Degen *Altaram. Gr.* p. 48: expanse (?) or place name; Arb. sbst. → רָחַב: cs. רָחַב, fem. רָחַבְיָה, cs. רָחַבְיָת, pl. cs. m. רָחַבְיָי.

—1. **broad, wide, spread out:**

—a. בְּאֶרֶץ הָרָחֲבָה **Ex 3**₈, cj. **Neh 9**₃₅ for הָרָחֲבָה בְּאֶרֶץ הָרָחֲבָה in the land of the expanse ? read הָרָחֲבָה בְּאֶרֶץ הָרָחֲבָה (BHS);

—b. הַחֹמָה הַרְחֵבָה the broad wall, **Neh 3**₈ **12**₃₈, in Jerusalem, exact location unknown, see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 119; cj. **Jr 51**₅₈ for הַחֹמָה הַרְחֵבָה חֲמוֹת בָּבֶל the walls of vast Babylon prp. חֲמוֹת בָּבֶל הַחֹמָה הַרְחֵבָה the broad wall of Babylon (BHS);

—c. with פְּרִיץ the cleft, breach in the wall **Jb 30**₁₄, כּוֹס (parallel with עֲמֻקָּה) **Ezk 23**₃₂;

—d. רָחַבְיָה מְנִי־יָם sbj. תְּכַלִּית שְׂדֵי **Jb 11**₉, cf. 7 → תְּכַלִּית;

—e. sbst. הָרָחֲבָה the expanse, wide place **Ps 119**₄₅ with הַלְךְ hitp., see above, a);

—f. **רָחַב יָדַי**, **רָחַב יְדַי** and **רָחַב יְרַחֲבֵת יָדַי** spread out on both sides → **יָד 5 a: אֶרֶץ, אֶרֶץ**
Gn 34₂₁ (SamP. versions **רַחְבוֹת** *rābot*, probably identical with Late Heb. **רַחְבוֹת**), **Ju 18**₁₀ **Is 22**₁₈ **1C 4**₄₀,
הָעִיר meaning Jerusalem **Neh 7**₄, **הַיָּם Ps 104**₂₅, **יְאֲרִים נְהָרִים Is 33**₂₁ cf. Wildberger BK 10:1320.

—2. extensive, far-reaching: **מִצֹּתָךְ Ps 119**₉₆, **הַמְּלֵאכָה** the work **Neh 4**₁₃.

—3. **לִבָּב/לֵב** haughty **Ps 101**₅ **Pr 21**₄, **נִפְשׁ רָחַב** greedy **Pr 28**₂₅, cf. MHeb. **רַחְבָּה נִפְשׁ** Mi Abot 5, 19, JArm. †

8733 רָחַב

II **רָחַב**: n.f.; ? **רַחַב**; Sept. **Ρααβ**, **Matthew 1**₅ **Ῥααβ**, Josephus **Ῥαάβη** (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 99); explanation uncertain, but certainly not originally a personal name; perhaps the designation of a clan which belonged to the ***בֵּית רָחַב** whore-house; ? **בֵּית רָחַב < רָחַב בֵּית** house at a public place, see Noth *Jos.* 23, further Stamm *Frauenamen* 336 (= *Fschr. Stamm* 132); a prostitute in Jericho **Jos 2**₁₋₃ **6**₁₇₋₂₃₋₂₅; on the historical-geographical background see A. Malamat *Encyclopaedia Judaica* (Year Book, 1975-1976) 171, 175, and *Biblica* 51 (1970) 1-16; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1547. †

8734 רַחַב

רַחַב: **רחב**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458t; Sam. **רהב** space, room Ben-H. *Tibât Mârqe* 63a; cf. Arb. *raḥab* → **רחב**: pl. cs. **רַחְבֵי**: **broad space, expanse Jb 36**₁₆ (: **מוֹצֵק**); **רַחְבֵי** with **אֶרֶץ** the breadth of the earth **Jb 38**₁₈. †

8735 רָחַב

רָחַב: **רחב**. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460i; SamP. *rāb*, Sam. in Ben-H. *Tibât Mârqe* 290a; cognate sbst. in Ug., OSArb., Eth., Tigr., Arb. → **רחב**: sf. **רַחְבּוֹ, רַחְבָּה, רַחְבָּן**.

—1. **breadth**: **תְּבֵה Gn 6**₁₅ (parallel with **קוֹמָה** and **אֶרֶץ**), **אֶרֶץ Ex 25**₁₀ **37**₁, **חֶצֶר Ex 27**_{12f}, **עֶרֶשׁ Dt 3**₁₁, **מִגְלָה Zech 5**₂ etc., see further **Ex 25**₁₇₋₂₃ **26**₂₋₈₋₁₆ **27**₁₋₁₈ **28**₁₆ **30**₂ **36**₉₋₁₅₋₂₁ **37**₆₋₁₀₋₂₅ **38**₁₋₁₈ **39**₉ **1K 6**_{2f-6-20} **7**₂₋₆₋₂₇; **Ezk 40**₅₋₄₉ **41**₁₋₁₄ **42**₂₋₂₀ **43**₁₃₋₁₇ **45**₁₋₆ **46**₂₂ **48**₈₋₁₅ (54 times in Ezk); cj. **41**₃ for **וְרַחֲב** rd. with Sept. **וְכַתְּפוֹת** (BHS); cj. **41**₇ for **רַחְבָּה** prp. **רַחַב** → **רחב**; **Zech 2**₆; **2C 3**₃₋₄ (parallel with **אֶרֶץ** and **גִּבְהָה**). **4**₁ **6**₁₃.

—2. **breadth, expanse of land Gn 13**₁₇ **Is 8**₈; **מֵיִם רָחַב** extensive water surface **Jb 37**₁₀; **רָחַב לֵב** a comprehensive understanding **1K 5**₉. †

8736 רַחֲב

I **רַחֲב**: **רחב**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 474m; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §37, 3; SamP. *rāb*, sf. *rābbā* **Dt 13**₁₇; MHeb. **רַחֲב** an open place corresponding to JArm. **רַחְבָּא**; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 204) 1QH 9:27f **עוֹלָם עוֹלָם** an eternal space (Maier *Texte* 1:99); Akk. *rebītu(m)* rectangle, plaza, underbelly (AHw. 964b); in other Semitic languages sbst., → **רחב** and I **רַחֲב**, cf. esp. Arb. *raḥbat* and *raḥabat* free, open place, and adj. *ruḥāb* wide, spacious: cs. **רח(ו)ב**, sf. **רַחְבָּה**; pl. **רח(ו)בות** (see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:39f), sf. **רח(ו)ב(ו)תִּיהָ**:

an **open plaza** in the city set against the inner wall of the gate, or gates, on which see Noth *Welt* 138; G.E. Wright *Biblische Archäologie* 185^a; J. Gray *Joshua, Judges and Ruth* 376.

—1. in Jerusalem:

—a. a particular, more precisely designated plaza שַׁעַר הַמַּיִם Neh 8₁₆, cf. 1-3, שַׁעַר אֶפְרַיִם Neh 8₃, שַׁעַר הָעִיר 2C 32₆, הַמְּזֻרָה 2C 29₄, in addition, see Rudolph *Chr.* 292;

—b. הַאֱלֹהִים בְּרַחוֹב בַּיִת in the plaza of the house of God, meaning the temple plaza Ezr 10₉, cf. בַּחֲצֵרוֹת בַּיִת הַאֱלֹהִים Neh 8₁₆;

—c. רַחוֹב וְחַרוּץ Jerusalem rebuilt with streets and watercourses, a plaza and a moat Da 9₂₅ (→ II חַרוּץ), alt. for וְחַ' חַרוּץ prp. וְחַרוּץ, see BHS;

—d. pl. plazas (corresponding to the various gates of Jerusalem) Jr 5₁ 9₂₀ Zech 8_{4.5} Lam 2_{11.12}, 4₁₈ (or under 2 a).

—2. in other cities:

—a. in Sodom Gn 19₂;

—b. in Israel or Judah Dt 13₁₇ Ju 19_{15.17.20} Is 59₁₄ Ezk 16_{24.31} Ps 55₁₂ Jb 29₇, pl. Am 5₁₆ Ps 144₁₄ Pr 1₂₀ 5₁₆ 7₁₂ 22₁₃ 26₁₃ Song 3₂, Lam 4₁₈ see 1 d;

—c. in cities outside Israel and Judah:

—i. sg. 2S 21₁₂;

—ii. pl. Is 15₃ Jr 48₃₈ 49₂₆ 50₃₀ Nah 2₅;

—iii. רַחוֹב הָעִיר in Susa, in front of the gate to the royal palace (אֲשֶׁר לְפָנֵי שַׁעַר הַמְּלָךְ), thus Est 4₆, in fact the same as רַחוֹב הָעִיר 6_{9.11}, see H. Bardtke KAT 17/4-5:349.

—3. cj.: a. Jb 24₂₀ for מִתְקוֹן רַחֵם the womb was sweet to him prp. רַחֵב מִקְמוֹ the market-place of his town; see e.g. Fohrer KAT 16:368, 369 :: MT; Weiser ATD 13² 179; TOB; NRSV, REB: the womb forgets, the worm finds them sweet;

—b. 2C 34₆ for בַּחֲרִבְתֵיהֶם prp. e.g. בְּרַחוֹבוֹתֵיהֶם, see Rudolph *Chr.* 320; BHS; → II, III רַחֵב; רַחֲבוֹת. †

רחב 8737

II רַחֵב: place name; = I, Sept. Ρααβ, Ραωβ and Ροωβ (Sept.^B Jos 19₃₀ Ραου, Ju 1₃₁, Ερεω), Josephus 'Ρααός (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 99); SamP. *rāb*.

—1. place in the plain of Acco, belonging to the territory of Asher: Jos 19_{28.30} 21₃₁ Ju 1₃₁ 1C 6₆₀; cf. Noth *Jos.* 114f; Abel *Géog.* 2:433; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1572.

—2. *רַחֵב: Eg. (execration texts) *ʿa-r-ḥ-b-u(-m)* (Helck *Beziehungen* 50, 55); Albright *Vocalization* p. 48: *ra-ḥa-bu*, p. 53: *ra-ḥu-ba*; *Tell Taʿannek* II 22: *Raḥabi* (Gressmann *Texte* 371), cf. Albright BASOR 94 (1944) 12ff : *Tell eš-Šarim* in the bay of *Bēsān*: Nu 13₂₁ 2S 10₈; on both identifications see Seebass ZDPV 95 (1979) 166-172, on the second see also Wüst *Untersuchungen* 1:157; Abel *Géog.* 2:433; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1572. †

8738 רַחֵב

רַחֵב See below under רַח(ו)ב (#8740).

8739 רַחֵב

רַחֵב See below under רַח(ו)ב (#8740).

8740 רַח(ו)ב

III רַח(ו)ב: n.m., corresponding to Western Semitic cuneiform *Ru-ḥu-bi* (genitive), see Tallqvist *Personal Names* 189 and Galling *Textbuch* 50: *Baʿsu*, the son of *Ruḥubi* of Amana (i.e. the Amanus mountains); in view of this evidence, רַחֵב may originally have been an Arm. personal name :: Noth *Personennamen* 193³: the name has been incorrectly vocalised as I רַח(ו)ב, instead of the expected רַחֵב, רַחֵב or רַחֵב, which would be a short form of (ו)רַחֵבִּיה, רַחֵבֵּם.

—1. (Sept. Πααβ) the father of king Hadadezer of צַבְהָה 2S 8₃₋₁₂.

—2. (Sept. Ποωβ) a Levite Neh 10₁₂.

8741 רַחֲבוֹת

רַחֲבוֹת, רַחֲבַת: SamP. *rābot*: place name; I רַח(ו)ב.

—1. Sept. Εὐρυχωρία, Josephus Ποωβῶθ (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 102): a well, dug and named by Isaac Gn 26₂₂, in the *Wadi Ruḥibe* south-west of בְּאֵר שֶׁבַע, thus Gesenius-B. (with bibliography) and KBL; Zorrell *Lex.*, also Westermann BK 1/2:521 :: *Alt Kl. Schr.* 3:407¹: the geographical identification is difficult (O. Keel-M. Küchler *Orte and Landschaften der Bibel* 2:156-158); it is also unnecessary, since the place-name Rehob and Rehoboth exists in many places in Palestine; see also Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1573.

—2. רַחֲבוֹת הַנָּהָר (SamP. *rābot an'nār*) “Rehob on the River” (i.e. on the Euphrates) Gn 36₃₇ 1C 1₄₈; on the suggested identification see Gesenius-B.: either:

—a. *Raḥbā* on the Euphrates, south of the mouth of the Habur, thus KBL (with bibliography);

—b. in Edom, and identified with *Kh. ʿAin Riḥāb* south of the Dead Sea and of the *Wadi el Heṣā*, thus Simons *Geog.* §391; cf. Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1573; for arguments against the first suggestion (a) see Weippert *Edom* 435f.

—3. רַחֲבַת עִיר (SamP. *rābot ʿir*) meaning “plazas of the city” Gn 10₁₁; Akk. *rebit Ninua* (AHw. 964b): either the designation of a suburb of Nineveh, or a place situated close to Nineveh, thus Westermann BK 1/1:692. †

8742 רַחְבֵּיהַ

רַחְבֵּיהַ: n.m.; < רַחְבֵּיהוּ >; Sept. Ρααβια; cf. EgArm. רחבל (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 81:98, p. 195), see Kornfeld *Onomastica* 71: 1 = ?I: “EI has created a great expanse”, cf. Bab. *ra-’bi-DINGIR* = *raḥab’el* (?) (Coogan *Personal Names* 33, 83), also Tallqvist *Personal Names* 305; for the explanation of the personal name Kornfeld accepts the second possibility suggested by Noth *Personennamen* 193: the deity has made (created) a wide expanse, i.e. has liberated (qal for hif. see Noth *Personennamen* 36); the first possible explanation given by Noth was “the deity is generous” (taking the meaning from the MHeb. adj. רַחֵב, see Noth *Personennamen* 193), but his second suggestion is in fact preferable; see also *Fschr. Stamm* 70 and 142: the grandson of Moses **1C 23**₁₇. †

8743 רַחְבֵּיהוּ

רַחְבֵּיהוּ: n.m. רחב and ירחב, > רַחְבֵּיהַ; Sept. Ρααβια(ς); the form of the personal name ending in יהו instead of יה in any case belongs to the grandson of Moses; for the explanation see רַחְבֵּיהַ: **1C 24**₂₁ **26**₂₅. †

8744 רַחְבְּעַם

רַחְבְּעַם: n.m.; רחב and עם A 3 or C; Sept. Ροβοαμ, Josephus Ροβόαμο(ς) (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 102); for the interpretation of the personal name see Stamm in *Fschr. Albright* (1971) 443-449 (= *Fschr. Stamm* 137-143): either

—a. theophoric: “the uncle-god (= יהוה) has made wide”; or

—b. non-theophoric: “the people have become extensive”; on the second alternative (b) see also Noth *Personennamen* 193⁴: a son of שְׁלֹמֹה, and first king of Judah (926-910 B.C.): **1K 11**₄₃ **12**₁₋₂₇ **14**₂₁₋₃₁ **15**₆ **1C 3**₁₀ **2C 9**₃₁ **10**₁₋₁₈ **11**₁₋₂₂ **12**₁₋₁₆ **13** **Sir 47**₂₃. Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1572. †

8745 רַחוּב

רַחוּב: → רַחֵב.

8746 רַחוּם

רַחוּם: n.m.; root רחם; Sept. Ραουμ, Ρεουμ, Josephus Ραθυμο(ς) (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 210); short form Noth *Personennamen* 38, 187; cf. Bab. *raḥīm’el* and *raḥīm* (Coogan *Personal Names* 34, 83; see also p. 92 with bibliography; in Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 10:19, 11:14, 12:34 read נַחוּם rather than רַחוּם; for the personal name רחם in EgArm. see Kornfeld *Onomastica* 71.

—1. commander-in-chief (בַּעַל טַעַם) = ? Persian governor of Samaria, see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 42: **Ezr 4**_{8f.17.23}.

—2. one of the heads of the people in post-exilic Judah **Ezr 2**₂ (= נַחוּם **Neh 7**₇) **10**₂₆.

—3. a Levite who assisted Nehemiah in rebuilding the wall **Neh 3**₁₇.

—4. cj. **Neh 12**₃ for רַחֵם rd. with v. 15 and **10**₆ רַחֵם (BHS). †

8747 רַחֵם

רַחֵם: = *rahḥūm*; רַחַם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480s; SamP. *rēʿom*; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 204: 1QH 16:16); cf. Arb. *raʿīma* to love tenderly, be very fond of, fondle, caress, *raʿūm* loving, tender (of a mother towards her children, Wehr-Cowan 319b): probably sympathy, compassion, cf. Wolff BK 14/3:140 on **Jon 4**₂: רַחֵם designates the benevolent and solicitous god who protects and preserves maternal life (רַחֵם = the womb) which is endangered; see further Jepsen *KerDog.* 7 (1961) 261-271 and THAT 2:767 (with bibliography).

—1. יהוה or אֱלֹהִים:

—a. in the phrase רַחֵם יְהוָה Ex 34₆ Ps 86₁₅ 103₈;

—b. in the phrase רַחֵם יְהוָה חַנּוּן JI 2₁₃ Jon 4₂ Ps 111₄ 145₈ Neh 9₁₇₋₃₁ 2C 30₉;

—c. רַחֵם alone Dt 4₃₁ Ps 78₃₈;

—d. as an epithet of God Sir 50₁₉.

—2. of the one who fears God, in the phrase חַנּוּן יְהוָה וְיִרְאֵהוּ Ps 112₄. †

8748 רַחֵק

רַחֵק, רַחֵק, רַחֵק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 467p; SamP. *rāʿoq*; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 204), and also JArm.; Sam. רַחֵק; → BArm. *רַחֵק, also for citations from the remain-ing Arm. dialects; see further רַחֵק; for the Ammonite inscription from Tell Siran, line 8: *šnt rḥqt* long years, see Loretz UF 9 (1977) 169-171; Ph. (an inscription from Byblos) *drkm rḥqm* distant roads, see Röllig *Neue Ephemeris* 2 (1974) p. 2, line 3; Ug. vb. *rḥq* to be far, Š-theme to distance, remove, adj. *rḥq* far, sbst. (with adv. *-m*) *mrḥqm* and *mrḥqtm*:

—a. out of the distance (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2324; Aistleitner 2505; Aartun UF 14 (1982) 3, on the adj. see also Driver *Myths*² 157b); on the sbst. see also S.E. Loewenstamm *Comparative Studies in Biblical and Ancient Oriental Literatures* 246-248; further K. Aartun *Die Partikeln des Ugaritischen* 1:12; A. Kristensen UF 9 (1977) 148;

—b. *mrḥqm* that which will come in the future, see Dietrich-Loretz *Ugaritica* 6 (1969) 172³¹; Akk. vb. *rêqu(m)* to be far, distance oneself, adj. *rêqu(m)* (AHw. 971) and *rūqu(m)* far (AHw. 995); adverb *rūqiš* from afar, from far away (AHw. 995a); the vb. **rêqu* is also found in a personal name from Ebla, see H.P. Müller in *La lingua di Ebla* 228; Ug. Akk. *ištu rūqiš* corresponding to Ug. *mrḥq(t)m*; OSArb. vb. and pt. *rḥq* (Conti *Chrest.* 240; Beeston *Sab. Dictionary* 117) to be far, distant from; corresponding to Eth. *rēḥēqa*, adj. *rēḥūq* far, sbst. *reḥeq*, *reḥqat* distance; space, interval (Dillmann *Lex.* 271, 273); Tigr. *raḥaqa* to remove oneself, go away, go forth; adj. *rēḥūq* far, sbst. *reḥeq* and *merḥāq* distance apart (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 146f); Mehri *reḥāq* to be far (Leslau 50); Arb. *raḥīq* wine from afar, fine wine: fem. רַחֵק(וֹ) קַה; pl. רַחֵק(וֹ) קַיִם, fem. רַחֵק(וֹ) קַיִם (cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 35, 59).

—1. a. **distant, remote** (:: קַרִיב רַחֵק, קַרִיב in binary opposition, see THAT 2:769): אֶרֶץ (land) Dt 29₂₁ Jos 9₆₋₉ 1K 8₄₁₋₄₆ 2K 20₁₄ Is 39₃ 2C 6₃₂₋₃₆, pl. Ezk 22₅; אֵיִם Is 66₁₉, cj. Ps 65₆ for רַחֵקִים וְיָם prp. רַחֵקִים

אָח in the distance (: אָח) **Jr 48**²⁴; אָח with מִן **Dt 20**¹⁵, עָרִים **Dt 13**⁸, עָרִים **Dt 13**⁸; גּוֹי **Jl 4**⁸; וְאֵיִם רְוִיִם (BHS); אָח in the distance (: אָח) **Pr 27**¹⁰; cf. אִישׁ מֵאָחִיו we are far from one another (on the wall) **Neh 4**¹³;

—b. שְׁהֵיָהּ מִזֶּה רְחוֹק that which is, is far off (NRSV, cf. REB out of reach) **Qoh 7**²⁴, see Hertzberg KAT 17/4-5:137, 142 (or as 7); עַד־רְחוֹק far away in time, into the distant future, for evermore **Mi 4**³ (gloss, or as 6 a), see Rudolph KAT 13/3:76.

—2. a. far away from (מִן) **Jos 9**²² **Ju 18**⁷⁻²⁸;

—b. of people: הָרְחוֹק **Ezk 6**¹², לְרְחוֹב :: לְקָרוֹב **Is 57**¹⁹, רְחוֹקִים **Is 33**¹³ **Zech 6**¹⁵, הָרְחוֹקִים (:) הָרְחוֹקִים (:) הָרְחוֹקִים (:) **Est 9**²⁰ **Da 9**⁷; הָרְחוֹקִים וְהָרְחוֹקִים **Jr 25**²⁶;

—c. far from (מִן):

—i. יהוה is מִפְּלִיטֵיהֶם רְחוֹק **Jr 12**²; cj. **Ps 22**² for מִשְׁוֹעָתִי prp. מִשְׁוֹעָתִי why is my cry for help so far from you? (BHS); מִרְשָׁעִים **Pr 15**²⁹;

—ii. יהוה מִרְשָׁעִים יְשׁוּעָה **Ps 119**¹⁵⁵, see Gesenius-K. §145 7b; Joüon *Gramm.* §148b;

—iii. people are geographically far away from מִן רְחוֹקִים **Jos 9**²² **Ju 18**⁷, (spiritually) מִצְדָּקָה מִרְחוֹקִים from salvation **Is 46**¹².

—3. מִרְחוֹק from afar:

—a. with reference to יהוה **Is 22**¹¹ with עֲשָׂה, see Wildberger BK 10:805, 808; **25**¹ see Wildberger BK10: 951, 955 (or as 6 b); **Jr 31**³ (נִרְאָה לִי); מוֹשִׁיעֶךָ **Jr 30**¹⁰ **46**²⁷; **Ps 139**²;

—b. with ref. to people: גּוֹי **Dt 28**⁴⁹, cj. **Is 52**⁶ for מִרְחוֹק לְגוֹיִם prp. מִמְּרָחֵק (BHS), לְאֻמִּים **Is 49**¹, אֵלֶּה **49**¹² cf. אֲסוּרִים v. 9, בְּנֵי **43**⁶, בְּנֵי **60**⁴⁻⁹; horseman **Hab 1**⁸ textual emendation → פָּרֶשׁ 4; abs. מִרְחוֹק from afar, meaning in the distance **Jr 51**⁵⁰ with זָכַר;

—c. אֱלֹהֵי מִרְחוֹק :: אֱלֹהֵי מִקְרֹב (א) a god from afar **Jr 23**²³, see von Rad *Theol.* 2⁵:217f.

—4. מִרְחוֹק far away, from afar, from (to) the distant past **Is 22**³ **23**⁷, = עַד־מִרְחוֹק **57**⁹, בְּרְחוֹק afar off, in the distance **Ps 10**¹ with עָמַד.

—5. a. רָ' בֵּין ... וּבֵין the distance between **Jos 3**⁴;

—b. רְחוֹקָה רְחֹקֶךָ a far journey, a journey far away **Nu 9**¹⁰, מִרְחוֹק רְחֹקֶךָ long journey, expedition far away **Pr 7**¹⁹;

—c. מִרְחוֹק somewhat distant: with עָמַד **Ex 20**¹⁸⁻²¹ **1S 26**¹³ **2K 2**⁷ **Ps 38**¹², metaphorical (sbj. צְדָקָה) **Is 59**¹⁴; with הִתְיַצֵּב (textual emendation) **Ex 2**⁴; with עֵינַיִם נִשְׂאָ **Jb 2**¹²; with הִשְׁתַּחֲוּהָ **Ex 24**¹; with רָאָה **Gn 22**⁴

37¹⁸; with נבט hif. **Jb 36**²⁵; with שָׁמַע Neh 12⁴³; cf. **Jb 39**²⁵ with מִלְחָמָה רוּחַ hif. (sbj. סוּס; → רוּחַ B hif. 3 b);

—d. לְמִרְחֹק from afar **Jb 36**³ **39**²⁹; עַד־לִים לְמִרְחֹק a long way away **Ezr 3**¹³ **2C 26**¹⁵.

—6. רְחֹק (temporal):

—a. עַד־רְרָרְרָחֹק until far into the future, for evermore **Mi 4**³ or as 1 b;

—b. מִרְחֹק for a long time **Is 22**¹¹ **25**¹ or as 3 a; לְמִרְחֹק from a long time ago **2S 7**¹⁹ **2K 19**²⁵ **Is 37**²⁶ (: Wildberger BK 10:955: from far away, see above, 3 a);

—c. לְמִרְרָרְרָחֹק to a distant (future) time **1C 17**¹⁷; עֵתִים רְחֹקוֹת distant (future) times, ages to come **Ezk 12**²⁷.

—7. רְחֹק far, meaning inaccessible, difficult to grasp, cf. Akk. *rūqu* unfathomable (*libbu* heart, AHw. 995b 4; cf. CAD L: 172, *libbu* 3c^ˆ); Tallqvist *Epith.* 116: (לֹא רְחֹקָה) מִצְנָה **Dt 30**¹¹; **Qoh 7**²⁴ see above, 1 b; חֲכָמָה with מִן 7²³; מִרְחֹק מִפְּנִינִים far more than corals in worth **Pr 31**¹⁰; cj. **Ps 56**¹ (text uncertain) אֱלֹהֵי רְחֹקִים אֱלֹהֵי עֲלִיּוֹת, for אֱלֹהֵי rd. either (cf. Sept.) אֱלֹהֵי distant gods, or אֱלֹהֵי (→ II אֵיל) distant, mighty trees, or אֱלֵים distant islands (→ אֱלֵים). †

8749 רְחִיט

*רְחִיט **Song 1**¹⁷: → *רְהִיט.

8750 רְחִים

*רְחִים: *רְחָה (Gesenius-B.) :: Nöldeke *Beitr.* 55⁷ and *Neue Beitr.* 149: the singular forms of the “two-part tool” are secondary; a primary noun; for the forms in the Semitic languages see Salonen *Agricultura* 30; MHeb. רְחִים; Sam. pl. non-det. רִיחִין, det. רִיחִיה and רְחִימָה var. **Ex 11**⁹, רְחִימִיָה var. **Nu 11**⁸ (a neologism, in which the pl. (dual) ending has become an element of the root); JArm. רְחִין, pl. רְחִין; EmpArm. (?) *Frahang* רְחִי (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 276; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1067: mill, but unknown West Semitic dialect, possibly fake); Ug. *rhm* with *thn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2316; Aistleitner 2496; Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 31 entry 58); Akk. *erû(m)* B, *irû(m)* grinding slab, hand-mill (CAD E: 323; AHW. 247b); Syr. *rahyā*; CPArm. **rhyy*, *rhy*; Arb. *rahan* hand-mill; cf. Eth. *madhē* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1084) upper millstone: dual רְחִים, רְחִים: a pair of millstones, hand-mill **Ex 11**⁵, בְּרִיחִים טָחַן **Nu 11**⁸, cf. **Is 47**², **Dt 24**⁶ (together with רְכָב see ZürBib.), **Jr 25**¹⁰; see BRL² 232f; Barrois 1:318; Dalman *Arbeit* 3:208ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1246f. †

8751 רְחִל

I רְחִל: primary noun, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463y; serves as fem. for I אֵיל, see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:69; SamP. pl. *rēllam*, sf. *rēllak*; MHeb. pl. fem. רְחִלוֹת; JArm. רְחִלָּא, pl. רְחִלִּין; Deir Alla 1:11 pl. st. abs. *rhl*n, see Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 174, 179, 307; ZAW 94 (1982) 217 = ZDPV 98 (1982) 83, 96; Akk. *lahru(m)* ewe, full

—b. with יִרְאֵיוֹ: על Ps 103₁₃; עם נקרא בשמך Sir 36₁₂₍₁₇₎, קרית קדשך v. 13₍₁₈₎;

—c. abs. Ps 116₅ Lam 3₃₂, cf. רָחַם תִּזְכֹּר remember, think of mercy Hab 3₂.

—2. with people as subject:

—a. with acc. and people (Israelites, Judaeans) as obj.: 1K 8₅₀ Jr 42₁₂; obj. פְּרִי־בֶטֶן Is 13₁₈;

—b. with על: Ps 103₁₃ אֲבֹתֵינוּ עַל־בְּנֵינוּ;

—c. abs. Jr 6₂₃ 21₇ 50₄₂.

—3. cj. Is 49₁₅ for מִרְחַם prp. מִזְרַחַמָּה meaning a young mother who has just given birth, as (according to a private written communication from I.L. Seeligmann) in 1QH 9:36 כְּמִזְרַחַמָּה like a young mother; regarding this see also Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:417a: מִזְרַחַם the first to give birth; cf. Gesenius-B. †

pu: pf. רָחַמְתָּ; impf. יִרְחַמְנוּ: to find mercy Hos 1₆₋₈ 2₃₋₂₅ 14₄ Pr 28₁₃. †

Der. רַחֻם, יִרְחַמְאֵל, יִרְחַם; n.m. רַחֻמֵינוּ, *רַחֻמֵינוּ, רַחֻם.

8754 רָחַם

רָחַם: a primary noun (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 461m) and the unitary noun רָחֻמָה Dt 14₁₇, see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:67; MHeb. רָחַם; ? Deir Alla 1:10 *rh[m]n* Geier (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 174, 179, 201f, 307); Arb. *raḥam* and the unitary noun *raḥamat*: **vulture**, the Egyptian vulture (*Vultur percnopterus*), so Gesenius-B.; KBL: Lv 11₁₈ (SamP. versions הַרְחַמָּה *arrāmā*) Dt 14₁₇, see Dalman *Arbeit* 1:164; cf. further Driver PEQ 87 (1955) 16f. †

8755 רַחֻם

רַחֻם: n.m. > tribal name; = ? רָחַם (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 86): a clan of Caleb, or the ancestor of that clan 1C 2₄₄. †

8756 רָחֻם

רָחֻם: probably a primary noun (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456k, 457r), of which the vb. רָחַם is denominative, → רָחַם pi. :: KBL (with bibliography): root *rh̄m*, esp. in the Arabic form *raḥuma* to be soft, from which the sbst. is derived; by-form רָחַם Ju 5₃₀ → *רָחֻמָה; SamP. *rēm*, sf. *rēm̄ma* e.g. Gn 29₃₀; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 204: 1QH 4:30, 9:30, 15:15, 17); Sam., JArm. רָחֻמָה womb; Ug. *rh̄m* → *רָחֻמָה; Deir Alla 2:13 ‘*al rh̄m* a term for the foetus, see Müller ZAW 94 (1982) 217, 236; Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 174, 180, 239, 307; Akk. *rēm̄u(m)* (AHw. 970) womb, mercy, compassion; Syr. *raḥmā* womb, inner parts of the body, bowels, mercy, love; Arb. *raḥim*, *riḥm* womb; Eg. **hr̄m* (metathesis; Lacau *Noms* §221): in pause רָחֻם and Gn 49₂₅ Is 46₃ Ezk 20₂₆ Pr 30₁₆ רָחַם, cs. רָחַם, sf. רָחֻמָה; רָחֻמָה Jr 20₁₇ see Gesenius-K. §91e; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 252 l; see further R. Meyer *Gramm.* §14, 6: (THAT 2:765f): **womb**:

—a. Gn 20₁₈ 29₃₁ 30₂₂, 49₂₅ וְרָחַם וְרָחַם שְׂדֵים בְּרִכַּת שְׂדֵים וְרָחַם, Nu 12₁₂ Jr 20₁₈, Hos 9₁₄ (מִשְׁפִּיל) miscarrying → שָׁכַל hif.), Jb 10₁₈ 31₁₅ 38₈;

—b. מִרְחָם from the womb Is 46₃ Jr 1₅ 20₁₇ Ps 22₁₁ 58₄ Jb 3₁₁;

—c. expressions: with הָרָה Jr 20₁₇; with עוֹלָם הָרָה עוֹלָם; with מִרְחָמָה הָרָה עוֹלָם Nu 12₁₂ Jr 1₅ 20₁₈ Jb 38₈ (sbj. יָם), with hif. Jb 10₁₈; with כּוֹן pol. (בְּרָחַם) Jb 31₁₅ (textual emendation); with סָגַר and בָּעַד רָחֵם 1S 1_{5f}; with עָצַר and כָּל־רָחַם בָּעַד Gn 20₁₈; cf. עָצַר רָחַם the barren womb Pr 30₁₆; with פָּתַח (אֶת־רָחֵמָה) Gn 29₃₁ 30₂₂;

—d. פָּטַר רָחַם → פָּטַר; רָחַם פָּטַרְתָּ כָּל־ → פָּטַרְתָּ*;

—e. cj.: i. Ps 110₃ for מִשְׁחָר מִרְחָם prp. שָׁחַר מִ' (e.g. KBL; BHS);

—ii. Jb 24₂₀ for מִתְקַן רָחַם (יִשְׁכַּחֵהוּ) prp. רָחַב מִקְמוֹ רָחַב the market-place of his town forgets him (KBL; see also Fohrer KAT 16:368, 369) :: M. Pope Job 195; TOB: MT the womb forgets him; but the context actually seems to demand the cj., see Fohrer loc. cit.; see above, sv. I רָחַב 3. †

Der. רָחַמִּים, by-form רָחַם.

8757 רָחֵם

רָחֵם: → רָחַם.

8758 רָחֵם

*רָחֵם: < רָחַם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456k; Moabite רָחַמַת (pl. abs.) slave women (Mesha. 17; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 278; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1071, *rḥmh* II: female slave, or possibly pregnant woman); cf. Ug.: 1. *rḥm* maiden, maid (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2321; Aistleitner 2502; Driver *Myths*² 157b), epithet of Anat (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 6:ii:27: *rḥm* 'nt); cf. Caquot-S. *Textes* 258^b; 2. *rḥmy* "the merciful (one)" (Driver *Myths*² 123¹⁰), Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 23:13, 16, 28 (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2321; Aistleitner 2503; Driver *Myths*² 157b): either an independent name of a feminine deity, or an epithet of *Aṭirat*, or Anat, on which see Gese-H. *Religionen* 149; Caquot-S. *Textes* 371^m; Driver *Myths*² 123¹⁰, see further A.S. Kapelrud *The Violent Goddess* 34-37: dual רָחַמַתִּים: a figure of speech: רָחַם רָחַם Ju 5₃₀: one or two laps, a euphemism for vaginas, meaning one or two women as spoils of war, bed-mates, in vulgar conversation of soldiers; cf. J. Gray *Joshua, Judges and Ruth* 293: an allusion to the fate of captured maidens as concubines. †

8759 רָחַמִּים

רָחַמִּים: SamP. *rēm̄m̄m*; abstract pl. of רָחַם (רָחַם), on this pl. see Dhorme *Emploi* 134 and Michel *Grundlegung* 1:88; MHeb. רָחַמִּים, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 204) רָחַמִּים; Sam., JArm. רָחַמִּין, → BArm., also for the citations from the other Arm. dialects; see also Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 277, *rḥm* II, Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1069, *rḥm* III; cf. JArm. רָחַמַתִּים; Syr. *reḥmātā* love, *rāḥmūtā* friendship corresponding to Mnd. *rahmuta* love, compassion, mercy (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 419b); Sam. רָחַם, רָחַים (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:461), רָחֵמו (rā'emu) לִירֵךְ בְּרָחֵמו וַיִּתֵּי לִירֵךְ equivalent to באהבה וַיִּבּוֹא אֵלָיךְ (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2: p. 70,

‘Amram Dare 13:8); OSArb. *rhmt* (Conti *Chrest.* 240a) compassion; Eth. *mēh̄rat* (Dillmann *Lex.* 158) mercy, compassion; Arb. *rahmat* mercy, compassion, grace: cs. רַחֲמֵי, sf. רַחֲמֵיךָ, רַחֲמֵי, רַחֲמֵיהָ; cj. **Zeph 1**₁₇ for וְלִחְמָם prp. וְלִחָם or וְרַחֲמֵיהֶם, see KBL; BHS: (Stoebe VT 2 (1952) 245-247; THAT 2:762f, 767): **a feeling of love, loving sensation, mercy** (originally designated the seat of this feeling, meaning bowels, inner parts of the body, the inner person).

—1. רַחֲמֵים in human (or neighbourly) relations:

—a. the inner being **Pr 12**₁₀ וְרַחֲמֵי וְרַחֲמֵי אֲכֹזְרֵי וְרַחֲמֵי;

—b. cj. **Zeph 1**₁₇ (see above) with כְּמוֹר nif., the inner self, inner being, with עַל of a mother’s love for her child **1K 3**₂₆, with אֵל of brotherly love among siblings **Gn 43**₃₀;

—c. with שַׁחַת pi. (sbj. אֲרוֹם) רַחֲמֵי **Am 1**₁₁ meaning his brotherliness (Jepsen *KerDog.* 7 (1961) 262 and Rudolph *KAT* 13/2:125, 127), or his compassion (Wolff *BK* 14/2:159, 161, 194f), or his mercy (THAT 2:763) :: Fishbane *JBL* 89 (1970) 313-318 and Coote *JBL* 90 (1971) 206-208: רַחֲמֵים a technical, contractual term, cf. THAT 2:763;

—d. expressions:

—i. לִפְנֵי לְרַחֵם לְרַחֵם לְרַחֵם לְרַחֵם לְרַחֵם **2C 30**₉ (textual emendation, see BHS) to find mercy with;

—ii. לִפְנֵי לְרַחֵם לְרַחֵם לְרַחֵם לְרַחֵם לְרַחֵם **Gn 43**₁₄, **1K 8**₅₀ **Ps 106**₄₆ **Da 1**₉ **Neh 1**₁₁ to let someone find mercy with (or as 2 c ii); cf. *EgArm.* שִׁים פִּי לְרַחֲמֵן קָדָם (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 31, 2; see Gesenius-B.);

—iii. עֲשֵׂה חֶסֶד וְרַחֲמֵים פִּי to show friendliness and mercy to someone **Zech 7**₉.

—2. רַחֲמֵים in connection with God (יְהוָה):

—a. expressions in which יְהוָה is more precisely determined by the adj. רַב בְּרַחֲמֵיךָ **Da 9**₁₈ **Neh 9**₁₉₋₃₁, רַבִּים בְּרַחֲמֵיךָ **Neh 9**₂₇ cf. 28; רַבִּים רַחֲמֵיךָ **2S 24**_{14(Q)}, **1C 21**₁₃ (+ מְאֹד); רַבִּים רַחֲמֵיךָ **Ps 119**₁₅₆, cf. רַבִּים רַחֲמֵיךָ **Ps 51**₃ **69**₁₇;

—b. nominal expressions (expressions in nominal clauses): וְרַחֲמֵיךָ הַמּוֹן מֵעֵיךָ the seething (boiling) of your inner being and of your mercy **Is 63**₁₅; עַל-כָּל-מַעֲשֵׂי רַחֲמֵיךָ **Ps 145**₉; לְאֲדֹנָי אֱלֹהֵינוּ הָרַחֲמִים **Da 9**₉;

—c. verbal expressions:

—i. אֶסְפֶּה אֶת-הָרַחֲמֵיךָ **Jr 16**₅, אֶרְשׁ בְּרַחֲמֵיךָ **Hos 2**₂₁, בּוֹא רַחֲמֵיךָ (with acc. of the person) **Ps 119**₇₇, גָּמַל רַחֲמֵיךָ **Is 63**₇, זָכַר רַחֲמֵיךָ (impv.) **Ps 25**₆, כָּלֵא רַחֲמֵיךָ (לא) **Ps 40**₁₂, כָּלוּ רַחֲמֵיךָ **Lam 3**₂₂, נִצַּל רַחֲמֵיךָ hif. **Neh 9**₂₈;

—ii. נָתַן רַ' לְ; לְרַנְצַל פְּרַחְמִיךָ 1K 8₅₀ Ps 106₄₆ Da 1₉ Neh 1₁₁ see above 1 d ii; לְ; שִׁים רַ' לְ; to give someone mercy Dt 13₁₈ Jr 42₁₂ corresponding to לְ; שִׁים רַ' לְ; Is 47₆;

—iii. עָטַר pi. וְרַחֲמִים חָסַד Ps 103₄, גְּדֹלִים קִבֵּץ בְּרַ' pi. Is 54₇; קָרַם pi., sbj. רַחֲמִיךָ Ps 79₈ → קָרַם pi. 2 a; קָפַץ רַחֲמָיו to close off his mercy Ps 77₁₀, לְ; שׁוּב בְּרַחֲמִים לְ; to turn back in mercy towards, return with compassion for Zech 1₁₆.

—3. רַחֲמִים together with חָסַד, see Gesenius-B.; Stoebe VT 2 (1952) 245-247; THAT 2:767f:

—a. with sing. חָסַד Jr 16₅ Hos 2₂₁ Zech 7₉ Ps 51₃ 69₁₇ 103₄;

—b. with pl. of חָסַד Is 63₇ Ps 25₆ Lam 3₂₂; 4. cj. ? Hos 11₈ for נַחֲמִי prp. with Theodotion רַחֲמִי (e.g. KBL; cf. BHS), but the MT is to be preferred, even if the exact sense of נַחֲמִי is questionable: Rudolph KAT 13/1:208, 212 compassion; Wolff BK 14/1²:246, 249 regret; similarly Jacob CAT 11a:82: regret mixed with compassion and mercy; see also נַחֲמִים. †

8760 רַחֲמָנִי

*רחם: adj. רַחֲמָנִי + ī, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501y; Arm. loanword (Wagner *Aramäismen* 283); MHeb. רַחֲמָנִי and fem. רַחֲמָנִית; EgArm. Palm. (רחמני) (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 278; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1071: divine epithet, as in *mr' 'Im' tb' wrhmn'* the lord of the universe, the good and merciful one); Sam. רַחֲמָנִי *rēmmān* merciful; Syr. *rahmānā*; CPArm. *rḥmn*; Mnd. *rahmana* merciful, compassionate, loving (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 419b) > Arb. *rahmān* (see Wagner loc. cit.) epithet of Allah, and OSArb. *rḥmn* (Conti *Chrest.* 240a) divine epithet: pl. fem. רַחֲמָנִיּוֹת (with נְשִׂים יְרִי): **compassionate, tender, sensitive** Lam 4₁₀. †

8761 רַחַף

רַחַף: the vb. is found neither in Dalman *Wb.* nor in Levy *Wb.*, but it does occur in a later Jewish interpretation of Gn 1₂: like a bird, that moves its wings back and forth (Grünbaum ZDMG 39 (1885) 607), cited in W.H. Schmidt *Die Schöpfungsgeschichte der Priesterschrift* 83²; cf. Gesenius-B.; KBL; the etymology with regard to the basic meaning of the verb is disputed; Kilian (VT 16 (1966) 434ff) traces an Egyptian origin for the expression מְרַחֶפֶת ... רַחַף :: Dietrich-Loretz OLZ 62 (1967) 548; Ug. *rḥp* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2327; Aistleitner 2508; Driver *Myths*² 158a; K. Aartun *Die Partikeln im Ugaritischen* 2:51) to hover, flutter, so also Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 108:8f: *'nt di (diy) dit rḥpt [b šm] m rmm* Anath with her wings, she who flies, who hovers against the highest heaven; thus Dietrich-Loretz UF 12 (1980) 174, 176; Syr. *rḥep* to brood, incubate; to shade, protect; Arb. *rahafa* to quake (of the earth), to tremble (of an old man), see KBL; cf. Dozy 1:539f *rḥf*: a bird tracing out circles in the air .

qal: pf. רַחַפוּ עֲצֻמוֹתַי רַחַפוּ Jr 23₉ to tremble. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 139: to set quivering, meaning to hover with fluttering wings, characteristic flying behaviour of birds of prey): impf. יְרַחֵף; pt. fem. מְרַחֶפֶת: to **hover and tremble** (KBL); this translation is fitting for Dt 32₁₁ (sbj. נְשָׂר), though less so for Gn 1₂, where simply “to hover” (while moving back and forth constantly) is probably more fitting; cf. Sept. πνεῦμα θεοῦ ἐφέρετο, Vet. Lat. and Vulg. *spiritus Dei (super) ferebatur*; so e.g.

with Schmidt *Die Schöpfungsgeschichte* 82f, and Westermann BK 1/1:107, 148, and O.H. Steck *Der Schöpfungsbericht der Priesterschrift* 233. †

8762 רחץ

רחץ: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 204) to wash, bathe the body (Dam. 11:1); Heb. inscr. (Sam. Ostraca) שמן רחץ (= *šemen rāhūs*) washed (i.e. purified) oil, see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 278; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1072, *rḥš* II, notes Donner-R. *Inschriften* text 186:3, oil for washing, meaning oil for personal hygiene, cosmetic oil; Sasson JSS 26 (1981) 1-5; EgArm. רחע (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 278; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1072, *rḥš* I: vb. qal, to wash; cf. Greenfield *Orientalia* 29 (1960) 99f; Sam. (רחע <) רעע translated כבס (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:494f) probably also JArm. (Ben Hayyim *Tarbiz* 19:200); Ug. *rḥš* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2323; Aistleitner 2504; Driver *Myths*² 157b) to wash over, wash, Gt-form: to wash oneself; cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 211 entry 253: *yšq* parallel with *rḥš*; *rḥš* with various prepositions, see Pardee UF 7 (1975) 369; Akk. *raḥāšu(m)* (AHw. 942f) to overflow, wash; Eth. *rēḫēda/raḥaša* (Dillmann *Lex.* 274; cf. Leslau 50) to sweat; Arb. *raḥaḍa* to rinse, wash; Eg. *rḥt* to wash (Erman-G. 2:448).

qal: pf. רָחַץ, רָחַץ/תָּחַץ, רָחַץ/תָּחַץ; impf. יִרְחֹץ/יִרְחֹץ, יִרְחֹץ/יִרְחֹץ; sf. יִרְחֹץ; impv. רָחֵץ, רָחֵץ; inf. cs. רָחֹץ, רָחֹץ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 316d; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §65, 1a); pt. fem. רָחֲצָה, pl. רָחֲצוּת.

—1. to **douse with water, wash off, wash** (:: כַּבֵּס):

—a. feet (Dalman *Arbeit* 6:137) **Gn 18₄ 19₂ 24₃₂ 43₂₄ Ex 30₁₉₋₂₁ 40₃₁ Ju 19₂₁ 1S 25₄₁ 2S 11₈ Song 5₃;**

—b. hands (Dalman *Arbeit* 6 l.c.) **Ex 30₁₉₋₂₁ 40₃₁ Dt 21₆ Ps 26₆ 73₁₃ (כַּפַּיִם);**

—c. face **Gn 43₃₁.**

—2. to **wash oneself** (abs.) **Ex 40₃₂ Is 1₁₆ Ezk 23₄₀ Ru 3₃; לְרָחֲצָה** (SamP. *alrāṣṣā*) for washing **Ex 30₁₈ 40₃₀ 2C 4₆.**

—3. to **bathe** (cf. C. Brekelmans UF 1 (1969) 10; J. Barr *Quaestiones Disputatae* 49f and Crüsemann ZDPV 94 (1978) 68-75, esp. 74):

—a. abs. **Ex 2₅ 2S 11₂ 12₂₀ 1K 22₃₈ (in blood), 2K 5_{10-12f} Song 5₁₂ (in milk);**

—b. with acc. בְּשָׂרוֹ his flesh, meaning his body **Lv 17₁₆; פְּעָמָיו** his feet (in blood) **Ps 58₁₁; cj. Ps 68₂₄ for תְּמַחֵץ** rd. תְּרַחֵץ (BHS); הֵלֵכִי my steps (in curds) **Jb 29₆.**

—4. רָחַץ בַּמַּיִם to wash (rinse off) with water:

—a. (with acc. of the person) **Ex 29₄ 40₁₂ Lv 8₆ Ezk 16₉; cf. רָחֵץ מַיִם** (abs.) to wash (rinse oneself off) with water **Ex 30₂₀;**

—b. (abs.) to **wash, bathe oneself** **Lv 14₈ 15_{5-8-10f-21f-27} 17₁₅ Nu 19₁₉ Dt 23₁₂;**

—c. obj. בְּשָׂרוֹ **Lv 14₉ 15₁₃ (בַּמַּיִם חַיִּים), 15₁₆ 16₄₋₂₄₋₂₆₋₂₈ 22₆ Nu 19_{7f}.**

—5. to **wash, rinse off**, with acc. of the thing:

—a. parts of the sacrificial animal **Ex 29**₁₇ **Lv 19**₁₃ **8**₂₁ **9**₁₄;

—b. excrement (בְּנוֹת־צִיּוֹן) → צֹאֵה **Is 4**₄. †

pu: pf. רָחַץ, רָחַצְתָּ:

—a. to **be bathed** (בְּמַיִם) **Ezk 16**₄;

—b. to **be washed off** (מִצֹּאֲתָרוֹ) **Pr 30**₁₂. †

hitp: pf. הִתְרַחֵץ **Jb 9**₃₀ (on the form, for the lengthening of the vowel before ח, see e.g. Bergsträsser 1: §28a): to **wash, bathe oneself** (K בְּמַוֹ שֶׁלֶג = Sept. Χιόνι with snow; Q בְּמַיִ שֶׁ בְּמַוֹ שֶׁלֶג = Pesh., Tg. in (with) water from the snow; Vulg. *quasi aquis nivis*); since the versions agree in reproducing שֶׁלֶג (on this, see esp. N. Peters *Das Buch Job* 107) it is improbable to assume the existence of II שֶׁלֶג soapwort (as e.g. KBL and Fohrer *KAT* 16:196, 199; NRSV, REB: I wash myself with soap), cf. ZürBib.; Peters loc. cit.; Horst *BK* 16/1:138, 141; TOB; cf. שֶׁלֶג 2. †

Der. *רָחַץ, רָחַצְתָּ.

8763 רָחַץ

*רָחַץ: רָחַץ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458t; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 204) 1QS 3:5: נִי רָחַץ washing water; cf. Akk. *reḫiṣtu/riḫiltu, riḫṣu* (AHw. 983) overflow, inundation; Eth. *raḥaḍ* (Dillmann *Lex.* 275) profuse sweat; Arb. *mirḥāḍ* wash-tub, lavatory; *ruḥḍā* feverish sweat: sf. רָחַצִי: **washing**: סִיר רָחַצִי my wash-basin **Ps 60**₁₀ **108**₁₀. †

8764 רָחַץ

רָחַץ (MS רָחַץ see BHK): רָחַץ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459z; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §34, 2a; cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:66f: **watering-hole, watering-place** (for צֹאֵן) **Song 4**₂ **6**₆. †

8765 רָחַק

רָחַק (: קָרַב); MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 204); Sam., JArm. → BArm., also for citations from the other Arm. dialects; for Palmyrene see also Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 278f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1072-1074, sv. *rḥq* I; Ug. *rḥq*; Deir 'Alla I 15 *rḥq* distance, interval (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 218, 307; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1074, *rḥq* II: *wšm'w ḥršn mn rḥq* and the deaf heard from afar); Akk. *rēqu(m)*; Arb. *raḥīq*: imported wine (Fraenkel *Fremdwörter* 158); OSArb. *rḥq* (Beeston *Sab. Dictionary* 117); Eth. *rēḥēqa*; Tigr. *raḥaqa* → adj. רָחֹק.

qal: pf. רָחַקָה, רָחַקוּ, רָחַקוּ/רָחַקוּ, impf. יִרְחַק, יִתְרַחַק, יִתְרַחַקוּ/יִתְרַחַקוּ, יִרְחַקוּ; impv. רָחַקוּ, רָחַקוּ; inf. cs. רָחַקָה, רָחַקוּ **Ezk 8**₆ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 354g; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §74, 2d): THAT 2:768-771 → רָחֹק): to **be far**.

—1. a. to **be distant**:

—a. מקום Dt 12₂₁ 14₂₄, מזרח the east Ps 103₁₂; מבֹלְעִים destroyers Is 49₁₉, מִשְׁפָּט 59₉;

—b. to remain distant צָדָקָה Is 46₁₃, יְשׁוּעָה 59₁₁, בְּרָכָה Ps 109₁₇ (cj. for וַתִּרְחַק read with Sept.

וַתִּרְוַחְרַח, BHS), מִנְחָם Lam 1₁₆; (Zion or Israel) מִעֵשֶׂק Is 54₁₄, cj. for רַחֲקֵי rd. רְרַחֲקֵי (BHS); (the sons of the gates) מִיִּשְׁעֵי Jb 5₄; עֵצַת רְשָׁעִים Jb 21₁₆ 22₁₈, cj. for מִנִּי read with Sept. מִמֶּנּוּ (BHS): from him, meaning from God.

—2. a. to distance, remove oneself (מֵעַל from God) Jr 2₅ Ezk 44₁₀; מֵעַל מִקִּדְשֵׁי Ezk 8₆;

—b. to be far, distant: מֵעַל יְהוָה Ezk 11₁₅, cj. for רַחֲקוּ rd. רְרַחֲקוּ (BHS) :: TOB: MT; מִחַבֵּק of embracing Qoh 3₅;

—c. to hold oneself aloof, distant from with מִן:

—i. from a person Ps 22₁₂ 35₂₂ 38₂₂ 71₁₂ Jb 30₁₀ Pr 19₇ 22₅;

—ii. from a thing מִדְּבַר־שֶׁקֶר Ex 23₇, מִתּוֹרַתְךָ Ps 119₁₅₀, מֵעוֹן Sir 7₂;

—iii. abs. Ps 22₂₀.

—3. cj. Mi 7₁₁ יִרְחַק־חֶק “distant is law”, text uncertain; the versions vary; for this (and more recent suggestions) see Rudolph KAT 13/3:128f, including:

—a. יִרְחַק חֶק the standard (limit) will be distant (I. Willi-Plein *Vorformen der Schriftexegese* 107, 108); cf. KBL יִרְחַק: will become distant, :: TOB: the boundary will be pushed back, far extended (NRSV, REB); rd. ? יִדְרֶה, thus B. Duhm *Anmerkungen zu den Zwölf Propheten* 54; Gesenius-B.;

—b. יִדְחַק חֶק the time is pressing (Gunkel ZS 2 (1924) 158), cf. HAL 332b (English edition 346a) חֶק 6; יִדְחַקְחַק (pe‘al‘al from דָּחַק to press on, urge → דָּחַק) each day presses on (Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 4:70, 71, and subsequently Rudolph loc. cit.). †

nif: impf. יִרְחַק: to **be removed** Qoh 12₆ Q (K יִרְחַק) :: cj. cf. Sept. Symmachus, Vulg., Pesh. יִנְתַּק to be torn in two → נתק nif. 1; cj. Mi 7₁₁ for יִרְחַק prp. יִרְחַק → qal 3. †

pi. (Jenni *Piel* 74): pf. רָחַק, רָחַקְתָּ; impf. יִרְחַקוּ.

—1. to **remove completely, send away** Is 6₁₂ Ezk 43₉; to extend borders (קִצְוֵי־אֲרָץ) Is 26₁₅.

—2. to **be far distant** (לֵב) Is 29₁₃, thus KBL; also Kaiser ATD 18:217 :: Gesenius-B.: as 1, so likewise Wildberger BK 10:1118, 1119: but his heart has completely alienated me. †

hif. (Jenni *Piel* 46, 74, 100, 109f): pf. הִרְחִיק, הִרְחִיקָה, הִרְחִיקוּ, sf. הִרְחִיקְתִּים; impf. תִּרְחִיקוּ/תִּרְחִיקוּ, sf. תִּרְחִיקוּ; impv. הִרְחִיק/הִרְחִיקִי, sf. הִרְחִיקוּ; inf. הִרְחִיק, cs. הִרְחִיק, sf. הִרְחִיקוּ.

—1. to **remove**:

—a. with acc. **Jb 11**₁₄;

—b. with **נָן** **Ps 88**₉₋₁₉ **103**₁₂ **Jb 22**₂₃ (or as 2), **Pr 4**₂₄ **30**₈;

—c. with acc. + preposition: with acc. + **נָן** **Pr 22**₁₅; with acc. + **בְּ** (בְּגוֹיִם) **Ezk 11**₁₆; with acc. and **מִזַּעַל** **Jr 27**₁₀ **Jl 2**₂₀ **4**₆ **Jb 13**₂₁.

—2. a. to **keep at a distance** (transitive) **Jb 22**₂₃ see above, 1 b; **Pr 5**₈ obj. **מִזַּעַל** + **וַיִּרְבֵּךְ**;

—b. to **hold oneself aloof from** (with **מִזַּעַל**) **Jb 19**₁₃, cj. for **וַיִּרְחֵק** rd. with the versions **קָן** (BHS; see Fohrer KAT 16:308).

—3. to **depart, withdraw, distance oneself** (inwardly transitive, see e.g. Bergsträsser 2: §19d; Jenni *Pi'el* 46, 100):

—a. **Gn 44**₄ **Jos 8**₄ **Ju 18**₂₂;

—b. adverbial: far, away: **לָלַכְתָּ הָרְחֵיק** he went far away **Ex 8**₂₄, **אֶרְחֵיק נָדָד** I would like to flee far away **Ps 55**₈.

—4. adverbial inf. (Bergsträsser 2: §12h; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §103, 2d), see also Jenni *Pi'el* 74f: to be separated by a particular interval, far away, distant **Gn 21**₁₆ **Ex 33**₇ **Jos 3**₁₆. †

hitp: impf. **תִּתְרַחֵק** to **depart, travel, walk far** (Smend) **Sir 13**_{10a-b} (in *a* :: **תִּתְקַרֵב**). †

Der. **רָחֵק**, **רָחֹק**, **מִרְחָק**.

8766 רָחֵק

***רָחֵק**: **רָחֵק**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464z: pl. sf. **רָחֵקִיךָ**: who hold themselves aloof from you **Ps 73**₂₇. †

8767 רָחַשׁ

רָחַשׁ: Arm. loanword ?; MHeb. qal to move (intransitive), hif. to move (transitive); JArm. **רַחַשׁ** pe. to move (intransitive), swarm, teem, af. to cause to swarm, let come into existence; Syr. Sam. *rāḥeš* to move (intransitive), to swarm, af. to move a limb, arouse thoughts, drive on, propel; Sam. **רַחַשׁ(י)** (MM 1:9; **נַחַשׁ** serpent Ben-H. *Tibât Mârqe* 12a); Arb. *raḥaša* to be excited, aroused.

qal: pf. **רָחַשׁ**: to **be moved, aroused** (לָבִי) with acc. (see Gesenius-K. §118, 4; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §106, 2f) **Ps 45**₂; cj. **Zeph 3**₁₇ for **בְּאַהֲבָתוֹ יִחְרֵשׁ בְּאַהֲבָתוֹ** prp. **יִרְחַשׁ בְּאַהֲבָתוֹ** he wells up in love (e.g. Rudolph KAT 13/3:291, 293) :: HAL 344a (English edition 358a, II **חַרַשׁ** hif., emendation: **יִחְרֵשׁ**); TOB **יִחְרֵשׁ** with Sept.; alt. MT (gloss), see Rudolph loc. cit.; cj. **Jb 20**₂ for **וַיַּעֲבֹר חוֹשֵׁי לְבִי** prp. **וַיִּרְחַשׁ לְבִי** (e.g. KBL; Fohrer KAT 16:323, 325) :: HAL 288a (English edition 300) II **חַוֵּשׁ** qal 1: to be painful; rd. **יִחְוֵשׁ**. †

Der. מְרַחֵשֶׁת.

8768 רַחַת

רַחַת: primary noun, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456k; MHeb. a wooden shovel for winnowing, corresponding to JArm. (Tg.) רַיְחָתָא; Ug. *rḥtm* (dual) the flats or palms of the hand (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2315; Aistleitner 2495; Driver *Myths*² 157b), cf. W.H. Irwin *Isaiah* 28-33, 95; Akk. *rittu(m)* (AHw. 990) hand; Syr. *laḥtā* the hollow of the hand (Brockelmann *Lex.* 363); CPArm. **rḥt* (Schulthess *Lex.* 193b) = *roḥtā/reḥtā* (Schulthess *Gramm.* §44, 1) winnowing shovel; Eth. *ʿērāḥ* (Dillmann *Lex.* 740), Tigr. *rāḥat* (Leslau 50) flat, palm of the hand; Arb. *rāḥat*, SyrArb. *raḥt*, see Schulthess *Lex.* 193b; Dalman *Arbeit* 3:111-122 (*raḥt*, also Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456k and Gesenius-B.) winnowing shovel: **winnowing shovel Is 30**₂₄ (:: מְזַרְהָה winnowing fork; Dalman *Arbeit* 3:123; BRL² 64; Reicke-R. *Hw.* table 1a). †

8769 רָטַב

רָטַב: MHeb. רָטִיב juicy, hif. to become juicy, make green, green; JArm. af. to become moist, damp; to moisten, dampen; Deir *ʿAlla rṭb* I 5 ? moist, damp (Hoftijzer-van der Kooj *Deir Alla* 222, 307); Akk. *raṭābu(m)* (AHw. 963b); Syr. *raṭeb*; Mnd. *RTB* to be moist, wet (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 432a: general Semitic); Eth. *raṭba* (Dillmann *Lex.* 319); Arb. *raṭiba/raṭuba*; the meaning to be moist, damp, also to be juicy, wet, is found consistently.

qal: impf. יִרְטָבוּ to be (become) wet Jb 24₈; cj. Jb 33₂₅ for רָטַבְּנָה prp. יִרְטָב → רָטַבְּנָה b ii. †

Der. רָטַב.

8770 רָטַב

רָטַב: רָטַב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466n; cf. Akk. *ruṭṭubu* (D-theme of *raṭābu*) soaked (AHw. 997b): to be in sap, of plants flourishing in the heat of the sun, as a symbol of the wicked Jb 8₁₆. †

8771 רָטַה

רָטַה: qal: impf. sf. יִרְטָנִי: Jb 16₁₁ rd. יִרְטָנִי, see by-form יִרְטָנִי. †

8772 רָטַט

*רָטַט: MHeb. pi. to hop, skip; JArm. pa. to cause to tremble.

Der. רָטַט.

8773 רָטַט

רָטַט: *רָטַט (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s :: Rudolph *Jer.*³ 292: Arm. loanword), → רָתַת: **terror Jr 49**₂₄. †

8774 רָטַפַּשׁ

רַטַּפַּשׁ: qal: pf. passive רַטַּפַּשׁ: Jb 33₂₅ text uncertain, the versions vary; suggested interpretations include:

—a. MT:

—i. quadriradical verb, meaning to be strong, fresh, qal pt. passive (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 353v; cf. Bergsträsser 2: §20e); NRSV: let his flesh become fresh with youth;

—ii. adj. with infix -t-, cf. Akk. *ritpāšu* very far (AHw. 990a); thus Pope *Job* 252, but a similar kind of suggestion can be found already as early as Perles in N. Peters *Das Buch Job* 379f;

—b. cj.:

—i. רַטַּפַּשׁ: to be rich, be fat, swell (HAL 363, English edition 379, טַפַּשׁ; Peters *Das Buch Job* 380; BHS); REB: his body will grow sturdier than it was in his youth (so also NEB, with marginal note: Heb. unintelligible);

—ii. יִרְטַב: it will become moist (Dhorme *Job* 459). †

8775 רַטַּשׁ

רַטַּשׁ: cf. נַטַּשׁ; originally Heb. > PalArm. meaning: 1. to smite, smash, dash to pieces; 2. to spread out > forsake, abandon; the first meaning is related to Arb. *latasa*, the second to נַטַּשׁ (for the phonetic shift *nt* and *lt* > *rt* see Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:222); for 1 cf.:

—a. MHeb. to smash, slap dough: Tosefta Men. vii:13 (parallel לַטַּשׁ MPes. iii:4; cf. HAL 502, English edition 528a), JArm. Tg. of נָרַע (Is 14₁₂), לָבַט (Hos 4₁₄), נָפַץ (Ps 137₉), hard (< hammered) of barley jPes. 30d; Sam. רַטַּשׁ to torture, מַרְטוּשׁ torture;

—b. to learn, teach Sir 8₈; for the second meaning (2) cf. MHeb. to abandon (M^Arachim 7: 4); JArm. Tg. of מָאָס (Lv 26₄₄), נַטַּשׁ (Jr 23₃₉) and עָזַב (Lv 26₄₃); MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 205) 1QM 11:1 pu. רִוַטְשׁוּ פִּנְיָהֶם, Sir 8₈ hitp. הִתְרַטַּשׁ; see Smend *Weisheit* 77; JArm. pe. to cast out, af. to leave someone lying down abandoned, etpe. to be abandoned, thrown away, cast out.

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 143, 242): impf. תִּרְטַּשְׁנָה, תִּרְטַּשְׁנָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 326k; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §70, 1): to shatter, dash in pieces 2K 8₁₂ (obj. עֲלֵלִים); Is 13₁₈: וְקִשְׁתוֹת נְעָרִים תִּרְטַּשְׁנָה and bows will shatter the young warriors, see Jenni *Pi'el* 242 :: cj. with Sept. קִשְׁתוֹת נְעָרִים תִּרְטַּשְׁנָה the bows of the young warriors will be shattered, so e.g. Wildberger BK 10:501, but see p. 504 for the cj.; the reading remains questionable.

pu: pf. רִטַּשׁוּ; impf. יִרְטַּשׁוּ, יִרְטַּשׁוּ: to be shattered:

—a. Hos 10₁₄ (עַל-בְּנִים);

—b. obj. עֲלֵינִי/עֲלֵלִים Is 13₁₆ Hos 14₁; Nah 3₁₀ on the impf. for simultaneous action see Bergsträsser 2: §7b 1, and Rudolph KAT 13/3:180, 181 :: cj. for יִרְטַּשׁוּ prp. רִטַּשׁוּ (BHS); cj. Is 13₁₈, see pi. †

—a. abs. cj. **Ex 23**₂ for רבּ prp. רֹבֵב legal opponent, see Noth ATD 5:138 (KBL) :: e.g. Childs *Exodus* 445; similarly TOB legal action, **Is 3**₁₃ **57**₁₆ **Hos 4**₄ **Ps 103**₉, cj. **Pr 25**₈ for רבּ prp. לָרֹבֵב → רֹבֵב 1 g;

—b. with אֶת, with, against **Is 50**₈ **Jr 2**₉ **Ps 35**₁; with עִמּוֹ, with, against **Jb 9**₃ **40**₂, with עִמּוֹד, with, against **Jb 13**₁₉ **23**₆;

—c. with לְ, for, on behalf of **Jb 13**₈ (לְאֵל).

—2. a. לָרֹבֵב רֹבֵב רִיב פְּלִיאַל to plead someone's (legal) cause **1S 24**₁₆ **25**₃₉ **Jr 50**₃₄ **51**₃₆ **Mi 7**₉ **Ps 43**₁ **74**₂₂ **119**₁₅₄ **Pr 22**₂₃ **23**₁₁ **25**₉, cj. **Lam 3**₅₈ for רִיבֵי נִפְשֵׁי prp. with Vulg. (Pesh.) רִיב נִפְשֵׁי (BHS);

—b. the vb. רִיב with acc. **Is 1**₁₇ **51**₂₂.

—3. לָרִיב רִיב אֵל to lodge a complaint with, complain to (Boecker 54² and 131; cf. Würthwein *Wort und Existenz* 114¹): **Ju 21**₂₂ **Jr 2**₂₉ **12**₁ **Jb 33**₁₃; ? cj. **Mi 6**₁ for אֶת־ prp. with Sept. אֵל־ (KBL; Boecker *Redeformen* 102) :: Rudolph KAT 13/3:106, 107: MT in view of (in front of) the mountains; MT also Wolff BK 14/4:136, 139, 146: רִיב אֶת/בּ to accuse (cf. I 2, II 1 b and 5).

—4. רִיב to attack someone (with reproaches), dispute with someone: with acc. of the person **Is 45**₉ **49**₂₅ **Jb 10**₂, with בּ **Hos 2**₄.

—5. רִיב sbj. God: **Is 19**₂₀ (see A 2); **Is 3**₁₃ **57**₁₆ **Ps 103**₉ (see B 1 a); **Jr 2**₉ **Ps 35**₁ **Jb 23**₆ (see B 1 b); **1S 24**₁₆ **25**₃₉ **Jr 50**₃₄ **51**₃₆ **Mi 7**₉ **Ps 43**₁ **74**₂₂ **119**₁₅₄ **Pr 22**₂₃ **23**₁₁ **Lam 3**₅₈ (see B 2 a); **Is 51**₂₂ (see B 2 b); **Is 49**₂₅ (see B 4).

C. other meanings and cj.:

—i. **1S 15**₅ וַיִּרְבּ following Sept., Vulg. from → אָרַב hif. < וַיִּאָרַב* (HAL 80b, English edition 83a);

—ii. cj. **Is 27**₈ text uncertain, for תִּרְיַבְנָה prp. יִרְיַבְנָה he disputes with her, see Wildberger BK 10:1013, 1014;

—iii. cj. **Is 34**₈ for לָרִיב צִיּוֹן prp. לָרֹבֵב צִיּוֹן who struggles for Zion's right, so Wildberger BK 10:1325, 1327, see also 1344 :: Driver JSS 13 (1968) 55: MT: רִיב a noun of agency of the same type as צִיר messenger, and קִיִּם* opponent, לָרִיב צִיּוֹן meaning for the defender of Zion; on this and further suggestions see Wildberger BK 10: 1327;

—iv. cj. **Am 7**₄ for לָרֹבֵב בָּאֵשׁ prp. לְהַב/לְהַבֵּת אֵשׁ (BHS) fiery flame, or רִיבֵי אֵשׁ fiery rain (Wolff BK 14/2:338, on this cj. see also Rudolph KAT 13/2:232);

—v. cj. **2C 19**₈ for וַיִּשְׁבּוּ וְלָרִיב read with Sept., Vet. Lat., Vulg. וְלָרִיבֵי יִשְׁבִּי (ירוּשָׁלַיִם) for the legal disputes. †

hif: pt. pl. cs. מְרִיבֵי **Hos 4**₄, textual corruption; cj. מְרִיב* (HAL 600b, English edition 635a), see further BHS; sf. מְרִיבוּ (K), מְרִיבִי (Q) **1S 2**₁₀, read Q see Stoebe KAT 8/1:102: to attack (with reproaches). †

Der. I רִיב, רִיב, רִיבָה, רִיבָה, cj. *מָרִיב, *מָרִיב, I and II מָרִיבָה; n.m. II יוֹרִיב, יוֹרִיב, יוֹרִיב, יוֹרִיב, יוֹרִיב.

8778 רִיב

רִיב, רִיב, רִיב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452q; SamP. *rib*; MHeb. dispute (Dalman *Wb.* 403a), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 205) see THAT 2:777: the linguistic usage corresponds exactly to that of the OT, and the extra-legal meaning stands in the foreground; for the sbst. in the cognate languages see רִיב: sf. רִיבִי, רִיבֵךְ, רִיבֵךְ/בֵךְ, רִיבֵךְ, רִיבֵךְ, רִיבֵךְ, רִיבֵךְ; pl. cs. רִיבֵי; pl. fem. רִיבֹת, רִיבֹת: either from a singular רִיב, as a pl. as well as *רִיבִים, cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:36f., 62f; or from a singular *רִיבָה (KBL); sg. לְרִיבֵי Ps 35₂₃ Secunda λερβι (Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 113): THAT 2:771-777 (with bibliography); see further Deroche VT 31 (1981) 408f.

A. in non-legal contexts.

—1. a. **dispute** between individuals or groups וּבֵין רִיב הָיָה רִיב בֵּין ... וּבֵין Gn 13₇, אֲנָשִׁים רִיב בֵּין Dt 25₁ (but see below, 3), Is 58₄ (parallel with מִצָּה), Hab 1₃ (parallel with מְדוֹן), רִיב לְשׁוֹנוֹת, dispute, contentious tongues (NRSV) Ps 31₂₁, Ps 55₁₀ (parallel with חָקֹם), Pr 15₁₈ 17₁₄ 18₆ 20₃ 26₁₇₋₂₁ 30₃₃;

—b. זִבְחֵי רִיב a man of strife Jr 15₁₀; רִיב הָיָה אִישׁ רִיב to be at odds, be in dispute with Ju 12₂; זִבְחֵי רִיב a sacrificial meal with strife :: KBL: in litigation Pr 17₁; רִיב עֲצָמָיו (K) the strife (in) his bones (limbs) Jb 33₁₉ :: רִיב עֲצָמָיו (Q) → רִיב 1 h.

—2. a. **quarrel, brawl** רִיב בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל Ex 17₇;

—b. struggle cj. 2S 22₄₄ (Sept. ἐκ μάχης λαῶν) = Ps 18₄₄ (Sept. ἐξ ἀντιλογιῶν λαοῦ) עַמִּים (מִ)רִיבֵי from the struggles of the peoples (THAT 2:773) :: Kraus BK 15⁵:282, 284: מִרְבֹּבוֹת עָם from an army without number; cj. Is 34₈ for לְרִיב צִיּוֹן prp. לְרִיב צִיּוֹן → רִיב qal C iii.

—3. in situations before they have become legal problems: **strife, quarrel** אֶל־הַמִּשְׁפָּט רִיב בֵּין אֲנָשִׁים (רִיבֵי) Dt 25₁.

B. in legal contexts.

—1. **lawsuit, legal process** Ex 23₃₋₆ (בְּרִיבֹ), Dt 19₁₇ 21₅ Ezk 44₂₄ Ps 35₂₃ רִיבֵי (parallel with מִשְׁפָּטִי), Jb 29₁₆, 31₁₃ (בְּרִיבֵי עֲמָדִי), Lam 3₃₆.

—2. a. **lawsuit, legal case** Dt 1₁₂ (רִיבֵכֶם collective) your legal cases; 2S 15₂₋₄ Is 1₂₃ 41₂₁ Jr 11₂₀ 20₁₂ Pr 18₁₇ 25₉ (רִיב רִיב), 2C 19₁₀, רִיבֵי רִיבֵי lawsuits Dt 17₈; cj. 2C 19₈ for וְלִרְיִב יִשְׁבֵי prp. וְלִרְיִב יִשְׁבֵי → רִיב qal III;

—b. רִיבֵי disputations Jb 13₆, see Horst BK 16/1:198f; THAT 2:775;

—c. **אִישׁ רִיבִי** my opponent (in the legal process) **Jb 31**³⁵, pl. **אֲנָשֵׁי רִיבֶךָ** **Is 41**¹¹ (see Elliger BK 11/1:142) = **רִיבִי** **Jr 18**¹⁹ :: HAL 419a, English edition 438b: cj. read **רִיבִי**, see I **רִיב***; cj. **Ex 23**² for **רָב** prp. **רָב** → **רִיב** qal B 1 a.

—3. God's lawsuit:

—a. i. on behalf of an individual or individuals, with **רָב רִיב** (→ **רִיב** qal B 2) **1S 24**¹⁶ **25**³⁹ **Ps 43**¹ **Ps 119**¹⁵⁴ **Pr 22**²³ **23**¹¹ **Lam 3**⁵⁸; with III **עוֹר** hif. and **קִיץ** hif. (**לְרִיבִי**) **Ps 35**²³; with **פִּלַט** pi. (**מִרִיבִי**) **2S 22**⁴⁴/**Ps 18**⁴⁴ see above, **רִיב** A 2 b; with **צָפֹן** (**מִרִיב**) **Ps 31**²¹;

—ii. on behalf of the people (of Israel) (with **רָב רִיב**) **Jr 50**³⁴ **51**³⁶ **Mi 7**⁹ **Ps 74**²²;

—b. i. against the nations **בְּגוֹיִם רִיב** **Jr 25**³¹;

—ii. against his own people (the inhabitants of the land): **עַם יְהוּדָה** **Hos 4**¹; **עַם יְהוּדָה** **Hos 12**³, cj. for **יְהוּדָה** prp. **יִשְׂרָאֵל** see Wolff BK 14/1²:267; **עַמ־עַמּוֹ** **Mi 6**².

C. expressions.

—1. as A: **בּוֹא בְרִיב** **Pr 18**⁶; with **גִּלַע** hitp. **Pr 17**¹⁴; with **הָיָה** **Gn 13**⁷ **Dt 25**¹ **Ju 12**² **Hab 1**³, **חָרַחַר רִיב** to inflame, ignite **Pr 26**²¹; with **יִצָא** hif. **Pr 30**³³; **יָשַׁב (שָׁבַת) מִרִיב** **Pr 20**³; **רִיב עָרַב עָלַי** hitp. to meddle, interfere in **Ps 26**¹⁷; with **פִּלַט מִן** pi. **2S 22**⁴⁴/**Ps 18**⁴⁴; **צוּם לְרִיב** **Is 58**⁴; with **רָאָה** **Ps 55**¹⁰; with **שָׁקַט** hif. **Pr 15**¹⁸.

—2. as B 1 and 2: **בּוֹא רִיב אֶל/עַל** **Is 1**²³ **2C 19**¹⁰; **גָּלַל רִיבּוֹ אֶל** to throw something upon, meaning to trust, commit to **Jr 11**²⁰ **20**¹² (textual emendation, see BHS); with **הָיָה** **Dt 21**⁵ **2S 15**²⁻⁴; with **חָקַר** **Jb 29**¹⁶; **בְּרִיבּוֹ ... נָטָה מִשְׁפָּט** **Ex 23**⁶; **רִיבְכֶם נָשָׂא** **Dt 1**¹²; **עוֹת אָדָם בְּרִיבּוֹ** pi. to oppress people in a lawsuit **Lam 3**³⁶; **עֹמַד עַל-רִיב** **Ezk 44**²⁴; **קָרַב רִיב** pi. to bring a lawsuit **Is 41**²¹; **רָב רִיב** **Pr 25**⁹.

—3. other expressions have been listed above, see B 3. †

8779 רִיבָה

רִיבָה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452q; only pl. **רִיבּוֹת, רִיבַת** (SamP. pl. *rībot*); see **רִיב** for the connection of this pl. with a hypothetical fem. singular, or as a proper pl. to be contrasted with ***רִיבִים lawsuits **Dt 17**⁸ → **רִיב** B 2 a; lawsuits, legal arguments **Jb 13**⁶ → **רִיב** B 2 b. †

8780 רִיבִי

רִיבִי: n.m.; < **רִיבִי***? (Noth *Personennamen* 201⁴; *Fschr. Stamm* 190f: short form, root **רִיב**) :: Dietrich-Loretz *OLZ* 62 (1967) 548: root *rby* to become great, large: the father of one of David's *šālīšim* **2S 23**³⁹ **1C 11**³¹. †

8781 רִיחַ

ריחַ: Is 16₉; → רוּחַ pi.

8782 רִיחַ

*רִיחַ: Is 43₁₄; → *רִיחִים.

8783 רִיחַ

רִיחַ: masc.; probably a primary noun (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457o; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:348 > §51a); רוּחַ B denominative verb hif.; MHeb., pl. fem. aroma, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 205) נִיחֹחַ רִיחַ; JArm. = MHeb. and pl. רִיחֵנִין a spice; Ug. *rḥ* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 3:ii:2f: *rḥ gdm w anhbḥm* the fragrance of coriander and purple snails (?), see Driver *Myths*² 47²), cf. Gordon *Textbook* §19:2308; Aistleitner 2494; Sam. Syr. *rēḥā*; CPArm. **ryḥ*; Mnd. *riha* breath, scent, incense (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 432f); Eth.^G *rēḥē* fragrance (Leslau 50); Arb. *rīḥat* odour, fragrance: sf. רִיחֹנוּ, רִיחוּ: **odour, fragrance**, cf. de Boer VTSupp. 23 (1972) 37-47, esp. 47; of odours exuded by various substances.

—1. a. שָׁדָהּ Gn 27₂₇, לְבָנוֹן meaning the cedars of Lebanon Hos 14₇ Song 4₁₁, see Gerleman BK 18:156, תְּפוּחִים Song 7₉;

—b. גְּרֵדִי (גְּרֵדִי) Song 1₁₂, שְׁמָנִים (ointments) Song 1₃ 4₁₀;

—c. מִים Jb 14₉;

—d. בְּגָדִים Gn 27₂₇, שְׁלֵמוֹת Song 4₁₁;

—e. בֵּן (רִיחַ בְּנִי) Gn 27₂₇, cf. רִיחֹנוּ Ex 5₂₁, אֵף (breath) Song 7₉;

—f. metaphorical רִיחַ (parallel with טַעַם) Jr 48₁₁: Moab which is like a good, aged wine (Rudolph *Jer.*³ 279).

—2. ceremonially: נִיחֹחַ (רִיחַ) Gn 8₂₁ → נִיחֹחַ a soothing aroma, on which see also Westermann BK 1/1:609.

—3. expressions:

—a. הִבְאִישׁ רִיחַ to cause to have a bad opinion of someone, REB: you have made us stink in the nostrils of Pharaoh (words of protest spoken to Moses and Aaron) Ex 5₂₁, נָתַן רִיחַ to give off a fragrance Song 1₁₂ 2₁₃ 7₁₄;

—b. with טוב Song 4₁₀, with מוֹר pt. nif. נָמַר (לֹא) Jr 48₁₁, with פָּרַח hif. (cj. qal → I פָּרַח) Jb 14₉ (מִים), with רוּחַ B hif. Gn 27₂₇.

8784 רִיחִים

*ריחים: Is 43₁₄ text uncertain, the versions differ, see C.R. North *The Second Isaiah* 123.

—1. MT: ריחים pl. on the sbst. *רִיחַ some kind of wide or low water-craft, a round boat such as the Arb. *quffa*, thus North loc. cit., on which see also Elliger BK 11/1:337f.

—2. cj. e.g.:

—a. בְּרִיחַי כְּלָאִים prison bars, thus Koehler *Dtj.* 20 and KBL 150a → בְּרִיחַ, cf. BHS;

—b. בְּרִיחֵיהֶם (כְּלָם) all their bars, thus Elliger BK 11/1: 331, 338;

—c. בְּרִיחֵהֶם their cargo ships, pl. of the sg. *בֵּר, thus HAL 146b (English edition 153a) VI *בֵּר;

—d. with Sept. φεύγουτας prp. בְּרִיחֵיהֶם as refugees, thus Westermann ATD 19¹:99, cf. BHK, or בְּרִיחֵיהֶם → בְּרִיחַ (HAL 149b, English edition 156b);

—e. for further suggestions see North and Elliger loc. cit., and BHS; of the proposed interpretations mentioned above the second (b) seems to deserve preference. †

8785 רים

רים: → ראם.

8786 ריע

ריע Jb 6₂₇: → II רע.

8787 ריפות

ריפות: 1. Pr 27₂₂, 2. רפות 2S 17₁₉:

—a. the versions differ; for Pr 27₂₂, Vulg. *tisanae* (= *ptisanae*) the trodden barley, separated from the chaff, barley meal; but differently in Sept. and Pesh.; for 2S 17₁₉, Sept. ἀραφωθ, Vulg. *ptisanae*, Pesh. *rūšā* barley groats (Brockelmann *Lex.* 722b), Tg. דְּקִילָן dates (?) (Dalman *Wb.* 103b; Levy *Wb.* 1:420a);

—b. the etymology of the sbst. is unclear, see Gesenius-B.: it may be traced either to an unknown root ריפ/ריף or, better, to the Arb. *rafata* to crumble, break into small pieces, sbst. *rufāt* an old and mouldering bone, or something broken in pieces, or crumbled (Lane 1118a; cf. Wehr-Cowan 348b: to break, reject, discharge);

—c. by following Vulg. at both places, and Pesh. at 2S 17₁₉, barley groats (or barley meal) would be the preferred translation; on 2S 17₁₉ see esp. Hertzberg ATD 10²:287, 290; Dalman *Arbeit* 3:271f;

—d. cj. חֲרִיפֹת grains of sand (Koehler ZAW 40 (1922) 17-20; KBL; also HAL 339b, English edition 353a), but this cj. is unnecessary. †

8788 ריפת

רִיפַת: SamP. *rīfāt*: (n.m.) name of a people: unexplained, see Westermann BK 1/1:676; Sept. Ριφαθ, Josephus Ῥιφαθης (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 102), *Ant.* 1: 126: Ῥιφαθαίους τοὺς Παφλαγόνους λεγομένους, on this identification with the Paphlagonians (between the Black Sea and Bithynia) see esp. Zorell *Lex.* :: cj. Hölscher *Erdk.* 45, 53 rd. Νιφάτης, a mountain range in Armenia, but see, conversely, Dillmann *Die Genesis*⁶ 172f; see further Simons *Geog.* §214: a son of Gomer, grandson of Japhet **Gn 10**₃; cj. **1C 1**₆ for **רִיפַת** rd. with many MSS, Sept., Vulg. **רִיפַת** (BHS). †

8789 ריק

ריק: MHeb. **רוק** hif. to empty out; also Sam. root **ריק** attested in **ריקן**, **ריקון**; JArm. af., to empty out, and also to pour out; Akk. *rīaqu(m)*, *rāqu* to be empty, unoccupied (AHw. 979), D/Š-theme: to empty, empty out, make empty; CPArm. **ryq*, af. to empty out; Mnd. *RIQ* to be empty (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 433b), *ARQ* II, pa. pf. *ariq* to pour (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 38b); OSArb. (Müller *Wurzeln* 57f) **rwq*, IV in *dyhrq* (the (divine) epithet, or the sanctuary of ‘*Attar*’ “he will let (the rain) flow”, cf. Gese-Höfner *Religionen* 243f, 268f; Arb. *rāqa* (*ryq*) to stream away, flow out (and also to shine, glow, burn); IV to pour out, shed, spill (Wehr-Cowan 371b), equivalent to *rāqa* (*rwq*) IV to pour out, shed, spill (Wehr-Cowan 368b).

hif. pf. **הִרִיקְתִּי**, **הִרִיקוּ**; impf. **יִרְקֶה**, **יִרְקֶהוּ**, **אֲרִיק**, **יִרְקֶהוּ**, sf. **אֲרִיקִם**; impv. **הִרְקֵה**; inf. cs. **הִרִיק**; pt. pl. **מִרִיקִים**.

General remarks: the absence of the qal is noticeable, and raises the question as to whether the hif. might not be a denominative verb from the adj. **רִיק**. The Aramaic dialects also suggest this possibility, while the Akkadian D/Š-themes and the Arabic IV-theme may be causatives of the basic theme, but not necessarily always.

—1. to **empty out**: **שֵׁק** **Gn 42**₃₅, **כְּלִים** storage pots, drinking vessels **Jr 48**₁₂, **חֲרָמוֹ** **Hab 1**₁₇, → II **חֲרָם**.

—2. to **pour out** **גִּשְׁם** **Qoh 11**₃; **זָהַב** **Zech 4**₁₂ (**זֶזְזָה־בַּ** = that which flows, drips, root **זִב**), see Rost *Credo* 70¹⁰ and subsequently K. Seybold *Bilder zum Tempelbau, Die Visionen des Propheten Sacharja* 27²¹, cf. Rudolph KAT 13/4:103, 104; **בְּרָכָה** **Mal 3**₁₀.

—3. **הִרִיק חֶרֶב** to draw the sword, but the interpretation of the expression is questionable: either:

—a. to pour out the sword, thus Gesenius-B.; or

—b. to “pour out the sheath” (**תַּעַר**) referring to the sword, meaning to remove the sword from its sheath, cf. Zorell *Lex.* 771a and Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §101 and 102 (: Akk. *kakkē tabāku* to throw down (one’s) weapons, AHw. 1295) **Ex 15**₉ **Lv 26**₃₃ **Ezk 5**₂₋₁₂ **12**₁₄ **28**₇ **30**₁₁; **הִרִיק חַנִּית** (→ **חַנִּית** HAL 320b, English edition 333b) **Ps 35**₃.

—4. to **leave empty, in want** **נִפְּשׁ רָעַב** the throat of the hungry **Is 32**₆.

—5. cj. **Gn 14**₁₄ text uncertain, for **יִרְקֶה** probably read with SamP. **יִרְקֶה** he mustered, → cj. III **רוק**, cf. Sept. ἡριθμησεν, Vulg. *numeravit*, Tg. **יִרְרִיז** pf. pa. and he girded, armed (Dalman *Wb.* 133a), see also Schatz *Gen.* 14 69; cj. **Ezk 24**₁₀ for **הִמְרִקְתָּ הַמֶּרְקָה** prp. (see e.g. BHS) **הִמְרִקְתָּ הַמֶּרְקָה** pour out the broth! (Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 556, 558); cj. **Ps 18**₄₃ for **אֲרִיקִם** rd. with the versions and **2S 22**₄₃ **אֲרִיקִם** (→ **רוק** hif.). †

hof: pf. הוֹרַק; impf. תוֹרַק (cj. see below): pf. to **be poured from one vessel to another** (of wine) **Jr 48**₁₁; cj. **Song 1**₃ for תוֹרַק prp.

—a. מוֹרַק (pt. hof.) clarified, with שֶׁמֶן fine ointment, thus Würthwein HAT 18²:38;

—b. sbst. תְּמָרוֹק (vb. מָרַק) the finest anointing oil, actually the oil of purification, thus Rudolph KAT 17/1-3:121, 122, also KBL;

—c. תוֹרַק on root II יִרַק yellowish, green meaning fresh ointment, thus Gerleman BK 18:94, 97, who discusses the versions; see further BHS. †

Der. רִיק, רִיק, רִיק, רִיק; the verb may be denominative from the adj. רִיק(י), see under רִיק.

8790 רִיק

רִיק: רִיק (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452q, substantivising inf., cf. רִיב and רִיב); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 205) רִיק (1Q Hab 10₁₂: לְרִיק); SamP. *riq*, Sam. רִיק, var. **Gn 49**₁₁ רִיקִם and רִיקִנו (Ben-H. *Tibât Mârqe* 49b); MHeb. רִיקִנוֹת; JArm. רִיקִנוֹתָא; Syr. *rayqānūtā*; CPArm. *ryqnwt* emptiness, vanity; Akk. *riqūtu(m)*, Middle and New Assyrian *rāqūtu* (AHw. 988b) emptiness: **void, empty, vain**.

—1. a. רִיק כְּלִי an empty vessel, actually construct state, literally a vessel of emptiness **Jr 51**₃₄, רִיק vanity **Ps 4**₃, רִיק in vain, futilely (sbst. in the acc. as adv., Gesenius-K. §100, 2b; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §106) **Ps 2**₁ **73**₁₃ **Is 30**₇;

—b. לְרִיק **Is 49**₄ **Jb 39**₁₆ and לְרִיק **Lv 26**₁₆₋₂₀ **Is 65**₂₃ for nothing, futilely, vainly (cf. on the use of לְרִיק Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107iγ); רִיק בְּרִי for nothing **Jr 51**₅₈ **Hab 2**₁₃, → *רִי 1 ii.

—2. expressions:

—a. רִיק as an (adverbial) acc., with אָהַב **Ps 4**₃; with זָכָה pi. (רִיק לְבָבִי) **Ps 73**₁₃; with הִנֵּה **Ps 2**₁; with יִצַּן hif. רִיק כְּלִי **Jr 51**₃₄; with עָזַר **Is 30**₇;

—b. לְרִיק with זָרַע **Lv 26**₁₆; with יָנַע **Is 49**₄ **65**₂₃, cf. **Jb 39**₁₆; with תָּם (כְּחֹכֶם) **Lv 26**₂₀;

—c. בְּרִיקִי with יַעֲרֵי **Jr 51**₅₈ **Hab 2**₁₃. †

8791 רִיק

רִיק: רִיק, רִיק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457o; the adj. is formed from the Semitic root *ryq*, and the vb (hif.) may be derived from this adj., see under רִיק; SamP. *riq*, pl. *riqem*; Sam. רִיקִן *riqān* (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:290) empty, metaphorical for people; MHeb. רִיקִן, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 208) רִיק empty (words); JArm. רִיקִן and רִיקִנָא; Syr. *rayqānā*; CPArm. **riq*, *rqyn* (< רִיקִן) see Schulthess *Lex.* 193b; Mnd. *riqan(a)*, *riqin* empty, void, bare, naked (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 434a), *ruqata* idle words (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 431b); the meaning is

always empty, but in JArm. it is also dumb, in Syr. it is poor and in Mnd. vain; Akk. *rīqu(m)*, Assyrian *rāqu(m)* to be empty, unoccupied (AHw. 987f), as in *ša niši rēqim* of those idle people (ARMT 2, text 9:6, cf. Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2:214⁶: fem. רִיקָה, רִיקָה, pl. רִיקִים, רִיקִים, fem. רִיקוֹת.

—1. a. **empty**: בּוֹר Gn 37₂₄, כֶּבֶד Ju 7₁₆, כְּלִי of a vessel 2K 4₃, שִׁבְלִים of ears of grain Gn 41₂₇; רִיקָה Ezk 24₁₁ gloss (Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 558), see above רִיק hif. cj. for v. 10;

—b. נִפְּשׁ an unsatisfied longing Is 29₈, cf. Wolff *Anthropologie* 33f.

—2. a. metaphorical for people, **empty, unprincipled**: רִיקִים אֲנָשִׁים Ju 9₄ 11₃ 2C 13₇;

—b. אֶחָד הָרִיקִים one of the rabble 2S 6₂₀, see Hertzberg ATD 10²:226;

—c. רִיק (parallel with נִעֵוֶר) empty (meaning poor) and shaken out Neh 5₁₃.

—3. **empty, vain**: דִּבָּר Dt 32₄₇; cj. Pr 13₁₀ for רִיק prp. רַע (→ רַע A 10) or רִיק (BHS); pl. רִיקִים something empty, frivolous, vain (with מְרַדֵּף Pr 12₁₁ (Sept. οἱ δε διώκοντες μάταια, Vulg. *qui autem sectatur otium*, Pesh. who pursues (runs after) vanity (*sərīqūtā*)), Pr 28₁₉ (Sept. ἰ δε διώκω σχολῆν ..., Vulg. and Pesh. as at 12₁₁).

—Additional remark: despite the rendering by Sept., Vulg., Pesh., the masc. pl. is noticeable, since one would expect instead, the fem. pl. רִיקוֹת as a neuter; so one reading which should perhaps not be excluded is “who pursues (harrasses) worthless people”, cf. הָרִיקִים 2S 6₂₀ see above, 2 b. †

8792 רִיקָם

ריקָם: רִיק with adverbial ending *-am* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 504k; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41, 6); SamP. versions overwhelmingly רִיקָם *rīqām*.

—1. **with empty hands**, i.e., without a gift Gn 31₄₂ Ex 3₂₁ 23₁₅ 34₂₀ Dt 15₁₃₋₁₆ 1S 6₃ Jb 22₉ Ru 3₁₇.

—2. a. **without success**, plunder 2S 1₂₂ Is 55₁₁ Jr 50₉; cj. Ps 25₃ sbj. הַבּוֹגְדִים for יְבֹשֵׁי prp. יִשְׁבוּ (BHS);

—b. Jr 14₃ unsuccessful (sbj. כְּלִיָּהֶם their vessels), meaning without water.

—3. **without possessions, family** (: מִלְאָה) Ru 1₂₁.

—4. **without cause** Ps 7₅.

—5. expressions:

—a. as 1: with בּוֹא Ru 3₁₇, with הִלֵּךְ Ex 3₂₁, with רָאָה (rd. qal for nif.) Ex 23₁₅ 34₂₀ Dt 16₁₆ (obj. פָּנִי and פָּנִי יְפָנִי), with שָׁלַח pi. Gn 31₄₂ Dt 15₁₃ 1S 6₃ Jb 22₉;

—b. as 2 a and b: with שׁוּב 2S 1₂₂ Is 55₁₁ Jr 14₃ 50₉, cj. Ps 25₃;

—c. as 3: with שׁוּב hif. Ru 1₂₁;

—d. as 4: with חָלַף pi. to plunder Ps 7₅. †

8793 רִיר

רִיר: probably a denominative vb. → רִיר; JArm. to secrete mucus; Arb. *rāla* (*ryl*) I and II to slobber, slaver, drool (Wehr-Cowan 371b).

qal: pf. רָר to let flow, secrete (זָבַב בְּשָׂרוֹ אֶת־ → בְּשָׂר 5) Lv 15₃, (SamP. *rār*); → רִיר. †

8794 רִיר

רִיר: probably a primary noun, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 451p; MHeb. רִיר; JArm. רִירָא, as also Syr.; Mnd. *rira* spittle, slaver, saliva (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 434a); Arb. *rayr* and more frequently *rayl*; the meaning is always spittle: sf. רִירוּ:

—a. spittle 1S 21₁₄ (with יָרַד hif.);

—b. mucus (from חֲלָמוֹת Jb 6₆; on חֲלָמוֹת ox-tongue, alkanet see HAL 308a (English edition 321a); alt. ? marsh-mallow, on which see also Fohrer KAT 16:160. †

8795 רִישׁ

רִישׁ: Pr 13₁₈, רִישׁ Pr 28₁₉ רִישׁ Pr 30₈; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452q: substantivising inf.; like the vb. רוּשׁ, this sbst. is found only in Hebrew, but it is not attested in DSS, even though the vb. is attested: sf. רִישָׁךְ Pr 6₁₁, רִישָׁךְ Pr 24₃₄, רִישׁוֹ Pr 31₇, רִישָׁם Pr 10₁₅: poverty, really being poor, the sbst. designates the condition of the רִישׁ; for a more precise delineation of the term, and a bibliography see רוּשׁ.

—1. Pr 6₁₁ = 24₃₄ (parallel with מְחַסֵּר), 10₁₅ (: הוֹן עָשִׂיר), 13₁₈ (parallel with קָלוֹן), 28₁₉; 30₈ Sir 11₁₄ (parallel with עָשָׂר), 31₇.

—2. expressions: with בּוֹא Pr 6₁₁ 24₃₄, with נָתַן (אֵל) Pr 30₈, with שָׁבַע Pr 28₁₉, with שָׁכַח Pr 31₇; with sbst. מְחַתֵּה (vb. חָתַת) Pr 10₁₅. †

8796 רִישׁוֹן

רִישׁוֹן: → רִישׁוֹן.

8797 רִךְ

רִךְ: רִכְךָ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453y; SamP. *rāk*, pl. *rakkəm*; MHeb.: 1. soft; 2. fine, slender, tender, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 205): 1QM 6:12 פֶּה רִכִּי tender-mouthed (of horses); JArm. רִכְרִחָא; EgArm. רִכִּיךְ (*Aḥiqar*

100, 105; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 280; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1076: *rkyk mml mlk* soft is the speech of the king); Sam. רכיך *rākək*; Syr. *rakkikā*; CPArm. *rkyk*; Mnd. *rakik* gentle, soft, tender, smooth 355b): רך, fem. רכה, pl. רפים, fem. רפות.

—1. a. **tender, weak**: ילד Gn 33₁₃, בן Pr 4₃, נער ורך ... בני is young and weak 1C 22₅ 29₁; רך in the same sense also 2S 3₃₉ (: קשים); עינים רפות (Sept. ὀφθαλμοὶ ἀσθενεῖς) weak eyes Gn 29₁₇ :: KBL: tender, sensitive;

—b. tender Ezk 17₂₂, according to the context, the adj. רך is used for the sprig or shoot of a cedar; the corresponding sbst. is perhaps גזע or נצר;

—c. tender, soft בני־בקר Gn 18₇.

—2. **spoiled, coddled**: איש Dt 28₅₄, הרכה (of a woman) 28₅₆, רכה (בת־בבל) Is 47₁.

—3. **soft, gentle, mild**: לשון Pr 25₁₅, מענה of an answer Pr 15₁, רפות soft, gentle words Jb 40₂₇.

—4. רך הלבב/לבב timid, fainthearted Dt 20₈ 2C 13₇. †

8798 רך

רך, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 455h; hapax legomenon; Syr. *rāk* (Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 730); JArm., Sam. רכיך, SamP. Dt 28₅₆ *rāk*, Sam., Tg. רכיכו: **delicacy** Dt 28₅₆. †

8799 רכב

רכב: MHeb. qal to travel by horse, so also DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 205), hif. to let (cause to) ride, cram full, etc.; Heb. inscr. Tell Arad 1:6f: *trkb* hif. to load meal on to a donkey, so Pardee UF 10 (1978) 291, 295f; similarly Otzen VT 20 (1970) 239-242: to load on to carts, wagons :: Cathcart VT 19 (1969) 121-123 and subsequently Sasson VT 30 (1980) 44-52: *rkb* hif. denominative from רכב upper millstone → רכב: *trkb qmh* to grind meal; Sam., JArm. רכב, רכיב pe. to ride, drive, af. causative: OArm. divine name *rkb'l* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 280; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3:58b), to be vocalised *rākib'ēl* or *rakkab'ēl* the charioteer of El, thus Landsberger *Sam'al* (1948) 45f; cf. Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2:34; EgArm. pt. sg. *rkb b[s]wsh ḥd qly[l]* the one who rides on a swift horse (*Aḥiqar* 38; cf. Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1076, line 2: riding), pl. *rkby swsyn* mounted on horses (Behistun 30, [45]), *rkbyk l' ḥzh* I will not see your acts of riding (*Aḥiqar* 205, Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1076, *rkb* VII: meaning I will not be ridden by you), haf. with obj. *ḥt'* arrow, meaning to lay the arrow on to the bow-string (cf. to load in Heb. inscr., see above), *l thrkb ḥtk lšdyq* do not shoot your arrow at a righteous man (*Aḥiqar* 126, cf. 128, 191; Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 287a, 310b; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 279f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1075, *rkb* I); Ug. *rkb*: 1. to mount (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 14:ii:21f and iv: 3f: *rkb_tkmm ḥmt*); 2. to drive towards (along), ride, in *rkb ṛpt*, epithet of Baal, meaning:

—a. the one who drives along the clouds, on which see esp. Mowinckel VT 12 (1962) 299 and Aistleitner 2511; or

—b. the one who rides on the clouds, the cloud-rider, on which see Gordon *Textbook* §19:2331 and S.E. Loewenstamm *Comparative Studies in Biblical and Ancient Oriental Literatures* 413, 418, but see also p. 417: רֶכֶב בְּעָרְבוֹת the driver of the cloud-chariot, see below 3;

—c. *rkb* *rpt* the one who mounts the clouds, thus Gray *Legacy*² 163;

—d. equivalent to Greek (Homer) νεφεληγερέτης the assembler of the clouds, thus Ullendorff VT 6 (1956) 194f and BJRL 46 (1963/64) 236-249;

—e. of these suggestions the last (d) is improbable, on which see Loewenstamm loc. cit.; while neither the second or third (b and c) can be excluded the first (a) is the one to be preferred; for further bibliography see Fisher *Parallels* 3: p. 458f; the root *rkb* occurs in personal names: *rakub-baʿl*, *ilima-rakub* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 72, 179); Amorite personal name *Yarkab-ʿsup* *ḏIM* (Addu) (Huffmon *Personal Names* 47, 261) which means ? “Addu (Adad) drove along”, a so called background name, see Stamm 79, 185f and UF 11 (1979) 756; as a personal name with *rakābu* in Ebla see UF 11 (1979) 278; Akk. *rakābu(m)* to drive, ride (AHw. 944f): 1. to mount, drive a chariot; 2. to board a ship; 3. to ride (a donkey or a horse); Syr. *rakeb* to drive, mount; CPArm. *rkyb* to drive, ride; Palmyrene *mrkb* pt. pa. or af. to ride a horse (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 279-280; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1075-1076, *rkb* I: pa. *šlm mrkb swsy* an equestrian statue); Mnd. *RKB* to mount, ride (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 435a); OSArb. *rkb* (Conti *Chrest.* 241f; Beeston *Sab. Dictionary* 117) root in the place name *rkbm* and in the ethnic name *rkbym*; Eth. *rakaba* (Dillmann *Lex.* 302f) to come upon something, meet, strengthen oneself in a matter, sbst. *rekbat* acquisition, discovery (Dillmann *Lex.* 304), see Gesenius-B.; Tigr. *rakba* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 156f) to find, acquire; possess, have; grasp, catch; to become rich; Arb. *rakiba* to ride, mount, drive etc.; on the basic meaning of the Semitic root see Ullendorff VT 6 (1956) 194f and BJRL 46 (1963/1964) 243f: to assemble, bring together, harness, as Greek ζεύγνυμι to ride :: Loewenstamm *Comparative Studies* 415: the basic sense of the Semitic root is to carry up, to lead up; further meanings can be derived from this, and in particular to ride (< to climb up).

qal: pf. רָכַב, רָכַבְתָּ, רָכַבְנוּ; impf. וַיִּרְכַּב, וַתִּרְכַּב, וַיִּרְכְּבוּ, וַתִּרְכְּבוּ; impv. וְרָכַב, וְרָכַבְתָּ, וְרָכַבְנוּ; inf. לִרְכַּב; cj. for בְּרָכַב K 2K 19₂₃ read with Q, the versions and Is 37₂₄ בָּרַב; pt. רָכַב (SamP. *rēkəb*, sf. *rikbu* (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:142 §2.12.7) but for Dt 33₂₆ see רָכַב), fem. רָכַבְתָּ, sf. רָכַבוּ; pl. רָכַבְתֶּם, cs. רָכַבְתִּי, sf. רָכַבְתִּיהֶם, רָכַבְתִּיהֶם: for bibliography see J. Wiesner, “Das Reiten im Alten Orient”, in *Fahren und Reiten in Alteuropa und im Alten Orient* 69ff; de Vaux *Inst.* 2:21-25 = *Lebensordnungen* 2:24-28; Mowinckel VT 12 (1962) 278-299; BRL² 250-254 (with bibliography); Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1584f; THAT 2:777-781.

—1. the most prominent meaning of the root *rkb* in the other Semitic languages (as Ugaritic and Akkadian) is to mount, to climb up, which is of less significance in Hebrew; according to THAT 2:780 this meaning should be considered for Gn 24₆₁ 1S 25₄₂ 2S 19₂₇ 1K 13₁₃ 18₄₅ 2K 9₁₆, cf. further hif. to cause to mount, see below, hif. 1.

—2. (usually with עָל) to **ride**, also includes to **mount** (see below, esp. under a and d):

—a. גָּמַל Gn 24₆₁ of a woman mounting a camel, 1S 30₁₇, עֵיר Ju 10₄ 12₁₄ Zech 9₉, see Koehler *Kl. Licht.* 56 and Rudolph KAT 13/4:177, 178; חֲמֹר 1S 25₂₀₋₄₂ of a woman mounting a donkey, 2S 16₂ 1K 13₁₃ Zech 9₉, אָתוֹן Nu 22₂₂₋₃₀ Ju 5₁₀ 2S 19₂₇ עָלְיָהּ, 2K 4₂₄ of a woman riding an ass, פָּרָד 2S 13₂₉ 18₉, בְּהֵמָה Neh 2₁₂;

—b. רָכַב to ride, רָכַב/רָכַבִּים a horseman: Lv 15₉ (with מָרְכָב saddle, see HAL 601a, English edition 636a); cj. 2K 7₁₄ for רָכַב סוּסִים read with Sept. סוּסִים סוּרְכַב; 2K 9_{18f} 18₂₃/Is 36₈ Jr 6₂₃, see Mowinckel VT 12 (1962) 279, 280; Jr 50₄₂ 51₂₁ וְרָכַבוּ סוּסִים parallel with רָכַב וְרָכַבוּ, Ezk 23₆₋₁₂ סוּסִים

רָכְבִי warriors ? riding horses, **Ezk 23₂₃ 38₁₅** כָּלֶם סוּסִים רָכְבִי; cf. **Ezk 38₄** וּפְרָשִׁים וּסוּסִים horses and riders; **Hg 2₂₂** סוּסִים וְרָכְבֵיהֶם parallel with מְרַכְבָּה וְרָכְבֵיהָ; **Zech 1₈** אִישׁ רָכַב עַל־סוּס; **Jb 39₁₈** לָסוּס וּלְרָכְבוֹ, **12₄** רָכְבוֹ, **10₅** סוּסִים הֶרְכָּשׁ, **Est 6₈** see below, hif., אֲשֶׁר רָכַב עָלָיו הַמֶּלֶךְ; **Est 8₁₀₋₁₄** (→ רָכַשׁ); **Ps 76₇** חַרְוֹת וְסוּסִים speedy messengers, who ride the postal relay horses **Est 8₁₀₋₁₄** (→ רָכַשׁ); **Ps 76₇** chariots and horses, cf. TOB; Kraus BK 15⁵:688: rider and horse (so also NRSV, REB), רָכַב meaning charioteer, as in **Ezk 39₂₀** (→ רָכַב);

—c. to drive: with רָכַב **2K 19_{23K} Jr 51₂₁**, with מְרַכְבָּה **Hg 2₂₂** (see above, 2 b); וּבְסוּסִים וְרָכְבִים בְּרָכַב to drive with chariot and horses **Jr 17₂₅ 22₄**, see Mowinckel VT 12 (1962) 285; רָכְבִים צְמָדִים אַחֲרַי to drive spans of chariot horses after **2K 9₂₅**, so Gray *Kings*³ 545 :: cj. צְמָד מֵאַחֲרַי → צְמָד 1;

—d. רָכַב abs. to mount the chariot **1K 18₄₅ 2K 9₁₆**;

—e. to ride or drive:

—i. רָכְבוֹ **Gn 49₁₇** (parallel with עֲקֵבֵי־סוּס) traditionally his rider, thus also Mowinckel VT 12 (1962) 288 :: H.-J. Zobel *Stammespruch und Geschichte* 5, 18f: his chariot-driver, סוּס meaning chariot-horse;

—ii. סוּס וְרָכְבוֹ **Ex 15₁₋₂₁** the meaning is disputed; for suggestions see THAT 2:779, 780 (with bibliography), which includes horse and rider, horse and chariot (cj. for רָכְבוֹ prp. (רָכַב)), horse and charioteer; see further Weippert ZAW 84 (1972) 460².

—3. **Is 30₁₆** (עַל־קַל נִרְכָּב), **Hos 14₄** (עַל־סוּס נִרְכָּב) with סוּס; in both cases, to ride is better than to drive, see further e.g. THAT 2:480 :: Mowinckel VT 12 (1962) 286: סוּס meaning a team of horses.

—4. רָכַב הַסוּס **Am 2₁₅**: traditionally the rider, thus e.g. ZürBib.; TOB; NRSV: those who ride horses; REB: the horseman; Maag 12, 98; Rudolph KAT 13/2:138 :: the one who steers the horse, meaning the chariot driver (charioteer), thus Mowinckel VT 12 (1962) 286; Wolff BK 14/2:160, 208; THAT 2:780; cf. also Rudolph KAT 13/2:149³¹.

—5. עַל־דְּבַר־אֱמֶת רָכַב צֵלַח רָכַב **Ps 45₅** (text uncertain): ride on!, thus NEB; see also e.g. TOB; cf. NRSV: ride on victoriously; Dahood *Psalms* 1:269, 271: ride triumphantly for the cause of truth; literally, Have success! Ride! :: Mowinckel VT 12 (1962) 287: lead your vehicle forward!, cf. already ZürBib.: with good fortune drive it for the cause of truth; similarly Kraus BK 15⁵:486.

—General note: the choice between translating to ride a horse or to urge on a horse is open, and depends largely upon the dating of the texts concerned; if they are ancient (or can be treated as such) to urge on is to be preferred (as in 1 and probably also in 2); but if they are later, then to ride is preferable, and this is assumed for 3 for reasons of content; on the other hand for 4 and 5 both possibilities need to be considered.

—6. said of God (אלהים, יהוה); here רָכַב, רָכַב consistently has the sense of to drive along, see e.g. Mowinckel VT 12 (1962) 296ff; J. Jeremias *Theophanie. Die Geschichte einer alttestamentlichen Gattung* 37; THAT 2:780f: רָכַב עַל־עָב קָל **Dt 33₂₆**; רָכַב עַל־כְּרוּב **2S 22₁₁/Ps 18₁₁**; רָכַב עַל־עָב קָל he who ascends on rapid clouds **Is 19₁**; רָכַב בְּעֶרְבוֹת **Ps 68₅** (see above Ug. *rkb* 'rpt) he who drives along on the clouds, cf. M. Görg UF 6 (1974) 57¹⁵ (with bibliography), Loewenstamm *Comparative Studies* 414; cj. **Ps 68₃₄**

כי תרכב על־סוסיך [ו]מרכבתיך, בַּשָּׂמַיִם prp. בַּשָּׂמַיִם (BHS); רָכַב בַּשָּׂמַיִם שְׂמֵי־קָדָם that (NRSV: when) you drive along with your horses and chariots **Hab 3**₈; on the text see Mowinckel VT 12 (1962) 285, similarly Keller CAT 11b:172², cf. Rudolph KAT 13/3:231, 235. †

hif: pf. הִרְכַּבְתָּם, הִרְכַּבְתֶּם, sf. הִרְכַּבְתִּיךָ, הִרְכַּבְתִּיהוּ; impf. וַיִּרְכַּב, וַיִּרְכַּבְוּ, sf. וַיִּרְכַּבְוּ, sf. וַיִּרְכַּבְוּ (ו)ִּרְכַּבְוּ, sf. וַיִּרְכַּבְוּ (ו)ִּרְכַּבְוּ; impv. הִרְכַּב.

—1. a. to **cause to ride**: עַל־הַחֲמֹר **Ex 4**₂₀, עַל־הַסּוּס **Est 6**₉ cf.₁₁;

—b. to **cause (make) to ride (mount)** עַל־פָּרֹדֶת הַמֶּלֶךְ/עַל־הַפָּרֹדֶה **1K 1**₃₃₋₃₈₋₄₄, cf. Brongers ZAW 87 (1975) 215;

—c. i. with בָּ to let someone ride upon a chariot **Gn 41**₄₃, **2K 10**₁₆;

—ii. to load on to a wagon **2S 6**₃ (with אֶל, MSS עַל) **1C 13**₇ (with עַל);

—iii. to carry or bring a dead body in a chariot **2K 9**₂₈ **23**₃₀, cf. Gray *Kings*³ 549, **2C 35**₂₄;

—iv. to cause to ride (or drive a chariot) in the wind **Jb 30**₂₂;

—d. עַל־בְּמוֹתַי אֶרֶץ הָרָפִיב (sbj. יְהוָה, obj. Israel) to cause someone to ride over the heights of the earth **Dt 32**₁₃ **Is 58**₁₄ :: Brongers ZAW 87 (1975) 212-216 on **Is 58**₁₄: I set you in possession of the heights of the earth.

—2. הִרְכַּיב obj. אֶפְרַיִם: to harness (yoke) Ephraim **Hos 10**₁₁, the vb. here means the same thing as to yoke the ox to the plough, see Mowinckel VT 12 (1962) 285.

—3. יַד עַל־הַקֶּשֶׁת to lay the hand on the bow (to prepare to shoot) **2K 13**₁₆, literally to let the hand climb to the bow, see Gray *Kings*³ 599; THAT 2:780.

—4. הִרְכַּיב לְרֹאשִׁי to cause someone to drive over one's head, הִרְכַּבְתָּ אֲנֹשׁ לְרֹאשֵׁנוּ you had men drive over our head (or ? collective, over our heads) **Ps 66**₁₂; cj. for sg. read ? with MSS, Sept. לְרֹאשֵׁינוּ; more precisely, according to Mowinckel VT 12 (1962) 285, you let men drive their chariots over our heads (cf. NRSV, REB) :: TOB you have permitted us to be treated as beasts of burden (i.e., yoked). †

Der. רָכַב, רָכַבָּה, מְרַכְבָּה, רָכַב. n.m. רָכַב.

8800 רָכַב

רכב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457q; SamP. *rəkəb*, Sam. רכב, רכוב **Gn 50**₉ and רכובא chariot; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 205) רכב horses, cavalry; MHeb. רָכַב and JArm. רָכַבָּה: the upper millstone (Dalman *Wb.* 403b); JArm. רכובא chariot; see also under מְרַכְבָּה; OArm. *rkb* war chariot (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 B: 2, and 215: 3, 10; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 280; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1076, *rkb* VI: chariot, or perhaps rider; cf. Noth *Könige* 216); cf. Akk. *rakbu(m)* messenger rider (?), also driver (??), see AHW. 947b, and also 1585a; Syr. *rakbā* upper millstone, *rəkūbā* a mount, chariot, column of riders; Mnd. *rukba* riding, rider, vehicle, running water (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 429f); Tigr. *rəkḇāy* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 157a) e.g. a troop of riders, pack animal; Arb. *rakb* mounted troops, column of riders, caravan: רָכַבְךָ, sf. רָכַבְי/בּוֹ/בָּה, pl. cs. רָכַבְי **Song 1**₉, but

on this, see below 6 b; for bibliography see under רֶכֶב; see further Y. Yadin *The Art of Warfare in Biblical Lands* 4f, 37f, 86ff, 297ff and Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2127-2130: **vehicle, chariot**.

—1. collective (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 60): **column, group of chariots Gn 50₉**; esp. **war chariot(s)**:

—a. together with:

—i. פֶּרָשִׁים **Gn 50₉ Ex 14_{9,17-18,23,26-28} 15₁₉** etc. → פֶּרָשׁ 1 a;

—ii. with סוּס **Ex 14_{9,23} 15₁₉ Dt 11₄ 20₁ Jos 11₄** etc. see THAT 2:778f;

—b. war chariots used by various peoples: in יִשְׂרָאֵל or יְהוּדָה **1K 1₅ 10₂₆ 2K 8₂₁ 9₂₁ 10₂ 13₇ Jr 17₂₅** and elsewhere; כָּנַעַן **Ju 4₇ 5₂₈**, פְּלִשְׁתִּים **1S 13₅ 2S 1₆**; מִצְרַיִם **Ex 14₆₋₇**, cf. פְּרִיעָה **Ex 14₉**, רֶכֶב וּפָרָשָׁיו, רֶכֶב וּפָרָשָׁיו **Ex 14₉**, סוּס פְּרִיעָה **14₂₃**; אֲרָם **2S 8₄ 10₁₈ 1K 20₁ 2K 5₉ 6₁₅**; אַשּׁוּר **2K 19₂₃/Is 37₂₄ Is 22₇**, on v. 6 → פֶּרָשׁ 1 a; בָּבֶל **Ezk 26₇**;

—c. i. עָרֵי הַרֶכֶב store-cities for war chariots **1K 9₁₉ 10₂₆** or under 2 a;

—ii. רֶכֶב בְּרִזָּל iron war chariots **Jos 17₁₆ Ju 1₁₉ 4_{3,13}** nine hundred chariots, כְּלֵי רֶכֶב chariot equipment **1S 8₁₂**;

—iii. see also below, 3; cj. **Ezk 26₁₀ רֶכֶבוּ פָּרָשָׁיו וְנִלְגָלִי** his horses and the wheels of his war-chariot → פֶּרָשׁ 1 a; חֵיק הַרֶכֶב the hollow (area at the bottom) of his war-chariot **1K 22₃₅**.

—2. chariot crews, meaning **war-chariot troop**:

—a. שֵׂר מַחֲצִית הַרֶכֶב the commander of half the chariot troop **1K 16₉**, pl. שָׂרֵי הַרֶכֶב **1K 22₃₁ 2K 8₂₁**, שָׂרֵי רֶכֶבוּ **1K 9₂₂**; corresponding to ? עָרֵי הַרֶכֶב (see above, 1 c i) the chariot-cities, more precisely, the cities for the chariot and their crews; רֶכֶב in the above sense also **2K 8₂₁/2C 21₉ (כָּל־רֶכֶב עִמּוֹ)**, **2S 10₁₈/1C 19₁₈** (with הַרְג);

—b. Elijah's honorary title רֶכֶב יִשְׂרָאֵל וּפָרָשָׁיו Israel's war chariot corps and its horses **2K 2₁₂ 13₁₄** (→ פֶּרָשׁ 1 e).

—3. an individual chariot רֶכֶב־אֲשׁ וְסוּסֵי־אֲשׁ **2K 2₁₁**; הַרְשֵׁנָה רֶכֶב the second chariot **2C 35₂₄**; הַרְרֶב **1K 22₃₅** (see above, 1 c iii); הַרְרֶב **1K 22₃₈**; רֶכֶבוּ **Ex 14₆ Ju 5₂₈**; בְּרֶכֶבוּ **2K 5₉ 9₂₁₋₂₄ 10₁₆**; cj. **Ezk 26₁₀** see above, 1 c iii).

—4. a column of chariots, > troop, column אִישׁ רֶכֶב a troop of men **Is 21₉**, see Wildberger BK 10:762, 766: רֶכֶב חֲמוֹר and רֶכֶב גָּמָל **Is 21₇**.

—5. רֶכֶב the upper of two millstones (Dalman *Arbeit* 3:210f; BRL² 232f; THAT 2:780; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1246f), see also Heb. inscr. with רֶכֶב: רַחִים וְרֶכֶב the mill, or just the upper millstone **Dt 24₆**, פְּלֶח רֶכֶב the upper stone of the mill **Ju 9₅₃ 2S 11₂₁** :: פֶּ תַחְתִּית the lower millstone **Jb 41₁₆**.

—6. various, special meanings:

—a. **Ps 68**₁₈ ... רָכַב אֱלֹהִים רַבְתַּיִם אֲלָפֵי the chariots of God are ten thousands of thousands (for the multiplicative meanings of the numbers see under רָבוּ, רַבּוּ), on the text see e.g. Mowinckel *Der achtundsechzigste Psalm* (Oslo, 1953) 41, 45: the accompanying soldiers are also reckoned along with the chariots, cf. TOB; Dahood *Psalms* 2:131, 142f: God's chariots were twice ten thousand, thousands were the archers of the Lord (→ שְׁנָאָן) :: Kraus BK 15⁵:625, 627: the chariots of God: ten thousand times a thousand

—in illustriousness, loftiness! (→ שְׁנָאָן); NRSV: mighty chariotry, twice ten thousand, thousands upon thousands; REB: myriads of chariots, thousands upon thousands;

—b. פָּרַעַה בְּרַכְבֵּי **Song 1**₉, the plural of the collective רָכַב, is found only here, and may be the generalising pl. of poetry, thus Gerleman BK 18:105 following Joüon §136j, or the so-called intensive pl. (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19b), thus Rudolph KAT 17/1-3:127, although he also considers the sg. רַכְבֵּי to be the original form (understanding רַבִּי as y-compaginis; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 525j; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §45, 3e), so also Würthwein HAT 18² (1969) 41, 42: (? harnessed to) Pharaoh's chariot ?;

—c. רָכַב in a disputed sense:

—i. סוּס רָכַב **Ex 14**₉ either the horses of the war chariot (Gesenius-B.) or the war chariot horses and their drivers (Noth ATD 5:81);

—ii. הָרָכָב (with עָקַר pi.) **2S 8**₄/**1C 18**₄ teams or chariot horses;

—iii. רָכַב rider, meaning chariot warrior, charioteer, thus Kraus BK 15⁵:688 on **Ps 76**₇ :: alt. cj. (→ רַכַּב 2 b); according to Kraus רָכַב next to סוּס in **Ezk 39**₂₀ also carries the same sense :: Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 924: horses and mounts; according to Mowinckel *Der achtundsechzigste Psalm* 281 סוּס וְרָכַב form a unit;

—d. i. cj. **2K 7**₁₄ for סוּסִים רָכַב rd. with Sept. ס' רַכְבֵּי (→ רַכַּב 2 b);

—ii. **Nah 2**₄ text uncertain, for the MT בָּאֵשׁ פְּלִדוֹת הָרָכָב prp., → *פְּלִדָּה/*פְּלִדָּה/*פְּלִדָּה;

—iii. **Nah 2**₁₄ for רַכְבָּה prp. with Sept., Pesh. רַבֵּךְ your greatness (Rudolph KAT 13/3:166, 169; cf. 4 QpNah 1:8, 10 רִיכְבָּה), or רַכְבֵּיךְ your war-chariots (Horst HAT 14² (1954) 160), or רַבֵּיךְ your encampment (KBL), or סְבִבֵּיךְ your brushwood (BHS);

—iv. cj. **Ps 76**₇ for MT prp. e.g. וְנָרְדָם וְרָכַב וְסוּסִים, → רַכַּב 2 b.

—7. a. expressions like 1-4 and 6: with אָסַף **1K 10**₂₆ **2C 1**₁₄; with אָסַר **Ex 14**₆ **2K 9**₂₁; with בּוֹא (sbj. בְּרַבְבוֹ/רַכְבּוֹ) **Ex 14**₂₃ **Is 21**₉, (בְּרַבְבוֹ/בְּרַכְבּוֹ) **Ex 15**₁₉ **2K 5**₉ **Ezk 23**₂₄ (uncertain text); with בּוֹא hif. (בְּרַבְבוֹ ...) **Is 66**₂₀, (בְּסוּסִים וּבְרַכְבּוֹ) **Ezk 26**₇; with בָּטַח (עַל־הָ' בָּטַח) **Is 31**₁, cf. 36₉; with בָּנָה (עָרֵי הָרָכָב) **1K 9**₁₉, cf. 17 **2C 8**₆ cf. 5; with I בָּעַר hif. **Nah 2**₁₄, cj. see above, 6 d iii; with לָבוֹא (רַכְבּוֹ) **Ju 5**₂₈; with רַבַּק hif. (sbj. הָרָכָב) **2S 1**₆; with III הִלַּל hitpo. **Jr 46**₉ **Nah 2**₅; with I הִמָּם **Ju 4**₁₅; with I הִרְגַּ 2S **10**₁₈ **1C 19**₁₈; with

זַעֲק hif. **Ju** 4¹³; with יִצָא and וְרָכַב **Jos** 11⁴, בְּרָכְבוּ **2K** 9²¹, hif. רָכַב וְסוּס **Is** 43¹⁷; with יתָר hif. רָכַב מֵאָה **2S** 8⁴ **1C** 18⁴; with כָּבַד nif. בְּרָכְבוּ **Ex** 14^{17f}; with כָּסָה pi. אֶת־הָרָכָב **Ex** 14²⁸; with פָּרַע בְּרָכְבוּ **2K** 9²⁴; with כָּרַח hif. **Zech** 9¹⁰; with לָכַד **1C** 18⁴; with לָקַח and רָכַב **Ex** 14⁷, **2K** 7¹⁴ cj. → רָכַב 2 b; with מָלָא and אִשׁ וְרָכַב אִשׁ **2K** 6¹⁷, רָכַב **Is** 22⁷; with מָנָה and רָכַב פָּרָכַב **1K** 20²⁵; with מָשַׁךְ and אֶת־רָכְבוֹ **Ju** 4⁷; with נוּחַ hif. II הָרַנוּחַ **2C** 1¹⁴ **9**²⁵, cj. **1K** 10²⁶; with נָכָה hif., obj. הַסּוּס and הָרָכָב **1K** 20²¹, obj. שָׂרֵי־הָרָכָב **2C** 21⁹; with נָפַץ pi. **Jr.** 51²¹; with עָלָה **Gn** 50⁹, cf. **Is** 37²⁴, cj. **2K** 19²³; with עָקַר pi. אֶת־כָּל־הָרָכָב **2S** 8⁴ **1C** 18⁴ (→ עָקַר pi.); with עָשָׂה and לוֹ רָכַב **1K** 1⁵, פָּלִי רָכְבוֹ **1S** 8¹², עָשָׂה לְרַפְּלֵי רָכְבוֹ to do to his chariots **Dt** 11⁴; with צוּה pi. and הָרָכַב אֶת־ שָׂרֵי הָרָכָב **1K** 22³¹ **2C** 18³⁰; with קָבַץ **1K** 20¹; with רָאָה (obj. רָכַב) **Is** 21⁷ וְרָכַב סוּס **Dt** 20¹, sbj. שָׂרֵי הָרָכָב **1K** 22³²⁻³³/**2C** 18³¹⁻³²; with רָדַף בְּרַ' רָדַף **Jos** 24⁶, אֶחָרֵי הָרַ' בְּרַ' **Ju** 4¹⁶; with רָכַב hif. בְּרָכְבוּ **2K** 10¹⁶, הַמְשִׁנָּה **2C** 35²⁴; with רָמָה (? cj. וְרָכְבוּ → רָכַב 2 e ii) **Ex** 15¹⁻²¹; with שָׁבַע and סוּס וְרָכָב **Ezk** 39²⁰; with שָׁכַר to enlist **1C** 19^{6f}; with II שָׁעַר hitp. עַל בְּרָכָב to break loose upon, storm against **Da** 11⁴⁰; with שָׁלַח and סוּסִים וְרָכָב **2K** 6¹⁴; with (לֹא) שָׂאָר hif. or cj. nif. **2K** 13⁷; with שָׁטַף to wash away **1K** 22³⁸; with שָׁמַע hif. סוּסִים קוּל רָכָב קוּל **2K** 7⁶;

—b. expressions, as 5: with חָבַל (לֹא) **Dt** 24⁶; with שָׁלַךְ hif. **Ju** 9⁵³ **2S** 11²¹.

8801 רָכַב

רָכַב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479 l; SamP. **Dt** 33²⁶ *rākkāb*; MHeb. → פָּרָשׁ; JArm. רַכְבָּא; Akk. *rakkābu(m)* 1. mariner, sailor; 2. like *rākibu* rider, meaning sexually active young animal; 3. “rider” meaning a wooden runner on stakes etc. (AHw. 948a); Syr. *rakkābā* corresponding to CPArm. *rkb*²; Arb. *rakkāb* someone who rides much, rider, professional horseman: sf. רָכְבוּ.

—1. charioteer, driver **1K** 22³⁴ (לְרָכְבוֹ)/**2C** 18³³ (לְרָכָב), with אָמַר.

—2. rider **2K** 9¹⁷, with לָקַח. †

8802 רָכַב

רָכַב; n.m.; Sept. Πηχαβ and Ρεκχα (2S 4^{5f.9}), Josephus Θαηνός (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 53); in linguistic form and meaning the name is inexplicable, see Noth *Personennamen* 257a; cf. Ug. *rkby* (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 330 entry 100) and *rakba* (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 361 entry 177) place name, a city in the kingdom of Ugarit; this name, which belongs to the root *rkb*, may be related to its site on the ridge, or crest, of a hill; see also רָכָה: pl. רָכָבִים → *רָכְבִּי.

—1. a Benjaminite, the son of Rimmon, one of the two murderers of אִישׁ־בַּעַל (אִישׁ־בַּעַל) **2S** 4^{2.5f.9}.

—2. the father of יְהוֹנָדָב **2K** 10¹⁵⁻²³ **Jr** 35^{6.8.14.16-19}, and as such he is the ancestor of the בְּיַת הָרָכָבִים **Jr** 35^{2f.5-18}; whether this is the same as בְּיַת רָכָב **1C** 2⁵⁵ is uncertain, on which see Rudolph *Chr.* 25 and cf. רָכָה; on the Rechabites see also Rudolph *Jer.*³ 227; Fohrer *Gesch.* 147; de Vaux *Histoire* 1:316; Abramsky *ErIsr.* 8 (1967) 76*; L. Bronner *Fschr. van Selms* 6-16; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1559.

—3. the father of one who took part in the rebuilding of the wall under Nehemiah (מִלְכִּיָּה בֶּן־רִכָּב) **Neh 3**₁₄. †

Der. רִכָּבִי. †

8803 רִכָּבָה

רִכָּבָה: רִכָּב (inf. with fem. ending, on the pattern **qatlalu*, see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 316d, 317g; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §65, 1a: **riding Ezk 27**₂₀ (בְּגִדֵי־חִפְשׁ לְרִכָּב), → חִפְשׁ and Akk. *hibšu* a tough wool (AHw. 344a; CAD *H*: 181, *hibšu* A: only in lexical lists). †

8804 רִכָּבִי

*רִכָּבִי: gentilic of רִכָּב 2: pl. רִכָּבִים: **Rechabite Jr 35**_{2f.5-18}, in the phrase בֵּית רִכָּבִים. †

8805 רִבְהָ

רִבְהָ: place name **1C 4**₁₂; Sept. (Rahlfs) ἄνδρες Πηφα, Sept.^{BL} ἄνδρες ρηχαβ (= רִכָּב); the site of the place is unknown, see Simons *Geog.* §322, 25; the identification with מְרִכָּבוֹת (הַ) **Jos 19**₅ **1C 4**₃₁ in Simeon is completely uncertain, on which see Rudolph *Chr.* 25. †

8806 רִכּוּב

*רִכּוּב: רִכָּב (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 473b, c; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §37, 6; JArm. רִכּוּבָה chariot; Akk. *rukūbu(m)* vehicle, ship, chariot (AHw. 994a); Syr. *rekōbā* chariot, vehicle etc.; Arb. *rukūb* riding, driving, travelling: sf. רִכּוּבוֹ: **vehicle, chariot Ps 104**₃ (עֲבִים רִכּוּבוֹ). †

8807 רִכּוּשׁ

רִכּוּשׁ: רִכָּשׁ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 473a, c; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §37, 6); SamP. *rākoš*, sf. *rākušu*; for Akk. *rukūšu* (Zimmern *Fremdwörter* 41 and subsequently KBL) see now AHw. 994a where the word is read as *rukūbu* 4 mount: הֲרִכּוּשׁ Bomberg, הֲרִכּוּשׁ Leningrad **Nu 16**₃₂, sf. רִכּוּשׁוֹ, רִכּוּשׁוֹ, רִכּוּשׁוֹ. †

General remark: assuming that the sbst. רִכּוּשׁ is to be derived from the vb. רִכָּשׁ (where see further), the basic meaning is probably to be taken as “that which is acquired, something acquired”, cf. גָּמַל: גָּמוּל, לָבַשׁ: לְבוּשׁ, יָבֹל: יְבוּל.

—1. **possession**, such as furniture, equipment, utensils **Gn 12**₅ **13**₆ **14**_{11f.16-21} **15**₁₄ **31**₁₈ (parallel with מְקִנָּה), **46**₆ (parallel with מְקִנָּה), **Nu 16**₃₂, **35**₃ (parallel with בְּהֵמָה), **Ezr 1**₄₋₆ (parallel with בְּהֵמָה), **8**₂₁ **10**₈ **2C 21**₁₄₋₁₇ **32**₂₉.

—2. a. **goods, equipment** of warriors (or as b) **2C 20**₂₅ (parallel with בְּהֵמָה, cj. with Sept. for בְּהֵמָה);

—b. spoil, profit **Da 11**₂₄₋₂₈;

—c. baggage, baggage-train of an army **Da 11**₁₃ (parallel with חַיִל).

—3. **personal property, lands** of the king:

—a. מִנְתַּת הַמֶּלֶךְ מִנְדְּרֻכּוֹשׁוֹ 2C 35₇, מִנְתַּת הַמֶּלֶךְ מִנְדְּרֻכּוֹשׁוֹ 2C 31₃, see Rudolph *Chr.* 304;

—b. הַרְכּוֹשׁ שָׂרִי the overseer, or chief administrator of the royal estates (or herds) **1C 27**₃₁ **28**₁ (parallel with מִקְנֵה).

—4. expressions: with בּוֹא (בְּרֻכּוֹשׁ) **Da 11**₁₃; with בָּזַר **Da 11**₂₄; with בָּלַע **Nu 16**₃₂; with בִּקֵּשׁ pi. (רְבִקֵּשׁ) **Ezr 8**₂₁; with הָיָה (sbj. רֻכּוֹשׁ) **Gn 13**₆ **36**₇, הָיָה (לְרֻכּוֹשָׁם) **Nu 35**₃; with חָרַם hof. (כָּל-רֻכּוֹשׁוֹ) **Ezr 10**₈; with יִצָּא (בְּרֻכּוֹשׁ) **Gn 15**₁₄; with חָזַק pi. (בְּרֻחֲזֻק) **Ezr 1**₆; with לָקַח **Gn 12**₅ **14**_{11f-21} **46**₆; with מִצָּא **2C 20**₂₅; with נָגַף and בְּכָל-רֻכּוֹשֶׁךָ **2C 21**₁₄; with נָהַג **Gn 31**₁₈; with נִשָּׂא pi. to support (בְּרֻכּוֹשׁ) **Ezr 1**₄; with נָתַן **2C 32**₂₉; with רוּם hif. 4 (מִרְרוּם) **2C 35**₇; with שָׁבָה **2C 21**₁₇; with שׁוּב (בְּרֻכּוֹשׁ) **Da 11**₂₈; with שׁוּב hif. (אֵת כָּל-הָרֻכּוֹשׁ) **Gn 14**₁₆. †

8808 רָכִיל

רָכִיל: II רָכַל * (J. Barth *Nominalbildung* §85f; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471p); SamP. *rēkal*, Sam. (**Lv 19**₁₆) adj. רָכִילִן, sbst. רָכִילֵנוּ, רִיכְלָנוּ, רִיכְלָנוּ; MHeb. רָכִילוֹת slander (Dalman *Wb.* 404a), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 205), רָכִיל with הֵלֵךְ to go about talking slander: **slander**:

—a. רָכִיל אֲנִשִּׁי slanderer **Ezk 22**₉; הֵלֵךְ רָכִיל to use slander **Lv 19**₁₆ **Jr 6**₂₈ **9**₃ **Pr 11**₁₃ **20**₁₉ :: W. Bühlmann *Vom rechten Reden und Schweigen* 238ff: רָכִיל originally (in the pre-Exilic period) had the meaning of gossip, הֵלֵךְ רָכִיל to go about gossiping, cf. **Jr 6**₂₈ **9**₃ **Pr 11**₁₃ **20**₁₉, and later took on the sense of slander, cf. **Lv 19**₁₆ **Ezk 22**₉; see also רָכַל;

—b. cj. **Ps 31**₂₁ for מִרְכְּסֵי אִישׁ prp. מִרְכְּלֵי אִישׁ before the slanderings of the people, thus e.g. KBL; Kraus *BK* 15⁵:392, 393; BHS :: alt. MT רָכְסִים pl. of → רָכַס * †

8809 רָכַךְ

רָכַךְ: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 205) **1QM 10**:3: רָכַךְ with לֵב to become soft, lose heart; JArm. pa. to make soft, itpe., itpa. to become soft; Ug. *rk* to be delicate, fine (Aistleitner 2510; Aartun *WdO* 4 (1967-1968) 290) Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 10:iii:27 impf. *yrk* it (cf. line 26 *šgrth* the young thing) was tender; see also Driver *Myths*² 133b; Ph. personal name *Šdyrk* the god *Šd* is tender, gentle (Benz *Names* 177, 326, 398), thus following Avigad *BASOR* 189 (1968) 47f; Syr. *rak* pe. to be soft, pa. to soften; Mnd. *RKK* to be soft, tender, yielding (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 435a); Arb. *rakka* to be weak, thin, needy; Coptic *lōk* tender, soft, *lēk* fat (Gesenius-B.), to be soft, fresh (Crum *Dictionary* 138).

qal: pf. רָכַךְ, רָכְכוּ; impf. יִרְכַּךְ: to be tender, gentle יִרְכְּרוּ **Ps 55**₂₂; to be timid, faint-hearted לֵב **Dt 20**₃ **2K 22**₁₉ **Is 7**₄ **Jr 51**₄₆ (parallel with רָרַךְ), **2C 34**₂₇. †

pu: pf. רָכְכָה: to be made soft, softened, soothed, wounds soothed with oil) **Is 1**₆. †

hif: pf. הִרְךָ לְבִי (וְאַל הִרְךָ לְבִי) **Jb 23**₁₆. †

Der. מִרְךָ, רִפְכִים*, רָךְ, רָךְ.

8810 רִפְכִים

cj. רִפְכִים*: רִפְכִים (pattern *qittūl*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480v: frequently in the pl., cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19b: pl. for abstractions of the verb): **Jr 30**₁₃ for לְמִזוֹר לְמִזוֹר אֵינֶהֶן דִּינֶךָ there is no relief for an ulcer, prp. לְמִזוֹר לְמִזוֹר אֵין רִפְכִים לְמִזוֹר דִּינֶךָ there is no salve for the sore, thus Rudolph *Jer.*³ 190; BHS; ZürBib.; NRSV: no medicine for your wound; REB: no remedy for your sore :: TOB: MT no one takes your concern in hand, meaning there is no adequate treatment for your sore. †

8811 רָכַל

I רָכַל: MHeb. רוֹכֵל; JArm. רוֹכְלָא hawker, peddler; MHeb. רוֹכְלָה to travel about; EgArm. pl. st. emphatic רָכְלִיא (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 38, 4), pl. sf. 2nd. masc. רָכְלִיךָ (Behistun 55; Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 253; see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 280; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1076): merchant; n.m. רוֹכַל (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 2:20, textual emendation, see Grelot *Documents* p. 269^u); Syr. *rakkālā* merchant, only **Neh 3**_{31f} for the translation of רָכְלִים, otherwise *taggārā*, on which see Brockelmann *Lex.* 731b and Landsberger *Fschr. Baumgartner* 187, *rakkālūtā* trade (Brockelmann *Lex.* 731); OSArb. *rkl* (Conti *Chrest.* 242a) to go about as a trader; Lih., Minaean personal name *rkl* (*rākil*), see Ryckmans *Noms. Propres* 1:200; cf. Arb. *rakala* to kick or shove (a horse) with the foot or leg (Lane 1148a); to kick someone or something (Wehr-Cowan 358b).

qal: pt. רוֹכַל, fem. רָכְלָת, sf. רָכְלָתֶךָ, pl. רָכְלִים, cs. רָכְלִי, sf. רָכְלִיכֶךָ/לְיָךְ.

—1. a. **trader, vendor**, esp. small retailer :: → סוֹחֵר, cf. Landsberger *Fschr. Baumgartner* 184ff; on the position of merchants in general, see de Vaux *Inst.* 1:121-123 = *Lebensordnungen* 1:130f; cf. Reicke-R. *Hw.* 636f: **1K 10**₁₅ **Ezk 17**₄ **27**₁₃₋₁₅₋₁₇₋₂₂₋₂₄, cj. **38**₁₃ for כְּפִירֵיהֶן prp. רָכְלֵיהֶן, **Nah 3**₁₆ **Song 3**₆, **Neh 3**_{31f} **13**₂₀ (מִמְכָּר מִזְכָּרֵי כָל-הָרָכְלִים) parallel with (מִמְכָּר מִזְכָּרֵי כָל-הָרָכְלִים);

—b. fem. the merchants of various cities: **Ezk 27**₃₋₂₀₋₂₃; Tyre (צֹר), רָכְלֵת הָעַמִּים **Ezk 27**₃, cj. **26**₂ for הָעַמִּים הָרָכְלִיִּם prp. emend as **27**₃ הָעַמִּים הָרָכְלִיִּם הָעִיר הַלְּחֹתֹת prp. but see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 607f on the MT.

—2. expressions:

—a. sbst.: **Song 3**₆ אֲבָקַת רוֹכַל the merchant's ground spice(s), see Gerleman BK 8:134; cj. **1K 10**₁₅ for מִסְחָר הָרָכְלִים מִסְחָר prp. (→ סִחָר) הָרָכְלִים הָרָכְלִים מִסְחָר the trade (profits) of the merchants; רָכְלִים עִיר the city of merchants (said of Babylon) **Ezk 17**₄;

—b. vb.: with חֹזֵק hif. 3 to restore, repair (sbj. הָרָכְלִים) **Neh 3**_{31f}; with לָיִן (sbj. הָרָכְלִיִּם) **Neh 13**₂₀; with רַבָּה hif. (obj. רָכְלִיךָ) **Nah 3**₁₆; with שִׁים בָּ **Ezk 17**₄. †

Der. מִרְכָּלָת, מִרְכָּלָה.

8812 רכל

II רכיל: Der. רכל* II.

8813 רכל

רכל: unidentified place name, in Judah **1S 30**₂₉; Sept.^A ραχηλ, ραχελ, Sept.^B (έν) Καρμήλ, from which often cj. פֶּרְמֹל, thus e.g. BHK; Zobel VTSupp. 28 (1975) 260; also Simons *Geog.* §685: פֶּרְמֹל = *Kh. el-Karmil*, 12 km. south of Hebron :: Stoebe KAT 8/1:509, 519; cf. Fritz ZDPV 91 (1975) 35: MT. †

8814 רכלה

*רכלה: I רכל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 469d: sf. רכלתך, רכלתך:

—a. **trade** **Ezk 28**₅₋₁₆₋₁₈; cj. **27**₂₄ for בְּמִרְכָּלְתֶּךָ prp. בָּם רְכָלֶיךָ or בָּם רְכָלֶיךָ (BHS);

—b. **merchandise, stock in trade** **Ezk 26**₁₂ (with בְּזָז). †

8815 רכס

רכס: MHeb. qal to bind, make fast, pi. or hif. to pound, stamp, have stamped; Ug. *rks* to bind (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2332; Aistleit-ner 2513; Driver *Myths*² 158a) corresponding to Akk. *rakāsu(m)* (AHw. 945b); EgArm. רכיסה (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 31, 29; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 280: meaning uncertain; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1076: harness, saddlery); Sam. מִתְרַכֵּס Ben-H. *Tibât Mârqe* 196b meaning joined, united; Syr. *rakaš* to bind; Mnd. *RKŠ* to bind, harness, tie up (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 435b); Arb. *rakasa* ? two variant homonymic roots (semantic transition, cf. קָשַׁר to bind, become hard, cf. HAL 1076 (English edition 1154, sv. pu.) and the expression נִתְקַשְּׁרוּ שָׁמַיִם בְּעָבִים the heaven and earth covered with clouds, Berakot 27 b); *rakasa* A I: to turn, turn around; IV: to turn around, reject; *rakasa* B I: to bind something tight; IV: the incipient swelling of a young girl's breasts.

qal: impf. יִרְכֹּסוּ, יִרְכָּסוּ to **bind, tie to** (with acc. and אֶל) **Ex 28**₂₈ **39**₂₁. †

Der. רָכַשׁ, רָכַס*, רָכַס*.

8816 רכס

*רכס: hapax legomenon **Is 40**₄: רכס. ? Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s: MHeb. רכס fortification > support, pillar; JArm. רִיכְסָא rock, actually something secured, i.e. smaller stones laid between structural layers of stone to make the wall secure, cf. Dalman *Wb.* 404a: stone rubble, mortar, flagstones (?); CPArm. *rks*' beams, rafters, roof (Schulthess *Lex.* 194b): pl. רְכָסִים (: בְּקָעָה); Sept. τραχεῖα, Vulg. *aspera*, Pesh. 'atrā 'asqā difficult terrain, Tg. בֵּית גְּדוּרִין a region with steep precipices; the exact meaning of the Heb. sbst. is uncertain, suggestions include:

—a. layered boulders, or joined mountain ridges, a saddle (Gesenius-B.; cf. König *Wb.*); and

—b. hilly, uneven terrain (KBL and Elliger BK 11/1:19 → רכס); although the connection between these meanings is questionable the second seems to be preferable, contrasting uneven terrain with בקעה †

8817 רכס

*רכס: רכס, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 461 l, 582u: pl. cs. רכסי Ps 31₂₁ (hapax legomenon): מרכסי איש; Sept. ἀπὸ παραχῆς ἀνθρώπων, Vulg. iuxta Sept. *a conturbatione hominum*, Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *a duritia viri*, Pesh. *men dāluḥya dabnaynāšā* before the confusion of men: the exact sense of the sbst. is uncertain; suggestions include:

—a. mob (from the vb. רכס, cf. Tg. Ps 31₂₁ מַגְדוּרֵי גְבַרְיָא), thus also e.g. Gesenius-B.; König *Wb.* 443b; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 582u;

—b. slander, thus Dahood *Psalms* 1: 186, 191;

—c. conspiracy, thus Tsevat HUCA 24 (1952-1953) 112f; REB: from those who conspire together; NRSV: from human plots;

—d. intrigues (perhaps magical practices), thus TOB;

—e. revolutions, upheavals, i.e., attempts to overthrow or depose someone, machinations, plots, thus Zorell *Lex.* 774a;

—f. cj. for MT prp. מְרַכְלֵי אִישׁ → רְכִיל b. †

8818 רכש

רכש: ? vb. denominative from רכוש :: R. Meyer *Gramm.* §37, 6: the sbst. is derived from the vb.; Syr. *rəkaš*; Mnd. *RKŠ* → רכס.

qal: pf. רכַּשׁ, רָכַשׁ, רָכַשׁוּ; to collect, acquire with רָכַשׁ/רָכַשׁוּ Gn 12₅ 31₁₈ 46₆, with קָנִינוּ (מִקְנֵה) 31₁₈ 36₆. †

Der. ? רָכַשׁ.

8819 רָכַשׁ

רָכַשׁ: רכס (so KBL), cf. also Noth *Könige* 58, (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s od.? 457q); JArm. רָכַשׁ a type of horse (Dalman *Wb.* 404a, see also Levy *Wb.* 4:453a: a fast, galloping horse or mule); EmpArm. *rkš*, with sf. *rkšh* sbst. collective horses; Syr. *rakšā*, pl. *rakšē* horse, horses; Mnd. **rakša* 1, only pl. *rakšia* horses, steeds (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 420b); EgArm. *rkś* team; also New Eg. *rkś* team of horses (Erman-G. 2:459), see also Noth loc. cit.: רָכַשׁ, collective (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 61).

—1. **baggage horses** 1K 5₈ (in contrast to סוסיים war-horses), **yokes, teams** Mi 1₁₃ (with מְרַכְבֵּה).

—2. **relay horses** (for the Persian postal roads Est 8₁₀ (parallel with סוסיים) .¹⁴.

—3. expressions: with רָכַב **Est** 8₁₀₋₁₄; with רָתַם **Mi** 1₁₃; BRL² 250-255. †

8820 רָם

I רָם: → רום.

8821 רָם

II רָם: רום: n.m., Sept. Pαμ **Ru** 4₁₉, Sept. ^{BA} Appαv, Sept. ^L, Pesh., Vulg., Aquila, **Matthew** 1_{3f} Ἀραμ, **Luke** 3₃₃ Ἀρνεῖ; short form (Noth *Personennamen* 145): “he is exalted”; the theophoric sbj. cannot be precisely determined, but as in the personal names אַבְרָם, אַחֲרָם, עֵמְרָם; cf. Nab. personal names רמא, רמו, רמי (?), רומא and רמאל (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:146 see esp. under רום).

—1. the son of הַצְרוּן of the tribe of Judah **Ru** 4₁₉ **1C** 2_{9f}.

—2. Judaeans from the clan יִרְחֵמְאֵל **1C** 2₂₅₋₂₇.

—3. the name of a clan (מִשְׁפַּחָה), which was certainly named after its ancestor; from this clan came בִּרְכַּאֵל, the father of Elihu; the former is called הַבּוּזִי, no doubt because of the Eastern Arabian region from which he came, → II בּוּז and Fohrer KAT 16:447: **Jb** 32₂. †

8822 רָם

רָם: → רָאם.

8823 רָמָה

I רָמָה: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 205): 1QH 17:7 (text uncertain) [מַזְרֵמָה] throws ?, see Maier *Texte* 1:114, or under II רָמָה, see Kuhn *Konkordanz* loc. cit.; JArm. I רָמָה: 1. to throw, sling; 2. to throw oneself; 3. to raise an objection; Sam. רָמָה to throw; → BArm. רָמָה, also for the other Arm. dialects; ? Ug. *rmy* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2335; see text 2001 rev. 10 *yrmy*, but quite uncertain; see Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 92, 32); Š-theme: *ksh tšrm* [*l'pr*] she flung her cup to the ground, thus Driver *Myths*² 108 (Aqhat 17:vi:15f, read with 158a *rm*, root *rmy*, Š-theme, to throw down :: Herdner *Corpus* 17:vi:15f = Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 17:vi:15f: *ksh tšpkm l'pr* she poured her cup out in the dust, see Caquot-S. *Textes* 431; Margalit UF 8 (1976) 162 (conversely Gray *Legacy*² 111); Akk. *ramû(m)* to throw, throw down; rarely to lay (AHw. 952f); *bīta ramû* and *šubta ramû* to erect and occupy a dwelling; Eth. *ramaya* (Dillmann *Lex.* 277) to strike, hit; Arb. *ramā(y)* to throw, sling etc.

qal: pf. רָמָה, pt. cs. רָמָה, pl. cs. רָמִי.

—1. to **throw** (with acc. and בְּיָם into the sea) **Ex** 15₁₋₂₁.

—2. to propel arrows with the bow, mean-ing to **shoot**: sg. collective קָשֶׁת רָמָה **Jr** 4₂₉ (parallel with פָּרָשׁ); pl. רָמִי־קָשֶׁת **Ps** 78₉ archer(s), cf. Dahood *Psalms* 2:234, 239: his faithless archers (with allusion to II רָמָה).

Der. אֶרְמוֹן, *רְמוֹת; n.m. (?) רְמוּיָהוּ.

8824 רְמוּה

II רְמוּה: MHeb. pi. to betray, pu. pt. treacherous, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 205) 1QS 7:6 hitp. יִתְרְמוּה to deal recklessly, negligently (Lohse *Texte* 27; Maier *Texte* 1:34); 1QH 17:7 [בְּזַרְמוּה] → I רְמוּה; sbst. רְמוּי cheat, swindler; JArm. רְמוּא pa. to betray, sbst. רְמוּיָא cheat, swindler; Syr. pa. *rammī* (ʿlāw mellē) to slander (Brockelmann *Lex.* 733b), etpa. to be deceived, duped, af. to slander, sbst. *rammāyā* swindler, slanderer; corresponding to CPArm. **rm̄y* (רְמוּי); Mnd. *RMA* meaning both to throw, cast (corresponding to Heb. רְמוּה I) and also to be false, betray, deceive (corresponding to Heb. רְמוּה II; Drower-M. *Dictionary* 435b).

General remark: the Heb. vb. is usually also related to the Akk. *ramû(m)* III, G-theme, to slacken, languish; D-theme: to loosen, relieve (AHw. 953f), and Arb. *ramā(y)*, VI-form, to be sluggish, slow (of a thing); thus Gesenius-B., König *Wb.* 443b, and Zorell *Lex.* (who does not distinguish between the two roots רְמוּה). The etymological relationship of II רְמוּה with Akk. *ramû* (and Arb. *ramā* VI, to pelt someone) is also found in Jenni *Piʿel* 233 and Klopfenstein *Lüge* 313, who develops the root *rm̄y* from a basic meaning to be loose, pi. to loosen. But von Soden (AHw. 953f) calls this into question, and relates *ramû(m)* III to Heb. רָפָה (but adds an exclamation of surprise), and Arb. *ramaʿa* to remain standing (AHW 953b, line 1); see also KBL, which refers (with a question mark) to רָפָה under II רְמוּה (see p. 893a). The etymology mentioned above, which clearly includes the Akkadian, is supported by the adj. and sbst. form → רְמוּיָהוּ, which can be derived from II רְמוּה and means slack, indolent. The closeness of the meanings indolence and laxness with deceit and treachery, according to Klopfenstein loc. cit., particularly well illuminates the expression קִישֵׁת רְמוּיָהוּ, since it can mean a weak bow, as well as a deceitful bow; see Klopfenstein *Lüge* 132.

pi. (Jenni *Piʿel* 233): pf. רָפָה, רְפוּתָם, sf. רְפוּנִי, רְפוּתָנִי (SamP. *rāmītāni* qal Gn 29₂₅? probably qal.), רְפוּנִי, רְפוּתָנִי; inf. with sf. רְפוּתָנִי 1C 12₁₈ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 426; Bergsträsser 2: §11c); Klopfenstein *Lüge* 310ff.

—1. to **desert, abandon** (with acc.) Lam 1₁₉.

—2. to **betray** (with acc. of the person) Gn 29₂₅ Jos 9₂₂ 1S 19₁₇ 2S 19₂₇ Pr 26₁₉; cj. ? 14₂₅ for בְּזַרְמוּה prp. with Sept. (δόλιος) בְּזַרְמוּה see KBL; BHS: is a betrayer (see ZürBib.; so also NRSV), who disappoints (H. Ringgren ATD 16/1³:60 :: MT: Gemser *Spr.*² 66 בְּזַרְמוּה disappointment, 112 (abstract for concrete) slanderer (so also REB); TOB leads astray, literally is falsehood.

—3. with acc. and לְ of the person, to betray someone to 1C 12₁₈. †

Der. I בְּזַרְמוּה, I and II רְמוּיָהוּ, תְּרַמּוּת.

8825 רְמוּה

I רְמוּה: רֹם (substantivised pt. fem., see THAT 2:754); probably a unitary noun, one single high thing, cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:33f; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 205) רְמוּה height: 1 QM 9:10: [... רְמוּת], text uncertain, see Lohse *Texte* 200 and esp. Maier *Texte* 2:125; JArm. רְמוּתָא height, eminence, hill; Syr. *ramtā*

hill; CPArm. *rmt*² pl. fem. elevated place; Mnd. *ramta* II height, hill; also haughtiness (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 421b); Eth. *rāmā* loanword < רָמָה (Dillmann *Lex.* 313) height; pl. also meaning heaven: sf. רָמָה, pl. sf. רָמָה.

—1. **eminence:**

—a. **1S 22₆** (near Gibeah);

—b. perhaps the same term also used as an epithet **1S 19_{22b-23a} 20₁**, thus L. Schmidt *Menschlicher Erfolg und Jahwes Initiative* 106 :: usually taken as a place name → II רָמָה 4, thus e.g. Gesenius-B.; KBL; Stoebe KAT 8/1:365.

—2. **high place** (parallel with גַּב → I גַּב 4), where women gave themselves over to cultic prostitution according to foreign (Assyrian and Babylonian) practice **Ezk 16_{24f-31-39}**, see Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2:101-106; Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 355; THAT 2:757.

—3. expressions: as 1 a: יָשַׁב 1S 22₆; as 2: with עָשָׂה **Ezk 16₂₄₋₃₁**; with בָּנָה **Ezk 16₂₅**; with נָתַץ pi. **16₃₉**. †

8826 רָמָה

II רָמָה: place name, meaning the same as I, “height”, “elevated place”; except for **Jr 31₁₅** and **Neh 11₃₃** always with the article הַרְמָה, locative הַרְמָתָה; the name of several places or cities; in Sept. usually Ραμμα, or -]14Ī Ραμμα **1K 15_{17-21f} 2C 16_{1-5f}**; Αραμμα **Ezr 2₂₆ Neh 7₃₀**, see further under 4; Josephus Ἀρμαθᾶ (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 16), Ἀρραμαθὼν (ibid. 15), Ἀρούρη (ibid. 17), Ῥάμμα (ibid. 100): (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1548f).

—1. in Benjamin **Jos 18₂₅ Ju 4₁₉ 1K 15_{17-21f} Is 10₂₉**, cj. ? **Jr 31₁₅** for בְּרָמָה prp. בְּרָמָה־בְּרָמָה (see BHS), **Hos 5₈ Ezr 2₂₆ Neh 7₃₀ 11₃₃ 2C 16_{1-5f}**, = *er-Rām*, about 8 km north of Jerusalem, on the east side of the road to Nablus, see Simons *Geog.* §327 II 2; Ute Lux ZDPV 90 (1974) 201; Gray *Kings*³ 352.

—2. in Asher **Jos 19₂₉**, = *er-Rāme*, on the road from Acco to *Ṣāfed*, see Noth *Jos* 119; Simons *Geog.* p. 192.

—3. in Naphtali **Jos 19₃₆**, perhaps also to be identified with *er-Rāme*, identical to 2; see Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1548f and Simons *Geog.* §335, 6; according to Kellermann ZDPV 98 (1982) 64 the place has still not been identified.

—4. in Ephraim, the ancestral city of Samuel, Sept. Αρμαθαίμ, Josephus Ῥαμαθᾶ (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 100), **IMacc 11₃₄ Ραθαμμυ, Ραμαθαμμ /-θεμ, NT Mark 15₄₃ par. Ῥαμαθαία, = Eusebius *Onom.* Ῥεμφίς: הַרְמָה 1S 1₁₉ 19_{19-22f} 22₆ (→ I רָמָה), 25₁ 28₃, = locative הַרְמָתָה with בּוֹא 1S 8₄ 19₁₈, with הַלְךָ 1S 2₁₁ 15₃₄ 16₁₃ 19₂₂, with תְּשׁוּבָה 1S 7₁₇; dual הַרְמָתִים 1S 1₁, on the explanation of the singular form as a “modernisation” (?), see Stoebe KAT 8/1:89; cj. ? הַרְמָתִים see Stoebe loc. cit. and KBL, → רָמָה; the site of the place is disputed, perhaps to be identified with *Rentīs*, 14 km north-east of Lydda, so Stoebe loc. cit.; also Simons *Geog.* §646-7; Abel *Géog.* 2:427-429 and Fontinoy UF 3 (1971) 38: *Rentīs*, with its two eminences, fits with the dual-ending of הַרְמָתִים; for other suggestions, esp. *Rāmallah* (KBL; see also Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1548f) see Stoebe loc. cit.**

—5. לְחֵי לְחֵי **Ju 15₁₇**, → II לְחֵי*.

—6. רִמַּת הַמִּצְפָּה Jos 13₂₆ in Gad, → II מִצְפָּה 4, ? = *es-Sire*, 9 km west of *Ammān*, so Gese ZDPV 74 (1958) 64 and Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1548f :: Kuschke *Fschr. Hertzberg* 96f: *Kh. el-Qar'a*, 2.5 km north-west of *Nā'ūr*.

—7. רִמַּת נָנֹב Jos 19₈ = רִמַּת נָנֹב 1S 30₂₇, in southern Judah, exact location unknown, thus Stoebe KAT 8/1:509; Simons *Geog.* §321; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1548f, and Zobel VTSupp. 28 (1975) 259 :: Aharoni BASOR 197 (1970) 16ff: *el-Ghazze*, 9 km south-east of Arad, thus also V. Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* (1970) 104 and ZDPV 91 (1975) 36 (see also p. 35, the reference to an ostrakon from Arad, which has the name *Rmt Ngb*) :: Lemaire *Semitica* 23 (1973) 21ff: *Kh. el-Gharra*.

—8. רִמַּת גִּלְעָד = הַרְרָמָה 2K 8₂₉ 2C 22₆, → II רִאמֹת 1. †

8827 רִמָּה

רִמָּה: I רִמָּם, ? Bauer-L. *Heb.* 455e; SamP. *rummā*; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 205) maggot, worm; Ug. *mrm* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 12:i:11) worms, so Driver *Myths*² 152a, but quite uncertain :: Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975) 165: an animal; for further suggestions see Caquot-S. *Textes* 335^m; see further I רִמָּם; Deir 'Alla 2:8 *rmh* vermin (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 226f, 307); Akk. *rimmatum* maggot (?) (AHw. 986a); Sam. Ex 16₂₄ J רִמָּה, A רִמָּסָה; Syr. *remmōta* decay and worms (Brockelmann *Lex.* 732b); Mnd. *rima* II vermin, worms, maggots (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 433b); Arb. *rimmat*: something old and rotten (of bones), old and rotten bones, see Lane 1:1151b; a cadaver (Wehr-Cowan 359a): fem. **maggot**.

—1. a. in rotten foodstuff Ex 16₂₄, in a sick body Jb 7₅ and esp. in the grave with corpses, or in the underworld Is 14₁₁ Jb 17₁₄ 21₂₆ Sir 7₁₇ 10₁₁, cf. Wildberger BK 10:550;

—b. metaphorically the human being described as a maggot Jb 25₆.

—2. cj. Is 41₁₄ for מִתֵּי יִשְׂרָאֵל (the versions differ, see Elliger BK 11/1:146f) prp. רִמַּת יִשְׂרָאֵל, thus e.g. KBL; Elliger loc. cit.; Ezk 32₅ for רִמֹתֶיךָ prp. רִמַּתֶיךָ → *רִמֹת; Jb 24₂₀ for לֹא־יִזְכָּר prp.

—a. רִמָּה his height, exaltation will no longer be remembered, thus e.g. Duhm *Hiob* 126; ZürBib.;

—b. שָׂמוּ, thus Hölscher *Hiob*² 60; Fohrer KAT 16:368, 369; NRSV: the worm finds them sweet, they are no longer remembered (dividing the line as BHK); so also REB.

—3. expressions: with הָיָה Ex 16₂₄; with יָצַע hof. Is 14₁₁; with כֶּסֶה על pi Jb 21₂₆; with לָבַשׁ Jb 7₅; with קָרָא לְ Jb 17₁₄. †

8828 רִמֹן

I רִמֹן, רִמֹן: probably a proper noun, an old migrant word, cf. V. Hehn 240-248: MHeb. רִמֹן; SamP. *rimmon*; JArm. רִמֹנָא and רִמֹנָא; EmpArm. רִמֹן (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 280; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1078, *rmn* I: pomegranate); Ug. *lrnm[m]* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1397; Aistleitner 1483) wine grape :: Gray *Legacy*² 102; Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 6 (1974) 31; Driver *Myths*² 150a: pomegranate tree; corresponding to Akk. *lurmûm*, *luřinu*, *lurinnu* fem. *lurimtu(m)*, *lurindu* pomegranate (AHw. 564f; CAD L: 255), phonetic variant on *nurmû* pomegranate tree, pomegranate (AHw. 804f; CAD N/2: 345); Syr. *rummānā*; Sam., CPArm. **rmwn* (רִמֹן); Mnd. *rumana* pomegranate (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 430b); Eth. *rōmān* (Dillmann *Lex.* 276f); Arb.

rummān (Eth. and Arb. loanword < Arm., see Fraenkel *Fremdwörter* 142; Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 42); Copt. *h(e)rman* (Crum *Dictionary* 703), cf. Lokotsch *Etym. Wb.* 1729: sf. רַמְנִי, pl. רַמְנִי(ו)נִים, cs. רַמְנִי(ו)נִי: **pomegranate**, *Punica granatum* L. (Löw *Flora* 3:80ff; BRL²; V. Hehn loc. cit.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 607; Dalman *Arbeit* 1: passim, see Index 1/2:675b).

—1. **pomegranate tree** Nu 20₅ Dt 8₈ 1S 14₂ JI 1₁₂ Hg 2₁₉; pl. Song 4₁₃ 6₁₁ 7₁₃.

—2. **pomegranate fruit** Nu 13₂₃ Song 4₃ 6₇, with sf. מְעֵסִים רַמְנִי of my pomegranate juice Song 8₂, see Gerleman BK 18:208, 213.

—3. artificial pomegranate:

—a. made of purple thread adorning the fringes of the priestly robes Ex 28_{33f} 39₂₄₋₂₆ Sir 45₉;

—b. made of bronze (נְחֹשֶׁת) on the capitals of the two columns in the temple, Jachin and Boaz 1K 7₂₀₋₄₂ 2K 25₁₇ Jr 52_{22f} 2C 3₁₆ 4₁₃;

—c. cj. 1K 7_{18b} for הַרְמוֹנִים prp. הָעַמֹּודִים (cf., e.g. BHS, and see Noth *Könige* 141, 143 :: M. Görg BN 13 (1980) 20f: MT רַמְזִין: from Eg. *rmn* beam; to be distinguished from column, which is עַמֹּוד.

—4. expressions:

—a. as 1 and 2: with יָשַׁב and הָרַיְשָׁב 1S 14₂; with יָבֵשׁ JI 1₁₂; with כָּרַת Nu 13₂₃; with נִצֵּץ hif. Song 6₁₁ 7₁₃; with לֹא נִשְׂאָ Hg 2₁₉; with שָׁקָה מִן hif. Song 8₂;

—b. as 3: with הִיָּה Jr 52₂₃; with עָשָׂה Ex 28₃₃ 39₂₄ 1K 7₄₂ 2C 3₁₆ 4₁₃. †

Der. II n.m., III place name רַמְזִין.

8829 רַמְזִין

II רַמְזִין: n.m.; the same as I, meaning “pomegranate”, cf. Akk. personal name *Larindu*, *Lu-ri-in-di-ya* (Stamm 256; AHw. 565a), unexplained in Noth *Personennamen* 257a; > Eg. *Nehemen* (A. Mallon *Les Hébreux en Egypte* 36f): a Benjaminite, father of the murderers of *Ishba‘al* 2S 4_{2.5-9}. †

8830 רַמְזִין

III רַמְזִין, רַמְזִין: place name; Sept. Ρεμμω(α), Josephus Ἐρέμμω(α) (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 45); the same as I; Löw *Flora* 3:83f “pomegranate tree” (Noth *Jos.* 150); locative רַמְזִינָה: (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1602).

—1. עֵין רַמְזִין → עֵין B 13 = רַמְזִין Zech 14₁₀ = *Kh. Umm er-Ramānīm*, 18 km north-east of Beersheba, thus also Rudolph KAT 13/4:237; for further references see עֵין B 13.

—2. in Zebulun: cj. Jos 19₁₃ for הַמְתָּאָר רַמְזִין rd. רַמְזִינָה וְתָאָר (Noth *Jos.* 112; BHS); cj. Jos 21₃₅ for הַמְזִנָּה rd. ? רַמְזִינָה (BHK, → הַמְזִנָּה, HAL 218, English edition 227a) = רַמְזִינָה (cj. for רַמְזִינוֹ) 1C 6₆₂, see Rudolph

Chr. 62) = *Rummāne*, on the southern edge of the *Sahl-el-Baṭṭof*, west of Nazareth, see KBL; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1602.

—3. סַלַע (ה)רַמּוֹן in Benjamin **Ju 20**₄₅₋₄₇ **21**₁₃ → סַלַע II 3.

—4. רַמּוֹן־פָּרֶץ **Nu 33**_{19f} (SamP. *rimmon fārās*), on the pass at *Naqb el-Bdēye*, presumed to be in the region of Paran (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1602), Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:67, 70f. †

8831 רַמּוֹן

IV רַמּוֹן: divine name = Akk. < West Semitic (AHw. 949b) *Rammānu* “the thunderer”, see Deimel *Pantheon* 23; Schlobies MAOG I 3, 9; Meissner *Bab. Ass* 2:22; OSArb. *rmn* (Conti *Chrest.* 242); Old Arm. seal לַצֶּדֶק רַמּוֹן, see Greenfield IEJ 26 (1976) 195ff; Arm. personal name, with *rmn* as theophoric element, see M.J. Mulder *Kanaänitische Goden in het Oude Testament* 81: the high god of Damascus, whose prop. name is Hadad, and whose appellative is לַצֶּדֶק רַמּוֹן **2K 5**₁₈, see Gese-H. *Religionen* 220; according to Gray *Kings*³ 507f, רַמּוֹן pomegranate would parody the rendering of the original *רַמּוֹן; Haussig *Wb. Myth.* 1:253ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1602. †

Der. טַבַּרְמּוֹן and הַדְּרַרְמּוֹן.

8832 רַמּוֹנָה

רַמּוֹנָה: **1C 6**₆₂ rd. רַמּוֹנָה → III רַמּוֹן 2.

8833 רַמּוֹת

רַמּוֹת See below under רַמּוֹ(ו)ת (#8835).

8834 רַמּוֹת

רַמּוֹת See below under רַמּוֹ(ו)ת (#8835).

8835 רַמּוֹ(ו)ת

רַמּוֹ(ו)ת: → II רַמּוֹה 7 and 8.

8836 רַמּוֹת

*רַמּוֹת: Sam. רַמּוֹ, pl. non-det. רַמּוֹאן, det. רַמּוֹאֲתָא: height, translation of גְּבוּעוֹת **Nu 23**₉, בְּמֹתַי **Dt 32**₁₃; sf. רַמּוֹתָךְ **Ezk 32**₅: the versions differ; see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 764; the derivation and explanation are uncertain, suggestions include:

—a. root רֹם meaning a high pile of corpses;

—b. root I רַמּוֹה meaning waste, refuse (KBL); cj. רַמּוֹתָךְ see KBL and Zimmerli loc. cit. †

8837 רִמּוֹ

*רמז: → רזם.

8838 רִמָּח

רִמָּח: a primary noun, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460h; SamP. *rāmā*, Sam. רִמָּח; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 205f): 1QM 5:6, 7; 6:15 sg. רִמָּח(ה); 9:12 pl. רִמָּחִיָּהִם; since the sbst. *רִמָּח is never written with *waw*, it should be questioned whether it had the form *qutl* in Qumran, as it does in the MT, on which see Carmignac VT 5 (1955) 346; JArm. רִמָּחֶא; Ug. *mrḥ* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1547; Aistleitner 1671; Driver *Myths*² 152a; Caquot-S. *Textes* 134^b); see also under רוּחַ B; Syr. *rumḥā* CPArm. **rmḥ*, **rwmḥ*, pl. *rwmḥyn*; Mnd. *rumuḥ* lance (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 430b); ? OSArb. *rmḥ* lance (Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 117); Eth. *ramḥ* (Dillmann *Lex.* 275); Tigr. *rēmḥ* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 147f) the staff of the Muslim priests, made of wood with an iron tip, or completely of iron; Arb. *rumḥ* lance, which is the general meaning of the word (with the exception of Tigr.); additionally, one finds in Arb. spear, spit, stake; > Eg. *mrḥ* (Erman-G. 2:112) = *mu-ur-ḥa* (Albright *Vocalization* 44); the Semitic sbst. ? > Greek λόγχη, see Gesenius-B.; KBL; Brockelmann *Lex.* 734b; J.P. Brown VT 21 (1971) 12f: for bibliography see de Vaux *Inst.* 2:50f = *Lebensordnungen* 2:49f; BRL² 201f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2124-2127: pl. רִמָּחִים, sf. רִמָּחִיָּהִם: **lance**.

—1. a. in conjunction with another instrument of war: parallel with מִגֵּן **Ju 5**₈; parallel with צֶנֶזַח **1C 12**_{9.25} **2C 11**₁₂ **14**₇ **25**₅ pl. **26**₁₄; parallel with חֶרֶב **1K 18**₂₈ **Jl 4**₁₀, **Neh 4**₇; parallel with נִשְׁקַי and other instruments of war **Ezk 39**₉, cf. **Jr 46**₄ **Neh 4**₁₀;

—b. רִמָּח by itself **Nu 25**₇ **Neh 4**₁₅.

—2. expressions: with אֶחָז **2C 25**₅; with I גִּדַּד hitpo. **1K 18**₂₈; with חִזַּק (בְּ) hif. **Neh 4**₁₀₋₁₅; with כּוֹן hif **2C 26**₁₄; with כִּתַּת (לְרִמָּחִים) **Jl 4**₁₀; with לָקַח **Nu 25**₇; with מָרַק **Jr 46**₄; with נִשְׂא **1C 12**₂₅ **14**₇; with נִשַּׁק hif. **Ezk 39**₉; with נָתַן **2C 11**₁₂; with עִמַּד hif. (עִמַּד־רִמָּחִיָּהִם) **Neh 4**₇; with עָרַךְ **1C 12**₉; with רָאָה nif. **Ju 5**₈. †

8839 רִמָּיָה

רִמָּיָה: n.m., Sept. Ραμια, cf. EgArm. רִמִּי (Kornfeld *Onomastica* 71), short form; the corresponding full form of the name is uncertain, see KBL: either רִוּם and יָרוּם = *רִמָּיָה(ו) “Yahweh is exalted”, thus Kornfeld loc. cit., cf. Noth *Personennamen* 145; or as יָרִמָּיָה(ו) (Gesenius-B.): a Judaeen married to a foreign woman **Ezr 10**₂₅. †

8840 רִמָּיָה

רִמָּיָה: II רִמָּיָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465f; fem. of the adj., or pt. *רִמִּי, see J. Barth *Nominalbildung* §127d; Zorell *Lex.* 775b; MHeb. רִמָּיָה, רִמָּיָה, רִמָּיָה deceit, as also JArm. רִמָּיָה; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 206) רִמָּיָה: 1. deception, betrayal; 2. negligence (1QS 8:22, see Lohse *Texte* 31; Maier *Texte* 1:28); Syr. *rammāyūtā*; CPArm. *rm'yw* deceit, fraud; cf. Akk. *rimūtu* a type of crippling paralysis, from the vb. *ramû* III (AHw. 987a),

→ II רְמוּה; Mnd. *rumai(i)a* II (by popular etymology from *RMA*, to throw) pain, torture, rheumatism (with reference to the Akk. sbst. *rimūtu* paralysis, see above; Drower-M. *Dictionary* 430).

General remark: KBL distinguishes I רְמוּיָה indolence, looseness, from II רְמוּיָה fraud, deception. We assume conversely only one word (with Gesenius-B., Zorell *Lex.*, König *Wb.*), for the ideas of slackness and looseness on the one hand and those of deceit on the other are close; see above, under II רְמוּה.

A.

—1. adj. **slack, loose**: קִשְׁתֵּי רְמוּיָה a slack bow **Hos 7₁₆ Ps 78₅₇**, or as B → II רְמוּה; יַד־רְמוּה **Pr 12₂₄** and כַּפ־רְמוּה **Pr 10₄** a slack, idle hand; נַפְשׁ רְמוּיָה an idle being **19₁₅** (but the translation idle person is also possible).

—2. adv. (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 632m), עָשָׂה רְמוּיָה to **do something slackly, negligently Jr 48₁₀**.

—3. sbst., unitary noun (Michel *Grundlegung* 1:33f), an individual example of slackness, meaning indolence, inactivity; ? abstract for concrete, an indolent person **Pr 12₂₇**, with לֹא יַחַרְךָ meaning he does not roast his prey (TOB, similarly NRSV), or cj. לֹא יַדְרִיךָ he does not attain (→ I חָרַךְ); REB (following NEB) the lazy hunter puts up no game.

B.

—1. adj. **treacherous**: קִשְׁתֵּי רְחוּךְ a deceitful bow, see above, under A 1; לְשׁוֹן רְקִישָׁתְךָ a deceitful tongue **Ps 120_{2,3}**.

—2. sbst. **fraud, deception**: לְשׁוֹנָם רְקִישׁוֹן their tongue is deception, meaning deceitful **Mi 6₁₂**; וְאֵין בְּרוּחוֹ רְקִישׁוֹן and in his character there is no deception **Ps 32₂** → רִיחַ 7 d; עִשָּׂה רְרוּחַ a scheming, plotting person **Ps 52₄ and 101₇; Jb 13₇** (with רְבִיר, 27₄ (with הַגָּה). †

8841 רְמוּיָה

[אַרְמוּיָה → הַאֲרָמוּיָה, 2C 22₅: rd. הַרְמוּיָה: רְמוּיָה]

8842 רְמוּכָה

*רְמוּכָה: etymology uncertain, it may be a foreign word; MHeb. רְמוּכָה and JArm. רְמוּכָה/ה a mule whose dam was a mare, or a she-ass (JArm., see Levy *Wb.* 4:455a); Arb. *ramakat* mare; :teb. and *Qahtan. er-remykeh* a fast, fully mature mare, three years old (J.J. Hess in L. Koehler *ZAW* 55 (1937) 173f. and KBL); it is uncertain whether the Persian *ram*, Pehlevi *ramak* (< Syr. *ramkā*, Mnd. *ramka* herd, large flock, Drower-M. *Dictionary* 421b) is related: pl. רְמוּכָיָה: **racing mares Est 8₁₀** (הַרְרֵ רְמוּכָיָה individually), see Koehler loc. cit.; subsequently also Bardtke *KAT* 17/4-5:366 and note 10 :: traditionally הַרְרֵ בְנֵי הַרְרֵ בְנֵי הַרְרֵ the offspring of mares (Gesenius-B.), thus also Kaiser *ATD* 16/2³ (1981) 414. †

8843 רְמוּל

*רמל: Arb. *ramala* to decorate an object (a bed, a mat, a throne) with precious stones, see Lane 1:1159a; F.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2:195.

Der. ? n.m. רַמְלִיָּהוּ.

8844 רַמְלִיָּהוּ

רַמְלִיָּהוּ: n.m. 1QIs^a רומליהו (Is 7_{1.5.9}), רמליהו (Is 7₄), Sept. (genitive) Ρομελιου, Ρομελια 2C 28₆, Josephus Ρομελίαις (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 102); Heb. inscr. ר/רמליהו (Diringer *Iscrizioni* 217), cf. רמלאל (Vattioni *Sigilli* 233); the personal name is not explained in Noth *Personennamen* 257a; proposed meanings include:

—a. with a vb., from Arb. *ramala*, so König *Wb.* 444b: רַמְלִיָּהוּ a name expressing thanksgiving, the meaning of which would approximate the name (עֲרִיָּהוּ) “Yahweh has adorned (the named person)” :: Kornfeld *Fschr. H. Cazelles* (1981) 216;

—b. the personal name exemplifying the use in Heb. of *l* (*la*) in a precative sense (→ II לָ): רַמְלִיָּהוּ equivalent to **Rûmlāyāhû* “Yahweh, may you be exalted!”, thus Beegle *BASOR* 123 (1951) 28; similarly Moran *Fschr. Albright* (1961) 61: *Rûm-l-Yāhû* “Yahweh, be exalted!”, cf. THAT 2:754;

—c. it is difficult to decide which of these alternatives to prefer; both proposals remain questionable in part; the first (a) can be supported by the form of the name in the MT, the second (b) by the forms in 1QIs^a, Sept. and Josephus: father of פִּקְחָהּ, king of Israel: 2K 15_{25.27.30. 32.37} 16_{1.5} Is 7_{1.4f.9} 8₆ 2C 28₆. †

8845 רמם

I רמם: ? Ug. *rm*: Gt-theme *irtm* parallel with *tl'* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 2:iv:3, 4) to be full of maggots, thus J.C. de Moor *The Seasonal Pattern in the Ugaritic Myth of BaÆlu* 126, 133, thus also Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 340 entry 521, but this is completely uncertain; another interpretation is found in Van Selms *UF* 2 (1970) 264: Arb. *ramma* to decay, become foul, rotten.

qal: impf. יִרְמֶה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 438; Bergsträsser 2: §27d); SamP. hif. *wyarrəm*: to decay, with תולעים to become full of worms Ex 16₂₀ (תולעים) acc. of matter, see Gesenius-K. §117z; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §105, 3a). †

8846 רמם

II רמם: by-form of רום; MHeb. pt. רָמַם high (Dalman *Wb.* 405a); polel רוּמַם, pi. רִימַם to lift, raise, elevate (Dalman loc. cit.; Levy *Wb.* 4:455a); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 206) 1QH 8:9 nif. impf. עליו וירמו they (all trees) will rise over.

qal: pf. רוּמוּ, cj. רָמוּ → רוּם qal 4 and 5: to exalt oneself Jb 24₂₄. †

nif: impf. וַיִּרְמוּ, וַיִּרְמוּ; impv. הִרְמוּ (Gesenius-K. §72dd; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 404; Bergsträsser 2: §27q).

—1. to exalt oneself Ezk 20_{15.17} for אֲתָם rd. אָתָם (: Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 8f, 199: אֲתָם = אָתָם) .19.

תרמוש במים בכל נפש החיה 12:13f Damascus Document MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 206) *רמוש*: by any kind of animal that teems in the water; Sam., CPArm. **rms* to creep, crawl.

General remarks:

—a. the connection with any other Semitic root is uncertain, but among the possibilities are (see Gesenius-B.; KBL and esp. Brockelmann *Lex.* 735b): Syr. adj. *rāmīsā* soft, gentle; Eth. *marsasa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 166) and *'aramsasa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 276) to stroke with the hand; Arb. *ramaša* to touch with the fingertips, lightly touch (Gesenius-B.), to take with the fingertips (Wehr-Cowan 360a); Akk. *namāšu* to depart, set out, set in motion, begin, (AHw. 726a; CAD N/1:220); sbst. *nammaššû(m)* that which moves, i.e. herds of wild animals, also settlement of people, and *nammaštû(m)* herds of wild animals (AHw. 728a; CAD N/1: 223);

—b. there is a possible connection between the Akk. sbst. and the Heb. root, but this is not so clear from the Akk. vb.; for the other languages western variants of → מַשֵּׁשׁ should not be excluded and may actually be more likely, cf. Dillmann *Lex.* on *marsasa*.

qal: impf. תִּרְמוֹשׁ; pt. רָמוֹשׁ, רֹמוֹשׁ, fem. רָמוֹשֶׁת: (cf. Gesenius-B.): to **slink, crawl**.

—1. a. of animals that crawl, with עַל (of place) Gn 1₂₆₋₃₀ 7₈₋₁₄ 8₁₇ Lv 11₄₄ Ezk 38₂₀, with בְּ Dt 4₁₈; with acc. of result (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §94b; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §105, 3a): to swarm, teem with something: הִאֲדָרְמוֹהַ אֲשֶׁר תִּרְמוֹשׁ with which the earth swarms, teems Gn 9₂ Lv 20₂₅;

—b. of the creatures which teem in the waters (בַּמַּיִם) Lv 11_{4b}, or in the seas (יַמַּיִם) Ps 69₃₅.

—2. to arise, be aroused:

—a. of the animals of the forest חִיתוֹי־יַעַר (in the night) Ps 104₂₀;

—b. of living creatures in general כָּל־חַיָּה Gn 1₂₁₋₂₈, כָּל־בְּשָׂר 7₂₁.

—3. cj. Gn 8₁₉ for כָּל־הָרֹמֵשׁ כָּל־הָרֹמֵשׁ כָּל־הָעוֹף rd. with Sept. וְכָל־הַבְּהֵמָה וְכָל־הָעוֹף. † (BHS; also Westermann BK 1/1:526, 528).

Der. רָמוֹשׁ.

8850 רָמוֹשׁ

רָמוֹשׁ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s; MHeb. רָמוֹס/שׁ, pl. רָמוֹס/שִׁים (Levy *Wb.* 4:455b), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 206) Damascus Document 12:12 וְהָרֹמֵשׁ וְהָחַיָּה כִּכְלָל; CPArm. *rms*?, emph. *rmst*?, pl. masc. and fem. (Schulthess *Lex.* 195b); cf. Akk. *nammaštû(m)*, *nammaššû(m)*, → רָמוֹשׁ: collective masc. (cf. Gesenius-B.).

—1. a. the creatures (literally the creeping things) which creep upon the earth Gn 1₂₄₋₂₆ 6₇ 7₁₄ 7₂₃ 8₁₇₋₁₉ 1K 5₁₃ Ezk 8₁₀ 38₂₀ Hab 1₁₄ Ps 148₁₀ (Sir 10₁₁ worms);

—b. רָמוֹשׁ הִאֲדָרְמוֹהַ Gn 1₂₅ 6₂₀ Hos 2₂₀;

—c. creatures in the sea **Ps 104**₂₅;

—d. everything that moves and lives **Gn 9**₃ cf. Westermann BK 1/1:615, 616.

—2. expressions: with **בוא** **Gn 6**₂₀ **7**₁₄ (v. 13); with **על דבר** **1K 5**₁₃; with **לִּיהָ לְ (לְאֶכְלָהּ)** **Gn 9**₃; with **הִלֵּל** **Ps 148**₁₀ (v. 7); with **יִצָּא** **Gn 8**₂₉; hif. **1**₂₄; with **מָחָה** **Gn 6**₇ **7**₂₃; with **עָשָׂה** with acc. **Gn 1**₂₅; with **פָּ** **עָשָׂה** (**פְּרָמֵשׁ**) **Hab 1**₁₄; with **בְּ רָדָה** **Gn 1**₂₆; with **רָמַשׁ** (**הֶרְמַשׁ הֶרְמֵשׁ**) **Gn 1**₂₆ **7**₁₄ **Ezk 38**₂₀; with **רָעַשׁ** **Ezk 38**₂₀. †

8851 רָמַת

רָמַת: place name **Jos 19**₂₁ → II רָאמוֹת 2. †

8852 רָמַתִּי

רָמַתִּי: gentilic from II רָמָה: **1C 27**₂₇, cf. Rudolph *Chr.* 180: uncertain from which *Rama* it is to be derived; **1S 1**₁ cj. הָרָמַתִּים for הָרָמָה → II רָמָה 4. †

8853 רִן

*רִן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 455g; pl. cs. רִנֵּי **Ps 32**₇, *Secunda ραυνη* (Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 122), text uncertain; רִנֵּי פִלְטָ meaning ? songs of liberation, thus TOB 1301, but see note x; similarly N.E. Wagner VT 10 (1960) 439: cries of deliverance (so also NRSV); Sept., Aquila, Vulg. iuxta Sept. and iuxta Hebr.: the object of my praise (jubilation), corresponding to Heb. sg. רִנֵּי as an address to God; so also Baethgen GHK 2/2 (1892) 90f; alt. cj. מִגְנֵי פִלְטָ signs of salvation, thus e.g. Kraus BK 15⁵:400f; cf. BHS :: KBL: dl. רִנֵּי, dittography following תִּצְרֵנִי; thus ZürBib. and REB (following NEB): you guard me and enfold me in salvation; NEB margin: the Heb. word is unintelligible; see Wagner VT 10 (1960) 439¹. †

8854 רָנָה

I רָנָה: by-form of רָנַן.

qal: impf. תִּרְנָה: to **rattle** (**אֶשְׁפָּה** a quiver) **Jb 39**₂₃ :: ? cj. תִּרְנָה (energetic form from רָנַן), thus Pope *Job*³ 311f and Fisher *Parallels* 3: p. 153 entry 292; in the Tg. Job (Semitic Study Series 4: p. 64, 4) the Heb. verb is rendered with יתלה is hung up, on which see Borger VT 27 (1977) 104f. †

8855 רָנָה

cj. II רָנָה: ? denominative vb. from I רָנָה: **1K 22**₃₆ for הֶרְנָה prp. with the versions הֶרְנָה the herald, crier, → I רָנָה 3 a. †

8856 רָנָה

I רָנָה: רִנָּן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 455e; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 206; cf. THAT 2:786) jubilation, 1QM 12:13 pl. בְּרִנּוֹת; Arb. *rannat* cry, sound, clang, echo, reverberation; cf. ? Akk. *erni/nettu(m)* desire to fight (AHw. 242f), outbreak of divine anger against a specific enemy terminating with a cry of triumph over his annihilation, victory (CAD I-J: 178): sf. רָנַתִּי, רָנְתָם: THAT 2:783; on the use of the sbst. in the Psalms see N.E. Wagner VT 10 (1960) 435-441; the basic meaning of the root רִנָּן is assumed to be a loud, resounding cry, which can embrace the sense of jubilation as well as that of a lament, on this see Wagner VT 10 (1960) 440; Kraus BK 15⁵:749; THAT 2:782 (with bibliography).

—1. **cry of jubilation, rejoicing** Is 14₇ 35₁₀ 44₂₃ 48₂₀ 49₁₃ 51₁₁ 54₁ 55₁₂ Zeph 3₁₇ Ps 30₆ (: בְּכִי), 42₅ (parallel with תִּוְדָה), 47₂ 105₄₃ (parallel with שְׁשׂוֹן), 107₂₂ 118₁₅ (with יְשׁוּעָה), 126_{2.5-6} Pr 11₁₀ 2C 20₂₂ (with תִּהְלָה).

—2. **cry of lament, wailing** (especially in prayers, see Wagner VT 10 (1960) 437ff; THAT 2:783):

—a. Jr 14₁₂ Ps 88₃ 106₄₄ 119₁₆₉ 142₇;

—b. רָנָה וְתִפְּלָה 1K 8₂₈ Jr 7₁₆ 11₁₄ Ps 17₁ 61₂ 2C 6₁₉.

—3. particular instances:

—a. 1K 22₃₆ וַיַּעֲבֵר בְּמַחְנֵה וַיִּעֲבֵר: suggestions include:

—i. MT הִרְנָה a resounding cry (Gesenius-B.); cf. König *Wb.* 445b; ZürBib.; the announcement of the royal edict (Zorell *Lex.* 777a); this cry (call) went through the camp, thus TOB; NRSV: a shout went through the army;

—ii. cj. with the versions (masc.! vb.) Sept. στρατο> corresponding to ? הִרְנָה (→ II רִנָּה) crier (Gray *Kings*³ 447^l), herald (KBL with a question mark); REB (following NEB) the herald went through the ranks;

—b. Is 43₁₄ (text corrupt, see Westermann ATD 19⁴:103 and Elliger BK 11/1:331f, 337f): בְּאַנְיּוֹת רָנְתָם either on their ships full of jubilation, or on their ships full of lamentation; for the latter see Koehler *Dtjes.* 20; cf. Gesenius-B.; cj. for בְּאַנְיּוֹת prp. בְּאַנְיּוֹת as an antithesis to רָנְתָם; so REB: their cry of triumph will turn to lamentation (NEB: groaning); NRSV similarly; see Elliger loc. cit.; cf. Gesenius-B.; BHS.

—4. expressions:

—a. as 1: בְּרָנְתָם ... בּוֹא Is 35₁₀ 51₁₁ Ps 126₆; גִּיל בְּרָבוֹא Zeph 3₁₇; בְּרָגִיל בְּרָ and I חלל hif. 2C 20₂₂; יִצֵּא בְּרָחִלל hif. Ps 105₄₃; בְּרָ מִלֵּא רִיִּצֵּא בְּרָ nif. Ps 126₂; נגד בקול ר'מלא ר' hif. Is 48₂₀; ר' בקול ... ספר pi. Ps 107₂₂; פָּצַח ר'ספר to break out in jubilation Is 14₇ 44₂₃ 49₁₃ 54₁ (parallel with צהל); בקול ר'קצר to bring in the harvest fruits with rejoicing Ps 126₅; ר'קצר hif. to shout with a joyful voice Ps 47₂;

—b. as 2: נָשָׂא ר'רוע בקול ר' to raise a cry of lamentation Jr 7₁₆ 11₁₄; אֶל-נָשָׂא אֶזְן לְרִנְתִּי Ps 88₃; אֶל-רָנָה עָבַר הָרָנָה 1K 22₃₆ see above, 3 a; קָשַׁב (אֶל-) רִנְתִּי hif. Ps 17₁ 142₇; with קָרַב (לְפָנֶיךָ) רִנְתִּי (רָנַתִּי) Ps 119₁₆₉; with שָׁמַע אֶל-הָרָנָה: 1K 8₂₈ 2C 6₁₉; אֶל-רָנְתָם Jr 14₁₂; רָנַתִּי Ps 61₂; רָנְתָם Ps 106₄₄. †

8857 רָנָה

II רָנָה: n.m.; Sab. n.f. *Rannat* (Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:201; Conti *Chrest.* 242b); the Heb. personal name can be related to I רָנָה 1, or to I רָנָה 2, signifying jubilation or lament respectively; on the first possibility cf. Noth *Personennamen* 223, and e.g. the Akk. fem. personal name *Ḫidūtum* “joy” (Stamm 248; AHw. 344b; cf. CAD *H*: 183, *ḫidūtum* joy, merry-making); on the second possibility cf. Akk. “cry of lament” as a name (Stamm 162ff); in Gesenius-B., KBL, and Zorell *Lex.* the question is left open as to which etymology to apply to the personal name; it seems that the first is more probable, and is accepted by König *Wb.* 445b: Judaeans from the clan of שִׁימוֹן 1C 4₂₀. †

8858 רָנַן

רָנַן: by-form of רָנָה; MHeb. pi. to murmur (Dalman *Wb.* 405a), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 206) to rejoice; JArm. pa.: 1. to rejoice; 2. to murmur; Ug. *rnn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2337; Aistleitner 2520) to exult, rejoice (?): 1. Gordon *Textbook* text 1001:5: *brn?k* (see §19:2337); Dahood *Biblica* 53 (1972) 390f: *brnk* = *barunnika* while you rejoice :: Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 82:5: alternative reading *brp*k*; 2. Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 82:6 *an. arnn* I will exult; 3. (?) Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 107:42, here however the reading is uncertain and should be compared with that in Astour *JNES* 27 (1968) 29, 35; for the Akk. sbst. *ernittu/ettu(m)* → I רָנָה; Sam. to murmur, complain, translated from אָנַן, לָנַן; Palmyrene *rnn*, pt. active masc. pl. emph. *rnnny* to announce or sing, though the interpretation is still uncertain, see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 281; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1078; CPArm. *rn* to murmur, Arb. *ranna* to cry out, the whirring sound of a bow; Pales-tinian Arb. to jingle, clatter, rattle (Dalman *Arbeit* 5:342).

qal: impf. יִרְנֹן Pr 29₆ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 438), תִּרְנֶנָּה Pr 1₂₀ 8₃ see below, (ו)יִרְנֹן; impv. (R. Meyer *Gramm.* §79, 2b) רָנִי, רָנִי, רָנִי; inf. רָנָה: (THAT 2:781-786): on the basic meaning of the root רָנַן → I רָנָה.

—1. to **call loudly, shrilly** (תִּרְנֶנָּה) Pr 1₂₀ sbj. חָכְמוֹת, 8₃ sbj. חָכְמוֹה; in 8₃ תִּרְנֶנָּה is 3rd. fem. sg. with the old energetic ending, see Gemser *Spr.*² 22 and R. Meyer *Gramm.* §63, 3a (p. 98), that is also possible for 1₂₀, since חָכְמוֹת (with a Phoenician ending) can also be sg., see further R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41, 5c; but if it is pl. one must consider the possibility that a linking vowel has been omitted, thus Bergsträsser 2: §27c (for תִּרְנֶנָּה) :: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 438 and KBL: various conjectures, but because of תִּרְנֶנָּה 8₃ they are not very likely.

—2. to **rejoice**, in contrast to the pi., to give out a cry of jubilation, break out in rejoicing, see Jenni *Pi'el* 155:

—a. of people:

—i. of an individual Is 54₁;

—ii. of the majority Lv 9₂₄ (SamP. *wyirranu*), Is 12₆ 24₁₄ 42₁₁ 65₁₄ Zeph 3₁₄ (parallel with רוע hif.), Zech 2₁₄ (parallel with שָׂמַח), Ps 35₂₇; with לְ at, about, concerning something Jr 31₇;

—iii. לְשׁוֹן אֵלִים the tongue of the dumb Is 35₆;

—b. metaphorical: שְׂמִיִּים Is 44₂₃ 49₁₃; כּוֹכְבֵי בִקְרָה Jb 38₇;

—c. cj. Is 61₇ for יִרְנֹן prp. וְרָק (BHS).

—3. to **whimper** Lam 2₁₉. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 155): pf. יִרְנְנוּ; impf. תִּרְנֶנָּה, אֶרְנֶנָּה, יִרְנְנוּ/נִרְנְנוּ; impv. רְנְנוּ; inf. רִנֵּן.

—1. to **exult**, see Jenni loc. cit.: pi. in contrast to qal means to let out an entire series of cries of jubilation, to rejoice:

—a. of people:

—i. of an individual Ps 92₅ (with בָּ over), 63₈ (abs.), 59₁₇ (with acc.) to proclaim jubilantly; לְשׂוֹנֵי Ps 51₁₆ see iii);

—ii. a majority Is 26₁₉ 52₈ Jr 31₁₂ Ps 5₁₂ (parallel with שִׂמְחָה), 20₆ (with בָּ over), 33₁ (י' בִּיהוּדָה over בִּיהוּדָה), 67₅ and 90₁₄ (parallel with שִׂמְחָה), 95₁ (לִיהוּדָה meaning to hail, cheer י' לִיהוּדָה, parallel with רוע hif.), 98₄ (parallel with פָּצַח and זָמַר pi.), 132₉₋₁₆ 145₇ (with acc., meaning to proclaim jubilantly), 149₅;

—iii. sbj. a part of humanity (as part for the whole): לְשׂוֹנֵי with acc. Ps 51₁₆ see above i, Ps 145₇ see above ii, 71₂₃ שִׁפְתֵי, see fur-ther below 2;

—b. metaphorical עֲרָבָה Is 35₂ (parallel with נִייל), עֵצֵי יָעַר (פָּל־) Ps 96₁₂ 1C 16₃₃, הָרִים Ps 98₈, וְחֲרָמוֹן וְחֲרָמוֹן Ps 89₁₃, שָׁמַיִם וְאָרֶץ Jr 51₄₈ (with עַל over), חֲרָבוֹת יְרוּשָׁלַיִם Is 52₉ (parallel with פָּצַח).

—2. to **cry out** Ps 84₃ (אֵל-אֵלֶּהָ), sbj. לְבִי; for this rendering of the vb. see e.g. Gunkel *Psalmen* 367; Kraus BK 15⁵:746; Dahood *Psalms* 2:278; TOB :: Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.*; KBL following Sept., Vulg., Pesh.: to exult, rejoice; cf. NRSV: sing for joy; REB and NEB: cry out with joy. †

pu: impf. יִרְנֶנָּה: someone exults Is 16₁₀. †

hif. (Jenni *Pi'el* 155¹⁷⁸; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 438): impf. תִּרְנֶנָּה, אֶרְנֶנָּה; impv. הִרְנִינִי.

—1. to **bring to exultation, cause to exult** (with acc.) Dt 32₄₃ Ps 65₉ Jb 29₁₃.

—2. to **begin to sing exultantly** (abs.) Ps 32₁₁ Sir 39₃₅.

—3. to **hail, shout to** (with לְ) Ps 81₂ לְאֱלֹהִים. †

hitpal: → רָוַן.

Der. *רָוַן; I, II רָוַן, רָוַן, רָוַן.

8859 רָוַן

רָוַן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463u; MHeb. רָוַן jubilation, song, singing; Sam. רָוַן lamentation, רָוַן *rinnānutā* (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:303) objection; JArm. רָוַן song, singing, play: cs. רָוַן Jb 20₅, so Bomberg

and Leningrad, var. רַנְנַת see Gesenius-B.; pl. רַנְנוֹת: **exultation, rejoicing**, sg. Ps 100₂ Jb 3₇ 20₅, pl. Ps 63₆ (שִׁפְתַי רַנְנוֹהָ) cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19b. †

8860 רַנְנִים

רַנְנִים: sg. רַנְנָה* (cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:36): רַנַן: **female ostrich, ostrich-hen** (on account of its moaning cry) Jb 39₁₃, cf. Aharoni *Animals* 466, also O. Keel *Jahwes Entgegnung an Ijob. Eine Deutung von Ijob 38-41 vor dem Hintergrund der zeitgenössischen Bildkunst* 67²³². †

8861 רָסָה

רָסָה: ? I רסס; SamP. *rissā*: place name, a halt in the wilderness Nu 33_{21f}, see further Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:67, 70: ancient name of the oasis of Šarma, situated to the east of the Gulf of Aqaba. †

8862 רָסִים

I רָסִים* or ? רָסִים: I רסס, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n, 471s.; JArm. רָסָא and רָסִיָא; Syr. *rāsīsē* and *ʿarsīsē* drop(s) of dew: pl. cs. רָסִיָי **droplets, dew** (רָ' לַיְלָהָ) Song 5₂ (parallel with מַל) with מוֹלֵא nif. †

8863 רָסִים

II רָסִים* or ? רָסִים: II רסס, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n, 471s.; MHeb. רָסִים something chopped, esp. of lentils (Levy *Wb.* 4:457b), pl. רָסִיָי groats (from lentils), see Dalman *Wb.* 405b; רָסִיָי something chopped; JArm. רָסִיָא split; ? Ug. (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 5:i:4): *krs* like a ruin, thus Van Selms UF 7 (1975) 481; similarly Gibson in Driver *Myths*² 68, 158a: inf. from root *rss* to shatter, grind, I myself will crush you in pieces, literally with a breaking in pieces (see p. 68³); cf. Driver *Myths*¹: *kr'k's* like a belt (see p. 103b); even so the meaning of *krs* is highly disputed; see further Aistleitner 1386; Dietrich-Loretz UF 12 (1980) 406; see also Sanmartín p. 438f: *krs* stomach, belly, inner organs, cf. Akk. *karšu(m)* stomach, womb, body (AHw. 450f; CAD K: 223) → כָּרַשׁ* :: Caquot-S. *Textes* 240 sweat, from I רסס, and Syr. *ras* to sprinkle; further suggestions in Dietrich-Loretz loc. cit. and Caquot-S. *Textes* 240 note h; pl. רָסִיָי: **fragments, ruins**, with נִכְהָ hif. to smash to ruins Am 6₁₁, on the double acc. cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §94b, c and R. Meyer *Gramm.* §105, 5b. †

8864 רָסָן

I רָסָן: clearly a primary noun, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457q; JArm. רָסָנָא bridle, > Arb. *rasan* halter: sf. רָסָנוּ (: (מִתְחַל).

—1. rein Ps 32₉ לְבָלוֹם עֲדָיו וְרָסָן בְּמִתְחָג וְרָסָן עֲדָיו whose strength can be curbed by bridle and rein, on עֲדָיו see under עָדִי; Jb 30₁₁ מִפְּנֵי שְׁלַחוּ וְרָסָן עֲדָיו they cast (away) the bridle before me, meaning they behave without restraint Gesenius-B., cf. TOB; NRSV; REB: they throw off all restraint.

—2. questionable:

—a. Is 30²⁸ מִתְּעָה וְרִסָן עַמִּים לְחַיֵּי עֲמִים: the rendering of רִסָן by bridle or halter (Gesenius-B.; KBL also Wildberger BK 10:1208, 1219) is not satisfactory, since these are laid over the horse's head; cf. NRSV: a bridle that leads them astray; in contrast to these, rein or lead-line is preferable (Kaiser ATD 18:242: holding-rein, controlling-lead); alt. bit; thus TOB: a bit in the mouths of the peoples for leading astray; on רִסָן in this sense, cf. BRL² 253b; REB: he puts a bit in their mouths to lead the peoples astray;

—b. cj. Jb 41⁵ for רִסָנוּ בְּכַפְּלֵי in his double-bit (Gesenius-B.; cf. König *Wb.* 446a) prp. with Sept. סְרִינוּ בְּכַפְּלֵי in his double-armor (e.g. KBL; Zorell *Lex.*; BHS; NRSV: double coat of mail; REB: doublet of hide). †

8865 רִסָן

II רִסָן; SamP. *rissân*: place name, Sept. Δασεμ, between נְנוּהַ and כְּלָח **Gn 10**₁₂, corresponding to Assyrian *sup'uru* Reusûemuni (Parpola *Neo-Assyrian Toponyms* 293), identified with Arb. *Râs-el 'Ain* “the head of the spring”, with reference to the source of the river *Ḥabūr*, see Forrer *Provinzeinteilung* 19, 23, probably at the site of modern *Selâmiyeh*, 4 km north-west of Nimrud, see Streck VAB 7, 1: p. clxxvi¹, and Simons *Geog.* §1703. †

8866 רַסַּס

I רַסַּס: JArm. pe. and pa., Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:556; 3/2: p. 240) רַסַּס; Syr. *ras* to drip, drop, sprinkle, splash, spray; Arb. *rašša* to reduce to dust or spray; sprinkle, spray; Akk. *russû(m)* D-theme (AHw. 996a) to soften with water; cf. ? Tigrin. *râsrâsâ* to dip in water (Leslau 50), Eth. *rasha* (Dillmann *Lex.* 278) to be soiled (with the opposite sense to the root ?).

qal: inf. רַסַּס to splash, spray **Ezk 46**₁₄. †

Der. I רַסַּס/*רַסַּס; place name רַסַּס ?

8867 רַסַּס

II רַסַּס: MHeb. qal pt. passive רַסַּס to pound, crush, pi. to pound, crush; JArm. רַסַּס pe. pt. passive רַסַּס to pound, crush, itpe. passive; Sam. רַסַּס to destroy (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:453); Syr. *rasras* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 737) to disperse (Latin *dispersit*); Mnd. *RSS* to crush, break to pieces, crumple up (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 436b); Ug. ? sbst. *rs* ruin → II רַסַּס/*רַסַּס; Akk. western var. *râsu(m)* to slay, smash, sbst. (Standard Bab., AHw. 959) *rîsu*, *rissu* (AHw. 989a) slaying, smashing.

Der. II רַסַּס/*רַסַּס.

8868 רַע

רַע, רַע: I רַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453y; SamP. *râ*; MHeb. 1. wicked; 2. sad, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 206) wicked, something wicked, someone wicked (1QH 14:1a), pl. adj. רַעִים (1QpHab 9:2); Ph. *ʾšm r'ym* wicked people (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 26 A:i:15), sbst. *kl hr' ʾš kn b'rš* all evil that was in the country (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 26 A:i:9), *br'* out of malice (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 26 A:iii:17), see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 281; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1079, r' II; EgArm. *Aḥiqar* 113 *byn r'yn tbyn* prp. as II רַע see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 281; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1078-1079, r' I: between good friends; Grelot *Documents* p. 439 line 31; cf.

THAT 2:795; Akk. *raggu(m)* (AHw. 942) evil, wicked, bad; in the Aramaic dialects the root באשׁ corresponds to BArm. → *באישׁ; Sam. רע Heb. loanword; cf. Arb. *raʿā* ‘ordinary young people (Gesenius-B.; KBL): fem. רעה (< *raʿā*), pl. masc. רעים, cs. רעי, fem. רעות (THAT 2:795): רע, רע 356 times, רעה 311 times; THAT 2:794-803, with bibliography).

General remark: following Gesenius-B., KBL and Zorell *Lex.*, the use of רע/רע as an adj. (A) is here distinguished from the use as sbst. (B); the distinction cannot always be drawn with the same degree of certainty, for the adjective רע/רע may mean evil one, wicked one (or thing), and moreover the substantive may be used adjectivally.

A. adj.:

—1. badly made, of little worth: פרות cows Gn 41²⁰⁻²⁷, בַּהֲמָה sacrificial animals Lv 27¹⁰⁻¹²⁻¹⁴ (: טוב), בָּקָר וְצֹאֵן 27³³ cf. v. 32 (: טוב), חֲאֲנִים Jr 24²⁻³⁻⁸, מִים 2K 2¹⁹, אֶרֶץ land Nu 13¹⁹ (: טובה), מְקוֹם place Nu 20⁵ or as 2, cj. Pr 25¹⁹ שֵׁן רֵעָה prp. with Sept. שֵׁן רֵעָה a damaged or decayed tooth (KBL; see further below, 10), מְרֹאָה רעות פרות cows, poor in appearance Gn 41³⁻⁴, cf. 21, פ’ רעות תאר in poor shape Gn 41¹⁹.

—2. poor, not beneficial: מְקוֹם see above, 1; יְמֵי שְׁנֵי חַיֵּי few and evil have been the days of the years of my life Gn 47⁹ (or see below, 7 a).

—3. a. evil, of little worth, contemptible: שֵׁם רע a bad name (literally) Dt 22¹⁴⁻¹⁹, malicious slander Neh 6¹³;

—b. רע רע “bad, bad!”, the exclamatory outburst of someone about something he has just bought Pr 20¹⁴.

—4. of an evil disposition, wicked, morally depraved, reprobate:

—a. אִישׁ(־)רע 1S 30²² Pr 29⁶, pl. Gn 13¹³, אָדָם רע evil people Ps 140², הָרַע הָיָה הָרַע Jr 13¹⁰, הָרַע הָרַע Dt 1³⁵, שְׁכֵנֵי הָרָעִים my evil neighbours Jr 12¹⁴, הַמְשַׁפְּחָה הָרָעָה Jr 8³, הָעֵדָה הָרָעָה the evil congregation Nu 14³⁵, רָעֵי גוֹיִם the worst of the nations Ezk 7²⁴;

—b. לְבוּ הָרַע Jr 16¹² 18¹², לֵבָם הָרַע Jr 3¹⁷ 11⁸, מַחְשַׁבַת רָעָה Ezk 38¹⁰, מַחְשְׁבֹתוֹ הָרָעָה Est 9²⁵; pl. Pr 15²⁶; מַחְשְׁבוֹת לְבוּ רַק רַע כָּל־ every imagination of their heart was just evil Gn 6⁵, cf. 8²¹;

—c. הָרַךְ רַע Pr 2¹² 8¹³ 28¹⁰ (or as B 1 c ii); הָרָעָה הָרָכּוּ Jr 18¹¹ 25⁵ and elsewhere; הָרָכָם הָרָעָה Jr 23²² Jon 3¹⁰; הָרָכְיָם הָרָעִים 2K 17¹³ Ezk 33¹¹ 36³¹; רַע אָרַח Ps 119¹⁰¹; הָבָר רַע an evil word Ps 141⁴, an evil plan 64⁶, a defiling occurrence Dt 23¹⁰, הָרַע הָיָה פְּדָבָר הָרַע any such evil deed Dt 19²⁰, cf. pl. 1S 2²³ 2K 17¹¹; רַע מַעֲלָלִים evil in deeds, meaning malicious 1S 25³; מַעֲלָלֵיהֶם הָרָעִים Neh 9³⁵; הָרַע הַמַּעֲשָׂה the evil that is done Qoh 4³, pl. evil deeds Ezr 9¹³;

—d. רָעָה רָבָה evil gossip, an ill report Gn 37² Nu 14³⁷, הוֹלְלוֹת רָעָה wicked madness (NRSV), mischief run mad (REB) Qoh 10¹³; תוֹעֲבוֹת רָעוֹת evil abominations Ezk 6¹¹ 8⁹; מוֹסֵר רַע severe discipline (NRSV), punishment (REB) Pr 15¹⁰.

—5. a. evil, wicked behaviour רַע בְּעֵינֵי יְהוָה unacceptable to God, of עֵר Er, firstborn of Judah Gn 38⁷ 1C 2³, corresponding to רַע לְפָנָיו Neh 9²⁸, cf. הָרַע בְּעֵינֵי י' לְפָנָיו רַע see below, B 1 a ii;

—b. unacceptable to people רַע בְּעֵינֵיךָ Jr 40⁴, cf. Nu 22³⁴, רַע בְּעֵינֵיכֶם Jos 24¹⁵, see further Nu 11¹⁰ 1S 29⁷, of אִמָּה (a female slave) רַע בְּעֵינֵי אֲדֹנֶיהָ unacceptable to her master because of debt Ex 21⁸, בְּנוֹת כְּנַעֲנִים רַע בְּעֵינֵי יִצְחָק רַעוֹת Canaanite women were unacceptable to Isaac Gn 28⁸ see below, B 1.

—6. a. **malicious, injurious:** רַע שְׂחִין Dt 28³⁵ Jb 2⁷, חָלִי רַע Qoh 6², חֲלָיִים רָעִים Dt 28⁵⁹, רָעִים רַע תַּחֲלָאִים 2C 21¹⁹, הָרָעִים ... מִדְּוֵי הָרָעִים pernicious sicknesses Dt 7¹⁵, רַע פָּגַע an evil blow, meaning misfortune (ZürBib.) 1K 5¹⁸, ? cj. Qoh 1¹³ 4⁸ for רַע עֲנִין רַע עֲנִין prp. עֲנִין רַע a bad thing (REB: worthless task; NRSV: unhappy business), see also below, B 1 b;

—b. חֲרָה רָעָה Gn 37²⁰⁻³³ Lv 26 Ezk 5¹⁷ 14¹⁵⁻²¹ 34²⁵;

—c. כְּלִים רָעִים wicked (i.e., treacherous) weapons Is 32⁷, רְעָה מְצוּדָה רָעָה an insidious (REB: destroying; NRSV: cruel) net Qoh 9¹²;

—d. מוֹם רַע a bad blemish Dt 15²¹, cf. 17¹, הַדְּבָר הָרָע הַזֶּה this abominable deed i.e. outrage, sacrilege, referring to the worship of other gods Dt 17⁵, harsh words Ex 33⁴, רַע בִּצָּע ill-gotten gain Hab 2⁹, רַע וָמָר רַע wicked and bitter (sbj. אֶת־יְהוָה עֲזָבְךָ) Jr 2¹⁹, הַדְּבָר רַע something harmful 2K 4⁴¹;

—e. עֵין רַע a jealous, envious eye (REB: miserly, NRSV: stingy) Pr 23⁶ 28²² Sir 14³.

—7. **evil, sinister, bringing misfortune:**

—a. רְעָה שְׂמַ(ו)עָה an evil report Jr 49²³ Ps 112⁷, שְׂפָטֵי הָרָעִים my evil (i.e., destructive) judgements Ezk 14²¹, עֵת רְעָה an evil time Am 5¹³ Mi 2³, יְמֵי שְׁנֵי חַיִּי Gn 47⁹ see above, 2; יוֹם רַע an evil day, day of misfortune, Am 6³ or see below, B 4 a iv;

—b. רוּחַ רְעָה an evil spirit 1S 16¹⁴⁻¹⁶⁻²³ 18¹⁰ 19⁹, רָעִים ... מוֹפְתִים evil signs, portents Dt 6²², צָרוֹת רָעוֹת bad troubles, afflictions Ps 71²⁰, חֲרָב רְעָה Ps 144¹⁰, חֲצֵי הָרֶעֱב הָרָעִים the evil arrows of hunger, figurative for pangs of hunger ? Ezk 5¹⁶, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 99;

—c. כָּל הַדְּבָר רַע every kind of bad accident Jos 23¹⁵.

—8. bad in contrast to good (רַע :: טוֹב), where in individual cases רַע can be either an adj. or a sbst., see below, B 2 a.

—9. **badly disposed, ill-disposed, heavy, sullen:** לֵב־רַע a heavy heart Pr 25²⁰, רָעִים פָּנֶיךָ Neh 2², רָעִים בְּנִיכֶם Gn 40⁷ you look poorly, cf. רַע לְפָנָיו (textual emendation, see BHS) I showed him a sullen face Neh 2¹, cf. רַע פָּנִים Qoh 7³ → רַע 3 a.

—10. cj.:

—a. **Mi 7**₃ for **לְהִיטִיב עַל־הָרַע כַּפַּיִם** prp. cf. the versions **הִיטִיבוּ לְהָרַע כַּפַּיִם** (BHS), → I **רַעַע** hif 1 c;

—b. **Ps 7**₁₀ for **רַע** prp. **רַעַע** (BHS);

—c. **Pr 6**₂₄ for **רַע** prp. with Sept. II **רַעַע** (BHS);

—d. **11**₁₅ for **רַע** prp. **רַעַע** (BHS) → I **רַעַע** qal 8;

—e. **20**₃₀ for **רַע** prp. III **רַעַע** (KBL; BHS);

—f. **25**₁₉ for **רַעַה** prp. ***רַעַעַה** → II **רַעַע**, or with Sept. **רַעַה** (Gemser *Spr.*² 92; BHS);

—g. **28**₅ for **רַע** prp. **רַעַע** (BHS).

B. sbst.:

—1. a. i. **רַע** evil **Gn 31**₂₉ **Is 33**₁₅ **Mi 2**₁ **Hab 1**₁₃ **Mal 2**₁₇ **Ps 75 34**_{14·17} **109**₂₀ **Jb 1**_{1·8} **2**₃ **Pr 2**₁₄ **3**₇ **8**₁₃ **16**_{6·17} **20**₂₂ **21**₁₀, **רַעַע** **Ps 41**₆; **כָּל־רַעַע** anything evil **Is 56**₂ **Pr 20**₈;

—ii. **הָרַעַע** wickedness **Dt 13**₆ **17**_{7·12} and elsewhere, esp. **הָרַעַע בְּעֵינַי יְהוָה** **Nu 32**₁₃ **Dt 4**₂₅ **9**₁₈ **17**₂ and elsewhere, cf. **2C 12**₁₄;

—b. **רַעַע** evil counsel (as neuter) **Ezk 11**₂, **מְאַמָּה רַעַע** something harmful **Jr 39**₁₂, **דְּבַרֵי רַעַע** words of the evil one, words of evil **Jr 5**₂₈ (text uncertain), see also below, B 3 a; **רַעַע עֲנִיָּן** the trouble of evil, meaning bad trouble **Qoh 1**₁₃ **4**₈ (or cj. adj., see A 6 a);

—c. i. **רַעַע** an (the) evil (wicked) one **Ps 5**₅ **10**₁₅ (parallel with **רַשָּׁע**), **Jb 21**₃₀ **Pr 2**_{14b} (text uncertain), **11**₂₁ **12**₁₃;

—ii. **רַעַע דְּרַגְתּוֹ** the way of the wicked **Pr 2**₁₂ **8**₁₃ **28**₁₀, cf. A 1 c;

—d. i. **רַעַעִים** wickedness, the wicked **Jr 6**₂₉ **15**₂₁ **Ezk 30**₁₂ **Jb 35**₁₂ **Pr 12**₁₂ **14**₁₉;

—ii. **דְּרַגְתּוֹ רַעַעִים** **Pr 4**₁₄, **מִשְׁלַחַת מִלְּאֲכָי רַעַעִים** a troop of sinister messengers, i.e. the messengers of the evil ones **Ps 78**₄₉ → **מִשְׁלַחַת**.

—2. a. **evil** in contrast to good (**רַעַע** :: **טוֹב**), in individual cases this may also be understood as an adj., see above, A 8: the intended contrast can often be indicated by translating as harmful :: helpful, see esp. e.g. Stoebe *THAT* 1: 689f; see further 658-660, and 2:795f; Westermann BK 1/1:330ff (each with bibliography);

—b. **רַעַע** in fundamental or general opposition to **טוֹב**: **Is 5**₂₀ **7**_{15f} **Jr 42**₆ **Am 5**_{14·15} **Ps 34**₁₅ **Jb 30**₂₆ **Pr 31**₁₂ **Qoh 12**₁₄; **רַעַע מְטוֹב** evil instead of good (with **אָהָב**) **Ps 52**₅, thus e.g. W. Beyerlin *Der 52. Psalm, Studien zu seiner Einordnung* 58; **רַעַעִים לְפָנַי טוֹבִים** **Pr 14**₁₉;

—c. רָע :: טוֹב as an example of merismus, meaning whatever, everything, and in the negative nothing, on which see esp. P. Humbert *Etudes sur le récit du paradis et de la chute dans la Genèse* 82ff; H.A. Brongers OTSt. 14 (1965) 100-114: טוֹב וְרָע Dt 1³⁹, רָע אֹ-טוֹב Gn 24⁵⁰, טוֹבָה אֹ רָעָה Nu 24¹³, הַטוֹב וְהָרָע 2S 14⁷ Jb 2¹⁰, רָע עַד מְטוֹב עַד Gn 31²⁴⁻²⁹, מְטוֹב וְעַד טוֹב, לְמַרְעֵי וְעַד טוֹב 2S 13²², בֵּין טוֹב לְרָע 2S 19³⁶ 1K 3⁹, cf. רָעִים וְטוֹבִים Pr 15³;

—d. עֵץ הַדַּעַת טוֹב וְרָע the tree of knowledge of good and evil (Westermann BK 1/1:249) Gn 2⁹⁻¹⁷, וְרָע טוֹב יָדָעִי knowing what is good and evil (Westermann BK 1/1:250) Gn 3⁵, טוֹב וְרָע לְדַעַת, that he knows what is good and evil (Westermann BK 1/1:251); the latter expressions (d) can also be understood as examples of merismus (c), so that what is meant by טוֹב וְרָע associated with יָדָע is a comprehensive knowledge which relates concretely to humanity; thus what is meant is not what is good and evil in itself, but what is good (or evil) for humanity, i.e. “what is necessary and what is harmful” (Westermann BK 1/1:329), see also Stoebe ZAW 65 (1953) 188-204, esp. THAT 1:658-60.

—3. a. רָע evil Qoh 9³, בְּרָעָה with a malicious (evil) intent (?) Ps 73⁸; cj. Ex 32²² for בְּרָעָה prp. with SamP. and following v. 25 פָּרַעָה → פָּרַעָה 3 :: Childs *Exodus* 554: MT inclined to evil; רָע הַבְּרִיִּי Jr 5²⁸ see above, B 1 b; Pr 6¹⁴ רָעָה malice, treachery (REB: subversion; cf. NRSV: evil);

—b. רָע evil, harm Hos 7¹⁵, לְרָעָה לוֹ Qoh 8⁹, לְרָעָה לְכֶם Jr 7⁶ 25⁷ to his (your) harm! (or as B 4 b i); רָע אֲנִי hitp. Nu 11¹ (text uncertain) to lament over evil;

—c. רָעָה an evil Qoh 9³.

—4. a., but certainly not to be separated from 4 b;

—i. רָעָה misfortune 1K 22⁸⁻¹⁸ (:: טוֹב)/2C 18⁷ לְרָעָהּ (לְטוֹבָהּ), v. 17 לְרָעָהּ (:: טוֹב); Hab 2^{9a} Zeph 3¹⁵ Ps 23⁴ Jb 5¹⁹ Pr 5¹⁴ 12²¹, הָרָעָה Dt 30¹⁵ (parallel with הַמָּוֹת), בְּרָעָה Gn 44³⁴;

—ii. בְּרָעָה in the midst of evil circumstances Ex 5¹⁹, into evil (misfortune) Pr 13¹⁷, לֹא-בְרָעָה protected from misfortune Ps 10⁶, cf. Kraus BK 15⁵:216;

—iii. בְּרָעָהּ in evil circumstances 2K 14¹⁰ 2C 25¹⁹;

—iv. רָעָהּ the evil day, meaning the day of misfortune Am 6³ (see above A 7 a), pl. יְמֵי רָעָה Ps 49⁶ 94¹³;

—b. i. רָעָה harm Gn 48¹⁶ Is 31² 45⁷ (parallel with שְׁלוֹם), Mi 1¹² Ps 121⁷ 140¹² Jb 31²⁹, הָרָעָה Ps 54⁷; לְרָעָה לוֹ Qoh 8⁹, לְרָעָה לְכֶם Jr 7⁶ 25⁷ to his your harm! (see above, B 3 b);

—ii. לְרָעָה for evil, for harm Ps 56⁶, into ruin (REB: crime, cf. NRSV: evil) Is 59⁷ Pr 1¹⁶ 21¹².

C. expressions, as B:

—1. a. as 1 a i: with אֹהֶה pi. Pr 21¹⁰; with אָמַר Ps 41⁶; with גָּמַל Ps 7⁵; with דָּבַר pt. qal Ps 109²⁰; with I זָרָה pi. Pr 20⁸; with נָצַר מִן Ps 34¹⁴; with סָר מִן Jb 1¹⁻⁸ 2³ Pr 3⁷ etc.; with עָשָׂה Gn 31²⁹ Mal 2¹⁷ Ps 34¹⁷

Pr 2₁₄; with פָּעַל Mi 2₁; with רָאָה בְּ Is 33₁₅; with acc. of the thing Hab 1₁₃; with שָׁנָא Pr 8₁₃; with שָׁלַם pi. Pr 20₂₂;

—b. as 1 a ii: with II בער pi. Dt 13₆ 17₇₋₁₂ and elsewhere; with עָשָׂה (בְּעֵינַי י' בער) Nu 32₁₃ Dt 4₂₅ 9₁₈ 17₂ and elsewhere, cf. 2C 12₁₄;

—c. as 1 b: with יַעַץ Ezk 11₂; with נָתַן Qoh 1₁₃; with עָשָׂה Jr 39₁₃;

—d. as 1 c i: with III גִּיר Ps 5₅; with חָשַׁךְ nif. Jb 21₃₀; with יָקַשׁ nif. (textual emendation) Pr 12₁₃; with נָקָה nif. Pr 11₂₁;

—e. as 1 c ii: with נָצַל hif. Pr 2₁₂;

—f. as 1 d i: with (מִיֵּד) נָצַל hif. Jr 15₂₁; with נָתַק nif. Jr 6₂₉; with שָׁחַח Pr 14₁₉;

—g. as 1 d ii: with I אָשַׁר pi. Pr 4₁₄.

—2. a. as B 2 b: with אָהַב Ps 52₅; with אָמַר לְ Is 5₂₀; with בּוֹא Jb 30₂₆; with גָּמַל Pr 31₁₂; with הָרַשׁ Am 5₁₄; with מָאָס בְּ Is 7_{15f} (: בָּחַר בְּ); with סוּר מִן Ps 34₁₅; with שָׁנָה Am 5₁₅; with שָׁחַח Pr 14₁₉;

—b. as B 2 c: with בִּין hif. 1K 3₉; with דָּבַר pi. Gn 24₅₀ 31₂₄₋₂₉ 2S 13₂₂; with יָדַע Dt 1₃₉ 2S 19₃₆; with עָשָׂה Nu 24₁₃; with I צָפָה (sbj. עֵינַי י' צָפָה) Pr 15₃; with קָבַל pi. Jb 2₁₀; with שָׁמַע 2S 14₁₇;

—c. as B 2 d: with יָדַע, see above, B 2 d.

—3. a. as 3 a: with דָּבַר בְּ pi. Ps 73₈; with I חָרַשׁ Pr 6₁₄; with מָלֵא Qoh 9₃;

—b. as 3 b: with אָנַן hitp. Nu 11₁.

—4. a. as 4 a i: with בְּ (פְּמַעַט) הָיָה Pr 5₁₄; with יָרָא Zef 3₁₅ Ps 23₄; with מָלֵא Pr 12₂₁; with נָבֵא hitp. 1K 22₈₋₁₈/2C 18₇₋₁₇; with נָגַע Jb 5₁₉; with לָפְנַי נָתַן Dt 30₁₅; with פָּקַד nif. Pr 19₂₃; with רָאָה בְּ Gn 44₃₄;

—b. as 4 a ii: with נָפַל בְּ Pr 13₁₇; with רָאָה with acc. of the person and בָּרַע Ex 5₁₉; as 4 a iv:

—c. with נָדָה pi. Am 6₃; with יָרָא Ps 49₆; with מִן שָׁקַט hif. Ps 94₁₃;

—d. as 4 b i: with בּוֹא hif. Is 31₂; with בָּרָא Is 45₇; with גָּאֵל מִן Gn 48₁₆; with מִן יָרַד מֵאֵת י' גָּאֵל מִן Mi 1₁₂; with מָצָא Jb 31₂₉; with צוּר Ps 140₁₂; with שׁוּב Ps 54_{7K} (Q hif.); with שָׁמַר מִן Ps 121₇;

—e. as 4 b ii: with סָלַף pi. Pr 21₁₂; with רוּץ (sbj. רִגְלֵיהֶם) Is 59₇ Pr 1₁₆.

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I רַע, רַעָה, רַעוּ. Bauer-L. Heb. 464c: sf. רַעוּ.

—b. God (אלוה) as רַע of Job **Jb 16**₂₁, see THAT 2:789 (with bibliography).

—2. **darling, favourite, lover** Jr 3₁₋₂₀ Hos 3₁ Song 5₁₆.

—3. **comrade, companion**:

—a. in the sense of one's fellow human beings (citizens) Gn 38₁₂₋₂₀ Pr 18₂₄ (: אָהָב) Song 5₁;

—b. among the prophets 1K 20₃₅ Jr 29₂₃ and the priests Zech 3₈;

—c. among animals רַע לְבָנוֹת יַעֲנָה Jb 30₂₉.

—4. **neighbour** for this meaning see the general note above:

—a. in general, esp. in the legal literature, the prophets, and wisdom books; otherwise rare, on which see Humbert *Hab.* 182; e.g.:

—i. Ex 20₁₆₋₁₇ 22₂₅ Dt 4₄₂ 5₂₁ and elsewhere, Lv 19₁₃₋₁₆₋₁₈ 20₁₀ Jos 20₅;

—ii. Jr 9₇ 22₁₃ Ezk 22₁₂ Mi 7₅ Hab 2₁₅;

—iii. Pr 3₂₈ רַעִיךָ K, רַעֲךָ Q, 3₂₉ 6₁₋₃ 11₉₋₁₂ and elsewhere; Ps 15₃ 28₃ 101₅ Lam 1₂; additionally 1S 30₂₆ רַעֵהוּ pl. (see above) his fellows (gloss), see Stoebe KAT 8/1:505, 509 :: alt. cj. לְעַרְיָהֶם e.g. Gesenius-B.;

—b. someone's colleague, meaning someone's neighbour:

—i. among one's own people Jb 31₉ Pr 3₂₉ 25₁₇, neighbours with a shared boundary Dt 19₁₄ 27₁₇;

—ii. in Egypt Ex 11₂ → I רַעוּת*.

—5. **one another, another**:

—a. i. together with a preposition and a vb. and with איש as subj.: one to the other e.g. אָמַר אִישׁ אֶל־רַעֵהוּ Gn 11₃ Ju 6₂₉ 10₁₈ and elsewhere, מִרַעֵהוּ גַבַּב אִישׁ pi. Jr 23₃₀, אֶת־רַעֵהוּ pi. Ps 12₃, nif. Mal 3₁₆, לְרַעֵהוּ אִישׁ חָטָא אִישׁ 1K 8₃₁/2C 6₂₂, בְּרַעֵהוּ לַחַם אִישׁ nif. Is 19₂, מִצָּא רַעֵהוּ בְּיַד אִישׁ hif. to let one get into the hand of the other Zech 11₆, אִישׁ בְּרַעֵהוּ ... נָגַשׁ nif. one harries the other Is 3₅, נִכְחַ אִישׁ (hif.) אֶת־רַעֵהוּ Ex 21₁₈ 2K 3₂₃, אֶל־רַעֵהוּ אִישׁ נתן to give over (for safe keeping) Ex 22_{6,9}, אִישׁ לְרַעֵהוּ עָזַר אִישׁ אֶת־רַעֵהוּ pi. Ju 7₁₃ cf. v. 14, מִרַעֵהוּ סָתַר אִישׁ nif. to hide oneself from the other Gn 31₄₉, אֶת־רַעֵהוּ Is 41₆, with בְּ 2C 20₂₃, קָוַם אִישׁ עַל־רַעֵהוּ Dt 22₂₆, קָרָא אִישׁ לְרַעֵהוּ Zech 3₁₀, cf. Jr 34₁₅₋₁₇, מִעַם אִישׁ לְרַעֵהוּ to borrow from Ex 22₁₃, שָׁפַת אִישׁ שָׁמַע אִישׁ one understood the language of the other Gn 11₇, שָׁמַר אִישׁ מִרַעֵהוּ nif. Jr 9₃, וּבֵין אִישׁ וּבֵין רַעֵהוּ שָׁפַט to decide between a man and his neighbour, meaning one man and another Ex 18₁₆, אֶת־רַעֵהוּ אִישׁ תָּמָה one (each one) looked in surprise at the other Gn 43₃₃, אִישׁ לְרַעֵהוּ one to the other Est 9₁₉₋₂₂;

—ii. of the parts of a sacrificial animal lying opposite to one another **אִישׁ בְּתֵרוֹ לְקִרְאֵת רֵעֵהוּ** Gn 15¹⁰, of satyrs, or goat-spirits, meeting one another **וְשָׁעִיר עַל-רֵעֵהוּ יִקְרָא** Is 34¹⁴, see Wildberger BK 10:1325, 1328, vb. II **קרא**;

—b. without **אִישׁ** as subj.:

—i. **שָׁכֵן וְרֵעוּ** Jr 6²¹ (with **אָבָר**) members of the community, citizens will fall beside one another, see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 46;

—ii. **רֵעֵהוּ** :: **הָרֵאשׁוֹן** Pr 18¹⁷ the other, meaning his opponent, thus Ringgren ATD 16/1³:74 and TOB :: Gemser *Spr.*² 74, 75 with Driver *Biblica* 32 (1951) 183: **הָרֵאשׁוֹן** meaning the plaintiff, **רֵעֵהוּ** meaning the defender; NRSV: the one who first states a case seems right until the other (REB and NEB: another) comes and cross-examines.

—6. instances that could be interpreted as 4 or 5:

—a. **לְרֵעֶךָ** 1S 15²⁸ 28¹⁷, var. 2S 12¹¹ for **לְרֵעֶיךָ** rd. with MSS, Sept., Vulg., Pesh., **לְרֵעֶךָ**; at all three of these places the versions translate to your neighbour, or to your companion (so also REB: a neighbour of yours); this is possible in the first two instances, which relate to the transfer of the kingdom from Saul to David (cf. Hertzberg ATD 10²:97, 176 and Stoebe KAT 8/1:289, 483), but not in the third, with its announcement of the calamity coming upon the family of David; here **לְרֵעֶךָ** (textual emendation) must mean “your other one”, i.e. someone other than you (thus REB: I shall take your wives and give them to another man before your eyes; cf. Hertzberg ATD 10²:252: another beside (near) you); and with this in mind translating as another rather than neighbour is also likely for 1S 15²⁸ and 28¹⁷ (so REB: he has torn the kingdom from your hand today and will give it to another; also Gesenius-B.; KBL; Zorell *Lex.*; ZürBib.; TOB;

—b. i. **רֵעֶךָ אִשְׁתְּ רֵעֶךָ** Ex 20¹⁷ Dt 5²¹, **אִשְׁתְּ רֵעֵהוּ** Dt 22²⁴ Ezk 18⁶⁻¹⁵ 22¹¹ Pr 6²⁹, **נְשֵׁי רֵעֵיהֶם** Jr 29²³ see above 3 d:

—ii. **אִשְׁתְּ רֵעֵהוּ** Jr 5⁸ (with **צָהָל אֶל-**), Ezk 22¹¹ (with **תּוֹעֵבָה אֶת-**), 33²⁶ (with **טָמְאָה אֶת-** pi.);

—c. in Jr 29²³ **רֵעֵיהֶם** a translation such as “the wives of their companions” is clear; but the expressions in b ii, which correspond to the instances in 5 a i, make it possible to understand **רֵעֵהוּ** as “the other” and to translate as the wife of another, thus KBL; similarly this would be possible for b i; but the translation “the wife of a (your) neighbour” is more accurate recalling the usage in the decalogue; cf. NRSV, REB: they committed adultery with their neighbour’s wives.

—7. cj.:

—i. Ps 38¹² dl. ? **וְרַעִי** as var. of **אֶהְבִּי**, see Bardtke *Fschr. Ziegler* 2:24; cf. Kraus BK 15⁵:446;

—ii. Pr 6²⁴ for **מֵאִשְׁתְּ רֵעֶךָ** prp. with Sept. **מֵאִשְׁתְּ רֵעֶךָ** (BHS);

—iii. Pr 22¹¹ for **רֵעֵהוּ מִלֶּךְךָ** prp. **רֵצוֹן מִלֶּךְךָ** (BHS).

—8. expressions involving meanings 1-4 and 6 (selected): with אָהַב Pr 17₁₇ (sbj. הִרְעָה), אָהַב (לְרַעַךְ) Lv 19₁₈, אָהַבְתָּ רַע (textual emendation) Hos 3₁; with אָרַב (עַל־פֶּתַח רַעִי) Jb 31₉; with בּוֹא (אֵשֶׁת רַעִהוּ) Pr 6₂₉; with זָנָה (with acc. רַעִים רַבִּים) Jr 3₁; with מָצָא (אֶת־רַעִהוּ) Dt 19₅; with נָגַשׁ (אֶת־רַעִהוּ) Dt 15₂; with נָשָׂה hif. (בְּרַעִהוּ) to lend to Dt 15₂ 24₁₀ → II נָשָׂה; with סוֹת hif. Dt 13₇ (sbj. כְּנַפְשֶׁךָ); with עָרַב (לְרַעַךְ) Pr 6₁ and (לְפָנַי רַעִהוּ) Pr 17₁₈ → I עָרַב; with עָשָׂק (אֶת־רַעַךְ) Lv 19₁₃; with בָּעַר hitp. פָּלַל Jb 42₁₀; with פָּרַד nif. (מִרַעִהוּ) to part, separate oneself from Pr 19₄; with פָּתָה pi. (with acc. רַעִהוּ) Pr 16₂₉; with רָהַב (with acc. רַעִיךָ) to implore, importune Pr 6₃; with רָחַק hif. (with acc. וְרַעַךְ) Ps 88₁₉; with רָמָה pi. (אֶת־רַעִהוּ) Pr 26₁₉ → II רָמָה; with שָׁנָא (לְרַעִהוּ) Dt 19₁₁, nif. Pr 14₂₀; with שָׁלַח (בְּיַד רַעִהוּ) Gn 38₂₀.

8871 רַעַךְ

III *רַעַךְ or II *רַעַךְ Arm. loanword (Wagner *Aramäismen* 284), for *רַעַךְ root vb. II רַעַךְ to like, desire, want (Dalman *Wb.* 406a), and for *רַעַךְ the by-form of this vb. *רַעַךְ (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464c) :: Kopf VT 8 (1958) 203-205: from the Heb. רַעַךְ and Arb. *rā'a* (*rw'*) to startle, originally to call forth a surge of emotion, with the sbst. *rū'* (*rw'*) in certain phrases meaning mind, heart, cf. Wehr-Cowan 367b: sf. רַעִי (cf. שָׂרִי my field), sg. or pl. רַעִיךָ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 586i, 587j): **want, purpose, thought** (which one has on one's mind) Ps 139₂ (with לְ בֵין לְ, v. 17 (with יָקַר, sbj. יְהוָה; → יָקַר 1); cj.? Mal 2₁₅ ins. כָּרַעַךְ and rd. כָּרַעַךְ אֱלֹהִים seed according to the will of God, thus Rudolph KAT 13/4:270; otherwise Fr. Horst HAT 14²:268: for אֱלֹהִים prp. מֵאֱלֹהִים the offspring of the deity :: alt. MT: 1. כָּרַעַךְ אֱלֹהִים the seed of God, meaning pure Judaeon offspring, thus ZürBib.; NRSV: godly offspring; REB (and NEB): godly children; 2. כָּרַעַךְ אֱלֹהִים a poetic expression for כָּרַעַךְ אֲנָשִׁים with the sense of children, thus Schreiner ZAW 91 (1979) 217 and note 71, but hardly probable; rather with Rudolph or Horst as TOB 1249^v and Vuilleumier CAT 11c:237; cj. Pr 20₃₀ for כָּרַעַךְ תְּמָרוֹק (Q) prp. רַעַךְ תְּמָרוֹק the cleansing of the will, meaning he cleanses the will, thus e.g. Gemser *Spr.*² 78, 79; Ringgren ATD 16/1³:80; KBL; cf. BHS.†

8872 רַעַע

רַעַע: I רַעַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 455h; SamP. *rā*; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 203) רַעַע wickedness: רַעַע עֲרֻמָּה (1QS 4:11), רַעַע מַחֲשַׁבָּת (1QH 7:3): also cs.

—1. **poor quality** of figs, which cannot be eaten Jr 24_{2,3,8} 29₁₇.

—2. **ugliness** (לְרַעַע ... לְאֶרְאִיתִי) Gn 41₁₉.

—3. **sulkiness, sadness**:

—a. Qoh 7₃ בְּרַעַע פְּנִים, Sept. ἐν > προσώπου, Vulg. *per tristitiam vultus*, the same as Pesh. *bəbīšūt 'appē* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 57a), cf. Gesenius-B. and Hertzberg KAT 17/4:136, 139: with a sad countenance; REB: sad face; NRSV: sadness of countenance; Zimmerli ATD 16/1³:199: under a melancholy face; TOB: with a worried countenance → רַעַע רַעַע A 9; פְּנִיךָ רַעִים Neh 2₂, פְּנִיכֶם רַעִים Gn 40₇;

—b. רַע לֵב sadness, worry Neh 2₂, cf. לֵב־רַע Pr 25₂₀ → רַע/רַע A 9 and לֵב־רַע/רַע Dt 15₁₀ 1S 1₈ → I רַע qal 4.

—4. corruption, vice, evil:

—a. with לֵב 1S 17₂₈ (רַע לֵב־רַע): the baseness, evil of your heart Stoebe KAT 8/1:322, 324; contrast the rendering by Hertzberg ATD 10²:114: and what wicked things you have in mind;

—b. in association with מַעֲלָלִים: רַע מַעֲלָלִים Dt 28₂₀, רַע מַעֲלָלִים Is 1₁₆ Jr 4₄ 21₁₂ Q 23₂ 25₅ 44₂₂, רַע מַעֲלָלִים Jr 21_{12K} 23₂₂ 26₃ Hos 9₁₅ Ps 28₄;

—c. expressions: with יָדַע 1S 17₂₈; with נָתַן לֵב Ps 28₄; with סוּר hif. Is 1₁₆; with פָּקַד Jr 23₂; with רַע עַל Hos 9₁₅; with מָרַע שׁוּב Jr 25₅; with שׁוּב hif. 23₂₂.

—5. cj. → רַע/רַע A 10:

—i. Ps 7₁₀ for רַע prp. רַע;

—ii. Pr 11₁₅ for רַע rd. רַע → I רַע qal 7 and nif.;

—iii. 28₅ for רַע prp. רַע. †

8873 רַעַב

רַעַב: MHeb. hif. to allow (cause) to starve (Dalman *Wb.* 406a), ? DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 207): Dam. xi:4f רַעַב לֵב אִישׁ מִרְצוֹנוֹ בַּשַּׁבָּת אל יתערב איש מרצונו בשבת Lohse *Texte* 89 translates: “no-one may apply an ‘erub on the Sabbath according to his own judgement”, on which see also p. 285f note 73 :: Maier *Texte* 1:60: “no one may fast (?) at his own discretion on the Sabbath”; textual emendation, rd. יתרעב, on which see Maier *Texte* 2:56 (with bibliography); Ug. *rgb* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2343; Aistleitner 2524; Driver *Myths*² 158a) and Eth. *rēḥēba* (Dillmann *Lex.* 292) to be hungry, equivalent to Amhar. *rāba* see Dillmann *Lex.* and Tigr. Littmann-H. *Wb.* 147a; Arb. *raguba* to be wide, spacious, *ragiba* to wish for, desire; the root is lacking in Akk., which for to be hungry and to starve uses the verbs *berû(m)*, *barû(m)* (AHw. 123a; CAD B: *barû* B) and *emēšu(m)* (AHw. 214a; CAD E: 148); it is also not attested in Arm., which has *kpn* (JArm. EgArm., Syr., CPArm., Mnd.).

qal: pf. רַעַב, רַעַבו; impf. יִרַעַב, יִרַעַבו, וַיִּרַעַב, וַיִּרַעַבו, אֶרַעַב, אֶרַעַבו, יִרַעַב, יִרַעַבו.

—1. to be hungry Is 8₂₁ 9₁₉ 44₁₂ 49₁₀ 65₁₃ Ps 34₁₁ 50₁₂ Pr 6₃₀ 19₁₅ 25₂₁, with לָחַם לֵב to hunger for nourishment Jr 42₁₄.

—2. to suffer famine Gn 41₅₅ (sbj. כָּל־אֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם; SamP. nif. *wtir'rab*). †

hif: impf. יִרַעַיב, sf. יִרַעַיב: to starve, let starve (with acc. of the person sbj. יהוה) Dt 8₃ (SamP. qal *yārâ:bâk*, see Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:79 §2.1.18, and 95 §2.2.2.2.4), Pr 10₃. †

Der רַעַב, רַעַבו, רַעַבו.

8874 רָעַב

רָעַב: רָעַב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464a; cf. MHeb. רָעַבְתָּן voracious, gluttonous; Eth. *rēhūb* pt. (Dillmann *Lex.* 293) thirsting, see also Dillmann *Gramm.* §108c; Arb. *rāḡīb* desiring, desirous (Wehr-Cowan 347a): fem. רָעַבָה, pl. רָעַבִים: **hungry** (as opposed to → שָׂבַע).

—1. a. (adj. or substantivised adj.) **1S 2₅** (רָעַבִים :: שָׂבַעִים), **2K 7₁₂ Is 8₂₁** (רָעַב parallel with נִקְשָׁה), **58₇₋₁₀ Ezk 18₇₋₁₆ Ps 107₃₆ 146₇ Jb 5₅ 22₇** (רָעַב parallel with עֵיף), **24₁₀**; with צָמָא **2S 17₂₉ Is 29₈ 32₆ Ps 107₅ Pr 25₂₁**;

—b. (only adj.) נֶפֶשׁ רָעַבָה the (a) hungry throat (see Wolff *Anthropologie* 27f) **Ps 107₉** (parallel with שִׁקְקָה), **Pr 27₇** (parallel with שִׂבַעָה נֶפֶשׁ).

—2. cj.:

—a. **Ju 8₄** for וְרָדְפִים prp. with Sept.^A, cf. Sept.^B וְרָעַבִים;

—b. **Zech 11₁₆**:

—i. MT הַנִּצָּבָה: what stands upright, meaning what is healthy (Sept. τὸ ἰλό>), thus ZürBib.; Rudolph KAT 13/4:201, 203; similarly TOB; see BHS; cf. HAL English edition 715b those that are miserable, from root II נָצַב; NRSV heal the maimed (REB the injured);

—ii. cj. for MT prp. הַנִּחָלָה or הַרָעַבָה, for which also see BHS and KBL;

—c. **Jb 18₁₂**;

—i. MT אָנוּ רָעַב יְהִי, thus with Fohrer KAT 16:296, 298, jussive equivalent to impf. (Gesenius-K. §109k), cf. ZürBib.; Driver ZAW 65 (1953) 260 prefers the MT, but with other meanings for רָעַב and צָלַע (v. b); see further Guillaume JSS 9 (1964) 288f; REB and NEB: for all his vigour he is paralysed with fear;

—ii. cj.: 1. for אָנוּ prp. אָוֶן לוֹ (Duhm *Das Buch Hiob* 96; cf. Gesenius-B.); 2. for אָנוּ prp. בְּאֹנוּ (KBL; cf. BHS); TOB: אָנוּ meaning in full strength → I אָוֶן; 3. for יְהִי prp. לְהוֹרָה/לְהוֹתוֹ: his calamity is already hungry for his fall (stumbling), cf. Horst BK 16/1:265, 266; NRSV margin: disaster is hungry for them, but main text: their strength is consumed by hunger. †

8875 רָעַב

רָעַב: רָעַב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 462s; SamP. *rāb*; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 207); Eth. *rāḥāb* and *rāḥāb* (Dillmann *Lex.* 293) hunger; cf. Arb. *ragbat* wish, desire, longing, appetite (Wehr-Cowan 347a): (101 times): sf. רָעַבָם.

—1. a. **hunger Dt 28₄₈** (parallel with צָמָא), **32₂₄**, see below, 2 a, **Is 5₁₃ Lam 4₉ 5₁₀ Neh 9₁₅** and elsewhere (see also below, 2);

—b. לְרַעַב לְלַחֵם (לְשָׁמַע אֵת דְּבַרֵי יְהוָה ::) Am 8₁₁;

—c. famine:

—i. Gn 12₁₀ 43₁ 47₄₋₁₃ etc.;

—ii. רָעַב in association with שָׁנָה may belong to either a or c: שְׁעַת הָרָעָב Gn 41₅₀, שְׁנֵי רָעַב (הָ) Gn 41₃₀₋₅₄, שְׁבַע/שְׁלוֹשׁ שָׁנִים רָעַב, 2S 24₁₃/1C 21₁₂;

—d. בְּרָעַב in times of hunger Jb 5₂₀.

—2. a. particular expressions: רָעַב אֶסְפִּי those carried off by hunger Ezk 34₂₉; רָעַב זִלְעָפוֹת pangs of hunger Lam 5₁₀; רָעַב חֲלָלִי those pierced by hunger Lam 4₉; רָעַב מְזִי those weakened by hunger Dt 32₃₄ (parallel with לְחַמֵּי רֶשֶׁף those consumed by pestilence → II לחם); רָעַב מְתֵי men of hunger, perhaps meaning those suffering from hunger Is 5₁₃, cj. for מְתֵי prp. מְזִה/מְזִי, see Wildberger BK 10:175, 177; בְּרָעַב בְּרָעַב those who languish in hunger Lam 2₁₉; רָעַב תַּחֲלוּאֵי hungerpangs Jr 14₁₈;

—b. in verbal constructions: with אָכַל (sbj. רָעַב) Ezk 7₁₅; with בּוֹא (sbj. רָ' בּוֹא) 2C 20₉, cf. Gn 41₅₀; with הָיָה Gn 12₁₀ 26₁ 41₅₄₋₅₆ 42₅ and elsewhere; with חִיָּה pi. (בְּרָעַב) Ps 33₁₉; with I חָלַל hif. (sbj. הָרָעַב) Gn 41₅₄; with חִזַּק (sbj. הָרָעַב) Gn 41_{56f} 47₂₀ 2K 25₃/Jr 52₆, cf. 1K 18₂; with יָסַף hif. (obj. רָעַב) Ezk 5₁₆; with כָּבַד (sbj. הָרָעַב) Gn 12₁₀ 43₁ 47₄₋₁₃; with כָּלָה qal (בְּרָעַב) Jr 16₄ Ezk 5₁₂, pi. (בְּרָ' בְּרָעַב with acc.) Jr 14₁₂; with acc. (sbj. הָרָעַב) Gn 41₃₀; with לָהָה to languish (מִפְּנֵי הָרָעַב) Gn 47₁₃; with לָקַח (with לֹא) רָעַב Ezk 36₃₀, (הִגֵּן בְּרָעַב) Neh 5₃; with מוֹת (בְּרָעַב) Jr 11₂₂ 21₉ 27₁₃ 38₂ 42₁₇₋₂₂ 44₁₂ Ezk 6₁₂, (בְּרָעַב) 1C 32₁₁, (מִפְּנֵי הָרָעַב) Jr 38₉; with נָתַן (obj. רָעַב) Ezk 36₂₉, (לְרָעַב) Jr 18₂₁, (לְרָעַב) for their hunger) Neh 9₁₅; with נָפַל (בְּרָ' נָפַל) Ezk 6₁₁; with נָשַׁג hif. (sbj. הָרָעַב) Jr 42₁₆; with עָבַד (בְּרָעַב וּבְצָמָא) Dt 28₄₈; with פָּקַד (בְּרָעַב) Jr 27₈ 44₁₃; with קוּם (שְׁבַע שְׁנֵי רָעַב) Gn 41₃₀; with קָרָא (לְרָעַב) 2K 8₁ and (רָעַב, sbj. יְהוָה) Ps 105₁₆; with רָאָה (obj. רָעַב) Jr 5₁₂; with רָדַף (בְּרָעַב) Jr 29₁₈; with שָׁלַח pi. (הָ[רָעַב]) Jr 24₁₀ 29₁₇ Ezk 5₁₇ 14₂₁, (אֶת־חֲצֵי הָרָעַב) Ezk 5₁₆; with שָׁלַח hif. (obj. רָעַב) Ezk 14₁₃ Am 8₁₁; with שָׁלַךְ hof. (מִפְּנֵי הָרָעַב) Jr 14₁₆; with תָּמַם (בְּרָעַב) Jr 14₁₅ 44₁₂₋₁₈₋₂₇.

רָעַבּוֹן 8876

רָעַבּוֹן רָעַב (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498c; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41, 1a; cf. (von Soden *Gramm.* §56r); SamP. *rā:bon*; MHeb. רָעַבּוֹן (Dalman *Wb.* 406a), cf. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 207) ? רָעַבּוֹת; Ug. ? *rǧbn* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 103:5) hunger, see Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975) 133, 136: cs. רָעַבּוֹן: **hunger**:

—a. שֹׁבֵר רָעַבּוֹן בְּתַחֵם grain for hunger (satisfaction of the hunger) of your families Gn 42₁₉₋₃₃ (ins. שֹׁבֵר): v. 19 with בּוֹא hif., v. 33 with לָקַח;

—b. בִּימֵי רָעַבּוֹן with שְׁבַע Ps 37₁₉. †

רָעַד 8877

רעד: MHeb. רעד to tremble, waver, hif. to cause to tremble, shake (Levy *Wb.* 4:458b), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 207) 1QH 3:35: to quake, heave (sbj. אושי עולם eternal foundations); SamP. red; JArm. רעד to tremble; CPArm. af. to thunder, denominative of the sbst. *rʿd thunder; Akk. rādu (AHw. 941) to quake, → רוד; OSArb. root rʿd in the cognomen yhrʿd (Conti *Chrest.* 243a) = Yuharʿid (Ryckmans *Noms. Propres* 1:202a) “who causes to shake”; Eth. rēʿda (Dillmann *Lex.* 312) to tremble, corresponding to Tigr. raʿada (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 159b); Arb. raʿada to thunder, appal, VIII to tremble, shudder (Wehr-Cowan 345b; Brongers *Symbolae de Liagre Böhl* 63f).

qal: impf. רעד: to quake (האריץ) Ps 104₃₂. †

hif: pt. מרעיד, pl. מרעידים: to tremble (internal transitive hif., Gesenius-K. §53d; Bergsträsser 2: §19d) Da 10₁₁ Ezr 10₉. †

Der. רעד, רעד.

8878 רעד

רעד: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458t; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 207) 1QH 4:33: רעד ורתת trembling and fright; Sam. Ex 15₁₅ var. ריעד < רעד* or רעד*; CPArm. *rʿd thunder → רעד; Eth. rāʿad or rāʿād (Dillmann *Lex.* 312) trembling, quaking; Arb. raʿd thunder: quaking, trembling Ex 15₁₅ (with אהז), Ps 55₆ (with בוא). †

8879 רעד

רעד: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463u, ? unitary noun for רעד, cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:66f); MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 207) 1QH 10:33 ומותני ברעדה and my loins are aquiver, meaning trembling, quaking; Eth. rēʿdat (Dillmann *Lex.* 312) trembling, quaking, equivalent to Arb. raʿdat/riʿdat: quaking, trembling Is 33₁₄ Ps 2₁₁, Ps 48₇ (with אהז), Jb 4₁₄ (parallel with פחד, with קרא II). †

8880 רעה

I רעה:

—a. vb.: MHeb. רעה to shepherd, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 207), Damascus Document 11:5: לרעותה; אחר הבהמה; Sam. qal to pasture, shepherd, shelter, protect (Gn 48₁₅), in the latter sense, mostly af., e.g. var. Gn 48₁₅ מרעי, דאריע Ben Hayyim *Tibāt Mārqa* 79b.84a; JArm. רעה; Akk. reʿû(m) to pasture, shepherd, protect, guard livestock (AHw. 976f); the root rʿy may also be found in a personal name from Ebla, see H.P. Müller in *La lingua di Ebla* 229; Syr. rəʿa; CPArm. rʿ; Mnd. RAA I to pasture, tend, feed and water a flock (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 417a), rʿia tending, pasturing (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 436b); OSArb. rʿy (Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 113); Eth. rēʿya and more rarely rēya (Dillmann *Lex.* 310), Tigr. raʿā (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 159); Arb. raʿā (rʿy);

—b. sbst. shepherd: MHeb. רועה, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 207): ברועה (Damascus Document 13:9), רועי (13:8), הרעה (19:8); JArm. רעה, fem. רעה; Ph. pl. rʿm = רעים shepherds or = רעים companions, see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 37 B: 8; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 281; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1080, rʿy I; Tombback 304; EgArm. rʿyʿ (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 281; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1080, rʿy I: rʿyʿ qn the shepherd of

the cattle, i.e. herdsman); Ug. *r'y*, pl. *r'ym* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2340; Aistleitner 2522; Driver *Myths*² 158a, see also M. Heltzer *The Internal Organization of the Kingdom of Ugarit* 69ff); *hd r'y* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 108:3. cf. 101:1), see Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 222 entry 274 personal name *r'y* shepherd or friend (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 29, 178, see also רָעִי; Ebla *ré-ī-na* > רָעָה, see Pettinato BA 39 (1976) 50; also in Ebla personal name *ré-ī-malik/ra'ī-malik* “Malik is (my) shepherd”, see P. Fronzaroli in H.J. Nissen and J. Renger *Mesopotamien und seine Nachbarn* 135; Akk. *rē-ū(m)* (AHw. 977), fem. *rē-ītu(m)*, attributive of goddesses (AHw. 969b); Syr. *rā'yā*, fem. *rā'ītā*; CPArm. *r'y*; Mnd. *r'ia*, var. *r'īia* tending, pasturing (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 436b); Palmyrene personal name; Tham., Lih. **r'y* (Stark *Names* 50; Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:202a; ALUOS 5 (1963-1965) 10); but for this personal name any connection with II רָעִי is possible, → רָעִי; OSArb. *r'y* (Müller *Wurzeln* 56 and ZAW 75 (1963) 315); Eth. with a different root *nōlāwī* (Dillmann *Lex.* 670); Tigr. *rē'yāy* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 159b); Arb. *rā'in*; (THAT 2:791-794; P. Casetti OBO 44 (1982) 124ff).

A. vb.: **qal** pf. רָעָה, רָעוּ, sf. רָעִיתִים, רָעוּם; impf. יִרְעֶה, תִּרְעֶה, אֶרְעֶה (ו), יִרְעוּ (ו), יִרְעוּן, יִרְעוּ, תִּרְעֶנּוּ, תִּרְעֶנּוּ, יִרְעֶנּוּ, יִרְעֶנּוּ (ו), אֶרְעֶנּוּ, יִרְעֶנּוּ; impv. רָעֵה, רָעִי, רָעוּ, רָעוּ, sf. רָעֵם; inf. cs. רָעוּת, sf. רָעֵתוּ; pt. (vb. and sbst. see below, B) רָעָה (ו), cs. רָעֵה, רָעִי **Zech 11**₁₇ (*hireq compaginis*), sf. רָעִי; pl. הָרֹעִים, רָעִים **Song 4**₅, cs. רָעִי (ו) and רָעֵה **Gn 46**₃₄ **47**₃ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 588t), sf. רָעִי, רָעִיךָ, רָעִיךָ, רָעִיךָ, רָעִיךָ, fem. רָעֵה (SamP. versions רָעֵה but with pronunciation *rā'iyya* **Gn 29**₉ as Masoretic צָפִיָּה, הַמִּיָּה), pl. רָעוּת.

—1. transitive, to **feed, graze** off the land:

—a. sbj. animals, livestock: פָּרוֹת **Gn 41**_{2,18}, כְּבָשִׂים **Is 5**₁₇, עֵגֶל **27**₁₀, מִקְנֶה **30**₂₃, זֶאֵב וְטֶלֶה **65**₂₅, שָׂדֵי **Ps 80**₁₄, הָאֲתָנוֹת **Jb 1**₁₄, גְּדִיתֶיךָ **Song 1**₈, הַבִּקָּר **1C 27**₂₉;

—b. metaphorically, sbj. humans: **Is 14**₃₀ text corrupt, see Wildberger BK 10:573f; **49**₉, **Jr 50**₁₉ **Ezk 34**_{18,19} **Mi 7**_{14c} **Zeph 2**₇ **3**₁₃ or as 2; cj. **Hos 13**₆ for כְּמִרְעִיתָם prp. כְּרָעוּתָם (KBL), alt. רָעִיתִים (BHS; NRSV: I fed them) :: MT “the better they fed”, thus Rudolph KAT 13/1:235, 238 similarly, Wolff BK 14/1²:285, 287; REB: they were fed :: NEB: as if you were in pasture;

—c. animals and humans **Jon 3**₇.

—2. of animals, to **drive out to pasture**:

—a. צֹאן **Gn 29**₇ **37**_{12,13,16}, וְהַבִּקָּר וְהַצֹּאן **Ex 34**₃, צֹאן **Is 61**₅, abs. **Jr 6**₃, **Zeph 2**₇ **3**₁₃, see above 1;

—b. metaphorically with צֹאן in figurative speech, changing between a direct sense and hyperbole (for people) **Ezk 34**_{2,3,8,10,23} **Zech 11**_{4,7,9}.

—3. to **protect as a shepherd** (אַת־) צֹאן **Gn 30**_{31,36} **Ex 3**₁ **1S 17**₁₅, הַצֹּאן **1S 25**₁₆, בְּצֹאן **Gn 37**₂ **1S 16**₁₁ **17**₃₄, הַחֲמֹרִים **Gn 36**₂₄, עֵדָר **Is 40**₁₁, see also B 4, abs. רָעִים בְּמִדְבָּר to be shepherds in the wilderness **Nu 14**₃₃.

—4. metaphorical: to protect people (a people), meaning to lead, rule, on which see L. Schmidt *Menschlicher Erfolg und Jahwes Initiative* 124 and THAT 2:794:

—a. of David **2S 5**₂/**1C 11**₂ **2S 7**₇/**2C 17**₆ **Ps 78**_{71f};

—b. of kings or others in power **Jr 23**₂, see also 2 b and B 2;

—c. of the coming Davidic ruler **Ezk 34**²³, of future rulers as shepherds **Jr 3**¹⁵ **23**⁴, see B 3 b;

—d. said of God **Gn 48**¹⁵ **Ezk 34**¹³⁻¹⁶ **Hos 4**¹⁶ **Mi 7**^{14a} **Ps 28**⁹, cf. **Is 40**¹¹, see B 4.

—5. to **pasture**, meaning to **revive, nourish Pr 10**²¹ (sbj. **שִׁפְתֵי צִדִּיק**), **Hos 9**² (sbj. **וַיִּקַּב גֶּרֶן**) :: Wolff BK 14/1²:192, 193: as II **רעה**;

—b. to shepherd, meaning to be about something, busy oneself with, practise **Ps 37**³ (obj. **אֲמוּנָה**), cf. Gunkel *Psalmen* 157; **Pr 15**¹⁴ (obj. **אֲוִלָּת**) cf. Gemser *Spr.*² 68, 69; **Is 44**²⁰ (obj. **אֲפֹר**) and **Hos 12**² (obj. **רִוּחַ**) may also belong here, but see also II **רעה** qal 1 b.

—6. particular instances:

—a. sbj. **מֹת יִרְעֶה** **Ps 49**¹⁵ (**מֹת יִרְעֶה ... כַּצֹּאן**) REB: like sheep they head for Sheol with death as their shepherd (NRSV similarly);

—b. sbj. **רוּחַ** **Jr 22**²² **תִּרְעֶה-רוּחַ כָּל רֹעֵךְ** meaning the wind carries off all your shepherds (i.e. leaders), see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 144), see B 2 b;

—c. **בְּחָרֶב רָעָה** to shepherd with the sword (obj. **אֲשׁוּר אֶרֶץ**) **Mi 5**⁵, thus KBL 899a, further *Wilhelmi VT* 27 (1977) 199; Rudolph KAT 13/3:88, 91; Wolff BK 14/4:101, 104; NRSV: they shall rule the land of Assyria with the sword (REB similarly) :: e.g. KBL 902b; Wagner *Aramäismen* 288: from II **רעע** to strike, but that is unlikely; see the bibliography mentioned above; also Sept., Vulg.

—7. cj.:

—a. **Is 11**⁷ for **תִּרְעֶינָה** prp. **תִּתְרַעֲנָה** → II **רעה** hitp. 2;

—b. **Jr 2**¹⁶ for **יִרְעוּךָ קִדְקֹד** they will pasture upon your skull (*ZürBib.*) meaning shave your head, prp. **יִעְרוּךָ קִירְעוּךָ קִדְקֹד** they will lay your skull (scalp) bare, meaning to shave it, thus Rudolph *Jer.*³ 18; cf. BHS, but the MT should probably be retained here; NRSV: they have broken the crown of your head; REB and NEB similarly;

—c. **Jr 17**¹⁶ for **מִרְעָה** prp. **לְרָעָה** (BHS);

—d. **Song 6**² for **בְּגַנְיִים לְרָעוֹת** to pasture in the gardens; NRSV: to pasture his flock in the gardens; prp.:

—i. **בְּגִנּוֹ לְרָ** thus Würthwein HAT 18²:57;

—ii. **לְרִאוֹת בְּגַנְיִים** to look after the grapes, KBL 193a, 899a; Rudolph KAT 17/1-3:161 :: MT, as *ZürBib.*; Gerleman BK 18:180: a suggestive expression in the language of love, cf. TOB; REB (following NEB) to delight in the gardens.

nif: cj. impf. **Is 11**⁷ for **תִּרְעֶינָה** prp. **תִּתְרַעֲנָה** (the cow and the bear) will be pastured, meaning nourished, on which see BHS :: Fohrer *Das Buch Jesaja I* 2:165; cf. TOB with MT: they graze together; NRSV: they shall graze :: REB (following NEB) they shall be friends, see II **רעה** hitp.

Der. רָעִי, מְרַעֵית, מְרַעֶה, רָעָה.

B. sbst. רָעָה, רָעִים, for the forms with sf., see above A.

—1. a. i. shepherd **1S** 17³⁴, הָרָעָה **Jr** 43¹² 49¹⁹ 50⁴⁴ **Am** 3¹²; רָעִים **Is** 13²⁰, רָעִים בַּמְדָּבָר **Nu** 14³³, הָרָעִים **Ex** 2¹⁷⁻¹⁹ **1S** 25⁷;

—ii. רָעָה shepherdess **Gn** 29⁹;

—b. i. רָעִי יִצְחָק and רָעִי גֵרָר **Gn** 13⁷, רָעִי מִקְנֵה **Gn** 46³², cf. **Gn** 46³⁴ 47³, רָעִי צֹאן **Gn** 4², רָעָה צֹאן **Gn** 26²⁰, הָרָעִים אֲבִיר הָרָעִים **1S** 21⁸ (see Stoebe KAT 8/1:392, 394);

—ii. רָעִים אֶהָל **Am** 1², נְאוֹת הָרָעִים **Jr** 33¹², נוֹה רָעִים **Jr** 33¹², (textual emendation, on which see Wildberger BK 10:1443), מְשֻׁפְּנוֹת הָרָעִים **Song** 1⁸, רָעָה כְּלֵי a shepherd's equipment **Zech** 11¹⁵, הָרָעִים כְּלֵי pouch (sack) of the shepherds **1S** 17⁴⁰;

—iii. עֲדָרוּ יָרְעָה **Jr** 6³, רָעִים וְעֲדָרֵיהֶם **Jr** 51²³, רָעָה וְעֲדָרוֹ **Is** 31⁴, band of shepherds **Is** 31⁴, פְּרָעָה **Is** 40¹¹, cf. **Ezk** 34², פְּרָעָה עֲדָרוֹ **Jr** 31¹⁰ (with שְׁמֵר), כְּבִקְרַת רָעָה עֲדָרוֹ **Ezk** 34¹², → בְּקָרָה, רָעָה 34⁸, רָעָה מֵאֵין **Ezk** 34⁵, מִבְּלֵי רָעָה **Ezk** 34⁵, אֲשֶׁר אֵין לָהֶם/לָהֶן רָעָה **Zech** 10², see also 2 a;

—iv. קוֹל יִלְלַת הָרָעִים hark!

—the cry of the shepherds **Zech** 11³, cf. קוֹל צִעֲקַת הָרָעִים **Jr** 25³⁶ see 2 b and 3 a.

—2. the official who was responsible for the people (THAT 2:794):

—a. sg. רָעָה **Jr** 51²³ **Ezk** 34⁵⁻⁸ **Zech** 10² (see B 1 b iii), רָעָה אֶוֹלִי **Zech** 11¹⁶, shepherd of folly, meaning useless shepherd **Zech** 11¹⁵, רָעִי הָאֵלִיל shepherd of nothingness, meaning worthless shepherd **Zech** 11¹⁷, see Rudolph KAT 13/4:201, 203, רָעִי nomen regens with *hīreq compaginis*, see above, A qal; הָרָעָה **Zech** 13^{7b} = רָעִי v. 7a, see I. Willi-Plein *Prophetie am Ende* 112f (or under 3 c i); Moses is רָעִי צֹאנוֹ (רָעִי cs. sg. see above, A qal) “the protector of his sheep”, meaning flock **Is** 63¹¹;

—b. pl. רָעִי יִשְׂרָאֵל **Ezk** 34²; הָרָעִים/רָעִים **Is** 56¹¹ **Jr** 2⁸ 10²¹ 12¹⁰ 23^{1f} **Ezk** 34⁷⁻⁹ **Mi** 5⁴ (parallel with אֶדָּם **Zech** 10³ 11⁸ (שְׁלֹשֶׁת הָרָעִים); רָעִי **Ezk** 34⁸, רָעִיךָ **Jr** 22²² (see A 6 b), רָעִיהֶם **Jr** 50⁶ **Zech** 11⁵; of foreign rulers, officials מִלְּךְ אֲשׁוּר רָעִיךָ **Nah** 3¹⁸.

—3. רָעָה as a royal title, see THAT 2:793f (with bibliography), see further Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 834f; Wolff BK 14/4:118; O. Kaiser *Der königliche Knecht* 107f; Gottlieb VT 17 (1967) 194ff; see above A 4:

—a. of foreign kings רָעִי (כּוֹרֵשׁ) those in power designated by me and responsible to me **Is** 44²⁸, on which see KBL; Elliger BK 11/1:476; cf. W.H. Schmidt *Fschr. von Rad* (1971) 451f; הָרָעִים kings (princes) of various peoples **Jr** 25³⁴⁻³⁶, see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 167;

—b. of David cj. **1C 21**₁₇ for **וְהָרַע** prp. **וְאָנִי הָרַעָה** see BHS and Rudolph *Chr.* 146 (→ I **רַעַע** hif. 1 c);

—c. of the coming (Davidic) ruler(s) (see also A 4 c):

—i. **רַעָה אָחָד** **Ezk 34**₂₃ **37**₂₄; **הָרַעָה** **Zech 13**_{7b} = **רַעִי** v. 7a, see Elliger ATD 25⁶:174 and Rudolph KAT 13/4:213 (see also B 2 a);

—ii. **רַעִים** **Jr 23**₄.

—4. **רַעָה** as a designation for God (Yahweh) (see A 4 d):

—a. the name of a patriarchal divinity, thus Maag *Der Hirte Israels* (ThR 28 (1958) 2-28, esp. 8) = *Fschr.* Maag 111-144, esp. 120f; cf. de Vaux *Ugaritica* 6:505: **רַעָה אָבֶן יִשְׂרָאֵל** **Gn 49**_{24b} (parallel with **אֲבִיר** **יַעֲקֹב**), according to Maag **אָבֶן** is a gloss, the original text having **רַעָה יִשְׂרָאֵל** :: H.J. Zobel *Stammesspruch und Geschichte* 5, 23 following MT: “Lord of the Israel-stone”, on which see further Seebass ZAW 96 (1984) 338; **רַעָה** signifies a deity (**אֵל**) and in particular the one venerated in Bethel (cf. **Gn 28**), on which see further Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:363⁴; according to Maag loc. cit. a memory of the ancient divine name is preserved in **Gn 48**₁₅ **הָאֱלֹהִים הָרַעָה אֶתִּי מֵעוֹדִי** God, who has been my shepherd my whole life;

—b. statements of general significance but which (according to Maag) have echoes of a: **רַעָה** **Ps 23**₁, **רַעָה יִשְׂרָאֵל** **Ps 80**₂, on which see W. Beyerlin *Fschr. G. Friedrich* 12); **רַעָה אָחָד** one shepherd, meaning God **Qoh 12**₁₁, see Hertzberg KAT 17/4-5:219; Zimmerli ATD 16/1³:245.

—5. expressions: as 1 a i: with **בּוֹא** **Ex 2**₁₇; with **הָיָה** **1S 17**₃₄; **הָיָה עִם** **1S 25**₇; with **נָצַל** hif. **Ex 2**₁₉ **Am 3**₁₂; with **עָטָה** (**אֶת־בְּגָדוֹ**) to delouse his garment **Jr 43**₁₂; with **לְפָנַי עֹמֵד** **Jr 49**₁₉ **50**₄₄; as 1 b i: with **הָיָה** **Gn 4**₂; with **עִם רִיב** **Gn 26**₂₀; with **רַבִּץ** hif. **Is 13**₂₀; on 1 b ii: with **אָבַל** (**נְאוֹת הָרַעִים**) **Am 1**₂; with **לָקַח** (**רַעָה**) **Zech 11**₁₅; with **שִׁים** (**בְּכִלֵי הָרַעִים**) **1S 17**₄₀; as 1 b iii: with **בּוֹא** **Jr 6**₃; with **עַל קִרְא** nif. **Is 31**₄; with **רַעָה** **Is 40**₁₁; with **שָׁמַר** **Jr 31**₁₀; as 2 a: with **לָקַח** **Zech 11**₁₅ (see 1 b ii); with **נָכַה** hif. **Zech 13**₇; with **נִפְץ** pi. **Jr 51**₂₃; with **עוֹר עַל** (sbj. **חָרַב**) **Zech 13**₇; with **עָלָה** hif. (obj. **צִאֲנוּ**) **Is 63**₁₁; with **פּוֹיץ** **Ezk 34**₅. cf. v. 8; with **קוּם** hif. **Zech 11**₁₆; as 2 b: with **אָבַד** pi. **Jr 23**₁; with **אָמַר עַל־אֵל** **Jr 23**₂ **Ezk 34**₂; with **בַּעַר** nif. **Jr 10**₂₁; with **חָמַל עַל** **Zech 11**₅; with **חָרָה אֶף עַל** **Zech 10**₃; with **יָדַע הָבִין** and **לֹא** **Is 56**₁₁; with **כָּחַד** hif. **Zech 11**₈; with **נִים** **Nah 3**₁₈; with **פּוֹיץ** hif. **Jr. 23**₁; with **פָּשַׁע בְּ** **Jr 2**₈; with **קוּם** hif. **Mi 5**₄; with **רַעָה** **Jr 23**₂ cf. **Jr 22**₂₂ **Ezk 34**₂₋₈₋₁₀; with **שָׁחַת** pi. **Jr 12**₁₀; with **שָׁמַע** **Ezk 34**₇₋₉; with **תַּעָה** hif. **Jr 50**₆; as 3 c i: with **מָנוֹס מִן** **Jr 25**₃₅; with **אָמַר לְ** **Is 44**₂₈; with **הָיָה לְ** **Ezk 34**₂₃ **37**₂₄; with **יָלַל** hif. **Jr 25**₃₄; as 3 c ii: with **רַעָה** **Jr 23**₄; as 4 b: with **אָזַן** hif. **Ps 80**₂; with **נָתַן מִן** **Qoh 12**₁₁.

8881 רַעָה

II **רַעָה**: see II **רַעַע** for the connection of this verb with that sbst., see also MHeb. vb. **רִיעַע** hif., and Akk. *râ'u*; according to KBL basic meaning to have to do with one another; similarly J. Fichtner *Gottes Weisheit* 89: to associate with each other, keep company with one another.

qal: pt. **רַעָה**.

—1. a. with acc. to **get oneself involved, mixed up with** עִקְרָה **Jb 24**₂₁, פְּסִילִים **Pr 13**₂₀, זִוְלָלִים **28**₇, זִוְנֹת **29**₃;

—b. אָפֵר **Is 44**₂₀, רִיחַ **Hos 12**₂, but perhaps as I רעה (see A 5 b); on **Hos 9**₂ with acc. of the person, to become friends with, thus Wolff BK 14/2:192, 193, similarly also J. Jeremias ATD 24/1:112, → I רעה A 5 a.

—2. misc.:

—a. **Is 8**₉ רעו for suggestions about this form → רוע qal, which include Wildberger BK 10:329: from II רעה unite yourselves!;

—b. **Ps 37**₃₇ for יִשָּׂר וְרָאָה יִשָּׂר prp. וְרעה יִשָּׂר “practise honesty!” cf. KBL BHS. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 189): pf. רעה: with acc. and לְ to **join oneself to someone** (reflexive), as best man or bride’s father **Ju 14**₂₀. †

hitp: impf. (jussive) תִּתְרַעַע, cj. תִּתְרַעֲנָה.

—1. with acc. (I אַת) or with II אַת (with) אָרַךְ בְּעַל **Pr 22**₂₄ never make friends with someone prone to anger (REB, similarly NRSV).

—2. abs. cj. **Is 11**₇ for תִּתְרַעֲנָה prp. תִּתְרַעֲנָה, see e.g. Wildberger BK 10:438 (see also I רעה 7 a): to **befriend** (ZürBib.; Wildberger BK 10:437), to become friends, be involved with one another (KBL; so also NEB) :: for qal prp. nif. תִּרְעֲנָה → I רעה A nif. †

Der. (?) or sbst. with alternation of radicals *מִרַע?, II רע, רעה, רעה, I רעות*, רעה, רעה.

8882 רעה

III *רעה: see Wagner *Aramäismen* 287.

Der. II רעות, III *רע, רעיון, cj. תִּרְעִית* **Ps 119**₁₁₈.

8883 רעה

רעה: fem. of רע, distinction from adj. רעה uncertain, sbst.: the ā ending denotes either an abstract, thus Michel *Grundlegung* 1:70 or the unitary noun: רע meaning evil :: רעה one evil occurrence, cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 33f and von Soden *Gramm.* §60a + Supplement p. 11; Heb. inscr. הרעה (Aharoni *Tell Arad* 40:15, see Pardee UF 10 (1978) 323); SamP. rā, cs. rāt, sf. (ab)rātti **Nu 11**₁₅; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 207) רעה meaning evil, calamity, misfortune: cs. רעת, sf. רעתי, רעתך/תך/תך, רעתכי **Jr 11**₁₅ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 251j; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §30, 3c), רעתו/תה, רעתכם, רעתם; pl. רע(ו)ת, sf. רעותיכם, רעתכם **Jr 44**₉, רעותיהם: (311 times) THAT 2:797-801.

—General remark: the distinction between the groups subdivided below is often subjective and the transition from one to the other is fluid. The basic meaning of רָעָה is probably “that which is harmful”, on which see Stoebe THAT 1:659 and Wolff BK 14/3:127.

—1. a. **evil, ill-disposed** Gn 26²⁹ 44⁴ 50¹⁵⁻²⁰ Ex 10¹⁰ Nu 24¹³ Ju 11²⁷ 1S 25²¹⁻²⁶⁻²⁸;

—b. אֲנָשֵׁי רָעָה evil (wicked) people Pr 24¹, הָאָדָם הָרָעָה the evil (meaning the sin) of human beings Qoh 8⁶; רָעָה בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל Jr 32³²; הָרָעָה מַעֲשֵׂה the evil deed Qoh 8¹¹; בְּרָעָה with evil intent (for evil) Ex 32¹² corresponding to לְרָעָה Gn 31⁵²;

—c. תַּחַת־טוֹבָה רָעָה Gn 44⁴ 1S 25²¹ Ps 35¹² 38²¹ Pr 17¹³; תַּחַת־טוֹבָה רָעָה Jr 18²⁰;

—d. לְרָעָה for evil or calamity (see 5 a) 2S 18³² Jr 21¹⁰ 29¹¹ 44¹¹⁻²⁷ Am 9⁴ 2C 18⁷;

—e. רָעוֹת (הַ) Jr 3⁵ Ezk 6⁹ 20⁴³ Ps 140³, Jr 44⁹: either evil, pl. of intensification, see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19b or evil deeds, cf. רָעוֹת שְׁתֵּי two evil actions Jr 2¹³, לְרָעוֹת in acts of wrongdoing Ex 23².

—2. a. **wickedness** Ju 9^{56f} 20^{3-12f} Jr 9²;

—b. injustice, wrong Gn 39⁹ 1S 12¹⁹⁻²⁰ 25³⁹ 2S 13¹⁶ Neh 13²⁷, crime Jr 41¹¹ Neh 13⁷, misdeed Gn 50¹⁷, an evil attack 1S 23⁹, profligacy, wickedness Jr 33⁵, baseness, depravity Qoh 7¹⁵, evil deeds Jr 23¹¹⁻¹⁴ 44³⁻⁵, anger, despondency Jon 4¹⁻⁶.

—3. a. **wickedness, depravity** Gn 6⁵ 1S 24¹² (parallel with פְּשָׁע), 2S 3³⁹ 1K 2^{44b} Is 13¹¹ 47¹⁰ 57¹ Jr 1¹⁶ 3² 4¹⁴⁻¹⁸ 7¹² 8⁶ 12⁴ 18⁸ and elsewhere; רָעַת רָעָתְךָ your great wickedness Hos 10¹⁵;

—b. pl. רָעוֹת (הַ) Jr 2³³ Hos 7¹ Pr 15²⁸ either the deeds of wickedness, or pl. of intensification, see 1 d; בְּרָעוֹתֵיהֶם despite their evil deeds Ps 141⁵, cf. Kraus BK 15⁵:1107.

—4. a. **misfortune** Dt 31²⁹ 1S 6⁹ 2S 16⁸ 1K 21²¹⁻²⁹ 2K 14^{10/2C 25} 19 2K 22^{20/2C 34} 28 Jr 2¹⁹ 6¹ 32²³ 44¹⁷ 51⁶⁰⁻⁶⁴ Ezk 6¹⁰ 7⁵ Ob 13 Jon 1^{7f} Mi 3¹¹ and elsewhere;

—b. רָעָה בְּעֵת רָעָתְךָ/כְּתָם, בְּעֵת רָעָה Jr 2^{27f} 11¹²⁻¹⁴ (textual emendation), 15¹¹; לְעֵת רָעָה Qoh 9¹²; יוֹם רָעָה Jr 17^{17f} Ps 27⁵ 41² Pr 16⁴ Qoh 7¹⁴; יְמֵי הָרָעָה Qoh 12¹;

—c. deprivation, distress Jr 2²⁷ (see also b), Ps 107²⁶ Neh 1³ 2¹⁷, pl. רָעוֹת (הַ) Dt 31¹⁷⁻²¹ 32²³ 1S 10¹⁹ Ps 34²⁰ Lam 3³⁸ הָרָעוֹת הַטּוֹב; suffering Ps 40¹³ 88⁴; רָעָה grief Gn 44²⁹.

—5. a. **calamity, disaster** Ex 32¹²⁻¹⁴ Dt 29²⁰ Ju 20³⁴⁻⁴¹ 1S 20⁷⁻⁹⁻¹³ 2S 3³⁹ 12¹¹⁻¹⁸ 15¹⁴ 17¹⁴ 1K 11²⁵ 1K 22^{23/2C 18} 22 2K 8¹² 21¹² 22^{16/2C 34} 24 Is 47¹¹ Jr 1¹⁴ 2³ 4⁶ 5¹² 6¹⁻¹⁹ and elsewhere הָרָעָה הַזֹּאת the calamity caused by Haman Est 8³; לְרָעָה, see 1 d;

—b. calamity, disaster Gn 19¹⁹ 1S 23⁹ 24¹⁰ 25¹⁷ Jr 48² Est 7⁷;

—c. evil Qoh 2²¹ 5¹²⁻¹⁵ 6¹ 10⁵ 11¹⁰.

—6. selected expressions:

—a. as 1-3: with בוא (לְפָנֶיךָ רָעָתָם) Lam 1₂₂, with acc. of the person Pr 11₂₇; with בוש (מִכָּל רָעֲתֶךָ) Jr 22₂₂; with גַּמַּל (הָרָעָה) Gn 50₁₇ 1S 24₁₈ Is 3₉ Pr 3₃₀; with הִיָּה (לְרָעָת) Ex 23₂; with הִיָּה nif. (sbj. הָרָעָה) Ju 20₃₋₁₂; with חָשַׁב (עַל רָעָה) Gn 50₂₀ Nah 1₁₁; with רָעוּת) Ps 140₃; with כָּלָה pi. (רָעָה) Pr 16₃₀; with כָּלָם nif. Jr 22₂₂ (see above בּוֹשׁ); with מִצָּא (רָעָה) 1S 29₆, (רָעָתָם) Jr 23₁₁; nif. (רָעָה) 1S 25₂₈ 1K 1₅₂; with עָשָׂה (רָעָה) Gn 26₂₉ Nu 24₁₃ Ju 11₂₇ 15₃ Ps 15₃ Neh 6₂, (הָרָעָה) Gn 39₉ Dt 31₁₈ 1S 12₂₀ 2S 3₃₉ 13₁₆ 1K 2₄₄ 16₇ Neh 13₂₇; with מִפְּנֵי עָשָׂה רָעָתָם עָשָׂה מִפְּנֵי (רָעָתָהּ) Jr 7₁₂ 44₃, (הָרָעוּת) the evil deeds Ezk 6₉ 20₄₃, something evil Jr 3₅, cf. Jr 2₁₃ (see 1 e); with קוּם (לְרָעָה) enmity, malevolence 2S 18₃₂; with רָדַף pi. (רָעָה) Pr 11₁₉ 13₂₁; with רָעָה רָעָה שִׁים פְּנִים (תַּחַת טוֹבָה רָעָה) Ps 109₅; with גָּדַל (וְלָהּ) (רָעָה) greatly displeased Jon 4₁ Neh with 2₁₀; with שִׁים (רָעָה טוֹבָה רָעָה) Ps 109₅; with שִׁים פְּנִים (רָעָה) Jr 21₁₀ 44₁₁; with עֵינַיִם שִׁים (לְרָעָה) Am 9₄ (on which see 1 d); with רוּץ (רָעָה) Pr 6₁₈; with שׁוּב (מִרָעָתוֹ) Jr 18₈ 23₁₄; with מִרָעָתָם) Jr 44₅; hif. (רָעָה תַּחַת טוֹבָה) 1S 25₂₁ Pr 17₁₃, (הָרָעָה) Gn 50₁₅, (רָעָתֶךָ) 1K 2_{44b}, (רָעָתָהּ) Ju 9₅₆, 1S 25₃₉ (בְּרָאשׁוֹ); with שָׁלַח (בְּרָעָה) you open your mouth in evil Ps 50₁₉; with שָׁלַם pi. (רָעָה תַּחַת טוֹבָה) Gn 44₄ Ps 35₁₂ 38₂₁; pu. (רָעָה תַּחַת טוֹבָה) Jr 18₂₀; with שָׁפַךְ (עַל רָעָתָם) (יהוה) Jr 14₁₆; with שָׁקַד (לְרָעָה עַל) Jr 44₂₇;

—b. as 4-5: with בוא (הָרָעָה עַל/אֵל) 2S 19₈ Is 47₁₁ Jr 2₃ 5₁₂ 23₁₇ Mi 3₁₁ Da 9₁₃ (רָעָה אָהַר רָעָה), textual emendation Ezk 7₅; hif. (רָעָה) [אָתָּה] [הָרָעָה] (יהוה) 2S 17₁₄ 1K 9₁₄ 10₂₁ 21_{21-29(Q)} 2K 21₁₂ 22₁₆ 2C 34₂₄ and elsewhere; with גָּרָה hitp. (בְּרָעָה) to fall into misfortune 2K 14₁₀ 2C 25₁₉; with דָּבַק (הָרָעָה) Gn 19₁₉; with דָּבַר pi. (הָרָעָה עַל/אֵל) to determine, threaten, predict evil upon 1K 22₂₃ 2C 18₂₂ Jr 11₁₇ 16₁₀ 19₁₅ 26₁₉ 36₃₁ 40₂; with חָיָה (רָעָה) (יָרֵא) Ju 2₁₅, (רָעָה) Qoh 11₂, (בְּרָעָה) 1C 7₂₃, text uncertain, see Rudolph *Chr.* 72; with חָשַׁב (רָעָה) Jr 29₁₁, (הָרָעָה) Jr 36₃, (רָעָתִי) Ps 35₄, (רָעָה עַל) Jr 48₂ Mi 2₃, (רָעָה לְ) Ps 41₈; with יָסַר pi. (רָעָתֶךָ) Jr 2₁₉; with יָצַר (עַל רָעָה) Jr 18₁₁; with כָּלָה (הָרָעָה) 1S 20₇₋₉ 25₁₇ Est 7₇; with כָּתַב (אֵת כָּל-הָרָעָה אֶל-סֵפֶר) Jr 51₆₀; with מִצָּא (הָרָעוּת) Dt 31₁₇₋₂₁; with נָבֵא nif. (רָעָה) Jr 28₈; hitp. (רָעָה) 2C 18₇ :: 1K 22₈ (רָעָה → רָעָה/רָעָה B 4 a i); with נָגַע (הָרָעָה עַל) Ju 20₃₄₋₄₁; with נָחַם nif. (הָרָעָה עַל/אֵל) sbj. אֱלֹהֵימִי/יְהוָה to repent of, be sorry for the calamity Ex 32₁₂₋₁₄ 2S 24₁₆ 1C 21₁₅ Jr 18₈ 26₁₃₋₁₉ 42₁₀ Jl 2₁₃ Jon 3₁₀ 4₂; sbj. people Jr 8₆ Ezk 14₂₂, pi. to give comfort to Jb 42₁₁; with נָפַל (בְּרָעָה) to fall into misfortune Pr 17₂₀ 28₁₄; with עָשָׂה (הָרָעָה) [אָתָּה] 1S 6₉ 2S 12₁₈ 1K 11₂₅ (textual emendation), 2K 8₁₂ Jr 26₁₉ 41₁₁ Ezk 6₁₀; with פָּתַח nif. (הָרָעָה) Jr 1₁₄; קוּם (רָעָה) my words will surely stand against you for evil Jr 44₂₉; hif. (רָעָה) to cause evil to arise 2S 12₁₁; with קָרָא (הָרָעָה) Dt 31₂₉ Jr 44₂₃; hif. Jr 32₂₃; with רָאָה (רָאִיתֶם אֵת כָּל-הָרָעָה) you have seen all the disaster Jr 44₂₋₁₇ Ps 90₁₅ Pr 22₃ = 27₁₂ Qoh 6₁ 10₅ Neh 2₁₇, בְּרָעָה Est 8₆, בְּרָעָתִי/תוֹ Nu 11₁₅ Ob 13, הָרָעָה בכל 2K 22₂₀ 2C 34₂₈; with שָׁבַע (בְּרָעוּת) Ps 88₄; with שָׁחַת (מִעֲצֵר רָעָה) Ps 107₃₉; with שָׁמַר pt. passive (לְרָעָתוֹ) Qoh 5₁₂; שָׁקַד (עַל-הָרָעָה) Da 9₁₄.

8884 רָעָה

I רָעָה: < *ri‘ay see KBL and Donner ZAW 73 (1961) 273 (:: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465d, 588); on the relationship of the sbst. to the vb. II רָעָה → II רָעָה, also for the correspondences with other Semitic languages: cs. רָעָה, thus also Pr 27_{10K}, רָעָה Q, sf. רָעָה 2S 12₁₁, MSS (see BHS) רָעָה rd. רָעָה (→ II רָעָה), thus also with Q Pr 3₂₈.

—1. **friend** (which developed from an honorary title into an official designation, **רֵעָה הַמֶּלֶךְ** friend, confidant, advisor of the king **1K 4₅** equivalent to **רֵעַ הַמֶּלֶךְ 1C 27₃₃**, cf. **רֵעָה דָּוִד 2S 15₃₇ 16₁₆**, on which see THAT 2:788 (with bibliography); see further de Vaux *Inst.* 1:188 = *Lebensordnungen* 1:199f; Würthwein ATD 11/1:40; probably < Eg. *rh.nśw* acquaintance of the king (Erman-G. 2:446f), thus e.g. T.N.D. Mettinger *Solomonic State Officials* 63-69; Williams VTSupp. 28 (1975) 236: royal confidant :: Donner ZAW 73 (1961) 269-277: Eg. *šmr* friend, to which the genitive “of the king” is to be added. The Canaanite (El-Amarna) *ruḫi šarri* supports the first possibility (letter 288:11) as a rendering of the Eg. *rh*; but a connection with the Akk. *rū'u* is also possible (see under **רֵעַ**), on which see Donner ZAW 73 (1961) 273, corresponding to Ras Shamra Akk. *mudu šarri (LUGAL)* PRU 3: p. 80 line 18, see Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 106 entry 31, cf. H.P. Müller ZA 66 (1976) 310; further instances of *mudu šarri/šarrati* and a somewhat different reading are found in W. Thiel UF 12 (1980) 349-356: a type of honorary title, to which particular members of the *mudu/md* profession were elevated; thus being moved from their previous status to a privileged position.

—2. instances already noted in **רֵעַ** are:

—a. **Pr 27₁₀** **רֵעָה אָבִיךָ** K; **רֵעַ אָבִיךָ** Q the friend of your father, → **רֵעַ** 1 a and fem. ***רֵעִיָּה**.

—b. **2S 12₁₁** rd. **לְרֵעֶךָ** to someone other than you, → **רֵעַ** 6 a;

—c. **Pr 3₂₈** **רֵעִיךָ** K, **רֵעֶךָ** Q your neighbour, → **רֵעַ** 4 a. †

8885 רֵעָה

רֵעָה → **רֵעִי** *III.

8886 רֵעָה

***רֵעָה**: fem. of **רֵעַ**: pl. sf. **רֵעוֹתֶיָּה**, **רֵעִיָּה** = K (?) **רֵעִיָּה**, Q **רֵעוֹתֶיָּה**: **companion, friend** (fem.) **Ju 11_{37f} Ps 45₁₅**. †

8887 רֵעָה

רֵעָה: a form from **רֵעַ**, which is to be explained differently on each of two occurrences:

—a. **Is 24₁₉** textual error for **רֵעַ** = inf. abs. qal (1QIs^b **רוע**) with the hitpol.. **הִתְרַעְעָה** (**הִתְרַעַץ**), on which see Bergsträsser 2: §12f; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §103, 3b: to **burst, crack**, cf. Wildberger BK 10:931, 933;

—b. **Pr 25₁₉** **רֵעָה שֵׁן**: suggested explanations include:

—i. with MT **רֵעָה** pt. qal < ***רֵעְעָה** (Gesenius-K. §67s, but see Bergsträsser 2: §27 on p. 133 note): a shattering (meaning brittle) tooth;

—ii. cj. with the versions (Vulg. *dens putridus*) prp. **רֵעָה**; on these last two alternatives cf. Gemser *Spr.*² 92 and BHS; NRSV: like a bad tooth; REB: like a decaying tooth. †

8888 רֵעוֹ

רְעוּ: n.m. ? < gentilic noun; SamP. *rē'u*; Sept. Παγού, Josephus Πεύος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 101), **Luke 335** (genitive) Παγὰν; probably a short form of רְעוּאֵל; therefore the interpretation as a place name (on which see KBL) is less probable: son of פְּלֶגַח **Gn 11**₁₈₋₂₁ **1C** 125. †

8889 רְעוּאֵל

רְעוּאֵל: n.m., SamP. *rāwwəl*; Sept. Παγουήλ, Josephus e.g. Παγούηλος, Παουήλος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 100); the personal name is either a nominal clause, “a friend is God”, or a construct expression (with the usual Arb. ending for the governing noun) “friend, confidant of God”; for the first suggestion see esp. J. Fichtner WuD (new series) 4 (1955) 28²⁸ = *Gottes Weisheit* 92²⁸; on the second see Noth *Personennamen* 153²; W.H. Schmidt BK 2:93; Noth *Personennamen* 153f and Kornfeld *Onomastica* 71 note the correspondences with Elephantine *r'wyh*, *r'ybl*, *nbwr'y*, fem. *r'y'*, as well as *byt'lr'y* (Kornfeld *Onomastica* 43; Fitzmyer *Fschr. Albright* (1971) 168: the personal names with first person singular suffixes are nominal clauses, “Bel (Betel) is my friend”, on which see also Noth *Personennamen* 154; Bab. *'sup'dNabuĒ-ra>iμ* (*ra-ḥi-i/ya* Coogan *Personal Names* 30), *'sup'dSđamesûra>iμ* (*ra-ḥi-ya*, *ra-ḥi-?*; Coogan *Personal Names* 37, cf. 83); from which comes in all probability the non-Akk. (West Semitic) *Ra'ū* (Tallqvist *Personal Names* 186); Punic *r/r'mlk* (Benz *Names* 179, 409); Nab. *r'w*, *r'wy* (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:147a); Palmyrene *r'*, *r'y*, fem. *r't'*, *r't*, *r'tk* (Stark *Names* 49f. 112b); Tham. *r'l* and Saf. *r'y'l* (Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:249a) mean either “Il is the (my) shepherd”, or “Il is the (my) friend”; Edomite ostrakon *r'l* (Weippert *Edom* 249); on the interpretation of the Heb. personal name cf. also Kopf VT 8 (1958) 210; whence perhaps also the Ug. personal name *hd r'y* and *r'y*, see under I רְעָה b; (see Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1572).

—1. a son of Esau (? originally the ancestor of an Edomite clan) **Gn 36**_{4.10.13.17} **1C** 135-37.

—2. the father-in-law of Moses **Ex 2**₁₈ **Nu 10**₂₉ = יְתָרוֹ.

—3. the ancestor of a Benjaminite clan in post-exilic Jerusalem **1C** 9₈.

—4. רְעוּאֵל **Nu 2**₁₄ textual error for → רְעוּאֵל, on which cf. *Fschr. Stamm* 149f. †

8890 רְעוּת

I רְעוּת: II רְעָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 505o; ? abstract for concrete: friendship > lady-friend, girlfriend, consort; MHeb. רְעוּת friendship; SamP. sf. **Ex 3**₂₂ *rā'ūta*; JArm. רְעוּתָא female friend, companion: (THAT 2:788, 789: sf. רְעוּתָהּ).

—1. **female companion**, female neighbour **Ex 11**₂ מֵאֵת רְעוּתָהּ אִשָּׁה מֵאֵת רְעוּתָהּ אִשָּׁה → II רְעָה 4b.

—2. together with אִשָּׁה (רְעוּתָהּ) אִשָּׁה the one ... the other, one another:

—a. of humans **Jr 9**₁₉;

—b. of animals **Is 34**_{15f}, אִשָּׁה אֶת־בֶּשֶׂר רְעוּתָהּ אִשָּׁה let one woman devour the flesh of another **Zech 11**₉.

—3. רְעוּתָהּ (with לָּ and נָתַן) to appoint someone other than her **Est 1**₁₉. †

8891 רְעוּתָהּ

II רְעוּתָהּ: III רְעָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 505o; Arm. loanword (Wagner *Aramäismen* 285); Sam. usually רְחוּתָא det., of God's pleasure (G. Kippenberg *Garizim und Synagoge* 249). רִיחוּ (< *רְעִיּוּ), det. רִיחוּתָהּ will (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:516b, 528b); JArm. רְעוּתָא pleasure, desire, BArm. → *רְעוּ, also for citations from other Arm. dialects; → רְעִיּוֹן: to **strive after** (רִוְחָה) after wind **Qoh 1**₁₄ **2**₁₁₋₁₇₋₂₆ **4**₄₋₆ **6**₉, cf. Lauha BK 19:46. †

8892 רְעִי

רְעִי: I רְעָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458x; MHeb. pasture, livestock, JArm. רְעִיָא pasturage, fodder, protection; Syr. *re'yā* pasture, *ra'ītā* pasture, herd: **pasturage**; רְעִי בְּקָרָה (for בְּקָרָה prp. בְּקָרָה see BHK and Noth *Könige* 58) pastured cattle :: בְּרִיאִים בְּקָרָה as opposed to fattened cattle **1K 5**₃. †

8893 רְעִי

רְעִי: n.m., Sept. (Rahlfs) Ρηι, Sept. ^{BA} Ρησει :: Sept. ^L οἱ ἑταῖροι αὐτοῦ = וְרַעֲיוֹ, on which see Noth *Könige* 6: רְעִי is a short form of those names constructed with II רְעָה, cf. רְעוּאֵל (: Noth *Personennamen* 257a); cf. OSArb. *r'y sup'm* (Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 315); Ug. *r'y* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 29, 178 shepherd or friend (→ I רְעָה b), sbst. → I רְעָה b; also in Palmyrene, Tham. and Lih. *r'y*: a partisan of David and Solomon against Adonijah **1K 1**₈. †

8894 רְעִיָה

*רְעִיָה: fem. from I רְעָה, on which see Rudolph KAT 17/1-3:127: sf. רְעִיָתִי: female companion, girlfriend, **beloved Song 1**₉₋₁₅ **2**₂₋₁₀₋₁₃ (with קָוִים), **4**₁₋₇ **5**₂ (with פְּתָח), **6**₄. †

8895 רְעִיָה

*רְעִיָה: pl. sf. רְעִיָתִי **Ju 11**₃₇ = K (?) רְעִיָתִי, Q רְעוּתִי, → *רְעָה.

8896 רְעִיּוֹן

רְעִיּוֹן: III רְעָה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 499n; *Arm.* 195y), Arm. loanword (Wagner *Aramäismen* 286); JArm. רְעִיּוֹנָא disposition, thought, BArm. → *רְעִיּוֹן, also for the citations from the other Arm. dialects; → II רְעוּתָהּ: striving **Qoh 1**₁₇ **4**₁₆ (with רִוְחָה: striving after wind), **2**₂₂ (with לְבוֹ: the striving, longing of his heart). †

8897 רַעַל

I רַעַל: JArm. רַעַל; Syr. *ra'el* to quake; Arb. *ra'ala* (the same or a homonymous root ?) to pierce violently, strike with the sword, see G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2:164b.

cj. **nif**: impv. **Hab 2**₁₆ for וְהָעָרַל (→ ערל) rd. with 1QpHab and the versions וְהָרָעַל: to be shaken, meaning to stagger, reel. †

hof. pf. הָרָעַלוּ **Nah 2**₄, text uncertain MT הָרָעַלוּ הַבְּרָשִׁים: the lances are brandished, see Gesenius-B. and HAL 148b (English edition 155a → בְּרוֹשׁ 2), cf. TOB (MT) :: cj. for וְהַפְּרָשִׁים prp. וְהַפְּרָשִׁים → פָּרָשׁ 1 a:

—a. the horses are shaken or agitated, or they break through, see Keller CAT 11b:121;

—b. for hof. prp. hif. הָרָעִילוּ: and the horses, shudder, bestir themselves, thus Elliger ATD 25⁶:11; NRSV: the chargers prance

—c. הָרָעַלוּ from Arb. *raʿala* X to march in file, also, to march at the head, meaning and the horses stand in rank and file, thus Rudolph KAT 13/3:167; REB and NEB: the squadrons of horse advance;

—d. → II רעל. †

Der. תָּרַעְלָה, רָעַל.

8898 רעל

II רעל: denominative from *רָעַלָה; MHeb.: 1. qal pt. passive *רָעוּל veiled (Dalman *Wb.* 406a; Levy *Wb.* 4:460a); 2. pt. hif. בִּזְרָעִיל covering DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 207) Damascus Document 10:11, 13 מִזְרָעִיל אִישׁ (of water): less than the amount sufficient to cover a man, see Rabin *Zadokite Documents* 50, 51; cf. Lohse *Texte* 87; Maier *Texte* 1:59 and 2:55.

hof: pf. הָרָעַלוּ: to be adorned with veils, cf. KBL and Horst HAT 14²:160, 161 (cj. → I רעל): the horses are adorned **Nah 2**₄. †

Der. *רָעַלָה.

8899 רעל

רעל: I רעל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458t; Syr. *rēʿla, rāʿālā, rāʿēltā* quaking: **reeling Zech 12**₂, in the construction רעל כִּסּ cup of reeling (NRSV, REB: intoxicating cup, with שִׁים). †

8900 רעלָה

*רָעַלָה: for this hapax legomenon a derivation from some verb must be assumed, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463u, and probably II רעל is best considered; MHeb. רָעַלָה: 1. a loose slat; 2. veil (Dalman *Wb.* 406b; cf. Levy *Wb.* 4:460a); Arb. *raʿl* a two part covering for the head, of which one part is thrown over the head above the eyes, while the other is worn beneath the eyes and hanging down to the chest; see Dalman *Arbeit* 5:331, following G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2:165a, who notes also the adj. *ʿarʿalu* loose and hanging down: pl. רָעַלוֹת: **veil Is 3**₁₉, on which see esp. Wildberger BK 10:142: in view of the Arb. *raʿl*, this translation is to be preferred to that of bell or handbell, on which see also Levy loc. cit., as well as medieval commentators such as Ibn *Janāḥ Kitāb al-uṣūl* 683; for the former interpretation see Hönig *Bekleidung* 98f; if from the vb. I רעל the

pattern of the sbst. most likely suggests the wavering movement of the veil, but if from II רעל the hanging and thereby covering function of the *raʿl* (of the *רעלה) is significant. †

8901 רעליה

רעליה: n.m., Sept. Ρεελιας, Ρεελια, of unknown meaning (Noth *Personennamen* 257) **Ezr 2₂ = רעליה Neh 7₇**: one of the Jews who returned from Babylon under Zerubbabel. †

8902 רעם

I רעם: MHeb. hif., 1. to make a noise, thunder; 2. to cause a noise, thunder, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 207) 1QH 3:34 qal אל ירעם God thunders; JArm. רעים, רעם; Ug. *rġm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2343a) to thunder, in the personal names *yrġm bʿl* and *yrġm il* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 102:19, 26): “let Baal (El) thunder” (Dietrich-Loretz Sanmartín UF 7 (1975) 546), or “Baal (El) has thundered (Stamm UF 11 (1979) 753-758) :: de Moor UF 2 (1970) 326, 327 “may Baal (El) have compassion → II רעם; Syr. *rəʿem* to thunder, be (become) angry, and then to take pity on (Brockelmann *Lex.* 739); Mnd. *RAM, RUM* II to thunder, resound, rumble, roar (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 421a); Eth. (*raʿama*) *ʿarʿama* (Dillmann *Lex.* 309) to cause to thunder, thunder, OSArb. (Sab.) vb. *rġm* to be contentious (see Gesenius-B. and Brockelmann *Lex.* 739a on *rəʿem*), sbst. *rġm* (Conti *Chrest.* 243b) aversion, loathing; Arb. *raġima* (*raġama*) of someone whose nose is pressed into the earth, hence to be resistant, disdainful (Gesenius-B.), cf. Lane 1:1113b and c; G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2:169, *rġm* IV to force, compel, coerce (Wehr-Cowan 347a); sbst. *raġm, riġm, ruġm* aversion, scorn (see Freitag loc. cit.); according to Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:202b the Min. personal name *rġm* = *Rāġim* comes from this Arb. vb.

qal: impf. ירעם: to **rage, roar** (the sea) **Ps 96₁₁ 98₇ 1C 16₃₂**; cj. **Is 42₁₀** for יוררי הים (cf. REB: you that sail the broad seas) prp. ירעם הים (NRSV: let the sea roar) or יאדירהו ים let the sea celebrate, praise him, see BHS and Elliger BK 11/1:241. †

hif: pf. הרעים; impf. ירעם(ו), תרעם: to **cause to thunder**, or to **thunder** (internally transitive hif., see Gesenius-K. §53d; Bergsträsser 2: §19d); in the impf. the vocalisation *ירעים is not attested, but the jussive ירעם is used in its place; however it can be understood as a statement, see Gesenius-K. §109k; Bergsträsser 2: §10 l: sbj. אל/יהוה **1S 2₁₀** (see Stoebe KAT 8/1:102), **1S 7₁₀, 2S 22₁₄** for ירעם rd. יירעם = **Ps 18₁₄, 29₃ Jb 37₄ 40₉**; ? cj. **Jb 37₅** for נפלאות אל בקולו יראנו prp. אל נה' יראנו (dl. בקולו): God causes us to behold wonderful things, thus e.g. Fohrer KAT 16:479, 480; cf. REB: at God's command wonderful things come to pass (:: NEB: God's voice is marvellous in its working) :: MT and e.g. ZürBib.; NRSV: God thunders wondrously with his voice; cf. TOB; see also פלא nif 3. †

Der. רעם, cj. I רעמה*.

8903 רעם

II רעם: Ug. *rġm*: 1. to have compassion, thus perhaps in the personal names *yrġm il* and *yrġm bʿl*; Syr. *rəʿem* to have mercy → I רעם; 2. to become sad in the face, thus Dietrich-Loretz UF 12 (1980) 157, 161 on Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 100:61: *b ħrn pnm trġm(w)* her face will become sad on account of *Ĥoron* (from Arb. *raġima* → I רעם) :: *Lipiński* UF 6 (1974) 170, 172: to become green, from Heb. רען, but see under רענן, רענן :: Aartun *Die Partikeln des Ugaritischen* 1:44: to smash, batter to pieces (Arb. *raġima* (*raġama*) and sbst. *rġm*) → I רעם.

qal: pf. רָעַמוּ with פָּנִים: to be troubled **Ezk 27**₃₅, thus KBL, also Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 626, 634 :: Reider VT 2 (1952) 120: to be humbled, humiliated, brought low. †

hif: inf. sf. הִרְעִימָהּ **1S 1**₆ (daghesh forte dirimens, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 212k) < *הִרְעִימָהּ*.

General remarks: the hif. is either causative or internally transitive, → I רָעַם hif.

—a. to make oppressed, bring low, cf. Reider loc. cit.; REB: humiliate :: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 222s: to incite to anger; NRSV: to irritate her;

—b. to appear depressed, show oneself oppressed KBL; Stoebe KAT 8/1:88, 90; cf. TOB. †

רָעַם 8904

III רָעַם* → II רָעַמָהּ.

רָעַם 8905

רָעַם: I רָעַם, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458t; JArm. non-det. רָעַם, רָעִים, det. רָעַמָא, Syr. *ra'mā*; CPArm. (cf. Schulthess *Lex.* 196b); Mnd. *rima* I thunder (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 433b); Eth. *rā'am* (Dillmann *Lex.* 309) thunder: sf. רָעַמָךְ: **uproar, thunder**: **Is 29**₆ (parallel with רָעַשׁ, with פָּקַד nif.); קוֹל רָעַמָךְ your thundering voice **Ps 77**₁₉ **104**₇ (with חָפַז nif.), (Q) רָעַם גְּבוּרֹתָיו the thunder of his mighty deeds **Jb 26**₁₄ (with בֵּין hitpol.), קוֹל רָעַמוֹ **Sir 43**₁₆ (with I חִיל hif.); רָעַם שָׁרִים **Jb 39**₂₅ (with רוּחַ B 3 b) the shouting (REB), the thunder (NRSV), of the captains (ZürBib.: cries of command), see Fohrer KAT 16:490; omitted by NEB; **Ps 81**₈ רָעַם סִתְרֵי thunderclouds, literally, covering of thunder (with I עָנָה and בָּ); REB: I answered you from the thundercloud; NRSV: in the secret place of thunder (בְּסִתְרֵי); cf. NEB: unseen I answered you in thunder. †

רָעַמָא 8906

רָעַמָא: → III רָעַמָהּ.

רָעַמָהּ 8907

cj. I רָעַמָהּ*: cj. רָעַמָתְךָ for רֹמְמֹתְךָ your uproar **Is 33**₃ → *רֹמְמֹת*.

רָעַמָהּ 8908

II רָעַמָהּ: hapax legomenon **Jb 39**₁₉: III רָעַמָהּ: רָעַמָהּ צֹארוֹ הִתְלַבֵּישׁ corresponding to Sept. ἐνέδυσσας δὲ τραχήλῳ αὐτοῦ φόβον in Vulg. *hinnitus*, in Pesh. *zainā* weapons, armaments: within the context and following Sept. the sbst. most probably signifies **mane**, which is followed by many later commentators (Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.* 449a) and KBL with reference to Arb. *ri'm* mane; the hyena is called *umm ri'm* mother of the mane, with *ri'm* equivalent to רָעַמָהּ, root III רָעַם*; NRSV: do you clothe its neck with mane?; REB similarly deriving the sbst. from I רָעַם (as e.g. König *Wb.* 449a, and Hölscher *Hiob* 92) appears to be difficult, see further Gesenius-B.; however Dahood *Biblica* 53 (1972) 393: רָעַמָהּ to be associated with רָעַם thunder. †

8909 רַעְמָה

III רַעְמָה = רַעְמָא 1C 1₉, place name (n.m.); Sept. Ρεγμα, Ραγμα, Josephus 'Ράμος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 100); probably to be equated with OSArb. Min. *Rgmt(m)*, *Ragmat* (Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:368b) in the region of *Najrān*, see Winnett *Fschr. H.G. May* 179f; to distinguish this from 'Ρέγμα, var. 'Ράγμα (Ptolemy 6:7, 14) cf. Strabo 16:4, 24: 'Ραμμανῖται; see further Zorell *Lex.* 782a: a son of Cush Gn 10₇ Ezk 27₂₂ 1C 1₉. †

8910 רַעְמִיָּה

רַעְמִיָּה: n.m. Neh 7₇; Sept. Rahlfs Δαμμια, var. δα(ι)μιας, ναμμια, ναμμια, ρεελμα; the meaning of the personal name (= רַעִיָּהּ Ezr 2₂) is unclear, see Noth *Personennamen* 257; Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 6 considers a possible connection with רַעַם, “Yahweh has thundered”, as a reference to the revelation on Sinai; but it could also be a question of a so-called background-name, names which in their meaning make reference to an event at the birth of the person so named, which would be in this case a thunderstorm; see further Stamm 63 and UF 11 (1979) 756: a Judaeen who returned from Babylon under Zerubbabel. †

8911 רַעְמִיס

רַעְמִיס See below under רַעְמִיס and רַעְמִיס (#8913).

8912 רַעְמִיס

רַעְמִיס See below under רַעְמִיס and רַעְמִיס (#8913).

8913 רַעְמִיס/רַעְמִיס

רַעְמִיס and רַעְמִיס Ex 1₁₁: place name, Sept. Ραμεσση; SamP. *rāmsəs*: the royal residence of the Ramesside Pharaohs in the Nile delta; it extended from Tanis (= *Šān el-Ḥagar*) to *Qantir*, recorded in cuneiform as *Riamašēša*; in Egyptian the complete form of the name is *Pr-R'mśšw-mry-Imn-^o-nḥtw* meaning the house of Ramesses, the beloved of Amun, great in victorious strength; on the frequent shortening of the name to *Pr-R'mśšw mry Imn*, and the further reduction to simply the name of the king, see Helck VT 15 (1965) 40ff; the name designates both the residence Ex 1₁₁ 12₃₇ Nu 33_{3,5}, as well as the district רַעְמִיס אֶרֶץ Gn 47₁₁; thus also Sept. here and Gn 46₂₈ γῆ 'Ραμέσση; on the location and history of the Ramesside residence, see e.g. Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3:176-185; de Vaux *Histoire* 1:308-10; Herrmann *Geschichte* 86ff; W.H. Schmidt BK 2:37f (with bibliography); Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1546f; Simons *Geog.* §418; IDB 4:9. †

8914 רַעַן

רַעַן: with a reduplicated third radical as the designation of a particular characteristic, as in the Arb. IX-form, e.g. *iḥmarra* to be red; on this see esp. R. Meyer *Gramm.* §72, 2a; see further Bergsträsser 2: §20a and Winton Thomas VTSupp. 16 (1967) 392ff; the etymology of the root is uncertain, see further Winton Thomas VTSupp. 16 (1967) 393f, who cites the Arb. vb. *lgn* to be entangled, bushy, thickly foliated, as well as the XI-form *ilgānna* to be long and intertwined (of plants); this is a more likely connection than with the Ug. vb. *rgn* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 100:61) the meaning of which is disputed; see further II רַעַם.

pa'alal: pf. רַעַנְנָה: to be leafy, luxuriant (כַּפְּהָ) Jb 15₃₂; note the occurrence of this form of the vb. and the corresponding adj., in place of the commoner “to be green”, as with KBL; see also Gradwohl *Farben* 33⁵⁰; Rütty *Pflanzen* 63 and note 1; see further Winton Thomas VTSupp. 16 (1967) 395-397. †

Der. רַעַנָן.

8915 רַעַנָן

רַעַנָן: רַעַן (descriptive word with *-ān*, cf. vb. נָעַם and adj. נֶעְמָן, see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500p; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41, 1b; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 207): 1QH 10:25 על [ר]ענן עץ פלגי מים עץ on which see also Winton Thomas VTSupp. 16 (1967) 392; SamP. *rā:nən*, Sam. Dt 12₂ רַעַנָן; BArm. → רַעַנָן: fem. רַעַנְנָה, pl. רַעַנְנִים.

—1. leafy, luxuriant:

—a. עֵץ (on which cf. Holladay VT 11 (1961) 170-176) Dt 12₂ 1K 14₂₃ 2K 16₄ 17₁₀ Is 57₅ Jr 2₂₀ 3₆₋₁₃ 17₂ Ezk 6₁₃ 2C 28₄ Sir 14₁₈;

—b. זֵיתַּת Jr 11₁₆ Ps 52₁₀ Sir 50₁₀;

—c. בְּרוֹשׁ Hos 14₉;

—d. אֶרֶז cj. Ps 37₃₅ for רַעַנָן פֶּאֶזְרַח רַעַנָן prp. פֶּאֶזְרַח רַעַנָן (Gunkel *Psalmen* 155, 159; KBL) :: Sept. אֶרֶז הַלְבָנוֹן פֶּאֶרְזִי cf. ZürBib.;

—e. עֵלָה Jr 17₈;

—f. עֶרֶשׂ Song 1₁₆: MT עֶרֶשְׁנוּ רַעַנְנָה = Sept. πρὸς κλίτη -14ἰμῶν σύσκιος meaning shady, thickly foliated, on which see Gerleman BK 18:113, 114.

—2. juicy, fresh:

—a. שֶׁמֶן Ps 92₁₁;

—b. the righteous Ps 92₁₅ (רַעַנְנִים) parallel with (רִישֵׁי) cf. צַדִּיק v. 13. †

8916 רַעַע

I רַעַע: MHeb. qal pt. passive רַעַע (probably from II רַעַע) damaged, shattered, hif. to inflict damage (Dalman *Wb.* 406b), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 207) רַעַע hif. to do evil, cause harm; רַעַע וְהַמְרֵעַ (DJD 1, text 27, 1:ii:4); the Ug. vb. *r^c* may exist but has not been established, on which see Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 12:ii:43: *tr^c trⁿ a[rš]* the earth fell to ruin, fell into corruption, thus Aistleitner 2523; similarly Driver *Myths*¹ 72, 73, reading *tr^t* for *trⁿ*; thus also Sauer *Die Sprüche Agurs* 54: the earth is laid waste; cf. Kapel-rud Ugaritica 6:327, 328: for *arš* rd. *aklm* destroyed, destroyed were the devourers :: Gray UF 3 (1971) 65: vb. *tr^c* comparable with Arb.

tari'a to race headlong into misfortune; Akk. *ragāgu* (AHw. 941b) to be (become) foul, spoiled, bad; see further under רָע/רַע.

qal: pf. רָע, רַע, רָעָה, רָעוּ; impf. יִרַע (1), יִרַע SamP. *tirra* Dt 28₅₆, *tarra* Dt 28₅₄ (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:116 §2.7.6), יִרַעו Neh 2₃ (Bergsträsser 2: §27p); ? impv. רַעו Is 8₉ see under רוע qal and II רעה qal 2 a; inf. רַע see below 4: (THAT 2:796f).

—1. to be bad, not fit for use (branches) Jr 11₁₆ :: cj. ? for רַעו prp. בְּרַעוּ (BHS, → בער I, cf. Vulg.).

—2. רַע בְּעֵינַי to be evil, displeasing (in someone's eyes) Gn 21_{11f} 38₁₀ 48₁₇ Nu 11₁₀ 22₃₄ Jos 24₁₅ (with לְ and inf.), 1S 8₆ 18₈ 2S 11₂₇ Is 59₁₅ Jr 40₄ Pr 24₁₈, corresponding to וִירַע בְּעֵינַי Gn 48₁₇;

—a. sbj. expressed with אֶת־ 2S 11₂₅, on which see R. Meyer *Fschr. Elliger* 137-142, see further Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §96 (p. 88);

—b. obj. with עַל 1C 21₇, corresponding to לְ וִירַע Neh 2₁₀ 13₈ and אֶל־ וִירַע Jon 4₁ with גְּדוּלָהּ רָעָה גְּדוּלָהּ that brought a great despondency over; on this see Wolff BK 14/3:133, 134 and Davies VT 27 (1977) 105, 111.

—3. תִּרַע עֵינוֹ/עֵינָהּ, רָעָה עֵינָךְ Dt 15₉, תִּרַע עֵינוֹ/עֵינָהּ he (she) will look jealously upon Dt 28₅₄₋₅₆.

—4. יִרַע לְבַבְךָ/בְּךָ you will not be sullen, discontented Dt 15₁₀ 1S 1₈; cf. רַע לֵב Neh 2₂ → רַע 3 b.

—5. רַע it is going badly for him Is 3₁₁, לוֹ וִירַע it went badly for him (לְמוֹשָׁה) Ps 106₃₂.

—6. יִרַעוּ פָּנַי I am looking sad Neh 2₃.

—7. a. לְךָ רָעָה לְךָ זֹאת מִן it will be worse for you than 2S 19₈;

—b. יִרַע לָנוּ מִן he will be worse for us than, meaning more dangerous 2S 20₆.

—8. cj.:

—a. Jb 20₂₆ for יִרַע prp. יִרַע (BHS), see nif.;

—b. Pr 11₁₅ for רַע rd. רַע → nif. †

nif: impf. יִרוע (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 438; Bergsträsser 2 :§27i): to be treated badly cj. Jb 20₂₆, see qal 8; Pr 13₂₀; cj. 10₉ for יִרַע prp. יִרוע, cf. REB: he is brought low :: MT is taken by surprise, caught unaware, thus ZürBib.; NRSV: he will be found out; cf. Gemser *Spr.*² 50; TOB; Pr 11₁₅, see qal 8, for רַע־יִרוע rd. יִרוע (inf. cs. for inf. abs., see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 278j, 438; inf. qal from a finite nif. vb.; see Bergsträsser 2: §12f; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §103, 3 b). †

hif: pf. SamP. with clear gemination of ר: *arrāti* Nu 16₁₅ :: 3rd. pers. *āra* Nu 22₃₂); הִרַעוּ, הִרַעוּ/תִּרַעוּ, הִרַעוּ, הִרַעוּ; impf. יִרַע, יִרַע, יִרַעוּ, יִרַעוּ, יִרַעוּ Sir 38₂₁; impv. הִרַע; inf. הִרַע; abs. הִרַע; pt. הִרַע pl. מִרַעוּ: (THAT 2:795, 801-803) 68 times, of these 11 times with יהוה as sbj.: Ex 5₂₂ Nu 11₁₁ Jos

24₂₀ **1K 17**₂₀ **Jr 25**_{6,29} **31**₂₈ **Mi 4**₆ **Zeph 1**₁₂ **Zech 8**₁₄ **Ru 1**₂₁, (as **הִרְעָה** **Ps 44**₃ → II **רָעַע** qal 2); twice with the gods as sbj: **Is 41**₂₃ and **Jr 10**₅.

—1. abs. to do evil, treat badly:

—a. **Gn 19**₇ **44**₅ **Lv 5**₄ **Ju 19**₂₃ **1S 12**₂₅ **1K 16**₂₅ **2K 21**₁₁ **Is 1**₁₆ **Jr 4**₂₂ **7**₂₆ **13**₂₃ **38**₉ **Ps 37**₈ **Pr 4**₁₆ **24**₈;

—b. here, or as 6 b: **Is 11**₉ **41**₂₃ **65**₂₅ **Zeph 1**₁₂ **Ps 15**₄;

—c. cj. **Mi 7**₃ for **עַל-הִרְעָה** prp. **לְהִרְעָה** → **רָעַע/רָעַע** A 10; **1C 21**₁₇ for **וְהִרְעָה** prp. **וְהִרְעָה וְאֲנִי**, → I **רָעָה** B sbst. 3 b.

—2. **הִרְעָה**:

—a. with **לְ** to do something bad to someone **Gn 19**₉ **43**₆ **Ex 5**_{22f} **Nu 11**₁₁ **20**₁₅ **Jos 24**₂₀ **1S 26**₂₁ **Jr 25**₆ **Zech 8**₁₄ **Ps 105**₁₅ **Ru 1**₂₁ **Sir 38**₂₁;

—b. with **אֶת-** and with direct accusative: to treat someone badly **Nu 16**₁₅ **Dt 26**₆ **1S 25**₃₄ **Mi 4**₆ **Sir 7**₂₀ (MS C); something (**כְּלִי-**) **Ps 74**₃; cj. **Ezk 19**₇ for **וַיִּרְעַע** prp. **וַיִּרְעַע** or **וַיִּרְעַע**, → II **רָעַע** qal 1 b, see Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 418; BHS.

—3. to do injury to someone: with **עָמַד*** **Gn 31**₇, with **בְּ** **1C 16**₂₂.

—4. with **עַל**: to cause something evil to come upon someone **1K 17**₂₀.

—5. **מִרְעָה**, pl. **מִרְעָהִים** evildoers **Is 14**_{9,16} **14**₂₀ **31**₂ **Jr 20**₁₃ **23**₁₄ **Ps 22**₁₇ **26**₅ **27**₂ **37**_{1,9} **64**₃ **92**₁₂ **94**₁₆ **119**₁₁₅ **Jb 8**₂₀ **Pr 17**₄ **24**₁₉.

—6. abs. to inflict harm, injury:

—a. **Jr 10**₅ **25**₂₉ **31**₂₈;

—b. see under 1 b: **Is 11**₉ **41**₂₃ **65**₂₅ **Zeph 1**₁₂; **לְהִרְעָה** to his injury, hurt (KBL) **Ps 15**₄.

—7. a. **הִרְעָה מִעֲלָלִים** to carry out evil deeds **Mi 3**₄; cj. **Ps 16**₄ for **מִהִרְעָהוּ אָחֵר** prp. **הִרְעָהוּ אֲרָחָם** they are going an evil way (KBL; cf. BHS, where other suggestions are given as well);

—b. **הִרְעָהוּ לְעֲשׂוֹת** he (they) behaved badly **1K 14**₉ **Jr 16**₁₂;

—c. cj. **Hab 2**₉ ins. **מִרְעָה** and rd. **רָעָה לְבֵיתוֹ** the evil perpetrated for his house, thus J. Jeremias *Kultprophetie und Gerichtsverkündigung in der späten Königszeit* 58, 59; cf. BHS, for further suggestions. †

Der. **רָעָה**, **רָעָה**, **רָעָה**, ***מִרְעָה**.

8917 רָעַע

II רעע: Arm. (Wagner *Aramäismen* 288) equivalent to Heb. רציץ; → רעץ; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 207); JArm. רעע; Sam. Dt 28₂₇ רעי (<רעיע) Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:473b; → BArm., also for the citations from the other Arm. dialects; Tigrin. raʿrēʿe to strike (Leslau 50).

qal: impf. ירע, sf. תרעם (for further forms see below, 2 cj.).

—1. a. to **smash, shatter** Jr 15₂ Ps 2₉ (for MT תרעם prp. with Sept. תרעם, thus e.g. Wilhelmi VT 27 (1977) 196-204, but the MT reading is to be retained), Jb 34₂₄;

—b. רעו Is 8₉ → רווע, II רעה and I רעע; רעו Mi 5₅ → I רעה A qal 5 c.

—2. cj. Is 24₁₉ רעה → hitp.; cj. Ezk 19₇ → I רעע hif. 2 b; Ps 44₃ Pr. תרע (→ I רעע hif.) prp. תרע; Pr 25₁₉ for רעה with שן prp.:

—a. רעה < רעעה (Gesenius-K. §67s; Bergsträsser 2: §27a, p. 133) a brittle tooth;

—b. with Sept. a damaged tooth → רע/רע A 1 and 10; on both alternatives see Gemser *Spr.*² 92; BHS.

hitpo. pf. להתרעעה; inf. cs. להתרועע.

—1. to **be beaten up, burst asunder** Is 24₁₉, with רעה: textual error for רע (1QIs^b רווע), on the inf. abs. qal together with the vb. in a reflexive (passive) form → I רעע nif. (Pr 11₁₅), also for רע as inf. abs..

—2. to **smash one another** Pr 18₂₄, see Ringgren ATD 16/1³:74. †

8918 רעף

רעף: = I ערף; Syr. sbst. rāʿapā rinsing out of the mouth (Brockelmann *Lex.* 740a); Arb. raʿafa, raʿifa to flow, esp. blood from the nose, see G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* (1833) 2:164.

qal: impf. ירעפון, ירעפון: to **drip, trickle:**

—a. with על ירעפון on to someone Jb 36₂₈;

—b. with acc.:

—i. to drip down (שחקים טל) Pr 3₂₀;

—ii. to run with השן מעגלים* the wagon tracks run with fat, oil Ps 65₁₂ (→ II מעגל); on this accusative see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §90d;

—c. cj. Ps 65₁₃ for ירעפון prp. יערפו or יריעו (→ רווע hif. 4 a). †

hif: impv. הרעיפו: to **let drip, trickle**, sbj. שמים Is 45₈ (the obj. of the vb. is צדק following v.b.). †

8919 רעץ

רעץ: < רצץ, → II רעע II (KBL) :: Kopf VT 8 (1958) 205f: metathesis for Arb. *sr* to subjugate, vanquish.

qal: impf. תִּרְעֵצוּ, תִּרְעֵצוּ: to destroy, with acc. of the person אוֹיֵב Ex 15₆ (SamP. pi. *terāʿəṣ*), בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אוֹיֵב Ju 10₈ (parallel with רִצֵּץ po.). †

8920 רעש

I רעש: MHeb. hif. to convulse, shake; JArm. רַעֵשׁ, רַעֵישׁ to rage, storm; Sam. רעוש Tg. on text word חח Ex 35₂₂, probably bell; Syr. (rare) and CPArm. *rʿs* to incite war, see Schulthess *Lex.* 196b (:: Syr. *rəʿāš* to dismember, tear apart, pulverise (Brockelmann *Lex.* 740a) a homonymous root); OSArb. *rʿš* (Conti *Chrest.* 243b) vb. in one name and one nick-name; Arb. *raʿasa* and, more frequently *raʿaša*, *raʿiša* to tremble, shake (Wehr-Cowan 345b).

qal: pf. רָעַשׂה, רָעַשְׂה, רָעַשׂוּ, רָעַשׂוּ; impf. יִרְעֵשׂוּ, יִרְעֵשׂוּ (ו), יִרְעֵשׂוּ Secunda λερασσου Ps 46₄ (Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 35), וִירְעֵשׂוּ, וִירְעֵשׂוּ; pt. רָעַשְׂתִּים: on the use of the verb, see Brongers *Symbolae de Liagre Böhl* 64; see further Wolff BK 14/2:55 on JI 2₁₀: רעש as a code-word for the primeval chaos, thus with Childs JBL 78 (1959) 187-198: to **quake**.

—1. a. הָאָרֶץ 2S 22₈/Ps 18₈, Is 13₁₃ (מִמְקוֹמֶיהָ), Jr 8₁₆ 10₁₀ 49₂₁ 51₂₉ Ps 77₁₉; אֶרֶץ Ju 5₄ Ps 68₉; מוֹסְדֵי אֶרֶץ the foundations of the earth Is 24₁₈;

—b. שָׁמַיִם JI 2₁₀ (parallel with אֶרֶץ, הַגִּזְזָה), שָׁמַיִם נְאֻרֵץ JI 4₁₆;

—c. הָרִים Jr 4₂₄ Nah 1₅ Ps 46₄;

—d. הָאֵיִם Ezk 26₁₅; וְכָל הָאָרֶץ ... וְהָיָה הָיִם Ezk 38₂₀;

—e. מְגֵרְשׁוֹת herds, pastures ? Ezk 27₂₈ → מְגֵרְשׁוֹת חוֹמוֹת Ezk 26₁₀, הַסְּפִיִם the thresholds Am 9₁;

—f. Ps 72₁₆ text uncertain יִרְעֵשׂ הָרִים בְּרֹאשׁ הָרִים obj. of the vb. either בַּר v. a (→ III בַּר) or פָּרִיּוֹ v. d; suggested solutions include:

—i. MT: meaning either 1. let the grain rustle on the mountain tops, thus Kraus BK 15⁵:655; similarly Schmidt HAT 15 (1934) 136; cf. Gesenius-B.: of the waving of the wheat; NRSV: may the grain wave; or 2. let his fruit rustle like the Lebanon (thus Weiser ATD 14/15⁷ (1966) 341 :: Dahood *Psalms* 2:179, 183, on which see under 2); or 3. → II רעש;

—ii. cj. for יִרְעֵשׂ prp. יִעֲשֶׂה let it be rich, abundant, meaning let it bear much, cf. Gunkel *Psalmen* 305, 310: let it flourish on the mountain tops; REB: may the grain grow thickly (cf. NEB: grow in plenty).

—2. for Ju 5₄ and Ps 68₉ (parallel with נָטַפוּ שָׁמַיִם) Rin *Ugaritic Affinities* 28 postulated a vb. III רעש with the meaning to drop, trickle, from a root related to Ug. *rgt* (D-theme) to suck, suckle (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2344; Aistleitner 2526); Dahood in *Psalms* 2:179, 183 either also associates this verb with the Heb. רעש,

likewise in the sense of to suckle (of the suckling of the young in the herds grazing on the grass of the mountain slopes) in **Ps 72**₁₆; but that meaning is not convincing, either for **Ju 5**₄ and **Ps 68**₉ or for **Ps 72**₁₆. †

nif: pf. נִרְעָשָׂה: to **quake** (הָאָרֶץ) **Jr 50**₄₆. †

hif: pf. הִרְעִישָׁה, הִרְעִישָׁתִי; impf. sf. תִּרְעִישָׁנִי; pt. מִרְעִישׁ.

—1. to **cause to shudder, quake**: מִמְלָכֹת **Is 14**₁₆, גוֹיִם **Ezk 31**₁₆, אֶת־כָּל־הַגּוֹיִם **Hg 2**₇, וְאֶת־הָאָרֶץ **וְאֶת־הַשָּׁמַיִם Hag 2**₂₁ cf. v. 6; אָרֶץ **Ps 60**₄.

—2. to **cause to jump, spring** (הַסּוּס) **Jb 39**₂₀. †

Der. רֵעַשׁ.

8921 רֵעַשׁ

? II רֵעַשׁ: Arb. *ragasa* to cause to grow, thus KBL following F. Wutz *Die Psalmen* 187 :: Lane 1113a; G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2:168b: to cause to increase, multiply (of people and property).

qal: impf. יִרְעֵשׁ: to be abundant, plentiful **Ps 72**₁₆, thus KBL; even so the assumption of a separate vb. on the basis of a single controversial instance (→ I רֵעַשׁ qal 1 f) is highly questionable, esp. since the appropriate meaning is not reflected in Arb. †

8922 רֵעַשׁ

רֵעַשׁ: I רֵעַשׁ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458t; Arb. *raʿaš, ruʿāš, riʿšat* trembling.

—1. a. **roar, din** סִּאֹן **Is 9**₄, רָקַב **Jr 47**₃, אֹפֶן **Nah 3**₂, צָפוֹן **Jr 10**₂₂, כִּידוֹן **Jb 41**₂₁ (with שִׁחַק), סוּס **Jb 39**₂₄ (parallel with רָגַז);

—b. rustling **Ezk 37**₇ (רֵעַשׁ ... קוֹל).

—2. **earthquake**:

—a. the rush or roar (קוֹל) which accompanies an earthquake **Is 29**₆ **Ezk 3**_{12f};

—b. without it **1K 19**_{11.12} **Ezk 38**₁₉ **Am 1**₁ **Zech 14**₅.

—3. **quaking, shaking** of people **Ezk 12**₁₈ parallel with רָגַזָּה. †

8923 רָפָא

I רָפָא: **THAT** 2:803f; MHeb. qal (in prayers, otherwise pi., esp. pt.) pi. to heal, hitp. passive (Dalman *Wb.* 406b), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 207): Dam. 12:5 nif. to be healed; Ph. רָפָא, pi. pt. *bʿl mrpʿ* Baal the healer, and Pun. qal pt. (substantivising) *rpʿ* the physician (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 282; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1081,

rp' I); Pun. personal name *rp'* (Benz *Names* 179, 410f); pt. *rufē* physician (*Poenulus* 1006), see Friedrich² *Gramm.* §140a; EmpArm. *yrpwn* (*Aḥiqar* 154, see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 282) most probably borrowed from Hebrew, cf. Naveh and Shaked *Amulets* 3:19; Heb. inscr. *hrwp' kl h'rš* the one who heals the whole earth (an epithet of God), see Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1081, *rp'* I); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lex.* 740b); Palmyrene in personal names (Stark *Names* 50a, 112b), otherwise suppressed in Arm. by the root 'sy < Akk. *asû(m)* physician < Sumerian *a-zu* “water diviner” (AHw. 76b; CAD A/2: *asû* A); cf. Syr. 'asyā physician, 'assī to heal; Akk., OSArb. *rapā'um*; Old Bab. *rapûm* (AHw. 956a) to heal in fem., personal name *Tarpi-Annunītum* (elsewhere in Akk. personal names *bullutu* means to heal, CAD B: 60, *balātu* 6.a.4; AHw 137; see also *balātu* (in D-theme) to heal (AHw. 99b; CAD B: 59-62); Canaanite (El-Amarna letter 269: 17) *ripûtu* healing (AHw. 987b); Amorite vb. **rp'* in personal name (Huffmon *Personal Names* 263f); Ug.: 1. vb. *rp'*:

—a. Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 114:28: *km trpa* if you heal; on this see e.g. Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975) 110, 113);

—b. Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 21:ii:5f (= Gordon *Textbook* §19:2345): 'apnnk *yrp[ukm hd]* then Haddu will heal you, thus following de Moor ZAW 88 (1976) 329; 2. in personal names such as *yrpu*, *rpan*, *rap'ānu* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 180, 349, 408); 3. sbst. *rpu* → I רפאים; OSArb. personal name 'lrp', *rp'il* (*Rafā'il*), *rp'l* (*Rafā'il*; Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:249; Conti *Chrest.* 243b); Min. *yrp'* (*yarfā'*; Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1: 202b; Conti *Chrest.* loc. cit.); cf. Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 315: the meaning to restore (KBL) can be derived only from the personal name; Eth. *rafā* (Dillmann *Lex.* 320) to sew together; corresponding to Tigr. *rāfā* and *tērāfā* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 165b); Soq. *térof* (Leslau *Lexique Soqotri* 446); Arb. *rafā'a* to patch a garment; in OSArb. (?), Eth. (Tigr.) and Arb. the basic sense of the vb. is to preserve, from which the meaning to heal developed, on which see Koehler *Mensche* 40; THAT 2:803; K. Seybold *Das Gebet des Kranken im Alten Testament* 33; bibliography in both THAT 2:803-809 and Reicke-R. *Hw.* 678f; see also Seybold *Das Gebet* 28f).

qal (on forms constructed as ל'ה'ה see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 376t; Bergsträsser 2: §29g): pf. רפא, sf. רפאים, תרפין, תרפין, תרפין, רפאתים, רפאתיו; impf. ירפא (1), ארפא, ארפה, ארפה (var. פא) Jr 3₂₂ (mixed form from פא and פה), תרפין, sf. ירפאנו, ירפאם, ירפאני, ותרפאני, ארפאהו, ארפאהו, impv. רפה, רפה (var. פא) Ps 60₄, רפאהו Ps 41₅ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 376t; Bergsträsser 2: §14k); sf. ירפאני; inf. abs. רפוא; cs. רפ(ו)א, sf. רפאי; pt. רפא, ר(ו)פא 2K 20₅ Leningrad, פא Bomberg, sf. רפאך (SamP. *rēfāk*), pl. רפאים (SamP. *rēfā'im*), cs. רפאי: to heal.

—1. a. sbj. אלהי/מ/יהודה:

—i. with ל' of the person Nu 12₁₃ 2K 20_{5,8} Hos 7₁ Ps 147₃, with ל' of the thing תחלואים Ps 103₃;

—ii. with acc. of the person Gn 20₁₇ Is 19_{22b} 57_{18f} Jr 17₁₄ 30₁₇ 33₆ Hos 6₁ 11₃ Ps 6₃ 30₃ 41₅ 107₂₀ 2C 7₁₄ 30₂₀; with acc. of the thing מכה Is 30₂₆, משובות Jr 3₂₂, משובה Hos 14₅, *שברים Ps 60₄;

—iii. abs. Dt 32₃₉ Is 19_{22a} Jb 5₁₈ (sbj. יריו Q);

—b. with ל':

—i. sbj. מלך רב / אשר / Hos 5₁₃;

—ii. indeterminate sbj.: לו ורפא and find healing for themselves Is 6₁₀, cf. Wildberger BK 10:233, ירפא-לך מי who would be able to heal you? Lam 2₁₃.

—2. pt. **healer, one skilled in medicine, wounds**, cf. Wolff *Anthropologie* 214:

—a. someone who performs this function **Gn 50₂ Jr 8₂₂ 2C 16₁₂ Sir 10₁₀ 38₁**; cf. inf. **Qoh 3₃**; רפאי אַלל worthless physicians (NRSV), quack doctors **Jb 13₄**;

—b. said of אַני רפאָך **Ex 15₂₆**. †

nif. pf. נרפא, נרפחה, נרפחה **Jr 51₉** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 376t; Bergsträsser 2: §29g), וְנרפא (K) **Ezk 47₈** (Q וְנרפו);
impf. תרפא, תרפא, ירפא, ירפא, ירפא **2K 2₂₂** (var. וְנרפא), תרפא; **inf.** הרפה, הרפה **Jr 19₁₁** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 376t; Bergsträsser 2: §29g).

—1. a. to be healed **Jr 17₁₄** (sbj. ירמיהו), **51₉** (sbj. בבל); sbj. with נרפא־לנו: we were healed **Is 53₅**, cf. **THAT 2:809**;

—b. להרפא לא תוכל sores and illness that cannot be healed **Dt 28₂₇₋₃₅**, cf. **1S 6₃**.

—2. to become whole, healed:

—a. בשר Lv 13₁₈, נתקן braids on the head or beard **13₃₇**, ננעה הצרעת **14₃**, הנגע damage to a house **14₄₈**, מכה **Jr 15₁₈**, מכאוב **51₈**;

—b. polluted water **2K 2₂₂ Ezk 47_{8f-11}**.

—3. to be repaired, made whole: פלי היוצר of pottery ware **Jr 19₁₁**, see above for the basic meaning of the vb. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 139, SamP. no pi., also **Ex 21₉** qal: *wrēfa yirfa*): **pf.** רפאתי **2K 2₂₁** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 376t; Bergsträsser 2: §29g), רפאתם **Ezk 34₄** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 373h), רפאנו **Jr 51₉** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 376t; Bergsträsser 2: §29g); **impf.** ירפא (ו), ירפא, ירפא **Jr 8₁₁** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 376t; Bergsträsser 2: §29g), var. וְנרפא; **inf. abs.** רפא **Ex 21₁₉** (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 326o, 327p; Bergsträsser 2: §17f; SamP. *rēfa* (inf. or pt.) Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 5:155 §2.14.9).

—1. a. with acc. to heal: החולה **Ezk 34₄**, הנשברת **Zech 11₁₆**, עמי (בת) שבר **Jr 6₁₄ 8₁₁**, בבל **Jr 51₉**;

—b. with ל to purify water, make usable **2K 2₂₁**.

—2. abs. (Jenni *Pi'el* 144) to pay the costs of healing **Ex 21₁₉**.

—3. to repair, rebuild הקרום מִזְבַּח י' **1K 18₃₀**. †

hitp.: inf. התרפא: to have oneself healed **2K 8₂₉ 9₁₅ 2C 22₆**. †

Der. I מרפא, מרפה, מרפאות, רפואה*, רפואאל, n.m. רפאל, רפוא, רפה, רפיה, רפיה.

II רפא: pi: → רפה.

8925 רפא

רפא: n.m.; I רפא short form “he (יהוה/אל) has healed”, cf. Noth *Personennamen* 22, 179; Heb. inscr. (seal) רפא, see Diringer *Iscrizioni* 49; Bordreuil-Lemaire *Semitica* 26 (1972) 52; Sam. Ostrakon 24:2; cuneiform *Ra-pa-a* (Western Semitic, Tallqvist *Personal Names* 186); Pun. and Palmyrene *Rp'* (Benz *Names* 179, 410f and Stark *Names* 50a); cf. OSArb. *r^lsup'm* (Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 315; see also Ryckmans *Noms. Propres* 1:202b); for further personal names in OSArb., Amorite and Ug. which are formed with the vb. *rp'*, → I רפא; cf. n.m. in the Execration Texts (Helck *Beziehungen* 54) *ab-i-r-f'a* = *Abi-rafi'* “my father is healed”; even so the reading *abi-yirpā'* “my (deified) father has healed” is possible, and perhaps even to be preferred in this case; cf. ירפאל.

—1. רפא בית, Sept. (acc.) Βαθρεφαν, the designation of a place or a clan in Judah, constructed according to the name of an ancestor 1C 4₁₂ → I בית B 47.

—2. a son of Benjamin, a Benjaminite clan named after an ancestor גבע 1C 8₂, cf. v. 6.

—3. הרפא 1C 20_{6,8} → I רפה, †

8926 רפאות

רפאות Or. רפאות (Kahle *Text* 75), I רפא (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 505o); Canaanite (El-Amarna letter 269:17) *ripûtu* healing, → רפא.

—1. **recovery** Pr 3₈ parallel with שקוי refreshment.

—2. **remedy, medicine:** Sir 38₁₄ (parallel with מחיה recovery of life, → מחיה 1).

—General note: the first meaning (1) is possible for Pr 3₈ (see Gemser *Spr.*² 26) but it is hardly possible for Sir 38₁₄; Smend (p. 65) translates: treatment for restoration, cf. ZürBib.: medication for the recovery of life, and REB: finding a cure to save the patient's life; for Pr 3₈ a rendering with remedy or medication is to be preferred, according to Humbert RHPR 44 (1964) 8, and also TOB, rather than those given above; REB: medicine to keep you in health; this rendering also fits Sir 38₁₄ :: KBL, which suggests healing for both instances; NRSV: healing for your flesh (Pr 3₈); healing for the sake of preserving life (Sir 38₁₄). †

8927 רפאים

I רפאים: tantum pl.; SamP. *rāfā'əm*; on the rendering in Sept. with γίγαντες, γηγευεις corresponding to Syr. *bənay 'arā* (Pr 21₁₆) and φιατροί (Is 26₁₄ Ps 88₁₁), see KBL; Schatz *Genesis* 14 101; Josephus γίγαντες (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 35); the derivation of the sbst. is uncertain: either from the vb. I רפא, in which case the traditional vocalisation may have come secondarily from an original רפאים “healers”, thus de Moor ZAW 88 (1976) 340f; or a sbst. from the vb. רפה, which would then mean “the weak”, as with KBL; P. Karge *Rephaim*² (1925); cf. also Wildberger BK 10:548f on Is 14, and Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 8 (1976) 47ff; Ph. רפאים (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 13:8; 14:8); Neo-Punic ראפאים spirits of the dead, *manes*, see Jean-H.

Dictionnaire 282; *Hoftijzer-Jongeling Dictionary* 1081, *rp*' II; Ug.: 1. sg. *rp*'u, gen. *rp*'i; 2. pl. *rp*'um, genitive *rp*'im (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2346; Aistleitner 2527; Driver *Myths*² 158a; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 342 entry 524), on the citations for both alternatives see esp. Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 8 (1976) 47-52; also F. Stolz *Strukturen und Figuren im Kult von Jerusalem* 99f; for bibliography see further e.g. Gray *Legacy*² 120, 187f, 211; Gese-H. *Religionen* 90f; Parker UF 4 (1972) 97-104; L. Heureux HTR 67 (1974) 264-274; De Moor ZAW 88 (1976) 323-345; Matthiae UF 11 (1979) 567f; Dietrich-Loretz UF 12 (1980) 171-182, and also p. 381f; Loretz UF 14 (1982) 146ff, and also UF 15 (1983) 17-24, esp. 23f and UF 14 (1982) 176ff; IDB 4:35a:

—a. *rp*'u (probably for *rāpi*'u the healer) the designation of a deity with whom an individual could come into a particular relationship; so also in the personal names formed with *rp*'u (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 180; Parker UF 4 (1972) 98f), and also in the epithet *mt rp*'i “man (servant) of *Rapi*'u” given to *Dan'il* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, tablets 17-19 passim), on which see H.P. Müller ZA 64 (1975) 306; the actual deity designated by *Rāpi*'u is still debated though it is most likely to be Baal or El:

—b. *rp*'um the spirits of the dead, the shades, especially those of the royal house, according to the so-called Rephaim Texts (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, tablets 120-122, esp. 122) which are particularly conclusive in this respect; designating the dead as healers may have had something of a euphemistic sense, see further Parker UF 4 (1972) 103; Gray *Legacy*² 130 on Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 6:vi:45-46, who supports the meaning of *rp*'um widely quoted in the bibliography cited above and probably accepted generally; by contrast in Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 1: 20-22 he sees in the *rp*'um a guild or fellowship of a restricted number of members (see p. 211; see also L. Heureux HTR 67 (1974) 264-274: an aristocratic warrior's guild, but this is hardly probable; on the interpretation of Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 120-122 with respect to the cult of the dead, see esp. Gese-H. *Religionen* 91f: **dead spirits**; parallel with מְתִיִּם Is 26₁₄ Ps 88₁₁; parallel with מְנוּחַת Pr 2₁₈; dwelling in שְׂאוֹל Is 14₉ Jb 26₅ Pr 9₁₈, or in אַבְדֹּן Ps 88₁₁, בַּחֲשֵׁךְ 88₁₃; אֶרֶץ רְבַחֲשָׁךְ Is 26₁₉; קְהֵל רְאֵרֶץ Pr 21₁₆; see II. †

8928 רְפָאִים

II רְפָאִים: SamP. *rēfā'im*; sg. רְפָאָה 1C 20₄ (editions) → II רְפָה: name of a people; on its relation to I see below paragraph 2; Sept. γίγαυτες Gn 14₅ Jos 12₄ 13₁₂, otherwise Παφαῖν; in Jos 17₁₅ the word (or the name) is lacking.

—1. a. with article Gn 15₂₀ (SamP. versions, also sg. רְפָאִי, and also in the modern reading of the Torah *arrefā'i*), Dt 3₁₁ Jos 12₄ 12₁₂ 17₁₅ 1C 20₄;

—b. Gn 15_{19f} in a series of ten peoples who were in the land before the Israelites; together with הַפְּרִזִּי Jos 17₁₅;

—c. for Moabites according to Dt 2₁₁ the עֲנָקִים as well as the אַמֹּנִים were considered to be רְאֵמִים; for Ammonites the זְמֻזְמִים were also considered to be רְאֵמִים according to Dt 2₂₀;

—d. אֶרֶץ רְרִי Dt 2₂₀ 3₁₃ (הַבְּשָׁן), עוֹג Dt 3₁₁ (see de Moor ZAW 88 (1976) 338), Jos 12₄ 13₁₂;

—e. רְרִי בְעֵשְׂתָרֶת קַרְנִים Gn 14₅, see Schatz *Gen. 14* 101-109; Westermann BK 1/2:231; Arm., GnAp 21, 28: בעשתרא די רפאיה; on the last set of instances (b-e) cf. Simons *Geog.* §211; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1590f;

—f. עֲמֹק רְפָאִים → I עֲמֹק 18.

—2. II רַ'רְקִי is a part of the legendary pre-Israelite population in Palestine, whose memory was especially preserved in Transjordan; certainly a connection exists with I רַ'רְקִי, insofar as there is preserved in II רַ'רְקִי a certain memory of the ancient Syro-Canaanite cult of the ancestors, the shades, or the heroes (I רַ'רְקִי); according to Parker UF 4 (1972) 103, the earlier power of the dead is now represented in the enormous physical size of this legendary race; for bibliography see under I רַ'רְקִי, esp. De Moor ZAW 88 (1976) 337-340; see also Fisher *Parallels* 3: p. 460-467 entry 41; Bartlett VT 20 (1970) 267; H. Gese *Vom Sinai zum Zion* (1974) 109f; → II רַ'רְקִי. †

8929 רַפְּאֵל

רַפְּאֵל: n.m., 1C 26⁷; Sept. Ραφαηλ, = I רַפְּאֵל and אֵל “El (God) has healed” (Noth *Personennamen* 179), cf. Amorite e.g. *Irpa-Adad* (ʿsup’dIM) “Adad has healed” (Huffmon *Personal Names* 264), Ug. *yrpu* gen. *yrpi* “he has healed” (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 180, 393b); for OSArb. personal names → רַפְּאֵל; Bab. (in Judaeen names from Babylonia) *Nabû-rapaʿ* (ʿsup’dAG), see Coogan *Personal Names* 30, 83; cf. *Adad-rapaʿa*, West Semitic, see Tallqvist *Names* 10b); Arm. (Hatra) *rpšʿ* < *rpšmš* “the god Šamš (Šmeš) has healed” (Degen JbEOL 23 (1973/74, 1975) 408), see also Aggoula Semitica 27 (1977) 133f; Palmyrene e.g. *rpʿl*, *rpbwʿl* (Stark *Names* 50a, 112b): one of the sons of שְׁמִיעָדָה, of the family of אֲדָם whose duties were with the Levite gatekeepers at the tabernacle, see Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1590; רַפְּאֵל is the name of an angel in DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 207); Greek Ραφαηλ e.g. in Tobit, see Bousset-Gressmann *Religion Judentums* 328; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1550f. †

8930 רַפַּד

רַפַּד: Heb. inscr., in the place name **בית הרפד** Lachish 4:5 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 194, 2: p. 194), → רַפְּאֵל; the meanings of the root in the cognate languages vary:

—a. OSArb. vb. *rfd* to support (Latin *fulcire*), sbst. pl. *rfdt* and *rfd* the support of a wall, the base of a column (see Conti *Chrest.* 244; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 115); cf. Eth. (*rafada*), *ʿarfada* II 1: the meaning is doubtful (Dillmann *Lex.* 321); Arb. *rafada*: 1. to give, give a gift; 2. to help, support, assist; 3. to support, prop up a wall, or something with something else; 4. to lay a cloth under a camel’s saddle; also *rifadat* saddle-pad, saddlecloth; on the four different meanings see Lane 1119a; G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2:171b; see also Wehr-Cowan 348b-349a: to support, aid with associated nouns;

—b. Akk. *rapādu(m)* to run around (AHw. 954); Syr. *rəpad* to crawl, move the tail, *rəpat* to move (reflexive), overflow, run (Brockelmann *Lex.* 741);

—c. the differences between the two sets of meanings (a and b) suggest they are homonyms, and Biblical Heb. belongs to the first set (a).

qal: impf. רַפַּד: to **spread out, extend** Jb 41₂₂, obj. III רַפַּד, see Fohrer KAT 16:526, 527. †

pi. (Jenni *Piʿel* 139, 210): pf. רַפַּדְתִּי; impv. sf. רַפַּדוּנִי.

—1. to **spread out** יִשְׁעֵי my camp Jb 17₁₃.

—2. to **support, refresh** Song 2₅ (parallel with סִנְיָ). †

Der. רַפִּידָה, place name רַפִּידִים.

8931 רפה

רפה: MHeb. qal to loosen, be loose; pi. to make loose: DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 207): 1QpHab 7:11 יְדִיהֶם לֹא יִרְפוּ → hif.; Heb. inscr. pi. inf. לַרְפַת יָדֶיךָ to make your hands slack, meaning to discourage you, Lachish 6:6 (cf. Donner-R. *Inschriften* 196:6; Gibson *Textbook* 1: p. 45; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 282; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1082, *ipy* I); SamP. only nif. Ex 5_{8.17} and adj. (or qal pt.) אַרְפִי, otherwise root רַפַּף; Sam. רַפִּין (א) Ex 5_{8.17} i.e. adj. (or qal pt.), likewise Nu 13₁₈, otherwise רַפַּף, e.g. מִרְרָה Ben Hayyim *Tibât Mârqe* 75a; JArm. רַפֶּא to be weak, wavering; OArm. haf. 3rd. pers. וְהִרְפִי and he loosed, freed, Panammu inscription = Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215:8; see Gibson *Textbook* 2: text 14; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 282; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1082, *ipy* I: to release prisoners; Ug. *ipy*, or *trp* as a secondary form (Dahood UF 1 (1969) 34); the vb. is found only in a disputed passage Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 5:i:4: *ttrp šmm*, where it may mean to become weak, sink down from heaven, see Aistleitner 2531; Driver *Myths*² 158a; cf. Gray *Legacy*² 30³; even so the word may be derived from an independent root *trp* for which various translations are possible, on which see Caquot-S. *Textes* 240⁸ and Dietrich-Loretz UF 12 (1980) 406; Akk. *ramû(m)*; Assyrian *ramā'u(m)* to slacken (AHw. 953b); Syr. *rəpā* to be slack; CpArm. **ipy* af. to leave behind, abandon, **mipy* pt. pass. slack, idle (hands), see Schulthess *Lex.* 196b; Mnd. *RPA/RPP* to loosen, relax, weaken (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 436b-437a) to grow loose, slack, weaken; ? Eth. *ʾarafa* II 1 (Dillmann *Lex.* 970) to rest :: Leslau 50; Tigrin. *raf bala* to calm oneself (Leslau 50); Arb. *rafā(w)* to quieten.

qal: pf. רָפָה, רָפְתָה, רָפּוּ; impf. יִרְפֶּה, יִרְפֶּה, יִרְפוּ, יִרְפִּינָה.

—1. to **grow slack, release, let go** (מִן from) Ex 4₂₆, (= מִזַּעַל Ju 8₃; loss of daylight towards evening Ju 19₉).

—2. with יָדִים: the hands grow slack, meaning courage fails, cf. Akk. *aḫāya (aḫāšu) irmâ my (his) arms (or hands) grew slack* (two references in Gilgamesh, see *ramû* AHw. 953b and also CAD A: 206a, lines 25-28 *aḫu* B 1); on the Heb. see also Wildberger BK 10:516: 2S 4₁ Is 13₇ Jr 6₂₄ 50₄₃ Ezk 7₁₇ 21₁₂ Zeph 3₁₆ Neh 6₉ 2C 15₇; > רָפָה without יָדִים Jr 49₂₄; cj. Jr 51₃ for אֶל-יָדֶיךָ prp. אֶל-יָרְךָ thus Rudolph *Jer.*³ 306; BHS.

—3. to **wither, collapse**: חֲשֵׁשׁ לְהִבָּה of dry grass in flame Is 5₂₄, see Wildberger BK 10:178f. †

nif: pt. pl. נִרְפִים (SamP. *narfəm*): **slack, inactive** (of the Israelites under forced labour) Ex 5_{8.17}. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 21, 84): pf. רָפָה; impf. תִּרְפִּינָה; pt. מִרְפֶּא Jr 38₄ (var. רָפָה), see Bergsträsser 2: §30q, pl. מִרְפִים.

—1. a. to **make slack, loosen** אֶפְיָקִים מִזִּיחַ the girdle of the strong Jb 12₂₁;

—b. to cause to hang, sink (of wings) Ezk 1_{24f}.

—2. with יָדִים: to make slack the hands, i.e., **discourage** Jr 38₄ Ezr 4₄, cf. above Lachish 6:6. †

hif. (Jenni *Pi'el* 100): impf. (apocopated) תִּרְפֶּה, sf. תִּרְפֶּה, תִּרְפֶּה, תִּרְפֶּה, תִּרְפֶּה; impv. הִרְפֵה, הִרְפֵה, הִרְפֵה.

—1. a. with acc. of the person or of the thing, to **abandon, desert, leave in the lurch** Dt 4₃₁ (SamP. *yarrēfak*), 31_{6,8} Jos 1₅ Ps 138₈ Neh 6₃ 1C 28₂₀; to **let loose** Jb 7₁₉ 27₆ Song 3₄ Sir 6₂₇;

—b. with מָן to **release from** Dt 9₁₄ (SamP. *arrəf*), Ps 37₈; הִרְפָּה יָדָיו מָן to release one's hand Jos 10₆;

—c. abs. to leave off, cease, stop 1S 15₁₆ Ps 46₁₁ Pr 4₁₃;

—d. with מָן of the person, to allow time Ju 11₃₇, as with לָּ of the person 1S 11₃ 2K 4₂₇.

—2. הִרְפָּה יָדָיו to let his hands fall 2S 24₁₆/1C 21₁₅. †

hitp: pf. הִתְרַפֵּית; impf. cj. תִּתְרַפֶּה Pr 6₃ see below; pt. מִתְרַפֶּה, pl. מִתְרַפִּים.

—1. to **show oneself lax** Jos 18₃ Pr 18₉, cj. 6₃ for הִתְרַפֵּס לְךָ prp. cf. Sept. ἴθι μὴ ἐκλυόμενος וְאַל תִּתְרַפֶּה (BHS; KBL), or alternatively וְאַל תִּתְרַךְ, but the cj. remains uncertain; for further suggestions see Gemser *Spr.*² 36.

—2. to **show oneself without courage** Pr 24₁₀. †

Der. II מְרַפֵּא, I רַפְּאִים (?), רַפָּא, *רַפְּיוֹן/רַפְּיוֹן*.

8932 רַפָּה

רַפָּה: רַפָּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465f; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 207) רַפָּה as an adj. with sbst. יָדָים; SamP. *arfī*; Akk. *ramû(m)* slack, slackened (AHw. 952b); Syr. *rapyā* softly indolent; CPArm. **ipy*, **ip'*, fem. *ipy'* profane, useless; Eth. *erūf* (Dillmann *Lex.* 971a) restful; Arb. *rafāhat* a comfortable life: cs. רַפָּה, pl. fem. רַפּוֹת.

—1. **slack, feeble** (:: הִזָּק) Nu 13₁₈; 2. רַפּוֹת יָדָים slack hands Is 35₃ Jb 4₃, רַפָּה יָדָים slack of hand, meaning discouraged 2S 17₂ (parallel with יָגַע). †

8933 רַפָּה

I רַפָּה: n.m., I רַפָּא Sept.^B Ραφαί, Sept.^A Ραφαία; Heb. seal רַפָּה (Bordreuil-Lemaire *Semitica* 26 (1976) 52f text 19, 20) “he has healed”, cf. רַפָּא, see Noth *Personennamen* 179: a Benjaminite descended from Saul 1C 8₃₇ = רַפְּיָה 9₄₃. †

8934 רַפָּה

II רַפָּה: הִרְפָּה: (n.m.); Sept. in 2S 21₂₀₋₂₂ ἰ (τῶ) Ραφα, in 1C 20₄₋₆ γίγαυτες (genitive), 8 Ραφα; Josephus Ἰραφός (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 15): the eponymous ancestor and assemblage of רַפְּאִים → II רַפְּאִים :: L. Heurreux *BASOR* 221 (1976) 83ff: הִרְפָּה יְלִידֵי הָאֱלֹהִים a cultic union of warriors, the devotees of the god Rapha: 2S 21₂₀₋₂₂, הִרְפָּה יְלִידֵי הָאֱלֹהִים 16-18 (→ יְלִיד 1), > הִרְפָּא 1C 20₆₋₈, v. 4 הִרְפָּאִים הִרְפָּה יְלִידֵי הָאֱלֹהִים, but הִרְפָּא יְלִידֵי הָאֱלֹהִים in edition. †

8935 רְפוּאָ

רְפוּאָ: Sam. *ribbu*; n.m.; I רְפֹאֵא; Sept. Ραφου “he who has been healed”, the appellative form of the nominal sentence names רְפֹאֵל and רְפִיָּה (Noth *Personennamen* 179): the father of נְשִׂיאָ from Benjamin Nu 13⁹. †

8936 רְפוּאָה

רְפוּאָה: I רְפֹאֵא, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472x; MHeb. רְפוּאָה healing (Dalman *Wb.* 406b), thus also Sir 3₂₈: pl. רְפֹאוֹת: either:

—a. healing (pl. abstract); see Gesenius-K. §124d, e; Gesenius-B.; KBL; or

—b. medication (true pl. of the above sg.) Jr 30₁₃ 46₁₁ (parallel with הַעֲלֶה), Ezk 30₂₁, with נְחִין (see Zorell *Lex.*; Humbert RHPH 44 (1964) 8); see further Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 741; König *Wb.* 451b considers Ezk 30₂₁ should be interpreted as the first meaning (a), and Jr 30₁₃ 46₁₁ as the second (b); Sir 3₂₈ probably fits better under the second than under the first. †

8937 רְפוּת

רְפוּת: 2S 17₁₉ → רִיפוּת.

8938 רַפַּח

*רַפַּח: two homonymous roots are to be considered:

—a. JArm., Syr. *rəpaḥ* to be swollen up, corresponding to Arb. *rafaha* (Landberg *Glossaire Datinois* 1332);

—b. a root which may perhaps be related to the first, *rḥ*, pt. *rāfiḥ* pleasant, rich in goods; according to Landberg loc. cit and G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2:174 the root *rḥ* stands close to this vb.: *rafuga* to have a surfeit of goods and friends, pt. *rāfiḡ*.

Der. n.m. רַפִּיחַ.

8939 רַפַּח

רַפַּח: n.m.: *רַפַּח, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456 l; Sept. Ραφη; for the explanation of the personal name it is best to follow Noth *Personennamen* 231; König *Wb.* 451b and KBL derive it from Arb. *rāfiḥ*; so according to its form the personal name must be translated as something like surplus or abundance (thus König); a connection with *רַפַּח in its first meaning (→ *רַפַּח a) should not of course be excluded, for the meaning swollen one, swelling, could refer either to a physical abnormality (as in the name Oedipus), or it may be understood as a term of abuse or ridicule: a descendant of Ephraim, or the ancestor of a group considering itself part of this tribe 1C 7₂₅. †

8940 רְפִידָה

*רְפִידָהּ, hapax legomenon **Song 3**₁₀: רַפֵּד, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471o; for the versions cf. Sept. ἀνά, Vulg. *reclinatorium*, Pesh. *tešwītēh dahbā* a golden cover, a throne sheathed in gold leaf, thus Gerleman BK 18:139: sf. רְפִידָתוֹ; modern translators vary;

—a. most follow Sept. and Vulg. and render support, rest, back of a chair (e.g. Gesenius-B.; König *Wb.*; Zorell *Lex.*; NRSV: he made its back of gold; REB (following NEB) its headrest);

—b. others prefer base, foundation of a saddle, litter (as KBL);

—c. others choose the meaning cover (cf. Gerleman loc. cit.); the first two interpretations are probably preferable to the third. †

8941 רְפִידִים

רְפִידִים See below under רְפִיד(י)ם (#8943).

8942 רְפִידָם

רְפִידָם See below under רְפִיד(י)ם (#8943).

8943 רְפִיד(י)ם

רְפִיד(י)ם: SamP. *rēfidam*; place name: רַפֵּד: “camping place”, thus Montgomery *Arm. Inc. Texts* 126, Sept. Ραφιδεω, Josephus Ῥαφιδεω (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 100): a halt in the wilderness **Ex 17**_{1,8} **19**₂ **Nu 33**_{14f}; location disputed; suggestions include: 1. *Wadi Refāyed*, about 13 km north-north-west of *Jebel Mūsa* (Simons *Geog.* §428; Abel *Géog.* 2:435); 2. *Er-Rafid*, the name of a ridge at the Gulf of ‘*Aqaba*, see Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:73⁶¹ and ATD 5:110; see further Zorell *Lex.* 785a; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1551; on **בית הרפד** in Lachish 4:5, see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 194 (remarks on text 194:5); Gibson *Textbook* 1: p. 42; Lemaire *Inscr.* 1:112-117. †

8944 רְפִיָה

רְפִיָה: n.m.: I רַפֵּא and י'רַפֵּא “Yahweh has healed” (Noth *Personennamen* 179), Sept. Ραφααα, on **1C 8**₃₇, see under I רַפֵּה; West Semitic *Ra-pa-a, Ra-pa-ia* (Tallqvist *Personal Names* 186).

—1. related to David through זְרַבְבָּדֶל **1C 3**₂₁.

—2. the ancestor of a group of Simeonites on the mountain שֵׁעִיר **1C 4**₄₂.

—3. a grandson of Issachar, probably the ancestor of a clan which had attached itself to this tribe **1C 7**₂.

—4. an assistant to Nehemiah in the building of the wall **Neh 3**₉.

—5. **1C 9**₄₃ → I רַפֵּה. †

8945 רְפִיּוֹן

*רָפִיּוֹן or *רָפִיּוֹן: רַפָּה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498c, 499n; MHeb. רָפִיּוֹן slackness, negligence, suspension; cf. Syr. *rapyūtā* softness, laxness, *ruppāyā* a softening; CPArm. **ryw* softness, laziness; Mnd. *rup(i)ana* weakness, convalescence (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 431a): cs. רָפִיּוֹן: **debility**, with יָרִים Jr 47₃, Sir 25₂₂ (parallel with כִּשְׁלוֹן בְּרַכִּים), → רַפָּה qal 2. †

8946 רַפָּס

רַפָּס: → רַפֵּשׁ.

8947 רַפְסָדוֹת

רַפְסָדוֹת: etymology uncertain: **rafts, floats** 2C 2₁₅ = דִּבְרוֹת 1K 5₂₃. †

8948 רַפַּף

רַפַּף: MHeb. to sway, move oneself, thus also pi. and po.; for Sam. → רַפָּה, רַפְרַף to float, hover, the translation of חָפַף Dt 33₁₂ and יַעֲפֹף Gn 1₂₀ (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:474, 541); JArm. pa. to shake (transitive); Syr. *rap* and *raprep* to move (reflexive), also CPArm. **rprp* (Mnd. *RPP* as a by-form of *RPA* → רַפָּה); Tigrin. *rafrafa* to crumble, fragment (Leslau 51); Arb. *raffa* to quake, convulse, flap, wave.

po: impf. יָרוּפְפוּ: to **sway, totter** (שָׁמַיִם עֲמוּדִים) Jb 26₁₁. †

8949 רַפַּק

רַפַּק: MHeb. מִרְפָּק; JArm. מִרְפָּקָא; Arb. *mirfaq, marfiq* elbow (arm-rest ?), vb. *rfq* VIII to support oneself; Eth. *rafaqa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 320) to lean back (backwards), lie against a table, recline: ἀνακλίνεσθαι (Gesenius-B.); the basic meaning of the root may be to support, from which the above substantives are derived. The root is preserved elsewhere in Eth. and in Arb. *rfq* VIII, which could in any case also be denominative. Moreover the Arb. *rafaqa*, to treat in a mild or friendly fashion, may be related to the basic meaning. Conversely a homonymous root may be JArm. רַפַּק to dig up a field, break up soil; cf. Akk. *rapāqu* to chop up (AHw. 954b).

hitp: pt. fem. מִתְרַפֶּקֶת: to **lean (one-self) against, support oneself on** (עַל-דְּוָרָה) Song 8₅. †

8950 רַפֵּשׁ

רַפֵּשׁ: MHeb. to step, tread, nif. passive; MHeb. רַפֵּשׁ to throw down (ATal *Te'uda: Studies in Talmudic Literature* 3:172f); Sam. Ex 21₁₈ A וַיִּרְפֹּשׂ for text-word וַיִּנְפֹּל, better from root רַפֵּשׁ to shelter; JArm. רַפֵּס to tread, stamp, → BArm.; Ug. *rps* to tread down, smite, see Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975) 135 line 50 and 139; Akk. *rapāsu(m)* to smite, thresh (AHw. 954b); Syr. *rapas* to tread, tread down, stamp out with one's feet; Mnd. *RPS* to tread upon, stamp upon (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 437a); Arb. *rafasa* to strike with the feet, kick someone; > רַמֵּס.

qal: impf. תִּרְפֹּס (var. פֵּשׁ), תִּרְפֹּשׁוּן: to **disturb** water, make muddy Ezk 32₂ (parallel with בְּרַגְלִים), 34₁₈ (בְּרַגְלֵיכֶם). †

nif: pt. מְרַפֵּשׂ: **muddied** (מְרַפֵּשׂ) Pr 25²⁶. †

hitp: impv. הִתְרַפֵּס Pr 6₃; pt. מִתְרַפֵּס Ps 68₃₁.

—1. Ps 68₃₁ text uncertain, with differences in the versions, see BHS:

—a. MT מִתְרַפֵּס בְּרִצֵּי־כֶסֶף literally the one who treads on pieces of silver, or alternatively (?), those who prostrate themselves with pieces of silver; cf. Gunkel *Psalmen* 292, who prefers another cj. (see below b i); Caquot RHR 177 (1970) 175f and others stay closer to the MT: scold, reproach (גָּעַר) the enemy, who prostrates himself while offering pieces of silver (→ *רִיץ); REB: rebuke those who bring bars of silver and prostrate themselves;

—b. cj.:

—i. Gunkel *Psalmen* 283, 292: for מִתְרַפֵּס prp. מִפְתָּרִם (so also KBL) and for בְּרִצֵּי־כֶסֶף prp. בָּצֵר וְכֶסֶף, let them bring (v. 32a) gold and silver from Patros; NEB similarly, transposing to v. 31;

—ii. Dahood *Psalms* 2:132, 150: רִצִּי qal inf. from I רָצַח with 3rd. pers. sf. attached as y: they trample the peoples in their lust for silver (עַמִּים).

—iii. Kraus BK 15⁵:626, 628: prp. הִתְרַפֵּס בְּרִצֵּי כֶסֶף trample those who take pleasure in silver!; NRSV: trample under foot those who lust after tribute;

—c. in view of the uncertainty of the MT a decision is difficult; among the cj. perhaps that of Kraus (b iii) is to be preferred.

—2. Pr 6₃ for הִתְרַפֵּס לְךָ prp. with Sept. וְאַל תִּתְרַפֶּה → רַפָּה hitp. 1.

Der. מְרַפֵּשׂ.

8951 רָפֵשׁ

רָפֵשׁ: probably a primary noun (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456j, → Ug.); MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 207) mud, dirt; Ug. *rpš* muddy land, marsh (Dietrich-Loretz UF 10 (1978) 430), also in the place name *h̄lb rpš*, Ug. syllabic cuneiform *h̄al-bi rap-ši* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:963; Aistleitner 1031, 4), cf. ? personal name *rpš*, *bn rpš* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2347; Aistleitner 2534; Gröndahl *Personennamen* 180); Akk. *rupuštu(m)*, *rupultu* what is thrown up, vomiting (AHw. 994b); cf. ? Arb. *rafata* to behave obscenely, *rafat* obscenity: **mud and grime** thrown up by the sea Is 57₂₀ (parallel with טִיט), with II גִּרַשׁ. †

8952 רֶפֶת

*רֶפֶת: probably a primary noun (cf. ? Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456f); MHeb. רֶפֶת stall; Arb. *raft* an enclosure for small livestock: pl. רֶפְתִּים (cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:36, 40ff): a **stall** (for בִּקְרָה) Hab 3₁₇ (: מִכְלֵה צֹאן); see Dalman *Arbeit* 7:88; BRL² 317. †

8953 רִיץ

*רָץ: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 454a: pl. cs. רָצִי: רֶצִי-כֶסֶף **silver pieces Ps 68**₃₁ → רַפֵּשׁ, רַפֵּס hitp. 1 a, esp. A. Caquot RHR 177 (1970) 175; cf. Aquila, Jerome: wheels. †

8954 רָץ

*רָץ: pt. pl. with Arm. ending רָצִי 2K 11₁₃: → רָוץ.

8955 רָצָא

I רָצָא: Ezk 1₁₄ text uncertain: רָצָא: inf. of a by-form of רָוץ, thus KBL; but that is questionable; more likely read with the Vulg. *ibant* רָצָא in place of רָצָא (textual error), see e.g. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 405; Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 5; cf. also Gesenius-B. †

8956 רָצָא

II רָצָא: → I רָצָה.

8957 רָצַד

רָצַד: JArm. רָצַד to lie in wait for; Akk. *rašādu(m)* to observe from cover (?) (AHw. 959b); OSArb. (Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 118) and Arb. *rašada* to look out, lie in wait for, observe, watch over.

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 248, 250): impf. יִרְצַד, יִרְצַדוּן: to **observe, watch from cover Ps 68**₁₇ **Sir 14**₂₂. †

8958 רָצָה

I רָצָה: MHeb. qal to want, pi. to soothe, propitiate, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 207f) to take pleasure in (passim), to accept gladly (1QS 10:13); nif. to be pleasant, agreeable (1QS 3:11), to be graciously accepted (1QHab 7:16), so Lohse *Texte* 237 :: Maier *Texte* 1:153 (qal) to have a fondness for (?); JArm. רָצָא pa. to soothe, propitiate, af. to conduct oneself in a friendly manner; Sam., Heb. loanword, esp. in later texts, e.g. Ben Hayyim *Tibāt Mārqa* 203b רָצִי pt.; OArm. רָקִי pe. and pa. to placate, mediate (Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* pp. 48, 77, 78, 80, 124; cf. Donner-R. *Inschriften* 1: p. 267; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 282; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1083, *rqy* I: qal, to take pleasure in, look favourably upon a sacrifice; pa., to make peace); personal name *Hd-rqy* (Degen *Neue Ephemeris* 258a); Amorite personal name *Raša-ʿsup*ʿdDagan “Dagan is content” (Huffmon *Personal Names* 265); Ug. *ršy* to treat graciously, vouchsafe (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2348; Aistleitner 2536; Driver *Myths*² 96, 158a), text uncertain Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 16:i:45: *wyrš lkl* and he will consent to everything, concede everything; Syr. *rəʿē* (pt. passive) contented, pa. to soften, reconcile, and also CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 196a; CPArm. Sam. qal and af. have the same meaning, see Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:182); Mnd. *RAA* III to be pleased, satisfied, reconciled (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 417a); OSArb. *rđw* IV-form: to show favour, facilitate, satisfy, X-form: to approve, sanction (Müller *Wurzeln* 55f; Conti *Chrest.* 244b); sbst. *rđw* etc., → רָצוֹן, Müller loc. cit.: derived from the root in Saf. and Tham. as the name of a deity and as a proper name, and in Nab. as a proper name, on which see also Cantineau *Nab.* 2:147; cf. further Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:32, 203 and 249 (Min.): *rđw*ʿl = *Rađw*ʿil “the contentment of ʿIl”, or “*Ruđā* is contented”; Mehri *rđú* to be content, *Šh.* and Soq. *rídī* (Müller *Wurzeln* 55); Arb. *rađiya* to be content, rest content, be in agreement.

qal: pf. רָצָה, רָצָתָה, רָצִיתָ, רָצִיתִי K (constructed according to א'א'ל, see Bergsträsser 2: §30q :: Bauer-L. Heb. 426: orthographic mistake), Q and variants רָצִיתִי Ezk 43²⁷, רָצוּ, sf. רָצָם, רָצִיתָם; impf. יִרְצֶה, תִּרְצֶה, תִּרְצָה, וְתִרְצֶן Secunda αροσου Ps 49¹⁴ (Brönno Heb. Morph. 342), תִּרְצָנָה (= תִּרְצָנָה, Q תִּרְצָנָה) rd. תִּרְצִינָה K Pr 23²⁶, sf. וַיִּרְצֶהוּ, יִרְצֶךָ, יִרְצָךָ, וַתִּרְצִינִי, אֲרָצָם; impv. רָצֶה; inf. cs. רָצוּת, sf. רָצוּתִי; pt. (SamP. only in pt. Dt 33²³ *rāṣuwwi* (Ben-H. Lit. Or. 5:46 §1.4.4) otherwise hif, e.g. Dt 33¹¹ *tarṣi*) רָצָה, sf. רָצָם, passive רָצוּי, cs. רָצוּי (THAT 2:810-813, for further bibliography see under nif): qal 42 times.

—1. to take pleasure in, be favourable to someone, be well disposed:

—a. with God (Yahweh) as sbj. (28 times):

—i. with acc. of the person (an individual or the people) 2S 24²³ Is 42¹ Jr 14¹⁰⁻¹² Ezk 20⁴⁰⁻⁴¹ 43²⁷ Hos 8¹³ Ps 44¹⁴⁷⁻¹¹ Jb 33²⁶;

—ii. with acc. of the thing פֶּעַל יָדָיו Dt 33¹¹, הֶרְכִי-אִישׁ Pr 16⁷, מַעֲשִׂים Qoh 9⁷, מִישָׁרִים 1C 29¹⁷;

—iii. with בְּ of the person (an individual, the people) Ps 149⁴ 1C 28⁴, בְּשׂוֹקֵי הָאִישׁ Ps 147¹⁰;

—iv. with בְּ of the thing אֶלְפֵי אֵילִים Mi 6⁷, הַבַּיִת Hag 1⁸;

—v. abs. Ps 77⁸;

—b. with human sbj.:

—i. with acc. of the person Gn 33¹⁰ Mal 1⁸ Pr 3¹² 2C 10⁷;

—ii. with acc. of the thing (the stones of Zion) Ps 102¹⁵, רָצָה יוֹמוֹ he will be happy in his day Jb 14⁶, עֵינֶיךָ דֶרְכֵי תִרְצִינָה (textual emendation, see above) Pr 23^{26K};

—iii. with בְּ of the thing: בְּבֵית אֱלֹהֵי 1C 29³, בְּפִיהֶם יִרְצוּ over whose words one rejoices Ps 49¹⁴, see P. Casetti *Gibt es ein Leben vor dem Tod. Eine Auslegung von Psalm 49* 111f.

—2. to accept with pleasure (a sacrifice), sbj. God (Yahweh) Am 5²² Mal 1¹⁰⁻¹³ Ps 51¹⁸ 119¹⁰⁸.

—3. to become friends with, with עִם: גָּנַב Ps 50¹⁸, see M. Manatti VT 25 (1975) 659-661, אֱלֹהִים Jb 34⁹.

—4. misc.:

—a. obj. אֶרֶץ, sbj. יְהוָה, to treat a country with friendship Ps 85²;

—b. with לְ with inf., to take pleasure in something לְהַדְרִיחוֹ in leading him astray Ps 62⁵ (→ I נִרְחָה hif. 4); to be pleased to לְהַצִּילֵנִי Ps 40¹⁴, sbj. יְהוָה; with emphatic object: לְ בִי רָצָה לְ it pleased Yahweh to save me;

—c. אֶחָיו רָצוּי אֶחָיו his brothers' favourite Dt 33²⁴; לְרַב רָצוּי אֶחָיו popular with the multitude of his brothers Est 10³, אֶהוּב/רָצוּי עוֹשֵׂהוּ (see Smend *Sir.* :: Vattioni *Ecclesiastico* אֶהוּב) beloved by his creator, or popular with his creator Sir 46¹³. †

nif: pf. נִרְצָה; impf. יִרְצֶה, יִרְצֶוּ (von Rad *Theol.* 1⁶:274; R. Rendtorff *Studien zur Geschichte des Opfers im Alten Israel* 253-258; H.W. Wolff BK 14/4:151f; Zimmerli *Ges. Aufs.* 2:228²²; THAT 2:812): to be regarded as pleasing (a sacrifice) Lv 7₁₈ 19₇ 22₂₃₋₂₇, with לְ for someone's benefit Lv 1₄ 22₂₅; cj. 1C 13₂ for נִפְרָצָה prp. (cf. Sept., Vulg.) נִרְצָתָה when it is approved, pleasing (→ I פִּרְץ qal). †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 223): impf. יִרְצֶוּ Jb 20₁₀ text uncertain, cf. the versions (Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*): traditionally to incline favourably, entreat, cf. JArm. רָצַא pa. to soothe, pacify, thus e.g. ZürBib.; KBL :: Hölscher *Hiob* 50: to replace (→ II רָצָה), cf. also Jenni loc. cit. †

hitp: impf. יִתְרַצֶּה with אֵל: to make oneself favourable to 1S 29₄. †

Der. רָצוֹן, n.m. רָצִיא, רָצָה, יִתְרַצֶּה I n.f., II place name.

8959 רָצָה

II רָצָה: thus with Gesenius-B.; KBL :: Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.* 452; THAT 2:810: only one vb. רָצָה; while it may be possible to draw this conclusion from Biblical Hebrew alone, MHeb., JArm., as well as Akk. and OSArb. suggest that two homonymous roots should be recognised; on which see also Fraenkel ZAW 19 (1899) 181; MHeb. hif.: 1. to count out, carry forward a balance (corresponding to JArm. רָצַא af.); 2. MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 207) רָצָה pi. to expiate, atone for 1QS 8:3; JArm. רָעַא af. to redeem, pay; JArm. and Sam. support just one root, with the meaning to will, want; Akk. *raṣûm* (< Canaanite *rāṣā* II; AHw. 960a), Ṣ-theme: to give in payment (?); OSArb. *rdym* (root *rdy*.) negotiable currency (Müller *Wurzeln* 56 and ZAW 75 (1963) 315; cf. Conti *Chrest.* 244b).

qal: pf. רָצָתָה; impf. יִתְרַצֶּה, יִתְרַצֶּן, יִרְצֶוּ: to count (KBL).

—1. to pay, redeem (עוֹן) Lv 26_{41-43b}.

—2. to restore uncelebrated Sabbaths Lv 26_{34a-43a} (see hif.), 2C 36₂₁. †

nif: pf. נִרְצָה: to be carried off, away (guilt) Is 40₂. †

pi. impf. יִרְצֶוּ: to replace, restore Jb 20₁₀ with acc. of the person רָעִלִים to the poor :: → I רָצָה. †

hif: pf. 3rd. sg. fem. הִרְצָתָה Lv 26_{34a} (archaic ending see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 410u; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §64, 2b, §82, 2g) for הִרְצָתָה* to bring for payment, have restored Lv 26_{34a}; cj. Lv 26₄₃ for יִתְרַצֶּן prp. יִתְרַצֶּן or with SamP. וְהִרְצָתָה, see Elliger *Lev.* 362, 363; BHS following v. 34a. †

8960 רָצוֹן

רָצוֹן: I רָצָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498f; SamP. *rāṣon*; MHeb. 1. pleasure; 2. will, intention (Dalman *Wb.* 407b; cf. Levy 4:464f), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 208) pleasure, will, corresponding to JArm. רָעִיא; Sam., also רָעֵבָה Ex 35₂₉ and רָחֵבָה, MM I 104 as written it renders Heb. נָרְבָה, otherwise it occurs as a Heb. loanword רָצוֹן

God's pleasure; CPArm. *r'ywn* 'resolve, will; cf. OSArb. *rḏw* favour, good will, *rḏwt* contentment (Müller *Wurzeln* 55; cf. Conti *Chrest.* 244b); Arb. *riḏan* contentment, agreement, pleasure: cs. רְצוֹן, sf. רְצוֹנִי, רְצוֹנְךָ, רְצוֹנְנוּ, רְצוֹנְכֶם, רְצוֹנוֹ, רְצוֹנוֹ: THAT 2:811f, for further bibliography (esp. on 2) → I רצה nif.: **what is pleasing** to someone.

—1. in a non-religious context:

—a. רְצוֹן מֶלֶךְ/מְלָכִים the pleasure of the king(s) Pr 14₃₅ 16₁₃ = רְצוֹנוֹ Pr 16₁₅ 19₁₂;

—b. יִרְאַיוּ רְצוֹן the wish, longing of those who fear him Ps 145₁₉; בְּכָל־רְצוֹנָם with their whole will 2C 15₁₅;

—c. pleasure, liking:

—i. וְאִישׁ כְּרְצוֹן אִישׁ according to the pleasure of each one Est 1₈;

—ii. כְּרְצוֹנָם, כְּרְצוֹנוֹ according to his (their) pleasure Da 8₄ 11_{3,16,36} Est 9₅ Neh 9_{24,37};

—iii. בְּרְצָנָם capricious, malicious (עֲקָרוֹ-שׂוֹר) Gn 49₆;

—d. text uncertain:

—i. Pr 10₃₂ MT רְצוֹן יִדְעוֹן צְדִיק שְׂפָתַי צְדִיק יִדְעוֹן רְצוֹן the lips of the righteous know what is pleasing (ZürBib.); NRSV: what is acceptable; but REB (as NEB) more freely: suit words to the occasion; cf. KBL :: cj. for יִדְעוֹן prp. יִבְיעוֹן to sprinkle good will (Gemser *Spr.*² 52; BHS) → נבע hif.;

—ii. Pr 14₉ text uncertain, MT רְצוֹן וּבֵין יִשְׁרָיִם: either among the righteous there is divine favour (TOB; cf. NRSV: the upright enjoy God's favour), or among the righteous good understanding rules (ZürBib.; cf. KBL; REB: the upright know what reconciliation requires; NEB: what reconciliation means) :: cj., for בֵּין prp. with Sept. (Pesh.) וּבֵית or בְּבֵית in the houses of the righteous favour dwells (Gemser *Spr.*² 66; cf. BHS).

—2. in a religious context:

—a. **favour** that one hopes to find in God:

—i. by sacrifice (with לְרָ'בְבִית) Lv 1₃ 19₅ 22_{19-21,29} 23₁₁ Is 56₇; 60₇ cj. for עַל-רְצוֹן rd. with 1QIs^a, MSS, the versions לְרְצוֹנֵי-עַל; לְרְצוֹן; לֹא לְרְצוֹן Jr 6₂₀; לְרְצוֹן of the rosette (צִיץ) on Aaron's forehead Ex 28₃₈; רְצוֹן pleasing (without preposition, accusative of condition) Mal 2₁₃, see Rudolph KAT 13/4:269;

—ii. without sacrifice לְרָ'רְצוֹן פִּי אִמְרֵי Ps 19₁₅; רְצוֹן מִיְהוָה Pr 8₃₅ 12₂ 18₂₂;

—iii. תוֹעֵבָה :: רְצוֹן Pr 11_{1,20}, 12₂₂ 15₈; רָעָה :: רָ'רְעָה Pr 11₂₇;

—iv. יוֹם רְצוֹן לְ a day which pleases Is 58₅; עֵת רְצוֹן Ps 69₁₄ see below, b iv);

—b. the pleasure that God takes in someone and makes clear through blessing:

- i. רָצוֹן שְׁכֵנֵי סִנְהָ the favour of him who dwelt in the burning bush Dt 33₁₆ → שָׁכַן;
- ii. רָצוֹן Dt 33₂₃ Ps 5₁₃ 145₁₆;
- iii. בְּרָצוֹנִי Is 60₁₀, בְּרָצוֹ(וֹ)נְךָ Ps 30₈ 51₂₀ 89₁₈, עִמּוֹךָ בְּרָצוֹן Ps 106₄, בְּרָצוֹנִי Ps 30₆;
- iv. עֵת רָצוֹן Is 49₈, Ps 69₁₄ (text uncertain), שְׁנַת־רָצוֹן Is 61₂ time (year) of favour (grace).
- 3. will of God (Yahweh): רָצוֹנְךָ Ps 40₉ 143₁₀, רָצוֹנִי Ps 103₂₁ Ezr 10₁₁.
- 4. expressions:
 - a. as 1 b: with בִּקְשׁ pi. 2C 15₁₅; with עָשָׂה Ps 145₁₉; as 1 c (i and ii) with מָשַׁל Neh 9₃₇; with עָשָׂה Est 1₈ Da 8₄ 11₃₋₁₆₋₃₆; as 1 d i: with יָדַע (cj. נָבַע hif.) Pr 10₃₂;
 - b. as 2 a:
 - i. with הָיָה לְ Ex 28₃₈ Lv 22₂₀₋₂₁; with זָבַח Lv 19₅ 22₂₉; with לָקַח Mal 2₁₃; with I נוֹרָא hif. Lv 23₁₁; with עָלָה hif. Is 60₇; with קָרַב hif. Lv 1₃ 22₁₉;
 - c. as 2 a ii: with הָיָה לְ Ps 19₁₅; with II פּוֹקַח hif. Pr 8₃₅ 12₂ 18₂₂;
 - d. as 2 b ii, iii: with זָכַר Ps 106₄; with יָטַב hif. Ps 51₂₀; with עָטַר qal (pi.) Ps 5₁₃; with עָמַד hif. Ps 30₈; with קָרַן (Q) Ps 89₁₈; with רָחַם pi. Is 60₁₀; with שָׁבַע hif. Ps 145₁₆; cf. שָׁבַע רָצוֹן Dt 33₂₃;
 - e. as 2 b iv: with I עָנָה Is 49₈ Ps 69₁₄ (?); with I קָרָא Is 61₂;
 - f. as 3; with עָשָׂה Ps 40₉ 103₂₁ 143₁₀ Ezr 10₁₁. †

8961 רָצַח

רָצַח: MHeb. to murder (Dalman *Wb.* 407b), cf. Levy *Wb.* 4:465a: to murder, kill, crush; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 208): Dam. 6:17 יִרְצָחוּ = pi. *יִרְצָחוּ* they murder (Lohse *Texte* 78, 79); JArm. pa. to murder, slay; Arb. *raḍaḥa* and *raḍaḥa* to smash; Coptic *loch* to smash (Gesenius-B.), on this see also Klopfenstein *Lüge* 429⁹⁸⁸.

qal: pf. רָצַחַת, רָצַחַתָּ, sf. רָצָחוּ; impf. תִּרְצַח, תִּרְצַחִי; inf. רָצַחַת; pt. רָצַחַת, רָצַחַתָּ: (46 times): for bibliography see Stamm ThZ 1 (1945) 81-90, and also ThR 27 (1961) 296-298, and also *Der Dekalog im Lichte der neueren Forschung* 52-54; H. Graf Reventlow *Gebot und Predigt im Dekalog* 71ff; H. Schüngel-Straumann *Tod und Leben in der Gesetzesliteratur des Pentateuch mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Terminologie von "töten"*, and also *Der Dekalog Gottes Gebot?*² 39-47 (with further bibliography); H. Schulz *Das Todesrecht im Alten Testament*; Childs *Exodus* 421; H. Christ *Blutvergiessen* 15; cf. also Cazelles *ErIsr.* 9 (1969 = Albright Volume) 17a, and Jepsen *ZAW* 79 (1967) 293: to **kill, murder, strike down, slay** (the verb, with the exception of Nu 35₃₀, denotes illegal behaviour against the community which is always directed against an individual; the act may (but does not always have to) take place in connection with blood vengeance (see Nu 35₁₂₋₂₂₋₂₉ Jos 20₃₋₅, in

contrast to **הַרְג**, **הִמִּית** or **קָטַל**; **רָצַח** specifically denotes the killing of a fellow countryman (so V. Maag in a private letter).

—1. finite verb forms: **Ex 20**₁₃ **Nu 35**₂₇₋₃₀ **Dt 4**₄₂ **5**₁₇ **22**₂₆ **1K 21**₁₉ **Jr 7**₉ **Hos 4**₂.

—2. pt. (SamP. *rēšā*) **רָצֹחַ** (הַרְגָּה) someone who has committed homicide:

—a. acting with premeditation, meaning murderer **Nu 35**₁₆₋₂₁₋₃₁ **Dt 22**₂₆, also **Jb 24**₁₄;

—b. acting without premeditation **Nu 35**₆₋₁₁₋₂₅₋₂₈ **Dt 4**₄₂ **19**₃₋₄₋₆ **Jos 20**₃₋₅₋₆; with this meaning it is also found in the expression **מִקְלַט הַרְצֹחַ** the city of refuge for the one who has committed homicide **Jos 21**₁₃₋₂₁₋₂₇₋₃₂₋₃₈;

—c. in **Nu 35**₁₂ and ₃₀ it is not clear which of the two interpretations should be given to **רָצֹחַ**. †

nif: impf. **אֶרְצָח**; pt. fem. **נִרְצָחָה**: to be killed, murdered **Ju 20**₄₁ **Pr 22**₁₃ used in connection with an animal only here. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 161f): impf. **יִרְצָחוּ**, **יִרְצָחוּ**; for **תִּרְצָחוּ** (var. **תִּרְצָצוּ/תִּרְצָחוּ**) **Ps 62**₄ prp. **תִּרְצָחוּ** (Gunkel *Psalmen* 264; KBL) or **תִּרְצָחוּ/תִּרְצָחוּ** (see conversely Gunkel loc. cit.; Kraus BK 15⁵:594, 595; BHS); pt. **מִרְצָחַי**, pl. **מִרְצָחַיִם**: to commit murder frequently, or repeatedly **2K 6**₃₂ **Is 1**₂₁ **Hos 6**₉ **Ps 94**₆; on this rendering of the pi. see L.G. Rignell *StTh.* 11 (1958) 153f, as well as Jenni *Pi'el*. †

Der. **רָצַח**.

8962 רָצַח

רָצַח: **רָצַח**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458u.

—1. hapax legomenon **בְּרָצַח** **Ps 42**₁₁ MSS, Symmachus **בְּרָצַח** (BHS), Sept. ἐν τῷ καταθλάσαι τὰ ὀστά μου, Vulg. iuxta Sept. *dum confringuntur ossa mea*, Pesh. *batbārā dægarmay* at the breaking of my bones; there can be no dispute that the sbst. should be a derivative of → **רָצַח** especially since the root in Arb. also has the meaning to smash; taken together with the versions this meaning leads to the sense of grinding (Gesenius-B.), crushing, disruption (König *Wb.* 453a) or brokenness (Kraus BK 15⁵:471), on which see further K. Seybold *Das Gebet des Kranken im Alten Testament* 73; for cj. see further KBL, but BHS and Zorell *Lex.* do not require it.

—2. **רָצַח** **Ezk 21**₂₇, scribal error for → ***צָרַח**. †

8963 רָצִיא

רָצִיא: n.m.; Sept. Ρασια; I **רָצִיא**? (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457p), see Noth *Personennamen* 229 “pleasing, pleasant”; -ā is probably a hypocoristic ending, see Noth *Personennamen* 38 and Ran Zadok *ZAW* 89 (1977) 267 (cf. n.m. **צָבִיא** together with n.f. **צָבִיָּה**); ? corresponding to cuneiform *Ra-ḫi-ia* (Zadok loc. cit.) and EgArm. *R'y'* (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 34:3; Zadok loc. cit.): the head of a family from Asher **1C 7**₃₉, cf. v. 40. †

8964 רָצִין

רָצִין: n.m.; var. רָצִיאַן 1QIs^a (Kutscher *Lang. Is.* 90); Sept. Παῶν or Παῶσσων; Josephus Παῶσης (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 99); Akk. *Raḥianu* corresponding to Arm. **Ra'yān*, Heb. **Raṣyōn*, on which see e.g. Landsberger *Sam'al* (1948) 66¹⁶⁹; Weippert ZDPV 89 (1973) 34, 46; Wildberger BK 10:265; from an original **Raṣyōn* one may (with Wildberger loc. cit.) deduce a meaning of “pleasure, delight” for this personal name (from vb. I רָצָה, root *rsy*) :: Noth *Personennamen* 224 and KBL: from Syr. *raṣṣīnā* small brook (but this is improbable and depends too much on MT רָצִין). The form is artificial; it could possibly mean (connecting it with the vb. רָצַץ) “the pulverized one”, “the destroyed one”, so J. Lindblom *A Study on the Immanuel Section in Isaiah* 11, and subsequently Kaiser ATD 17³:69⁸: **Rezin**.

—1. the king of אֲרָם 2K 15₃₇ 16_{5f.9} Is 7_{1.4-8} 8₆ 9₁₀.

—2. the ancestor of one of the families of temple servants returning from the Babylonian exile (נְתִינִים) Ezr 2₄₈ Neh 7₅₀ (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1595; IDB 4:74). †

8965 רָצִין

רָצִין 2K 11₁₃; → רָץ.

8966 רָצַע

רָצַע: MHeb. qal, JArm. af.: 1. to bore through; 2. to strike with a strap, thong; sbst. MHeb. רָצָעַן; SamP. pf. *wrēšā* Ex 21₆; Sam. = Heb.; JArm. רָצַעְנָא: 1. shoe-maker, saddler; 2. flogger; Akk. sbst. *maršā'u* awl (?), from the base *rašā'u* (AHw. 613b and 960a; CAD M: 290b: the Sumerian lexical equivalent suggests a tool for loosening and tightening), cf. Salonen *Fussbekleidung* 17; OSArb. *rd'* (Conti *Chrest.* 244b) to bore through; ? Arb. *raṣā'a* II to inlay, set with precious stones, or with gold; to decorate, adorn, ornament (Wehr-Cowan 343a); Eg. personal name of a swordsman *ia-sa-q-bu-tó* corresponding to *רָצַע-קְבוֹת “he who opens the body” (Helck *Beziehungen*² 358, viii 7).

qal: pf. רָצַע: to pierce through אֶת-אֲזִנּוֹ בַּמְרָצַע Ex 21₆. †

Der. מְרָצַע.

8967 רָצַף

I רָצַף: MHeb.; Sam. רָצִיף thick = Syr. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:553); JArm. Syr. *rəṣap*; Arb. *raṣafa* to lay firmly against one another, esp. stones, to plaster; Akk. *raṣāpu* to layer, erect structures (AHw. 959f, see also Salonen *Ziegeleien* 195f); cf. ? Palmyrene *ršyp* pt. passive of root *ršp* possibly meaning to fix, establish (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 282; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1082).

qal: pt. pass. רָצִיף: inlaid Song 3₁₀ (for אֶהְבֶּה prp. הַבְּנִים e.g. KBL; BHS :: alt. אֶבְנִים, but see further Rudolph KAT 17/1-3:140). †

Der. מְרָצִיפָה, מְרָצִיפָת.

8968 רָצַף

II רָצַף: vb. denominative from I *רָצַף.

pi: part. מְרַצֵּף: to set aglow, illuminate **Sir 43**₈, see Smend *Die Weisheit des Jesus Sirach* 403; probably Arb. *raḍafa* to burn out with glowing (heated) stones, perhaps to roast over glowing stones (Lane 1:1099a) is also denominative, cf. G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2:158a.

8969 רָצַף

I *רָצַף: probably a primary noun (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457q); MHeb. רָעָפִים (an Arm. loanword not attested in JArm.) hot, glowing stones; Syr. *raḥpā* bread baked in coals or ashes; Arb. *raḍf* glowing coals, stones made to glow (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:25; 6:48): sg. unitary noun רָצָפָה **Is 6**₆ (see Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:419, 444e; Michel *Grundlegung* 1:64ff): pl. רָצָפִים: **glowing coal** from the altar **Is 6**₆; עֲגַת רָצָפִים flat bread baked on glowing coals (→ עֲגָה) **1K 19**₆ (→ I and II רָצָפָה). †

8970 רָצַף

II רָצַף: place name; Sept. Ραφες, Ptolemy 5:15 Ρησαφα; Assyrian *Raṣappa* (S. Parpola *Neo-Assyrian Toponyms* 292f); modern *Ruṣafā* or *Reṣafā*, north of Palmyra, in the vicinity of the Euphrates: **2K 19**₁₂ **Is 37**₁₂, see Simons *Geog.* §950; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1595; IDB 4:74. †

8971 רָצָפָה

I רָצָפָה: **Is 6**₆ → I *רָצַף.

8972 רָצָפָה

II רָצָפָה: n.f.; Sept. Ρεσφα, Josephus Ρεσφά (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 101): = רָצָפָה “glowing coal”, see Noth *Personennamen* 232; KBL; Stamm *Frauennamen* 324 = *Fschr. Stamm* 120: concubine of Saul **2S 3**₇ **21**_{8-10f}. †

8973 רָצָפָה

רָצָפָה (פ without daghesh, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 603f; Bergsträsser 1: §23c): I רָצַף (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459b; probably a primary noun, but cf. Heb. sbst. רָמָעָה tear, teardrop, and vb. רָמַע (HAL 218a, English version 227a), and Ug. vb. *dm*‘ to cry); MHeb. רָצָפָה; JArm. רָצָפָה plaster; Syr. *raṣīptā* (*arṣīptā*) *dakēpē* a floor laid with precious and semi-precious flag-stones, corresponding to Greek λιθόστρωτος (adj.); cf. Akk. *riṣpu* a building structure, *riṣiptu* construction, erection of a building (AHw. 989a). The substantives are related to רָצָפָה, but their meanings vary, on which see also J. Maier *Fschr. Fohrer* 60f; Arb. *raṣf* plastering, pavement of the streets: cs. רָצָפָה.

—1. **stone pavement, flagstone floor** **Ezk 40**_{17f} **42**₃ (Sept. περίστουλον/α, see further Maier loc. cit.), **2C 7**₃ (Sept. τὸ λιθόστρωτον).

—2. **mosaic floor** **Est 1**₆ (Sept. ἐπὶ λιθοστρώτου), †

8974 רָצַץ

רָצַץ: > ? → רָעַץ; MHeb. to oppress, crush, suppress (Dalman *Wb.* 407b), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 208) Dam. 13:10 עֲשׂוּק וְרָצוּץ; בעֲדָתוֹ עֲשׂוּק וְרָצוּץ; > Arm. רַעַע (→ II רַעַע); Neo-Assyrian *rašāṣu* meaning unclear (AHw. 960a); Arb. *raḍḍa* to grind, mash.

qal: pf. רָצַץ. sf. רָצַצְתָּ; impf. for וַיִּרְצַץ **2K 23**₁₂ → cj. pi., for יִרְצַץ **Is 42**₄ → cj. nif., sf. אֲרֻצָּם **K Jr 50**₄₄ rd. Q אֲרֻצָּם (→ רוּץ hif. 1); pt. pl. fem. רָצַצְתֶּן **Am 4**₁, passive רָצַץ, pl. רָצוּצִים.

—1. to **mistreat, oppress**:

—a. with acc. of the person **1S 12**_{3f}, **Am 4**₁ (obj. אֲבִיּוֹנִים);

—b. רָצוּץ mistreated, oppressed (parallel with עֲשׂוּק) **Dt 28**₃₃; מִשְׁפָּט רָצוּץ to be broken or oppressed before the law **Hos 5**₁₁, see further Rudolph KAT 13/1:123, 129 :: Wolff BK 14/1²:131: the law is abused; pl. רָצוּצִים the oppressed, those reduced to servitude (i.e. in bondage) **Is 58**₆, on which see Willi *Fschr. Zimmerli* (1977) 534¹²;

—c. קִנְיָה רָצוּץ a broken reed **2K 18**₂₁/**Is 36**₆ **42**₃. †

nif: pf. נִרְצַץ **Qoh 12**₆ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 431t; Bergsträsser 2: §27h); impf. cj. יִרְצַץ **Is 42**₄ for יִרְצַץ (with Sept., see BHS and Elliger BK 11/1:198); cj. 3rd. pers. fem. תִּרְצַץ for תִּרְצַץ **Qoh 12**₆ (BHS); 2nd. pers. masc. תִּרְצַץ **Ezk 29**₇:

—a. sbj. a person: to **bend, snap, be broken** **Is 42**₄ **Ezk 29**₇;

—b. sbj. a thing: to **shatter, smash**: גִּלְתָּ הַזָּהָב the golden crater **Qoh 12**_{6a} הַגִּלְגָּל the wheel of the well **Qoh 12**_{6b}.

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 145, 183) pf. רָצַץ, רָצַצְתָּ; impf. וַיִּרְצַץ:

—a. to **smite, strike down**: רָאִשֵׁי לְוִיתָן **Ps 74**₁₄, הַלֵּים **Jb 20**₁₉ (with עֲזָב);

—b. with an indefinite obj.: to **mistreat** some of the people **2C 16**₁₀;

—c. cj. **2K 23**₁₂ for מִשָּׁם וַיִּרְצַץ prp. e.g. וַיִּרְצַצֵם (BHS) → רוּץ hif. 5. †

po: impf. וַיִּרְצַצוּ: to **oppress** **Ju 10**₈ (parallel with וַיִּרְעָצוּ). †

hitpo: (SamP. hitpa. *wyitrāṣṣāsu*) impf. וַיִּתְרַצְצוּ: to **struggle together**, kick and shove one another **Gn 25**₂₂. †

hif: impf. וַתִּרְצַץ (var. רָצַץ- and רָצַץ-, see BHS); instead of hif. impf., perhaps better qal impf. with vowel *i*, on which see Gesenius-K. §67p; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 438; Bergsträsser 2: §14h, 27q: to **dash to pieces** (obj. גִּלְגָּלָתוֹ) **Ju 9**₅₃. †

Der. מְרוּצָה II, רֵץ *.

8975 רַק

I *רַק: II רַק *רַק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453y; SamP. pl. *raqqot*, Sam. רַקִּיתָה det. **Dt 18**₃ for text-word קַבֵּה (cf. Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:589); so also JArm., cf. Neofiti **Dt 18**₃; Ug. *rq* Aistleitner 2539) thin, slender, fine; thus Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 4, 205:2: *lpš sgr rq* a fine robe with a clasp; see Gordon *Textbook* §19:2350: in this passage another word *rq* may be involved; cf. sbst. pl. *rqm* (Aistleitner 2539); Driver *Myths*² p. 63 (see vi:34): the silver had turned into plates; see also p. 158: thin plate of metal; with ref. to Arb.); :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:2354: ingots; Akk. *raqqu(m)* slender, narrow, fine, cf. sbst. *raqqatu(m)* a thin robe (AHw. 958a); see also ARMT 10: p. 256; cf. Syr. *raqqīq* thin, fine; as Eth. *raqīq* (Dillmann *Lex.* 283f); so also Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 151b); and Arb. *raqīq*: pl. fem. רַקִּוֹת: **thin, gaunt** cattle **Gn 41**_{19f.27}; cj. v. 3f for רַקִּוֹת prp. with MSS, SamP. רַקִּוֹת (on the interchange רַק/רַק cf. רַקִּימוֹן viscera :: (רַקִּיתָה), on which see Westermann BK 1/3:85. †

8976 רַק

II רַק (100 times) = I; SamP. *rāq*; adv., in a small way; on the syntactical use see Jongeling *La particule רַק* 97-107, see further esp. Gesenius-B.: the chief sense of the word is only, which is close to that of the adv. → רַקִּי; additional nuances, such as but, how-ever, and none other than, emerge from the context.

—1. רַק within a clause:

—a. without any negating preposition רַק only evil **Gn 6**₅, רַק־טוֹב only good **Gn 26**₂₉, רַק הַיָּשָׁר only that which is right **1K 14**₈; רַק עָשׂוּק וְרָצוּץ only oppressed and beaten down **Dt 28**₃₃; cf. adv. רַק לְמַעַלָּה only upwards **Dt 28**₁₃; רַק־אֲנִי לְבָדִי only I have escaped **Jb 1**_{15.16.17.19};

—b. רַק following the negating particle אִין or אִין (emphatic) apart from, on which see 2 d i.

—2. at the beginning of a sentence:

—a. רַק refers to the following word: רַק בַּיָּאֵר **Ex 8**₅ only in the Nile; רַק הַכִּסֵּא only regarding the throne **Gn 41**₄₀, cf. **Gn 47**₂₂; וְרַק־אַתָּם but only you **Jos 6**₁₈, cf. **2C 28**₁₀, text uncertain, see BHS and Rudolph *Chr.* 288; רַק אַתְּכֶם only you (meaning you alone) **Am 3**₂; רַק בְּאֲבֹתַיְךָ only your fathers **Dt 10**₁₅;

—b. רַק refers to a following verbal clause:

—i. before an impv. רַק שְׁמְרוּ מְאֹד **Jos 22**₅; רַק הִשָּׁמֵר לָךְ only guard yourself! **Dt 4**₉; (מְאֹד) חֲזַק וְאַמִּץ (מְאֹד) רַק just be strong (right) and unswerving **Jos 1**_{7.18}, see also **13**₆;

—ii. before אַל with jussive, with adversative meaning: only, however **Gn 19**₈ **Ex 8**₂₅ **Ju 19**₂₀ **Jb 1**₁₂;

—iii. רַק before the impf. or jussive (as a statement, command, or prohibition) expresses something which either contradicts or varies from that which precedes it, usually to be translated **only, still, but, however, nevertheless**; instances include **Ex 8**_{24f} **10**₂₄ **21**₁₉ **Dt 3**₁₉ **12**_{15.16.26} **15**₂₃ **17**₁₆ **20**_{14.16.20} **Jos 6**₁₇ **8**₂ **1K 8**₁₉/**2C 6**₉; רַק

meaning in any case, in any case not **Gn 24**⁸ **Ju 19**^{20b}; meaning however **Jos 1**¹⁷ **1K 11**¹³; **אם רק** given that, if only **Dt 15**⁵ **1K 8**^{25/2C 6}¹⁶ **2K 21**^{8/2C 33}⁸;

—iv. **רק** before the perfect, meaning only or but: **Gn 50**⁸ **Jos 13**¹⁴; **אִם-בְּמוֹשֶׁה דִּבֶּר יְהוָה חָרַק** is it a fact that Yahweh has only spoken through Moses? **Nu 12**²; see further **2K 12**⁴ **14**⁴ **15**^{4.35};

—v. **רק** after perfect consecutive **Dt 28**^{13.33} see 1 a;

—vi. with participle (**מְזַבְּחִים מְזַבְּחִים**) **רק** only they (he) offered **1K 3**^{2f}; **זָבְּחִים רַק לַיהוָה אֱלֹהֵיהֶם** they make offerings, but only to Yahweh their God **2C 33**¹⁷;

—c. **רק** only, also in clauses in which the verb is implicitly presupposed: **רַק לֹא כְּאָבִיו** but not (only not) like his father **2K 3**² **14**³; cf. **17**² **2C 25**²;

—d. **רק** in a nominal clause:

—i. see further 1 b: **רַק אֵינִי-יִרְאֵת רַק אֱלֹהִים** there is surely no fear of God **Gn 20**¹¹, **רַק אֵינִי-דֹבֵר** only it is nothing **Nu 20**¹⁹, **אֵין בְּאָרוֹן רַק שְׁנֵי לַחֹת הָאֲבָנִים** there was nothing in the ark except the two stone tablets **1K 8**^{9/2C 5}¹⁰;

—ii. **רַק עִמָּהֶם** surely a wise people **Dt 4**⁶, **רַק הִיא יְחִידָה** however she was his only child **Ju 11**³⁴, **עָלִי רַק כָּל-מַחְסוֹרְךָ** even so whatever you need is my concern **Ju 19**^{20aβ}.

—3. misc. and particular instances:

—a. **רַק-הַפְּעַם** only this once **Ju 6**³⁹, **רַק לְמוֹעַן** only so that **Ju 3**²;

—b. **רַק בְּעֵינֶיךָ תִּבְיֵט** yes, you may see it with your own eyes **Ps 91**⁸;

—c. **Ps 32**⁶ MT **רַק מְצֵא לְעֵת מְצֵא** literally in the moment of finding, thus TOB: on the day that he (the righteous) meets you :: alt. cj. e.g. **מְצוֹק/מְצוֹר** in the time of distress (ZürBib.; BHS; NRSV: at a time of distress; REB (following NEB): in the hour of anxiety; NEB: MT unintelligible); conversely, Kraus BK 15⁵:400; Dahood *Psalms* 1:193, 195; **Pr 13**¹⁰ for **רַק** prp. **רַע** → **רַע** A 10, or prp. **רַק** → **רִיק** 3.

8977 **רק**

רק: → **ריק**.

8978 **רק**

רק: I **רקק**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 455g; MHeb. **רוק**; JArm. **רִקָּא**; Syr. *ruqqā*; CPArm. *rwq*?; Mnd. *ruqa* saliva, spittle, slaver (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 431b); Eth. *raq* root *waraq* (Dillmann *Lex.* 898); Arb. *rīq* and *rīqat*: sf. **רִקִּי**: spittle **Is 50**⁶ **Jb 7**¹⁹ (**רִקִּי**), **Jb 30**¹⁰ (**רִקִּי**); cj. **Is 61**⁷ for **רִקִּי** prp. **רִקִּי**, → **רִקִּי** qal 2 c. †

8979 **רקב**

רָקַב: MHeb. to decay, spoil, moulder; JArm. sbst. damage by maggots, moths; Akk. *raqābu* to moulder, decay (AHw. 957, attested in G-theme but not in Š-theme); sbst. *ruqb/pu, ruqbūtu* (see AHw. 994b); CPArm. **raqb*, af. pt. pass. *mrqbyn* (*dl' mrqbyn* corresponding to ἄσηπτοι, thus Sept. on Ex 26₃₂).

qal: impf. יִרְקַב, יִרְקָב; יִרְקְבוּ and inf. רִקְבוּ Sir 14₁₉: to rot, moulder: עֵץ Is 40₂₀; metaphorical רִשְׁעִים רָקְבוּ Pr 10₇; כל מַעֲשָׂיו Sir 14₁₉; cj. Ps 49₁₅ for לְבַקֵּר prp. לְקַבֵּר (NRSV: straight to the grave they descend; REB: they go straight down to the grave), or לְרִקְבָה (BHS; NEB: their flesh must rot away) :: P. Casetti *Gibt es ein Leben vor dem Tod?* 138-140: MT means that in the morning the people will die, and thus be completely subjugated and submissive; NRSV margin translates MT as: the upright shall have dominion over them in the morning; cj. Jb 5₃ for וְאֶקְוֶה prp. וְרָקַב or וְיִרְקַב, alt. וְיִעֲקֹר → קַבַּב qal. †

Der. רָקַב, cj. *רָקַב, רִקְבוֹן.

8980 רָקַב

רָקַב: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 462s; MHeb. something putrefied, mould, corpse; JArm. רִקְבָא damage by worms, grubs, moths, רִקְבָא damage by worms, grubs; Akk. *ruqb/pu, ruqbūtu* → רָקַב: cs. רָקַב: decay, rottenness in the bones Hos 5₁₂ (רָקַב parallel with כָּעֵשׂ, sbj. יִהְיֶה), Hab 3₁₆ (with בֹּאֵ), Pr 12₄ 14₃₀; cj. ? Jb 13₂₈ for רָקַב (with בָּלָה) prp. with Sept. (ἴσα ἄσκαῶ and Pesh. (ʿayk *raqbā*) like a waterskin (→ *רָקַב); thus e.g. KBL (see also Gesenius-B.); Zorell *Lex.* (2 רָקַב); N. Peters *Das Buch Job* 145; REB (following NEB, and transposing to follow 14₂: he is like a wineskin that perishes :: Budde *Das Buch Hiob* 69 and Horst BK 16/1:178, 182, 205f: MT corresponding to Vulg. *putredo* he wastes away like something rotten (Horst); NRSV: one wastes away like a rotten thing; the cj. is possible but not necessary and cannot be supported from Sir 43₂₀, where the text is completely uncertain, see Smend *Die Weisheit des Jesus Sirach* (1906) 46, and also *Die Weisheit des Jesus Sirach erklärt* (1906, ²1913) 408f. †

8981 רָקַב

cj. *רָקַב: רָקַב (cf. ? Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460h or 461 l); JArm. רִקְבָא; SamP. det. רַקְבָה Gn 21₁₅, var. קַרְבַת, רַכְוִית (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:464, both as in Arb. *qrbt, raqwat*, see Dozy 1:556); Syr. *raqbā*; Arb. *qirbat*: waterskin Jb 13₂₈, → under רָקַב. †

8982 רִקְבוֹן

רִקְבוֹן: רָקַב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498c; MHeb. rottenness; JArm. רִקְבוֹבִיתָא decay: decay Jb 41₁₉, in the phrase רִקְבוֹן עֵץ, Sept. ξύλον σαθρόν rotten wood. †

8983 רָקַד

רָקַד: MHeb. pi. to dance, corresponding to JArm. pa., Sam. רָקוּדִין Dt 32₁₇ (Tal *Te'uda: Studies in Talmudic Literature* 2: 398) male dancer; Ph. cf. divine name *Ba'al Marqod* Baal of the dance, on which see Gese-H. *Religionen* 119f, 201 (with bibliography), Haussig *Wb. Myth.* 1:272; Ug. *rqd* D-theme to dance; attested in the pt. *mrqdm* male dancers, see Gordon *Textbook* §19:2351; Aistleitner 2540; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 168 entry 158; Dietrich-Loretz UF 12 (1980) 174, 176 :: Driver *Myths*² 152a *mrqd*: castanet; *rqd* corresponding to

'sup'ururaqdu place name, see Gordon *Textbook* §19:2351 and Gröndahl *Personennamen* 180; Akk. *raqādu(m)* to dance, leap (AHw. 957b); Syr. *raqad* to leap, dance, Mnd. *RQD* to dance, rock to and fro, move rhythmically (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 437a); OSArb. n.m. *mrqdm* (Conti *Chrest.* 245a; Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:203b); even so this personal name can also be derived from Arb. *raqada* to sleep, sbst. *marqad* bed, couch, thus esp. Ryckmans loc. cit.; Meh. *riqōd* to stamp about (Leslau 51); Arb. *raqaza* and *raqaša* to dance, sbst. *raqadān* the leaping of the lambs (Gesenius-B.).

qal: pf. רָקַדְוּ; impf. cj. 2S 6₂₁ ins. וַאֲרָקֶד after וְשַׁחֲקֵתִי with Sept.^B; תִּרְקְדוּ; inf. רָקַדְ: to **spring, leap** cj. 2S 6₂₁ (of David before the ark), Ps 114_{4.6} (הַהָרִים כְּאֵילִים), Qoh 3₄ (רָקֹד :: סָפֹד :: †).

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 153f, 214): impf. יִרְקְדוּ, יִרְקְדוּן; pt. מִרְקַד, fem. מִרְקְדָה: to **leap about, dance**: Is 13₂₁ (שְׁעָרִים), Jl 2₅ (מִרְכָּבוֹת), Nah 3₂ (מִרְכָּבָה), Jb 21₁₁ (יְלִדֵיהֶם) their children, i.e. the children of the wicked), 1C 15₂₉ (מִרְקַד וּמִשְׁחָק) sbj. הָיוּד. †

hif: impf. sf. וַיִּרְקִידֵם: Ps 29₆ וַיִּרְקִידֵם לְבָנוֹן לְכַנּוֹן he makes Lebanon skip like a calf :: cj. 1. for MT prp. delete sf. and rd. וַיִּרְקִד or וַיִּרְקִיד, see e.g. Kraus BK 15⁵:377; 2. follow Hebrew consonantal text but vocalise *wayyarqed-mi*: *mi/ma* enclitic particle as in Ug., thus Dahood *Psalms* 1:178 and *Biblica* 53 (1972) 396; on this enclitic *-m*, which is still a questionable morpheme in Hebrew (see HAL 510b, English edition 538a, II ב), see also Dahood *Psalms* 3:408f. †

8984 רָקָה

רָקָה: II רָקַק; fem. of adj. רָק, as an abstract form meaning thinness, thus Michel *Grundlegung* 1:75; JArm. רָקָה (a Hebraism) the temple (i.e. the thin part of the skull); Ug. *rq[ʔ]*: Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 19:ii:38, in addition see Dijkstra-de Moor UF 7 (1975) 207: temple; cf. Akk. *raqqatu(m)* 1. a thin (sheer) garment; 2. a thin, round decorative amulet (AHw. 958a): sf. רָקָתוֹ, רָקָתָה: **temple** Ju 4_{21f} 5₂₆ Jael piercing through the temple of Sisera, Song 4₃ 6₇ the beauty of the beloved's temples behind her veil, but NRSV: cheeks; REB and NEB: parted lips; Ju 4₂₁ with תָּקַע, Ju 5₂₆ with וְחָלַף וּמָחַץ; on this translation of the sbst. see esp. Nicholson ZAW 89 (1977) 260-262 (:: G.R. Driver *Fschr. A. Robert* 73). †

8985 רָקוֹן

רָקוֹן: place name of questionable derivation: either from II רָקַק narrow place, strait, or from III *רָקַק, like the place name → רָקַת, meaning marshy bank: רָקוֹן in the territory of Dan Jos 19₄₆, in the vicinity of Joppa, identified with *Tell er-Reqqêt* but that is uncertain; the place name is lacking in Sept.^{BA}, Sept.^L *Ῥεκακων*; it may simply be dittography of the preceding river name הַיַּרְקוֹן, on which see Zorell *Lex.*; Simons *Geog.* §336, 16; Noth *Jos.* 118 and Timm ZDPV 96 (1980) 29⁵⁷. †

8986 רָקַח

רָקַח: MHeb. sbst. מִרְקַחַת, מִרְקַחַת; JArm. מִרְקַחַתָּה ointment; Ph., Pun. *hrqh* the ointment-mixer, apothecary (Friedrich *Gramm.*² §118a; Tomback *Lexicon* 306f; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 282; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1083, *rqh* I: to pound spices, prepare perfumes; see Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 49:22 (gloss on the name of a devotee of Osiris at Abydos in Phoenician) *rqh* (active pt. **qātīlu*) the apothecary, see Friedrich *Gramm.*² §198b; Pun. also (*h*)*rq*' (Tomback *Lexicon* 307); Deir 'Alla 1: 13 (Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 174, 180, 212, 307): *rqht mr* pt. fem. sg. one who prepares (or perfumes with) myrrh (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1083, *rqh* I); so also H.P.

Müller ZAW 94 (1982) 217, 218; cf. H. and M. Weippert ZDPV 98 (1982) 98; Ug. root *rqh* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2352; Aistleitner 2543); this root is still not attested in Ug. as a finite verbal form; it occurs:

—a. as a sbst. in the sentence *h₂tlf lg rqh* here are three *lōg* of ointment (Caquot *Ugaritica* 7: p. 389-392 line 8; *rqh* corresponding to Heb. רִקָּח or רִקָּח);

—b. in the phrase *šmn rqh* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 148:21; 4, 91:5; Herdner *Corpus* 35:21 (= Gordon *Textbook* text 3) and Herdner *Corpus* Appendix 2 (p. 137) lines 20f, 22f, see Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975) 144f: *šmn mr, šmn rqh*; possible meanings for *rqh* in this phrase include: 1. passive participle of G-theme. (cf. Gordon *Textbook* §9:24.2), thus Aistleitner 2543: pleasant-smelling oil, so also J.-M. de Tarragon *Le culte à Ugarit* 44 on Herdner *Corpus* 35: 20f; 2. equivalent to Heb. רִקָּח, thus Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 68 entry 36, cf. H.P. Müller ZA 66 (1976) 308; 3. active participle of G-theme, equivalent to Heb. רִקָּח(וֹ), thus Caquot *Ugaritica* 7 p. 301, referring to the concurrence between Ug. *šmn rqh* and Heb. שֶׁמֶן רוֹקָח the oil of the ointment-mixer **Qoh** 10₁; see also Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 445 entry 112; cf. H.P. Müller ZA 65 (1975) 312. A decision between these three alternatives cannot be made with certainty, but the third deserves preference on account of the parallel Heb. expression; Akk. *rīqu(m), rīqu* scented material, aromatic wood (AHw. 988), denominative vb. (?) *ruqqû* to press out fine oil (AHw. 995).

qal: impf. יִרְקַח; pt. רִקָּח, רוֹקָח, pl. cs. רִקָּחִי (SamP. impf. pi. *yēraqqa* instead of the qal pt. *raqqa* (= רִקָּח); on the linguistic history of the *qattāl*-shift in the pt., see Ben Hayyim in *Fschr. I.L. Seeligman* 1:38): to **prepare, mix spiced ointment** **Ex** 30₃₃, רִקָּחֵי הַמְרִקָּחַת those who prepare and mix ointment **1C** 9₃₀; pt. sg. the ointment mixer **Ex** 30₂₅₋₃₅ 37₂₉, שֶׁמֶן רוֹקָח **Qoh** 10₁ (see above for the corresponding expression in Ugaritic); רוֹקָח apothecary, chemist **Sir** 38₇ (parallel with רֹפֵא), 49₁. †

pu: pt. מְרִקָּחִים: **prepared, mixed** **2C** 16₁₄, the adj. of a preceding sbst. מְרִקָּחִים that was omitted by haplography, see Rudolph *Chr.* 248: MT, literally: ointments prepared with the skill of an apothecary, → מְעֵשֶׂה 3. †

hif: impv. הִרְקַח **Ezk** 24₁₀, cj. for הִמְרִקָּחַת וְהִרְקַח prp. וְהִרְקַח הַמְרִקָּח → רִיק hif. 5. †

Der. רִקָּח, רִקָּח, רִקָּח, *רִקָּח, *מְרִקָּח, *מְרִקָּחַת.

8987 רִקָּח

רִקָּח: רִקָּח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458u; Ug. sbst. *rqh* and Akk. *rīqu* → רִקָּח: **spice mixture, spices**, ground herbs as a tasty additive to wine, cf. König *Wb.* 455a; Dalman *Arbeit* 4:375f); יֵין הַרִקָּח spiced wine **Song** 8₂; according to the vocalisation of יֵין, הַרִקָּח stands in apposition, cf. Rudolph KAT 17/1-3:178; Gerleman BK 18:208; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §62g :: MSS, for יֵין rd. cs. יֵין. †

8988 רִקָּח

רִקָּח: רִקָּח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 461 l: **mixture** of ointments:

—a. רִקָּח מְרִקָּחַת a skilful mixture of ointments **Ex** 30₂₅;

—b. רִקָּח מֵעֵשָׂה רוֹקָח a mixture of a type which an apothecary has the skill to make Ex 30³⁵ (SamP. *raqqa amraq'qāt*, Tg. עֵרוֹב מֵעֵרֵב, exemplifying the inf. abs. with passive pt. construction); on both passages see Noth ATD 5:194, 195. †

8989 רִקָּח

*רִקָּח: רִקָּח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479 l; from Ug. *rqh* which may perhaps be equivalent to רִקָּח in the collocation *šmn rqh* → רִקָּח; > Eg. *r-q-h-m* (Helck *Beziehungen* 51): pl. רִקָּחִים, fem. רִקָּחוֹת: **ointment-mixer**:

—a. בְּנֵי־הַרִקָּחִים Neh 3⁸ designates a member of the guild of ointment-mixers;

—b. רִקָּחוֹת 1S 8¹³ denotes young girls employed in the royal household, on which see Stoebe KAT 8/1:187; on the profession in general cf. de Vaux *Institutions* 1:120 = *Lebensordnungen* 1:129; Dalman *Arbeit* 4:265; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1646; BRL² 261a. †

8990 רִקָּח

*רִקָּח: רִקָּח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480v: pl. sf. רִקָּחָיו: **ointment Is 57⁹** (with רְבוּהֵם hif.). †

8991 רִקִּיעַ

רִקִּיעַ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; SamP. *arqi*; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 208), Sam., JArm., Syr., Mnd. *rqihā* sky, firmament (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 437b): cs. רִקִּיעַ: the beaten metal plate, or bow; firmament, the firm vault of heaven: Sept. στερέωμα, Vulg. *firmamentum*; by רִקִּיעַ was understood the gigantic heavenly dome which was the source of the light that brooded over the heavenly ocean and of which the dome arched above the earthly globe (see von Rad TWNT 5:501); for bibliography see further Eichrodt *Theol.* 2/3:57, 130; Westermann BK 1/1:162f; Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 55; O. Keel *Jahwe-Visionen und Siegelkunst* 250-255; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 719.

—1. a. הַרִקִּיעַ Gn 1^{7f} Ps 19² Ezk 1^{23-25f} 10¹ Da 12³, רִקִּיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם Gn 1^{14f-17-20}, עֵזוֹ רִקִּיעַ his mighty firmament Ps 150¹, רִקִּיעַ Gn 1⁶ Ezk 1²², רִקִּיעַ Sir 43⁸;

—b. רִקִּיעַ following a prepositional phrase: עַל־פְּנֵי רִקִּיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם in front of, before, across the firmament of heaven Gn 1²⁰ (→ *פְּנֵה D 7 b), cf. Westermann BK 1/1:190: beneath or upon the heavenly surface; similarly, Nielsen HUCA 43 (1972) 6.

—2. expressions: with הָיָה Gn 1⁶, cf. 1^{14f}; with II הָלַל pi. (בְּרִקִּיעַ עֵזוֹ) Ps 150¹; with I זָהַר hif. (הַרִקִּיעַ זָהַר) Da 12³; with נָגַד hif. (sbj. הַרִקִּיעַ נָגַד) Ps 19²; with נָתַן (בְּרִקִּיעַ) Gn 1²⁰; with עָשָׂה (obj. הַרִקִּיעַ עָשָׂה) Gn 1⁷; with קָרָא (לְרִקִּיעַ קָרָא) Gn 1⁸. †

8992 רִקִּיק

רָקִיק: II רָקִיק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; MHeb.; SamP. *rēqəq*, Sam. רָקִיק(י)ק; Arb. *raqīq*, pl. *ruqāq* thin bread, thin cakes (Dalman *Arbeit* 4:84, 114, 131), *ruqāqat* a thin peasant's bread (KBL), see further Gesenius-B.: cs. רָקִיק, pl. cs. רָקִיקִי: **flat cakes, thin bread.**

—1. a. sg. רָקִיק אֶחָד Ex 29₂₃ Lv 8₂₆, רָקִיק אֶחָד מִצָּה a thin *maṣṣah*-loaf or cake Nu 6₁₉;

—b. pl. רָקִיקִי מִצּוֹת Ex 29₂ Lv 24₇ 12 Nu 6₁₅, הַמִּצּוֹת ר' 1C 23₂₉.

—2. expressions: with לָקַח Ex 29₂₋₂₃ Lv 8₂₆ Nu 6₁₉, with קָרַב hif. Lv 7₁₂. †

8993 רָקַם

רָקַם: Sam. רָקַם; MHeb. qal to embroider, pi. to train, instruct, put oneself into shape; Pun. *rqm*;

—a. qal pt. active, to make a fabric out of various colours,

—b. pt. as sbst., a weaver of colourful fabric (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 283; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1084, *rqm* I, embroiderer; cf. Tomback *Lexicon* 307); Eth. *raqama* (Dillmann *Lex.* 283) to weave with bright colours, do needle-point embroidery, in addition see KBL; Arb. *raqama* to do needle-point embroidery, also, to write (Gesenius-B.), for further meanings, including to point a text, to brand a horse, and to stripe a fabric, see Wehr-Cowan 354b > Italian <ita>ricamare (Lokotsch *Etym. Wb.* 1694); sbst. JArm. רָקְמָא (רָקְמָא) colourful fabric, רָקְמָתָא a coloured spot; Syr. pl. *tarqamātā* freckles.

qal: pt. רָקַם (SamP. *rāqqām*): **weaver of coloured cloth** or **embroiderer of coloured thread**, a craftsman who decorates cloth with colourful patterns using a needle, parallel with אָרַג :: אָרַג :: אָרַג weaver; see Dalman *Arbeit* 5:125f, 162 and esp. 173f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2143-2145: Ex 26₃₆ 27₁₆ 28₃₉ 35₃₅ 36₃₇ 38₁₈₋₂₃ 39₂₉; cj. 1C 4₂₂? ins. after אֲשַׁבֵּעַ (v. 21) וְרָקַם וְרָקַם, → צַבַּע. †

pu. (or ? really a passive qal): pf. רָקַמְתִּי: to be formed, I was formed while an embryo Ps 139₁₅. †

Der. I, II רָקַם ?, רָקְמָה.

8994 רָקַם

I רָקַם: place name; רָקַם?, Sept. ^AΡεκεμ, Josephus Πέκεμος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 101): a place in Benjamin Jos 18₂₇; its identification as *el-Burj* near *en-Nabi Samwāl* (KBL) is uncertain, see Noth *Jos.* 112f; also *Bibl. Land.* 2:89⁹⁰. †

8995 רָקַם

II רָקַם, רָקַם 1C 7₁₆: n.m. and tribal name; SamP. *raqqām*; רָקַם ? cf. Nab. n.m. *rqm*, *rqmw* (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:147b); the personal name is not explained by Noth *Personennamen* 257b. When attempting an interpretation a distinction must be made between the non-Heb. name (? see below 1, a king of Midian) and the Heb. names (see below 2 and 3); the Heb. names may involve a professional designation which has become a proper name, on which see Stamm 270: weaver of colours, רָקַם ? for an original רָקַם.

—1. one of the five kings of מִדְּרִין: מִדְּרִין: מִדְּרִין Nu 31⁸, מִדְּרִין מִלְכֵי Jos 13²¹ = 'Pé> (Josephus *Ant.* 4, 7:1): his city 'Pé> ... Πέτρα παρ' Ἑλλησι λεγομένη, for רָקַם as the ancient name of Petra, Arb. *rqm* (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:147b), see also Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2:88-90.

—2. the ancestor of a Calebite clan 1C 2^{43f} (on the text see Rudolph *Chr.* 18 and BHS).

—3. the ancestor of a clan from Manasseh 1C 7¹⁶. †

8996 רָקַמָּה

רָקַמָּה: רָקַם (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s; cf. sbst. בְּקָעָה root בקע, 459b; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §34, 3); MHeb.:

—a. רָקַם artistic work (Dalman *Wb.* 408a);

—b. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 205) רִיקְמָה colourful weaving, something colourful (see Maier *Texte* 2:120 on 1QM 5:6); JArm. sbst. → רָקַם: sf. רָקַמְתָּ, רָקַמְתָּם, pl. רָקַמְוֹת, dual רָקַמְתִּים: **colourful weaving, something colourfully woven** (? unitary noun, cf. MHeb. רָקַם).

—1. a. for women Ju 5³⁰ (for שָׁלָל rd. שָׁגַל, BHS), Ezk 16¹⁰⁻¹³, בְּגָדֵי רָקַמְתָּ v. 18; pl. לְרָקַמְוֹת clothed in colourful garments Ps 45¹⁵, textual emendation, see Kraus BK 15⁵:486, 487; dual רָקַמְתִּים Ju 5³⁰: רָקַמָּה רָקַמְתִּים (dl. צָבַע: e.g. BHS :: KBL: MT);

—b. for men בְּגָדֵי רָקַמְתָּם Ezk 26¹⁶;

—c. not specified whether male or female weaver Ezk 27¹⁶⁻²¹, שֵׁשׁ בְּרָקַמָּה byssus with colourful embroidery v. 7;

—d. הִרְקַמְוָה the brightness, splendour of the colourful plumage of the eagle Ezk 17³;

—e. אֲבָנֵי פוֹךְ וְרָקַמָּה 1C 29² colourful stones set into the mortar to form a mosaic, see Rudolph *Chr.* 190, → פוֹךְ 2.

—2. expressions: with כוֹן hif. 1C 29²; with לְבַשׁ pt. passive qal (cj.) Ps 45¹⁵, hif. Ezk 16¹⁰; with לָקַה Ezk 16¹⁸; with פָּשַׁט Ezk 26¹⁶. †

8997 רָקַע

רָקַע: Sam. רָקַע and רָקַרַק; MHeb. hif. to spread out, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 208) 1QH 3:31: יבשה וברקוע and on the curvature of the land mass, see Lohse *Texte* 123; Maier *Texte* 1:79; JArm. רָקַע pe. pt. passive, one whose reputation is widespread, > famous (see Levy *Wb.* 4:470a), pa. pt. passive pl. מְרָקַעַי repaired, mended (of sandals, Jos 9⁵), af. to spread out; Ph. sbst. *mrq' hrš* an object of beaten gold, perhaps a bowl or crater which was set upon a pedestal (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 38:1, see 2: p. 56), cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 168; Tomback *Lexicon* 200 :: Kellermann ZDPV 86 (1970) 30-37: hatchet; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 696: something made of gold (Gibson *Semitic Inscriptions* 3: 132: mace); Akk. sbst. *ruqu(m)* a metal kettle or bowl

(AHw. 995a), perhaps < base form *rāqa*, on which see Salonen *Hipp.* 180; Syr. *raqa* to fasten, tie on, fit into; Sam. **רָקִיעַ** (א) for the text-word **בגדי** **Gn 27₁₅ Lv 11₃₁**; CPArm. sbst. **rwq*, *rq* rags torn from a garment, = *mrq*, *mrq*; **mrq*y, pl. *mrwq*nyt nappies; Tigrin. *raqqē* to stamp on the ground (Leslau 51); Arb. *raqa*: 1. to patch a garment, improve (see Wehr-Cowan 354b); 2. to smite, or to strike in some way, such as striking the ground with one's feet (Lane 1136c, 1137a); sbst. *ruq*at a patch, piece of a cloth, plot of land, slip of paper (Wehr-Cowan 354b).

—General note: usage in Hebrew suggests postulating a basic meaning for the root of to spread out, stamp, beat firmly. A meaning derived from this would be to patch, repair, thus Kellermann ZDPV 86 (1970) 34. But from Arb. an opposite conclusion could be drawn, so that a basic meaning of to mend, repair would produce derivations like to spread out, beat firmly. This is different from suggesting the roots are homonymous.

qal: impv. sf. **אֶרְקַעֵם**; impv. **רְקַע**; inf. sf. **רְקַעְךָ** **Ezk 25₆** (cf. Bergsträsser 2: §14n); pt. cs. **רָקַע**.

—1. to **spread out** (obj. **הָאֲרָץ**) **Is 42₅ 44₂₄ Ps 136₆** :: R. Albertz *Weltschöpfung und Menschenschöpfung* 21: to stamp firmly, tread, stamp out, cf. Kraus BK 15⁵:1080.

—2. to **trample** (obj. enemies) **2S 22₄₃**, to **stamp with the feet** **בְּרַגְלֶיךָ** (as a sign of unwillingness) **Ezk 6₁₁**, **בְּתַגְלָל** (as a sign of joy) **Ezk 25₆**. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 163): impf. **יִרְקַעַנִי**, sf. **יִרְקַעְנִי**, **יִרְקַעְנִים**: (of metal) to **beat out** **Ex 39₃ Nu 17₄**; in connection with **פָּסָל** to cover an idol with gold (leaf, foil or sheeting) **Is 40₁₉**, thus e.g. Gesenius-B.; KBL and Westermann ATD 19:56 :: Elliger BK 11/1, 75: to hammer on gold leaf, foil, or sheeting. †

pu: pt. **נִרְקַע** hammered out, beaten into plates (**פְּסָרִי**) **Jr 10₉**. †

hif: impf. **תִּרְקַעֵ** (= qal 1): to **spread out** (the clouds) **Jb 37₁₈** :: KBL to hammer out; ? internally transitive hif. see Bergsträsser 2: §19d and f. †

Der. **רָקִיעַ**, ***רָקַע**, place name **יִרְקַעִם**.

8998 רָקַע

***רָקַע**: **רָקַע**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 480v; MHeb. **רָקִיעַ** metal plate, sheet of metal; SamP. *raqquwwi* (< **raqqū'i*): pl. cs. **רָקַעִי**: really something hammered, beaten flat, meaning a metal sheet **Nu 17₃**: **רָקַעִי פְּחִים** literally something beaten flat into plates → II **פָּחַ** meaning plates which have been beaten flat, cf. Gesenius-K. §132c. †

8999 רָקַק

רָקַק an onomatopoeic word from an original form *rāq*, which then appears as a vb. in various forms, for Heb. → **רָקַק**; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 208) **רָקַק** (Dalman *Wb.* 408a) and **רָקַק** (Dalman *Wb.* 400b); Sam. qal and pa. **Nu 12₁₄** **יִרְקַק/יִרְקַק**; JArm. **רָקַק**; EgArm. **רָקַק** ?; 3rd. pl. impf. **יִרְקַקוּן** (*Aḥiqar* 133; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 276; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1064, *rwq*: *wyrwqn b'npwhy* they will spit at him in the face), still, this can be an error for **יִרְקַקוּן** equivalent to **yəruqqūn* root **רָקַק**, on this see Cowley *Arm. Pap.* p. 242 and Leander *Äg. Arm.* §39c; Syr. *rāq*; CPArm. *rq*; Mnd. *RQQ* to spit (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 437b); Eth. *waraqā*

(Dillmann *Lex.* 898), cf. Arb.: 1. *rāqu(w)* to be clear, pure (of liquids), IV to pour out, spill; 2. *rāqa(y)* to stream, flow out, IV to pour out, spill; sbst. *rīq* and *rīqat* → רִק.

qal: impf. יִרֶק (SamP. *yirraḳ*): to **spit upon** (with בֶּ of the person) **Lv 15**. †

Der. רֶק.

9000 רֶקֶק

II *רֶקֶק: Akk. *raqāqu* (AHw. 957b); Eth. *raqaqa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 283); Tigr. *raqqa* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 151b); Arb. *raqqa* to be thin, fine, slender.

Der. I *רֶקֶ, II רֶק, *רֶקֶה, רֶקֶי, רֶקֶי; ? place names רֶקֶוֹן and רֶקֶה.

9001 רֶקֶק

III *רֶקֶק: probably cognate with → I רֶקֶק, where note esp. Arb. MHeb. רֶקֶק: 1. shoal, shallows; 2. pot-hole, puddle, swamp; Sam. רֶיקֶה ? (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:598); JArm. רֶקֶתֶא bank; Syr. *raqāqā* bank, shoal, shallows.

Der. ? place names רֶקֶוֹן and רֶקֶת.

9002 רֶקֶת

רֶקֶת: place name **Jos 19**₃₅; like the root occurring in the place name רֶקֶוֹן, possibly either II or III *רֶקֶק may be relevant here; so KBL, primarily meaning narrow place, and ultimately marshy bank; so also Noth *Jos.* 150; identified with *Tell Eqḷāṭīye (Qnētrīye)* 2 km north-west of Tiberias, see Noth *Jos.* 120; cj. **Jos 21**₃₂ for קֶרֶתֶן rd. רֶקֶת, → קֶרֶתֶיִם b. †

9003 רֶשֶׁאוֹת

*רֶשֶׁאוֹת: cj. **Gn 49**₃ for שֶׁאוֹת (parallel with עֶז): prestige, authority;

—a. the ר of the sbst. could have dropped out after יִתֶּר through haplography, for which see Gevirtz JNES 30 (1971) 87-90 and Avishur UF 7 (1975) 23 no. 20. The Heb. sbst. is vocalised on the analogy of רֶפְאוֹת (Gevirtz JNES 30 (1971) 90²⁷), who relates it to Ph. *rš't* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 26 A:iii:6, C:iii:20), meaning regime, rulership, dominion (?) according to Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3: 23b, and likewise stands parallel with עֶז (see also Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 283: perhaps meaning authority, and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary*: old age, *rš't n'mt* good old age). While a derivation of the Ph. sbst. from the root רֶשֶׁה/רֶשֶׁה is easily possible (see Tomback *Lexicon* 307), for the Heb. sbst. that derivation is difficult, even in the cj., because of the surviving ש. Even so Gevirtz wished to compare *רֶשֶׁאוֹת with the MHeb. רֶשוֹת, which denotes permission, authorisation, power, authority, as in DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 208): 1QM 12:4 יד רֶשוֹת the unfolding power of the hand; JArm. רֶשוֹתֶא and also MHeb. (< Akk. *rašūtu* real estate, assets, property, see AHw. 963a);

—b. because of the different sibilants the identification with Ph. *rš't*, and particularly the comparison with the MHeb. רְשׁוֹת, remain rather doubtful; so the cj. should be discarded, and the MT preferred; thus e.g. Westermann BK 1/3:246, 254; TOB; NRSV: excelling in rank; REB (and NEB) excelling in pride; → I שְׂאֵת 2 b: exaltation. †

9004 רָשׁ

רָשׁ: Arm. → רושׁ.

9005 רָשָׂה

*רָשָׂה: Arm. (Wagner *Aramäismen* 290); MHeb. hif. to permit, authorise, empower; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 208): Dam. 11:20 לְהַרְשׁוֹתוֹ inasmuch as he has authorised him (Lohse *Texte* 91), or he has put him in the position to do something (Maier *Texte* 1:61); hof. Sir 3₂₂: בְּמִזְבֵּחַ שְׂהוֹרְשִׁית for which cause power is given to you; Sam. af. to permit, command, empower, itta. passive; on JArm. and the remaining Arm. dialects, see Wagner loc. cit. and HAL 421a, English edition 441a, I יִרְשׁ.

Der. רְשִׁיּוֹן.*

9006 רְשִׁיּוֹן

*רְשִׁיּוֹן: *רָשָׂה (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 499n; Bauer-L. *Arm.* 195y); Arm. (Wagner *Aramäismen* 290); JArm. רְשִׁיּוֹתָא, Sam. non-det. רְשׁוֹ (א) permission, authorisation, empowerment; Syr. *rešyānā* gift, denominative vb. pa. *raššī*, af. *ʾaršī* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 745) to give as a gift; Mnd. *rašiuta* bribe (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 422a); > Arb. *rišwat*, *rušwat*, *rašwat*: cs. רְשִׁיּוֹן: **authorisation** Ezr 3₇, cf. REB: authority :: NRSV: grant. †

9007 רְשִׁית

רְשִׁית: → רְאִשִׁית.

9008 רָשַׁם

רָשַׁם: Arm. (Wagner *Aramäismen* 291); MHeb. to mark out, make a sign, suggest, sketch (Dalman *Wb.* 409a), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 209): 1QH 16:10 צְרִיק רֹחַ רְשַׁמְתָּהּ you have established or confirmed the spirit of the righteous, see Lohse *Texte* 169 and Maier *Texte* 1:113; JArm. רְשַׁם to make a sign, to sketch, רְשַׁמְתָּהּ time, occasion; Sam. רְשׁוֹם for the text-word מְחַשֵּׁף Gn 30₃₇; OArm. רְשַׁם Donner-R. *Inschriften* 223 C 3, but the reading is uncertain: cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 284: *y[r]šmw* from *ršm* to inscribe, engrave, see also Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* §57a (p. 69) :: Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1127: *y[t]šmn*, from *šym* I to place, 3rd. pl. masc. itpe.; → BArm., also for the citations from the remaining Arm. dialects; > Arb. *rašama* and *rasama* to write, see Wagner loc. cit.

qal: pt. passive. רְשׁוֹם: **recorded, determined** in the book of truth Da 10₂₁. †

9009 רָשַׁע

רשע: MHeb. hif. to declare guilty (Dalman *Wb.* 409a), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 209), THAT 2:818: רשע qal: to act godlessly, wickedly (1QS 4:24; Dam. 20:29; 1QH 13:16); but hif. in the majority of instances: 1. to treat godlessly, condemn, damn; 2. to cause wickedness (1QM 13:11); 3. to declare unjust, obj. דיני my judgement (1QH 9:9); 4. רשע וירשיעו צדיק ויצדיקו (Dam 1:19; 4:7) = Dt 25₁; hitp. התרשע to practise wickedness (4QM^a 7), see Hunzinger ZAW 69 (1957) 135, 136; JArm. af. to act godlessly, itpe. to be godless; EgArm. adj. → רשע: ? Ug. rš^c to cross, exceed offend (parallel with *ḥt*), see de Moor UF 12 (1980) 429 (line 6), 431; Avishur UF 13 (1981) 15 (line 6) 20f; Syr. rāša^c pe. to be a criminal, af. to commit a crime, act as a criminal; also in CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 197b); Eth. ras^a (Dillmann *Lex.* 280) to forget, ignore, commit an error; Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 150b) adj. rēsū^c forgetful, tērassē^a to forget; for Arb. see esp. Wehr in Rost *Credo* 72: 1. rasa^a to have eyelids sticking together, have limp, slack limbs; 2. rasi^a to have a disease of the eyes: for bibliography on the Heb. vb., adj. and sbst. see Koehler *Theol.*⁴ 155f, 161; Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:418f; O. Keel *Feinde und Gottesleugner* 109ff; Boecker 122f, 135¹; U. Skladny *Die ältesten Spruchsammlungen in Israel* passim, but esp. p. 30; THAT 2:813-818.

General remarks:

—a. the question of identifying a basic meaning of the root cannot be answered with certainty; Rost *Credo* 72f: it is present in Arb., if one deduces from רשע that one who has been found guilty also has the appearance of one who has sick eyes or one who has limp, dangling limbs.

—b. from this point of view it is easy to see how the basic meaning in Heb. developed into the more general meaning, esp. in a forensic usage, as is illustrated by the vb. and in part by the adj., as suggested not only by Rost, but also by e.g. Koehler, Keel and Boecker loc. cit. Even so the forensic meaning can be understood as the exceptional case of a broader or more comprehensive meaning, thus THAT 2:814: in contrast to *šdq* a positive root, *rš^c* is the expression for negative behaviour, an anti-social attitude that betrays simultaneously (Is 57₂₀) the inner disharmony and unrest within a person (referring to Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:418f), on which see further Skladny loc. cit. 30.

—c. the facts regarding the vb. and in part the adj. are clear and so we prefer the first of these two possibilities, and this is supported also by the development of the contrasting positive terms צדיק, צדק. We therefore agree completely with Koehler *Theol.*⁴ and KBL.

qal: pf. רשעתי, רשענו, רשענו; impf. תרשע, ארשע; ? inf. cs. לרשעה Ezk 5₆ (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 317g, 361x; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §65, 1a): to be (become) guilty 1K 8₄₇ Jb 9₂₉ 10₇₋₁₅ Qoh 7₁₇; with מן in opposition to (: NRSV: wickedly departed from my God; REB turned from my God to wickedness, for both instances) 2S 22₂₂ Ps 18₂₂; with מן, more wicked than the nations Ezk 5₆; ? cj. Jb 34₁₀ for לאל מרשע חלה לאל מרשע far be it from God to become guilty (→ II חליל* 1 b), cf. ZürBib.; NRSV: far be it from God that he should do wickedness (REB and NEB: to do evil) :: MT: evil is far from God, thus TOB; cf. N. Peters *Das Buch Job* 383, 388; Da 9₁₅ 2C 6₃₇ in the sequence רשענו (הענינו) חטאנו (הענינו) †

hif. (Jenni *Piel* 43-45): pf. הרשיעו, הרשיעו, הרשיענו/רשענו; impf. ירשיע, תרשיע, ירשיעו; sf. ירשיעו; inf. cs. הרשיע; pt. מרשיע, pl. cs. מרשיעי.

—1. internally transitive, to make oneself guilty Ps 106₆ Jb 34₁₂ Da 9₅ 11₃₂ 12₁₀ Neh 9₃₃, with acc., against (obj. ברית), alternatively with ב Sir 7₇; with ל 2C 20₃₅; abs. to lead a guilty life 2C 22₃.

—2. declarative:

—a. to **pronounce, declare guilty** Ex 22⁸ Dt 25¹ 1K 8³² Is 50⁹ 54¹⁷ Ps 94²¹ Jb 9²⁰ 10² 15⁶ 32³ 34¹⁷⁻²⁹ 40⁸ Pr 12² Sir 10²⁹;

—b. with acc. to **cause to be condemned** Ps 37³³ Pr 17¹⁵.

—3. cj.:

—a. 1S 14⁴⁷ for יִרְשִׁיעַ prp. with Sept. ἐσώζετο (similarly Vulg., Pesh.) יִרְשִׁיעַ he was victorious, thus e.g. Gesenius-B.; KBL; Stoebe KAT 8/1:275, 276; ZürBib.; REB: he met with victory (NEB similarly: he was successful, but margin: he found ample provision) :: MT, TOB: wherever he turned he did evil; otherwise THAT 2:817a: רָשַׁע hif. here meaning to triumph over one's enemies; NRSV: he routed them;

—b. 2C 6²³ for לְרָשַׁע לְהַשִּׁיב rd. with 1K 8³² לְהַרְשִׁיעַ רָשַׁע †

Der. רָשַׁע, רָשַׁע, רָשָׁעָה, מְרַשְׁעַת, מְרַשְׁעִים.

9010 רָשַׁע

רָשַׁע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 462q; MHeb. רָשַׁע a wicked person, evildoer (Dalman *Wb.* 409a), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 209): adj. and sbst.; SamP. *rēša*; JArm. רְשִׁיעָא/ה evildoer, wicked person (Lewy *Wb.* 4:475); EgArm. sing. *ršy*^o, pl. *ršy*ⁿ the wicked (*Aḥiqar* 168, 171) see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 284; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1087: substantivised adjective, wicked person; *Aḥiqar* 167-169 :: *šdyq* (see THAT 2:813); Syr. *raššīʿā* criminal; CPArm. *ršy*^o impious, corresponding to ἀσεβής; Eth. *rasīʿ* (Dillmann *Lex.* 281) impious, unrighteous; Secunda *ρσσα* Ps 36² (Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 279), fem. רָשַׁעָה, pl. רָשַׁעִים, Secunda *αρσαειμ* Ps 1¹, Codex Vat. (Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 151); with marked (raised) ע Jb 38¹³⁻¹⁵; cs. רָשַׁעִי; (263 times: Gn-1K 15 times, Is 11 times, Jr 5 times, Ezk 28 times, Mi Hab Zeph Mal 7 times, Ps 82 times, Jb 26 times, Pr 78 times, Qoh 7 times, Da twice, 2C twice; Sept. 142 times ἀσεβής, 72 times ἀμαρτωλός, 31 times ἄνομος); for bibliography → רָשַׁע, esp. O. Keel *Feinde und Gottesleugner* 109ff and THAT 2:813-818, see further H. Schmid *Gottlose und Gottlosigkeit im Alten Testament* in *Judaica* 33 (1977) 75-85, 122-135.

—1. **guilty** of an individual crime, in the wrong (:: → צַדִּיק 2, and below 2 c ii) Ex 2¹³ 9²⁷ 23¹⁻⁷ Dt 25^{1f} 1K 8³² Is 5²³ Ps 1⁵ Jb 36¹⁷ Pr 17¹⁵ 18⁵ 24²⁴; רָשַׁע לְמוֹת so guilty that he must die Nu 35³¹.

—2. guilty in general, essentially before God, **guilty, wicked person**:

—a. fem. adj. in the expression הַרְשָׁעָה הַרְכּוֹ his guilty way Ezk 3^{18f}, but see below 4 a; on רָשַׁע as adj. in DSS see 1QHab הַהֲרַשְׁעָה הַרְשָׁעָה;

—b. רָשַׁע אָדָם adj. or sbst. in apposition, a wicked or impious person, an evildoer Jb 20²⁹ 27¹³ Pr 11⁷ (text uncertain), מַלְאָךְ רָשָׁע a godless messenger, or a messenger who is godless Pr 13¹⁷, pl. (הַ)רָשָׁעִים (הַ) אֲנָשִׁים Nu 16²⁶ 2S 4¹¹, cf. Gesenius-K. §131c; Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 87 (on Ezk 3¹⁹); Fohrer KAT 16:326 (on Jb 20²⁹);

—c. sbst.:

—i. in various connections **1S 2₉ 24₁₄ Is 3₁₁ 11₄ 13₁₁ 14₅ 26₁₀ 48₂₂ 53₉ 55₇ 57_{20f} Jr 5₂₆ 12₁ 23₁₉ 25₃₁ 30₂₃** (all the instances in Jr) **Ezk 13₂₂ 18_{20·21·23·24·27} 21_{30·34}** etc. **Ps 1₄ 9_{17·18} 10_{3f·13} 12₉** and elsewhere. **Jb 3₁₇ 9_{22·24} 11₂₀ 21₁₇** etc. **Pr 3_{25·33} 5₂₂ 9₇ 10_{3·6·7·11·16·20·24·27f·32}** etc. **Qoh 8_{13f} 9₂ Da 12₁₀ 2C 6₂₃ 19₂**;

—ii. **רָשָׁע :: צַדִּיק עֲמֹר־רָשָׁע: צַדִּיק Gn 18_{23·25}**, see further **1K 8₃₂ Is 5₂₃ Ezk 21_{8f} Hab 1_{4·13} Mal 3₁₈ Ps 37_{12·32} 75₁₁ Pr 10₂₅ 11₃₁ 17₁₅ 18₅ 21_{12·18}**; cf. **רָשָׁע תָּם Jb 9₂₂**;

—iii. **רָשָׁע** parallel with **אִישׁ אֲוֵן Is 55₇**; for other terms parallel with **רָשָׁע** see THAT 2:815.

—3. particular instances:

—a. **עֲצַת רָשָׁעִים** plan, counsel of sinners, or council meaning company, society of sinners **Ps 1₁ Jb 10₃ 21₁₆ 22₁₈**, on this see Bergmeier ZAW 79 (1967) 229-232;

—b. **רָשָׁע הָרַךְ Pr 15₉**, cf. **Is 55₇ Ezk 33_{8·9} רָשָׁעִים הָרַךְ Ps 1₆ 146₉ Pr 4₁₉ 12₂₆, רָשָׁעִים אֶרַח Pr 4₁₄**;

—c. **בֵּית רָשָׁע Mi 6₁₀ Hab 3₁₃ Pr 21₁₂, בֵּית רָשָׁעִים Pr 14₁₁, אֶהְלֵ רָשָׁעִים Jb 8₂₂ 21₂₈**, cf. **אֶהְלֵי-רָשָׁע Ps 84₁₁** (→ **רָשָׁע** 1 c);

—d. **נֵר רָשָׁעִים Jb 21₇ Pr 13₉ 24₂₀**;

—e. **כָּל-כָּל־רָשָׁעֵי אֶרֶץ** all the sinners (godless) of (in) the earth (land) **Ps 75₉ 101₈ 119₁₁₉**; **חֲלֵלֵי רָשָׁעִים** shameless evildoers **Ezk 21₃₄**, so Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 483 with reference to Gesenius-K. §128 1 :: Fohrer *Ezekiel* 125: those killed by evildoers; in addition see below, 4 b, on **Ezk 21₃₀**.

—4. cj.:

—a. **Ezk 3_{18f} הַרְשָׁעָה** dl. **הָרַכּוּ הַרְשָׁעָה**, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 87;

—b. **Ezk 21₃₀** for **רָשָׁע חָלַל** prp. **חָלַל רָשָׁע** shameless evildoer, thus similar to the comparable pl. cs. expression in v. 34; see above 3e, and Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 483 :: Fohrer *Ezekiel* 123: MT desecrator, evildoer; TOB; NRSV: translates as adj.: you vile, wicked prince; also REB: you impious and wicked ruler (and NEB similarly);

—c. **Ps 109₂** for **רָשָׁע פִּי** prp. **רָשָׁע** (BHS) parallel with **מִרְמָה**;

—d. **Ps 141₅** for **רָשָׁע נֶשְׂמֹן** prp. **נֶשְׂמֹן רָשָׁע**, → **ראשׁ 12**;

—e. **Pr 13₆** for **רָשָׁעִים וְרָשָׁעָה** prp. with MS, Sept. **וְרָשָׁעִים** (BHS);

—f. **Pr 18₃** for **רָשָׁע** prp. **רָשָׁע** (BHS) parallel with **בוז**.

רָשָׁע 9011

רָשָׁע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458u; on רָשָׁע רְשָׁעָה see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:66-68; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 209): רָשָׁע (ה); JArm. רְשָׁעָה evil, wickedness; SamP. *rēša*, Sam. Dt 9₂₇ non-det. רָשָׁע, sf. רָשָׁעָה; Syr. *rušā* crime; CPArm. *rwš*^o impiety corresponding to ἁσέβεια: in pause רָשָׁע (Or. רָשָׁע 5 times, see Kahle *Text* 75; Gesenius-B.), with the article הַרְשָׁע Ps 125₃ and הַרְשָׁע Qoh 3₁₆, sf. רָשָׁעוּ, רָשָׁעוּ, רָשָׁעוּ, for the pl. רָשָׁעִים Ezk 21₃₄ → רָשָׁע 3 e; (30 times), for bibliography → רָשָׁע: wrong, offence.

—1. a. Dt 9₂₇ 1S 24₁₄ Jr 14₂₀ Ezk 3₁₉ 31₁₁ 33₁₂ Hos 10₁₃ Ps 5₅ 10₁₅ 45₈ 141₄ Jb 35₈ Pr 8₇ 12₃ Qoh 7₂₅ 8₈;

—b. רָשָׁע :: צָדֵק Ps 45₈, רָשָׁע :: צָדֵקָה Pr 16₁₂, הַרְשָׁע :: הַמְשַׁפֵּט Qoh 3₁₆, הַרְשָׁע :: הַצָּדֵק Ps 45₈;

—c. אֶגְרֵף רָשָׁע a ruthless fist Is 58₄ (→ אֶגְרֵף); אֶהְלִי רָשָׁע Ps 84₁₁, cf. אֶהְלֵ רָשָׁעִים Jb 8₂₂ 21₂₈ → רָשָׁע 3 c; אֲנָשֵׁי רָשָׁע ruthless men Jb 34₈, אֲצִרוֹת רָשָׁע unrighteous treasures (or treasures of wickedness) Mi 6₁₀ Pr 10₂, חֲרָצְבוֹת רָשָׁע unrighteous fetters (or fetters of wickedness) Is 58₆, לֶחֶם רָשָׁע the bread of wickedness Pr 4₁₇ (with לֶחֶם), מֵאֲזַנֵּי רָשָׁע unjust, false scales Mi 6₁₁, מִטֵּה־רָשָׁע the staff of godlessness Ezk 7₁₁ (gloss), פִּי רָשָׁע a mound full of guilt (wickedness) Ps 109₂ (textual emendation) → רָשָׁע 4 c, הַרְשָׁע שֵׁבֶט the godless sceptre Ps 125₃.

—2. expressions as 1 a and b: with הִרְשָׁה Ps 10₁₅ (obj. רָשָׁעוּ); with חָפֵץ Ps 5₅; with I הִרְשָׁה Hos 10₁₃; with יָדַע Jr 14₂₀ Qoh 7₂₅; with יָצָא 1S 24₁₄ (sbj. רָשָׁע); with כֹּון nif. Pr 12₃ (בְּרִ' כֹּון); with מָלַט pi. (לֵא) Qoh 8₈ (sbj. רָשָׁע); with I עָלַל hitpo. Ps 141₄ (בְּרִ' עָלַל); with עָשָׂה Pr 16₁₂; with פָּנָה Dt 9₂₇ (אֶל־רָשָׁעוּ); with שָׁנָא Ps 45₈; with שׁוּב Ezk 3₁₉ 33₁₂ (מִרְשָׁעוּ).

—3. cj.: a. Ps 109₂ for רָשָׁע prp. רָשָׁע, → רָשָׁע 4 c;

—b. Jb 34₁₀ for רָשָׁע prp. רָשָׁע, → רָשָׁע qal;

—c. Pr 18₃ for רָשָׁע prp. רָשָׁע, → רָשָׁע 4 f. †

רְשָׁעָה 9012

רְשָׁעָה רָשָׁע for the differences between רְשָׁעָה and רָשָׁע (still not exactly understood) see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459z; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §34,3; perhaps this is the corresponding unitary noun, originally a specific wicked action; MHeb. רְשָׁעָה wickedness, wicked action (Levy *Wb.* 4:475b), as also in DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 209f) רְשָׁעָה wickedness, godlessness, impiety; JArm. רְשָׁעוֹתָה wickedness (Levy *Wb.* loc. cit.); Sam. det. רְשׁוֹתָה, corresponding to Syr. *raššī'ūtā* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 746a); Eth. *rēs'an* (Dillmann *Lex.* 281) impiety: cs. רְשָׁעָתָה, sf. רְשָׁעָתוּ; רְשָׁעָה Ezk 5₆, → רָשָׁע qal: (14 times); for bibliography → רָשָׁע and C. Jeremias *Die Nachtgesichte des Sacharja* 195f: offence (:: צָדֵקָה).

—1. a. Is 9₁₇ Ezk 18₂₇ 33₁₉ Mal 3₁₅₋₁₉ Pr 11₅;

—b. רְשָׁעָתָה רְשָׁעָה גְבוּלָה land of wickedness Mal 1₄ (→ גְבוּל 4); רְשָׁעָתָה Dt 9_{4f};

—c. כְּדֵי רְשָׁעָתוֹ in accordance with his guilt, or in accordance with his particular wrongful act **Dt 25**₂;

—d. הַרְשָׁעָה personified, the guilt, the godlessness **Zech 5**₈, cf. H. Gese *Vom Sinai zum Zion* 212f :: Rost *Credo* 74: the judgement of condemnation on the exile.

—2. expressions: with I בְּעַר Is 9₁₇ (sbj. רְשָׁעָתוֹ); with Eזל הָיָה על Ezk 18₂₀ (sbj. רְשָׁעֵת רְשָׁעָה); with נָפַל Pr 11₅ (בְּרְשָׁעָתוֹ); with עָשָׂה Mal 3₁₅₋₁₉; with שׁוּב Ezk 18₂₇₋₃₃₁₉ (מִרְשָׁעָתוֹ).

—3. cj. Pr 13₆ for וְרְשָׁעָה prp. וְרְשָׁעִים → רְשָׁע 4 e. †

רְשָׁעָתִים 9013

רְשָׁעָתִים: n.m.; → רְשָׁעָתִים, כּוּשָׁן Ju 3₈₋₁₀, cf. Dossin in *Fschr. Kraus* 9-11: כּוּשָׁן corresponding to *Guzana*, *Guzani*, identified with Tell-Halaf.

רְשָׁף 9014

I רְשָׁף: etymology uncertain, probably a personal name; comparable with Sam. רִשָּׁף to inflame, noted by Zorell *Lex.* 791a, which will be denominative.

—1. MHeb. רְשָׁף; SamP. *rēšāf*, Sam. רִשָּׁפּוֹ/רִשָּׁף; JArm. רִשָּׁפָא flame; this may also be the meaning of the name of *Rašap*, thus e.g. Gese-H. *Religionen* 142: the one who burns :: H.P. Müller ZDPV 96 (1980) 10: connected with Akk. vb. *rašābu(m)* to be awe-inspiring (AHw. 960a), and adj. *rašbu(m)* demanding reverence (AHw. 961a).

—2. Both derivations evoke the sinister features which are the essence of this deity, who was worshipped throughout the Near East. *Rašap* was actually identified with the Babylonian god Nergal and can similarly be regarded as a god of the underworld, a god of plagues, and a god of war (cf. Pritchard *Pictures* 476). By contrast the name of this god appears in the Ugaritic lists of gods and sacrifices, where he is seen to have a friendly disposition. Personal names including *Rasap* and *Rašap* are found both in Ebla (Müller ZDPV 96 (1980) 7) and in Mari (Huffmon *Personal Names* 263). For the personal names in Ugaritic see Gröndahl *Personennamen* 181 and Conrad ZAW 83 (1971) 179f; Gröndahl suggests that the particular characteristics of the god shown in personal names include aspects of death and also of fertility. In Ugaritic as well as the divine name *ršp* there is also a pl. form *ršpm* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 91:11), a term which incorporates the different manifestations of the god; see further M. de Tarragon *Le culte à Ugarit* 108; on the pl. cf. Ph. *rš ršpm* land of *Rašap* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 15; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 26; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1087: the exact meaning of the word in this phrase is unknown). For the individual forms of *ršp* appearing in Ug., see Conrad ZAW 83 (1971) 172-174 and Emerton ZAW 94 (1982) 7, 9. One such form from a later period (the eighth century) is the Ph. *ršp šprm* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 26 A ii: 10-12) either *Rašap* of the birds, or *Rašap* of the he-goats (→ I צְפֹרֶן).

—3. Selected bibliography for the preceding paragraph: A. Caquot *Semitica* 6 (1956) 54-65; Albright *Yahweh* 121f; Gese-H. *Religionen* 141-145; D. Conrad ZAW 83 (1971) 157-183; J. Jeremias *Theophanie* (WMANT 10², 1977) 46-48; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1591; IDB 4:36f; H. and M. Weippert ZDPV 98 (1982) 89f; Haussig *Wb. Myth.* 1:305f (393).

—4. רֶשֶׁף as an appellative (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457q): *rašap* > *rašp* (< *rišp*) > *rešep*; MHeb. and JArm. see under 1): pl. רֶשֶׁפִים, cs. רֶשֶׁפִי and רֶשֶׁפִיהָ, sf. רֶשֶׁפִיהָ. On the various suggested interpretations for the following citations see Fisher *Parallels* 3: p. 413-415, entry 26, with bibliography.

—1. **flame, glow** אֵשׁ רֶשֶׁפִיהָ רֶשֶׁפִי their flames are flames of fire **Song 8₆**.

—2. רֶשֶׁפִי קִשָׁת flames (or lightning flashes) from the bow, meaning **arrows Ps 76₄** (with שֶׁבֶר pi.).

—3. blaze, meaning **plague** (perhaps originally in the sense of a demon, see above 2):

—a. **Hab 3₅** (parallel with דִּבְרָה) with יִצְאָ לְרִגְלָיו יִצְאָ;

—b. רֶשֶׁף לְחַמֵי רֶשֶׁף ravage of the plague, pestilence **Dt 32₃₄** (→ II לַחַם :: Sept. βρώσει ὀρέεω);

—c. רֶשֶׁפִים plagues **Ps 78₄₈** (parallel with דִּבְרָה cj. for בְּרָד) with סַגַר hif.

—4. רֶשֶׁף בְּנֵי רֶשֶׁף **Jb 5₇**, with יִגְבִּיהוּ עוֹף meaning they fly high, but בְּנֵי רֶשֶׁף יִגְבִּיהוּ עוֹף controversial in meaning:

—a. birds, so probably instead of עוֹף as in the versions, Sept. νεοσσὸν δὲ γυπὸς, Vulg. *avis*, thus Hölscher *Hiob*² 18, 19: the offspring of the vulture; similarly Horst BK 16/1:59, 81f with reference to the god Resheph;

—b. literally the sons of the flame, meaning sparks, so e.g. Zorell *Lex.*; Gesenius-B.; König *Wb.*; ZürBib.; TOB; also Fohrer KAT 16:128, 148 (148f for bibliography); the second alternative (b) is preferable to the first (a); so NRSV: sparks, but margin: birds; REB and NEB: birds, but margin: sparks.

—5. רֶשֶׁף birds **Sir 43₁₄₋₁₇**, cf. 4 a. †

9015 רֶשֶׁף

[II רֶשֶׁף: n.m.; **1C 7₂₅**, textual error for וְרֶשֶׁף וְתִלַח rd. וְשׁוֹתֵלַח, see Noth *Personennamen* 257b; Rudolph *Chr.* 72; BHS → [שׁוֹתֵלַח]

9016 רָשַׁשׁ

רָשַׁשׁ: MHeb. רָשַׁשׁ to trample to pieces, stamp out; Ug. *rš* to annihilate, see Gordon *Textbook* §19:1355; Aistleitner 2545; Driver *Myths*² 158a; Gray *Legacy*² 132⁴; Caquot-S. *Textes* 504^f; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 343 entry 25; the word *rš* in Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 14:i:10, 22 is stative and means is annihilated, see Dietrich-Loretz *Fschr. Elliger* 33; cf. de Moor UF 14 (1982) 154; Syr. *rāš* to beat to pieces, pulverise; JArm. רָשַׁשׁוּת MHeb. MMoed *qatan* 2₅ (Löw *Flora* 2:497: wheat-stamper, groats-maker); cf. ? Arb. *rassa* to dig, see Gesenius-B.

po: impf. יִרְשֹׁשׁ: to **smash, batter to pieces Jr 5₁₇**, obj. עָרֵי מִבְצָרֶיךָ your fortified cities.†

pu: pf. רָשַׁשְׁנוּ: to **be shattered Mal 1₄**, sbj. אֲדָרוֹם.†

Der. ? I תְּרִישׁ place name, III תְּרִישׁ n.m..

9017 רֶשֶׁת

רֶשֶׁת: יִרְשׁ (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 378p; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §57, 1) or primary noun; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 210); SamP. *rēšat*; Ug. *rtt* net (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2361; Aistleitner 1248; Driver *Myths*² 158a): מִרְשֶׁת Sec. μερεσθ **Ps 31**₅ (Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 240): רֶשֶׁת, sf. רֶשֶׁת/תוֹתָם.

A. net for trapping birds, wild animals, see Dalman *Arbeit* 6:334f, 338; J. Halbe *Das Privilegrecht Jahwes* 127⁹⁶ with bibliography; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1302; Keel *Bildsymb.* p. 78-84.

—1. concrete, רֶשֶׁת as an apparatus for fowling **Pr 1**₁₇.

—2. metaphorical, as a device associated with people:

—a. a net that one throws:

—i. sbj. יהוה **Ezk 12**₁₃ **17**₂₀ **32**₃ **Hos 7**₁₂;

—ii. sbj. a person, people **Ezk 19**₈ **Ps 9**₁₆ **10**₉ **31**₅ **35**₇₋₈ **57**₇ **140**₆ **Pr 29**₅ **Lam 1**₁₃;

—b. a net in which one ensnares oneself **Hos 5**₁ **Ps 25**₁₅ **Jb 18**₈.

—3. expressions:

—a. as 1: with זָרָה **Pr 1**₁₇ → I זָרָה pu.;

—b. as 2 a i: with פָּרַשׁ עַל, obj. רֶשֶׁתִּי to spread out over **Ezk 12**₁₃ **17**₂₀ **32**₃ **Hos 7**₁₂;

—c. as 2 a ii: with טָמֵן (לְ) to bring covertly **Ps 9**₁₆ **31**₅ **35**_{7f}; with כּוֹן hif. to prepare (לְפָעֵמִי) **Ps 57**₇; with מִשָּׁךְ to pull into (בְּרֶשֶׁתוֹ) his net **Ps 10**₉; with פָּרַשׁ **Ezk 19**₈ **Ps 140**₆ **Pr 29**₅ **Lam 1**₁₃;

—d. as 2 b: with יִצֵּא hif. (מִרְשֶׁת הַגְּלִי) sbj. יהוה: he will pull my feet out of the net **Ps 25**₁₅; רֶשֶׁת פְּרוּשָׁה a spread out net **Hos 5**₁; **Jb 18**₈ בְּרִגְלָיו שָׁלַח בְּרֶשֶׁת בְּרִגְלָיו he is driven into the net by his own feet (ZürBib.); NRSV: they are thrust into a net; REB: he rushes headlong into a net.

B. רֶשֶׁת נְחֹשֶׁת bronze grid-work **Ex 27**₄ **38**₄, also referred to simply as הַרְשֶׁת **Ex 27**₄₋₅, expressions which explain the technical term מִזְבֵּחַ grating, grid, as a fixture on the altar in the tabernacle. †

9018 רְתוּק

[רְתוּק: **Ezk 7**₂₃ textual corruption, for הַרְתוּק prp. הַבְּתוּק → cj. בְּתוּק.]

9019 רְתוּקָה

*רתוקה, *רתיקה: רתק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 478i; hapax legomenon **1K 6**₂₁, the versions differ; the word is lacking in Sept., see Noth *Könige* 96, Vulg. *lamminas* acc., plates, Pesh. *prostādā* = προστᾶς: 1. doorposts; 2. entry way, vestibule (Brockelmann *Lex.* 603a); Tg. שישלן pl. of שישלתא chain; רתקא fence, enclosure: pl. MSS and Q רתוקות, K רתיקות: traditionally, following Tg., chain of gold; on the phrase עבר ברת רתיקות pi. to drag gold chains through the house (Noth *Könige* 122) see HAL 736b (English edition 780a, עבר pi. 1) :: Mettinger VTSupp. 26 (1974) 80: gold plates which serve to decorate the walls, cf. ויצפהו זהב at the end of v. 21; see also II צפה pi. 1 i, and Vulg. (see above), and רתקות, hapax legomenon **Je 40**₁₉.†

9020 רתח

רתח: MHeb. pt. qal רוֹתַח simmering, hot; hif. to make hot, boil (Dalman *Wb.* 409b), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 210) 1QH 3:15 ברתוח תהומות if primeval floods boil up; Sam. רתח/ע; JArm. רתח pe. to simmer, become hot; pa., af. to bring to a boil, heat up; Syr. *rataḥ* to simmer, be kindled, warm; af. causative; CPArm. **rth* to boil, simmer; pa., af. causative; cf. Mnd. *rtia* warming, exciting (or ? passionate, root *RTA* ?, Drower-M. *Dictionary* 438a).

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 232): impv. רתח: to bring to the boil **Ezk 24**₅, obj. cj. נתחיה → רתח.†

pu: pf. רתחו: to be brought to a simmer, boil **Jb 30**₂₇, obj. מיני my inner organs → *נועה.†

hif: impf. ירתח.

—1. to bring to the boil: **Jb 41**₂₃, obj. מצולה (פסיר).

—2. to produce a glowing heat **Sir 43**₃, obj. תבל the world.†

Der. רתח.

9021 רתח

רתח: רתח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458u; JArm. רתחא foaming, boiling up, rage; Syr. *rathā* heat, glow, corresponding to CPArm. *rwth*: pl. sf. רתחיה heat (TOB) **Ezk 24**₅, :: cj., for MT rd. with two MSS נתחיה → נתח piece of meat; so NRSV: boil its pieces; cf. REB, NEB more freely: seethe the stew; with רתח pi.†

9022 רתם

רתם: hapax legomenon **Mi 1**₁₃; the etymology of the vb. is unclear; although Ug. *rtm* (Driver *Myths*¹ 155b; Aistleitner 2552) is possible the meaning of that word is uncertain. It is found only in a fragmentary text as *irtm* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 2:iv:3), where according to Driver and Aistleitner it means to smash, from Arb. *ratama*. But Caquot-S. *Textes* 134^f translate differently; opposing Gordon's interpretation as the plural of *irt*, breast, they prefer a 1st. person verb, I will tether, and as such it would be very close to the Heb. vb. in **Mi 1**₃₃. They seek support from the ArslanTash. inscription, Donner-R. *Inschriften* 27:16; however the word is not actually attested there. According to Donner-R. *Inschriften* 1: p. 6, see also 2: p. 44 and esp. Degen *Neue Eph.* 2: p. 18 (line 16), 23f, the best reading is *tm py* whose word is true :: *rtm py*: bind your mouth! (Caquot-S. *Textes* loc. cit.).

qal: impv. רָתַם, but because of the fem. sbj. cj. inf. abs. רָתַם, thus e.g. Rudolph KAT 13/3:36 and Wolff BK 14/4:13; cf. BHS. According to Pesh., Tg., and the context the vb. means to harness, yoke (obj. הַמְרִיכָה), thus e.g. Rudolph and Wolff (see p. 9), also Vuilleumier CAT 11b:19, 22; see further Gesenius-B.; cf. KBL: to **bind**, harness steeds to a chariot **Mi 1**₃₃.†

9023 רָתַם

רָתַם: personal name, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460h; Sept.^{RA} **1K 19**₄ ῥαθμῖ ἐν, v. 5 ὑπὸ φυτόν; MHeb. רָתַם; JArm. רָתַמָּא: Arb. *ratam*: pl. רָתַמִּים: **gorse, broom, Retama Roetam** (Löw *Flora* 2:469ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 1:255, 540; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 573) **1K 19**₄ (for K אָחַת rd. ? with Q אָחַר). **Ps 120**₄; **Jb 30**₄ for לְחֻמָּם (Vulg. *cibus eorum*) prp. לְחֻמָּם, cf. NRSV: they pick roots of broom to warm themselves; REB: for warmth; see Koehler *Kl. Licht.* 62-64; KBL p. 479b :: MT, TOB: the root of the gorse as bread; NEB: they plucked root of broom for their food; see further Reicke-R. *Hw.* loc cit.†

Der. place name רָתַמָּה.

9024 רָתַמָּה

רָתַמָּה: place name; רָתַם; but for different vocalisations see also JArm. רָתַמָּא, SamP. *ritma* and Arb. *ratam*: a stopping place on the march in the wilderness, “place of the gorse-bushes” **Nu 33**_{18f}; east of the Gulf of *el-Aqaba* there is a valley named *er-Retāme* which could be related to the Heb. place name, see Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1:67, 69f.†

9025 רָתַק

רָתַק: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 210) 1QH 8:35 [רָתַקוּ בְזִקֵי מִכְשׁוֹל] are clamped in leg-irons (see Maier *Texte* 1:96); the vb. is probably pu., cf. JArm. sbst. רָתַקָּא fence, enclosure; Ug. *rtq, rtqt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2359; Aistleitner 2554) is supported by occurrences in Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 4:vii:33 and Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 13:24 but they are still not explained with certainty. In the first passage (*rtq > rtq[t]*) whether we are dealing with a vb. or a sbst. is uncertain, see Driver *Myths*¹ 101b, 155b :: Aistleitner 2554. In the second passage it is most likely that *rtqt* is a vb., which de Moor UF 12 (1980) 306, 309 renders with to be locked, and Del Olmo Lete UF 13 (1981) 52, 59 translates by to bind; cf. Arb. *rataqa* to mend, patch, repair, piece or sew together (Wehr-Cowan 325b). By contrast the MHeb. רָתַק (qal and hif. to knock on, Dalman *Wb.* 409b) is a homonymous root; Sam. (Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 2:569b), also in CPArm.; Syr. *rtq* pa. and af. to sting (Brockelmann *Lex.* 748b); CPArm. **rtq* af. to hit, strike, thrust.

[nif: impf. יִרְתַּק: cj. rd. יִנְתַּק → נתק nif. l: **Qoh 12**₆. †]

pu: pf. רָתַקוּ to **be fettered** (בְּזִקִּים) **Nah 3**₁₀.†

Der. (רָתַק), *רָתַקָּה, *רָתַקָּה, *רָתַקָּה.

9026 רָתַקָּה

*רתקה: רתק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 472x: passive qal pt. as a verbal noun, actually ? something bound together (cf. Ug. for רתק) or something patched or pieced together (cf. Arb. for רתק); even so the meaning in Hebrew is uncertain: pl. רתקות, hapax legomenon **Is 40**₁₉, text uncertain. The versions differ, see Elliger BK 11/1:60: the words are lacking in Sept.; Vulg. ablative *lamminis argenteis*, Pesh. *sē'mā šəřīpā* purified silver, Tg. *šēšəlān dīksap* silver chains: acc. to Tg. traditionally (cf. *רתוקה/*רתיקה) chains, thus e.g. Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.*; KBL; also perhaps together with Elliger BK 11/1:59 :: Mettinger VTSupp. 26 (1974) 80: plates; for further suggestions see Elliger BK 11/1:76f. †

9027 רתקות

רתקות **Is 40**₁₉ → *רתקה.

9028 רתת

*רתת: MHeb. רתת to tremble, be afraid; also JArm. רתת pe., and in pa. to make tremble, af. to tremble; Sam. qal and af., Ben-H. *Lit. Or.* 3/2:86f: to tremble; Akk. *ratātu* to (begin to) tremble (AHw. 963a); Syr. *raṭt* to tremble, as also CPArm. *rt; Mnd. *RTT* to tremble, quiver, quake (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 438b); cf. ? Tigr. *ratrata* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 154a) to run at a trot; Arb. to have a speech impediment, stutter.

Der. רתת.

9029 רתת

רתת: hapax legomenon **Hos 13**₁, רתת (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466m; Barth *Nominalbildung* §7 b, §69 b ii); MHeb. רתת trembling (Dalman *Wb.* 409b), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 210) 1QH 4:33 אהזוני ורתת רער quaking and trembling had devoured me; Sam. ארתת/רתת (*artētu*) trembling; JArm. רתיתא, also Syr. CPArm.; Mnd. *rtitia* = *rtitia* shivering, a feverish ague (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 357b) : **Hos 13**₁: **quaking, fright**, thus with Gesenius-B., KBL and esp. Wolff BK 14/1²:285, 286; cf. also Jacob CAT 11a:91 :: Rudolph KAT 13/1:235, 236f. †

9030 ש

ש, שׁ: originally in Hebrew, as in Phoenician, Moabite and Old Aramaic, there was no distinction between the letter ש and the letter שׁ, but later the phonetic differentiation between the sounds *ś* and *š* was indicated by diacritical points, ש :: שׁ (Beer-M. I §8, 13); ש is a voiceless apico-alveolar spirant, called in Ethiopic *sāt*, in Arabic *šīn*; in Ugaritic syllabic cuneiform it is equated with *zu* (Cross BASOR 160:23); the letter ש was later used as the numerical sign for 300; as for other languages ש corresponds to Arabic, South Semitic and Assyrian *š* (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:128 §46) → שטן, שזאל; within Hebrew ש alternates with ס → שרד, שחק, שוג; also with צ → שחק, II שרק.

9031 שאר

שָׂאָר: etymology uncertain, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 473k; probably a proper name; MHeb. SamP. *šār* 1. sour dough; 2. origin, natural disposition; MHeb. שִׁשְׁרִי אֹר and סוֹר, Abramson *Lešonenu* 13:122ff: **sour (leavened) dough**.

—1. Ex 12₁₅₋₁₉ 13₇ Lv 2₁₁ Dt 16₄.

—2. expressions: with נִצָּא nif. (לֵא) Ex 12₁₉, with קָטַר hif. (לֵא) Lv 2₁₁, with רָאָה nif. (לֵא) Ex 13₇ Dt 16₄, with מָן שִׁבַּת hif. Ex 12₁₅; for bibliography see Dalman *Arbeit* 4:53f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1676f; IDB 3:104f. †

9032 שָׂאת

I שָׂאת; SamP. *šāt*: substantivised inf. of נִשָּׂא, sf. שָׂאתו > שָׂתו (Bergsträsser 2:29d) Jb 41₁₇.

—1. a. **elevation, exaltation** (to which one raises oneself), ascent, sbj. לִוְיָתָן? Jb 41₁₇;

—b. **raising, lifting up** (שָׂאת) a phrase completed with פָּנִים, the raising of the face, countenance Gn 4₇, see Westermann BK 1/1:384, 407; cf. נִשָּׂא 5.

—2. **sovereignty, majesty**:

—a. of God (always שָׂאתו Hab 1₇ (with יִצָּא), Jb 13₁₁ (with בַּעַת pi.), Jb 31₂₃ (with יִכַּל + לֵא));

—b. of the tribe of Reuben (exaltation): שָׂאת (parallel with עָז) Gn 49₃, see Westermann BK 1/3:254 :: cj.? → *רְשָׁאוֹת*.

—cj. Ps 62₅ for מִשָּׂאתו prp. מִשָּׁאוֹת → *מִשְׁוֹאָה* †

9033 שָׂאת

II שָׂאת: SamP. *šāt*; = I sbst. inf. of נִשָּׂא: concrete for abstract, elevation, exalted place, status; MHeb. dead spots on the skin from leprosy: **spot, blemish on the skin** Lv 13₂₋₁₀₋₁₉₋₂₈₋₄₃ 14₅₆, see Elliger *Lev.* 181. †

9034 שָׁב

שָׁב: → שִׁיב.

9035 שִׁבְךָ

שִׁבְךָ See below under שִׁבְךָ and סִבְךָ (#9037).

9036 סִבְךָ

סִבְךָ See below under שִׁבְךָ and סִבְךָ (#9037).

9037 סִבְךָ/שִׁבְךָ

*שבך and *סבך: MHeb. סבך pi. to entwine, entangle; Sam. סבך Dt 25₉ and שבך (Ben Hayyim *Lit. Oral Trad.* 2:473b: (שובך), translation of הטם to put on a muzzle; JArm. pe. סבך to entwine, enmesh; Akk. *sabāku(m)* perhaps to gather people together, *subbuku* perhaps to plait, entwine (AHw. 999a; CAD S: 2); Syr. *səbak* to hang on firmly to something, remain firm, immobile, draw close to, pa. to fortify, cf. af.; Mnd. *SBK* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 316) pe. to interweave, interlace, af. to mix together, infuse, impregnate; Tigr. *šāblāka* to bind, bind up (Leslau 51); Arb. *šabaka* to interlace, entwine, entangle.

Der. שובך, שבכה.

9038 שבכה

שבכה: *שבך, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463t, u; MHeb. סבך; JArm. סבכא, סבכא, סבכחא, סבכחא net, hairnet; Pehl. *šwpk'* (Frahang 15,4); Arb. *šabakat*, pl. *šabak, sibāk, šubūkāt* net, netting, snare; pl. *šibāk* network (as in *šibāk lā-silkīya* radio network, Wehr-Cowan 453a): pl.: 1. שבכים 1K 7₁₇; 2. שבכות 1K 7_{41f} 2C 4_{12f}; on both plurals see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:38ff: the first is a so-called group plural, the second the pl. of a unitary noun, that includes the individuals: wicker-work, wattle, trellis-work.

—1. net (parallel with רשת) Jb 18₈ with הלך hitp.

—2. grid on the upper storey, probably on the window on the upper-storey (BRL² 80) 2K 1₂, with נפל בער (for which see Gesenius-B. and Reicke-R. *Hw.* 470 :: KBL lightshaft ?).

—3. trellis-work, or lattice-work which surrounded the capitals of the columns in the temple, on which see esp. חל-הכ(ו)תרת סביב ושבכה ורמנים על- 2K 25₁₇/Jr 52₂₂; somewhat differently, Noth *Könige* 150 on 1K 7_{17b}: chains arranged so as to run over and around one another, ornaments on the outside of the כתרת (see p. 141, where Noth follows the MT for 1K 7_{17b} and does not read שבכה following Sept. for שבעה twice); TOB also follows MT, as well as NRSV: seven for the one capital and seven for the other capital; but Gray *Kings*³ 184, Würthwein ATD 11/1:74, and ZürBib. (cf. BHS etc.) follow the text of Sept.; REB following NEB: a band of network for each capital; for other instances of the sbst. see 1K 7_{17a} (gloss ?).^{18-20-41f} Jr 52₂₃ 2C 4₁₂.

—4. cj. Jr 5₂₆ (שבכה) the net of the fowler → שרף qal cj. †

9039 שבם

שבם: SamP. versions שבמה *šabbēma*: place name, Nu 32₃ textual error or by-form of שבמה, from v. 38 with SamP. and Sept. †

9040 שבמה

שבמה: place name; Sept. Σεβαμα, Jr 48₃₂ Σεβημα; on the meaning of the place name see Barr JSS 18 (1973) 19, 31f: either from Arb. *šabama* to be cold, meaning a place for cold water, or from OSArb. *šbm* (Conti *Chrest.* 246f) to be high, meaning a highly elevated position; according to Conti the sbst. *šbm* occurs frequently as a personal name: Nu 32₃₈ (corresponding to שבם v. 3), Jos 13₁₉ Is 16₈ (wine-district) .⁹ Jr 48₃₂; it was situated in the vicinity of Heshbon but the exact location is still disputed (see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 288; Kaiser ATD 18:61;

Wildberger BK 10/2:627; Wüst *Untersuchungen* 1:159; Abel *Géog.* 2:458; Simons *Geog.* §298 (all with bibliographies). †

9041 שבע

שבע: a common Semitic root (for the rendering of the sibilant in the dialects see Voigt WdO 10 (1979) 111): MHeb. DSS **שבע** (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 211); JArm. af. **שבע/ס**, pe., pa., af.; OArm. **שבע**, see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3, p. 42b with references to texts 222A and 223A (Sfire); see further Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 289; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1101, *šb*^c I: to be satiated; but see also Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* §13: *š* is also employed as a symbol for *ś*, cf. §57 p. 68; EgArm. *šb*^c pe. and itpe. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 289; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1101, *šb*^c I, *Aḥiqar* 189: *yštḇ^c k^cš mn lḥm* let him that is vexed gorge himself), with *š* probably for *ś*, cf. Leander *Äg. Arm.* p. 10p; in personal name from Ebla *ās-ba-il* “O God (Il) I am satisfied” (H.P. Müller *La lingua di Ebla* 226); Ug. *šb*^c (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2380; Aistleitner 2579; Driver *Myths*² 158a), cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 267 entry 364: *mlk* parallel with *šb*^c; 2: p. 22 entry 39: *mru* parallel with *šb*^c; Akk. *šebû(m)* to satiate oneself with something (acc.), become satisfied; D-theme *šubbû* to quench thirst (or hunger), satisfy (with acc., AHW. 1207; CAD *Š/2*: 251); Syr. *səba*^c; CPArm. **sb*^c; Mnd. *SBA* to have enough, be satiated (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 316a); Sam. **שבע**; OSArb. *hs^csup²b* > to give richly, abundantly (Beeston *Sab. Dict.* 131), sbst. *šb*^c (Conti *Chrest.* 247) satisfaction (of hunger), cf. Beeston JSS 22 (1977) 56: adj. *šb*^c abundant, overflowing; Eth. *šagba* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1315f), cf. Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:169 d β, p. 239 §88a :: cf. also *šabḥa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 248) to grow fat, quoted by Tomback *Lexicon* 311, *šb*^c I; Palm. *šb*^c (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 289; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1101, *šb*^c I, *wlḥm wmn lm^c yšb^c* that he will not be satiated with bread and water; cf. Cantineau *Gramm.* p. 42 and F. Rosenthal *Sprache der palmyr. Inschriften* p. 38f); Neo-Arm. (*Ma^clula*) *šb*^c (Bergsträsser *Glossar* 69); Arb. *šabī'a*.

qal: pf. **שָׁבַע**, **שָׁבַעָה**, **שָׁבַעְתָּ/שָׁבַעְתָּ**, **שָׁבַעְתָּ** (or **שָׁבַעְתָּ**), **שָׁבַעְתִּי**, **שָׁבַעְתָּ**, **שָׁבַעְתָּ**, **שָׁבַעְתָּ**, **שָׁבַעְתָּ**, **שָׁבַעְתָּ**; impf. **יִשְׁבַּע** (י), **יִשְׁבַּע**, **יִשְׁבַּע**, **יִשְׁבַּע**, **יִשְׁבַּע**, **יִשְׁבַּע**, **יִשְׁבַּע**, **יִשְׁבַּע**, **יִשְׁבַּע**, **יִשְׁבַּע**, **יִשְׁבַּע**, **יִשְׁבַּע**; sf. **יִשְׁבַּעְךָ**, **יִשְׁבַּעְנוּ**; impv. **שָׁבַע**; inf. **שָׁבַע**, cs. **שָׁבַע**; (78 times), for bibliography see THAT 2:819-821.

—1. to **eat one's fill** (abs.): Ex 16₈ Lv 26₂₆ Dt 6₁₁ 8₁₀₋₁₂ 11₂₅ 14₂₉ 26₁₂ 31₂₀ Is 9₁₉ 44₁₆ Hos 4₁₀ 13_{6aαβ} Jl 2₂₆ Mi 6₁₄ Ps 17₁₄ 22₂₇ 37₁₉ 59₁₆ 63₆ 78₂₉ Pr 27₂₀ 30₁₅ Ru 2₁₄ Neh 9₂₅ 2C 31₁₀.

—2. to **drink one's fill** Is 66₁₁ Am 4₈.

—3. with acc., to **eat one's fill of, satisfy oneself with**:

—a. **לָחַם** Ex 16₁₂ Jr 44₁₇ Jb 27₁₄ Pr 12₁₁ 20₁₃ 28₁₉ 30₂₂ Lam 5₆; טוב Jr 31₁₄; טוב Ps 104₂₈, cj. Is 53₁₁ | טוב יִשְׁבַּע, so G. Schwarz ZAW 84 (1972) 356-358; הַדָּגָן וְהַתִּירוֹשׁ וְהַיְצָהָר = אָחֻז Jl 2₁₉;

—b. כָּסָף Qoh 5₉, עָשָׂר 4₈, רֵישׁ poverty Pr 28₁₉, כָּחַ Pr 5₁₀;

—c. קָלוֹן Hab 2₁₆, בּוֹז Ps 123₃, נַדְרִים restlessness Jb 7₄;

—d. תְּבוֹאֵת שְׁפָתָיו the harvest of his lips, parallel with the fruit of his mouth Pr 18₂₀, see below, 6 b;

בְּהִקְיִן תִּמְוֶנְתָּךְ when I awake before your likeness Ps 17₁₅;

—e. sbj. animals וְכָל-אִישׁ גְּבוּר וְכָל-אִישׁ מִלְחָמָה סוֹס וְרֶכֶב Ezk 39₂₀ (see esp. v. 17), see below, 8;

—f. **שָׂבַע יָמִים**, → **וַיִּשְׂבַּע יָמִים** 1C 23₁ = **וַיִּשְׂבַּע יָמִים** 2C 24₁₅ and he had become satisfied with life, cf. **שָׂבַע יָמִים**, → **שָׂבַע**.

—4. with acc., to **have enough of someone** Pr 25₁₇, cf. 30₉; of something Is 1₁₁ Pr 25₁₆.

—5. with **בְּיָתֶךָ**: **בְּטוֹב בְּיָתֶךָ**: Ps 65₅, **בְּרַעוֹת בְּחַרְפָּה** Ps 88₄, **בְּחַרְפָּה** Lam 3₃₀.

—6. with **מִן**:

—a. to **get enough of**: **מִבְּשָׂרִי** Jb 19₂₂, **מִמִּנְעֻצֹתֵיהֶם** Pr 1₃₁, **מִדְּרָכָיו** 14₁₄, **מִנְהַטוֹבָה** Qoh 6₃;

—b. to be satisfied with: **מִפְּרֵי פִי** the fruit of (his) mouth Pr 12₁₄ (dl. טוב, see BHS), **מִפְּרֵי פִי־אִישׁ** Pr 18₂₀ parallel with **תְּבוֹאֹת שְׂפָתָיו**, see above, 3 d.

—7. **לֹא שָׂבַע לְרְאוּהָ** the eye is not satisfied with seeing Qoh 1₈.

—8. particular subjects: **נַפְשִׁי** Ps 63₆ 88₄, **נַפְשׁוֹ** Jr 50₁₉ (of Israel), **נַפְשֵׁנוּ** Ps 123₄, **בְּטָנוֹ** Pr 18₂₀, **עֵינֵי הָאָדָם** Pr 27₂₀, **אָרְץ** Pr 30₁₆, **הָאָרְץ** Ps 104₁₃, animals **עֲזֵי־יְהוָה** Ps 104₁₆, see above 3 e, **זֹנָה** Ezk 16_{28f}, **גִּבּוֹר יְהוּדָה** the proud man Hab 2₅, **חֲרָב** Jr 46₁₀, **שָׁלָלִים** those who plunder Jr 50₁₀, **שָׂאוֹל** וְאַבְרָהָם/דָּוִן Pr 27₂₀. †

nif: pt. **נִשְׂבַּע**: **satisfied, satiated** (מִבְּשָׂרוֹ) Jb 31₃₁, cf. Sept. πλησθημαι, Vulg. *ut saturemur* :: Jongeling VT 24 (1974) 32-40, esp. 38f: for pt. nif. prp. lst. pl. impf. qal: are we ever filled with his meat?; even so the cj. is unnecessary. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 110): impf. **יִשְׂבַּעַנִּי**; impv. sf. **שִׂבַּעֲנִי**: to **satisfy someone, cause someone to be satisfied**:

—a. **נַפְשָׁם** their desire, appetite Ezk 7₁₉;

—b. with two acc.: satisfy us with your mercies (הַסְּדֵךְ) Ps 90₁₄.

hif: (Jenni *Pi'el* 34, 86, 97f, 110): pf. **הִשְׂבִּיעַתִּי**, **הִשְׂבִּיעַתָּ**, **הִשְׂבִּיעַתֶּם**, **הִשְׂבִּיעַתֵּם**, **הִשְׂבִּיעַתֵּן**; impf. **תִּשְׂבַּעַנִּי**, **תִּשְׂבַּעַנְתָּ**, **תִּשְׂבַּעַנְתֶּם**, **תִּשְׂבַּעַנְתֵּם**, **תִּשְׂבַּעַנְתֵּן**; sf. **יִשְׂבַּעֲנִי** Jb 9₁₈ (on *ā* with the sf. see Gesenius-K. §60d; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 337n), **יִשְׂבַּעַכֶּם**, **יִשְׂבַּעַכֶּם**; inf. cs. **הִשְׂבִּיעַ**; pt. **מִשְׂבִּיעַ**: to **satisfy**.

—1. with one acc.:

—a. a person Is 58₁₀₋₁₁ Jr 5₇ Ezk 27₃₃ Ps 107₉;

—b. **כָּל־חַיֵּת הָאָרְץ** Ezk 32₄ (textual emendation, see BHS);

—c. **שָׂאָה וּמִשְׂאָה** waste and wasteland Jb 38₂₇.

—2. a. with two acc. Ps 81₁₇ 91₁₆ 105₄₀ 132₁₅ 147₁₄ Jb 9₁₈ (מִמְרָרִים);

—b. with acc. and לְ Ps 147₁₆ (לְכַלְחֵי רְצוֹן);

—c. with acc. and בְּ Ps 103₅ (בַּמָּטוֹב עֲדִיךָ), Lam 3₁₅ (בַּמְרוֹרִים). †

Der. שָׂבַע, שָׂבַע, שָׂבַע, שָׂבַע, *שָׂבַע.

9042 שָׂבַע

שָׂבַע: שָׂבַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464a; JArm. cs. שָׂבַע/ס and שָׂבַע/ס; Sam. סָבִיע var. שָׂבִיע; SamP. *šēbi*; Syr. סָבַעָא satiated, filled; Akk. *šēbû(m)* satisfying oneself as in *šahû la šebâ ākilu kalama* the insatiable pig which eats everything (CAD *Š*/2:251; AHw. 1207b), *šabi'um* a satisfied, sated person (two Old Bab. occurrences in Mari referring to the Hanaeans (CAD *Š*/1:11; AHw. 1120a); Mnd. *saba* II full, satisfying, satisfactory (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 308b); Arb. *šab'an* satisfied, satiated: cs. שָׂבַע, fem. שָׂבַעָה, pl. שָׂבַעִים: **satiated, satisfied**:

—a. abs. 1S 2₅ Pr 19₂₃ 27₇ (נִפְשׁ שָׂבַעָה);

—b. full of, satisfied with: שָׂבַע רְצוֹן Dt 33₂₃, קָלוֹן שָׂבַע Jb 10₁₅, a life short in length and רָגַז שָׂבַע full of turbulence (cf. Jb 14₁; שָׂבַע יָמִים full of days (as Akk. *balāta šebû* satisfied with life, full of life, with a long life, see AHw. 1207; CAD *Š*/2:253a, *šebû* 1b: transferred meaning), Gn 35₂₉ Jb 42₁₇ 1C 29₂₈, שָׂבַעָה Gn 25₈. †

9043 שָׂבַע

שָׂבַע: שָׂבַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 462s:

—a. Syr. *sabā* satiation, surfeit, corresponding to Mnd. *siba* I satiety, abundance (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 324a); SamP. *šāba*; Sam. סָבַע, also שָׂבַע; Arb. *šab'* satiety, satiation;

—b. also related to שָׂבַע or שָׂבַע could be Ph. *šb'* (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 3: p. 23b with references to text 26A, Karatepe) contentment, satiation (cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 289; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1102, *šb'* III: plenty, abundance; Tomback *Lexicon* 311); on the sibilant see Friedrich *Gramm.* §44; Ug. *šb'* satiety, satiation (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 17:i:31; 114:3, 16), cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 344 entry 529b; CPArm. **sb'* satiation: **satiation, sufficiency**.

—1. Gn 41₂₉₋₃₁₋₃₄₋₄₇₋₅₃ Pr 3₁₀ Qoh 5₁₁.

—2. expressions: with יָדַע nif. (לֵא) Gn 41₃₁, with כָּלָה (שָׂבַע הַשָּׂבַע) Gn 41₅₃, with מָלֵא nif. (אֶסְמִיךָ) Pr 3₁₀, with II נוּחַ hif. (לְ) Qoh 5₁₉, with שָׂכַח nif. Gn 41₃₀. †

9044 שָׂבַע

שָׂבַע: שָׂבַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 461 l; SamP. *šāba*; Sam. סָבַע and שָׂבַע; JArm. שָׂבַעָא, סָבַעָא, סָבַעָא, cf. Akk. *šib'um*, *šibu* satiety in the expression *ana šibišu* to his fill (AHw. 1229b; CAD *Š*/2:389); Ph. Ug. *šb'*; CPArm. **sb'* → to שָׂבַע (שָׂבַע :: שָׂבַעָה see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:67); sf. שָׂבַעָה שָׂבַעָה: **satiation**.

—1. Ex 16₃ Lv 25₁₉ 26₅, cj. Dt 23₂₅ for שְׂבַעְךָ rd. לְשֶׁבַע־שְׂבַעְךָ, Ps 78₂₅ Pr 13₂₅ Ru 2₁₈; שְׂבַג שְׂמֵחוֹת fullness of joys Ps 16₁₁.

—2. expressions: אָכַל לְשֶׂבַע נַפְשׁוֹ Ex 16₃ Lv 25₁₉ 26₅, אָכַל לְשֶׂבַעְךָ Pr 13₂₅, אָכַל לְשֶׂבַעְךָ Dt 23₂₅ (textual emendation); with יתר hif. (מֵן) Ru 2₂₈, שָׁלַח לְשֶׂבַע Ps 78₂₅. †

9045 שְׂבַעָה

שְׂבַעָה: שָׂבַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 461j; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 211) 1QpHab 3, 12: אֵין שְׂבַעָה (to be read either as שְׂבַעָה or (with Lohse *Texte* 230) as *שְׂבַעָה); Ug. *šb't* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 17:ii:6, 20), cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 344 entry 529; Arb. *šub'at* a sufficient quantity: sf. שְׂבַעָתֶךָ: **satiation**.

—1. Is 23₁₈ 55₂ 56₁₁ Ezk 16₂₈ 39₁₉ Hg 1₆.

—2. expressions: אָכַל לְשֶׂבַעָתֶךָ Is 23₁₈ Ezk 39₁₉, cf. Hg 1₆, with זָנָה (מִבְּלֹתִי שְׂבַעָתֶךָ) Ezk 16₂₈, with לֹא יָדַע (שְׂבַעָה) Is 56₁₁. †

9046 שְׂבַעָה

*שְׂבַעָה: שָׂבַע, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459z; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 211) שְׂבַעָה → שְׂבַעָה: cs. שְׂבַעָת: **satiation, surfeit** Ezk 16₄₉ (שְׂבַעָת־לֶחֶם). †

9047 שָׁבַר

שָׁבַר: Arm. (Wagner *Aramäismen* 292, 293); Sam. סַבַר to hope (Ben Hayyim *Lit. Oral Trad.* 3/2:92); MHeb. סַבַר pe. to give one's opinion, confide in, hif. to clarify, הִסְבִּיר פָּנִים to be friendly; BArm. → סַבַר, also for the other Arm. dialects; on Arabic and Ethiopic verbs which may be related see Wagner loc. cit.; on the inner relationships of qal and pi. see Wolff *Anthropologie* 222f: the idea of searching and expectancy has overtones of the moment of proof, as when Nehemiah inspects the walls (Neh 2₁₃₋₁₅, qal), and the eyes that look in hope for sustenance in Ps 145₁₅ (pi.); cf. further THAT 2:620, 627.

qal: pt. שָׁבַר: with בָּ to **test, investigate, inspect** Neh 2₁₃₋₁₅; on the variant שָׁבַר in v. 13 see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 110. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 221): pf. שָׁבַרְתִּי, שָׁבַרוּ; impf. יִשְׁבְּרוּ, יִשְׁבְּרוּן, יִשְׁבְּרוּן, יִשְׁבְּרוּן: to **hope, wait** with אֵל for Is 38₁₈ Ps 104₂₇ 145₁₅, = לֵ 119₁₆₆; with עַד אֲשֶׁר until that Ru 1₁₃; with לֵ with inf. to hope to Est 9₁. †

Der. *שָׁבַר.

9048 שָׁבַר

*שָׁבַר: (Arm. Wagner *Aramäismen* 293): שָׁבַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459e; cf. Bauer-L. *Arm.* 183g, i: sf. שָׁבְרוּ: **hope** Ps 119₁₁₆ (with בּוֹשׁ מֵן hif.), Ps 146₅ (with עַל). †

9049 שגא

שגא: by-form of שגה, שגג; the root is found already in a personal name from Ebla, see H.P. Müller *La Lingua di Ebla* 229; further in Studi Eblaiti 3/5-8 (1980) p. 66:iv:2; the verb is frequent in Arm. (see Wagner *Aramäismen* 294 and 294a, → BArm. שגא), in Heb., and also in Ph. (together with the adj.); for BArm. → שגיא, cf. Friedrich² *Gramm.* §14 and Wagner loc. cit.; there is perhaps an etymological relationship with Eth. šēgā (Dillmann *Lex.* 267, see, conversely, Leslau 51) flesh, and the Arb. adj. šajaujāy long and thick, see Brockelmann *Lex.* 457 and KBL; cf. with Gesenius-B. also the Arb. vb. šaju‘a to be courageous, daring, bold :: Wächter ZAW 83 (1971) 387: שגא šafel from → גאה, a peculiar inner-Hebraic derivation of the verb, but that is unlikely.

qal: impf. ישגא, var. Bomberg, Leningrad ישגה, see Bergsträsser 2: §29f: to **grow** Jb 8₁₁, sbj. אחר, → שגה. †

hif: impf. תשגיא; pt. בשגיא.

—1. with ל to **give stature** to something Jb 12₂₃.

—2. to **extol, praise** (obj. פּעלו) Jb 36₂₄. †

Der. שגיא.

9050 שגב

שגב: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 149, 211) pt. nif. in the expression חומה נשגבה (cf. nif. 1); SamP. Dt 2₃₆ šāgāba, Sam. שגב to cover, hide; sbst. שגב šāgāb cloak, veil (Ben Hayyim *Lit. Oral Trad.* 3/2:355, 342); JArm. pa. to make strong; OArm. inf. pa. + ל: לשגב in order to protect (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 B: 32; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 291; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1109, šgb I, to protect, save), cf. Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* §28, p. 47, sbst. pl. + sf. 3rd. sg. שגבורה (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224:13/14; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 291 :: Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1109, šgb II: now to be read šrbwh, see p. 1191, šrb II:) cf. Degen loc. cit. §33 p. 52; the exact sense is uncertain:

—a. the great, mighty (Donner-R. *Inschriften* loc. cit., also 3: p. 43a;

—b. troops (Degen loc. cit.); Akk. (Old Bab. from Mari and Standard Bab.) sag/kbu(m), sagbû(m) a class of soldiers, guard troops, vanguard (AHw. 1002b; CAD S: 22); on the sagbûm in Mari see also Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2:270f; further M. Anbar (Bernstein) UF 6 (1974) 439-441; 7 (1975) 592; the root *sagābum can be seen in the personal name Sagbi^d Adad (Huffmon *Personal Names* 245; see also the attempted derivation of the root by Wächter ZAW 83 (1971) 388.

qal: pf. שגבו, שגבה: with מן to **be too high, be too strong** for Dt 2₃₆, sbj. קריה; Jb 5₁₁ ישע ישגבו they are high (strong) in luck, meaning they have good luck, good fortune (cf. KBL: they are high in prosperity) :: NRSV, REB: they are lifted to safety; on the acc. see Gesenius-K. §117z; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §94b, §102. †

nif: pf. נשגבו, נשגבה; pt. נשגב, fem. נשגבה.

—1. to **be high, inaccessible** (חומה, cf. above DSS) Is 30₁₃ Pr 18₁₁, (קריה) Is 26₅.

—2. (יהרה) to **be exalted** Is 2₁₁₋₁₇ 33₅; (שָׁמוֹ) Is 12₄ Ps 148₁₃.

—3. knowledge (דַּעַת from יהרה) to **be too high, unattainable** Ps 139₆.

—4. to be high, elevated, secure, e.g. a fortress, a tower Pr 18₁₀ (sbj. צַדִּיק). †

pi. (Jenni *Piel* 21, 110): impf. נִישָׁגַב, sf. יִשְׁגְּבֶךָ, תִּשְׁגְּבֶנִי, אֲשָׁגְבֶהוּ.

—1. to **make high inaccessible**, meaning to **protect**: with acc. Ps 20₂ 69₃₀ 91₁₄, with acc. and זָן (from) Ps 59₂ 107₄₁.

—2. with acc. עַל to **increase enemies against someone** Is 9₁₀. †

pu: impf. יִשְׁגְּבֶךָ: to **be protected** Pr 29₂₅. †

hif. (Jenni *Piel* 110): impf. יִשְׁגִּיב: to **show oneself exalted** Jb 36₂₂; on the meaning of the hif. see also H.P. Müller ZAW 96 (1984) 259: internal factitive.

Der. מִשְׁגָּב; n.m. שְׁגֹב.

9051 שָׁגַג

שָׁגַג: by-form of שָׁגַה/שָׁגַא; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 211 under שָׁגַג, see below, hitpilp.).

pilp: impf. תִּשְׁגִּשְׁגִּי: to **cause to grow, cause to increase, rear** (e.g. children) Is 17₁₁, on which see Wildberger BK 10:634, 638 and Zorell *Lex.* 793b. †

hitpilp: impf. יִתְשַׁגְּשְׁגוּ: to **grow upwards** 1QH viii 9. †

9052 שָׁגַה

שָׁגַה: by-form of שָׁגַא, Arm., see Wagner *Aramäismen* 294, also for the cognate languages.

qal: impf. יִשְׁגָּה: to **increase, become large** Ps 92₁₃ (sbj. צַדִּיק), Jb 8₇ (sbj. אֲחֵרִיתֶךָ, on the abstract sbst. as masc. see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 504m, 512e; cf. Horst BK 16/1:126); Jb 8₁₁, var. יִשְׁגָּא → שָׁגַה qal. †

hif: pf. הִשְׁגִּיב: to **make large, increase** Ps 73₁₂ (obj. הַיָּל). †

9053 שְׁגֹב

שְׁגֹב: n.m.: שָׁגַב; Sept. Σεγούβ; shortened form as a corresponding full name, cf. n.f. (on a seal) אֶל־שָׁגַב “El has shown himself exalted” (pi. of שָׁגַב), see Noth *Personennamen* 38, 190f; Stamm *Frauennamen* 311 = *Fschr.* Stamm 107; in view of the use in the pi. it would also be possible to translate the name as “El has protected her”; with respect to their verbal elements the Western Semitic personal names from Asshur may also belong

here, such as *Sagib-ilu*, which is abbreviated to *Sagab* (Tallqvist *Personal Names* 190 and 189), see further KBL.

—1. son of **חִיאֵל** from Bethel **1K 16**₃₄ (K **שָׁגִיב**, Q **שָׁגִיב**).

—2. son of **חִצְרוֹן** from the tribe of Judah, whose mother was a daughter of **נְכִיר**, a woman of Manasseh **1C 2**_{21f.} †

9054 שָׁגִיא

שָׁגִיא: Arm. Wagner *Aramäismen* 294a: **שָׁגִיא**; JArm. Sam. **סָגִי**, Qumran Job, col. xxvi **Jb 35**_{6,9} **סָגִיא** sbst; Bauer-L. *Arm.* 192e: **exalted**: **אֵל** **Jb 36**₂₆, **שָׁגִי** **Jb 37**₂₃. †

9055 שָׁגִיב

שָׁגִיב: K **1K 16**₃₄, → **שָׁגִיב**.

9056 שָׁגִישָׁג

שָׁגִישָׁג: **Is 17**₁₁, → **שָׁגִישָׁג**.

9057 שָׁדַד

שָׁדַד: JArm. pa. to plough; Syr. *saddā* furrow; but not Akk. *šadādu* to pull, haul (also various specialised related meanings, see CAD *Š*/1:20), as suggested in KBL, but related to → **שָׁדַד** by von Soden (AHw. 1121); for Ug. *šdd* see UF 7 (1975) 138).

pi: (Jenni *Pi'el* 245): impf. **יִשְׁדַּדְּ**, **יִשְׁדַּדְּ**: **Is 28**₂₄, (following **פָּתַח** pi.), **Hos 10**₁₁ (parallel with **חָרַשׁ**) **Jb 39**₁₀ **Sir 38**₂₆; the meaning is disputed: 1. to harrow (corresponding to Akk. *šakāku(m)* (AHw. 1134; CAD *Š*/1:113: also to thread string, pull back and forth), thus e.g. Wildberger BK 10:1083, 1092f on **Is 28**₂₄, and Rudolph KAT 13/1:201 on **Hos 10**₁₁; somewhat differently Dalman *Arbeit* 2:189: the shattering or breaking of the clods after the first ploughing, following Wolff BK 14/1²:240: the breaking up of the clods, and the smoothing of the sowing surface; 2. to plough border-furrows, thus Guthe *Fschr. Budde* 75-82 and subsequently Hölscher *Hiob*² 98 on **Jb 39**₁₀. The first suggestion is to be preferred to the second because if the second were correct in **Is 28**₂₄ it would have to precede **פָּתַח** (so NRSV: open and harrow the ground, and REB: break up and harrow); moreover **שָׁדַד** is paraphrased in v. 25 with **שָׁדַד פָּנִיהָ** he has levelled the surface of his arable ground (**אֶדְמָה**). †

9058 שָׁדָה

שָׁדָה: a primary noun < **שָׁדָה** cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 203q; Gesenius-B.; KBL (: Nebe ZAW 93 (1981) 285⁵: **שָׁדָה** and **שָׁדָה** are two different nominative forms, the first on the pattern ***קָלִי/קָלִיהָ**, and the second on the pattern *qatl*; on the ending *-ai* see also Bauer-L. *Heb.* 502d; MHeb. **שָׁדָה**, and also in part SamP. (**Lv 25**₃₄ Ben Hayyim *Lit. Oral Trad.* 5:222 §4.5.4), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 211), also noted by Nebe loc. cit.; Ph., Pun. *šd* meadow, pasture, field (Donner-R. *Inschriften* III 24a; Tomback *Lexicon* 314; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 291; Hoftijzer-

Jongeling *Dictionary* 1110, *šd* I: field, plain; cf. Friedrich² *Gramm.* §46b); Akk. *šadû(m)* mountain, highland region, steppe (AHw. 1124; CAD *Š*/1:49, *šadû* A); Ug.: *šd* I (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2385; Aistleitner 2583; Driver *Myths*² 158b) field, open land, an individual field; see Ugaritica 5, p. 245:35: Akk. *šēru* corresponding to Ug. *ša-du-ú*, see also p. 352b, auxiliary form *šdy* like שְׂדֵי, see Kienast UF 11 (1979) 450 line 6, and p. 451, but perhaps *šdy* is pl.; in Ug. *šd* is parallel with *arš* (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 126 entry 70); note also *ym*, *krm*, *mabr*, *šd* (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 347-349 entries 534-537), *šd* + *šd* (צִיד; Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 32 entry 62): on Ug. *ḏd* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:721; Aistleitner 2712; Driver *Myths*² 145a) corresponding to Akk. *zittu* portion, share of an inheritance, of property (AHw. 1533; CAD Z: 139) see Sanmartin UF 11 (1979) 724, 6, 2; Ug. *šd* II (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2386; Aistleitner 2583; Driver *Myths*² 158b) a surface measurement, corresponding to Akk. *šiddu* a measure of length or area (AHw. 1230; CAD *Š*/2:403), see further S.E. Loewenstamm *Comparative Studies in Biblical and Ancient Oriental Literatures* 529, 530²¹; Canaanite (El-Amarna) *šatû* (genitive *ša-te-e*) meaning the same as Akk. *uḡāru* arable land (El-Amarna letter 287:56); see further *ša-a-te* equivalent to Heb. שָׂדֵה (?) in a letter from *Kāmid al-Loz* (Edzard ZA 66 (1976) p. 64 line 9 and pp. 65, 66); OSArb. *šdw* cultivated field (Conti *Chrest.* 247b; cf. Beeston JSS 22 (1977) 56); Eg. *šd*, *šdy* (Erman-G. 4:567), Ward *Orientalia* 31 (1962) 407f: cf. שָׂדֵה and שְׂדֵי on which see Gesenius-B.; sf. שְׂדֵי, שְׂדֵי, שְׂדֵי, שְׂדֵי; two pl. forms: 1. cs. שְׂדֵי, sf. שְׂדֵי, שְׂדֵי; 2. שְׂדֵי(ו), cs. שְׂדֵי, sf. שְׂדֵי(ו), for the distinction between the two plurals see Joüon-Muraoka *Gramm.* §90e (p. 272): *שְׂדֵי is generally fields, countryside, pasture, and שְׂדֵי(ו) individual fields, farms, properties; see also Michel *Grundlegung* 1:40f (320 times; Sept. ἀγρός 215 times, πεδῖον 80 times, see KBL): **pasture, acreage, piece of land, landscape, territory** (see Schwarzenbach 82ff).

—1. **pasture, open fields, land** :: בית Gn 39₅, :: עיר Gn 34₂₈:

—a. בשָׂדֵה in the open fields Gn 4₈ (48 times), הֵשְׂדֵה out into the fields Gn 27₃ (15 times) = אֶל-הַשְּׂדֵה 2K 4₃₉, מִנְהַשְּׂדֵה Gn 25₂₉ (6 times), עַל-פְּנֵי הַשְּׂדֵה Lv 14₇ 2S 11₁₁ (13 times);

—b. הַשְּׂדֵה אֲבִי הַשְּׂדֵה Jb 5₂₃, שָׂדֵה with שִׁיחַ Gn 2₅, עֵשֶׂב 2₅ (8 times), זֶרַע 47₂₄, גֶּפֶן 2K 4₃₉, הַגֶּפֶן בַּשְּׂדֵה Mal 3₁₁, צִיץ Is 40₆ Ps 103₁₅, צִמָּח Ezk 16₇, צִמְחוּ שָׂדֵה Sir 40₂₂ (MS B margin שְׂדֵי), פִּקְעֹת colocynths (bitter gourds) 2K 4₃₉, יֶרֶק Nu 22₄, עֵץ Ex 9₂₅ (3 times), עֵצִי Is 55₁₂ (7 times), חַיִּת Gn 2₁₉ (27 times), בְּהֵמַת 1S 17₄₄ JI 1₂₀, רִיחַ שְׂדֵה fragrance of the field Gn 27₂₇ and אִישׁ שְׂדֵה a man who lives in the open country Gn 25₂₇, עָרֵי הַשְּׂדֵה cities in the country (i.e. rural towns) 1S 27₅, מְרוֹמֵי שְׂדֵה literally the heights of the fields, meaning the high pastures Ju 5₁₈, see below, 6 f;

—c. קְצִיר שְׂדֵה JI 1₁₁, מְלֹאכֶת הַשְּׂדֵה agricultural labour 1C 27₂₆, עֲבָדָה בַּשְּׂדֵה Ex 1₁₄, תְּבוּאֹת שְׂדֵה harvest of the fields, pl. תְּבוּאֹת הַשְּׂדֵה 2K 8₆ = הַשְּׂדֵה תְּנוּבָת Ezk 36₃₀, יֵצֵא הַשְּׂדֵה that which grows in the field Dt 14₂₂ (textual emendation).

—2. **pasture, territory of a tribe, or of a people:**

—a. שְׂדֵה אֲדוּם Gn 32₄, שְׂדֵה אֲפְרַיִם Ob 1₉, שְׂ אֲרָם Hos 12₁₃ = פְּתֵן אֲרָם Gn 25₂₀ 28₂₋₅₋₇ etc., see Westermann BK 1/2:503, מוֹאֵב שְׂדֵה Ru 1₁₋₂₋₆₋₂₂, מוֹאֵב שְׂדֵה Nu 21₂₀ Ru 2₆₋₄₋₃ 1C 1₄₆ 8₈, הָעֵמְלָקִי שְׂדֵה Gn 14₇, פְּלִשְׁתִּים שְׂדֵה 1S 6₁ 27₇₋₁₁, צֵעַן שְׂ Ps 78₁₂₋₄₃;

—b. שְׂדֵה נַחֲלַת יִשְׂרָאֵל territory of the inheritance of Israel Ju 20₆;

—c. possession by a tribe or an individual in the expression נַחֲלַת שָׂדֶה וְכַרְם an inheritance consisting of fields and vineyards Nu 16¹⁴; conversely without reference to any property בְּשָׂדֶה וּבְכַרְם Nu 20¹⁷ 21²².

—3. **pasturage, territory of a city** שְׂדֵה הָעִיר וַחֲצִירָהּ Gn 41⁴⁸, שְׂדֵה הָעִיר וַחֲצִירָהּ 1C 6⁴¹ :: מְגֵרְשִׁיהָ v. 40 (Of (חֲבֵרוֹן) לְכִישׁ וּשְׂדֵתֶיהָ, Neh 11³⁰, שְׂדֵה שְׁמֶרֶן Ob 19, שְׂדוֹת גְּבַע Neh 12²⁹).

—4. **field, arable land:** שְׂדֵה הָאָרֶץ Lv 25³¹; divided into plots, which can be transferred to individuals: חֶלֶק אֶת־הַשָּׂדֶה 2S 19³⁰ (*Fschr. Horst* 205ff; cf. de Vaux *Inst.* 1:251ff = *Lebensordnungen* 1:264ff): plot, the field belonging to an individual חֶלְקַת הַשָּׂדֶה Gn 33¹⁹ (7 times):

—a. שְׂדֵה עֵפְרוֹן (בֵּית שֶׁמֶשׁ) 1S 6¹⁴⁻¹⁸, שְׂדֵה יְהוֹשֻׁעַ 2S 9⁷, שְׂדֵה שְׂאִיל 2K 9²⁵, חֶלְקַת שְׂדֵה נְבוֹת Gn 23¹⁷ 25⁹⁻¹⁰ 49²⁹ = הַשָּׂדֶה 23¹¹⁻²⁰ 49³⁰ 50¹³, בְּשָׂדֶה 23¹⁷ = שְׂדֵהוּ 23⁹ see below, 5 a; שְׂדֵה אַחֵר the field of another Ex 22⁴ :: שְׂדֵה אַחֵר another field Ru 2⁸⁻²²; הַשְּׂדוֹת next to בְּתִים, חֲצֵרוֹת Ex 8⁹, שְׂדוֹת plots, holdings (of an individual) 1S 22⁷ (6 times);

—b. i. with sf., which indicates the owner: שְׂדֵי Jr 32^{7f} = הַשָּׂדֶה 32⁹⁻²⁵, שְׂדֵךְ/רֶךְ Lv 19¹⁹ 25⁴ Dt 11¹⁵ 24¹⁹, שְׂדֵי 1K 2²⁶, שְׂדֵהוּ Gn 47²⁰ Ex 22⁴ Lv 27^{17f} Dt 5²¹ Neh 13¹⁰, שְׂדֵה 2K 8³⁻⁵; pl. שְׂדֵינִי Mi 2⁴ = שְׂדֵתֵינוּ Neh 5³⁻⁵, שְׂדוֹתֵיכֶם 1S 8¹⁴, שְׂדֵ(ו)תֵיהֶם Jr 8¹⁰ Neh 5¹¹;

—ii. שְׂדֵה מִקְנָתוֹ a field purchased from him 27²² cf. 24.

—5. individual, named properties (in place names).

—5a. שְׂדֵה הַמְּכַפְלָה Gn 23¹⁹ 49³⁰ 50¹³, cf. 23⁹⁻¹³⁻¹⁷ 49³² = עֵפְרוֹן see above, 4 a, see Westermann BK 1/2:458.

—5b. שְׂדֵה צְפִים “the field of the lookout”, “overlooking field” Nu 23¹⁴, Simons *Geog.* §451: *Tal‘at es- Safa* near Pisgah, or north of Nebo, see KBL.

—5c. שְׂדֵה כֶּבֶס “the fuller’s field” 2K 18¹⁷ Is 7³ 36², the site is disputed, but most probably in the vicinity of עֵין רִגְל “spring of the fuller” at the junction of the valleys of Hinnom and Kidron → עֵין B 13, cf. e.g. Wildberger BK 10:276f; Kaiser ATD 17³ (1970) 71 (:: in ATD 17⁵ (1981) 144: a more general geographical reference), Reicke-R. *Hw.* 826f.

—5d. שְׂדֵי־יַעַר “woodland meadows” Ps 132⁶ = קְרִית יַעַרִים → II קְרִיהָ 4.

—6. particular usages:

—a. שְׂדֵה נֶעְבָּד cultivated land Qoh 5⁸, see Lauha BK 19:103, 104f :: שְׂדֵה הַחֶרֶם a field that came under the ban, devoted to the *herem* Lv 27²¹;

—b. בְּשָׂדֶה הַקְּבוּרָה אֲשֶׁר לְמַלְכִים in the open country near the royal graves (ZürBib., referring to the burial of Uzziah who was a leper) 2C 26²³, cf. Rudolph *Chr.* 284, 287; TOB; REB: he was buried with his

forefathers but in the field adjoining the royal tombs :: NRSV: in the burial field that belonged to the kings; JPS: in the burial field of the kings);

—c. מִים רַבִּים (= על) אֶל-שָׂדֵה טוֹב אָל- (he was planted) in a good field by abundant water **Ezk 17**₈;

—d. **Ezk 21**₂ יַעַר הַשָּׂדֵה נִגְבַּי textual corruption; cj. either

—i. rd. with v. ₃ יַעַר הַנֶּגֶב see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 461; cf. BHS; or ii. cj. יַעַר שָׂדֵה הַנֶּגֶב the forest in the region of the Negev, cf. Jerusalem Bible: say to the forest of Negev;

—e. אֲשֶׁר בַּשָּׂדֵה בְּנוֹתֶיהָ/בְּנוֹתֶיהָ their (your) daughters in the fields **Ezk 26**_{6,8} meaning the settlements dependent on Tyre (παλαιά Τύρος) on the mainland (שָׂדֵה) in contrast to the main city on the island, cf. **27**₄₋₃₂, see Simons *Geog.* §1422; Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 615f;

—f. וּשְׂדֵי תְרוּמָה **2S 1**₂₁: literally “and the fields of the tribute” → תְּרוּמָה, so also (or similar) the versions (Sept., Vulg., Pesh., Tg.) :: Sept.^L τὰ ὑψη σου ὄρη θανάτου, cf. Vet. Lat. *montes mortis*, see BHS. A distinction should be made between those interpretations which assume a different meaning for תְּרוּמָה (though one that can still be derived from the root רום) and others which by cj. change the wording of the MT; in the first group שְׂדֵי תְרוּמָה is seen to be parallel with הָרִי בְּגִלְבָּעַ and has the same meaning as שָׂדֵה מְרוֹמֵי **Ju 5**₁₈ high fields, mountain pastures, thus Talmon *VTSupp.* 29 (1978) 346f and Fokkelman *ZAW* 91 (1979) 290-92; cf. Dahood *Biblica* 53 (1972) 398; on מְרוֹמֵי שָׂדֵה see above, 1 b; in the second group note

—i. for תְּרוּמָה prp. תְּרִמִּית their false fields, thus Hertzberg *ATD* 10² (1960) 192;

—ii. on the basis of a derivation from Ug. *šr' thmtm* the welling up of the two deeps (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 19:i:45) the original reading is presumed to be וּשְׂרַעֵי תְהוֹמָת = וּשְׂרַעֵי תְהוֹמָת, which is then translated like that corresponding expression in Ugaritic; on this see e.g. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 56 entry 44; Holladay *VT* 20 (1970) 172; H.P. Müller *ZA* 64 (1974) 306; Fenton *VT* 29 (1979) 162ff; although this latter cj. seems to be interesting and even attractive it remains dubious owing to its extensive modification of the MT, even demanding the introduction of a new substantive in the Hebrew; it is better therefore to follow a proposal that does not involve cj.;

—g. שָׂדֵה צִמֹר **1S 14**₁₄ → צִמֹר 2.

—7. expressions (those related to 1 a above):

—a. בַּשָּׂדֵה: with אָכַל (לֵא) **Ex 22**₃₀; with אָרַב **Ju 9**₃₂₋₄₃; with אָרַר (אָרוּר) **Dt 28**₁₆; with II בָּרַךְ (בָּרוּךְ) **Dt 28**₃; with הָיָה **Gn 4**₈ **34**₅ **1S 14**₁₅ (sbj. הִחַדְדָה) **1S 25**₁₅; with הִלָּךְ **Gn 24**₆₅ **Nu 22**₂₃; with הָרַג **Jos 8**₂₄ **Ezk 26**₈; with זָרַע **Ex 23**₁₆; with חָבֵא nif. **2K 7**₁₂; with יָלַד **Jr 14**₅ (sbj. אֵילָת); with יָשָׁב **Jr 41**₈; with יָשַׁב **Ju 13**₉; with לָקַח **Gn 34**₂₈; with לָקַט pi. **Ru 2**₃₋₁₇; with מָצָא **Gn 30**₁₄ **Ex 16**₂₅ **Dt 22**₂₅₋₂₇ **1S 30**₁₁, nif. **Ex 9**₁₉; with נָכַח hif. **Ex 9**₂₅ (אֵת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר) **1S 4**₂; with נָפַל (נָפַל) **Dt 21**₁; with I נָצַח nif. **2S 14**₆; with סָתַר nif. **1S 20**₅₋₂₄; with עָזַב **Ex 9**₂₁ אֶת-עֲבָדָיו; with עָמַד **1S 19**₃; with עָתַר pi. **Pr 24**₂₇ (obj. מְלֹאכָה); with I קָצַר **Jb 24**₆ (obj. בְּלִיל); with שָׁוַח **Gn 24**₆₃; with שָׁכַח **Dt 24**₁₉ (obj. עֹמֵר); with שָׁכַן **Mi 4**₁₀; with תָּעָה **Gn 37**₁₅;

—b. הַשָּׂדֶה: with הִלְךָ Gn 27₅ Ru 2₂ 1K 2₂₆ (with אֶל/עַל); with יָצָא Gn 27₃ Ju 9₂₇₋₄₂ 1S 20₁₁₋₃₅ 2S 11₂₃ 18₆ 2K 4₃₉ (with אֶל), Jr 6₂₅ 14₁₈ Song 7₁₂; with סָבַב hif. 2S 20₁₂; with קָרָא Gn 31₄;

—c. מִנְהַשָּׂדֶה: with אָכַל Lv 25₁₂; with אָסַף Ex 23₁₆; with בּוֹא Gn 25₂₉ 30₁₆ 34₇ Ju 19₁₆ 1S 11₅; with מוֹת Ex 8₉ (מִנְהַשָּׂדֶת); with נָשָׂא Ezk 39₁₀ (obj. עֵץ); with צָמַח Ex 10₅;

—d. עַל-פְּנֵי הַשָּׂדֶה: with הָיָה 1S 14₂₅ (sbj. וְרִבַּשׁ); with זָבַח Lv 17₅; with חָנָה 2S 11₁₁; with טוֹל hif. Ezk 32₄; with נָגַע Nu 19₁₆; with נָפַל Ezk 29₅ 39₅; with שָׁלַךְ hof. Ezk 16₅ (for אֶל-פְּשָׁלַךְ prp. עַל-פְּאֶל-פְּ); with שָׁלַח pi. Lv 14₇ 14₅₃ (אֶל-פְּשָׁלַח).

9059 שָׂדֵי

שָׂדֵי: on the form → שָׂדֶה; SamP. versions also שָׂדֶה *šādi*: שָׂדֵי.

—1. **pasture, open field, fields:**

—a. generally וְכָל-אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ שָׂדֵי everything that grows in the fields Ps 96₁₂;

—b. as the place where animals live with חִיתוֹ Is 56₉ Ps 104₁₁; with בְּהֵמוֹת Jl 2₂₂ Ps 8₈; with יִי Ps 50₁₁ 80₁₄ → I יִי.

—2. a. **acreage, arable land:** שָׂדֵי תְּנוּבַת הַשָּׂדֵי the produce of the land Dt 32₁₃ Lam 4₉; שָׂדֵי תִלְמֵי the ploughed furrows of the fields Hos 10₄ 12₁₂;

—b. here also belong שָׂדֵי שְׂמֹרֵי guards of the field Jr 4₁₇.

—3. Jr 18₁₄ text uncertain מְצוֹר שָׂדֵי → I צוֹר 3 c. i. †

9060 שְׂדִים

שְׂדִים: place name in the collocation עֵמֶק הַשְּׂדִים Gn 14₃₋₈₋₁₀; SamP. (*ēməq*) *aššiddəm*; Sept. v. 3 ἐπὶ τὴν φάραγγα τὴν ἀλυσκρήν, v. 8 ἐν τῇ κοιλάδι τῆ ἀλυσκῆ, v. 10 -]14 ἰ δὲ κοιλάς -]14 ἰ ἀλυσκῆ; Josephus Ἀλυσκὸς αὐλῶν “salt gorge” (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 9); Fitzmyer *GenAp*² 21, 25, 32 (p. 70f and 163) ב/לֵעֲמֶק דִּי סַדִּיא **the valley of Siddim** on the Dead Sea; the explanation of הַשְּׂדִים is uncertain, for suggestions see Schatz *Genesis 14* 181f and 200; on the location see Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1784; Simons *Geog.* §413. †

9061 שָׂדֵר

*שָׂדֵר: → *סָדֵר.

Der. ? שָׂדֵרָה.

9062 שְׂדָרָה

*שְׂרָרָה: only pl. שְׂרָר(וֹ)ת: **1K 6**₉ **2K 11**_{8.15} **2C 23**₁₄; the etymology is uncertain, but a connection with the verb שָׂרַר (*סרר) can be assumed, see Noth *Könige* 117 and cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 446j; in the Sept. the sbst. is lacking at **1K 6**₉; transcribed as σαδηρωθ at **2K 11**_{8.15}; cf. ἐκὸς τοῦ οἴκου at **2C 23**₁₄.

—1. **1K 6**₉ together with גְּבִים (→ II *גַּב) and סִפֵּן, as an unexplained architectural term, thus even Rupprecht ZDPV 88 (1972) 44; suggested explanations include:

—a. in a row of arranged beams, thus Gray *Kings*³ 162; cf. TOB note; within the context, and considering the vb. סִפֵּן, it could refer to a portion of the construction of the roof, thus Noth *Könige* 117; Gray *Kings*³ 166f. (Noth *Könige* 96 translates גְּבִים וְשִׂרְרוֹת “in beams and boards”);

—b. שְׂרָרָת made its way into Egyptian as a Semitic loanword, and then it was re-adopted back into Hebrew; in Egyptian the sbst. is spelled *śdrt* (or *śa-d-ra-ta*) and means columned hall, colonade, or hall (Erman-G. 4:371), thus Görg BN 10 (1979) 12-15; he then translates שְׂרָרָת as “columned halls” (with גְּבִים as “adjacent building”).

—2. **2K 11**_{8.15} **2C 23**₁₄: ranks of footmen, or alternatively guards; **2C 23**₇ reads אֲלֵהֶבְיִית (Sept. εφίς τὸν οἶκον) for אֲלֵהֶשְׂרָרוֹת (**2K 11**₈), on which see T. Willi *Die Chronik als Auslegung* 116. †

9063 שֶׂה

שֶׂה: probably a primary noun :: Gesenius-B. who makes proposals for a verbal derivation (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 451n: שֶׂה < *śay, cf. R. Meyer *Gramm.* §58, 21); SamP. *šī*, sf. as in **22**₁ *šīyyu*; שֶׂה serves as a collective noun for צֹאן, thus Gesenius-B.; König *Wb.* 459b; Elliger BK 11/1:373; MHeb. שֶׂה small livestock; Ph. ש = *śā sheep (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 24:8,11; 26A iii:2; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 286; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1089, §I; Tomback *Lexicon* 309; cf. Friedrich² *Gramm.* §46b); OArm. sg. abs. *šʔ* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222A:21; Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* §27, 2); pl. fem. abs. *šʔn* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222A:23; Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* §33b); for sg. and pl. see also Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 286; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1094-1095: *wšbʿ šʔn yhyqn ʔmr* and seven sheep shall suckle a lamb; EmpArm. *tšʔ* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 286; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1095, §h II); Ug. *š* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2364; Aistleitner 2561), Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 446 entry 113: a male animal of the herd, a ram or a billy goat; dual in *tn šm* two sheep, see Gordon *Textbook* text 3:48; Ugaritica 7:21 line 23, on which see H. and M. Weippert ZDPV 98 (1982) 90; Akk. *šūm*, *šuʔu* sheep (AHw. 1255a; CAD *Š*/3:417, *šuʔu* B); OSArb. *šh* sheep, goat (Beeston JSS 22 (1977) 56; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 132; cf. Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 315: *mđbht šhw* altar for slaughtering lambs as sacrifices?); Arb. *šāʔ* (collective), unitary noun *šāt* sheep, ewe, see Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 170f; Schulthess ZS 2 (1924) 15; Sam. *šī* (R. Meyer *Gramm.* §58, 21); Eg. *sʔ* son (in the older stages of the language also kid, cub, young livestock) Erman-G. 3:408, see Gesenius-B.; KBL; Coptic *esou* sheep (Crum *Dict.* 61); for the attestation of the term in African languages, see R.M. Voigt WdO 10 (1979) 112: cs. שֶׂה, sf. שִׂי **Dt 22**₁, שִׂיהוּ **1S 14**₃₄, instead of which *שִׂי or *שִׂיהוּ could have been expected, on which see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 620u; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §58, 21: **small livestock beast**, a sheep or a goat; on the relationship to צֹאן see above.

—1. a. שֶׂה מִהָעֶדֶר **1S 17**₃₄, שֶׂה־אֶחַת מִנ־הַצֹּאן one of the animals from the flock **Ezk 45**₁₅, וְשֶׂה עֵזִים **Dt 14**₄ cf. **Nu 15**₁₁; שֶׂה כֶּבֶשִׂים a sheep or a goat (in conjunction with שֹׂר ox, as permissible diet) **Dt 14**₄ cf. **Nu 15**₁₁;

—b. כִּשְׂהוּ **Is 53**₇ (parallel with וַיִּכְרְחוּלָהּ), מִרְמַס שֶׂה pasturage trampled by sheep **Is 7**₂₅;

—c. in word chains: וְשֹׂרַי Ex 34₁₉ Lv 22₂₃ Dt 17₁ 1S 14₃₄; שֹׂרַי אֶל־שֹׂרַי Ex 21₃₇ Lv 22₂₈ Dt 22₁; אֶל־שֹׂרַי אֶל־שֹׂרַי Lv 27₂₆ Dt 18₃; מְשֹׂרַי וְעַד־שֹׂרַי 1S 15₃; שֹׂרַי, חֲמוֹר, שֹׂרַי Ex 22_{3-8f} Jos 6₂₁ Ju 6₄ 1S 22₁₉; אֵיל, שֹׂרַי, שֹׂרַי Nu 15₁₁;

—d. with a characteristic colour or nature: Gn 30₃₂ Ex 12₅ Jr 50₁₇ Ezk 34₂₀ (see below, 2 d ii), שֹׂרַי אֶבֶד a lost sheep Ps 119₁₇₆;

—e. used for זֶבַח Dt 18₃ Is 66₃, עֲלָה Gn 22_{7f} Is 43₂₃, פֶּסַח Ex 12₃₋₅, אֲשָׁם Lv 5₇, חַטָּאת Lv 12₈.

—2. misc.:

—a. as the redemption price of the first-born animals (בְּשֹׂה) Ex 13₁₃ 34_{19f};

—b. as a portion of the first-born belonging to Yahweh Lv 27₂₆;

—c. as stolen property for which restitution must be paid וְאֶרְבַּע הַשֹּׂהָ תַחַת הַשֹּׂהָ Ex 21₃₇, cf. 22₃;

—d. metaphorical:

—i. שֹׂהָ meaning the people Jr 50₁₇ (שֹׂהָ פְּזוּרָה יִשְׂרָאֵל);

—ii. individual members of the community Ezk 34₁₇₋₂₀₋₂₂.

—3. selected expressions: as 1 a: with נֶשֶׂא 1S 17₃₄; as 1 c: with זֶבַח Dt 17₁; with נָשַׁח hif. 1S 14₃₄; with עָשָׂה nif. Nu 15₁₁; with שָׂאָר hif. Ju 6₄; with שָׁלַם pi. Ex 22₃; with שָׂמַר Ex 22₉; as 1 e: with בּוֹאָ hif. Is 43₂₃; with זֶבַח Dt 18₃ Is 66₃; with רָאָה לְ Gn 22₈; as 2 a: with פָּדָה Ex 13₁₃; as 2 c: with גָּנַב and שָׁלַם pi. Ex 21₃₇; as 2 d: with לְ ... שָׁפַט בֵּין לְ Ezk 34₁₇₋₂₀₋₂₂. †

9064 שֹׂהַר

*שֹׂהַר.

Der. *שֹׂהַר וְתָא, שֹׂהַר.

9065 שֹׂהַר

*שֹׂהַר: שֹׂהַר: Arm. (Wagner *Aramäismen* 295; Heb. עָדַר); pt. pe. of the root שֹׂהַר > סֹהַר, cf. Bauer-L. *Arm.* 27h-j; MHeb. denominative סֹהַר pi. to provide with witnesses; Sam. סֹהַר; JArm. שֹׂהַר pa. af. to bear testimony, sum-mon to witness, שֹׂהַר JArm. pe. and af. to testify, → BArm. שֹׂהַר: sf. שֹׂהַרִי: witness Jb 16₁₉ (parallel with עָדַי). †

9066 שֹׂהַר וְתָא

שֹׂהַר וְתָא: שֹׂהַר :: Arm. (Wagner *Aramäismen* 295); SamP. šā'ēdutā; testimony Gn 31₄₇; → BArm. *שֹׂהַרוֹ.

9067 שְׁהֲרָנִים

שְׁהֲרָנִים: etymology uncertain, ? root שְׁהַר see Bauer OLZ 38 (1935) 477, cf. ? MHeb. שְׁהַר roundness, basket; *שְׁהַר + diminutive ending -ōn (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500u; *Fschr. Stamm* 5-8); MHeb. סְהֲרוֹן moon-shaped ornament (?); זִיהָרָא, Sam. זִהָרָא, det. *zērrā* (Ben-H. *Lit. Oral Trad.* 3/2:240); JArm. סִיְהֲרָא, סִיְהֲרָא moon; OArm., EmpArm. שְׁהַר *Šhr*, the moon-god (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3: p. 58b; Gese-H. *Religionen* 167f, 217¹⁷, 289; Haussig *Wb. Myth.* 1:525, 549); OSArb. *šhr* new-moon, the first day of the month (Conti *Chrest.* 247b; Beeston JSS 22 (1977) 56; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 132), divine name *rb' šhr* (*Rub' Šahar*) the quarter moon (Conti *Chrest.* 247; Gese-H. *Religionen* 283, 284) the epithet of the god *šhrn* (*Šahrān*) the moon, cf. Höfner *Gramm.* §98 and 105 (Conti *Chrest.* 247f; Gese-H. *Religionen* 289); Syr. *sahrā*; CPArm. *shr*?, Mnd. *sira* I moon (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 329b); Eth. *šāhr* (Dillmann *Lex.* 230b); Arb. *šahr*: **little moons**, which served as amulets or jewelry **Ju** 8²¹⁻²⁶ **Is** 3¹⁸, see BRL² 10f. p. 10b fig. 8; further bibliography in Wildberger BK 10:142. †

9068 שׁוֹא

שׁוֹא: SamP. **Dt** 33 var. וּשְׂאוּ (root שׁוֹא) *wšā'u*; cj. **Ps** 89¹⁰ for בְּשׁוֹא rd. בְּשׁוֹאן (see BHS) → נִשְׂא qal HAL 686a (English edition 726b, line 10) :: Hölscher *Hiob*² 50 on **Jb** 20⁶. †

9069 שׁוֹבֵךְ

שׁוֹבֵךְ: *שׁוֹבֵךְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460i: **branches** **2S** 18⁹. †

9070 שׁוֹג

I שׁוֹג: → I סוּג nif. and hif.

9071 שׁוֹג

II שׁוֹג: → שׁוּג.

9072 שׁוּחַ

שׁוּחַ: שׁוּחַ qal inf., hapax legomenon, **Gn** 24⁶³; SamP. *al'sū*:

—a. the interpretation is uncertain and the versions differ: Sept. in order to gossip (*ἀδολεσχησαι*), Vulg. in order to meditate (*ad meditandum*), Pesh. so as to result (*lamhallāku*), Tg. in order to pray (*ləṣallā'āh*), Sam. Tg. *lmsl'h*; modern interpretations vacillate accordingly, see e.g. Dillmann *Die Genesis*⁶ 306f; Westermann BK 1/2:487; cf. further Blau VT 5 (1955) 343f; Wernberg-Møller VT 7 (1957) 414-416; Scharbert *Schmerz* 65f; Gray *Kings*³ 398; alt. for לְשׁוּחַ prp. לְשׁוּט cf. Pesh., or לְשׁוּחַ (BHK); the latter in Nöldeke *Beitr.* 43f corresponds to Arb. *sāḥa* (*syḥ*) to go about as a pilgrim or pious ascetic, see Lane 1:1482b; Dozy 1:711 and A. Fischer *Arab. Chrestomathie*⁴ 60; even so this remains doubtful; see further H.P. Müller VT 19 (1969) 368;

—b. לְשׁוּחַ בְּשׁוּחַ v. 63 is paraphrased in v. 65 with הִהוֹלֵךְ בְּשׁוּחַ, which accordingly suggests as the most probable meaning for שׁוּחַ to walk, stroll, wander about, thus e.g. Westermann loc. cit., cf. also Arb. *sāḥa* (*swḥ*) to travel, rove, roam about (Wehr-Cowan 439b). †

9073 שׁוּחַט

[*שׁוּחַט: → II שחט]

9074 שׁוּט

שׁוּט: by-form of שׁוּטה; cf. MHeb. סׁוּט nif. to be moved, hif. to move, disturb, cause to shake; JArm. סׁוּט pe. and af. to move, II סׁוּט to be disloyal, faithless; Eth. *šōta* (Dillmann *Lex.* 257f) to lead back, restore; Arb.:

—a. *šatta* to remove oneself, be unjust (Gesenius-B.; KBL; see also Wehr-Cowan 470b: I-form, to go to extremes, deviate; VIII-form, be excessive);

—b. *šāta* (*šwt*) to run (of a horse towards its goal), see Zorell *Lex.* 795a.

qal: pt. pl. cs. שׁוּטִי with כָּזָב Ps 40₅, = כִּזְבַּ שׁוּטִי Sir 52₂; the versions differ with reference to the MT: Sept. and Vulg. iuxta Sept.: he who does not regard false madness (μανίας ψευδέις, *insanias falsas*); Vulg. iuxta Hebr.: he who is not disinclined to insolence and to processions of lies (*pompas mendacii*); Pesh.: and he who turns neither to vanity nor to lying speech (*mamləlā daggālā*); from its עׁרׁוֹ form שׁוּט could designate a verb of movement (cf. von Soden *Gramm.* §104d) with the sense of to turn away from (or to, see esp. Vulg. iuxta Hebr.), or more freely to involve oneself in; שׁוּטִי כָּזָב those who turn away to lies, who become involved in lies, see Klopfenstein *Lüge* 233; cf. Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*; KBL; cf. also → שׁוּטה. Because of this by-form such a translation is closer than that of Zorell to the previously mentioned etymology from Arb. *šāta* to race (after lies). †

9075 שׁוּךְ

שׁוּךְ: by-form שׁוּכַךְ, → I סׁוּךְ; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 211): שׁוּךְ (בער) to guard, hedge in, protect; for Arb., Eth., Tigrin. → I סׁוּךְ.

qal: pf. שׁוּכַת; pt. שׁוּךְ: to **bar** the way with thorn bushes Hos 2₈; with I בַּעַר to **fence in protectively** Jb 1₁₀. †

Der: n.m. שׁוּכִיָּה; whether the substantives *שׁוּךְ and *שׁוּכָה, and also the place name שׁוּכׁוֹ(שׁ)כָה, should be considered derivatives is highly doubtful; it is most likely that the substantives are primary nouns, and the derivation of the place name is uncertain in any case.

9076 שׁוּךְ

שׁוּךְ: probably a primary noun (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452r) collective :: unitary noun *שׁוּכָה, cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:65f; MHeb. סׁוּךְ; JArm. סׁוּכָא; Syr. *saukā* branch, twig; Arb. *šauk* thorn: sf. שׁוּכָה: **branches, twigs** Ju 9₄₉. †

9077 וּזְכָה

*וּזְכָה: probably a primary noun (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452r, → שׁוּךְ); MHeb. סׁוּכָה, JArm. סׁוּכָתָא; Syr. *saukātā*: cs. שׁוּכַת with עֵצִים: an individual tree, branch, twig Ju 9₄₈; on the pl. of the construct phrase see Gesenius-K. §124r. †

9078 שוכה

שוכה, שכה and שוכו: place name (< שוכה, so Bauer ZAW 48 (1930) 75), “thorn-enclosure” (Noth *Jos.* 150); Sept. Σωχω and similar, Σοκχωθ **1S 17**₁ **2C 11**₇; Josephus Σωχω (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 117); Heb. inscr. (seal) šwkh (Diringer *Iscrizioni* 145, 149f; Pritchard *Pictures* 809a): **Socoh**.

—1. = *Kh. Šuwēke*, 17 km south-west of Hebron **Jos 15**₄₈ cf. **1C 4**₁₈ (Noth *Jos.* 97; Abel *Géog.* 2:467).

—2. = *Kh. ‘Abbād* in the Judaeen hills, 2.5 km. south-west of *Bēt-Nettif* **Jos 15**₃₅ **1S 17** **2C 11** **28**₁₈ (Abel *Géog.* 2:467; Simons *Geog.* §687).

—3. שכה = *eš-Šuwēke* west of Nablus, 3 km north-east of *Ṭul-Karm* (Simons *Geog.* §874 III 2) **1K 4**₁₀; Eg. *śúsub*⁴-kuE, see Helck *Beziehungen*² 121f and J. Simons *Egyptian Topographical Lists* 109ff; further Albright *Vocalization* p. 55: *Sa-u-ku*; cf. Alt *Kl. Schr.* 2:79⁵.

On all three places see further Alt *Kl. Schr.* 2:77ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1817. †

9079 שוכתי

*שוכתי: gentilic of the unidentified place name *שוכה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501z): pl. שוכתיים: people from Suchah (“Sucathites”) **1C 2**₅₅. Rudolph *Chr.* 25¹ appears to accept a connection with שוכה 1. †

9080 שום

שום: → שים.

9081 שור

I שור.

qal: impf. וַיִּשַׁר **Hos 12**₅ text uncertain, versions differ, see Wolff BK 14/1²:267; several suggestions.

—1. with MT:

—a. root שור as by-form of I שרה (אָל = עַל) cf. Sept. ἐνίσχυσεν, on which see Gesenius-K. §72t; Gesenius-B. and esp. König *Wb.* 461b: to struggle, strive;

—b. root שרר, cf. Symmachus κατεδυνάστευσε, Vulg. *invaluit*, similarly Pesh. (following **Ju 9**₂₂ for אָל prp. עַל) to rule over.

—2. cj. for MT rd. וַיִּשַׁר (I שרה), thus e.g. Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 75; Bergsträsser 2: §31k; KBL; inf. sf. שורי **Hos 9**₁₂ = סורי (→ סור qal, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 404) :: Wolff BK 14/1²:207, 208: בְּשורי (vb. II שור) if I draw away from them; suggestions which move even further away from the MT are found in Rudolph KAT 13/1:180, 182.

hif: pf. הִשִּׁירוּ, denominative from שָׂר (vb. שׂוּר by-form of → I שָׂרָר): to install officials **Hos 8**₄, thus KBL, see further Wolff BK 14/1²:168, 169; according to Rudolph KAT 13/1:157, a few MSS prefer to read ס instead of ש; הִסִּירוּ they removed is also considered by Rudolph (loc. cit. and p. 163) together with the previously mentioned derivation. †

9082 שׂוּר

II שׂוּר: the root is etymologically related to *נָשָׂר (HAL 687b, English edition 728a); the cognate forms mentioned there should now be supplemented with Akk. *nasāru* to cut (?) (AHw. 753b; CAD N/2:23: only in lexical lists); for Arb. *našara* there are also by-forms *ʾašara* and *wašara* (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 182); Eth. *wašara* (Dillmann *Lex.* 894); Tigr. *šaršara* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 211b); Eg. *wšy* (Erman-G. 1:358); the word is an example of an onomatopoeic verb, derived from a basic sound *sr/šr* which could be transformed into a verb in different ways.

qal: impf. וַיִּשָּׂר: to **saw apart**, with בַּמְּגִרָה with a stone-mason's saw **1C 20**₃; such a derivation of this verbal form, giving a horrific description of atrocities against a conquered people, is uncertain, and there is a question of an alternative derivation from II שָׂרָר, thus Rudolph *Chr.* 140; his opinion, that the Chronicler would not have recorded such an atrocity by David, is valid in this context; therefore, following **2S 12**₃₁, for וַיִּשָּׂר much more probably rd. וַיִּשָּׂם he set them to work with saws (so REB; also NRSV); but the question remains how this reading could have arisen in **1C 20**₃; TOB offers a paraphrase in mitigation of the MT: he condemned them to the saw. †

9083 שׂוּרָה

שׂוּרָה: a primary noun (cf. ? Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452r):

—a. = ? OArm. שׂוּרָה (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215:6, 9; see 2: p. 226: a type or class of sorghum grains: durra, Indian millet, guinea corn (*sorghum annum*) identified with Arb. *durrat* millet (Gesenius-B.); so also Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 294 שׂוּרָה II: in a series of types of grain :: Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1118, *šwr* IV (Samal): *šwrh* cow, fem. of *šwr* bull, while referring to millet as an alternative: **Is 28**₂₅ text uncertain, lacking in Sept., Pesh.; Vulg. *ordo* corresponding to MHeb. שׂוּרָה row, cf. Zorell *Lex.* 797b; Tg. לִוְגִנִּין beet (Dalman *Wb.* 214a), cf. Dalman *Arbeit* 2:172.

—b. since it is uncertain whether שׂוּרָה is to be identified with Arb. *durrat*, the rendering millet (KBL with a question mark, cf. Gesenius-B.) remains doubtful; thus Zorell loc. cit.: a type of grain which cannot be more precisely identified :: Dalman *Arbeit* 2:353 and Wildberger BK 10:1084: imprecise dittography of שְׂעֵרָה. †

9084 שׂוּרָק

I שׂוּרָק Bomberg; שׂוּרָק Leningrad: II שׂוּרָק* (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 475q); the name of a valley שׂוּרָק (ו)נַחַל **Ju 16**₄, Sept.^A ἐπὶ τοῦ χεῖμαρρου Σωρηχ, Sept.^B ἐν Αλσωρηχ; Diringer *Iscrizioni* 76f “valley of grapes” → II שׂוּרָק; the name is preserved in the *Kh. Sūrēk* (Abel 2:469), on the northern side of the railway valley, in which case the *Sorek* valley is identical to the adjacent portions of the *Wadi es-Šarār*, or with one of its northern tributary valleys; thus Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1824; cf. Zorell *Lex.* 797b. †

שׁוּרַק 9085

שׁוּרַק II → שׁוּרַק II.

שׁוּשׁ 9086

שׁוּשׁ See below under שׁוּשׁ and שׁוּשׁ (#9088).

שׁוּשׁ 9087

שׁוּשׁ See below under שׁוּשׁ and שׁוּשׁ (#9088).

שׁוּשׁ/שׁוּשׁ 9088

שׁוּשׁ and שׁוּשׁ: for a suggested etymology of the root see Nöldeke *Beitr.* 43; cf. Gesenius-B.; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 211) vb. שׁוּשׁ/שׁוּשׁ; sbst. שׁוּשׁוּהַ rejoicing (Dalman *Wb.* 410b); and J. Jeremias ADT 24/1:73.

qal: pf. שָׁשׂוּ, שָׁשׂוּתִי, שָׁשׂוּ; impf. יִשְׂשׂוּ, יִשְׂשׂוּתִי, יִשְׂשׂוּ, יִשְׂשׂוּם, יִשְׂשׂוּם Is 35₁ (Torrey *Sec. Is.* 296: < יִשְׂשׂוּן, cf. Wildberger BK 10:1353: actually a nun paragogicum which has been assimilated to the following final *m* :: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 405; Dahood *Biblica* 53 (1972) 400), נִשְׂשׂוּ; impv. שִׂשׂוּ, שִׂשׂוּ; inf. abs. שׁוּשׁ, cs. שׁוּשׁ; pt. שָׁשׂוּ: to rejoice: abs. Is 35₁ 66₁₄ Ps 68₄ Jb 3₂₂ 39₂₁ Lam 4₂₁; with עַל Dt 28₆₃ 30₉ Is 62₅ Jr 32₄₁ Zeph 3₁₇, Ps 119_{14b}: כְּעַל (on which see A. Deissler *Psalm 119 (118) und seine Theologie* 104f), Ps 119₁₆₂; with בְּ Is 61₁₀ 65₁₉ Ps 35₉ 40₁₇ 70₅ 119_{14a}; with אֶת with (obj. בְּשׁוּשׁ) Is 66₁₀; with עַל-אֲשֶׁר (textual emendation, see BHS) over that which Is 65₁₈; with כִּי Lam 1₂₁; with לְ + inf. Ps 19₆; with בְּ + inf. Sir 39₃₁; cj. Is 64₄ for שָׁשׂוּ וְעִשְׂהוּ prp. וְעִשְׂוּ (cf. Sept.) and dl. שָׁשׂוּ, see BHS; Ezk 21_{15c} is unclear, probably the verbal form נִשְׂשׂוּ is followed by a gloss, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 470. †

Der. בְּשׁוּשׁוּהַ, שָׁשׂוּ(וּ).

שָׁחַ 9089

*שָׁחַ: II שִׁיחַ, probably a by-form of II שִׁיחַ, see Rudolph KAT 13/2:171; cf. H.P. Müller VT 19 (1969) 369: sf. in מַה-יִשְׁחֹר Am 4₁₃; on the versions see Wolff BK 14/2:249, who accepts the interpretation of Aquila, Symmachus, Theodotion and the Vulgate, whereby the sbst. is taken in the sense of conversation, word, discourse, which approximates the use of שִׁיחַ in Sir 11₈ 13₁₁ 20₄. According to Müller (loc. cit.) a similar meaning such as divine announcement should be accepted for the corrupted text of Am 4₁₃. In view of the meaning of the verb II שִׁיחַ and the sbst. II שִׁיחַ in the OT, it is usual to adopt a contrasting rendering of שָׁחַ as his (God's) thinking, or the substance of his thinking, or how he is disposed, cf. Gesenius-B.; KBL; Zorell *Lex.*; König; see further e.g. Maag *Wortschatz* 24; Rudolph KAT 13/2:170; Wolff BK 14/2:248: what is his plan, similarly Scharbert *Schmerz* 67; TOB; NRSV: he reveals his thoughts to mortals; similarly REB :: NEB: who showers abundant rain on the earth. †

שָׁחַ 9090

שָׁחָה: JArm. Syr. *səḥā* to bathe, swim; CPArm. *sh'* to wash oneself, pa. wash; Sam. סָחָה; Mnd. *SAA* to wash, perform ablutions (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 308a).

qal: inf. שָׁחֹת; pt. שָׁחָה: to **swim** **Is 25**₁₁. †

hif: impf. אֶשְׁחָה: to **cause to swim**, flood the couch with tears **Ps 67**. †

Der. שָׁחַו.

9091 שָׁחַו

שָׁחַו: שָׁחָה (Gesenius-K. §24d; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 213s, 458x; Joüon p. 192¹); MHeb. סָחַו, סָחַו; JArm. Syr. סָחַו; swimming: **swimming**, גַּי שָׁחַו water too deep to walk through and in which one has to swim **Ezk 47**₅. †

9092 שָׁחֹק

שָׁחֹק See below under שָׁחֹק and שָׁחַק (#9094).

9093 שָׁחַק

שָׁחַק See below under שָׁחֹק and שָׁחַק (#9094).

9094 שָׁחַק/שָׁחֹק

שָׁחַק and שָׁחֹק: שָׁחַק (substantivised inf. see Bergsträsser 2: §11e); MHeb. שָׁחֹק laughter, merry-making.

—1. **laughter** **Ps 126**₂ **Jb 8**₂₁ **Pr 14**₁₃ **Qoh 2**₂ **7**₃₋₆.

—2. **pleasure** **Pr 10**₂₃ **Qoh 10**₁₉.

—3. **mockery, derision, laughingstock:**

—a. לְשָׁחֹק(וֹ) ק. הָיָה to become a laughingstock **Jr 20**₇ **48**_{26,39} **Lam 3**₁₄;

—b. הָיָה לְשָׁחַק לְ הָיָה to become a derision for (meaning Israel as an object of derision for Moab) **Jr 48**₂₇; cj. **Jb 12**₄ for אֶהְיֶה לְ prp. יִהְיֶה cf. Sept. Pesh. (BHK) and Fohrer KAT 16:232, 237: he will be a joke for his friend (MT: לְרֵעֵהוּ), cf. ZürBib. :: Horst BK 16/1:176: a man about whom his companion laughs, that is what I am; similarly TOB; NRSV and REB: I am a laughing stock to my friends (NEB: my friend), but no marginal remark about emendation. †

9095 שָׁחֹת

שָׁחֹת: cj. **Jb 9**₃₁ → סוֹחָה and → also שָׁחַת.

9096 שחט

שחט: MHeb. טחט; JArm. טחט; Mnd. *SHfi* to press out, spread over (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 319b); Akk. *ṣahātu(m)* to press out, extract sesame oil, process wine and juices (AHw. 1074; CAD *Ṣ*:60).

qal: impf. וַאֲשַׁחֵט (SamP. *wēšāt*): to **press out** grapes Gn 40₁₁. †

9097 שחף

*שחף: a craftsman's technical term which is not yet understood with certainty (Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 1044); from root *שחף (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n); according to Driver *Biblica* 35 (1954) 305f corresponding to JArm. שחף; following Zimmerli Driver translates the verb as meaning to lay a cover over; perhaps a homonymous root for → שחם with its Semitic correspondences; see also Levy *Wb.* 3:497f, who understands שחף as Driver, and proceeds to translate *שחף as covering, overlay; see also Zorell *Lex.* 797b: cs. שחף עץ: שחף wood veneer Ezk 41₁₆, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 1043, 1044 :: Galling in Fohrer HAT 13:233, who, with KBL, rejects any explanation of the sbst. †

9098 שחף

*שחף = ? שחף, see under *שחף.

9099 שחק

שחק: by-form of צחק (with צ for ש, see Brockelmann *Grundriss* §55dα); MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 211) and סחק (Dalman *Wb.* 287a); *ṣḥq* perhaps also in Hatra, see Degen *JbEOL* 23 (1973/74, 1975) 405; Eth. *ṣahaqa* and *šəḥəqa* → צחק; cf. ? Akk. *šəḥəqu* to sneeze ? (AHw. 1209a; CAD *Ṣ*/2:263).

qal: pf. שחקו, שחקו; impf. וישחקו, וישחקו(ו), תשחקו, תשחקו, תשחקו, וישחקו; inf. cs. שחוק.

—1. to **laugh**:

—a. abs. Ps 2₄ (sbj. בְּשִׂמְיִם יִשְׂבֹּב), Pr 29₉ Qoh 3₄ (: בְּכֶה);

—b. with לְ to laugh at, about Hab 1₁₀ Ps 37₁₃ 59₉ Jb 5₂₂ 39₇₋₁₈₋₂₂ 41₂₁, Pr 31₂₅ to laugh at the future, be unconcerned; see also 3; with עַל to laugh at, mock Ps 52₈ Jb 30₁ Lam 1₇; with אֶל to smile at someone Jb 29₂₄; with בְּ to laugh בְּאִי־דָכְךָ at your misfortune Pr 1₂₆ (and as temporal בְּ, see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §106f).

—2. to **amuse, entertain with jokes**, serve as a joker Ju 16₂₇.

—3. שחק ל with both these meanings in Sir 13:6 to joke with, 13₁₁ to laugh at (Smend), 47₃ to mock, ridicule. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 155f): pf. וישחקו; impf. וישחקו, וישחקו, וישחקו; inf. cs. שחקו; pt. מישחקו, fem. מישחקו, pl. מישחקים, fem. מישחקות.

—1. to **be merry** with singing and dancing in the round **Jr 30**¹⁹ **31**⁴, to **joke Jr 15**¹⁷, **Pr 26**¹⁹ trickster; with **בְּ** Leviathan performing his tricks in the sea **Ps 104**²⁶ **Jb 40**²⁹.

—2. with **לְ** to **provide amusement for Ju 16**²⁵.

—3. a. to **play Zech 8**⁵ children, **Jb 40**²⁰ animals;

—b. to **dance, play 1S 18**⁷ (נְשִׂים), **1C 15**²⁹ (הַדָּוִד), with **לְפָנַי** **לְ** in front of, in the presence of God:

—i. **2S 6**^{5,21} (in v. ⁵ subj. **יִשְׂרָאֵל וְכָל-בַּיִת יִשְׂרָאֵל**, in v. ²¹ **הַדָּוִד**) :: on v. ²¹ see O. Keel *Die Weisheit spielt vor Gott* 36: **וְשִׁחַקְתִּי** meaning I will crack jokes, **1C 13**⁸ (subj. **יִשְׂרָאֵל וְכָל-יִשְׂרָאֵל**);

—ii. **Pr 8**^{30f} (subj. in v. ¹ **חֲכָמָה**), see Keel *Die Weisheit* 25ff.

—4. with **לְפָנֵינוּ** **לְ** in our presence: to **struggle, fight 2S 2**¹⁴, thus e.g. with Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:139ff and particularly H.P. Stähli *Knabe-Jüngling-Knecht* 137ff :: to conduct a contest of martial sport, thus e.g. Gesenius-B.; KBL; Zorell *Lex.*; ZürBib.; also Keel *Die Weisheit* 33f.; NRSV: let the young men have a contest before us; REB: join in single combat. †

hif: pt. pl. **מִשְׁחִיקִים**: with **עַל**: to **make fun of, jest about** someone **2C 30**¹⁰. †

Der. **מִשְׁחָק**, **שָׂחָ(ו)ק**.

9100 שֵׁט

*שֵׁט: pl. **שֵׁטִים**, textual corruption **Hos 5**², for **וְשָׁחַטוּ שֵׁטִים** prp. **וְשָׁחַט הַבְּשָׁטִים** and his pit-trap in Shittim (BHS), cf. Rudolph KAT 13/1:116; Wolff BK 14/1²:119 and J. Jeremias ADT 24/1:73. †

9101 שָׁטָה

שָׁטָה: by-form **שָׁוַט**; JArm. Sam. Syr. **שָׁטָה/סָ** to depart, deviate, err; Mnd. *SfiA* to turn aside, deflect, lead astray (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 323f); Eth. *šataya* to go aside and *tašatya* to be led away from the right path, be misled (Dillmann *Lex.* 269); cf. Arb. *šatta* to go too far, overstep the bounds, deviate, diverge; sbst. *šatt* side, bank (= *šāṭi*), see Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 83.

qal: pf. **שָׁטָה**; impf. **יִשְׁטַח**, **תִּשְׁטַח**; impv. **שָׁטָה**.

—1. to **deviate, fall into false paths**: a wife with regard to **אִישָׁהּ** her husband, **תִּחַת אִישָׁךְ Nu 5**^{19,20,29}, abs. **5**¹² Sir^M **42**¹⁰.

—2. a. with **מִזַּעַל** to **turn aside** from the way of the godless **Pr 4**¹⁵;

—b. with **אֶל**, turning aside and adopting the way of the “strange woman” (see v. ⁵, NRSV, REB: loose woman) **7**²⁵. †

9102 שָׁטַם

שׂטם: by-form of שׂטן; MHeb. nif. to become enemies; JArm. pe. to put at enmity.

qal: impf. sf. וַיִּשְׂטְמוּ, sf. וַיִּשְׂטְמוּ, וַיִּשְׂטְמוּ, וַיִּשְׂטְמוּ, וַיִּשְׂטְמוּ, וַיִּשְׂטְמוּ: (Fenton UF 1 (1969) 67¹²; THAT 2:822): to **be at enmity with, be hostile towards**, with acc. of the person **Gn 27₄₁ 49₂₃ 50₁₅ Ps 55₄ Jb 16₉ 30₂₁**. †

Der. מִשְׂטָמָה.

9103 שׂטן

שׂטן: probably denominative vb. from שׂטַן cf. THAT 2:822; MHeb. שׂטן qal to be at enmity with, hi. to be hostile to, bring action against; JArm. שׂטן pe. to be hostile to, af. to sue, prevail upon; sbst. MHeb. שׂטַן, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 211) שׂטן 3 times, for which see TWNT 7:154; further Huppenbauer ThZ 15 (1959) 81-89, esp. 83²¹; JArm. שׂטַן, שׂטַן (corresponding to Syr.); Mnd. *saṭana* Satan, devil (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 311a); Arb. *šaiṭān*; Eth. *s/šaiṭān* (Dillmann *Lex.* 394) cf. Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 34, 47, Tigr. *šēṭān* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 230a), THAT 2:821 (with bibliography); by-form of → שׂטם.

qal: impf. sf. וַיִּשְׂטְנוּ; inf. sf. שׂטְנוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 344d, e; Bergsträsser 2: §14n); pt. pl. cs. שׂטְנוּ, sf. שׂטְנוּ.

—1. with acc. of the person, to **be at enmity with, be hostile towards, make an enemy of Ps 38₂₁ 109₄**; in both instances the translation to indict, to accuse, or to charge is also possible, cf. Kraus BK 15⁵:446, 918, 922; cf. KBL: to bear a grudge, cherish animosity.

—2. **Zech 3₁: לְשׂטָנוֹ**: the rendering is disputed; possibilities include:

—a. as 1, thus Zorell *Lex.*; THAT 2:822;

—b. to accuse, charge, e.g. von Rad TWNT 2:72; Gesenius-B.; KBL: as 1; also Rudolph KAT 13/4:92; NRSV and REB: he showed me Satan standing at his right hand to accuse him;

—c. to oppose, set oneself against, thus Horst HAT 14²:224 and 227; BK 16/1:13f.

—3. pt.: either adversary, persecutor, or accuser **Ps 71₁₃ 109_{20,29}**; the first translation is tenable for all three occurrences (Gesenius-B.); for the last two the idea of accuser or plaintiff is also possible, cf. **Ps 109₄** (see above under 1), and see further e.g. M.A. Klopfenstein *Scham und Schande nach dem Alten Testament* 94. †

Der. I שׂטָנָה, ? II שׂטָנָה.

9104 שׂטַן

שׂטַן: probably a primary noun; on the form cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500t: **sayt/sawt* + *an*, root שׂט or שׂט; the forms in Eth. and Arb. suggest this derivation (see under שׂטן); from the Heb. and Arm. the basic form could also be **qātāl* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 461m), see von Rad TWNT 2:71; Sept. (i) διάβολος **Zech 3_{1f} Ps 109₆ Jb 1-2**; ἐπίβουλος **1S 29₄ 2S 19₂₃ 1K 5₁₈**, σαταν **1K 11_{14,23}**, ἀντικείμενος **1K 11₂₅**, ἐυδιαβάλλειν **Nu 22₂₂**, ἐφίς διαβολήν **Nu 22₃₂**. SamP. **Nu 22_{22,32}** *lišṭānānāk* read as qal inf., the sbst. שׂטַן does not exist in Sam.; for bibliography see e.g. von Rad TWNT 2:71-74; *Theol.* 1⁶ (1969): 421; 2⁵ (1960): 298; R.R. *Schärf Die Gestalt des Satans im Alten*

Testament; Eichrodt *Theologie* 2/3⁴ (1961): 138-140; Koehler *Theol.*⁴ (1966) 165-167; Fohrer *Gesch.* 386f and KAT 16:82f; Horst BK 16/1:13f; RGG³ 6:705-707; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1674-1676; THAT 2:821-23.

—1. שָׁטָן **adversary, opponent:**

—a. in the military and political sphere **1S 29₄ 1K 5₁₈ 11₁₄₋₂₃₋₂₅**;

—b. in jurisprudence **Ps 109₆**, שָׁטָן meaning accuser, or opposing party; for the latter see THAT 2:822; cf. Horst BK 16/1: 14;

—c. שָׁטָן שְׂשָׁן the one who hinders a purpose:

—i. **Nu 22₂₂₋₃₂** (subj. שְׂשָׁן יִשְׂרָאֵל);

—ii. in **2S 19_{22f}**, where אֲבִישִׁי has the role of the שָׁטָן אֲבִישִׁי, the translation of שָׁטָן as tempter becomes appropriate in the context, thus Hertzberg ATD 10² (1960) 299; ZürBib. :: Boecker (1964) 79²: the opponent who seeks to hinder the king's sovereign act of grace, see also 2 a and b; NRSV: you should become an adversary; REB: what right have you to oppose me?

—2. הַשָּׁטָן:

—a. a celestial figure near Yahweh **Zech 3_{1f}**;

—b. one single member of the group of the בְּנֵי אֱלֹהִים who comprise the heavenly court **Jb 1₆₋₉₋₁₂ 2_{1-4-6f}** (JArm. סַטָּנָה in **Jb 1₆₋₇**). For the disputed rendering of הַשָּׁטָן סַטָּנָה in these passages see esp. Fohrer and Horst loc. cit. The most important of the views represented suggests that הַשָּׁטָן should mean either plaintiff, heavenly prosecutor, or opponent, adversary. On the first interpretation see esp. von Rad, Eichrodt and Koehler loc. cit.; see also Gesenius-B., KBL and Rudolph KAT 13/4:95 on **Zech 3_{1f}**; on the second see primarily Horst, and see further Fohrer KAT 16:82f; THAT 2:822f.

—3. שָׁטָן as a personal name, without the article **1C 21₁**; clearly also a celestial figure who incited David to make a census, see Rudolph *Chr.* 142f; THAT 2:823 (with bibliography).

—4. expressions:

—a. as 1 a.: הָיָה (לְשׁוֹן הָיָה) **1S 29₄ 1K 11₂₅**, קוּם hif. (שָׁטָן לְ) **1K 11₁₄₋₂₃**;

—b. as 1 b.: עָמַד (עַל-יְמִינֶיךָ) **Ps 109₆**;

—c. as 1 c.: הָיָה (לְשׁוֹן הָיָה) **2S 19₂₃**, יָצָא (לְשׁוֹן יָצָא) **Nu 22₃₂**, יָצַב hitp. (לְשׁוֹן יָצַב) **Nu 22₂₂**,

—d. as 2: אָמַר (הַשָּׁטָן אָמַר) **Jb 1_{7b} 2₂₋₄**, בּוֹא **Jb 1_{6f} 2_{1f}**, הִלַּךְ hitp. **Jb 1₇ 2₂**, יָצָא (מֵעַם) **Jb 1₁₂** (מֵאֶת) **Jb 2₇**, עָמַד (עַל-יְמִינֶיךָ) **Zech 3₁**, עָנָה (הַשָּׁטָן עָנָה) **Jb 1₇₋₉ 2₂₋₄**, לֵב עַל-אֵל **Jb 1₈**, שִׁים לֵב עַל-אֵל **Jb 1₇ 2₂**;

—e. as 3: סוֹת hif. (obj. אֶת-יְהוָה) **1C 21₁**, עָמַד עַל (subj. שָׁטָן) **1C 21₁**. †

9105 שְׁטָנָה

I שְׁטָנָה: שֹׁטֵן (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459z; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §34, 3); MHeb. only II שְׁטָנָה: hapax legomenon **Ezr 4**₆ with כְּתָב, Sept. (acc.) ἐπιστολήν ἐπὶ, Vulg. *accusationem adversum* equivalent to Pesh. *ḥētyānā* ‘al: charge, item of indictment (e.g. Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.*; also Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 34; cf. Vulg. and Pesh.), accusation (KBL) :: *oppositio*, combative objection (Horst BK 16/1:14 and Wanke THAT 2:822f; cf. שֹׁטֵן 2 c. †

9106 שְׁטָנָה

II שְׁטָנָה: SamP. *šitnā*: place name = ? I, Sept. Ἐχθρία, Josephus Στένα (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 116): the name of a spring **Gn 26**₂₁; in the *Wadi Imleih* (Abel *Géog.* 2:465); the shepherds of Isaac struggled (וַיִּרְיֹבוּ) with those of Gerar over the place; on the connection of the vb. with the place name see B.O. Long *The Problem of Etiological Narrative in the Old Testament* 47¹⁴¹; cf. also Westermann BK 1/2:521. †

9107 שִׂיא

*שִׂיא: hapax legomenon **Jb 20**₆: sf. שִׂיאָ; derivation uncertain, probably inf. of נִשָּׂא, perhaps identical to → שִׂיאָ **Ps 89**₁₀; KBL perhaps identical to שִׂיאָ, cj. שִׂיאָ, see N. Peters *Das Buch Job* 217, with further suggestions for emendation; and see further C. Rabin in Fohrer KAT 16:325; Sept. τὰ δῶρα, Aquila, Symmachus, Theodotion -]182παρμα height, Vulg. *superbia*, Pesh. *raumā* height, meaning pride, arrogance: sf. שִׂיאָ (with עֲלָה hif.): the exact sense of the sbst. is uncertain; possibilities include:

—a. majesty, excellency (ZürBib.; KBL);

—b. pride, arrogance, see Peters *Das Buch Job* 214; Hölscher *Hiob*² 50; in Gesenius-B. both these meanings are taken together; REB: in his pride he stands high as the heavens;

—c. form, see Dhorme *Job* 264, and TOB: height, stature; NRSV: even though they mount up high as the heavens. †

9108 שִׂיאָן

שִׂיאָן: name of a mountain; *שִׂיאָ + *ōn* diminutive (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 500u) perhaps meaning small height; SamP. *šiyyon*; Sept. Σηων a name of the mountain שִׂיאָן **Dt 4**₄₈, probably more precisely a part or peak of the same range, see Dillmann *Lex. Die Bücher Numeri, Deuteronomium und Josua*² 248, 262; cf. Abel *Géog.* 2:464: ‘*Ayūn eš-Še‘aīn* or *Ša‘īn*, 3 km north-west of *Dab, ringa*. †

9109 שִׁיב

שִׁיב: JArm. סַיב, סִיב; Akk. *šīabum*, *šābu* to become old (AHw. 1224b; CAD Š/1:19, *šābu* B); Syr. *sē‘b*; Sam. סַיב/סַיב **Gn 21**₁; CPArm. *s‘b*; Mnd. *SABI*, *SIB* to grow old, grow grey-headed (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 308a); Eth. *šēba* (Dillmann *Lex.* 264); Tigr. *šayaba* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 227b); Amharic *šābbätä* to grow gray (Leslau 51); Arb. *šaba* (*šyb*) to be (become) old, white-haired.

qal: pf. שִׁיבָה; pt. שִׁיב: to be grey headed, old **1S 12**₂ **Jb 15**₁₀ (together with שִׁיבָה aged). †

Der. *שיב, שיבה.

9110 שיב

*שיב, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452q; JArm. **סִיבָּא** old man, **סִיבָּא** old age; Ug. *šb*, pl. *šbm* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 3:ii:15f) old men (Aistleitner 2573; Driver *Myths*² 47, 158a), but that interpretation is uncertain and “problematic” (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2378); various proposals were considered by Loretz UF 12 (1980) 282, who relates the word to Heb. root *šwp*, *šp* to aim at, attack, and translates *šbm* as the attackers; Akk. *šību(m)* adj., old, grey-haired; sbst., old man, old age (AHw. 1228f; CAD *Š*/2:389b and 390a); Syr. *sābā*; CPArm. *sb*; Mnd. *saba* I old man, grey-beard (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 308b); Arb. *šaiḅ* the grayness of the hair, old age; for personal names formed from the root *šyb* (Saf., Sab., Nab., Tham.) see Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:208a; Conti *Chrest.* 248b; Müller *Wurzeln* 69f; Tigr. *šāyēb* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 227b) old, white-haired: sf. **שִׁיבוּ**: his **gray-headedness, old age** 1K 14. †

9111 שיבה

שיבה Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452q; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 211) שיבה, 1KQH 4, 30 שבה; SamP. *šiba*; Sam. Gn 42₃₈ **סִיבוֹתִי** var. **סִיבֹתִי**; JArm. **סִיבֹתָא**, **סִיבֹתָא**; Ug. *šbt* grey hair (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2407; Aistleitner 2573; Driver *Myths*² 158a; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 346 entry 533 *šbt* parallel with *zqn*); Akk. *šibtu(m)* 1. gray hair (AHw. 1228a; CAD *Š*/2:386); 2. old woman (AHw. 1228a; CAD *Š*/2:390a, *šibu* A); pl. *šibâtum* “old age”, as in the expression *ina qaran šibâfišu* as he entered old age (AHw. 904b; CAD Q: 140 *qarnu* 6a, see ARMT 10, 57:7; cf. W.H.Ph. Römer *Frauenbriefe ... in Mari* 67 and note 4; Syr. *saybūtā*; CPArm. **sybw*; Mnd. *sibuta* old age (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 324b); Palmyrene **סִיבו** old age (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 192; Hofstijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 784, *sybw*); Eth. *šibat* (Dillmann *Lex.* 264); Tigr. *šib*, unitary noun *šibat* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 227b) gray hair: cs. **שִׁיבַת**, sf. **שִׁיבַת/תָּ/תוּ**.

—1. the **gray hair** of an old man:

—a. **שִׁיבָה** Lv 19₃₂ = **אִישׁ שִׁיבָה** Dt 32₂₅, Hos 7₉ Jb 41₂₄ Pr 16₃₁, 20₂₉ (:: פֶּחַח);

—b. **שִׁיבֹתִי** Gn 42₃₈ 44₂₉, **שִׁיבֹתוֹ** 1K 2₆₋₉, **שִׁיבַת עֲבֹדְךָ** Gn 44₃₁.

—2. **advanced age**:

—a. **שִׁיבָה** Is 46₄ and Ps 71₁₈ (parallel with **זְקִנָּה**), 92₁₅ Ru 4₁₅ Sir 46₉;

—b. **שִׁיבָה טוֹבָה** Gn 15₁₅ 25₈ Ju 8₃₂ 1C 29₂₈.

—3. Expressions:

—a. as 1 a: with **זֶרֶק** Hos 7₉; with **חָשֵׁב** (**לְשִׁיבָה**) Jb 41₂₄; with **מוֹצֵא** nif. Pr 16₃₁; with **קוֹם** (**שִׁי קוֹם**) Lv 19₃₂;

—b. as 1 b: with **יֵרֵד** hif. (**שָׂא(ו) לְשִׂא(ו) לָהּ**) Gn 42₃₈ 44₂₉₋₃₁ 1K 2₆₋₉;

—c. as 2 a: with כול pilp. (אֶת־שִׁבְתֶּךָ) Ru 4₁₅; with נוב (בְּשִׁי־נוֹב) Ps 92₁₅; with סבל (עַד־שִׁי־סָבַל) Is 46₄; with עֲזַב and עַל (עַד־שִׁי־עַל) Ps 71₁₈; with עמד עם (עַד שִׁי־עָמַד עִם, sbj. עֲצֻמָּה) Sir 46₉;

—d. as 2 b: with מוֹת (בְּ) Gn 25₈ Ju 8₃₂ 1C 29₂₈; with קבר nif. (בְּ) Gn 15₁₅.

9112 שִׁיג

שִׁיג = סיג* I: סוג, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452q: hapax legomenon 1K 18₂₇; the versions vary: for שִׁיג and שִׁיחַ Sept. probably has only the one word ἀδολεσχία gossip, prattle, Vulg. *in diversorio est*, Pesh. *ṣābū sāʿar* he completes a project (?); according to the etymology שִׁיג means either to go away, to go to the side, or expulsion, defecation; for the first meaning see e.g. H.D. Preuss *Die Verspottung fremder Religionen im Alten Testament* 86; TOB, see the note on 1K 18₂₇; ZürBib.; NRSV; on the second see e.g. KBL; G. Fohrer *Elia* 16; see also H.P. Müller VT 19 (1969) 369: original text only לוֹ שִׁיג כִּי, while כִּי שִׁיחַ is a secondary variant, an explanatory addition. Müller describes Sir 13_{25/26} as a euphemistic (?) variant on 1K 18₂₇. If one translates שִׁיג in the first sense, to go away, הִרְכָּב־לוֹ can hardly mean he must withdraw, thus e.g. KBL; Fohrer and Müller; it is more likely that the expression is to be taken literally, he is on the way or journeying, thus with Vulg., Pesh. (cf. Sept. *χρηματίζει*) e.g. ZürBib., TOB and esp. Gray *Kings*³ 388, 397f.; NRSV: either he is meditating, or he has wandered away, or he is on a journey; REB (following NEB): it may be he is deep in thought, or engaged, or on a journey. †

9113 שִׂיד

שִׂיד: denominative from שִׂיר (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 44); Sam. שויר (Ben Hayyim *Lit. Oral Trad.* 2:603) var. סוד Dt 27₂₄ SamP. Dt 27₂₄ *wšādātā* (Ben Hayyim *Lit. Oral Trad.* 5:110); MHeb., JArm. סויר, MHeb. pi. סויר (Levy *Wb.* 3:505); Syr. *sayyed*; Arb. *šāda* (*šyd*) to cover with lime, whitewash.

qal: pf. שִׂידָת: with acc. and בַּשִּׂיד: to paint with lime Dt 27_{2.4}. †

9114 שִׂיד

שִׂיד: primary noun, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 451p; MHeb. סיד; SamP. *šiyyād*; Sam. שִׂיד var. סיאד; JArm. סידא; Syr. *saidā*; Arb. *šid* lime, also plaster on a wall, plaster of Paris, mortar (Wehr-Cowan 497a): lime Dt 27_{2.4} with שִׂיד מִשְׂרָפוֹת שִׂיד burning bones to lime, meaning to be burned to lime Is 33₁₂, with שִׂיד (לְשִׂיד) Am 2₁, see Gradwohl *Farben* 87; Wolff BK 14/2:197. †

9115 שִׂיהו

שִׂיהו → שִׂיהו: שִׂיהו, שִׂיהו.

9116 שִׂיח

I שִׂיח*: Akk. (*šihum*), *šāhu* to grow in size or age (AHw. 1224b; CAD Š/1:106, *šāhu* A); adj. *šihum* tall, high, stately (AHw. 1232a; CAD Š/2:418).

Der. ? I שִׂיחָ.

שיח 9117

II שיח: MHeb., JArm. שיח to converse, speak, MHeb. סוּחַ qal to say, hif. to speak, tell, narrate; JArm. Palmyrene שיח/ס qal and nif./af. to say, converse, speak; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 211) שיח: 1QH 1, 35 pt. qal, otherwise pil. to reflect, ponder; Arb. *šāḥa* (*šyḥ*) to be jealous (Nöldeke *Beitr.* 43).

qal: impf. יִשְׁיַח, אֲשִׁיחַ, אֲשִׁיחָה, יִשְׁיַחוּ, sf. תִּשְׁיַחְךָ; impv. שִׁיחֵה; inf. cs. שִׁיחַ; שִׁיחַ **Jb 12**₈ textual corruption, see below paragraph 3; bibliography: H.J. Franken *The Mystical Communion with YHWH in the Book of Psalms* 18-22; Mowinckel *StTh.* 15 (1961-1962) 1-10; H.P. Müller *VT* 19 (1969) 361-371; Seybold *ThZ* 40 (1984) 7f.

General note: Lisowsky gives the following meanings for the vb.: 1. to ponder, reflect; 2. to talk, discourse; 3. to complain, lament; all of these could be attested but it is difficult to identify a basic meaning from them all; the meaning postulated in KBL was to concern oneself with something, an action that unfolds variously in different directions. This therefore assumes (in opposition to Mowinckel loc. cit.) that שיח cannot be limited to an activity of the soul or learned wisdom in the sense of meditation; the same objection holds against A. Deissler *Psalms 119 (118) und seine Theologie* 106 (but see also p. 278); see further G. Gerleman *Studien zur alttestamentlichen Theologie* 41: to concern oneself with, in the sense of Latin *meminisse*; already noted in Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2:126: שיח meaning to remember, take to heart, consider. Franken, *Mystical Communion* 19f., brings into consideration the internal and external content of the verb, remarking that the term does not refer in the first place to an audible lament, but rather it designates the movement from which the lament proceeds; whether praise (**Ps 104**₃₄) or lament is the result depends on this inner sensibility. Seybold *ThZ* 40 (1984) 7f takes the basic meaning of the verb as to whisper, which develops in various ways depending on the intensity of the sound. Müller, *VT* 19 (1969) 361-371, develops even more elaborately the idea of an audible intensity expressed by שיח, which had certainly been considered important earlier; his view is consistent with relating the verbal root to צוּחַ (see p. 370). The following analysis of the term is proposed based on Müller.

—1. loud, enthusiastic, emotionally laden speech:

—a. praising (abs.) **Ju 5**₁₀, with בְּ **Ps 105**₂ **1C 16**₉, with acc. **Ps 145**₅;

—b. lamenting **Ps 55**₁₈ (parallel with הַנְּזוּה), **Ps 77**₄₋₇ **Jb 7**₁₁;

—c. taunting, mocking, with בְּ **Ps 69**₁₃;

—d. instructing, teaching, with acc. of the person תִּשְׁיַחְךָ **Pr 6**₂₂ (sbj. מִצְנָה or תּוֹרָה).

—2. to meditate with thanks and praise: **Ps 77**₁₃ (בְּעֵלֵי לִוְיָתָן), **Ps 119**₁₄₈ (בְּאִמְרֵי תִּירָה), ²³⁻⁴⁸ (בְּחִקְיָה), ²⁷ (בְּנִפְלְאוֹתֶיהָ), ¹⁵⁻⁷⁸ (בְּפִקְוֵי דָרְיָה).

—3. cj. **Jb 12**₈ for לְאָרְיָן שִׁיחַ prp. חֵית הָאָרְיָן (KBL; BHS and Fohrer *KAT* 16:233, 237; thus also Horst *BK* 16/1:176, 180, who nevertheless prefixes with לְחֵית). †

pil: impf. יִשְׁוּחַח, אֲשִׁוּחַח.

—1. = qal 2: **Ps 143**₅ (parallel with תִּכְרַח and הִגְדָה) obj. בְּמַעֲשֵׂה/וֹי יְדִיךָ.

—2. **Is 53**₈ **וְאֵת־דִּוְרוֹ מִי יִשְׁחַח** Sept. τὴν γενεὰν αὐτοῦ τίς διηγῆσεται Vulg. *generationem eius quis enarrabit*, thus also Pesh., against Tg. Recent translations admit three possible interpretations:

—a. frequently like qal 2, to concern oneself with, engage oneself with, consider, e.g. ZürBib.; Gesenius-B.; KBL; TOB; Westermann ATD 19:205; NRSV: who could have imagined his future; REB: who gave a thought to his fate?;

—b. following Sept. and Vulg. to narrate, describe in speech, thus Zorell *Lex.* 799a;

—c. according to **Pr 6**₂₂ (see above qal 1 d) to instruct, so “as for his contemporaries, who instructs them?”, thus Müller VT 19 (1969) 366; deciding which of the three interpretations to adopt is difficult. †

Der. II **שִׁחָה**, **שִׁחָה**.

9118 **שִׁחָה**

I **שִׁחָה**: probably a primary noun, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 451p, on p. 452; no connection exists with I ***שִׁיחָה** :: KBL and Rüthy *Pflanze* 12f; MHeb. **שִׁיחָה** growth; Ug. *šht* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 100:65) shrub, bush, bushes, shrubbery, see Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975) 124 line 65; cf. further UF 12 (1980) 136, 162; the sbst. may perhaps be found (in a fragmentary context) in Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 2, 2:10; cf. Gordon *Textbook* §19:2400; Aistleitner 2593; Syr. *sīḥā* the mugwort (Gesenius-B.), *Artemisia Judaica* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 469b); Pun. **חַשׁ** (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 76 B: 2), Neo-Punic pl. **חַשׁוּחַ** (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 120: 2) herb, plant; on the sing. and pl. see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 294, **חַשׁ** :: Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary*: 1120, *šh* I, shrub, distinct from *šh* II (< *hšhm* pl.), tools or recipients; Tomback *Lexicon* 315; Arb. *šīh* shrub, bush, on this see KBL and Rüthy *Pflanze* 12¹: pl. **שִׁיחִים**: **shrub, bush Gn 2**₅ **21**₁₅ (SamP. versions **חַשׁוּחַיִּם** *aššuwwəm*), **Jb 30**_{4,7}, for this see also R. Albertz *Weltschöpfung und Menschenschöpfung* p. 222⁷⁴: a wild plant growing in the desert or steppe. †

9119 **שִׁחָה**

II **שִׁחָה**: II **שִׁיחָה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452q; on the words **שִׁיחָה** and **שִׁיחָה** cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:67, 70f; even so the relationship between this masc. and fem. form of the sbst. still remains unclear; for bibliography → II **שִׁיחָה**: sf. **שִׁיחָה** (י) **שִׁיחָה**; for the following remarks see also the general note on the vb. II **שִׁיחָה**.

—1. **praise Ps 104**₃₄.

—2. a. **lament Ps 55**₃ **64**₂ **102**₁ **142**₃ **Jb 7**₁₃ **9**₂₇ **10**₁ **21**₄ **23**₂;

—b. **worry 1S 1**₁₆ (parallel with **כַּעַם**), cf. Stoebe KAT 8/1:89, 91: sad, grieving reflection.

—3. passages where the meaning is disputed:

—a. **שִׁיחָה לֹךְ 1K 18**₂₇ he has an opportunity, prospect of a commercial deal (which may perhaps be taken in a euphemistic sense, see e.g. KBL and Fohrer *Elia* 16, although **שִׁיחָה** could also be simply a variant on → **שִׁיחָה**);

—b. **2K 9**₁₁ **וְאֵת־שִׂיחוֹ וְאֵת־אִישׁ**, Sept. τὸν ἄνδρα καὶ τὴν ἀδολεσχίαν αὐτοῦ, Vulg. *hominem et quid locutus sit*, Pesh. *lāgabrā walšātyūtēh* the man and his folly, Tg. *yāt gabrā we yāt šō'itēh* the man and his speech (his explanation); following Sept., Vulg., Tg. **שִׂיחוֹ** is taken to mean his talk, gossip, prattle, cf. Gesenius-B.; KBL; Zorell *Lex.*; ZürBib.; TOB; Gray *Kings*³ 541; NRSV: babble; REB: you know his ideas; NEB: you know the way his thoughts run :: Müller VT 19 (1969) 363f: glossolalia exhibited by ecstasies.

—4. **שיח** in Sirach:

—a. lament of the widow **35 (32)**₁₄, see above 2 a;

—b. wisdom, discourse **32 (35)**₄, cf. **חכמי שיח** wise teacher 44:4;

—c. word, discourse **13**₁₁ **20**_{4/5}.

—5. expressions (as 1-3):

—a. as 1: with III **עָרַב** **Ps 104**₃₄;

—b. as 2 a: with **נָשָׂא** (**בְּשִׂיחִי**) **Jb 7**₁₃; with **עֲזַב** (**שִׂיחִי**) to give my lament free rein **Jb 10**₁, see Müller VT 19 (1969) 365¹; with **רוּד** (**בְּשִׂיחִי**) **Ps 55**₃, text uncertain → **רוּד** hif. and **רָדַד** hof.; with **שָׁעַכְחָה** **Jb 9**₂₇; with **שָׁמַע** (**בְּשִׂיחִי**) (**קוֹלִי**) **Ps 64**₂; with **שָׁפַךְ** **Ps 102**₁ **142**₃;

—c. as 2 b: with **דָּבַר** pi. **1S 1**₁₆;

—d. as 3: with **יָדַע** **2K 9**₁₁. †

9120 שיחה

שיחה: fem. of → II **שִׁיחַ**; II **שיח**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452q; MHeb. **שיחה** conversation, **סִיחָה** speech, discourse: sf. **שִׁיחָתִי**.

—1. **thoughtful contemplation, meditation Ps 119**₉₇ (sbj. **תְּהוֹרָתֶיךָ**), v. 99 (sbj. **עֲדוֹתֶיךָ**), **Jb 15**₄ (parallel with **יְרָאָה**).

—2. **Sir 6**_{34/35} **8**₈ **11**₈ wisdom discourse, thus Müller VT 19 (1969) 366 :: Smend *Die Weisheit des Jesus Sirach hebräisch und deutsch* 79: instructional lecture. †

9121 שים

I **שים**, **שום**, 582 times; 1. MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 211f); sbst. **שִׁימָה** placing (Dalman *Wb.* 410b); JArm. **שום/ס**; Sam. in later texts **שים** pronounced with š; Ph., Punic **שם** (***שים**), see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3: p. 24a; Friedrich *Gramm.*² §166; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 297; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1126ff, see p. 1128, paragraph 6: *y šm bn mnm* they have not laid anything in it, and paragraph 7: *nšb ... š šm* the stele ... which he has erected; OArm., EmpArm. **שום** (**שים**), see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3: p. 43a (**שום** with references to OArm. texts 201, 202 and 222, texts from Samal 214 and 215, and EmpArm. texts 226 and 228 (cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 297 and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1126ff, *šym* I) as well as two uncertain instances in the

שָׁם עַל Gn 48¹⁸ Zech 3⁵ = בְּרֹאשׁ Est 2¹⁷, see further Gn 21¹⁴ 22^{6,9} Lv 2¹⁵ 5¹¹ 8⁸ Nu 11¹⁷ Jos 10²⁴ Ju 9⁴⁸ 16³
etc, שְׂמֵלָה עַל Ru 3³;

—b. to set over Ex 1¹¹ 2¹⁴ 5¹⁴ 18²¹, with אֶל מְשַׁמְעָתוֹ (his bodyguard) 2S 23²³, with עַל 1C 11²⁵; cf. Jb 34¹³,
see Fohrer KAT 16:464;

—c. with עַל to impose upon someone Ex 22²⁴ (interest), 2K 18¹⁴ (tribute), Est 10¹ (forced labour).

—4. to install:

—a. with מִלְּךָ Dt 17^{14,15} 1S 8⁵ 10¹⁹, אֶדְוֶן Gn 45⁹, גָּבִיר Gn 27³⁷, שִׁפְטָה Ex 2¹⁴ 2S 15⁴, pl. 1S 8¹, נִצְבִּים 2S
8^{6,14};

—b. with לְ לְפָרְעָה (שִׁים לְ) Gn 45⁸, לְרֹאשׁ Ju 11¹¹ Ps 18⁴⁴; cj. 2S 22⁴⁴ for תְּשִׁימֵנִי rd. תְּשִׁימֵנִי, 1C
26¹⁰, לְשָׁמְרֵי מְשַׁמְרָתִי as the watchmen in my service Ezk 44⁸;

—c. שִׁים בְּרֹאשֵׁיכֶם to set at the head (of) Dt 1¹³.

—5. a. לְתַהַלֵּהּ to make known, make famous Zeph 3¹⁹, with לְנִגְדֵהֶם to set God before one's eyes, consider
God, take God into account Ps 54⁵ 86¹⁴, with נָכַח פְּנֵי to set sin before one's eyes, give attention to sin, hanker
after sinful practice Ezk 14^{4,7}.

—6. to place, lay:

—a. with בַּ in, at, on: בְּקֶרֶב Is 63¹¹ Am 7⁸, בְּתוֹךְ Ezk 5⁵ 11⁷ 26¹², בַּדִּוְדִים in baskets 2K 10⁷, בְּכַר הַגִּמְלָה
in the camel's saddle Gn 31³⁴, שֶׁק בְּמִתְנֵיוֹ Gn 37³⁴, cf. 1K 20³¹ Ps 66¹¹, meaning the same as with עַל Jr
13^{1f}, שִׁים בַּסֵּד to set (someone's feet) in the stocks Jb 13²⁷ 33¹¹ (→ סָמַם hif.), שֶׁכִּין בַּלַּעַץ the knife to the
throat Pr 23² further Gn 43²² 44^{1,2} Ex 2³ Dt 10^{2,5} 26² etc.; see also below, 8;

—b. with תַּחַת to lay something under someone Gn 24^{2,9} 47²⁹ Ex 17¹² Jr 38¹², to set in place of someone 2S
17²⁵;

—c. with לְפָנַי to lay before, set before, present to Ex 19⁷ 21¹ Dt 4⁴⁴ 1S 9²⁴ 28²² 2K 6²² meaning the same as
with לְ 2S 12²⁰ and לְעֵינַי Gn 30⁴¹;

—d. with אֶצְלוֹ Lv 6³ and מִצַּד Dt 31²⁶ next to, beside;

—e. with בֵּין פּוֹכְבִים קִנְךָ: בֵּין Ob 4, cf. בְּמָרוֹם קִנּוֹ Hab 2⁹;

—f. with לְ כָבוֹד שָׁם לְ to show someone honour Jos 7^{19a} Is 42¹² (see also below 19 b).

—7. שָׁם דֶּרֶךְ בֵּין to put, set a distance between Gn 30³⁶, בְּ תַהַלְּהָהּ שָׁם to accuse of error Jb 4¹⁸ (see also
10 b), שָׁם חֲרַפָּה עַל to bring disgrace upon 1S 11².

—8. a. **בְּיָדְךָ בְּיָדְךָ אֲשֶׁר־שָׂמְתִי** the portents which I have put in your hand (REB: I have given you power to show, cf. NRSV: I have put in your power) **Ex 4₂₁**, /**בְּיָדָהּ שִׁים בְּיָדָהּ** to take into one's own hand **Ju 4₂₁**, **1K 20₆** (+ **לָקַח**), **שׁ' עַל כַּפַּיִם** to put in someone's hand **Ex 29₂₄**, **שׁ' נִפְשׁוֹ בְּכַפּוֹ** to risk one's life, take one's life in one's hands **Ju 12₃ 1S 19₅ 28₂₁ Jb 13₁₄**, **שׁ' בְּרַגְלָיִם** to put sandals on one's feet **Ezk 24₁₇**;

—b. **שׁ' בְּפִי/בְּפִיו** to put words into my (his) mouth **Ex 4₁₅ Nu 22₃₈ 23₁₂₋₁₆**, cf. **Nu 23₅ Dt 31₁₉ 2S 14₃₋₁₉ Is 51₁₆ 59₂₁**; **שׁ' בְּאַפְךָ** to set before your nose **Dt 33₁₀**, to put my hook (**חֹהֵי**) into your nose **2K 19₂₈/Is 37₂₉**;

—c. **שׁ' אֵשׁ** to set fire to **1K 18₂₃₋₂₅**, **שׁ' יָרִים לְ** to lay hands on someone **2K 11₁₆/2C 23₁₅**.

—9. **שׁ' עֵרְבוֹן** to set aside a pledge **Jb 17₃**, **שׁ' אָשָׁם** to give as a sin offering **Is 53₁₀** (for cj. see below 21 c).

—10. a. **שִׁים בְּ** to inflict disease upon: **Dt 7₁₅**, meaning the same as with **עַל** **Ex 5₈, 22₂₄ (נִשְׁךְ)**, **Ps 109₅** (**רָעָה תַחַת טוֹבָה**);

—b. with **לְ** to make an accusation of sexual misconduct, impose a burden **Dt 22₁₄₋₁₇** (add **לָהּ**, as in v. 14, see BHS, → **עֲלִילָה** 1) meaning the same as with **בְּ**: **דָּבַר בְּ** to make some imputation **1S 22₁₅**, **תָּהָלָה Jb 4₁₈** (see above, 7); God finds fault with his messengers (REB); charges his angels with error (NRSV);

—c. **שׁ' דָּמִים בְּ** to bring blood-guilt upon **Dt 22₈ 1K 2₅**, cf. **דָּמָם עַל שׁוֹם** the guilt for their blood devolves upon Abimelech and the men of Shechem **Ju 9₂₄**.

—11. a. **שׁ' אֶת־שֵׁם בְּ** (of יהוה) to set the name, meaning to cause it to dwell **2K 21₄₋₇**, cf. **2C 33₇**, see Avishur UF 8 (1976) 10f;

—b. **שׁ' אֶת־שֵׁם עַל** (of יהוה) to set the name upon **Nu 6₂₇** :: de Boer VT 32 (1982) 3-13: for **עַל** it is better to read **עַל*** (= **עֲלִיּוֹן**) and if they will designate me the highest of all Israelites then for my part I will bless them (but this is a very improbable interpretation);

—c. **שׁוֹם לְ שֵׁם/שִׁים**:

—i. to set (make) a name for someone **2S 7₂₃/1C 17₂₁** equivalent to **לְ עֲשָׂה שֵׁם לְ** **2S 7₉/1C 17₈** (→ **עֲשָׂה** 6 b); **לְ שֵׁם לְ** is a fixed expression within cultic language. In El-Amarna (borrowed from Egyptian) there is also found Canaanite *šakan šumšu* he has placed his name (letters 287: 60f; 288: 5f; cf. Böhl *Sprache* §27f); for all this see K. Seybold *Das davidische Königtum im Zeugnis der Propheten* 32⁴⁶, 38⁸⁵;

—ii. **שׁ' שֵׁם לְ** to give someone a name, name someone **Da 1₇**, with two acc.: **אֶת־שְׁמוֹ אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ Jb 8₃₁**, **שְׁמוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל 2K 17₃₄**, **שְׁמוֹ אַבְרָהָם Neh 9₇**; cf. Ph. **שֵׁם שֵׁם** with acc. (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 26:ii:9f, 17f).

—12. **שׁ' דְּבַרְתּוֹ אֶל־** to lay his case before **Jb 5₈** equivalent to Akk. *awātam šakānu* (AHw. 89b paragraph 6 b; CAD *Š*/1:136, *šakānu* 5: 1. to bring a case; 2. to spread a rumour), see S.M. Paul RB 86 (1979) 235f, **בְּאַזְנֵי שׁ'** to put into the ears of, recite audibly **Ex 17₁₄**.

—13. a. **עַל־לֵב** שׁ' to take to heart **Is 42₂₅ 47₇ 57₁₋₁₁ Jr 12₁₁ Mal 2₂**, corresponding to **לֵב לְ/אֵל** שׁ' **Dt 32₄₆ 2S 19₂₀**, corresponding to **לֵב** שׁ' **Is 41₂₂**, corresponding to **שִׁים** (without **לֵב**) **Is 41₂₀** corresponding to Akk. *ina muḥḫi libbi šakānu* (AHw. 549b, *libbu* A 4 i), *ana libbišu šakānumma ul šakin* he does not take it to heart (ARMT 13 110: 10' f) :: CAD Š/1:138b, *šakānu* 5 with *libbu*: to encourage, comfort (but with different citations);

—b. **לֵב עַל/אֵל** שׁ' to regard, pay attention to **Ex 9₂₁ Hg 1₅₋₇ Jb 1₈ 2₃ Da 1₈**, with **לְ** **Ezk 40₄**; with **בְּ** (בִּי to me) **Jb 23₆**, abs. (without preposition), **Ezk 44₅ Hg 2₁₅₋₁₈**;

—c. **לֵב עַל** שׁ' (textual emendation) to consider **Ju 19₃₀**, with **לְ** to concern oneself with **1S 9₂₀**; **שׁ' לָבוֹ** to turn his mind to himself, meaning to think about himself **Jb 34₁₄**; **שׁ' אֶל־לָבוֹ דָּבַר** to persuade oneself of something **2S 13₃₃**; **שִׁים תִּפְלָה** (textual emendation) to pay attention to, have regard for a prayer (without **לֵב**) **Jb 24₁₂**.

—14. **שׁ' פָּנִים**:

—a. with acc. of place, to set one's face toward **Gn 31₂₁ Ezk 21₂**, with **לְ** and inf. **2K 12₁₈ Jr 44₁₂ Da 11₁₇**, cf. Akk. *pānī (pānam) šakānu(m) ana* to turn towards, face a certain direction (AHw. 819b; CAD Š/1:138b-140b: also as a transitive, and also to have a destination, to turn to with trust, to intend);

—b. with **בְּ** to set (turn) one's face upon, or against **Lv 20₅ Jr 21₁₀ 44₁₁ Ezk 15₇**, in the same sense with **אֵל Ezk 6₂ 13₁₇ 21₇** etc., with **עַל Ezk 29₂ 35₂**.

—15. **שׁ' עֵינֵי עַל**:

—a. to see someone with one's own eyes **Gn 44₂₁**, to have an eye on, meaning to carry concern for **Jr 40₄**, equivalent to **שׁ' עֵינֶיךָ עַל 39₁₂**;

—b. **עֵינֵי עַל** (of יהוה) to turn my eyes upon (someone) **לְטוֹבָה Jr 24₆**, **לְטוֹבָה וְלֹא לְרָעָה וְלֹא לְטוֹבָה Am 9₄**;

—c. **שׁ' פָּנִים בֵּין בְּרַכְיִים** to place the face between the knees **1K 18₄₂**.

—16. **שִׁים** to install, fix, mount: **פָּתַח Gn 6₁₆**, **מָסַךְ הַפָּתַח** to place the curtain in front of the door, with **לְ Ex 40₅**; with acc. and **עַל Gn 24₄₇, Ex 28₁₂₋₂₆ 39₇₍₁₉₎**; **שׁ' עַל־הַגֵּם** (שָׂרָף) **Nu 21_{8f}**; **יָד שׁ' to set up a guidepost Ezk 21_{24f}** (textual emendation), see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 480, 481.

—17. **שׁ' הִפָּתָה** to plant wheat **Is 28₂₅**; **שׁ' הִדְשֵׁן** to shake out the ashes from the fat **Lv 6₃**; to shake into the water **Ezk 26₁₂**, **שׁ' מָלַח** to put salt (into a pot) **2K 2₂₀**, **שׁ' מָרַק** to pour broth into a pot **Ju 6₁₉**; with **דָּם 1K 2₅** (: cj. ? **וַיִּשָּׂם** for **וַיִּקָּם**), **Ezk 24₇**, with **דָּמָעָה Ps 56₉**, to pour out, on this see Van Dijk VT 18 (1968) 16-30.

—18. **שִׁימוּ שׁוּם** to incapacitate or enable:

—a. i. to make someone dumb, or deaf, or sighted, or blind **Ex 4₁₁**;

—ii. various obj.: פָּה Ex 4₁₁, קָרָחָה Dt 14₁, בֵּיתָם Pr 30₂₆, דָּרָךְ (parallel with נְהָרוֹת) Is 43₁₉, דְּרָכִים Is 43₁₉, שְׁנֵים Ezk 21₂₄, לְ אוֹת Gn 4₁₅, כִּי זָרַעְךָ Gn 13₁₆ 32₁₃, לָעַד Ps 89₃₀;

—b. to make to work, accomplish אֶתְחִי Ex 10₂, אֶתוֹת וּמוֹפְתִים signs and wonders Jr 32₂₀ Ps 78₄₃ 105₂₇, כָּל-הַמַּחֲלָה all sicknesses Ex 15₂₆, רָעָה תַחַת טוֹבָה Ps 109₅;

—c. to manufacture, install equipment and items of furniture for the Tabernacle) Ex 26₃₅ 40_{3.5.8} etc.;

—d. with two acc., to make something into something else:

—i. with two acc. of the person בָּנָיו שֹׁפְטִים his sons into judges 1S 8₁, cf. 8₁₂ 18₁₃;

—ii. with acc. of the person and acc. of the thing מִבְטָחוּ יהוה to make Yahweh the object of one's trust Ps 40₅, לְ חֶרְפַּת נָבָל to make someone the jibe of fools Ps 39₉, לְ חֶרְפַּת לְ חֶרְפַּת a joke among the neighbours Ps 44₁₄, בְּ מִשְׁלַל a by-word among the nations Ps 44₁₅;

—iii. with two acc. of things כָּבוֹד תִּהְלָתוּ to make his praise noble (ZürBib., cf. NRSV, REB: glorious) Ps 66₂, אֶתְחִי אֶתְחִי אֶתְחִי אֶתְחִי to make (set up) their own banners as signs Ps 74₄, גְּבוּלְךָ שְׁלוֹם to make your borders peaceful Ps 147₁₄, זָהָב כְּסֵלִי to make gold into the object of my trust Jb 31₂₄, cf. further Jos 8₂₈ Is 28₁₅ 50₂ 62₇ (Ezk 19₅);

—e. with acc. and לְ:

—i. to make into לְאֱלֹהִים Ju 8₃₃, לְמֶלֶךְ 1K 10₉, וְיִשְׁיִמְנֵי לְחֵץ בְּרוּר Is 49₂, לְחֶרֶם Jos 6₁₈, לְמָס Ju 1₂₈, לְחֶשֶׁךְ חֶשֶׁךְ לְאֹר וְאֹר Is 5₂₀, מִשְׁפָּט לְקוֹ Is 28₁₇;

—ii. to make into, meaning to transform; while distinguishing this meaning from that in (i) above, it is not always certain: Gn 21₁₃ 46₃ Ex 14₂₁ Is 13₉ 42₁₅ 60₁₅ Mi 1₆ 4₇, see Wolff BK 14/4 (*Micha*) 95;

—f. with acc. and כִּי, to make like Gn 13₁₆ Dt 10₂₂ 1K 19₂ 2K 13₇ Am 8₁₀.

—19. שָׁם:

—a. to establish, confirm: גְּבוּל Ps 104₉, חֶק Ex 15₂₅ Jos 24₂₅, לְחֶק Gn 47₂₆ 1S 30₂₅, בְּרִית 2S 23₅, קָן Jb 28₃, מְקוֹם Ex 21₁₃ 2S 7₁₀ 1K 8₂₁, מוֹעֵד Ex 9₅, cj. Jb 34₂₃ for עוֹד rd. מוֹעֵד (BHS);

—b. with acc. and לְ to set up something for someone: אֶהָל Ps 19₅, חוֹצוֹת 1K 20₃₄ (→ חוֹיֵן II 2) to guarantee, ensure, בְּאֶרֶץ Gn 45₇, וּשְׁאֲרִית 2S 14₇; to give, grant, assign כָּבוֹד Jos 7₁₉ Is 42₁₂ (see above, 6 f; כָּבוֹד תִּהְלָתוּ Ps 66₂ (see above 18 d iii); לְ רַחֲמִים Is 47₆, לְ שְׁלוֹם Nu 6₂₆:: K. Seybold *Der Aaronitische Segen* 40f: שֵׁים (יֵשֶׁם) has here the same meaning as the Akk. *šāmu* (on which see above), and so לְךָ שְׁלוֹם לְךָ שֵׁים means may Yahweh or-dain *šālōm* as your destiny; the expression occurs also in *EmpArm*. לְךָ שְׁלוֹם יֵשֶׁם לְךָ אֱלֹהֵי אֱלֹהֵי שְׁלוֹם יֵשֶׁם לְךָ (Driver *Arm. Documents*, letter 13: 5), on which see also D. Kellermann *Die Priesterschrift* 96.

—20. particular instances: שִׁים בַּפּוֹךְ עֵינַיִם to lay the eyes in antimony, meaning to paint one's eyes with antimony (stibium) 2K 9₃₀, on which see Gradwohl *Personennamen* 63f, 81 (see also פּוֹךְ), cf. בַּפּוֹךְ עֵינֶיהָ. קָרַע Jr 4₃₀ (→ קרע 4).

—21. cj.:

—a. Nu 24₂₃ for מִשְׁמֹו אֵל (SamP. versions *uwwi mī yēyyi miššēmu il*) prp. מִשְׁמֹאל from the north, see e.g. BHS and Noth ATD 7:151;

—b. 2K 8₁₁ for וַיִּשֶׁם prp. וַיִּשֶׁם see KBL; BHS;

—c. Is 53₁₀ for הַחֲלִים אֶת־שָׁם prp. הַחֲלִים אֶת־שָׁם → חלם hif. 1;

—d. Is 61₃ for לְשֹׁם prp. לְשֹׁם, see Westermann ATD 19:290¹;

—e. Ezk 4₄ for וְנִשְׂאָתָּ אֶת־עֵוֹן ... עָלָיו וְשָׂמָתָּ prp. וְנִשְׂאָתָּ אֶת־ and dl. עָלָיו, see BHS and Zimmerli *Ezech.* 95f;

—f. Nah 1₁₄ for אֲשִׁים קִבְרְךָ prp. ... אֲשִׁים I will desecrate your grave, see e.g. J. Jeremias *Kultprophetie und Gerichtsverkündigung in der späten Königszeit* 21²;

—g. Hab 1₁₁ for וַאֲשִׁם rd. with 1QHab either וַיִּשֶׁם (HAL 92b, English edition 96a, line 2ff.; BHS) or וַיִּשְׂמֵנו/וַיִּשֶׁם, see Rudolph KAT 13/3:205; E. Otto ZAW 89 (1977) 77³¹;

—h. Ps 50₂₃ for וַשֶׁם דָּרְךָ prp. e.g. וַתֵּם דָּרְךָ, see BHS;

—i. Ps 85₁₄ for וַיִּשֶׁם prp. וַיִּשֶׁר or שְׁלוֹם (BHS);

—k. Jb 36₁₃ for וַיִּשְׂמוּ אָף prp. יִשְׂמוּ אָף (vb. נשם) they pant, snort in rage, see BHS; REB (following NEB): rage; or יִשְׂמְרוּ אָף they nurse resentment (Hölscher *Hiob*² (1952) 84, 85 :: MT: they nurture anger, resentment, thus Fohrer KAT 16:471 and ZürBib.; NRSV: cherish anger;

—l. Song 6₁₂ text uncertain, for שְׂמַתְנִי prp. e.g. שְׂמַהֲתְנִי (BHS) :: Rudolph KAT 17/1-3:166 and Gerleman BK 18:190f;

—m. Qoh 3_{18a} ins. שָׁם: God has set this in place in order to sort out (test) mankind (Galling HAT 18² (1969) 96);

—n. Ezr 10₄₄ for וַיִּשְׂמוּ בָנִים prp. וַיִּשְׂמוּ נָשִׁים וַיִּשְׂמוּ בָנִים prp. with 3Esr 9₃₆ (καὶ ἀπέλυσαν αὐτὰς σὺν τέκνοις, cf. Sept.) וַיִּשְׂלוּם נָשִׁים וּבְנֵיהֶם, thus ZürBib.; Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 100; NRSV: they sent them away with their children; REB (with NEB) similarly; :: Kopf VT 9 (1959) 276: MT וַיִּשְׂמוּ they give birth, equivalent to Arb. *wada'a* to lay, give birth to; whether to follow the MT or cj. is left open to the reader's choice in TOB, but for the substance of cj. see Rudolph loc. cit.

hif.

—1. MT:

—a. pf. sf. וְהִשְׁמִתִּיהוּ **Ezk 14**₈;

—b. impv. הִשִּׁימִי **Ezk 21**₂₁;

—c. pt. מִשִּׁים **Jb 4**₂₀.

—2. emendations:

—a. **Ezk 14**₈, for MT prp. וְשִׁמְתִּיהוּ;

—b. **Ezk 21**₂₁, the form is lacking in MSS, Sept. Vulg. Lat^s and is to be deleted as dittography of הִשְׁמִילִי, see BHS and Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 472;

—c. **Jb 4**₂₀, two possibilities:

—i. follow MT, with מִשִּׁים as sbst. meaning paying attention (in form like מְרוֹץ, from vb. רוץ, (running): מִבְּלִי מִשִּׁים **Jb 4**₂₀ without esteem, unregarded, thus Horst BK 16/1:59, 61; cf. BHS; REB: unheeded;

—ii. cj. for MT prp. e.g. either pt. שָׁם as in the expression לְבוֹ שָׁ, cf. **Is 41**₂₀ (see above, 13 a), and **Jb 23**₆ (see above, 13 b); thus Fohrer KAT 16:131; NRSV: without any regarding it; or sbst. as in the expression שָׁם מִבְּלִי; thus BHK; cf. BHS. †

hof: impf. וַיִּשֶׁם K, וַיִּשְׁמֵנו/וַיִּשֶׁם Q and SamP. **Gn 24**₃₃; **Gn 50**₂₆ for וַיִּשֶׁם (< וַיִּשֶׁם see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 286²) rd. with SamP. וַיִּשֶׁם (BHS): to be placed, laid. †

Der. וְשִׁמְתִּיהוּ; n.m. וְשִׁמְתִּיהוּ.

9122 שִׁים

II שִׁים: hif: impf. וְתִשֶׁם **Jb 13**₂₇, cf. סָנַם.

9123 שֶׁךְ

*שֶׁךְ: II שֶׁךְ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 450i), cf. Eth., Tigr. and Arb. root שֶׁךְ as a by-form of שֶׁךְ; Eth. (Dillmann *Lex.* 256), corresponding to Tigr. šōk (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 226a); Arb. šauk thorns, spines; (Rüthy *Pflanze* 65): pl. שֶׁכִּים (SamP. [al]šikkəm): **thorn, thorns**, metaphorical with בְּעֵינֵיכֶם **Nu 33**₅₅; cj. **Nah 1**₁₀ for סְבוּאִים וְכִסְבָּאִים prp. וְכִסְבָּאִים סְבוּאִים and as entwining themselves with briars, so Rudolph KAT 13/3:153: סְבוּאִים = שֶׁכִּים. †

9124 שֶׁךְ

*שָׁן: hapax legomenon **Lam 2**₆: sf. שָׁן (parallel with מוֹעֵדוֹ); versions: Sept. τὸ σκήνωμα αὐτοῦ, Vulg. *tentorium suum*, Pesh. *məṭaltēh* his hut, shelter, see Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §59; the meaning of the sbst. is not completely certain, possibilities include:

—1. MT

—a. *שָׁן = MHeb. מִשְׁכָּה enclosure, thus KBL, cf. OSArb. vb. *swk* to enclose, shut in (Conti *Chrest.* 254 b; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 139), → *מִשְׁכָּה, thus König *Wb.* 463b;

—b. שָׁן equivalent to סֹד “hut, shelter”, on this see Gesenius-B. and HAL 711a, English edition 753a, under *סֹד 2, thus also Zorell *Lex.* 799b; ZürBib.; TOB; NRSV: he has broken down his booth like a garden; REB (and NEB): tabernacle.

—2. cj. for MT prp. מְכוּן, thus Rudolph KAT 17/1-3:219 and subsequently HAL 316a, English edition 329a, under I חֲמוֹס qal 1; further suggestions in BHK, and in Rudolph (loc. cit.).

—3. MT is probably to be preferred (following the versions, and as 1 b) rather than the cj.

—4. cj. Jr 5₂₆ for כִּשְׁף prp. שָׁן: כִּשְׁף has the idea of a fowler’s lair, perhaps consisting of branches and leaves, thus Emerton *Fschr. Gazelles* 125-133, esp. 131f (see also under שָׁן). †

9125 שָׁן

cj. שָׁן: MHeb. סָכָה to look; JArm. pe. to look, hope, pa. pt. pl. to look out; sbst. סְכוּאָה (MS סְכוּאָה) look-out, watchman, סְכוּתָא = Heb. מִצְפָּה; Sam. nomen agentis סְכוּי *sākuwwi* (Ben-H. *Lit. Oral Trad.* 3/2:290), nomen actionis סְכוּי (Ben-H. *Lit. Oral Trad.* 3/2:93 *sikkuw’wān* our hope) and סְכוּהָ MM 93; Syr. pa. *sakkī*; = CPArm. *sk* pa. to wait, pe. to look at; Mnd. *SKA* to face, gaze at, wait for, hope, anticipate (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 330a); OSArb. n.m. *škw, škw* (Müller *Wurzeln* 67f), cf. ? Sab. n.m. *šky* (Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:208b) Eth. sbst. *maskōt* (Dillmann *Lex.* 382) window > Arb. *miškāt*, see Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 51.

cj. qal: pf. שָׁן: with לְ (for לְ שָׁן) to look out for Ps 35₁₂: שָׁן לְנַפְשִׁי thus KBL; cf. Kraus BK 15⁵:424, 426, also with other suggestions.

Der. מִשְׁכָּה, שְׁכוּי ?

9126 שָׁן

*שָׁן: II שָׁן, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 455g: hapax legomenon Jb 40₃₁: pl. שָׁן (parallel with צִלְצֵל הַיָּם): a pointed instrument, **harpoon**, thus e.g. Gesenius-B.; KBL :: K. Wilson VT 15 (1975) 11¹: following Sept. πλωτόν swimming from Eg. *skty* (→ שָׁן) corresponding to Heb. שָׁן (?), or alternatively שָׁן ship (see Driver *Fschr. Th.H. Robinson* 52), but this is unlikely, see also *צִלְצֵל. †

9127 שָׁן

שׁוֹכָה: place name → שׁוֹכָה.

9128 שׁוֹכּוּ

שׁוֹכּוּ Bomberg, שׁוֹכּוּ Leningrad: place name Sept.^A Σοκχω, Vulg. *Soccho* (= שׁוֹכּוּ), Sept.^B Σεφεί (Sept. (Rahlf's) Σεφί), Pesh. *Swp*, Tg. *Šaku* (= שׁוֹכּוּ) **1S 19**²², unidentified location, between Gibeah and Ramah (Simons *Geog.* §695), cf. also Stoebe KAT 8/1:366. †

9129 שׁוֹכּוּי

שׁוֹכּוּי: **Jb 38**³⁶ (parallel with → טְחוּת), Vulg. *gallus*; MHeb. שׁוֹכּוּי cock, rooster, שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ hen: **cock, rooster** (thus with KBL, with bibliography), likewise Hölscher *Hiob*² 95; Fohrer KAT 16:508f and esp. Keel VT 31 (1981) 220-223; see also Keel *Jahwes Entgegnung an Ijob* p. 60 and note 219 on p. 61; for other interpretations of the sbst. see Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.* 463f; see also Albright *Yahweh* 214. †

9130 שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ

שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ: n.m. > tribal name, many MSS שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ, Sept.^B Σαβια, Sept.^A Σεβια, Vulg. *Sechia*, Pesh. *Sariya*; cf. Arm. n.m. שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ (Nimrud Ostrakon 2:2); because of the inconsistent transmission of the personal name it cannot be explained with certainty; the form in the MT can be understood as a pf. of → שׁוֹךְ “Yahweh has fenced, hedged in”, thus Noth *Personennamen* 178: a Benjaminite clan, or the ancestor of that clan, who lived in Moab **1C 8**¹⁰. †

9131 שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ

*שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ: Ug. *tkt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2680; Aistleitner 2862; Driver *Myths*² 160a; cf. Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 8 entry 5) < Eg. *škyt* ship (Erman-G. 4:315), see Lambdin *Loan Words* 154f; Ellenbogen *Foreign Words* 154; cf. also Wildberger BK 10:94: **ship Is 2**¹⁶. †

9132 שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ

שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ: II שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 479p: suffix *-in*; Arm. Wagner *Aramäismen* 296 (:: Heb. מְאֻכְלֵת and תַּעַר); MHeb. שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ and שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ (Kutscher *Lešonenu* 31 (1966) 112); JArm. EgArm., Syr., CPArm. שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ; Neo-Arm. *skīnā* (Maclean *Dictionary* 225); Mnd. *sikina* knife (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 326); for occurrences from other Arm. dialects see Wagner *Aramäismen* loc. cit. > Arb. *sikkīn* (Fraenkel *Fremdwörter* 84): **knife, dagger Pr 23**², on this see BRL² 218f; Dalman *Arbeit* 7:226; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1197, 1198.

9133 שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ

שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ: שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; SamP. *šākər*; MHeb. day-labourer, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 212): Dam. 11: 12 for שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ prp. שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ his day-labourer, see Lohse *Texte* 88; Ug. *škr* hired labourer, replacement ?, as in Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 14:ii:44f, and iv:22f: *almnt škr tškr* the widow hired a replacement, see further under שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ, for the interpretation of *škr* as a sbst. is uncertain; Eth. *šəkūr* (Dillmann *Lex.* 255) hired, rented; Arb. *sakarāt* hire-ling, wage-earner (Gesenius-B.): cs. שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ, sf. שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ, pl. sf. שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ, fem. sg. שׁוֹכּוּיָהּ **Is 7**²⁰ →

שְׂכִירָה sbst.; for bibliography see e.g. Bertholet 159ff; Baentsch GHK 1/2 (1905) 107; de Vaux *Inst.* 1:118f = *Lebensordnungen* 1:127f; M. Schwantes *Das Recht der Armen* 65; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1103.

—1. sbst.

—a. **hireling, day-labourer**; on his legal status see Horst BK 16/1:114: שְׂכִיר designates the waged labourer who no longer possessed any land, with whom one concluded a short-term or a long-term contract (Is 16₁₄ 21₁₆, also Lv 25₅₃). The personal status of the waged labourer as a freeman can be distinguished from that of the slave, even though he usually performed the same work: Ex 12₄₅ Lv 19₁₃ 22₁₀ 25₆₋₄₀₋₅₀₋₅₃ Dt 15₁₈ (שְׂכִיר שְׂכָר), 24₁₄ Is 16₁₄ 21₁₆ Mal 3₅ (dl. שְׂכָר), Jb 7_{1f} 14₆; שכיר שנה someone hired for one year Sir 37₁₁;

—b. **mercenary, hired soldier Jr 46₂₁**;

—c. for Is 16₁₄ 21₁₆, besides the first translation given above (a), which is more probable, the second (b) is also possible (see Wildberger BK 10:631).

—2. שְׂכִיר Ex 22₁₄: either a sbst. or an adj.; among the versions Sept. renders μισθωτός, just like Pesh. and Tg. 'agīrā, leaving both possibilities open; Vulg. reads *si conductum venerat* if the animal came as a hired item, which suggests an adj.; among more recent treatments, Baentsch GHK 1/2 (1905) 200 and Noth ATD 5:138, 150 support the sbst.: the שְׂכִיר received an animal on loan from his employer; in support of the adj., with שְׂכִיר meaning a hired animal, are ZürBib.; Gesenius-B.; KBL; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.* 464a; as well as Beer HAT 3 (1939) 114: hired animal; NRSV: if it was hired only the hiring fee is due (REB similarly); see further Childs *Exodus* 444, 449.

—3. particular expressions involving 1 above: with לִין + לֵא qal/hif. Lv 19₁₃ (obj. שְׂכִיר פְּעֵלָת); with עָבַד Lv 25₄₀ Dt 15₁₈; with עָשָׂק (obj. שְׂכִיר) Dt 24₁₄, Mal 3₅ (see above, 1 a); with I קוּהָ pi. Jb 7₂ (sbj. שְׂכִיר, obj. פְּעֵלוֹ); with רָצָה Jb 14₆ (כְּשִׂכִיר יוֹמוֹ) רָצָה; → רָצָה 1 b ii). †

9134 שְׂכִירָה

שְׂכִירָה: שכר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471r: **hiring**, meaning what has been hired Is 7₂₀, cf. שְׂכִיר 1 b; hapax legomenon in the collocation הַשְׂכִירָה הַשְׂכִירָה: הַשְׂכִירָה הַשְׂכִירָה is either a nomen rectum (literally knife of hiring) or appositional (literally a knife, a hired object), on which see Wildberger BK 10:302; on the use of the apposition cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §62g. †

9135 שִׁכְךָ

I שִׁכְךָ: by-form of → סִכְךָ, where other Semitic cognates are given.

qal: pf. שִׁכְתִּי (SamP. *šakti*): to **set in a blocking position, hold protectively** (עֲלִיךָ כַפִּי) Ex 33₂₂; cj. Ps 139₁₁ for יְשׁוּפְנִי prp. (with Symmachus ἐπιπροσέει με and Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *operient me*) יְשׁוּפְנִי, → שׁוּף 3 b, BHS. †

po: impf. תִּשְׁכְּכֵנִי Bomberg Jb 10₁₁ corresponding to Leningrad תִּסְכְּכֵנִי → II סִכְךָ po. †

Der. ? מְשׁוּכָה* and *שִׁךְ, or as II *שִׁכְךָ.

9136 שכך

II שכך*: cf. Arb. *šakka* to pierce, transfix, impale, sbst. *šakkat* jab inflicted with the point of a weapon see Wehr-Cowan 481b; *šikkat* a sharp weapon (Gesenius-B.), cf. Lane 1:1583a: weapons that are carried.

Der. ? משופכה* and שך* → שך 1 a, שפה*, שך*, שפין, שך.

9137 שכל

I שכל: MHeb. סכל hitp. to consider, reflect (Dalman *Wb.* 290b), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 212) שכל hif.: to instruct, teach, give insight, be smart (1QH 9, 16), to make smart 1QS 4, 22), see THAT 2:828 (with bibliography, see esp. Nötscher *Terminologie* 55-58); JArm. שכל af. to make wise, be wise, סכל JArm. af. to teach, be insightful; Syr. pa. to teach; BArm., JArm., CPArm. itpa. to regard, consider (προσέχειν); Sam. אסתכל to examine, consider, סכל pe. not to understand; Syr. etpa. to comprehend, take note of.

qal: pf. שכל: to **have success** 1S 18₃₀ (as hif. 4, qal for hif. as also in personal name, see Noth *Personennamen* 36).

pi. impf. ישכל Is 44₂₅, → סכל to make mockery of. †

hif: pf. השכיל, השכלתי, השכילו; impf. ישכיל, תשכיל, תשכל, תשכילה, תשכילו, ו/תשכילו, sf. אשכילך Ps 32₈ Secunda εσχλαεχ (Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 91); impv. השכילו; inf. השכיל(י)ל, cs. השכיל, sf. השכיל/כלם; pt. משכיל, fem. משכלת, pl. משכילי(ים), cs. משכילי; (THAT 2:824-828).

—1. to **understand, comprehend**: with acc. of the thing Dt 32₂₉ Ps 64₁₀ 106₇, abs. Da 9₂₅ (parallel with ידע); with אל to gain insight into Neh 8₁₃; with acc. Jb 34₂₇, with ב closely attend to Ps 101₂, cf. Kraus BK 15⁵:857, 860; Da 9₁₃, as also with על Pr 16₂₀, with ל to keep an eye on, regard Pr 21₁₂ (לבית השע), as also with אל Ps 41₂ (הל).

—2. abs. to **have insight**:

—a. finite vb. Is 41₂₀ Jr 10₂₁ Ps 2₁₀ 94₈ 119₉₉ (מן more than);

—b. inf. השכיל Is 44₁₈ Ps 36₄, השכל Jr 9₂₃;

—c. pt. משכיל Am 5₁₃ Ps 14₂ 53₃ Pr 10₅₋₁₉ 14₃₅ 15₂₄ 17₂ Jb 22₂; משכלת אשה an insightful woman Pr 19₁₄, pl. המשכילים Da 11₃₅ 12₃₋₁₀, עם, משכילי Da 11₃₃;

—d. adverbial inf. (Gesenius-K. §113h) השכיל with insight Jr 3₁₅; inf. abs. insight, cleverness Pr 1₃ 21₁₆ Jb 34₃₅ Da 1₁₇ (parallel with מודע).

—3. a. to **make wise, insightful** Gn 3₆ (: Seeligmann *Fschr. Zimmerli* 432: להשכיל meaning to look up, behold); Pr 16₂₃;

—b. to instruct, teach **Ps 32₈ Pr 21₁₁** (cj. for **לְחַכְּמֶיךָ** rd. **חָכַם**, see BHS), **Da 9₂₂ Neh 9₂₀**; to make clear **1C 28₁₉**, see Rudolph *Chr.* 188.

—4. to **achieve success**:

—a. abs. **Jos 1₈ 1S 18₁₅ Is 52₁₃ Pr 17₈** (see e.g. Hermisson *Fschr. H.W. Wolff* 284), **Jr 10₂₁ 20₁₁ 23₅ 50₉** (var. **מְשֻׁפָּיִל**);

—b. with acc. meaning with reference to **Dt 29₈ 1S 18₅ 1K 2₃**; with **כִּי** **Jos 1₇ 2K 18₇**, with **לְ** **1S 18₁₄**.

—5. misc.:

—a. **מְשֻׁפָּיִלִים בְּכָל-חֲכָמָה** suitable for instruction in every type or art of wisdom **Da 1₄**, see Plöger KAT 18:35, 39;

—b. **הַשְּׁפִיל** with cognate obj. (Gesenius-K. §117p, q; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §93), with **שִׁכַּל-טוֹב** to show good understanding **2C 30₂₂**, thus with Sept., Vulg., e.g. Rudolph *Chr.* 302; Galling ATD 12:158; cf. ZürBib.; TOB; NRSV: Levites who showed good skill in the service of the Lord; REB: who had shown true insight; NEB: true understanding :: Pesh. *damšabbəḥīn həwāw bətesbāḥātā tābātā qədām maryā*: who sing praises before the Lord with beautiful hymns, cf. Gesenius-B.: to sing and play artfully (with ref. to **מְשֻׁפָּיִל**). The context and Sept. and Vulg. support the first of the two possibilities, on which see König *Wb.* 464b;

—c. **מְשֻׁפָּיִל** **Ps 47₈**: the interpretation is disputed (→ **מְשֻׁפָּיִל** sbst. HAL 605b, English edition 641a). †

Der. **שִׁכַּל, שְׁכַל, מְשֻׁפָּיִל**.

9138 שִׁכַּל

II **שִׁכַּל**: on **שִׁכַּל** I and II see also Blau VT 7 (1957) 101: only one root, which embraces the meanings of I and II; so also Arb. *‘aqala*, which means to bind as well as to understand: Arb. *šakala* I and IV to be unclear (in comparison with something else), doubtful; the basic meaning is likely to be “to connect”, from which is derived *šikāl* the cord with which a horse’s legs are hobbled, thus Gesenius-B.; KBL; cf. Lane 1:1586 and esp. G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2:443: 1. *šakala* to hobble an animal with a *šikāl*; 2. *šakila* I and IV, a problem which has become dark and doubtful; Sept. *ἐναλλάξ τὰς χεῖρας* to lay the hands crosswise, Vulg. *commutans manus*, similarly Pesh., but different in Tg.

pi: (Jenni *Pi‘el* 245): pf. **שִׁכַּל**: to **lay over cross-wise, exchange, cross** (obj. **אַת־יָדָיו** his arms) **Gn 48₁₄**. †

9139 שְׁכַל

שְׁכַל (5 times) and **שִׁכַּל** (8 times): **שִׁכַּל**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457q, 459e: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 212): insight, understanding, discernment, judgement, cf. Nötscher *Terminologie.* 55ff; JArm. **שְׁכַלְא** (also **סְכַלְא**) insight, discernment; Syr. *sukkālā*; cf. BArm. → **שְׁכַלְתְּנוּ**, also for the equivalents in JArm. and Syr.; THAT 2:824-828, esp. 826f.

General note: within the sbst. are found different meanings of the vb.; on the one hand to understand, and on the other hand, to be successful. The first of these two meanings is by far the more important; on the vb. → שָׁכַל hif. 1, 2 and 4: שָׁכַל Jb 17₄, sf. שָׁכַלוּ.

—1. **insight, understanding:**

—a. Jb 17₄ Pr 12₈ 16₂₂ 19₁₁ 1C 22₁₂ (parallel with בִּינָה), Sir 8₉;

—b. אִישׁ שָׁכַל a man with insight Ezr 8₁₈, יוֹעֵץ בְּשָׁכַל a perceptive, intelligent advisor 1C 26₁₄, וּבִינָה שָׁכַל literally knowing about insight and understanding, meaning in possession of insight and understanding 2C 2₁₁, שָׁכַל מְלִים the intelligence of words, insightful words (KBL) Pr 23₉, טוֹבַת שָׁכַל a woman of good understanding 1S 25₃;

—c. שָׁכַל טוֹב good insight Pr 13₁₅, good understanding 2C 30₂₂ (→ שָׁכַל hif. 5b).

—2. **success:** שָׁכַל-טוֹב good result, kind approval Pr 3₄ cf. Gemser *Spr.*² 26.

—3. שָׁכַל טוֹב לְ Ps 111₁₀ could belong to either meaning; if it belongs to the first it means good understanding for those who practise it, so KBL, NRSV, REB, and also the versions; Sept. σὺν εἰσις ἀγαθῆ; similarly Vulg. and Pesh., on which see also e.g. Gunkel *Psalmen* 488; ZürBib.; TOB; somewhat different is Dahood *Psalms* 3:121, 125: the understanding of the good, namely of Yahweh (in the sense of a general object, human insight is meant); if the second meaning is accepted the expression means a beautiful reward (reward as the fruit or result of success), thus Kraus BK 15⁵:939.

—4. misc.:

—a. שָׁכַל שׁוֹם to explain, give the sense of a reading Neh 8₈, see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 146, 147; on the inf. abs. cf. Gesenius-K. §113z;

—b. cj. Da 8_{24f} for שָׁכַלוּ וְעַל-קְדָשִׁים וְעַל-שָׁכַלוּ וְעַמֵּי (cf. Sept.) שָׁכַלוּ וְעַל הַקְּדָשִׁים, see e.g. Bentzen *Daniel*² 60 and Plöger BK 18:121, 123: שָׁכַלוּ his striving, planning, on this see also König *Wb.* 465a.

—5. selected phrases, see above 1 b and c, and also 4 a: with בּוֹז (לְשָׁכַל מְלִיךָ) Pr 23₉; with מְצָא (obj. חָן and שָׁכַל-טוֹב) Pr 3₄; with נָתַן (sbj. שָׁכַל-טוֹב, obj. חָן) Pr 13₁₅; with נָתַן (sbj. יְהוָה, obj. וּבִינָה) 1C 22₁₂; with עָשָׂה (in connection with שָׁכַל טוֹב) Ps 111₁₀; with צָפַן (מְשָׁכַל) Jb 17₄. †

שָׁכַלוּ 9140

שָׁכַלוּ = → סָכַלוּ (MSS) Qoh 1₁₇. †

שָׁכַר 9141

שָׁכַר: MHeb. to hire, nif. to be rewarded, hif. to hire out (Dalman *Wb.* 410b); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 212): Dam. 11, 12 שׁוֹכְרוּ → שָׁכַר; Ph. שָׁכַר to hire, engage (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 24:7: pt. qal שָׁכַר אֲנִי I hired, see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 31, 32f; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 299f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1135,

škr I, paragraph 1; Tomback *Lexicon* 316f :: Landsberger *Sam'al* 51f); Ug. škr to hire, engage: Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 14:ii:44f, iv:22f *almnt škr tškr* the widow hires a hireling (i.e. a substitute), thus Gor-don *Textbook* §19:2415; Gray *Krt*² 42 and *Legacy*² 139 :: škr as an inf. abs., cf. Caquot-S. *Textes* 518: the widow will hire herself out; Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 92 entry 20: the widow will be hired out; for other suggestions, see Dietrich-Loretz UF 12 (1980) 195f; cf. also Aistleitner 2607: škr to ram tight, bar, (though Aistleitner also refers to Heb. שָׁכַר :: de Moor-Spronk UF 14 (1982) 154: from Arb. šakira to be (become) generous: the widow gave a generous contribution; Palmyrene שָׁכַר to reward (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 299f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1135, škr I, see paragraph 2), thus in the formula אֱלֹהִים טָבָא וְשָׁכַרָא the good and rewarding God (KBL); OSArb. škr to reward as perf. and impf. in personal names, see Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:250f and 209a; rd. as pt. škr = Šakir “something rewarding” (Conti *Chrest.* 249b); cf. Eth.^G šēkur hired (Leslau 51); Arb. šakara: 1. to thank, praise; 2. with God as subj., to reward, see Lane 1:1584; sbst. šakārat: Dozy 1²:777b: that which the gardener sows for his own use in the corner of the property of a landowner.

qal: pf. שָׁכַר, sf. שָׁכְרוּ, שָׁכְרִיתָ; impf. וַיִּשְׁכַּר, וַיִּשְׁכְּרוּ (וַיִּשְׁכְּרוּ), sf. וַיִּשְׁכְּרֵנִי, inf. שָׁכַר, cs. שָׁכַר; pt. שָׁכַר, pl. שָׁכְרִים, passive שָׁכְרוּ (for bibliography see under שָׁכַר): to **hire, take into paid service**.

—1. with acc. of the person:

—a. an artisan **Is 46₆ 2C 24₁₂**, a private priest for one’s household **Ju 18₄**; שָׁכַר כְּסִיל וְשָׁכַר (textual emendation) someone who hires a fool and drunkard **Pr 26₁₀**;

—b. mercenaries, hired troops **2S 10₆ 1C 19₆₋₇ 2C 25₆**, with בָּ of price **Ju 9₄**.

—2. to **hire, engage against** (with acc. of the person and עַל) **Dt 23₅/Neh 13₂** (cj. for וַיִּשְׁכַּר prp. with the versions וַיִּשְׁכְּרוּ), **2K 7₆ Ezr 4₅** (→ סָכַר), **Neh 6₁₂** (v. 13a dl. הוּא לְמַעַן שָׁכֹר הוּא, doublet, see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 136).

—3. to **engage, hire** (with acc. of the person and בָּ of price) a man for a night **Gn 30₁₆**. †

nif: pf. נִשְׁכְּרוּ: to (have to) **hire oneself out** with בָּ of price **1S 2₅**, pf. of the facts of experience see Gesenius-K. §106k; Bergsträsser 2: §6f. †

hitp. pt. מִשְׁתַּכַּר: to **hire oneself out** **Hg 1₆** (with אֶל), on this see esp. König *Wb.* 395 under צָרַר. †

Der. I שָׁכַר and n.m. II שָׁכַר, שָׁכַר, מִשְׁכַּרְתָּ, שָׁכִיר, n.m. יִשְׁשָׁכַר.

9142 שָׁכַר

I שָׁכַר, שָׁכַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 462s; SamP. šākār, sf. šakri; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 213): Dam. 14, 12f שָׁכַר שְׁנֵי יָמִים, cf. Arb. šukr thankfulness, thanks; praise, adulation; Tigr. šakr (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 223a) praise; Coptic šēor, škar a hiring out (Crum *Dict.* 619); see also II שָׁכַר: cs. שָׁכַר, sf. שָׁכְרִי, שָׁכְרֶךָ, שָׁכְרֶךָ/כָּרְךָ, שָׁכְרֶךָ/רָה.

—1. a. **wages (for work)** **Gn 30_{32f} 31₈ Ex 2₉** (for nurses), **Nu 18₃₁ Dt 24₁₅ 1K 5₂₀ Ezk 29_{18f} Zech 11₁₂ Qoh 4₉ 9₅**; שָׁכַר שָׁכַר **Dt 15₁₈ Mal 3₅**; שָׁכְרֶךָ עָלַי your wages upon me, meaning from me **Gn 30₂₈**;

—b. the reward that God gives **Gn 15**₁, on which see Kaiser ZAW 70 (1958) 115; כְּרֶךְ, according to the underlying tradition, means booty, and in this particular context refers to the booty of Abraham on account of his obedience concerning his departure to the land of Canaan; **Gn 30**₁₈ **Jr 31**₁₆ **Ps 127**₃ **2C 15**₇;

—c. שָׂכָר (parallel with פְּעֻלָּה) the reward which God has acquired for himself, which is with him **Is 40**₁₀ **62**₁₁; the two parallel substantives refer to those returning from the exile (the translation of שָׂכָר as robbery, as with Zimmerli *Grundriss* 190 is unacceptable because of the parallel פְּעֻלָּה).

—2. בָּא בְּשָׂכָרוֹ the damages go against his wages **Ex 22**₁₄, see Noth ATD 5:138, 150.

—3. a. **payment** for a journey by sea **Jon 1**₃;

—b. **expense, maintenance** **Zech 8**₁₀.

—4. expressions involving meanings 1 and 3; for those involving 2 see above: with בּוֹא (עַל-שָׂכָרִי) **Gn 30**₃₃; with I הָבָה **Zech 11**₁₂; with הָיָה (לְ) (שָׂכָר לְ) **Ezk 29**_{18f}, subj. שָׂכָר **Gn 30**₃₂ **31**₈; with הָיָה nif. **Zech 8**₁₀; with יָשַׁב **Jr 31**₁₆ **Qoh 4**₉ **2C 15**₇; with נָקַב (obj. שְׂכָרְךָ) **Gn 30**₂₈; with נָתַן **Gn 30**₁₈₋₂₈ **Ex 29** **Dt 24**₁₅ **1K 5**₂₀ **Jon 1**₃; with עָשָׂק (obj. שְׂכָר-שָׂכִיר) **Mal 3**₅; with שָׂקַל (obj. שְׂכָרִי) **Zech 11**₁₂. †

9143 שָׂכָר

II שָׂכָר: n.m.; = I “reward, wage”, cf. Noth *Personennamen* 189³ = n.m. → פְּעֻלָּתִי.

—1. the father of one of the thirty heroes under David **1C 11**₃₅ (MS and **2S 23**₃₃ שָׂרָר).

—2. a door-keeper from the clan of קִרְחָה **1C 26**₄. †

9144 שָׂכָר

שָׂכָר: שכר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s: also cs.: **reward, wage** **Pr 11**₁₈, עֵשִׂי שָׂכָר waged labourer **Is 19**₁₀, ? cj. for שָׂכָר prp. שָׂכָר, see Wildberger BK 10:702; BHS. †

9145 שְׁלָה

*שְׁלָה: → שְׁלָו.

9146 שְׁלָו

שְׁלָו K **Ex 16**₁₃ **Nu 11**₃₂, Q שְׁלָיו (BHK); **Ps 105**₄₀ שְׁלָו K, שְׁלָיו Q; SamP. שְׁלָו *šalwi*; the original form according to Gesenius-B. and Bauer-L. *Heb.* 579r (on p. 580) perhaps following Syr. and Arb. (see below) was *שְׁלָוִי; the etymology is uncertain, perhaps from Arb. *salāy* (VIII) to be fat (Gesenius-B.; KBL: *שְׁלָה); MHeb. שְׁלָוִי; JArm. סְלוֹ (Tg.^o Heb. loanword ?), סְלוֹי, סְלוֹי, pl., סְלוֹיִין; Sam., סְלוֹי, סְלוֹי, det. סְלוֹיִתָה (Ben Hayyim *Lit. Oral Trad.* 2:603); Syr. *salway*; Arb. *salwā* (*slwy*): pl. שְׁלָוִים: **quail** (*coturnix communis*) **Ex 16**₁₃ **Nu 11**_{31f} **Ps 105**₄₀: the quail is still caught by hand in large numbers in Egypt and the Sinai, which is

possible because of its awkward fatness (KBL with bibliography), see further Salonen *Vögel und Vogelfang* 244, 284; Noth *Überl.* 130; V. Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* 73f; Zorell *Lex.* 801a; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2123. †

9147 שְׁלֵם

*שְׁלֵם: probably a root variation on *שְׁמַל (cf. SamP. *שמלה*); according to KBL the personal names שְׁלֵמָא, שְׁלֵמָה, שְׁלֵמוֹן and שְׁלֵמִי belong to *שְׁלֵם; these are variants on the same name, and in each case (esp. the third and fourth name) the ending suggests a hypocoristic formation, see Noth *Personennamen* 38f; the meaning of the personal name is unclear; according to Noth *Personenna-men* 232 and note 2, it comes from I שְׁלֵמָה “mantle, cloak”; conversely, according to KBL, it comes from Arb. *šillam* “spark”, see Lane 1:1592b: sparks of anger; Lih. *šmlh* corresponding to Arb. personal name *šamlat* “mantle, cloak” supports Noth’s derivation (see Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:209b; cf. Weippert *Edom* 259) and perhaps Tigr. *šalma* old cloth (Leslau 51); → שְׁמֹלָה and I שְׁלֵמָה.

9148 שְׁלֵמָא

שְׁלֵמָא: n.m.

—1. Sept. Σαλωμων (-μων) 1C 2₁₁ = שְׁלֵמָה and שְׁלֵמוֹן: the father of בְּעִז.

—2. Sept. Σαλωμων: a descendant of כְּלֵב, the ancestor of a Calebite clan 1C 2₅₁₋₅₄, cf. Rudolph *Chr.* 24f. †

9149 שְׁלֵמָה

I שְׁלֵמָה: < שְׁמֹלָה = שְׁמֹלָה, see KBL; cf. Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1:275 (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s): for the verbal root of the sbst. see under *שְׁמַל: cs. שְׁלֵמָה, sf. שְׁלֵמָתוֹ, pl. שְׁלֵמָוֹת, sf. שְׁלֵמָוֹתַי, שְׁלֵמָוֹתַי, שְׁלֵמָוֹתַי (for bibliography → שְׁמֹלָה).

—1. sg.:

—a. **mantle, cloak** Ex 22₈ 1K 11_{29f}, (metaphorical) Ps 104₂;

—b. serving as a wrap, cover against the night Ex 22₂₅ Dt 24₁₃.

—2. pl.:

—a. **garments** 1K 10_{25/2C} 9₂₄ Song 4₁₁;

—b. **clothing** Dt 29₄ Jos 9₅₋₁₃ (v. 13 שְׁלֵמָוֹתַי parallel with נְעִלַיִנִי), 22₈ Jb 9₃₁ Neh 9₂₁.

—3. expressions: with בּוֹא hif. (obj. שְׁלֵמָוֹת) 1K 10_{25/2C} 9₂₄; with בָּלָה (sbj. שְׁלֵמָוֹתֵיכֶם, הֵם-) Dt 29₄ Neh 9₂₁, cf. Jos 9₅; with II חָבַל (שְׁלֵמָת רַעְרָךְ) Ex 22₂₅; with כָּסָה hitp. (בְּשֵׁ' כָסָה) 1K 11₂₉; with לָקַח (obj. שְׁלֵמָוֹת) Jos 9_{4f}; with I עָטָה (בְּשֵׁ' עָטָה) Ps 104₂; with שׁוּב (בְּשֵׁ' לְמוֹת) Jos 22₈; with שָׁכַב (בְּשֵׁ' לְמוֹתוֹ) Dt 24₁₃; with תָּעַב pi. (sbj. שְׁלֵמָוֹתַי) Jb 9₃₁; with תָּפַשׁ (בְּשֵׁ' תָּפַשׁ) 1K 11₃₀. †

9150 שְׁלֵמָה

II שְׁלֹמֶה: n.m. (four MSS שְׁלֹמֶה), Sept.^B Σαλμων, Sept.^A Σαλμων, Vulg. *Salma, Salmon* and *Salomon*, = שְׁלֹמֶה: **Ru 4**₂₀; see under *שֶׁלם. †

9151 שְׁלֹמוֹן

שְׁלֹמוֹן: n.m. (several MSS שְׁלֹמֶה), Sept.^B Σαλμων, Sept.^A Σαλμων, cf. **Matthew 1**_{4.5} Σαλμων, **Luke 3**₃₃ Σάλα and Σαλμων, Vulg. → שְׁלֹמֶה, = II שְׁלֹמֶה **Ru 4**₂₁; see under *שֶׁלם. †

9152 שְׁלֵמִי

שְׁלֵמִי some MSS שְׁלֵמִי K: n.m., Sept. Σαλαμι **Neh 7**₄₈; שְׁמֵלִי **Ezr 2**₄₆ K, Q Sept.^A Pesh., Arabic versions שְׁלֵמִי: chief of a clan of temple-slaves (נְתִינִים) **Ezr 2**₄₆; on the personal name → *שֶׁלם. †

9153 שֶׁלַק

שֶׁלַק: → נֶשֶׁק.

9154 שְׁמֹאל

שְׁמֹאל See below under שְׁמֹאל and שְׁמֹאֵל (#9156).

9155 שְׁמֹאֵל

שְׁמֹאֵל See below under שְׁמֹאל and שְׁמֹאֵל (#9156).

9156 שְׁמֹאֵל/שְׁמֹאל

שְׁמֹאל and שְׁמֹאֵל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 484z; the etymology of the sbst. is uncertain; according to KBL from a hypothetical root שְׁמֹא (cf. Arb. *ša'ama*, see below) with ending ל; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 213); JArm. שְׁמֹאֵל and שְׁמֹאֵל; OArm. name of a territory שְׁמֹאל (Landsberger *Sam'al* 8ff; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 A: 7; 216: 2, see esp. 2: p. 207 on text 202 A: 7 and p. 32 on text 24: 2, corresponding to Assyrian *sup'urusa-ma-al-la* and similar, see S. Parpola *Neo-Assyrian Toponyms* 301); Ug. *šmal* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2428; Aistleitner 2622; Driver *Myths*² 158b) left-hand, parallel with *ymn*, see Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 206 entry 240; Akk. *šumēlu, šumīlu(m)* left side, left hand, left wing of the army (AHw. 1271; CAD *Š/3*:267); Old Canaanite (Mari) *sim'al*, thus in name of people *mārū sim'al* :: *mārū yamīn(a/i)*: people, tribes of the north :: tribes of the south, on which see e.g. M. Weippert *Die Landnahme der israelitischen Stämme* 110ff and T.L. Thompson *The Historicity of the Patriarchal Narratives* 58ff and esp. 63; JArm. שְׁמֹאֵל, שְׁמֹאֵל; Sam. שְׁמֹאל, שְׁמֹאל, in later texts also שְׁמֹאל; Syr. *sēmālā*; CPArm. *sm'l*; Mnd. *smal(a)* left hand, left arm, left side (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 332b); Palmyrene emphatic *šml*, also *sml*, and also with sf., 2nd. sg. masc. *šmlk*, *smlk* and 1st. pl. *smln* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 308; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1162, *šml* I); OSArb. *š'mt* the north, *š'myt* turned to the north (Conti *Chrest.* 246; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 130) and *šml* a bad omen, derived from the notion “left hand”, see Beeston *JSS* 22 (1977) 56; Arb. *šam'al* > *šamal*, *ša'mal*, *šimāl*, or alternatively *ša'm* (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 165) this last form meaning the region of the north, i.e. Syria,

Damascus :: Yemen (cf. Gesenius-B.; KBL; Wehr-Cowan 487a-b: north, left), cf. vb. *ša'ama* to be unfavourable: sf. שְׂמֵא(ו)לָהּ/לָם, שְׂמֵאֹלוֹ, שְׂמֵאוֹלָךְ, שְׂמֵא(ו)לְךָ.

—1. the left side, left:

—a. Jon 4₁₁; לְ מִשְׁלֵב מִשְׁלֵב to the left Gn 14₁₅, עַל־שֵׁי מִשְׁלֵב to the left Gn 24₄₉ Is 9₁₉ Zech 12₆; מִשְׁלֵב עַל־שֵׁי with genitive to the left of Gn 48₁₃; מִשְׂמֵאלֵם on their left side, meaning the wall of the sea stopped on their left side Ex 14₂₂₋₂₉; הִשְׁתַּמְּעוּ לְמִשְׂמֵאלֵם to the left Gn 13₉, = שִׁי הִשְׁתַּמְּעוּ Nu 20₁₇ 22₂₆ Dt 2₂₇ 5₃₂ 17₁₁₋₂₀ 28₁₄ Jos 1₇ 23₆ 1S 6₁₂ 2K 22₂ Pr 4₂₇ 2C 34₂, עַל־שֵׁי מִשְׂמֵאלֵךְ to the left 2S 2₂₁, = עַל־הַשֵּׁי עַל־שֵׁי מִשְׂמֵאלֵךְ 2S 2₁₉ 1C 6₂₉, = לְשֵׁי עַל־הַשֵּׁי Neh 12₃₈ (textual emendation);

—b. מִשְׁלֵב לְשֵׁי on the left side 1K 7₄₉ 2C 4₆₋₈, מִשְׂמֵאלוֹ left of him 2S 16₆ 1K 7₃₉ 22₁₉ Neh 8₄ (see above under מִשְׂמֵאלֵם a), = שְׂמֵאלוֹ ... עַל 2C 18₁₈, עַל־שֵׁי מִשְׂמֵאלוֹ(ו)לָהּ Zech 4₃₋₁₁, בָּא שְׂמֵאלוֹ (textual emendation with Sept.^L, see BHS) to the left as one enters the gate-way 2K 23₈; בָּא עַל־שֵׁי מִשְׂמֵאלוֹ אִישׁ בָּא עַל־שֵׁי מִשְׂמֵאלוֹ אִישׁ בָּא to the left Ezk 1₁₀ 2C 3₁₇;

—c. לְשֵׁי מִשְׂמֵאלוֹ בֵּינֵי־יְמִינֵיךָ between right and left Jon 4₁₁.

—2. יָד שְׂמֵאלוֹ(ו)לָךְ/לוֹ/לָהּ your/his/her left hand Ezk 39₃ Ju 3₂₁ 7₂₀, > שְׂמֵאלוֹ his left Gn 48_{13f} Ju 16₂₉ Song 2₆ 8₃ Da 12₇, שְׂמֵאוֹלָהּ her left Pr 3₁₆.

—3. left (שְׂמֵאלוֹ) meaning unprofitable, unfortunate Qoh 10₂, cf. Hertzberg KAT 17/4-5:188f; Zimmerli ATD 16/1³:227.

—4. left, meaning northward, to the north: שְׂמֵאוֹל Jb 23₉; v. ^{8f} שְׂשֵׁי שְׂמֵאוֹל is named along with the three other cardinal points; Sam. Gn 13₉ MS A לְצַפּוֹן.

—5. occurrences in which שְׂלִצְפוֹן may have either the meaning of 1 or 4: שְׂמֵאוֹל to the left, or to the north Is 54₃ (: יְמִין); שְׂמֵאוֹלָךְ to the left of you, or north of you Ezk 16₄₆.

—6. cj. Jos 19₂₇ for מִשְׂמֵאוֹל prp. with Jos 21₃₀ וּבְמִשְׂאֵל, see Noth Jos.² 114, 119.

—7. expressions:

—a. as 1: with אָכַל (עַל־שֵׁי אָכַל) Is 9₁₉ Zech 12₆; with יָדַע (לְשֵׁי יָדַע) Jon 4₁₁; with נוּחַ hif. II (מִשְׁלֵב נוּחַ) 2C 4₈; with נָטָה (שְׂנָטָה) Nu 20₁₇ 22₂₆ Pr 4₂₇, (עַל־שֵׁי) 2S 2₁₉₋₂₁; with נָתַן (מִשְׁלֵב נָתַן) 1K 7₃₉ 2C 4_{6f}; with סוּר (שִׁי סוּר) Dt 2₂₇ 5₃₂ 17₁₁₋₂₀ 28₁₄ Jos 1₇ 23₆ 1S 6₁₂ 2K 22₂ 2C 34₂; with עָמַד (מִשְׁלֵב עָמַד) 1K 22₁₉ Neh 8₄, (עַל־שֵׁי מִשְׁלֵב) 2C 18₁₈; with עָשָׂה (מִשְׁלֵב עָשָׂה) 1K 7_{48f}; with פָּנָה (עַל־שֵׁי פָּנָה) Gn 24₄₉;

—b. as 2: with חִזַּק hif. בִּיד שִׁי Ju 7₂₀; with לָקַח (בְּשֵׁי לָקַח) Gn 48₁₃; with נָכַח hif. (מִיד שִׁי נָכַח) Ezk 39₃; with סָמַד nif. (בְּשֵׁי סָמַד) Ju 16₂₉; with רוּם hif. (שִׁי רוּם) Da 12₇; with שִׁית (אֶת־שֵׁי שִׁית) Gn 48₁₄; with שָׁלַח (יָד שִׁי שָׁלַח) Ju 3₂₁;

—c. as 4: with הָלַךְ (שׁ'הָלַךְ) **Jb 23**₉;

—d. as 5: with יָשַׁב (עַל-שׁ'יָשַׁב) **Ezk 16**₄₆; with פָּרַץ (שׁ'פָּרַץ) **Is 54**₃. †

Der. שְׂמַאל, denominative vb. שְׂמַאל,

9157 שְׂמַאל

שְׂמַאל (שְׂמַאל); denominative vb. from → שְׂמַאל, see there also for etymology; MHeb.; OSArb. *hš'ml* IV to go to the left, thus Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 315 :: Beeston JSS 22 (1977) 56: ? the north side, see under שְׂמַאל.

hif: impf. אֲשַׁמְאֵל, תִּשְׁמְאֵל; impv. הִשְׁמֵאל; inf. הִשְׁמֵאל; on this form with א elided see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 224h, 357; pt. pl. מִשְׁמְאֵל (with quiescent א see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 223; Bergsträsser 1: §15).

—1. to go to the left **Gn 13**₉ **2S 14**₁₉ **Is 30**₂₁ **Ezk 21**₂₁ (SamP. *aššēmālet*).

—2. to use the left hand **1C 12**₂. †

9158 שְׂמַאֲלִי

שְׂמַאֲלִי: שְׂמַאל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 501x; SamP. (*aš*)*šēmālet* **Lv 14**₁₅; Sam. *ש/סמאלית*; Akk. *šumēlû(m)* left-handed person, situated on the left (AHw. 1271b; CAD *Š*/3:272); cf. Syr. *sēmālayā*; Arb. *šamālī*, *šimālī* north, northwards, lying on the left: fem. שְׂמַאֲלִית: on the left, situated on the left side **Lv 14**_{15f-26f} **1K 7**₂₁ **2K 11**₁₁ **Ezk 4**₄ **2C 3**₁₇ **23**₁₀. †

9159 שְׂמַח

שְׂמַח: I MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 213) 11QPs^a, Sirach עֲנָבִים יִשְׂמְחוּ לֵב grapes that gladden the heart, see J.A. Sanders *The Psalms Scroll of Qumrân Cave 11* 80f line (3) 12, cf. Clines VT 24 (1974) 10; שְׂמַח with גִּיל in Ammonite, יִגִּיל ויִשְׂמַח inscription from Siran, line 6; see Zayadine-Thompson Berytus 22 (1973) 139; further Baldacci VT 31 (1981) 363-368, esp. 367: not qal, but rather hof. may he be blessed and made to rejoice!; Ug. *šmḥ*: 1. to rejoice (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2432; Aistleitner 2626; Driver *Myths*² 158b), see further Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 354ff entry 549-553, 2: p. 13 entry 18; Pardee UF 8 (1976) 270: *šmḥ b*, *šmḥ m(n)*; 2. to radiate, shine (*šmḥ* parallel with *shl*) Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 17 ii: 9, on which see Dahood *Fschr. Baumgartner* 40f; Ginsberg *Fschr. Baumgartner* 72f; THAT 2:828; cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 281 entry 392: *nr* parallel with *šmḥ*; Canaanite *iš-mu-ḥu* to gladden (El-Amarna letter 109:50) thus A.F. Rainey AOAT 8 (1970) 80 (= ²1978, 92); ? Pun. itp. *isthymihi* (*Poenulus* 940) see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 308 (but omitted in Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary*, *šmḥ*) :: Sznycer 115-119.

General note: the following are (or could be) related:

—a. Akk. *šamāḥu(m)* to be stately, attain extraordinary beauty or stature, flourish (AHw. 1153; CAD *Š*/1:288); Arb. *šamaḥa* to be high, proud; see also Kopf VT 9 (1959) 249, 276f; THAT 2:828 and esp. R. Meyer *Gegensinn und Mehrdeutigkeit* 5²); see further UF 11 (1979) 607 and note 51);

—b. Heb. → צְמַח and the cognate roots in Arm. and Syr.; cf. Greenfield HUCA 30 (1959) 141-151; see also THAT 2:828 with further bibliography.

righteous burns brightly; see further Greenfield HUCA 30 (1959) 141ff; apart from **Pr 13**₉, Greenfield still accepts this meaning of the vb. for **Ps 107**₄₂ **119**₇₄ and pi. **Ps 104**₁₅ (parallel with **צָהַל**), but that is less likely;

—c. in addition Greenfield accepts the meaning to lift up, to raise for the qal at **Mi 7**₈ **Ps 35**₁₉₋₂₄₋₂₇ **38**₁₇, for the pi. at **Hos 7**₃ **Ps 30**₂ **90**₁₅ **Lam 2**₁₇ **2C 20**₂₇, and the hif. at **Ps 89**₄₃, on which see also Kopf VT 9 (1959) 276f;

—d. closely related particular meanings, according to Greenfield, are: qal **Dt 33**₁₈ to prosper, and **2S 1**₂₀ to make a loud noise;

—e. these last two meanings (c and d) remain extremely doubtful.

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 21, 84, 98, 101, 110f; SamP. only qal also **Dt 24**₅ *wšāmā*): pf. **שָׂמַחְתָּ**, **שָׂמַחְתָּ** Sec. $\sigma\epsilon\mu\epsilon\theta$ **Ps 30**₂ (Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 64), sf. **שָׂמַחְתֶּהוּ** **Jr 20**₁₅ (cf. R. Meyer *Gramm.* §13, 5), **שָׂמַחְתִּי**, **שָׂמַחְתִּי**, **שָׂמַחְתִּי**, **שָׂמַחְתִּי**; impf. **יִשְׂמַחְו** (**ו**), **יִשְׂמַחוּ** Secunda $\iota\epsilon\sigma\mu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ **Ps 46**₅ (Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 71), sf. **יִשְׂמַחְנָה**; impv. **שָׂמַח**, **שָׂמַח** **Ps 86**₄ (see Bergsträsser 2: §23a); pt. **מִשְׂמַחְתִּי**, pl. cs. **מִשְׂמַחְתֵּי**.

—1. to **gladden, make someone merry**:

—a. sbj. God (obj. an individual or a multitude) **Is 56**₇ **Jr 31**₁₃ (with **בְּזֶן** meaning gladness after sorrow, or alternatively as distinct from sorrow), **Ps 86**₄ **90**₁₅ **92**₅ **Ezr 6**₂₂ **Neh 12**₄₃ (**שָׂמַחְתָּהּ גְּדוּלָהּ**); of the impermissible malicious glee of the enemies **Ps 30**₂;

—b. sbj. a person, obj. the father **Jr 20**₁₅ **Pr 10**₁ **15**₂₀ **29**₃, cf. **27**₁₁ (obj. **לְבִי**), his wife **Dt 24**₅;

—c. different subjects which in some way or other bring gladness: **נָהַר פְּלָגָיו** the branches of a river make rejoice **Ps 46**₅; **עֵינַיִם מְאוֹר** radiant eyes gladden the **לֵב** **Pr 15**₃₀; **דְּבַר טוֹב** a good word **Pr 12**₂₅; cj. for **יִשְׂמַחְנָהוּ** rd. **יִשְׂמַחְנֻוּ** (BHS), the sf. referring to **לֵב** and **יִקְטֹרֶת שָׁמֶן** oil and incense gladdening the **לֵב** **Pr 27**₉; **פְּקוּדֵי יְיָ** (obj. **לֵב**) the statutes of Yahweh **Ps 19**₉; the playing of stringed instruments which make glad the **מְשִׁיחַ** **Ps 45**₉ (**מִזֵּי** → **מִזֵּי***) see v. 6; **יַיִן** wine cheers **וְאֲנָשִׁים וְאֱלֹהִים** **Ju 9**₁₃; gladdens **אֲנֹשׁ לֵב** **Ps 104**₁₅; cheers **חַיִּים** **Qoh 10**₁₉.

—2. a. to **cause to be happy, help to rejoice** **Lam 2**₁₇ **2C 20**₂₇ (**מִן** over);

—b. to make glad, give pleasure (obj. **מְלִךְ**) **Hos 7**₃, so Rudolph KAT 13/1:146, 147, somewhat differently Wolff BK 14/1²:133, 158f: to cheer, make happy, cf. TOB on **Hos 7**₃: **שָׂמַח** meaning to raise, exalt, see above, qal 4 c; NRSV: by their wickedness they make the king glad; REB: they divert the king; NEB: they win over the king. †

hif. (Jenni *Pi'el* 34): pf. **הִשְׂמַחְתָּ**: to **allow to rejoice** (obj. **כָּל-אֹיְבָיו**), more precisely: to allow all his enemies to rejoice **Ps 89**₄₃. †

Der. **שָׂמַחְתָּ**, **שָׂמַחְתָּ**.

9160 **שָׂמַח**

שִׂמְחָה, verbal adj.: שִׂמַח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 464a; SamP. *šēmi*; MHeb.: fem. שִׂמְחָה, pl. שִׂמְחִים, cs. שִׂמְחִי and שִׂמְחִי Is 24⁷, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 552o; for bibliography see *Fschr. Humbert* 125ff: **happy, filled with joy.**

—1. a. abs. Dt 16¹⁵ 1K 1⁴⁵, 4²⁰ שִׂמְחִים (parallel with וְשִׂמְחִים וְשִׂמְחִים) cf. Smend *Fschr. Zimmerli* 450; 1K 8⁶⁶/2C 7¹⁰ שִׂמְחִים (parallel with לֵב טוֹבִי לֵב), 2K 11¹⁴ Ps 113⁹ 126³, Pr 15¹³ and 17²² (לֵב שִׂמְחָה), 2C 23¹³ Est 5⁹ שִׂמְחָה (parallel with לֵב טוֹב), 5¹⁴.

—2. in various collocations:

—a. שִׂמְחֵי לֵב all those merry in heart Is 24⁷, שִׂמְחֵי רַעְתִּי those who rejoice over my misfortune Ps 35²⁶;

—b. with לָ over Am 6¹³ Pr 17⁵; with לָ with inf. (לַעֲשׂוֹת רַע) Pr 2¹⁴;

—c. with מִן: כִּי לְבִי שִׂמַח מִכָּל-עֲמָלִי: מִן because my heart took pleasure from all my toil Qoh 2¹⁰, thus e.g. ZürBib., NRSV, REB :: Gallig HAT 18² (1969) 87: yes, my heart remained happy despite all my expense, see also Lauha BK 19:39: yes, the joy of my heart was greater than all my trouble (toil);

—d. with אֵלַי with גִּיל: into jubilation Jb 3²², thus e.g. ZürBib. and NRSV: they rejoice exceedingly; cj. for גִּיל prp. גִּיל: אֵלַי-גִּיל: גִּיל who would be happy over a heap of stones; thus Fohrer KAT 16:109, 112; cf. Horst BK 16/1:37, 38; REB (following NEB): they are glad when they reach the tomb;

—e. with cognate obj. וְשִׂמְחִים גְּדוּלָה שִׂמְחָה גְּדוּלָה they rejoice with loud jubilation 1K 1⁴⁰ (→ שִׂמְחָה 1 a i). †

9161 שִׂמְחָה

שִׂמְחָה: שִׂמַח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 459z; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 213); SamP. *šā'mā*; Ug. *šmḥt* joy (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2432; Aistleitner 2626; Driver *Myths*² 158b); Amorite *simḥ-* in theophoric personal names, e.g. *Simḥi-sup'd*Dagan “the joy of Dagan” (Huffman *Personal Names* 250), *Simah-ilānē* “the joy of the gods”, the name of the king of *Kurdā*, see Dossin RA 66 (1972) 111ff and Birot loc. cit. 131ff: cs. שִׂמְחָה, sf.

שִׂמְחָה: שִׂמְחָה, pl. שִׂמְחָה(וֹת); for bibliography see under שִׂמַח, *Fschr. Humbert* 124ff and THAT 2:830, 831.

—1. **joy** (its feeling as well as its display):

—a. i. **jubilation** 1S 18⁶ 2S 6¹²/1C 15²⁵ Ps 137³ Neh 12⁴³, שִׂמְחָה גְּדוּלָה pure jubilation 1K 1⁴⁰, שִׂמְחָה קוֹל the cry (sound) of jubilation, joy Jr 7³⁴ 16⁹ 25¹⁰; שִׂמְחָה תְּרוּעַת קוֹל the loud cry of jubilation Ezr 3¹³, cf. v. 12, on this see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 30; בְּשִׂמְחָה וּבְשִׂיר with cries of jubilation and with singing 2C 23¹⁸;

—ii. שִׂמְחָה revelry Pr 21¹⁷, joyous feast Ju 16²³ Neh 8¹² 2C 30²³; שִׂמְחָה חֲנֻפָּה a joyous feast of consecration Neh 12²⁷;

—b. i. joy Gn 31²⁷ Is 24¹¹ 66⁵ Zeph 3¹⁷ Ps 21⁷ 30¹² 68⁴ 97¹¹ Pr 14¹³ 15²¹ 21¹⁵ Qoh 2¹⁻²⁻¹⁰ 9⁷ Est 8¹⁶ 1C 29¹⁷ etc; שִׂמְחָה Pr 14¹⁰, כְּשִׂמְחָתְךָ Ezk 35¹⁵; שִׂמְחָה :: יגוֹן Est 9^{22a}, גוֹיְךָ שִׂמְחָת גוֹיְךָ the joy of your people Ps 106⁵; to sing praises עַד-לְשִׂמְחָה with utmost joy 2C 29³⁰, cf. Gesenius-B. 564a;

—ii. שׁ לְבָבִי, שְׂמֵחַת לֵבָב, Is 30²⁹, שְׂמֵחַת לֵבָב, Ezk 36⁵, בְּשִׂמְחַת כָּל-לֵבָב, Dt 28⁴⁷ (טוֹב לֵב (parallel with שְׂמֵחָה. Jr 15¹⁶, בְּיָוִם חֲתָנָתוֹ → Song 3¹¹ (parallel with בְּיָוִם חֲתָנָתוֹ) Ps 4⁸, שׁ בְּלִבִּי, Qoh 5¹⁹, שְׂמֵחַת לֵבָב, Ps 100², שְׂמֵחַת עוֹלָם, Is 35¹⁰ 51¹¹ 61⁷); (חֲתָנָה)* Nu 10¹⁰;

—iii. שְׂמֵחָתִי אֵל (textual emendation) Ps 43⁴, שְׂמֵחָתִי אֵל my highest joy Ps 137⁶; שְׂבַע שְׂמֵחוֹת Ps 16¹¹;

—c. the word could be interpreted as either jubilation (a) or joy (b) in the following occurrences:

—i. Is 9^{2b} 55¹² Jr 31⁷ Ps 100² 2C 20²⁷, גְּדוּלָה (בְּ) שְׂמֵחָה גְּדוּלָה, Neh 12⁴³ 1C 29⁹⁻²² 2C 30²¹;

—ii. וְגִיל שׁ Is 16¹⁰ Jr 48³³ Jl 1¹⁶, on the relationship see Wolff BK 14/1²:197 on Hos 9¹; בְּשִׂמְחוֹת וְגִיל Ps 45¹⁶, וְגִיל, וְשִׂמְחוֹת וְגִיל, Jr 33¹¹, וְקוֹל שְׂמֵחָה קוֹל שְׂשׂוֹן, Est 8¹⁷, שׁ וְשִׂשׂוֹן, Ps 51¹⁰, 51³⁻¹¹ 35¹⁰ 22¹³, שְׂשׂוֹן וְשִׂמְחוֹת וְגִיל, Is 35¹⁰ 51¹¹ 61⁷;

—iii. טוֹב, Est 9¹⁷⁻¹⁸, יוֹם מְשֻׁתָּה וְשִׂבְבִית שׁ, Qoh 7⁴, בְּבֵית שׁ בְּשִׂמְחַת בְּקִצִּיר, Is 9^{2b}, בְּשִׂמְחַת בְּקִצִּיר, Est 9¹⁹, יְמֵי מְשֻׁתָּה וְשִׂמְחָה, Est 9^{22b}, שׁ וּמְשֻׁתָּה וְיוֹם

—2. expressions:

—a. as 1 a i: with אָבַד hif. Jr 25¹⁰; with יָצָא 1S 18¹⁶ Is 55¹²; with עָלָה 1S 18⁶ Is 55¹²; with שְׂמָחִים 1K 1⁴⁰; with שָׂאֵל Ps 137³; with שָׁבַת hif. Jr 7³⁴ 16⁹; with שָׁמַע nif. (שׁ יְרוּשָׁלַיִם) Neh 12⁴³;

—b. as 1a ii: with אָהַב Pr 21¹⁷; with אָסַף nif. (לְשֵׁ אָסַף) Ju 16²³; with עָשָׂה Neh 8¹² 12²⁷ 2C 30²³;

—c. as 1 b i: with אָזַר pi. Ps 30¹²; with אָכַל (בְּשִׂ אָכַל) Qoh 9⁷ 1C 29²²; with הִלַּל pi. 2C 29³⁰; with הִפְךָ nif. (לְשֵׁ הִפְךָ) Est 9^{22a}; with זָרַח (rd. thus for זָרַע) Ps 97¹¹; with חָדַד pi. (בְּשִׁ חָדַד) Ps 21⁷; with נָסַח pi. (בְּשִׁ נָסַח) Qoh 2¹; with עָבַר (rd. thus for עָרַב) Is 24¹¹; with עָרַב hitp. (בְּשִׁ מְחָתוֹ) Pr 14¹⁰; with רָאָה (בְּשִׁ מְחָתְכֶם) Is 66⁵, (בְּשִׁ מְחָתְכֶם) 1C 29¹⁷; with שִׁישׁ (בְּשִׁ שִׁישׁ) Zeph 3¹⁷ Ps 68⁴; with שָׂמַח Ps 106⁵; with שָׁלַח pi. (בְּשִׁ שָׁלַח) Gn 31²⁷;

—d. as 1 b ii: with הָיָה Is 30²⁹ Jr 15¹⁶; with נָתַן Ezk 36⁵ Ps 4⁸; with עָבַד (לֹא) Dt 28⁴⁷; with עָנָה hif. Qoh 5¹⁹;

—e. as 1 b iii: with בּוֹא אֵל- Ps 43⁴; with יָדַע hif. Ps 16¹¹; with עָלָה על hif. Ps 137⁶;

—f. as 1 c i: with אָכַל וְשָׂתָה 1C 29²²; with גָּדַל hif. (הִשְׁגָּדַל) Is 9^{2b}; with יָצָא (בְּשִׁ יָצָא) Is 55¹²; with עָבַד (בְּשִׁ עָבַד) Ps 100²; with עָשָׂה (בְּשִׁ עָשָׂה) ... אֶת-חַג 2C 30²¹; with רָנַן (שִׁ רָנַן) Jr 31⁷, see Gesenius-K. §118q; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §93n; with שָׂמַח שִׁ שְׂמַח qal 1C 29⁹; with pi. Neh 12⁴³; with שָׁבַב (בְּשִׁ שָׁבַב) 2C 20²⁷;

—g. as 1 c ii: with אָסַף nif. Is 16¹⁰ Jr 48³³; with הָיָה לְ Is 61⁷; with יָבַל (for hof. prp. hif. תוֹבֵלְנָה) Ps 45¹⁶; with כָּרַת nif. Jl 1¹⁶; with מָצָא nif. Is 51³; with נִשְׁגַּח hif. Is 35¹⁰ 51¹¹; with שָׁמַע nif. Jr 33¹¹ (v. 10), hif. Ps 51¹⁰;

—h. as 1 c iii: with עָשָׂה Est 9¹⁷⁻¹⁸⁻¹⁹⁻²²; with שָׁמַח Is 9^{2b}.

9162 שְׂמִיכָה

שְׂמִיכָה (two MSS with שְׂמִיכָה): root probably סָמַךְ (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471o, cf. esp. יָרִיעָה); the versions explain the sbst. differently in individual cases as cover or covering: Sept.^A ἐν τῇ δέρρει αὐτῆς, Sept.^B ἐπιβολαί, Vulg. *pallio*, Pesh. *baḥmīltā* with a cover, Tg. *bəgūnkā* with a blanket, and these renderings indicate the meaning cover for the Heb. sbst. (cf. Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.*), on this see also סָמַךְ with reference to the Akk. *samāku(m)* to cover (AHw. 1017a :: CAD S: 109: to dam a canal, perhaps to reject); Arb. *samk* roof, cover (: KBL the curtain separating the women's quarters of the tent): **cover, covering**, e.g. mat, rug Ju 4¹⁸. †

9163 שָׁמַךְ

שָׁמַךְ: cj. inf. לְשָׁמוּךְ Qoh 2³, → סָמַךְ qal 1.

Der. שְׂמִיכָה.

9164 שָׁמַל

*שָׁמַל hif: → שָׁמַאל.

9165 שָׁמַל

*שָׁמַל: (→ שָׁלַם with interchange of radicals); Arb. *šamīla* and *šamāla* to contain, comprise, include; following Caquot-S. *Textes* 168^j it could be concluded from Ug. *ištmīl-h* (Herdner *Corpus* 3:iii:37) that the Arb. vb. *šamāla* is related to an Ug. vb, but in Herdner *Corpus* (see p. 17²) this reading is highly uncertain; Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 3:iii:40 gives only *ištm[]*.

Der. I שָׁלַמָּה, שְׂמִלָּה, n.m. שְׂמִלָּי, שְׂמִלָּי, as well as the personal names שְׂלַמָּא, שְׂלַמָּה, שְׂלַמֻּן and שְׂלַמֵּי derived from *שָׁלַם.

9166 שְׂמִלָּה

שְׂמִלָּה: n.m., SamP. *šamla*; Sept. Σαμαλα Gn 36^{36f}, Σαμαα 1C 1^{47f}; the personal name is not mentioned by Noth *Personennamen* 232, but it should certainly be considered as a var. of II שְׂלַמָּה; for an explanation → *שָׁלַם: the king of Edom, Gn 36^{36f} 1C 1^{47f}. †

9167 שְׂמִלָּה

שְׂמִלָּה: *שָׁמַל, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s; MHeb.; EmpArm. (Warka) sg. cs. *šá-am-lat* cloak, mantle (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 308; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1162, *šmlh*); SamP. *šámāla*; Arb. *šamlat* cloak, turban (Wehr-Cowan 487a): cs. שְׂמִלָּת, sf. שְׂמִלָּת/תְּחָנוּ, pl. שְׂמִלָּת, sf. שְׂמִלָּת/תְּחָנוּ, sf. שְׂמִלָּת/תְּחָנוּ: for bibliography see Hönig 54ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 5:210f; BRL² 186f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 962-65; esp. 963 fig. 4; Gressmann *Bilder*² fig. 125; Pritchard *Pictures* 351; cf. Kaiser ATD 17³ (1970) 33¹³, cf. 17⁵ (1981) 81.

—1. outer garment, cloak, mantle:

—a. sg. **Gn 9₂₃ Ju 8₂₅ Is 3_{6f} 9₄** (a soldier's coat, for which see the illustrations mentioned above, and also Hönig *Bekleidung* 56f), **Ru 3₃** (K שְׂמֹלֶתֶיךָ), serving as a cloak for the night **Ex 22₂₆** (לְעֵרוֹ) (שְׂמֹלֶתוֹ), **Dt 22₁₇** (הַשְּׂמֹלֶה); metaphorically a garment in which to wrap up water **Pr 30₄**;

—b. pl. **Ex 12₃₄**.

—2. garments, clothing:

—a. sg. (also collective) **Dt 8₄**, לֶחֶם וְשִׂמְלָה nourishment and clothing **Dt 10₁₈**, שְׂמֹלֶתוֹ **Dt 22₃**; שְׂבִיבָה שְׂמֹלֶת the dress of the attractive woman captured as a spoil of war **Dt 21₁₃**; שְׂמֹלֶת אִשָּׁה **Dt 22₅**, שְׂמֹלֶתֵנוּ **Is 4₁**;

—b. pl. **Gn 35₂ 37₃₄ 41₁₄ 44₁₃ Ex 3₂₂ 12₃₅ 19₁₀₋₁₄ Jos 7₆ 2S 12₂₀ Q Ru 3₃** (Q שְׂמֹלֶתֶיךָ); חֲלֻפֹת שְׂמֹלֶת festive clothing **Gn 45₂₂**, actually, clothing to be changed for particular occasions, see Westermann BK 1/3:163;

—c. particular instances: **1S 21₁₀** the sword of Goliath is בְּשִׂמְלָה לִוְטָה; but what precisely is meant here, as the ver-sions show, is uncertain: Sept. ἡμάτιον, Vulg. *pallium* Pesh. *šūšep̄ā* cloak, over-garment (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.*² §84) = Tg. שׁוֹשְׁפָא (Dalman *Wb.* 418b: cloak); here the sbst. could mean dress, or cloak, or perhaps also a piece of material, on which see Hönig *Bekleidung* 58.

—3. expressions:

—a. as 1: with גָּלַל poal I or II **Is 9₄**; with לָקַח **Gn 9₂₃**; with פָּרַשׁ **Dt 22₁₇ Ju 8₂₅**; with צָרַר (בְּשִׁצְרָר), **Pr 30₄**, pt. passive pl. **Ex 12₃₄**; with שָׂיַם **Ru 3_{3K}**;

—b. as 2: with בָּלָה (לֵא) **Dt 8₄**; with I חָלַף pi. **Gn 41₁₄ 2S 12₂₀ Q**, hif. **Gn 35₂**; with כָּבַס pi. **Ex 19₁₀₋₁₄**, with לָבַשׁ **Dt 22₅ Is 4₁**; with לוּט **1S 21₁₀**; with נָתַן **Gn 45₂₂ Dt 10₁₈**; with סוּר hif. **Dt 21₁₃**; with עָשָׂה (לְשִׂמְלֹתוֹ) **Dt 22₃**; with קָרַע **Gn 37₃₄ 44₁₃ Jos 7₆**; with שָׂיַם **Ru 3₃ Q**; with שָׂאֵל **Ex 3₂₂ 12₃₅**. †

9168 שְׂמֹלֵי

שְׂמֹלֵי **Ezr 2₄₆**: n.m. → שְׂלֵמֵי. †

9169 שָׂמַם

שָׂמַם: → סָמַם.

9170 שְׂמֹמִית

שְׂמֹמִית: (var. שְׂמֹמִית see Gesenius-B.; Zorell *Lex.*), the root of the sbst. is probably related to → *סָמַם and the denominative vb. → שָׂמַם /שׁ; MHeb. סְמֹמִית; Sam. סַמְמִיתָה; JArm. סְמֹמִיתָא a type of lizard (gecko ?), see Dalman *Wb.* 293f; Syr. (= JArm.) wall gecko (Brockelmann *Lex.* 479a); Arb. *sāmm abras* leprous lizard, i.e. spotted lizard, a name for the type of lizard generally known as gecko, on which see J.J. Hess *ZAW* 35 (1915)

127f, see further Sept. *καλαβῶτις* = *ἀσκαλαβῶτις* spotted lizard, gecko (Liddell-Scott 256b); Greek *σαμαμίθιον* (Löw ZA 26 140f) type of lizard: **gecko**, *hemidactylus turicus* (Bodenheimer *An. Life* 194f); see also KBL following Hess loc. cit.: **Pr 30**₂₈. †

9171 שָׁמַר

*שָׁמַר.

Der. מְשַׁמְרֵהָ, → סָמַר.

9172 שָׂנֵא

שָׂנֵא: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 213); JArm. **סָנָא**; MHeb. pt. **שׁוֹנֵא**; Sam. qal סָנָה, itp. מוֹסַתְנִיָּה (Gn 29₃₁₋₃₃); SamP. *šānuw'wā*; JArm. pt. masc. **סָנָה** and **שׁוֹנָה** → BArm.; Moabite **שָׂנֵא** my enemies (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 181:4; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 311; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1169, *šn'* I: substantivised active pt.); EgArm. **שָׂנֵא** pf. impf. to hate, separate, divorce, pt. passive **שָׂנְאָה** a divorced woman (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 7:34, 39); on this question see Fitzmyer *Fschr. Albright* (1971) 162; THAT 2:836 (with bibliography), pt. pl. sf. **שָׂנֵא** my enemies *Aḥiqar* 174 (*šny* probably scribal lapse for *šn'y*, cf. Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1169) and 176; see Cowley *Arm. Pap.* p. 218, 225; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 311); Ug. *šn'* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2449; Aistleitner 2648; Driver *Myths*² 158b) to hate; pt. pl. *šnu* enemies (Gordon *Textbook*; Aistleitner; Driver *Myths*² loc. cit.; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 99 entry 7); concerning the uncertainty of the reading and the meaning [*š*]*n'itk* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 2, 72:36) see Pardee *BiOr* 34 (1977) p. 4 and 20: your (female) enemy and G. Brooke *UF* 11 (1979) 70, 80?: I divorce you; Canaanite *šunû* one who hates (AHw. 1590b :: CAD Š/3:310, *šunû* B: perhaps a foreign word of unknown meaning; only attested once at Boghazkoy in a letter from Egypt); Syr. *sənā'* to hate, pt. *sānē'* enemy, corresponding to CPArm. (vb. and pt.); Mnd. *SNA* to hate, be hateful, be ugly (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 333b), *saina* I ugly, odious, abominable (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 311b); Palmyrene pt. passive fem. sf.; abs. *rwh šnyn* (see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 311; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1169-1170: evil spirits, but damaged context); OSArb. *šn'* (Conti *Chrest.* 250) enemy, one who hates, cf. Beeston *JSS* 22 (1977) 56; Eth.^G *tāsanānā* to quar-rel (Leslau 51); Arb. *šani'a*, *šana'a* to hate; the root is lacking in Akk., where *zêru(m)* (AHw. 1522; CAD Z: 97) is used for to dislike, hate, avoid.

qal: pf. **שָׂנֵא**, **שָׂנְאָה**, **שָׂנְאָתָה**, **שָׂנְאָתָה**, **שָׂנְאָתִי**, **שָׂנְאָו** (2S 5_{8K}), **שָׂנְאָתָם**, sf. **שָׂנְאָה**, **שָׂנְאָה**, **שָׂנְאָתָה**, **שָׂנְאָתָה**, **שָׂנְאָתִי**, **שָׂנְאָו**; impf. **שָׂנֵא**, **שָׂנְאָה**, **שָׂנְאָתָה**, **שָׂנְאָתָה**, **שָׂנְאָתִי**, **שָׂנְאָו**; impv. **שָׂנֵא**; inf. **שָׂנֵא**, cs. **שָׂנֵא**, **שָׂנְאָתָה** **Pr 8**₁₃ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 376r); pt. **שָׂנֵא** (ו)שָׂנֵא, sf. **שָׂנְאָה**, **שָׂנְאָה**, pl. cs. **שָׂנְאָה**, sf. **שָׂנְאָה**, **שָׂנְאָה**, **שָׂנְאָתָה**, **שָׂנְאָתָה**, **שָׂנְאָתִי**, **שָׂנְאָו**, fem. sf. **שָׂנְאָה**, **שָׂנְאָה**, **שָׂנְאָתָה**, **שָׂנְאָתָה**, **שָׂנְאָתִי**, **שָׂנְאָו**, fem. sg. **שָׂנְאָה**; bibliography: J.A. Thompson *VT* 29 (1979) 200-205; THAT 2:835-837.

A. to hate.

—1. of a human relationship:

—a. abs. **Ps 36**₃ (rd. with Sept. **וְלֹשֵׁן**), **Qoh 3**₈;

—b. with acc. of the person (an individual) **Gn 26**₂₇ **37**₄₋₅₋₈ **Lv 19**₁₇ (**אֶתְּךָ**), **Ju 11**₇ **2S 13**_{15a} (with **גְּדוּלָה**); **1K 22**₈/**2C 18**₇ and elsewhere, with **נַפְשׁוֹ** to hate one's own self (NRSV: life; REB: to be one's own enemy) **Pr 29**₂₄; a majority, where the opposition is based on

—i. religious or social aspects: e.g.: **קָהַל מְרַעִים** Ps 26₅, **סַעֲפִים** those who are inconstant, fickle, double-minded Ps 119₁₁₃, cf. Ps 31₇ 139₂₁₋₂₂; **אַחֵיכֶם שֹׂנְאֵיכֶם** your brothers, who hate you Is 66₅; or

—ii. national aspects: **שֹׂנְאֵי נַפְשׁ דָּוִד** (K) those who are hated by David's soul 2S 5₈, **שֹׂנְאוֹתַי** those who hate you Ezk 16₂₇, **אֲשֶׁר שֹׂנְאתָ** those whom you (Israel) hate Ezk 23₂₈, **עָמוּ לְשֹׂנְאָה** Ps 105₂₅; or

—iii. either religious or national aspects: **שֹׂנְאֵיךָ** (: **אַהֲבֵיךָ**) 2S 19₇;

—c. with acc. of the thing, e.g. **בָּצַע** Ex 18₂₁ Pr 28₁₆, **דַּעַת** Pr 1₂₂₋₂₉, **הַחַיִּים** Qoh 2₁₇, **מוֹסֵר** Ps 50₁₇ Pr 5₁₂, **אֶת-כָּל-עַמְּלֵי** Qoh 2₁₈, **רָע** Ps 97₁₀ Pr 8₁₃, **רָע** (: **טוֹב**) Am 5₁₅ Mi 3₂, **רָשָׁע** Ps 45₈, **שָׁלוֹם** Ps 120₆, **שָׁקֵר** Ps 119₁₆₃, cf. v. 104-128 Pr 13₅, **תּוֹכַחַת** Pr 12₁ 15₁₀, **תּוֹקְעִים** those who extend the handshake (as a pledge), or handshake as concrete for abstract, see Gemser *Spr.*² 58 Pr 22₂₆.

—2. sbj. **אֵלֶי/יהוה**:

—a. with acc. of the person **חָמַס אָהַב** Ps 11₅, **נִחַלָה** Jr 12₈, **עָשׂוּ** Mal 1₃, **פָּעַלְי אֲנִי** Ps 5₆, see also Hos 9₁₅ (**שֹׂנְאֵתִים**);

—b. with acc. of the thing, e.g. **אַרְמִנְתָּיו** Am 6₈, **אֲשֶׁר שֹׂנְאָה** (תועבה) Dt 12₃₁ cf. Jr 44₄, **חַיִּיכֶם** Am 5₂₁, **מוֹעֲדִים** Is 1₁₄, **מִצְבָּה** Dt 16₂₂; **שֹׂנְאָה שְׁלַח** I hate divorce Mal 2₁₆, on this see Rudolph KAT 13/4:270 (Gesenius-K. §116s), cf. Schreiner ZAW 91 (1979) 213f :: alt. cj., for which see below D 3; **יְהוָה** as the one who hates also Pr 6₁₆; pt. passive **שֹׂנוּאָה** sbj. **נְאוּהָ** Sir 10₇.

—3. sbj. **חֶכְמָה**: with acc. of the thing **וּפִי תְהַפְּכוֹת רָע וְדַרְךְ וְדָרֶךְ** and the mouth of perversion Pr 8₁₃.

B. not to be able to endure a woman any longer, decrease her status, see THAT 2:836, see above on **שֹׂנְאָה** in EgArm. and cf. Akk. *zêru* in the context of family law, see AHw. 1522b, and also the quotations in CAD Z: 97b, *zêru* 1.1, including some from the Laws of Hammurabi: Dt 22₁₃₋₁₆ 24₃ Ju 14₁₆ 15₂; **שֹׂנוּאָה** a woman who has been scorned, decreased in status Gn 29₃₁₋₃₃ Dt 21₁₅₋₁₇ Pr 30₂₃ Sir 7₂₆, cf. Is 60₁₅ (**צִיּוֹן**).

C. **שֹׂנְאָה** one who hates, **enemy** (sg. and pl.): the SamP. distinguishes between the pl. *šána* e.g. Dt 4₄₂ 19₄ and the sbst. *šanna* (= ***שֹׂנְאָה**) enemy; likewise Sam. pl. **סְנִיָּה** *sānnyā* (Ben Hayyim *Lit. Oral Trad.* 3/2:307⁵⁷) and sbst. **סְנִיּוֹן** *saniyyon* (Ben Hayyim *Lit. Oral Trad.* 3/2:46¹³);

—a. a personal enemy **שֹׂנוּאָה** Pr 26₂₄, 27₆ (: **אוֹהֵב**), **שֹׂנְאָה לְרֵעֵהוּ** one who hates his neighbour Dt 19₁₁, **לֹא שֹׂנְאָה (הוּא)** Dt 4₄₂ 19₄₋₆ Jos 20₅, **שֹׂנְאֵךְ** Ex 23₅ Pr 25₂₁, **שֹׂנְאֵי** Ps 35₁₉ 38₂₀ 69₁₅ 86₁₇, see further Ps 41₈ 118₇ Jb 8₂₂;

—b. national enemies **שֹׂנוּאָה** Ps 106₁₀ (parallel with **אוֹיֵב**), **שֹׂנְאֵי** 2S 22₁₈/Ps 18₁₈, **שֹׂנְאֵיךָ** Dt 7₁₅ 30₇ (parallel with **אוֹיְבֵיךָ**), Ps 21₉, **נַפְשׁ שֹׂנְאֵיךָ** the life of your enemies 2C 1₁₁, **שֵׁעַר שֹׂנְאָיו** Gn 24₆₀, **שֹׂנְאֵינוּ** (of the enemies of Egypt) Ex 1₁₀, **שֹׂנְאֵיכֶם** Lv 26₁₇, **שֹׂנְאֵיהֶם** Ps 106₄₁ Est 9₁₋₅₋₁₆, **צִיּוֹן שֹׂנְאֵי** Ps 129₅;

—c. שְׂנְאֵי יְהוָה those who hate Yahweh, the enemies of Yahweh 2C 19₂, שְׂנְאֵי Ex 20₅ Dt 5₉, see also Dt 7₁₀.

D. cj.

—1. Dt 7₁₀ for לְשִׂנְאָיו prp. with MS לְשִׂנְאוֹ (BHS).

—2. Ezk 35₆ for שְׂנֵאתָּם prp. with Sept. לְדָם אֲשַׁמְתָּ or בְּדָב אֲלֵדָם אֲשַׁמְתָּ (BHS).

—3. Mal 2₁₆ for שְׂנֵא prp. שְׂנֵאתִי (BHS; NRSV) :: Vuilleumier CAT 11c:237, 240: שְׂנֵא שְׁלַח expelled from hatred; but the MT is to be preferred to the cj. (see under A 2).

—4. Ps 9₁₄ for מִשְׂנְאָי prp. מִנְשֵׂאִי who lifted me up, see Kraus BK 15⁵:215, 217.

—5. Ps 31₇ for שְׂנֵאתִי rd. with MS, and versions שְׂנֵאתָ (BHS).

—6. Ps 36₃ for לְשִׂנְאָ prp. with Sept., Pesh. וְלִשְׂנֵא or שְׂנֵא see BHS.

—7. Pr 26₂₈ for יְשִׂנְא דָּכָיו a lying tongue hates those it oppresses, prp. יְשִׂנְא אֲדָנָיו or יְשִׂנְא בְּעַלָּיו hates its owner (Gemser *Spr.*² 94, 95 :: Plöger BK 17:307: MT; → דָּךְ).

nif: impf. יִשְׂנֵא: to be (become) hated Pr 14₂₀; cj. 14₁₇ for יִשְׂנֵא prp. with Pesh. יִשְׂנֵאנָן (e.g. KBL; BHS), → שִׂנְא pilp. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 222 and esp. 224): pt. sf. מִשְׂנְאֵי, pl. cs. מִשְׂנְאֵי, sf. מִשְׂנְאֵי/אֵי/כֵּ/אֵי/אֵינִי. Secunda ουμασσαυνεαῖ Ps 18₄₁ (Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 84).

—1. sg. personal enemy מִשְׂנְאֵי Ps 55₁₃ Jb 31₂₉.

—2. a. political enemy מִשְׂנְאֵי (parallel with אֵיבִי) 2S 22₄₁/Ps 18₄₁, מִשְׂנְאָיו Dt 33₁₁, Ps 89₂₄ (parallel with צָרִי), מִשְׂנְאֵינוּ Ps 44_{8.11} (parallel with צָרֵינוּ, צָר);

—b. such as hate Yahweh, the enemies of Yahweh מִשְׂנְאֵי Dt 32₄₁ (parallel with צָרִי; SamP. *amšannā'i*), מִשְׂנְאֵיךְ Nu 10₃₅ (parallel with אֵיבִיךְ), Ps 83₃ (parallel with אֵיבִיךְ), 139₂₁ (parallel with מִתְּקוֹמֵיךְ see BHS), מִשְׂנְאָיו Ps 68₂ (parallel with אֵיבִי), מִשְׂנְאֵי יְהוָה Ps 81₁₆;

—c. such as hate wisdom: מִשְׂנְאֵי (= אֲהָבוּ מוֹרָה) Pr 8₃₆. †

Der. שְׂנֵא, שְׂנֵאָה.

9173 שְׂנֵאָה

שְׂנֵאָה; SamP. *šā'nā*; substantive inf., see Solá-Solè *Inf.* 72 §8; cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 317g and esp. R. Meyer *Gramm.* §65, 1a; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 213); JArm. שְׂנֵאָתָא; Sam. סְנֵתָה, סְנֵתָה; EgArm. שְׂנֵאָה

divorce (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 314a; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 318a; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 311; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1170, *šn'h*, paragraph 3), sf. **שנאתה** his evil, *šn'th kdbt špwth*, his hatefulness is the untruthfulness of his lips (*Aḥiqar* 132), see Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 1170; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1170, paragraph 2; Ph. **שנאת** hate, enmity (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 26:iii:17; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 1170; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1170, paragraph 1; Tomback *Lexicon* 326); Syr. *sēnē'tā*, *sēnūtā*; CPArm. *snt'*; Mnd. *saniuta* hatred, enmity, hostility (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 313b); cf. OSArb. n.m. *šn't*, n.f. *mšn't* (Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:210f; Conti *Chrest.* 250b); Arb. *šanā'at*, *šanī'at* hate (G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2:454b): cs. **שנאת**, sf. **שנאתך** Ex 35₁₁, rd. thus with MSS for **שנאתיך** see also Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 853 :: Bauer-L. *Heb.* 253b: MT, **שנאתו/תם**. for bibliography see **שנא**: **hate, enmity**.

—1. between people:

—a. in personal relationships (:: **אהבה**) Ps 109₅ Pr 10₁₂ 15₁₇ Qoh 9_{1,6}, **שנאת חמס** unjust hatred Ps 25₁₉, **שנאת חמס** hate-filled words Ps 109₃, **ש' בדברי ש' שנאת חמס** out of hatred Nu 35₂₀, **ש' בש' 2S 13₁₅ Pr 10₁₈ 26₂₆**;

—b. enmity between peoples Ezk 23₂₉ 35₁₁;

—c. **ש' תכלית** complete enmity against such as hate Yahweh Ps 139₂₂ (→ **שנא** pi. 2 b).

—2. hatred on the part of Yahweh: **בשנאת יהוה** Dt 1₂₇, **משנאתו אותם** because he hated them Dt 9₂₈.

—3. expressions:

—a. as 1 a: with **אבר** (**שנאתם**) Qoh 9₆; with **הרף** (**בש' הרף**) Nu 35₂₀; with **ידע** (**ש'**, sbj. **האדם**) Qoh 9₁; with **כסה** pi. pt. (**ש' כסה**) Pr 10₁₈ 26₂₆ (textual emendation); with **סבב** (**ש' סבב**) Ps 109₃; with II **עור** pol. (sbj. **ש' עור**) Pr 10₁₂; with **ש' תחת אהבתי** (**ש' תחת אהבתי**) Ps 109₅; with **שנא** (**ש' גדולה**) 2S 13_{15a} (cf. b), **ש' חמס** Ps 25₁₉;

—b. as 1 b: with **עשה** (**בש' עשה**) Ezk 23₂₉, (**משנאתך**) Ezk 35₁₁;

—c. as 1 c: with **שנא** (**ש' שנא**) Ps 139₂₂;

—d. as 2: with **יצא** hif. (→ 2) Dt 1₂₇ 9₂₈. †

9174 שְׁנִיָּא

***שְׁנִיָּא**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; SamP. versions **שנואה** Dt 21₁₅: fem. **שְׁנִיָּא**: **reduced in status** Dt 21₁₅ = **שְׁנִיָּא** → **שנא** B. †

9175 שְׁנִיר

שְׁנִיר: name of a mountain; SamP. *šinnər*; Sept. *Σανυρ*, Eg. *Snr* (Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2:112); for Ug. n.m. *snrn*, *snry* see Gröndahl *Personennamen* 186; Assyrian *Saniru* (S. Parpola *Neo-Assyrian Toponyms* 304); Arm. **ושניר** **לבנון** (Fitzmyer *GenAp*² xxi:11 and p. 148; Arb. *Sanīr*: **Sanir**, part of the mountain range north-east of

Damascus, at the southern end of the Antilebanon, or the Antilebanon range as a whole **Dt 3**, **Ezk 27**₅, **Song 4**₈, var. שְׁנִיר Bomberg, see BHK², **1C 5**₂₃; according to **Dt 3**₉ שְׁנִיר it is the Amorite name of הַר מוֹן, but in **Song 4**₈ and **1C 5**₂₃ שְׁנִיר מוֹן is a distinct entity, while in **Ezk 27**₅ (parallel with לְבָנוֹן) the Antilebanon as a whole may be denoted; for bibliography see e.g. Noth *Welt* 54f and *Bibl. Land.* 2:112, esp. note 102; Simons *Geog.* §228; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1772; IDB 4:270b. †

שְׁעִיפִים 9176

שְׁעִיפִים: → שְׁעָפִים.

שְׁעִיר 9177

I שְׁעִיר, שְׁעָר: I שְׁעָר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; SamP. *šā'ər*, pl. fem. *šā'īrot*; Sam. סְעִיר, JArm. סְעִיר and סְעִירָתָן (?); Syr. *so'ārā*; Arb. *ša'ī*, *ša'aī* hairy, made of hair; *ša'rānī*, 'aš'ar hairy, hirsute, shaggy: pl. fem. שְׁעִירָת.

—1. hairy, שְׁעָר אִישׁ **Gn 27**₁₁ (: חֲלָק ::) יָדָיו, שְׁעִירָתָן v. 23.

—2. shaggy (צְפִיר) **Da 8**₂₁; → II and III. †

שְׁעִיר 9178

II שְׁעִיר: = I, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; SamP. *sir* (Ben Hayyim *Lit. Oral Trad.* 5:184); MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 213); Arb. *ša'ārā* (pl.) goat: cs. שְׁעִיר, pl. שְׁעִירִים, cs. שְׁעִירִי: **billy-goat, buck**, i.e. the hairy one: עֲזִים שְׁעִיר literally a buck of goats (→ HAL 761a, English edition 805a) עֲזָ sbst. fem., cf. Elliger *Lev.* 73: a long-haired young animal belonging to the species עֲזִים **Gn 37**₃₁.

—1. in a non-religious context **Gn 37**₃₁.

—2. in the context of the cult, as a sin offering **Lv 4**₂₃ **9**₃ **23**₁₉ **Nu 7**₁₆₋₈₂ (12 times) **15**₂₄ **28**₁₅₋₃₀ **29**₅₋₂₅ (6 times) **Ezk 43**₂₂ **45**₂₃; pl. **Lv. 16**₅ **Nu 7**₈₇; הַשְּׁעִיר **Lv 4**₂₄ **16**₉₋₂₆ (9 times); pl. **16**_{7f}; הַחֲטָאתָ שְׁעִיר **Lv 9**₁₅ **10**₁₆ **16**₁₅₋₂₇ **Nu 28**₂₂ **29**₂₈₋₃₈ (4 times) **Ezk 43**₂₅, pl. **2C 29**₂₃.

—3. expressions: with בּוֹא hif. **Lv 4**₂₃; with הִרְשָׁה **Lv 10**₁₆; with יִצֵּא hif. **Lv 16**₂₇; with לִקַּח **Lv 9**₃₋₁₅ **16**₅₋₇₋₁₈; with נָגַשׁ hif. **2C 29**₂₃; with נָשָׂא עָלָיו (sbj. הַשְּׁעִיר) **Lv 16**₂₂; with נָתַן (גּוֹרְלוֹת עַל) **Lv 16**₈; with סָמַךְ (הַשְּׁעִיר יָדוֹ עַל-רֵאשׁוֹ) **Lv 4**₂₄; with עָמַד hof. **Lv 16**₁₀; with עָשָׂה **Lv 23**₁₉ **Nu 15**₂₄ **Ezk 43**₂₅ **45**₂₃; with קָרַב hif. **Lv 16**₉₋₂₀ **Ezk 43**₂₂; with שָׁחַט **Gn 37**₃₁ **Lv 4**₂₄ **16**₁₅; with שָׁלַח pi. **Lv 16**₂₂₋₂₆. †

שְׁעִיר 9179

III שְׁעִיר = I; MHeb. a type of demon: pl. שְׁעִירִי(ם): **the hairy one, a goat (buck) demon, satyr** ? (for bibliography see Gesenius-B.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 325, 316; see further N.H. Snaith VT 25 (1975) 115-118; see also the versions on the following instances; cf. also SamP. versions לַשְּׁעִירִים *laššārēm*, Tg. לַתְּעִירִים.

—1. Lv 17⁷ Is 13²¹ 34¹⁴ 2C 11¹⁵; cj. 2K 23⁸ for **בְּמִתַּיִם הַשְּׁעִירִים** prp. **בְּמִתַּיִם הַשְּׁעִירִים**, see BHS and ZürBib.; cf. Gesenius-B. under **שְׁעִיר** (p. 855a); REB: he dismantled the shrines of the demons; NEB: the hill-shrines of the demons (margin: satyrs) :: Gray *Kings*³ 730: cj. **בְּמִתַּיִם הַשְּׁעִירִים** the sanctuary of the gatekeepers (the spirits), :: TOB and Snaith VT 25 (1975) 116: MT; NRSV: he brokedown the high places of the gates.

—General remark: according to Snaith the **שְׁעִירִים הַשְּׁעִירִים** of Lv 17⁷ 2C 11¹⁵ (on Dt 32² → IV *שְׁעִיר) are rain deities or fertility deities, the Baals of the rainstorms; he suggests that the **שְׁ** of Is 13²¹ 34¹⁴ should also be interpreted thus (see VT 25 (1975) 118) but simple animals without any religious connection could also be intended (see p. 115).

—2. expressions: with **זבַח** (לְשִׁבּוּחַ) Lv 17⁷; with **נָתַץ** 2K 23⁸, see above for cj.; with **עִמַּד** hif. **וְלִשְׁעִירֵי עִמָּד** 2C 11¹⁵; with II **קָרָא** (qal, cj. nif.) Is 34¹⁴; with **רָקַד** pi. Is 13²¹. †

9180 שְׁעִיר

IV *שְׁעִיר: II **שְׁעִיר** = I **סַעַר**, on which see Snaith VT 25 (1975) 116f (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n); Ug. *šr* (by metathesis > *šr*, see Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 339 entry 519 with notes) vb. or sbst. upsurge, upwelling (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2488; Aistleitner 2689 :: Driver *Myths*² 115, 159a: watering, irrigation); in Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 19:i:44f *šr* is parallel with *rbb*: *bl ṭl bl rbb*, *bl šr thmtm* no dew, no shower of rain, no surge of the two deeps (or no irrigation by the two deeps): hapax legomenon, pl. **שְׁעִירִים** Dt 32² (parallel with **רְבִיבִים**), Sept. *ὑετός*, Vulg. *pluvia*, Pesh. *mētrā*, Tg. *kārūhē mītrā* like the gusts of wind at a downpour of rain, thus Snaith VT 25 (1975) 116; the exact meaning of this sbst. is uncertain but since it must be different from **רְבִיבִים**, it is hardly to be translated rainshower (KBL, → **רְבִיבִים**); for a more likely suggestion see Reymond *L'eau* 22: soft rain; see also König *Wb.* 467b: a sprinkle of rain :: Snaith VT 25 (1975) 116f: the rainstorm, heavy, soaking rain, on which see the connection with the root **סַעַר** suggested above; such a connection, together with the meaning of Ug. *šr*, rather suggests a violent, strong storm instead of a weak drizzle; a neutral translation such as rain, following Sept. and Pesh. (thus e.g. Gesenius-B.), is not satisfactory, and should be reserved for **מָטָר**. †

9181 שְׁעִיר

I **שְׁעִיר**: name of a mountain and of a territory and of a tribe; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 213); SamP. *šāʿar*; Sept. *Σηεῖρ*, Josephus *Σάειρα* (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 104); Eg. *sa-ʿa-ar* (Albright *Vocalization* p. 38), Helck *Beziehungen*² 266: *ša-ʿa-r-ra* and *sʿrr* (Görg BN 1 (1976) 12f, at the time of Ramesses II); Canaanite (El-Amarna letter 188:26, see also Knudtzon *Amarna* 2: p. 1340: *supmatātisûe-e-ri* the *Šeru* lands); Assyrian *supʿurusa-ʿar-ri* (S. Parpola *Neo-Assyrian Toponyms* 297); Weippert *WdO* 7 (1973) 62; according to Weippert the Assyrian form reflects a pronunciation **Šaʿar/Šaʿār*, corresponding to Edomite **Šaʿarri* (see further on p. 391); according to Albright loc. cit., KBL and Weippert, **šaʿar* means thicket, or small wooded region; *al-ʿAšʿaru* “that which is overgrown”, is the name of a mountain in Arabia, see Nöldeke *ZDMG* 40 (1886) 165, which may be compared with **שְׁעִיר**, thus Gesenius-B.; KBL; and König *Wb.* 467b. On the form **שְׁעִיר**, in contrast to Edomite **Šaʿarri*, Weippert notes that the name has been recorded only in Palestinian sources, which may represent the pronunciation of the name that was usual only in that area :: Noth *Jos.* 145: **הַר שְׁעִיר** “mountains of the goat”, → I **שְׁעִירָה**.

—1. a. locative **שְׁעִירָה**: **Seir**: the mountainous regions east of the Gulf of Aqaba, inhabited originally by the Horites and later by the Edomites. With the Edomite expansion into the region west of the Gulf of Aqaba the

name שְׁעִירָה was also extended to designate that region, on which see de Vaux *Histoire* 1:516; Schatz *Genesis* 14 171; cf. Noth *Jos.* 69, 89: **Gn** 33₁₄₋₁₆ **Nu** 24₁₈ (parallel with אֲדָם), **Dt** 1₄₄ 2_{4·8·12·22·29} 33₂ **Jos** 11₁₇ 12₇ **Ju** 5₄ (parallel with אֲדָם שְׁדָה), **Is** 21₁₁ **Ezk** 25₈ (dl., see BHS), **Sir** 50₂₆;

—b. אֲרֶזָה שְׁעִיר **Gn** 32₄ (= שְׁדָה אֲדָם), אֲרֶזָה שְׁדָה אֲדָם **Gn** 36₃₀;

—c. הַר שְׁאֲרָץ ש **Gn** 36_{8f} **Dt** 1₂ 2_{1·5} **Jos** 24₄ **Ezk** 35_{2·3·7·15} **1C** 4₄₂ **2C** 20_{10·22·23}; pl. cj. **Gn** 14₆ for שְׁהַר שְׁהַרְרָם rd. with SamP. and Versions שְׁהַרְרָם שְׁהַרְרָם.

—2. שְׁעִיר a Horite tribe in Edom: בְּנֵי־שְׁעִיר (הַחֲרִי) **Gn** 36_{20f}, **1C** 1₃₈ **2C** 25_{11·14}; for bibliography for 1 and 2, as well as de Vaux and Schatz (see above), see also e.g. Simons *Geog.* §68; Westermann BK 1/2: 687; Wildberger BK 10:795; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1760; IDB 4:262; esp. for 2 see Moritz ZAW 44 (1926) 90. †

9182 שְׁעִיר

II שְׁעִיר: the name of a mountain, Sept.^B Ἀσσαρῶεζζῶ, Sept.^A Σηειρ: mountain range on the border of Judaea, west of קְרִית־יַעֲרִים **Jos** 15₁₀, see Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1760; IDB 262; Simons *Geog.* §68; cf. Noth *Jos.* 88. †

9183 שְׁעִירָה

I שְׁעִירָה*: fem. of I שְׁעִיר (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 471o and Michel *Grundlegung* 1:68f): cs. שְׁעִירָת: with עִיִּים goat **Lv** 4₂₈ (SamP. cs. *sīrāt*), 5₆ (with בּוֹא hif.); on the construct phrase see Elliger *Lev.* 73: in origin (הַ)שְׁעִירָה means a young, long-haired animal in general, which could more precisely be described as a type of עִיִּים.

9184 שְׁעִירָה

II שְׁעִירָה*: place name, Sept.^A Σεῖρωθα, Sept.^B Σετιρωθα, Vulg. *Seirath*; cf. Ug. place name *Šrt* (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 331 entry 103) and *Šartu* (*sup'uruSI G*) (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 365 entry 189), for the explanation of the place name see Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 332: city of wool, city of fleeces, hides, i.e., the place where these are processed: locative with article הַשְׁעִירָתָה: unidentified, see Simons *Geog.* §545 and Rösel ZDPV 91 (1975) 184; according to the context set in the territory of Benjamin, see Gray *Joshua, Judges and Ruth* 265; by etymology the place name can be related to I שְׁעִיר as well as to I שְׁעִירָה*: the meaning may therefore be either “forested mountain range” (KBL) or “goat mountain”: **Ju** 3₂₆. †

9185 שַׁעַף

*שַׁעַף: etymology probably related to Arb. *šagafa* to infatuate, fill with ardent passion, i.e. to affect the heart (Arb. *šagaf*, also *šagāf*, pericardium, heart sac, passive, *šugifa bihī* to be passionately in love with someone or something (Wehr-Cowan 475b); for *šagifa*, mentioned in Gesenius-B. and KBL, cf. the expression *qad šagifaha ḥubbān* he has become attached to her, he has loved her, suggested for *Qurʾān* xii:30, see Lane 1566c, *šgf*I-form; similarly G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2:432a.

Der. שְׁרַעַפִּים, שְׁעַפִּים.

9186 שְׁעַפִּים

שְׁעָפִים: *שַׁעַף, sing ? *שַׁעַף (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466k: קָהַל and Michel *Grundlegung* 1:36: מְלִימוֹ/מְלִי), by etymology cognate with ? → *סַעַף (if this is the same as *שַׁעַף) thus N. Peters *Das Buch Job* 53; cf. also A. Deissler *Psalm 119 (118) und seine Theologie* 211f: בְּשַׁעַפִּים **Jb** 4₁₃, sf. שְׁעָפִי **20**₂ (var. שְׁעִיפִי see Gesenius-B.); cf. the versions on 4₁₃, on which see Horst BK 16/1:60: Sept. φόβ (Sept.^A φόβοι), Vulg. *in horrore*, Pesh. *bəšēlyā* in rest; for **Jb** 20₂ Sept. is different, Vulg. *cogitationes meae*, Pesh. *meṭṭul hēlakty* on account of my advance, proceeding: **disquieting thoughts Jb** 4₁₃ 20₂, → שְׁרַעְפִים. †

9187 שַׁעַר

I שַׁעַר: the derivation of this verb is uncertain; possibilities include:

—a. a primary vb. equivalent to Arb. *ša'ira* to be hairy (Gesenius-B.; KBL);

—b. both the Heb. and the Arb. vb. are denominative from the corresponding sbst.; this certainly seems to be true for MHeb. שַׁעַר hif. to be (become) hairy; Syr. *s'ra* pa. to let one's hair grow, af. to bring forth hair; similarly, Arb. *ša'ira* II, IV, V, X, see Lane 1559c; but the Heb. vb. is clearly different from this, so that either of the above derivations seems possible, involving a stronger semantic development. This is also true for the Mnd. *SAR* II, *SUR* II to be terrified, troubled, awestruck (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 314b, where it is linked to Akk. *šāru* wind, breeze).

qal: pf. שִׁעַרוּ; impf. יִשְׁעְרוּ; impv. שִׁעְרוּ: to have bristly (bristling) hair, **shudder Jr** 2₁₂, with שַׁעַר **Ezk** 27₃₅ 32₁₀. †

hif: pf. הסַעַרְתָּה (II סַעַר): to **stimulate interest, excite, arouse** (sbj. מְלִיצָה) **Sir** 47₁₇. †

Der. I שַׁעַר, cf. further שַׁעַר, שַׁעַרָה, I, II, III שַׁעַרְוּ; I, II שַׁעַרְוּ; I, II *שַׁעַרְוּ; ? שַׁעַרְוּ; ? n.m. שַׁעַרְוּ.

9188 שַׁעַר

II שַׁעַר: → I סַעַר, also for the forms in the cognate languages; in addition cf. Akk. *še'ēru* II to rip out, destroy ? (AHw. 1208b :: CAD *Š*/2:259: meaning uncertain, perhaps whirl around of demons, and swell of rivers, but in neither of the two occurrences is the writing of the verb intact).

qal: impf. sf. יִשְׁעַרְנוּ: to **carry off in the storm, blow away**; ? **Ps** 58₁₀ text uncertain, on which see Seybold VT 30 (1980) 53-66, esp. 59f. †

nif: pf. נִשְׁעַרָה (MSS נִשְׁעַרָה); **Ps** 50₃; a storm is raging; on the fem. used as a neuter see Gesenius-K. §144c (p. 481); Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §35a. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 193, 200): impf. sf. יִשְׁעַרְהוּ to carry away in a storm **Jb** 27₂₁. †

hitp: impf. יִשְׁתַּעַר: with עַל to **storm** against **Da** 11₄₀. †

Der. II שַׁעַר, שַׁעַרָה.

9189 שַׁעַר

III שַׁעַר: MHeb. סַעַר to afflict; JArm. סַעַר pe. to look after, investigate, af. to afflict; Syr. to visit, concern oneself about someone (equivalent to פִּקֵּד), to make, act; Mnd. SAR I, SUR I to travel about, visit, inspect, care for (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 314b); Nab. sʿr pa. or af. pt. act. msʿr (or sbst ?), vb. to visit, inspect, administer (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:116b; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 196; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 796, sʿr); OSArb. šʿr I to know (Conti *Chrest.* 251a; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 131; Beeston *JSS* 22 (1977) 56); corresponding to Arb. šaʿara.

qal: pf. sf. שַׁעְרוּם (SamP. šārumma): to **know of, about** Dt 32₁₇. †

9190 שַׁעַר

I שַׁעַר: I שַׁעַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458t: p. שַׁעַר: **bristling** (of hair), **shuddering**: with I שַׁעַר Ezk 27₃₅ 32₁₀, with אַחַז Jb 18₂₀. †

9191 שַׁעַר

II שַׁעַר: II שַׁעַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458t; = → סַעַר: cs. in the collocation קָטַב שַׁעַר: **storm bringing destruction** Is 28₂ (→ קָטַב). †

9192 שַׁעַר

שַׁעַר: → I שַׁעִיר.

9193 שַׁעַר

שַׁעַר, שַׁעַרָּךְ: → שַׁעַר.

9194 שַׁעַר

שַׁעַר: usually שַׁעַר, Arb. šaʿira :: שַׁעַר is a primary noun from which the verbs have been derived (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 467t, 468v; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §50, 5: the Heb. sbst. is of an original *qatl*-pattern); SamP. šār, MHeb. שַׁעַר; JArm. שַׁעַרָּה/שַׁעַרָּה; BArm. → *שַׁעַר; Arm. inscr., ostracon from Tell Halaf שַׁעַר, שַׁעַרִּין, שַׁעַרִּיא (Degen *Neue Eph.* 1: p. 50 lines 1, 4, 6; p. 51 line 2; p. 55, obverse, line 1); Ebla sa-ra-tum = saʿratum skin, pelt, see P. Fronzaroli in H.J. Nissen, J. Renger (eds.) *Mesopotamien und seine Nachbarn* 134, 138; Ug. šʿr (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 19:ii:2) hair(s), thus Caquot-S. *Textes* 445 and note 1; see also Watson UF 8 (1976) 378 :: others: equivalent to → שַׁעַרָּה; Akk. šārtu(m) a single hair, hair in general, hairy skin, goat hair, pelt (AHw. 1191f; CAD Š/2:125); Syr. saʿrā; CPArm. sʿr; Mnd. sara I, pl. saria I hair (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 315a and b); Neo-Arm. saʿra (Bergsträsser *Glossar* 78); Eth. šǣǣrt (Dillmann *Lex.* 260); Arb. šaʿr, šaʿar, Eg. sa-ʿa-ru (Albright *Vocalization* 28) thicket; basic form zʿr (with voiced lateral), see Voigt WdO 10 (1979) 111: cs. שַׁעַר and שַׁעַר (Is 7₂₀, see Joüon §96 B c), sf. שַׁעַרָּךְ (Ezk 16₇), שַׁעַרָּךְ (Song 4₁ 6₅), שַׁעַרָּה, שַׁעַרָּה, שַׁעַרָּה (Lv 13₄, see Gesenius-K. §91e; cf. R. Meyer *Gramm.* §46, 2c): **hairiness, body hair, hairy covering** as a collective (see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:65).

—1. the hairiness of the body, meaning body hair, **Lv 14**^{8,9}, from a place on the body **Lv 13**^{3f,10-20f,25f,30-32,36f}.

—2. a. שֵׁער הָרֹאשׁ (cf. שֵׁער רֵאִישָׁה GnAp. 20:3) **Nu 6**⁵⁻¹⁸ **Ju 16**²² **2S 14**²⁶ **Ezr 9**³, = הַשֵּׁעַר (שֵׁעַרָה) **Song 4**¹⁶; קִדְקִד שֵׁער hairy pate, head (Gesenius-B.) **Ps 68**²², see also Mowinckel *Der achtundsechzigste Psalm* 48f;

—b. שֵׁער הַרְגָלִים pubic hair **Is 7**²⁰ > הַשֵּׁעַר (שֵׁעַרָה) **Ezk 16**⁷.

—3. אֲדָרֶת שֵׁער cloak of hair-cloth **Gn 25**²⁵ **Zech 13**⁴; בַּעַל שֵׁער **2K 1**⁸, interpretation uncertain, proposals include:

—a. a man with flowing hair;

—b. a man clothed in hairy fur; on the first interpretation see A. Jepsen *Nabi* 168³; on both see KBL and Gray *Kings*³ 464;

—c. a specific development of the second interpretation would be the wearer of a hair cloak, which would distinguish the one so clothed as a prophet, thus Fohrer *Elia*² 31⁵⁶ and H.C. Schmitt *Elisa* 182 (with bibliography).

—4. expressions: with בָּקַר pi. (לְשִׁבְקָר) **Lv 13**³⁶; with גָּדַל pi. (→ I גָּדַל pi. 2) **Nu 6**⁵; with גָּלַח pi. **Lv 14**^{8f} **Jr 7**²⁰; with הָיָה (שֵׁער צָהַב) **Lv 13**³²; with הָפִיךְ (לָבֵן) → הָפִיךְ qal 5) **Lv 13**^{3f,10-20}, nif. **13**²⁵; with לָבַשׁ (אֲדָרֶת שֵׁער) **Zech 13**⁴; with לָקַח (שֵׁער רֹאשׁ נִזְרוֹ) → נִזַּר 1) **Nu 6**¹⁸; with מָחַץ (שֵׁער) **Ps 68**²²; with מָרַט (מִשֵּׁער רֹאשׁוֹ) **Ezr 9**³; with צָמַח (שֵׁער) **Lv 13**³⁷, pi. (שֵׁער־רֹאשׁוֹ) **Ju 16**²², (שֵׁערָה) **Ezk 16**⁷; with שָׁקַל (שֵׁער־רֹאשׁוֹ) **2S 14**²⁶. †

9195 שֵׁעֶרָה

שֵׁעֶרָה: ? שֵׁער I, for which see שֵׁער (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 468v; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §55, 1); MHeb. שֵׁעֶרָה/שֵׁעֶרָה; Ug. šʿrt wool (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2460; Aistleitner 2659), from šʿrt “barley”, which cannot always be distinguished with certainty, on this see M. Heltzer *The Internal Organization of the Kingdom of Ugarit* 43ff; Syr. šāʿartā; Arb. šaʿrat, šaʿarat; Eg. šʿrt hair (Erman-G. 4:49); cf. also under שֵׁער; Ebla šaʿratum and Akk. šārtu(m) and Eth. šēʿert: cs. שֵׁעֶרָת, sf. שֵׁעֶרָתוֹ, pl. cs. שֵׁעֶרוֹת: **an individual hair**, unitary noun (Michel *Grundlegung* 1:65; see further Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §16c and R. Meyer *Gramm.* §42, 7):

—a. sg. to aim a sling-stone (קָלַע בְּאַבְן) at a single hair (אֶל־הַשֵּׁעֶרָה) and not miss **Ju 20**¹⁶; not one hair shall fall to the ground (with נָפַל) **1S 14**⁴⁵ **2S 14**¹¹ **1K 1**⁵²; שֵׁעֶרָת בְּשָׂרִי (with סָמַר pi.) **Jb 4**¹⁵ the hair on my flesh, the fem. here is a collective, thus Horst BK 16/1:73; see Gesenius-K. §122s; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §16f :: Fohrer KAT 16:131: cj. for sg. prp. pl. (following Sept. and Vulg.) שֵׁעֶרָת, but the MT is the more difficult reading and therefore to be preferred to the alleviated readings of the versions;

—b. pl. שֵׁעֶרוֹת רֹאשׁוֹ (with מִן עֲצָם) **Ps 40**¹³; (with מִן and I רָבַב) **Ps 69**⁵. †

9196 שֵׁעֶרָה

שְׁעָרָה: II שֶׁר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463u; MHeb. שְׁעָרָה = Heb. → HAL 720a, English edition 762b: **storm Nah 1₃** (parallel with סוּפָה), **Jb 9₁₇** (a few MSS בסַע'סוּפָה see BHS) with שֹׁרָה; probably because of this vb. Pesh. and Tg. here offer a translation corresponding to Heb. שְׁעָרָה (Pesh. *mentā*); even so the Sept. ἐν γυόφ and the Vulg. *in turbine* support the translation given above, in agreement with **Nah 1₃**. †

9197 שְׁעָרָה

שְׁעָרָה: basic form unknown, thus Bauer-L. *Heb.* 474o; it is uncertain whether the sbst. is to be derived from I שֶׁר (if this is a primary vb., Gesenius-B.; KBL), or whether it is merely related by root to this vb. and to the sbst. שֶׁר. One particular attempt to derive it from I שֶׁר to bristle is found in Mettinger *JSS* 16 (1971) 6: שְׁעָרָה is taken as a nomen actionis which refers to the whole field, and is then limited to a single type of grain. Even though there are still questions remaining, by deriving שְׁעָרָה from its basic meaning as the hairy (one), it might signify hairy seed, fruit; the Bib.Heb. sbst. is in origin a unitary noun, meaning a barleycorn; a collective, which one would expect from OSArb., Arb. and Tigr. (see below), is not preserved; SamP. *šā:ra*, pl. *šā:rām*; MHeb. שְׁעוֹרָה; Heb. inscr. שֶׁרָם barley (Gezer, see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 182:4; Gibson *Textbook* 1: text 1; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 315; Hoftijzer-J. *Dictionary* 1180, *šrh*); Samaria Ostrakon C 1101:3 = Donner-R. *Inschriften* 188:3; Gibson *Textbook* 1: p. 14f; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 315; Hoftijzer-J. *Dictionary* 1180, *šrh*); JArm. סְעָרְתָא usually pl. ש/סְעָרִין, det. סְעָרִיא; OArm. שֶׁרָה, pl. שְׁעָרִיָּן, cs. שְׁעָרִי (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3: p. 44a; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 315; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1180, *šrh*); EgArm. שְׁעָרִין (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 314a; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 315; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1180, *šrh*); Ug. *šr*, pl. *šrm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2459; Aistleitner 2658; Driver *Myths*² 159a), to which should probably be also added *šr* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 19:ii:2, see under שֶׁר), fem. *šrt* (on which → שְׁעָרָה); on the pl. *šrm* see further Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 176 entry 176 and p. 237 entry 304; Syr. *sə'artā*, pl. *sə'arē*; CPArm. **s'r*, pl. *s'ryn* and *s'ry*; Mnd. sg. (colloquial) **sara* II, pl. (literary) *saria* II barley (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 315a and b); OSArb. *šr* II (Conti *Chrest.* 251; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 131; Beeston *JSS* 22 (1977) 56) barley; Eth. *šěrnāy* < *šě'ěrnāy* (Dillmann *Lex.* 260) wheat, grain (barley = *sagm/sěgm*, see Dillmann *Lex.* 398); Tigr. *ša'ar* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 226a) barley (cf. Leslau 52); Arb. *šā'ir* (collective) grain, unitary noun *šā'irat* barleycorn; the sbst. is lacking in Akk.; in its place is *uttatu(m)/uttetu(m)* (AHw. 1446b, etymology as → הַטָּה) and *še'u(m)* (AHw. 1222; CAD Š/2:345) mean barley, grain, cf. also Salonen *Agricultura* 30: pl. שְׁעָרִים a “group plural”, on which see Michel *Grundlegung* 1:39ff: **the hairy, grainy kernel-fruit, barley, hordeum sativum L** (Löw 1:707ff; Dalman *Arbeit* 2:251ff; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 553).

—1. a. the plant **Ex 9₃₁**;

—b. a type of grain sg. **Dt 8₈ Is 28₂₅ Jl 1₁₁ Jb 31₄₀**, pl. **2S 14₃₀ 2S 21₉ Ru 3₂ 1C 11₁₃ 2C 2₁₄**;

—c. kernels **Lv 27₁₆ 2S 17₂₈ 1K 5₈** (as horse-fodder), **2K 7₁₋₁₆₋₁₈ Jr 41₈ Ezk 4₉ 13₁₉ 45₁₃ Hos 3₂ Ru 2₁₇ 3₁₅₋₁₇ 2C 2₉ 27₅**;

—d. a type of flour **Nu 5₁₅ Ju 7₁₃ 2K 4₄₂ Ezk 4₁₂ Ru 1₂₂ 2₂₃**.

—2. expressions:

—a. sbst.

—i. הַשְּׁעָרִים גֶּרֶן the barley on the threshing floor **Ru 3**₂, לָחֶם שֵׁ 2K 4₄₂ cf. **Ju 7**₁₃ (→ *צָלוּל / *צָלוּל*); עֲנַת שֵׁ **Ezk 4**₁₂ (see Görg BN 19 (1982) 23: שְׁעָרִים perhaps a revocalisation or a tonal semantic influence from שְׁעָרִים cake of horror), קִמַּח שֵׁ שְׁעָרִים **Nu 5**₁₅, קִצִּיר הַשֵּׁ קִמַּח שֵׁ 2S 21₉ **Ru 1**₂₂ 2₂₃, הַשֵּׁ קִצִּיר הַשֵּׁ שְׁעָרִים **Ezk 13**₁₉ (→ *שְׁעָל*);

—ii. with a unit of measure **Lv 27**₁₆ 2K 7₁₋₁₆₋₁₈ **Ezk 45**₁₃ **Hos 3**₂ **Ru 2**₁₇ 2C 2₉ 27₅, elliptically **Ru 3**₁₅₋₁₇;

—iii. sg. and pl. in a series **Dt 8**₈ 2S 17₂₈ 2K 4₄₂ **Is 28**₂₅ **Jr 41**₈ **Ezk 4**₉ 2C 2₉₋₁₄ 27₅;

—b. with verbs: with אָכַל (עֲנַת שֵׁ אָכַל) **Ezk 4**₁₂; with בּוֹא hif. (הִשְׁׁבּוֹא) 1K 5₈, לָחֶם שֵׁ הִשְׁׁבּוֹא 2K 4₄₂; with בּוֹשׁ hif. (עַל-שְׁעָרָה) **Jl 1**₁₁ (→ I בּוֹשׁ hif. 3 a; with הָיָה בְּ הָיָה (סָתִים שֵׁ הָיָה בְּ) 2K 7₁₆₋₁₈; with הִפָּךְ hitp. **Ju 7**₁₃ (see above, 2 a i); with יָלַל hif. (עַל-שְׁעָרָה) **Jl 1**₁₁; with יָצָא (שְׁעָרָה) **Jb 31**₄₀; with לָקַח (שֵׁ לָקַח) **Ezk 4**₉; with מָדַד (שֵׁ-שֵׁ מָדַד) **Ru 3**₁₅; with נָכַח hof. (הִשְׁעָרָה) **Ex 9**₃₁; with נָתַן (שֵׁ נָתַן) **Ru 3**₁₇ 2C 2₉ 27₅; with שָׁח (שְׁעָרָה) **Is 28**₂₅; with שָׁלַח (obj. הִשְׁׁשָׁלַח) 2C 2₁₄. †

שְׁעָרִים 9198

שְׁעָרִים: the name of a tribe; Sept. Σεωριμ/ν, Vulg. *Seorim*, the name remains unexplained in Noth *Personennamen* 257b and, according to Rudolph *Chr.* 160, has probably not been correctly transmitted; it may be that a personal name formed from I שְׁעִיר underlies the word, cf. Akk. *apparûm* “the shaggy one” (Stamm 266): a priestly family, or the ancestor of that family **1C 24**₈. †

שִׁפָּה 9199

שִׁפָּה: a primary noun, common Semitic (basic form *š/šp*) Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 127-129; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 213b); SamP. *ašfa*, JArm. סְפּוּתָא, סְפּוּתָא (det.), סְפּוּתָא (non-det.), Sam. סְפּוּתָא, סְפּוּתָא, pl. סְפּוּתָא, סְפּוּתָא; JArm. סְפּוּתָא; OArm. *שִׁפָּה, dual and 2nd. sg. masc. sf. *šptyk*; see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224:14f, 15, 16; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 315; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1181, and see also 762, nš¹ I, paragraph 1: *wtš¹ ʿl šptyk lhmtty* you shall express yourself with the intention (literally you will raise to your lips) to kill me; cf. Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §33d (p. 53); EgArm. שְׁפּוּתָא, pl. with 3rd. sg. masc. sf., *Aḥiqar* 132; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 315; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1181; cf. Leander 68d, pl. שְׁפּוּתָא (Aḥiqar 151; see Cowley *Arm. Pap.* p. 244); cf. Frahang 10:4 (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 315; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1181: Frahang 10:19, *šptyn*); Ug. *špt*, sg. and dual with sf. (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2461; Aistleitner 2663; Driver *Myths*² 159a), cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 197 entry 220, p. 311 entry 458, p. 368 entry 579, p. 369 entry 580; Gordon *Textbook* §8:20; Akk. *šaptu(m)* lip (AHw. 1176; CAD *Š*/1:483); Syr. *septā*; CParm. *sypt*, pl. sf. *sypw¹tk* etc. (cf. Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 127); Mnd. *sipta* lip (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 329b); OSarb. *šft*, denominative vb., to promise with the lips, command, grant (Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 315), cf. Conti *Chrest.* 251b; Beeston JSS 22 (1977) 52, 56; (Eth. differently: *kanfar*, see Dillmann *Lex.* 858f :: Leslau 52: Tigrin. *šanfa* lip, vb. *šanfafa* to have big lips); Arb. *šafat*; Eg. *šp.t* (Erman-G. 4:99); Coptic *spōtou* lip (Crum *Dictionary* 353): שִׁפָּה unitary noun? (Michel *Grundlegung* 1:75), cs. שְׁפָתָה/תָּה/תָּם, dual שְׁפָתָה/תָּה/תָּם, cs. שְׁפָתָה/תָּה/תָּם, sf. שְׁפָתָה/תָּה/תָּם, Secunda σφωθαῖ **Ps 89**₃₅ (Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 109), שְׁפָתָה/תָּה/תָּם/תָּם/תָּם/תָּם pl. cs. שְׁפָתָה/תָּה/תָּם/תָּם/תָּם/תָּם, sf. שְׁפָתָה/תָּה/תָּם/תָּם/תָּם/תָּם.

—1. **lip**, as a part of the mouth:

—a. שִׁפָּה Zeph 3₉ Ps 22₈, שִׁפְתַיִם Pr 24₂₆ שִׁפְתֵי/תִי Ps 51₁₇ 66₁₄ Jb 32₂₀ Song 7₁₀ (textual emendation with Sept., BHS), Da 10₁₆; שִׁפְתֵיךָ 2K 19₂₈/Is 37₂₉ Is 6₇; שִׁפְתוֹתֶיךָ Ps 45₃; שִׁפְתֵי(ו)תֶיךָ Song 4₃₋₁₁; שִׁפְתָיו Jb 11₅ Pr 13₃ 16₃₀, שִׁפְתוֹתָיו Song 5₁₃; שִׁפְתֵי זָרָה Pr 5₃;

—b. expressions: with I דָּבַב Song 7₁₀; with הִפְךָ (שִׁפָּה בְרוּרָה) Zeph 3₉; with יִצַק hof. (obj. חָן) Ps 45₃; with נָנַע על Is 6₇ Da 10₁₆; with נָשַׁק Pr 24₂₆; with נָטַף (obj. נִפְתָּה) Pr 5₃ Song 4₁₁, cf. 5₁₃; with פָּטַר (בִּ) hif. to open wide Ps 22₈; with פָּצָה to open Ps 66₁₄; with פָּשַׁק to spread apart, meaning to open the lips Pr 13₃; with פָּתַח Ps 51₁₇ Jb 11₅ 32₂₀; with שִׂים (בְּשִׁפְתֵיךָ) 2K 19₂₈/Is 37₂₉.

—2. lip, as an organ of speech: שִׁפָּה Jb 12₂₀, שִׁפְתַיִם Lv 5₄ Ps 106₃₃, שִׁפְתֵי Hab 3₁₆ Ps 16₄ 40₁₀ 63₄ 71₂₃ 119₁₃₋₁₇ Jb 27₄ 33₃, שִׁפְתֵיךָ Ps 34₁₄ Jb 8₂₁ 15₆ Pr 5₂ 22₁₈ 24₂₈ 27₂, שִׁפְתָיו Is 29₁₃ 30₂₇ Mal 2₆ Jb 2₁₀ Pr 10₁₉ 16_{27K} 16₂₃₋₃₀ 17₂₈ 18₇ 26₂₄ Q, שִׁפְתֵיהֶם 1S 1₁₃, שִׁפְתוֹתֵיכֶם Is 59₃, שִׁפְתֵיהֶם Pr 24₂, שִׁפְתֵימוֹ Ps 140₄, שִׁפְתוֹתֵיהֶם Ps 59₈.

—3. a. verbal expressions: with אָטַם to shut the lips, keep silent Pr 17₂₈; with בָּטַא pi. Lv 5₄ Ps 106₃₃; with דָּבַר pi. Is 59₃ Ps 34₁₄ Jb 27₄ Pr 24₂; with II הִלַּל pi. Pr 27₂; with חָטָא (בִּ) Jb 2₁₀; with חָשַׁךְ Pr 10₁₉; with יָסַף hif. (לְקַח) Pr 16₂₃; with כָּבַד pi. Is 29₁₃; with כּוֹן nif. Pr 22₁₈; with כָּלָא (לֵא) Ps 40₁₀; with מָלָא qal (זָעַם) Is 30₂₇, pi. (תִּירוּעָה) Jb 8₂₁; with III מָלַל pi. Jb 33₃; with נָבַע hif. Ps 119₁₇₁; with נוּעַ 1S 1₁₃; with I נָכַר nif. (בִּ) Pr 26₂₄; with נָצַר (מִן) Ps 34₁₄ Pr 5₂; with נָשָׂא (עַל) Ps 16₄; with סוּר hif. Jb 12₂₀; with סָפַר pi. (בִּ) Ps 119₁₃; with I עָנָה (בִּ) Jb 15₆; with I פָּתַח pi. (בִּ) Pr 24₂₈; with I צָלַל Hab 3₁₆; with קָרַץ to squeeze together, purse the lips Pr 16₃₀; with רָנַן pi. Ps 71₂₃; with שָׁבַח pi. Ps 63₄;

—b. collocations of שִׁפָּה (sg., du., pl.) with a sbst. or an adj.:

—i. אִישׁ שִׁפְתַיִם the blabberer, big mouth (ZürBib.; NRSV: one full of talk; REB: the glib of tongue; NEB: a man of ready tongue) Jb 11₂ (with צָדַק); שִׁפְתֵי רִנָּנוֹת jubilant lips Ps 63₆, רִנָּנוֹת שִׁפְתֵי רִנָּנוֹת 2K 18₂₀/Is 36₅ Ps 17₄ Pr 14₂₃, שִׁפְתֵי דְבַר שִׁפְתֵי מוֹצֵא שִׁפְתֵי דְבַר שִׁפְתֵי מוֹצֵא what comes forth from the lips (mouth) Nu 30₁₃ Dt 23₂₄ Jr 17₁₆ Ps 89₃₅, שִׁפְתֵי מוֹצֵא שִׁפְתֵי מוֹצֵא the opening of the lips Pr 8₆, מִצְוֹת שִׁפְתֵי Jb 23₁₂, מִבְּטָא שִׁפְתֵי ill-considered vows Nu 30₇₋₉ (→ מִבְּטָא דֵל, שִׁפְתֵי דֵל Ps 141₃ (→ *דֵל/דֵל*));

—ii. יְאֻרְשָׁתִי אֶרְשֶׁתִּי the desire of his lips Ps 21₃, חֲנִן שִׁפְתַיִם kindness of the lips, NRSV: gracious speech, REB: attractive speech Pr 22₁₁ (textual emendation with Sept.), נִיד שִׁפְתֵי נִיד the consolation of my lips Jb 16₅ (with חָשַׁךְ לֵא; → נִיד);

—iii. שִׁפְתֵי אֱמֶת Pr 12₁₉ (with כּוֹן nif.), יֵשֶׁר שִׁפְתֵי יֵשֶׁר sincere, honest lips Pr 10₁₈ 17₇ (with a textual emendation following Sept.), שִׁפְתֵי צָדִיק Pr 16₁₃, צָדִיק שִׁפְתֵי צָדִיק Pr 10₂₁₋₃₂, נְבוֹן שִׁפְתֵי נְבוֹן Pr 10₁₃, חֲכָמִים שִׁפְתֵי חֲכָמִים Pr 14₃ 15₇, דַּעַת שִׁפְתֵי דַּעַת Pr 14₇ 20₁₅;

—iv. מְלִיךָ שִׁפְתֵי מְלִיךָ Pr 16₁₀, כֹּהֵן שִׁפְתֵי כֹהֵן Mal 2₇;

—v. מְרָמָה שׁ Ps 17₁, שִׁפְתַּי שִׁקְרָה Ps 120₂, שִׁקְרָה שִׁפְתַּי Ps 31₁₉, אֵינִי שִׁפְתַּי wicked, malicious lips Pr 17₄, תּוֹעֵבַת שִׁפְתַּי לְעֵינַי שִׁפְתַּי Is 28₁₁ (with רַבֵּר pi., → לַעֲגֹנָה), לְזוֹת שִׁפְתַּי לְזוֹת שִׁפְתַּי an abomination to my lips Pr 8₇, פִּשְׁעֵי שִׁפְתַּי Pr 12₁₃, עֲמַל שִׁפְתַּימוֹ the mischief from their lips Ps 140₁₀, רַבּוֹת שִׁפְתַּי the argumentation of my lips Jb 13₆ (→ רִיב II 2 b);

—vi. חֲלָקִים שִׁפְתַּיהֶם חֲלָקִים their smooth lips Pr 7₂₁ = חֲלָקִים שִׁפְתַּי Pr 26₂₃ (textual emendation with Sept.), cf. חֲלָקִים שִׁפְתַּי smooth lips, literally lips of hypocrisies (Gunkel *Psalmen* 44) Ps 12_{3f};

—vii. פְּרִי שִׁפְתַּי הַפֵּה הַפֵּה הַפֵּה the fruit of the lips Is 57₁₉ = פְּרִי שִׁפְתַּי Hos 14₃ (textual emendation with Sept., with שָׁלֵם pi.), שִׁפְתַּי תְּבוֹאֵת what his lips bring in Pr 18₂₀ (with שִׁבַּע);

—viii. כְּסִיל שִׁפְתַּי Pr 18₆ = כְּסִיל שִׁפְתוֹת Qoh 10₁₂, שִׁפְתַּי אֵינִי foolish prattler Pr 10₈, with similar meaning פֶּתַח שִׁפְתַּי Pr 20₁₉ (→ פֶּתַח qal), שִׁפְתַּי טִמָּא Is 6₅;

—c. misc.: רוּחַ שִׁפְתַּי the breath of his lips Is 11₄ (→ רוּחַ 1 c); שִׁפְתַּי קָמִי the chatter of my adversaries (ZürBib.; NRSV: whispers of my assailants; REB and NEB: whispering) Lam 3₆₂ (with שִׁמַּע); שִׁפְתַּי אִתָּנוּ our lips are with us, meaning our lips help us Ps 12₅, see Kraus BK 15⁵:233; cj. Pr 19₁ for עֲקֹשׁ שִׁפְתַּי rd. with MSS, Pesh., Tg. (cf. 28₆) דְּרָכָיו עֲקֹשׁ.

—4. lip, meaning manner of speech, language:

—a. אִישׁ שִׁפְתַּי רֵעֵהוּ Gn 11₁₋₆, cf. 11₉, אִישׁ שִׁפְתַּי רֵעֵהוּ someone understanding the language of someone else Gn 11₇, שִׁפְתַּי כְּנַעֲנִי Is 19₁₈ meaning the Hebrew language but not Aramaic, on which see Wildberger BK 10:743f; but in 2K 18₂₆₋₂₈/Is 36₁₁₋₁₃ יְהוּדִית is used for the Hebrew language, for which see Ullendorff BJRL 49 (1962) 456ff, שִׁפְתַּי לְשׁוֹן the gossip of the tongues Ezk 36₃ (with עָלָה);

—b. מְתַקֵּם שִׁפְתַּי charming speech Pr 16₂₁ (→ מְתַקֵּם); עֲמֻקֵּי שִׁפְתַּי people who speak an obscure or incomprehensible language Is 33₁₉ Ezk 3_{5f} (→ עֲמֻקֵּי); עֲרַל שִׁפְתַּי unpractised and unrefined in speech Ex 6₁₂₋₃₀ (→ עֲרַל 2 b);

—c. לֹא יָדַעְתִּי שִׁפְתַּי I hear a language which I do not understand (: NRSV: a voice I had not known; cf. REB: an unfamiliar voice) Ps 81₆, on the relative clause cf. R. Meyer *Gramm.* §115,2 and Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §146, 147.

—5. metaphorically:

—a. shore of the sea, bank of a river, Schwarzenbach *Geog. Terminologie* 76; cf. Stähli WuD NF 17 (1983) 34³² (on p. 35): שִׁפְתַּי הַיָּם Gn 22₁₇ Ex 14₃₀ Jos 11₄ Ju 7₁₂ 1S 13₅ 1K 5₉ 2C 8₁₇, הַיָּאֵר שִׁפְתַּי יַמ־סוּף 1K 9₂₆, הַיָּאֵר שִׁפְתַּי Gn 41₃₋₁₇ Ex 2₃ 7₁₅ Da 12₅, שִׁפְתַּי הַיָּרְדֵּן 2K 2₁₃, שִׁפְתַּי הַנַּחַל Ezk 47_{6f}, cf. v. 12, שִׁפְתַּי אֶרְנוֹן (ו) Dt 2₃₆ 4₄₈ Jos 12₂ 13₉₋₁₆, מְחוּלָה שִׁפְתַּי אֶבֶל מְחוּלָה Ju 7₂₂;

—b. edge, border, seam Ex 26₄₋₁₀ 28₃₂ 36₁₁₋₁₇ 39₂₃;

—c. edge Ex 28₂₆ 39₁₉ 1K 7_{23f-26}/2C 4₂₋₅ Ezk 43₁₃. †

9200 שִׁפַּח

שִׁפַּח: hapax legomenon **Is 3**₁₇; MHeb. sbst. תִּפְחָח psoriasis.

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 233): pf. שִׁפַּח, Sept. καὶ ἰ κύριος ἀποκαλύψει τὸ σχῆμα αὐτῶν, Vulg. *decalvabit Dominus verticem filiarum Sion*, Pesh. and Tg. differently; the meaning of the verb is disputed, possibilities include:

—a. denominative vb. from תִּפְחָח, or מִסְפַּחָת, thus esp. Zorell *Lex.* 806a: to make scabby (obj. קִרְקִרָה), so also e.g. Gesenius-B.; KBL; König *Wb.* 469a;

—b. to bare, strip, lay bare, like Akk. *sapāhu* to dissolve, scatter (AHw. 1024f; CAD S: 151), cf. Arb. *ʿaṣfāhu* bald on the front of the head, see Driver VT 1 (1951) 242 and subsequently Wildberger BK 10:135, 139; Kaiser ATD 17⁵:86;

—c. the first alternative (a) seems somewhat preferable to the second (b) since within Hebrew the vb. can be derived without difficulty from the sbst.; the meaning of the Sept. and Vulg. is already somewhat further from the original sense: **Is 3**₁₇. †

9201 שִׁפָּם

שִׁפָּם: שִׁפָּה (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 504j; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41, 6); SamP. *ašfam*; JArm. non-det. שִׁפָּם/סִ; Sam. שִׁפָּב, שִׁפָּאן and שִׁפָּאן (Ben Hayyim *Lit. Oral Trad.* 2:605): sf. שִׁפָּמוֹ.

—1. **moustache** (: זִקָּן) **Lv 13**₄₅ **2S 19**₂₅ **Ezk 24**₁₇₋₂₂ **Mi 3**₇; cf. Gressmann *Fschr. Budde* 66f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 200f (esp. on זִקָּן), Elliger *Lev.* 185.

—2. expressions: with עֵטָה **Lv 13**₄₅ **Ezk 24**₁₇₋₂₂; with עֵשָׂה (obj. שִׁפָּם) **2S 19**₂₅. †

9202 שִׁפְמוֹת

שִׁפְמוֹת: place name; Sept.^A Σαφαμωσ, Sept.^B Σαφει; unidentified, in southern Judah; according to Zobel VTSupp. 28 (1975) 263 in the region between Yattir and Eshtamoah, cf. further Stoebe KAT 8/1:509; V. Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* 104 and ZDPV 91 (1975) 35: **1S 30**₂₈. †

9203 שִׁפָּן

שִׁפָּן: root variant of שִׁפָּן, שִׁפָּן, cf. שִׁחָק/שִׁחָק.

qal: pt. passive pl. cs. שִׁפְנוּיִ Leningrad, שִׁפְנוּיִ Bomberg; SamP. *wšāfûni*; to hide **Dt 33**₁₉, hapax legomenon in the collocation וְשִׁ' טְמוּנוֹי חוּל, Vulg. (*ibi immolabunt*) ... *et thesauros absconditos harenarum*, cf. Tg. *wəšimān d±miṭtamrān bəḥāllā yitgālyān ləhōn* and treasures which are hidden in the sand will be revealed to you, Sept., Pesh. differently; following Vulg. (Tg.) it should be translated “and the most hidden treasures of the sand”, thus H.J. Zobel *Stammesspruch und Geschichte* 27; cf. p. 38⁵⁷. †

9204 שִׁפָּק

I שפק = → I ספק, also for the cognate languages.

qal: impf. יִשְׁפֹּק: with כַּפַּיִם: to **clap one's hands** Jb 27₂₃, on the use of the 3rd. masc. for rendering an indeterminate subject, see Gesenius-K. §144, 3a; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §36d. †

hif: impf. יִשְׁפִּיקוּ: to **clap one's hands** (hif. = qal see Bergsträsser 2: §19f): Is 2₆, obj. וּבִלְרֵי נִכְרִים and with a strange rabble they clap their hands, thus Wildberger BK 10:91, 93 :: e.g. KBL: either cj. בִּידֵי they exchange handshakes; or (without cj.) from II שפק hif.: they have an abundance of; on both see Wildberger BK 10: 93; see also Barr *Philology* 232f. †

9205 שפק

II שפק = → II ספק, also for the cognate languages; for OSarb. see also Beeston JSS 22 (1977) 56: *šfq* abundant.

qal: impf. יִשְׁפֹּק, with לָ: to **reach, be sufficient for** 1K 20₁₀; abs. pt. fem. ספקה Sir 15₁₈, sbj. יִסְפֶּקֶה חכמת. †

? **hif:** impf. יִשְׁפִּיקוּ: to **have an abundance, have a surfeit** Is 2₆, thus e.g. Fohrer *Das Buch Jesaja* 1: 52 and Kaiser ATD 17³ (1970) 24, cf. 17⁵ (1981) 67; but on this see under I שפק hif. †

Der. *שִׁפֶּק.

9206 שִׁפֶּק

*שִׁפֶּק: hapax legomenon Jb 36₁₈ בְּשִׁפֶּק Bomberg, בְּסִפֶּק Leningrad → *סִפֶּק, and the translation given there: mockery cf. N. Peters *Das Buch Job* 409f. and Fohrer KAT 16:471, 473. †

9207 שִׁפֶּק

*שִׁפֶּק: II שפק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460g; MHeb. סִפֶּק; JArm. סִפֶּקְנָא sufficiency; the Sam. vb. סִפֶּק is translated כִּלְכַל (Ben Hayyim *Lit. Oral Trad.* 2:491b), sbst. סִפֶּקָה (Ben Hayyim *Lit. Oral Trad.* 2:448); cf. Syr. *sāpqā* powerful, able; adv. enough; *sāpqāyā* sufficient; *sappīq* powerful: sf. שִׁפֶּקוּ: **surfeit, excess** Jb 20₂₂, with מְלֵא inf. בְּמֵלֵאֹת שׁ מְלֵא in the fullness of his surfeit. †

9208 שִׁק

שִׁק: a primary noun, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453w; MHeb. סִק; SamP. *šāq*, Sam. סִק; JArm. סִקָּא; EgArm. שִׁק, pl. שִׁקָּא = *שִׁקָּא see Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 39f (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 318; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1186, *šq* II: sackcloth; pl. also *šqn* in a different context, ErIsr. 15 67*², sacks); Akk. *s/šaqqu(m)* sack, sackcloth (AHw. 1027b; CAD S:168, *saqqu*: as a mourning garment only once with reference to western mourning rites associated with Nabonidus); Syr. *saqā*, also CPArm.; Mnd. *saqa* piece of sackcloth (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 314b); Eth. *šaq* (Dillmann *Lex.* 247), on this see Nöldeke loc. cit.: sackcloth, a robe of sackcloth, a sack; Eg. loanword *šg* a woollen cover (or something similar, cf. Erman-G. 4:320); Coptic *sok* (Crum *Dictionary* 325)

sack; Greek *σάκκος* (Masson *Recherches* 24f); Latin *saccus*; Italian <ita>sacco (Lokotsch *Etym. Wb.* 1781): שָׂק; Secunda *σέκ* Ps 35¹³ (Brönno *Heb. Morph.* 117), sf. שָׂקוּ, שָׂקִי, pl. שָׂקִים, sf. שָׂקִיָּהֶם; bibliography: Dalman *Arbeit* 5:202f; TWNT 7:56ff; Hönig *Bekleidung* 102-111; Wolff BK 14/2:34; Wildberger BK 10:140 and 755; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1638; IDB 4:147: שָׂק is a large woven cloth, usually woven from goat-hair, and therefore usually black in the East (Wolff BK 14/2:34); it is used for various purposes and is shaped accordingly.

—1. as a holder for many types of objects, esp. for foodstuff Gn 42²⁵⁻²⁷⁻³⁵ Lv 11³² Jos 9⁴: sack.

—2. as a piece of clothing worn by people in times of sorrow and mourning; in one special case it is worn also by animals, Jon 3⁸; it may be shaped like a loincloth, or as an overlay which would cover the body completely; for the loincloth see esp. KBL and Hönig *Bekleidung*; for the overall covering see Fohrer in Reicke-R. *Hw.*, as well as Wildberger and Wolff loc. cit; it occurs esp. in collocations with חָגֵר as a loincloth, and as a covering with the vb. לָבַשׁ and the sbst. לְבוּשׁ (see below); in cases where a vb. like כָּסָה is used it is probably being used to indicate a general covering: Gn 37³⁴ 2S 3³¹ 1K 20³¹⁻³² 21^{27b} 2K 6³⁰ 2K 19^{1f}/Is 37^{1f} Is 3²⁴ 15³ 20² 22¹² Jr 4⁸ 6²⁶ 48³⁷ 49³ Ezk 7¹⁸ 27³¹ Jl 1⁸ Am 8¹⁰ Jon 3⁵ .6-8 Ps 30¹² 35¹³ 69¹² Jb 16¹⁵ Lam 2¹⁰ Da 9³ Est 4¹⁻²⁻⁴ Neh 9¹ 1C 21¹⁶.

—3. blanket:

—a. as a cover at night, for Rizpah as she protected the corpses of the slain 2S 21¹⁰ worn by Ahab in his dejection 1K 21^{27c} see also Is 58⁵ Jl 1¹³ Est 4³;

—b. metaphorically Is 50³.

—4. expressions:

—a. as 1: with טָמֵא Lv 11³²; with לָקַח (שָׂקִים בָּלִים) Jos 9⁴; with פָּתַח Gn 42²⁷; with רִיק hif. (שָׂקִיָּהֶם) Gn 42³⁵; with שׁוּב hif. (אֶל־שָׂקוֹ) Gn 42²⁵;

—b. as 2: with אָסַף nif. (בְּצוּם וּבְשָׂקִים) Neh 9¹; with חָגֵר 2S 3³¹ 1K 20³² Is 15³ 22¹² Jr 4⁸ 6²⁶ 49³ Ezk 7¹⁸ 27³¹ Jl 1⁸ Lam 2¹⁰; with כָּסָה pi. Jon 3⁶, pu. 1C 21¹⁶, hitp. 2K 19^{1f}/Is 37^{1f} Jon 3⁸; with לָבַשׁ (שָׂקִים) Jon 3⁵, (שָׂק וְאַפָּר) Est 4¹; with נָתַן (לְבוּשֵׁי שָׂק) Ps 69¹², cf. Ps 35¹³; with סוּר hif. (שָׂקוֹ מִזַּעֲלָיו) Est 4⁴; with עָלָה hif. (כָּל־מַתְּנִים שָׂק עָל־) Am 8¹⁰; with פָּתַח pi. Is 20² Ps 30¹²; with שִׂים (שָׂק־מַתְּנִיו) Gn 37³⁴, pl. 1K 20³¹, (שָׂק עַל־בְּשָׂרוֹ) 1K 21^{27b}; with תָּפַר to sew Jb 16¹⁵;

—c. as 3 a: with יָצַע hif. (וְאַפָּר שָׂק) Is 58⁵, hof. Est 4³; with לָיַן (בְּשָׂקִים) Jl 1¹³; with נָטָה hif. 2S 21¹⁰; with שָׁכַב (בְּשָׂק) 1K 21²⁷;

—d. as 3 b: with שִׂים (שָׂק כְּסוּתָם), obj. שָׂמִים Is 50³;

—e. substantival expressions (selected from 2): לְבוּשׁ שָׂק (with בָּ) Est 4², לְבוּשֵׁי שָׂק Ps 35¹³; with נָתַן Ps 69¹² (see above, 4 b, מִזַּחֲגֵרֶת שָׂק girding with a sackcloth, meaning with a sackcloth girded on, dressed in a loincloth Is 3²⁴. †

bibliography: de Vaux *Inst.* 1:109f = *Lebensordnungen* 1:116f; Knie-rim ZAW 73 (1961) 159ff; THAT 1:932; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 505; M. Schwantes *Das Recht der Armen* 109; W.H. Schmidt BK 2:92; U. Rütterswörden *Die Beamten der israelitischen Zeit*.

A. in foreign lands:

—1. **representative of the king, official:** שָׂרֵי פַרְעֹה Gn 12₁₅, = שָׂרֵי־וֹי Jr 25₁₉, שָׂרֵי בַלְקַן Nu 22₁₃₋₃₅, בְּבַל שָׂרֵי מֶלֶךְ־יִשְׂרָאֵל Jr 38_{17f}, שָׂרֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ of the king of Persia Est 1₁₈ Ezr 7₂₈, = שָׂרֵי־וֹי Est 1₃ 2₁₈ (parallel with עֲבָדָיו), Ezr 8₂₅.

—2. **person of note, commander:** שָׂרֵי מוֹאָב Nu 22₈, = שָׂרֵי־הָ and so perhaps cj. שָׂרֵי־וֹי Am 2₃, cf. Wolff BK 14/2:163, שָׂרֵי מִדְיָן Ju 7₂₅, 8₃, שָׂרֵי בְנֵי עַמּוֹן 2S 10₃/1C 19₃, שָׂרֵי פְלִשְׁתִּים 1S 18₃₀ 29₃, שָׂרֵי צִעֵן Is 19₁₁₋₁₃; שָׂרֵי־וֹי and כְּהֲנָיִו of כְּמוֹשׁ Jr 48₇, of מְלָכָם (textual emendation) 49₃; אֲשׁוּר thinks that שָׂרֵי (my commanders) are מְלָכִים Is 10₈.

—3. שָׂר the leader of a group or a district שָׂר צִבְאוֹ Gn 21₂₂₋₃₂ 26₂₆, cf. Ju 4₇ 1S 12₉ 2S 10₁₆₋₁₈, הַחִילָיִם שָׂרֵי מִקְנֵה שָׂר הַמִּשְׁקִימוֹ/הָאֵל(וֹ)פִים Gn 40₂₋₂₀, שָׂר הַטְּבָחִים 1K 15₂₀, שָׂר הַמִּשְׁקִימוֹ Gn 47₆, שָׂרֵי מְסִים the overseer of the conscripted work-gang Ex 1₁₁, on which see W.H. Schmidt BK 2:34, שָׂר בֵּית הַסֵּהר Gn 39₂₁, שָׂרֵי הַמְדִינֹת 1K 20₁₄₋₁₅₋₁₇₋₁₉, שָׂרֵי הַנְּצָבִים 1K 5₃₀ 9₂₃ 2C 8₁₀ Q, see Mettinger *Solomonic State Officials* 124f, שָׂר הַסְּרִיסִים Da 1₇₋₁₀₋₁₁₋₁₈.

B. within Israel:

—1. שָׂר person of note, head, first in a series:

—a. שָׂר הָאָרֶץ, כְּהֲנָיִם, שָׂרִים, מְלָכִים, Is 3₁₄, זְקַנֵי עַמּוֹ וְשָׂרָיו 2S 19₇, שָׂרִים וְעַבְדֵי־וֹי שָׂר וְגִדּוֹל 2S 3₃₈, Jr 1₁₈, cf. 2₂₆ 4₉; שָׂרֵי הַשָּׂרִים וְכָל־הָעָם Jr 26_{11f} 34₁₀; שָׂרֵי־וֹי Hos 13₁₀, שָׂרֵי־וֹי וְשָׂרֵינוּ Jr 44₁₇ cf. 21, Ezr 8₂₉ etc; יִשְׂרָאֵל יוֹעֲצָיו וְשָׂרָיו וְכָל־הַשָּׂרִים וְהַסְּגָנִים Ezr 9₂;

—b. שָׂרִים Hos 3₄, מֶלֶךְ־וֹי parallel with שָׂר Pr 19₁₀ Qoh 10₇, עֶבֶד :: שָׂרִים Jb 34₁₉, שָׂרִים :: הָלָה parallel with מְלָכָם (textual emendation) Hos 7₅.

—2. In Israel or Judah, Jerusalem: שָׂרִים belonging to the land, a place, or a group; for bibliography see U. Rütterswörden *Die Beamten der israelitischen Königszeit* (cf. O. Loretz in UF 14 (1982) 333):

—a. שָׂרֵי יְהוּדָה ... שָׂרִים אֲשֶׁר־לוֹ 1C 22₁₇ 23₂ 28₁ 2C 12₆, cf. 1C 27₂₂, שָׂרֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל שָׂרֵי זְבֻלֹן Ps 68₂₈, שָׂרֵי סְכוּת Ju 8₆; of the northern Israelite kingdom שָׂרִים Hos 7₃₋₅ 8₁₀, שָׂרֵיהֶם 7₁₆;

—b. שָׂרֵי יְהוּדָה, שָׂרֵי יְהוּדָה Jr 44₁₇ cf. 21, שָׂרֵי יְהוּדָה Jr 24₁ 26₁₀ (= הַשָּׂרִים v. 12) Hos 5₁₀ Neh 12₃₁ 2C 36₁₄, (textual emendation), שָׂרֵי יְהוּדָה וִירוּשָׁלַיִם Jr 29₂, cf. 34₁₉;

—c. in Jerusalem: שָׂרִים Lam 5₁₂, הַשָּׂרִים Jr 36₁₂₋₁₄₋₁₉₋₂₁ Zeph 1₈, שָׂרֵי־וֹי Is 1₂₃, שָׂרֵי־וֹי Ezk 17₁₂ Lam 1₆ 2₉, שָׂרֵיהֶם Is 3₄;

—c. שָׂרִים as a designation for office-holders in wisdom literature:

—i. commanders **Jb 39**₂₅;

—ii. princes **Pr 8**₁₆ **19**₁₀ **28**₂ **Qoh 10**₇₋₁₆₋₁₇, princes, great men **Jb 29**₉;

—iii. persons of rank **Jb 34**₁₉;

—iv. high officials **Ps 119**₂₃₋₁₆₁ **Jb 3**₁₅, cf. also **Ps 105**₂₂.

C. שֵׁר meaning a higher being, a guardian angel, see Bousset-Gressmann *Religion* 324; Eichrodt *Theologie* 2/3:134f; TWNT 1:78; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 410f; שֵׁר פָּרַס **Da 10**₂₀; שֵׁר מַלְכוּת פָּרַס **10**₁₃, שֵׁר-יִוֵן **10**₂₀; מִיכָאֵל is the שֵׁרֶכֶם of the Jews **Da 10**₂₁ and הַשֵּׁר הַגְּדוֹל **Da 12**₁; God is שֵׁר-שָׂרִים **Da 8**₂₅; שֵׁר-צָבָא יְהוָה the chieftain of the army of Yahweh **Jos 5**_{14f}, cf. Noth *Jos.* 23, 39f; Hertzberg ATD 9:36; see also KBL; according to H. Duhm *Der Verkehr Gottes mit den Menschen im Alten Testament* 8¹ the moon is the leader of the host of stars; שֵׁר-הַצָּבָא the prince of the host (the army) of heaven, i.e. God **Da 8**₁₁ (→ צָבָא A 4 b).

9212 שְׂרָאצָּר

שְׂרָאצָּר: n.m.; an Akk. short form *Šarra-ušur* (Tallqvist *Personal Names* 219b), corresponding to a full name such as *sup'dNabuÆ-sûarra-us\ur* “may Nabu protect the king!” (Tallqvist *Personal Names* 159a), *sup'dNergal-sûarra-us\ur* (see p. 171f), cf. also Stamm 316.

—1. **2K 19**₃₇/**Is 37**₃₈: 1QIs^a שְׂרָאִיצָר or שְׂרָאוֹצָר, on which see Wildberger BK 10:1384; Sept. Σάρασαρ, Josephus Νηρεγάλασαρος, Νηριγλίσαρος, Σαρασαρος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 90, 107), Vulg. *Sarasar*, the son and murderer of סְנַחֲרִיב, see Montgomery-Gehman *Kings* 498f; Gray *Kings*³ 694^c; Millard JSS 21 (1976) 10f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1671.

—2. **Zech 7**₂ (text uncertain) שְׂרָאצָּר וַיִּשְׁלַח בֵּית-אֵל, the meaning is disputed, see e.g. Reicke-R. *Hw.* loc. cit.; possibilities include:

—a. בֵּית-אֵל is a place name and sbj.: the assembly of Bethel sent the שְׂרָאצָּר to entreat Yahweh (thus NRSV), on which cf. e.g. Horst HAT 14² (1954) 238f, and Rudolph KAT 13/4:135ff;

—b. בֵּית-אֵל stands as place name as an accusative of place, and שְׂרָאצָּר (Sept. Σάρασαρ, Vulg. *Sarasar*) is the sbj., thus the versions, on which see Rudolph KAT 13/4: 136, see further North ZAW 66 (1954) 196f;

—c. בֵּית-אֵל-שְׂרָאצָּר is a hybridised n.m., with בֵּית-אֵל as a theophoric adj.: “may Bethel protect the king!”, thus Noth *Personennamen* 127; Vincent *Religion* 566f; Elliger ATD 25⁶ (1967) 133; Zorell *Lex.* 108b; TOB; REB: Bethel-sharezer sent Regem-melech; according to Vincent *Betel* is equivalent to *Bēl*, so also ZürBib; on the first and last suggestions (a and c) see also Reicke-R. *Hw.* loc. cit.; these certainly seem possible (esp. the last), but the second suggestion (b) is less probable. †

9213 שְׂרַג

שְׂרַג: root related to שָׂרַף; MHeb. סָרַג pi. to provide with wicker-work, weave around; JArm. Syr. סָרַג to plait, weave; Mnd. *SRG* to interweave, bind together (related to *SRK*, Drower-M. *Dictionary* 337a); Eth.

sargawa < *saraga* (Dillmann *Lex.* 348) to plait, comb; equivalent to Arb. *saraja* to braid, plait (Wehr-Cowan 406a, *saraja* I); Tigr. *šäg-gära*, Amharic *asäggärä* to catch with a net (Leslau 52); cf. also Arb. *šaraja* to interweave, entwine, on which see Fraenkel *Fremdwörter* 173 (cf. Lane 1:1529b); conversely, on p. 101f, Fraenkel compares *saraja* with סרג; cf. ? Ug. *šrg* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2483; Aistleitner 2683; Driver *Myths*² 159a) to lie, deceive, on which see Dahood *Ug. Heb. Phil.* 2332.

pu: impf. יִשְׂרָגוּ to be interwoven Jb 40₁₇. †

hitp: impf. יִשְׂתַּרְגּוּ to be woven, braided together (sbj. פִּשְׂעֵי) Lam 1₁₄, on which see Rudolph KAT 17/1-3:214. †

9214 שרד

I שרד: (same root as II *שרד) Syr. *sərad* pe. to be frightened, pa. to frighten; Mnd. *SNDR* to quake, tremble, be startled, be afraid (pa. of *SDR* II by metathesis from **SRD*, used as *SRWD*, Drower-M. *Dictionary* 334a); Arb. *šarada* to run away from, flee, take to flight.

qal: pf. שָׂרַד: to run away from, escape (sbj. הַשְּׂרִידִים) Jos 10₂₀. †

Der. I שְׂרִיד.

9215 שרד

II *שרד: MHeb. pi. to leave over, behind SamP. *šarrəd*, Sam. שרד, most likely a denominative vb. from MHeb. → I שְׂרִיד.

9216 שָׂרָד

שָׂרָד: introduced into Heb. through Arm., see Wagner *Aramäismen* 297; MHeb. סרד < **sarrād* sieve-maker; JArm. סְרָדָא wire-mesh, sieve, סְרָדוּתָא mesh, sieve; this word is to be distinguished from Akk. *serdû(m)* (Sumerian loanword), meaning the carrying pole for a sedan chair (AHw. 1037b; CAD S: 312, *sirdû* A), rather than the tow-line of a sedan chair (von Soden *Orientalia* 24 (1955) 394 and Wagner *Aramäismen* loc. cit.); Ug. *šrd* to serve, may belong to the root of שָׂרָד, thus Gray *Legacy*² 136⁷ and *Krt*² 38, but that is uncertain, on which see Caquot-S. *Textes* 514^u; on the etymology of שָׂרָד see further Haran HUCA 36 (1965) 214f (cited by Childs *Exodus* 529): only in the collocation בְּגָדֵי הַשְּׂרָד Ex 31₁₀ 35₁₉ 39₁₋₄₁. The exact sense is uncertain, according to the versions it means the robes used in cultic ritual, Sept. *στολαὶ λειτουργικαὶ* > so also, esp. Pesh. *ləbūšay tešmeštā* and Tg. *ləbūšē šimmūšā*; and similarly Sam. Tg., and subsequently TOB: liturgical vestments. But the meaning of the sbst. in MHeb. and JArm. suggest instead a rendering such as woven or embroidered clothing, as ZürBib.; REB (following NEB) stitched vestments; NRSV: finely worked vestments; Noth ATD 5:196; Childs *Exodus* 522, 529; Michaeli CAT 2 (1974) 262; Hönig *Bekleidung* 140. Margalith ZAW 95 (1983) 430f wishes to connect the sbst. שָׂרָד with the finest linen from Colchis which according to Herodotus 2:105 the Greeks call λίνον Σαρδωνικόν. †

9217 שָׂרָד

שָׂרָד: hapax legomenon **Is 44**₁₃: the meaning of the sbst. is uncertain, as the various renderings in the versions show, on which see Gradwohl *Farben* 85f and Elliger BK 11/1:410f; suggestions include:

—a. e.g. Gesenius-B.; KBL: red ochre (iron oxide), thus also Gradwohl *Farben* 85f, or red pencil, thus Dalman *Arbeit* 7:34; also Gesenius-B.;

—b. שָׂרָד as Arb. *sarada* to pierce through, sbst. *sirād*, *sařid* awl, bradawl; accordingly שָׂרָד means a sharp object, a stylus or the like, with which the woodworker marked out the line along which the wood was to be cut, thus Elliger loc. cit. 427 following D.W. Thomas in: *Hommages à André Dupont-Sommer* 325; Elliger BK 11/1:407 translates as stylus for cutting, a suggestion also found in Gesenius *Thesaurus* 3:1337f; König *Wb.* 470f; Zorell *Lex.* 807b (see also תֵּאָר pi.). The evidence suggests that the second alternative (b) is sensible and probably to be preferred to the first (a), for the possible etymological basis in Arabic. †

9218 שָׂרָה

I שָׂרָה: ? Tigrin. *sěrray* to intrigue (Leslau 52); Arb. *šariya* to be aroused, be excited, III to strive, contend, refute (Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 75).

qal: pf. שָׂרָה, שָׂרִיתָ; cj. impf. וַיִּשָּׂר for וַיִּשָּׂר **Hos 12**₅ (→ I שׂוּר 2): to **strive, contend**, with עִם with **Gn 32**₂₉ (SamP. *šāritā*), = with II אֵת **Hos 12**₄, with אֵלֹי against, with cj. **Hos 12**₅. †

Der. n.m. יִשְׂרָאֵל.

9219 שָׂרָה

II שָׂרָה: by-form of שָׂרַר: to rule.

Der. מְשָׂרָה; n.m. (ו) שָׂרִיהָ.

9220 שָׂרָה

I שָׂרָה: < **šarrat* (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 453x); fem. of שָׂר; Akk. *šarratu(m)* queen, princess (AHw. 1188; CAD *Š/2*:72); cs. שָׂרָתִי **Lam 1**₁ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 526 l; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §45, 3e), pl. שָׂרוֹת, sf. שָׂרוֹתֵיהֶם, שָׂרוֹתֵיהֶן.

—1. **woman of rank, princess Ju 5**₂₉ (: Wiseman VT 26 (1976) 116-119: rd. שָׂרוֹתֵיהֶן), **Is 49**₂₃.

—2. a. נְשֵׂי שָׂרוֹת women of rank (: פְּלִגְנָשִׁים) **1K 11**₃, on which see Noth *Könige* 239, 241;

—b. שָׂרוֹת פְּרָסוֹמְרַי of the wives of the שָׂרֵי הַמְּלָךְ **Est 1**₁₈, cf. שָׂר A 1.

—3. metaphorically Jerusalem was בְּמִדְיָנוֹת שָׂרָתִי the princess among the cities (ZürBib.; NRSV: princess among the provinces; REB and NEB: queen among provinces) **Lam 1**₁; cf. also Rudolph KAT 17/1-3:204: the princess over the provinces. †

9221 שָׂרָה

II שָׂרָה: n.f., SamP. *šárrá*; Sept. Σαρρα, Josephus Σάρρα (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 108): → שָׂרִי; “princess”, originally most likely a personal name, on which see *Fschr. Stamm* 122 (: Noth *Personennamen* 10 and *Überl.* 165ff: an artificial construction): **Sarah Gn 17**¹⁵⁻²¹ **18**⁶⁻¹⁵ **20**²⁻¹⁴⁻¹⁸ **21**¹⁻¹² **23**^{1f-19} **24**³⁶⁻⁶⁷ **25**¹⁰⁻¹² **49**³¹ **Is 51**². †

9222 שָׂרוּג

שָׂרוּג: n.m.; SamP. *šároḡ*; Sept. Σερουχ, **Luke 3**³⁶ Σερούχ, Josephus Σεροῦχος (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 110); Akk. place name *Sarugi*, approximately 60 km west of *Harrān*, on which see e.g. S. Parpola *Neo-Assyrian Toponyms* 306; T.L. Thompson *The Historicity of the Patriarchal Narratives* 306, note 41, with bibliography; Westermann BK 1/1:747f: father of נַחֲוֹר, grandfather of אֲבִרָם **Gn 11**²⁰⁻²³ **1C 1**²⁶. †

9223 שָׂרוּךְ

*שָׂרוּךְ: שָׂרוּךְ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 473h; SamP. versions שָׂרוּג *šároḡ*; Arb. *širāku naʿlin* sandal thong, see Gesenius-B., *širāk* shoe-lace, boot-lace (Wehr-Cowan 469a; → חוּט): שָׂרוּךְ נַעֲלָיו sandal-thong **Is 5**²⁷, > petty difficulties **Gn 14**²³; for bibliography with reference to illustrations see Wildberger 10:224 on **Is 5**²⁷; see further Keel *Bildsymb.* p. 205. †

9224 שָׂרוּקִים

שָׂרוּקִים: → שָׂרוּק.

9225 שָׂרַח

שָׂרַח: n.f.; SamP. *šárā*; Sept. Σαρα, **1C 7**³⁰ Σορε; Josephus Σάρρα (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 107); the exact sense of the personal name is uncertain; possible explanations include:

—a. with Noth *Personennamen* 180 the OSArb. vb. *šrḥ* (Conti *Chrest.* 252b) to cause to prosper, equivalent to Eth. *šarḥa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 237) to prosper; formed from root *šrḥ* are e.g. the OSArb. personal names *ʾšrḥ* and *yšrḥʾ* (Ryckmans *Noms Propres* 1:251f); by reference to OSArb. and Eth. שָׂרַח could mean prospering, cf. KBL: surfeit, abundance;

—b. Akk. *šarāḥu(m)* to be proud, grand, magnificent (AHw. 1182f; CAS *Š/2:36*, *šarāḥu* A), with the predicatives *šaruḥ* and *šarraḥ* very proud, which can be seen in personal names mostly as the attribute of a deity, see Stamm 225; שָׂרַח could then be taken to mean grandeur or pride, however this remains quite uncertain. On balance therefore the first suggestion is more preferable than the second, on which see also *Fschr. Stamm* 132: שָׂרַח: the daughter of Asher **Gn 46**¹⁷ **Nu 26**⁴⁶ **1C 7**³⁰. †

9226 שָׂרַט

שָׂרַט: MHeb. שָׂרַט/שָׂרַט; Sam. JArm. pa. סרט to incise, scratch; Akk. *šarātu(m)* to tear, rip to shreds, tear to pieces (AHw. 1186a; CAD *Š/2:59*); Syr. *sərat* to inscribe, write; Tigr. *sātra* (by metathesis) to split; Tigrin. *sārāšā*, Amharic *sānättārā* to shave, raze (Leslau 52); Arb. *šarāta* to rip to shreds, to make incisions, incise.

qal: impf. יִשְׂרָט; inf. שָׂרוּט: to make gashes in oneself (a mourning ritual) with שָׂרַט and בָּ **Lv 21**⁵, **Zech 12**³ → nif. †

nif: impf. יִשְׁרָטוּ, with שָׂרוּט: to **inflict a wound on oneself** (KBL), to **injure oneself grievously, badly** (Rudolph KAT 13/4:216) **Zech 12**₃; on the inf. abs. qal in the nif. see Gesenius-K. §113w; Bergsträsser 2: §12f. †

cj. hitp: impv. הִשְׂרָטְנָה **Jr 49**₃: to **wound one another simultaneously** (KBL) :: Rudolph *Jer.*³ 286: MT הִתְשַׂרְטְטָנָה run about!; for בְּגִדְרוֹת on the walls prp. בְּגִדְרוֹת with shredded skin, thus Rudolph loc. cit., → also *גְּדוּדָה (HAL 170a, English edition 177b); even so this second cj. is quite unnecessary, see TOB: go about lost among the walls! †

Der. שָׂרָט, *שָׂרָטָה.

9227 שָׂרָט

שָׂרָט: שָׂרוּט, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 457q; JArm. סָרָטָא rip, slash; Syr. *sertā* pen-stroke, mark, like a punctuation mark, = κεραία **Matthew 5**₁₈; Arb. *šart* slash, rip: coll. **slashes, cuts** as part of mourning custom **Lv 19**₂₈, with נָתַן. †

9228 שָׂרָטָה

*שָׂרָטָה: < **šarraetaet*, of *qattalat* pattern, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 477z: שָׂרוּט; SamP. versions שֶׂרְטָה *šurtā*, Sam. אֶסְרָטָה (Ben Hayyim *Lit. Oral Trad.* 2:598); cf. Mnd. *sartata* inscription, depiction, picture (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 315b); Arb. *šartat* stroke, *tašrīt* score, incision: שָׂרָטָה: unitary noun as collective: individual **cuts, incisions Lv 21**₅; with שָׂרוּט; cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1:71. †

9229 שָׂרִי

שָׂרִי: n.f.; SamP. *sarri*; Sept. Σαρα, by-form of II שָׂרָה; for the ending -ay (*aya*) see Huff-mon *Personal Names* 135; Gordon *Textbook* §8:54; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 512d; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41:7: שָׂרִי: **Sarai Gn 11**₂₉₋₃₁ **12**₅₋₁₁₋₁₇ **16**₁₋₈ **17**₁₅. †

9230 שָׂרִיג

*שָׂרִיג: שָׂרוּג, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 214) שָׂרִיג? or n.m. שָׂרוּג; SamP. versions שָׂרוּגִים *širrūgəm Gn 41*₁₀₋₁₂; Arb. *sarj* grapevine, branch, tendril, see Fraenkel *Fremdwörter* 102¹ and Rüthy *Pflanze* 59f; *šaraj* snare; cf. MHeb. סָרִיג grid, סָרִיגָה lattice, grid; JArm. סָרִיגָא and סָרִיגָתָא lattice, netting, net; Arb. *šarījat* an artificial lattice (Lane 1530a), on this see Rüthy *Pflanze* 60¹: pl. שָׂרִיגִים, sf. שָׂרִיגָה: **tendrils of the grapevine Gn 40**₁₀₋₁₂ **Jl 1**₇, with I לָבַן hif. for bibliography see Rüthy *Pflanze* 60¹ and 78; Dalman *Arbeit* 4:302. †

9231 שָׂרִיד

I שָׂרִיד: I שָׂרוּד, cf. II שָׂרוּד; SamP. *šarrəd*; MHeb. שָׂרִיד someone remaining, left behind, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 214) 1QM 11: 7: שָׂרִיד [מְנַעֵיר] those who fled the city; Syr. *sarīdī* the survivors, refugees,

escapees: sf. שְׂרִידוֹ **Jb 27**_{15K}; pl. שְׂרִידִים, cs. שְׂרִידֵי, sf. שְׂרִידָיו **Jb 27**_{15 Q}: **someone fleeing** in battle, or generally.

—1. a. שְׂרִידֵי/שְׂרִיד שְׂרִיד (twice, **Jos 10**₂₀ **Jl 3**₅) **Nu 21**₃₅ **24**₁₉ **Dt 2**₃₄ **3**₃ **Jos 10**₂₀₋₂₈₋₃₀₋₃₃₋₃₇₋₃₉₋₄₀ **11**₈ **2K 10**₁₁ **Is 1**₉ **Jr 47**₄ **Jl 3**₅ **Ob 18** **Jb 18**₁₉ **20**₂₆;

—b. collective שְׂרִיד וּפְלִיט **Jos 8**₂₂ **Jr 42**₁₇, וְשְׂרִיד וּפְלִיט **Jr 44**₁₄ **Lam 2**₂₂ (→ פְּלִיט 1 b), פְּלִיטִים parallel with שְׂרִידִים **Ob 14**;

—c. עַם שְׂרִידֵי חֶרֶב the people that escaped the sword **Jr 31**₂.

—2. particular instances:

—a. **Jb 20**₂₁ אֵין לְאֶכְלוֹ שְׂרִיד: of the versions, omitted in Sept.; Vulg. *non remansit de cibo eius*, Pesh. *wabrəgiəgtēh lā netpallaṭ* and in his craving he does not escape; modern translations vary, cf. ZürBib.; TOB; NRSV: there was nothing left after they had eaten; since שְׂרִיד signifies the escapee and not remnant (on which see Hölscher *Hiob* 50), a translation following Pesh. is best: not one escaped his devouring (Hölscher loc. cit.), or there is no one who has escaped his greedy devouring (Fohrer KAT 16:326, cf. 324; REB: nothing survived his greed; see also N. Peters *Das Buch Job* 215, 222;

—b. **Jb 27**₁₅ שְׂרִידָיו (Q); in the versions, Sept. οἱ δε περιόντες αὐτοῦ, Vulg. *qui reliqui fuerint ex eo*, Pesh. *šarkəhōn* that remaining from them; according to Sept. and Vulg. שְׂרִידָיו indicates persons and not goods, suggesting a translation like ZürBib.: those who still remained for him; cf. TOB; see also Fohrer KAT 16:386, 387; NRSV: those who survive them; REB: the survivors;

—c. cj. **Ju 5**₁₃ for לְאֶדְרִיִּים יָרַד שְׂרִיד לְאֶדְרִיִּים prp. יָרַד יִשְׂרָאֵל, thus Sept.^{BC} and subsequently BHS, as well as W. Richter *Traditionsgeschichtliche Untersuchungen zum Richterbuch*² 401.

—3. expressions:

—a. as 1 a: with אָבַד hif. **Nu 24**₁₉; with הָיָה **Ob 18**; with יָתַר hif. **Is 1**₉; with כָּרַת hif. **Jr 47**₄ עֲזָר שְׂרִיד an escapee as a helper; with קָרָא **Jl 3**₅ וּבְשְׂרִידִים אֲשֶׁר יְהוָה קָרָא and among those who have escaped are those whom Yahweh calls, see Wolff BK 14/2:65, 81f; with רָעַע nif. **Jb 20**₂₆ (cj. → רָעַע qal 8); with שָׂרַד **Jos 10**₂₀; with שָׂאָר hif. **Nu 21**₃₅ **Dt 2**₃₄ **3**₃ **Jos 10**_{28ff} **11**₈ **2K 10**₁₁;

—b. as 1 b: with הָיָה **Jr 42**₁₇ **44**₁₄ **Ob 18** **Lam 2**₂₂; with סָגַר hif. **Ob 14**; with שָׂאָר hif. **Jos 8**₂₂;

—c. as 2 b: with קָבַר nif. **Jb 27**₁₅ (שְׂרִידָיו בְּמָוֶת). †

Der. II *שָׂרַד.

9232 שְׂרִיד

[II שְׂרִיד: place name **Jos 19**₁₀₋₁₂, textual error for → *שְׂרִידָיו. †]

9233 שְׂרִיָּה

שְׂרִיָּה: n.m.: II שְׂרָה *; < → שְׂרִיָּהוּ; Sept. ασα, σαραια(ς), σασα, see Mettinger *Solomonic State Officials* 25, 30; Josephus Σαράιας, Σαρέαας, Σερεβαίιος, Σισάας (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 107, 110, 114); also perhaps שְׂרִיָּהוּ (see below, 3) Diringer *Iscrizioni* 192 סְרִיָּה; EgArm. [...ה.שְׂרִי? n.f. (n.m. Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 22:4; Grelot *Documents* 89:4): Yahweh has shown himself to be ruler, on which see Noth *Personennamen* 191f and subsequently *Fschr. Stamm* 108.

—1. סוֹפֵר under David **2S** 8₁₇, = שְׂוֹן Q (K שְׂוֹא) **20**₂₅, = שְׂוֹשָׁא **1K** 4₃, = שְׂוֹשָׁא **1C** 18₁₆ → שְׂוֹשָׁא.

—2. high priest (כֹּהֵן הַרְאָשׁ) at the time of Zedekiah, whom Nebuchadnezzar had executed **2K** 25₁₈ **Jr** 52₂₄ **1C** 5₄₀.

—3. an official of Zedekiah, the son of Neriah, the son of Mahseiah, who was commissioned to go to Babylon **Jr** 51₅₉₋₆₁; possibly the same official whose name appears as שְׂרִיָּהוּ [בִּן] נְרִיָּהוּ on a Heb. seal → שְׂרִיָּהוּ, and probably a brother of Baruch, cf. **Jr** 32₁₂.

—4. the father of Ezra **Ezr** 7₁, on which see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 66.

—5. military commander **2K** 25₂₃ **Jr** 40₈.

—6. ancestor of a Judaeian clan, a descendant of Judah **1C** 4_{13f}.

—7. ancestor of a clan, a descendant of Simeon **1C** 4₃₅.

—8. one of the heads of the people at the time of Ezra **Ezr** 2₂, = עֲזַרְיָהוּ **Neh** 7₇.

—9. a priestly family in late pre-exilic (**Neh** 12₁₂) and in post-exilic Judah **Neh** 10₃ 11₁₁ 12₁ (Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1775f). †

9234 שְׂרִיָּהוּ

שְׂרִיָּהוּ: n.m.; > שְׂרִיָּה; II שְׂרָה + יִשְׂרָה; Sept. Σαράια; Heb. inscr. (seal) שְׂרִיָּהוּ (Avigad *IEJ* 28 (1978) 56); for the sense of the personal name → שְׂרִיָּה: an official at the court of Jehoiachim **Jr** 36₂₆. †

9235 שְׂרִיָּן

שְׂרִיָּן: **Dt** 3₉ **Ps** 29₆, thus Leningrad in both instances :: Bomberg **Ps** 29₆: שְׂרִיָּן; SamP. *šārən*; Sept. (Rahlfs) **Dt** 3₉ Σαρῖων, **Ps** 29₆ differently: ἰ ἡγαπημένος; Old Bab. *Sa-ri-a* (T. Bauer *JNES* 16 (1957) 256, 260); Hurrian *Ša-ri-ia-na* armour-like mountain-range (see Brandenstein *ZA* 46 (1940) 105) → *סְרִיָּן; Ug. *šryn* parallel with *Ibn* (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 248 entry 328, and 2: p. 333 entry 105); Eg. *Š(?)y(?)nw* = שְׂרִיָּן, thus *Alt Kl. Schr.* 3:67 (with hesitancy): **Sirion**, Ph. (from Sidon) name for the Hermon **Dt** 3₉ **Ps** 29₆; see Abel *Géog.* 1:347; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1810; Y. Ikeda *Annual of the Japanese Biblical Institute* 4 (1978) 32-44. †

9236 שְׂרִיק

*שָׂרִיקָ: I שָׂרִיקָ, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 470n: pl. fem. שָׂרִיקוֹת: combed (of flax), Dalman *Arbeit* 5:13f; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 483: **Is 19**⁹, text uncertain; in the versions, Sept. τὸ λίνον τὸ σχιστὸν ..., Vulg. *pectentes*, Pesh. *dəsārqīn* equivalent to Tg.; accordingly for MT read with Vulg., Pesh., Tg. שָׂרִיקוֹת or perhaps שָׂרִיקִים those who comb flax, see KBL; BHS and Wildberger BK 10:701. †

9237 שָׂרַךְ

שָׂרַךְ: root related to → שָׂרַג; MHeb. שָׂרַךְ addendum, supplementary legal clause, rider, DSS סָרַךְ rule; JArm. סָרַכָא deformity; Syr. סָרִיכוּתָא a type of thistle which catches on to a person's clothing (Löw *Flora* 1:379); JArm. שָׂרַךְ I pe. and pa. to hang on to, catch; II שָׂרַךְ pe. and pa. to warp, pervert (Dalman *Wb.* 301b); Ug. *šrk* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 15:v:17) to join oneself to, ally with, thus de Moor-Spronk UF 14 (1982) 179; Syr. *sərēk* to hang on (to) equivalent to Mnd. *SRK* to hold fast to, adhere, catch on fire (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 337b); OSArb. *šrk* to bind, unite (Beeston JSS 22 (1977) 56); Arb. *šarika* to have a part, portion; to be (become) a partner, comrade, cf. sbst. *šarak* net, snare, trip-cords.

cj. **qal**: impf. יִשְׂרְכוּ **Jr 5**₂₆ for יִשְׂרְכוּ יִשׁוּר כְּשֶׁךְ prp. כְּיוֹקְשִׁים (ה) רִשְׂרְכוּ שְׂבָכָה: they fasten the net as a fowler, thus Rudolph *Jer.*³ 40 and BHS :: Emerton *Mélanges Cazelles* (AOAT 212, 1981) 125-133 see under *שָׂךְ 4 and I שׁוּר. †

pi: (Jenni *Pi'el* 238): pt. f. מְשַׂרְכֶת: with דְּרָכִים to entwine paths, meaning to **run about senselessly** (of the female camel in heat) **Jr 2**₂₃. †

Der. שָׂרוּךְ.

9238 שָׂר־סָכִים

שָׂר־סָכִים Leningrad, שָׂר־סָכִים Bomberg: **Jr 39**₃; according to the versions n.m.: Sept. Ναβουσαχαρ, Josephus Αχαράμψαρις, Ναβώσαρις (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 21, 89), Vulg. *Nabu Sarsachim*, Pesh. *Srskym* corresponding to MT; two possible explanations have been suggested:

—a. textual error, should be read following v. 13 נְבוּשִׁיזְבָן, as in HAL 624a (English edition 660b) and Rudolph *Jer.*³ 245 and BHS;

—b. cj. for MT rd. שָׂר סָכִים the supervisor of the African slaves, thus KBL following Winckler OLZ 4 (1901) 148; see also Gesenius-B.; the meaning of → סָכִים means that a translation like chief, head of the mercenaries would also be possible. †

9239 שָׂרַע

שָׂרַע: uncertain etymology:

—a. MHeb. pt. passive שָׂרוּעַ: afflicted with an abnormally developed part of the body; JArm. שָׂרִיעַ/שָׂרִיעַ; Syr. *səra'*: 1. to split the ear; 2. to spread, stretch out; Arb. *šara'a*, a vb. with several different meanings, see Lane 1:1534 and G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2:412: 1. to become involved in a situation, begin, introduce a law; 2. to make public, clear a way, clear up a problem; 3. to plant, set in the ground a sword or spear; 4. to raise, augment a matter to an extreme degree; of these meanings the third and fourth are particularly

significant, for they approximate the suggested meanings of the Hebrew word of “to put straight” (Gesenius-B.) and “to stretch out” (KBL); for the vb. see also the adj. *’aşra’u* with a long nose;

—b. OSArb. *šr* IV; Min. *sšr* to command, prescribe, sbst. *šr* law, prescription; Eth. *šar’a* (Dillmann *Lex.* 243) to arrange, order, establish, cf. Arb. *šara’a* to begin, > to enact laws, devise a plan, see Wehr-Cowan 465b;

—c. it is uncertain whether the cognates mentioned under a and b are related to the Hebrew form, or whether they are simply homonymous; in Heb., following MHeb., JArm., Arb. and also Syr. in its second meaning given above, שרע should be taken as meaning to stretch out, extend; thus Elliger *Lev.* 291, and see below, hitp.

qal: pt. passive שרוע, SamP. *šāru*, Sam. (סריע).

—1. Lv 21¹⁸ of persons: particularly noticeable part of the body, thus Tg.: סריע :: Sept., Pesh. slit-eared; Vulg. with too large a nose, cf. Elliger loc. cit.

—2. Lv 22²³ (שרוע וקלוט) of שור ושה: ששור ושה with noticeably large, over-developed limbs, members, thus with Tg. יתיר (:: קלוט which in Tg. means חסיר → קלט) :: Sept., Pesh., Vulg.: with mutilated ears (שרוע) and a cut-off tail (קלוט), see also Elliger *Lev.* 295, 300. †

hitp: inf. השתרע, 1QIsa^a משהתריים, on which see Kutscher *The Language and Linguistic Background of the Isaiah Scroll 1QIsa^a* 289; cf. Wildberger BK 10:1068: to **spread, stretch oneself out** Is 28²⁰. †

9240 שרעפים

*שרעפים: < שרעפים: root שרעף with inserted ר (cf. BArm. כרסא < Heb. כסא, Akk. *kussû(m)*, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 214e and דמשק > דרמשק 1QIsa^a 7⁸): sf. שרעפיפי: **disturbing, disquieting thoughts** Ps 94¹⁹ 139²³. †

9241 שרף

I שרף: by-form of סרף; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 214): 1Q M 14: 18: תוקד [...] לשרף, where instead of the vb. it is more probably to be understood as a sbst. שרפה (= שרפה) meaning kindled in the fire, thus Lohse *Texte* 214, 215 and Maier *Texte* 1:143; JArm. שרף; EgArm. שרף (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 320; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1194, *šrp* I: the roof of this temple *b’sr’ šrpw* they have burned by fire); Ebla sbst. *sà-ra-pá-tum* burnt offering, see G. Pettinato *Culto ufficiale ad Ebla durante il regno di Ibbi-Sipi* 42, 93; Ug. *šrp* vb. to burn up, sbst. burnt offering (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2489; Aistleitner 2690; Driver *Myths*² 159a) *išt + šrp* Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 129 entry 77), *šrp* parallel with *thn* (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 370 entry 583); on the sbst. see also Ugaritica 5, 603b; cf. J.-M. de Tarragon *Le culte à Ugarit* 62ff; Akk. *šarāpu(m)* to light a fire, burn up (AHw. 1185a; CAD *Š*/2:50); Hatra 293:3 (Degen *Neue Eph.* 3 (1978) 92f) *šrp* to burn bones; Eg. *šrf* to be warm (Erman-G. 4:195); *Šh. šerof* to burn (Leslau 52).

qal (102 times): pf. שרף, שרפתי, שרפו, שרפנו, sf. שרפו/פה/פם, שרפוה/פה/פה; impf. תשרף, (ו) ישרף, תשרפוה, תשרפנו, נשרפה, נשרפו, sf. נשרפה, נשרפו, inf. שרוף, שרופוה, שרופו, sf. שרופו; pt. שרף, pl. שרפים, passive שרפוה, שרפה, pl. שרופות, שרפוה, sf. שרפו; pt. שרף, pl. שרפים, passive שרפוה, שרפה, pl. שרופות, שרפוה.

—1. שָׂרַף to **burn completely**, and thus often בָּאֵשׁ שָׂרַף = Akk. *ina išāti šarāpu* to destroy by fire (AHw. 1185a; CAD Š/2:51, *šarāpu* 1 e: to burn figurines in magic rituals; 1 f: cities, monuments, crops; 1 g: human beings; see also 2, D-theme, *šurru* with same meanings):

—a. of persons:

—i. as a penalty (on this see H. Schüngel-Straumann *Tod und Leben* 180, 188ff): **Lv 20₁₄ Nu 17₄ Jos 7₂₅ Ju 14₁₅ 15₆**;

—ii. of children burnt to gods **Dt 12₃₁ Jr 7₃₁ 19₅**, cf. **2K 17₃₁**;

—iii. bones **2K 13₁₆₋₂₀ Am 2₁ 2C 34₅**;

—b. sacrificial animals (הִפְרָה) **Ex 29₁₄ Lv 4₁₂₋₂₁ 8₁₇, Ezk 43₂₁**, (הִפְרָה) **Nu 19₅**; אֵת פֶּרֶה הַחֲטָאת וְאֵת שְׂעִיר אֵת פֶּרֶה הַחֲטָאת **Lv 16₂₇**;

—c. cultic objects or instruments: עֲגוֹל **Ex 32₂₀ Dt 9₂₁**, פְּסִילִים **Dt 7_{5.25}**, see further **Dt 12₃ 1K 15_{13/2C 15₁₆}, 2K 23₄₋₆**;

—d. a house **Ju 12₁**, houses **2K 25₉/Jr 52₁₃ Ezk 23₄₇**, a palace (בֵּית הַמֶּלֶךְ) **1K 16₁₈ Jr 39₈**, a temple **2K 25₉/Jr 52₁₃ 2C 36₁₉**, cf. **Ps 74₈**, a tower (מִגְדָּל) **Ju 9₅₂**, a stronghold (אֲנָמִים) **Jr 51₃₂** (→ *אָנַם HAL 10b, English edition 11a);

—e. shields (cj. עֲגִלוֹת) **Ps 46₁₀** (→ *עֲגִילָה*), chariots **Jos 11_{6,9}**, wood **Is 44₁₆₋₁₉**, stones **Neh 3₃₄**, stubble (קֶשׂ) **Is 47₁₄**, clothing **Lv 13₅₂**;

—f. a scroll (מִגְלָה) **Jr 36₂₅₋₂₇₋₂₈₋₂₉₋₃₂**.

—2. particular instances:

—a. שָׂרַף בָּאֵשׁ to burn something infected **Lv 13₅₅**;

—b. לְשִׂיד שָׂרַף to burn bones to lime **Am 2₁**;

—c. שָׂרַף שָׂרַף (sbj. יהוה) to set on fire **Lv 10₆**;

—d. שָׂרַף לְבָנִים לְשָׂרַף to fire bricks (in a kiln :: drying them in the air) **Gn 11₃**.

—3. cj.:

—a. **Jr 38₂₃** for תִּשְׂרַף prp. with MSS, Sept. תִּשְׂרַף (BHS) :: Blau VT 4 (1954) 19: keeping MT, and by your guilt you are burning this city in the fire :: TOB and the city is burned to ashes (תִּשְׂרַף probably = 3rd. pers. sg. fem.); NRSV and REB similarly;

—b. **Ezk 16₄₁** for וְשָׂרַפוּ בְּתִיךָ בָּאֵשׁ prp. וְשָׂרַפוּךְ בְּתוֹךְ הָאֵשׁ, thus Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 339f :: e.g. Fohrer HAT 13 (1955) 87; ZürBib.; TOB: MT; so also NRSV and REB;

—c. **Ezk 43**₂₁ for **וְשָׂרְפוּ** prp. **וְשָׂרְפוּהוּ** (BHS); REB: let the priests destroy it; even so the cj. is probably unlikely, since the form of the MT as 3rd. pers. masc. can refer to the indeterminate sbj. (someone should burn the bull), cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §36d; for the translation, see ZürBib.; TOB, and Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 1097; NRSV: it shall be burned;

—d. **Ps 74**₈ for **שָׂרְפוּ** prp. with Sept., Pesh. **וְנִשְׂרַף** (BHS);

—e. **Ps 80**₁₇ for **שָׂרְפָה** prp. **שָׂרְפוּהָ** (BHS).

nif: impf. **יִשְׂרַף**, **יִשְׂרַפוּ**, **יִשְׂרַפְנָה**, **יִשְׂרַפְנָה**: to be burned (often with **בְּאֵשׁ**):

—a. persons: **זֹנֶה** **Gn 38**₂₄ **Lv 21**₉, a thief **Jos 7**₁₅, worthless (men) **2S 23**₇;

—b. a city **Jr 38**₁₇ cj. ₂₃ see above, qal 3 a;

—c. sacrifice (of an animal) **Lv 4**₁₂ **6**₂₃ **7**₁₇ **19**₆;

—d. idols (**אֱלֹהֵיהֶם**) **1C 14**₁₂ (= **עֲצֵבֵיהֶם** **2S 5**₂₁);

—e. clothing **Pr 6**₂₇;

—f. something unclean **Lv 7**₁₉ **13**₅₂;

—g. **אֲתַנְנִים** **Mi 1**_{7a} combustible cultic images set up in the sanctuary, thus Wolff BK 14/4:9, 11; similarly Rudolph KAT 13/3:33: idols, images, which were produced for cultic prostitution (in v. _{7b} and _c **זֹנֶה** **אֲתַנְנִי** the wages of a cult prostitute). †

pu. (passive qal): pf. **שָׂרַף**: to be burned (of a he-goat as a sin offering) **Lv 10**₁₆. †

Der. I, II n.m. **שָׂרַף**, **שָׂרְפָה**, ***מְשָׂרְפוֹת**.

9242 שָׂרַף

II **שָׂרַף**: = **סָרַף** pi. **Am 6**₁₀: **מְסָרְפוֹ** he who anoints the dead with oil, see HAL 727b English edition 770 a-b, = MHeb. **סָרַף** pi. to coat with resin, denominative vb. from the sbst. **סָרַף** resin, cf. MHeb. **שָׂרַף**/II **שָׂרַף** sap, juice, JArm. **שָׂרְפָא** balsam: **1S 31**₁₂ and **Jr 34**₅ (→ ***מְשָׂרְפוֹת**) contrary to the tradition this may not be an example of I **שָׂרַף**, but rather of II **שָׂרַף** corresponding to MHeb. **סָרַף** pi. and to be translated to anoint > to embalm with resin-bearing spices; in this case the qal would probably have been used in the sense of the pi. (also with the denominative vb.), cf. Jenni *Pi'el* 265, for it is hardly possible to decide to change the forms in **1S 31**₁₂ and **Jr 34**₅ accordingly; on **1S 31**₁₂ see also Stoebe KAT 8/1:522, who supports the traditional interpretation; on II **שָׂרַף** see Driver ZAW 66 (1954) 314f; KBL Supplement 175b; Hertzberg ATD 10² (1960) 190. †

9243 שָׂרַף

I שָׂרָף: MHeb. שָׂרָף; SamP. versions Dt 8₁₅ שָׂרָף *šārof*; JArm. Nu 21₆ שרפיתיה Dt 8₁₅ שרפין, Zech 3₇ det. סַרְפָּיָא: a type of serpent, **Saraph serpent**; the word could be an adj. or sbst. (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 462q and s) and may be related to I שָׂרָף, as the versions indeed suggest; accordingly שָׂרָף signifies the colour or burning pain of a bite: glowing, burning, or the glowing one, the burning one; for a linguistic explanation see e.g. Gesenius-B.; KBL; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.* 472b; Keel *Visionen* 71: pl. שָׂרָפִים.

—1. שָׂרָף נחש Dt 8₁₅, שָׂרָף adj. or as an appositional sbst., Sept. ὄφις δάκνων Vulg. *serpens flatu adurens*, Pesh. dangerous, Tg. burning serpent.

—2. הַשָּׂרָפִים הַנִּחָשִׁים Nu 21₆: the article signifies known types of Saraph serpents, thus Baentsch GHK 1/2 (1903) 576; Sept. τοὺς ὄφεις τοὺς θανατοῦντας, Vulg. *ignitos serpentes*, Pesh. dangerous, Tg. burning serpents; in v. 7 הַנִּחָשׁ is one single example of them; שָׂרָף Nu 21₈ and נחש (ה) נחשת v. 9 the bronze serpent (→ נחשתן); on this see also K. Jaro *Die Stellung des Elohisten zur kanaänischen Religion*² 162 and 163¹: a demonic beast, cf. Bodenheimer *An. Life* 66.

—3. שָׂרָף מְעוֹפֵף winged serpent:

—a. Is 14₂₉ (parallel with נחש צפפע), Sept. ὄφις πετόμενοι, Vulg. *regulus (צפפע) et semen eius absorbens volucrem (regulus = basilisk)*, Pesh. a serpent that flies, Tg. like a biting serpent;

—b. Is 30₆ (+ אֲפַעָה), Sept. καὶ -]182κγονα ἀσπίδων πετομένων, Vulg. *regulus volans* meaning a flying basilisk, Pesh. as previously, Tg. dangerous biting serpents;

—c. for Is 14₂₉ 30₆ see esp. Wildberger BK 10:573 and 1162 with bibliography, cf. also Keel *Visionen* 74: winged serpent, probably a cobra cf. also M. Görg *Die Funktionen der Serafen bei Jesaja* 28-39: referring to the Middle Egyptian sbst. *sfr* griffin, as a winged beast of the desert; later the sbst. appears as *sfr* and by metathesis *srrf*. During this period the griffin performed a protective role (see p. 31); on Is 14₂₉ see also Bodenheimer 67.

—4. Is 6₂₋₆ שָׂרָפִים beings present in the heavenly court of Yahweh; with the help of one of their three pairs of wings they hover above his throne; each has a face, hands (v. 6) and can speak; from the formula הֵן אֱלֹהִים in v. 3 Keel *Visionen* 115, concludes that there are only two seraphim here.

—5. It is uncertain whether these creatures are to be understood simply as serpents, as suggested by the instances in 1-3, or as composite creatures, or as having human form. For a discussion of the first alternative see esp. Keel *Visionen* 74ff, 92ff, 110ff: in particular it seems that the cobra is the type of snake that would have been indicated, which in Egypt was described as the uraeus serpent, of which depictions have been found in Judah and Israel from the eighth century; see also M. Görg BN 5 (1978) 28-39, and see above 3 c; see further de Saignac VT 22 (1972) 320-325 and Kaiser ATD 17⁵ (1981) 127; furthermore according to Day VT 29 (1979) 143-151 the שָׂרָף אֱלֹהִים can be winged ser-pents (the uraei), but he prefers to see in them personifications of the lightning (from a Canaanite background), cf. Herdner *Corpus* 1, 5:v:6b-11, Baal's lightning-servants; for the suggestion that they are composite creatures see e.g. Fohrer *Das Buch Jesaja*² 1:95f; also Kaiser loc. cit.; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 1776f; see further bibliography in Wild-berger BK 10:247; R. Merz *Die numinose Mischgestalt*; BRL² 224ff. For the sugges-tion that they may have had human form see esp. Wildberger BK 10: 248: as in other similar cases, a creature in the form of an animal appears to have been replaced by one in human form, while the animal-like form continues to function as a symbol;

—d. despite the comprehensive arguments of Keel in support of the idea of the snake, it does not do away with the insights suggested by understanding the creatures as having human form. †

9244 שָׂרָף

II שָׂרָף: n.m.; Sept. *Σαραφ*, Vulg. *Incendens*; = I שָׂרָף 1 and 2, and accordingly denotes a feared species of snake, thus with Nöldeke *Beitr.* 87 and Noth *Personennamen* 230, cf. III נָחָשׁ and נִחְשׁוֹן: Judaeans in Moab from the descendants of שָׂלָה, 1C 4₂₂. †

9245 שָׂרַפָה

שָׂרַפָה: I שָׂרַף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465i, 466j, m; SamP. *šērīfā*; MHeb. שְׂרִיפָה burning, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 214) שַׂרְפָה; Ebla *sà-ra-pá-tum* and Ug. sbst. *šrp* → I שָׂרַף; Akk. *šurpu(m)* firewood, combustible material, burning (AHw. 1284b; CAD *Š/3:353*); *šuruptu(m)* combustible material, burning as a funerary ritual (AHw. 1288a; CAD *Š/3:373*): cs. שַׂרְפָת.

—1. a. **fire, incineration** Lv 10₆ Nu 19₆₋₁₇ Is 9₄ Am 4₁₁;

—b. שַׂרְפָה הַר a burned away mountain Jr 51₂₅;

—c. שַׂרְפַת אִישׁ victim of the flames Is 64₁₀.

—2. שָׂרַפָה something burned, hardened by burning (לְבִנָּה) Gn 11₃.

—3. **funeral pyre** 2C 16₁₄ 21₁₉.

—4. **burned places, debris left by a fire** Nu 17₂, Dt 29₂₂ (parallel with גַּפְרִית וְזֶמְלָח).

—5. expressions:

—a. with verbs:

—i. as 1 a: with בָּכָה Lv 10₆; with לָשׂוּ בָכָה Is 9₄; with נִצַּל מִשְׂהִיָּה לָשׂוּ hof. Am 4₁₁;

—ii. as 1 b: with נָתַן לְ Jr 51₂₅;

—iii. as 1 c: with לָשׂוּ נָתַן לְ Is 64₁₀;

—iv. as 2: with שָׂרַף לָשׂוּ הִיָּה לָשׂוּ Gn 11₃;

—v. as 3: with עָשָׂה 2C 21₁₉; with שָׂרַף 2C 16₁₄;

—b. substantivised phrases: as 1 a: שַׂרְפַת הַפָּרָה the fire in which the red heifer is being burned (ZürBib; NRSV and REB similarly) Nu 19₆; עֵפֶר שַׂרְפַת הַחַטָּאת the ashes of the burnt sin offering (ZürBib.) Nu 19₁₇; NRSV: of the burnt purification offering; REB: from the burnt mass of the purification offering. †

9246 שַׂרַק

I שַׂרַק: MHeb. שַׂרַק; JArm. Syr. שַׂרַק; Mnd. *SRQ* I to comb, tear asunder, shred, harrow (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 338); Eth.^G *šārāqā* to plait, weave (Leslau 52); Arb. *šaraqa* to slit, split.

cj. **qal**: pt. fem. pl. שַׂרַקוֹת or ? pl. masc. שַׂרַקִּים: (of flax) to **comb**: cj. **Is 19**₉ for שַׂרַקוֹת; → *שַׂרַיק (with bibliography). †

Der. *שַׂרַיק.

9247 שַׂרַק

II שַׂרַק: MHeb. pi. סַרַק to colour something red (= סַיַרַק, Levy *Wb.* 3:596f), to put on make-up, sbst. שַׂרַק/שַׂרַק red colour, make-up; JArm. שַׂרַק to put on make-up, rub, paint, sbst. סַקְרָא (!, cf. Syr.) red coloured make-up; ? Ug. *drq(m)* (Dietrich-L.-S. *Texte* 1, 5:i: 6) is in its meaning still highly disputed, see the suggestions in Dietrich-Loretz UF 12 (1980) 407; corresponding to this, the connection with the root שַׂרַק (*drq* meaning blood-red, thus Aistleitner 2724; Driver *Myths*¹ 149b; Gradwohl *Farben* 21) is highly doubtful; Akk. *šarku(m)* pus, suppuration (AHw. 1187a; CAD *Š*/2:63) is etymologically related, but no longer used as an indication of colour, on which see Landsberger JCS 21 (1967; 1969) 145b; red is indicated by *huššû(m)*, *ruššû(m)* and *sāmu(m)*, the latter also meaning brown; Syr. (by metathesis) *səqar* to make red, redden; OSArb. vb. *šrq* to rise, ascend (of a star), sbst. *šrq* the red of dawn, sunrise (Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 134), adj. *šrqn* (Conti *Chrest.* 253) eastward, as an epithet for the divine name *ʿttr as ʿttr šrqn* (Conti *Chrest.* loc. cit.) ‘*Attar* of the east, see Gese-H. *Religionen* 257, 268; sbst. *mšrq* east (Conti *Chrest.* loc. cit. and Beeston JSS 22 (1977) 56; cf. Συρά city of the east); Eth.^G *šārqa* to ascend (of the sun), rise; Tigr. *sārqa*, Amharic *sārrāqā* (Leslau 52); Arb. *šariqa* and *šaḡira* to be red (the rising, blood-red sun), *ʿašqaru* a reddish horse; the vb. is translated thus by Lane 1:1539b, so also Gesenius-B. and KBL :: Wehr-Cowan 481a: to be light skinned, be fair haired, so also Gradwohl *Farben* 21.

Der. *שַׂרַיק, I and

9248 שַׂרַק

*שַׂרַק: II שַׂרַק, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466n:

—a. pl. שַׂרַקִּים,

—b. sf. שַׂרַקִּיהַ:

—a. of horses: sorrel, foxy-red, light red **Zech 1**₈; Sept. ψαροί starling-coloured (καὶ προικίλοι), which probably indicates the so-called red-starling, *Sturnus roseus* a species of starling with a rose-red beak and a rosy lustre on its back, indigenous to Syria and Asia Minor; :: אַרְבֵּי סַרְבִּי sorrel (for a horse) Sept. πυρροί, cf. Gradwohl *Farben* 21; further Hertzberg ZDPV 69 (1953) 177-180, esp. 179f; Rudolph KAT 13/4:72f;

—b. sbst. adj. noble grapes **Is 16**₈, for the versions see Gradwohl *Farben* 21f: Sept. (acc.) τὰς ἀπέλους, Vulg. (acc.) *flagella*, pl. of *flagellum* the topmost shoot, tendril of the grapevine, Pesh. the heroes of the nations gather its branches (of the grapevine); for Tg. see Gradwohl loc. cit. †

9249 שֶׁרֶק

I שֶׁרֶק → I שׁוֹרֶק.

9250 שֶׁרֶק

II שֶׁרֶק, שׁוֹרֶק: II שֶׁרֶק*, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 475q; on Ug. *drq(m)* → II שֶׁרֶק*.

—1. a valued, bright-red species of grape **Is 5₂ Jr 2₂₁** (both texts with נֹטֵעַ), cf. Löw *Flora* 1:81; Dalman *Arbeit* 4:320; Reicke-R. *Hw.* 2151.

—2. place name שֶׁרֶק(ו) שְׁחַל “grape-valley” **Ju 16₄** → I שׁוֹרֶק. †

9251 שֶׁרֶקָה

שֶׁרֶקָה: II שֶׁרֶק*, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 466j; SamP. *šērīqa*; ? unitary noun → II שֶׁרֶק(ו): “noble grape”, parallel with גִּפְּוֹן **Gn 49₁₁**. †

9252 שָׂרַר

I שָׂרַר: denominative vb. from שָׂר → שָׂרָה, thus Gesenius-B.; MHeb. sbst. שָׂרָה dominion, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 214) שָׂרַר (Dam. 7, 13): שָׂרָה (thus Lohse *Texte* p. 80) :: L. Rost *Die Damaskusschrift* 16, line 6 reads סָר; if that is so the context (Ephraim’s falling away from Judah) suggests as a next step to presuppose the vb. → סוּר, on which see also Maier *Texte* 1:56; 2:52; cf. the reference to this vb. in Kuhn *Konkordanz* loc. cit. In Akk. there is no vb. derived from the sbst. *šarru* king, prince (so AHW. 1190a :: Zimmern *Akk. Fremdwörter* 7 and subsequently KBL), but note *šarāru(m)* I to bow oneself, lean, incline (?) (AHw. 1185f :: CAD Š/2:57, *šarāru* A: perhaps to go ahead, *šurruru* perhaps to prompt) and *šarāru(m)* II ? (AHw. 1186a, untranslated; CAD Š/2:58a, *šarāru* B: meaning uncertain), but see ARMT 10, 80:26f (see p. 267): to tremble ? (: CAD Š/2:58b, *šarāru* C: meaning uncertain).

qal: impf. יָסַר (= יִשָּׂר); following Bomberg, several MSS likewise have יִשָּׂר; instead of this, Leningrad, and following it, Rudolph *Chr.* 119 suggest יִשָּׂר. Because of the pl. יִשָּׂרוּ, יִשָּׂר as sg., may be more probable. The a of the impf. consecutive probably arises from the final ר, cf. סוּר. Sept., Vulg., Tg. refer to the connection with I שָׂרַר, see also 2; impf. consecutive וַיִּשָּׂר **Ju 9₂₂**, יִשָּׂרוּ, pt. שָׂרַר **Est 1₂₂**.

—1. to **rule, reign**: abs. **Is 32₁**, with עָלָה **Ju 9₂₂**, with בָּ meaning through, by (בִּי by me) **Pr 8₁₆**, meaning over (בְּבִיתוֹ) **Est 1₃₂**.

—2. to **have oversight of**: בְּבִמְשָׁאָה over the transport, or over the singing **1C 15₂₂**, → I בְּמִשְׁאָה 2 :: Rudolph *Chr.* 118, 119: for יִשָּׂר/יִשָּׂרוּ prp. יָסַר “instructor” → יָסַר; but in contrast see also Sept., where בְּבִמְשָׁאָה is lacking; with this, the tautology to which Rudolph objects falls aside: καὶ Χωμενία ἄρχων τῶν Λευιτῶν ἄρχων τῶν ῥοδῶν; but Vulg. differs, retaining both occurrences of בְּמִשְׁאָה but translating the one as *prophetia* and the other as *melodia*. †

[hif: pf. (denominative) הִשִּׁירוּ → I שִׁיר hif. (by-form of שָׁרַר) **Hos 8**₄. †]

hitp: impf. תִּשְׁתָּרַר; inf. הִשְׁתָּרַר: (SamP. versions also תִּשְׁתָּרַר ... הִשְׁתָּרַר *tištūrār ... ištūrār*): to appoint oneself as lord or master, with עַל over **Nu 16**₁₃, cf. V. Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* 87⁷ (: Lehming ZAW 74 (1962) 303). †

9253 שָׁרַר

II שָׁרַר **qal**: impf. יִשִּׁר to **saw apart/to pieces**; ? by-form of → II שִׁיר, or to be derived from this vb.: **1C 20**₃. †

9254 שָׂשׂוֹן

שָׂשׂוֹן See below under שָׂשׂוֹן and שָׂשׂוֹן (#9256).

9255 שִׂשׂוֹן

שִׂשׂוֹן See below under שָׂשׂוֹן and שָׂשׂוֹן (#9256).

9256 שִׂשׂוֹן/שָׂשׂוֹן

שָׂשׂוֹן and שִׂשׂוֹן (**Est 8**₁₆): שִׂשׂוֹן and שִׂשׂוֹן, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498e; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 214) 1QH 9, 24: שִׂשׂוֹן and שִׂשׂוֹן; cf. שִׂשׂוֹן → שִׂשׂוֹן/שִׂשׂוֹן: cs. שִׂשׂוֹן: **joy, jubilation**.

—1. a. שִׂשׂוֹן **Jl 1**₁₂;

—b. בְּשִׂשׂוֹן with joy **Is 12**₃ **Ps 105**₄₃;

—c. לְשִׂשׂוֹן **Jr 15**₁₆ **Zech 8**₁₉, cj. **Jr 33**₉ for לְשִׂשׂוֹן לִי לְשִׂשׂוֹן prp. לְשִׂשׂוֹן לִי לְשִׂשׂוֹן (BHS);

—d. וְשִׂשׂוֹן **Is 22**₁₃ **35**₁₀ **51**_{3,11} **Ps 51**₁₀ **Sir 15**₆;

—e. וְשִׂשׂוֹן **Est 8**₁₇, in a series of four items **8**₁₆;

—f. קוֹל שִׂשׂוֹן וְשִׂשׂוֹן **Jr 7**₃₄ **16**₉ **25**₁₀ **33**₁₁, :: אֶבֶל **Jr 31**₁₃;

—g. שִׂשׂוֹן וְשִׂשׂוֹן **Is 61**₃ **Ps 45**₈, לְבִי שִׂשׂוֹן **Ps 119**₁₁₁, יִשְׂעֶךָ שִׂשׂוֹן **Ps 51**₁₄.

—2. expressions:

—i. as a: with יָבֵשׁ hif. **Jl 1**₁₂;

—ii. as b: with יָצָא hif. **Ps 105**₄₃; with מֵיָם **Is 12**₃;

—iii. as c: with הִיָּה **Jr 15**₁₆, cj. **33**₉ **Zech 8**₁₉;

—iv. as d: with מוצא qal Sir 15₆, nif. Is 51₃; with נשג hif. Is 35₁₀ 51₁₁; with שמע hif. Ps 51₁₀;

—v. as e: with היה Est 8₁₇ (see v. 16)

—vi. as f: with אבד hif. Jr 25₁₀; with הִפְּךָ לְ Jr 31₁₃; with שבת hif. Jr 7₃₄ 16₉; with שמע nif. Jr 33₁₁ (v. 10);

—vii. as g: with מִשַּׁח Ps 45₈; with נָתַן Is 61₃; with שׁוּב hif. Ps 51₁₄. †

9275 שְׂאוּל

שְׂאוּל: n.m. שאל, Sept. Σαουλ, Josephus Σάουλος, Σαοῦλος (NFJ 100); SamP. šāʾol; Heb. inscr. שאל (Diringer *Iscrizioni* 354; Vattioni *Sigilli* 178; Avigad Qedem 4 (1976) 10); Ph. שאל (Kilamuwa = Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 24:4); EgArm. שאיל (Kornfeld *Onomastica* 72; Grelot *Documents araméens* 491); Palm. šʾyl (Stark *Names* 50a); Greek Σεελᾶ (Lidzbarsky *Handbuch* 460 no. 7); Neo-Assyrian (Northern Semitic) Sa-u-li (Tallqvist *Names* 194); Lihyanic sʾl; Safaitic sʾlt (Ryckmans *Noms* 1: 145b), see also Weippert *Edom* 259.

According to its form the name שְׂאוּל is a descriptive expression. Corresponding sentence names are (or can be taken to be): a) → שְׂאֵלְתִיָּאל; and b) יִשְׂאֵל Ezer 10₂₉ (read thus with K^{or} pr. יִשְׂאֵל), cf. Heb. inscr. ישאל (Prignaud RB 71 (1964) 372ff): “He (the father) has begged”, meaning he has pleaded for a child to whom this name was then given :: Noth *Personennamen* 209: the deity may make the person given this name into a שְׂאוּל.

What is important for the understanding of the two names (a and b) as well as of the personal name שְׂאוּל is the sentence מִיְהוָה שְׂאֵלְתִיו “I have begged for him from Yahweh”; this would imply that שְׂאוּל means “the one who has been begged for, the one who has been pleaded for”, so with Noth VT 13 (1963) 395 :: Noth *Personennamen* 136: what is meant by שְׂאוּל לַיהוָה vs. 28 is “one who is lent to Yahweh, or borrowed from Yahweh”. It is the first of these explanations which is to be preferred, on which see also שאל 6b).

—1. בְּנֵי־קִישׁ 1S 9₂-2S 22₁ (259 times), Ps 18₁ 52₂ 54₂ 57₁ 59₁ 1C 8_{33nd.26:28} (28 times), in the place name שְׂאוּל־גְּבַעַת 1S 11₄ 15₃₄ Is 10₂₉.

—2. מֶלֶךְ־אֲדָוִים Gn 36_{37f} 1C 1_{48f}.

—3. בְּנֵי־שִׁמְעוֹן Gn 46₁₀ Ex 6₁₅ Nu 26₁₃ 1C 4₂₄.

—4. a Levite from the descendants of קְהָת 1C 6₉, on which see Rudolph *Chr.* 56f; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1677f; → שְׂאוּלִי. †

9276 שְׂאוּלִי

שְׂאוּלִי: SamP. šāʾūli; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 501x; gentilic from שְׂאוּל 3: Nu 26₁₃. †

9277 שְׂאוֹן

I שָׂאוֹן: I שָׂאָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 498f; → בּוֹר שָׂאוֹן: שָׂאוֹל (equivalent to שָׂאוֹל, so KBL) Ps 40₃, literally “a pit of wasteland”, meaning the underworld, see also בּוֹר 3a; so the distinction between I שָׂאוֹן and II שָׂאוֹן (as in KBL) can be justified, but it remains uncertain; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, Zorell *Lexicon*, König *Wb.* 474f, and THAT 2: 838 consider that there is just one sbst. The Vrss. offer no help with their free translations: Sept. ἐκ λάκκου ταλαιπωρίας; Vulg. iuxta Sept. *de lacu miseriae*; Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *de lacu famoso* “out of the notorious lake”; Pesh. *min gubbā ddawōnā* “from the pit of disaster”.

9278 שָׂאוֹן

II שָׂאוֹן: II שָׂאָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 498f; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 215): שָׂאוֹן referring to the roar of water, the roar of a crowd or the raging of kingdoms: cstr. שָׂאוֹן, sf. שָׂאוֹנָה.

—1. **noise, roar:** a) of water Is 17_{12f} Jr 51₅₅ Ps 65₈₋₈, cj. Ps 89₁₀ pr. בְּשׂוֹא prop. בְּשָׂאוֹן (BHS); b) rage of battle, on which cf. Wolff *Hos.*² 243 on Hos 10₁₄; Jr 25₃₁ 46₁₇ Hos 10₁₄, Ps 74₂₃ or as c; cj. 2K 19₂₈/Is 37₂₉ pr. וְשָׂאוֹנָךְ prop. וְשָׂאוֹנֶךָ (BHS); c) merry, boisterous din: שָׂאוֹן עֲלֵיזִים Is 24₈, שָׂאוֹן זָרִים the noise of the presumptuous Is 25₅, cj. pr. זָרִים aliens (NRSV) rd. זָרִים, see BHS; d) various other instances: α) with קוֹל as an interjection → קוֹל 8 b: קוֹל שָׂאוֹן Hark! there is shouting Is 13₄ NRSV: Listen, a tumult; Is 66₆; β) בְּשָׂאוֹן בָּזוּת to fall (perish) in the panic of battle Am 2₂; γ) בְּנֵי שָׂאוֹן “the sons of tumult, those who make a noise”, meaning the Moabites Jr 48₄₅; δ) שָׂאוֹנָה her multitude (the population of Jerusalem) Is 5₁₄, perhaps abstract for concrete, see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and Wildberger *Jes* 177 (with bibliography).

—2. expressions: a) as 1a: with נתן nif. (קוֹלָם שָׂאוֹן, rd. וְנָתַן); with II שָׂאָה Is 17_{12f}; with II שָׂבַח hif. Ps 65₈ 89₁₀; b) as 1b: with בּוֹא Jr 25₃₁; with עָבַר hif. Jr 46₁₇; with עָלָה (בְּאֵזְנֵי) 2K 19₂₈/Is 37₂₉; with עָלָה (שָׂאוֹן קַמְיָךְ) Ps 74₂₃; with קוּם Hos 10₁₄; c) as 1c: with חָדַל Is 24₈; with כָּנַע hif. Is 25₅; d) as 1dβ: with בָּזוּת Am 2₂; e) as 1dδ: with יָרַד Is 5₁₄. †

9279 שָׂאֵט

*שָׂאֵט: by-form from II שָׂוַט.

Der. שָׂאֵט.

9280 שָׂאֵט

שָׂאֵט: *שָׂאֵט (Bauer-Leander 470l, 473i; Meyer *Gramm.* §37.1); JArm.: sf. שָׂאֵט: **disdain:** בְּשָׂאֵט נִפְשׁ in deep disdain Ezk 36₅ (Zimmerli *Ez.* 851); בְּשָׂאֵט בְּנִפְשׁ with malice of heart (NRSV), with spiteful contempt (REB) Ezk 25₁₅ (Zimmerli *Ez.* 584); בְּכָל־שָׂאֵט בְּנִפְשׁ with all the malice in your heart Ezk 25₆ (cf. Zimmerli *Ez.* 503; see also ZüB; on the quiescent א in שָׂאֵט see Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 1: §15e; Meyer *Gramm.* §22.3a). †

9281 שָׂאִידָה

שָׂאִידָה: I שָׂאָה (Bauer-Leander 471o; Meyer *Gramm.* §37.4); ? Ug. *šī*, sbst. in genitive, in the sentence *tʾrb b šī* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 1:v:26) you will enter the place that has become desolate, on which see

agent, indicating the originator of an action in the passive, see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §121f; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107e).

—7. cj.: a) 1S 2₂₀ pr. אֲשֶׁר שָׁאַל לַיהוָה prop. אֲשֶׁר שָׁאַל יְהוָה the request (שָׁאַלָה) that Yahweh has made again, so Stoebe *I. Sam.* 109, where other proposals are also given; b) Is 45₁₁ see 1c; c) Ps 105₄₀ pr. שָׁאַל prop. with Vrss. שָׁאַלוּ (BHS); d) 2C 11₂₃ pr. וַיִּשְׂאֵל לָהֶם נָשִׁים prop. וַיִּשְׂאֵל לָהֶם נָשִׁים he provided them with a number of wives, so Rudolph *Chr.* 232; cf. KBL; NRSV: he found many wives; REB: he obtained many wives.

nif: pf. נִשְׁאַלְתִּי, נִשְׁאַלְתִּי; inf. נִשְׁאַל: to request leave of absence: with מִן 1S 20₆ Neh 13₆, with מִעֲמָדִי 1S 20₂₈. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi.* 145, 216): pf. שָׁאַלוּ; impf. יִשְׁאַלוּ.

—1. to enquire carefully 2S 20₁₈ joined to an inf. abs. qal, on which see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §113w; Meyer *Gramm.* §103.3b.

—2. usually “to be a beggar” Ps 109₁₀, so e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; Zorell *Lexicon*; König *Wb.* 475b :: Jenni *Pi.* 145: שָׁאַלוּ factitive from שָׁאַל “borrowed”, i.e. to have on loan, in the sense of to live on borrowed means, to have no possessions. †

hif. pf. sf. הִשְׁאַלְתִּיהוּ (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 357) 1S 1₂₈; impf. sf. וַיִּשְׁאַלוּ־ם Ex 12₃₆.

—1. Ex 12₃₆: to allow someone to make a request, grant a request, cf. Arb. *’as’ala su’lahū* to fulfil someone’s wish (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 391a).

—2. 1S 1₂₈: there are two possible interpretations: a) traditionally to lend, loan, so e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Zorell *Lexicon*; Stoebe *I. Sam.* 99; ZüBi; NRSV: I have lent him to the Lord; cf. MHeb. שָׁאַל hif., JArm. שָׁאַל af. to loan out; so also Nab. (Lidzbarsky *Handbuch* 371; Cantineau *Nabatéen* 2: 148a); b) “I treat him as one who has been requested לַיהוָה from Yahweh”, i.e. I entrust him (or consecrate him) to Yahweh, so Westermann *Ges. St.* 2: 174¹³; cf. TOB: I hand him over to Yahweh, assign him to Yahweh; REB: I make him over to the Lord; c) deciding between these two possible suggestions is not easy, for in the end neither interpretation is very far removed from the other; the evidence from the cognate languages perhaps gives precedence to the first of them (a). †

Der. שָׁאַלָה, שָׁאַלָה, *מִשְׁאַלָה; n.m. שָׁאוּל, שָׁאַלְתִּיאוּל, יִשְׁאַל; place name אֲשֶׁתֵּאוּל(ו).

9283 שָׁאַל

שָׁאַל: n.m.; rd. יִשְׁאַל Ezer 10₂₉, → שָׁאוּל. †

9284 שָׁאַלָה

שָׁאַלָה: Is 7₁₁, rd. שָׁאַלָה, → שָׁאוּל/שָׁאַל 2; traditionally it has been regarded as an inf. from the root שָׁאַל (as for example in *Qimhi*) and as such a by-form of שָׁאַלָה, equivalent to Samaritan *šiyyāla*. †

9285 שָׁאַלָה

שָׁאַלָהּ: שְׁאַיְלָהּ, Bauer-Leabder *Heb.* 465i; MHeb. שְׁאַיְלָהּ; JArm. שְׁאַיְלָתָא, → BArm.; Ug. *šil* (Dietrich-Loretz UF 16 (1984) 353 on Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 2, 15:4: pr. *šiknk* rd. *šilk*; Syr. *šē'ltā*; CPArm. *š'p'; Mnd. *šaialta* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 441a); OSArb. *s'l* (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 192a); Eth. *s'ilat* (Dillmann *Lexicon* 376); Tigr. *s'lat* (Littmann-Höfner *Wb.* 190b); cf. Arb. *su'āl* request, demand (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 391b): sf. שְׁאַלְתִּי, also שְׁאַלְתִּי **Jb 6**₈, *שְׁאַלְתֶּךָ **1S 1**₁₇ see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §23f; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 1: §15d; שְׁאַלְתֶּם **Ps 106**₁₅: request.

—1. a) שְׁאַלְ מִן ש' to make a request to **Ju 8**₂₄ **1S 1**₁₇₋₂₇ **1K 2**₁₆₋₂₀; b) שְׁ נָתַן שְׁ שְׁאַל (= Ug. *ytn šil*, Dietrich-Loretz loc. cit.) to fulfil a request **1S 1**₂₇ **Ps 106**₁₅ **Est 5**₈; nif. a request will be fulfilled **Est 5**₆ **7**₂ **9**₁₂; c) שְׁ תָבוֹא שְׁ נָתַן ש' a wish comes true **Jb 6**₈; d) בְּשְׁאַלְתִּי to comply with my request **Est 7**₃; וּבְקִשְׁתִּי וּשְׁאַלְתִּי my request and my plea (is as follows) **Est 5**₇, on this elliptical sentence see Bardtke *Est.* 339.

—2. other instances: a) שְׁאַלָהּ begging **Sir 40**₃₀, see Smend *Weisheit* 72; b) cj. **1S 2**₂₀ יְהוָה שְׁאַל אֲשֶׁר שְׁאַלָהּ, → שְׁאַל 7a. †

9286 שְׁאַלְתִּיאֵל

שְׁאַלְתִּיאֵל: n.m., שְׁאַל, → שְׁאַוֵּל; Sept. Σαλαθηλ; Josephus Σαλαθίηλος (Schalit *Namenwb.* 104); Western Semitic: 1) Neo-Assyrian *Sa'-al-ti-ilu AN* (Tallqvist *Names* 189); 2) Neo-Babylonian *Šal-ti-ilu AN* (Tallqvist *Namenbuch* 187); possible interpretations include: a) the original Neo-Babylonian form of the personal name *Šalti-ilu* has been preserved in שְׁלִתִּיאֵל **Hg 1**₁₂₋₁₄ **2**₂ (but the meaning was unknown), and שְׁאַלְתִּיאֵל has developed from it through folk-etymology, so Noth *Personennamen* 63⁷; KBL; Rudolph *Hg.-Zch.-Mal.* 31⁸; see also previously Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; b) שְׁאַלְתִּיאֵל is the original form of the personal name, meaning “I have requested (him) from God”, but this has been shortened to שְׁלִתִּיאֵל by elision of the א, on which cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §23f, and Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 1: §15d. Among the forms listed by Tallqvist this name figures as a Western Semitic loan, a proposal which is supported especially by the Neo-Assyrian spelling. The occurrence of a first person verbal form in a Hebrew name expressing thanks may be through the influence of the Babylonian environment on the person who gave the child its name; for the use of the first person in Akkadian names expressing thanks see Stamm *Namen.* 189ff): son of Jechoniah, father of Zerubbabel **Hg 1**₁ **2**₂₃ **Ezr 3**₂₋₈ **5**₂ **Neh 12**₁ **1C 3**₁₇; שְׁלִתִּיאֵל **Hg 1**₁₂₋₁₄ **2**₂. †

9287 שָׁאן

שָׁאן: 1) Ug. *š'n* to be at rest, be peaceful, be undisturbed, with verbal or rather substantival derivatives *šan*, *šant* and *šin* (Dietrich-Loretz UF 11 (1979) 191f), cf. Gordon *Textbook* §19:2371; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2568; OSArb. *sn'* peace, rest (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 198b); the same also for Eth. *sin'i*, *sin'a* (Dillmann *Lexicon* 371); 2) Syr. sbst. *šaynā* peace, happiness, denominative vb. *šayyen* to satisfy, soothe; Mnd. *šai(a)na* peace, rest (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 441a).

According to Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, KBL the Syr. and Mnd. sbst. are to be linked with the word in Ug., OSArb. and Eth. (see above 1) through the root שָׁאן; but that is uncertain, for there is also the question of a connection with Persian (Avestan) *šayana*, which is perhaps more probable, so Brockelmann *Lex.* 773b and Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* loc. cit.

pilp: pf. שָׁאֲנָן, שְׁאַנְנָן; (in Bab. vocalisation שְׁאַנְנָן, a passive form, see Yeivin *Decade* 579-80); cj. impf. יִשְׁאַנְנָן: to be quiet, be without anxiety **Jr 30**₁₀ **46**₂₇ (+ מִתְרַיֵּד וְיִאֲוֵן מִתְרַיֵּד, **48**₁₁ **Jb 3**₁₈ **Pr 1**₃₃ (רַעְרָה רַעְרָה); cj. **Pr 14**₇ pr.

יִשְׁנָא prop. with Pesh. יִשְׁנָנָּן, see BHS and Gemser *Spr.*² 67, where other possible suggestions are mentioned :: Ploeger *Prov.* 166, 167, who follows the MT. †

Der. שְׁנָנָּן, place name בֵּית שְׁנָנָּן.

9288 שְׁנָנָּן

שְׁנָנָּן: in the place name בֵּית שְׁנָנָּן, → בֵּית B 48. For the explanation “place of rest” cf. שְׁנָן; see Seebass ZDPV 95 (1979) 166-172; there any connection with the name of the Babylonian deity *Šahan* (so Jirku in Sellin *Fschr.* 84) is rejected with good reason.

9289 שְׁאֲנָנָּן

שְׁאֲנָנָּן: שְׁאֲנָּן, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 483q; MHeb. sbst.; sf. שְׁאֲנָנָּן for cj. see below dα; pl. שְׁאֲנָנָּיִם (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 558c); fem. שְׁאֲנָנָּת: a) **carefree** Is 32^{9,11} Am 6₁ Zech 1₁₅; cj. Zeph 1₁₂ see under dγ; b) **self-confident** Ps 123₄ pr. הַשְׁאֲנָנָּיִם rd. לֹשֶׁן הַשְׁאֲנָנָּיִם (BHS), Jb 12₅; c) **undisturbed** Is 32₁₈ 33₂₀, cj. Jb 21₂₃ pr. שְׁלֹאֲנָּן rd. שְׁאֲנָּן, on which see Fohrer *Hiob* 338; d) cj.: α) 2K 19₂₈/Is 37₂₉ pr. וְשְׁאֲנָנָּךְ prop. וְשִׁאֲוֹנָּךְ → II שְׁאֲוֹן 1b; β) Jr 49₄ pr. הַשׁוֹבְבִּיָּה prop. הַשְׁאֲנָנָּה (BHS); γ) Zeph 1₁₂ pr. הַיִּנְשָׁנִים cf. NRSV: I will punish the people, prop. הַשְׁאֲנָנָּיִם (BHS), also Rudolph *Mi.-Nah.-Hab.-Zef.* 260, 263 :: Rose ThZ 37 (1981) 195: MT “the (good-quality) men”, cf. TOB; men who are self-assured; REB: I shall punish all who are ruined by complacency. †

9290 שֹׁאֵף

שֹׁאֵף: according to KBL a by-form of II שׁוֹף :: von Soden UF 13 (1981) 160f (= BZAW 162 (1985) 200ff): there is only one root שׁוֹף which means “to grip firmly” and שֹׁאֵף is to be separated from it; JArm. שֹׁאֵף 1) to gasp for air, pant, cf. Tg. Jb 7₂; 2) equivalent to שׂאב to draw up, withdraw; cf. Arb. *sahafa* to gasp, thirst see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, KBL.

qal: pf. שֹׁאֵף, שֹׁאֵפָה, שֹׁאֵפוּ, sf. שֹׁאֵפִי; impf. יִשְׁאֵף, תִּשְׁאֵף, וַיִּשְׁאֵף, וַיִּשְׁאֵפָה; inf. שֹׁאֵף; pt. שֹׁאֵף, sf. שֹׁאֵפִי, pl. שֹׁאֵפִים.

—1. with acc.: a) to **gasp**: for air (רִיָּה) Jr 2₂₄ 14₆, elliptically Is 42₁₄, see Elliger *Dt. Jes.* 261; b) to **pant**: for the shade (צֶל) Jb 7₂, to long for הַלְיָלָה the quietness of the night Jb 36₂₀, abs. Ps 119₁₃₁; c) to **be a nuisance, pester**, with acc. Ezk 36₃ Ps 56₂, abs. Ps 56₃; d) with אֵל to **strive, press on** Qoh 1₅.

—2. special meanings: Am 2₇ 8₄ הַשְׁאֲפִים read with Sept. הַשְׁפִּים equivalent to הַשְׁפִּים vb. שׁוֹף see above, cf. Wolff *Jl.-Am.* 163, 371, and BHS.

—3. cj. a) Ps 57₄ pr. שֹׁאֵפִי + vs. 5 נַפְשִׁי prop. שֹׁאֵפִי נַפְשִׁי those who are after my life, so KBL and Kraus *Ps.* 570; b) Jb 5₅ pr. וְשֹׁאֵף צְמִים prop. with Vrss. וְשֹׁאֵף צְמִים or pl. וְשֹׁאֵפִים צְמִים see e.g. Horst *Hiob* 59, 62; BHS; → צְמִים. †

9291 שֹׁאֵר

שָׂאָר: (MHeb. root שָׂאָר > שִׁיר; Samaritan > שִׁיר itpa.); MHeb. pi. to leave over, leave behind; pu. passive; hitp. to remain behind; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 215) the same as in BHeb., nif. and hif; JArm. etpe. to remain over, remain behind; pa., af. to leave over; etpa. to remain behind; EgArm. itp. to remain outstanding, be due, of a purchase price, interest (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 287; Hoftijzer-Jongeling 1098; Leander *Äg. Arm.* 54e); CPArm. itpe. to remain over; Ug. šʾr in *ištir*, probably Gt-theme (cf. Gordon *Textbook* §19:404; Aistleitner *Wb.* 866; Gibson *Myths*² 112, 158a). The three attested occurrences are: 1) Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 18:iv:15; 2) Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 2, 72:33; 3) Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 4, 290:3; for the first and last (1 and 3) the meaning is probably “to remain, remain behind”, but the last may perhaps have the sense of “to be outstanding, be in debt”, on which see Hoftijzer UF 3 (1971) 361-364 :: Aartun *Partikeln* 58): to be ready (to make a deposit); the interpretation of the second occurrence (2) is difficult and disputed, on which see Brooke UF 11 (1979) 78f; Nab. has the root שָׂאָר in the sbst. → שְׂאֲרִית; OSArb. sʾr (pt.) superfluous (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 192b), to survive, escape, sbst. remainder (Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 121); Arb. saʾira to be superfluous. In Akk. the root is not attested; what is used instead is: a) *riāhu(m)*, *rāhu* (AHw. 979a), sbst. *rēhtu(m)* (AHw. 968f); b) *sātu* (AHw. 1033a) and *šētu(m)/šīatum* (CAD Š/2: 341b, to remain, escape); sbst. *sittūtu* (AHw. 1052; cf. CAD Š/3, 142a, *šittūtu*: the remaining ones, others); *š/sittu* (AHw. 1252b; CAD Š/3, 136a: rest, remainder); cf. THAT 2: 844; for bibliography → שָׂאָר.

qal: pf. שָׂאָר: to be remaining **1S 16**₁₁, on which see Stoebe *I. Sam.* 301; to be included as a member of a group although temporarily absent, referring to David, the youngest son of Jesse, who was not at that moment at home. †

nif: (94 times): (SamP. *niššār*); pf. נִשְׂאָר, נִשְׂאָר, נִשְׂאָר **Ezk 9**₈ a mixed formation from נִשְׂאָר and נִשְׂאָר, rd. pt. נִשְׂאָר, see BHS and Zimmerli *Ez.* 197; נִשְׂאָר/הָ, נִשְׂאָרְתִּי, נִשְׂאָרוֹ, נִשְׂאָרְתָּם, נִשְׂאָרְנוּ, נִשְׂאָרְנוּ; impf. נִשְׂאָר, **Gn 7**₂₃ נִשְׂאָר Leningrad, נִשְׂאָר Bomberg and mss., editions, see BHS; נִשְׂאָרְנוּ, נִשְׂאָרְנוּ, נִשְׂאָרְנוּ; pt. נִשְׂאָר, pl. נִשְׂאָרִים, fem. נִשְׂאָרָה, נִשְׂאָרְתָּ, pl. נִשְׂאָרוֹת: what follows is to a large extent dependent on Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; cf. also THAT 2: 847.

—1. a) to **remain over**, be left, referring to those who have been saved from affliction or from the process of law **Gn 32**₉ **2K 25**₂₂ **Is 11**₁₁₋₁₆ **24**₆ **Ezk 9**₈ **36**₃₆ **Zech 11**₉ **12**₁₄; pt. sg. **Is 4**₃ **Ezk 6**₁₂ **2C 34**₂₁; pl. **Gn 14**₁₀ **Lv 26**₃₆₋₃₉ **Dt 7**₂₀ and elsewhere; b) הַנִּשְׂאָרִים הַנִּשְׂאָרִים those who escaped and survived **2K 19**₃₀ **Is 37**₃₁, cf. **Ex 10**₅; c) territory which still remains to be occupied **Jos 13**_{1f}; d) people who live longer than others **Hg 2**₃ **Ru 1**₃; e) no surplus money (כֶּסֶף) **Gn 47**₁₈, שֹׁף a shank of meat, that has been retained by the cook **1S 9**₂₄; no vegetable matter left after a plague of locusts **Ex 10**₅; what is left over after the grape harvest **Is 17**₆; my one ember remaining, used metaphorically for a mother’s only son **2S 14**₇.

—2. verbal forms, or alternatively the pt. of a vb. in an independent clause linked with a conjunction or preposition: a) לֹא נִשְׂאָר there was not a man left **Jos 8**₁₇ (or as 3); לֹא נִשְׂאָר **Ex 8**₂₇ **10**₁₉; לֹא נִשְׂאָר **Ex 14**₂₈ **Ju 4**₁₆; with לְבַדּוֹ, לְבַדּוֹ **Gn 42**₃₈ **Is 49**₂₁ **Da 10**₈; with אֲדָנָי meaning “only” **Gn 7**₂₃; with רַק meaning “only” **Jos 11**₂₂ **1S 5**₄; b) with a negative and זִלְתָּ “except” **2K 24**₁₄ (see also 3), or אִם בְּלִתִּי **Gn 47**₁₈, or אִם כִּי **2C 21**₁₇; with רַק **2K 17**₁₈; c) with partitive מִן “some of” see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §111a, b: α) remaining of, surviving from **Dt 3**₁₁ = **Jos 13**₁₂ (הַנִּשְׂאָרִים הַנִּשְׂאָרִים); **Jr 8**₃ **Ezr 1**₄ **Neh 1**_{2f} (מִנְּהִשְׁבִּי); β) to be left without (after the loss of) the male members of the family וּמִנְּהִשְׁבִּי **Ru 1**₅, Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §111c; to be left over מִנְּהִשְׁבִּי from (NRSV: after) the plague of hail **Ex 10**₅; those who survive מִנְּהִשְׁבִּי the pestilence **Jr 21**₇; d) with בֵּי to survive among, survive from (→ HAL 100; HALOT 104a, I בֵּי 2) **Lv 26**₃₆₋₃₉ **1S 11**₁₁ **2K 7**₁₃ (text uncertain) **Jr 34**₇ **37**₁₀; gleanings left in (בֵּי) the harvested corn **Is 17**₆, on which

see Wildberger *Jes.* 634, 637 (see above 1e); הַנְּשָׂאֵר בַּדָּם any remaining blood **Lv 5**₉, נְשָׂאֵר בְּשָׁנִים some years remaining until **Lv 25**₅₂; e) with לְ: לְ הַנְּשָׂאֵרִים לְ exterminating all the surviving members of a family **2K 10**₁₁₋₁₇; הַפְּלִיטָה הַנְּשָׂאֵרָת לָכֶם the remnant of you have escaped from the hand of the kings of Assyria (NRSV, cf. ZüB); REB: those of you who escaped capture **2C 30**₆ (cf. 1b); וְנְשָׂאֵר גַּמְהוּא לְאֱלֹהֵינוּ so it is also as a remnant for our God **Zech 9**₇, see Rudolph *Hg.-Zch.-Mal.*, 167, 169 :: Driver VTSupp. 16 (1967) 63, on which see also Rudolph loc. cit. 169; f) with מְעַט there are only a few of us left out of many **Jr 42**₂; מִסְפָּר **Dt 4**₂₇ (→ מִסְפָּר 2b); מְעַט; בְּמִתֵּי מְעַט you shall be left few in number **Dt 28**₆₂, see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §106b; g) פְּלִיטָה we have escaped as a remnant **Ezr 9**₁₅ (→ פְּלִיטָה 1a), cf. THAT 2: 846.

—3. to **stay back, remain** (it is not always certain how to separate these meanings from those in 2): a) occurrences listed according to Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; **Ex 10**₂₆ **Nu 11**₂₆ **Ju 7** **2K 10**₂₁, **Da 10**₈ I retained no כֹּחַ strength; no נְשָׁמָה breath is left in me **10**₁₇; nothing but שְׁמֹה desolation is left in the town **Is 24**₁₂; b) according to Hoftijzer UF 3 (1971) 363 (see references to Ug. above) the following instances also belong here **Jos 8**₁₇ **2K 24**₁₄ **Jr 40**₆ **Ezk 9**₈; **2K 25**₂₂ (hif).

—4. a) particular instances: **1S 5**₄ עָלְיוֹ נְשָׂאֵר all that remained of the statue of Dagon was his trunk, on which see Stoebe *I. Sam.* 137, 139, and Schroer *In Israel gab es Bilder* (OBO 74 (1987) 171); **Jb 21**₃₄ וְתִשׁוּבַת־יְכֹסֶם נְשָׂאֵר מֵעַל and there is nothing left of your answers but falsehood, on which see Fohrer *Hi.* 337, 339 (→ מֵעַל 2), cf. REB: how false your answers ring; b) cj.: **2K 3**₂₅ pr. עַד־הַשָּׂאֵר prop. עַד־הַשָּׂאֵר, see BHS and Gray *Kings*³ 484^a; **Is 6**₁₁ pr. תִּשְׂאֵה prop. with Sept. תִּשְׂאֵר (→ I שָׂאה nif.), cf. Wildberger *Jes.* 231, 233, BHS.

hif: pf. הִשְׂאִיר, הִשְׂאִירָתִי, הִשְׂאִירוּ, הִשְׂאִירוּ, הִשְׂאִירוּ; impf. יִשְׂאִיר(וּ), יִשְׂאִירָתִי, יִשְׂאִירוּ, יִשְׂאִירוּ; jussive in place of the cohortative, cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §109d, or jussive in the sense of a simple statement, see Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §10 1 (on p. 51); inf. cstr. הִשְׂאִיר and הִשְׂאִיר after עַד־בְּלִיתִי **Nu 21**₃₅ **Dt 3**₃ **Jos 8**₂₂ **10**₃₃ **11**₈ **2K 10**₁₁, or alternatively מְבַלִּי **Dt 28**₅₅; on this form of the infinitive corresponding with the perfect see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §53 1, and Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 333i; it is also suggested that הִשְׂאִיר is to be emended to הִשְׂאִירָה, so e.g. Noth *Jos.* on the relevant passages (38 times).

—1. to **leave over**, allow to survive a massacre: a) with acc. of the person **1S 14**₃₆ **1K 19**₁₈ **2K 10**₁₄ **25**₂₂ **Jr 50**₂₀, **Zeph 3**₁₂ on which see Anderson (Gerleman *Fschr.* 11-14); שָׂרִיד **Dt 2**₃₄ **Jos 10**₂₈₋₃₀₋₃₇₋₃₉₋₄₀; בְּקִיר מְשִׁתִּין **1S 25**₂₂ **1K 16**₁₁; נְשָׁמָה livestock **Jos 11**₁₄ **1K 15**₂₉ → נְשָׁמָה 3a; b) with acc. of the thing **Ex 10**₁₂ **Ju 6**₄ **Jr 49**₉ **Ob 5**; cα) with acc. of the person and לְ of the person **2K 13**₇, **Ezr 9**₈ (obj. פְּלִיטָה), שָׂרִיד **Nu 21**₃₅ **Dt 3**₃ **Jos 8**₂₂ **10**₃₃ **11**₈ **2K 10**₁₁; β) with acc. of the thing and לְ of the person **Dt 28**₅₁₋₅₅; d) with partitive מִן (cf. nif. 2c) **Nu 9**₁₂ **2K 25**₁₂ **Jr 39**₁₀ **52**₁₆.

—2. to **preserve alive**, keep surviving troops after an expedition **Am 5**₃ (obj. מִאָּה).

—3. with אַחֲרָיו to leave behind him בְּרָכָה a blessing **Jl 2**₁₄. †

Der. שָׂאֵר, יִשְׂאֵר; n.m. יִשְׂאֵר, יִשְׂאֵרִית, שָׂאֵר.

שָׂאָר (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 470 l; Wagner *Aram.* 122); MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 215); cf. THAT 2: 854f; Samaritan שׂוֹר; JArm. שְׂאָרָה and שְׂאָרָא, see Wagner loc. cit.; EgArm. šʾr rest (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 287; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1098) → BArm.; Ug. šir (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 6:ii:37) remainder, rest, so e.g. Aartun *Partikeln* 37, with bibliography in note 355; cf. Gordon *Textbook* §19:2372; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2570; Syr. šyārā; Palm. šʾr (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 287; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1098); Safaitic n.m. sʾr (sāʾir) remainder, rest (Ryckmans *Noms* 1:146a), where there is a possible reference to Sabaic n.m. sʾrn and ʾsʾr (saʾirān and ʾasʾar); on the latter see Beeston *Muséon* 86 (1973) 443f; Tigr. saʾār (Littmann-Höfner *Wb.* 190b) what remains over, residue; Arb. sāʾir rest, remainder, all (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 391a); for Akkadian substantives based on other roots → שָׂאָר: 27 times; THAT 2: 844-855 (with bibliography); for bibliography see also Wildberger *Jes.* 1180; cf. further Gerleman *Rest und Überschuss, Eine terminologische Studie* (Beek *Fschr.* 71-74); Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1592f: **remainder, excess.**

—1. in secular usage: a) שְׁ הַיִּשְׂרָאֵלִים the rest of the Israelites **Neh 11**₂₀, הַיְהוּדִים the rest of the Jews (NRSV: the other Jews) **Est 9**₁₆, הָעָם the rest of the people, meaning the lay-people **Neh 10**₂₉ (see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 174), the remaining people **Neh 11**₁ :: שְׂרֵי-הָעָם the leaders of the people vs. 1a; הָעִיר the rest of the town **1C 11**_{8b}, on which see Welten *Chronikb.* 62f); מְדִינֹת הַמְּלֶכֶת בְּשָׂאָר in the rest of the provinces of the king **Est 9**₁₂; אֲרָם שְׁ the remnant of Aram **Is 17**₃; וּשְׂאָר (with כרת hif.) I will cut off from Babylon all remains and reputation (NRSV: name and remnant) **Is 14**₂₂, on which see Wildberger *Jes.* 533, 536, 560f; b) שָׂאָר is used in connection with particular groups of people to mean: α) all the survivors (of those who returned from Babylon) **Ezr 3**₈, see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 30; and β) the rest of **Ezr 4**_{3,7} **1C 16**₄₁; c) שָׂאָר הַבַּעַל **Zeph 1**₄ (with כרת hif.) literally “the rest of Baal”, i.e. I will cut off Baal including his very last traces, so e.g. Elliger *Nah.-Mal.*⁶ 61f, and Rudolph *Mi.-Nah.-Hab.-Zef.* 260, 262 :: Sabottka *Zephanja* 15-18): rd. שָׂאָר הַבַּעַל “the family of Baal”; for an opposing view see Gerleman *VT* 23 (1973) 253; d) עֵץ יַעֲרֹ שְׁ the remnant of the trees in his forest (NRSV) **Is 10**₁₉; הַכֶּסֶף שְׁ what was left of the money **2C 24**₁₄; שְׁ דְבָרֵי שְׁלֹמֹה what else can still be said about Solomon (ZüB), cf. NRSV: the rest of the acts of Solomon **2C 9**₂₉; מִסְפַּר-קִשֶׁת שְׁ the number of bows remaining (of the warriors of קָרָר) **Is 21**₁₇; f) cj. α) **Is 16**₄ pr. וּשְׂאָר prop. with Sept., Vulg., Pesh. וּנְשָׂאָר or וּשְׂאָר see BHS :: Wildberger *Jes.* 590, 595: MT “and what remains will be minuscule”; Tg. וּשְׂאָר also agrees with MT; an easy emendation is also considered in BHS, וּשְׂאָרוֹ “its residue”; β) **Mal 2**₁₅ pr. לֹא שָׂאָר רִיחַ לֹא שְׁ prop. 1) שָׂאָר רִיחַ לֹא שְׁ flesh which is brought to life by breath, so TOB; cf. Sellin *Zwölf.* 2 (1930)²⁻³: 601, 604; see also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; 2) שָׂאָר רִיחַ לֹא שְׁ flesh as a completion, really as an extension, for him (with flesh signifying Eve), so Rudolph *Hg.-Zch.-Mal.* 270, see also again 268 :: Schreiner *ZAW* 91 (1979) 212, 216f: MT “no-one acts in such a way as long as they possess a little bit of sense”; similarly Elliger *Kl. Proph.* (ATD 25⁶) 200, and Vuilleumier *Zch.* 9-14 237, 239. Rather than accepting a cj., especially that of Rudolph, the reading of the MT should be retained.

—2. used in a theological sense in the writ-ing of salvation history, cf. THAT 2: 853: a) שְׁ הַיִּשְׂרָאֵלִים **Is 10**₂₀; abs. שָׂאָר a remnant shall return **10**₂₂ referring to שְׂאָר־יִשְׂרָאֵל עֹמֵךְ; cf. יַעֲקֹב שְׁ **Is 10**₂₁ corresponding to abs. in the name שָׂאָר יִשׁוּב vs. 21; עָמוֹ שְׁ **Is 11**_{11,16} **28**₅; b) expressions: **Is 10**_{21,22} with יִשׁוּב; **11**₁₁ with יִשׁוּב קָנָה. †

→ n.m. שָׂאָר.

9293 שָׂאֵר

שָׂאֵר: probably a primary noun, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 459c; ש and ש are merged in שָׂאֵר SamP. *šár*, MHeb. DSS (בשרו) שָׂאֵר relation (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 215); Ug. *šir* flesh (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2372; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2569; Gibson *Myths*² 158a), cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 344 no. 527, and especially Dietrich-Loretz UF 12 (1980) 202; here *tar* is distinguished from *šir* “as a term for blood relationship”; on *šir* see further Löwenstamm *Comp. St.* 190f); Akk. *širu(m)* flesh, body (AHw. 1248f); also a person and a member of a group (CAD *Š*/3, 113b: *širu* A, flesh, kin; AHw. 1249 B 6 and 7); cf. *širšu* “his flesh” (paternal ancestor, Landsberger *Materialen* 1: p. 43, lines 23 and 24, and p. 147; AHw. 1249b); Punic *šr* flesh (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 288; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1099: *š*_{r3}; Tomback *Lexicon* 311); Soq. *širhi* skin (Leslau *Lex.* 52): cstr. שָׂאֵר, sf. שָׂאֵרָה, שָׂאֵרִי, שָׂאֵרִים, שָׂאֵרָה.

—1. **body, flesh** Sir 7₂₄, שָׂאֵרוֹ his own flesh Pr 11₁₇; שָׂאֵר :: עֲצָמוֹת Mi 3₂; שָׂאֵר עַמִּי the flesh of my people Mi 3₃; וּשְׂאֵרָהּ וּבְשָׂרָהּ Pr 5₁₁; וּלְבָבִי שָׂאֵרִי Ps 73₂₆.

—cj. Pr 3₈ pr. לְשָׂרְךָ prop. with Sept. לְשָׂאֵרְךָ or לְבִשְׂרְךָ.

—2. **flesh as foodstuff, meat** Ex 21₁₀, on which see Noth *Ex.* 136, and Childs *Ex.* 442 :: North VT 5 (1955) 204f: fleshly, physical gratification; Ps 78₂₀₋₂₇.

—cj. Mi 3₃ pr. כַּאֲשֶׁר prop. with Sept. כַּשָּׂאֵר (BHS; → פֶּרֶשׁ 4b).

—3. שָׂאֵר signifying a familial relationship, see Elliger *Lev.* 229ff and especially 238¹¹; Halbe ZAW 92 (1980) 60-88: שָׂאֵר בְּשָׂרוֹ his own flesh and blood, meaning his living relations Lv 18₆ 25₄₉ corresponding to שָׂאֵרוֹ Lv 20₁₉ 21₂ Nu 27₁₁; cj. Lv 18₁₇ pr. שְׂאֵרָהּ prop. שְׂאֵרָהּ (BHS; perhaps there is support for BHS in SamP. שָׂאֵרָה *šárâ* with sf., cf. Ben Hayyim *Lit. Or.* 2: 602b); with אָבִיךָ a blood relative of your father Lv 18₁₂; with אִמְךָ a blood relative of your mother 18₁₃.

—cj. Jr 51₃₅ pr. שָׂאֵרִי prop. שְׁבָרִי or שְׂאֵתִי (→ שְׂאֵה, שְׂאֵה).

—4. expressions: a) as 1: with אָבֶל Mi 3₃; with גֹּזֵל Mi 3₂; with כָּלָה Ps 73₂₆ Pr 5₁₁; with נָצַר Sir 7₂₄; with עָכַר Pr 11₁₇; b) as 2: with גָּרַע (+ לֹא) Ex 21₁₀; with כּוֹן hif. Ps 78₂₀; with מוֹטַר hif. Ps 78₂₇; with פָּרַשׁ Mi 3₃; c) as 3: with I נָאֵל Lv 25₄₉; with טִמְאָה (לֹא) hitp. Lv 21₂ (vs. 1); with לְ נִתַּן Nu 27₁₁; with עָרָה hif. Lv 20₁₉; with קָרַב (לֹא) Lv 18₆. †

9294 שְׂאֵרָה

[שְׂאֵרָה Lv 18₁₇: rd. שְׂאֵרָה → שָׂאֵר 3.]

9295 שְׂאֵרָה

שְׂאֵרָה, variant שְׂאֵרָה see Zorell *Lexicon* 814a; n.f. 1C 7₂₄; Sept. in vs. _a καὶ ἐν ἐκείνοις τοῖς καταλοίποις, in vs. _d Σηρα; Vulg. *Sara*; the meaning of the personal name is uncertain (on which see Stamm *Fschr.* 132), but possibilities include: a) as שָׂאֵר in the meaning blood-relative, descendant; perhaps the name of a child taken

from a relative, so Noth *Personennamen* 232; b) the periphrastic expression of Sept. in vs. ^a opens the possibility of seeing a connection with the root שָׁאַר to remain, in which case it could perhaps mean what is left over, a remainder: the daughter of Ephraim 1C 7₂₄. †

9296 יָשׁוּב

יָשׁוּב See below under שָׁאַר יָשׁוּב (#9298).

9297 שָׁאַר

שָׁאַר See below under שָׁאַר יָשׁוּב (#9298).

9298 שָׁאַר-יָשׁוּב

שָׁאַר יָשׁוּב: a symbolic name for one of the sons of Isaiah Is 7₃. The correct translation of the name as well as its meaning with reference to the context of Is 7₁₋₉ are disputed; for both see especially Wildberger *Jes.* 277-279; further bibliography can be found in e.g. Kaiser *Jes. 1-12*⁵ 146⁴⁶, and Sauer in Eichrodt *Fschr.* 285f).

—a) the most likely translation of the name is “a remainder turns back, or alternatively becomes converted”, but a rendering in the future is equally possible “a remainder will turn back”, “will be converted”; for “the remainder which returns” in KBL, so also Sauer loc. cit., see Wildberger *Jes.* 277.

—b) concerning the relationship of the name in the context of the passage it could be understood as an expression of prosperity “but there will be some who remain”, or it could be a threat “there will be only some that remain”. The name may also be taken simultaneously in both senses as deliberately ambiguous, in that it can be seen as an exhortation to hope or alternatively as a threat of disaster. It is most likely that this is associated with the meaning of 7₇₋₉, so Wildberger loc. cit.; THAT 2: 852; Zimmerli *Ges. Aufs.* 2:79, and further *Grundr.* 170; cf. also Lescow ZAW 85 (1973) 329; Kilian in Ziegler *Fschr.* 2: 210-14; Day VT 31 (1981) 76-78 :: Lipiński VT 23 (1973) 245f: שָׁאַר comes from Ug. *_tar* (→ שָׁאַר) meaning flesh, blood, which would give a meaning “the blood will fall back” for the personal name, referring specifically to the blood of the kings of Damascus and Israel. †

9299 שְׂאֲרִית

שְׂאֲרִית, שָׂאָר (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 504m, on p. 505) > שְׂרִית 1C 12₃₉; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 215); SamP. variant שארות *šârot*; Tg שארין comes from the root שָׁאַר; EgArm. *šʾrt* (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 317b) what is left over, remainder, identical with (?) *šyryt* (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 30:11; cf. Grelot *Documents* 102:10) but see Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 288; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1099, *šʾry*, remainder; Nab. *šʾryt* remainder (Cantineau *Nabatéen* 2: 148a; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire*; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* loc. cit.): sf. שְׂאֲרִיתָם, שְׂאֲרִיתוֹתָם; (66 times: Gn once, 2S once, 2K 3 times, Is 6 times, Jr 24 times, Ezk 7 times, Am 3 times, Mi 5 times, Zeph 3 times, Hg 3 times, Zech 3 times, Ps once, Ezr once, Neh once, 1C 3 times, 2C twice, see THAT 2: 854; for bibliography → שָׁאַר).

—1. what is left over, **remainder**: a) שְׂאֲרִיתוֹ the rest of it (of a tree, or alternatively of timber) Is 44₁₇; b) כָּל-שְׂשֻׁרֵי מַלְכֵי בָבֶל all the rest of the princes of the kings of Babylon Jr 39₃; c) שְׂשֻׁרֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל the rest of Israel 1C 12₃₉ 2C 34₉; הָעָם שְׂשֻׁרֵי the rest of the people Neh 7₇₁.

—2. **remnant**, the remains of a community that has been almost exterminated: a) of Jerusalem and Israel: שׁ יְרוּשָׁלַיִם Jr 24₈, שׁ שְׂאֲרֵי־ךָ Ezk 5₁₀, שׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל Jr 6₉ Ezk 9₈ 11₁₃; bα) of the Judaeans שׁ יְהוּדָה Jr 40₁₅ 44₁₂, הַנְּשָׂאֲרִים Jr 8₃ (apposition), שׁ שְׂאֲרֵי־ךָ Jr 15₉, שְׂאֲרֵי־ךָ 44₇, שׁ נִחְלָתִי 2K 21₁₄, הָעָם Jr 41₁₀₋₁₆, cf. שְׂאֲרֵי־ךָ וּפְלִיטָה Ezr 9₁₄; β) the remnant of עֲנָתוֹת Anathoth, תְּהִיָּה לא שְׂאֲרֵי־ךָ Jr 11₂₃; c) the remnant of foreign peoples or the like: שׁ עֲנָקִים Jr 47₅ (textual emendation), שׁ פְּלִשְׁתִּים Am 1₈, cf. Is 14₃₀, חוֹף הַיָּם Ezk 25₁₆, שׁ אֲשֶׁדּוֹד Jr 25₂₀, שׁ אֵי כַפְתּוֹר the remnant of the island of Caphtor Jr 47₄, see further the remnant of אֲדָם Am 9₁₂, of בְּבַל Jr 50₂₆, of מוֹאָב Is 15₉, of עַמְלֵק 1C 4₄₃.

—3. a) the remainder of Judah and Israel who managed to survive and (especially in Haggai and Zechariah) formed the basis for a new population, on which see Wolff *Mi.* 127 on Mi 5_{6f} (see under b): שׁ בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל Is 46₃, הָעָם שׁ Hg 1₁₂₋₁₄ 2₂ Zech 8₆. 11f, עַמִּי שׁ Zeph 2₉, see Anderson in Gerleman *Fschr.* 11-14; נִחְלָתוֹ Is 46₃, הַנְּמֻצָּאָה שׁ Jr 42₂, הַזֹּאת שׁ Jr 40₁₅ 42₁₅₋₁₉ 43₅ 44₁₄₋₂₈ cf. 40₁₁, הַיּוֹסֵף שׁ Am 5₁₅, יוֹסֵף שׁ Mi 7₁₈, הַשֵּׁשׁ הַיּוֹסֵף the remnant that is present 2K 19₄/Is 37₄, מִנֵּי־הַחַרֵּב הַשֵּׁשׁ those who survived the sword 2C 36₂₀.

—b) the remnant of the people that will be saved: שׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל Jr 31₇ Mi 2₁₂ Zeph 3₁₃, שׁ בֵּית־יְהוּדָה Zeph 2₇, יַעֲקֹב שׁ Mi 5_{6f}, see Wolff *Mi.* 127, צֹאנִי שׁ Jr 23₃, שְׂאֲרֵי־ךָ identified with הַצִּלְעָה Mi 4₇ the lame I will make the remnant, see Wolff *Mi.* 95; cf. REB: I shall restore the lost as a remnant; שְׂאֲרֵי־ךָ a remnant shall go out of Jerusalem 2K 19₃₁ Is 37₃₂.

—c) הַגּוֹיִם שׁ the remnant of the nations Ezk 36_{3,4,5}, on which see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 864.

—4. remainder, meaning issue, descendants: שְׂאֲרֵי־ךָ Jr 11₂₃; לְ שִׁים שׁ to give descendants to someone, ensure someone has successors Gn 45₇; לְ שִׁים שִׁים וְשׁ לְ 2S 14₇.

—5. particular expression: Ps 76₁₁ שְׂאֲרֵי־ךָ חַמַּת text uncertain but possibilities include: a) with MT: חַמַּת pl. of → חַמָּה; this sbst. is presupposed by the Vrss., especially Pesh. *wšarkā dhemtēh* “and the rest of his anger”, while Sept. and Vulg. are more free; cf. NRSV: the last bit of your wrath; the sbst. is also retained by Dahood *Ps.* 2: 217, 220f: “those who survive your wrath”, and in TOB: “whoever escapes this rage”.

—b) cj. α) for חַמַּת prop. חַמָּה (defective for חַמַּתָּה), so HAL 313a, HALOT 326a, under I חַמָּה cj., in agreement with אֲדָמָה; β) pr. חַמַּת prop. חַמָּה, so e.g. Kraus *Ps.* 688 and pr. תַּחְגֵּר (MT) rd. with Sept. תַּחְגֵּר: “and the remnant of Hamath shall praise you”; so also REB: Edom for all his fury shall praise you, and the remnant left in Hamath will dance in worship.

—6. selected expressions: a) as 2a: with זֵרָה pi. Ezk 5₁₀; with נָתַן Jr 24₈; with I עָלַל po. Jr 6₉; with שָׁחַת hif. Ezk 9₈; b) as 2b: with אָבַד Jr 40₁₅; with יָתַר hif. Jr 44₇; with לָקַח Jr 41₁₆ 43₅ 44₁₂; with נָתַשׁ 2K 21₁₄; with שָׁבַה Jr 41₁₀; c) as 2c: with אָבַד Am 1₈, hif. Ezk 25₁₆; with הִרְגַּה Is 14₃₀; with יָרַשׁ Am 9₁₂; with נָכַה hif. 1C 4₄₃; with שָׂרַד Jr 47₄ (sbj. יְהוּדָה); with שָׁקַה hif. Jr 25₂₀ (vs. 17); d) as 3a: with אָבַד Jr 40₁₅; with בָּזַז Zeph 2₉; with חָנַן Am 5₁₅; with יָתַר hif. Jr 44₇ (see already under b); with שָׂאֵר nif. Jr 42₂; with שָׁמַע Is 46₃ Jr 42₁₅ Hg 1₁₂; e) as 3b: with הִיָּה Mi 5_{6f}; with יָצָא 2K 19₃₁ Is 37₃₂; with יָשַׁע hif. Jr 31₇ (sbj. יְהוּדָה); with קִבֵּץ pi. Jr 23₃ Mi 2₁₂; with לְ שִׁים Mi 4₇; f) as 4: with הִיָּה לא Jr 11₂₃; with שִׁים Gn 45₇ 2S 14₇ (see above under 4). †

9300 שֵׁאֵת

שֵׁאֵת: I שֵׁאֵת; the form of this hapax legomenon is not clear; perhaps *šītu > šē't in the way that *šītu > šē't (from שֵׁאֵת), cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 222b on p. 223: **desolation, devastation** (שֵׁאֵת) parallel with הִשְׁבֵּר (הִשְׁבֵּר) **Lam** 3₄₇. †

9301 שְׁבָא

שְׁבָא: name of a people (n.m.); SamP. šāba; Sept. Σαβα; Josephus Σαβαῖοι, Σαβαῖος; Σαβακίνης; Σάφας (Schalit *Namenwb.* 103, 103, 104, 108); OSArb. sb' (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 192f); Assyrian Sab'aya and similar, gentilic, see Parpola *Neo-Assyrian Toponyms* (AOAT 6 (1970) 297): **Saba** (Sheba), a people and a kingdom in Southern Arabia, that is presumed to have had trading colonies also in Northern Arabia; for bibliography see e.g. Gese-Höfner-Rudolph RAAM 240ff and 258ff; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1632f; RGG³ 6: 1256f; Hermann *Geschichte* 222¹⁶; Noth *Könige* 223f and 226f; Zorell *Lexicon* 814b; Westermann *Gen.* 1: 683, 702f; in the Neo-Assyrian period (from the time of Tiglath-Pileser III) there were contacts with the kingdom of Saba as well as with its dependencies in the north, on which see Gese-Höfner-Rudolph RAAM 240, and Montgomery *Arabia and the Bible* 58ff; see further Luckenbill *Records* 1: 287 and 2: 7f and 185f, for the records of Tiglath Pileser, Sargon and Sennacherib.

—1. מְלִכַת שְׁבָא the Queen of Sheba **1K** 10_{1.4-10.13} **2C** 9_{1.3-9.12}; she arrives on her camels with all kinds of gifts for Solomon בְּשָׂמִים, זָהָב, and יְקָרָה; on **1K** 10_{1-10.13}/ **2C** 9_{1-9.12} cf. Ullendorff *Eth. Bib.* 131-145 on the Queen of Sheba; Pritchard *Solomon and Sheba*; on the historical problems see also Noth *Könige* 223f, and Würthwein *Kg.* 1: 120f.

—2. a) זָהָב שְׁבָא Ps 72₁₅, מְשָׁבָא לְבוֹנָה Jr 6₂₀, וּלְבוֹנָה זָהָב מְשָׁבָא Is 60₆; b) שְׁבָא together with יְדָן **Gn** 10₇ **Ezk** 38₁₃ **1C** 1₉, רַעְמָה **Gn** 10₇ **Ezk** 27₂₂ (vs. 23 שְׁבָא gloss), הַמָּא **Jb** 6₁₉, סָבָא Ps 72₁₀ see HAL 697b, HALOT 738b; c) for שְׁבָא referring to the plundering bedouin in **Jb** 1₁₅, three possible meanings have been suggested: α) שְׁבָא'שׁ would refer to a trading community from Southern Arabia which had developed from an earlier nomadic stage of society and which here preserved its identity, so Fohrer *Hiob* 90; β) שְׁבָא'שׁ would refer to a North Arabian community dependent on the ancient Sabaeen kingdom, so e.g. Peters *Job* 18; similarly Budde *Hiob* 1: 4f; Dhorme *Job* 9; γ) “the name Sabaeen as attested must serve to indicate all types of invading Bedouin from the South Arabian desert”, so Horst *Hiob* 1: 17.

—3. n.m. which has been derived from the name of a people (in a genealogical context): a) שְׁבָא the son of יְקָטָן **Gn** 10₂₈ **1C** 1₂₂, son of יְקָשָׁן **Gn** 25₃ **1C** 1₃₂, on which see Westermann *Gen.* 2: 484, and HAL 413a, HALOT 432b; → שְׁבָאִים. †

9302 שְׁבָאִים

שְׁבָאִים: name of a people, gentilic from → שְׁבָא: **Sabaeans** **Jl** 4₈ (with לְשֵׁבְאִים מְזָרָה) :: Sept. reading pr. MT εἰς ἀρχιμαλωσίαν, similarly Pesh., which is dependent on Vulg. *Sabeis* as the *lectio facillior*. †

9303 שְׁבָאֵל

שְׁבָאֵל: → שְׁבָאֵל.

9304 שָׁבַב

I *שָׁבַב: MHeb. pi. to hew; JArm. sbst. שָׁבָא wood-shaving; OSArb. 3rd. fem. (referring to a hand) *sbt* it is slashed (Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 123); Arb. *sabba* to cut (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*).

qal: Nah 2₃ cj. pr. MT שָׁבַב (→ שָׁבַב qal) prop. pf. שָׁבַב: to **cut down**, meaning to destroy completely (obj. יַעֲקֹב (יָאֵן)), so with Maier *Nahum* 233; this cj. is considered by Jeremias *Kult.* 27, and by Rudolph *Mi.-Nah.-Hab.-Zef.* 160; but it remains uncertain, and therefore Jeremias and Rudolph (though with a different interpretation) both stay with MT; so also NRSV: for the Lord is restoring the majesty of Jacob; REB: the Lord will restore the pride of Jacob. †

Der. שָׁבָבִים.

9305 שָׁבַב

II *שָׁבַב: Akk. *šabābu* to glow, wither (AHw. 1118; CAD *Š/1*: 2b *šabābu* A, to roast, burn); Syr. *šāb* to be dry, be arid (sbst. *šaubā*; Brockelmann *Lex. Syr.* 761b); Arb. *šabba* to set fire to, burn, blaze.

Der. *שָׁבִיב.

9306 שָׁבָבִים

שָׁבָבִים: I *שָׁבָא, cf. ? Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 462s; JArm. שָׁבָא wood-shaving, see earlier under I *שָׁבַב; it is uncertain whether the Arb. sbst. *sabībat* “a longish piece of cloth” (Lane *Lex.* 1: 1285a; Freytag *Lexicon* 2: 274a) can also be derived from this root (cf. also Arb. *sabab* tent-rope; Syr. *šabb*, MHeb. and JArm. שָׁרַבַּב to allow to hang down, let hang): fragments, wood-shavings, **splinters** (cf. KBL) **Hos** 8₆; see further Rudolph *Hos.* 158; Wolff *Hos.*² 182. †

9307 שָׁבַה

שָׁבַה: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 215); JArm. שָׁבָא; Samaritan שָׁבַה; EmpArm. *šbh* (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 233:15; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 288; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1100-1101: *šby*₁, he deported); EgArm. *šbyt*, 2nd. masc. pf. (Cowley *Aram. Pap.* 71:14; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* loc. cit.: *šby*’ *zy šbyt* the prisoners you have captured); forms of *šb*’ are attested also in Fitzmyer *Gen. Ap.*² 238b; Ug. *šby* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2376; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2574; Gibson *Myths*² 158a); the vb. is missing in Akk.; Syr. *šbā*; CPArm. *šb*’; Mnd. *ŠBA* I (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 446b); OSArb. *sby* (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 193; Müller *Wurzeln* 62, and ZAW 75 (1963) 315); Thamudic n.m. *sby* “one who takes captive” (Ryckmans *Noms* 1: 146a; Müller loc. cit.; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 123, and see also p. 124: *šby* collective noun, prisoners); the meaning of Arb. *sabā(y)* is in general agreement with the word in Hebrew.

qal: pf. שָׁבַה, שָׁבִית, שָׁבִי, שָׁבִי, sf. שָׁבָה, שָׁבָה; impf. וַיִּשְׁבֶּה, וַיִּשְׁבֶּה, sf. וַיִּשְׁבֶּה, וַיִּשְׁבֶּה; impv. שָׁבֵה; inf. שָׁבוּת; pt. pl. שָׁבִים, sf. שָׁבִינוּ, שָׁבִינוּ, passive pl. שָׁבוּיִם, fem. שָׁבוּיֹת: to capture in the course of battle, **deport**.

—1. the inhabitants of a town, or of a country: a) with acc. **1K** 8₄₆₋₄₈₋₅₀ **2K** 6₂₂ (textual emendation לֹא שָׁבִית אֶת אֲשֶׁר, see Gray *Kings*³ 515; ZüB), **Jr** 41₁₀₋₁₀₋₁₄ **43**₁₂ **50**₃₃ **Ps** 106₄₆ **137**₃ **2C** 6₃₆₋₃₈ **25**₁₂ **30**₉; b) pt. with לָהֶם **Is** 14₂; c)

שָׁבָה to lead away captives Dt 21₁₀ Ju 5₁₂ (for שְׁבִיךָ prop. שְׁבִיךָ :: Richter *Ri.*² 400: MT), Ps 68₁₉ 2C 28₁₇, with מֶן Nu 21₁ 2C 28_{5.8.11}; d) שְׁבוּיִים prisoners Is 61₁ (parallel with אֲסוּרִים those who were in fetters).

—2. a) women: the women of Ziklag 1S 30₂, נַעֲרָה קַטְנָה the handmaid of Naaman's wife 2K 5₂, חָרָב שְׁבוּיֹת women taken away from the sword, meaning prisoners of war captured alive Gn 31₂₆, cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §116 l; b) they captured their property, their women and their children Gn 34₂₉.

—3. a) animals 1C 5₂₁ 2C 14₁₄; b) property, wealth: חֵיל Ob 11, הֶרְכוּשׁ 2C 21₁₇; c) women, children, herds, flocks and property Nu 31₉.

—4. cj. Nu 24₂₂ pr. עַד־מָה אֲשׁוּר תִּשְׁבֹּךְ for how long will Asshur take you away captive (so Noth *Nu.* 151, see also 169), prop. תוֹשְׁבֶךָ אֲשׁוּר while I, your common citizen, gaze on!, so Vetter *Seherspruch* 50f; but this cj. is probably not acceptable (for MT above תִּשְׁבֹּךְ, cf. SamP. *tūšābāk*, Samaritan Tg. and Samaritan; Arabic translations interpret the word “dwelling place”). †

nif: pf. נִשְׁבּוּ, נִשְׁבָּה.

—1. to be taken captive, be led into captivity: לוֹט Gn 14₁₄; wives, sons and daughters 1S 30_{3.5}; Israel 1K 8₄₇ 2C 6₃₇, יְהוּה עָדָר Jr 13₁₇, פְּלִיטֵיכֶם those of you who escaped Ezk 6₉.

—2. to be taken away, be appropriated (animals) Ex 22₉. †

Der. שָׁבָה, שְׁבִיָּה, שְׁבִי (Nu 21₂₉), *שְׁבִי; when שְׁבִיָּה or שְׁבוּת occurs in connection with שׁוּב qal or hif. it is derived from this verb and not from שְׁבָה; שְׁבוּת 1; the n.m. שְׁבוּאֵל is probably also derived from שׁוּב.

9308 שָׁבוּ

שָׁבוּ: loanword from Akk. *šubû* a semiprecious stone (AHw. 1258; CAD *Š/3*, 185b: *šubû* A, a stone, perhaps agate); SamP. *šābu*; Sept., Vulg. *achates*: agate Ex 28₁₉ 39₁₂, so e.g. Baentsch *Ex.-Lv.-Nu.* 241: an assortment of different types of quartzite which are often confused with one another; see further Noth *Ex.* 178; Childs *Ex.* 517; ZüB; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 363; cf. Zorell *Lexicon* 815a :: TOB carnelian; Quiring *Edelsteine* 204f: onyx; see also Ellenbogen *Words* 155; it occurs in the list of three stones used to decorate the third row of the breastplate; NRSV: jacinth, agate, amethyst; REB and NEB: turquoise, agate, jasper. †

9309 שְׁבוּאֵל

שְׁבוּאֵל, שְׁבָאֵל and שְׁבוּאֵל: n.m.; Sept. Σουβαηλ with variants at 1C 26₂₄; Vulg. *Subahel* 1C 24₂₀ 25₂₀ 26₂₄, *Subuhel* 1C 23₁₆ 25₄; Heb. inscr. שְׁבָאֵל and שְׁבוּאֵל (Pritchard *Hebrew Inscriptions* 11f; Vattioni *Sigilli* 165), שְׁבוּאֵל (Nimrud Ostrakon 1:4); cf. Amorite *Šūb-na-ilum* “turn back, then, O God!” (Bauer *Ostk.* 40, 58, 60; Huffmon *Names* 86f); Noth *Personennamen* 32 assumes a different derivation and cites OSArb. *twbʿl* (see Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 259b) corresponding to *tawāb-il* “God's reward”, cf. Müller *Wurzeln* 36. The only case in a Heb. personal name of a request in the imperative directed to אֵל would be the form שְׁבוּאֵל “turn back O El (or God)!", the meaning of which would be taken from the parallel in Amorite; so Noth *Personennamen* 32, 257b; cf. Stamm *Fschr.* 83 :: Kreuzer *ZAW* 93 (1981) 443-45: “a place of rest is God” (root יִשָּׁב).

—1. the son of נִרְשׁוּם, grandson of Moses, one of the ancestors of the Levites: שְׁבַאֵל 1C 26₂₄; שְׁבוּאֵל 1C 23₁₆ identical to שְׁוֶבְאֵל 1C 24₂₀ (where his ancestor is said to be עֲמֶרָם).

—2. a Levite from the descendants of הַיִּמֶן: שְׁבוּאֵל 1C 25₄ identical to שְׁוֶבְאֵל 1C 25₂₀. †

9310 שְׁבוּל

*שְׁבוּל, mss. Jr 18₁₅: → *שְׁבִיל.

9311 שְׁבוּעַ

שְׁבוּעַ: a primary noun, belonging to the same group of words as שְׁבַע/הַשְׁבַּע, constructed on the pattern *qatūl*: Bauer-Leander *Heb.* §68i, on p. 539; Meyer *Gramm.* §48.1b; SamP. *šibbu*, dual *šibbuwwāəm* :: pl. *šābā’ot* (cf. Ben Hayyim *Lit. Or.* 5: 236); for the Ethiopic material see below; any connection with I שְׁבַע (as suggested in KBL) is hardly probable, on which see THAT 2: 856; MHeb. שְׁבוּעַ, pl. שְׁבוּעוֹת: 1) week; 2) a cycle of seven years (Dalman *Wb.* 413a); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 216) pl. masc. and fem.: a week of years (to mean every seven years), so IQS 10:7, 8 and probably also Dam. 16:4, on which see Maier *Texte* 1: 41^a; DJD 1: p. 96, text 41:2 [ש]בועותיהם; JArm. שְׁבוּעַ, pl. non-determined masc. and fem. שְׁבוּעֵין, det. שְׁבוּעֵינָא; Samaritan pl. שְׁבוּעֵין; cf. Akk. *sebūtum* the seventh day of the month (AHw. 1034a; CAD S, 206a), on which see also von Soden *Gramm.* §71e and Landsberger *Kult. Kal.* 98: From the meaning “a period of seven days duration” there develops the idea of “the seventh day”; Eth. *sabū* ‘seven days and the seventh day’ (Dillmann *Lex.* 363, see also Dillmann *Gramm.* §159, 2b), and Tigr. (Littmann-Höfner *Wb.* 185a); Arb. *usbū* ‘week: cstr. שְׁבַע, dual שְׁבַעִים, pl. שְׁבַעִים and שְׁבַעוֹת, cstr. Jr 5₂₄ שְׁבַעַת Bomberg, שְׁבַעוֹת Leningrad; on שְׁבַעוֹת Ezk 45₂₁ see 4a; sf. שְׁבַעֲתֵיכֶם: on the pl. masc. (only in Daniel) and fem. cf. Michel *Grundl.* 1: 37, 40f: a group of seven, a seven part unit (ἑπτάς).

—1. seven consecutive days, week (ἑβδομάς, *septimana*), cf. Gallig *Bibl. Reallexikon*² 166 no. 3c; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 2178f; Dt 16₉; dual two weeks Lv 12₅; שְׁבַע זָאת the week for the consummation of a marriage Gn 29_{27f}; שְׁבַעוֹת חֲקוֹת קָצִיר the weeks appointed for the harvest Jr 5₂₄, so with Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; ZüB; Weiser *Jer.* (ATD 20) 49 :: delete שְׁבַעוֹת חֲקוֹת קָצִיר as dittography, on which see BHS, but this is probably based on it being *lectio facilior*; I had been mourning שְׁבַעִים שָׁלֹשָׁה יָמִים for three weeks Da 10_{2f} (→ יום 5b).

—2. שְׁבַעוֹת חַג the festival of seven weeks, Pentecost, see Tobit 2₁: ἀγία ἑπτὰ ἑβδομάδων Ex 34₂₂ Dt 16₁₀; שְׁבַעוֹת חַג הַשָּׁחַב Dt 16₁₆ 2C 8₁₃; > בְּשַׁבְּעוֹתֵיכֶם Nu 28₂₆; on this festival see e.g. de Vaux *Inst.* 2:395ff = *Lebensordnungen* 2:352ff; Kraus *Gottesdienst*² 72ff; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1440f; RGG³ 2: 912; Lohse πεντηκοστή, in TWNT 6: 44-53 :: P. Laaf in Botterweck *Fschr.* 177: שְׁבַעוֹת חַג is perhaps equivalent to “the festival of abundance” ... from which it came to be an expression of harvest thanksgiving; but this is very improbable in the light of the tradition (see e.g. Tobit 2₁).

—3. a week of years, a period of seven years: שָׁ אֶחָד one week long Da 9₂₇, שָׁ הַשָּׁחַב in the middle of the week 9₂₇, each with temporal accusative, see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §118i, k; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §100b; seven weeks 9₂₅, sixty-two weeks 9_{25f}, seventy weeks 9₂₄, on which see Baumgartner *Daniel* 24f.

—4. a) cj. **Ezk 45**₂₁ pr. שְׁבַעֹת rd. שְׁבַעַת (BHS); the preceding הַג is probably to be deleted, cf. BHS, but see also Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 1158f; b) **Ezk 21**₂₈ (שְׁבַעֹת) שְׁבַעִי, → שְׁבוּעָה.

—5. selected expressions: a) as 1: with טָמֵא **Lv 12**₅; with מֵלֵא pi. **Gn 29**_{27f}; with סָפַר **Dt 16**₉; with שָׁמַר (sbj. יהוה) **Jr 5**₂₄; b) as 2: with עָלָה hif. **2C 8**₁₃ (בְּחַג הַשְּׁעָלָה); with עָשָׂה **Ex 34**₂₂ **Dt 16**₁₀; with רָאָה (יהוה) **Dt 16**₁₆ (בְּחַג הַשְּׁאֲת־פָּנֵי יהוה); c) as 3: with חָתַךְ nif. (with עָל) **Da 9**₂₄. †

9312 שְׁבוּעָה

שְׁבוּעָה, שְׁבַעָה: I שְׁבַע, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 472x; MHeb. שְׁבוּעָה (DSS: Kuhn *Konkordanz* 216, cf. THAT 2: 862); SamP. *šēbuw'wā*; JArm. Samaritan שְׁבוּעָתָא, non-determined, שְׁבוּעָה, the latter (*šbw'h*) also occurs in JArm. inscriptions, see Meehan ZDPV 96 (1980) 65, otherwise in Arm. derivatives from the vb. *ym*ʔ. Syr. *maumātā*, East Syr. *maumtā* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 303a); CPArm. *mwmt*ʔ, and also pl. as Syr.; Samaritan det. יַמִּימָה (MM 112, and Ben Hayyim *Lit. Or.* 3/2, p. 161); Mnd. *mumata* Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 262a): cstr. שְׁבוּעֹת, שְׁבַעַת, sf. שְׁבַעְתִּי, שְׁבַעְתֶּךָ, שְׁבוּעָתוֹ, pl. שְׁבַעֹת **Ezk 21**₂₈ **Hab 3**₉, cstr. שְׁבַעִי **Ezk 21**₂₈; for bibliography → שְׁבַע.

—1. a) oath: שְׁשַׁבַּע שְׁשַׁבַּע to swear an oath **Gn 26**₃ **Nu 30**₃ **Jos 9**₂₀, cf. **2C 15**₁₅.

—b) שְׁבַעַת יהוה an oath in the name of Yahweh **Ex 22**₁₀ (cf. Boecker *Redeformen* 38), **2S 21**₇ (see also 1e), **1K 2**₄₃ (see also 2b), cf. THAT 2: 860; similarly אֱלֹהִים שְׁשַׁבַּע **Qoh 8**₂, see Lauha *Koh.* 148: an oath of loyalty that is sworn by God.

—c) שְׁבַעְתֶּךָ an oath that you have sworn **Jos 2**₁₇₋₂₀ (with נִקְיִים מִן to be free from an oath, cf. **Gn 24**₈; see below 2b); לְ שְׁשַׁבַּע an oath with **Ps 105**₉ **1C 16**₁₆.

—d) שְׁבַעַת הָאֱלֹהִים an oath sealed with a curse, a sworn curse (with הַשְּׁבִיעַ בְּ **Nu 5**_{21a} and וְלִשְׁהַשְּׁבִיעַ בְּ to swear an oath and utter a curse **Nu 5**_{21b} (with נִתַּן), cf. Horst *Fschr.* 296; הָאֱלֹהִים וְהַשְּׁנִיתָ (hendiadys) the sworn curse **Da 9**₁₁ (with נִתַּן); הַשְּׁבַעָה an oath which has been strengthened by a curse **1S 14**₂₆, cf. vs. 24 (with נִתַּן); שְׁבַעַת אֶסֶר a vow of abstinence **Nu 30**₁₄, cf. 11: בְּשַׁבַּעָה אֶסְרָה אֶסֶר עַל-נַפְשִׁי she pledged herself to abstinence through an oath (ZüB); הַשְּׁוֹרָה a solemn oath **Ju 21**₅ (with הִיָּה).

—e) שְׁשַׁבַּע שְׁשַׁבַּע a false oath **Zech 8**₁₇, see Klopfenstein *Lüge* 35; שְׁשַׁבַּע יהוה בֵּין וּבֵין the oath taken before Yahweh between David and Jonathan **2S 21**₇ (see already above, b); לֹא בַעֲלִי those bound to him by oath **Neh 6**₁₈.

—2. a) שְׁשַׁבַּע שְׁשַׁבַּע to leave behind the name as a curse (ZüB) **Is 65**₁₅, cf. Horst *Fschr.* 302 and Giesen *Schwören* 373f); בֹּא בַאֲלָהּ וּבְשִׁי בֹא to commit oneself to a sworn oath **Neh 10**₃₀.

—b) שְׁשַׁבַּע שְׁשַׁבַּע to observe an oath **Dt 7**₈, **1K 2**₄₃ (with לֹא), יָרָא שְׁשַׁבַּע to shun an oath **Qoh 9**₂, שְׁשַׁבַּע to fulfil an oath **Gn 26**₃ **Jr 11**₅, נִקָּה מִשְׁשַׁבַּע to become free of an obligation made under oath **Gn 24**₈, cf. 1b; בְּשַׁבַּעָה בְּטָא to utter the words of an oath carelessly (Noth *Lev.* 25), meaning the same as to swear unwittingly (ZüB) **Lv 5**₄.

—3. various other instances: a) שְׁבַעֵי שְׁבַעֵי Ezk 21₂₈, on which see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 482f: the Vrss. vary and the exact meaning is usually uncertain, but it is generally understood as a superlative construction (Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §133i; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §79b) “solemn oath” (Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 480), “ceremonial oath” (Tsevat JBL 78 (1959) 202).

—b) cj. Hab 3₉ מִטּוֹת אָמַר שְׁבַעֵת (textual uncertainty), the Vrss. vary; for the later cj. see Rudolph *Mi.-Nah.-Hab.-Zef.* 235; of the various cj. cited two which remain particularly close to MT should be given first consideration: i) Horst *HbAT* 14² (1954) 182: מִטּוֹת אָמַר שְׁבַעֵת you utter arrow-like curses; ii) Keller *Nah.-Hab.-Zef.* 172: מִטּוֹת אָמַר שְׁבַעֵת you cursed your arrows with words; a cj. which is somewhat further from MT (following Sept. ^{Barberini}) יִתְרָה (יִתְרוֹ) שְׁבַעֵת מִטּוֹת you satisfy (or satisfied) her sinew (i.e. of the bow) with arrows, so Elli-ger *Kl. Proph.* (ATD 25⁶) 50; cf. BHS and Humbert *Hab.* 61f; ZüB; alternatively Rudolph loc. cit. 236 (→ שְׁפַעָה 3b); on this cf. also Giesen loc. cit. 12f. †

9313 שְׁבוֹר

שְׁבוֹר: I שְׁבוֹר, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 472x: **fracture**, damage to a part of the body Lv 22₂₂. †

9314 שְׁבוּת

שְׁבוּת, שְׁבִית: according to Dalman *Wb.* (but without citation) it occurs in MHeb. and DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 216); SamP. variant Nu 31₁₉ וּשְׁבִיתְכֶם *wšēbetkimma*; Dt 30₃ SamP. variant שׁוּבַתְךָ *šūbātāk* from the root שׁוּב; OArm. (Sefire) *šybt* development, restoration, in the expression *hšbw 'lhm šybt byt 'by* “the gods restored the fortunes of the house of my father (my dynasty) again” (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 224:24f; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 293; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1125: *šybh*; Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2: 189 and note 85; Fitzmyer *Sef.* 100f. 119f; Vogt *Biblica* 39 (1958) 274.

—1. a) for the spellings see Borger *ZAW* 66 (1954) 315f; see further Preuschen *ZAW* 15 (1895) 14; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and Holladay *The root šūbh* 110: 17 times שְׁבוּת without Q; on שְׁבוּתֵיכֶם Zeph 3₂₀ see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §91 l, and Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 253b; שְׁבִית once without Q Ex 16₅₃ (but with variant שְׁבוּת); שְׁבוּת has שְׁבִית as Q four times, and שְׁבִית has שְׁבוּת as Q six times; in view of the instances in Sefire שְׁבִית Ps 126₁ is not to be questioned.

—b) questions raised by the Vrss. and linguistic problems: α) the Vrss. (Sept., Vulg., Tg., Pesh.) with a few exceptions (on which see Holladay loc. cit. 111f) offer as a translation something like “to go away into captivity”; that is to say they have without fail derived the sbst. from the vb. → שְׁבוּה, which was a natural decision. The alternation of the Q and K שְׁבוּת/שְׁבִית shows that this was already suspected by the Massoretes. But the evidence from Sefire and Jb 42₁₀ contradicts this interpretation. So it appears to follow that the vb. שׁוּב in the qal and hif. is never used in conjunction with שְׁבוּת; β) it has long been understood that the sbst. is an example of paranomasia with the vb. שׁוּב (on which see E.L. Dietrich *BZAW* 40 (1925) 6; and now also Holladay loc. cit. 112-114; cf. THAT 2: 887) and as such it would have the expected form *שְׁבוּת (on which see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and Holladay loc. cit. 113; cf. e.g. I רְמָה). The abbreviation to שְׁרָמָה can perhaps be explained as a convergence of the idea of the vb. שְׁבוּה with the sbst. שְׁבִית Nu 21₂₉, as mentioned earlier (α). If the sbst. שְׁבוּת/שְׁבִית belongs to the vb. שׁוּב, the expression can be literally translated “to turn a

turning”, but the exact meaning is still left open, on which see below 3 (SamP. variation **Dt 30**₃ **שובתך**; **Gn 8**₁₂ **Nu 14**₃ **שובה** *šūba*: (inf./sbst.).

—c) sf. **שְׁבוּתְךָ**, **תָּתִיךָ**, **תָּתִיךָ**, **תָּתִיךָ**, **תָּתִיךָ**, **תָּתִיךָ** (**Zeph 3**₂₀ see above a).

—d) for bibliography see THAT 2: 886f; out of this extensive list the following studies should now be mentioned: Preuschen ZAW 15 (1895) 1-74; E.L. Dietrich **שוב שבות** *Die endzeitliche Wiederherstellung bei den Propheten* (BZAW 40 (1925)); Baumann ZAW 47 (1929) 17-44; Fohrer *Studien zur alttestamentlichen Prophetie* (BZAW 99 (1967) 46); Holladay *The root šūbh*; see also Rudolph *Hos.* 143, and *Jl.-Am.-Ob.-Jon.* 78f; Beyerlin “*Wir sind wie Träumende*”: *Studien zum 126. Psalm* (SBS 89 (1978) 41f); Brache ZAW 97 (1985) 233-244.

—2. occurrences: a) 18 times with **שוב** qal; on the transitive use of the qal see under **שוב** (according to the Samaritan tradition **שוב** is here as usual intransitive): **Dt 30**₃ **Jr 29**₁₄ **30**₃₋₁₈ **31**₂₃ **48**₄₇ **Ezk 16**₅₃ **29**₁₄ **Hos 6**₁₁ **Am 9**₁₄ **Zeph 2**₇ **3**₂₀ **Ps 14**_{7/53} **85**₂ **126**₁ (**שִׁבַּת** on which see 1a) .4 **Jb 42**₁₀.

—b) with hif. (9 times) **Jr 32**₄₄ **33**₇₋₁₁ **26Q 49**₆ **39Q Ezk 39**₂₅ **Jl 4**₁ **Lam 2**₁₄.

—c) observations: α) with the exception of **Jb 42**₁₀ and **Lam 2**₁₄ the sbj. is always **יהוה** (**Ps 53**₇ **אֱלֹהִים**); β) of the above citations only **Jr 30**₃₋₁₈ **31**₂₃ and **Ps 85**₂ can be pre-exilic, while the genuineness of **Hos 6**₁₁ **Am 9**₁₄ is questionable. The majority of passages belong to the exilic and post-exilic period, which can be used to support the interpretation provided by the Vrss. (see above 1bα).

—3. the sense and meaning of the expression: a) to go into captivity, so the Vrss. and later commentators like Preuschen loc. cit. (see 1d); the arguments against this have been mentioned above (1bα).

—b) to free from imprisonment for debt, so Baumann loc. cit. (see 1d); and subsequently (in part) KBL: to put an end to imprisonment for debt, to turn one’s luck (for the better); the thesis advanced by Baumann restricts the action and leads to the amplification of the meaning in KBL (see c).

—c) to turn someone’s fortune, bring about change, so Dietrich loc. cit. and especially Fohrer loc. cit. (see 1d); Fohrer refers to **Ezk 16**₅₃, where **שִׁבַּת שְׁאֵלֵהֶם** stands in parallel to vs. 55 to mean “to restore the situation which prevailed earlier”. This amounts to *restitutio in integrum*, which is applicable to the circumstances surrounding the return of the exiles, so Beyerlin loc. cit. (see 1d). Rudolph loc. cit. prefers the rendering “to re-establish as it was”. Brache loc. cit., especially 244, comes to a similar result with the sense of *restitutio ad integrum*.

—4. cj. **Ezk 16**₅₃ pr. **שְׁבִיתֶיךָ** rd. with mss. (Sept., Pesh.) **שְׁבִיתֶיךָ**, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 340; BHS. †

9315 שְׁבוּת

שְׁבוּת: Q for שְׁבוּת → שְׁבִית, שְׁבִית 1a.

9316 שְׁבַח

I שְׁבַח: Arm. (Wagner *Aram.* 299); MHeb. qal to improve oneself; pi. to praise, honour; JArm. pa. with the same meaning as Heb. pi.; see BArm. where citations are given for the remaining Arm. dialects; Eth. as a

loanword *sabḥa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 356f; Nöldeke *Neue Beiträge* 36); Arb. *sabbaḥa* (II form), see Lane *Lex.* 1290f; Egyptian *sbḥ* to cry out (Erman-Grapow *Wb.* 4: 90; Faulkner *Dictionary* 220).

pi. (Jenni *Pi.* 248): pf. שָׁבַחְתִּי; impf. יִשְׁבַּח, sf. יִשְׁבַּחוּנָךְ; impv. שִׁבְּחֵי, sf. שִׁבְּחוּהוּ; inf. abs. שִׁבַּח Qoh 4₂ (for inf. abs. instead of finite vb. see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §46: to **sing praises, laud**: a) obj. אֱלֹהִים Ps 63₄, יהוה Ps 117₁ 147₁₂, מַעֲשֵׂיךָ your works Ps 145₄; b) הַשְׁמֹחָה Qoh 8₁₅, הַיְמִתִּים Qoh 4₂. †

hitp: inf. cstr. הִשְׁתַּבַּח: with בָּ to pride oneself about something, בְּתִהְלֶתְךָ about praising you as you deserve Ps 106₄₇ corresponding to 1C 16₃₅; NRSV: we glory in your praise; REB: we make your praise our pride. †

Der. שִׁבַּח praise Sir 44₁.

9317 שִׁבַּח

II שִׁבַּח: Arb. *sabaḥa* to be distant from, be unperturbed, be calm, II to make calm, pacify (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*), I and II to be sound asleep, sleep deeply (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 393b); For Ug. it is assumed that the vb. occurs in Herdner *Corpus* 3D:iii:37 *ištmh*, corresponding to Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 3:iii:40: *istm[]x^{sup}h*, which has now been read as *išbḥnh* (so Dahood *Ug. Heb. Phil.* 20, and subsequently Barr JSS 18 (1973) 37f). But this is completely uncertain, and the original reading of Herdner *Corpus* has been preserved (in essence but with a different translation) by Gibson *Myths*² 50: to vanquish; and also by Caquot-Szyncer-Herdner *Textes Oug.* 168¹: cognate with Arb. *šamala* to cover up, and Heb. שְׂמֹלֶה dress. According to von Soden (AHw. 840) Akk. *pašāḥu* to cool off, become calm is to be kept separate from the Heb. vb. (: Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and, perhaps hesitantly KBL).

pi. (Jenni *Pi.* 86, 232): impf. sf. תִּשְׁבַּחֶם: to **calm, bring to rest** the waves on the sea Ps 89₁₀.

—cj. Pr 29₁₁ pr. יִשְׁבַּחְנָה “the wise man calms רִיחוֹ his anger” (so also REB: the wise wait for their anger to cool) prop. (cf. 6) יִחַשְׁכְּנָה “he holds it back”, so e.g. KBL; BHS; NRSV: the wise quietly holds it back :: Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; ZüB; TOB follows MT; see also Ringgren *Spr.-Pred.*³ 108¹³. †

hif: pt. מְשַׁבֵּיחַ: to **calm** the turbulent waters, still the waves Ps 65₈ (sbj. אֱלֹהִים). †

Der. n.m. יִשְׁבַּח.

9318 שִׁבַּט

*שִׁבַּט: the meaning of the root is problematic: a) MHeb. שָׁבַט; JArm. שִׁבַּט (possibly > שִׁמַּט, as in the by-form תִּשְׁמַטוּן Dt 24₂₀, and Samaritan שִׁמַּט to strike); Akk. *šabātu(m)* to strike, beat, sweep away (AHw. 1119; CAD Š/1, 8a); OSArb. *sbṭ* to strike (Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 123); Eth. *zabaṭa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1050b); Tigr. *zabṭa* (Littmann-Höfner *Wb.* 499f) to strike; Tigrin. *zābātā* to strike, sbst. *sbat* threshed wheat (Leslau *Contributions* 52); b) Syr. denominative vb. pa. *šabbet* to portray, or to make a design in beaten metal work (Brockelmann *Lex.* 751b, equivalent to Latin *caelare* to engrave in relief); Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*: to beat out; c) EgArm. שְׁבִיט passive pt. from *שִׁבַּט, see Leander *Äg. Arm.* §26f; Cowley *Aram. Pap.* 15:9; Kraeling *Aram. Pap.* 7:9. The exact meaning of the verbal adj. is not certain, on which see Fitzmyer in Albright *Fschr.* B 154: the most likely meaning of שְׁבִיט is “strongly woven”, which as a sbst. could signify a word like shawl or

—d) the rod, sceptre of the ruler **Gn 49**₁₀; **שֶׁבֶט סֹפֵר** **Ju 5**₁₄ the sovereign's sceptre, or that of an office holder, on which see Grether *Deboralied* 43f, and Hertzberg *Jos.-Ri.-Ru.* 9: 171; **Is 9**₃; **שֶׁבֶט מְשָׁלִים** the rod of someone in authority **Is 14**₅; **שֶׁבֶטֵי מְשָׁלִים** sceptres for rulers **Ezk 19**₁₁; **שֶׁבֶט תוֹמָךְ** the one who holds the sceptre **Am 1**_{5,8}.

—e) staff, rod, cane of God's discipline **שֶׁבֶט אֱלֹהִים** **Jb 21**₉, so also **שֶׁבֶטוֹ** **Jb 9**₃₄; **שֶׁבֶט אִפִּי** **Is 10**₅.

—f) rod, sceptre **שֶׁבֶט מִצְרַיִם** **Zech 10**₁₁, **שֶׁבֶט בְּרִזָּל** **Ps 2**₉ see Lemaire *Avec un sceptre de Fer: Ps. ii: 9 et l'archéologie* (BN 32 (1966) 25-30), with bibliography; **שֶׁבֶט מִיִּשׂוּר** **שֶׁבֶט מְלָכוּתְךָ**; let your sceptre of royalty be a sceptre of equity (cf. NRSV, REB) **Ps 45**₇, so with Kraus *Ps.* 486; on **שֶׁבֶט מִיִּשׂוּר** cf. Greenfield in Albright *Fschr. B* 254ff: Akk. *ḥattu išartu* sceptre of righteousness (AHw. 337b; CAD *H*, 154b, *ḥattu* 1d); Ug. *ḥt mṭptk* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 2:iii:18; 6:vi:29), corresponding to Ph. *ḥtr mšpth* (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 1:2) the sceptre of your (his) authority; on Ug. cf. Caquot-Szycer-Herdner *Textes Oug.* 124, 269; and on Ph. cf. Friedrich *Phön. Gr.* §234 (p. 109); **שֶׁבֶט הָרָשָׁע** the sceptre of godlessness, meaning the godless sceptre **Ps 125**₃; NRSV: sceptre of wickedness; REB: wicked rulers.

—g) special occurrences: **שֶׁבֶט מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל** **Nu 24**₁₇: the meaning of **שֶׁבֶט מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל** here is disputed, and the Vrss. vary: Sept. ἄνθρωπος; Vulg. *virga*; Pesh. *rēšā* “leader”; Tg. *mšihā*; modern suggestions include: 1) sceptre, staff of authority (cf. Samaritan Tg. variant A **מִקָּל**), so e.g. ZüB; Noth *Nu.* 150; TOB; 2) comet, in parallelism with **כּוֹכַב** vs. 17b, and cf. JArm. **כּוֹכְבָא דְשִׁבִיט** meteor, comet, so Gemser *ZAW* 43 (1925) 301f; 3) tribe, so Albright *JBL* 63 (1944) 219, 225: proposes as the original reading *šibtêma yisra'el* “the tribes of Israel shall rise up”; and subsequently Vetter *Seherspruch* 44: and the tribes of Israel rise up; 4) of these three possibilities the first has the most support, and the last the least.

—h) **Ezk 21**₁₅ textual corruption, MT: **נָשִׂישׁ שֶׁבֶט בְּנֵי מִצְרַיִם כָּל-עֵץ אוֹ** “Or should we rejoice? The sceptre of my son despises every tree”; suggested cj. are given in Fohrer *Ez.* 121; Zimmerli *Ez.* 470; BHS; cf. also TOB; RSV: Or do we make mirth? You have despised the rod, my son, with everything of wood; JPS: How can we rejoice? My son, it scorns the rod and every stick; NRSV: How can we make merry? You have despised the rod and all discipline; REB (following NEB): Look the rod is brandished, my son, to defy all wooden idols.

—2. **tribe** :: **בֵּית אָב** → **בֵּית אֵל** A 5, and **מִשְׁפַּחָה** 1; cf. Rost *Vorstufen* 41ff.): α) **שֶׁבֶט יִשְׂרָאֵל** **Gn 49**₁₆ **1K 8**₁₆ (42 times), **שֶׁבֶט עֲשָׂרָה** **Ex 28**₂₁ **39**₁₄, **שֶׁבֶט יִשְׂרָאֵל לְשִׁבְטָיו** Israel according to its tribes **Nu 24**₂ **Jos 7**₁₆, **שֶׁבֶט יִשְׂרָאֵל לְשִׁבְטָיו** **Nu 36**₃ **Jos 4**₅; β) **שֶׁבֶט יִשְׂרָאֵל נַחֲלָתוֹ** Israel, the tribe of his inheritance (NRSV), meaning the people he claims as his own (REB) **Jr 10**₁₆ **51**₁₉, see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 72; cf. **שֶׁבֶט נַחֲלָתְךָ** **Ps 74**₂; **שֶׁבֶט יְהוָה** **Ps 122**₄.

—β) **שֶׁבֶט מְנַשֶּׁה** **Nu 32**₃₃ (22 times), **שֶׁבֶט בְּנֵימִן** the tribe of Benjamin (**שֶׁבֶט** is cstr. sg. with **י** compaginis, see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §90 l; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §45.3e); **שֶׁבֶט הַלֵּוִי** **Dt 10**₈, **שֶׁבֶט לֵוִי** **Dt 18**₁, cf. Gunneweg *Leviten*; β) **שֶׁבֶט אִישׁ**, **שֶׁבֶט אִשָּׁה**, **שֶׁבֶט אִישׁ וְלִמְשִׁפַּחָתוֹ** **Dt 29**₁₇, cf. **שֶׁבֶט אִישׁ וְלִמְשִׁפַּחָתוֹ** each one departed by his tribe and by his family **Ju 21**₂₄ (with **הִלֵּךְ** hitp.).

—c) **שֶׁבֶטֵי מִצְרַיִם** (**שֶׁבֶטֵי מִצְרַיִם**) the regions of Egypt **Is 19**₁₃.

—d) other instances (or alternatively cj.): α) pr. שִׁבֵּט rd. שׁוֹפֵט, on which see Z. Weisman VT 28 (1978) 366: pr. לְיִשְׂרָאֵל שְׁבֵטֵי Dt 33₅ 2S 5₁ 7₇ (cf. 1C 17₆) rd. לְיִשְׂרָאֵל שְׁפֵטֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל guides, leaders of Israel; Dt 29₉ pr. שְׁבֵטֵיכֶם rd. שְׁפֵטֵיכֶם, see also KBL and BHS :: de Robert VT 21 (1971) 116-118 on 2S 7₇, who follows MT since the expression שְׁפֵטֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל is not usual; for a different view see Reid CBQ 37 (1975) 17ff: rd. שְׁבֵטֵי “sceptre-holder”, pt. from the vb. *שבט.

—3. expressions with meaning 1: a) as 1a: with חבט nif. Is 28₂₇; with יָרַד (and בִּישׁ'יָרַד) 2S 23₂₁; with לָקַח (and שְׁבֵטִים בְּכַפּוֹ) 2S 18₁₄; with מִצָּא hif. Jb 37₁₃; with I נוֹרָא hif. Is 10₁₅; with נָכַח hif. (and בִּישׁ'נָכַח) Ex 21₂₀ Mi 4₁₄, (and בִּישׁ' פִּיּוֹ) Is 11₄; with רוּם hif. Is 10₁₅.

—b) as 1b: with נָחַם pi. Ps 23₄; with תַּחַת עָבַר → 1bβ; with רָעָה (and בִּישְׁבֵּטֶיךָ) Mi 7₁₄.

—c) as 1c: with חָשַׁךְ Pr 13₂₄; with יָכַח hif. (and בִּישׁ' אֲנָשִׁים) 2S 7₁₄; with נָכַח hif. (textual emendation, pr. יָכַלָה rd. יָפְהוּ) Pr 22₈; with נָתַן חֲכָמָה (sbj. שְׁבֵט) Pr 29₁₅; with פָּקַד (and בִּישׁ' פָּקַד) Ps 89₃₃.

—d) as 1d: with מָשַׁךְ (and בִּישׁ' סִפָּר) Ju 5₁₄; with נָגַשׁ Is 9₃; with סוּר (לֹא) Gn 49₁₀; with שָׁבַר (and מִשְׁלֵי) Is 14₅, (and שְׁבֵטֵי מוֹשֵׁ) Ezk 19₁₁; with תָּמַךְ Am 1_{5.8}.

—e) as 1e: with סוּר hif. Jb 9₃₄.

—f) as 1f: with נוּחַ לֹא (and הִרְשַׁע) Ps 125₃; with סוּר (and מְצַרִּים) Zech 10₁₁; with II רָעַע Ps 2₉.

—g) as 1g: with קוּם Nu 24₁₇.

—h) for expressions as 1h cf. Ezk 12_{15.18}, see above 1h.

9320 שְׁבֵט

שְׁבֵט: (Wagner *Aram.* 303) < Akk. *šabātu* sbst. (AHw. 1119a; CAD Š/1, 8a: the name of the eleventh month); MHeb. EgArm. *šbt* (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 28:1), so also Nab. and Palm. (Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 372a; Cantineau *Nabatéen* 2: 148a); Syr. *šbaṭ*; Mnd. *šabaṭ* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 439a); Neo-Aramaic *ašbaṭ* (Bergsträsser *Glossar* 88); Arb. *šubāṭ* (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 452a: February): the name of the eleventh month (February-March) Zech 1₇, cf. Ellenbogen *Foreign Words* 156. †

9321 שְׁבִי

שְׁבִי: שְׁבִיָּה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458x; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 216); JArm. שְׁבִיָּא; Samaritan שְׁבִי abs., שְׁבִיָּה det.: 1) captivity; 2) captive, the sbst. שְׁבִיָּא (st. abs. fem. sg.), שְׁבִיָּתָא (st. emph. fem. sg.) occurs also in Gen Ap., see Avigad-Yadin *Gen. Ap.*; Fitzmyer *Gen. Ap.* 238b and especially p. 168; OArm. and EmpArm. *šby* (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 215: 8; 233: 15, 16); EgArm. *šby* (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 71: 14); see also Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 288; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1101: *šby*₂ captives; Syr. *šebyā*, *šbītā*; CPArm. *šby*, emph. *šbyt*; Samaritan שְׁבִיָּה abs., cf. Tg. Nu 31₁₉ שְׁבִיָּתְכוֹן; Mnd. *šibia* 1 captivity, deportation, captive (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 459b); OSArb. *sby*m capture (Müller *Wurzeln* 62), captivity (Beeston

Sabaic Dictionary 124); Arb. *saby* capture, captivity, *sabiy* captive: שָׁבִי, sf. שָׁבִיךְ, שָׁבִי, שְׁבִיָּה, שְׁבִיכֶם, שְׁבִיָּם.

—1. what has been taken away captive, **booty**: a) people and animals **Nu 31**₂₆; b) prisoners of war **Ex 12**₂₉ **Nu 31**₁₂₋₁₉ **Is 20**₄ (parallel with נָגְלוּת), **49**₂₄₋₂₅ (vs. 25 or as 3b), **Hab 1**₉ (or as 3b) **Ezr 2**₁ **Neh 7**₆; c) שָׁבִי שְׁבִיָּה to lead away captive **Nu 21**₁ **Dt 21**₁₀ **Ju 5**₁₂ **Ps 68**₁₉ **2C 28**₁₇ (on which see earlier שְׁבִיָּה 1c); הֵלֵךְ שָׁבִי to go into captivity **Lam 1**₅ corresponding to בָּשָׁבִי הֵלֵךְ **Dt 28**₄₁ **Is 46**₂ **Jr 20**₆ **22**₂₂ **30**₁₆ **Ezk 12**₁₁ **30**_{17f} **Am 9**₄ **Nah 3**₁₀ **Lam 1**₁₈.

—2. a) שָׁבִי captivity **Jr 15**₂ = **43**₁₁, **Da 11**₃₃ **Ezr 3**₈ **8**₃₅ **9**₇ **Neh 8**₁₇ **2C 29**₉; b) לָקַח בְּשָׁבִי to be taken captive **Jr 48**₄₆, שָׁבִי לְנֶתַן to hand over into captivity **Ps 78**₆₁, passive בְּשָׁבִי נֶתַן **Ezr 9**₇; הֵבִיא בְּשָׁבִי to carry away captive **Da 11**₈ (or as 3b); c) שְׁמִלַת שְׁבִיָּה **Dt 21**₁₃ (→ שְׁמִלָּה 2); אֶרֶץ שְׁבִיָּם the land in which they are captives **Jr 30**₁₀ **46**₂₇ **2C 6**_{37f}.

—3. a) שָׁבִי meaning captive or captivity **Neh 1**_{2f}; b) שָׁבִי meaning captive or booty **Is 49**₂₅ **Hab 1**₉ **Da 11**₈.

—4. expressions (except those that have been mentioned earlier): a) as 1a: with נִשְׂאָ רֹאשׁ **Nu 31**₂₆ (→ I רֹאשׁ 9bα).

—b) as 1b: with בּוֹא hif. **Nu 31**₁₂ **Ezk 32**₉ cj.; with I מִלֵּט nif. **Is 49**₂₄; with נִהַג **Is 20**₄; with נָכַח hif. (הִשְׁבִּיָּה) **Ex 12**₂₉; with עָלָה (and מִנְשֵׁי הַגּוֹלָה) **Ezr 2**₁ **Neh 7**₆.

—c) as 2a: with בּוֹא (and מִנְשֵׁי בּוֹא) **Ezr 3**₈ **8**₃₅; with כָּשַׁל nif. (בְּשֵׁי כָשַׁל) **Da 11**₃₃; with שׁוּב (and מִנְהֵי שׁוּב) **Neh 8**₁₇.

—d) as 2b, see above.

—e) as 2c: with אָלַח hitp. **2C 6**₃₇; with יִשַׁע מִן hif. **Jr 30**₁₀ corresponding to **46**₂₇; with סוּר hif. (שְׁבִיָּה) **Dt 21**₁₃.

—f) as 3a: with שָׂאָר nif. (מִנְהֵי שָׂאָר) **Neh 1**_{2f}.

—g) as 3b: with אָסַף (and שָׁבִי) **Hab 1**₉; with בּוֹא hif. **Da 11**₈ (on which see above 2b); with לָקַח pu. (גְּבוֹרָה) **Is 49**₂₅.

—5. cj.

—a. **Ju 5**₁₂ pr. שָׁבִיךְ prop. שָׁבִיךְ → שְׁבִיָּה 1 c.

—b. **Is 52**_{2a} pr. שָׁבִי prop. שְׁבִיָּה → *שָׁבִי.

—c. **Ezk 32**₉ pr. שָׁבִיךְ rd. with Sept. שָׁבִיךְ (BHS).

—d. **Am 4**₁₀ pr. עִם שְׂבִי סוּסֵיכֶם prop. עִם צְבִי סוּ' together with your decorated steeds (REB: your troops of horses), on which see e.g. Maag *Amos* 21, 22; Wolff *Jl.-Am.* 247, 249; cf. BHS :: ZüB, following MT: and your steeds are carried off; similarly TOB; NRSV: I carried away your horses (margin: with the captivity of your horses).

—e. **Mi 2**₈ pr. מִלְחָמָה שְׂבִי מִ'שְׂבִי מִלְחָמָה prop. מִ'שְׂבִי מִלְחָמָה “as though they were prisoners of war”, cf. e.g. BHS :: MT e.g. Rudolph *Mi.-Nah.-Hab.-Zef.* 56, 58: those brought back from a war; so also TOB; REB: men brought back from the battle; see also Wolff *Mi.* 38, 41: who disdains battle; similarly ZüB; NRSV: with no thought of war. †

9322 שְׂבִי

*שְׂבִי: שְׂבִי, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 430n; adj. fem. :: Ben Hayyim *Lit. Or.* 5:202 §4.1.55, and also Kutscher *Hebrew and Aramaic* 99ff, שְׂבִיָּהּ: someone carried away captive **Is 52**_{2b}; cj. **52**_{2a} → שְׂבִי 5. †

9323 שְׂבִי

*שְׂבִי, שְׂבִי: n.m. Sept. **Ezr 2**₄₂ Σαβαου (genitive), **Neh 7**₄₅ Sept.^{Ra} Σαβι, variant Σαβ(ε)ι, Sept.^A Σαβαι, Sept.^L Σωβαι; Heb. seal inscr. שְׂבִי (Diringer *Iscrizioni* 201; Vattioni *Sigilli* 43); also in Nab. (Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 372), or from → שְׂבִי. Cantineau *Nabatéen* 2: 148a: pr. שְׂבִי much more probably rd. שְׂבו; a short form.

The meaning of the personal name is uncertain, because the corresponding full form of the name can be suggested only hypothetically; proposals include: a) the short form may correspond to the (obscure) full form (שְׂבִיָּהּ), so Noth *Personennamen* 257b, 258a; b) Ug. (Akk.) *Ša-pi-ili* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 47, 97, 170, 353b), corresponding to Knudtzon *El-Amarna* Letter 62:26, cf. p. 1143), and also to Akk. *Ša-pi-sup(d)Beul* “the one promised by *Bēl*” (Tallqvist *Names* 215b); see Stamm *Namengebung* 259; cf. the Canaanite personal name in Egyptian *śá-bê* (Helck *Beziehungen*² 361), on which see earlier Ranke in Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* 802a; c) on both these suggestions (a and b) see also Rose *Der Ausschliesslichkeitsanspruch Jahwes* 178 and note 5; it is hard to decide which of the suggestions is better, particularly as the full form of the name could have been formed differently: the head of a family of door-keepers (שְׂעָרִים) **Ezr 2**₄₂ **Neh 7**₄₅. †

9324 שְׂבִי

*שְׂבִי: n.m.; Sept. Ουεβι, Josephus Σειφάρ (Schalit *Namenwb.* 109); an unexplained short-form, which is not mentioned by Noth *Personennamen* 257b; perhaps it is just a (dialect ?) variation of שְׂבִי; but cf. Akk. (Alalakh) *Šu-be-ia* (Fisher *Parallels* 2: 220 under d): a citizen of the town of בְּנֵי רֶבֶת עַמּוֹן in the time of David **2S 17**₂₇. †

9325 שְׂבִיב

*שְׂבִיב: II *שְׂבִב, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 470n, 471p; on which see also Wagner *Aram.* 304: “a word which is well attested in Arm.”, but whether it was originally Arm. is now questioned because of the word in Ugaritic. MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 216) שְׂבִיב, pl. cstr. שְׂבִיבִי; JArm. שְׂבִיבָא, as also in → BArm. flame; for Ug. *dbb* suggestions include: a) flame, spark, so e.g. Aistleitner *Wb.* 2710; Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 9 no. 7; Dahood UF 1 (1969) 36; Watson UF 10 (1978) 397 and note 7; Fensham ZAW 79 (1967) 361-64; b) fly, flies, as in the divine name זְבוּב בַּעַל, so UT 719; cf. Caquot-Szyncer-Herdner *Textes Oug.* 168ⁿ; c) Gibson *Myths*² 50 note

11 mentions both these suggestions: Zabib meaning perhaps flame (Heb. *šābīb*) but compare Baal Zebub in **2K 1₂**; according to Fensham loc. cit. זָבוּב בַּעַל means “Baal, the Flame”. Because there is only a single instance in Ug. of *dbb* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1:iii:45f) which is parallel with *išt* (cf. Gibson loc. cit.: I did destroy Ishat the bitch of the gods, I did make an end of Zabib the daughter of El (see also note 10: Ishat meaning fire); preference should be given to the first interpretation (a), even though there is no concurrence of sibilants with the cognate languages; Akk. *šībūbu* spark (?) < Arm. שְׂבִיבָא (AHw. 1229b; CAD Š/2, 399b: the word occurs only in synonym lists; there is also a reference to von Soden *Orientalia* 46: 195); Mnd. *šambibia* pl. sparks (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 443a): cstr. שְׂבִיב שֵׁבִיב a spark from the fire of the wicked does not shine (with נְגִדָה לֹא) **Jb 18₅**; **Sir 8₁₀ 45₁₉**. †

9326 שְׂבִיָּה

שְׂבִיָּה: שְׂבָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458x; SamP. *šibyā*; MHeb. שְׂבִיָּה (הַ) (בֵּית), Samaritan; JArm. שְׂבִיחָא captivity; corresponding to fem. forms in GenAp.; Syr., CPArm. in the sense of “captivity” meaning “captive” (→ שְׂבִי; Michel *Grundl.* 1: 70f).

—1. a) abstract, or alternatively collective, **captivity** (בְּאֶרֶץ שְׂבִיָּה) **Neh 3₃₆**, mss. שְׂבִיָּה, Pesh. *šbīthōn*; b) concrete for abstract, **captive** **Dt 21₁₁ 34₄₂ Jr 48₄₆ 2C 28_{5.11} 13-15**.

—2. expressions: as 1b: a) with בוא hif. **2C 28₁₃**; b) with חזק hif. (בְּשִׁחֲזִיק) **2C 28₁₅** (→ חזק hif. 1); with לקח pu. (בְּשִׂבְיָה) parallel with (בְּשִׂבְיָה) **Jr 48₄₆**; with עזב **2C 28₁₄** (→ עזב qal 4); with שָׂבָה **2C 28₅**; with שׂוּב hif. **2C 28₁₁**. †

9327 שְׂבִיל

*שְׂבִיל: *שְׂבַל, but the derivation of the sbst. from this vb. is completely uncertain → *שְׂבַל under b (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 470n, 471s); MHeb. שְׂבִיל, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 216): 1QH vii:15 ... לשְׂבִילִי כְבוֹד; Samaritan שְׂבִילָה det. masc. and fem.; *שְׂבִילָה (?) fem. (MM 76); JArm. the same as Syr. שְׂבִילָא; CPArm. *šwbyl*, pl. *šwbylyn*; Mnd. *šbila* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 447b); Arb. *sabīl* track, pathway; Egyptian *šabaruti*, see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; sf. שְׂבִילָךְ **Ps 77₂₀**; pl. cstr. שְׂבִילֶיךָ, sf. שְׂבִילֶיךָ **Ps 77₂₀**: **track**, עוֹלָם שְׂבִילֶיךָ ancient roads (NRSV), ancient ways (REB), **Jr 18₁₅** (with שָׂכַח nif., textual emendation), **Ps 77₂₀**. †

9328 שְׂבִיס

*שְׂבִיס: hapax legomenon, pl. שְׂבִיסִים, primary noun (cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 470n); MHeb. שְׂבִיסִים a woman's headdress (Dalman *Wb.* 413b; cf. Levy *Wb.* 4: 498b); the same in JArm. שְׂבִיסִים; the Vrss. vary: Sept. (acc.) τὸς κοσμήτους the hairnets (Liddell-Scott *Lex.* 985b); Vulg. *ornatum calciamentorum* jewellery worn by shoemakers; Pesh. *sebthēn* their jewellery, Tg. the same as MT: *šbīsayyā*: traditionally jewellery worn by a woman on the head (Zorell *Lexicon* 816b), and specifically a headband (e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL). But these interpretations have now become outdated in the light of Ug. *špš* corresponding to *šapšu* (Ugaritica 5 (1968) 352b) “sun”, on which see especially Wildberger *Jes.* 141, but see also earlier König *Wb.* 479a, who refers to the parallel שְׂהַרְנִים, and also to Σαβις “an Arabic designation of the sun in Theophrastus etc.” (2: 144); on Ug. *špš* → שְׂשׁוּשׁ: **small sun disc**, used as jewellery or alternatively as an amulet **Is 3₁₈**, cf. Gray *Legacy*² 261; Stähli *Solare Elemente im Jahwerglauben des Alten Testaments* (OBO 66 (1985) 11f); and Schroer

In Israel gab es Bilder (OBO 74 (1987) 261); Gressmann *Bilder*² 218, especially 221, 224 (for 221 see also p. 69); Galling *Bibl. Reallex.*² 10b, 11a. †

9329 שְׁבִיעִי

שְׁבִיעִי (95 times): שָׁבַע, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 628v, x; SamP. *šē'bī*; שְׁבִיעִי, fem. שְׁבִיעִית, שְׁבִיעַת, שְׁבִיעִית, שְׁבִיעַת; seventh: הַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי Gn 2₂ (40 times), יוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי Gn 2₃ (4 times), see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §126w; Meyer *Gramm.* §97.2a; הַשְּׁבִיעִת הַשְּׁבִיעַת Lv 23₁₆; הַחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁבִיעִי Gn 8₄ (23 times); בַּפְּעַם הַשְּׁבִיעִית on the seventh occasion Jos 6₁₆ corresponding to בְּשִׁבְעִית 1K 18₄₄, see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 629c; Meyer *Gramm.* §60, 5; צוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי the fast observed in the seventh month Zech 8₁₉, cf. Zech 7₅; הַשְּׁבִיעִי הַשְּׁבִיעִי the seventh son 1C 2₁₅, on which see Rudolph *Chr.* 12; 1C 12₁₂ 26_{3.5}; הַגּוֹרֵל הַשְּׁבִיעִי the seventh lot 1C 24₁₀ 25₁₄.

9330 שְׁבִית

שְׁבִית: שְׁבָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458x; JArm. שְׁבִיתָ GenAp. 22:12; SamP. **šebət*; Syr. *šbītā*; CPArm. *šbyt* (→ שְׁבִי): captivity Nu 21₂₉, with בְּשִׁבְיָ מוֹאָב Moab handed over his daughters as captives to Sihon the king of the Amorites. †

9331 שָׁבַל

*שָׁבַל: Arb. *sabala* to hang down (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL); similarly Dozy *Suppléments* 1: 629a: a) to let the hair hang loose; b) to stretch right out, so according to Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, with reference to Landberg *Glossaire* 1895.

Der. שָׁבַל can probably be associated with the first meaning (a), but see the entry there; שָׁבִיל belongs to the second meaning (b), so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and KBL, where both substantives are listed as derivatives of this root. The older Arabic meanings are clearly at variance with the evidence in Lane *Lex.* 1301, and in Freytag *Lexicon* 2: 281; in both places there is mention of the verb *sabala* I, but only as used in one of the derived forms (conjugations), especially in the II and IV forms. The forms of expression attested suggest that the idea of “way” has been preserved and enable the vb. to be derived from the sbst. *sabīl*; this word could then be taken as a primary noun like Heb. *שָׁבִיל. The personal name אֲשָׁבֵל is to be derived from the first meaning above (as HAL 89b, HALOT 92b); on I שְׁבַלְתָּ, II שְׁבַלְתָּ, and also on שְׁבַלְלוּ, see the respective sbst. entries.

9332 שָׁבַל

שָׁבַל, hapax legomenon Is 47₂ (with הִשָּׁחֵף); 1Q Is^a שׁוּלִיךְ. The Vrss. differ: Sept. ἀνακάλυσαι τὰς πολιὰς exposing grey hair, similarly Pesh. *gawwzī hewwārātēky* let your grey hair disappear (the lexicographers of the Middle Ages interpret it as “hair hanging loose”; cf. Arb. *sabalat* moustache, Lane *Lex.* 1302a); Vulg. *discoperi umerum* uncovering the shoulder; Tg. differently. There are apparently two possible ways of explaining the sbst.: a) שָׁבַל can be taken as associated with the vb. שָׁבַל (particularly in its first sense, a) and it means the train of a dress, the hem of a skirt, really “that which hangs down from a long garment or dress”; so Driver in Albright *Fschr.* B 96; see also p. 92 with reference to Arb. *sabal* long garments which hang down; cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*: *sabalat* the train of a dress; see further KBL; König *Wb.* 479b; Martin-Achard in Fohrer *Fschr.* 84; b) שָׁבַל is similar in meaning to Arb. *sabīl*, which as well as the general meaning “pathway, track” can also have the special meaning “public drinking fountain” (Dozy *Suppléments* 1: 630b; Lane *Lex.* 1302c: an

expression of the present day); this meaning was mentioned hesitantly by Beeston JSS 24 (1979) 176f. In the light of the reading in 1Q Is^a and the overall context this meaning is less likely, as Beeston noted; moreover this proposed special meaning of *sabīl* appears not to have been attested in older Arabic. †

9333 שְׁבִלוֹל

שְׁבִלוֹל (daghesh dirimens, see Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 1: §10 v, w; Meyer *Gramm.* §14.2b; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 485f). The derivation of the sbst. is uncertain; for a connection with → בָּלַל to make a pathway wet see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 485f :: König *Wb.* 479b: stretching oneself out (for which → *שְׁבַל b, cf. also KBL); the same in MHeb. and JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 413b; and also תְּבַלְלָא snail, see 438a); the Vrss. (Sept. κηρός; Vulg. iuxta Sept. *cera*; Pesh. *š'ūtā*) all offer a word meaning “wax”; but Vulg. iuxta Hebr. on the contrary has *vermis* worm: snail Ps 58₉, with תִּמְסַ יְהִלֵּךְ (→ תִּמְסַ) which dissolves into slime (NRSV) :: Driver JTS (1983) 34, 41ff suggests miscarriage (cf. REB and NEB: an abortive birth which melts away), but this is very unlikely in view of MHeb., JArm. and Vulg. iuxta Hebr. †

9334 שְׁבִלָת

I שְׁבִלָת: the derivation of this sbst. is questionable; perhaps it is from *שְׁבַל (see especially meaning a), or it may be a primary noun (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 614; Meyer *Gramm.* §38.4); Common Semitic, see Bergsträsser *Einführung*² 183; Salonen *Agricultura* 30f; SamP. pl. *šabbēlēm*; MHeb. שְׁבִלָת; JArm. שְׁבִלָתָא, שְׁבִלָתָא, pl. שְׁבִלָיא ears of grain, שְׁבִלִין twig, branch; Samaritan שְׁבִלִין; Ug. *šblt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19: 2377; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2575; Gibson *Myths*² 158a; cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 344 no. 528; Akk. *šubultu(m)*, also *šubiltu* ear of barley (AHw. 1258b; CAD Š/3, 187b); Syr. *šebbelā*, pl. *šebbelē*; CPArm. **šwbl*, pl. *šwbylyn*; OSArb. *sblt* ear of corn (Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 123); Eth. *sabl* (Dillmann *Lex.* 356), collective *sanbil*; Arb. *sabal*, *sunbul* ears of corn; both occur with the fem. ending as unitary nouns; for Egyptian (?) see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* *sabar(e)* branch laden with fruit: pl. שְׁבִלִים, cstr. שְׁבִלֵי; on the pl. masc. see Michel *Grundl.* 1: 36, 59: a number of items gathered into a group or treated as a unit.

—1. a) **an ear of corn** (always pl.) Gn 41₅₋₂₇ (10 times), Is 17₅ Jb 24₂₄ Ru 2₂, see Dalman *Arbeit* 2:304-307; 3:42, 62, 64; b) הַזֵּיתִים שְׁבִלֵי a cluster of olive branches Zech 4₁₂, on which see especially Keel *Visionen* 309: the two “clusters of olive branches” may be a symbolic representation in which the shape of the branches were stylised as ears of corn, often suggesting the new moon between the branches; cf. also Seybold *Bilder zum Tempelbau. Die Visionen des Propheten Sacharia* (SBS 70 (1974) 66f).

—2. expressions: as 1a: with בָּלַע Gn 41₁₇₋₂₄; with לָקַט pi. Is 17₅ Ru 2₂; with I מוֹלַל (qal or nif.) Jb 24₂₄; with עָלָה (pt. pl. fem. qal) Gn 41₅₋₂₂₋₂₇; with צָמַח (pt. pl. fem. qal) Gn 41₆₋₂₃; with I קָצַר Is 17₅; with שָׁרַף (pt. pl. passive qal) Gn 41₆₋₂₃₋₂₇. †

9335 שְׁבִלָת

II שְׁבִלָת: the derivation of the sbst. is uncertain; sometimes it is not connected with *שְׁבַל but treated as a primary noun, cf. Arb. *sabal* flowing rain, flowing blood; *sublat* widespread rain (Lane *Lex.* 1301c; 1302a); cf. *sabbālat* well (Dozy *Suppléments* 1:630b; cf. probably Egyptian *šá-bí-rú-ta*₂ (corresponding to שְׁבִלָת), in a list of the names of wadis, see Helck *Beziehungen*² 242: flood of water (cf. Reymond *L'eau* 270) Ps 69₃₋₁₆ (vs. 13: מַיִם שְׁבִלָת); JArm. with שָׁרַף; Sir 4₂₆ לפני שבלת ואל

9336 שְׁבַלְתַּ

III שְׁבַלְתַּ: **Ju 12**₆ and **Is 27**₁₂ the sbst. may belong to I שְׁבַלְתַּ or to II שְׁבַלְתַּ.

—1. in **Ju 12**₆ שְׁבַלְתַּ is used together with סְבַלְתַּ in the sense of a password. Its linguistic meaning is unimportant, and so it can be traced through either of the two suggested derivations: a) Vrss.: Sept.^A Σύμβολον word, password; Sept.^B Στάχυς; Vulg. *sebboleth quod interpretatur spica*; Pesh. *šebblē :: sebblē*; Tg. *šūbaltā :: sūbaltā*; Sept.^B and Vulg. clearly favour the first meaning (I שְׁבַלְתַּ), and probably this is also true for Pesh. and Tg., but the second meaning (II שְׁבַלְתַּ) is not completely excluded, for in Syr. and JArm. the sbst. can also have the meaning “stream”. For Syr. cf. *šebbaltā de nahrā* translated as *fluctus* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 752b) see 2a; and for JArm. cf. Dalman *Wb.* 413b שׁוּבַלְתַּ (שְׁבַלְתַּ) stream (?); cf. Dalman *Gramm.* §29.1α (160). Sept.^A offers an alternative with its Σύμβολον; b) both possibilities are supported by more recent commentators; for I שְׁבַלְתַּ see e.g. KBL; TOB; Gray *Jos.-Ju.-Ru.* 340; for II שְׁבַלְתַּ see e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Zorell *Lexicon*; König *Wb.* 479b; Weinberg *ZAW* 92 (1980) 185; Swiggers *JSS* 26 (1981) 205-207; c) for סְבַלְתַּ as an Ephraimite expression see HAL 700a, HALOT 741b; and see further Speiser *BASOR* 85 (1942) 10-13; Weinberg loc. cit. 185; Swiggers loc. cit. 207: it is an attempt to represent Proto-Semitic *t* (*th*) :: Kutscher in Hartmann *Wortforschung* 174.

—2. **Is 27**₁₂: MT הִנְהָרַ מְשַׁבַּלְתַּ יְהוָה יַחֲבֹט יְהוָה מְשַׁבַּלְתַּ: a) all the Vrss. (Sept., Vulg., Pesh., Tg.) understand הִנְהָרַ מְשַׁבַּלְתַּ in the sense of a river, but for the vb. only Pesh. is in general agreement with MT: *niḥbōt maryā men šabbaltā di nahrā*; Sept. on the contrary gives the future of συμφράττειν “to block, to cut off”, and Vulg. renders the same word with *percutere* “to hit, to strike”; the rendering of Tg. is more free; b) on I see especially Wildberger *Jes.* 1022 with a cj. pr. הִנְהָרַ מְשַׁבַּלְתַּ prop. מִהִנְהָרַ שׁ מְשַׁבַּלְתַּ הִנְהָרַ that Yahweh beat out the ears of corn from the river (the Euphrates); so also Kaiser *Jes.* 13-39 185, and Fohrer *Jes.*² 2:38; see further Zorell *Lexicon*; König *Wb.* 479b; cf. BHS; on II שְׁבַלְתַּ see KBL; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; and Saebø *ZDPV* 90 (1974) 20³³; cf. NRSV: the Lord will thresh from the channel of the Euphrates to the wadi of Egypt; REB: the Lord will beat out the grain from the streams of the Euphrates. †

9337 שְׁבַנָּא

שְׁבַנָּא: n.m. **2K 18**₃₇ **19**₂ **Is 22**₁₅ **36**₃₋₁₁₋₂₂ **37**₂ and שְׁבַנָּה **2K 18**₁₈₋₂₆; Sept. Σομνας; Vulg. *Soba*; Josephus Σουβανᾶλος (Schalit *Namenwb.* 115); a short form, probably from (ו)שְׁבַנָּיה, so with Noth *Personennamen* 258a and subsequently e.g. Wildberger *Jes.* 836 and Kornfeld in Cazelles *Fschr.* 216 :: de Vaux *RB* 48 (1939) 400: שְׁבַנָּא < Egyptian personal name *šbnw*, but for a different view see Wildberger loc. cit. 836; Heb. seal inscr. Diringer *Iscrizioni* 214; Moscati *Epigrafia* 78; Vattioni *Sigilli* 20, 57, 168, 196, 223; cf. שְׁבַנִּי (Diringer *Iscrizioni* 123f); the personal name שְׁבַנִּי on an inscribed seal mentioned by Wildberger *Jes.* 837 is perhaps theophoric. The corresponding full form of the name occurs on the funerary inscription from *Silwān* (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 191) where the editors have correctly restored the letters יהו to שְׁבַנִּיהו, on which see Kaiser *Jes.* 13-39 123f; Wildberger *Jes.* 837f (with bibliography on p. 831); see further Gibson *Textbook* 1:23f; Martin-Achard *ThZ* 24 (1968) 246: superintendent of the house (אֲשֶׁר עַל-הַבַּיִת), **Is 22**₁₅, who later became (if it does refer to the same person, on which see Wildberger *Jes.* 836) an official state scribe **2K 18**₁₈₋₃₇ **19**₂ **Is 36**₃₋₂₂ **37**₂. †

9338 שְׁבַנָּיה

שְׁבַנְיָהּ: n.m. < שְׁבַנְיָהּ, Sept. Σαχανιαή Σαραβια and variants, see Kornfeld in Cazelles *Fschr.* 216; Heb. seal inscr. Diringer *Iscrizioni* 123; Moscati *Epigrafiā* 79; for an explanation of the personal name → שְׁבַנְיָהּ.

—1. a family of Levites, or alternatively someone belonging to such a family **Neh 9_{4,(5)} 10₁₁**.

—2. a family of Levites, or alternatively someone belonging to such a family **Neh 9₅**; on the distinction between 1 and 2 see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 152, but perhaps 2 is identical to 1.

—3. like 1 and 2, a Levitical family, or alternatively someone belonging to such a family **Neh 10₁₃**.

—4. a family of priests, or alternatively a member of such a family **Neh 10₅ 12₁₄**.

Note that all these names (1-4) have the variant שְׁכַנְיָהּ, see BHS. †

9339 שְׁבַנְיָהּ

שְׁבַנְיָהּ: n.m.; Sept. Σουμια (with variation), see Kornfeld Cazelles *Fschr.* 216; Heb. inscr. שְׁבַנְיָהּ (Aharoni *Arad Inscriptions* 27:4; 60:3), seal inscription, cf. Kornfeld loc. cit.; Diringer *Iscrizioni* 122, 175, 179, 218; Moscati *Epigrafiā* 60, 72; Vattioni *Sigilli* 143; Avigad *ErIsr.* 12 (1975) 68, no. 9; Judaeo-Babylonian *Šu-bu-nu-ya-a-ma*, i.e. *Šubunu-Yāma*, *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology* 15 (1893) 15; on this see also Wallis *Soziale Situation* 9, 208. While Noth *Personennamen* 258a, and Wallis loc. cit., both avoid any explanation of the meaning of the personal name, Kornfeld loc. cit. adduces the Arb. vb. *šabana* “to be near, come up close” (on which see Freytag *Lexicon* 2:391a), and he translates “Yahweh is near, has come close”; even though that is uncertain it should be compared with the Old Babylonian personal name *Ili-iqriba* “My god has drawn close to me” (Stamm *Namengebung* 193): a priest who, together with other office holders, blows the trumpet when the Ark is taken in procession to Jerusalem **1C 15₂₄**. †

9340 שָׁבַס

cj. *שָׁבַס: **Am 5₁₁** pr. בּוֹשְׁסְכֶם prop. שְׁבַסְכֶם → HAL 158a, HALOT 165a-b, under בָּשַׁס; Ug. *tbš* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2646, cf. 1808) Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 22:i:6 to assemble, so Dietrich-Loretz UF 10 (1978) 434f; Akk. *šabāšu* to collect, gather taxes; sbst. *šibšu(m)* grain deposit, an agricultural tax (AHw. 1119a and 1227f; CAD *Š*/1, 6a and CAD *Š*/2, 383b): to **exact a payment of grain**, so with Torczyner JPOS 16 (1936) 6; HAL, HALOT loc. cit.; see further Wolff *Jl.-Am.* 268, 270, and Fendler *EvTh* 33 (1973) 37 :: Rudolph *Jl.-Am.-Ob.-Jon.* 194, 195: rd. בּוֹסְסֶם because of your trampling upon the poor; so also e.g. BHK and BHS. †

9341 שָׁבַע

I שָׁבַע: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 216) nif. and hif., the same as BibHeb.; JArm. itpe. to swear, af. to cause to take an oath; Samaritan itp. af.; Mnd. *ŠBA* III (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 447a) pa. (?), af. to cause to take an oath; in the other Semitic languages different verbs are used: there is in Arm. the root *ym*’ (for EgArm. see GenAp 2:14 20:30; Syr.; CPArm.; Samaritan; for Mnd. see Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 192b; Palmyrene), cf. Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 108; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 459: to swear, take an oath; in Akk. the comparable root is *tamû*, Assyrian *tamā’u(m)* (AHw. 1317f); see also *zakāru(m)* (AHw. 1503f; CAD Z 16: *zakāru* A: to declare under oath); it is not yet (?) attested in Ugaritic; OSArb. *ḥlf* (Conti Rossini *Chrest* 149a; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 67); Eth. (*ḥalafa*) *taḥalafa* to curse; *maḥala* to swear (Dillmann *Lex.* 70 and 155); the same in Tigr. (Littmann-Höfner *Wb.* 110b); Arb. *ḥalafa*.

The etymology of **שבע** has not been explained; in JArm. and Samaritan it is apparently a loanword. Some relevant suggestions are mentioned by Giesen BBB 56 (1981), see further below 5-10. The radical consonants of the vb. suggest some connection with the Common Semitic numeral **שבע** seven, and also with II ***שבע**, cf. Arb. *sabaġa* “to be ample, be complete”. But the previously mentioned details seem to argue against this inasmuch as **שבע** in the sense of “to swear” is not attested anywhere else except Hebrew. The cognate languages use other, different words for the same idea. It seems then that there is no Common Semitic expression for “to swear” shared by Hebrew.

In this connection it has been suggested that in oaths the numeral seven plays only a passing role and that it is not a constitutive element (on which cf. THAT 2: 856); nowhere in the OT is there any fusion of the concepts of oath with seven or fullness; for the most part the idea of fullness would in fact correspond to the numeral twelve.

For a long time it was thought that a precursor or cognate of the Hebrew verb could be found in Arabic *sabaʿa* to tear, tear up (referring to the behaviour of a wild animal), which also means to malign, slander, attack verbally, curse (on which see Giesen loc. cit. 9f, and THAT 2: 856); but that is now considered far-fetched. A similar judgement is probably to be applied to the attempt by Giesen loc. cit. 9 to link **שבע** with the Akk. vb. *šapû(m)* G-theme: to be (become) dense, thick, loud; N-theme: to become very loud (of a shout) (AHw. 1177a: *šapû(m)* II; CAD Š/1, 487b: *šapû* A, to flare, surge (of the voice), billow; the N-theme is interpreted there as ingressive, see p. 489b).

Selected bibliography: Hehn *Siebenzahl*; Pedersen *Eid*; Horst *Der Eid im Alten Testament* in Horst *Recht* 292-314; Lehmann “Biblical Oath” ZAW 81 (1969) 74-92); THAT 2: 855-863; Giesen *Semantische Vorfragen zur Wurzel שבע schwören* in Botterweck *Fschr.* 127-143; Giesen *Die Wurzel שבע schwören. Eine semasiologische Studie zum Eid im Alten Testament* (BBB 56 (1981)), which includes further bibliography.

(qal: SamP. Nu 30₃ *aššāba* qal pt.).

nif: (154 times): pf. **נִשְׁבַּעְתִּי**, **נִשְׁבַּעְתָּ**, **נִשְׁבַּעְתִּי**, **נִשְׁבַּעְתָּ**, **נִשְׁבַּעוּ**, **נִשְׁבַּעוּ**, **נִשְׁבַּעְתֶּם**, **נִשְׁבַּעְנוּ**, **נִשְׁבַּעְנוּ**; impf. **יִשְׁבַּע** (ו), **תִּשְׁבַּע**, **תִּשְׁבַּע**, **תִּשְׁבַּע**, **וַאֲשַׁבַּע**, **אֲשַׁבַּע**, **יִשְׁבַּעוּ**, **וַיִּשְׁבַּעוּ/בְעוּ**, **וַיִּשְׁבַּעוּ**; impv. **הִשְׁבַּעְהוּ**; inf. abs. **הִשְׁבַּע**; Nu 30₃ pr. **הִשְׁבַּע** prop. **יִשְׁבַּע** (BHS); inf. cstr. **הִשְׁבַּע**: to **swear**, to make a statement, to give a pledge, under oath, invoking God, a commitment to do good: despite the objection of Keller in THAT 2: 857f this rendering is to be maintained. The facts show that **שבע** nif. occurs only rarely in expressions concerned with swearing by oneself (→ I **עִשָּׂה** qal 14, HALOT 892a) and in the oath formulas like **יְהוָה** (→ I **יְהוָה** A 2, HALOT 307b-308a), which leads to the conclusion that in many cases *šbʿ* nif. simply means a solemn, irrevocable promise, whatever circumstances may arise, to undertake to do something, or not to do it.

In contrast to this Giesen (BBB 56 (1981) 28) sees in an oath which is formulated with **שבע** nif. a more closely defined form of swearing on oath; it is to be distinguished from other types of oath formulation inasmuch as “it involves a strongly judicial form of expression concluding with an invocation to God to be a witness to the oath, as distinct from a more generalising and informal oath implied by uttering one of the oath formulas”.

—1. a) with **ל** to swear to someone **Gn 21₂₃ Jos 2₁₂ 9₁₅ Ju 15₁₂ 1S 24₂₂ 28₁₀ 1K 1₃₀** etc. (47 times), with **אֵל** **Jr 38₁₆**, abs. **Gn 21₂₄** (14 times).

—b) **שָׁבַעְהוּ/הִשְׁבַּעְהוּ** to swear an oath, utter the oath **Gn 26₃ Nu 30₃**, cf. **2C 15₁₅** → **שָׁבַעְהוּ**, **שָׁבַעְהוּ** 1a.

—c) the content of the oath (after לֵאמֹר): in direct speech **Gn 24**, **Ju 21**₁ (19 times); after וַיֹּאמֶר **1S 20**₃, see Stoebe *I. Sam.* 373; **1K 1**₂₉; introduced with a conjunction (cf. Giesen BBB 56 (1981) 26f): with אִם to swear not to do **Gn 21**₂₃ **Am 8**₇ (15 times); with אִם לֹא to swear to do **Jos 14**, **Is 5**, textual emendation, see Wildberger *Jes.* 177, 184, cf. BHS; with כִּי to swear to do **Gn 22**_{16f} (7 times); with לֵ with inf. (לָתֵת) to swear to give the promised land **Ex 13**, **Dt 1**₈ (16 times, of which 11 times are in Dt 11); on this see Horst *Recht* 298f and Giesen loc. cit. p. 25 with note 58, see further pp. 245ff and 254ff; with הָאָרֶץ as object, **Gn 50**₂₄ (13 times): according to KBL (p. 943a, שָׁבַע 1) the inf. לָתֵת may have been omitted, but it is also possible that here as in other places the vb. does not mean just “to swear” but rather “to promise” (so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*), see 5c; with נִשְׁבַּע with מִן and inf. to swear that something will not occur again **Is 54**_{9a-b}; with לְבַלְתִּי to swear that something will not occur **Dt 4**₂₁ **Jos 5**₆ **Ju 21**₇; with פֶּן **Ju 15**₁₂.

—2. a) בָּ as used with נִשְׁבַּע designates a treasured item which is put at risk if there is a failure to fulfil the oath that is made: sbj. God: נִשְׁבַּע בְּנַפְשׁוֹ he swears by his life **Jr 51**₁₄ **Am 6**₈, עֵזוֹ by his right hand and by his mighty arm **Is 62**₈, בְּגִאוֹן יַעֲקֹב by the pride of Jacob **Am 8**₇, בְּקִדְשׁוֹ by his holiness **Am 4**₂, בְּקִדְשִׁי by my holiness **Ps 89**₃₆.

—b) with the formula חַי יְהוָה **1S 19**₆ **20**₃ **28**₁₀ **Jr 4**₂ **12**₁₆ **38**₁₆ **38**₁₆ **Hos 4**₁₅; also in Tur-Sinai *Lachish* 3:9, 6:12f, 12:3; חַי אֱלֹהִים **2S 2**₂₇, חַי-אֵל **Jb 27**₂, חַי-אֲנִי **Nu 14**₂₁; חַי > חַי when making an oath in the presence of the king **Gn 42**_{15f} **1S 17**₅₅ **25**₂₆ **2S 11**₁₁ **15**₂₁, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 204w with note 3; expressions like חַי יְהוָה have become fossilised formulas and it is not possible to explain the original sense of the words, see Horst *Recht* 307f. According to Horst (p. 308) it means “as Yahweh lives, so will it be”; but by contrast according to KBL (p. 943 שָׁבַע 2) “by the life of Yahweh” means that the life of Yahweh has been pledged, and that if the terms of the oath are not fulfilled Yahweh will not live.

—3. בָּ may also be used to introduce the name of God as the witness and the guarantor of the oath: a) בְּאֱלֹהִים **Gn 21**₂₃ **1S 30**₁₅, בְּאֱלֹהֵי אֱמֵן **Is 65**₁₆ by the god whose name is Amen (REB; NRSV: the god of faithfulness), on which see Giesen loc. cit. 160 with note 371 :: the alternative cj. pr. אֱמֵן prop. אֱמוּן or אֱמוֹן (BHS).

—bα) בַּיהוָה **Jos 2**₁₂ **9**₁₈ **Ju 21**₇ **1S 24**₂₂ **28**₁₀ **2S 19**₈ **1K 1**₁₇₋₃₀ **2**₈₋₂₃; β) בְּשֵׁם יְהוָה **1S 20**₄₂ **Is 48**₁, בְּשֵׁמִי **Lv 19**₁₂ **Jr 12**₁₆ **Zech 5**_{3f}, בְּשֵׁמִי הַגִּדּוֹל **Jr 44**₂₆, בְּשֵׁמוֹ **Dt 6**₁₃ **10**₂₀, בּוֹ **Ps 63**₁₂; γ) בְּחַי הָעוֹלָם by the one who lives for ever **Da 12**₇, on which see Giesen loc. cit. 366f; בְּחַי יִצְחָק **Gn 31**₅₃ (→ I פָּחַד 3); δ) God swears by himself: בִּי **Gn 22**₁₆ **Is 45**₂₃ **Jr 22**₅ **49**₁₃, בְּךָ **Ex 32**₁₃ (see also 6); c) to swear by other gods: אֱלֹהִים בְּלֹא **Jr 5**₇ (parallel with עֲזָבוֹנִי), בְּשֵׁם אֱלֹהֵיהֶם **Jos 23**₇ (pr. תִּשְׁבְּעוּ prop. תִּשְׁבְּעוּ, BHS); בְּבַעַל **Jr 12**₁₆, שְׁמֵרוֹן **Zeph 1**₅ (pr. MT prop. with Vrss. בְּמִלְכָם cf. BHS); on the MT see Giesen loc. cit. 212f, שְׁמֵרוֹן **Am 8**₁₄, on which cf. Rudolph *Jl.-Am.-Ob.-Jon.* 268, 270; also Wolff *Jl.-Am.* 372, 381.

—d) swearing by a person: בִּי נִשְׁבַּעוּ **Ps 102**₉: “they swear by me”, which in the context means harmful action against the Psalmist, cf. ZüB: “they swear with my name”; also Horst *Fschr* 306: “the name of someone who has incurred disaster or humiliation takes on the force of a curse”; see further Kraus *Ps.* 863, 867; NRSV: those who deride me use my name as a curse; :: REB: mad with rage they conspire against me.

—4. לֵ נִשְׁבַּע: a) to plead with someone under oath, implore someone **2S 21**₁₇.

—b) to swear oneself to Yahweh, meaning to acknowledge Yahweh as God, to confess Yahweh **Is 19₁₈ 2C 15₁₄**, with **בָּ** **Is 45₂₃**.

—c) Yahweh makes an oath concerning Jerusalem: **וְאֶשְׁבַּע לָךְ** I pledged myself to you (NRSV) **Ezk 16₈** (parallel with **וְאָבִיָּא בְּבְרִית אֶתְךָ** and I entered into a covenant with you).

—d) **הַנְּשָׁבְעִים לַיהוָה** **Zeph 1_{5b}**<grc rend=sub>a textual uncertainty: KBL, BHS delete **הַנְּשָׁבְעִים** (with many alternatives to this) :: Giesen loc. cit. 145, 147: MT.

—5. a) **נִשְׁבַּע עַל** to take an oath concerning something **Gn 24₉ Lv 5₂₄**.

—b) **נִשְׁבַּע לְשָׁקֵר** **Lv 5₂₄ Jr 5₂ 7₉** (5 times) and **נִשְׁבַּע עַל־שָׁקֵר** to swear falsely **Lv 5₂₂**, **לְמִרְמָה** **נִשְׁ** to swear deceitfully, deceptively **Ps 24₄**, see THAT 2: 859 and Giesen loc. cit. 23, 124, 184ff.

—c) **נִשְׁ לְהָרַע** **Ps 15₄**, textual uncertainty: to swear against one's interests, to one's harm, so Giesen loc. cit. 186f :: the alternative cj. with Sept. and Pesh.: for **הָרַע** prop. **לְהָרַע** (cf. BHS); NRSV: those who stand by their oath even to their hurt :: Kraus *Ps.* 252: insert **לֹא**: “those who will not swear for an evil outcome”; **נִשְׁבַּע לְבַטָּא** to swear thoughtlessly (NRSV: rashly), literally garrulously **Lv 5_{4a-b}**.

—d) **נִשְׁבַּע** to swear, followed by a direct object: **בְּרִית** a covenant guaranteed by oath **Dt 4₃₁ 7₁₂ 8₁₈**, a promise made on oath **דְּבַר** **Dt 9₅**, loving kindness **חֶסֶד** **Mi 7₂₀**, **הַרְאִישׁוֹנִים חֶסְדֶיךָ** your former loving deeds which you promised faithfully to David **Ps 89₅₀**; for **הָאֲרָץ** see above 1c.

—6. God swears (cf. Horst *Fschr.* 298ff; G. Giesen BBB 56 (1981) 230ff) **Gn 24₇** (42 times); with the verb in the first person **Gn 22₁₆** (26 times); with the verb in the second person **Ex 32₁₃** (6 times).

hif: pf. **הִשְׁבִּיעַ**, **הִשְׁבַּעְתִּי**, **הִשְׁבַּעְתִּי**, **הִשְׁבַּעְתִּי** (fem.) **Jos 2₁₇₋₂₀**, **Song 5₉** (masc.) pr. (fem.) **הִשְׁבַּעְתִּי** (masc.) cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §59h; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 341j, **הִשְׁבַּעְתִּי**; impf. **וַיִּשְׁבַּע**, **וַיִּשְׁבַּעְתִּי**, **וַיִּשְׁבַּעְתִּי**, **וַיִּשְׁבַּעְתִּי**; inf. **הִשְׁבִּיעַ**, cstr. **הִשְׁבִּיעַ**; pt. sf. **מִשְׁבַּעְתִּי** (31 times).

—1. a) with acc. to make someone take an oath **Gn 24₃₇ 50_{5f-25} Ex 13₁₉ Nu 5₁₉ Jos 2₁₇₋₂₀ 6₂₆ 1S 14₂₇ 20₁₇**, on which see G. Giesen BBB 56 (1981) 65-68, also Hertzberg *Sam.* 136; **1K 18₁₀ 22₁₆ 2K 11₄ Ezr 10₅ Neh 5₁₂ 2C 18₁₅**; b) with **בָּ** by (see nif. 3) **בִּיהוָה** **Gn 24₃ 1K 2₄₂**, **בְּאֵלֵהֶם** **Neh 13₂₅ 2C 36₁₃**; c) **בְּשִׁבְעַת הָאֱלֹהִים** to make a suspectedly unfaithful wife curse herself in case of her unfaithfulness **Nu 5₂₁**; NRSV: to make her take the oath of the curse; REB: to put her on oath with an adjuration.

—2. with acc. of the person, to plead with someone (**בָּנוֹת יְרוּשָׁלַיִם** the daughters of Jerusalem) forcefully, adjure: with **אִם** if **Song 5₈**; with **מָה** why **8₄**; with **בָּ** by **בְּצִבְאוֹת** **הַשָּׂדֶה** **אוֹ** by the hinds and by the gazelles of the countryside; with **אִם** that you will not **Song 2₇ 3₅**, cf. Horst *Fschr.* 306; THAT 2:861.

—3. **הִשְׁבִּיעַ** to make someone take an oath, or alternatively, according to the context, to implore: with **אִם** with negative meaning **Neh 13₂₅**; with **אֲשֶׁר** that **Gn 24₃ 1K 22₁₆ 2C 18₁₅**; with **כְּאֲשֶׁר** bury your father as he

made you swear to do **Gn 50**₆; with כִּי to require an oath that **1K 18**₁₀; with לְאָמַר **Gn 24**₃₇ **50**₅₋₂₅ **Ex 13**₁₉ **Jos 6**₂₆ **1S 14**₂₈; with וְאָמַר **Nu 5**₁₉; with לְ and inf. **Ezr 10**₅ **Neh 5**₁₂.

—4. cj. **Jos 23**₇ pr. תִּשְׁבְּעוּ prop. תִּשְׁבְּעוּ see nif. 3c.

Der. שְׁבוּעָה.

9342 שבע

II *שבע: OSArb. *hšbʿ* to give in abundance (Conti Rossini *Chrestomathia* 247; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 131); Arb. *sabağa* to be abundant, in full measure; *sabgat* abundance, contentment, ease, see Koehler ZAW 55 (1937) 165f, and KBL.

Der. II, III שָׁבַע, n.m. אֲשַׁבַּע, n.f. אֲלִישָׁבַע, בַּת-שָׁבַע, יְהוֹשָׁבַע, place name III ? שָׁבַע and שְׁבוּעָה.

9343 שָׁבַע

I שָׁבַע: primary noun (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456 l; 624i), cf. R. Meyer *Gramm.* §59.1 (p. 85); for Semitic see Brockelmann *Gramm.* 1: 486 η; G. Bergsträsser *Einführung* 191; SamP. *šāba*, fem. *šābā* (שבועה); MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 216); Moabite fem. שבעת (Mesha. = Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 181:16; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 289); JArm. שָׁבַע; Samaritan; → BArm. *שָׁבַע, also for examples from the remaining Arm. dialects; Ph., Punic *šbʿ* (Friedrich *Ph. Gramm.*² §242 and 243; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 289); Ug. *šbʿ*, *šbʿt*, *šbʿm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2381, and §7: 15, 36; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2580; cf. A.S. Kapelrud *The Number Seven in Ugaritic Texts* VT 18 (1968) 494-499); Akk. *sebe*, also *seba*, fem. *sebet(tu)* seven (AHw. 1033b; CAD S, 203), cf. von Soden *Gramm.* §69: 1b; OSArb. *sbʿ* (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 193b; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 123); Eth. *sabū* (Dillmann *Lex.* 362); the same in Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 185a); Arb. *sabʿ*; Egyptian *šfh* (Erman-G. *Wb.* 4: 115); cstr. שָׁבַע, וְשָׁבַע (Bergsträsser *Gramm.* 1: §21w) **1K 14**₂₁, fem. שְׁבוּעָה, cstr. שְׁבוּעַת, sf. שְׁבוּעָתָם (K **1S 21**₉), pl. שְׁבוּעִים, Q שְׁבוּעָתָם **2S 21**₉), pl. שְׁבוּעִים.

—1. seven, a group of seven (401 times): שָׁבַע שָׁנִים **Gn 5**₇, שְׁבוּעָה פָּרִים וְשְׁבוּעָה אֵילִים **Nu 23**₁, יָמִים וְשְׁבוּעָה **Gn 8**₁₀, שְׁבוּעַת בְּנָיו **1S 16**₁₀, שְׁבוּעָה אֵילִים **2C 13**₉, שְׁבוּעָתָם (Q) literally “their sevenness”, meaning the seven of them, or alternatively all seven **2S 21**₉; שְׁבַע-עָשָׂרָה seventeen **Gn 37**₂, וְשִׁמְנִים וְשָׁבַע eighty-seven **Gn 5**₂₅, מֵאוֹת שְׁבַע seven hundred **Gn 5**₂₆; one hundred and thirty-seven **Ex 6**₁₆, one thousand and seven hundred **Ju 8**₂₆, fifty-seven thousand and four hundred **Nu 1**₃₁, twenty-seven thousand **1K 20**₃₀; on the cj. שְׁבוּעָה pr. שְׁבָכָה **1K 7**₁₇ → שְׁבָכָה 3.

—2. used as a distributive and as a multiplier, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 629b, c; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §60.4, 5: שְׁבוּעָה שְׁבוּעָה in groups of seven **Gn 7**₂₆, cf. Westermann *Gen.* 575, 576; שְׁבוּעָתָם a seven-fold vengeance **Gn 4**₁₅; שְׁבַע seven times **Lv 26**₁₈ (possibly I שְׁבַע, cf. SamP. *šēbā*).

—3. pl. שְׁבוּעִים (often used as a round number): שְׁבוּעִים אִישׁ **Nu 11**₁₆₋₂₄₋₂₅ **Ju 9**_{2.5-18} etc.; כָּל-הַנְּפֹשׁ שְׁבוּעִים **Gn 46**₂₇, נְפֹשׁ/נְפֹשׁ שׁ **Ex 15** **Dt 10**₂₂; שׁ יוֹם **Gn 50**₃; שׁ שָׁנָה e.g. **Gn 5**₁₂ **11**₂₆ **Is 23**₁₅₋₁₇ **Jr 25**₁₂ **29**₁₀, see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 184f; **Zech 1**₁₂ **7**₅ **Da 9**₂, see Plöger KAT 18:136; שׁ עֵרִירִים **Ju 12**₁₄; וְשְׁבוּעָה שְׁבוּעִים seventy-seven, meaning seventy-seven times **Gn 4**₂₄ (Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §134r).

—4. to express dates (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 629z; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §61: 4): בְּשִׁבְעָה־עָשָׂר יוֹם on the seventeenth day **Gn 7**₁₁, בְּשִׁבְעָה יוֹם בְּעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם on the twenty-seventh day **Gn 8**₁₄, שְׁנַת־הַשְּׁבַע the seventh year **Dt 15**₉; לְ בְּשִׁבְעָה לְחָדָשׁ on the seventh day of the month **Ezk 30**₂₀.

—5. לְ שִׁבְעָה עָשָׂר לְ the seventeenth lot was for **1C 25**₂₄; for לְ before the numeral, cf. HAL 484b, HALOT 509b, לְ 19) and Rudolph *Chr.* 168.

—6. cj. **2S 24**₁₃ pr. שְׁבַע שָׁנִים rd. with Sept. and **1C 21**₁₂ שְׁבַע שָׁנִים.

Der. place name שְׁבַע בְּאֵר; שְׁבֹועַ, שְׁבִיעִי, שְׁבַעֲנָה.

9344 שְׁבַע

II שְׁבַע: II שְׁבַע, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456 l: שְׁבַע: **abundance, plenty** **Pr 3**₁₀, with מְלֵא nif. †

9345 שְׁבַע

III שְׁבַע: n.m. corresponding to I or II שְׁבַע: “abundance, perfection”, so Noth *Personennamen* 146f. Perhaps a translation involving the idea of “completeness” as meaning “perfection” is not to be excluded, inasmuch as a family which has been reduced by the death of one of its members becomes complete again with the birth of a new child; Sept. Σαβεε (2S 20, passim), and Σεβεε (**1C 5**₁₃); Josephus Σαβαλοος (Schalit *Namen.* 103); Heb. inscr., Tell Arad 38:4 šbʿ (Pardee UF 10 (1978) 335), cf. šbʿt (Vattioni *Sigilli* 73 (OLB 2) 54); EgArm. šbʿh (Cowley *Arm. Papyri* 82:2; Noth *Personennamen* 258a). The meaning of the Judaeo-Babylonian personal name Šá-ba-aḥ-ta-ni-ʿ is not certain (Coogan *Personal Names* 34, 85; see also earlier Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*). Wallis Persica 9 (1980) 167f makes the following suggestions: a) “you have made me wealthy” (II שְׁבַע); and b) “you bring me (or you have brought me) into quietness” (II שְׁבַח); an alternative reading may also be considered (see Coogan *Personal Names* 85) Šá-ma-aḥ-ta-ni-ʿ “you have listened to me”, and this probably deserves precedence; cf. names in Akk. such as *Ili-išmeanni* “my god has listened to me” (Stamm *Namengebung* 189).

—1. a man belonging to Benjamin, who instigated a revolt against David **2S 20**_{1f.6f.}_{10.13.21f.}

—2. a member of the family of אֲבִיחַיִל associated with the tribe of Gad, **1C 5**₁₃, see Rudolph *Chr.* 47. †

9346 שְׁבַע

[IV שְׁבַע: place name **Jos 19**₂; textual error, by dittography following the preceding place name בְּאֵר־שְׁבַע; cj. with Sept.^B, Vet. Lat., **1C 4**₂₈ (Sept.) as **1C 15**₂₆: וְשִׁמְעַ, on which see BHS; and Noth *Jos.* 110; Abel *Géographie* 2: 452; Simons *Geog.* §321.]

9347 שְׁבַעָה

שְׁבַעָה: place name, the name of a spring **Gn 26**₃₃, II שְׁבַע (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s, cf. שְׁמֹלָה and especially בְּקָעָה); SamP. šēbā; Sept. Ὀρκος; Vulg. (acc.) *abundantiam*, Pesh. *sabā* satisfaction, overflow, Tg. *šibā*: the

original meaning of the name of the spring is not certain: a) Vulg., Pesh., Tg., and according to Zorell *Lexicon* 818f also Aquila, Symmachus, support “abundance, overflow”; so especially Koehler ZAW 55 (1937) 166 (KBL does not give any translation); b) Sept. by contrast supports “oath”, so e.g. A. Dillmann *Die Genesis*⁶ (1892) 326: MT שְׁבַעָה corresponding to שְׁבַעָה; Speiser *Gen.*, and subsequently Westermann *Gen.* 515, reading שְׁבַעָה “judgement”: a) corresponds to the original meaning of the name of the spring, while b), whether or not the MT is changed, represents the meaning of the old name as derived from the narrative. †

9348 שְׁבַעָה

שְׁבַעָה: **Jb 42**₁₃: a form which is not clear but which is derived from שְׁבַעָה; attempted explanations include: a) textual error for שְׁבַעָה, so Bauer-L. *Heb.* 624i; Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §97c.

—b) a mixed formation comprising שְׁבַעָה seven, and שְׁבַעַן two times seven (KBL: twice seven times; see also Fohrer *Kommentar* 16: 531). This form may well be explained as a correction to MT, following the remark in vs. _{10b} where Job was given twice as much as he had had before.

—c) cf. Ug. *šb* “seven” with an adverbial suffix *-ny*, which leads on to the suggestion that שְׁבַעָה can also be understood as an archaic form (Fohrer loc. cit.); *šb* + *ny* “seven times” (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 23:64) which is compared with שְׁבַעָה in Gordon *Textbook* §11: 3; cf. also KBL, which traces the parallel back to Dussaud. It could be perhaps that the citation in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 23:64 does not involve the numeral seven but an impf. 3rd. pl. masc. form of the vb. *šb* “to be satisfied”, with the *y* belonging to the next sentence: *wl tšb’n. y att* “and they will not be satisfied. O women ...”, so Aistleitner *Wb.* 2579, and Pope UF 11 (1979) 707.

—d) from these three possibilities the first two can be selected as possible, and of these the second (b) is preferable. †

9349 שְׁבַץ

I שְׁבַץ: MHeb. to apply ornamentation to wood or metal, see Levy *Wb.* 4: 501b; cognate roots in Semitic are uncertain: Akk. *sabsû/šabsû* sack maker, *sabsinnūtu* the craft of sack making (AHw. 1000a; CAD S, 4b); Syr. *šbaš* to mix; Arb. presents different possibilities: 1) *šbš* Vulg. to be interwoven, with reference to trees, so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* following Gesenius *Thes.*; cf. G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2 (1833) 389b; 2) *ḍabata* to seize (KBL); 3) *baḏa’a* his body is so fat that the fat hangs down in folds, so Rabin *ErIsr.* 9 (1969, Fschr. Albright) 154.

pi: pf. שְׁבַצָה: to **weave patterns** Ex 28₃₉; NRSV, REB: make a chequered tunic. †

pu: pt. מְשַׁבְּצִים: **set** (jewels set in זָהָב gold) Ex 28₂₀; cj. Ps 45₁₄ pr. מְשַׁבְּצוֹת פְּנִימָה זָהָב prop. זָהָב מְשַׁבְּצוֹת פְּנִינִים corals set in gold, so Kraus *Bibl. Kommentar* 15⁵: 486, 487; KBL; cf. BHS. †

Der. תְּשַׁבֵּץ, מְשַׁבְּצוֹת.

9350 שְׁבַץ

II *שְׁבַץ: perhaps the root is comparable with Eth. *dabsa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1331) to be (become) weak, be invalid, be untenable, on which see Zorell *Lex.* 818b (with reference to de Lagarde *Übersicht über die im Aram. ...*

übliche Bildung der Nomina (1889) 143. Any connection with Akk. *šapsu* “strong, resistant, stubborn” (AHw. 1176a; CAD *Š*/1, 481b) is not to be accepted (:: KBL, where another meaning of this Akkadian word was hesitantly considered).

Der. שָׁבַץ.

9351 שָׁבַץ

שָׁבַץ: hapax legomenon 2S 1₉ (with אֶחָז): II *שָׁבַץ (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 462s); Eth. *dabas* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1331) feebleness, frailness; the exact sense of the Hebrew sbst. is uncertain, and the Vrss. differ: Sept. σκοτός δεινόν; Vulg. *angustiae*; Pesh. *šaurānē* dizziness; Tg. *ītēta* (רְתִיתָא) trembling. Differences like this suggest two possible translations: a) following Pesh. and Tg., dizziness, trembling; b) following Eth., weakness. NRSV: convulsions; REB: the throes of death; JPS: for I am in agony. †

9352 שָׁבַר

I שָׁבַר: for Semitic see G. Bergsträsser *Einführung* 190; for a possible connection with the root פָּרַר see Labuschagne OTSt (Pretoria 1971) 56; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 216); JArm. תְּבַר; Ph. *šbr* (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 26 A:i:8; cf. Friedrich *Gramm.*² §131); the same in OArm. (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 222 A:38; cf. Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §57a; see Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 290; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1105-1106, *šbr*₁; Samaritan; → BArm. תְּבַר, also for references to further Arm. dialects; Ug. *tbr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2642; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2834; Gibson *Canaanite Myths*² 160a), cf. RSP 1: p. 377, no. 598; 2: p. 13 no. 17; p. 33 no. 66; Akk. *šebēru(m)*, Old Akk. *šabārum*, Assyrian *šabāru(m)* to break (AHw. 1206f; CAD *Š*/2, 246b); OSArb. *tbr* (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 258b; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 149); Eth. *sabara* (Dillmann *Lex.* 358); Tigr. *sabra* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 183); the meaning of Arb. *tabara* to annihilate, destroy, perish (Wehr-Cowan 102a) is distinct from the other Semitic languages, where it generally has the meaning “to break, shatter” (in OSArb. it also means “to conquer”). For the relationship between the qal and the pi. see Jenni *Pi‘el* 181: in the qal only items which can be actually broken, like wood, bones and pottery, are used as objects; but by contrast in the pi. objects made of stone and metal are used, which cannot actually be broken in one action but as a result of some other wasting process can be finally destroyed. In the Samaritan tradition the pi. is often found instead of the Tiberian qal (Ben Hayyim *Lešonenu* 22, 236ff, and LOT 5: 164-166).

qal: pf. שָׁבַר, שָׁבְרָה, שָׁבַרְתָּ, שָׁבַרְתָּ, שָׁבַרְתִּי, שָׁבַרְתֶּם, שָׁבַרְתֶּן, sf. שָׁבַרְתָּ/כָּרָה; impf. יִשְׁבַּרְוּ, תִּשְׁבַּרְוּ, אֲשַׁבְּרוּ, תִּשְׁבַּרְוּ, יִשְׁבַּרְוּ, תִּשְׁבַּרְוּ, sf. שָׁבַרְתָּ/כָּרָה; impv. שָׁבַר, sf. שָׁבַרְתָּ; inf. cstr. שָׁבַרְוּ, sf. שָׁבַרְוּ (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 343b); pt. שָׁבַר, passive שָׁבַרְוּ, pl. cstr. שָׁבַרְוּ (52 times): to **shatter, smash**.

—1. a) עֲצָם Ex 12₄₆ Nu 9₁₂, on which see F.J. Stendebach *Das Verbot des Knochen-zerbrechens bei den Semiten* (BiZ new series 17 (1973) 29-38): in the background there is the idea of the reviving or resurrection of animals, גָּרַם Pr 25₁₅, זָרַע Ezk 30_{21f-24} Ps 10₁₅; b) הִלַּת Gn 19₉, בְּרִיחַ Am 1₅, חוֹמָה Is 30₁₄ (see vs. 13), אֲרָזִים Ps 29₅, II קִצִּיר Is 27₁₁ cj. pr. תִּשְׁבַּרְנָה prop. תִּשְׁבַּרְנָה, see Wildberger *Jesaja* 1014; c) כְּלִי Lv 11₃₃ Jr 19_{10f}, כֶּד Ju 7₂₀, בִּקְבֹקֶךָ Jr 19₁₀; d) קִנְיָה Is 42₃, קִנְיָה Jr 49₃₅ Hos 1₅, קִנְיָה וְחָרַב Hos 2₂₀; e) מוֹטָה Jr 28₁₀₋₁₂, cj. מוֹטָה Is 9₃, מוֹטָה (ו) Jr 28₁₃₋₁₃, עַל Jr 2₂₀ 5₂₈ 2₄₋₁₁ 30₈, מוֹטָה עֲלֵיכֶם Lv 26₁₃, מוֹטָה עֲלֵיכֶם Ezk 34₂₇; f) מוֹטָה לְחָם Lv 26₂₆ Ezk 4₁₆ 5₁₆ 14₁₃ Ps 105₁₆ (→ מוֹטָה 1e), מוֹטָה רִשְׁעִים Is 14₅.

—2. cj. a) **Ezk 30**₁₈ pr. מִטּוֹת rd. מִטּוֹת (→ מוֹטָה 2); b) **Nah 1**₁₃ pr. מִטְהוּ prop. מִטְהוּ or מוֹטָה (BHS); c) **Ps 89**₄₅ pr. מִטְהָרוּ prop. שְׁבַרְתָּ מִטְהָרוּ or שְׁבַרְתָּ חֲטָרוּ (BHS), see also Kraus *Ps.* 781: עָזָּ—מִטְהָרוּ, cf. **Jr 48**₁₇ (see nif. 1c; also → שִׁבַּת hif. 8c).

—3. a) associated with a human body mangled by a lion **1K 13**₂₆₋₂₈, cf. Svi Rin BiZ new series 7 (1963) 24; to destroy a people, an enemy **Is 14**₂₅ **Jr 17**₁₈ **19**₁₁ **48**₃₈ **Lam 1**₁₅ **Da 11**₂₆; b) to wreck a fleet of boats, literally to break the ships, sbj. רֵיחַ הַקָּדִים **Ezk 27**₂₆ (cf. nif. 4b); NRSV and REB: the east wind has wrecked you.

—4. to **break** (metaphorically): גָּאוֹן pride **Lv 26**₁₉, לֵב courage, confidence **Ps 69**₂₁, cj. **Ezk 6**₉ pr. נִשְׁבַּרְתִּי prop. with Vrss. וְנִשְׁבַּרְתִּי (BHS), cf. Ug. *tbr lb* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 2, 72:13); see Pardee BiOr 34 (1977) p. 3 line 13 and p. 7; Brooke UF 11 (1979) 70, 74; נִשְׁבַּרְתִּי לֵב **Ps 147**₃ = לֵב נִשְׁבַּרְתִּי (see nif. 3a).

—5. particular instances: a) שָׁבַר צָמָא to break a fast (cf. Latin *sitim frangere*; Arb. *fātara*), to quench a thirst **Ps 104**₁₁; Nebe ZAW 93 (1981) 287 suggests reading 4Q Ps^d as יִשְׁכִּירוּ פִּרְאִים צָמָא “they make wild asses drunken by their thirst” (sbj. from vs. 10 מוֹעִינִים), cf. cj. BHK pr. יִשְׁבְּרוּ prop. יִשְׁכְּרוּ; b) שָׁבַר used as a technical term “to break into, to make a mark in the ground” **Jb 38**₁₀: וְאֶשְׁבַּר עָלָיו חֲקִי “when I fixed my boundary for him (the sea)”, on which see Gerh. Liedke *Gestalt und Bezeichnung altt. Rechtssätze* (WMANT 39, 1971) 163; NRSV: I prescribed bounds for it; REB: I established its bounds :: alternatively. cj., e.g. Fohrer *Hiob* 487, 491: וְאֶסְגֵּר עָלָיו חֲקִי “when I enclosed it in its ordained position”; but it is probably better to preserve MT in the above sense. †

nif: pf. נִשְׁבַּר, נִשְׁבַּרָה, נִשְׁבַּרְתִּי, נִשְׁבַּרוּ **1K 22**₄₉ (Q), 3rd. fem. pl. נִשְׁבַּרָה **1K 22**₄₉ (K), on the K with the archaic affix *ā* see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 315o; Bergsträsser *Gramm.* 2: §4b, נִשְׁבַּרוּ; impf. (ו)יִשְׁבַּר, (ו)תִּשְׁבַּר, (ו)תִּשְׁבַּר **Qoh 12**₆, תִּשְׁבַּר **Ezk 29**₇, תִּשְׁבַּר **Ezk 32**₂₈, textual error by dittography of the following (ו)תִּשְׁכַּב, see Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 778, וַיִּשְׁבְּרוּ, (ו)תִּשְׁבַּרְנָה; inf. הִשְׁבַּר; pt. נִשְׁבַּר, fem. נִשְׁבַּרָה, נִשְׁבַּרְתִּי, pl. masc. נִשְׁבַּרְתִּי, cstr. נִשְׁבַּרְתִּי (56 times).

—1. to **be smashed, break**: a) people: α) abs. to break a limb **Is 8**₁₅ **28**₁₃; β) מִפְּרָקָתוֹ to break one’s neck **1S 4**₁₈; עֲצָמוֹת **Ps 34**₂₁; γ) פָּרַעָה Pharaoh broke when leaned on for support **Ezk 29**₇; b) animals may break their limbs, or alternatively have their limbs broken: נִשְׁבַּר **Ex 22**_{9,13}, נִשְׁבַּרְתִּי **Ezk 34**₄₋₁₆ **Zech 11**₁₆; c) in other contexts: with inanimate subjects: כָּלִי **Lv 6**₂₁ **15**₁₂, כֶּדֶר **Qoh 12**₆, מִטְהָרוּ **Jr 48**₁₇, שִׁבְטֵי **Is 14**₂₉, בְּרִיחַ **Jr 51**₃₀, הַדְּלָתוֹת הָעֲמִים **Ezk 26**₂, see Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 607f, פְּטִישׁ **Jr 50**₂₃, קִשְׁתֵּי **Ps 37**₁₅, קֶרֶן **Da 8**₈₋₂₂, חֲמָנִים **Ezk 6**₄ (→ חֲמָן*), גְּלוּלִים **Ezk 6**₆; כְּעֵץ עוֹלָה wickedness is broken like a tree (NRSV) **Jb 24**₂₀, see Fohrer *Hiob* 368; פְּאֵרֵת the branches of a tree **Ezk 31**₁₂.

—2. to **be broken, be shattered**: a) זָרַע, זָרַעוֹת, זָרַע **Jr 48**₂₅ **Ezk 30**₂₂ **Ps 37**₁₇ **Jb 31**₂₂ (אֶזְרָעִי), **38**₁₅; b) מוֹלֵךְ **Da 8**₂₅ (vs. 23), נוֹגֵשׁ **Da 11**₂₀; כָּל־מֵאֲהַבֵּיךְ **Jr 22**₂₀, כָּל־עֲזָרֶיךָ **Ezk 30**₈, בְּלִיעַל אָדָם **Pr 6**₁₅ (see vs. 12), אִישׁ תּוֹכַחֹת someone who has been rebuked **Pr 29**₁, see Gemser *Sprüche*² 100; c) בְּתַעֲמֵי בְּתוּלֹת **Jr 14**₁₇, קְרִית־תְּהוֹ “the city of the void”, the city of chaos (NRSV; similarly REB) **Is 24**₁₀, see Wildberger *Jesaja* 886; מְלָכוֹת **Da 11**₄, בְּבָל **Jr 51**₈, מוֹאֵב **Jr 48**₄, כּוֹשִׁים **2C 14**₁₂.

—3. to **be broken, be destroyed**, meaning oppressed, humbled see Walter Bühlmann *Vom rechten Reden und Schweigen. Studien zu Proverbien 10-31* (OBO 12, 1976) 283; Kraus *Bibl. Komm.* 15/3 (1979) 192f: a) לֵב נִשְׁבְּרִי Is 61₁ Ps 34₁₉ = לֵב שְׁבוּרִי Ps 147₃ (see qal 3), רִיחַ נִשְׁבְּרָה לֵב נִשְׁבֵּר Ps 51₁₉, b) לֵבִי בְּקִרְבִי נִשְׁבֵּר Jr 23₉.

—4. other instances: a) בְּאֲרוֹת cisterns which have become cracked Jr 2₁₃; פֶּחַ a fowler's trap that has been damaged Ps 124₇; b) of a ship, or ships, which have been wrecked and broken up 1K 22₄₉, Ezk 27₃₄ (textual emendation see 5 for cj.), Jon 1₄ 2C 20₃₇, see Wolff *Bibl. Komm.* 14/3: 88: a technical term for a shipwreck.

—5. cj.

—i. Is 27₁₁ pr. תִּשְׁבְּרָנָה rd. תִּשְׁבְּרָנָה (see qal 1b);

—ii. Ezk 6₉ pr. נִשְׁבְּרָתִי prop. וְשִׁבְרָתִי (see qal 3);

—iii. Ezk 27₃₄ pr. נִשְׁבְּרָת עֵת prop. נִשְׁבְּרָתָה (BHS), see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 634;

—iv. Ezk 32₂₈ delete תִּשְׁבֵּר (dittography from תִּשְׁכַּב, see BHS and Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 778);

—v. Da 11₂₂ pr. וַיִּשְׁבְּרוּ וְגַם prop. וַיִּשְׁבֵּר גַּם (BHS). †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 181; for the differences between the qal and the pi. see above): pf. שִׁבַּר, שָׁבַר Ex 9₂₅, שִׁבְרָתָה, שִׁבְרָתָה, שָׁבַר, שָׁבַר, שָׁבַרְתָּם, שָׁבְרוּ, שָׁבְרוּ; impf. (ו)יִשְׁבֵּר, תִּשְׁבֵּר, אִשְׁבֵּר, וַאֲשַׁבְּרָה, וַיִּשְׁבְּרוּ, תִּשְׁבְּרוּ(נ), sf. וַאֲשַׁבְּרִים; inf. שִׁבֵּר; pt. מִשְׁבֵּר (36 times): to **smash into fragments**.

—1. a) מִצְבַּת Ex 23₂₄ 34₁₃ Dt 7₅ 12₃ 2K 18₄ 23₁₄ Jr 43₁₃ 2C 14₂ 31₁, פְּסִילִים Is 21₉, הָאֲשָׁרִים וְהַפְּסִילִים 2C 34₄, צְלָמִים 2K 11₁₈, מִזְבְּחוֹה 2 Ch 23₁₇, בֵּית־יְהוָה 2K 25₁₃ Jr 52₁₇, מִשֶּׁה הִלָּחַת Ex 32₁₉ 34₁ Dt 9₁₇ 10₂, הִלַּח Is 45₂ Ps 107₁₆, בְּרִיחַ Lam 2₉; b) עֲצָמוֹת (כְּאָרִי) Is 38₁₃, עֲצָמוֹתַי Lam 3₄, קִרְנוֹת Da 8₇, מִתְלַעוֹת jawbones, fangs (NRSV; REB) Jb 29₁₇; c) הַבָּרָד כָּל־עֵץ הַשָּׂדֶה Ex 9₂₅, עֵץ גְּבוּלָם the trees in their territory Ps 105₃₃, סִלְעִים (sbj. גְּדוּלָה רִיחַ 1K 19₁₁; cj. Ps 48₈ pr. בְּרוּחַ rd. with manuscripts בְּרוּחַ קָרִים בְּרוּחַ (obj. תַּרְשִׁישׁ): as the east wind smashes the ships of Tarshish.

—2. God destroys: עָמִים cj. Is 63₆ pr. וַאֲשַׁבְּרֵם read וַאֲשַׁבְּרֵם (BHS), שְׁנֵי רִשְׁעִים Ps 3₈, אֲרִזֵי הַלְּבָנוֹן Ps 29₅, קָשֶׁת 46₁₀, קָשֶׁת רִשְׁפֵי 76₄ (→ I רִשְׁפֵי 4), רִאשֵׁי תַנְיִינִים 74₁₃. †

hif: impf. אִשְׁבִּיר: to “break open” the womb when a child is born Is 66₉. †

hof: pf. הִשְׁבַּרְתִּי: to **be broken down, brought to ruin** Jr 8₂₁ NRSV: I am wounded by my peoples wound; REB: for the hurt of my poor people I am hurt. †

Der. I, II שְׁבֹר, שְׁבוּר, שְׁבוּרָן, מִשְׁבֵּר, מִשְׁבְּרָ, *מִשְׁבְּרָ; place name שְׁבְּרִים; n.m. ? III שְׁבֹר.

II שָׁבַר: denominative from II שָׁבַר grain, see Jenni *Piel* 265 :: Bauer ZS 10 (1935) 8: originally referring to breaking off a piece of silver to make a purchase.

qal: impf. וַיִּשְׁבֶּר, תִּשְׁבֶּרָה, נִשְׁבְּרָה; impv. שְׁבֶר; inf. לְשִׁבֵּר/בֶּר; pt. pl. שֹׁבְרִים: a) to buy grain: שָׁבַר שָׁבַר Gn 47₁₄, שָׁבַר בָּר Gn 42₃; abs. Gn 41₅₇ 42₂₋₅ Is 55_{1b}; b) to buy: אָכַל Gn 42₇₋₁₀ 43₂₋₄ 20-22 44₂₅ Dt 2₆, וַחֲלַב וַיִּן Is 55_{1c}; c) cj. Gn 41₅₆ pr. וַיִּשְׁבֶּר rd. וַיִּשְׁבֶּר (BHS, cf. 42₆).

hif: impf. cj. וַיִּשְׁבֶּר (SamP. hif. *wayašbər*), Gn 41₅₆ (see qal c), נִשְׁבִּיר/רָה, sf. תִּשְׁבִּירָנִי: to offer grain for sale :: Bauer ZS 10 (1935) 8 to have a piece of silver broken off: שָׁבַר Am 8₅, מִפֶּל בֶּר 8₆ (→ מִפֶּל 1), אָכַל Dt 2₂₈, with לְ cj. Gn 41₅₆, 42₆, abs. Pr 11₂₆. †

9354 שָׁבַר

I שָׁבַר, שָׁבַר (Is 30₁₄ 65₁₄ Am 6₆), the second form is probably the original one, see forms with suffixes; see also Akk. adj. *šeburu(m)* shattered, broken (AHw. 1207a; CAD *Š*/2, 251a); Barth *Nominalbildung* §19c; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460g (in 457q there is no mention of the sbst.); SamP. *šábār*: שָׁבַר really shattering, something shattered; Ug. *tbrn* breach, opening, in the phrase *tbrn qnh* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 4:viii:19f; cf. 1, 6:ii:23) the opening of a pipe, opening of the throat, open jaws (Aistleitner *Wb.* 2834), or alternatively “the breach of the windpipe” (so Gibson *Canaanite Myths*² p. 67 on line 19, and p. 77 on line 23); cf. also Delekat UF 4 (1972) 18, who attempts to provide an Indo-European etymology for *tbrnqn*; for the Akk. adj. *šeburu(m)* see above; cf. ? sbst. *šibirtu(m)* block, lump of stone or metal or some other substance (AHw. 1227a; CAD *Š*/2, 379a); OSArb. *m̄tbr*, pl. *m̄tbrt* damage, rupture, rout; (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 258b; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 149) Eth. *sibr* fragment, *sibrat* breakage, destruction (Dillmann *Lex.* 359); Tigr. *sibrat* parallel with *sibrō* broken bone (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 183a), equivalent to *misbār*: שָׁבַר, sf. שֹׁבְרָה, שָׁבַר/רָה, שְׁבִירָה, שְׁבִירָה, pl. שֹׁבְרִים, sf. שְׁבִירָה.

—1. **breaking, break:** שָׁבַר רֵגֶל a broken leg Lv 21₁₉, שָׁבַר יָד a broken arm Lv 21₁₉, שָׁבַר שָׁבַר תַּחַת שָׁבַר fracture for fracture (NRSV, REB) Lv 24₂₀; a broken limb (שְׁבִירָה) Jr 10₁₉, (שְׁבִירָה) Jr 30₁₂₋₁₅; a breach in a wall (שְׁבִירָה) Is 30₁₃; pl. (שְׁבִירָה) a crack in the ground, fissure Ps 60₄.

—2. a) Is 65₁₄ שָׁבַר רוּחַ a collapse of the spirit, meaning despair (ZüB); NRSV, REB: anguish of spirit; b) Pr 15₄ שָׁבַר בְּרוּחַ a collapse in (or on) the spirit; REB: a mischievous tongue breaks the spirit; NRSV similarly; on both these passages (a and b) cf. Walter Bühlmann *Vom rechten Reden und Schweigen. Studien zu Proverbien 10-31* (OBO 12, 1976) 283: (בְּ)רוּחַ שָׁבַר meaning “discouragement, the loss of the motive for life”, as a consequence of withdrawal from life.

—3. **collapse** Is 1₂₈ 15₃₀ 14-26 51₁₉ 59₇ 60₁₈ Jr 4₆₋₂₀ 6₁₋₁₄ 8₁₁₋₂₁ 14₁₇ 48₃₋₅ 50₂₂ 51₅₄ Am 6₆ Nah 3₁₉ Zeph 1₁₀ Pr 16₁₈ 17₁₉ 18₁₂ Lam 2₁₁₋₁₃ 3_{47f} 4₁₀.

—4. particular instances: שָׁבַר (שְׁבִירָה) the significance, the interpretation of a dream Ju 7₁₅; really “cracking it open”, on which see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.* 482a; KBL understands the word similarly, but there *שָׁבַר is treated independently and separated from I שָׁבַר. The Vrss., especially Vulg., Pesh. and Tg., also follow the interpretation suggested above, though Sept.^{B^A} καὶ τὴν σὺνκρῖσιον αὐτοῦ is less clear.

—5. some other expressions: a) sbst. זַעֲקַת־שָׁבֵר the lamentation for the destruction of a city (ZüB); NRSV: cry of destruction; REB: cries of “Disaster!” Is 15₅ = זַעֲקַת־שָׁבֵר Jr 48₅, שָׁבֵר עָמוּ Is 30₂₆, שָׁ עַמִּי Jr 6₁₄, שָׁ בַת־עַמִּי שָׁ Jr 8₁₁₋₂₁ Lam 2₁₁ 3₄₈ 4₁₀, יוֹסֵף שָׁ Am 6₆, פְּשָׁעִים שָׁ Is 1₂₈, שָׁד וְשָׁבֵר desolation and destruction Is 59₇ 60₁₈ Jr 48₃, גָּאוֹן :: שָׁ גָּאוֹן Pr 16₁₈; b) with vb.: α) as 1: with בּוֹא Is 30₁₃; with הָיָה Lv 21₁₉; with זַעַק Jr 30₁₅; with רָפָא Ps 60₄; β) as 2a: with יָלַל hif. Is 65₁₄; γ) as 3: with בּוֹא hif. Jr 4₆; with בִּקֵּשׁ pi. Pr 17₁₉; with הָיָה לָּ Lam 3₄₇; with חִבַּשׁ Is 30₂₆; with I חָלָה nif. Am 6₆; with II עוֹר pilp. Is 15₅ (textual emendation); with I or II קָרָא nif. Jr 4₂₀; with II קָרָא Is 51₁₉; with רָפָא pi. Jr 6₁₄ 8₁₁; with I שָׁבֵר nif. Jr 14₁₇ (שָׁבֵר גְּדוּל); with hof. Jr 8₂₁; with שָׁמַע Jr 48₅; nif. Is 60₁₈; with שָׁקַף nif. Jr 6₁.

—6. cj.: a) as 1: Jr 30₁₂ pr. אָנוּשׁ לְשָׁבֵרֶךָ rd.(?) שָׁבֵרֶךָ (cf. II לָךְ (לְ) אָנוּשׁ (BHS); b) as 3: Jr 51₃₅ pr. שְׂאֲרֵי prop. e.g. שְׂבָרֵי (→ שָׂאֵר 3); Ezk 32₉ pr. שָׁבֵרֶךָ rd. שְׂבִיךָ (→ שְׂבִי 5); Am 5_{9a} pr. שָׁד עַל־עֵז prop. (cf. Sept.) שָׁבֵר עַל־עֵז (BHS); Nah 3₁₉ pr. לְשָׁבֵרֶךָ prop. לְשָׁבֵרֶךָ (BHS); Jb 41₁₇ pr. מְשָׁבְרִים prop. יָם מְשָׁבְרֵי the breakers of the sea, surf so e.g. Fohrer KAT *Hiob* 526, 527 :: Veronica Kubing *Die Gottesreden im Buche Hiob* (Freiburger Theol. Studien 115, 1979) 101: it is more likely that שְׂבָרִים functions as an elliptical expression for שְׂבָרִים; so also Pope *Job* 340. †

9355 שָׁבֵר

II שָׁבֵר > II שָׁבֵר, ? Bauer-L. *Heb.* 456f; SamP. *šábār*, the etymology of the sbst. is uncertain; according to its form it is more likely to be derived from a verb than to be taken as a primary noun; suggestions for a verbal root include: 1) a connection with I שָׁבַר, so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*: “outbreak”, that which breaks out easily from the husk; KBL: roughly broken grains, similarly Zorell *Lex.* 819b; but differently Bauer ZS 10 (1935) 8: “breaking” from the separation of a piece of silver from a larger bar to make a purchase; 2) a connection with a non-Hebrew root, so König *Wb.* 482a: from the vb. *שָׁבַר corresponding to Arb. *tamara* and Eth. *samra* to be fruitful (Dillmann *Lex.* 333), on which see also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; the root for the vb. and the sbst. is found in Cushitic languages with the meaning “to be hungry”, “hunger”, as shown by Chaim Rabin *Hebräische Etymologien aufgrund kuschitischer Sprachen* (Haifa 1976) 253; this is also cognate with Tigr. *safṛā* hunger (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 201b), which also has the vb. *safṛā* to be hungry, starve; cf. MHeb. שְׂבִירוֹן the price of grain: sf. שְׂבִירוֹ, שְׂבִירָם (SamP. *šabru*, *šabrimma*).

—1. **grain**, including its function as an item of trade, so Wolff *Bibl. Komm.* 14/2, 375: Gn 42_{1f-19-26} 43₂ 44₂ 47₁₄ Am 8₅ Neh 10₃₂; cj. Gn 42₃₃ insert שָׁבֵר before בְּתִיכֶם רַעֲבוֹן, cf. vs. 19.

—2. expressions: with אָכַל Gn 43₂, with בּוֹא hif. Gn 42₁₉ Neh 10₃₂, with יָשָׁה Gn 42₁₋₂, with נָשָׂא Gn 42₂₆, with שִׁים (and כָּסַף שְׂבִירוֹ) Gn 44₂, with II שָׁבֵר Gn 47₁₄, hif. Am 8₅. †

9356 שָׁבֵר

III שָׁבֵר: n.m., Sept. Σαβερ; cf. Lihyanic. *sbr*, *Sabr* (Ryckmans *Noms Propores* 1: 305b); the sense of the personal name is not clear. Noth *Personennamen* 230 adduces two possible cognates: 1) Arb. *sabr* “lion” (Lane *Lex.* 1293b); 2) JArm. Syr. *šabrā* “a simple minded person”. Both of these seem possible; on the first compare Nöldeke *Beiträge* 77f; and on the second compare Akk. *Saklu(m)*, if this personal name is to be linked with the adj. *saklu(m)* “stupid, clumsy, idle” (AHw. 1012b); in CAD S, 80f the two words are treated separately: *saklu* adj., barbarous; *saklu* sbst., simpleton; even so the personal name is derived from the sbst.; see also Stamm

Namengebung 250. Despite the identical pronunciation III שָׁבַר is to be treated separately from I שָׁבַר, for any connection with the idea of “breaking” is for the moment improbable and unclear (so König *Wb.* 482a), on which see previously Noth loc. cit.; but it may have been that a reference to some physical abnormality was intended: a son of Caleb 1C 2₄₈. †

9357 שָׁבַר

*שָׁבַר: → I שָׁבַר 4.

9358 שָׁבַרוֹן

שָׁבַרוֹן: I שָׁבַר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498c; MHeb. שָׁבַרוֹן → II שָׁבַר: cstr. שָׁבַרוֹן.

—1. **destruction Jr 17**₁₈: מְשֻׁנָּה שָׁבַרוֹן (with I שָׁבַר) double destruction; מְשֻׁנָּה is in the absolute state because שָׁבַרוֹן is in apposition (→ מְשֻׁנָּה 3).

—2. **Ezk 21**₁₁, with אָנַח nif., מְתַנִּיִם שָׁבַרוֹן with shaking hips (KBL); NRSV: moan with breaking heart; REB: groan until you collapse. †

9359 שְׁבָרִים

שְׁבָרִים, **Jos 7**₅: probably pl. of I שָׁבַר, place name; the Vrss. differ: Sept. leaves the word out; Vulg. has a proper noun *Sabarim*; Pesh. and Tg. each give a form which is derived from the Arm. vb. הִתְבַּר “to shatter” with the sense of the Pesh. “until they were vanquished”, or alternatively “until they were overthrown”; Tg. “until they had vanquished them”; Pesh. seems to represent Heb. עֲרַה־הַשְׁבָּרִים, so Zorell *Lex.* 820a: it is not certain that the sbst. “breaking” is meant; according to Noth *Jos.* 48 “it is the original designation of a specific locality” (cf. previously *Qimhi*). Perhaps the name is to be associated with the fragments of stone that were lying around the site of הָעַי, so e.g. ZüB; Hertzberg ATD 9: 46, 50; and (with some reservation) also J. Gray *Joshua, Judges and Ruth* (1967) 84⁵. †

9360 שַׁבַּת

שַׁבַּת: A. General remarks: although it has been suggested that there is some connection between the vb. and the sbst. שַׁבַּת it is nevertheless disputed whether the sbst. is to be derived from the vb., or whether the sbst. is primary and the vb. is to be regarded as denominative; on this see the summary by A.T. Patrick *The Unity and Origin of the Decalogue, A Bibliographical and Exegetical Approach* (Diss. theol. (typescript), Louvain 1963), cited in Jörn Halbe *Das Privilegrecht Jahwes Ex 34, 10-26* (FRLANT 114, 1975) 188¹⁷. Kutsch in RGG³ 5: 1258ff is one of those who support the first proposal, and the second, regarding the verb as denominative, is supported by North in *Biblica* 36 (1955) 182-201. Very often the question is left open, as in e.g. O.H. Steck *Der Schöpfungsbericht der Priesterschrift* (FRLANT 115, 1975) 187⁷⁹²; Halbe loc. cit.; see also Westermann *Genesis* (Bibl. Kommentar 1/1: 237f and THAT 2: 863. From time to time the (original) connection between the vb. and the sbst. is challenged, so Bauer-L. *Heb.* 476²; W.H. Schmidt *Die Schöpfungsgeschichte der Priesterschrift* (WMANT 17², 1967) 156; and G. Robinson ZAW 92 (1980) 40.

B. On the cognate languages, cf. THAT 2: 863: MHeb.: a) שַׁבַּת: 1) to rest, cease, observe rest on the Sabbath day; 2) to celebrate the Sabbath; 3) to present a Sabbath sermon (Dalman *Wb.* 414b); b) DSS (Kuhn

332t; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §22.3b; §72.1g; pt. מְשַׁבֵּית; Secunda μισθθ **Ps 46**₁₀ (Brønno *Studien* 102): 40 times, THAT 2: 864f.

—1. to **put an end to, bring to a conclusion**: גָּאוֹן עֲזִים; Is 13₁₁, אֲנַחָה 21₂; גָּאוֹן עֲזִים; Ezk 7₂₄ see under 8b, מְמַלְכֹת Hos 1₄, מְשׁוֹשׁ 2₁₃, חֲרַפָּה Da 11₁₈, מְלֹאכָה, to make the work stop Neh 4₅ 2C 16₅.

—2. to **remove, put away**: a) with acc. of the person 2K 23₅ Am 8₄ Ps 8₃; b) אֲלֵי־לֵים Ezk 30₁₃; c) חֲזָה רַעְיָה Lv 26₆ Ezk 34₂₅, הַסּוֹסִים 2K 23₁₁; d) with acc. of the thing Ex 12₁₅ Ezk 23₂₇₋₄₈ 30₁₀ Ps 46₁₀ Pr 18₁₈ Sir 3₁₅ 10₁₇.

—3. a) to **allow to be missing** from the grain offerings מְלַח בְּרִית the salt of the covenant Lv 2₁₃, to leave without, with לְ of the person and acc., לְ גֵאלִי לְ this day he has not left you without next-of-kin Ru 4₁₄; b) to **cause to disappear**: α) with acc. of the person עָלָה מְעַלָּה (textual emendation, see BHS) Jr 48₃₅, וְבַהֲמָוָה אָרָם Jr 36₂₉ Ps 119₁₁₉; β) with acc. of the thing, cj. Ps 89₄₅ (textual emendation → שָׁבַר qal 2c), Jr 7₃₄ = 16₉, 48₃₃ Ezk 12₂₃ 26₁₃ Da 9₂₇ (see qal 5b).

—4. a) with acc. of the person and מִן of the thing: to allow to rest מִסְכַּלְתָּם from their forced labour Ex 5₅; b) וְהִשְׁבַּתִּיךָ מִזֹּנָה I will stop you playing the whore (NRSV); I will put a stop to your harlotry (REB) Ezk 16₄₁, cf. Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 333; c) with מִן and inf. (מְרַעוֹת) I shall dismiss these shepherds from tending my flock Ezk 34₁₀.

—5. with acc. of the thing and מִן of the person: to make someone relinquish something, blot out (NRSV; REB: to destroy) מֵאִנּוֹשׁ זְכָרָם someone's name (memory) from humanity Dt 32₂₆, so KBL; for a different view see e.g. von Rad ATD 8: 139: I will terminate any commemoration of them by mankind, cf. ZüB.

—6. with acc. of the person and לְבַלְתִּי לְ to make someone cease to worship Jos 22₂₅.

—7. with acc. of the thing (קְדוֹשׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל) and מִפְּנֵי (מִפְּנֵינִי) to leave undisturbed with Is 30₁₁, cf. Wildbg. BK 10: 1166: to put an end to speaking in front of us about the Holy One of Israel; NRSV: let us hear no more; REB: rid us of.

—8. cj.: a) Is 16₁₀ see hof.; b) Ezk 7₂₄ pr. גָּאוֹן עֲזִים prop. (with Sept.) גָּאוֹן עֲזִים their proud strength (→ עַל, for the vb. see above 1); c) Ps 85₄ pr. הַשִּׁיבוֹת מִחֲרוֹן אַפְּךָ prop. e.g. הַשִּׁבַת מִחֲרוֹן אַפְּךָ you have stifled the heat of your anger, literally you have stifled your anger apart from the heat, so Kraus BK 15⁵: 753; d) Ps 89₄₅ MT מִטְהָרוּ הַשִּׁבַת textual uncertainty; proposals for emendation include: α) HAL 543b, HALOT 573b: מִטְהָרוּ הַשִּׁבַת → מִטְהָרָ* β) שְׁבַרְתָּ חֲטָרוּ or מִטְהָרָ שׁ הוֹדוּ הַיָּדוּ (on β → שָׁבַר qal 2); e) Ps 119₁₁₉ pr. חֲשַׁבְתָּ prop. with manuscripts and Vrss. חֲשַׁבְתָּ †

cj. hof: pf. הַשִּׁבַת Is 16₁₀, read thus with Sept. πέπασται pr. הַשִּׁבַתִּי (BHS), sbj. הִיָּרַד; cj. pt. מְשַׁבֵּית Is 30₇: pr. שָׁבַת הֵם רָהַב הַמְשַׁבֵּיתִי Rahab who has been quietened (→ רָהַב 2b; see also HAL 424b, HALOT 444-445, under יָשַׁב qal, emendations).

For substantives which belong to the vb. שָׁבַת but which cannot be reckoned as a derivative of it with certainty → שַׁבַּת A (under the general remarks); and see also perhaps שְׁבַת, שְׁבַתוֹן, *מִשְׁבַּת, n.m. שְׁבַתִּי.

9361 שְׁבַת

שְׁבַת: the sbst. is either a) to be interpreted as a verbal noun of שָׁבַת, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458s (SamP. *šabtu* and Samaritan Tg. בטלחה point to a derivation from the root שָׁבַת); or b) as a substantivised infinitive of יָשַׁב (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 378o, p; Bergsträsser *Gramm.* 2: §26b).

—1) instances which are certainly substantival are **Ex 21**₁₉ (with נִתָּן), and **Pr 20**₃, though deciding whether the derivation is in the sense of שָׁבַת or יָשַׁב is not clear; on this see Kopf VT 9 (1959) 258, who prefers the second alternative in the light of Arb. *qa'ada* “to sit down” and, with ‘an, “to refrain from” (Wehr-Cowan 779a). This is clearly the case in **Ex 21**₁₉ with the translation sitting quietly, inaction (KBL); cf. also Noth ATD 5: 136: “he should pay only for his enforced stay at home”. But it is possible to take **Pr 20**₃ in both ways, on which see Plöger BK 17: 230; for the first alternative, translating “to cease”, see Plöger loc. cit. 230; for the second, translating “to be absent” (ZüB; Gemser *Sprüche*² 78), or alternatively “to desist”, see Plöger loc. cit. 229); NRSV: it is honourable to refrain from strife; REB: to draw back from a dispute.

—2. a more likely instance (though with less certain meaning) of the sbst. שְׁבַת is **Am 6**₃ שְׁבַת חַמָּס וַתִּגִּישׁוּן, and this can be interpreted either in the first or in the second sense; if the first שְׁבַת חַמָּס וַתִּגִּישׁוּן would mean cessation, and שְׁבַת חַמָּס “the violent termination, the end” (so Rudolph KAT 13/2: 215, 216); if the second שְׁבַת חַמָּס would mean “throne” which comes to mean “rule”, and שְׁבַת חַמָּס the rule of sin (so Wellhausen *Die kleinen Propheten*² (1898) 10, 84; and subsequently Wolff BK 19/2: 316; and Ludwig Markert *Struktur und Bezeichnung des Scheltworts* (BZAW 140, 1977) 164; also M. Delcor *La Sainte Bible* 8 (Paris 1961): 219: the reign of violence; :: cj.: α) pr. שְׁבַת prop. שְׁנַת the year of distress; β) שְׁבַת וְחַמָּס disaster and violence ; γ) שְׁבַת וְחַמָּס a wrongful and violent action; for bibliography on these three cj. see Wolff BK 14/2: 316; cf. also BHS.

—3. שְׁבַת is not to be considered as a sbst.; in Sept. בְּשַׁבַּת is rendered as ἀήχλυν-221 ἄπτων corresponding to Heb. בְּשַׁבַּת, on which see e.g. Budde KHC 8 (1902): 327; proposals for the emendation of the text include: α) delete בְּשַׁבַּת, which has been introduced from vs. 8 בְּשַׁבַּת יָשַׁב (a deformation of a masc. name, see HAL 425a, HALOT 445b), so e.g. Budde loc. cit.; KBL; β) pr. בְּשַׁבַּת (שְׁבַת) prop. בְּשַׁלְהֶבֶת and in the flame (or fire), so Procksch in *Fschr.* R. Kittel (1913) 113⁷; and Hertzberg ATD 10²: 329⁴ :: Johnson *Sacral Kingship* 19: MT “and they must be burned with fire on the spot”; so also NRSV.

—4. on שְׁבַתָּה **Ru 2**₇ → שַׁבַּת qal 5a.

9362 שְׁבַת

שְׁבַת: on the form of the sbst. cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 476x; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §28.3a and §38.1a; SamP. *šabbāt*; on the relationship of the sbst. with the vb. → שָׁבַת A; Sept. σάββατον and σάββατα (this is a pl. form, but it is used also for the singular, see TWNT 7:7), a usage similar to that in the New Testament, see TWNT 7:20; A. Pelletier Σάββατα: *transcription grecque de l'Araméen* (VT 22 (1972) 436-447); MHeb. שְׁבַת, DSS

(Kuhn *Konkordanz* 217); JArm. st. ind. or abs. שַׁבָּת, st. det. or emph. שַׁבְּתָא, pl. שַׁבְּתָיָא (Dalman *Wb.* 412b, 414b); Samaritan, JArm. also שׁוּבָא (standing for שַׁבָּת); in the cognate languages it is a loanword, cf. THAT 2:863: EgArm. שַׁבָּה (Grelot *Documents* 369-371, especially 370³; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 290; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1107, *šbt*₂); Syr. abs. *šabbā*, emph. *šabbtā*, pl. *šabbīn*, *šabbē* (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §81), st. emph. sg. also *šubbta* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 750a); CPArm. *šwb*³, *šwb*^t corresponding to *šubbtā*, pl. fem. *šwb*^t, pl. masc. *šwbyn* (*šubbīn*) weeks (Schulthess *Gramm.* §128c); Mnd. *šapta* 1 (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 444b); Eth. *sanbat*, pl. *sanābit* and *sanbatāt* (Dillmann *Lex.* 369f); Tigr. *sambat* (Littmann-Höfner *Wb.* 173a); Arb. *sabt*; there is an etymological connection with שַׁבָּת and Akk. *šapattu*, which has a by-form *šabattu*, the fifteenth day of the month, the day of the full moon (AHw. 1172a; von Soden *Gramm.* §27d; CAD *Š*/1, 449b). The root שַׁבָּת is also the basis for the Akkadian sbst., see Landsberger *Kult Kal.* 133, 135. In contrast to the etymological connection between the Akkadian and the Hebrew sbst. there is no functional connection, for in the OT שַׁבָּת is a day which is independent of the phases of the moon; it does not signify the day of the full-moon, but a weekly day of rest: cstr. שַׁבְּת, sf. שַׁבְּתוֹ/תָּהּ, שַׁבְּתֵיכֶם, שַׁבְּתוֹת, pl. שַׁבְּתוֹת, cstr. שַׁבְּתַת, sf. שַׁבְּת(וֹ)תִי, שַׁבְּת(וֹ)תֵיךְ, שַׁבְּת(וֹ)תֵיךְ; fem. Ex 31¹⁴ Lv 25⁶, masc. Is 56²⁻⁶ 58¹³; cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 512c; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §42.6; שַׁבְּת שַׁבְּתוֹן with הֵיאָה Lv 16³¹, with הֵיאָה 23³².

It should be noted that in the Aramaic dialects it is common to find a fem. pl. form occurring alongside the masc. pl. Landsberger has suggested (orally in a lecture, West Semitic, 1934/35) that in Akk. and Heb. the masc. pl. functions as a pl. of the non-determined state, and the fem. pl. as a determined pl., and that this notion should probably be applied to שַׁבְּתוֹת. Michel *Grundl.* 1, does not mention the sbst. שַׁבָּת; according to p. 63 the pl. would “indicate a majority of individual members”. In a personal letter von Soden suggests that the fem. may perhaps be explained as a reminiscence of the fem. *šapattu(m)*. For the older bibliography see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and KBL; see also H.H. Rowley *Moses and the Decalogue* (BJRL 34/2 (1951) 109³) = *Men of God* (1963) 27³; more recently see THAT 2: 865-869; see further TWNT 7:2-6; de Vaux *Inst.* 2:371ff = *Lebensordnungen* 2:330ff; V. Fritz *Wüste* 45f; Tsevat *The Basic Meaning of Biblical Sabbath* (ZAW 84 (1972) 447-459); Wolff *Anthropologie* 200ff; Childs *Exodus* 412ff; Andreassen *Recent studies of the Old Testament Sabbath: some observations* (ZAW 86 (1974) 453-469) including many bibliographical citations; G. Robinson *The idea of rest in the Old Testament and the search for the basic character of Sabbath* (ZAW 92 (1980) 32-42); Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1633ff; RGG³ 5:1258ff. The questions raised in these studies concern the origin of the sabbath, and also concern its meaning and development in the OT. These latter questions can often be answered from textual evidence, but when the answers are given points of varying degrees of value emerge; as for the former questions there are always varying answers and the matter still remains open. This is not the place to join the discussion: **sabbath**.

—1. the word שַׁבָּת occurs in the following passages (on which see also THAT 2: 863f): Am 8⁵ Hos 2¹³ Is 1¹³ Ex 20⁸⁻¹⁰ Dt 5¹²⁻¹⁴ 2K 4²³ 11⁵⁻⁷⁻⁹⁻⁹ Jr 17²¹⁻²⁷ (7 times), Ezk 20^{12f-16-20f-24} 22⁸⁻²⁶ 23³⁸ 44²⁴ 45¹⁷ 46^{1-3f-12} Ps 92¹ Lam 2⁶ Neh 9¹⁴ 10³²⁻³²⁻³⁴ 13¹⁵⁻²² (9 times), 1C 9³²⁻³² 23³¹ 2C 2³ 8¹³ 23⁴⁻⁸⁻⁸ 31³ 36²¹; in P (41 times): Ex 16^{23-25f-29} 20¹¹ 31¹³⁻¹⁶ (6 times), 35^{2f} Lv 16³¹ 19³⁻³⁰ 23³⁻³⁻¹¹⁻¹⁵ 15f³²⁻³²⁻³⁸ 24⁸ 25²⁻⁸ (6 times), 26²⁻³⁴⁻³⁴⁻³⁵⁻⁴³ Nu 15³² 28⁹⁻¹⁰⁻¹⁰.

—2. usage: a) יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת the day of rest, the sabbath Ex 20⁸⁻¹¹ 31¹⁵ 35³ Lv 24⁸ Nu 15³² 28⁹ Dt 5¹²⁻¹⁵ Jr 17^{21f-24-27} Ezk 46¹ (parallel with יוֹם הַחֹדֶשׁ 4-12 Ps 92¹ Neh 10³² 13¹⁵ 17f²²; b) שַׁבָּת (according to KBL a shortened form of יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת, but that is uncertain) Ex 16²⁵ (לַיהוָה) .26 (the seventh day of the week) .29 (given by יהוָה), Ex 20¹⁰ (לַיהוָה), 31¹⁴⁻¹⁶ Lv 23³ (לַיהוָה) .11-15f, 25⁴ Dt 5¹⁴ (לַיהוָה); 2K 4²³ (parallel with חֹדֶשׁ), 11^{5-7-9/2C} 23⁴⁻⁸ Is 1¹³ (parallel with חֹדֶשׁ), 56²⁻⁶ 58¹³ 66²³, Hos 2¹³ (parallel with חֹדֶשׁ, חֹדֶשׁ), Am 8⁵ (parallel with חֹדֶשׁ), Lam 2⁶ (parallel with מוֹעֵד), Neh 10³² (parallel with יוֹם קָדֶשׁ), 13^{15f-19-21}; לַיהוָה שַׁבְּתֵי קָדֶשׁ Ex 16²³, שַׁבְּת קָדֶשְׁךָ your holy Sabbath Neh 9¹⁴, שַׁבְּתֵיכֶם your day of rest Lv 23³²; שַׁבְּת בְּשַׁבְּתוֹ Nu 28¹⁰ Is

66²³ and שַׁבַּת שַׁבַּת from one sabbath to another 1C 9³²; מִיּוֹם מוֹסַף הַשַּׁבָּת 2K 16¹⁸ → *מוֹסַף; c) pl. יהוה חלל ל שַׁבַּתח Lv 23³⁸; שַׁבַּת(ו)תי with שָׁמַר Ex 31¹³ Lv 19^{3,30} 26² Is 56⁴, with קָדַשׁ pi. Ezk 20²⁰ 44²⁴, with I חלל pi. Ezk 20^{13,16,21,24} 22⁸ 23³⁸, with I עלם hif. (וּמִשַּׁבְּתוֹתַי הֶעֱלִימוּ עֵינֵיהֶם) Ezk 22²⁶; given as אֹת Ezk 20¹²; d) הַשַּׁבְּתוֹת sabbath days (or dues) (NRSV, REB: sabbaths; JPS: those (i.e. offerings) of the sabbaths) Neh 10³⁴; the offerings appointed בְּשֵׁהַשַּׁבְּתוֹת for the sabbath Ezk 45¹⁷ (parallel with חֲגִים, חֲדָשִׁים, = לְשֵׁהַחֲדָשִׁים 1C 23³¹ 2C 2³ 8¹³ 31³, see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107b; e) שַׁבְּתוֹת the periods from one sabbath to another, weeks Lv 23¹⁵; שַׁבְּתוֹת שָׁנִים שַׁבְּתוֹת weeks of years, meaning every seven years Lv 25⁸ (with סָפַר); f) (metaphorically) לְיְהוָה שַׁבְּתוֹת הָאָרֶץ שַׁבְּתוֹת the land celebrated a sabbath for Yahweh Lv 25²; בְּשַׁבְּתוֹתֶיכֶם in your sabbath years Lv 26³⁵; שַׁבְּתוֹת הָאָרֶץ 25⁶; pl. שַׁבְּתוֹתֶיהָ (with II רָצָה qal, subj. הָאָרֶץ) the land will be (must be) repaid for its (unobserved) sabbaths Lv 26^{34,43}; cf. NRSV: enjoy its sabbath years; margin “make up for”; g) שַׁבְּתוֹן → שַׁבַּת שַׁבְּתוֹן.

—3. particular expressions: α) as 2a: with בּוֹא hif. (with בָּ) Neh 10³² 13¹⁵; with בָּרַךְ pi. Ex 20¹¹; with זָכַר Ex 20⁸; with I חלל pi. Neh 13^{17f}; with עָשָׂה to observe (NRSV: to keep) the sabbath Dt 5¹⁵, to be used to doing something בְּיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת עָשָׂה on the sabbath day Ezk 46¹²; with קָדַשׁ pi. Ex 20⁸ Dt 5¹² Jr 17^{22,24} Neh 13²²; with שָׁמַר Dt 5¹²; β) as 2b: with בּוֹא (בְּאֵי הַשַּׁבָּת) 2K 11^{5,9}/2C 23^{4,8} (:: → יָצָא); with I חלל pi. Is 56^{2,6}, Neh 13¹⁸ (or as α) see BHS, with יָדַע hif. Neh 9¹⁴; with יָצָא (הַשַּׁבָּת יָצָא) 2K 11^{7,9}/2C 23⁸; with נָתַן Ex 16²⁹; with סָפַר Lv 23^{15f}; with עָשָׂה to observe Ex 31¹⁶; with שַׁבַּת to maintain the sabbath as a feast day Lv 23³² (obj. שַׁבְּתוֹתֶיכֶם), with שָׁמַר Ex 31¹⁴ Is 56^{2,6}; γ) as 2c: see above; δ) as 2e: with סָפַר Lv 25⁸ see above; ε) as 2f: with II רָצָה qal Lv 26^{34,43}; with שַׁבַּת Lv 25² see above.

9363 שַׁבְּתוֹן

שַׁבְּתוֹן: Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 498c; SamP. *šabbāton*; to be derived from an unclear specific sense of שַׁבַּת; possible explanations include: a) an artificial amplification of שַׁבַּת (KBL); b) a diminutive of שַׁבַּת, so Barth *Nominalbildung* §196b; c) by comparing the Akk. suffix *-ān, ānum* (von Soden *Gramm.* §56r) the suggestion emerges that שַׁבְּתוֹן can be distinguished from the basic lexeme as signifying one individual and particular שַׁבַּת, such as one that is to be observed in a particularly strict way, or one observed as a special celebration; the second of these suggestions (b) should probably not be considered any further, and the first (a) is extremely weak; this leaves the third (c) as the preferred explanation; it seems not to occur in MHeb., for it is not mentioned by Dalman *Wb.* or by Levy *Wb.* vol. 4 (and it is not listed in Kuhn *Konkordanz*); JArm. שַׁבְּתוֹן שַׁבַּת Ex 31¹⁵ corresponds to שַׁבְּתוֹת/שַׁבְּתוֹת אֶת שַׁבַּת a sabbath of the sabbaths, cf. Dalman *Wb.* 414b, 415a: שַׁבְּתוֹן.

—1. a **sabbath** that is markedly different from the usual שַׁבַּת inasmuch as it is to be observed strictly and to be celebrated in a special way. Such a special sense is given to the word not only by the structure of the word (see above) but also by the usage of the term; see Ex 16²³ where שַׁבְּתוֹן is explained as קָדַשׁ שַׁבַּת; an association between שַׁבְּתוֹן and קָדַשׁ is also made in Ex 31¹⁵ 35², see further Lv 23^{3,24} שַׁבְּתוֹן and קָדַשׁ מִמֶּקְרָא. The phrase שַׁבַּת שַׁבְּתוֹן clearly involves a construct expression which is to be interpreted as “a sabbath with special sabbath celebrations”, cf. John 19³¹ that sabbath was a day of great solemnity (NRSV).

—2. the word occurs in the following passages: a) שְׁבִתוֹן Ex 16₂₃ 31₁₅ Lv 23₂₄₋₃₉₋₃₉; b α) שֵׁבֶת שְׁבִתוֹן Lv 23₃; β) לְיִהוּדָה Ex 31₁₅ 35₂; γ) לָכֶם Lv 16₃₁ 23₃₂; δ) לְאַרְצֵךְ Lv 25_{4f}. †

9364 שְׁבִתִּי

שְׁבִתִּי: n.m., sbst. from שְׁבִת, with the suffix *-ai* marking affinity, really “the one who belongs to the sabbath”, denoting someone who has been born on the sabbath day, see Noth *Personennamen* 222. This *-ai* ending may perhaps have a foreign origin according to Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 502e, cf. the Akk. ending *-ay* (von Soden *Gramm.* 56p), which can also appear in names as *-a* (Stamm *Namengebung* 268f); Sept. Σαββαταίος; MHeb., JArm. שְׁבִתִּי (Dalman *Wb.* 415a). The personal name spread in the form *šbty* into EgArm., Nab. and Palm., see Teixidor *Syria* 48 (1971) 462; for Sinaitic see Lidzbarsky *Handbuch* 372a; for EgArm. see Kornfeld *Onomastica* 72, with several instances; see also Degen-M. *Neue Ephemeris* 3, 48:2; for Nab. see Cantineau *Nabatéen* 2: 148b; for Palm. see Stark *Names* 113a; Judaeo-Babylonian *šabbatay* (Coogan *Personal Names* 34f, 84; see also Wallis *Persica* 9 (1980) 163); it may perhaps be related to OSarb. and Safaitic *šbt* (Ryckmans *Noms* 1:205b); in Greek transcription it appears as Σαββαθαίος (Wuthnow *Menschennamen* 100): a Levite, Ezr 10₁₅ Neh 8₇ 11₁₆. †

9365 שְׁנָא

*שְׁנָא: → *שְׁנָה.

9366 שְׁנָג

שְׁנָג: ? a by-form of שְׁנָה: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 217): 1QS 8:26, 9:1: the meaning in 9:1 :: רְמָה בִּיד; according to Rabin *ErIsr.* 9 (1969, W.F. Albright Volume) 153 it is a *šafel* formation from the Hebrew verbal root, which would be cognate with Eth. *gēgaya* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1199) to stray, get lost.

qal: pf. שָׁנַג; pt. שִׁנַּג, fem. שִׁנְגַת, SamP. (Nu 15₂₈) *šūgīgāt*.

—1. to **make a mistake** inadvertently, unwittingly (:: רְמָה בִּיד Nu 15₃₀, or alternatively מְזִיד deliberately, see Mi. Pirque *ʿAbot* iv:4b, p. 93, 94) Lv 5₁₈ Nu 15₂₈.

—2. to **go astray** Ps 119₆₇ Jb 12₁₆.

On both these meanings, but especially on the second, cf. Deissler *Ps. 119* 169; see also Milgrom *JQR* 58 (1967) 118; THAT 2: 869-72. †

Der. שִׁנְגַת.

9367 שִׁנְגַת

שִׁנְגַת: שְׁנָג, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 463u; SamP. *šāgāga*, sf. *šāgagtu*; MHeb. mistake, error, in particular a sin which has been committed by mistake or inadvertently (Levy *Wb.* 4: 507b); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 217) oversight, offence because of an oversight; JArm. שִׁנְגַתַּא, pl. שִׁנְגַתַּא sins arising from a mistake (Levy *Wb.* 4: 507f); in Hebrew it is a loanword (really Arm. שִׁנְגַתַּא); following the suggestion of Rabin *ErIsr.* 9 (1969) 153

that the vb. was originally a *šafel* formation, the Heb. sbst. may also be cognate with the Eth. sbst. *gēgāy* (Dillmann *Lex.* 1200) mistake, deceit.

Bibliography: Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2, 419f; H. Schügel-Straumann *Tod und Leben in der Gesetzesliteratur des Pentateuch unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Terminologie von "töten"* (Diss. Kath. Theol. Bonn 1969) 46; J. Milgrom *The cultic šgāgā and its influence in Psalms and Job* (JQR 58 (1967) 115-125), on which see THAT 2: 871; R. Rendtorff *Studien zur Geschichte des Opfers im Alten Israel* (WMANT 24 (1967) 200-203); THAT 2:869-872: sf. שְׁגָגְתוּ, שְׁגָגְתֶם: **inadvertent sin, unintentional mistake** (:: בִּירַר רָמָה) Nu 15²⁸ Nu 15²⁴.

—1. a sin within the cult, where it can be expiated by sacrifice: a) שְׁגָגָה Nu 15²⁵, cj. 26 pr. בְּשִׁגָגָה prop. הַשִּׁבְשִׁבָה (BHS); b) בְּשִׁגָגָה by oversight, inadvertently, with קָדַשׁ אֲכַל Lv 22¹⁴; with חָטָא Lv 4^{2,22,27} 5¹⁵ Nu 15²⁷; with עָשָׂה qal Nu 15²⁹; with שָׁגָג Nu 15²⁸, corresponding to לְשִׁגָגָה; with עָשָׂה nif. Nu 15²⁴; c) עַל-שִׁגָגְתֶם (with בּוֹא hif., obj. קָרְבָּנִים etc.) Nu 15²⁵, עַל-שִׁגָגְתוּ (with I כִּפַּר pi.) Lv 5¹⁸.

—2. in legal contexts: בְּשִׁגָגָה (with מִכֹּה־נִפְשׁ) Nu 35^{11,15} Jos 20^{3,9}.

—3. in a general sense: a) hasty words Qoh 5⁵ (with אָמַר); b) שְׁגָגָה some kind of unacceptable behaviour, behaviour which may be considered intolerable Qoh 10⁵, see Hertzberg *Pred.* 181, 184. †

9368 שגה

שגה: by-form of *שגא and שגג: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 217): 1Q Sa 1:5 (Lohse *Texte* 46): פֶּן יִשְׁגוּ lest they make a mistake, see also THAT 2:272; EgArm. haf. (*Aḥiqar* 137) וְאַל תְּהַשְׁגֵּא לִבְבָא and do not lead the (your) heart astray, so Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 224; also Grelot *Documents* 442 :: Ginsberg in Pritchard *Texts* 429: haf. from שגה to make great; cf. Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 290f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1108 šg¹; JArm., Samaritan שָׁגָג to be at fault, err; the same as Syr. šgā²; Mnd. ŠGA (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 448); Eth. *sak^waya* (Dillmann *Lex.* 383f).

Bibliography: H.A. Brongers in *Symbolae ... de Liagre Böhl* (1973) 63, 64; THAT 2: 869-872.

qal: pf. שָׁגַגְתִּי, שָׁגַגְתָּ; impf. יִשְׁגָּג, יִשְׁגָּגְתָּ, יִשְׁגָּגְתָּ; inf. (ל)שִׁגְגוּת; pt. שָׁגָה, pl. שְׁגָגִים.

—1. a) to **stray** (of sheep) Ezk 34⁶; of the wicked (רָשָׁע) Pr 5²³, on which see Ploeger *Prov.* 53, 58); b) to make a mistake and not to consider the consequences 1S 26²¹ (Saul admitting his mistake to David), on which see Stoebe *I. Sam.*, 470f; THAT 2:871; c) with מָן to stray from (NRSV; REB: to turn one's back on) דָּרְעַת מֵאֲמָרֵי the words of knowledge Pr 19²⁷.

—2. with בָּ to lose one's ability to walk straight, **stagger** because of (as a consequence of) wine Is 28⁷ Pr 20¹, blurred vision (רָאָה) Is 28⁷ (→ II רָאָה), passion Pr 5¹⁹, a foreign woman (זָרָה) Pr 5²⁰.

—3. to **do wrong** inadvertently, unintentionally (→ שָׁגָג): Lv 4¹³ Nu 15²² (cf. vs. 24) Ezk 45²⁰ Jb 6²⁴ 19⁴; with מָן of the thing, to do wrong against something (really to wander away from) Ps 119^{21,118}, on which see Deissler *Ps. 119* 100, 115: here the vb. has the more general sense of to sin.

—4. **IS 14**₂₄: ? insert with Sept. ἠγνόησεν ἄγνοιαν μεγάλην corresponding to Heb. שָׁגָה שְׁגָגָה גְדוֹלָה (BHK, not in BHS), or alternatively שָׁגָג שְׁגָגָה, so Seebass VT 16 (1966) 74f: to commit a sin without knowing it (KBL), but it is probably not necessary to expand MT to accord with Sept., on which see Stoebe *I. Sam.* 265, 267; REB: the Israelites had been driven to exhaustion on that day; Saul had issued this warning to the troops; NRSV: now Saul committed a very rash act on that day; he had laid an oath on the troops. †

hif: impf. sf. תִּשְׁגָּג; pt. מִשְׁגָּג.

—1. to **lead astray** (מִמְצֹרֵתֶיךָ) **Ps 119**₁₀.

—2. to **mislead**: a) with acc. of the person עָנַר **Dt 27**₁₈ (SamP. pi. *amšaggi*), יִשְׁרִיִם **Pr 28**₁₀; b) abs. (sbj. מִשְׁגָּגָה) **Jb 12**₁₆ (מִשְׁגָּגָה :: שָׁגָג → שָׁגַג qal 2). †

Der. שְׁגִיּוֹן ? , שְׁגִיָּאָה , מִשְׁגָּגָה .

9369 שָׁגָה

שָׁגָה Leningrad, שָׁגָג Bomberg, n.m.; Sept.^{BS} Σωλα, the father of יוֹנָתָן (= יְהוֹנָתָן 5) **1C 11**₃₄; instead **2S 23**₃₃ has שָׁמָה: the father of one of David's heroes. According to **2S 23**₁₁ בְּנֵי־אֲנָן שָׁמָה is another one of their number, and perhaps אֲנָן is the father of both of them. Elliger *Kl. Schr.* 74⁵, maintains that "the Chronicler's version of the name שָׁגָה seems to be a hybrid formation, and can stand just as well for אֲנָן as for שָׁמָה"; he is followed by Rudolph *Chr.* 102 :: Noth *Personennamen* 258a, and Feiler *ZA* 45 (1939) 217. The latter derives the personal name from Hurrian. †

9370 שָׁגַח

שָׁגַח: MHeb. hif. to care about, be concerned with; JArm. af. to look after, be concerned with, take into consideration.

hif: pf. הִשְׁגִּיחַ; impf. יִשְׁגִּיחַ; pt. מִשְׁגִּיחַ: to **notice, gaze at**; more precisely to look at closely and to examine critically, so Wildberger *Jes.* 535 on **Is 14**₁₆; cf. also THAT 2:695: a) with אֶל of the person, to stare at someone who has been humiliated **Is 14**₁₆, with אֶל of the person and מִן from, (sbj. יְהוָה) Yahweh observes the inhabitants of the earth from heaven **Ps 33**₁₄, cf. **Sir 40**₂₉ with עַל, **Sir 50**₅ with מִן; b) abs. מִנְהַחֲלֹנוֹת to gaze through the windows **Song 2**₉; on the use of the preposition → מִן 1a; see also Rudolph *Rt.-HL.-Kl.*, 133; Gerleman *Ru.-HL.* 121. †

9371 שְׁגִיָּאָה

*שְׁגִיָּאָה: שָׁגָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 471r; cf. Mnd. *šugiana* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 453a) mistake, oversight, error: pl. שְׁגִיָּאוֹת: **oversight, transgression** (through ignorance) **Ps 19**₁₃ parallel with נִסְתָּרוֹת hidden faults (NRSV). †

9372 שְׁגִיּוֹן

שָׁנִיּוֹן: Ps 7₁ Hab 3₁: the etymology and exact meaning of the sbst. (it is a technical term for a specific type of cultic song) are unknown: לְדָרוֹד שָׁנִיּוֹן Ps 7₁; pl. שָׁנִינֹת (עַל) Hab 3₁.

—1. Vrss.: a) Ps 7₁: Sept. Ψαλμὸς τῷ Δαυιδ; Vulg. iuxta Sept. *Psalmus David*; Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *pro ignoratione David* for the ignorance (lack of knowledge) of David (on which see under b); in Pesh. the words are missing; b) Hab 3₁: Sept. μετὰ ὠδῆς; Vulg. *pro ignorantia*; this translation is also repeated in Aquila, Symmachus and Theodotion, on which see Rudolph *Mi.-Nah.-Hab.-Zef.* 233; it presumes deriving the word from the vb. → שָׁגָה (especially from meaning 3).

—2. attempted explanations for the meaning of the word include: a) שָׁנִיּוֹן < Akk. *šigû* lamentation (CAD *Š*/2, 413a); according to AHW. 1231b the Akkadian term means a dirge, which also occurs in the colophons of prayers, on which see Falkenstein and von Soden *Hymnen* 44f.; deriving the Hebrew sbst. from the Akkadian is supported by Mowinckel, see e.g. *Ps. Stud.* 4: 7, and also *Israel's Worship* 2:209; see also Humbert *Hab.* 25; Keller *Commentaire de l'AT* 11b: 170; KBL; Kraus *Ps.* 20. Kraus translates as “animated song of lamentation”; but this is questionable on linguistic grounds, and also because of the Hebrew textual literary genre, in particular that of Ps 7; on this see M.J. Seux “*Šiggayōn = šigû*” in *Cazelles Fschr.* 421-438); b) for the derivation of the sbst. שָׁנִיּוֹן from a vb. cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 498c: α) taking it from → שָׁגָה “to stagger” (see qal 2) could give שָׁנִיּוֹן שָׁגָה the meaning “staggering verse”, which could be the song of an ecstatic, so Sellin *Zwölfprophetenbuch* 2: 406; β) it could alternatively be taken from Arb. *sajā(w)* to stimulate to great excitement; so B.D. Eerdmans *Hebr. Ps.* 76f: שָׁנִיּוֹן שָׁגָה would be a song which provoked great excitement by its performance; on this see also Rudolph *Mi.-Nah.-Hab.-Zef.* 233: a type of wildly exciting dithramb; see also Dahood *Psalms* 1: 41.

—3. an assessment of these questions shows that it is not possible to make a clear distinction between the effect of deriving it from Akk. (see 2a), or from Heb. or Arb. (see 2b), and so whatever meaning for the sbst. is preferred it should not be regarded as certain; linguistic arguments tend to give more support to 2b, but there are no contextual references to make the proposal definite in either Ps 7 or Hab 3. †

9373 שָׁגַל

שָׁגַל: the etymology of the vb. is uncertain, but suggestions include: a) a denominative from the sbst. שָׁגַל, so KBL; b) an archaic *šafel* formation from גָּלַה to uncover, so Wächter *ZAW* 83 (1971) 385; c) שָׁגַל corresponding to Akk. *šagālu(m)* to confiscate, seize (AHw. 1125b; CAD *Š*/1, 62); cf. also the sbst. *šigiltu(m)* improper seizure (?), unlawful action (AHw. 1231; CAD *Š*/1, 412); d) the situation is that the last suggestion (c) has most to support it; what goes against the first suggestion (a, taking it as a denominative) is that it does not explain the passive meaning of the vb. (on which see also Landsberger in Baumgartner *Fschr.* 199); as for the second suggestion (b) it is too uncertain. It is obviously an uncouth word, for which Q substitutes שָׁכַב; cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Gordis *Biblical Text* 86.

qal: impf. sf. יִשְׁנָלְנָה: to **sleep with** (SamP. version עָנָה שָׁכַב) Dt 28₃₀ when another man lies with the woman to whom one is engaged. †

nif: impf. תִּשְׁנָלְנָה to **be raped** Is 13₁₆ the women of Babylon ravished while the city is being overthrown; Zech 14₂ of the women of Jerusalem. †

pu. (passive qal?): pf. שָׁנָלְתָּ to **be ravished** Jr 3₂ adulterous Israel. †

9374 שָׁגַל

שָׁגַל: loanword from Akk. *ša ekalli* queen (AHw. 193a; CAD E 61a; see also Landsberger in Baumgartner *Fschr.* 198f, and Lambert RA 63 (1969) 66): “royal consort”; MHeb. pl. שָׁגְלוֹנוֹת women who sleep around; → BArm. *שָׁגַל; Palm. *šgl*, the name of a deity, which is also used as a personal name, see Stark *Names* 50b, 113a; on the corresponding deity which becomes a feminine name, see Caquot *Semitica* 4 (1951/52) 55-58: queen (in BArm. it is different) Ps 45₁₀ Neh 2₆; cj. Ju 5₃₀ pr. שָׁגַל צִיֹּאֲרֵי שָׁגַל prop. שָׁגַל צִי, so BHK and also BHS, where other cj. are also mentioned. שָׁגַל queen :: גְּבִירָה Her Majesty the Queen Mother (→ HAL 166a, HALOT 173), see further de Vaux *Inst.* 1, 180-182 = *Lebensordnungen* 1: 190-192. †

9375 שָׁגַע

שָׁגַע: an original vb. with appropriate correspondences in the cognate languages; but deriving שָׁגַע from גָּעַה as an archaic *šafʿel* formation (so Wächter ZAW 83 (1971) 386f) is completely improbable; SamP. מִשְׁגָּע (Dt 28₃₁) *amšaggi*; שָׁגַעוּן (Dt 28₂₈) *šaggiyyon*; Samaritan שָׁגַע; for the meaning of the root שָׁגַע and the root שָׁגַע cf. LOT 2: 602; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 217): מִשְׁגָּע a crazy person (Dam. 15:15, occurring twice); Akk. *šegû(m)* to be wild, rage (AHw. 1208f; CAD Š/2, 260a); Arb. *šāḡaʿa*: 1) to keep on cooing like a dove, see KBL; 2) to speak in rhyming prose; on both these meanings see Gray *Kings*³ 541f; Eth. *zangiʿa* to be (become) crazy; adj. *zengūʿ* crazy, insane (Dillmann *Lex.* 1055).

pu: pt. מִשְׁגָּע, pl. מִשְׁגָּעִים: **raging, mad.**

—1. Dt 28₃₄ 1S 21₁₆.

—2. used contemptuously and mockingly of the prophets 2K 9₁₁ Jr 29₂₆ Hos 9₇, on which see Parker VT 28 (1978) 282f. †

hitp: inf. הִשְׁתַּגַּע; pt. מִשְׁתַּגַּע: **to behave like a madman** 1S 21_{15f}. †

Der. שָׁגַעוּן.

9376 שָׁגַעוּן

שָׁגַעוּן: שָׁגַע, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 498c.

—1. **raging, madness** Dt 28₂₈ (parallel with לָבַב תִּמְהוֹן and עָרֹן), 2K 9₂₀ Zech 12₄.

—2. expressions: with נָהַג 2K 9₂₀, with נָכַח hif. Dt 28₂₈ Zech 12₄ (subj. יְהוָה), on Zech 12₄ see H.-M. Lutz *Jahwe, Jerusalem und die Völker. Zur Vorgeschichte von Sach 12₁₋₈ und 14₁₋₅* (WMANT 27 (1968) 18): “the key-words ‘confusion’ and ‘madness’ signify the exhibition of ‘godly terror’ in the War of Yahweh”. †

9377 שָׁגַר

*שָׁגַר: MHeb. שָׁגַר qal to run, pi. to send, hif. to leap over; Samaritan pa.; JArm. שָׁגַר pe. to spill, pa. to throw out, throw away, send, give birth (Delcor UF 6 (1974) 14); af. to throw away, jump over; Syr. *šgar* pe. to flow,

go down, go away; pa. to cause to flow, let down (Brockelmann *Lex.* 756a); CPArm. *šgr pa. to send; Mnd. ŠGR I to introduce oneself, come into existence, be brought to birth (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 448b); Arb. *sajara* to drift far away (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Fraenkel *Fremdw.* 114¹); II-form to make water overflow (see Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 398a, who gives a different meaning for the I-form). According to Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and KBL the sbst. שָׁגַר is to be derived from this root; this contrasts with the view that the development of the root as a verb in later Arm. must have been as a denominative, so H.P. Müller ZDPV 94 (1978) 64.

9378 שָׁגַר

שָׁגַר: SamP. šāgār, Samaritan שגרה, cf. שגרה (MM 102f) product, result; for the connection of this sbst. with the root → *שגר: Ug. šgr (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2384; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2582): 1) šgr Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 5:iii:16f; 2) šgr w itm Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 148:31. In both these passages šgr is to be taken as a deity of cattle, so Gibson *Canaanite Myths*² 158b (cf. Driver *Canaanite Myths*¹ 147: šgr offspring, but also cognate with the Hebrew sbst.). It is suggested in Caquot *Textes Oug.* 246 that šgr w itm were minor deities associated with Ba'al which perhaps held control over the flocks, on which see also the supporting remarks of J.M. de Tarragon *Le culte à Ugarit* (CRB 19 (1980) 172, with bibliography); Deir 'Alla, see 1:14f (16f) šgr w štr, Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 218f; cf. Heb. אֱלֹפִיךָ וְעִשְׂתֶּרֶת (ו)ת צֵאנֶיךָ שֶׁגַר Dt 7₁₃ 28_{4,18-51}; in the Aramaic of Deir 'Alla it can also be used as an appellative as compared with the expression in Hebrew, but it is also possible to understand it as a divine name, on which see H. and M. Weippert ZDPV 98 (1982) 100f; on the latter point see especially H.P. Müller ZDPV 94 (1978) 64f: it is a mythological personification of the similarly pronounced appellative to designate people who are great. On šgr w štr see also Müller ZAW 94 (1982) 217, 224; and also Ringgren in A. Rofe and Y. Zakovitch (eds.) *Sefer Yizhaq Aryeh Zeligman* (Jerusalem 1983) 3: 96f. On three further (though uncertain) instances of šgr as a deity in the fragments of the inscription see Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 273; see also H. and M. Weippert ZDPV 98 (1982) 101, 103; and on line 5 see Müller ZAW 94 (1982) 218, 221; see further Sasson UF 17 (1986) 280, line 20: lš[gr]; and p. 89, line 54: šgr w štr (see 295f and 307); Punic n.m. bdšgr (Benz *Personal Names* 163; for the divine name šgr see p. 413): cstr. שָׁגַר (and once שָׁגַר) Ex 13₁₂: **what is dropped, thrown**, litter (i.e. apparently what the mother animal drops or thrusts down at birth, a newborn animal (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*); see under *שגר JArm.: פֶּטֶר שָׁגַר בְּהֵמָה the firstborn offspring of the animals (REB); the firstborn of the livestock (NRSV) Ex 13₁₂, שָׁגַר אֱלֹפִיךָ together with עִשְׂתֶּרֶת (ו)ת צֵאנֶיךָ Dt 7₁₃ 28_{4,18-51} → עִשְׂתֶּרֶת*. In Hebrew presumably the older appellative meaning of the word has been preserved, and in Ug. (and Deir 'Alla) it has become a proper name for a deity. It is less likely that the change occurred in the opposite direction, from divine name to appellative. †

9379 שָׂד

*שָׂד: (by-form, or textual error for I שָׂד); probably a primary noun, from childhood babbling, see Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 121f; Bauer-L. *Heb.* 449f; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 217) 1QH 9:30 הוריתי ומשדי רחמיך ומשדי (הוריתי) and your love exists since the time of the mother's breasts (literally, from the breasts of the one who produced me), see Lohse *Texte* 148, 149; SamP. pl. šiddam; JArm. pl. det. תִּדִין, indet. תִּדִין; Samaritan תדיים, abs. תדיה; Ug. td (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2653; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2842; Gibson *Myths*² 160a), variant dd (Gordon *Textbook* §19:722; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2713; Gibson *Myths*² 160a), cf. RSP 1: p. 182, no. 191; Syr. tdā, pl. tdayyā; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 218a); Arb. tady and tadan, pl. atdā'u: שָׂד, dual שָׂדִים, שָׂדִים, cstr. שָׂדִי, sf. שָׂדִי, שָׂדִי, שָׂדִי.

—1. **breast**: a) of animals (jackals) Lam 4₃, b) of people and animals בְּרַכַּת שָׂדִים וְרַחֲם בְּרַכַּת שָׂדִים blessings of breasts and womb Gn 49₂₅.

—2. a) a woman's breast **Ezk 23**_{3,21-34} **Song 4**₅ **7**_{4,8-9} **8**_{8,10}; שָׂדִים בֵּין שָׂדִים **Hos 2**₄ **Song 1**₁₃, on which see O. Keel *Deine Blicke sind Tauben. Zur Metaphorik des Hohen Liedes* (SBS 114/ 115 (1984) 111); b) especially a mother's breast **Is 28**₉ **Ps 22**₁₀ **Jl 2**₁₆ **Jb 3**₁₂ **Song 8**₁; שָׂדִים צְמָקִים withered breasts **Hos 9**₁₄.

—3. cj. **Is 32**₁₂ for שָׂדִים prop. שָׂדִים and for סְפָדִים rd. סִפְדָּה: “she wept over the fields”, so Wildberger *Jes.* 1262, 1263, 1269 (see earlier sv. סִפְדָּה); **Ezk 16**₇ pr. שָׂדִים rd. with mss. and Vrss. שָׂדִים (BHS).

—4. expressions: with בטח hif. (עַל שָׂרֵי אֲמֹי) **Ps 22**₁₀; with I דָּמָה (and לְאַשְׁפְּלוֹת שָׂדִים) **Song 7**₈, cf. **7**₉ with הָיָה; with חָלַץ (and שָׂדֵךְ) **Lam 4**₃ → חָלַץ 1; with יָנַק (and שָׂדִים, שָׂדֵי) **Jl 2**₁₆ **Song 8**₁; with כּוֹן nif. (שָׂדִים) **Ezk 16**₇ see under 3; with לִין (and בֵּין שָׂדֵי) **Song 1**₁₃; with נִעַד pu. (שָׂדֵי) **Ezk 23**₃; with נָתַן (and שָׂדִים צְמָקִים) **Hos 9**₁₄; with נָתַן pi. (שָׂדֵי) **Ezk 23**₃₄; with קָדַם pi. (שָׂדִים parallel with בְּרִכְיָם) **Jb 3**₁₂. †

9380 שָׂדֵי

*שָׂדֵי, pl. שָׂדִים **Dt 32**₁₇ **Ps 106**₃₇, Sept. dative (τοῖς) δαίμονοις.

—1. SamP. pl. *šīdām*; MHeb. שָׂדֵי, שָׂדֵי; JArm. שָׂדֵי, pl. שָׂדֵי: demon (male or female); Akk. *šēdu(m)* sg. vitality, spirit, demon (AHw. 1208; CAD Š/2, 256: *šēdu* A): a) beneficial, protecting spirit; b) malevolent demon; pl. (rarely) *šēdū lā pādūtum/tu* “merciless demons” (AHw. 808b, under *pādū*), cf. AHw. 1208a under 4; Syr. *šē-dā*; CPArm. *šyd* and *šd* demon; cf. (?) Mnd. *šdum* a spirit of the darkness, one of those ruling the underworld (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 449b); Egyptian the divine name *šd* as an element in *šdrp' Šadrapa*, a god of healing > Σαδρητράπης, on which see F. Stolz *Strukturen und Figuren im Kult von Jerusalem* (BZAW 118 (1970) 206f); Gese-Höfner-Rudolph RAAM 198ff; Pauly-W. *Kl. Real-Enz.* 4: 1566f.

—2. a) when considering the question of the divine name it is significant that Akk. *šēdu(m)* occurs everywhere most frequently as a singular (the pl. is rare), while in Biblical Hebrew only the plural is used; in MHeb., JArm., Syr. and CPArm. the singular is more common although the plural is attested. There is no doubt that שָׂדֵי, שָׂדִים is a loanword from Akk., as suggested by Zimmern *Fremdwörter* 69; AHw. 1208; KBL; cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* Moreover in Akk. *šēdu(m)* has a double meaning; it is primarily used to indicate a protective spirit, but it is also used for a malevolent demon, particularly in the pl. *šēdū* (see above).

In the cognate languages the meaning demon has become predominant. The relationship of the pl. with the original singular is to be explained by a disintegration of the essence of the divine being *šēdu(m)* into a number of different manifestations, on which see Caquot *Syria* 29 (1952) 74ff.

—b) alternatively the relationship may be explained with Stolz loc. cit. 206f, with reference to Haussig *Wb. Myth.* 1: 49; he maintains that it appears from **Dt 32**₁₇ and **Ps 106**₃₇ that the שָׂדֵי were local gods which were worshipped particularly in Jerusalem, but which were also recognised in Mesopotamia; but this idea fails to explain the relationship to the singular *šēdu(m)*. It may have been that one such deity could have risen to prominence from that group of deities. On the Egyptian god of healing *Šadrapa* see above under 1.

—3. the rendering of Sept. δαίμονοις mentioned in the introduction supports a translation of שָׂדֵי in **Dt 32**₁₇ **Ps 106**₃₇ (both times with חָבֵי) as fiend, demon.

—4. the suggestion that שְׂרִיִּם could have been recognised in Mesopotamia as coming from the west does not completely exclude the connection with the Arabic colour words 'iswadda “to be black”, adj. 'aswadu “black”, as mentioned by Koehler ZAW 54 (1936) 291f and KBL; see also Koehler *Mensche* 121. †

9381 שָׂר

I שָׂר: any connection of this sbst. with שָׂר is disputed; it may be either a by-form of שָׂר (KBL), or it may be a textual error (or rather an error in the Tiberian vocalisation), so Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 121; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; König *Wb.* 484b; Bab. שָׂר (Yeivin *Decade* 773s); this seems preferable to the idea of a by-form, on which see Nöldeke and König loc. cit.: cstr. as abs.

—1. **mother's breast** Jb 24₉ (with גִּזְלִי).

—2. metaphorically meaning **fullness, abundance**: שָׂר מְלָכִים Is 60₁₆ (with יִנְק), תִּנְחַמְיָהּ מִשָּׂר to suck and be satisfied with (from) the consolation (of Jerusalem) Is 66₁₁ (with יִנְק and שָׂבַע); NRSV: that you may nurse and be satisfied from her consoling breast; REB: that you may suck comfort from her and be satisfied. †

9382 שָׂר

II שָׂר, Jb 5₂₁ Bomberg שוֹד, Leningrad שָׂר; שָׂר, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 455h: cstr. as abs., sf. שָׂרָם Pr 11₃ K their destruction, Q יִשָּׂרָם → שָׂרָד.

—1. **violent action, oppression**: a) שָׂר Am 5₉ Pr 24₂, שָׂר (parallel with כָּפַן) Jb 5₂₂, שָׂר עֲנִיִּים oppressing the poor Ps 12₆, שָׂר־רָשָׁעִים the violent acts of the wicked 21₇; b) collocations and stereotyped expressions: שָׂר וְשָׂר חָמָס attempted murder and violence, which comes to mean “death and destruction” Jr 6₇ 20₈ Ezk 45₉ Am 3₁₀, שָׂר וְחָמָס Hab 1₃, כָּזַב וְשָׂר Hos 12₂; c) שָׂר בְּהֵמוֹת maltreatment of animals Hab 2₁₇.

—2. **devastation**: a) Is 16₄ 22₄ Hos 7₁₃ 9₆ 10₁₄ Jb 5₂₁; שָׂר מִשָּׂרִי Is 13₆ Jl 1₁₅ “the devastation of the Devastator”, so Wild-berger *Jes.* 500 on Is 13₆; or alternatively “the might of the Almighty”, so Wolff *Jl.-Am.* 20, 22 (following Buber) on Jl 1₁₅; NRSV: destruction from the Almighty; REB: devastation from the Almighty; b) שָׂר וְשָׂר devastation and destruction Is 59₇ 60₁₈ Jr 48₃ Sir 40₉, שָׂר וְהָרַעַב וְהָרַחַב Is 51₁₉.

—3. expressions: a) as 1a: with בּוֹא Am 5₉ Jb 5₂₁; with בִּלַּג hif. to cause to come quickly (see KBL, sv. בּוֹא hif.) Am 5₉; with גָּרַר Pr 21₇; with הָרַג Pr 24₂; with שָׂחַק Jb 5₂₂; b) as 1b: with אָצַר Am 3₁₀; with סוֹר hif. Ezk 45₉; with I קָרָא Jr 20₈; with רָבָה hif. Hos 12₂; with שָׂמַע nif. Jr 6₇; c) as 1c: with חָתַת hif. (textual emendation) Hab 2₁₇; d) as 2a: with בּוֹא Is 13₆ Jl 1₁₅; with הִלָּךְ (מִשָּׂר) to get away from, escape devastation Hos 9₆; with יָרָא Jb 5₂₁; with בָּלָה (הָשָׂר) see BHS Is 16₄; with נָחַם pi. (עַל-שָׂר) Is 22₄; e) as 2b: with II קָרָא Is 51₁₉; with שָׂמַע nif. Is 60₁₈.

—4. bibliography (especially for 2b): Seeligmann in Baumgartner *Fschr.* 257f; Wolff *Jl.-Am.* 232f; J. Jeremias *Kultprophetie und Gerichtsverkündigung in der späten Königszeit Israels* (WMANT 35 (1970) 77); M. Schwantes *Das Recht der Armen* (BET 4 (1977) 98). †

שָׂדַד: MHeb. nif. to be robbed (Dalman *Wb.* 415b), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 217): 1QH fragment 5:6 hof: לַאֲבָלִים רִוּחוֹת עוֹלָה אֲשֶׁר יוֹשְׁדוּ לַאֲבָלִים the spirits of injustice who are devastated and mourn, see Maier *Texte* 1: 121; Ug. *šdd* to devastate, ravage (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975) 135 lines 35 and 138; Akk. *šadādu(m)* to pull (AHw. 1121; CAD *Š*/1, 20); Mnd. *ŠDA* II, *ŠDD* to bind (tightly), overpower (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 449b); Eth. *sadada* to drive out, chase away (Dillmann *Lex.* 396); Tigr. *sadda* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 197): 1) to tighten, tie up, 2) to cause distress, oppress, take by storm; ? Egyptian *šd* to steal (Erman-Grapow *Wb.* 4: 560).

qal: pf. שָׂדַדְתִּי, sf. שָׂדַדְתָּ; impf. יִשְׂדַּדְךָ **Ps** 91₆ (see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 439p; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §27q), sf. יִשְׂדַּדְתָּ = יִשְׂדַּדְתָּ or for po. יִשְׂדַּדְתָּ **Jr** 5₆ (see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 34), יִשְׂדַּדְתָּ **Pr** 11₃ Q, שָׂדַדְתָּ **K** (→ II שָׂדַד); impv. שָׂדַדְתָּ **Jr** 49₂₈ (see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 439p; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2, §27b); inf. שָׂדַדְתָּ, cstr. שָׂדַדְתָּ; pt. שָׂדַדְתָּ, pl. שָׂדַדְתֶּם, cstr. שָׂדַדְתֶּם, passive שָׂדַדְתָּ, fem. שָׂדַדְתָּ.

—1. to **devastate, despoil, deal violently with**: a) with acc. of the person or of the thing **Jr** 5₆ **49**₂₈ **Ezk** 32₁₂ **Ps** 17₉ **Pr** 11₃ Q; sbj. יהוה **Jr** 25₃₆ **47**_{4,4} **51**₅₅; b) abs.: α) **Is** 21₂ **Mi** 2₄ **Ps** 91₆ (epidemic, plague); β) a participle functioning as a vb., or as a sbst. as 2: **Is** 33₁ **Jr** 12₁₂ **Jb** 12₆; γ) cj. **Ps** 137₈ pr. הַשְׂדַדְתָּהּ prop. (with Vrss.) הַשְׂדַדְתָּהּ :: Freedman in Albright *Fschr. B* 201: MT: (Babylon) destined for destruction, cf. also Kellermann *ZAW* 90 (1978) 44, 45f: you are dedicated to destruction.

—2. a) הַשְׂדַדְתָּ (הַשְׂדַדְתָּ) **the destroyer**, on which see Wildberger *Jes.* 621f: **Is** 16₄ **33**₁ **Jr** 6₂₆ **15**₈ **48**₈₋₃₂ **51**₅₆ **Jb** 15₂₁; שָׂדַד מוֹאָב **Jr** 48₁₈, cj. 48₁₅ pr. textual corruption prop. שָׂדַד מוֹאָב, so Rudolph *Jer.*³ 276, cf. BHS; cj. **Jr** 49₃ pr. שָׂדַדְתָּהּ prop. with 48₁₈ שָׂדַד עֵלְיָהּ (BHS); b) הַשְׂדַדְתָּ (הַשְׂדַדְתָּ) **Jr** 12₁₂ **51**₄₈₋₅₃ **Jb** 12₆; לְיָלְדָהּ שָׂדַדְתָּ robbers in the night **Ob** 5 (parallel with שָׂדַדְתָּ).

—3. pt. passive שָׂדַדְתָּ: struck dead **Ju** 5₂₇ (with נִפְלָה), Sisera at the feet of Jael, on which see also Globe *VT* 25 (1975) 362-367; a destroyer who has not been destroyed **Is** 33₁ (sbj. שָׂדַדְתָּ); cj. **Jr** 4₃₀ שָׂדַדְתָּ gloss, delete with Sept. (BHS). †

nif: pf. נִשְׂדַדְתָּ, see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 439p: perhaps a dialect form for נִשְׂדַדְתָּ: to be devastated **Mi** 2₄ with inf. abs. שָׂדַדְתָּ, see Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §12ff, see 1bα. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 209f): impf. תִּשְׂדַדְתָּ; pt. מִשְׂדַדְתָּ.

—1. to **perpetrate violence** **Pr** 19_{26a} (obj. אָב on one's father) :: Winton Thomas *VT*Supp. 3 (1955) 289: to chase away, following the sense of Eth. *sadada*, see above in the etymological section of the introduction; but that is questionable because it obscures the clearly marked difference between the two parallel clauses, vs. a and vs. b (יִבְרִיחַ אָם); cf. NRSV: those who do violence to their father and chase away their mother; REB: he who expels his father evicts his mother; NEB: he who talks his father down vexes his mother. The Vrss. support the traditional translation: Sept. ἰ ἀτιμάζων πατέρα; Vulg. *qui adfliget patrem*; Pesh. *dbā'ēz lā'būhī* “the one who robs his father”.

—2. to **destroy** **Pr** 24₁₅, obj. רֵבְצוֹ → רֵבִיץ b; NRSV: the place where the righteous lives; REB: the upright person's house. †

pu: pf. שָׁדַד, שָׁדַד, שָׁדַדָּה corresponding to שָׁדַדָּה (see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 439p, Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §17g), שָׁדַדָּה, שָׁדַדוּ, שָׁדַדוּ, שָׁדַדְנוּ: to be devastated: a) מוֹאָב Jr 48₁₅₋₂₀, מוֹאָב עַר/קִיר מוֹאָב Is 15₁, cf. מוֹאָב עַר/קִיר שָׁדַד מוֹאָב (see qal 2a, where there is a cj. also for the same sbst. in Jr 48₁₅ 49₃); נָבוּ Jr 48₁, נִינְוָה Nah 3₇, עֵי Jr 49₃; b) מַעֲזִיכֶם Is 23₁₄, cj. the same sbst. also for מִבֵּית 23₁, see Wildberger *Jes.* 853, 855, אֱהָלֵי Jr 10₂₀; cα) כָּל-הָאָרֶץ Jr 4₂₀; β) people (see above a) מוֹאָב, see further זָרְעוּ שָׁדַד Jr 49₁₀, שָׁדַדְנוּ Jr 4₁₃ 9₁₈; d) שָׁדָה and דָּגְנוּ Jl 1₁₀, אֲדִירִים Zech 11₂ (→ אֲדִיר 1 a), אֲדִירֵתֶם Zech 11₃, גֵּאוֹן הַיַּרְדֵּן 11₃; f) cj. Is 16₈ after שְׂדֵמוֹת חֲשִׁבוֹן insert שָׁדַדוּ, see Wildberger *Jes.* 589, 594. †

po: impf. יִשְׁדַּד: to devastate Hos 10₂, obj. מִצְבֹּתֶם; cj. Jr 5₆ pr. יִשְׁדַּדֶּם = יִשְׁדַּדֶּם prop. יִשְׁדַּדֶּם, see qal. †

hof. (? passive qal): impf. יִוָּשַׁד, יִוָּשַׁד: to be devastated Is 33₁ Hos 10₁₄; for the sg. (with Sept.) יוֹשַׁד Hos 10₁₄, sbj. וְכָל-מִבְצָרֶיךָ see Rudolph *Hos.* 205 and Wolff *Hos.* 234 :: BHS (with Vulg.) prop. יוֹשַׁדוּ. †

Der. II שָׁדַד.

9384 שָׁדָה

שָׁדָה: וְשָׁדוֹת Qoh 2₈: there is no really certain interpretation of these words; a) for other examples of the repetition of an identical sbst. in the sg. or in the pl. (with an intensive significance) cf. Ju 5₃₀ Ps 72₅, also Is 51₈ Ps 102₂₅ (דוֹר דוֹרִים), cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §123e.

—b) the Vrss. differ, on which see Lauha *Koh.* 51: Sept. (cf. Pesh. and Theodotion) has σήνοχόον καὶ σήνοχόας which must have come from Arm. *šāqyā*, *šāqītā* “cup-bearer” (masc. or fem.); cf. also the Arm. vb. *šdā*’ to pour (see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*); Aquila and Symmachus κυλίκιον καὶ κυλίκια goblets; Vulg. *scyphos et urceos* goblets and jugs.

—c) according to a Jewish interpretation the words could mean demons, see Lauha *Koh.* 51.

—d) a more recent explanation is based on a connection with Ug. *št* (< *šdt*) mistress, lady (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2500; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2704; Gibson *Canaanite Myths*² 159a), on which see also Milik RB 59 (1952) 590; the Ug. sbst. corresponds to Arb. *sitt* lady (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 397a), which in Hispano-Arabic also means “concubine”, see Dozy *Suppléments* 1: 631. *Qimḥi* prefers to interpret שָׁדוֹת, pl. שָׁדוֹת “captured girl”; see also E. Bons *šiddāw = šiddōt. Überlegungen zum Verständnis eines Hapaxlegomenons* (BN 36 (1987) 12-16), see especially 15. There is a suggestion made by Loretz *Qohelet* 155⁹⁴ (for which see also Zimmerli ATD 16/1³ 154) of a connection with Akk. *šadītum* “a designation for a girl in the harem”; this can be rejected, particularly since the sbst. is not listed in AHw. (and it has not been listed subsequently in CAD). Instead of the suggested transliteration *ša-di-tum* it is better to read with Rainey *El-Amarna Tablets*² 369:8 (p. 40), *ša-qī-tum* female cup-bearer (cf. AHw. 1179a sv. *šaqītu*; CAD *Š*/2, 30, sv. *šāqū* A, b: beautiful women cupbearers).

—e) but it remains open just how to translate the two sbst. together; suggestions include: α) all kinds of lasses in the harem (see D.C. Siegfried, Göttinger Hand-Kommentar 2: 3/2 (1898) 33f); crowds of women (ZüB; Zimmerli *Prediger* 151, 153f); a mistress, mistresses (TOB); a woman, even women (Lauha loc. cit.; Bons loc. cit. 15); NRSV: many concubines; REB: everything that affords delight; NEB: all that man delights in.

—f) cj. pr. MT prop. **שָׂרָה וְשָׂרוֹת**, perhaps a corruption from **שָׂרִים וְשָׂרוֹת**, so BHK; but it is not easy to see how such a clear expression could have been changed into the difficult formulation of the MT. Even if we assume that it is a gloss (see BHS, with hesitation) that is of no further help. †

9385 שָׂרוֹד

cj. שָׂרוֹד: place name **Jos 19**₁₀₋₁₂ “barrier”, (read thus with Sept.^L, Vet. Lat. and Pesh., see BHS; pr. MT שָׂרִיד → II שָׂרִיר): to be identified with *Tell Šadūd* in the northern part of the Plain of Jezreel, see Noth in *Jos.* 115, and *Bibl. Land.* 1: 237²⁰; cf. Abel *Géographie* 2: 449. †

9386 שִׁדְיָ

שִׁדְיָ, שִׁדְיָ: name of a deity; SamP. *šiddi*.

—1. occurrences: a) שִׁדְיָ **Nu 24**₄₋₁₆ **Is 13** **Ezk 1**₂₄ **Jl 1**₁₅ **Ps 68**₁₅ **91**₁ **Jb 5**_{17nd.40:2} (31 times), **Ru 1**_{20f}; b) אֱלֹהֵי שִׁדְיָ: (J) **Gn 43**₁₄; (P) **Gn 17**₁ **28**₃ **35**₁₁ **48**₃ **Ex 6**₃; **Ezk 10**₅; cj. ? **Gn 49**₂₅ pr. אֱתֵי שִׁדְיָ prop. with mss., SamP., Sept., Pesh. אֱלֹהֵי שִׁדְיָ (BHS) :: MT: α) Blau VT 6 (1956) 212: אֱתֵי is an accusative marker, “continuing the effect of מִן in מֵאֵל”, cf. also Tg. אֱתֵי שִׁדְיָ; β) Koch VT 26 (1976) 327: אֱתֵי means “with”, considered here to be “correlative of origin”; so also H.P. Müller ZDPV 94 (1978) 66⁶⁴.

—2. for the renderings in older translations see especially THAT 2: 874f; also KBL, and Zorell *Lexicon*: e.g. Sept.: ἰ ἐπουράνιος, ἰ θεός, (ἰ) ἡκανός (so also Aquila, Symmachus, Theodotion), cf. Bertram ZAW 70 (1958) 20-31; what is used most frequently here is παντοκράτωρ corresponding to *omnipotens* in Vulg.; Tg. always follows the MT (ʿēl) *šadday*.

—3. there are some instances of שִׁדְיָ outside the OT; a) some of them are clear: Egyptian *ša-di-‘m-i*, to be vocalised *šadê-‘ammī*, corresponding to Heb. *šdy* ‘my “*šdy* is my blood-relative (or paternal uncle)”; see THAT 2: 873f (with bibliography); cf. e.g. Cross *Myth* 53 with note 38; see further H.P. Müller ZDPV 94 (1978) 66.

—b) other instances are less clear or even questionable: α) Thamudic *ʾšdy* (van den Branden *Inscriptions* 347), on which see Oldenburg ZAW 82 (1970) 205¹¹⁵: the name of the deity has an Arabian origin, and *šdy* corresponding to שִׁדְיָ would belong to the Arabic root *šdd* “to be strong”; see further Knauf BN 16 (1981) 20-26; β) *šdym* (Deir *ʿAlla* 1:8f (6f), a group of divine beings which are probably to be linked with אֱלֹהֵי שִׁדְיָ; so Hoftijzer-vdK. *Deir Alla* 275f; as also H. and M. Weippert ZDPV 98 (1982) 88; see further H.P. Müller ZDPV 94 (1978) 65f, and also his study in Keel *Monotheismus* 130: “Shaddai is evidently one of the names for the ancestral gods, so that *šdym* presumably develops from a harmonising of what were originally different individual *Shaddais*”; see also Sasson UF 17 (1986) p. 287 line 16; p. 288 line 19; and p. 295; γ) Palm. *šdy*?, is listed as a n.m. in Stark *Names* 50b, but according to the citations on p. 61a **šaddayyā* is used much more to indicate the plural for a group of deities which are described on a votive inscription as *ʾlhyʾ tbyʾ* (*ʾilāhayyā tābayyā*) “the good gods”; on this see H.P. Müller in Keel *Monotheismus* 131, and ZAW 94 (1982) 233.

—4. Despite several attempted and suggested explanations the etymology of שִׁדְיָ has still not been completely clarified. There is a long list of references in THAT 2: 875-880; see also Vorländer *Mein Gott* 215ff and Koch VT 26 (1976) 308; cf. further Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and KBL. Some of the suggestions from these lists will be mentioned here (especially from THAT vol. 2), but they will be restricted to those that seem to us most likely and which have been most widely accepted.

שְׂרַי from Akk. *šadû(m)* mountain, range of mountains (AHw. 1124; CAD Š/1, 49b, *šadû* A); also the adj. *šaddā'û* “mountain-dwelling”, really “someone who lives in the mountain(s)” (cf. CAD Š/1, 43a: *šaddû'a*, sbst., mountain dweller, highlander); so Albright JBL 54 (1935) 173-193, and more recently in *Yahweh* 94¹⁴⁰. While the adj. *šaddā'û* does include the doubled *d* postulated for שְׂרַיִר, this doubling appears first only in the Neo-Assyrian period (cf. AHw. 1123f); it may not therefore be accepted for the Old Babylonian period. This means that the suggestions of Albright need modifying in the following way: the (doubling of the) *d* in שְׂרַי is secondary, and the ending *-ay* is the normal North-West Semitic gentilic termination (*-ayyu); so Cross *Myth* 52³³, and subsequently THAT 2: 879 and 879f.

—5. The origin and history of the name of the deity.

—a) שְׂרַי (אֵל) was already known as a divine name in Israel in the earlier period, as is evident from Gn 49₁₅ Nu 24_{4,16} Ps 68₁₅ 91₁ (?) as well as from older personal names embodying the element שְׂרַי; on this question see THAT 2: 873, 880; see also below under the derivatives. Apart from a few exceptions (in Ezekiel, Joel, Psalms and Ruth) this divine name then fell into disuse, but was subsequently given a distinctive new meaning in P and in Job (on which see especially Koch VT 26 (1976) 299-332).

—b) the name of the deity שְׂרַי (אֵל) is pre-Israelite, and it must have been taken over by Israel from its Canaanite neighbours. The probable etymological connection with the Akkadian sbst. *šadû* “mountain” (see above 4) emphasises a non-Israelite origin for the word, but it does not allow us to come to any certain conclusion about to which deity the word שְׂרַי originally referred. One deity that does come into consideration is the Syrian weather god Baal-Hadad, whose dwelling place was the mountain of *Šāpōn*; on this see Gese RAAM 133f. But the chief god El is also to be considered, so Cross *Myth* 46ff; F. Stolz *Strukturen und Figuren im Kult von Jerusalem* (BZAW 118 (1970) 157-163); THAT 2: 880; cf. also Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3: 386-397, especially 396¹. In the texts of the OT שְׂרַי (אֵל) is however always a designation of Yahweh; in P similarly it functioned for a time as a particular name of revelation, and later was made equivalent to it (Ex 6₃).

—c) in Gn 49_{25a} שְׂרַי, or rather אֵל שְׂרַי (on which see above 1) is parallel to אֵל אֲבִיךָ, and it occurs there in vs. 24_b as the divine name יַעֲקֹב אֲבִיר, which is clearly to be taken as a member of the group of ancestral gods. This could also be the case for the parallel expression רַעָה אֲבִן יִשְׂרָאֵל if the word אֲבִן is to be deleted and the expression can be reduced to רַעָה יִשְׂרָאֵל; but that is uncertain (on which see רַעָה B sbst. 4a). Even so the divine name in vs. 24_b and the parallel expressions in vs. 25_a make it probable that in any case in the early period שְׂרַי (אֵל) was one of the ancestral gods, so THAT 2: 880f; see further H.P. Müller ZDPV 94 (1978) 66; ZDPV 96 (1980) 6; cf. also Müller in Keel *Monotheismus* 119, 125.

The opinion of Koch VT 26 (1976) 332 is similar but a little different; for Gn 49₂₅ he preferred to assume that there was “an ancient cultic connection between the ancestral god and *Šadday*, and from this basis they both functioned extremely closely together, but they could not be regarded as completely identical”.

Bibliography: THAT 2: 873-881 (with its own long bibliography); as well as the references mentioned above, see also Knauf BZ (new series) 28 (1984) 97-103; Seebass ZAW 96 (1984) 338 with note 22. †

Der. n.m. עֲמוֹשֵׁי שְׂרַי, צוּרֵי שְׂרַי, שְׂרַיִר?

שְׂדֵי־אֹר: n.m.; Sam. *šādiȳyor*, Sept. Σεδιουρ; a special type of writing, or a way of speaking (perhaps colloquial) for שְׂדֵי־אֹר “Šadday is light” (אֹר equivalent to אור), so Noth *Personennamen* 168f, König *Wb.* 485b :: THAT 2: 873 reads שְׂדֵי־אֹר “Sadday gives light”: the father of Elizur, who was a נְשִׂיא from Reuben Nu 15 2₁₀ 7₃₀₋₃₅ 10₁₈. †

9389 שְׂדֵיין

שְׂדֵיין Jb 19₂₉ → ש 2c.

9390 שדמ

*שדמ: an unknown root of which the meaning has been lost; Gray *Kings*³ 732 presumes that it meant “to be smooth, even”.

Der. ? שְׂדֵמָה.

9391 שְׂדֵמָה

שְׂדֵמָה: ? שדמ (cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465i).

It should first be noted that support for deriving this sbst. from שדמ comes from the similarly constructed words quoted in Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465i; if this derivation is correct then the sbst. should not be separated into two elements, as if it were like Ug. *šd mt*, corresponding to Heb. מִוֶּת שְׂדֵה “a field of death”, or “a field of (the god) Môt”. On the supposed connection between *šd mt* and מִוֶּת שְׂדֵה see e.g. Lehmann VT 3 (1953) 361-371; Croatto-Soggin ZAW 74 (1962) 44-50; Mulder *Kanaanitische Goden* 68; Labuschagne *Incomparability of Yahweh* 71. But this is not possible for the Hebrew language, which does not use combination words; on this see Rudolph *Mi.-Nah.-Hab.-Zef.* 238; and in Ug. we are dealing with a simple sbst. *šdmt*, see Gordon *Textbook* §19:2388 fields, vineyards; Caquot *Textes* 370: vineyard (following Dt 32₃₂); Aartun *Partikeln* 2: 30: territory.

—1. the Heb. sbst.: pl. שְׂדֵמֹת (SamP. pl. Dt 32₃₂ *šādāmot*), so also Jr 31₄₀ (Q :: textual error K שְׂדֵמֹת), cstr. שְׂדֵמֹת(ו)ת: a **terrace** (meaning a particular type of land cultivation) KBL, or alternatively a vineyard laid out in terraces, so Wildberger *Jes.* 627 on Is 16₈: שְׂדֵמֹת עֵמֶרָה Dt 32₃₂ (parallel with סָדֵם גִּבְעוֹן חֶשְׁבֹן, גִּבְעוֹן סָדֵם); b) **field, territory** (according to Gray *Kings*³ 732: the second meaning (b) is a more general meaning which has developed from the first (a): קָדְרוֹן שׁ 2K 23₄, Jr 31₄₀, Hab 3₁₇).

—2. cj.: a) 2K 23₄ pr. שְׂדֵמֹת prop. with Sept.^L מִשְׂרָפֹת → מִשְׂרָפֹת, so Gray *Kings*³ 730^c; here and also for Jr 31₄₀ Gray loc. cit. considers the possibility of emending the MT to *מִשְׂרָפֹת lime-workings (from שִׂיר lime); b) Is 37₂₇ pr. וּשְׂדֵמָה (חֲצִיר גִּנּוֹת) prop. נִשְׂדָּה grass which withers on the roofs, on which see Wildberger *Jes.* 1415, 1418f; cf. 1433f; and also 1Q Is^a: לפני קדים; correspondingly 2K 19₂₆ pr. וּשְׂדָפָה rd. נִשְׂדָּה; but it is taken differently by Gray loc. cit. 689^j, who reads לפני קדים, considering that שְׂדָפָה is to be expected because of the preceding חֲצִיר. †

9392 שדף

שָׂרַף: MHeb. nif, hitp; JArm. etp. to be subjected to heat (referring to grain); Arb. *'asdafa* to become dark → שָׂרַף.

qal: pt. passive pl. fem. שָׂרַפְתָּ, שָׂרַפְתָּ (Samaritan pt. qal שְׂרִיפָן): to **dry out** (adj. from שְׂרִיפָן) Gn 41⁶⁻²³⁻²⁷ (SamP. *šēdifot*) cj. Ps 129⁶ pr. שָׂרַף שְׂרַפְתָּ prop. שָׂרַף שְׂרַפְתָּ (BHS); cj. nif. pt. נִשְׂרַף 2K 19²⁶ Is 37²⁷; or 2K 19²⁶ שָׂרַף/שָׂרַפְתָּ → שְׂרַפְתָּ 2b. †

Der. שְׂרַפְתָּ, שְׂרַפְתָּ.

9393 שְׂרַפְתָּ

שְׂרַפְתָּ: שָׂרַף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 465i; **scorching, heat** (grain dried up by an early east wind) 2K 19²⁶ :: cj. pr. שְׂרַפְתָּ rd. נִשְׂרַף or שָׂרַף/שָׂרַפְתָּ → שְׂרַפְתָּ 2b. †

9394 שְׂרַפְתָּ

שְׂרַפְתָּ: שָׂרַף, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 498c; SamP. *šādāfon* :: Tiberian *שְׂרַפְתָּ (cf. Ben Hayyim *Literary and Oral* 5: 215), Samaritan Dt 28²² שְׂרַפְתָּ; Sept. a) ἀνεμοφθαρία Dt 28²² Hag 2¹⁷ 2C 6²⁸; b) ἐμπυρισμός 1K 8³⁷; c) πύρωσις Am 4⁹; of these renderings the last two (b and c) give the meaning of the root שָׂרַף, while behind the first (a) is the actual experience of the damage caused by the onset of the dessicating east wind.

—1. **scorching, burning** (of grain, → שְׂרַפְתָּ) Dt 28²² 1K 8³⁷ Am 4⁹ Hag 2^{Hag 17} 2C 6²⁸, the sbst. is always linked with → יִרְקֹן.

Bibliography: Dalman *Arbeit* 1: 158, 326; 2: 333f; cf. also Rudolph *Jl.-Am.-Ob.-Jon.* 179, Wolff *Jl.-Am.* 261.

—2. expressions: with הָיָה 1K 8³⁷/2C 6²⁸; with נָכָה hif. (בְּשִׂנְיָה) Dt 28²² Am 4⁹ Hag 2¹⁷. †

9395 שְׂרַרְךָ

שְׂרַרְךָ: n.m.; Sept. Σερραχ, the origin and meaning of this personal name are uncertain; suggestions include: a) probably from Persian, so Nyberg in Bentzen *Daniel* 17; etymological possibilities from Iranian are given in Zadok VT 26 (1976) 247.

—b) a derivation from Babylonian is given by Berger ZA 64 (1975) 224, who quotes Assyrian *šadurāku*, corresponding to Babylonian *šūdurāku* (a stative form of the Š-theme of *adāru(m)* B, to be afraid, see AHW. 11 and CAD A/1 108-109) “I have been made to feel very much afraid”, a plaintive name, which Berger compares with the personal name *Šumrušāku* “I am suffering deeply” (Stamm *Namengebung* 163). Although this derivation remains uncertain the other personal names בְּלִטְשָׁאֲצַר and עִבְדֵּי נָגוּ, which occur together with שְׂרַרְךָ, are in any case originally Babylonian personal names, which means it is preferable to the first suggestion (a); on this → BArm.: the name given to one of Daniel’s companions הַנְּנִיחָה when he was attached to the Babylonian court Da 1⁷ (in Hebrew); in Aramaic 2⁴⁹ 3¹²⁻¹⁴⁻¹⁶.19f.22f.26.28-30, → BArm. †

9396 שָׂרַשׁ

*שדש: → I שד.

9397 שד

I שד: General remarks:

—1. a) while the meaning of this word has been confirmed through Akk. (see below b), the derivation of it is uncertain. According to Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460h it is based on a primary noun, and this also seems to be possible for Ug. *šmt* (Aistleitner *Wb.* 2644; Aartun *Partikeln* 2: 43, who also arrives at the meaning through Akkadian.

—b) the question is difficult to resolve for Akkadian; there is the sbst. *sāmtu(m)*, which according to AHW is multivalent, whereas CAD lists separate homonyms; according to AHW. 1019 *sāmtu(m)* means: 1. redness; 2. the red glow of dawn (corresponding to *sāmtu* B in CAD S, 124); it also has a third meaning, a red stone, carnelian (corresponding to *sāmtu* A in CAD S, 121); there is also the sbst. *sūmu(m)* redness, red spot (AHW. 1058b; CAD S, 381); the vb. *siāmum*, *sāmu* to be (become) red, brown (AHW. 1038f; CAD S, 131); and the adj. *sāmu(m)* red, brown (AHW. 1019f; CAD S, 126). It would seem therefore that the vb. is primary and that the substantives as well as the adj. are derived from it. By contrast the opposite view, as represented in Bauer-L. *Heb.* 460h, appears less likely.

—c) cf. Eth. *sōm* and *sāwim* (Dillmann *Lex.* 384a), a traditon which follows Sept., see 2.

—2. there are different renderings in Sept.: a) transcription (accusative) λίθους σοομ **1C 29₂**.

—b) ἰ λίθος ἰ πράσινος the bright green stone **Gn 2₁₂**, σάρδιον **Ex 25₇ 35₉ Ezk 28₁₃**, σμάραγδος **Ex 28₉ 35₂₇ 39₆**, βηρύλλιον **Ex 28₂₀ 39₁₃**, ὄνυξ **Jb 28₁₆**, on this, and also on Aquila, Symmachus and Theodotion, cf. Dillmann *Genesis*⁶ (1892) 58; Josephus σαρδόνυξ.

—3. translation: that there has long been uncertainty about the rendering of this sbst. is shown by the differences in Sept., on which see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*: a precious stone, so also Zimmern *Fremdwörter* 59. More recently the translation of the Akk. sbst. (see above, 1b) as the red coloured carnelian has been established, and this should also be accepted for the sbst. in Ug. and Heb., so e.g. Quiring *Edelsteine* 208; KBL :: Speiser in Friedrich *Fschr.* 480f (= Gen. 17): *lapis lazuli*.

—4. expressions: with בוא hif. **Ex 35₂₇**, cf. vs. 9; with כון hif. **1C 29₂**; with לקח **Ex 28₉**; with II סלה pu. **Jb 28₁₆**; with עשה **Ex 39₆**. †

9398 שד

II שד: n.m. = I; SamP. *šām*, Samaritan שד, שד abs.; Sept. ις(ς)οαμ; for the meaning of the personal name see Noth *Personennamen* 223; jewel, precious stone; cf. Akk. personal names, where it also means jewel, see Stamm *Namengebung* p. 256 no. 7 :: Kopf VT 8 (1958) 206: from Arb. *sahm* arrow, portion, “which in most instances functions as the name of a tribe”, but for the Heb. personal name this derivation is most unlikely and can be set aside: a Levite from the clan of Merari **1C 24₂₇**. †

9399 שד

שד: **Jb 15₃₁**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 583w: a phonetic writing, rd. with manuscripts שד. †

9400 שׂוֹא

*שׂוֹא: by interchange of radicals connected with a) II נִשָּׂא; and b) I שָׂאָה, cf. THAT 2: 882; KBL takes the first alternative (referring to נִיָּחַ: נִוְהַ as a related form) giving for the instances that are cited there the meaning “to treat badly”, Ps 55₁₆ and 89₂₃, → II נִשָּׂא (HAL 688, HALOT 728b). It is particularly Ps 55₁₆ which raises questions of meaning: יִשִּׂי מוֹת עֲלֵימוֹ (equivalent to יִשִּׂי) “death treats them badly”. On the other hand for Ps 89₂₃ it is much better to make a cj. and instead of יִשִּׂי to read יִשָּׂא (see II נִשָּׂא hif.).

If in fact there does remain any one instance in Heb., consideration must be given to words in the cognate languages which shed light on the vb. שׂוֹא hif. “to treat badly”, such as OSArb. *sw’* nasty, wicked (Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 315), or bad, unfavourable (Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 129); Eth. *sayi’* (Dillmann *Lex.* 394) scandal; Arb. *sā’a(w)* to be bad, evil, wicked, adj. *sayyi’* bad, evil, wicked, sbst. *sū’* evil, injustice, wrong, *sau’a* scandal, wicked action ; cf. Egyptian *šw* to be empty (Erman-G. *Wb.* 4: 426f).

Der. שׂוֹאָה ?, שׂוֹאָ.

9401 שׂוֹאָ

שׂוֹאָ See below under שׂוֹאָ and שׂוֹ (#9403).

9402 שׂוֹ

שׂוֹ See below under שׂוֹאָ and שׂוֹ (#9403).

9403 שׂוֹ/שׂוֹאָ

שׂוֹ and שׂוֹ Jb 15₃₁: שׂוֹ. SamP. *šū*. The singular form of the sbst. can be defined in rather different ways: a) Barth *Nominalbildung* §80c: intransitive *qatl*; b) Bauer-L. *Heb.* 583w: a new formation on the analogy of שׂוֹאָ, מוֹת etc.; c) R. Meyer *Gramm.* §52.3b, c: from the segholate of a II-w (ע׳׳ו) root with שׂ elided, cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §93o; MHeb. falseness, mendacity (Dalman *Wb.* 416b), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 217): lie, deception, triviality, with different spellings שׂוֹ, שׂוֹ, שׂוֹאָ, on which see Elliger *Hab.* 67f; Secunda σαυ Ps 31₇, see R. Meyer *Gramm.* §52.3c (Brönno *Morphologie* 141), Ps 35₁₇ מוֹשֵׁאֵי יְהוָה, Secunda *μεσσωηεμ (Brönno *Morphologie* 141), textual uncertainty.

Bibliography: Mowinckel *Ps. Stud.* 1: 50-57, and *Isr. Worship* 2: 250 (with qualifying remarks about *Ps. Stud.* 1); Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2: 413f; von Rad *Theologie* 1⁶: 197, and ATD 8, 42; Klopfenstein *Lüge* 315-320; THAT 2: 882-884; on שׂוֹ cf. further e.g. G. Giesen *Die Wurzel שב׳׳ע* “schwören” (BBB 56 (1981) 165); also M. Görg *Missbrauch des Gottesnamens* (BN 16 (1981) 16, 17); 53 occurrences.

General remarks: In *Ps. Stud.* 1: 56 Mowinckel maintains that the essential elements of the word שׂוֹ consist of injustice and deception, triviality and lying. On p. 57 he summarises his conclusions on the sbst. with the sentence, “We therefore conclude that *šāw* very often stands as a straightforward term for magic and a magic spell, and that in this sense it comes to include those who perpetrate injustice as well as sinners, those who break the covenant, and the ‘false ones’; also any trivialities or lapses of the chief of the magicians which give him a false reputation.” This thesis of Mowinckel has been well summarised by Giesen loc. cit. 165. To what

extent (if at all) the idea of magic, or rather of a magic spell, has to be considered as the origin for this aspect of the word is a matter of judgement, for which on the one hand see Klopfenstein *Lüge* 315f, and on the other hand THAT 2: 882f. In KBL the essential ideas of the word שָׁוְא are summarised in the head-words, something bad, evil, worthless.

—1. **worthless**: a) with מְנַחֵת Is 1₁₃; b) לְשָׁוְא futile, inconsequential Jr 2₃₀ 4₃₀ 6₂₉ 46₁₁, Ps 139₂₀, on which cf. Kraus *Jes.* 1092; c) הַבֶּרֶשׁ שָׁוְא unrestrained speech Is 59₄ Ezk 13₈ Ps 12₃ 41₇ 144_{8.11}; נִשְׂא שֵׁם לְשָׁוְא to utter a name in vain, unnecessarily to abuse a name in an evil way (in a magic ritual or in an oath) Ex 20₇ Dt 5₁₁; on the third commandment see now e.g. Hossfeld *Dekalog* 77ff, 243-247 (with bibliography); see further Crüsemann *Bewahrung* 50-53; see also THAT 2: 883: לְשָׁוְא “with disastrous consequences, abusively”; d) שָׁוְא שִׂמְעֵי hasty, false (rumour) Ex 23₁, equivalent to עֵר שָׁוְא Dt 5₂₀, on which see e.g. W.H. Schmidt VTSupp. 22 (1972) 203, and Crüsemann *Bewahrung* 73-75; e) שָׁוְא vanity, triviality Jb 15_{31a} (שָׁוְא equivalent to שָׁוְא), or rather what is trivial, meaning idols Jr 18₁₅, הַבְּלִי שָׁוְא trivial idols Jon 2₉ Ps 31₇.

—2. meanings which it is not always possible to distinguish clearly from those under 1: שָׁוְא **worthless, unrestrained**: a) deceit Ezk 13_{6.9.23} 21₃₄ 22₂₈ Ps 24₄ 60₁₃ = 108₁₃ 119₃₇ Lam 2₁₄.

—b) שָׁוְא חֲזוֹן a look of deceitfulness Ezk 12₂₄; שָׁוְא מַחֲזֵה־שָׁוְא deceitful appearance Ezk 13₇; שָׁוְא קֶסֶם deceptive oracle Ezk 21₂₈, textual emendation, see BHS; שָׁוְא חֲלֻמוֹת הַשָּׁוְא deceitful, trivial dreams Zech 10₂; שָׁוְא חַבְלֵי הַשָּׁוְא unreliable ropes Is 5₁₈, for suggested (but not acceptable) cj. see Wildberger *Jes.* 178; THAT 2: 882; c) שָׁוְא parallel to כָּזָב Ezk 21₃₄ Pr 30₈; cj. Hos 12₂ pr. וְשָׁוְא כָּזָב prop. with Sept. וְשָׁוְא כָּזָב, so KBL; Rudolph *Hos.* 220, 221; THAT 2: 882 :: e.g. Wolff *Hos.*² 266; J. Jeremias ATD 24/1 (1983) 148: MT; מְרִמָּה parallel with שָׁוְא Jb 31₅ cf. Klopfenstein *Lüge* 316.

—3. a) **destruction**: to sift the nations with שָׁוְא נֶפֶת the sieve of destruction (NRSV; cf. REB: he sieves out the nations for destruction) Is 30₂₈ (→ I נִפְדָּה*) or a yoke to force the nations to their ruin (NEB; → II נִפְדָּה and KBL 624a); see also Klopfenstein *Lüge* 316; שָׁוְא יְרַחֵי שָׁוְא disastrous months Jb 7₃ (parallel with לַיְלֹת עֲמָל), so with Mowinckel *Ps. Stud.* 1: 50f; cf. ZüB; KBL (with ?): months of suffering :: Horst *Hi.* 93: worthless months, cf. TOB.

—b) **magic**: שָׁוְא אֲלוֹת magical oaths, empty oaths (NRSV), false oaths (REB) Hos 10₄, so Mowinckel loc. cit. 52 :: HALOT → I אֲלוֹת where אֲלוֹת is understood as an inf., to utter an oath, a curse, meaning to make a false declaration, commit perjury, or rather to swear deceitfully, so Wolff *Hos.*² 221; J. Jeremias ATD 24/1 (1983) 126; שָׁוְא מְתֵי שָׁוְא false people Ps 26₄ Jb 11₁₁ Sir 15₇, so KBL, agreeing with Klopfenstein *Lüge* 316: magicians and soothsayers.

—4. in other contexts: a) worthless, meaning futile, in vain: cj. Ps 89₄₈ pr. שָׁוְא prop. הַשָּׁוְא (BHS), Ps 127_{1f}.

—b) שָׁוְא הִיָּה to come to nothing Hos 12₁₂, Jb 15_{31b}.

—c) שָׁוְא אֵין־שָׁוְא it is all to no purpose (REB) Jb 35₁₃; שָׁוְא with inf. it is purposeless to ... Mal 3₁₄.

—d) cj. Ps 63₁₀ pr. לְשָׁוְאָה prop. with Sept. εἰς μάτην שָׁוְא futile.

—5. expressions: as 1a: with **בוא** hif. **Is 1**₁₃; as 1b: with **יפה** hitp. **Jr 4**₃₀; with **נכה** hif. **Jr 2**₃₀; with **נשא על** textual emendation **Ps 139**₂₀; with **צָרַף** **Jr 6**₂₉; with **רבה** hif. (obj. **רַפְּאוֹת**) **Jr 46**₁₁; as 1d: with **נשא** **Ex 23**₁; with I **עָנָה** **Dt 5**₂₀; as 1e: with **אמן** hif. **Jb 15**_{31a}; with I **קטר** pi. **Jr 18**₁₅; with I **שמר** qal **Ps 31**₇; with pi. **Jon 2**₉; as 2a: with **חָזָה** **Ezk 13**₆₋₉₋₂₃ **21**₃₄ **22**₂₈ **Lam 2**₁₄; with **נשא** **Ps 24**₄; with **רָאָה** **Ps 119**₃₇; as 2b: with **דבר** pi. **Zech 10**₂; with **הָיָה** **Ezk 12**₂₄ **21**₂₈; with **חָזָה** **Ezk 13**₇; with **מָשַׁךְ** **Is 5**₁₈; as 2c: with **עָלַךְ** **Jb 31**₅; with **חָזָה** **Ezk 21**₃₄; with **קסם** **Ezk 21**₂₈; with **רחק** hif. **Pr 30**₈; as 3a: with I **נָוָה** hif. **Is 30**₂₈ (Arm. inf. **הַנְּפָה**, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 403); with **נחל** hof. **Jb 7**₃; as 3b: with I **אָלָה** or sbst. **Hos 10**₄; with **דבר** pi. **Hos 10**₄; with **רָרַךְ** hif. **Sir 15**₇ → **רָרַךְ** hif. 3; with **יָרַע** **Jb 11**₁₁ (sbj. **אֱלוֹהֵי**); with **ישב עם** **Ps 26**₄; as 4a: with **בָּרָא** **Ps 89**₄₈; with **עָמַל** **Ps 127**₁; with **שָׁקַד** **Ps 127**₁; as 4c: with **עָבַד** **Mal 3**₁₄. †

9404 שָׁנָא

שָׁנָא: n.m.: I שׁוּהָ.

—1. a) because of its form, and because of its repeated appearance in EgArm. it is probably an Arm. personal name. On the form see Bauer-L. *Heb.* 463x; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §37.1; Wagner *Aram.* 122, B §2; for occurrences in EgArm. see Cowley *Arm. Papyri* 23:15; 40:1; Kraeling *Arm. Papyri* 13:9; cf. Kornfeld *Onomastica* 72.

—2. Sept. **σοῦς, ηἰσοῦς 2S 20**₂₅ **σοῦσα**, see also BHS; **1C 2**₄₉ **σαου**; Josephus (probably on **2S 20**₂₅) **Σισαῦς** (*Scahalit Namen.* 114).

—3. taking it from the root שׁוּהָ Noth *Personennamen* 222 has concluded that the personal name has the meaning of similarity, suggesting the resemblance of the new-born child to, for example, its father or its brother, so also Kornfeld *Onomastica* 72; see also Grelot *Documents* 492, where the name *Šawā* is interpreted as meaning “similar to his father (or to his brother)”; also comparable is the personal name *k‘mh* attested in Sinaitic and Safaitic inscriptions meaning “like his paternal uncle”, see Nöldeke *Beiträge* 96f. According to Rudolph *Chr.* 27 Heb. **כְּלֹאֲב** meaning “just like the father” can be added for comparison, but this explanation is completely uncertain; see Stamm *Fschr.* 160¹⁰.

—4. a) one of David’s scribes (**סֹפֵר**) **2S 20**₂₅; according to Mettinger *Officials* 25ⁿ it may not have been a proper noun but an appellative, a title for the position he held which was derived from the Egyptian expression title *sš št* “the writer of letters”; b) a descendant of Caleb (a member of one of the tribes of Caleb) **1C 2**₄₉. †

9405 שׁוּא

*שׁוּא: **Ps 35**₁₇ textual uncertainty: pl. sf. **שׁוּאִים**, cj. pr. MT prop. **שׁוּאִים** (**מְשׁוּאִים**) → **שׁוּא** qal a. †

9406 שׁוּאָה

שׁוּאָה, שׁוּאָה: < שׁוּאָה, שׁוּאָה, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 458v; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §55: 2; from the root שׁוּאָה :: from the root שׁוּאָה, so that שׁוּאָה would be a participle meaning “what breaks out suddenly”; probably II שׁוּאָה fem. of שׁוּאָה (so BenYehuda *Thesaurus* 6931: ruin **Ps 63**₁₀, cf. שׁוּאָה 4d, see שׁוּאָה 5b; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 215) שׁוּאָה: 1QH 5:30 storm, thunderstorm (Lohse *Texte* 133), desert (Maier *Texte* 1: 86); 1QH 9:6 ruin (Lohse *Texte* 147), desert (Maier *Texte* 1: 97); on both occasions occurring together with **מְשׁוּאָה**.

General remark: according to Fohrer HAT 13² (1955): 215 (on **Ezk 38**₉) שׂוֹאָה really means “a storm that breaks out violently and suddenly”, so with Scott ZAW 64 (1952) 24; also cf. H.-M. Lutz *Jahwe, Jerusalem und die Völker* (WMANT 27 (1968) 133, 134 with note): cstr. שְׂאוֹת.

—1. a) **storm** **Is 10**₃ **Ezk 38**₉ **Pr 1**₂₇; b) וַיִּשְׂוֹאָה יוֹם שְׂוֹאָה **Zeph 1**₁₅ **Sir 51**₁₀, translations vary: α) **Zeph 1**₁₅ a day of dreariness and desolation (ZüB), a day of storms and turbulence (G. Gerleman *Zeph.* 68); β) **Sir 51**₁₀ on the day of dreariness and desolation (ZüB), on the day of downfall and destruction (Smend *Sir.* 92), on the day of dismay and deprivation (so Sauer *Jesus Sirach* 635); c) probably with an emphasis on the effects of a storm: rubble, wreckage, crash (NRSV; REB) **Jb 30**₁₄.

—2. **trouble, ruin** **Is 47**₁₁ **Ps 35**_{8a} **Jb 30**₃ with וַיִּשְׂוֹאָה.

—3. **Pr 3**₂₅ may be explained either as under 1 or as under 2.

—4. **desert, wilderness** **Jb 38**₂₇ with וַיִּשְׂוֹאָה, on which see e.g. ZüB, and Fohrer KAT 15⁵: 488; cf. TOB the dry wasteland (*le vide aride*).

—5. cj.: a) **Ps 35**_{8c} pr. שׂוֹאָה prop. with Pesh. בַּשְּׂוֹאָה in the pit of the trapper (ZüB; BHK; cf. BHS; REB: may they fall into the pit and be destroyed) :: TOB: following MT; so also NRSV: to their ruin; Kraus *Ps.* 426 mentions the cj. but also maintains that the MT is possible; on p. 424 he translates accordingly; NEB: may he crash headlong into it; Sept. and Vulg. iuxta Hebr. have different expressions in vs. a and vs. c, while Vulg. iuxta Sept. has *laqueus* (*in laqueo*) “snare” in both places; b) **Ps 63**₁₀ pr. לְשׂוֹאָה prop. with Sept. לְשׂוֹאָה → שְׂוֹאָה 4d.

—6. expressions: as 1a: with בּוֹאָ **Is 10**₃ **Pr 1**₂₇; with עֲלָה (כְּשׂוֹאָה) **Ezk 38**₉; as 1c: with גַּלִּל hitpalp. **Jb 30**₁₄ (תַּחַת שׂוֹאָה); as 2: with בּוֹאָ **Is 47**₁₁ **Ps 35**_{8a}; with נִפַּל **Ps 35**_{8c} see above 5; as 3: with בּוֹאָ **Pr 3**₂₅; as 4: with שָׁבַע hif. **Jb 38**₂₇. †

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שׁוּב: MHeb. qal to turn around, repent, hif. to bring back, refresh, refute (Dalman *Wb.* 416b); according to Ahwiya *Lešonenu* 39 (1974/75) 21-36 in a few instances שׁוּב has the meaning “rest”, probably a variant of שׁוּב; In DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 217f) the qal and hif. occur often; for the hof. see Dam. 6:6f: to be reduced (Lohse *Texte* 77), to be changed (Maier *Texte* 1: 54), sbj. תִּפְאֲרֵתָם their glory, see Lohse *Texte* 76; for an overall view see Fabry *Die Wurzel šûb* (mentioned by Holladay in VT 29 (1979) 367-369); JArm., Samaritan תוּת pe. af.; Lachish 5:6 *hšb* (hif.) he has brought back (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 2: 195; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 293; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1115 sv. *šwb* hiph. 2, your servant has returned the letters to my lord); for Moabite see Meshah. 8f: cj. *wyšbh* read *wyšb bh* “and he dwelled in there” :: hif. of *šwb*, “he restored it”, on which see Gibson *Textbook* 1: 79: this reading is also possible for the word as it occurs at the end of line 8 and the beginning of line 9; but for the instances of *wyšb bh* in lines 9, 10, 19 and 31 it is an unlikely interpretation; see also Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 3: 10b; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 293; see also Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1114 sv. *šwb* for a full bibliography on the problem in Moabite; and see p. 1115, sv. hiph. 1, he restored it; Old Sinaitic *tb* (Albright *Proto-Sin.* 44); Amorite *šb* G-theme impf. and impv. in personal names (Huffmon *Names* 266); OArm. *šwb*: 1) pe. to turn back (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 224:25); 2) haf: a) pf. to re-establish (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 224:20, 24, on which see under שְׁבִית, שְׁבִית); b) impf. to bring back (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 224:6, 20); see Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 293; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1114-1115; also Degen *Gramm.* §61; Ug. *tb* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2661; Aistleitner *Wb.*

towards a place **Gn 8**₉ (the dove returning to the ark) **28**₂₁ **37**₂₉ etc.; equivalent to לָּ of the place **Gn 18**₃₃ **32**₁ **Dt 3**₂₀ **1S 26**₂₅; with acc. of place **2S 20**₂₂ **2K 2**₂₅ **Is 52**₈ **Hos 9**₃; with adverbial acc. (R. Meyer *Gramm.* §45.3c) **Gn 50**₁₄ **Ex 4**₂₀; שָׁב לְדַרְכּוֹ שְׁעִירָה; Esau returned on his way to Seir **Gn 33**₁₆; with עָל, a dog that returns קָאוּ עָל to its vomit **Pr 26**₁₁; עָל-סְבִיבְתָיו the wind (sbj. הָרוּחַ) returns to where it revolves **Qoh 1**₆ (→ סְבִיב 2d); round and round goes the wind and on its circuits the wind returns (NRSV); round and round it goes and returns full circle (REB); **Mi 5**₂ עָל equivalent to אָל (BHS); with אַחֲרַי to turn to follow someone **Ru 1**₁₅; with מִן and inf. מִהַפּוֹת שָׁב after he had returned from conquering **Gn 14**₁₇ **1S 18**₆; with לָּ and inf. לָּלֶכֶת שָׁב they turned around and went **1K 12**₂₄, NRSV: they went home again; with לָּ of the person לָּ שָׁב שָׂדֵה לָּ a field reverts to the possession of the previous owner **Lv 27**₂₄; cf. **Dt 28**₃₁ **Ezk 46**₁₇.

—b) with אָחֹזֵר; α) to retreat (of one's enemies) **Ps 9**₄ **56**₁₀; β) to withdraw in shame **Lam 1**₈; with אַחֲרֵינִית to turn back the angle of a shadow **2K 20**₁₀; with acc. of place, to go in another direction (of the boundary line of tribal territory) **Jos 19**₁₂₋₂₇₋₂₉₋₃₄, on which see Bächli ZDPV 89 (1973) 7; with לָּ to pay attention to (NRSV: to heed) reproof **Pr 1**₂₃ (with תּוֹכַחַת); abs. to turn to, meaning to be devoted to **Song 7**₁ (4 times).

—c) עָבַר וָשָׁב coming and going (NRSV: return) to Mount Seir **Ezk 35**₇, cf. **Ex 32**₂₇ **Zech 7**₁₄ **9**₈; a raven יָצָא וָשָׁב flying back and forth **Gn 8**₇; sbj. הַמַּיִם the waters of the flood, וַיִּשְׁבּוּ הַלֹּוֹךְ וָשָׁב gradually receding **Gn 8**₃; תָּשׁוּב חֲמָה anger abates **Gn 27**₄₄.

—2. used in a theological sense: to turn back to God (Yahweh) be devoted to God (Yahweh), see THAT 2: 888-890 (with bibliography): a) with אָל **1K 8**₃₃₋₄₈ **2K 23**₂₅ **Jr 3**₇ **4**₁ etc. with עָל (equivalent to אָל) **2C 30**₉, with עָר **Hos 14**₂ **Am 4**₆₋₈₋₁₁, **Is 9**₁₂ **9**₂₂ **Jb 22**₂₃ **Dt 4**₃₀ **30**₂; **Lam 3**₄₀, on which see also Wolff *Jl.-Am.* 260 (on **Am 4**₆), and on Hos see J. Jeremias in Wolff *Fschr.* 217ff, especially 228; with sf. שָׁבִיָּה her conversion (referring to Zion), literally her turning around (to Yahweh) **Is 1**₂₇, on which see Wildberger *Jes.* 55, 56; abs. to reconsider the situation, be converted **Jr 3**₁₂, on which see Thiel *Die deuteronomische Redaktion von Jeremiah* 87 with note 27; **Jr 3**₁₄₋₂₂ **2C 6**₂₄.

—b) said of Yahweh: to become devoted to once more, with אָל **Zech 1**₃ **8**₃; with לָּ **Zech 1**₁₆ and בְּרַחֲמִים with compassion (NRSV).

—3. מִן שָׁב to turn away from, abandon: a decision **Jr 4**₂₈ **Ps 132**₁₁, הָרַךְ a course of action **1K 13**₃₃; cf. **Ezk 3**₂₂ **33**₉₋₁₁₋₁₁ etc., חָרוֹן a prayer for Yahweh to cease being angry **Ex 32**₁₂, שָׁבִי פָשַׁע those converted from doing wrong **Is 59**₂₀; abs. to desist, not to proceed with an action **Ju 11**₃₅ **Jb 6**₂₉.

—4. a) with בָּ: שָׁבּוּ דָמַיּם בָּ blood guilt reverts to **1K 2**₃₃; let the guilt of their blood recoil on Joab (REB); so shall their blood come back on the head of Joab (NRSV); בְּרֵאשֵׁיךָ גִּמְלוֹךָ יָשׁוּב the consequences of an action rebound (REB: recoil) **Ob 15**, on which see Seybold VT 22 (1972) 112-117; NRSV: your deeds shall return on your own head; עֲמָלוֹ בְּרֵאשׁוֹ יָשׁוּב the mischief of a warrior comes back against him **Ps 7**₁₇.

—b) שָׁב לְקַדְמָתוֹ to regain one's previous position **Ezk 16**₅₅; שָׁב פֶּ to become like **Ex 4**₇, equivalent to עָד שָׁב **Mi 1**₇; שָׁב מִשְׁפָּטוֹ עָד the just will regain his right (pr. צָדִיק rd. צָדִיק, see BHS) **Ps 94**₁₅; לָּ שָׁב Lebanon shall change into an orchard (NRSV: fruitful field; REB: garden land; NEB: grassland) **Is 29**₁₇; דָּבַר שָׁב with negative, an incontrovertible message **Is 45**₂₃, cf. Akk. *tāru* to make a revision of the terms of a decree, see AHw. 1333 sv. 4; NRSV: a word that shall not return; REB: a promise that will not be broken;

שָׁב רִיקָם a message without repercussion **Is 55**₁₁, NRSV, REB: my word shall not return to me empty (NEB: fruitless).

—5. שָׁב followed by a second verb: to do again, be again (Joüon *Gramm.* §177b; in Akk. the vb. *târu*, see AHW. 1333b sv. 6, is used in a correspondingly similar way), אֶשְׂבֶּה אֶרְעָה I will feed your flock again (Jacob speaking to Laban) **Gn 30**₃₁; שָׁבוּ שָׁבְרוּ buy some more grain! (Jacob requesting a second expedition to Egypt) **Gn 43**₂; וַיִּחְפֹּר וַיִּשָּׁב he dug out again (Isaac reopening the wells that had been stopped up by the Philistines) **Gn 26**₁₈; וַיִּלְךְ וַיִּשָּׁב he spent another night (the Levite in Bethlehem) **Ju 19**₇; שׁוּב with לְ and inf. **Hos 11**₉, on which see Wolff *Hos.*² 247. 261f; **Ps 104**, **Jb 7**₇.

—6. שׁוּב used transitively (corresponding to hif.): a) this usage seems to be certainly attested in the expression שָׁבֵת שׁוּבֵת to make a turning, on which see under שָׁבֵת, שְׁבִית.

—b) other instances involve some kind of question, on which see Holladay loc. cit. 114f: α) the most certain occurrence is שׁוּבֵנוּ restore us again! **Ps 85**₅; β) less certain are **Nu 10**₃₆ **Is 52**₈ **63**₁₇; in the last of these occurrences שׁוּב may be followed by an acc. of place and simply mean to turn around; however NRSV explicitly sustains the sense of the preposition לְמַעַן for both dependent phrases; REB obtains the same effect simply by punctuation.

—7. cj. **Nah 2**₃ pr. שָׁב prop. שָׁב → I שבב; **Ps 7**₈ pr. שׁוּבָה prop. שָׁבָה (BHS); **Ps 23**₆ pr. וּשְׁבִיתִי prop. with Vrss. and **Ps 27**₄ וּשְׁבִיתִי (cf. BHK und BHS) :: TOB: MT, which in fact is probably to be maintained; **Ps 25**₃ pr. יִבְשׁוּ prop. יָשׁוּבוּ (BHS) → רִיקָם; **Ps 40**₁₆ pr. יִשְׁמוּ prop. יָשׁוּבוּ (→ שָׁמָם qal 5c); **Ps 85**₄ pr. מִחֲרוֹן אַפְּךָ מִחֲרוֹן אַפְּךָ prop.: a) חֲרוֹן אַפְּךָ הַשִּׁיבוֹת; b) with two mss. הַשְׁבֵּת; c) שְׁבֵת מִחֲרוֹן אַפְּךָ; on these three cj. (a-c) see BHS and Kraus *Ps.* 753; **Ps 85**₉ pr. וְאַל-יָשׁוּבוּ לְכִסְלָה but let them not turn back to folly (NRSV), prop. אַל יִשְׁבוּ בְּלִי כֹאֵל-יָשׁוּבוּ לְכִסְלָה they should not live without confidence, see BHS, and Kraus loc. cit. 753f; **Ru 2**₂₃ pr. וַתִּשָּׁב אֶל חֲמוֹתָהּ אֶת-חֲמוֹתָהּ prop. with mss., Vulg. אֶת-חֲמוֹתָהּ :: MT, as e.g. ZüB; Rudolph *Rt.-HL.-Kl.* 1-3: 50, 51; TOB; see further Holladay loc. cit. 84ff.

—8. particular instances: מְלַחֲמָה שׁוּבֵי מִלְחָמָה **Mi 2**₈ passive participle qal in an active sense, on which see Rudolph *Mi.-Nah.-Hab.-Zef.* 58, who refers to König *Gramm.* §235d; see also Wolff *Mi.* 41: שׁוּבֵי is to be understood as a passive participle qal in a construct phrase, which on this occasion is a substitute for the preposition מִן; compare Joüon *Gramm.* §121n. The translation can be either “those who have returned from the battle” (so e.g. Rudolph loc. cit. 56; TOB; REB: men returning from the battle), or “those who have had nothing to do with the war” (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*), or alternatively “those who have an aversion to conflict” (so e.g. ZüB; Wolff loc. cit. 38; see also Rudolph loc. cit. 58); NRSV: those with no thought of war.

pil: pf. שׁוּבָה, שְׁבִיתִי, שׁוּבָה, sf. וְשָׁבֵת (ו)בְּתִיךָ, שׁוּבָה, Q **Jr 50**₆, K → שׁוּבָה; impf. וְשָׁבֵת; inf. cstr. שׁוּבָה, sf. שׁוּבָה; pt. מְשׁוּבָה.

—1. a) to **bring back, lead back:** with מִן **Ezk 39**₂₇; with אֶל **Is 49**₅ **Jr 50**₁₉; שׁוּבָה נֶפֶשׁ to refresh, restore the soul **Ps 23**₃, literally “to bring back liveliness, vitality” (Kraus *Ps.* 338) equivalent to הִשִּׁיב נֶפֶשׁ → שׁוּבָה hif. 8 b; b) שָׁבֵת לְשִׁבְתָּהּ to repair, restore what has been demolished **Is 58**₁₂, (→ נְתִיזָה* REB: houses in ruins :: NRSV: restorer of streets, following MT).

go back **Pr 15**₁; equivalent to אָפַר to calm one's anger **Ps 78**₃₈; with אָפַר **Ps 85**₄ (but see cj. under qal 8a); תִּאֲנַתָּהּ ה' to reduce, quell the lust of the female camel **Jr 2**₂₄.

—2. to **bring back, drive back** by force **2K 18**₂₄/**Is 36**₉, מִלְחָמָה שָׁעָרָה **Is 28**₆; to deprive someone of something **Jb 9**₁₂ **11**₁₀ **23**₁₃; to bend back יָדוֹ the outstretched hand of Yahweh **Is 14**₂₇; הָשִׁיב אַחֲרָיִךְ to counteract, reverse the proposals of wise men **Is 44**₂₅; to push someone backwards **Lam 1**₁₃.

—3. to **reverse** a movement, an impression: a) הָשִׁיב יָדוֹ he pulls back his hand **Jos 8**₂₆ equivalent to אַחֲרָיִךְ הָשִׁיב לָמָּה **Lam 2**₃; פָּנָיו מֵעַל הָשִׁיב to turn one's face away from, reject **Ezk 14**_{6b}; מִן הָשִׁיב to abstain from evil **Ezk 14**_{6a} **18**₃₀; abs. to turn back **18**₃₂.

—b) הָשִׁיב מִן and הָשִׁיב מֵעַל to avert anger from the people, with חָמָה **Nu 25**₁₁ **Jr 18**₂₀, חָרוֹן אַף **Ezr 10**₁₄, אַף **Pr 24**₁₈ with מִן and inf., so that he should not destroy them **Ps 106**₂₃.

—4. a) הָשִׁיב to **cause to turn around**, meaning to **give back** שָׁלַמְתָּ רֵעֶךָ to give back before sunset a garment which has been taken as security **Ex 22**₂₅; צָדִיקָתוֹ righteousness, NRSV: he repays him for his righteousness :: REB (following NEB): to secure mortal man his due (transposing to vs. 23d) **Jb 33**₂₆; אָפַר NRSV: to pay back his anger in fury; REB: bringing retribution with his furious anger :: NEB: to strike home with his furious anger **Is 66**₁₅; with אָשָׁם to replace, make restitution for a crime with a guilt offering, gift of atonement **Nu 5**₇ **18**₉ **1S 6**₄ → אָשָׁם; with מִנְחָה Hoshea pays tribute to Shalmaneser **2K 17**₃ (on which see also **2K 3**₄), **Ps 72**₁₀.

—b) to give back, meaning to repay, on which see Noth *Ges. Stud.*² 1: 135; cf. Hieronymus *Blutvergiessen* 100; cf. Akk. *gimilla turru* to return an act of kindness, wreak vengeance (AHw. 289a, 1335a sv. 18; CAD G, 74b sv. *gimillu* 2): with acc. of the thing **Ju 9**₅₆ **Hos 4**₉ **12**₃₋₁₅; with לְ of the person **Gn 50**₁₅ **Hos 12**₁₅ **Ps 18**_{21-25/2S 22₂₁₋₂₅; with עַל of the person to avenge upon you all **2S 16**₈; with תַּחַת (רָעָה תַּחַת טוֹבָה) **Pr 17**₁₃; בְּרֹאשׁ הָשִׁיב רֵעֶךָ **Ju 9**₅₇ and עַל-רֹאשׁ הָשִׁיב **1K 2**₃₂ to make an act of violence (his blood) fall back on to the head, meaning to repay, requite, cf. Babut VT 36 (1986) 474-480; גְּמוּלַת בְּרֹאשׁ to make what has been done fall back on to the head, meaning to repay oppressors with oppression (referring to acts of deportation practised by Tyre and Sidon) **Jl 4**_{4.7} (see qal 4a); עַל הָשִׁיב גְּמוּלָהּ to make an appropriate return; NRSV: give to the proud what they deserve; REB: repay the arrogant as they deserve **Ps 94**₂; אֶל-חִיקָם חֲרַפְתָּם הָעַל to make their taunting fall back into their breast (into the fold of a garment), meaning to requite **Ps 79**₁₂ (on חִיק see Hönig *Bekleidung* 41, 74f, 90); הָשִׁיב נִקְמָה לְ to take reprisals against the enemy **Dt 32**₄₁₋₄₃.}

—5. הָשִׁיב דְּבָר to **answer**; Heb. inscr. *nšb dbr* Aharoni *Arad*. 111: 4; see Pardee UF 10 (1978) 336: *nāšīb dābār* “we will give an answer”, cf. Akk. *awātam/tēmam turru(m)* (AHw. 1334b sv. 8); for the instances in the OT (41 times) see Humbert *Hab.* 144; **Is 41**₂₈ **Pr 18**₁₃ **24**₂₆; to make a response **Ezk 9**₁₁; with acc. of the person and דְּבָר to bring back word to someone **Gn 37**₁₄; corresponding to acc. אֲמָרִים and לְ of the person **Pr 22**₂₁; to give information **1K 12**₆₋₉₋₁₆; with מִלִּין **Jb 35**₄, on which see Wagner *Aram.* 172; elliptically הָשִׁיב with acc. of the person (but without דְּבָר) **Jb 13**₂₂, שְׁעָפִי יִשְׁבּוּנִי my thoughts respond to me, NRSV: urge me to answer; REB: force me to reply **Jb 20**₂; **33**₅ **40**₄ **2C 10**₁₆, with אֵל of the person, to give someone information **Est 4**₁₃.

—6. הָשִׁיב to bring back, meaning to revoke, cancel **Is 43**₁₃ **Am 1**_{3,6,9}, on which see Wolff *Jl.-Am.* 168: the suffix is used to suggest the threat of punishment which will not be taken back, similarly Rudolph *Jl.-Am.-Ob.-Jon.* 130 :: other proposals, for which see in Wolff *Jl.-Am.* 160; הָשִׁיב כְּתָב to revoke a decree which has been written by the king; **Est 8**₈; הָ' סִפְרִים to revoke a statement in a letter **Est 8**₅; to countermand, Balaam is unable to revoke a blessing **Nu 23**₂₀.

—7. a) to bring back, meaning to **convert from evil** מֵעֲוֹן רַבִּים Levi turned many from iniquity **Mal 2**₆; to hold back, abstain, יָדוּ מֵעוֹל a righteous man withholds his hand from iniquity (NRSV), shuns injustice (REB) **Ezk 18**₈; מִשְׁבַּת הַגִּלְגָל to hold back your foot in front of the sabbath **Is 58**₁₃, on which see Brongers *ZAW* 87 (1975) 213: in this instance the sabbath is presented as a defined area into which one must not tread to conduct business transactions :: cj. pr. מִשְׁבַּת prop. בִּשְׁמִשְׁבַּת, see BHS; NRSV: to refrain from trampling the sabbath; REB: to refrain from sabbath journeys; NEB: to cease to tread the sabbath underfoot.

—b) with פָּנִי to reject someone's request **1K 2**_{16,17,20} **Ps 132**₁₀ **2C 6**₄₂.

—8. a) to **restore**, cf. Akk. *ana ašrīšu turru* (AHw. p. 82f sv. A3, and p. 1334b sv. 13) to put back into order: יְרוּשָׁלַיִם Jerusalem **Da 9**₂₅; עָם the people (הָשִׁיבֵנוּ restore us) **Ps 80**_{4,8,20}, corresponding to שׁוּבְנוּ **Ps 85**₅ (→ שׁוּב qal 6b); גְּבוּל a territory **2K 14**₂₅; שֹׁפְטִים the judges **Is 1**₂₆; יָדוּ his power **2S 8**₃.

—b) הָשִׁיב נַפְשׁ to restore liveliness, vitality; to refresh (corresponding to שׁוּבְבִי נַפְשׁ → pil 1a) **Ps 19**₈ **Ru 4**₁₅ **Lam 1**₁₁.

—9. a) הָשִׁיב יָד עַל to turn, direct the hand against someone: it may be concluded that the thought which could perhaps lie behind **Jr 6**₉ is one of repeated action (see below b). This would have affected the remnant of Israel, but they would nevertheless sur-vive the threatened violence and judgement, see the comments in Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* 811b sv. 7; see also KBL (p. 953, subheading 9), where the expression is treated under the category of repetition, “to do again”; **Is 1**_{25a} (probably a gloss), **Ezk 38**₁₂ **Am 1**₈ **Zech 13**₇ **Ps 81**₁₅; b) obj. סָלְסְלוּת (עַל-) to let the hand pass in and out through the tendrils of a vine, so Rudolph *Jer.*³ 42: **Jr 6**₉; NRSV: like a grape-gatherer pass your hand again over its branches; REB: similarly.

—10. expressions which, according to KBL, contain an element of repetition which in these particular occurrences is not apparent from the context: a) הָשִׁיב פָּנָיו לְ he turned his face in the direction of, meaning to turn to with the intention of destroying **Da 11**_{18f}.

—b) הָשִׁיב אֶל-לְבוֹ/לְבָבָם **Dt 4**₃₉ **1K 8**₄₇ and הָשִׁיב עַל-לֵב **Is 46**₈ to take to heart, call to mind (NRSV).

—c) הָשִׁיב רוּחוֹ אֶל (for אֶל equivalent to עַל see BHS) to direct one's anger or displeasure against **Jb 15**₁₃.

—11. cj.: a) **Gn 15**₁₁ pr. וַיִּשָּׁב אֹתָם prop. וַיִּשָּׁב אֹתָם “then he made them turn around”, so von Soden in *Molin F Schr.* 361, but such an idea probably does not belong to the OT.

—b) **Hab 2**_{1b}<grc rend=sub>b pr. אָשִׁיב prop. with Pesh. יִשָּׁיב (BHS, so e.g. also Humbert *Hab.* 43 :: Rudolph *Mi.-Nah.-Hab.-Zef.* 211, 212; TOB: MT).

—c) **Zech 10**₆ וְהוֹשְׁבוּתֵימָם for which see above hif. under the forms, and under 1a.

—d) Ps 89⁴⁴ MT צור חֲרְבוֹ אֶפְתָּשִׁיב צור prop. צר flint: sharpness of the sword (→ I צר); on this cf. Veijola ZAW 95 (1983) 12-16: you have turned the edge of the sword against him (the anointed one), with reference to Ahiqar 9: 1 (Cowley *Arm. Papyri* 126; Grelot *Documents* 440).

hof: pf. הוּשַׁב; impf. וַיִּוּשַׁב; pt. Gn 43¹² מוּשַׁב Leningrad, מוּשַׁב Bomberg, see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §93pp, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 405, Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2, §28o, Nu 5⁸ מוּשַׁב, pl. מוּשַׁבִּים: to be brought back, be carried back, be given back Gn 42²⁸ 43¹² Ex 10⁸ (וַיִּוּשַׁב אֶת־), see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §121b, R. Meyer *Gramm.* §109.1; Nu 5⁸ Jr 27¹⁶. †

Der. I שׁוּבָה, שׁוּבָה, שׁוּבָה, מְשׁוּבָה, תְּשׁוּבָה; n.m. אֶלְיָשִׁיב, יְשׁוּב, מְשׁוּבָה, II שׁוּבָה.

9408 שׁוּבָאֵל

שׁוּבָאֵל → שׁוּבָאֵל.

9409 שׁוּבָב

I שׁוּבָב: שׁוּבָב < ? שׁוּבָב see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §55c; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 475p; cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* 812b; MHeb. שׁוּבָבִית (of a widow) a wandering woman, female tramp; pl. שׁוּבָבִים: **backsliding, apostate** Is 57¹⁷; שׁוּבָבִים בְּנִים Jr 3¹⁴⁻²²; Jr 50⁶ rd. Q שׁוּבָבוֹם (→ שׁוּבָב pil. 3), K שׁוּבָבִים (BHK), שׁוּבָבִים, Rudolph *Jer.*³ 298; BHS: שׁוּבָבִים הַרִים hills of temptation. †

9410 שׁוּבָב

II שׁוּבָב: n.m. שׁוּבָב; < → מְשׁוּבָב, see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §52s, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 475p; Sept. Σωβαβ, 1C 14⁴ Ισοβααμ (with variation), Josephus Σεβαζ (Schalit *Namen.* 109); the personal name is a substitute name with the meaning “one who has been brought back”, so with Nöldeke *Beiträge* 100, and subsequently Stamm *Fschr.* 74 (= *Ersatznamen* 421) :: Noth *Personennamen* 258a: “fallen away, backslidden” (a nickname?).

—1. a son of David 2S 5¹⁴ 1C 3⁵ 14⁴.

—2. a Judaeen, a son of Caleb, i.e. probably a member of one of the clans of Caleb 1C 2¹⁸; on the connection between Judah and Caleb see Rudolph *Chr.* 20. †

9411 שׁוּבָב

*שׁוּבָב: שׁוּבָב, < ? מְשׁוּבָב cf. Zorell *Lexicon* 827b. From this it appears that שׁוּבָב is an original pi. participle with the meaning “turning away, seducing” (→ שׁוּבָב pil. 3): fem. הַשׁוּבָבָה: traditionally backsliding, faithless (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; Zorell *Lexicon*; König *Wb.*) Jr 31²² 49⁴. The traditional translation is questionable for both instances, for the words הַשׁוּבָבָה הַבַּת do not fit in well with it according to the context, which is why a cj. has been suggested (see below b). Furthermore the versions differ from one another (see below a).

—a) Vrss.: α) **Jr 31**₂₂ Sept. θύγατηρ ἡτιμωμένη an unworthy daughter; Vulg. *filia vaga*; Pesh. *bartā tayyābtā* a repentant, or alternatively a rebellious daughter, see Brockelmann *Lex.* 817b; β) **Jr 49**₄ Sept. θυγάτηρ ἡταμίας an unashamed, precocious daughter, (ἡταμία equivalent to ἡταμότης unashamedness, precociousness); Vulg. *filia delicata*; Pesh. *barta ḥabbībtā* beloved daughter.

—b) cj. (with Rudolph *Jer.*³ 196, 286 and BHS): α) **Jr 31**₂₂ prop. הַשׁוֹבֵבָה equivalent to הַמְשׁוֹבֵבָה po. pt. in a gerundive sense; literally the one who restores again, or alternatively the one who leads back home; Rudolph: the one who beckons to go back home; β) **Jr 49**₄ prop. הַשְּׂאֲנָנָה (הַבֵּת) the carefree daughter; Rudolph: the self-confident daughter.

—c) cj. **Jr 8**₅ pr. שׁוֹבֵבָה prop. שׁוֹבֵב → שׁוֹב po. †

9412 שׁוֹבָה

שׁוֹבָה: שׁוֹב, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 452t, hapax legomenon **Is 30**₁₅ בְּשׁוֹבָה וְנִחַת הַתְּשׁוּעוֹן 1Q Is^a בְּשִׁיבָה, on which see Wildberger *Jes.* 1180; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 219): 1QS 3: 2-3 וְגֵאוּלִים בְּשׁוֹבָתוֹ “his turning is defiled”; “stains mark his repentance”, so Lohse *Texte* 8f; Maier *Texte* 1: 24.

—1. According to Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 452t the most obvious of the possible derivations for שׁוֹבָה on the grounds of similarly constructed substantives is to take it from שׁוֹב (but see below 2). Then שׁוֹבָה would mean “turning back”, a translation which has been widely accepted (see e.g. KBL; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Zorell *Lex.*; ZüB; TOB; NRSV: in returning and rest you shall be saved); for the supporting reasons see especially Wildberger *Jes.* 1181, who refers to **Is 6**₁₀, and in particular to the name → יְשׁוֹבֵב שְׂאָר (on this see also p. 1185). This idea is supported in the Vrss., primarily by Tg. *dittūbūn l’ōrāyfi tnūhūn* “when you turn towards my law you will have peace”.

As well as this meaning what must also be mentioned is the view of Duhm *Jes.*⁴ 221 (which is followed by e.g. Fohrer *Jes.* 2: 101, 102) of שׁוֹבָה meaning turning away from war (for which Duhm refers to מִלְחָמָה שׁוֹבֵי **Mi 2**₈, → שׁוֹב qal 8b). But this sense of שׁוֹבָה demands an explanatory word to be used with it. Even so it could have a remote reference to Sept. Ὅταν ἀποστραφῆς στενάξ-]22]ς τότε σωθήσ-]22] “if you sigh after you turn away you shall be saved”; for both the suggestions mentioned here and further ones see F. Huber *Jahwe, Juda und die anderen Völker* (BZAW 137 (1976) 143-147); see especially 144, with bibliography. Huber himself supports the first mentioned suggestion (see p. 145), as also does e.g. Lescow ZAW 85 (1975) 318.

—2. שׁוֹבָה meaning sitting still, which would be derived either from יָשַׁב, or from a hypothetical שׁוֹב as a by-form of יָשַׁב with the meaning to sit, sit still; on this see Dahood *Psalms* 1: 148 (with bibliography); see further Sauer in Eichrodt *Fschr.* 277-295; also W. Dietrich *Jesaja und die Politik* 149, 150⁸³: through quietness and rest will you be helped”; cf. further Driver JSS 13 (1968) 51; Avishur UF 7 (1975) 35⁵⁵, 36⁵⁶.

—3. in conclusion, for שׁוֹב as it is used in Isaiah the first meaning (1) is to be preferred to the second (2). It would have been different if שׁוֹבָה could have been read rather as שׁוֹבָת, so Ehrlich *Randgl.* 4: 108, but that is hardly relevant. †

9413 שׁוֹבֵב

שׁוֹבֵךְ: n.m. **2S 10**₁₆₋₁₈; Sept. Σωβακ; equivalent to שׁוֹפֵךְ **1C 19**₁₆₋₁₈, Sept. Σωφαχ, Josephus Σαβαίος, Σέβεκος (Schalit *Namen*. 103, 109); the personal name is missing in Noth *Personennamen*. The origin of the person who bore this name makes it possible to take it as Aramaic but the meaning is obscure. It is cited by Kraeling *Aram und Israel* 43¹, and subsequently in KBL, as occurring in Aramaic as *Sākap* or *Sa'kap*; this probably goes back to *Sagab*, or *Sa'gab*, or *Sakap* (Tallqvist *Names* 189f) and could be derived from the root → שׁגב; cf. also the personal name → שׁגוב. *Sagab/Sa'gab* would then be a Western Semitic personal name rather than a specifically Aramaic one. More questions remain about the free interchange of the forms שׁוֹפֵךְ/שׁוֹבֵךְ: the military commander of Hadad-Ezer, the king of Zoba **2S 10**₁₆₋₁₈ **1C 19**₁₆₋₁₈. †

9414 שׁוֹבַל

שׁוֹבַל: n.m.; Sept. Σωβαλ, **1C 4**_{1f} Σουβαλ. The meaning of this personal name is disputed, but suggestions include:

—1. Moritz *ZAW* 44 (1926) 90 recalls the name of the mountain *Sôbala*, in the lower reaches of the *Wadi Hēsā*, but any connection with the personal name remains unclear.

—2. Noth *Personennamen* 226: “basket”, takes it from Arb. *sābal* (see G.W. Freytag *Lexicon* 2: 281a).

—3. Procksch *Gen.* 219 gives the meaning “lion”, taking it from Arb. *šibl* “lion cub”; see also Nöldeke *Beiträge* 78; cf. also Sabaeen and Safaitic *šbl* (Ryckmans *Noms* 1: 205a). Nöldeke *Beiträge* 78 does not mention the Heb. sbst., and in *ZDMG* 40 (1886) 168 for phonological reasons he rejects explaining שׁוֹבַל as being derived from *šibl*. But perhaps the form could have come about through the influence of dialect differences, which were possible and did happen; on this see Procksch loc. cit. For Westermann *Gen.* 2: 691 שׁוֹבַל is also to be explained as “lion”.

—4. Weippert *Edom* 237 says that the meaning adopted by Noth (see above 2) has not been proved; he explains it by taking it from the Ug. sentence-name *tbln* (to be divided *tb ln*) “turn back towards us!”, see Gröndahl *Personennamen* 43, 200, 416b.

Of these four proposals probably the third is to be preferred, for *šbl* was evidently a widespread personal name, and it fits in well with the other names of animals which are used as personal names, and which occur especially frequently in Gn 36; on this see Westermann *Gen.* 2: 691.

—1. a son of Seir the Horite (שׁעִיר הַהֹרִי) and a tribal chief (אֶלֹךְ) of the Horites **Gn 36**₂₀₋₂₃₋₂₉ **1C 1**₃₈₋₄₀.

—2. a Judaeen from the family (or clan) of Caleb (an ancestor of a Calebite clan) **1C 2**₅₀₋₅₂ **4**_{1f}. †

9415 שׁוֹבֵק

שׁוֹבֵק: n.m.; Sept. Σωβηκ; according to Noth *Personennamen* 231 the meaning of the personal name is “pre-eminent, leader”, taking it from Arb. *sabaqa* to precede, win, *sābiq* winner; to be ahead of, preceding (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 394b; 395b); to precede, outstrip; one of the first (Lane *Lex.* 1299b; 1300b): a representative of the clans from the רֵאשֵׁי הָעַמִּים, the chiefs of the peoples **Neh 10**₂₅. †

9416 שׁוּג

*שׁוּגָה: → שגג, שגה.

Der. מְשׁוּגָה, *מְשׁוּגָה.

9417 שׁוּד

שׁוּד: → II שׁוּד.

9418 שׁוּה

I שׁוּה: etymology uncertain: a) MHeb. hif. to make the same, treat as equal, adj. שׁוּה: 1) comparable, 2) esteemed (Dalmann *Wb.* 416b); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 219) שׁוּה to match (1 QH 15: 23), to be of the same value, be sufficient: שׁוּה לא יִשׁוּה וכּוּל מוֹחֵיר no purchase price would be enough (DJD 1: p. 105, ii:9); unclear and fragmentary שׁוּה, DJD p. 105 ii:2 and Dam. 15: 14 בוּ שׁוּה א [והו] א שׁוּה, cf. Lohse *Texte* 98; → BArm. שׁוּה, also for the further Arm. dialects; Ug. *twy* “to resemble, be similar”, see Dietrich-Loretz UF 17 (1986) 126 on Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 16:vi:31, 46; Arb. *sawiya* to be of comparable value, be the same, be equal; II to make level, make sufficient, equalise etc., see Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 444b.

—b) a special attempt is made to explain the root by Labuschagne *Incomparability of Jahwe* 29, by taking שׁוּה as a *šafʿel* form from הוּוה/הוּה; the original meaning must then have been “to arrange for, bring about”, and then by comparison to become “to give rise to, achieve”, which develops into “to be the same, be similar”; Labuschagne suggests the juxtaposition of “to be like” and “to be alike”.

qal: pf. שׁוּה; impf. תִּשׁוּה, אֲשׁוּה, יִשׁוּוּ; pt. שׁוּה.

—1. to be (become) the same, be equal with אֵל of the person Is 40₂₅ (parallel with I רַמְה pi.); with לְ of the person Pr 26₄; with בְּ of the thing of the same value Pr 3₁₅ 8₁₁.

—2. a) with לְ of the person, to be appropriate, be in accordance with Est 3₈ 5₁₃.

—b) with בְּ of the thing, to be enough, be sufficient, בְּנִיזָק הַמֶּלֶךְ, שׁוּה הַצָּר אֵין הַצָּר because it is not a need sufficient to trouble the king, on which see Bardtke *Est.* 354, particularly for the translation of הַצָּר: Est 7₄.

—3. Jb 33₂₇ textual uncertainty לִי שׁוּה לִי וְלֹא: a) Vrss.: Sept. καὶ οὐκ ἄξια -]142[τασέν με ὦν ἡμαρτον “and he did not judge me according to the impropriety which I had committed” (ἐτάζω equivalent to ἐξέτάζω, Liddell-Scott *Lex.* 700); Vulg. *et ut eram dignus non recepi*; Pesh. *wlā ’ahnyat napšy* “and I (myself) had no use”.

—b) translations which follow the MT: α) “and the like did not happen to me”, sc. because of God’s retaliation, so Peters *Job* 381; similarly TOB “he has not done the same to me”; β) “he has not made me pay (atone) for it, it has not cost me”, so Dhorme *Job* 460.

—c) cj., on which see also e.g. Dhorme *Job*: α) לֹא שׁוּה לִי (or וְהוּא לִי) “and God (and he) has not repaid me for it”, so with Budde *Hiob* 1²: 211; β) וְלֹא שׁוּה לִי כְעוֹנִי “but he has not repaid me according to my guilt”, so Duhm *Hiob* 162; similarly Hölscher *Hiob*² 81; γ) וְלֹא שָׁלַם לִי “but he has not repaid me”, so e.g.

Fohrer *Hi.* 453, 455. Whereas the MT can be preserved, reading it as a qal is rather difficult; it seems reasonable to prefer changing it slightly and, with Sept., to read it as pi., as noted in the cj. above (see α). †

nif: pf. 3rd. pl. fem. נִשְׁתַּתֵּה textual error, rd. נִשְׁתַּתֵּה see Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §20b and §301; on the (archaic) ending *-ā* see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 315o; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §4b; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §64.2b :: assuming no textual error, taking it as *nitpa'el*, reflexive of qal (Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §20b in brackets): to be **alike** Pr 27₁₅. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi.* 21, 35, 111): pf. שָׁוֶה, שְׁוִיתִי; pt. מְשַׁוֶּה, Secunda μoσaυε Ps 18₃₄ (Brönno *Morph.* 84).

—1. with acc. and שְׁ of the thing, to **make like** 2S 22₃₄/Ps 18₃₄; he made my feet like the feet of a deer (NRSV).

—2. a) to **even out, level off** arable land Is 28₂₅; b) to **settle**, meaning to **soothe** (obj. נַפְשִׁי my soul) Ps 131₂ or as → II שוה.

—3. Hos 10₁ textual uncertainty MT פְּרִי לֹוּ יִשְׁוֶה-לוֹ: a) Vrss.: Sept. ἰ καρπὸς αὐτῆς εὐθηνῶν “its fruit developed”; Vulg. *fructus adaequatus est ei*; Pesh. *d'ebdat pē'rē* “which brought forth fruit”.

—b) translations: α) following the MT: “it produced fruit commensurately”, so Wolff *Hos.*² 221, 222, TOB; β) :: Rudolph *Hos.* 191, “that makes fruit ripen over and over again”; Jeremias *Hos.* 126: that makes fruit ripen all the time; similarly also Weiser ATD 24/1 (1949) 62; thus following Nyberg *Hos.* 71, who adduces Arb. *sawā(y)* II “to cause to be ripe”, *istawā(y)* VIII “to become ripe”; Zorell *Lexicon* 828a refers also to Eth. *šawaya* to be ripe, causative *ʾašwaya* to make ripe (Dillmann *Lex.* 258a); γ) Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* also maintains the reading of the MT, but construes the vb. as II שוה “to make, produce”.

—c) cj.: α) J. Vollmer *Geschichtliche Rückblicke und Motive in der Prophetie des Amos, Hosea und Jesaja* (BZAW 119 (1971) 82f): prop. qal יִשְׁוֶה pr. pi. “fruit is like him”; β) KBL under II שוה prop. יִשְׁוֶה, cf. BHS. In conclusion it is probably better to abandon cj. emendations and to follow the MT; of the three interpretations that have been mentioned it is probably best to follow the second (β), though it seems that the first (βα) should not be excluded. †

hif. (Jenni *Pi'el* 35): impf. אֲשַׁוֶּה, תִּשְׁוֶה: to **treat as being the same as**, meaning to **make like, compare with**, with לְ of the person Is 46₅ וְתִשְׁוֶה לְ, Lam 2₁₃. †

Der. *שוה, *תשוית, ? n.m. ישוי, ישוה.

9419 שוה

II שוה: Arm. → BArm. II שוה; Arb. *sawiya* II e.g. to regulate, arrange (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 444b); see also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 240): pf. שְׁוִיתִי; impf. תִּשְׁוֶה.

—1. to **place with** לְנֶגֶד before Ps 16₈, with עַל on Ps 21₆ 89₂₀ (pr. עֵזַר prop. נָזַר, BHS).

—2. to **lie, lie down** **Is 38**_{13a}, so with Kl. Seybold *Das Gebet der Kranken im Alten Testament* (BWANT 99 (1973) 151); this meaning is found also in **Ps 131**₂ (: I שׁוּהַ pi. 1); for the reading שְׁפוּתִי for **Is 38**_{13a} in 1Q Is^a see especially Wildberger *Jes.* 1440, 1443, where as well as the popular cj. שְׁוַעֲתִי (BHS) (accepted by Wildberger himself) further explanations are also suggested; cf. also Shlomo *Izre'el* in UF 8 (1976) 446f: שׁוּהַ in **Is 38**₁₃ “to produce sounds” is equivalent to Ug. *twy* in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 16:vi:31, 44, but this translation of the Ug. vb. is completely uncertain, on which see Gray *Krt*² 29, 77: Ug. *twy* from Arb. *tawa(y)* to stay, dwell :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:2662; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2851.

—3. cj. **Ps 119**₃₀ pr. שְׁוַעֲתִי prop. אֲוַעֲתִי, so e.g. HAL 20a, HALOT 20b, אֲוַהַ pi.), cf. BHS :: Deissler *Ps. 119* 125f: MT שְׁוַהַ “to think about, consider”; but this seems questionable and probably the cj. is to be preferred.

pu: impf. תִּשְׁוַהַ **Jb 30**₂₂: to be laid down, Q תִּשְׁוַהַ success, cj. pr. K → תִּשְׁוַאָה crash, cf. Fohrer *Hi.* 412, 414. †

9420 שׁוּהַ

*שׁוּהַ: I שׁוּהַ, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458x; hapax legomenon in the collocation בְּשׁוּהַ קְרִיתִים **Gn 14**₅; SamP. *šēbi qaryātəm*; Sept. ἐν Σαυη τῆ πόλει: Fitzmyer *Gen. Ap.*² 21, 29 שׁוּהַ[ריב] הקריות see also p. 165: *Shaweh-Hakerioth*; the sbst. *שׁוּהַ corresponds to Akk. (Mari) *sawûm* something like “wasteland” (AHw. 1033b; CAD S, 202b); cf. Kupper in Kramer *Fschr.* 302 line 35: burned fields parallel with *qaqqar wašmîm* “thirsty territory”: the plain of קְרִיתִים; on the place name → קְרִי'קְרִיתִים; the plain associated with the name is described by Schwarzenbach *Geog.* 36 in somewhat general terms as “a high place to the north of the Arnon valley”; for this see also Schatz *Gen. 14* 170, 192; it is defined a little more precisely in Simons *Geog.* §364 (though with hesitation) as a small plain between קְרִי'קְרִיתִים and *Mōteh*. †

9421 שׁוּהַ

שׁוּהַ: ? I שׁוּהַ; Sept. Σαυη, in place names the same as *שׁוּהַ: שׁוּהַ הַמֶּלֶךְ **Gn 14**₁₇; SamP. *ēmāq aššēbi*. According to 2S 18₁₈ שׁוּהַ הַמֶּלֶךְ הַזֶּה הוּא הַמֶּלֶךְ הַזֶּה is the historical site where Absalom had a memorial (מִצְבֵּת) erected; for the location of the valley see the bibliography listed under הַמֶּלֶךְ הַזֶּה, on which see also Simons *Geog.* §364, who considers that one of the possibilities could be the low-lying area in the north of Jerusalem :: F. Stolz *1-2 Sam.* 267. The king’s valley is probably identical to the valley marking out the City of David in the west, “which in later times was filled up by a series of building activities and restoration projects”. Equating שׁוּהַ הַמֶּלֶךְ in **Gn 14**₁₇ with the King’s Valley is probably a secondary tradition which could have arisen from the text of vs. 18-20 (שְׁלֵם), on which see Schatz *Gen. 14* 186f, and Westermann *Gen. 2*: 238. †

9422 שׁוּחַ

שׁוּחַ: by-form of שָׁחַ, שָׁחַ; a) Arb. vb. *sāḥa(w)* to sink down (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL), to be slippery (especially of the ground), sink into the ground (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 439b); b) sbst. MHeb. שְׁיַח; Samaritan *šū*; JArm. שְׁיַח, שְׁיַח grave, cistern; also שְׁיַח, שְׁיַח, grave; Syr. *ših̄s* well; Moabite אֲשׁוּחַ cistern (Mesha. 9, 23; see also Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: 174; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 27; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 122:

probably water reservoir; Gibson *Semitic Inscriptions* 1: 79); אַשִׁיחַ Sir 50₃ (with a ' as a mistake for ו); Greek λάκκος.

qal: pf. שָׁחָה: to **sink, subside, collapse** (sbj. בִּיחָהּ) Pr 2₁₈, pr. MT cj. נִתְיַבְּתָהּ (BHS); NRSV: her way leads down to death; REB: her house is the way down to death :: Gemser² 24; Plöger *Prov.* 23; TOB: MT; ? cj. Ps 49₁₅ pr. שָׁחָה prop. e.g. שָׁחָה see BHS. †

Der. I שְׁחָה, ? n.m. II שְׁחָה, שְׁחָת, שְׁחָה.

9423 שְׁחָה

שְׁחָה: n.m. coming from a topographical or from a tribal name; Sept. Gn 25₂ Σωθε, 1C 1₃₂ Σωε; Josephus Σοῦος (Schalit *Namen.* 115).

—1. one of the sons of Abraham by קַטְוִרָה, Gn 25₂ 1C 1₃₂.

—2. as a topographical name שְׁחָה corresponds to Assyrian *Sūhu* (Parpola *Toponyms* 316), “the area on the Middle Euphrates downstream from the confluence with the River *Habur*”, so with Horst *Hiob* 33 (with bibliography), see also Simons *Geog.* §253.

—3. In the passage mentioned above (1) it appears to be used in a different way from the Assyrian toponym; it is rather a tribal name to indicate one of the tribes of the Syro-Arabian desert. It is reasonable to assume that there is a connection between this and the topographical usage (2), on which see e.g. Fohrer *Hiob* 106; Horst loc. cit. It must then probably have been used to indicate people who had wandered out westwards and become a tribal unit in the territory of *Sūhu*. It is also possible that the connection between 2 and 3 is only phonological and has no ethnic implications, so Dhorme *Job* xxiii; cf. also Westermann *Gen.* 2: 484. †

Der. שְׁחָהי*.

9424 שְׁחָה

I שְׁחָה: שוּחַ, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 452t; → שְׁיָחָה; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 219): 1QH 2: 17 לְשׁוּחָה:

—1. **trapper's pit** Jr 18₂₀, 22Q, on both occasions with I כְּרָה; Pr 22₁₄ 23₂₇; cj. Ps 35_{8b} pr. שְׁיָחָה prop. with Pesh. שְׁיָחָה → שְׁיָחָה 5a.

Bibliography: G. Dalman *Arbeit* 6: 323f, 334f; BRL² 152a; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 463a.

—2. **gorge, precipice** Jr 2₆ (collective); REB: through a barren and broken country :: NRSV: a land of deserts and pits. †

9425 שְׁחָה

II שְׁחָה: n.m.: ? שוּחַ; Sept. Ασχ(α)ς; Pesh. (*d*)*aḥīya* equivalent to אַחִיָּה (BHS); Egyptian place name in the Negev, see Helck *Beziehungen*² 243 (a list of place names on a pylon at Bubastis): *p'na-g-b[u] 'a-šá-ḥá-ta*. Mazar VTSupp. 4 (1957) 64 transcribes it as *pngb'sḥt*, corresponding to a supposed **Negeb ha-Šuḥati*. There is no mention in Noth *Personennamen* of the meaning of this obscure name: a descendant of Judah, the brother or

son (so mss. and Sept.) of כָּלֵב, on which see BHS and Zorell *Lexicon* 828a. According to Mazar loc. cit. *Šuḥati corresponding to שׁוּחָה would have been used originally to designate a group of nomads (or semi-nomads) from the region of the Negev: **1C 4**₄₋₁₁. †

9426 שׁוּחָט

*שׁוּחָט: **Jr 9**₇: → II שׁחט 2.

9427 שׁוּחָי

שׁוּחָי: gentilic from → שׁוּחַ **Jb 2**₁₁ **8**₁ **42**₉ = שׁחַי **18**₁ **25**₁. †

9428 שׁוּחָם

שׁוּחָם: n.m.; SamP. *šuwwām*; Sept. Σαμυ **Nu 26**₄₂, for which there is in **Gn 46**₂₃ חָשִׁים, Sept. Ασομ; this last reference should perhaps be read as **Nu 26**₄₂ שׁוּחָם, or as **2S 15**₃₂ חוּשִׁי, on which see Westermann *Gen.* 3: 168f; cf. BHS: the son of חַי **Nu 26**₄₂; n.m. coming from a tribal name, so with Noth *Personennamen* 258a, where no explanation of the name is provided; on this see also S. Schroer *In Israel gab es Bilder* (OBO 74 (1987) 427f.

Der. שׁוּחָמִי.

9429 שׁוּחָמִי

שׁוּחָמִי: SamP. *šuwwāmī*; gentilic from שׁוּחָם: **Nu 26**_{42f}. †

9430 שׁוּט

שׁוּט: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 219); Jarm.; OArm. (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 222 A: 24; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 293; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1116); see Degen *Gramm.* 45, 75, 87: inf. pe.); Samaritan **Nu 11**₈ qal with variant itp.; CPArm. to wander about; Mnd. ŠUT II (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 454a) to pull, move backwards and forwards, flee, flow; Akk. *šātu* (AHw. 1205a; CAD Š/2, 242, *šātu* A) to pull, drag; Arb. *šwṭ* II to make a long journey.

qal: pf. שָׁט; impf. וַיִּשְׁט; impv. שׁוּט; inf. cstr. שָׁט, שׁוּט; pt. pl. שָׁטִים **Ezk 27**₈, הַשָּׁטִים and mss. הַשָּׁאֲטִים vs. 26, see BHK² 1912.

—1. to **rove about, roam**: a) of people **Nu 11**₈, **2S 24**₂ pr. שׁוּט prop. שׁוּטוּ (BHK :: BHS: MT) .8; b) הַשָּׁטִין **Jb 1**₇ **2**₂; c) cj. **Jb 5**₂₁ pr. שׁוּט לְשׁוֹן prop. בְּשׁוּט לְשׁוֹן prop. בְּשׁוּט לְשׁוֹן see BHS :: ms., Vrss. → I שׁוּט 1.

—2. to **row across water**: pt. pl.: a) הַשָּׁטִים with acc. of the person אֲתָךְ those who row you **Ezk 27**₂₆; b) שָׁטִים with לְ of the person לְךָ those who row for you, your oarsmen **Ezk 27**₈. †

pol: impf. יִשְׁטוּ (וְ)שׁוּטוּ; impv. שׁוּטוּ; pt. pl. masc. מְשׁוּטָטִים, fem. מְשׁוּטָטוֹת: to **roam about**: a) of people **Jr 5**₁ **Am 8**₁₂, on which see Wolff *Jl.-Am.* 380, **Da 12**₄ (sbj. רַבִּים); b) עֵינֵי יְהוּדָה **Zech 4**₁₀ with מְשׁוּטָטִים (on the

pt. masc. cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §122n); Rudolph *Hg.-Zch.-Mal.* 99 on **Zech 3**₉ (שְׁבַעָה עֵינַיִם), **2C 16**₉ (וּמְשַׁטָּתוֹת וְעֵינָיו); on **Zech 4**₁₀ cf. e.g. C. Jeremias *Die Nachtgesichte des Zacharia* (FRLANT 117 (1977) 184ff); K. Seybold *Bilder zum Tempelbau. Die Visionen des Propheten Zacharia* (SBS 70 (1974) 34, 83); Keel *Visionen* 315f; on **2C 16**₉ cf. Keel loc. cit.: “to wander through” in order to demonstrate one’s power. †

hitpol.: impv. pl. fem. הִתְשַׁטְּטְנָה (without metathesis, see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §54b; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 405) to **turn hither and thither: Jr 49**₃ in grief after the devastation of a city :: cj. cf. NRSV: slash yourselves with whips; REB: score your bodies with gashes; Samaritan **Nu 11**₈ אֲשַׁטְּטוּ. †

Der. ? I שׁוּט, שֵׁיט, מְשׁוּט.

9431 שׁוּט

II שׁוּט: JArm. (EgArm. uncertain: כְּשֵׁיטָא *Aḥiqar* 158, see Cowley *Arm. Papyri* 293b); Syr. *šāt*; Mnd. *ŠUT* I to despise (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 454a); Akk. *šātu* to hold in low esteem, disregard (AHw. 1205a; cf. CAD *Š/2*, 242b, *šātu* B: to be negligent); on El Amarna see also A.F. Rainey *Amarna Tablets* 359-379, p. 93: to despise, insult (cf. CAD, sv. 2: to be disloyal); Arb. *swt* to whip, scourge, with *sawṭānan* to be troubled in spirit.

qal: pt. pl. שְׁאֲטִים, fem. שְׁאֲטוֹת (on א see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §72p; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §28g; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 403, 405): with acc. of the person to **despise Ezk 16**₅₇ **28**₂₄₋₂₆. †

9432 שׁוּט

III *שׁוּט: Arb. *sawt* a collection of water; Eth. *sōta* (Dillmann *Lex.* 388) to flow, flow out, empty.

Der. ? II שׁוּט.

9433 שׁוּט

I שׁוּט: the derivation of this word is not certain; it may be a primary noun, or rather with Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and KBL from I שׁוּט, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 452r, t; MHeb., JArm. שְׁוֹטָא; Syr. *šawṭā*; Mnd. *š(a)uta* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 440b) > Arb., Eth. *sawt*; Demotic *šwte*: pl. שְׁוֹטִים: **whip**.

—1. a) **1K 12**₁₁₋₁₄/**2C 10**₁₁₋₁₄ with I יסר pi., **Is 10**₂₆ with II עור pol., **Nah 3**₂ (קול שׁוּט), **Pr 26**₃ (שׁוּט לַסּוֹס); b) cj. **Jos 23**₁₃ pr. שֵׁיט prop. שְׁוֹטִים; **Jb 5**₂₁ pr. מְשׁוּט לְשׁוֹן prop. with ms. and Vrss. מְשׁוּט לְשׁוֹן לְשׁוֹן (BHS), but also → I שׁוּט qal 1c.

—2. uncertain; it could also be II שׁוּט: a) שׁוּט שׁוֹטָה the overwhelming scourge (NRSV) **Is 28**₁₅ (1Q Is^a)₁₈ (vs. ₁₅ K שֵׁיט), so especially Gese in Galling *Fschr.* 133f; also Donner VTSupp. 11 (1964) 152; TOB; see previously Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* :: alternatively cj., on which see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and Wildberger BK *Jes.* 1065 :: KBL: II שׁוּט from root III שׁוּט; so also REB: raging flood.

—b) שׁוּט **Jb 9**₂₃ with כּוֹרֵת hif.: whip, scourge which causes sudden death, so Dhorme *Job* 126; Horst *Hiob* 150f; TOB; it may also (perhaps) be possible for it to mean the scourge of God, see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; cj.

שׁוֹטָא his scourge, so Hölscher *Hiob*² 28 :: KBL: II שׁוֹטָא; so also REB: when a sudden flood brings death :: NRSV: disaster. †

9434 שׁוֹטָא

? II שׁוֹטָא: III *שׁוֹטָא: **outburst, sudden spate of water** Is 28₁₅ (1Q Is^a) .₁₈ Jb 9₂₃, so KBL (with bibliography), see also previously Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and see further H.W. Hoffmann *Die Intention der Verkündigung Jesajas* (BZAW 136 (1974) 24f); the following instances can be considered to be examples of II שׁוֹטָא: a) Is 28₁₅₋₁₈ for which see Procksch *Jesaja* I (KAT 9, 1930) 359, 361; Fohrer *Jes.*² 2: 56, 57, 60; Wildberger *Jes.* 1063f, 1065; and also hesitantly Hoffmann loc. cit.; b) Jb 9₂₃ for which see Fohrer *Hi.* 196, 199; also (cautiously) Peters *Job* (1928) 105, and Hoffmann loc. cit. It is needless to assume II שׁוֹטָא for the occurrence in Job (see above b); for the references in Isaiah (see above a) it is possible but, as has been shown by Gese loc. cit., the possibility of taking it as I שׁוֹטָא is not completely excluded. So II שׁוֹטָא remains a questionable lexeme. †

9435 שׁוֹטָר

שׁוֹטָר: participle used as a substantive from the vb. *שׁוֹטָר; SamP. *šūtār*, Samaritan Tg. translates as סֹפֵר teacher, an epithet used frequently for Moses: שׁוֹטָר (וֹ)טָר, pl. שׁוֹטָרִים, cstr. שׁוֹטָרִי, sf. שׁוֹטָרִיָּהֶם, שׁוֹטָרִיָּהֶם.

Bibliography: J. van der Ploeg OTSt. 10 (1954) 185ff; de Vaux *Inst.* 1: 239 = *Lebensord.* 1: 250; Cazelles VTSupp. 15 (1966) 104-108; Sekine VT 22 (1972) 363f; G. Castellino in Ziegler *Fschr.* 2: 30; Macholz ZAW 84 (1972) 325²³; Peter Welten *Geschichte und Geschichtsdarstellung in den Chronikbüchern* (WMANT 42 (1973) 100¹¹²); Mettinger *Officials* 51: it is uncertain whether the sbst. originally meant “scribe” (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*) in Hebrew, or “record keeper, organising officer” (KBL). According to its usage and literary context it has the sense of **civil servant, office holder**, and in the plural **officials, administrators**.

—1. with no precise description of the associated duties: a) for the people: שׁוֹטָרֵי הָעָם Jos 1₁₀ Nu 11₁₆ (parallel with הָעָם זְקֵנֵי הָעָם), Dt 29₉ (parallel with רְאֲשֵׁים זְקֵנִים equivalent to כָּל-אִישׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל); parallel with שׁוֹטָרֵים וְשֹׁפְטִים Jos 8₃₃; parallel with רְאֲשֵׁים, שֹׁפְטִים; זְקֵנִים Jos 23₂; the same series of words occurs also in Jos 24₁.

—b) for the tribes: parallel with רְאֲשֵׁים and שָׂרִים Dt 1₁₅; 31₂₈ parallel with זְקֵנִים.

—c) among the ants (who have no such official) שׁוֹטָר parallel with קִצְיִן and נוֹשֵׁל Pr 6₇.

—2. instances which give details of the function of the שׁוֹטָר/שׁוֹטָרִיָּהֶם: a) in a military position with authority for mustering troops Dt 20₅ cf. 2C 26₁₁ cf. 1C 27₁: שׁוֹטָרֵיהֶם together with הַמְּאֹת וְהַמְּאֹתָם; שׁוֹטָר the officer in the army responsible for the mus-ter (?) 2C 26₁₁ (parallel with סוֹפֵר).

—b) the (Israelite) foreman over the labour gangs in Egypt Ex 5₆₋₁₀₋₁₄₋₁₅₋₁₉; cf. F. Michaeli CAT 2 (1974) 63, and note 63.

—c) placed in a responsible position (perhaps “recorder”) in judicial proceedings Dt 16₁₈ (וְשׁוֹטָרִים שֹׁפְטִים), 1C 23₄ (וְשׁוֹטָרִים שֹׁפְטִים), so also 1C 26₂₉.

—d) the Levites functioned as שְׁטָרִים (see earlier under c) 1C 23₄ 26₂₉; see further 2C 19₁₁, on which see Macholz ZAW 84 (1972) 325²³: “the objects of their tradition, sacred as well as judicial, were placed altogether at the disposal of the Levites”; 2C 34₁₃ וּמִהַלְוִיִּם סוֹפְרִים וְשׁוֹעֲרִים “from the ranks of the Levites came the scribes as well as the administrators and the doorkeepers”, so Rudolph *Chr.* 322.

—3. expressions: as 1a: with לָקַח Nu 11₁₆; with I נָצַב nif. Dt 29₉; with עָמַד Jos 8₃₃; with צוּה pi. Jos 1₁₀; with I קָרָא (obj. with לָ) Jos 23₂ 24₁; as 1b: with נָתַן Dt 1₁₅ (→ נתן 13); with קָהַל hif. Dt 31₂₈; as 2a: with דָּבַר pi. Dt 20₅ 8f; with שָׂרַת pi. 1C 27₁; as 2b: with בּוֹא Ex 5₁₅; with יָצָא Ex 5₁₀; with נָכַח hof. Ex 5₁₄; with עָבַר Jos 3₂; with צוּה pi. Ex 5₆; with צָעַק Ex 5₁₅; with רָאָה Ex 5₁₉; as 2c: with נָתַן Dt 16₁₈. †

9436 שׁוּל

*שׁוּל: Arb. *sawila* to hang down loosely; probably an interchange of radicals with the root *שבּל.

Der. (or with a more distant etymologically relationship): *שׁוּל.

9437 שׁוּל

*שׁוּל: MHeb. שׁוּל, usually pl. שׁוּלִים: 1) seam, edge; 2) the lower edge of a vessel, see Levy *Wb.* 4: 519; cf. Dalman *Wb.* 417a; probably to be compared with Arb. *sawlat* flabbiness around the stomach or on another part of the body (Freytag *Lexicon* 2: 378b, and subsequently Driver in Albright *Fschr.* B 88); adj. *ʿaswalu* hanging slack, loose (Lane *Lex.* 1474a): pl. cstr. שׁוּלֵי, sf. שׁוּלִיּוֹ, שׁוּלִיָּהּ, שׁוּלִיָּהּ: basic meaning: what hangs down, and so what is lower, so Levy loc. cit.; similarly Driver loc. cit.; for bibliography see Driver loc. cit. 87-96; Keel *Visionen* 62-70.

—1. the **seams** on the roal garment of Yahweh Is 6₁, and on the robe of the high-priest Ex 28_{33f} 39₂₄₋₂₆; for illustrations see Pritchard *Pictures* 58, 62, 64, 281; also Keel loc. cit. 65f (figures 25-27); see further BRL² 187a on Pritchard *Pictures* 355.

—2. the **pubic region** of a woman Jr 13₂₂ with גָּלָה nif., 13₂₆ with חָשַׁף, Nah 3₅ with גָּלָה pi.

—3. **seams** or **lower part of the body** Lam 1₉ (בְּשׁוּלֵיהָ). †

9438 שׁוּלָל

שׁוּלָל: interchange of radicals with נָשַׁל, cf. also (?) I שׁלָל, which perhaps comes from *šullāl* cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 468y; 1Qp Mi (DJD 1: p. 78 no. 11:2 שׁלָל: really **stripped off**, meaning **barefoot** Mi 1₈ (שׁוּלָל K), Jb 12₁₉; cj. 12₁₇ pr. מוּלִיָּהּ prop. שׁוּלָל = סָפַל see BHK, KBL and Fohrer *Hi.* 233, 237 :: Horst *Hiob* 176, 180. †

9439 שׁוּלָמִית

שׁוּלָמִית: for *-ī*, *-it* as an ending expressing affinity see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 501w-z and a-b; Song 7₁, for Vrss. see Rudolph *Rt.-HL.-Kl.* 168; Gerleman *Ru.-HL.* 188; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1888: most mss. of Sept. Σουλαμίτις, Sept.^B Σουμμελιτις; Vulg. *Sulamitis*; Pesh. *šilōmītā*: **Shulamite**, or rather a **Shulamite woman** (ZüB). The meaning is uncertain, but possibilities include.

—a) שׁוֹלְכַמִּית for שׁוֹנְכַמִּית “from Shunem”, so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* with reference to *Ružicka Dissimilation* 101.

—b) שׁוֹלְכַמִּית adj. from *שׁוֹלְכַם, which is an unidentified place name, so KBL.

—c) שׁוֹלְכַמִּית a feminine formation from שׁוֹלְכַמִּה, so Rowley *Servant of the Lord*² 228⁸; Rudolph *Rt.-HL.-Kl.* 168, 170.

—d) שׁוֹלְכַמִּית “it is probably a mistake for a passive participle with a feminine ending” from which the initial כַּ has dropped out, on which see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §52s; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §17f; Joüon *Gramm.* §58a, b.; שׁוֹלְכַמִּית < מְשֻׁלְכַמִּית = “she who has been substituted”; cf. Stamm *Ersatznamen* 421b = Stamm *Fschr.* 74f.

None of these three suggestions can with certainty be excluded as possibilities, but the first and the last (a and c) are to be given first consideration. †

9440 שׁוֹמִים

שׁוֹמִים: MHeb. שׁוֹם; SamP. pl. *šuwwāmēm*, Samaritan תּוֹמִיה (pl. det.), תּוֹמִיה (originally Arm.) and שׁוֹמִי (Heb. loanword); JArm. תּוֹמִי, pl. cstr. תּוֹמִי Nu 11₅, on which see Dalman *Gramm.* 190f; OArm. Zendjirli Panammu *šmy* (oblique pl.) see Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 214:6; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 307; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1159, sv. *šm*₂; Akk. *šūmu(m)* (AHw. 1275b: leek; CAD Š/3, 298: *šumū tantum* pl., garlic); Syr. *tūmā*; Mnd. *tum* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 483b); Eth. *tūmā* (Dillmann Lex. 569); Arb. *tūm*. meaning the same as in Heb., so also Akk., where this sbst. is almost always used to mean “garlic”. Landsberger *Materialen* 10: 91f lists the different types; see also Bergsträsser *Einführung* 183: **garlic** (*allium sativum*, Löw *Flora* 2: 138ff; see also Dalman *Arbeit* 2: 277): Nu 11₅. †

9441 שׁוֹמִים

שׁוֹמִים: → שׁוֹם po.

9442 שׁוֹמֵר

שׁוֹמֵר: n.m., I שׁוֹמֵר, Sept.^B Σαμρη, Sept.^A Σωμηρ 1C 7₃₂, = שׁוֹמֵר Sept.^B Σεμμηρ, Sept.^A Σωμηρ 1C 7₃₄; comments on the meaning of the n.m. include:

—1. according to Noth *Personennamen* 259a, and Rudolph *Chr.* 74 שׁוֹמֵר in vs. 32, is much better read as in vs. 34 שׁוֹמֵר, and according to Noth *Personennamen* 38 the latter is a hypocoristic formation.

—2. it is a question of two different forms, or two different styles of the same personal name: a) שׁוֹמֵר meaning keeper, guardian, one who watches over, which allows for either Yahweh or the bearer of the name to be the subject; compare n.m. עֲזָר helper, or “someone who has been helped”. Parallel names in Akkadian would be *Nāširu(m)* protector, and *Ētiru(m)* saviour, on which see Stamm in Fohrer *Fschr.* 140ff.

—b) שָׁמַר keeping, used for (ו)שְׁמֵרִיהַ, as פָּלַט is used for (ו)פְּלִטְיָה; on the latter name see Noth *Personennamen* 156; for the sbst. פָּלַט and שָׁמַר cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458s.

We do not venture an opinion on deciding between the two (a and b): a descendant of Asher, or alternatively the ancestor of a clan of the tribe of Asher **1C** 7₃₂₋₃₄. †

9443 שׁוּנִי

I שׁוּנִי: n.m. < name of a tribe; SamP. *šūni*; Sept. Σαυνις **Gn** 46₁₆, (dative) Σουνις **Nu** 26₁₅ (Sept. 24); Josephus Σουνις (*Schalit Namen.* 115); the personal name “has not yet been explained”, so Westermann *Gen.* 1: 168; cf. Noth *Personennamen* 258a: the son of Gad, or alternatively the ancestor of a clan of the tribe of Gad **Gn** 46₁₆ **Nu** 26₁₅. †

9444 שׁוּנִי

II שׁוּנִי: gentilic from I שׁוּנִי < שׁוּנִי, see König *Wb.* 489b; cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §86h; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §28.1: **Nu** 26₁₅. †

9445 שׁוּנִם

שׁוּנִם: place name; **Jos** 18₁₉, Sept. ^B Σουναυ, Sept. ^A Σουναμ, **1S** 28₄ Σωμαν, **2K** 4₈ Σουμαν; Josephus Σούνη (*Schalit Namen.* 115); Vulg. **Jos** 19₁₈ *Sunem*, **1S** 28₄ **2K** 4₈ *Sunam*; Pesh. *Škym*; El Amarna Letter 250:43) *Šunama*; Egyptian *š^sup^á-na-m < a >* (Helck *Beziehungen*² 128; also VT 15 (1965) 45): **Shunem** in Issachar (**Jos** 19₁₈), to be identified with *Solem*, on the southern slope of *Nebi Dahī*, opposite Mount Gilboa; see Simons *Geog.* §714; Abel *Géog. Pal.* 2: 470; cf. Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3: 169f; Gray *Kings*³ 494f; Stoebe *I. Sam.* 484; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1895; → שׁוּלְמִית a), *שׁוּנַמִי. †

9446 שׁוּנַמִי

*שׁוּנַמִי: gentilic from שׁוּנִם, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 501w-z: fem. שׁוּנַמִית **1K** 1₃₋₁₅ **2₁₇** **2K** 4₁₂₋₂₅ or שׁוּנַמִית **1K** 2_{21f} **2K** 4₃₆; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1890; cf. שׁוּלְמִית. †

9447 שׁוּעַ

I שׁוּעַ: Arb. *gawata* II to call to help; IV to give help to someone, go to the aid of someone, succour; X to seek help from someone, appeal for help; see Lane *Lex.* 2305f; Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 687; cf. Kopf VT 8 (1958) 206f; Palm. *šy^c to help, in the sbst. šy^ct and in the personal name yšw^cP (!) (see Gawlikowski *Syria* 51 (1974) 99; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 298, and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1129 šy^c); Nab. and Thamudic: for personal names with this root see Müller *Wurzeln* 68f; **Sir** 51₉ (pi.); Samaritan.

pi. (Jenni *Pi^cel* 248): pf. שׁוּעָתִי; impf. תִּשְׁוַעֲוּעַ, תִּשְׁוַעֲוּעַ, אֲשׁוּעֲוּעַ, יֵאֲשׁוּעֲוּעַ **Ps** 119₁₄₇ (Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §49e, 108g, Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §101), יִשְׁוַעֲוּעַ, Secunda ἰεσσαυ **Ps** 18₄₂ (Brönno *Morph.* 71); inf. sf. שׁוּעֵ/עוּ; pt. מוֹשְׁוַעַ: to call for help, really “to utter a successive series of screams”, so Jenni loc. cit.

—1. a) abs. **Is** 58₉ **Jon** 2₃ **Hab** 1₂ **Ps** 119₁₄₇ **Jb** 19₇ **24**₁₂ **30**₂₈ **36**₁₃ **Lam** 3₈, cj. **Is** 38₁₃ pr. שׁוּעֵתִי prop. שׁוּעָתִי → II שׁוּעַ pi. 2.

—b) אֲבִיוֹן/אָנִי מִשׁוּעַ Ps 72₁₂ Jb 29₁₂.

—2. a) with אֶל Ps 18₇ 22₂₅ 28₂ 30₃ 31₂₃ 88₁₄ Jb 30₂₀, אֶל-אֶל the young ravens Jb 38₄₁, cj. pr. אֶל rd. אֶל Ps 18₄₂, cf. 2S 22₄₂ אֶל יִשְׁעוּ.

—b) with מִן רַבִּים: מִזְרַע they cry for help from the arm (the power) of the great Jb 35₉. †

Der. שׁוּעָה, שׁוּעַ, I, II שׁוּעַ *שׁוּעַ.

9448 שׁוּעַ

II *שׁוּעַ: for etymology → I שׁוּעַ.

Der. I שׁוּעַ; n.m. אֲבִישׁוּעַ, n.f. בַּת-שׁוּעַ, n.m. יְהוֹשׁוּעַ, מִלְכֵי-שׁוּעַ.

9449 שׁוּעַ

*שׁוּעַ: I שׁוּעַ, sf. שׁוּעִי: cry for help Ps 5₃ (שׁוּעִי קוֹל). †

9450 שׁוּעַ

I שׁוּעַ: II *שׁוּעַ, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 451n; JArm. (Tg. Jb 34₁₉ probably a Heb. loanword) noble, eminent, שׁוּעֵא lucky; various etymologies have been suggested.

A. Ug. *t*: 1) vb. *t*'y to make an offering, sacrifice; 2) sbst. *t*' offering; 3) *t*' as a title of *krt* (*Kāritu*), see Gordon *Textbook* §19:2713, 2715; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2907; cf. Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 5 (1973) 117. Of these only the third idea is important for Hebrew, but the meaning of it is disputed, on which see Caquot-Szyncer-Herdner *Textes* 529^u. Suggestions include: a) from Arb. *wasi'a* (see below under b) generous (Driver *Canaanite Myths*¹ 33b, 151a), magnanimous (Gray *Krt*², 16, line 200, 56; and Gray *Legacy*² 262).

—b) leader, chief, master (Gibson *Canaanite Myths*² 160b); cf. Greenfield *ErIsr.* 9 (1969) 60f; Sasson UF 14 (1982) 201-208, especially 204.

—c) sacrificial priest (Aistleitner *Wb.* 2907), cf. de Tarragon *Culte* 58f.

—d) *t*' meaning a designation or the actual name of the tribe to which *Krt* belonged (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2713); on this cf. with Aistleitner loc. cit. OSArb. *mt'y* sacrifice; cf. further Eth. *šaw'a* to make a sacrifice, *šawi'* and *šawā'ī* the one who is making a sacrifice (Dillmann *Lex.* 256).

Deciding which of the different possibilities to choose is difficult, but perhaps the third (c) has most to support it, or even the last (d).

B. Arb. *wasi'a* to be wide, spacious; II to give generously; IV to be prosperous; VIII and X to be noble, generous: cj. pl. שׁוּעִים Jb 34₂₀: noble, eminent Is 32₅ (: כִּילִי, parallel with נְדִיב, Jb 34₁₉ (: דָּל), cj. 34₂₀ pr. שׁוּעִים יִגְעְשׁוּ עָם prop. יִגְעְשׁוּ שׁוּעִים the noblest perish, so Fohrer *Hiob* 463, 464, cf. BHS. †

9451 שׁוֹעַ

II שׁוֹעַ: hapax legomenon, **Is 22**₅: the Vrss. vary from one another and among themselves, so the meaning is uncertain; suggestions include: a) שׁוֹעַ corresponding to the Babylonian name of a people *Sutû* (→ III שׁוֹעַ), so e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; cf. Zorell *Lexicon* 829b.

—b) שׁוֹעַ: α) = *שׁוֹעַ, so König *Wb.* 489b; β) a verbal noun from I שׁוֹעַ: “cry for help”, so O. Kaiser *Jes. 13-39* 112 with note 6; γ) שׁוֹעַ “scream”, by-form of שׁוֹעַה = → I שׁוֹעַ, so Wildberger *Jes.* 805, 807.

Because of the parallelism between שׁוֹעַ and → *קֶר “noise, row” the second suggestion (b) is to be preferred to the first (a); cf. Wildberger loc. cit. 807. †

9452 שׁוֹעַ

III שׁוֹעַ: the name of a people; Sept. Σουε corresponding to Babylonian *Sutû* “a group of nomads in the Syrian desert, who inhabited the area to the east of the *Diyāla*”, so Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 548; see also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL (both with bibliography): **Sutaeans Ezk 23**₂₃. †

9453 שׁוֹעַ

I שׁוֹעַ: I שׁוֹעַ, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 452t; by-form of שׁוֹעַה, so Wildberger *Jes.* 807 (on **Is 22**₅): **cry for help**, scream **Jb 30**₂₄ **36**₁₉, so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Zorell *Lexicon* 829b; König *Wb.* 489b :: alternatively cj. †

9454 שׁוֹעַ

II שׁוֹעַ n.m., I שׁוֹעַ, Sept. Σαυα(ς); for the explanation of this personal name שׁוֹעַ is taken as a sbst. and probably as a by-form of יִשַׁע = I עֵזֶר, which occurs as a personal name under II עֵזֶר. Like that name שׁוֹעַ may either be a full form “help” (which has been shared with the parents by the one who is given the name), or it could be a shortened form (so Noth *Personennamen* 154) of a sentence name like אֲבִישׁוֹעַ: the father-in-law of יְהוֹרָדָה **Gn 38**₂₋₁₂; בַּת־שׁוֹעַ the daughter of שׁוֹעַ (but her own name is not given) **1C 2**₃. †

9455 שׁוֹעָא

שׁוֹעָא: n.f.; Sept. Σωλα; a short form for which the full form is uncertain; possible explanations include: a) as a personal name constructed with שׁוֹעַ, so Noth *Personennamen* 38, 154; b) for II שׁוֹעַל; since there is no other fem. name constructed with שׁוֹעַ, and moreover in general fem. theophoric names are rare in the OT (see Stamm *Frauennamen* 337ff = Stamm *Fschr.* 133ff), the second suggestion (b) is to be taken in preference to the first (a); however even that may be uncertain.

—1. the daughter of חֶבֶר from the tribe of Asher **1C 7**₃₂ (→ II חֶבֶר 2).

—2. cj. **1C 7**₃₉ for עֶלְא, Sept. Ωλα prop. following vs. ³²שׁוֹעָא, so KBL; but that is completely uncertain; further suggestions are given in Rudolph *Chr.* 74; also → עֶלְא. †

9456 שׁוּעָה

שׁוּעָה: I שׁוּעָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458s, 459y, z; SamP. Ex 2₂₃ sf. *šuwwātimma*, Samaritan אַשְׁבְּהוּ (< *אַשׁוּעוּ*); Sir 32₂₁; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 219): 1QH 5:12 וְשׁוּעַתִּי, 1QM שׁוּעַתְּנוּ: cstr. שׁוּעַת, sf. שׁוּעַתְּם, שׁוּעַתִּי.

—1. call for help, scream, cry Ex 2₂₃ 1S 5₁₂ 2S 22₇ (textual emendation)/Ps 18₇, Jr 8₁₉ Ps 34₁₆ 39₁₃ 40₂ 102₂ 145₁₉ Lam 3₅₆.

—2. expressions: a) with verbs: with I אִזְן hif. Ps 39₁₃; with I בִּיאַ 2S 22₇ (textual emendation), Ps 18₇ 102₂; with I עָלָה Ex 2₂₃ 1S 5₁₂; with I עלם hif. (obj. אִזְנֶךָ); with I שמע Ps 40₂ 145₁₉; b) sbst. שׁוּעַת בַּת־עַמִּי. קוֹל שׁוּעַת בַּת־עַמִּי. † Jr 8₁₉.

9457 שׁוּעַל

I שׁוּעַל: a primary noun, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 472 l; MHeb. שׁוּעַל JArm. תַּעֲלָה; OArm. šʿl (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 222 A: 33; Degen *Gramm.* §28, p. 47; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 315; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1179 šʿl fox, jackal); EmpArm. (cf. Junker *Frahang* ix, see Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire*, Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* loc. cit.); Deir Alla šʿl, see Sasson UF 17 (1986) 288 line 41: *gry šʿl* “the fox cubs”; Amorite *Šu-ḥa-la-nu/ Šu-ḥa-la-an* (see Huffmon *Names* 152, 267); Ug. personal name *tʿl* (Gordon *Textbook* 2717; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2910), *tʿln* (Gordon *Textbook* 2717; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2911), cf. *ša-a-la-na* (Schaeffer *Palais Royal d’Ugarit* 3: p. 256a); *tʿlb* (Gordon *Textbook* 2718); for all personal names see Gröndahl *Personennamen* 198, 416a; Akk. *šēlebu(m)* (AHw. 1210a; CAD *Š*/2, 268; Salonen *Jagd* 202ff, 262f (שׁעל־בינים)); Syr. *taʿlā*; CPArm. *tʿl*; Mnd. *tala* 1 (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 478b); Arb. *taʿlab, tuʿāl, tuʿal*, fem. *tuʿalat* (see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL): pl. שׁוּעַלִּים, שׁוּעַלִּים: fox, *vulpus niloticus* in Southern Palestine; *vulpus flavescens* in Northern Palestine; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 504; Margalith VT 35 (1985) 224-229: *šuʿāl*, the animal mentioned in the Bible, is not the fox known in Europe but the jackal (see p. 225); and quoting Bodenheimer *Animal and Man* 44, 100, “the jackal (*canis aureus*) and the fox (*vulpes vulpes*) are intermixed in the animal fable” (see p. 226); “therefore three separate species are to be distinguished: ἀλώπηξ, fox, *vulpes vulpes*; λύκος, wolf, *lupus*, Hebrew *zʿēb*; θῶς, jackal, *canis aureus*, Hebrew *šuʿāl* meaning jackal”: Ju 15₄ Ezk 13₄ Ps 63₁₁ Song 2₁₅ Lam 5₁₈ Neh 3₃₅. †

Der. II שׁוּעַל n.m., III שׁוּעַל place name; place name שׁוּעַל הַצֵּר (→ הַצֵּר B5). †

9458 שׁוּעַל

II שׁוּעַל: n.m. = I; Sept. Σουαλ; Heb. inscr. שׁעל Tell Arad 38:2; 49:14, see Pardee UF 10 (1978) 335; also p. 336 for references to further instances of the personal name; and also see e.g. Avigad IEJ 72 (1972) 6f; for seal inscriptions see Diringer *Iscrizioni* 200; Avigad in *Fschr.* S. Yeivin (Jerusalem 1970) 306 (in Hebrew); Bordreuil-Lemaire *Semitica* 26 (1976) 51f no. 17; Vattioni *Sigilli* 41; Akk. *Šēlebum* and hypocoristic forms *Šēlebiya, Šēlebūtum* (Stamm *Namengebung* 253): the son of צוֹפֵחַ, descendant of Asher, probably the ancestor of a clan from this tribe 1C 7₃₆. †

9459 שׁוּעַל

III שׁוּעַל: place name, identical with I; Sept. Σωγαλ; אֶרֶץ שׁוּעַל “land of the fox” 1S 13¹⁷, the name of a region of territory in Benjamin, the location of which is not known, see Simons *Geog.* §676; according to Zorell *Lexicon* 830a it is situated north-east of מִכְמֹס and not far from עֶפְרָה. †

9460 שׁוּעַר

שׁוּעַר, שׁוּעַר: denominative from שׁוּעַר, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 475q; MHeb.; JArm. תְּרָעָא; Ph. *sû>r*, pl. *šʿrm* (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 315; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1179 *šʿr₂*); M. Delcor UF 11 (1979) 153, comparable with pl. *ʿdmm* *šʿ l dl* “the people who are watching over the door”, Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 37: 6; Ug. *tgr*, pl. *tgrm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2721; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2914; Gibson *Myths*² 160b); *tgr bt il* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 114:11f), cf. Heltzer *Kingdom of Ugarit* 169f; on *tgr* as a personal name see Gröndahl *Personennamen* 29, 198, 417a; see also Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin UF 6 (1974) 38; Syr. *tārōʾā*, *tarrāʾā*, *tarʾāyā*; CPArm. *trʿ* as also in JArm. תְּרָעָא and Syr. *tarrāʾā*: cj.? fem. שׁוּעַרָת; pl. שׁוּעַרַיִם, שׁוּעַרַיִם, cstr. שׁוּעַרַי: gate-keeper.

—a) gatekeeper of the עִיר 2S 18²⁶, on which see Hertzberg ATD 10² 293 with note 2; 2K 7^{10f}, cj. vs.₁₀ for שׁוּעַר הָעִיר rd. שׁוּעַרֵי הָעִיר.

—b) gatekeeper of the בַּיִת, cj.? fem. the woman at the gate 2S 4₆ insert with Sept. הַבַּיִת הַבְּרָה הַטִּיִּם הַטִּיִּם “and look, the woman at the gate has sifted the wheat”, see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; BHK³; KBL :: Hertzberg ATD 10² 216: הַטִּיִּם וְהִנֵּה אִשָּׁה בֹרֶרֶת “and look, it was a woman who was sifting the wheat” :: TOB, and F. Stolz *1-2 Sam.* 203, who follow MT; but see the remark on the text in Stolz loc. cit. 204.

—c) gatekeeper of the מִזְבֵּחַשׁ Ezr 2⁴²⁻⁷⁰ 7₇ 10²⁴ Neh 7₁₋₄₅₋₇₂ 10²⁹⁻⁴⁰ 11₁₉ 12²⁵⁻⁴⁵⁻⁴⁷ 13₅ 1C 9¹⁷⁻²⁴⁻²⁶ 15₁₈ 16³⁸ 23₅ 26¹⁻¹²⁻¹⁹ 2C 8₁₄ 23₁₉ 31₁₄ 34₁₃ 35₁₅.

—d) particular instances: שׁוּעַרִים לְאָרוֹן gate-keepers for the Ark 1C 15²³⁻²⁴, שׁוּעַרֵי הַסַּפִּים 2C 23₄, בְּסַפִּים שׁוּעַרִים 1C 9²² guardians of the threshold, שׁוּעַר פֶּתַח לְאֹהֶל מוֹעֵד guard-ians of the entrance to the tent of meeting 1C 9²¹. †

9461 שׁוּף

שׁוּף: 1) it should be noted that in general for the translation of this verb we follow Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, Zorell *Lexicon*, and König *Wb.* 490a, in supposing that there is only one verbal root שׁוּף; so also von Soden UF 13 (1981) 160f (= *Bibel und Alter Orient*, BZAW 162 (1985) 200f); the same verb is used twice also in Sept. for Gn 3₁₅ τηρήσει, τηρήσεις :: KBL which takes the two forms as coming from separate verbs: I שׁוּף to bruise someone’s head Gn 3₁₅; and II שׁוּף to snap at, snatch (? a by-form of → שׁאַף), to snatch someone’s heel Gn 3₁₅; to snatch someone (with acc. of the person) Jb 9₁₇; d) identical or comparable verbs in other Semitic languages are attested in MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 219), to rub, rub away; so also JArm. I שׁוּף; II to blow; Syr. *šāp* to stroke, spread; Mnd. *ŠUPI* to rub away, spread (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 455f); OSArb. (a cognate or homonymous root ?) *šwp* to look at, examine (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 248b); Arb.: a) to polish, make shining; b) (with the opposite (?) meaning) to smear a camel with pitch; c) cf. OSArb. to see, VIII to stretch up high and look out; for these three meanings see Lane *Lex.* 1619b, c; see also Freytag *Lexicon* 2: 465b.

qal: impf. sf. **יְשׁוּפְנֵי, יְשׁוּפְךָ, יְשׁוּפְנוּ**: to grip someone hard :: Labuschagne OTSt. (Pretoria 1971) 63f: to threaten: a) **Gn 3**₁₅ (**עָקַב** and **רֵאשׁ** acc. of special relationship, see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §118q; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §106.2d); b) **Ps 139**₁₁ (with acc. of the person, sbj. **דָּוִד**); the rendering in Symmachus ἐπισκεπάσει, Ἄλλως καλύψει με, and in Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *tenebrae operient me*, has led to the preferred cj. **יְשׁוּפְנֵי** equivalent to **יְסוּפְנֵי** (→ I **סָכַךְ**), see e.g. Kraus *Ps.* 1091, 1092; see also BHS, but it is not required; c) **Jb 9**₁₇ (with acc. of the person, sbj. **אֱלֹהֵי** vs. 13. †

9462 שׁוּפַט

שׁוּפַט → שִׁפַּט qal 6c.

9463 שׁוּפָךְ

שׁוּפָךְ: n.m.: → שׁוּבָךְ.

9464 שׁוּפָם

cj. *שׁוּפָם: n.m. > the name of a tribe: a) cj. **Gn 46**₂₁ for **שׁוּפָם**, Sept. Μαμφιν; b) cj. with mss. and Vrss. **Nu 26**₃₉ for **שׁוּפָם**, Sept. Σωφαν; SamP. *šūfām*; the personal name is unexplained, cf. Noth *Personennamen* 258a: the son of **בְּנֵי־מִי**, probably the ancestor of an associated clan **Gn 46**₂₁ **Nu 26**₃₉. †

Der. שׁוּפָמִי.

9465 שׁוּפָמִי

שׁוּפָמִי: SamP. *šūfāmī*; gentilic from cj. שׁוּפָם **Nu 26**₃₉. †

Der. שׁוּפָמִי.

9466 שׁוּפָמִי

שׁוּפָמִי: SamP. *šūfāmī*; gentilic from cj. שׁוּפָם **Nu 26**₃₉. †

9467 שׁוּפָן

שׁוּפָן: → place name **עֲטָרוֹת** 5.

9468 שׁוּפָר

שׁוּפָר, שׁוּפָר: a primary noun, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 475s; see also Akk; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 219) 6 times in IQM; JArm. **שׁוּפָרָה**; Akk. *s/šapparu(m)* a type of wild goat, a Sumerian loanword (AHw. 1027a); on this see also Landsberger *Fauna* 97: *šanpar* > *šāpar*, Heb. **שׁוּפָר** :: Landsberger JNES 24 (1965) 296⁴⁰: wild boar; more recently the sbst. has been defined by Salonen *Jagd* 260ff, but no longer with any reference to Heb.

שׁוֹפָר and with the Akk. sbst. transcribed as *sapparu* (or *šapparu*), see AHW. 1027a: something like a wild ram or goat; CAD S, 166a: a bovid. In the light of this no connection can be made between the Heb. and the Akk. sbst., and the origin of שׁוֹפָר must remain obscure. The precise definition of a word for a particular species of animal is often difficult (such difficulty is avoided by giving an imprecise definition of the word, as in AHW., see above) so any connection between the Akk. sbst. and שׁוֹפָר should not be discarded simply on the basis of that translation; there does seem to be a similar relationship between *s/šapparu(m)* and שׁוֹפָר as between → עֵתוֹד and its Akk. equivalent *atūdu* wild sheep (AHW. 88b; CAD A/2, 521); Ug. *špr* horn, so according to Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 108:9f: *št[ilt ḥ]mr špr* “drink wine from the horn, O goddess!”, on which see Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin UF 7 (1975) 118: cstr. שׁוֹפָר, pl. שׁוֹפָרוֹת, cstr. שׁוֹפָרוֹת, sf. שׁוֹפָרוֹתֵיהֶם; **horn**, used as a wind instrument.

Bibliography: a) Kolari *Musikinstrumente* 49ff; von Rad *Krieg* 6; H. Seidel *Horn und Trompete im Alten Israel* (Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Karl-Marx Universität Leipzig 6; 1956/57) 589-599; TWNT 7: 75; H.-M. Lutz *Jahwe, Jerusalem und die Völker* (WMANT 27; 1968) 134f; Weippert ZAW 84 (1972) 486; BRL² 235 no. 2; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 749; b) illustrated in Pritchard *Pictures* 201; Keel *Bildsymb.* 318ff.

A. the reasons, or alternatively the occasions, for using the שׁוֹפָר:

—1. a) at a theophany of Yahweh Ex 19₁₆₋₁₉ 20₁₈ Zech 9₁₄, cf. Is 27₁₃ 58₁; b) on יוֹם יְהוָה the day of Yahweh Jl 2₁ Zeph 1₁₆.

—2. ceremonial occasions: a) year of jubilee Lv 25₉ (שׁוֹפָר תִּרְוְעָה) sounding the alarm); b) at the festival of the new moon Ps 81₄; c) at a general fast Jl 2₁₅; d) for the proclamation of a new king 2S 15₁₀ 1K 1₃₄₋₃₉₋₄₁ 2K 9₁₃; e) at the exaltation of Yahweh, hauling up the Ark 2S 6₁₅ Ps 47₆ 98₆, cf. Ps 150₃ 1C 15₂₈ 2C 15₁₄.

—3. in the course of battle: a) to announce the approach of an enemy Jr 4₅ (textual emendation) .19-21 6₁; b) שׁוֹפָר the means by which a watchman warns the populace Is 18₃ Jr 6₁₇ Ezk 33₃₋₄₋₅₋₆ Hos 8₁ Am 3₆ Neh 4₁₂₋₁₄; c) for a signal before and during a battle Jos 6₄₋₆₋₈₋₉₋₁₃₋₁₃₋₁₆₋₂₀ Ju 3₂₇ 6₃₄ 7₈₋₁₆₋₁₈₋₁₈₋₁₉₋₂₀₋₂₂ 1S 13₃ 2S 2₂₈ 18₁₆ 20₁₋₂₂ Jr 42₁₄ 51₂₇ Hos 5₈ Am 2₂ Jb 39_{24f}.

B. expressions involving usages in A 1-3: a) with verbs: with חִזַּק hif. Ju 7₂₀; with לָקַח Ju 7₈; with נָשָׂא Jos 6₄₋₆₋₈₋₁₃; with עָבַר hif. to let the horn sound Lv 25₉, perhaps insert Mi 1₁₁; with עָלָה (בְּקוֹל שׁוֹעֲלָה) Ps 47₆, cf. hif. 2S 6₁₅; with קָשַׁב hif. (לְקוֹל שׁוֹקֵשֵׁב) Jr 6₁₇; with רָאָה Ex 20₁₈; with שָׁמַע Jos 6₂₀ 2S 15₁₀ 1K 1₄₁ Is 18₃ Jr 4₁₉₋₂₁ Ezk 33₄₋₅ Neh 4₁₄, nif. Jr 42₁₄; with תָּקַע (בְּשׁוֹתָקַע) to blow on the horn Jos 6₄₋₂₀ Ju 3₂₇ 6₃₄ 7₁₈₋₂₀ 1S 13₃ 2S 2₂₈ 18₁₆ 20₁₋₂₂ 1K 1₃₄₋₃₉ 2K 9₁₃ Ezk 33₃₋₆ Zech 9₁₄ Neh 4₁₂, = שׁוֹפָר תָּקַע Jos 6_{9a} (הַשׁוֹפָרוֹת) הַשׁוֹפָרֵי (Q), Ju 7₂₂ Is 18₃ Jr 4₅ 6₁ 51₂₇ Hos 5₈ Jl 2₁₋₁₅ Ps 81₄, שׁוֹפָר נִתְקַע Am 3₆; b) with sbst.: α) קוֹל-שׁוֹפָר the sound of the horn Ex 19₁₆₋₁₉ 20₁₈ Jos 6₅₋₂₀ 2S 6₁₅ 15₁₀ 1K 1₄₁ Jr 4₁₉₋₂₁ 6₁₇ 42₁₄ Ezk 33₄ Am 2₂ Ps 47₆ 98₆ Jb 39₂₄ Neh 4₁₄ 1C 15₂₈; קוֹל-שׁוֹפָר תָּקַע שׁוֹקֵל-שׁוֹפָר the sound of the horn Ps 150₃; β) שׁוֹקֵל-שׁוֹפָר with a shout of jubilation and a blast of the horn 2S 6₁₅ Ps 47₆ 1C 15₂₈; וּבְחִצְצוֹרוֹת וּבְשׁוֹפָרוֹת with the sound of trumpets and blasts of the horn 2C 15₁₄; וַיִּתְרוֹעָה וַיִּשְׁפָּר a day for the horn (for blowing the horn) and the cry of combat Zeph 1₁₆; הַיְיִוֹבְלוֹת הַשׁוֹפָרוֹת trumpets made from rams' horns Jos 6₄₋₆₋₈₋₁₃ → יוֹבֵל; γ) בְּדֵי שׁוֹפָר as often as the horn sounds Jb 39₂₅ (→ דֵּי* 2a) :: Fisher *Parallels* 3: p. 40 no. 55 (with bibliography): blasts on the horn. †

I שוק: the root is cognate with שקה.

hif: pf. הִשִּׁיקוּ (sbj. הִיִּקְבִּים) to **cause to overflow** **Jl 2₂₄ 4₁₃** (an inwardly transitive hif., see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §53d; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §19d; Jenni *Piel* 46). †

pil: impf. sf. וַתִּשְׁקֶה **Ps 65₁₀**, Vrss.: Sept. καὶ ἐμέθυσας αὐτήν, Symmachus καὶ ποτιεῖς αὐτήν, similarly Vulg. and Tg., on which see Baethgen *Die Psalmen* (GHK 2/2, 1892) 195, who makes the comment that they (the Versions) have either read וַתִּשְׁקֶה, or have understood שִׁקָה in the sense of שָׁקַף :: Pesh. 'ašlaytāh “you have brought rest to it (to the land)”. Against the reading וַתִּשְׁקֶה suggested above, which is a simplification, the MT may be retained, so e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Kraus *Ps.* 608, 609; cf. KBL :: Dahood *Psalms* 2: 109, 114: makes them jump for joy, denominative vb. from שִׁקָה: to **cause to overflow** (object הַיַּיִן) **Ps 65₁₀**. †

9470 שוק

II שוק*: by-form of Heb. II שקק; Arb. šāqa(w) I and II to fill with longing, desire, craving (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 481a); proper names are built from this root in OSArb., Thamudic and Safaitic, see Müller *Wurzeln* 69; Ryckmans *Noms* 1: 207a; Eth. šihīqa to wish, desire (Dillmann *Lex.* 1254).

Der. תִּשְׁקֶה*.

9471 שוק

שוק: a primary noun, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 451n; SamP. šoq, pl. (**Dt 28₃₅**) šāqam; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 219): 1QM 6:15: וּבְתֵי רִאשִׁים וּשְׁוִקִים “and a shield (really houses, so protection) for the heads and the thighs”; שְׁוִקִים according to Lohse *Texte* 194 equivalent to שְׁוִקִים; here the meaning of the sbst. is “leg”, so Dupont-Sommer CRAIBL 1965, 21; JArm. שִׁקָה and שִׁקָה (a Hebraising form); Samaritan שִׁקָה(ה) thigh (Tg.^o); ? EmpArm. šq' (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 318; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1186 šq₃); Ug. šq (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2393a, 2468a) thigh, leg; for §19:2393a see UF 7 (1975) 134 line 9 and p. 137; dual šqym (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 115:11), see UF 7 (1975) 543, 544, and UF 12 (1980) 247: two shanks; Akk. sāqu (AHw. 1028a: upper thigh; CAD S, 169b: a part of the body); Syr. šāqā' leg, upper thigh, hip, trunk; Mnd. šāqa leg, thigh (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 445a); Arb. šāq thigh; Tigr. šiqoqa thigh bone (Leslau *Contributions* 53); cf. Egyptian sbq (Erman-G. *Wb.* 4: 93; on b > w see Lacau *Noms de parties de corps* §333ff; cf. Ward *BiOr.* 29 (1972) 23): dual שְׁוִקִים, cstr. שְׁוִקִי, sf. שְׁוִקִי.

—1. a) **thigh, fibula**, of a person **Dt 28₅** (הַשְּׁוִקִים parallel with הַבְּרָכִים), **Is 47₂ Ps 147₁₀ Pr 26₇ Song 5₁₅**; b) שוק **Ju 15₈** “and he gave them a thorough beating” (ZüB); more precisely (on which cf. especially König *Wb.* 490b): “and he struck them on the thigh as well as on the loin”; שוק is an accusative of relationship (Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §118q; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §106.2d); on על in the meaning as well as, together with → II על 6c.

—2. **shank** of an animal: a) served to a guest at a meal as a sign of esteem **1S 9₂₄**; b) הַיְמִיין שִׁוִּק the right rear shank of a sacrificial animal, which belonged to the priest **Ex 29₂₂ Lv 7₃₂₋₃₃ 8_{25f} 9₂₁ Nu 18₁₈**, on which see Elliger *Lev.* 102; c) הַתְּרוּמָה שִׁוִּק the shank that was raised in the sacrificial ritual **Ex 29₂₇ Lv 7₃₄ 10_{14f} Nu 6₂₀** now with the shank is the tax which is “raised” for the priest (Elliger loc. cit.).

—3. expressions: a) as 1a: with גלה pi. **Is 47**₂ (parallel with שָׁבַל (חֲשֵׁף שָׁבַל); with II רָלַל (textual emendation) **Pr 26**₇; with נכה hif. **Dt 28**₃₅; with I רָצָה **Ps 147**₁₀; b) as 1b: with נכה hif. **Ju 15**₈; c) as 2a: with רום hif. **1S 9**₂₄; d) as 2b: with הִיָּה **Lv 7**₃₂ **Nu 18**₁₈; with לָקַח **Ex 29**₂₂ **Lv 8**₂₅; with נוף hif. **Lv 9**₂₁; with נתן **Lv 7**₃₂; with שים **Lv 8**₂₆; e) as 2c: with אָכַל **Lv 10**₁₄; with בוא hif. **Lv 10**₁₅; with לָקַח **Lv 7**₃₄; with קרש pi. **Ex 29**₂₇. †

9472 שׁוֹק

שׁוֹק: primary noun, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 452r; it should be noted in general that there is disagreement about the origin of the sbst. on whether a) the word is cognate with Akk. *sūqu(m)* street, or whether b) it has been borrowed from Akkadian (through Aramaic). On a see Landsberger in *Fschr.* W. Baumgartner 185; on b see Zimmern *Fremdw.* 43; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL (quoting Akk. *sūqāqu* alley, and especially von Soden UF 13 (1981) 164 = BZAW 162 (1985) 204); also cf. Ellenbogen *Foreign Words* 158; MHeb. שׁוֹק, as also in JArm. שׁוֹק street, market-street; MHeb. שׁוֹק, as also in JArm. שׁוֹק street; EmpArm. cstr. *šwq*, emph. *šqʹ*, *šwqʹ* street (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 317f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1185 *šq*₁); Akk. *sūqu(m)* street, market (AHw. 1061b; CAD S, 400a; see also Röllig *WdO* 8 (1976) 291f); *sūqāqu* lane, alleyway (AHw. 1061a; CAD S, 398b); according to von Soden Or 46 (1977) 196 the Neo-Assyrian form *sūqāqu* lane, and the Late Babylonian *sūqu* II street (see above JArm. שׁוֹק), are Aramaisms; Syr. *šūqā* market, public thoroughfare, with diminutives *šqāqā* and *ʿšqāqā*, cf. Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* 78¹; CPArm. *šwqʹ*, as also in Syr.; Nab. cstr. *šwq*, pl. emph. *šqyʹ*; Palm. sg. abs. *šwq* market (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 317f, Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1185, sv. *šq*₁, 2); Mnd. *šuqa* market, market place (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 456a); Eth. *sakuāt*, *sakōt* (Dillmann *Lex.* 381; see also Leslau *Contributions* 53) street, lane, village; cf. with Dillmann loc. cit. *šigui* (= *šigiw*) lane, on which see also Dillmann *Gramm.* §105.1 (p. 196); Arb. *sūq* bazaar, market (Arm. loanword, see Fraenkel *Fremdw.* 187): pl. שׁוֹקִים: street, lane **Pr 7**₈ (with עבר), **Qoh 12**₅ (with סבב) **Song 3**₂ pl. (with סבב po.); metaphorically **Qoh 12**₄ (וְסִגְרוּ דְלָתֵימָּ בְּשׁוֹקֵי). †

9473 שׁוֹקֵק

*שׁוֹקֵק, *שׁוֹקֵק **Is 29**₈ **Ps 107**₉, → II שקק.

9474 שׁוֹר

I שׁוֹר: Akk. *šurru(m)* D-theme, to go down, bend down, lean over, bend in one particular direction (AHw. 1285; CAD Š/3, 356); for the relationship between the Akk. and the Heb. verbs see von Soden UF 13 (1981) 167 (= BZAW 162 (1985) 204), who adds the comment that it is quite uncertain whether there is an Akk. verb *šāru* (AHw. 1193a); on I שׁוֹר and II שׁוֹר see also Xella UF 14 (1982) 299, 302.

It is uncertain whether or not the root is attested in Ug.; there are three proposals to be considered: a) the root *ḏr* (= Heb. שׁוֹר), which may be preserved in the sbst. *ḏrt*, *ḏhrt* dream, vision (Gordon *Textbook* §19:735, 723; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2722, 2714; cf. Gibson *Myths*² 145a and Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 182f no. 192: Ug. *ḏr* equivalent to שׁוֹר; b) *šr* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 19:i:11), but the meaning of this word is disputed; suggestions include: α) to look, behold (equivalent to שׁוֹר), so Margalit UF 8 (1976) 171, and UF 16 (1985) 125; β) to sing (equivalent to שׁוֹר), so Dijkstra-de Moor UF 7 (1975) 197; c) leader (שׁוֹר), so Caquot-Szyncer-Herdner *Textes* 442 and note n.

qal: impf. יִשֹּׁר, יִשֹּׁרֵי **Jb 33**₂₇ see below under 2, תִּשְׁוֹרֵי **Song 4**₈, אֲשֹׁר, sf. יִשְׁוֹרְנָה, יִשְׁוֹרְנֵי, תִּשְׁוֹרְנֵי, אֲשֹׁרְנֵי; impv. שֹׁר: to **look at from a bent position** (so KBL: “to regard bending”, taking the basic meaning from “Akk. *šēru* to bend (?)”; see also previously Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*: to look at from a high position).

—1. instances where the text is certain: **Nu 23**₉ (parallel with רָאָה), **24**₁₇ **Jb 7**₈ **17**₁₅ (for וְתִקְוֹתֵי prop. e.g. וְטוֹבֹתַי), **20**₉ (with מִקוֹמוֹ as sbj. and the fem. of a (predicative) vb., see Fohrer *Hiob* 325; cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §122 l), **24**₁₅ **33**₁₄ **34**₂₉ (obj. אֵל vs. 23), **35**₅ (parallel with נִבַּט hif. and רָאָה), **35**₁₃ (sbj. שָׂרֵי), **35**₁₄ (obj. שָׂרֵי vs. 13).

—2. instances where the text is uncertain, or alternatively the reading is disputed: a) **Jr 5**₂₆ for MT יִקְוֹשִׁים: יִקְוֹשִׁים prop.: α) יִשְׁרְכוּ (→ שָׂרַךְ); β) כְּשֹׁךְ prop. כְּשֹׁךְ → *שָׁךְ 4; γ) for יִשֹּׁר prop. יִשְׁוֹרוּ: יִשְׁוֹרוּ “they keep watch as though in the lair of the bird-catcher”, so Emerton in Cazelles *Fschr.* 125-133.

—b) **Hos 13**₇: MT אֲשֹׁר עַל-דֶּרֶךְ כְּנֹמֵר: suggested interpretations include: α) “I will lurk like a panther by the wayside”, so e.g. ZüB; TOB; also Wolff *Hos.*² 285, 294; β) “I will leap out like a panther at the wayside”, so Rudolph *Hos.* 235, 238 (שֹׁר as in Aram. שָׁר and Arb. III *sāwara* (from root *swr*) cf. Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 441a: *swr*, III-form, to leap at someone, assault). I. Willi-Plein *Vorformen der Schriftexegese innerhalb des AT's* (BZAW 123 (1971) 223) suggests that either α or β may be chosen, but α is to be preferred; the cj. אֲשֹׁקֵד for אֲשֹׁר (BHS) is not necessary.

—c) **Hos 14**₉: MT וְאֲשֹׁרְנֵי “and I look after it (or him)”, so Wolff *Hos.*² 300, 302 and van der Woude in Cazelles *Fschr.* 484; similarly ZüB; TOB; NRSV: “and I look after it (margin: him) :: cj. וְאֲאֲשֹׁרְנֵי “and it brings happiness”, so Rudolph *Hos.* 247, 249; KBL; BHS; for further cj. see Wolff and Rudolph loc. cit.; cf. REB and NEB: I affirm it.

—d) **Ps 17**₁₁ for אֲשֹׁרֵינוּ “our steps”? prop. e.g. יִשְׁרֹנֵי “they waylay me” (ZüB); NRSV: they track me down; REB and NEB: they press me hard; see also BHS, and Kraus *Ps.* 272, where together with the rendering of Sept. and Pesh. the cj. of Lindblom *ZAW* 59 (1942/43) 9 is also mentioned: סָבְבוּנִי אֲשֹׁרֵמוֹ עִתָּה “now their steps have surrounded me”, cf. TOB “they are here on our heels; now they surround me” :: McKay *ZAW* 91 (1979) 237: “they come straight up to me; now they are all around me”.

—e) **Jb 33**₂₇ for יִשֹּׁר prop. יִשֹּׁר “he will sing in exultation” (ZüB); similarly TOB and Fohrer *Hiob* 455, cf. BHS; NRSV: that person sings to others :: REB: if he affirms before everyone; NEB: if he declares before all men.

—3. **Song 4**₈ is a particularly difficult instance of the word; the vb. in אֲמַנָּה תִּשְׁוֹרֵי מִרְאֵשׁ can be derived from I שֹׁר, or from II שֹׁר, so with Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and especially Zorell *Lexicon* 830: a) from I שֹׁר “to look”, as in König *Wb.* 491a; this is also suggested as a possibility by Pope *Songs* 474, and by Xella loc. cit. 300 (but see also below under b), who makes reference to Pope.

—b) “descend!, climb down!” (cf. II שֹׁר), which is followed by most of the modern commentators, see KBL; ZüB; TOB; Würthwein *HbAT* 18² (1969) 52; H. Ringgren *ATD* 16/2³ (1981) 272; and Xella loc. cit. 299; cf. also Gerleman *Ru.-HL.* 151: “go away!”; NRSV: depart!; REB and NEB: hurry down.

—c) according to the contextual evidence it would be possible to decide in favour of either verb, but both Sept. and Pesh. have a verb of motion (on which see Gerleman loc. cit.) which rather favours the second suggestion (b). Vulg. is exceptional in rendering תְּשׁוּרִי as *coronaberis* you will surround. †

Der. תְּשׁוּרָה ?

9475 שׁוּר

II שׁוּר: it is to be generally noted that a) the meaning of this verb suggests a connection with Akk. *šurru(m)* to go down, bend down (→ I שׁוּר); in fact the two suggested roots (I שׁוּר and II שׁוּר) may have developed in distinctive ways from one original root, with the meaning of the second remaining closer than the first to the meaning of the original root; and b) according to KBL (cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*) another cognate root is to be found in Arb. *sāra(y)* to make a journey, sbst. *sayyārat*; Palm. abs. *šyr*?, cstr. *šyrt* (see Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 298; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1130: *šyrh* caravan); c) The Arabic etymology (b) is acceptable only for the sbst. *שְׁרוֹתַי **Ezk 27**₂₅, (participle fem. pl.), where according to Dalman *Arbeit* 6: 160 a better reading may be *שְׁרִוֹתַי (following the sg. in MHeb.; see also Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 633); however the verbal forms in **Is 57**₉ and **Song 4**₈ belong rather to the earlier suggestion (a).

qal: impf. תְּשׁוּרִי **Song 4**₈, וַתִּשְׁרִי **Is 57**₉; pt. pl. fem. sf. שְׁרוֹתֶיךָ **Ezk 27**₂₅ (see above under c): to climb down to, or to bend down towards, with לְ **Is 57**₉; for the translation of this last passage see Xella UF 14 (1982) 300; with מִן from, **Song 4**₈ (on which see I שׁוּר 3). †

Der. from the sense of the Arb. etymology (see above, b) *שְׁרָה, and also *שְׁרִה.

9476 שׁוּר

III *שׁוּר: Arb. *tāra(w)* with *‘alā* (*‘ly*) to be opposed to someone, rise up against someone; see Kopf VT 9 (1959) 284; also Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 109a, to be aroused, be excited.

Der. *שׁוּרָר, שְׁרָר, so according to Kopf loc. cit. (see further König *Wb.* 491b; but see also I שְׁרָר).

9477 שׁוּר

שׁוּר: primary noun, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 451m :: Labuschagne OTSt. (Pretoria 1971) 59f; an ancient cultural and migratory word, so Salonen *Hipp.* 78¹; for the different forms of the word in Indo-Germanic and the Semitic languages see Brown JSS 24 (1979) 159ff; cf. also VT 19 (1969) 164; for Semitic see further G. Bergsträsser *Einführung* 183; MHeb. שׁוּר, pl. שְׁוּרִים; JArm. תּוּר; SamP. *šor*; perhaps Ph. (cited in Plutarch *Sulla* as θῶρ, see Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 325, sv. *twr*); OArm. *šrh* (used collectively) “cow” (Sefire, Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 222 A: 23, Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 294; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1118 *šwr*₄ who mentions towards the bottom of the page that Blau, *Israel Oriental Series* 2: 571, understands the word as non-collective), equivalent to Tell Fekherye *swr* (see Abou Assaf *La statue de Tell Fekherye* p. 23 line 20, cf. p. 35); BArm. → תּוּר, also for the instances in the other Arm. dialects; Ug. *tr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2664 and 2738; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2932; Gibson *Myths*² 160b), cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 115, no. 45 *alp* parallel with *tr*; p. 381 no. 607 *tr* parallel with *il*, and *il* parallel with *tr*; p. 382 no. 608 *tr* parallel with *gl*; Akk. *šūru(m)* bull (AHw. 1287; CAD *Š*/3, 369b, *šūru* B); OSArb. *twr* bull (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 259b; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 152), also appellative as the name of a deity, and n.m., on which see also Ryckmans *Noms* 1: 215b; Eth. *sōr* bull

(Dillmann *Lex.* 384); Tigr. *sōr* ox; Tigrin. *sōr* a castrated billy goat (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 193a); Arb. *taur* bull, steer, also n.m., see Nöldeke *Beiträge* 83; τᾰῦρος (Boisacq *Dict. étym.* 945; Lokotsch *Etym. Wb.* 2048); *taurus*: sf. שׁוֹרָה, שׁוֹרָה, שׁוֹרוֹ, pl. שׁוֹרִים (R. Meyer *Gramm.* §23.4d; see 3e).

—1. the sbst. has different meanings: a) **one single beast, bovid** (unitary noun for בִּקְרָה; compare שֶׁה as a unitary noun corresponding to לְאִין) without defining age or sex (cf. βους, *bos*); so also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Zorell *Lexicon*; and in particular Péter VT 25 (1975) 486-496, especially 492-496; :: b) Elliger *Lev.* 70: שׁוֹר indicates the male of the species without defining its age; KBL a mature male animal, bull; c) the first suggestion (a) is preferable to the second (b).

For שׁוֹר as a female beast see especially Lv 22²⁸ and also Péter loc. cit. 493; Ex 34¹⁹ Nu 18¹⁷ Dt 15¹⁹; cf. also OArm. *swr* “cow” (in the Tell Fekherye inscription, see above); according to Ex 22²⁹ Lv 22²⁷ 27²⁶ שׁוֹר is a young, first-born animal that has to be sacrificed on the eighth day. The sbst. has a general meaning which supersedes that of a mature, male animal in the following passages: Gn 32⁶ Ex 21²⁸⁻³⁷ 22^{3,9} 23⁴; see Péter loc. cit. 493. In the decalogue שׁוֹר can be taken to mean either a male or a female animal or both Ex 20¹⁷ Dt 5¹⁴⁻²¹ (cf. Ex 23¹²).

The meaning “bull” which is predominant in the cognate languages is evident in Ezk 1¹⁰ Ps 106²⁰ (see 3d), Hos 12¹² (see 3e), Jb 21¹⁰ and probably also in Gn 49⁶, and metaphorically in Dt 33¹⁷; there is some hesitation about whether שׁוֹר אֵלֶּיךָ זָנָה Jb 24³ should be translated as “the widow’s ox” (NRSV, REB), or as “the widow’s cow”.

—2. for the usage of the sbst. cf. KBL: a) part of the livestock constituting someone’s possessions Gn 32⁶ Ex 20¹⁷ 21²⁸⁻³⁷ 22^{3,8f,29} 23^{4,12} Dt 5¹⁴⁻²¹ 15¹⁹ (שׁוֹר :: לְאִין), 22¹⁻⁴ Jos 6²¹ 7²⁴ Ju 6⁴ 1S 12³ 15³ 22¹⁹ Is 1³ 7²⁵ 32²⁰; Jb 6⁵ Pr 14⁴.

—b) collocations: שׁוֹר רֶשֶׁה Ex 34¹⁹ Lv 22²³ Dt 17¹ cf. 1S 14³⁴; on which see J. Halbe *Das Privilegrecht Yahwes Ex 34¹⁰⁻²⁶* (FRLANT 114 (1975) 177): this collocation does not normally specifically indicate “an ox and a sheep”, but, using the idiom of a part for the whole, an overall description of the animals in someone’s possession, both larger and smaller ones; for שׁוֹר אוֹ שֶׁה → שֶׁה, also for the sequence שׁוֹר, חֲמוֹר, שֶׁה and שׁוֹר, אֵיל, שֶׁה; see further שׁוֹר וְכֶשֶׁב וְעֵז Lv 7²³, שׁוֹר וְאֵיל Lv 9⁴.

—c) שׁוֹר used for ploughing Dt 22¹⁰, cf. Sir 25⁸, used for threshing Dt 25⁴.

—d) שׁוֹר as a slaughtered animal Lv 17³ Dt 14⁴ 28³¹ 1S 14³⁴ 1K 1¹⁹⁻²⁵ Is 66³ Pr 7²² Neh 5¹⁸.

—e) שׁוֹר as an animal to be sacrificed, on which see above under 1: Ex 22²⁹ Lv 4¹⁰ 9^{4,18f} 22^{27f} 27²⁶ Nu 7³ 15¹¹ 18¹⁷ Dt 15¹⁹ 17¹ 18³ 2S 6¹³ Ps 69³².

—3. Special and particular instances: a) שׁוֹר נִנְחָה an ox which is prone to gore Ex 21²⁹⁻³⁶, cf. Akk. *alpum nakkāpūm* (Code of Hammurabi §251; Goetze *Laws of Eshnunna* §54; see AHW. 722b and CAD N/1, 186a).

—b) שׁוֹר אֲבוּס a fattened ox Pr 15¹⁷.

—c) לֶחֶךְ הַשׁוֹר אֵת יֶרֶק הַשָּׂדֶה as cattle eat away the grass in a field Nu 22⁴, see Jenni *Pi’el* 146, 192f.

—d) פְּנֵי שׂוֹר the face of an ox **Ezk 1**₁₀, on which see Keel *Visionen* 239ff; תְּבִנִית שׂוֹר an image, a representation of an ox **Ps 106**₂₀ (referring to the golden calf).

—e) שְׂוָרִים oxen **Hos 12**₁₂, on which see Grimm ZAW 85 (1973) 339-347, especially 346: it seems to suppose that whereas the sacrificial oxen worthy of Yahweh were designated by the term פְּרִים, in the time of Hosea the word שְׂוָרִים designated sacrificial animals destined for Baal. For the translation “oxen” see e.g. Wolff *Hos.*² 267, and J. Jeremias ATD 24/1 (1983) 149; there is no need for the cj. שְׂרִים (following Sept. ἄρχοντες), or alternatively שְׂרִים (cf. BHS); on this see Grimm loc. cit. 340-342.

—f) פַּר הַשׂוֹר **Ju 6**₂₅ (→ פַּר 1d).

—4. selected expressions: a) as 1: with אֹוה hitp. **Dt 5**₂₁; with II חָבַל **Jb 24**₃; with חָמַד, **Ex 20**₁₇ **Dt 5**₂₁; with I עָבַר pi. **Jb 21**₁₀; with I רָצָה nif. (לְקַרְבֵּנֶה) **Lv 22**₂₇.

—b) as 2a: with גָּעָה **Jb 6**₅; with I חָרַם hif. **Jos 6**₂₁; with I יָדַע **Is 1**₃; with I נִוַח **Ex 23**₁₂; with I נָנַח **Ex 21**₂₈₋₃₂; with I נָגַף **Ex 21**₃₅; with I נָכָה hif. **1S 22**₁₉; with I סָקַל nif. **Ex 21**_{28f-32}; with I עָלַם hitp. **Dt 22**₁₋₄; with I פָּגַע **Ex 23**₄.

—c) as 2b: with I עָשָׂה (obj. נִדְרָה) **Lv 22**₂₃; with I זָבַח **Dt 17**₁; with I נָגַשׁ hif. **1S 14**₃₄.

—d) as 2c: with I חָרַשׁ **Dt 22**₁₀; with I חָסַם **Dt 25**₄.

—e) as 2d: with I אָכַל **Dt 14**₄; with I זָבַח **1K 1**₁₉₋₂₅; with I טָבַח **Dt 28**₃₁; cf. **Pr 7**₂₂: יָבֵא אֶל-טָבַח (textual emendation); with I עָשָׂה nif. **Neh 5**₁₈.

—f) as 2e: with I זָבַח **Lv 9**₄ **Dt 17**₁ **18**₃ **2S 6**₁₃; with I יָטַב **Ps 69**₃₂; with I נָתַן **Ex 22**₂₉; with I עָבַד **Dt 15**₁₉; with I עָשָׂה nif. **Nu 15**₁₁; with I קָרַשׁ hif. **Dt 15**₁₉; with I קָרַב hif. **Nu 7**₃; with I שָׁחַט **Lv 9**₁₈ **22**₂₈.

—g) as 3d: with I מָוַר hif. **Ps 106**₂₀.

—h) as 3e: with I זָבַח pi. **Hos 12**₁₂.

—j) as 3f: with I לָקַח **Ju 6**₂₅. †

9478 שׂוֹר

I שׂוֹר: probably a primary noun, Wagner *Aram.* 304a, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 452r; BLA 180 l; MHeb. שׂוֹר; SamP. šor, Samaritan; JArm. שׂוֹרָא; BArm. *שׂוֹר, also for instances in the rest of the Arm. dialects; Arb. sūr, Arm. loanword, cf. Fraenkel *Fremdw.* 237: wall around a well **Gn 49**₂₂, as a barrier between fields **2S 22**₃₀ **Ps 18**₃₀, with I דָּלַג pi.: cj. **Ps 92**₁₂ for I בְּשׂוֹרָי prop. with Vrss. בְּשׂוֹרָי, → *שׂוֹרָי. †

Der. n.m. אֲבִישׂוֹר (Stamm *Fschr.* 67).

9479 שׁוֹר

II *שׁוֹר: place name; the same as I; SamP. *šor*, Sept. Σοῦρ; locative שׁוֹרָה 1S 27⁸: בּוֹאֵךְ שׁוֹרָה מְעוֹלָם: ἀπὸ Γελαμψοῦρ τετειχισμένων, on which see Stoebe *I. Sam.* 474. Gn 16⁷ 20¹ 25¹⁸ 1S 15⁷ 27⁸. שׁוֹר מְדָבַר Ex 15²².

There are three possibilities for the meaning of the word: a) שׁוֹר designates the wall built to defend the eastern border of Egypt, so V. Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* (1970) 37, see further Simons OTSt 5 (1948) 99; KBL (with bibliography).

—b) שׁוֹר designates an area of territory, the name of which is taken from the wall referred to above (a), so Zorell *Lexicon* 831a with reference to Abel *Géographie* 1: 434.

—c) שׁוֹר designates a region in the north-eastern part of Egypt, so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; see also e.g. Stoebe *I. Sam.* 285. But for phonological reasons the identification of the word with the Egyptian borderfort *tr* must be abandoned, on which see Fritz loc. cit. 38; the location of the place is uncertain, see Simons *Geog.* §684, and Abel loc. cit.; cf. Westermann *Genesis* 2: 291 (with bibliography). There is a suggestion (N. *Naʿaman Tell Aviv* 7 (1980) 100-105) of identifying it with *Tell el-Farʿa* (Tell Fara), and this is accepted by Keel-Küchler-Uehlingen *Orte* 2: 129.

—d) The third suggestion (c) is preferable to the first (a) because שׁוֹר is never used with the article, and this would suggest a proper name; but the second suggestion (b) is just as likely because of the expression שׁוֹר מְדָבַר Ex 15²², which would be the pastureland (or desert) located in that neighbourhood. †

9480 שׁוֹרָה

*שׁוֹרָה: Wagner *Aram.* 304c, fem. from I שׁוֹר; the relationship of the masc. with the fem. form is not clear; perhaps the fem. is used in a diminutive sense, to mark the opposition wall :: little wall; cf. Michel *Grundl.* 1: 68; MHeb. שׁוֹרָה row, line, the same as JArm. שׁוֹרְתָא; Arb. *sūrat* line, series, layer: pl. sf. שׁוֹרְתָם: **supporting wall** for terraces Jb 24¹¹; KBL, cf. N. Peters *Job* 261: שׁוֹרְתֵי שׁוֹרָה designates the walls for the terraces of the vineyards; on this see Dalman *Arbeit* 4: 314, 320; ? cj. Jr 5¹⁰ for שׁוֹרְתֵיהֶּ prop. שׁוֹרְתֵיהֶּ, so e.g. KBL and Peters loc. cit. :: Rudolph *Jer*³ 38: שׁוֹרָה is a hapax legomenon, probably not meaning שׁוֹר wall, but the terrace of a vineyard; this cj. is not mentioned either in BHK or in BHS. †

9481 שׁוֹרֵר

*שׁוֹרֵר, שׁוֹרֵר < מְשׁוֹרֵר; so Zorell *Lexicon* 831a (participle *poʿel*, or alternatively *poʿlel*), cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §52s, 55c; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §17f. The participle may belong either a) to III *שׁוֹר, or b) to *שׁוֹרֵר; if the II-*w* root is preferred (a), then the Heb. sbst. (really a participle) would indicate someone who is opposed to someone else, or alternatively someone who rebels against someone else; the reduplicated root (b) could be taken to mean someone who criticises someone else, or alternatively treats him with animosity, hostility. It is uncertain whether there is any etymological relationship between Akk. *šāru* inimical, foe (which occurs in documents from El-Amarna, with a political and military connotation, see CAD Š/2, 132b) and the vb. *šāru* (see Knudtzon *El-Amarna* 2: 1518) to castigate, malign (?); see AHw. 1193a; CAD Š/2, 140a: a Western Semitic word with uncertain meaning; used twice as a parenthetical gloss for “to accuse”. According to

Knudtzon loc. cit. the vb. would be denominative from the adj./sbst. *šāru*, but this is not mentioned by von Soden, see AHW. loc. cit.: pl. sf. שׁוֹרְרִי, שׁוֹרְרִי, שׁוֹרְרִי Ps 59₁₁.

—1. personal enemy Ps 5₉ 27₁₁ 54₇ 56₃ 59₁₁. cj. Ps 92₁₂ for בְּשׁוֹרְרִי prop. with Vrss. בְּשׁוֹרְרִי → I שׁוֹרֵר.

—2. expressions: with נבט (ב) hif. Ps 92₁₂; with נָהַה (ב) Ps 5₉/27₁₁; with ראה (ב) hif. Ps 59₁₁; with שָׂאָה Ps 56₃; with שׁוֹב (ל) K Ps 54₇. †

9482 שׁוֹשָׁא

שׁוֹשָׁא: 1C 18₁₆ Sept. Σουσα, ησους, σους, Josephus Σισάς (Schalit *Namenwb.* 114) equivalent to שׁוֹשָׁא 1K 4₃.

The meaning of שׁוֹשָׁא is uncertain, but possibilities include: a) n.m., of which the original form can no longer be reconstructed, so Noth *Personennamen* 40, and subsequently Rudolph *Chr.* 136; for attempts to recover the full form of this personal name see KBL; b) it may also be an Egyptian loanword denoting the (royal) scribe or secretary of state, on which → שׁוֹשָׁא. †

9483 שׁוֹשָׁן

שׁוֹשָׁן See below under שׁוֹשָׁן/שׁוֹשָׁן (#9484).

9484 שׁוֹשָׁן

I שׁוֹשָׁן/שׁוֹשָׁן: Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 475s; MHeb. שׁוֹשָׁן, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 219): 1QH 10:31 [כשׁוֹשָׁן/ה], see Lohse *Texte* 152; cf. Maier *Texte* 2: 104; JArm. שׁוֹשָׁן and שׁוֹשָׁן; Zimmern *Lexicon* 58 refers to Akk. *šešanu*, but this sbst. is not found in AHW. or CAD; instead they have *šišnu*, *šišanu* (AHW. 1250b; CAD *Š*/3, 126) a kind of rush, which occurs in a list of names of plants; Syr. *šaušantā*; CPArm. *šwšn*?, unitary noun *šwšnt* (Schulthess *Lex.* 204a); Nab. n.f. *šwšnt* (Cantineau *Nab.* 2: 149b); Neo-Syr. *šušānā*, *šušantā* (KBL); Arb. *sausan/sūsan* lily (Freytag *Lexicon* 2: 375b); Greek σοῦσον, on which see Masson *Recherches* 58f, who refers to Egyptian *sšn* (Erman-G. *Wb.* 3: 485). The Hebrew sbst. is also to be derived from the Egyptian word, which becomes in Coptic *šošen*, see Masson loc. cit., see further Ellenbogen *Foreign Words* 159; Lambdin *Loan Words* 154; Lokotsch *Etym. Wb.* no. 1958; Noth *Könige* 151. Against this suggestion is the attempt by J. Feliks in Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1093 to derive the word from within Hebrew, but this is less likely. He maintains that the name comes from שׁוֹשׁ meaning six, because the flower of this plant has six sepals and six filaments: שׁוֹשָׁן 1K 7₂₂₋₂₆, fem. שׁוֹשָׁן, cstr. שׁוֹשָׁן, pl. שׁוֹשָׁן; the fem. sg. is a unitary noun and the masc. pl. a group-plural, on which see Michel *Grundl.* 1: 64f: שׁוֹשָׁן is a form of the collective singular without a suffix.

—1. lily, a flower of which there are many different types, see Löw *Flora* 2: 164-184; Dalman *Arbeit* 1/2: 357ff; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* loc. cit.; Moldenke *Plants* 41f, 114ff, 117f, 129. The instances in the OT suggest that the species most likely to be considered is *Lilium candidum*: Hos 14₆ Song 2_{1f-16} 4₅ 5₁₃ 6_{2f} 7₃ (Sir 50₈).

—2. a technical term meaning either “the flower of the lily” or “lotus blossom” (*nymphaea lotus L.*), see Moldenke loc. cit. 154f. The various types of lily belong to a different family from those of the lotus; the lily grows primarily in soil, while the lotus is by contrast a water-plant. According to Keel-Küchler-Uehlingen *Orte* 1: 85-88 the Heb. sbst., despite the rendering preferred in the Sept. κρίνον, is not to be translated as lily but rather as water-lily, lotus, and this applies to the instances in the Song of Songs as much as to 1K 7₁₉₋₂₂₋₂₆; see also Keel *Deine Blicke sind Tauben. Zur Metaphorik des Hohen Liedes* (SBS 114/115; 1984) 63ff; cf. also Pritchard *Pictures* 799, 800; and S. Schroer *In Israel gab es Bilder* (OBO 74), 55ff and 60. For the following

instances water-lily or lotus is the only likely solution: a) מַעֲשֵׂה שׁוֹשַׁן 1K 7^{19,22} “lotus-design” (Noth *Könige* 141, 151: for the capitals of the pillars of the temple יָכִין and בָּעָז were in the shape of a water-lily, or alternatively of a lotus; b) פָּרַח שׁוֹשַׁן 1K 7²⁶, פָּרַח שׁוֹשַׁנָּה 2C 4⁵.

—3. in the titles of Psalms: a) עַל-שְׁנַיִם (ו) Ps 45¹ 69¹; b) עַל-שׁוֹשַׁן עֲדוּת 60¹; c) אֶל-שְׁנַיִם עֲדוּת (mss. לַעַל) 80¹; no certain meaning for this has yet been found, on which cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; suggestions include e.g.: α) Gunkel-Begrich *Einl. Ps.* 458 (with cj.); Kraus *Ps.* 26 (no. 21); cf. Zorell *Lexicon* 831b; König *Wb.* 492a: an instruction concerning the tune; β) Mowinckel *Ps. Stud.* 4: 29-33: either flowers that were placed on or in front of the Ark (perhaps as a gift of allegiance), or, (if עֲדוּת means offering) “the lilies must have been offered as flowers which were to be used in some way to obtain a divine answer to a question that had been presented to a deity”; Mowinckel in *Is. Wor.* 2: 214 mentions only the second of these possibilities; γ) B.D. Eerdmans *Hebr. Ps.* 66f: in Ps 45¹ the title indicates that it was originally a love-song which was subsequently used with wider relevance; δ) Glaser *ZS* 8 (1932) 195 takes שְׁנַיִם (ו) etc. from Akk. *šuššu* “one-sixth”, and here it would mean “a six-stringed instrument”; on this see also Kraus loc. cit.; ε) compare further Preuss *Die Psalmenüberschriften in Targum und Midrasch* (*ZAW* 71; 1959) 44-54, especially 47. Deciding which of these suggestions is best must be left open, but the fourth one (δ) has least to support it. †

9485 שׁוֹשַׁן

II שׁוֹשַׁן: place name; Elamite *Sušun*, Old Persian *Sūšā*, Sumerian *Šušina/Šušin* (Edzard-Farber-Sollberger *Gewässernamen* 154; Akk. *Šušān* (S. Parpola *Neo-Assyrian Toponyms* AOAT 6 (1970) 340f); Sept. ἐν Σούσους **Est** 1² 2⁵ **Da** 8², ἐν Σουσα **Est** 3¹⁵ **Neh** 1¹; Josephus Σουσα (Schalit *Namenwb.* 115): a capital city of Elam in the early period, and under the Achaemenids one of the capitals of the Empire; RGG³ 6: 531f; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1895f: **Susa Est** 1^{2,5} 2^{3,5-8} 3¹⁵ 4^{8,16} 8^{14f} 9^{6,11-15,18} **Da** 8² **Neh** 1¹. †

9486 שׁוֹשַׁנָּה

שׁוֹשַׁנָּה: → I שׁוֹשַׁן.

9487 שׁוֹשַׁק

שׁוֹשַׁק: → שׁוֹשַׁק.

9488 שׁוֹת

שׁוֹת: → שׁוֹת.

9489 שׁוֹתָלַח

שׁוֹתָלַח: n.m. > name of a tribe; SamP. *šūtāla*; Sept. **Nu** 26^{35f} Σουταλα, **1C** 7^{20f} Σωθαλαῆ Σωθαλαε, Sept.^B vs. 20 Σωθαλαθ; the personal name has not been explained, see Noth *Personennamen* 258a: שׁוֹתָלַח: the son of Ephraim, but really probably an ancestor of a clan within that tribe **Nu** 26^{35f} **1C** 7^{20f}; also 1Ch 7²⁵ → II רְשָׁף and תָּלַח; on **1C** 7^{20f} cf. Rudolph *Chr.* 71. †

Der. שׁוֹתָלַחִי.

9490 שזף

שזף: ? by-form of → שדף; MHeb. to burn, scorch, turn brown; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and KBL compare Arb. *lāḥa(w)* with the meanings (according to Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*) to flash, and to appear suddenly; and also *ʿilā(y)* to turn the gaze towards someone; of the sun, to turn something brown, burn; see also Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 882a: to appear, scorch, singe.

qal: pf. sf. שִׁזַּפְתוּ, שִׁזַּפְתָּנִי.

—1. of the eyes, to **catch sight of Jb 20₉ 28₇.**

—2. of the sun, to **turn brown, tan the skin Song 1₆.**

—3. it should be noted in general that the relationship between the two meanings can be explained as follows: a) from a basic meaning “to look at steadfastly” comes “to turn brown (by the sun)”, so e.g. Rudolph *Rt.-HL.-Kl.* 123; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL (cf. Arb.); b) from a basic meaning of “to scorch” come meanings associated with eyes that stare intensely, “to flash” and “to spot”; so e.g. Peters *Job* 218; König *Wb.* 492a; c) it is hardly possible to decide which of these two suggestions is more likely, but if שזף really is a by-form of שדף the second (b) is perhaps preferable to the first (a). †

9491 שזר

שזר: (Labuschagne OTSt. (Pretoria 1971) 54: שזר < II זור); MHeb. שִׁזַּר to twist, pi. to twist over and over again, entwine many threads together; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 219) מִשְׁזוֹר: 1QM 7:10 (pt. pu.) תכלת שש “linen, into which purple woollen threads have been worked”, so Maier *Texte* 1: 132; cf. Lohse *Qumran* 196, 197; Samaritan שזיר Nu 19₁₅, as a translation of פתיל; SamP. only pu. *amšazzār*, so also DSS מִשְׁזוֹר (Yadin (ed.) *The Scroll of the War*, 7:9, p. 302); also in liturgical poetry (*Lešonenu* 29: 92); JArm. שִׁזַּר = MHeb., pt. passive שִׁזַּר; CPArm. *šzr, pe. pt. passive šzyr; Arb. šazara to spin threads together, twist, see also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*

hof: pt. מִשְׁזָּר: **twisted**, always with the sbst. → שִׁשׁ (מִשְׁזָּר) = JArm. בוּן שִׁזִּיר see DSS): Ex 26_{1.31.36} 27_{9.16.18} 28_{6.8.15} 36_{8.35.37} 38_{9.16.18} 39_{2.5.8.28.29}; cj. 39₂₄ insert with mss. and Vrss. וְשִׁשׁ (cf. BHS). †

9492 שח

שח: verbal adj. from → שחח, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 453y: **bowed, stooped:** שח עֵינַיִם with downcast eyes Jb 22₂₉. †

9493 שחד

שחד: according to Rundgren *Zum Lexikon* 331ff a šaf^{el}-formation from ʿḥz; on this see previously KBL, and Brockelmann *Lex.* 768a under šḥad; see further THAT 2: 137f, and Labuschagne OTSt. (Pretoria 1971) 60; Samaritan Dt 1₂₂ וישח/ערוך (Ben Hayyim *Lit. Or.* 2: 472); JArm. שִׁחַד to present, donate, especially to extend a favour to someone, bribe (Levy *Wb.* 4:529f); cf. Dalman *Wb.* 419a: to bribe; OArm. Sfire 3rd. pl. pe., or perhaps pa: *yšḥdn* they offer presents, they bring gifts (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 224:28; Degen *Gramm.*

§57.3a (p. 69); Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 294; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1120, *šhd*₁); Akk. *šaḫādum* to present, bestow (Canaanite loanword; AHw. 1128a; CAD *Š*/1, 75a; see also ZA 68 (1978) 81); Syr. *šhad* to bribe (Brockelmann *Lex.* 768a); perhaps > Arb. *šakada* to give, present (Lane *Lex.* 1583c).

qal: impf. **יַתְּשַׁחֵר**; impv. **שַׁחֵר** **Jb 622**, see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 357; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 1: §28k: to **give a present**.

—1. with acc. of the person, to lavish favour on a lover **Ezk 1633**.

—2. with I **בַּעַד** to show favour to someone **Jb 622**. †

Der. **שַׁחַר**.

9494 שַׁחַר

שַׁחַר: **שַׁחַר**, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 461 l; SamP. *šād*; JArm. **שַׁחַרְא** bribery, preferential treatment; EgArm. **שַׁחַר** bribe, obj. of the vb. **יַהֲבֵן** (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 37:4 = Grelot *Documents* 97:4); Syr. *šuḫdā*, as also in CPArm. **šhd/šhwd* bribe: (THAT 2: 126).

—1. a) gift **1K 1519 Is 4513 2114**; b) gift to show one's allegiance **2K 168**.

—2. gift intended to secure favour > **bribe Ex 238 Dt 1017 1619 2725 1S 83 Is 123 523 3315 Ezk 2212 Mi 311 Ps 155 2610 Jb 1534 Pr 635 178·23 2C 197**.

—3. particular instances: a) **אֹהֲלֵי־שַׁחַר** the tents of bribery **Jb 1534**; b) **עֵקֶב שַׁחַר** as the payment for a bribe, meaning as a bribe **Is 523**; NRSV: those who acquit the guilty for a bribe; c) **אֶבֶן חַן = חַן שַׁחַר** a bribe is like a magic stone **Pr 178** → **חַן 2**.

—4. expressions: a) as 1a and 1b: with **כַּפָּה** **Pr 2114**; with **שַׁלַּח** **1K 1519 2K 168**; with pi. **Is 4513** (**בְּשַׁחַר** parallel with **בְּמַחִיר**); b) as 2: with **אָהַב** **Is 123**; with **לָקַח** **Ex 238 Dt 1017 1619 2725 1S 83 Ezk 2212 Ps 155**; sbst. **מִקְח־שַׁחַר** without accepting a bribe **2C 197**; with **מָלֵא** **Ps 2610** (sbj. **יְמִינָם**); with **רַבָּה** hif. **Pr 635**; with **שַׁפַּט** (**בְּשַׁחַר**) **Mi 311**; with **תָּמַךְ** (**בְּשַׁחַר**) **Is 3315** → **תָּמַךְ 3**. †

9495 שַׁחָה

שַׁחָה: *šaf^{el}* formation from **חָוָה**; MHeb. **שַׁחָה** to stoop down; JArm. **שַׁחָה**, **שַׁחָה** to bend down (Dalman *Wb.* 419a), cf. sbst. **שַׁחָה**, **שַׁחָה** really the stooping down, from which comes the meaning “arm pit”, really bending (Levy *Wb.* 4: 532a); Mnd. *ŠHA* II (Drower-Macuch, *Dict.* 450b) to bow low ?; by-form **שַׁחָה**, **שַׁחָה**.

qal: impv. **שַׁחָה**: to **stoop down**, lie flat and allow tormentors to trample the back **Is 5123**. †

hif: impf. sf. **יִשְׁחַנֶּה**: to **subdue, oppress Pr 1225**, sbj. **יִשְׁחַנֶּה**, anxiety weighs down the human heart (NRSV); cj. pr. **יִשְׁחַנֶּה** prop. **תִּשְׁחַנֶּה** or **תִּשְׁחַנֶּה**, so BHS, Gemser *Spr.*² and Bühlmann *Reden* 70f; for an explanation of **יִשְׁחַנֶּה** as the prominent word in the context cf. Plöger *Prov.* 147.

hitp. → II חוה *eštafel*. (HAL 284a, HALOT 296a), on which see now Emerton OTSt. 20 (1977) 51-55, who prefers the older interpretation of the word as a hitpal. from שחה rather than the proposal in HAL which replaced it; in support of the latter see Davies VT 29 (1979) 493-495; otherwise see Kreuz VT 35 (1985) 39-60: the vb. is a *Št*-formation from the root *hwy/hwh* “to live”; as already in 2K 5₁₈ השתחוויה so also in MHeb. י and נ interchange in such a position; for the vb. in DSS see Kuhn *Konkordanz* 219; for the sbst. השתחוואה, השתחוויה prostration, see Dalman *Wb.* 120b; cf. Levy *Wb.* 1: 498b). †

Der. *שחית.

9496 שחור

שחור: (Aramaism (?), Wagner *Aram.* 304e) שחר, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 474n; hapax legomenon Lam 4₈, Sept. ὑπερ ἄσβόλην soot; Vulg. *super carbores* “more than coals”; MHeb. שחור soot (Dalman *Wb.* 419a :: Levy *Wb.* 4: 537: black, something black); cf. MHeb. שיחור, JArm. שיחורא glowing (black) ember; Syr. *šuhārā* ember, blackness, soot (Gradwohl *Farben* 51f): the exact rendering of the word is not quite certain, but possibilities include: a) blackness, soot (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL); b) ember (Gradwohl *Farben* 51f and Zorell *Lexicon* 833a offer both a and b as choices); c) deciding between the two is not straightforward; a has the support of Sept., while JArm. and Vulg. favour b; from Pesh. both are possible; it is because of JArm. that Gradwohl prefers b; the vb. חשך which is linked with שחור could refer to a or to b. †

9497 שחוט

*שחוט: hapax legomenon Pr 28₁₀, by-form of שחת; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 473a-c; cf. MHeb. שחיתה, pl. שחיתות; JArm. שחוא: sf. שחוטו: pit Pr 28₁₀, with נפל; ? cj. בשחתו (Koehler-Baumgartner *Lexicon*; BHS) or בשחת (BHS; Plöger *Prov.* 331) cf. Pr 26₂₇. †

9498 שחח

שחח: by-forms שוח, שחה; MHeb. שחח to stoop down (Dalman *Wb.* 419a), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 219), see especially Dam. 1:15; Akk. *šahāhu(m)* to come loose, fall out, dwindle, waste away (AHw. 1128a; CAD Š/1 75a) :: *šukēnu(m)*, El-Amarna **šuhēhunu* to prostrate oneself, submit (AHw. 1263; CAD Š/3, 214b).

qal: pf. שחתי, שחתי, שחתי, שחתי, שחתי, שחתי Jb 9₁₃ (Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §27a; cf. Meyer *Gramm.* §79, 2c); impf. שחתי, שחתי (K) rd. תשוח (Q) Lam 3₂₀, וישחח; inf. שחח: (Huber *Völker* 167).

—1. to **cower, crouch:** לביא Jb 38₄₀, רשע כאריה Ps 10₁₀, see vs. 4, רעים לפני טובים Pr 14₁₉, רהב, רהב, רהב Jb 9₁₃, גבעות, גבעות Hab 3₆; אַנְשִׁים רִים; haughtiness among the people will be crushed Is 2₁₁, האדם, האדם גִּבְהוֹת pride among men will be reduced Is 2₁₇; on the masc. predicate שחח with a fem. subj. see Joüon *Gramm.* §150j, and Meyer *Gramm.* §94.5c; the descendants of former oppressors הַלְךְ שִׁחֻחַ shall approach bending low in submission Is 60₁₄, using the inf. as a circumstantial accusative (so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*); or rd. שחוח (so Duhm *Jes.* 4: 451; cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §93).

—2. to **bow down, be bent over**: someone who is ill **Ps 38**⁷, someone who is ill and is treated with hostility **Ps 35**¹⁴, because of the anger of Yahweh (שִׁבְט עֲבָרָתוֹ vs. ₁ the rod of his wrath) **Lam 3**²⁰ (K תְּשִׁיחַ → שִׁיחַ qal), or alternatively after encountering misfortune **Ps 107**³⁹. †

nif. (or impf. qal, on which see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §67g; Meyer *Gramm.* §79.1d and 2a): impf. יִשְׁחַח, יִשְׁחַח, תִּשְׁחַח.

—1. to **be obliged to keep low, be obliged to cower** **Is 29** **5**¹⁵.

—2. to **utter low, muffled sounds**: a) מִנְעָפָר from low in the dust your words shall come (NRSV) **Is 29**⁴, on which see Wildberger *Jes.* 1099 (: Driver in Eissfeldt *Fschr. B* 45 = JSS 13 (1968) 51); b) בְּנוֹת הַשִּׁיר the sound of singing fades away **Qoh 12**⁴; NRSV: the daughters of song are brought low; REB and NEB: the songbirds fall silent. †

hif: pf. הִשְׁחַח: to **demolish, throw down** חוֹמוֹתֶיךָ defensive walls **Is 25**¹², יְשֵׁבֵי מְרוֹם those who dwell in high places **Is 26**⁵. †

Der. שָׁח.

9499 שָׁחַט

I שָׁחַט: MHeb. שָׁחַט; JArm. שָׁחַט to slaughter, kill, OArm. Sefire (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 222 A: 32) etpa. [yš] *tht* “it should be utterly destroyed”, on which see Degen *Gramm.* 41³⁹, 42, and 70; Ug. *šht* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2401; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2594; Driver *Myths*² 112, 158b) slaughterer, butcher (G-theme pt. of **šht*) :: Margalit UF 15 (1983) 102: pt. G-theme passive **šahût* “a slaughtered animal”; Akk. *šahātu(m)* to tear away skin, detach, pull off a garment (AHw. 1131; CAD *Š*/1, 92: *šahātu* B); Syr. pa. *šahhet* to destroy, scatter, wound, etpa. passive (Brockelmann *Lex.* 768), cf. Degen *Gramm.* 41³⁹; Eth. *saḥata/sihita* to wound, harm (Dillmann *Lex.* 332f), corresponding to Tigr. *saḥata* with pt. act. and pt. pass. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 172a); Arb. *saḥata* to slaughter.

qal (SamP. qal **Lv 6**¹⁸ *tēšāt*): pf. שָׁחַט, שָׁחַטָה, שָׁחַטוּ, שָׁחַטְתֶּם, sf. שָׁחַטוּ; impf. יִשְׁחַט (ו), יִשְׁחַטְתֶּם (ו), תִּשְׁחַטְתֶּם, ותִּשְׁחַטְתֶּם, sf. יִשְׁחַטוּ, יִשְׁחַטְתֶּם, יִשְׁחַטוּ, יִשְׁחַטְתֶּם, sf. יִשְׁחַטוּ, יִשְׁחַטְתֶּם; impv. שָׁחַטוּ; inf. שָׁחַט, cstr. שָׁחַט (ו), שָׁחַטָה **Hos 5**², textual uncertainty (see below 4 cj.), sf. שָׁחַטְתֶּם; pt. שָׁחַט, pl. cstr. שָׁחַטְתֶּם, passive שָׁחַטוּ, fem. שָׁחַטְתֶּם, שָׁחַטְתֶּם; **Jr 9**⁷ שָׁחַטוּ = K שָׁחַט, Q שָׁחַט, → II שָׁחַט 2; Snaith *Verbs* especially 244: the verb used in general in the OT for ritual slaughter is *zābah*; for slaughter which is not associated with the cult the verb that is used is *hārag*; but in the P-tradition *šahat* is the technical term for ceremonial (ritual) slaughter, and this word appears in German as *schächten* (Littmann *Morgenländische Wörter* 46). In P the verb occurs 38 times and always in a technical sense; see Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1698.

—1. a) to **slaughter** animals **Gn 37**³¹ **Lv 17**³ **22**²⁸ **1S 14**³⁴ **Is 22**¹³; with אָרְצָה they slaughtered them on the ground **1S 14**³², on which see Stoebe *I. Sam.* 268: a short form of words to express the idea of slaughtering so that the blood flowed straight into the ground; b) in connection with the cult: α) during or for the festival of Passover **Ex 12**⁶⁻²¹ **Ezr 6**²⁰ **2C 30**¹⁵ **35**¹⁻⁶⁻¹¹; β) with לֶפְנֵי יְהוָה **Ex 29**¹¹ **Lv 1**⁵⁻¹¹ **4**⁴⁻¹⁵⁻²⁴; γ) a sacrificial animal, an offering **Ex 29**¹⁶ **Lv 3**² **Nu 19**³ **1S 1**²⁵ **Ezk 40**⁴¹ **2C 29**²² (33 times, 22 times Lv); δ) with עֹלָה **Lv 4**²⁴⁻³³ **7**² **9**¹² **14**¹³ **Ezk 40**³⁹⁻⁴² **44**¹¹; with זֶבַח **Ezk 44**¹¹; with אֲשָׁם **Lv 7**² **Ezk 40**³⁹; with חֲטָאתָה **Lv 4**²⁹ **14**¹³ **Ezk 40**³⁹; with

עַל־הַמִּזֵּן concerning the prohibition of offering blood from the sacrifice along with leaven **Ex 34**₂₅; abs. **Lv 8**₁₅₋₁₉₋₂₃.

—2. a) to slaughter human beings: Abraham’s intention to sacrifice Isaac **Gn 22**₁₀, the possibility of Yahweh slaughtering הַזֶּה אֶת־הָעָם this people in the wilderness **Nu 14**₁₆; other instances with human sbj. **Ju 12**₆ **1K 18**₄₀ **2K 10**₇₋₁₄ **25**₇ **Jr 39**₆ **41**₇ **52**₁₀; b) the slaughter of children as sacrifices **Is 57**₅, Jerusalem giving her sons as a sacrifice **Ezk 16**₂₁ **23**₃₉ (לְגַלְוֵי־יְהוָה).

—3. with inanimate sbj. חֵץ שׁוֹחֵט (K) a murderous arrow **Jr 9**₇, on Q שָׁחַט חֵץ → II שַׁחַט 2.

—4. cj. **Hos 5**₂ pr. וְשָׁחַטָה שְׂטִיִּים prop. וְשָׁחַט הַ/בְּשָׂטִיִּים → *שֵׁט.

nif. (SamP. **Nu 11**₂₂ *tīššāṭ*): impf. וְ/תִשָּׁחַט: to be slaughtered **Lv 6**₁₈, with עֲלָה and חָטְאָת **Nu 11**₂₂ (obj. בָּקָר and צֹאן):

Der. שָׁחַטָה.

9500 שַׁחַט

II שַׁחַט, so following KBL and Zorell *Lexicon* :: Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and König *Wb.* 493a, who consider that there is only one vb. שַׁחַט; the instance of II שַׁחַט in **Jr 9**₇ dis-cussed below (2) has also been discussed in I שַׁחַט (3).

qal: pt. שָׁחַט, passive שָׁחַטָה.

—1. שָׁחַטָה pt. passive, **1K 10**₁₆₋₁₇/**2C 9**₁₅₋₁₆, both as an attribute to צָנָה, or alternatively מְגֻנֵּי; Vrss.: Sept. ἐλατός (ἐλατά, -τούς, -τάς) “beaten (of metal)”; Vulg. **1K 10**₁₆₋₁₇ *de auro puro/probato*, **2C 9**₁₅₋₁₆ *hastas aureas/scuta aurea*; Pesh. **1K 10**₁₆₋₁₇ *ddahbā snīnā* made of pure gold (Brockelmann *Lex.* 483a), **2C 9**₁₅₋₁₆ *ddahbā tābā* made of fine gold.

Two possible explanations have been proposed: a) שָׁחַטָה meaning beaten, hammered out, so with Sept. e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; ZüB; TOB; Zorell *Lexicon*; König *Wb.* 493a; Snaith *Verbs* 245; Rudolph *Chr.* 222; and Gray *Kings*³ 265 with cj. pr. שָׁחַטָה prop. שָׁחַטָה beaten gold, literally “spread out” gold, → שַׁחַט (SamP. variant **Nu 11**₃₂, root שַׁחַט instead of MT root שַׁחַט); an explanation which accords with Sept. is also supported by the adj. נִשְׁחַט “finely woven” (to describe a woollen garment) Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 15:10; so also Leander *Laut- und Formenlehre* §21b, who with Lidzbarski *Ephemeris* 3: 80 sees in the Heb. pt. nif. a technical term from the language of the Phoenician traders; cf. also Fitzmyer in Albright *Fschr. B* 154f; in Grelot *Documents* 38 (p. 193) נִשְׁחַט appears to be “a garment with fringes”, on which see earlier Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 48.

—b) שָׁחַטָה alloy, what is amalgamated with another metal, so KBL, and subsequently Noth *Könige.* 201, 204, and (with noticeable reservation) Würthwein *Kg.* 1: 123f. As a basis for this Koehler refers to the Syr. vb. *šahḥet* in its meaning “to wound”, and to the sbst. *šuhḥātā* “destruction” (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 768b), cf. Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §117.

—2. שִׁחַט (K) Jr 9^a a murderous arrow → I שחט 3: שִׁחַטָּה (Q) perhaps a whetted (sharpened) arrow, so Rudolph *Jer.*³ 64 :: Iwry JAOS 81 (1961) 29: a blunted arrow, an arrow that has made a kill; the sbst. *שִׁחַטָּה, as reconstructed in KBL (p. 955) from שִׁחַטָּה, is accepted by Rudolph loc. cit. †

9501 שִׁחַט

שִׁחַט: Hos 5₂ → I שחט qal 4.

9502 שִׁחִיטָה

*שִׁחִיטָה: I שחט, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 471r; MHeb. שִׁחִיטָה the act of slaying, sacrificing (Levy *Wb.* 4: 531b): cstr. שִׁחִיטָה: slaughtering, with הַפֶּסַחִים the slaughtering of the Passover lamb 2C 30₁₇ (→ פֶּסַח 3b). †

9503 שִׁחִין

שִׁחִין: *שחן, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 471s; MHeb. שִׁחִין; SamP. *šaʿam*, Samaritan שח(י) (non-determined); cf. JArm. שִׁחִין (שִׁחִין) rashness, excitement (Dalman *Wb.* 420a; Levy *Wb.* 4: 534); Akk. adj. *šahnu* warm (only in personal names; AHW. 1132b; CAD *Š*/1 100a, cf. *šahānu* to become warm, p. 78a); perhaps שִׁחִין should also be compared with the Akk. sbst. *saḥaršubb/ppû* (AHW. 1005a; CAD *Š*/1 36b) “covering of dust”, leprosy; Syr. *šūhānā* ulcer, boil, cf. *šahhīnūtā* heat; CPArm. *šhn*, *šhn*’ ulcer; Mnd. *šahana* inflammation, ulcer (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 439b); Eth. *sihīn* something set on fire, meaning incense (Dillmann *Lex.* 368); Arb. adj. *suhn* hot, warm; sbst. *saḥānat/suhūnat* heat, warmth: **ulcer, inflamed spot.**

—1. Ex 9₉₋₁₁ Lv 13₁₈₋₂₀₋₂₃ 2K 20₇ Is 38₂₁.

—2. שִׁחִין מִצְרַיִם Dt 28₂₇.

—3. שִׁחִין רָע: a) Dt 28₃₅; b) Jb 2₇.

—4. General remarks: the instances mentioned in 1-3 do not enable us to be more precise about the type of ulcer or its characteristics; on 1 and 2 see especially Childs *Ex* 129; for a suggested exact medical description see Horst ZAW 69 (1957) 101ff. According to Gemayel *Hygiène* 20 the plague in Egypt, as mentioned in 2, was an outbreak of smallpox (see also KBL) but that remains uncertain; on Is 38₂₁ (under 1) see Wildberger *Jes.* 1448; on 3b שִׁחִין occurs in Jb 2₇ (in the prologue) and refers to a type of skin disease, one which is to be distinguished from the leprosy which afflicted Job for the greater part of his life (it is mentioned from Chapter 3 onwards); on this see Koehler *Mensche* 45, and Fohrer *Hiob* 101; see also Dhorme *Job* 16f: Jb 2₇ an inflammation of the skin and of parts of the flesh resulting in small blisters.

—5. expressions: a) as 1: with הָיָה (לְ) Ex 9₉₋₁₀₋₁₁; with מָרַח (עַל-הַשִּׁמְרַח) Is 28₃₁; with פָּרַח (בְּשִׁפְרַח) Lv 30₂₀; with שִׁים (עַל-הַשִּׁשִּׁים) 2K 20₇; b) as 2: with נָכָה hif. Dt 28₂₇; c) as 3: with נָכָה hif. Dt 28₃₅ Jb 2₇. †

9504 שִׁחִים

שִׁחִים Is 37₃₀, but instead in 2K 19₂₉ there is → סִחִישׁ; 1Q Is^a has שְׁעִים; Wildberger *Jes.* 1419 maintained that this second form of the sbst. was original because of Akk. *suḥuššu* “young date-palm” (AHW. 1055a; CAD S,

352a). But that is uncertain for it could also constitute a dialect variant. According to Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 471q the nominal pattern *qafil* is normal for agricultural terminology, so that a verbal root **šhs/šḥs* can be posited as the basis of the word. But the connection with Akk. *suḥuššu*, which is in fact a Sumerian loanword, makes that suggestion very questionable if not unacceptable in view of the conjectural Hebrew etymology: **self-seeded plants**, which can be used for food in the second year before planting a food-crop in the third year. †

9505 שְׁחִיף

[שְׁחִיף **Ezk 41**₁₆: (→ שְׁחִיף) the word can be omitted, for both Bomberg as well as Leningrad have only שְׁחִיף; furthermore Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 1044 does not mention שְׁחִיף (despite Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*); König *Wb.* 493a takes a different view, saying that שְׁחִיף **Ezk 41**₁₆ is a variant scribal reading, see above שְׁחִיף !]

9506 שְׁחִית

*שְׁחִית: שָׁחָה (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 604c; see also Kutsch *Verheissung* 29); MHeb. שְׁחִיתָה pit, so Dalman *Wb.* 419, and Levy *Wb.* 4:539b (who appears to accept a connection with the root שָׁחָה): pl. sf. שְׁחִיתוֹתָם: **pit Ps 107**₂₀ with **I טל** pi.; **Lam 4**₂₀ with **ל כד** nif. :: cj. a) in **Ps 107**₂₀ for MT **נִשְׁחִיתוֹתָם** prop. **נִשְׁחִית הַיָּתָם** (BHS), so also Beyerlin *Werden und Wesen des 107. Ps.* (BZAW 153 (1978/1979) 48, but he maintains that the form שָׁחָה is also possible as well as the form שְׁחִית; b) **Lam 4**₂₀ pr. MT prop. **בְּשָׁחָתָם** (BHK), so also KBL, cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* †

9507 שָׁחַל

*שָׁחַל: (cf. MHeb. qal to hang down, hif. to cause to hang down; SamP. **Dt 28**₄₀ in the scribal reading **שַׁעַל** (cf. Hartmann *Wortforschung* 16), so Samaritan); Arb. *saḥala* to scrape off, strip off, peel off.

Der. שְׁחִלָּת.

9508 שָׁחַל

שָׁחַל:

—1. a primary noun, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 461m, see also Michel *Grundl.* 1:74 :: Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*: sbst. from a vb. שָׁחַל, with reference to Nöldeke *ZDMG* 40 (1886) 725. There Noth cited the Arb. vb. *saḥala* which is used with many meanings (see Lane *Lexicon* 1319f; Freytag *Lexicon* 2: 292) including the braying of a donkey. Noth does not bring into the discussion the sbst. שָׁחַל, and maintains that a vb. שָׁחַל in Heb. is uncertain. Nevertheless the idea has been accepted by e.g. König *Wb.* 493b, where שָׁחַל is taken to mean “howler, bellower”.

—1. **lion** (on this translation see under 4a. b) **Hos 5**₁₄ **13** **Pr 26**₁₃ **Jb 4**₁₀ **10**₁₆ **28**₂; for **Ps 91**₃₃ see under 5.

—2. MHeb. and the cognate languages: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 219): 4Qp Hos^a: [כַּשְׁחַלָּה]; JArm. שְׁחִלָּה lion (Dalman *Wb.* 419b, so also Levy *Wb.* 4:532b); there is in Ug. the phrase *šd šḥlmmt* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 5:v:19; 1, 6:ii:20) which, if it does include this same sbst., has to be considered; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2589: “the lion of Mametu” referring to Nergal; but this interpretation is completely uncertain, on which see Gordon *Textbook* §19: 2385 and 2396; Caquot-Szyncer-Herdner *Textes Ougaritiques* 249¹

disagrees with Aistleitner; see also Aartun UF 17 (1986) 31: *bšd šhl mmt* “in the fields at the edge of the desert”.

—3. Vrss.: Sept. **Hos 5**₁₄ **13**₇ ὤς πάλιθρηρ, **Jb 4**₁₀ λέαινα, **Jb 10**₁₆ **28**₈ **Pr 26**₁₃ λέων; Vulg. without exception *leaena*; Pesh. *’aryā* “lion” except for **Jb 4**₁₀: *gūryā d’aryā* “lion cub”, where it occurs in the same verse as אַרְיָה corresponding to *’aryā*.

—4. although there is some dispute about the proper translation the Vrss. exclude the rendering “lizard”, as Mowinckel in G.R. Driver *Fschr.* 95-103. The main question is the meaning of שְׁחַל; a) it may mean simply “lion” (so e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; König *Wb.* 493b, and especially Rudolph *Hos.* 125);

—b) or it may mean “lion cub, young lion” (so Koehler ZDPV 62 (1939) 121, and KBL, and subsequently e.g. Wolff *Hos.*² 147).

The Vrss., except for Pesh. at **Jb 4**₁₀ *gūryā d’aryā*, (see above 3), support the first suggestion (a), as do the instances where שְׁחַל is used in parallel with another word for lion or a similar term; see especially **Jb 28**₈ בְּנֵי שְׁחַץ “proud animals” (→ שְׁחַץ), a phrase used in parallel with שְׁחַל, and probably also **Hos 5**₁₄ שְׁחַל in parallel with כַּפִּיר; on this see Rudolph *Hos.* 125.

There is support for the second suggestion (b) from Arb. *sahlal* in its meaning “the offspring, young of a lion”, which is cited by Koehler ZDPV 62 (1939) 121 from *Lisān*, but he does not repeat it in KBL, preferring there to cite a different Arb. subst. *hisl* “the offspring, young, of a lizard”; this seems “to throw very little light on the problem”, according to Kopf VT 8 (1958) 207.

Kopf himself wonders whether some reference should perhaps be made to Arb. *sahl* “lamb”; even with a change in meaning it could still mean a young animal. A crucial reference for the evidence from Heb. is **Jb 4**₁₀ where אַרְיָה is parallel to שְׁחַל; according to Wolff *Hos.*² 147 **Hos 5**₁₄ (see above a) could be similarly crucial. But whether **Hos 13**₇, where נִמֵּר is parallel to שְׁחַל, should be translated as lion or lizard must probably remain an open question (cf. NRSV: like a lion; REB and NEB: like a panther).

—c) while there is more evidence to support the first translation lion (a) than the second lizard (b), deciding between them is not easy.

—5. **Ps 91**₁₃ עַל-שְׁחַל וּפְתָן תִּדְרֹךְ “you will stride over lions and vipers”, so ZüB, similarly Kraus *Ps.* 802, TOB :: Vrss. pr. שְׁחַל: Sept. ἐπ’ ἀσπίδα; Vulg. *super aspidem*; Pesh. *’al gārsē* (*gārsā* = Latin *aspis*); subsequently cj. pr. שְׁחַל prop. with Vrss. זֶחַל “reptile”, so Duhm *Ps.*² 346, cf. BHS; but MT as “the more difficult reading” is to be retained.

—6. expressions: with עַל דְּרֹךְ **Ps 91**₁₃; with הָיָה (כְּמוֹ שְׁחַל) **Hos 13**₇; with (עַל) I עֲדָה **Jb 28**₈; with צִוַּר (כְּשְׁחַל) **Jb 10**₁₆. †

9509 שְׁחַלַּת

שְׁחַלַּת: hapax legomenon **Ex 30**₃₄; meaning uncertain: a) *שְׁחַל (cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 465i, 466m) = MHeb. (Dalman *Wb.* 419b, Levy *Wb.* 4: 533a); SamP. *šā’elāt*, Samaritan שחלה, שללה (= שחלחלה Ben Hayyim *Lit. Or.* 2: 451b); Arb. *suhālat* the husk of the wheat, barley (Lane *Lexicon* 1320b; Freytag *Lexicon* 2: 292b); Vrss.: Sept. and Vulg. *onyx*; Pesh. *teprā*; Tg. *tuprā* “nail”, corresponding to MHeb. צַפְרָן, on which see

Levy *Wb.* 4: 215b: צְפוּרָן 3 a type of spice, *onycha* (*unguis odoratus*, “devil’s claw”, “smoked claw”, “sea-nail”), the tip of a type of spiral shell (Latin *strombus*, wing-shell) which has a strong smell when it is burned, on which see also Dillmann *Ex.-Lev.* 361.

—b) MHeb. שְׁחָלִים, שְׁחָלִיִּים (Jastrow *Dict.* 1584, Dalman *Wb.* 419b); JArm. pl. det. תְּחָלִי (Dalman *Wb.* loc. cit. 441a; Löw *Flora* 1: 507; in Palestine the Aramaising form שְׁחָלִיא (pl.) has displaced the true Arm. form תְּחָלִי garden cress; cf. Dalman *Arbeit* 2:295f = Syr. *tahlā* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 820b); OArm. *šhlyn* “weeds, cress” or similar (Sefire, Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 222 A: 36; Dupont-Sommer *Sfiré* 52f; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 295; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1121), cf. Degen *Gramm.* §31.3 (p. 50), and WdO 4 (1967) 58; Akk. *šeḫlātum* foodstuff (AHw. 1209a; CAD *Š/2*, 264a: a Western Semitic word), on which see von Soden UF 13 (1981) 164 (= BZAW 162 (1985) 204): an Old Canaanite word which has been identified with שְׁחָלִית (see a), but that is questionable.

—c) Ug. *šhlt* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 4, 14: 4, 16); see Gordon *Textbook* §19:2397; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2590; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 447, no. 115; cf. Caquot-Masson *Semitica* 27 (1977) 14. The sbst. is listed together with the names of edible vegetables or other usable products, which suggests that it is associated with the second rather than the first of the words discussed above; this has already been noted, see especially Aistleitner *Wb.*, and Fisher *Parallels* loc. cit. But the question must also be raised of whether the two meanings are really both parts of the same word (see Degen WdO 4 (1967) 58⁴⁸).

9510 שָׁחַן

*שָׁחַן: MHeb. שָׁחַן to provide warmth, pi. to heat; JArm. שָׁחִין, שָׁחִין to become warm, give off heat, pa. causative; Ug. *šhn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2403; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2596; Gibson *Myths*² 158b): a) to be (become) warm, see Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 161: 18, cf. Dietrich-Loretz UF 15 (1983) 24; b) to be (become) hot, feverish, see Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 12:ii:38, cf. Kapelrud *Ugaritica* 6 (1969) 327; Akk. *šaḫānu(m)* to become warm, warm oneself up (AHw. 1128b; CAD *Š/1* 78a); Syr. *šhen* to warm oneself up, be made warm; CPArm. **šhn* to warm oneself up; Mnd. *ŠHN* to be (become) hot (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 451a); Eth. *sihina* and *saḫana* to be warm, warm oneself up (Dillmann *Lex.* 367); Tigr. *saḫana* to warm oneself, smoke, to take a steam-bath (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 151f); Arb. *saḫana/saḫuna/saḫina* to be (become) hot or warm, warm oneself up, have a fever.

Der. שָׁחִין.

9511 שָׁחַף

*שָׁחַף: MHeb. pt. passive שָׁחַף (but mss. read nif. נִשְׁחַף): 1) to be weakened; 2) to be impotent; pi. to suffer from consumption, have a wasting disease (Dalman *Wb.* 420a). These forms are probably derived from the sbst. → שָׁחַפָּת. The original meaning of the root is probably preserved in JArm. שָׁחַף to fade, flow, creep etc., see Levy *Wb.* 4:534b, Dalman *Wb.* 420a, corresponding to Mnd. *ŠHP I* to flow (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 451a). But thereafter the meaning of the vb. is based on that of the sbst., which according to its nominal pattern can (but not must) be taken as a primary noun. Seybold *Gebet* 34 suggests for the original meaning of שָׁחַפָּת “she who creeps”.

Der. *שָׁחַף, שָׁחַפָּת.

9512 שָׁחַף

*שִׁחַף: primary noun, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 456k; SamP. *šāḥf*, Samaritan שחא/פה det.; JArm. שחפא, so in Tg. Onqelos; Vrss.: Sept. *λάρος*; Vulg. *larus* gull; Pesh. *ōdā* owl: שִׁחַף: forbidden bird Lv 11₁₆ Dt 14₁₅; traditionally, following Sept. and Vulg., gull, seagull, so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Zorell *Lexicon*; König *Wb.* 493b; see also Elliger *Lev.* 140, 142) :: KBL bat (from Arb. *ḥuffāš*), which is observed frequently in Palestine, see Bodenheimer *Animal Life* 92ff :: Aharoni *Animals* 470: owl. †

9513 שחפת

שחפת (*šahḥaefet*), see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 477z; the underlying root is probably → *שחף, see especially JArm. שחף (SamP. *šāḥfēt*) :: Labuschagne OTSt. (Pretoria 1971) 56: II חפה; MHeb. שחפת (Dalman *Wb.* 420a); JArm. שחפיתא, שחפיתא (Neofiti שחפיתה Lv 26₁₆) emaciation, consumption, corresponding to Arb. *suḥāf*: consumption Lv 26₁₆ with על פקר hif. → פקר hif. 3b; Dt 28₂₂ with ב נכה hif; for the original meaning of the sbst. → *שחף. †

9514 שחץ

*שחץ: MHeb. pi. to strut, hitp. to hold oneself aloof, adj. arrogant, vain, proud = שחציות, שחצות boasting, high-spirited; Eth. *šihša* to be cheeky, be impudent, be daring (Dillmann *Wb.* 234); adj. *šihūš* cheeky, bold; Arb. *šahaša* to rise up, tower above.

Der. *שחץ, *שחצים.

9515 שחץ

*שחץ: MHeb. שחץ pride, conceit (Dalman *Wb.* 420a) cf. Levy *Wb.* 4: 535; JArm. (cf. שחל) שחצא pride > the proud lion (Levy *Wb.* 4: 535b; Dalman *Wb.* 420a); Eth. *šihšat* (Dillmann *Wb.* 234) fierceness, presumptuousness; Arb. *šahš*; according to Lane *Lexicon* 1517a the sbst. means someone or something that is somewhat high and conspicuous, or having height and appearance; b) a person, a being, an individual; so also Freytag *Lexicon* 2:402a: שחץ: size, pride, only in the collocation בני שחץ proud animals Jb 28₈ (with דרך ל hif.), 41₂₆; according to Fohrer *Hiob* 391, it is perhaps a poetic expression for big-game, which could have arisen from assonance with שחל :: Mowinckel in Driver *Fschr.* 96ff: *שחץ serpent (or dragon). †

9516 שחצים

*שחצים: place name: שחץ: Jos 19₂₂ שחצומה, K שחצומה, Q שחצומה, rd. שחצומה locative of *שחצים “double elevation” (Noth *Jos.* 150; cf. Schwarzenbach *Geog.* 204) a place name in Issachar which has not been identified with certainty; suggestions include: a) *el-Kerm* south-east of תבור (Saarisalo *Boundary* 121f); b) *Tell el-M(u)harḥaš* (Alt PJB. 24 (1928) 49ff); for both identifications (a and b) see Noth *Jos.* 88f; for b) see also Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2, 72¹⁴⁰. †

9517 שחק

שחק: MHeb. שחק to crumble, pt. pu. worn out; JArm. שחק to crumble, crush; EgArm. pt. pe. passive שחק [ש] worn out (of כתן clothing), see Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 42:10; Leander *Laut- und Formenlehre* §33a (p.

54); Akk. *šêqu(m)* to level off corn in a measuring vessel, level out soil by hand (AHw. 1215b; CAD Š/2, 308a); Syr. *šhaq*; CPArm. **šhq* to crush; Mnd. *ŠHQ* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 451); Hatra *shq* to grind, press together (Mélanges de l'Université Saint Joseph (Beirut) 47 (1972) 10); Arb. *sahaqa* to grind; attempts have been made to find the root from which the word is derived by de Boer OTSt. 9 (1959) 181, and Labuschagne OTSt. (Pretoria) 1971, 56: שחק < *šaf'el* formation of חקק :: Wächter ZAW 83 (1971) 384.

qal: pf. חִקַּקְתָּ, חִקְתָּ; impf. תִּשְׁחַק Sir 6₃₅, sf. וְשִׁחַקְתֶּם, Secunda ουεσοκημ Ps 18₄₃ (Brönno *Morph.* 32).

—1. to **crumble, crush together** (the substances used for incense) Ex 30₃₆, (metaphorically) to crush enemies like dust 2S 22₄₃ Ps 18₄₃.

—2. to **erode** (of water wearing away rock) Jb 14₁₉, (רגלך, the passage of feet wearing away a doorstep) Sir 6₃₅. †

Der. שִׁחַק.

9518 שִׁחַק

שִׁחַק: שחק, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 456k; MHeb. שִׁחַק, pl. שִׁחַקִּים: 1) heaven, the upper atmosphere (Levy *Wb.* 4: 536a); according to Dalman *Wb.* 420a it designates the third heaven; 2) pl. worn out garments; DSS clouds, heaven (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 219); JArm. שִׁחַקִּים/שִׁחַקִּים, pl. cstr. שִׁחַקִּי, שִׁחַקִּין: 1) heaven; 2) worn out garments; 3) tribulations (Levy *Wb.* 4: 536a; cf. Dalman *Wb.* 420a); Akk. *šiqu(m)* levelling off, so that a fixed amount of corn is in a measuring vessel, a measure of capacity (AHw. 1248b; CAD Š/3 102a, *šiqu* C); Syr. *šhāqā* hardship; CPArm. *šhqn*, *šhqwn* corresponding to Greek (Sept.) σὺντριμμα, see Schulthess *Lex.* 204b; Mnd. *šihqa* hardship, worry (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 461a); Arb. *sahq* an old, discarded garment; thin, wispy clouds, which look like such garments (Lane *Lexicon* 1319b), cf. Freytag *Lexicon* 2:292a; J. Blau in Ben-Hayyim *Fschr.* (1983, in Hebrew) 76-77 assumes two homonymous roots שחק: 1) to crumble; 2) to be high, cf. Arb. *sahaqa* to be distant > to be high (cf. Landberg *Glossaire Datinois* p. 1907: *nahla saḥūq*). Blau accepts the meaning “heaven” for שִׁחַק.

SamP. version also שחוקים *šā'ūqəm*; Samaritan also שחוקים (Ben Hayyim *Lit. Or.* 2: 604b); SamP. is an adj. “raised” > sbst. “height”; Samaritan Arb. Tg. *šawāhiq*: pl. שִׁחַקִּים; (Tur-Sinai StTh. 1 (1948) 188ff).

—1. sg. collective, **layer of dust** on the pan of a balance Is 40₁₅, on which see also Winton Thomas in Paul Kahle *Fschr.* (BZAW 103 (1968)) 216ff; Sir 42₄, see Smend *Weisheit* 389.

—2. sg. collective, **clouds of dust** Ps 89_{7,38}, vs. 38 rd. MT וְעֵד בְּשִׁחַק נֶאֱמָן “and the witness of the clouds is reliable”, so e.g. with Veijola ZAW 95 (1983) 17-22; here the question is also raised about what is meant by the witness; according to Veijola it would have been Yahweh; according to Delcor VT 16 (1966) 14-18 the moon (on which see also TOB); according to Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 4: 134² the rainbow. The commonly accepted cj., as in KBL (and similarly BHS), where for וְעֵד בְּשִׁחַק rd. וְעֵד הַשָּׁחַק, is not in fact necessary.

—3. pl. **clouds**, cf. Reymond *L'eau* 15: a) parallel with שָׁמַיִם Dt 33₂₆ Is 45₈ Jr 51₉ Ps 36₆ 57₁₁ 108₅ Jb 35₅, parallel with הַלְּחֵי שָׁמַיִם Ps 78₂₃, נְבִלֵי שָׁמַיִם the flagons of heaven Jb 38₃₇ (→ I נְבִלֵי), NRSV: waterskins; REB: cisterns; עֲבֵי שִׁחַקִּים thick clouds 2S 22₁₂ Ps 18₁₂; b) שִׁחַקִּים producing thunder :: עֲבוֹת producing water Ps 77₁₈ (→ II עֲבֵי); שִׁחַקִּים producing dew Pr 3₂₀, producing rain Jb 36₂₈; light is בְּהֵרֵר obscured

בְּשָׁחֲקִים within the clouds **Jb 37**₂₁ (→ בְּהִיר); מִמְּעַל שָׁחֲקִים :: עֵינֹת תְּהוֹם **Pr 8**₂₈, on which see *Krašovec Merismus* 35: שָׁחֲקִים probably indicates here the ethereal heights with the associated clusters of clouds which as such comprise the heavens; c) שָׁחֲקִים in the meaning heaven (rather than clouds) **Jb 37**₁₈, שָׁחֲקִים :: תְּהוֹמוֹת **Pr 3**₂₀; the power of God is בְּשָׁחֲקִים in the heavens **Ps 68**₃₅ (→ I עז 3).

—4. expressions, as 3: with אָמַץ pi. **Pr 8**₂₈; with גָּבַהּ מִן **Jb 35**₅; with נֹל **Is 45**₈ (obj. צָדֵק), **Jb 36**₂₈ (obj. מָטָר), cf. Hölischer *Hiob*² 86; with נִשָּׂא עַד pt. nif. **Jr 51**₉; with נָתַן קוֹל **Ps 77**₁₈; with I סָפַר pi. **Jb 38**₃₇; with צוּה pi. (obj. שָׁחֲקִים) **Ps 78**₂₃; with רָכַב (שָׁחֲקִים) sbj. אֵל **Dt 33**₂₆; with רָעַף **Jb 36**₂₈ **Pr 3**₂₀; with I רָקַע hif. (לְשָׁחֲקִים) **Jb 37**₁₈; with I שׂוּר (obj. שָׁחֲקִים) **Jb 35**₅; with I שָׁכַב hif. **Jb 38**₃₇. †

9519 שָׁחַר

I שָׁחַר: ? Arm. (Wagner *Aram.* 304d, see also p. 112f; Gradwohl *Farben* 52): MHeb. hif. corresponding to JArm. af. to become black; Samaritan שָׁרִיר (< *שָׁחִיר); Syr. *šhar*, Mnd. *SHR* II af. to be (become) black (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 451b); Arb. *šhr* II to blacken with soot.

General remarks: a) in BibHeb. and Syr. the word could primarily be taken as a verb, but the use of hif/af. in the cognate languages rather support the idea of a denominative vb., → שָׁחֹר; on this cf. Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §19d; Syr. *šhar* could also be denominative, cf. Jenni *Pi'el* 265; see also von Soden *Gramm.* §50d and 73e).

—b) de Boer *OTSt.* 9 (1951) 181 understands שָׁחַר as an original *šafel* formation from I חָרַר :: Wächter *ZAW* 83 (1971) 384.

qal: pf. שָׁחַר; to **become black** (of the skin), with מִמְּעַל **Jb 30**₃₀; cf. Gradwohl *Farben* 53; the use with the preposition gives the verb a pregnant sense of “to break off in black pieces” (ZüB), “to turn black and drop off” (Budde *Hiob* 186); NRSV: my skin turns black and falls from me; REB: my blackened skin peels off. †

Der. שָׁחֹר, שָׁחַר, *שָׁחִחַר, ? שָׁחִרוֹת.

9520 שָׁחַר

II שָׁחַר: JArm. שָׁחַר pt. pe., to search for **Is 8**₂₀ parallel with בָּעָא to seek; Akk. *saḥāru(m)* to turn towards, go around, seek (AHw. 1005a; CAD S, 37b); on the last meaning see especially AHw. 1006a (under I 6); OSArb. *šāḥir* “the revolving one”, an epithet of the moon-god, see Gese-Höfner-Rudolph RAAM 282, 326; on *taḥar* as the designation of a cultic official and the title of a Qatabanian *mukarrib* see Gese-Höfner-Rudolph RAAM 348f; cf. also Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 254b; compare Syrian Arb. *šhr* II to waken (→ סָחַר HAL 708b, HALOT 2: 750a, sv. qal 2: *mšahḥer* the “waker up”); Mnd. *ŠHR* III to seek, investigate (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 451b).

qal: pt. שָׁחַר: with acc. to **be on the look out for** (טוֹב) **Pr 11**₂₇. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 220, 222): pf. שָׁחַרְוּ, sf. שָׁחַרוּ, שָׁחַרְתִּי; impf. תִּשְׁחַרְוּ, sf. אִשְׁחַרְכֶּךָ; inf. שָׁחַר; pt. pl. cstr. מִשְׁחַרְי, sf. מִשְׁחַרִּי.

—1. with acc., to **be on the look out for**, search for, see Jenni *Pi'el* 222: the *pi'el* always has a clearly defined object, which may be: a) God, as in **Is 26⁹ Hos 5¹⁵ Ps 63² 78³⁴**; or b) a particular person, as in **Jb 7²¹ (Job), Pr 7¹⁵** (the simple minded man); c) wisdom, as in **Pr 1²⁸ 8¹⁷**.

—2. a) with אֱלֹהִים God **Jb 8⁵**; b) with לָ to go about scavenging (טַרְרָה) **Jb 24⁵**.

—3. with two acc. שִׁחַרְרוּ מוֹסֵר he searches him out for a beating **Pr 13²⁴**, perhaps in a special sense, he beats him from time to time (cf. he seeks him with chastening, he chastises him betimes, KBL), on which see also Gemser *Spr.*² 64 and Plöger *Prov.* 157, 164 (cf. sbst. I שִׁחַר); for the obj. מוֹסֵר cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §117ff; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §94b. †

9521 שִׁחַר

III שִׁחַר: (? = II). General remarks: the pt. qal *שִׁחַר (see below 1) is probably to be de-ri-ved directly from the root *šhr/šhr*. Perhaps like Arb. *sāḥir* (see below) it has been borrowed from Akk. *sāḥiru*. The pi. (see 2a) can likewise probably be taken as a verbal construction from *šhr* with the resultative meaning “to cause to disappear by magic”, cf. Jenni *Pi'el* 126f. But it is also possible to take the pi. as denominative from the sbst. III *שִׁחַר: Akk. *saḥāru(m)* (AHw. 1005b, sub 4; CAD S, 37, see especially p. 46, sv. 3d) to encircle (particularly in the context of magic or sorcery), bewitch, and the substantivised pt. *sāḥiru(m)* “someone who turns around”, a sorcerer (AHw. 1009b; CAD S, 60, *sāḥiru* A); fem. *sāḥertu(m)* a sorceress (AHw. 1008b; CAD loc. cit.); Arb. *saḥara* to bewitch, enchant, fascinate; *sāḥir* sorcerer, enchanter, magician, charmer (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 400a); Zimmern *Fremdw.* 67 maintains that *sāḥir* is a loanword from Akk. *sāḥiru*; on the Arb. vb. see also Lane *Lexicon* 1316a: to turn someone (or something) away from his (its) course or manner of being, deceive, delude, beguile, circumvent, outwit.

—1. cj. qal pt. pl. sf.: pr. סַחְרִיָּם prop. שִׁחְרִיָּם your sorcerers **Is 47¹⁵** (→ סַחַר 2: סַחַר) :: Martin-Achard in Fohrer *Fschr.* 87: MT “your traders”, cf. TOB: “those who exploit you”, see also Martin-Achard loc. cit., note t.

—2. שִׁחַרְהָ **Is 47¹¹**: לֹא תִדְעֵי שִׁחַרְהָ; the meaning is disputed, but there are two possibilities (on which see especially Duhm *Jes.*⁴ 358): a) שִׁחַרְהָ < שִׁחַרְהָ (cf. Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2:§23c) inf. pi. from III שִׁחַר “to cause to disappear by magic” (obj. רָעָה): “you do not know how to make it disappear”, cf. Tg. (with BHS): *lā tidd'in Imib'e ālah* “you do not understand how to pray against it”.

—b) שִׁחַרְהָ: sbst. → II *שִׁחַר: with sf., magic against it, or alternatively magic which is effective against the evil; on both suggestions (a and b) see also Wildberger *Jes.* 343 (with bibliography); the first alternative is to be preferred to the second, particularly because of the interpretation of שִׁחַרְהָ in Tg., as well as because of the parallelism (vs. 11b) with כִּפְרָה, which is unambiguously a pi. inf. with sf. (→ I כִּפַּר pi. 1c) “to cover up evil, avert disaster”. †

Der.? III *שִׁחַר, on which see above.

9522 שִׁחַר

שִׁחַר: I שִׁחַר, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 466n; ? Arm. (Wagner *Aram.* 304f); SamP. *šār*, MHeb. שִׁחַר, DSS (DJD vol. 3, p. 298 (Temple Scroll), xii:59: תַּחַת הַאֲבֵן הַשְּׁחֹרָא under the black stone (see Wagner *Aram.* 112f), apparently meaning “basalt”; Syr. *šāḥrā* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 770b), *šūḥar* and *šūḥrā* (Payne-Smith *Supplement*

331; Gradwohl *Farben* 52); Mnd. vb. *ŠHR* II see under I שָׁחַר; in Syr., as also in JArm., *ʿukkāmā* is used, which is similar in CPArm. and Mnd.: sg. fem. שָׁחַרְהָ; pl. masc. שָׁחַרְיָם, fem. שָׁחַרְוֹת: **black**, or alternatively **coal-black**, so Gradwohl *Farben* 52; to describe hair **Lv 13**³¹⁻³⁷, on which see Elliger *Lev.* 184 (on vs. 31 :: Gradwohl *Farben* 52 cj.); locks of hair as black as a raven **Song 5**¹¹; the colour of someone's face (perhaps meaning swarthy, or alternatively sun-tanned, Gradwohl *Farben* 53) **Song 1**⁵; horses **Zech 6**²⁻⁶. †

9523 שָׁחַר

I שָׁחַר: primary noun, see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 456k :: Labuschagne OTSt. (Pretoria 1971) 56: < *šafel* from I שָׁחַר: MHeb. שָׁחַר, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 219): 1QH 4, 6 כַּשְׁחַר “like the dawn”; SamP. šār, Samaritan שָׁחַר det. **Gn 32**²⁵; JArm. שָׁחַרְא; Moabite שָׁחַרְת daybreak (Mesha. 15); see Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 181:15; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 295; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1122: dawn; Ug. *šhr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2399; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2592; Gibson *Myths*² 158b) daybreak, an appellative name and a divine name; for the appellative see the instances in Gordon *Textbook* and in Aistleitner *Wb.*; see further Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 349 no. 538: *šhr* parallel with *qdm*.

šhr as a divine name occurs as 1) the first element in the name of the twin gods *šhr w šlm* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 23:52, 53; 1, 100:51f; it occurs also as 2) a personal name.

—a) with reference to the twin gods: *šhr* and *šlm* are not used simply to mean natural phenomena but also the deities controlling them; on this see Stolz *Strukturen und Figuren in Kult von Jerusalem* 182ff, especially 183; the deities *šhr* and *šlm* could also be embodied as stars, specifically the morning and the evening star, see Gese-Höfner-Rudolph RAAM 80f; Haussig *Wb. Myth.* 1: 306f, 525f; for *šhr* as the morning star in particular see Caquot-Szyncer-Herdner *Textes Ougaritiques* 358, where there is reference to the expression in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 100: 51f *ʿm šhr w šlm šmmh* “to Šahar and Šalim in Heaven” (Dietrich-Loretz UF 12 (1980) 157).

—b) with reference the personal name: cf. *il šhr* “Šahar is (my) God” (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 95, 192, 370); Akk. *šē/irtu(m)*, *šēru(m)* morning, morning star (AHw. 1218b and 1219a; CAD *Š*/1, 322, *šērtu* A, and 331a, *šēru* A; on this see also von Soden UF 13 (1981) 164 (= BZAW 162 (1985) 208); OSArb. divine name *Sahar* “daybreak” (Gese-Höfner-Rudolph RAAM 253, 271f, 317; cf. Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 194); Punic divine name in the personal names *ʿbdšhr* = ? *ʿbdšh*, *šhrbʿl* (Benz *Names* 163; 180; cf. 415); Neo-Punic *šhrbʿl* (Jongeling *Names* 206); Arb. *saḥar* the time before daybreak, early morning (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 400a); cf. Lane *Lexicon* 1317a: the time of the departure of the night and the coming of the day.

For שָׁחַר meaning the reddish glow which precedes the dawn, daybreak in a wider sense, so KBL, see also Koehler ZAW 44 (1926) 56-59, where the rendering of the sbst. in the Vrss. is also discussed (see p. 58) :: Rudolph *Jl.-Am.-Ob.-Jon.* 51: שָׁחַר is not daybreak as such but “the first light of the morning”, which actually marks the beginning of every day, in contrast to “daybreak” (Dalman *Arbeit* 1: 601); see also Hertzberg KAT 17/4-5 206: שָׁחַר is the very first sign of brightness preceding the break of day (cf. the Samaritan translation עֲשָׂשָׁה **Gn 32**²⁵).

The traditional translation of the word as “dawn” (with any necessary qualifiers) can be maintained; alternatively perhaps the more correct “greyness of the morning” or “morning twilight” may be preferable. For שָׁחַר in the latter meaning see THAT 2: 990-992 (with bibliography and further examples of the use of the sbst.).

—1. occurrences: **Gn 19₁₅ 32₂₅₋₂₇ Jos 6₁₅ Ju 19₂₅ 1S 9₂₆ Is 8₂₀ → III שָׁחַר*, 14₁₂ 58₈ Hos 6₃ 10₁₅ Am 4₁₃ Jl 2₂ Jon 4₇ Ps 22₁ 57₉ 108₃ 139₉ Jb 3₉ 38₁₂ 41₁₀ Song 6₁₀ Neh 4₁₅.**

—2. expressions: a) with verbs: with בקע nif. to break Is 58₈; with III רמה nif. Hos 10₁₅; with ידע pi. to make the dawn informed Jb 38₁₂ (rd. with Q הַשְׁחַר הַיְדַעַתְּ (יְדַעַתְּ הַשְׁחַר)); with II עור hif. (obj. שָׁחַר) Ps 57₉ 108₃; with עָלָה Gn 19₁₅ 32₂₅₋₂₇ Jos 6₁₅ Ju 19₂₅ 1S 9₂₆ Jon 4₇ Neh 4₁₅; with עָשָׂה (עֵיפָה) Am 4₁₃ (sbj. יְהוָה); with פָּרַשׁ (פָּרַשׁ) Jl 2₂; with שָׁקַף nif. (כְּמוֹ-שָׁחַר) Song 6₁₀ (sbj. the beloved).

—b) with adj.: נָכוֹן (כְּשִׁחַר נְנֻכּוֹן) as sure as there will be morning Hos 6₃, → כּוֹן nif. 2a.

—c) with subst.: α) הַיְלָל בְּנִי-שָׁחַר Is 14₁₂, on which see Wildberger *Jes.* 551f (with bibliography); Stolz *Strukturen und Figuren im Kult von Jerusalem* (BZAW 118 (1970) 210f); Gese-Höfner-Rudolph RAAM 80f; β) כְּנַפְי־שָׁחַר Ps 139₉; γ) שָׁחַר עֲפַעְפִּי Jb 3₉ 41₁₀ → עֲפַעְפִּים 1 and 2.

—3. in the titles of the Psalms: Ps 22₁ הַשְׁחַר הַיְלָל עַל-אֵילָת: a) the Vrss. differ: Sept. (for Symmachus see BHS) ὑπὲρ τῆς ἀντιλήψεως τῆς ἑωθινης: ἀντίληψις = ? אֵילָת help, succour (cf. vs. 20); Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *victori pro cervo matutino canticum*; Vulg. iuxta Sept. *in finem pro adsumptione matutina psalmus* meaning “for raising up in the morning”; missing in Pesh.; Tg. “as a song of praise for the efficacy of the regular morning sacrifice”, so Preuss ZAW 71 (1959) 52; the same rendering is adopted by TOB (אֵילָת) as in Sept., corresponding to אֵילָת; another rendering of the Tg. is given in Delekat ZAW 76 (1964) 297, but in any case he takes אֵילָת as meaning אֵילָת.

—b) the original meaning of the Heb. wording has evidently been lost, and there are corresponding variations in more recent interpretations, of which a selection are noted here.

—α) MT: according (to the melody known as) “hind of the dawn”; so REB; also e.g. Gunkel *Ps.* 88; Kraus *Ps.* 26; TOB; similarly NRSV: “deer of the dawn”; also Zorell *Lexicon* 835a; König *Wb.* 494b.

—β) cj.

—i. Gunkel-Begrich *Einl. Ps.* 458: ‘al ‘ēlāfīt “according to the woman of Elat”, fem. gentilic from Elat on the Red Sea, and probably also used to designate a particular melody, or alternatively the style of the performance; what is meant by šhr is obscure.

—ii. Eerdmans OTSt. 1 (1942) 117, and 4 (1947) 65f: “concerning the help of the morning” (אֵילָת fem. of אֵיל); the Psalm would have been recited as a defence against nightmares and evil spirits.

—iii. Delekat ZAW 76 (1964) 296f for אֵילָת following vs. 20 also accepts *אֵילוֹת, or alternatively אֵילוֹת, which he understands together with שָׁחַר to mean morning breezes (the strength of the morning); the Psalm was to be sung in such conditions.

—iv. Mowinckel *Ps. Stud.* 4:26-29 linked Ps 22 with an atonement ceremony in which an animal is presented as an offering for sin; it is the animal which is designated by אֵילָת, which he changes to āyil “ewe, female sheep” as a hypothetical fem. from I אֵיל ram; for him the title means that Ps 22 was recited “over the female sheep

that is offered at the first light of day”. In *Is. Wor.* 2:214 he retrospectively modifies this slightly, when he suggests that **עַל-אַיִלַת הַשָּׁחַר** alludes to an animal that was presented for sacrifice in the early morning.

—c) it is hardly possible to de-cide which of the treatments or suggestions is the best, but of those mentioned special consideration should be given to “hind of the morning” (bα) because of its closeness to the MT. Among the cj. that of Eerdmans (ii) is to be given prior consideration to the others, which by contrast have gone too far away from the MT.

—4. for bibliographical references for pos-sible instances of **שָׁחַר** as the name of a deity in the OT see KBL; and see further Jirku ZAW 65 (1953) 85: a) **שָׁחַר** may have been the name of a deity in the Eastern Jordan (and the Early Israelite) place name **הַשָּׁחַר צָרַת** **Jos 13**₁₉, although the meaning of the first element of the name is not clear.

—b) **שָׁחַר** is a theophoric element in the personal name → **אַחִישָׁחַר** **1C 7**₁₀ “Shahar is my brother”, or (less probably) “brother of Shahar”, and in → **שָׁחַרְיָה** **1C 8**₂₆ “Yahweh is Shahar”. Both personal names are late, and as such traditional or artificially constructed, and in any case to be understood in some sort of figurative way; on this see Noth *Personennamen* 169. As such they are different in their inner meaning from the ancient Ugaritic personal name *il šhr* (see above, introductory paragraph, b). On the other hand it may perhaps be an example of scholarly revival of archaic ideas.

—c) traces of the earlier deity **שָׁחַר** can probably be found in **בְּנֵי-שָׁחַר הַיָּלִל** **Is 14**₁₂, **כְּנִפֵי-שָׁחַר** **Ps 139**₉, and **עַפְעָפֵי שָׁחַר** **Jb 3**₉, **41**₁₀, on which see Wildberger *Jes.* 551. The characteristics of a divine being are particularly evident in **Is 14**₁₂, whereas in **Ps 139**₉ and in **Jb 3**₉, **41**₁₀ the expressions can be understood more as poetic diction. †

9524 שָׁחַר

II **שָׁחַר** = I **שָׁחַר** in n.m. **אַחִישָׁחַר** **1C 7**₁₀ and **שָׁחַרְיָה** **1C 8**₂₆, on which see I **שָׁחַר** 4b; I **שָׁחַר** appears as an element in the Egyptian n.m. *k-š-a-ḥ[ʾ]r-ʾab-i = ki-šahar-abi* “my father is like the dawn”, as in the Execration Texts (Helck *Beziehungen*² 54). †

9525 שָׁחַר

III ***שָׁחַר**: III **שָׁחַר**, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458t; hapax legomenon **Is 8**₂₀; the Vrss. vary: Sept. δῶρα; Vulg. *matutina lux*; Pesh. *šuhda* (= Heb. **שָׁחַר**); Tg. pt. pe. **שָׁחַר** → II **שָׁחַר**: **שָׁחַר**: a) traditionally with Vulg. = I **שָׁחַר**; so also e.g. Schwarz ZAW 86 (1974) 219; NRSV: those who speak like this will have no dawn; b) Wildberger *Jes.* 343, and Kaiser *Jes. 1-12*⁵ 192³: magic, power (to bewitch maliciously), on which as well as Wildberger and Kaiser cf. Driver JTS 41 (1940) 162, and in Eilers *Fschr.* 45; REB: they will surely say some such thing but what they say has no force; NEB: futile; since the first suggestion (a) does not fit here, the second (b) is the one to be accepted; on this see also Müller WdO 8 (1975) 74. †

9526 שָׁחַר

שָׁחַר: → **שָׁחַר**.

9527 שָׁחַר

שיחור: → שיחור.

9528 שְׁחָרוֹת

שְׁחָרוֹת: Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 505o; ? Arama-ism, see Wagner *Aram.* 304g; also in MHeb.; hapax legomenon (perhaps used in hendiadys) **Qoh 11**₁₀ linked with יְלֻדוֹת; according to the Vrss. the sbst. indicates a spiritual and moral quality, which hardly corresponds to the original meaning; Sept. -]14] ἄνοια; Vulg. *voluptas*; Pesh. *lā ṭda'tā* “absence of knowledge”. The original meaning is unknown, but there are two suggested possibilities: a) from I שְׁחָר, literally black-ness, meaning black hair; b) from I שְׁחָר the prime of youth (KBL), cf. Arb. *šahr* early youth, the first stage of youth (Lane *Lexicon* 1515c; Freytag *Lexicon* 2:401a). Despite their different explanations regarding content both suggestions (a and b) come to the same conclusion, “that the word must be an indication of youth”, so Zimmerli *Pred.*³ 238³. †

9529 שְׁחָרְחָר

*שְׁחָרְחָר: ? Aramaism, see Wagner *Aram.* 304h; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 483n; Meyer *Gramm.* §39: 2; Heb. inscr. n.m. שְׁחָרְחָר (Vattioni *Sigilli* 35); cf. MHeb. sbst. שְׁחָרְחָרוֹת blackness, nastiness: fem. שְׁחָרְחָרָת: darkish colour (of the face) **Song 1**₆; cf. Gradwohl *Farben* 53. †

9530 שְׁחָרְיָה

שְׁחָרְיָה: n.m., Sept. Σααρια; Noth *Personennamen* 69: “referring to the deity of the dawn”; on this see also I שְׁחָר 4b: the head of one of the clans of Benjamin **1C 8**₂₆. †

9531 שְׁחָרִים

שְׁחָרִים: n.m., Sept. Σααρημ; this transcription argues against the cj. that in place of the MT it would be much better to rd. אֲחִירָם (cf. BHS; see also Rudolph *Chr.* 76). In contrast to → צְהָרִים the dual ending is to be regarded as genuine and original, as also in → הָעֶרְבִים (with בֵּין); so the personal name would then mean “both dawns” (→ I שְׁחָר), which would refer to the time between the first appearance of light and the first shining ray of the dawn, cf. **Ju 19**_{25f}; if this is correct the name could be connected with the time when the one who was given this name was born; so also KBL: born at the time of שְׁחָר; cf. also Noth *Personennamen* 223⁵: a Benjaminite, whose clan settled in Moab **1C 8**₈. †

9532 שַׁחַת

שַׁחַת: according to Wächter *ZAW* 83 (1971) 384f and Labuschagne *OTSt.* (Pretoria 1971) 56 שַׁחַת was originally a *šafel* formation from → שַׁחַת, but this is completely uncertain. For the cognate languages see also **THAT 2**: 891: MHeb. hif. pi. (cf. Tosefta *Nezirot* 4: 7) to ruin, do harm (Dalman *Wb.* 420b); DSS to be ruined, ruin (nif, pi, hif.; Kuhn *Konkordanz* 219f); JArm. שַׁחַת to mutilate, pt. passive שַׁחַת as the translation of נַתוּק; see also BArm. for the other Arm. dialects; Ph. ישַׁחַת (pi. or yifil): to ruin (Kilamuwa); see Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 24:15-16; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 295; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1122: *šht*₁ to destroy an inscription; Ammonite *šht* nif. to perish (2nd. person impf., in the Ammonite inscription from Tell

Siran, line 5; see Loretz UF 9 (1977) 169-171, especially 171); but others take it as a sbst. → שָׁחַת; in Ug. perhaps the vb. is attested in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 2, 2:10 (the context is fragmentary), but not in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 100:65, on which see under I שָׁחַת; cf. Gordon *Textbook* §19:2400; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2593; OSArb. *sh̄t* to destroy (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 194b; Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 315); cf. Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 125 *sh̄t* to defeat, rout, throw into disorder, take by storm; Eth. *saḥata/siḥeta* to injure, insult (Dillmann *Lex.* 332f); Tigr. *saḥata* to be mistaken, fail to do, do wrong (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 171b); Arb. *saḥata* to eradicate, extirpate, utterly destroy (Lane *Lexicon* 1314).

—Bibliography: Schüngel *Töten* 193-195; Keel ZAW 84 (1972) 422-427, especially 423: in the earliest texts the vb. שָׁחַת indicates “the concrete loss of a concrete possession”; similarly Bühlmann *Reden* 296f on Pr 11; THAT 2: 891-94.

nif. (6 times): pf. נִשְׁחָתָה, נִשְׁחָתָה; impf. תִּשְׁחָת (1); pt. fem. pl. נִשְׁחָתוּת: to be (become) ruined, spoiled: הָאָרֶץ the earth, ground Gn 6^{11f}; הָאָרֶץ the earth, land Ex 8²⁰; הָאֵזוֹר a girdle damaged by water, dampness Jr 13⁷; הַכֶּלִי a vessel spoiled while being made by the potter Jr 18⁴; עֲלִילוֹתֶיכֶם your actions Ezk 20⁴⁴. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 242f, 259f: straightforwardly to ruin :: hif. see below) (39 times); SamP. qal, cf. שְׁחִיתָה Da 2⁹; pf. שָׁחַת, שָׁחַת, שָׁחַתוּ, שָׁחַתוּ, שָׁחַתוּ, שָׁחַתוּ, sf. שָׁחַתְךָ, שָׁחַתְהָ; impv. שָׁחַתוּ; inf. cstr. שָׁחַת, sf. שָׁחַתְכֶם, שָׁחַתְהֶם.

—1. to ruin, destroy, annihilate: a) כָּל־בָּשָׂר Gn 6¹⁷ 9¹⁵; הָאָרֶץ (the earth) Gn 9¹¹; עִיר Gn 13¹⁰ 19¹³⁻²⁹ 2S 24¹⁶ Ezk 43³; buildings Jr 48¹⁸ Ezk 26⁴ Lam 2⁵; מוֹעֵד Lam 2⁶; כְּרָם Jr 12¹⁰, cf. 5¹⁰; זְנוּ(וֹ)רָה tendril Nah 2³; אָרֶץ land Jos 22³³ Ju 6⁵ Is 14²⁰ Ezk 22³⁰ 30¹¹; people 2S 1¹⁴ יהוה מוֹשִׁיחַ יְהוּדָה, Ezk 5¹⁶ 20¹⁷; a nation 2K 19¹² Hos 11⁹; cj. Hos 13⁹ pr. שָׁחַתְךָ prop. שָׁחַתְיָךְ or אֲשַׁחַתְךָ (BHS); עֵין Ex 21²⁶.

—b) שָׁחַת רַחֲמָיו his mercy is spoiled, stifled Am 1¹¹; שָׁחַת חֲכָמָתוֹ his wisdom is destroyed Ezk 28¹⁷; שָׁחַת בְּרִית הַלְוִי the covenant with Levi is ruined Mal 2⁸; שָׁחַת הַדְּבָרִים to make words ineffective Pr 23⁸.

—c) with acc. of place שָׁחַת אֲרֶצָה “to ruin to the earth”, of human semen, meaning to allow one’s semen to spill on to the ground and be ruined Gn 38⁹.

—2. לְ שָׁחַת: a) to bring ruin upon Nu 32¹⁵ 1S 23¹⁰.

—b) to behave corruptly, act unlawfully (?), work against Dt 32⁵, textual uncertainty, see BHS.

—3. abs. to behave corruptly, cause trouble Ex 32⁷ Dt 9¹² 2S 14¹¹, הָעַמִּיקוּ שָׁחַתוּ they have deeply corrupted themselves (NRSV), they are deep in sin (REB) Hos 9⁹; so with Wolff *Hos.*² 193; on the asyndetical arrangement of the words see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §120g; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §133b. †

hif. (Jenni *Pi'el* 260: to ruin deliberately, wish to destroy, be able to destroy; 115 times: 96 times as a vb., 19 times with substantivised pt.): pf. הִשְׁחִיתִי, הִשְׁחִיתוּ, הִשְׁחִיתוּ, הִשְׁחִיתוּ; impf. אֲשַׁחֵת, אֲשַׁחֵת, אֲשַׁחֵת, אֲשַׁחֵת; sf. אֲשַׁחֵתְךָ, אֲשַׁחֵתְהָ; impv. with sf. אֲשַׁחֵתְךָ; inf. cstr. אֲשַׁחֵת, sf. אֲשַׁחֵתְךָ, אֲשַׁחֵתְהָ; pt. מִשְׁחִית, pl. מִשְׁחִיתֶם.

—1. to **ruin, destroy**: a) to make a certain separation of these instances from those in 2 (see below) is not always possible; עיר Gn 18₂₈ 19₁₄; ארץ 1S 6₅ 2K 18₂₅ Is 36₁₀ Jr 36₂₉, מְמַלְכֹת, Jr 51₂₀; מָקוֹם a place 2K 18₂₅; *אַרְמֹנֹת* Jr 6₅; עץ Dt 20₁₉ Jr 11₁₉; הָאֲדָמָה פְּרִי Mal 3₁₁; תִּירוֹשׁ Is 65₈ etc.

—b) to cause trouble, bring ruin Ps 78₄₅ sbj. צַפְרָדַע; pt. מִשְׁחִית 1C 21₁₂, sbj. מְלֹאךְ יְהוָה see below 5a.

—c) abs., or alternatively internally transitive, or “internally factitive”; on this see Müller ZAW 96 (1984) 295): to behave corruptly Dt 4₁₆₋₂₅ 31₂₉ Is 1₄ 11₉/65₂₅ (parallel with I רעע hif.), Jr 6₂₈ 2C 26₁₆, with מִן of comparison Ju 2₁₉.

—2. to **annihilate, exterminate** (see also 1a): a) עֲמוֹן 2S 11₁; הַמֶּלֶךְ 1S 26₁₅; הָאֲרֶז יְבוּל Ju 6₄; sbj. כָּל-בָּשָׂר אֱלֹהֵימִי/יְהוָה Gn 6₁₃; עִמָּךְ וְנִחַלְתָּךְ Dt 9₂₆; בֵּית הַדָּוִד 2C 21₇; יְהוּדָה 2K 8₁₉.

—b) abs. (cf. also 1c): 2S 20₂₀ (parallel with I בלע pi.), Jr 15₃ (parallel with אבל).

—3. particular instances: הַשְּׁחִית הָרָכּוֹ to take a corrupt course of action Gn 6₁₂; עֲלִילָה הַשְּׁחִית to behave corruptly Zeph 3₇ Ps 14₁ 53₂; הַשְּׁחִית פִּאת זָקְנוֹ to trim the edges of one’s beard Lv 19₂₇; הַשְּׁחִית אֲרֶצָה to strike to the ground in battle Ju 20₂₁; הַשְּׁחִית with acc. of the person, to massacre the leaders of a community 2C 24₂₃; הַשְּׁחִית pt. pl. to participate in an act of demolition 2S 20₁₅, so with Hertzberg *Sam.*² 305 to destroy; NRSV: they were battering the wall to bring it down :: to undermine, so ZüB; KBL; REB and NEB: they began undermining the wall to bring it down; הַשְּׁחִית נַחֲלָה to damage one’s inheritance Ru 4₆; to allow houses to go to ruin 2C 34₁₁; מִן וְתִשְׁחַת עִגְבָּתָהּ מִן she was even more wicked in her passion than her sister Ezk 23₁₁; מִן וְנָפְשׁוֹ הַשְּׁחִית וְתִשְׁחַת עִגְבָּתָהּ he destroys himself Pr 6₃₂; pride led עַד-לְהִשְׁחִיתוֹ to his undoing (REB); when he had become strong he grew proud, to his destruction (NRSV) 2C 26₁₆; נִפְלְאוֹת יִשְׁחִית he will ruin marvellous things Da 8₂₄, so with Plöger KAT 17 121 following Theodotion: θαυμαστὰ διαφθερεῖ (Sept. θαυμαστῶς φθερεῖ) :: he inflicts unheard of damage; KBL: he brings harm unheard of; similarly ZüB; NRSV: he shall cause fearful destruction; REB and NEB: he will work havoc untold; otherwise cj.: pr. יִשְׁחִית prop. יִשְׁחִיחַ or יִשְׁחָח (BHS) → II שִׁיחַ; despite Da 11₃₆ נִפְלְאוֹת יִשְׁחִית, the MT at 8₂₄ is probably to be preserved, but see also Plöger loc. cit. 123.

—4. אֲלֵ-תִשְׁחַת as the title of several Psalms, Ps 57₁ 58₁ 59₁ 75₁, but as yet no certain meaning has been given. The Vrss. (Sept. Vulg. Tg.) translate literally as “do not destroy!” (on Sept. and Vulg. see for the details Baethgen *Ps. XI* and on Tg. see Preuss ZAW 71 (1959) 52); the meaning of the Hebrew wording had probably already been lost in the Vrss., and what we are left with are assumptions: a) following MT: α) אֲלֵ-תִשְׁחַת indicates the “opening words of a song, an incipit which would serve as an example for the musical accompaniment”, so Baethgen loc. cit.; cf. Kraus *Ps. 26*; β) Mowinckel *Ps. Stud.* 4: 46-49 proposed that תִּשְׁחַת should be connected with the expression עַל-תִּשְׁחִיתָהּ of Is 65₈, which is assumed to have been a well-known ancient ritual to do with the juice of the grape; as this particular psalm was being recited someone would have been handling the grapes “which in turn may have been a symbol of the community”; this idea is repeated in essence in Mowinckel *Is. Wor.* 2: 214f; γ) the title is linked with the Psalm itself and appears to be a prayer that the king and the people should be spared, so Zorell *Lexicon* 836a; δ) אֲלֵ-תִשְׁחַת with the meaning “you should not shorten!”; this would refer to the text of the whole Psalm which has to be recited, so Eerdmans OTSt. 4 (1947) 67f.

—b) possible cj.: Gunkel-Begriff *Einl. Ps.* 457: pr. אֶל-תַּחֲשַׁת prop. עַל תַּחֲשַׁת “according to *tahšit*”, which would have been a particular melody or a style of presentation; the name was derived from the Aramaic tribal name תַּחֲשַׁת Gn 22₂₄, “in the style of the Tahash”.

—c) a reconsideration of all these proposals suggests that probably the cj. (b) is to be disregarded, and of those following the MT, the first of them (α) deserves to be given prime consideration.

—5. pt. → מְשַׁחֵת (SamP. *māšīt*, pl. *māšittam*): a) adj. and, which then becomes a sbst. אַרְיֵה מְשַׁחֵת a ravening lion Jr 2₃₀; מְשַׁחֵת גּוֹיִם a destroyer of nations Jr 4₇; מְשַׁחֵת רִיחַ the spirit of a destroyer (so NRSV margin; but in main text: destructive wind; REB and NEB similarly) Jr 51₁; מְשַׁחֵת הַמַּלְאָךְ הַמְּרַחֵחַ the angel bringing destruction 2S 24_{16b} 1C 21_{15b}, corresponding to הַמַּלְאָךְ 2S 24_{16a}, and corresponding to מַלְאָךְ הָאֱלֹהִים (with textual emendation, see BHS) 1C 21_{15a}; הַמְּשַׁחֵת the destroyer, destroying angel Ex 12₂₃, on which see Keel ZAW 84 (1972) 422-427, especially 426, and THAT 2: 893; on מְשַׁחֵת 1C 21₁₂ see above 1b.

—b) מְשַׁחֵת (substantivising participle → מְשַׁחֵת 2 (HAL 609a, HALOT 644b): α) ruin, destruction: מְשַׁחֵת לִים נִגְף plague which brings destruction Ex 12₁₃; מְשַׁחֵת חֲרָשֵׁי those metal-smiths who cast destruction Ezk 21₃₆ (→ חֲרָשׁ); לֹ מְשַׁחֵת for his own destruction 2C 22₄; β) disfigurement of the face Da 10₈, so THAT 2: 894, cf. ZüB; NRSV: my complexion grew deathly pale; REB and NEB: I became a sorry figure of a man :: Plöger *Daniel* 144: disaster after disaster.

—c) הַמְּשַׁחֵת “the destroyer” 1S 13₁₇ 14₁₅, מְשַׁחֵתִים “destroyer” Jr 22₇: military terminology to describe a special group of Israelite (or foreign) soldiers, but with no more exact description than that; on this see e.g. KBL and THAT 2: 892.

hof: pt. מְשַׁחֵת.

—1. **ruined** (of a well) Pr 25₂₆ (SamP. Lv 22₂₅ pl. or sbst. *māšāttam* (< מְשַׁחֵתִים)).

—2. **Mal** 1₁₄ referring to a cherished animal which is to be presented as a sacrifice; the meaning of this second occurrence of the adj. is not completely certain; according to the Vrss. it refers to an animal which is weak or sickly: Sept. *διεφθαρμένον*; Vulg. *debile*; Pesh. *dakrīh* “one which is ill, debilitated”; that is why more recent translations give “harmed” (ZüB), or “poor quality” (Rudolph *Hg.-Zch.-Mal.* 258), or damaged (TOB and Vuilleumier *Zch. 9-14* 227; REB and NEB); NRSV: blemished. Considering the prohibition of Lv 22_{24f}, where it is stated that an animal with crushed testicles is not to be sacrificed, rendering the word as “castrated” would also be possible; so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL (with a question mark); König *Wb.* 495a; cf. also Zorell *Lexicon* 836a; however this notion is not suggested by any of the Vrss. †

Der. מְשַׁחֵת, מְשַׁחֵת, מְשַׁחֵת, *מְשַׁחֵת.

9533 שַׁחַת

שַׁחַת: probably a primary noun, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 456k; MHeb. DSS pit, grave (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 220), as also in JArm. שַׁחַת; Moabite הַאֲשֻׁחַ cistern (Mesha. 9 and perhaps also 23; see Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 181; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 27; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 122: *šwh* probably water reservoir; Gibson *Textbook* 1: 75-76); cf. אֲשִׁיחַ Sir 50₃; also perhaps the word *šht* in the Ammonite inscription from Tell

Siran (line 5) is to be identified with **אשיח/אשויה**, as suggested in PEQ 110 (1978) 107, and Baldacci VT 31 (1981) 363-368, especially 367 :: Loretz UF 9 (1977) 169-171, especially 171, who takes it as **שחת** nif.; Akk. *ḥaštu, ḥaltu* hole, grave (von Soden AHw. 334b; CAD *H* 143; also cf. von Soden UF 13 (1981) 164 (= BZAW 162 (1985) 204); Ug. *ḥšt* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 16:i:3 parallel with ii:39) may also perhaps be associated with the Akk. sbst., but there is also the possibility of a link with the Hittite sbst. *ḥešta* (a *ḥešta*-house), on which see Dietrich-Loretz UF 12 (1980) 190: **שחת**, sf. **שחתם**.

—1. **pit, trap** Dalman *Arbeit* 6: 334: a) occurrences: **Ezk 19⁴⁻⁸ Ps 7¹⁶ 9¹⁶ 35⁷ 94¹³ Pr 26²⁷**; b) expressions: with **טבע** (בש' טבע) **Ps 9¹⁶**; with **טמן** **Ps 35⁷**; with **כרה** **Ps 94¹³ Pr 26²⁷**; with **נפל** (בש' נפל) **Ps 7¹⁶**; with **תפש** pt. nif. (בש' חתם) **Ezk 19⁴⁻⁸**; c) cj. **Hos 5²** pr. **שטים** שחת השטים or בש' שחת השטים → *שט; **Pr 28¹⁸** pr. **באחת** prop. בש' שחת with **נפל** (BHS); **Lam 4²⁰** pr. **בשחיתותם** prop. בש' שחתם with **לכד** nif. → *שחית.

—2. **pit, grave**, see Tromp “Primitive Conceptions of Death and the Netherworld in the Old Testament” in *BiblOr.* 21 (1961) 69-71; cf. Beyerlin *Werden und Wesen des 107 Psalms* (BZAW 153 (1978/1979) 48).

—a) occurrences **Is 38¹⁷ 51¹⁴ Ezk 28⁸ Jon 2⁷ Ps 16¹⁰ 30¹⁰ 49¹⁰ 55²⁴ 103⁴ Jb 17¹⁴ 33¹⁸⁻²²⁻²⁴⁻²⁸⁻³⁰ Sir 9⁹ 51²**.

—b) expressions: with **נאל** (בש' נאל) **Ps 103⁴**; with **חשך** (בש' חשך) **Is 38¹⁷** (textual emendation), **Jb 33¹⁸ Sir 51²**; with **ירד** (with acc. שחת) **Jb 33²⁴**, cf. hif. **Ps 55²⁴**, (אל-שחת) **Ps 30¹⁰**; with **מות** (לש' מות) **Is 51¹⁴**; with **נטה** (אל שחת) **Sir 9⁹**; with **עבר** (בש' עבר) **Jb 33²⁸**; with **עלה** hif. (בש' עלה) **Jon 2⁷**; with **קרא** (לש' קרא) **Jb 17¹⁴**; with **קרב** (לש' קרב) **Jb 33²²**; with **ראה** (שחת) **Ps 16¹⁰ 49¹⁰**; with **שוב** hif. (בש' שוב) **Jb 33³⁰**; cj. **Ps 107²⁰** pr. **בשחיתותם** prop. **בשחת חיתם**, → *שחית; **Jb 9³¹** pr. **בשחת** prop. **בשחות** = **בסחות** → **סוחה** :: MT Pope *Job* 75 **ש' סוחה** meaning “filth, rubbish”; Pope JBL 83 (1964) 269ff: **בשחת** “swampy, stinking place”, which is close to Akk. *šihhatu* flak-ing away, peeling off, describing flaked and peeling skin associated with certain diseases (AHw. 1231b; CAD *Š*/2, 414), but the link with the Akk. sbst. appears to be rather questionable; TOB takes **שחת** to mean sludge, filth.

9534 שטה

שטה (< **šinta*, cf. Bauer-L. *Heb.* 454c) a loanword from Egyptian *šnd.t* (Erman-G. *Wb.* 4: 520, 521); Coptic *šonte* cf. Ellenbogen *Words* 160; Lambdin *Loan Words* 154 > Akk. *šamtu, šantu*, also *samtu* (AHw. 1159a sv. 2; CAD *Š*/1, 339a-b): a foreign name for the acacia bush, probably an Egyptian word; signifying a thorny plant to be identified with a thorny shrub found in Egypt (cf. *ašāgu ina meluḥḥi*, see AHw. 77b and CAD *A*/2, 411a: one of the most widespread thorny shrubs of Southern Iraq, and it remains an important source for fuel either dried or as charcoal); > Arb. *sanṭ* Egyptian acacia, *acacia nilotica* (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 435b); MHeb.; SamP. pl. *šittam*; JArm. שטין; Samaritan שטים, sg. שטה; pl. שטים (group plural, see Michel *Grundl.* 1: 63): acacia, a thorny bush in Egypt, acacia nilotica, earlier *mimosa nilotica* (Löw *Flora* 2: 377ff), so KBL: acacia tree, acacia wood; but on this see also Elliger *Dt. Jes.* 1:166: there are different types of acacia found in Syro-Palestine which are listed in Dalman *Arbeit* 7: 32f: acacia nilotica, tortilis, albida; see further Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 54f and Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*: a large thorny tree that produces darkish pods; for the older bibliography see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*

—1. **שטה**, with **נתן**, one of the trees that Yahweh would plant in the wilderness on the route of the returning exiles **Is 41¹⁹**.

—2. a) עֵצֵי שִׁטִּים acacia wood, used for the panels of the Ark and for the ceremonial furniture (altars, tables) of the Tabernacle (מִשְׁכָּן): Ex 25⁵⁻¹⁰⁻¹³⁻²³⁻²⁸ 26¹⁵⁻²⁶ 27¹⁻⁶ 30¹⁻⁵ 37⁷⁻²⁴ 36²⁰⁻³¹ 37¹⁻⁴⁻¹⁰⁻¹⁵⁻²⁵⁻²⁸ 38¹⁻⁶ Dt 10³, mostly with עֲשֵׂה.

—b) > עֲשֵׂה עֲמֻדֵי שִׁטִּים wooden columns made of acacia: זָהָב מִצְפֵּיִם Ex 26³², cf. 36³⁶, with עֲשֵׂה Ex 26³⁷ 36³⁶.

—c) → place name בֵּית הַשִּׁטָּה → I בֵּית B 49; place name שִׁטִּים. †

9535 שִׁטַח

שִׁטַח: MHeb. שִׁטַח; JArm. שִׁטַח; Akk. *šetû(m)* (AHw. 1222a; CAD *Š*/2, 343a) to spread out, lay out; Syr. *šth*; CPArm. *šth* etpa. to prostrate oneself; Mnd. *ŠTA* II af. to maltreat, peel off the skin; etpa. to extend, prostrate oneself (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 458f); also Eth. *satha* (Dillmann *Lex.* 399), as in Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 199a); Arb. *sataha*; the meaning of the root is “to spread out”, from which are derived the developments in meaning in CPArm. and Mnd.

qal: pf. sf. שִׁטַח; impf. וַתִּשְׁטַח, וַיִּשְׁטַחוּ; inf. שִׁטַח; pt. שִׁטַח: to **spread out, spread abroad, scatter around:** a) with acc.: α) the quails (וַיִּשְׁטַחוּ שִׁטוֹן) Nu 11³² :: cj. מִשְׁטוֹן pr. שִׁטוֹן → מִשְׁטוֹן (HAL 609b, HALOT 644b-655a), but the MT is to be preserved; β) grains of barley, groats (הַרְפּוֹת) 2S 17¹⁹, → רְפּוֹת/רִיפּוֹת, especially paragraph c) :: cj. → הַרְפּוֹת (HAL 339b, HALOT 353a), grains of sand, but this is not necessary; γ) human bones spread out “before the sun, the moon and all the host of heaven” (NRSV) Jr 8².

—b) with לְ (cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §95; Meyer *Gramm.* §107.2a) nations (גוֹיִם) Jb 12^{23b}, ? cj. pr. גוֹיִם prop. as e.g. with mss. לְאוֹמִים (BHS), or alternatively לְאַמִּים (BHK), suggested because the sbst. גוֹיִם has already occurred in vs. 23a, but see Horst *Hi.* 180: “it is not necessary for the expression to be changed”.

—c) cj. 1K 10¹⁶⁻¹⁷/2C 9¹⁵⁻¹⁶ pr. שִׁטַח prop. שִׁטַח, → II שִׁטַח 1. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 133f): pf. שִׁטַחְתִּי: to **spread out** (כַּפֵּי אֶל, my hands towards) Ps 88¹⁰, cf. with Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* Akk. *upnē petû* (AHw. 860a sv. 16d) to open pleading hands. †

Der. מִשְׁטַח, מִשְׁטוֹחַ.

9536 שִׁטַח

שִׁטַח Jos 23¹³ textual uncertainty, cj. שִׁטִּים → I שוֹט b.

9537 שִׁטִּים

שִׁטִּים = שִׁטָּה pl.: place name.

—1. אֲבֵל הַשִּׁטִּים place name Nu 33⁴⁹ well of the acacias, see Noth *Jos.* 29, 142; Sept. Βελσαττιμ corresponding to Vulg., Pesh. *ʿabal d'astim*, Josephus Αβίλη (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 2), on which see Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1812; אֲבֵל הַשִּׁטִּים > אֲבֵל הַשִּׁטִּים as Sept. Σαττιυ; Vulg. *Setthim*; Pesh. *stym* Jos 2¹

3₁; Mi 6₅ ἀπὸ τῶν σχόλουων “from the rushes” (the place where the rushes grow); Vulg. *Setthim*; Pesh. *stym* (= הַשְׁטִים) אֶבֶל הַשְׁטִים Nu 34₃₉ (SamP. *šittam, ʿabal šittam*), הַשְׁטִים Nu 25₁ Jos 2₁ 3₁ Mi 6₅ to be identified with *Tell el-Hammam* near Jericho, opposite the range of mountains in Eastern Jordan; so with Jeremias *Hos.* 75; see further Noth *Jos.* 29; Otto *Mazzot* 174¹; Simons *Geog.* §460; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1812.

—2. הַשְׁטִים נַחַל: the name of a river and of a territory; Sept. acc. χεῖμαῖρρου τῶν σχόλουων; Vulg. *Torrentem spinarum*; Pesh. *nahla dstym* (= *dsittim*): stream of the acacias JI 4₁₈, to be identified with *Wādī en-nār*, “which flows through the Judaeian desert and opens into the Kidron valley”, so Rudolph *Jl.-Am.-Ob.-Jon.* 86; cf. Wolff *Jl.-Am.* 101; Simons *Geog.* §1489; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1812. †

9538 שָׁטַף

שָׁטַף: MHeb. שָׁטַף to inundate, wash away (Dalman *Wb.* 421a); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 220): שוּט שוּטָה 1QH 6:35), נהרות שוטפים (1QH 8:15), נחל שוטה (1QH 8:17); Samaritan qal, itp. to rinse off; JArm. שָׁטַף as also MHeb.; Arb. *satafa* to rinse off (Gesenius-B. *Hw.*; KBL); cf. *šatafa* to rinse, rinse out, rinse off (Dozy *Suppl.* 1:759b); see also Freytag *Lexicon* 2:423a: *šatafa*: 1. to go away; 2. to remove oneself; 3. to wash; Egyptian *stf* to decant a liquid with care in the preparation of a medical formula (KBL; Erman-Grapow *Wb.* 4:342); Coptic *sotf* (Erman-Grapow loc. cit.). There is an attempt to provide an etymology by Labuschagne OTSt. (Pretoria) (1971) 54, who takes שָׁטַף and *ššf* (preserved in שָׁטַף) as *šafel* formations from *šûf*, Arm. *tûf*); by-form שָׁטַף.

qal: pf. שָׁטַף, sf. שָׁטַפְתִּי, שָׁטַפְתָּ, שָׁטַפְתָּ; impf. (1) יִשְׁטַף, תִּשְׁטַף, יִשְׁטַפּוּ, תִּשְׁטַפּוּ, sf. תִּשְׁטַפְּנִי, תִּשְׁטַפְּנִי; pt. שָׁטַף, pl. שָׁטַפְתִּים.

—1. a) to **flood over** someone or something: with acc. of the person Is 43₂ Ps 69_{3,16} 124₄; with acc. of the thing Is 28₁₇ Jb 14₁₉ Song 8₇; b) to **rinse** בְּמַיִם יָדָיו Lv 15₁₁, אֶת־הַרְקֵב 1K 22₃₈, הַמַּיִם Ezk 16₉.

—2. a) to **gush, pour down**: with גִּשָּׁם Ezk 13₁₁₋₁₃ 38₂₂; with מַיִם Is 28₂; with II שוּט Is 28₁₅₋₁₈; b) to **overflow**: with נַחַל Is 30₂₈ 66₁₂ Jr 47₂; with נַחֲלִים Ps 78₂₀; c) of an army cascading through the land like a flood Da 11₁₀₋₄₀, 11₄₀ → nif. 2; d) of a horse plunging headlong into battle (סוּס) Jr 8₆; e) abs. Is 8₈ cj. pr. יַעֲבֵר שָׁטַף prop. either with mss. and Pesh. וְשָׁטַף וְעָבַר, or שָׁטַף וְעָבַר a river which overflows and inundates the land, on which see e.g. Wildberger *Jes.* 321; BHS; cf. Da 11₁₀₋₄₀, see also 2b.

—3. particular instances: a) שָׁטַף חַרוֹץ שוּטָה annihilation has been decreed with cascades of righteousness Is 10₂₂, on the acc. שָׁטַף see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §117x; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §90d; b) הַשְׁטִים הַנֶּחֱלִים תַּחַת הָאָרֶץ the stream that flows under the earth 2C 32₄, which is a reference to the stream in the tunnel of Siloam, so with Rudolph *Chr.* 308 :: cj. Galling *Chr.-Esr.-Neh.* 163: הַנֶּחֱלִים לְחֶשֶׁף הַעֵיר תַּחַת הָאָרֶץ the shaft for drawing water in the middle of the city, see also Sept. and BHS. †

nif: impf. יִשְׁטַפּוּ, יִשְׁטַפּוּ; cj. inf. הַשְׁטַף.

—1. to be rinsed : בְּמַיִם כְּלִי־עֵץ Lv 15₁₂.

—2. to be overwhelmed, flooded away: זרעות troops (→ זרוע 4), cj. pr. הַשְׁטַף prop. הַשְׁטָף (BHS) Da 11₂₂; חילו his army Da 11₂₆, cj. pr. יִשְׁטַף prop. with Pesh. (Vulg.) יִשְׁטֹף, cf. BHS; ZüB. †

pu. (? passive qal): SamP. šātāf passive qal (cf. Ben Hayyim *Lit. Or.* 5: 131 §2.10.3): pf. שָׁטַף to be rinsed בַּמַּיִם with water Lv 6₂₁. †

Der. שָׁטַף.

9539 שָׁטַף

שָׁטַף, שָׁטַף, שָׁטַף, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458s, 460g; לְשִׁטּוֹף Secunda λσєтφ Ps 32₆ (Brönno *Morph.* 145); MHeb. שָׁטַף outpouring, thrown out water; JArm. שֻׁטְפָא current, amount, excess.

—1. flood: a) שָׁטַף עֵבֶר rushing flood Nah 1₈ (→ עֵבֶר qal 5b); torrent of rainwater (with פִּלַּג הַתְּעָלָה pi. to excavate channels for water: לְשִׁטּוֹף) Jb 38₂₅; מַיִם רַבִּים לְשִׁטּוֹף “at a time when there is a great flood of water”, so Kraus *Ps.* 400 (on לְ with temporal significance see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107b) Ps 32₆.

—b) metaphorically שָׁטַף אַף overflowing anger Pr 27₄.

—c) Da 9₂₆ textual uncertainty: MT הַבָּא בְּשִׁטּוֹף הַיָּם וְקִצּוֹ: attempted explanations include: α) בְּשִׁטּוֹף an independent sentence: “and his end will result in inundation” (NEB: deluge), so Bentzen *Daniel*² 68; cf. TOB; REB: the end of it will be a cataclysm; β) prop. pr. MT: וְבָא הַקֶּץ בְּשִׁטּוֹף “and the end will come through inundation”, so e.g. ZüB; Plöger KAT 18: 133, 135; cf. BHS; NRSV: its end shall come with a flood.

—d) cj. Da 11₂₂ pr. הַשְׁטַף prop. הַשְׁטָף → שָׁטַף nif. 2.

—e) cj. 2C 20₉ pr. שָׁפֹט prop. שָׁטַף (BHS). †

9540 שָׁטַר

*שָׁטַר: a vb. from < Akk. šatāru to write (AHw. 1203b šatāru II; CAD Š/2, 225a), occurring in the official title שָׁטַר (שׁוֹטְרִים), which is the only occurrence of this verb in Heb.; see Zimmern *Fremdw.* 29; Ellenbogen *Words* 161; cf. also the Akk. sbst. šatāru exemplar, inscription (AHw. 1203b šatāru I; CAD Š/2, 221b); Samaritan אַשְׁטַר document, writing (Ben Hayyim *Midr.* 281a); MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 220): שׁוֹטְרִים officials, see Maier *Texte* 2: 122 on 1QM 7:1; the loanword is derived from a) the Akk. vb. šatāru(m) (see above) to write, write on, write to, write down; also to list personnel (AHw. 1204a; CAD Š/2, 234-235, sv. 3a); JArm. EmpArm., Pun. see Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 295, and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1123: štr₁ (but without any reference to EmpArm.; OSArb. štr Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 315; Arb. šatara to write.

—b) sbst. Akk. šatāru writing, document (AHw. 1203b; CAD Š/2, 221); > JArm. שָׁטַר and שָׁטְרָא (Dalman *Wb.* 421a); EgArm. štr, pl. emph. štry’ (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 312a); Syr. štārā and ʿeštārā (Brockelmann *Lex.* 773a); Nab. štr, emph. štr’ (Cantineau *Nab.* 2: 149b); Palm. sg. cstr. štr (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 295; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1124 štr₂: the document concerning the lease). The meaning always follows that of the Akk. word; for the occurrences in all languages see Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 295f, and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1124.

Der. שֹׁטֵר, שֹׁטְרִי ?

9541 שֹׁטְרִי

שֹׁטְרִי, K: n.m. (a few mss. Q, Sept.^B, Tg. שְׁרֵטִי), Vulg. *Setrai*: a shortened form plus the ending *-ai*, see Noth *Personennamen* 38, 49; there is no corresponding full form of the name attested, which makes the explanation of the meaning of the name difficult; for Q see Noth *Personennamen* 258b (no. 1327), who makes some suggestions from Arb.: *tirfiyatun* “sluggish, small”, or *suratun* “gluttonous”; it would perhaps also be possible to understand the K as hypocoristic, “little bureaucrat, petty official”: a herdsman in the time of David 1C 27₂₉. †

9542 שִׁי

שִׁי: cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 449f; etymology uncertain, but perhaps from I שִׁי, on which see bibliography in KBL and Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 296, which is supplemented in Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1125; KBL still quotes Arb. *šai* thing, matter, something; OArm. שִׁי (Zenzjirli, Panammu, see Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 214: 18). The meaning is uncertain, cf. Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 296; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1125: gift, donation; see Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 2: (p. 220): it is not certain whether to link שִׁי with Heb. “gift, tribute”. Gibson *Syrian Semitic* 2: 66-67, 73 associates the OArm. sbst. with Heb. שִׁי, supposing that שִׁי corresponds to [*šay/e*]; Ug. *ty* (according to Sivan UF 14 (1982) 211, originally **tayū*); Gordon *Textbook* §19:2666: tribute, present; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2857: votive gift, suggested because the sbst. in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 2, 13:14 and 30:13 is linked with the vb. *ndr*, on which see also Hoftijzer in W. Baumgartner *Fschr.* 130, but that is not noted in the translation of Aistleitner *Wb.* 2857; see also Aartun *Partikeln* 1:3; Soq. *še* to give (Leslau *Lexique Soqotri* 53): שִׁי: **gift, present** (for יְהוּה, or alternatively for אֱלֹהִים) Is 18₇, with I יבל hof., Ps 68₃₀ 76₁₂ with יבל hif. †

9543 שִׁיָּא

שִׁיָּא: n.m. 2S 20₂₅ K, Q → שִׁיָּא 4a. †

9544 שִׁיאָן

שִׁיאָן: place name in Issachar Jos 19₁₉, Sept.^B Σιωνα, Sept.^A Σιαν; there is no certain location for this place: a) according to Simons *Geog.* §330(5) it is perhaps to be identified with ‘*Ayun eš-Še‘ain*, 4 km east of Nazareth; b) according to Abel *Géogr. Pal.* 2:464 perhaps it is to be identified with ‘*Ayun eš-Še‘ain* or *Ša‘in*, 3 km north-west of *Dabūriya*; against the first suggestion (a) see Albright ZAW 44 (1926) 228f, but his arguments are not convincing; on this cf. Noth *Jos.* 116f and *Bibl. Land.* 1: 261: in Jos 19_{18b-21} only Jezreel and Shunem are located with any certainty. It may be that both suggestions (a and b) refer to the same place. †

9545 שִׁיבָה

I שִׁיבָה* (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 452q: cf. especially *קִיבָה sbst. from קוּם); MHeb. שִׁיבָה returning, coming back (Levy *Wb.* 4: 544b; Dalman *Wb.* 421b); OArm. (*Sefire*) *šbyt* turning, restoration (on this see under שְׁבוּת, שְׁבִית): cstr. שִׁיבַת: **restoration** Ps 126₁, with שִׁיב in a transitive usage, on which → שׁוּב qal, sv. 6: שִׁיבָה יְהוּה אֶת-שִׁיבַת צִיּוֹן “when Yahweh restores Zion”, see Beyerlin *Ps.* 126, 41f. and 71). The unusual

sbst. שְׁבִית/שְׁבוּת occurs in vs. 4 but because of OArm. *šbyt* שְׁבִיַּת in vs. 1 is not to be regarded as a textual error and changed to accord with vs. 4 (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*), on which see Beyerlin loc. cit. 41f. †

9546 שְׁבִיָּה

II *שְׁבִיָּה: יֵשֵׁב (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 382c, see below) 2S 19₃₃: sf. שְׁבִיָּתוֹ. No explanation of this form is certain, but possibilities include:

—a) cj. pr. שְׁבִיָּתוֹ prop. with mss. and Vrss. שְׁבִיָּתוֹ see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; BHS.

—b) *שְׁבִיָּה (probably a confusion of roots between יֵשֵׁב and שׁוּב, similarly in SamP. (Ben Hayyim *Lit. Or.* 5: 163 §2.15.3), or a by-form of the more usual שְׁבִיָּת, cf. דָּעָה Ex 24 together with דָּעַת and לָרָה 2K 19₃ = Is 37₃ Jr 13₂₁ Hos 9₁₁ (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 382c on יָדַע; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §26c).

—c) *שְׁבִיָּה may have been shortened from יְשִׁיבָה residence, so König *Wb.* 496a.

—d) of these possibilities the last (c) falls out of consideration for the sbst. *יְשִׁיבָה is not attested; similarly for the second (b) the corresponding form with י is not attested; without that, the preferred suggestion is clearly the first (a), possibly with the meaning dwelling or staying. †

9547 שִׁיָּה

שִׁיָּה: qal: impf. תִּשִּׂי: textual corruption Dt 32₁₈; SamP. תִּשָּׂא = *tiššā*; possibly from the root נִשָּׂה, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 423-424; on the absence of gemination cf. Ben Hayyim *Lit. Or.* 5: 108 § 2.5.13; cj. תִּשָּׂא or better תִּשָּׂה → I נִשָּׂה qal (HAL 688a; HALOT 729a). †

9548 שִׁיָּא

שִׁיָּא: n.m., Sept. Σαυζα, short form < מוֹשִׁיבָאֵל, so Noth *Personennamen* 31, 156: the father of עֲדִינָא, a Reubenite in the time David 1C 11₄₂. †

9549 שִׁיחַ

שִׁיחַ: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 220): 1QH 8:32 לְכֻלָּה וְנַפְשִׁי תִשְׁתַּחֲחַח “and my self (my soul) is dissolved to annihilation”; JArm. שִׁיחַ to melt away, vanish; Syr. *šāḥ* to vanish, pass away; similarly CPArm. **šwh* (Schulthess *Lex.* 203b); Eth. *sēḥa* I/1 according to the cognate languages “to melt away”; I/2 *sayyaḥa* to melt, cause to dissolve (Dillmann *Lex.* 392); Arb. *sāḥa* (*syḥ*) to flow, melt, dissolve (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 446a).

qal: pf. שָׁחָה; impf. תִּשְׁחַח Lam 2₂₀, Q תִּשְׁחַח → שָׁחַח qal b: to melt away (sbj. נִפְּשׂ) Ps 44₂₆, with לְעֶפְרָה into dust; Lam 3₂₀ (וְתִשְׁחַח עָלַי נַפְשִׁי). †

hitpal: impf. תִּשְׁתַּחֲחַח, תִּשְׁתַּחֲחִי: to appear to have dissolved away, be dissolved (sbj. נִפְּשׂ) Ps 42_{6f-12} 43₅. †

9550 שיחה

שיחה: by-form from שוחה: שוח, Bauer-L. *Heb.* 452q; for the corresponding sbst. in MHeb., JArm., Syr. and Moabite, and also Sir 50₃ → שוח (also for bibliography): pl. שיחות: pit, trap Jr 18₂₂, Ps 57₇ 119₈₅, three times with כרה. †

9551 שיחור

שיחור: < Egyptian š(y)-hr “the pond of Horus” (Erman-Grapow *Handw.* 4: 397): a) in Heb. this geographical name appears in a number of forms and collocations: Jos 13₃ השיחור המצרים על-פני מצרים, Is 23₃ שיחור אשר על-פני מצרים, Jr 2₁₈ מי שיחור, 1C 13₅ מצרים שיחור (מן).

—b) Sept. variant Jos 13₃ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀοικήτου “from the uninhabited lands”, Jos 23₃ σπέρμα μεταβόλων “seed from the merchants”, Jr 2₁₈ ὕδωρ Γηων, 1C 13₅ ἀπὸ ἰρίων Αἰγύπτου.

—c) for the geographical identification see e.g. Alt ZAW 57 (1939) 147f (: Koehler ZAW 54 (1936) 289-291); Noth *Jos.*² 70. 75; Rudolph *Jer.*³ 18; Wildberger *Jes.* 872; Saebø ZDPV 90 (1974) 30f; Wüst *Untersuchungen* 1: 33ff; Simons *Geog.* §181; see further Ward VT 24 (1974) 341: α) ש'מן “one of the eastern branches of the Nile or one of the lakes in the eastern delta” (Rudolph loc. cit. 18), as in Jos 13₃ (see Noth loc. cit. 70), and 1C 13₅; β) abs., as a part for the whole, the Nile as a whole Jr 2₁₈ (מי ש'ן parallel with מי נהר), and Is 23₃ (מי ש'ן parallel with מי נהר); but on this see also Wüst loc. cit.: Egyptian records never use š-hr (see above) to indicate the whole extent of the Nile but only a specified area of water. †

9552 לבנת

לבנת See below under שיחור לבנת (#9554).

9553 שיחור

שיחור See below under לבנת שיחור (#9554).

9554 שיחור-לבנת

שיחור לבנת: topographic name, Sept.^A καὶ τῶ Σιωρ καὶ Λαβαναθ, Sept.^B καὶ τῶ Σιων καὶ Λαβαναθ: the waters (KBL canal) of *Libnāt Jos* 19₂₆, where what is meant is the “out-flow of the *Nahr ed-difle* and of the *Nahr ez-zerqa*”, so Alt ZAW 55 (1927) 69⁴ and subsequently Noth *Jos.*² 117; cf. Simons *Geog.* 190¹⁷⁸. †

9555 שיט

שיט K, Q שוט Is 28₁₅, → I שוט ca.

9556 שיט

שיט: I שוט, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458v; hapax legomenon Is 33₂₁: oar, in the collocation שיט-אני rowing-craft (for an illustration of such boats with their oars see Galling *Bibl. Reallex.*² 276, 279, especially 277b; Reicke-

Rost *Hw.* 1693f); for textual material see Wildberger *Jes.* 1311; שֵׁיט = מְשׁוּטָּ and *מְשׁוּטָּ **Ezk 27**_{6,29} (HAL 608a; HALOT 643b). †

9557 שִׁילָה

שִׁילָה, Q שִׁילוֹ, 39 mss. and SamP.^{MSS} שִׁלָּה, SamP. *šilā*: a particular word, the meaning of which is still disputed, which is used in the clause עַד-כִּי יָבֵא שִׁילָה **Gn 49**₁₀; for relevant bibliography see especially Westermann *Gen.* 3: 244f, and Müller VT 14 (1964) 276-81; apart from the lexicons (Gesenius-B.; KBL; Zorell *Wb.*) cf. also e.g. Holzinger in Kautzsch AT⁴ 93; Dillmann *Genesis*⁶ 462ff; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1794.

There are three possible explanations which predominate the discussion: a) with Vrss. rd. שִׁלָּה corresponding to שִׁלוֹ “until the one comes to whom it (the sceptre) belongs”; see Sept.^{RA} τὰ ἀποκειμένα αὐτῶ; Sept.^{MSS} ὃ ἀπόκειται; Vetus Latina (Cod. Lugdun.) *qui reposita sunt*; Pesh. *man dđilēh hī* “the one to whom it (authority) belongs”; Tg. Onq. ‘*ad dyētē mšihā dđilēh hī malkūtā* “until the Messiah comes to whom the kingdom belongs”; so e.g. Holzinger *Genesis* 258; Zorell *Lexicon* 838a; Müller loc. cit. 278, and 277², where further adherents of this view are mentioned. Compare with Tg. Onq. also the Qumran text 4Q Patr. 3f (Lohse *Qumran* 246, 247): שִׁילָה עַד בּוֹא מְשִׁיחַ הַצְּדִק צִמָּח “until the one anointed with righteousness comes, the scion (offshoot) of David”, on which see also Maier *Texte* 2: 164.

—b) שִׁילָה a place name; “until he comes to Shiloh”, where “he” refers either α) to David, or β) to the tribe of Judah; on α) see e.g. Lindblom VTSupp. 1 (1953) 78-87; Lindblom *Prophecy* 77f; Otto *Mazzot* 363, and ThZ 32 (1976) 70f; cf. also Noth *Ges. Stud.* 2:135; Emerton in Winton Thomas *Fschr.* 83-88 (but see also cβ); on β) see Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3:417ff, and Zobel *Stammespruch und Geschichte* (BZAW 95 (1965) 75f.

—c) of the many cj. that have been proposed only the following are now to be considered: α) מְשִׁלָּה his ruler, so e.g. Gressmann *Messias* 221 with note 3; von Rad *Gen.*⁹ 345; Westermann *Gen.* 3: 248; β) כִּי יִבָּא שִׁי לוֹ “until tribute is brought to him”, so Moran *Biblica* 39 (1958) 405ff; Emerton in Winton Thomas *Fschr.* 83-88 (see above, βα) has also considered this as a possibility; cf. also Speiser *Gen.* 365f: שִׁלוֹ (יִבָּל) “until tribute will be brought to him”; γ) שִׁילָה could be a caritative form of a masculine name used here instead of שִׁלְמָה, so Caquot *Sem.* 26 (1976) 27f; δ) Seebass ZAW 96 (1984) 346 has constructed a Heb. sbst. derived from Egyptian *šr* prince, reading it as *šīara* < Egyptian *šyr(w)* **šyalô* with the meaning “prince”, which he adduces as the original form.

—d) it is hard to reach a certain decision between all the various possibilities noted above, but because of the Vrss. the first (a) is perhaps to be preferred to the other two. †

9558 שִׁילוֹ

שִׁילוֹ: place name, Sept. Σηλω, Σηλων, Σηλωμ; Josephus Σιλωθς (Schalit *Namenwb.* 112): **Shiloh**; written in Hebrew as: a) שִׁילוֹ **Ju 21**₂₁ **Jr 7**₁₂; b) שִׁלוֹ **Ju 21**₁₉ **1S 1**₂₄ **3**₂₁ **Jr 7**₁₄ **14**₃ **26**₉ **41**₅ **Ps 78**₆₀; c) שִׁלָּה **Jos 18**₁ **8-10** **19**₅₁ **21**₂ **22**₉₋₁₂ **Ju 21**₁₂ **1S 1**₃₋₉ **2**₁₄ **3**₂₁ **4**_{3f-12} **1K 2**₂₇ **14**₂₋₄ **Jr 26**₆ (→ תִּאֲנַת שִׁלָּה **Jos 16**₆); cj. **Ju 18**₃₁ pr. בְּשִׁלָּה prop. בְּלִישָׁה or בְּשִׁלָּה (BHS), cf. Hertzberg *Jos.-Ri.-Ru.* 242; see also TOB note, ad loc.; שִׁילוֹ and similar to be identified with *Khirbet Sēlūn*, 22 km south of Shechem; Abel *Géog.* 2: 462f; Galling *Bibl. Reallex.*² 307f; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1794f; Ute (Wagner-) *Lux ZDPV* 90 (1974) 194 (with bibliography); in Hebrew the original form of this name would probably have been *Šilōn*, see Borée *Ortsnamen* 66f, and subsequently Galling *Bibl. Reallex.*² loc. cit. :: Ran Zadok ZAW 89 (1977) 267. †

Der. שִׁילָנִי, שִׁילָנִי.

9559 שִׁילָל

שִׁילָל Mi 1₈ K, rd. with Q → שִׁוּלָל.

9560 שִׁילָנִי

שִׁילָנִי: gentilic from *שִׁילָן, → שִׁילָו; Sept. ἰ Σηλωνίτης, genitive τοῦ Σηλωνίτου: הַשִּׁילָנִי 1K 11₂₉ 12₁₅ 15₂₉, הַשִּׁילָוֹנִי 1C 9₅ 2C 9₂₉, הַשִּׁלָּוֹנִי 2C 10₁₅, always used as the place of origin of the prophet אֶחָז; אֶחָזִיָּהּ; אֶחָזִיָּהּ בֶּן נְחֻמְאֵל Neh 11₅ (→ שִׁלָּנִי). †

9561 שִׁימוֹן

שִׁימוֹן: tribal name 1C 4₂₀, Sept. Σεμμων. In the passage omitted from vs. 19 by homoioteleuton (on which see BHS and Rudolph *Chr.* 34) it corresponds to Σεμείων; the name is not explained by Noth *Personennamen* 258b, and any connection with *Šimanu* (Tallqvist *Names* 221), as suggested by KBL, is completely uncertain: a clan of Judah, or the ancestor of such a clan 1C 4_{(19).20}. †

9562 שִׁין

שִׁין: Ug. *tn* (Gt-theme *ytn*) see Gordon *Textbook* §19:2669; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2895; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 187 no. 201); Akk. **šīānu*, *šānu* to urinate (AHw. 1225b; CAD *Š*/1, 409); Syr. *tān* (*tnw*, see subst.); Mnd. *TUN* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 483b); Eth. *šēna* (Dillmann *Lex.* 264), as also Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 227b), and see there also for Tigrinya and Amharic; the meaning is always the same as in Heb.

qal with reflexive *-t-*: pt. מִשְׁתַּיִן, so Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 405; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL *ift.*, whereas in HAL *etpe.* (: hif. from a secondary root *štn*, so Meyer *Gramm.* §80.3k): to **pass water, urinate**, always with בְּקִיָּר: contemptuous expression for masculinity (for bibliography see Dalman *Arbeit* 7: 81; TOB with the note on 1S 25₂₂): 1S 25₂₂₋₃₄ 1K 14₁₀ 16₁₁ 21₂₁ 2K 9₈. †

Der. *שִׁין.

9563 שִׁין

*שִׁין: שִׁין, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 457o; JArm. שִׁינָא; Ug. *tnt* (parallel with *hri*; Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 114:21); see Gibson *Myths*² 137a; Aartun *Partikeln* (AOAT 21/2 (1978) 19); Akk. *šīnātu(m)* urine (AHw. 1241f; CAD *Š*/3, 40b: tantum pl.); Syr. *tīnā*, *tyānā*, *tī'ntā*, *tūnā* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 819a); Mnd. *tina* 1 (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 486a); Eth. *šint* (Dillmann *Lex.* 264); Tigr. *šin* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 227b): the meaning is always the same as in Heb., but cf. also Arb. *maṭānat* bladder (Gesenius-B. *Hw.*): pl. sf. שִׁינִיָּהּ: **urine** Is 36₁₂ and 2K 18₂₇ (Q רְגִלֵיהֶם) with שִׁתָּה. †

9564 שִׁיר

שִׁיר: ? denominative vb. from שִׁירָה, שִׁיר, so Nöldeke *Beiträge* 43; Heb. inscr., *Khirbet el-Kōm* inscription no. 3 from Grave 2 on line 1: *ryhw hsr ktbh* the singer Uriahu has written this; see Mittmann ZDPV 97 (1981) 139-152, especially 142; JArm. שִׁיר to sing, and also the sbst. שִׁירָה, שִׁירָא; Samaritan, CPArm. also as a verbal form, af.; Ph. ? *šrm* singers (from Kition, Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 37 A: 6); on this see Delcor UF 11 (1979) 153f, who suggests reading the uncertain text as *šrm b'r* “for the singers in the town”; so also Tomback *Lexicon* 332 :: Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 1: p. 8, 2: p. 34; Neo-Punic pt. pi. *mš'rt*: either ? “female singers”, or rather “doorkeepers” (see Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 298; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 705; also Tomback loc. cit.); Ug. *šr* to sing, pt. *šr*, pl. *šrm* singers (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2409; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2682; Gibson *Myths*² 159a); on the pl. *šrm* temple-singers see Heltzer *Kingdom of Ugarit* 137; fem. pl. *šrt* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 4, 360:11f): *w aḥth b šrt* “and his sister among the female singers”; see Dietrich-Loretz UF 14 (1982) 308; so also previously Gordon *Textbook* §19:2409; CPArm. af. **šyr* to praise with a hymn (Schulthess *Lex.* 205b).

qal: pf. שָׁר Ps 7₁; impf. יִשָּׁר, וַתִּשָּׁר, אֲשִׁיר, אֲשִׁירָא, יִשְׁירוּ, נִשְׁייר, נִשְׁיירָה; impv. שִׁירוּ; inf. cstr. לְשׁוֹר 1S 18₆ K, לְשִׁיר Q; pt. שָׁר, pl. שָׁרִים, fem. שָׁרוֹת; (SamP. Ex 15₂₁ qal *širu* :: Ex 15₁ *afāširu*).

A.

—1. a) to sing Ex 15₁ Nu 21₁₇ Ju 5₁ 1S 18₆ Ps 57₈ 65₁₄.

—b) with לְ to sing about (לְיִדְיָי) Is 5₁, cf. de Boer OTSt. 21 (1981) 61; with לְ dat. לָנוּ to sing for us Ps 137₃; with עַל in front of: cj. Jb 33₂₇ pr. יִשָּׁר prop. יִשְׁייר see BHS; NRSV: that person sings to others :: REB: if he affirms before everyone; NEB: if he declares before all men.

—c) with obj. שִׁירָה Ex 15₁ Nu 21₁₇, שִׁיר Ps 137₄, מִשְׁייר Ps 137₃, שִׁיר חָדָשׁ Is 42₁₀ Ps 33₃ 96₁ 98₁ 144₉ 149₁, cf. שִׁיר חָדָשׁ he put a new song in his mouth Ps 40₄, see THAT 2: 897 and cf. חָדָשׁ (HAL 282; HALOT 294a).

—α) to sing the praises of, with acc. of the thing גְּבוּרָה Ps 21₁₄, עֵזֶךָ 59₁₇, יְהוָה 89₂, וּמִשְׁפָּט, חֶסֶד וּמִשְׁפָּט, חֶסֶד יְהוָה 89₂, חֶסֶד יְהוָה 89₂, חֶסֶד יְהוָה 89₂, חֶסֶד יְהוָה 89₂; β) (with בְּ of the thing) יְהוָה בְּדַרְכָי יְהוָה Ps 138₅; וְשָׁר בְּשִׁירִים someone singing songs Pr 25₂₀.

—2. a) with לְיְהוָה to sing in praise of Yahweh (:: de Boer loc. cit. 55-67, especially 62: to sing of (about) Yahweh Ex 15₁₋₂₁ Ju 5₃ Is 42₁₀ Jr 20₁₃ Ps 7₁ 13₆ 27₆ 33₃ (לוֹ), 96_{1f} 98₁ 104₃₃ 105₂ (לוֹ), 149₁ 1C 16₉ (לוֹ).²³; לְאֱלֹהִים Ps 68₃₃, לָךְ (= אֱלֹהִים) 144₉.

—b) שָׁר parallel with זָמַר Ju 5₃ Ps 21₁₄ 27₆ 57₈ 68₃₃ 101₁ 104₃₃ 105₂ 108₂; cf. Ug. *šr* + *dmr* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 108:3), see Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 369 no. 581; Loewenstamm VT 19 (1969) 464-470; THAT 2: 896.

—c) שִׁיר parallel with שָׁמוּ II ברךּ pi. Ps 96₂, parallel with בָּשָׂר pi. 1C 16₂₃, parallel with זָמַר pi. Ps 68₅, parallel with II הִלֵּל pi. with acc. Jr 20₁₃, parallel with רִוַע hitpolal Ps 65₁₄.

—3. cj. Ezk 33₃₂ pr. כָּשִׁיר prop. כָּשָׂר, Jb 33₂₇ pr. יִשָּׁר prop. יִשְׁייר see above 1b.

—B. pl. a) שָׁרִים singers 1K 10_{12/2C} 9₁₁, Ps 68₂₆ 87₇.

—b) שָׂרִים וְשָׂרוֹת male and female singers 2S 19₃₆ Qoh 2 2C 35₂₅.

—c) cj. Ezk 40₄₄ pr. לְשָׂכוֹת שָׂרִים prop. with Sept. לְשָׂכוֹת שְׂתִים (BHS), Am 8₃ pr. שִׁירוֹת שָׂרוֹת prop. שִׁירוֹת (BHS), with ילל hif., Rudolph *Jl.-Am.-Ob.-Jon.* 238 who also considers the possibility of שָׂרוֹת princesses. †

pol: pf. שָׂרוּ; impf. יִשְׂוֹר; pt. מִשְׂוֹרָה, pl. מִשְׂוֹרִים, מִשְׂוֹרָה 2C 23₁₃, fem. מִשְׂוֹרָה: (the pol. expresses the continuation (and in the pt. a habitual performance) of the action, see KBL; compare pi. in its recurring sense, see Jenni *Pi'el* 84).

—1. a) to **croak** cj. Zeph 2₁₄: α) pr. קוֹל prop. II כּוֹס “small screech-owl”, see BHS; or β) insert after קוֹל the sbst. כּוֹס, on which see Rudolph *Mi.-Nah.-Hab.-Zef.* 276, 278.

—b) to **sing about**, with acc. of the thing (פָּעֵלוֹ) Jb 36₂₄.

—c) to **burst into song** הַשִּׁיר מִשְׂוֹרָה making the song resound, 2C 29₂₈.

—2. pt: cf. Ug. *šr* (see above) and especially pl. *šrm* (temple-) singers, also for the bibliography; Akk. (EI-Amarna) *šārūtu* (> Heb. *šār* singer + *ūt* abstract termination; CAD *Š*/2, 144a: a western Semitic loanword, the position of a singer, singing as a profession for one's daughter; AHW. 1194a): temple-singer.

—a) sg. הַיָּמִן הַמִּשְׂוֹרָה 1C 6₁₈.

—b) pl. masc. Ezr 2₄₁₋₇₀ 7₇ 10₂₄ Neh 7₁₋₄₄₋₇₂ 10₂₉₋₄₀ 11_{22f} 12_{28f-42} 45-47 13₅₋₁₀ 1C 9₃₃ 15₁₆₋₁₉₋₂₇ 2C 5_{12f} 20₂₁ 23₁₃ 35₁₅.

—c) pl. masc. and fem.: מִשְׂוֹרָה וּמִשְׂוֹרָה Ezr 2₆₅ Neh 7₆₇. †

For older bibliography see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; see further de Vaux *Inst.* 2: 259ff = *Lebensord.* 2: 230f; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 300f; RGG³ 4: 336f; Gese *Zur Geschichte der Kultsänger am zweiten Tempel* (in Gese *Sinai* 147-158); THAT 2: 896; Eerdmans *Hebr. Ps.* 45ff.

hof. (passive qal): impf. יִשָּׂר to **be sung** Is 26₁. †

Der., or primary sbst., שִׁירָה, שִׁיר.

9565 שִׁיר

שִׁיר:

—I. usually derived from שִׁיר (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 452q) :: Nöldeke *Beitr.* 43, who suggests that the vb. is derived from the sbst., see above שִׁיר; on שִׁיר “singing, song” :: שִׁירָה as the corresponding unitary noun, see Michel *Grundl.* 1: 65.

—II. MHeb. שִׁיר; SamP. Gn 31₂₇ pl. *šārəm*; JArm. שִׁירָה song; Ug. *šīru* Ugaritica 5 (1968) 352b, corresponding to *mšr* song, singing, *mšr mšr* a song of songs; on this see (with instances) Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin UF 7 (1975) 105f; cf. Aistleitner *Wb.* 2682; Akk. *šēru(m)* song (AHw. 1219b; CAD *Š*/2, 335a, *šēru*

B); CPArm. *šyr, pl. šyryn songs of praise (hymns, see Schulthess *Lex.* 205b): sg. sf. שִׁירָה, שִׁירוֹ, שִׁירֵי Ps 42₉; pl. שִׁירֵי(ם), sf. שִׁירֵיךָ, שִׁירֵיךְ, שִׁירֵיכֶם, שִׁירֵיכֶם, (for bibliography → שִׁיר).

—1. **worldly, secular songs:** שִׁירִים sung on an inappropriate occasion, such as לְבִרְקָעֵךְ עַל to someone whose heart is discontented Pr 25₂₀; sung when drinking wine Is 24₉; the song of זֹנָה the prostitute Is 23₁₆; the songs of שְׁלֹמֹה 1K 5₁₂; the song of הַבֹּרָה Ju 5₁₂, on which see Michel *Grundl.* 1:65: הַבְּרִי־שִׁיר “give a song”; singing in Tyre Ezk 26₁₃; שִׁיר כְּסִילִים Qoh 7₅ the song of fools (Zimmerli *Pred.*³ 1:199) or the singing of jesters (Hertzberg *Pred.* 136); jubilant singing in a wedding procession Gn 31₂₇; שִׁיר יְדִידָתַי a love-song Ps 45₁, or a song of female friends, see Wildberger *Jes.* 167; שִׁיר הַשִּׁירִים the most beautiful song Song 1₁.

—2. **ceremonial-religious songs:** α) for a festival in the cult (without being more closely defined) Is 30₂₉ Am 5₂₃ 8₁₀; β) for the consecration of the temple Ps 30₁, cf. 2C 29₂₈, see Rudolph *Chr.* 297; for the official opening of the wall in the time of Nehemiah Neh 12₂₇; on the sabbath (לְיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת) Ps 92₁.

—βα) שִׁיר 1C 6₁₇, שִׁירִים 1C 13₈; שִׁיר Ps 69₃₁ (parallel with תוֹדָה), שִׁיר 2C 23₁₈ (parallel with שְׂמֵחָה), שִׁיר תְּהִלָּה a song of praise Neh 12₄₆; β) שִׁיר חֲזָשׁ Is 42₁₀ Ps 33₃ 40₄ 96₁ 98₁ 144₉ 149₁, on Is 42₁₀ see Elliger *Di. Jes.* 1: 248; on Ps 40₄ and 96₁ see Kraus *Ps.* 461, 835f; see further THAT 2: 897.

—c) שִׁיר יהוה Ps 137₄ 2C 29₂₇, שִׁיר לַיהוָה 1C 25₇, שִׁיר בֵּית יְהוָה 1C 6₁₆, cf. שִׁיר בֵּית יְהוָה Ps 137₃, cf. שִׁיר הַיָּהוּ Is 26₁ see Wildberger *Jes.* 977.

—d) שִׁיר (הַ) כְּלֵי מוֹסָף musical instruments, KBL: with instruments accompanying the singing Am 6₅ (textual uncertainty), Neh 12₃₆ 1C 16₄₂ 2C 7₆ 23₁₃ 34₁₂, singing listed with other instruments 1C 15₁₆ 2C 5₁₃.

—3. שִׁיר in the titles of the Psalms: a) שִׁיר and מְזֻמָּר; both terms are usually so closely linked that either one or the other can come first; α) מְזֻמָּר שִׁיר Ps 30₁ 65₁ 67₁ 68₁ 75₁ 76₁ 87₁ 92₁; β) שִׁיר מְזֻמָּר Ps 48₁ 66₁ 83₁ 88₁ 108₁; γ) שִׁיר occurs only in Ps 46₁; “no particular difference between שִׁיר and מְזֻמָּר can be recognised”, so Kraus *Jes.* 14f; similarly THAT 2: 897 :: Delekat ZAW 76 (1964) 280-297, who suggests that מְזֻמָּר is an artistically composed song performed with instrumental accompaniment, whereas שִׁיר would originally have been the words of a song recited without any instrumental accompaniment; but against this see THAT 2: 897. The most likely assumption, according to Kraus *Ps.* 15, would be that “שִׁיר was originally and predominantly used to designate the vocal performance of a Psalm with cantillation, whereas מְזֻמָּר primarily indicated a song performed with instrumental accompaniment”.

For bibliography see further Mowinckel *Ps. Stud.* 4: 2f, and *Is. Wor.* 2: 207f.

—b) שִׁיר הַמַּעֲלֹת Ps 120₁ 122₁nd.134:1, שִׁיר לְמַ' Ps 121₁ (→ מַעֲלָה 1b); Sept. ὠδὴ τῶν ἀναβαθμῶν “song of ascents” = Vulg. *canticum graduum*; Theodotion ᾠδὴ τῶν ἀναβάσεων; Aquila, Symmachus ᾠδὴ εἰς τὰς ἀναβάσεις meaning ascents; missing from Pesh.; for Tg. see Preuss ZAW 71 (1959) 48: the Tg. always has “a song which is said to be about rising up from the deep (תְּהוֹמָא)”.

As can be seen the exact meaning is uncertain, but for other suggestions and possibilities see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* under מַעֲלָה 4 (p. 446), and Kraus *Ps.* 17. Since an important idea associated with the vb. עָלָה is “to

pull up” as a technical term for drawing up the Ark in ceremonial procession and journeys (→ עלה qal 2c), an appropriate translation of שיר המעלה would be “pilgrimage song”, or alternatively “processional song”; so e.g. Mowinckel *Ps. Stud.* 4: 3f, and *Isr. Worship* 2: 208f; Kraus loc. cit.; THAT 2: 897.

—4. particular expressions: a) Ps 28⁷ וּבְשִׁירֵי and with my song, so Kraus *Ps.* 371; so also Duhm *Ps.* 117: out of my song “as though it were offered from the substance of a sacrifice of praise (תּוֹדָה)” :: cj. pr. MT prop. וּבְשִׁירֵי, so Gelston VT 25 (1975) 214-216.

—b) Ps 42⁹ שִׁירָה his song, meaning a song that is worthy of Yahweh, or alternatively of his mercy (חַסְדּוֹ); on this see TOB and Tournay RB 79 (1972) 39-43 :: cj. e.g. Kraus *Ps.* 472: אֲשִׁירָה I will sing.

—c) Ps 137³ שִׁיר דְּבָרֵי the words of a song, with שְׂאֵל.

—d) Ps 124⁴ בָּנוֹת הַשִּׁיר the daughters of song, with שָׁחַח; no certain explanation of the meaning of this expression has been given, but suggestions include: α) sounds, so Hertzberg *Pred.* 205, 212; β) voices (KBL); γ) singing, so Zimmerli *Pred.*³ 1:238; δ) female singers, so Galling *Koh.*² 120.

—e) in Sir 40²¹ and 47⁹ שִׁיר can perhaps be rendered with “music”, or alternatively with “instrumental music”; so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* following Smend; that is also possible for Sir 50¹⁸ קוּלוֹ הַשִּׁיר “and the singing resounded”, in the light of 2C 29²⁸ (see above 2α); even so Smend translates as singers, following Sept. ψαλμοδοί.

—5. cj.: a) Ezk 33³² pr. כְּשִׁיר prop. כְּשָׂר, → שִׁיר A3.

—b) Ps 28⁷ pr. וּבְשִׁירֵי prop. וּבְשִׁירֵי, see 4a.

—c) Ps 42⁹ pr. שִׁירָה prop. אֲשִׁירָה, see 4 b.

—6. expressions: a) as 1: with דָּבַר pi. (שִׁיר) Ju 5¹²; with רָבָה hif. (שִׁיר) Is 23¹⁶; with שָׁבַת hif. (שִׁירֵיךָ) Ezk 26¹³; with שִׁיר Pr 25²⁰; with שָׁלַח pi. Gn 31²⁷; with שָׁמַע Qoh 7⁵; with שָׁתָה (לֵא) Is 24⁹.

—b) as 2a: with הִזָּה Is 30²⁹; with הִפְיָה (שִׁירֵיכֶם :: לְקִינָה) Am 8¹⁰; with נָתַן בְּפִיו Ps 40⁴ (obj. חָדָשׁ שִׁיר); with סוּר hif. (הִמּוֹן שִׁירֵיךָ) Am 5²³; with עָשָׂה (חֲנֻכָּה וּבְשִׁיר) Neh 12²⁷; with שִׁיר pol. 2C 29²⁸.

—c) as 2b: with הִלֵּל pi. Ps 69³¹; with שָׁחַק pi. 1C 13⁸; with שִׁיר → שִׁיר qal A1c and שִׁיר 2bβ; with שָׂרָה pi. (בְּשִׁיר) 1C 6¹⁷.

—d) as 2c: with חָלַל hif. 2C 29²⁷; with לָמַד pu. (מְלֻמְדֵי-שִׁיר those who know about singing) 1C 25⁷; with עָמַד hif. (עַל-יְדֵי-שִׁיר) → יָדָה 5c) 1C 6¹⁶, cf. 1C 25⁶, with שִׁיר qal Ps 137^{3,4}; with שִׁיר hof. Is 26¹.

—e) as 2d: with בִּין hif. 2C 34¹²; with חָשַׁב Am 6⁵ (textual uncertainty, see Rudolph *Jl.-Am.-Ob.-Jon.* 217); with רוּם hif. (קוּל) 2C 5¹³; with שִׁיר pol. pt. pl. 1C 15¹⁶ 2C 23¹³. †

שִׁירָה :: → שִׁיר, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 452q (Ug. *šrt*, → שִׁיר vb.); unitary noun from שִׁיר (Michel *Grundl.* 1:65; MHeb.; SamP. *šira*, JArm., Samaritan, CPArm. שִׁירָה: cstr. שִׁירָת, pl. שִׁירוֹת see cj.: **song**.)

—1. a worldly, secular song: a song for a spring Nu 21₁₇; שִׁירַת הַדּוֹרִי a song for a male friend, that is for the betrothed, for the bridegroom Is 5₁ (see Wildberger *Jes.* 164, 167); שִׁירַת הַזֹּנָה a song about a whore Is 23₁₅.

—2. a ceremonial-religious song (psalms, except those in the Psalter) Ex 15₁ Dt 31₁₉.21f.₃₀ 32₄₄ (referring to the Song of Moses) 2S 22₁/Ps 18₁.

—3. cj. Am 8₃ pr. שִׁירוֹת prop. שְׂרוֹת → שִׁיר qal Bc :: Willi-Plein *Vorformen* 49: MT: שִׁירוֹת הַיִּכְלָל they howl out songs in the palace; but it is probably preferable to accept the cj.

—4. expressions: a) as 1: with הִיָּה Is 23₁₅; with שִׁיר Nu 21₁₇.

—b) as 2: with דָּבַר pi. (דְּבַרֵי הַשִּׁירָה הַזֹּאת) Dt 31₃₀ 32₄₄ 2S 22₁/Ps 18₁; with הִיָּה (לְעֵד) Dt 31_{19b}; with כָּתַב (obj. הַשִּׁירָה הַזֹּאת) Dt 31₁₉₋₂₂; with עָנָה (sbj. הַשִּׁירָה) Dt 31₂₁; with שִׁיר Ex 15₁ Is 5₁. †

9567 שִׁירָה

cj. *שִׁירָה: see II שׁוּר b, c; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 463u; MHeb. שִׁירָה; JArm. שִׁירָה, as also Syr., Palm. *šyr'* (abs.), *šyrt* (cstr.) caravan (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 298; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1130); as also Arb. *sayyārat*: pl. שִׁירוֹת *Ezk 27₂₅ cj. pr. שְׂרוֹת: **caravans**.

9568 שִׁישׁ

שִׁישׁ: Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 457o: loanword from Egyptian *šš* (Erman-Grapow *Handw.* 4: 540f); MHeb. שִׁישׁ, Syr. *šišā*; Mnd. *šiša* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 464a); Armenian *šiš* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 774b); שִׁישׁ (and the forms in the cognate languages derived from it) can be distinguished from → II שִׁשׁ as a later construction, on which see Koehler ZAW 55 (1937) 166f, and Meyer *Gramm.* §52, 3b: **alabaster** (KBL; on this see also Koehler loc. cit. 167) 1C 29₂. †

9569 שִׁישָׁא

שִׁישָׁא: 1K 4₃: probably not a n.m., but the title of an official position borrowed from Egyptian; Sept. $\sigma\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha$, $\sigma\alpha\beta\alpha$, $\sigma\iota\sigma\alpha$, $\sigma\alpha\phi\alpha\tau$; Josephus $\Sigma\iota\sigma\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ (Schalit *Namenwb.* 114). According to Mettinger *Officials* 25ff Heb. שִׁישָׁא, with its variants K שִׁישָׁא and Q שִׁישָׁא 2S 20₂₅, as well as 1C 18₁₆ שִׁישָׁא, represents the Egyptian title *sš š't* “the writer of the king’s letters” (Erman-Grapow *Handw.* 3: 480); the name of the scribe of David (2S 8₁₇) was שִׁירָה; so also Cody RB 72 (1965) 381-393; Williams VTSupp. 28 (1975) 236; and Würthwein *Kg.* 1: 38²; in general see also de Vaux *Inst.* 1: 198 = *Lebensord.* 1: 209. †

9570 שִׁישָׁק

—b) to **place**: α) שִׁית עֲרָרִים לְבִדּוֹ to place flocks for oneself Gn 30^{40c}, meaning to make someone else's flocks one's own, so Westermann *Gen.* 2:584; שִׁית עַל to place flocks next to one another Gn 30^{40d}; β) לְנַגְדְּךָ עֹנֵתֵינוּ you have placed our sins before you Ps 90⁸; עֵינַי לְנֶגֶד I have placed before my eyes Ps 101³.

—c) to **place**: α) שִׁית יַד/כַּף עַל to place the hand on Gn 46⁴ Ps 139⁵ Jb 9³³; עַל יְמִינוֹ (יַד) Gn 48¹⁴⁻¹⁷; β) עַל תְּבֵל to place the whole land on the pillars (or alternatively the foundations) of the earth 1S 2⁸, on which see Stoebe *I. Sam.* 101, 102; see also de Boer in Zimmerli *Fschr.* 54, 56; שִׁית עַל-עָפָר to place in the dust Jb 22²⁴ (see II עַל 1a); שִׁית מִזְקָשִׁים לְ to lay a trap for someone Ps 140⁶; תַּחַת רַגְלָיו to place under the feet Ps 8⁷; לְרַגְלֶיךָ הָרֵם to make your enemies a stool for your feet Ps 110¹; a swallow settles its fledgelings in the nest (→ I דָּרֹר) Ps 84⁴; γ) שִׁית עַל Boaz loads grain on to Ruth's back Ru 3¹⁵; to impose damages for personal injury Ex 21²²; with חָטְאָתָא to burden someone with guilt Nu 12¹¹, so with Noth *Nu.* 82; עָרְיוּ עָלָיו to put on one's ornaments Ex 33⁴; δ) בְּקִרְבוֹ מִרְמָה to put deception within oneself, meaning to harbour deceit Pr 26²⁴; עֲצוֹת נַפְשִׁי I put anxieties in my soul, meaning I feel anxious in myself Ps 13³, on which see Kraus *Ps.* 239 :: cj. pr. עֲצוֹת prop. עֲצָבוֹת or עֲצָבוֹת (BHS); בְּבוֹר תַּחְתִּיּוֹת in the deepest pit Ps 88⁷, בְּחִיקָה in her bosom Ru 4¹⁶.

—2. a) to **ordain, cause to occur**: אֹת Ex 10¹; מִשְׁתָּהּ Jr 51³⁹; חֹשֶׁךְ Ps 104²⁰; שְׁמֶרֶה לְפִי a guard for my mouth Ps 141³; with לְכִסֵּא to place on the throne Ps 132¹¹.

—b) שִׁית עַל to bring upon, obj. נֹסְפּוֹת further disaster Is 15⁹ (→ יסף nif.).

—3. to **direct towards, fix for**: a) קָצִיר לְ Hos 6¹¹.

—b) שִׁית לְבוֹ לְ to turn one's attention to, cf. Wolff *Anthr.* 77ff: α) to take to heart Ex 7²³ 2S 13²⁰; β) to heed, pay attention Jr 31²¹ Ps 48¹⁴ Pr 22¹⁷ 27²³, without לְ: 1S 4²⁰ Ps 62¹¹ Pr 24³²; with אֵל Jb 7¹⁷.

—c) שֶׁת פָּנָיו אֵל Balaam set his face towards the wilderness Nu 24¹; שֶׁת עֵינָיו with לְ and inf. they set their eyes to cast me to the ground Ps 17¹¹.

—4. a. (here see above 1aβ): with two acc., to make something as something else 2S 22¹²/Ps 18¹² 1K 11³⁴ Is 5⁶ 16³ 26¹ (see 1aα), Jr 22⁶ Ps 21⁷, 84⁷ textual uncertainty (on which see Kraus *Ps.* 747), 88⁹ 110¹ (see 1cβ), Jb 22²⁴ (see 1cβ); equivalent to vb. with acc. and לְ Jr 2¹⁵ 13¹⁶ (see above for the forms), 50³, Ps 45¹⁷ (see 1aβ).

—b) with acc. and כְּ to make something like something else Is 16³ Hos 2⁵ Ps 21¹⁰ 83¹² (see cj. under רָגַל 3f).¹⁴.

—c) with acc. and שָׁכַם to oblige one's enemies to show their shoulders (their backs), meaning to drive them off in flight Ps 21¹³.

—5. שֶׁת שְׂתוֹ הַשְּׁעָרָה to take up a position at the gate Is 22⁷; סָבִיב שְׂתוֹ עָלַי they have set themselves all around against me Ps 3⁷, or alternatively, they besieged me on every side; see Kraus *Ps.* 157.

—6. various other instances: a) **שִׁית יָד עִם** to put a hand together with, meaning to work in conjunction with **Ex 23₁** (→ **עִם** 2b).

—b) **שִׁית מוֹרָא** (textual emendation) to put into a state of terror, agitate **Ps 9₂₁**.

—c) **שִׁית מִן** to leave someone alone, cease paying attention to **Jb 10₂₀**, so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; BHS; Horst *Hi.* 139, 142 :: e.g. Fohrer *Hi.* 198, 201 with Sept. **שָׁעָה מוֹמְנִי**, cf. BHK.

—7. cj: a) **Jr 3₁₉** pr. **אֲשִׁיתְךָ בְּבָנִים** to place someone in the position of, to treat someone as an heir like a son, so KBL with reference to **Jb 42₁₅** and Duhm *Jer.* 41f :: Rudolph. *Jer.*³ 28, 30: prop. **אֲשִׁיתְךָ** (pr. **אֲשִׁיתְךָ**) and vs. 19b pr. **וְאִתְּךָ לְךָ** prop. **וְאִתְּךָ לְךָ** “as I will treat you among the sons”; on the cj. see also BHS, but it is probably not necessary; see also Weiser *Jer.* 38.

—b) **Hos 9₁₃** textual uncertainty **שְׁתוּלָה לְצוֹר בְּנֹהָ לְצִיר** cj. α) with Sept. **לְצִיר שָׁת לוֹ בְּנֵי** Ephraim has made his sons his wild game, so KBL and Wolff *Hos.* 207, 208; or alternatively **לְצִיר שְׁתוּ לָהֶם בְּנֵי/בְנֵיהָ**, see BHS; β) **בְּנֵיהָ** (הַשְּׁפִילָה) she (fem. for the name of a country or place) has planted (humiliated) her sons for the hunter; cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §122i: such names are construed as feminine, even when they denote not the country but the inhabitants; see also Joüon *Gramm.* §134g; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* 161a; γ) there are other suggestions in Rudolph *Hos.* 182f.

—c) **Ps 49₁₅** **לְשֹׂאֵל שְׁתוּ לְשֹׂאֵן**, Sept. **ὡς πρόβατα ἐν ᾧδ-]221 -]182θεντο**; the other Vrss. are similar, on which see Casetti *Gibt es ein Leben vor dem Tod?* (OBO 44 (1982) 296ff); Casetti (p. 123, 127, 294) translates MT (with Sept.) they are penned in like cattle in Sheol :: cj. pr. **שְׁתוּ** prop. **שָׁחוּ** (→ **שׁוּחַ**) they sink down, they sink away to; so e.g. Kraus *Ps.* 516, 517; cf. BHS, and also see KBL: **יִהְיֶה**, → **נַחַת** 2.

—d) **Ps 83₁₂** pr. **שִׁית־מוֹ** prop. with Sept. **שִׁית** (Kraus *Ps.* 741) or **שִׁיתָ(ה)** (BHS), see above 4b.

—e) **Jb 38₁₁** **וּפִא־יְשִׁית בְּגִאֹן גְּלִיךָ** “and here your waves will be placed as a barrier to pride”, or “and here opposition will be offered to the pride of your waves”; both suggested translations are found in Keel *Ijob* 55¹⁹⁶; on the second suggestion see also BHS :: cj. pr. **יְשִׁית בְּגִאֹן** prop. **יְשִׁבַת בְּגִאֹן**, → **שַׁבַּת** qal 1a. †

hof. (? passive qal): impf. **יִוָּשַׁת** with **עַל**: to be imposed on someone (obj. **כֶּפֶר** a ransom is imposed **Ex 21_{30a}**, corresponding to **אֲשֶׁר כָּכָל** “whatever is imposed” in vs. b) → qal 1cγ. †

Der. **שִׁית**, II **שָׁת** n.m.

9572 שִׁית

שִׁית, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 452q: **clothing, garment Ps 73₆**, with I **עֲטָף**; **שִׁית זֹנָה**; **Pr 7₁₀**. †

9573 שִׁית

שִׁית: Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 457o, probably a primary noun :: Rüthy *Pflanze* 20, and KBL: from (I) **שָׂאָה**; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 220): 1 QH 8:25 **וְשִׁית לְשִׁמִּיר**; OArm., Sefire (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 223 A:

5) שִׁית thorny undergrowth; cf. Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 299; Hoftijzer-Jongeling 1131: *šyt*₂ thorns (but heavily damaged context); Degen *Gramm.* §28.1 (p. 47): the sbst. is always used in parallel with שָׁמִיר and usually in alliterative sequences שִׁית/וּשִׁית וְשָׁמִיר Is 56 7²⁴⁻²⁵ 9¹⁷, וְלִשְׁמִיר וְלִשִׁית Is 7²³; cj. Is 27⁴ pr. שִׁית שָׁמִיר rd. with 1Q Is^a and Vrss. (see BHS) וְשָׁמִיר וְשִׁית, on which see also Meyer *Gramm.* §107.5; sf. שִׁיתו Is 10¹⁷ (together with שָׁמִירו) instead of שִׁיתו see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Heb.* §93v; on this cf. Wildberger *Jes.* 405: an exact botanical identification is not possible, on which see Rüthy *Pflanze* 20f, and Wildberger loc. cit. 171; suggestions include: a) Dalman *Arbeit* 2: 321 a type of achillea, “comparable to European “sharp-sheath”, so also Kaiser *Jes.* 1-12³ 45².

—b) Löw *Flora* 4:33: only thorny undergrowth; similarly Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and König *Wb.* 498a, and Zorell *Lexicon* 840a.

—c) it is a general expression, cf. KBL: weeds, similarly Rüthy *Pflanze* 20f, preferring this translation to the questionable connection with the root שִׂאה, see above. †

9574 שֶׁף

שֶׁף: textual uncertainty Jr 5²⁶, pr. MT כְּשֶׁף prop. כְּשֶׁף → *שֶׁף 4. †

9575 שכב

שָׁכַב: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 220); JArm. שָׁכַב, שָׁכַיב; BArm. שָׁכַב (→ *מִשְׁכַּב, also for the occurrences in the other Arm. dialects); Ug. *škb* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2411; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2603; Gibson *Myths*² 158b); cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 215 no. 261; p. 349 no. 539; p. 350 no. 540, 541: to lie down, lie; Akk. *sakāpu(m)* to lie down, lie still, rest (AHw. 1011b; CAD S, 74a: *sakāpu* B); in D-theme with transitive meaning; Ph. *škb* to lie, repose in death (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 3: p. 24a; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 299; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1132; Tomback *Lexicon* 316; Degen-Müller-Röllig *Neue Eph.* 2: 2 line 1); Punic *nškb*, pt. fem. nif. to be laid to rest, to have died; see Jean-Hoftijzer, and Hoftijzer-Jongeling, and Tomback loc. cit.; Eth. *sakaba* and *sakba* to be laid to rest (Dillmann *Lex.* 380); Tigr. *sakba* to sleep, come to rest (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 191b); Arb. *sakaba* to pour out (cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and Barr *Comparative Philology* 137), see below, hif. 2, and der. *שָׁכַבָה, שָׁכַבְתָּ.

qal: pf. שָׁכַב, שָׁכַבָה, שָׁכַבְתָּ, שָׁכַבְתָּ, שָׁכַבְתִּי, שָׁכַבְתֶּי K, שָׁכַבְתָּ Q (Rt 3⁴), שָׁכַבְתִּי, שָׁכַבְתֶּי, שָׁכַבְתֶּי; impf. שָׁכַבְתָּ, שָׁכַבְתֶּי, שָׁכַבְתִּי, שָׁכַבְתֶּי Bomberg, שָׁכַבְתִּי Leningrad 1S 2²², שָׁכַבְתָּ, שָׁכַבְתֶּי; impv. שָׁכַבְתָּ, שָׁכַבְתֶּי; inf. abs. שָׁכַב; cstr. שָׁכַבְתָּ, שָׁכַבְתֶּי, שָׁכַבְתִּי (see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §45c; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §14n; Meyer *Gramm.* §68.2h), sf. שָׁכַבְתָּ, שָׁכַבְתֶּי, שָׁכַבְתִּי; pt. שָׁכַבְתָּ, שָׁכַבְתֶּי, שָׁכַבְתִּי, pl. שָׁכַבְתֶּי, cstr. שָׁכַבְתִּי, fem. sg. שָׁכַבְתִּי: to lie down, lie (see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*).

—1. of the hippopotamus Jb 40²¹, cf. Nu 24⁹ כְּאֵרִי שָׁכַב פָּרַע.

—2. of people in everyday life (: 3):

—a) Dt 6⁷ 11¹⁹, Ju 5²⁷ (following the verbs נָפַל and פָּרַע, NRSV: he sank, he fell, he lay still at her feet); שָׁכַבְתָּ lying on the ground in the streets Lam 2²¹ (→ לְ 2); with עַל locative Gn 28¹³ Lv 15²⁰; שָׁכַבְתָּ עַל/אֵל צִדְךָ lying on your left (or right) side Ezk 4⁴⁻⁶⁻⁹; lying on a bed (מִשְׁכַּב) Lv 15⁴⁻²⁴⁻²⁶ 2S 13⁵, with בְּ 2S 11¹³, מִמַּטְוֹ

על 2S 4⁷ 1K 21⁴, cf. Am 6⁴; with על of the person 1K 3¹⁹ 2K 4³⁴; with ב of place Gn 28¹¹ Lv 14⁴⁷ 1S 3² 26⁵ etc.; metaphorically בבִּשְׁתָּנוּ let us lie down in our shame Jr 3²⁵; בחיקו a poor man's single lamb that lay in his arms 2S 12³; a girl who lay in the arms of the aged David to keep him warm 1K 1², cf. שִׁכְבַת חֵיקְךָ the girl who lies in your arms (NRSV: in your embrace; REB: your wife whom you love; NEB: the wife of your bosom) Mi 7⁵; בתוך Ps 57⁵; with בין Ps 68¹⁴; with אצל Joseph refused to lie beside her Gn 39¹⁰; with acc. פָּתַח 2S 11⁹; מִרגְלֹתָיו lying at his feet, meaning lying on his feet Ru 3⁸.14Q; with שָׁם 1S 26⁵; with שָׁמָּה Jos 2¹; see also 2a.

—ba) to lie down to sleep, lie asleep: Gn 19⁴ 28¹¹ Dt 24¹² Jos 2^{1.8} 1S 3^{2.5.6} etc.; אֲרִצָּה on the earth, on the ground 2S 12¹⁶, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 527n; Meyer *Gramm.* §45.3c; with following יָשָׁן 1S 26⁷ 1K 19⁵ Ps 3⁶ 4⁹, or alternatively רדם nif. Jon 1⁵; with acc. מִשְׁכַּב הַצָּהֳרַיִם to take a sleep at midday 2S 4⁵; with בַּשֵּׁק 1K 21²⁷; מִחְרִיד וְאֵין מִשְׁכַּבְתֶּם וְאֵין מִחְרִיד Lv 26⁶; β) to sleep, meaning to rest לִבּוֹ שָׁכַב his heart lies at rest, is content Qoh 2²³; עֲרָקִי לֹא יִשְׁכָּבוֹן the biting pains do not cease Jb 30¹⁷ (→ עֲרָק).

—c) to lie sick 2K 9¹⁶ Ps 41⁹ (: קוים), cf. 2S 13⁶.

—d) to lie down and have sexual intercourse: with עם Gn 19³²⁻³⁵ 30¹⁵ 39¹²⁻¹⁴ 2S 13¹¹; with II אָתָּה Gn 19³³ 26¹⁰ 34⁷ 35²² 1S 22²; with sf. אָתָּה, אָתָּךְ Gn 34² Lv 15¹⁸⁻²⁴ Nu 5¹³⁻¹⁹ 2S 13¹⁴ Ezk 23⁸ probably a false tradition for אָתָּךְ, אָתָּה, on which see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 462o :: KBL on I אָתָּה, for which there could be support from יִשְׁכַּבְנָה (so also SamP. versions) Dt 28³⁰; a man is always the subject, apart from Gn 19^{32f} 2S 13¹¹.

—e) מִשְׁכַּבֵי אִשָּׁה אֶת־זָכָר Lv 18²² 20¹³. עם בְּהִמָּה Ex 22¹⁸ Dt 27²¹;

—3. of the dead: a) Is 14⁸ 43¹⁷ Ezk 31¹⁸ 32²¹⁻²⁷⁻³⁰ Jb 3¹³ 14¹².

—b) שִׁכְבֵי קֶבֶר those who repose in the grave Ps 88⁶; with לְעֶפֶר to lie down into dust, or on to the dust Jb 7²¹, עַל־עֶפֶר in the dust Jb 20¹¹ 21²⁶ (→ II על 1a), לְמַעַצְבָּה lying down in a place of torment Is 50¹¹.

—c) עִמָּאֲבֹתָיו Dt 31¹⁶; הִנֵּךְ שָׁכַב עִמָּאֲבֹתֶיךָ SS 7¹²; וְשָׁכַבְתָּ וְשָׁכַבְתִּי Gn 47³⁰; וְשָׁכַבְתִּי עִמָּאֲבֹתָיו he lay down with his fathers in death, an expression which is used most often to describe the death of a king (1K 1²¹) 2¹⁰ 11²¹⁻⁴³ 14²⁰⁻³¹ etc.; see the list of citations in KBL.

Bibliography: see e.g. Alfrink OTSt. 2 (1943) 106ff; Eichrodt *Theologie* 2/3 (1961) 145; Martin-Achard *Résurrection* 31; RGG³ 6: 913; TWNT 2: 849.

nif: impf. תִּשְׁכַּבְנָה (Q instead of K תִּשְׁגַּלְנָה) to be lain with Is 13¹⁶ Zech 14². †

pu: pf. (= passive qal) שִׁכַּבְתָּ (Q instead of K שִׁגַּלְתָּ) to be lain with Jr 3². †

hif: pf. הִשְׁכִּיבָה, sf. הִשְׁכִּיבְתִים; impf. יִשְׁכִּיב, sf. וַיִּשְׁכַּבְהוּ, וַתִּשְׁכַּבְּ(וּ) בָהֶן, וַיִּשְׁכַּבְּ(וּ) בָהֶן; inf. abs. הִשְׁכַּב 2S 8² (instead of a finite vb., see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §113, y, z; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §12k; Meyer *Gramm.* §103.3d).

—1. a) to **lay**: בָּחִיק in the bosom **1K 3**₂₀₋₂₀; עַל־מִטָּה on a bed **1K 17**₁₉ **2K 4**₂₁; בַּמִּשְׁכָּב to lay a corpse on a bier **2C 16**₁₄.

—b) with acc. of the person, to allow to rest **Hos 2**₂₀; with לִבְטַח to allow to lie down in safety; with אֲרָצָה **2S 8**₂ to make those who had been defeated lie down and be counted.

—2. to pour out (נְבִלֵי שָׁמַיִם the goblets of heaven) **Jb 38**₃₇, corresponding to Arb. *sakaba* :: KBL: to tip over vessels so that their contents pour out. †

hof: pf. הִשְׁכַּב; impv. הִשְׁכַּבְהָ (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 333k); pt. מִשְׁכָּב.

—1. to **be laid down, lie** **2K 4**₃₂.

—2. a) to **put oneself to bed** **Ezk 32**₁₉, on the reflexive use of the hof. see Bauer-Leander loc. cit.

—b) to be laid to rest in death **Ezk 32**₃₂. †

Der. *שְׁכָּבָה, מִשְׁכָּב, שְׁכָּבָה.

9576 שְׁכָּבָה

*שְׁכָּבָה: שָׁכַב, inf. see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 317g; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §14p; Meyer *Gramm.* §68: 2h; Solá-Solé *L'infinif* 72 §8; or perhaps sbst. *שְׁכָּבָה (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 463u; SamP. *aškâbât* (cstr.) generally corresponds with forms with שָׁ: שְׁכָּבָת etc.); MHeb. זָרַע שְׁכָּבָת; JArm. שְׁכָּבָתָא ejaculation, issue of semen: cf. Eth. *sikbat* lying down (Dillmann *Lex.* 381), as also in Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 191b): cstr. שְׁכָּבָת: **what is laid down**: a) הַטַּל שֶׁ אֵשׁ a layer of dew **Ex 16**_{13f}; b) זָרַע שֶׁ אֵשׁ ejaculation of semen **Lv 15**_{16f-32} **22**₄; c) זָרַע שֶׁ אִשָּׁה שֶׁ שָׁכַב אִשָּׁה שֶׁ זָרַע to lie with a woman and ejaculate **Lv 15**₁₈ **19**₂₀ **Nu 5**₁₃. †

9577 שְׁכָּבָת

*שְׁכָּבָת: שָׁכַב, inf. see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 316d; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §14p; Meyer *Gramm.* §65.1a; Brockelmann *Vergl. Gramm.* 1:359; JArm. שְׁכָּבָתָא: sf. שְׁכָּבָתוֹ, שְׁכָּבָתוֹ: the sbst. means either a) an emission of semen, following שָׁכַב hif. 2 (so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Zorell *Lexicon* 841a; König *Wb.* 498b); or it means b) copulation, after שָׁכַב qal 2d, so KBL; c) as for deciding which meaning to adopt, the expression לְזָרַע in **Lv 18**₂₀ (see below) supports the first suggestion (a).

—1. לְזָרַע אֵל to indulge in sexual activity; as in **Lv 18**₂₀ the לְ before זָרַע replaces the genitive construction (Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §129e); equivalent to זָרַע שְׁכָּבָת → *שְׁכָּבָה c :: KBL: לְזָרַע to beget offspring.

—2. with בְּ: נָתַן שְׁכָּבָתוֹ/תָּהּ: to have a sexual relationship: a) with a woman **Nu 5**₂₀; b) with a beast (בְּהֵמָה) **Lv 18**₂₃ **20**₁₅. †

9578 שָׁכַח

שָׁכָה: denominative vb. from → אָשַׁךְ.

hif: pt. pl. מִשְׁכִּים < מֵאֲשִׁיכִים* **possessing testicles**; with visible testicles, NRSV: lusty stallions **Jr 5**₈. †

9579 שָׁכָל

שָׁכָל: שָׁכָל (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 468a, Brockelmann *Vergl. Gramm.* 1: 339); JArm. תְּכָלָא (תְּכָלָא) the loss of one's children (Dalman *Wb.* 442a), → תְּכָלוּתָא (Dalman *Wb.* 442b); Syr. *tkālā*; Ug. *_tkl* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2674; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2865; Gibson *Myths*² 123, 160) childlessness; Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 23:8f: *bdh ht_tkl bdh ht ulmn* in his one hand was the sceptre of childlessness, in his other hand the sceptre of widowhood; cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 378 no. 599; *ht_tk[l]* also in the fragment Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 95:4; Syr. *tkālā* being an orphan; CPArm. *twkyl*, fem. *twkl'* corresponding to Heb. מִשְׁכָּלָת (Schulthess *Lex.* 220a); Mnd. *tikil* being an orphan; *tkala* being an orphan, childlessness (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 485b; 487a); Arb. *_takl* childlessness: **childlessness** through the loss of one's children **Is 47**_{8f} (parallel with אֶלְמָנָה and אֶלְמוּן), cj. **Ps 35**₁₂ pr. שָׁכָל לְנַפְשִׁי prop. שָׁכָו לְנַפְשִׁי (→ שָׁכָה). †

9580 שָׁכָל

*שָׁכָל: שָׁכָל (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 472w; Brockelmann *Vergl. Gramm.* 1: 357); JArm. תְּכָלָא childless, having one's children taken away (Levy *Wb.* 4: 642a); Arb. *_taklānu*, fem. *_taklāy* and *_tākilat* bereaved of a child, losing a child through death (Lane *Lexicon* 345c; also Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 105a); on the form of the adj. see Brockelmann *Arb. Gr.* §67: fem. שָׁכָלָה: **bereaved of children Is 49**₂₁ (parallel with נִגְלַמְזוּדָה); NRSV, REB, NEB: bereaved and barren. †

9581 שָׁכָל

שָׁכָל: שָׁכָל, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 480s: fem. שָׁכָלָה, pl. שָׁכָלוֹת.

—1. **lost children, lost offspring, youngsters**: a) women (נְשִׂיָהֶם שָׁכָלוֹת וְאֶלְמָנוֹת) **Jr 18**₂₁; b) a female bear (דִּב שָׁכָל) **2S 17**₈ **Hos 13**₈ **Pr 17**₁₂, on this type of sbst. and adj. see דִּב with the reference to Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §16a; cf. also Michel *Grundl.* 1:60f.

—2. **deprived of offspring**, of the ewes in a flock שָׁכָלָה אֵין בָּהֶם **Song 4**₂₆. †

9582 שָׁכָר

שָׁכָר See below under שָׁכָר and שָׁכָר (#9584).

9583 שָׁכָר

שָׁכָר See below under שָׁכָר and שָׁכָר (#9584).

9584 שָׁכָר/שָׁכָר

שָׁכַר and שָׁכַר (IS 25₃₆); שָׁכַר, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 479j; MHeb. שָׁכַר; cf. Akk. *šakrānū* and *šakru* drunk (AHw. 1141b; CAD Š/1, 192 a and b); Eth. *sikūr* drunk; *sakkār* addicted to alcohol (Dillmann *Lex.* 379; cf. Dillmann *Gramm.* §110.1a); Tigr. *šākīr* drunk; *šakār* drinker, drunkard (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 222f); Arb. *sakrān*, fem. *sakrāy* drunk, intoxicated; *sikkīr* drunkard (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 417b); cf. Yiddish *schicker* (Lokotsch *Etym. Wb.* 1787b): fem. שָׁכַרָה, pl. שָׁכַרִים, cstr. שָׁכַר(וֹ)רֵי: drunk IS 1₁₃ (חָנָה), 25₃₆ (נָבֵל), Is 19₁₄ 24₂₀ Jr 23₉ Jl 1₅ Ps 107₂₇ Jb 12₂₅ Pr 26₉, vs. 10_b cj. pr. וְשָׁכַר prop. וְשָׁכַר (→ שָׁכַר qal 1a); שָׁכַר(וֹ)רֵי אֶפְרַיִם/רָיִם Is 28₁₋₃; שָׁכַר שָׁכַר drinking oneself silly 1K 16₉ 20₁₆. †

9585 שכח

I שכח: to forget, rediscover; MHeb. to forget, pi. to make someone forget, hitp. to become forgetful (Dalman *Wb.* 423a); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 220); cf. THAT 2: 904; JArm. שָׁכַח to find; so also → BArm. haf., also for the other Arm. dialects; cf. THAT 2: 898f; Ug. *škḥ* N-theme (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2412); Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 2, 38:13-15 *by gšm adr nškḥ* we found ourselves in heavy rain, or alternatively we were found in heavy rain; so Hoftijzer UF 11 (1979) 387; similarly Pardee UF 7 (1975) 370; cf. also Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin UF 5 (1973) 93 (: Gordon *Textbook* §19:2412: *nškḥ* adj. from *gšm*); Ug. *tkḥ* → II שכח.

qal: pf. שָׁכַח, שָׁכַחָה, שָׁכַחָה (Pr 2₁₇), שָׁכַחְתָּ, שָׁכַחְתָּ, שָׁכַחְתִּי, שָׁכַחְתִּי/כַּחְתִּי, שָׁכַחוּ, שָׁכַחְתֶּם, שָׁכַחְנוּ, שָׁכַחְתֶּנּוּ, sf. שָׁכַחְתָּנִי, שָׁכַחְתֶּנּוּ, שָׁכַחְתִּי, שָׁכַחְתֶּנּוּ; impf. יִשְׁכַּח (וֹ), תִּשְׁכַּח/כַּח (וֹ), תִּשְׁכַּחְתִּי, תִּשְׁכַּחְתֶּם, תִּשְׁכַּחְתֶּנּוּ, אֲשַׁכַּח, אֲשַׁכַּחְתִּי, אֲשַׁכַּחְתֶּם, אֲשַׁכַּחְתֶּנּוּ; impv. שָׁכַחְתִּי; inf. abs. שָׁכַח; pt. pl. cstr. שָׁכַחְתִּי: (THAT 2: 898-904), a synonym of the much rarer I נָשָׁה: to forget (: זָכַר): qal 86 times.

—1. to forget, as a human failing:

—α) with acc. of the person: אִשָּׁה עוֹלָה of a woman forgetting her baby Is 49₁₅; עֵמֶךָ וּבֵית אָבִיךָ Ps 45₁₁; with suffix of the 2nd. fem. Jr 30₁₄, of the 3rd. masc. Gn 40₂₃ Jb 24₂₀; β) יְרוּשָׁלַיִם Ps 137_{5a}, vs. b → II שכח.

—b) with acc. of the thing: עֵמֶךָ בַּשָּׂדֶה to forget a sheaf of grain in the field Dt 24₁₉; בְּתוֹלָה עֵרְיָה a girl who forgets her jewellery Jr 2₃₂; תּוֹרָתִי a child who forgets my teaching Pr 3₁; מִחֻקֶּךָ what has been decreed Pr 31₅; מֵאֵל לְחַמִּי Ps 102₅ (see also under II שכח); בִּשְׁתַּת עֲלוּמֶיךָ to forget the shame of one's youth Is 54₄; see further Jr 44₉ 50₆ Jb 9₂₇ 11₁₆ Pr 31₇; abs. Ps 59₁₂ Pr 4₅.

—c) אֵת אֲשֶׁר an angry brother forgets what has been done Gn 27₄₅; כִּי forgetting that something may occur Jb 39₁₅.

—2. to forget in a religious sense:

—a) with God as obj.: people forget God: α) obj. יְהוָה Dt 8₁₄₋₁₉ Ju 3₇ IS 12₉ Is 51₁₃ Jr 3₂₁; obj. me אוֹתִי Jr 13₂₅ Ezk 22₁₂ 23₃₅; with verbal suffix שָׁכַחְתִּי Jr 2₃₂ 18₁₅ Hos 13₆, שָׁכַחְתֶּךָ Ps 44₁₈; βi) the God of your salvation יִשְׁעֶךָ אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׁעֶךָ Is 17₁₀; אֱלֹהֵי מִחְלֶלְךָ the God who has given you birth Dt 32₁₈; אֱלֹהֵי מוֹשִׁיעֶם Ps 106₂₁; אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׁעֶךָ Jb 3₁₃; שָׁכַחְתִּי אֱלֹהֵי Ps 50₂₂; Israel has forgotten his maker עֲשָׂהוּ Hos 8₁₄; ii) אֱלֹהֵינוּ Ps 44₂₁; שָׁכַחְתִּי אֱלֹהֵיךָ Jr 23₂₇; בְּרִית יְהוָה Dt 4₂₃; תּוֹרַת אֱלֹהֶיךָ Hos 4₆; תּוֹרַתְךָ Ps 119₆₁₋₁₀₉; מִצְוֹתֶיךָ Dt 26₁₃;

מְצוּתֵיךְ Ps 119¹⁷⁶; חָקִיךְ Ps 119⁸³; פְּקוּדֵיךְ Ps 119⁹³⁻¹⁴¹; מַעֲלֵי-אֵל Ps 78⁷; הַדְּבָרִים Dt 4⁹, cf. Ps 119¹⁶;
גְּמוּלָיו Ps 103²; מַעֲשָׂיו Ps 106¹³.

—b) God as sbj.: יהוה (אֵל, אֱלֹהִים) he forgets (cf. THAT 2: 901): α) with acc. of the person צִיּוֹן Is 49^{14f};
בְּנֵיךְ Hos 4⁶; עֲנוּיִם Ps 10¹², cf. Ps 74¹⁹; with verbal suffix שָׁכַחְתָּנִי Ps 42¹⁰; תִּשְׁכַּחְנוּ Ps 13²; Lam 5²⁰; β) with acc. of the thing: בְּרִית אֲבֹתֶיךָ Dt 4³¹; צַעֲקַת עֲנוּיִם (Q) Ps 9¹³ (K עֲנִיִּים); קוֹל צְרָרֶיךָ Ps 74²³; מַעֲשֵׂיהֶם Am 8⁷; with inf. חָנַח to forget to have pity Ps 77¹⁰ → II חָנַח; γ) abs. אֵל שָׁכַח פָּנָיו הַסֹּתִיר Ps 10¹¹.

nif: pf. נִשְׁכַּח, נִשְׁכַּחַת, נִשְׁכַּחְתִּי, נִשְׁכַּחְתִּי; impf. יִשְׁכַּח, יִשְׁכַּחְךָ, יִשְׁכַּחְכֶּנּוּ; pt. sg. fem. נִשְׁכַּחְתָּ; pl. masc. נִשְׁכַּחְתֶּם; to be lost in oblivion, become forgotten.

—α) with acc. of the person אֲבִיּוֹן Ps 9¹⁹; זִוְנָה Is 23¹⁶; β) צָר Is 23¹⁵.

—b) כָּמַת מָלֵב to have passed out of mind like a dead person Ps 31¹³, so Kraus *Ps.* 392, and Roberts VT 25 (1975) 797-801 (: Dahood *Ps.* 1: 186, 190: I am shrivelled up like a corpse; see also II שָׁכַח).

—c) with acc. of the thing עוֹלָם בְּרִית עוֹלָם Jr 50⁵; הַפֶּל Qoh 2¹⁶; הַשִּׁירָה הַזֹּאת מִפִּי זְרַעוּ this song will not be forgotten by the mouths of their descendants Dt 31²¹ (on מִפִּי cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §111d); זְכָרָם of the dead, their memory, commemoration Qoh 9⁵; הַשְּׂבָע the plenteousness of the land of Egypt Gn 41³⁰; הַצָּרוֹת הַרִישֹׁנוֹת the earlier difficulties are forgotten Is 65¹⁶; כְּלָמוֹת עוֹלָם Jr 20¹¹ = כְּלָמוֹת עוֹלָם Jr 23⁴⁰ everlasting disgrace, insult (HAL 457b and 458a; HALOT 480b).

—d) Jb 28⁴ textual uncertainty מְנִי-רֶגֶל הַנִּשְׁכָּחִים: suggested explanations include: α) said of the people who dwell in the mountains, who are forgotten without a foot, that is to say people who do not use their feet (i.e. the people who live on rock-faces who use ropes to move about), so Peters *Job* 299; cf. also Fohrer *Hi.* 391; see also II שָׁכַח (note); REB: forgotten, suspended without foothold, they swing to and fro :: NRSV: they are forgotten by travellers; NEB: they are forgotten as they drive forward; β) cj. pr. נַחֲלִים prop. נַחֲלִים as sbst. for הַנִּשְׁכָּחִים tunnels that have been forgotten by feet, that is to say unknown passageways, so Dhorme *Job* 367f, where other explanations, or alternatively possible emendations, are suggested. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 229; cf. THAT 2: 898): pf. שָׁכַח: to cause to be forgotten, sbj. יהוה obj. מוֹעֵד וְשַׁבָּת the Lord has abolished festival and sabbath Lam 2⁶, cf. Sir 11²³⁻²⁵. †

hif: inf. cstr. הַשְּׁכִיחַ: with two acc.: to make someone forget something (שָׁמִי אֶת-עַמִּי) Jr 23²⁷. †

hitp: impf. יִשְׁתַּכַּחוּ: to become forgotten Qoh 8¹⁰ :: NRSV: they were praised in the city where they had done such things; REB and NEB: they went about the city priding themselves in having done right. †

Der. *שָׁכַח.

? II שָׁכַח: < Ug. *tkh* where there are three instances: a) Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 5:i:4, 30f; b) *Texte* 1, 11: 1, 2; c) *Texte* 1, 24:4; attempted interpretations include Gordon *Textbook* §19:2673: for a and also for c, to shine (referring to the host of heaven); for b, to be passionate; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2863: for all three instances, to find, meet; Gibson *Myths*² 160a: for a and also for c, to burn strongly; for b, to be hot (sexually).

For these and further suggestions see Dietrich-Loretz UF 12 (1980) 406, and Caquot-Szzyner-Herdner *Textes Ougaritiques* 239^f; for this whole collection of citations, “to be hot, burn, be burned” is a meaning that can perhaps be accepted; and from this could have also been derived the meanings “to wilt, wither”, on which see especially Pope JSS 11 (1960) 240, who proposes the sequence “to be hot, sticky passionate, wither (before heat)”. For this last meaning what fits especially well is the first mentioned passage (a) *ttkh ttrp šmm* the heavens wilt and languish; cf. e.g. Gray *Legacy*² 30³; see also Albright *Fschr. B* 195f. Dahood *Ps.* 3:271 proceeds to adopt the meanings “to wilt, wither” also as suggestions for **Ps 31**₁₃ **59**₁₂ **77**₁₀ **102**₅ **137**_{5b}; of these **Ps 137**_{5b} is the most illuminating, because the word is set in opposition to I שָׁכַח (see qal 1aβ) in vs. a, “if I forget you, Jerusalem, my right hand will wither”. It is also possible that it occurs in **Ps 102**₅ (→ I שָׁכַח qal 1b): “I am too wilted (too limp) to eat”. But for the other references the suggested derivation from II שָׁכַח is not so close; on **Ps 31**₁₃ see already above I שָׁכַח sv. nif. b.

General remarks:

—a) Roberts VT 25 (1975) 797-801 rejects the meaning “to wilt, wither” both for Ug. *tkh* and also for II שָׁכַח. According to him the Ug. vb. in the passages mentioned above (paragraph 1) means “to bow down, sink low”, and the same meaning can be accepted for **Ps 137**_{5b} and **102**₅. The first instance can be explained as an expression for the weakening of the hands (→ רָפָה with יָדַי); and for the second passage he proposes a translation “I had been knocked down so much that I could not eat my food”. According to Dick in VT 29 (1979) 216-221, especially 218, a more appropriate rendering of the vb. would be “to bow down, sink low”, and this should also be taken into consideration for הִנְשַׁכְּתִים **Jb 28**_{4b}.

—b) In retrospect it seems that the only reasonably convincing example of II שָׁכַח which has to be taken into account is **Ps 137**_{5b}; all other instances are to be derived from I שָׁכַח. This leaves the outstanding question of whether perhaps the older course should be followed for **Ps 137**_{5b} and a cj. adopted; on this see BHS, following Sept., prop. תִּשְׁכַּח; alternatively תִּכְשַׁח, תִּכְשַׁח (→ כָּשַׁח cj.) with e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; see also KBL; in that case we can dispense altogether with II שָׁכַח.

9587 שָׁכַח

*שָׁכַח: I שָׁכַח, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 464a: pl. שָׁכַחִים, cstr. שָׁכַחִי: forgetting: קָדַשׁ אֶת־הַר **Is 65**₁₁, אֱלֹהִים
שָׁכַחִי **Ps 9**₁₈. †

9588 שָׁכַךְ

שָׁכַךְ: MHeb. שָׁכַךְ to subside, calm down, with the noun of action שְׁכִיכָה the calming, soothing of anger (Levy *Wb.* 4: 552a and b; see also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*); שָׁכַךְ אָזְן to quieten the ear (Levy *Wb.* 4: 552a) meaning to satisfy the ear (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and KBL: the opposite of to be silent); Eth. *sakwasa* to stop, remove (Leslau *Contributions* 53); Arb. *sakka* V-form to humble oneself; see Freytag *Lexicon* 2:1833, 331b; Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 416b: I to lock or bolt a door; to be (become) deaf (also in VIII-form).

qal: pf. 3rd. fem. **שָׁכְכָה**; impf. **וַיִּשְׁכּוּ** (SamP. **Gn 18**₁ *yiššāku*); inf. cstr. **שָׁךְ**: to **subside, lessen** the level of floodwater **Gn 8**₁, to quieten anger **Est 2**₁ **7**₁₀; cj. **Jr 5**₂₆ pr. **שָׁךְ** prop. → **שָׁךְ**. †

hif: pf. **הִשְׁכַּחְתִּי** (SamP. **Nu 17**₂₀ *wāššikti*): with acc. of the thing (**הַלְלוֹת**) and **מַעְלֵי** of the person: NRSV: to put a stop to; REB, NEB: to rid oneself of complaints **Nu 17**₂₀, on which see Noth *Nu.* 107. †

שכל 9589

שכל: JArm. **הַכִּיל** and **הַכּוּל**; Samaritan qal and itp.; itp. also JArm. (Neofiti); Ug. *tkl* to become childless, as in the expression *tkl bnwth* “because she has lost what she created” (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 100: 61f); see Dietrich-Loretz UF 12 (1980) 157; on the vb. see also *Lipiński* UF 6 (1974) 172, and Tsevat UF 11 (1979) 759, 763, especially 774: (*t)tkl* to lose a child, children; Mnd. *TKL* II to become childless (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 487a); Arb. *takila* to lose a child (especially of a mother). For the associated sbst. attested in Ug., Syr., Mnd. and Arb. → **שָׁכּוּל**; also for the adj. derived from the same root in CPArm.; for Akk. see *šakālum*, which means something like “to be reduced to almost nothing”, a rare word, which is linked with one occurrence of the same vb. in the D-theme in *Atraḥasis*, where it refers to the god Adad reducing the rain-fall (AHw. 1134b); cf. CAD where the vb. in *Atraḥasis*, is listed together with some other examples of the D-theme of *šaḡālu* (CAD *Š*/2, 9a, sv. *šaḡālu* 6) and described as a denominative from the adj. *šaḡlu* scarce.

qal: pf. **שָׁכַלְתִּי** (SamP. **Gn 43**₁₄ pi. *šakkilti*), **שָׁכַלְתִּי**; impf. **תִּשְׁכַּל**, **אֲשַׁכַּל**; pt. passive fem. → **שָׁכּוּלָה**: to **become childless** **Gn 43**₁₄ **1S 15**₃₃, with acc. **Gn 27**₄₅: **גַּם אֲשַׁכַּל גַּם שְׁנֵיכֶם לְמָחָר** why should I lose you both in one day?; so with Westermann *Gen.* 2:528; on the transitive use of the vb. cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §117aa; Joüon *Gramm.* §125d.

pi: (Jenni *Pi'el* 46, 82, 86, 98, 101): pf. **שָׁכַלְתִּי**, **שָׁכַלְתִּי**, **שָׁכַלוּ**, **שָׁכַלְתֶּם**, **שָׁכַלְתֶּם**, sf. **שָׁכַלְתֶּהּ**, **שָׁכַלְתֶּם**, **שָׁכַלְתֶּם**; impf. - **תִּשְׁכַּלְתֶּם**, **תִּשְׁכַּלְתֶּם** **Ezk 36**₁₄; inf. cstr. sf. **שָׁכַלְתֶּם**; pt. fem. **מִשְׁכַּלְתָּ/כָּלְתָּ**, **מִשְׁכַּלְתָּ/כָּלְתָּ**.

—1. a) to **be deprived** of children, or alternatively of sons: (**יַעֲקֹב = אֶתִּי**) **Gn 42**₃₆, **אַתְּכֶם** **Lv 26**₂₂ (SamP. **Gn 31**₃₈ **Lv 26**₂₂ qal); the sword bereaves **Dt 32**₂₅, **Lam 1**₂₀; your sword has made women childless (**נָשִׁים שָׁכַלְתָּ**) **1S 15**₃₃; Yahweh has bereaved the people (**עַמִּי**) **Jr 15**₇; wild animals will rob you of your children (**שָׁכַלְתָּ**) **Ezk 5**₁₇; a land bereaving its proper inhabitants of children (**גּוֹי/עַם**) **Ezk 36**₁₂₋₁₄ (NRSV: no longer shall you bereave them of their children; REB: never again will you (i.e. the land) leave them childless); cj. vs. 15 pr. **תִּשְׁכַּלְתֶּם** rd. with mss. and Tg. **תִּשְׁכַּלְתֶּם**; Yahweh deprives Israel (Ephraim) of their children **Hos 9**₁₂ (obj. **בְּנֵיהֶם**), see vs. 10f; b) to depopulate a land **Ezk 14**₁₅.

—2. to **cause an abortion** **2K 2**₁₉₋₂₁.

—3. to **sustain an abortion**: a) of a woman (**מִשְׁכַּלְתָּ**) **Ex 23**₂₆; b) of animals, meaning to miscarry **Gn 31**₃₈ **Jb 21**₁₀.

—4. to **prove barren, fruitless**, of **נֶפֶץ** the vine **Mal 3**₁₁. †

hif: pt. **מִשְׁכַּלְתִּי**: **miscarrying** (**רָחַם**) **Hos 9**₁₄, on which see Jenni *Pi'el* 82.

—**Jr 50**₉ pr. **מִשְׁכַּלְתִּי** rd. **מִשְׁכַּלְתִּי** (→ **שָׁכַלְתִּי** hif. 4 a). †

Der. שְׂכָלִים*, שְׂכֹלָה, שְׂפֹל, שְׂכֹל.

שְׂכָלִים 9590

*שְׂכָלִים: שְׂכָל (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 480v, Michel *Grundl.* 1: 88: abstract plural): sf. שְׂכָלִיךָ: the situation of being a mother who has lost her sons because of violence or through natural causes **Is 49**₂₀. †

שָׂכַם 9591

שָׂכַם: only hif. (no instance of qal :: SamP. always qal except **Gn 19**₂) and as such is probably a denominative vb. from → I שָׂכַם, with the original sense of “to load up the animals in the morning”, so e.g. de Vaux *Inst.* 1:30 = *Lebensord.* 1:36; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 294c; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; Zorell *Lexicon*; König *Wb.* 499b; also Delcor VT 25 (1975) 309f (:: von Soden UF 13 (1981) 161f = *Bibel und alter Orient* BZAW 162 (1985) 201f): הַשְּׂכָמִים is not a denominative from שָׂכַם, but much more likely a replacement for an unattested *שָׂכַם. *bqqr* < הַבְּקִיר*. The base word for הַשְּׂכָמִים is perhaps a putative *שָׂכַם.

But the traditional view is to be preferred to this new derivation, on which see especially KBL: to load on to the backs of beasts in the early morning > to do something early > to do something eagerly; MHeb. שָׂכַם hif. to do something early (Dalman *Wb.* 423b); DSS Dam. 10:19 inf. לְמַשְׂכִּים to do something on the next day (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 220); Ug. *tkm* to place on the shoulders (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2675; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2866; Gibson *Myths*² 160a): *pgt tkmt my/mym* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 19:ii:1, 6 and 1, 19:iv:28, 36f); Eth. *sakama* to place on the shoulders (Dillmann *Lex.* 378); *šh škum* to break open at night (Leslau *Contributions* 53): OSArb. *tkmtn* the first year of an eponymous official, the commencement of his official duties (Müller *ZAW* 75 (1963) 315).

hif. pf. (SamP. qal, except for **Gn 19**₂) הַשְּׂכָמִים, הַשְּׂכָמִימוּ, הַשְּׂכָמִתָּם; impf. וַיִּשְׂכַּם, תִּשְׂכַּם, וַיִּשְׂכַּם, וַיִּשְׂכַּם; impv. הַשְּׂכַם; inf. abs. הַשְּׂכָמִים, אֲשַׂכַּם **Jr 25**₃; for Arm. see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 333g; pt. מְשַׂכֵּם **Hos 6**₄ **13**₃; on **Jr 5**₈ see below 3, pl. cstr. מְשַׂכֵּימִי.

—1. to **do early**; the earliness of the action is often emphasised by adding an adverbial expression such as בְּבֹקֶר, e.g. **Gn 19**₂₇ **20**₈ **21**₁₄ **22**₃ **Jos 3**₁ **6**₁₂ **Ju 6**₂₈ **2K 19**₃₅ **Is 37**₃₆ etc.; less commonly מִמּוֹחֶרֶת on the following day, **Ex 32**₆ **Ju 6**₃₈ **1S 5**_{3f}, similarly מִזְחָר **Ju 19**₉; see also הַשְּׂחָר פְּעֵלוֹת **Jos 6**₁₅, בְּבֹקֶר הַשְּׂמֹשׁ **Ju 9**₃₃, but a particular indication of time is not always given, so **Gn 19**₂ **Jos 8**₁₄ **Ju 7**₁.

—a) to get up early (separating such instances from b (see below) is not always certain): α) pt. מְשַׂכֵּימִי קוּם **Ps 127**₂ = מְשַׂכֵּימִי בְּבֹקֶר **Is 5**₁₁; β) finite vb. **Ju 6**₂₈ **1S 5**_{3f} **9**₂₆ **2K 6**₁₅ **19**₃₅ **Is 37**₃₆; see especially בְּבֹקֶר מְשַׂכֵּימִי **Ju 19**₅, cf. vs. 8 בְּבֹקֶר וַיִּשְׂכַּם לְלֶכֶת and **1S 29**₁₁, see b).

—b) to start out early: הָ אֶל-הַמָּקוֹם הָ לְדַרְכּוֹ **Gn 19**₂₇; הָ לְדַרְכּוֹ **Ju 19**₉; בְּבֹקֶר הָ לְקַרְאֵת **1S 15**₁₂; בְּבֹקֶר הָ לְקַרְאֵת **1S 29**₁₀ **2K 3**₂₂; בְּבֹקֶר הָ לְלֶכֶת **1S 29**₁₁; הָ לְפָרְמִים to go into the vineyard early **Song 7**₁₃; מְשַׂכֵּימִי הַלֵּךְ dew that disappears in the morning **Hos 6**₄ **13**₃.

—c) וַיִּשְׁכֶּם, or alternatively וַיִּשְׁכִּימוּ, is often linked with a second vb. using a consecutive imperfect, as in: וַיִּשְׁכֶּם בְּבֹקֶר וַיִּקְרָא Gn 20₈, וַיִּשְׁכֶּם בְּבֹקֶר וַיַּחֲבֹשׁ Gn 22₃; see further Gn 21₁₄ 26₃₁ (pl.), 28₁₈ 32₁ etc.; also with a consecutive perfect Gn 19₂ Ju 9₃₃, or impv. Ex 8₁₆ 9₁₃. In these passages it cannot be decided with certainty whether וַיִּשְׁכֶּם should be understood as an independent vb. or as an auxiliary vb. (it is often understood thus in ZüB); Gn 20₈ could be taken to mean either that Abimelech rose (set out) early in the morning and called all his servants (as NRSV; REB; NEB), or that he called them in the early morning; and in Gn 22₃ “Abraham rose (set out) early in the morning and saddled his donkey” (as NRSV; NEB), or “Abraham saddled his donkey in the early morning” (as REB); on this see also Pope *Job* 8.

—d) used adverbially בַּבֹּקֶר הַשְּׁכִימִים rising in the early morning Pr 27₁₄, cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §113k; וְהָעֶרֶב הַשְּׁכִימִים the Philistine (Goliath) took up his position “early and late”, or “again and again, in the morning and in the evening” 1S 17₁₆; for this second translation see Stoebe *I. Sam.* 321; see also Solá-Solé *L’infinitif* 88: 6.

—2. to do early, meaning to do again and again, do eagerly: a) הִשְׁכִּימוּ הַשְּׁחִיתוֹ they practised their wickedness with even more eagerness, they were the more eager to make all their deeds corrupt (NRSV) Zeph 3₇; on the fact that the two verses are not formally connected see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §133b; the Heb. perfect is rendered by a present as in KBL, they act wickedly again and again; for the perfect for an action of common experience see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §106k: the “perfect used to express facts which have formerly taken place and are still of constant recurrence, and hence are matters of common experience”; see also Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2:§6f; this is in contrast to renderings with a past tense, such as Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Rudolph *Mi.-Nah.-Hab.-Zef.* 285: they have perpetrated destructive acts in the early morning.

—b) וְהָעֶרֶב וְשָׁלַח הַשְּׁכִימִים to send again and again, persist in sending Jr 7₂₅ 25₄ 26₅ 29₁₉ 35₁₅ 44₄ 2C 36₁₅; וְהָעֶרֶב וְשָׁלַח הַשְּׁכִימִים I have warned most earnestly, or alternatively most persistently Jr 11₇; וְשָׁלַח הַשְּׁכִימִים וְלָמַד Jr 32₃₃; וְשָׁלַח הַשְּׁכִימִים וְדַבֵּר Jr 7₁₃ 25₃ (אֲשָׁפִים for the form see above), 35₁₄.

—3. cj. Jr 5₈ pr. מְשָׁכִים prop. *מֵאֲשָׁכִים, → שָׁכָה and see BHS.

9592 שָׁכָם

שָׁכָם: primary noun; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 456 :: Joüon *Gramm.* 240¹, see also Bauer ZAW 48 (1930) 76; denominative vb. → שָׁכַם; SamP. *šēkām*, sf. *šikmu*; MHeb. adj. שְׁכָמִי a certain class of Pharisees known by the name “neckish” (Dalman *Wb.* 423b; Jastrow *Dict.* 1526b; cf. Levy *Wb.* 4:553a, so following Berachot^{Jer.} 14b, one who carries religious exercises on his shoulder :: following Sota^{Bab.} 22b, derived from II שָׁכָם, he who acts like Shechem (the one who underwent circumcision for an unholy motive); sbst. DSS שָׁכָם:

—a) the back or neck of a person, see Kuhn *Konkordanz* 220: 1QM 14: 7 = 4QM^a 5 מִכֵּים לְשָׁכָם מִכֵּים לְשָׁכָם “the solidness of the vertebrae of the smashed necks”, literally “of the neck of the blows”, see Maier *Texte* 2:131;

—b) the shoulder joint, as a part of the carcass of a sacrificial animal, see Maier *Tempelrolle* xx: 16, 21; xxii: 11; see also p. 86f; Ug. *tkm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2675; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2866; Gibson *Myths*² 160a): a) shoulder, as in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 22:i:5 *tkm bm tkm* shoulder to shoulder, so Aistleitner loc. cit.; see further Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin UF 8 (1976) 49, and L. Sabottka *Zephanja* 117f :: Gray *Legacy*² 128: a head-length, from the shoulders to the head; also ‘*d_tkm* up to the shoulders (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte*

1, 14:ii:11; iii:54); b) the upper part of an edifice, as in *rkb_tkmm hmt* sit astride (or he sat astride) the shoulders of the wall (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 14:ii:21f; iv:3f); *ʿl tkm bnwn* go up to the shoulder of the building (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 16:iv:13); for both instances see de Moor-Spronk UF 14 (1982) 161f: *tkm* means breastwork, parapet; OSArb. the name of a people (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 260a) *tkmntn*: pausal form שְׂכָם, sf. שְׂכָמֵי, שְׂכָמָךְ, שְׂכָמוֹ, שְׂכָמָה, שְׂכָמָה and שְׂכָמָה **Jb 31**₂₂ (on which see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §91e; Meyer *Gramm.* §22.3b; §31.3c), שְׂכָמָם: **upper part of the back**: tantum singular, even when the sbst. is used for two people **Gn 9**₂₃ or for many **Ex 12**₃₄; see Zorell *Lexicon* 842b.

—1. **shoulder, nape of the neck**: a) מִשְׂכָּמוֹ וְיָמֵעֵלָה from his shoulder and upwards, meaning a head-length **1S 9**₂ **10**₂₃; שְׂכָם אָחָד shoulder to shoulder, united **Zeph 3**₉; on this cf. Ug. *tkm bm_tkm* (see above) and Sabottka *Zephanja* 117f; with Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* cf. Arb. *ʿunqan wāḥidan* with a single shoulder, united in purpose, and also Syr. *dnehwōn ḥad katpā* in which they are united (Brockelmann *Lex.* 353a); for citations of this expression see also Payne Smith *Thes.* 1858b; כְּתִפִּי מִשְׂכָּמָה תִּפּוֹל my shoulder will fall from my neck (literally from its neck-joint) **Jb 31**₂₂ (see above for שְׂכָמָה without mappiq).

—b) שְׂכָם as a part of the body on which to carry a heavy load **Gn 21**₁₄ **Ex 12**₃₄ **Jos 4**₅ **Ju 9**₄₈ **Is 10**₂₇ **14**₂₅ **Ps 81**₇; a garment is laid over the shoulders **Gn 9**₂₃; Rebecca carried a water jug (כַּד) on her shoulder **Gn 24**₁₅₋₄₅; מִשְׂרָה (rd. thus with 1Q Is^a pr. מִשְׂרָה see BHS) **Is 9**₅; מִפְתֵּחַ Yahweh will place the key of the house of David on the shoulders of Eliakim **Is 22**₂₂; סִפֵּר כְּתָב אִישׁ רִיבֵי Job would carry the indictment written by his adversary on his shoulder **Jb 31**_{35f}, cf. Fohrer *Hi.* 425, 443f.

—c) נָטָה שְׂכָמוֹ לְסָבֵל to bend down one's neck, lower one's shoulders to carry a burden **Gn 49**₁₅.

—d) cj. **Is 9**₃ pr. מַטֵּה שְׂכָמוֹ “the rod that hurt his shoulders” prop. מַטֵּה/מַטֵּת שְׂכָמוֹ “the yoke (draw-bar) on his shoulders”, on which see Wildberger *Jes.* 363, 364; BHS.

—2. **back**, cf. עָרַף (: עָרַף):

—a) לָלַךְ הַפְּנָה שְׂכָמוֹ he turned his back to go away **1S 10**₉, = הַפְּנָה־עָרַף **Jr 48**₃₉ → עָרַף; *שְׂכָם; שִׁית שְׂכָם; with acc. of the person (תְּשִׁיתָמוֹ שְׂכָם) **Ps 21**₁₃, literally, to place someone as a shoulder, or alternatively to arrange things so that someone has to show his back; see Baethgen *Ps.* 61; a looser rendering would be to put someone (an enemy) to flight, so e.g. KBL; Kraus *Ps.* 314; cf. also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and Zorell *Lexicon*; the expression נָמַן עָרַף לְ/אֵל **Ex 23**₂₇ **2S 22**_{41/18₄₁ (→ עָרַף) has a similar meaning.}

—b) metaphorically, **ridge** of a mountain **Gn 48**₂₂, so KBL; also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Zorell *Lexicon*; Schwarzenbach *Geographische Terminologie* 22; but the translation shoulder, shoulder piece, or alternatively shoulder height, would also be possible; so Gunkel *Gen.* 474f, and von Rad ATD 1⁹ (1972) 343f; Westermann *Gen.* 3, 202 also translates in this way, but on p. 217 he comments that even though the word שְׂכָם is not regularly used in the OT with the metaphorical meaning “mountain ridge”, it could have that meaning in this passage; on this see also de Vaux *Histoire* 1:584f; REB and NEB: I assign you a ridge of land more than your brothers; NRSV: I now give to you one portion (margin: mountain slope) more than to your brothers.

—3. expressions: as 1a and 2b (for 2a see those already mentioned above): with הִיָּה **Is 9**₅; with חַתַּת hif. (obj. בּוֹ) **Is 9**₃; with נָטָה **Gn 49**₁₅; with נָפַל **Jb 31**₂₂; with נָשָׂא עַל **Ex 12**₃₄ **Jb 31**₃₆; with נָתַן עַל **Is**

22₂₂; with נִתָּן with acc. of the thing Gn 48₂₂; with מְעַל סוּר Is 10₂₇ 14₂₅, hif. Ps 81₇; with עֵבֶד Zeph 3₉; with עַל רוּם hif. Jos 4₅; with עַל שֵׁים Gn 9₂₃ Ju 9₄₈. †

Der. שָׁכַם; place name II שָׁכָם; n.m. III שָׁכָם, שָׁכָם.

9593 שָׁכָם

II שָׁכָם: place name, = I שָׁכָם 2b; SamP. *aškəm*; on the linguistic status of the word as a place name cf. Priebatsch UF 9 (1977) 253: it has the accent on the ultimate syllable as in Amorite, and there is elision of the vowel in the penultimate syllable (cf. *Ybús*, *Snír*, *mšád*); Sept. Συχεμ, Σικιμα; Josephus Σικιμα (Schalit *Namenwb.* 112); Heb. inscr. שָׁכָם (Samaritan Ostrakon 44:1); Egyptian *Sekmem*, or alternatively *Skmimi*, so Jaroš *Sichem* (OBO 11; 1976) 99-101; see also Pritchard *Texts* 230 and 329⁸; according to Albright BASOR 81 (1941) 18¹¹ the Egyptian forms correspond to *Sakmâni* or to *Sakmêni* “two shoulders”; Albright *Vocalization* 55 proposes Eg. *Sa-ka-ma*; Knudtzon *El-Amarna* letter 289:23: *sup’mātusûa-ak-mi*; see also p. 1343; Ebla *ší-é-am’sup’ki* cf. Dahood-Pettinato *Orientalia* 46 (1977) 231 and note 7: locative שָׁכָמָה (SamP. *aškēma* Gn 37₁₄), Gn 37₁₄, שָׁכָמָה Hos 6₉, שְׁשִׁכָמָה מְקוֹם שְׁשִׁכָמָה Gn 12₆, עִיר שְׁשִׁכָמָה שְׁשִׁכָמָה Gn 33₁₈, שְׁשִׁכָמָה עִיר שְׁשִׁכָמָה Ju 9₄₆₋₄₇₋₄₉: **Shechem**, an ancient Canaanite city in the mountains of Ephraim, between Ebal and Gerizim; on the identification of the site see Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3: 246, and subsequently Galling *Bibl. Reallex.*² 293f. Ancient Shechem is identified with *Tell Balata*, cf. Simons *Geog.* §340f, 578; Abel *Géogr. Pal.* 2: 458-60; Jaroš *Sichem* 11-16; for further bibliography see below; since Vespasian the place was known as *Flavia Neapolis* corresponding to *Nablus*: Gn 12₆ 33₁₈ 35₄ 37₁₂₋₁₄ Jos 17₇ 20₇ 21₂₁ 24₁₋₂₅₋₃₂ Ju 8₃₁ 9₁₋₄₁ 21₁₉ 1K 12₁₋₂₅ Jr 41₅ Hos 6₉ Ps 60_{8/108} 1C 6₅₂ 7₂₈ 2C 10₁. †

Bibliography (selected): Nielsen *Shechem*; Wright *Shechem*; Wright “Shechem”, in Winton Thomas *Archaeology* 355-370; for further ideas of Wright on the subject see Galling *Bibl. Reallex.*² 296b; de Vaux *Histoire* 2:108ff; Jaroš *Sichem* (see above); Gray *Kings*³ 303f; Keller ZAW 67 (1955) 143-154; RGG³ 6:15; Galling *Bibl. Reallex.*² 293-296; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1781-1783.

9594 שָׁכָם

III שָׁכָם: = II שָׁכָם; place name (the name of a town) > the name of a person; SamP. *aškəm*; Sept. Συχεμ; Heb. inscr. Diringer *Iscrizioni* 354; OSArb. → I שָׁכָם; the use of the name of the town as a personal name is anticipated by the collocation עִיר שְׁשִׁכָמָה Gn 33₁₈, see von Rad *Gen.*⁹ 269: Gn 34₂₋₂₆ (11 times), מִי־שָׁכָם Ju 9₂₈; the precise meaning of this question is not absolutely clear, but two possible suggestions have been made: a) with MT, “what is Shechem?”, so Hertzberg *Jos.-Ri.-Ru.* 201; on מִי in a neuter sense cf Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §37a; Meyer *Gramm.* §31.2a; HAL 545a; HALOT 575b, line 2f; b) with Sept. insert בְּנֵי־שָׁכָם: בְּנֵי־שָׁכָם “who is the son of Shechem?”. †

9595 שָׁכָם

שָׁכָם: n.m. = II שָׁכָם, place name (the name of a town) > name of a person; SamP. *aškəm* Nu 26₃₁; Sept. Συχεμ; the meaning of the difference in vocalisation between forms I and II (but → שָׁכָם as a pausal form under I שָׁכָם) is not clear, but even so it does not have to be changed to שָׁכָם with KBL.

A. שָׁכָם in genealogical lists.

—1. a son of Gilead, grandson of Machir, great-grandson of Manasseh **Nu 26**₃₁, cj. pr. **לְשָׁכָם** rd. **וְשָׁכָם** with Sept.

—2. son of Manasseh **Jos 17**₂.

—3. son of Shemida (**שְׁמִידָע**) **1C 7**₁₉, who is himself a son of Gilead according to **Nu 26**₃₂; so also from **1C 7**₁₉ (textual emendation following **Nu 26**₃₀₋₃₂, BHS) **שָׁכָם** appears first to have been a son of Gilead, and then a son of Shemida; on this see Rudolph *Chr.* 70.

B. The meaning of the name.

In the first two instances mentioned above (under 1 and 2) what is meant by **שָׁכָם** is the town of Shechem (II **שָׁכָם**). It reflects the fact that “Shechem was accepted in association with the tribe of Manasseh into the status of one of the clans of Manasseh” (Noth *Gesch. Isr.*² 135); see also Alt *Kl. Schr.* 1:127f. From a literary point of view the words which were attached to Gilead in the first instance (1) could be supplementary; on this see Noth *Nu.* 174, 180. This would have been based historically on the settlement of clans be-longing to Machir (Manasseh) in Gilead (see Noth *Gesch. Isr.*² 61f). Shemida may have been such a clan, and it is described as con-nected with Gilead (in the third occurrence above), and with Manasseh (**Jos 17**₂). There is therefore a possibility of raising the question of whether **שָׁכָם** is to be identified here with II **שָׁכָם**, about which there is still considerable uncertainty. †

Der. **שְׁכָמִי**.

9596 **שְׁכָמִי**

שְׁכָמִי: gentilic from **שָׁכָם** sv. 1 (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 501x); SamP. *šikmi*; Sept. *Συχεμι*; ? Josephus *Συχέμμης* (Schalit *Namenwb.* 117): a **man from Shechem Nu 26**₃₁. †

9597 **שָׁכַן**

שָׁכַן: *šaʿel* from **כּוֹן**, so e.g. Brockelmann *Vergl. Gramm.* 1: 522; Thierry OTSt. 9 (1951) 3-5; Wächter ZAW 83 (1971) 382f; Labuschagne OTSt. 54 (Pretoria, 1971) 54; for a careful assessment of the situation see THAT 2: 905; MHeb. **שָׁכַן** to settle, be associated with, hif. to cause to dwell; JArm. **שָׁכַן** to settle, sit down; → BArm., also for the instances in the other Arm. dialects; Ph. *škn* to dwell, settle, pt. pl. *šknm* (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 37 A: 7 (?); Tomback *Lexicon* 316; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 299; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary*: who reside); in Friedrich¹ *Grammatik* (first edition) §139 the pt. is described as “habitual (?)”, but no longer in §139 of the second edition; Ug. *škn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2414; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2606; Gibson *Myths*² 158b); the relevant occurrences have been collected by Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin UF 6 (1974) 47-53, especially 49, 51, 53: the overall meaning of the vb. is “to dwell, settle down”, on which see also Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 350 no. 542 (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 16:i:43). Because of Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 14:ii:50f and iv:29f (of locusts settling on a field), and because of Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 4:vii:14 (of establishing justice), the vb. has the meaning “to settle, occupy” (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 65 no. 51) and also “to establish justice” (cf. Schmidt ZAW 75 (1963) 91⁵; also Pardee UF 7 (1975) 370); so these meanings now have to be added to the root; Akk. *šakānu(m)* G-theme: to set in place, set out, put at someone’s disposal; S-theme: to cause to be placed, cause to be present, have a camp set up, make to dwell; N-theme: to be placed etc. (AHw. 1134-1139; CAD *S*/1, 116); not a well attested root in Eth. *sakana* (Dillmann *Lex.* 381); Tigr. to settle, dwell *sakna* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 191f); Arb. *sakana* dwell, inhabit.

qal (111 times): pf. שָׁכַן, שָׁכְנָה, שָׁכְנָה, שָׁכְנָה/תָּ/תִּי, שָׁכְנָה, שָׁכְנָה; impf. וַיִּשְׁכְּנוּ, וַיִּשְׁכְּנוּ, וַיִּשְׁכְּנוּ, וַיִּשְׁכְּנוּ; impv. שָׁכְנוּ, שָׁכְנוּ, שָׁכְנוּ; inf. cstr. בְּשָׁכַן, אֲשָׁכַן, אֲשָׁכַנָּה, אֲשָׁכַנּוּ, אֲשָׁכַנְנָה, אֲשָׁכַנְנוּ, אֲשָׁכַנְנוּ, אֲשָׁכַנְנוּ; sf. לְשָׁכְנִי, לְשָׁכְנִי, לְשָׁכְנִי; cj. Dt 12₅ pr. לְשָׁכְנִי prop. לְשָׁכְנִי (BHS; SamP. לשכינו, *alsēkīnu* as sbst. in Samaritan Tg. Dt 12:15; Nu 10₁₀ = Dt 1₇ rendered by משרוי deposits); pt. שָׁכַן, cstr. שָׁכְנִי (Bauer-L. *Heb.* 525j, 549; Joüon *Gramm.* §93n; Meyer *Gramm.* §45.3e); SamP. šēkən, only Lv 16₁₆ šūkən, fem. *שָׁכְנָתִי (K שָׁכְנָתִי, Q שָׁכְנָתִי) Jr 51₁₃ see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §90 1; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 526 1; Meyer loc. cit.), pl. שָׁכְנִים, cstr. שָׁכְנֵי, sf. שָׁכְנֵיהֶם, passive pl. cstr. שָׁכְנֵי.

Bibliography: Kutsch ZAW 63 (1951) 84f; Görg *Zelt* 97ff; THAT 2: 904-909; on p. 909 the renderings in the Sept. are also given, where it is shown that the most frequently used word is (κατα)σκηνοῦν, with reference to TWNT 7: 389. On the relationship of שָׁכַן with יָשַׁב, see Merendino *Deut. 12-26* 393: שָׁכַן does not have such a strongly defined local significance as in יָשַׁב, which has the meaning of to dwell in a precise, clearly demarcated area, and so to be in a fixed position, or to sit.

—1. a) to **settle** for a certain period of time: α) lions (פְּלִבְיָא) Dt 33₂₀, locusts (אַרְבֵּה) Sir 43₁₇; β) אַרְבֵּה Nu 9₁₇, the clouds (הָעֲנָן) over the Tabernacle Nu 9₁₈₋₂₂, with שָׁמָּה Nu 9₁₇, בְּמִדְבָּר Nu 10₁₂; δ) לְשָׁכְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל the camp of Israel set out according to tribes Nu 24₂.

—2. to **settle** for a longer period of time, or indefinitely, to **reside**; this meaning is given both by a) the sense of time that is signalled by the vb., and also by b) the situation that is described, or alternatively by the context in which the event occurs; on both factors see THAT 2: 906.

—a) with לְעוֹלָם Ps 37₂₇; with לְעַד Ps 37₂₉; עַד־דָּוָר וְדָוָר Is 13₂₀/Jr 50₃₉; לְדָוָר וְדָוָר Is 34₁₇; כִּי־יָמֵי Jr 46₂₆.

—b) with preposition: α) with בֵּין Gn 26₃₅, cf. שָׁכְנֵי־אֶרֶץ Is 18₃ (parallel with יָשַׁב); בְּאֶרֶץ Gn 9₂₇; בְּאֶרֶץ Jb 18₁₅; בְּמִדְבָּר Jr 17₆ 25₂₄; בְּסַלְעַת Jr 48₂₈, cf. Jr 49₁₆ Ob 3; on the slopes of the valleys Jb 30₆, on which see Fohrer *Hi.* 411, 413; see further Gn 14₁₃ Ju 5_{17a} Ps 69₃₇; β) with עַל by (literally over) his bays Ju 5_{17b}; עַל מַיִם רַבִּים Jr 51₁₃; for the vb. see above under the forms; γ) with לְ: see above under a; see further רַב־תְּשָׁכְנָה־לָּהּ נַפְשִׁי I have had to live too long Ps 120₆; for לְ see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §119s; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107f; δ) with עִמָּם, among, within Ps 120_{5f}; ε) with מִן from ... to (settling an area between two points), Gn 25₁₈; ζ) בֵּין פְּתָפִי שָׁכַן he dwelled (settled into) the territory between the mountain slopes Dt 33₁₂, on which see Zobel *Stammespruch* 35⁴¹; η) with acc. to inhabit: אֶרֶץ Pr 21₁₀ 30, נְחָדָוֹת, עָרִים נְחָדָוֹת destroyed cities Jb 15₂₈; חֲצִירֵיךְ Ps 65₅; בְּתֵי־חֹמֶר houses of clay Jb 4₁₉; צָחִיחָה land that has been stripped bare, burned Ps 68₇; יַעַר שָׁכְנִי לְבָדָד someone who lives alone in a wood Mi 7₁₄; שָׁכְנִי can be taken as an attributive to צֹאן נְחֻלְתְּךָ “the flock of your inheritance”, so e.g. with Rudolph *Mi.-Nah.-Hab.-Zef.* 127, 129, and Wolff *Mi.* 187, 188, 201f :: Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 4:63-72: שָׁכְנִי introduces an address to Yahweh; but against this see especially Rudolph loc. cit.; תַּחֲתָיו he dwells at his place, meaning he dwells undisturbed 2S 7₁₀/1C 17₉; with בְּטָח in safety, without any anxiety, securely (HAL 116b; HALOT 120b-121a) Dt 33₂₈ Pr 1₃₃ = לְבִטָּח Dt 33₁₂ Jr 23₆ 33₁₆ Ps 16₉; with בְּדָד alone, by himself Dt 33₂₈ Jr 49₃₁ = לְבָדָד Nu 23₉ (יִשְׁכַּן הַנֶּעַם לְבָדָד), on which see Zobel ZAW 85 (1973) 282; Mi 7₁₄ mentioned already.

- c) the following instances may be assigned to either meaning (a or b) above: **בְּשָׂרָהּ** **Mi 4**₁₀; **קָדְשָׁךְ** **Mi 4**₁₀; **בְּהָרַיִם** **Ps 15**₁; **בְּאַחֲרֵית יָם** **Ps 139**₉; abs. **Ps 55**₇; perhaps also **Nu 23**₉.
- 3. animals (שָׁכַן meaning to live, or alternatively to inhabit, make their home): a) wild beasts (חַיָּה) **Jb 37**₈.
- b) birds **Ezk 17**₂₃ **31**₁₃ **Ps 104**₁₂ **Jb 39**₂₈.
- 4. those who are dead: **שָׁכַנָּה** **דוּמָה נְפֹשִׁי** **Is 26**₁₉, **שָׁכַנִי עָפָר** my self (נְפֹשִׁי my soul, also as a reflexive pronoun) dwells in the land of silence **Ps 94**₁₇.
- 5. said of God: a) **בְּתוֹכָךְ** **Zech 2**_{14f}, **בְּתוֹכָהּ** **Nu 35**₃₄, **בְּתוֹכָם** **Ex 25**₈ **25**₄₆ **Nu 5**₃ **Ezk 43**₉, **בְּתוֹךְ יְרוּשָׁלַיִם** **Zech 8**_{3,8}, **בְּתוֹךְ בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל** **Ex 29**₄₅ **Nu 35**₃₄ **1K 6**₁₃, **שָׁם** **Ezk 43**₇.
- b) **שָׁכַן יְרוּשָׁלַיִם** **Ps 135**₂₁, **וַיִּשְׁכַּן בִּירוּשָׁלַיִם יְרוּשָׁלַיִם** **1C 23**₂₅, **צִיּוֹן** (בְּהָר) **Is 8**₁₈ **Jl 4**₁₇₋₂₁ **Ps 74**₂, cf. cj. **וַאֲשַׁכְנָה אֶתְכֶם** **Jr 7**₃ and **וַאֲשַׁכְנֵנִי אֶתְכֶם** vs. 7, see below 7c.
- c) **שָׁכַן עַד** enthroned for ever **Is 57**₁₅ (→ I עַד 1), **יִשְׁכַּן לְנֶצַח** **Ps 68**₁₇.
- d) **מָרוֹם** **Is 33**₅, **מָרוֹמִים** **Is 33**₁₆, **וְקָדוֹשׁ אֲשַׁכֹּן מָרוֹם** I sit enthroned on high and as a holy one (in holiness) **Is 57**₁₅.
- e) **בְּעֶרְפֶּל** **1K 8**₁₂ **2C 6**₁.
- f) **שָׁכַנִי סִנְהָ** as one living in a briar, in a thornbush **Dt 33**₁₆, on which see e.g. Schmidt *Ex.* 117f.
- 6. special meanings: a) to be situated, stay: **אֶהְיֶה מוֹעֵד** **Lv 16**₁₆, **אֶהְיֶה** **Ps 78**₆₀ → 7 f cj., **מִשְׁכַּן יְיָ אֶהְיֶה** **Jos 22**₁₉, **כְּבוֹדוֹ** (textual emendation) **Ps 85**₁₀.
- b) justice will take up its dwelling place (its residence) in the wilderness **מִשְׁפַּט** (בַּמִּדְבָּר) **Is 32**₁₆, **עֲנָנֵיהֶם** rain clouds settle over the day on which Job was born **Jb 3**₅.
- α) to remain undisturbed: **יְרוּשָׁלַיִם** **Jr 33**₁₆, with **לְבַטַח**; **בְּבֶל** **Jr 50**₃₉ (vs. 35), with **עַד-דְּדוֹר וְדוֹר**; β) to describe the feet of the prostitute **לֹא יִשְׁכְּנוּ רַגְלֶיהָ: זוֹנָה** **בְּבֵיתָהּ לֹא יִשְׁכְּנוּ רַגְלֶיהָ** her feet do not stay at home **Pr 7**₁₁.
- d) to sit enthroned, or to dwell **בְּגִדְדֵי כְּמֶלֶךְ** like a king in the band of warriors **Jb 29**₂₅.
- e) **שָׁכַן עַל-פְּנֵי כָל-אָחָיו** to sit in the sight of all his brothers **Gn 16**₁₂; NRSV: he shall live at odds with all his kin.
- f) **אֲנִי חֲכָמָה שָׁכַנְתִּי עִרְמָה** I, wisdom, have been the neighbour of cleverness **Pr 8**₁₂, so Plöger *Prov.* 85; cf. Gemser *Spr.*² 44; see also Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §117bb; **שָׁכַן** vb. → **שָׁכַן**.
- 7. cj.: a) **Dt 12**₅ pr. **לְשַׁכְּנוֹ** prop. **לְשַׁכְּנוּ** (BHS).

—b) **Ju 8**₁₁ pr. **הַשְּׁכֹנִי בְּאֹהֲלִים** those who dwell in tents (on the pt. passive in an active sense cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §50f) prop. **שְׁכֹנִי בְּהַשְּׁכֹנִי בְּאֹהֲלִים**, so KBL; Budde *Ri.* 64; cf. BHS; but the MT is to be preserved (e.g. with Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*), on which see Rösel ZDPV 92 (1976) 17⁴²; and on the article see p. 17, which perhaps could be (but does not have to be) deleted; see also Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §73b.

—c) **Jr 7**₃ pr. **וְאַשְׁכְּנָה אִתְּכֶם** prop. with Aquila and Vulg. **וְאַשְׁכְּנָה אִתְּכֶם**, so e.g. BHS and especially Jenni *Pi'el* 93. In view of the context of these words (the presence of God and not the gift of territory is the theme) this cj. becomes acceptable :: Sept., Pesh., KBL and Weippert *Die Prosareden des Jeremiabuches* 27: MT; correspondingly at vs. 7 for **וְשִׁכְנֹתַי אִתְּכֶם** rd. **וְשִׁכְנֹתַי אִתְּכֶם**.

—d) **Nah 3**₁₈ pr. **יִשְׁכְּנוּ** prop. **יִשְׁנוּ** (BHS, KBL).

—e) **Ps 68**₁₉ MT **וְאַף יָרָם וְאַף יָרָם לְקַחְתָּ מִתְּנוּת בְּאָדָם וְאַף יָרָם**; TOB retains MT, following Sept. and Vulg.: you have accepted gifts among mankind, even from those who are rebellious, to have a residence :: Pesh.: you have given mankind gifts *'ap mārōdē lā ne'mrūn qdām 'alāhā* but opponents (the rebellious) do not dwell before God; then subsequently BHS and NRSV: those who rebel against the Lord God abiding there. The original text remains un-certain, with the result that Mowinckel *Ps.* 68 41, and Kraus *Ps.* 628, do not resort to emendation; according to Mowinckel loc. cit., vs. 19_b would be a corrupted variant of 7_b. It is worth considering the cj. suggested by Gunkel *Ps.* 290 (cf. 282): and even opponents **יִשְׁכְּנוּ לְךָ** have to cringe before you (→ **שִׁכְּךָ**); here Gunkel mentions even more suggestions.

—f) **Ps 78**₆₀ pr. **שָׁכַן** prop. with Vrss. **שָׁכַן** (BHS) :: Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; TOB follows MT (→ pi.).

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 92f): pf. **שָׁכַן**, **שִׁכְּנֹתַי** **Jr 7**₇ cj. **שִׁכְּנֹתַי** (see qal 7c); impf. **אַשְׁכְּנָה** **Jr 7**₃ cj. **אַשְׁכְּנָה** (see qal 7c); inf. **שִׁכְּן**: (THAT 2: 907f) to **cause to dwell**: **Nu 14**₃₀ in the land; obj. **שָׁמוּ** **Dt 12**₅ (textual emendation) **12**₁₁ **14**₂₃ **16**₂₋₆₋₁₁ **26**₂, **שָׁמִי** **Jr 7**₁₂ **Neh 1**₉; on this compare Knudtzon *El-Amarna* letter 287:60; 288:5f) *šakan šumšu ina/ana* “to set his name in (on)”; cf. also Kupper *L'inscription du “disque” de Ya; dun-Lim* 302 lines 53-54: *a-na u₄-um ší-a-tim šu-mi aš-ku-un* I have established my name for eternity; see also Akk. *šuma(m) šakānu(m)* to create a name, make a name (AHw. 1275a sv. 11b; see also CAD Š/3, 293a, sv. *šumu* 2c, with reference to *šakānu* 5a); N-theme *šumam naškin* make yourself a name! (AHw. 1138b, sv. 14, from Mari; cf. CAD Š/1, 156 a-b: *šumika liššakin ana ūmē dārūti* may your fame remain for ever (Nabopolassar inscription). The meaning of the Heb. expression **שָׁ שָׁמוּ/שָׁמִי** is not quite certain; the formula may be, a) an expression for the Deuteronomic “שָׁ-theology”; b) alternatively it may indicate the occupation of a place (the temple) by Yahweh; c) or it can also be taken to mean “the personal presence of Yahweh manifesting itself in connection with cultic procedures”; on a) see THAT 2: 953f (with bibliography); on b) see de Vaux in Rost *Fschr.* 221ff; on a) and b) see Würthwein *Kg.* 1:102f; on c) see THAT 2: 955.

—? cj. **Ps 78**₆₀ pr. MT **אֹהֶל שָׁכַן בְּאָדָם** the tent that he has pitched under mankind, see qal 7f.

hif. (Jenni *Pi'el* 94, 101): pf. **וְהִשְׁכַּנְתִּי**; impf. **יִשְׁכְּן** (וְיִשְׁכְּן), **תִּשְׁכְּן**:

—1. to **cause to dwell**: a) with acc., the cherubim **Gn 3**₂₄; b) with acc. and **בְּ** **Ps 78**₅₅ **Jb 11**₁₄; c) with acc. and **עַל** **Ezk 32**₄; d) with acc. and **לְ** (לְעַפָּר) to lay in the dust **Ps 7**₆.

—2. of **מוֹעֵד** **אֹהֶל** the tent of meeting, to cause to dwell, meaning to pitch the tent **Jos 18**₁, cf. pi. **Ps 78**₆₀. †

Der. שָׁכַן, *שְׁכָנָה, מוֹשָׁכָן; n.m. (ו) שְׁכִינָה.

9598 שָׁכַן

שָׁכַן: שָׁכַן, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 464a; SamP. *šēkən*; MHeb. שָׁכַן, fem. שְׁכִינָה neighbour (Dalman *Wb.* 423b), DSS 4Q Test. 24 וּמַחֲתָה לְכֹל שְׁכֵנָיו and a terror to all his neighbours (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 220); Ug. ? *šknt* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 16:ii:53) perhaps female neighbours (of *ttmnt* corresponding to *Thatmanatu*, a daughter of Krt), so de Moor-Spronk UF 14 (1982) 186 :: Gibson *Myths*² 98 line 115: she did stand; Arb. *sākin* inhabitant, resident: cstr. שָׁכַן, sf. שְׁכִינָה, pl. sf. שְׁכִינִי, לְשִׁכְנֵי Ps 31₁₂, cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §10g), שְׁכִינֵי, שְׁכִינֵי 2K 4₃: Q שְׁכִינֵי, K שְׁכִינֵי (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 253u, 255k, 557f; Meyer *Gramm.* §46.3d), שְׁכִינֵי, שְׁכִינֵי, שְׁכִינֵי; fem. → *שְׁכָנָה (THAT 2: 906).

—1. resident, occupant Is 33₂₄ Hos 10₅.

—2. resident, neighbour Ex 12₄ 2K 4₃ Jr 6₂₁ (parallel with רָע), Ps 31₁₂ Pr 27₁₀ (שָׁכַן קָרוֹב :: אָח רָחוֹק).

—3. a) neighbouring town Jr 49₁₈ 50₄₀; b) neighbouring people Dt 1₇ Jr 49₁₀. cj. Jr 12₁₄ pr. שְׁכִינֵי prop. with Sept., Tg. הַשְּׁכִינִים, Ezk 16₂₆ (בְּנֵי־מִצְרַיִם); c) neighbouring town or neighbouring people Ps 44₁₄ 79₄₋₁₂ 80₇ 89₄₂. †

9599 שְׁכָנָה

*שְׁכָנָה or שְׁכָנָת: שָׁכַן, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 465i, 466j, m: sf. שְׁכָנָתָה, pl. שְׁכָנָת: female neighbour Ex 3₂₂ Ru 4₁₇, cf. MHeb. שְׁכִינָה; SamP. Ex 3₂₂ מוֹשְׁכַנְתָּה *maškinta* pt. hif. (Ben-Hayyim *Literary and Oral Tradition* 5: 10-11); Samaritan-Arabic translation has *musākinatihā* she who lives with her partner, cohabitant. †

9600 שְׁכִינָה

שְׁכִינָה: n.m., Sept. Σεχευια, Σεχευιας, Σαχαυια; Josephus Ἀχόνιος (Schalit *Namenwb.* 22); for an explanation of the personal name → שְׁכִינָה; (on the list of people see Zorell *Lexicon* 844a).

—1. the head of a family Ezr 8₃.

—2. the head of a family Ezr 8₅.

—3. a Judaeen married to a foreign woman Ezr 10₂.

—4. the head of a family Neh 3₂₉.

—5. the father-in-law of Tobia the Ammonite Neh 6₁₈.

—6. the head of a family of priests Neh 12₃ (variant שְׁבִינָה, on which see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 190).

—7. a descendant of David through the line of זְרַבְבָּדֶל 1C 3_{21f}. †

9601 שְׁכִינָהוּ

שְׁבַנְיָהּ: n.m.; שֶׁבַן + שָׁן; > שְׁבַנְיָהּ; Sept. Σεχενια **1C 24**₁₁, Σεχονιας **2C 31**₁₅; Heb. inscr. Diringer *Iscrizioni* 354; Heb. in cuneiform *šikin'el*, cf. 'sup'dAddu-sûikiniṃ (Coogan *Personal Names* 35; cf. 12; on both personal names see p. 84f, 110; see also Wallis Persica 9 (1980) 152); cf. Ug. *bn škn, škny* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 192, 413b); Palm. *škny* (Stark *Names* 51a, 114a); Akk. ? *Sakānu, Sa-kan-da-da*; Old Babylonian *Sa-ka-nu-um* (Western Semitic; Tallqvist *Names* 190b); cf. Διογείτων, see KBL. The meaning of the Heb. personal name is “Yahweh has taken up residence”, which is a reference to the consecration of the new temple in Jerusalem, on which see Noth *Personennamen* 194, 215, 219; see also Albertz *Frömmigkeit* 58.

—1. a priestly family, or the ancestor of such a family **1C 24**₁₁ = שְׁבַנְיָהּ 4.

—2. a priest in the time of Hezekiah **2C 31**₁₅. †

9602 שכר

שָׁכַר: MHeb. pi. to inebriate, hitp. reflexive; Ug. *škr* in the collocation 'd *škr* until he is drunk (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 114:4, 16); so with Dietrich-Loretz UF 13 (1981) 90, and especially with Watson VT 22 (1972) 465⁶ (with bibliography), who refers to the parallel expression 'd *šb'* until he is satisfied; see also Gibson *Myths*² 158b :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:1813, and Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 209 no. 248: vb. “to be drunk”; Akk. *šakāru* to become inebriated, become drunk (AHw. 1139a; CAD Š/1, 157b); as also in Syr. *škar*, Eth. *sakra* (Dillmann *Lex.* 379); Arb. *sakira* (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 417a: to be drunk, get drunk, become intoxicated).

qal: pf. שָׁכַרְוּ; impf. וַיִּשְׁכְּרוּ, תִּשְׁכְּרוּ, וַיִּשְׁכְּרוּן, יִשְׁכְּרוּן. **Is 49**₂₆; impv. שָׁכְרוּ; inf. cstr. לְשִׁכְרוֹהוּ, on which see Bergsträsser *Heb. Syn.* 2: §14p; Meyer *Gramm.* §65, 1a; Solá-Solé *L'infinif* 72 §8: to **be (become) drunk**.

—1. abs. **Nah 3**₁₁ (see Rudolph *Mi.-Nah.-Hab.-Zef.* 180, 185) **Lam 4**₂₁; וַיִּשְׁכְּרוּ וַיִּתְּהוּ he drank and became drunk **Gn 9**₂₁ **43**₃₄ (SamP. nif; the qal is not attested), **Jr 25**₂₇ **Hg 1**₆.

—2. with acc., to be drunk with (like other verbs of abundance and deficiency, see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §117z; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §90d; Joüon *Gramm.* §125d): וַיִּי **Is 29**₉ (parallel with נָעָה) → cj., הָם **Is 49**₂₆, הוֹדִים **Song 5**₁.

—3. cj. **Is 29**₉ pr. שָׁכְרוּ rd. with Sept. שָׁכְרוּ, and for נָעָה rd. with Tg. (Vulg.) נָעָה (BHS). †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 84, 111): impf. sf. וַיִּשְׁכְּרוּהוּ, וַאֲשַׁכְּרוּ; inf. abs. שָׁכַר; pt. fem. מְשַׁכְּרֶת.

—1. to **make drunk**, with acc. **2S 11**₁₃ **Jr 51**₇ **Hab 2**₁₅ (inf. abs. for a finite vb.).

—2. cj. **Is 63**₆ pr. וַאֲשַׁכְּרוּ rd. וַאֲשַׁכְּרוּ (BHS) → שָׁכַר pi. 2. †

hif. (Jenni *Pi'el* 111): pf. וַהֲשַׁכְּרֵתִי, sf. וַהֲשַׁכְּרֵתִים; impf. אֲשַׁכֵּיר; impv. sf. הַשְׁכִּירוּהוּ: to **cause to become to drunk, make oneself inebriated**: a) with acc. of the person **Jr 48**₂₆ **51**₃₉₋₅₇; b) with acc. of the thing חֲצִי מִדָּם **Dt 32**₄₂ (sbj. יהוה cf. vs. 36). †

hitp: impf. תִּשְׁתַּכְּרוּן: to **behave like someone drunk** **1S 1**₁₄. †

Der. שָׁכַר, שָׁכַר, I שְׁכָרוֹן, שְׁכָרוֹר.

9603 שִׁכָּר

שִׁכָּר, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 467t; MHeb., JArm. שִׁכָּרָא intoxicating drink; SamP. šēkār; EmpArm. שכר beer, so Driver *Arm. Docs.*¹ letter 6, line 3, see p. 20, 22a; cf. Frahang 5: 2, see Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 300; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *škr*₆: ale, mead; Akk. *šikāru(m)*, *šikru(m)* beer, fermented alcoholic beverage (AHw. 1232b; CAD *Š*/2, 420a); Syr. *šakrā* intoxicating drink, as also in CPArm. *škr* (Schulthess *Lex.* 206a); Mnd. *šakra* intoxicating drink (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 441b); Arb. *sakar* intoxicating drink, wine, > σίκερα:

intoxicating drink, beer, which would have been made primarily from barley :: סִבָּא beer made from wheat, see Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1557; for bibliography see further Löw *Flora* 1: 718f; Lokotsch *Etym. Wb.* 1787a; Lutz *Viticulture*; Galling *Bibl. Reallex.*² 48f; Kellermann *Priesterschr.* 87 on Nu 6_{2b-8}; Wildberger *Jes.* 186 on Is 5₁₁.

—1. occurrences: a) שִׁכָּר usually mentioned together with יַיִן: Lv 10₉ Nu 6₃ Dt 14₂₆ 29₅ Ju 13₄₋₇₋₁₄ 1S 1₁₅ Is 5₁₁₋₂₂ 24₉ 28₇ 29₉ 56₁₂ Mi 2₁₁ Pr 20₁ 31₄₋₆ Sir 40₂₀; שִׁכָּר חֲמוֹץ paral-lel with יַיִן חֲמוֹץ fermentation of wine, wine (or some other) vinegar Nu 6₃; b) שִׁכָּר occur-ring alone Is 28_{7c} (תָּעַר מִנֵּה שִׁכָּר), and in the expressions שִׁכָּר שׁוֹתֵי drunken revellers Ps 69₁₃; שִׁכָּר נִסְךְ a libation of intoxicating drink Nu 28₇, with I נסך hif.

—2. expressions: with אֹרֶה pi., cj. Pr 31₄ (BHS); with הָמָה Pr. 20₁; with מִסְךְ Is 5₂₂; with I מָרַר Is 24₉; with נִיעַ Is 29₉; with מֵן נִזַּר hif. Nu 6₃; with נִטַּף hif. Mi 2₁₁ (לִיַיִן וְלִשְׁכָּר); with נִסַּךְ hif. Nu 28₇, see above 1b; with נָתַן Pr 31₆; with סָבָא Is 56₁₂; with רָרַף Is 5₁₁; with שָׁגָה Is 28₇ (בִּשְׁשׁוֹגָה); with שָׁתָה (+ אֶל) Lv 10₉ Ju 13₄₋₇₋₁₄, (+ לֹא) Nu 6₃ (חֲמוֹץ שִׁכָּר), Dt 29₅ 1S 1₁₅; for שׁוֹתֵי שִׁכָּר Ps 69₁₃ see 1b; with תָּעַר Is 28₇ (מִנֵּה שִׁכָּר בִּשְׁשׁוֹתָהּ). †

9604 שִׁכָּר

*שִׁכָּר: שִׁכָּר (for the passive pt. of an intransitive vb. see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §50f; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 471u (p. 472): fem. cstr. שִׁכְרָת וְלֹא מִיַיִן Is 51₂₁: שִׁכְרָת וְלֹא מִיַיִן drunken but not with wine, on the cstr. before † see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §130b. †

9605 שִׁכְרוֹן

I שִׁכְרוֹן: שִׁכָּר, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 498c; Meyer *Gramm.* §48: 2a; Ug. *škrn* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 17:i:30; ii:5, 19f); see Gordon *Textbook* §19:2416; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2608; Gibson *Myths*² 158b: drunkenness; cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 351 no. 543; on *škr*, which could also be a sbst. with the same meaning, → שִׁכָּר:

drunkenness, intoxication: a) Jr 13₁₃, Ezk 23₃₃ (וַיִּגְוֹן וַיִּשְׁכְּרוֹן): melancholy inebriation, see Zimmerli *Ez.* 529, 534), Ezk 39₁₉; b) expressions: with מֹלֵא pi. Jr 13₁₃, with nif. Ezk 23₃₃; with שָׁתָה Ezk 39₁₉ (לְשִׁכְרוֹן). †

9606 שִׁכְרוֹן

II שִׁכְרוֹן*: place name; Sept. Σακχαρωνα, Vulg. *Sechrona*, Pesh. *Šekrūn*; locative שִׁכְרוֹנָה Jos 15₁₁ textual uncertainty: a place in the territory of Judah and Dan, between Ekron and Jabneel; so Zorell *Lexicon* 844b with reference to Abel *Géogr. Pal.* 2: 460. But there is some reservation about the text, on which see already Holzinger *Jos.* 61, and compare Gray *Jos.-Ju.-Ru.* 143. According to Noth *Jos.* 89 הַבְּעֵלָה הַר שִׁכְרוֹן is

dittography of הַר עֶפְרוֹן בְּעֵלְהָ (vs. 9), in which case *שְׁכָרוֹן is no longer to be considered as a place name. KBL, with reference to Löw *Flora* 3:359ff, links the proposed place name with the Syr. sbst. *šakrōnā* = *hyoscyamus* hog's bean; this is possible, but it is irrelevant for the question of whether or not it is a place name; see also Josephus *Ant.* 3: 172. †

9607 שָׁל

שָׁל: 2S 6₇: textual uncertainty, perhaps a scribal error; traditionally derived from the root שָׁלַח; missing from Sept.; Vulg. *super temeritate*; Tg. *‘al d’išṭī* “because he has failed himself” (II שָׁלַח itpe., Dalman *Wb.* 424a), Pesh. *‘al d’aušet ʾidēh* because he has stretched out his hand, = 1C 13₁₀. If the word is really a sbst. then its meaning can be understood as similar to Vulg. or Tg.; perhaps compare also the Akk. terms (as is done by van Selms *De babylonische termini voor zonde* (1933) 84f) *sullû* impudence, disloyal speech (AHw. 1056a; CAD S, 366a: *sullû* B), and *šillatu(m)* impudence, blasphemy, slander (AHw. 1236; CAD Š/2, 445a); this latter sbst. is also mentioned by Frankena in A. Beek *Fschr.* 46. †

9608 שָׁל

שָׁל: → שָׁל.

9609 שָׁאַן

שָׁאַן: Jb 21₂₃; scribal error, prop. שָׁאַן → שָׁאַן sv. c. :: Dahood *Biblica* 54 (1973) 358; differently again Pope *Job* 160. †

9610 שָׁלַב

שָׁלַב: denominative vb. from *שָׁלַב; MHeb. pu. to be fixed together; JArm. pa. pt. passive to be laid together, be edged (Dalman *Wb.* 424a; see also Levy *Wb.* 4: 556b); Samaritan.

pu: pt. fem. pl. מְשַׁלְּבוֹת; SamP. *amšālābot* (pi. II): **bound, joined** (with יָדוֹת tenons, or dowels, → I יָדָה 7a) Ex 26₁₇ 36₂₂. †

Der. from שָׁלַב.

9611 שָׁלַב

*שָׁלַב: primary noun, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 461m; MHeb.: 1) שְׁלִיבוֹת, pl. שְׁלִיבוֹת step, rung; 2) שְׁלִיבִין, שְׁלִיבוֹת fem. pl. rungs, steps (Levy *Wb.* 4: 556b; cf. Dalman *Wb.* 424a): pl. שְׁלִיבִים: **rung, cross-bar** (for the wheeled, bronze basin-stands) 1K 7_{28f}, on which see Noth *Könige* 157: the vertical connections between the higher and lower bars of the framework of the מְכוּנָה (without any number being specified), something like the rungs of a ladder laid on its side; similarly Gray *Kings*³ 194, and Würthwein *Kg.* 1: 80. †

9612 שָׁלַג

שָׁלַג: denominative vb. from שָׁלַג; JArm. תִּלַּג to snow, pa. to wash (Jastrow *Dict.* 1670a, cited by Lipiński VT 23 (1973) 367²; Syr. af. (*'atleg*) to become white; Arb. *talaja* to snow (with *'l-samā'u* the heaven as sbj.), IV *'atlatjat 'l-samā'u* it was snowing (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 105b-106a).

hif: impf. תִּשְׁלַג **it is snowing** Ps 68₁₅ with בְּצִלְמוֹן on Mount Zalmon, on which → II צִלְמוֹן 2; on the jussive corresponding to an impf. see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §109k; Bergsträsser *Heb. Syn.* 2:§10 1; for an explanation of the MT, which is followed by ZüB and TOB, see especially Kraus *Ps.* 634; Dahood *Orientalia* 48 (1979) 103 takes תִּשְׁלַג as a 3rd. sg. masc.; “then he made it snow on Mount Zalmon”; see further Lipiński loc. cit. 367f, who includes it in his explanation of vs. 14b-15; a drastic cj. is proposed by Gunkel *Ps.* 282, 289, but it is too far removed from the text. †

9613 שָׁלַג

שָׁלַג: a primary noun, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 456j; MHeb. שָׁלַג: SamP. *šēlāg*; Samaritan, JArm. תִּלְגָּא; → BArm. תִּלַּג, also for the instances in the other Arm. dialects; Ug. *gl̄t* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:584; Aistleitner *Wb.* 657; Gibson *Myths*² 144a) snow, on which see especially Aartun *WdO* 4 (1968) 280; and Pope and Tigay *UF* 3 (1971) 128f; cf. Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 21 no. 35: *mtr* parallel with *gl̄t* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 4:v:6f); Akk. *šalgu(m)* snow, sleet (AHw. 1147b; CAD *Š*/1, 241b); Arb. *talj*; Egyptian *śrg* (Erman-Grapow *Handw.* 4: 204), and *sá-l-qu* (so Helck VT 15 (1965) 44); *sa-ra-qu* (Albright *Vocalization* 55): שָׁלַג (Hi 37₆ שָׁלַג Bomberg, שָׁלַג Leningrad, see BHS): **snow**:

—1. a) Is 1₁₈ 55₁₀ Ps 51₉ 148₈ Jb 6₁₆ 37₆ Pr 26₁ 31₂₁ Lam 4₇; b) α) מִצְרַעַת כְּשֶׁלַג מִצְרַה 2K 5₂₇, מִצְרַעַת כְּשֶׁלַג Ex 4₆ Nu 12₁₀ (from the sbst. צֶרַעַת) as fluffy as snow, on which see Würthwein *Kg.* 2: 298; מִצְרַעַת כְּשֶׁלַג snow which is as white as wool Ps 147₁₆; β) הַשֶּׁלֶג יוֹם a day when there was a fall of snow 2S 23₃₀ 1C 11₂₂, מִיָּמֵי מִיָּמֵי melted snow Jb 24₁₉, צִנַּת שֶׁלַג drinks that are cooled with snow Pr 25₁₃, on which see Plöger *Prov.* 295, 296; אֲצֵרוֹת שֶׁלַג the chambers (storehouses) of the snow Jb 38₂₂.

—2. particular expressions: Jb 9₃₀; with רִחֵץ hitp. parallel with בָּר; K בְּמוֹ שֶׁלַג with snow, corresponding to Sept. χιόνι; Q בְּמֵי שֶׁלַג with (in) melted snow, corresponding to Pesh. and Tg.; Vulg. *quasi aquis nivis* (so also Peters *Job* 107; ZüB; Horst *Hi.* 138, 141; TOB) :: II שֶׁלַג (so KBL; cf. MHeb. אֲשֶׁלַג, JArm. אֲשֶׁלְגָא, שֶׁלְגָא as a cleaning substance, with different meanings: soapwort (*Leontice leontopeltium* (?), so Preuss *Medizin* 451; Löw *Flora* 1:648f; Fohrer *Hi.* 196, 199; in Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* this is mentioned as a possibility under שֶׁלַג; cf. Akk. *ašlaku(m)* washerman, fuller (a (proto)-Sumerian loanword, which > Arm. *ašlag* a type of soap (?); AHw. 81; CAD A/2, 445); cf. Salonen *Erwerbsleben* 287ff.

—3. cj. Jr 18₁₄ textual uncertainty pr. MT שֶׁלַג לִבְנוֹן שְׂדֵי מִצְוֵר הַיַּעֲזֹב מִצְוֵר שֶׁלַג לִבְנוֹן הַיַּעֲזֹב prop. מִצְוֵר הַיַּעֲזֹב מִצְוֵר שֶׁלַג לִבְנוֹן הַיַּעֲזֹב will the white snow disappear from the the slopes of Mount Sirion?; so Rudolph *Jer.*³ 120; BHS; cf. I צוֹר 3α.

—4. expressions (as 1): with אָמַר (לְשׁוֹן אָמַר) Jb 37₆; with בּוֹא (שׁוֹבֵא) Jb 38₂₂; with גָּזַל (מִיָּמֵי-שׁוֹבֵא) Jb 24₁₉; with I הוֹדָה Jb 37₆; with זָכַר (מִשׁוֹבֵא) Lam 4₇; with יָרַד (הַשִּׁירָד) Is 55₁₀; with לָ (מִשׁוֹבֵא) Pr 31₂₁; with לָבָן hif. (כִּשְׁלֹבָן) Is 1₁₈, (מִשׁוֹבֵא) Ps 51₉; with נָתַן (כִּשְׁלֹבָן) Ps 147₁₆; with I עָלַם hitp. (sbj. שֶׁלַג) Jb 6₁₆. †

Der. שלג.

9614 שלה

שלה: JArm. שָׁלָא; OArm. *šlh/šly* Sfire 3:5; Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 224:5: impv. *šlw* be quiet!, see Degen *Gramm.* §62 (p. 77); Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 302; Hoftijzer-Jongeling 1142 sv. *šly: šlw ʿ ʿšrkm* stay quietly where you are; → BArm. שלה, also for occurrences in the other Arm. dialects; Ug. *šlw* to take a rest (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2418; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2609; Gibson *Myths*² 158b; cf. Caquot-Szyncer-Herdner *Textes Oug.* 526¹); for text see Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1: 14:iii:45 *ašlw bšp nh* I shall rest myself in the gaze of her eyes; Akk. *šelû* to be (become) careless, be negligent, be inattentive (< Arm. *šli, šlā*; AHw. 1211a and von Soden *Orientalia* 46 (1977) 195; CAD *Š/2*, 274a: *šelû* A); Arb. *salā (slw)* to get rid of a memory, forget; II to make someone forget, comfort, console (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 426b).

qal: pf. שָׁלַחְתִּי (denominative from → שָׁלַח, see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 426; Meyer *Gramm.* §82.1c), שָׁלַח; impf. יִשְׁלַח, see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 409k; Meyer *Gramm.* §lc.: to **have rest, be at ease**: Jr 12₁ Ps 122₆ Jb 3₂₆ 12₆ (the tents are undisturbed by, secure against (ל), the robbers :: NRSV, REB: the tents of robbers, marauders), Lam 1₅; cj. Jb 27₈ pr. לֵאמֹנָה נַפְשׁוֹ כִּי יִשְׁלַח אֱלֹהֵי נַפְשׁוֹ prop. לֵאמֹנָה נַפְשׁוֹ כִּי יִשְׁאֵל if his soul longs after God (→ נשׂא 11), so with Hölscher *Hiob*² 64, who mentions even more suggestions for emendation; see also Fohrer *Hi.* 386: rd. אִם יִשְׁאֵל אֱלֹהֵי נַפְשׁוֹ כִּי יִשְׁאֵל if God will take his life. †

nif: impf. תִּשְׁלַח 2C 29₁₁: the exact meaning, or even the nuance conveyed here by the nif. is not completely certain, but possibilities include:

—a. from an associated meaning of the qal: “to give oneself up to rest”, so KBL; cf. also König *Wb.* 501b;

—b. following Sept. μὴ διαλίπητε, and Vulg. *nolite negligere* (it is missing in Pesh.): do not be careless, negligent; so GeseniusBuhl *Handw.*, and Rudolph *Chr.* 294; similarly Galling *Chr.-Esr.-Neh.* 154; cf. Zorell *Lexicon* 845a; these two meaning (a and b) are practically so close to one another that any decision between them can be avoided. †

hif: impf. תִּשְׁלַחְתִּי: with acc. of the person, to **set at ease, lead to a false hope** 2K 4₂₈; Gray *Kings*³ 498 gives a somewhat more specific translation, “to give rise to a feeling of cosiness”, meaning to induce contentment. †

Der. שָׁלוֹ, *שָׁלוּ, *שָׁלוּה, *שָׁלִי, *שָׁלִיָה; ? n.m. שָׁלוֹן.

9615 שלה

I *שָׁלָה: < שָׁאֲלָה (Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §23f; Bergsträsser *Heb. Syn.* 1:§15d): שָׁאֵל (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 465i): sf. שָׁלַחְתִּי: **petition** 1S 1₁₇. †

9616 שלה

II שָׁלָה: n.m. < name of a tribe; = I שָׁלָה; SamP. *šilā*; Sept. Σηλωμ; Josephus Σάλας (Schalit *Namenwb.* 105); cf. Nab. *šl* (Cantineau *Nab.* 2:150b); as also in Palmyrene (Stark *Names* 51, 114b); this personal name is not explained by Noth *Personennamen* 258b; KBL hesitantly identifies it with I שָׁלָה, and as such it would be

derived from the sbst. שְׂאֵלָה request; שְׂאֵלָה > שְׂאֵל “plea” could correspond to a nominal formulation of the sentence name שְׂאֵלֵי אַיָּה and (cj.) יְשָׂאֵל; on this cf. e.g. the feminine name in Akk. *Erišti-sup’dAya* “the yearning of Aya”, together with *sup’(d)Sin-iurisu* “Sin has demanded” (Stamm *Namengebung* 258): a Judaeen clan, or alternatively a member of such a clan Gn 38^{5,11,14,26} 46¹² 1C 2³ 4²¹ Nu 26²⁰; → שְׂאֵלָה; cf. Emerton VT 25 (1975) 344f. †

9617 שְׂלָה

שְׂלָה (21 times), שְׂלוֹ (8 times), שְׂלִילוֹ (Ri 21²¹ Jr 7¹²): place name; for the renderings in Sept. and Josephus, for the identification of the site, for the bibliography, and for citations for the three different spellings → שְׂלִילוֹ.

9618 שְׂלֵהֶבֶת

שְׂלֵהֶבֶת: *להב; Aramaism, Wagner *Aram.* 305; sbst. with prefixed *ša-*, see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 486k; Meyer *Gramm.* §40:6; Labuschagne OTSt. (Pretoria 1971) 54; Sir 51⁴; MHeb. and JArm. pi. and pa. itp; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 220): 1QH 8:30 שְׂלֵהֶבֶת scribal error for שְׂלֵהֶבֶת; 1QM 6:3 שְׂלֵהֶבֶת = **šalhóbaet* (Meyer loc. cit.); Samaritan sbst. שְׂלֵהֶבֶת cstr. Ex 3² and שְׂלֵבֶת (< שְׂלֵהֶבֶת*) cstr. (Ben Hayyim *Sam. Midr.* 84); JArm. שְׂלֵהֶבֶת and שְׂלֵהֶבֶת; Syr. *šalhēbītā*, as also CPArm. *šlhbyt* (Schulthess *Lex.* 206b), vocalised by Wagner loc. cit. שְׂלֵהֶבֶת; Mnd. *šalhab(i)ata* originally flame, from which develop the meanings heat, glow, passion (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 442a); Tigrin. *šālbābā* (Leslau *Contributions* 53): שְׂלֵהֶבֶת: flame Ezk 21³ שְׂלֵהֶבֶת לֹא תִכָּבֵהּ the blazing flame will not be put out, see Zimmerli *Ez.* 460, 461; Jb 15³⁰, (with יבש pi.), Sir 51⁴ (with סבב); ? cj. 2S 23⁷ pr. בְּשֵׂלֵהֶבֶת prop. בְּשֵׂלֵהֶבֶת, so Procksch in Kittel *Fschr.* (1913) 113⁷, and subsequently Hertzberg *Sam.*² 329⁴, but that is uncertain; on בְּשֵׂלֵהֶבֶת cf. e.g. del Olmo Lete VT 34 (1984) 424. †

9619 שְׂלֵהֶבֶתִּיהָ

שְׂלֵהֶבֶתִּיהָ: hapax legomenon Song 8⁶, textual uncertainty; the Vrss. differ, preferring to paraphrase in order to explain the MT; Sept. περίπτερα αὐτῆς περίπτερα πυρός, φλόγες αὐτῆς their sparks are sparks of fire, their flames; Vulg. *lampades eius ignis atque flammarum*, Pesh. *zaliqēyh zaliqay nūrā wšalhēbītā* their flashes are flashes of fire and flame; suggested explanations include: 1) MT: a) with MSS and editions rd. שְׂלֵהֶבֶתִּיהָ the flame of Yahweh, meaning lightning; so e.g. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 503i; also Rudolph *Ru.-HL-Kl.* 179, 180; b) שְׂלֵהֶבֶתִּיהָ an intensive form of שְׂלֵהֶבֶת, so Gerleman *Ru.-HL* 216, 217.

—2). cj.: insert שְׂלֵהֶבֶתִּיהָ and rd. שְׂלֵהֶבֶתִּיהָ שְׂלֵהֶבֶתִּיהָ (KBL; BHS; so also Rudolph loc. cit.). †

9620 שְׂלִי

שְׂלִי, שְׂלִי, שְׂלִי (with Arm. vocalisation), Jr 49³¹ (with Arm. vocalisation), Jb 21²³, on which see Fohrer *Hiob* 338: it may be that י is not a scribal error, but it could be making clear the consonantal character of the י: שְׂלִי (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 464a); JArm. שְׂלִי; → BArm. שְׂלִי, also for citations from Syr. CPArm. and Mnd.: fem. שְׂלִיָּה, pl. cstr. שְׂלִיָּי.

—1. **quiet, at ease:** a) sg. **Jr 49₃₁ Zech 7₇ Jb 16₁₂ 21₂₃ 1C 4₄₀ Sir 41₁.**

—b) pl. **עוֹלָיוּ עוֹלָיוּ Ps 73₁₂** (said of the רְשָׁעִים): either they are α) continually quiet (cf. Baethgen *Ps.* 229; TOB); or β) continually in luck (cf. Gunkel *Ps.* 311; Kraus *Ps.* 663; ZüB).

—2. cj.: a) **Ezk 23₄₂** pr. **שָׁלוּ בָהּ** prop. cf. Sept. **שָׁרוּ** they sang; perhaps delete **בָּהּ**, see Zimmerli *Ez.* 529f, 535; REB: there was loud shouting from a carefree crowd; NEB: loud were the voices of the light-hearted crowd; see also ZüB :: TOB follows MT: the clamour of a turbulent, carefree multitude was heard; so also NRSV, which also retains **בָּהּ**: the sound of a raucous multitude was around her.

—b) **Jb 20₂₀** pr. **שָׁלוּ** prop. **שָׁלוּהָ**, so KBL; Peters *Job* 215, 222; and Fohrer *Hi.* 324, 326 :: Dhorme *Job* 271, 272: in the MT the adj. **שָׁלוּ** is used as a subst. meaning calming down, or purifying. †

9621 שָׁלוּ

***שָׁלוּ**: **שְׁלָה** (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458x; Meyer *Gramm.* §52: 4a); on **שָׁלוּ** together with **שָׁלוּהָ** see Michel *Grundl.* 1: 67; JArm. **שָׁלִיָּה** rest; so also EmpArm. **שְׁלִיָּה**, pl. abs. **שְׁלִיָּן** (*Aḥiqar* 130); pl. abstr. see Cowley *Arm. Papyri* 241; cf. Leander *Laut- und Formenlehre* 74m; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 302; Hoftijzer-Jongeling 1142: rest, tranquillity; Syr. *šelyā*; CPArm. *šly* see Schulthess *Lex.* 206b; → BArm. **שָׁלוּ**: sf. **שָׁלוּי**: **quietness, ease Ps 30₇**. †

9622 שָׁלוּ

שָׁלוּ: → **שִׁילּוּ** and **שְׁלָה**.

9623 שָׁלוּהָ

שָׁלוּהָ: **שְׁלָה** (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 459z; Meyer *Gramm.* §55: 2), Michel *Grundl.* 1:67 → **שָׁלוּ**; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 220): 1QH 12:2 **ושלוח ושקט** [ב] at rest and at ease; JArm. **שְׁלִיָּהָ**, **שְׁלִיָּתָהָ** and **שְׁלִיָּתָהָ** rest; so also Syr. *šalyūtā*: cstr. **שְׁלִיָּתָהָ**, pl. sf. **שְׁלִיָּתָהָ**.

—1. a) **ease, rest Ps 122₇** (parallel with **שָׁלוּם**), **Pr 17₁**; **שְׁלִיָּתָהָ הַשְׁקֵט** carefree rest, literally the ease of being silent **Ezk 16₄₉**.

—b) **בְּשָׁלוּהָ Da 8₂₅ 11₂₁₋₂₄** literally in the midst of peace (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*) or while they were at ease (KBL). But a more specific rendering, following Sept. and Theodotion, would also be possible; **Da 8₂₅** Sept. and Theodotion, **καὶ δόλ** unscrupulous, so Plöger *Daniel* 121, 123; **Da 11₂₁₋₂₄** Sept. **ἐξάπννα** unexpectedly, so Plöger loc. cit. 153; also Bentzen *Daniel*² 60, 80, who applies this meaning to all three instances; cf. Syr. *men šel(y)* suddenly; **Da 11₂₁₋₂₄** Theodotion **ἐν εὐθητύῳ** in luck, in success (Liddell-Scott *Lex.* 714b).

—c) pl. **בְּשָׁלוּתָיָךְ** in the times when you were secure **Jr 22₂₁**; cf. **Sir 47₁₃** **שלוח שלמה מלך בימי** Solomon was ruling in a peaceful period.

—2. **security**, meaning self-confidence (**שְׁלִיָּתָהָ כְּסִיּוּלָיִם**) **Pr 1₃₂**, on which see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and Plöger *Prov.* 12, 19.

שְׁלוּחִים 9624

שְׁלוּחִים See below under שְׁלוּחִים and שְׁלָחִים (#9626).

שְׁלָחִים 9625

שְׁלָחִים See below under שְׁלוּחִים and שְׁלָחִים (#9626).

שְׁלָחִים/שְׁלוּחִים 9626

שְׁלוּחִים and שְׁלָחִים: שְׁלַח, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 480v; on the pl. (abstract pl.) see Michel *Grundl.* 1: 88; MHeb. שְׁלוּחַ: 1) dismissal; 2) release (Dalman *Wb.* 424b); pl. שְׁלוּחִין dismissed from paradise, see Levy *Wb.* 4: 559b; SamP. sf. *šáluwwiyya* Ex 18₂; Samaritan sf. שְׁלוּחִיה, abs. שְׁלוּחַ; Ug. *tlh* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2682; Gibson *Myths*² 160a; Caquot-Szzymer-Herdner *Textes Ougaritiques* 397^h dowry; in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 24:47 with fem. sf. *tlh* :: Aistleitner *Wb.* 2873, and Herrmann *Nikkal* 24, 47: name of a deity: sf. שְׁלוּחִיה.

—1. **dismissal** (of a wife); Zipporah, the wife of Moses, who went to the house of her father Jethro שְׁלוּחִיהָ אַחֲרַי after her dismissal Ex 18₂; a harmonising gloss, see the note in TOB.

—2. **parting gift, dowry**, given by a father to his daughter 1K 9₁₆, on which see Wolff *Mi.* 32.

—3. **farewell gift(s)** Mi 1₁₄ which are to be given to the place known as מְנוּשָׁת גַּת and are of an unspecified amount.

For the first two meanings compare Akk. *uzubbû(m)* divorce, divorce settlement (AHw. 1448b, see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*). †

שָׁלוֹם 9627

שָׁלוֹם, שָׁלָם (237 times): שָׁלַם, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 469e.

A. for the use of the word in the cognate languages, in general see Bergsträsser *Einf.* 189; Eisenbeis *Die Wurzel šlm in AT* 8-51; THAT 2: 919f; SamP. *šalom*, sf. Dt 23₇ *šalmimma*, SamP. version Gn 33₁₈ שָׁלוֹם: *šalom* as an adj., in place of MT שָׁלָם (Ben-Hayyim *Literary and Oral Tradition* 3/2, p. 153); MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 221); Heb. inscr. שָׁלַם שְׁמֵעַת שָׁלַם news of deliverance Lachish 2:2; 3:3; 5:2; 9:2 (see Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 3: p. 24b; Gibson *Syrian Semitic Inscr.* 1: p. 37, 38, 43, 47; שָׁלַם in good health, Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 196:2; Gibson *Syrian Semitic Inscr.* 1: 45; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 303; Hoftijzer-Jongeling 1146 *šlm*₂; for Tell Arad see Aharoni *Arad Inscriptions* on 16:1-2 etc.; Pardee UF 10 (1978) 310, 311, 315, 316; Samaritan שָׁלַם *šēlām*; JArm.; BArm. → שָׁלָם, also for the occurrences in the other Arm. dialects; Ug. sbst. *šlm* peace, well-being (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2424; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2614; Gibson *Myths*² 158b), see especially Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 23:7, 26; for the divine name *Šalim* see Gröndahl *Personennamen* 193; on this see also Stolz *Strukturen und Figuren im Kult von Jerusalem* 182ff; Haussig *Wb. Myth.* 1:306; see also especially Gröndahl loc. cit. for personal names constructed with the root *šlm* (as a vb. or sbst.); Amorite (Huffmon 247); Akk. *šulmu(m)* intactness, well-being, completeness etc. (AHw. 1268f; CAD Š/3, 247; on this see also Eisenbeis *Die Wurzel šlm in AT* 10ff) :: *salimu(m)* peace, concord, friendship, reconciliation (AHw.

1015f; CAD S, 100b); cf. Noth *Ges. Stud.* 1: 148; Ph., Neo-Punic *šlm* well-being, peace, health (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 3: 24b; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 303ff; Hoftijzer-Jongeling 1146; Tomback *Lexicon* 318f); for personal names which contain the sbst. *šlm* in Phoenician and Punic see Benz *Names* 418; OSArb. *slm* peace (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 196a; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 126); Eth. *salām* completeness, well-being (Dillmann *Lex.* 322b); Tigr. *salām, salāmat* greeting (Littman-H. *Wb.* 168a); Arb. *salm* and *silm* peace; *salām* soundness, intactness, well-being, peace, security (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 425); Egyptian *šrm* (< שְׁלֹם; Erman-Grapow *Wb.* 4: 528) peace.

cstr. שְׁלֹם, sf. שְׁלֹמוֹ (וּ), שְׁלֹמוֹת (וּ), שְׁלֹמוֹת, שְׁלֹמוֹת, שְׁלֹמוֹת, שְׁלֹמוֹת, pl. שְׁלֹמוֹת, sf. שְׁלֹמוֹת.

B. Bibliography: THAT 2: 921f offers a long list of studies, all of which need not be repeated here; those that need to be mentioned include Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2: 311-335; von Rad TWNT 2: 400-405; Gross *Die Idee des ewigen und allgemeinen Weltfriedens*; W. Eisenbeis *Die Wurzel šlm in AT*; Westermann *Der Frieden (shalom) im AT* (= Westermann *Ges. St.* 2) 196-229; H.H. Schmid *Frieden ohne Illusionen*; H.H. Schmid *šalôm “Frieden” im Alten Orient und im AT*; Steck *Friedensvorstellungen*; Gerleman *Die Wurzel šlm* (ZAW 85; 1973) 1-14; the article שְׁלֹם *šlm* in THAT 2: 915-935 was also written by Gerleman; Kraus *Ps.* (BK 15/3) 100.

C. General remarks:

—a) according to Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 469e שְׁלֹם should be taken as a “primary substantive”; this view is taken up by Eisenbeis who says that שְׁלֹם is to be regarded as a base-word without any derivation. However there can be no doubt that the Heb. sbst., as also for example the sbst. in Akk. (see AHW. 1145b), is derived from the verb, which according to the usual opinions would mean something like to remain intact and to be in good health (KBL 979b; similarly Akk. *šalāmu(m)* to be (become) in good condition, be intact, be in good health, stay well, be successful (AHw. 1143b; CAD Š/1, 208b).

Accordingly the basic meaning of שְׁלֹם is often taken to be completeness, intactness, see e.g. Eisenbeis loc. cit. 12; see further Westermann loc. cit. 200 who says that the primary meaning of the word can be characterised as the healthiness, or the completeness, or the intactness of a community; cf. also the quotation from Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2 in THAT 2: 922.

—b) against this the meaning of the verb (in the qal) is described by Gerleman as to have satisfaction and to be contented, with the meaning of the sbst. as satisfaction and sufficiency. There are many interesting aspects to this interpretation that he has suggested, but even so it should not be accepted. Furthermore it makes the semantic field of the vb. and of the sbst. deviate too much from that of the closely comparable Akk. words.

—c) in what follows we are inclined to support the first suggestion above (a), and to recall a relevant sentence from von Rad from TWNT 2: 400 (which in general is followed by KBL): seeing that שְׁלֹם is a general idea with an extremely wide circle of associated meanings in almost all its occurrences, it has something of an enigmatic character.

—d) for gaining a clear understanding of the idea of the word שְׁלֹם the Sept. is fundamental; there (with only a few exceptions) it is rendered with the word εἰρήνη, on which see TWNT 2: 405, 407, and Schmitt ZAW 86 (1974) 140; “from this the other translations are excluded” (see H.H. Schmid *Frieden ohne Illusionen* 19; cf. also Vulg. *pax*).

D. The sbst. with its different meanings.

—1. **prosperity, success:** a) Lv 26₆ Nu 6₂₆ Dt 23₇ Is 48₁₈ 60₁₇, 48₂₂ = 57₂₁ 52₇ = Nah 2₁ הָעִיר שְׁלוֹם הָעִיר Jr 29₇, מַחְשְׁבוֹת שְׁלוֹם הָעִיר Jr 29₁₁ (rather as 7b).

—b) expressions: אֵין שְׁלוֹם Is 48₂₂ = 57₂₁; with דָּרַשׁ לְשָׁלוֹם לְ דָּרַשׁ Dt 23₇; to be concerned for someone's success, welfare Jr 38₄; with הָיָה Jr 29₇, Is 48₁₈ (כַּנְהָר); with חָשַׁב Jr 29₁₁; with נָתַן Lv 26₆; with שִׁים (לְךָ) Nu 6₂₆, Is 60₁₇; with שָׁמַע hif. (obj. שְׁלוֹם) Is 52₇ = Nah 2₁.

—2. **intactness:** a) with prepositions לְ and בְּ, meaning in intactness, intact; cf. Schmid loc. cit. 22: well-kept.

—b) with לְ for (in) intactness, well-kept: α) with verbs of motion: with לְ to reach a destination safely, cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §119r; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107a: with בּוֹא 1C 12₁₈; with הִלָּךְ, especially with impv. לְכוּ/לְכִי לְךָ Ex 4₁₈ Ju 18₆ 1S 1₁₇ 20₄₂ 2K 5₁₉, cf. 1S 20₁₃; see Lande *Formelhafte Wendungen* 8f; with עָלָה Gn 44₁₇ 1S 25₃₅; β) בְּשִׁעָלָה, with בּוֹא Ex 18₂₃ 1K 22₂₇; with יָצָא Jr 43₁₂; with הִלָּךְ 1S 29₇ 2S 3₂₁₋₂₃ 2S 15₉; with שׁוּב Gn 28₂₁ Jos 10₂₁ Ju 8₉ 11₃₁ etc., cf. Lande loc. cit.; γ) as adverbial acc. (Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §118q), עָבַר שְׁשׁוּב to pass on unscathed, in good health Is 41₃.

—b) with other verbs: הָיָה שְׁשׁוּב עָבַר שְׁ to remain intact 2S 17₃; פָּדָה בְּשִׁעָלָה נִפְשִׁי he ransomed me in intactness (intact) Ps 55₁₉.

—c) expressions with subst.: אֶהְיֶה שְׁ אֶהְיֶה Jb 5₂₄; מִפְּחָד שְׁ בֵּיתֵיהֶם שְׁ their houses are safe from fear Jb 21₉.

—3. greeting formula, cf. Akk. *lū šalmāta* may you be well (Salonen *Die Gruss- und Höflichkeitsformeln in babylonisch-assyrischen Briefen*, StOr. 38 (1967) 31ff); also *lū šulmu ana muhḫika* health to you!, as well as similar formulaic expressions (see Salonen loc. cit. 73ff): a) שְׁלוֹם לְךָ may you have success!, or peace be with you! Ju 19₂₀ (for the first translation see Lande *Formelhafte Wendungen* 4); in THAT 2: 928 it is translated “may you have sufficient!”; cf. also Eisenbeis loc. cit. 120ff; the formula is expanded in 1S 25₆. Lande loc. cit. 4 suggests that for 2S 18₂₈ שְׁלוֹם alone is probably to be taken a greeting formula in the sense of calling to someone, “Hail!”, “Hello!”; see Hertzberg *Sam.*² 293; also ZüB.

—b) for the greeting together with the so-called “disclosure formula” see Lande loc. cit. 4f; KBL 974b: אֶתִּירָא לְךָ שְׁלוֹם Ju 6₂₃; similarly Da 10₁₉; pl. Gn 43₂₃; with דָּבַר לְשָׁלוֹם to greet in a friendly way Gn 37₄, see Westermann *Gen.* 3:21 :: THAT 2: 928: to speak in someone's favour.

—c) on שְׁ אֶל לְשָׁלוֹם see below 4b.

—4. **personal safety, welfare, state of health:** a) אֶסְתַּר שְׁ Est 2₁₁, אֶחֱיךָ and שְׁ הַצֵּאן Gn 37₁₄, in reply to the question לוֹ הֲשָׁלוֹם is he well?, the answer is שְׁלוֹם Gn 29₆; אַתָּה הֲשָׁלוֹם are you well? 2S 20₉, הֲשָׁלוֹם הֲשָׁלוֹם is everything all right? 2K 5₂₁ cf. 9_{22a}, מָה הֲשָׁלוֹם הֲשָׁלוֹם how can things be well? 2K 9_{22b}; לְנַעַר לְאַבְשָׁלוֹם לְנַעַר (ה) שְׁלוֹם 2S 18₂₉₋₃₂.

—b) יְהִי־לִי שְׁ I shall be all right Dt 29₁₈, בְּשָׁלוֹם יְהִי לְכֶם שְׁלוֹם when it (the land) prospers, you will prosper Jr 29₇; אֶחֱיךָ לְשִׁי פָקַד אֶת־ to see if your brother is well, to see about your brother's state of

health **1S 17**₁₈; **שָׁאַל לְשָׁלוֹם הַמְּלָחָמָה** to ask how the war was going **2S 11**₇, cf. Hertzberg *Sam.*² 250; **שָׁאַל לוֹ לְשִׂשְׁאֵל לְשָׁלוֹם הַמְּלָחָמָה** to enquire about someone's welfare, which then comes to mean to greet someone; for the instances of this → **שָׁאַל** qal 1d; see further Gerleman ZAW 85 (1973) 8; THAT 2: 928; Eisenbeis loc. cit. 103; **שָׁאַל שְׁלוֹם יְרוּשָׁלַיִם** to request well-being (prosperity) for Jerusalem **Ps 122**₆ (→ **שָׁאַל** 5c, or see 7aα).

—5a. peace in a public sense, also as the opposite to war: α) with **בֵּין וּבֵין** **Ju 4**₁₇ **1S 7**₁₄ :: **חָרַב** **Jr 4**₁₀, **קָרָא שְׂחָרַב** with **לְ** **Ju 21**₁₃; with **אֵל** + **לְ** to offer peace to **Dt 20**₁₀ (THAT 2: 929: **שְׁלוֹם** = a peace agreement); **אָתָּה עָנָה שְׁלוֹם** to enter into a peace agreement **Dt 20**₁₁; **לְ** **עָשָׂה שְׁ** to grant peace to, maintain a friendly relationship with **Jos 9**₁₅ **Is 27**₅; **שְׁ** **שִׁלַּח מַלְאָכִים דְּבָרֵי שְׁ** to send messengers with terms for peace **Dt 2**₂₆; **שְׁ** **פָחַד וְאִין שִׁשְׁלַח מַלְאָכִים דְּבָרֵי שְׁ** unmitigated terror (ZüB); NRSV: terror and no peace; REB and NEB: fear without relief **Jr 30**₅; **שְׁ** **מִכָּל־עֵבְרָיו** peace on all sides **1K 5**₄ (→ **עֵבֶר** 1); **שִׁים דְּמִי־מְלָחָמָה בְּשִׁעֶבֶר** to perpetrate a military slaughter in a time of peace; NRSV: to retaliate in time of peace for blood that had been shed in war; NEB and REB: to break the peace by bloody acts of war; **1K 2**₅, see Noth *Könige* 3:30f; **בּוֹא שְׁלוֹם** to come to peaceful terms, or to enter into a peaceful rest **Is 57**₂, cf. Eisenbeis loc. cit. 163f; **דְּבַר שְׁלוֹם לְגוֹיִם** to speak peace to the nations, meaning to establish peace by sending messages to the nations **Zech 9**₁₀, see Rudolph *Hg.-Zch.-Mal.* 177; **דְּבַר שְׁלוֹם** speaking peaceably **Est 10**₃; **לְשָׁלוֹם :: לְמְלָחָמָה** to come out with peaceful intent :: to come out for an aggressive purpose **1K 20**₁₈; **מְלָחָמָה :: שְׁלוֹם** I am for peace, they are for war **Ps 120**₇ **Qoh 3**₈.

—β) **שְׁלוֹם** in a comprehensive sense, meaning a good, healthy state, which is close to the sense of salvation or peace, as in 7: **שָׁפַת שְׁלוֹם** to ordain peace, bestow prosperity **Is 26**₁₂, see Wildberger *Jes.* 984; **צָדֵק וְשָׁלוֹם** **Ps 85**₁₁; **שְׁ** **נִשְׁקוּ וְשָׁלוֹם** **Ps 85**₁₁; **וְהָיָה מַעֲשֵׂה הַצְּדָקָה שֶׁנִּשְׁקוּ צָדֵק וְשָׁלוֹם** the effect of righteousness will be peace **Is 32**₁₇; **אָרְצָה שְׁלוֹם** a peaceful land **Jr 12**₅; **נְוֵה שְׁשָׁלוֹם אָרְצָה** meadowland of peace **Is 32**₁₈, pl. **Jr 25**₃₇; **אָמַת שְׁלוֹם** enduring peace **Jr 14**₁₃, cf. **שְׁ** **וְאָמַת** **Jr 33**₆; **בְּשָׁלוֹם** in peace **Is 55**₁₂ (parallel with **בְּשִׂמְחָה**); **אֵינִי־קָיָן** **Is 9**₆; **שֶׁר־שְׁלוֹם** prince of peace **Is 9**₅, see Wildberger *Jes.* 383f; cf. Alt *Kl. Schr.* 2:219: the official responsible for welfare :: THAT 2: 930: the prince of repayment (reprisal), or the prince of tribute.

—γ) particular expressions: **וְהָיָה זֶה שְׁלוֹם** and he shall be the man of peace, or the lord of peace **Mi 5**₄ (→ HAL 253b; HALOT 264b: **זֶה** 11), cf. Rudolph *Mi.-Nah.-Hab.-Zef.* 88, 91: and he will be the one who brings salvation, cf. Wolff *Mi.* 101, 119: and he will achieve peace; see also Eisenbeis loc. cit. 178, and Saracino ZAW 95 (1983) 263-269 :: THAT 2: 930: an act of retaliation.

—5b. peace in a private sense: α) **שְׁ** **דְּבַר שְׁ** to speak with someone peaceably **Jr 9**₇; **מֵאֵת בְּשִׁעֵבֶר שְׁ** **הִלְךְ** to separate from one another contentedly, depart in peace **Gn 26**₃₁; **וּבְמִישׁוֹר בְּשִׁעֵבֶר** to walk in peace and honesty **Mal 2**₆; **הוֹצִיא שְׁלוֹם** to have an offer of peace issued **Song 8**₁₀; on this see Gerleman *Ru.-HL.* 219, 221; **שְׁ** **עֲצַת שְׁשָׁלוֹם** peaceful advice **Zech 6**₁₃; **שְׁ** **בְּשִׁעֵבֶר** in peace **Jb 15**₂₁.

—β) people to whom a commitment has been made, or alternatively to live in peace, in friendship, cf. Eisenbeis loc. cit. 156f: **שְׁלוֹמֵי אֲנוֹשׁ** **Jr 20**₁₀, **אֲנוֹשֵׁי שְׁלוֹמְךָ** **Jr 38**₂₂ **Ob 7**, cf. **אֲנוֹשֵׁי בְרִיתְךָ** your allies, your colleagues **Ob 7**.

—γ) of the dying, who pass away בְּשָׁלוֹם in peace: with אֶסְף nif. 2K 22₂₀/2C 34₂₈; with בּוֹא Gn 15₁₅; with יָרַד hif. 1K 2₆ (obj. שִׁיבְתוּ); with מוֹת Jr 34₅.

—δ) the meaning of the expression אִישׁ שָׁלוֹם Ps 37₃₇ is not clear; literally a man of peace, so Pesh. *gabrā dašlāmā* a peaceable man; and so Sept. ἀνθρώπου ἐρηνηνακῶ; Vulg. iuxta Sept. *homini pacifico* :: Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *quia erit ad extremum viri pax*; cf. Kraus *Ps.* 438: because for such a man at the end there will be peace :: THAT 2: 930: the end for such a man is requital.

—6. שָׁלוֹם peace in a weakened meaning: **friendliness**: אֶסַף שְׁלוֹמוֹ מֵאֵת he removed his good will away from him Jr 16₅; לֹא שָׁאֶסַף שְׁלוֹמוֹ מֵאֵת unfriendliness Ps 35₂₀, with דָּבַר pi, cf. Kraus *Ps.* 425: they do not speak for peace; דְּבָרֵי שָׁלוֹם עִם those who speak as friends with Ps 28₃; וְאֵמֶת וְדְבָרֵי שָׁלוֹם friendly and trustworthy words (ZüB); NRSV and NEB: letters wishing (REB: to ensure) peace and security Est 9₃₀ :: Bardtke *Est.* 397: words of salvation and truth; בְּשָׁלוֹם voluntarily Ju 11₁₃; with שׁוּב hif. to give back land peaceably (NRSV and REB), so with ZüB, also Hertzberg *Jos.-Ri.-Ru.* 211; NEB: in peace.

—7. **deliverance, salvation**: α) דָּבַר שָׁלוֹם to announce deliverance Ps 85₉ (sbj. יְהוָה); עָנָה שָׁלוֹם פִּרְעֹה to proclaim deliverance for Pharaoh; NRSV: to give Pharaoh a favourable answer; REB: to give an answer which will reassure Pharaoh; NEB: to answer for Pharaoh's welfare Gn 41₁₆ (sbj. אֱלֹהִים), see Westermann *Gen.* 3:82; שָׁאַל שָׁלוֹם יְרוּשָׁלַיִם to plead for the deliverance of Jerusalem Ps 122₆, → שָׁאַל 5c, and see above 4b.

—β) שָׁלוֹם with different verbs Is 26₃ 57₁₉ Jr 8₁₅ 14₁₉ 33₉ Ezk 7₂₅ Hag 2₉ Ps 72₃.

—γ) וְלִקְרוֹב יְהוָה מֵעַם יְהוּדָה deliverance (NRSV: peace; REB and NEB: prosperity) from Yahweh 1K 2₃₃; וְלִקְרוֹב יְהוָה לְרַחוּק שָׁלוֹם peace (meaning peacefulness) for far and near Is 57₁₉, cf. Westermann *Jes.* 263; שָׁלוֹם parallel with עָזָה Ps 29₁₁; שָׁלוֹם :: רָעָה :: woe Is 45₇, on which see Haag in Ziegler *Fschr.* 2: 179-185; לִי מֵרָעָה לְשָׁלוֹם מֵרָעָה for me bitterness means deliverance Is 38₁₇, see Wildberger *Jes.* 1440, 1445.

—b) collocations with other sbst.: שְׁלוֹמֵנוּ מוֹסַר a beating for our salvation Is 53₅; בְּרִיתִי שָׁלוֹם my covenant bringing salvation (KBL) or my covenant as salvation (Noth *Nu.* 170), with נָתַן Nu 25₁₂; שָׁלוֹם מוֹשָׁפֵט saving judgement, NRSV: judgements that make for peace Zech 8₁₆; שִׁבְתֵּי מוֹשָׁפֵט thoughts of salvation Jr 29₁₁, see already above 1a; וְהַחַיִּים וְהַשָּׁלוֹם life and welfare Mal 2₅; רַב שָׁלוֹם abundant salvation Ps 37₁₁ 72₇; see also 3 above on שָׁלוֹם in a greeting formula; on הַשָּׁלוֹם Zech 8₁₂ see below 9 cj. c.

—8. שָׁלוֹם in the meaning peace, or salva-tion: a) as promised by the so-called false prophets, cf. Eisenbeis loc. cit. 164ff: Jr 6₁₄ 8₁₁ 23₁₇ Ezk 13₁₀₋₁₆ Mi 3₅.

—b) instances in various contexts: Jr 28₉ Ps 119₁₆₅ 147₁₄.

—c) as the name of an altar Ju 6₂₄ שָׁלוֹם יְהוָה α) Yahweh is peace, so Hertzberg *Jos.-Ri.-Ru.* 183; TOB; β) Yahweh is salvation, so ZüB; Eisenbeis loc. cit. 125-127; γ) the name, which is constructed with יְהוָה, is perhaps a development from an older form *ēl šalôm* or *ba'al šalôm*, so Schmidt *Erfolg* 33.

—d) collocations with other sbst.: בְּרִית שְׁלוֹם covenant of peace (deliverance) **Ezk 34₂₅ 37₂₆**; בְּרִית שְׁלוֹמִי my covenant of salvation (peace) **Is 54₁₀** :: THAT 2: 929: covenant (agreement) for repayment, obligation to substitute.

—9. cj.: a) **Is 33₇** pr. מִלְּאֲכֵי שְׁלוֹם prop. II שְׁלֵם מִן, see Wildberger *Jes.* 1294, 1298f :: e.g. ZüB; TOB follows MT.

—b) **Jr 13₁₉** pr. הִנָּלַת שְׁלֵמִים prop. with Vrss. as in **Am 1₆** גְּלוֹת שְׁלֵמָה (BHS) :: Rudolph *Jer.*³ 92 following MT “carried away completely”, understanding שְׁלֵמִים as “in a complete manner”, a modal acc., dependent on הִנָּלַת; NRSV: wholly taken into exile; REB and NEB: swept clean away; see Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §30 1.

—c) **Zech 8₁₂** pr. הִזְרַע הַשְּׁלוֹם prop. either אֶזְרְעָה שְׁזָרַע הַשְּׁלוֹם or שְׁזָרַע אֶזְרְעָה or זָרְעָה שְׁלוֹם, see BHS :: Rudolph *Hg.-Zch.-Mal.* 141 and especially 143, following MT: there is a sowing of well-being there.

—d) **Ps 55₂₁** pr. בְּשִׁלְמוֹ בְּשִׁלְמוֹ prop. בְּשִׁלְמוֹ (BHS) or בְּשִׁלְמוֹ (KBL).

—e) **Ps 69₂₃** pr. לְשִׁלְמוֹמִים prop. וְשִׁלְמוֹמִים (KBL; Kraus *Ps.* 640, 641; cf. BHS).

—10. for the denominative vb. from שְׁלוֹם → שָׁלַם hif. 3.

The sbst. is an element in the following personal names: אֲבִישָׁלוֹם, שְׁלֹמָה; on these see Stamm *Fschr.* 45-57 and 67, with note 40.

9628 שְׁלוֹם

שְׁלוֹם, שָׁלַם; n.m.; שָׁלַם, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 480t; SamP. version in **Gn 46₂₄ Nu 26₄₉** *šillom* in place of MT שְׁלֵם, Sept. Σελλουμ, Σελωμ, Σελλημ, Σαλουμ, Σαλωμ, Σαλεμ; Josephus Σάλλουμος, Σέλλημος (*Schalit Namenwb.* 105); Heb. inscr. *šlm* (*šallum* or *šillēm*?) Lachish 3:20 (see Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 193:20; Gibson *Syrian Semitic Inscr.* 1: 38; DJD 2: 298b; for Tell Arad 35:3 44:1 see Pardee UF 10 (1978) 335; for Elephantine *šl(w)m* see Kornfeld *Onomastica* 73; also common on seals, on which see the comprehensive citations in Weippert ZDPV 95 (1979) 175⁷; for Ph. and Punic see Benz *Names* 180, 417; the personal name is found either a) as a short form corresponding to the fuller forms attested as שְׁלֵמוֹהוּ and מְשַׁלְמוֹהוּ, on which see Noth *Personennamen* 38, 62, 174; or b) it is an independent descriptive name; neither of these alternatives necessarily excludes the other; both explanations allow the possibility of giving the word an active or a passive connotation, meaning either the one who is the replacement, or the one who is replaced, so Stamm *Fschr.* 74f.

—1. a king of Israel (752/51-751/50 B.C.) **2K 15₁₀ 13-15**.

—2. a king of Judah (609/08 B.C.) **Jr 22₁₁ 1C 3₁₅** (= יְהוֹאָחָז 2).

—3. the wife of the prophet חִלְדָּה **2K 22₁₄ 2C 34₂₂**.

—4. שְׁלֵמוֹהוּ **1C 9₁₇₋₁₉₋₃₁ Ezr 2₄₂ Neh 7₄₅**, ? = שְׁלֵמוֹהוּ **1C 26₁₄** = מְשַׁלְמוֹהוּ **26₁₋₂₋₉₋₁₄** = מְשַׁלְמוֹהוּ **9₂₁** = מְשַׁלְמוֹ **Neh 12₂₅**, on which see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 195; Zorell *Lexicon* 854a, 483a.

—5-14. **1C** 5_{38f} and **Ezr** 7₂; **1C** 2_{40f}; **Jr** 32₇; 35₄; **1C** 4₂₅; 7₁₃; **2C** 28₁₂; **Ezr** 10₂₄; 10₄₂; **Neh** 3₁₂. †

9629 שְׁלוֹם

שְׁלוֹם See below under שְׁלוֹם and שָׁלַם (#9631).

9630 שָׁלַם

שָׁלַם See below under שְׁלוֹם and שָׁלַם (#9631).

9631 שָׁלַם/שְׁלוֹם

שְׁלוֹם and **Hos** 9₇ שָׁלַם: שָׁלַם, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 480v; ? Ph. *šlm* payment (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 3:2), see Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 2: p. 5: a verbal sbst. derived from the piel stem (?): pl. שְׁלוֹמִים; on the pl. see Michel *Grundl.* 1: 88: the pl. signifies an accomplishment consisting of several individual actions.

—1. **retaliation, vengeance** **Is** 34₈ (שְׁלוֹמִים שְׁנַת), **Hos** 9₇ (יְמֵי הַשָּׁלָם).

—2. **compensation, payment** **Mi** 7₃ (insert שָׁפַט and rd. וְהַשָּׁפַט שָׁפַט בְּשָׁלוֹם and for a fee the judge gives a judgement; cf. BHS. †

9632 שְׁלוֹן

שְׁלוֹן: n.m. **Neh** 13₁₅; the personal name is missing from the main text of Sept.^{RA}, but it appears as σαλωμων in an introductory sentence to vs. 15, which is quoted by Rahlfs in the critical apparatus, and which Sept.^{BSAV} add as compared with the MT. The personal name is unexplained, but suggestions include: a) pr. שְׁלוֹן rd. with mss. and Pesh. שְׁלוֹם, on which see Noth *Personennamen* 258b, and Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 118; b) the personal name may contain the root of the vb. שָׁלַח and be analysed as *שָׁלוּ/י* with a suffix נ in the sense of placid, carefree; c) for a discussion of these suggestions (a and b), and for σαλωμων in Sept., see Kornfeld in Cazelles *Fschr.* 216. †

9633 שִׁילוֹנִי

שִׁילוֹנִי: → שְׁלוֹנִי.

9634 שְׁלוֹשׁ

שְׁלוֹשׁ: → שָׁלוֹשׁ.

9635 שָׁלַח

I שָׁלַח:

—1) *šlh* in Semitic: MHeb. to send, pi. to dismiss, send away (Dalman *Wb.* 424b); for DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 211), see THAT 2: 915; Heb. inscr. Lachish 3:1, 6, 7, 21; 4:2, 4, 8; 5:4 (?); 6:3 (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 3:

24a; Gibson *Syrian Semitic Inscr.* 1: 38, 41, 43, 45; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 300; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1136); often in Tell Arad, especially in the impv. *šlh* send!: 5:2, [11]; 6:2; 7:[9]; 13:4; 14:3; see Pardee UF 10 (1978) 303f; Ug. *šlh* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2419; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2610; Gibson *Myths*² 158b) to send, stretch out, give (lend); cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 62 no. 48; p. 219 no. 269; p. 352 no. 544; for *šlh* as a term used for casting metal → II *שלח*; Ph. *šlh* to send, stretch out, Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 3: 24a; Tomback *Lexicon* 317; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 300; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1136; cf. Friedrich *Gramm.*² §131; *šuluḥtu* shipment, consignment (AHw. 1270b; CAD *Š/3*, 261b) is probably a Canaanite loanword in El Amarna, see Knudtzon *El-Amarna* letter 265:8.

The Akk. vb. *šalû(m)* etc. to throw away, fling (AHw. 1152a-b: *šalû* II), or to swish up dust, hurl weapons, reject, (?) throw away (cf. CAD *Š/1*, 272a: *šalû* A), can be compared etymologically with *שלח*, but it has developed in meaning in a far different way. Dossin in Parrot *Studia Mariana* 58 mentions an instance of the word **šelû* to send, but it is not recorded in AHw. or in CAD; although AHw. does mention an instance of a vb. *šelû* III occurring in Neo-Babylonian it is taken as a variant of *šalû* II, where it is noted as being different from Western Semitic. According to the dictionaries the main meaning of *šelû* as a vb. is to be careless (AHw. *šelû* IV; CAD *šelû* A); AHw. suggests that the meaning for a homonymous vb. (AHw. *šelû* II; CAD *šelû* B) is to be blunt, but CAD leaves it as “meaning uncertain”; the meaning of the other vb. *šalû* (AHw. *šalû* I; CAD *šalû* B) as to submerge is irrelevant.

It is also uncertain whether to link the Arb. vb. *saraḥa* to allow cattle to graze freely with *שלח* (so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and Kopf VT 8 (1958) 207-209); but on this see also Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 406b, where *saraḥa* in the II-form is taken to mean to drive cattle to pasture, send, despatch, let go, dismiss a woman by divorce, as well as several other associated meanings.

For further remarks on the etymology see also THAT 2: 909; for further bibliography see THAT 2: 909-916, and see also below under the various sub-sections.

—2) the vb. *šlh*: Arb. *slh* to take off clothing, take off a fleece; JArm. *שלח* to take out, take off; *שליחא* naked; also in Syr.

qal (564 times): SamP. passive pt. **Gn 32**₁₉ **49**₂₁ *šāluw^{wā}* otherwise pi.; also active pt. *šalla* for forms without -**נ** (LOT 5: 142 §2.12.8): pf. *שָׁלַח*, *שָׁלַחָה*, *שָׁלַחְתָּ*, *שָׁלַחְתִּי*, *שָׁלַחְתֶּם*, *שָׁלַחְנוּ*, sf. *שָׁלַחְתָּ*, *שָׁלַחְתְּ*, *שָׁלַחְתֶּם*, *שָׁלַחְתֶּן*, *שָׁלַחְתֶּן*; impf. *יִשְׁלַח* (ו), *יִשְׁלַחְתָּ*, *יִשְׁלַחְתְּ*, *יִשְׁלַחְתֶּם*; *יִשְׁלַחְתֶּן*, *יִשְׁלַחְתֶּן*; sf. *יִשְׁלַחְתָּ*, *יִשְׁלַחְתְּ*, *יִשְׁלַחְתֶּם*, *יִשְׁלַחְתֶּן*; inf. abs. *שָׁלַחְתִּי* (ו), cstr. *שָׁלַחְתִּי*, *שָׁלַחְתִּי*; Is 58₉, see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 359j, sf. *שָׁלַחְתָּ*, *שָׁלַחְתְּ*, *שָׁלַחְתֶּם* 1C 8₈ (on which see under pi. 6cε); pt. *שָׁלַחְתִּי* (ו), sf. *שָׁלַחְתָּ*, *שָׁלַחְתְּ*, *שָׁלַחְתֶּם*, pl. *שָׁלַחְתֶּם*, sf. *שָׁלַחְתֶּם*, passive *שָׁלַחְתָּ*, fem. *שָׁלַחְתָּ*.

—1. to **stretch out**:

—a. a rod (**מִטָּה**) 1S 14₂₇, **מִשְׁעֶנֶת** Ju 6₂₁; a sceptre (**מִטָּה**) Ps 110₂; **זְמוּרָה** Ezk 8₁₇ (no certain meaning for this sbst., see HAL 261f; HALOT 273a, sv. 2; Zimmerli *Ez.* 195. 222; THAT 2: 912).

—b. **אֶצְבַּע** Is 58₉, as an abusive gesture (→ **אֶצְבַּע** HAL 79a; HALOT 81b); cf. Akk. *ubānā tarāṣu* to stretch out the finger, with good or with bad intent (AHw. 1326a sv. *tarāṣu* G-theme, 1d).

—c. **יָד**, on which see Humbert VT 12 (1962) 383-395; THAT 2: 911; Keel *Wirkmächtige Siegeszeichen im AT* (OBO 5 (1974) 153-160); Stähli *Wort und Dienst*, new series 17 (1983), 47f: to stretch out the hand: α) in order

to grasp something **Gn 3**_{22 8} **19**₁₀ **Ex 4**₄ **Dt 25**₁₁ **Ju 3**₂₁ **15**₁₅ **1S 17**₄₉ etc.; on this see Keel loc. cit. 153; מִנְהַחֹר מִן יָדוֹ שָׁלַח he thrust his hand through a gap in the door **Song 5**₄; Keel loc. cit.: probably to reach the bolt, but without being able to find it; to stretch out יְמִינֹו the right hand and lay it on someone's head **Gn 48**₁₄; Keel loc. cit. 154: to reach out and touch something with good or malicious intentions, an action which comes very close to grasping; with נָגַע עַל-פִּי **Jr 1**₉; with בָּ/אֵל **Jb 1**_{11 2}₅; of the ark of the covenant אֵל (יָדוֹ) שָׁלַח **2S 6**₆; with עַל **1C 13**₁₀.

—β) to stretch out the hand towards an object, meaning to lay hands on (with בָּ) **Ps 125**₃ **Jb 28**₉; or alternatively to help oneself to someone else's property **Ex 22**₇₋₁₀ (with בָּ), **Dan 11**₄₂ (with בָּ); so also cj. **Ob 13**_c (see BHS).

—γ) towards a person, people against people, with בָּ, but occasionally with אֵל meaning to lay hands on someone in the sense of to kill, murder (on which see Keel loc. cit. 154): with בָּ **Gn 37**₂₂ **1S 22**₁₇ **24**₇₋₁₁ **26**₉₋₁₁₋₂₃ **2S 1**₁₄ **Ps 55**₂₁ **Est 2**₂₁ **3**₆ **6**₂ **8**₇ **9**₂; with אֵל **Gn 22**₁₂ **2S 18**₁₂ **Jb 1**₁₂; Keel loc. cit.: the stark expression שָׁלַח יָד together with a person seems to be elliptical and needs to be completed by something like לַפְנֵעַ (**1S 22**₁₇), or לַשַּׁחַת (**2S 1**₁₄); Keel also refers to **2S 24**₁₆, where יְרוּשָׁלַיִם is the obj. of שָׁלַח יָד.

—δ) with God (Yahweh) as subj.: with אֵל of the person **Ex 24**₁₁; and a following vb. with a condemnatory meaning וְהַכִּיתִי **Ex 3**₂₀, וְאָךְ **Ex 9**₁₅; or with the idea of deliverance וְתוֹשִׁיעֵנִי יְמִינֶךָ **Ps 138**₇.

—2. to let free, give free rein to: שָׁלַחַת בְּרַעַה פִּיךָ you give your mouth free rein in evil, or perhaps for evil (so NRSV) **Ps 50**₁₉ (→ בָּ 9); pt. passive שָׁלַחַה wandering free **Gn 49**₂₁, adj. describing אֵילָה the doe.

—3. to send, despatch (THAT 2: 912; Stähli Wort und Dienst, new series 17 (1983), 50-52; see also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*): a) with a human subj.: α) with acc. of the person אֶת-הַנְּעָר **1S 20**₃₁, cf. **Pr 9**₃; שְׁלֹחָיו those who have sent him out **Pr 10**₂₆, שְׁלֹחֶיךָ those who have sent you **Pr 22**₂₁; with acc. of the person and a prepositional phrase: with אֵל often with מַלְאָכִים messengers **Gn 32**₄ **2S 2**₅ **3**₁₂₋₁₄ **12**₂₇ **1K 20**₂; otherwise with acc. of the person and אֵל **Gn 37**₁₃ **Jr 27**₃ (rd. וְשָׁלַחַת), **42**₆; there are other occurrences, with עַל **Jr 29**₃₁ **Neh 6**₃; with לְ **2S 10**₃; with עִם **Neh 2**₉; with II אֶת **Gn 43**₈; with לְקָרְאתָם to send to meet them **2S 10**₅; מִלְפָּנָיו to send someone away from his presence **2K 6**₃₂.

—β) with ellipsis of the obj., see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and Stähli loc. cit. 51¹¹⁰: וַיִּשְׁלַח וַיִּקְרָא **Gn 31**₄ **41**₈₋₁₄ **Ex 9**₂₇ **Jos 24**₉ etc., וַתִּשְׁלַח וַתִּקְרָא **Gn 27**₄₂ **Ju 4**₆ **16**₁₈, with the finite form of a different vb., with לָקַח **Gn 20**₂ **Dt 19**₁₂ **1S 16**₁₁, or with other verbs **Gn 28**₅ **Ju 21**₁₃ **1S 4**₄ **20**₁₂ **5**₈₋₁₁ **25**₃₉ etc.

—γ) this elliptical usage occurs also with שָׁלַחַת and לְ with inf. **Gn 32**₆ **Nu 16**₁₂ **21**₃₂ **22**₃₇ **Jos 6**₂₅ etc.

—b) with אֵלֶי/מִיְהוָה and acc. of the person (Yahweh, God sends): מִלְאָךְ **Ex 23**₂₀ **33**₂ **Nu 20**₁₆, מִלְאָכֹו **Gn 24**₄₀, יוֹסֵף, with לְפָנֶיכֶם God sent me before you **Gn 45**₅₋₇; מוֹשֶׁה **Ex 3**₁₂₋₁₅ etc., judges **1S 12**₁₁, prophets **Is 6**₈ **Jr 1**₇ **Ezk 2**₃ **2C 25**₁₅, שְׁלֹחִי the one who sends me, or alternatively the one who has sent me **2S 24**₁₃ (for שָׁלַח in connection with prophets see Richter *Die sogenannten vorprophetischen Berufsberichte* (FRLANT 101 (1970) 156ff), see also Herrmann BK 12/1: 64).

—1. **שָׁלַח יָד לְאַבְיוֹן** to **stretch out** the hand towards the poor **Pr 31**₂₀, **בְּכִישׁוֹר** towards the spindle, > to lay the hand on **Pr 31**₁₉.

—2. to **give free rein to, let go free**: α) of people: to allow Jacob to go home **Gn 30**₂₅; prisoners **Zech 9**₁₁; nations **Ps 44**₃; to let someone down on ropes into a cistern **Jr 38**₆₋₁₁.

—β) to allow animals to graze freely **Ex 22**₄, or alternatively to let such animals (oxen and donkeys) range freely on someone else's land **Is 32**₂₀; to let a bird fly away **Gn 8**₇; **הַשְּׂרָה עַל פְּנֵי** **Lv 14**₇.

—γ) to cast out bread over water (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*: to make it float) **Qoh 11**₁.

—δ) to make water flow: **מַיִם** **Ezk 31**₄, springs (**מַעְיָנִים**) **Ps 104**₁₀.

—b) to let **פָּרַע** the hair hang loose **Ezk 44**₂₀, to unleash **מְדַיְנִים, מְדַיְנִים, מְדַיְנִים** strife **Pr 6**₁₄₋₁₉ **16**₂₈, to be rid of **חֲבָלֵי־הַיָּהוָה** the pains of childbirth **Jb 39**₃, see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §135o.

—c) a tree, spreading **שָׂרְשָׁיו** its roots **Jr 17**₈, of a vine producing **פְּאֵרוֹת** shoots **Ezk 17**₆, tendrils (**דְּלִיּוֹתֶיהָ** textual emendation) **Ezk 17**₇, branches (**קַצְיֵיהָ**) **Ps 80**₁₂.

—d) to let go **רָסַן** the rein, to give full vent to one's feelings **Jb 30**₁₁ (→ **רָסַן** 1).

—3. to **let go, dismiss**: α) a person: Jonathan dismissing David **1S 20**₅₋₁₃, the opponent with whom one is wrestling **Gn 32**₂₇, a people (**אֶת־עַמִּי**) **Ex 7**₁₆₋₂₆ **8**₁₆ **9**₁₋₁₃ **10**₃, as in the repeated demand for freedom in the series of plagues, “let my people go!”; on this see Floss *Jahwe dienen*

—*Göttern dienen. Terminologische, literarische und semantische Untersuchungen einer theologischen Aussage zum Gottesverhältnis im Alten Testament* (BBB 45 (1975) 198); cf. further **Ex 3**₂₀ **4**₂₁ **4**₂₃ (**אֶת־בְּנֵי**) **5**₂ etc.; in **Ex 6**₁ and **11**₁ **שָׁלַח** is parallel with **גָּרַשׁ** (similarly **Gn 3**₂₃, see below 4a) and it must therefore be distinguished in meaning from the second verb meaning to drive away; the second term amplifies and defines more precisely the action of the first; on the wording of **11**₁ see especially Noth *Ex.* 65, and similarly Childs *Ex.* 127.

—β) to let an animal loose: to let the scapegoat free (**שְׁעִיר**) **Lv 16**₂₂.

—b) in legal terminology: α) to dismiss a woman from the state of marriage, see Scharbert in Kornfeld *Fschr.* 216, 219f: **Dt 24**₁, **21**₁₄ (**לְנַפְשָׁהּ**) to go wherever she wants to go (so KBL), or freely disposing of her, so von Rad *ATD* 8: 96; **Is 50**₁ **Jr 3**₁₋₈.

—β) an Israelite slave (male or female), with **חֲפָשִׁי(מִ)** **Dt 15**₁₂ **Jr 34**₉₋₁₁₋₁₄₋₁₆; with **לְחַפְּשִׁי** **Ex 21**₂₆.

—γ) **רְצוּצִים** the oppressed, subjugated (→ **רָצִין** 1b), with **חֲפָשִׁים** **Is 58**₆.

—δ) the wild ass **Jb 39**₅, on which see β-δ; see also T. Willi in Zimmerli *Fschr.* 537.

—c) with **רִיקָם** to make someone move on empty handed **Gn 31**₄₂; with **טוֹבָה בְּדַרְךְךָ** to send on one's way peacefully **1S 24**₂₀; **תִּשְׁלַחְנִי בְּבִרְיִת** (textual emendation, see BHS) you must let me go for the cost of this

agreement **1K 20**₃₄, so with Würthwein *Kg.* 2: 236; with **הַחֲוֹצְהָה** to let marriageable daughters go away outside the clan **Ju 12**₉; with **לְאָהֳלָיו** to send back to his home town, literally to send home to his tents **Ju 7**₈ **1S 13**₂; cf. e.g. **1K 8**₆₆, on which see Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3: 240, and Stoebe *I. Sam.* 243.

—4. to **accompany, escort** **Gn 12**₂₀ **18**₁₈ **31**₂₇.

—5. to **send away, expel**: a) **Gn 3**₂₃, see Paul Humbert *Etudes sur le récit du paradis et de la chute dans la Genèse* (1940), 37; Westermann *Gen.* 1: 251, 367f; **Jb 14**₂₀, with **מֵעַל** **Gn 25**₆ **Jr 15**₁ (pr. **שֶׁלַח** rd. **שְׁלַחֵם**, see BHS).

—b) with **בְּ**, or alternatively with **בְּיַד** of the thing, to hand over to **Ps 81**₁₃ (pr. **אֲשַׁלְּחֵהוּ** rd. **הֶחֱם**, BHS) and **Jb 8**₄.

—c) with **עַד** to send back **עַד-הַגְּבוּל** over the border **Ob 7**, on which see Rudolph *Jl.-Am.-Ob.-Jon.* 303, 307f; Wolff BK 14/3: 14, 32f.

—6. to **send, dismiss** (not so common as qal, see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and THAT 2: 914):

—a. with acc. of the person **Gn 19**₁₃ **28**₆ **Is 43**₁₄ (textual emendation); with acc. of the thing **1S 31**₉ **Neh 8**₁₂ (**מְנוֹת** to send portions of food); with **עַל** to someone **2C 32**₃₁; with **אֶל** and **בְּיַד** of the person **Jr 27**₃; **עַד-מְרָחוֹק** far away, remotely **Is 57**₉ (→ **רָחוֹק** 4).

—bα. especially of God, who sends pestilences and the like against the object which is linked to the verb with a preposition (see Gesenius-B.) **Dt 7**₂₀ **32**₂₄ **2K 17**₂₅ **Is 10**₆ **Jr 8**₁₇ **Mal 2**₂ **Ps 78**₄₅, **הָרַבַּר**, **הָרַבֵּר** etc. **Jr 24**₁₀ **Ezk 28**₂₃ **Am 4**₁₀, **בְּרָקִים** **Jb 38**₃₅.

—β. the **רוּחַ**, which was sent out from Yahweh, and whose generative power (**יְבִרְתָּאֵין**) was present at the creation, and is the power which renews the soil on the arable land **Ps 104**₃₀.

—7. special and particular usages: a) idiomatic expressions: **שֶׁלַח בְּאֵשׁ** to set on fire **Ju 1**₈ **20**₄₈ **2K 8**₁₂ **Ps 74**₇ :: **שֶׁלַח אֵשׁ בְּ** to send fire on **Ezk 39**₆ **Hos 8**₁₄ **Am 1**₄₋₇₋₁₀₋₁₂ **2**₂.

—b) **Ex 14**_{5b} **כִּי-שֶׁלַחְנוּ אֶת-יִשְׂרָאֵל** that we have let Israel go away (ZüB), as proposed by Floss loc. cit. (see above 3α) 198; so also NRSV, REB, NEB: that we have allowed Israel to escape unnoticed.

—c. cj.:

—α. **2S 18**₂ pr. **וַיִּשְׁלַח** prop. with Sept.^L **וַיִּשְׁלַח**, see BHK; so also e.g. ZüB :: TOB following MT: then David gave the people the sign to move off (Sept.^{Rahlfs} **καὶ ἀπέστειλεν Δαυιδ τὸν λαόν**).

—β. **1K 9**₇ pr. **אֲשַׁלְּחָה מֵעַל** prop. with **2C 7**₂₀ and Sept. **אֲשַׁלְּיךְ**, see BHS :: Noth *Könige* 194 who follows MT.

—γ. **Ezk 31**₅ textual uncertainty **בְּשֶׁלַחֹו**, probably a gloss, Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 748f prop. (with a question mark) **בְּשֶׁלַחֹם** when they were sent out (746); other suggestions for emendation are mentioned there.

—2. **וּמְשַׁלַּח מְדָנִים בֵּין אֶחָיו** Pr 6₁₉ and he devises disputes between brothers, so Dahood in Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 23 no. 42 (with bibliography).

—3. Dahood *Ug. Heb. Philology* p. 73 no. 2420 accepts the above meaning for the posited II **שֶׁלַח** also for Ps 50₁₉ 110₂ Pr 6₁₄ 16₂₈ Sir 43₄; on this see Smend *Weisheit* 401; but in all these instances the idea seems forced and is not convincing; it is not necessary to depart from the usual translations.

9637 שֶׁלַח

I **שֶׁלַח**: probably a subst. from I **שֶׁלַח** rather than from the putative II **שֶׁלַח** (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458u); MHeb. **שֶׁלַח** a cast-off fleece, the width of a step; pl. **שֶׁלָּחִים** irrigation channels; JArm. **שֶׁלָּחִים**: 1) fleece; 2) weapon; Ug. *šlh* in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 14:i:20f, where the meaning is uncertain, but it is usually taken as a weapon, so Gordon *Textbook* §19:2421; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2611; Gibson *Myths*² 158b; Gray *Krt*² 11, 33; and also Gray *Legacy*² 134; on this see further Dietrich-Loretz UF 12 (1980) 204⁶⁷; however they do not exactly agree with this meaning (on which → II **שֶׁלַח**), but prefer to understand **שֶׁלַח**, sf. **שֶׁלַחֹ** as a weapon which is held in the hand, a spear, or something smaller like a dart; on this see de Vaux *Inst.* 2: 51f = *Lebensordnungen* 2: 50.

—1. **וַיִּפְּלוּ יַפְּלוּ הַשֶּׁלַח יַפְּלוּ** cf. Sept. ἐν τοῖς βέλεσιν αὐτῶν πεσοῦνται they fell under a hail of missiles, so Wolff *Jl.-Am.* 43, 45; similarly e.g. Keller CAT 11a: 122; TOB; ZüB :: Rudolph *Jl.-Am.-Ob.-Jon.* 50, 52: from III **שֶׁלַח** water duct, but that is not convincing; **נֶחֱם** 4₁₁ with **חִזְקֵי** hif; **עָשָׂה** 2C 23₁₀, 32₅ with **עָשָׂה**.

—2. cj.: a) **אִישׁ שֶׁלַחֹ הָיָה מִיָּמֵינוּ** prop. **אִישׁ שֶׁלַחֹ הָיָה מִיָּמֵינוּ** each person carried a weapon on his right, so Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 126, 127, BHS.

—b) for **שֶׁבֶט** 2S 18₁₄ pr. **שֶׁבֶטִים** prop. **שֶׁלָּחִים**, → **שֶׁבֶט** 1ay. †

9638 שֶׁלַח

II * **שֶׁלַח**: probably to be identified with I **שֶׁלַח** from which it has developed the specialised meaning of “offshoot”, see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, Zorell *Lexicon*, and König *Wb.* 503b; see also V **שֶׁלַח** c; the Vrss. support this interpretation, presupposing that the word when used in the context of a garden or park is like the hapax legomenon **שֶׁלִּיחֵיךָ** Song 4₁₃, for which the accepted translation is your shoots; so Vulg. *emissiones tuae*, and Pesh. *šlīḥwātēky*; cf. also Sept.^o which here has ἀποστολαί σου (but for **1K** 9₁₆ the rendering is different) where it should be rendered branch, or shoot; on this see Payne Smith *Lex.* 4175a.

II **שֶׁלַח** has to be separated from the homonymous form III **שֶׁלַח**. Dhorme JPOS 3 (1923) 45-48 has accepted that there is a connection between them (assuming that the meaning of III **שֶׁלַח** develops from canal to shoot), but even so he suggests that the subst. “can be seen as a general description of a garden”; on this see Raymond *L'eau* 130.

Here however Ug. *tlh* Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 24:47 (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2682; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2873; Gibson *Myths*² 160a) is not to be brought into consideration; rather it is probably to be taken together with Heb. **שֶׁלַחִים** as meaning a going away present, a dowry, so with Gordon *Textbook* §19:2682; Gibson *Myths*² 160a; also de Moor UF 2 (1970) 200; for further bibliography see Herrmann *Yariḥ und Nikkal und der Preis der Kutarāt-Göttinnen* (BZAW 106 (1968) 24); see also Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 73 no. 2. Herrmann himself (see p. 23 and 46f) interprets Ug. *tlh* as the name of a deity (so also Aistleitner *Wb.* 2873), which he then connects

with III שְׁלַח in the meaning birth-canal, vagina, with special reference to **Song 4**₁₃ in Biblical Hebrew. But this suggestion is not acceptable, not only because of the pl. suffix but also because of the context in the Song of Songs: pl. *שְׁלַחִים, sf. שְׁלַחִיךָ: **shoot, small shoot.** †

9639 שְׁלַח

III שְׁלַח: hapax legomenon **Neh 3**₁₅ in the collocation הַשְּׁלַח בְּרִכַּת הַשְּׁלַח; the etymology is uncertain, but possibilities include: a) from I שָׁלַח to let loose, give free rein to (see especially qal 2); or to cause water (a spring) to flow (see especially pi. 2aδ); b) from the putative II שָׁלַח, provided that the special meaning of to forge can be established for this vb.; c) perhaps a comparison may also be made with Akk. *šilihūtu* part of a canal, a branch canal (AHw. 1235b; CAD Š/2, 443b), on which see already Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* It may perhaps be that III שְׁלַח is a sbst. occurring only in the later period of the language, and it may be a loanword from Akk.; see also the linguistically related שָׁלַח; MHeb. pl. שְׁלַחִים irrigation channels, הַשְּׁלַחִין בֵּית הַשְּׁלַחִין irrigated land (Dalman *Wb.* 425a; see also Levy *Wb.* 4: 559b): for **Neh 3**₁₅ the Vrss. differ, on which see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 118, who refers especially to the rendering in Pesh.: *wšūrā dapsāqīn dmappqē' mayyā lga(n)t (lgannat) malkā* and the walls of the canals which make the water flow away to the royal garden: **aqueduct, canal, water channel**, with בְּרִכַּת הַשְּׁלַח the pool of the water channel **Neh 3**₁₅, cf. Dalman *Jerusalem und sein Gelände* 171; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 843. †

9640 שְׁלַח

IV שְׁלַח: it should be first noted that no collection of references to prove that there is a fourth meaning for this sbst. will be given here; the references that are given seem much more likely to create uncertainty about whether they are to be assigned to meaning I or to meaning III: a) for Ug. *šlh* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 14:i:20f) could be taken as I שְׁלַח, see above; Dietrich-Loretz UF 12 (1980) 204⁶⁷ place it with III שְׁלַח; for them *šlh* designates “the river of the underworld which is effective as a harbinger of trouble”; so also already Loretz UF 7 (1975) 584f, and in particular Tsevat *The Canaanite God Šālah* (VT 4 (1954) 41-49). He does not refer to Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 14:i:20f, but takes as instances of the name of the deity שְׁלַח the Hebrew personal names שְׁלַח, שְׁלַחִי, שְׁלַחִי, and the Phoenician personal names *'bšlh*, *'šršlh* (Harris *Gr.* 73, 83); on this see also Loretz loc. cit., and Benz *Names* 416.

—b) in **Jb 33**₁₈ and **36**₁₂ בְּשֵׁלַח / עָבַר בְּשֵׁלַח can have two distinct meanings: α) It may mean to fall on to a spear, so Fohrer *Hiob* 453, 454 (in **36**₁₂ בְּשֵׁלַח is a gloss, see p. 473); similarly e.g. Peters *Job* 370 and 403 (בְּשֵׁלַח but not taken as a gloss); so also TOB; cf. ZüB, which follows MT for **36**₁₂, taking שְׁלַח to mean missile; cf. NRSV: but if they do not listen they shall perish by the sword :: REB and NEB: they cross the river of death (see below β); but for **33**₁₈ ZüB. assumes cj. pr. בְּשֵׁלַח prop. בְּשֵׁאֲלָה, see BHK³: and his life before the transition to the underworld. β) alternatively שְׁלַח may mean canal, and in particular the canal that leads away to the underworld; עָבַר בְּשֵׁלַח would then mean to wade through the canal, so Dhorme *Job* 452f, and subsequently Tsevat loc. cit., and Pope *Job* 250; NRSV: to spare their lives from traversing the river; REB and NEB for **Jb 33**₁₈: and stops him from crossing the river of death.

—c) the possibility should be carefully considered of whether I שְׁלַח should not be preferred to IV שְׁלַח; it is more widely attested than III שְׁלַח and it would provide a satisfactory meaning for **Jb 33**₁₈ as well as for **Jb**

36₁₂; and at the same time it solves the problem of our not being able to establish the meaning of III שְׁלַח from Ug. with any degree of certainty.

9641 שְׁלַח

V שְׁלַח: n.m., SamP. *šāla*, Sept. Σαλα, Josephus Σέλης (Schalit *Namenwb.* 109); Punic *šlh* (Benz *Names* 180, 416), cf. Lihyanic *slhn* = *Salhân* (Ryckmans *Noms* 1: 149b); the same in OSArb. *SLHN* (Müller *ZAW* 75 (1963) 315): שְׁלַח. The meaning of the personal name is uncertain, but possibilities include: a) Noth *Personennamen* 173 makes reference only to שְׁלַחִי but not to שְׁלַח; the former may be a short form of a name, the full form of which is constructed with the vb. שָׁלַח; it could then be that the translation to send is to be understood as a paraphrase of to be born, but that is completely uncertain.

—b) a short form of the corresponding full form בְּזַתוֹשְׁלַח, so Tsevat *VT* 4 (1954) 41, 42.

—c) שְׁלַח is identical to II שְׁלַח and means “offshoot, sprout” as a profane descriptive name, compare Akk. *per'u(m)*, *perhu* “shoot”; see *AHW.* 856, where it is taken as the short form of a theophoric personal name, so also Stamm *Namengebung* 242, who nevertheless leaves open the possibility of it being a full, unshortened form or a descriptive name.

—d) of these possibilities the second and third (b and c) are probably worthy of special consideration: the son of אֶרְפַּכְשָׁדַר **Gn** 10₂₄ **11**₁₂₋₁₅ **1C** 1₁₈₋₂₄. †

9642 שְׁלַח

שְׁלַח: place name, identical to III שְׁלַח with a secondary vocalisation probably modelled on גִּיחוֹן, so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 476v (: 481b); and also Noth *Welt* 144²; cf. Reymond *L'eau* 130; Sept. Σ(ε)λωαμ, Josephus Σιλωά (Schalit *Namenwb.* 113); John 9₇ Σιλωάμ reflects an original שְׁלַח; for lengthening in place of gemination see Ben Hayyim *Literary and Oral Tradition* 5: 82-83); for שְׁלַח as a by-form of שְׁלַח cf. M. Bar-Asher *The Tradition of Mishanic Hebrew in the Communities of Italy* 113-115; for שְׁלַח(ו) pt. passive qal, like שְׁלַח as distinct from שְׁלַח, see Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 1: §27b; Barth *Nominalbildung* 41, §27g, note 2; on the meaning of the name cf. John 9₇: Σιλωάμ (-]21⁵ ἐρμηνεύεται ἀπεσταλμένος): **Siloam**: הַשְּׁלַח הַגִּי, on which see Wildberger *Jes.* 323: there is no doubt that שְׁלַח does not mean the so-called Siloam tunnel ... what must be considered much more likely is a canal that conducts the water from Gihon (modern *Ēn 'Umm ed-daraj*, or the so-called “Mary’s well”), on the eastern slope of the city leading towards the south”; see also Simons *Jerusalem in the OT* 176ff; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1795, 1796: **Is** 8₆. †

9643 שְׁלַחֹת

*שְׁלַחֹת: (I) שְׁלַח, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 318o: sf. שְׁלַחֹתִיהָ: **tendrils Is** 16₈, cf. Rüthy *Pflanze* 59. †

9644 שְׁלַחִי

שְׁלַחִי: n.m., cf. Heb. inscr. שְׁלַחו (Tell Arad no. 61; cf. Lemaire *Inscr. Hebr.* 1: 217f, who takes it as a vb. meaning they have sent); Sept. Σελεί **1K** 22₄₂, Σαλι **2C** 20₃₁. The explanation of the personal name is questionable, but possibilities include: a) perhaps from I שְׁלַח, on which see Noth *Personennamen* 173, see

under V שְׁלַח a; b) the name is connected with the name of a deity (see IV שְׁלַח) and means the one belonging to *Šelah*, so Tsevat VT 4 (1954) 41. The divine name was amplified by the suffix *ī* indicating a possessive relationship; this meaning is comparable to the connotation of personal names in Akk. constructed with the determinative pronoun *šu/ša/šāt* such as *Ša-ili(m)*, meaning the one who belongs to the god, see Stamm *Namengebung* 263.

—c) the personal name is to be taken in a profane sense (see V שְׁלַח c) as meaning “my sprout, my offshoot”; that שְׁלַח־י occurs together with שְׁלַח is comparable to Akk. *Ahūa* my brother occurring together with *Ahūm* brother, and also *Ahāti* my sister occurring together with *Ahātum* sister (Stamm *Namengebung* 246). †

9645 שְׁלַח־יָם

*שְׁלַח־יָם: Song 4₁₃, → II שְׁלַח.

9646 שְׁלַח־יָם

שְׁלַח־יָם: place name Jos 15₃₂, Sept.^A Σελεϊμ, Sept.^B Σαλη, Josephus Σάλλις (Schalit *Namenwb.* 105); part of (the greater territory of) Judah corresponding to שְׁרֵיָהוּן Jos 19₆; missing from Sept., *Saroen* in Vulg. In the view of the older tradition (on which see Keel-Küchler-Uehlingen *Orte* 2: 100) it was regarded as part of Simeon; on this different classification, corresponding to historico-geographical developments, see Noth *Jos.* 89; also Nadav *Na'man* ZDPV 96 (1980) 148.

In 1C 4₃₁ שְׁעָרַיִם arises from a textual corruption and not from a third form of the name of the city (as Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and Zorell *Lexicon*). On the different terms for the place, with on the one hand Jos 15₃₂, and on the other hand 19₆, and also for its identification → שְׁרֵיָהוּן . †

9647 שְׁלַח־יָם

שְׁלַח־יָם: the derivation is uncertain, because the Ug. word *tlhn* table has no connection with the root *šlh*, though it is taken as such in e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL (p. 976b); Dalman *Arbeit* 7: 218 :: KBL Supplement 190a (where any suggestion between this word and Arb. *salaha* is excluded); cf. Blau VT 6 (1956) 243, who is also against the connection with the root *šlh*; it is not mentioned in Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 499m; perhaps it is a primary noun.

SamP. *šālān*; MHeb., DSS see Maier *Tempelrolle* 14: 26: in the fragmentary text of col. 8:5, the instructions for the shew-bread table and the shew-bread ritual are dealt with; Ug. *tlhn*, dual or pl. masc. *tlhnm* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 3:ii:30 *bn_tlhnm*), pl. fem. *tlhnt* table (see Gordon *Textbook* §19:2681; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2870; Gibson *Myths*² 160a; cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 21 no. 15; p. 234 no. 300 (*ksu* parallel with *tlhn*); p. 252 no. 336 (*lhm* + *tlhn*); p. 378 no. 600 (*tlhn* ... *yn*); p. 379 no. 601 (*tlhn* parallel with *ks*); see further Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 114:6, and Ugaritica 7 p. 16 line 31: cstr. שְׁלַח־יָם, sf. שְׁלַח־יָם, שְׁלַח־יָם, שְׁלַח־יָם, pl. שְׁלַח־יָם, cstr. שְׁלַח־יָם.

For bibliography see Galling *Bibl. Reallex.*² 230f; Dalman *Arbeit* 7: 218ff; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1991-1993; Pritchard *Pictures* 630-37: **table**.

A. General remarks: a) even though any connection between the sbst. שְׁלַח־יָם and the root *šlh* has to be dispensed with because of the evidence from Ugaritic, it is nevertheless possible that among the Israelite tribes

in the period before the conquest a שֻׁלְחָן consisted of a mat, or the skin of an animal spread out over the ground, around which people would have lain down in preparation for their meal; for the settlers in Canaan the normal practice could still have been as it was for the people in rural areas, where the older simpler ways of life are maintained, which is suggested by Noth *Könige* 291 as a possibility for **1K 13**₂₀.

But there is no place (with the possible exception of **Ps 78**₁₉, on which see below B 1b) where any reference to this ancient type of שֻׁלְחָן can be presupposed, not even at **Ps 69**₂₃ (: e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*); this is much more likely to refer to the festivals for sacrifice which the enemies of the Psalmist often organised in the temple area, during which Yahweh would appear as judge, not as a proof of their victory but of their wrongdoing. So for those who organised them these feasts would turn into a פָּחַ according to vs. _a, and according to vs. _b into a מוֹקֵשׁ, also cj. for שְׁלוֹמִים.

—b) in Ug. there are the expressions *tht tlhnt* under the table (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 114:5f), and *bn tlhnm* between the (two ?) tables (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 3:ii:30); these citations show that the table was a sturdy and important piece of household equipment, standing on legs and providing a flat surface (the table top).

—c) that was the situation that was accepted as normal, particularly in towns and probably also in the more sophisticated levels of society; but in the remoter areas, on the fringes of cultivated society, the older practice of using the skin of an animal or a mat must still have been customary.

On the shapes of tables in Israel and the surrounding areas see Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1991; see further Pritchard *Pictures* 630-637; also Galling *Bibl. Reallex.*² 230f; the table was used as a place at which to eat and also it was used ceremonially, but these two functions can easily overlap; there are no examples of a table as the place for the craftsman to do his work.

B. 1. dining table: a) among commoners, those not in the royal household **1K 13**₂₀ **2K 4**₁₀ **Ps 128**₃, **Jb 36**₁₆ (textual corruption → II נחת II): שֻׁלְחָנְךָ מְלֵא דֶשֶׁן your table was full of fat.

—b) a table in the wilderness (בְּמִדְבָּר) for a people demanding food **Ps 78**_{18f}. In a situation like this the שֻׁלְחָן must still have been in the style of an animal skin or a mat, but it is questionable whether this should still have to be presupposed in this late psalm, (on the date of the psalm see Kraus *Ps.* 704f).

—c) for people at the head of society: α) for a king **Ju 1**₇ **1S 20**₂₉₋₃₄ **2S 9**₇₋₁₀₋₁₁₋₁₃ **19**₂₉ **1K 2**₇ **5**₇ **10**_{5/2C 9}₄; the table of אִיזְבֵּל **1K 18**₁₉; עַל־שֻׁלְחָן אֶחָד two kings shall sit at one table **Da 11**₂₇; β) one hundred and fifty people at the personal table of a governor, עַל־שֻׁלְחָנִי at my table **Neh 5**₁₇; γ) the nobles of Babylon spread their table **Is 21**₅; cf. Wildberger *Jes.* 778.

—d) the table in the house of wisdom **Pr 9**₂; שֻׁלְחָנָהּ the table that has been prepared by her, cf. Ploeger *Prov.* 101.

—2. **ceremonial table:** a) the table around which people gather for the sacrificial meal **Is 28**₈ **Ps 23**₅; on the latter see Stamm *Ps.* 23 120-128, especially 126ff.

—βα) the table on which animals for sacrifice were slaughtered **Ezk 40**₃₉₋₄₃; β) לְפָנַי יְהוָה הַשֻּׁלְחָן אֲשֶׁר **Ezk 41**₂₂ = הַמִּזְבֵּחַ **Ezk 44**₁₆; שֻׁלְחָן יְהוָה **Mal 1**₇, אֲדָנָי שׁ **Mal 1**₁₂, שֻׁלְחָנִי **Ezk 39**₂₀ **44**₁₆; cf. also **Ezk 23**₄₁! γ) שֻׁלְחָן הָעֶרְכִּים לַגֹּד (variant הָעֶרְכִּים לַגֹּד) the table prepared for the god גֹּד **Is 65**₁₁ (→ II גֹּד 2).

—c) the table for the shew-bread (הַפְּנִים לֶחֶם), on which see de Vaux *Inst.* 2: 300f = *Lebensordnungen* 2: 268; V. Fritz *Tempel* 141; Noth *Ex.* 167; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1688 (also → לֶחֶם 3); α) in the tent of meeting שֵׁלֶחַן עֵצֵי שִׁטִּים a table made from acacia wood **Ex 25**₂₃, cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §117ii; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §81c = הַשֵּׁלֶחָן **Ex 25**_{27f-30} **26**₃₅ **30**₂₇ **31**₈ **35**₁₃ **37**₁₀. **14-16** **39**₃₆ **40**₄₋₂₂₋₂₄ **Nu 3**₃₁, = הַפְּנִים לֶחֶם **Nu 4**₇, = יהוה לפני השלחן הטהור הַשֵּׁלֶחָן הַטְּהוֹר לְפָנַי יהוה = הַפְּנִים לֶחֶם **Lv 24**₆ **2C 13**₁₁; β) in the temple at Jerusalem הַשֵּׁלֶחָן אֲשֶׁר עָלָיו לֶחֶם הַפְּנִים זָהָב **1K 7**₄₈, cf. **2C 4**₁₉; הַשֵּׁלֶחָן הַמְּעֻרְכֶת the table of stacked bread, shew-bread **2C 29**₁₈; pl. שֵׁלֶחָנוֹת הַמְּעֻרְכֶת tables made of gold, or alternatively of silver **1C 28**₁₆.

—d) שֵׁלֶחָנוֹת עֶשְׂרֵה ten tables **2C 4**₈ in the temple of Solomon, on which see Rudolph *Chr.* 209: the function of these tables is not stated so we have to rely on supposition; they are distributed in the same way as the lampstands, and so what the Chronicler could have been conveying was that the lampstands were set on the tables.

C. expressions (as 1, and as 2a and b): as 1a: with יָשַׁב (אֶל/עַל) **1K 13**₂₀; with שָׂם **2K 4**₁₀; as 1b: with עָרַךְ **Ps 78**₁₉; as 1c: α) with sbst., or alternatively preposition שֵׁלֶחָן אֲכָלִי **2S 19**₂₉ **1K 2**₇ **18**₁₉; שֵׁלֶחָן אֲכָלִי **1K 10**₅/**2C 9**₄ see under β; קָרַב אֶל- those who had access to the king's table **1K 5**₇; תַּחַת שֵׁלֶחָנִי **Ju 1**₇, cf. Ug.; β) with verbs: with (לֶחֶם עַל-שֵׁ תַחַת שֵׁלֶחָנִי) אָכַל **2S 9**₁₀₋₁₃; vs. 11 cj. pr. שֵׁלֶחָנִי prop. with Sept.^{BA} הָיָה הַיּוֹדֵשׁ, Sept.^L and Pesh. הַמְּלִיךְ, Vulg. שֵׁלֶחָנִי; with בּוֹא אֶל **1S 20**₂₉; with דַּבֵּר pi. **Da 11**₂₇ (obj. כְּזָב); with הָיָה בְּ **1K 2**₇; with לקַט pi. **Ju 1**₇; with עָרַךְ **Is 21**₅ **Ezk 23**₄₁ **Pr 9**₂; with קוֹם מֵעַם **1S 20**₃₄; with רָאָה הַרְאָה (מֵאֲכָל שֵׁלֶחָנוֹ) **1K 10**₅/**2C 9**₄; with שִׂית (בְּאֲכָלִי שֵׁלֶחָנֶךָ) **2S 19**₂₉; as 2a: with מָלֵא (obj. צִאָה קִיָּא tables covered with filthy vomit) **Is 28**₈; with עָרַךְ **Ps 23**₅; as 2bα: with נוֹחַ הִיף. **Ezk 40**₄₂; with שָׁחַט **Ezk 40**₃₉₋₄₁; as 2bβ: with בִּזָּה nif. **Mal 1**₇; with גָּאֵל pu. **Mal 1**₁₂; with קָרַב אֶל **Ezk 44**₁₆; with שָׁבַע NRSV: you shall be filled at my table (עַל-שֵׁלֶחָנִי) **Ezk 39**₂₀; as 2bγ: with עָרַךְ **Is 65**₁₁. †

שֵׁלַט 9648

שֵׁלַט: Aramaism; Wagner *Aram.* 306, cf. Salters *ZAW* 91 (1979) 285; MHeb. qal to have power, exert force, dominate, pi. Tg.^{Jer.} Nazir 53b to have legal authority (probably hif. ?), hitp. to receive authority; JArm., Samaritan שֵׁלַט pe. to dominate, rape, sleep with someone; af. to bestow power on someone; itpa. to make oneself ruler; → BArm., also for the instances in the other Arm. dialects; Ug. → שֵׁלִיט; Akk. *šalātu(m)* to dominate, be in control of, have at one's disposal (AHw. 1147a; CAD Š/1, 238a: *šalātu* A); Š-theme to give the right to control (AHw loc. cit.; CAD sv. 7); Eth. *šalata/salata* I/2 to use force, 'ašlata to make someone mighty, give someone power (Dillmann *Lex.* 233); cf. Nöldeke *Neue Beiträge* 39³; Tigr. *salšana* to dominate, rule (denominative from sbst. *šeltān* sultan; see Littmann-H. *Wb.* 170a); Arb. *salata* I to prevail, possess the power of dominion, rule; II-form, causative: to let someone have mastery, give someone power (Lane *Lex.* 1405b); for II-form see also Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 422a; the Arabic vb. *salšana* to proclaim as sultan, establish as ruler (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 422b) is comparable to the denominative vb. in Tigr. mentioned above.

qal: pf. שָׁלַט, שֵׁלַט; impf. יִשְׁלַט, יִשְׁלֹט; inf. cstr. שְׁלוֹט.

—1. with בְּ of the person, to **gain power over** **Est 9**₁.

—2. to **have power over**: a) with **כָּ** of the thing **Qoh 2**₁₉; b) with **כָּ** of the person **8**₉.

—3. with **עַל** of the person (**עַל־הָעַם**) to **domineer** (KBL) **Neh 5**₁₅, cf. Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 132: to exploit. †

hif: pf. sf. **הִשְׁלִיטוּ**; impf. **תִּשְׁלֹט**, sf. **יִשְׁלִיטוּ**.

—1. with **כָּ** of the person, to **allow iniquity to gain power over** **Ps 119**₁₃₃.

—2. with acc. of the person and **לְ** with inf., to **grant someone the opportunity to do something** **Qoh 5**₁₈ **6**₂. †

Der. **שְׁלִיט**, **שְׁלִיטָה**, **שְׁלִיטוֹן**.

שְׁלִיט 9649

שְׁלִיט: primary noun, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 456j.

A. MHeb. **שְׁלִיטוֹן**, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 221) 1QM 6:2 **הַשְׁלִיט** missile, a weapon that is thrown, so Maier *Texte* 1: 130, on which see also 2: 121 (with bibliography); a weapon of this type corresponds to the inscription which is found on it: **לְאֵל דָּם לְהַפִּיל חַלְלִים בְּאֵף אֵל** bloody arrows for bringing down those pierced by God's wrath; Qumran Aramaic **שְׁלִיט** quiver; this sbst. is used in Tg. Job xxxiii: 23 as the rendering of Heb. **אֲשָׁפָה** (**Jb 39**₂₃), on which see Borger VT 22 (1972) 398; also Borger VT 27 (1977) 102-105; on the text of the Targum see Jongeling-Labuschagne-van der Woude *Aramaic Texts from Qumran* 1: 64-65; JArm. **שְׁלִיטָא**; pl. det. **שְׁלִיטָיא** with a citation from **Jr 51**₁₁, where in the Arm. version which follows the Heb. it cannot mean anything else except "quiver": *šannīnū girrayyā mlō šiltayyā* sharpen the arrows, fill the quivers :: Dalman *Wb.* 425a: shield; **שְׁלִיטוֹנָה** small shield (used by a woman as protection for the head), see Dalman loc. cit.

Akk. *šaltu* bow-and-arrow case (CAD A/1, 272b;

—, 74b; and see now Š/1, 271b; see especially Borger VT 22 (1972) 392f, and subsequently von Soden AHW. 1151a, and *Orientalia* 46 (1977) 195): a quiver for the bow, or a quiver for the arrows (so Borger loc. cit.), or alternatively bow-case (so von Soden loc. cit.) :: Salonen *Waffen* 130f: a type of shield made of leather; but this translation has been proved wrong by Borger loc. cit. According to AHW. 1151a the sbst. was borrowed from Aramaic, but that is uncertain, on which see Zimmern *Fremdw.* 12, and Borger VT 22 (1972) 393.

Syr. *šaltā* quiver (Payne Smith *Lex.* 4180); on this see also Borger VT 22, 386, who refers to two late occurrences where *šaltā* cannot mean quiver but some sort of dart or missile that is thrown (and in any case not a shield); Syr. *šlatā* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 780f) has two meanings: 1) quiver; 2) missile; cf. OSArb. *slt* divinatory arrows (Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 126); Arb. *silṭat* a long, thin arrow (Freitag *Lexicon* 2: 341a); see also Borger VT 22 (1972) 387.

B. The exact meaning of the sbst. had already been lost for the Vrss., as is shown by the different renderings they use; six different words are used in Sept. for the seven instances where ***שְׁלִיט** is attested; of these **φάρετρα** (**Jr 51**₁₁ (= Sept. **28**₁₁), **Ezk 27**₁₁) is used twice (see the list in Gerleman *Ru.-HL* 149); Vulg. has *faretra* (**Jr 51**₁₁ **Ezk 27**₁₁ **1C 18**₇), *arma* (**2S 8**₇ **2K 11**₁₀), cf. *armatura* (HL **4**₄), *pelta* shield (**2C 23**₉); for this cf. Borger VT 22 (1972) 385f, who adds the comment: the prevalent rendering in later translations of shield is not supported by the Sept. for any single occurrence; it is supported only by the Vulg. for **2C 23**₉. Pesh. suggests that the Heb.

word שָׁלְטָה can be taken as corresponding to *šaltā* in the sense of quiver, but not unambiguously nor on every occasion can it be understood thus.

C. a) *שָׁלְטָה: pl. שָׁלְטִים, cstr. שָׁלְטֵי, sf. שָׁלְטֵיהֶם: as used by a horseman it was a combined case for bows and arrows (in Greek a bow-case with a quiver is γωρυστός; see *Or des Scythes*, Editions des musées nationaux (Paris, 1975) p. 88 and 89): 2S 8₇ 2K 11₁₀ Jr 51₁₁ Ezk 27₁₁ Song 4₄ 1C 18₇ 2C 23₉, so with Borger VT 22 (1972) 385-398, and VT 27 (1977) 102-105 :: KBL: small, circular shield, as at Ezk 27₁₁, with reference to Galling *Bibl. Reallex.*¹ 497-498: the towers of Lachish were fortified with shields, cf. Gressmann *Bilder* 141; Pritchard *Pictures* 373 (on p. 372 the Assyrian attackers can be seen holding the small, round shields in their hands); it is less clear in Galling *Bibl. Reallex.*² 39, plate 14/1.

Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* gives support for the translation quiver at Jr 51₁₁ (and 2C 23₉), though the preferred rendering is usually shield; Zorell *Lexicon* 850: sword, or girdle; König *Wb.* 504a: most probably a shield; in the commentaries and in modern translations the meaning shield has probably become established as a result of the occurrences of שָׁלְטָה used in association with מִגֶּן (Ezk 27_{10f} Song 4₄ 2C 23₉); nevertheless quiver or bow-case, as mentioned above, is a better suggestion; see also Weippert *Edom* 275f.

—b) the cognate languages lend support to this idea (see above under A): 1) Akk. *šaltu*; 2) JArm. שָׁלְטָה; Qumran Aramaic: שָׁלְטָה; 3) less clearly is Syr. *šaltā* and *šlātā*, and from Heb. itself where this is the primary meaning in Jr 51₁₁ הַשְּׁלֵטִים מְלֵאוּ הַחֲצִים הַיְּבֵרוּ sharpen the arrows, fill up the quiver!; so also Sept. (= Jr 28₁₁) παρασκευάζετε τὰ τοξείματα, πληροῦτε τὰς φαρέτρας; Vulg. *acuite sagittas implete faretras*; Pesh. is a little different: *kannešw šaltē mlaw gē'rē* collect the quivers, fill them with arrows! This instance at Jr 51₁₁ is very clear (so also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*), but coming close to it is the series of words in 2C 23₉ הַחֲנִיתִים הַמְּגִנּוֹת הַשְּׁלֵטִים; the other instances are not so clear, for they allow the possibility of also translating the word as shield; however since שָׁלְטָה can certainly mean quiver, and it cannot be another word for shield (for it is used together with מִגֶּן and II צְנִיָּה), it is in general to be rendered in BHeb. as quiver; this will create some difficulties for Ezk 27₁₁ and Song 4₄, but they are not insuperable, as Borger VT 22 (1972) 394f has shown. From the later texts it can be shown that there is a clear development in meaning towards the idea of a weapon that is thrown, a missile; so at Song 4₄, where Heb. has שָׁלְטֵי הַגְּבוּרִים Sept. corresponds with βολίδες τῶν δυνάτω; also in 1QM 6:2, and in two places in Syriac (on this see above A).

D. expressions: with לָקַח 2S 8₇ 2C 18₇; with מָלָא Jr 51₁₁; with נָתַן 2K 11₁₀ 2C 23₉; with תָּלַח qal Song 4₄, pi. Ezk 27₁₁. †

9650 שָׁלְטָה

שָׁלְטָה: שָׁלַט, Aramaism; Wagner *Aram.* 306 and 309; see p. 125f for the Aramaic ending *-ōn* :: Bauer-Leander *Arm.* 195z (on p. 196): *ō* for *ā* as in Canaanite; MHeb. שָׁלְטָה violent potentate, ruler, fem. שָׁלְטָה mightiness; JArm. שָׁלְטָה ruler, → BArm. *שָׁלְטָה: mighty Qoh 8₄, with בָּ holding power over Qoh 8₈; Sir 4₇ ושֵׁלְטָה עִיר Sept. (dative) καὶ μεγιστᾶνι, Vulg. *et presbyterio*; suggestions for translation: synedrion, council (Smend *Weisheid*), potentate (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*), authority (ZüB), leader of the city (Sauer *Jesus Sirach in Jüdische Schriften* 5: 514. †

9651 שָׁלְטָה

*שְׁלֵטָה: שלט, adj. (fem.) from שְׁלִיט (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 479o; Meyer *Gramm.* §38: 6): **mighty** Ezk 16₃₀, with אִשָּׁה זֹנָה שְׁלֵטָה a prime example of a mistress (Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 332). †

9652 שְׁלִי

שְׁלִי: שלה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458x; JArm. שְׁלִיָּא rest, tranquillity (Levy *Wb.* 4: 562a): **undisturbed** 2S 3₂₇; EgArm. *שְׁלִיָּה, pl. abs. שְׁלִין (Ahiqar 130) relaxation, rest; according to Cowley *Arm. Papyri* 241 an abstract pl.; Leander *Laut- und Formenlehre* 74m suggests a transliteration *šilīā* (pl. *šilīān*); Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 302 (cf. Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1142) raises the question of whether *šlyn* can be taken as a singular, as well as being interpreted as a plural; Syr. *šelyā* rest; Mnd. *šalia* quiet, peaceful (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 442b): שְׁלִי: **tranquillity, rest** 2S 3₂₇, with preposition בְּשְׁלִי undisturbed. †

9653 שְׁלִיָּה

*שְׁלִיָּה: primary noun; any connection with שלה is questionable; MHeb. שְׁלִיָּה; JArm. שְׁלִיָּתָא; SamP. sf. *šēlitta*, Samaritan sf. שְׁלִיָּתָה; Akk. *silitu(m)* womb, afterbirth (AHw. 1043b; CAD S, 264b); Syr. *šlitā*; Mnd. *šulita* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 454b); Arb. *salā* afterbirth (Lane *Lex.* 1418b, c): sf. שְׁלִיָּתָה: **afterbirth** Dt 28₅₇. †

9654 שְׁלִיּוֹ

שְׁלִיּוֹ, שְׁלִיּוֹ: → שְׁלִי.

9655 שְׁלִיט

שְׁלִיט: שלט, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 479o, on which see Wagner *Aram.* 309; SamP. and Samaritan *šallot*, pl. *šallitəm*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 221): 4Q Patr. reading יהודה משבט שלט יסור [לוא] a ruler from the tribe of Judah shall not turn away; see Lohse *Qumran*³ 246-247; Maier *Texte* 1: 182; שְׁלִיט is inserted into Gn 49₁₀ from outside the text, see Maier *Texte* 2: 164; JArm. שְׁלִיטָא powerful, ruler, → BArm. שְׁלִיט, also for instances in the other Arm. dialects; Ug. *šlyt* powerful, or alternatively ruler (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2423; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2612; Gibson *Myths*² 158b), epithet of leviathan, *šlyt d šbʿt rašm* the powerful one (or the ruler) with seven heads (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 3:iii:42; 1, 5:i:3, 29f); on *šlyt* see also Wagner *Aram.* 309; for other meanings see Caquot-Szyncer-Herdner *Textes Ougaritiques* 168¹; see also Gray *Legacy*² 30f, especially note 3, at the end; cf. Akk. *šaltu(m)* overbearing, triumphant (AHw. 1151a; < *šalit*, see von Soden *Gramm.* §55f; cf. CAD Š/1, 271a, *šaltu* B authoritative); Eth. *šilūt* endowed with power, authority (Dillmann *Lex.* 233); Arb. *salīt* strong, firm (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 422a); pl. שְׁלִיטִים.

—a) adj. **having power**, with בָּ in the meaning over Qoh 8₈ (parallel with בָּ שְׁלִטוֹן); with לְ in the meaning to followed by inf. Sir 9₁₃.

—b) sbst.: α) sg. **ruler** Gn 42₆ הַשְּׁלִיט הוּא עַל-הָאָרֶץ is probably a gloss, see Westermann *Gen.* 3: 111; see also Gunkel *Gen.* 442 :: von Rad *Gen.*⁹ 311: MT); Qoh 10₅; β) pl. עֲשָׂרָה שְׁלִיטִים אֲשֶׁר הָיוּ בְּעִיר ten rulers who are in the city Qoh 7₁₉; there is a question of whether in these ten rulers there is an allusion to a particular institution of the Hellenistic period, or whether they are simply an element of the underlying proverbial style in vs. 10, see e.g. Lauha *Koh.* 134; cf. also Zimmerli *Pred.* 1³: 206. †

9656 שְׁלִישׁ

שְׁלִישׁ See below under שְׁלִישׁ and שְׁלֹשׁ (#9658).

9657 שְׁלֹשׁ

שְׁלֹשׁ See below under שְׁלִישׁ and שְׁלֹשׁ (#9658).

9658 שְׁלֹשׁ/שְׁלִישׁ

I שְׁלִישׁ and שְׁלֹשׁ: שֶׁשׁ: used to express a fraction, together with the more common שְׁלִישִׁית (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 629a, and especially Meyer *Gramm.* §60.3; MHeb. שְׁלִישׁ one-third, שְׁלִישׁ intermediary; JArm. and Samaritan תְּלֹתוֹת = תְּלִישִׁית 2K 11₅; for Ug. *mtltt* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 14:i:16) → שֶׁשׁ; Akk. *šalšu(m)*, fem. *š/šalištum*, *šaluštu(m)* third in rank or quality, one-third (AHw. 1150, see also von Soden *Gramm.* §70h; CAD Š/1, 263); *šullušu(m)* one-third, three-fold, tripled, worked for a third time (AHw. 1267b; CAD Š/3, 243a, *šullušu* A); and *šulšu* one-third (AHw. 1269b; CAD Š/3, 258b: *šulšu* numeral); Syr. *tītāytā* = *tūltā* the third part; Nab. *tlt* one-third, *tlt tryn* two-thirds (Cantineau *Nab.* 2: 156b; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 329; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1216); Eth. *šālista* 'id the third part (Dillmann *Lex.* 231; cf. Dillmann *Gramm.* §159f); Tigr. *masallas* a third (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 168b); Arb. *tult* and *talīt* one-third: **one-third, a third of a measure** (the full quantity of which is not known) Is 40₁₂ Ps 80₆, on which see de Vaux *Inst.* 1: 304 = *Lebensordnungen* 1: 321: שְׁלִישׁ(י) is an object used for measuring which fixes an amount corresponding to one-third of a predetermined (but as yet unknown) quantity; cf. Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1163.

—a) Is 40₁₂ with כּוֹל; Sept. τίς ἐμέτρησεν ... καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν δρακί measured by hand; Vulg. *quis adpendit tribus digitis molem terrae* to suspend (? in order to assess the weight); Pesh. *wa'kil bazwārēh 'aprāh d'ar'ā* and he has measured out in his hands the dust of the earth (on *zwārā* corresponding to δράξ see Payne Smith *Lex.* 1: 1113a); Tg. *w'aprā d'ar'ā k'illū bimkilā ittkāl* and the dust of the earth as though it were contained in a measuring-pan. It is clear that for the Vrss. the meaning of שְׁלִישׁ(י) was no longer sure, but at least a glimmer of it shines through the Vulgate Elliger BK XI/1 48f proposes among other suggestions that one-third means one-third of a seah (equivalent to 4.4 litres), compare Galling *Bibl. Reallex.*¹ 367, and Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1163.

—b) Ps 80₆ שְׁלִישׁ בְּדִמְעוֹת בְּדִמְעוֹת וְתִשְׁקֶמוּ; here it is just the last word of the clause that makes the meaning uncertain; it functions as an adverbial acc., see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §118q, and Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §101. The suggestions of the Vrss. are similar: Sept. ἐν μέτρ; Vulg. iuxta Sept. *in mensura*, Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *tripliciter* threefold; the word is missing from Pesh.

As for later commentators, either they prefer the first interpretation following Sept. and Vulg. iuxta Sept. with “in measure” (for which see Baethgen *Ps.* 2: 253; Duhm *Ps.*² 312); alternatively they follow the second interpretation, probably making a connection with Is 40₁₂ “one-third of a measure” (for which see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; TOB; cf. also KBL); others use a phrase expected within the context like “the full measure” (see NRSV: in full measure; REB: copious) or “an excessive amount” (for which see Gunkel *Ps.* 351, 354; Weiser ATD 14/15⁷ (1966), 371; ZüB; Kraus *Ps.* 718); it is noticeable that *tripliciter* threefold of Vulg. iuxta Hebr. never seems to be suggested, even though this is the closest to the original meaning of the MT. †

9659 שְׁלִישׁ

II *שְׁלִישׁ: שֶׁלֶשׁ: pl. שְׁלִישִׁים; בְּשָׁלְשִׁים hapax legomenon 1S 18₆; a) Vrss.: Sept. ἐν κυμβάλοις; Vulg. *in sistris*; Pesh. *bṣeṣṣlē*; Tg. *ubṣalṣlin* with cymbals.

—b) for possible meanings see F. Ellermeier in Galling *Fschr.* 82: the term שְׁלִישׁ remains somewhat problematic; that is why two alternative suggestions are found in Galling *Bibl. Reallex.*²: 1) a lute with three strings (see p. 235a); 2) a sistrum with three sounding strings opposite each other (p. 236a); both these suggestions are found again elsewhere; so Stoebe *I. Sam.* 344: a three-stringed lute; on the other hand Weg-ner *Musikinstr.* 41 takes it to signify a three stringed sistrum; cf. also Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1258: a small harp, or lute; see further Kolari *Musikinstrumente* 74ff, who describes it as a three stringed stem-lute without tuning pegs. †

9660 שְׁלִישׁ

III שְׁלִישׁ: שֶׁלֶשׁ; SamP. pl. *šēlišəm*, Samaritan Tg. תְּלִיתָאִים a third man; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 221) 1QM 11:9f: כַּפְרֵעוּהָ וּכְשִׁלְיִשִׁי מִרְכַּבּוֹתָיו בֵּים סוֹנֵפָן וְתַעַשׂ לַהֲמָה and you have treated them as Pharaoh and as the warriors in his chariots at the Sea of Reeds (Lohse *Qumran*³ 207; cf. Maier *Texte* 1: 137: ... and as the commanders in his chariots ...).

A. General remarks: a) there is no word in the languages of the ancient Near East corresponding to Biblical Hebrew שְׁלִישׁ; it has no connection with the Hittite adj. *šalliš* great, mighty, as had been suggested earlier (see KBL), on which see Donner *ZAW* 73 (1961) 275; nor does it have any obvious connection with the Egyptian vb. *srs* to be in command of a contingent of soldiers, as suggested by Craigie *VT* 20 (1970) 83-86 for Ex 15₄; the closest parallel to the Heb. appellative name is Akk. *tašlišu* the third man in a chariot (AHw. 1339a), which is attested in Neo-Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian and Late Babylonian sources; on this see also Salonen *Hippologica* 213-218; but the nominal pattern *qātil* as used in Heb. שְׁלִישׁ distinguishes it from the Akk. word which follows the pattern *qatīl*, and so, as suggested by Donner loc. cit. 277, it is perhaps “an independent and unilateral development of the word in Hebrew”; see also especially Noth *Könige* 217.

The meaning of the word in Biblical Hebrew can be taken to be the same as in Akk., which would imply that the three manned chariot was known in Israel from the time of Solomon onwards. Such chariots were used by the Hittites and the Assyrians, but not by the Egyptians; but how they spread into Israel from Asia Minor is hard to explain. It was not only the Assyrians but also the city-states of Syria and Palestine or the Philistines that could possibly have been the intermediaries; on this see Donner loc. cit. 277; for illustrations see Gressmann *Bilder* 106, 118, 137.

—b) the Ug. word *tlt* is found most frequently in the Epic of Krt, where it occurs in the expression *tlt sswm mrkbt* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 14:ii:2f; iii:24, 36; v:36f; vi:6f, 20f); for suggested translations of this expression see Dietrich-Loretz *UF* 11 (1979) 197 with note 73; included there is also the suggestion of Del Olmo Lete *UF* 7 (1975) 96-102 that *tlt* is the same as שְׁלִישׁ, and means the third person in a chariot :: Dietrich-Loretz loc. cit. 197f, who says that *tlt* is a metal, probably copper, or alternatively bronze; for the occurrences in the Epic of Krt they propose the translation bronze, horses, a chariot.

B. שְׁלִישׁ: sf. 2K 9₂₅ שְׁלִישָׁה K, שְׁלִישׁוֹ Q, שְׁלִישׁוֹ 2K 15₂₅, pl. שְׁלִישִׁים, שְׁלִישִׁים, שְׁלִישָׁם; for bibliography see de Vaux *Inst.* 1: 187f = *Lebensordnungen* 1: 199; *Inst.* 2: 23 = *Lebensordnungen* 2: 26; Cook *VT* 14 (1964) 124-126; Craigie *VT* 20 (1970) 83-86; Donner *ZAW* 71 (1961) 275-277; Scharbert in Cazelles *Fschr.* 398³; Galling *Bibl. Reallex.*² 253.

—1. **third man** in the chariot, whose function was adjutant to the man in the chariot who did the fighting, > **adjutant**: a) sg. an adjutant to the king, one who is already reigning, or alternatively one who is yet to become ruler (as a usurper) 2K 7₂₋₁₂₋₁₇₋₁₉ 9₂₅ 15₂₅.

—b) pl. **לְרָצִים וְלִשְׁלֵשִׁים** for the runners and the adjutants **2K 10**^{25a}, so with Würthwein *Kg.* 2: 341; vs. ^{25b} **וְהַשְּׁלֵשִׁים הָרָצִים** delete as a gloss; both sg. and pl. are used as the titles of royal officials in the northern kingdom of Israel.

—c) **שְׁלֵשִׁים** adjutants to the fighting charioteer of the Babylonians, or alternatively of the Chaldeans **Ezk 23**¹⁵⁻²³, on which see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 531.

—2. pl.: used to designate a type of soldier belonging to the chariot force, corresponding to **fighting charioteer**: a) in the time of Solomon: **שְׁלֵשִׁים** his fighting charioteers **1K 9**²²/**2C 8**⁹ (here with textual emendation); **1K 9**²² is translated thus in ZüB, Noth *Könige* 200, and Würthwein *Kg.* 1: 109; so also ZüB, and Galling *Chr.-Esr.-Neh.* 95 for **2C 8**⁹ :: Rudolph *Chr.* 218: adjutants.

—b) **Ex 14**⁷ **וְשָׁלְשָׁם עַל-כָּלֹּוּ וְכָל רֶכֶב מִצְרָיִם וְשָׁלְשָׁם עַל-כָּלֹּוּ** and all the other Egyptian chariots with a three-man team in every one of them, so Noth *Ex.* 80; see also 89, where reference is made to the practice among the Egyptian military of using foreign troops for the chariots; on this also see above 1a; this difficulty is considered by Cook VT 14 (1964) 124-126, who gives a numerical idea to the sbst. **שְׁלֵשִׁים**, but it is not convincing. **מִבְּחַר שְׁלֵשִׁים** the pick of his chariot fighters, **Ex 15**⁴ so Noth *Ex.* 95 :: Craigie VT 20 (1970) 83-86 **שְׁלֵשִׁים** < Egyptian *srs* (on which see above 1a).

—3. cj. a) **2S 23**^{8a} pr. **רֹאשׁ הַשְּׁלֵשִׁים** rd. with Sept.^L **רֹאשׁ הַשְּׁלֵשָׁה** and so also **1C 11**¹¹ pr. Q **הַשְּׁלֵשִׁים** (BHK, BHS).

—b) **Pr 22**²⁰ pr. K **שְׁלֵשִׁים** and Q **שְׁלֵשִׁים** prop. **שְׁלֵשִׁים** (BHS), on which see also Walther Bühlmann *Vom Rechten Reden und Schweigen* 146, and Ploeger *Prov.* 262, 268. †

9661 שְׁלֵשִׁים

שְׁלֵשִׁים See below under **שְׁלֵשִׁים** (#9663).

9662 שְׁלֵשִׁים

שְׁלֵשִׁים See below under **שְׁלֵשִׁים** (#9663).

9663 שְׁלֵשִׁים

שְׁלֵשִׁים (107 times): **שְׁלֵשִׁים**, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 628v; SamP. *šēliši*, fem. *šēlišot*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 221f): pl. **שְׁלֵשִׁים**, fem. **שְׁלֵשִׁים** (**Ezk 21**¹⁹ rd. (?) **שְׁלֵשָׁה**, see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 471f; BHS), sf. **שְׁלֵשִׁים** (**Ezk 5**¹² scribal error for **שְׁלֵשִׁים**, see Zimmerli loc. cit. 98; cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 251j).

—1. a) something described as **a third, the third**: **שְׁלֵשִׁים יוֹם** a third day **Gn 1**¹³; **הַשְּׁלֵשִׁים הַיּוֹם** the third day **Ju 20**³⁰ and elsewhere; **בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁלֵשִׁים הַיּוֹם** in the third month **Ex 19**¹; **בַּשָּׁנָה הַשְּׁלֵשִׁים** in the third year **1K 18**¹; **הַשְּׁלֵשִׁים מְבוֹא** the third entrance of the temple **Jr 38**¹⁴ (on the loss of the article from the sbst. see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §126w, and subsequently Rudolph *Jer.*³ 242; **שְׁלֵשִׁים** the third member of

ל) a group (Israel grouped with Egypt and Assyria) **Is 19**₂₄; on the fem. of the adj. see Gesenius-Kautzsch loc. cit.; **בַּשְּׁלִישִׁית** for the third time **1S 3**₈ (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 629c; Meyer *Gramm.* §60: 5); Samaritan Tg. translates **שְׁלֹשׁוֹם** with **תְּלִיתָאִי** (= **שְׁלִישִׁי**) **Ex 4**₁₀; **הַשְּׁלִישִׁית** the day after tomorrow **1S 20**₅ and ₁₂ (textual uncertainty, and it may perhaps be deleted on both occasions as an additon; on this see e.g. Hertzberg *Sam.*² 135, 136; Stoebe *I. Sam.* 370, 371, but on vs. ₅ see p. 373 :: Stolz *I-2 Sam.* 133, who follows MT, without any deletion; on vs. ₅ he notes that literally “on the third” serves to enumerate the date that has been arranged; NRSV and REB: the third evening.

—b) pl. **מֵלְאָכִים שְׁלֹשִׁים** a third unit of men, a third group of messengers sent by Saul to Samuel **1S 19**₂₁; **Gn 6**₁₆ **וְשְׁלֹשִׁים** (in sequence after **שְׁנַיִם** **תְּחִתָּיִם** **שְׁנַיִם**) as a complement to **קְנִיָּם** “the lowest, the second, and the third compartments”, showing that the ark was triple decked; cf. Dillmann *Genesis*⁶ 141 (→ **קָן** 2).

—2. **שְׁלִישִׁית** (SamP. *שלשית silšat Nu 15*_{6,7} **28**₁₄; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 629a; Meyer *Gramm.* §60: 3) one-third **Nu 15**_{6,7} **2S 18**₂ **Ezk 5**₂ **Zech 13**₈ **Neh 10**₃₃.

—3. **עֵגְלַת שְׁלִשְׁיָהּ** place name **Is 15**₅ **Jr 48**₃₄ → HAL 742a; Josephus *Σιλλισσα* (*Schalit Namenwb.* 112).

—4. cj. **1K 6**₈ pr. **הַשְּׁלִישִׁית** prop. with mss., Vulg., Pesh. **הַשְּׁלִישִׁית** (BHS) :: Noth *Könige* 99: MT.

9664 שלך

I **שלך**: according to Labuschagne OTSt (Pretoria 1971) 59 from **הִלַּךְ** with the causative element *ša-*; MHeb. the same as BHeb. (Dalman *Wb.* 426a; Kuhn *Konkordanz* 222).

hif. (112 times): pf. **הִשְׁלִיכוּ**, **הִשְׁלִיכוּהוּ**, **הִשְׁלִיכוּהוּ** **Am 4**₃, textual error, see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §44k; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 332p, see hof.; sf. **הִשְׁלִיכוּ**, **הִשְׁלִיכוּהוּ**, **הִשְׁלִיכוּהוּ**; impf. **יִשְׁלִיךְ**, **יִשְׁלִיכֶם**, **יִשְׁלִיכֶם**; sf. **נִשְׁלַחְתִּי**, **נִשְׁלַחְתֶּם**, **נִשְׁלַחְתֶּם**, **נִשְׁלַחְתֶּם**, **נִשְׁלַחְתֶּם**, **נִשְׁלַחְתֶּם**, **נִשְׁלַחְתֶּם**; impv. **הִשְׁלִיךְ**, **הִשְׁלִיכוּהוּ**, **הִשְׁלִיכוּהוּ**; inf. abs. **הִשְׁלִיךְ**, **הִשְׁלִיכֶם**, **הִשְׁלִיכֶם**; pt. **מִשְׁלַחְתִּי**, **מִשְׁלַחְתֶּם**, **מִשְׁלַחְתֶּם**. (for bibliography see THAT 2: 916-919).

—1. a) to **throw**: α) to eject, dispose of living creatures: Joseph is thrown into **הַבְּרוֹת** one of the cisterns **Gn 37**₂₀, **אֶל-הַבּוֹר** **Gn 37**₂₂ **Jr 38**_{6,9}, **הַבְּרָה** **Gn 37**₂₄, **הַיָּאֲרָה** **Ex 1**₂₂.

—β) to dispose of **נְבִלָתוֹ** a dead person: with **אֶל** **Jos 8**₂₉, **10**₂₇ (**אֶל-הַמְּעָרָה**), **2S 18**₁₇ (**אֶל-הַפְּחָת**), **2K 9**₂₅; with **בְּ** of place; **2K 13**₂₁ (**בְּקִבְרָה**), **Jr 41**₉ (**הַבּוֹר שָׁם**); abs. **סָחַב וְהִשְׁלַךְ** dragged off and thrown away **Jr 22**₁₉, see also βα).

—γ) with different prepositions and different objects: with **אֶל** **Ex 15**₂₅, **אֶל-תּוֹךְ** **Nu 19**₆ **Ezk 5**₄ **Zech 5**₈, **לְ** **אֶל-מִחוּץ** to remove the infected stones of a house outside the city **Lv 14**₄₀; with **לְ** in **(אֲרוֹן)** **2C 24**₁₀; with **לְ** **חֲזִצָּה** **2C 33**₁₅ and **מִן** **הַחַיִּץ** **Neh 13**₈ all the furniture thrown out of a room; with **מִן** from: **מִמֶּנּוּ** let us cast away their cords from us **Ps 2**₃, **מֵרֶאשֵׁי-הַסַּלַע** the people of Judah as captives thrown down from the top of a mountain to dash them to pieces **2C 25**₁₂, **מִזֵּדָיו** **Ju 15**₁₇, **מִזֵּדָיו** (Q) **Ex 32**₁₉; with **עַל** of the person, to throw

at someone **Nu 35**^{20,22}, see **THAT 2: 917**; with **עַל** of the person and acc. of the thing **בָּנֶה 2S 20**¹²; equivalent to **אֵל** of the person **אֶדְרָתוֹ 1K 19**¹⁹; with **מֵעַל** cast away your transgressions from you **Ezk 18**³¹, see below c; with **יָדָיו מֵעַל** Moses throws away the two tablets from his hands **Dt 9**¹⁷; with **תַּחַת** **Gn 21**¹⁵ see below d; with **שָׁם** **Jr 41**⁹, see already above aβ; with **שָׁמָּה** **2K 6**⁶; with locative **אֶרְצָה** **Ex 4**³ **Da 8**¹²: to cast truth to the ground, the obj. of **וַתִּשְׁלַף** (? rd. **וַתִּתְּשַׁלַּף**) is **קֶרֶן** vs. 9, on which see Ploeger *Daniel* 120 and 122 (the cj. **וַתִּשְׁלַף** is unnecessary).

—bα) to throw down: Aaron throws down **הַמִּטָּה** his staff before Pharaoh **Ex 7**^{9f}.

—β) **וַהֲשִׁילָהּ** **Jr 22**¹⁹ see aβ; the ram is thrown to the ground **Da 8**⁷.

—c) to throw away **2K 7**¹⁵, **כִּסְפוֹ אֱלִילִי** **Is 20**²⁰, **נִזְרָה** **Jr 7**²⁹ (→ **נִזַּר** 1), **שְׁקוּצִים** **Ezk 20**^{7,8}, **פְּשָׁעֵיכֶם** **Ezk 18**³¹, **Qoh 3**⁶ (: **שָׁמַר**).

—d) to allow to fall, meaning to expose, abandon: a child **Gn 21**¹⁵ **Ex 1**²² **Ezk 16**⁵ (see hof.), on which see Cogan *JNES* 27 (1968) 133-135; **THAT 2: 917**, on which see also Kraus *Ps.* 653 on **Ps 71**⁹; dwelling places, **REB**: our houses have been overthrown **Jr 9**¹⁸ see 4a cj.

—e) to throw in front of: to throw meat **לִפְלֵב** before the dogs **Ex 22**³⁰.

—f) to tip out, scatter **קִמַּח** **2K 4**⁴¹, **מִלַּח** **2K 2**²¹ **Ezk 43**²⁴.

—2. particular expressions: a) **הִשָּׁה אֲבָנִים** (: **פָּנַס אֲבָנִים**) to throw away stones :: to gather stones **Qoh 3**⁵; the meaning here is disputed, on which see e.g. Zimmerli *Pred.*³ 1: 165, and Lauha *Koh.* 65f.

—b) **הִשָּׂה גֹרְלָהּ** **Jos 18**^{8,10}.

—c) **הִשָּׂה נַעֲלוֹ** to throw a shoe at the enemy (at Edom) **Ps 60**¹⁰ parallel with **108**¹⁰: the act of throwing the shoe is a symbolic act for the seizure of territory, so Kraus *Ps.* 589 (with bibliography), see further Rudolph *Rt.-HL.-Kl.* 68 on **Ru 4**⁷ (with bibliography).

—d) **הִשָּׂה חֲפָה** to cast fishing hooks into the Nile **Is 19**⁸.

—e) **הִשָּׂה נִצָּתוֹ** of a vine, to drop its blossom (**NRSV** and **REB**: unripened grapes) **Jb 15**³³ (→ **נִצָּה**).

—f) **הִשָּׂה נַפְשׁוֹ מִנַּגְדּוֹ** (rd. **מִנַּגְדּוֹ**) he risked his own life **Ju 9**¹⁷ (→ **נָגַד** 5b), see **THAT 2: 918**.

—g) **הִשָּׂה יְהִבָּהּ** with **עַל** to cast one's burden on Yahweh **Ps 55**²³ (→ **יְהָב**) :: Dahood *Psalms* 2: 37f: **הִשָּׁלַף** from **II שִׁלַּף**.

—h) **שָׁחַרְיָהוּ** / **גִּנְדָהוּ** / **גִּנְדָהוּ** / **גִּנְדָהוּ** to throw behind one's back, meaning to discard **1K 14**⁹ **Ezk 23**³⁵ **Neh 9**²⁶; the first two instances have **יְהוָה** as obj., and the last has **תּוֹרַתְךָ**; cf. **הִשָּׂה דְבָרֵי אֶחָדְךָ** you cast my words behind you **Ps 50**¹⁷ (cf. 3c).

—3. said of God or Yahweh: to throw, hurl: a) throwing down גְּדֹלוֹת אֲבָנִים hailstones from the sky **Jos 10**₁₁, קָרָחוּ his ice **Ps 147**₁₇; עַל-אָרֶץ with acc. of the person **Ezk 28**₁₇, with acc. רִדְפֵיהֶם and בָּ of place (בְּמִצְלוֹת) **Neh 9**₁₁; he has thrown down תְּפֹאֶרֶת יִשְׂרָאֵל the splendour of Israel from heaven to earth **Lam 2**₁; with acc. of the person, with מְצוּלָה to cast into the depths of the ocean **Jon 2**₄; with עַל of the person, against, at (without acc. of the thing) **Jb 27**₂₂, on which see Fohrer *Hiob* 387: what is thrown is sand and stone :: ZüB missiles; cf. NRSV: it (margin: he) hurls at them without pity (REB similar); שִׁקְצִים filth, REB: pelting Nineveh with loathsome filth (NRSV similar) **Nah 3**₆; Yahweh cast his people into another land **Dt 29**₂₇; he has picked up וַתִּשְׁלִיכֵנִי and thrown away the one who has encountered his anger **Ps 102**₁₁.

—b) הִשָּׁה מֵעַל-פָּנָיו he cast out from his presence **2K 13**₂₃ **24**₂₀/**Jr 52**₃ **Jr 7**_{15a} **2C 7**₂₀, cj. **1K 9**₇ (on which → שָׁלַח pi. 6cβ), equivalent to מִפָּנָיו **2K 17**₂₀, equivalent to מִלְּפָנָיִךְ **Ps 51**₁₃; with acc. of the person (without מֵעַל-פָּנָיו etc.) אַל-תִּשְׁלִיכֵנִי אֶת-כָּל-אֲחֵיכֶם **Jr 7**_{15b}; אַל-תִּשְׁלִיכֵנִי do not cast me out! **Ps 71**₉.

—c) Yahweh throws behind him חַטָּאֵי the sins of the one who prays גִּוְרֵי אַחֲרָי “behind his back”, meaning he pardons them (in the prayer of Hezekiah) **Is 38**₁₇; see THAT 2: 918, and Wildberger *Jes.* 1465; cf. above 2h; he casts sins יָם בְּמִצְלוֹת into the depths of the sea **Mi 7**₁₉, see 4b cj.

—d) the יָם בְּמִצְלוֹת יָם רִיחַ sweeps up the prophet וַיִּשְׁלִיכֵהוּ and throws him down on to one of the mountains or into one of the valleys **2K 2**₁₆.

—4. cj.: a) **Jr 9**₁₈ pr. הִשְׁלִיכוּ prop. הִשְׁלַכְנוּ or הִשְׁלַכְנוּ (with מִמִּשְׁפַּנּוֹתֵינוּ) (BHS).

—b) **Jl 1**₇ וַהֲשִׁלֵּךְ prop. וַהֲשַׁלֵּךְ (BHS), which is to be translated to knock over, or to fell, referring to vines and trees, see THAT 2: 917 :: Wolff *Jl.-Am.* 19: to leave lying, but against this see Rudolph *Jl.-Am.-Ob.-Jon.* 39 with the cj. וַהֲשַׁלֵּחַ, from Arm. *šlh* to strip off the bark, decorticate.

—c) **Am 4**₃ pr. וַהֲשַׁלַּכְתֶּנָּה prop. וַהֲשַׁלַּכְתֶּנָּה (BHS, see already above under the forms).

—d) **Am 8**₃ pr. הִשְׁלִיךְ prop. אֲשַׁלִּיכֶם or הִשְׁלִיכֶם (BHS, cf. KBL); for a different view see Rudolph *Jl.-Am.-Ob.-Jon.* 238, who reads inf. abs. הִשְׁלִי(י) to throw down all around, really being something cast down :: Wolff *Jl.-Am.* 366, who follows the MT, taking the 3rd. sg. as a generalising subj., and translating corpses are thrown down all over the place.

—e) **Mi 7**₁₉ pr. וַתִּשְׁלִיךְ prop. וַהֲשִׁלֵּךְ, for a different view see Willi-Plein *Vorformen der Schriftexegese innerhalb des AT's* (BZAW 123 (1971) 109): impv. וַהֲשִׁלֵּךְ :: Wolff *Mi.* 189, 191f: MT.

—f) **Jb 18**₇ pr. וַתִּשְׁלִיכֵהוּ (subj. עֲצָתוֹ) prop. with Sept. וַתִּכְשִׁילֵהוּ his own plan (or plural) cause him to fall, so e.g. ZüB; Dhorme *Job* 236; Fohrer *Hiob* 296 and 297; REB: he is tripped by his own policy :: Horst *Hiob* 265, following MT: throw him to the ground; similarly Peters *Job* 184, 187; NRSV: their own schemes throw them down.

—g) **Jb 29**₁₇ pr. אֲשַׁלֵּיךְ prop. אֲשַׁלֵּךְ (BHS) but → II שָׁלַךְ.

hof: pf. השלך, השלכה, השלכת/תי, השלכו, השלכתנה > השלכתן see hif. 4c; impf. ישלכו, ותשלכי; pt. מושלך, fem. מושלכת, pl. masc. מושלכים (13 times).

—1. a) to **be thrown down**, with אֶל 2S 20₂₁; לְאָרֶץ to be thrown to the earth, to the ground Ezk 19₂; cast away in a land that they do not know (rd. sg. for pl.) Jr 22₂₈ (subj. כְּנִיהוּ see 4b cj.; cf. hif. 3a); הִרְמוֹנָה (with textual emendation) to be thrown against Mount Hermon Am 4₃.

—2. a) to **be (become) cast out**: α) corpses, with בְּהֶרֶף 1K 13₂₄₋₂₅₋₂₈; with בְּהַצֹּת in the alleys Jr 14₁₆, מִקְבֵּר (textual emendation) without any grave Is 14₁₉; β) those of them who had been slain (חַלְלֵיהֶם) parallel with פְּגִרֵיהֶם → פָּגַר A) Is 34₃; γ) with עַל to be thrown against (the supplicant has been cast on Yahweh since birth) Ps 22₁₁.

—b) to be thrown out and left: α) נִבְלָתוֹ the corpse of Jehoiachim shall be thrown out and left לְחַרֵּב in the heat of the day Jr 36₃₀; β) to be thrown out and abandoned: a newborn child abandoned in the open country Ezk 16₅, cf. hif. 1d.

—3. to **be overthrown**, meaning to be violated (מִקְדָּשׁוֹ מִכּוּן) Da 8₁₁, on which see Ploeger *Daniel* 120, 122, 126.

—4. cj.: a) Jr 9₁₈ pr. הִשְׁלִיכוּ prop. as well as הִשְׁלִכְנוּ also הִשְׁלִכְנוּ see hif 4a.

—b) Jr 22₂₈ pr. וְהִשְׁלִכוּ prop. with Sept. וְשִׁלַּךְ, and pr. יִדְעוּ prop. יִדָּע. †

Der. I שִׁלַּכְתִּי.

9665 שלך

II שִׁלַּךְ: according to Noth *Personennamen* 181¹ this vb. is to be distinguished from I שִׁלַּךְ, and taken as meaning the same as Colloquial Arabic *slk* II to save, release; as well as the instances mentioned by Noth loc. cit., see also Dozy *Suppl.* 677a: to save oneself, save, escape from danger; for II שִׁלַּךְ see also Zorell *Lexicon* 852a; Benz *Names* 416 and Kornfeld *Onomastica* 75, who follow Noth.

The vb. can be found a) in Heb. personal names from Elephantine; b) in Phoenician and Punic personal names; c) perhaps elsewhere in the OT other than in personal names; e.g. Ps 55₂₃ Jb 29₁₇.

For a) cf. *Šmšlk* < *Šmššlk* (Cowley *Arm. Papyri* no. 26: [4], 8; equivalent to *Shemsillek* (see p. 90), but according to Grelot *Documents* 492 equivalent to *Šamaššillek*; Noth *Personennamen* 123 prefers to take [ʔ]šm as a theophoric element, on which see also Gese-Höfner-Rudolph RAAM 190⁸⁴. It is probably also in the descriptive name *mšlk* (equivalent to מִשְׁלַךְ; Cowley *Arm. Papyri* 298a), on which see Noth *Personennamen* 181; this name can be taken as a hof. pt. meaning the one who has been saved; on the other hand the meaning of the personal name could be understood as the abandoned one, and it would then be associated with I שִׁלַּךְ hif. 1d and hof. 2bβ; for somewhat remoter parallels in Akkadian see Kraus *Vom mesop. Menschen der altbab. Zeit und seiner Welt* (1973) 57.

On b) cf. *šmnšlk* (Benz *Names* 73), *šmn* equivalent to *Ešmun*, see Gese-Höfner-Rudolph RAAM 189ff; see also *b'šlk* (pp. 98-100); *štršlk* (p. 174); *šmššlk* (p. 181); *šlkb'l*, and as a short form *šlk* he has saved (Harris *Grammar* 150).

As for c, according to Dahood *Psalms* 2: 29, 38 this vb. can also be found in **Ps 55**₂₃; in any case the cj. for **הַשִּׁלֵּךְ** rd. **הַשִּׁלֵּךְ** the one who cares for you, and understanding **עַל** to be used to indicate the name of a deity, and so translating “the one who cares for you is Yahweh the most high”, is less likely; for the supposed divine name **עַל/עֵל** → I **עַל**.

Another possible instance of II **שִׁלַּךְ** is **Jb 29**₁₇: **וּבְמִשְׁנֵי אֲשִׁלֵּךְ טַרְיָה** and I rescued the prey from the teeth of **עוֹל** the unrighteous (→ I **שִׁלַּךְ** hif. 4g); this would make the cj. **אֲשִׁלֵּךְ** (e.g. KBL, BHS) superfluous. †

9666 שִׁלַּךְ

שִׁלַּךְ: primary noun, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 462o; SamP. *šēlāk*; MHeb., the meaning is uncertain: heron (Dalman *Wb.* 426a), heron or falling/diving pelican, sea-raven (Levy *Wb.* 4: 562f); Sept. *καταρ(ρ)άκτης*: an unclean bird, (?) the cormorant (so KBL with reference to Aharoni 470: fish-owl, *Ketupa zeylonensis* (?): **Lv 11**₁₇ **Dt 14**₁₇. †

9667 שִׁלְכָת

I **שִׁלְכָת**: I **שִׁלַּךְ**, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 477z: the felling of a tree, or its fallen state; **Is 6**₁₃, on which see Rignell *Studia Theologica* 11 (1957) 100: the state of having been felled. †

9668 שִׁלְכָת

II **שִׁלְכָת**: hapax legomenon **1C 26**₁₆: the name of one of the gates of the temple in Jerusalem of which the meaning is uncertain; for proposals and suggestions, see Rudolph *Chr.* 172. †

9669 שָׁלַל

I **שָׁלַל**: Arb. *salla* I and VIII to withdraw, remove gently, (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 419a).

qal: impf. **תִּשְׁלַל**; inf. cstr. **שָׁל** (inf. cstr. pr. abs. see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 439p; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §12d and f): **stalk, sheaf**, to slip out some stalks of wheat from the sheaves (**הַזְּבָתִים**) for the gleaners **Ru 2**₁₆. †

9670 שָׁלַל

II **שָׁלַל**: MHeb. **qal** 1: to congregate, assemble together in order to rob > to rob, cf. **שָׁרַד**; Mnd., Arb., Tigr.: hitp. to be robbed (see Dalman *Wb.* 426a).

DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 222) **qal**: a) 1 QM 7: 2 **שׁוֹלְלֵי שָׁלַל** those who gather the booty (Lohse *Texte*³ 196-197); b) 1 QM 10: 1f **לְפָנֵינוּ לְשׁוֹל אֶת כּוֹל אוֹיְבֵינוּ לְפָנֵינוּ** to drive out all our enemies before us (Lohse *Texte*³ 202-203); c) 1 QM 12: 10f **וּשׁוֹל שָׁלַלְכֶם** and seize your booty (Lohse *Texte*³ 208-209); d) 1 QM 19: 3f = c (Lohse *Texte*³ 222-223).

Ug. *tl* to plunder: 1) 2nd. sg. perfect *tlit khn(m)* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 107:47) you have plundered (robbed) priests, on which see van Zijl UF 7 (1975) 510; 2) the active pt. of the vb. is also to be found, in the personal name (*bn*) *tl**n*, see Gröndahl *Personennamen* 198, 417a; see further Gordon *Textbook* §19:2684; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2875. According to the explanations of Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3: 198ff (see also VT 2 (1952) 156-159) this should not be taken as a personal name, but as signifying a particular group of people who performed a service for the king, but the nature of this service remains unclear.

Akk. *šalālu* to take people away into captivity, plunder (AHw. 1142; CAD Š/1, 196: *šalālu* A).

OSArb. *tl* to plunder; see Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 260: to treat as booty; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary: šll* to plunder; Arb. *talla* to plunder, tear down, destroy, subvert (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 105).

qal: pf. שָׁלַל, שָׁלוּת, שָׁלְלוּ; impf. sf. יִשְׁלֹךְ; **Hab 2₈** (so with Bomberg and Leningrad; see also Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §27d, p. 135); inf. cstr. שָׁלַל; pt. pl. שָׁלְלִים, sf. שָׁלְלִיָּהֶם, שָׁלְלִיָּהֶם; as a vb. but not as a sbst., see Stoebe *Raub und Beute* in Hartmann *Wortforschung* 340-354; see also the synonymous vb. בָּזַז; and compare שָׁלַל parallel with בָּזַז **Is 10₆ Ezk 29₁₉ 38₁₂**: to **plunder, capture, rob**.

—a) with the acc. of the stolen object, which may be riches (חֵיל) **Ezk 26₁₂**, booty, spoil (שָׁלַל) in the expression שָׁלַל שָׁלַל to seize booty, take spoil; REB: despoil and plunder; KBL: to make booty; **Is 10₆ Ezk 29₁₉ 38_{12f}**.

—b) with the acc. of the person or the object captured **Jr 50₁₀ Ezk 39₁₀ Hab 2₈ Zech 2₁₂**. †

hitpol. (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 439p; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §20d, §27r; Meyer *Gramm.* §70: 3): pf. אֶשְׁחַלְלוּ (Bauer-Leander loc. cit., and Meyer loc. cit.: א for ה is an Aramaism); pt. מִשְׁחַלְלוּ: to **be plundered, taken as booty Is 59₁₅ Ps 76₆**. †

Der. שָׁלַל, שָׁלְלוּ.

9671 שָׁלַל

שָׁלַל: II שָׁלַל, Bauer-Leander 462s; SamP. *šēlāl*; MHeb. a tacked-up bundle, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 222) שָׁלַל booty, as also JArm. אֶשְׁלַל (Dalman *Wb.* 426a); Akk. *šallatu(m)* captured goods, prisoners of war (AHw. 1148b; CAD Š/1, 248a: *šallatu* A); *šillatu* II spoil, booty (AHw. 1236b; CAD treats this word as a variant of *šallatu*, see Š/2, 447a, while AHw. takes it as a separate lexeme); Syr. *spolia vinculum ligamentum* (Payne Smith *Lex.* 4162); cstr. שָׁלַל, sf. שָׁלְלִיָּהֶם, שָׁלְלִיָּהֶם, שָׁלְלִיָּהֶם.

General notes:

—a) In the article on the subject by Stoebe in Hartmann *Wortforschung* 340-354 the relationship of the sbst. to the vb. is considered; on p. 346 he characterises the sbst. more as a stative idea, wherein the object has come into someone's possession consequentially and not during the act of plundering, so that the centre of the meaning of the word is subsequent to the actual event.

—b) The synonymy of the verbs בָּזַז and שָׁלַל is also significant for the meaning of the corresponding substantives, which is shown by the way they are used in parallelism, and by the expression בָּזַז שָׁלַל, on which see below 1c and 1d.

—1. **booty, spoil, goods that have been plundered:** a) **Jos 7₂₁ 2S 3₂₂**; שָׁלַל הַדָּוִד, booty that David has taken **1S 30₂₀**; הַדְּרֵעֶזֶר שׁ booty taken from Hadadezer **2S 8₁₂**; for שָׁלַל (שָׁלַל) with a following genitive, see further Stoebe loc. cit. 347; לְשָׁלַל to the booty! **2K 3₂₃**.

—b) what was taken as booty (שָׁלַל) included (cf. Gesenius-B.) prisoners of war (**Ru 5₃₀** (→ רַחֲמָה*, from which **2C 28₈**, **1S 30₁₉** (?) are to be distinguished), livestock **1S 14₃₂ 15_{19,21}** and elsewhere, clothing **Ju 5₃₀**, property and goods from plundered cities **Dt 2₃₅ 3₇ 13₁₇ 20₁₄ Jos 8_{2,27} 11₁₄ 2S 12₃₀**.

—c) the substantives used in parallelism include בַּז **Is 8_{1,3} 10₆ Ezk 38₁₂**; בָּזָה **Ezk 29₁₉**; וְרָכוּשׁ **Da 11₂₄**; וְשׁ **Da 11₂₄**; הַמְּלָקוּחַ, הַשְּׂבִי, הַשָּׂבָה **Nu 31_{11f}**.

—d) verbs used with the sbst.: אָכַל **Dt 20₁₄**, אָסַף pu. **Is 33₄**, בּוֹא hif. **Nu 31₁₂ 2S 3₂₂**, בָּזַז **Dt 2₂₅ 3₁₇ 20₁₄ Jos 8₂ 11₁₄** etc., II חָלַק qal **Jos 22₈**, pi. **Gn 49₂₇ Ex 15₉ Ju 5₃₀ Is 9₂ 53₁₂** etc., pu. **Zech 14₁**, יָצָא hif. **2S 12₃₀ Ps 119₁₆₂ 1C 20₂**, לָקַח **Nu 31₁₁ 1S 15₂₁ 30₁₆**, מָלֵא pi. (בְּתֵינוּ שָׁלַל we shall fill our houses with booty) **Pr 1₁₃**, מָצָא **1S 14₃₀**, נָצַל hif. **1S 30₂₂**, נָשָׂא **Is 8₄ 2C 14₁₂**, נָתַן **1S 30₂₂ Jr 45₅ Ezk 7₂₁** (see also e), קָבַץ **Dt 13₁₇**, קָדַשׁ hif. **1C 26₂₇**, שָׂרַף **Dt 13₁₇**, שָׁלַח pi. **1S 30₂₆ 2C 24₂₃**, שָׁלַל **Is 10₆ Ezk 29₁₉ 38_{12f}**.

—e) special and particular expressions: הָיָה לְשָׁלַל to become booty **Jr 49₃₂ 50₁₀**; הָיָה לְשָׁלַל לְ to become someone's booty **Zech 2₁₃**; לְשָׁלַל לְ to give as booty to someone **Ezk 7₂₁**; וְהִיתָה-לוֹ נַפְשׁוֹ לְשָׁלַל and he shall keep his life as a possession for it (Stoebe in Hartmann *Wortforschung* 347) **Jr 21₉ 38₂**, cf. **39₁₈**; לְשָׁלַל לְ אֶת-נַפְשְׁךָ וְנָתַתִּי לְךָ I will give you your life as a prize for war **Jr 45₅**, cf. Rudolph *Jer.*³ 264f; Muilenburg in S.H. Davies *Fschr.* (Richmond, 1970) 235ff :: de Boer in de Liagre Böhl *Symbolae* 31-37, especially 36: Do you long for great things? Do not do it! Look, even though I am bringing disaster on everyone, says Yahweh, I will allow you to grab your life as booty wherever you go.

For n.m. מִזְהָר שָׁלַל **Is 8_{1,3}** → I מִזְהָר pi. 7.

—2. > fading: **gain Pr 31₁₁** (with חָסֵר): לֹא יִחְסֵד וְשָׁלַל (sbj. בְּעֵלָה) he will have no lack of gain (ZüB; similarly Gemser *Spr.*² 108 :: Ploeger *Prov.* 369: and what she contributes is not meagre; see also p. 371; what is meant is the gain contributed by the wife; Stoebe loc. cit. 347 comments on the use of בְּעֵלָה for this passage: it is indisputable that שָׁלַל in **Pr 31₁₁** means property, wealth; this idea is contained in the word itself, and is not the result of any collocation.

—3. cj. a) **Ju 5₃₀** pr. לְצִוְאֵי שָׁלַל prop. לְצִוְאֵי שָׁלַל (BHK; BHS), on which → שִׁנְל.

—b) **Is 33₄** pr. שָׁלַל לְכֶם אָסַף prop. שָׁלַל כְּמוֹ or ? אָסַף שָׁלַל, see BHS and Wildberger *Jes.* 1282, 1283.

שלם 9672

שלם: A. For its use in the cognate languages see Bergsträsser *Einführung* 189; Walter Eisenbeis *Die Wurzel šlm im AT* (BZAW 113 (1969) 8-51); THAT 2: 919.

MHeb. שָׁלַם to come to a conclusion; pi. to repay; hif. to hand over, to bring to an end; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 222): the vb. is used in the same way as in the OT, see THAT 2: 935; JArm. שָׁלַם, שָׁלִים to be completed, come to an end; pa. to make complete, repay; af. to fill, fill up, conclude a peace, stay unharmed, give over (so also Samaritan); → BArm. שָׁלַם, also for the other Arm. dialects.

For an Amorite and an early Canaanite personal name from the root *šlm* see Benz *Names* 417; Heb. inscr. *šlm* pi. to restore a land to its ruler (?) (Tell Arad 21:4; see Pardee UF 10 (1978) 318), to carry out an instruction (Tell Arad 18:8; see Lemaire *Inscr. Hebr.* 1: 181); Ph. pi. *lšlm hlpt* to repay a gift (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 303; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1145, sv. 1j; to requite); Punic *šlm* pi. to fulfil a vow (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 303; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1145, sv. 4; Tomback *Lexicon* 319f; cf. Friedrich *Grammatik*² §143).

Ug. *šlm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2424; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2614) to be unharmed, healthy; D and Š to keep unharmed, repay; on *šlm* D to pay, requite fully see Dietrich-Loretz UF 16 (1984) 67; for the salutations in Ug. letters composed with this vb. (both G- and D-themes) see Kaiser ZDPV 86 (1970) 10-23, and Kristensen UF 9 (1977) 150-153; cf. also Stamm *Fschr.* 199-203; for personal names which include this vb. see Gröndahl *Personennamen* 193.

Akk. *šalāmu(m)* to be (become) unharmed, stay well, be in a good condition; D to guard, protect, keep unharmed; to bring work to completion; to pay in full (AHw. 1143-1145; CAD Š/1, 208b-209a; for G-theme see especially sv. 1, 2; for D see especially sv. 8, 11, 12); for personal names which include *šalāmu/šullumu* see Stamm *Namengebung* 153, 176, 187, 294; cf. also THAT 2: 932; also *salāmu(m)* as a secondary root to *šlm*, to be (become) friendly, peaceful; D to make a friendly relationship, reconcile (AHw. 1013f; CAD S, 89b).

OSarb. *slm* to be healthy, be in a happy situation (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 196; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 126); for personal names which include this root, see Ryckmans *Noms* 1: 150, they are mostly descriptive names, but Safaitic *Yaslam* may be a verbal sentence name; Eth. *salama* to be well, healthy, uninjured; to be complete, perfect, accomplished (Dillmann *Lex.* 322, and cf. Eisenbeis loc. cit. 50); Tigr. *salma* to save oneself; *sallama* 1. to protect; 2. to greet; 3. to hand over (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 167f); Arb. *salima* to be healthy, uninjured, safe; II to keep uninjured, save, pass on intact; III to keep peace, be reconciled.

For Egyptian *ša-la-ma* to request peace see Helck VT 15 (1965) 44.

B. For the bibliography see above under שָׁלוֹם, since many of the items are relevant to the vb. as well as to the sbst.; see especially Gerleman ZAW 85 (1973) 1-14, and THAT 2: 919-935; see further the collection of essays edited by Koch *Um das Prinzip der Vergeltung in Religion und Recht*; of these the following are important, especially for the pi.: K. Koch *Gibt es ein Vergeltungsdogma im AT* (pp. 130-180); J. Scharbert *šlm im AT* (pp. 300-329). We have earlier (→ שָׁלוֹם Cb) rejected Gerleman's translation for the qal of "to have satisfaction, to be contented" because it was too far removed from the usage in Akk.; as well as Gerleman, see also below, pi.

C. The forms of the verb and its meaning: **qal**: pf. שָׁלַם (Gn 15₁₆ (= Tg.^o שָׁלִים; Neofiti שלימו pl.), SamP. *šālām*), שָׁלַמוּ; impf. וַיִּשְׁלַם, וַתִּשְׁלַם; impv. שְׁלַם; pt. → שָׁלַם sf. שְׁוֹלְמֵי Ps 7₅, passive pt. pl. cstr. שְׁוֹלְמֵי 2S 20₁₉.

—1. to be **completed, ready**: a wall Neh 6₁₅, work, construction 1K 7₅₁ 2C 5₁; to come to an end (a period of mourning) Is 60₂₀.

—2. to **remain healthy, unharmed**: to be in opposition (הִקְשָׁה) to God and succeed **Jb 9**₄; in a confrontation with Leviathan, cj. **Jb 41**₃ pr. וַאֲשַׁלֵּם prop. with Sept. וַיִּשְׁלַם (e.g. BHK, Fohrer *Hiob* 527) :: TOB and Peters *Job* 474, who follow the MT, translating “I leave him in health”; on **Jb 21**₉ (MT) → שְׁלוֹם D2γ.

—3. to **keep peace**: a) **Jb 22**₂₁ וַיִּשְׁלַם and keep peace, so e.g. ZüB and Fohrer *Hiob* 350, 351; NRSV: agree with God and be at peace; REB: come to terms with God and you will prosper :: Eisenbeis loc. cit. 300: but surrender, O God!; for the bibliography on this translation see Fohrer loc. cit. 351.

—b) שׁוֹלְמֵי the one who is involved with me, meaning my friend **Ps 7**₅; NRSV: my ally; according to Sept. it should be read as a pl. שׁוֹלְמֵי, but it is better to preserve the MT; instead of שְׁלֹמָיו “those who have his confidence, his friends” in **Ps 55**₂₁, it has been proposed to read the singular שְׁלֹמוֹ (BHS) with a cross reference to **Ps 7**₅; this change is possible but not necessary.

—c) **2S 20**₁₉ textual uncertainty אֲנֹכִי שְׁלָמֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל: אֲנֹכִי שְׁלָמֵי Sept. ἐγὼ εἴμι εἰρηναῖκὰ τῶν στηρικμάτων Ἰσραὴλ I am one of the supporters of Israel who is ready for peace; Tg. מְשַׁלְמֵי בְּהֵי מְנִיתָא עִם יִשְׂרָאֵל אֲנַחְנָא we will conclude a faithful peace treaty with Israel; Vulg. and Pesh. are different, but they both preserve the first person of the MT; TOB (probably with the Sept. in mind) translates the MT without any alteration: I am the one most ready for peace and the one that is most secure (the one that is most reliable) in Israel.

It is reasonable to suppose (also from Tg.), that the אֲנֹכִי of MT has been replaced by אֲנַחְנֵנוּ, so Hertzberg *Sam.*² 305: we are the most peaceable and the most trustworthy in Israel; but even such a small change from אֲנֹכִי, which is not presupposed by Sept., Vulg. or Pesh., is difficult; that is also true for the other wording which Budde *Sam.* 303 takes as the “real LXX”, which is also followed by ZüB. For the passive pt. *אֲמוֹן reliable, to indicate an inherent quality and condition, see Gesenius-Kautzsch §50f; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §15d. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 66, 84, 111f): pf. שָׁלַם, שָׁלַמְתִּי, שָׁלַמְתָּ, שָׁלַמְתֶּם, שָׁלַמְתִּים; impf. יִשְׁלַם, יִשְׁלַמְתֶּם, יִשְׁלַמְתֶּיךָ, יִשְׁלַמְתֶּיךָ; (נִ) אֲשַׁלֵּם, תִּשְׁלַם, תִּשְׁלַמְתֶּם, תִּשְׁלַמְתֶּיךָ; sf. אֲשַׁלְּמָה/לְמָה, יִשְׁלַמְתָּ, יִשְׁלַמְתָּ; impv. שָׁלַם, שָׁלַמְתִּי, (י) שָׁלַמְתִּי; inf. abs. שָׁלַם, cstr. שָׁלַם, sf. שָׁלַמְתִּי/מוֹ; pt. מִשְׁלַם, מִשְׁלַמְתִּי, מִשְׁלַמְתֶּיךָ, מִשְׁלַמְתֶּיךָ Secunda ουσσλημ **Ps 31**₂₄ (Brönno *Morph.* 84), pl. מִשְׁלַמְתִּים, cstr. מִשְׁלַמְתִּי.

—1. to **make intact, complete, make restitution**, on which see THAT 2: 923b; Horst *Recht* 289f; H.-J. Boecker *Redeformen* 149; Liedke *Rechtssätze* 42-44.

—a) with human sbj. meaning to make restitution: abs. **Ex 21**₃₄ **22**_{2.10-14} (vs. 11 with לְ of the person) **Pr 22**₂₇; with acc. of the thing, to compensate with **Ex 22**₄, to pay compensation for fire-damage (הִבְעֵרְהוּ) **Ex 22**₅, **Lv 5**₁₆₋₂₅ (vs. 25 בְּעֵרְכֶךָ לְ according to its value), **24**₁₈₋₂₁ (obj. בְּהֵמָה), **2S 12**₆ (obj. הַכֶּבֶשֶׂה), **Ezk 33**₁₅ (obj. גִּזְלָה); with תַּחַת replacing one animal with a similar one **Ex 21**_{36f}; with נָשִׂי* to pay a debt **2K 4**₇; abs. **Ps 37**₂₁; with שְׁנַיִם to pay double **Ex 22**_{3.6.8} (SamP. version שְׁנַיִם עַד); with שִׁבְעָתַיִם sevenfold **Pr 6**₃₁.

—b) sbj. יהוה, to make restitution, compensate: with לְ of the person and acc. of the thing, Yahweh compensates for the years of hunger **Jl 2**₂₅; with נְחֻמִּים to give comfort as a recompense: with לְ of the person **Is 57**₁₈.

—1. the word within the cognate languages: SamP. only pl. *šēlamməm*.

Ug. *šlm*, pl. *šlmm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2424; and especially Aistleitner *Wb.* 2647; see further e.g. Janowski UF 12 (1980) 231ff; Dietrich-Loretz UF 13 (1981) 77ff: a) *šlm* peace (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 1:ii: [20]; 1, 3:iii:16; iv:9, [24], 30); b) *šlmm* salutation offering, gift (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 14:iii:26f; [v:39f]; vi:9f); see also Dietrich-Loretz UF 12 (1980) 398: *šlmm šlmm* presents upon presents; c) *šlmm* (tantum pl.) specifying a type of sacrifice, for it occurs in lists of offerings and ritual texts; see Janowski UF 12 (1980) 234ff, and Dietrich-Loretz UF 13 (1981) 77-82; see also Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 148:10 (on which see de Tarragon *Culte* 109f, 168f, 172), and Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 115:9 (on which see also de Tarragon *Culte* 87, 175); see further Janowski UF 12 (1980) 246ff, and Dietrich-Loretz UF 13 (1981) 85f; a large bibliography for *šlmm* is listed in Janowski loc. cit. 233.

Ph. *šlm* (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 37 B:4), pl. *šlmm* (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 51:5); Punic *šlm kll* (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 69:3, 5, 7, 9, 11); for suggestions on the translation see Janowski UF 12 (1980) 255; Neo-Punic *šlm* (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 120:2); see also Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 305; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1152 sv. *šlm*₃: possibly an offering of first fruit; Tomback *Lexicon* 318; as for Mnd. *šilmaj* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 462a), it is probably unrelated to Heb. שְׁלָמַיִם; see Rosenthal *Forsch.* 242.

—2. the forms in Heb.: שְׁלָם a) sg., hapax legomenon Am 5₂₂; for this is proposed pl. cstr. שְׁלָמַיִ (BHS) :: Rudolph *Jl.-Am.-Ob.-Jon.* 210, who keeps sg. with MT; see also the cautious treatment of the cj. in Maag *Wortschatz* 35, and 101, reading שְׁלָם :: W. Eisenbeis *Die Wurzel šlm im Alten Testament* (BZAW 113 (1969) 255-258): pr. שְׁלָם prop. שְׁלָמוֹ/שְׁלוֹם revenge, or alternatively payment, bribe; but that is hardly convincing.

—b) tantum pl. שְׁלָמַיִם, cstr. שְׁלָמַיִ, sf. שְׁלָמַיִ, שְׁלָמַיִ, שְׁלָמַיִ, שְׁלָמַיִ, שְׁלָמַיִ.

—3. Bibliography: Eichrodt *Theol.*⁶ 1: 88; Koehler *Theol.*⁴ 178f; von Rad *Theol.* 1⁶ 264, 270; Hentschke article *Opfer* II in RGG³ 4: 1645; de Vaux *Sacrifices* 37; de Vaux *Inst.* 2: 307 = *Lebensord.* 2: 273f; Schmid *Bundesopfer* 14, 40ff, 118ff; Elliger *Lev.* 51f; Rendtorff *Opfer* 119ff; Eisenbeis *Die Wurzel šlm im Alten Testament* 71-73, 225-296; Gerleman ZAW 85 (1973) 12f; THAT 2: 932; see also the stimulating overview of the problematic situation in Rudolph *Jl.-Am.-Ob.-Jon.* 210.

—4. instances in the OT (following KBL; see also the list in Schmid *Bundesopfer* 40f): a) 49 out of 86 times (excluding Am 5₂₂) in collocation with זָבַח שְׁלָמַיִם זָבַח Ex 24₅ 1S 11₁₅, on which see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §131b, and Stoebe *I. Sam.* 223; זָבַח שְׁלָמַיִם Ex 29₂₈ etc. (11 times); זָבַח שְׁלָמַיִם Dt 27₇ Jos 8₃₁; b) עֹלֹת and שְׁלָמַיִם Ex 20₂₄ etc. (13 times); עֹלֹת and שְׁלָמַיִם 1S 13₉ 2S 6₁₈ 1C 16₂; עֹלֹת and שְׁלָמַיִם Ezk 46₂₋₁₂₋₁₂ 2C 31₂; עֹלֹת, מִנְחָה and שְׁלָמַיִם Ezk 45₁₅₋₁₇; עֹלֹת, חֲטָאת and שְׁלָמַיִם Lv 9₂₂ Nu 6₁₄; c) שְׁלָמַיִם in a series of terms, when it is always the last to be mentioned Nu 15₈ 29₃₉ Jos 22₂₇ 1K 8₆₄₋₆₄ 2K 16₁₃; d) שְׁלָמַיִם הַשְּׁלָמַיִם הַלְּבִי הַשְּׁלָמַיִם הַשְּׁלָמַיִם הַשְּׁלָמַיִם הַשְּׁלָמַיִם Lv 6₅ 1K 8₆₄ 2C 7₇ 29₃₅; הַשְּׁלָמַיִם הַשְּׁלָמַיִם הַשְּׁלָמַיִם הַשְּׁלָמַיִם הַשְּׁלָמַיִם Lv 7₁₄₋₃₃; cj. Ps 69₂₃ וְשָׁלוֹם לְבָבִי → שְׁלוֹם 9e.

—5. translations: a) Sept., on which see Schmid *Bundesopfer* 14, and Rendtorff *Opfer* 131f: θυσία σωτηρίου, σωτηρία offering for salvation; θυσία τῶν εἰρηνηκῶν, θυσία εἰρηνηκαή, εἰρηνηκαί offerings for peace; acc. θυσίας Am 5₂₂, τῆς τελειώσεως 2C 29₃₅, where שְׁלָמַיִם is quite clearly derived from שְׁלָם; see also 1S 11₁₅.

—b) modern translators favour rendering the word as salvation offering, or alternatively as peace offering, following the Sept., on which see Schmid *Bundesopfer* 14, and also Elliger *Lev.* 51. Of the other suggestions discussed by Schmid loc. cit. the following should be mentioned: α) conclusion offering (from שָׁלַם pi.), so

Ug. *šlm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2424); Aistleitner *Wb.* 2614: paid out, settled up; on the adj. see also Dietrich-Loretz UF 13 (1981) 83f; also *šmn šlm* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 3:ii:31f) unscathed oil; this must refer to a particular quality of oil which is considered to be in a good condition; similarly Janowski UF 12 (1980) 238: sweet smelling oil; cf. also Caquot *Textes Ougaritiques* 161^y :: oil of a peace offering was poured from a bowl (Gibson *Myths*² p. 48, line 31f).

Akk. *šalmu(m)* unharmed, sound, in good condition, healthy, entire, proper, safe (AHw. 1149; CAD *Š/1*, 256, which lists an ever wider range of meanings).

Syr. *šalmā* healthy, unharmed; CPArm. *šwlm* complete (τέλειος), see Schulthess *Lex.* 208a; Mnd. *šalmana* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 442b) peaceable, upright, honest, complete.

Arb. *salīm* safe, undamaged, complete, well kept; healthy, sound (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 426a): sg. fem. שְׁלִמָה; pl. masc. שְׁלִמִים, fem. שְׁלִמוֹת.

—1. **intact, untouched:** שְׁלִמוֹת אֲבָנִים Dt 27₆ Jos 8₃₁; מִסָּע שְׁלִמָה אֲבֹן stone as yet untouched in a quarry 1K 6₇, so with Noth *Könige* 96, 98f :: THAT 2: 927.

—2. **complete, perfect:** a) אֲבֹן proper (NRSV: full and honest) stone weight Dt 25₁₅ Pr 11₁, אֵיפָה proper measuring vessel for grain Dt 25₁₅.

—b) מְשֻׁכָּרֶת a full reward Ru 2₁₂.

—c) גְּלוּת the deportation of an entire community Am 1_{6,9}, cj. Jr 13₁₉ pr. הַגְּלוּת שְׁלוֹמִים prop. with Vrss. גְּלוּת שְׁלִמָה, see BHS.

—d) עוֹן complete guilt, or alternatively the full extent of guilt Gn 15₁₆ (possibly substantival).

—3. **whole, undivided** (:: THAT 2: 927: with לֵב/לִבָּ לֵב/לִבָּ), with עַם and you shall be wholeheartedly committed to 1K 8₆₁ 11₄ 15_{3,14}, or with אֵל with the same meaning 2C 16₉; שְׁלִים בְּלֵב/לֵב 2K 20₃ Is 38₃ 1C 12₃₉ 28₉ 29₉ 2C 19₉ 25₂; לֵב שְׁלִים 1C 29₁₉, לֵב-שְׁלִים 2C 15₁₇, cf. 1K 15₁₄.

—4. שְׁלִים with II אֵת one people enjoying a peaceful relationship with another Gn 34₂₁.

—5. various other expressions: a) שְׁלִים (SamP. version שְׁלוֹם) Gn 33₁₈, traditionally taken as an adv.; NRSV, REB: Jacob came safely to the city of Shechem; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*: unharmed; KBL: intact; so also Tg. שְׁלִים, see above; cf. SamP. שְׁלוֹם :: Sept. Pesh. Vulg.: where it is taken as a place name (Sept. Σαλλημ; Vulg. *Salem*) corresponding to Arb. *Sālim*, situated beside *Khirbet Šēḥ Naṣralla*, some 4 km. east of *Tell Balata*; on this see L. Wächter *Salem bei Sichem* (ZDPV 84 (1968) 63-72). Understanding the word as a place name, and then making שְׁכֵם a personal name (the city belonging to Shechem), is also mentioned by Westermann *Gen.* 2: 637, 643f, who remarks (see p. 644): calling the place Salem in vs. 18 can be explained by assuming that Shechem already lay in ruins during the times of the editor, but that Salem was still an active town.

—b) cj.: α) Mi 2₈ pr. מְעַל שְׁלִמִים אֲדָרֶת prop. מְעַל שְׁלִמָה אֲדָרֶת you tear the clothes (תִּפְשִׁיטוֹן) from those who are ready for peace, so with Wolff *Mi.* 38, 40f; cf. HAL 527b; HALOT 556a, sv. מוֹל cj.; BHS;

NRSV: you strip the robe from the peaceful; REB: you strip the cloaks from the travellers who felt safe; β) **Nah 1₁₂** pr. אִם שְׁלָמִים וְכֵן רַבִּים prop. e.g. Elliger *Kl. Proph.* (ATD 25⁶) ad loc., together with note 1: וְרַבִּים אִם מְשָׁלִים הֵם even though they are rulers and they are many :: Rudolph *Mi.-Nah.-Hab.-Zef.* 158, who follows MT: if they are (yet again) at their very best and just as numerous; Keller *Nah.-Hab.-Zef.* 116, and TOB, somewhat differently but also following the MT; γ) **2C 8₁₆** pr. (בֵּית יְהוָה) וְעֵד־כְּלֹתוֹ שְׁלָם prop. with Sept. ... עֵד־כְּלֹת שְׁלָמָה, so e.g. Galling *Chr.-Esr.-Neh.* 95; ZüB; cf. BHS :: Rudolph *Chr.* 220, following MT: the house of Yahweh was completely set in order; see also TOB: when the house of the Lord was completed; cf. Gesenius-B. 837b under I שְׁלָם 3: of a building, to be completed; NRSV: it was finished completely (REB and NEB similarly). †

9676 שְׁלָם

II שְׁלָם: place name; = I: **Gn 14₁₈ Ps 76₃**; **Gn 14₁₈**: SamP. *šālām*; according to the Arabic Tg. of the Samaritans it is an adj. (as it is in the Sept.) *sālm*; Sept. Σαλημ; Vulg. *Salem*; Pesh. *šlym*; Tg. יְרוּשָׁלַם; **Ps 76₃**: Sept. καὶ ἐγενήθη ἐν ἐρήρῃν-221 ἰ τόπος αὐτοῦ = Vulg. iuxta Sept. *in pace*; Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *in Salem*, Pesh. *šlym*.

—a) traditionally equivalent to יְרוּשָׁלַם, on which see Josephus *Antiquities* 1: 181 τὴν μέντοι Σολυμᾶ ὕστερον ἐκάλεσεν Ἱεροσόλυμα; Avigad-Yadin *Gen. Ap.* 22:13 הִיא יְרוּשָׁלַם שְׁלָם, as previously suggested by the parallelism of בְּשָׁלָם and בְּצִיּוֹן in **Ps 76₃**.

—b) another very early Christian tradition understands that שְׁלָם refers to the place *Sālim* (→ I שְׁלָם 5a), on which see Schatz *Gen. 14* 187; so also Fitzmyer *Gen. Ap.*² 172f; on the early Christian tradition, cf. Abel *Géogr. Pal.* 2: 441f; cf. Hebrews 7 βασιλεὺς Σαλήμ, ὃ ἐστὶν βασιλεὺς ἐρήρῃνης.

—c) other interpretations include: α) Albright *BASOR* 163 (1961) 52: pr. מֶלֶךְ שְׁלָם prop. שְׁלָמוֹ a king in alliance with him; β) Smith *ZAW* 77 (1965) 129-153, especially 145 שְׁלָם equivalent to I שְׁלָם, a submissive, obsequious king; on this see also p. 141ff.

—d) of those three interpretations mentioned above (a-c) the first (a) has most to be said in support of it; so e.g. Gunkel *Gen.* 285; also von Rad *Gen.*⁹ 138, and Westermann *Gen.* 2: 241; cf. Schatz *Gen. 14* 188: *Salem* may designate the city of Jerusalem; if this is so, according to the vocalic pattern of the word, שְׁלָם would be a hypocoristic name, in which the name יְרוּשָׁלַם has been shortened by the removal of one of its elements; on this see W. Zimmerli, *1. Mose 12-25* 43. †

9677 שְׁלָם

I שְׁלָם: n.m.; שְׁלָם; SamP. version שְׁלָם; Sept. **Gn 46₂₄** Σουλλημ, **Nu 26₄₉** Σελλημ, Josephus Σέλλιμος (Schalit *Namenwb.* 109); Heb. inscr. שְׁלָם Lachish 3: 20 (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 193); Tell Arad 35:3; for seal inscriptions (also Ammonite) see Weippert *ZDPV* 95 (1979) 175 with note 7; for EgArm. see Kornfeld *Onomastica* 73; for Ph. and Punic see Benz *Names* 180; for Heb. in cuneiform *ši-li-im-mu* (*šillim*) see Coogan *Names* 35, 85; Wallis Persica 9 (1980) 161f; for Palmyrene *šlm* (?), see Stark *Names* 114b; on the meaning of the personal name see Noth *Personennamen* 174, and especially Stamm *Ersatznamen* 420b = Stamm *Fschr.* 73: “He (Yahweh) has replaced”, a short form of שְׁלָמִיָּהּ (ו) the son of נַפְתָּלִי, or alternatively the head of a family in this tribe **Gn 46₂₄ Nu 26₂₉, 1C 7₁₃** has instead שְׁלָמוֹ. †

Der. שְׁלָמִי.

9678 שְׁלָם

II שְׁלָם Dt 32₃₅ (SamP. *šallam*: pi. inf.): cj. אֲשַׁלֵּם, or שְׁלָם → שָׁלַם pi. 6a.

9679 שְׁלָם

שְׁלָם: → שָׁלוֹם.

9680 שְׁלָם

שְׁלָם: → שָׁלוֹם.

9681 שְׁלָמָה

*שְׁלָמָה: שָׁלַם, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 480v; feminine perhaps as an abstract, unitary noun, as distinct from שָׁלוֹם, meaning one individual manifestation (one particular consequence) of retaliation; cf. צָדָקָה/צָדָק; see Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 64ff: cstr. שְׁלָמָה: שְׁלָמָה רְשָׁעִים **retaliation**, encountered by sinners Ps 91₈. †

9682 שְׁלָמָה

שְׁלָמָה: n.m.: A. Sept. Σαλωμων; Josephus Σολόμων (*Schalit Namenwb.* 115); Vulg. *Salomon*, 1C 22₉ *pacificus*; Heb. seal inscr. (Moscatti *Epigrafia* 77, but uncertain); Nab. שְׁלָמָה, שְׁלָמו (Cantineau *Nabatéen* 2: 151a).

B. The following derivations from the vb. שָׁלַם and the sbst. שְׁלָמָה (for which see above 1C 22₉) could be compared with (or alternatively linked to) the personal name שְׁלָמָה.

—a) the name of a deity; for Assyrian *Šulmānu* see Meissner *Bab. Ass.* 2: 33, 40, 48; for Syrian-Old Canaanite *Šalim/Šalēm*, see Gese-Höfner-Rudolph RAAM 170, and Stolz *Strukturen und Figuren im Kult von Jerusalem* 181ff, 204ff; Haussig *Wb. Myth.* 1: 306; and for *Lihyanic. s/šlmn (S/Šalmān)* see Gese-Höfner-Rudolph RAAM 372; Haussig *Wb. Myth.* 1: 466f; here also for Greek ΣαήΣελεμανης.

—b) the n.m.; for Safaitic *šlmn (Šalmān)* see Ryckmans *Noms* 1: 209f; for Western Semitic *Š(S)almānu* see Tallqvist *Names* 190b; see especially no. 2 *Sa-la-ma-nu* *sup* *māt* Ma,a-ba-a-a, which occurs in a list of kings or rulers from whom Tiglathpileser III received tribute; see also Gressmann *Texte* 348; Luckenbill *Ancient Records* 287 (§801); for Aramaic (Hatra) *šlmn* see Degen *Jaarbericht ... Ex Oriente Lux* 23 (1973/74) 407; Degen-Müller-Röllig *Neue Ephemeris* 3: 103 no. 315; Nab. שְׁלָמָן (Cantineau *Nabatéen* 2: 151a); Palmyrene *šlwm* (Stark *Names* 114b).

C. **Solomon**, the king of Israel, Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1651-53: a) occurrences in the OT: (162 times) 2S 5₁₄ 1K 1_{10f} 2_{1nd.11:43} 2K 21₇ 23₁₃ 24₁₃ 25₁₆ (according to KBL 109 times in 1 and 2 Kings) Jr 52₂₀ Ps 72₁ Song 1_{1.5} (see below E, cj.), 3_{7.9-11} 8_{11f} Neh 12₄₅ 13₂₆ 1C 3₅₋₁₀ 2C 1_{1nd.9:31} 10_{2.6}; for Sir see Zorell *Lexicon* 854a.

—b) the son of דָּוִד and בַּת־שֶׁבַע 2S 12₂₄, born in Jerusalem; an alternative name for him was יְרִידִיָּה; this was the name given him by נְתַן, perhaps thereby deliberately intend-ing to avoid antiquated ideas of

substitution that were linked to the name **שְׁלֹמֹה**; **שְׁלֹמֹה**; **מִשְׁלֵי** **Pr 1₁ 10₁ 25₁**, **שְׁ** **Ezr 2₅₅₋₅₈ Neh 7₅₇₋₆₀ 11₃**.

D. attempted explanations of the meaning of the name: for older suggestions see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; also Stamm *Der Name des Königs Salomo* ThZ 16 (1960) 285-297, especially 286-91 = Stamm *Fschr.* 45-57, especially 46-51.

—1) a short form with a hypocoristic ending *-ō* from a full form such as **שְׁלֹמִיאֵל**, so Noth *Personennamen* 38, 165.

—2) **שְׁשְׁלֹמִיאֵל** is simply taken as equivalent to **שְׁשְׁלֹמוֹ** meaning his (David's) peace; so Stamm ThZ 16 (1960) 294f = Stamm *Fschr.* 54; (but see further under 4).

—3) the name is linked together with the name of the deity *Šālim/Šālēm* (see above B), so Gray *Legacy*² 185f; Ahlström VT 11 (1961) 122; Stolz *Strukturen und Figuren im Kult von Jerusalem* 204.

—4) **שְׁשְׁלֹמוֹ** is what is known as a substitution name and means his intactness, his freedom from harm; it would be a reference to the previous child of David and Bathsheba who had died, but is now again present completely with this new-born child; so Stamm ThZ 16 (1960) 295 = Stamm *Fschr.* 55f; see also Stamm *Ersatznamen* 421b = Stamm *Fschr.* 75; this is the interpretation taken up by Gerleman ZAW 85 (1973) 13 = THAT 2: 932, who translates **שְׁשְׁ** as his substitute; so also Rainer Albertz *Persönliche Frömmigkeit und offizielle Religion* 60.

—5) There are good reasons to support all the suggestions outlined above (1-4); although we are not able to reject any one of them we have a liking for the second (2), but particularly favour the last (4).

E. cj. **Song 1₅ pr.** **שְׁשְׁלֹמֹה** prop. **שְׁשְׁלֹמָה** (parallel with **קְרָר**), on which see e.g. Gerleman *Ru.-HL* 100; BHS :: Görg BN 21 (1983) 105, 108, following MT, but not completely without reservation; see also TOB with note.

9683 **שְׁשְׁלֹמוֹת**

שְׁשְׁלֹמוֹת: n.m.; **שְׁשְׁלֹמָה**; Sept. **1C 23₉** Σαλωμωθ, **1C 24₂₂ 26₂₅₋₂₆** Σαλωμωθ, cf. Ph. ? fem. *šlmt* (Benz *Names* 180); see Noth *Personennamen* 39, 165, who takes it as a short form of a name which would include the element **שְׁשְׁלֹמָה** (like **שְׁשְׁלֹמִיאֵל**) with hypocoristic ending *-ōt*.

—1. a Levite belonging to the clan of **גְּרָשָׁם** **1C 23₉**, Q **שְׁשְׁלֹמוֹת**.

—2. a Levite belonging to the clan of **יִצְחָק** **1C 24₂₂** = **שְׁשְׁלֹמוֹת**, Sept. Σαλωμωθ **1C 23₁₈**.

—3. a Levite, whose clan was said to have been descended from **אֶלְיָעֶזֶר**, the son of Moses **1C 26₂₅**, Q **שְׁשְׁלֹמוֹת**; vs. ²⁶ Bomberg **שְׁשְׁלֹמוֹת**, so also Leningrad, see BHS :: BHK³ **שְׁשְׁלֹמוֹת**, on which see Rudolph *Chr.* 174. †

9684 **שְׁשְׁלֹמִי**

שְׁשְׁלֹמִי **Neh 7₄₈** → **שְׁשְׁלֹמִי**.

9685 שְׁלֹמִי

שְׁלֹמִי: n.m.; שְׁלֹם, Sept. Σελεμι; Heb. seal inscr. *šlmy* (F.M. Cross *Eretz Israel* 9 (1969) 26f); Ug. *šlmy* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 193, 413b), *ša-al-mi-ya* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 193, 353a), but on this see the place name *šlmy* (Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 330 no. 101, corresponding to *ʿsupʿurusûalma* (Schaeffer PRU 4: p. 255b; cf. Gröndahl *Personennamen* 193); Punic *šlmy* (Benz *Names* 180): possible explanations of the personal name include: a) Noth *Personennamen* 165: a short form of a fuller name containing שְׁלֹם; b) a descriptive name with the meaning my peace, on which see Stamm ThZ 16 (1960) 294 = Stamm *Fschr.* 54: the father of a נְשִׂיאָ from Asher Nu 34₂₇. †

9686 שְׁלִמִי

שְׁלִמִי: gentilic from שְׁלֵם; SamP. (*aš*)*šillūmi*; Sept. (i) Σελλημι Nu 26₄₉. †

9687 שְׁלִמְיָאֵל

שְׁלִמְיָאֵל: n.m.; שְׁלֹם and אֵל; SamP. *šēlāmʾil*; Sept. Σαλαμιηλ; Heb. seal inscr. שְׁלִמְיָאֵל (Moscati *Epigrafia* 60); Heb. in cuneiform *Šalam-El*, see Wallis Persica 9 (1980) 152; *Šú-[lum ?]-ili* (Tallqvist *Names* 224b); for the meaning of the personal name see Noth *Personennamen* 165: God (El) is my salvation; cf. also Albertz *Persönliche Frömmigkeit und offizielle Religion* 60: my health comes from God: a נְשִׂיאָ in Simeon Nu 1₆ 2₁₂ 7₃₆₋₄₁ 10₁₉. †

9688 שְׁלִמְיָהוּ

שְׁלִמְיָהוּ: n.m.; שְׁלֹם pi; < שְׁלִמְיָהוּ; Sept. Σελεμια, genitive Σελεμιου; EgArm. *šlmyh* (Kornfeld *Onomastica* 73): שְׁלִמְיָהוּ = *שְׁלִמְיָהוּ Yahweh has replaced; see Noth *Personennamen* 174; Stamm *Ersatznamen* 420b = Stamm *Fschr.* 73; cf. also Albertz *Persönliche Frömmigkeit und offizielle Religion* 60.

—1. a man from Jerusalem, the father of יהוֹכָדִל Jr 37₃ = שְׁלִמְיָהוּ 3.

—2. a man from Jerusalem, the father of יְרֵאֲיָהוּ Jr 37₁₃.

—3. a Judaeen who was married to a foreign wife Ezr 10₃₉.

—4. the father of one of the builders of the wall of Jerusalem under Nehemiah Neh 3₃₀.

—5. a priest (כֹּהֵן) in the time of Nehemiah Neh 13₁₃. †

9689 שְׁלִמְיָהוּ

שְׁלִמְיָהוּ: n.m.; שְׁלֹם pi; > שְׁלִמְיָהוּ; Sept. 1C 26₁₄ Σαλαμια, Ezr 10₄₁ Σελεμια, Jr 36₁₄ 38₁ (= Sept. 43₁₄ 45₁), genitive Σελεμιου, missing from Jr 36₂₆; Heb. inscr., Lachish 9:7 (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 197, see 2: 198; cf. Gibson *Syrian Semitic Inscriptions* 1: 47); Tell Arad 108: 3 (see UF 10 (1978) 331); seal (Vattioni *Sigilli* 144, 230); Heb. in cuneiform *Ša-lam-ia-a-ma* (Dussaud *Fschr.* 927); cf. Pritchard *Texts* 308b: שְׁלִמְיָהוּ = *שְׁלִמְיָהוּ Yahweh has replaced; for bibliography → שְׁלִמְיָהוּ.

—1. a senior official (שֵׁר ?) at the court of Jehoiakim **Jr 36**₁₄: pr. בְּנֵי prop. וְאֶת־ (BHS).

—2. another official in the same court **Jr 36**₂₆.

—3. **Jr 37**₃ the same as שְׁלֹמִיָּהוּ 1.

—4. a Judaeen married to a foreign wife **Esr. 10**₄₁.

—5. a doorkeeper **1C 26**₁₄ the same as → מְשֻׁלְמִיָּהוּ †

9690 שְׁלֹמִיָּהוּ

שְׁלֹמִיָּהוּ, and שְׁלֹמִיָּהוּ **Ezr 8**₁₀; n.m. and n.f., but see below; Sept. **Ezr 8**₁₀ Σαλιμουθ, **1C 3**₁₉ Σαλωμιθ, **1C 23**₁₈ **26**₂₈ Σαλωμωθ, **2C 11**₂₀ Sept.^A Σαλημωθ, Sept.^B Εμμωθ, so also Sept.^{RA}; seal שְׁלֹמִיָּהוּ (Avigad Qedem 4 (1976) no. 14); according to Noth *Personennamen* 165 and KBL, the personal name is a fem. form of → שְׁלֹמִי; that is possible on the assumption that it is a short form and not an independent descriptive name; on the relationship of the names שְׁלֹמִיָּהוּ and שְׁלֹמִיָּהוּ, see Noth *Personennamen* 165⁶; see also Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 78; they state that the former (שְׁלֹמִיָּהוּ) is a masculine name, and the latter (שְׁלֹמִיָּהוּ) a feminine name; where the second appears to be a masculine name it must be changed into the first.

A. n.m.:

—1. the principal member of a family who returned from Babylon under Ezra **Ezr 8**₁₀.

—2. the son of Rehoboam **2C 11**₂₀.

—3. **1C 23**₁₈ = שְׁלֹמִיָּהוּ 2.

—4. **1C 26**₂₈ = שְׁלֹמִיָּהוּ 3, cf. **1C 26**₂₅.

B. n.f.:

—1. the daughter of דְּבִרִי from the tribe of דָּן **Lv 24**₁₁ (SamP. *šillūmət*).

—2. the daughter of זְרֻבָבֶל **1C 3**₁₉. †

9691 שְׁלֹמָן

שְׁלֹמָן (variant שְׁלֹמָן): n.m. **Hos 10**₁₄: שְׁלֹמָן; Sept. Σαλαμαν; the personal name matches *S/Ša-la-ma-nu* mentioned above under → שְׁלֹמָן Bb, but it is completely uncertain whether he has to be identified with the king (prince) of Moab which is mentioned there. Furthermore the assumption that it is an unusual shortening of the name *Šulmānu-ašarēd*, the Assyrian king Shalmaneser V, remains questionable. It is best to accept the decision of Rudolph *Hos.* 207, that we do not know who Shalman was; on this see also H. Donner *Israel unter den Völkern* (VTSupp. 11 (1964) 166f. †

9692 שְׁלֹמִיָּהוּ

שְׁלִמְנָאֶסְרַר: n.m.; Sept. Σαλαμανα(ς)σαρ, Josephus Σαλαμανασσάρης (Schalit *Namenwb.* 105), corresponding to Assyrian *Šulmānu-ašarēd Šulmanu* is pre-eminent; on the comparison of the Heb. form of the name with the Assyrian see Millard JSS 21 (1976) 7f; on the name of the deity *Šulmānu* → שְׁלִמְנָה Ba: **Shalmaneser V**, the king of Assyria and Babylon, 726-722 (Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1650) **2K 17₃ 18₉**. †

שְׁלִמְנִים 9693

שְׁלִמְנִים: שֶׁלֶם; < Akk. *šulmānu* salutation gift, exchanged between kings, sent by vassals to patrons, and offered to gods (AHw. 1268; CAD *Š*/3, 244, see especially sv. 2); for instances of the sbst. in addition to those mentioned in AHw. see Janowski UF 12 (1980) 242 (and also CAD); on the meaning of the ending *-ānu* see von Soden *Gramm.* §56r, and subsequently Janowski loc. cit.; gifts (parallel with שְׁחָרָה) with שְׁחָרָה; according to Janowski gifts, because of the parallelism with שְׁחָרָה: **bribes Is 1₂₃**. †

שִׁלְנִי 9694

שִׁלְנִי: gentilic from שִׁלְהָה: SamP. (*aš*)*šilāni*; Sept. **Nu 26₂₀** (= Sept. **26₁₆**) ἰ Σηλωνι; cj. **Neh 11₅** and **1C 9₅** pr. הַשִּׁלְנִי (ו) prop. הַשִּׁלְנִי (BHS); **Nu 26₂₀**. †

שָׁלַף 9695

שָׁלַף: MHeb.; Samaritan, as also JArm. שָׁלַף; Frahang to pull, draw (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 305; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1153, sv. *šlp*₁); Akk. *šalāpu(m)* to draw out, pull out extricate (AHw. 1145b; CAD *Š*/1 230b); in Assyrian to wipe off (see AHw.); Syr. *šlap* to pull out, tear out; CPArm. *šlp* to withdraw a sword from the sheath (Schulthess *Lex.* 209a); Mnd. *ŠLP* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 469a), as also Syr.; OSArb. *šlb* to tear away, remove (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 255a); Eth. *salaba* really meaning to pull out, take off a garment, uncover someone, deprive someone of a weapon (Dillmann *Lex.* 324); Tigr. *salba* to castrate (Leslau *Contributions* 54; see also Littmann-H. *Wb.* 168f); *sālabā* to rob, snatch away; Arb. *salaba* to seize something, carry off by force, deprive someone, despoil, plunder (Lane *Lex.* 1398c); so also Freytag *Lexicon* 2: 337a, where an additional meaning is mentioned of to withdraw a sword from the sheath; cf. also Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 420a: to strip a fallen enemy of arms and clothing.

qal: pf. שָׁלַף; impf. וַיִּשְׁלַף, sf. וַיִּשְׁלַפָּה; impv. שְׁלַף; pt. שָׁלַף, pl. cstr. שְׁלַפִּי, passive fem. שְׁלַפָּה, שְׁלַפָּה (SamP. *šālūfa*): to **pull out, pull off, take out**.

—1. הָרַב cf. Martin Rose *Deuteronomist und Jahwist* 57, 58): a) **Nu 22₂₃₋₃₁ Jos 5₁₃ Ju 3₂₂ (נִבְטָנוּ)**, **8₂₀ 9₅₄ 1S 17₅₁ 31₄ 1C 10₄ 21₁₆**; b) שָׁלַף הָרַב with a drawn sword **Ju 8₁₀ 20₂₋₁₅₋₁₇₋₃₅₋₄₆ 2S 24₉ 2K 3₂₆ 1C 21₅**, pl. **Ju 20₂₅**.

—2. שָׁלַף נַעַל to remove a shoe **Ru 4_{7f}**, on which see Rudolph *Rt.-HL.-Kl.* 68, and Gerleman *Ru.-HL* 37: as a symbolic action of renouncing ownership :: שָׁלַף hif. the throwing of the shoe as a symbolic action for seizing ownership; cf. on Edom I hurl my shoe **Ps 60₁₀**.

—3. cj.: a) **Ps 129₆** pr. שָׁלַף שְׁקָרָמַת שָׁלַף prop. שְׁקָרִים תִּשְׁדָּף → שָׁדַף qal.

—b) **Jb 20**₂₅ pr. **וַיִּצֵא מִגִּוְהָ שְׁלַחַן** prop. with Sept. **וַיִּצֵא מִגִּוְהָ שְׁלַחַן**, so Dhorme *Job* 275; Fohrer *Hiob* 326; ZüB, BHK³ :: Peters *Job* 215, 224 following MT: he draws on the weapon and it comes right out at the back, but reference is also made to the possibility of the cj. following Sept.

—c) **Jb 29**₁₇ pr. **אֲשֶׁלֶיךָ** prop. **אֲשֶׁלֶיךָ** → **שְׁלַחַן** hif. 4 cj. h. †

9696 שְׁלַחַן

שְׁלַחַן: name of a tribe; SamP. *šālāf*; Sept. *Σαλαφ*, Josephus *Σάλαφος* (Schalit *Namenwb.* 105); KBL mentions *as-Salif* and *as-Sulaf* as the names of two Yemenite tribes in Aden, on which see also Zorell 854b, with reference to Glaser *Skizze* 425; and see further Westermann *Gen.* 1: 703: the son of **יִקְטָן** **Gn 10**₂₆ **1C 1**₂₀. †

9697 שָׁלַח

שָׁלַח: denominative from **שָׁלַח**; MHeb. pi. meaning 1) to divide into three parts; corresponding to JArm. **תלת** pa; 2) to do three times, triplicate; hif. to hand over to an intermediary (to a third party); for the other Arm. dialects → BArm. **תלת**; Ug. **tlt* pi. pt. *mltlt* in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 14:i:16 to do something for a third time, give birth for the third time; so with de Moor UF 11 (1979) 644 :: UT §7: 55: to express the fraction one-third; so e.g. also Elliger *Fschr.* 32, 34; Akk. *šalāšu(m)* to do for the third time, repeat again; in D-theme also to triple (AHw. 1146b; CAD *Š*/1, 236b; see also von Soden *Gramm.* §88g); Eth. *šallasa* I/2 to do something for the third time; divide by three, split into three parts (Dillmann *Lex.* 230); corresponding to Tigr. *sallasa* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 168a); corresponding to Arb. *tlt* II-form to triple, make threefold, do three times (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 105a).

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 238, 274): pf. **וַיִּשְׁלַח**; impf. **וַיִּשְׁלַח**; impv. **שְׁלַח**.

—1. a. to divide a territory into three regions **Dt 19**₃.

—b) cj. **2S 18**₂ pr. **וַיִּשְׁלַח** prop. with Sept. **וַיִּשְׁלַח** to separate **הַעָמָּה** the conscripts into three contingents, so e.g. ZüB; BHK³; Hertzberg *Sam.*² 291; NRSV: he divided his army into three groups (REB similarly) :: TOB, following MT: to give the signal for starting out; NRSV margin: he sent forth the army.

—2. to do something (be somewhere) on the third day **1S 20**₁₉, cf. on this Driver ZAW 80 (1968) 176; see also TOB with note; NRSV and REB: on the day after tomorrow.

—3. to do for the third time **1K 18**₃₄. †

pu: pt. **מִשְׁלָּחַת**, fem. **מִשְׁלָּחַת**, pl. fem. **מִשְׁלָּחוֹת**.

—1. **three years old:** a sacrificial animal **Gn 15**₉, cj. **1S 1**₂₄ **מִשְׁלָּחַת** (**פֶּרֶךְ** 1a); for the use of the word to indicate age, cf. Akk. *šulušiu(m)*, *šulušû(m)* a three year old animal (AHw. 1270b; CAD *Š*/3, 263a).

—2. **tripled:** a three-ply thread (**חוט**) **Qoh 4**₁₂; **מִשְׁלָּחוֹת** sc. **הַלְּשָׁכוֹת** **Ezk 42**₆ chambers in the temple precinct which were “set out in three rows”, so Galling in Fohrer *Ez.* 235; or alternatively “arranged in three storeys”, so Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 1054, 1061; cj. **Ezk 21**₁₉ pr. **שְׁלִישִׁתָּהּ** prop. with Vulg. (cf. Pesh.) **חַיְיָ** let the sword strike again and for a third time, so also Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 469, 471f; KBL; BHS; TOB; NRSV: let the sword fall twice, thrice; REB: swing the sword twice, thrice. †

שלש, fem. שלשה and שלושה: for Semitic see Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 485; *Ružička Dissimilation* 174; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 221); SamP. *šēlāš*, fem. *šēlāša*; Ug. *šlt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2689; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2878; Gibson *Myths*² 160a); Old Sinaitic *šlt* (Albright *Proto-Sinaitic* 44); Akk. *šalāš* (AHw. 1146a; cf. von Soden *Gramm.* §69b; §139f; see also CAD *Š*/1 232a); Ph. and Punic *šlš* (Friedrich *Gramm.*² §242); Arm. հֵֿղֵֿ, → BArm.; OSArb. *šlt*, *šlt*, *šlš* (Höfner *Grammatik* §112; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 132); Eth. *šālās* (Dillmann *Lex.* 230f); Tigr. *salas* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 168a); Arb. *talāt*: cstr. שלש, -שֵׁלֶשׁ Ex 21₁₁, fem. שלשת, sf. שלשתכם, שלשתם.

—1. a) **three**: שלש three choices of retribution offered to David 2S 24₁₂, עָרִים שְׁלֹשׁ Am 4₈; less frequently עָרִים שְׁלֹשׁ Jos 21₃₂, בְּנוֹת שְׁלוֹשׁ 1C 25₅; cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §84a; cstr. שְׁלֹשׁ סָאִים Gn 18₆, שְׁלֹשׁ חֲשָׁנִים Lv 25₂₁, קְלָשׁוֹן שְׁלֹשׁ 1S 13₂₁ (→ קְלָשׁוֹן); שְׁלֹשׁ-אַלְהָה these three conditions of service for a daughter sold into slavery Ex 21₁₁; כְּמִשְׁלֹשׁ חֳדָשִׁים (rd. with SamP. כְּמִשְׁלֹשֶׁת) some three months afterwards Gn 38₂₄ (→ מִן 2c); שְׁלֹשֶׁת הַשָּׂרְגִים Gn 6₁₀, cstr. שְׁלֹשֶׁת הַשָּׂרְגִים the three tendrils (branches) of a vine Gn 40₁₂; בְּשָׁנַת שְׁלֹשׁ ל' in the third year of ... 2K 18₁, cf. Meyer *Gramm.* §61: 4; שְׁלֹשֶׁתְּכֶם you three Nu 12₄, שְׁלֹשֶׁתָם the three of them Ezk 40₁₀, שְׁלֹשׁ רְגָלִים Ex 23₁₄ and שְׁלֹשׁ פְּעָמִים Ex 23₁₇ 34₂₃ three times, which is shortened to שְׁלוֹשׁ (following פְּעָמִים) Jb 33₂₉, שְׁלֹשֶׁת הַנֶּפֶת Jos 17₁₁ (textual uncertainty, → נֶפֶת*), לְשֹׁלֶשֶׁת הַיָּמִים within three days Ezr 10_{8f}, on which see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 94; making preparations לְשֹׁלֶשֶׁת יָמִים for the third day Ex 19₁₅ Am 4₄; cf. Meyer *Gramm.* §61: 4; הַיּוֹם שְׁלֹשֶׁת הַיָּמִים it is now three days since 1S 9₂₀.

—b) שְׁלֹשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה 1K 7₁, שְׁלֹשׁ-עֶשְׂרֵה Jr 1₂, שְׁלֹשֶׁת עָשָׂר Nu 29₁₄ Est 3₁₂ thirteen; עֶשְׂרֵה יוֹם, the thirteenth day Est 9₁₇, without יוֹם Est 3₁₃ 8₁₂.

—c) שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת three hundred Gn 5₂₂, cf. Tell Arad 2:4; see Pardee UF 10 (1978) 297, 298.

—d) שְׁלֹשֶׁת אֲלָפִים three thousand Jos 7₃.

—2. pl. שְׁלֹשִׁים (SamP. *šēlāšəm*) **thirty** Jos 7₅ Ju 10₄; 2S 23₂₄ etc. referring to David's "thirty" mighty warriors, on which see Elliger *Kl. Schr.* 72-118, especially 109f; see also Williams VTSupp. 28 (1975) 237 (with bibliography); בְּשָׁלְשִׁים שָׁנָה in the thirtieth year Ezk 1₁; for attempted solutions to this date see especially York VT 27 (1977) 82ff; Fohrer *Ezechiel* 5; Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 43; Eichrodt *Ezechiel* 1: 3.

—3. cj. a) 2S 23₁₈ pr. הַשְּׁלֹשִׁים prop. הַשְּׁלֹשִׁים (BHK; BHS).

—b) 2S 23₁₉ pr. הַשְּׁלֹשִׁים prop. הַשְּׁלֹשִׁים (BHK; BHS).

—c) 1K 6₈ pr. הַשְּׁלֹשִׁים prop. הַשְּׁלִישִׁית, but → שְׁלִישִׁי 4c.

—d) Is 21₁₆ prop. with 1Q Is^a שלוש בעוד שנים there are yet three years, so Kaiser *Jes. 13-39* 111 with note 2 :: Wildberger *Jes.* 797, 798: MT בְּעוֹד שָׁנָה within one year; similarly TOB; NRSV; REB.

—e) Pr 22₂₀ pr. K שלשום and Q שלישיים prop. שלשים, → III שליש 3b.

Der. שלש, שלישי, I-III שליש, שלשום, שלשים, n.m. שלש and שלשה.

9699 שלש

שלש: n.m.; שלש, ? cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 459e; Sept. Σελλης; the meaning of the personal name is questionable, but possibilities include: a) obedient, gentle, from Arb. *salis* tractable, pliable, docile, compliant (Wehr-Cowan 421b); so Noth *Personennamen* 228f; b) like the Old Babylonian personal name *I-ša-li-iš-ilum* (AN) translated as God will act on a third occasion, and meaning God will give a third son (Stamm *Namengebung* 161; AHW. 1146b). But the connection between the Akk. sentence name and the Heb. descriptive name remains unclear; the latter may perhaps mean triplet, or the third child, as is mentioned by Noth *Personennamen* 229¹ together with his preferred etymology from Arabic: a member of the tribe of Asher, or alternatively an important member of a clan in that tribe 1C 7₃₅. †

9700 שלש

שלש: → שליש.

9701 שלשה

שלשה: name of a territory 1S 9₄: ארץ-שלשה; Sept. διὰ τῆς γῆς Σελχα; on the location of the site cf. Stoebe *I. Sam.* 193: following 2K 4₄₂ (בְּעַל שְׁלֹשָׁה) → בְּעַל II, 11) commonly identified with *Kefr_tilt* 28 km. north-east of Lydda; see Abel *Géogr. Pal.* 2: 259; J. Simons *Geographical and Topographical Texts* §662 :: Götz Schmitt *Du sollst keinen Frieden schliessen* 91: the land of Shalisha is probably in the Jordan valley, so with Albright AASOR 4 (1922/23) 116. †

9702 שלשה

שלשה: n.m.; Sept. Σαλισα; the meaning of the personal name is not completely certain; according to Noth *Personennamen* 258b it would be much better if → שלש were read for שלשה, but the different renderings of these two names in Sept. argues against it. It is much more preferable to take שלשה as a diminutive form of שלש, cf. the n.m. צַפְרָה (ו) bird, and the n.f. צַפְרָה little bird; see Stamm *Ersatznamen* 330 = Stamm *Fschr.* 126; under צַפְרָה there is a reference to the diminutive function of the Akk. ending *-atu(m)* in personal names: a member of the tribe of Asher, or alternatively an important member of a clan of that tribe 1C 7₃₇. †

9703 שלשום

שלשום, שלשום: שלש (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 504k; Meyer *Gramm.* §41: 6); SamP. *šal-šom*; a composite form from **šališ* third, and from **yōm/yām* day; the same as Akk. *šalšūmī*, El Amarna *šalšāmi* the day before yesterday (AHW. 1150b; see also von Soden *Gramm.* §72b; CAD Š/1, 268a, sv. *šalšūmī*; see also 262a: *šalšāmi*: a western Semitic word occurring once in El Amarna).

—1. (Gesenius-B.) adv., **three days ago**, the day before yesterday; in collocations: a) תְּמוֹל שְׁלֹשָׁה יָמִים (ו) yesterday and the day before that, meaning previously Ex 5₈ 1S 4₇ Ru 2₁₁.

—b) כְּתָמוֹל (וּ) לְשֶׁלְשׁוֹ (וּ) as yesterday and as the day before that, meaning as previously **Gn 31_{2.5} Ex 5_{7.14} Jos 4₁₈ 1S 21₆ 2K 13₅, מֵאֶתְמוֹל שֶׁלְשׁוֹם 1S 14₂₁ 19₇.**

—c) מֵתָמוֹל (וּ) לְשֶׁלְשׁוֹ (וּ) since yesterday and since the day before that, meaning for some time **Ex 21_{29.36} Dt 4₄₂ 19_{4.6} Jos 3₄ 20₅, מֵאֶתְמוֹל שֶׁלְשׁוֹם 1S 10₁₁.**

—d) גַּמ־שֶׁלְשׁוֹ (וּ) גַּמ־תָּמוֹל גַּמ־שֶׁלְשׁוֹם 2S 3₁₇ 1C 11₂, גַּמ־אֶתְמוֹל גַּמ־שֶׁלְשׁוֹם 2S 5₂ as well as yesterday also the day before that, meaning for some considerable time.

—e) in a negative clause גַּם מֵשֶׁלְשָׁם גַּם מֵתָמוֹל at any time at all **Ex 4₁₀.**

—2. cj. **Pr 22₂₀** → שֶׁלְשׁוֹ, שְׁלוֹשׁ 3c and III שְׁלִישׁ. †

9704 שְׁלִישִׁים

שְׁלִישִׁים: שֶׁלְשׁוֹ, tantum pl., Bauer-L. 477b: a descendant of the third generation; SamP. version שלישיים *šēlišāʾam* (Ben Hayyim *Literary and Oral Tradition* 5: 234 §5.4.3); Sept. τρίτη γενεά; Vulg. *tertia generatio*.

—a) grandchildren (followed by רִבְעִים children of the fourth generation) **Ex 20₅/Dt 5₉ Nu 14₁₈.**

—b) בְּנֵי שְׁלִישִׁים **Gn 50₂₃** really great-great-grandchildren, but here meaning grandchildren; so Westermann *Gen.* 3: 234, 235; pr. בְּנֵי with Vrss. prop. בְּנָיִם, see Gunkel *Gen.* 491 and Westermann loc. cit.; (→ *רִבְעִים). †

9705 שְׁלִיתָאֵל

שְׁלִיתָאֵל: → שְׁאֵלְתָאֵל.

9706 שָׁם

שָׁם: locative שָׁמָּה; Heb. inscr., Tell Arad 24:20 שָׁמָּה to there (Pardee UF 10 (1978) 320); 17:4 מִשָּׁם from there (Pardee loc. cit. 312); שָׁם there (Lachish 4:5); שָׁמָּה to there (Lachish 4:8); see Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 194; Gibson *Syrian Semitic Inscriptions* 1: 41, 42; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 307; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1159 sv. *šm*₄; SamP. שָׁם and שָׁמָּה alternate in the Pentateuch, but both are pronounced *šamma*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 223) שָׁמָּה שָׁמָּה; JArm. שָׁם there; → BArm. שָׁמָּה with instances from the other Arm. dialects; Moabite שָׁם there (Mesha. 30), מִשָּׁם from there (Mesha. 12, 17, 33); see Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 181; Gibson *Syrian Semitic Inscriptions* 1: 74, 77; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire*, and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* loc. cit.; Ph. שָׁם (Karatepe, Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 26:ii:1); see Friedrich *Gramm.*² §248a; Tomback *Lexicon* 320; Neo-Punic שָׁם, see Friedrich and Tomback loc. cit.

Ug. *tm, tmt, tmny* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2692, 2699; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2881; Gibson *Myths*² 160a) there; cf. Aartun *Partikeln* 4.

Akk. *šumma* if, in case (AHw. 1272f; CAD *Š*/3, 275); for this cf. Arb. *tumma* see below; according to Moran JCS 7 (1953) 78-80, who is followed by Dahood *Biblica* 38 (1957) 306-309, in El Amarna *šumma* functions in

the main clause with the meaning look!; on this also cf. Whitley *Biblica* 55 (1974) 394-398 for an alleged use of Heb. **וַשֵּׁ** with the meaning look!; see further below 6a).

Deir *‘Alla* I 8:7 *šm* there (Hoftijzer *Deir Alla* 196, 308); cf. Müller *ZAW* 94 (1982) 217, 218, 233; H. und M. Weippert *ZDPV* 98 (1982) 93.

Arb. *tamma* there, *tumma* then.

—1. with local significance: a) **וַשֵּׁ** **there, over there Gn 2**₁₂ **Am 7**₁₂, to there **Gn 2**₈, **אֲשֶׁר** **where Gn 13**₃ **2S 15**₂₁, from where **Jr 19**₁₄; **וַשֵּׁ** **וַשֵּׁ** here ... there **Is 28**₁₀, so also Wildberger *Jes.* 1052; see also p. 1053f, where further suggestions are given for the interpretation of this passage.

—b) cj.: α) **Jr 13**₁₆ pr. **לְצִלְמוֹת וְשָׁמָּה** prop. with Sept. **צִלְמוֹת וְשָׁם**, so KBL, cf. BHS :: MT and he turns it into darkness; so Rudolph *Jer.*³ 92; ZüB; TOB; NRSV: he turns it into gloom; REB: deep gloom; β) **Ezk 39**₁₁ pr. **בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל מִקוֹמֵשׁ קִבְר בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל** prop. with Sept. Vulg. **מִקוֹם שָׁם**, so KBL; Fohrer *Ezechiel* 217 :: MT; so Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 923, 930 somewhere in Israel for a grave for him (for Gog), cf. ZüB; TOB.

—2. with temporal significance: (also Samaritan **תְּמוֹן**) a) **then, at that time, just then Ps 14**₅ **132**₁₇.

—b) cj. **Ps 36**₁₃ pr. **שָׁם** prop. **שָׁמָּה**, so Gunkel *Ps.* 151, 153; Kraus *Ps.* 431, 432; for MT see ZüB; Weiser *Ps.*⁷ 205; 210; TOB (see under 3).

—3. with either local or temporal significance: a) **Ps 36**₁₃ MT: **שָׁם** in the sense of there, so Weiser loc. cit.; TOB with note; REB: there they lie; NRSV similarly :: **שָׁם** meaning then, so ZüB.

—b) **Ps 66**₆ there, so Kraus *Ps.* 614, 617; TOB; Weiser *Ps.*⁷ 318, 320; NRSV and REB: there we rejoiced in him :: Gunkel *Ps.* 276, 278 cj. then, so also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Zorell *Lexicon*.

—c) **Jb 23**₇ there, so Fohrer *Hiob* 362, 365f; NRSV: there an upright person could reason with him; REB: there in his court the upright are vindicated :: then, so Hölscher *Hiob* 58; TOB.

—4. with a preposition: **מִשָּׁם** (see above Tell Arad and Mesha.): a) from there **Gn 2**₁₀ **11**_{8,9} **Is 65**₂₀, on which see Duhm *Jes.* 479, 480; **Ezk 5**₃; **Hos 2**₁₇, see Rudolph *Hos.* 73, 77; Wolff *Hos.*² 36, 51; **אֲשֶׁר מִשָּׁם** from where **Dt 9**₂₈.

—b) locally or temporally **Jr 50**₉: α) from over there, so Rudolph *Jer.*³ 300; Zorell *Lexicon*; Weiser *Jer.* (ATD 21) 427; cf. TOB with note; NRSV: from there; REB simi-larly; β) from thence KBL; cf. Gesenius-B.

—c) used with a preposition in a subordinate clause (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §152b): α) **יֵצְאוּ מִשָּׁם פְּלִשְׁתִּים** **אֲשֶׁר** the place from which (פְּסָלְחִים) the Philistines come **Gn 10**₁₄; β) referring to **הָאֲדָמָה**, the arable ground **אֲשֶׁר לָקַח מִשָּׁם** from which he had been taken **Gn 3**₂₃, γ) referring to flour and oil, **קִמְצָה עֲשִׂי-לִי מִשָּׁם** make me a little dough cake from it **1K 17**₁₃.

—5. **שָׁמָּה** (cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 529x; Meyer *Gramm.* §45: 3c): a) to there **Gn 19**₂₀.

—b) there **Gn 23**₁₃ **Is 34**₁₅ **Jr 18**₂ **Ps 76**₄, **שְׁמָהּ יְהוָה** Yahweh is there (a name for Jerusalem at the time of the end) **Ezk 48**₃₅.

—c) **אֵשֶׁר שָׁמָּה** to where, whither **Gn 20**₁₃, where **2K 23**₈.

—6. various other instances: a) **שֵׁן** meaning look!, corresponding to Akk. *šumma* in El Amarna (see above). This is the meaning that Dahood (see *Biblica* 38 (1957) 306-310 and *Ps.* 3: 410) would like to give to this Hebrew particle in the following instances: **Ju 5**₁₁ **1S 4**₇ **Ps 14**₅ **36**₁₃ **48**₇ **53**₆ **66**₆ **68**₂₈; Gray *JSS* 22 (1977) 17 agrees with him for **Ps 68**₂₈; and so also e.g. W.H. Irwin *Isaiah 28-33: Translation with Philological Notes* (*Biblica et Orientalia* 30, 1977) 158f, on **Is 33**₂₁; see also L. Sabottka *Zephanja. Versuch einer Neuübersetzung mit philologischem Kommentar* (*Biblica et Orientalia* 25, 1972) 53f, on **Zeph 1**₁₄. This opinion is not at all convincing, with the possible exception of **1S 7**₆; but here **שֵׁן** is missing from the Sept. and could be treated as an addition; on this see Stoebe *I. Sam.* 168.

—b) **Gn 49**_{24b} textual uncertainty; MT **רְעֵה אֶבֶן יִשְׂרָאֵל מִשָּׁם** (see previously I **רְעֵה** B subst. 4a); of the Vrss. Vulg. supports MT with *inde pastor egressus est lapis Israhel*; Sept. follows MT only at the beginning and then goes its own way with ἐκεῖθεν ἰ κατισχύσας Ἰσραηλ; Pesh. (cf. Tg.) *w men šem rā'yā' dkēpā' d'isrā'el* from the name of the shepherd of the stone of Israel; from the Pesh. comes the cj. pr. **מִשָּׁם** prop. **מִשָּׁם** from the name (SamP. *miššam*; in the Samaritan Tg. also the reading **מִתְּמוֹן** corresponds to **מִשָּׁם**); here it remains open whether to leave the remaining part of MT as it is (as TOB does; so also H.J. Zobel *BZAW* 95 (1965) 5-23; NRSV: by the name of the Shepherd of the Rock of Israel), or whether to delete either **רְעֵה** (***רְעֵה**) or **אֶבֶן** as a gloss, on which cf. Gunkel *Gen.* 485, 486; Maag *ThR* 28 (1958) 8 = Maag *Fschr.* 120f; Westermann *Gen.* 3: 248, 272; ZüB; REB: by the name of the Shepherd of Israel.

It is not plausible to replace **רְעֵה** by **עֹזֵר** because of ἰ κατισχύσας of Sept., see BHS.

9707 שָׁם

שָׁם (864 times): primary noun, for general Semitic, see Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 140-143; Bergsträsser *Einführung* 188; Brockelmann *Vergl. Gramm.* 1: 333-334; THAT 2: 935f (with bibliography).

A. a) Heb. inscr. **שָׁם הַיּוֹם** literally the name of the day, meaning the date (Tell Arad 1:4, see Pardee *UF* 10 (1978) 291, 294; = **שָׁם הַיּוֹם** **Ezk 24**₂; SamP. *šam*, Samaritan **שָׁם** *šam*; MHeb. **שָׁם** (Dalman *Wb.* 427a) and **שָׁם** (**שָׁם** and **שָׁם** joined with **לְ** and **מִן**; Dalman *Wb.* 417b), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 222f) **שָׁם**, according to BHeb. probably to be read as **שָׁם**.

—b) in the cognate languages it usually means name, the same as in Heb.; in personal names it is also analogous to descendant (i.e. the one who carries the name), see Gröndahl *Personennamen* 193; JArm. **שָׁמָּה** abs., **שָׁם** and **שָׁם**, see Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 140; Dalman *Wb.* 417a; → BArm. ***שָׁם**, also for instances in the other Arm. dialects. In Ebla the personal name *šum-ra-bu* means the name or the descendant (of the god) is great, see H.P. Müller in Cagni *Ebla* 217; in Amorite personal names it occurs as *sam*, *sum-*, **šum* (Huffmon *Names* 247f).

Ug. *šm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2426; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2620; Gibson *Myths*² 158b); for personal names see Gröndahl *Personennamen* 31, 34, 117, 193f, 355b, 414a; the syllabic spellings *šu-um* and *šum* (referred to on

pp. 193 and 355f) support a pronunciation of the sbst. with *u*, cf. Amorite, Akk. and JArm., on which see already Gordon *Textbook* §19:2426.

Akk. *šumu(m)* name, fame, son, offspring (AHw. 1274f; CAD Š/3, 284a; also sv. 5e (p. 296b) meaning a line of text).

Ph., Punic and Neo-Punic *šm* (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 306f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1155, *šm*₁; Tomback *Lexicon* 321f); for use in personal names see Benz *Names* 419, and Kornfeld *Graffiti* 194f, citing *šmbʿl* meaning name (in the sense of offspring) of Baal.

OSArb. *sm*, which is often used as the first element of a theophoric personal name (Conti Rossini *Chrest* 197b; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 126; see also Ryckmans *Noms* 1: 239a, 266, 306b); Eth. *sim* (Dillmann *Lex.* 340f), so also Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 175a), the latter following Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 142 = *sim*; Arb. *ism*.

B. the forms of the sbst. in BHeb.; as an epithet in personal names: for *שְׁמוֹ as theophoric element → שְׁמוֹאֵל: cstr., שָׁם, שְׁמֹ, שְׁמֹ, sf. שְׁמֵי, שְׁמֹכָה, שְׁמֹךְ, Secunda σεμῶχ Ps 31₄ (Brönno *Morph.* 110), שְׁמוֹ, שְׁמֹךְ, שְׁמוֹ, שְׁמוֹתָן, שְׁמוֹתָם, שְׁמוֹתָם, pl. שְׁמוֹ(וֹ)ת, cstr. שְׁמוֹ(וֹ)ת, sf. שְׁמוֹ(וֹ)תָם.

C. Bibliography: Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2, 245-259; O. Grether *Name und Wort Gottes im Alten Testament* (BZAW 64 (1934)); J. Barr *The Symbolism of Names in the Old Testament* (BJRL 52 (1969/70) 11-29); H.A. Brongers *Die Wendung bšēm jhwh im Alten Testament* (ZAW 77 (1965) 1-20); TWNT 5: 251-261; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1284-86; THAT 2: 935-963 (with further bibliography).

D. occurrences in the OT. **I.** with reference to secular items and to human beings.

—1. **name:** a) of animals Gn 2₁₉, of people Gn 3₂₀ 4₁₇ 1S 25₂₅, of a town 1K 16₂₄, of a river Gn 2₁₁, of a day Est 9₂₆.

—b) שְׁמוֹ אֵלְקָנָה he was called Elkanah 1S 1₁, נְלִיָּת שְׁמוֹ 1S 17₄, cf. Gn 35₁₀ 1K 18₃₁ 1C 22₉; מָה-שְׁמוֹ what is he called? Gn 32₂₈ and מִי שְׁמוֹךְ what is your name? Ju 13₁₇ (→ מִי 1; cf. Meyer *Gramm.* §31.2a); cf. Akk. (Old Babylonian) *mannum šumka* (AHw. 1274b sv. *šumu(m)* A 4); the same as Eth. *mannu semka* (Dillmann *Lex.* 340).

—c) giving someone their name: α) with שָׁם שְׁמוֹ אַבְיִמֶלֶךְ/אַבְרָהָם: שֵׁם he gave him the name of Abimelech/Abraham Ju 8₃₁ Neh 9₇, שָׁם לָהֶם שְׁמוֹת, Da 1₇; β) with קָרָא שֵׁם לְ: קָרָא to announce a name for, give a name to someone > לְ קָרָא to name (→ I קָרָא A2a, where the relevant instances are given); γ) various other instances: cf. כָּנָה pi. to give someone an honorific name Is 45₄ Jb 42₁₄ etc. (→ כָּנָה); כִּי אֶמְיִשְׂרָאֵל לֹא יַעֲקֹב יְאֹמֵר עוֹד שְׁמוֹךְ (כָּנָה); וַיִּסַּב אֶת-שְׁמוֹ יְהוֹיָקִים, and he changed his name to Jehoiakim 2K 23_{34/2C} 36₄, cf. 2K 24₁₇, on which see THAT 2: 944.

—dα) שָׁם הַיּוֹם the date Ezk 24₂ (see above Aa, Tell Arad); β) שָׁם חָדַשׁ Is 62₂, יָדַע בְּשֵׁם God knew Moses by name Ex 33₁₂; בְּשֵׁמוֹת הַפְּתוּבִים those registered by name 1C 4₄₁; הַבְּאִים בְּשֵׁמוֹת textual uncertainty, traditionally those registered by name 1C 4₃₈, but on this see BHS and Rudolph *Chr.* 40; cf. also KBL: to bear a name; בְּשֵׁמוֹת כָּלֵם all with (known) names Ezr 10₁₆, see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 96; בְּשֵׁמוֹת נִקְבּוּ they had been designated by name Nu 1₁₇ etc. (→ נִקַּב nif.), פָּקַד בְּשֵׁמוֹת to assign by name Nu 4₃₂ (→ פָּקַד qal 4c); בְּנֵי בְלִי-שֵׁם people without a name Jb 30₈; בְּשֵׁם mentioning the name of David, meaning in

the name of David **1S 25**₅, of Ahasuerus **Est 3**₁₂; writing letters in the name of Ahab **1K 21**₈, cf. EgArm. בשמי in my name (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 313a).

—2. name in an intensified sense, meaning **standing, reputation**: a) שם name: a good name **Pr 22**₁ (? insert with Sept. טוב) **Qoh 7**₁ :: רע שם **Dt 22**₁₄₋₁₉ **Neh 6**₁₃ (on קרא שם **Ru 4**₁₁ → קרא A2b); טמאת השם with a sullied reputation **Ezk 22**₅, cf. the rendering in Zimmerli *Ez.* 502: you who are renowned for impurity.

—b) fame, reputation: α) עשה לו שם he made a name for himself; cf. Akk. *šuma(m) šakānu(m)* to make a name, establish a reputation (AHw. 1275a; CAD *Š/3*, 293a, sv. *šumu* 2c): **Gn 11**₄, on which see Westermann *Gen.* 1: 729; **Is 63**₁₂ **Jr 32**₂₀ **Neh 9**₁₀, cf. **2S 8**₁₃; עשה שם גדול to make a great name **2S 7**₉, according to Morenz *ZÄgS* 79 (1954) 73f it is the translation of an Egyptian expression which belongs to the royal titulary, *iry rn* “to make a name”. According to von Rad *Ges. Stud.*³ 212 the expression is not to be understood in the general sense of to make famous; it is much more likely to involve a deliberate reference to the ceremonial endowment of a name by the deity which was a part of the ritual for the enthronement festival in Judah; β) שם גדל **Gn 12**₂ (SamP. hif. *wagdīla*, also Samaritan variant וואגדילה); שם לשם with acc. of the person **Zeph 3**₁₉, and שם לנתן with acc. of the person **Dt 26**₁₉ to make someone famous; שם לו שם to make a name for him **2S 7**₂₃; שם לך שם your fame extends **Ezk 16**₁₄; על-שמוך according to your reputation **Ezk 16**₁₅; ב שמו ער-וילך his fame stretched to **2C 26**₈.

—3. שם name, commemoration, reputation after death **Jb 18**₁₇, שם יד נתן to establish a monument and an epitaph **Is 56**₅ (→ יד 6a); שם ושאר a name (fame) and posterity **Is 14**₂₂; שם ושארית a name and posterity, meaning descendants **2S 14**₇ (→ שארית 4); זרע ושם **Is 66**₂₂; שם in parallelism with זכר remembrance, commemoration **Jb 18**₁₇ **Pr 10**₇.

—4. name, commemoration, continuation (in those who continue to bear the name): a) אנשי שם **Nu 16**₂ and אנשי שמות **1C 5**₂₄ men who maintain the name of a family, who give their names to their descendants (Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2: 245ff) meaning famous men, cf. **Gn 6**₄.

—b) קם על-שם אחיו **Dt 25**₆ he goes under the name of his brother (KBL), cf. Zorell *Lexicon* 856a: registered in the name of his brother; הקים לאחיו שם בישראל to maintain upright (NRSV: to perpetuate) a name for (? the name of) his brother in Israel (referring to the obligation to enter a levirate marriage) **Dt 25**₇; :: הניח שם לשבועה to leave behind a name as a curse **Is 65**₁₅ (→ שבועה 2a), cf. מחה **Dt 9**₁₄ **2K 14**₂₇ **Ps 9**₆, **Dt 25**₆ nif; גרע **Nu 27**₄, הכרית **Jos 7**₉ **Zeph 1**₄ **Zech 13**₂, השמיד **1S 24**₂₂.

II. the name of God, cf. especially O. Grether *BZAW* 64 (1934) 17ff; see above C; THAT 2: 949ff.

—1. שמי יהוה **Ex 6**₃, שמו יהוה **Jr 10**₁₆ **33**₂ **Am 4**₁₃ **5**₈₋₂₇ **9**₆; קנא שמו יהוה as for Yahweh his name is “jealous” **Ex 34**₁₄, so with Noth *Ex.* 5: 213; השם הנכבד והנורא הזה **Dt 28**₅₈; קדשי שם **Lv 20**₃ **Ezk 36**₂₀ **39**₇ **43**₇ **Am 2**₇; קדשו שם **Ps 103**₁.

—2. for expressions with שם יהוה, and less frequently with שם אלהים (also שמי, שמך, שמוך, משו), see the lists in Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* 840; Grether loc. cit. 37f (of these only some are presented here).

—a) with acc., or alternatively dative: אָהַב Is 56₆ Ps 5_{12a} 69₃₇ 119₁₃₂; בִּרְךְּ to praise the name Ps 96₂ 100₄ 103₁ etc., בָּרוּךְ שֵׁם כְּבוֹדוֹ Ps 72₁₉, הַלֵּל Jl 2₂₆ Ps 69₃₁ 74₂₁ etc.; זָכַר Ps 119₅₅, hif. to praise the name Is 26₁₃; זָמַר Ps 7₁₈ 9₃, 61₉ 66₄ with acc., Ps 18₅₀/2S 22₅₀ and Ps 66₄ with לְ; I הַלֵּל Jr 34₁₆ Ezk 20₃₉ 36₂₀₋₂₁.

—b) ... בְּשֵׁם, on which see Grether loc. cit. 44, Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* 840, and especially Brongers loc. cit. (see above C): בּוֹא 1S 17₄₅ 2C 14₁₀; בָּטַח Is 50₁₀ Ps 33₂₁; בִּרְךְּ to bless the name Dt 10₈ 21₅ Ps 129₈ 1C 16₂ 23₁₃; בְּרוּךְ Ps 118₂₆; דְּבַר Ex 5₂₃ Dt 18₂₀₋₂₂ (vs. 20 בְּשֵׁמִי :: אַחֲרֵיהֶם אֱלֹהִים אַחֲרֵיהֶם), 1K 22₁₆ Jr 20₉ 26₁₆ 29₂₃ 44₁₆ etc.; הָלַךְ Mi 4₅ (:: other gods אֱלֹהֵיוּ הַתְּהַלֵּל, Ps 105₃/1C 16₁₀; חסה Zeph 3₁₃; נבא nif. Jr 11₂₁ 14_{14f} 23₂₅ 26₉ 29₉₋₂₁, hitp. Jr 26₂₀ (→ נבא nif. 1 and hitp. 2); קָלַל 2K 2₂₄ (:: the curse of Goliath בְּאֱלֹהֵיוּ קָלַל, 1S 17₄₃, → קָלַל pi. 2); קָרָא (→ קרא A9c and d; THAT 2: 952); רִנֵּן Ps 89₁₃ (בְּשִׁמְךָ → רִנֵּן pi. 1b); נִשְׁבַּע 1S 20₄₂ Is 48₁ (→ שָׁבַע nif. 3bβ, also for occurrences of בְּשִׁמְיָא, בְּשִׁמּוֹ); שָׁרַת to serve Dt 18₅₋₇.

—c) special expressions: α) אֶזְכֹּר Ex 20₂₄ (→ זָכַר hif. 2): I allow my name to be mentioned; NRSV: I cause my name to be remembered; REB: I cause my name to be invoked :: THAT 2: 951: where I announce my name; on this cf. also J. Halbe *Das Privilegrecht Jahwes Ex 34, 10-26* (FRLANT 114 (1975) 370f); for אֱלֹהִים אֶזְכֹּר → זָכַר hif. 4), see THAT 2: 952, and Brongers loc. cit. 17f: נִזְכָּר Ps 20₈ we boast, profess (MT :: HAL 259b; HALOT 270b, sv. זָכַר hif. 4: pr. MT prop. נִגְבִּיר; NRSV: our pride; REB: our boast; β) נִקְרָא שֵׁם עַל as an expression of the right to possession and rule (→ I קרא nif. 5), THAT 2: 957f, γ) נִשָּׂא אֶת־שֵׁם־יְהוָה לְשׂוֹא to utter the name of Yahweh in vain Ex 20₇ Dt 5₁₁, see THAT 2: 953 (with bibliography); δ) שָׁכַן pi., שֵׁם, שָׁכַן (→ שָׁכַן pi. with occurrences and bibliography); cf. שָׁמוֹ שֵׁם שׁוֹמְרוֹ (with הַמְּקוֹם) Dt 12₅₋₂₁ 14₂₄ 2C 20₂₆; (with הָעִיר) 1K 11₃₆ 14₂₁/2C 12₁₃; with יְרוּשָׁלַיִם and שֵׁם (→ שֵׁם 11 a); cf. שֵׁם יְשׁוּסִים Is 18₇, מוֹשְׁכֵי־שִׁמְךָ Ps 74₇, לְהִיּוֹת שִׁמְיָא 1K 8₁₆, שֵׁם יְהוָה שִׁמְיָא 1K 8₂₉ 2K 23₂₇.

—3. in many cases שֵׁם יְהוָה means not only the name but the full being and power of Yahweh (see KBL 984a). This becomes evident in the following instances of שֵׁם.

—a) שֵׁם יְהוָה as an interchangeable expression for Yahweh; on the citations and their chronological distribution, see Grether loc. cit. 26ff and 35ff; THAT 2: 955f. Older texts, though their genuineness has been questioned, include Is 30₂₇, where שֵׁם is most probably a gloss, on which see Wildberger *Jes.* 207; Am 2_{7b}, on which see Wolff *Jl.-Am.* 160, 163; Mi 5₃, on which see (as an original title for the Messiah) Rudolph *Mi.-Nah.-Hab.-Zef.* 98, and Wolff *Mi.* 118f; see further e.g. Lv 18₂₁ 19₁₂ etc., 1K 8₃₃₋₃₅₋₄₃ = 2C 6₂₄₋₂₆₋₃₃ Is 24₁₅ 25₁ 26₁₃ etc., Ps 5₁₂ 7₁₈ 9₃₋₁₁ Ps 18₅₀/2S 22₅₀ etc.

—b) שֵׁם as an independent entity (an expression for the might and splendour of Yahweh), see Grether loc. cit. 44f; THAT 2: 956f (with bibliography); either as the sbj. of a nominal sentence (with an adj. or pt. as predicate): גָּדוֹל Jr 10₆ Mal 1₁₁, נוֹרָא Mal 1₁₄, נִשְׁגָּב Is 12₄, אֲדִיר Ps 8₂₋₁₀; or used as the sbj. of a verbal sentence, so Ps 20₂ with שָׁגַב pi., Ps 54₉ with נִצַּל hif. It is uncertain whether שֵׁם here has the function of a hypostasis (so e.g. Grether loc. cit.), or whether שֵׁם means something like Yahweh in person, or alternatively Yahweh in his splendour, so THAT 2: 956f; cf. also the n.m. > name of a tribe *שְׁמִידָע → שְׁמִידָע.

—c) שְׁמִי בְּקִרְבּוֹ my name is in him, in particular in מִלְאָךְ, the messenger of Yahweh Ex 23₂₁, which is an expression for the presence of Yahweh in the person of his messenger; see THAT 2: 957.

—4. particular instances: a) לְמַעַן שְׁמִי Is 48₉ 66₅ Ezk 20_{9,14,22,44}, לְמַעַן שְׁמִי/שְׁמִיךָ Ps 25₁₁ 31₄ 79₉ 109₂₁ 143₁₁ 2C 6₃₂, שְׁמוֹ לְמַעַן שְׁמוֹ Ps 23₃ 106₈ for my (your, his) name's sake; more often there are overtones with the might of Yahweh (1K 8₄₁) and with his glory (Is 48₉ Jr 14₂₁) associated here, so THAT 2: 959.

—b) the name of Yahweh as bringing salvation, so Kraus Ps. 1119 on Ps 143₁₁: the name is one which has the power of salvation, which is the abiding witness on the earth of God's grace and his readiness to give help; cf. also Kraus Ps. 3: 21-24.

—c) שֵׁם לְנָשִׁים gossip about the whore Oholah Ezk 23₁₀, on which see Zimmerli Ex. 528, 531.

—5. cj.: a) Gn 4₁₇ pr. בְּנֵי כְּשָׁם prop. כְּשָׁמוֹ, so e.g. BHK³ and Westermann Gen. 1: 437, 443f.

—b) Ps 138₂ pr. כָּל-שְׁמִיךָ וְאִמְרָתְךָ prop. הַשָּׁמַיִם שְׁמִיךָ or כָּל-שְׁמִיךָ וְאִמְרָתְךָ you have raised your name and your word above your (or the) heavens; see BHS, and Kraus Ps. 1086, 1087.

Der. n.m. II שֵׁם, שְׁמוֹאֵל, שְׁמִידָע, שְׁמִידָעִי.

שֵׁם 9708

II שֵׁם: (= I שֵׁם, SamP. *šem*) name of a people > n.m.; also as n.m. in Heb inscr. אַחִיהוּ, שֵׁם, see N. Avigad *A Group of Hebrew Seals* (Eretz Israel 9 (1969) 5); also Ph. *šm* (Benz *Names* 180), but this is perhaps a short form of a name from a full form like *šmbʿl* (see above I שֵׁם A). For further possibilities, but with uncertain full forms, see Benz *Names* 418: **Shem**.

—a) the eldest son of נֹחַ Gn 5₃₂ 6₁₀ 7₁₃ 9₁₈₋₂₃. 26f 10₁. 21f. 31 11_{10f} 1C 1_{4,17-24} Sir 49₁₆; on the Semites (as a modern term) see Bauer-Leander 1b.

—b) together with אָדָם and יִפְתָּח, the ancestors of all human beings who have lived after the Flood; according to Gn 9_{26f} a covert name for later Israel, cf. Westermann Gen. 1: 659; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1769; on which see also Zobel ZAW 85 (1973) 289: Shem used to occur in the earlier (now lost) stages of these expressions to indicate a developing state organisation in the mountain territory of Judah and the Negev during the time of the Judges, which we could call “greater Judah”; cf. also Zobel *Beiträge zur Geschichte Gross-Judas in früh- und vordavidischer Zeit* (VTSupp. 28 (1975) 253-277); for a different view of the early אָדָם-group see H.F. Richter in BN 34 (1986) 55f. †

שְׁמוֹא 9709

שְׁמוֹא: n.m., Sept. Σεμμα, variants Σεμα, Σαμμα; Josephus Σαβαίιας (Schalit *Namenwb.* 103).

—1. descendant of אִשָּׁר, or alternatively leader of a clan counted as part of this tribe 1C 7₃₇.

—2. the son of one of the three heroes of David 2S 23₁₁ (→ שְׁמוֹה 5). †

9710 שְׁמַאֲבָר

שְׁמַאֲבָר: n.m., Sept. Συμοβορ, Josephus Συμμόβορος (Schalit *Namenwb.* 116); SamP. שְׁמַאֲבָר, *šam'abbād*, Tg. *šam'ēbar*, Fitzmyer *Gen. Ap.* xxi:25 שְׁמַאֲבָר = *šemiabad*, so Fitzmyer *Gen. Ap.*² p. 71; the meaning of the personal name is not established, but for attempted explanations see Fitzmyer *Gen. Ap.* p. 163, and Schatz *Gen. 14* 97f: the king of צְבֹוֹיִם Gn 14₂. †

9711 שְׁמַאָה

שְׁמַאָה: n.m., 1C 8₃₂ Sept.^{RA} Σεμαα, Sept.^A Σαμεα, Sept.^L Σαμαα = 1C 9₃₈ שְׁמַאָה, Sept.^{RA} Σεμαα, Sept.^A Σαμα; for the interchange of ה and מ in the two forms of the personal name see Krauss *ZAW* 48 (1930) 321-24, especially 324. The meaning of the personal name is uncertain, on which see Noth *Personennamen* 259a under שְׁמַאָה: probably a very much shortened form of שְׁמַע, שְׁמַר or similar: a Benjaminite in Jerusalem, probably the ancestor of a clan which was living there 1C 8₃₂ 9₃₈. †

9712 שְׁמִיגָר

שְׁמִיגָר: n.m., Sept. Σαμεγαρ; Josephus Σεμέγαρος (Schalit *Namenwb.* 106); the name is Hurrian from *Šimigar(i)* *Šimig* has given, on which see Feiler *ZA* 45 (1939) 221f, where further instances of *Šimig/Šimike* are mentioned; with reference to Ug. *Šmg/Tmg*, see also Aistleitner *Wb.* 2624 and 2882; Gröndahl *Personennamen* 253: *šimiga* was the Hurrian god of the sun (Haussig *Wb. Myth.* 1: 198, and V. Haas *Berggötter* 198).

The Assyrian form of the personal name is *Šangara*, which occurs as the name of a late Hittite ruler of Carchemish (Tallqvist *Names* 192b), see Luckenbill *Ancient Records* 1: 165 and 204; Pritchard *Texts* 235b, 277b :: van Selms *VT* 14 (1964) 294-309, especially 300f: the personal name is Semitic, a *šafel* form from the root *m-g-r* (Akk. *magāru*, see AHW. 575f; CAD M/1, 34), but this is less likely.

On this see also de Vaux *Histoire* 2: 127f (with bibliography): שְׁמִיגָר בֶּן-עֲנַת a figure from the early period before Israel became a nation Ju 3₃₁ 5₆. According to Ju 3₃₁ שְׁמִיגָר would have belonged to the twelve “judges”, but this verse has been inserted as a later supplement between 3₃₀ and 4₁, and therefore no conclusion can be drawn from it about any official position of the one named as such. But the tradition about the name, and probably also about the belief in his heroic actions deserves attention; unfortunately the patro-nymic בֶּן-עֲנַת which occurs in both instances does not provide us with any further clues, for the meaning of it (→ עֲנַת) is disputed.

There is a pertinent attempt to put the hero into a historical framework by Donner *Geschichte* 159, who suggests the possibility of *Šamgar* being a Canaanite city prince who gained the support of the neighbouring groups of Israelites who knew him for his antagonism towards the Philistines. On the extent of the territory under the control of *Šamgar*, and the period when he exercised power, see Alt *Kl. Schr.* 1: 261-263; cf. further Täubler *Richter* 170; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1662 (with bibliography). †

9713 שְׁמַד

שְׁמַד: MHeb. 1) pi. to cause to default from the law, pu. pt. מְשַׁדֵּם apostate, hitp. to become disloyal (Dalman *Wb.* 427a); 2) DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 223), the same as BHeb. (mostly hif. but twice nif.); JArm. the same as MHeb. 1, itpa. to become disloyal; → BArm., also for instances in Syr., Mnd. and Nab. ?; ? Eth. cf. Leslau *Contributions* 54; see also THAT 2: 963-965.

—3. cj. as 2: **Mi 5**₁₃ pr. עָרִיךְ prop. צִירִיךְ or עֲצִבִיךְ, → I עִיר 4 and IV צִיר 2. †

9714 שְׂמֹד

*שְׂמֹד: n.m. שְׂמֹד: ? with Pesh., Tg., mss. and Sept.^{AS} Σεμμηρ, Sept.^B Σεμηρ (but cf. Sept.^B Σεμμηρ for **1C 6**₃₁ **7**₃₄) rd. שְׂמֹר: **1C 8**₁₂: a Benjaminite.

9715 שְׂמָה

I שְׂמָה (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 454z: feminine with substantival significance, cf. Michel *Grundl.* 1: 70f): pl. שְׂמֹת **Ps 46**₉, Secunda σμωθ (Brönno *Morph.* 117).

—1. **horrific, atrocious event** (always referring to destruction following judgement); for the verbs linked with the sbst. see also W. Dietrich *Prophetie und Geschichte* (FRLANT 108 (1972) 75).

—a) הָיָה לְשֹׂמָה (לְשֹׂמָה: SamP. variant לשם *alšem* wicked reputation **Dt 22**₁₄) **Dt 28**₃₇ **2K 22**₁₉ **Is 5**₉ **Jr 25**₁₁₋₃₈ **42**₁₈ **44**₁₂₋₂₂ **46**₁₉ **48**₉ **49**₁₃₋₁₇ **50**₂₃ **51**₃₇₋₄₁₋₄₃ **Hos 5**₉ **Zeph 2**₁₅ **Ps 73**₁₉; נְהִי־תָהּ שְׂמָה **Jr 5**₃₀.

—b) לְשֹׂמָה נְהִי־תָהּ שְׂמָה **Is 13**₉ **Jr 4**₇ **18**₁₆ **19**₈ **25**₉ **51**₂₉ **Jl 1**₇ **Zech 7**₁₄.

—c) לְשֹׂמָה לְשֹׂמָה **Jr 25**₁₈ **29**₁₈ **Mi 6**₁₆ **2C 29**₈ **30**₇.

—d) לְשֹׂמָה לְשֹׂמָה **Jr 2**₁₅ **50**₃.

—e) שְׂמָה לְשֹׂמָה together with מְשָׁל and שְׂגִינָה **Dt 28**₃₇, שְׂעָרוּרָה **Jr 5**₃₀, שְׂרָקָה **Jr 51**₃₇ (**49**₁₇; חֲרָפָה, קִלְלָה and אֱלֹהִים **Jr 42**₁₈, חֲרָפָה **Jr 25**₁₁).

—2. **horror** **Is 24**₁₂, with שאר nif.; **Jr 8**₂₁, with חִזַּק hif; כּוּס שְׂמָה וְשֹׂמָמָה a cup of devastation and horror, NRSV: horror and desolation, REB: uttermost ruin **Ezk 23**₃₃.

—3. pl. שְׂמֹת an event causing horror, astonishment, agitation **Ps 46**₉, with שׁוֹמֵ/שִׁים :: Dahood *Psalms* 1: 281.

—4. cj. **Is 30**₆ MT מִשָּׂא בְּהֵמוֹת נִגְבַּי, while the Vrss. are united in rendering בְּהֵמוֹת by animals, they disagree with one another regarding מִשָּׂא: Sept. -]141 ὄρασις; Vulg. *onus*; Pesh. *mašqlā* proclamation (Brockelmann *Lex.* 800a: *edictum*); Tg. differently; of these Vulg. and Pesh. are equally probable. With slightly less adherence to the MT Wildberger *Jes.* 1157, 1158 reads מִשָּׂא בְּהֵמוֹת בְּנִגְבַּי the burden of the animals in the Negev :: ZüB: proclamation about the animals in the Negev. Although a clear choice regarding the translation of מִשָּׂא can not be made, proposing repeated emendation of בְּהֵמוֹת to בְּשִׂמֹת in the deserts of the Negev should be rejected in view of the Vrss. :: e.g. HAL 108a sub בְּהֵמָה (the first of the emendations at the end of entry); see also W. Dietrich *Jesaja und die Politik* (Beiträge zur evang. Theologie 74 (1976) 141); on this question see also Wildberger loc. cit. †

9716 שְׂמָה

II שָׁמָה: n.m., SamP. *šāmā*; Sept. Σομε **Gn 36**_{13.17} **1C 1**₃₇, variant Sept.^A Σομμε; Σαμ(μ)α, Σαμαα **1S 16**, **17**₁₃; Σαμαια **2S 23**₁₁, vs. ³³ Σαμμα (with variation); Σαμαι **2S 23**₂₅ (with variation); Josephus variants Σαμᾶ(ς), also Σουμᾶ(ς), Σάμαλος (cf. Schalit *Namenwb.* 106); Vulg. *Suma*; ? cuneiform *Ša-ma*³ (Tallqvist *Names* 208b), but, following Tallqvist *Names*, this is more likely to be associated with → שָׁמַע; Lihyanic *šmh* (Moritz ZAW 44 (1926) 87); the explanation of the personal name is questionable; according to Noth *Personennamen* 39, 185, it is a short form of a name constructed with שָׁמַע. This is suggested because this verb is also an element in the surviving by-forms of the name in II שָׁמָה 2. In any case it also seems possible to assume that it is a short form of שָׁמַרְיָה(ו), and this is more likely than mak-ing a connection with a personal name constructed with שָׁמַשׁ; in KBL this was still considered possible, but though it is a common pattern in Akk., it is not common in BHeb. For an attempt to find an etymology from Egyptian see Weippert *Edom* 254.

—1. a descendant of Esau, an Edomite tribe **Gn 36**₁₃ **1C 1**₃₇, according to **Gn 36**₁₇ → אֶלְיָרִי; NRSV: clan; margin: chief.

—2. the son of Jesse, older brother of David **1S 16**, **17**₁₉, = שָׁמַעָה **2S 13**_{3.32}; **21**₂₁ (K שָׁמַעִי, Q שָׁמַעָה), = שָׁמַעָה **1C 2**₁₃ **20**₇.

—3. one of the thirty heroes of David, הַחֲרָדִי **2S 23**₂₅, on which see Elliger *Kl. Schr.* 82-84 = שָׁמֹת **1C 11**₂₇.

—4. the father of one of the thirty heroes of David **2S 23**_{32f}, textual emendation, prop. with Sept.^{MSS} see BHS בְּנֵי־שָׁמָה יְהוֹנָתָן, cf. Elliger loc. cit. 74, 97-99.

—5. שָׁמָא (with variant שָׁמָה), the son of אֲנָא, one of the thirty heroes surrounding David **2S 23**₁₁, but on this see Elliger loc. cit. 74⁵ with reference to **1C 11**₃₄. **1C 27**₈ → שָׁמַהוֹת. †

9717 שָׁמַהוֹת

שָׁמַהוֹת: n.m.; Sept. Σαμαωθ; for an explanation of the personal name see Noth *Personennamen* 259a, and subsequently Rudolph *Chr.* 178: Shamhuth is a combination of the variants שָׁמֹת **1C 11**₂₇ and שָׁמָה **2S 23**₂₅, → II שָׁמָה 3 :: KBL: the commander of the division of the army on duty for the fifth month in the time of David **1C 27**₈. †

9718 שָׁמוּאֵל

שָׁמוּאֵל: n.m.; SamP. *šāmuwṵal*; Sept. Σαμουηλ, **Nu 34**₂₀ Σαλαμιηλ; a personal name which has many precedents: in Amorite and in Ugaritic the element which corresponds to Heb. שָׁמוֹ is *sumu/samu/šumu*; for Amorite see Buccellati *Amorites* 180, and especially Bauer *Ostk.* 38-40; see also Huffmon *Names* 234-249; for Ugaritic see Gröndahl *Personennamen* 193f; of the Amorite personal names *Su-mu-AN* (*il* or *ēl*) is most closely comparable with שָׁמוּאֵל; for *Su-mu-AN* see Bauer loc. cit. 39; furthermore for *Sumu-El* as the name of one of the kings of Larsa, see Walters RA 67 (1973) 21-40; Kingsbury RA 71 (1977) 9-16; also Durand RA 71 (1977) 26-32. In such personal names the element *Su-mu* (*su-mu/šumu*) can be taken either a) as a theophoric element with *il/ēl* as predicate: *Sumu* / שָׁמֹ is god, so Noth *Personennamen* 123, 140; KBL; R. Zadok WdO 9 (1977-1978) 54; see also Stoebe *1. Sam.* 92, 97 :: Kopft VT 8 (1958) 209f: אֵל + שָׁמוֹ root שָׁמָה (cf. Arb. *samā*³) to be high, exalted; or b) as the nomen regens to the name of a deity; the son of god, so Bauer *Ostk.* 66.

So the meaning of this element is uncertain; any decision between these two proposals (a and b) must probably remain open. The explanation of the personal name in **1S 1**₂₇ is of no further help, inasmuch as it fits **שְׂאוּל** rather than **שְׂמוּאֵל**; on this see e.g. Noth *Personennamen* 136², and Fichtner VT 6 (1956) 384¹: **Samuel**.

—1. the son of **אֵלִיָּקָנָה**, a judge in Israel; on his role in the establishment of the monarchy see e.g. H. Wildberger *Jahwe und sein Volk. Gesammelte Aufsätze zum AT* (ThB 66 (1979) 28-55); cf. Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1663f; KBL; approximately 125 times; **1S 1**_{20nd.25:1} **28**_{3·11·12}·**14-16**_{.20}·**Jr 15**·**Ps 99**₆·**1C 6**_{13·18}, cj. vs. 12 see BHS, **9**₂₂·**11**₃·**26**₂₈·**29**₂₉·**2C 35**₁₈·**Sir 46**₁₃.

—2. a **נְשִׂיא** in the tribe of **שְׂמֵעוֹן** **Nu 34**₂₀.

—3. the grandson of **יִשְׁשַׁכָּר**, son of **תּוֹלַע** **1C 7**₂. †

9719 שְׂמוּעַ

שְׂמוּעַ: n.m.; SamP. *šāmu*; Sept.^{RA} **Nu 13**₄ Σαλαμιηλ, Sept.^A Σαμαλιηλ, Sept.^B Σαμουηλ; **2S 5**₁₄ Σαμμους (with variation), **Neh 11**₁₇ (= Sept. **21**₁₇), Σαμουι (with variation), **12**₁₈ (= Sept. **22**₁₈), Σαμουε, **1C 14**₄ Σαμαα (with variation); Josephus Σεαμουάμα (cj., mss. vary; cf. Schalit *Namenwb.* 108); EgArm. **שְׂמוּעַ** (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 313b; Kornfeld *Onomastica* 74); Heb. in cuneiform (from Babylon) *Šam(m)û* and *Šamûa*, on which see already Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and Wallis *Soziale Sit.* 20, 208; cf. also Wallis *Persica* 9 (1980) 159. The personal name means the one who is heard, so Wallis loc. cit.; cf. also Stamm *Fschr.* 46. It is a descriptive name for a sentence name composed with **שָׁמַעַ**, and can probably function also as a short form for such a name; so Noth *Personennamen* 38, 185; KBL; Kornfeld *Onomastica*; cf. also Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 480t.

—1. **נְשִׂיא** from the tribe of Reuben, one of the twelve reconaissance scouts **Nu 13**₄.

—2. the son of David **2S 5**₁₄·**1C 14**₄ = **שְׂמוּעַ** **1C 3**₅.

—3. the father of a Levite from the clan of *Jedūthun* (*Jedīthun*) **Neh 11**₁₇ = **שְׂמוּעַ** **1C 9**₁₆.

—4. the head of family of priests in the time of Jehoiakim **Neh 12**₁₈, cf. Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 193. †

9720 שְׂמוּעָה

שְׂמוּעָה, **שְׂמוּעָה**, **שְׂמוּעָה**, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 472x; cf. Michel *Grundl.* 1: 70f: abstract; MHeb. **שְׂמוּעָה**: 1) report, news; 2) traditional teaching, tradition; for the first meaning see also DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 223) sg. 1QH 2:6, and DJD 1: 137 no. 1: 11; pl. 1QH 18:6: **שְׂמוּעוֹת פְּלֵאכָה** your marvellous messages, see Lohse *Qumran*³ 172, 173; cf. Maier *Texte* 1: 116: your wonderful announcements; JArm. **שְׂמוּעָה**: 1) report; 2) hearing; 3) traditional learning, tradition; Arb. *samā'* tradition, customary usage; so (?) Samaritan **שְׂמוּעָה** (Ben Hayyim *Midr.* 185b note 2; for MHeb. and JArm. see Dalman *Wb.* 427b); Syr. *šmūtā* rumour, corresponding to *tebbā* as the more usual word; cf. ? Mnd. *šmita*, variant *šmata* Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 469b) hearing, listening, attention; Eth. *semū'* pt. passive, heard, meaning renowned, pl. *semūt'āt* things that have been heard, meaning rumour (Dillmann *Lex.* 338): cstr. **שְׂמוּעָת**, sf. **שְׂמוּעָתוֹ**, pl. **שְׂמוּעוֹת**.

—1. **report, news**: a) **1S 4**₁₉ (**אֵל** about), **2S 4**₁₃₃₀·**1K 2**₂₈·**10**_{7/2C 9}₆·**2K 19**_{7/Is 37}₇·**Is 28**₁₉, see Wildberger *Jes.* 1070, 1078, **Jr 10**₂₂·**49**_{14/Ob 1}·**Jr 51**₄₆·**Ezk 7**₂₆·**21**₁₂.

—b) רָעָה שׁ bad news Jr 49₂₃ Ps 112₇, טוֹבָה שׁ good news 1S 2₂₄ Pr 15₃₀ 25₃₅.

—2. pl. rumours Da 11₄₄.

—3. a) מֵאֵת יְהוָה שׁ a message from Yahweh communicated by a prophet Jr 49₁₄/Ob 1.

—b) שְׁמוּעָה revelation Is 28₉, see Wildberger *Jes.* 1052, 1059.

—4. particular expressions: a) שְׁמַעְתֶּנּוּ Is 53₁ literally (KBL) the things heard by us (NRSV and REB: what we have heard), which can now of course be differently interpreted: α) what we have to reveal (KBL) meaning revelation, so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Duhm *Jes.*⁴ 395; similarly Paul Volz *Jesaia II*, (1932) 169: passive, what has been revealed to us; β) proclamation, so König *Wb.* 510b; also Zorell *Lexicon* 858a, who together with the renderings *doctrina, monitio* also has *praedicatio*; γ) news, or more accurately our news, so Westermann *Jes.* 204, 210; similarly TOB: what we say we have heard. This last rendering corresponds best to the lexical meaning of the sbst. and also to the general context, and is therefore probably to be preferred; on this see especially Kaiser *Knecht*² 94f).

—b) Ezk 16₅₆: MT אַחֲוֵיךָ סֵדֶם וְלֹא הִיָּתָה בְּפִיךָ לְשִׁמוּעָה (pr. הֵלֵא prop. וְלֹא or treat it as an equivalent, see vs. 43-47, on which see Zimmerli *Ez.* 340). The precise rendering of שְׁמוּעָה here is uncertain, for the usual translation of the sbst., as suggested by Sept. and Pesh., is unsatisfactory: Sept. εἰς ἀκοήν ἐν τῷ στόματί σου, Pesh. *lṭe'bbā bpūmēky* as a rumour in your mouth. This meaning (especially the Pesh.) is closely conveyed by Fohrer *Ez.*² 91: it is infamous in your mouth (literally as news), similarly TOB: it is a subject of slander (gossip) in your mouth; it is translated more freely in ZüB: did you not always have something to talk about?; so also KBL: to be mentioned by one's mouth; REB: did you not speak contemptuously of your sister?; Zimmerli *Ez.* 333, 341 renders it differently, taking שְׁמוּעָה as meaning a shameful object lesson (as the counterpart of חֲרָפָה vs. 57).

—c) שְׁמוּעָה, variant טוֹבָה שְׁמִיעָה Sir 5₁₁ שְׁמוּעַת שְׁבִיִּים 8₉, according to Smend *Weisheit* 51 the sbst. means teaching on both occasions; so also KBL; similarly in Smend *Die Weisheit des Jesus Sirach Hebräisch und Deutsch* for 5₁₁, but against this for 8₉ he has “the tradition of the elders”; see now also G. Sauer *Jesus Sirach*, who has for 5₁₁ be quick to hear about good things, and for 8₉ you should not despise the stories of the elders; and Ben-Hayyim takes שְׁמִיעָה as the nomen actionis of שָׁמַע, MHeb. qal to maintain a tradition.

—5. expressions: a) as 1a: with בֹּא 2S 4₄ 13₃₀ 1K 2₂₈ Jr 10₂₂ 51_{46b} Ezk 21₁₂; with בֵּין qal Is 28₁₉; with הִיָּתָה Ezk 7₂₆; with יָרָא Jr 51_{46a}; with שָׁמַע 1S 4₁₉ 1K 10_{7/2C} 9₆, 2K 19₇/Is 37₇, Jr 49₁₄/Ob 1, pt. nif. Jr 51_{46a}.

—b) as 1b: with דָּשַׁן pi. (obj. עֵצִים) Pr 15₃₀; with יָרָא Ps 112₇; with שָׁמַע 1S 2₂₄ Jr 49₂₃.

—c) as 2: with בָּהֵל pi. Da 11₄₄.

—d) as 3a: with שָׁמַע Jr 49₁₄/Ob 1.

—e) as 3b: with בֵּין hif. to interpret, explain Is 28₉.

—f) as 4a: with I אָמַן hif. (with בָּ) Is 53₁.

—g) as 4b: with הָיָה לְ Ezk 16₅₆.

—h) as 4c: with הָיָה מְמַהֵר Sir 5₁₁; with מֵאֵס (אֵל) Sir 8₉. †

9721 שָׁמַר

שָׁמַר: n.m. 1C 24₂₄ K, Sept. Σαμρηρ = Q → III שָׁמִיר: in accordance with its grammatical form (qal pt. passive) the personal name would mean the one who has been watched, the one who has been protected, a descriptive name for the sentence name שְׁמַרְיָה (וּ) a member of the tribe of לְוִי, the son of עֲזִיָּאל, grandson of קִהָת. †

9722 שְׁמֹת

שְׁמֹת: n.m. 1C 11₂₇, Sept. Σαμμωθ = שְׁמָה 2S 23₂₅, → II שְׁמָה 3. †

9723 שָׁמַח

cj. שָׁמַח: Arb. *samuḥa* to be magnanimous, be kind; *samaḥa* to permit, allow.

qal: impf. יִשְׁמַח, with עָל: cj. Is 9₁₆ pr. לֹא יִשְׁמַח prop. לֹא יִשְׁמַח in 1QIs^a לֹא יִחְמוֹל, which would presumably explain the root שָׁמַח which was no longer understood: to be generous to (KBL); see Wildberger *Jes.* 203, 206: to take care of, spare so Meyer *Gegensinn* 5². †

9724 שָׁמַט

שָׁמַט: MHeb. qal to untie, remove; pi. to loosen, make wide; to absolve sin, see Dalman *Wb.* 427b; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 222): DJD 1: 22:iii:4, p. 94, 95 [יִדְכֶה] וְשָׁמַטְתָּהּ you will let go your hand: to remit sins; iii:5 יִדְרוּ יִשְׁמִיט [בְּרַעְיוֹן] he will grant his neighbour release from it; JArm. שָׁמַט pe. to untie, slip away, JArm. and Samaritan af. to leave unused, absolve from guilt, cf. ? Frahang שָׁמַט to leave fallow, or perhaps to neglect (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 308) :: to detach, extricate (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1160).

—Akk. *šamātu(m)* to strip off, tear loose (AHw. 1155b; CAD Š/1, 308b).

Syr. *šmaṭ* to pull out, strip away; Mnd. *ŠMT* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 469f) to tear off, tear out, uncover, pull out, lead away; Tigrin. *šāmtātā* to tear out pages (Leslau *Contributions* 54).

Arb. *samaṭa* with remarkably different meanings, perhaps going back to homonymous roots: a) Lane *Lex.* 1426c I to remove, pluck out hair or wool, suspend; II to cleave to something (perhaps this is an opposite meaning); b) Freytag *Lexicon* 2: 353: I to suspend something, sharpen a knife, fall silent; II to fall silent, absolve a sinner; c) Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 430a: I to scald, prepare, get ready.

It should be noted in general that the basic meaning of the root cannot be explained with certainty; according to Gray *Kings*³ 551 it would be to allow to fall. That is what is suggested by BHeb. and it would also be linked to Arb. *sammaṭa* to absolve a sinner; but this does not lead to a link with the meaning in Akk., Syr. and Mnd., and it could be that we are here dealing with two different roots.

qal: (SamP. only hif., also Ex 23₁₁ Dt 15₂) pf. שָׁמַטוּ, שָׁמַטוּ; impf. sf. תִּשְׁמַטְנָה, וַיִּשְׁמַטוּ; impv. sf. שְׁמַטוּהוּ (2K 9₃₃) rd. Q שְׁמַטוּהוּ; inf. abs. שָׁמַט (SamP. version שָׁמַט).

—1. to **let loose, let fall**: a) to throw some-one (Jezebel) out of a window 2K 9₃₃ (rd. שְׁמַטוּהוּ); with יָדוּ מִן יָדוּ you shall let go your hand from Jr 17₄ (pr. בָּרָךְ rd. יָרִיךְ following Dt 15₃); NRSV: you shall lose; REB: you shall lose possession.

—b) שָׁמַט אֶרֶץ the land is left to itself, meaning to leave fallow Ex 23₁₁, for leaving land fallow in the seventh year; see Alt *Kl. Schr.* 1: 327f; de Vaux *Inst.* 1: 264ff = *Lebensordnungen* 1: 123; Horst *Recht* 213ff, 279; and W. Dietrich *ThZ* 41 (1985) 38: the fallow periods were not simultaneous for the whole country but the fallow period was observed by a particular farmer on particular patches of his land in sequence.

—2. with יָדוּ מִנְשָׂה to abandon a personal debt, forgive, Dt 15₂: מִנְשָׂה יָדוּ, שָׁמַט בְּעַל מִנְשָׂה, cj. מִנְשָׂה יָדוּ (with מִנְשָׂה בְּעַל meaning creditor) the creditor writes off the debt that is owed to him :: Merendino *Dt. 12-26* 108f: מִנְשָׂה יָדוּ his pledge, his security; see also *מִנְשָׂה.

—3. שָׁמַטוּ הַבָּקָר 2S 6₆ 1C 13₉, no precise meaning is clear, for the Vrss. differ from one another and also translate differently for each passage; for possible interpretations, suggestions and later renderings see Budde *Sam.* 229. In contrast to his suggestions the plain שָׁמַטוּ can be maintained, and despite Sept., Tg. and Vulg. (on 1C 13₉) the introduction of a suffix *שָׁמַטוּ is not necessary. Among the Vrss. the Pesh. on 2S 6₆ should be taken into account: *ʿeštammaṭw lhōn taurē* the oxen slip away from the belt (the harness) :: on 1C 13₉ *rfhetw hwau lhōn taurē lʾdrā* the oxen rushed to the threshing floor. Since Budde later suggestions include: because the oxen almost overturned (ZüB); to leave a cart to itself, meaning it was nearly upset (so KBL); for 2S 6₆ TOB: the oxen were flagging (*fléchissaient*); and for 1C 13₉: the oxen were on the point of overturning it (the Ark); Hertzberg *Sam.*² 226: for the oxen were over on one side; for both passages NRSV: for the oxen shook it; REB: the oxen stumbled. †

nif: pf. נִשְׁמַטוּ: to be thrown down, Ps 141_{6a}, so e.g. with Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and König *Wb.* 510b (as a passive to the qal in 2K 9₃₃); but this translation is questionable for the vb. occurs in what is probably a corrupt text, with little connection between the words used in vs._a and those in vs._b, on which see especially Baethgen *Ps.* 2: 429; for cj. see e.g. Gunkel *Ps.* 596, 598 and Kraus *Ps.* 1107, 1108. †

hif: impf. תִּשְׁמַט: to **allow to lapse, drop** Dt 15₃ (rd. תִּשְׁמַט ?); NRSV: you must remit your claim. †

Der. שְׁמַטָּה.

9725 שְׁמַטָּה

שְׁמַטָּה: שָׁמַט, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 466k; SamP. *šēmīttā*; MHeb. year of remission (Dalman *Wb.* 427b), so also DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 223); JArm. שְׁמַטָּתָא remission, year of remission; corresponding in function to Akk. *andurāru(m)* remission of commercial debts, remission of private slaves, freeing security deposits (AHw. 50f; CAD A/2, 115b); cf. Horst *Recht.* 215: **remission of debt**: שְׁמַטָּה שְׁנַת the year of remission Dt 15₉, 31₁₀ (מִקֵּץ שְׁבַע שָׁנִים); עָשָׂה שְׁמַטָּה to grant a remission Dt 15₁ with the same time interval as at 31₁₀), cf. Akk. *andurāra šakānu* to promulgate a release of debts in the country (AHw. 50b); קָרָא שְׁמַטָּה to

proclaim a remission **Dt 15**₂; **וְזֶה דְבַר הַשְׁקָרָא שׁ 15**₂ and this is how the remission should be handled (ZüB); and the remission is to be explained in the following way (von Rad *Dt.* 74).

For bibliography → **שְׁמִיט** qal 1; see further Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 429f; F.R. Kraus *Ein Edikt des Königs Samsuiluna von Babylon* (Assyriological Studies 16, Chicago 1965) 225-231, especially 230b. †

9726 שְׁמִי

שְׁמִי, **שְׁמִי**: n.m.; Sept. Σαμαι, Σεμαι **1C 4**₁₇; the short form of a full form which can no longer be identified with certainty; according to Noth *Personennamen* 185 from a personal name composed with the vb. **שָׁמַע**, so also KBL, where there is also a further reference to **שְׁמִי**, as probably another form of the abbreviation of what is perhaps the same full name.

—1. a Judaeen from the clan of **יְרֵחָמָאֵל**, **1C 2**₂₈₋₃₂.

—2. a Judaeen, a descendant of **כְּלָב**, **1C 2**_{44f}, on which see Rudolph *Chr.* 20f.

—3. a Judaeen and perhaps one also belonging to **כְּלָב** **1C 4**₁₇, see Rudolph *Chr.* 13, 35. †

9727 שְׁמִידָע

שְׁמִידָע: n.m. > name of a tribe; SamP. *šēmīdā*; Sept. **Nu 26**₃₂ (= Sept. **26**₃₆) Συμαεϱ, **Jos 17**₂ Sept.^{RA} Συμαριμ (Sept.^B Συμαρ(ε)μ, Sept.^A Σεμιαε), **1C 7**₁₉ Σεμια (Pesh. *Šemīrā*), Vulg. without exception *Semida*; Heb. inscr., Samaria Ostracon **שְׁמִידָע** (Diringer *Iscrizioni* 354); name of a tribe > name of a territory, or alternatively place name; on this cf. Jirku in Sellin *Fschr.* 84f, and Noth ZDPV 50 (1927) 223: as well as at first being the name of a clan it then comes to designate the territory occupied by that clan. As the original form of the unclear **שְׁמִידָע** Jirku loc. cit. has proposed **שְׁמִידָע** Shem has understood, which is accepted by Noth *Jos.* 96; with Noth *Personennamen* 181 we accept that **יָדַע** in personal names probably has a different meaning, to be concerned about, → **יָדַע** qal 7; on **שָׁמַע** as an independent element and the subject of sentence names → **שָׁמַע** 3b; see also Noth *Personennamen* 123ff, and see above **שָׁמַע** A: the son of **גְּלָעָד**, grandson of **מְכִיר** **Nu 26**₃₂ **Jos 17**₂ **1C 7**₁₉. According to this genealogy **שְׁמִידָע** belongs to the territory east of the Jordan, and it must designate a clan of **מְכִיר** that had settled there; cf. Noth *Gesch. Isr.* 61f; de Vaux *Histoire* 1: 540f.

9728 שְׁמִידָע

שְׁמִידָע in the Samaria Ostracon as the name of a tribe > the name of a territory in the region of Manasseh, permits the conclusion that there was an ancient connection between the clans from the west of the Jordan and those from the east of the Jordan.

Der. **שְׁמִידָעִי**.

9729 שְׁמִידָעִי

שְׁמִידָעִי: SamP. *šēmīdā'i*; Sept. (= vs. ₃₆) Συμαεϱι gentilic from **שְׁמִידָע** **Nu 26**₃₂. †

9730 שָׁמַיִם

שָׁמַיִם: A. for Semitic see Bergsträsser *Einführung* 185; THAT 2: 965; a primary noun; the assumption that the sbst. should be composed with the relative-determinative pronoun *ša*, to mean that which is of the waters, or the place for water, has to be given up (so Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 621v; see also KBL with some hesitation; cf. Gesenius-B.) because it is too much focussed on an inner Hebrew explanation; so with e.g. TWNT 5: 501, and THAT 2: 966.

B. In the cognate languages it occurs as follows: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 223f); Samaritan det. שרומיה *šūmayyā*, SamP. *šāmām* corresponding to שָׁמַיִם; JArm. שָׁמַיִא, → BArm. *שָׁמַיִן, also for occurrences in the other Arm. dialects; Ph. *šmm* (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 3: 24b; see also Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 308, and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1160 sv. *šmym*; Tomback *Lexicon* 322), corresponding to **šamēm* (Friedrich *Gramm.*² §226a): the name of the deity *bʿl šmm* (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 4:3), on which see Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2: 171-198; Gese-Höfner-Rudolph RAAM 182ff; Albright *Yahweh* 198ff; Haussig *Wb. Myth.* 1: 273; Neo-Punic *šmm*, see Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 145:4 (?); text 147: 2 (?); Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* loc. cit.; Tomback loc. cit.; Old Canaanite *ša-mu-ma* and *ša-me-ma* (VAB 2 El Amarna letter 211:17; and letter 264:16; see Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* loc. cit.).

Ug. *šmm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2427; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2627; Gibson *Myths*² 158b), variant *šmym* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 19:iv:24, 30); *ša-mu-ma* (Ugaritica 5: 247 line 13, see p. 352b); cf. UF 2 (1970) 29; for personal names see Gröndahl *Personennamen* 194f.

Akk. *šamû* I (mostly tantum pl.), alternatively *šamā'ū* heaven (AHw. 1160; CAD Š/1 339b: *šamû* A), and by transferred meaning, a canopy (AHw. 1160b); cf. *šamūtu(m)*, with variant *šamû(m)* II (suggested hesitantly in AHw. 1161a as coming from *šamû* I) rain (see also CAD Š/1 348n: *šamû* B with variant *šamūtu*).

OSArb. *sm̄y* (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 197; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 127), cf. the divine name *d-SMWY = dū-Samāwī* the one from heaven (Conti Rossini loc. cit.); see especially Gese-Höfner-Rudolph RAAM 250, 253f, 300f, 376; also 253: in the end *dū-Samāwī* is perhaps to be identified with the Phoenician divine name *bʿl šmm*; Eth. *samāy* masc. and fem., pl. *samāyāt* (Dillmann *Lex.* 341f); Tigr. *sama'i* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 174a); Arb. *samā'* masc. and fem., pl. *samawāt* heaven, sky, firmament (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 432b).

C. forms: שָׁמַיִם apparently a dual, but in reality a pl., see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §88d; Joüon *Gr.* §91f; Meyer *Gramm.* §58 no. 18; Michel *Grundl.* 1: 87f: plural of spatial extension; שָׁמַיִם *Secunda σαμμαιμ* Ps 89³⁰ (Brönno *Morph.* 183); שָׁמַיִם, cstr. שָׁמַיִ, sf. שָׁמַיִ, שָׁמַיִ, שָׁמַיִ, locative הַשָּׁמַיִם, הַשָּׁמַיִם (often construed as a pl.): **heaven, sky**, the apparent roof of the sky, atmosphere (420 times).

D. bibliography: Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2: 453ff; Eichrodt *Theol.* 2-3: 125ff; Koehler *Theol.* 140-142; C. Houtman *Hemel*; Westermann *Gen.* 1: 164f; TWNT 5: 501-509; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 719; Weinberg VT 31 (1981) 330f, 333-335; THAT 2: 965-970, with further bibliography on p. 966.

E. occurrences, meaning and context of שָׁמַיִם:

—1. descriptions: רְקִיעַ = שָׁמַיִם Gn 1₈, רְקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם Gn 1_{14f-17-20}, אֲרָבַת הַשָּׁרָקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם apertures in the sky Gn 7₁₁, הַשָּׁרָקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם הַשָּׁרָקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם Gn 28₁₇, הַשָּׁרָקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם Ps 78₂₃, לֵב הַשָּׁרָקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם Dt 4₁₁, הַשָּׁרָקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם הַשָּׁרָקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם the edge, limit of the sky Dt 4₃₂ 30₄, pl. הַשָּׁרָקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם Jr 49₃₆; הַשָּׁרָקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם parallel with שָׁרָקִיעַ Dt 33₂₆ (9 times) הַשָּׁרָקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם Jos 10₁₃; אַרְבַּע רוּחוֹת הַשָּׁמַיִם הַשָּׁמַיִם the four winds of

heaven **Zech 2**₁₀ **6**₅ **Da 8**₈ **11**₄ (→ רִיחַ 4); בְּשָׁרֹיחַ אֹרִי מְאֹרֵי אֹרִי the shining (bright) lights in the sky (so REB; NRSV: heaven) **Ezk 32**₈, בֵּשֶׁת אֹרִי מְאֹרֵי אֹרִי the dome of the heaven **Jb 22**₁₄ **Sir 43**₁₂ (→ חוּג), שְׁחֹג (חוּג), שְׁחֹג נְבִלֵי שָׁמַיִם מוֹסְדָה; (מוֹסְדָה); מוֹסְדָה **Jb 26**₁₁, שְׁעַמּוּדֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם מוֹסְדוֹת הַשָּׁמַיִם the foundations of the heaven **2S 22**₈ (→ מוֹסְדָה); מוֹסְדָה **Jb 38**₃₇; שְׁנְבִלֵי שָׁמַיִם is טְהוֹר **Ex 24**₁₀, טְהוֹר **Dt 4**₁₉ (17 times; → צָבָא A4).

—2. phenomena from and in the sky: a) the waters above the heavens (NRSV) מַעַל הַשָּׁמַיִם **Ps 148**₄ and הַשָּׁמַיִם **Jr 10**₁₃ **51**₁₆, גִּשְׁמִים **Gn 8**₂, מָטָר **Dt 11**₁₁, טַל **Gn 27**₂₈ **Dt 33**₂₈, שֶׁלֶג **Is 55**₁₀, כְּפֹר **Jb 38**₂₉, רְבִיבִים showers of rain from heaven **Jr 14**₂₂.

—b) מִנְהַשְׁרֵיבִים אֵשׁ **2K 1**₁₀, גְּפָרִית וְאֵשׁ **Gn 19**₂₄, אֶבֶק וְעָפָר sand and dust **Dt 28**₂₄, אֶבְנֵי אֶבֶן hailstones **Jos 10**₁₁ **Is 30**₃₀.

—c) לָחֵם (= מֶן) **Ex 16**₄ **Ps 78**₂₄ **105**₄₀; כּוֹכְבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם **Gn 22**₁₇ (10 times), cf. Ug. *kkbm* parallel with *šmm* (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 225 no. 282) and *šmm* parallel with *kkbm* Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 357 no. 556); הַשָּׁמַיִם הִרְעִישׁ אֶת־הַשָּׁמַיִם מוֹפְתִים בֵּשֶׁת **Jl 3**₃, מוֹפְתִים בֵּשֶׁת וּבְאָרֶץ **Jr 10**₂, אֶתוֹת הַשָּׁמַיִם כּוֹכְבֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם הִתְקַדְּרוּ הַשָּׁמַיִם (יהוה), הַשָּׁמַיִם הִתְקַדְּרוּ the skies turned dark **1K 18**₄₅.

—3. heaven and earth; cf. B. Hartmann STU 30 (1960) 221-224; *Krašovec Merismus*, see p. 11ff for the sequence earth ... heaven; see p. 16ff for the sequence heaven ... earth): הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ **Gn 2**_{4b} **Ps 148**₁₃, וְהָאָרֶץ **Gn 14**₁₉ **Jl 4**₁₆ **Ps 69**₃₅ (8 times), הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ **Gn 1**₁ (17 times), הָאָרֶץ and then הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ **Jr 4**₂₃₋₂₈, הַשָּׁמַיִם :: הָאָרֶץ **Lv 26**₁₉, מִמַּעַל :: הַשָּׁמַיִם מִתַּחַת **Dt 4**₃₉, cf. **28**₂₃ **Jr 31**₃₇, הַשָּׁמַיִם מִתַּחַת הָאָרֶץ **Ju 5**₄ **Is 1**₂ (8 times), on **Is 1**₂: heaven and earth as witnesses see Wildberger *Jes.* 9f (with bibliography); cf. Ug. *arš* parallel with *šmm* (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 126 no. 71) and *šmm* parallel with *arš* (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 356 no. 554); for further examples of sbst. which are sometimes parallel with *šmm* and at other times linked to it see Fisher *Parallels* 1: pp. 356-360; cf. Dupont-Sommer *Sfiré* I A:11, 26; and I B: 7 (see Fitzmyer *Sef.* 12-17); הַשָּׁמַיִם :: הָאָרֶץ **Ps 115**₁₆ **Qoh 5**₁, לְעֵמֶק שָׁמַיִם לְרוֹם וְאָרֶץ the sky with respect to its height and the earth with respect to its depth **Pr 25**₃.

—4. שָׁמַיִם :: שָׁמַיִם תְּהוֹמוֹת **Gn 49**₂₅ **Dt 33**₁₃ **Pr 8**₂₇; תְּהוֹמוֹת **Ps 107**₂₆, cf. Ug. *šmm + thm, šmm ... thmt* Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 358 no. 560); הַשָּׁמַיִם (SamP. versions in all places *aššāmam*) (with עֲלָה) parallel with מִעֵבֶר לַיָּם **Dt 30**_{12f}, מִעֵבֶר לַיָּם :: (הַ)שָּׁמַיִם מִעֵבֶר לַיָּם **Am 9**₂ **Ps 139**₈ **Jb 11**₈.

—5. הַשָּׁמַיִם the higher atmosphere below the firmament: a) הַשָּׁמַיִם עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם the birds of the sky (KBL: in the air) **Gn 1**₂₆ (38 times), צְפֹר **Dt 4**₁₇ **Ps 8**₉, צְפֹר **Jr 8**₇, שְׁחֹסִידָה בֵּשֶׁת **Lam 4**₁₉.

—b) הַשָּׁמַיִם קָדִים בֵּשֶׁת הַשָּׁמַיִם קָדִים the east wind in the air **Ps 78**₂₆, הַשָּׁמַיִם קָדִים בֵּשֶׁת הַשָּׁמַיִם קָדִים the water underneath the sky **Gn 1**₉; הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבֵין הָאָרֶץ **2S 18**₉ = הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבֵין הָאָרֶץ **Ezk 8**₃ **Zech 5**₉ **1C 21**₁₆ between sky and earth, or alternatively between earth and sky (KBL: in the air).

—6. הַשָּׁמַיִם with prepositions תַּחַת הַשָּׁמַיִם **Qoh 1**₁₃ **2**₃ **3**₁, תַּחַת הַשָּׁמַיִם **Gn 1**₉ (7 times), הַשָּׁמַיִם עַל־הַשָּׁמַיִם תַּחַת כָּל־הַשָּׁמַיִם **Gn 7**₁₉ **Dt 2**₂₅ **4**₁₉ **Jb 28**₄ **37**₃ **41**₃ **Da 9**₁₂, הַשָּׁמַיִם עַל־הַשָּׁמַיִם תַּחַת כָּל־הַשָּׁמַיִם Moses stretched out his hand towards the sky **Ex 9**_{22f} **10**_{21f}, הַשָּׁמַיִם עַל־הַשָּׁמַיִם a tower with its top in the heaven, i.e. reaching up to the sky **Gn 11**₄ **Dt 1**₂₈ **9**₁ (cf. I בָּ 9; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §106a), הַשָּׁמַיִם שָׁמַע מִשָּׁמַיִם God listened from heaven **Neh 9**₂₇ **2C**

הַשָּׁמַיִם וְנָשָׂא יָדוֹ אֶל־שָׁמַיִם מִנֶּחֱ, 621, to lift one's hand up to heaven and swear Dt 32⁴⁰, equivalent to הַשָּׁמַיִם הַשְּׁמַיִמָה, 1S 5¹² 1K 8²² (9 times; cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §89), in heaven 1K 8³²⁻⁴⁹ (7 times), adverbial acc. cf. Noth *Könige* 186 and Brockelmann loc. cit.

—7. שָׁמַיִם used with different verbs: נָטַף Ju 5⁴ Ps 68⁹; גָּלַל nif. Is 34⁴; רָנַן Is 44²³ 49¹³; רָעַף hif. to trickle down drops of rain Is 45⁸, obj. צָדַק; I מָלַח nif. to be torn to pieces Is 51⁶; גָּבַהּ Is 55⁹; פָּתַח nif. Ezk 1¹ אֵל סֹפֵר כְּבוֹד pi. Ps 19²; נָגַד hif. Ps 50⁶ 97⁶ (obj. צָדַק); II הִלֵּל pi. Ps 69³⁵; שָׁמַח Ps 96¹¹ 1C 16³¹; זָכוּ לֵא Jb 15¹⁵; גָּלָה עוֹן pi. Jb 20²⁷.

—8. specific kinds of שָׁמַיִם > שְׁשָׁמַיִם the sky becomes like בְּרוֹזַל iron Lv 26¹⁹; שְׁשָׁמַיִם הַשָּׁמַיִם Dt 10¹⁴ 1K 8²⁷ Ps 148⁴ Neh 9⁶ 2C 2⁵ 6¹⁸ Sir 16¹⁸ (ed. Ben Hayyim): it probably does not mean a number of different heavens but is an expression for the superlative, cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §133i; Joüon *Gr.* §141 I; see also Westermann *Gen.* 1: 165; Noth *Könige* 185; שְׁשָׁמַיִם the heavens of Yahweh Ps 8⁴, the sky above Israel Dt 28²³, שְׁשָׁמַיִם (הַ) הַשְּׁמַיִם (הַ) Is 65¹⁷ 66²², שְׁשָׁמַיִם קְדֹשׁוֹ his holy heaven Ps 20⁷, שְׁשָׁמַיִם קְדָמָה the heavens from ancient times, meaning the everlasting heavens Ps 68³⁴ (→ קְדָמָה 5cδ).

—9. the שָׁמַיִם made by God: > קָנָה Gn 14¹⁹ (→ קָנָה qal 3), נָטָה Is 40²² (10 times), בָּרָא Is 42⁵ 45¹⁸, I עָשָׂה Ps 96⁵ Neh 9⁶ (10 times), נִעְשָׂו בְּדַבַּר י' עָשָׂה Ps 33⁶, מַעֲשֵׂה יְדִיךָ Ps 102²⁶, בָּנָה Am 9⁶ (cj. עֲלִיתוּ), כּוֹנֵן Pr 3¹⁹, הִכִּין 8²⁷.

—10. God in heaven: a) בְּשָׁמַיִם (הַ) אֱלֹהִים בְּשָׁמַיִם 1K 8²³, בְּשָׁמַיִם (הַ) אֱלֹהִים בְּשָׁמַיִם Ps 115³, בְּשָׁמַיִם אֱלֹהֵינוּ Dt 3²⁴ Lam 3⁴¹, בְּשָׁמַיִם אֱלֹהֵינוּ Ps 2⁴; b) בְּשָׁמַיִם אֱלֹהֵינוּ is בְּשָׁמַיִם אֱלֹהֵינוּ your holy dwelling Dt 26¹⁵, מְקוֹם שְׁבִיתְךָ 1K 8³⁰ equivalent to מְקוֹן שְׁבִיתְךָ שְׁבִיתְךָ 1K 8³⁹ the place of your throne, בְּשָׁמַיִם אֱלֹהֵינוּ Is 66¹, בְּשָׁמַיִם אֱלֹהֵינוּ Ps 11⁴, זָבַל קְדֹשְׁךָ Is 63¹⁵, קְדֹשׁוֹ Ps 20⁷, קְדֹשׁוֹ Ps 102²⁰; c) יְהוָה is לֹא יִמְצָאוּ שָׁמַיִם Dt 33²⁶ (→ רָכַב qal 6); הַשָּׁמַיִם do not encompass (כול pilp.) God 1K 8²⁷ 2C 2⁵ 6¹⁸, יְהוָה מָלֵא אֶת־הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת־הָאָרֶץ Yahweh fills the heaven and the earth Jr 23²⁴; הַשָּׁמַיִם לַיהוָה of Yahweh Dt 10⁴¹; הַשָּׁמַיִם לַיהוָה the heaven is the heaven for Yahweh Ps 115¹⁶; לַךְ שָׁמַיִם אֶפְסֵלְךָ אָרֶץ yours is the heaven and the earth is yours also Ps 89¹².

—11. the works of God from (in) heaven, cf. Kraus *Ps.* 3: 56ff: a) מְלֵאךְ יְלֵךְ שָׁמַיִם אֶפְסֵלְךָ אָרֶץ calls יְלֵאךְ מְלֵאךְ Gn 21¹⁷ 22¹¹⁻¹⁵, יְמַשׁ speaks Ex 20²² Neh 9¹³; הַשָּׁמַיִם קוֹלוֹ Dt 4³⁶, הַשָּׁמַיִם דִּין he makes known his judgements Ps 76⁹; עָצַר אֶת־הַשָּׁמַיִם דִּין he closed up the skies so that there was no rain Dt 11¹⁷, cf. 1K 8³⁵; β) יְהוָה > הַשָּׁמַיִם בְּשָׁמַיִם הַרְעִים Ps 18¹⁴ (→ I רָעַם hif.); קְדָרוֹת Is 50³, שָׁ קָרַע שְׁהַלְבִּישׁ Ps 33¹³; מִשְׁהַשְּׁקִיף מִשְׁהַשְּׁקִיף מִשְׁ קָרַע Is 63¹⁹, שָׁ קָרַע שְׁהַלְבִּישׁ Ps 57⁴ (sbj. אֱלֹהִים); בְּעַבְיִם Ps 147⁸; שָׁ עֲנֵה אֶת־הַשָּׁמַיִם כְּפֹהָה he will answer the heavens Hos 2²³ (→ I עֲנֵה qal 3b); β) עַד נִתְקַדְּמוּ מִן הַשָּׁמַיִם עַל until rain poured down from the skies over the bodies on the ground 2S 21¹⁰.

—12. the God of the skies, cf. THAT 2: 969f: אֱלֹהֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם מִן הַשָּׁמַיִם על Ps 136²⁶, אֱלֹהֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם Gn 24³⁻⁷ Jon 1⁹ Ezr 1² Neh 1^{4f} 2⁴⁻²⁰ 2C 36²³.

—13. particular instances: a) הַשָּׁ אֱלֹהֵי הַשָּׁ (Q) Is 47₁₃ → הַבֵּר, which in two places is understood to mean to hide oneself before, adore; similarly in H.P. Müller VTSupp. 22 (1972) 273: those who worship the sky; הַשָּׁ הַבֵּר מְלַכְתָּ הַשָּׁ הַבֵּר Jr 7₁₈ 44_{17-19.25} (→ *מְלַכְתָּ); הַקּוֹת שֶׁ מְלַכְתָּ the ordinances of the heavens Jb 38₃₃.

—b) cf. THAT 2: 969: to climb up to heaven (2K 2₁₁) Ps 139₈ Jb 20₆ Pr 30₄; יְהוָה descends from heaven Gn 11₅ 2S 22₁₀/Ps 18₁₀ 144₅.

—c) the transitoriness of the heavens: בְּלִתֵּי שָׁמַיִם עַד- until heaven is no more Jb 14₁₂ (→ בְּלִתֵּי 1).

9731 שְׁמִינִי

שְׁמִינִי: Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 626v: שְׁמִנָּה; SamP. *šēmīni*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 224): fem. שְׁמִינִית: **the eighth**: a) הַשְּׁמִינִי בַיּוֹם הַשְּׁמִינִי Ex 22₃₀ (17 times; SamP. and Sept. insert these words into Gn 17₁₄); הַשְּׁמִינִי הַחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁמִינִי הַחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁמִינִי 1K 6₃₈ (5 times); הַשְּׁמִינִי הַחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁמִינִי 1C 12₁₃ (the eighth person); הַשְּׁמִינִית הַשְּׁמִינִית Lv 25₂₂.

—b) עַל-הַשְּׁמִינִית a technical term in the titles of the Psalms Ps 6₁ 12₁ and 1C 15₂₁ in association with נִצְחָה pi., literally on (according to) the eighth, but without a subst. the sense is unclear; suggestions include: 1) on an instrument of eight strings, so KBL (with a question mark), also Kraus *Ps.* 27; 2) the eighth string of an instrument, inferred from 1C 15₂₁ בְּכַנְרוֹת (→ כְּנֹר), so Eerdmans *The Hebrew Book of Psalms* (OTSt 4 (1947) 60; 3) in contrast to עַל-עֲלָמוֹת 1C 15₂₀ it perhaps means a lower octave, so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and König *Wb.* 511a; 4) perhaps the term played a part in the autumnal new year festival as the eighth and concluding ceremony, which immediately preceded the answer of Yahweh and his promise, so Mowinckel *Is. Wor.* 2: 215f, especially 216; somewhat differently Mowinckel *Ps. Stud.* 4: 35f: עֲלָמוֹת has to do with situations where a particular type of music and singing are appropriate; 5) Gunkel-Begrich *Einl. Ps.* 457 cj.: prop. gentilic הַשְּׁמִינִית from the name of the Canaanite city of שְׁמִירוֹן Jos 11₁ 19₁₅ > שְׁמִיִן see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and so the original form would have been עַל-הַשְּׁמִינִית.

—c) of these suggested solutions probably only the last (5) should be dropped as unlikely or even impossible, and this conjecture should be left out of consideration. Of the rest there are various shades of possibility but the final answer must remain undecided. †

9732 שְׁמִיר

שְׁמִיר: probably a primary noun, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 470m; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 224): 1QH 8:25 ושִׁית לְשִׁמִּיר; Arb. *samur*: a particular type of tree with slender leaves and short thorns and a yellow fruit which men eat (Lane *Lex.* 1425b), cf. Freytag *Lexicon* 2: 352a: sf. שְׁמִירוֹ (only in Isaiah, often together with שִׁית because of alliteration; Wildberger *Jes.* 171 on Is 5₆: as in similar cases an exact botanical identification is not possible; suggestions include.

—a) Christ's thorn, *Paliurus aculeatus*, Löw *Flora* 3: 133, and Post *Flora* 203; cf. Wildberger *Jes.* 1263 on Is 32₁₃: שְׁמִיר perhaps designates the Christ's thorn.

—b) wild carrot, *Daucus aureus*, so Dalman *Arbeit* 2: 321 (following Saadia).

—c) perhaps a general term for a thorn-bush, so KBL, and Rüthy *Pflanze* 20: **Is** 5₆ 7₂₃₋₂₅ 9₁₇ 10₁₇ 27₄ 32₁₃; **Is** 5₆ and 32₁₃ with עֲלֵה. †

9733 שְׁמִיר

II שְׁמִיר: a primary noun, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 470m; MHeb: JArm. שְׁמִירָא diamond (Dalman *Wb.* 428a), = Syr. *šāmīrā* (Payne-Smith *Lex.* 788a: from Heb. שְׁמִיר). The etymology of the sbst. is uncertain; perhaps it is a loanword from Egyptian '(e)smir(a), cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, *ismr* a mineral (Erman-Grapow *Wb.* 1: 132); any connection with I שְׁמִיר (thorn > point > diamond, so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and König *Wb.* 511) is less likely because of the expression שְׁמִיר צֶפֶרֶן a point like a diamond **Jr** 17₁; it would mean that the term for point had been expressed twice. In the Vrss. it is missing from **Jr** 17₁ in Sept., and for **Ezk** 3₉ and **Zech** 7₁₂ Sept. provides a looser, paraphrastic translation of the MT with nothing for the sbst. שְׁמִיר.

Conversely Vulg. has the sbst. *adamas* for **Ezk** 3₉ and **Zech** 7₁₂, and for **Jr** 17₁ it has the adj. *adamantinus*; in Pesh. the Heb. שְׁמִיר is taken over. The traditional rendering diamond is supported by the general sense of all three passages, **Jr** 17₁ **Ezk** 3₉ **Zech** 7₁₂ in Vulg. and Pesh. :: KBL: emery, which relies on a reference to an Akk. sbst. *ašmur*; but this word, which means a type of stone or mineral, should now be read as *as/šhu/ar* (see AHw. 73b; CAD A/2, 330a: *ašhar* a mineral used as a charm, and also in medical use; a foreign word). †

9734 שְׁמִיר

III שְׁמִיר: n.m. **1C** 24₂₄ Q; Sept. Σαμηρ, K → שְׁמִיר; while the K is easy to explain as a passive pt. of שָׁמַר, the meaning of the Q is less certain. According to Noth *Personennamen* 231 it should be linked to I שְׁמִיר a, and taken in the meaning Christ's thorn (perhaps a mocking name); but the possibility of linking it with II שְׁמִיר diamond is not excluded: a member of the tribe of לֵוִי, the son of עֲזִיאל, grandson of קָהָת. †

9735 שְׁמִיר

IV שְׁמִיר: place name:

—1. **Jos** 15₄₈, Sept.^B Σαμῖρ, Sept.^A Σαφῖρ; on the identification of the site see Noth *Jos.* 97: clearly the name שְׁמִיר survives today in modern *Khirbet Sōmera*, but it is not certain whether the ancient settlement was at the same location, though it can perhaps be found in that vicinity; Alt *PJb* 30 (1934) 15f has suggested an identification with *el-Bire* lying 3 km. to the north-west; so also Abel *Géogr. Pal.* 2: 446; on this see also KBL, and Elliger *Kl. Schr.* 51; Simons *Geog.* §319 A/1 suggests instead of *Khirbet Sōmera* that *Khirbet es-Sumarā*, 4 km. east of *ez-Zāhiriyyeh*, would be a more likely identification of the site.

—2. **Ju** 10_{1f}: Sept.^B ἐν Σαμῖρ, Sept.^A ἐν Σαμαρείᾳ; a place in the mountain territory of אֶפְרַיִם; according to Simons *Geog.* §586 it is to be identified with *Khirbet es-Sumarā*, 11 km. south of *Balatah*; cf. also Gray *Jos.-Ju.-Ru.* 328: a place in the southern environs of the central sanctuary of Shechem. †

9736 שְׁמִיר־מוֹת

שְׁמִיר־מוֹת: n.m.; Sept. Σεμυραμωθ; both the form and the meaning of this personal name are unexplained, so Noth *Personennamen* 259a and (a little less strongly) Rudolph *Chr.* 116; whether the Heb. masc. name can be

connected with the Assyrian fem. name *Sammuramat* (Tallqvist *Names* 191b), Greek Σεμίραμις, as still accepted by Baumgartner *Umwelt*³ 304, must be regarded as very questionable.

—1. a Levite performing duties for the temple in the time of David **1C 15**₁₈₋₂₀ **16**₅.

—2. one of the Levites who went around teaching in the cities of Judah in the time of Jehoshaphat **2C 17**₈, K שְׁמֹרֵי מוֹת †.

9737 שְׁמֹלִי

שְׁמֹלִי: **Ezr 2**₄₆ K, Q שְׁלָמִי → שְׁלָמִי †.

9738 שָׁמָם

שָׁמָם: MHeb.: 1) to be devastated, be desolated; 2) to be appalled; hif. causative (Dalman *Wb.* 428a); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 224); Samaritan qal **Gn 47**₁₉ **Lv 26**₂₂, pa. **Lv 26**₃₂, ? af. אֲשָׁמוּ (Tarbiz 14, p. 124): JArm. *itpā*. (see Dalman *Gramm.* §71: 5) to be absent minded; → BArm., also itp. in CPArm.; → שָׁמָם; ? Ug. *šmm* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 3:i:13) to be astonished, stare at (so Aistleitner *Wb.* 2631); to tremble (so Stolz *Funktionen* 92, translating *mt šmm* before whom a man trembles) :: Gibson *Myths*² 46: mighty men, literally men of heaven; ? Punic שָׁמָם: *estimim*: hitp. impf. to be filled with consternation, be confused; see Sznycer *Poenulus* 1142 (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 308, but missing in Friedrich *Gramm.*², and Sznycer *Poen.*; see also Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1163, sv. *šmm*₁: uncertain interpretation).

qal (35 times, Ezk 11 times): pf. שָׁמְמוּ, שָׁמְמוּ, שָׁמְמוּ **Ezk 35**₁₂: K שָׁמְמוּ, Q שָׁמְמוּ; impf. יִשָּׁם (אֲשָׁם) **Is 42**₁₄ → (נָשָׁם), תִּשָּׁם/תִּשָּׁם (SamP. *tiššam*), תִּשָּׁמוּ, יִשָּׁמוּ (on the by-form *יִשָּׁם, some mss. תִּשָּׁשׁ יִשָּׁם, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 439p) **Ezk 6**₆; impv. שָׁמוּ; inf. שְׁמוֹת **Ezk 36**₃, see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §67r; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 439p; Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 854; pt. שְׁמוֹתָם (שְׁמוֹתָם), fem. שְׁמוֹתָם, pl. שְׁמוֹתָם **Lam 1**₁₆, כִּי־ **Lam 1**₄ (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 516t), fem. שְׁמוֹתָם, cstr. שְׁמוֹתָם, sf. שְׁמוֹתָם: basic meaning to be desolated, be cut off from life, so THAT 2: 971; cf. further Kaiser *Knecht*² 90; Perlitt in Zimmerli *Fschr.* 317; THAT 2: 970-974.

—1. a) of settlements: to be uninhabited, be deserted **Gn 47**₁₉ **Is 49**₈₋₁₉ **61**₄ **Ezk 6**₆ **12**₁₉ **19**₇ **33**₂₈ **35**₁₂₋₁₅ **36**₄ **Lam 1**₄.

—b) cj. **Ezk 6**₆ pr. וַיִּשְׁמוּ prop. וַיִּשְׁמוּ (BHS).

—2. of people: to be removed from contact with other people because of deprivation or affliction, **2S 13**₂₀ **Is 54**₁ (:: בְּעוֹלָה married), **Lam 1**₁₃₋₁₆ **3**₁₁; pt. > sbst. שְׁמוֹתֵינוּ our devastations (NRSV: desolation) **Da 9**₁₈.

—3. in the face of persecution or the conviction of a crime, to shudder, be appalled: **Lv 26**₃₂ **1K 9**₈ **Is 52**₁₄ **Jr 2**₁₂ **18**₁₆ **19**₈ **49**₁₇ **50**₁₃ **Ezk 26**₁₆ **27**₃₅ **28**₁₉ **Jb 17**₈ **2C 7**₂₁.

—4. special instances: a) **Ezk 36**₃ inf. שְׁמוֹת (+ שָׁאף) transitive to ravage, devastate, on which see Zimmerli *Ezekiel* 850, 854; for the suggested cj. see already Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and Zimmerli *Ez.* 854; שָׁמָם transitive probably also in **Da 8**₁₃ (see 5, cj. e); see further **9**_{27b} **12**₁₁ (but on this see also po.).

—b) **Da 9**₂₆ נְחָרְצַת שְׁמֹמֹת destructions that have been planned, literally what has been decided for destruction, so Plöger *Daniel* 133, 135.

—5. cj.: a) **2K 8**₁₁ pr. וַיִּשֶׁם prop. with Vulg. וַיִּשֶׁם (BHS).

—b) **Is 62**₄ pr. שְׁמֹמָה prop. as **54**₁ שְׁמֹמָה (BHS).

—c) **Hos 5**₁₅ pr. יִאֲשָׁמוּ prop. יִשְׁמוּ or יִשְׁמוּ, so e.g. Wolff *Hos.*² 132, 134 and I. Willi-Plein *Vorformen der Schriftexegese innerhalb des AT's* (BZAW 123 (1971) 146) :: MT: HAL 92b and HALOT 96a (line 1); also Rudolph *Hos.* 131: to feel guilty.

—d) **Ps 40**₁₆ pr. יִשְׁמוּ prop. with **Ps 70**₄ יִשְׁבוּ, so e.g. Klopfenstein *Scham und Schande nach dem Alten Testament* (ATANT 62 (1972) 97¹⁵⁶), cf. BHS :: Kraus *Ps.* 457, 648; TOB follows MT.

—e) **Da 8**₁₃ תַּת שְׁמִים וְהַפְּשַׁע is textually corrupt; suggestions for cj.: α) נָתַן וְהַפְּשַׁע הַשְׁמִים or נָתַן שְׁמִים destructive sinfulness (sin of destruction) is set up; or alternatively a destructive crime; on this see BHK; see also Plöger *Daniel* 122; β) וְהַפְּשַׁע שְׁמִים וְתַת קִדְשׁ for how long is this vision concerning the regular burnt offering and devastating sinfulness and the abandoning of the sanctuary; so (as a second suggestion) Plöger *Daniel* 120, 122; NRSV: the transgression that makes desolate and the giving over of the sanctuary; REB: how long will ... impiety cause desolation? †

nif: pf. נִשְׁמָה, נִשְׁמוּ (Sam. nif. II [= nitp.] **Lv 26**₂₂ *wniššammu*); impv. cj. הִשְׁמוּ **Jb 21**₅ (see below 3b); pt. fem. נִשְׁמָה, pl. נִשְׁמוֹת.

—1. to be made uninhabited as a result of violence, become deserted: a track, road **Lv 26**₂₂ **Is 33**₈ **Sir 49**₆, עִיר **Is 54**₃ **Ezk 36**₃₅ **Am 9**₁₄, אֶרֶץ **Jr 12**₁₁ **Ezk 29**₁₂ **30**₇ **32**₁₅ (rd. וְנִשְׁמָה), **36**_{34f} **Jl 1**₁₇ **Zech 7**₁₄, חֲצוֹת **Jr 33**₁₀, מְזֻבְחֵי **Ezk 6**₄, בְּמֹת **Am 7**₉, אֶדְמָה **Ezk 25**₃, פְּנוֹת **Zeph 3**₆, אֶצְרוֹת **Jl 1**₁₇, טִירָה **Ps 69**₂₆; הַנִּשְׁמָה the desolated place **Ezk 36**₃₆, cj. **Jl 1**₁₈ הַצֵּאן (see below 3a).

—2. of people, to be made to tremble: **Jr 4**₉ **Ezk 4**₁₇ **Jb 18**₂₀ **21**₅ (cj.), **Lam 4**₅.

—3. cj.: a) **Jl 1**₁₈ pr. נִאֲשָׁמוּ prop. נִשְׁמוּ KBL; Wolff *Hos.* 20, 22; NRSV: even the flocks of sheep are dazed :: Rudolph *Jl.-Am.-Ob.-Jon.* 38, 41, following MT: they have to suffer punishment; HAL 92b (HALOT 96a) suggests MT as well as the cj.; cf. BHS: נִאֲשָׁמוּ = נִשְׁמוּ.

—b) **Jb 21**₅ pr. וְהִשְׁמוּ prop. וְהִשְׁמוּ (KBL; BHS). †

po: pt. מִשְׁ(ו)גִּים, > שׁוּגִים (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 549); it may be that a shortened form of the pt. is an explanation of the forms in **Da 8**₁₃ **9**_{27b} **12**₁₁ but it is also possible to explain them as qal transitive pt. (on which see qal 4a).

—1. to be put to shame, be inwardly shattered, be numbed **Ezr 9**_{3f}.

—2. a) adj. devastating, ravaging שְׁמִים וְהַפְּשַׁע textual corruption **Da 8**₁₃ cj. see qal 5α; **12**₁₁ שְׁמִים a devastating horror Sept., Theodotion, **1 Maccabees 1**₅₄, **Mark 13**₁₄ parallel (τὸ βδέλυγμα (τῆς) ἐρημώσεως), cf.

Bentzen *Daniel* 82f on **11**₃₁; Plöger *Daniel* 164; TWNT 1: 600; **Da 11**₃₁ MT מַשְׁמִים הַשְּׁקוּיִן the horror which ravages, cj. הַשְּׁקוּיִן מַשְׁמִים הַשְּׁמַשְׁמִים or הַשְּׁמַשְׁמִים הַשְּׁקוּיִן, cf. **12**₁₁ (BHS); see Bentzen loc. cit. 82, and Plöger loc. cit. 156 (both on **11**₃₁).

—b) substantivised or verbal pt. **Da 9**_{27a} וְעַל כַּנְּף שְׁקוּצִים מַשְׁמִים and on wings of horror comes one that ravages; so Plöger loc. cit. 133; cj. pr. וְעַל כַּנְּף prop. בְּעַל כַּנְּף and pr. שְׁקוּצִים prop. שְׁקוּיִן; it should then be translated “and the one who has wings, the horror, ravages until ...”; on this see Bentzen loc. cit. 68f, and Plöger loc. cit. 135; also see both for the divine name בְּעַל כַּנְּף.

—c) sbst. **Da 9**_{27b} שְׁמִים the devastator, or alternatively the one who devastates. †

hif: pf. הִשְׁמִיר(וּ)תִי, הִשְׁמִיר(וּ)תִי (SamP. *wāššimti*: for the doubling of the first radical see Ben Hayyim *Lit. Or.* 5: 116 §2.7.6), הִשְׁמִיר; impf. יִשְׁמִים **Jr 49**_{20/50}₄₅, וְנִשְׁמִים **Nu 21**₃₀; for both forms see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 439p; sf. מַשְׁמִים, אֲשָׁמִים; pr. impv. הִשְׁמִיר **Jb 21**₅ prop. nif. הִשְׁמִיר, see nif. 3 cj. b; inf. abs. הִשְׁמִים **Mi 6**₁₃; pt. מַשְׁמִים **Ezk 3**₁₅, for both these forms see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §67cc, and Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 439p; on **Ezk 3**₁₅ see also 3 cj. c.

—1. to **cause to be deserted, cause to be desolated**: מְקַדָּשׁ **Lv 26**₃₁, עִיר **Ezk 30**₁₄ **Mi 6**₁₃, נְוָה **Jr 10**₂₅ **49**_{20/50}₄₅ (see 3 cj. b), **Ps 79**₇, אֶרֶץ **Lv 26**₃₂ **Ezk 30**₁₂, גְּפֹן (גְּפֹנָה) **Hos 2**₁₄.

—2. to cause people to be dumbfounded, disconcerted, awestruck **1S 5**₆ **Ezk 3**₁₅ (see 3 cj. c), **20**₂₆ **32**₁₀.

—3. cj.: a) **Nu 21**₃₀ MT עַד־נִפְחַ וְנִשְׁמִים (SamP. *wnāšəm* as if derived from the root שׁוּם; Samaritan Tg. וּשְׁבִינִן derives it from the root שׁוּם) we have destroyed as far as Nophah, so TOB; on the impf. consecutive with *ī* see above (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 439p), cf. also Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §19i; for suggested emendations, which perhaps may not be necessary, see Baentsch *Ex.-Lv.-Nu.* 586f, and Noth *Nu.* 141³: pr. עַד prop. אֶשׁ and (?) delete נִפְחַ; pr. וְנִשְׁמִים prop. וְנִשְׁמִים (KBL) or וְנִפְחַ and we have further made a fire ...; see Noth loc. cit.

—b) **Jr 49**_{20/50}₄₅ יִשְׁמִים (see above Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 439p); for the hif. in the sense of the qal see Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §19f, or ? cj. יִשְׁמִים cf. Rudolph *Jer.*³ 200.

—c) **Ezk 3**₁₅ pr. מַשְׁמִים prop. with **Ezr 9**_{3f} מַשְׁמִים, on which see Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 3, 13.

—d) **Nah 1**₁₄ pr. אֲשִׁים prop. אֲשִׁים (→ שִׁים qal 21 cj. f).

—e) **Hab 1**₁₁ pr. אֲשִׁים :: 1 Q **Hab** וַיִּשְׁמִים = וַיִּשְׁמִים, so Elliger *Hab.* 50 or rather וַיִּשְׁמִים, so Lohse *Qumran*³ 232, and probably also Maier *Texte* 1: 151.

—f) **Jb 16**₇ pr. הִשְׁמִירָתִי prop. הִשְׁמִירָתִי see BHK, also Horst *Hi.* 239, 241, 247. †

hof: inf. (SamP. *āš'āmā, bāšāmā* (inf. or sbst.) derived from the root שׁוּם) הִשְׁמִירָתִי **Lv 26**_{34f} **2C 36**₂₁, בְּהִשְׁמִירָתִי (< *בְּהִשְׁמִירָתִי) **Lv 26**₄₃, see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §67y; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 439p; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §19n and §27o; for the suffix without *mappiq* see especially Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §91e; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 252l, 255m: **desolation Lv 26**_{34f-43} **2C 36**₂₁. †

hitpo: impf. וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוֶה, וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוֶה **Qoh 7₁₆** <תִּשְׁתַּחֲוֶה (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 439p), וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוֶה.

—1. to **show oneself overcome with amazement** **Is 59₁₆ 63₅**, with horror **Da 8₂₇**, with numbness **Ps 143₄**.

—2. to **bring oneself to ruin** **Qoh 7₁₆**. †

Der. מִשְׁמָה, שְׂמֹמוֹן, שְׂמֹמָה, שְׂמָה,

9739 שָׁמָה

שָׁמָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 464a; MHeb. שָׁמָה absent minded (Dalman *Wb.* 428a): fem. שְׂמֹמָה:

desolated, deserted, uninhabited: חָלְקַת חֲמֹדָתִי **Jr 12₁₁** (see vs. 10), הַר־צִיּוֹן **Lam 5₁₈**, מְקִדְשֶׁךָ **Da 9₁₇**. †

9740 שְׂמֹמָה

שְׂמֹמָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 463u; SamP. *šāmāmā*, Samaritan שְׂמֹמָה/שְׂמֹמָה; in the Samaritan Tg. of **Ex 23₂₉** (Tarbiz 14, p. 124) as opposed to שְׂמֹמָה in Samaritan Tg. of **Lv 26₃₅** (Ben Hayyim *Lit. Or.* 2: 596, 600); MHeb. שְׂמֹמָה waste, desolation (Dalman *Wb.* 428a); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 224): 1QH 12: 17 שְׂמֹמָה-**מִן** [מִן] times of desolation (Lohse *Qumran*³ 158, 159), 1QM 15: 11 textual corruption (Lohse *Qumran*³ 214, 215), cf. Maier *Texte* 1: 144: pl. cstr. שְׂמֹמֹת: deserted, uninhabited regions, the sight of which makes people shudder, terrifying, eerie wasteland.

—1. a) **Ex 23₂₉**, **Lv 26₃₃** (parallel with חָרָבָה), **Is 1₇** (parallel with אֶשׁ שְׂרָפוֹת), **Jos 8₂₈ Is 6₁₁ 17₉ 62₄ 64₉ Jr 4₂₇ 6₈** (לֹא נוֹשְׁבָה), **9₁₀** (מְבֹלֵי יוֹשֵׁב), **10₂₂ 12_{10f} 32₄₃** (מֵאֵין אָרֶם), **34₂₂ 44₆ 49₂₋₃₃ 50₁₃ Ezk 6₁₄ 12₂₀ 14₁₅** (עֹבֵר) **14₁₆ 15₈, 29₁₀** (parallel with חָרָב), **12 33_{28f} 35_{3f} 14f 36₃₄ Jl 4₁₉ Mi 7₁₃ Zeph 1₁₃ 2₄₋₁₃ Mal 1₃**.

—b) שְׂמֹמֹת עוֹלָם **Jr 25₁₂ 51₂₆₋₆₂ Ezk 35₉**, cf. **Jr 49₃₃ Zeph 2₉**; שְׂמֹמָה מְדִבְרַת מְדִבְרַת sinister wilderness **Jr 12₁₀ Jl 4₁₉ 2₃** (: וְגַנְעֵרֶן); וְשְׂמֹמָה אֶרֶץ צִיָּה a land of drought and terror **Jl 2₂₀**; תֵּל שְׂמֹמָה frightening ruin, rubble heap **Jr 49₂**.

—2. special expressions: a) שְׂמֹמָה horror **Ezk 7₂₇** with לְבַשׁ sbj. נָשִׂיא; NRSV: the prince shall be wrapped in despair.

—b) שְׂמֹמָה שִׁים annihilate, ruin **Mi 1₇**, obj. כָּל-עֵצָבִיָּה.

—3. expressions: a) as 1a: with הָיָה (שִׁי הָיָה) **Ex 23₂₉ Lv 26₃₃ Is 17₉ 64₉ Jr 4₂₇ 49₃₃ 50₁₃ Ezk 12₂₀ 14₁₅₋₁₆ 29₁₂ 35₄₋₁₅ 36₃₄ Zeph 2₉**; (לְשִׁי) **Jl 4₁₉ Mi 7₁₃ Zeph 1₁₃ 2₄**, לְחָרָבָה וְלְשִׁי **Jr 44₆** (textual emendation), וְחָרָבָה **Ezk 29₉**; with נָתַן (שִׁי נָתַן) **Jr 9₁₀ 34₂₂ Ezk 6₁₄ 15₈ 29₁₀ 32₁₅ 33₂₈₋₂₉ 35₃**, (לְשִׁי) **Ezk 35₇** see 4 cj. b; with שִׁים **Jr 10₂₂**; with שִׁים (שִׁי שִׁים) **Jos 8₂₈ Jr 6₈ Mal 1₃**, (לְשִׁי) **Jr 12₁₁ Zeph 2₁₃**; with שָׂאָר cj. nif. (שִׁי שָׂאָר) **Is 6₁₁**.

—b) as 1b: with הָיָה **Jr 51₂₆₋₆₂**; with הָיָה **Jr 49₂ Jl 4₁₉**; with נָדַח hif. (אֶל-) **Jl 2₂₀**; with נָתַן **Ezk 35₉**; with נָתַן **Jr 12₁₀**; with שִׁים **Jr 25₁₂**.

—4. cj.: a) **Ezk 23**₃₃ pr. **שָׁמָה וְשָׁמָּה** rd. (?) with mss. **שָׁמָה וּמִשָּׁמָה** or **שָׁמָה וּמִשָּׁמָה**, cf. Zimmerli *Ez.* 534; b) **Ezk 35**₇ pr. **לְשָׁמָּה וְשָׁמָּה** prop. (cf. **35**₃) **לְשָׁמָּה וּמִשָּׁמָה** (BHS). †

9741 שָׁמָּה

שָׁמָּה: **Ezk 35**₇: rd. **שָׁמָּה** (לְשָׁמָּה), → **שָׁמָּה** 4 cj. b.

9742 שָׁמָּה

שָׁמָּה: שָׁמָּה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 498c; according to Dalman *Wb.*, and Levy *Wb.* 4 not attested in MHeb.: **horror, shuddering Ezk 4**₁₆ **12**₁₉, with **מִיָּמֵהֶם / מִיָּמֵהֶם**. †

9743 שָׁמָּה

שָׁמָּה: → **שָׁמָּה**.

9744 שָׁמָּה

I **שָׁמָּה**: denominative from **שָׁמָּה**; MHeb. hif. to become fat, as also in JArm. **שָׁמָּה, שָׁמָּה** itpe; Samaritan qal; Syr. *šmen* to be fat, pa. causative; CPArm. pt. fem. af. or pa. ? *mšmyn* 'to make fat (Schulthess *Lex.* 209b); Mnd. *šMN* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 470a) pe. to become fat, pa. causative; Arb. *samina* to be (become) fat, corpulent, II and IV to make fat, fatten up.

qal: pf. **שָׁמָּה**; impf. **יִשְׁמָה**: to be (become) fat **Dt 32**₁₅ **Jr 5**₂₈. †

hif: impf. **יִשְׁמָה**; impv. **הִשְׁמָה**.

—1. with **לֵב**: to make fat, insensitive **Is 6**₁₀.

—2. to put on fat **Neh 9**₂₅. †

Der. from the root *šmn*: I **שָׁמָּה**; ***שָׁמָּה, שָׁמָּה, שָׁמָּה**, ? **שָׁמָּה**, II **שָׁמָּה**; n.m. **שָׁמָּה**.

9745 שָׁמָּה

II ***שָׁמָּה**: → **שָׁמָּה**.

9746 שָׁמָּה

***שָׁמָּה**: ? root *šmn* (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 462q; cf. **שָׁמָּה**, fem. **קִטְמָה**): pl. cstr. **שָׁמָּה**: fat areas, fat objects; **Gn 27**_{28,39} (SamP. *miššāmāni*), in both places **שָׁמָּה הָאָרֶץ**, with partitive, or alternatively privative **בְּזָן** (→ **בְּזָן** 8); the translation given above is accepted also by Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; cf. KBL: fat field; similarly Westermann *Gen.* 2: 527, 528: from the fat of the land :: Zobel *ZAW* 82 (1970) 216: land that was well watered by showers of rain and therefore fruitful; but on this see Westermann *Gen.* 537. †

9747 שֶׁמֶן

שֶׁמֶן: ? root *šmn*, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 464z and a; MHeb; Syr. *šammīnā* fat; Mnd. *šamina* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 443a) fat; Arb. *samīn* fat, corpulent; SamP. *šammən*, fem. *šammīna*, Samaritan שֶׁמֶן, שְׁמִינָה; BHeb. fem. שְׁמִינָה: fat: a fat animal **Ezk 34**₁₆ הַשְּׁמִינָה (parallel with הַחֶזְקָה), cj. pl. הַשְּׁמִינִים **1S 15**₉, see Stoebe *I. Sam.* 285; productive land **Nu 13**₂₀ **Neh 9**₂₅₋₃₅; rich pasture **Ezk 34**₁₄ **1C 4**₄₀; rich food **Gn 49**₂₀, לְחֵמוֹ שְׁמִינָה (SamP. version שֶׁמֶן *šāmən* therefore שְׁמִינָה) his food is fat; for the fem. of the adj. see Michel *Grundl.* 1: 70f; cf. Westermann *Gen.* 3: 249; a plenteous crop of grain שְׁמֶן (לְחֶם) parallel with הַשֵּׁן **Is 30**₂₃; rich spoil (הַלֶּקֶט) **Hab 1**₆, see Rudolph *Mi.-Nah.-Hab.-Zef.* 208, 211 :: KBL portion, so also Keller *Nah.-Hab.-Zef.* 154, 155; a fat people, meaning a well nourished population **Ju 3**₂₉; with this instance compare the Ug. personal name *šmn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2439; Gröndhal *Personennamen* 195, 414b); and with this cf. the MHeb. personal name שְׁמֶן (Dalman *Wb.* 428b). †

9748 שְׁמִינָה

שְׁמִינָה: the derivation of the sbst. is uncertain; either it is a primary noun from which I שֶׁמֶן is derived, or a sbst. which originates from the root *šmn* (as in Syr. and Arb.), cf. also Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 456j, 458s; SamP. *šāmən*; Heb. inscr. Tell Arad (Aharoni *Arad Inscriptions* 10:3; 12:1; Pardee UF 10 (1978) 302ff passim), Diringer *Iscrizioni Ostracon* 358; see Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 309; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1163 *šmn*₂: the reading on the sherd is highly uncertain; MHeb. שְׁמִינָה, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 224) שְׁמִינָה fatness Babylonian vocalisation שְׁמִינָה; JArm. שְׁמִינָה, indet. שְׁמִינָה, **Gn 18**₈ **2S 17**₂₉ corresponding to Heb. הַמִּזְאָה (Dalman *Wb.* 428b); JArm. שְׁמִינָה, Samaritan שֶׁמֶן (Ben Hayyim *Midr.* 271: oil; Samaritan Tg. **Gn 27**₂₈, Onqelos **Gn 18**₈ שֶׁמֶן corresponding to הַמִּזְאָה, cf. Arb.; Punic *šmn* in the collocation *zbḥ šmn* offering of oil (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 69:12, and 74:9; see also Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 309, and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 302, *zbḥ*₂, sv. 3; Tomback *Lexicon* 323).

Ug. *šmn*: a) oil (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2439; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2637; Gibson *Myths*² 158b) cf. also Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 210, no. 249; p. 250 no. 333; p. 260 no. 354; p. 359f no. 561-564; de Tarragon *Culte* 44; b) *šmn* as a figurative expression for rain (Zobel *ZAW* 82 (1970) 209-216) so Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 6:iii:5f, 12f *šmm šmn tmṭrn nḥlm tlk nbtm* the heavens rained down fat and the valleys streamed with honey; see further in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 3:ii:39 and iv:43 *tl šmm šmn arš* the dew from heaven and the fat from the earth. Furthermore Zobel loc. cit. 212¹⁰ refers to Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 3:ii:31-35 and 1, 16:iii:1-4, where are found the words *yšq šmn* fat (oil) is poured out; however this is a fragmentary passage. Zobel loc. cit. 216 would like to see a figurative usage also in Heb. expression מִשְׁמִינֵי הָאָרֶץ **Gn 27**₂₈₋₃₉ similar to the one with Ug. *šmn*, but that is less likely; on this → *שְׁמִינָה; c) *šmt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2439; Gibson *Myths*² 158b), cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 448 no. 117: fat, oil, according to Gibson *Myths*² loc. cit. *šmt* (< *šmnt*) :: Aistleitner *Wb.* 2643: finely cut meat; d) *šmn* olive tree, corresponding to שְׁמֶן עֵץ, because *šmn* Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 4, 158:3f is placed next to *tišr*, as also הַתְּאֵשֶׁרֶת cypress occurs in **Is 41**₁₉; so R. Stieglitz *JNES* 29 (1970) 56; cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 448 no. 117, and Watson *VT* 22 (1972) 466.

Akk. *šamnu(m)* oil, fat (AHw. 1157f; CAD *Š*/1, 321a); cf. Syr. *šumnā* fatness (:: *mešḥā*, from the root *mšḥ*, oil, Payne-Smith *Lex.* 407a); the same in CPArm. *šwmn*' (Schulthess *Lex.* 209b); Mnd. *šumna* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 455b) fat; Palmyrene *šmn* oil (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* loc. cit.); Arb. *samn* butter.

שֶׁמֶן, sf. שְׁמָנִי, pl. שְׁמָנִים, sf. שְׁמָנִיךָ, שְׁמָנִיךָ, pl., the so-called plural of amplification, on which see Michel *Grundl.* 1: 88: olive oil (= יִצְהָר; see Koehler ZAW 46 (1928) 218-220; KBL; Maag *Wortschatz* 192; → יִצְהָר).

For bibliography see Dalman *Arbeit* 4: 153ff; Galling *Bibl. Reallex.*² 238ff; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1336; Keel-Küchler-Uehlingen *Orte* 1: 78-80; what follows should be compared especially with Zorell *Lexicon* 861.

A. שֶׁמֶן as a product of the natural world.

—1. as a product (gift) of the earth, or alternatively of the nation Dt 32₁₃ Jr 40₁₀ 41₈ 1C 12₄₁; שֶׁמֶן זַיִת Ex 27₂₀; אֶרֶץ-זַיִת שֶׁשְׁמֶן זַיִת a landscape of olive trees Dt 8₈; שֶׁ נַחֲלֵי-שֶׁ אֶרֶץ-זַיִת שֶׁ Mi 6₇; פְּלִנֵי-שֶׁ נַחֲלֵי-שֶׁ Jb 29₆ streams of oil.

—2. שֶׁמֶן as used in everyday life: a) in general מְעַט-שֶׁמֶן בְּצַפְחָת 1K 17₁₂, מְעַט-שֶׁמֶן בְּצַפְחָת 2K 4₂, textual emendation → II סוּדָה qal 2; Ezr 3₇.

—b) used for particular purposes: α) rubbed into the skin, or alternatively on to the hair, cf. Galling *Bibl. Reallex.*² 260ff: Dt 28₄₀ 2S 14₂ Ezk 16₉, all with II סוּדָה; to anoint oneself with שְׁמָנִים רֵאשִׁית שְׁמָנִים the first oil Am 6₆, with מְשַׁח; oil to make the face shine Ps 104₁₅, with II צַהֵל hif; especially used at a banquet Ezk 23₄₁, with שֶׁשֶׁן, Pr 21₁₇ (שֶׁמֶן parallel with יַיִן), at the meal for the thank-offering רֵאשִׁית דְּשַׁנְתָּהּ שֶׁמֶן Ps 23₅, cf. שֶׁשֶׁן שֶׁ Ps 45₈, with מְשַׁח, see also Ps 141₅ textual uncertainty, see Kraus *Ps.* 1107f; β) as a foodstuff (? olives) Ezk 16₁₃₋₁₉ הַשֶּׁמֶן מְשַׁח לֶשֶׁךְ הַשֶּׁמֶן מְשַׁח greasy cake Nu 11₈, see also שֶׁמֶן כֶּתִיב 1K 5₂₅, on which see cβ); γ) as a trading commodity Ezk 27₁₇ Hos 12₂; δ) used to soften or soothe a wound Is 1₆, with רָכַף (רָכַף) pu; ε) to smear over a shield 2S 1₂₁.

—c) particular types of oil, or alternatively special preparations from oil products: α) טוֹב שֶׁרָךְ Qoh 7₁, הַטוֹב שֶׁמֶן הַטוֹב 2K 20₁₃ Is 39₂ Ps 133₂; it is described as רָךְ Ps 55₂₂, and הֶלֶק Pr 5₃; שֶׁמֶן is slippery and cannot be gripped Pr 27₁₆ (→ II קָרָא qal 2); β) שֶׁמֶן כֶּתִיב 1K 5₂₅ oil from fruit that has been smashed but not completely crushed in the oil-press; see M. Haran *Scripta Hierosolymitana* 8 (1961) 277f; Childs *Ex.* 526 on Ex 27₂₀; for further instances → כֶּתִיב; γ) הַבֹּר שֶׁ oil of myrrh Est 2₁₂; cj. תְּמָרוֹן שֶׁ oil of purification, meaning finest anointing oil Song 1₃, see Rudolph *Rt.-HL.-Kl.* 121, 122; δ) שְׁמָנִים רֵיחַ oils which are mixed with aromatics Song 1₃ 4₁₀.

—3. special occurrences: a) בְּנִשְׁמָן fat Is 5₁ (→ בֵּן 10), so e.g. Wildberger *Jes.* 163; Meyer *Gramm.* §97 4c :: KBL: abounding in olives (?).

—b) גֵּיא־שְׁמָנִים a greasy valley Is 28₁₋₄, on the pl. see the reference above to Michel *Grundl.* 1: 88; NRSV: those bloated with rich food :: REB: those who drip with perfumes.

—c) מִשְׁתָּה שְׁמָנִים a meal consisting of greasy food Is 25₆, on which see Wildberger *Jes.* 966: שְׁמָנִים is hardly meant to suggest meat but simply food which has been smeared thickly with oil.

—4. cj. Is 10_{27b} pr. עַל מִפְּנֵי-שְׁמֶן prop. מִפְּנֵי שְׁמֶן עָלָה he has gone up from Samaria; so e.g. Wildberger *Jes.* 423. 424, where other suggestions are also given; NRSV: he has gone up from Rimmon (margin: a yoke

has been destroyed because of fatness); REB and NEB: an invader from Rimmon; NEB margin: and a yoke shall be broken because of oil.

B. שֶׁמֶן used as part of religious ceremonial:

—1. a) to bow down before a king (לְמֶלֶךְ) with oil (בְּשֶׁמֶן), that is to bow down before a Canaanite royal deity (תְּשַׁרֵּי, → II שׁוֹר) **Is 57**₉; it could be that oil is being used here either as a gift or as an unction for the statue of a deity; NRSV: you journeyed to Molech (margin: the king) with oil :: REB and NEB: you drenched your tresses with oil; b) pouring out (יִצֹק) oil over a מִצִּבְּהָהּ **Gn 28**₁₈ **35**₁₄.

—2. שֶׁמֶן used in an anointing ceremony (מִשָּׁח): a) of the king, on which see E. Kutsch *Salbung als Rechtsakt* (BZAW 87 (1963) 52ff): **1S 10**₁ **16**₁₋₁₃ **1K 1**₃₉ **2K 9**₁₋₃ etc.

—b) of the high priest **Ex 29**₇ **Lv 8**₁₀₋₁₂ and of all priests as “sons of Aaron” **Ex 28**₄₁ **30**₃₀ **40**₁₅ **Lv 7**₃₆ and especially **Lv 10**₇, on which see Kutsch loc. cit. 22ff; such oil is described as הַשֶּׁמֶן הַמִּשְׁחָה, → I מִשְׁחָה, also for further terms composed with this subst., with which should also be included הַקֶּדֶשׁ שֶׁמֶן **Nu 35**₂₅.

—c) שֶׁמֶן for the Tabernacle and the Ark with the associated equipment **Ex 30**₂₅₋₃₁ **40**₉.

—3. used with sacrifices: a) שֶׁמֶן שֶׁמֶן as an element of the offering, especially of the מִנְחָה **Ex 29**₂₋₂₃ **Lv 2**₁₋₆₋₁₅ **6**₈ **7**₁₀ **9**₄ **Nu 15**₄ etc. **Ezk 45**_{24f} **46**₁₅; also used in the preparation of the → חֶלֶה **Ex 29**₂₃ **Lv 8**₂₆, and of the מִצִּוֹת **Ex 29**₂ **Nu 6**₁₅; מִצִּוֹת בְּלִוְלֵת בְּשֶׁמֶן **Ex 29**₂ **Lv 2**₄ **7**₁₂, סֵלֶת בְּלִוְלֵה בְּשֶׁמֶן **Nu 7**₁₃₋₁₉ etc. **8**₈ **28**₉₋₁₂₋₁₃₋₂₀₋₂₈; שֶׁמֶן שֶׁמֶן my oil, meaning the oil that is due to me **Ezk 16**₁₈ **23**₄₁.

—b) שֶׁמֶן is not used in the חֲטָאת offering **Lv 5**₁₁ or in the קִנְיָתָה **Nu 5**₁₅.

—4. שֶׁמֶן מִנְחָתָה קִנְיָתָה as used in ceremonies of purification **Lv 14**₁₀₋₁₂. **15-18.21-28**.

—5. שֶׁמֶן used as fuel for a lamp (מִאֵר) **Ex 25**₆ **35**₈₋₁₄ **39**₃₇ **Nu 4**₁₆, cf. **Zech 4**₂₋₁₂.

C. שֶׁמֶן, pl. עֵצֵי שֶׁמֶן (: זֵית **Neh 8**₁₅); there is some uncertainty about identifying the type of tree; suggestions include a) oleaster, *elaagnus hortensis*; and b) Scotch pine; for general bibliography see Löw *Flora* 1: 590 and 3: 46; Rüthy *Pflanze* 11; Noth *Könige* 101 and Elliger *Dt. Jes.* 1: 167.

The first identification (a) is found in Löw loc. cit., and followed in the translation of Noth *Könige* 96, 97; the second (b) is in Dalman *Arbeit* 1: 68; 4: 163f; 7: 38ff; see further Elliger *Dt. Jes.* 1: 157f, and Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 150: the subst. designates a type of tree **Is 41**₁₉ **Neh 8**₁₅ **Sir 50**₁₀, or alternatively the useful timber from it **1K 6**₂₃₋₃₁₋₃₃.

9749 שֶׁמֶן

שֶׁמֶן, שֶׁמֶן: II שֶׁמֶן or שֶׁמֶן, see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and KBL; for Semitic see Brockelmann *Vergl. Gramm.* 1: 486; Bergsträsser *Einführung* 191; basic form according to AHw. 1017b *tamānī*; SamP. *šamāna* (fem. and masc.); MHeb. שֶׁמֶן; Ug. *tmn/tmnt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2698; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2886; Gibson *Myths*² 160a); Akk. *samāne*, Assyrian *šamāne*, fem. *šamānat*, *saman(ū)tu* (AHw. 1017b; cf. von Soden *Gramm.* §69b, §139f; CAD S, 110b); Ph., Punic *šmn*, Neo-Punic *šmn*[?] (Friedrich *Phön. Gr.*² §242; Tomback *Lexicon*

323); Arm. ܫܡܢܢܐ, so KBL; see Bergsträsser. *Einführung* 191 *tmānē*; for the forms in the Arm. dialects see Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 309; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1163f sv. *šmn*₄; OSArb. *tmny(t)*, *tmn(t)* (Höfner *Grammatik* §112); Eth. *samānī* (Dillmann *Lex.* 334b); Tigr. *samān* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 173b); Arb. *tamānin*; Egyptian *hmn* (Erman-Grapow *Wb.* 3: 282).

—fem. ܫܡܢܢܐ, ܫܡܢܢܐ, cstr. ܫܡܢܢܐ (altogether 109 times), pl. ܫܡܢܢܐܝܡ, ܫܡܢܢܐܝܡ (SamP. *šāmānəm*) (38 times): eight, pl. eighty: ܫܡܢܢܐ ܐܘܠܘܬ ܐܝܫ Ezk 40₉, ܫܡܢܢܐ ܒܢܝܡ 1S 17₁₂, ܫܡܢܢܐ ܐܝܫ 2K 10₂₄, ܫܡܢܢܐ ܢܝܡ(ܐ) Gn 5_{24f}, ܫܡܢܢܐ ܝܡܝܡ Gn 17₁₂, ܫܡܢܢܐ ܐܠܗ Gn 22₂₃, on which see Westermann BK 2/2, 448 (with bibliography), ܫܡܢܢܐ ܦܪܝܡ Nu 29₂₉; eighteen ܫܡܢܢܐ ܥܫܪ (SamP. *šāmāna* ‘*āšār*) Gn 14₁₄ and ܫܡܢܢܐ ܥܫܪܐ Ju 3₁₄ and ܫܡܢܢܐ ܥܫܪ Ju 20₂₅; ܫܡܢܢܐ ܥܫܪܐ ܠ ܫܢܐ 2K 22₃ and ܠ ܥ ܫ ܒ ܫܢܐ Jr 52₂₉ in the eighteenth year of; ܫܡܢܢܐ ܐܝܫ eighty men 2K 10₂₄; ܫܡܢܢܐ ܫܒܥ ܫܒܥ ܫܒܥ ܫܒܥ ܫܒܥ eighty-seven (in the expression one hundred and eighty seven years, the age at which Methuselah became the father of Lamech) Gn 5₂₅; ܫܡܢܢܐ ܡܐܘܪܐ ܫܢܐ eight hundred (in the expression eight hundred and ninety-five years, the age of Mahalalel when he died) Gn 5₁₇; ܫܡܢܢܐ ܐܠܦܝܡ eight thousand (in the expression one hundred and eight thousand and one hundred) Nu 2₂₄.

Der. ܫܡܢܢܐ.

9750 ܫܡܢܢܐ

ܫܡܢܢܐ: → ܫܡܢܢܐ*.

9751 ܫܡܥ

ܫܡܥ: for Semitic see Bergsträsser *Einführung* 183; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 224); Heb. inscr. ܫܡܥ (hif. impf./jussive) Lachish 2:1; 3:2; 4:1; 5:1 (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 309; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1164); for personal names see Noth *Personennamen* 185; for personal names in other dialects see S. Abbadi ZDPV 101 (1985) 28 (with bibliography); JArm. ܫܡܥ; → BArm., also for instances in the other Arm. dialects; Deir Alla I 12: 2. impv. pl. *šm*^w hear! (Hoftijzer-van der Kooy *Deir Alla* 174, 209); see H.P. Müller ZAW 94 (1982) 217, 218; H. and M. Weippert ZDPV 98 (1982) 83, 98; for the vb. in personal names from Ebla (impf. and impv.) see H.P. Müller in Cagni *Ebla* 220; Fronzaroli UF 11 (1979) 279; see also Fronzaroli in Hans-Jörg Nissen and J. Renger (ed.) *Mesopotamien und seine Nachbarn* (Berlin, 1982) 138; Amorite *s-m-h* in personal names such as *Yasmah-sup*^d Adad, *YasmahÉ* AN (ilu/eu1), see Huffmon *Personal Names* 249f, and Bauer *Ostkanaanäer* 30, 80b; for Ph., Punic and Neo-Punic see Friedrich² *Gramm.* §131; Tombaek *Lexicon* 323f; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 309; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1164; for *šm*^c in personal names see Benz *Names* 421; Ug. *šm*^c (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2441; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2639; Gibson *Myths*² 158b), cf. RSP 1: pp. 360-363 no. 565-571; [*šm*]^t you have heard, see Sasson UF 17 (1986) p. 287 line 7; p. 288 line 40 *šm*^w: 3rd. pl. pf.; for personal names see Gröndahl *Personennamen* 194, as well as Gordon *Textbook*, and Aistleitner loc. cit.; Akk. *šmû(m)*; Assyrian *šamā*^u(*m*) to hear; also to listen, pay attention to; to comply, obey, accept prayers or proposals (AHw. 1211-1213, see especially AHw. 1212a sv. 5; CAD *Š*/2, 277a, see especially meanings 2, 3 and 4); for El Amarna cf. VAB 2, 1511f (with acc. and *ana*); the vb. often occurs in personal names especially as a request for attention, and also to express thanks for attention that has been shown, see Stamm *Namengebung* 166f. 189, cf. further AHw. 1212b; CAD 285a, sv. 3.3'; OSArb. *sm*^c (Conti *Chrest.* 197f; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 127), where there are also personal names composed with the vb.; on this see further Ryckmans *Noms* 1: 239b; divine name *sm*^c = *Samā*^c, an image of the moon-god, who was understood to be “the attentive one”, so Höfner in Gese-Höfner-Rudolph *Religionen* 247; Eth. *sam*^a (Dillmann *Lex.* 336-338); so also in Tigr., cf. Tigrin *sam*^e, Amharic *samā* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 174); Arb. *sami*^a; Egyptian *šdm* (with metathesis) see Lacau *Noms des parties du corps* §221; Erman-G. *Wb.* 4: 384.

—g) with פִּי to hear that Gn 14₁₄ 29₃₃ 34₅ 42₂ 2S 11₂₆ 1K 1₁₁ 5₁₅ and elsewhere; with מָה to hear what Ju 7₁₁; with בְּאָזְנוֹיֵנוּ to hear with our own ears 2S 7₂₂ Ps 44₂ Jb 28₂₂.

—h) with לְאָמֹר Gn 41₁₅; a direct question without introduction Dt 9₁.

—2. to **listen to**:

—a) with acc. of the thing Is 33₁₅ Am 5₂₃ Pr 13₁ Qoh 7₅; with בְּ Gn 27₅ Jb 15₈ 26₁₄ (in KBL both these instances are translated as to attend to), 37₂ (KBL: to listen to).

—b) with acc. of the person, to attend to someone's words carefully, or alternatively to hearken to someone Gn 23₈₋₁₁₋₁₅; with אֵל Is 46₃₋₁₂ 55₂ Ezk 3₆₋₇; אֶל-מְקוֹם שְׂבִיחְךָ even as far as the position of your thrones 1K 8₃₀, on which see Noth *Könige* 169, 173; with לְ of the person Jb 15₁₇ 31₃₅ Pr 8₃₄, לְקוֹלְךָ to your voice Ex 4₉; with בְּ to hear readily 2S 19₃₆ Ps 92₁₂; אָזַן שֹׁמֵעַת a listening (meaning a willing) ear Pr 25₁₂.

—3. to **hear and accept a request** (subj. אֱלֹהִים, or alternatively יְהוָה) with acc. of the person and לְ of the person concerned Gn 17₂₀, קוֹל פִּי לְ Ps 5₄ 6₉ 18₇ 27₇, פִּי בְּקוֹל פִּי קוֹל Gn 30₆ Dt 1₄₅, אֶל-קוֹל הַנֶּעַר Gn 21_{17b}, variant אֶת-קוֹל so vs. 17a, אֶל-עֲנִי פִּי אֶת-קוֹל Gn 16₁₁, אֶל-תַּחֲנַת פִּי אֶל-עֲנִי פִּי to listen to someone's pleading 1K 8₃₀, לִנְדָרַי you have heard my vows Ps 61₆.

—4. a) to hear > to listen to, meaning to hearken > to **obey** (cf. Akk.): with acc. of the thing Ex 24₇, with מִצְוָה Jr 35₁₄; with בְּ בתוֹרָתוֹ Is 42₂₄, with בְּקוֹל Gn 22₁₈ 27₁₃ 2S 12₁₈ Jr 38₂₀ Hg 1₁₂ Pr 5₁₃; with לְ לְקוֹל Ex 3₁₈ Ju 2₂₀ Ps 81₁₂, לְמִצְוֹתֶיךָ Neh 9₂₉, לְעֲצַתִּי 2C 25₁₆; with עַל עַל-דְּבָרֵי עַל (= אֵל) Jr 26₅ 35₁₈ Hg 1₁₂; with אֵל Neh 9₁₆; with אֵל of the person: Gn 28₇ Ex 6₉ Jos 1₁₇ 1K 12_{15f} and elsewhere; with לְ of the person Hos 9₁₇; used absolutely, to be obedient 1S 15₂₂ 2K 14₁₁ and elsewhere.

—b) with אֵל of the person to satisfy, obey Gn 23₁₆, so ZüB and Westermann BK 1/2, 454, but here, where Abraham “heard” Ephron, other renderings are possible, such as: α) to listen to (von Rad ATD 2-4⁹ (1972) 196), on which see above 2b, vs. 15; β) to agree, or to comply with a demand (Gunkel *Gen.* 276); γ) to come to an agreement (TOB); δ) to understand a suggestion (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*).

—5. to hear, meaning to **understand**: a) with acc. of the thing: שִׁפְּהָ a language Gn 11₇ (→ שִׁפְּהָ 4), לְשׁוֹן Dt 28₄₉ (→ לְשׁוֹן 4), דְּבָרֵיהֶם Ezk 3₆.

—b) followed by מָה (מָה יְדַבֵּר) Jr 5₁₅, followed by פִּי Ex 4₃₁.

—c) used absolutely Gn 42₂₃ Is 33₁₉ 36₁₁.

—d) לֵב שֹׁמֵעַ a listening heart 1K 3₉ (cf. vs. 12), a familiar expression in Egyptian wisdom literature, and probably taken over from there, on which see Noth *Könige* 51; THAT 2: 978 (both with bibliography).

—6. special instances; within the sense of hearing is also included: a) שִׁמְעֵה to appreciate with one's spiritual hearing Nu 24₄ Ezk 3₁₂ Jb 4₁₆, on which see THAT 2: 976.

—b) **שָׁמַע** in judicial proceedings: α) **בִּינְיָן** judges listening to evidence **Dt 1₁₆**; β) **לְשָׁמַע מִשְׁפָּט הַבַּיִת** insight and understanding, to reach a correct decision **1K 3₁₁**, on which see Noth *Könige* 42, and Würthwein ATD 11/1: 31, 35; NRSV: to discern what is right.

—c) **שָׁמַע הַטּוֹב וְהָרַע** **2S 14₁₇** to hear out, to sense what is good and what is bad, so with Hertzberg ATD 10² 271; NRSV: discerning good and evil; REB: decide between right and wrong; a looser rendering of **שָׁמַע** here would be to decide, as in ZüB and KBL.

—7. cj. a) **1S 13_{3b}** pr. **יִשְׁמְעוּ הָעִבְרִים** prop. with Sept. ἡθετήκασι **יִפְשְׁעוּ**, see BHK :: Stoebe KAT 8/1: 241, 243: (with Tg., Pesh., Vulg.) MT “the Hebrews should hear it”, so also TOB.

—b) **Is 50₁₀** pr. **שָׁמַע** prop. with Sept. Pesh. **יִשְׁמַע**, so e.g. BHK, BHS, ZüB :: Beuken ZAW 85 (1973) 168-175, with Tg., Vulg.: MT, so also Westermann *Jes.* (ATD 19) 188, 189f; TOB.

—c) **Ezk 19₄** pr. **וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ** prop. **וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ** (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; BHS).

nif (43 times): pf. **נִשְׁמַע/נִשְׁמָע**, **נִשְׁמָעוּ**; impf. **יִשְׁמַע**, **יִשְׁמָע**, **יִשְׁמָעוּ** (ו); inf. cstr. **הִשְׁמַע**; pt. **נִשְׁמָע**, fem. **נִשְׁמָעַת**, pl. **נִשְׁמָעִים**.

—1. to **be heard**: a) **קוֹל** in its various meanings: α) the voice of a person **1S 1₁₃** **Is 15₄** **Ezk 19₉** **Nah 2₁₄**; the voice of God, meaning thunder **Jb 37₄**; bird-calls, of **הַתּוֹר** the turtle dove **Song 2₁₂**; β) sounds arising for different reasons, or alternatively from different sources: weeping and lamentation **Is 65₁₉** **Jr 9₁₈** **31₁₅** cf. **3₂₁** **Ezr 3₁₃**, screaming **Jr 49₂₁**, joy, jubilation **Jr 33₁₀** **Ezr 3₁₃** **Neh 12₄₃**, **כַּנְוֹרִים** your lyres **Ezk 26₁₃**; γ) the sound of movement **Ex 28₃₅** **Ezk 10₅**; δ) message, information **Gn 45₁₆** **Jr 49₂₁** **51₄₆**.

—b) other subjects of **נִשְׁמַע**: α) **שְׁמַע אֱלֹהִים** the names of other gods should not be heard on your lips **Ex 23₁₃**; β) **הַדְּבָר** the subject of conversation **Jr 38₂₇**, **הַדְּבָרִים** the words **1S 17₃₁**; **הַמֶּלֶךְ** the word (resolution) of the king **Est 2₈**, **פְּתָגִם הַמֶּלֶךְ** the decision (decree) of the king **Est 1₂₀**; γ) **זַעֲקָה** the outcry associated with it (with the city of Babylon when she was captured) **Jr 50₄₆** (textual emendation → **זַעֲקָה** and **זַעֲקָה***), **זַעֲקָה** **Jr 18₂₂**, **זַעֲקָה** **Is 60₁₈** **Jr 6₇**; δ) the sound of workmen’s tools **1K 6₇**; ε) **סוּסֵי נַחֲרַת** the snorting of his horses **Jr 8₁₆**.

—c) expressions where the sbj. is not specified: α) **כְּמוֹהוּ** has anything like that been heard? **Dt 4₃₂**; β) **לוֹ** **נִשְׁמַע** it was news to him **Neh 6₁₋₇**, **בְּ** **נִשְׁמַע** it was heard among, meaning it was reported among (KBL), **Neh 6₆**, **לְכֶם הֲנִשְׁמַע** so have you not heard about it? (ZüB, similarly KBL: is it not unheard of with you?) **Neh 13₂₇**.

—2. to **be listened to**, or alternatively to be heard, to be granted a hearing: words **Qoh 9₁₆₋₁₇**.

—3. to **be attended to**: **נִשְׁמְעוּ דְּבָרֵיךְ** **Da 10₁₂**; **וַיִּשְׁמַע בְּקוֹלָם** the voices of the priests and the Levites were listened to by the people **2C 30₂₇** :: cj. pr. MT prop. **שָׁמַע** **וַיִּיהוּ**, so Rudolph *Chr.* 302, 303; BHS.

—4. to **be heard**, meaning to be (become) obedient: with **לִי**, when they heard of me they obeyed me **2S 22₄₅**; for **לְשָׁמַע אֹזֶן** compare **Ps 18₄₅** **לְשָׁמַע אֹזֶן** as soon as they had heard of me they obeyed me, or alternatively

when they had only heard of me they obeyed me; אם ישמע לך if he is obsequious (be-haves obsequiously) towards you **Sir 12**₁₁, on which see Smend *Weisheit* 117.

—5. special instances: a) **Ps 19**₄ the news that is published from heaven from day to day and night to night is made נשמע בלי קולם with inaudible sound (Kraus BK 15⁵ 297, 302), on which see also Steck in C. Westermann *Fschr.* (1980) 318-324, especially 320: unarticulated speech, speech that cannot be heard (cf. 322, 324).

—b) **Qoh 12**₁₃ נשמע הכל: it is disputed which form of the verb is intended; possibilities include: α) pt. nif, so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*: all has been heard and examined (cf. NRSV; REB: you have heard it all); β) qal 1st. pl. impf./jussive “let us hear!”, with Vulg. *omnes pariter audiamus*, so Galling *Die fünf Megilloth* (HAT 18² 1969) 123, and Hertzberg KAT 17/4-5, 216, 217; γ) cj. pr. MT prop. שמע with Sept. ἄκουε (Sept.^{RA} ἀκούεται), Pesh. šma^c hear!, so C. Siegfried *Prediger und Hoheslied* (GHK 2 3/2, 1898) 77 and Zimmerli *Pred.* (ATD 16/1³) 246 with note 1; of these three possibilities probably the second (β) is to be preferred.

—6. cj. **Is 23**_{5a} pr. שמע prop. with Sept. (Vulg.) ישמע (BHS). †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 220): impf. וישמע: to cause to hear, **summon 1S 15**₄ **23**₈. †

hif (63 times): pf. השמיע, השמעתי, השמיעו, השמיענו, sf. השמיעך, השמיענו, השמעתיך, impf. ישמיע, השמיעו, ישמיענו, ישמיענו, אשמיעך, אשמיענו, אשמיעו, אשמיענו, אשמיעו, אשמיענו; impv. השמיעו, sf. השמיעני, השמיענו, השמיעוה, השמיעוני, השמיעוני; inf. cstr. להשמיע, > לשמע **Ps 26**₇, **Ezk 24**₂₆ inf. hif. → השמעו; pt. משמיע, pl. משמיעו.

—1. to **cause to hear**: a) a person, people: α) someone's voice (קול) **Jos 6**₁₀ **Ju 18**₂₅ **Is 42**₂ **58**₄ (במרום קולכם) to give your voice a hearing on high); בקולם with על they make their voices heard, meaning they raise their voices against **Ezk 27**₃₀ (NRSV: they wail aloud over you; REB: they mourn aloud); לשמע בקול תודה to make the song of thanksgiving sound loud, meaning to announce **Ps 26**₇; קול תהלתו his loud praise, NRSV: the sound of his praise **Ps 66**₈; קולך your voice **Song 2**₁₄, cf. **8**₁₃, on which see Gerleman BK 18: 223; β) דברי **Jr 23**₂₂; דבר אלהים **1S 9**₂₇; זעקה the screams of pain, wailing from children **Jr 48**₄.

—b) אלהימיהוה: α) קלו **Dt 4**₃₆; קולו הודר his majestic voice **Is 30**₃₀; דברי **Dt 4**₁₀ **Jr 18**₂; המצודה **Dt 30**₁₁₋₁₃; β) ושמהה **Ps 51**₁₀; חסדך **Ps 143**₈; מלחמת תרועת to sound the alarm of battle **Jr 49**₂; ... קול רכב the racket of a chariot **2K 7**₆; כלמת הגוים אל meaning על **Ezk 36**₁₅; פזאת to let us hear such things; NRSV: to announce to us such things as these; REB: to let us see and hear all this **Ju 13**₂₃.

—2. to **cause to hear**, meaning to announce, proclaim: a) with a human subj.: α) שלום **Is 52**₇ **Nah 2**₁, ישועה **Is 52**₇, תהלתו **Ps 106**₂, און **Jr 4**₁₅, זאת **Is 48**₂₀ **Jr 5**₂₀; β) abs. **Is 41**₂₆ **Jr 4**₅ **31**₇ **46**₁₄ **50**₂ **Am 4**₅ **Neh 8**₁₅; with על **Jr 4**₁₆ **Am 3**₉.

—b) with אלהימיהוה as subj.: α) חדשות **Is 48**₆, הראשנות **48**₃, זאת **45**₂₁, דין **Ps 76**₉; with acc. of the person **Is 42**₉ **44**₈ **48**₅; β) abs. **Is 43**₁₂, הארץ **Is 62**₁₁.

—c) a faction opposed to Yahweh, the gods: **הַבְּאֹת** to declare what is to happen **Is 41**₂₂, **רֵאשִׁנוֹת** to declare the former things **Is 43**₉.

—3. abs. to **make oneself heard** (KBL), to produce noise, create a din (König *Wb.* 513b), meaning to sing, play **Neh 12**₄₂ **1C 15**₁₆; with **בָּ** to play on musical instruments **1C 15**₁₉₋₂₈ **16**₅; **לְמִשְׁמִיעִים** for the musicians **1C 16**₄₂, pr. MT cj. (KBL) **לְהַשְׁמִיעַ**, but on this see Rudolph *Chr.* 128; **קוֹל אֶחָד** in unison **2C 5**₁₃, cf. **אֶחָד שָׂכָם** unanimously, to serve the Lord with one accord **Zeph 3**₉, see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §102.

—4. to **summon** (see pi.) against: with **עַל** **Jr 51**₂₇; with **אֵל** **Jr 50**₂₉, abs. **1K 15**₂₂; cj. **Ezk 19**₄ pr. **וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ** prop. **וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ** (see qal 7c); with **אֵל** see Zimmerli *Ez.* 417, 418. †

Der. I **שָׁמַע**, **שָׁמַע**, ***שָׁמַע**, **שָׁמְעָה**, **שָׁמְעוּת**, **הַשְׁמָעוֹת**, **מִשְׁמָע**, **מִשְׁמָעַת**; n.m. **שְׁמוּעָה**, II **שָׁמַע**, **שָׁמַע**, **שָׁמְעָה**, **שָׁמְעָה**, **שָׁמְעָה**, **שָׁמְעָה**, **שָׁמְעוֹן**?, **שָׁמְעִי**, **שָׁמְעִיהָ** (ו), **שָׁמְעִיהָ** (ו), **יִשְׁמְעֵאל**, **יִשְׁמְעִיהָ** (ו), **הַשְׁמָע**, **אֶל־יִשְׁמָע** place name **אֶשְׁתְּמוּעָה**.

9752 שָׁמַע

I ***שָׁמַע**: **שָׁמַע**, Bauer-Leander 458u; SamP. *šāma*; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 224) **שָׁמַע**.

—a) **שְׁמוּעָה הַאֱמֻנָה**: the praise of truthfulness (DJD 1: no. 27/1 i:9, p. 103, 104).

—b) **כֹּל שׁוֹמְעֵי שְׁמוֹעֶךָ** all those who hear what you say (DJD 1 no. 28b/3 v:19, p. 127, 128), but this sbst. may also belong to **שָׁמַע**, which is probably more likely especially for b): **שָׁמַע**: **sound, melody Ps 150**₅ (**צִלְצְלִים** → **שָׁמַע בְּצִלְצְלִים**). †

9753 שָׁמַע

II **שָׁמַע**: n.m. corresponding to I, Sept. **1C 2**₄₃₋₄₄ **Σεμαα**, **Σαμαα**, **1C 5**₈ **Σαμαα**, **1C 8**₁₃ **Σαμαα**, **Neh 8**₄ (= Sept. **18**₄) **Σαμαααα** = **שָׁמְעִיהָ** (Gesenius-B.); Heb. seal inscr., Diringer *Iscrizioni* 176, 226; Vattioni *Sigilli* 16, 68, 71, 167, 245; N. Avigad *Eretz Israel* 9 (1969) 5; cf. Yeivin *JNES* 19 (1960) 205-212; but this n.m. may also be vocalised as a pf. and it would then be treated together with **שָׁמַע**; suggested meanings for the personal name include: a) a hypocoristic construction originating from the perfect (so Noth *Personennamen* 38); b) **שָׁמַע** could mean attentiveness in a descriptive name for the sentence name composed with **שָׁמַע**; for parallels in Akk. see Stamm *Namengebung* 257f: **שָׁמַע**.

—1. a son of Caleb through **חֶבְרֹן** **1C 2**_{43f}, according to Rudolph *Chr.* 21, cf. Zorell *Lexicon* 863b equivalent to → **שָׁמַע**, and subsequently really a place name; on this see also Fritz *ZDPV* 91 (1975) 43.

—2. a member of the tribe of Reuben, or alternatively the ancestor of one of his clans **1C 5**₈; perhaps equivalent to **שָׁמְעִיהָ** **1C 5**₄, but on this see Rudolph *Chr.* 45 (= **שָׁמְעִיהָ** 5).

—3. the head of one of the families of Benjamin in **אֵילֹן** **1C 8**₁₃ equivalent to **שָׁמְעִי** 11.

—4. one of the men who took part in the ceremony of the reading of the book of the law by Ezra **Neh 8**₄, on which see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 147. †

9754 שָׁמַע

שָׁמַע: place name., Sept.^A Σαμαα, Sept.^B Σαλλαα **Jos 15**₂₆ (and it is also to be read thus in **Jos 19**₂ pr. שָׁבַע, → IV שָׁבַע); a place in Judah but the location of the place is unknown, see Noth *Jos.* 93 and Rudolph *Chr.* 21; according to Rudolph loc. cit. (cf. Zorell *Lexicon* 863b) שָׁמַע is equivalent to II שָׁמַע 1; according to Noth *Jos.* 151 שָׁמַע would mean the place of the hyena :: → II שָׁמַע. †

9755 שָׁמַע

שָׁמַע: שמע, Bauer-Leander 460g; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 224) → I שָׁמַע; JArm.: 1) שְׁמַעָא, cstr. שְׁמַעָא reputation, hearing; 2) שְׁמַעָא reputation; both these meanings are in Dalman *Wörterbuch* 428b, 429a; but Levy 4: 578b mentions only the second meaning; Syr. *šem‘ā* rumour; Mnd. *šima* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 462a) hearing; Eth. *sim‘*, pl. *sim‘at* rumour, report (Dillmann *Lex.* 338b); Tigr. *sam‘* and *sam‘at*, pl. *sam‘at* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 174b) evidence, witness; cf. Arb. *sim‘* remark, reputation, report, something that has been heard; also *sam‘* (Lane *Lex.* 1428c); *sam‘* hearing, sense of hearing, ears; *sum‘a* reputation (specifically a good reputation), credit, standing, name (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 430b): sf. שְׁמַעִי, שְׁמַעֲךָ, שְׁמַעָהּ, שְׁמַעֵם.

—1. שָׁמַע אֶזְנִי: hearsay **Ps 18**₄₅ corresponding to שְׁמַעֲךָ אֶזְנִי **2S 22**₄₅, with שָׁמַע nif. on which → שָׁמַע nif, 4; לְשִׁמַע אֶזְנִי שְׁמַעֲתִיךָ I have heard about you (יהוה) by hearsay (NRSV: I had heard of you by the hearing of the ear; REB: I knew of you then only by report), contrasting with: but now I see you with my own eyes **Jb 42**₅.

—2. report, news: a) in *figura etymologica* with the vb. שָׁמַע יַעֲקֹב: שמע the news about Jacob **Gn 29**₁₃, שָׁמַע שְׁלֹמֹה the fame of Solomon **1K 10**_{1/2C 9}₁; שְׁמַעִי news about me (about יהוה), NRSV: those that have not heard of my fame **Is 66**₁₉, שְׁמַעֲךָ **Nu 14**₁₅ **Hab 3**₂ (about יהוה), **Dt 2**₂₅ (about Israel), שְׁמַעֲךָ שְׁמַעֲךָ those who hear your name (the name of the king of Assyria) **Nah 3**₁₉; שְׁמַעָהּ news of her (of חֵכְמָה wisdom) **Jb 28**₂₂; שְׁמַעֵם **Jr 37**₅ (חֵיל פְּרַעֲה) and **Jr 50**₄₃ (עַם מִצְפּוֹן).

—b) in collocations with other verbs: with I חֵיל: כְּשִׁמַע צַר like the news about Tyre **Is 23**₅; with נִשָּׂא to speak about (→ נִשָּׂא 9): שָׁמַע שְׂוֵא you shall not spread a false report **Ex 23**₁.

—3. cj.: a) **Is 23**₅ pr. שָׁמַע prop. with Sept. (Vulg.) יִשְׁמַע (BHS) → שָׁמַע nif. 6.

—b) **Hos 7**₁₂ textual uncertainty, suggestions for cj. include: α) pr. כְּשִׁמַע לְעֵדְתָם prop. כְּשִׁמַע לְעֵדְתָם as one who listens out for them flocking together, so Rudolph *KAT* 13/1: 150, 151; β) pr. כְּשִׁמַע prop. כְּשִׁמַע (BHS) in the hearing of their flock; γ) pr. לְעֵדְתָם prop. רָעָתָם (לְ) עַל (→ I עֲדָה 1), following Sept. with BHS, which makes it possible to render as “in hearing their wickedness”; δ) כְּשִׁמַע with MT and pr. לְעֵדְתָם prop. לְרָעָתָם corresponding to the reputation of their wickedness, so Wolff *BK* 14/1²: 133. 136; rather than follow α-δ rd. MT, so especially Nyberg *Hos.* 57: as soon as “their flock is a sound”, meaning as soon as the sound of their flock becomes audible, cf. Jörg Jeremias *Hos.* (ATD 24/1, 1983) 91 with note 13: as soon as they are heard to be flocking together; similarly TOB; REB: I shall take them captive when I see them gathering :: NRSV: I will discipline them according to the report made in their assembly. Despite the strength of the cj. the renderings which follow the MT are probably to be preferred. †

9756 שְׁמַע

*שְׁמַע: שְׁמַע, Bauer-Leander 461 I; JArm. שְׁמַע, variant שְׁמַע reputation: sf. שְׁמַע: **rumour, news** Jos 6²⁷ 9⁹, Jr 6²⁴ Est 9⁴. †

9757 שְׁמַע

שְׁמַע: n.m., Sept. Σαμμα, Σαμαθα; Heb. seal inscr. → II שְׁמַע; Ph. or Heb. šm^c (Harris *Gr.* 151); on šm^c see also A. Vanel *Six ostraca phéniciens* Bulletin du Musée de Beirut 20 (1967) 47, line 10, 51f; Šama^c Western Semitic (Tallqvist *Names* 208b); the meaning of the personal name is “he (אֱלֹהִים/יְהוָה) has listened”, cf. Noth *Personennamen* 22, 185: a hero (גִּבּוֹר) under David 1C 11⁴⁴. †

9758 שְׁמַע

שְׁמַע: n.m. Sept. 1C 3⁵ Σαμαα; 1C 6¹⁵ Σαμα, Σομεα 1C 6²⁴ Σαμαα; 1C 2¹³ Σαμαα, Σαμαα; 1C 20⁷ Σαμαα(ς); Josephus Σαμα(ς), Σουμα(ς) Σουμα(ς), or Σάμαλος (cf. Schalit *Namenwb.* 106), Σεαμμούαμα (cj., mss. vary cf. Schalit *Namenwb.* 108f); Old Sinaitic šm^o (Albright *Proto-Sinaitic* 43), as also Ph. (Benz *Names* 181); a short form for a fuller name with שְׁמַע, see Noth *Personennamen* 38, 185.

—1. a son of David 1C 3⁵ = שְׁמַע 2.

—2. a Levite from the clan of מְרָרִי 1C 6¹⁵.

—3. a Levite from the clan of גְּרָשָׁם 1C 6²⁴ (cf. vs.²⁸).

—4. an older brother of David 1C 2¹³ 20⁷, equivalent to שְׁמַע 2. †

9759 שְׁמַע

שְׁמַע: n.m., Sept. 2S 13^{3,32} Σαμαα; 2S 21²¹ Sept.^{RA} Σεμεϊ, Sept.^{BO} Σεμε(ε)ι, Sept.^L Σαμμα; Josephus Σαμα(ς), Σουμα(ς), Σαμαλο(ς) (cf. Schalit *Namenwb.* 106); a short form, like שְׁמַע: an older brother of David 2S 13^{3,32} 21²¹ (K שְׁמַעִי, Q שְׁמַעָה = II שְׁמַע 2). †

9760 שְׁמַע

שְׁמַע: שְׁמַעָה 1C 12³, n.m.; Sept.^{RA} Ασμα του Γεβωθίτου (Sept.^{BS} αμα, Sept.^A σαμαα), Vulg. *Samaa*, Pesh. *Šma'yā*; the article which has been added to this proper name (as sometimes happens in these Versions) should be deleted, and שְׁמַע is to be supposed as the original form of the n.m., so BHS, and Rudolph *Chr.* 104; pr. בְּנֵי prop. with mss. and Sept. a singular form בֶּן: the father of one of David's helpers (הַמְלָחָמָה) from Gibeah 1C 12³. †

9761 שְׁמַע

שְׁמַע: → שְׁמַעָה.

שְׁמֵעוֹן: name of a people and n.m..

A. SamP. *šēmūn*; Sept. Συμεων corresponding to New Testament Συμεών; Josephus Σεμεών (Schalit *Namenwb.* 110); Amorite *Sa-am-ḥa-nu-um*, cf. Charles-F. Jean *Larsa d'après les textes cunéiformes* (1939) no. 21: 21, pp. 144 and 249b; Ug. *šm'n* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 194; Gordon *Textbook* §19:2441), perhaps also associated with *ša-am-ú-nu* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 194; see also p. 57 §95b and p. 58 §96b); Hebrew in cuneiform *Ša-ma-aḥ-ú-nu* equivalent to *Šama'ōn* > *Šim'ōn* (Coogan *Names* 35, 85) Zadok WdO 9 (1977-1978) 40; EgArm. שְׁמֵעוֹן (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 313b; Kornfeld *Onomastica* 74); as a Hebrew and also as a Nabataean personal name, see Cantineau *Nab.* 2: 151b.

B. According to E.Y. Kutscher *The Language and Linguistic Background of the Isaiah Scroll [IQ Is^a]* (Leiden, 1974) 470, the original form of the personal name should be taken as **Šam'ān*.

C. There are two distinct possibilities given for the derivation of the personal name.

—1. connecting it with the root *šm'*, as is suggested by the meaning of שְׁמֵעוֹן as given in **Gn 29**₃₃, so especially Noth *Personennamen* 38, 185; see further Gröndahl *Personennamen* 194, and Gordon *Textbook* §19:2441, both of whom associate *šm'n* with the vb. *šm'*; so also Coogan *Names* 85. Noth *Personennamen* 38 takes *-ōn* as a diminutive ending (cf. Bauer-Leander 500u). If it is a descriptive name to which this ending could have been added perhaps the root II שְׁמַע שְׁמַע should be considered, and then a comparison may be made with the sentence name שִׁפְטָה “he has made things right”, which is associated with the hypocoristic descriptive name שִׁפְטָן.

—2. The meaning of the name given in **Gn 29**₃₃ is an example of folk-etymology for a personal name; it is connected with Arb. *sim'* “hyena”, so KBL; שְׁמֵעוֹן would be a diminutive and mean little hyena, to be compared with the Akk. sbst. *asu(m)* bear, (AHw. 76; CAD A/2, 344: *asu* B) and the associated personal names *Asatum*, *Asānum* meaning little bear; see also Stamm *Namengebung* 253, where still more animal names are adduced which are used in personal names with hypocoristic endings.

This evidence from Akkadian appears to offer crucial support for the second opinion (2). Furthermore Amorite *Samḥunum* should not, and Ugaritic *šm'n* should certainly not, be used against it. However some caution is required because it so happens that Ugaritic *šm'n* occurs in another form *šm'y* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 194, and Gordon *Textbook* §19:2441), just as BHeb. שְׁמֵעוֹן is attested together with שְׁמַעִי. It is much easier to link the forms with *-ī* with the root *šm'* than with the Arb. animal name *sim'* and with the hypothetical comparable forms in the more ancient languages. So the first explanation (1) should be preferred to the second (2) even though it is hard to understand that on the one hand *šm'n* שְׁמֵעוֹן and on the other hand *šm'y* שְׁמַעִי each stand independently; the one is to be taken as derived from the name of an animal, while the other is to be taken as derived from *šm'* and שְׁמַע, and thus understood as descriptive names.

D. שְׁמֵעוֹן: **Simeon**, occurring in the following instances.

—1. the tribe: a) שְׁמֵעוֹן מִטֵּה **Nu 1**₂₃ **2**₁₂ **13**₅.

—b) שְׁמֵעוֹן בְּנֵי מִטֵּה **Nu 10**₁₉ **34**₂₀ **Jos 19**_{1.8} **21**₉ **1C 6**₅₀.

—c) שְׁמֵעוֹן בְּנֵי שְׁמֵעוֹן Ex 6¹⁵ Nu 1²² 7³⁶ 26¹² Jos 19^{1,9} 1C 4^{24,42} 12²⁶.

—d) שְׁמֵעוֹן שֵׁר Ezk 48³³.

—e) שְׁמֵעוֹן Gn 49⁵ Nu 1⁶ Dt 27¹² Jos 19¹ Ju 1^{3,17} Ezk 48^{24f} 2C 15⁹ 34⁶.

It should be noted that in (c) and in (e) the proper name שְׁמֵעוֹן vacillates between its meaning as the name of a tribe and as a personal name.

—2. a son of יַעֲקֹב Gn 29³³ 34^{25,30} 35²³ 42^{24,36} 43²³ 46¹⁰ 48⁵ Ex 1² 1C 2¹.

—3. a Judaeen married to a foreign wife Ezr 10³¹; → שְׁמֵעָנִי †

9763 שְׁמֵעִי

שְׁמֵעִי: n.m. and eponym; SamP. *šāmā'ī*; Sept. Σεμ(ε)ει; Josephus Σαμουίς, Σιμουίς, Σουμουίς (Schalit *Namenwb.* 106, 113, 115); Heb. seal inscr. שְׁמֵעִי (Avigad Qedem 4 (1976) no. 7); explanations of the personal name include: a) according to Noth *Personennamen* 38 and 185, a short form with the ending *-ī*, for a full form composed with שָׁמַע; b) a descriptive name derived from II שָׁמַע with the sense of my listening. The same expression of thanks is expressed in the sbst. as in the verbal sentence names יְשָׁמַעֲאֵל and שְׁמֵעִיהָ (ו): for the various individuals who were given this personal name see Zorell *Lexicon* 863f, whom we follow here.

—1. a Levitical family from the clan of גֵּרְשֹׁן Ex 6¹⁷ Nu 3¹⁸ 1C 6^{2,27} 23^{7,10}.

[

—2. 1C 23⁹, scribal error, see Rudolph *Chr.* 154; cf. BHS].

—3. a Benjaminite with a family relation-ship to Saul, an enemy of David 2S 16^{5,7,13} 19^{17,19,22,24} 1K 2^{8,36}. 38-42⁴⁴.

—4. a person of unknown origin involved in the scheming against Adonijah 1K 1⁸; on this see Noth *Könige* 16f.

—5. a regional governor appointed by Solomon over the province of Benjamin 1K 4¹⁸, perhaps the same person as 4.

—6. a Benjaminite, one of Mordechai's predecessors Est 2⁵, cf. Bardtke KAT 17/4-5: 298f.

—7. a son of פְּרִיָּה the brother of זְרַבְבָּדֶל 1C 3¹⁹.

—8. a Simeonite 1C 4^{26f}.

—9. a Reubenite 1C 5⁴.

—10. a Levite from the clan of מְרָרִי 1C 6¹⁴.

- 11. a Benjaminite **1C 8**₂₁, the same as שָׁמַע 3.
- 12. one of the sons of יְדִיתָן and the leader of one of the groups of singers **1C 25**₁₇; in vs.3 insert with one ms. and Sept.^{BA} וְשָׁמַעִי.
- 13. supervisor of the wine growers (for הַכֹּרְמִים prop. הַכְּרָמִים, see BHS) under David **1C 27**₂₇.
- 14. and 15. two Levites in the time of Hezekiah **2C 29**₁₄ **31**_{12f}.
- 16. a Levite married to a foreign wife **Ezr 10**₂₃.
- 17. and 18. two Judaeans, both of whom were married to foreign wives **Ezr 10**_{33,38}; cf. Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1797. †

9764 שָׁמַעִי

II שָׁמַעִי: gentilic of I שָׁמַעִי 1; SamP. *šāmā'i*; Sept. **Nu 3**₂₁ δῆμος τοῦ Σεμεῖ, **Zech 12**₁₃ φυλὴ τοῦ Συμεων: **Shimeite Nu 3**₂₁ **Zech 12**₁₃. †

9765 שָׁמַעִיָּה

שָׁמַעִיָּה: n.m., < שָׁמַעִיָּהוּ; שָׁמַע; Sept. Σαμαῖα, Σαμαῖας; Josephus Σαμαΐας (Schalit *Namenwb.* 105); EgArm. שְׁמַעִיָּה (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 313b; Kornfeld *Onomastica* 74; to be translated Yahweh has listened, see Noth *Personennamen* 185.

- 1. a prophet in the time of Rehoboam **1K 12**₂₂ **2C 12**_{5,7,15} = שָׁמַעִיָּהוּ 4.
- 2. a false prophet practising in Babylon among the exiles **Jr 29**_{31f} = שָׁמַעִיָּהוּ 2.
- 3. a descendant of David through זְרַבְבָּדֶל **1C 3**₂₂.
- 4. a descendant of Simeon **1C 4**₃₇.
- 5. a descendant of Reuben **1C 5**₄, perhaps the same person as שָׁמַע 2.
- 6. a Levite from the clan of מְרָרִי **Neh 11**₁₅ **1C 9**₁₄.
- 7. **1C 9**₁₆ the same person as שְׁמַעִי 3.
- 8. a Levite in the time of David from the clan of אֶלְיָצָפֶן, belonging to the circle of the six heads of families of the time **1C 15**_{8,11}.
- 9. a Levite, a scribe (סוֹפֵר) under David **1C 24**₆.

- 10. the first born son of **עֲבֵד אֲדָם**, a leader of one of the clans of gatekeepers who were counted as belonging to **קָרַח 1C 26⁴.6f.**
- 11. a Levite in the time of Hezekiah from the clan of **יְדִיתָן 2C 29¹⁴**, perhaps the same person as **שְׁמַעְיָהוּ 6**.
- 12. the head of one of the families returning from Babylon **Ezr 8¹³**, cf. Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 81.
- 13. one of the nine **אֲנָשִׁים מְבִינִים** men of understanding whom Ezra sent to Iddo, the leader at the “place of the Levites”, Casiphia **Ezr 8¹⁶** (see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 80); perhaps the same person as 12.
- 14. a priest married to a foreign wife **Ezr 10²¹**.
- 15. a Judaeen married to a foreign wife **Ezr 10³¹**.
- 16. a Judaeen taking part in the work on the reconstruction of the wall in the time of **Nehemiah 3²⁹**.
- 17. a false prophet who uttered warnings to Nehemiah in Jerusalem **Neh 6¹⁰** (cf. vs.¹²).
- 18. a group of priests in the time of Jehoiachim, or alternatively the ancestor of such priests **Neh 12¹⁸**, which were represented also in the period following the exile **Neh 10⁹, 12⁶**.
- 19. one of the **שָׂרֵי יְהוּדָה** who took part in the consecration of the wall under Nehemiah **Neh 12³⁴**.
- 20. one who took part in the ceremony of consecration (mentioned under 19) as a priest **Neh 12⁴²**.
- 21. a priest from the clan of **אֶסָף**, whose grandson **זְכַרְיָה** participated in the ceremony of consecration mentioned under 19, **Neh 12³⁵**.
- 22. a Levite who took part in the ceremony of consecration mentioned under 19 together with the civil officials with “the musical instruments of David” **Neh 12³⁶** (on **Neh 12³⁵⁻³⁶** see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 197f). †

9766 שְׁמַעְיָהוּ

שְׁמַעְיָהוּ: n.m.; **שמע** and **י'שמע** > **שְׁמַעְיָהוּ**; Sept. **Σαμαίας** (also genitive and accusative) **2C 35⁹, Jr 26²⁰, 29²⁴** (= Sept. **33²⁰, 36²⁴**) **2C 11²**; **Σαμουίας 2C 17⁸**; **Σεμεϊ 2C 31¹⁵**; genitive **Σελεμιου Jr 36¹²** (= Sept. **43¹²**) equivalent to **שְׁלֵמִיָּהוּ**; Josephus **Σαμαίας** (Schalit *Namenwb.* 105); Heb. seal inscr. **שמעיהו** Diringer *Iscrizioni* 354; Vattioni *Sigilli* 40; cf. n.f. **יהושמע** Vattioni *Sigilli* 226; Tell Arad *šm'yhw* (Aharoni *Arad* 27:2; 31:5; Pardee UF 10 (1978) 331); Lachish *šm'yhw* 4:6; 19:4 (see Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 194:6; 199:4; Gibson *Syrian Semitic Inscriptions* 1: pp. 41, 42, 49); cf. Ammonite **אלשמע** and **שמעאל** (Bordreuil-Lemaire *Semitica* 26 (1976) 60 no. 32); **שמעאל** also in Gallig ZDPV 64 (1941) 121ff. no. 183 (p. 198).

- 1. the father of the prophet Uriah **Jr 26²⁰**.
- 2. **Jr 29²⁴** the same person as **שְׁמַעְיָהוּ 2**.
- 3. the father of **דְּלִיָּהוּ**, one of the **שָׂרִים** at the court of Jehoiachim **Jr 36¹²**.

—4. **2C 11**₂ the same person as שְׁמֵעִיָּהּ 1.

—5. a Levite in the time of Jehoshaphat **2C 17**₈.

—6. a Levite in the time of Hezekiah **2C 31**₁₅, perhaps to be identified with שְׁמֵעִיָּהּ 11.

—7. a Levite in the time of Josiah **2C 35**₉. †

9767 שְׁמֵעִיָּהּ

שְׁמֵעִיָּהּ: gentilic from שְׁמֵעוֹן; SamP. version written plene as *šēmuwwinni*, on *nn* see גִּרְשֻׁנִי, for which SamP. has *girsūni*; Sept. **Nu 25**₁₄ οἴκου πατριᾶς τῶν Συμεων; **Nu 26**₁₄ δῆμοι Συμεων; **Jos 21**₄ ἀπὸ φυλῆς Συμεων; **1C 27**₁₆ τῶ Συμεων; **Nu 25**₁₄ **26**₁₄ **Jos 21**₄ **1C 27**₁₆. †

9768 שְׁמֵעָת

שְׁמֵעָת: personal name, שְׁמֵעָ; Sept. **2K 12**₂₂ Ἰεμουαθ, **2C 24**₂₆ Σαμαθ (n.m.).

—1. It cannot be said for certain whether the personal name indicates a masc. or a fem. name. In **2K 12**₂₂ בְּנֵי-שִׁמְרַי וַיִּזְכָּר בְּנֵי-שְׁמֵעָת וַיְהוּזָבֵד (pr. וַיִּזְכָּר prop. with mss. וַיִּזְכָּר) the fact that the second patronymic is a masc. name supports the idea that the first is also such a name, so Gray *Kings*³ 590, and Würthwein ATD 11/2: 359. But according to the names in **2C 24**₂₆ בְּנֵי-שְׁמֵעָת זָבֵד בְּנֵי-שְׁמֵעָת וַיְהוּזָבֵד בְּנֵי-שְׁמֵעָת וַיְהוּזָבֵד it is quite clear that שְׁמֵעָת is a fem. name; the cj. pr. שְׁמֵעָת prop. שְׁמֵעָת probably corresponds to שְׁמֵעָת, so Noth *Personennamen* 259a; Rudolph *Chr.* 276, cf. BHS. An attempt to balance **2K 12**₂₂ on the one side and **2C 24**₂₆ on the other can be made in two kinds of ways: a) **2K 12**₂₂ pr. שִׁמְרַי prop. שְׁמֵעָת (as a fem. name), so Noth and Rudolph loc. cit.; שְׁמֵעָת would then be a fem. name here as in **2C 24**₂₆; the proper name שְׁמֵעָת is assessed as such by Gesenius-B. *Hw.*, Zorell *Lex.*, and König *Wörterbuch* 514a; b) without making any change to the text of **2K 12**₂₂ (see above) and still taking שְׁמֵעָת as a n.m.; it would erroneously be taken as a n.f. in **2C 24**₂₆ because of the ending *-īt*, so Gray *Kings*³ 591; according to Graham ZAW 97 (1985) 256-258 the national names that are added to the proper names in **2C 24**₂₆ (the Ammonitess and the Moabitess) are taken from **Ezr 9**₁, as the Chronicler's report in general is dependent on **Ezr 9**-10.

—2. Deciding whether שְׁמֵעָת is to be taken as a masc. or as a fem. name is difficult, and this has already been intimated in KBL by the question mark placed after n.f. But perhaps the idea of a masc. name rather than a fem. name is to be preferred, for the latter presupposes an intrusion into the MT in **2K 12**₂₂, with the cj. שְׁמֵעָת for שִׁמְרַי, which is hard to justify. On the other hand the idea that the termination *-īt* has been misunderstood as suggested by Gray is probably not to be excluded for Chronicles.

—3. In any case when the ending *-at/-īt* is found elsewhere in masc. and fem. names (see Bauer-Leander 510v) it functions as a hypocoristic ending, on which see Noth *Personennamen* 38, 39; cf. also the Akk. ending *-atum* in personal names, see von Soden *Gramm.* §60: 1a, and Stamm *Namengebung* 113f; see further e.g. p. 253. On these assumptions שְׁמֵעָת is taken together with → שְׁמֵעוֹן (sv. 1 and 3), and like it is to be derived from II שְׁמֵעָ.

—The father of one of the murderers of **יֹאָשׁ** Joash, king of Judah; REB: Jozachar son of Shimeath was of them who struck the fatal blow **2K 12**₂₂; Zabad son of Shimeath an Ammonite woman was one of the conspirators **2C 24**₂₆; NRSV similarly. †

9769 שְׂמֵעָתִי

*שְׂמֵעָתִי: gentilic, Bauer-Leander 501z; pl. שְׂמֵעָתִים; Sept. Σαμαθιιμ. The derivation of the word is not quite certain; it would be most obvious to link it with → שְׂמֵעָת, but that word occurs only as a proper name; it would be good to suppose a place name such as *שְׂמֵעָה but that is not attested; what we should then probably think of is the place name שְׂמֵעָ **1C 2**_{43f} (→ II שְׂמֵעָ 1) equivalent to → שְׂמֵעָ **Jos 15**₂₆; so with Zorell *Lexicon* 864b, and Rudolph *Chr.* 25¹: in **1C 2**₅₅ שְׂמֵעָתִים are the people who reside in this location. †

9770 שְׂמֹץ

*שְׂמֹץ: according to Gesenius *Thesaurus* (and subsequently Gesenius-Buhl *Hw.*) it is cognate with Arb. *šamaša* to spur on, set in motion, speak quickly; the verb is not in Lane *Lex.*, but see G.-W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2 (1833) 451a: the same meanings are given there as in Gesenius-B.: *šamiša* to speak quickly; sbst. *šumās* speed.

? Der. שְׂמֹץ, שְׂמֹצָה.

9771 שְׂמֹץ

שְׂמֹץ (שְׂמֹץ and variant שְׂמֹץ, Bab. שְׂמֹץ).

A. 1. because of its form this sbst. is not to be taken as a primary noun; rather it is to be derived from a root *šms*, but this cannot easily be identified with the root *שְׂמֹץ presupposed above. On the construction of the sbst. cf. Bauer-Leander 460g; MHeb. שְׂמֹץ reputation, bad name; JArm. שְׂמֹץ bad reputation, blemish.

2. for the Vrss. see Norbert Peters *Das Buch Job* (1928) 53; Dhorme *Job* 44; Horst BK 16/1: 60 on **Jb 4**₁₂; they point to two (or three) possible renderings.

—a) whispering, murmuring; Symmachus ψιθυρισμός (**Hi 4**₁₂ **26**₁₄); Vulg. (**4**₁₂) *venas susurri eius* “a tiny spark”, meaning a small part of his whispering; on this rendering of *vena* see Karl Ernst Georges *Ausführliches Lateinisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch* 2 (1880): 3047 :: Peters loc. cit. 53: the outpourings of his whispering. Another rendering is Sept. ἐξάίσια παρ’ αὐτοῦ “out of the ordinary for his part” :: Peters loc. cit. 53: “roaring” comes to have the transferred meaning “outpourings”, a meaning which is not found in Liddell-Scott.

—b) a little bit, something; so for **Jb 26**₁₄ Sept. acc. ἡκμάδα λόγου; Vulg. *parvam stillam sermonis* a drop, meaning a little; Pesh. *š’ōr mennēh* a little of it, i.e. of the word (Syr. *petgāmā*, **26**₁₄ is different).

—c) the arguments for both these renderings (a and b) are set out in a masterly way by Hölscher *Hiob*² 1952) 18 (on **Jb 4**₁₂). According to him שְׂמֹץ has the original sense of whisper from which the associated meaning of a tiny fragment must have rubbed off. This is accepted for **Jb 26**₁₄, and also for **Sir 10**₁₀, and perhaps also for **18**₃₂.

3. for most modern translators the first translation (2a) is the most frequently adopted, so e.g. Fohrer KAT 16: 127, 132; Horst loc. cit. 58, on 4₁₂; TOB on 4₁₂: a murmuring; on 26₁₄: a weak echo; for both passages Gesenius-B. has whisper; so also König *Wb.* 514a.

—b) for both occurrences see Peters loc. cit. 45 and 272, and Dhorme *Job* 44 and 344.

—c) Zorell *Lexicon* 864b has both possibilities: α) something small **Sir 10₁₀ 18₃₂**, and perhaps how tiny! for **Jb 26₁₄**; β) a weak voice, murmuring **Jb 4₁₂**.

—d) for **Jb 4₁₂ 26₁₄** KBL mentioned both the possibilities listed above (a and b); however for **Sir 10₁₀ 18₃₂** (cf. Gesenius-B. under שׁמַיִץ) the word is said to be “unexplained”.

4. when all things are considered this word שׁמַיִץ should be listed under three sub-headings.

—1. **whispering, whisper Jb 4₁₂**.

—2. **a tiny fragment, a little Sir 10₁₀ and 18₃₂ (?)**.

—3. **Jb 26₁₄** could belong either to 1 or to 2. †

9772 שׁמַצָּה

שׁמַצָּה: 1. hapax legomenon **Ex 32₂₅**; *שׁמַיִץ ?, fem. of שׁמַיִץ, ? unitary noun (?), or abstract noun (?); on the form cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 459y, z.

—2. Vrss.: SamP. variant לְשׁמַצָּו *alšammēšu*, also inf. pi., pa., Samaritan Tg. **Gn 42₁₁** לְשׁמַצָּוִין; Sept. ἐπίχαρμα τοῖς ὑπεναντίοις αὐτῶν as malicious joy, gloating, ridicule against his enemies; Vulg. *propter ignominiam sordis et inter hostes nudum constituerat*; Pesh. *šmā saryā* dishonour, disgrace (Payne-Smith *Lex.* 499a); Tg. *šom biš Idārēhōn* a bad reputation for their generation.

—3. the Versions allow for two possibilities, see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*: a) with Sept. gloating, mockery, ridicule; b) according to Vulg., Pesh. and Tg. disgrace, dishonour, bad reputation, which agrees with the meaning of MHeb. שׁמַיִץ and JArm. שׁמַצָּה. Most of the more recent commentators and translators prefer the first of these (a); see for example, with special enthusiasm, G. Dillmann *Die Bücher Exodus und Leviticus*³ (1897) 378; see further B. Baentsch *Exodus-Leviticus-Numeri* (GHK 1/2, 1903) 272; G. Beer *Exod.* (HAT 3, 1939) 154; Noth *Ex.* (ATD 5) 199; ZüB; TOB; also König *Wb.* 514b; however Zorell *Lexicon* 864b is unclear; b) Hölscher *Hiob*² (1952) 18 on **Jb 4₁₂** gives the translation bad reputation with reference to JArm. שׁמַצָּה; c) even though the second solution (b) cannot be excluded as a possibility, probably the first is to be preferred; in any case it is no longer necessary to maintain the position of KBL and leave the word as “unexplained”. †

9773 שׁמַר

I שׁמַר: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 224f); JArm. סַמַר/שׁמַר itpa. to be on one's guard, beware (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 294b, 429a); in Amorite and Ugaritic it is striking that שׁ corresponds to *z* and *ḡ*: in Amorite personal names *zmr/ḡmr* means to protect (Huffmon *Names* 187f; see also Giorgio Buccellati *The Amorites of the Ur III Period* (1966) 139); Ug. *ḡmr* to protect, guard (Gordon *Textbook* §19:727; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2717; Gibson *Myths*² 145a); see further especially de Moor UF 7 (1975) 175f; Avishur UF 17 (1986) 52f; it is to be distinguished from the alleged vb. *šmr*, which is explained by Gordon *Textbook* §19:2443 and THAT 2: 982 as

—c) watching over locations, objects: גִּן Gn 2₁₅, דְּרֶכֶךְ Gn 3₂₄, עִיר 2K 9₁₄ (with בַּיִת), 2S 15₁₆ 16₂₁ 20₃ Ps 59₁, מְזוּזוֹת פְּתָחַי Pr 8₃₄.

—d) שׁוֹמֵר watcher, guardian (as the designation of an office-holder, an official duty: the guardian of a city Is 21_{11f} 62₆ and elsewhere, the doorkeeper (הַשְּׁמָרִים פֶּתַח בַּיִת הַמֶּלֶךְ) 1K 14₂₇, the gatekeeper (שׁוֹמֵר שַׁעַר) Neh 3₂₉, the guardian of a field (שָׂרִי) Jr 4₁₇, the guardian of a plantation (שׁוֹמֵר הַפְּרָדֵס) Neh 2₈, cf. Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 108, the keeper of clothing (שׁוֹמֵר הַבְּגָדִים) 2K 22₁₄/2C 34₂₂, שׁוֹמֵר הַבְּגָדִים the principal of the harem Est 2₃ = שׁוֹמֵר הַפִּילִגְנָשִׁים 2₁₄, cf. Punic *šmr mhšb* inspector of a quarry (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 62:7; see THAT 2: 984).

—2. to **take care of, preserve, protect** (not very different from 1): a) with acc. אֶת-כָּל-אֲשֶׁר לְזֶה 1S 25₂₁; שׁוֹמֵר נַפְשׁוֹ preserve his life, so also KBL: spare his life Jb 2₆; with בַּיִת 2S 18₂ (pr. מִי rd. לִי), לִי בְנֵעַר: לִי (שׁוֹמְרוֹ), with אֵל 1S 26₁₅ = עַל vs. 16, תְּשׁוּמֵר עָלַיךְ (the instructions of one's parents) Pr 6₂₂.

—b) with acc. of the person with אֵל/אֱלֹהִים/יְהוָה as sbj. Gn 28₁₅₋₂₀ Jr 31₁₀ Ps 12₈ 16₁ 17₈ 25₂₀ and elsewhere; שׁוֹמֵר יִשְׂרָאֵל = יְהוָה Ps 121₄.

—c) with מִן to protect from something Ps 121₇ 140₅, נַפְשׁוֹ oneself, or alternatively one's life Pr 21₂₃ (see already under 1aβ); דְּרֶכַי my ways Ps 39₂, אִם (textual emendation) the blameless Ps 37₃₇.

—3. to **take care of, save, retain**: אָכַל to gather food Gn 41₃₅, food 1S 9₂₄, on which see Stoebe KAT 8/1: 191, 196f, and Seebass ZAW 79 (1967) 158¹⁹ :: הַשְּׁלִיךְ Qoh 3₆; with דְּבַר to keep in one's mind Gn 37₁₁; with עֲבָרָה to maintain one's anger Am 1₁₁ (for the text see above under the forms); used elliptically Jr 3₅ parallel to נָטַר.

—4. to **keep > to watch, observe**: a) שׁוֹמֵר פִּיָּהּ 1S 1₁₂, רַבּוֹת many things Is 42₂₀, אֲתִי me Zech 11₁₁, or cj. my sign (sbst. אֹת, on which see Rudolph KAT 13/4: 201, 202; cj. Ps 105₂₈ pr. מָרוּ prop. שׁוֹמְרוֹ: (K) שׁוֹמְרוֹ לֹא אֶת-דְּבָרֶיךָ, cf. BHS; Kraus BK 15⁵ 889, 890; חָלַל אֵילוֹת the calving of the deer Jb 39₁.

—b) שׁוֹמֵר אֵל to keep under military observation, besiege 2S 11₁₆; on which see Stoebe *Biblica* 67 (1986) 390: here perhaps the vb. may be a military expression :: Kopf VT 9 (1959) 278f: from Arb. *samara* (see above) to approach a town during the night-watch; Ps 59₁₀; with acc. Jb 24₅; שׁוֹמֵר לְמַחְלָקוֹת to have regard for לְמַחְלָקוֹת (pr. אֵין לְשׁוֹמֵר לְמַחְלָקוֹת rd. לְמַחְלָקוֹת, see BHS) without regard to their divisions 2C 5₁₁.

—5. together with a second vb., meaning to **do something carefully** וְעָשָׂה שׁוֹמֵר Dt 4₆ 7₁₂ 16₁₂ 2C 19₇ and elsewhere; שׁוֹמֵר לְעֵשׂוֹת Dt 5₁ 6₃₋₂₅ 7₁₁ 8₁ etc., on which see R.P. Merendino *Das Deuteronomische Gesetz* (BBB 31, 1969) 13; שׁוֹמֵר לְדַבֵּר to speak reliably, relay a message accurately, Nu 23₁₂, NRSV: to take care to say what the Lord puts into my mouth; לֹא שׁוֹמֵר לְלַכֵּת he was not careful about following a particular course 2K 10₃₁.

—6. to **watch over**, with acc.: a) in a hostile sense, meaning to observe **Jb 10**₁₄, אֲרַחֲזֶנּוּ 13₂₇ 33₁₁, עֵקְבֵי my footsteps **Ps 56**₇, נִפְשֵׁי **Ps 71**₁₀, אֶל־הָעִיר (mss. אֶת־הָעִיר) to besiege **2S 11**₁₆.

—b) to keep watch: שְׁמָרִים **watchmen, guards Ju 1**₂₄ **Jr 51**₁₂; **Is 62**_{6a} here the exact meaning of the sbst. is not quite certain, but suggestions include: α) guards on the walls, so G. Fohrer *Das Buch Jesaja* vol. 3 (Zürcher Bibelkommentar, 1964) 242; β) prophets, so THAT 2: 986; γ) שְׁמָרִים **Is 62**_{6a} corresponding to אֶת יְשָׁמְרִים אֶת הַמְּזַכְרִים vs._{6d} those who recall Yahweh (regarding his promises); so Westermann *Jes.* (ATD 19) 300, where still more suggestions are mentioned.

—7. שָׁמַר used with a cognate sbst. as a term for keeping watch, or alternatively for maintaining the prescribed watch: a) in secular contexts: שָׁמַר מִשְׁמָר שָׁ to keep watch, stand guard (textual emendation) **Neh 12**₂₅ (→ מִשְׁמָר); מִשְׁמָרָתָּ שָׁ to undertake guard duty **2K 11**_{5,7}; cf. Jacob Milgrom *Studies in Levitical Terminology* vol. 1 (University of California Publications 14, 1970) 9: to do one's guard duty, keep a prescribed watch. According to Milgrom this translation applies also to **1C 12**₃₀: HAL 614a (HALOT 649b) to render obedience, alternatively to remain true.

—b) in religious ceremonial (primarily of the duties of the Levites): שָׁמַר מִשְׁמָרָתָּ with genitive, traditionally to perform a duty for, render a service to, e.g. **Nu 1**₅₃ 3₇₋₃₂ (→ מִשְׁמָרָתָּ 3b); a list of instances like this is given by Spencer *ZAW* 96 (1984) 267¹: Milgrom loc. cit. 8ff: to undertake a prescribed watch, perform guard duty; so also Spencer loc. cit. 267-271; cf. Fohrer *Fschr.* 73.

—8. with acc., to **observe an order, stick to an agreement, keep an appointment**: מִצְוָה **1S 13**₁₃, חֶק **Am 2**₄ and elsewhere, חֶקָה **1K 11**₁₁, חֶקוֹת קָצִיר the season for the harvest **Jr 5**₂₄, עֵת **Jr 8**₇, מִשְׁפָּט **Is 56**₁, חֶסֶד וּמִשְׁפָּט faithfulness and justice **Hos 12**₇, וּמִשְׁפָּט וְחֶסֶד **Gn 18**₁₉, דְּרָכָי יִדְרְכֶנּוּ **Jb 23**₁₁, דְּרָכָי יִדְרְכֶנּוּ **Jb 23**₁₁, וּמִשְׁפָּט וְחֶסֶד **Gn 17**₉₋₁₀ **Ex 19**₅ **1K 11**₁₁ etc., on which see E. Kutsch *Verheissung und Gesetz* (BZAW 131, 1973) 78; אֱמֶת **Ps 146**₆; דַּעַת **Mal 2**₇; מְזֻמּוֹת calmness, NRSV: prudence, REB: discretion **Pr 5**₂; חָג **Ex 23**₁₅; שַׁבָּת the sabbath **Dt 5**₁₂; מִחַלְלוֹ so that he does not violate (NRSV: profane) it **Is 56**₂.

—9. a) שָׁמַר to **hold on to, devote oneself to Hos 4**₁₀, see 9b; cj. **Jos 2**₉ (see pi.), **Ps 31**₇ **Pr 27**₁₈, **1C 12**₃₀ (see 7a).

—b) **Hos 4**₁₀ textual uncertainty אֶת־יְהוָה כִּי אָתִּיר זָנוּת לְשָׁמַר עֵזְבוּ: α) for they have forsaken Yahweh to devote themselves to fornication, so Wolff BK 14² 87, 89; pr. זָנוּת prop. with HAL 264b, HALOT 276a זָנוּתִים; similarly the translation in ZüB and in Deroche VT 33 (1983) 195, 197; J. Jeremias *Hos.* (ATD 24/1, 1983) 63; β) they have stopped worshipping Yahweh; so TOB; it is clear that in this translation אֶת־יְהוָה does not depend on עֵזְבוּ but on לְשָׁמַר, so also other commentators; see Rudolph KAT 13/1: 95, 98.

—c) cj.: α) **Jr 5**₂₄ delete as dittography שָׁבָעוֹת weeks (BHS); β) **Mi 6**₁₆ pr. וַיִּשְׁתַּמְרוּ prop. וַתִּשְׁמָרוּ (see BHS and Wolff BK 14/4: 161), or וַתִּשְׁמָרוּ (so Rudolph KAT 13/3: 114, 117).

nif: pf. נִשְׁמַר/נִשְׁמָרָתָּ, וְנִשְׁמָרוּ, נִשְׁמָרוּ/נִשְׁמָרוּ, נִשְׁמָרְתָּם, נִשְׁמָרוּ; impf. תִּשְׁמָר, תִּשְׁמָרוּ; impv. הִשְׁמָר, הִשְׁמָרוּ **Is 7**₄ (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 322u), הִשְׁמָרוּ, הִשְׁמָרוּ; (37 times, Dt 13 times, Ex 5 times).

—1. to be kept, guarded (בְּנִבְיָא) Hos 12₁₄.

—2. to be on one's guard, be attentive, often with ethic dative לְךָ, לָכֵם; with מִן be careful that you do not speak about Gn 31₂₉, Ex 19₁₂ (rd. מְעַלּוֹת), Dt 23₁₀ Ju 13₁₃ 1S 21₅ 2K 6₉ Jr 9₃; מִפְּנֵי be attentive to him (to מַלְאָךְ an angel) Ex 23₂₁; with כִּי be attentive to all that I have said to you Ex 23₁₃, Dt 24₈ 2S 20₁₀; with פֶּן see to it that you do not take my son back there Gn 24₆, 31₂₄ Ex 34₁₂ Dt 4₉₋₂₃ 6₁₂ 8₁₁ 11₁₆ 12₁₃₋₁₉₋₂₀ 15₉; with אַל take care that you do not see my face again Ex 10₂₈, Jb 36₂₁ or וְאַל Ju 13₄; וְנִשְׁמַרְתֶּם מְאֹד לְנַפְשֵׁיכֶם and you shall take great care for the sake of your life, NRSV: take care and watch yourselves closely, REB: so take good care Dt 4₁₅, Jos 23₁₁; בְּנַפְשׁוֹתֵיכֶם הִשְׁמְרוּ if your life is dear to you then take care Jr 17₂₁, translated thus by Rudolph *Jer.*³ 118; NRSV: for the sake of your lives take care; REB: do not put your lives at risk; וְנִשְׁמַרְתֶּם בְּרוּחְכֶם keep watch on your spirit, or alternatively on your feelings; NRSV: look to yourselves Mal 2_{15f}; for the various possibilities of translating רוּחַ here see Vuilleumier CAT 11c: 239^d; abs. to be on one's guard, take care Dt 2₄ 1S 19₂ 2K 6₁₀, Is 7₄ on which see Wildberger BK 10: 279, 281; also Fr. Huber *Jahwe, Juda und die anderen Völker beim Propheten Jesaja* (BZAW 137, 1976) 22-24; both supply bibliography.

—3. cj.: a) Jos 6₁₈ pr. שְׁמָרוּ prop. הַשְׁמָרוּ (BHS).

—b) Ps 37₂₈ pr. נִשְׁמָרוּ לְעוֹלָם לְעוֹלָם נִשְׁמָרוּ prop. with Sept. עוֹלָיִם לְעוֹלָם לְעוֹלָם נִשְׁמָרוּ the wicked will be annihilated for ever, see BHS and Kraus BK 15⁵: 437, 438. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 223f): pt. pl. מְשַׁמְרִים: to be a follower of, be an adherent of (obj. הַבְּלִי-שׁוּא) Jon 2₉, on which see as well as Jenni, also Wolff BK 14/3 102f: the pi. means a repeated, intensive action. †

hitp: impf. יִשְׁתַּמֵּר Mi 6₁₆, וְאִשְׁתַּמֵּר Ps 18₂₄, וְאִשְׁתַּמֵּרָה 2S 22₂₄: to keep away from, with מִן to keep oneself from guilt 2S 22₂₄/Ps 18₂₄; cj. Mi 6₁₆ pr. וְיִשְׁתַּמֵּר prop. וַתִּשְׁמָרוּ or וַתִּשְׁמָרוּ → שָׁמַר qal 9cβ. †

Der. שׁוֹמֵר, יִשְׁמָרִי, n.m. שְׁמָרִים, שְׁמָרָה, ? שְׁמָרָה, שְׁמָרָה * II, ? מְשַׁמֵּר, מְשַׁמֵּרָה, מְשַׁמֵּרָה, אִשְׁמָרוּהָ, אִשְׁמָרוּהָ, שְׁמָרָה, שְׁמָרוֹן, שְׁמָרוֹן, שְׁמָרוֹן II, שְׁמָרוּהָ (ו), שְׁמָרִי, n.m. שְׁמָרָה.

9774 שָׁמַר

II שְׁמָרָה → I שְׁמָרָה.

9775 שְׁמָרָה

I שְׁמָרָה: The etymology of the sbst. is not clear (for its form compare Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 456f), but for the relevant suggested explanations see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and KBL. There is probably some connection with → I שָׁמַר, but this is possible only through Arb. *samara* (as described there) under the assumption that the basic meaning of this root is taken as dark; this has been discussed by Kopf VT 9 (1959) 280 with reference to BDB 1036a.

If some general suggestion is to be made then the Arb. root *tml* is probably closer, as is adduced by Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and KBL (→ I שְׁמָרָה). What follows is taken from Lane *Lex.* 353c, 354a, b; cf. G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 1 (1830) 228b, 229a.

1) Vb.: a) of water, to remain in a watering trough or in a tank; to steep or macerate (a poison); b) to give aid or succour; to feed and give drink to.

2) Sbst: a) *tamlat, tumlat* mud taken from the bottom of a well, a little water remaining at the bottom of a pool (see Lane *Lex.* 354a); b) *tamalāt* residue of tar remaining in a ves-sel (see Lane *Lex.* 354b); grime stuck at the bottom of a well; the last water remaining at the bottom of a pond (according to Freytag); c) *tumāl* steeped or macerated, poison that has been steeped in a vessel and left there for some days until it has fermented (Lane *Lex.* 354b); d) *tumālat* and *tamīlat* the remains of food and drink in the belly or the intestine, dregs of wine, froth of milk (Lane *Lex.* 354b).

3) When considering the vb. that lies behind the BHeb. sbst. only (a) comes into the question; as for (b) it can be regarded as only in general proximity to שָׁמֵר, inasmuch as it is taken to mean something that lies underneath, in the depths. But the characteristic meaning of fermentation (on which see BRL² 362a) which belongs to שָׁמֵר is not prominent, except to a certain degree in (c). In any case further etymological supposition is inappropriate, for there is still the underlying question of whether שָׁמֵר is to be taken as a primary noun; in that case no further derivation for it need be sought; MHeb. שְׁמָרִים; JArm. שְׁמָרָא; BibHeb. tantum pl. שְׁמָרִים, sf. שְׁמָרִיהָ, שְׁמָרִיהָ, שְׁמָרִיהֶם.

—1. a) **dregs of wine** Jr 48₁₁ Zeph 1₁₂ Ps 75₉, cj. Ezk 23₃₄ pr. חֲרָשֵׁיהָ its sherds, the fragments of a drinking cup, rd. שְׁמָרִיהָ, see BHS, and Zimmerli Ez. 529, 534, who appends to the cj. a question mark.

—b) by metonymy, old wine Is 25₆, on which see as well as Wildberger BK 10: 959 especially Liudger Sabottka *Zephanja. Versuch einer Neuübersetzung mit philologischem Kommentar* (Biblica et Orientalia 25, 1972) 49, who refers to Zorell *Lexicon* 866b, where שְׁמָרִים Is 25₆ is translated as *vinum excellens*.

—2. for factual details on this matter see Dalman *Arbeit* 4: 373: to separate the wine completely from the dregs it is necessary to use a sieve, so that the wine goes to the bottom and the dregs are left on top. The opposite situation arises when the wine is left on top of the dregs and it is not decanted from one vessel to another; as well as BRL² 362a, cf. also Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 674.

—3. expressions: with גִּמְא pi. cj. Ezk 23₃₄ (pr. הַגְּרָמִי), with זָקַק pt. pu. Is 25₆, with מִצָּה Ps 75₉, with קָפָא Zeph 1₁₂, with שָׁקַט Jr 48₁₁. †

9776 שָׁמֵר

II שָׁמֵר: n.m.: I שָׁמֵר; Sept. 1C 6₃₁ Σεμμηρ; 1C 7₃₄ Sept.^B Σεμμηρ, Sept.^A σωμηρ; 1K 16₂₄ Σεμηρ; Josephus Σωμπαρος (Schalit *Namenwb.* 117); Heb. inscr. שָׁמֵר (= שָׁמֵר or שְׁמֵר) Vattioni *Sigilli* 106; for the explanation of the personal name → שְׁמֵר 1C 7₃₂ under 2.

—1. שְׁמֵר a descendant of Merari, or alternatively the ancestor of one of its clans 1C 6₃₁.

—2. a descendant of Asher, or alternatively the ancestor of one of its clans 1C 7₃₄ = שְׁמֵר 1C 7₃₂.

—3. a resident of the mountainous territory of שְׁמֵרֹן; it is from this name that the name of Omri has been constructed, and the name of the city has also been derived from that of the mountain 1K 16₂₄; on this see Noth

Könige 353: the figure of שֹׁמֵר, however it was thought to have been originally vocalised, must have been a secondary construction as an aetiological explanation of the name שְׁמֵרוֹן; cf. also Würthwein ATD 11/1: 199, and previously Bach ZDPV 74 (1958) 41²; on this also → שְׁמֵרוֹן.

9777 שֹׁמֵר

שֹׁמֵר: n.m.; Sept. Σωμρη; for the meaning of the personal name → שֹׁמֵר: the father of one of the two murderers of Joash **2K 12**₂₂; on this also → שְׁמֵעַת. †

9778 שְׁמֵרָה

שְׁמֵרָה: I שֹׁמֵר, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 461j, or I: **guard, watch Ps 141**₃ (with שִׁית); the MT is probably to be followed, as in KBL, and any changes to it like שְׁמֵרָה/שְׁמֵרָה (as proposed in Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Gunkel *Ps.* 597; Kraus BK 15⁵ 1107) are to be rejected; they are not necessary despite Sept. (Tg.) acc. φυλακήν; on שְׁמֵרָה see also Zorell *Lexicon* 866a, and König *Wb.* 515a. †

9779 שְׁמֵרָה

*שְׁמֵרָה: the etymology of the sbst. is not quite certain but apparently it is from Arb. *tamala* to protect (G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum I* (1830) 228b); so Barth *Nominalbildung* §122c; or it is from Arb. *samara* → I שֹׁמֵר; on this see further Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and KBL under I שֹׁמֵר; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 472x; JArm. תְּמוּרְתָא eyelash, eyelid; Syr. *temrā* eyelid, the same as in Egyptian *smrwt* (Lacau *Noms* §106): pl. cstr. שְׁמֵרוֹת: eyelid **Ps 77**₅: עֵינַי שְׁמֵרוֹת, with אָחַז meaning to keep open (sbj. אֲלֹהֵינוּ יַחֲזֶה); according to Marti *Fschr.* 194, who is followed by KBL and HAL (→ I אָחַז qal), this facial expression is the result of terror; but according to Kraus BK 15⁵ 695 it is rather that the eyes remain open because of sleeplessness: concern about the repudiated people of God causes the solitary supplicant to keep awake. †

9780 שְׁמֵרוֹן

I שְׁמֵרוֹן: place name; Sept. Σμρωον; **Jos 11**₁ Sept.^A Σομερωον, **Jos 19**₁₅ Sept.^A Σεμρωον; Josephus Σαμάρων I, but perhaps as II; see Schalit *Namenwb.* 106; שְׁמֵרוֹן בְּרֵאשִׁית in **Jos 12**₂₀ is probably to be identified with שְׁמֵרוֹן **Jos 11**₁ **19**₁₅; on the grounds of the spelling in Sept. *שְׁמֵרוֹן is taken as the original form of the place name, so e.g. Noth *Jos.* 116; as in Canaanite (Knudtzon *El Amarna* letter 225:4) *Šamḥuna*; Egyptian *Šmʿn*; but Helck *Beziehungen*² 166 mentions a place name *š²-m-ru-na*; for שְׁמֵרוֹן as the original form of the name see also Rösel ZDPV 91 (1975) 174, and Rainey Tel Aviv 3 (1976) 57-69 :: Fritz ZDPV 85 (1969) 150, who maintains the form in the MT שְׁמֵרוֹן. M. Weippert *Die Landnahme der israelit. Stämme in der neueren wissenschaftlichen Diskussion* (1967) 41² on **Jos 11**₁ explains שְׁמֵרוֹן as unestablished from a text-critical point of view, and avoids making any decision about the original pronunciation of the place name. However because of the Sept. he does compare it with *Khirbet Sim, niye (Simonias)*, on the northern edge of the plain of Jezreel; so also Noth loc. cit.; Rösel loc. cit.; Rainey loc. cit.; also Abel *Géog.* 2: 464; according to Noth *Jos.* 151 שְׁמֵרוֹן would mean the place of the hyena; **Jos 11**₁ **12**₂₀ **19**₁₅. †

9781 שְׁמֵרוֹן

II שְׁמֵרוֹן: n.m.; SamP. *šimron*; Sept. **Gn 46**₁₃ Ζαμβραμ, **Nu 26**₂₄ Σαμαραμ (with variants), **1C 7**₁ Σεμερων, Sept.^A Σαμαραμ; Josephus Σαμάρων I (Schalit *Namenwb.* 117) → I שְׁמֵרוֹן; the personal name is not explained by Noth *Personennamen* 259b; the question is also to be raised of whether שְׁמֵרוֹן (with a hypocoristic ending) should be taken together with שְׁמֵר, just as שְׁמֵעוֹן is taken together with II שְׁמֵע, → שְׁמֵעוֹן C 1: the son of יִשְׁשָׁכָר, or alternatively the ancestor of a clan belonging to this tribe **Gn 46**₁₃ **Nu 26**₂₄ **1C 7**₁. †

9782 שְׁמֵרוֹן

שְׁמֵרוֹן: (190 times), name of a place and of a territory.

A. Sept. Σαμάρεια, Josephus Βηθσέμηρα, Σωήμαρεών, Σαμάρεια (Schalit *Namenwb.* 27, 117, 105); Heb. inscr. (Kuntillat ‘*Ajrud*) *yhwh šmrn* Yahweh of Samaria (?), on which see I שְׁמֵר → BArm. *שְׁמֵרִין; EgArm. שְׁמֵרִין (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 30:29); Syr. *šāmriin*; Latin *Samaria*; Assyrian *Sāmīrīna* (S. Parpola *Neo-Assyrian Toponyms* (AOAT 6, 1970) 302f), for which the adj. is *sup’māt*Sa-me-ri-na-a (*Ta-’a-su*) the one from Samarina; see Stephanie Page *A Stela of Adad-Nirari III and Nergal-Ere from Tell al Rimat* (Iraq 30 (1968) 135-153); there she remarks that *sup’māt*Samerinaia is the earliest recorded instance of the name of Samaria transcribed into a dated cuneiform document; it was named *Bit-Humri* by Salmanassar III; Herod I renamed the place in honour of Augustus as Σεβαστή (Josephus *Antiquities* 15, 7.7; see also *Jewish Wars* 1: 403), which is the name that has survived as *Sebastiye*, referring to the small Arab settlement to the east of the tell; see BRL² 265b.

B. for an etymological explanation of the place name שְׁמֵרוֹן the vb. I שְׁמֵר can be used (so e.g. KBL), and in this case the word would mean something like mountain for watching, observation point; so Galling BRL¹ 437, and subsequently Würthwein ATD 11/1: 199; similarly Gray *Kings*³ 367; alternatively the derivation could be from the personal name שְׁמֵר, an aetiological construction, on which see II שְׁמֵר 3 :: BRL² 265b: the name of the city is to be derived from שְׁמֵר, which was the clan that had settled on the mountain long before Omri, so according to Mazar IEJ 8 (1958) 179³⁵: locative שְׁמֵרָנָה.

C. Bibliography: Abel *Géog.* 2: 443-446; Ackroyd in Winton Thomas *Archaeology* 343-354; RGG³ 5: 1350-1355; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1655-1660; BRL² 265-269; cf. also the details in Ute Lux ZDPV 90 (1974) 201⁷⁷.

D.

—1. occurrences: a) שְׁמֵרוֹן the name of a mountain and of a city, meaning the capital city of the of the Northern Kingdom of Israel: 10 km north-west of Shechem **1K 16**₂₄₋₃₂ **18**₂ **20**₁₋₁₇₋₃₄₋₄₃ **21**₁₈ **22**₃₇₋₅₂ **2K 1**₂ **2**₂₅ **3**₁₋₆ **6**₁₉₋₂₅ **10**₁₋₃₆ **13**₁₋₁₃ **14**₁₄₋₁₆₋₂₃ **15**₈₋₂₇ **17**₁₋₂₈ **18**₉₋₁₀₋₃₄ **21**₁₃ **23**₁₈; cj. **18**₃₄ pr. שְׁמֵרוֹן prop. אֶתָם (Würthwein ATD 11/12: 417²); **Is 7**₉ **8**₄ **9**₈ **10**₉₋₁₁ **36**₁₉, cj. **10**_{27c} pr. עַל מִפְּנֵי-שְׁמֵרוֹן prop. עֵלָה מִפְּנֵי-שְׁמֵרוֹן, on which see Wildberger BK 10: 423. 424; **Jr 41**₅ **Ezk 16**₄₆₋₅₅ **23**₄₋₃₃ **Hos 7**₁ **8**_{5f} **10**₅₋₇ **14**₁ **Am 3**₁₂ **Mi 1**₁₋₅₋₆ **2C 18**₂ **22**₉ **25**₁₃₋₂₄ **28**₈₋₉₋₁₅.

—b) special usages: α) שְׁמֵרוֹן מִפְּנֵי-שְׁמֵרוֹן שְׁעַר שְׁעָלָה **1K 22**_{10/2C 18} **2K 7**₁₋₁₈; שְׁ שְׁעַר שְׁעָלָה the pool of Samaria **1K 22**₃₈; שְׁ שְׁעָלָה הַר שְׁעָלָה Mount Samaria **Am 4**₁ **6**₁; שְׁ הַר שְׁעָלָה **Jr 31**₅; שְׁ שְׁעָלָה שְׁעָלָה parallel with אֶפְרַיִם שְׁעָלָה Ob 19, which distinguishes the territory of the capital city from the national boundaries; it is similar to **2K 17**_{24b} where the capital city is mentioned together with those towns dependent on it; β) cj. **Am 3**₉ pr. אֶפְרַיִם שְׁעָלָה שְׁעָלָה prop. with Sept. (BHS) הַר שְׁעָלָה שְׁ, so Wolff BK 14/2, 228 :: MT: Rudolph KAT 13/2, 159; Maag *Text* 15; TOB with note; cj. **Am 8**₁₄ pr. בְּאִשְׁמַת שְׁמֵרוֹן by the guiltiness of Samaria, prop.

e.g. **שְׁמֵרֹן** **שְׁבַאֲשֶׁמֶת** **שְׁבַאֲשֶׁרֶת**, so ZüB; Maag *Text* 56, 128f; cf. BHS :: MT: Rudolph KAT 13/2, 268; Wolff BK 14/2, 371; TOB; REB: all who take their oath by Ashimah goddess of Samaria; NRSV similarly.

—2. **שְׁבַאֲשֶׁרֶת** **שׁ** a designation of (a name for) the Northern kingdom of Israel, or alternatively for the Assyrian province named after the ancient capital city: **שׁ** **מְלֶךְ** **1K 21**₁ **2K 1**₃, on which see Hans-Chr. Schmitt *Elisa* (1972) 27⁵⁶; **שׁ** **עָרֵי** **שׁ** **מְלֶךְ** **1K 13**₃₂ **2K 17**_{24a} **23**₁₉.

—3. the following instances have expressions where the usage could be described either as 1 or as 2 above.

—a) **שְׁמֵרֹן** **Hos 14**₁, **שְׁמֵרֹן** **שׁ** **נְבִיאֵי** **Jr 23**₁₃.

—b) **שׁ** **עֵגֶל** **שׁ** **נְבִיאֵי** **שׁ** the “calf” of Samaria **Hos 8**₆ (cf. vs.5). This is hardly meant to refer to the statue of a young ox erected as a cult object in Samaria, so Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3: 294f; it is much more likely to refer to the statue erected at Bethel by Jeroboam I, as in **1K 12**₂₉, so Rudolph KAT 13/1, 164; Wolff BK 14/1² 179-181; J. Jeremias *Hos.* (ATD 24/1, 1983) 106. Wolff refers (see p. 180) in particular to **Hos 10**₅ (with textual emendation), noting that “the inhabitants of Samaria appear to be worshippers of the young ox of Bethel”. In this case it must be the land as well as the city which is meant.

—4. the Persian province of Samaria: **Neh 3**₃₄ in the expression **שׁ** **עֵגֶל** **שׁ** **חַיִל** the army of Samaria, on which see Alt *Kl. Schr.* 2: 323. †

Der. gentilic **שְׁמֵרֹנִי**.

9783 **שְׁמֵרִי**

שְׁמֵרִי: n.m., I **שְׁמֵר**; Sept. **1C 4**₃₇ **Σαμαρι**, **1C 11**₄₅ **Σαμερι**, variant **Σαμαρι**, **1C 26**₁₀ missing from Sept., **2C 29**₁₃ **Σαμβρι**. The personal name may be explained either as a) according to Noth *Personennamen* 38, 177, a hypocoristic construction from a name composed with I **שְׁמֵר**; or b) perhaps **שְׁמֵרִי** should be associated with II **שְׁמֵר** (→ **שְׁמֵר** 2b), just as I **שְׁמֵעִי** is associated with II **שְׁמֵע** (cf. **שְׁמֵעוֹן** C1). In this case **שְׁמֵרִי** would mean my protection, that is to say the protection which has been granted to me.

—1. a descendant of Simeon, that is the head of one of the clans connected with this tribe **1C 4**₃₇, on which see Rudolph *Chr.* 40.

—2. the father of **גְּבוֹר** a military hero under David **1C 11**₄₅.

—3. a gatekeeper from the clan of **חֹסֶה**, which was counted as part of **מְרָרִי** **1C 26**₁₀.

—4. a Levite from the clan of **אֶלְיָצָפָן** **2C 29**₁₃, on which see Rudolph *Chr.* 295. †

9784 **שְׁמֵרִי**

שְׁמֵרִי: → **שְׁמֵרִי**.*

9785 **שְׁמֵרִיָּה**

שְׁמֶרְיָהּ: n.m.; < שְׁמֶרְיָהוּ; Sept. **2C 11**₁₉ accusative Σαμαριαν, **Ezr 10**_{32.41} nominative Σαμαρια; Heb. seal inscr. שמרין (Scott VT 14 (1964) 108-110, probably the same as Vattioni *Sigilli* 214); Samaria Ostraka 1:1-2; 13:2; 14:2; 21:1-2; cf. Donner-Röllig *Inscripfen* 2: text 183; Lemaire *Inscr. Hebr.* 1: 29ff. The meaning of the personal name is Yahweh has protected (watched over), see Noth *Personennamen* 177.

—1. one of the sons of Rehoboam **2C 11**₁₉.

—2. and 3. two Judaeans who were married to foreign wives **Ezr 10**_{32.41}. †

9786 שְׁמֶרְיָהוּ

שְׁמֶרְיָהוּ: n.m. > שְׁמֶרְיָה, Sept. Σαμαρια; Heb. inscr. (ostrakon) Diringer *Iscrizioni* 354; Bordreuil-Lemaire *Semitica* 26 (1976) 47; Aharoni *Tell-Arad* 18:4 (see Pardee UF 10 (1978) 315); on this compare the personal name *šmr* which is not attested in the OT but on a seal from *Buqeiā* (situated between Amman and *es-Salt*) dated to the eighth century B.C. (see O. Keel *Visionen* 108); שְׁמֶרְיָהוּ has the same meaning as → שְׁמֶרְיָה: one of David's עֲזָר הַמְלָחָמָה helpers, who was from Benjamin **1C 12**₆. †

9787 שְׁמֶרִים

שְׁמֶרִים, **Ex 12**₄₂, I שְׁמֶר, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 480v, cf. Michel *Grundl.* 1: 88: tantum pl.; SamP. *šēmīrām* active pt. (LOT 5: p. 14¹²⁰) or passive pt., with both in Samaritan Tg., נְטִירִין and נְטִירִין. SamP. versions also שְׁמֶרִים following Samaritan Tg., either the night of the watchers, or of the watched, the guarded; the watch, or really the festive watch (pl. of intensity), so König *Wb.* 510b; Sept. vs._{42a} νυκτὸς προφυλακῆ ἐστὶν τῷ κυρίῳ it is a watch through the night, a vigil for the Lord; Vulg. vs._{42a} *nox est ista observabilis Domini ... vs._{42b} hanc observare debent omnes filii Israhel ...*; in itself שְׁמֶרִים has only the meaning watch, but once it is connected with לַיִל it comes to be taken as a watch through the night, cf. also the translation of Noth *Ex.* (ATD 5) 67; see also ZüB; TOB. †

9788 שְׁמֶרִית

שְׁמֶרִית: n.f. **2C 24**₂₆, on which → שְׁמֶרִית and שְׁמֶרִית. †

9789 שְׁמֶרִימוֹת

שְׁמֶרִימוֹת **2C 17**₈ K scribal error, → Q שְׁמֶרִימוֹת.

9790 שְׁמֶרְנִי

שְׁמֶרְנִי: gentilic from II שְׁמֶרוֹן, Sept. δῆμος ἰ Σαμαραυι **Nu 26**₂₄. †

9791 שְׁמֶרְנִי

*שְׁמֶרְנִי: gentilic from שְׁמֶרוֹן; pl. שְׁמֶרְנִים **2K 17**₂₉. †

9792 שְׁמֶרֶת

שְׁמֶרֶת: n.m.; I שְׁמֶרֶר; Sept. Σαμαραθ; Noth *Personennamen* 38, 177 hypocoristic form from a personal name constructed with שְׁמֶר.

—1. a son of שְׁמֶרֶי, an ancestor of one of the Benjaminite clans that had settled in אֵילֹן 1C 8₂₁ (שְׁמֶרֶי = שְׁמֶרֶ vs.12).

—2. cj. pr. שְׁמֶרֶית prop. שְׁמֶרֶת 2C 24₂₆, on which → שְׁמֶרֶר and → שְׁמֶרֶת. †

9793 שְׁמֶשׁ

שְׁמֶשׁ (134 times); SamP. *šiməš*; for Semitic see G. Bergsträsser *Einführung* (1928; 1963) 185; THAT 2: 987; according to Bergsträsser loc. cit. the basic form is *šmš*; probably a primary noun; for suggestions about etymology see THAT 2: 988, e.g. Schulthess *Zurufe* 56: Arb. *samsam* nimble, of the flickering rays of the sun; the sbst. *šmš* is missing from Eth., which has instead *ḏahāy* or *ḏahay*, sbst. (Dillmann *Lex.* 1322), a sbst. which may perhaps be connected with the vb. *šihīwa*, *ṣahawa* to be (become) cheerful (Dillmann *Lex.* 1265); it is related to Arb. *ṣahā* (*ṣahw*), *šhy* (*ṣahīya*) to be (become) clear, bright, cloudless, serene (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 505b), and the vb. *ḏhy* (*ḏahīya*) to be struck by the rays of the sun (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 536b); it is perhaps best to derive the vb. from the sbst.

MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 225); Samaritan indet. *šiməš*, det. *šimšā*; JArm. שְׁמֶשׁ, → BArm. *שְׁמֶשׁ or *שְׁמֶשׁ, also for instances from the other Arm. dialects.

At Ebla in the third quarter of the third millennium there was a city gate named *Sipiš* (*Šamaš*), see Matthiae UF 11 (1979) 566; the name of the fifth and last king of the dynasty of Ebla was *Ibbi-Sipiš*, see G. Pettinato <ita>Culto Ufficiale ad Ebla durante il regno di *Ibbi-Sipiš* (1979) 3; Amorite *Samsu* (T. Bauer *Ostk.* 80b), or alternatively *Samas* (Huffmon *Names* 250f).

Ug. *špš*, fem. (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2468; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2668; Gibson *Myths*² 159a) the sun and the sun-goddess; on this see also Gese RAAM 166f; *ša-ap-šu* (Ugaritica 5: p. 248 line 18, and p. 249, text 138: 3; cf. p. 352b); for *špš* in personal names see Gröndahl *Personennamen* 195; the form *špš/sps* occurs also in personal names from Alalakh, on which see Huffmon *Names* 251; also → *שְׁבִיסׁ.

Akk. *šamšu(m)* masc. sun, sunlight, disc of the sun (poetic), day, synonym for gold (AHw. 1158f; CAD *Š*/1, 335a); vocative *Šamaš* the sun-god (AHw. 1154f).

Ph., Punic *šmš* an appellative name, the sun and the sun-god (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 3: 25a; Tomback *Lexicon* 325f; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 310; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dict.* 1168, *šmš*); for the pl. in personal names with *šmš* see Benz *Names* 422; Neo-Punic on coins *šms*, see Karel Jongeling *Names in Neo-Punic Inscriptions* (Proefschrift, Groningen, 1984) 207, also with reference to the place name *Semes*.

OSArb. *šms* (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 249f; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 133) the sun and the sun-goddess; on the latter cf. Höfner RAAM 245, 273f and elsewhere; for *Šams* in personal names see Ryckmans *Noms* 1: 210a, cf. 2: 128a; in OSArb. there is a by-form of *šms* which occurs as *šfs*, on which see Beeston Or 22 (1953) 416f and subsequently THAT 2: 988; Tigr. *šamš* < Arb. *šams* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 209a), also *ṣahāy* sun (p. 634a); Arb. *šams* fem.

שְׁמֶשׁ with sf.: שְׁמֶשֶׁךְ, שְׁמֶשֶׁה, pl. sf. שְׁמֶשֶׁתֶּיךְ.

In BHeb. the sbst. is attested as masc. and fem.; as a fem. it occurs 17 times, while the occurrences of the masc. are less certain; according to KBL it occurs 23 times, but on this see THAT 2: 988 (Sir 43₂ masc., 50₇ fem.); with the vacillation between masc. and fem. Heb. holds a position between Ug. and Arb. where it is fem., and Akk. where it is masc.

Bibliography: L. Stadelmann *The Hebrew Conception of the World* (AnBibl. 39: 1970) 63; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1685, 1821f; THAT 2: 987-999; H.P. Stähli *Solare Elemente im Jahwe-Glauben des Alten Testaments* (OBO 66; 1985), all with bibliography; for Mesopotamia cf. Haussig *Wb. Mythologie* 1:126; for Ugaritic see p. 308; for Old South Arabian see p. 528; Gese RAAM 166f, 218.

—1. sun; הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ, but it occurs 28 times without the article:

—a) שָׁרַף the sun goes out Gn 19₂₃ Ps 19₆; cf. Akk. (*w*)*ašû(m)* (see AHw. 1477b, sv. 13; see also CAD A/2 367b, sv. *ašû* 2.h.2'); Ph. ArslanTash. 26 (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 27; Degen *Neue Ephemeris* 2 (1974): 19; substantivised inf. הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ צָאָה Ju 5₃₁, הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ בְּצֹאתוֹ Is 13₁₀; cf. Akk. *šit* 'sup'dsûamsûi(m) (AHw. 1106b; CAD Š, 215b: *šitu* 1, see especially 216a-217b); Ug. *šat špš* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 3:ii:8); sbst. מוֹצֵא Ps 19₇ 75₇ going out, meaning going up, cf. Ph. (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 26 A: i: 4-5, 21; ii: 2), Punic (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 78: 6).

—b) בֹּאָה going down (19 times) see THAT 2: 992: Gn 15₁₂₋₁₇ 28₁₁ Ex 17₁₂ 22₂₅ Lv 22₇ Dt 16₆ etc., sbst. הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ מְבוֹאָה the place where the sun goes down, meaning the western horizon Dt 11₃₀ Jos 1₄ 23₄ Zech 8₇, cf. Ps 50₁ 104₁₉ 113₃, see further Mal 1₁₁; הֵבִיֵא to cause to go down, NRSV: I will make the sun go down at noon Am 8₉.

—c) זָרַח to shine out, NRSV: the sun rose upon him; REB: the sun rose as he passed Gn 32₃₂ Ex 22₂ 2S 23₄, on which see Del Olmo Lete VT 34 (1984) 419, Jon 4₈ Mal 3₂₀ (on this see below 3), Ps 104₂₂ Qoh 1₅; → sbst. מְזַרְחָה: מִן הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ Dt 4₄₇, הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ מִן הַמְּזַרְחָה the rising of the sun, meaning the eastern horizon Jos 1₁₅ 19₁₂₋₂₇, הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ (הַ) מְזַרְחָה towards the rising sun, to the east Dt 4₄₁ Jos 12₁, מִן הַמְּזַרְחָה שָׁמֶשׁ (וְ) מְבוֹאָה Mal 1₁₁ Ps 50₁ 113₃; cf. OArm. (Zendjirli, Panamuwwa; Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 215: 13) *mn mwq' šmš w'd m'rb*; Ph., Karatepe (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 26 A: i: 4-5; cf. 21) *lmms' šmš w'd mb'y*; see also Tomback *Lexicon* 325; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 310; see also Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dict.* 1168, bottom of page.

—d) חָם to become warm, grow hot Ex 16₂₁; הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ פָּחַם 1S 11₉ Q (K בָּחַם), cf. Neh 7₃; cf. Heb. inscr. Yavneh-Yam (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 200: 3-4, 10-11) הַיּוֹם בָּחַם הַפֶּה; to burn, sting (NRSV: to strike down; REB: to distress) Is 49₁₀ Jon 4₈ Ps 121₆, שָׂרַף to burn, turn brown, darken, with acc. of the person Song 1₆.

—e) I הָמָה to stand still Jos 10_{12f}, עָמַד to remain stationary 10₁₃, on vs._{12f} see THAT 2: 992 (with bibliography).

—f) לְחַשֵּׁךְ לְחַשְׁךָּ Ji 3₄ and חָשַׁךְ to be turned black Is 13₁₀ Qoh 12₂; קָרַר to be turned dark Ji 2₁₀ 4₁₅; כִּסָּה pi. to cover שָׁמַשׁ בְּעָנָן the sun with a cloud Ezk 32₇.

—g) various other instances: α) II הָלַל pi. (שָׁמַשׁ וַיְרַח) Ps 148₃, יָרַע (שָׁמַשׁ מְבוֹאָה) Ps 104₁₉; β) שָׁמַשׁ תְּבוֹאָת what the sun has produced Dt 33₁₄, הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ אֶת־הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ לְמוֹשֶׁלֶת בְּיּוֹם עֲשֵׂה אֶת־הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ לְמוֹשֶׁלֶת who gives the sun control of

the day Ps 136_{7f}; לְשֶׁמֶשׁ שָׁם אֶהֱלֶה בָּהֶם; he has prepared a tent for the sun there, namely בְּשָׁמַיִם in the sky vs.2) Ps 19₅, cf. Kraus BK 15⁵ 297, 298, see also TOB with note; cj. 1K 8₁₂ insert שֶׁמֶשׁ הַכִּיֹן בְּשָׁמַיִם (sbj. יהוה), on which see Noth *Könige* 168, 172 (with bibliography); BHS.

—2. expressions: נֶגְדַת הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ in the sunlight Nu 25₄ 2S 12₁₂, on which see H.P. Stähli OBO 66 (1985) 28-30; מְאֹרֵי וְשֶׁמֶשׁ נֶגְדַת הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ light and sun, cf. NRSV: the luminaries (margin: moon) and the sun, Ps 74₁₆; וְהַיָּרֵחַ וְהַשֶּׁמֶשׁ Gn 37₉ (7 times), cf. Ug. *špš* parallel with *yrh* (so with Herdner *Corpus* text 24: 4f, p. 102; also Wolfram Herrmann *Yariḥ und Nikkal und der Preis der Kuṭarāt-Göttinnen* (BZAW 106 (1968) 2-5; according to Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 24:4 the reading *yrh* is rather questionable); *špš* + *yrh* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 43:11, 14), cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 367 no. 577; לְעֵינַי הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ הַזֹּאת in the sight of this very sun (NRSV) 2S 12₁₁, cf. Stähli loc. cit. 30; וְשָׁרַב וְשֶׁמֶשׁ הַזֹּאת לְעֵינַי Is 49₁₀ (→ *שָׁרַב); חֲזָה שֶׁמֶשׁ Ps 58₉ = רָאָה שֶׁמֶשׁ Qoh 6₅, רָאָה אֶת־הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ רָאָה שֶׁמֶשׁ 11₇ to see the sun, meaning to live, רְאִי הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ those who see the sun, meaning those who are alive 7₁₁; on this see Stähli loc. cit. 24; עַם שֶׁמֶשׁ as long as the sun shines Ps 72₅ (→ עַם 3, with parallels in Ugaritic) = לְפָנַי־שֶׁמֶשׁ Ps 72₁₇ Jb 8₁₆; תַּחַת הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ under the sun Qoh 1_{3nd.10:5} (29 times, so according to Lauha BK 19: 33), cf. OArm. Sefire (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 222 C: 5) [*tht*] *šmš*; Ph. Tabnit and *ʿEšmunʿazar* (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 13:7 and 14:12) *tht šmš*; see also Tomback *Lexicon* 325, and Avishur UF 8 (1976) 1f; on the parallel expression in Elamite see THAT 2: 994 (with bibliography), and Lauha BK 19: 33; compare Greek ὕψ’ -]14ἰλί.

It is also possible to make a comparison with the expression in the Epic of Gilgamesh (Tablet II, Old Babylonian version) *itti ʿsupʿdŠamasû usûsûab* “only a god lives for ever with Shamash; as for the days of mankind, they are numbered”; so von Soden *Das Gilgamesch-Epos* (Stuttgart, ed. Reclam, 1977²) p. 31 line 141f; cf. also Pritchard *Texts* p. 79 (Tablet III: iv: 6): only the gods live for ever under the sun; see also Lauha loc. cit.

—3. metaphorically שֶׁמֶשׁ is parallel with יְרֵחַ Is 60₂₀, שֶׁמֶשׁ Jr 15₉, on which see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 105; שֶׁמֶשׁ צְדָקָה Mal 3₂₀ equivalent to Akk. *šar mēšari* as an epithet for Marduk and Shamash (Tallqvist *Epith.* 236); on the passage cited by E. Sellin *Fschr.* 43 from Gudea, Cylinder B 18: 10, 11 see Falkenstein-von Soden *Sumerische und akkadische Hymnen und Gebete* (1953) 180; on שֶׁמֶשׁ צְדָקָה in Mal 3₂₀ cf. Rudolph KAT 13/4, 289: here the idea intended is one of justification as well as of salvation; according to Elliger *Nah.-Mal.* (ATD 25⁶) 213 שֶׁמֶשׁ צְדָקָה means the sun of salvation, see also Vuilleumier CAT 11c 250, 252; NRSV and REB: sun of righteousness.

—4. שֶׁמֶשׁ sundial Is 38₈, so KBL in an extended meaning, but this is very questionable, particularly because the sbst שֶׁמֶשׁ is missing from 2K 20₉₋₁₁ and the idea is expressed only by מַעְלֹת steps; but this word does not have to refer to the gradations of a sundial, on which see BRL² 166a; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1822f. There is a thorough discussion of the question in Wildberger BK 10: 1453 (with bibliography); he opts for a different meaning, expressed from a different point of view (by L. Borchardt, on which see the details given in Wildberger loc. cit. 1439): it has to do with a staircase constructed by king Ahaz across which the shadow from the edge of the roof moved every day; therefore these ten steps could be used to give a more precise indication of the time of the day; cf. also THAT 2: 995; on 2K 20₉₋₁₁ see also Gray *Kings*³ 698-700, and Würthwein ATD 11/2, 434f.

—5. **worship of the sun:** a) שֶׁמֶשׁ מַעְלֹת as a foreign deity 2K 23_{5.11}; as such it is usually considered to be concerned with: α) the cult of the Assyrian god *Šamaš*; or β) with the cult of the Canaanite-Syrian god of the sun; in vs.23 מְרַכְבֹּת הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ horses and chariots are associated with the cult of שֶׁמֶשׁ in Jerusalem, which

leads us to think of the series of deities in the Hadad inscription of Panamuwwa I (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 214: 2, 3, 11, 18), where *šmš* immediately follows *rkb'l* (to be vocalised *rākib'ēl* or *rakkāb'ēl*, → רכב). For the bibliography on *α* see THAT 2: 996, and also Würthwein ATD 11/2: 456, 459; for *β*) again see THAT 2: 996, with special reference to J. McKay *Religion in Judah under the Assyrians* (1973) 32-36.

—b) שָׁרַבְבִּי is compared (more or less clearly) with שָׁיְיְהוּהָ: *α*) יְהוּהָ as a figure which has been an influence on or actually imprinted its solar ideas on the worship of Yahweh, **Ezk 8**₁₆; on this see Zimmerli *Ez.* 221, and H.P. Stähli OBO 66 (1985) 46-48; another view is that the deity that is meant here is the Egyptian sun god, so Fohrer *Ezechiel* (HAT 13, 1958) 52, or a cult of the sun which may be traced back to Babylon, so e.g. Bertholet *Hesekiel* (HAT 13¹, 1936) 33 (for both suggestions see Zimmerli loc. cit.); *β*) **Ps 84**₁₂ כִּי שָׁמֶשׁ וַיִּמְגֵן; among the Vrss. the text of Sept. gives rise to the supposition of a completely different original: ὅτι -]182λεον και ἀλήθειαν ἀγαπᾷ κύριος ἰ θεός, χάριν και δόξαν δώσει, which is followed by Vulg. iuxta Sept.; Pesh. is different but even so varies from the MT with its “for the one who is near to us and gives support is the Lord God”. In contrast what literally corresponds to the MT is Vulg. iuxta Hebr.: *quia sol et scutum Dominus Deus gratiam et gloriam dabit Dominus ...*; according to Baethgen *Die Psalmen* (GHK 2/2, 1892) 265, and Stähli OBO 66 (1985) 42²⁰⁷, for שָׁמֶשׁ the Tg. provides the translation שׁוֹר רַם high wall. Together with the majority of more recent commentators (on which see the details in Stähli loc. cit. 42²⁰⁴; see also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL), Baethgen loc. cit. renders שָׁמֶשׁ with battlements, which appears to be justified in the light of the pl. שָׁמֶשֶׁתַּיְ **Is 54**₁₂. So it could be that Vulg. iuxta Hebr. שָׁמֶשׁ is to be understood in its regular meaning, even though it is the only instance of such a direct reference to Yahweh as the sun; so with Kraus BK 15⁵ 751; TOB; THAT 2: 996, and in particular Stähli loc. cit. 41ff.

—6. שָׁמֶשׁ pl. שָׁמֶשֶׁתַּיְ as an architectural term **Is 54**₁₂; Sept. acc. pl. τὰς ἐπάλλξεις σου your parapets, your battlements; Vulg. *propugnacula tua*; Pesh. *šēt'ētaiky* your foundations; Tg. *'ā'ak* your bulwarks (sg., probably collective); cf. Akk. *šamšatu(m)* the sun disc (AHw. 1158b; CAD Š/1 332b); as an object *שָׁמֶשֶׁתַּיְ are not really battlements, so e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, but shields in the shape of the sun, such as were suspended on fortified towers in the ancient Near East as at Lachish; see the illustrations in Gressmann *Bilder*² 141 (compare 133), and Pritchard *Pictures* 372, 373 (p. 130); there are textual references in **Ezk 27**₁₁ and **Song 4**₄; cf. de Vaux *Inst.* 2: 37f = *Lebensord.* 2: 38; for place names with שָׁמֶשׁ → עֵיר, בֵּית, and עֵיר.

Der. n.m. שָׁמֶשֶׁתַּיְ, שָׁמֶשֶׁתַּיְ.

9794 שָׁמֶשֶׁתַּיְ

שָׁמֶשֶׁתַּיְ: n.m.; שָׁמֶשׁ + *ōn*; Sept. Σαμψων; Jose-phus Σαμψών (Schalit *Namenwb.* 106); Vulg. *Samson*; cf. Ug. personal name *špšn*, *špšyn* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 195), the latter is also spelled syllabically *šapsi-ia-nu* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 354a), = Ugaritica 5: p. 184, text 88:15'; cf. also Gröndahl *Personennamen* 52; Hebrew in cuneiform *Šamšānu*, see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and Gerh. Wallis *Die soziale Situation der Juden in Babylonien zur Achämenidenzeit aufgrund von fünfzig ausgewählten babylonischen Urkunden* (Diss. Phil. Berlin, 1952) p. 26 and 208; Egyptian *Ša-m-šu-m* (Albright *Vocalization* 57): the personal name can be explained either as mainly mythological, or as secular.

—a. for the mythological explanation see e.g. Hertzberg *Jos.-Ri.-Ru* (ATD 9) 228: it can be supposed from the name, as well as from the many similarities between the one who bore the name and the Greek figure of Herakles, that behind the figure and the stories of Samson there lies a myth of the sun; according to R. Meyer-Opificius, the Samson of the OT is a manifestation of the ancient Near Eastern hero with six or eight locks of hair, (UF 14 (1982) 149-151, see especially p. 151); for further bibliography see H.P. Stähli OBO 66 (1985) 14 with note 63.

—b. there are two possible explanations for a secular interpretation of the name: α) *-ōn* is a diminutive ending so that the personal name is an affectionate formation meaning little sun; see Stamm *Fschr.* 7; but compare previously Nöldeke *Beiträge* 105², and Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 500u with note; β) KBL refers to Josephus *Antiquities* 8: 285, where Samson is described as ἡσχυρός; this suggests that the original word in Heb. was שִׁמְשׁוֹן, on which see also Driver, *Annual of Leeds University Oriental Society* 4 (1962-63) 17f, who for his part goes on to consider the Arb. *sumsumu(n)* active, experienced, as the word from which the Heb. would have been derived; for *sumsumun* see G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2 (1833) 353a: the name of an animal, *formica rubra*; as an adj. the forms noted are *samsām* corresponding to *samsanān*, and *sumsumān*, *celer*, *agilis*; so there are no particular objections to be made against this second explanation (β).

—c. Noth *Personennamen* 223 occupies a position between the mythological and the secular interpretation when he explains the name שִׁמְשׁוֹן as the child of the sun, adding the further comment (see note 4) that in any event the name comes from a myth of the sun. That is also the meaning accepted by H.P. Stähli (OBO 66), who mentions both the mythological and the secular explanations (see p. 13f) without coming to a decision himself: **Samson Ju 13**_{14nd.16:30} (38 times). †

9795 שִׁמְשׁוֹי

שִׁמְשׁוֹי: n.m.; שִׁמְשׁוֹ + *ai*; Sept. Σαμσαι; Josephus Σεμσαίλος (Schalit *Namenwb.* 110); cf. Akk. (Old Babylonian) *Šamšiya* little sun, tiny sun (Stamm *Namengebung* 113, 242); Western Semitic *Sa-am-sa-a-a* (corresponding to *Samsaya*), *Sam-si-a* (see Tallqvist *Names* 191b), *Šamša-a-a/ya* (Tallqvist *Namenbuch* 196b); → BArm.; EgArm. *Šamšy* (Kornfeld *Onomastica* 75); Nab. *Šamš(w)* (Cantineau *Nabatéen.* 2: 152a): as for this name שִׁמְשׁוֹן, which was given to someone with an official duty, there is no question of giving it any possible mythological interpretation, so only the secular meaning can be considered: a) child of the sun, so Noth *Personennamen* 223, and subsequently Kornfeld loc. cit.; b) little sun, or alternatively my little sun, see Stamm *Fschr.* 53: **Ezr 4**_{8f.17-23}, סַפְרָא a scribe. †

9796 שִׁמְשָׁרִי

שִׁמְשָׁרִי: n.m.; Sept.^{RA} Σαμσαρια, Sept.^L Σαμσαια; Vulg. *Samsari*; Pesh. *šmyr*: a mixed formation from שִׁמְשׁוֹי and שִׁמְרִי, see Noth *Personennamen* 259b: a son of יְרֵחָם, belonging to one of the Benjaminite clans living in Jerusalem **1C 8**₂₆ (cf. vs.₁₄) and on this see Rudolph *Chr.* 78. †

9797 שִׁמְתִי

שִׁמְתִי: gentilic from *שִׁמְתָה; Sept. Ησαμαθιμ; Vulg. *Semathei*, cf. EgArm. שִׁמְתִי (Cowley *Arm. Papyri* 81: 16; according to Grelot *Documents* 108 and 493 equivalent to *Šumātī*); the explanation of Noth *Personennamen* 259b, as the short form of a personal name constructed with שִׁמְתִי or שִׁמְתִי with a double hypocoristic ending, is probably to be rejected: a descendant of כְּלָב, that is someone who belonged to a clan or to a place (which is not known from elsewhere) which was called *שִׁמְתָה **1C 2**₅₃. †

9798 שִׁן

שִׁן, שִׁן: in שִׁן בֵּית: → I בֵּית B 48, and שִׁן.

I שׁן: for Semitic see G. Bergsträsser *Einführung in die semitischen Sprachen* (1928; 1963) 184; probably a primary noun, (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 454b); it could be derived from the root שׁנן to sharpen, so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; but cf. J. Barth *Nominalbildung* §79b, who suggests that this is improbable, since Akk. has no verbal root which can also be associated with the cognate *šinnu(m)*. There is only the homonymous vb. *šanānu(m)* to be equal in a contest, rival, match (AHw. 1161; CAD Š/1, 366a).

SamP. *šan*, sf. *šinnu*, with Babylonian vocalisation *šan*, cf. the name of the letter σαυ in Greek; Samaritan שׁן; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 225); JArm. 𐤔𐤍; → BArm. *שׁן, also for instances from the other Arm. dialects.

Ug. a) *šn*, pl. *šnt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2453; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2647; Gibson *Myths*² 158b), cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1 no. 475 p. 310: *p* “mouth” parallel with *šnt*; b) *šn* ivory, cf. *šml šn* trader in ivory (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín *Texte* 2, 17:5); see Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín *UF* 7 (1975) 531; Cazelles *Fschr.* 76; for bibliography see Dietrich-Loretz *UF* 14 (1982) 83f.

Akk. *šinnu(m)* tooth; also ivory, especially *šinni pīri* (AHw. 1243a; CAD Š/3, 48: *šinnu* A; see also AHw. 867a).

Eth. *sen* masc. and fem., pl. *šennan* and *ʾasnān* (Dillmann *Lex.* 371); Arb. *sinn* fem.: cstr. שֵׁן, שֵׁנָה, sf. שֵׁנוּ, dual שֵׁנִים, cstr. שֵׁנֵי, sf. שֵׁנִי, שֵׁנִיךָ, שֵׁנֵינוּ, שֵׁנֵיהֶם, שֵׁנֵימֹר, שֵׁנֵימֹר; on the dual שֵׁנִים really inferring both rows of teeth, see Dhorme *Emploi* 87f; for a special use of the dual see below 1bδ; the sbst. is fem.; for the masc. with a figurative meaning, see below, 4).

—1. α) **the tooth** of a person Ex 21₂₇ (שֵׁנוֹ תַחַת), Nu 11₃₃ (בֵּין שֵׁנֵיהֶם), Ps 3₈ (with שָׁבַר pi.), Ps 57₅, 58₇ (with הָרַס), Pr 10₂₆, 25₁₉ (שֵׁן רָעָה) cj. pr. רָעָה prop. with Sept. רָעָה, or MT: רָעָה = רָעָעָה → II רָעָעָה qal 1b), Pr 30₁₄ Song 4₂ 6₆, 7₁₀ cj. pr. שֵׁפְתֵי יְשָׁנִים prop. with Vrss. שֵׁפְתֵי וְשָׁנֵי :: MT: Gerleman BK 18. 201: the lips of the sleepers; β) with קָהָה to become blunt Jr 31_{29f} Ezk 18₂, נִקְיִין שֵׁנִים Am 4₆ (→ 1 נִקְיִין), with חָרַק על Ps 35₁₆ 37₁₂ 112₁₀ Jb 16₉ Lam 2₁₆ (→ חָרַק); with גָּרַס hif. Lam 3₁₆ to make one’s teeth grate (שֵׁנֵי בְּחָצֵץ), or to make them blunt, so Plöger HAT 18² (1969) 146; בִּשְׁנֵיהֶם נִשְׁךְ Mi 3₅ literally to bite with their teeth, meaning to have something to eat (→ I נִשְׁךְ qal 2).

—b) various other instances: α) לִבְנֵי-שֵׁנִים with white teeth Gn 49₁₂; β) in the *lex talionis*: שֵׁן בְּשֵׁן Dt 19₂₁ and שֵׁן תַחַת שֵׁן Ex 21₂₄ Lv 24₂₀, on which see Noth *Ex.* (ATD 5) 147; γ) שֵׁן מִבֵּין שֵׁנָיו his abomination (meaning the unclean food) between his teeth Zech 9₇ (with סוּר hif.); δ) נִשְׂא נַפְשׁוֹ בְּשֵׁנָיו Jb 13_{14a} (parallel with vs._{14b} נִפְשׁוֹ בְּכַפּוֹ) to place his life in the hollow of his hand, meaning to put his life at stake (→ 8 שֵׁים 8a); NRSV: I will take my flesh in my teeth, and put my life in my hand :: NEB: I will put my neck in the noose; cf. REB: why do I expose myself to danger?; NRSV margin also suggests interrogative. While the sense of vs._b is clear, the explanation of vs._a is less certain for it is an expression which is found only here. Of course the phrase in vs._a may not mean the same as that in vs._b, as is accepted by G. Hölscher *Das Buch Hiob* (HAT 17² 1952) 37. Given that vs._b has to be taken as meaning to risk his life, put his life at stake, in the background to vs._a there could be the picture of a wild animal dragging away its prey and then defending it with its teeth; thus added to the risking of a life there was the intention of defending it; see N. Peters *Das Buch Job* (1928) 140f; for further suggestions about the meaning see e.g. Hölscher loc. cit. 37, and Fohrer KAT 16: 250;

שָׁנִי עֹרֵי Jb 19₂₀ with II מִלֵּט hitp. to be bald; on this see Kutsch VT 32 (1982) 473. 480, especially 479 and 481: my gums are bald (i.e. because all the teeth have fallen out).

—c) the teeth of animals: שְׁנֵי־בְהֵמוֹת the teeth of wild animals Dt 32₂₄ אֲשַׁלַּח בָּם I shall harry them with the fangs of wild beasts; שְׁנֵי אַרְיֵה lion's teeth JI 1₆; שְׁנֵי כְּפִירִים Jb 4₁₀ with נתע nif., the teeth of the young lion are broken; there is terror all around שְׁנָיו its teeth (those of לוֹיָתָן) Jb 41₆.

—d) the teeth of people who are regarded as functioning like animals: α) טָרַף לְשֵׁנֵיהֶם prey for their teeth (for the teeth of the enemy) Ps 124₆, with לֹא נָתַן; β) טָרַף וּמִשְׁנָיו אֲשַׁלֵּיךְ and from his teeth (those of the עוֹל) I saved the prey Jb 29₁₇ (→ II שְׁלַף).

—2. the tooth of an elephant, **ivory** (cf. Ug. and Akk.), BRL² 67ff: קַרְנוֹת שֵׁן literally ivory horns, meaning the tusks of an elephant Ezk 27₁₅, on which see Dalman *Arbeit* 7: 42; עֲשֵׂת שֵׁן plaques made of ivory Song 5₁₄ (→ *עֲשֵׂת); בֵּית הַשֵּׁן an ivory palace, that is a palace decorated with ivory panelled walls 1K 22₃₉; pl. הַשֵּׁן Am 3₁₅ corresponding to הַיְכָלִי שֵׁן Ps 45₉, on which see BRL² 70b; שֵׁן מִטּוֹת ivory couches, couches with inlaid ivory decoration Am 6₄; כִּסֵּא שֵׁן an ivory throne 1K 10_{18/2C} 9₁₇; cf. Noth *Könige* 230: decorated with engraved ivory plaques, either in high-relief or low-relief; צַוְאֲרֶךְ כְּמִגְדֵּל הַשֵּׁן your neck is like an ivory tower Song 7₅, on which see Gerleman BK 18: 198: this simile focusses attention on the colour or perhaps on the smoothness of the skin.

—Ezk 27₆ delete שֵׁן, see Zimmerli *Ez.* 627f, BHS.

—3. **prong**, the tine of a meat-fork שְׁלֹש־הַשְּׁנִים וְהַמְזִלְגַּי a three pronged fork 1S 2₁₃; on the fossilised or loosely used dual ending cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §88f and g, and R. Meyer *Gramm.* §43:2d.

—4. שֵׁן־הַסֵּלַע 1S 14_{4f}, שֵׁן־סֵלַע Jb 39₂₈, סֵלַע שֵׁן Sir 40₁₅: **rocky crag**, cf. Schwarzenbach *Geog.* 20.

שֵׁן 9800

II שֵׁן: הַשֵּׁן: place name 1S 7₁₂; the Vrss. vary (see BHS): Sept. τῆς παλαιᾶς; Vet. Lat. (*novae et*) *veteris*; Vulg. transcribes as *Sen*; Tg. שֵׁינָא; Pesh. *byt yšn = bēt yāšān* as a transcription of יְשָׁנָה, on which see Stoebe KAT 8/1: 169, who offers some suggestions for the identification of the site; also → יְשָׁנָה and II יִשָּׁן :: MT (→ I שֵׁן) the tooth (so TOB); in fact it is possible that an ancient designation for a place with tooth-shaped crags or rock formations has been preserved in הַשֵּׁן. †

שָׁנָא 9801

שָׁנָא: either as I שָׁנָה, or as III שָׁנָה, or as both; see qal and pu.

qal: impf. יִשָּׁנָא (as though from שָׁנָה) to gleam, shine (זָהַב) Lam 4₁ KBL :: Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Zorell; König *Wb.* 516a; see also Rudolph KAT 17/1-3: 245: a qal from I שָׁנָה with שָׁ in place of the usual הָ, on which → I שָׁנָה; this is supported by the opening sentence of the lamentation in Lam 4₁ with יוֹעֵם (hof. of →

ענז to become darkened), how the gold has grown dim, how the pure gold has changed (NRSV); cf. ZüB; REB: how dulled is the gold, how tarnished the fine gold.

pi: pf. שִׁנַּן 2K 25₂₉; impf. שִׁנֵּן Sir 13₂₅ to change, alter.

pu: impf. שִׁנֵּן Qoh 8₁; this pu. KBL takes as the usual from I שִׁנַּן; for Qoh 8₁ see also Zimmerli *Pred.* 211: and the hardness of his countenance has changed (so also NRSV, REB) :: deriving the vb. here from III שִׁנַּן, as is proposed by H.P. Müller *La Lingua di Ebla* 217; in this case it has to be translated as “and the hardness of his face brightens up”. †

9802 שִׁנַּן

שִׁנַּן, Ps 127₂: the explanation of the sbst. is not quite certain but possibilities include: a) according to the mss. and the Versions the word is the same as שִׁנַּן sleep; for the Arm. ש in place of a ט see R. Meyer *Gramm.* §42: 5, and Wagner *Aram.* 128, §10. However there is disagreement about whether α) שִׁנַּן is the obj. to יָתַן, or β) it is a temporal acc. meaning in sleep, while sleeping (cf. NRSV, see below). The Vrss. support α and they are followed by more recent commentators like Ziegler *Fschr.* 2, 74-79; β) has the support of e.g. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §118i; Gunkel *Ps.* 553 and 554; Kraus BK 15⁵ 1036 and 1038; H. Irsigler BN 37 (1987) 58f; cf. TOB.

—b) alternatively שִׁנַּן belongs to the root *snw/y* (→ III שִׁנַּן) and means of a high rank, exalted giving a translation for vs._{2c} as he (God) certainly (rd. כִּי pr. כִּי) gives status (or alternatively respect) to the one whom he loves; thus especially Emerton VT 24 (1974) 15-31, where other suggestions are also mentioned; on this see also Seybold ZAW 71 (1979) 255³⁹; REB and NEB: he supplies the need of those he loves.

—c) deciding between these alternatives (a and b) is not straightforward, but probably preference should be given to the first (a) because of the Versions; whether to choose αα (cf. NRSV: for he gives sleep to his beloved) or αβ (cf. NRSV margin: he provides for his beloved during sleep) is an option which can remain open. †

9803 שִׁנַּב

שִׁנַּב: n.m.; SamP. *šānāb*; Sept. Σειννααρ, Josephus Συναβάνης (Schalit *Namenwb.* 116); ? cf. Heb. inscr. שניי (Vattioni *Sigilli* 132). The personal name is not mentioned by Noth *Personennamen*, and perhaps it should be taken as originally Babylonian (so KBL and Schatz *Gen.* 14 97), with the same meaning as *sup'dSin-abum*, or alternatively *sup'dSin-abuṣū* Sin is the (his) father (see Stamm *Namengebung* 208 and 222): the king of Admah Gn 14₂. †

9804 שִׁנַּן

שִׁנַּן: hapax legomenon, Ps 68₁₈.

—1) The derivation is uncertain, on which see below under 3.

—2) The Vrss. differ: Sept. χιλιάδες εὐθηνούντων (εὐθηνέω ἡ εὐθηνέω meaning to be blessed, happy), which appears to refer back to an original Heb. שִׁנַּן (as is the reading in one ms.); Vulg. iuxta Sept. *multiplex milia*

laetantium; Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *milia abundantium*; Pesh. *b'alpē dḥaylā* with thousands of troops, suggesting **צְבָאוֹת** hosts.

—3) There are some more recent attempts to explain it: a) **שְׁנָאָן** is the same as ***שְׁנָן** (with י instead of ש marking the phonetic glide, on which see Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 1: §15h, → II **שְׁנָה**); so previously Ibn *Janah Kitāb al uṣūl* 754, who translates as several thousands; on this see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and see further Zorell *Lexicon* 867; König *Wb.* 516: **שְׁנָאָן** is equivalent to repetition, i.e. thousands which are repeated, meaning incalculable thousands, immense numbers; so König loc. cit., and similarly S. Mowinckel *Der Achtundsechzigste Psalm* (Oslo, 1953) 41 and 46: reduplication of thousands, meaning thousands upon thousands.

—b) **שְׁנָאָן** is the same as Ug. *tnn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2708; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2900; Gibson *Myths*² 160b; cf. Gray *Krt*² 13 (line 91), 40f; also Gray *Legacy*² 139 with note 1); Akk. *šanannu* archer, chariot archer (AHw. 1161a; CAD *Š*/1, 366a: a term from Ugarit and Alalakh); cf. G. Giacomakis *The Akkadian of Alalah* (1970) 102.

The MT **שְׁנָאָן אֱלֹהֵי** would thus mean thousands of warriors; see Albright HUCA 23/1 (1950-51) 25 and 38: thousands the warriors of my Lord; see also p. 25 where he notes that the amplification with the word “warriors” is a little too broad, so it is narrowed down to archers by Dahood *Psalms* 2: 131, 142f; see Gray JSS 22 (1977) 12.

—c) **שְׁנָאָן** meaning eminence, from the Arb. root *saniya* he was (became) tall, or alternatively elevated in rank, exalted (Lane *Lex.* 1448c), so KBL.

—d) **שְׁנָאָן**: from the Arb. root *sanā* to shine, illuminate (used of lightning, see Lane), and on this further → III **שְׁנָה**, a subst. with a 3rd. pl. fem. suffix *-ān* (referring to **רַבְתִּים** as well as to **רִכְבֵּי**; cf. **Nah** 2₅ where **רִכְבֵּי** is also referred to by the 3rd. fem. suffix): in their splendour, their brightness, so Caquot RHR 177 (1970) 164f with reference to the similar interpretation of Zolli Sefarad 10 (1960) 316; on this see also the reference given earlier in KBL to Zolli in B. Heller *Jubilee Vol.* (1941) 299.

—4) Choosing which of these suggestions (as listed under 3) to adopt is difficult; this is especially true for a, c and d (c and d are relatively close to one another); of all of them b is somewhat remote and should be regarded as the least probable. †

9805 **שְׁנָאֲצָר**

שְׁנָאֲצָר: n.m.; Sept. *Σανεσαρ*; a Babylonian personal name, probably corresponding to *sup'dSin-us\ur* (KBL) let Sin protect!; the most likely object of the vb. to come to mind is *šar/šarra*, see the common personal name *sup'dSin-sûar-us\ur* (Tallqvist *Names* 201f), corresponding to Arm. **שְׁנִסְרָצָר** (Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 380a) :: Borger ZA 64 (1975) 228: **שְׁנָאֲצָר** is equivalent to Bab. *šarra-ušur* protect the king!, a short form which needs to be completed with the name of a deity (see Tallqvist *Names* 219b); but this is less likely. On the question of whether to identify **שְׁנָאֲצָר** with → **שְׁשִׁבְצָר**, see e.g. Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 4, and H. Gese *Der Verfassungsentwurf des Ezechiel* (Beiträge zur historischen Theologie 25, 1957) 118³; for another view on this see also Berger ZAW 83 (1971) 98-100: one of the sons of Jehoiachin (Jechoniah) **1C** 3₁₈. †

9806 **שְׁנָה**

I, II, (III) שנה: a variant root of שנה; it should be noted in general that within the Semitic languages it is certain that there are two different roots *šnw/y* which have to be distinguished; in Hebrew they have fallen together (on which see e.g. Blau VT 7 (1957) 101ff); one of these roots I שנה (*šny*) means to change, be different, diverge, be unmanageable (Yalon *Pirque Lašon: Studies in the Hebrew Language* 151-154); pi. to change; the other is II שנה (*tny*) to repeat; a corresponding distinction is made in Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, in Zorell, and also in König *Wb.* 516b between both these verbs; the distinction is also recognised in KBL on p. xlii (= German section p. xxv, cf. HALOT lxxx, in Baumgartner's Introduction to the Aramaic part, §3k), but later just one single root שנה is given (see p. 996f), and this must be regarded as a retrograde step.

The Arb. vb. *sana/saniya* leads to the supposition that its root is also comparable with the root in Heb., on which → III שנה, cf. already Zorell *Lexicon* 868a.

9807 שנה

I שנה: see the general remark above; MHeb. pi. intransitive with כן, the same as qal to diverge (LOT 5: 165, §2.15.5, transitive) to change; pu. passive (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 430a); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 225) pi., hif. to change, alter; JArm. שנה pe. to be different, change, pa. to alter, change, make different, become apostate; Onqelos Dt 32₂₀; Samaritan שנה qal Lv 13₂₁ etc. (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 429b); → BArm. שנה, also for the instances in the other Arm. dialects.

Ug.: 1) *šnw* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2448; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2649; Gibson *Myths*² 158b) to go away, break out; cf. also Dietrich-Loretz UF 12 (1980) 383-85 on Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 3:iv:33 (with reference to Caquot-Szyncer-Herdner *Textes* p. 171^v; probably also Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 96: 1, so de Moor UF 11 (1979) 647; somewhat differently Sanmartín UF 10 (1978) 354: to run, hasten < Akk. *šanû(m)* something like to trot (AHw. 1167a, sv. *šanû(m)* V; CAD Š/1, 409a, sv. *šanû* D to run); for further suggestions on Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 96:1 see N. Wyatt UF 8 (1976) 423 with note 75; also → III שנה; 2) *šny* to change (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 16:i:12f; compare ii:35); so Sanmartín UF 11 (1979) 727f :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:2453; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2647: to grind one's teeth, a denominative vb. from *šn*; for further bibliography see Sanmartín loc. cit. note 62; cf. Aistleitner *Wb.* 2649.

Akk. *šanû(m)* IV to become different, become strange, become deranged; D to alter, drive insane (see AHw. 1166f; cf. CAD Š/1, 403a, sv. *šanû* B).

? Deir 'Alla II:10 ŠN' (impf. pi. with energetic *nūn*) to change one's clothing, so H.P. Müller ZAW 94 (1982) 217, 234; Hoftijzer-vdKooy *Deir Alla* 174, 180, 232; → שנה.

qal: pf. שנית; impf. ישן. Lam 4₁ see below 1; inf. cstr. שנות; pt. pl. masc. שונים, pl. fem. שנות.

—1. a) to **change** Mal 3₆ (sbj. יהיה); Ps 77₁₁, on which see Kraus BK 15⁵ 692.

—b) to **be changed, altered** Lam 4₁ (ישן הטוב הכתם) with Arm. נ in place of ה, on which see R. Meyer *Gramm.* §42: 5, and Wagner *Aram.* 128 §10.

—2. with כן to **be different from** Est 1₇ 3₈ Sir 42₂₄, cj. Pr 24₂₁ pr. שונים prop. שניהם (Gemser *Spr.*² 88; BHS) :: Plöger BK 17 262: MT those who think differently; also → III שנה; vs.₂₂ pr. שניהם prop. שונים

(BHS) or שׁוֹנִיָּהִם those who think differently from them (Plöger loc. cit. 262, 264; for שׁוֹנִיָּים rebels again → III שְׁנָה :: MT Gemser loc. cit. 88: פִּיר שׁוֹנִיָּהֶם the disaster of them both; NRSV: the ruin that both can bring.

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 21, 25⁴², 84): pf. שָׁנָה, שָׁנָא 2K 25₂₉ (א for ה → שָׁנָא, or scribal error; see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 426); impf. וַיִּשְׁנֶה, וַיִּשְׁנֶה, Secunda ασσσνν Ps 89₃₅ (Bronnö *Morph.* 385), sf. וַיִּשְׁנֶה, וַיִּשְׁנֶה; inf. cstr. שִׁנְוֹת, sf. שִׁנְוֹתוֹ; pt. מִשְׁנֶה.

—1. to **change**: הִרְכִּיף Jr 2₃₆, מוֹצֵא שְׁפָתַי Ps 89₃₅ (sbj. יְהוָה), > to **pervert**: הִיָּן the law, i.e. to pervert the course of justice Pr 31₅, on which see M. Paul RB 86 (1979) 233-35; NRSV: to pervert the rights of the afflicted; מִשְׁנֶה פָּנָיו to change one's countenance Jb 14₂₀ (sbj. אֱלֹהֵי) :: Halpern VT 28 (1978) 472-74; Sir 12₁₈ 13₂₄ יִשְׁנָא פָּנִים.

—2. with בָּגַד to **change** one's clothes 2K 25₂₉/Jr 52₃₃ → שָׁנָא pi.

—3. to **transfer** someone Est 2₉: to the best wing of the women's quarters, literally he changed her place and that of her maidservants to the best one in the women's quarters (בֵּית הַנְּשִׂיִם = בֵּית > בֵּית, → בֵּית A1), cf. Bardtke KAT 17/4-5: 291 and 292⁹ :: → III שְׁנָה.

—4. שָׁנָה טַעֲמוֹ to alter one's behaviour, meaning to act crazily 1S 21₁₄ (on the form of the suffix in וַיִּשְׁנֶה see Stoebe KAT 8/1: 399); Ps 34₁, cf. Akk. *šanê tēmi* a change of mind, fickleness; also a disease (AHw. 1166b: *šanû* IV, 11c; CAD Š/1, 405a: *šanû* B, 2); Syr. *šenyā* absentmindedness, insanity (Brockelmann *Lex.* 790a). †

pu: impf. יִשְׁנָא (א in place of ה, see qal): to **be changed** Qoh 8₁ (still → שָׁנָא); NRSV: the hardness of one's countenance is changed; REB: the boldness of his aspect is changed. †

hitp: pf. הִשְׁתַּנִּיתָ: to **disguise oneself** 1K 14₂. †

Der. ? שְׁנִים.

9808 שְׁנָה

II שְׁנָה: see above for general remarks; MHeb. qal to repeat; nif. passive; JArm. תִּנָּא pe. to repeat; nif. passive; JArm. תִּנָּא pe. to repeat, do for a second time; pa. to narrate, announce (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 445a); → BArm. תִּנָּה, also for the instances in the other Arm. dialects; Ug. *tny* to repeat, report (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2705; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2898; Gibson *Myths*² 160a), cf. Donner ZAW 79 (1967) 324-327; Arb. *tanā* (*tny*) to double, fold; II to make double, repeat (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 107a); ? cf. Egyptian *sn* (Erman-G. *Wb.* 4: 148).

qal: pf. שָׁנָה; impf. אִשְׁנֶה, יִשְׁנֶה, וַיִּשְׁנֶה, וַיִּשְׁנֶה; impv. שִׁנְה; pt. שְׁנָה: to **repeat, do once again**: a) abs. 1K 18₃₄ Neh 13₂₁ Sir 50₂₁; cj. Jb 40₅ pr. אִעֲנֶה, prop. אִשְׁנֶה, so BHK, ZüB and Fohrer KAT 16: 531, 532 :: TOB; N. Peters *Das Buch Job* (1928) 461, 463: MT: לֹא שָׁנָה not to speak again Jb 29₂₂.

—b) with prepositions: with בְּ, בְּאִלְלָתוֹ, to repeat one's stupidity Pr 26₁₁; NRSV: to revert to folly; בְּרִכְרֵךְ to repeat, gossip, pass on the details of a problem Pr 17₉, so ZüB; KBL :: to take up a problem again, so Plöger BK 17: 198; TOB: to come back to it; NRSV: to dwell on a dispute; or alternatively to stir up an old story, so

Gemser *Spr.*² 72, but see also 73; with לְ of the person לוֹ אֶשְׁנֶה לוֹ I will not need a second chance to strike him with my spear 1S 26₈; וְלֹא שְׁנֶה-לוֹ he did not strike a second blow with the sword 2S 20₁₀.

—c) with acc. to do for a second time Sir 7₈₋₁₄, to repeat 33₈ שְׁנֶה רִבֵּר שְׁנֶה to pass on details Sir 42₁ (41₂₃), NRSV: be ashamed of repeating what you hear. †

nif: inf. cstr. הִשְׁנִיתָ (SamP. variant וְעָלָה שְׁנִיתָ *wâlâ šēnət*): to be repeated Gn 41₃₂. †

Der. מִשְׁנֶה.

9809 שְׁנֶה

III שְׁנֶה: see above for general remarks, and → שָׁנָא; Arb. *sanā* (*snw*) and *sny*) I to gleam, shine, glisten, be resplendent, radiate, flash (of lightning); II to facilitate, ease, make easy; V to be easy (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 436a-b); see also the further meanings in Lane *Lex.*: I also *saniya* to become high, exalted in rank (p. 1448c, end of paragraph); II to ascend, rise, mount (p. 1448c); IV to raise, exalt, elevate (p. 1449a); adj. *sanīy*, *sanā'* high, exalted in rank, sublime, splendid (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 436b, and Lane *Lex.* 1450a); sbst. *sanā'*, also *sanān* brilliance, resplendence, flare, sparkle; also exaltedness, sublimity, majesty, high rank (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 436b; cf. Lane *Lex.* 1450a, first entry); see also Emerton VT 24 (1974) 25f; OSArb. *šnw* (Müller *Wurzeln* 65); Syr. *šanā'* (cf. Arb. *sanā'*) eminence, majesty.

For Ug. see Emerton loc. cit. 29, who mentions the sentence in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 16 vi:57f in the translation of Driver *Myths*¹ 47: thou wilt fall down from the peak of thy loftiness, corresponding to Ug. *šntk*; but this rendering of the sbst. is uncertain; it could also correspond to Heb. שְׁנָה, which is how it is taken by Gibson *Myths*² 102: may you fall down at the frontier of your years (with Driver's earlier translation in Driver *Myths* given as an alternative, see note 4). However Gibson (see p. 158b) is prepared to accept an Ug. vb. *šnw* to shine, glisten for *nt hlkt wšnwt* Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 96:1, which must then mean Anat went and began to shine (to scintillate); but this is extremely uncertain, on which → I שְׁנֶה (Ug. 1); the root *šanā* can probably also be seen in Ugaritic in the sbst. *šnm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2451; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2651), firstly as an attribute of El, *mlk ab šnm*; and then in the doubled name of the deity *tkm wšnm*; for both see Gese RAAM 97 and 103; in that case *mlk ab šnm* would have the meaning “king, father of eminence”, with *tkm wšnm* meaning “carrier and summit” (with *šnm* really meaning height); for the first meaning see also Marvin H. Pope *El in the Ugaritic Texts* (VTSupp. 2: 1955) 33: father of eminence, or eminent father; cf. also Gray *Legacy*² 156, and Margalit UF 15 (1983) 90f; see further Caquot-Szyncer-Herdner *Textes* 59f.

qal: pt. pl. שְׁוֹנִים: **elevated, exalted** (Sept. ἀπειθής-221̄c, Pesh. שְׁוֹנִים, as in Nu 5₁₂) Pr 24₂₁, so Winton Thomas ZAW 52 (1934) 236-238, and Kopf VT 9 (1959) 280-283; REB: have nothing to do with persons of high rank; NEB: have nothing to do with men of rank :: → I שְׁנֶה qal 1; NRSV: do not disobey either of them; margin: do not associate with those who change; cj. Pr 24₂₂ pr. שְׁוֹנִים (cf. NRSV; similarly RSV): who knows the ruin that both can bring?) prop. שְׁוֹנִים (BHS) or שְׁוֹנִים their high rank, → שְׁוֹנִים :: → I שְׁנֶה qal 1; NEB, more freely: such men (i.e. those of rank); REB even more freely but still similar.

pi: impf. sf. וַיִּשְׁנֶה: to **promote** Est 2₉ and he promoted her and her maids to the best position in the women's quarters; so Winton Thomas loc. cit. 237 :: → I שְׁנֶה pi. 3. For further bibliography on III שְׁנֶה, with occurrences which can be supplemented still more, see Emerton loc. cit. 25ff; see further Crenshaw VT 36 (1986) 279¹³.

Der. שְׁנַי; ? I שְׁנַי.

9810 שְׁנָה

שְׁנָה: probably a primary noun in Semitic, except in OSArb. and Eth., on which see Nöldeke *Neue Beiträge* 124, who rejects any derivation from I שְׁנָה; on this see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* 850f (under II שְׁנָה); Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 334; see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 450g.

Heb. inscr. (Samaria ostrakon) שַׁת (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 183:1; 184:1; 185:1; 186:1; 187:1; see also Diringer *Iscrizioni*, and Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 312; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1171: *šnh* 2 (Hebr.) and 1173 (sv. 2a, “constructions used in chronology, in combinations with numerals”); Lemaire *Inscr.* 1: 45.

MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 225f); SamP. *šēna*, sf. *šēnātu*; Samaritan det. שַׁתָּה *šittā*; JArm. שְׁתָּה indet. שְׁתָּה; → BArm. *שְׁתָּה, also for instances from the other Arm. dialects.

Ph., Punic *št*, pl. *šnt*, Neo-Punic *š'nt* etc., see Friedrich *Phön. Gr.*² §240 no. 18; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 312; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1170 *šnh*₂; Tomback *Lexicon* 333f; Moabite *št* (Mesha. 2, 8; see Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 181; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* loc. cit.); Ammonite pl. *šnt rḥqt* long years, so Loretz *UF* 9 (1977) 169-171, in the Ammonite inscription from Tell Siran, line 7f.

Ug. *šnt*, pl. *šnt*, dual *šntm* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2447; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2646; Gibson *Myths*² 159a); *ab šnm*, the attribute of El, probably does not contain the masc. pl. of this sbst. (: Gibson *Myths*² loc. cit., and KBL), but of a sbst. belonging to → III שְׁנָה.

Akk. *šattu(m)*, also *š/šantu(m)*, pl. often masc. (AHw. 1201; CAD *Š/2*, 197a).

Arb. *sanat*, pl. *sinūn* and *sanawāt*.

cstr. שְׁנַת, sf. שְׁנַתוֹ/תָּהּ, dual שְׁנַתֵּימָ/תֵּימָ, pl. I שְׁנַיִם, cstr. שְׁנַיִ, sf. שְׁנַיִנו, שְׁנַיִהֶם, שְׁנַיִהֶם; pl. II, cstr. שְׁנֹת, sf. שְׁנֹתֵי, שְׁנֹתֵי, שְׁנֹתֵי, שְׁנֹתֵי, שְׁנֹתֵי, שְׁנֹתֵי; 876 times (THAT 1: 722); on the pl. שְׁנַיִם with a fem. sg. cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 515 1 :: Michel *Grundl.* 1: 39; on the pl. in יִם and יֹת, see Dahood *Biblica* 55 (1974) 388f; see especially Michel loc. cit. 43ff: the plural in *-īm* is to be understood as a mass or a group plural, and the pl. in *-ōt* is to be considered as a quantity of items collected together; cf. also p. 59; pl. שְׁנַיִם 143 times; שְׁנֹת 19 times, mostly in poetic texts: **year**.

—1. Gn 1₁₄ and elsewhere: a) שְׁנֹתֵיךָ your years (God's years) Ps 102₂₅₋₂₈; בְּקִרְבֵּי שְׁנַיִם in the middle of the year Hab 3₂₋₂; יְמֵי שְׁנָה the days of the year Jb 3₆; חֳדָשֵׁי הַשָּׁנָה the months of the year Ex 12₂; שָׁ תְּמִימָה a complete year Lv 25₃₀.

—b) בַּשָּׁנָה in the year, meaning annually Ex 23₁₄; שְׁנָה בְּשָׁנָה 1K 5₂₅ 10₂₅; שְׁנָה שְׁנָה Dt 14₂₂, so perhaps as a cj. Ps 90₅ (→ שְׁנָה 3); שְׁנָה בְּשָׁנָה מִדְּי 1S 7₁₆ Zech 14₁₆, from year to year, cf. Akk. *šattišam(ma)* (AHw. 1200b; CAD *Š/2*, 196a) and *šatta(m) ana šatti(m)* year for year, annually (AHw. 1201b; CAD *Š/2*, 201a-b, sv. *šattu* 1c); כְּשָׁנָה בְּשָׁנָה one year like another 2K 17₄; שְׁנָה עַל־שְׁנָה year on year Is 29₁ with יִסְף; יִסְף שְׁנָה שְׁנָה one year after another 2S 21₁; שְׁ שְׁנָה וְשְׁ שְׁנָה בְּכָל שָׁנָה every year the same Est 9₂₁₋₂₇.

—α) מֵרֵשִׁית הַשָּׁנָה וְעַד אַחֲרֵית הַשָּׁנָה from the beginning of the year until the end of it **Dt 11**₁₂; הַשָּׁנָה הַצֹּאת הַשָּׂרָאשׁ the outgoing year, the end of the year **Ex 23**₁₆, on this see Kutsch ZAW 83 (1971) 15-21; שְׁנַת הָרָעָב the year of the famine **Gn 41**₅₀; שְׁנַת רְצוֹן a favourable year **Is 61**₂; שְׁנַת טוֹבָתְךָ a year of your goodness (REB: good gifts, NRSV: bounty) **Ps 65**₁₂; שְׁנֵי שָׂכִיר the years of a hired labourer **Is 16**₁₄ **21**₁₆ (→ שָׂכִיר 1 a-c); שְׁשָׁנִים שְׁנֵי שָׂכִיר during a year, within a year (NRSV, REB) **Is 21**₁₆, so Wildberger BK 10: 797, 798; cf. TOB: one more year :: 1Q Is^a שְׁלוֹשׁ בְּעוֹד שָׁנִים within three years, so Kaiser ATD 18: 111 with note 2; on this see also Wildberger loc. cit. 798; יְתֵר שְׁנוֹתַי **Is 38**₁₀ (acc. of time, cf. Michel *Grundl.* §100b) for the remainder of my days, so e.g. ZüB; Begrich *Ps. Hisk.* 52; Wildberger BK 10: 1440 :: M.A. Beek *Fschr.* 73: at the peak of my year (but that is less likely).

—β) תְּשׁוּבָהּ and תְּקוּפָהּ, שְׁמִטָּה, יוֹבֵל, דְּרוֹר, גְּאוּלָּיִם →

—d) בְּנֵי-שָׁנָה one-year old **Ex 12**₅, בְּנֵי-שָׁנָתוֹ **Lv 12**₆ **Ezk 46**₁₃, all referring to a כֹּבֵשׁ, for which a more exact translation would be a lamb that has its year behind it; so with B. Baentsch *Ex.-Lv.-Nu.* (GHK 1/2: 1903) 363, who adds the comment that the suffix suggests an expression of obligation as opposed to the more straightforward בֶּן שָׁנָה; בֵּת-שָׁנָתָהּ referring to a כֹּבֵשָׁה **Lv 14**₁₀.

—e) הַשָּׁנָה הָרִאשׁוֹנִית the first year **Jr 25**₁ (→ רִאשׁוֹנִי*); בְּשָׁנַת מָלְכוֹ in the year that he became the king, in the first year of his reign **2K 25**₂₇ corresponding to בְּשָׁנַת מָלְכָתוֹ **Jr 52**₃₁, see Begrich *Chron.* 61¹.

—f) שְׁנַתִּים יָמִים two full years **2S 13**₂₃ **14**₂₈ etc., cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §131d; שְׁנַתִּים יָמִים a period of six years (as the length of service for a Hebrew slave) **Ex 21**₂, with שְׁלוֹשׁ עָבָד a period of three years, or alternatively for three years **2C 11**₁₇₋₁₇, cf. Rudolph *Chr.* 230; לְקִץ שָׁנִים when the years have run their course **Da 11**₆; שְׁנִים זֶה יָמִים אִזְזָה he has been here for days and years, for a considerable period of time **1S 29**₃, see Stoebe KAT 8/1: 497, 498; יָמִים עַל-שָׁנָה some days over the year, NRSV: in a little more than a year, REB: at the turn of the year **Is 32**₁₀; cf. Ug. *ymm* parallel with *šnt*, and *ynt* parallel with *šnt* (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 205 no. 238; p. 207 no. 241); תְּשַׁעִים שָׁנָה ninety years **Gn 5**₉; בְּאַרְבַּע עָשָׂר שָׁנָה לְ **2K 18**₁₃, and לְ בְּשָׁנַת אַרְבַּע לְ **1K 22**₄₁, and לְ בְּשָׁנַת הָרְבִיעִית לְ **Jr 46**₂ in the fourth year of ...; לְ הָעֶשְׂרִית לְ **Jr 32**₁ (K), לְ בְּשָׁנָה הָעֶשְׂרִית לְ (Q) in the tenth year of ...; on לְ in a date formula see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §129f; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §97: 3f (p. 32); on the construct state before the numeral see Michel *Grundl.* §60a, and Joüon *Gramm.* §138b; cf. also לְ בְּשָׁנַת הָרְבִיעִית **Jr 28**₁ (K), לְ בְּשָׁנַת הָרְבִיעִית (Q).

—2. cj. a) **1S 17**₁₂ pr. בָּא בְּאַנְשִׁים prop. (on the various suggestions see Stoebe KAT 8/1: 322): α) with Sept.^LPesh. בְּשָׁנִים having reached a certain age and become old; β) delete בָּא and read בְּאַנְשִׁים the oldest of the men, or alternatively the oldest man; γ) בָּא בְּאַנְשִׁים too old to go out with the fighting men :: Stoebe loc. cit. 321, 322, following MT: the man had already become old and joined the ranks of those who have become mature (?); probably TOB also follows the MT: בָּא בְּאַנְשִׁים he came accompanied; NRSV: the man was already old and advanced in years; REB similarly.

—b) **Jl 2**₂₅ pr. אֶת-הַשָּׁנִים prop.: α) שְׁנֵי-מֵאֹת to repay double that which the locust has eaten, so e.g. Robinson *Die Zwölf Kleinen Propheten* (HAT 14²: 1954) 64; cf. BHS; β) אֶת-הַשָּׁנִים מֵאֲשֶׁר to repay twice the amount

more than what the locust has eaten ... , so Rudolph KAT 13/2: 61, 62; another cj. is also mentioned there; γ) follow MT (in contrast to α and β) and translate **וְשָׁלַמְתִּי לָכֶם אֶת הַשָּׁנִים** and I will restore to you the years which the locust has eaten, so Wolff ATD 14/2: 64, 76; similarly ZüB; TOB; Weiser ATD 24 (1949): 96, 102; NRSV: I will repay you for the years; REB: I shall recompense you for the years; δ) It is preferable to follow the MT (as γ) rather than adopt one of the cj.

9811 שָׁנָה

שָׁנָה: I **יִשָּׁן**, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 450j; MHeb. **שָׁנָה**; ja: **שִׁנְתָּא**; SamP. *šēna*, sf. *šanti* (**Gn 31**₄₀), *šintu* (**Gn 28**₁₆); Samaritan det. **שַׁנְתָּה**; → BArm. II ***שָׁנָה**, also for instances from the other Arm. dialects; Ebla *si-tum/šit-tum*, see Pelio Fronzaroli in Hans-Jörg Nissen/Joh. Renger *Hrsg. Mesopotamien und seine Nachbarn* (Berlin, 1982) 138; Ug. *šnt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1162; Aistleitner *Wb.* 1250; Gibson *Myths*² 159a); Akk. *šittu(m)* I (AHw. 1252; CAD *Š/3*, 140b: *šittu* B); OSArb. *snt* (Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 163, root *wsn* sleep; also transated as Arabic *wasan*, *sinat*; cf. also Leslau *Contributions* 25); cstr. **שָׁנַתְךָ**, sf. **שָׁנַתִּי**, **שָׁנַתְךָ**, **שָׁנַתְךָ**; pl. **שָׁנַתוֹתָם**; **שָׁנַתוֹתָם**; pl. **שָׁנַתוֹת**: sleep (→ **נוֹם**, **תְּנוּמָה**, **תְּרֵדָה**); for **Ps 127**₂ → **שָׁנָא**.

It should be noted that the arrangement in which the following forms are presented has been chosen in order to show clearly how common the forms with suffixes are in Hebrew and in the other Semitic languages.

—1. a) abs. **שָׁנַתְךָ**, variant **שָׁנַתְךָ** **Ps 132**₄; on the archaic form of the ending see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §80g; **שָׁנָה** **Pr 6**₄ **20**₁₃ **Qoh 8**₁₆.

—b) sf. α) **שָׁנַתִּי** **Gn 31**₄₀ **Jr 31**₂₆; β) **שָׁנַתְךָ** **Pr 3**₂₄ **6**₉; γ) **שָׁנַתוֹ** **Gn 28**₁₆ **Ju 16**₁₄₋₂₀ **Zech 4**₁ **Da 2**₁; δ) **שָׁנַתָּם** **Ps 76**₆ **Jb 14**₁₂ **Pr 4**₁₆.

—c) pl. **שָׁנַתוֹת** parallel with **תְּנוּמַתוֹת** **Pr 6**₁₀ **24**₃₃; on the amplifying or intensifying pl. see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §124e; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19b.

—d) bound with another sbst.: **שָׁנַת עוֹלָם** everlasting sleep **Jr 51**₃₉₋₅₇, **שָׁנַת הָעֵבֶד** the sleep of a labourer **Qoh 5**₁₁, **שָׁנַת הַמֶּלֶךְ** **Est 6**₁.

—2. expressions: as 1a: with **אָהַב** **Pr 20**₁₃; with **נָתַן** **Ps 132**₄ **Pr 6**₄; with **רָאָה** **Qoh 8**₁₆; as 1b α : with I **נָדַד** **Gn 31**₄₀; with III **עָרַב** **Jr 31**₂₆; β) with III **עָרַב** **Pr 3**₂₄; with **קוּם** (**מִשְׁנַתְךָ**) **Pr 6**₉; γ) with **יָקַץ** (**מִשְׁנַתוֹ**) **Gn 28**₁₆ **Ju 16**₁₄₋₂₀; with II **עוֹר** nif. **Zech 4**₁ (**מִשְׁנַתוֹ**); cj. **Da 2**₁ pr. **נְהַיְתָה** prop. **נְדַדָּה**, cf. **6**₁₉ and BHS; δ) with **גָּזַל** **Pr 4**₁₆; with **נוֹם** **Ps 76**₆; with II **עוֹר** nif. **Jb 14**₁₂; as 1d: with I **יִשָּׁן** **Jr 51**₃₉₋₅₇; with **מְתוֹק** **Qoh 5**₁₁; with **נָדַד** **Est 6**₁.

—3. cj. **Ps 90**₅ textual uncertainty **זְרַמְתָּם שָׁנָה**; Vrss.: Sept. τὰ ἐξουθενώματα αὐτῶν -]182τη -]182σονται the things that they have despised will be years, on which see Wächter ZAW 78 (1966) 65-69, especially 66; Vulg. iuxta Sept. *eorum anni erunt* ...; Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *percutiente te eos somnium erunt*; Pesh. *šarbsthōn šentā nehwyān* their clans are sleeping, or alternatively translating more loosely as TOB: their descendants are similar to sleep; cj. (cf. Sept. and Vulg. iuxta Hebr. with a vocalisation **שָׁנָה** for **שָׁנָה**): **שָׁנָה זְרַעְתָּם שָׁנָה** you sow them year after year, so e.g. Kraus BK 15⁵ 794, 795; ZüB; cf. BHS; there is another suggestion for emendation in Wächter loc. cit. :: Driver ZAW 80 (1968) 177f, who follows MT: and you cut them off like a watch in the

night (see HAL 270b; HALOT 281b sv. I זרם); cf. TOB: you sweep them away as you would sweep away sleep. †

9812 שְׁנֵהָבִים

שְׁנֵהָבִים: a composite sbst.; the first element consists of Heb. → שֵׁן tooth, and the second element probably has an Egyptian origin, 'bw elephant; so Ellenbogen *Foreign Words* 162; cf. Erman-G. *Wb.* 1: 7 (: Gray *Kings*³ 263^j, taking it from Sanskrit *ibhas*); Aram. ב' is the name of the island in the Nile known as Elephantine; this leads to the meaning ivory for the sbst. (occurring as שֵׁן **Am** 3¹⁵), which is presupposed by most of the Vrss. :: **1K** 10²² Sept.^A ὀδόντων ἐλεφαντίνων (for this scribal reading Rahlfs cites Origen recension o); Vulg. *dentēs elephantorum*; Pesh. *pīlē* ivory, corresponding to Tg. *šan dpīl*; **2C** 9²¹ Sept. ὀδόντων ἐλεφαντίνων; Vulg. *ebur*; Pesh. and Tg. as **1K** 20²²; cf. also Akk. *šinni pīri* ivory (AHw. 867a and 1243a; CAD *Š*/3, 51 and especially 52, sv. *šinnu* A, 2.b.2'): **ivory** **1K** 10²² **2C** 9²¹, see BRL² 67-72, especially 67 :: cj. pr. שְׁנֵהָבִים following **Ezk** 27¹⁵ prop. שֵׁן וְהַבָּנִים elephant-tusks and ebony; on this see Galling ZDPV 88 (1972) 12⁶⁵, and Noth *Könige* 205, who does not accept the cj. †

9813 שָׁנִי

I שָׁנִי: SamP. *šāni*, cstr. *šēni*; the derivation of the sbst. is uncertain, but suggestions include: a) a primary noun, on which see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 470m: perhaps primary; b) a sbst. from the root as in Arb. *sanā* to sparkle, sbst. *sanā* gleam (on which → III שנה); so (with some doubt) Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and (with confidence) Gradwohl *Farben* 73; see also Wildberger BK 10: 52; c) to be connected with Akk. sbst. *šinītu(m)* rinsing, soaking, dyeing, also a dyed textile (AHw. 1242b; CAD *Š*/3 47a); vb. *šanû* to rinse, make wet, flood with water (AHw. 1167; CAD *Š*/1, 408b, sv. *šanû* C); Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* gives a reference to the Akk. sbst.; d) even though none of these suggestions is certain the most probable appears to be the last (c), on which see the Akk. vb. *šapû[m]* to soak, flood, bathe (AHw. 1082b; CAD *Š*45b, sv. *šabû*); sbst. *šapû* dyer (AHw. 1082b; CAD *Š*, 55a, sv. *šabû*) and *šub/pītu* dyeing wool, soaking a field (AHw. 1108a; CAD *Š*, 228a, sv. *šubītu*); see also MHeb. צָבַע to dye; JArm. צָבַע to immerse, dye, moisten, corresponding to Syr. *šba*^c (cf. Brockelmann *Lex.* 620a); on the other hand the second suggestion (b) is less probable because of the sibilant *t* in Ug. *tn* (see below).

MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 226): 1QM 7: 10f שני ותולעת וארגמן purple and crimson shaded with violet and scarlet (Lohse *Texte*³ 196, 197); in MHeb. and JArm. crimson fabric is usually זְהוּרִית, זְהוּרִיתָא; in JArm. crimson material is also צָבַע זְהוּרִי; for BHeb. also → כְּרִמִּיל; Ug. *tn* purple (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2702; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2894; Gibson *Myths*² 160a); the sbst. occurs also in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 23:22 *tn šrm* purple for the princes (or for the singers), see Gibson *Myths*² 124: cstr. שָׁנִי, pl. שָׁנִים: **crimson** (coloured fabric named after the nests of eggs of the scale-louse, as in Turkish *kyrmys*, and Persian and Arabic *qirmiz*, which are collected from the leaves of *quercus coccifera*; see Lokotsch *Etym. Wb.* 1219); on this see Dalman *Arbeit* 5: 84f, and especially Gradwohl *Farben* 73f: the colour itself is called שָׁנִי, as in the common collocation תּוֹלַעַת שָׁנִי (from תּוֹלַעַת, תּוֹלַעַת, cf. I תּוֹלַעַת meaning worm) which is to indicate from which insect the colour has been extracted; see also Rudolph KAT 17/1-3: 247 on **Lam** 4⁵.

—1. αα) הַשָּׁנִי הַדָּוִד crimson thread, crimson cord (NRSV) **Jos** 2¹⁸ **Song** 4³; β) הַתְּקֵנֶת הַשָּׁנִי crimson cord **Jos** 2²¹.

—b) שְׁנִי used alone to mean the same as 1a Gn 38²⁸⁻³⁰.

—c) of crimson garments: שְׁנִי 2S 1²⁴ Jr 4³⁰; pl. שְׁנִים: α) crimson cloth parallel with תּוֹלַע Is 1¹⁸; β) Pr 31²¹ כָּל-בֵּיתָהּ לְבַשׁ שְׁנִים: here בֵּיתָהּ means the community of the household, the family (→ בֵּית 4), which in the winter time is dressed in costly (crimson coloured) garments, so Gradwohl *Farben* 75; similarly Plöger BK 17: 370, 378, who translates שְׁנִים as scarlet wool :: Gemser *Spr.*² 110 prop. with Sept. Vulg. שְׁנִים: so that the whole house is doubly clothed; so with Driver BASOR 105 (1947) 11f, and subsequently also KBL; the more problematic MT is however probably to be retained.

—2. a) תּוֹלַעַת שְׁנִי meaning the coloured cloth which was used for furnishing the tent of meeting, for making up the robes of the priests, and for the cloth coverings of the ceremonial objects, see Gradwohl *Farben* 76, where the individual instances are also given: Ex 25⁴ 26^{1nd.39:29} (25 times) Nu 4⁸.

—b) שְׁנִי תּוֹלַעַת listed together with cedar-wood and hyssop as elements of particular offerings Lv 14^{4-6.49-51f} Nu 19⁶; as is explained by Gradwohl on p. 77 with reference to the older exegetes, this can be taken to indicate crimson used for a cord, or a band or length of material with which to surround the cedar-wood and the hyssop.

—3. expressions: a) as 1a and b: with קֶשֶׁר Gn 38²⁸ Jos 2¹⁸⁻²¹.

—b) as 1c: with הָיָה Is 1¹⁸; with לְבַשׁ qal Jr 4³⁰, pt. passive לְבַשׁ Pr 31²¹; hif. 2S 1²⁴.

—c) as 2a: with בּוֹא hif. Ex 35²³⁻²⁵; with לָקַח Ex 25⁴⁽³⁾ 28⁵; with עָשָׂה Ex 26¹⁻³¹⁻³⁶; with פָּרַשׁ (תּוֹלַעַת שְׁנִי) Nu 4⁸.

—d) as 2b: with חָטָא pi. Lv 14⁵²; with לָקַח Lv 14^{4-6.49-51} Nu 19⁶.

9814 שְׁנִי

cj. II שְׁנִי: equivalent to Arb. *taniy* fully grown, said of an animal such as a camel or horse or sheep or goat which has shed the tooth known as the *taniyyat*, see Lane *Lex.* 358f; G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 1 (1830) 231a: in Ju 6²⁵⁻²⁶⁻²⁸ for הַשְּׁנִי, rd. הַשְּׁנִי so with Guillaume JTS 50 (1949) 52f; Driver ALUOS 4 (1962-63) 12; KBL; Wolfgang Richter *Traditionsgeschichtliche Untersuchungen zum Richterbuch* (BBB 18, ²1966) 160, and this may also explain the scribal readings of Sept.^A τὸν μούσχον τὸν σιτευτόν (vs.25), and ἰ μούσχος ἰ σιτευτός (vs.28); so Richter loc. cit., who, in addition to these proposed cj., would like to read in vs.25 הַפֶּר for הַפֶּר; that leads to a questionable arrangement of words: vs.25 הַפֶּר הַשְּׁנִי שְׁבַע, vs.27 and 28 הַפֶּר הַשְּׁנִי; at the beginning of vs.25 the singular פֶּר הַשְּׁנִי probably corresponds to the usual בֶּן בְּקָר, so with Péter VT 25 (1975) 490. As such it can be left unaltered in the text, as opposed to BHS where it is suggested that the article should be added; the Vrss. can hardly be opposed to the cj. for the passages mentioned above, even though all of them (with the exception of Sept.^A), presuppose the traditional reading הַשְּׁנִי; there is no lack of effort to make do with this situation, but all require some particular intervention into the text; on this see Richter loc. cit. 158-160; Ludwig Schmidt *Menschlicher Erfolg und Jahwes Initiative* (WMANT 38, 1970) 6f; see also BHS, and not least also Hertzberg ATD 9: 183; Hertzberg is correct in opposing the suggestion to change the beginning of vs.25 to accord with vs.27 (cf. e.g. BHK), and to delete הַשְּׁנִי in all three places. †

9815 שְׁנִי

cj. שְׁנִי: III שְׁנָה, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458x: of high rank; **Pr 24**₂₂ pr. שְׁנִיָּהֶם prop. שְׁנִיָּהֶם their high rank (like the Arb. sbst. *sanāʿ*, which has the same meaning), so Kopf VT 9 (1959) 280-83, and subsequently Ringgren *Spr.-Pred.* (ATD 16/1³: 1980) 96; what is better is the proposal שְׁנִיִּים (BHS) high-ranking, important, → III שְׁנָה, or שְׁנִיָּיהֶם those who think differently from them (Plöger BK 17: 262, 264), → I שְׁנָה 2. †

9816 שְׁנִי

שְׁנִי: (156 times), Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 501w, 628v: שְׁנִיָּים; SamP. *šēni*, fem. *šēnət*; Samaritan תְּנִי(א) *tinjān*; MHeb. שְׁנִי, fem. שְׁנִיָּה (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 430a); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 226) שְׁנִי, fem. שְׁנִיָּת; JArm. שְׁנִיָּת, fem. שְׁנִיָּתָא; → BArm. *תְּנִי, also for the instances in the other Arm. dialects; Ph. *šny* Friedrich *Phön. Gr.*² §244; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 314; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1176, sv. *šny*₅; Tomback *Lexicon* 327); Ug. *tn* (Gordon *Textbook* §7:48 and §19:2705; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2893); Akk. *šanû(m)*, fem. *šanītu(m)* second, other (von Soden *Gramm.* §70b; AHw. 1164f; CAD *Š/1*, 388a: *šanû A*); OSArb. *šnyhn (tnyn)* (Höfner *Gramm.* §117; Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 255, 260b; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 151); in Ethiopic the Semitic ordinal number is preserved in *sānyī*, fem. *sānīt* the following day, or the following night (Dillmann *Lex.* 373), otherwise it is *kālī* and *kaʿīb* (Dillmann *Gramm.* §159: 2a, and *Lex.* 821, or alternatively 866f); Tigr. *kālī* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 392a); Arb. *tānin*, fem. *tāniyat*: fem. שְׁנִיָּת, pl. שְׁנִיָּים.

—1. sg.: a) בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁנִי on the following day **Ex 2**₁₃, בַּשָּׁנָה הַשְּׁנִיָּת **Gn 47**₁₈, שְׁנִיָּת in apposition to זֶאת as a second matter; NRSV: and this you do as well; REB: here is another thing, **Mal 2**₁₃; שְׁנִיָּת for the second time **Gn 22**₁₅ **41**₅ **Est 2**₁₉ **Sir 50**₂₁, cf. Akk. *šanītu* a second time, another time, again (AHw. 1164a; CAD *Š/1*, 388b and 387b, sv. *šanītam*, see below); also *šanūtī*, *šanuttē* for the second time (AHw. 1167b; CAD *Š/1*, 410b); וְהַשְּׁנִיָּת and the second thing to say is **2S 16**₁₉, cf. Akk. *šanīta(m)* again, furthermore, introducing another topic for discussion, especially in a letter (AHw. 1164a; M.A. Beek *Fschr.* 48; CAD *Š/1*, 387b, see above).

—b) for הַיְלָד הַשְּׁנִי in **Qoh 4**₁₅, הַשְּׁנִי is either i) an adj. meaning the second youth, the second young man; or ii) it is used in apposition, the youth (who is) the second (in authority in the government); or alternatively the youngster

—the one who is the successor. The meaning is disputed; for the first alternative see e.g. Zimmerli *Pred.* (ATD 16/1³): 180f; for the second see Hertzberg KAT 17/4-5: 99, 116-118; Lauha BK 19: 94 (with bibliography).

—2. pl. a) the second ones, or alternatively deputies, or in second position; sbj. הַפְּקָדִים those who had been assembled for marching **Nu 2**₁₆ (pr. וְשְׁנִיִּים rd. שְׁנִיָּים, see BHS).

—b) the spaces, cubicles (קְנִי) on the second deck of the ark (תִּבְהָה) **Gn 6**₁₆.

—3. cj.: a) **Est 2**₁₄ pr. שְׁנִי prop. הַשְּׁנִי (KBL) or בְּזִשְׁנָה, see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; BHS.

—b) **Neh 3**₃₀ pr. שְׁנִי rd. שְׁנִיָּת (BHS).

—c) **1C 6**₁₃ pr. וְשְׁנִי rd. וְהַשְּׁנִי (BHS).

שְׁנַיִם (762 times): I שְׁנָה, so Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 484f; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; König *Wb.* 517b; KBL :: J. Barth *Nominalbildung* §2b α , who makes no reference to a verbal root; for Semitic see G. Bergsträsser *Einführung in die semit. Sprachen* (1928; 1963) 191; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 621a, 622c; SamP. *šēnəm*, fem. *šittəm*; MHeb. the same as BHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 226) שְׁנַיִם, fem. שְׁתֵּי; Samaritan תַּרְיִן *tārən*, fem. תַּרְתִּין *tartən*; JArm. תַּרְיִן, fem. תַּרְתִּין; → BArm. *תַּרְיִן, fem. תַּרְתִּין, also for instances from the other Arm. dialects; Old Sinaitic fem. *_tt* (Albright *Proto-Sinaitic* 45); Ph. *šnm*, *šnm*; Punic *šnm* (Friedrich *Phön. Gr.*² §242; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 314; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1176, sv. *šnym*; Tomback *Lexicon* 327); Ug. *tn*, fem. *_tt* (Gordon *Textbook* §7:9 and §19:2705, 2758; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2893; Gibson *Myths*² 160a); Akk. *šina/šena*, fem. *šitta* (von Soden *Gramm.* §69b; AHW. 1241a; CAD *Š/3*, 32b); OSArb. *tny*, fem. *tnty/tty* (Höfner *Gramm.* §111; Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 260b; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 151); Eth. *sanūy* two days, a period of two days, a second day (Dillmann *Lex.* 373); otherwise the Semitic root is replaced by *kel'ē*, see Dillmann *Gramm.* §158: 1, and *Lex.* 820; so also in Tigr. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 392a); Arb. *ʾitnāni*, fem. *ʾitnatāni*; Egyptian *šn(wy)* (Erman-G. *Wb.* 4: 148).

שְׁנַיִם, cstr. I שְׁנַיִם see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 626p, cstr. II שְׁנַיִ, sf. שְׁנַיִנוּ, שְׁנַיִכְמוּהֶם; fem. שְׁתַּיִם (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 621f; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §17: 1: perhaps from שְׁתַּיִם or שְׁתַּיִם), שְׁתַּיִם; cstr. I שְׁתַּיִם, cstr. II שְׁתַּיִ, sf. שְׁתַּיִהֶמוּהֶן; with כּ, בּ > בְּשַׁתִּי, בְּשַׁתִּי, but מוֹשַׁתִּי Ju 16²⁸.

—1. two Am 3₃ and elsewhere, שְׁנַיִנוּ both of us Gn 31³⁷; שְׁנַיִכֶם both of you Gn 27⁴⁵; שְׁנַיִ אָחִיו both his brothers Gn 9²²; שְׁנַיִ צְמִירִים two bracelets Gn 24²²; שְׁנַיִ עֵדִים two witnesses Dt 17⁶; שְׁתַּיִם נָשִׁים 1K 3¹⁶; שְׁתַּיִם נָשִׁים Gn 4¹⁹; שְׁנַיִ אֲנָשִׁים 1S 28⁸; שְׁנַיִם אֵילִים Ex 29¹; שְׁנַיִם בָּקָר Nu 7¹⁷; שְׁתַּיִ צֹאן Is 7²¹; שְׁתַּיִ לָחֶם 1S 10⁴, on which see Stoebe KAT 8/1: 198: the idea has to be completed with the suggestion of כְּכַרוֹת; שְׁתַּיִ אֵלֶּה Is 47⁹, and שְׁתַּיִם הֵנָּה Is 51¹⁹ these two, those two.

—2. a) שְׁנַיִם שְׁנַיִם two of each Gn 7⁹; שְׁנַיִם double the penalty Ex 22³; בְּשַׁנַּיִם a pole carried by two people Nu 13²³; שְׁנַיִם פִּי two out of three portions, two-thirds of an inheritance Dt 21¹⁷ etc. (→ פָּה 9; also cf. parallels in Akkadian); לְשַׁנַּיִם to divide into two pieces 1K 3²⁵; שְׁתַּיִם two different requests Pr 30⁷; two things, NRSV: twice Ps 62¹², so e.g. ZüB; TOB; Kraus BK 15⁵: 595 :: K. Aartun *Die Partikeln des Ugaritischen* (AOAT 21/1) 16: Ug. *tnm* a second time, twice; שְׁתַּיִם וְשַׁתַּיִם once or twice (NRSV), on one or two occasions (REB) Neh 13²⁰; בְּאֶחָת וּבְשַׁתַּיִם Jb 33¹⁴ may either mean, α) that God has spoken through one person and also through two people (see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; ZüB); or β) that he has spoken on one occasion and on a second occasion (see Dhorme *Job* 449, and Fohrer KAT 16: 452; see also REB); or γ) that he has spoken in one way and then in another way (see TOB; see also NRSV).

—b) cj. 1S 18²¹ pr. בְּשַׁתַּיִם prop. בְּשַׁנַּתַּיִם you shall be my son-in-law in two years from now, so e.g. H. Gressmann *Die älteste Geschichtsschreibung und Prophetie Israels* (Die Schriften des Alten Testaments, 2/1, 1921²) 77, and Hertzberg ATD 10²: 127, where Hertzberg moves vs. 21b to follow vs. 18; see also BHK :: MT, for which suggested explanations include: α) there are two opportunities, so TOB (with a note referring to the Versions); β) referring to two daughters, so Stoebe KAT 8/1: 342, 346, where even more suggestions are mentioned; NRSV: Saul said to David a second time, “You shall now be my son-in-law”; REB: Saul proposed a second time to make David his son-in-law.

—3. a) שְׁנֵי־עָשָׂר Gn 17₂₀ and עֶשְׂרִים עֶשְׂרֵה (SamP. *šittəm ‘āšārā*) Gn 14₄ twelve; וְשֵׁשִׁים עָשָׂרִים Ju 10₃: 22; 2K 15₂₇: 52; 1K 20₁₅: 232, Nu 1₃₅: thirty-two thousand and two hundred.

—b) לְ שְׁנֵים־עָשָׂר בְּשַׁנַּת שְׁתַּיִם לְ in the second year of 1K 15₂₅; בְּשַׁנַּי עָשָׂר חֹדֶשׁ in the twelfth month Ezk 32₁; שָׁנָה בְּשַׁנַּי עֶשְׂרֵה in the twelfth year Ezk 32₁₇.

—c) cj. 1C 11₂₁ pr. הַשְּׁלוֹשָׁה loc. cit. vs.₂₅ הַשְּׁלוֹשִׁים and vs.₂₁ delete בְּשָׁנִים and insert (?) vs.₂₅ הַנּוֹ :: Rudolph *Chr.* 98.

Der. שְׁנֵי.

9818 שְׁנִינָה

שְׁנִינָה: I שָׁנָן; SamP. *šānā’ina*, many mss. שְׁנִינָה (derived from the root שָׁנָא, LOT 5: p. 213, §4.3.6) to be taken as meaning hatred, cf. Samaritan Tg. לִסְנָה (< לִסְנָה); Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 471r; J. Barth *Nominalbildung* 85f; **sharp word, taunt**; לְשִׁינָה הָיָה to become a by-word, object of taunting Dt 28₃₇ 1K 9₇; נָתַן לְשִׁינָה הָיָה לְשִׁינָה to make into a by-word, an object of derision Jr 24₉ 2C 7₂₀ (all four occasions parallel with מִשָּׁל). †

9819 שְׁנִיר

שְׁנִיר: → שְׁנִיר.

9820 שָׁנָן

I שָׁנָן: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 226): 1QM 17:1 וּשְׁנָן כְּלֵי מַלְחָמָה and he sharpened his weapons for the battle (Lohse *Texte*³ 218, 219); 1QH 5:13 אֲשֶׁר שָׁנְנוּ כַּחֲרָב לְשִׁנּוֹם those who have sharpened their tongues like swords (Lohse *Texte*³ 130, 131); on both occasions Lohse has vocalised as pi. וְשָׁנָן and שְׁנָנוּ, but the qal would also be possible, וְשָׁנַן and שָׁנְנוּ; JArm. שָׁנַן pa. to sharpen, corresponding to Arb. *sanna*; adj. JArm. Syr. שְׁנִינָה sharpened; CPArm. pl. *šnynyn* (Schulthess *Lex.* 211b); sbst. JArm. Syr. שְׁנָנָה blade.

qal: pf. שָׁנַתִּי (SamP. *šanti*, LOT 5: p. 115, §2.7.4), שָׁנְנוּ, pt. passive שָׁנְנוּ, pl. שְׁנִינִים: to **sharpen**: חָרַב Dt 32₄₁, חָץ sg. Pr 25₁₈, pl. Is 5₂₈ Ps 45₆, 120₄ :: Albright *Norsk Teologisk Tidsskrift* 56 (1955) 3f (= Mowinckel *Fschr.*): גִּבּוֹר שְׁנִינִים an expert, proficient bowman, from Ug. *tnn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2708; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2900), Akk. *šannanu* archer (AHw. 1161a; CAD Š/1 366a: *šannanu*), but very questionable; metaphorically לְשָׁנָן לְשׁוֹן Ps 64₄ 140₄. †

hitp: impf. אֶשְׁתּוֹנֵן: to be pierced through one’s internal organs, be poignantly disturbed Ps 73₂₁. †

Der. שְׁנִינָה; the vb. I שָׁנָן is probably not primary, but derived from the sbst. שָׁן.

9821 שָׁן

II שָׁן: by-form of → II שָׁה, also for the cognate languages; see further F. Nötscher *Fschr.* 48.

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 274): pf. sf. שָׁן: to repeat, with בָּרַךְ: to speak, or to recite again and again Dt 67. †

9822 שָׁן

שָׁן: hapax legomenon 1K 18₄₆: a) perhaps the vb. is comparable with MHeb. שָׁן, JArm. שָׁן, שָׁן pe. to be drawn together, pa. to draw together, cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; a closer phonetic parallel would be Ug. *šns*, which probably means to bind, attach firmly; so with Pardee UF 7 (1975) 371, and Gibson *Myths*² 47, 158b; it occurs in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 3:ii:12f *šnst kpt bḥbšh* she did bind the palms to her sash (Gibson *Myths*² 47), cf. also Gray UF 11 (1979) 317 she stuck the hands into the folds of her garment; b) *Šanda Die Bücher der Könige* p. 442 connects the vb. with the Egyptian sbst. *šndwt* (Erman-G. *Wb.* 4: 522), cf. Coptic *šentō* apron (Crum *Copt. Dict.* 573), and subsequently KBL to gird up.

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 238): impf. שָׁן: to gird 1K 18₄₆, with בָּרַךְ he girded his loins, so also the Vrss. (Sept., Vulg., Pesh., Tg.); according to Jenni loc. cit. a more precise translation would be he made his legs properly covered for the journey. †

9823 שָׁן

שָׁן: name of a territory:

—1. Gn 14₁₋₉; GenAp 21: 23 בָּבֶל, so also Tg.^o; SamP. *šinniyyār*, Sept. Gn 10₁₀ 11₂ 14₁₋₉ Σεννααρ; Is 11₁₁ ἀπὸ Αἰγύπτου καὶ Βαβυλωνίας; Zech 5₁₁ ἐν γῆ Βαβυλωνος; Da 1₂ ἐῆς Βαβυλωνα; Theodotion ἐῆς γῆν Σεννααρ; Jos 7₂₁ שָׁן אֲדָרַת Sept. ψιλὴν ποικίλην καλήν, Vulg. *pallium coccineum*, on this rendering (also following Pesh. and Tg.) see Kellermann VT 28 (1978) 424f. According to Gray *Joshua Judges and Ruth* (1967) 87 שָׁן with ָ would be a scribal error, meaning the same as Ug. *šrt* wool; see Gordon *Textbook* §19:2460; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2659; Josephus Σενναάρ (Schalit *Namenwb.* 110); Egyptian *Sa-an-ga-ra* (Albright *Vocalization* 47), *Sá-n-ga-r* (Helck *Beziehungen*² 278); Greek Σίγγαρα.

—2. occurring as the name of a territory outside the OT (cf. Simons *Geog.* §236): a) von Soden UF 13 (1981) 164 = *Bibel und Alter Orient* (BZAW 162 (1985) 204: *Šin'ār* is the land of *Šanḥar(a)* in Syria, and was first used as a secondary expression for *Šumeru* Sumer at a time when *Šanḥar* was not used as the name of a country; on this see also M. Stol *On Trees, Mountains and Millstones in the Ancient Near East* (Leiden, 1979) 79 (with bibliography); for instances of *Šanḥar(a)* in El Amarna see O. Schröder in *Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler* 12 (1915) no. 24: iv: 95, p. 54, and Knudtzon *El-Amarna* Letter 35:49; see further pp. 1080-1083; on the connection with *Šumeru*, or alternatively with *Šingi-Uri* (Sumer and Akkad) see KBL (with bibliography); Westermann BK 1/1: 690; and Ran Zadok *The Origin of the Name Shinar* (ZA 74 (1984) 240-244).

—b) שָׁן corresponds to the name *Singāra* found in Assyrian texts, and is to be identified with the modern site of *Sinjār* in the *Jebel Sinjār* (west of Mosul), so e.g. Friedrich *Staatsverträge des øatti-Reiches* 2 (MVAG 34/1, 1930): 96f, 169 (see also KBL); cf. de Vaux *Patriarchen* 39f.

—c) Ran Zadok ZA 74 (1984) 240-244 finds the origin of the name שָׁן (> **Sanjar*) in the Old Babylonian gentilic name *Samḥarū*, and he calls the group from which the name is derived the *Samḥarites*. The possibility is mentioned that these people had a slim connection with the Cassites, and that perhaps they were themselves a

Cassite tribe. Presumably the nations west of the Euphrates, through mixing with the Hurrians, had named the Cassites after that tribe.

—d) an assessment of these possibilities shows that they all have grounds for support, which makes it very difficult to come to a decision about which of the three to adopt for the origin of this territorial name. Particular attention should be given to the first (a) and probably also to the third (c).

Furthermore it is no easier to attempt to delineate the geographical boundaries of the territory. Most probably it designates the southern part of Mesopotamia, either a state territory in the northern part of that area or the whole area. In any case it cannot be identified with Babylon, inasmuch as Hittite sources distinguish *Šanḫara* and Egyptian sources distinguish *Šngr* as a completely different state; on this see Friedrich MVAG 34/1 (1930): 96 (see above b :: *Schatz Genesis 14* 86).

—3. in the OT the territorial name שִׁנְאָר Shinar refers to the whole of Mesopotamia, but with one exception (see especially Westermann BK 1/1: 690 on **Gn 10**₁₀, and 724 on **Gn 11**₂; see also Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1805; IDB 4: 332): **Gn 10**₁₀ **14**_{1,9} **Jos 7**₂₁ **Is 11**₁₁ (on which see above under 1), **Zech 5**₁₁; the exception is **Da 1**₂ where שִׁנְאָר means Babylonia. †

9824 שסה

שסה: by-form of שסס, a root which is probably comparable with Ug. *tšy* or *tšš*, so Dahood *Ug.-Heb. Philology* 75; see also Gordon *Textbook* §19:2757; Gibson *Myths*² 160b; so probably also K. Aartun *Die Partikeln des Ugaritischen* (AOAT 21/2, 1978): 55 in the translation of the single instance in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 16:vi:47f: *l tdy tšm l dl* do not throw down those who make raids on the poor. According to Helck VT 15 (1965) 46 the Hebrew vb. has been borrowed from Egyptian *šš* to travel, which is developed further into the sbst. *ššw* bedouin (Erman-G. *Wb.* 412), and which really means those who travel, those who pull through. With the exception of Helck it is probably generally agreed that the vb. is to be found only in Hebrew and Ugaritic.

—On the different groups of *ššw* see e.g. de Vaux *Histoire* 1: passim; index, p. 654b; see further Herrmann *Geschichte* 86f (86²⁰ with bibliography), 92, 106f; Herbert Donner *Geschichte des Volkes Israel und seiner Nachbarn in Grundzügen* (ATD Ergänzungsreihe 4/1, 1984): 86; for bibliography see note 6; the older bibliography is also noted in Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and KBL; cf. also Lambdin *Loan Words* 155.

qal: pf. שָׁסַ; impf. יִשְׁסֶה; pt. sf. שִׁסְהוּ **1S 14**₄₈, on which see Stoebe KAT 8/1: 276; pl. שִׁסִּים, cstr. שִׁסִּי, sf. שִׁסִּיָּה **Jr 30**₁₆ = שִׁסִּיָּה Q. mss.; שִׁסִּיָּה (Arm.) K = שִׁסִּיָּה (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 439p; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §27b, p. 133^b), שִׁסִּיָּה, שִׁסִּיָּה, passive שִׁסִּיָּה: to **plunder**, spoil.

—1. a) with acc. of the person **1S 14**₄₈.

—b) with acc. of the thing **Hos 13**₁₅.

—c) with לָמוּ they have got spoil for themselves **Ps 44**₁₁, cf. Kraus BK 15⁵ 478, 479.

—d) pt. plunderer **Ju 2**₁₄₋₁₆ **1S 23**₁ **2K 17**₂₀ **Is 17**₁₄ **Jr 30**₁₆ (see above), **50**₁₁.

—2. שִׁסִּיָּה **plundered** שִׁסִּיָּה עַמ־בְּזוּז וְשִׁסִּיָּה a people robbed and plundered **Is 42**₂₂. †

po. (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 281j; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §20b p. 108; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §72:1b: cf. Arb. *qātala* III-form): pf. שִׁשְׁתִּי (with many mss. שִׁסִּיתִי, see BHK): to raid, plunder the treasures **Is 10**₁₃. †

Der. שָׁסַע.

9827 שָׁסַע

שָׁסַע: שָׁסַע, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458u: SamP. *šāsa*; **cleft, division** of the hoof Lv 11^{3,7-26} Dt 14⁶. †

9828 שָׁסַע

שָׁסַע hapax legomenon 1S 15³³: ? *šafel* formation from → סָרַף; cf. ? MHeb. שָׁסַע pi. to separate.

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 238): impf. שָׁסַע; the exact sense of the vb. is uncertain; Vrss.: Sept. -]18ζσφᾶξεν; Vulg. *in frustra concidit*; Pesh. and Tg. *paššah* to cut up, divide up; the Pesh., the Tg., and most of all the Vulg., point to the traditional translation to cut to pieces; so e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; König *Wb.* 518b; and especially Jenni loc. cit.; also it is translated thus in KBL, but with reference to the cj. שָׁסַע, which is also considered by Stoebe KAT 7/1: 292. For the problems of translating this word see also the note in TOB; NRSV and REB: he hewed him to pieces. †

9829 שָׁעָה

שָׁעָה: Ug. *š'y* to look over, check through, validate, so Aistleitner *Wb.* 2908; similarly Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 5 (1973) 116f: to collate, cf. Gibson *Myths*² 160b; Akk. *še'û(m)* to look for, search; special meanings include to take up one's time, solicit someone's help; Gtn-theme to search again and again everywhere, look all over for, be assiduous towards (AHw. 1222-1224; CAD Š/2, 355a); OSArb. to see, look; Soqotri *š'i'i* to notice, listen (Leslau *Contributions* 54); Kopf VT 8 (1958) 210 refers to Arb. *sa'a* (*s'y*) to move quickly, run, strive, aspire (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 412a); it is from Arb. that he accepts the meaning to strive after as a possible basic meaning for the root; for MHeb. see Kuhn *Konkordanz* 226; 1 QH f 30:2 ... עוֹר is taken from this vb., but it is completely uncertain; → שָׁתַע should probably also be brought into the question.

qal: pf. שָׁעָה, שָׁעָה; impf. יִשְׁעֶה, יִשְׁעֶה, יִשְׁעֶה, יִשְׁעֶה, יִשְׁעֶה Is 32³ (→ I שָׁעָה); impv. שָׁעָה, שָׁעָה: for this vb. see THAT 2: 695, and especially Friedrich Huber *Jahwe, Juda und die anderen Völker beim Propheten Jesaja* BZAW 137 (1976) 157.

—1. a) with אֵל to **gaze, look at** Gn 4^{4f}, 2S 22⁴² (Ps 18⁴² יִשְׁעֶה → I שָׁעָה pi.), Is 17⁸; with עַל Is 17⁷.

—b) with בָּ: α) to **gaze at**, have regard בְּחֻקֵיךָ for divine statutes Ps 119¹¹⁷, on which see A. Deissler *Psalm 119 (118) und seine Theologie* (1955) 214-216; β) to **be concerned about**, pay attention to (בְּדַבְרֵי-שָׁקֶר) Ex 5⁹, with אֵל.

—c) with מִן to look away from, avert one's gaze Is 22⁴ Jb 7¹⁹, with מֵעַל Jb 14⁶; cj. Ps 39¹⁴ pr. הִשָּׁע מִמּוֹנֵי prop. שָׁעָה מִמּוֹנֵי (KBL, BHS).

—2. particular usages: a) for Is 52¹⁵ פְּנֵי-יְהוָה → נִזְהָה hif. (HAL 645b; HALOT 683a) :: KBL cj. מִמּוֹנֵי יִשְׁעוּ.

—b) שִׁית מִן to leave someone alone **Jb 10**₂₀ → שִׁית 6 c, where the cj. שָׂזַח (מִזְזִי) is also mentioned. †

hif: impv. הִשַׁע **Ps 39**₁₄: to be associated with I שָׁעַע rather than with שָׁעָה, → cj. שָׁעָה under qal 1c. †

hitp: impf. תִּשְׁתַּע, תִּשְׁתַּעַה: to gaze about **Is 41**_{10,23} (KBL, similarly Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*): it is not to be derived from שָׁעָה but from → *שָׁתַע. †

9830 שָׁעַט

*שָׁעַט: cf. Arb. *ta‘īta* I which has among other meanings to rot and to decompose into small pieces because of rottenness; II to crush to pieces, break up, see G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum I* (1830) 217; cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and KBL :: Rabin ErIsr. 9 (Albright *Fschr.*) 156, and Arb. *ša‘ata* inflamed with passion; cf. Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 474b: to scorch, sear, singe.

Der. *שָׁעַטָה.

9831 שָׁעַטָה

*שָׁעַטָה or שָׁעַטָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 463u, w (?): cstr. שָׁעַטָה: the stamping of horses' hooves: פְּרָסוֹת שָׁעַטָה **Jr 47**₃. †

9832 שָׁעַטָנִי

שָׁעַטָנִי: 1) an Egyptian loanword (Lambdin *Loan Words* 155); SamP. *šātnəz*, Sept. κίβδηλος adulterated; the word is missing from Vulg.; Pesh. has for **Dt 22**₁₁ *petkā* to designate a woven garment made from זָמֶר and פְּשָׁתִים (Brockelmann *Lex.* 617a); for **Lv 19**₁₉ it has the adj. associated with the sbst. *p̄fīkā* meaning different, of another type (*marṭūtē dhelṭā daptī-kīn* a mixture of existing garments which are of different types); Tg. is the same as Heb. שָׁעַטָנִי; Samaritan שָׁעַטָנִי.

The explanation of the Egyptian sbst. is not established, but of the relevant attempts the following should be noticed: a) Lambdin loc. cit.: a combined word *šht-nd*, comprising the elements *šht* to weave and *nd* thread (Erman-G. *Wb.* 4: 263, and 2: 376); *š‘d-nd* is a preliminary form of Heb. *š‘d-nd* (**ša‘d-nud* > **ša‘d-ned*, cf. Erman-G. loc. cit.).

—b) Helck VT 15 (1965) 46 traces the sbst. back to a collocation *š‘d-nd* to cut thread.

—c) Görg BN 12 (1980) 13-17 (with full bibliography): either from Egyptian *šht* to weave, and *n‘d’* adulterated (with reference to Westendorf *Kopt. Handw.* 330), or from *š‘d’* to falsify size or weight (or similar) (Erman-G. 4: 57,2) together with *nd* woven material: *š‘d’-nd* > *š‘d-nd*. In both cases it produces the translation false fabric.

—2. a) the derivation from Egyptian mentioned above clearly leads to the same result as a derivation from Arb., such as was proposed in KBL.

—b) Sept. with its κίβδηλος (see above 1) also comes very close to the sense of the Egyptian sbst. false fabric, while both the Pesh., and especially the connection between **Lv 19**₁₉ and **Dt 22**₁₁, support a rendering of mixed fabric for שָׁעַטָנִי. It probably has to do with a shift of meaning, on which see also Görg loc. cit. (see above). For

the translation we follow Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*: fabric that has been woven together using mixed materials or two-ply threads (according to Dt 22₁₁, from wool mixed with linen): Lv 19₁₉ Dt 22₁₁. †

9833 שֶׁל

?שֶׁל: → מִשְׁעוֹל and שֶׁל.

9834 שֶׁל

*שֶׁל: probably a primary noun (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 460h :: Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and KBL שֶׁל :: the rather idiosyncratic view of Labuschagne OTSt (Pretoria, 1971) 58, who proposes a *šaf'el* formation from the root עלה; MHeb., the depth of the sea into which the Egyptians sank, see Levy *Wb.* 4: 590a < שֶׁל the cavity in the hollow of the hand; Dalman *Wörterbuch* 431a; JArm. שְׁעוּלָא and שְׁעָלָא = Syr. *šuf'ā*; Mnd. *šula* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 454b), the meaning is always the same as in Hebrew; ? Ug. *mšt'ltm* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 23:31, 35, 36); this word would be cognate if its proposed meaning handful (see Driver *Myths*¹ 123, 160a; J. Gray *Legacy*² 100¹) were definite, but it is completely uncertain; for other suggestions see Gordon *Textbook* §19:2458; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2028; Gibson *Myths*² 124 with note 8; 154a; Caquot *Textes Ougaritiques* 373²; Pope UF 11 (1979) 701-708 and especially Dietrich-Loretz UF 9 (1977) 342f (with bibliography). According to the latter *mšt'lt* is a *št* feminine participle of *'ly*; they say that *mšt'lt* would be literally the one who causes to rise to the same height, so that it may be used to describe an object which is found to be at the same height or in a similarly high position; and so *mšt'lt* could indicate something that causes to float, or a small bowl such as those that were so important in the performance of mantic rituals; → מִשְׁעוֹל: sf. שֶׁל, pl. שְׁעָלִים, cstr. שְׁעָלִי: **the hollow of the hand, handful**; שָׁפַק לְשְׁעָלִים it is sufficient to fill the hands 1K 20₁₀; מִים בְּשְׁעָלוֹ מִים with מִן Is 40₁₂, 1Q Is^a בשועלוֹ מִי ים with the hollow of his hand ... the water of the sea; cj.: for suggestions see Elliger BK 11/1: 40f: a) dual יָם בְּשְׁעָלִים; b) pl. יָם בְּשְׁעָלִים; c) בְּשְׁעָלוֹ יָמִים; of these the one to be preferred is perhaps that of Elliger (a); you have profaned me among my people for שְׁעָלִי שְׁעָרִים a few handfuls of barley (NRSV) Ezk 13₁₉, with I חלל pi. (ב). †

9835 שְׁעָלָבִים

שְׁעָלָבִים: place name Ju 1₃₅ 1K 4₉.

—1. Sept. Ju 1₃₅ Sept.^B Θλαβιν, in Sept.^A the place name is missing, and in its place is αἴ ἄρκου καὶ αἴ ἄλωπεκες; 1K 4₉ Sept.^{RA} Βηθαλαμιν, Sept.^L Θαλαμιν, Sept.^O σαλαβιμ.

—2. there is an etymological connection between the place name and Heb. I שְׁעָל, but it can also be derived from the form *t'lb*, which is found in the cognate languages together with *t'l* (→ I שְׁעָל); as such the name means “the place of the fox”, on which see Bauer ZAW 48 (1930) 78; Noth *Jos.* 151; Priebatsch UF 9 (1977) 249; Bauer loc. cit. 77 understands the termination of שְׁעָלָבִים as masc. pl., so that it would be more accurately translated “place of the foxes”, on this also → שְׁעָלִבָּנִי.

—3. as to location, it was a city in the early-settled hill-country west of the Judaeian mountains; so with Elliger *Kl. Schr.* 93; it was reckoned as part of Dan in the list of Jos 19₄₂; according to Abel *Géog.* 2: 438 to be identified with *Selbit/Tell-Ša'al-wim*, 4.5 km north-west of *Ayyalōn* (Simons *Geog.* §336: 4) but that is completely uncertain; see Noth *Jos.* 121; Elliger loc. cit. 93-96; Timm ZDPV 96 (1980) 28⁴⁵; for a cautious assessment see Noth *Könige* 68. †

9836 שַׁעֲלָבוֹן

שַׁעֲלָבוֹן: place name; Sept. Σαλαβιν = שַׁעֲלָבוֹן **Jos 19**₄₂. †

9837 שַׁעֲלָבוֹנִי

שַׁעֲלָבוֹנִי: gentilic from *שַׁעֲלָבוֹן: Sept. **2S 23**₃₂ ἰ Σαλαβωνίτης, **1C 11**₃₃ ἰ Σαλαβωνι; *שַׁעֲלָבוֹן is probably the same as שַׁעֲלָבוֹן and perhaps a dialect by-form of the same word; according to Bauer ZAW 48 (1930) 77 -ōn was a plural ending corresponding to -īm. But it is also possible to take *שַׁעֲלָבוֹן as revealing the actual form of the place name, which could have been shortened to שַׁעֲלָבוֹן. On the ending -ōn on the place name see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 500q; and on -ī as a termination indicating affiliation see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 501x: הַשַׁעֲלָבוֹנִי the one who originated in Shaalbon, the Shaalbonite **2S 23**₃₂ **1C 11**₃₃. †

9838 שַׁעֲלִים

שַׁעֲלִים: place name (name of a territory) **1S 9**₄: the precise location is uncertain; for suggestions see Stoebe KAT 8/1: 194; and especially Edelman ZDPV 104 (1989) 53. Directly east of the land of שַׁלְשָׁה in the eastern part of the “Bethel plateau”. For the meaning of the place name שַׁעֲלִים hollows, compare → שַׁעֲלָ; see Schwarzenbach *Die geographische Terminologie* 204. †

9839 שַׁעַן

שַׁעַן: the etymology is uncertain; KBL follows P.A.H. der Boer *Oudste Christendom* 1: 472: šafel formation from II עָנָה to press down, lean on; so also Labuschagne OTSt (Pretoria, 1971) 58 :: Wächter ZAW 83 (1971) 386: if a qal of שַׁעַן were to be attested, then it would have to have the meaning to support, and that is quite different from the piel and hiphil of עָנָה with its basic meaning of oppress, suppress; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 226f).

nif: pf. נִשְׁעַן, נִשְׁעַנָּה, נִשְׁעַנּוּ, lst. pl. נִשְׁעַנּוּ; impf. יִשְׁעַן/יִשְׁעַנָּה/יִשְׁעַנּוּ; impv. הִשְׁעַנּוּ; inf. cstr. הִשְׁעַן, sf. הִשְׁעַנָּה, הִשְׁעַנּוּ; pt. נִשְׁעַן.

Bibliography: Friedrich Huber *Jahwe, Juda und die anderen Völker beim Propheten Jesaja* BZAW 137 (1976): 155f; Seeligman VTSupp. 29 (1978): 277f.

—1. a) with עָל to **support oneself on**: עָל־חֲנִיתוֹ **2S 1**₆, עָלְיָךְ **Ezk 29**₇, עָל־יָד on an arm **2K 5**₁₈ **7**_{2.17} (→ I יָד 1a); abs. **Jb 24**₂₃; βα) to lean against (Samson leaning against the pillars) **Ju 16**₂₆; β) in a geographical sense, of wadis לְגִבּוֹל **Nu 21**₁₅; REB: sloping toward the frontier of Moab; NRSV: lying along the border of Moab.

—2. to **lie supported, make it comfortable for oneself** **Gn 18**₄, Abraham and his unexpected guests at Mamre, cf. Westermann BK 1/2: 337f.

—3. metaphorically to **support oneself on, depend on**: a) עָל־יְהוָה **Is 10**₂₀ **50**₁₀ (parallel with בָּטַח), **Mi 3**₁₁ **2C 13**₁₈ **14**₁₀ **16**_{7b.8}.

—b) with עַל of the person Is 10₂₀ 2C 16_{7a}.

—c) על-סוֹסִים Is 31₁; d) with עַל of the thing Is 30₁₂ Jb 8₁₅, with אָל Pr 3₅ (parallel with בָּטַח), cf. Sir 44₈ hitp. השתענות. †

Der. מִשְׁעֵנָה, מִשְׁעֵנָה/מִשְׁעֵן, מִשְׁעֵן.

9840 שעע

I שעע: perhaps originally identical with II שעע; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 227): 1QH vii:2f רע מראות שעע my eyes were sealed tight so that they did not see any evil; JArm. to spread, cover; Syr. ša^c to smooth, cf. adj. šā^cā smooth (Brockelmann *Lex.* 791b); Mnd. ŠAA II, ŠUA to be smooth, agreeable (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 438b); the root is cognate with or a by-form of MHeb. שָׁעַ to smooth; the same as JArm. שָׁעַ pe. to smooth, whitewash over; pa. to smooth, plaster; Syr. šā^c to spread, cover; Coptic sōi to be smooth (Crum *Copt. Dict.* 318).

qal: impv. abs. שָׁעַ: to be sealed tight, pasted together (with reference to the eyes), meaning **blind**, or alternatively to be blinded Is 29₉ NRSV: blind yourselves and be blind; REB: if you blind yourselves you will stay blinded (see also hitpalp.); impf. cj. Is 32₃ pr. תִּשְׁעֶינָה prop. תִּשְׁעֶינָה to be sealed tight, pasted over (subj. (עֵינַי רְאִים); instead of the qal the hof. (q.v.) is also possible; on cj. see BHK, BHS; Wildberger BK 10: 1250. †

hif: impv. הִשְׁעַ: to seal over, paste over Is 6₁₀ (obj. עֵינַי), NRSV: stop their ears, shut their eyes (cp. REB: they have stopped ... they have shut); cj. Ps 39₁₄ pr. הִשְׁעַ מִמֶּנִּי prop. מִהִשְׁעַ מִמֶּנִּי → שָׁעַ qal 1c and hif. †

cj. **hof**: impf. pr. תִּשְׁעֶינָה prop. תִּשְׁעֶינָה: to be sealed, be pasted over; the hof., as distinct from the qal (q.v.), should mean to be (become) subjected to sealing, pasting over Is 32₃ NRSV: the eyes of those who have sight will not be closed; REB more freely: those who see will see clearly. †

hitpalp: impv. הִשְׁתַּשְׁעַ to behave as though one's eyes were blind Is 29₉; translating more freely, blindly becoming blind; on this see Wildberger BK 10: 1112, 1114. †

9841 שעע

II שעע (→ I שעע); MHeb. pilp. שִׁעֵשׂ to delight; hitpalp. to be amused (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 431a); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 227): hitpalp; hif. השִׁיעַ with ל to flatter someone Sir 13₆, cf. also מִי הִשְׁעַ פִּי 41₂₁ (margin), but the sense is unclear in this passage; JArm. שִׁעַ variant שִׁעַ, with לִשְׁנֵא to use a smooth tongue, flatter Ps 5₁₀; with עִינֵא Ps 36₃, שִׁעַ שִׁעַ (שִׁעַ שִׁעַ Neofiti Gn 27₁₆ meaning smoothness, cstr.); Samaritan שִׁשִׁית, שִׁשִׁית Gn 27₁₆, שִׁשִׁיעַ Gn 27₁₁; cf. the forms in the Arm. dialects constructed on the pattern ע'י/י'ו probably as western variants, JArm. שִׁעַ, שִׁעַ to be smooth, pa. שִׁעַ to speak smoothly, flatteringly (Levy *Wb.* 4: 589b); etpa. to narrate; Syr. to make a flattering association (Brockelmann *Lex.* 792a); etpe., pa. to play (according to Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* meaning to enjoy oneself); etpa. to play, have a good time, narrate (Brockelmann *Lex.* 793a); sbst. še^cyā and šā^ctā diversion, ridicule; Mnd. ŠAA I etpa. to narrate, discuss; sbst.

šaiata performance, play (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 438, 441a); ? Tigrin. sä'sä'e to dance (Leslau *Contributions* 54).

pilp. pf. שָׁעַע, שָׁעַעְתִּי, שָׁעַעְתָּ; impf. יִשְׁעֶשְׂעוּ; JArm. שַׁעֲשִׁיעַ smooth (Neofiti **Gn** 27₁₁).

—1. to **gladden, delight**, with acc. נִפְשִׁי **Ps** 94₁₉.

—2. to **enjoy oneself**, (abs.) **Is** 11₈ to play (of a child); to **take delight in**, with acc. תּוֹרַתְךָ **Ps** 119₇₀ NRSV: I delight in your law; REB: I find my delight in your instruction. †

pulp. impf. passive תִּשְׁעָשְׂעוּ (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 285h; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §20c; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §72: 3; §80: 5c): to **be played with, rocked to and fro** על־בְּרֵכַיִם on the lap **Is** 66₁₂ NRSV: you shall be (REB: her babes will be) dandled on her knees. †

hitpalp: impf. אֶשְׁתַּעֲשַׂע/שָׁע: with בְּ of the thing to **take pleasure in, delight in** **Ps** 119₁₆₋₄₇. †

Der. שְׁעוּעִים.

9842 שַׁעַף

שַׁעַף: n.m. > name of a tribe; Sept. Σαγαφ; proper name corresponding to JArm. appellative שַׁעֲפָא balsam; so with Noth *Personennamen* 223, and subsequently KBL; probably comparable in substance are the Egyptian personal names like “a means of healing for me”, and further names composed with the same sbst.; see Hermann Ranke *Die ägyptischen Personennamen* 1 (1935): 296/3-5; see also 2 (1952): 385: שַׁעַף, שַׁעַף: descendant of כְּלָב, probably the ancestor of a Calebite family **1C** 2₄₇₋₄₉. †

9843 שַׁעַר

I שַׁעַר: MHeb. pi., JArm. pa. to estimate, calculate, sbst. MHeb. שַׁעַר, JArm. שַׁעֲרָא market price; שַׁעַר mass, as also שַׁעֲרָא; the vb. is perhaps derived from the sbst.; but see Ug. *tr* II to measure (Aistleitner *Wb.* 2913) in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 24:35f: *ihh ytr mšrrm* his brothers make a test of the fine content; on this translation of *mšrrm* see Aistleitner *Wb.* 2691; on the vb. and on the sbst. see also Wolfram Herrmann *Yarih und Nikkal und der Preis des Kutarāt-Göttinen* (BZAW 106 (1968) 19f (with bibliography); Arb. *si'r* price, tax; denominative vb. *sa'ara* II to set a price (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 411a).

qal: pf. שָׁעַר: to **calculate** **Pr** 23₇, so with Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.* 519b; cf. also the translation of MT כִּנְהוּא בְּנִפְשׁוֹ כִּי כְמוֹ שַׁעַר בְּנִפְשׁוֹ in ZüB: for he is like someone who checks on himself; similarly TOB :: cj.: a) Sept. pr. שָׁעַר prop. שַׁעַר, and correspondingly pr. בְּנִפְשׁוֹ prop. בְּנִפְשׁוֹ or בְּנִפְשׁוֹ, so Plöger BK 17: 259, 263; for like a hair in the throat is what he is; NRSV similarly; REB: for they will stick in your throat like a hair; b) pr. שָׁעַר prop. שַׁעַר equivalent to I שַׁעַר hair standing on end, shuddering; or equivalent to II שַׁעַר (סַעַר) storm, on which see BHS and Plöger loc. cit. 263; cf. also Gemser *Spr.*¹ 66, 67; for a further suggestion see Gemser *Spr.*² 86, 87; the MT is probably to be accepted and not the cj., on which see also Gray *Legacy*² 38⁷, 250¹, and especially 266. †

Der. II שַׁעַר.

9844 שַׁעַר

II שַׁעַר*: a) according to Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and KBL this vb. would be from the root underlying the sbst. I שַׁעַר, with reference to Syr. *tra'* to split (cf. פִּתַח from פָּתַח); Arb. *tağara* to break open, destroy, *tuğra* breach and Eth. *sa'ara/si'ira* to tear down, pull apart (Dillmann *Lex.* 390).

Labuschagne OTSt (Pretoria, 1971) 59 takes שַׁעַר to be a *šafel* formation from עָרָה pi.

—b) the derivation of the sbst. I שַׁעַר noted above is however very uncertain for the following reasons; the Arb. sbst. *tağr* (Lane *Lex.* 338c) from the Arb. vb. *tağara* means opening, split, cleft, but it does not mean door; for this Arb. (cf. also Akk.) uses *bāb*; in Arb. *tur'at* is an Arm. loanword., see Fraenkel *Fremdw.* 15; also in Ethiopic there is apparently no connection between the vb. and the appellative name. The associated sbst. *šir'at* (Dillmann *Lex.* 391) means destruction, while gate and door (see *hōhet* and *'anqad/'anqaš* Dillmann *Lex.* 606 and 649) are expressed by words of a different origin and have no connection with the verb that has been mentioned in (a). Only in Syr. does there appear to be a close connection between the vb. and the sbst. (*tra'/tarā*), but that is probably too slender a connection to posit a general verbal base for this sbst.

—c) in accordance with the observations mentioned above (b) it is probably best to avoid tracing I שַׁעַר back to a vb; it should rather be taken as a primary noun; furthermore it is also categorised as such a “primary substantive” in Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 456k.

9845 שַׁעַר

III שַׁעַר*: the etymological derivation of this root is uncertain but two possibilities have been suggested: a) from Arb. *sa'ara*, so König *Wb.* 520b; for the adj. → שַׁעֵר; for the vb. the meanings suggested include α) to light a fire; β) to do someone extensive evil, or mischief; γ) to be (become) mad, insane, demoniac (Lane *Lex.* 1363a); for the sbst. *su'rat* a colour inclining to blackness, *su'ar* the heat of a fire, evil, mischief (Lane *Lex.* 1363c). None of these meanings corresponds to what must be supposed was the original sense of שַׁעֵר (except perhaps for β and γ and the two associated meanings of the sbst.).

—b) alternatively it could be a *šafel*-formation from the Arb. root *ğrr*, as in the vb. *ğarra* to mislead, deceive, beguile, and the adj. *ğarir* deceived, misled, tempted, and the sbst. *ğurūr* deception, delusion, conceit (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 667a-b); for this proposal for the etymology see Rabin *ErIsr.* 9 = Albright *Fschr.* (1968-69) 152, but it is completely uncertain.

? Der. שַׁעֵר, שַׁעֵרוֹר, שַׁעֵרוֹרִי.

9846 שַׁעַר

I שַׁעַר: probably a primary noun which is not to be linked with → II שַׁעַר*; SamP. *šār*; Samaritan תַרַע; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 227); JArm. תַרַעָא, non-determined תַרַע; → BArm. *תַרַע, also for instances from the other Arm. dialects; Ug. *tgr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2721; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2914; Gibson *Myths*² 160b); cf. *bt* parallel with *tgr*, and *tgr* parallel with *gm* (Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 158 no. 137, and p. 381 no. 605), Old Canaanite, El-Amarna *šahri*, gloss to *abulli* (Knudtzon, *El-Amarna* Letter 244:16); Moabite (Mesha. 22) pl. with fem. sg. sf. *š'ryh* = **ša'rê-ha* her gates (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 181; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 315; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1179; and Gibson *Textbook* 1: 71-83; for a suggested vocalisation see Donner-

Röllig *Inschriften* 2: p. 177); Ph. and Punic šr gate (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 3: p. 25a; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 315; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1179; Tomback *Lexicon* 328); Egyptian šr (a Western Semitic loanword) and šr (Erman-G. *Wb.* 4: 421, 528); Albright *Vocalization* 38: ša-‘a-ra.

שַׁעַר masc., fem. **Is** 14₃₁, (**Neh** 3₆ 12₃₉ SamP. version also **Dt** 15₇ 16₅), on which see Wildberger BK 10: 583; locative שַׁעֲרָה **Dt** 25₇, שַׁעֲרָה, sf. שַׁעֲרוֹ **Ob** 11(K), see Rudolph KAT 13/2: 305; pl. שַׁעֲרִים, cstr. שַׁעֲרֵי, sf. שַׁעֲרֵיךְ, שַׁעֲרֵיךָ, שַׁעֲרֵיכֶם, שַׁעֲרֵיכֶם = שַׁעֲרֵי **Ob** 11(Q), שַׁעֲרֵיהֶם, שַׁעֲרֵיהֶם (374 times).

Bibliography: BRL² 346-348; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 2009f; de Vaux *Inst.* 1: 235; 2: 38f = *Lebensord.* 1: 245f; 2: 39f; Haag ZDPV 93 (1977) 95f; for illustrations see Gressmann *Bilder*² 373; Pritchard *Pictures* 862, 865, 866, 867; Keel *Bildsymb.* pp. 105-111.

—1. gate:

—α) with עִיר, city gate **Gn** 23₁₀₋₁₈ (see also 4b), **Gn** 34₂₀₋₂₄, הָעִיר **Ex** 27₁₆ 35₁₇ 38₁₅ etc., מַחְנֵה **Ex** 32_{26f}, מִקּוֹם **Dt** 21₁₉, בֵּירָה **Neh** 2₈ (→ בֵּירָה 1); β) שַׁעַר עַמִּי the gate of my people **Ob** 13 **Mi** 1₉ meaning Jerusalem; see Wolff BK 14/4: 28f; γ) שַׁעַר אֵיבֵי **Gn** 22₁₇ = שַׁעַר שְׁנָאֵי **Gn** 24₆₀, on both occasions with יִרְשׁ (or as 4a).

—b) שַׁעֲרֵי הַנְּהָרוֹת the river gates (sluices to provide water or to prevent flooding) **Nah** 2₇; see also KBL, gates which give access to the canal (πυλῳδες, Herodotus 1: 191), but see also Rudolph KAT 13/3: 168: according to Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §124q שַׁעֲרֵי הַנְּהָרוֹת can not only be the name of the gates of the rivers, but also the name of the gate of the River (i.e. the River Tigris).

—α) שַׁעַר הַשְּׁמַיִם **Gn** 28₁₇; β) שַׁעֲרֵי with שְׁאוֹל **Is** 38₁₀, with מוֹת **Ps** 9₁₄ 107₁₈ **Jb** 38₁₇, on which see Walter Beyerlin *Werden und Wesen des 107. Psalms* (BZAW 153; 1978/ 79) 48, with reference to N.J. Tromp *Primitive Conceptions of Death and Netherworld in the Old Testament Biblica et Orientalia* 21 (1961) 152-154; with צִלְמוֹת **Jb** 38₁₇.

—2. שַׁעַר as a gatehouse, on which cf. BRL² 346-348; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 2007-11; Pritchard *Pictures* 7-12, 13, 16, 17, 21.

—a) this includes the mention of תוֹךְ הַשַּׁעַר the inner part of the gatehouse; NRSV: inside the gate; REB: in the gateway **1S** 9₁₈; see also Stoebe KAT 8/1, 191: in the middle of the gateway; נֶגַע הַשַּׁעַר the flat roof of the gateway **2S** 18₂₄; עֲלִיָּה upper chamber **2S** 19₁, פֶּתַח opening **Ju** 9₃₅ etc. (→ פֶּתַח 1), מְבוֹא entrance **2C** 23₁₅, תַּא תְּאוֹת/תְּאִים, תַּא chamber(s) **Ezk** 40₉₋₃₆ (→ תַּא); שַׁעַר (הַ) שַׁעַר wall **Ezk** 40₄₄₋₄₄ 46₁₉, כַּף הַשַּׁעֲרִים **Ezk** 40₁₈ (→ כַּתֵּף 2); אֶלְמֵ/אוֹלָם **Ezk** 40_{7-9-15-39f} 44₃ 46₂₋₈; רְחוֹב an area in front of the gate within the city itself **Neh** 8₁₆ **2C** 32₆ (→ רְחוֹב I); בְּאֵר **2S** 23_{15f}; K בְּאֵר well for water, Q בּוֹר cistern, so **1C** 11_{17f}: בְּשַׁעַר אֲשֶׁר which is within the gate, on which see Hertzberg ATD 10², 332¹⁰.

—b) the lower part of the gate, or the gates: הַלְתוֹת leaves of the door **Ju** 16₃; דְּלָתִים parallel with שַׁעֲרִים **Is** 45₁, on which see Christopher R. North *The Second Isaiah* (Oxford, 1964) 150; בְּרִיחִים/*בְּרִיחַ bolts **Ju** 16₃ **Ps** 147₁₃ **Neh** 3₃₋₆. 13-15; מְנַעֲ(וֹ)לִים cross-bolts **Neh** 3₃₋₆. 13-15, see BRL² 349a; מְנַעֲ(וֹ)לִים sill, threshold **Ezk** 40_{6f} = הַשֵּׁף הַשֵּׁף מִפְתַּן הַשֵּׁף **Ezk** 46₂; מְזוּזוֹת gateposts **Ezk** 45₁₉ 46₂.

—3. a) making a link with a city or some other location in an elevated position, such as a hill-top or a mountain ledge (see Noth *Welt* 133), and using the root עָלָה to express access to the gateway: **Dt 25₇ Ru 4₁**.

שַׁעַר עָלֵי קָרַת at **Jb 29₇** probably simply means the gate at the city, on which see N. Peters *Das Buch Job* (1928) 312, 315; cf. Fohrer KAT 16: 401, 402 :: KBL: the gate is situated at the higher extremities of the town wall.

—b) בֵּין שְׁנֵי הַשַּׁעֲרִים between both gates **2S 18₂₄**, that means not the inner part of the gatehouse but the space between the outer and the inner gate, so Hertzberg ATD 10²: 297.

—4. a) שַׁעֲרִים gates meaning location, **place, places**: שַׁעֲרֵי הָאָרֶץ the places in the land; cf. REB: in every town in the land :: NRSV: the gates of the land **Jr 15₇**; בְּשַׁעְרֶיךָ in your places, or alternatively your cities **Ex 20₁₀ Dt 5₁₄ 14₂₁₋₂₇**, בְּשַׁעֲרֵיכֶם **Dt 12₁₂**, שַׁעֲרֵיהֶם **Ezk 21₂₀**, שַׁעֲרֵיהָ parallel with יְהוּדָה **Jr 14₂**; צְדִיק שַׁעֲרֵי places, or alternatively the dwellings of the just **Pr 14₁₉** (:: רְשָׁעִים), cf. Plöger BK 17: 166, 173.

—b) שַׁעַר שֶׁבֵּי those who enter the gate **Gn 23₁₀₋₁₈**, שַׁעַר שֶׁבֵּי שֶׁבֵּי those who go in and out at the city gate **Gn 34₂₄**, on which see Westermann BK 1/2: 458 (with bibliography): on both occasions the word indicates those residing in the place who make their entrance through the gate to conduct negotiations; cf. שַׁעַר יֹשְׁבֵי those who sit in the gateway **Ps 69₁₃**; כָּל־שַׁעַר עַמִּי **Ru 3₁₁**, literally the whole gate of my people, meaning all the people who gather in the gateway; see Rudolph KAT 17/1-3: 55: the official view of Bethlehem.

—c) the gate as the place of censure and judgement (cf. Koehler *Mensche* 147ff; de Vaux *Inst.* 1: 235 = *Lebensordnungen* 1: 245f; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 2010) **Is 29₂₁ Am 5₁₀₋₁₂₋₁₅ Zech 8₁₆ Jb 5₄ 31₂₁ Pr 22₂₂ 24₇ 31₂₃₋₃₁ Ru 4₁.10f Lam 5₁₄**.

—d) the gate as the place of trade, **2K 7₁** (in Samaria); on this see Röllig *WdO* 8 (1975-76) 289: according to **Neh 13_{16f}** the same was true for Jerusalem, where the documentary evidence for a fish-gate shows that the trading of this quickly deteriorating product was conducted at a particular location.

—5. the gates of Jerusalem.

—A. gates which were given a particular name; for bibliography see e.g. G. Dalman *Jerusalem*; Simons *Jerusalem*; Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* on **Neh 2₁₃₋₁₅** and **Neh 3**; Rudolph KAT 13/4: 237 on **Zech 14₁₀**; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 831f; BRL² 161b; also for the location of particular gates.

—a) שַׁעַר אֶפְרַיִם **2K 14₁₃ Neh 8₁₆ 12₃₉ 2C 25₂₃**.

—b) שַׁעַר הָאֲשָׁפוֹת (ו) the dung-gate **Neh 2₁₃ 3₁₄ 12₃₁**, so also **Neh 3₁₃** with Q, mss., Vrss. pr. הַשְּׁפוֹת, cf. Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 119; probably the same as הַחֲרָסִית שֶׁ **Jr 19₂**, so e.g. van Selms ZAW 91 (1979) 175; Rudolph *Jer.*³ 124; BRL² 161b.

—c) שַׁעַר בֵּין הַחֻמּוֹתִים the gate between the two walls **2K 25₄ Jr 39₄ 52₇**, cf. Wenning-Zenger UF 14 (1982) 285.

—d) שַׁעַר הַצֵּאָן **Jr 37₁₃ 38₇ Zech 14₁₀** probably the same as שַׁעַר הַצֵּאָן.

- e) הַנִּיאַ שׁ the valley gate **Neh 2**_{13.15} **3**₁₃ **2C 26**₉, on which see Alt *Kl. Schr.* 3: 326-347, and Wenning-Zenger UF 14 (1982) 288.
- f) הַדְּגָנִים שׁ the fish gate **Zeph 1**₁₀ **Neh 3**₃ **12**₃₉ **2C 33**₁₄, on which see Röllig WdO 8 (1976) 289; see above 4d.
- g) הַחֶרְסִית שׁ (Q) the potsherd gate **Jr 19**₂, see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 124, and G. Wanke *Untersuchungen zur sogenannten Baruchschrift* BZAW 122 (1971) 9⁸.
- h) יְהוֹשֻׁעַ שַׁר־הָעִיר שׁ **2K 23**_{8b}.
- i) הַיְסוּד שׁ the gate of the foundation (?) **2C 23**₅ (→ יְסוּד).
- k) הַיְשָׁנָה שׁ the ancient gate (?) **Neh 3**₆ **12**₃₉ (→ יְשָׁן 1).
- l) הַמְּזָרְחָה שׁ the east gate **Neh 3**₂₉.
- m) הַמְּטָרָה שׁ the gate of the guard, or alternatively the prison gate **Neh 12**₃₉, on which see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 197.
- n) הַמַּיִם שׁ the water gate **Neh 3**₂₆ **8**_{1.3.16} **12**₃₇, on which see Peter Welten *Geschichte und Geschichtsdarstellung in den Chronikbüchern* WMANT 42 (1973) 62²³⁸ (with bibliography).
- o) הַמְּפָקֵד שׁ the muster gate (?) **Neh 3**₃₁ (→ מְפָקֵד 3).
- p) הַסּוּסִים שׁ the horse gate **Jr 31**₄₀ **Neh 3**₂₈ **2C 23**₁₅, on which see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 119; cj. **2K 11**₆ pr. סוּר בִּשׁ prop. סוּס בִּשׁ, so e.g. Würthwein ATD 11/2: 344⁵, cf. BHS.
- q) הַעֵיִן שׁ the fountain gate **Neh 2**₁₄ **3**₁₅ **12**₃₇, on which see Wenning-Zenger UF 14 (1982) 285. 288.
- r) הָעִיר שׁ the city gate **2K 23**₈ **2C 32**₆, on which see Rudolph *Chr.* 308.
- s) הַפְּנָה שׁ the corner gate **2K 14**₁₃ **Jr 31**₃₈ **2C 26**₉; cj. pr. הַפְּנֹה שׁ prop. הַפְּנָה שׁ **2C 25**₂₃, = הַפְּנִים שׁ **Zech 14**₁₀ (→ פְּנָה 1c).
- t) הַצֹּאֵן שׁ the sheep gate **Neh 3**_{1.32} **12**₃₉, on which see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 117.
- u) הַרְּאִשׁוֹן שׁ the former gate **Zech 14**₁₀, on which see Rudolph KAT 13/4: 237: this is most likely to be the same as the *yešānāh*-gate, the ancient gate, of **Neh 3**₆ **12**₃₉, see above (k) הַיְשָׁנָה שׁ; cf. also רְאִשׁוֹן 2a.
- v) הַרְּצִיִּים שׁ the runners' gate **2K 11**₁₉, cj. vs.₆ pr. אַחַר הַרְּצִיִּים בִּשׁ prop. אַחַר בִּשׁ and delete הַרְּצִיִּים, so e.g. Würthwein ATD 11/2: 344⁵; BHS; cf. Gray *Kings*³ 570^d; a gate leading to the palace.
- w) הַתְּוֶרֶד שׁ the middle gate **Jr 39**₃, on which see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 244.

—x) gates which are named after the tribes of Israel **Ezk 48**³¹⁻³⁴.

—B. gates which do not have specific names.

—a) **שַׁעַר יְרוּשָׁלַיִם** **Jr 1**¹⁵ **17**¹⁹⁻²⁷ **22**¹⁹ **Lam 4**¹²; **שַׁעַר הָעִיר** **Jr 17**²⁴; **שַׁעַר** **Mi 2**¹³; **שַׁעֲרִים** **Ezk 21**²⁷ **Ps 24**⁷⁻⁹; **שַׁעֲרֵיךָ** **Ps 147**¹³; **בְּשַׁעֲרֵיךָ** **Ps 122**².

—b) **שַׁעַר צִיּוֹן** **Ps 87**²; **בַּת צִיּוֹן** **Ps 9**¹⁵, **שַׁעֲרֵיהָ** **Lam 1**⁴.

—6. gates at the temple (on which see already above 2b); for bibliography see Zimmerli *Ges. Aufs.* 2: 154-162.

—a) occurrences: **2K 15**³⁵ **Jr 20**² **26**¹⁰ **36**¹⁰ **37**¹³ **38**⁷ **Ezk 8**³⁻⁵⁻¹⁴ **9**² **10**¹⁹ **11**¹ **40**³⁻⁴⁸ (48 times), **43**¹⁻⁴ **44**³⁻¹⁷ (5 times), **45**¹⁹ **46**²⁻¹⁹ (9 times), **47**²⁻² **Zech 14**¹⁰ **1C 9**¹⁸ **26**¹⁶ **2C 23**²⁰ **24**⁸ **27**³.

—b) special and individual occurrences.

—α) **שַׁעַר הַמֶּלֶךְ** **1C 9**¹⁸, on which see Rudolph *Chr.* 87: the king's gate on the east was obviously the gate through which the king was obliged to approach the temple area (compare **Ezk 46**¹⁻³) and which maintained this name even after the period of the monarchy.

—β) **שַׁעַר הָעֵלְיוֹן** **בַּת־יְהוּדָה** **שַׁעַר** the upper gate of the temple **2K 15**³⁵/**2C 27**³, on which see P. Welten *Geschichte und Geschichtsdarstellung in den Chronikbüchern* WMANT 42 (1973) 66f; for bibliography see 67²⁶².

—γ) **שַׁעֲרֵי צְדָקָה** the gates of righteousness (NRSV), the gates of victory (REB) **Ps 118**¹⁹ (→ **צְדָקָה** 4α).

—δ) **שַׁעַר לַיהוָה** the gate of Yahweh **Ps 118**²⁰.

—ε) **שַׁעֲרֵי** its gates (the gates of the temple) **Ps 100**⁴, cf. Kraus 15⁵: 856f.

—7. a) **שַׁעַר הַמֶּלֶךְ** in Susa:

—α) the palace **Est 4**²⁻⁶;

—β) areas in the immediate vicinity of the gate **Est 2**¹⁹⁻²¹ **3**²⁻³ **5**⁹⁻¹³ **6**¹⁰; for the differences between α and β see Loretz *WdO* 4 (1967-68) 104-108, especially 107 :: Wehr *Das "Tor des Königs" im Buch Esther und verwandte Ausdrücke* *Der Islam* 39 (1964) 247-260, and in particular 258: the assembly of officials, servants and residents of the palace and precincts, also used as the seat of government (but excluding internal matters which were for the ruler to decide); cf. ἀἷ πύλαι ἀἷ τοῦ βασιλείου Xenophon *Cyropaedia* 7: 5,25); cf. the "Sublime Porte" in the Ottoman Empire.

—8. uncertain instances:

—a) **Song 7**⁵ MT **בַּת־רַבִּים** **עַל־שַׁעַר**, which is also followed by Sept. and Pesh. (Vulg. is different), is either an image meaning crowds of people, so e.g. Rudolph *KAT* 18/1-3: 167, 169 (with bibliography); Würthwein *Die Fünf Megilloth* *HAT* 18² (1969): 62; TOB; O. Keel *Das Hohelied* *Zürcher Bibelkommentare* (1986): 218; REB: beside the gate of the crowded city; or it is a place name (cf. NRSV *Batrabbim*, or alternatively *Betrabbim*, a place which is reached by following the path through this gateway (see

Rudolph loc. cit. 169); so with Tg. e.g. Budde *Die Fünf Megillot* KHC 17 (1898): 38; ZüB; also Gerleman BK 18: 194, 198f. There is probably no need for any cj., such as that suggested in KBL: for בַּת rd. בֵּית.

—b) שַׁלְכַת II → 1C 26₁₆ שַׁלְכַת שַׁעַר.

—9. cj.

—a) Ju 5₈ לַחֲמֵשׁ שַׁעֲרִים unexplained and still without any clear emendation; for suggested explanations see e.g. O. Grether *Das Deboralied* (1941) 33f, 60; Wolfgang Richter *Traditionsgeschichtliche Untersuchungen zum Richterbuch* BBB 18² (1966): 73f; Hertzberg ATD 9: 171; cf. TOB; see further BHS where, with reference to Dt 32₁₇, it is suggested to read מֵאֲזַל לֹא לָהֶם שַׁעֲרִים which were unknown to them from that time on (→ III שַׁעַר); NRSV: then war was in the gates; REB: they consorted with demons.

—b) 2K 23_{8b} pr. הַשְּׁעָרִים בְּמוֹת הַשְּׁעָרִים the high places of the gates (NRSV) prop. הַשְּׁעָרִים בְּמוֹת or בְּמוֹת :: Gray *Kings*³ 730 prop. הַשְּׁעָרִים spirits of the gate; on the cj. הַשְּׁעָרִים → III שַׁעֲרִיר A.

—c) 2K 23_{8c} pr. הַשְּׁעָרִים בְּשַׁעַר הָעִיר at the entrance of the gate, prop. with Sept.^L, Tg. הַשְּׁעָרִים בְּאֵת הָעִיר, so e.g. Gray *Kings*³ 730, BHS :: Würthwein ATD 11/2: 453: MT אִישׁ בְּשַׁעַר הָעִיר אֲשֶׁר-עַל-שְׂמֹאלוֹ which was on the left as seen from the city-gate, literally on the left (for) a man in the city gate.

—d) Jr 26₁₀ pr. שַׁעַר יְהוּדָה rd. as שַׁעַר בֵּית-יְהוּדָה 36₁₀, see BHS.

9847 שַׁעַר

II שַׁעַר*: hapax legomenon Gn 26₁₂: I שַׁעַר, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458t; SamP. pl. *šārēm* Gn 26₁₂; Samaritan שַׁעֲרִים variant שִׁיא(א)נִים from the root שׂוּם to estimate; MHeb. שַׁעַר; JArm. שַׁעֲרָא; Arb. *si'r* (→ I שַׁעַר); Vrss.: Sept. ἑκατοστέουσας κριθῶν; Vulg. *centuplum* a hundredfold; Pesh. *mā*^ᶜ *das'arē* a hundred measures of barley; Tg. חֲדָר מֵאָה עַל כֹּדֶשׁ עֲרוּהִי a hundredfold more than they had calculated it; in contrast to Sept. and Pesh., Vulg. and Tg., in agreement with the MT, do not mention the substance that is weighed, which has to be understood by inference; on this see also Westermann BK 1/2: 513, 515: pl. שַׁעֲרִים: **weight** (of grain): שַׁעֲרִים מֵאָה a hundredfold. †

9848 שַׁעַר

*שַׁעַר: ? III שַׁעַר, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 474n; see also Barth *Nominalbildung* §113β; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 336; for an (uncertain) etymology → III שַׁעַר: pl. שַׁעֲרִים: rotten (הַאֲנִים) Jr 29₁₇; cj. Ezk 4₁₂ pr. עֲגַת שַׁעֲרִים barley cake prop. עֲגַת שַׁעֲרִים terror cake, so Görg BN 19 (1982) 23; but this cj. is not necessary, particularly as the Vrss. (Sept., Vulg. and Pesh.) support the MT with a subst., or alternatively with an adj. for barley.

—a) for the translation rotten see especially König *Wb.* 520b. If the figs are so bad that they cannot be eaten any more this is not to be taken as the same as a rendering like unimpressive or burst open (which is given in KBL); cf. Vulg. *quasi ficus malas* equivalent to Pesh. *'a(y)k tē'nē bīšātā* (in Sept. vs. 11-20 are missing); see also הַרְעוֹת as an adj. for הַתְּאֲנִים Jr 24₃.

—b) it is remarkable to find the masc. ending on the adj. הַשְּׁעָרִים with the fem. sbst. הַתְּאֲנִים, cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §132e, and Rudolph *Jer.*³ 186. It could be that it is linked with this ending because כְּתֵאֲנִים is con-ceived less as the image itself and more as the men it represents, cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syntax* §59c: הַמְּמַלְכוֹת הַלְּחָצִים אֲתָכֶם 1S 10₁₈. †

9849 שְׁעָרוֹר

*שְׁעָרוֹר: III שְׁעַר, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 483w, cf. in accordance with KBL, Löw in J. Blau *Fschr.* (Frankfurt, 1927) 195: fem. שְׁעָרוֹרָה: **horrible things Jr 5₃₀** (parallel with שְׁמָה), with הִיָּה nif.; Jr 23₁₄ with רָאָה. †

Der. שְׁעָרוֹרִי.

9850 שְׁעָרוֹרִי

*שְׁעָרוֹרִי: שְׁעָרוֹר; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 227) שְׁעָרוֹרִיהַ: שְׁעָרָתַ: Jr 18₁₃, with עֲשָׂה, and שְׁעָרוֹרִיָּה (Q) Hos 6₁₀, with רָאָה; on the two endings for the fem. see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 604b, and R. Meyer *Gramm.* §56: 1a: **something horrible**. †

9851 שְׁעָרִיָּה

שְׁעָרִיָּה: n.m.; Heb. seal inscr. שְׁעָרִיָּהוּ (*Semitica* 26 (1976) 45); Sept. Σαραια, Σαρια: the meaning of the first element is unclear, so Noth *Personennamen* 259b; attempted explanations include: a) from שְׁעַר Yahweh has acknowledged, so König *Wb.* 520b; b) from Arb. ša'ara to know, be acquainted with: Yahweh knows (sc. the person who has this name), so Cazelles *Fschr.* 217 with reference to pre-Islamic personal names which contain this element (with examples from G.L. Harding *An Index and Concordance of Pre-Islamic Arabian Names and Inscriptions* (Toronto, 1971) 12, 49, 350f). Both suggestions are completely uncertain: a Benjaminite from the descendants of Saul 1C 8₃₈ 9₄₄. †

9852 שְׁעָרִים

שְׁעָרִים: place name: I שְׁעַר double gate, so Noth *Jos.*² 151.

—1. Jos 15₃₆ Sept.^B Σακαριμ, Sept.^A Σαργαριμ; 1S 17₅₂ Sept. ἐν τῆ ἰδῶ τῶν πυλῶν; Tg., Vulg., Pesh. place name, cf. Stoebe KAT 8/1: 334; a place with an unidentified location belonging to the tribe of Judah, in the *Wadi es-Sant*, near עֲזָקָה and שׁוֹכָה, see Abel *Géogr. Pal.* 2: 439; Noth *Jos.*² 94; Stoebe loc. cit.

—2. שְׁעָרִים 1C 4₃₁ textual corruption, → שְׁלָחִים. †

9853 שְׁעֵשְׂנָז

שְׁעֵשְׂנָז: masc. personal name; Sept. as Est 2₈ Γα (= הַגִּי); Vulg. *Sasagazi*; Pesh. šngšgšyr: the סָרִיס הַמְּלֶךְ governor of the harem in Susa Est 2₁₄. †

9854 שְׁעֵשְׂעִים

שְׁשׂוּעִים, שְׁשׂוּעִים (once): II שַׁעַע, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 482j; tantum pl.: pl. of intensification (or of amplification) see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §124e; Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 88f; MHeb. שְׁשׂוּעִים pleasure, diversion; for the sbst. in Syriac and Mandaean, which perhaps belongs to the same root, → II שַׁעַע: sf.

שְׁשׂוּעִי, שְׁשׂוּעִי (Is 57): **desire, delight**; really an object of play, of amusement, of delight; so Wildberger BK 10: 172.

—a) for most of the following instances it is this last sense that is the one to be accepted, and only in a few occurrences (see under b) is it somewhat weakened. Particularly significant is the expression יֶלֶד שְׁשׂוּעִים Jr 31₂₀ a son in whom the father takes pleasure, so Wildberger loc. cit. This is also the case in Pr 8₃₀ with reference to חֶכְמָה, which for יהוה is שְׁשׂוּעִי (proposed reading instead of שְׁשׂוּעִים) the object of his pleasure.

Furthermore it is also the case for שְׁשׂוּעִי when it refers to divine instructions: מִצְוֹתֶיךָ Ps 119₁₄₃; עֲרֹתֶיךָ 119₂₄ and תּוֹרֹתֶיךָ 119₇₇₋₉₂₋₁₇₄.

—b) נִטַּע שְׁשׂוּעִי Is 57 the planting of his desire, or the object of his desire; אֶת־בְּנֵי אָדָם וְשְׁשׂוּעִי and my desire (the desire of חֶכְמָה) is with (for) the children of man Pr 8₃₁; here the translation could probably be taken as the same as (a) only if II אֶת was missing from the sentence; then it would come to mean the children of men are the object of my desire. †

9855 שָׁפָה

I שָׁפָה: MHeb. to be quiet, pt. passive שָׁפִי smooth, quiet; pi. to make smooth; JArm. שָׁפָא pe. and pa. to make smooth; pa. also to quieten; Samaritan to spread pitch over the ark Gn 6₁₄; EgArm. adj. calm (of water); *Aḥiqar* 113 מוֹיִן שָׁפִין; Syr. *špā* to even out, clean; adj. *šapyā* level, clear, clean; sbst. plateau; CPArm. *šp'*, pa. to make smooth; adj. *šp'* = *špē* (Schulthess *Gramm.* 146) smoothed, levelled, fem. sing. *špy'*, fem. pl. *špy'n* (Schulthess *Lex.* 212b); ? with interchange of radicals, JArm. שָׁפָה to rub, anoint, Syr. *šāp* to spread; Mnd. *ŠPA* I to be quiet, smooth, clear; pe. and pa. causative (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 471b); Arb. *safā(y)* to sweep bare, sweep clean, raise and scatter away the dust (said of the wind; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; see also Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 414b).

nif: pt. נִשְׁפָּה: **swept down flat** (by the wind), pt. adj. from הָרַר a windswept mountain Is 13₂. †

pu: pf. וְשָׁפוּ (Q): to become bare, stripped of flesh (sbj. עֲצָמוֹתָיו) Jb 33₂₁. †

Der. שָׁפִי; ? שָׁפוּת; n.m. יִשְׁפָּה.

9856 שָׁפָה

II שָׁפָה: → שָׁפוּת.

9857 שָׁפוּ

שָׁפוּ: Edomite tribal name > n.m. Gn 36₂₃ = שָׁפִי 1C 1₄₀; Vrss.: a) שָׁפוּ Sept. Σωφ, Vulg. *Sephi*, Pesh. *Šāpār*; b) שָׁפִי Sept. Σωβ, Vulg. *Seppi*, Pesh. *Šāpār*; for forms or alternatively parallels with Arb. personal names see Moritz ZAW 44 (1926): 91; for suggestions concerning the etymology see Weippert *Edom* 246. †

9858 שְׁפֹט

שְׁפֹט: hapax legomenon **2C 20**₉; שֹׁפֵט inf. cstr. qal as verbal noun (see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §114: 1, and Bergsträsser *Hebr. Gr.* 2: §11d; cf. R. Meyer *Gramm.* §102: 5b): pl. שְׁפֹטִים (hapax legomenon **Ezk 23**₁₀); so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Zorell, and especially König *Wb.* 521a: **judgement 2C 20**₉, textual uncertainty, Sept. κρίσις, Sept. ^Lἀκρίς; cj. pr. שְׁפֹט prop. שְׁפֹטָה, see also Rudolph *Chr.* 258; **Ezk 23**₁₀ textual uncertainty, cj. pr. שְׁפֹטִים prop. with a few mss. and **Ezk 5**₁₀₋₁₅ **16**₄₁ and elsewhere שְׁפֹטִים (BHS); so hesitantly also Zimmerli *Ez.* 531; the Vrss.: Sept. ἐκδικήσεις; Vulg. *iudicia*; Pesh. *dīnē*; Tg. *purānūt dīnīn* punishment of the judges; at least this does not contradict the cj., and it probably supports it. †

9859 שְׁפֹפֶם

שְׁפֹפֶם: n.m. **Nu 26**₃₉, textual corruption; SamP. שופים *šūfām*; cj. → שְׁפֹפֶם. †

9860 שְׁפֹפֶן

שְׁפֹפֶן: n.m.; Sept. Σωφάρφακ, variant σεφουφάμ, σωφάν; Noth *Personennamen* 259b reads שְׁפֹפֶם while Rudolph *Chr.* 76 maintains the form of the MT; the personal name is unexplained: a man associated with a clan of Benjamin in גִּבְעָה (the grandson of Benjamin) **1C 8**₅, cf. Rudolph *Chr.* 77f. †

9861 שְׁפֹת

שְׁפֹת: hapax legomenon **2S 17**₂₉; the derivation of this sbst. (construct state) is uncertain; according to Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 506t, and König *Wb.* 521, the underlying vb. is שָׁפַה, but that this should be identified with I שָׁפַה (so König loc. cit.) appears to be questionable: שְׁפֹת בְּקָר: in Pesh. שְׁפֹת is rendered as *gubbnē*, and in Tg. as *gubnīn* cheese (Heb. גִּבְיִנָה); for the other Vrss. see Dalman *Arbeit* 6: 312, and Zorell *Lexicon* 874a. All this means that it designates a foodstuff such as hard cheese or curd cheese made from cow's milk, cf. e.g. ZüB; Hertzberg *ATD* 10²: 291; KBL: curds; and Fritz Stolz *Das Erste und das Zweite Buch Samuel* (Zürcher Bibelkommentare, 1981) 263; NRSV: cheese from the herd; REB: fat cattle; for הַשְּׁפֹת **Neh 3**₁₃ → I שְׁעָר 5 I b. †

9862 שֹׁפַח

*שֹׁפַח: Arb. *safaḥa* to pour out, spill; cf. (?) OSArb. sbst. *msfḥ* (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 199a) aqueduct, or a similar device which was used to distribute water over the fields; Punic sbst. שֹׁפַח clan, family (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 316; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1181).

? Der. שֹׁפַחָה, מִשְׁפַּחָה.

9863 שֹׁפַחָה

שֹׁפַחָה: SamP. *ašfā*; the derivation of the sbst. is uncertain, but possibilities include: a) a primary sbst. that in this connection is to be linked with עֲגֻלָּה and תְּשֻׁעָה (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 459b); but דְּמֻעָה, which is also

mentioned in Bauer-Leander *Heb. loc. cit.* is no longer to be associated in this way because of the Ug. vb. *dm*^c (Gordon *Textbook* §19:676; Aistleitner *Wb.* 760; Gibson *Myths*² 145a).

—b) according to Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, König *Wb.* 521b, and KBL, the sbst. is to be derived from *שפח, Arb. *safaha*; the lowest rank of maidservant, who is required to pour water over the hands of her master (cf. KBL); but such a usage for this hypothetical meaning is no longer recognised. It is also questionable whether to make a connection with מְשַׁפְּחָה, which for its part is associated with Ug. *šph* and Punic שפח (→ מְשַׁפְּחָה); MHeb. שִׁפְחָה: cstr. שִׁפְחָת, sf. שִׁפְחָתִי/תְּכָתִי; pl. שִׁפְחָה(וֹ), sf. שִׁפְחָתֵי/תֵי, שִׁפְחָתֵיהֶם.

—1. **slave-girl.** a) for the bibliography see de Vaux *Inst.* 1: 134f = *Lebensord.* 1: 142f; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1814f; Jepsen VT 8 (1958) 293-297; THAT 2: 187f. According to Jepsen loc. cit., and subsequently THAT loc. cit., the synonymous substantives שִׁפְחָה and אִמָּה can be distinguished in the following way: שִׁפְחָה is a girl who is not free but is as yet untouched, whose duty was primarily to serve the woman of the house; on this see also Westermann BK 1/2, 283: אִמָּה is a woman who is not free, and who could be a man's secondary wife, as well as the wife of man who like her is bound in service. Jepsen loc. cit. 296 draws together the results of his investigation thus: both words designate two classes of people which can be very clearly differentiated from one another; but they would both be used together when women were being spoken of as servants. This is probably what has led to the words no longer always being used with their original distinctive meanings.

—b) שִׁפְחָה the handmaid of שָׂרִי Gn 16^{2f.5f.8}, vs.¹ מְצַרִית שִׁפְחָה (הַגֵּר); שִׁפְחָת שָׂרָה Gn 25¹²; וְזִלְפָּה, וְזִלְפָּה of לֵבָן Gn 29²⁴ and then of לֵאָה Gn 30^{9.10.12.18} 35²⁶; שִׁבְלָה, בְּלָהָה, בְּלָהָה of לֵבָן Gn 29²⁹ and then of רָחֵל Gn 30^{4.7} 35²⁵; שְׁתֵּי הַשִּׁפְחֹת; שְׁתֵּי הַשִּׁפְחֹת (זִלְפָּה and בְּלָהָה) Gn 33^{1f.6}.

—α) שִׁפְחָה :: גְּבִיָּה(וֹ) רָהֵ :: Gn 16⁴ Is 24² Ps 123² Pr 30²³;

—β) יַעֲקֹב had two wives and two שִׁפְחֹת Gn 32²³.

—δ) שִׁפְחָה וְעֶבֶד Gn 32⁶; עֶבְדוֹ וְשִׁפְחָתוֹ Jr 34^{9.10} cf. עֶבֶד וְאִמָּה Ex 20^{10.17}/Dt 5^{14.18} Ex 21^{20.26.27.32} etc., on which see Jepsen VT 8 (1958) 296;

—β) pl. שִׁפְחֹת וְעֶבְדִים Gn 12¹⁶ 20¹⁴ 24³⁵ Dt 28⁶⁸ 1S 8¹⁶ 2K 5²⁶ Is 14² Jr 34¹¹ Jl 3² Qoh 2⁷ Est 7⁴ 2C 28¹⁰; שִׁפְחֹת וְעֶבְדִים Gn 30⁴³; much less frequently are the phrases וְאִמָּה־תִּיכֶם עֶבְדֵיכֶם Dt 12¹², וְאִמָּה־תִּיכֶם עֶבְדֵיכֶם Ezr 2⁶⁵ Neh 7⁶⁷, cf. עֶבְדֵי אִמָּה־תִּיכֶם 2S 6²⁰.

—e) special usages:

—α) הַשִּׁפְחָה a maid (meaning someone who was in attendance or available at any particular time) 2S 17¹⁷; on this use of the article see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §126r, and R. Meyer *Gramm.* §96: 4d;

—β) שִׁפְחָה נְחָרְפֶת לְאִישׁ Lv 19²⁰ spoken for by another man, or alternatively betrothed to him, so Ben-Hayyim *Lešonenu* 7 (1936) 366f, who quotes the Ethiopic (*Ge'ez*) root *fhr*, *fəḥərt* pt. passive, and *fahāri* the one who is betrothed (Dillmann *Lex.* 1370); cf. Leslau *Comparative Dictionary of Ge'ez* (Wiesbaden, 1988); Milgrom ZAW 89 (1977) 43¹; cf. Noth *Lev.* 118: a slave-girl claimed by another man;

—γ) שִׁפְחָה the female slave who works behind the mill Ex 11⁵.

יִשְׁפֹּטוּ, יִשְׁפֹּט, יִשְׁפֹּטוּ, יִשְׁפֹּטוּ, יִשְׁפֹּטוּ, יִשְׁפֹּטוּ, יִשְׁפֹּטוּ Ex 18₂₆, an unusual form, perhaps for יִשְׁפֹּטוּ (pausal form), see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §47g; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §14g; cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 301s; תִּשְׁפֹּטוּ, sf. יִשְׁפֹּטוּ, אֲשַׁפֵּט/תָּם, יִשְׁפֹּטוּ Ezk 44₂₄ (see above); impv. שִׁפְטוּ, שִׁפְטוּ, שִׁפְטוּ, sf. תִּשְׁפֹּטוּ, Secunda εφτηνυ Ps 35₂₄ (Brönno *Morph.* 46); inf. שִׁפְטוּ, cstr. שִׁפְטוּ, sf. שִׁפְטוּ; pt. שִׁפְטוּ, fem. שִׁפְטוּ Ju 4, pl. שִׁפְטוּ, cstr. שִׁפְטוּ, sf. שִׁפְטוּ, שִׁפְטוּ, שִׁפְטוּ/טִיָּה, שִׁפְטוּ/טִיָּה, שִׁפְטוּ/טִיָּה (126 times, see THAT 2: 1000).

—D. for bibliography see the lists in Gerhard Liedke *Gestalt und Bezeichnung alttestamentlicher Rechtssätze* WMANT 39 (1971) 62f; also Liedke in THAT 2: 1000f; on this see further Pedersen *Israel* 1-2: 343ff, and de Vaux *Histoire* 2: 80-83.

—a) in his lists Liedtke also mentions suggestions that have been made for understanding and for rendering the vb. שִׁפְטוּ. After referring to these lists we limit ourselves to the conclusion, which he writes in WMANT 39: 73 (cf. THAT 2: 1001), that שִׁפְטוּ signifies the action that restores שְׁלוֹם to a community after it has been disturbed. Because of this the meaning of שִׁפְטוּ is not to be restricted to the making of a judicial decision; so also דָּיָן in Zech 3₇ means to rule (cf. Arb. *hakama*). Where שִׁפְטוּ designates a prolonged action its meaning tends to be to rule, control. The restitution of שְׁלוֹם will not only be regarded from the point of view of the subject of שִׁפְטוּ, but also from that of the object; for the person who has been suffering under a disturbed situation receives שִׁפְטוּ as an announcement of salvation, of aid to obtain justice. For the one who is the cause of the disturbance the process of שִׁפְטוּ becomes a conclusive and final penalty; so also for דָּיָן in MHeb. and in Samaritan.

—b) on the pt. > sbst. שִׁפְטוּ see THAT 2: 1003f; see further especially Wolfgang Richter *Zu den "Richtern Israels"* ZAW 77 (1965) 40-72; also de Vaux *Histoire* 2: 66-86 (with bibliography); Herrmann *Geschichte* 148ff; Ringgren *Israelitische Religion* 73f; TOB in the introduction to the book of Judges.

—E. occurrences of שִׁפְטוּ with reference to various subjects.

—I i: human beings.

—1. שִׁפְטוּ בֵּין וּבֵין to **decide between, settle** a dispute Ex 18₁₆ (SamP. שִׁפְטוּ אֵת, with אֵת as a preposition; אֵת at as for example Ex 18₁₃, EgArm.; see LOT 5: p. 247 §7.3), Nu 35₂₄ Dt 1₁₆ Is 5₃.

—2. a) to **pass judgement, administer justice** Ex 18_{13.22a.26a} Dt 25₁, 2C 19₆ with לְ of the person; Ezk 44₂₄ with acc. of the person.

—b) בְּצִדְקָה Lv 19₁₅, מִשְׁפָּט צְדָקָה Dt 16₁₈, מִשְׁפָּט צְדָקָה reliable judgement, true judgements (NRSV), true justice (REB) Zech 7₉, מִשְׁפָּט שְׁלוֹם judgement that makes for peace, satisfactory justice Zech 8₁₆, בְּשִׁפְטוֹ to give judgement after accepting a bribe Mi 3₁₁.

—3. to **decide** Ex 18_{22b.26b}.

—4. to **pass judgement**. a) to administer justice Is 1_{17.23} see Wildberger BK 10: 48; THAT 2: 1002; Jr 5₂₈.

—b) שָׁפֵט שְׁפֹט to act like a judge **Gn 19**₉; for the following inf. abs. cf. Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §12g; also R. Meyer *Gramm.* §103: 3b.

—5. to **make a judgement about, announce a verdict**: a) subj. the prophet **Ezk 20**₄ (with acc. of the person and the thing), **22**₂ (obj. הַדְּמוּיִם עֵיר).

—b) subj. אֲנָשִׁים צְדִיקִים righteous men **23**₄₅, declaring the guilt of women who commit adultery and commit murder; **23**₂₄ the nations shall judge Israel.

—6. to **rule, be in authority**: a) the clearest example of this sense of the word is in the sentence אֲשֶׁר שָׁפֵטוּנוּ שְׁפֵטֵינוּ **Da 9**₁₂, he spoke against our rulers who govern us (ZüB), cf. Plöger KAT 18: 131: he spoke concerning the responsible men among us, those who govern us; שָׁפֵט meaning to rule or to govern is found also in **Ob 21** (obj. הָרָר עֵשׂוּ), on which see especially Wolff BK 14/3: 49; see also Rudolph KAT 13/2: 317 :: 314 to pass judgement.

—b) occurrences in which שָׁפֵט means to pass judgement as well as including (or at least suggesting) to rule, or alternatively to govern; on this see THAT 2: 1003:

—α) שָׁפֵט אֶת־יִשְׂרָאֵל **Ju 3**₁₀ **4**₄ (3rd. sg. fem.), **10**_{2,3} **12**_{7-9,11} **13f 15**₂₀ **16**₃₁ **1S 4**₁₈ **7**_{6,15-17} **8**₂ **2K 23**₂₂; on **1S 7**_{6,15-17} (the activities of Samuel as judge) see also Artur Weiser *Samuel FRLANT* 81 (1962) 11 :: Jörn Halbe *Das Privilegrecht Jahwes Ex 34*₁₀₋₂₆ FRLANT 114 (1975) 474f;

—β) הַשְּׁפֵטִים בֵּימֵי שָׁפֵט **Ru 1**₁ (on which cf. also cγ);

—γ) שְׁפֵטֵיהֶם **Hos 7**₇, literally their judges, meaning those who governed them; on this see Rudolph KAT 13/1: 149; also Wolff BK 14/1² 160: officials of special importance in the palace.

—c) שֹׁפֵט (וֹ)שֵׁפֵט, substantivised participle of the vb.: **judge**; a distinction should be made here between the narrower sense of the word as described above under 4 and 5, and the wider sense as described under 6.

—α) שָׁפֵט as someone concerned with the law, a judge in the narrower sense, cf. THAT 2: 1004: sg. **Ex 2**₁₄ **Dt 17**_{9,12} **Is 3**₂ **Mi 7**₃; pl. **Nu 25**₅ **Dt 16**₁₈ **19**₁₇ **1S 8**₁ **Is 1**₂₆ **Zeph 3**₃ **Ps 109**₃₁ (שְׁפֵטֵי נִפְשׁוֹ) the judges of his life), **141**₆ **148**₁₁ **Jb 9**₂₄ **Pr 8**₁₆ (שְׁפֵטֵי צְדִקָּה) righteous judges), **Ezr 10**₁₄ **2C 1**₂ **19**_{5f}.

—β) שָׁפֵט as a ruler, governor, sg.: in Moab **Am 2**₃; in Israel: שָׁפֵט יִשְׂרָאֵל **Mi 4**₁₄, so KBL; see further Lescow ZAW 84 (1972) 67⁸⁶; שֵׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל שָׁפֵט יִשְׂרָאֵל a royal title; similarly Wolff BK 14/4, 115: what is meant by the Judge of Israel could be connected with the function of the king (here further bibliography is given) :: Noth *Ges. Stud.* 2: 71-85: the one who held the office of judge associated with the amphictiony, which was distinguished from the so-called lesser judges; so also Noth *Gesch. Isr.* 98f. For a criticism of this view see e.g. Herrmann *Geschichte* 149ff (for bibliography see p. 151⁹); also Jörn Halbe *Das Privilegrecht Jahwes Ex 34*₁₀₋₂₆ FRLANT 114 (1975) 470ff; see especially also Richter ZAW 77 (1965) 71: the judges of Israel originate in a town or a tribe during the transition from a tribal to a civil constitution; they are the appointed representatives from the elders of the tribe for ordering the administration of justice and civil affairs concerning a town and the corresponding territory. Similar views following Richter are found in Klaus Baltzer *Die Biographie der Propheten* (1975) 61.

The שֹׁפֵט with this function can be compared with the *šāpītum* at Mari, who is described as the administrator of a district, or alternatively as the ruler of a province, so A. Marzal *The Provincial Governor at Mari: His Title and Appointment* JNES 30 (1971) 186-217; see also Noth *Bibl. Land 2*: 252f; Willem H. Ph. Römer *Frauenbriefe über Religion, Politik und Privatleben in Mari* AOAT 12 (1971) 93; for bibliography see note 8; Jean Bottéro ARMT 7 (1957) 241f; von Soden AHW. 1173a is content with the translation judge for *šāpītu(m)*; so also Dossin-Finet in ARMT 10 text 160: 16, and p. 283; compare Punic *suffetes* (see above).

pl: שֹׁפֵטֵינוּ Da 9¹² (see already under 6a); see further שֹׁפֵט־אַרְצֵ/אַרְרֵץ Is 40²³ Ps 2¹⁰ the governor, the ruler of the earth.

—γ) הַשֹּׁפֵט Ju 2¹⁸⁻¹⁸⁻¹⁹, שֹׁפֵטִים Ju 2¹⁶⁻¹⁸ 2S 7¹¹, הַשֹּׁפֵטִים 2K 23²², שֹׁפֵטִיו Jos 23² 24¹, שֹׁפֵטֵיכֶם Dt 1¹⁰, שֹׁפֵטֵיהֶם Ju 2¹⁷ as the designation of an office holder in Israel in the period before the establishment of the state. It is uncertain whether שֹׁפֵט is here to be taken more in the sense of α above, or in the sense of.

—b. the same is true for the expression שֹׁפֵט בְּאַרְרֵץ 2S 15⁴ (cf. 2C 26²¹), which can mean the judge in the land, or the ruler in the land.

For שֹׁפֵטִים/שֹׁפֵט as the person(s) holding a particular office, or alternatively as the person(s) responsible for certain activities, see the bibliography cited above under D; see further THAT 1: 789c (under ישׁע hif.), especially concerning מוֹשִׁיעַ as the probably original distinguishing mark, which was superseded by שֹׁפֵט of the so-called major judges in their role of charismatic military heroes of liberation.

—I ii: with particular reference to the descendant of David as subject, who was at one time the expected (or alternatively the coming) king.

—1. to **direct, administer justice** (= I i 2a) 1K 3²⁸ 7⁷, Is 11³ (parallel with הוֹכִיחַ).

—2. to **get justice for, provide justice, help to establish rights** (for the poor and wretched: = I i 4a): Is 11⁴ Ps 72⁴ Pr 29¹⁴ 31⁹, cf. שֹׁפֵט מוֹשִׁיעַ someone who provides justice, a ruler who seeks justice (NRSV) Is 16⁵, see Wildberger BK 10: 622ff.

—3. to **pass judgement** with the inclusive sense of a just act, to rule, govern (= I i 6b) 1S 8⁵⁻⁶⁻²⁰ 1K 3⁹, on which see Noth *Könige* 51; cj. Hos 13¹⁰ pr. וְשֹׁפֵטֶיךָ prop. וְיִשְׁפֹּטְךָ (BHS) that they judge you, so G. Liedtke WMANT 39 (1971): 71; but perhaps also as 2, so Wolff BK 14/1²: 285; 2C 1^{10f}.

—II. with God (אֱלֹהֵינוּ/יְהוָה) as sbj.

—1. a) שֹׁפֵט בֵּין וּבֵין Gn 16⁵ Ju 11²⁷ 1S 24¹³⁻¹⁶, שֹׁפֵט בֵּין לְ Ezk 34¹⁷⁻²² (= I i 1).

—b) שֹׁפֵט בֵּין to be the judge between Gn 31⁵³ Is 24/Mi 4³ (parallel with הוֹכִיחַ).

—2. to **pass judgement**, meaning to obtain judgement for (with acc. of the person) 1K 8³²/2C 6²³, שֹׁפֵטֵנִי Ps 7⁹ 26¹ 35²⁴ 43¹; מוֹשִׁיעַ שֹׁפֵטֵי מוֹשִׁיעַ obtain justice for me, or alternatively help me to get my rights (ZüB) Lam 3⁵⁹; obj. יְתוּם וְרָךְ Ps 10¹⁸ (= I i 4; I ii 2); cf. שֹׁפֵט מִיָּד to obtain judgement for someone against someone else, meaning to save, deliver; may the Lord vindicate me against you (NRSV) 1S 24¹⁶; he has delivered him from

the power of his enemies (NRSV) **2S 18**¹⁹; he has vindicated you this day delivering you from the power of of all who rose up against you (NRSV) **2S 18**³¹.

—3. to **pass judgement**, with acc. of the person.

—α) רָמִים **Jb 21**²², רָשָׁע צָדִיק **Qoh 3**¹⁷;

—β) abs. **Ps 75**³ (with מִיִּשְׂרָיִם), **Jb 22**¹³; cf. בְּשִׁפְטֶךָ **Ps 51**⁶;

—γ) אֱלֹהִים שׁוֹפֵט צָדִיק **Ps 7**¹², אֱלֹהֵי (יְהוָה) שׁוֹפֵט צָדִיק **9**⁵; יְהוָה הַשֹּׁפֵט **Ju 11**²⁷;

—δ) with בָּ (of the person) to exercise judgement about **2C 20**¹², abs. **Ps 82**¹.

—b) to **pass judgement**, meaning to make a judgement against, punish (with acc. of the person) **1S 3**¹³ (with בָּ against), **Ezk 7**^{3.8} etc. (with בָּ concerning) **7**²⁷ **11**^{10f} **16**³⁸ **18**³⁰ **20**⁴ **21**³⁵ **23**³⁶ **24**¹⁴ (textual emendation), **35**¹¹ **36**¹⁹; the examples mentioned here do not correspond precisely with those in I i nor do they with those in I ii, but they may be compared with I i 5.

—c) to pass judgement, meaning to judge in the narrower sense, and in the wider sense of to rule, so that the vb. can encompass and combine both meanings; on this cf. I i 6 a-c, and I ii 3:

—α) obj. הָאָרֶץ **Ps 82**⁸ **96**¹³ **98**⁹ **1C 16**³³, cf. הָאָרֶץ (כָּל-) שֹׁפֵט **Gn 18**²⁵ **Ps 94**²;

—β) obj. תִּבְלָה (תִּבְלָה בְּצָדִיק) **Ps 9**⁹ **96**¹³ **98**⁹;

—γ) עַמִּים (מִישׁוֹר) **Ps 67**⁵, עַמִּים (בְּאִמּוֹנָתוֹ) **Ps 96**¹³ (parallel with תִּבְלָה), עַמִּים (בְּמִישְׁרָיִם) **Ps 98**⁹ (parallel with תִּבְלָה);

—δ) וְזָרְעֵי עַמִּים יִשְׁפֹּטוּ **Is 51**⁵ and my arm will judge the people (which could belong to α, b or c); perhaps this is a gloss, so Koehler *Dtj.* 44; also Westermann *Jes.* 188.

—e) שֹׁפֵט ruler **Is 33**²² (שֹׁפֵטנוּ), on which see Wildberger BK 10: 1309, 1311.

—III. with gods (אֱלֹהִים/אֱלֹהִים) as sbj.: **Ps 82**^{2.3} cj. **Ps 58**².

—a. remarks on the subject of the verb: **Ps 58**² pr. אֱלֹהִים rd. אֱלֹהִים, on which see especially Seybold VT 30 (1980) 53², where the Vrss. are also taken into consideration; Seybold counts this אֱלֹהִים together with vs.2-3.5.8-10.12 as a so-called primary text, as distinct from the so-called editorial stages in vs.4.6.7.11 (see p. 57); as an element of the primary text אֱלֹהִים in vs.2, as also אֱלֹהִים in vs.12, means gods and not God; for vs.2 that is particularly likely, and it can also be accepted with equal probability for vs.12 (together with **Ps 82**^{1b}), even though the Vrss. and more recent interpretations translate with a word for God.

—b. the content of the expressions: the way in which the gods pass judgement (שֹׁפֵט) is the same as was found before under I, and particularly under II: **Ps 58**² with מִיִּשְׂרָיִם decreeing what is right (NRSV); vs.12 simply שֹׁפֵט without an object, → II 3aβ; **Ps 82**^{2.3} → I i 4a, I ii 2 and II 2.

As a warning of אלהים against unfair judgements and partiality, as in Ps 82, compare Lv 19¹⁵⁻³⁵; in these verses there is the expression עוֹל בַּמִּשְׁפָּט, but it is remarkable that the sbst. עוֹל is not found elsewhere with the vb. שפט.

nif: pf. נִשְׁפָּטְתִּי; impf. אֲשַׁפֵּט, אֲשַׁפְּטָה, יִשְׁפָּטוּ, נִשְׁפָּטוּ; inf. cstr. הִשְׁפִּיט, sf. הִשְׁפִּיטוּ; pt. נִשְׁפָּט.

—1. to enter into a controversy before a court, plead: Is 59 Ps 9²⁰ 37³³ 109⁷, with לְפָנַי יִנְשַׁפֵּט 1S 12⁷; with יָחַד to go into judgement together Is 43²⁶, on which see Elliger BK 11/1: 381: we will let justice be administered for us together.

—2. to enter into judgement, dispute: a) sbj. יִהְיֶה:

—α) with I אֵת Is 66¹⁶, insert with Sept. כָּל־הָאָרֶץ (אַתְּ), see Westermann *Jes.* 332; cf. BHS;

—β) with II אֵת meaning with, Jr 2³⁵ Ezk 20^{35f} 38²²; with II אֵת of the person and acc. of the thing meaning about, I will enter into judgement with him for the treason he has committed against me (NRSV) Ezk 17²⁰; with עַם of the person JI 4²;

—γ) with לְ (לְכָל־בָּשָׂר) he is entering into judgement with all flesh (NRSV) Jr 25³¹ (→ לְ 8);

—δ) with עַל of the person meaning on account of, to enter into judgement on account of my people JI 4².

—b) with a human sbj.: with II אֵת 1S 12⁷ (see already under 1), Pr 29⁹; with עַם 2C 22⁸ Sir 8¹⁴. †

po. (Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §55b, c; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 281j; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §20b; but cf. R. Meyer in Eissfeldt *Fschr.* 2: BZAW 77 (1957) 121f and subsequently Fohrer KAT 16: 199 on Jb 9¹⁵; pt. with suffix מִשְׁפָּטִי my judge, or my opponent; cj. Zeph 3¹⁵ pr. מִשְׁפָּטִיךָ prop. מִשְׁפָּטִיךָ, so ZüB; BHS; also Klaus Seybold *Satirische Prophetie. Studien zum Buch Zefanja* SBS 120 (1985) 96⁴ :: Rudolph KAT 13/3: 291, 292: his (!) penalty; TOB: the verdicts which oppress you. †

Der. מִשְׁפָּט, שְׁפֹט, *שְׁפָט, n.m. שְׁפָט, אֲלֵי־שְׁפָט, שְׁפָטָן, (ו)שְׁפָטִיָּה.

9865 שְׁפָט

*שְׁפָט: שְׁפָט, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458s, or ? 457q: originally a *qitl* pattern, cf. Akk. *šiptu(m)* see below; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 227): שְׁפָטִים with עֲשֵׂה; SamP. pl. *ašfātəm*; Akk. *šiptu(m)* penalty (AHw. 1247; CAD Š/3, 91a sv

—a) sbj. יִהְיֶה with I גָּאֵל and יִצָּא hif. (בְּשִׁפְטִים גְּדֹלִים) Ex 6⁷ 7⁴; with עֲשֵׂה (with בְּ); cf. Akk. *šipta(m)* *šakānu(m)* to inflict a penalty, execute judgement (AHw. 1247; CAD Š/3, 92a-b: *šiptu* A, sv. 2; cf. the etymological discussion concerning *špt* :: *šbt* on p. 92) Ex 12¹² Nu 33⁴ Ezk 5¹⁰⁻¹⁵ 11⁹ 25¹¹ 28²²⁻²⁶ 30¹⁴⁻¹⁹; cj. 5⁸ pr. מִשְׁפָּטִים prop. שְׁפָטִים (:: MT מִשְׁפָּטִים/שְׁפָטִים Pesh.; Tg. Ex 6⁷ 7⁴ punishment); with שְׁלַח pi. (with אֵל) Ezk 14²¹.

—b) with a human sbj.: with עֲשָׂה (with בְּ) **Ezk 16**₄₁ (sbj. מֵאֵהֶבֶיךָ vs.^{36f}), cj. **Ezk 23**₁₀ pr. וְשִׁפּוּטִים prop. וְשִׁפּוּטִים, see BHS; hesitantly also Zimmerli *Ez.* 531; previously → שִׁפּוּט (sbj. בְּנֵי אֲשׁוּר); with עֲשָׂה (with I אֵת) **2C 24**₂₄ (sbj. אָרָם חֵיל).

—c) **Pr 19**₂₉ (textual uncertainty) שִׁפּוּטִים with כּוֹן nif; cj. pr. MT prop. with Sept. μᾶστιγες שִׁבְטִים staffs, rods, or שׁוּטִים whips, on which see BHS; Gemser *Spr.*² 76, 77; ZüB :: Plöger BK 17: 218; MT punishments are prepared for the scoffers; so also TOB; NRSV: condemnation is ready for scoffers; REB and NEB: there is a rod in pickle for the arrogant; Plöger loc. cit. 219 mentions the cj. without accepting it. †

9866 שִׁפָּט

שִׁפָּט: n.m.; SamP. *šáfāt*; Sept. **Nu 13**₅ **1K 19**₁₆₋₁₉ **2K 3**₁₁ Σαφατ, **1C 3**₂₂ Σαφαθ, **1C 27**₂₉ Σωφατ; Josephus Σαφάτης (Schalit *Namenwb.* 108); Heb. seal inscr. שפּט (Moscato *Epigrafiā* 57 no. 17; Vattioni *Sigilli* 137); compare *tpt* in Ugaritic personal names, → שפּט B; also for *špt* in Phoenician and Punic personal names (both with bibliography); שִׁפָּט is a short form of (ו)שִׁפְטִיהַ, but still with a theophoric sbj. that is preserved in the form of the verb: he (Yahweh) has obtained justice, has made it right; so Stamm in Zimmerli *Fschr.* 469f = Stamm *Fschr.* 168f; but on this see Noth *Personennamen* 187f, who says that the judgement in these personal names means maintaining the rights of the innocent and the oppressed for obtaining justice; cf. also Gerhard Liedke *Gestalt und Bezeichnung alttestamentlicher Rechtssätze* (WMANT 39; 1971) 70: in names expressing thanks composed with שפּט the nature of the deliverance is not to be ignored.

—1. a scout, from Simeon **Nu 13**₅.

—2. the father of Elisha **1K 19**₁₆₋₁₉ **2K 3**₁₁ **6**₃₁.

—3. a descendant of David among the descendants of זְרַבְבָּדֶל **1C 3**₂₂.

—4. a herdsman under David **1C 27**₂₉.

—5. cj. **1C 5**_{12b} instead of the n.m. שִׁפָּט either to be read with Tg. הַשׁוֹפֵט; or following Sept. ἰ γραμματεὺς הַשׁוֹטֵר, cf. BHK; BHS and Rudolph *Chr.* 46. †

9867 שִׁפְטִיהַ

שִׁפְטִיהַ: n.m. < (ו)שִׁפְטִיהַ; Sept. predominantly Σαφατια; except for **2S 3**₄ Σαβατια, **Jr 38**₁ Sept.^{RA} Σαφατιας, Sept.^{BSA} Σαφανιας; Josephus Σαφατίας (Schalit *Namenwb.* 108); EgArm. שפּטִיהַ (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 52:14 = Kornfeld *Onomastica* 79); the sense of the personal name is Yahweh has obtained justice, on which → שִׁפָּט (bibliography).

—1. the fifth son of David **2S 3**₄ **1C 3**₃.

—2. an official (שֹׁרֵט) under Zedekiah **Jr 38**₁.

—3. the father (or ancestor) of a Benjaminite family in post-exilic Jerusalem **1C 9**₈.

—4. the head of a family among those who returned from Babylon **Ezr 2**₄ = **Neh 7**₉ **Ezr 8**₈.

—5. the ancestor of a family of slaves under Solomon **Ezr 2**₅₇ = **Neh 7**₅₉.

—6. a Judaeen from the descendants of פְּרָזִי **Neh 11**₄, on which see Weinberg VT 23 (1973) 407ff. †

9868 שַׁפְּטִיָּהוּ

שַׁפְּטִיָּהוּ: n.m.; Sept. Σαφαττα(ς); Heb. seal inscr. שַׁפְּטִיָּהוּ (from Lachish, of the ninth or eighth century) see Moscati *Epigrafia* 57 no. 16 = Keel *Visionen* 103f, figure 85; cf. Vattioni *Sigilli* 109; Bordreuil-Lemaire *Semita* 26 (1976) 50; the personal name has the same meaning as שַׁפְּטִיָּהוּ, and for the sense of the vb. in these names → שָׁפַט.

—1. one of David's helpers from Benjamin **1C 12**₆.

—2. a leader (נְגִיד) of the Simeonites under David **1C 27**₁₆.

—3. one of the seven sons of Jehoshaphat **2C 21**₂. †

9869 שַׁפְּטָן

שַׁפְּטָן: n.m.: שַׁפַּט; SamP. *šiftān*; Sept. Σαβαθα, variant Σαβαθαν; the exact sense of the personal name is uncertain: according to Noth *Personennamen* 38 it is a short form of a שַׁפַּט-name with the diminutive ending -ān; a more specific explanation of the name is given by Stamm in Zimmerli *Fschr.* 471 = Stamm *Fschr.* 170, who takes it as a descriptive name composed with *שַׁפְּטָ, derived from a sentence name composed with שַׁפַּט, meaning the kindly (helpful) verdict: the father of one of the tribal leaders (נְשִׂיא) from Ephraim **Nu 34**₂₄. †

9870 שָׁפִי

שָׁפִי: I שָׁפִי, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 457p; the root is apparently found in Ug. in two different substantives: 1) probably as a pl. *bmdbr špm* in the desert (steppe) of the bare hills, so Gray *Legacy*² 94; similarly Cutler Macdonald UF 14 (1982) 37f; cf. Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 332 no. 104; 2) it occurs also, probably sg., in the phrase *Inḥnpt mšpy* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 16:iv:14), where the meaning is uncertain, probably a part of a building, or an expression to signify a wall. Particularly close to Heb. שָׁפִי is Gray *Krt*² 26, 73: to the top (the height) of the bare roof; for a different translation see e.g. Gibson *Myths*² 99: to the parapet of the tower; cf. Caquot *Textes Ougaritiques* 563: on the ridge of the terrace (?); other suggestions are also given here; most improbable is that of de Moor-Spronk UF 14 (1982) 188; pausal form שָׁפִי; pl. שָׁפִים, שָׁפִים. The Vrss. differ, on which see especially Elliger ZAW 83 (1971) 318-321; William McKane in Cazelles *Fschr.* 330.

—1. the meaning of the sbst. is not quite certain, but suggestions include: a) שָׁפִי is a bare plain, that is one that is certainly without trees, and probably generally with no other vegetation; it could be a plain on a higher level of land, whether it be a slope, a hill, or a general area of land lying above the valley itself, more clearly subdivided and of wider extent; so Elliger ZAW 81 (1971) 317-329, especially 326; on this see also Elliger BK 11/1: 163-165; similarly McKane in Cazelles *Fschr.* 319-335, who prefers not to think of an elevated situation for **Jr 4**₁₁ **12**₁₂ but rather the wide-openness of a desert plain; however for the idea of an elevated place see especially **Is 41**₁₈ **Jr 14**₆; for an overall view cf. also earlier Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and König *Wb.* 522a.

—b) a mountain track (the denuded path-ways that build up because of the regular passage of caravans), so Jöüon *Journal Asiatique*, series 10, vol. 7 (1906), 137-142, and subsequently KBL; see further Holladay VT 26 (1976) 35 on **Jr 4**₁₁.

—c) sand-dunes, so M. Gaster *Fschr.* 78-80; also Althann VT 28 (1978) 385-391 on **Jr 4**_{11.12}; Gelston VT 21 (1971) 518-521 hesitates between the last two suggestions above (b and c), but finally comes to favour c.

—d) for a discussion of these three suggestions (a-c) reference can be made to Elliger ZAW 83: 317ff, and BK 11/1: 163-165; his fundamental research has made the first (a) extremely probable.

—α) sg. שָׁפִי **Nu 23**₃, acc. of place, with וַיֵּלֶךְ שָׁפִי הַרְלֵךְ and he (Balaam) went off to a bare mountain; so with Noth *Nu.* (ATD 7) 147 (cf. *Ibn Janāḥ Kitāb al-ʿuṣūl* p. 738; Neofiti שָׁפִי בָלָב quiet, peaceful; Samaritan Tg. **Nu 23**₃ variant שָׁפִי; JArm. שָׁפִיא quiet; Samaritan **Gn 32**₂₁ vb. to pacify) :: TOB: he went away on the track; ZüB with others accepts the more extensive alterations to the MT suggested by Sept. (see BHS), but that is to be avoided.

—β) pl. **Is 41**₁₈ **49**₉ **Jr 3**_{2.21}, צַח שָׁפִיִּים רִיחַ a burning wind from the bare heights **Jr 4**₁₁ (on which see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 34) **7**₂₉ **12**₁₂ **14**₆.

—2. cj. **Jb 33**₂₁ pr. K וְשָׁפִי rd. Q וְשָׁפוּ (→ I שָׁפָה pu.). †

9871 שָׁפִי

II שָׁפִי: name of a tribe > n.m. **1C 1**₄₀ = → שָׁפוּ. †

9872 שְׁפִיפֹן

שְׁפִיפֹן: hapax legomenon **Gn 49**₁₇ (SamP. *šāfāfon*), cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 500q: a descriptive word in -án (> אָן), probably onomatopoeic, really the hisser, on which see Keel *Orte* 1: 164; in Akk. *šibbu* is used to designate a mythological serpent (Landsberger *Fauna* 58f; AHW. 1226b; CAD *Š/2*, 375a: *šibbu* A); according to Landsberger loc. cit. *šibbu* is a loan translation from Sumerian *mir* girdle; on this basis he looks for etymological support for Heb. שְׁפִיפֹן by making a connection with the frequently supposed Arb. words (as in e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and KBL) *saff*, *siff*, *suff*, a particularly dangerous type of snake with distinguishing white markings and black spots (Lane *Lex.* 1368b; G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2 (1833) 320b): **horned viper**, *Vipera cerastes* (Aharoni *Animals* 474); in Keel *Orte* 1: 163 it is given the Latin name *Cerastes cerastes*: **Gn 49**₁₇ (עֲלֵי דֶרֶךְ נְחָשׁ parallel with עֲלֵי אֶרֶץ), with I נְשָׂף. †

9873 שְׁפִיר

שְׁפִיר: place name: שָׁפֵר; Sept. Symmachus καλωδς; Vulg. *Pulchra*; cf. Wolff BK 14/4: 12: these Versions know the root of the word but fail to appreciate the proper name; in German the name could be rendered as *Schönstadt* or *Schönau*, something like English *Fairview* (cf. Rudolph KAT 13/3: 35); despite earlier attempts to locate the place it is still unidentified, on which see Elliger *Kl. Schr.* 52f; also Rudolph loc. cit. 46; so also Simons *Geog.* §1531, where the cj. שְׁמִיר is considered somewhat hesitantly (→ IV שְׁמִיר): **Mi 1**₁₁. †

9874 שָׁפֵךְ

שָׁפַךְ: cf. Labuschagne OTSt (Pretoria, 1971) 59: *ša*-causative from שָׁפַךְ; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 228); JArm. שָׁפַךְ to pour out, spill; Ug. *špk* to spill (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2464; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2665; Gibson *Myths*² 159a); Akk. *šapāku(m)* 1) to heap up, store; 2) to pour, serve lavishly (AHw. 1168f; CAD Š/1 412; used of solids as well as liquids); Syr. *špak* pe. to pour out, pour over; etpa. passive; see Payne Smith *Thes.* 4263a; the phonetically cognate vb. is not frequent, and what is used instead is *ʿēšad*; Samaritan, JArm. שָׁפַךְ; CPArm. **špk* to pour out; itpe. reflexive and passive (Schulthess *Lex.* 212f); Mnd. ŠPK to pour, administer a liquid in drips (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 472a); Eth. *sabaka* to melt down (Dillmann *Lex.* 361); Tigr. *tisabbaka* to be poured out, of molten metal (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 184b); Arb. *safaka* to shed, especially blood; also to cast metal (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 413b); *sabaka* to found, cast, smelt (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 396a).

qal (115 times): pf. שָׁפַךְ, שָׁפַךְ, שָׁפַכְתָּ, שָׁפַכְתָּ, שָׁפַכְתָּ, שָׁפַכְתָּ, שָׁפַכְתָּ, שָׁפַכְתָּ, so also Dt 21₇ Q, K as opposed to the older form שָׁפַכָה, on which see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 315o; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §4b; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §64:2b; sf. שָׁפַכְתָּהוּ; impf. וַיִּשְׁפַּךְ, וַיִּשְׁפַּךְ, וַיִּשְׁפַּךְ, וַיִּשְׁפַּךְ, וַיִּשְׁפַּךְ, וַיִּשְׁפַּךְ, וַיִּשְׁפַּךְ, וַיִּשְׁפַּךְ, וַיִּשְׁפַּךְ, וַיִּשְׁפַּךְ, sf. וַיִּשְׁפַּכְמוּ, וַיִּשְׁפַּכְמוּ, וַיִּשְׁפַּכְמוּ, וַיִּשְׁפַּכְמוּ, וַיִּשְׁפַּכְמוּ, וַיִּשְׁפַּכְמוּ, וַיִּשְׁפַּכְמוּ, וַיִּשְׁפַּכְמוּ, sf. וַיִּשְׁפַּכְמוּ; impv. שָׁפַךְ, שָׁפַכְ, שָׁפַכְ, שָׁפַכְ, שָׁפַכְ, sf. שָׁפַכְךָ; pt. שָׁפַךְ, sf. שָׁפַכְוּ, pl. שָׁפַכְוּ, fem. שָׁפַכְוּ, pl. שָׁפַכְוּ; passive שָׁפַךְ, fem. שָׁפַכְוּ.

General remarks: a) for bibliography see Hieronymus Christ *Blutvergiessen im Alten Testament. Der Gewaltsame Tod des Menschen untersucht am hebräischen Wort d@m* (Diss. theol. Basel, 1977) 12ff.

—b) for the special sense of the vb. שָׁפַךְ, see Koch ZAW 86 (1974) 518: it does not mean a gradual pouring as required, but rather a sudden, massive spillage; for the most part it is linked with דָּם blood as the object; a more restricted use with this definition can be seen clearly in אֶת־רוּחִי אֶשְׁפַּכְתִּי אֶת־רוּחִי Ezk 39₂₉, אֶת־רוּחִי אֶשְׁפַּךְ JI 3₁₋₂ and ... וְשָׁפַכְתִּי רוּחַ חַן Zech 12₁₀.

—1. to **pour, shed blood**: a) blood: α) the blood of animals Lv 17₄₋₁₃ Dt 12₁₆₋₂₄ 15₂₃, especially of animals for sacrifice Ex 29₁₂ Lv 4₇₋₁₈₋₂₅₋₃₀₋₃₄ (see also 2); β) when used of people דָּם שָׁפַךְ (pl. דְּמַיִם 1C 22₈ 28₃) is not a neutral word for to kill but it implies a considered judgement about the action; it is a deliberate act of killing and (with the exception of acceptable acts of vengeance, as Gn 9₆) is a criminal act; so Hieronymus Christ loc. cit. 18; on this see further pp. 12ff, 21ff and 30; cf. Gn 9₆ 37₂₂ Nu 35₃₃ (דָּם שָׁפַכְוּ), Dt 21₇ 1S 25₃₁ etc.; דָּם נָקַי 2K 21₁₆ Is 59₇ etc., דָּם הִנָּקַי 2K 24₄.

—b) with various other objects: מַיִם Ex 4₉; מַיִם הִנָּקַי Am 5₈ 9₆; עֶפֶר Lv 14₄₁; מֶרְקַב Ju 6₂₀; מַיִם עֵינַי 2S 20₁₀; מֶרְרָה Jb 16₁₃.

—2. in ceremonial contexts: דָּם (see the instances in 1α): מַיִם לְפָנַי י' דָּם 1S 7₆, with שָׁאֵב; נִסְךְ Is 57₆ (→ I נִסְךְ).

—3. (metaphorically) to **pour out, cause to flow**: a) חַמָּתִי Ezk 14₁₉ 20₈₋₁₃₋₂₁ 30₁₅ 36₁₈, חַמָּתְךָ Jr 10₂₅ Ezk 9₈ Ps 79₆, חַמָּתוֹ Lam 2₄, שְׁפוּכָה חַמָּה Ezk 20₃₃₋₃₄, עֵבְרָתִי Hos 5₁₀, חֲרוֹן אַפּוֹ חֲרוֹן Lam 4₁₁, זַעֲמִי Ezk 21₃₆ 22₃₁ Zeph 3₈, זַעֲמוֹךְ Ps 69₂₅, רַעַתָּם Jr 14₁₆, תַּזְנוּתֶיךָ Ezk 16₁₅, תָּם Ezk 23₈, בּוֹז Ps 107₄₀ Jb 12₂₁.

—b) see previously רוּחִי Ezk 39₂₉ JI 3₁₋₂; see also THAT 2: 751; רוּחַ חַן spirit of compassion Zech 12₁₀; but on this see I. Willi-Plein VT 23 (1973) 90-99; see also the general remarks above, paragraph b.

—c) לִבְּכֶם לִשְׁׁ to pour out the heart: לִבְּכֶם Ps 62₉, לִבְּכֶם Lam 2₁₉.

—d) לִפְנֵי יְיָ לִשְׁׁ to pour out one's soul before Yahweh 1S 1₁₅, אֲשַׁפְּכָה עָלַי נַפְשִׁי I will pour out myself (my life) within me Ps 42₅, compare Akk. *napišta tabāku* to pour out the life (AHw. 738b, sub *napištu* B 2 b, and AHW. 1296a sub *tabāku* 6a; see also CAD N/1, 296; see especially 299a: *napištu* 1.3', last few entries); see further THAT 2: 81.

—e) similarly שִׁיחִי שְׁׁ Ps 142₃, שִׁיחִי שְׁׁ Ps 102₁ to pour out my (his) complaint (→ II שִׁיחַ 2 a); see further Scharbert *Schmerz* 67.

—4. to **heap up** (corresponding to Akk. *šapāku*), obj. always סִלְלָה assault ramp (→ HAL 715b; HALOT 757b): 2S 20₁₅ 2K 19₃₂ Is 37₃₃ Jr 6₆ Ezk 4₂ 17₁₇ 21₂₇ 26₈ Da 11₁₅.

nif: pf. נִשְׁפָּךְ, נִשְׁפַּכְתִּי; impf. יִשְׁפָּךְ (1); inf. cstr. הִשְׁפָּךְ: to be poured out, be shed.

—1. דַּם/כּוֹהֵם the blood of someone who has been killed Gn 9₆ Dt 19₁₀, the blood of an animal for sacrifice Dt 12₂₇, דֶּשֶׁן greasy ash 1K 13_{3,5}.

—2. of people who are suffering and who lament before God נִשְׁפָּךְ לְאָרֶץ כְּבָדִי Ps 22₁₅; נִשְׁפַּכְתִּי Lam 2₁₁, on which cf. Wolff *Anthropologie* 104.

—3. cj. Ezk 16₃₆ pr. הִשְׁפָּךְ prop. הִשְׁפָּךְ see BHS; cf. Zimmerli *Ez.* 339, (→ I חֲשָׁה qal 2). †

pu. (or passive qal): pf. שִׁפְּךָ, שִׁפְּכָה Ps 73₂ K; this form can be either 3rd. fem. sg. (so Baethgen (GHK 2/2, 1892) 227) or 3rd. fem. pl. (so Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 316r); cf. qal שִׁפְּכָה Dt 21₇ K; שִׁפְּכוּ Ps 73₂ Q.

—1. to be poured out (of human blood) Nu 35₃₃ Zeph 1₁₇.

—2. Ps 73₂ כִּי אֲשַׁרִּי כּוֹ אֲשַׁפְּכָה/כּוֹ לִפְנֵי יְיָ literally my footsteps were poured out just a little, meaning almost (so also Sept. and Vulg.); I was almost slipping away (so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*); similarly e.g. ZüB; Kraus BK 15⁵ 662; NRSV: my steps had nearly slipped; REB: my foothold had all but given way; somewhat differently is a) KBL: I was almost caused to slip; and b) TOB: I stumbled over for no reason; c) Caquot *Semitica* 21 (1971) 35: *j'aurais perdu pied*, I lost my balance for no reason. †

hitp: impf. תִּשְׁפָּךְ, תִּשְׁפַּכְנָה; inf. cstr. הִשְׁתַּפָּךְ.

—1. to lay around spilled, lay shed around (אֲבַנֵּי-קֶרֶשׁ) Lam 4₁.

—2. to be poured out Jb 30₁₆ (נִפְּשׁוּ) cf. qal 3d; to be tipped out, exude (נִפְּשׁוּ) Lam 2₁₂. †

Der. שִׁפְּכָה, שִׁפְּךָ.

9875 שִׁפְּךָ

שָׁפַךְ: שָׁפַךְ, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458s, or ? 457q: originally a *qitl*- pattern, cf. Akk. *šipku(m)* (AHw. 1245; CAD *Š*/3, 70a: *šipku* A) tipping out, heaping up: so also cstr.: **outpouring**, only in the collocation שָׁפַךְ הַדֶּשֶׁן the place where the greasy ash was tipped out **Lv 4**₁₂. †

9876 שָׁפַכָּה

שָׁפַכָּה: שָׁפַךְ, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 461j-1, 603f; SamP. variant שפכות *ešfikot*, Babylonian vocalisation also שָׁפַכָּה. The derivation of the word is uncertain; it is most likely to be a qal adjectival fem. participle form for a sbst. that has been omitted (cf. → עוֹלָה/עוֹלָה coming from מְנַחֵה עוֹלָה HAL 785f; HALOT 830b); perhaps it should be taken as originally belonging to a sbst. like *צְנִתְרוֹת → צְנִתְרוֹת. cf. MHeb. pt. pl. שׁוֹפְכִין a flow of water (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 432b): the **urethra**, only in the collocation שָׁפַכָּה כְּרוֹת someone whose penis has been cut off **Dt 23**₃. †

9877 שָׁפַל

שָׁפַל: cf. Labuschagne OTSt (Pretoria, 1971) 60f: *ša*-causative from נָפַל; Semitic, except for Eth.; MHeb. hif. to humiliate (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 432b); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 228) qal and hif.; Samaritan; JArm. pe. שָׁפַל, שָׁפִיל to bend, follow to the end; af. to humiliate, oppress; → BArm., also for instances in the other Arm. dialects; Ug. *špl* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 23:32 *tšpl* :: *trm*), behind which lies a vb. to be abased, be below, so Gibson *Myths*² 125, 159a; also Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 366 no. 576; see also Pope UF 11 (1979) 703 :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:2465; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2666: sbst. ground, or alternatively what exists below; Akk. *šapālu(m)* to be (become) low, humbled, meagre, poor in quality, go deep (AHw. 1169; CAD *Š*/1, 422a); OSArb. sbst. *sfl* lowland, lower part, bottom (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 199a; cf. Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 124); ? Tigr. *šaffāla* to cause to pasture on the lower mountain slopes; *tišaffāla* intransitive, to feed on the lower mountain slopes; sbst. *mašfāl* the lower mountain slopes (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 230b); Arb. *safala* and *safila* to be low, be below something, lie underneath (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 413b).

qal: pf. שָׁפַל, שָׁפַלְתָּ; impf. וַיִּשְׁפַּל, תִּשְׁפַּל, יִשְׁפַּל, תִּשְׁפַּלְנָה; inf. cstr. שָׁפַל (Pr 16₁₉ Qoh 12₄), see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 317f; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §14m; *Vergl. Gramm.* 1: 116c; שָׁפַלְהָ Is 32₁₉ (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 317g).

Bibliography: Friedrich Huber *Jahwe, Juda und die anderen Völker beim Propheten Jesaja* (BZAW 137; 1976) 167.

—1. a) to be (become) low, fall Is 10₃₃ (trees), Is 40₄ (mountains and hills), Is 32₁₉₋₁₉ (a city).

—b) to be (become) humiliated, abased (of people) Is 2_{9.11} (pr. שָׁפַל rd. with 1Q Is^a תִּשְׁפַּלְנָח, see BHS), 2₁₂₋₁₇ 5₁₅; see also (Q) שָׁפַל-רוּחַ אֶת-עֲנוּיִם (inf.) to be unassuming with the dispossessed, to have a lowly spirit Pr 16₁₉; cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §118n.

—2. special usages: a) שָׁפַל קוֹל to be quiet, be gentle (of the voice) Qoh 12₄.

—b) וְשָׁפַלְתָּ מֵאֲרֶץ תִּדְבְּרִי then you will speak out from below, you will speak from the ground Is 29₄, so Wildberger BK 10: 1097 and 1107: therefore it must be concluded that Heb. can use אֲרֶץ as a designation for

שָׂאוֹל; cf. also Kaiser ATD 18: 213; see further Hans-Martin Lutz *Jahwe, Jerusalem und die Völker* (WMANT 27; 1968) 107, and loc. cit. note 2. †

hif: pf. הִשְׁפִּיל, הִשְׁפִּילְתִּי, הִשְׁפִּילוּ; impf. יִשְׁפִּיל, יִשְׁפִּילֶהָ/לָנָה, תִּשְׁפִּילֶנּוּ; impv. הִשְׁפִּילוּ, sf. הִשְׁפִּילְהוּ; inf. הִשְׁפִּיל **Ezk 21**₃₁ on which see below cj.; sf. הִשְׁפִּילְךָ; pt. מִשְׁפִּיל, sf. הַמִּשְׁפִּילִי **Ps 113**₆, see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §90m; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 526 1.

—1. a) to **bring low, overthrow**: מִבְצָר a fortified city **Is 25**₁₂; קִרְיָה נִשְׁגְּבָה a city occupying an elevated position **Is 26**₅, on the MT see especially Wildberger BK 10: 975, 976; עֵץ גְּבוּהָ a lofty tree **Ezk 17**₂₄.

—b) with acc. of the person, to put someone in a low position **Pr 25**₇, see Gemser *Spr.*² 91: when attending an audience, or as a guest at a banquet, as in Luke **24**₇₋₁₁.

—2. to **abase, humiliate**: a) with acc. of the person (cf. Akk. *šapālu(m)* to humble, humiliate; see AHW. 1169b, D-theme, 6c; CAD Š/1, 427a: *šuppulu, šapālu* meaning 5); **Ps 75**₈ (: הָרִים), **147**₆ **Jb 40**₁₁ **Pr 29**₂₃.

—b) with acc. of the thing (proud eyes, pride) **Is 13**₁₁ **25**₁₁ **Ps 18**₂₈ (**2S 22**₂₈ differently, textual uncertainty).

—c) abs. **1S 2**₇ (מִזְרוֹמִים :: מִשְׁפִּיל).

—d) cj. **Ezk 21**₃₁ pr. וְהַגְּבִיהָ הַשְּׁפִיל prop. וְהַגְּבִיהָ הַשְּׁפִיל (BHS), cf. Zimmerli *Ez.* 481, 483; **Jb 22**₂₉ pr. כִּי־הִשְׁפִּילוּ וְתֹאמַר גְּוָה prop. e.g. i) גְּוָה הַשְּׁפִיל רֹמַת גְּוָה for he subdues the pride of the arrogant, so e.g. Fohrer KAT 16: 350, 352; ii) כִּי־הִשְׁפִּיל אֶת־אֹמַר גְּוָה for he brings low the word of the arrogant (BHS), → I *אֹמַר; on which see however Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 67; B. Duhm *Das Buch Hiob* 117 reading אֹמַר; iii) גְּוָה אֱלֹהֵהָ for God abases arrogance (high spirits), so K. Budde *Das Buch Hiob*² (1913) 131; also ZüB; iv) Tur Sinai *Job* 349-351 explains וְתֹאמַר from the root אֹמַר to be exalted, so also MHeb., CPArm., Arb. 'amarat hill; NRSV: when others are humiliated you say it with pride; REB: but God brings down the pride of the haughty.

—3. הִשְׁפִּילוּ יִשְׁבוּ take a lower seat **Jr 13**₁₈; for the construction with asyndeton see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §120g; also Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §133a; לִרְאוֹת הַשְּׁפִיל he looks far down on to the heavens and the earth **Ps 113**₆; שְׁלַח וְהִשְׁפִּיל pi. (וְתִשְׁלַחֲהִי וְתִשְׁפִּילִי) to send down deep into Sheol **Is 57**₉. †

Der. שְׁפָל, שְׁפָלָה, שְׁפָלָה, שְׁפָלוֹת; territorial name שְׁפָלָה.

9878 שְׁפָל

שְׁפָל: שָׁפַל, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 462q; MHeb. שְׁפָל bowed low, humiliated; SamP. *šāfāl*, fem. *šāfāla*; JArm. שְׁפָלָה; → BArm. שְׁפָל, also for the examples from the other Arm. dialects; on Ug. *špl* → שְׁפָל: Akk. *šaplu(m)* lower, low lying (AHW. 1174; CAD Š/1, 473a); cf. *šaplānu(m)*, *šaplān* below, beneath (AHW. 1173b; CAD Š/1, 461a); Arb. *suffi* to be situated under, be low lying: הִשְׁפָּלָה **Ezk 21**₃₁ for הִשְׁפָּל on which see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 511y and Zimmerli *Ez.* 483; cstr. שְׁפָלָה, fem. שְׁפָלָה, cstr. שְׁפָלָה; pl: שְׁפָלָה.

—1. **low lying, deeply embedded** (describing leprous sores, → צָרְעַת) **Lv 13**₂₀₋₂₁₋₂₆ **14**₃₇.

—2. **low in height:** עֵץ a tree **Ezk 17**²⁴; קֹמָה שְׁפֵלָה growing low over the ground, of גִּפְנֹן a vine **Ezk 17**⁶.

—3. **of little value, low standing:** a) שְׁפָל 2S 6²², Ps 138⁶ (or as 4), הַשְּׁפָל **Ezk 21**³¹, שְׁפָלִים **Mal 2**⁹ **Jb 5**¹¹; cf. Yiddish שװפּל worth little, common (Littmann *Morg.* 47; also Lokotsch *Etym. Wb.* no. 1751).

—b) שְׁפֵלָה מִמְלָכָה **Ezk 17**¹⁴ **29**¹⁴, שְׁפֵלָה (מֶן הַמְּמַלְכֹת) **29**¹⁵.

—4. **humble:** שְׁפָל Ps 138⁶ (see already 3), שְׁפָל רוּחַ **Is 57**^{15a} **Pr 29**²³, רוּחַ שְׁפָלִים **Is 57**^{15b}. †

9879 שְׁפָל

שְׁפָל: שְׁפָל, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 464a: **low Is 2**¹²; cj. pr. וְשְׁפָל prop. with Sept. καὶ μετέωρον וְגִבְהָ (BHS), see also Wildberger BK 10: 94. †

9880 שְׁפָל

שְׁפָל: שְׁפָל, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 459e, cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 67; שְׁפָל: sf. שְׁפָלָנוּ: **lowliness**, humiliation **Qoh 10**⁶, with יָשַׁב בְּשְׁפָל, sbj. עֲשִׂירִים; **Ps 136**²³ with זָכַר; here the translation degradation is also possible, so Kraus BK 15⁵ 1078; also TOB. †

9881 שְׁפָלָה

שְׁפָלָה: hapax legomenon **Is 32**¹⁹, inf. cstr. qal from → שְׁפָל, where reference is made to Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 317g; but see further 459y: בְּשְׁפָלָה in a state of humiliation, cf. Wildberger BK 10: 1273; NRSV: the city will be utterly laid low; REB: cities will lie peaceful in the plain. †

9882 שְׁפָלָה

שְׁפָלָה: name of a territory, fem. from שְׁפָל; SamP. *šēfila*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 228 = DJD 1: p. 101 no. 4), and JArm. שְׁפִילְתָּא; cf. Akk. *šapiltu(m)* lower, or inner part (AHw. 1172b; CAD Š/1, 451b: *šapiltu* B): sf. שְׁפָלְתָּו **Jos 11**^{16b}.

—1. the low country on the western edge of the hills of Judaea; see Noth *Welt* 52; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1371; Keel *Orte und Landschaften* 2: 568: the lower part, the lowland **Dt 1**⁷ **Jos 9**¹ **10**⁴⁰ **11**² **16a** **12**⁸ **15**³³ **Ju 1**⁹ **Jr 17**²⁶ **32**⁴⁴ **33**¹³ **Ob 19** **Zech 7**⁷ **2C 26**¹⁰ **28**¹⁸; homeland of the שְׁקִנִּים **1K 10**²⁷ **1C 27**²⁸ **2C 1**¹⁵ **9**²⁷.

—2. **Jos 11**^{16b} וְשְׁפָלְתָּהּ וְיִשְׂרָאֵל וְאֶת־הָרַיִם וְהַמְּדִינָה וְהַגְּבֻלָּה וְהַיַּרְדֵּן and the mountain country of Israel and the associated lowlands: in the lists of names of territories which precedes vs.^{16a} there is a connection with the higher land west of the Jordan; Noth *Jos.*² 69: in using the name of Israel it obviously has in mind the (? post-Solomonic) state of Israel. †

9883 שְׁפָלוֹת

שְׁפֹלוֹת: שָׁפַל, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 505o, cf. Gulkowitsch *Bildung* 57; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41: 5b; Babylonian vocalisation שְׁפֹלוֹת; MHeb. שְׁפֹלוֹת abasement, humiliation, the same as שְׁפֹלוֹתָא (JArm): בְּשֹׁפְלוֹת יָדַיִם when the hands are left hanging low (and doing nothing) **Qoh 10**₁₈. †

9884 שָׁפָן

שָׁפָן: n.m.; Sept.^{RA} Σαφαμ, Sept.^B Σαβατ; Vulg. *Saphan*; the meaning of the personal name is unexplained, cf. Noth *Personennamen* 259b: the person who had this name held a dominant position in the tribe of נָדָב **1C 5**₁₂, on which see Rudolph *Chr.* 47. †

9885 שָׁפָה

שָׁפָה: place name; SamP variant שְׁפֹמָה, *ašfēma*; Sept. Σεπφαμ(α); locative שְׁפֹמָה **Nu 34**_{10f}: a place on the north-eastern border of Canaan, cf. Abel *Géog. Pal.* 1: 304f; also Elliger PJB 32 (1936) 72; Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 332f no. 104, paragraph f; according to Noth *Nu.* (ATD 7) 216 the place was originally included in the passage vs.7-11 as a piece of territory listed as belonging to the tribe of Dan. †

9886 שָׁפָם

שָׁפָם: n.m.; Sept. **1C 7**₁₂ Σαπφιλυ, but this name is missing from vs.₁₅; textual corruption, see BHS; > שְׁפִימ **1C 26**₁₆ (?), Sept. differently, see BHS; cj. read following **Nu 26**₃₉ שְׁפֹמָ/שְׁפֹמָם, on which see Rudolph *Chr.* 66; also Noth *Überlieferungsgeschichtliche Studien* 1 (Halle, 1943) 118 :: Williamson VT 23 (1973) 375-379: a descendant of Benjamin, probably the ancestor of a Benjaminite clan **1C 7**₁₂₋₁₅ **26**₁₆. †

9887 שְׁפֹמִי

שְׁפֹמִי: gentilic; Sept. ἰ τοῦ Σεφνι; the underlying proper name (whether it be a masculine name, the name of a tribe, or a place name) is unknown; according to KBL, and also Rudolph *Chr.* 180, perhaps from → שָׁפָם; Rudolph also considers a connection with → שְׁפֹמָה **1S 30**₂₈, but that is even more uncertain than the first suggestion: **1C 27**₂₇. †

9888 שָׁפָן

I שָׁפָן: probably a primary noun, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 461m; SamP. **ašfan*, det. *āšfān*: Old Sinaitic *tpn* (Albright *Proto-Sinaitic* 45); cf. further Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*: the creature was known as *tafan* by the South Arabians (Gesenius *Thesaurus* 1467), and among the Arabs in general as *wabr* or *tubsun*: pl. שְׁפֹנִים: **rock badger, hyrax, dassie** (*Procapra syriaca*; Bodenheimer *Animal Life* 111f; Keel *Orte und Landschaften* 1: 153f, where the zoological species is given as *Heterohyrax syriacus* (it is also taken as the designation of an animal on p. 154); for a photograph see RB 44 (1935) 582: not a ruminant :: **Lv 11**₅: **Lv 11**₅ **Dt 14**₇ **Ps 104**₁₈ **Pr 30**₂₆; → II. †

9889 שָׁפָן

II שָׁפָן: n.m.; the same as I שָׁפָן, see Nöldeke *Beiträge* 82; also Noth *Personennamen* 230; Sept. Σαφ(φ)αν; Josephus Σαφᾶς (Schalit *Namenwb.* 108); Ph. *špn* (Benz *Names* 184, 424).

- 1. official state scribe (סֹפֵר) of King Josiah **2K 22**_{3,8-10,12,14} **Jr 36**₁₀₋₁₂ **2C 34**_{8,15,16,18,20}.
- 2. the father of אֲחִיקָם the high official in Judaea **2K 22**₁₂ **25**₂₂ **Jr 26**₂₄ **39**₁₄ **40**_{5,9,11} **41**₂ **43**₆ **2C 34**₂₀.
- 3. the father of אֶלְעָשָׂה (see HAL 57; HALOT 59a, אֶלְעָשָׂה 1, a courtier of King Zedekiah) **Jr 29**₃.
- 4. the father of יִאֲזִינְיָהוּ (→ HAL 364f; HALOT 381, יִאֲזִינְיָהוּ 2, an idol worshipping elder) **Ezk 8**₁₁; perhaps to be identified with 1, cf. Zimmerli *Ez.* 218.

For those who were given this personal name, cf. also A.F. Pukko in Rudolf Kittel *Fschr.* (BWANT 13; 1913) 138-140. †

9890 שָׁפַע

*שָׁפַע: cf. Labuschagne OTSt (Pretoria, 1971) 61: the root is to be compared with נָבַע, and taken as a *ša-*causative from it; MHeb. שָׁפַע; Samaritan qal (LOT 2: 605, 2.276) and Samaritan Targum **Gn 49**₁₅ A הַשְׁפִיעָה, text-word טוֹבָה (MT טוֹב), af. (also JArm.) to give generously; JArm. שָׁפַע; EgArm. adj. *שְׁפִיעֵ ample (*Aḥiqar* 74 in the collocation וְנִכְסֵי [...] וְשָׁפַע and substantial treasures; cf. Leander *Laut- und Formenlehre* p. 78k); Syr. *špa*; CPArm. *špʿ (Schulthess *Lex.* 213a); Mnd. *ŠPA* II (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 471b): in these languages the meaning is to be ample, overflow; so in Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; also Arb. *sabaga* (with Barth *Wurzeluntersuchungen* 51); on this see also Lane *Lex.* 1298b: a garment which is complete, full, ample or without any defect; so also G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2 (1833) 280a, who gives as a further, figurative meaning, to be much, be ample: cj. **Jb 40**₂₃ pr. יַעֲשֶׂק (נְהָר) → II עֲשֶׂק, prop. with Sept. יִשְׁפַע: to flow abundantly (KBL), but this cj. is not necessary. †

Der. שָׁפַע, שָׁפָעָה, שָׁפְעִי.

9891 שָׁפַע

שָׁפַע: *שָׁפַע, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458u; on the lexical opposition שָׁפַע :: שָׁפָעָה cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 68; SamP. *ašfā*; MHeb. שָׁפַע stream, equivalent to JArm. שָׁפָעָה; Syr. *šepʿā* effusion, flood, overflow; Mnd. *špita*, variant *špita* outflow, outpouring, overflow (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 472, 358a); Arb. *sabgat* plentifulness, large amount, pleasantness, delicacy, see Lane *Lex.* 1298c; also G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2 (1833) 280a: cstr. שָׁפַע יַמִּים: שָׁפַע abundance, affluence of the sea **Dt 33**₁₉, with נִקְּ; cf. Hans-Jürgen Zobel *Stammesspruch und Geschichte* (BZAW 95; 1965) 27, 38. †

9892 שָׁפָעָה

שָׁפָעָה: *שָׁפַע, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 459y, 460g; MHeb. שָׁפָעָה, שָׁפָעָה large amount, might, strength: cstr. שָׁפָעָת: crowd, heaving mass, torrent, large amount.

—1. a) יְהוּא שָׁפָה the crowds with Jehu **2K 9**_{17a} (שָׁפָעָת) vs.b, see below 3 cj.).

—b) שָׁפָה סוּסֵי **Is 60**₆ and שָׁפָה חֲמֹרֵי **Ezk 26**₁₀ vast numbers of camels, a huge number of horses.

—c) שַׁף מַיִם waterfall Jb 22₁₁ 38₁₄.

—2. expressions: with כִּסָּה pi. Is 60₆ Jb 22₁₁ 38₃₄; with רָאָה 2K 9_{17a,b}.

—3. cj.: a) 2K 9_{17b} pr. שְׂפַעַת prop. שְׂפַעָה (: שְׂפַעַת אֲנָשִׁים KBL), but this cj. is probably not necessary, for שְׂפַעַת could be an example of an archaic fem. ending; so Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 510v (on p. 511): a crowd.

—b) Hab 3₉ textual uncertainty, pr. מִטּוֹת אֲמַר שְׂבַעוֹת prop. שְׂפַעַת מִטּוֹת הַאֲבָר you let fly a massive shower of arrows (literally to make them fly upwards), so Rudolph KAT 13/3: 231, 236; for other suggestions → שְׂבַעָה/שְׂבִיעָה 3b. †

9893 שְׂפַעַי

שְׂפַעַי: n.m.; Sept. ^{RA} Σεφεϊ, Sept. ^A Σεφειν; according to Noth *Personennamen* 231 the personal name means abundance; perhaps a little more precisely my abundance, as an expression of the one who gave the name: the father of a נְשִׂיא among the descendants of שְׂמַעוֹן, on which see Rudolph *Chr.* 40f; 1C 4₃₇. †

9894 שֹׁפַר

שֹׁפַר: Aramaism (Wagner *Aram.* 316); according to Wagner this applies to the qal but not to the pi. (see below cj. Jb 26₁₃); MHeb. qal to be smooth, please (so Wagner loc. cit.), pi: 1) to make beautiful; 2) to clean; Samaritan qal and af. as JArm.; JArm. pe. to please; pa. to clean; af. to make beautiful, clean; → BArm. שֹׁפַר, also for instances from the other Arm. dialects; Amorite *SPR* *špr to be beautiful, shining, in personal names, see Huffmon *Names* 252: either it is pf. (*qatala), or a theophoric element; for a further Amorite personal name which may belong to this root see Giorgio Buccellati *The Amorites of the Ur III Period* (1966) 182: šiprānum, hypocoristic form from šiprum beauty, with reference to the Old Babylonian n.m. Še-ep-ra-tu; see in J. Laessøe *A Letter from Tell Shemshara* (Landsberger *Fschr.* p. 193 line 2; cf. p. 190); see also the West Semitic n.f. š-p-r₂-a (špra) the beautiful one (the name of a slave-girl in a list from the Middle Kingdom of Egypt), on which see Albright *JAOS* 74 (1954) 229; also Pritchard *Texts Supplement* 553b, line 24; cf. Childs *Exodus* 20 on 1₁₅; also W.H. Schmidt *BK* 2: 42; together with this older personal name should be placed the MHeb. woman's name špyrh = šappirā the beautiful one (DJD 2: no. 29:ii: rev. 3) cf. Stamm *Ersatznamen* 323³ = Stamm *Fschr.* 119³; Ug. špr (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 108:10) according to its context means a horn from which someone drinks; on this → שֹׁפַר/שׁוֹפָר :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:2467a, where špr is provisionally identified with the sbst. *שֹׁפַר beauty, from the root שֹׁפַר (Gordon *Textbook Supplement* (1967), p. 556; see also Gibson *Myths*² 137b; Ugaritica 5: no. 2, obv. line 10: špr wyšt); Eth. šämrä to be contented (Leslau *Contributions* 55); Arb. safāra to shine, glow, gleam (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 412b).

qal: pf. שֹׁפַרְהָ: with עַל to please Ps 16₆. †

? cj. pi: pf. שֹׁפַר: to clean Jb 26₁₃, pr. שֹׁפַרְהָ, rd. בְּרוּחוֹ שָׁמַיִם שֹׁפַר he swept the heaven bare with his breathing, so Hölscher *Hiob*² 62; cf. Dhorme *Job* 342: שֹׁפַרְהָ; so also N. Peters *Das Buch Job* (1928) 272, 278; also TOB, cf. Vulg; but this cj. is probably not necessary, → שֹׁפַרְהָ. †

Der. appellative and n.f. שֹׁפַרְהָ, place name שֹׁפַיר;

—? I *שָׁפָר.

9895 שָׁפָר

I *שָׁפָר: hapax legomenon Gn 49₂₁: שָׁפָר; SamP. variant Gn 49₂₁ שׁוֹפָר *šūfār*, the meaning of the sbst. is disputed.

A. Suggested possibilities for the derivation include.

—1. from שָׁפָר (cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458s), on which see a) MHeb. שָׁפָר loved one, darling (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 433a); b) the Vrss.: in Sept. instead of אֲמָרִי words, what is loosely proposed is אֲמָרִי branches, see BHS; see also BDB 57a, sv. אֲמָר and אֲמָר; ἐπιδιδούς ἐν τῷ γενήματι κάλλος one who produces (presents) beauty in his fruit (yield); Vulg. *Nephtalim cervus emis-sus et dans eloquia pulchritudinis*; Pesh. *nptly izgaddā qallilā yāheb mēmrāšappirā* Naphtali is a fast messenger who gives marvellous news (who utters wonderful words); Tg. differently.

—2. other attempts to derive the sbst. differently include: a) antler: שָׁפָר אֲמָרִי the branches of an antler, meaning a branched antler; so Rüthy *Pflanze* 76, with bibliography; KBL; → II *אֲמָר; b) שָׁפָר coming from Akk. *šipru(m)* commission, message, consignment (AHw. 1245f; CAD *Š*/3, 73a); so Hans-Jürgen Zobel *Stammesspruch und Geschichte* (BZAW 95; 1965) 20f; the sbst. in Akk. comes to have the special meaning of a message of victory.

B. Of the suggestions in A only those under 1 can really be taken into consideration; in particular it should be remembered that they are supported by the Vrss. and MHeb., and many parallels are offered by the lexical opposition שָׁפָר :: שָׁפָרָה; on this see Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 66-68; the wording of the MT, “Naphtali

—the hunted hind! The one who makes a fine speech!”, is probably to be left as a special expression; on this see Seebass ZAW 96 (1984) 342 :: Westermann BK 1/3: 247, 249: שָׁפָר אֲמָרִי “darling lambs” sounds pretty, but is not linguistically possible, for lamb would normally be expressed by טֹלָה. †

9896 שָׁפָר

II שָׁפָר: the name of a mountain; SamP. *ašfār*; Sept. Σαφάρ: a mountain that is mentioned in a list of stopping places in the Arabian desert in Nu 33_{23f}, and which it is no longer possible to identify with certainty (so Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1: 70); probably situated on the eastern side of the Gulf of Aqaba, on which see Noth loc. cit. 55-74, especially 67ff. †

9897 שָׁפָר

שָׁפָר: → שׁוֹפָר.

9898 שָׁפָרָה

I שָׁפָרָה: שָׁפָר, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 459y; → I שָׁפָר: beauty Jb 26₁₃: בְּרוּחוֹ שָׁפָרָה שָׁמַיִם the heavens became bare with his wind, so Fohrer KAT 16: 382; as such the sbst. would be used instead of an adj. or a vb., see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §141:2a; cf. especially the use of עֵץ in Ezk 41₂₂; for ideas similar to Fohrer

see e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Zorell *Lexicon* 877b; König *Wb.* 523f; the cj. referred to under → שפר is not necessary. †

9899 שפּרָה

II שפּרָה: n.f. = I שפּרָה; SamP. *šifra*; Sept. Σεπρωρα; Vulg. *Sephra*: beauty, so Noth *Personennamen* 10; KBL; and especially Stamm *Frauennamen* 323 = Stamm *Fschr.* 119; cf. also the bibliography mentioned under שפר on Amorite personal names which are composed with this root: a Hebrew midwife in Egypt Ex 1₁₅. †

9900 שפּרִיר

*שפּרִיר: hapax legomenon Jr 43₁₀, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 483v: שפּרִירו K, שפּרִירו Q; an uncertain word; see already the Vrss.: Sept. τὰ ὄπλα αὐτοῦ, corresponding to Pesh. *zainēh*; Vulg. *solium suum*; suggested translations include.

—a) sceptre, from Akk. *šibirru/šipirru* sceptre, an emblem of the rulership of the gods (a Sumerian loanword, see AHw. 1227; CAD Š/2, 377a), so Barth *Nominalbildung* §144β (p. 215¹); Zimmern *Fremdw.* 8.

—b) the carpet of the throne, so Friedrich Delitzsch *Prolegomena eines neuen hebräisch-aramäischen Wörterbuches zum Alten Testament* (1886) 126.

—c) sumptuous tent, or alternatively state tent, so KBL and Rudolph *Jer.*³ 258 (with bibliography); the vb. נטה gives support to b as well as c. †

9901 שפת

שפת: MHeb. to place on the hearth, cook; Ug. *tpd* to set, place (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2724; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2918; Gibson *Myths*² 160b); cf. Gray *Legacy*² 70⁶ to place on, place over; see also especially de Moor UF 13 (1981) 304: to put something into another place (the same as Arb. *ṭfd*, see below) :: Ahlström VT 28 (1978) 100f: to stamp; similarly Caquot *Textes Ougaritiques* 204^g; OSArb. *šft* (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 251b) to give, so also Ullendorff VT 6 (1956) 197 :: Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 316: denominative vb. from the sbst. *šft* = שפּת to swear with the lips, give orders, assure (see previously → שפּת); on this see also Beeston VT 8 (1958) 216: *šft* is probably denominative from the sbst. *šft*, and the extent of its meaning embraces not only the completed action of the utterance but also the offer, the promise; ? JArm. and Syr. תפא (Brockelmann *Lex.* 830); Arb. *ṭfd* to put on, set above, so Gray *Legacy*² 70⁶; but see also Caquot *Textes Ougaritiques* 204^g: *ṭfd* II to provide a garment with a lining, cf. G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 1 (1830): 220a.

qal: impf. תשפת, sf. תשפּתני; impv. and inf. שפּת: to set on.

—1. שפּת הַסִּיר to put a cooking pot on the fire 2K 4₃₈ Ezk 24₃.

—2. special usages: a) Is 26₁₂ שפּת שְׁלוֹם to offer peace, or alternatively to accomplish deliverance, sbj. יהוה, so with Sept., Vulg. and Tg.; Pesh. by contrast is more free: you will (should) assure us of peace :: cj. Beeston VT 8 (1958) 216: pr. תשפת, prop. תשפּת, because what should correspond to OSArb. *šft* would be Heb. שפּת; you should arrange (decide) peace for us; on this see Wildberger BK 10: 982, 984, who would nevertheless maintain the traditional translation “to give”, with the Vrss.

—b) Ps 22₁₆ וְלַעֲפָר מוֹת תִּשְׁפָּתֵנִי and you put me down (laid me down) in the dust of death; on the rendering of the impf. as a past tense see Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §7h; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §100: 3a, and especially Diethelm Michel *Tempora und Satzstellung in den Psalmen* (Abhandlungen zur evang. Theologie, Vol. 1; 1960) 132ff; cf. also Sept., Vulg., Pesh., where a perfect tense is used. However a translation of תִּשְׁפָּתֵנִי as a present tense, you lay me down, can still not be excluded (so e.g. ZüB; Kraus BK 15⁵ 322; TOB). †

Der. מִשְׁפָּתִים, שְׁפָתִים, אֲשַׁפֵּת.

9902 שְׁפָתִים

שְׁפָתִים: dual: שֵׁפֶת (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 516s: dual in secondary usage, the same as pl.); Ug. *mtpd*, pl. or dual *mtpdm* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 1:iii:20; 2:iii:3; 3:iv:35f); see Aistleitner *Wb.* 2918; Gibson *Myths*² 152b, and especially de Moor UF 13 (1981) 303f: levels, or masses of the deep; despite the Ugaritic evidence the word remains uncertain in its two different contexts (Ez 40₄₃ Ps 68₁₄).

—1) Ezk 40₄₃ הַשְּׁפָתִים (pr. MT prop. in BHS הַשְּׁפָתִים). Among the Vrss. it is understood as lips, edges by Sept., Vulg. and Pesh., but by contrast Tg. has עוֹנֵקָלִין pegs in the wall. As for modern translations in part they follow the Sept., Vulg. and Pesh., and in part they incline towards Tg., while at the same time they have in mind the use of the word in Ps 68₁₄ (see below 2).

—a) those following Sept., Vulg. and Pesh. include: α) edges, so ZüB and similarly Zorell *Lexicon* 877b; TOB; β) places where to set things down (KBL), resting places, so Galling *Hezekiel* (HAT 13¹; 1936) 140; also Zimmerli *Ez.* 1027, who however adds that by stipulating its size with טַפַּח “the breadth of one’s hand” rather makes one think of a rail running along a wall.

—b) those following Tg. include: α) ridge shaped pegs, so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* (following Gesenius *Thesaurus* 1470) and Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 516s; a row of pegs, like hurdles on a table; so König *Wb.* 524a; β) ridge shaped hooks; so Galling HAT 13² (1955) 227; NRSV: pegs one handbreath long; REB: rims; NEB: ledges.

—2) Ps 68₁₄ שְׁפָתִים with בֵּין שְׁכָב: probably a gloss following Ju 5₁₆, so e.g. Gunkel *Ps.* 289; Kraus BK 15⁵ 625 and Mowinckel *Der achtundsechzigste Psalm* (Oslo, 1953) 35 :: Albright HUCA 23/1 (1950-51) 22, 37; see also Dahood *Psalms* 2: 131, 141; שְׁפָתִים probably the same as → מִשְׁפָּתִים; there the cj. מִשְׁפָּתִים pr. שְׁפָתִים is also mentioned: בֵּין שְׁפָתִים between the sheepfolds; so without cj. Albright loc. cit. and Dahood loc. cit.; so also NRSV, REB, NEB: sheepfolds). †

9903 שִׁצַּף

*שִׁצַּף, by-form of שִׁטַּף: (perhaps this root occurs in the Punic sbst. *šsp* (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 317; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1185; Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 69:11; Tomback *Lexicon* 330); see Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 2: p. 86: an unexplained feature of sacrificial procedure, a certain type of sacrifice; it should probably be associated also with the Punic n.m. *šsp*, see Benz *Names* 185; for further personal names which preserve this sbst. see p. 425.

Der. *שִׁצַּף.

9904 שִׁצַּף

*שָׁצַף: *שָׁצַף, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458s; MHeb. שָׁצַף = שָׁסַף (Levy *Wb.* 4: 601; raging anger), cf. Sept. ἐν θυμῷ μικρῷ (mild, weak, so Tg. on **Is** 54₈ and Ibn *Janāh*): cstr. שָׁצַף: **flowing, streaming Is** 54₈, in the collocation קָצַף שָׁצַף = אָף שָׁטַף **Pr** 27₄; it is then probably not necessary to change שָׁצַף into שָׁטַף, on which see Dieter Baltzer *Ezechiel und Deuterijosaja* (BZAW 121; 1971) 172¹⁶⁶. †

9905 שָׁקַד

שָׁקַד: MHeb.: 1) to be eager (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 433a); 2) to watch, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 228): 1QS vi:7 and the many יִשְׁקוּדוּ should watch together, see Lohse *Texte*³ 22/23; **Sir** 34₁, (Smend *Sir.* p. 24; cf. Vattioni *Ecclesiastico* 31: 1, variant) sbst. שָׁקַד = 38₂₆ שָׁקִידָה worry (Smend *Sir.* 81); JArm. שָׁקַד to watch; Punic šqd to take care, be concerned about (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 3: 25b; 2: text 76 B: 5, tšqd 2nd. sg. impf.); cf. Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 318; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1186: šqd₁, take care to use figs; Tomback *Lexicon* 330.

qal: pf. שָׁקַד, שָׁקַדְתִּי; impf. יִשְׁקוּד, יִשְׁקֹד, אִשְׁקֹד; impv. שָׁקְדוּ; inf. cstr. שָׁקֹד; pt. שָׁקַד, pl. cstr. שָׁקְדֵי.

—1. a) to **watch, be wakeful Ps** 127₁ **Ezr** 8₂₉.

—b) to watch, meaning to be sleepless **Ps** 102₈ :: KBL, which suggests that it should be regarded as II שָׁקַד from Arb. *saqada* to be emaciated.

—2. to **watch over**: a) with עַל of the person **Jr** 31₂₈ 44₂₇ (sbj. יהוה).

—b) with עַל of the thing (עַל־דְּבָרִי) **Jr** 1₁₂ (sbj. יהוה).

—3. to **keep watch**: עַל־גְּדִישׁ over the mound of the grave **Jb** 21₃₂ (יִשְׁקוּר) someone keeps watch, on which see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §36d), עַל־דַּלְתַּי at my door (the door of wisdom) **Pr** 8₃₄; NRSV: there is one who is watching daily at my gates.

—4. to **be concerned about** עַל־הַרְעָה **Da** 9₁₄, sbj. יהוה.

—5. to **lie in wait** עַל־עֲרִיָהם of a leopard lurking around their cities **Jr** 5₆, sbj. אֹנֶן; נִמְרֵי שָׁקְדֵי אֹנֶן all those lurking with evil intent **Is** 29₂₀, cf. Wildberger BK 10: 1133. 1142; NRSV: those alert to do evil. †

nif: pf. pr. נִשְׁקַד Leningrad, rd. with many mss. and Bomberg נִשְׁקַד **Lam** 1₁₄ textual uncertainty; pr. פִּשְׁעֵי נִשְׁקַד על פִּשְׁעֵי נִשְׁקַד prop. with Sept. נִשְׁקַד עָלַי פִּשְׁעֵי my sinful guilt is watchful over me, cf. BHS, and Plöger *Die Fünf Megilloth* (HAT 18² (1969) 134); but for נִשְׁקַד Plöger prefers the cj. נִקְשָׁה, following Tg.; another proposal is נִקְשָׁו, see Rudolph KAT 17/1-3: 207 (the sg. in both verbs is not to be questioned although both have subjects in the pl, see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §50a). †

pu: pt. → נִשְׁקַד denominative from שָׁקַד.

Der. שָׁקַד.

—b) with two acc., to give something to someone **Gn 19**³²⁻³⁵ **Ex 32**²⁰ **Nu 5**²⁴⁻²⁷ (water of bitterness, that brings on a curse; REB: ordeal water; NEB: water that brings out the truth), **1S 30**¹¹ **Jr 16**⁷ **25**¹⁵⁻¹⁷ **35**² **Am 2**¹² **Hab 2**¹⁵ **Ps 69**²² **Jb 22**⁷ **Pr 25**²¹ **Song 8**².

—c) sbj. יהוה **Is 27**³ **43**²⁰ (עֲמִי בְּחִירִי), **Jr 8**¹⁴ **9**¹⁴ **23**¹⁵ **Ps 36**⁹ **60**⁵ **78**¹⁵, אֱלֹהִים **Ps 104**¹³; אֱלֹהִים יהוה has given the people (vs.5 עֲמִי) tears to drink **Ps 80**⁶.

—2. to irrigate (the ground, fields, a garden, plants): a) **Gn 2**⁶ (אֵר), **2**¹⁰ (נָהַר), **Ezk 17**⁷ **32**⁶ **Jl 4**¹⁸ **Qoh 2**⁶.

—b) בְּרִגְלֶךָ; Sept. Pesh. בְּרִגְלֵיךָ a water scoop (a wheeled mechanism) driven with your foot (your feet) **Dt 11**¹⁰, see A. Bertholet *Deuteronomium* (KHC 5 (1899) 36); also Steuernagel *Das Deuteronomium* (GHK 1/3 (first part, 1923²) 91 :: KBL: opening and shutting small channels with the foot.

—c) **Song 1**² pr. יִשְׁקֵנִי prop. הַשְׁקֵנִי (BHK³; KBL), but this cj. is not necessary, on which see Rudolph KAT 17/1-3: 121, 122; also Gerleman BK 18: 94. 96.

—3. to obtain drink for **2S 23**¹⁵ **1C 11**¹⁷.

—4. to provide a sufficient quantity of drink **Est 1**⁷.

—5. מִשְׁקֵה cupbearer (cf. Akk. *šāqû(m)*, Syr. *šāqyā*; Arb. *sāqin*) **Gn 40**¹⁻⁵⁻¹³ **Neh 1**¹¹ (Sept. ^{A(RA)} οἴνοχοός, Sept. ^B εὐνοχοός), שֵׁר הַמִּשְׁקִים supervisor of the cupbearers **Gn 40**²⁻⁹⁻²⁰⁻²³ **41**⁹.

—6. מִשְׁקָיו his drinking arrangements, or his wine stores (**1C 27**²⁷) **1K 10**⁵ **2C 9**⁴, but on this see also Noth *Könige* 203: the word מִשְׁקָיו is has more than one meaning; it could be a pt. hif. of שָׁקַה and would then mean cupbearer (so Sept. καὶ τοὺς οἴνοχοοὺς αὐτοῦ); but it could also be a word for drink (so e.g. **1K 10**²¹), and it is this last meaning which is to be preferred here.

pu: impv. יִשְׁקֵה: to be watered **Jb 21**²⁴ עֲצְמוֹתַי מִחַ מִזְּנוֹתַי his bones “watered” with marrow. †

Der. מִשְׁקֵה, שָׁקַה, *שָׁקַת.

9908 שָׁקַה

שָׁקַה: שָׁקַה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 480v; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 228); JArm. שָׁקַה drink: abs. sing. שָׁקַה, pl. sf. שָׁקַה, Cairo Codex שָׁקַה **Ps 102**¹⁰, שָׁקַה: drink.

—a) sg. metaphorically refreshment **Pr 3**⁸, with הִיָּה.

—b) pl. drinks **Hos 2**⁷ with נָתַן, **Ps 102**¹⁰ with מָסַךְ. †

9909 שָׁקַח

שָׁקַח: שָׁקַח, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 480v; SamP. *šiqqos*; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 228): 1QS 10,22f **לוא** and loathsomeness should not be found on it (on my tongue); JArm. שָׁקַח, pl. 1)

horror; 2) idol, monster: pl. שְׁקוּצִים and שְׁקָצִים, cstr. שְׁקוּצִי, sf. שְׁקוּצִיךְ; שְׁקוּצִי/כְּצוּד; שְׁקוּצִי, שְׁקָצִי, שְׁקוּצִיָּה, שְׁקָצִיָּה, שְׁקוּצִיָּהם: **abhorrence, an object to abhor, horror, monster.**

I. A. in cultic contexts: images and symbols of pagan deities (cf. Silvia Schroer *In Israel gab es Bilder* (OBO 74 (1987) 351-353).

—1. sg.: a) the statue of מִלְכָּם 1K 11₅, of כְּמוֹשׁ and of מוֹלָךְ 1K 11₇, of עֲשֵׂתֶרֶת and כְּמוֹשׁ 2K 23₁₃.

—b) מְשׁוּמָם שְׁקוּץ destructive horror, NRSV: the abomination that desolates Da 12₁₁, cj. Da 11₃₁ pr. מְשׁוּמָם הַשְׁקוּץ prop. הַשְׁקוּץ הַשְׁמוּמָם or הַשְׁקוּץ הַשְׁמוּמָם (BHS); for this description, which goes with the emblem of Zeus Olympios to be identified with בַּעַל שְׁמַיִם see e.g. Bentzen² *Daniel* 70; Plöger KAT 18: 135 on 9₂₇.

—2. pl.; here perhaps the translation, in Horst-Dietrich Preuss *Verspottung fremder Religionen im Alten Testament* (BWANT 92; 1971) 58, “monster” should be mentioned.

—a) Dt 29₁₆ 2K 23₂₄ Is 66₃ Jr 4₁ 7₃₀ 13₂₇ 16₁₈ 32₃₄ Ezk 5₁₁ 7₂₀ 11₁₈₋₂₁ 20_{7f-30} 37₂₃ 2C 15₈.

—b) וְעַל כַּנְף שְׁקוּצִים מְשׁוּמָם and a destroyer comes on a wing (on the wings) of the monster (monsters) Da 9₂₇; so with Bentzen *Daniel*² 68; also Plöger loc. cit. 133, 135 :: Porteous ATD 23² (1968) 108: cj. with Sept. and 11₃₁ 12₁₁ pr. שְׁקוּצִים prop. sg. שְׁקוּץ a monster of destruction; the explanation of the text is disputed, on which → כַּנְף 4b; see further Bentzen and Plöger loc. cit., and Porteous loc. cit. 118.

B. in secular contexts: שְׁקוּצִים **filth** Nah 3₆, see North in Eissfeldt *Fschr.* (BZAW 77: 155); also Rudolph KAT 13/3: 174, 178¹² (: Jörg Jeremias *Kultprophetie und Gerichtsverkündigung in der späten Königszeit* (WMANT 35; 1970) 37, who takes it as a gloss.

C. for Zech 9₇ שְׁקוּצוֹ מִבֵּין שִׁנָּיו the hor-ror of him (of the Philistine), meaning the impure food between his teeth, see Rudolph KAT 13/4: 174f; Ina Willi-Plein *Prophetie am Ende. Untersuchungen zu Zacharja 9-14* (BBB 42 (1974) 68f); here the meaning is somewhere between A and B; probably Hos 9₁₀ also belongs with this, where שְׁקוּצִים is meant to indicate the ancestors of Israel, described as those who were disgusting to Yahweh; see Wolff BK 14/1² 214.

II. Expressions.

—1. as A 1a: with בָּנָה (and בְּמִזְבֵּחַ/בְּמִזְבֵּחַ) 1K 11₇ (Solomon building shrines for pagan deities) 2K 23₁₃; with הִלְךְ אַחֲרַי 1K 11₅; as A 1b: with נָתַן Da 11₃₁ 12₁₁.

—2. as A 2a: with II בער pi. 2K 23₂₄; with הִלְךְ (לְבָם אַחֲרַי) Ezk 11₂₁; with זָנָה (אַחֲרַי) Ezk 20₃₀; with I חָלַל pi. (אֶת־אֲרָצִי) Jr 16₁₈; with חָפֵץ (נִפְשָׁם חָפְצָה) Is 66₃; with טָמֵא pi. Ezk 5₁₁, hitp. Ezk 37₂₃; with סוּר hif. Jr 4₁ Ezk 11₁₈; with עָבַר hif. 2C 15₈; with I עָשָׂה Ezk 7₂₀; with רָאָה Dt 29₁₆ Jr 13₂₇; with שָׂם Jr 7₃₀ 32₃₄; with שָׁלַךְ hif. Ezk 20_{7f}.

—3. as B: with שָׁלַךְ hif. (עַל) Nah 3₆.

—4. as C: with הַיָּהּ **Hos 9**₁₀; with סוּר hif. **Zech 9**₇. †

9910 שָׁקַט

שָׁקַט: Heb. inscr. [לְהַשְׁקִיט] to allow someone's hands to drop Lachish 6:6f; see Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 196 (see 2: p. 197); Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 318; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1186: to make limp; cf. Gibson *Textbook* 1: 46: pr. inf. hif. prop. inf. pi. *šaqqēt*; MHeb. qal pt. passive שָׁקַט drooping (of the head or neck), see Levy *Wb.* 4: 602a; Dalman *Wörterbuch* 433b; JArm. שָׁקַט pe. to trip up, af. causative; Akk. *šaqātu(m)* to trip up (AHw. 1179a; but cf. CAD *Š*/2, 14a: meaning uncertain, perhaps to slope, or to slaughter); → שתק.

qal: pf. שָׁקַט, שָׁקַטָה, שָׁקַטְתָּ, שָׁקַטְתָּי; impf. יִשְׁקַט, וַתִּשְׁקַט, תִּשְׁקַט, תִּשְׁקַטִּי, וְאַשְׁקוּטָה, אֲשַׁקֹּטָה **Is 18**₄ (for the writing of a short vowel *o* with mater lectionis, see Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* §7e; Joüon *Gramm.* §7b²; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §9:5); pt. שָׁקַט, fem. שָׁקַטְתָּ, שָׁקַטְתָּי, pl. שָׁקַטִּים.

—1. to be at rest: a) הָאָרֶץ the land: α) מִמְּלַחְמָהּ **Jos 11**₂₃ **14**₁₅; β) abs. **Ju 3**₁₁₋₃₀ **5**₃₁ **8**₂₈ **2C 13**₂₃ **14**₅; וְשָׁלוֹה שָׁקַטָה peaceful and undisturbed **1C 4**₄₀.

—b) עִיר **2C 23**₂₁.

—2. to be peaceful, be quiet: a) הָאָרֶץ the earth (with נָחָה) **Is 14**₇, וְשָׁקַטָה וְשָׁבֵת still and quiet **Zech 1**₁₁; **Ps 76**₉ with יָרָא.

—b) יַעֲקֹב **Jr 30**₁₀ **46**₂₇, מוֹאָב (אֶל-שְׂמֹרְיוֹ) like wine settled on its dregs) **Jr 48**₁₁.

—c) הָעֲנוּעִים **Ju 18**₇₋₂₇, cf. יְשֻׁבֵי הַלְּבַטִּחַ הַשְּׁקֵטִים the peaceful ones who live securely **Ezk 38**₁₁, see Fohrer *Ezechiel* (²1955) 215.

—d) of a sick person who cannot get any rest **Jb 3**₂₆ (parallel with לֹא שָׁלוֹ), of a dead person who has lain down in rest **Jb 3**₁₃ (with שָׁכַב).

—3. a) to maintain a quiet attitude (the transition in meaning from the previous paragraph (2) is rather fluid): α) יהוה **Is 18**₄ **62**₁ **Ezk 16**₄₂, אֵל **Ps 83**₂; β) הָרֶבֶב (the sword of Yahweh) **Jr 47**_{6f}; vs.7 pr. תִּשְׁקַטִּי prop. with Vrss. תִּשְׁקַט; הַמְּוֹלָכָה **2C 14**₄, ... מְלָכֹת **2C 20**₃₀.

—b) to be quiet, meaning to maintain a passive attitude **Ru 3**₁₈. †

hif: impf. יִשְׁקַט(י); impv. הִשְׁקַט; inf. abs. הִשְׁקַט, cstr. הִשְׁקַט(י).

—1. to give peace (לְנֹחַ from the days of trouble) **Ps 94**₁₃; הִשְׁקִיט רִיב to settle a conflict, soothe, appease **Pr 15**₁₈.

—2. to keep the peace: a) הִשְׁקַט וְבִטַח maintaining quietness and trust **Is 32**₁₇, on which see Keller *ThZ* 11 (1955) 81-97; Wolff *Anthropologie* 199; Wildberger *BK* 10: 1279; cf. also R. Meyer *Gramm.* §103: 2a.

—b) to keep the peace, meaning to lie in peace **Jb 37**₁₇, sbj. אָרֶץ the earth.

—c) to keep oneself quiet: α) God (אֱל) **Jb 34**₂₉; β) people **Is 7**₄ **30**₁₅; for bibliography, besides Wildberger BK 10: 279, 1185, see e.g. Keller loc. cit.; Lescow ZAW 85 (1973) 318; Walter Dietrich *Jesaja und die Politik* (Beiträge zur evang. Theologie, Vol. 74 (1976) 149f); **Jr 49**₂₃ לֹא יִדְבַּק לְבָבְךָ לְבַיְתָאֵתְּנָהּ sbj. cj. לְבָבְךָ pr. בְּיָמֵי דְאַנְהָהּ prop. מִדְּאַנְהָהּ לְבָבְךָ נִמְוָג (BHS); γ) the sea (יָם) **Is 57**₂₀.

—3. שְׁלוֹת הַשָּׁקֵט carefree peace **Ezk 16**₄₉; on the inf. abs. in the genitive, see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §113: 1a; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §12b; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §103: 2b. †

Der. שָׁקֵט.

9911 שָׁקֵט

שָׁקֵט: שָׁקֵט, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458s; MHeb. peace, absence of anxiety, see Levy *Wb.* 4: 602a; Dalman *Wörterbuch* 433b; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 228): 1QH 12:2 [בש]קט ושלוחה in peacefulness and carefreeness (Lohse *Texte*³ 156, 157): political peace 1C 229, with נִתְּן. †

9912 שָׁקַל

שָׁקַל: A. the root with the meaning to weigh or similar.

—According to Brockelmann *Lex.* 798b this goes back to a *šafel* from קל/ל, so also Labuschagne OTSt (Pretoria, 1971) 57, which is possible though uncertain; MHeb. (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 434a), also DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 228), where this meaning suffices for all instances (CD 8:19; 19:25; 1QS 9:14) so that the rendering to excite (CD 8:13; 19:25, so Kuhn *Konkordanz* loc. cit.) can be dispensed with; Samaritan *תקל*; JArm. *תקל*; → BArm. also for instances from the other Arm. dialects; Ug. *ṭql*, the root is probably preserved only in the sbst. *ṭql* equivalent to → שָׁקַל; it appears to have been preserved in the form *šql* in the expression *nissāti mišqūlāfi* meaning complaints that are weighed out (Ugaritica 5, p. 297, text 165:7), on which see von Soden UF 1 (1969) 194f; also Degen WdO 6 (1970/1971) 60; Akk. *šaqaḷu(m)* to suspend, weigh out, balance, pay (AHw. 1178f; CAD *Š*/2, 1a); ARMT 10, 92:8 *dimātiya šu-uq-qī-il* is probably not to be translated as weigh my tears (AHw. 1178b), but wipe away my tears, so AHw. 1590b with Deller-Watanabe ZA 70 (1980) 198-226; vb. *šukkulu(m)*, *šakkulu* to wipe off, wipe out (for other instances see CAD *Š*/3, 219a-b); Punic *šql* qal active pt., the one who weighs (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 318; cf. Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1187, *šql*₁: *šql mḥtt* is of uncertain interpretation; Tomback *Lexicon* 330), ? impf. *yšql* to test (Tomback *Lexicon* 331); Neo-Punic pt. *yifil myšql* honouring (Friedrich *Gramm.*² §146, 147) Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 121:1; 126:5; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 318; cf. Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1187: *myšql rš* the one who adorns his country, as Latin *ornator patriae*; Eth. *saqala* to suspend (Dillmann *Lex.* 350f), the same as Tigr. *saqla* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 181a); Arb. *taqula* to be expensive.

B. the homonymous root in the meaning to take, remove: JArm. *שָׁקַל* to take, bring (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 434a); EmpArm. *šql*: GenAp. 21:9 *šqwl ynyk* raise your eyes (Fitzmyer *Gen. Ap.*² 68, 69 and 147); Ug. *šql* Gt-theme (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2472; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2678; Gibson *Myths*² 159a) to break out, move; in Akk. (Standard Babylonian) to take away, with wife or son as the obj. (AHw. 1178b paragraph 5, probably belonging to *saqālu* I (AHw. 1027b; CAD S, 168); Syr. *šqal* to lift, drag, take, move, break out; etpe. to get up, be removed; af. to move, break out; Mnd. *ŠQL* to take away, remove (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 473).

The differences between the two meanings (A and B) should be carefully noted, see Greenfield UF 11 (1979) 325-327; cf. also Tomback *Lexicon* 330, 331: *ŠQL* I and *ŠQL* III.

qal: pf. שָׁקַל; impf. יִשְׁקֹל (וְ), תִּשְׁקֹל, אִשְׁקֹל, וְאִשְׁקֹל, וְאִשְׁקֹלָה, וְיִשְׁקֹלוּ, וְיִשְׁקֹלוּ, תִּשְׁקֹלוּ, sf. יִשְׁקֹלְנִי; inf. abs. שִׁקֹּל, cstr. שִׁקֹּל; pt. שָׁקַל.

—1. to **carry weight, possess mass** (רָאשׁוּ שְׁעָר) 2S 14₂₆.

—2. a) to **weigh out**, calculate the weight of: abs. Is 33₁₈, בִּפְלֹס Is 40₁₂, בְּקִנְיָה 46₆, בְּמִאֲזֵנִים Jr 32₁₀ Jb 31₆.

—b) to **weigh** an object 2S 18₁₂ (עַל-כַּפֵּי in my hands).

—c) שָׁף לְפָנָי to weigh out in someone's presence Ezr 8₂₉, with לְ of the person and אֵת of the thing Gn 23₁₆ Jr 32₉ Ezr 8₂₅.

—d) שָׁף כֶּסֶף to weigh out silver, meaning to be obliged to pay with a certain amount of silver Ex 22₁₆ 1K 20₃₉ Is 55₂ Est 3₉ 4₇ (עַל for), Ezr 8₂₆.

—e) שָׁף to weigh out in payment of someone's wages Zech 11₁₂; metaphorically Jb 6₂, see nif. †

nif: pf. נִשְׁקַל; impf. יִשְׁקַל: to **be weighed out**: a) silver as מְחִיר the cost of a purchase Jb 28₁₅, silver and gold and vessels from the temple Ezr 8₃₃.

—b) metaphorically, grief (כַּעַס): יִשְׁקַל כַּעְסִי לוֹ שִׁקֹּל O that my vexation were weighed Jb 6₂, on the inf. abs. qal with a nif. see Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §12f; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §103: 3b. †

Der. מִשְׁקָל, מִשְׁקָל, מִשְׁקָלָה and מִשְׁקָלָת; שִׁקָּל.

9913 שִׁקָּל

שִׁקָּל: שִׁקָּל, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 457q; Heb. inscr: sg. abs. and sg. cstr. שִׁקָּל, see Moscati JPOS 19: 303, also 302 = Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 318; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1187-1188: *šql*₃; pl. abs. Tell Arad 14:5 *šmōnat šqalīm* (= 8 š.), see Pardee UF 10 (1978) 310; SamP. *ašqal*; Samaritan (א)תִּקָּל and מִתִּקָּל; MHeb.

שִׁקָּל; JArm. אִתִּקָּל; → BArm. תִּקָּל, also for instances from the other Arm. dialects; Ug. *tql* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2735; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2930; Gibson *Myths*² 160b), cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1 p. 236 no. 303a; *ksp* parallel with *tql*; J.-M. de Tarragon *Le culte à Ugarit* (1980) 50; Akk. *šiqu(m)* shekel (AHw. 1248a; CAD Š/3, 96a), cf. Zimmern *Fremdw.* 21; Punic *šql* (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 69:7), see Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 318; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1187; Tomback *Lexicon* 331; Greek σίκλος, cf. Lokotsch *Etym. Wb.* no. 1880; cf. Arb. *tīql* weight, burden, heaviness (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 104b): שִׁקָּל, pl. שִׁקָּלִים, cstr. שִׁקָּלִי: **weight, weightiness, a specific weight, a shekel** (for bibliography see de Vaux *Inst.* 1: 309-313 = *Lebensord.* 1: 327-331; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1166f, 1249-1255; Childs *Exodus* 528 with 30₈, where further instances are given; BRL² 93f).

—1. a weight which is further specified by a) the nature of the substance weighed; or b) a prevailing standard of measurement.

—a) see זָהָב Ex 38₂₄ 1C 21₂₅ 2C 3₉, כֶּסֶף Gn 23_{15f} Lv 27₃, נְחֹשֶׁת Ex 38₂₉ 1S 17₅, בְּרִזְלֵי 1S 17₇, מֵאֶכְלֵי Ezk 4₁₀.

—b) see α) מֵאֵתַיִם שְׁקָלִים בְּאֵבֶן הַמֶּלֶךְ two hundred shekels according to the royal standard weight 2S 14₂₆; β) שְׁקָל הַקֹּדֶשׁ the sacred shekel, the weight that is valid at the sanctuary Ex 30₁₃₋₂₄ 38₂₄₋₂₆ Lv 5₁₅ 27₃₋₂₅ Nu 3₄₇₋₅₀ 7₁₃. 19-86 (13 times), 18₁₆; γ) on α and β see de Vaux *Inst.* 1: 309 = *Lebensord.* 1: 327; the older text 2S 14₂₆ speaks of two hundred shekels according to the royal weight, and a series of post-exilic texts (Ex 30₁₃₋₂₄ etc., see further under β) speak of a shekel of the sanctuary; in all these cases it has to do with a weight that is set in accordance with the official standard measure, or with an amount expressed by the same term but which is heavier than normal.

—2. שְׁקָלִים/שְׁקָל most often used as a method of payment, cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*

—a) בְּשֶׁקֶל 2K 7₁₋₁₆₋₁₈; Am 8₅ with גָּדֵל hif: לְהַגְדִּיל שְׁקָל to make the stone weight too heavy.

—b) fifty שְׁקָלֵי הַהַגְדִּיל of silver, which individual residents were obliged to forfeit in the reign of King Menahem to pay off the king of Assyria 2K 15₂₀; seventeen שְׁשָׁנִים of silver, which Jeremiah had to pay for the purchase of the field in עֲנַתוֹת Jr 32₉; fifty שְׁעֵנַתוֹת of silver, with which David acquired the threshing floor and the oxen of אֲרוֹנָה 2S 24₂₄; two hundred שְׁאֲרוֹנָה silver and לְשׁוֹן זָהָב a tongue of gold (a bar of gold) weighing fifty זָהָב שְׁלִשׁוֹן, which עָכָן took for himself as plunder Jos 7₂₁.

—c) שְׁקָלִים/שְׁקָל used together with various other numbers: שְׁלֹשָׁת/הַמִּשָּׁה שְׁ כֶּסֶף Lv 27₆; שְׁ מֵאוֹת וּשְׁלֹשִׁים שְׁקָל Lv 27₇; חֲמִשָּׁה עָשָׂר שְׁקָל Lv 27₅; עֶשְׂרִים שְׁעֵשְׂרֵת שְׁ עֵשְׂרֵת שְׁשָׁלֹשָׁת/הַמִּשָּׁה מֵאוֹת וּשְׁלֹשִׁים שְׁקָל Ex 38₂₄; נְחֹשֶׁת 1S 17₅.

—d) now and then the sbst. שְׁקָל is omitted as self-evident, cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* 861a, e.g. עֲשָׂרָה זָהָב Gn 24₂₂, אֶלֶף כֶּסֶף Gn 20₁₆, 37₂₈.

—3. another unit of weight defined in terms of the שְׁקָל (see especially Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1166f); one שְׁקָל = twenty גֵּרָה (→ II גֵּרָה; see also BRL² 93b): Ex 30₁₃ Lv 27₂₅ Nu 3₄₇ Ezk 45₁₂; fifty שְׁקָל = one מִנְהָה Ezk 45₁₂ (textual emendation pr. וַחֲמִשָּׁה read with Sept. וַחֲמִשִּׁים, BHS), on which see also BRL² 93b, and S. Yeivin *Weights and Measurements* (Leshonenu 31 (1966-67) 243-250); בְּקָע Gn 24₂₂ Ex 38₂₆ = מִחֲצִית הַשְּׁקָל Ex 30₁₃₋₁₅ half a shekel; שְׁלִישִׁית הַשְּׁקָל Neh 10₃₃ one-third of a shekel.; רִבְעֵ 1S 9₈ one-quarter of a shekel → I רִבְעֵ 1; פִּימֵ 1S 13₂₁ two-thirds of a shekel → I פִּימֵ.

9914 שְׁקָמָה

*שְׁקָמָה: probably a primary noun, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 459b; (→ :: תִּיאָנָה); MHeb. שְׁקָמָה, pl. שְׁקָמִים; JArm. שְׁקָמָה, pl. det. שְׁקָמִיָּא; Syr. *šeqmā*; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 214) *šwqm* > σακάμινος (Boisacq *Dict. étym.* 924): pl. שְׁקָמִים, sf. שְׁקָמוֹתָם Ps 78₄₇: for masc. pl. with fem. sg. see Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 36 and 40: a group plural; but the fem. pl. with a suffix is a conspicuous contrast; it indicates individual examples of the species; the singular is a unitary noun. If the individual trees are envisaged in this way with שְׁקָמוֹתָם it is

meant as an intensification of the disease which attacked them: **sycamore-fig tree**, *Ficus sycomorus*, see Löw *Flora* 1: 274ff; L. Koehler *Amos* (1917) 36f; Dalman *Arbeit* 1/1: 61f and 7: 34; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1176, 1177; Keel *Orte* 1: 82; for illustrations see Dalman *Arbeit* 1/2, supplementary plate number 6; also Keel *Orte* 1: 83. The *שִׁקְמָה flourishes only in the more low-lying areas of the country, and in the OT the main such area is the → שִׁפְלָה, 1K 10₂₇ 2C 1₁₅ 9₂₇; in the royal estates situated there there were found זִיתִים and שִׁקְמִים 1C 27₂₈; and furthermore sycamore-fig trees were found not only in the שִׁפְלָה but also in the region of Lower Galilee and in the Jordan Valley (Luke 19₄); on this see Dalman *Arbeit* 7: 34; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1177; also Keel *Orte* 1: 82. The tree could also be found in Egypt, as is presupposed by Ps 78₄₇, on which cf. Hermann Kees *Ägyptens* 49 with note 6 (*Kulturgeschichte des Alten Orients*, first section, Munich, 1933); also Walther Wolff *Kulturgeschichte des Alten Aegypten* (1962) 17, 20, 89 (see especially 17). For the occupation of the person described as בּוֹלֵס שִׁקְמִים בּוֹלֵס Am 7₁₄ → בּוֹלֵס; the normal timber used for building came from the sycamore-fig trees that grew in such quantities (cf. לָרֵב 1K 10₂₇ 2C 9₂₇) in the שִׁפְלָה, in contrast to the more expensive cedar-wood; see especially Is 9₉ and cf. Dalman *Arbeit* 7: 32f. †

9915 שִׁקַּע

שִׁקַּע: MHeb. שִׁקַּע to sink, pi. to make something sink; JArm. שִׁקַּע pe. to sink, pa. to sink in; CPArm. *šq' to sink, but textually uncertain, see Schulthess *Lex.* 214a; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and KBL: ? from Arb. *šaq'a* in the meaning to cave in (of a well), see Lane *Lex.* 1707a; see also G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2 (1833) 508b.

qal: pf. שִׁקַּעַת; impf. תִּשְׁקַע (1): to **sink, sink down** (בִּבְלָה) Jr 51₆₄ (: קוּם), to **subside** (כִּי־אֵר מִצְרִים) Am 9₅ (: עָלָה), to die out (of a fire) Nu 11₂ (SamP. nif. *wtiššāqā*). †

nif: pf. נִשְׁקַעַה Am 8₈: to **sink, subside** (כִּי־אֵר מִצְרִים, :: עָלָה). †

hif: impf. תִּשְׁקַעֵה.

—1. to **cause to settle** (מִי־מִיָּה), so that the water becomes clear Ezk 32₁₄: אִז אֲשַׁקֵּעַ then I will make their waters clear, so Zimmerli *Ez.* 763; see also the sbst. *מִשְׁקַע clear water (HAL 617a; HALOT 653a).

—2. to **restrain, thrust down** (the tongue of a crocodile, in a trick to catch it) Jb 40₂₅ (→ חִבַּל 1a). †

Der. *מִשְׁקַע.

9916 שִׁקְעָרוֹת

*שִׁקְעָרוֹת: (SamP. pl. *šāqārārot* Lv 14₃₇): root *q'r*, Arb. *qa'ura* to be deep; sbst. with prefixed *ša-* (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 483w, 486k; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §40: 6); or a contaminated form from קַעַר and שִׁקַּע; the etymology suggests that the meaning of the sbst. is deepening, and in general (with the exception of Pesh.) the Vrss. agree with this: Sept. *κοιλάδας*; Vulg. *valliculae*; Tg.^o *paḥtīn* pits :: Pesh. *qlāpē* scales: pl. fem. שִׁקְעָרוֹת: **depressions**, hollows, cavities (damage to a wall) Lv 14₃₇, which is the traditional translation in accordance with the etymology and the Vrss., see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.* 526a; so also Bauer-Leander *Heb.* loc. cit., and R. Meyer *Gramm.* loc. cit.; by contrast modern attempts to explain the word seem to be less convincing.

—a) Kramer JNES 25 (1966) 125-127: the sbst. is to be derived from the Arb. vb. *išqa'arra* to be rough, be dry, be shrivelled because of drought (the earth, vegetation); on this see also Lane *Lex.* 2526 a and b: said of the skin when it is dried up because of mange or scab; the earth became a colour inclining to that of dust or ashes, and became contracted by reason of drought. The Heb. sbst. would then mean flaking patches, or simply patches, cf. Pesh.

—b) Görg BN 14 (1981) 20-25: the Heb. sbst. is derived from the Egyptian expression *sqr r r rwty*, meaning an exceptionally noticeable wound which exudes from within; as such *שְׁקַעְרֵרֹת* would then be a loanword from Egyptian and has been erroneously taken as a real plural; Görg suggests “rash” as a translation. †

9917 שִׁקָּה

שִׁקָּה: see Labuschagne OTSt (Pretoria, 1971) 54: *šafel* from the root **שִׁקָּה**, which is preserved in **תִּקְוֶפָה**; Samaritan as in Heb., apparently a loanword (LOT 3/2 p. 354, 362); MHeb. nif. to look out; hif. to look at, examine; to climb up, bend, see Dalman *Wörterbuch* 434b, 605a. It should be noted that for BHeb. only this root is accepted by KBL, Zorell *Lex.* and König *Wb.* 526b, as opposed to Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; but OSArb. *sqf* to provide with a roof (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 199b), is taken as the same as Arb. *sqf* II, but is to be taken differently from KBL since the vb. is denominative from the sbst. *sqf* = *saqf* roof (see Conti Rossini loc. cit.; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 127); with regard to the derived words (see below) Noth *Könige* 98 suspects that the basic meaning of the Heb. vb. is to show one's face, appear in the window; see Pritchard *Pictures* 131; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 470; Keel *Bildsymb.* plate 319).

nif. pf. **נִשְׁקָה**, **נִשְׁקָהּ**, **נִשְׁקָהוּ**, **נִשְׁקָהוּ**; pt. **נִשְׁקָה**, fem. **נִשְׁקָהּ**: with **עַל** to **look down from above**, from the standpoint of the observer **Nu 21**₂₀ pr. **וְנִשְׁקָהוּ** rd. with Vrss. and **23**₂₈ **הִנֵּשְׁקָה**; see BHS; **23**₂₈ **1S 13**₁₈; with **בְּעַד** (looking through the window) **Ju 5**₂₈ **2S 6**₁₆/1C **15**₂₉ **Pr 7**₆; with **מִן** **Jr 6**₁, abs. **Ps 85**₁₂ **Song 6**₁₀.

hif. (SamP. qal **Ex 14**₂₄ etc. hif. **Dt 26**₁₅): pf. **הִשְׁקִיף**; impf. **יִשְׁקִיף**, **יִשְׁקִיף**, **יִשְׁקִיף**; impv. **הִשְׁקִיף**: to **look down from above** from the standpoint of the one observed: with **אֶל** **Ex 14**₂₄ **2K 9**₃₂; with **עַל** **Ps 14**₅₃ and **עַל-פְּנֵי** **Gn 18**₁₆ **19**₂₈; with **בְּעַד** (through the window) **Gn 26**₈ **2K 9**₃₀; with **מִן** (**מִמְעוֹן**) **Dt 26**₁₅, (**מִמְרוֹם**) **Ps 102**₂₀, abs. **2S 24**₂₀ (with **וַיִּרְא**), **Lam 3**₅₀ (with **וַיִּרְא**).

? Der. **מִשְׁקֹף**, **שְׁקָף**, **שְׁקָפִים**.

9918 שִׁקָּה

***שִׁקָּה**: **שִׁקָּה**, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 456f or 458s; hapax legomenon **1K 7**₅ **שִׁקָּה**; the meaning of the sbst. is not quite clear, but possibilities include: a) both **שִׁקָּה** door-jamb, door support (Hebrew Synagogue inscription from *Kefr Bir'im* (identified with Kefar *Bar'am*), see Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 485f no. 5; see also Noth *Könige* 97f) and also the sbst. **מִשְׁקָף** are close to the translation of upper beam, door-jamb (as in Gray *Kings*³ 179).

—b) a space in a wall for a door or for a window, on which see especially Noth *Könige* 97f, and Würthwein ATD 11/1: 70 (: Görg BN 11 (1980) 12f, who gives an Egyptian etymology).

—c) the context of **1K 7₅** supports b, where the sbst. refers to **הַפְּתָחִים**, which is described as **רְבָעִים** squared; **שְׁקָרָה** squared with regard to the opening, so Noth *Könige* 130, or alternatively a square or rectangular opening, so Würthwein loc. cit. †

9919 שְׁקָפִים

שְׁקָפִים: **1K 6₄ 7₄**: qal. pt. passive from the vb **שָׁקַף**. The expression has probably not been constructed directly from the vb. but is to be linked with it through the sbst. ***שְׁקָרָה** sv. b; so it must mean with an opening; but the word associated with it is omitted; if one likes a word can be supplied, as is done by Gray *Kings*³ 178; on this see below. What should be considered is the proposal of Noth *Könige* 97 that originally **שְׁקָפִים** was taken to mean the same as **שְׁקָפִים**, the pl. of ***שְׁקָרָה**; the meaning would then be openings, or more precisely window openings, so **1K 7₄**, and especially clearly in **1K 6₄**: **חַלּוֹנֵי אֲטָמִים/שְׁקָפִים** a barred window, a window with a grille; on this see especially Noth *Könige* 97f, who also refers to Akk. *askuppu(m)*, *askuppātu* stone slab, stone threshold (AHw. 74; CAD A/2, 334a and 333b), suggesting that perhaps therefore **שְׁקָפִים** means a frame of stone blocks, such as would be used for a window in a stone wall; a translation like this is found also in Würthwein ATD 11/1: 60; see further Gallig ZDPV 83 (1967) 123; also BRL² 179f; Rupprecht ZDPV 88 (1972) 40f, especially 40²¹; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 470; as already mentioned previously Gray *Kings*³ 178 manages with the traditional **שְׁקָפִים** and translates as grilled or recessed window. †

9920 שָׁקַץ

שָׁקַץ: perhaps a *šafel* from **קָוַץ**, so Thierry in de Boer OTSt 9 (1951) 181; C.R. North in Eissfeldt *Fschr.* (BZAW 77 (1958) 155); and also Wächter ZAW 83 (1971) 383, who refers back to them; MHeb. pi. to make repugnant (Levy *Wb.* 4: 605b); pt. pu. abominable (Levy loc. cit., and Dalman *Wörterbuch* 434b); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 228) pi. to contaminate, see Dam. 7:3f; 12:11; this last occurrence is translated by Maier *Texte* 1: 62 as to contaminate ritually, ceremonially; Samaritan.; JArm. pa. to loathe; Akk. *šakāšu(m)* to stare menacingly, look wild, be brutal (AHw. 1139a; CAD Š/1, 158a).

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 41, 233): pf. **שָׁקַץ**; impf. **תִּשְׁקָצוּ, תִּשְׁקָצוּ, תִּשְׁקָצוּ**; sf. **תִּשְׁקָצְנוּ**; inf. **שָׁקַץ**.

—1. to **detest as ceremonially unclean** **Lv 11₁₁₋₁₃ Dt 7₂₆**.

—2. with **נִפְשׁוּ** to make oneself as something unclean and abhorrent **Lv 11₄₃ 20₂₅** (בָּ through).

—3. as distinct from the ceremonial contexts, to **spurn, scorn**, with acc. of the thing **Ps 22₂₅**, sbj. **יְהוָה**, on which see Rudolph KAT 13/3, 178¹². †

Der. **שָׁקַץ, שָׁקִיץ**.

9921 שָׁקַץ

שָׁקַץ: **שָׁקַץ**, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458s; SamP. *ašqas*; MHeb. **שָׁקַץ** something abominable, horrible object, a particular kind of reptile (Levy *Wb.* 4: 606a; cf. Dalman *Wörterbuch* 434b); Samaritan, JArm. **שָׁקָצָא**, indet. **שָׁקִיץ** **Lv 7₂₁** horror: **cultic abomination** **Lv 7₂₁** (with **נִפְשׁוּ**), **11₁₀₋₁₃ 20-23. 41f Ezk 8₁₀**; cj. **Is 66₁₇** pr. **שָׁקִיץ** prop. with Pesh. **שָׁרִיץ** (BHS), cf. Westermann ATD 19, 335¹, and Fohrer in Gallig *Fschr.* 105⁹. †

9922 שקק

I שקק: from Akk. there are two possible etymologies: 1) *šakāku(m)* to thread, string beads in a row, harrow (AHw. 1134; CAD Š/1, 113b); 2) *šaqaqu* to rush upon (AHw. 1179a, which is a Canaanite loanword, see Knudtzon *El Amarna* Letter 164:37); only the second of these corresponds to the vb. in Heb.; but see now CAD Š/2, 13b, where the word is read differently, referring to Rainey *Amarna Tablets* 80; in Ug. the vb. *tqq* is completely uncertain; Young UF 11 (1979) 843, 845 finds it in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 100:6 *hlm ytq nhš* see the snake goes out to get food; for other derivations see Tsevat UF 11 (1979) 762f; Kottsieper UF 16 (1984) 106; and especially Dietrich-Loretz UF 12 (1980) 160, who take *tqy* as equivalent to Akk. *šaqu(m)* to grow high; D to raise up (AHw. 1180; CAD Š/2, 19a); this is preferred also by Kottsieper.

qal: impf. יִשְׁקֹק; pt. שִׁקֹּק: to **attack, fall upon, storm:** a) with ק Is 33₄ (כִּמְשֹׁק יְבִימִים) → *מִשְׁקֹק, JI 2₉ (יִשְׁקֹקוּ בְּעִיר), cf. Sept. τῆς πόλεως ἐπιλήμψονται; Vulg. *urbem ingredientur*.

—b) שִׁקֹּק הַבֵּי a bear about to attack Pr 28₁₅, so with Plöger BK 17: 330 :: Sept. λύκος δὲ ψῶν; Vulg. *ursus esuriens*; Pesh. *debbā yehīaṭ qālā* a female bear who raises her voice. †

hitpalp: impf. יִשְׁתַּקְּשֶׁן to **rush around** (הִתְקַדְּדוּ), so with Elliger ATD 25⁶ 11; Rudolph KAT 13/3: 166; also R. Meyer *Gramm.* §80: 5c: Nah 2₅. †

Der. *מִשְׁקֹק.

9923 שקק

II שקק: by-form of II *שוק; cf. Eth. *tasqa'sup'uaq^u* a to strive for, desire (Dillmann *Lex.* 353a); see Gemser *Spr.*² 114 (on Pr 28₁₅).

qal: pt. fem. שִׁקְקָה/שִׁקְקָה: שִׁקְקָה with נִפְשׁוֹ his throat is pulsating Is 29₈ (1Q Is^a שִׁקְקָה = ? שִׁקְקָה, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 470k, שִׁקְקָה with נִפְשׁוֹ the pulsating throat Ps 107₉ (parallel with רַעְבָּה נִפְשׁוֹ). †

9924 שקר

שקר: (for instances in the cognate languages see THAT 2: 1010 and especially Wagner in Baumgartner *Fschr.* 364f), MHeb. pi. to deceive, lie; hitp. to be guilty of lying (Levy *Wb.* 4: 606); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 228): 1QS 6:24 to make a false statement, see THAT 2: 1017; JArm. pa. to deceive, lie, behave falsely (Dalman loc. cit.); OArm. pa. (Sfire), Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 222-224; see also 3: p. 44b: *šqr l* (with a person) to be in breach of contract towards someone, betray; *šqr b* to break a contract; on this see especially Klopfenstein *Lüge* 8; also THAT 2: 1010; see further Degen *Gramm.* 70, 134; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 319; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1189-1190; Akk. *šuuq/gguru(m)* to cheat, lie (AHw. 1282a; CAD Š/3, 198b); Syr. pa. to lie, deceive, the same as in Mnd. ŠQR (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 473f); Tigr. *saqra* parallel with *'asqara* to sound the battle cry, boast, swank (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 181b); for the basic meaning of the vb. see Klopfenstein *Lüge* 17, and THAT 2: 1012: regularly it means to breach trust and to break an agreement; because this is the meaning in Old Arm. (Sefire), it is also valid for BHeb., on which see especially Gn 21₃₃. For bibliography see Klopfenstein, and THAT 1010-1019 (both with wider references).

qal: (SamP. only pi.) impf. תִּשְׁקַר: with ל of the person, to **act against contractual terms** Gn 21₂₃. †

pi. (Jenni *Piel* 229): pf. שָׁקַרְנוּ; impf. יִשְׁקַר, אֲשַׁקֵּר, יִשְׁקְרוּ, תִּשְׁקְרוּ: to **break faith** with a covenant or with the community, so with Klopfenstein *Lüge* 17 (cf. THAT 2: 1011), and H. Schüngel-Straumann *Der Dekalog* —*Gottes Gebote?* (SBS 67 (1973) 63).

—a) abs. **1S 15**₂₉ (sbj. God), **Is 63**₈ (sbj. people בְּנֵי־אֱלֹהִים).

—b) with כָּ towards, against: α) בְּאִמּוֹנֹתַי with לֹא Ps 89₃₄ (sbj. יהוה); β) בְּבְרִיתְךָ with לֹא Ps 44₁₈ (sbj. people). †

Der. שִׁקְרָה, *שִׁקְרָה.

9925 שָׁקַר

שָׁקַר: שָׁקַר (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458s, but see also 457q, originally a *qitl*-formation); for the cognate languages see THAT 2: 1012; also Wagner in Baumgartner *Fschr.* 364f: SamP. *ašqâr*, MHeb. שָׁקַר lie, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 228), see THAT 2: 1017f; JArm. שִׁקְרָה; Akk. *tašq/gertu(m)* slander, trickery (AHw. 1339b); it is completely uncertain and most unlikely that *ši-ka-ri* (ARMT 2: text 124:6) means lie and corresponds to Heb. שָׁקַר (so Charles-F. Jean ARMT 2: p. 239; see also Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2: 272; cf. also Klopfenstein *Lüge* 175f), for there is no obvious reason for the substitution of *k* for *q* in Akk. (see Edzard ZA 56 (1964) 148); Syr. *šūqrā* lie, wrong; Mnd. *šiqrā* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 463a) lie, falsehood; ? Nab. n.m. שִׁקְרוּ (Cantineau *Nab.* 2: 153b) but the meaning of the name is completely uncertain. Arb. *s/šūqar* lie, is a loanword from Arm., see Wagner loc. cit.: שִׁקְרָה, pl. שִׁקְרִים, sf. שִׁקְרִיהֶם (119 times: Jr 37 times, Ps 24 times, Pr 20 times, Is 9 times, Lv 4 times, Zech 4 times, Ex 3 times; Dt, 1S, 1K, Mi, Jb, 2C all twice; Gn, 2S, 2K, Ezk, Hos, Hab, Mal all once). For bibliography. → שִׁקְרָה: **breach of faith, lie.**

It should be noted in general that Klopfenstein *Lüge* 17 emphasises that there is no clearer place where the sbst. can be identified in a context for a postulated meaning breach of contract than **Gn 21**₂₃; elsewhere the somewhat broader meaning of infringement of the law lies at the base of the word, where the text and the context exhibit some legal aspect, and this applies in the majority of cases.

In what follows we adhere to the areas of usage for שָׁקַר distinguished by Klopfenstein (see also THAT 2: 1010-1019); with him also :: KBL we make no difference between lying with words and lying with actions.

—1. שָׁקַר with a legal or judicial connotation (Klopfenstein *Lüge* 18ff): a) עֵד שֶׁשָׁקַר false witness lying testimony **Ex 20**₁₆ **Dt 19**₁₈ (SamP. *šaqqâr* [‘āna] = [עוֹדָה] שָׁקַר nomen actionis; variant in Samaritan Tg. **Dt 19**₁₈, see LOT 5: 197, §25), **Pr 25**₁₈ (with I עֵדָה); **Dt 19**₁₈ (with II עוֹד hif.); see further **Pr 6**₁₉ **14**₅ **25**₁₈; שִׁקְרִים **Pr 12**₁₇ **19**₅₋₉ (עֵד שֶׁשָׁקַר); **Pr 14**₂₅ (עֵד שֶׁשָׁקַר); **Ps 27**₁₂, with קוֹם.

—b) לְשׁוֹן שֶׁשָׁקַר **Ps 109**₂ **Pr 6**₁₇ **12**₁₉; שִׁפְתֵי־שֶׁשָׁקַר **Ps 120**₂ **Pr 17**₇; שִׁפְתֵי־שֶׁשָׁקַר **Pr 12**₂₂ on which see Klopfenstein *Lüge* 25 (see further also 4bβ).

—c) דְּבַר־שֶׁשָׁקַר deceitful word, deceitful action **Ex 23**₇, with שֶׁשָׁקַר; **Mi 6**₁₂ (see below 4a).

—2. a lie when making an oath falsely (Klopfenstein *Lüge* 32ff): with שבע nif: לִשְׁשַׁבַּע by a breach of faith Lv 5²⁴ Jr 7⁹ Mal 3⁵; לִשְׁשַׁבַּע לְשִׁמְיָאֵלֶּיךָ Lv 19¹² Zech 5⁴; עַל־שִׁשְׁבַּע לְשִׁמְיָאֵלֶּיךָ because of a breach of faith Lv 5²²; שְׁשַׁבַּע שְׁשַׁבַּע false oath Zech 8¹⁷, with אָהַב; אָהַב שְׁשַׁבַּע יְמִין a lying right hand, a false right hand (NRSV) Ps 144^{8,11} on which see Klopfenstein *Lüge* 38f.

—3. שָׁקַר with reference to the cult: a) in the Psalms (Klopfenstein *Lüge* 41ff): α) עֵדֵי שְׁשַׁקֵּר Ps 27¹² (see above 1a); דֹּבַר שְׁשַׁקֵּרִים the one who utters lies Ps 101⁷; דוֹבְרֵי־שָׁקֶר liars Ps 63¹²; דוֹבְרֵי־שָׁקֶר Is 59³; דְּבַר־שִׁשְׁבַּע דְּבַר־שִׁשְׁבַּע Is 59¹³; שִׁפְתָי שִׁשְׁבַּע lips which break the law, or lips which accuse falsely Ps 31¹⁹, see Klopfenstein *Lüge* 49; טָפַל שִׁשְׁבַּע על they smear me with lies Ps 119⁶⁹; cf. טָפַל שִׁשְׁבַּע שְׁשַׁקֵּר bungling physicians, REB: smearing the truth with your falsehoods, one and all stitching a patchwork of lies Jb 13⁴; יָלַד שְׁשַׁקֵּרִים Ps 7¹⁵.

—β) שִׁשְׁבַּע שְׁשַׁקֵּר Ps 119²⁹; אָרַח שְׁשַׁקֵּר to hate (with שִׁשְׁבַּע) the path of falsehood Ps 119¹⁰⁴⁻¹²⁸.

—γ) שָׁקַר breaking the law, or alternatively a breach of faith Ps 119¹¹⁸ (parallel with תִּרְמִית), see Klopfenstein *Lüge* 62f.

—δ) שָׁקַר as adverbial acc. (Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §118: 5, p. 374f; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §106: 2f) a lie, a trick, deceitfully, see Klopfenstein *Lüge* 63ff; with עוֹת pi. 2 to oppress; with רָרַף to subvert someone with lies (NRSV) Ps 119⁷⁸, Ps 119⁸⁶; אֹיְבֵי שְׁשַׁקֵּר those who oppose me with lies Ps 35¹⁹ 69⁵, cf. שְׁשַׁקֵּר שְׁשַׁקֵּר Ps 38²⁰; הַסּוֹס שְׁשַׁקֵּר the steed is treacherous, unreliable; NRSV: the war horse is a vain hope Ps 33¹⁷.

—b) שָׁקַר breach of trust, trick, to indicate the worshipping of idols and the practising of magic.

—α) שְׁשַׁקֵּר שְׁשַׁקֵּר the offspring of deceit Is 57⁴; בָּטַח בְּשִׁשְׁבַּע שִׁשְׁבַּע to trust in trickery Jr 13²⁵; לִשְׁשַׁבַּע בָּטַח becoming an illusion, as an illusion Jr 3²³.

—β) שָׁקַר trick, illusion, as the designation of idols Jr 10^{14/51} 16¹⁹; הֲלֹא שְׁשַׁקֵּר בְּיַמִּינִי is not this thing in my right hand an illusion? Is 44²⁰, cf. also ZüB: is it not a trick how I hold on?

—γ) שְׁשַׁקֵּר שְׁשַׁקֵּר מוֹרָה שְׁשַׁקֵּר מוֹרָה lying oracle Hab 2¹⁸; חָזַה שְׁשַׁקֵּר מוֹרָה to look at an illusion Zech 10²; on both occasions שְׁשַׁקֵּר does not relate to the idols themselves but to the meaning of the false oracle connected with them (so Klopfenstein *Lüge* 91). On the sbst. מוֹרָה, which does not designate a person but a thing, cf. חָזַה destiny, obligation Is 28¹⁵, and II רָאָה face, sight Is 28⁷; on this see Ernst Kutsch *Verheissung und Gesetz* (BZAW 131; 1972/73) 34ff, especially 35⁴⁴.

—δ) הַשְּׁרָאָה דְּבַרֵי שְׁשַׁקֵּר deceitful words Jr 7^{4,8}, with בָּטַח, words with which a false but credible confidence in the temple was aroused.

—c) שָׁקַר with reference to the so-called false prophets (Klopfenstein *Lüge* 95ff).

—α) חֲלֹמוֹת שֶׁשֶׁקֶר delusive dreams **Jr 23**₃₂; חֲזוֹן שֶׁחֲלֹמוֹת שֶׁ deceptive vision **Jr 14**₁₄; with נבא hitp., נְבִיא מוֹרָה שֶׁנִּבְא the prophet who teaches lies **Is 9**₁₄, on which see Wildberger BK 10: 203, 205f :: e.g. Klopfenstein *Lüge* 111f, reading שֶׁנִּבְא מוֹרָה שֶׁ the prophet and the one who teaches lies; שֶׁ רוּחַ וְשֶׁנִּבְא וּמוֹרָה stuff and nonsense **Mi 2**₁₁.

—β) הַבְּטִיחַ עַל־שֶׁרוּחַ וְשֶׁ to make someone trust in a lie, an empty falsehood (NRSV) **Jr 28**₁₅ **29**₃₁.

—γ) with נבא nif.: שֶׁשֶׁקֶר to prophesy lies **Jr 14**₁₄; בִּשְׁשֶׁקֶר **Jr 5**₃₁ **20**₆; בִּשְׁבֹבֶשׁ **Jr 29**₃ because of lies, with deceit, so Klopfenstein *Lüge* 122, on which see also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and KBL; לִשְׁבֹבֶשׁ to behave as a prophet deceitfully, unfairly **Jr 27**₁₅; הֵלֵךְ בִּשְׁלֹשׁ to walk in lies **Jr 23**₁₄; עָשָׂה שֶׁהֵלֵךְ בִּשְׁבֹבֶשׁ to practise deceit **Jr 6**_{13/8}₁₀.

—d) further uses of שֶׁשֶׁקֶר in religious and moral contexts; פָּעַל שֶׁשֶׁשֶׁקֶר to deal falsely, not to keep faith **Hos 7**₁; נִסְתָּר בִּשְׁפֹעֵל שֶׁ to shelter under a lie, NRSV: we have made lies our refuge; REB: we have taken refuge in lies **Is 28**₁₅; עֵט שֶׁ a lying stylus **Jr 8**₈; with לִשְׁשֶׁ, עָשָׂה לִשְׁשֶׁ, see Klopfenstein *Lüge* 132ff; דְּבַרֵי שֶׁעָשָׂה לִשְׁשֶׁ לִשְׁשֶׁ (**Ex 5**₉; לֹא שֶׁשֶׁקֶר מִלִּי לֹא my words are no lie **Jb 36**₄; שֶׁשֶׁקֶר (**Jr 9**₂, with גָּבַר; לֹא (**Jr 9**₄; שֶׁשֶׁקֶר in hypocrisy **Jr 3**₁₀, see Klopfenstein *Lüge* 152f.

cj. **Jr 6**_{6b} pr. הָעִיר הָעִיר הַפָּקַד הִיא הָעִיר הַשֶּׁקֶר (BHS) הוֹי עִיר הַשֶּׁקֶר הוֹי עִיר הַשֶּׁקֶר (BHS) woe to the city that breaks faith, see Klopfenstein *Lüge* 153f.

—4. שֶׁשֶׁקֶר as a designation for lying and deception in everyday trading and bargaining deals (Klopfenstein *Lüge* 154ff).

—a) דְּבַרֵי שֶׁשֶׁקֶר וְלִשׁוֹנָם רְמִיָּה בְּפִיהֶם they utter lies and their tongue is a deception in their mouth **Mi 6**₁₂.

—b) שֶׁשֶׁקֶר as a judgement on one's whole conduct: α) עָשָׂה שֶׁשֶׁקֶר בִּי to behave falsely in **2S 18**₁₃ = בִּי שֶׁשֶׁקֶר **Lv 19**₁₁ (→ שֶׁשֶׁקֶר pi. bβ).

—β) אִמְרֵי שֶׁשֶׁשֶׁקֶר false words **Is 32**₇; דְּבַר שֶׁאִמְרֵי שֶׁ deceitful statement **Pr 13**₅ **29**₁₂ :: שֶׁשֶׁפְּתֵי־צֶדֶק **Pr 16**₁₃; לְשׁוֹן שֶׁשֶׁפְּתֵי־צֶדֶק **Pr 6**₁₇ **12**₁₉ **21**₆ **26**₂₈; שֶׁשֶׁפְּתֵי־לְשׁוֹן **Pr 17**₇; שֶׁשֶׁפְּתֵי־שֶׁשֶׁפְּתֵי־שֶׁ **Pr 10**₁₈ (Klopfenstein *Lüge* 165), **12**₂₂ (see above 1b).

—γ) לֶחֶם שֶׁשֶׁפְּתֵי־שֶׁ bread obtained by trickery **Pr 20**₁₇, with עָרַב.

—5. שֶׁשֶׁקֶר as an interjection in direct speech (Klopfenstein *Lüge* 167ff): וַיֹּאמְרוּ שֶׁשֶׁשֶׁקֶר they say, “Wrong!” **2K 9**₁₂; וַיֹּאמֶר יִרְמְיָהוּ שֶׁוַיֹּאמְרוּ שֶׁ and Jeremiah said, “Wrong!” **Jr 37**₁₄; שֶׁ אַתָּה דֹבֵר שֶׁ what you say is wrong! **Jr 40**₁₆.

—6. cj. **Pr 17**₄ pr. שֶׁשֶׁקֶר prop. → שֶׁשֶׁקֶר liar, slanderer, so KBL; also BHS where שֶׁשֶׁקֶר or מוֹשֵׁקֶר is proposed; see Driver ZAW 50 (1932) 144; this cj. of Driver and KBL is also in Klopfenstein *Lüge* 411⁷²², which is supported among the Vrss. by Vulg. *fallax* (Sept. and Pesh. are different) :: MT: falseness, so ZüB; Plöger BK 17: 198, 201; so also Gemser *Spr.*² 72, 73: falseness, meaning someone who is false, an example of *abstractum pro concreto*, which is suggested also by Klopfenstein loc. cit. Perhaps the rendering of TOB, “the liar”, should

be understood in the same way; similarly NRSV: a liar gives heed to a mischievous tongue; REB and NEB: a liar listens to slander.

9926 שָׁקַר

*שָׁקַר: שָׁקַר, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 479 l; MHeb. שָׁקַר; Samaritan (Ben Hayyim *Samaritan Midrashim* 226b, 246b); JArm. שָׁקַר, as also Syr. (Brockelmann *Lex.* 801b); CPArm. *šqr (*qattāl*), see Schulthess *Lex.* 214a, cf. Schulthess *Gramm.* §100; Mnd. šaqara (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 445a): Arm. *nomen agentis*, meaning liar; cf. (with Driver ZAW 50 (1932) 144) Arb. saqqār blasphemer; see G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2 (1833) 327b: unbeliever: שָׁקַר: **liar**, cj. Pr 17₄ → שָׁקַר 6.

9927 שָׂקָה

שָׂקָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 451 l; SamP. version השקות (sg. in ת- or pl. in ת-, thus see Arab. Tg. *masāqi*) āšqot, Samaritan אשקהותה (Gn 24₂₀ Tg.), נושקי (Gn 30₃₈); MHeb. שֹׁקֶת drinking trough (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 418a); Arb. sāqiyat rivulet, irrigation ditch, irrigation canal, water scoop, water wheel, sakieh (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 416b): pl. cstr. שֹׁקֶתוֹת, see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 610t, §77d' (p. 615); also R. Meyer *Gramm.* §29: 2c: **watering channel** (for cattle) Gn 24₂₀; 30₃₈ pl. (gloss on רְהִטִים → *I רְהִט); cf. Raymond *L'eau* 143, 271. †

9928 שֵׁר

*שֵׁר: (Samaritan Tg. Gn 24₂₂ pl. [ש]ע[ירין]): probably a primary noun, → Akk. (? Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 451p); MHeb. שֵׁר; JArm. שֵׁר; Syr. šērā (Brockelmann *Lex.* 749); Mnd. šairia, pl. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 441b); Arb. si/uwār from Akk. šawi/arum etc. bracelet, anklet, manacles, also ring, part of an implement (AHw. 1205f; CAD S, 219a: *semeru*, see also sv. 4, pp. 224b-225a); cf. Zimmern *Fremdw.* 38, and Salonen *Türen* 61: pl. שֵׁירוֹת: **arm clasp, bangle** Is 3₁₉; see BRL² 285a; for illustrations see p. 284. †

9929 שֵׁר

II שֵׁר: sf. שֵׁר Pr 3₈, rd. שֵׁר, → שֵׁר.

9930 שֵׁר

*שֵׁר: probably a primary noun, see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 455f; JArm. שֵׁר; Ug. šr (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 114:30: šrh), on which see Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin UF 7 (1975) p. 110, lines 29-30: 'rk lb w riš pqq w šrh prepare a heart and a head, a throat and a navel cord; for šr navel cord as equivalent to Heb. šr see p. 113; cf. Aartun WdO 4 (1967-68) 290/291, who finds this sbst. also in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 10:iii:25, but that is uncertain; see Caquot *Textes Ougaritiques* p. 288^a; Syr. šerrā (Brockelmann *Lex.* 802a); Mnd. šura (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 456b) navel; Arb. surr navel cord: שֵׁר Pr 3₈, שֵׁר Ezk 16₄, שֵׁר Song 7₃; on the daghesh in ר see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §22s; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 1: §28a; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §8: 13; cf. also §51: 2c.

—a) **navel cord** Ezk 16₄, with כרת pu.

—b) **navel Pr 3₈ Song 7₃**; note that in **Pr 3₈ pr.** לְשֶׁרֶךְ prop. (with Sept. τῶ σῶματί σου and Pesh. *Ibesrāk*) לְשֶׁרֶךְ or לְבִשְׂרֶךְ, see BHS; KBL: for your body, so also e.g. ZüB; Ringgren ATD 16/1³ (1980) 20; also TOB, but no easing of the proposed cj. is necessary here; on this see R. Meyer *Gramm.* §51: 2c; Plöger BK 17: 32; and especially Vulg. with its *umbilico tuo*.

It is also very questionable whether the meaning strength, health can be accepted for שֶׁרֶךְ **Pr 3₈**, even with the etymological support of Syr. and Arb. (see Driver *Aramaic Documents*² (1957) 44², and *Biblica* 32 (1951) 175; therefore it is translated by Gemser *Spr.*² 26 as bodily strength. †

9931 שֶׁרַב

*שֶׁרַב: MHeb. hitp. to be burned; JArm. שֶׁרַב to burn; Syr. *šreb* to be parched, be arid.

Der. שֶׁרַב, ? n.m. שֶׁרַבְיָה.

9932 שֶׁרַב

שֶׁרַב: *שֶׁרַב, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 462s; MHeb. glow of the sun, heat, as also in JArm. שֶׁרַבָּא and שֶׁרַבָּא; Samaritan שֶׁרַב Tg. **Gn 8₂₂** as the translation of שֶׁרַבָּה (LOT 2: 581 as the translation of שֶׁרַבָּי); CPArm. *šwr̄b* heat, glow (Schulthess *Lex.* 215b); Mnd. *širba* desiccating heat, aridness (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 463a); cf. Akk. *šarrabu* a demon (AHw. 1187b; CAD *Š*/2, 67a); Arb. *sarāb* fata morgana, mirage (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 406a): שֶׁרַב: a) **heat of the sun**; b) **dryness**, aridness, for both meanings (a and b) see Dalman *Arbeit* 1/2: 328f, 480, 521; Noth *Welt* 29f; Keel *Orte* 1: 48f: a) **Is 49₁₀** meaning “heat” שֶׁרַבָּי; b) **Is 35₇** meaning “dryness”, cf. Vrss., Sept. -|14| ἄνυδροσ (sc. γῆ), see Liddell-Scott *Lex.* 167b; Vulg. *et quae erat arida*; Pesh. *b'arā ḥarrūbā* in desert land; Tg. *šarbā*; the Vrss. that have been mentioned, especially Pesh., lead one to think of an arid land, on which see Wildberger BK 10: 1354; cf. שֶׁרַב (שֶׁרַב) the surface of the earth scorched by the sun **Sir 43₂₂**, so R. Smend *Die Weisheit des Jesus Sirach; Text und Übersetzung* (1906) 81. †

9933 שֶׁרַבְיָה

שֶׁרַבְיָה: n.m.: *שֶׁרַב; Sept. **Neh 8₇ 9₄ 10₁₃ 12_{8,24}** Σαραβία :: **Ezr 8₂₄** (Sept.^{RA}) Σαραβία, and **Ezr 8₁₈** in place of the personal name there are the words καὶ ἀρχὴν -|14| λθουσιν, on which see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 81; Babylonian *yīšrib-yaw* (*iš-ri-bi-ya-a-ma*), see Coogan *Personal Names* 28, 85f; cf. (?) Punic *šrby* (Benz *Names* 185, 426). The personal name was obviously given in two different forms, as a pf. שֶׁרַבְיָה, and as an impf. *yīšrib-yaw*, but nevertheless the meaning remains unclear; see Noth *Personennamen* 248 (no. 276), 259b; attempted explanations include.

—a) Yahweh has given new offspring (cf. Syr. *šarbtā*), so König *Wb.* 527a.

—b) Yahweh understands, so Kornfeld in Cazelles *Fschr.* 217, with reference to Arb. *šaraba* to understand, have insight (Lane *Lex.* 1526b; see also G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2 (1833) 407a).

—c) a so-called background name, Yahweh has made it get hot, i.e. during the time when the one who was given this name was being born (שֶׁרַב pi. causative of *שֶׁרַב); for this type of personal name cf. Stamm *Namengebung* 79f, and perhaps also the Sumerian personal names in Sauren ZA 59 (1969) 29, with note 10.

None of these suggestions is convincing, but of them all we are inclined to favour the last (c): a Levite, or alternatively an ancestor of a family of Levites **Ezr 8**₁₈₋₂₄ **Neh 8**₇ **9**_{4f} **10**₁₃ **12**₈₋₂₄. †

9934 שְׂרִיט

שְׂרִיט: Aramaism, see Wagner *Aram.* 317, corresponding to Heb. שִׁיט; Samaritan שרִיט Tg. **Lv 27**₃₂, metaphorically scourge, plague (Ben Hayyim *Samaritan Midrashim* 93a); MHeb., JArm. שְׂרִיטָא < Akk. *šabbītu* staff, sceptre (AHw. 1119b; CAD *Š*/1, 10a: *šabbītu* A); as also in Coptic *š(e)bōt*, *šērōb* (Crum *Copt. Dict.* 554).

The introduction of ר in this Arm./Heb. sbst. achieves the same effect as the doubling of the middle radical, on which see Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 1: §20b; also Wagner loc. cit.

A primary noun (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 484e; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §39: 4a) :: Sasson VT 22 (1972) 111, and Dahood *Biblica* 54 (1973) 364, who each look for a verbal derivation: **staff, sceptre Est 4**₁₁ **5**₂ **8**₄, all with שׂוּט hif.; cf. **Sir 37**₁₇ שְׂבִיטִינִי/שְׂרִיטִינִי shoots, branches. †

9935 שְׂרָה

I שְׂרָה: MHeb. שָׂרָה I to resolve, permit; שָׂרָה II to encamp, reside; Samaritan, JArm. שָׂרָה I to loosen, release, permit, forgive; שָׂרָה II to encamp, reside; on the suspected connection between meanings I and II (MHeb. and JArm.) see Delcor VT 25 (1975) 315f; → BArm., also for instances on the other Arm. dialects.

Ug. *šrh* (root *šry* (?)).

—1) Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 4:v:9, for which suggested translations include a) to let loose, hurl (referring to casting lightning down to the earth), so Aistleitner *Wb.* 2685; Gibson *Myths*² 159a; Caquot *Textes Ougaritiques* 208^v; b) to cause to flare up, cause to flash Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 24 no. 18, cf. Gray *Legacy*² 50³.

—2) Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 14:iii:6; iv:50; both text and translation are uncertain, but suggestions include: a) to encamp, so Gibson *Myths*² p. 85 line 110 (or alternatively to destroy, see p. 85 note 3); p. 61 line 71 (see also p. 159a); b) to move forward against, so de Moor-Spronk UF 14 (1982) 166 (making a connection with the vb. in the previously quoted passage, see 1); c) to reconnoitre (*šafel* from a root which is cognate with Syr. *mā* to look at, consider), so Gray *Kri*² 46, where even more suggestions are mentioned.

—3) Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 14:i:13: to drive away: *I ... yšrh* he has not driven away, so Dietrich-Loretz in Elliger *Fschr.* 32, 34 :: Gordon *Textbook* §19:1163; Aistleitner *Wb.* 1252; Gibson *Myths*² 148b: sbst. rightness, legality, an opinion that without doubt is to be preferred.

Akk. *šerû* to redeem (?), cf. AHw. 1220a, where one example of the vb. is mentioned; see also CAD *Š*/2, 330b: *šerû* C, where an additional example is given from Ras Shamra; the meaning is said to be uncertain but in the Neo-Babylonian passage quoted it is translated as to redeem one's share of the produce, and it is suggested that this may be a loan from Arm. *šrā*; for *šurrû* to begin, inaugurate, originate (AHw. 1285f; CAD *Š*/3, 358b: *šurrû* A) see BArm. שְׂרָה.

Eth. *saraya* to forgive sins (Dillmann *Lex.* 346); Arb. *sarā(w)* to throw away, discard clothing, see Lane *Lex.* 1353b, to remove, see G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2 (1833) 312a.

qal: impf. sf. יִשְׂרָהוּ: to **let loose** thunder **Jb 37**₃, cf. ZüB to cause to pass over, so also Jenni *Pi'el* 199; REB: to let it roll. †

cj. **nif:** impf. יִשְׂרָהּ to **be removed** **Hab 2**₄: pr. הִנֵּה עֲפָלָה לֹא יִשְׂרָה נַפְשׁוֹ prop. הִנֵּה עֲפָלָה לֹא יִשְׂרָה נַפְשׁוֹ הִנֵּה לֹא look at the proud one!, will not the breath of life be removed from him?; so van der Woude in *Cazelles F Schr.* 495, with reference to Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §145o: a masc. predicate before a fem. subj.; NRSV: look at the proud! their spirit is not right in them; for other cj. see e.g. Humbert *Hab.* 44f; Keller CAT 11b 158; Rudolph KAT 13/3: 212f; Scott VT 35 (1985) 330-340. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 193, 199): pf. sf. שִׁירוּתְךָ **Jr 15**₁₁, on which see Fr. Giesebrecht *Das Buch Jeremias* (GHK III 2/1 (1894) 89f).

—a) K שִׁירוּתְךָ or שִׁירוּתְךָ your release, or alternatively שִׁירוּתְךָ I do not treat you with hostility, from שָׂרַר = צָרַר; this last suggestion is unlikely; it is better to take שָׂרַר as a by-form of שָׂרָה → I שָׂרַר.

—b) Q שִׁירִיתְךָ I release you, on which see Jenni *Pi'el* 199: pi. in a resultative sense, meaning to make someone a liberated person.

—c) שִׁירִיתְךָ = שְׂאִרִיתְךָ = Vulg. *reliquiae tuae* (cf. Pesh. and Tg.) what is left of you; so TOB.

—d) Sept. differently κατεσθυσεν αὐτῶν.

—e) cj. שִׁירִיתְךָ I have served you, so e.g. KBL; BHS; also Rudolph *Jer.*³ 104.

—f) of the different possibilities probably the first (a) and in any case the last (e) deserve to have special consideration. †

Der. שָׂרָה.

9936 שָׂרָה

II *שָׂרָה: MHeb. שָׂרָה to soak (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 435a); JArm. שָׂרָה to soak, rinse; Syr. *trā* and *trī* to be moistened, af. to moisten; Mnd. *TRA* to be (become) wet, damp (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 490a); Akk. *šarū(m)* to be (become) rich, prosper (AHw. 1193b; CAD *Š/2*, 131a); Arb. a) *tarā(w)* and *tariya* to be (become) much, many, wealthy (Lane *Lex.* 335b; G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum I* (1830) 215b; b) to be (become) damp (Lane *Lex.* 336a: *tarā(y)*; Freytag loc. cit.; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*). According to Aistleitner *Wb.* 2945 the Ug. adj. **trr*, fem. *trrt* abundantly watered, and *trry* wet through, damp, is to be linked with this root; so also Driver *Myths*¹ 151b, and Gibson *Myths*² 160b; but certain passages suggest something different, such as when *trrt* is placed in contrast to *rbt* large, as at Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 14:iii:4f *udm rbt ... trrt*, on which see de Moor-Spronk UF 14 (1982) 166 (loc. cit. 188, also for the fem. adj. *trry*); and Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 100:63, 64 *tk aršh rbt w aršh trrt* in the middle of Great *Aršh* and of Little *Aršh*, so Dietrich-Loretz UF 12 (1980) 157, cf. p. 162; see previously Gordon *Textbook* §19:2754: *trr* small; the root *trr* is probably cognate with Akk. *šerru(m)* baby, infant, young child (AHw. 1217b; CAD *Š/2*, 317a).

Der. מִשְׂרָה, שָׂרוּן, ?

9937 שָׂרָה

*שָׂרָה: probably a primary noun, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 450g a by-form (dialect ?) of *שָׂרָה (?); hapax legomenon **Jr** 5₁₀, pl. sf. שָׂרוֹתֶיהָ (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 599); Vrss.: Sept. acc. τοὺς προμαχῶνας αὐτῆς her battlements; Vulg., Pesh. her walls; Tg. the fences around her; but the sbst. is not simply the same as שָׂרָה; it probably has much more of the idea of *שָׂרָה row, terrace of a vineyard (and in BHeb. it would have been pronounced in exactly the same way as שָׂרָה); cj. pr. שָׂרוֹתֶיהָ rd. שָׂרוֹתֶיהָ, → *שָׂרָה. †

9938 שָׂרָה

*שָׂרָה: pl. שִׁירוֹת: → I *שָׂרָה.

9939 שָׂרוֹחַן

שָׂרוֹחַן: place name, missing from Sept.; Vulg. *Saroen*; Egyptian *Š²-ra-ḥu-na* (Albright *Vocalization* 53), on which cf. also Keel *Orte* 2: 97: the Egyptians wrote the name as *šrh(n)* and appear to have pronounced it as *Šuraḥuna* (with reference to Albright loc. cit.).

—a) the place is not to be identified with *Tell el-Fār'a*, on which see Noth *Jos.*² 93, and Abel *Géog. Pal.* 2: 451 (both with bibliography), but with *Tell el-Ajūl*, which is 7 km away from Gaza and 2 km inland; so Nadav *Na'aman ZDPV* 96 (1980) 148, and Keel *Orte* 2: 97.

—b) the place name appears in the OT in three different forms: 1) שְׂלָחִים **Jos** 15₃₂ (for the phonetic variation between *r* and *l* see Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 137 §48c); 2) שָׂרוֹחַן **Jos** 19₆; and 3) שֵׁעָרִים **1C** 4₃₁; while the last form (3) can probably be removed as a textual corruption (for which see earlier under שְׂלָחִים), as yet there has been no certain explanation of the relationship between the other two (1 and 2); attempted explanations and suggestions include: α) the Egyptian form of the name allows an emendation for either of the forms, so Noth *Jos.*² 88: pr. שְׂלָחִים rd. שָׂרוֹחַן or שְׂרָחַן, and read this latter form instead of שָׂרוֹחַן; according to Noth *Jos.*² 151 שְׂרָחַן means open pasture land; β) from the Egyptian the form can also be reconstructed as **Šir/lhōn*, and so the original form can be assumed to have been שְׂלָחִים, and the older expression exists in a corrupted form as שָׂרוֹחַן and שֵׁעָרִים; so *Na'aman ZDPV* 96 (1980) 148; γ) the original form of the place name was preserved in שָׂרוֹחַן, and the Egyptian *šrh(n)* and the Heb. שְׂלָחִים can be taken as degenerated forms; so Keel *Orte* 2: 97; Humbert *Syria* 17 (1936) 313-315 sees in שְׂלָחִין a variant of שָׂרוֹחַן, and he connects this latter form with the Ugaritic place name **tlhn (tlhny)*, on which see Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 337 no. 112a, cf. also *Šulḥanu* p. 365 no. 190; δ) it is difficult to make a decision between these three possibilities and so the verdict must remain open. †

9940 שָׂרוֹן

שָׂרוֹן: topographic name.

—1. Sept. **Jos** 12₁₈ βασιλέα Αφεκ τῆς Σαρων; **Is** 33₉ ἰ Σαρων; **Is** 35₂ missing from Sept.; Vulg. *Saron*; **Is** 65₁₀ differently (καὶ -]182σονται ἐν τῷ δρυμῷ ἐπαύλεις ποιμνίων); **Song** 2₁ ἄνθος τοῦ πεδίου; **1C** 27₂₉ Sept.^{RA} ἐν τῷ Ασιδων, Sept.^B ας(ε)ιδων, Sept.^L ἄσαρων, σαρων; Ph. שָׂרוֹן שָׂרוֹן בְּשָׂר שָׂרוֹן in the meadow of Sharon (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 14:19); cf. Harris *Gr.* 149; Egyptian *Sa-ru-na* (Albright *Vocalization* 50); it is completely uncertain whether to take the El Amarna place name *Šaruna* (Knudtzon *El Amarna* Letter 241:4) as belonging here, see p. 1305; cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; see further Görg *BZ* 19 (1975) 98f.

The meaning of this topographic name שָׂרֹן is questionable; it may be taken either a) from יֶשֶׁר flat land (Simons *Geog.* §231; KBL); or b) from II *שָׂרָה wet land (KBL Supplement p. 191b; cf. Wildberger BK 10: 1300).

9941 הַשָּׂרֹן

הַשָּׂרֹן: **Sharon Jos 12₁₈ Is 33₉ 35₂ 65₁₀ Song 2₁ 1C 27₂₉**: the fertile plain stretching along the coast from Jaffa as far as Caesarea.

—2. Sept. τὰ περίχωρα Σαρων: שָׂרֹן נְגַרְשֵׁי: an area of land to the east of the Jordan, inhabited by clans from the tribe of Gad **1C 5₁₆**, on which cf. Rudolph *Chr.* 48, with reference to שָׂרֹן (Mesha. 13; cf. Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 181, and vol. 2: p. 176, with bibliography). †

Der. שָׂרוּנִי.

9942 שָׂרוּנִי

שָׂרוּנִי: gentilic from שָׂרֹן 1; Sept. ἱ Σαρωνίτης: the inhabitants of **Sharon 1C 27₂₉**. †

9943 שָׂרוּקָה

*שָׂרוּקָה: **Jr 18₁₆**; → שָׂרָקָה.

9944 שָׂרָטִי

שָׂרָטִי: → שָׂטָרִי.

9945 שָׂרִי

*שָׂרִי: n.m.; Sept. Σαρου (variant); cf. Arm. [שרי] (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 22:4), and שָׂרִיא (Syria 29 (1952) p. 101 no. 21), as a n.m. from Hatra.

The Heb. personal name is a short form with the ending *-ai*, which is perhaps constructed on the pattern *qattay*, so Noth *Personennamen* 260a; but proposals for the corresponding full form are uncertain; suggestions include.

—a) שָׂרָבִיָה, as mentioned by Noth *Personennamen* loc. cit.

—b) Babylonian-Hebrew *Šara-El*, so Wallis Persica 9 (1980) 152, where references to the relevant Babylonian documents are given; Wallis takes *šara-* as the pf. of a vb. (see pp. 173 and 174), but he does not explain its meaning; it could be that a connection should be made with the Arm vb. שָׂרָה to loose, which could also lie behind the personal names from Elephantine and Hatra mentioned above; it would then be comparable in meaning with יְגַאֵל and פְּדִיָה(וּ).

—c) Arm. שריה Yahweh is king, so Kornfeld *Onomastica* 76, but there is no obvious connection with Heb. שָׂרִי.

—d) no certain decision can be made between these three suggestions, but the second (b) remains the most likely: a Judaeen married to a foreign wife: שָׂרִי Ezzr 10₄₀. †

9946 שָׂרִיָּה

שָׂרִיָּה: I שרה, ? Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 457p; hapax legomenon Jb 41₁₈; Vrss.: armour (שָׂרִיָּוּ); Arb. *sirwat*: 1) a small, short arrow (Lane *Lex.* 1345a; G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2 (1833) 312b; 2) a very thin arrow head, the very slenderest of arrow heads (Lane *Lex.* loc. cit.). On this sbst. (or alternatively on the underlying root) cf. with Gesenius-Buhl *Handw. Eth.* *sarāwīt* campaign, army (Dillmann *Lex.* 346); OSArb. (Sabaean) *srwt/srwyt* campaigning force, army (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 200a; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 128) :: Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* 863 archers; for שָׂרִיָּה probably both meanings of the corresponding Arb. word can be taken as appropriate, so that it means **small arrow, arrow head**. †

9947 שָׂרִיָּוּ

שָׂרִיָּוּ, שָׂרִיָּו, also → סָרִיָּוּ*: loanword from Hurrian, on which → סָרִיָּוּ* (with bibliography) where the forms of the sbst. in the cognate languages are also given; pl. שָׂרִיָּוִים, שָׂרִיָּוִת: **scale armour, coat of armour**.

—a) שָׂרִיָּוּ 1S 17₅, with לָבַשׁ; 1S 17₃₈, with hif. of the vb.; pl. שָׂרִיָּוִים Neh 4₁₀; with חִזַּק hif.; שָׂרִיָּוִת 2C 26₁₄; with כּוֹן hif.

—b) שָׂרִיָּוּ 1K 22₃₄/2C 18₃₃; with נָכַח hif.; Is 59₁₇; with לָבַשׁ. †

9948 שָׂרִיר

*שָׂרִיר: I שָׂרִיר, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 470n; pl. cstr. שָׂרִירִי: hapax legomenon Jb 40₁₆ בְּמָנוֹ שָׂרִירִי; a) Vrss.: on which see Dhorme *Job* 565: Sept. ἐπ' ὀμφαλοῦ γαστρούς; Vulg. *in umbilico ventris eius* corresponding to Tg. *biprāt dkarsēh* (שָׂרִיר = → שָׂר?) :: Pesh. *wazqīpīn gyādē dpuḥdāw* (*pwḥdwhy*) and the sinews of his loins are made erect; b) it is not at all certain how to establish the meaning, as is shown clearly by the Vrss.; the root I שָׂרִיר, Syr. *šar* to be healthy, be firm, with the associated Arm. words (adj., sbst. → I שָׂרִיר) are only a general pointer towards the correct rendering; but according to the context (on which see also vs._a, and among the Vrss. see Pesh.) it means: **sinew, muscle**, so e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL (cf. also Tigrin. *sir* muscle, Leslau *Contributions* 55); Zorell *Lex.*; cf. König *Wb.* 527b. †

9949 שָׂרִירוֹת

שָׂרִירוֹת: → שָׂרָרוֹת.

9950 שָׂרִית

שָׂרִית: → שָׂאֲרִית.

9951 שְׂרָמוֹת

שְׂרָמוֹת Jr 31₄₀: rd. שְׂרָמוֹת → שְׂרָמָה 1.

9952 שָׂרַע

cj. שָׂרַע (? שְׂרַע): foaming, bubbling 2S 1₂₁ pr. שְׂרֵי תְרוּמוֹת prop. וְשָׂרַעֵי תְהוֹמוֹת and the foaming of the deep, so following Ug. šr^c thmtm the foaming of the two deeps (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 19:i:45), but as was noted earlier that remains uncertain (→ שְׂרָה 6f). †

9953 שָׂרַץ

שָׂרַץ: MHeb. hif. (denominative vb.) to reproduce (of reptiles); Samaritan qal and pa. (or af.; Ben Hayyim *Samaritan Midrashim* 32a); Akk. šarāšu to clutch, clasp (?; see AHw. 1186a; CAD Š/2, 59a); Syr. šraṣ to creep; Eth. šaraša and šarša to sprout, shoot, bud (Dillmann *Lex.* 246); see Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: p. 168f, da.

qal: pf. שָׂרַץ, שָׂרְצוּ; impf. יִשְׂרָץ, יִשְׂרְצוּ (1); impv. שָׂרְצוּ; pt. שָׂרַץ, fem. שָׂרְצָת: for bibliography see Elliger *Lev.* 151; Werner H. Schmidt *Die Schöpfungsgeschichte der Priesterschrift* (WMANT 17²; 1967) 122, 123 with note 6; also Schmidt in BK 2: 29; Odil Hannes Steck *Der Schöpfungsbericht der Priesterschrift* (FRLANT 115; 1975) 67 with note 249; Westermann BK 1/1: 188: to **creep, move, swarm**.

—1. of living creatures in the land, or alternatively on the ground: a) in the etymologising expression הָאָרֶץ הַשְּׂרָצִים הַשְּׂרָצִים הַשְּׂרָצִים the swarm that swarmed in the land (on the ground) Gn 7₂₁ Lv 11_{29.41.42.46} on which also → שָׂרַץ.

—b) כָּל־נֶפֶשׁ הַשְּׂרָעִת עַל הָאָרֶץ Lv 11₄₆.

—c) abs. הַשְּׂרָצִים הַשְּׂרָצִים Lv 11₄₃.

—d) in a particular country (in Egypt) שָׂרַץ אֲרָצָם צְפַרְדְּעִים their land was teeming with frogs Ps 105₃₀ (on the masc. predicate in front of a fem. subj. see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §145o; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §50a); cf. Ex 7₂₈, see below 2b.

—2. of aquatic wild life: a) Gn 1_{20.21}, vs.20 with שָׂרַץ, which here has the inclusive idea of all the living creatures in the water, so Steck loc. cit. 67; with נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה Ezk 47₉.

—b) וְשָׂרַץ הַיָּאֵר צְפַרְדְּעִים and the River Nile was teeming with frogs Ex 7₂₈.

—3. the vb. used in a looser sense, or alternatively in a transferred meaning, to move about: a) creatures on the ground and in the air Gn 8₁₇.

—b) people Gn 9₇, Israelites Ex 1₇.

—4. it is of grammatical interest to note that in Gn 1_{20.21} Ex 7₂₈ Ps 105₃₀ the subject of the vb. שָׂרַץ meaning to teem, swarm is not the creatures themselves but the element in which the teeming creatures live, such as water,

the River Nile, the land; on this see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §117z; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §90d; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §105: 3a. †

Der. שָׂרָץ.

9954 שָׂרָץ

שָׂרָץ: שָׂרָץ, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458s; MHeb. שָׂרָץ reptile, the same also in JArm. שָׂרָצָא, and Syr. šeršā; SamP. šērəš; Samaritan שָׂרָץ; Eth. šarš offspring, twig (Dillmann *Lex.* 246): the same in cstr.; for bibliography → שָׂרָץ: **swarm**, a mass of small animals or reptiles which naturally occur in large numbers.

—a) in water: **Gn 1**₂₀ (→ שָׂרָץ 2a), שָׂרָץ הַמַּיִם **Lv 11**₁₀.

—b) on the ground: with שָׂרָץ **Gn 7**₂₁ **Lv 11**_{29.41.42} (→ שָׂרָץ 1a); עַל-הָאָרֶץ הַשָּׂרָץ הָרֹמֵשׁ insects which move over the ground **Lv 11**₄₄.

—c) those that fly in the air שָׂרָץ הָעוֹף flying insects **Lv 11**_{20.21.23} **Dt 14**₁₉.

—d) שָׂרָץ, those that are unclean, or alternatively those that have an impurifying effect **Lv 5**₂ **11**_{31.43} **22**₅. †

9955 שָׂרַק

שָׂרַק: MHeb. to whistle, hiss = JArm. שָׂרַק; → BArm. מְשַׂרְקִי where the associated verbs in Syr. (Neo-Syriac) and Mnd. are mentioned.

qal: pf. שָׂרַק, שָׂרַקוּ, שָׂרַקוּ; impf. יִשְׂרַק, יִשְׂרַקוּ.

Bibliography: R. Lasch *Pfeifen und Dämonglaube* (ARW 18; 1915) 589-592; Hedwig Jahnow *Das hebräische Leichenlied im Rahmen der Völkerdichtung* (BZAW 36; 1923) 187 top of page; Rudolph KAT 17/1-3: 225; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1436.

—1. to **whistle, hiss**: a) occurrences: α) with עַל of the thing, together with שָׂמַם **Jr 19**₈ **49**₁₇ **50**₁₃; β) with עַל of the person (a city), together with יָדוּ הַנִּיעַ **Zeph 2**₁₅ (→ נוע hif. 3b); together with רָאשׁ הַנִּיעַ **Lam 2**₁₅ (→ נוע hif. 3a); together with עָלְיוּ כַפַּיִם שָׂפַק **Jb 27**₂₃ (textual emendation, see BHS, → I ספֿק 1); γ) with עַל of the person (Tyre) **Ezk 27**₃₆, on which see Zimmerli *Ez.* 27₃₆; δ) abs., together with שָׂן **Lam 2**₁₆; together with שָׂמַם with a following אָמַר **1K 9**₈.

—b) for understanding the significance of the action indicated by שָׂרַק it is probably important to consider the repeated effect of שָׂמַם (1aα) and the connection with the gestures described in 1aβ; both lead to the assumption that שָׂרַק was an apotropaic procedure, to which is ascribed the power of averting demonic influence; on this see Noth *Könige* 199, as well as the bibliography mentioned above. In **Lam 2**₁₆ (see above 1aδ) it is accompanied by the gnashing of the teeth, and whistling is probably an expression of mockery and malicious delight by those who were besieging over those who were being besieged; moreover this meaning is not excluded for **Ezk 27**₃₆ and **Lam 2**₁₅; **Jb 27**₂₃ may also be included here, since whistling is associated with scorn for the helpless state of the evil-doers, with a meaning like to cat-call, cf. Hölscher *Hiob* 67.

—2. with לְ to whistle at someone, call someone by whistling, object nations, sbj. יהוה Is 5₂₆; 7₁₈ (in an image of flies and bees), on which see Wildberger BK 10: 303f; Walter Dietrich *Jesaja und die Politik* (Beitr. zur evang. Theologie 74; 1976) 121f; Zech 10₈. †

Der. שָׂרְקָה, *שָׂרְקָה.

9956 שָׂרְקָה

שָׂרְקָה: שָׂרַק, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 466m: **whistling, hissing** (always parallel with שָׂמָה): Jr 19₈ 25₉₋₁₈ 29₁₈ 51₃₇ Mi 6₁₆ 2C 29₈; cj. Jr 18₁₆ Q שָׂרִיקָתָּה, שָׂרוּקָתָּה (hapax legomenon), according to the usual language in the book of Jeremiah (e.g. 19₈) שָׂרְקָתָּה is what would be expected, so Rudolph *Jer.*³ 122: שָׂרְקָתָּה עוֹלָם. In particular it should be noted that the regular connection with → שָׂמָה leads to the suggestion that the significance of whistling was to avert the power of demons (on which → שָׂרַק 1b); see also KBL: protecting from the demons of destruction; cf. also the note in TOB for Jr 18₁₆; also Rudolph KAT 13/3: 120 on Mi 6₁₆. Although the motive for the mockery can be appreciated (cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*) it is probably not to be pushed into the foreground, as is the case with Zorell *Lexicon* 882a, and with König *Wb.* 528a; the following expressions should also be noted: with הָיָה (וּשְׂרָקָה) Jr 51₃₇; with נָתַן (לְשָׂרְקָה) Jr 25₁₈ 29₁₈ Mi 6₁₆ 2C 29₈; with שִׁים (לְשָׂרְקָה) Jr 19₈ 25₉. †

9957 שָׂרְקָה

*שָׂרְקָה: שָׂרַק (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 471r: *שָׂרִיקָה): pl. שָׂרְקוֹת: **whistling sounds**, notes played on the flute Ju 5₁₆; cj. Jr 18₁₆ pr. Q שָׂרִיקָתָּה prop. שָׂרְקָתָּה, → שָׂרְקָה; ? > σύριγγα. †

9958 שָׂרַר

I *שָׂרַר: Samaritan, JArm. שָׂרַר, שָׂרֹר pe. to be firmly closed, pa. to shut tight, itpe. to become firm (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 436a); adj. שָׂרִירָא firm, staying firm (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 435b); EgArm. šryr (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 314b), see Leander *Laut- und Formenlehre* §49b (p. 96) happy; sbst. šrrt gladness, pleasure (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 321; cf. Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1193-1194: šryr firm, strong; šrrt firmness, strength); Syr. vb. pe. šar to be healthy, be firm (→ שָׂרִיר); pa. šarrar to strengthen; cf. also af.; adj. šarrir firm, undamaged, healthy; sbst. šrārā truth, faithfulness; Mnd. ŠRR to be firm, be strong, cf. causative; also adj. šarir(a) strong, mighty, firm; also sbst. šrara truth, faithfulness, steadfastness, good health (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 476; 446a; 475a).

Ug. šrr (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2491; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2691) to believe; the sbst. mšrrm is a participle of this vb.; further examples of the root can be found in: a) yšrn Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 2, 46:14; the reading is uncertain, cf. Dijkstra-de Moor UF 7 (1975) 207, who read yšrr and translate as to stow away in a ship; b) šrr Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 19:ii:36; the meaning is uncertain; according to Margalit UF 15 (1983) 113 it is from the Arm.-Syr. root šr(r) in the sense of truly, indeed :: Dijkstra-de Moor loc. cit., who derive it from Arb. šarra to be evil, wicked, so that the Ug. word šrr means the wicked one; c) sbst. mšrrm Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 24:36; the meaning is disputed, and for the different suggestions see Wolfram Herrmann *Yarih und Nikkal und der Preis der Kutarāt-Göttinnen* (BZAW 106; 1968) 20; according to the etymology (see especially Syr. šarrar) and the context it is interpreted by Dijkstra-de Moor UF 7 (1975) 207 as stabilisers, small weights which bring the pans of the balance into exact alignment.

Akk. *šarrumma* certainly, *šurumma* in truth, for sure (AHw. 1190a; 1286a; CAD Š/3, 361b); for this particle see Hans-Peter Adler *Das Akkadische des Königs Tu-ratta von Mitanni* (AOAT 201; 1976) 327), who takes it together with Heb. שָׁרְרוּת, Arm. *šrrt*, and Ug. *mšrrm*, and translates it as established, found to be in order; the root then is *šrr*; it is taken differently by von Soden in AHw. 1285b, who hesitantly suggests translating *šurrû(m)* beginning, start; again differently, but not convincingly, it is suggested by Salonen AfO 19 (1959/60) 159 that it is from *šarrum* king; Nab. שָׁרְרָא our steadfastness, faithfulness (IEJ 29 (1979) 112 line 2); Palmyrene *šrr* af. to decide, conclude, establish; passive af. to be approved, be countersigned (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 320-321; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1194-1195: *šrr*); Eth. *šārara* to found; adj. *šurūr*, less frequently *širūr* founded, made secure, firm (Dillmann *Lex.* 238).

Der. שָׁרַר, שָׁרָר(י)רוּת, ? n.m. שָׁרָר.

9959 שָׁרַר

II שָׁרַר: ? by-form of II שָׁרָר.

qal: pf. sf. שָׁרַרְתָּךְ: I made things abundant for you, with לְטוֹב for good, to be good Jr 15₁₁; NRSV: surely I have intervened in your life for good; margin: intervened with you; REB: have I not utterly dismissed you? †

9960 שָׁרָר

שָׁרָר: 2S 23₃₃, n.m.; ? I שָׁרָר, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 462q; the personal name has been transmitted in different ways (see BHS); in 1C 11₃₅ it appears as שָׁרָר, → II שָׁרָר, which is preferred by Noth *Personennamen* 260a; if, despite the uncertainty, the form in the MT is maintained it is most obviously explained as an adj. like JArm. שָׁרָרָא, and especially Syr. *šarīr* firm, undamaged, healthy. On the meaning of such a personal name, see Noth *Personennamen* 224, 225, who gives a few instances of names with related significance. There are names in Akk. with a comparable meaning expressing praise for physical qualities (Stamm *Namengebung* 248f); and there are Egyptian names like he will be healthy, and she will be healthy, and he (she) is healthy in my hand (Herman Ranke *Die ägyptischen Personennamen* 1 (1935): 14/22; 15/12; also 313/21, 20). If the same person really did have both names, שָׁרָר and שָׁרָרָא, there remains the unanswered question of how they are related to one another; neither of them can be treated as an honorific title which was given subsequently to the one who was known by that name (on this see Noth *Personennamen* 224), and they are clearly not to be taken as so-called substitute names (on which see Widmer in Marti *Fschr.* 297-304); perhaps it is simply a question of variation in the transmission of the name which does not apply equally to both names: the father of one of the thirty heroes under David 2S 23₃₃. †

9961 שָׁרָר

שָׁרָר: → שוֹרָר.

9962 שָׁרְרוּת

*שָׁרְרוּת, שָׁרִירוּת (Jr 11₁₈ Ps 81₁₃): I שָׁרָר, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 505p; SamP. *šarīrot*; Samaritan שָׁרִירוּת, adj. שָׁרִיר *šārər*, MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 228): שָׁרִירוּת לְבָ/לְבִי/לְבָבוֹ/לְבָבִי; JArm. שָׁרִירוּתָא truth; Syr. *šarīrūtā* stability.

—1. **hard-heartedness, stubbornness**, always with **לֵב** (לְבַב/לְבוֹ/לְבִי): Dt 29¹⁸ Jr 3¹⁷ 7²⁴ 9¹³ 11⁸ 13¹⁰ 16¹² 18¹² 23¹⁷ Ps 81¹³.

—2. expressions: with **הִלֵּךְ** (בָּ or אַחֲרָי), Dt 29¹⁸ Jr 3¹⁷ 7²⁴ 9¹³ 11⁸ 13¹⁰ 16¹² 23¹⁷; with **עָשָׂה** Jr 18¹²; with **שָׁלַח** pi. Ps 81¹³, sbj. יְהוָה. †

9963 שָׂרַשׁ

שָׂרַשׁ: denominative vb. from **שָׂרַשׁ**; MHeb. pi. to root up, eradicate, hif. to take root, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 436): 1QH viii: 7 **יַפְרִיחוּ טָרֵם לְהַשְׂרִישׁ טָרֵם** to take root before they shoot; JArm. pa. to root up, take root, af. to take root, as also in Syr. af. *ʾašreš* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 810b), and the same in Mnd. *ŠRŠ* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 476b); OSArb. *hšrs* to root up, extirpate (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 253a; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 135); Arb. *šrš* II to develop a root, take root (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 464b).

pi. (Jenni *Piʿel* 9, 238, 273f): a) pf. sf. **וְשָׂרַשְׁךָ** (followed by **חַיִּים** **בְּאַרְצֵךְ**) he will uproot you from the land of the living (NRSV) Ps 52⁷.

—b) impf. **תִּשְׂרַשׁ** (**וּבְכָל-תְּבוּאָתֶיךָ**) Jb 31¹², sbj. **אֲשׁ**: α) the MT shows the word with a general metaphorical meaning, to eradicate, meaning to devastate; the Vrss, support an unaltered text inasmuch as in their different ways they render as to uproot; on this as well as Jb 31⁸ cf. also Sir 6² **וּפְרִיךָ תִשְׂרַשׁ** your greed ... will destroy your fruit; on this see N. Peters *Das Buch Job* (1928) 345; cf. also TOB; β) cj. pr. **תִּשְׂרַשׁ** prop. **תִּשְׂרַף**; this can be better linked with **אֲשׁ** as sbj., and this is often accepted, see e.g. BHK³; KBL; Hölscher *Hiob* 77; Dhorme *Job* 415; also Fohrer KAT 16: 423, 425; γ) deciding whether to accept α or β is not easy and probably a definite decision should not be made, but perhaps the first of them (α) can be preferred as the *lectio difficilior*.

—c) Sir 10¹⁶ impf. sf. **וַיִּשְׂרַשֵּׁם** (Smend *Sir.* :: Vattioni *Ecclesiastico* **וַיִּשְׂרַשֵּׁם**) and he has extirpated the remains of the proud. †

pu: impf. **יִשְׂרַשְׁוּ**: to be uprooted (**צִצְצָאֵי** my tiny plants) Jb 31⁸. †

poÆel: pf. **שָׂרַשׁ**: to take root **בְּאַרְצֵךְ גִּזְעָם** in the ground where they are planted Is 40²⁴; the interpretation of the verbal form varies: a) Nöldeke *Neue Beitr.* 101: rd. **שָׂרַשׁ** taking it as *poʿal*; b) Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §20b (p. 108): it is meant as a qal pt., but at the same time could refer to a *poʿal*, corresponding to Arb. *qātala*; c) R. Meyer *Gramm.* §72: 1b, who explains it as a by-form of the intensive *qātala* > **קָוַטַל**, and as such translates **שָׂרַשׁ** as he did take root; d) of these three possibilities probably the last (c) is to be preferred. †

poÆal: pf. **שָׂרַשְׁוּ**: to be firmly rooted (sbj. **רִשְׁעִים**) Jr 12², see R. Meyer *Gramm.* §72: 1b. †

hif: impf. **יִשְׂרַשׁ**, **וַתִּשְׂרַשׁ**; pt. **בִּנְשָׂרִישׁ**: to form a root system Ps 80¹⁰ (with **שָׂרַשְׁיָהּ**), Jb 5³ (sbj. **אֲוִיל**); cj. Is 27⁶ pr. **יִשְׂרַשׁ** prop. with 1Q Is^a **יִשְׂרִישׁ**, Sept. **βλαστήσει** (Aquila, Symmachus, Theodotion **ῥιζώσει**); Vulg. *florebit* the future **יִשְׂרִישׁ**, corresponding to the following **יִצְיִן**; Wildberger BK 10: 1013 also considers the vocalisation **יִשְׂרִישׁ**. †

9964 שָׂרַשׁ

שָׂרֵשׁ: n.m. 1C 7₁₆ → *שָׂרֵשׁ.

9965 שָׂרֵשׁ

*שָׂרֵשׁ: n.m. 1C 7₁₆; Sept. Σορος (with variation); Ug. *šrš* place name; the name of a town in the kingdom of Ugarit, on which see Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 334 no. 106; cf. *Šurašu* (*Šu-ra-šu*, with variation), p. 366 no. 191; according to p. 334 no. 106 the place name means ba-sis, foundation, with reference to Akk. *šuršu* (cf. CAD *Š*/3, 363a) and to שָׂרֵשׁ; the sense of the Heb. personal name is not certain, but possibilities include:

—1. שָׂרֵשׁ is the same as שָׂרֵשׁ, so KBL; similarly probably König *Wb.* 528b with a rendering like offshoot.

—2. שָׂרֵשׁ shrewd, clever, from Arb. *saris*, which can at the same time also mean weak, impotent, so Noth *Personennamen* 228.

—3. in assessing these two suggestions it seems preferable to accept the first rather than the more remote meaning of the second; but that leads to the thought that שָׂרֵשׁ is not attested as a personal name where it has to mean the basis, or the foundation of a family; the Akk. sentence name *Šuruškīn* the root (foundation) of the family is secure (AHw. 1286b; cf. Stamm *Namengebung* 295³) appears to have the same significance, but the isolated form *šuršu(m)* is not attested; however *שָׂרֵשׁ could be a shortened form of a sentence name corresponding to Akk. *Šuruš-kīn*. Furthermore there are the Ug. personal names *šršm* and *šršn* (on which → שָׂרֵשׁ), and they make it appear possible that there was in Heb. a descriptive name שָׂרֵשׁ, the meaning of which can be taken as identical to the hypothetical form שָׂרֵשׁ. The basic form of *שָׂרֵשׁ should have been *širšu*, cf. JArm. שָׂרֵשׁ, together with שָׂרֵשׁ. †

9966 שָׂרֵשׁ

שָׂרֵשׁ: General Semitic, but rarely in Southern Semitic, see AHw. 1286a; a primary noun, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 460h; MHeb. שָׂרֵשׁ (ו)שָׂרֵשׁ (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 418b), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 219); OArm. שָׂרֵשׁ descendant (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 321; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1195: *šrš*₂), cf. Arm. עֵקֵר root > descendant (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 221; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 883: *ʿqr*₂); Samaritan שָׂרֵשׁ (י)שָׂרֵשׁ; JArm. שָׂרֵשׁ, שָׂרֵשׁ; → BArm., also for instances in the other Arm. dialects; Ph. *šrš* root (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 3: 25b; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 321; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1195; Tomback *Lexicon* 332; cf. Friedrich *Gramm.*² §194b); Ug. Gordon *Textbook* §19:2492; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2694; Gibson *Myths*² 159a; cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 371 no. 584): a) root; b) branch of a root, descendant; for the second meaning see especially Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 17:i:20, 25, 43; ii:15; cf. also the personal names (*bn*) *šršm* and (*bn*) *šršn* the last of which can be taken as a diminutive form (see (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 196; also 52); Akk. *šuršu(m)* root (AHw. 1286; CAD *Š*/3, 363a); OSArb. *šrs* (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 253a; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 134) foundation, cf. also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and Tomback *Lexicon* 332; Eth. *širiw* 1) tendon, muscle; 2) root (Dillmann *Lex.* 241f); Arb. *širš* root (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 464b); cf., following Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, KBL *šurs* small thicket of thorns; see further Brockelmann *Vergl. Gramm.* 1: §59dα, p. 169; also Schwally ZDMG 52 (1898) 140f: sf. שָׂרֵשׁ, שָׂרֵשׁ/שָׂרֵשׁ, pl. cstr. שָׂרֵשׁ, sf. שָׂרֵשׁ, שָׂרֵשׁ.

Bibliography: H.L. Ginsberg *Roots Below and Fruit Above and Related Matters* (G.R. Driver *Fschr.* 72-76); J. Becker *Wurzel und Wurzelspross. Ein Beitrag zur hebräischen Lexicographie* (BZ 20 (1976) 22-24): root.

—1. in the realm of nature: a) the root of a plant **Jb 8**₁₇, with סבך pu.; of a bush שרש רתמים; of a vine (גפן) **Ezk 17**₆₋₇₋₉.

—b) of a tree: α) תאשור cypress **Ezk 31**₇ (textual emendation); β) of עץ **Jr 17**₈, with שלח pi. to spread out (→ שלח pi. 2c); **Jb 14**₈ with זקן hif; γ) כשרש **Is 53**₂, with עלה; δ) רתם **Jb 30**₄.

—2. (metaphorically) in relation to human beings: a) of an individual: α) שרשי **Jb 29**₁₉ with אֱלִי־מַיִם; פתוח אֱלִי־מַיִם; נצר משרשיו **Is 11**₁, with פרה, cj. פרח ישי שרש **Is 11**₁₀, see Wildberger BK 10: 458f; שרש **Sir 3**₉, with יסר pi.; β) משרש נחש out of the root of the snake, meaning it is from a root that a snake comes **Is 14**₂₉, on which see Wildberger BK 10: 581; NRSV: for from the root of the snake will come forth an adder; REB: for a viper will be born of a snake; with יצא (צפע) שרש פרה ראש ולענה a root which exudes poison and wormwood **Dt 29**₁₇; NRSV: a root sprouting poisonous and bitter growth; REB: a root from which springs gall and wormwood; שרשיו his roots (those of the רשע) **Jb 18**₁₆, with יבש parallel with קצירו, with מלל qal or nif.; שורש חנה the root of the trespasser (ZüB) **Sir 40**₁₅, or alternatively the profligate root (Smend); NRSV: unhealthy roots; REB: tainted roots γ) שושי רגלי the roots of my feet, meaning my footprints **Jb 13**₂₇, with חקה hitp. to draw in, see Fohrer KAT 16: 235, 239; NRSV: you set a bound to the soles of my feet; REB: setting a slave mark on my instep (cf. NEB: the arches of my feet).

—b) of groups: α) שרש צדיקים **Pr 12**₃₋₁₂ (vs.₃ with מוט nif. it does not waver; vs.₁₂ with נתן, pr. יתן prop. נתן it is laid down, see Plöger BK 17: 145, 146 (or as 3); שרש למטה **2K 19**_{30/Is 37₃₁ with יסר, sbj. יהודה יהודה; β) שרש with reference to those who pronounce sinners innocent: פארק יעלה שרשם כמק יהיה ופרחם **Is 5**₂₄; Yahweh leaves no שרש וענף root or offshoot for כל-עשה רשעה **Mal 3**₁₉.}

—c) of nations, or alternatively of Israel: ויך שרשיו and he shall strike root **Hos 14**₆, see Rudolph KAT 13/1: 247, 248; also Wolff BK 14/1² 300, 301; **Ps 80**₁₀ (under the image of a גפן) ותשרש שרשיה he struck root; the Amorite destroyed משרשיו ושרשיו ממתחת פרו ממועל פרו his fruit above the ground and his roots below **Am 2**₉, with שמד hif.; שרשם יבש Ephraim.

—3. root meaning foundation שרש צדיקים (probably the descendants of the righteous, cf. שרש צדיקים זרע) **Pr 12**₃₋₁₂ (see above 2b); שרש דבר the root of the matter **Jb 19**₂₈, with מצא ב משרש from the foundation **Jb 28**₉, with הפכהרים.

—4. cj.: a) **Ju 5**₁₄ textual uncertainty, with many suggestions for emendation, see the bibliography in Cazelles VT 24 (1974) 235¹; probably the MT is to be preserved; either as is often suggested following the Vrss., שרשם is to be replaced by a vb. אשרו they step; or with Sept.^{AL} בעמק is to be read instead of בעמלק, on which see Cazelles loc. cit. 235-238. With others (including Craigie VT 22 (1972) 315f) Cazelles loc. cit. renders שרשם as their leaders, their officers; **Ju 5**_{14a} could then be translated, from Ephraim their leaders were in the mountains of Amalek, or under the Amalekites. This special meaning of שרש is brought out by Soggin ZDPV 98 (1982) 58-62: from Ephraim are those whose roots are in Amalek.

—b) **Jb 36**₃₀ pr. שרשי הים (so also the Vrss.) prop. ראשי הרים, so e.g. BHK, KBL, and Fohrer KAT 16: 478, 480 :: ZüB; TOB; Dhorme *Job* 507; N. Peters *Das Buch Job* (1928) 413: MT the foundations, the lowest

levels of the sea, or similar; on this see also F.M. Cross *Canaanite Myth and Hebrew Epic* (Cambridge USA; 1973) 147⁴; the cj. is not necessary.

—c) **Da 11**₇ pr. מִנְצֵר שְׂרָשִׁיָּהּ עַל-כִּנּוֹ prop. with Sept. נִצַּר מִנְצֵרָיו עַל-כִּנּוֹ (וְעַמֹּד) and a shoot will appear from his root in his place, so Plöger KAT 18: 152, 155; also Bentzen² *Daniel* 76 (pr. וְעַמֹּד prop. וְעַמֹּד). †

9967 שְׂרָשׁוֹת

שְׂרָשׁוֹת: → שְׂרָרָת*.

9968 שְׂרָרָת

*שְׂרָרָת: onomatopoeic, primary noun, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 482e; SamP. pl. *širšārot*; MHeb. שְׂרָרָת; Samaritan שלשלה, variant שלשה **Ex 28**₄; JArm. שִׁילְשָׁתָא, שִׁילְשָׁתָא, שִׁילְשָׁתָא; Syr. *šēšaltā*; CPArm. *šyšl, pl. *šyšlt*; Mnd. *šušalta*, *šuš(i)lta* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 457b); Ug. *ššrt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2498 = Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 4, 341:1 chain; so probably also Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 5:v:3, [25], on which see G. Del Olmo Lete UF 14 (1982) 63f; for other suggestions see Caquot *Textes Ougaritiques* 247 with note c; Akk. *šeršerratu/etu(m)* chains, *šeršer(r)u(m)* chain, chain link (AHw. 1218a; CAD *Š/2*, 320b and 321b); Eth. *sansal* (Dillmann *Lex.* 368); Arb. *silsilat* (on the interchange of *r* and *l* see Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 136ff): pl. שְׂרָרָת(וֹ): **chain, small chain.**

—a) on the robe of the high priest **Ex 28**₁₄₋₂₂ **39**₁₅, cj. **28**₂₂ pr. שְׂרָרָת 1 שְׂרָרָת with נִבְלָת decorative chains (→ II נבל).

—b) on the capitals of the two pillars of the temple **1K 7**₁₇ **2C 3**₁₆.

—c) as ornamentation in the inner part (NRSV: nave) of the temple **2C 3**₅₋₁₆. †

9969 שָׂרַת

שָׂרַת: any etymological derivation for the vb. is uncertain, for suggestions see KBL 1012b, Supplement 192a; also THAT 2: 1019 with special reference to H. Bauer ZDMG 71 (1917) 411; for the connection with the name of the deity Ashera = *Atirat*, compare Arm. *šmš* pa. to serve with *Šamaš*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 229; see THAT 2: 1022); → שָׂרַת; sbst. שִׂירוֹת; JArm. שִׂירוֹתָא service, worship (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 422b); Ph. *mšrt* list of duties, liturgy, service Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 60:4, 8 (Friedrich *Phön. Gr.*² §200b; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 171, 321; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 706; Tomback *Lexicon* 204); Punic vb., inf. *lšrt* to serve, pt. *mšrt* revered (Friedrich *Phön. Gr.*² §143; Tomback *Lexicon* 332). In Ug. the vb. is not attested for certain, because all the occurrences can be interpreted differently; Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 14:ii:24f *šrd bʿl b dbḥk*, cf. Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 14:iv:6f *šrd bʿl b dbḥh*, on which see Caquot *Textes Ougaritiques* 514^u: a) *šrd* equivalent to Heb. שָׂרַת to serve devotedly; so e.g. Aistleitner *Wb.* 2684; b) *šrd šafel* formation from *yrd* to bring down, cause to come down, make to climb down, so Gibson *Myths*² 84, line 77; also p. 148b; somewhat differently Gordon *Textbook* §19:1150 to make offerings; cf. also Labuschagne OTSt (Pretoria, 1971) 61; c) *šrd* meaning to serve; the root is comparable with שָׂרַד in the expression בְּגִדֵי הַשָּׂרָד **Ex 31**₁₀: Sept. (acc.) τὰς στολὰς τὰς λειτουργικὰς ..., so Gray *Krt*² 38, and *Legacy*² 136; d) of all these suggestions probably the second (b) is the most likely.

Bibliography: Gunkel *Ps.* 435, on **Ps 101**₆; A. Cody *A History of the Old Testament Priesthood* (AnBibl. 35 (1969) 74); J.P.M. van der Ploeg *Slavery in the Old Testament* (VTSupp. 22 (1972) 86f); Thomas Willi *Die Chronik als Auslegung* (FRLANT 106; 1972) 62, with note 64; Hans-Peter Stähli *Knabe-Jüngling-Knecht, Untersuchungen zum Begriff נַעַר im Alten Testament* (BET 7; 1978) 186f and 187 with note 11; THAT 2: 1019, 1022.

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 272, cf. also H.P. Müller BZ 27 (1983) p. 43). 97 times; **pf.** שָׂרַת, **cj.** שָׂרַתִּי **Jr 15**₁₁ (see BHS and → I שָׂרַת pi., II שָׂרַר), שָׂרַתוֹ; **impf.** וַיִּשְׂרַת, וַיִּשְׂרַתוּ, **sf.** וַיִּשְׂרַתְנִי, וַיִּשְׂרַתְהוּ, וַיִּשְׂרַתְהוּ, וַיִּשְׂרַתְוּ; **inf. cstr.** שָׂרַת, שָׂרַת, **sf.** שָׂרַתְנִי/תו/תָם; **pt.** מִשְׂרַת, **fem.** מִשְׂרַת 1K 1₁₅ (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 608k), **sf.** מִשְׂרַתוֹ, **pl.** מִשְׂרַתִּים, **cstr.** מִשְׂרַתִּי, **sf.** מִשְׂרַתִּי, מִשְׂרַתִּיו, so also 1K 10₅: to serve :: עָבַד, on which see THAT 2: 1019f.

—1) as a personal servant: a) in a secular context (see the list in van der Ploeg loc. cit. 86):

—α) service of different kinds **Gn 39**₄ **40**₄ **2S 13**_{17f} **1K 10**_{5/2C 9} **1K 19**₂₁ **2K 4**₄₃, **cj.** 2K 6₁₅ **pr.** מִשְׂרַת prop. מִמְחַרַת (Gray *Kings*³ 514; Würthwein ATD 11/2: 304; BHS);

—β) in royal service **1C 27**₁ (with details), **28**₁ **2C 17**₁₉ **22**₈ **Pr 29**₁₂, (sbj. אֲבִישָׁן) **1K 1**_{4.15}; of the servants of the king of Persia **Est 1**₁₀ **2**₂ **6**₃.

—b) connected with ceremonial service in the cult: יהוֹשֵׁעַ, the מִשְׂרַת of מוֹשֶׁה **Ex 24**₁₃ **33**₁₁ **Nu 11**₂₈ **Jos 1**₁; Levites, the מִשְׂרַתִּים of אֶהֱרֹן **Nu 3**₆ **18**₂; a Levite who is no longer permitted to perform עֲבָדָה but who may שָׂרַת serve (NRSV: assist) his brothers **Nu 8**₂₆; sbj. the community **Nu 16**₉ **Ezk 44**_{11f} (with acc. of the person).

—2. in the cult, used for priestly and for non-priestly servers, cf. THAT 2: 1021; and for the latter see especially Stähli loc. cit.: **Ex 28**₃₅₋₄₃ **29**₃₀ **30**₂₀ **35**₁₉ **39**₁₋₂₆₋₄₁ **Ezk 44**₂₇ **Nu 1**₅₀ **3**₃₁ **4**₉ (לְ on) ·12·14 **2K 25**₁₄ **Jr 52**₁₈ **Dt 18**₅₋₇ (לְ יָבֵשׁ); **2C 23**₆ **29**₁₁ **31**₂ **1K 8**₁₁ **2C 5**₁₄ **Ezk 42**₁₄ **44**₁₉ **45**₅ **46**₂₄ **44**₁₇ **45**₄ **Jl 1**₁₃ (מִזְבֵּחַ), **Ezr 8**₁₇ (with לְ governing object), **Neh 10**₃₇₋₄₀ **1C 6**₁₇ (בְּשִׁיר), **16**₄₋₃₇ **26**₁₂ **2C 8**₁₄ (הַכֹּהֲנִים).

—3. to attend to the service of God: a) with יהוה **Dt 10**₈ **21**₅ **Jr 33**_{21f} **1C 15**₂ **2C 29**₁₁ **Dt 17**₁₂ **Ezk 40**₄₆ **43**₁₉ **45**₄ **2C 13**₁₀ (with לְ governing object) **1S 2**₁₁ **3**₁ **2**₁₈ **1C 23**₁₃ **Is 56**₆ (בְּנֵי נֹכַר); **cj.** **Jr 15**₁₁ (see above under the forms); priests as בְּנֵי נֹכַר **Jl 1**₉ **2**₁₇.

—b) **Ps 103**₂₁ (sbj. כָּל-צִבְאָיו), cf. Kraus BK 15⁵ 875; **Ps 101**₆ (sbj. הַלֵּךְ בְּדַרְךְ תָּמִים), **Ps 104**₄ (אֵשׁ וְלֶהֱטֹא), textual emendation, see BHS).

—c) אֵילֵי נְבִיּוֹת the rams of the Nebaioth, or alternatively the rulers of the Nebaioth (→ נְבִיּוֹת) and foreign kings attend to the service of Yahweh (יִשְׂרַתְוּ) **Is 60**₇₋₁₀.

—d) מִשְׂרַתִּי אֱלֹהֵינוּ **Is 61**₆ meaning the Judaeans :: בְּנֵי נֹכַר; on this see Westermann *Jes.* (ATD 19) 294; הַכֹּהֲנִים = **Jl 1**₁₃ (textual emendation with Sept.)

—4. a) animals offered in the service of Yahweh **Ezk 43**₁₉ **44**_{15f}.

—b) עֵץ וְאֲבָן to serve as gods, or alternatively as divine symbols **Ezk 20**₃₂. †

Der. שָׂרַת.

9970 שָׂרַת

שָׂרַת: sbst. inf. pi., cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 477c, note 2; Heb. inscr., *Khirbet el-Kōm* grave 2, inscription no. 3 (eighth century BC), line 3 *bʿl šrth* for the god of his service; see Mittmann ZDPV 97 (1981) 139-152, especially 144, 147; MHeb. שָׂרַת serving, service: **ritual service in the cult Nu 4**₁₂ **2C 24**₁₄ with כְּלֵי vessels for ceremonial ritual. †

9971 שֶׁשׁה

שֶׁשׁה: → שֶׁסָה po.

9972 שֵׁשׁ

I שֵׁשׁ: for the Semitic root *šdt* see G. Bergsträsser *Einführung in die semitischen Sprachen* (1928; 1963) 191; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 454b (SamP. *šaš*); MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 229); Samaritan שַׁת *šat*, fem. אַשְׁתָּה *aštā*; JArm. שֵׁיַת, fem. שְׁתָּה; → BArm. שֵׁת, also for the instances from the other Arm. dialects; Ug. *tt(t)* (Gordon *Textbook* §7: 14; cf. §19: 2657 and 2766; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2848; Gib-son *Myths*² 160b); Akk. *šeššu(m)* the sixth, one-sixth (AHw. 1220b; CAD *Š/2*, 338b); *še/iššet* six (CAD *Š/2*, 337b; AHw. 1220b: fem., perhaps the masc. is not yet attested); Punic *šš*, fem. *ššt* (Friedrich *Phön. Gr.*² §242; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 321; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1196 sv. *šš*₃; Tomback *Lexicon* 333); OSArb. *sdt(t)*, *st(t)* (Höfner *Gramm.* §112; cf. Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 200b; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 124); Eth. *sisū*, fem. *sidistū* (Dillmann *Lex.* 395; *Gramm.* §158, p. 324); Tigr. *sadās* and more frequently *sis* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 196b); Arb. *sitt*, fem. *sittat*; Egyptian masc. *św*, fem. *št* (A. Erman *Aegyptische Grammatik* (1928) 102): שֵׁשׁ־ **Pr 6**₁₆, fem. שֶׁשָּׁה (SamP. *šišša*), cstr. שֵׁשֶׁת, pl. שֵׁשִׁים (SamP. *siššam*): **six**; שְׁשָׁיִם **Ex 21**₂, שֵׁשׁ נְזָרוֹת **Gn 7**₆, שֵׁשׁ עָרִים **Jos 15**₅₉, שֵׁשֶׁת בָּנִים **Gn 30**₂₀, שֵׁשֶׁת יָמִים **Ex 23**₁₂/Dt 5₁₃; שֵׁשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה **Gn 46**₁₈ and שֵׁשֶׁה עָשָׂר sixteen, שֵׁשִׁים וָשֵׁשׁ sixty-six **Gn 46**₂₆, שֵׁשֶׁת וּמֵאוֹתָיִם וּשְׁנַיִם **Nu 3**₃₄ six thousand and two hundred.

Der. שֵׁשִׁי.

9973 שֵׁשׁ

II שֵׁשׁ: loanword from Egyptian *šš* (with the stone-determinative, Erman-G. *Wb.* 4: 540); for the later form → שֵׁשִׁי; EgArm. *šš*, Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 321 (also for examples from the cognate languages); cf. Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* *šš*₁ marble: **alabaster**, see KBL, and especially Köhler ZAW 55 (1937) 166-168: **Song 5**₁₅ **Est 1**₆, cf. also Gerleman BK 18: 177; → III שֵׁשׁ. †

9974 שֵׁשׁ

III שֵׁשׁ: loanword from Egyptian *šš* (with the clothing-determinative, Erman-G. *Wb.* 4: 539), see Ellenbogen *Foreign Words* 164; EgArm. *šš* linen (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 321; cf. Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1196,

šš, from Samal); MHeb. linen fabric, with many threads (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 436); SamP. šeš; Arb. šāš muslin (Lokotsch *Etym. Wb.* 1465; for Arb. šāšīa turban, see Lokotsch *Etym. Wb.* 544): **linen** (Egyptian).

—A. General remarks: 1) the sbst. is homonymous with II שׁוֹשׁ, on which see Koehler ZAW 55 (1937) 167: (!) in any case limestone alabaster and pure linen share the same property in that they are both dazzling white; they have been taken together and given the same name because of their high value and also this property of whiteness; the word probably also means brilliant white.

—2) the sbst. שׁוֹשׁ occurs with and has the same meaning as → בּוּיָן, but the occurrences show that the word שׁוֹשׁ existed already in the older stages of the language, while בּוּיָן belongs to a rather later period; on this see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* under בּוּיָן, and Hönig *Bekleidung* 44f; this probably also corresponds with the fact that Sept. renders שׁוֹשׁ as βύσσοϛ (see Hönig loc. cit.) and Tg.^o בּוּיָן (see Dalman *Arbeit* 5: 167).

B. occurrences:

—1. in secular uses: a) בְּגָדֵי-שֵׁשׁ **Gn 41**₄₂ (of יוֹסֵף), with לְבַשׁ hif.

—b) for garments for women **Ezk 16**₁₃ מִלְּבוּשֵׁי שֵׁשׁ (Q, K שֵׁשִׁי), on which see Zimmerli *Ez.* 335: rd. Q שֵׁשִׁי; שֵׁשׁ וְאַרְגָּמָן לְבוּשָׁה **Pr 31**₂₂.

—c) wrapped in linen **Ezk 16**₁₀, wrappings around the head of a foundling child, see Zimmerli *Ez.* 352.

—d) linen used for a sail (מִפְרָשׁ) **Ezk 27**₇.

—2. used in religious ceremonial: a) by the priests:

—α) robes **Ex 28**_{5,39} **39**₂₇, see also **38**₂₃;

—β) headdress **Ex 28**₃₉ **39**₂₈;

—γ) אֶפֶד **Ex 28**₆ **39**_{2f}; אֶפֶדָתוֹ הַשָּׁב הַשָּׁב הַשָּׁב הַשָּׁב the girdle to be attached to it **Ex 28**₈ **39**₅, so Noth *Ex.* (ATD 5) 177; cf. also ZüB: the binding that is used to attach it; NRSV: the decorated band; REB: the waistband;

—δ) the border of an overgarment, cj. **Ex 39**₂₄, insert with mss. and Vrss. וְשֵׁשׁ (BHS);

—ε) for a girdle **Ex 39**₂₉;

—ζ) for leg-coverings **Ex 39**₂₈;

—η) for a breastpiece **Ex 28**₁₅ **39**₈.

—b) coverlet, or alternatively curtains in the sanctuary **Ex 26**₁₋₃₁₋₃₆ **27**₉₋₁₆₋₁₈ **36**₈₋₃₅₋₃₇ **38**₉₋₁₆₋₁₈.

—c) as part of the ceremonial offering of Israel (of the community) **Ex 25**₄ **35**₆₋₂₃₋₂₅₋₃₅. †

נשׁ: hapax legomenon **Ezk 39**₂; on the root cf. (e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL) Eth. (*sōsawa*) *'ansōsawa* to walk along (Dillmann *Lex.* 385f); Vrss. (on which see Zimmerli *Ez.* 929): Sept. καὶ καθοδηγήσω σε; Vulg. *et seducam te*; Pesh. *weššayynāk we'knšāk (we'kkennšāk)* I consoled you and I gathered you; Tg. *wa'šaddlinnāk wa'at'e(y)nāk* I spoke to you and I carried you.

pi. (Jenni *Pi'eI* 236²⁶⁰): it must be a pilpel-formation from **נשׁנשׁ**; so with Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §55f): pf. sf. **נשׁנשׁתִּיךְ Ezk 39**₂ to **lead along on a rope** :: Dahood *Biblica* 54 (1973) 365: *šafel* formation from the root **נשׁנ**, which is probably dependent on the Tg.

The cj. **וְהַשְׁתִּיךְ** (see KBL; see also Bertholet *Hesekiel* (HAT 13¹ (1936) 132) is not necessary; it probably goes back to *wa'šaddlinnāk* of the Tg.). †

9976 שׁשׁבִּצַר

שׁשׁבִּצַר, n.m., **Ezr 1**₈₋₁₁ **5**₁₄₋₁₆; variant **שׁשׁ**.

A. Sept. *Σασαβασαρ* with many variants, including Sept.^B for *Ezr 1*⁸ *Σαβανασαρ*, which can probably be taken as an incorrect writing of *Σαναβασαρ* (so Kittel *Gesch.* 3/2: 346²); on the Vrss. see the list in E. Meyer *Die Entstehung des Judentums* 76; also Torrey *Ezra* (1910; 1970) 136ff; cf. further Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 4; BHS; Josephus *Σαναβαα(ς)αρος* (Schalit *Namenwb.* 106); the personal name is Babylonian with a theophoric element, and an object, and a verbal form; the verbal form corresponds, as do the underlying forms especially in Sept., to the form *uṣur* (Stamm *Namengebung* 358a) as the impv. of *našāru* to keep, protect (AHw. 755f; CAD N/2, 33) which commonly occurs in Akk. personal names; see also the Arm. transcription **בלאבצר** of the Assyrian or Neo-Babylonian personal name *Bēl-ab-uṣur* (*Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania* 10: 42), cited from Tallqvist *Names* 54a.

As for the theophoric element both *'sup'dSiÆn* (so e.g. KBL) and *'sup'dSđamasû* are to be taken into consideration. But because of differences in the sibilants *'sup'dSiÆn* comes less into the question, even though there is in EgArm. the Assyrian-Neo Babylonian personal name *Šn'b'sr*, equivalent to *Sin-aba-uṣur* (Kornfeld *Onomastica* 75); the same name was already mentioned in Lidzbarski *Eph.* 3: 128, and subsequently in KBL, in the form **שׁנאבאצַר**. Nevertheless *'sup'dSđamasû* must be regarded as more probable, and especially in its less common form *Šaš(šu)*; on this see especially Berger *ZA* 64 (1975) 225⁶⁴; also Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 175 (see below 2b). On **שׁשׁ** as equivalent to *Šamaš* see Tell Fekherye, where the Assyrian name *'sup'dsûamasûnuṣur* (p. 15, line 9) corresponds to the Arm. *ssnwry* (see p. 23, line 7); on this see further Dion *ZAW* 95 (1983) 111f; see also **שׁשׁ**.

As for the object of the verb there are three that have to be considered: a) *aplu* heir, as in *'sup'dSđamasû-apla-usur*; b) *abu* father, as in *'sup'dSđamasû-aba-usur*; c) *bēlu* master, as in *'sup'dSđamasû-beṣla-usur*. For heir see e.g. Noth *Gesch. Isr.*⁶ 279; also Herrmann *Geschichte* 342; cf. also already Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* For father see especially Berger loc. cit.; also Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 175, who accepts that the original form of the personal name was **שׁ(ו)שׁ(א)בצר**. For master see e.g. Rudolph *Esr.-Neh* 4; also Gunneweg *KAT* 19/1: 47; both maintain that heir is also a possibility. Deciding between these three possibilities is not easy; for the third (master) in particular it should be said that in later periods (Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian) it was a preferred personal name; see Tallqvist *Names* 209f; but against both *aplu* and *bēlu* is the fact that an *l* is never attested among the consonants in the Hebrew form of the name. This means to say that probably *abu* father is the most likely solution; but the question remains of whether the Arm. n.m. **שׁנאבאצַר**, which according to

Lidzbarski is equivalent to *Sin-ab-ušur*, should be cited, as it was in KBL from Lidzbarski *Eph.* 3: 128, as being connected with the name.

B. 1) the origin of **שִׁשְׁבַצָר** remains uncertain, for the name of his father is not mentioned either in **Ezr 1**₈ or in **5**₁₄₋₁₆. It would be different if he could be identified with **שִׁנְאָצָר**, one of the sons of Jehoiachim (Jechoniah) in **1C 3**₁₈, which has often been taken to be the case, following E. Meyer *Die Entstehung des Judentums* 75ff; and it could be regarded, even if with a little hesitancy, as a substitute (so Gunneweg KAT 19/1: 49²); however that idea has no secure basis (see Noth *Gesch. Isr.*⁶ 280) and there are linguistic arguments against it, on which see Berger ZAW 83 (1971) 98-100; also → **שִׁנְאָצָר**.

—2. according to **Ezr 1**₈ **שִׁשְׁבַצָר** was **לְיְהוֹדָה הַנָּשִׂיא** the prince of Judah (NRSV), or ruler of Judah (REB); and according to **5**₁₆ he was appointed by Cyrus as **פְּחָה** governor (NRSV and REB); the precise official meaning of these two designations cannot be described with certainty, on which see Noth *Gesch. Isr.*⁶ 279, but in any case he had the responsibility as the representative of the king of supervising the return of the precious vessels of the temple; so Antonius H.J. Gunneweg *Geschichte Israels bis Bar Kochba* (1972) 126; see also Gunneweg in KAT 19/1: 48-50; cf. Alt *Kl. Schr.* 2: 333f; see further Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1778. †

9977 ששה

ששה: pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 274): pf. **שִׁשִּׁיתָם**: to divide into six parts **Ezk 45**₁₃, textual corruption; read with Vrss. **שִׁשִּׁית**. †

9978 ששי

ששי: n.m.; Sept. Σεσι; EgArm. **ששי** (*ššy*: Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 41:9 = Degen *Neue Ephemeris* 3 (1978): p. 16, line 1), cf. *Ša-ši-i* (Tallqvist *Names* 219b); the meaning of the personal name is not clear, but suggestions include.

—a) a short form, though the corresponding full form can no longer be determined; so Noth *Personennamen* 41, and subsequently Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 100; similarly Kornfeld *Onomastica* 120: a lisped form of a name.

—b) *ššy* can stand for → **שִׁשְׁבַצָר**, so Degen loc. cit. p. 18; on this see also H.P. Stähli *Solare Elemente im Jahweglauben des Alten Testaments* (OBO 66 (1985) 14⁶²); cf. **שִׁשְׁבַצָר**.

—c) for an etymology from Hurrian see under **ששי**.

—d) the evidence suggests that (b) can be taken as the most likely possibility but without excluding the possibility of (a): a Judaeans married to foreign wife **Ezr 10**₄₀. †

9979 ששי

ששי: n.m.; SamP. version **Nu 13**₂₂, also **ששי** *šiši*; Sept. **Nu 13**₂₂ Σεσσι; **Jos 15**₄ Σουσι; Sept. ^Aσουσαα; **Ju 1**₁₀ Sept. ^AΣεσι; the personal name is not listed by Noth *Personennamen* 260a; although there are some corresponding transliterations in Sept. the name can not simply be identified with **ששי**; it is probably a Hurrian name, so Feiler ZA 45 (1939) 226: *Šešwaya*, or alternatively *Še-ša-a-a*, so Lipiński VT 24 (1974) 45, with note

4: one of the sons of עֲנָק (→ II עֲנָק) living in Hebron, or alternatively the ancestor of a member of this clan
Nu 13₂₂ Jos 15₁₄ Ju 1₁₀. †

9980 שֵׁשִׁי

שֵׁשִׁי Ezk 16₁₃ (K), rd. with Q שֵׁשִׁי (→ III שֵׁשִׁי B 1b).

9981 שֵׁשִׁי

שֵׁשִׁי, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 628v: I שֵׁשִׁי; SamP. *šiššī*; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 220, 229) שֵׁשִׁי/שֵׁשִׁי; fem. שֵׁשִׁית: **sixth**.

—1. the sixth day Gn 1₃₁ Ex 16_{5,22,29} Nu 7₄₂ 29₂₉ 1C 27₉; the sixth month Ezk 8₁ Hg 1_{1,15} 1C 27₉; the sixth year Lv 25₂₁; the sixth son Gn 30₁₉ 2S 3₅ Neh 3₃₀ 1C 2₁₅ 3₃ 25₁₃ 26_{3,5}; the sixth of David's heroes (helpers) from Gad 1C 12₁₂; the sixth lot Jos 19₃₂ 1C 24₉; the sixth curtain יְרִיעֵהּ Ex 26₉.

—2. **sixth part, one-sixth** שֵׁשִׁית Ezk 4₁₁ 45_{13a} and cj. vs.b → שֵׁשֶׁה, 46₁₄.

9982 שֵׁשֶׁךְ

שֵׁשֶׁךְ: place name Jr 25₂₆ 51₄₁ *atbaš* for בְּבֶלְ; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1778. †

9983 שֵׁשֶׁן

שֵׁשֶׁן: n.m.; Sept. Σώσαν, Josephus Σισέννας (Schalit *Namenwb.* 114); the personal name is unexplained; according to Noth *Personennamen* 41 it is a short form (a lisped form) from a full form which can no longer be ascertained: a Judaeian descended from יְרִחְמָאֵל 1C 2_{31,34,35}, on which see Rudolph *Chr.* 18f. †

9984 שׁוֹשְׁנִים

שׁוֹשְׁנִים See below under שׁוֹשְׁנִים (ו)שׁוֹשְׁנִים (#9986).

9985 שׁוֹשְׁנִים

שׁוֹשְׁנִים See below under שׁוֹשְׁנִים (ו)שׁוֹשְׁנִים (#9986).

9986 שׁוֹשְׁנִים (ו)שׁוֹשְׁנִים

שׁוֹשְׁנִים (ו)שׁוֹשְׁנִים: → I שׁוֹשְׁנִים 3.

9987 שֵׁשֶׁק

שֵׁשֶׁק: n.m.; Sept.^{AV} Σωσηκ, Sept.^B Σωκηλ, variant σωσηλ, Sept.^L Σισαχ; Noth *Personennamen* 63f: an Egyptian personal name, cf. שֵׁשֶׁק 1K 14₂₅: important member of a Benjaminite clan living in Jerusalem 1C 8_{14,25}, cf. Rudolph *Chr.* 79. †

9988 שָׁרָר

שָׁרָר: both occurrences are pausal forms; the corresponding form of the sbst. in the absolute state is perhaps the same, or שָׁרָר: < Akk. *šaršerru* or similar; Neo-Assyrian *šaššēru* red clay, red paste (AHw. 1191b; CAD Š/3, 124b): **vermilion** Jr 22₁₄, with I שָׁרָר; Ezk 23₁₄; with שָׁרָר pt. passive; used as a pigment in wall decoration, see Gradwohl *Farben* 85; see further Dalman *Arbeit* 5: 88, and 7: 77; see also BRL² 73b. †

9989 שָׁת

I שָׁת: the derivation is not quite certain; according to Nöldeke *Beiträge* 42 it may at best be considered as cognate with the root שִׁית but almost completely different in meaning; according to von Soden AHw. 393b, it is from the root *ysd*, which is cognate with the Arb. root *wsd*; see also Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 450i; Nöldeke *Neue Beiträge* 143f gives “foundation” as the general meaning.

—A. for the sbst. in the cognate languages, see especially Nöldeke *Neue Beiträge* loc. cit.: a) MHeb. שִׁית foundation, basis; Ug. *št* foundation, base, as in *bšt ḡr* at the foot of the cliff (the mountain, or the mountains; Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 3:ii:5); on this see Driver *Myths*¹ 85; Gibson *Myths*² 47; also Gray UF 11 (1979) 317 with note 10; Akk. *išdu(m)* foundation (AHw. 393b; CAD I 235); Syr. *ʿeštā* bottom, floor (Brockelmann *Lex.* 810f, corresponding to Neo-Syriac *išta* (Nöldeke *Neue Beiträge* 144); Arb. *ʿist* buttocks, backside (Nöldeke *Neue Beiträge* 144; Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 396b), *wasād* and *wisāda* pillow, cushion (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 1066b; cf. AHw. 393b); also *sath*, *sith* (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 397b).

—b) Ph. pl. *ʾšt* pillars, columns (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 37 A: 14; B: 5; cf. Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 28; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 130 sv. *ʾšt*₁); equivalent to Heb. שְׁתוֹת Is 19₁₀, as pl. of שִׁת, so Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 2: text 37 (p. 55); also Delcor UF 11 (1979) 158f; but this is completely uncertain, see under B.

—c) what has to be separated from שִׁת is MHeb. שִׁשָּׁה, and JArm. שִׁשָּׁה, which come from Akk. *uššu*, mostly pl. (see AHw. 1442a; Zimmern *Fremdw.* 31); → BArm. *שִׁשָּׁה, where the relevant substantives in CPArm. and Arb. are also given.

B. שִׁת sg. st. abs., pl. שְׁתוֹת, sf. שְׁתוֹתֵיהֶם.

—1. **buttocks** 2S 10₄, with כְּרַת (שְׁתוֹתֵיהֶם עַד); Is 20₄, with I שְׁתוֹת (שְׁתוֹתֵיהֶם עַד).

—2. **base, foundation:** הַשְׁתוֹת Ps 11₃, with הַרס nif. on which see Kraus BK 15⁵ 228; similarly Marina Manatti VT 29 (1979) 222, 225: הַשְׁתוֹת layers of stone, strata.

—3. Is 19₁₀ textual uncertainty, cj. pr. שְׁתוֹתֵיהֶּר her foundations prop. e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, KBL, BHK שְׁתוֹתֵיהֶּר her weavers (→ I שְׁתוֹת); cf. BHS שְׁתוֹתֵיהֶּר following Coptic *štīt* weaver; on this see Wildberger BK 10: 699, 701f; NRSV: its weavers will be dismayed; REB: Egypt’s spinners will be downcast. †

9990 שָׁת

II שׂת: n.m. (SamP. *šât*); 1) Gn 4₂₅: from the vb. שׂת, but it is probably a secondary etymological meaning; it can also be considered a primary noun with no wider derivation, cf. ? Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 454b. Furthermore a connection with → III שׂת is not to be excluded; Sept. Σηθ, so also Sir 49₁₆; Josephus Σῆθος (Schalit *Namenwb.* 111).

—2. Noth *Personennamen* 260a does not mention the personal name, which may be connected with him not seeing the name as an original n.m., but rather as a personified form of the name of a people (→ III שׂת). According to KBL the n.m. means substitution; similarly Zorell *Lexicon* 884a, who gives the rendering *restitutus*, replacement. Within the context of the passage the name has this meaning, but it is uncertain whether this corresponds to its original meaning, which can probably not now be clarified; see Westermann BK 1/1: 459; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1778; Gn 4_{25f} 5_{3.4.6.7.8} 1C 1₁. †

9991 שׂת

III שׂת: Nu 24₁₇: ? n.m. > name of a people noun; Sept. Σηθ (accusative πάντας υἱοὺς Σηθ); 1) in the execration texts from the Egyptian Middle Kingdom *šntw* (see Helck *Beziehungen*² 46): *šû-t-u*; see also Görg BN 21 (1983) 28f for the geographical location of *swtw*^o, meaning the great land of the Sutaean; *Šwtw* corresponds to Babylonian *Sutû*, a semi-nomadic group of the population in the region of the Syrian-Arabian desert; on this see already Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; see further e.g. Albright JBL 63 (1944) 220⁸⁹, 225; Görg BN 11 (1980) 18-20; Dieter Vetter *Seherspruch und Segensschilderung* (Calwer Theol. Monographien, series A, vol. 4; Stuttgart, 1974) 47, 49; Margalit UF 8 (1976) 183f (with a full bibliography).

—2. שׂת Nu 24₁₇ in the collocation כָּל-בְּנֵי שׂת קָרְקַד (with textual emendation) parallel with פְּאִתֵי מוֹאָב (→ פְּאִה 1bβ). שׂת here is clearly the name of a people and it is to be connected with the Egyptian and Babylonian names mentioned above (see under 1, also for bibliography). It is not impossible that a group of שׂת had settled in the area around Moab, on which see Noth *Nu.* (ATD 7) 168; according to Noth loc. cit. a connection with II שׂת is not improbable, but cannot be really explained. †

9992 שתה

cj. I שתה: JArm. שְׂתָה; Syr. *ʿaštī*; Mnd. *ŠTA* to weave (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 477a); Akk. *šatû(m)* to weave, spin, entwine, interlace (AHw. 1203a; CAD *Š/2*, 217b: *šatû* B).

qal: cj. pt. pl. sf. שְׂתִיהָ pr. שְׂתִתִּיהָ, < *שְׂתוֹיִתִּיהָ from the *nomen agentis* שְׂתִי weaver (Yalon *Studies in the Hebrew Language* (in Hebrew) 14-15): her weavers Is 19₁₀ (→ I שתִי B 3). †

Der. I שתִי.

9993 שתה

II שתה: Semitic, except Arb., where the vb. *šariba* is used instead; cf. THAT 2: 1022; also G. Bergsträsser *Einführung in die semit. Sprachen* (1928; 1963) 189, see under שקה; MHeb. שְׂתָה, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 229); Samaritan; JArm. שְׂתָה, שְׂתִי, אֲשְׂתָה and אֲשְׂתִי; → BArm. שתה, also for instances from the other Arm. dialects; Ebla *ši-ti*, see Giovanni Pettinato *Old Canaanite Cuneiform Texts of the Third Millennium* (Undena Publications: Malibu, 1979) 92; Deir Alla 1: 12 *štyw* (*hmr*) impv. drink (the anger of the god)! Hoftijzer-vdKooy *Deir Alla* 174, 179, 207f; Müller ZAW 94 (1982) 217, 218, 242 :: H. and M. Weippert ZDPV 98

them: Moses on Mount Sinai **Ex 34**₂₈; the slave of the Amalekite who had been abandoned and left to die when found by David's men in the open country **1S 30**₁₆; also Ezra **Ezr 10**₆; cf. **Jon 3**₇, of the people and the animals in Niniveh on the day of repentance, who were not to taste anything, not to graze, and not to drink any water.

—3. a) particular instances: **שָׁתוּ וְשָׂכְרוּ** they drank and made merry, with Joseph in Egypt **Gn 43**₃₄; **שָׁתוּ** drinking until they were drunk **1K 16**₉, **20**₁₆.

—b) cj.: α) **Ps 84**₇ textual uncertainty MT **וְשִׁיתוּהוּ בְּמַעְיָן** they turn it into a place of springs, so Kraus BK 15⁵ 746 :: cj. **יִשְׁתּוּ בְּמַעְיָן** they drink from the spring, so Gunkel *Ps.* 371; also KBL; cf. BHS; but the MT is probably preferable (also → **שִׁית** 4a);

—β) **Qoh 2**₂₅ pr. **יְחַוֵּשׁ** prop. with Vrss. **יִשְׁתּוּהוּ**, so e.g. KBL (but this cj. is not necessary; → II **חַוֵּשׂ** to care, on which see also W. von Soden *Bibel und Alter Orient* (BZAW 162 (1985) 127.

—4. metaphorically: a) obj. **חָמַס** to drink down violence **Pr 26**₆; **עוֹלָה** **Jb 15**₁₆; **חָמָה** to drink the poison of **חֲצֵי שָׂדֵי** the arrows of the Almighty **Jb 6**₄; **לַעַג** to drink up the scoffing (of God) **Jb 34**₇.

—βα) **שָׁתוּ מִבּוֹרְךָ** to drink water out of your own well **Ps 5**₁₅; on the use of this image for the married wife cf. Gemser *Spr.*² 37; also Plöger BK 17: 57;

—β) for drinking wine and milk as an image for sexual enjoyment see **Song 5**_{1b}, which is then linked with the command **וְשָׂכְרוּ דְוָדִים** drink and get drunk with love! **Song 5**_{1c}.

—c) **שָׁתוּ כּוֹס אֶחָדֶיךָ** to drink the cup of your sister **Ezk 23**₃₂ meaning to suffer the same fate (Jerusalem like Samaria); the cup then symbolises the fate and their destruction is in the violence of its contents (so Fohrer *Ezechiel* (HAT²1955) 136).

—δα) to drink **כּוֹס חֲמָתוֹ** the cup of wrath from the hand of Yahweh **Is 51**₁₇ **Jr 25**₁₆₋₂₈ **49**₁₂, → Hofstijzer-vdKooy *Deir Alla* 207f;

—β) to drink **בְּחֲמַת שָׂדֵי** of the wrath of the Almighty **Jb 21**₂₀.

nif. impf. **יִשְׁתָּהוּ**: to become drunk **Lv 11**₃₄; for **נִשְׁתָּהוּ** **Pr 27**₁₅ → I **שׁוּהוּ** nif. †

hif. is replaced by **הִשְׁקָהוּ** (→ **הִשְׁקָהוּ** hif.); SamP. **Gn 24**₂₁ **מַשְׁתִּי** *mašti* (LOT 5: 146, 2.12.16); CPArm. af. is similar.

Der. II **שְׁתִּיָּה**, **שְׁתִּיָּה**, **מִשְׁתִּיָּה**.

9994 שְׁתִּי

I **שְׁתִּי**: I **שְׁתָּהוּ**, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458x; Sept. **στέμωυ** warp, or pattern (in opposition to woof, **κρόκη**, corresponding to Vulg. *stamen-subtemen*; SamP. *šē'tây*; Samaritan indet. **שְׁתִּי**, det. **שְׁתִּיָּה**; MHeb. **שְׁתִּי** the warp of woven material, as also in JArm. **שְׁתִּיָּה**; Syr. *šetyā* the warp of woven material; Mnd. *maštuta* woven material (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 256b), the same as Akk. *šutû(m)* warp (AHw. 1293b; CAD Š/3, 408a:

šutû A), *maštūtu(m)* weaving (AHw. 631a; CAD M/1, 396a); Arb. *satan (satay)* woof, pattern in a garment; the sbst. can also mean a garment or a part of a garment; it is a synonym of *sadan (saday)*, see Lane *Lex.* 1: 1306b and 1336b; cf. Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 404a: warp, a continuous prevailing characteristic, thread of a story; Syrian Arb. *šdy* II (A. Barthélemy *Dictionnaire* 339): שְׂתִי always occurs together with I עֵרֵב: Lv 13^{48f.} 51-53.56-59; the exact sense of the sbst. is not quite clear, but possibilities include: a) with Sept., Vulg. and the Jewish Tradition warp or pattern (: עֵרֵב woof or texture), so Dalman *Arbeit* 5: 93, 140f; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.* 530b; also somewhat hesitantly Elliger *Lev.* 185f; b) a particular type of weaving, so e.g. KBL; c) these two suggestions are also considered by Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Hönig *Bekleidung* 135 with note 2 (bibliography); also BRL² 360. †

9995 שְׂתִי

II שְׂתִי: II שְׂתָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 458x; Syr. *šetyā* drinking, a drink; CPArm. *šty, št'* and *mšty, mšt'* (Schulthess *Lex.* 216b); Eth. *sitē* and more rarely *sitay* (Dillmann *Lex.* 365); Tigr. *sītō* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 186a), the meaning is always the same as or similar to Syr.: **act of drinking, place for drinking** Qoh 10¹⁷, with אֶכְל אֶכְל †

9996 שְׂתִיָּה

II שְׂתִיָּה: II שְׂתָה (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 501c, p. 502; cf. R. Meyer *Gramm.* §54: 2; see also Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 67f); MHeb. שְׂתִיָּה drinking: **manner of drinking, time for drinking** Est 1₈; cf. Bardtke KAT 17/4-5: 282. †

9997 שְׂתִיל

*שְׂתִיל, *שְׂתָל: שְׂתָל, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 470n; MHeb., JArm. שְׂתָל cutting, שְׂתִילָא slipping; cf. Akk. *šitlu(m)* shoot, offshoot (AHw. 1251a; CAD Š/3, 130a); Syr. *šetlā* plantation, *šētēltā* plant; Mnd. *šitla* plant, child (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 464b); Arb. *šatlat* cutting, seedling (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 455a): pl. cstr. שְׂתִילֵי: **offshoot, root sucker** Ps 128₃; שְׂתִילֵי זֵיתִים, on which see Dalman *Arbeit* 4: 175, 182 with figure 38; cf. further Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1338; Keel *Orte und Landschaft* 1: 78; שְׂתִילֵי אַרְזִים cedar tree plants Sir 50₁₂. †

9998 שְׂתָל

שְׂתָל: MHeb. שְׂתָל to plant; JArm. שְׂתָל; Akk. *satālu* to plant (Standard Babylonian, Assyrian; see AHw. 1033a; CAD S, 197b); Syr. *štal*; Mnd. *ŠTL* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 477); in Punic it occurs in the word σιθιλεσσαδε, which is cited by Nöldeke ZDMG 57 (1903) 417 from Dioscurides 3: 66, and explained as שְׂתָל; Arb. *šatala* to plant, transplant (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 455a).

qal: pf. שְׂתָלְתִי; impf. sf. אֲשַׂתְּלֶנּוּ Ezk 17₂₃ (on the *hātēf-qameš*, cf. Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 1: §21bb (p. 126); also R. Meyer *Gramm.* §13:5b); pt. passive שְׂתוּלָה, fem. שְׂתוּלָה; pl. שְׂתוּלִים: to plant: עֵץ Jr 17₈ Ps 1₃; תִּבְנֶה and אֶרֶז Ps 92₁₄; גִּבְעָן Ezk 17_{8.10} 19₁₀₋₁₃; רֶדֶד (a delicate cedar sapling) Ezk 17₂₂ (→ רֶדֶד 1b).

—cj. Hos 9₁₃ textual uncertainty, pr. שְׂתוּלָה בְּנוּהָ לְצוּר prop. with Sept. לְצוּר שֶׁת לוֹ בְּנָיו he has appointed his son to be his hunter, on which → שִׁית qal 7b, where further suggestions are mentioned; NRSV: a

young palm planted in a lovely meadow; REB: as lions lead out their cubs just to be hunted; NEB as lion cubs emerge only to be hunted. †

Der. *שְׁתִּיל.

9999 שְׁתִּלְּחִי

שְׁתִּלְּחִי: gentilic of שְׁתִּלְּחָה; SamP. *šūtālā'i*; Sept. δῆμος ἰ Σουταλαῖ Nu 26₃₅. †

10000 שְׁתָּם

שְׁתָּם: only in the collocation שְׁתָּם הָעֵין Nu 24₃₋₁₅ (SamP. *šātām*; Samaritan אֲזַרִּים (with סְתָם) LOT 2: 600b).

—1. the Versions differ, on which see August Dillmann *Die Bücher Numeri, Deuteronomium und Josua* (1886) 156; also Allegro VT 3 (1953) 78f.

—a. Sept. ἰ ἀληθινῶς ἰρῶν.

—b. Tg.^o *gubrā' de šappīr ḥāzē* the man who sees beauty (which seems to have שְׁתָּם and שֵׁ in mind, so Dillmann loc. cit.).

—c. Pesh. *d galyā 'ainēh* whose eye is uncovered, so according to Allegro loc. cit. 78; also Ibn Ezra, Rashi and *Qimḥi*: הָעֵין פְּתוּחָה; see further Zorell *Lexicon* 885a; also König *Wb.* 531a (both refer to MHeb. and JArm. שְׁתָּם to open; see Dalman *Wörterbuch* 437a); see also H.P. Müller ZDPV 94 (1978) 60: the man with an opened eye; cf. Noth *Nu.* (ATD 7) 149, 150; also TOB.

—d. Vulg. *homo cuius obturatus oculus*; similarly also Aquila, Symmachus, Theodotion (on which see Allegro loc. cit. 78²) ἐμπαράγμενος.

—2. cj.:

—a. according to Sept., Tg. (see above 1a and b) שְׁתָּם הָעֵין or שְׁתָּמָה עֵין the one who has perfect sight, or the one whose eye is perfect; cf. J. Wellhausen *Die Composition des Hexateuch*³ (1899) 350; Bruno Baentsch *Exodus-Leviticus-Numeri* (GHK 1/2, 1903) 612; also Dieter Vetter *Seherspruch und Segenschilderung* (Calwer Theol. Monographien (series A, vol. 4; Stuttgart, 1974) 27.

—b. pr. שְׁתָּם prop. שְׁתָּם הָעֵין with a closed (or stopped up) eye; שְׁתָּם (cf 2K 3₁₉) = סְתָם, so Dillmann loc. cit.; KBL.

—c. שְׁתָּם from Arb. *šatuma* with a wicked expression, full of hatred, adj. *šafīm* with a severe, darkened countenance: שְׁתָּם הַגְּבַר הָעֵין the man with a wicked, stern face, so Allegro loc. cit. with reference to A.B. Ehrlich *Randglossen* 2 (1909): 203, who cites Arb. *šatama* to chide, disparage.

—3. considering all the possibilities both the cj. in 2 can clearly be disregarded; and on the internal evidence the interpretation following the Pesh. (see 1c) is probably the most likely; there is some unexpected corroboration of this in the inscription from Deir Alla 1: 1 (Hoftijzer-vdKooy *Deir Alla* 173, 179, 184), where Bileam is described as 'š ḥzh 'lhn the man who sees the gods, or alternatively the revealer of the gods (generic object ::

Hoftijzer-vdKooy *Deir Alla* 184 generic subject); on this see H.P. Müller ZAW 94 (1982) 216, 218, 219; H. and M. Weippert ZDPV 98 (1982) 83, 84, 102; also V. Sasson UF 17 (1986) 287; compare also ArslanTash. 2, where a conjured demon is described as *rb 'n* with huge eyes, and as *gl 'n* with open eyes; see Röllig *Neue Ephemeris* 2: p. 29 line 2; 4: p. 30. †

10001 שִׁתַּן

שִׁתַּן: מִשְׁתַּיִן: שִׁתַּן.

10002 שִׁתַּע

שִׁתַּע: Ph. qal to be afraid: 3rd. sg. impf. *yšt'* he was afraid (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 26:ii:4); see Friedrich *Phön. Gr.*² §133, also 268:4; nif. pt. pl. masc. *nšt'm* fearful (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 26:ii:4), see Friedrich *Phön. Gr.*² §141; on the qal and nif. cf. Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 322; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1199: *št'*; Tomback *Lexicon* 335; Ug. *tt'* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2763; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2956; Gibson *Myths*² 160b; Caquot *Textes Ougaritiques* 244^e) to fear; cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 212 no. 254 *yra* (*yr'*) parallel with *tt'*; Ammonite *tšt'*, perhaps sbst. fearing; see Horn *The Ammān Citadel Inscription* (BASOR 193; 1969) 12; OSArb. *tt'* fear (Tomback loc. cit. (!) sv. *šāta*); Arb. *šati'a* to be sad, or to be impatient because of illness or hunger; so G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 2 (1833) 393a. The connection that is made between שִׁתַּע and this vb. by Ehrlich 4 (1912) 150 no. 10 is accepted by Greenfield HUCA 29 (1958) 226ff; also by Eitan *Contribution* 8; but it appears to be questionable although not impossible; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and KBL: *שִׁתַּע hitp.

Bibliography: R. Meyer *Gramm.* §70: 3g; R. Meyer VTSupp. 22 (1972) 177; Elliger BK 11/1: 132f, 172; Watson VT 22 (1972) 462; Barr *Comparative Philology* 294f, 337 no. 332.

qal: impf. שִׁתַּע, תִּשְׁתַּע, נִשְׁתַּע: to be afraid Is 41₁₀: אַל-תִּשְׁתַּע do not be afraid!, Is 41₂₃ (cohortative) וְנִשְׁתַּע and let us be afraid. †

10003 שִׁתַּק

שִׁתַּק: Wagner *Aram.* 319; MHeb. qal to be silent, pi. causative; Samaritan qal and pa. with the same meaning; JArm. שִׁתַּק, שִׁתַּק pe. and pa.; Wagner loc. cit.: an Aramaising stem; → BArm., also for examples from the other Arm. dialects; comparable with good Hebrew → שָׁקַט; Ug. *štk* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 12:ii:57-59) to be silent, finish; (it is the same in MHeb. שִׁתַּק מִן; Samaritan מִשְׁתַּק (variant of מִשְׁתַּבַּק) to be abandoned; pa. pt. passive; see Ben Hayyim *Samaritan Midrashim* p. 6³); for Ug. see also Driver *Myths*¹ 73; Gray UF 3 (1971) 67⁵⁴; but their view is completely uncertain, and is not repeated in Gibson *Myths*² 135a; Akk. *šaqaṭu(m)* to trip up (AHw. 1179a; cf. CAD *Š*/2. 14: meaning uncertain, perhaps to slope) :: *sakātu(m)* to be silent (AHw. 1011b; CAD S, 74b; → סָכַת hif.); Arb. *saqata* to fall.

qal: impf. יִשְׁתַּקוּ, יִשְׁתַּקוּ: to grow silent: גִּלְיָם Ps 107₃₀, יָם Jon 1_{11f}, מִרְוֹן (quarrelling) Pr 26₂₀. †

10004 שִׁתַּר

שִׁתַּר (variant שִׁתַּר): n.m.; Persian; Sept.^{RA} Σαρσαθαλιος, Sept.^A σαρεσθεος, Vulg. *Sethar*; the Old Iranian (or alternatively the Avestan) derivation is uncertain; for alternative suggestions see Ran Zadok ZAW 98 (1986)

109; → BArm. בְּזַיְנֵי שְׂתָר: one of the seven שְׂרָיִם princes of the Medes and the Persians who stood next to the king Est 1₁₄. †

10005 שתת

שתת: qal: pf. שִׁית: Ps 49₁₅ 73₉ → שִׁית qal 7c.

10006 שְׂתָת

שְׂתָת: sf. שְׂתָתֶיהָ Is 19₁₀: cj. שְׂתָתֶיהָ her weavers, → I שִׁת B 3 and I שְׂתָתָה. †

10007 ת

ת, תו, תו, SamP. *tav* (Petermann *Gl.* §1); Sept. Ps 118/119 θαυ; Greek ταυ; Syr. *taw*; Eth. *tawe*; Arb. *tâ*; Ras Shamra syllabary *tu* (BASOR 160: 23); a numerical sign in the later period for 400; the ideographic value is *tâw* sign (Driver *Semitic Writing* 162, 169); phonetically it represents the voiceless, apico-alveolar plosive or interdental spirant; in other languages it corresponds phonetically to.

—a) *t*, cf. I תַּפּוּחַ, תַּפֵּל.

—b) *t* (→ שׁ) > Arm. *t*, cf. תַּקָּה.

—c) Egyptian *d*, cf. תַּבְּהָה.

—d) *t*, cf. II תַּפֵּל, תַּפֵּשׁ; within Hebrew it interchanges with ט, cf. שַׁתַּק, תַּעֲהָה, חַתָּה.

10008 תָּא

תָּא: the origin of the sbst. is uncertain, but it is probably not a loanword from Akkadian, as suggested by Zimmern *Fremdw.* 32, and KBL; on this see von Soden WdO 1 (1950) 356-361 = *Bibel und Alter Orient* (BZAW 162; 1985) 12-18; according to Gray *Kings*³ 346 the sbst. is a loanword from Aramaic, which had already been accepted into Hebrew either in the earlier period or in the Solomonic era; Gray traces the sbst. back to the Arabic root *tawā(y)* to dwell, but this seems to be somewhat questionable. As for the cognate languages it appears in MHB. in the Babylonian Talmud, Baba Bathra 61a (cf. BHeb. יִצִיעַ, יִצִיעַ) as an annexe at the rear of the הַיִּכְלָה; JArm. תָּא, and תָּא תְּגִ. Dt 32₅; EgArm. **twn*?, pl. sf. 2nd. pl. *btwnykm* (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 21:9) in your accommodation, so Cowley *Arm. Pap.* p. 63; or in your room, so Bezalel Porten *Archives from Elephantine* (1968) 279ff, especially 313 (279ff. with bibliography); Akk. *tā'um* an inner room (AHw. 1340b; see above); Ph. *tw* cella (Pyrgi 6; see Friedrich *Ugaritica* 6: 233; Röllig WdO 5 (1969) 114); Syr. *tawwānā* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 819a): pl. תָּאִים Ezk 40₁₆, תָּאוֹת vs. 12a, sf. masc. (K) תָּאוֹ vs. 21₂₉₋₃₃₋₃₆, (Q) *תָּאוֹ.

—1. תָּא הַרְצָיִם 1K 14₂₈/2Ch 12₁₁ **guard-chamber for the outrunners**, or alternatively **observation post** for the bodyguards (→ רוּץ 3); cf. von Soden WdO 1 (1950) 359 = BZAW 162: 15.

—2. **niche(s)** in the temple-tower **Ezk 40**^{7·10·12·13·16·21·29·33}, see Zimmerli *Ez.* 1001; see also Zimmerli *Ges. Aufs.* 2: (ThB 51 (1974) 155, 156); cf. pl. *tā'im* in the Temple Scroll from Qumran col. xxxviii:15: niches, alcoves; see J. Maier *Die Tempelrolle vom Toten Meer* (Uni-Taschenbücher 829; 1978) 44, 101f. †

10009 תִּאַב

I תִּאַב: MHeb. תִּאַב; JArm. תִּאַיִב to desire; a secondary formation from אִבָּה or יִאֵב (?), see Nöldeke ZDMG 57 (1903) 417; see also A. Deissler *Psalms 119 (118) und seine Theologie* (1955) 138: the vb. תִּאַב is a secondary development of the stem אִבָּה to be willing; apparently it has been influenced by the occurrence of the sbst תִּאַבָּה in v. 20.

qal: pf. תִּאַבְתִּי, with לְ of the thing, to long for Ps 119^{40·174}. †

Der. תִּאַבָּה.

10010 תִּאַב

II תִּאַב: pi: pt. מִתְאַב: to make repulsive, desecrate Am 6⁸, sbj. יִהוּה; so also the Vrss.: Sept. βδελύσσομαι ἐγὼ; Vulg. *detestor ego*; Pesh. *msallē' nā'* I spurn, I reject; Tg.^J *mnabbēl' nā'* I spurn, violate, make contemptible; the question remains whether an original מִתְעַב was deliberately changed into מִתְאַב to long for, so Nöldeke *Neue Beiträge* 69; Wolff BK 14/2: 237; Zorell *Lexicon* 885a; cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; alternatively it may have developed as a by-form of תִּעַב, so Rudolph KAT 13/2: 222; König *Wb.* 531a; cf. Jenni *Pi'el* 270; although it is not clear how to decide which of these suggestions is more likely, the first appears to be the more likely possibility. †

10011 תִּאַבָּה

תִּאַבָּה: I תִּאַב; inf. > sbst., cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 463w; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §65: 1a: **longing, yearning** Ps 119²⁰, with נִפְשִׁי לְתִאַבָּה גְרָסָה גְרָסָה: my soul is chafed with yearning, so A. Deissler *Psalms 119 (118) und seine Theologie* (1955) 112f. †

10012 תִּאָה

תִּאָה: by-form from I תוּה.

pi: Jenni *Pi'el* 271, denominative vb. from → תָּו :: Reider VT 2 (1952) 113: impf. תִּתְאַוּ Nu 37^{7f}; cj. vs. 10 pr. וְהִתְאַוּתָם (cf. SamP. *wētāwwītimma*) prop. וְתִאָתָם, or hif. וְהִתְאַוּתָם, see BHS: to **signify, delineate, mark a boundary** Nu 34^{7f}; cj. vs. 10. †

Der. cj. II תִּאָה.

10013 תִּאֵי

תִּאֵי: Dt 14⁵, estr. תוֹא Is 51²⁰; probably a primary noun (: König *Wb.* 531); SamP. תִּאֵי *tā'i*: an animal which is allowed to be consumed as food.

—a) Vrss.: α) for **Dt 14**₅ Sept. ὄρυξ (acc. ὄρυγα); Vulg. *oryx* a type of antelope; Pesh. *daysā* a type of wild goat, ibex (Brockelmann *Lex.* 146a); Tg.^o תִּירְבֵּלֶא wild ox (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 440b); Arb. *taital* (Ibn *Janāh*; cf. also Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 109b: a variety of wild goat; D. Talshir *The Nomenclature of the Fauna in the Samaritan Targum* (in Hebrew; PhD. Dissertation: Jerusalem, 1981) 252; β) for **Is 51**₂₀, MT כְּתוֹא מִכְמָר, the Vrss. differ and have not understood the text any more clearly: Sept. ὡς σευτλίον -]14]μίεφθον like a half-cooked (small) turnip; Vulg. *sicut bestia inlaqueata* like an animal which has not been caught; Tg.^j מִצְרָן מְזוֹרְקִי כְּמִזְרָקִי כְּמִזְרָקִי such as are thrown into nets; Pesh. has something different again.

—b) the type of animal and the corresponding translation: α) in the Rabbinic tradition *būbālus* means 1) the African gazelle; 2) the buffalo; on this see Zorell *Lexicon* 885b (with bibliography); cf. also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* 868a; β) in more recent versions the idea of the buffalo is excluded because of **Is 51**₂₀, which leaves the gazelle (alternatively a particular type of gazelle), or possibly the antelope, (alternatively a particular type of antelope); since gazelle is already represented by II צִבְיִי, the antelope is the preferred translation: **antelope**, or alternatively a particular type of antelope, so e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.* 531b; König *Das Deuteronomium* (Leipzig, 1917) 126; so also Koehler *Dij.* 47 on **Is 51**₂₀: like an antelope in a net; also Westermann *Jes.* (ATD 19) 193; cf. Dalman *Arbeit* 6: 335. On the occurrence of ante-lopes in Palestine, see Keel *Orte* 1: 175, 177: Arabian Oryx (*oryx gazella leucoryx*); see also Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 516f: a type of gazelle :: KBL wild sheep (?). †

10014 תַּאֲוָה

I תַּאֲוָה: אֹוה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495m: MHeb. longing; cf. Ebla place name *da-ʾà-waʾsupʿKIʿ* beauty, yearning (Dahood CBQ 44 (1982) 17); SamP. *tāwwā, tēwwā* in **Gn 49**₂₆; Ug. *thwt* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 133:4): craving, longing; on this see Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975) 537 :: the alternative derivation from → תַּוְוָה; Arb. *ʾawā(y)* to turn towards, betake oneself, seek refuge, give shelter, accommodate, so Nöldeke *Neue Beiträge* 190; cf. Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 36b; also Reider VT 2 (1952) 113f; cf. **Ps 132**₁₃ לְמוֹשֵׁב אֲוָה: cstr. תַּאֲוֹת, sf. תַּאֲוֹתָם.

—1. a) **longing, wish, yearning**; תַּאֲוֹת נַפֵּשׁ craving desire **Is 26**₈, on the translation see Wildberger BK 10: 988; תַּאֲוָה לְבוֹ **Ps 21**₃, with תַּאֲוֹת עֵינַיִם **Ps 10**₇, with שְׂמֵעַ (sbj. יְהוָה); תַּאֲוֹת צַדִּיקִים **Pr 10**₂₄ **11**₂₃, with תַּאֲוֹת **Pr 21**₂₅, with מוֹת hif; תַּאֲוֹת בָּאָה **Pr 13**₁₂ = תַּאֲוֹת בָּאָה **Pr 13**₁₉ a wish that is fulfilled.

—b) לְ תַּאֲוֹתָהּ to satisfy someone's longing **Ps 78**₂₉, cf. Kraus BK 15⁵ 699: what they need he brings them.

—c) תַּאֲוָה **longing, sighing** (REB) **Ps 38**₁₀ parallel with אֲנַחְתִּי.

—d) **craving**: α) תַּאֲוֹת נַפֵּשׁ the craving of his gullet **Ps 10**₃, with II הִלֵּל pi. (delete עַל, see Kraus BK 15⁵ 226, 227); תַּאֲוֹתָם their craving **Ps 78**₃₀, with II זוֹרֵר מִן (+ לֵא); β) תַּאֲוֹה תַּאֲוֹה הִתַּאֲוֹה to lust after, appear eager **Nu 11**₄ **Ps 106**₁₄ **Pr 21**₂₆.

—2. a) תַּאֲוֹת עֵינַיִם delight to the eyes **Gn 3**₆, so KBL meaning to appear attractive, so von Rad ATD 2-4⁹ (1972) 60f and 64: a feast for the eyes; cf. Westermann BK 1/1: 339; תַּאֲוֹת מֵאֲכָלִים lovely food **Jb 33**₂₀.

—b) עֹלָם תְּאֹת גְּבַעַת Gn 49₂₆, the Vrss. differ: Sept. ἐπ' εὐλογίαις θινῶν ἀειάων and on account of the blessings of the everlasting hills; Vulg. *desiderium collium aeternorum*; Pesh. ʿadāmā lsabrā drāmātā d'ālam as far as the hope of the eternal heights; more modern translations are similarly different, such as the desire of the primaeval heights (ZüB); von Rad ATD 2-4⁹ (1972) 346 has almost the same; Hans-Jürgen Zobel *Stammesspruch und Geschichte* (BZAW 95; 1965) 6 is apparently especially dependent on the Pesh.: and the expectation of the eternal hills; with Westermann BK 1/3, 274, there is also to be compared Dt 33₁₅ עֹלָם וּמְנוֹרָה גְּבַעַת and with the abundance of the primaeval hills; for Gn 49₂₆ Westermann loc. cit. 248 suggests the splendour of the everlasting hills; similarly TOB; see also KBL: גְּבַעַת 'ת the desirable things upon the hills; REB and NEB: the bounty of the everlasting hills; NRSV: bounties.

—3. cj.: a) Ps 112₁₀ pr. תְּאֹת prop. (cf. Jb 8₁₃, Pr 10₂₈) תְּקִיָּה, see KBL, BHK :: MT, so Kraus BK 15⁵ 945; TOB; BHS.

—b) Pr 18₁ pr. תְּאֹה prop. with Sept. προφάσεις; Vulg. *occasiones* suggesting תְּאֹה, so Gemser *Spr.*² 74, 75; KBL; BHS :: MT, as followed by Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Plöger BK 17: 208, 209: one's own desire (to seek after the one with a will of his own); cf. also TOB: the egoist (גְּבַרְךָ) follows only his own wishes; NRSV: the one who lives alone is self indulgent; REB: a solitary person pursues his own desires :: NEB: the man who holds aloof seeks ... competent people.

—c) Pr 19₂₂ pr. תְּאֹת אָדָם, the desire of man, prop. with Sept. καρπός suggesting תְּבוּאַת אָדָם the profit for a man; so ZüB; KBL; Gemser *Spr.*² 76, 77 expresses some reservation: but perhaps follow MT and translate as what is desirable; similarly Plöger BK 17: 218, 219: what a man desires is profit; so also NRSV :: REB and NEB: greed is a disgrace to a man; pr. תְּסִדּוֹ rd. סְחָרוֹ (Plöger has clearly by mistake written תְּסִרוֹ), cf. also BHS; or pr. תְּסִדּוֹ rd. חֶסֶד what a man longs for is mercy; cf. TOB: what people long for is the truth. †

10015 תְּאֹה

II תְּאֹה: תְּאֹה, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 463w, 601c: **marking**, only in the place name קְבֵרוֹת הַתְּאֹה Nu 11_{34f} 33_{16f} Dt 9₂₂; see HAL 996b; HALOT 1065b, with bibliography; see especially Driver *Semitic Writing*² 231 (128-129); on this see further Noth *Überl.* 129 with note 335: the original meaning of the secondary explanation (by folk-etymology) of the place name in Nu 11₃₄ as “graves of craving” (so NRSV margin) is “graves on the boundary”; similarly O. Eissfeldt *Tautos und Sanchunjatón* (Sitzungsberichte d. Deutschen Akad. d. Wissenschaften zu Berlin; Klasse für Sprachen, Literatur und Kunst; Jahrg. 1952/1) 21; cf. also Reider VT 2 (1952) 113f. †

10016 תְּאֹמִים

תְּאֹמִים: → תְּאֹמִים.

10017 תְּאֵלָה

*תְּאֵלָה: I אֵלָה (Barth *Nominalbildung* §180a (p. 280); Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495m; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §40: 7): sf. תְּאֵלְתָךְ: curse Lam 3₆₅ :: suggested cj., see BHS.

—a) with Sept. μόχθον σου; Vulg. *laborem tuum* תְּאֵלְתָךְ.

—b) אֲתָתְךָ אֶלְתֶּךָ your curse came over you, see Rudolph KAT 17/1-3: 230, 234. †

10018 תָּאָם

תָּאָם: denominative vb. from תּוֹאֲמִים, cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §53g; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §19g; MHeb. hif. (following the reading in Mish. Kelim 2:7 as a pu.) to be doubled, be corresponding (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 437b).

hif: pt. מִתְאִי־מוֹת: to bear twins Song 4₂ 6₆. †

10019 תְּאִנָּה

*תְּאִנָּה: III אָנָה (see Barth *Nominalbildung* §182b; Brockelmann *Vergl. Gramm.* 1: 384 no. 205b; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495m; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §40: 7): sf. תְּאִנָּתָה: **rutting time** Jr 2₂₄, of the → בְּכִרְהָ (on the text → פְּרָא HAL 905b; HALOT 961b). †

10020 תְּאִנָּה

תְּאִנָּה: probably a primary noun (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 465i); MHeb.; SamP. *tinā*; JArm. תִּינָתָא (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 441b) and תְּאִנָּה Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 323; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1201; Beyer *Arm.* 721); Samaritan תְּאִנָּה and תִּינָה; Akk. *tittu(m)*, pl. *tinātu(m)* fig, fig-tree (AHw. 1363a); EmpArm. *tyn* (Junker *Frahang* 4: 7; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 327; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1212); as also in Punic (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 76 B: 5; Tombach *Lexicon* 339; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* loc. cit.); Syr. *te'ttā*, pl. *tē'nē*; CPArm. *tyn*², emphatic state *tyn*² (Schulthess *Lex.* 217a); Mnd. *tina* fig-tree (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 486a); Arb. *fin* collective; unitary noun *finat* (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 88b): sf. תְּאִנָּתִי, תְּאִנָּתְךָ, תְּאִנָּתוֹ/תְּאִנָּתָהּ, pl. תְּאִנָּיִם, cstr. תְּאִנָּיִ, sf. תְּאִנָּיִכֶם, on the masc. pl. (for fem. sg.) as a so-called group-plural, see Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 36, 40; **fig** *ficus Carica L.*, see Löw *Flora* 1: 224ff, especially 228; Dalman *Arbeit* 1/1: 99f, 257; 1/2: 378f; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 467; Keel *Orte* 1: 80f; cf. also BRL² 33a: בְּכִרְהָ early fig :: תְּאִנָּה summer fig.

—1. a) fig-tree Nu 20₅ Dt 8₈ Ju 9_{10f} 2K 18₃₁/Is 36₁₆ 34₄ Jr 5₁₇ 8₁₃ Hos 2₁₄ 9₁₀ Jl 1₇₋₁₂ 2₂₂ Am 4₉ Hab 3₁₇ Hg 2₁₉ Ps 105₃₃ Pr 27₁₈ Song 2₁₃.

—b) תְּאִנָּה עֵלָהּ fig-leaves Gn 3₇, cf. Rüthy *Pflanze* 62; to sit under the vine and the fig-tree 1K 5₅ Mi 4₄ Zech 3₁₀ (תְּאִנָּתוֹ/תְּאִנָּה).

—2. the fruit, **fig**: a) Nu 13₂₃ 2K 20₇/Is 38₂₁ Jr 8₁₃ 24₂ (טוֹבֵת and רְעוֹת) .3-5-8 29₁₇ (שְׁעָרִים), Nah 3₁₂ Neh 13₁₅.

—b) תְּאִנָּיִם דְּבִלְתַּת תְּאִנָּיִם cooking figs 2K 20₇/Is 38₂₁; תְּאִנָּיִ הַבְּכִרוֹת early figs Jr 24₂ (→ בְּכִרְהָ); תְּאִנָּיִם דְּהִיָּרַיִ baskets with figs Jr 24₁ (→ הִיָּר).

—3. expressions: as 1a, with אֶכְלֵ 2K 18₃₁/Is 36₁₆ Jr 5₁₇ Am 4₉; with אֶמְלֵל/לֵלֵל Jl 1₁₂; with I חָנַט Song 2₁₃; with נָכַה hif. Ps 105₃₃; with I נָצַר Pr 27₁₈; with נָשָׂא Hg 2₁₉; with I נָתַן (חֵילֵךְ/חֵיל) Jl 2₂₂; with I פָּרַח Hab 3₁₇ (+ לֵא); with שָׂיִם (לְקַצְפָּה) Jl 1₇; with שָׂמַם hif. Hos 2₁₄; as 1b: with תָּפַר Gn 3₇; with יָשַׁב (and תָּחַת)

1K 5₅ Mi 4₄; with קָרָא (לְ) Zech 3₁₀; as 2a: with אָכַל nif. (+ לָא) Jr 24_{2.3.8} 29₁₇; with כָּרַת Nu 13₂₃; with נֹע nif. Nah 3₁₂; with עָמַס Neh 13₁₅; as 2b: with לָקַח 2K 20₇; with נָשָׂא Is 38₂₁; with רָאָה hif. Jr 24₁. †

10021 תִּאֲנָה

תִּאֲנָה: < תִּאֲנָה * >, III אָנָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497z; MHeb. תִּאֲנָה opportunity (for a trouble-maker): תִּאֲנָה occasion, reason, with בִּקֵּשׁ to seek an occasion (for a quarrel) Ju 14₄; on the cj. Pr 18₁ pr. תִּאֲנָה prop. תִּאֲנָה → I תִּאֲנָה 3b. †

10022 תִּאֲנִיָּה

תִּאֲנִיָּה: I אָנָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496p; always parallel with אֲנִיָּה: mourning Is 29₂ Lam 2₅, on Is 29₂ see Wildberger BK 10: 1098, who says that תִּאֲנִיָּה and אֲנִיָּה are juxtaposed in an intensifying style, with reference to E. König *Stilistik, Rhetorik, Poetik* 157. †

10023 תִּאֲנִים

[תִּאֲנִים: Ezk 24₁₂, the words תִּאֲנִים חֲלָאֵת are to be deleted as careless dittography of the preceding חֲלָאֵת תִּאֲנִים, see Zimmerli *Ez.* 558; BHS.]

10024 שְׁלָה

שְׁלָה See below under תִּאֲנַת שְׁלָה (#10026).

10025 תִּאֲנַת

תִּאֲנַת See below under שְׁלָה תִּאֲנַת (#10026).

10026 תִּאֲנַת־שְׁלָה

תִּאֲנַת שְׁלָה: place name Jos 16₆; Sept. Θηνασσα καὶ Σελλησσα; Vulg. *Thanathaselo*: a place in the region of Ephraim, probably to be identified with *Khirbet Ta'nā al-fōqā* Upper *Ta'nā*, 12 km east-south-east of Nablus, so e.g. Abel *Géogr. Pal.* 2: 474; G. Wallis ZDPV 77 (1961) 38-45; Eckart Otto ZDPV 94 (1978) 118; H. Seebass ZDPV 100 (1984) 75²⁷ :: *Khirbet Ta'nā et-tahta* Lower *Ta'nā*, so Noth *Jos.*² 105; Elliger ZDPV 53 (1930) 277; see also Elliger in Galling *Fschr.* 95-97; KBL; Simons *Geog.* §324 (p. 166) leaves open the question of whether it is Upper *Ta'nā* or Lower *Ta'nā*. †

10027 תֹּאֵר

I תֹּאֵר: ? root comparable with תּוֹר, or denominative vb. from תֹּאֵר, see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; תֹּאֵר in Modern Hebrew means to present a good appearance, to display a good manner, so following Tomback *Lexicon* 337; Syr. *tā'ar* to pay attention, be aware (Brockelmann *Lex.* 814a); CPArm. **t'r* to look at, consider, observe (Schulthess *Lex.* 217; תֹּאֵר pt. qal from תּוֹר ?); Samaritan (LOT 3/2, p. 178); Punic *t'r* to be famous (Tomback *Lexicon* 337); Arb. *ta'ara* IV with *'ilāy* to continue to look at; see Lane *Lex.* 292a; G.-W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 1 (1830) 181b.

pi. (Jenni *Piel* 214): impf. sf. יִתְאַרְהוּ: to outline, trace out a sketch for an idol, **Is 44**₁₃; cf. Jenni loc. cit., referring to qal and pi.: behind both themes lies the meaning of to make an outline. †

10028 תֹּאֵר

II תֹּאֵר: qal: pf. תֹּאֵר to change direction (of a border), turn **Jos 15**_{9,9-11} **18**_{14,17}, cj. **19**₁₃ pr. רִמּוֹן הַמִּתְאַר prop. יִתְאַר רִמּוֹנָה (Noth *Jos.*² 112; KBL; BHS), on the meaning of the verb cf. Bächli ZDPV 89 (1973) 8: *tr* indicates a clearly noticeable change in the course of a boundary, a diversion, twist, kink. †

pu: pt. מִתְאַר **Jos 19**₁₃, textual corruption, → qal cj. †

Der. ? תֹּאֵר.

10029 תֹּאֵר

תֹּאֵר: (? Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 460h), the derivation of the sbst. is uncertain; possibilities include: a) the sbst. is from the vb. תֹּאֵר; b) the vb. is denominative from the sbst.; c) ? the sbst. is derived from the vb. רָאָה with a transposition, תֹּאֵר < תִּרְאָה*; see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL.

MHeb. תֹּאֵר form, beauty; see with Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* also **Sir 11**₂ **16**₁ **42**_{12,25} **43**_{1,9}; SamP. *tār*, Ph. *tr* appearance (*Eshmun'azar* 12, Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 14:12; see 2: p. 20; 3: p. 26) :: Albright *Fschr.* (1971) 66: loveliness; cf. further Rosenthal who translates “may they not have any stately appearance” as an alternative for the uncertain translation “may they be cursed” (see Pritchard *Texts* 662 note 1); so also Avishur UF 8 (1976) 5f (with bibliography); Albright *Fschr. B* (1971) 265 understands the word as meaning not only good appearance but also a special transcendent quality; Neo-Punic *tr*, where the meaning of the sbst. is uncertain; see Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 119:7; also 138:5 *bt̄rm* (?) which may mean (with reference to altars) “according to their shape” (see 2: p. 137) :: Tomback *Lexicon* 337, who, with a different etymological proposal for the instances in Neo-Punic, translates family, kinship; on Ph. and Neo-Punic see also Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 323; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1201; cf. Ph. n.f. *tr* (Benz *Names* 185, 427f): sf. תֹּאֵרוֹ, תֹּאֵרוֹ, תֹּאֵרָם: **appearance, form.**

—1. of people: a) without any qualifier (as if it were neutral) מַה־תֹּאֵרוֹ what does he look like? **1S 28**₁₄.

—b) beautiful in form: α) אִישׁ תֹּאֵר **1S 16**₁₈ (Sept. ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς τῶ ἐίδει; cf. MHeb. שֶׁל צוּרָה אָדָם a man with a fine appearance, meaning a good-looking man); בְּנֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ כְּתֹאֵר **Ju 8**₁₈; יִפְה־תֹּאֵר **Gn 39**₆; מֹאֵד מִתֹּאֵר **1K 1**₆; β) יִפְת־תֹּאֵר **Gn 29**₁₇ **Dt 21**₁₁ **1S 25**₃ **Est 2**₇.

—c) with a disfigured appearance תֹּאֵרוֹ מִבְּנֵי אָדָם **Is 52**₁₄ an appearance which was not like the sons of man (ZüB); or alternatively no longer looking like a person, see Westermann *Jes.* (ATD 19) 205; לֹא תֹאֵר לוֹ **Is 53**₂ (parallel with הָרָר וְלֹא הָרָר; וְלֹא הָרָר מִשְׁחֹר תֹּאֵרָם; חֲשֵׁךְ מִשְׁחֹר תֹּאֵרָם; חֲשֵׁךְ מִשְׁחֹר תֹּאֵרָם; חֲשֵׁךְ מִשְׁחֹר תֹּאֵרָם) their appearance is darker than coal, or alternatively soot **Lam 4**₈ (→ שְׁחֹר).

—2. of animals: פְּרוֹת תֹּאֵר **Gn 41**₁₈, פְּרוֹת רְעוֹת תֹּאֵר **Gn 41**₁₉.

—3. of the olive-tree (זית): יפה פרי תאר beautiful with fine fruit Jr 11₁₆, cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §77f. †

10030 תארע

תארע: 1C 8₃₅, → תחרני.

10031 תאשור

תאשור: the derivation of the sbst. is uncertain, or rather unknown, so KBL :: Elliger BK 11/1 167 from ישר; so also Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 2256; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 230): 1QH 8:5 following Is 41₁₉ 60₁₃ the sequence ברוש ותדהר עם תאשור; Ug. *tišr* Gordon *Textbook* §19:2512 (without any translation); Aistleitner *Wb.* 2729: a type of cedar (?), Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 360 no. 564: cypress (: p. 449 no. 118: a type of box-tree); on the translation cypress, cypress wood, see especially de Moor UF 17 (1986) 229 on Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 92:26 (with bibliography); ? Nab. n.m. *tšrw* (Cantineau *Nab.* 2: 154a): a type of tree.

—1) the sbst. is clearly attested in the following passages (according to the Vrss.).

—a) Is 41₁₉ is missing in Sept., but in Symmachus, Vulg., Tg. box-tree; Pesh. *šarwainā* cypress.

—b) Is 60₁₃, Sept. cedar; Vulg. pine (*pinus*); Tg. box; Pesh. cypress.

—2) cj.: a) Ezk 27₆ textual corruption: α) delete שן as dittography of the preceding [עשן], see Zimmerli *Ez.* 627f; BHS; β) pr. בתאשרים prop. בתאשרים, see Zimmerli *Ez.* 624, 628, where the different renderings of the Vrss. are given; instead of בתאשרים in BHS the simpler בתא'תא is preferred, in apposition to קרשן; on this see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §62, especially g).

—b) Ezk 31₃ pr. אשור (which is also in the Vrss.) prop. תאשור, so e.g. Zimmerli *Ez.* 746, 748; BHS).

—3) possibilities, or rather suggestions, for determining the natural species of תא'תא include.

—a) box (see the Vrss. for Is 41₁₉), so Dalman *Arbeit* 1/1: 260; 7: 32.

—b) a type of cedar (see Sept. for Is 60₁₃), so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*

—c) cypress, *cupressus sempervirens* L., with the two sub-species *cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis*, and *cupressus sempervirens horizontalis*, see Keel *Orte* 1: 89f.

—d) of the possibilities mentioned here the last (c) is to be preferred for the reasons already given in KBL: α) the cypress is to be found in Lebanon Is 30₁₃ cj. Ezk 31₃; β) cj. Ezk 27₆ mentions it as a timber used for ships; γ) there is no other word for cypress known in Hebrew; תא'תא meaning cypress is found also in Elliger BK 11/1: 167; Zorell *Lexicon* 886b; König *Wb.* 532b; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 2254-2256; Keel *Orte* 1: 89f; probably also Löw *Flora* 3: 28.

—4) the word occurs in the following passages: Is 41₁₉ 60₁₃, cj. Ezk 27₆ 31₃. †

10032 תבה

תִּבְיָה: A. preliminary remarks.

—1) while Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, Zorell *Lex.*, and König *Wb.* recognise only one sbst. **תִּבְיָה**, KBL differs in distinguishing between I **תִּבְיָה** chest, and II **תִּבְיָה** palace, ark. This is probably dependent on the use of *ekallu* meaning palace in the *Epic of Gilgamesh* ix: line 95, which has been wrongly identified with the ark of *Utnapištim*. In fact what is meant by *ekallu* is rather the palace of Gilgamesh, which he hands over to the ferryman (see A. Schott and W. von Soden *Das Gilgameš-Epos*² (Reclam, 1977) 89); the translation in Pritchard *Texts* 94a, I handed over the structure together with its contents, is non-committal. The attempt to distinguish two different words **תִּבְיָה** can therefore be abandoned; on this see also W.H. Schmidt BK 2: 68f.

—2) The sbst. is a loanword from Egyptian and may be derived either a) from *dbʿt* shrine, sarcophagus; or b) from *tbt* chest (see Erman-G. *Wb.* 5: 561; 261); Salonen *Wasser.* 48² opts for the former (a), but the latter (b) is chosen by Westermann BK 1/1: 564; Schmidt loc. cit. 69 leaves the decision open. In KBL both are mentioned under I **תִּבְיָה**.

—3) In ancient near-eastern traditional literature the vessel used by the hero of the deluge was either a huge ship, or simply a ship; for huge ship the equivalent in Sumerian is *má-gur gur*, see N.S. Kramer *Sumerian Mythology* (1944; 1961²) 98, and Pritchard *Texts* 44; this corresponds to Akk. *eleppam rabītam* (in the accusative), see Lambert-Millard *Atra-Ḥašīs, The Babylonian Story of the Flood* (1968) 126, line 6; cf. line 8 *supʿgišmaququrrum*; for ship see AHW. 199b, sv. *eleppu*; see also *Epic of Gilgamesh* tablet 11: 24, 29f, 76, 84, 88, 94 (lines 24 and 28 correspond to *Atra Ḥašīs* tablet 3: i: lines 22 and 25; see Lambert-Millard loc. cit. 88).

B: תִּבְיָה:

—1) It is uncertain whether the sbst. occurs as early as Ebla; according to Dahood (CBQ 44 (1982) 21f) it does occur and can be traced in the place names *ti-ba-ùʿsupʿKI/tibaḡ-huḡ*, he is the ark, and *ià-tà-baʿsupʿKI Ya* is the ark.

—2) on the origin of the sbst. see above A 2.

—3) MHeb. **תִּבְיָה** chest, cupboard, ark, (!) word (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 441b); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 230): Dam. v:1 **הַתִּבְיָה** the ark; see also GenAp. x:12, see below under 4; SamP. *tiba*, cstr. *tibāt*; JArm. **תִּיבְיָה** (Samaritan: abs. **תִּיבְיָה**; det. **תִּיבְיָה**) > Arb. *tābūt*; Armenian *tʿaput*; Greek, according to Zimmern *Fremdw.* 45 **θίβη**, **θήβη**, **θίβωτος**, but on this cf. Liddell-Scott *Lex.* 801b, who reject **θίβη** as a false form.

—4) **תִּבְיָה** in the OT: a) **chest**; b) **casket**.

—a) it is the ark in the story of Noah's voyage; Sept. **κιβωτός**; Vulg. *arca* chest, box, cupboard; the word ark comes from this Latin word: **Gn 6**_{14nd.9:18} (26 times); [**תִּבְיָה**] Fitzmyer *GenApoc.* x:12, cf. p. 99; on its form, especially in connection with the story of the voyage of *Utnapištim* (*Epic of Gilgamesh* tablet 11), see Westermann BK 1/1: 564-566, which includes the statement that in *Gilgamesh* 11 it is to be noted that a gigantic cubic chest is understood to be a ship, while in *Gn 6* the ark, which had already been likened to a ship, is described as a box; this shows that the descriptions and the designations each have their own history. On the form of the ark, see e.g. von Rad ATD 2-4 (1972) 95.

—b) the little casket made from papyrus that sheltered Moses in the reeds beside the Nile **Ex 2**_{3.5}; Sept. accusative **θίβλυ** (see Liddell-Scott *Lex.* 801b; **θίβλυς** or **θίβυς** a small basket made out of strips of papyrus);

Vulg. for תְּבִיאַת גְּמֵא vs.³ accusative *fiscellam scirpeam* a little basket made out of rushes; הַתְּבִיָּה vs.⁵ accusative *fiscellam*.

For the bibliography (especially for 4a) see again A. Robert *Fschr.* 60-65; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 125; IDB 1: 222ff. †

10033 תְּבִיאָה

תְּבִיאָה: בִּיאָה; what comes in, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496r; cf. Akk. *erbu(m)*, *irbu* income, gifts (AHw. 233; CAD I, 173); *šūrubtu(m)* bringing in: 1) bringing in the harvest; 2) delivering produce to be stored (AHw. 1287b; CAD Š/3, 370b); it is derived from the vb. *erēbu(m)* (AHw. 234ff.; CAD E, 259 a); with Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* cf. also Syr. *ʿlaltā* fruit, yield (Brockelmann *Lex.* 524b), from the vb. *ʿal* (ʿIl) to go in; also Arb. *ǧallat* crops, proceeds, yield, from the vb. *ǧalla* to insert, enter (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 679a, b); see also Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 359 (no. 143d), and 383 (a3); MHeb. תְּבִיאָה grain (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 437b); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 230): harvest (?), yield; SamP. *tēbuwwā*; ? Ug. *tbut* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 15:v:11); the reading of this broken text is restored thus by de Moor-Spronk UF 14 (1982) 179, and the word is translated yield, harvest: cstr. תְּבִיאָת, sf. תְּבִיאָתִי, תְּבִיאָתְךָ/תְּבִיאָתְךָ, תְּבִיאָתוֹ, תְּבִיאָתָהּ (K תְּבִיאָתָהּ Jr 2₃ Ezk 48₁₈), תְּבִיאָתֵנוּ, תְּבִיאָתְךָ, pl. תְּבִיאָוֹת, sf. תְּבִיאָתֵיכֶם.

—1. produce, yield from the land Lv 25^{7.12.22} Dt 14²⁸ 26¹² Jos 5¹² Ezk 48¹⁸ Neh 9³⁷, together with יְרִים מְעֵשָׂה Dt 16¹⁵.

Plural: a) בְּתְבִיאָת every time there is a yield Gn 47²⁴, so KBL, literally at the bringings in; what is probably intended by the pl. are the various aids necessary for bringing in the produce (: cj. with Sept. הַתְּבִיאָת and what is concerned with the bringing in; or read מְהֵרָה הַתְּבִיאָת, see BHS).

—b) שְׁנֵי־תְבִיאָת years when there is a harvest, Lv 25¹⁵, תְּבִיאָת yield for the year Lv 25¹⁶.

—c) with different verbs תְּבִיאָת אָסַף to gather the yield Ex 23¹⁰ Lv 19²⁵ (on the vb. see Elliger *Lev.* 261⁵⁵), Lv 23³⁹ 25^{3.20}; with עַד־בִּיאָה תְּבִיאָתָהּ: בִּיאָה until its produce (the produce of הַתְּשִׁיעִית הַשְּׁנֵנָה the ninth year) comes, cf. KBL: the yield is brought home Lv 25²²; עָשָׂה אֶת־הַתְּשִׁיעִית הַשְּׁנֵנָה הַתְּשִׁיעִית to produce a yield; NRSV: to yield a crop Lv 25²¹ (→ I עֲשֵׂה qal 5).

—d) יִקָּב, תְּבִיאָה גֵרֶן, תְּבִיאָה בְּרָם, תְּבִיאָה זֶרַע, תְּבִיאָה הַאֲדָמָה, תְּבִיאָה 2K 8⁶ 2C 31⁵, תְּבִיאָה (הַ)שְּׂדֵה Is 30²³, תְּבִיאָה הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ Dt 33¹⁴; תְּבִיאָה פְּרִי Ps 107³⁷ with תְּבִיאָה Nu 18³⁰, תְּבִיאָה הַגֶּן 2C 32²⁸; תְּבִיאָה שְׂמֹשׁ what is produced by the sun Dt 33¹⁴; תְּבִיאָה פְּרִי Ps 107³⁷ with I עֲשֵׂה who produce fruit at harvest, so Kraus BK 15⁵: 908; on this see also Gunkel *Ps.* 470, 473: who give fruit as the proceeds, or alternatively who bring the fruit of the harvest.

—e) תְּבִיאָה רֵאשִׁית the first and best part of the harvest Pr 3₉ (→ רֵאשִׁית 3bα); metaphor for Israel Jr 2₃, cf. also the harvest of the Nile (NRSV) Is 23₃.

—2. harvest (also in the sense of profit): לֹא תְבִיאָה there is no profit Qoh 5₉ :: Zimmerli *Pred.* (ATD 16/1³; 1980) 188 translates “will not be satisfied with the profit” (it follows כִּסְף in vs._a as a second obj. to שָׂבַע); תְּבִיאָה שְׂבַע, תְּבִיאָה שְׂבַע of חֲכָמָה what wisdom produces, meaning the profit from his lips Pr 18²⁰, with שָׂבַע; תְּבִיאָה שְׂבַע of חֲכָמָה what wisdom produces, meaning the

profit of wisdom **Pr 3**₁₄ **8**₁₉; cf. **רַב תְּבוּאָתָהּ** the fullness of her harvest **Sir 6**₁₉; **תְּבוּאָתִי** my harvest, my income **Jb 31**₁₂, with cj. **תְּרֵשַׁע רֶשָׁע**; **שָׂרָף** the profit of the wicked **Pr 10**₁₆ **15**₆ (textual emendation); pl. **תְּבוּאוֹת** profits, receipts **Pr 14**₄ **16**₈; cf. **בוֹשׁ מִתְּבוּאוֹת** **Jr 12**₁₃.

—3. cj. **Jb 22**₂₁ pr. **תְּבוּאָתֶךָ** prop. **תְּבוּאָךְ**, so e.g. BHK; Fohrer KAT 16: 350, 351; for **בוֹא** with acc. of the person, cf. R. Meyer *Gramm.* §105: 3b. †

10034 תְּבוּנָה

תְּבוּנָה, **בֵּין תְּבוּנָה**, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496r, cf. Joüon *Gramm.* p. 72³: $\bar{u} < \bar{o} < \bar{a}$; sf. **תְּבוּנָתִי/תְּכִ/תו**; **Jb 26**₁₂ K **תְּבוּנָתוֹ**, Q **תְּבוּנָתוֹ**, **תְּבוּנָתוֹ**, **Hos 13**₂ probably an error for **תְּבוּנָתָם**, see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §91: 1e; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 599 under §74 h'; also see below 6; pl. **תְּבוּנוֹת**, sf. **תְּבוּנָתֵיכֶם**; on this pl. (the so-called plural of intensification, or the ab-stract ending *-ōt*, cf. Ben Hayyim *Samaritan Tradition* 5: p. 175) see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §124: 1e; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19b; Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 88f :: Dahood *Psalms* 1: 296f; see also *Psalms* 3: 379; and following Dahood see Pierre Casetti *Gibt es ein Leben vor dem Tod? Eine Auslegung von Ps 49* (OBO 44 (1982) 266f: the ending in **תְּבוּנָתוֹ** and **תְּבוּנָתוֹ** **Ps 49**₄ is the Phoenician fem. sing. ending; but this is very unlikely and should not be identified with the usual ending \bar{a} in Hebrew: **understanding, cleverness, skill**.

—1. the understanding of God as the creator **Is 40**₁₄₋₂₈ **Jr 10**₁₂ **51**₁₅ **Ps 136**₅ **147**₅ **Jb 12**₁₃ **26**₁₂ **Pr 3**₁₉; as the leader (shepherd) of the people of his covenant, who feeds them **בְּתְבוּנָתוֹ כִּפְּיוֹ** with his skillful hands **Ps 78**₇₂.

—2. a) **תְּבוּנָה** as an independent figure of significance (hypostasis) **Pr 2**_{2,3}, cf. **תְּתְבוּנָהּ** as an active sbj. **Pr 2**₁₁, with **נִצָּר**, understanding will guard you (NRSV); **Pr 8**₁ with **נָתַן קוֹלָהּ** does not understanding raise her voice? (NRSV).

—b) as a gift of Yahweh **Pr 2**₆.

—3. **תְּנִיחַתוֹ קוֹלָהּ** someone's personal skill, or an ability conferred upon him: a) manual skill, handicraft **Ex 31**₃ **35**₃₁ **36**₁ **1K 7**₁₄.

—b) cleverness, understanding shown by a people: of Israel (**אֵין בְּהֵם תְּנִיחַתוֹ**) **Dt 32**₂₈, in Edom (**עֵשָׂו**) **Ob 8**, vs.7 gloss; of a person (**אָדָם**) **Pr 3**₁₃, with II **פּוֹקֵהּ** hif.

—c) the ability of an office holder, or of the representative of a group of the people: α) the king **1K 5**₉, with **לְפּוֹקֵהּ תְּנִיחַתוֹ**, sbj. **אֱלֹהִים**; cf. **נְגִיד צֹר** the prince of Tyre **Ezk 28**₄; β) the wise man, or rather the teacher who offers to the pupil (**בְּנִי**) the opportunity to hear his understanding (**תְּבוּנָתוֹ**) **Pr 5**₁; γ) the one who is slow to anger has **רַב־תְּבוּנָה** great understanding (NRSV) **Pr 14**₂₉; a fool (**כְּסִיל**) takes no pleasure in understanding **Pr 18**₂; the graven images (**לֹא־תְבוּנָה**) have no understanding **Is 44**₁₉; δ) **שֹׁמֵר תְּבוּנָה** the one who retains understanding **Pr 19**₈; cf. **אִישׁ תְּבוּנָה** **Pr 10**₂₃ **15**₂₁ **17**₂₇ **20**₅; **אִישׁ תְּבוּנָתוֹ** **Pr 11**₁₂; ε) **אֶרְךְ יָמִים** is **תְּבוּנָתוֹ** **Jb 12**₁₂ (parallel with **חֲכָמָה**); ζ) see further **Pr 21**₃₀ **24**₃ **Jb 12**₁₃.

—4. for substantives which are linked with **תְּחִכְמָה** in a collocation or in parallelism see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*: **בֵּינָה** **Pr 2**₃, **חֲכָמָה** **Pr 3**₁₉ **5**₁ **8**₁ **21**₃₀ **24**₃ **Jb 12**₁₂, **עֵצָה** **Jb 12**₁₃, **הַעֵת** **Is 44**₁₉ **Pr 2**₆.

—5. pl. תְּבוּנוֹת הַרְרָךְ the path of knowledge, the way of understanding **Is 40**₁₄; לְבִי תְבוּנוֹת הַגּוֹת the meditation of my soul shall be understanding **Ps 49**₄; תְּבוּנוֹתֵיכֶם your skilful speech **Jb 32**₁₁; so Fohrer **KAT 16: 448** :: ZüB wise expressions; NRSV: I listened for your wise sayings; REB: your reasoning; NEB: the conclusions to your thoughts; חָסֵר תְּבוּנוֹת one who lacks understanding **Pr 28**₁₆.

—6. cj. **Hos 13**₂ pr. כְּתְבוּנָם prop. with Sept., Vulg. כְּתְבַנִּית according to the style of a divine statue, so e.g. Wolff **BK 14**² 285, 286 :: MT כְּתְבוּנָם which may be a scribal error; on the form cf. **Sir 3**₁₄ תְּמוֹר :: BHeb. תְּמוֹרָה; Samaritan תְּמוֹת death :: BHeb. תְּמוֹתָה; Samaritan תְּתוּב repentance; see Ben Hayyim *Samaritan Midrashim* 333 (268b), 293 (36b); or it may be a shortened form of כְּתְבוּנָתָם, so Rudolph **KAT 13/1: 235, 237**, who translates “with a particular appearance”; cf. Jacob **CAT 11a 91**: with all their ability; TOB: with their skill; Rudolph loc. cit. 237 feels that there may possibly have been a form *תְּבוּן in the Northern Israelite dialect, as well as the normal sbst. תְּבוּנָה; NRSV: idols of silver made according to their understanding; REB: they use their silver to make idols; NEB: they have fashioned their silver into idols. †

10035 תְּבוּסָה

*תְּבוּסָה: בוּס, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496r; hapax legomenon **2C 22**₇: downfall; cstr. תְּבוּסָת, with אֲחֻזְיָהוּ; MHeb. דַּם תְּבוּסָה blood that has been compounded with other substances (Levy *Wb.* 4: 623f; cf. Dalman *Wörterbuch* 437b); **2C 22**₇: textual uncertainty.

—a) the Vrss. differ: Sept. καταστροφή; Vulg. *voluntatis quippe fuit Dei adversum Ochoziam*; Pesh. *hpīktā* (**Gn 19**₂₉ = הַפְּכָה destruction, ruin); Tg. תּוֹסְקַפַּת אֲחֻזְיָהוּ a chance accident for Ahaziah.

—b) the clause וּמֵאֱלֹהִים הָיְתָה תְּבוּסָת אֲחֻזְיָהוּ corresponds to כִּי הָיְתָה סָבָה מֵעַם יְהוָה in **1K 12**₁₅ and to כִּי הָיְתָה נְסֻבָּה מֵעַם הָאֱלֹהִים in **2C 10**₁₅.

—c) it is then reasonable to suppose that **2C 22**₇ can be understood in a similar way to Tg., and instead of תְּבוּסָה to suggest as cj. either α) סָבָה, or β) נְסֻבָּה; for α see Joüon *Biblica* 13 (1931) 87, with a sequence of words which has been changed from MT הָיְתָה וּמֵאֱלֹהִים אֲחֻזְיָהוּ לְבוֹא סָבָה; so also KBL; for β see Rudolph *Chr.* 268: אֲחֻזְיָהוּ לְבוֹא וּמֵאֱלֹהִים הָיְתָה נְסֻבָּת but it was a god-given chance that Ahaziah went :: Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, following MT: the occurrence of his downfall, his ruin; similarly Zorell *Lexicon* 887; König *Wb.* 533b; also TOB; NRSV: it was ordained by God that the downfall of Ahaziah should come about; REB (and NEB): it was God’s will that the visit of Ahaziah to Jehoram should be the occasion of his downfall.

—d) the clauses mentioned above (under b) support the suggestions for cj. (in c), but they do have a strong influence on the meaning of the text; so perhaps it has to be born in mind, particularly with regard to תְּבוּסָה, that the meaning “chance” is not derived directly from the root; Sept. and Pesh. are not so far away. †

10036 תְּבוּר

תְּבוּר:

—1. the name of a mountain.

—a) the etymology is uncertain, and for the different suggestions see Schwarzenbach *Die geographische Terminologie* 205; also Winton Thomas VT 1 (1951) 230: from the root *nbr*, cf. Arb. *nabara* to raise something, lift something up (Lane *Lex.* 2757c; also G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 4 (1837) 231a); from this תְּבוֹר could mean an elevated landscape, height, hill.

—b) Sept. Θαβωρ (Jos 19₂₂ Sept. ^BΓαιθβωρ, Sept. ^AΘαβωθ) only Jr 46₁₈ Hos 5₁ τὸ Ἰταβύριον, on which see Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2: 30ff; Josephus Ἰταβύριον ὄρος Schalit *Namenwb.* 65); this designation identifies the cult originating at Tabor with the cult of Zeus Atabyrios (or Itabyrios), on which see Eissfeldt loc. cit., and Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1963.

—c) so far as location and form is concerned תְּבוֹר is an isolated peak in the north-east corner of the plain of Jezreel, 588 metres above sea level; to be identified with modern *Jebel-et-tōr*. Tabor is situated on the border of the tribal territories Zebulun, Issachar and Naphtali (Jos 19₁₂. 22a.34a), on which see Noth *Jos.*² 115, and Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1962; also → תְּבוֹר תְּבוֹר vs.³⁴ and תְּבוֹר תְּבוֹר vs.¹².

—d) apart from the instances of תְּבוֹר in the OT already mentioned (see c) there is also Ju 4_{6.12.14} 8₁₈ Jr 46₁₈ Hos 5₁ Ps 89₁₃; also to be included is Dt 33_{18f}, where what is meant by the mountain (הַר) can only be Tabor; here it is the site of the celebration of a sacrifice to which Zebulun and Issachar were invited, a festival worthy of Yahweh which was established at a site which had been sacred to a Canaanite deity (perhaps תְּבוֹר בְּעַל). It is Dt 33_{18f} against which Hos 5₁ stands in contrast, and which gives rise to the religious and cultic significance that was attributed to this sacred place in the older period; with this must also be linked the political and military associations which can be seen in Ju 4_{6.12.14}.

—e) bibliography: as well as Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 2: 29-54, and Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1962f, see further Noth *Gesch. Isr.* 65 etc.; Hans-Jürgen Zobel *Stammespruch und Geschichte* (BZAW 95; 1965) 82ff.

—2. תְּבוֹר place name, Sept. ^BΘαχχια, Sept. ^AΘαβωρ: one of the cities of the Levites in Zebulun 1C 6₆₂ = נְהֻלָּל Jos 21₃₅, see Noth *Jos.*² 126: the original can no longer be determined; see also Noth loc. cit. 129, and Rudolph *Chr.* 63. On תְּבוֹר 1C 6₆₂ cf. Abel *Géog. Pal.* 2: 474; the name is preserved in *Khirbet Dabūra*, north-east of *Dabūriya*.

—3. תְּבוֹר אֵלֹן topographic name; Sept. genitive τῆς ὀρυθὸς Θαβωρ the oak of Tabor 1S 10₃; on the site see Stoebe KAT 8/1: 198, who refers to Dalman JBL 48 (1929) 357; he identifies it with תְּבוֹר בְּעַל, which refers to the area of Gibeah; on תְּבוֹר בְּעַל תְּבוֹר בְּעַל see also HAL 138b; HALOT 144b, under I בְּעַל C12; also Rösel ZDPV 92 (1976) 43f: the exact location of this place, of which this is the only occurrence in the Old Testament, can no longer be made with certainty.

Any amplification of the instances noted here of תְּבוֹר as a place name with תְּבוֹרָה (because of Gn 35₈ Ju 4₅, as suggested by, e.g. Hertzberg ATD 10² (1960) 59¹⁰) is not to be commended. †

10037 תְּבֵל

תְּבֵל:

—1. a) fem., and always without the article, on which see R. Meyer *Gramm.* §96: 2a: a currently well-defined generic concept which has developed into a proper name.

—b) MHeb. תִּבְל world (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 438a), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 230), with the same meaning as in the OT; see below under d, and especially 2.

—c) the derivation of the sbst. is not altogether certain; for the various suggestions, see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; the most probable is the connection with the root *'bl*, see especially Akk. *abālu(m)* to dry up, dry out (AHw. 3a; cf. CAD A/1 29b, *abālu* B); sbst. *tābalu* dry land, as in Knudtzon *El Amarna* Letter 10:33 (AHw. 1298a) *umāmu lū ša tábali lū ša nāri* let there be creatures of the land and also of the river; cf. AHw. 1412.

In a similar way in Hebrew the vb. II אָבַל to dry out (HAL 7a; HALOT 7a) may be the base of the sbst. תִּבְל, producing a meaning for that word of solid dry land. But while the connection between the verb and its sbst. is clear in Akkadian, in Hebrew that is not the case; that is to say there are certain details of the way in which the verb leads on to the sbst. which can no longer be traced; so it is as well to consider an inner Hebrew development, such as: **te'bilu* > **tēbilu* (on the elision of the א, see Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 1: §15a, b) > (?) תִּבְל.

Apart from the uncertainty of this possibility there is also the question of phonological differences in the two languages, and this diminishes the likelihood of תִּבְל being a loanword from Akkadian, Zimmern *Fremdw.* 46 was hesitant; subsequently also Wildberger BK 10: 518.

—d) on etymological grounds the most correct form for the translation of the sbst. would be the firm (dry) land, so Wildberger loc. cit.; or simply with KBL mainland, continent. It is often linked in parallelism with אֶרֶץ, but it is not synonymous with that word; see Luis I.J. Stadelmann *The Hebrew Conception of the World* (AnBibl. 39; 1970) 129f; rather unfortunately the translation given here is world.

—2. on the basis of translating as **mainland** the instances can be arranged with Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* in the following way.

—a) as a part of the created world 1S 2₈ 2S 22₁₆ Is 24₄ Jr 10₁₂ 51₁₅ Ps 18₁₆ 19₅ 50₁₂ 77₁₉ 89₁₂ 90₂ 93₁ 96₁₀ 97₄ Jb 34₁₃ Pr 8₂₆ 1C 16₃₀.

—b) especially the inhabited and cultivated areas of the mainland (but differentiating this from (a) above is not always completely certain): α): Is 14₁₇₋₂₁ 27₆ 34₁ Nah 1₅ Ps 24₁ 93₁ 96₁₃ 98₇₋₉ Jb 18₁₈ (Sir 10₄ 37₃); β) יִשְׁבֵי תִבְל Is 18₃ 26₉₋₁₈ Ps 33₈ Lam 4₁₂; without יִשְׁבֵי Is 13₁₁ Ps 9₉; יִשְׁבֵי בָהּ Ps 24₁ 98₇.

—3. particular expressions: a) תִּבְל in collocation with אֶרֶץ, so Ps 90₂ אֶרֶץ וְתִבְל and Pr 8₃₁ אֶרֶץ אֶרְצוֹ; also cj. Jb 37₁₂ אֶרְצָה תִבְל pr. אֶרְצָה prop. אֶרְצָה = אֶרְצוֹ the mainland on his earth; אֶרֶץ is therefore the whole area encompassing and including תִּבְל (see especially 2b).

As אֶרֶץ is placed in antithesis to יָם (Gn 1₁₀₋₂₈) perhaps תִּבְל is similarly the antithesis of מְדִבְרָה (cf. Is 14₁₇). There are some neat renderings of תִּבְל אֶרְצוֹ which are often found, like his earthly globe, the circle of his earth; cf. on Jb 37₁₂ e.g. Hölscher *Hiob*² 86, and ZüB; on Pr 8₃₁ see e.g. Gemser *Spr.*² 46; Plöger BK 17: 86; also ZüB. From a linguistic point of view this is not strictly correct; for circle see חוּג.

—b) עֲפָרוֹת תִּבְל clods of earth Pr 8₂₆ (→ עֲפָרָה 2b); for the whole expression עֲפָרוֹת תִּבְל רֵאשׁ the mass of the clods of the soil; → רֵאשׁ 7b, where other suggested translations are given.

—4. expressions: as 2a) with אור hif. Ps 77₁₉; with I אמל pu. Is 24₄ (+ I נבל); with גלה nif. (ת'גלה) 2S 22₁₆ Ps 18₁₆; with חיל pol. Ps 90₂; with יסד Ps 89₁₂; with יצא Ps 19₅; with כון nif. Ps 93₁ 96₁₀ 1C 16₃₀; with כון hif: Jr 10₁₂ 51₁₅ (sbj. יהוה); with שים Jb 34₁₃; with שית 1S 2₈ (עליהם מצקי ארץ); as 2bα: with מל Is 14₂₁ (obj. ערים) Is 27₆ (obj. תנובה); with I נדר hif. (מתבל) Jb 18₁₈; with פקדעל (with רעה) Is 13₁₁; with רעם Ps 98₇; with שים (כמדבר) Is 14₁₇; with שאה nif. Nah 1₅ (cj. I שאה); with שמע Is 34₁; with שפט Ps 9₉ 96₁₃ (sbj. יהוה); as 2bβ: with → ישב; as 3a: with חיל pol. Ps 90₂; with שחק pi. Pr 8₃₁ (subject חכמה vs.1). †

10038 תבל

תבל: בלל, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497z; MHeb. תבלול confusion (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 438a); JArm. תבלא disgracefulness: תבל confusion, disgracefulness.

—a) a female incestuous relationship with an animal Lv 18₂₃.

—b) incest with a daughter-in-law Lv 20₁₂.

On the first meaning see especially Elliger *Lev.* 241, where תבל is translated as offensiveness, as distinct from תועבה meaning atrocity; on the second meaning see Elliger *Lev.* 275; on both meanings see Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 2059; see further H.A. Hoffner Jr. *Incest, Sodomy and Bestiality in the Ancient East* (AOAT 22; 1973) 81-90; for what is prohibited in the OT see 81f; for the Hittite laws see 82-90. †

10039 תבל

תבל, תבל: name of a territory.

—1. Sept. Θοβελ, with the exception of Ezk 27₁₃: καὶ -]14' σύμπασα καὶ τὰ παρατείνονται, on which see Zimmerli *Ez.* 629; Vulg. *Thubal*, but also with an exception, Is 66₁₉ יון תבל, which is rendered as *in Italiam et Graeciam*; Josephus Θεόβηλοι, Θεόβηλος (Schalit *Namenwb.* 54); for Assyrian *Tabāl* see Parpola *Neo-Assyrian Toponyms* (AOAT 6; 1970) 341-343; also M. Wäfler *Zu Status und Lage von Tab@l* (*Orientalia* 52 (1983) 181-193): it designates an area of territory (and also a state which for a time had its territory under the control of Asshur) in eastern Asia Minor in the neighbourhood of Cilicia (on which see Westermann BK 1/1: 675 on Gn 10₂; also Zimmerli *Ez.* 652f on Ezk 27₁₃); or perhaps it was in Cappadocia (see IDB 4:717; cf. also Weippert ZDPV 89 (1973) 48f).

In the OT תבל is most often linked with → II מושך (see also below, 4), so also in Herodotus 3: 94 Μόσχοισι δὲ καὶ Τιβαρηνοῖσι (dative); also 7: 58 Μόσχος together with Τιβαρηνοί.

Tabal occurs again in the inscriptions of Sargon II, where it is included in the record of the countries brought under the political control of Asshur, adjacent to *Muski* with its king *Mitâ* (Midas); see Luckenbill *Ancient Records of Assyria and Babylonia II* (1927) no. 25, 55, 80, 92, 99, and especially 137, where *Tabal* and *Muski* are listed next to one another as territories which have been plundered; see also A.G. Lie *The Inscriptions of Sargon II*, Part 1 (1929) 4, line 9; p. 32 line 199f; also Simons *Geog.* §162.

—2. According to Ezk 27₁₃ נחשת כלי תבל and מושך were used as items of trade with יון; that can be confirmed from Assyrian royal inscriptions for *Tabāl* and *Musku*, on which see

Zimmerli *Ez.* 653; conclusive evidence is provided by Wäfler loc. cit. 193: in the region of *Tabāl* there are rich deposits of iron, copper and silver; cf. also KBL, where the Tibarenians are described as the owners of the coppermines.

—3. In **Ezk 27**₁₃ it occurs in the sequence **תְּבַל וְנִשְׁפָּךְ** which is the reverse of the sequence in **Ezk 32**₂₆ **38**_{2f} **39**₁ and **Is 66**₁₉ (textual emendation, see BHS). **Ps 120**₅ constitutes an exception inasmuch as there **נִשְׁפָּךְ** occurs in parallelism with **קָרָר**.

—4. name of a territory > personal name; **תְּבַל** is included together with **נִשְׁפָּךְ** among the sons of **יִפְתָּ** **Gn 10**₂ **1C 1**₅, on which see Westermann BK 1/1: 675; also Zimmerli *Ez.* 652.

—5. The common rendering of **תְּבַל/בָּל** as Tibarenians goes back to the Greek *Τιβάρηνοί*, where the old name of the region or country is expressed by the name of the inhabitants. For bibliography, as well as the works mentioned under 1, 2 and 4, see also Brown VT 21 (1971) 15f; and see further Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1196f. †

10040 תְּבַלִּית

*תְּבַלִּית: בלה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496q; hapax legomenon **Is 10**₂₅ (a few mss. תְּכַלִּיתם).

—a) according to the etymology, on which see Zorell *Lexicon* 888a, תְּבַלִּית would mean exhaustion, consumption (Latin *consumptio*); this is not satisfactory within the context of MT for **Is 10**₂₅, where the sbst. must have the sense of destruction (e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; König *Wb.* 534a), and this suggests reading the word as תְּכַלִּית.

—bα) MT **עַל-תְּבַלִּיתָם וְאָפִי זַעַם וְכָלָה זַעַם** (pr. זַעַם prop. זַעַמִּי, see BHS) meaning the wrath (or my wrath) is used up and my anger about their destruction is over; so Kaiser ATD 17⁵ (1981) 231; similarly e.g. ZüB and TOB; NRSV: my indignation will come to an end, and my anger will be directed to their destruction. β) the versions differ: **עַל-תְּבַלִּיתָם**: Sept. ἐπὶ τὴν βουλήν αὐτῶν; Vulg. *super scelus eorum*; Pesh. ‘al *h’sup’ebaulhoum* about their ruin; Tg. has a more free rendering, in which the end of the curse for the house of Jacob is announced, but for the nations wrath is coming.

—c) cj. pr. MT **עַל-תְּבַלִּיתָם וְאָפִי** prop. **עַל-תְּכַלִּיתָם וְאָפִי**; so Driver JTS (first series) 38 (1937) 39: **תְּכַלִּית** is a sbst. from the verb **כָּלָה** which is not in common use; then subsequently Kaiser *Jes. 1-12* (ATD 17³; 1970) 118; Wildberger BK 10: 417; also BHS; cf. NEB: my anger will come to an end, and my wrath will all be spent; similarly REB: my wrath will be over, and my anger will be finally spent.

—d) in assessing the options Wildberger loc. cit. asserts his preference for the last mentioned (c), showing that **תְּבַלִּיתָם** their destruction (bα) stands in contrast to **זַעַם/זַעַמִּי** the/my wrath has been used up. That would be the case if **זַעַם/זַעַמִּי** and **תְּבַלִּיתָם** are connected in the same way with **צִיּוֹן יִשָּׁב עָמִי** (vs.₂₄); but that is not certain since the weakening of anger is naturally directed at the inhabitants of Zion, while the (threatened or imminent) destruction can have **אֲשׁוּר** (vs.₂₄) as its object, cf. Tg.; see above 2bβ; (for the plural suffix of **תְּבַלִּיתָם** see e.g. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §50e). So what is to be preferred is something like the cj. of c, as well as the interpretation mentioned under bα; see Kaiser *Jes. 1-12* (ATD 17⁵) 231. †

10041 תְּבַלָּל

תִּבְלָל: hapax legomenon Lv 21²⁰; SamP. *tibbállál*. First of all it should be noted that the word clearly denotes an abnormality in or around the eyes, but no more specific meaning can be adduced from the derivation of the word or from its phonetic pattern; possibilities which have been or may be suggested include:

—a) from the root בלל, which would mean that תִּבְלָל is either to be taken as a sbst. or as an adj.; the sbst. is found in Vulg. *albuginem habens in oculo*; also in Pesh., and later commentators like Ed. König *Gramm.* vol. 2/1: 153; and subsequently Bruno Baentsch *Exodus-Leviticus-Numeri* (GHK 1/2; 1905) 408: תִּבְלָל is really a mingling, or occluding, and then by metonymy the one afflicted with this condition; similarly König *Wb.* 534a: sbst. with an abstract for the concrete: mingling together, specifically someone who is afflicted with a spot in his eye; see also Zorell *Lexicon* 888a; also cf. the adj. תָּתָּ meaning spotted, as Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497z; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; or having a spot on his eyeball, as Noth *Lev.* (ATD 6) 132; also similarly Elliger *Lev.* 291: someone who has a white spot on his eyeball; but see also below, b. Tg.^o had already interpreted similarly with the adj. תָּתָּ, non-determined תָּתָּ with a disease of the eyes (with callous patches of skin spreading right into the pupil); so Dalman *Wörterbuch* 148b, where Lv 21²⁰ is cited as an example. The adj. תָּתָּ in Tg.^o is also in Dillmann *Exodus und Leviticus*³ (1897) 623; A. Sperber gives a reading of the Targum which is different from this.

—b) תִּבְלָל corresponds to πύλος in Sept., with eyes inflamed around the edges, “which appears to go back to the root בלל to flow”; so Elliger *Lev.* 299 (cf. II *יבל), who finds this same root also in the sbst. יִבְלָת Lv 22²²; but this should not be taken (as is often done) as meaning warts, but much more likely as meaning an inflammation which is perpetually suppurating; and this would also be appropriate for תִּיִבְלָת. Therefore the sbst. תָּתָּ is identical in meaning with יִבְלָת, as was accepted by Elliger *Lev.* 300, and earlier by Ibn Ezra.

—c) all the information mentioned above (b) relating to Sept. and Ibn Ezra should not be ignored when arriving at a decision, but nevertheless it appears to be difficult to take the two substantives as meaning the same when they are both so different from one another; that is why the first solution (a) is probably to be preferred, and because of the form probably אב should be chosen. In that case תִּבְלָל can be given the meaning **with a (white) spot in the eye.** †

10042 תִּבְנָן

תִּבְנָן: probably a primary noun, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 457q; MHeb.; SamP. *tēbən*; JArm. תִּבְנָן; EgArm. abs. *tbn* (*Aḥiqar.* 112; cf. Junker *Frahang* 4: 2; Palmyrene sbst. emph. *tbn*² (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 323; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1203, *tbn*_{<?LLS nbr?>1<?LLS /nbr?>}); Syr. *tebnā*; CPArm. *tbn*, emph. *tbn*², pl. *tbnyn* (Schulthess *Lex.* 218a); Samaritan; Ug. [*ti-ib-nu*]; Hurrian *ti-ib-ni* (Ugaritica 5: no. 130:iii:17', cf. p. 352b; Akk. *tibnu(m)* straw, chaff (AHw. 1354b); cf. A. Salonen *Ziegeleien* 46; Arb. loanword *tibn*, on which see Fraenkel *Fremdw.* 147; > Coptic *sōuben* cattle-fodder; so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; see further Salonen loc. cit. with reference to Ebeling MAOG 5: 3, 20.

—1. **crushed stalks, straw, chaff:** a) cattle-fodder (Dalman *Arbeit* 3: 133, 136, 138) Gn 24²⁵⁻³² Ju 19¹⁹ 1K 5⁸ Is 11⁷ 65²⁵.

—b) mixed with clay for the manufacture of bricks (Dalman *Arbeit* 7: 27) Ex 5⁷⁻¹⁸.

—c) in contrast to בַּר Jr 23²⁸; in contrast to בְּרִיָּהּ Jb 41¹⁹; metaphorically (in comparisons) as a picture of frailness and transitoriness: לְפָנֵי־רוּחַ כְּתִבְנָן Jb 21¹⁸.

—2. expressions: as a): with אָכַל Is 11⁷ 65²⁵; with בּוֹא hif. 1K 5⁸; with יָשׁ Ju 19¹⁹; with נָתַן Gn 24³²; as b): with הָיָה Ex 5¹³; with לָקַח Ex 5¹¹; with נָתַן qal Ex 5⁷⁻¹⁰, nif. Ex 5¹⁶⁻¹⁸; with קָשַׁשׁ pol. Ex 5⁷⁻¹², → קָשַׁשׁ B to gather up stubble; as c) with הָיָה Jb 21¹⁸; with הָשַׁב (ל) Jb 41¹⁹. †

Der. תְּבַנִּי ? , מְתַבֵּן .

10043 תְּבַנִּי

תְּבַנִּי: n.m., Sept. Θαμνι, Josephus Θαμνανῆος (Schalit *Namenwb.* 53).

—1. The personal name includes the sbst. תְּבַן lengthened with the hypocoristic ending *ī*, and can be translated as man of straw, so Noth *Personennamen* 232; Noth links to this the Phoenician personal name *tbnt* (Benz *Names* 186); the *t* (*-at) with which this is lengthened may also be a hypocoristic ending; this is suggested in Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 2: p. 17 text 13, with the proposal that the old name *tbnt* has been preserved in the modern place name *Kefr Tibnit*, south-east of Sidon; even if this should be correct it is still very questionable whether the n.m. *tbnt* should be separated from תְּבַן and derived from → תְּבַנִּית, as is suggested by Albright *Yahweh* 37⁸⁶; on this cf. also Benz *Names* 428.

—2. The translation straw-man (literally one who is of straw) leaves the meaning of the personal name only very imprecisely defined, and it is not at all clear what connection this would have with the person with that name; suggestions and other possibilities include:

—a) it is a name given to a small child, which could have meant that the child was frail or on the weak side; on this see above תְּבַן 1c.

—b) the name could have been given to the person later in life, and so it could have been regarded as a nickname, which is proposed by Gray *Kings*³ 365; for more distant Akkadian parallels see Stamm *Namengebung* 268.

—c) it could be regarded as the remainder (an element) of a fuller form of the name which is no longer preserved. In any case the Akkadian personal name *Tab-ni-e-a*, which is mentioned by Gray loc. cit., does not come into consideration, on which see Stamm loc. cit. 114.

—d) of the three possibilities the last (c) is the most uncertain, but the meaning of the other two also remains questionable.

—3. an opponent of Omri in the struggle for royal power in Israel 1K 16^{21f}, on which see Noth *Könige* 350; Würthwein ATD 11/1: 197f; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1972. †

10044 תְּבַנִּית

תְּבַנִּית: בְּנָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 469q; SamP. *tibnæt*; MHeb. תְּבַנִּית shape, model (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 438a), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 230): 1 QM 10:14 אִדָּם תְּבַנִּית: a) an image of a person, so Maier *Texte* 1: 136; b) the construction of a person, so Lohse *Texte*³ 204; for instances of this meaning see below sub 2; cf. Akk. *tabnītu(m)* I beautiful shape (AHw. 1299a), sbst. from the vb. *banû(m)* II to be (become) good, beautiful; D: causative (AHw. 102f; cf. CAD B 90b, *banû* B, to grow, be pleasant; D-theme: to beautify, treat kindly); also *tabnītu* II creation (AHw. 1299a), sbst. from the vb. *banû(m)* IV to create, build (AHw. 103; cf. CAD B 83b, *banû* A). It should be noted that this gives rise to a problem, in that the meaning of תְּבַנִּית accords much more

with *tabnītu(m)* I than with *tabnītu(m)* II, but the corresponding Akkadian verb *banû(m)* II is not attested in BHeb.; in MHeb. pi. and pu. (especially the participle) occurs meaning well built, beautifully built (Levy *Wb.* 1: 242): sf. תְּבִנִיתוֹ/תָּם: **construction, shape**; on the meaning of the sbst. cf. James Barr *The Image of God in the Book of Genesis: a Study of Terminology* (BJRL 51; 1968-1969) 11-26, especially 16f; S. Schroer *In Israel gab es Bilder* (OBO 74; 1987) 336f.

—1. **pattern** (the plan of the tent of meeting and its equipment) **Ex 25**_{9,40}.

—2. **copy, reproduction**: a) idols representing male and female forms and different living creatures: **Dt 4**₁₆₋₁₈.

—b) the altar of Yahweh: **Jos 22**₂₈ :: Hertzberg ATD 9: 124: is built like the altar of Yahweh; similarly e.g. Schroer loc. cit. 337, but on this rendering see Noth *Jos.* 132.

—3. **model**, on which see also R. Meyer *Gramm.* §27: 3: a) a model of the altar at Damascus **2K 16**₁₀.

—b) תְּבִנִית הַיֶּכֶל the model of a palace **Ps 144**₁₂; see also Schroer loc. cit. 337: construction.

—c) תְּבִינָה הָאֵלִים 1C 28₁₁; ... כָּל תְּבִינָה 1C 28₁₂.

—d) תְּבִינָה מִרְבָּבָה 1C 28₁₈.

—4. **image, representation**: a) תְּבִינָה אִישׁ **Is 44**₁₃.

—b) of cattle and creeping reptiles **Ezk 8**₁₀; on the text see Zimmerli *Ez.* 188, 193.

—c) תְּבִינָה שׂוֹר **Ps 106**₂₀.

—5. תְּבִינָה יָד something like a hand **Ezk 8**_{3 10}₈.

—6. architectural **plan** 1C 28₁₉: תְּבִינֵי כָּל מְלָאכֹת all the tasks that had to be done according to the plan, so Rudolph *Chr.* 188.

—7. cj. **Hos 13**₂ pr. כְּתִבְנִיתָ prop. with Sept., Vulg. כְּתִבְנִיתָ → תְּבִינָה 6.

—8. expressions: as 1: with רָאָה hif. **Ex 25**₉, hof. vs.₄₀; as 2: with עָשָׂה **Dt 4**₁₆; with רָאָה + עָשָׂה **Jos 22**₂₈; as 3: with נָתַן 1C 28_{11f.18f}; as 4: with מוֹר hif. (בְּתִ' מוֹר) **Ps 106**₂₀; with עָשָׂה (כְּתִ' עָשָׂה) **Is 44**₁₃; with רָאָה **Ezk 8**₁₀; as 5: with רָאָה nif. **Ezk 10**₈, שָׁלַח **Ezk 8**₃. †

10045 תְּבַעְרָה

תְּבַעְרָה: place name; SamP. *tēbārā*; no explanation is known for the naming of this place, but for possible suggestions see Noth *Nu.* (ATD 7) 75: a) the place for burning, the scene of fire, from the vb. I בעַר, so **Nu 11**₃ and subsequently Sept. Ἐμπυρισμός; Vulg. *incensio*; Pesh. *yaqdānā*; Tg.^o הִלְקִתָּא; b) pasture, from the vb. II בעַר, cf. KBL; c) place for excrement, dung-heap, cf. Arb. *ba'r*, *ba'ar* rubbish, dung; d) it is probably not possible to make a decision between these three suggestions; the first of them (a) is apparently secondary, but it shapes the foundation of the whole (so Noth loc. cit.).

On the question of the locality of the place see Volkmar Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* (Marburger Theol. Studien 7; 1970) 69: the site of the place known as Tabera has not been identified; it must be located in the Sinai peninsula, or in the Negev: a place where the Israelites camped on their journey through the wilderness, **Nu 11**₃, **Dt 9**₂₂. †

10046 תִּבְיָן

תִּבְיָן: place name; Sept. **Ju 9**₅₀ Sept.^A Θεβεϛ, Sept.^B Θηβης; **2S 11**₂₁ (έν) Θαμασι; Josephus Θῆβαι (Schalit *Namenwb.* 55): תִּבְיָן = *Tūbās*, ca. 15 km north-east of *Nāblus*, see Abel *Géogr. Pal.* 2: 477; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1966; Ute Lux ZDPV 90 (1974) 213: **Ju 9**₅₀₋₅₀ **2S 11**₂₁. †

10047 פְּלֶאסֶר

פְּלֶאסֶר See below under תְּגִלַּת פְּלֶאסֶר (#10049).

10048 תְּגִלַּת

תְּגִלַּת See below under תְּגִלַּת פְּלֶאסֶר (#10049).

10049 תְּגִלַּת־פְּלֶאסֶר

תְּגִלַּת פְּלֶאסֶר: 1) **2K 15**₂₉ **16**₁₀; for other examples of citations of foreign names see A.R. Millard *JSS* 21 (1976) 7: תְּגִלַּת פְּלֶסֶר **2K 16**₇; תְּגִלַּת פְּלֶנְסֶר **1C 5**₆ **2C 28**₂₀, תְּגִלַּת פְּלֶנְסֶר **1C 5**₂₆; Sept. **2K 15**₂₉ **16**₇₋₁₀ **2C 28**₂₀ Θαγλαθφελλασαρ, **1C 5**₆₋₂₆ Θαγλαθφαλνασαρ; Josephus Θαγλαθφαλλασάρης (Schalit *Namenwb.* 53); OArm.: Zendjirli, Panammu *tgltplsr*, Zendjirli, *Barrākib tgltplysr*; Asshur Arm. letter *tkltplsr*, from which there is a shortened form *plsr* (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 215:15; 216:2; 233:15, 12).

—2. the name of the Assyrian king *Tukulti-apil-ešarra* my confidence is in the first-born son of the temple of *Ešarra* (Tallqvist *Names* 233f); *E-šarra* means the house of power, the house of completeness, and it was the temple of the god Asshur in the capital city of Assyria. What must be meant by the expression *apil-ešarra* is the god Asshur.

—3. in the OT it refers to Tiglatpileser III (746-727), though there were other Assyrian kings who bore the same name, → II פִּילֶ. †

10050 תְּגִמּוּל

*תְּגִמּוּל: גַּמּוּל, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497x; pl. sf. תְּגִמּוּלוֹהֵי, Arm. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 253v; Wagner *Aram.* §15: 2, p. 130: **benefit Ps 116**₁₂. †

10051 תְּגִרָה

*תְּגִרָה: גִּרָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495m, Wagner *Aram.* 321, MHeb. תְּגִרָה (יִגְרָה); in the Yemenite tradition: תְּגִרָה (= תְּגִרָה; cf. Yehuda Ratzabi *A Dictionary of the Hebrew Language as used by Yemenite Jews* (Jerusalem, 1978) 291; JArm. תְּגִרָה, תְּגִרָה; Syr. *tēgrā*; Mnd. *tigra* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 485a); so also Samaritan. The

meaning remains a matter of dispute; cf. ? Akk. *tagrītum* legal process (?), or *takrītum* shortening (AHw. 1300b): cstr. תַּגְרִית יָדְךָ תַּגְרִית Ps 39¹¹ textual uncertainty; suggestions include.

—a) MT: α) תַּגְרִית יָדְךָ with Tg.^o the blow from your hand; β) תַּגְרִית יָד comes from an unattested verb in the qal and has a similar meaning to שָׁלַח יָד (→ שָׁלַח qal 1c) and is to be translated while your hand moves against me, so Kopf VT 9 (1959) 252; also (with some references) Wagner loc. cit. p. 117; so probably also TOB: I succumb to the attack of your hand; NRSV: I am worn down by the blows of your hand; NEB: I am exhausted by thy blows :: REB: I am exhausted by your hostility.

—b) cj. pr. תַּגְרִית prop. with Sept. and Pesh. מִגְבוֹרַת יָדְךָ: מְגִבּוֹרַת under the might (force) of your hand I go under, so e.g. ZüB; Gunkel *Ps.* 163, 167; Kraus BK 15⁵ 451, 452.

—c) deciding which solution to adopt is difficult; even though the second (b) is easier it is better to choose one of the first alternatives (αα or αβ). †

10052 תַּגְרִמָּה

תַּגְרִמָּה: Gn 10³, תַּגְרִמָּה Ezk 27¹⁴ 38⁶ 1C 1⁶; Sept. Gn 10³ 1C 1⁶ Θοργαμα, Ezk 27¹⁴ 38⁶ Θεργαμα, Ezk 27¹⁴ variant Sept.^B Θαργαμα; Josephus Θοργαμαῖοι, Θοργάμης (Schalit *Namenwb.* 55); SamP. *tagrema*; Hittite *Tegarama*; place name and topographical name, see Westermann BK 1/1: 676; on the place name see Goetze *Kleinasien*¹ 68: between the upper reaches of the River Halys and the upper reaches of the River Euphrates; on the topographical name see e.g. Pritchard *Texts* 318a; corresponding to Akk. *Till-Garimmu*, on which see Forrer *Prov.* 81, 82; also Zimmerli *Ez.* 653: lying to the east of *Thubal*, in the territory of *Urartu* (Armenia), renowned for its expertise in horsebreeding: **Togarma**.

—a) תַּגְרִמָּה בֵּית place name or topographical name: α) Ezk 27¹⁴, sending draft-horses and riding-horses as well as mules to Tyre, cf. Zimmerli *Ez.* 625, 630; β) Ezk 38⁶ together with גְּמֹר; they were both military allies of גֹּמֵר.

—b) (? place name or topographical name >) eponymous name (n.m.) the son of גְּמֹר Gn 10³ 1C 1⁶. †

10053 תַּדְדָּהָר

תַּדְדָּהָר: primary noun, cf. König *Wb.* 535a; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 230): 1 QH 8:5 (citation following Is 41¹⁹ 60¹³) רוש עם תַּדְדָּהָר וְתַדְדָּהָר; the versions differ, on which see KBL; Zorell *Lexicon* 888b; also Elliger BK 11/1: 167; the later translations are also correspondingly different: e.g. elm (Zorell *Lexicon* 888b; Volz *Jes.* 22; TOB); plane (Koehler *Dij.* 13; ZüB; Westermann *Jes.* (ATD 19) 66); RSV, NRSV: the cypress, the plane and the pine; ash (Löw *Flora* 3: 419); juniper (Dalman *Arbeit* 1/1: 259). However all these identifications are uncertain and so it is preferable to give a more general designation, such as an unknown species of tree from the Lebanon (KBL), or a conifer (Elliger loc. cit.; cf. NEB, REB: pine, fir and box); cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*: the name of a tree growing in the Lebanon, most likely elm Is 41¹⁹ 60¹³. †

10054 תַּדְמָר

תַּדְמָר: place name; Sept. has Sept.^o 1K 9¹⁸ Θερμαθ, Sept.^{RA} 1K 10^{22a} Ιεθερμαθ, Sept.^L Θεδομορ; 2C 8⁴ Θεδομορ, variant Sept.^B Θεοδομορ; Josephus Θαδάμορα (Schalit *Namenwb.* 53); Akk. (Assyrian) *Tadmar in Amurru* (occurring in the inscriptions of Tiglathpileсар I, 1116-1077; see Luckenbill *Ancient Records of Assyria and*

Babylonia 1: (1926) §287, 292, 308, 330; see also KBL with quotations from *Keilschrifttexte aus Assur historischen Inhalts* 2: text 63:9f *ištu ʿsupURUta-ad-mar sūa*^{KUR} a-mur-ri, and text 71:20 *ʿsupURUta-ad-mar sūa*^{KUR} a-mur-ri; Palmyrene תדמור, תדמור; Arb. *Tudmur* for modern Palmyra, about half-way along the road from Damascus to Emesa (modern *Homs*) on the River Euphrates, so Reicke-Rost *Hw.* (1963); IDB 4: 509b; J. Starcky *Palmyre* (L'Orient ancien illustré, no. 7, 1952) 7-10.

—a) 2C 8₄, on which see Peter Welten *Geschichte und Geschichtsdarstellung in den Chronikbüchern* (WMANT 42 (1973) 35f).

—b) 1K 9₁₈ pr. Q תדמור rd. with K תמור, → III תמור. †

10055 תדעל

תדעל: n.m.; Sept.^{RA} Θαργαλ, Josephus Θάδαλος (Schalit *Namenwb.* 53); Ras Shamra Akk. *tu-ud/ut-ḫa-li-ia* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 358b); Ug. *tdǵl/tǵl* (Gröndahl *Personennamen* 296, 419), corresponding to the name of the Hittite king *Tudḫalia* IV: the king of גויים Gn 14₁; it was Böhl ZAW 36 (1916) 68f who first identified it with the name of the Hittite king *Tudḫalia*, but it is uncertain which of the five who bore that name is the more appropriate identification; see not only Gröndahl *Personennamen* 419 (see above), but also Schatz *Gen. 14* 88f; de Vaux *Histoire* 1: 208-12, especially 210; de Vaux *Patriarchen.* 33-44, especially 40f; Westermann BK 1/2: 228. Not so much is gained by the identification תדעל with *Tudḫalia* as long as it remains open (or at least uncertain) just what area of territory or what group of people is meant by גויים, over which he was the king; on this see the bibliographical references given above, especially Schatz *Gen. 14* 89. †

10056 תהו

תהו: Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 460i: most often without the article; it occurs with the article only in 1S 12₂₁ Is 29₂₁ 40₂₃ Jb 6₁₈; the derivation of the sbst. is uncertain; perhaps it is a primary noun. In MHeb. there is the vb. תהה to be rigid (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 439a) which is probably denominative. A verbal form, together with a form relevant to the derivation of ברהו, is found in Egyptian by Görg ZAW 92 (1980) 431-34: *th'* to deviate, miss; *bh'* to flee in panic; cf. the supplementary article, Görg BN 14 (1981) 18f :: Kilian VT 16 (1966) 433f: through Egyptian there is a connection with Chaos, or rather interminableness, that is characteristic of the primaeval deities.

MHeb. תהו numbness, wasteland (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 439b); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 230): nothingness, nothing, wasteland.

Ug. *thw* wasteland, wilderness (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 5:i:14f): a) *npš lbim thw* the hunger of the lion (lions) in the wilderness, so Gibson *Myths*² 68; Caquot *Textes Ougaritiques* 241, and see also note m, where yet more suggestions are mentioned; Del Olmo Lete UF 14 (1982) 60; b) *thw* (Ugaritica 5: p. 559 text 4, line 4 = Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 133:4) is an error for *thwt* greed, desire, equivalent to I תאווה, and therefore it is probably to be separated from a; on this see Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin UF 7 (1975) 536f; the reading *thwt* is also in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 133; c) on *thw* see further: α) Gordon *Textbook* §19:2536, where no translation is given; β) Aistleitner *Wb.* 820, where *thw* is treated as a verbal form meaning to desire, from Arb. *hawiya* to desire passionately; γ) in a monolingual vocabulary perhaps there is the lexeme *tu-a-bi* [-u(?)] overturning, revolution (Ugaritica 5: p. 243 line 23), corresponding to Heb. תהו וברהו.

Among the cognate languages probably also relevant is Arb. *tih* wilderness, cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, KBL and Schwarzenbach *Geog.* 107.

The rendering of the Heb. sbst. is not easy, for it vacillates in meaning and the meanings are not able clearly to be segregated from one another.

—1. a) **wilderness, wasteland, emptiness** Dt 32₁₀ (parallel with מְדִבְרָה), Is 45₁₈ (לֹא), Ps 107₄₀ Jb 6₁₈ 12₂₄ 26₇.

—b) קְרִית תְּהוֹי the deserted city, the empty city Is 24₁₀; קוֹ-תְּהוֹי the measuring line of desolation Is 34₁₁.

—c) תְּהוֹי וְבָהוּ Gn 1₂, an example of hendiadys (Speiser *Gen.* 5); it signifies the terrible, eerie, deserted wilderness, and this is a primary idea that functions in creation, so Westermann BK 1/1: 143; cf. also Otto Kaiser *Die mytische Bedeutung des Meeres in Aegypten, Ugarit und Israel* (BZAW 78; 1959) 114f; Werner H. Schmidt *Die Schöpfungsgeschichte der Priesterschrift* (WMANT 17²; 1967) 78ff; also Odil Hannes Steck *Der Schöpfungsbericht der Priesterschrift* (FRLANT 115; 1975) 232⁹⁵⁴; see further Schwarzenbach *Geog.* 105-107; on the Vrss. see Westermann loc. cit. 144; תְּהוֹי וְבָהוּ Jr 4₂₃: the state of the earth in the coming dispensation.

—2. **desert, emptiness, nothing:** a) 1S 12_{21a} הַתְּהוֹי, vs. b תְּהוֹי (see also c), Is 40₁₇ (parallel with אֲפֹס), 40₂₃ (בַּתְּהוֹי) 49₄ (parallel with הַבֵּל), 59₄.

—b) רִיחַ וְתְּהוֹי wind and emptiness Is 41₂₉ (sbj. נִסְכֵּיָהֶם); Is 44₉ יִצְרֵי פֶסֶל כְּלָם תְּהוֹי all who make idols are nothing (NRSV); אֵל תְּהוֹי מִתְּהוֹי from nothing to nothing Sir 41₁₀.

—c) triviality 1S 12₂₁ (see above 2a); useless, futile Is 45₁₉.

—3. cj. Is 29₁₃ pr. וְתְּהוֹי prop. with Sept. (also Mark 7₇ and parallels μάτην δέ) וְתְּהוֹי, so e.g. Kaiser ATD 18, 217; cf. BHS :: Wildberger BK 10: 1118; ZüB; TOB follows MT, which in fact is preferable, on which see especially Wildberger loc. cit.

—4. expressions: a) as 1a: with בְּרָא Is 45₁₈; with מִצָּא Dt 32₁₀; with נָטָה Jb 26₇ (obj. צָפוֹן); with עָלָה (בַּתְּהוֹי) Jb 6₁₈; with תַּעֲהָה hif. Ps 107₄₀, Jb 12₂₄ (לֹא יִרְדְּ). (בַּתְּהוֹי).

—b) as 1b: with נָטָה Is 34₁₁; with שָׁבַר nif. Is 24₁₀.

—c) as 1c: with הָיָה Gn 1₂.

—d) as 2a: with בָּטָח (עַל) Is 59₄; with חָשַׁב nif. Is 40₁₇; with כָּלָה pi. Is 49₄; with סוּר (אֲחֲרָי) 1S 12_{21a}; with עָשָׂה (בַּתְּהוֹי) to make useless, bring to nothing Is 40₂₃.

—e) as 2c: with בִּקֵּשׁ pi. 45₁₉ תְּהוֹי בִּקְשׁוֹנֵי seek me in vain. †

תְּהוֹי 10057

תְּהוֹי: Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 473e, not to be derived from a vb., probably a primary noun, perhaps going back to general Semitic **tihām(at)* sea; so as such it is not a loanword from Akkadian!; see THAT 2: 1026f (with

bibliography); in BHeb. the sbst. is both masc. and fem. (for instances see THAT 2: 1027), on which see also Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 77; with the exception of **Is 63**₁₃ and **Ps 106**₉ it never occurs with the article; cf. R. Meyer *Gramm.* §96, 2a; MHeb. תְּהוֹם abyss, the deep (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 439a); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 230), cf. THAT 2: 1031; SamP. *tūm*; JArm., Samaritan תְּהוֹמָה, EmpArm. תְּהוֹם abyss, see A. Dupont-Sommer *La stèle trilingue de Xanthos. Le texte araméen* (CRAIBL, 1974) 132-143, 137 lines 2 and 3; Ebla *ti-ʿa-ma-tum* (Pettinato BA 39 (1976) 50); also *ti-ʿà-ma-tum/tihām-at-um*; see Pelio Franzaroli in Hans-Jörg Nissen and Joh. Renger (ed.) *Mesopotamien und seine Nachbarn* (Berlin, 1982) 134; Ug. *thm* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 23:30), pl. *thmt*, dual *thmtm* the deep, ocean (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2537; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2749; Gibson *Myths*² 159b); on the dual see especially Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 100:3: *thmtm* parallel with *nhrm*; see also Fisher *Parallels* 1: passim for the sbst. standing in parallelism to *thm*, *thmt* and *thmtm*, like *ars*, *ym*, *mdbr*, *nhr*, *šmm*; Akk. *tiamtu(m)*, *tāmtu(m)* the deep, sea (AHw. 1353f); Syr. *thōmā*, pl. *thōmātā* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 816b); Arb. (as a geographical designation) *tihāmā* modern Tihama the coastal plain along the south-western and southern shores of the Arabian Peninsula (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 98b).

It should be remembered that JArm. and Syr. *thōmā* must be loanwords from Hebrew; the word is found in Ugaritic in the same way that it is found in Hebrew, with *thm(t)* together with *ym* (i.e. **yammu* ocean), and also in Ph.; for Arm. → BArm., also for instances from the other Arm. dialects, where the former word does not occur but *ym* is the most common sbst.; see also Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 107; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 458, *ym*<?LLS nbr?>1<?LLS /nbr?>; in Arb. the usual word is *baḥr* ocean, sea, large river (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 42b); OSArb. *bḥr* (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 112a); Eth. *bāḥir* (Dillmann *Lex.* 494); Tigr. *baḥar* (Litmann-H. *Wb.* 274a): pl. תְּהוֹמוֹת, תְּהוֹמוֹת, תְּהוֹמוֹת.

For the bibliography see THAT 2: 1026-1031; Westermann BK 1/1: 145-147; Reymond *L'eau* 167ff, 182ff, 196ff; N.J. Tromp *Primitive Conceptions of the Death and Nether World in the Old Testament* (BiblOr. 21, 1961) 59f.

—1. sg.: a) **primaeval ocean, primaeval flood**: α) as one of the prominent elements in creation (no *creatio ex nihilo*!) **Gn 1**₂ **Ps 104**₆; on the difference between Heb. תְּהוֹם as a purely passive element as distinct from Tiamat in *Enuma-Eliš* cf. e.g. Otto Kaiser *Die mythische Bedeutung des Meeres in Aegypten, Ugarit und Israel* (BZAW 78; 1959) 114ff; Werner H. Schmidt *Die Schöpfungsgeschichte der Priesterschrift* (WMANT²; 1967) 80f, especially 80⁵; O.H. Steck *Der Schöpfungsbericht der Priesterschrift* (FRLANT 115; 1975) 231, and see also 229⁹³⁹; Westermann BK 1/1: 146; THAT 2: 1030;

—β) linked with the created world and integrated as an element within it **Jb 38**₁₆ **Ps 8**₂₇₋₂₈, vs. 28 תְּהוֹם עֵינֹת (ע/ע).

—b) **flood, deluge** (: KBL, where the following instances are to be added to those above (see a) and a translation correspond-ing to primaeval flood selected; but on this see Westermann loc. cit. 146, and especially THAT 2: 1028): **Gn 49**₂₅ parallel with **Dt 33**₁₃ תְּהוֹם רִבְּצָת תַּחַת :: שָׁמַיִם, **Ezk 26**₁₉ **Jon 2**₆ **Hab 3**₁₀, **Ps 42**₈ תְּהוֹמֵי אֵל־תְּהוֹם קוֹרָא one flood calls to the other, **Jb 28**₁₄ **38**₃₀, **41**₂₄ לְשֵׁיבָה תְּהוֹם יַחֲשֹׁב תְּהוֹם one would think the deep to be white-haired (NRSV), on which see Fohrer KAT 16: 530, **Sir 16**₁₆ וְשָׁמַיִם וְשָׁמַיִם וְהוֹם הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהוֹם **42**₁₈.

—c) the deep, see Reymond *L'eau* 168: כָּל־מַעְיֵנוֹת תְּהוֹם רָבָה **Gn 7**₁₁, מַעְיֵנוֹת תְּהוֹם **Gn 8**₂ the springs of the great ocean :: הַשָּׁמַיִם אֲרָבַת the windows of the heavens, תְּהוֹם the mighty waters of the deep **Ezk 31**₁₅, רָבָה תְּהוֹם **Is 51**₁₀ **Am 7**₄ **Ps 36**₇.

—2. pl.:

—a) **primaeval flood** Ps 33₇ 77₁₇ 78₁₅ Pr 8₂₄.

—b) the depths of the ocean Ps 71₂₀ 135₆ Pr 3₂₀.

—α) the waters of the ocean Ps 107₂₆; β) the waters of the Sea of Reeds Ex 15_{5,8} Is 63₁₃ Ps 106₉; γ) וַבְּקָעָה וַתַּהַמּוֹת יַצְאִים בְּבִקְעָה springs and floods which overwhelm the valleys and the hills (ZüB) Dt 8₇; δ) כָּל־תְּהִמּוֹת all floods Ps 148₇ (parallel with תַּנְיִיִּם); but this probably belongs best to α because of the parallel terms.

—3. expressions: a) as 1α: with כִּסָּה pi. Ps 104₆; as β) with הִלֵּךְ hitp. Jb 38₁₆; with הִקָּק Pr 8₂₇; with עָזַז Pr 8₂₈ (cj. pi.).

—b) as 1b: with אָמַר Jb 28₁₄; with לָכַד hitp. Jb 38₃₀; with נָתַן (קוֹלוֹת) Hab 3₁₀; with סָבַב po. Jon 2₆; with עָלָה hif. Ezk 26₁₉; with רָבִיץ Gn 49₂₅ parallel with Dt 33₁₃.

—c) as 1c: with אָבַל Am 7₄; with בָּקַע nif. Gn 7₁₁; with I חָרַב hif. Is 51₁₀; with I סָכַר nif. Gn 8₂; with רוּם pil. Ezk 31₄.

—d) as 2a: with I חִיל polal Pr 8₂₄; with נָתַן (בְּאֲצָרוֹת) Ps 33₇; with רָגַז Ps 77₁₄; with שָׁקָה hif. (כְּתִהֲמוֹת) Ps 78₁₅.

—e) as 2b: with בָּקַע nif. Pr 3₂₀; with עָלָה hif. (מֶן) Ps 71₂₀.

—f) as 2α: with יָרַד (acc. of place) Ps 107₂₆.

—g) as 2β: with כִּסָּה pi. Ex 15₅; with הִלֵּךְ hif. Is 63₁₃ Ps 106₉; with קָפָא Ex 15₈.

—h) as 2c, see there.

—j) as 2cδ: with II חָלַל pi. Ps 148₇. †

T†'

תְּהַלָּה: hapax legomenon Jb 4₁₈; the derivation of the sbst. is uncertain, see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497z; the versions differ, see Dhorme *Job* 47; suggestions for a derivation include:

—a) vb. *תהלל, cognate with Eth. *tahala* (Dillmann *Lex.* 552), and Arb. *wahila* to make a mistake, err (KBL); on this see previously Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, with reference to J. Barth *Nominalbildung* §179: 3 (p. 278): **error**; שָׁיַם תָּבַּח to accuse of error.

—b) Barr *Philology* 337 no. 333: from Eth. *tätähälä* to wander, corresponding to *tatahala* and *tatähala* to move around aimlessly (Dillmann *Lex.* 552): **craziness**; so also TOB. †

10059 תְּהַלָּה

I תְּהִלָּה: II הִלָּל, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495n; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 230), תְּהִלָּה praise, song of praise; pl. masc. תְּהִלִּים as a designation for the Book of Psalms (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 439a; Levy *Wb.* 4: 629); so also in the title of the Psalter, which groups all the Psalms together, see Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 42; cf. also Kraus BK 15⁵, p. 1; תְּהִלִּים < תְּהִלִּים the Book of Psalms (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 443a; Levy *Wb.* 4: 639f, (תְּהִלִּים); SamP. *tēllā*: cstr. תְּהִלָּת; sf. תְּהִלָּתִי, תְּהִלָּתְךָ, תְּהִלָּתְךָ Ps 35₂₈, Secunda *θελαθαχ* (Brönno *Morph.* 181), תְּהִלָּתוֹ, pl. תְּהִלָּתוֹ(וֹ); on תְּהִלָּתֶיךָ Ps 9₁₅ see Gunkel *Ps.* 36: this writing probably means תְּהִלָּתֶיךָ pl., as is supposed by the Versions; in contrast MT takes it as sg. תְּהִלָּתְךָ; the context probably gives preference to the pl.

For bibliography see Frank Crüsemann *Studien zur Formgeschichte von Hymnus und Danklied in Israel* (WMANT 32, 1969), which at the beginning (pp. 1-11) includes a comprehensive report of relevant research.

—1. **glory, praise:** a) תְּהִלָּת מוֹאָב Jr 48₂, יִשְׂרָאֵל Dt 10₂₁ (יְהוָה תְּהִלָּתְךָ), Dt 26₁₉ (לְתְּהִלָּה); כָּל-הָאָרֶץ תְּהִלָּת Jr 51₄₁ (subj. שִׁשְׁרָי meaning בְּבָל); תְּהִלָּת Is 62₇, תְּהִלָּתוֹ לְכָל-חַסִּידָיו תְּהִלָּתוֹ praise for all his faithful (NRSV) Ps 148₁₄.

—b) תְּהִלָּה עִיר the city of praise Jr 49₂₅, referring to הַמִּשְׁקָה (see v.23); the Q reading is תְּהִלָּת, which is perhaps to be taken as תְּהִלָּתִי, so Rudolph *Jer.*³ 292).

—c) שִׁים לְתְּהִלָּתִי Zeph 3₁₉ and נָתַן לְתְּשִׁים לְתְּהִלָּתִי 3₂₀ to instigate praise.

—2. it is not always easy to distinguish with certainty this meaning from 3 below; **praise, song of praise** for God or Yahweh: a) תְּהִלָּה Jr 13₁₁, Ps 40₄ (parallel with שִׁיר חֲדָשׁ), 62₂.

—b) תְּהִלָּת יְהוָה Ps 145₂₁.

—cα) תְּהִלָּתִי Is 42₈₋₁₀ 43₂₁ 48₉; β) תְּהִלָּתְךָ/תְּהִלָּתְךָ Ps 9₁₅ (see above under the forms), 35₂₈ 48₁₁ 51₁₇ 71₈₋₁₄ 79₁₃ 106_{47/1C} 16₃₅; γ) תְּהִלָּתוֹ Is 42₁₂, Hab 3₃ (or as II תְּהִלָּתוֹ), Ps 34₂ 66₂₋₈ 102₂₂ 106₂₋₁₂ 111₁₀; Is 42₁₀ Ps 149₁ (parallel with שִׁיר חֲדָשׁ).

—d) the name of the gates of the New Jerusalem תְּהִלָּה parallel with יְשׁוּעָה as the name of its walls Is 60₁₈; תְּהִלָּה :: רִיחַ בְּהָה :: Is 61₃.

—3. **song of praise**, which is struck up by a person: a) תְּהִלָּה Is 61₁₁ Jr 33₉ Ps 33₁ 100₄ 119₁₇₁ 147₁ Neh 9₅ (parallel with בְּרָכָה), 2C 20₂₂ (parallel with רְנָה).

—bα) תְּהִלָּתִי Jr 17₁₄ Ps 22₂₆ 71₆ 109₁; β) תְּהִלָּתְךָ Dt 10₂₁.

—4. a technical musical term (used also to designate a type of song) cf. Mowinckel *Ps. Stud.* 4: 7; also Mowinckel *Israel's Worship* 2: 209f; Gunkel-Begrich *Einl. Ps.* 59; Kraus BK 15⁵ 20f: תְּהִלָּה Ps 145₁, תְּהִלָּה שִׁיר song of praise Neh 12₄₆, תְּהִלָּה שִׁיר הַתְּשִׁירָה (textual emendation) the leader of the songs of praise Neh 11₇.

—5. pl.: a) **songs of praise** תְּהִלֹּת יִשְׂרָאֵל Ps 22₄, on this cf. Kraus BK 15⁵ 321, 326; also Hartmut Gese *Vom Sinai zum Zion* (Alttestamentliche Beiträge zur evang. Theologie 64; 1974) 186; the cj. תוֹהֲלֹת (so e.g. KBL) is not necessary.

—bα) **praiseworthy actions**: תְּהִלֹּת יְהוָה Is 60₆ 63₇ Ps 78₄; נֹרָא תְּהִלֹּת Ex 15₁₁; β) תְּהִלֹּתֶיךָ = ? תְּהִלֹּתֶיךָ Ps 9₁₅ see above under the forms.

—6. expressions (selected): a) as 1a: with נָתַן (לְ) Dt 26₁₉; with שִׁים Is 62₇; with תַּפְּשׁ nif. Jr 51₄₁; as 1b: with עָזַב (delete לֹא) Jr 49₂₅; as 1c, see there.

—b) as 2a: with I דָּמָה Ps 65₂ (cj. pt. דְּמִיָּה); with נָתַן Ps 40₄; as 2b: with דָּבַר pi. Ps 145₂₁ (sbj. פִּי); as 2c: α) with חָטַם Is 48₉; with נָתַן (לֹא) Is 42₈₋₁₀; with I סָפַר pi. Is 43₂₁; β): with הִגִּיד Ps 35₂₈; with יִסֶּף (עַל) hif. Ps 71₁₄; with מָלֵא nif. Ps 71₈; with I שָׁבַח hitp. (בְּ) Ps 106_{47/1C} 16₃₅; γ): with מָלֵא Hab 3₃ (also → II תְּהִלֹּה); with עָמַד Ps 111₁₀; with שִׁיר Is 42₁₀ Ps 106₁₂ 149₁; with שָׁמַע hif. Ps 66₈ 106₂.

—c) as 3a: with בּוֹא (בְּ) Ps 100₄; with I חָלַל hif. 2C 20₂₂; with נָבַע hif. Ps 119₁₇₁; with צָמַח hif. Ps 119₁₇₁; with רוּם polal pt. Neh 9₅ (מְרוֹמָם); as 3bα): with II חָרַשׁ (אֶל) Ps 109₁.

—d) as 5a: with יָשַׁב (תְּהִלֹּת) יוֹשֵׁב, see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §117bb; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 217a; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §105: 3b) Ps 22₄; as 5bα): with בָּשַׂר pi. Is 60₆; with I זָכַר hif. Is 63₇; with יָרָא nif. Ex 15₁₁; with סָפַר pi. Ps 78₄; β): with סָפַר pi. (obj. תְּהִלֹּתֶיךָ for (?) תְּהִלֹּתֶיךָ) Ps 9₁₅. †

10060 תְּהִלֹּה

? II תְּהִלֹּה Hab 3₃; I הִלֵּל hif: gleam, radiance, so Rudolph KAT 13/3, 231, 234: the parallelism with הוֹד makes it probable that תְּהִלֹּה does not mean praise, but rather radiance (like the meaning of the hif. of I הִלֵּל); but the parallelism with הוֹד is not a sufficient basis for this idea, and the Vrss. take it as I תְּהִלֹּה (Sept. αἰνεσις; Vulg. *laus*; Pesh. and Tg. *tešbōhtā/tušbahtā*) → I תְּהִלֹּה 2cγ); so also e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; Humbert *Hab.* 209f; TOB. †

10061 תְּהִלֵּכָה

*תְּהִלֵּכָה: הִלֵּךְ; hapax legomenon Neh 12₃₁, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497y; pl. תְּהִלֵּכֹת: **procession, parade**; it is uncertain whether the sbst. is original to the MT, seeing that the Vrss. do not suggest it; instead they render instead “and they went”. In the light of v.₃₈ there is support for the cj. וְהָאֲחַת הִלֵּכֹת, on which see especially Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 196; ZüB; KBL; BHS; TOB; REB (and NEB): one went in procession; NRSV: two great companies that gave thanks and went in procession. †

10062 תְּהִפּוּכָה

*תְּהִפּוּכָה: הִפְּךָ, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497y; JArm. תְּהִפּוּכָתָא depravity: pl. תְּהִפּוּכָת: pl. of intensity, see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §124e; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19b; cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 88f: distortion, perversity; and as abstract for concrete, perversion; on this see W. Bühlmann *Vom rechten Reden und Schweigen* (1977) 291.

—1. a) **perversity** > **perversion** Pr 2₁₂₋₁₄ (vs.₁₄ textual uncertainty), 6₁₄ 10₃₂ 16₃₀ 23₃₃; b) in a construct expression as the nomen rectum, perversity, meaning perverse, scheming: ת'ת'הפכ(ו)ת אִישׁ Pr 16₂₈, ת' דור ת'אִישׁ Dt 32₂₀, ת' לְשׁוֹן ת'דור ת' Pr 10₃₁, ת' לְשׁוֹן ת' Pr 8₁₃.

—2. expressions: a) as 1a: with דבר pi. Pr 2₁₂ 23₃₃; with ל גי (ב) 2₁₄; with חָשַׁב 16₃₀; b) as 1b: with כרת nif. Pr 10₃₁; with שָׁנָא 8₁₃; with שלח pi. (obj. מְרוֹן) 16₂₈. †

תו 10063

תו: Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 449f (on p. 450); the last letter of the Old Canaanite alphabet was written in the shape of a St. Andrew's Cross; this amounted to a simple mark, which was actually the mark of a herdsman; an etymological connection can be made with Arb. *taww* individual, separate item, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* loc. cit.

In the world of Ancient Israel it was used as a mark of possession or affiliation, particularly in the circles of religious cults, but also in secular contexts; on this see O. Keel in Dominique Barthélemy *Mélanges* (OBO 38; 1981) 195-212, with many examples; MHeb. תו, תאו; JArm. תו sign, occasion. In the OT תו, sf. תוי sign is found in the context of a) the religious cult, and also b) in secular contexts: a) Ezk 9₄₋₆; vs.₄ תו with תודה hif., vs.₆ תו (cf. the quotation from DSS: Dam. 19:12 להתות לתו they make sign): the sign is a protective symbol that was conferred as a result of a profession of faith in Yahweh, so Fohrer *Ez.* 54; cf. also Zimmerli *Ez.* 226f; also Keel loc. cit. 208; b) Jb 31₃₅: תוֹתִי here is my sign!; this is the signature consisting of a hand-written sign corresponding to the finger-nail impressions on clay tablets from Babylonia, so Fohrer *KAT* 16: 443; on this see AHW. 1113a sub *supru(m)*; CAD *Š*, 250b, *supru* A, nail-impression on a clay tablet.

In contrast to this elegant suggestion of Fohrer, making the word mean finger-nail impression, there is the opposing view of Koehler *Mensche* 155 together with note 15: תו meaning house sign; cf. also Hans-Jochen Boecker *Redeformen des Rechtslebens im Alten Testament* (WMANT 14; 1964) 13; for Jb 31₃₅ Driver *Semitic Writing*² 209 has the idea of a sbst. *תו, *תודה desire, which would correspond with *desiderium meum* of the Vulgate, and suggest Heb. תוֹתִי; but neither the new sbst. nor the obviously clearer cj. should be accepted. †

תוא 10064

תוא: → תאו.

תואמם 10065

תואמם: pl.; sg. *תואם or *תואם, see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495 l; probably a primary noun, from which the vb. → תאם is denominative; MHeb. תוֹת, fem. תוֹת; SamP. version Ex 36₂₉, 26₂₄, Gn 25₂₄ תואמם *tiyyāmēm*; Samaritan תואמם, cf. JArm. תואמם, M.L. Klein *Genizah Manuscripts of Palestinian Targum* (Cincinnati, 1986) p. 99; JArm. תואמם, fem. תואמם; Syr. *tā'mā*; CPArm. *twm*², emphatic *twmy*² < *tywm*² (Schulthess *Lex.* 217a); Mnd. *tauma* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 478a); Akk. *tū(?)mu(m)* (AHw. 1364b); Eth. (cf. Leslau *Contributions* 55); Arb. *tau'am*, fem. *tauwat*; according to KBL (cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* loc. cit.) two (? three) forms: 1) *תואם, pl. תואמם Gn 38₂₇ > תואם 25₂₄, cstr. תואמי Song 4₅; 2) *תואם, pl. תואמם Ex 36₂₉, cstr. תואמי Song 7₄; 3) (?) תואם Ex 26₂₄, which could be a by-form of 1, or alternatively of 2, or it could be a

textual error; תַּנְיִים is considered to be a by-form by A. Dillmann *Die Bücher Exodus und Leviticus*³ (1897) 323, which is also supported by the Versions, especially by SamP. תַּנְיִים; see also BHS: **twins**.

—a) human beings **Gn 25₂₄ 38₂₇**.

—b) animals **Song 4₅ 7₄**.

—c) panels of a wall (perhaps corner panels) of the מִשְׁכָּן **Ex 26₂₄ 36₂₉**, but here the sense of the term “twins” is not clear; on this see Galling in Beer *Exod.* 135f; also Noth *Ex.* (ATD 5) 172.

—d) > n.m. Θωμάς, see TWNT 572 (with bibliography); cf. Koehler *Mensche* 139²⁵; corresponding to Greek Δίδυμος **John 11₁₆ 20₂₄ 21₂**. †

10066 קִין

קִין See below under תּוֹבֵל קִין (#10068).

10067 תּוֹבֵל

תּוֹבֵל See below under קִין תּוֹבֵל (#10068).

10068 תּוֹבֵל־קִין

קִין תּוֹבֵל: n.m.; SamP. *tūbālqen*; Sept. Θοβελ, Josephus Ἰουβήλος (Schalit *Namenwb.* 160); all the explanations of this n.m. are uncertain, but they include: a) treating both elements of the name separately from one another; b) accepting that originally the elements belonged together, or alternatively that the name as first given was simply תּוֹבֵל and only later was קִין added supplementarily; these alternative explanations are discussed by Westermann BK 1/1: 449, 551f (with a full bibliography);

—as for a: α) according to Westermann loc. cit. 449 תּוֹבֵל belongs together with יָבֵל at **Gn 4₂₀**, which comes from the vb. → יָבַל hif. to bring, and is associated with the sbst. → יְבוּל tribute; β) according to others תּוֹבֵל signifies the name of a territory → תְּבֵל, תְּבֵל, Assyrian *Tabāl*; קִין probably is to be identified with II קִין, which corresponds in meaning with Arb. smith, but it can be explained differently (→ HAL 1025b; HALOT 1097a-b);

—as for b: α) the (original) association of the two elements as a unity in the sense of a double name is suggested by Gunkel *Gen.* (⁵1922) 50; also Westermann loc. cit. 451; β) that both elements may originally have been separate is supported by Sept. Θοβελ, and accepted by, e.g. Otto Procksch *Gen.* (KAT 1^{2,3}, 1924) 55; also Miller in ZAW 86 (1974) 168f, who takes תּוֹבֵל as being the name of a territory תְּבֵל which is to be identified with Akk. *Tabāl* (see above β). קִין becomes associated with it through the tribe of the Kenites, smiths who felt they were to be grouped with the Israelites (→ קִינִי > II קִין).

—c) it is rather difficult to decide which of the possible explanations that have been mentioned is to be accepted, and this is probably connected with the remote antiquity of the n.m.

The third son of לְמֹכֵד/לְמָדָד, the ancestor of craftsmen and artists who made objects of bronze and iron **Gn 4**₂₂.
†

10069 תּוֹבְנָה

[*תּוֹבְנָה: **Jb 26**₁₂, K תּוֹבְנָתוּ textual error, read Q תּוֹבְנָה, → תּוֹבְנָה.]

10070 תּוֹנָה

תּוֹנָה: יגָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495m: cstr. תּוֹנָת: **grief Ps 119**₂₈ **Pr 10**₁ **14**₁₃ **17**₂₁. †

10071 תּוֹגְרָמָה

תּוֹגְרָמָה: → תּוֹגְרָמָה.

10072 תּוֹרָה

תּוֹרָה: II יָדָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495o; MHeb. תּוֹרָה thanksgiving, sacrifice of thanksgiving (Levy *Wb.* 4: 630a); JArm. תּוֹרָתָא sacrifice of thanksgiving (Levy loc. cit.; Dalman *Wörterbuch* 439b); Syr. *tauditā* praise, thanksgiving, profession of faith (Brockelmann *Lex.* 296a): cstr. תּוֹרָת, pl. תּוֹרָת(וֹ).

A. it should be generally noted that as well as signifying a sacrifice of thanksgiving or a sacrifice of praise תּוֹרָה also signifies the associated songs, on which see Gunkel-Begrich *Einl. Ps.* 265f; see further Claus Westermann *Das Loben Gottes in den Psalmen*² (1961; 1968⁴) 16ff.

The instances of the word are to be arranged according to the designations, or rather to the functions, sacrifice or song, which have just been mentioned; on this see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; and especially Hans-Jürgen Hermisson *Sprache und Ritus im alttestamentlichen Kult* (WMANT 19; 1965) 31ff.

For the bibliography see further e.g. Beyerlin *Die tōdā der Heilsvergegenwärtigung in den Klageliedern des Einzelnen* (ZAW 79 (1967) 208-224); Horst *Die Doxologien im Amosbuch* (ZAW 47 (1929) 45-54, especially 50ff = *Recht* 155-166, especially 162ff); G. von Rad *Gerichtsdoxologie in "Schalom"* (Studien zu Glaube und Geschichte Israels) in Alfred Jepsen *Fschr.* (Stuttgart, 1971) 28-37; Kraus BK 15/3: 171f; D. Bach *Rite et parole dans l'Ancien Testament, Nouveaux éléments apportés par l'étude de Tōdāh* (VT 28 (1978) 10-19); Frank Crüsemann *Studien zur Formgeschichte von Hymnus und Danklied in Israel* (WMANT 32; 1969) 266ff.

B. cstr. תּוֹרָת; pl. תּוֹרָת(וֹ).

—1. תּוֹרָה as **sacrifice**, and particularly as a **community sacrifice** (זִבְחָה), on which see especially Hartmut Gese *Vom Sinai zum Zion* (Alttestamentliche Beiträge zur evang. Theologie, 1974) 190 (on **Ps 22**_{23f}).

—a) it occurs with the following verbs: with בּוֹא hif. **Jr 17**₂₆ **33**₁₁, pl. זָבְחִים וְתוֹדוֹת **2C 29**₃₁₋₃₁ or as 2b; sg. with זָבַח **2C 33**₁₆; with I קָטַר pi. **Am 4**₅; with קָרַב hif. (עַל-תּוֹרָה) **Lv 7**₁₂, on which see Hermisson loc. cit. 32f; pl. תּוֹרָת with שָׁלַם pi. **Ps 56**₁₃.

—b) it is linked with the following substantives: **זָבַח** (הַ)תּוֹדָה sacrificial meal of thanksgiving **Lv 7₁₂ 22₂₉**;
זָבַח תּוֹרַת שְׁלֵמוֹ sacrificial meal of thanksgiving for his salvation **Lv 7₁₃₋₁₅**.

—c) a **תּוֹדָה לְמִזְמוֹר** **Ps 100₁**: a title which can mean either: α) a Psalm for a sacrifice of thanksgiving; or β) a Psalm for the offering of thanks. It is not possible to decide for certain, but it is because of **תּוֹדָה** in v.4, where the sbst. means song of thanksgiving, that β is probably to be preferred; so Kraus BK 15⁵ 856.

—2. **song of thanksgiving** or **song of praise**: a) sg. **Is 51₃** with **נִצַּח** nif.; **Jr 30₁₉** with **יִצַּח**; **Jon 2₁₀** with **זָבַח** (בְּקוֹל תּוֹדָה); **Ps 42₅** with **עָבַר** (וְתוֹדָה); **69₃₁** with **גִּדַּל** pi.; **95₂** with **קָרַם** pi.; **100₄** with **בּוֹא** (בְּתוֹדָה); **147₇** with **I עָנָה**.

—b) pl. **Neh 12₂₇** with **עָשָׂה חֲנֻכָּה**: **לַעֲשׂוֹת לְבִתּוֹרוֹת** (וְ)וְשִׁמְחָה; with **בּוֹא** hif. **2C 29₃₁₋₃₁** (וְזָבַחִים וְתוֹרוֹת).

—3. a **choir (choirs) of the Levites**: a) sg. **Neh 12_{31b}** cj. pr. → **תְּהַלְלֵכֶת** prop. **הַלְלֵכֶת וְהִיא־חַת**, vs.38 pr. **הַהוֹלְכֵת** rd. **הוֹלְכֵת** (BHS).

—b) pl. **Neh 12₄₀**, with **עָמַד** qal, vs.31a hif.

—4. a **doxology in court**, on which see the bibliography mentioned under **A**; see in particular, in view of the usage in **Ps 26₇**, Hermisson loc. cit. 42, who offers by way of definition the opinion that the accused gives praise to Yahweh in recognition that in his acts and in his judgement he is just.

—a) with an inf. **תּוֹדָה בְּקוֹל** (לְהִשְׁמֹעַ =) **Ps 26₇**.

—b) with an impv. **תְּנִי תוֹדָה לַיהוָה**, **Jos 7₁₉**, **תְּנִי תוֹדָה לַיהוָה**, **Ezr 10₁₁**.

—5. instances in which it is uncertain whether **תּוֹדָה** (a) still has the concrete meaning of sacrifice of thanksgiving, or whether (b) it has passed from the idea of song of thanksgiving straight to the idea of thanksgiving, despite the fact that the associated verb is always **זָבַח**.

Because of the general context of **Ps 50₁₄₋₂₃** the second opinion (b) appears to be most likely; and this is also true for **Ps 116₁₇**, where **זָבַח תּוֹדָה** is parallel with **יְהוָה קָרָא בְּשֵׁם** (→ **I קָרָא** qal A 9d). On the contrary for **תּוֹדָה זָבַח** **Ps 107₂₂** the first opinion (a) is preferable, although (b) is probably not to be excluded completely; on this see Walter Beyerlin *Werden und Wesen des 107. Psalms* (BZAW 153; 1978) 89. †

10073 תוה

I תוה: denominative from תו, by-form of תאה.

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 271): impf. **וַיִּתֵּן** **1S 21₁₄**: to **make a mark, scribble** (עַל-דֶּלְתוֹת הַשַּׁעַר), so also Tg.^{Jon.}: *msārēt 'al daššē tar-ā* while he scribbled on the door; similarly TOB :: cj.: a) with Sept. ἐτυμπάζειν; Vulg. *impingebat*: **וַיִּתְּךָ** he knocked, hammered, struck; b) with Pesh. *nīteb 'al 'eskuptā dtar-ā* he sat on the threshold of the door.

Although the etymology is different the more common תִּקְוָה and the rarer תּוֹחֶלֶת are synonymous, and the most prominent idea of both is the aspect of waiting and expectation, so Zimmerli *Der Mensch und seine Hoffnung im Alten Testament* (1968) 15: **expectation, hope**.

—1. Ps 39₈ (parallel with cj. → תִּקְוָה), Jb 41₁, Pr 10₂₈ and 11₇ (תִּקְוָה), 13₁₂ Lam 3₁₈.

—2. expressions: with אָבַד: a) Pr 11₇, sbj. תּוֹחֶלֶת אֲנִים, the translation is not quite certain: e.g. the false expectation (Gemser *Spr.*² 54); expectation of evil (Plöger BK 17: 132); vain hope (!) (HAL 22a → אָוֶן 4; cf. HALOT 22b).

—b) Lam 3₁₈, sbj. תּוֹחֶלֶתִי מִיְהוָה; with I כּוֹבַד nif. Jb 41₁; with מִשָּׁךְ pu., sbj. מִמְּשָׁכָה תִּוּ hope deferred Pr 13₁₂; with שבת Sir 14₉, ולא שבתה תּוֹחֶלֶתוֹ, and his hope has not ceased (ZüB), or and his hope does not come to rest, so Georg Sauer *Jesus Sirach* (Jüdische Schriften aus hellenistisch-römischer Zeit, vol. 3/15; 1981) 539. †

10077 תוֹךְ

*תוֹךְ: → תָּוֶךְ.

10078 תָּוֶךְ

תָּוֶךְ: *תוֹךְ, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 456n, on p. 457.

A. a subst. which is often a bound-form with a preposition; the derivation of the word is uncertain (according to Rabin *Orientalia* 32 (1963) 136 תָּוֶךְ is a loanword from Hittite *tuekka* body, self; Tomback *Lexicon* 205 prefers to find a Semitic etymology); MHeb. תוֹךְ, תָּוֶךְ middle: 1) inside, inner part; 2) בתוֹךְ, תוֹךְ in, during (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 439b); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 231) most often בתוֹךְ, rarer מתוֹךְ and אל תוֹךְ; Old Sinaitic *tk* (Albright *Proto-Sinaitic* p. 44); Ph. *mtkt* midst (Friedrich *Gramm.* §200d, 202d); *bmtkt* (Kilamuwa 5) in the midst, underneath in the middle (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 24; 2: p. 32; cf. Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 172; Tomback *Lexicon* 205; see Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 708: *mtkh* either oppression or midst, with bibliography for both suggestions); Ug. *tk* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2538, 2548; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2755; Gibson *Myths*² 159b): *tk* to, towards, *btk* in, within, *tk* in front (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 3:iv:41f: *w tk pnh* before him).

B. cstr. תוֹךְ, sf. תוֹכִי, תוֹכְךָ, תוֹכֵי, תוֹכֵי (Ps 116₁₉ 135₉: תכך from western variant), on this (Arm.) ending see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §91e; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 251j; Wagner *Aram.* §15: 2 (p. 130); תוֹכוֹ, תוֹכוֹה (Ezk 48₁₅₋₂₁), תוֹכוֹה, תוֹכְכֶם, תוֹכְנוּ, תוֹכְכֶם (Ezk 16₅₃), see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §91f; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 252p.

C. midst:

—1. instances (and a few expressions): in the midst > to cut through the middle בתָּוֶךְ אֶתֶם Gn 15₁₀; when measuring out an area for the pasture land, וְהָעִיר בְּתוֹךְ to leave the town in the middle Nu 35₅; בתָּוֶךְ שִׁים בְּתוֹיְהֵיו לְיִשְׂרָאֵל and they were caught in the middle of Israel Jos 8₂₂; Samson בְּתוֹךְ לְיִשְׂרָאֵל fixed a torch in the middle of the knot between the tails of the foxes Ju 15₄; taking תוֹךְ הַנֶּחֱל the centre of the

wadi as the boundary **Dt 3**₁₆ **Jos 12**₂; to consecrate **תוֹךְ הַחֲצֵר** the centre of the courtyard as a place in which to offer sacrifice **1K 8**₆₄ **2C 7**₇; **שַׁעַר הַתְּוֹךְ הַחֲצֵר** the middle gate **Jr 39**₃ (→ I **שַׁעַר** 5w); **הַתְּוֹךְ שַׁעַר** the two central pillars on which the building rested **Ju 16**₂₉; **תוֹכוֹ** the centre of a chunk of vine-wood which has been charred after being thrown into a fire **Ezk 15**₄; the internal decoration, inside **אִפְרִיּוֹן** the palanquin **Song 3**₁₀ vs.9; cf. O. Keel *Das Hohelied* (Zürcher Bibelkommentare: AT 18; 1986) 122-124; **אָחַר אָחַר** (textual uncertainty; for **אָחַר** Versions, DSS: **אָחַת**, with uncertain meaning) **בְּתוֹךְ** behind someone in the middle **Is 66**₁₇; the meaning is uncertain, on which see e.g. Galling *Fschr.* 105: a mystic (a man or a woman) who stands in the middle as the one consecrated to conduct the ritual; cf. also C. Westermann *Jes.* (ATD 19) 335 :: Fohrer *Fschr.* 21-24: these words do not constitute an original element of the text but have been introduced through a scribal error.

—2. cstr. **תוֹךְ**, with preposition; a) with **בְּ**: **בְּתוֹךְ**: α) **in, in the middle of Gn 1**₆ (with **הַמַּיִם**); **Gn 29 33**₈ (with **הַגֶּן**); **Ex 3**₂ (with **הַסּוּף** see also under (c); **Jos 3**₁₇ **4**₁₀ (with **הַיַּרְדֵּן**); **2S 3**₂₇ (with **הַשַּׁעַר**), cf. J. Gray PEQ 84 (1952) 111¹⁰; **2S 20**₁₂ (with **הַמְּסָלָה**) in the middle of the thoroughfare.

—β) **בְּתוֹךְ** (meaning **בְּקֶרֶב**) a stronger form of **בְּ** (→ **בְּ** 1, HAL 100a, HALOT 104a): in (but the division from α is not always certain) **Gn 9**₂₁ **Jos 7**₂₁ **2S 6**₁₇ **1C 16**₁ with **אֶהָל**; **Gn 18**₂₄₋₂₆ with **הָעִיר**; **Mi 3**₃ with **קַלְחַת** in the cooking-pot; **Ps 22**₁₅ **40**₉ with **מִעֵי**; **Ps 40**₁₁ with **לְבִי**; **Jb 20**₁₃ they retain wickedness in the centre of **חִכּוֹ** their palate; **1K 3**₂₀ with **הַלַּיְלָה** in the night, during the night (NRSV, REB, NEB: in the middle of the night); **Is 16**₃ with **צַהֲרַיִם** at midday, or alternatively at the height of noon (NRSV), so Wildberger BK 10: 538.

—γ) after a verb of motion: i) **בְּתוֹךְ** within: with **בוא** **1S 9**₁₄ (**בְּתוֹךְ הָעִיר**) into the middle of the town, on which see Stoebe KAT 8/1: 191, 195 (:: cj. **בְּתוֹךְ הַשַּׁעַר**); **1S 11**₁₁ (**הַמְּחִנָּה בְּתוֹךְ**); with **נער** pi. **Ex 14**₂₇ (**בְּתוֹךְ הַיָּם**) the midst of the sea; ii) through the middle: with **בוא** **Ex 14**₁₆₋₂₉ (**בְּתוֹךְ הַיָּם**); with **עבר** **Ezk 9**₄ (**בְּתוֹךְ הָעִיר**); **Neh 9**₁₁ **עָשָׂה בְּתוֹךְ** (**בְּתוֹכ־הַיָּם**); to work gold leaf into woven material **Ex 39**₃; iii) with relation to a large mass: within, among (cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*) **Gn 23**₆₋₁₀ **35**₂ **40**₂₀; **Is 24**₁₃ (**בְּתוֹךְ הָעַמִּים**) parallel with **הָאָרֶץ** (**בְּקֶרֶב הָאָרֶץ**); with a collective **עַן הַגֶּן בְּתוֹךְ** **Gn 3**₈; **בְּתוֹךְ הַסּוּף** **Ex 2**₅; **בְּתוֹכָם** in the midst of them, meaning among them.

—b) **מִתּוֹךְ** from the midst of (meaning out of) **Ex 3**₄ **33**₁₁ **Jr 51**₆ **Am 6**₄ and elsewhere.

—c) **אֶל־תּוֹךְ** in the midst of **Dt 13**₁₇ **21**₁₂ **Ezk 5**₄ and elsewhere.

—d) **עַד־תּוֹךְ** as far as the middle of the house **2S 4**₆.

—e) **מֵעַל תּוֹךְ** out of the middle of the city **Ezk 11**₂₃.

Der. **תִּיכוֹן**.

10079 **תוֹכָהּ**

תּוֹכַחָה: תּוֹכַחַת, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495n; MHeb. תּוֹכַחָה reprimand, as also JArm. תּוֹכַחָתָא: pl. תּוֹכַחוֹת: rebuke, punishment 2K 19₃/Is 37₃, Hos 5₉; עָשָׂה תּוֹכַחוֹת בְּ to inflict punishment on Ps 149₇; it is also possible to translate as to enforce judgement on, so Kraus BK 15⁵ 1145. †

10080 תּוֹכַחַת

תּוֹכַחַת, תּוֹכַחָה, תּוֹכַחָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495n; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 231): 1) punishment 1Qp Hab v:4f; 1QH vii:29; 2) reprimand 1Qp Hab v:10; 1QS vi:1; ix:9, 24, 33; xii:21, 31: sf. תּוֹכַחָתִי/תּוֹ, pl. תּוֹכַחוֹת, cstr. תּוֹכַחוֹת. It should firstly be noted that Horst *Recht* 289 and BK 16/1: 85f takes the basic meaning of the sbst. derived from the vb. as setting to right; this basic meaning can be subdivided into a number of specific meanings, most of which exhibit an aspect of punishment or judgement. Humbert *Hab.* 144 dispenses with any subdivision, such as is found in Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and KBL, which arises from the different ideas of blame, censure and reproach, reproof, remonstrance.

—1. a) **reprimand** (with a threat) **Ezk 5₁₅ 25₁₇** (or as d).

—b) **reproof** (תּוֹכַחָתִי), so with KBL; similarly Jörg Jeremias *Kultprophetie und Gerichtsverkündigung in der späten Königszeit* (WMANT 35; 1970) 95: reproachful complaint, cf. also Rudolph KAT 13/3: 211 on **Hab 2₁**: objection.

—c) **contradiction, retort**, on which see Klaus Seybold *Das Gebet des Kranken im Alten Testament* (BWANT 99; 1973) 100¹⁶ (with bibliography): **Ps 38₁₅ Jb 13₆ 23₄**.

—d) **punishment** **Ezk 5₁₅ 25₁₇** (see above under a) **Ps 39₁₂ 73₁₄**.

—2. **reproach, blame** (during instruction, upbringing): a) **Pr 1₂₃₋₂₅₋₃₀ 3₁₁ 5₁₂ 6₂₃ 10₁₇ 12₁ 13₁₈ 15₅₋₁₀ 31_f 27₅ 29₁₋₁₅**.

—b) special and particular meanings: α) **Ps 73₁₄** because of נְגִיעַ in vs._a there is the suggestion of וְהוֹכַחְתִּי as a cj. in vs._b for וְתוֹכַחְתִּי, see BHS and Kraus BK 15⁵ 663, 664, but it is probably not necessary; β) **Pr 6₂₃** pr. תּוֹכַחַת וּמוֹסֵר תּוֹכַחוֹת מוֹסֵר prop. with Sept., Pesh., Tg. תּוֹכַחַת וּמוֹסֵר תּוֹכַחוֹת מוֹסֵר reproof and discipline (ZüB), see BHK :: MT: the reproof of discipline (cf. NRSV), of reprimand, so Gemser *Spr.*² 38; or alternatively reproving discipline, so Plöger BK 17: 67; cf. also ms. and Vulg. *inrepatio disciplinae*; the MT is to be followed and the cj. to be abandoned; γ) **אִישׁ תּוֹכַחוֹת Pr 29₁** a reproved man, so Gemser *Spr.*² 100; or alternatively someone who has experienced reproof, so Plöger BK 17: 340; similarly TOB :: Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*: a man of contradiction, that is a stubborn person who allows himself to say nothing, cf. ZüB; NRSV: one who is often reproved yet remains stubborn.

—3. expressions: a) as 1a-d: with יָסַר pi. **Ps 39₁₂**; with מָלָא pi. **Jb 23₄** (תּוֹכַחוֹת); with עָשָׂה **Ezk 5₁₅ 25₁₇**; with שׁוּב hif. **Hab 2₁** (עַל־תּוֹכַחָתִי); with שָׁמַע **Jb 13₆**.

—b) as 2: with אָבָה (לֵא) **Pr 1₂₅**; with גָּלָה pu. **Pr 27₅** (תּוֹ מְגָלָה) undisguised, public blame); with נִאֲץ qal **Pr 1₃₀, 5₁₂** (parallel שָׁנָא); with I עָזַב **Pr 10₁₇**; with קוּץ qal (אַל) **Pr 3₁₁**; with שָׁנָא **Pr 12₁ 15₁₀**; with (לְ) שׁוּב **Pr 1₂₃**; with שָׁמַע **Pr 15_{31f}**; with שָׁמַר **Pr 13₁₈ 15₅**. †

10081 תּוֹלָד

תּוֹלָדַת: place name; Sept. Θουλαδ: a locality in the territory of Simeon **1C 4**₂₉; the attempt to explain the name as the place where children could be obtained (as cited in KBL) is completely uncertain. תּוֹלָדַת is the same as אֶלְתוֹלָדַת **Jos 15**₃₀ **19**₄ (for bibliography see HAL 58 (HALOT 60a); with a similar though somewhat different explanation of the place name); according to Noth *Jos* 110 the name was transmitted in the form תּוֹלָדַת in error. †

10082 תּוֹלְדוֹת

*תּוֹלְדוֹת: יֹלֵד, from the hif. form of this vb. הוֹלִיד (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495n; cf. J. Barth *Nominalbildung* §189d); MHeb. תּוֹלְדָה product (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 439b), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 231) תּוֹלְדוֹת: 1QS iii:13, 19 (twice); iv:15; 1QM iii:14; v:1; x:14; Dam. iv:5; for the meaning of the sbst. see Scharbert in Eichrodt *Fschr.* (ATANT 59, 1970) 51¹⁸: in Dam. and 1QM the word means the successive generations within the tribes of Israel and within the natural human bonds of affinity; but on the other hand in 1 QS it means rather origins; SamP. pl. cstr. *tūldāt*, with sf. *tūldūtīmma* (on the pl. ending -āt cf. LOT 5: p. 60-62); late Samaritan תּוֹלִידָה *tūlida* chronicle; JArm. תּוֹלְדָתָא origin, lineage; cf. Akk. (Standard Babylonian) *tālittu(m)* the offspring of animals (AHw. 1310b); Syr. *tauledtā* descendants, relations; *tauldātā* equivalent to תּוֹלְדוֹת **Gn 2**₄; CPArm. **twld*?, fem. emph. *twlwdt* and *tlwdt*?, on which see Schulthess *Gramm.* §37c; §38: 2d; §115; also Lex. 83b *twldt* fathering, begetting; OSArb. *tld-m* birth (Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 147); Eth. *tiwliḍ* and *tūliḍ* (Dillmann *Lex.* 888f) descendants, lineage, clan; generation, ancestors; Tigr. *tiwliḍ* (*tūliḍ*) (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 431b) generation; on the sbst. in Syr. and Eth. see also J. Barth *Nominalbildung* §189d, with the translation successive generations: cstr. תּוֹלְדוֹת (וֹ)לְדוֹת, sf. תּוֹלְדוֹתָיו, from the basic sense of the sbst. it really means begetting, fathering, from which there has been a linguistic development to mean people who are related.

—1. **descendants, successors**: a) **Nu 1**₂₀₋₄₂ (12 times).

—b) לְתוֹלְדוֹתָם (וֹ)לְדוֹתָם according to their descendants, successors **Gn 10**₃₂ **25**₁₃ **Ex 6**₁₆₋₁₉ **1C 1**₂₉ **5**₇ **7**₂₋₄₋₉ **8**₂₈ **9**₉₋₃₄ **26**₃₁; Scharbert loc. cit. 50 proposes a rendering for both sets of passages (a and b) as paternal links, succession of generations.

—c) כְּתוֹלְדוֹתָם **Ex 28**₁₀ corresponding to their genealogy, so Noth *Ex.* (ATD 5) 178; but on this see also Scharbert loc. cit. 50.

—2. the sbst. in the so-called *tōldōt*-formula תּוֹלְדוֹתָם (וֹ)לְדוֹתָם, on which see Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 3: 458-470 (with bibliography); Scharbert loc. cit. 45-56; P. Weimar *Die Toledot-Formel in der priesterschriftlichen Geschichtsdarstellung* (BZ 18; 1974) 65-93.

—a) **Gn 6**₉ **10**₁ **11**₁₀₋₂₇ **25**₁₂₋₁₉ **36**₁₋₉ **37**₂ **Nu 3**₁ **Ru 4**₁₈; the rendering of this fixed expression suggests different possible interpretations, though not all are exclusive to one another, on which see e.g. Eissfeldt loc. cit. 460: α) successive generations in the general history of a family (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*); similarly von Rad ATD 2-4: a succession of generations; β) in **Gn 6**₉ תּוֹלְדוֹת corresponds to family history, and this can also be linked to **Gn 37**₂, and perhaps to **Ru 4**₁₈.

—b) סֵפֶר תּוֹלְדוֹת אָדָם **Gn 5**₁ the book of the descendants of Adam, so von Rad loc. cit. 45; on which see also Eissfeldt loc. cit. 460f; a list of the *toledot* (meaning family history) of Adam, so Scharbert loc. cit. 46, 52; a summary of the family tree of Adam, so Westermann BK 1/1: 468.

—c) אֵלֶּה תּוֹלְדוֹת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ בְּהִבְרָאָם Gn 24: the usual rendering is this is the history of the origin of heaven and earth when they were created, so e.g. Eissfeldt loc. cit. 461; KBL; and especially O.H. Steck *Der Schöpfungsbericht der Priesterschrift* (FRLANT 115 (1975) 241f, 242⁹⁸⁹, with reference to Weimar loc. cit. 72ff); cf. also Speiser *Gen.* 8, who then makes use of the idea of story in the sense of history, narrative :: Gunkel *Gen.* 101: this is the family tree of the heaven and the earth as they were created. Scharbert loc. cit. 53 understands the sbst. תּוֹלְדוֹת in a similar way, but for בְּהִבְרָאָם he follows a different course and he translates through their creation, inasmuch as they were created. But that seems to be artificial and there is more to be said for the usual translation of the inf. nif. The same is probably true for his translation of the sbst., for the particular context in which it is used justifies a preference for the usual interpretation rather than the one given by Gunkel and Scharbert. †

10083 תּוֹלוֹן

תּוֹלוֹן: n.m. 1C 4₂₀ K, → תִּילּוֹן Q.

10084 תּוֹלֵל

*תּוֹלֵל: hapax legomenon Ps 137₃ (cf. ? Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 475p): pl. sf. תּוֹלֵלִינוּ.

—a) no verbal derivation for the sbst., or rather for the adj., is certain; the Vrss. differ, and there is a corresponding difference in modern renderings; see the list by Kellermann ZAW 980 (1978) 45; these either develop a meaning from MT or make some suggestion for cj. One rendering that prefers MT and should be considered is our mockers, or rather, those that make a mockery of us; this would derive from the vb. III הָלַל po. to make a mockery of (HAL 239a; HALOT 249a); so Dahood *Psalms* 3: 268, 270; cf. Freedman in Albright *Fschr.* (1971) 192; also Auffret ZAW 92 (1980) 346, 352.

—b) conjectures include: α) with Sept. οἱ ἀπαγαγόντες -]14]μᾶς; Vulg. iuxta Sept. *qui captivos duxerunt nos*; Pesh. *dābōrayn* those who take us away prop. מוֹלִיכֵינוּ; β) with Tg. *bāzōzanā* our plunderers prop. שׁוֹלֵלֵינוּ; γ) that suggestion is taken up by Guillaume JBL 75 (1956) 143f, who makes the proposal to translate תּוֹלֵלֵינוּ those who lead us into slavery, pt. from *תָּלַל, equivalent to Arb. *talla* (*atalla*) to bind, or to carry off by force slaves that have been bound up; cf. *talla* to lead along an animal, IV to bind and take away (an animal).

—c) whether the MT is followed, or a cj. accepted, there is still the remark of Kellermann loc. cit. 45, that no certain solution is to be found in view of the guesses made already by the (older) translations.

10085 תּוֹלַע

I תּוֹלַע:

—1. The derivation of the sbst. is uncertain, on this cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495j; possibilities include: a) from the root *tl'*, see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* תָּלַע, KBL I *תָּלַע with reference to the sbst. → מִתְּלַעוֹת; the meaning of the root would be to dare, on which see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* 880a (with bibliography), which is perhaps satisfactory for מִתְּלַעוֹת and Ug. *tl'* (see under 3a and b), but does not come into consideration for the Heb. sbst.

—b) a quadriradical primary noun, on which see Degen *Gramm.* §29: 3, cf. Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §127.

—2. תולע occurs infrequently as an appellative name, but in much more common use as such is תולעה and תולעת, so that the two words can be considered as an opposing pair; this is included in the indispensable list of Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 66-68; but the nature of the connection between the two forms is not clear. The fem. could perhaps be considered as a development from the masc. as an original unitary noun. In the cognate languages what happens is that the fem. form is dominant and the juxtaposition of masc. and fem. with one another appears only rather rarely. It is attested in Syriac as well as Hebrew.

—3. for the cognate languages, see JArm. adj. תולענא, תולנא crimson material (cf. Lokotsch *Etym. Wb.* 1219; also Littmann *Morgenländische Wörter* 84), purple.

Ug. *tl'* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2560) with an instance of *tl'm* in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 2:iv:4; but the sense of the word, or rather its form, is disputed; suggestions include:

a) equivalent to Heb. תולע worm, maggot, with sg. as collective, so Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 340 no. 521, with reference to J.C. de Moor *The Seasonal Pattern in the Ugaritic Myth of Ba'lu* (AOAT 16; 1971) 126, 133; cf. Hoftijzer UF 4 (1972) 156: sbst. *tl'* with adverbial *-m* (Gordon *Textbook* §11.5, p. 103), meaning by a maggot.

b) *tl'* rodent, gnawing creature (because of the context it is not worm), so Gibson *Myths*² 43 with note 2' and p. 159b, from the root *tl'* (see above 1a).

c) *tl'm* part. passive of the vb. *tl'* to gnaw, with the meaning rusty, probably rather corroded, eaten away, so Caquot *Textes Ougaritiques* 135 with note g, where other suggestions are also given.

Syr. *taul'a* worm (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §84 p. 56).

Amharic *til* (Leslau *Contributions* 55), and the older form *til'* (see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* 880a sub תלע, with reference to Franz Praetorius *Die amharische Sprache* 36).

—I תולע really in the sense of a worm, in particular the “crimson-worm”, from which the dye for **crimson** is extracted; on this see Gradwohl *Farben* 73f; also BRL² 72b with crimson coloured material **Is** 1₁₈, with אדם hif.; **Lam** 4₅ those who are dressed in crimson (האמנים עלי תולע); → II, תולעת, תולעה. †

10086 תולע

II תולע: n.m.; Sept. Θωλα; Josephus Θούλας (Schalit *Namenwb.* 55); the meaning of the personal name is the same as I תולע, see Noth *Personennamen* 230; cf. Nöldeke *Beitr.* 90, who mentions as parallel the Arb. personal name *duwayd* little worm, and remarks that perhaps the name arises from the idea that the little worm lives for a long time.

—1. the oldest son of Issachar, probably the ancestor of the tribe with this name **Gn** 46₁₃ **Nu** 26₂₃ **1C** 7_{1f}.

—2. a שפט from Issachar, who resided in שמיר **Ju** 10₁₁, → IV שמיר 2. †

Der. תולעי.

10087 תולעה

תולעת, תולע, תולעה: on the question of the etymology of the sbst., and of the alternation of the form as a masc. and also as a fem., see I תולע, under 1 and 2; for the corresponding forms in the cognate languages see under 3: a) this fem. form appears also in the cognate languages: MHeb. תולעת, as also JArm. תולעתא maggot, worm, worm damage; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 231) תולעה/תולעת שני 1 QM vii:11; מתים תולעת 1 QH vi:34; xi:12, לתולעת DJD 1: p. 146 no. 53 line 1; OArm. *twl'h*, st. abs. sg. (Sefire A 27) see Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 222; 2: p. 240; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 325; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1206; Degen *Gramm.* §29: 3; Akk. *tūltu(m)* (AHw. 1369b); Syr. *taula'tā*; CPArm. *twl'o*, emph. *twl't*; Mnd. *tulita* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 483a); the meaning is always the same as in Heb.: sf. תולעתם, pl. תולעים, SamP. pl. *tu'lim*, on this pl. as a group-plural see Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 64.

—1. **worm** (: רמזה maggot): α) in a castor-oil plant (קיקיון) Jon 4₇, with מנה pi. (sbj. האלהים); β) in a vineyard Dt 28₃₉, with אכל, as in KBL: what is meant by התולעת is the so-called fruit-grub (*cochylis ambiguella* Hüb.), which attacks the grape (Löw *Flora* 1: 101f); γ) pl. and obj. מן with I רמם, worm-infested mannah Ex 16₂₀, see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §121d³; δ) in the grave (ומכסוך תולעה) Is 14₁₁ (parallel רמזה); תולעתם Is 66₂₄, with מות (לא).

—b) metaphorically תולעת יעקב Is 41₁₄, with ירא (אל); תולעת לא-איש Ps 22₇; ובנ-אדם תולעה Jb 25₆ (parallel with רמזה).

—2. a) תולעת שני literally glow-worm, used to designate crimson red material; for associated instances see I שני 1a.

—b) תולעת שני crimson colour, for associated instances see I שני 2b.

10088 תולעי

תולעי: gentilic of II תולע, Sept. δῆμος ἰ Θεσσαλῖ Nu 26₂₃. †

10089 תומיך

תומיך Ps 16₅: → תמך.

10090 תומים

תומים: → תואמים.

10091 תועבה

תועבה and תעבה (Jr 44₄): 116 times, for which see the list in KBL, and especially Humbert ZAW 72 (1960) 219.

I. The derivation of the sbst. is not completely certain, but it is most likely that it comes from the vb. *יעב, as a by-form of Arb. *‘āba*, adj. *‘aybān* to be faulty, be corrupted, be polluted so especially Rudolph *Fschr.* 157-160; but see also previously J. Barth *Nominalbildung* p. 305¹; see further Kopf VT 8 (1958) 188f; Gesenius-Buhl

—3. a) תועבת in the sense of foreign deities Dt 32₁₆, sg. Is 44₁₉; this is probably also meant in Is 41₂₄ בְּכֶם תועבת יבחר an abomination has been chosen by some of you, so Westermann *Jes.* (ATD 19) 69; similarly Humbert ZAW 72: 231; and also Elliger BK 11: 171, who translates as an abomination has been chosen for you; but he also suggests the very questionable cj. תהו ורוח עציבכם your pictures are emptiness and wind (loc. cit., also p. 173); but see also later p. 187f where תועבה is applied to a foreign deity 2K 23₁₃ בני-עמון מלכם תועבת.

—b) תועבות to designate the hurt from one's colleagues that must be avoided Ps 88₉ (pl. of intensity, see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §124e; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19b).

—c) תועב(ו)ת: α) abominable actions which are considered to transgress the basic commandments Jr 7₁₀, on which see Helga Weippert *Die Prosreden des Jeremiabuches* (BZAW 132; 1973) 42f; β) abhorrent customs of foreign peoples: 1K 14₂₄ (textual uncertainty, pr. התועבת prop. deleting the article to read תועבת; see BHS :: Noth BK 9/1: 324: the sbst. is a gloss and should therefore be deleted; so also Würthwein ATD 11/1: 181²; 2K 21₂; child-sacrifice 2K 16₃/2C 28₃; עמי התועבות האלה these abhorrent peoples Ezr 9₁₄.

—d) with עשה: obj. תועבה to have abominable practices, act abominably Jr 6₁₅/8₁₂; obj. התועב(ו)ת the abominations of heathen nations Lv 18₂₇₋₂₉ Jr 44₂₂; with passive נעשתה, sbj. תועבה (ה) Dt 13₁₅ 17₄ the worship of foreign gods; Mal 2₁₁ in connection with mixed marriages; see Rudolph KAT 13/4: 272; Humbert ZAW 72: 231.

—4. in Ezekiel the sbst. is mostly found in the pl. (with the article and often with a personal pronominal suffix, see Humbert ZAW 72: 228; also KBL). In the form תועבה the sbst. occurs only four times (16₅₀ 18₁₂ 22₁₁ 33₂₆). The preferred predicate is the vb. עשה. According to Zimmerli *Ez.* 154, תועבה is a collective term for all sins which have a polluting effect in the cult. Clearly to be counted with such sins are adultery (22₁₁) as well as the less precisely defined תועבה of 33₂₆; on this last instance see Zimmerli *Ez.* 820. Humbert ZAW 72, 229 takes 22₁₁ and 33₂₆ on their own, because by תועבה is meant (or can be meant) a transgression of moral importance, while elsewhere it means a contravention of the cultic and ritual codes of conduct; on this see e.g. צלמי תועבתם their shameful pictures 7₂₀ and גלולי תועבותיך your shameful idols 16₃₆; תועבותם their abomination (with reference to the temple) 43₈.

—5. a) in Proverbs the dominant expression is תועבת יהוה 3₂₂ 11₁₋₂₀ 12₂₂ 15₈₋₉₋₂₆ 16₅ 17₁₅ 20₁₀₋₂₃; there also occurs תועבות נפשו (K), or alternatively תועבת נפשו (Q, Sept.) 6₁₆ and as a word of חכמה wisdom, תועבת שפתי רשע wickedness is an abomination to my lips (NRSV) 8₇. Among the תועבת שפתי יהוה are included e.g. נלוז the corrupt 3₃₂ (→ לוז nif.); מואזני מרמה false weights 11₁; עקשילב those with a false heart 11₂₀; שפתי שקר lying lips 12₂₂; זבח רשעים 15₈. Within the expression נפשו תועבות/ת 6₁₆ are included human vices, which are set out in detail in vs. 17-19; see also the word of wisdom that had been mentioned earlier 8₇.

—b) תועבה in terms of social relationships: α) מלכים תו' 16₁₂ (עשות רשע); β) as applied to particular types of people תו' כסילים 13₁₉; תו' צדיקים :: תו' רשע :: 29₂₇; if someone closes his ear to words of instruction תו' תופלתו תו' תו' then his prayer is also an abomination 28₉; תועבת לאדם לץ the scoffer is an abomination for humanity 24₉ :: KBL: offensiveness, an abominable thing.

—c) the meaning of the general expression **תועבה** **רשעים** **זבח** **21**₂₇ has a position between the two mentioned previously (a and b), but because of **15**₈ it is probably to be taken with the first of them (a) rather than with the second (b).

Der. **תעב**.

10092 תועה

תועה: **תעה**; substantivised participle, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 475q; the fem. probably indicates a unitary noun, one single example of erring, meaning a mistake; for this usage in Akkadian see von Soden *Gramm.* §60a; for Heb. cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 64ff; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 232) **תועה** error, mistake: 1QH i:22 **רוח התועה** a spirit of error; Dam. xx:11 **דברו תועה** they have made wrong statements; cf. **דבר** **סרה** **Je 29**₃₂; **תועה** and **סרה** pt. > sbst.

—1. **mistake, error** **Is 32**₆, with **אל יהוה** **דבר** to utter error concerning the Lord (NRSV)

—2. **confusion** **Neh 4**₂, with **עשה** (with **לו** but prop. **לי** or **לנו**); to cause confusion in it (NRSV). †

10093 תועפות

תועפות: tantum pl. (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495m: on the pattern *taqtal*); cstr. **תועפ(ו)ת**. It should be noted that rather than following the usual arrangement here (as in Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*) the instances in the Vrss. will be presented first (A), and after that the etymology and meaning of the sbst. will be explained (B).

A. 1) **תועפות הררים** **Ps 95**₄, Sept. τὰ ὑψη τῶν ὀρέων, so also Pesh. *wraumē dtūrē*; Vulg. iuxta Sept. *et altitudines montium*, Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *et excelsa montium*.

—2. **כתועפת ראם**, Samaritan *kātuwwēfot* **Nu 23**₂₂ **24**₈, Sept. ὡς δόξα μονοκέρωτος αὐτῶ (Liddell-Scott *Lex.* 1144b: μονοκέρωτος wild ox); Vulg. *cuius fortitudo similis est rinocerotis* whose bravery can be compared to that of the rhinoceros; Pesh. *b'ušnēh wabraumēh* in its cunning and its size, equivalent to Tg. *tuqnā wrūmō dīlēh*; in Pesh. and Tg. the comparison with the animal is missing, and the statement has a direct reference to Yahweh.

—3. **וכסף תועפות לך** **Jb 22**₂₅, Sept. ἀργύριον πεπυρωμένον like refined silver; Vulg. *et argentum tibi coacervabitur* and silver will be heaped up for you; Pesh. *waksep hušbānin nehwē' lāk* and there will be silver for you (you shall have silver) in (vast ?) quantities.

—4. **ויאזרהו בתועפות תואר** **Sir 45**₇ and he encircled him with magnificent splendour (Smend *Die Weisheit des Jesus Sirach, Hebräisch und Deutsch* (1906) 49; also *Commentary* 429; Sept. καὶ περιέζωσεν αὐτὸν περιστολήν δόξης; but the remark of Smend loc. cit. 49 should be noted, that while the text has **ראם** the marginal reading is the sbst. **תואר**, on which see B2d.

B. 1. a) etymologically the sbst. **תועפות** is probably to be linked with the Arabic vb. *yafā'a* to tower above > to stand above; for the Arabic vb. see G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 4 (1837) 521a; there is also the sbst. *yafā'* hill; see also A. Dillmann *Das Buch Hiob* (1869; 1891⁴) 220; the Arb. root *yf'* by metathesis > ***יעף**, → II ***פעע**; so also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Zorell *Lexicon* 892f :: KBL 1022b: *ifwah* the hair on the top of the head;

but that is a remote possibility and is not convincing; the connection with the root $yf > *יעף$ leads to a basic meaning for תועפות of something that towers high, from which the more exact meaning of the sbst. will have to be understood; on this see Dillmann loc. cit.; also Dhorme *Job* 308; see also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and Zorell *Lex.*

—b) F. Rundgren ActOr. 21 (1953) 316ff: it comes from the Arabic root $d'p$ ($da'afa$) II and IV to double (Lane *Lex.* 1791a; Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 542a: $d'fB :: d'fA$ to be weak); sbst. $da'af$ a garment, or a part of a garment, which has been doubled; Syr. $'e'ap$ (pe. and pa.) to double (Brockelmann *Lex.* 38b). תועפות: by dissimilation אעף $> *ta'āfōt > *tāfōt$, or alternatively $*ta'afōt > *taw'āfōt > *tō'āfōt$.

—2) the meanings in the different passages.

—a. Ps 95₄ the heights, the peaks of the mountains, so also Rundgren loc. cit. 323.

—b. Nu 23₂₂ 24₈ what towers high, meaning the horns of the wild-ox :: Rundgren: from Arb. $'atafa$ to bend, fold; adj. fem. $'atfā'u$ a twisted horn (Lane *Lex.* 2080a): תועפות the curves of the horns.

—c. Jb 22₂₅: possible explanations include either α) silver in massive heaps, or ingots of silver which would not have been used as money but as whole ingots, so Dillmann loc. cit., with reference to the rendering of Vulg. (see above A3); or β): under the assumption that תועפות can also mean brightness, gleam, like קרן Hab 3₄, it can be translated silver with brightness, meaning gleaming silver, so Norbert Peters *Das Buch Job* (1928) 246; γ) from the etymological suggestion mentioned above (see B 1b) Rundgren loc. cit. 320 renders the sbst. as doubling, and more precisely the expression תועפות כסף loc. cit. 322 as abundant supplies, really doubled amounts, of silver, or money.

—d) Sir 45₇: here Rundgren loc. cit. 325 prefers the interpretation of the Sept. with the variant $\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\eta\nu$ for $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\eta\nu$; he also mentions the Syriac adj. $'ayyifā$ folded, crumpled, which would be from the vb. $'e'ap$, and comparable with Arabic $da'fa$; on this see above B 1b. But following this interpretation it is probably better to remember that the text has ראם, while the reading תואר is marginal, and it is better to maintain the text. The תועפות ראם ram's horns would be used here figuratively for the very tall head-dress of the high-priest; so Peters loc. cit. 248.

C. It is as well to be careful before making a final decision about the word because, despite the very careful suggestions of Rundgren, the questions about the etymology have not yet been answered for certain, and perhaps they cannot be answered. It can be seen now (cf. B2 above) that there is widespread agreement for the meaning of heights for Ps 95₄, and for horns for Nu 23₂₂ 24₈ (cf. KBL); whether תועפות indicates specifically the curves of the horns must obviously be left as an open question; the (exact) interpretations of Jb 22₂₅ and Sir 45₇ are as uncertain now as they always were. †

10094 תוף

*תוף: JArm. תפף to spit out; the same in Eth. $tafa$ (Dillmann *Lex.* 573); Tigr. $tafa$, and Amharic $tafa$ (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 322b); Arb. $taffa$ to spit, spew.

Der. I תפף.

10095 תוצאות

תּוֹצְאוֹת: **יֵצֵא**, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495m; MHeb. ways out; figuratively outlying areas, types (Levy *Wb.* 4: 633; cf. Dalman *Wörterbuch* 440a: subspecies); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 232): DJD 1: text 27, col. i:12 (p. 103, 105): within the context the sbst. does not probably have the same sense as in the OT, but rather means expenses; the same in EgArm. *npqh* (נַפְקָה) Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 300a; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 182; the same meaning, expenses, is probably also found in Neo-Punic *tsʿt* (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 118:3; 122:2; 129:3; 173:1); so Friedrich *Phön. Gr.*² §203; Tomback *Lexicon* 344; also (hesitantly) Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 333; but see now Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1226 :: Donner-Röllig *Inschriften*, which for the above references translates as outer parts: cstr. תּוֹצְאוֹתָם, תּוֹצְאוֹתָיִךְ, sf. תּוֹצְאוֹתָיִךְ, תּוֹצְאוֹתָיִךְ.

—1. a) **תּוֹצְאוֹת הָעִיר** the **exits from the city** (NRSV) **Ezk 48**₃₀; the ways out from, outlying areas, limits (KBL; NRSV) of the pastureland (**בְּגֵרָשִׁים**) **1C 5**₁₆.

—b) outermost areas, **limit** of the borderline (**גְּבוּל**); on this sbst., which means the lines of a border as well as a territory, see HAL 164b (HALOT 171b) under **גְּבוּל** 2 and 4; cf. Bächli ZDPV 89 (1973) 2¹⁰; and on the link with תּוֹצְאוֹת see Bächli loc. cit. 5f; the stereotyped predicate is תּוֹצְאוֹתָיִךְ α) **Nu 34**₈ **Jos 15**₄₋₁₁, **גְּבוּלָם** β) **19**₂₂; β) a suffix is also added to this sbst. in תּוֹצְאוֹתָיִךְ (SamP. variant **תּוֹצְאוֹתָיִךְ** *tūšāʿītu* **Nu 34**₄ etc. where it is treated as a singular, as an infinitive) **Nu 34**₄₋₅₋₉₋₁₂ **Jos 15**₇ **16**₃₋₈ **17**₉ **18**₁₂₋₁₄₋₁₉ (delete **גְּבוּל**, see Noth *Jos.* 108), **19**₁₄₋₂₉₋₃₃.

—c) **תּוֹצְאוֹתָיו** its outlying areas, with reference to **יַעַר**, meaning the wooded parts of the mountains of Ephraim **Jos 17**₁₈; so ZüB; similarly Götz Schmitt *Du sollst keinen Frieden schliessen mit den Bewohnern des Landes* (BWANT 91; 1970) 93 :: Noth *Jos.* 102: that which results from it, territory which has been gained through clearing the forest; he is followed by KBL and Hertzberg ATD 9: 100: that which comes out of it; but against this see Schmitt loc. cit.

—2. particular expressions: a) point of departure, origin of life **Pr 4**₂₃.

—b) **Ps 68**₂₁ **תּוֹצְאוֹת לְמַוֹת** ways of escape from death, so KBL, and similarly Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Zorell *Lex.*; also Dahood *Psalms* 2: 131, 144; this rendering is supported by the Versions, and especially by understanding Ug. *l* as from (= **ל** 5, HAL 483; HALOT 508b); on this see Dahood *Psalms* 3: 398; also Gordon *Textbook* §10.11; see also §19.1337; Aistleitner *Wb.* 1422: 4a; for further references to Ug. *l* see Albright HUCA 23/1 (1950-51) 14, 26, 38; also Mowinkel *Der Achtundsechzigste Psalm* (Oslo, 1953) 45; and Gray JSS 22 (1977) 24; this means that the cj. proposed by Gunkel *Ps.* 291 pr. **לְמַוֹת** prop. **מִמְוֹת** is not necessary, and the translation of Kraus BK 15⁵ 626, the ways to death, is to be rejected. †

10096 תּוֹקְהַת

תּוֹקְהַת (Q **תּוֹקְחַת**, K **תּוֹקְהַת**): n.m.; Sept.^{RA} **Θακουαθ**, Sept.^L **Θεκωε** corresponding to Pesh. *tw* **2C 34**₂₂, which is represented in **2K 22**₁₄ as **תּוֹקְהַת**; but in **Ezr 10**₁₅ this word is taken as a personal name, and so it is questionable whether it should be introduced as the original reading for **2C 34**₂₂ as is done in KBL; what is meant by **תּוֹקְהַת** in **2K 22**₁₄ is much more likely to be an explanation of the non-Semitic name **תּוֹקְהַת/תּוֹקְחַת** as preserved in **2C 34**₂₂, so Noth *Personennamen* 260b, and subsequently Rudolph *Chr.* 324; no explanation of the personal name is possible: the father of **שִׁלְמִי**, the husband of the prophetess **חִלְקִיָּה** **2C 34**₂₂. †

10097 תִּקְעִים

תִּקְעִים: תִּקַּע Pr 11₁₅; the Vrss. differ; the general sense of the sbst. is clear, in that it indicates the usual handshake for undertak-ing a pledge, on which see Horst *Recht* 86; but what is in dispute is the exact grammatical explanation of the word; possibilities include:

—a) to take תִּקְעִים as a pt. of תִּקַּע, which would then mean the one who strikes, or more precisely the one who strikes the hand; the idiom has to be supplemented by the obj. כַּף; cf. תִּקְעֵי-כַף Pr 22₂₆ when he (as guarantor) strikes the hand of the creditor and withdraws it from him as a debtor, so Horst loc. cit.; furthermore cf. תִּקַּע כַּף Ps 6₁ 17₁₈.

—b) to take תִּקְעִים as a real sbst. explaining it either as an abstract pl. (Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §124d), or a pl. which is the summing up of the several parts of an action (Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §124f); an appropriate translation would then be either simply “a shake of the hands”, cf. KBL, and Gemser *Spr.*² 54; or more precisely “a confirmatory handshake”, so Plöger BK 17: 132; it is also possible to adopt the rendering “the guarantees” as preferred by Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and ZüB.

—c) an assessment of these two alternatives perhaps leads to a preference for the first (a), for the form of the word (as a pt.) supports it, and it can be made into a pl. without further ado; admittedly the pl. form could be taken to support the second alternative (b), but glancing again through the examples in Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §124d, where the patterns *qtûlim* and *qittûlim* are emphasised, leads us to expect a form *תִּקְעִים (or in the light of §124f, perhaps תִּקְעִים). But the position here may be that the form תִּקְעִים behaves similarly to a corresponding form חֲבָלִים Zech 11_{7,14}, for which an original form חֲבָלִים has been postulated; on this see Rudolph KAT 13/4, 202. †

10098 תֹּר

תֹּר: MHeb. to peep through (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 440a), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 232): 1QH iv:15 to keep a look out; Dam. ii:16 to pursue thoughts; iii:11 to strive after; Samaritan to see > to understand; on the development of the meaning cf. LOT 3/2, p. 154; cf. CPArm. *tr* (see Schulthess *Gramm.* 217), and BibHeb. בִּין.

? Ug.: a) *ytr* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 6:vi:54 = Gibson *Myths*² p. 81 line 52); b) *tr* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 10:ii:11 = Gibson *Myths*² p. 132); according to Caquot *Textes Ougaritiques* 270^o and 283^m both (a and b) correspond to Heb. תֹּר; but that is completely uncertain for on both occasions other suggestions are mentioned by Caquot; for both a and b the root *נתר (→ II נתר) comes into question; for a see Aistleitner *Wb.* 1873; and for b see Dijkstra-de Moor UF 7 (1975) 191, with other examples of the same word.

Akk. *târu(m)* to turn around, turn back, do again (AHw. 1332ff); cf. the other verbs of motion of the same phonetic class (mediae *wāw*) with the same meaning: Heb. שׁוּב; Arb. *āda*; OSArb. *wd* corresponding to Eth. *ōda*; ? OSArb. sbst. *twrt* protective forces Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 316.

Perhaps another root comparable with תֹּר is **tr*, for instances in the corresponding languages see I תֹּר; for Eth. cf. Leslau *Contributions* 55; Arb. I *tāra* to go around something, IV to repeat, see G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 1 (1833) 204a; see still further Gray *Kings*³ 265 to go in and out, with the meaning to act as mediator.

qal: pf. תָּרַתִּי, תָּרַוּ, תָּרַתֶּם, תָּרוּ; impf. יִתּוֹר. **Jb 39**₈ (see below cj. under d), יִתְּרוּ (וְ)יִתְּרוּ; inf. cstr. לְתוֹר; pt. pl. תָּרוּם.

—1. a) with acc. of the thing, to **spy out, reconnoitre**, on which see Volkmar Fritz *Israel in der Wüste* (Marburger Theologische Studien 7; 1970) 15; Martin Rose *Deuteronomist und Jahwist, Untersuchungen zu den Berührungen beider Literaturwerke* (ATANT 67; 1981) 274; obj. אֲרִיץ: **Nu 13**₂.**16f.**_{21·25·32} **14**_{6f·34·36·38} **Ezk 20**₆; מִקּוֹם **Dt 1**₃₃, מִנוּחָה **Nu 10**₃₃.

—b) with אַחֲרַי to **follow** the leading of your heart and your eyes **Nu 15**₃₉, cf. Noth *Nu.* (ATD 7) 101.

—c) abs. α) to **seek out, discover** **Qoh 1**₁₃ (with עַל concerning) **7**₂₅, so e.g. KBL, but on both occasions it can also be translated (remaining closer to 1a) as to peer at; so Zimmerli ATD 16/1³ (1980) 149f. 208; β) בְּלִבִּי תָּרַתִּי I searched in my heart **Qoh 2**₃, on this meaning of the vb. cf. CPArm. **tr* to look at, consider, observe (→ I תֵּאָר).
→ I תֵּאָר).

—d) cj.: α) **Jb 39**₈ pr. יִתּוֹר prop. with Theodotion, Tg., Vulg. יִתּוֹר (BHK): it (the wild ass) glimpses the mountains, its pastureland; on this cf. Fohrer KAT 16: 489, 493; ZüB; TOB; also Pope *Job* 307, who maintains however that יִתּוֹר is an Aramaising form :: Gerleman in M.A. Beek *Fschr.* 74, who takes יִתּוֹר as a subst., and translates: its pastureland is the prominent slopes of the mountains, i.e. the ledges on the cliffs; but the interpretation of the subst. is questionable, since in Tg. Job וַיִּבְחַר corresponds to יִתּוֹר, see Jongeling-Labuschagne-van der Woude *Aramaic Texts from Qumran* (Semitic Study Series 4, vol. 1 (1976) 62; Beyer *Arm.* 296, 529; β) **1C 17**_{17b} pr. MT וַיִּרְאֵנִי מִתּוֹר הָאָדָם הַמְעֻלָּה prop. וַיִּרְאֵנִי מִתּוֹר הָאָדָם הַמְעֻלָּה and you have allowed me to see the future more than other people can fathom, so Rudolph *Chr.* 130, 131; see also BHS :: Thomas Willi *Die Chronik als Auslegung* (FRLANT 106; 1972) 154: בְּתוֹךְ הָאָדָם וַתַּעֲלֵנִי: וַיִּרְאֵנִי/וַתַּרְאֵנִי כְּתוֹר pr. כְּתוֹר following ten mss., and וַתַּעֲלֵנִי pr. הַמְעֻלָּה following Sept. καὶ ὑψώσαζ με.

—2. תָּרוּם **1K 10**₁₅ = **2C 9**₁₄: a) pt. pl. from the sg. תָּרָם. Within the context (linked with רִכְלִים) the subst. means merchants, traders, but this may not be derived from the vb. תוֹר with certainty, on which see Noth *Könige* 204, 229; Gray *Kings*³ 265, and also *Legacy*² 215; Würthwein ATD 11/1: 122. Gray *Kings*³ 265 has suggested that perhaps it comes from Arb. *tāra* IV to go out (on which see above), and if so it would appear possible to link תוֹר and תָּרָם with one another, taking the basic meaning of the vb. as to travel about; on this see KBL Supplement 224a; also Wolfram Hermann ZAW 91 (1979) 334²⁶.

—b) cj.: α) pr. מֵאֲנָשֵׁי הַתָּרוּם from the traders (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*) prop. with Sept. מֵעֲנָשֵׁי הַתָּרוּם apart from the taxes imposed by the merchants (traders); β) pr. הַתָּרוּם prop. הַתָּרוּם, see MHeb. תָּנַר merchant (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 438b), so BHS on **2C 9**₁₄, and Rudolph *Chr.* 222; γ) pr. מֵאֲנָשֵׁי הַתָּרוּם prop. מֵאֲנָשֵׁי תְּרָשִׁישׁ; so (following Expository Times 42: 439) KBL on **1K 10**₁₅ and **2C 9**₁₄; BHS on **1K 10**₁₅; **2C 9**₁₄ is taken differently; δ) of these cj. the first (α) has probably most to support it, but the second (β) should not be rejected altogether; the third (γ) is far removed from both of them. †

—1. a) as a bird in the natural world **Jr 8₇ Song 2₁₂**.

—b) as a sacrificial offering **Gn 15₉**, on which see W. Robertson Smith *Die Religion der Semiten* (1899; 1967²) 223; Chr. Begg in BN 36 (1987) 7-11 (with bibliography); **Lv 1₁₄ 5₇₋₁₁ 12₆₋₈ 14₂₂₋₃₀ 15₁₄₋₂₉ Nu 6₁₀**.

—2. expressions: a) as 1a: with שָׁמַע nif. (sbj. קוֹל) **Song 2₁₂**; with שָׁמַר (obj. כְּאֵנָה) **Jr 8₇**.

—b) as 1b: with בּוֹא hif. **Lv 5₇ 12₆ Nu 6₁₀**; with לָקַח **Gn 15₉ Lv 12₈ 14₂₂ 15₁₄₋₂₉**; with נָשַׁג hif. (sbj. יָרוּ) **Lv 14₃₀**, (+ לֹא) **5₁₁**. †

10101 תּוֹרָה

תּוֹרָה: **A.** on the form of the sbst. see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §95p; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495m: root ירה, but there is uncertainty about whether the sbst. is to be derived from I ירה or III ירה; this then gives rise to the possibility of taking תּוֹרָה as a loanword from Akk. *têrtu(m)* directive, instruction (AHw. 1350f), for which and for further proposals see Gunnar :stborn *Tōrā in the Old Testament* (1945) 4-22; also THAT 2: 1032. What is probably most likely is a connection with III ירה in the sense of stretching out the finger, or the hand, to point out a route (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* 318a), cf. מוֹרָה בְּאַצְבָּעֵתָיו **Pr 6₁₃**, so especially :stborn loc. cit. 4ff, 33, 169; König *Wb.* 161b; see also KBL :: Koehler *Theol.*⁴ 195: I ירה; THAT 2: 1032 mentions the proposals but without expressing any preference: the question (of the etymology) can not be taken any further forward unless new material is available.

B. the word occurs in the cognate languages: MHeb. תּוֹרָה law, scroll of the law, holy scripture (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 440b); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 232); for the bibliography see THAT 2: 1042; SamP. *tūra*; JArm. on which see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* 318a, sv. III ירה: from Heb. תּוֹרָה arises Arm. אֹרְרֵתָא (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 11a), and Eth. *ōrīt* (Dillmann *Lex.* 742); Arb. loanword *taurāt* Torah, Pentateuch, Old Testament (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 99a).

C. the forms of the word: cstr. תּוֹרַת, sf. תּוֹרָתִי, תּוֹרָתוֹ (וּ)תָּךְ; pl. תּוֹרָתְכֶם/תָּךְ; pl. תּוֹרָתֵינוּ, תּוֹרָתֵי/תָּי, sf. תּוֹרָתֵינוּ.

D. bibliography (selected): Eichrodt *Theol.* 2/3⁴ 233ff; Koehler *Theol.*⁴ 190ff; von Rad *Theol.* 1⁶: 203-216; Gunnar *Östborn Tōrā in the Old Testament* (1945) (see already above); Würthwein RGG³ 2: 1513-15; Rendtorff RGG³ 950f; Gutbrod TWNT 4: 1029-39; Gerhard Liedke *Gestalt und Bezeichnung alttestamentlicher Rechtssätze* (WMANT 39; 1971) 195ff; THAT 2: 1032-43; Alfred Jepsen ThLZ 93 (1968) 85-94.

E. the meaning of the sbst. and its usage.

—1. **direction, instruction** (later law, see Sept. νόμος and MHeb. (see above B)).

—I. Outside specifically theological con-texts, on which see KBL; Liedke loc. cit. 195f; THAT 2: 1035; and also Zorell *Lexicon* 893f; König *Wb.* 539: תּוֹרָה as instruction or teaching by the wise (חֲכָם) **Pr 13₁₄** and probably also **3₁ 6₂₃ 7₂**; the voice of my teachers מוֹרָי קוֹל **Pr 5₁₃**; instruction from the father of a family **Pr 4_{1f}**, cf. **4₄₋₁₁**; from the mother **Pr 1₈ 6₂₀**; from the woman of the house **31₂₆**; in **Pr 28₉** the originator of the teaching is not identified in particular, and teaching from an instructor is not excluded, see Plöger BK 17: 334; but NRSV: when one will not listen to the law; REB: if anyone turns a deaf ear to God's law.

10103 תושב

תושב, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496u; MHeb.: 1) settled (Levy *Wb.* 4: 634b); 2) גֵר תושב a citizen who does not have full civic rights, a resident alien, a non-Israelite who is living in Israelite territory, so Dalman *Wörterbuch* 440b; Levy *Wb.* 1: 353b (under גֵר): גֵר צדק a full, true proselyte, as opposed to גֵר תושב someone who simply renounces idolatry and accepts only the seven commandments of Noah for the sake of acquiring limited citizenship (cf. Jastrow *Dict.* 263b); SamP. *tūšāb*; JArm. תּוֹתְבָא; EgArm. *twtb* (sg. abs.), see *Aḥiqar* 112 (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 216; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 325; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1207); Syr. *tautābā*, fem. *tautābtā*; CPArm. *twtb*, pl. *twtbyn* (Schulthess *Lex.* 89a); Mnd. *tutba* 2 (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 484b) immigrant, settler: cstr. תּוֹשְבֵי, sf. תּוֹשְבֵיךָ; pl. תּוֹשְבֵימֶיךָ, cstr. תּוֹשְבֵי 1K 17₁ see under 2.

—1. **resident alien, sojourner**, someone who comes from the original Canaanite population of the territory occupied by Israel, or alternatively who has become resident in such a locality, on which see Alt *Kl. Schr.* 1: 148 with note 2; see further Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* with bibliography; and especially de Vaux *Inst.* 1: 118 = *Lebensord.* 1: 127.

Before this תּוֹשְבֵי was translated as sojourner by Max Weber *Gesammelte Aufsätze zur Religionssoziologie* (1920/21) vol. 3: p. 32f, note 1; see also Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2: 505 (on p. 44): תּוֹתְבָא was originally a slave who had been granted freedom.

—a) תּוֹתְבָא together with שְׂכִיר Ex 12₄₅ Lv 25₄₀, Lv 22₁₀ כֹהֵן תּוֹתְבָא the resident alien belonging to a priest.

—bα) תּוֹשְבֵי parallel with גֵר Ps 39₁₃, on which see Kraus BK 15⁵ 455; β) גֵר ותושב Gn 23₄ Lv 25₃₅₋₄₇, תּוֹשְבֵי גֵרִים Lv 25₂₃ 1C 29₁₅.

—c) as a word within a listed sequence: עֶבֶד, אָמָה, שְׂכִיר, תּוֹשְבֵי Lv 25₆; גֵר, תּוֹשְבֵי, בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, גֵר Nu 35₁₅.

—d) מְבִנֵי הַתּוֹשְבֵימֶיךָ הַגֵרִים sojourners who are protected citizens Lv 25₄₅, so KBL (clients); or alternatively resident aliens עִמָּכֶם who stay on with you (Elliger *Lev.* 337).

—e) supplementary remarks: it appears from what has been stated above (especially under b) that the words גֵר and תּוֹשְבֵי have meanings which are close to one another; the *tōšāb* is a *gēr*, whose roots are in foreign (but Israelite) territory, and is a protégé of the tribe which is now resident there; or more exactly one who has found a lasting acceptance as an individual occupant (so Bruno Baentsch *Exodus-Leviticus-Numeri* (GHK 1/2; 1903) 107; cf. also Elliger *Lev.* 293f; THAT 1: 410; his position is different from that of the גֵר, who was able to partake in the festival of Passover provided he was circumcised (Ex 12₄₈); but that was not permitted for the תּוֹשְבֵי, or for the שְׂכִיר Ex 12₄₅, cf. Lv 22₁₀, who appear to have been less fully integrated into the social and religious communities (so de Vaux *Inst.* 1: 118 = *Lebensord.* 1: 127).

—2. 1K 17₁ MT: גֵרֵי מִתְשָׁבִי גֵרֵי מִתְשָׁבִי, which becomes in Sept., on which see Täubler *Richter* 248²: Sept.^{Luc} ἰ Θεοσίτης ἰ ἐκ Θεοβων τῆς Γαλααδ; in Sept.^A Θεοσίτης is supplemented by προφήτης; in Sept.^B both are combined, see Sept.^{RA} ἰ προφήτης ἰ Θεοσίτης ἐκ Θεοβων τῆς Γαλααδ (Josephus *Antiquities* viii: 319: Θεοσεβωνης); the other Vrss. repeat MT מִתְשָׁבִי: Vulg. *de habitatoribus*; Pesh. *men tawtābē*; Tg.^J *mittōtabē*; nevertheless the cj., pr. מִתְשָׁבִי read with Sept. מִתְשָׁבִי, has been widely accepted, as e.g. by Georg Henschel

Die Elija-Erzählungen (1977) 122³⁶⁵: there is an occurrence of defective writing in תִּשְׁבִּי for a word which is almost always written plene תִּשְׁבָּ, and this supports Sept. With some restraint, and without excluding the possibility of the cj., Gray *Kings*³ 377 together with note a, retains the MT: Elijah, the Tishbite, from the settlers (vocalising תִּשְׁבִּי instead of תִּשְׁבָּ); also Täubler *Richter* 248-251 defends the traditional תִּשְׁבִּי quite decisively; but against this see Noth *ZDPV* 75 (1959) 46⁷⁵.

Tishbe, which was situated in Gilead, has not yet been identified; the same is true for Thisbe in the territory of Naphtali, which is stated to be the home of Tobit, **Tob** 1₂; on this see Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1973f. †

10104 תִּשְׁבִּי

I. A. the origin of the sbst. is uncertain, so Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496p with note 1; there was an early attempt to derive it from a vb. יִשָּׁה to be, so J. Barth *Nominalbildung*⁵ p. 307³ (cf. also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*); in the twelfth/thirteenth centuries it had already been mentioned by David *Qimḥi* in his *Book of Roots* sv. יִשָּׁה (edition of R. Biesenthal and F. Lebrecht, p. 152); it was taken up again by Bauer *ZAW* 48 (1930) 77: the root יִשָּׁה < יִשָּׁה* which implies that the basic meaning of the sbst. is what is available, what exists, which then comes to mean strength, ability; while that seems possible it is completely uncertain; see further Wildberger *BK* 10: 1085.

B. The word in the cognate languages: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 232) תִּשְׁבִּי 1QS x:24; xi:6; תִּשְׁבִּייה Dam. ii:3: insight; on 1QS x:24 cf. Nötscher *Term.* 61; Ug. *tšyt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:812, 2614; Gibson *Myths*² 159b) victory, triumph, success: Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 3:ii:25, 27 *yml'u lbh bšmḥt kbd 'nt tšyt* her heart is full of joy, Anat's liver full of triumph, so with Gibson *Myths*² 48; cf. Dahood *Ug. Heb. Phil.* 74; Gray *UF* 11 (1979) 319 :: Gray *Legacy*² 43; Caquot *Textes Ougaritiques* 160 has the same translation for *tšyt* though a different arrangement of the text is given.

C. In Sept. תִּשְׁבִּי(וֹ) is rendered thus: a) **Jb** 30₂₂ **Pr** 2₇ σωτηρία; **Jb** 6₁₃ βοήθεια; **Pr** 8₁₄ ἀσφάλεια; 3₂₁ -]182ννοια; **Jb** 26₃ δύναμις; **Jb** 11₆ (acc.) δύναμιν σοφίας; 12₁₆ ἡσχύς; 5₁₂ ἀληθές; **Pr** 18₁ καιρός (ἐν παντὶ δὲ καιρῷ ἐπονείδιστος -]182σται) see also under 3αα; b) **Is** 28₂₉ βουλεύσασθε, ὑψώσατε ματαίαν παράκλησιν; **Mi** 6₉ καὶ σώσει φοβουμένους τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ; **Sir** 38₈ καὶ ἐήρηνη παρ' αὐτοῦ ἐστιν ἐπὶ προσώπου τῆς γῆς.

D. the various suggestions surveyed above have been presented to show how difficult it is to give an adequate translation of the Hebrew sbst., for it has no real equivalent in modern languages. It appears as one of the favourite ideas of wisdom literature, where it takes on many shades of meaning; the general sense has been rather accurately defined by Gemser *Spr.*² 24: תִּשְׁבִּי really means the promotion of being, encouraging something to exist, allowing the successful outcome of an enquiry; as such it means help as much as cleverness, or skill; he refers to G. Kuhn *Beiträge zur Erklärung des Salomonischen Spruchbuches* BWANT 57 (1931) 3f, and especially to Pedersen *Isr.* 1-2: 517f: תִּשְׁבִּי like בְּרָכָה indicates the productive skill in an action, as well as at the same time the action itself; on this see also Gerhard Wehmeier *Der Segen im Alten Testament* (Basel, 1970) 225; as stated in KBL, with the sbst. תִּשְׁבִּי(וֹ) it is necessary to associate the double meaning of result and prudence; see further G. von Rad *Weisheit in Israel* (1970) 109⁸.

—1. **success, good result** **Jb** 5₁₂ 6₁₃ (parallel with עֲזָרָה), 26₃ **Pr** 2₇ 8₁₄ (parallel with עֲזָרָה).

—2. **sound wisdom, prudence** (the division between 1 and 2 can not always be drawn with certainty) **Is 28₂₉** (parallel with **עֲצָה**), **Jb 11₆** (parallel with **חֲכֻמָּה**), **12₁₆** (parallel with **עַז**), **Pr 3₂₁** (parallel with **מְזֻמָּה**), **8₁₄** (parallel with **עֲצָה**).

—3. a) particular expressions: **α) יתגלע בכל-תושייה** **Pr 18₁**; Sept. ἐν παντὶ δὲ καιρῷ ἐπονεῖδιστος -]18₂σταί at every opportunity he will be covered in disgrace; for **תושייה** Plöger BK 17: 208, 209 stays with the sense suggested by the rendering of Sept., while he translates as at every opportunity he will start up a quarrel (see HALOT 194b, **גלע**); but this takes us a little too far from the usual sense of **תושייה**; and Gemser *Spr.*² 74 stays closer to it with his “so that he can break out with all power”; this can be compared with TOB: he will be broken off from any advice; and ZüB: he breaks out against everything that makes for happiness; similarly English versions, while disagreeing about the exact translation of **גלע**, generally agree on **תושייה**; NRSV: showing contempt for all who have sound judgement; REB: he quarrels with every sound policy; NEB: to bare his teeth in scorn at competent people.

β) ותושייה ממנו על פני ארצו **Sir 38₈**, Sept. (see above under Cb): καὶ ἐπήρητη παρ’ αὐτοῦ ἐστὶν ἐπὶ προσώπου τῆς γῆς; Smend *Die Weisheit des Jesus Sirach* (1906) 35: (textual emendation) **ותושייה ממנו על פני ארצו** and salvation brought about by him (by God) shall be on his earth; ZüB: and help arises from his earthly domain; TOB: and health comes from him over the surface of the earth.

—b) **Mi 6₉**, textual uncertainty, MT **יראה שמך ותושייה** literally then your name will see success, so Tournay RB 71 (1964) 514ff, but that remains unsatisfactory; Sept. (see Cb): καὶ σώσει φοβουμένους τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ; for MT, Sept. and the other Vrss. see Rudolph KAT 13/3: 114; cf. also R. Vuilleumier CAT 11b: 75 with note 2; cj. **Jb 30₂₂** MT **תשייה** = Q **תשייה**, K **תשייה** = → **תשייה**, cf. Fohrer KAT 16: 414.

II. expressions (as B 1 and 2): with **גדל** hif. **Is 28₂₉**; with **ידע** hif. **Jb 26₃**; with **נרח** nif. **Jb 6₁₃**; with **נצר** **Pr 3₂₁**; with **עשה** **Jb 5₁₂** (sbj. **ידיהם**); with **צפן** **Pr 2₇**. †

10105 תותח

תותח: hapax legomenon **Jb 41₂₁**: a) there is no sure explanation of the sbst., but a connection with the Arb. vb. *wataḥa* to strike with a club or a cudgel is most likely; so e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; Zorell *Lexicon* 894a; König *Wb.* 539b; in Bauer-Leander *Heb.* the sbst. is not defined with certainty, cf. ? 475p, 484y.

—b) the Vrss. also suggest that **תותח** indicates an instrument used for beating, on which see Dhorme *Job* 585: vs._{21a} is missing in Sept., but in Theodotion σφυρά; Vulg. *malleus*; vs._{21a} is missing with other parts from Pesh.; in Tg. **נרגיא** club, which is followed in the translation by Dhorme.

—c) it appears from all this that the render-ing of the sbst. which enjoys most support is **club** (so also BRL² 185, and TOB), or alternatively **cudgel** (so KBL :: Fohrer KAT 16: 526, 527: curved sword, scimitar, with reference to Driver EphTheoLov. 26 (1950) 339f); but the details previously noted (see above a and b) probably argue against this specific meaning. In contrast to Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and Dhorme, KBL makes no reference to a supposed word *tartaḥu* in Akkadian, from which the Hebrew sbst. would have been borrowed; on this see already König *Wb.* 539b; instead of *tartaḥu* it is much better to read *šiltāḥu(m)* arrow (AHw. 1236f; CAD Š/2: 448b). †

10106 תזז

תזז: probably a western variant for MHeb., JArm. נתז with the basic meaning of jump off, from which the hif./af. comes to mean to cause to jump off, hurl away, cf. K. Marti *Das Buch Jesaja* (1900) 150; Dalman *Wörterbuch* 280a.

hif: pf. התז (pausal form for *התז, see Marti loc. cit., cf. Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §27k): to **tear way** young shoots **Is 18**₅, see Dalman *Arbeit* 4: 331. †

10107 תזכר

[תזכר: SamP. version תזכיר *tazkər*, hif. to donate; **Ex 34**₁₉; textual error, rd. with Vrss. הזכר → זכר 2]

10108 תזנות

*תזנות: זנה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 505o; cf. Gulkowitsch *Bildung* 123: in BHeb. the sbst. occurs only in Ezekiel, and it has no parallel in the cognate languages; it is different from the approximate synonym, → זנות, which is also found in MHeb. and JArm., and it has more distant equivalents in the other Aramaic dialects: Syr. *zānītā*, *zānyūtā*, CPArm. *znw*, emph. *znwt*?, Mnd. *zaniuta* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 160): sf. sg. תזנית, תזנותם, תזנותי, pl. תזנותיך, תזנותיך, תזנותיך, תזנותיך, so also Q **Ezk 23**₄₃ pr. תזנותיך. On the pl. suffix on a sbst. with the ending ות (*ūt-*) see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §91 1; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 253b; also Zimmerli *Ez.* 336 on **Ezk 16**₁₅.

—1. a) obscene practice, metaphorically for the worship of idols **Ezk 16**_{15-20-22-25f-29-33f-36-23}_{7f-11-14-17-19-29-35}.

—b) **Ezk 23**₄₃ textual uncertainty for **נאופים עת יזנה תזנותה והיא לבלה** which would mean: who is worn-out but carries on with adultery, and now they pay for her whoring, and she ... (destroyed); this literal rendering follows Fohrer *Ezekiel* 137, who also mentions the cj. following Sept. and Pesh. **זנה תעשינה** **הלא כאלה נאפו וזעשי** have they not in this way committed adultery and followed the practices of a whore?; on this see e.g. also BHS.

—2. expressions: with **בוא** (אל) (**בתזנותיך**) **Ezk 16**₃₃; with **גלה** pi. **Ezk 23**₁₈ (→ **גלה** pi. 1), nif. **Ezk 23**₂₉ (sbj. **תזנותיך**), see Zimmerli *Ez.* 533; with **היה** (**בתזנותיך**) **Ezk 16**₃₄; with **זנה** **Ezk 23**₄₃ (textual corruption); with **יסף** hif. (**אל-תזנו יסף**) **Ezk 23**₁₄; with **נתן** (obj. **תזנו נתן**) **Ezk 23**₇; with **עזב** (+ **לא**) **Ezk 23**₈; with **רבה** hif. (obj. **תזנו רבה**) **Ezk 16**_{25-26-29-23₁₉; with **שחת** hif. (obj. **תזנו שחת**) **Ezk 23**₁₁; with **שפך** (obj. **תזנו שפך**) **Ezk 16**_{15-23₈. †}}

10109 תחבלות

תחבלות: A. First of all it should be noted that the derivation of the sbst. is not completely certain, cf. Zimmerli *ZAW* 51 (1933) 183; and for the different suggestions see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* 210a under **חבל**; it is probable that there is a connection with this vb. which would then give two possibilities: a) the sbst. can be traced back directly to the vb., so König *Wb.* 540a, and also (?) Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; or b) rather the connection is made only indirectly through the sbst. (which is a participle) **חבל** sailor, making the verb for its part a denominative from **חבל** ship's rope; so G. Wildeboer *Die Sprüche* (KHC 15; 1897) 2.

Perhaps Sept. with its rendering κυβέρνησις gives support to the second suggestion (b), **Pr 1₅ 11₁₄ 24₆**, κυβερνάω (κυβερνώσις) but it is missing from **12₅; 20₁₈**. So probably the skill of the helmsman, the art of steering a boat should be taken as the original meaning of the sbst., which in a few instances can be traced back, so e.g. Gemser *Spr.*² 18; Plöger BK 17: 10; cf. Hartmut Gese *Lehre und Wirklichkeit in der alten Weisheit. Studien zu den Sprüchen Salomos und zu dem Buche Hiob* (Tübingen, 1958) 46³.

MHeb. תַּחְבּוּלוֹת has a number of different meanings: a) nonsensical jest in a mock contest, so Dalman *Wörterbuch* 440b; and similarly Levy *Wb.* 4: 636a; b) company, group, band (> חֶבֶל, see I חֶבֶל HAL 274b, HALOT 286a), so Jastrow *Dict.* 2: 1660a; also 1: 4019 referring to חבל (III חבל HAL 274b, HALOT 286b). This comes close to the interpretation in the Talmud, as suggested by Levy loc. cit. on **Ps 1₁: לֹא לְצִיִּים** לֹא יֵשֵׁב וּבְמוֹשֵׁב = שְׂלֵא יֵשֵׁב בְּתַחְבּוּלוֹת which means, he does not stay with a gang which takes up fights in jest.

B. The forms of the word: **Jb 37₁₂** בְּתַחְבּוּלוֹתָו = Q בְּתַחְבּוּלוֹתָיו, K בְּתַחְבּוּלוֹתוֹ. K is probably to be preferred. Except for **Jb 37₁₂** the sbst. occurs only in the pl., which is most likely to be the so-called abstract pl., in which the various single acts of an action are composed; see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §124d; cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 88; also Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19b.

C. occurrences: **direction, steering:**

—1. the guidance of God (אֱלֹהִים) through which the clouds turn round and round to accomplish all that he commands them (NRSV) **Jb 37₁₂**.

—2. guidance given by people: a) **the art of leadership Pr 1₅** (of the נְבוֹן with קִנְיָה 2); in a battle (מִלְחָמָה) **Pr 20₁₈ 24₆; יִפְּלוּ-עַם בְּאֵין תַּחְבּוּלוֹת** where there is no guidance a nation falls (NRSV) **Pr 11₁₄**.

—b) **consideration, deliberation, thoughts Pr 12₅; Sir 37₁₇** תַּחְבּוּלוֹת לִבְבִּי עֵקֶרֶת the heart is the root of deliberation; REB: the roots of choice are in the heart; NRSV: the mind is the root of all conduct. †

10110 תַּחֲוִי

תַּחֲוִי → תוֹהֵה.

10111 תַּחְכְּמוֹנִי

[תַּחְכְּמוֹנִי: 2S 23₈; Josephus Ἐμμων (Schalit *Namenwb.* 10): textual error, rd. הַחְכְּמוֹנִי → חַחְכְּמוֹנִי.]

10112 תַּחְלָאִים

תַּחְלָאִים: חלה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497x:

—1. the sbst. may written in different ways; according KBL the ח in front of the pl. ending comes from the root *חלא as a by-form of the vb. חלה, but that is questionable; it is rather to be explained as a dissimilation from *yā* to *ḥ*; for corresponding examples see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 215g, h; also Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 1: §170;

this is supported by the way the sbst. is written in DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 232) תחלויים in 1QH, fragment 3:16; see E.L. Sukenik *The Dead Sea Scrolls of the Hebrew University* (1955) plate 54. In Dalman *Wörterbuch* 441a the form of the sbst. given for MHeb. תחלואים sickness corresponds to that of BHeb.

—2. the forms of the word: st. abs. see above; cstr. תחלואיכי, sf. תחלואי (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 535 and especially Wagner *Aram.* p. 130 §15:2 (with bibliography), תחלואיה, tantum pl. see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §124d; cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 88; also Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19b.

—3. **sickness** (:: חלי), probably more precisely **being in some condition of illness**, on which see K. Seybold *Das Gebet des Kranken im Alten Testament* (BWANT 99; 1973) 22f.

—a) some condition of sickness which Yahweh has inflicted on the land Dt 29²¹, with I חלה pi.; רעב pains of hunger, so Rudolph *Jer.*³ 100 (parallel with חרבי חרבי Jr 14¹⁸, ממותי תחלואים an excruciating manner of death Jr 16⁴, with מות; רעים תחלואים seriously ill 2C 21¹⁹, with מות).

—b) the same sense (as a) can also be accepted for Ps 103³ לְכֹל-תַחֲלֹאֵיכִי הֶרְפָּא, even though this sbst. and not חלי (or rather חלי(י)ם) has been used. †

10113 תחלה

תחלה: I חלל, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495n; MHeb. Levy *Wb.* 4: 636 (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 441a); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 232): 1Qp Hab 8:9 עומרו בתחלת at the beginning of his duty, meaning when he took up his duty: cstr. תחלת.

—1. a) **beginning** Pr 9¹⁰ Qoh 10¹³; בתחלה at the start 2S 17⁹; first Ju 1¹ 20¹⁸; as it was before Gn 41²¹ Is 1²⁶, cf. Wildberger BK 10: 55; at the beginning, the previous occasion Gn 13³ 43¹⁸⁻²⁰ Da 8¹ 9²¹.

—b) בתחלת with a following genitive: α) 2S 21⁹ 2K 17²⁵ Am 7¹ Ru 1²² Da 9²³ Ezr 4⁶; מותחלת 2S 21¹⁰; β) תחלת as temporal accusative (Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §100b): תחלת קציר שערים at the beginning of the barley harvest 2S 21⁹; בהושע תחלת דבר יהוה Hos 1² “at the beginning of the talking of Yahweh with (through) Hosea”, or alternatively translating more freely, “as Yahweh began to speak with (through) Hosea”, on which see Wolff BK 14/1² 6, 12f. :: Rudolph KAT 13/1: 37 (bibliography), who takes these words as a heading: the beginning of the speech of Yahweh to (through) Hosea.

—2. cj. Neh 11¹⁷ pr. ראש התחלה rd. with Sept.^L, Vulg. ראש התהלה, → I תהלה 4.

—3. expressions (selected): with דבר (תחלת) Hos 1² on which see above 1bβ; with היתה (בתהיתה) Gn 13³, cf. 2K 17²⁵; with ירד (בתירד) Gn 43²⁰; with נפל (בתנפל) 2S 17⁹; with עלה (בתעלה) Ju 1¹ 20¹⁸, cf. Am 7¹; with ראה (בתראה) Da 9²¹. †

10114 תחלת

תחלת: → תהלת.

10115 תָּחֹמֹס

תָּחֹמֹס: probably a primary noun (: KBL where it is hesitantly taken from the vb. I חָמַס); SamP. *tâmos* an unclean bird, but the species can not be precisely identified; for suggestions see A. Dillmann *Die Bücher Exodus und Leviticus*³ (1897) 536; and especially also Zorell *Lexicon* 895a; for the Vrss. see Sept. γλαύξ (γλαῦξ); Vulg. *noctua*, from which it is most likely a kind of owl, so Aharoni *Animals* 469, 471 (which is cited in KBL); also Zorell *Lex.*; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* mentions the various possibilities but does not express a preference; while König *Wb.* 540b offers cuckoo as a translation, on the grounds of the very questionable derivation of the sbst. from the vb. I חָמַס: Lv 11₁₆ Dt 14₁₅. †

10116 תַּחַן

תַּחַן: n.m. > name of a tribe; Sept.: 1) Nu 26₃₅ ταναχ, SamP. תַּחַן *tâm*; 2) 1C 7₂₅ Sept.^{RA} Θαεν, variant (Sept.^A) Θααν, Josephus Θαηνός (Schalit *Namenwb.* 53) referring to 1 or 2 or to both. The personal name is not explained by Noth *Personennamen* 260a, and the meaning of it remains obscure; the corresponding possibilities are altogether questionable: a) KBL: from root תַּחַן (cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495k), which means that the more likely root to be considered is I חָנַן, but perhaps the root II חָנַן should not be completely excluded for it could be a name used abusively or mockingly; cf. the usage in Akkadian; see Stamm *Namengebung* 268 no. 3; b) it could come from root חָנָה store, so König *Wb.* 540b, but that is most unlikely.

—1. the son of אֲפַרְיִם, or rather the ancestor of a clan of this tribe Nu 26₃₅; there has been some uncertainty in the transmission of the personal name, for in 1C 7₂₀ instead of the form תַּחַן as above there occurs תַּחַת, on which see Rudolph *Chr.* 72; also Zorell *Lexicon* 895a.

—2. a descendant of אֲפַרְיִם, or rather the ancestor of a clan of this tribe 1C 7₂₅. †

Der. gentilic תַּחְנִי.

10117 תַּחֲנֶה

I תַּחֲנֶה: I חָנַן qal and hitp. (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495n); MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 233): 1QH ix:10f ותַּחֲנֶה וּמַעֲנֶה לְשׁוֹן xi:34 and you put pleading into the mouth of your slave; and pleading and response from the tongue; cf. Syr. *tahnantā* request, prayer: cstr. תַּחֲנֶת, sf. תַּחֲנֶתִּי/תוֹ, תַּחֲנֶתְךָ, תַּחֲנֶתְכֶם, תַּחֲנֶתֵינוּ, pl. sf. תַּחֲנֶתֵיהֶם.

—1. **mercy, pardon, compassion** (vb. I חָנַן qal) Jos 11₂₀ Ezr 9₈.

—2. **pleading**, pleading for compassionate attention (Ina Willi-Plein VT 23 (1973) 97), sbst. from I חָנַן hitp. see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495n (often parallel with תַּפְּלִיָּה) 1K 8_{28·30·38·45·49·52·54} 9₃ Jr 36₇ 37₂₀ 38₂₆ 42_{2·9} Ps 6₁₀ 55₂ 119₁₇₀ Da 9₂₀ 2C 6_{19·29·35} 33₁₃, pl. 2C 6₃₉; on this pl. see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §124f: an aggregation of the elements of an action :: mss. and 1K 8₄₉ sg. תַּחֲנֶתְךָ, but this slight alteration is not necessary.

—3. cj. Ps 102_{18b} pr. תַּפְּלִיָּה prop. תַּחֲנֶתְךָ (cf. e.g. BHS), which arises because of the earlier occurrence of the sbst. תַּפְּלִיָּה in vs._a. The cj. can be supported from Sept., which has the variation προσευχή

Ἐγρηδέησις; and also from Vulg. iuxta Sept. *oratio*

—*prex*; against this is the rendering of the sbst. in Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *oratio*

—*oratio*; and in Pesh. *slōtā*

—*slōtā*. So it appears that the cj. is possible but not cogent, for what may lie behind the Sept. and Vulg. iuxta Sept. may be an attempt to smoothe over the wording of the text; cf. also Kraus BK 15⁵ 864.

—4. expressions: as 1a): with הָיָה Jos 11₂₀, Ezr 9₈ (מֵאֵת יְהוָה); as 1b): with בּוֹא Ps 119₁₇₀ (לְפָנֶיךָ); with נָפַל Jr 36₇ 37₂₀ 42₂ (לְפָנֶיךָ לְפָנֵי יְהוָה תִּנְפַל) → נָפַל qal 7; hif. Jr 38₂₆ 42₉ Da 9₂₀ (תִּתְחַנְּתִי); with נָפַל Jr 36₇ 37₂₀ 42₂ (תִּתְחַנְּתִי) → נָפַל hif. 3; with I עלֹם hitp. Ps 55₂ (אֶל + מִתְחַנְּתִי); with פָּלַל hitp. 1K 8₅₄ (הִתְחַנְּתָה); with פָּנָה 1K 8₂₈ 2C 6₁₉; with פָּתַח 1K 8₅₂ (פָּתַחְתָּ עֵינֶיךָ פָּתַחְתָּ); with שָׁמַע 1K 8₃₀, cf. vs.₅₂; with שָׁמַע (with acc.) 1K 8₃₈₋₄₅₋₄₉ 9₃ 2C 6₂₉₋₃₅₋₃₉ 33₁₃ Ps 6₁₀. †

10118 תְּחַנְּתָה

II תְּחַנְּתָה: n.m. > name of a tribe, Sept.^{RA} Θανα, Sept.^B Θαυμαν; the name has not been explained by Noth *Personennamen* 260a, but KBL is clearly correct in identifying it with I תְּחַנְּתָה; a similar explanation is in König *Wb.* 540b, who translates a gift of compassion, but that is advisory rather than compulsory, for the simpler rendering as pleading is sufficient. By this the word means a request for children which has been fulfilled through the one who bears the name: a descendant of Judah, or more precisely a member of a subgroup of this tribe, rather than being taken as its ancestor, 1C 4₁₂. †

10119 תְּחַנְּנוּ

*תְּחַנְּנוּ: I חָנַן hitp. (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497x); tantum pl.; JArm. תְּחַנְּנוּ pleading; CPArm. *thnwnyn*, emph. *thnwny* 'mildness, compassion' (Schulthess *Lex.* 67a): tantum pl. תְּחַנְּנוּ and once תְּחַנְּנוּ (Ps 68₆); on both forms of the pl. see Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 88; cstr. תְּחַנְּנוּ, sf. תְּחַנְּנוּ, תְּחַנְּנוּ, תְּחַנְּנוּ.

—1. **pleading** (the sbst. means essentially the same as → I תְּחַנְּתָה); cf. further Rex A. Mason ZAW 88 (1976) 231f: תְּחַנְּנוּ is in essence a plea for חָן. It can be distinguished from the more regularly prepared תְּפִלָּה in that תְּחַנְּנוּ are the expressions of a mind beset with terror which do not have established formulations; he refers to D. Ap-Thomas *Some Aspects of the Root HNN in the Old Testament* (JSS 2; 1957) 128-148, especially 137; Jr 3₂₁ Zech 12₁₀ Ps 28₂₋₆ 31₂₃ 86₆ 116₁ (rd. קוֹל), 130₂ 140₇ 143₁ Jb 40₂₇ Pr 18₂₃ Da 9_{3-17f.} 2C 6₂₁ Sir 51₁₁.

—2. cj. Jr 31₉ pr. וּבְתִחַנְּנוּם prop. with Sept. ἐν παρακλήσει; so KBL, and more recent interpretations such as Rudolph *Jer.* 3 194 :: MT with Vulg. and Pesh., e.g. ZüB, and (?) TOB; so also NRSV: consolations (margin: supplications); REB: I shall comfort them (margin: prayers for favour); NEB: I will comfort them (without any marginal note); because of the context the cj. is probably to be accepted.

—3. expressions: αα) with יְהוָה as subj.: with I אָזַן hif. Ps 140₇ (with acc.), Ps 143₁ (אֶל); with I יָבַל hif. Jr 31₉ (וּבְתִחַנְּנוּם); with קָשַׁב hif. Ps 86₆ (בְּ), cf. Ps 130₂; with שָׁמַע qal (with acc.) Ps 28₂₋₆ 31₂₃ 116₁, 2C 6₂₁

(with אָל); with שָׁפַדְךָ **Zech 12**₁₀ (וְתַחֲנוּנִים חֵן וְרוּחַ חַן); β) sbj. אֵל (אָל), with אֲלֵהֶינוּ hif. (with acc.) **Sir 51**₁₁; with שָׁמַע **Da 9**₁₇ (with אָל).

—b) with various subjects: α) a person or people: with בִּקֵּשׁ pi. **Da 9**₃ תִּפְלֶה לְבַקֵּשׁ וְתַחֲנוּנִים to seek (an answer) by a pleading request, so Plöger KAT 18: 131 (sbj. הִנֵּי־אֵל); see also בְּתַחֲלוֹת תַּחֲנוּנֶיךָ **Da 9**₂₃ when you start pleading (ZüB); NRSV: at the beginning of your supplications; with דַּבֵּר pi. **Pr 18**₂₃ (obj. תַּחֲנוּנִים, sbj. רָשׁ) :: יַעֲנֶה עֲזוֹת :: עֲשִׂיר יַעֲנֶה עֲזוֹת; with נָפַל hif. **Da 9**₁₈ (תַּחֲנוּנֵינוּ מִפִּילִים אֲנַחְנוּ שָׁמַע); with שָׁמַע nif. **Jr 3**₂₁ (בְּכִי תַחֲנוּנֵי בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל); β) with רַבָּה hif. **Jb 40**₂₇ (אֲלֵיךָ תַחֲנוּנִים, sbj. בְּהִמּוֹת). †

10120 תַּחֲנִי

תַּחֲנִי: gentilic from תַּחֲן; SamP. version הַתַּחֲמוֹי *attāmmi*; Sept. δῆμος ἰ Ταναχτι **Nu 26**₃₅. †

10121 תַּחֲנַת

*תַּחֲנַת: sf. תַּחֲנַתִּי my camp **2K 6**₈ (Barth *Nominalbildung* §182b) from the vb. I חָנַה :: textual error for Arm. תַּחֲנַתוֹ, and in vs.₉ pr. נַחְתִּים read נַחְתִּים, → נַחַת qal 1; on the Vrss. and the favourite cj. תַּחֲבָאֵי, see BHS; besides this there is the cj. נַחְבָּא, so e.g. Gray *Kings*³ 514^a; in vs.₉ Gray reads נַחְתִּים (see p. 514^e). †

10122 תַּחֲפְנָחַס

תַּחֲפְנָחַס: place name, so **Jr 2**₁₆, (תַּחֲפְנָחַס), **Ezk 30**₁₈; Sept. Ταφνας; it may be taken from an as yet unattested expression in Egyptian, *t'-h(t)-(n)p'-nh̄sy* meaning the house of the Negro (the Nubian); but according to Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1963 this meaning is not to be preferred with any degree of certainty against the alternative interpretation suggested by Bertholet *Fschr.* 13: fortress of *Penah̄se*, on which see especially Zimmerli *Ez.* 738 on **Ezk 30**₁₈. The place can best be identified with the Greek place name Δάφνας/Δάφνη (Herodotus ii: 30) :: Alt ZDPV 66 (1943) 64-68, who identifies it with *Tell Defnē/Tell Defennē* south-west of Pelusium on the eastern edge of the Nile Delta, cf. also Simons *Geog.* §1319: **Jr 2**₁₆ **43**₇₋₈₋₉ **44**₁ **46**₁₄ **Ezk 30**₁₈. †

10123 תַּחֲפְנִיס

תַּחֲפְנִיס: **1K 11**_{19f}; Sept.^{RA} Θεκεμιννας (cf. Görg BN 36 (1987) 22 who states that the reading of the Sept. is Θεκαγγεινα and similar); Josephus Θαφίνη (*Schalit Namenwb.* 54).

—a) it is not a n.f., as MT, but an appellative name, used to designate an official position; in Egyptian the appellative appears as *t' hmt nyswt* the consort of the king, on which see B.H. Stricker *ActOr.* 15 (1937) 11f; see further Weippert *Edom* 301f, 632-35; Gray *Kings*³ 285; Noth *Könige* 253; Görg loc. cit.

—b) with הַגְּבִירָה following תַּחֲפְנִיס the position of the royal consort is correctly described by a Jewish title, so Würthwein *ATD* 11/1: 137; and subsequently Görg loc. cit. 23; → גְּבִירָה 3. †

10124 תַּחֲרָא

תְּחָרָה: Ex 28₃₂ 39₂₃, only in phrase expressing comparison **כַּפִּי תְּחָרָה**, to describe the opening for the head in the ceremonial garment of the High Priest; the exact sense of the sbst. and also its origin are uncertain; SamP. version **תְּחָרָה** *tērra*.

—a) the Vrss. vary: α) Sept. καὶ -]182̄σται τὸ περιστόμιον ἐξ αὐτοῦ μέσον, ὥαν -]182̄χον κύκλ τοῦ περιστομίου, -]182̄ργον ὑφάντου, τὴν συμβολὴν συνυφασμένην ἐξ αὐτοῦ, ἵνα μὴ ῥαγῆ and the opening in it (in the garment of the High Priest that reached down to his feet) is in the middle, with a seam all around the opening; it (the seam) is woven, and from it (you shall make) a woven binding, so that it (the seam or the binding) shall not be torn away; β) Vulg. agrees completely with Sept., and it describes the opening in the middle of the garment (the *tunica* of the High Priest) as being surrounded by a seam of woven material (*ora ... textilis*); but the words referring to the binding in Sept. are supplemented by the clause *sicut fieri solet in extremis vestium partibus*. It is noteworthy that neither in Sept. nor in Vulg. is there an expression for the comparison **כַּפִּי תְּחָרָה** which is found in the MT; similarly REB (and NEB) omit any statement of comparison; but that is not the case in Pesh. or Tg.^o; γ) Pesh.: ^o(y)k pūm sīras (pl. of *sīrā*, Brockelmann *Lex.* 472b) like the opening of threads (or the warp). δ) Tg.^o **כַּפּוּם שְׂרִיץ** like the opening in armour, or rather in a suit of armour. It is from these renderings that the Rabbinic tradition is taken, on which see Cohen VT 24 (1974) 361-66; and in fact this has most to support it, so e.g. ZüB; TOB; Noth *Ex.* (ATD 5) 178; Childs *Exodus* 527; also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; NRSV: like the opening in a coat of mail :: KBL: leather (see b).

—b) In Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* the word is taken as a loan from Egyptian *dhr* leather (so also W. Max Müller *Asien und Europa nach altägyptischen Denkmälern* (1893) 104). This is followed without hesitation by KBL which gives the translation of the Egyptian sbst. as sole, shield, thong etc. of leather; **תְּחָרָה** is then taken to mean leather, leather cuirass. The derivation of the word from Egyptian is found also in Görg ZAW 89 (1977) 116¹² with reference to J. Friedrich *Ephod und Choschen im Lichte des Alten Orients* (1968) 47. According to Lambdin *Loan Words* 155 it is doubtful if it can be taken as a loan from Egyptian *dhr*, on which see also Cohen VT 24 (1974) 361⁵.

—c) with regard to the composition of the **תְּחָרָה** see further BRL² 248a: it is doubtful whether Heb. *tahrā* (Ex 28₃₂) means an ordinary leather apron rather than scale armour.

—d) reviewing the evidence suggests that a derivation of the BHeb. sbst. from Egyptian is possible but uncertain, and in translation it is recommended to use armour, following Tg.^o (see above aδ), or alternatively suit of armour (as ZüB). †

10125 תְּחָרָה

*תְּחָרָה: impf. **תִּתְחָרָה** Jr 12₅ → I חרה *tif^{el}*. †

10126 תְּחָרַע

תְּחָרַע: n.m. 1C 9₄₁; Sept. Θαραχ, Θαρα(α); for 1C 8₃₅ **תְּחָרַע**; Sept.^B Θερεε; Sept.^A Θαρεε; the personal name is not explained in Noth *Personennamen* 260b: a Benjaminite from the descendants of Saul, one of the great-grandsons of Jonathan. †

10127 תְּחָשׁ

I **תְּחָשׁ**: 1) the origin of the sbst. is uncertain, but it occurs in SamP. as *tāš*.

—a) there may be an etymological connection to be made with Arb. *d/tuḥas* porpoise, a species of dolphin.

—b) besides this a connection may also be made with the Egyptian vb. *ṯḥś* to stretch a skin, stretch leather (Erman-G. *Wb.* 5: 396).

—c) because of the connection with Arabic (see above a) תַּחַשׁ is most often taken to mean dolphin, so e.g. KBL; also Childs *Exodus* 523, where other proposals are mentioned as well; on this see also Zorell *Lexicon* 895f, and König *Wb.* 541a; also especially Y. Aharoni *Animals* 462f: narwhal, sea-unicorn.

—d) see especially BRL² 203: Heb. *taḥaš* (Ez 16₁₀), or alternatively in the phrase *‘ōr taḥaš* (as for example in Ex 25₅) can hardly mean the tanned skin of a type of dolphin, but perhaps a type of fine leather imported from Egypt (cf. 1b).

—2. a) the forms of the word: תַּחַשׁ, pl. תַּחַשִּׁים (SamP. *tāššəm*, < basic form תַּחַשִּׁים).

—b) because the meaning of תַּחַשׁ is difficult to define properly the question arises of how best to translate the word; it is sometimes felt best to keep the Heb. word untranslated, so e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL: *tachash*.

—3. the occurrences of the word: a) it is linked with עוֹר the skin of the *taḥaš*: α) sg. Nu 4_{6.8.10-12.14}, β) pl. תַּחַשִּׁים (ה) עֲרֹת Ex 26₁₄ 35_{7.23} 36₁₉ 39₃₄, γ) עוֹר הַתַּחַשׁ > הַתַּחַשׁ Nu 4₂₅.

—b) תַּחַשׁ a material that is used for sandals Ezk 16₁₀ (→ נעל qal 2).

—4. where the word is linked with עוֹר, as mentioned in 3a, to mean a type of leather, the purpose of using the material is to put a protective cover on the sacred tabernacle and its sacred equipment when it is being transported, cf. Zimmerli *Ez.* 352; see also the common linking with the sbst. → מִכְסֵה, cstr. מִכְסֵה Ex 26₁₄ 36₁₉ 39₃₄; Nu 4_{10-12.25}; or alternatively כַּסִּי (SamP. *kassuwwi*) Nu 4_{6.14}; the associated verbs are בּוֹא hif. Ex 39₃₄; כָּסָה pi. (ב) Nu 4_{11.12}; נָשָׂא Nu 4₂₅; נָתַן Nu 4₆, (אֶל) Nu 4₁₀; עָשָׂה Ex 26₁₄ 36₁₉; פָּרַשׁ Nu 4₁₄. †

10128 תַּחַשׁ

II תַּחַשׁ Gn 22₂₄: n.m.; ? < place name or name of a territory.

—1) Sept. Τοχος, Josephus Τααδος (Schalit *Namenwb.* 118); the meaning of the word is uncertain, but possibilities and attempted solutions include.

—a) II תַּחַשׁ = I תַּחַשׁ', so KBL; it would then be an appellative name meaning a type of fish (perhaps a dolphin) which had become a proper name; for this compare the personal name נִנְיָ, נִיָּ (Noth *Personennamen* 230) with the corresponding word in Akk. *nūnu(m)* where it is used in theophoric personal names to mean a river deity (AHw. 803f, sv. *nūnu(m)* 6; but see now see also CAD N, 336b-341a, especially 340b sv. *nūnu* 2 and 3 for the constellation Piscis Austrinus and other stars, and the last main sentence of the entry, which says that the element *nūnu* in personal names is probably a foreign word).

In BHeb. נִנְיָ/נִיָּ occurs as a personal name rather infrequently, and → נִיָּ is not used anywhere at all.

—c) with vb.: יָשַׁב תַּחֲתָיו he stayed in his place Ex 16²⁹, meaning the same as with עָמַד Lv 13²³, בּוֹא Pr 11⁸, שָׁכַן 2S 7¹⁰, הִנִּיחַ Is 46⁷, מָן קוֹם Ex 10²³.

—2. a) תַּחַת sbst. > preposition, below, underneath: תַּחַת הַשָּׁמַיִם Qoh 1-10⁵ (29 times) → שָׁמַיִם 2; תַּחַת הַשָּׁמַיִם יִדְכָּ/יִדְכָּיִךְ Da 9¹², cf. Lam 3⁶⁶; תַּחַת הָעַיִן Gn 18⁴; תַּחַת אַחַד הַשִּׁיחִים Gn 21¹⁵, cf. 1K 5⁵ 19⁴ Jb 30⁷; תַּחַת כָּל 1S 21⁹ Is 3⁶; תַּחַת יָדֶיהָ Gn 16⁹; תַּחַת רַגְלֵינוּ parallel with תַּחֲתֵינוּ Ps 47⁴; Moab תַּחֲתֵינוּ was subdued under Ju 3³⁰; would that his hand were לְרֹאשִׁי תַּחַת under my head Song 2⁶ see also 4d; standing תַּחַת אִישׁךָ under your husband Nu 5^{19f} meaning a wife standing under the authority of her husband; cf. Bruno Baentsch *Exodus-Leviticus-Numeri* GHK 1/2 (1903) 475; cf. Ezk 23⁵.

—b) תַּחַת-כַּנְפָיו חָסָה to seek protection under his wings Ru 2¹², on which see Gerleman BK 18: 22, 27; תַּחַת הַלְשׁוֹן under the tongue Ps 10⁷ 66¹⁷; תַּחַת שְׁפָתַיִם under the lips Ps 140⁴.

—c) of animals: תַּחַת הַשָּׁבֵט (בְּקָר וְצֹאן) with עָבַר Lv 27³², on which see Elliger *Lev.* 392; תַּחֲתָיו under the crocodile are jagged sherds Jb 41²².

—3. in place of, instead of, cf. Akk. *kīma* (AHw. 476, 477 paragraph 7; CAD K 363) and *kīmū* (AHw. 479; CAD K 378): a) תַּחֲתָנָה Gn 2²¹ in place of the rib; Gn 4²⁵ 22¹³ Lv 16³² 2S 17²⁵; תַּחַת נַפְשֶׁךָ parallel with תַּחֲתֶיךָ Is 43⁴; Ps 45¹⁷ Est 2¹⁷ 2C 21¹.

—b) as recompense for, but this meaning can not be firmly separated from a: Gn 30¹⁵; תַּחַת טוֹבָה Gn 44⁴ Ps 38^{21a}; with cj. שָׁלַם 1S 2²⁰; עֵינֹו תַּחַת as a recompense for his eye Ex 21²⁶; תַּחַת זֹאת instead of this 2S 19²²; תַּחַת מָה why? Jr 5¹⁹; with inf. instead of being forsaken Is 60¹⁵ instead of pursuing Ps 38^{21b}.

—4. תַּחַת with particles:

—a) with vb. of motion, אֶל-תַּחַת going underneath Lv 14⁴² 1K 8⁶ Jr 3⁶, 38¹¹ textual uncertainty cj. see BHS, and Rudolph *Jer.* 3 240; Zech 3¹⁰.

—b) תַּחַת אֲשֶׁר instead of serving (cf. R. Meyer *Gramm.* §120: 2a) Dt 28⁴⁷ instead of being Ezk 36³⁴; in return for, inasmuch as Nu 25¹³ Dt 21¹⁴.

—c) תַּחַת כִּי (cf. R. Meyer *Gramm.* loc. cit.) for the reason that Pr 1²⁹, cj. Dt 4³⁷ pr. וְתַחַת rd. וְתַחֲתֵי (BHS, KBL).

—d) תַּחַת לְ on the lower side of Song 2⁶ (mentioned already above 2a); אֶל-תַּחַת לְ Ezk 10².

—εα) מִתַּחַת from underneath: מִתַּחַת הוֹצִיא Ex 6⁷, מִתַּחַת הוֹצִיא מִתַּחַת Ex 18¹⁰, מִתַּחַת הוֹצִיא מִתַּחַת Hos 4¹² (→ זָנָה 2b), מִתַּחַת פָּשַׁע 2K 8²⁰ (→ פָּשַׁע qal 2); β) from out of its place: וּמִתַּחֲתָיו יִצְמָח and he shall branch out from under him Zech 6¹² (or to be taken with γ) Sir 48¹³, מִתַּחֲתָיו from out of its place Ex 10²³; γ) away from its place: מִפֶּתַח הַבַּיִת מִתַּחַת water flowing out from beneath the threshold of the temple Ezk 47¹, מִתַּחֲתֶיךָ your bed taken away from under you Pr 22²⁷; δ) מִתַּחַת לְ on the lower side of, below Ju 7⁸ and cj. in vs.¹ (BHS; see also Rösel ZDPV 92 (1976) 12) Ezk 42⁹ 46²³ Jb 26⁵.

—fα) מִתַּחַת adverb: lying underneath, below **Ex 20**₄ **Dt 4**₃₉ **5**₈ **33**₂₇ **Jos 2**₁₁ **1K 8**₂₃ **Is 14**₉ **51**₆ **Am 2**₉ **Jb 18**₁₆ **26**₅ **Ezk 1**₈ (but **10**₈ has תַּחַת; for both forms see Zimmerli *Ez.* 5); β) מִתַּחַת לְ below (similar to eδ above) **Gn 1**₇ **Ex 30**₄ **Ju 3**₁₆ **1K 7**₂₄₋₃₀ **Jr 38**₁₂, also referring to a geographical location, an oak-tree below Bethel **Gn 35**₈; below Jezreel **1K 4**₁₂; γ) לְמִתַּחַת לְ (meaning the same as β) **1K 7**₃₂; δ) לְ עַד־מִתַּחַת לְ as far as below (NRSV: beyond) Beth-car **1S 7**₁₁.

Der. II, III תַּחַת, תַּחְתּוֹן, תַּחְתִּי.

10130 תַּחַת

II תַּחַת (meaning the same as I תַּחַת); n.m.; Sept. **1C 6**₉ $\Theta\alpha\alpha\theta$, Sept.^B $K\alpha\alpha\theta$, **6**₂₂ $\Theta\alpha\alpha\theta$, so here also Sept.^B; **1C 7**₂₀ $\Theta\alpha\alpha\theta$. The personal name means substitute, so Noth *Personennamen* 260b; KBL; on this see I תַּחַת 3a, especially **Gn 4**₂₅; the corresponding expression in Akk. is *Pūḫum/Pūḫānum* and *Tarībum* (Stamm *Namengebung* 301); see also AHW. 877b paragraph 3; also p. 1329b.

—1. the son of אֲפֶרַיִם, or rather the ancestor of a clan of this tribe **1C 7**₂₀; **Nu 26**₃₅ has instead תַּחַן (→ תַּחַן 1).

—2. a Levite from the clan of קַחַת **1C 6**_{9,22}. †

10131 תַּחַת

III *תַּחַת (= I): place name.: תַּחַת; Sept. $K\alpha\tau\alpha\alpha\theta$: an unidentified stopping place in the wilderness **Nu 33**_{26f}; perhaps the name has not been preserved in its original form, on which see Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1: 67⁴¹. †

10132 תַּחְתּוֹן

תַּחְתּוֹן: I תַּחַת + וֹן (denominative adj., Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 500p; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41: 1b); MHeb. תַּחְתּוֹן, cf. Arb. *taḥṭānī* situated below, underneath: fem. תַּחְתּוֹנָה (וֹ)נָה, pl. תַּחְתּוֹנוֹת (וֹ)נוֹת: תַּחְתּוֹנָה הַצֵּלַע הַתַּחְתּוֹנָה **1K 6**₆ (textual emendation) “the lower rib” meaning the lower storey, floor level of the temple, see Noth *Könige* 96, 113, 115 (on v.₈ without cj. see p. 99, 116); **Is 22**₉ **Ezk 40**_{18f} **41**₇ **42**_{5f} **43**₁₄; in place names **Jos 16**₃ **18**₁₃ **1K 9**₁₇ **1C 7**₂₄ **2C 8**₅ (: עֲלִיּוֹן). †

10133 תַּחְתִּי

*תַּחְתִּי: I תַּחַת + i (denominative adj., Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 501x; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §41:4); MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 233 adj. *תַּחְתִּי, sbst. תַּחְתִּית base (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 441b); cf. Eth. *tāḥtāwī* or *tāḥtāy*, more rarely *tāḥtī*, fem. *tāḥtīt* and *tāḥtāyt* (Dillmann *Lex.* 554); Tigr. *taḥatāy* lower (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 305b); Arb. *taḥṭānī* (→ תַּחְתּוֹן): fem. תַּחְתִּית and תַּחְתִּיָּה, pl. תַּחְתִּיִּים, fem. תַּחְתִּיּוֹת: lower, lowest.

—1. a) תַּחְתִּית פְּלֶחַת the lower millstone **Jb 41**₁₆; תַּחְתִּית גְּלֵת (rd. thus pr. גְּלֵת, see BHS) the lower pools **Ju 1**₁₅, pl. גְּלֵת תַּחְתִּיּוֹת **Jos 15**₁₉, on which see Noth *Jos.* 90 with reference to Abel *Géogr. Pal.* 1: 454; pl. masc. תַּחְתִּיִּים קְנִיִּים the lowest cubicles of the ark; → קָן 2, or more freely the lowest storey **Gn 6**₁₆, so KBL; also Westermann BK 1/1: 523, 566; תַּחְתִּית הַהָר the foot of the mountain **Ex 19**₁₇.

—βα) אֶרֶץ/הָאָרֶץ תַּחְתִּיּוֹת (cf. Akk. *eršetü šaplītu*, Tallqvist *Totenwelt* 11f; AHw. 1275a sub *šaplū(m)* 5d; CAD *Š*/1, 476, sv. *šaplū* 1f; S. Smith *Idrimi* line 94: *ša-ap-la-tū eršetü* the lower earth, on which see Dietrich-Loretz UF 13 (1981) 227): the depths of the earth Is 44₂₃ Ps 63₁₀; in a mythological metaphor אֶרֶץ רַקְמָתַי בְּתַחְתִּיּוֹת I was formed in the depths of the earth Ps 139₁₅, on which see Kraus BK 15⁵ 1099 (→ רקם pu.); β) אֶרֶץ תַּחְתִּית Ezk 31₁₄₋₁₆₋₁₈ and אֶרֶץ תַּחְתִּיּוֹת Ezk 26₂₀ 32₁₈₋₂₄.

—c) שְׂאוֹל תַּחְתִּיּוֹת Ps 86₁₃ and שְׂאוֹל תַּחְתִּית Dt 32₂₂ and בּוֹר תַּחְתִּיּוֹת Ps 88₇ Lam 3₅₅; Sir 51₆.

—2. cj. Neh 4₇ pr. לְ מַתְחַתִּיּוֹת prop. מַתֵּי חַנִּית or מַתֵּי חַנִּיתוֹת the men with the lances, so Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 126, BHS :: MT e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.* 542a; TOB lower part; KBL the lowest parts of; similarly ZüB, NRSV, REB and NEB; making a decision between the difficult MT and the perhaps too simplifying cj. must probably remain open. †

10134 חֲדָשִׁי

חֲדָשִׁי See below under תַּחְתִּים חֲדָשִׁי (#10136).

10135 תַּחְתִּים

תַּחְתִּים See below under חֲדָשִׁי תַּחְתִּים (#10136).

10136 תַּחְתִּים-חֲדָשִׁי

תַּחְתִּים חֲדָשִׁי: place name 2S 24₆; textual corruption; on proposals for emendation see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Zorell *Lexicon* 225b sv. חֲדָשִׁי; the most likely solution is to follow Sept.^L χεττιεμ καδης corresponding to אֶרֶץ הַחֲתִים קְדָשָׁה towards the land of the Hittites, to Kadesh, so Hertzberg ATD 10² (1960) 337; so e.g. also K. Budde *Die Bücher Samuel* KHC 8 (1902) 329 :: Simons *Geog.* p. 347²⁴⁹: ? אֶרֶץ תַּחַת חֲרָמוֹן, but on this see previously Budde loc. cit.; as well as the emendation that has been mentioned KBL notes the proposal by W. Caspari *Die Samuelbücher* (KAT 7; 1926) 669, קְדָשׁ תַּחַת יַם underneath the sea of Qadeš which follows Sept.^L, but is further from the text. †

10137 תִּיכּוֹן

תִּיכּוֹן: denominative adj. from תִּיכּוֹן, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 500p, **tōkōn* > *tikōn* Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 215k; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 233): 1QM 7: 9 הַשְּׂעָר הַתִּיכּוֹן the middle gate, so Maier *Texte* 1: 132 :: Lohse *Texte*³ 197 the main gate; fem. תִּיכּוֹן(וֹ)נָה, pl. תִּיכּוֹנוֹת: middle Ex 26₂₈ 36₃₃ Ju 7₁₉ 1K 6₆₋₈ (on MT in vs.₈ see Noth *Könige* 99, 116), 2K 20₄ (pr. MT הָעֵיר rd. with Q, cf. mss. and Vrss. הָהָצֵר, see e.g. Gray *Kings*³ 697; BHS); cj. Ezk 47₁₆ pr. הַתִּיכּוֹן rd. with Sept. ἀβλή τοῦ Σαυναβ (on עֵינֹ(וֹ)/נֵינֹן vs.₁₇ see Zimmerli *Ez.* 1202, 1204; BHS), צִלְעַ Ezk 41₇ 42_{5f} (→ צִלְעַ 3b). †

10138 תִּילּוֹן

*תִּילּוֹן 1C 4₂₀ (Q), תּוּלוֹן (K): n.m. ? < place name or name of a tribe; Sept. Θιλων corresponding to Q, so also Vulg., Tg.; on the contrary Sept.^L agrees with K, see BHK תּוּלוֹן; the personal name remains unexplained, as in Noth *Personennamen* 260a.

In Amorite personal names the element *tl* (*tal/til*) is found, but for the moment it is too far removed and moreover has no clear meaning; on this see G. Buccellati *The Amorites of the Ur III Period* (Naples, 1966) 157; also Huffmon *Names* 269: a Judaeen from the clan of שִׁימוֹן †.

10139 תַּיְמָא

תַּיְמָא, תַּיְמָא: place name > n.m.: 1) SamP. version וַתִּימָה *wfima* Gn 25₅; Sept. Θαίμαν Jb 6₁₉ acc. ἰδοὺς Θαίμανων; Josephus Θαίμανος (Schalit *Namenwb.* 53); Assyrian *Temā* (*te-ma-a*), see Parpola *Neo-Assyrian Toponyms* (AOAT 16; 1970) 350; Neo-Babylonian and Standard Babylonian *te-ma-a/a'*, see Röllig ZA 56 (1964) 220 line 24; Ran Zadok *Répertoire Géographique des Textes Cunéiformes* vol. 8: *Geographical Names According to New- and Late Babylonian Texts* (Wiesbaden, 1985) 307: here the name is written *te-ma-a* as well as *te-ma-*, in which the simple ' probably serves as an indication of 'a; in any case ' can be an essential integral element of the cuneiform rendering; EmpArm. תַּיְמָא (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 228 line [2], 3, 11, 13, 15, 17 = Gibson *Textbook* 2: text 30); cf. R. Degen *Neue Ephemeris* 2: (1974) 81; Beyer and Livingstone in ZDMG 137 (1987) 286f; תַּיְמָא; also Nab., see Beyer-Livingstone loc. cit. 287 (for the adj. *תַּיְמָנִיא see Cantineau *Nab.* 2: 156a); Arb. *Taimā*.

—2. for the older bibliography see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; see further F.V. Winnett in H.G. May *Fschr.* p. 194⁷⁷, with reference to F.V. Winnett and W.L. Reed *Ancient Records from North Arabia* (Toronto, 1970); R. Meyer *Nab.* especially 30ff; Westermann BK 1/2: 487; Knauf *Zur Chronologie von Taimae* BN 21 (1983) 37ff (with bibliography); Simons *Geog.* §121: 9; Wildberger BK 10: 800; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* (1967); IDB 533.

—3. a) **Tema**, an oasis town in northern Arabia, situated some 300 km. from the coast of the Dead Sea, a good 130 km. north-east of → תִּרְרָן as the crow flies: Jr 25₂₃ Jb 6₁₉ (תַּיְמָא); אֶרֶץ תַּיְמָא the territory of Tema Is 21₁₄, cf. Wildberger loc. cit.; b) the eponymous hero: Gn 25₁₅ 1C 1₃₀; → תַּיְמָנִי †.

10140 תַּיְמָן

I תַּיְמָן, תַּיְמָן: יַמָּן, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495 l.

A. Sept., with the meaning southern territory, see below C1: a) (πρὸς, κατὰ) λίβα Ex 27₉ 38₉ Nu 2₁₀ 3₂₉ 10₆ Dt 3₂₇ Jos 15₁ Ezk 47₁₉ 48₂₈; Is 43₆ τῷ λίβί; (Ex 26₁₈ πρὸς βορρᾶν pr. MT תַּיְמָנָה תַּיְמָנָה); b) τὸ πρὸς νότον Ex 26₃₅; ἐπὶ γῆν νότου Zech 6₆; ταμίεια νότου Jb 9₉; c) Θαίμαν Jos 12₃ 13₄; on all four occasions with the meaning south wind, see below C2, there is a form of νότος.

B. Heb. inscr., Kuntillet *Ajrud. yhwh tmn w'srth* Yahweh from Teman and his Asherah, on which see Emerton ZAW 94 (1982) 2-20, and → I שִׁמְרָה; here *tmn* can be identified with I תַּיְמָן or with II תַּיְמָן (but probably II תַּיְמָן is more likely); EgArm. תַּיְמָנָה, adj. fem.? (*Aḥiqar* 134), see Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 242; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 327; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1212: probably southern; Palmyrene תַּיְמָן adj. or sbst., see Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 327; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1212: southern; adj. תַּיְמָנִי southerly; Syr. *teymnā* the south, the south wind; Mnd. *timia* the south, the south-east, and adj. *timiait* (Drower-Macuch

Dictionary 485f; 486a); Eth. *samēn* the south (Dillmann *Lex.* 334b = *Gramm.*² §109:3b, p. 207); Arb. *tayammun* a propitious omen.

C. locative תִּימָנָה; fem. see Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 76:

—1. the south, territory in the south: a) **Jos 15₁ Is 43₆ Zech 6₆** (אֶרֶץ תִּימָן), **Jb 9₉**; b) תִּימָן on the south **Jos 12₃ 13₄** (→ תִּימָן 1c, cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §111d); c) תִּימָנָה to the south, southwards **Ex 26_{18,35} 27₉ 36₂₃ 38₉ Nu 2₁₀ 3₂₉ 10₆ Dt 3₂₇ Ezk 21₂ 47₁₉ 48₂₈.**

—2. the south wind **Ps 78₂₆ Jb 39₂₆** (לְתִימָן for the south wind), **Song 4₁₆ Sir 43₁₆.**

—3. for סַעֲרוֹת תִּימָן a storm in the lands of the south, meaning a southern storm **Zech 9₁₄**, a connection can be made with either territory in the south (see above 1) or with the south wind (see 2); cf. Rudolph KAT 13/4: 184; NRSV: the whirlwinds of the south. †

10141 תִּימָן

II תִּימָן: name of a territory > n.m.; SamP. n.m. *tīmān*; Sept. Θαυμαν, Josephus Θημανός (Schalit *Namenwb.* 55): **Teman.**

—1. name of a territory:

—a. perhaps originally it was an area of land in the south in Edom, and lying in the south because of the etymological connection with I תִּימָן; on this see de Vaux RB 76 (1969) 379-85; on Ob 9 also cf. Wolff BK 14/3: 34; perhaps Teman indicates the southern region of the mountainous territory of the Edomites on the east of the Arabah while Bozra indicates the northern region; see also Rudolph KAT 13/2: 134f on **Am 1₁₂**, who sees in תִּימָן the original name of a region, but one which can no longer be identified (see further under b).

—b. occurrences of the word: **Jr 49_{7,20} Ezk 25₁₃ Am 1₁₂ Ob 9 Hab 3₃**; for the most part תִּימָן is used to indicate the whole of the land of Edom, on which see Weippert *Edom* 422; Rudolph loc. cit. 134f; also Knauf ZAW 97 (1985) 249; but the possibility is raised in **Am 1₁₂** (תִּימָן parallel with בְּצִרָה) of תִּימָן being used in an older sense for the name of a region.

—c. according to Nelson Glueck AASOR 15 (1934/35) 82f, and also in Glueck *Jordan* 24-26, תִּימָן would be a place in Northern Arabia situated quite near Petra, and to be identified with *tāwīlān*; but that is completely uncertain; it is mentioned as another possibility (as well as those under a and b above) by Wolff BK 14/2: 195 (but not in BK 14/3: 34), and also by Zimmerli *Ez.* 597; cf. also Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1967; against this see especially de Vaux RB 76 (1969) 379-385. On all three proposals (a, b and c) see also Simons *Geog.* §253; also Abel *Géogr. Pal.* 2: 479f.

—2. name of a tribe > n.m., the eponymous hero of one of the בְּנֵי עִשָׂו **Gn 36₁₁.15 42 1C 1₃₆₋₅₃**, see IDB 4: 533f. †

Der. תִּימָנִי.

10142 תִּימָנִי

תִּימָנִי, תִּימָנִי: תִּימָן (י)מָן + ending *iy* > *ī* (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 501x); Nab. adj. תִּימָנִיא (Cantineau *Nab.* 2: 156).

—1. gentilic from II תִּימָן Gn 36₃₄ 1C 1₄₅.

—2. gentilic from תִּימָא Jb 2₁₁ 4₁ 15₁ 22₁ 42₇₋₉; so with KBL and especially R. Meyer *Nab.* 99². †

10143 תִּימָנִי

תִּימָנִי: 1C 4₆; place name, name of a tribe > n.m. (on the ending, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 501x); Sept. Θαμμαν. The explanation of the n.m. is obscure, cf. Rudolph *Chr.* 33: skills fail with names like Temeni (6) and Hazzobeba (8); according to Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* it is a patronymic from an unidentified place; according to KBL it is a gentilic from the root ימָן. The form in Sept. gives rise to the question of whether תִּימָנִי may be a later or dialect form developed from תִּימָנִי (י)מָנִי. The name of the land or of the region could have become a personal name; parallels which come to mind are בּוֹזִי, בּוֹזִי (ת), יהוּדִי (ת) and כּוֹשִׁי, see Noth *Personennamen* 232 and subsequently Stamm *Fschr.* 118 = *Frauennamen* 322: one of the descendants of Judah, or alternatively a leader or representative of a Judaeo-Calebite clan. †

10144 תִּימָרָה

*תִּימָרָה, *תִּמְרָה: a primary noun, from which the MHeb. vb. תִּמַּר pi. to rise up like a palm-tree is derived; see Levy *Wb.* 4: 653a; perhaps the sbst. (? cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 473h, 476w) is linked with I תִּמְרָה as a diminutive; cf. also → תִּמְרָה and the expression of the above mentioned תִּימָרָה in the Oriental tradition as תִּימְרָה; see Kahle *Mas.* 76, and subsequently Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; the instances of the word in MHeb. vary.

—a) תִּמְרָה a column of steam rising like a palm-tree, so Levy *Wb.* 4: 653.

—b) תִּמְרָה (תִּמְרָה) a column of smoke, so Dalman *Wörterbuch* 445a: BHeb. pl. cstr. תִּימְרוֹת: **column** JI 3₃ HI 3₆, in both instances there is the collocation תִּימְרוֹת עֶשֶׂן columns of smoke, and this is synonymous with עֶשֶׂן עֵמוֹד Ju 20₄₀. There are various possibilities for explaining עֶשֶׂן: i) it may designate the smoke from a volcano of the well-known Pinien-type, so Th.H. Robinson *Die Zwölf Kleinen Propheten* (HAT 14² (1954) 66 on JI 3₃; and subsequently Wolff BK 14/2: 66; ii) the smoke is stirred up by the burning fireworks, so Gerleman BK 18: 138 on Song 3₆.

—c) in the same way for Song 3₆ O. Keel *Das Hohe Lied* (Zürcher Bibelkommentare, AT 18; 1986) 119: the word for column that is used here is perhaps to be connected with *tamar* palm, and *timora* palm-shaped ornament (1K 6_{29,32,35}); and then it means the top of a stylised palm-shaped coronet with representations of columns and arrows typical of the monarchic period in Israel.

—d) we prefer not to risk making a decision about the various possibilities mentioned in a-c. †

10145 תִּימָנִי

תִּימָנִי: a form with the ending *-ī* serving as a mark of affiliation, on which see below; Sept.^{BS} Iεαζ(ε)ι, Sept.^A Θωσσαει, Vulg. *Thosaites*. תִּימָנִי 1C 11₄₅, someone originating from an unidentified tribe or place, which must have been pronounced as *תִּימָנִי or *תִּימָנִי. †

10146 תִּירוֹשׁ

תִּירוֹשׁ, תִּירֹשׁ, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 475t, on p. 476: the basic form is uncertain.

A. The etymology of the word is unknown, but for possibilities or alternatively suggestions see especially H.H. Schmid *THAT* 780f.

—1. deriving it from a Semitic root: a) from the vb. יִרֹשׁ to tread down, press wine, so P. Haupt *AJSL* 26 (1909/10) 215, 223 on **Mi** 6₁₅; and subsequently Koehler *ZAW* 46 (1928) 218-220; also KBL cj. pr. תִּירוֹשׁ rd. תִּירֹשׁ; so also Rudolph *KAT* 13/3: 117; see also HAL 421b, HALOT 442a: II יִרֹשׁ; however a verb like this should not be taken to exist in **Jb** 20₁₅, on which see Loretz *UF* 9 (1977) 354, as opposed to, e.g. Tur Sinai *The Book of Job* (1917) 314; b) there is only one verb *y-r-š* (I יִרֹשׁ) which has the meaning to take into one's possession by force, to drive out > to press out, so Görg *BN* 8 (1979) 7-10; c) there lies behind the sbst. another root which is different from the one mentioned above (a), see H.H. Schmid loc. cit.; d) the first two proposals (see above a and b) are not convincing while the third (c) must remain an open possibility. As far as the first is concerned it can no longer be supported by an Ug. **yrt* to press out, which Dietrich-Loretz *UF* 10 (1978) 426 wished to find as the base for Ug. *trt* in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 2, 34: 32 and 1, 22:i:18, 20 as a synonym of the sbst. *mr̄t*; the derivation of this latter word is very uncertain, on which see earlier Aistleitner *Wb.* 1684 (from which it is taken as a vb.); see further Gordon *Textbook* §19:1558; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 427 no. 79; Caquot *Textes* 476^h; and especially Aartun *UF* 16 (1984) 50f; see also Schmid loc. cit.

—2. there is no Semitic etymology for תִּירֹ(וֹ)שׁ but it has been introduced into Hebrew as a cultural word from the mediterranean area, so Rabin *Orientalia* 32 (1963) 137f: a loanword from hieroglyphic Hittite *tuwarsa* wine, occurring in Greek as Θύσσοϛ; cf. also Gordon *Textbook* §19:2613, and Brown *VT* 19 (1969) 168 :: Aartun *UF* 16 (1984) 35: the Hittite sbst. is a loanword from Semitic.

Looking again at all the evidence it does not appear possible simply to prefer the second solution (2) instead of the first (1) for questions remain open on both sides.

B. The word in the cognate languages: MHeb. תִּירוֹשׁ unfermented wine, must (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 442a; and especially Levy *Wb.* 4: 641a); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 233), Temple Scroll, see Johann Maier *Die Tempelrolle vom Toten Meer* (Uni-Taschenbücher 829; 1978) col. 19: 14 (p. 32); col. 22: 7,10 (p. 34). Maier translates the sbst. as new wine, and on p. 86 he suggests rendering תִּירוֹשׁ as fresh wine, but not unfermented grape juice; SamP. *tīrāš*; Ug. *tr̄t* new wine, must (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2613; Gibson *Myths*² 159b; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 210 no. 250; p. 345 no. 530; p. 450 no. 121; Aartun *UF* 16 (1984) 35): a) as an appellative noun Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 17:vi:7, 8; 1, 114:3f, 16 (on both occasions parallel with *yn*); the text is uncertain at Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 5:iv:20; b) divine name Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 39: 16; 1, 102:9, which may perhaps correspond to Akk. *Siriš* (Meissner *Bab. Ass.* 1: 239, and 2: 10f); see further Herdner *Ugaritica* 7: p. 4; Ph., Punic *trš* Karatepe 3: 7, 9 :: *šb^c wtrš* (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 26): together with the sbst. *šb^c* satisfaction *trš* can be rendered either as wine (so Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 2: p. 38; Tomback *Lexicon* 345) or as must, drink (so Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 335; compare Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1234: must, new wine); cf. Alt *WdO* 4 (1949) 283: it is clear that here תִּירוֹשׁ does not only mean must, but wine; so that when it is used together with שָׁבַע it means satisfaction with food and drink; on Punic see Tomback *Lexicon* 345.

C. The sbst. in Heb.:

—1. a) sf. תִּירוּשָׁם, תִּירוּשָׁה, תִּירוּשֵׁי.

—bα) for the meaning **sweet wine, must**, see e.g. Wolf BK 14²:104, and Fensham VT 22 (1972) 298; β) :: Koehler ZAW 46 (1928) 218-220, and KBL; cf. also Brown VT 19 (1969) 169: תִּירוּשָׁם is an archaic word for יִין; c) the translation suggested in bα is opposed to that of Koehler (bβ) on the basis of the following types of occurrence where תִּירוּשָׁם is to be distinguished in meaning from יִין (on this see Wolff loc. cit.): תִּירוּשָׁם occurs next to or in sequence with יִין in Hos 4₁₁ Sir 34₂₅ (ed. Smend); next to חֲנוּר Sir 34₂₂; it also has the meaning (α) the juice that is in the grape Ju 9₁₃ Is 65₈ (בְּאֶשְׁכּוֹל); β) fresh must in the hollow of the winepress Hos 9₂ Mi 6₁₅ Jl 2₂₄ Pr 3₁₀; γ) wine, vine Is 24₇, see Wildberger BK 10: 912, 925.

—2. תִּירוּשָׁם תִּירוּשָׁה בְּאֶשְׁכּוֹל occurs in the following listed sequences (Koehler ZAW 46: 218f; KBL): a) תִּירוּשָׁם וְיִצְהָר Dt 7₁₃ 11₁₄ 12₁₇ 14₂₃ 18₄ 28₅₁ Jr 31₁₂ Hos 2₁₀₋₂₄ Jl 1₁₀ 2₁₉ Hg 1₁₁ Neh 5₁₁ 10₄₀ 13₅₋₁₂ 2C 31₅ 32₂₈; b) תִּירוּשָׁם וְיִצְהָר Nu 18₁₂; c) תִּירוּשָׁם וְיִצְהָר וְדָגָן וְדָגָן וְיִצְהָר וְדָגָן Jl 2₂₄; d) תִּירוּשָׁם וְיִצְהָר וְדָגָן וְדָגָן Gn 27₂₈₋₃₇ Dt 33₂₈ 2K 18₃₂ Is 36₁₇ 62₈ Hos 2₁₁ 7₁₄ 9₂ Zech 9₁₇ Ps 4₈; e) תִּירוּשָׁם וְיִצְהָר Neh 10₃₈. †

10147 תִּירִיא

תִּירִיא: n.m., = ? תִּירָא (Diringer *Iscrizioni* 182); Sept. mss. e.g. θηρια; Vulg. *Thiria*; Heb. in Babylonian cuneiform *ti-ri-ya-a-ma*, see Coogan *Personal Names* 37; Wallis *Persica* 9 (Louvain, 1980) 170): *Tiriyama/Tiriyama*; as well as the theophoric element the personal name also contains the Persian sbst. *tir(a)* might, so Coogan *Names* 86 and Wallis loc. cit.; the latter translates the name as the power (?) of Yahweh :: Noth *Personennamen* 163: MHeb. adj. תִּירִי awake, watchful, but that is unlikely: a Judaeen from the clan of יִהֲלֵלְאֵל 1C 4₁₆. †

10148 תִּירָס

תִּירָס: name of a people > n.m.; Sept. Θιρας, Josephus Θείρης (Schalit *Namenwb.* 54); Egyptian *Ty-w-u-š'*, *Tw-ry-š'* (KBL): traditionally *Tursha*, a part of the sea-peoples who came into conflict with Ramesses III (1198-1166), see Simons *Geog.* §256. *Turscha* probably corresponds to Greek Τυρσηνός/Τυρσηνοί (Herodotus i: 57, 94), on which see Eberhard Otto *Ägypten. Der Weg des Pharaonenreiches* (Urban Bücherei, 1953) 179; see further David Neiman in Gordon *Fschr.* 121: *Tyrsenia/Tyrrhenia*; see also Pauly-Wissowa *Kleine Real-Enz.* 5: 1029; Τυρσηνός corresponds in Italy (in Latin) on the one hand to *Turscus* and *Tursanus*, and on the other hand to *Etruscus* and *Etruria* (from *Etrusia*), which arose by metathesis; see Meyer *Geschichte* 2/1² (1928): 556² (on p. 557); see further pp. 555-565, 578-579, 585-593; Pauly-Wissowa *Kleine Real-Enz.* 2: 382ff; even now cf. e.g. A. Dillmann *Die Genesis*⁶ (1892) 175; see further Westermann BK 1/1: 675, who also mentions the identification of תִּירָס with the people of Thrace, with a reference to Josephus; so also Hölscher *Erdk.* 56, who does not accept any identification with a people from Italy; furthermore n תִּירוּשָׁם תִּירוּשָׁם see Zorell *Lexicon* 898a; also IDB 4: 652; Gn 10₂ 1C 1₅. †

10149 תִּישׁ

תִּישׁ: a primary noun, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 457o; MHeb.; JArm. תִּישָׁא; Syr. *tayšā*; CPArm. **tyš*, pl. *tyšyn* (Schulthess *Lex.* 220a); Akk. *daššu*, also *taššu* goat (AHw. 165b; CAD D, 120, sv. *daššu* A); Arb. *tais* goat;

—BibHeb.: תִּישׁ, pl. תִּישִׁים (SamP. *tīšəm* < basic form *תִּישִׁים).

—1. **billy goat** (fem. עֵז), Gn 30³⁵ 32¹⁵ Pr 30³¹ 2C 17¹¹.

—2. expressions: with בוא hif. 2C 17¹¹; with לָקַח (בְּיָדוֹ) Gn 32^{14f}; with סור hif. Gn 30³⁵; with קום (cj. BHS) Pr 30³¹. †

10150 תָּךְ

תָּךְ: תוֹךְ, תָּךְ *תכך (cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 455h); Arm. Wagner *Aram.* 322 (but with ?, because the root is attested already in Phoenician. The uncertainty (or rather the improbability) of the Aramaic connection is now strengthened by the associated Akk. vb. (see below): JArm. תכך together with תוֹךְ (Jastrow *Dict.* 2: 1652, quoted from Wagner loc. cit.; on תוֹךְ also cf. Dalman *Wörterbuch* 439b); Syr. *tak* (*tkk*), corresponding to Akk. *takāku* press, oppress (AHw. 1304a; see also von Soden UF 13 (1981) 164 = *Bibel und Alter Orient* (BZAW 162; 1985) 204); Ph. *tkk* (Harris *Gramm.* 155); on *tk* (Karatepe 2: 5), see Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 327 and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1212f, with the proposals mentioned there (in Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 26 read *tkl*); Arb. *takka* to trample down, tread underfoot, crush (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 95); the sbst. is missing in MHeb.; JArm. תוכא (= *tukkā*) damage, injury (only in Proverbs; Levy *Wb.* 4: 631b; Dalman *Wörterbuch* 439b); Syr. *tukkā* restraint, damage; Mnd. pl. *tukia* reproaches, threats, restraints etc. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 483a); Akk. *tukku* oppression, act of oppression (AHw. 1367b, Canaanite loanword ?); Ug. *tk* (?). Wagner *Aram.* §16:4e (p. 135): BHeb. pl. תִּכְכִּים, which could be from the root תכך, cf. תִּכְכִּי, sf. תִּכְכִּי is perhaps constructed under Aramaic influence, but this remains extremely questionable; cf. also Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 570t.

—1) **oppression, violence**: בְּמִרְמָה תוֹךְ בְּתוֹךְ מִרְמָה Jr 9⁵ (textual emendation, see BHS) oppression upon oppression, deception upon deception; מִרְמֹת וְתָךְ Ps 10⁷ (מִלֵּא פִיהוּ); מִרְמָה וְתָךְ Ps 55¹²; with II מִשִׁ/בִּישׁ, Sept. τόκος καὶ δόλος, Vulg. iuxta Sept. *usura et dolus*; מִתוֹךְ וּמִחֶמְסַם Ps 72¹⁴; with גֵּאֲלִי, Sept. ἐκ τόκου καὶ ἐξ ἀδικίας, Vulg. iuxta Sept. *ex usuris et iniquitate*, Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *ab usura et iniquitate*, תִּכְכִּים אִישׁ tormentor, petty tyrant Pr 29¹³, so KBL; Saadia translates *almutawassīṭ* as a mediocre person who is neither rich nor poor; the context of MT is רָשׁ וְאִישׁ תִּכְכִּים נִפְנְשׁוּ, which becomes in Sept. δανιστοῦ καὶ χρεοφειλέτου ἀλλήλοις συνελθόντων if creditor and debtor come together, Vulg. *pauper et creditor obviam fuerunt*; here the idea in the Hebrew is rendered as though it were a legal matter concerning trading or debt; this corresponds to ת(ו) Jr 9⁵ Ps 10⁷ 55¹² occurring together with מִרְמֹת/מִרְמָה. Besides this for ת(ו) Sept. Ps 55¹² 72¹⁴ makes use of the sbst. τόκος interest, and Vulg. uses *usura/usurae* with the same meaning; so this opens the question about whether ת(ו) could have the overall meaning which is supported by the cognate languages of oppression, or the more special sense of misconduct in business affairs, trading, so Schwantes *Das Recht der Armen* (BET 4: 1977) 188².

—2. Ps 90^{11b}, textual uncertainty וְכִירְאֲתָךְ עֵבְרִיתָךְ, cj. following Sept. καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ φόβου σου corresponding to וְמִיִּרְאֲתָךְ, which can be differently divided into the words מִי רֵאָה תָךְ עֵבְרִיתָךְ who perceives the heart of your fury?, or מִי יִרָא עֵמִי רֵאָה תָךְ עֵבְרִיתָךְ who is afraid of ...?; on this see especially Gunkel *Ps.* 397, 401; similarly Kraus BK 15⁵ 795, 796; see further ZüB; KBL; BHK; BHS; cf. also TOB :: MT, which is followed by e.g. Fr. Baethgen *Die Psalmen* (GHK 2/2; 1892) 286: who recognises the strength of your anger and also the fear of your rage?; so probably especially with Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *et secundum timorem tuum indignationem tuam*. Even though this does not seem impossible and the wording of Sept. is close to that of Vulg. iuxta Sept. and Pesh., the cj. is probably nevertheless preferable. †

10151 תכה

תכה (?) hapax legomenon Dt 33₃: pu. pf. תָּכּוּ; SamP. *tāku* (from either the root תוּךְ or תכה to be subject to, cf. LOT 3/1, p. 162: תָּכּוּ וְהֵם לְרִגְלֶיךָ; the meaning of the vb. is not exactly clear and does not have any exact correspondence in the cognate languages (on which see b).

—a) the Vrss. differ, on which see Zorell *Lexicon* 898a; also especially Nötscher *Fschr.* 265-270, who examines the rendering of Vulg. *et qui adpropinquant pedibus suis* and those who come close to your feet, which is similar to Pesh. *wkennōn madrān lreḡlāk* and they follow your foot; according to Nötscher both these renderings can be traced back to the Rabbinic tradition, and this recurs in e.g. ZüB: but they follow your foot; NRSV: they marched at your heels; but it is uncertain whether this corresponds to the original sense of the the vb.

—b) etymological investigations: α) König *Wb.* 543a: Arb. *taka'a, ittaka'a* to lie down, which would suggest for תכה to settle down; cf. REB following NEB: they sit at his feet; β) Komlós VT 6 (1956) 435f: תכה as a cognate root or western variant of Arm. תָּכַךְ and תוּךְ (for which → תָּךְ); but this vb. does not mean only to wound, harm, inflict damage, put pressure on, but also to knot, tie together; it is the base for the JArm. sbst. תִּכְּא, תִּכְּא, תִּכְּא interlinked chain, twisted rope (Levy *Wb.* 4: 641b) and for other associated substantives, which Komlós adduces from Syriac and Mandaic. From this follows a translation for תָּכּוּ לְרִגְלֶיךָ to be tied to your feet.

—c) all things considered β is to be preferred to βα, even though some uncertainty remains.

—d) moreover the difficult wording prompts conjectures, a few of which are mentioned by Komlós loc. cit., besides which see BHK^{1,2}, BHK³, and also BHS; but none of them is convincing; הִמְתָּכּוּ from the root מִכָּךְ, and which probably means they cower, is graphically very close but unclear as to its grammatical form.

—e) in spite of all this it is understandable why some prefer to leave this difficult word untranslated, as e.g. Steuernagel *Das Deuteronomium* (GHK 1 3/1² (1923): 174; also von Rad ATD 8: 144; KBL: unexplained. †

10152 תְּכוּנָה

תְּכוּנָה: כוּן, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496r; EgArm. sbst. abs. *tkwnh* (Cowley *Arm. Papyri* 156; Kraeling *Arm. Papyri* 7:5), st. emph. *tk(w)nt'* (7:15), sf. (3rd. sg. fem.) *tkwnth* (7:22, 27) property, fortune, possessions; on this see Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* p. 209; it also means dowry: *ksp tkwnh* (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 15:6), on which see Albright *Fschr.* (1971) 143 :: Cowley p. 46: the cost of furniture; on the whole question see further Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 328 and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1214; the probable meaning is what one possesses in actual money as opposed to possession of clothing etc.: sf. תְּכוּנָתוֹ.

—1. **fixed place**, permanent home (cf. מוֹשֵׁב הַכֵּין to take up one's seat Jb 29₇), as the dwelling place of God Jb 23₃, with בוא (עַד).

—2. a) **arrangement** (so NRSV), **lay-out**, REB: the fittings, of the temple Ezk 43₁₁.

—b) for the meaning of תְּכוּנָה Nah 2₁₀ the whole verse must be referred to for the context of the sbst.: קִצָּה תְּלִתְכוּנָה בַּזֶּהב וְאֵין כֶּסֶף בַּזֶּהב וְאֵין לְתִכּוּנָה בַּזֶּהב וְאֵין כֶּסֶף בַּזֶּהב וְאֵין קִצָּה; it can then be seen that תְּלִתְכוּנָה בַּזֶּהב וְאֵין קִצָּה does not have the same sense as in Ezk 43₁₁ (see above a). In Nah 2₁₀<grc rend=sub>a there is the preceding sbst.

כֶּסֶף and זָהָב which allow for תְּזָהָב to be seen as meaning the **store** or the resources of silver and gold which were to found at Nineveh; so with Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* p. 209, who translates as ready cash. Furthermore that corresponds with the Vrss., which ren-der vs.<grc rend=sub>b as follows: Sept. καὶ οὐκ -]143ν πέρασ τοῦ κόσμου αὐτῆς; Vulg. *et non finis est divitiarum*; Pesh. *wlait sākā lšabtāh* and there is no end of (to) their ornaments; Tg.^J *lē(y)t sōp l'ōšrayyā'* no end of treasure; subsequently ZüB: as for the treasure there is no end; and similarly Keller CAT 11b: 123; cf. TOB: it is an inexhaustible treasure-trove. The rendering by Elliger ATD 26⁶ (1967) 11 also seems possible; but that of Rudolph KAT 13/3: 166, and unending household goods, is probably too narrow.

—3. cj. **Ezk 43**₁₀ pr. תְּכַנִּית prop. (cf. Vulg., Tg.) תְּכַנְנָתוֹ its lay-out, referring to the temple; see Zimmerli *Ez.* 1070, 1072; BHS. †

תְּכַיִּים 10153

תְּכַיִּים, תְּכַיִּים: sg. *תְּכַיִּי: **1K 10**₂₂ **2C 9**₂₁, on both occasions together with פִּי(וֹ)ק: a loanword of foreign origin, but the meaning is uncertain; suggestions or alternatively possibilities include: a) peacock, as most of the Vrss., see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; also Rudolph *Chr.* 224. In Sept. in **1K 10**₂₂ (there is no rendering of the sbst. in **2C 9**₂₁) for תְּכַיִּים there is ναῦς followed in the genitive by λίθων τορευτῶν καὶ πελεκητῶν a ship with engraved and hewn stones; on this see Gray *Kings*³ 263ⁱ; by contrast Sept.^o offers ... καὶ πιθήκων καὶ ταῶνων; cf. also Noth *Könige* 205; Sept.^{Ax} has ταῶς peacock.

On the origin and the meaning of the Heb. sbst. see previously Gesenius *Thesaurus* 1502, and Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* 878a: a Malabar loanword, from *tōgai* or *tōghai*; similarly Ellenbogen *Foreign Words* 165: from Tamil *malayam tō kai* the bird with the flashing train, the peacock; the Rabbinic tradition agrees with the Vrss.; also Zorell *Lexicon* 898a; Köhler *Wb.* 543a; see TOB; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1436; Dalman *Arbeit* 7: 552; IDB 3: 707 (but on this see also below c).

—b) a loanword from Egyptian *kyw* ape (Erman-G. 5: 110; the initial *t* could perhaps be the article, fem. sing.); the specific kind of ape denoted by *תְּ(וֹ)ק may be pavian; so Albright *Rel.* 237¹⁸; Noth *Könige* 205; Gray *Kings*³ 263ⁱ; Würthwein ATD 11/1: 125, 126²: a species of ape; peacock on the contrary seems less likely since in the time of Solomon the peacock was not known in the Near East.

—c) poultry, so Bruno Maisler in Badè ZAW 51 (1933) 153; KBL; this is also mentioned as a possibility in Dalman *Arbeit* 7: 252, but there the peacock is preferred as a rarer type of animal.

—d) it is difficult to decide between the three possibilities, but probably the first two (a and b) are to be given more consideration, and the third (c) less; but :: Sept.^o, see above. †

תְּכַף 10154

תְּכַף: for this vb. → תָּף, תָּף.

תְּכָכִים 10155

תְּכָכִים: → תָּף, תָּף.

תְּכָל 10156

cj. *תְּכֹלֶה: I כלה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497z: **end, completeness**; Is 10₂₅ pr. וְאַפִּי עַל-תְּבִלְתָּם/תְּכִלְתָּם וְאַפִּי prop. and my anger will be completely ended, (→ *תְּבִלְתָּ c). †

10157 תְּכֹלֶה

תְּכֹלֶה: I כלה, hapax legomenon Ps 119₉₆.

—a) Vrss.: Sept. συντέλεια, Vulg. iuxta Sept. and Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *consummatio*; Pesh. *saupā* end, limit; Tg. (paraphrastically): for everything that makes itself attainable and understandable I saw a limit; so Alfons Deissler *Psalm 119 (118) und seine Theologie* (1955) 196.

—b) for the sbst. within its context the wording is לְכֹל תְּכֹלֶה רְאִיתִי קִץ; the idea of קִץ which is found here leads to recovering the literal meaning of תְּכֹלֶה completeness; thus THAT 1: 831 but the sense must be more precisely defined, for which there are two possibilities: 1) the completeness of knowledge, so Deissler loc. cit., which probably mainly goes back to the rendering of the Tg.; 2) completeness meaning perfection, so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; Zorell *Lexicon* 898b; König *Wb.* 543b; ZüB; similarly Kraus BK 15⁵ 991: what is perfect.

—c) as for the best translation, in brief the second (2) is to be preferred to the first (1): **completeness, perfection.** †

10158 תְּכִלְתָּ

תְּכִלְתָּ: I כלה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 469q; MHeb. end, end-point; Ph., Punic *tklt*, Neo-Punic *tkl't*; the translation is not certain and the sense of the sbst. can probably not be limited to one idea; for Ph. see Friedrich *Phön. Gr.*² §203 who offers fulfilment, really completeness, but it could also be expense Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 3: p. 26a; see also Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 328; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1214f; Tomback *Lexicon* 339; for Neo-Punic see Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 173:1 (2: p. 157) *btš't wtkl't* meaning in the outermost and furthest parts, i.e. completely :: Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* extremities (but cf. p. 1215, line 9ff: at the outlay and expense): BHeb. **completeness, outermost part, end.**

—a) תְּכִלְתָּ שִׁנְאָה completeness of hatred, extreme form of hatred Ps 139₂₂, with שִׁנְאָה; NRSV: perfect hatred; REB: undying hatred.

—bα) עַד-תְּכִלְתָּ אור עם חֹשֶׁךְ as far as the extremities of light and darkness, meaning to the boundary of light and darkness (as NRSV and REB) Jb 26₁₀, → עם 3 meaning at the same time as, which approximates ׀; β) וְלִכְלֵל-תְּכִלְתָּ הוּא חֶקֶר one can search in the remotest (the deepest) earth Jb 28₃; the third person singular is used to designate an undefined subj., see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §36d; NRSV: they search out the farthest bound; REB (more freely): to the farthest recesses they seek; γ) Jb 11₇, with מִצָּא to attain שְׂרֵי תְּכִלְתָּ the extremities, the ultimate of the Almighty; NRSV: the limit (REB: limits) of the Almighty.

—c) Neh 3₂₁, with חֹזֵק hif. to make repairs from the door of a house to the end of the house. †

10159 תְּכִלְתָּ

תְּכִלְתָּ:

—1. a) The sbst. probably originates as a loanword from Phoenician, for the coloured material which is denoted by this word was produced in the region where Phoenician was spoken, and the word could have spread into the other areas of the Near East together with the product; on this see Gradwohl *Farben* 67f. According to Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 234p the sbst. would have come into Hebrew from Aramaic, which is accepted by Wagner *Aram.* (see p. 323) with some cross references. Gradwohl loc. cit. notes that until now the sbst. has not been attested in Phoenician documents, but there it could have had a similar pronunciation to that in Hebrew, Aramaic and Akkadian.

—b) in the cognate languages it appears thus: MHeb. תְּכֵלֶת; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 233) 1QM 7:10f for the sash of the priest's garments וְאַרְגָּמָן וְתַכְלֵת; SamP. *takkēlāt*; Samaritan תכלה (abs); JArm. תְּכֵלֶת, תְּכֵלֶתָא (so with Gradwohl *Farben* 66; Levy *Wb.* 4: 642b vocalised תְּכֵלֶתָא); Syr. *teklā*; CPArm. *tkl*, emph. *tklt*; Akk. *takiltu* blueish-purple wool (AHw. 1306); see further Dietrich-Loretz *WdO* 3 (1966) 227ff; also H.P. Adler *Das Akkadische des Königs Tu-ratta von Mitanni* AOAT 201 (1976) 332.

—c) for bibliography, as well as the works mentioned above (b), see especially Gradwohl *Farben* 66-71; see further Dalman *Arbeit* 5: 78-84; BRL² 72-74; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1532f.

—2. BibHeb. תְּכֵלֶת: **a blueish (or violet coloured) purple wool**: a) Sept. ὑάκινθος, adj. ὑακίνθινος; Vulg. *hyacinthus*, adj. *hyacinthinus*, on which see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; also Gradwohl *Farben* 66, who goes on to give information of the production of the dyed material, including the reddish (אַרְגָּמָן) as well as the blueish purples: both purple dyes are produced from molluscs; they are produced from the secretions of the glands of the true purple snail, *purpura lapillus*, which lives in the Atlantic Ocean, and of a few types of murex snail, particularly the *murex brandaris*, which is known as the fiery-horned snail or the Turk's blood snail, and the *murex trunculus* (see p. 67); on this see also KBL, and the bibliography mentioned in 1c.

—b) the dye is used for material, carpets, cloths, garments, threads etc.; for the details see Gradwohl *Farben* 70f: α) in מוֹעֵד אֶהְיֶה אִתְּכֶם Ex 25⁴ 26¹⁻⁴⁻³¹⁻³⁶ 27¹⁶ 28⁵⁻⁶⁻⁸⁻¹⁵⁻²⁸⁻³¹⁻³³⁻³⁷ 35⁶⁻²³⁻²⁵⁻³⁵ 36⁸⁻¹¹⁻³⁵⁻³⁷ 38¹⁸⁻²³ 39¹⁻²⁻³⁻⁵⁻⁸⁻²¹ 22.24.29.31 Nu 4⁶⁻⁷⁻⁹⁻¹¹⁻¹²; cf. Sir 45¹⁰; β) in the temple of Solomon 2C 2⁶⁻¹³ 3¹⁴; γ) on the fringes of the garments of the Israelites Nu 15³⁸; δ) used metaphorically in conjunction with wisdom Sir 6³⁰; ε) used to decorate pagan statues: לְבוֹשָׁם לְבוֹשָׁן וְאַרְגָּמָן וְתַכְלֵת Jr 10⁹; ζ) תְּכֵלֶת used in general, especially for garments Ezk 23⁶ 27²⁴ Est 8¹⁵; other uses: in seafaring Ezk 27⁷; wall hangings in the Persian palace at Susa Est 1⁶. †

תכן 10160

תכן (western variant of → תקן): MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 233): 1QS 1:12 לתכן וכוחם in order to involve their strength", so Lohse *Texte*³ 5; similarly Maier *Texte* 1: 22; 1QH 1:15 תכננתה לרצונכה decide what you want, so Lohse *Texte*³ 113, cf. Maier *Texte* 1: 72 you have made arrangements according to your will; it is probably best to consider that the pi. participle is being used in the question וּמִי מֵתָכֵן and who is arranging (deciding)?; in 1QH fragment 16: 4, 5, see E.L. Sukenik *The Dead Sea Scrolls of the Hebrew University* (1955) plate 57; JArm. pa. af. to prepare; for the cognate languages → תקן.

The basic meaning of the root תכן is to **allocate, determine according to size or weight**, so THAT 2: 1043; also Kilpp in *ZAW* 97 (1985) 213¹⁷; but see also the cautious assessment of the relationship of the meaning of the vb. by Jenni *Pi'el* 214; see also Elliger *BK* 11/1: 48¹; and THAT 2: 1043-1045.

qal: pt. תִּכַּן: to **examine, check:** a) sbj. יהוה Pr 16₂ obj. רוּחוֹת 16₂, NRSV: the Lord weighs the spirit; 21₂ obj. לְבוֹת 21₂ NRSV: the Lord weighs the heart; b) Pr 24₁₂ תִּכַּן לְבוֹת he who examines the heart; NRSV: who weighs the heart; REB: who fixes a standard for the heart; and independent expression which shows the nature of יהוה, or alternatively of אֱלֹהִים. †

nif: pf. נִתְּכַנּוּ; impf. יִתְּכַנּוּ, יִתְּכַנּוּ, יִתְּכַנּוּ.

—1. to **measure up, be in order, be correct**, referring to the ways (way) of God as opposed to those of men Ezk 18₂₅₋₂₉ 33₁₇₋₂₀ (תִּכַּן is a by-form of כּוֹן, so Barth *Wurzel*. 52; similarly Driver VT 1 (1951) 243: תִּכַּן an expanded form of כּוֹן nif.).

—2. special instances: 1S 2₃ MT וְלֹא עֲלִילוֹת וְלֹא נִתְּכַנּוּ. The exact rendering is uncertain as is shown by the Vrss.: Sept. καὶ θεὸς ἐτοιμάζων ἐπιτηδεύματα αὐτοῦ; Vulg. *et ipsi praeparantur cogitationes*; Pesh. *wlā teqnān šen'atā qdāmaw* and cunning tricks (underhanded actions) have no place before him; Tg. differently.

There are several possibilities for translation, on which see especially Stoebe KAT 8/1: 101 with bibliography, and they include the following: a) נִתְּכַנּוּ is a passive of the qal and pr. וְלֹא read with Q and Vulg. וְלֹא and actions will be tested by him, so also e.g. THAT 2: 1044; b) in accordance with the meaning of תִּכַּן nif. under 1: his actions (the actions of God) are in order (reading וְלֹא); β) the meaning of תִּכַּן nif. given under 1 is to be interpreted in the sense of to have a place (cf. Pesh.), in which case the reading לֹא (K) is maintained, and עֲלִילוֹת does not have a neutral significance but takes on a pejorative meaning (on which see עֲלִילָה 1c): and disgraceful actions have no place, so Stoebe loc. cit. 100; similarly Zimmerli *Fschr.* 53; c) it is difficult to decide between the two possibilities mentioned (a and b) and probably both of them deserve to be considered. †

pi: pf. תִּכַּן, תִּכַּנְתִּי (Jenni *Pi'el* 214).

—1. to **make correct**, meaning to keep steady the pillars of the earth (NRSV) Ps 75₄; cj. Ps 93₁ 96₁₀ 1C 16₃₀ pr. תִּכַּן prop. תִּכַּן (KBL, → כּוֹן nif. 6c).

—2. a) to **measure up, assess, calculate the size:** Is 40₁₂ (שְׁמִיָּם), Jb 28₂₅ (בְּמִדָּה), Sir 42₂₁ חֲכִמָּה תוֹרָה he has measured up the marvellousness of his wisdom (Smend); ZüB differently: he gave permanent existence to what his wisdom created; cf. also G. Sauer *Jesus Sirach* (Jüd. Schriften aus hellenist.-röm. Zeit 3/5; 1981) 611.

—b) special instances: Is 40₁₃, obj. יהוה רִוַּח: possible translations include: α) to mete out, assess (as 2a; KBL); β) to determine, so Elliger BK 11/1: 40; γ) to set out in readiness, so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and Zimmerli *Ez.* 672; δ) to guide, direct, so Zorell.

—c) for all these instances of the *pi'el* (see above 2a and b) Driver VT 1 (1951) 243 abandons the idea of to measure, and rather accepts to bring into order, arrange; see also Elliger BK 11/1: 48¹, who as well as mentioning to measure out, also mentions to determine as a meaning of the *pi'el*. †

pu: pt. מִתְּכַּן: to **be brought into order, be established, be assessed** (כִּסְפִּי) 2K 12₁₂, see Eissfeldt ZAW 63 (1951/52) 109⁸; so also Würthwein ATD 11/2: 353; REB and NEB: to be checked :: NRSV: to be weighed out. †

Der. I תִּכְּן, תִּכְּנִין ? , מִתְּכַנֵּת, תִּכְּנִין ?

10161 תִּכְּן

I תִּכְּן: תִּכְּן, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 460i:

—1. **fixed measure, quantity** Ex 5₁₈ (תִּכְּן לְבַיִּים) with נִתַּן).

—2. **measurement, assessment** Ezk 45_{11a}, in vs._b instead of this מִתְּכַנֵּתוֹ, → מִתְּכַנֵּת. †

10162 תִּכְּן

II תִּכְּן: place name 1C 4₃₂, which is rendered in Sept. as Sept. Θοκκαυ; cf. Ug. *tkn*, a town the site of which has not been identified (see Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 334 no. 107); תִּכְּן, as well as עֵתָר in Jos 15₄₂ 19₇, has been taken as a scribal error for → עֵתָר, so Noth *Jos.* 110 (on Jos 19₇); see subsequently Rudolph *Chr.* 40; also Stoebe KAT 8/1: 509 (on 1S 30₃₀) prefers עֵתָר as opposed to עֵתָר :: Fritz ZDPV 91 (1975) 35: עֵתָר an erroneous writing for עֵתָר; in the light of the Ug. place name *tkn*, perhaps also תִּכְּן must be recognised as an original form of a place name, but its relationship with עֵתָר remains unclear: תִּכְּן is an unidentified place name in נֶגֶב which belonged to Simeon. †

10163 תִּכְּנִית

תִּכְּנִית: the derivation of this sbst. is not certain, but possibilities include:

—a) from the vb. תִּכְּן (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 504m, on p. 505; so also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; König *Wb.* 544a; Zorell *Lexicon* 899a); associated substantives from the cognate root *tqn* (→ תִּכְּן) are Akk. *tiqnu(m)* tidy arrangement, decoration (AHw. 1360f); Arb. *taqāna* firmness, solidity, completion, perfection; *tiqn* adj. skilful, adroit (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 95b).

—b) from the vb. כָּנָה (cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 504m, on p. 505: Akk. *kanû(m)* to care for; also Sept. to prepare oneself, get ready; D to treat someone kindly, treat something carefully, honour a deity (AHw. 440b; see also p. 1566a; cf. CAD K, 540b); sbst. *te/tiknītu(m)*, *taknītu* loving treatment of an object, adoring respect for a goddess; compare also *teknûm*, *taknû* fond care (AHw. 1344b). for both substantives Driver *Biblica* 35 (1943) 158f proposes the translation careful preparation, completion; on this see Zimmerli *Ez.* 672 (on Ezk 28₁₂).

—c) The analysis of the Heb. sbst. is not clear; its essential meaning is supported by the first etymology (a), but formally it rather corresponds to (b), as has been proposed by Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; and Zorell *Lex.*

—2. תִּכְּנִית Ezk 28₁₂ 43₁₀: suggested translations include:

—a) giving the same meaning for both instances: α) size (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 504m, on p. 505); β) example, paragon (KBL); γ) pattern with indications of size (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*); also pattern, model in Fohrer *Ezechiel* p. 161 on 28₁₂, and p. 237 (from Galling) on 43₁₀ with cj., see 2bα iii.

—b) treating the two instances differently: α) Ezk 28₁₂:

—i. example, perfection Zimmerli *Ez.* 671, 672: textual emendation חֹתֶם תְּכַנִּית a completed seal; other proposed translations are given on p. 672, and also references to the Vrss.;

—ii. MT חֹתֶם תְּכַנִּית חֹתֶם תְּכַנִּית a maker of seals, who in himself exemplifies an ideal image (*imaginem idealem*), so Zorell *Lexicon* 899a;

—iii. ideal, normality, so König *Wb.* 544a; β) **Ezk 43**₁₀:

—i. a quality of the temple which has been correctly constructed (*conformata est*) in all its detailed measurements, which is close to meaning a beautiful and exemplary appearance, or alternatively a beautiful and exemplary type (*species*) of temple; so Zorell *Lexicon* 899a;

—ii. as abstract for concrete, pattern, model, so König *Wb.* 544a;

—iii. cj. pr. תְּכַנִּית prop. תְּבַנִּיתוּ, see Galling in Fohrer *Ezechiel* 237 (→ תְּבַנִּית 7), or תְּכַנִּיתוּ, see Zimmerli *Ez.* 1072 (→ תְּכַנִּית 3). †

10164 תְּכַרִּיף

תְּכַרִּיף: כָּרַף, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496w; ? Aramaism, Wagner *Aram.* 324; the same as MHeb. bundle, pl. shroud; JArm. תְּכַרִּיכָא garment, pl. shroud: **coat, overgarment** (בּוּץ תְּכַרִּיכָא) **Est 8**₁₅. †

10165 תֵּל

תֵּל: primary noun, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 454b; MHeb. תֵּל heap, pile of stones, = JArm. תֵּלָא; Arm. *tl*: 1) OArm., in Sefire, see Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 222 A: 32; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 328; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1215: heap of ruins; Degen *Gramm.* §27:1 (p. 45).

—2. EmpArm. Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 328; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1215: perhaps tumulus; Ug. *tl*, dual *tlm* hill, height (Aistleitner *Wb.* 2760; Gibson *Myths*² 66 (col. 8, line 4); see also p. 159b; Caquot *Textes* 219), Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 4:viii:4: *tlm* both the hills :: S.E. Loewenstamm *Comparative Studies in Biblical and Ancient Oriental Literatures* (AOAT 204; 1980) 527⁷: *tlm* from Hurrian *talm(i)* large; Akk. *tīlu(m)*, *tillu* rubbish mound (AHw. 1359b); OSArb. vb. *tl* to be dilapidated Müller *ZAW* 75 (1963) 316; Eth. height (Leslau *Contributions.* 55); Arb. *tall* ruin, heap of ruins, hillock; Syr. *tellā* small mountain, hill (Brockelmann *Lex.* 824a); CPArm. *tl/tlʿ*; Mnd. *talilia*, variant *tallia* pl. small hill (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 479a); BibHeb. sf. תֵּלָה, תֵּלָם **Jos 11**₁₃ (pr. תֵּלָן sf. masc. for fem., on which see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §124b).

I.

—1. (symmetrically sloping) **rubbish heap** **Dt 13**₁₇ **Jos 8**₂₈ **11**₁₃ **Jr 30**₁₈ **49**₂.

—2. expressions: a) with verbs: with בָּנָה nif. **Jr 30**₁₈ (עַל-תֵּלָהּ); with הָיָה **Dt 13**₁₇ **Jr 49**₂; with עָמַד **Jos 11**₁₃ (עַל-תֵּלָם); with שָׂם **Jos 8**₂₈; b) connected with other substantives: תֵּל עוֹלָם a rubbish heap for evermore **Dt 13**₁₇ **Jos 8**₂₈; תֵּל שְׂמָמָה mound of rubble **Jr 49**₂.

II. in place names:

—1. תֵּל אָבִיב < Akk. *til abūbi(m)* the mound from the primaeval flood (AHw. 8a, sub *abūbu(m)* 1c); but in Heb. probably to be interpreted as the mound with the ears of corn: a place in which the exiles from Judah were settled, beside the River Khabur in the region of Nippur **Ezk 3**₁₅, see Zimmerli *Ez.* 83; for Sept. and Vulg. see p. 13.

—2. תֵּל חֲרָשָׁא: Sept. **Ezr 2**₅₉, Θελαρησα; **Neh 7**₆₁ Sept.^A Θελαρησα, Sept.^{BS} also Sept.^{RA} Αρησα; on חֲרָשָׁא see KBL: חֲרָשָׁא = a) חֲרֵשׁ an area in the forest, or b) חֲרָשׁ magic; of these two possibilities probably the first (a) is to be preferred, for there is in JArm. as well as חֲרָשָׁא forest also the by-form חֲרָשָׁא, see Dalman *Wörterbuch* 162a; but admittedly mound of magic does not seem to be impossible: **Ezr 2**₅₉ **Neh 7**₆₁.

—3. תֵּל מְלַח: Sept. Θελλμελεθ **Ezr 2**₅₉ **Neh 7**₆₁; according to Albright JBL 51 (1932) 100f: Babylonian, meaning the hill of the sailor, see AHw. 592 *malāḥu(m)* boatman; in Heb. it is probably better to treat it as hill of salt.

The last two mentioned places (2 and 3) are like the first settlement sites for the exiles in Babylonia, but the exact location of them is unknown; cf. Simons *Geog.* §1409; so also Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 16; → תֵּלֵיִל †

10166 תלא

תלא: by-form from תלה, see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §75rr; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* §57t (p. 427); Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §30q.

qal: pf. sf. 2S 21₁₂ תֵּלְאִים (Q), תֵּלְוִים (K); pt. pl. passive תֵּלְוִיִּם, תֵּלְאִיִּם.

—1. to **hang up, hang out** your life לְךָ מִיָּדְךָ is suspended before you **Dt 28**₆₆, with acc. of the thing 2S 21₁₂ the bones of Saul and Jonathan suspended in public.

—2. **Hos 11**₇ textual uncertainty: a) MT לְמִשׁוֹבְתֵי תֵּלְאִים לְעַמִּי but my people are fixed on abandoning me, so Wolff BK 14/1² 246, 248; on the passive participle in the sense of an active participle see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §50f; on the same usage in BArm. see BLA 297e, and especially for Syr. see Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §280; Jacob CAT 11a: 79 is similar to Wolff, but pr. לְמִשׁוֹבְתֵי he reads -תו- my people are attached to backsliding; cf. TOB my people cling on to their backsliding:: NRSV: bent on turning away from me; REB and NEB: bent on rebellion.

—b) Vrss. Sept. καὶ ἰ λαὸς αὐτοῦ ἐπικρεμάμενος ἐκ τῆς μετοικίας αὐτοῦ (probably equivalent to מוֹשְׁבֵי); Vulg. *et populus meus pendebit ad reditum meum*; Pesh. *wʿamy tālā(y)n lantāb lwāty* and my people hanker after turning back to me; Tg.^{Jonathan} *wʿammā plīgīn limtāb lʾōrāyī* and my people are in two minds (so Dalman *Wörterbuch* 334a, literally to be split) about turning back to me; among the Vrss. it is supported by Sept., while the others, despite their great differences, understand מִשׁוֹבְתֵי in a correct way but contradict the other usage of the sbst. (→ מִשׁוֹבְתֵי).

—c) cj., on which see e.g.: α) Nyberg *Hos.* 88f: תֵּלְאִי a denominative vb. from תֵּלְאָה moved by תֵּלְאָה, i.e. someone who can or will understand how to do something which they do not find easy: my people will not understand how to bring themselves back to me; β) Rudolph KAT 13/1: 208, 211: the vb. is not תֵּלְאִי but תֵּלְאָה,

reading the hitp. participle **מִתְּלַאֲמִים** to struggle, make an effort: so my people will make an effort to turn back to me.

—d) what specially goes against α and β is the otherwise unattested significance of **מִשׁוֹבָה**; so it is probably best to stay with MT and to understand it in the way proposed by Wolff (see under a). †

10167 תְּלַאֲבוֹת

תְּלַאֲבוֹת: hapax legomenon **Hos 13**₅, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497y: ***לֵאב**. 1) The derivation of this vb. is not absolutely certain, but suggestions include: a) from a root which is cognate with. ***לֵהב**, so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and HAL 487; HALOT 512b; similarly König *Wb.* 544a; b) Akk. *la'ābu(m)*, also *le'ēbu* something like to take a lot out of, put a strain on (AHw. 521; compare cf. CAD L, 6a: *la'ābu* Sept. and D, to infect); on this see previously F. Delitzsch *Assyr. Handwörterbuch* (1896) 361b. Because of the form *le'ēbu* a connection may be made (and is made in AHw) with the Arabic root *lgb*, *laḡaba* and *laḡiba* to be tired, exhausted; IV causative: to exhaust (Lane *Lex.* 2663b, c); see also G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 4 (1837) 112a: to be very tired; II and IV causative; The vb. is not given in Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 870a, but there is instead the adj. *lāḡīb* languid, fatigued, weary, and the sbst. *luḡūb*, *laḡūb* exhaustion, lassitude, great pain :: Yehuda Ibn *Quraiš* (ninth-tenth centuries) in his *Risala* (edited and translated into Hebrew by D. Becker (Tel-Aviv, 1984) p. 257) translates **תְּלַאֲבוֹת** as Arb. *tl'ḇ* from the root *lwb* to be dry, arid. There are also sbst. derived from the Akk. vb.; cf. *la'bu(m)* an infectious fever (AHw. 526b: linked with *la'ibu*; CAD L, 34b: skin disease; see also CAD L, 45a: *la'ibu* affected by *li'bu*, but occurring only in personal names); *li'bu(m)* (and *li'ēbu(m)*) a serious disease of the skin (AHw. 551f; CAD L, 181a; see also 182a: the only clues to the precise nature of the illness are that it is associated with disease of the skin and also with fever).

—c) the second proposal (b) is probably to be considered preferable to the first (a) and for Heb. **תְּלַאֲבוֹת** the substantives mentioned under b are probably to be given particular attention.

—2. Vrss.: a) Sept. $\epsilon\nu\ \eta\eta\ \acute{\alpha}\omicron\iota\kappa\acute{\iota}\tau$; Vulg. *in terra solitudinis*; Pesh. *b'ar'ā ḥarbtā dlā yātbē*; Tg. *b'ar'ā dahwē(y)tōn šřīkīn bāh lkōl middā'am* in the land in which they have all that is necessary; b) these are paraphrases in which the original sense of the Hebrew sbst. has no longer been preserved.

—3. **תְּלַאֲבוֹת**: tantum pl., probably a plural of intensity (Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §124e; Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 88f; cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19b) in the collocation **תְּלַאֲבוֹת בְּאֶרֶץ** **Hos 13**₅ parallel with **בְּמִדְבָּר**. For **תְּלַאֲבוֹת בְּמִדְבָּר** the suggested translation with KBL of the land of shuddering fever can be said to come from Akk., rather with some regard to the sbst. *la'bu(m)*, and less to the vb. insofar as it is translated in AHw., see above 1b); similarly Jacob CAT 11a: 91 a land of flames; TOB a land of fever. The context goes against this, especially vs.₆ where it is indirectly suggested that it is a place of hunger and not a place of disease (so Wolff BK 14/1²: 287, and subsequently Rudolph KAT 13/1: 238). It is therefore recommended to take **תְּלַאֲבוֹת** in the meaning **dryness, aridness, parched land**, so e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.* 544a; Wolff loc. cit. 285; Rudolph loc. cit. 235; cf. also von Soden ZAH 2 (1989) 83. †

10168 תְּלַאֲהָ

תְּלַאֲהָ: **לֵאָה**; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497z: **תְּלַאֲהָ** for ***תְּלַאֲהָ**, cf. Barth *Nominalbildung* §179: 2, note 2 (p. 276): the sbst. comes from **תֵּלַא** to be troubled, a secondarily derived stem of **לֵאָה** to be tired: **tribulation, hardship**.

—1. Ex 18₈ Nu 20₁₄ Mal 1₁₃ Lam 3₅ Neh 9₃₂.

—2. expressions: with אָמַר Mal 1₁₃; with יָרַע Nu 20₁₄; with מִצָּא Neh 9₃₂; with II נִקְרָה hif. Lam 3₅; with I סָפַר pi. Ex 18₈.

—3. particular instances: a) Mal 1₁₃ מִתְאַלֶּה = מִה־תִּתְּמֵהְתָּ מִתְאַלֶּה not with Vrss. מִנִּתְּמֵהְתָּ, see Rudolph KAT 13/4: 259; b) Lam 3₅ MT רָאַשׁ וַיִּקְרַה בְּנֵה עָלַי וַיִּתְּלֵהָ בְּנֵה עָלַי וַיִּקְרַה רָאַשׁ he has laid siege and surrounded me with bitterness and tribulation, so Rudolph KAT 17/1-3: 227; with a looser translation Plöger HAT 18² (1969) 146: he has besieged me all around with noxious tribulation, corresponding to (see p. 147) the more literal translation of Rudolph (also → II רָאַשׁ 1a and 2); a cj., such as is mentioned by Rudolph loc. cit. 230 and BHS is not necessary. †

10169 תִּלְאֲשֵׁר

תִּלְאֲשֵׁר: place name 2K 19₁₂, תִּלְשָׁר Is 37₁₂; 2K 19₁₂ Sept.^A Θαλασσαρ, Sept.^L Θαλασση, Sept.^V Θαλασσαριμ, Sept.^B (Sept.^{RA}) Θαεσθευ; Is 37₁₂ Sept.^{RA} ἐν χῶρα Θεμαδ, with further variants, Sept.^L Θεσμαθ; Ziegler cj. Θελασδ, and this is accepted by Wildberger BK 10: 1416; a place in Mesopotamia, but because of the different way it is represented in the OT the original form of the name can no longer be given with confidence; for proposals, or alternatively possibilities, see Wildberger loc. cit. 1424 (with bibliography).

—a) *Til-Ašūri* (the location of which is unknown), so KBL following Emil G.H. Kraeling *Aram and Israel* (1918) 63f.

—b) *Til-Bāšir* (*Til-Bašerē*) belonging to the territory of *Bit-Adini* (→ עֲדִין), so de Vaux in *Bible de Jérusalem* (note); also Gray *Kings*³ 686^d.

—c) *Til-Barsip*, the capital city of *Bit-Adini*, so Simons *Geog.* §1686; also Kaiser ATD 18, 311⁹⁴: the Biblical name Tilassar could be a parody of the Akkadian form of the name. †

10170 תְּלַבְשֵׁת

תְּלַבְשֵׁת: לבש, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496v; cf. Syr. *talbeštā*; CPArm. *tlbwš*?, emph. *tlbwšt*?, Akk. *talbuš/ltu* clothing (AHw. 1310a); Arb. *talbis* clothing, dressing, garbing (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 855b): **clothing Is 59**₁₇ (a gloss, which is omitted in Sept., Pesh. and Vulg., see BHS). †

10171 תְּלַגַּת

תְּלַגַּת: → תְּגַלַּת.

10172 תֵּלָה

תֵּלָה: Semitic, to hand, attach; MHeb. תֵּלָה (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 443a); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 233); JArm. תֵּלָא; EmpArm. (EgArm.) *tly* (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* p. 315a; Leander *Laut- und Formenlehre* §63f; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 328; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1215); Akk. *tullû* D-theme with acc. to decorate (AHw. 1369a); according to Borger VT 22 (1972) 389 *talālu* G-theme to hang up is also related :: AHw. 1309b to stretch out, lay someone low (from Arb. *talla* to throw someone down, throw something on to the ground; Lane

Lex. 310c), pt. > sbst. *tālilum* archer (AHw. 1310a); Syr. *tlā*; CPArm. *tlʿ*; Nab. (?) *tly* to hang, hang up (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 328; see also Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1215-1216, where there is no reference to Nab.); Mnd. *TLA* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 487); OSArb. *tlw* VIII to pursue (Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 148; cf. Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 257a); Eth. *talawa* to hang on to, follow (Dillmann *Lex.* 550f); Tigr. *talā* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 304) to follow; Arb. *talā* (*tlw*) to follow, succeed; reference may also be made to the root *t-l-l* in Arb. *talla* to let down a rope, as in Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and KBL; byform תלא.

qal: pf. תָּלָה, תָּלִיתָה, תָּלוּ, תָּלִינוּ, sf. תָּלוּם (K) 2S 21₁₂, תָּלְאוּם (Q, → תלא); impf. יִתְּלוּ (ו), sf. יִתְּלוּם; impv. sf. תְּלִהוּ; inf. לְתַלּוֹת; pt. תָּלָה, passive תִּלְּוִי, pl. תִּלְּוִים, also → תָּלְאוּם, תִּלְּוִים from תלא: to **hang up**.

—1. a) with acc. and על on to Is 22₂₄ Ezk 15₃ Ps 137₂ Song 4₄; b) with בָּ (תָּלוּי בְּאַלְהָהּ) 2S 18₁₀.

—2. תָּלָה פְּלָנִי עַל-הָעֵץ to hang up someone on wood (a stake).

—α) in Israel Dt 21₂₂₋₂₃ Jos 8₂₉ 10₂₆: here it is not a means of capital punishment but a way of shaming someone who has already been killed; β) to hang up part of the body (an arm or a hand) of someone who has been killed 2S 4₁₂; on α (and probably also β) see de Vaux *Inst.* 1: 245 = *Lebensord.* 1: 256.

—b) practised by the Persians Est 5₁₄ 6₄ 7₉₋₁₀ 8₇ 9_{13f-25}; here it is clearly a shaming action, or alternatively a way of displaying those who have been killed, but the practise may also have been used on rare occasions in order to put someone to death; and this then brings up the question of impalement used as a means of punishment, so Bardtke KAT 17/4-5: 313 on Est 2₂₃ (nif.) with reference to Herodotus 3: 159; 4: 43: ἀνασκολοπίζω (vb. from σκόλοψ stake); cf. also BArm. זָקַן pt. passive זָקִיךָ impaled Est 6₁₁; but this vb. does not appear in Sept. for those occurrences; instead it has κρεμανύναι (ἐπὶ τῷ ξύλῳ) Est 6₄ 9_{13f}; 8₇ (ἐπὶ ξύλου), κρεμασθῆναι ἐπὶ τοῦ ξύλου 5₁₄ 7₁₀, abs. 9₂₅; σταυρωθῆνοι ἐπ' ὄψοῦ ξύλου 7₉ to be hung on the gallows; so TWNT 7: 581; cf. also Sept. Est 8_{12r}. These instances show that also in Esther what is being primarily suggested is punishment by hanging on a gallows.

—c) in Egypt: וְתָלָה אוֹתְךָ עַל-עֵץ he will hang you (have you hanged) on a gallows Gn 40₁₉; equivalent to the shortened expression תָּלָה with acc. of the person Gn 40₂₂ 41₁₃. It is probably to be understood in the same way as 2b. In Egypt only to impale is attested, see Hermann Kees *Ägypten* (Kulturgeschichte des Alten Orients, first section (1923) 23, 225; also Walther Wolf *Kulturgeschichte des Alten Ägypten* (Stuttgart, 1962) 352.

—4. special expressions: עַל-בְּלִי-מָה תָּלָה אֶרֶץ who hangs the earth upon nothing Jb 26₇ parallel with נָטָה צֶפּוֹן עַל-תְּהוֹ; on בְּלִי-מָה → בְּלִי 2; see Reymond *L'eau* 175f; Fohrer KAT 16: 384. †

nif. pf. נִתְּלוּ; impf. יִתְּלוּ: of people, to **be hung** Lam 5₁₂ Est 2₂₃ (see above qal 2b).

—cj. 2S 18₉ pr. יִתְּן rd. with Q and Vrss. יִתְּלָה to be left hanging (so NRSV; REB: to be left in mid-air). †

pi. (Jenni *Piel* 191f): pf. תָּלוּ (with acc. of the thing, with בָּ or על on to) to **attach, suspend** Ezk 27_{10f}. †

Der. *תָּלִי; place name יתְּלָה.

10173 תָּלוּל

תָּלוּל: denominative from תָּל (Zimmern *Fremdw.* 14): **lofty** (mountain) **Ezk 17**²². †

10174 תִּלַּח

*תִּלַּח: Der. n.m. תִּלְחָח.

10175 תִּלְחָח

תִּלְחָח: n.m.; Sept. $\Theta\alpha\lambda\epsilon$; it is uncertain whether the name has been transmitted in its original form, or whether it arises from a textual error; for transmission in the original form see KBL, with reference to the vb. in JArm. Syr. תִּלַּח to split, and to the n.m. → II פָּרַץ; on the other hand it may be a textual error for שִׁוְתִּלַּח, to be read thus for וְרִשְׁף וְתִלַּח (→ II רִשְׁף, where there is more bibliography); it is better here to suppose that there has been a textual error rather than that it has been transmitted in its original form; see especially Rudolph *Chr.* 72: תִּלְחָח the son of Ephraim, probably really the member of an Ephraimite clan, **1C 7**²⁵. †

10176 תִּלְיָה

*תִּלְיָה: תִּלְיָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 457p; EgArm. sg. abs. *tly*, sing or pl. with sf. 3rd. pl. masc. *tlyhm* (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 30:8) their weapon(s), see Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 328; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1216 sv. *tly*<?LLS nbr?>2<?LLS /nbr?>; cf. also Grelot *Documents* p. 409¹; the duplicate Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 31:8 (which is explanatory for 30⁸) has זִנְיָהוּם, which within the context means their quiver(s) (compare Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 75 sv. *zyn*<?LLS nbr?>1<?LLS /nbr?>; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 319 sv. *zyn*<?LLS nbr?>2<?LLS /nbr?>: their weapon): sf. תִּלְיָה (SamP. version תִּלְיָה *tālitāk*, basic form: תִּלְיָה *tālēt*): **quiver-belt Gn 27**₃: the context וְקִשְׁתָּךְ כְּלִיךָ תִּלְיָה (Sept. $\tau\eta\upsilon \tau\epsilon \varphi\alpha\rho\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\alpha\nu \kappa\alpha\acute{\iota} \tau\omicron \tau\acute{o}\xi\omicron\nu$, Vulg. *faretram et arcum*) suggests a more precise translation: quiver-belt, that is to say the quiver and the bow, or alternatively the quiver and the arrows; on this see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, König *Wb.* 545a; cf. Westermann BK 1/2: 528; also TOB. †

10177 תִּלְלָה

[I *תִּלְלָה: Der. תִּל, תָּלוּל]

10178 תִּלְלָה

II תִּלְלָה: cf. Arb. *dalla* to act coquettishly, flirt, dally, *dalālat* a scheming woman; → הִתְלַל with reference to Fensham VT 9 (1959) 310f; see also Rudolph *Jer.*³ 66; on the forms cf. further Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 229f; also Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: note on p. 105.

hif: pf. הִתְלַל **Gn 31**₇, הִתְלַלְתָּ; impf. יִתְלַל, יִתְלַלְתָּ; inf. הִתְלַל; pt. pl. fem. מִהִתְלַלְתֶּם **Is 30**₁₀ on which see below b; to **mock, trifle with**:

—α) with בָּ of the obj. (with aggressive significance, see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §106h): **Gn 31**₇ **Ju 16**₁₀₋₁₃₋₁₅ **Jr 9**₄ **Jb 13**₉ **Sir 13**₇;

—β) with לְבַלְתִּי **Ex 8**₂₅;

—b. מְהַתְּלוֹת that which deceives **Is 30**₁₀, see Wildberger BK 10: 1166, 1172 :: HAL 525b; HALOT 554b: sbst. *מְהַתְּלָה deception. †

hof: pf. הוּתַל: to be deceived **Is 44**₂₀. †

Der. מְהַתְּלוֹת.

10179 תָּלַם

תָּלַם: primary noun, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 456j; MHeb. JArm. תָּלְמָא; CPArm. *tlm*; Eth. *telm* (Dillmann *Lex.* 550); Tigr. *tallama*, denominative vb. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 302b) to make furrows; Arb. *talam* furrow (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 96b). It should be remembered that there is uncertainty about whether or not the sbst. *tlm* is attested in Ugaritic, see Gordon *Textbook* §19:2556; Gibson *Myths*² 98, 159; the passages which are primarily to be considered are Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 16:iii:11 (where it is suggested that the reading is in any case questionable), but see Gibson *Myths*² 159; Dijkstra-de Moor UF 7 (1975) 197 with note 226; also J. Gray *Krt*² 25, 72: the ridge of a furrow; on *tlm* in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 4:viii:4 → תָּלַל: pl. cstr. תָּלְמֵי, sf. תָּלְמִיָּה: **furrow in a field: Hos 10**₄ **12**₁₂ (שָׂדֵי תָּלְמֵי); **Ps 65**₁₁ (with רוּה pi.), **Jb 31**₈ (with בְּכָה), **Jb 39**₁₀ (with קָשֶׁר hif. + עָבַתוּ תָּלַם, on which see עָבַת 1). †

10180 תָּלְמִי

תָּלְמִי: n.m.: a) Sept. is different for each of the two persons with this name; for the king (see no. 1 below): **2S 3**₃ Sept.^B Θομμει; **2S 13**₃₇ Sept.^{RA} Θολμαι (with variation); Sept.^L Θολμι; **1C 3**₂ Θολμαι; for the other person (see 2 below); Sept. **Nu 13**₂₂ Θελαμιν; **Jos 15**₁₄ Sept.^{RA} Θολμι; Sept.^B Θοαλμει, Sept.^A Θαλμαι; **Ju 1**₁₀ Sept.^A Θολμι; Sept.^B Θολμιν; Josephus Θολομαῖος (Schalit *Namenwb.* 55); SamP. *talmi*; b) the personal name is Hurrian; a short form based on the adj. *talm* great; an associated full name to be considered is *Talmi-Tešub*; see Gröndahl *Personennamen* 259f, who gives further short forms of the name; on the Hurrian origin of this and the other personal name cf. *Lipiński* VT 24 (1974) 45⁴ (with bibliography); see further de Vaux *Patr.* 33¹; also *Histoire* 1: 135.

In KBL comparison is made with תָּלְמִי and the Nab. personal names *tlm*, *tlmw*, *tlmy*, see Cantineau *Nab.* 2: 156; but they are hardly comparable; they are probably more likely to be linked with Arb. *tilm* a boy who assists with the serving; see Ryckmans *Noms* 1: 214a; also G.W. Freytag *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* 1 (1830) 197b;

—**Talmi.**

—1. the king of גְּשׁוּר, father-in-law of David **2S 3**₃ **13**₃₇ **1C 3**₂.

—2. הָעֶנְק Nu **13**₂₂ **Jos 15**₁₄ **Ju 1**₁₀. †

10181 תָּלְמִיד

תָּלְמִיד: תָּלְמִיד, hapax legomenon **1C 25**₈, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496w, probably under the influence of Arm.; see Wagner *Aram.* 326: a sbst. common in Arm., not originally Aramaic, but already in earlier (? proto-) Aramaic; see Akk.; MHeb.; JArm. and Syr. תָּלְמִידָא; Samaritan. (Ben Hayyim *Samaritan Midrashim* p. 309); CPArm. *tlmyd*, emph. *tlmyd'* and *tlm'd'* (Schulthess *Lex.* 104a); Mnd. *tarmida* (תַּאֲרִמִּידָא, with *l* changing to *r*, see

Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* §54; Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 481f) going into Arb. (Fraenkel *Fremdw.* 254); *tilmīd* as well as meaning assistant to a smith, the later meaning pupil took over; on this see Wagner loc. cit.; on the latter meaning see also Lane *Lex.* 313b; Dozy *Suppl.* 1: 151; also Wehr-Cowan *Dictionary* 97a; Akk. *talmī/ēdu(m)*, in Old Bab. etc. (AHw. 1311b): 1) student; 2) a plough; on Old Bab. (Mari) see further *talmidu* (*ta-la-me-du*) in ARMT 14: p. 216 no. 7 student; Ug. a) *lmd* pupil, student, corresponding to → לְמוֹד or לְמוֹר (Gordon *Textbook* §19:1385; Aistleitner *Wb.* 1469; UF 5 (1973) 94); on Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 6:vi:55 see Gibson *Myths*² 81 (line 54), 150a; also Dietrich-Loretz UF 12 (1980) 387-389; b) *tlmdm* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 4, 384:8): a draught animal under instruction, in training; so de Moor UF 11 (1979) 652, together with *šmdm*: BHeb. תִּלְמִיד: **pupil** (NRSV; REB and NEB: apprentice; KBL: scholar) **1C 25**₈ (: מְבִיין), on which see Rudolph *Chr.* 166. †

10182 תִּלְנוֹת

*תִּלְנוֹת: I לון, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496t: original form *תִּלְנוֹת; SamP. *tillānot* (LOT 5: p. 115f); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 233) תִּלְנוֹה sg.! murmuring: tantum pl., pl. of augmentation (pl. of amplification) see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §124e; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19b; Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 88f; cstr. תִּלְנוֹת, תִּלְנוֹת **Ex 16**₁₂, sf. תִּלְנוֹתֵיכֶם, תִּלְנוֹתָם: **murmuring**.

—1) occurrences **Ex 16**₇₋₉₋₁₂ **Nu 14**₂₇ **17**₂₀₋₂₅.

—2) expressions: with כָּלָה **Nu 17**₂₅ (cj. qal וְתָכַל pr. pi. וְתָכַל, see BHS), with שָׁכַךְ hif. **Nu 17**₂₀, with שָׁמַע (sbj. יהוה) **Ex 16**₇₋₈₋₉₋₁₂ **Nu 14**₂₇. †

10183 תִּלַּע

I *תִּלַּע: Der. מִתְלַעוֹת.

10184 תִּלַּע

II תִּלַּע: denominative vb. from I תִּלַּע.

pu: pt. pl. מִתְלַעִים: wrapped in scarlet **Nah 2**₄, cf. KBL; on which see Gradwohl *Farben* 73, and especially 76, where the MT vs.^{4b} מִתְלַעִים אֲנָשֵׁי־חַיִל is rendered as the warriors are dressed in crimson (armour); see loc. cit. 76 also on the Vrss. †

10185 תִּלְפִּיּוֹת

תִּלְפִּיּוֹת: לַפָּא; Arb. *lafa'a* to arrange in order, so Honeyman JTS 50 (1949) 51f; cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496p: pl. fem. **layers, courses Song 4**₄: תִּלְפִּיּוֹת בְּנוּי constructed in layers, built in courses (referring to the Tower of David), on which see O. Keel *Das Hohelied* (Zürcher Bibelkommentare AT 18; 1986: 138): the expression built up in courses refers to the individual well arranged rows of rectangular ashlar blocks with which the tower is constructed and which underline its unshakeable security; similarly Gerleman BK 18: 148; on the לְ in front of the sbst. → לְ 20; also Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §107ia. †

10186 תִּלְשָׁר

תְּלַאֲשָׁר → תְּלַשָּׁר.

תְּלַתְּלִים 10187

תְּלַתְּלִים: pl. from a sg. *תְּלַתְּלָה, hapax legomenon **Song 5**₁₁ (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 481d, on p. 482). The sbst. has still not been explained with regard to its etymology or derivation, or with regard to its meaning.

—1. derivation: a) it appears to be possible to take the sbst. from Arb. *taltala* to shake; so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* (with bibliography); KBL; or it may come from תְּלָהָה; so König *Wb.* 545b; also Rudolph KAT 17/1-3: 158, where even more suggestions are mentioned; on this see also Gerleman BK 18: 174, who quite happily dispenses with the idea of tracing the sbst. back to a verbal root.

—b) a connection has been suggested with Akk. *taltallû* pollen, stamen of the date-palm, a Sumerian loanword (AHw. 1312a). But there is still some uncertainty; according to Zimmern *Fremdw.* 54 the Hebrew sbst. has been taken over from Akk.; von Soden *AHw.* l.c. is clearly reticent about this suggestion, while B. Landsberger *The Date Palm and its Byproducts according to the Cuneiform Sources* (AfO, Supplement 17; 1967) 19⁵⁹ because of the differences in meaning rejects any comparison between the sbst. in Akk. on the one hand, and on the other hand in Heb. (on which see below 2).

—c) Görg BN 21 (1983) 27 takes תְּלַתְּלִים from Demotic *tltl.t* drop; Coptic *taltel*, so that the locks (*קְנֻצוֹת), when referred to in **Song 5**₂ as קְנֻצוֹת לַיְלָה drops of the night, would be likened to the drops glistening in the hair.

—d) this last suggestion (c) is naturally to be preferred to the previous one (b), though the image of black locks with drops glistening in the hair is somewhat forced; furthermore reference to the hair in **Song 5**₂ is not without wider comparisons.

—2. possibilities and suggestions for the meaning of the sbst.: a) Sept. ἐλάται; Vulg. *elatae palmarum* shoots of the palm tree, cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and König *Wb.* 545b, meaning panicle of the date-palm, date-panicle; so Rudolph KAT 17/1-3: 158, with reference to Georg Jacob *Das Hohelied auf arabische und andere Parallelen untersucht* (1902) 40. The translation of תְּלַתְּלִים as date panicle has been widely accepted, see e.g. Löw *Flora* 2: 336f; 4: 30, 50; KBL; cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; Würthwein HAT 18² (1969) 57; ZüB; Gerleman BK 18: 171; O. Keel *Das Hohelied* (Zürcher Bibelkommentare AT 18 (1986) 184); also Dalman *Arbeit* 5: 268; see also note 1: but probably the *sansinnīm* of **Song 7**₉ are more certainly to be understood as date-panicles; see HALOT 761a.

—b) the spathe of the date-palm. On the basis of Greek sources from the first and seventh centuries A.D. Gerleman loc. cit. 174 in particular has mentioned this interpretation (as well as the earlier one above, see a) and subsequently it is mentioned by Keel loc. cit. 187; for Greek ἐλάτη in this meaning see also Liddell-Scott *Lex.* 528f.

—c) swaying palm-branches; so König *Wb.* 545b; Zorell *Lexicon* 900a; similarly Landsberger loc. cit. (see above 1b): the intertwined branches, or the leaves on the branches, of the date-palm.

—3. which of the three possibilities mentioned above to accept must probably remain an open decision. †

תָּם 10188

תָּמִי: Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 453y; MHeb.: 1) harmless (a beast that is not known to be dangerous, prone to gore); 2) unscathed (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 444a); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 234 see תָּמִי); SamP. *tām*; Ph. *tm* apparently ArslanTash. (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 27: 16; Degen *Neue Ephemeris* 2 (1974) p. 18, and 23f: *ʾš tm py* whose word is true; Neo-Punic perfect (said of an offering, see Hoftijzer VT 8 (1958) 288-92); also devout, upright Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 152:3: *tm bhm* with an upright life; cf. further Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 329; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1218 *tm*^{<?LLS nbr?>3<?LLS /nbr?>}, sv. 2; Tomback *Lexicon* 340f; Ph. personal names *bʿltm* (Benz *Names* 100), *tm*, *tmbʿl* (? fem.) and ? *tmlkt* (Benz *Names* 136); Ug.: a) adj.; b) vb. (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2563; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2770; Gibson *Myths*² 159b): Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 23:66f: *šbʿ šnt tmt tmm nqpt ʿd*: a) seven full years, eight passages of time, so Aistleitner *Wb.* 2770 and 1847; b) seven years did come to an end, eight revolutions of time, so Gibson *Myths*² 127; similarly Caquot *Textes Ougaritiques* 378; on a and b see Pope UF 11 (1979) 708; (Gordon *Textbook* Text 1:2: *mtm tm* to be read with Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 39:2 *mtntm* two pieces of haunch; see Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin UF 7 (1975) 142); for personal names with the root *tmm* see Gröndahl *Personennamen* 201; see especially *iltm* on p. 45, 201, 370b; Ebla: *tam-mim* complete, see Pettinato *Old Canaanite Cuneiform Texts of the Third Millennium* (Undena Publications Malibu, 1979) 12; on Syr. and CPArm. → תָּמִי; Arb. *tāmm* complete, perfect, entire, of full value, (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 98a): fem. sf. תָּמִיתִי, masc. pl. תָּמִיִּם see 3a; for bibliogra-phy see THAT 2: 1045-1051; for תָּמִי see especially 1044.

It should be noted in general that in accordance with the meaning of the root תָּמִי to be complete, perfect, the general sense of the adj. is also **complete, perfect**, a sense which develops in different ways with different usages: a) physical perfection as applied to the body; b) socially perfect; c) correct in law; d) ethnically and morally correct.

—1. a) **healthy** Ps 73₄ see 3d.

—b) **well-behaved, civilised** Gn 25₂₇, Jacob was אִישׁ תָּמִי יֹשֵׁב אֶהְלִים (NRSV and REB: lived quietly) as opposed to Esau who was אִישׁ שְׂדֵה יָדַע צִיד אִישׁ שְׂדֵה (אִישׁ שְׂדֵה) a man of the open country; so with Westermann BK 1/2: 502; NRSV: a man of the field; REB: an outdoor man).

—c) **guiltless, without sin** Ps 64₅ Jb 8₂₀ 9₂₀₋₂₂, vs. 22 תָּמִי :: רָשָׁע; d) **upright, honest**: תָּמִי Jb 1₁ Pr 29₁₀, וַיִּשָּׁר תָּמִי Jb 1₈ 2₃; תָּמִי הִרְרָךְ Ps 50₂₃ see 3c.

—2. special instances: a) n.m. יוֹתָם, on which see Noth *Personennamen* 189; also HAL 386b; HALOT 404: either Yahweh is perfect, or alternatively Yahweh is correct (probably particularly in connection with his helpful or justifying actions), or Yahweh has shown himself honest, upright.

—b) יוֹנָתִי תָּמִיתִי, literally my dove, my perfect one (my complete one) Song 5₂ 6₉, so Sept. περιστέρα μου τελεία μου, similarly Vulg. for 5₂ *columba mea immaculata mea*; and for 6₈ *columba mea, perfecta mea*; cf. Pesh. *yaun(y) taammiumta* my perfect dove. A literal rendering of the adj. does too little justice to the poetic skill of the text; among the renderings attempted for the expression is the special treatment in KBL my all, which is followed also by O. Keel *Das Hohelied* (Zürcher Bibelkommentare, AT 18; 1986) 173, 177; König *Wb.* 545b was the first to suggest my ideal.

—3. cj.: a) Ex 26₂₄ 36₂₉ pr. תָּמִיִּם prop. תָּאֲמִיִּם (BHS; SamP. version תָּאֲמִיִּם *tiyyāmēm* Ex 28₂₄ 36₂₉).

—b) Ps 37₃₇ pr. תָּמִי prop. with Vrss. תָּמִי (KBL, BHS).

—c) Ps 50₂₃ pr. וְשֶׁם דְּרָךְ prop. וְתֵם דְּרָךְ one who walks correctly (KBL; BHS; previously → שִׁים 21h, HALOT 1325b) :: MT, as TOB: and he takes the correct path (in which I will let him see the salvation of God), but see also the note; cf. NRSV, REB.

—d) Ps 73₄ pr. לְמוֹתָם prop. לְמוֹ תָם, which means that לְמוֹ belongs to the first half-verse, and תָם belongs to the second; so e.g. Kraus BK 15⁵: 664 (BHS); sbj. אֵילָם their body is sound (→ *אֵיל).

—e) Pr 1₁₁ pr. לְדָרָם prop. לְתָם, so e.g. Züb; Gemser *Spr.*² 20; KBL; cf. BHS :: MT, so TOB and especially Plöger BK 17: 11, 12.

—f) Pr 10₂₉ pr. לְתָם prop. with Vrss. (BHS; KBL) דְּרָךְ לְתָם the one who takes the correct path, see above c :: תְּמִדְּדָרָךְ integrity of way (KBL) Pr 13₆ (→ תָם). †

תָם 10189

תָם, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 455h; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 234): always as a nomen regens with דְּרָךְ: a) of someone's path, course דְּרָךְ 1QH 4:30f; הַדְּרָךְ 1QS 11:11; דְּרָכֵי 1QS 11:2; דְּרָכֵי 1QS 5:24; 1Q Sa 1:17; b) of the way of God 1QS 1:13; see also THAT 2: 1050; JArm. תְּמָא innocence (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 444a); cf. Syr. *tammimūtā* perfection, uprightness (Brockelmann *Lex.* 827a); Ug. *tm* completeness, entirety (Aistleitner *Wb.* 2770; Gibson *Myths*² 159b) in the expression *wbtmhn* parallel with *wbphyrh* (Herdner *Corpus* 14:i:24; Gibson *Myths*² 82: in its entirety a family came to an end, and in its completeness a succession; so also Elliger *Fschr.* 32; also de Moor-Spronk UF 14 (1982) 156 :: Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 14:i:34, *bklnh*; but against this see de Moor-Spronk loc. cit. (see also J. Gray *Krt*² 11, 33f; *Legacy*² 134, who takes it differently); Ph. *tm* Arslan-Tash 2 (Degen *Neue Ephemeris* 2 (1974) p. 29 line 11): *btm* 'ny my eye is perfection; see also p. 34, and the same sbst. on p. 29 line 11f, *tm* 'nk literally may your eye be with perfection!, meaning may your eye be perfect (see p. 34); Punic, Neo-Punic *tm* perfection, entirety (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 3: 26a; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 329; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1216; Tomback *Lexicon* 340f) in the expression *btm* in perfect condition, as for example concerning the sacrifice of a beloved child; see Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 104:2-3; 105:3; 106:2; 108:4; see Hoftijzer VT 8 (1958) 290f; there is no certainty for the consonants *t* and *m*; ? sbst. **tummā* completion, fulfilment (cf. THAT 2: 1046); or fem. of adj. *tm* = **tammā* she who creates justice (so Friedrich *Phön. Gr.*² §213, 229); Arb. *tamām* completeness, entirety, perfection (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 97b): cstr. תְּמוֹ, sf. תְּמוֹי, pl. תְּמוֹיִם, sf. תְּמוֹיָךְ (for bibliography see THAT 2: 1045-51, especially 1047): **perfection**.

—1. בְּעֵצָם תְּמוֹ in full strength Jb 21₂₃; NRSV: in full prosperity; REB: crowned with success.

—2. a) תְּמוֹ לֵב guilelessness Gn 20_{5f}; NRSV: integrity of heart; REB: in good faith; purity 1K 9₄ Ps 101₂ = תָם לֵב Ps 78₇₂.

—bα) תָם purity, innocence, with sf. כְּתָמוֹי Ps 7₉; בְּתָמוֹי 26₁₋₁₁ 41₁₃; בְּתָמוֹי Pr 19₁; for 14₃₂ see 4c; abs. תָם Ps 37₃₇, cj. pr. תָם → תָם 3b; β) Pr 10₉ בַּתְּמוֹי הוֹלֵךְ someone who walks completely innocently; NRSV: whoever walks in integrity; REB: one whose life is pure; בְּתָמוֹי הוֹלֵךְ Pr 19₁ 28₆, בְּתָמוֹי 20₇, pl. תָם הוֹלֵכֵי 2₇; γ) Pr 13₆ תְּמִדְּדָרָךְ integrity of way (KBL) :: NRSV: one whose way is upright; REB: the honest; דְּרָכֵיךְ תָם Jb 4₆; δ) תָם וַיֵּשֶׁר Ps 25₂₁.

—α) לְתַמּוֹ in his innocence (TOB by accident; NRSV: unknowingly; REB: at random) **1K 22₃₄/2C 18₃₃**; β) **2S 15₁₁** לְתַמָּם NRSV: in their innocence; REB: in all innocence.

There are a number of looser renderings of the expression which should be noted: α) accidental (ZüB); unsuspecting (KBL); without taking special aim (Rudolph *Chr.* 254 on **2C 18₃₃**); β) innocently, guilelessly, unexpectedly (ZüB, KBL); without consciously planning something (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*).

—d) כְּתַמָּם **Is 47₉**; α) literally in their entirety, completely, so e.g. Fohrer *Fschr.* 86. 94; in full measure (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, NRSV, REB), entirely (Zorell *Lexicon* 900b); β) a more free rendering is in superabundance, see Westermann *Jes.* (ATD 19) 151; TOB; γ) there is no need for cj., but suggested cj. are mentioned in Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and KBL.

—3. expressions (so far as they have not been given already in 2bβ: as 1: with מוֹת **Jb 21₂₃**; as 2a) with הִלְךְ **1K 9₄**, hitp. **Ps 101₂**; with עָשָׂה **Gn 20_{5f}**; with רָעָה **Ps 78₇₂**; as 2bα: with הִלְךְ **Ps 26_{1.11}** **Pr 19₁**; with חָסָה **Pr 14₃₂** (see 4c); with שָׁמַר **Ps 37₃₇**; with שָׁפַט **Ps 7₉**; with תָּמַךְ (כֹּף) **Ps 41₁₃**, sbj. יְהוּדָה; as 2bγ: with נָצַר **Pr 13₆**, sbj. צָדִיקָה; as 2c: with הִלְךְ **2S 15₁₁**; with מָשַׁךְ (בְּקִשְׁת) **1K 22₃₄/2C 18₃₃**; as 2d: with בּוֹא **Is 47₉**.

—4. cj.: a) **Ps 37₃₇** pr. תָּם prop. תָּם (→ תָּם 3b).

—b) **Pr 10₂₉** pr. לְתָם prop. לְתָם (→ תָּם 3f).

—c) **Pr 14₃₂** pr. בְּמוֹתוֹ prop. with Sept. (Pesh.) בְּתוֹמוֹ (BHS). †

10190 תָּמָא

תָּמָא: → תִּימָא.

10191 תַּמָּה

תַּמָּה: MHeb. תַּמָּה to be amazed, astounded, hi. to arouse astonishment (in Palestinian JArm. and Samaritan af., it also means to ask, LOT 3/2, p. 218); as also in JArm. תַּמָּה; → BArm. sbst. תַּמָּה, also for the associated vb. in the Arm. dialects.

qal: pf. תַּמָּהוּ; impf. תַּתְּמָהוּ, יַתְּמָהוּ, יִתְּמָהוּ (1); impv. תַּמָּהוּ.

—1. a) to **be astonished, be amazed**, with עַל about **Qoh 5₇** **Sir 11₁₃**; b) to look astounded: אִישׁ אֶל-רֵעֵהוּ **Gn 43₃₃**.

—2. a) to **freeze with fear, be horrified**; or alternatively with Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* to become speechless in the face of terror; on this see also C.A. Keller CAT 11b 148 with note 3 (on **Hab 1₅**); the vb. used absolutely **Is 29₉** **Jr 4₉** **Hab 1₅** **Ps 48₆** **Jb 26₁₁** (sbj. שָׁמַיִם עֲמוּדֵי); b) to **stare at** **Is 13₈** אִישׁ אֶל-רֵעֵהוּ the one stares at the other; the vb. is perhaps to be read as hitp. (יִתְּמָהוּ), so Wildberger BK 10: 502. †

hitp: impv. יִתְּמָהוּ **Hab 1₅**, so also **Is 29₉** for יִתְּמָהוּ, so e.g. Wildberger BK 10: 1112 and especially Hans W. Hoffmann *Die Intention der Verkündigung Jesajas* (BZAW 136 (1974) 51f; also BHK and BHS: to **be**

horrified Is 29, Hab 1₅; so with Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and Wildberger loc. cit. 1114 :: KBL: to look in astonishment at each other, so also Hoffmann loc. cit. 51. †

Der. תַּמְהוֹן.

10192 תַּמְהָה

*תַּמְהָה: תַּמְהָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 455h; ? Punic *tummā*, on which see under תַּמְהָה; also for the reference to Syr. *tammīmūtā*: a) cstr. תַּמְהָה, sf. תַּמְהָה, תַּמְהָה, תַּמְהָה; fem. together with masc. תַּמְהָה, on which cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 67; but for this sbst. the special meaning of the fem. as distinct from the masc. is not precisely detailed; on the bibliography see THAT 2: 1047f; b) coming from the root תַּמְהָה the sbst. means entirety, completeness, so Horst BK 16/1: 23 on **Jb 2₃**: completeness with regard to one's relationship with God; equivalent to piety, devotion, so Horst loc. cit. 21; NRSV and REB: integrity for **Jb 2_{3,9}**.

It shows a completeness which manifests itself in concrete actions, so that the definition of the sbst. by Koch in THAT 2: loc. cit. is to be noted: it must express the resulting behaviour of a person who consistently follows a course of תַּמְהָה/תַּמְהָה; from this there are different possible renderings; as well as **completeness**, which is preferred by Koch, it is also possible to adopt **purity, innocence** (on which → תַּמְהָה 2b) and **respectability, spotless character: Jb 2_{3,9} 27₅ 31₆ Pr 11₃**; c) expressions: with חֲזַק (בְּ) hif. **Jb 2_{3,9}**; with יִרְעַע **Jb 31₆** (sbj. אֶלְלוּהָ); with I נַחַה hif. **Pr 11₃** (sbj. יִשְׁרִים תַּמְהָה); with סוּר hif. (together with לֹא) **Jb 27₅**. †

10193 תַּמְהוֹן

תַּמְהוֹן: תַּמְהוֹה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 498c; MHeb. תַּמְהוֹן, DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 233): 4Qp Hos^b וּבַתַּמְהוֹן וּבַעֲרוֹן; there are various different translations of this sbst.: Dalman *Wörterbuch* 444a has astonishment; Levy *Wb.* 4: 650b amazement, horror; SamP. *tammiyyon*: cstr. תַּמְהוֹן: **confusion, bewilderment**.

—1. a) **Dt 28₂₈**, with לִבְבִי confusion of mind, so NRSV; ZüB; TOB; von Rad ATD 8: 122; REB: stupefaction; b) panic (among horses) **Zech 12₄**, with נַחַה hif., parallel with שָׁנְעוּן (of their riders). The special meaning of the sbst. has developed from the link with סוּס, and it can be derived from the principal meaning of confusion; this would also be possible for **Zech 12₄**, so e.g. TOB; also André Lecoque CAT 11c 187.

—2. The meanings of the sbst. can be taken from those of the vb. תַּמְהָה (see especially 2a) to freeze with fear, be horrified; and so it is possible to give a rendering for תַּמְהוֹן (as above under 1a, and also under 1b) as horror; for 1a see König *Wb.* 546b; and for 1b see e.g. Elliger ATD 25⁶ (1967): 166. †

10194 תַּמְהוֹז

תַּמְהוֹז: 1) divine name, from Sumerian *Dumu-zi* legal son; Babyonian *Du-ūzu, Dūzu*; in the OT it occurs only in **Ezk 8₁₄**, Sept. (acc.) τὸν Θαμμουζ; Vulg. *Adonidem*; the lamentation over תַּמְהוֹז which is mentioned there refers to a god who has assumed the characteristics of a vegetation deity (a dying and rising god), and as such symbolises the end of the summer growth of plants; the name of the god was then given to the fourth Babylonian month (part of June and July); see *Du-ūzu* AHW. 179b (especially paragraph 2).

תַּמּוּז is related in character to the Phoenician god Adonis, and is thus identified in Vulg; the practice of a lamentation for Adonis similar to that for תַּמּוּז was probably already known earlier in Israel and Judah; such a lamentation for him is referred to in **Jr 22**₁₈ cf. Sept. **3K 12**_{24m} on **1K 14**₁₃.

—2. The common form of the name of the deity as **Tamm,z** goes back to Hebrew, and also Arm. תַּמּוּז; in both languages the name was borrowed from Babylonian as the name of the fourth month; for Hebrew see de Vaux *Inst.* 1: 278-283 = *Lebensord.* 1: 294-299; BRL² 167a; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1232-35; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §61:1; for Aramaic see Beyer *Arm.* 725; also for Nab. תַּמּוּז see Cantineau *Nab.* 2: 156b.

—3. for older bibliography on the divine name *Tammūz* see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; see further WbMy. 1: 51-53 (the article Dumuzi); RGG³ 6: 609; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1930; IDB 4: 516b; also especially Zimmerli *Ez.* 219 (both with further bibliography). †

10195 תַּמּוּל

תַּמּוּל, תַּמּוּלִי: JArm. תַּמּוּלִי; Akk. *timāli/u*; El-Amarna *tumāl* (AHw. 1359b with reference to A.F. Rainey *El Amarna Tablet 362*: 14, 16 (see AOAT 8 (1970) 84; Kn 1532); Eth. *timālim* (Dillmann *Lex.* 555a); → אַתַּמּוּל.

—1. a) **yesterday** (as distinct from today): תַּמּוּל וְהַיּוֹם yesterday ... today **2S 15**₂₀, גַּם תַּמּוּל גַּם הַיּוֹם not only yesterday but also today **Ex 5**₁₄ **1S 20**₂₇; b) תַּמּוּל אֲנַחְנוּ we are a yesterday **Jb 8**₉, so with Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §25ca, and subsequently Fohrer KAT 16: 183, 184, who translates rather freely as for we are but of yesterday (cf. e.g. Horst BK 16/1: 125; Züb; so also NRSV and REB).

—2. other instances are always linked with → שְׁלֹשׁ(וֹ)ם, so such instances will be simply listed here without translation: a) תַּמּוּל שְׁלֹשׁ(וֹ)ם **Ex 5**₈ **Ru 2**₁₁; b) לְשָׁלֹשׁ(וֹ)ם לְכַתְּמוֹ(וֹ)ם **Gn 31**₂₋₅ **Ex 5**₇₋₁₄ **Jos 4**₁₈ **1S 21**₆ **2K 13**₅; c) לְשָׁלֹשׁ(וֹ)ם מִתְּמוֹ(וֹ)ם **Ex 21**₂₉₋₃₆ **Dt 4**₄₂ **19**₄₋₆ **Jos 3**₄ **20**₅; d) גַּם תַּמּוּל גַּם שְׁלֹשׁם **2S 3**₁₇ **1C 11**₂; e) in negative sentence: I have never been eloquent גַּם מִתְּמוֹל גַּם מִשְׁלֹשָׁם neither in the past nor even now (NRSV) **Ex 4**₁₀. †

10196 תַּמּוּנָה

תַּמּוּנָה: probably from the same root as → מִיָּן* (HAL 547a; HALOT 577b), where Arabic verbs are mentioned which could represent the base of both substantives; on תַּמּוּנָה also cf. König *Wb.* 547b; Zorell *Lexicon* 901a; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496r. The only counterpart in the cognate languages for תַּמּוּנָה is Ug. *tmn*, which means form; so with Gordon *Textbook* §19:2565; Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 315 no. 466; Gibson *Myths*² 159b; Dietrich-Loretz UF 10 (1978) 432; cf. also Dahood *Psalms* 1: 100 :: a) Aistleitner *Wb.* 2773 from Akk. *te/immēnu(m)* or similar (cf. AHw. 1346); b) J. Gray *Legacy*² 27⁶ takes the word as cognate with *ymn* (יַמֵּן) right hand, which comes to mean skill, dexterity. However neither of these suggestions is convincing; it is more preferable to make a connection between תַּמּוּנָה and Ug. *tmn*: cstr. תַּמּוּנָת, תַּמּוּנָת, sf. תַּמּוּנָתָךְ: **form, manifestation.**

—1) it should be remembered that any rendering of the Heb. sbst. has to be made rather precise, such as is done by Fohrer KAT 16: 143 (on **Jb 4**₁₆): תַּמּוּנָה does not indicate a particular shape but refers to the form as an appearance without thereby suggesting a defined outline. According to Silvia Schroer *In Israel gab es Bilder* (OBO 74 (1987) 335f) the basic meaning of the sbst. is appearance, external shape, and this is not quite the

same as the renderings in Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and KBL, which have on the one hand form, and on the other representation (artistic form).

—2. in any case there are two types or methods of usage for the sbst. which have to be distinguished: α) figure, manifestation of Yahweh **Nu 12₈ Ps 17₁₅**; in both instances the MT is to be preserved without alteration; Albright *Yahweh 37*⁸⁶ takes **Nu 12₈** differently; as for **Ps 17₁₅** see Kraus BK 15⁵ 279; TOB; ZüB; also (because of the context) see **Dt 4₁₂₋₁₅**; β) a mysterious shape which stands before Job in an incident during the night: עֵינֵי תְמוּנָה לְנֹגֵד **Jb 4₁₆**; the origin and the nature of this form remain mysterious, but it can hardly be identified with God (so Fohrer KAT 16: 143); b) a form, or alternatively an appearance, external shape (on this see above under 1) of a different kind, which is suggestive of a divine or cultic image because of its collocation with → פָּסָל, **Ex 20₄ Dt 4₁₆₋₂₃₋₂₅ 5₈** (**Ex 20₄ וְכָל-תְּמוּנָה :: Dt 5₈ כָּל-תְּמוּנָה**, for the difference between the two formulations see Zimmerli *Ges. Aufs.* 1: 253³; see further C. Dohmen *Das Bilderverbot. Seine Entstehung und seine Entwicklung im Alten Testament* (BBB 62 (1985) 216-223.

3) expressions: a) as 2α: with נִבַּט hif. **Nu 12₈**; with רָאָה **Dt 4₁₂₋₁₅**; with שָׁבַע **Ps 17₁₅**; b) as 2αβ: with עָמַד **Jb 4₁₆**; c) as 2b: with עָשָׂה **Ex 20₄ Dt 4₁₆₋₂₃₋₂₅ 5₈**. †

10197 תְּמוּרָה

תְּמוּרָה: I מוֹר, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496r; MHeb. תְּמוּרָה exchange (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 444a); also substitute; SamP. variant **Lv 27₁₀₋₃₀ ותמירתו** *wtēmīrātu*, like the base-form תְּמִירָה *tēmīra*; cf. תְּמוֹר **Sir 3₁₄ 4₁₀**. The exact meaning is uncertain; it occurs a) as a prepositional expression, see Sept. ἀντί, Syr. חֲלִף, cf. Smend *Die Weisheit des Jesus Sirach erklärt* (1906) 26; and b) as a sbst. meaning substitute, deputy, so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; c) cj. pr. תְּמוֹר prop. תְּמוּרָת, on which see Smend loc. cit.: sf. תְּמוּרָתָהּ, תְּמוּרָתוֹ: **exchange**.

—1. הַתְּמוּרָה what is exchanged, exchanging (KBL) **Ru 4₇**, in connection with הִגְאוּלָּה :: Brichto HUCA 44 (1973) 1-56, especially 18: הַתְּמוּרָה handing over, וְהִתְּמוּרָה הַגָּ' the handing over of the right of ransoming; but that is less convincing.

—2. The sbst. is linked with what is exchanged by a suffix referring to it, and therefore there are several variations in meaning: a) the impossibility of exchanging wisdom for כְּלֵי-פָז objects of pure gold **Jb 28₁₇**; b) the exchange value of שְׂוֵא vanity or nothingness **Jb 15₃₁**, with הִיָּה (→ שְׂוֵא 4 b); c) תְּמוּרָתוֹ profit from exchanging goods **Jb 20₁₈**, textual emendation pr. כְּחִיל rd. בְּחִיל, with עֵלָם; d) a substituted item, of an animal selected for sacrifice **Lv 27₁₀₋₃₃**. †

10198 תְּמוּתָה

תְּמוּתָה: מוֹת, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496r; MHeb. as adj. *תְּמוּתָה, pl. תְּמוּתוֹת a dying animal, see Levy *Wb.* 4: 650f, and Dalman *Wörterbuch* 444a: death, decease; BHeb. in the collocation בְּנֵי תְּמוּתָה, literally sons of death, meaning those who are going to die.

—1. **Ps 79₁₁**, with הוֹתֵר (impv. hif. of I יָתַר) leave aside, preserve!, cf. Sept. περιποίησαι; Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *relique (filios interitus)*; similarly e.g. Kraus BK 15⁵ 713, 714; TOB; NRSV: preserve those doomed to die; REB: save those under the sentence of death :: cj. following Pesh., Tg. הִתֵּר (hif. of III נָתַר) let loose, free;

thus many more recent commentators, e.g. Gunkel *Ps.* 348, 350; ZüB; KBL; this interpretation is probably to be preferred.

—2. **Ps 102**₂₁, with I פתח pi; 3) cj. **Ps 34**₂₂ pr. MT רָעָה רָשָׁע תְּמוּתָהּ evil brings death to the wicked (NRSV; REB: misfortune) Sept. has θάνατος ἀμαρτωλῶν ποιηρός the death of the sinner is evil (corresponding to Heb. תְּמוּתָהּ רָשָׁעִים); so also the other Vrss. with the exception of Psalmi iuxta Hebr. (Jerome): *interficiet impium malitia*; this corresponds to the MT, and is to be preserved (for the Vrss. cf. TOB). †

10199 תְּמוּחָה

*תְּמוּחָה, תְּמוּחָה: n.m., Sept. **Ezr 2**₅₃ Θεμῶ, **Neh 7**₅₅ Θημῶ; the personal name has not been explained, see Noth *Personennamen* 260b and Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 12 :: König *Wb.* 547b: as I מוּחָהּ you must destroy!, which needs no refutation: the head, or alternatively the member of a family of temple slaves (נְתִינִים) **Ezr 2**₅₃ **Neh 7**₅₅. †

10200 תְּמִיד

תְּמִיד: (103 times); SamP. *tāmād*; but **Ex 28**₂₃₋₃₀ SamP. variant תְּמִירָה *tāmīda*; the etymology of the adjective (adverb) is not quite certain; possibilities include: a) from the root מוּר, מִיר, cognate with Arb. *madda* to extend, expand, dilate, elongate (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 896b), so Barth *Nominalbildung* §190c; similarly Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; b) on Arb. *māda* (*myd*) to increase, grow (see Lane *Lex.* 2745c; but see also 2746a, eight lines from the bottom); so also Driver *ZAW* 52 (1934) 55, and subsequently KBL with reference to MHeb. תְּמִירָה lasting, enduring, for דוּר; c) it must probably remain open which derivation (a or b) is to be preferred. MHeb.: 1) the daily offering in the temple (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 444b); 2) DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 234) adverb, lasting, unceasingly.

—1. adverb, **lasting, continually**: a) **Ex 25**₃₀ **Lv 24**₃ **Dt 11**₁₂ **1K 10**₈.

—b) **Lv 6**₆ תְּמִיד תִּקְדַּח אֵשׁ תְּמִיד תִּקְדַּח אֵשׁ fire must be kept blazing continually on the altar; so with Elliger *Lev.* 79, 95 :: KBL: תְּמִיד תִּקְדַּח אֵשׁ תְּמִיד תִּקְדַּח אֵשׁ fire continually burning.

—c) cj. α) **Lv 6**₁₃ pr. תְּמִיד מְנַחֵה prop. with SamP. and Sept. (εἷς θυσίαν διὰ παντός) תְּמִיד מְנַחֵה, see BHS; so also Elliger *Lev.* 80; β) **Ob 16** pr. MT תְּמִיד rd. with many mss. סָבִיב; but תְּמִיד is to be maintained, so e.g. Rudolph *KAT* 13/2: 311; also Wolff *BK* 14/3: 40, 41; Sept. has οἶνον which presupposes either a Heb. תְּמִיד or תְּמִיד (or even תְּמִיד); on the form cf. Ben-Hayyim *Henoch Yalon Jubilee Volume* (Jerusalem, 1963) p. 154; from Latin *temetum*; wine made from hops, on which see Rudolph loc. cit.; alternatively it may be a damaged form of תִּירוּשׁ, so Wolff loc. cit.

—2. substantivised adj. in cstr. expressions as nomen rectum, cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §128w: a) תְּמִיד אֲנָשִׁי men continually employed **Ezk 39**₁₄, תְּמִיד אֲרָחַת תְּמִיד אֲרָחַת permanent sustenance **2K 25**₃₀ **Jr 52**₃₄.

—b) תְּמִיד נֵר תְּמִיד אֲרָחַת נֵר continually burning light **Ex 27**₂₀ **Lv 24**₂.

—c) תְּמִיד with a preceding word for an offering, comes to mean regularity, regularly occurring; with עוֹלֹת **Ex 29**₄₂ **Nu 28**₆ **Ezk 46**₁₅ **Ezr 3**₅; with קְטֹרֶת **Ex 30**₈; with מְנַחֵה **Nu 4**₁₆ **Neh 10**₃₄.

—d) especially **עֹלֹת הַתָּמִיד** the daily burnt offering that was presented every evening and every morning in the post-exilic temple; on this see Eichrodt *Theol.* 1⁵: 92; de Vaux *Sacrifices* 35f; *Inst.* 2: 364f = *Lebensord.* 2: 323; Rolf Rendtorff *Studien zur Geschichte des Opfers im Alten Israel* (WMANT 24 (1967) 74-76); Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1345: **Nu 28**_{10nd.29:38} (15 times), **Neh 10**₃₄.

—e) **הַתָּמִיד** the regular offering **Da 8**_{11.13} **11**₃₁ **12**₁₁.

—f) **לֶחֶם הַתָּהָר הַתָּמִיד** literally the bread that was displayed continuously, the same as **לֶחֶם (ה) פְּנִים** **Ex 25**₃₀, cf. **Lv 24**_{5f} showbread; **מִזְבֵּחַ תָּמִיד** the daily arrangement of the showbread **2C 2**₃ (→ **מִזְבֵּחַ תָּמִיד**).

—g) cj.: α) **Nu 28**₃ pr. **עֹלֹת תְּמִיד** rd. **עֹלֹת תְּעֹלָה**, see BHS; β) **Ezk 46**₁₄ pr. **תְּעֹלָת** prop. **עֹלֹת תְּעֹלָת** (BHS), but on this see Zimmerli *Ez.* 1168. 1174f.

תָּמִים 10201

תָּמִים, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 470n; Secunda θαμμι, θαμμιυ, θαμμιμ **Ps 18**_{26.31.33} (Brönno *Morph.* 204); SamP. *tāmām*; MHeb. **תָּמִים** spotless (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 444b), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 234) **תָּמִים** adj. and subst., on which see especially TWNT 8: 73f (τέλειος) and THAT 2: 1050; JArm. **תְּמִימָא** honest (Dalman loc. cit.); Junker *Frahang* 31: 5 whole (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 330 :: Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1220 sv. *tmym*, which omits this reference, but adds two others from the Samaria Papyri from the *Wādi ed-Dāliyah*, where a slave is said to be without blemish); Syr. *tammīmā* complete, sincere; CPArm. **tmym*, pl. *tmymyn* impeccable, upright (Schulthess *Lex.* 221a); cf. Mnd. *tmima* simple, stupid (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 488a): cstr. **תָּמִים**, pl. **תְּמִימֵי**, cstr. **תְּמִימֵי**; fem. **תְּמִימָה**, pl. **תְּמִימֹת**.

Bibliography: Eichrodt *Theol.* 2/3: 274; Koehler *Theol.*⁴ 155f; Pedersen *Isr.* 1/2: 359; THAT 2: 1048f; see also below under A1cβ.

It should be noted that in accordance with the meaning of the root *tm* **תָּמִים** has the sense of entire, unscathed, a sense which develops into a number of specialised meanings, not all of which can be clearly separated; there must originally have been a cultic idea behind **תָּמִים**; so Eichrodt *Theol.* 2/3: 274 and Westermann BK 1/1: 557 (on **Gn 6**₉).

A. adj.

—1. **complete, unscathed, intact**: a) of a particular part of a sheep that had to be brought for sacrifice: **תְּמִימָה הַאֲלִיָּה** the complete fatty tail **Lv 3**₉; **תְּמִימֵי** **Pr 1**₁₂ (see also 4bα).

—b) undamaged; **עֵץ** a whole piece of wood **Ezk 15**₅.

—c) entire, in expressions of time: **כִּיּוֹם תָּמִים** almost an entire day **Jos 10**₁₃; **שָׁנָה תְּמִימָה** **Lv 25**₃₀.

—d) complete, blameless, of people: α) an individual person: **נָח** **Gn 6**₉ (parallel with **צַדִּיק**), cf. Westermann BK 1/1: 557; **אֲבָרָם** **Gn 17**₁: **תְּמִים** **יְהוָה** be blameless!, so Westermann BK 1/2: 312 (with bibliography); β) the people: **עִם יְהוָה תְּמִים תְּהִיָּה** you should be blameless with Yahweh **Dt 18**₁₃, so Werner H. Schmidt *Das erste Gebot* (Theol. Existenz heute, no. 165 (1969) 21f; cf. sbst. **בְּתָמִים** **וּבְאַמֶּת** **Jos 24**₁₄ **Ju 9**_{16.19} (see

below B1); so probably also לו תָּמִים 2S 22₂₄ parallel with עָמוּ תָּ עִמּוֹ Ps 18₂₄ complete (undivided) for him (sc. יהוה), or alternatively before him; on this see also Tropper UF 19 (1987) 295-300: תָּמִים עִם הָיָה to stand complete before someone; others translate תָּמִים עִם הָיָה here as impeccable, blameless, not guilty (see 4aβ); γ) of the human heart: יְהִי לִבִּי תָּמִים בְּחֻקֶּיךָ let my heart be complete (undivided) in your commandments Ps 119₈₀.

—2. **without fault, free of blemish:** of animals for sacrifice Ex 12₅ 29₁ Lv 1₃₋₁₀ 3₁₋₆ 4₃₋₂₃₋₂₈₋₃₂ 5₁₅₋₁₈₋₂₅ 9₂₋₃ 14₁₀ 22₁₉₋₂₁ 23₁₂₋₁₈ Nu 6₁₄ 19₂ 28₃₋₉₋₁₁₋₁₉₋₃₁ 29₂₋₈₋₁₃₋₁₇ 20₂₃₋₂₆₋₂₉₋₃₂₋₃₆ Ezk 43₂₂₋₂₃₋₂₅ 45₁₈₋₂₃ 46₄₋₆₋₁₃.

—3. **perfect:** a) of God: הַצּוֹר תָּמִים פָּעֵלוֹ the Rock (Sept. ἰ θεός) whose activity is perfect Dt 32₄ (→ פָּעֵל 2b); הָאֵל תָּמִים דָּרְכוֹ the god whose way (leadership) is perfect 2S 22₃₁/Ps 18₃₁; תּוֹרַת יְהוָה תָּמִימָה Ps 19₈; הָעִים מִפְּלֹאוֹת תָּמִים the wondrous works of the one whose knowledge is perfect (NRSV); wonderful work of his consummate skill (REB) Jb 37₁₆ (→ *דַּעַ).
—b) of a person (אֱלִיהוּ) תָּמִים הָעוֹת complete in knowledge, meaning knowing everything Jb 36₄ (→ דַּעַ); cf. Dahood Biblica 53 (1972) 326f.

—4. **impeccable:** αα) תָּמִימִים Pr 2₂₁ (parallel with יִשְׁרָיִם), Pr 28₁₀; יָמִי תָּמִימִים Ps 37₁₈; β) so following a broader treatment also תָּמִים 2S 22₂₄ parallel with עָמוּ תָּמִים Ps לוֹ 18₂₄ impeccable for (before) him (sc. יהוה), but see also above 1d.

—b) linked with הָרַךְ: α) תָּמִים הָרַכִּי 2S 22₃₃ (Q) with נָתַר hif. (וַיִּתֵּר) to open up a way: he opened up my way without reproach, see Hertzberg ATD 10² (1960) 321; for a somewhat different interpretation see F. Stolz *Das erste und zweite Buch Samuel* (Zürcher Bibelkommentare, AT 9; 1981) 286: he has opened up my way completely; Ps 18₃₃ with נָתַן: וַיִּתֵּן he made my way ... (probably lectio facilior); it is to be noted that Klaus Koch *Um das Prinzip der Vergeltung in Religion und Recht des Alten Testaments* (Wege der Forschung, Vol. 125; 1972) 163 translates the word in Ps 18₃₃ (with reference to Pedersen *Isr. 1/2*: 359) as absolutely secure; so also in Pr 1₁₂ בּוֹר פְּיוֹרְדֵי וַתָּמִימִים פְּיוֹרְדֵי בּוֹר, which comes close to the safe and sound of Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; but it remains difficult; β) הָרַךְ תָּמִימִי Ps 119₁ Pr 11₂₀; cf. Ps 37₁₈ following Sept. תָּמִימִי הָרַךְ תְּדַרְכֶּךָ pr. MT יָמִי תְּדַרְכֶּךָ (see above under a), but this is to be preserved; אֲתָהּ בְּדַרְכֶּיךָ תָּמִים אֲתָהּ Ezk 28₁₅.

—5. **honest, devout** (linked with the adj. צַדִּיק, or alternatively with the sbst. צַדִּיקָה).

—a) צַדִּיק תָּמִים the devout, upright Jb 12₄, so e.g. ZüB and Fohrer KAT 16: 237; somewhat differently Horst BK 16/1: 176 the one who is righteous and devout; on the asyndetic linking of adj. see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §128.

—b) the uprightness of the honest (תָּמִים צַדִּיקָה) makes his pathway smooth Pr 11₅.

—6. תָּמִים linked with the verbs דָּבַר and הִלָּךְ: a) דָּבַר תָּמִים Am 5₁₀: the exact sense is not quite certain, for it can be taken in a general (see α-β) or in a specialised (see γ) way. α) the one who speaks sincerely, so ZüB; Maag *Wortschatz* 103; Rudolph KAT 13/2: 194; Amsler CAT 11a: 208; cf. TOB: the one who utters his words in honesty; β) an advocate for the innocent, so e.g. Marti *Das Dodekapropheton* (KHC 13: 1904) 192; also Maag *Wortschatz* 30; but against this see Rudolph KAT 13/2: 195; γ) the translation of Wolff BK 14/2: 268, the

one who speaks out completely, seems particularly correct for תָּמִים; this last suggestion (γ) as well as the first (α) deserves particular attention.

—b) הוֹלֵךְ תָּמִים the one who travels honestly, as an honest man Ps 15₂ Pr 28₁₈; for the same meaning see הֹלְכִים בְּתָמִים Ps 84₁₂ (see under B2).

B. sbst.

—1. בְּתָמִים וּבְאֵמֶת Jos 24₁₄, with עֵבֶר; Ju 9₁₆₋₁₉; with עֲשֵׂה in integrity, exclusively and honestly; cf. Werner H. Schmidt *Das erste Gebot* (Theol. Existenz heute no. 165: 1969); THAT 2: 1048; somewhat differently e.g. Nielsen *Shechem* 101: in sincerity and steadfastness (or truth); cf. NRSV: good faith and honour.

—2. תְּהִלָּתֵם בְּתָמִים הֹלְכִים בְּתָמִים those who walk in honesty and sincerity Ps 84₁₂ equivalent to sing. תְּהִלָּתֵם בְּתָמִים הוֹלֵךְ (see A6b); cf. Sir 7₆ תְּמִימָךְ your honesty.

C. instances which may belong either to A or B:

—1. גִּבּוֹר תָּמִים Ps 18₂₆/תְּגִבֹּר תָּמִים 2S 22₂₆ the blameless (honest) man, or the man of blamelessness (honesty), with תָּמִים hitp.

—2. a) דְּרֹךְ תָּמִים an honest way, or a way of honesty Ps 101₂, with I שָׁכַל hif. (בְּ).

—b) הוֹלֵךְ בְּדֶרֶךְ תָּמִים the one who walks in the way as an honest man, or the one who walks in the way of honesty Ps 101₆; the Massoretic vocalisation with its בְּדֶרֶךְ (and not בְּדֶרֶךְ) rather supports the second possibility.

D. a particular instance: 1S 14₄₁: the MT הִבָּחָה תָּמִים can be accepted as it is without change and may then be translated in the following way: a) make a correct decision!, so Hertzberg ATD 10² (1960) 87; similarly Lindblom VT 12 (1962) 173.

—b) give a complete answer!, so TOB.

—c) make it completely clear!, so Stoebe KAT 8/1: 266, 269f (with bibliography).

—d) do make the truth known!, so F. Stolz *Das erste und das zweite Buch Samuel* (Zürcher Bibelkommentare, AT 9; 1981) 89; cf. Press ZAW 51 (1933) 228f: give a trustworthy decision!

—2) Sept. δὸς δὴ ἰσιότητα and Vulg. *da sanctitatem* are different from the MT and give support to the very widely accepted cj. תָּמִים (pr. תָּמִים); on this see (with the extra words of Sept. also accepted) e.g. Karl Budde *Die Bücher Samuel* (KHC 8 (1902): 102; H.H. Rowley *The Faith of Israel* (1956) 28f; de Vaux *Inst. 2: 204 = Lebensord. 2: 185*; also ZüB; see further Toeg VT 19 (1969) 493-498; E. Noort VT 21 (1971) 112-116; also E. Noort *Untersuchungen zum Gottesbescheid in Mari* (AOAT 202; 1977) 97; this cj. is accepted also in Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and KBL.

—3. we are not able to reach a decision about which of the solutions proposed in 1 and 2 above to accept. †

תָּמִים 10202

תָּמִים: a) pl. from תָּם (KBL) or an independent tantum pl., sf. תָּמִיךְ Dt 33⁸; epithet of אֲוִרִים (on 1S 14⁴¹ → תָּמִים D) Ex 28³⁰ Lv 8⁸ Dt 33⁸ Ezr 2⁶³ Neh 7⁶⁵ (Nu 27²¹ 1S 28⁶ אֲוִרִים stands figuratively as a part for the whole for אֲוִרִים וְתָמִים); on the rendering in Sept. see Noort VT 21 (1971) 115f; SamP. *tamməm*; b) the etymological sense of תָּמִים is uncertain; the proposal that אֲוִרִים belongs to the root אָרַר and correspondingly that תָּאָרַר to the root תָּנַם leaves open the possibility of considering the word-pair cursed + innocent, so J. Hempel *Die althebräische Literatur und ihr hellenistisch-jüdisches Nachleben* (1930) 69; Fohrer *Gesch.* 72; KBL (?); for another view see e.g. Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 4: 272, who takes the sense of Urim and Thummim (without explanation) as a clarification of guilt and confirmation of innocence. d) In practice תָּמִים functioned together with אֲוִרִים to serve as a means of ascertaining through an oracle by lot the divine will using arrows, or rather differently marked stones; for the details, see further bibliography, such as Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 2066f (with more bibliography); see also de Vaux *Inst.* 2: 204f = *Lebensord.* 2: 185f; Eissfeldt *Kl. Schr.* 4: (1968) 272; Lipiński VT 20 (1970) 495f; E. Noort *Untersuchungen zum Gottesbescheid in Mari* (AOAT 202 (1977) 93ff). †

10203 תָּמַךְ

תָּמַךְ: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 234); Sam. qal Gn 48⁴⁷; but pi. Ex 17¹² *tāmmāku*, as in JArm. pa. (Pr 6⁵); Ph. *tmk*: Kilamuwa 13 (1st. sg. pf.) *tmkt lyd* I held by the hand (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 2: p. 31; cf. 3: 26b; also Friedrich *Phön. Gr.*² §131; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 330; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1221; Tomback *Lexicon* 342; n.m. *tmk'*, *tmk'l* Benz *Names* 186, 429; see also N. Avigad *ErIsr.* 9 (1969) 8, text 18: *tmk'l* and *l'tmk* :: Garbini JSS 19 (1974) 161: both these personal names are Ammonite; for *tmk'l* see also Bordreuil-Lemaire *Semitica* 26 (1976) 59 text 30; Akk. *tamāhu(m)*, once *tamāku* to take hold of, seize (AHw. 1312f).

qal: pf. תָּמַכְתָּ, תָּמַכְתָּ, תָּמַכּוּ, sf. תָּמַכְתִּיךְ; impf. יִתְמַךְ (ו), יִתְמַכְּ, יִתְמַנְךְ, יִתְמַכְּ, יִתְמַכּוּ, יִתְמַכְּוּ; inf. abs. תָּמַךְ, cstr. תָּמַנְךְ; pt. תָּמַנְךְ; Ps 16⁵ תָּמַנְךְ see 4b; pl. sf. תָּמַכְיָהּ.

—1. to **take hold of**, with acc.: a) with different obj., so יִדְ-אָבִיו Gn 48¹⁷; הָכְמָה Pr 3¹⁸, cf. Sir 4¹³; see further דְּבָרַי Pr 4⁴; כָּבוֹד Pr 11¹⁶ 29²³; עֵשֶׂר Pr 11¹⁶; b) people: α) with acc. Is 41¹⁰, sbj. יִהְוֶה; β) abs. Jb 36¹⁷ יִתְמַכּוּ, sbj. וּמִשְׁפָּט דִּין judgement and justice seize you.

—2. to **hold**: a) תָּמַךְ שִׁבֵּט literally the one who carries a sceptre, > sceptre-bearer, meaning ruler Am 1⁵⁻⁸, cf. Akk. (as an epithet of a king) *tāmek ḥatti*, see AHw. 1312b with reference to M.J. Seux *Epithètes royales akkadiennes et sumériennes* (1967) 337; b) אֲשֶׁרִי בְּמַעַגְלוֹתֶיךָ my steps are in your tracks Ps 17⁵, פְּלִיךָ spindle Pr 31¹⁹, מִלְמַד Sir 38²⁵ (→ *מִלְמַד).

—3. a) with בָּ to grasp, take Is 33¹⁵; בִּשְׂחָד to take a bribe; βα) with בָּ בִּירְיוֹ Ex 17¹²; β) with בָּ of the person Is 42¹, on which see Elliger BK 11/1: 198, 203; Ps 41¹³ (on both occasions the sbj. is יִהְוֶה), on Ps 41¹³ see Klaus Seybold *Das Gebet des Kranken im Alten Testament* (BWANT 99; 1973) 110; Ps 63⁹ sbj. יִמְיֶנְךָ.

—4. particular instances: a) with acc. of place: שָׂאוֹל Pr 5⁵, sbj. צְעָדֶיךָ: her steps (the steps of the feet) proceed towards the underworld (towards Sheol); b) Ps 16⁵ cj. pr. תָּמַיךְ rd. with many mss. and Vrss., especially Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *tu possessor sortis meae* תָּמַיךְ גֹּרְלִי: תָּמַיךְ you hold my lot, meaning you have

it in your hand; see Gunkel *Ps.* 53; there is no need for cj., but such some suggestions are made in Fr. Baethgen *Die Psalmen* (GHK 2/2; 1892) 43f, and also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; c) Pr 28¹⁷ אֶל־יִתְמֹכּוּ־בוֹ, of the one who is burdened with the guilt of murder and is fleeing to the underworld (עַד־בוֹר); here there are two possibilities for translating the vb. תִּמְךָ that has been preserved in this context: α) noone should give him any help! (ZüB); or alternatively no-one should support him! (Gemser *Spr.*² 98); NRSV: let no-one offer assistance; alternatively it can be taken as β) let no-one seize him!, so especially Plöger BK 17: 330, 331; see also TOB: it is useless to stop him; cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.* 548; γ) Vulg. and Pesh. both follow the first of these two possible interpretations: Vulg. *nemo sustendet*; Pesh. *wlā ne‘drūnēh* let him not be helped by anyone; Sept. is different: καὶ οὐκ ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ. Nevertheless the second interpretation is preferable, see Plöger loc. cit. 331: a prohibition against supporting the murderer would be obvious; so REB, rather differently but with the same sense for this vb.: he will jump into a well to escape arrest.

nif: impf. יִתְמָךְ: to **become caught up, be held fast** Pr 5²² the רָשָׁע wicked who are caught חַטָּאתוֹ in the toils of their sin. †

10204 תָּמַם

תָּמַם: MHeb. pi. to make complete, deal honestly (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 444b); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 234): qal: 1) to be at an end (1QM 1:8), to become annihilated (1QM 14:7), to diminish (1QH 17:21); up to the end עַד תּוֹם 1QS 10:23; 1QM 16:1; CD 20:14; עַד תּוֹמָה 1QM 1:12, תּוֹמָם CD 2:9; 2) to be complete (דָּרַךְ) 1QS 8:25; 10:21; to be unscathed ([חַרְבוֹתַי]) 1QH 6:28, so Lohse *Texte* 136, 137 :: Maier *Texte* 1: 90; with the end of all [arrows] ?; see also 2: 94; hif. to destroy (1QS 4:20), to annihilate (1QH 2:32; 5:28f; 8:31), to make complete, obj. דָּרַךְ (1QH 4:32).

Ug., Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 23:66f *tmt.* either a fem. adj., or 3rd. fem. vb., on which → תָּמַת.

SamP. also has root תָּמַם: *tāmu* Dt 2¹⁶ :: *tamnu* Nu 27²⁸, which may be taken as coming from either root, cf. LOT 5: p. 115f, and p. 66 §1.5.3.3.

Ph. 3rd. sg. masc. *tm*:

—1. Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 60: 1: it became finished, it became valid, so Friedrich *Phön. Gr.*² §164, 165; cf. Tomback *Lexicon* 342; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 331; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1221: to be completed, be decided; *tm bd šdny* it was resolved by the Sidonians;

—2. Arslan-Tash Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 27: 16 = Degen *Neue Ephemeris* 2 (1974) p. 18: *hwrn š tm py* from Horon, whose word is true;

—3. 1st. person impf. qal: *ythmum* (= **’etmom*) I bring to completion (Sznycer *Poenulus* 931), so Friedrich *Phön. Gr.*² §165; Sznycer *Poenulus* 58, but on this see also Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 331, where an intransitive meaning for the vb. is preferred; the translation of the word is left open in Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary*.

Syr. pa. *tammem* to make complete, bring to a fair conclusion (Brockelmann *Lex.* 827a), etpa. to show oneself honest; Mnd. *TMM* to be, become, remain, stay (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 488).

Arb. *tamma* to be (become) complete, accomplished etc. (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 97b).

Egyptian *tm* (Erman-G. *Wb.* 5: 305), see also Ward *Orientalia* 31 (1962) 403: to be completed, collected together, brought to an end.

qal: pf. תָּמַו, תָּמְוּ, תָּמְוִי, תָּמְוִי; impf. תָּמְוִי (1), תָּמְוִי, תָּמְוִי **Ezk 24**₁₁, vocalised as Aramaic (Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §67g) :: Bauer-Leander *Heb.* §58p (p. 439), אִיתָּם **Ps 19**₁₄ (a later full-writing, see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* §58p p. 439), read with mss. אִתָּם (BHS); תָּמְוִי, תָּמְוִי, תָּמְוִי; inf. תָּמְוִי, תָּמְוִי, sf. תָּמְוִי, תָּמְוִי, תָּמְוִי.

General remarks: a) on the different forms of the impf. see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §67g; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* §58 I and II; Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §27d; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §79, 2a; b) it is uncertain whether the forms mentioned above תָּמְוִי, תָּמְוִי, תָּמְוִי really belong to the inf. תָּמְוִי, for they can also be derived from the sbst. תָּמְוִי → תָּמְוִי 2b and 2d. In any case the inf. is identical with this form. For bibliography see Pederssen *Isr.* 1-2: 336ff; also THAT 2: 1045-1051, especially 1046f.

—1. a) to **be (become) completed, finished** 1K 6₂₂ 7₂₂; כָּתְמוּ־פֶרֶחַ as the blossom is completed, meaning it is over, it has passed **Is 18**₅, see Wildberger BK 10: 678. 692; b) of a procedure, to come to an end: עָד תָּמְוִי until everything had been completed (ZüB) **Jos 4**₁₀.

—2. a) with a personal subj. and לְ with inf., to finish doing something: תָּמְוִי לְעֵבֶר to completely finish crossing the river **Jos 3**₁₇ 4₁₋₁₁ 2S 15₂₄; תָּמְוִי לְהַמּוּל until they had all been circumcised **Jos 5**₈.

—b) to be all ready and waiting: הַנְּעָרִים הַתָּמוּי are these all your sons? **1S 16**₁₁, on which see Hans-Peter Stähli *Knabe-Jüngling-Knecht. Untersuchungen zum Begriff נער im Alten Testament* (BET 7; 1978) 90.

—3. a) to **come to an end, expire**, of a period of time: שָׁנָה **Gn 47**₁₈ **Lv 25**₂₉ **Jr 1**₃ (cf. Herrmann BK 12: 23), pl. **Ps 102**₂₈; יוֹם (יָמִים) **Dt 34**₈; b) to be at an end: תָּמוּי דְּבַרִי **Jb 31**₄₀; to finish writing the words of a book תָּמְוִי right to the end, completely **Dt 31**₂₄, of Moses and the words of the תּוֹרָה, 31₃₀, of the words of a song (הַשִּׁירָה).

—4. to **come to an end, cease**: a) הַכֶּסֶף **Gn 47**₁₅₋₁₈, כָּל־הַלֶּחֶם **Jr 37**₂₁, the fruit of a tree (פְּרִיֹו) **Ezk 47**₁₂.

—b) חַסְדֵי יְהוָה the loving kindness of Yahweh **Lam 3**₂₂; עֲוֹנֶיךָ your punishment (with reference to צִיּוֹן־בַּת) **Lam 4**₂₂.

—c) of the waters of the River Jordan נִכְרָתוּ תָּמוּי **Jos 3**₁₆ to be completely reduced (Noth *Jos.*² 28), or alternatively to be completely cut off (KBL).

—5. a) to **be consumed, burnt out**: of חֲלָאֲתָהּ the rust on a cooking pot burnt off by the fire **Ezk 24**₁₁; כֶּחַךְ **Lv 26**₂₀: כִּי־תִכָּחַם וְתָמְוִי לְרִיק then will your strength be consumed in vain.

—b) to **be worn down, perish**: α) פְּנֵיכֶם עָד־תָּמְוִי until your body is exhausted **Nu 14**₃₃, cf. 35 וְשָׁמַתוּ יָמֵתוּ they shall come to a full end, and there they shall die (NRSV); עָד־תָּמְוִי כָּל־הַדּוֹר until all the generation had disappeared (NRSV) **Nu 32**₁₃ **Dt 2**₁₄; with הַגּוֹי **Jos 5**₆; תָּמוּי הָאֹיִב הַתָּמוּי the enemies (actually enemy) have vanished (NRSV) **Ps 9**₇, textual uncertainty, תָּמוּי הָאֹיִב הַתָּמוּי collective, cf. Brockelmann *Heb.*

Syn. §5a; see further **2K 7**₁₃ **Jr 14**₁₅ **44**₁₂₋₁₈₋₂₇ **Ps 73**₁₉ (parallel with סוּף), **Sir 40**₁₄; β) with לְגוֹעַ **Nu 17**₂₈: לְגוֹעַ לְמוֹתָם הָאֵלֶּם תִּמְנוּ are we then really all destined to pass away?, so Noth *Nu.* (ATD 7) 116; with לְמוֹתָם **Dt 2**₁₆: לְמוֹתָם תִּמְנוּ after they had all died off; γ) עַד־תִּמְנוּ **1K 14**₁₀, עַד־תִּמְנוּ **Dt 2**₁₅ **Jos 8**₂₄ **10**₂₀ until he is (they are) nothing more, until he (they) had completely perished; δ) with מִן of place, to be taken away from **Is 16**₄ **Ps 104**₃₅, with מֵעַל **Jr 24**₁₀.

—6. to **be innocent, perfect** **Ps 19**₁₄ (cf. תָּם c and d; תָּם 2; תָּמִים A 1bβ; 3-6).

—7. particular instances: **Jr 36**₂₃ כָּל־הַמְּגִלָּה עַל־הָאֵשׁ אֲשֶׁר עַל־הָאֶחָד עַד־תָּם suggested translations include: a) until the whole scroll was consumed in the fire of coals, ZüB; similarly e.g. Weiser *Jer.* (ATD 21) 330; TOB; b) until the whole scroll had been thrown into the fire on to the coals, so Rudolph *Jer.*³ 232; c) probably the first suggestion (a) should be considered preferable to the second (b), for it is difficult to link תָּם־עַד with וְהַשְׂלִיךְ; regarding עַל “on to” in the sense of “in” → II עַל 1a; but here עַל can also be taken in the sense of “over”, → II עַל 1b.

—8. cj.: a) **Jr 6**₂₉ pr. K מֵאֲשֶׁתָּם by their fire (?), and Q תָּם מֵאֵשׁ the lead (עֲפָרָת) remains unaffected by the fire, prop. מֵאֵשׁ תָּתֵם so that the fire destroys the lead, so e.g. Rudolph *Jer.*³ 48; BHS; KBL.

—b) **Jr 27**₈ pr. עַד־תִּמְנוּ אֶתְּם בְּיָדוֹ prop.: α) עַד־תִּתֵּנִי until I have given you, so Rudolph *Jer.*³ 176; BHS; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; β) עַד־תִּמְנוּ until their destruction, so Helga Weippert *Die Prosareden des Jeremiabuches* (BZAW 132 (1973) 169 with note 275), so following **Jr 24**₁₀; on this see already Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and compare Sept. ἕως ἐκλίπωσιν ἐν χειρὶ αὐτοῦ; γ) rather than the first suggestion (α) the second (β) is probably to be preferred.

—c) **Ps 64**₇ textual corruption (טְמִנוּ מִחֶפֶז תִּמְנוּ מִחֶפֶז, an expression of an enemy, which literally means “we are ended; a plan which has been well planned!”), so Fr. Baethgen *Die Psalmen* (GHK 2/2; 1892) 191, 192; cf. NRSV: we have thought out a cunningly conceived plot :: Sept., Vulg. pr. תִּמְנוּ rd. תִּמְנוּ, but the text still remains rather difficult; see the suggestions in Gunkel *Ps.* 269, 271, corresponding to KBL, and Kraus BK 15⁵ 605; HAL 328a (HALOT 341b) under חֶפֶז (pu.) and חֶפֶז.

The variant טְמִנוּ is accepted in ZüB and REB, which both translate: they conceal the schemes they have devised; also in REB, with its more concise translation “secret plans”, and noting in the margin that the Hebrew is unintelligible. †

hif: pf. הִתְמַנּוּ, הִתְמַנּוּ; impf. (jussive) תִּתְּמוּ, תִּתְּמוּ **Jb 22**₃ for jussive = impf. see Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §10 1; impv. or inf. abs. הִתְּמוּ **Ezk 24**₁₀, see Zimmerli *Ez.* 558, cstr. הִתְּמוּ, sf. הִתְּמוּ **Is 33**₁, which is an ע'יו' form, see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* §58p (p. 439); Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §27a.

—1. to **do something completely:** הִכְסִיף to count out the entire amount of silver **2K 22**₄, הִבְשֵׁר to cook the meat right through **Ezk 24**₁₀.

—2. to **come up to size, reach full measure, bring to an end:** **Is 33**₁ NRSV: when you have ceased to destroy; REB: after all your destroying; **Da 8**₂₃ when the transgressions have reached their full measure; וּלְחַתְּמוֹתָם **9**₂₄ וּלְחַתְּמוֹתָם: K וּלְחַתְּמוֹתָם in order to seal up the transgressions, Q לְחַתְּמוֹתָם in order to reach the full

measure of transgression (sin); NRSV: in order to finish the transgression; on K and Q see Plöger KAT 18: 132, 134.

—3. with מָן **Ezk 22**¹⁵ מִזְוֵךְ טִמְאַתְךָ NRSV: to purge your filthiness out of you; REB: to rid you of your defilement.

—4. to **make blameless** **Jb 22**³ to make דְרָכַיִם your ways blameless.

—5. **Sir 49**³ אֵל אֵל לְבוּ וַיִּתֵּם and he devoted his heart entirely to God.

—6. particular instances: **2S 20**¹⁸ הִתְמַוּ וְכֵן then it is brought to a proper conclusion, so F. Stolz *Das erste und zweite Buch Samuel* (Zürcher Bibelkommentare, AT 19; 1981) 274; similarly Hertzberg ATD 10² (1960) 305, although he prefers to vocalise הִתְמַוּ as qal rather than as hif. (loc. cit. note 8); for completely different translations see also KBL under qal 3; NRSV: to settle the matter. †

hitp. impf. הִתְמַמֵּם: to prove oneself תַּמִּים **2S 22**²⁶ **Ps 18**²⁶. †

Der. תָּם, תָּמָה, תַּמִּים, תַּמָּה (?), מָתָם; n.m. יוֹתָם.

10205 תָּמָן

תָּמָן: → תִּימָן.

10206 תַּמְנָה

תַּמְנָה: place name; **A.** The etymological derivation is uncertain: KBL refers (with a ?) to the root **מָנָה**; hardly any less certain is J.P. Brown ZAW 98 (1986) 417: תַּמְנָה < τέμενος, *templum*: cstr. תַּמְנָת, locative תַּמְנָתָה.

B. Sept. **Gn 38**¹²⁻¹³⁻¹⁴ **Jos 15**⁵⁷ (Sept.^A), **19**⁴³ (Sept.^A), **2C 28**¹⁸ Θάμνα; **Jos 15**⁵⁷ (Sept.^B), **19**⁴³ (Sept.^B), **Ju 14**¹⁻²⁻⁵ Θάμναθα; **Jos 15**¹⁰ pr. the place name ἐπὶ λίβα; Josephus Θάμνα (Schalit *Namenwb.* 53); תַּמְנָת־סָרַח **Jos 19**⁵⁰ Sept.^{RA} Θάμνασσαραχ, Sept.^B Θάμαρχαρχης, see also Noth *Jos.* 120, note on vs.50, **Jos 24**³⁰ (**31**) Sept.^{RA} Θάμναθασαχαρα, Sept.^A Θάμνασσαχαρ; תַּמְנָת־הָרָם **Ju 2**⁹ Sept.^{AB} Θάμναθαρες, Josephus Θάμνα (Schalit *Namenwb.* 53); Assyrian *Tamnā* (*ta-am-na-a*) see Pritchard *Texts* 288a, and Galling *Textbuch*² 68 (the report of the third campaign of Sennacherib).

C. The place name in the OT:

—1. *Tell el-Batāšī* or *Tēl Bātāš*, 7.5 km north-west of Beth-Shemesh, on the south of the *Wādī eš-Šarār* **Jos 15**¹⁰ **19**⁴³ **Ju 14**¹⁻⁵ **2C 28**¹⁸, on which see Aharoni PEQ 90 (1958) 28ff; Timm ZDPV 96 (1980) 30⁶⁴ and p. 31; see especially Elliger in Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1972.

—2. a place in Southern Judah in the neighbourhood of מְעוֹן **Jos 15**⁵⁷; the precise location is unknown, but it is probably to be identified with תַּמְנָה, in the hill country to which Judah went up from Adullam to shear the sheep **Gn 38**¹²⁻¹⁴, so Elliger loc. cit., but on this see also Emerton VT 25 (1975) 343f.

—3. תִּמְנַת־חֶרֶם **Ju 2**₉, has been corrupted from תִּמְנַת־סֶרַח **Jos 19**₅₀ **24**₃₀, a place in the mountains of Ephraim, where according to **Ju 2**₉ Joshua lay buried, see Elliger loc. cit.; cf. John Gray *Joshua, Judges and Ruth* (1967) 171, 199; on this see also Kallai ZDPV 102 (1986) 71.

According to Brown ZAW 98 (1986) 427 (see above under A) תִּמְנַת־חֶרֶם means the area (region) of the sun; on חֶרֶם as a divine name cf. Hans-Peter Stähli *Solare Elemente im Jahweglauben des Alten Testaments* (OBO 66; 1985)12f. †

Der. תִּמְנִי.

10207 תִּמְנִי

תִּמְנִי: → תִּימְנִי.

10208 תִּמְנִי

תִּמְנִי: gentilic from תִּמְנָה 1 (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 501z); Sept.^A genitive τοῦ Θαμναθαίου, Sept.^B genitive τοῦ Θαμνυ: **Ju 15**₆. †

10209 תִּמְנַע

תִּמְנַע, תִּמְנַע, תִּמְנַע **Gn 36**₁₂. **A.** n.m. > name of a tribe, n.f; as a place name in OSArb. *Timna*^c or *Tumna*^c, the name of the capital city of Qataban; see Weippert *Edom* 251; Ryckmans *Noms* 1: 348a, and M. Höfner in RAAM 237, 281, 326; on the personal name cf. also Moritz ZAW 44 (1926) 85. On further personal names which are derived from the root *mn*^c, see Weippert loc. cit.: Safaitic *mn*^c; Sabaeen *mn*^cy; Lihyanic, Thamudic, Nabataean *mn*^ct; Sept. Θαμνα, **1C 1**₃₉, Sept.^B Ναμνα, and then Sept.^{RA} (error, see Weippert *Edom* 251) **1C 1**₅₁ Θαμνα, Josephus Θαμνάη (Schalit *Namenwb.* 53); SamP. *tamme*.

B. The personal name is not mentioned by Noth *Personennamen* 260; with Keel *Orte* 2: 294, and especially Weippert loc. cit., it must be derived from the root *mn*^c (→ HAL 570a; HALOT 602b), which has a wide range of meanings in Arabic, such as *mana*^a to obstruct someone's way, withdraw, deprive, protect, defend; *manu*^a to be strongly fortified, inaccessible, invincible (see Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 926b); this gives rise to the following proposals for the personal name (following Weippert loc. cit.): a) with a female deity as subj., she protects (or has protected); b) with the one with the name as subj., she is unapproachable, invincible.

C.

—1. the concubine of Eliphaz **Gn 36**_{12.22} **1C 1**₃₉.

—2. an important member (the leader אֶלְרִיָּה) of a family in Edom (Esau) **Gn 36**₄₀ **1C 1**_{36.51}.

D. the modern name of a mountainous area which has been a centre for copper-mining since ancient times, and known as a copper bed, about 23 km north of Eilat; the original name of the place is not known, on which see B. Rothenberg *Timna, das Tal der biblischen Kupferminen* (Bergisch-Gladbach, 1973); Keel *Orte* 2: 292-308. †

10210 תִּמְנִי

תָּמַס: Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497z: **outflow**, melting away (KBL); **Ps 58**₉: the slimy trail of a snail יְהִלֵּךְ תָּמַס which makes its way in slime; so with Seybold VT 30 (1980) 59; תָּמַס used adverbially, to make the verb more specific, see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §118q; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §103a, 104 (also → (שִׁבְלוּל). †

10211 תָּמַר

[*תָּמַרָה: Der. I, II תָּמַר, II תָּמַר, *תָּמַרָה]

10212 תָּמַר

I תָּמַר: probably a primary noun, but on this (for a contrary view ?) see also KBL, and especially Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; MHeb. תָּמַר, fem. תָּמַרָה (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 445a; compare Levy *Wb.* 4: 652f, fem. תָּמַרָה); JArm. תָּמַרָא, fem. תָּמַרָא (Levy loc. cit. 652b), fem. תָּמַרָא and תָּמַרָא (Levy loc. cit. 653a); SamP. *tām̄ar*, pl. *tām̄erem*, < basic form תָּמַר; EgArm. **tmr* (Leander *Laut- und Formenlehre* 76w), pl. abs. *tmrn*, emphatic *tmry* (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* no. 81:111; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 331; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1222); Neo-Punic *t'm'r* (Levi della Vida *Orientalia* 33 (1964) 14); Ug. (?), see Ugaritica 5: text 137:ii:5, p. 242, 243, where Akk. *gišimmaru* corresponds to Ug. [ta]-ma-ru (?); see also p. 352b; the sbst. is not found in Akk., which has instead the Sumerian loanword *gišimmaru(m)* (AHw. 292b); Syr. *tmartā*; Mnd. *tumarta* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 483b); Eth. *tamr* (collective) and *tamart* (Dillmann *Lex.* 555); Tigr. *tamar* (collective) and *tamrat* (unitary noun, see Littmann-H. *Wb.* 306a); also Amharic and Tigrinya; OSArb. *tmr* (Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 148); but OSArb. *tmr* fruit is to be distinguished as a separate sbst., see H.P. Müller ZAW 75 (1963) 316; cf. Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 148; Arb. *tamr* (collective), *tamrat* (unitary noun) date: pl. תָּמַרִים: **date palm** *Phoenix dactylifera*, see V. Hehn *Pflanz.* 270ff; see further Dalman *Arbeit* 1/1: 64, 260; 6: 107; 7: 36; BRL² 34; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 323f; Keel *Orte* 1: 63-65.

—1) sg. **Jl 1**₁₂ **Ps 92**₁₃ **Song 7**_{8,9}.

—2) pl.: a) תָּמַרִים **Ex 15**₂₇ **Nu 33**₉; b) תָּמַרִים כַּפֹּת palm leaves **Lv 23**₄₀ (→ כַּפֹּת), תְּעֵלֵי תְּכַפֶּה palm foliage **Neh 8**₁₅.

—3) expressions: **Neh 8**₁₅ with בֹּאֵא hif.; **Song 7**₈ with I לְהִמָּן; **Jl 1**₁₂ with יִבְשׁ; **Lv 23**₄₀ with לְקַח; **Song 7**₉ with עָלָה; **Ps 92**₁₃ with פָּרַח. †

10213 תָּמַר

II תָּמַר: n.f.; identical with I תָּמַר; SamP. *tām̄ar*; Sept. Θαμαρ and Θημαρ; Josephus Θαμάρα (Schalit *Namenwb.* 53). The personal name suggests not only the idea of the stature of the date-palm but also the sweetness of its fruit, see Noth *Personennamen* 230; also Stamm *Frauennamen* 328f = Stamm *Fschr.* 124f.

—1. the daughter-in-law of יְהוּדָה **Gn 38**₆₋₂₄ **Ru 4**₁₂ **1C 2**₄.

—2. the daughter of דָּוִד **2S 13**₁₋₃₂ **1C 3**₉.

—3. the daughter of אֲבִשָׁלוֹם **2S 14**₂₇. †

10214 תָּמָר

III תָּמָרָה: place name. identical with I תָּמָר: locative תָּמָרָה.

—1. a) the tradition of the place name within the MT can be seen in the following passages: **1K 9**₁₈ K תָּמָר, Q תָּדְמָר **2C 8**₄ (not to be confused with → תָּדְמָר Palmyra).

—b) cj. **Ezk 47**₁₈ pr. תָּמָרָה prop. with Pesh. תָּמָרָה, see BHS and Zimmerli *Ez.* 1205.

—2. Sept. **1K 9**₁₈ Sept.^{RA} = Sept.^A Θερμαθ, a corruption from תָּדְמָר, cf. Noth *Könige* 202; **2C 8**₄ Θεδμορ; **Ezk 47**₁₈₋₁₉ Φοιλυαωτος (with φοιλυξ) see Zimmerli *Ez.* 1205; **Ezk 48**₂₈ Θαμμαν (variant Θαμμαρ).

—3. there are two suggestions for the geographical location of the place which have to be considered (but see also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and KBL).

—a) ‘Ayn/En husb/hosb/ hasb 32 km south-west of the southern tip of the Dead Sea, so Aharoni *IEJ* 13 (1969) 30-42; then subsequently Noth *Könige* 214; de Vaux *Histoire* 1: 491; Herrmann *Geschichte* (1973) 224; also Thomas Willi *Die Chronik als Auslegung* (FRLANT 106; 1972) 76.

—b) תָּמָר a shortened form of הַתְּמָרִים עֵיר, → עֵיר B5, with reference to Mittmann *ZDPV* 93 (1977) 225f.

10215 תָּדְמָר

עֵיר הַתְּמָרִים = Tell ‘Ain-‘Arūs about 10 km south-south-east of the Dead Sea, so also Keel *Orte* 2: 264f and 270: *En-Tamar* is a description of the place.

—4. the places in the OT where the word occurs (see above 2) are: **1K 9**₁₈ **Ezk 47**₁₉ **48**₂₈.

—cj. **47**₁₈ pr. תָּמָרָה prop. תָּמָרָה (BHS). †

10216 תָּמָר

I תָּמָר: place name; identical to תָּמָרָה (perhaps it is a dialectal by-form of this word) occurring in the collocation תָּמָר דְּבֹרָה **Ju 4**₅; Sept.^{AB} ὑπὸ φοιλυκα Δεββωρα; for the location of the “palm of Deborah” see KBL, with reference to Dalman *JBL* 48 (1929) 354ff, especially 357f: near to the well *el-Bire*. There is a possible, or rather a probable, connection with אֵלֹן בְּכוֹת “the oak of weeping” of **Gn 35**₈, on which see e.g. Wolfgang Richter *Traditionsgeschichtliche Untersuchungen zum Richterbuch* (BBB 18² (1966) 39-42); TOB (note); Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 330 (article, *Debora*); Westermann *BK* 1/2: 672f; de Vaux *Histoire* 2: 77. †

10217 תָּמָר

II תָּמָר: **Jr 10**₅.

—1. the derivation of the sbst. is uncertain; so it remains open whether the word is based on a vb. (for corresponding suggestions see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and KBL), or whether it is to be taken as a primary

noun. The latter suggestion is supported by the probably related sbst. I תִּמְרָה, and the rendering of φοῖνιξ in Aquila and Theodotion.

—2) the sbst. is found in the collocation מִקְשָׁה כְּתִמְרָה, of which the traditional translation is like a scarecrow in a plot of cucumbers, so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; ZüB; TOB; Rudolph *Jer.*³ 70; REB and NEB (cf. NRSV); → II מִקְשָׁה (Is 18) and Epistle of Jeremiah 69 ἐν σικυηράτ προβασκάνιον οὐδὲν φυλάσσον a scarecrow in a field of cucumbers which offers no protection.

—3. a) of the two passages mentioned above (see 2), it is only in the Epistle of Jeremiah 69 that the word is clear within the context, and this is also accepted by Liddell-Scott *Lex.* 1471a. Therefore Silvia Schroer *In Israel gab es Bilder* (OBO 74; 1987) 206f, especially 207²⁰¹, admits that this appears to be a rather specialised interpretation of the word προβασκάνιον, which really means a protection against magic, amulet, see Liddell-Scott loc. cit.

—b) in **Jr 10**; the context is against the supposed occurrence of a scarecrow in the comparison, especially with gold and silver in vs.4, and with the Vrss. taking it thus: Sept. ἀργύριον τορευτόν filigree, engraved silver; תִּמְרָה according to Aquila and Theodotion is φοῖνιξ (see above 1); Deist ZAW 85 (1973) 225f: Aquila, Theodotion and the Tg. have understood מִקְשָׁה as something that is upright or standing in position, but Vulg. takes it to be something that has been artificially created; for the wording of Vulg., *in similitudinem palmae fabricata sunt*, cf. further Deist loc. cit.

—4. of the proposals mentioned above (under 3) there are more suggested translations, and many more of them opt for I מִקְשָׁה rather than II מִקְשָׁה.

—a) a palm shaped pillar with rich decoration (Dalman *Arbeit* 2: 62f).

—b) like a richly carved palm tree (Deist loc. cit. 226).

—c) like a rigid construction from palm-wood (Gerleman ZAW 92 (1980) 410-414, especially 414).

—d) metal which has been worked, beaten, engraved, or filigree metal work of silver or gold.

—cj. (?) pr. תִּמְרָה prop. כְּתָם (Schroer loc. cit. 207, and also note 202). †

10218 תִּמְרָה

תִּמְרָה: I תִּמְרָה; < *timmōrā*, diminutive, see Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 351; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 476w; pl. תִּמְרָיִם, sf. תִּמְרָיו **Ezk 40**₂₂ and תִּמְרָה(וֹ) **Ezk 40**₁₆₋₂₂₋₂₆₋₃₁₋₃₄₋₃₇ 41₁₈₋₂₀₋₂₅₋₂₆ **2C 35**.

—1. **palm-shaped ornament, decoration**; for bibliography see Y. Shiloh *The Proto-Aeolithic Capital*

—*the Israelite “Timorah” (Palmette) Capital* (PEQ 109; 1977) 39-52; Silvia Schroer loc. cit. 50-54; both have an illustration and additional bibliography; Keel *Bildsymb.* p. 124 no. 189: **1K 6**₂₉₋₃₂₋₃₅ **7**₃₆ **Ezk 40**₁₆₋₂₂₋₂₆₋₃₁₋₃₄₋₃₇ **41**₁₈₋₂₀₋₂₅₋₂₆ **2C 35**.

—2. expressions: with עֲלָה hif. (עָל) **2C 35**; with I עֲשָׂה pt. passive qal **Ezk 41**₁₈₋₂₀₋₂₅; with II פָּתַח pi. **1K 7**₃₆; with II קָלַע **1K 6**₂₉₋₃₂₋₃₅. †

10219 תַּמְרוֹק

תַּמְרוֹק: I מֵרֵק, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497x: JArm. תַּמְרוֹקָא ointment, smearing with oil or ointment (Levy *Wb.* 4: 653b; cf. Dalman *Wörterbuch* 445a); Arb. *maraq* fatty soup. It should be noted that it is not sufficient for this word to adopt just the one idea of massage as a cosmetic aid to beauty, so KBL, for there is a difference between the usage in Pr 20₃₀ and that in Est 2₃; while for Pr 20₃₀ only the vb. I מֵרֵק is to be taken into consideration, for Est 2₃ there is also the JArm. sbst. תַּמְרוֹקָא, which is synonymous with Heb. תַּמְרוֹק (: von Soden ZAH 2 (1989) 81f; → *תַּמְרִיק*: pl. cstr. תַּמְרוֹקִי, sf. תַּמְרוֹקִיהָ, תַּמְרוֹקִיהֶן).

—1. a) **cleansing, purifying** Pr 20₃₀, but rather than Q, rd. with K תַּמְרִיק (impf. hif. of I מֵרֵק, see HAL 603a, HALOT 638a) which is to be preferred; חֲבֵרוֹת פָּצַע תַּמְרִיק בָּרַע bleeding scars purge the evil, so Plöger BK 17: 230, 231; with reference to the possible cj., see also BHS :: von Soden, who in personal correspondence says that he takes the sbst תַּמְרִיק as an OArm. loanword meaning serious injury; cj. pr. וַיִּמְכֹּת prop. וַיִּמְכֹּת (cstr. with → מְכֹהָ); he then gives the meaning of vs.₃₀ as the deep and discoloured scar of a wound, which is associated with an insult for the wicked, and also as something like a smarting burn within the body.

—2. a) **cleansing and anointing**, meaning treating cosmetically Est 2₃, with נָתַן (inf. abs., see Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §12m), 2₉, with כֹּהֵל pi.

—b) **an aid to beauty** (practised by women) תַּמְרוֹקִי הַנְּשִׂים Est 2₁₂ (parallel with בְּשָׂמִים), so with ZüB; cf. Bardtke KAT 17/4-5: 291f: oil for anointing and a woman's cosmetic preparation.

—3. cj. Song 1₃ pr. תִּירַק תִּירַק שֶׁמֶן תַּמְרוֹק prop. שֶׁמֶן תַּמְרוֹק cleansing oil, meaning finest consecrated oil (→ שֶׁמֶן A 2cy). †

10220 תַּמְרוֹר

I *תַּמְרוֹר: מֵרֵר, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497x, tantum pl. תַּמְרוֹרִים, the same in MHeb.; probably the so-called pl. of amplification, cf. Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §124e; also Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 88f; on the sbst. see also von Soden ZAH 2 (1989) 80: **bitterness**.

—a) as nomen rectum in a construct expression: תַּמְרוֹרִים מְסִפָּר תַּמְרוֹרִים bitter lamentation Jr 6₂₆, תַּמְרוֹרִים מְסִפָּר תַּמְרוֹרִים bitter weeping Jr 31₁₅.

—b) תַּמְרוֹרִים as a modal acc., or adverbial acc. (Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §118:5) Hos 12₁₅, with כַּעַס hif: תַּמְרוֹרִים אֶפְרַיִם הִכְעִיס Ephraim has caused bitter offence, see Rudolph KAT 13/1: 221, 223. †

10221 תַּמְרוֹר

II תַּמְרוֹר: tantum pl. תַּמְרוֹרִים: hapax legomenon Jr 31₂₁ parallel with צִיּוֹן meaning signpost, and so a corresponding meaning must be accepted for תַּמְרוֹרִים (see c); however there are certain questions that have to be raised about this sbst. which concern the original form of the word, and also its linguistic origin.

—a. from the form of the word, and according to Vulg. *amaritudines*, II תַּמְרוֹרִים could be equivalent to I תַּמְרוֹת; but this is impossible so far as meaning is concerned; it should not then be taken as another form of the same sbst.; see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; also Rudolph *Jer.*³ 196: תַּמְרוֹרִים here comes from תַּמֵּר, not (as in vs.₁₅) from מֵרֵר.

In Sept. the word is transliterated as τῆμορίαν < **timōrīm/n*, which suggests a different form of the MT for the sbst., and could have arisen either from תַּמְרוֹרִים (י) as a masc. pl. of → תַּמְרוֹה (on which see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; see further e.g. BHS); or it could have come from *תַּמְרוֹה (י), where the fem. pl. is replaced by the masc. pl. תַּמְרוֹרִים (so KBL; but see also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* 882 under תַּמֵּר).

—b. any attempt to explain the linguistic derivation must first distinguish between תַּמְרוֹרִים and תַּמְרוֹרִים/תַּמְרוֹרִים, which is inferred from Sept.; while the latter can be taken as a primary noun, a verbal root can be accepted for the former; but then falling back on an uncertain and probably a denominative vb. תַּמֵּר (so e.g. Rudolph *Jer.*³, 196) seems questionable. What seems rather more possible is a connection with the Akk. and Ug. root ²-m-r to see, so Dahood *Orientalia* 46 (1977) 385 with reference to the divine name *amrr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:233; Aistleitner *Wb.* 289), a name which can be taken to mean the god who is a guide; cf. *amrr k kbkb lpm/atrlt blt nt* Amrur was like a star in front, behind came the virgin Anat (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 4:iv:17, 18; so Gibson *Myths*² 59).

—c. despite the uncertainties arising from what has been stated above (see a and b), because of the parallelism with צִיּוֹן there can be no doubt about the meaning of the sbst., which is **signpost, way-marker**. †

10222 תַּמְרוֹרִים

cj. תַּמְרוֹרִים: OArm. **mrq* = מֵרֵץ (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496w) Pr 20₃₀: severe hurt (so von Soden ZAH 2 (1989) 81f) :: → תַּמְרוֹרִים 1a. †

10223 תַּנִּין

*תַּנִּין: cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 453w. The derivation of the sbst. is uncertain; it can be taken either a) as a primary noun; or b) from a root *t-n-n* to stretch oneself out; on this see Elliger BK 11/1: 356 (on Is 43₂₀); so also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; according to König *Wb.* 549b תַּנֵּן would be parallel with תַּנְה; it must remain open which of these alternatives (a or b) is preferable; Old Sinaitic *tn* (Albright *Proto-Sinaitic* p. 44): pl. תַּנִּיִּם and once תַּנִּיִּן Lam 4₃ K, Q תַּנִּיִּם, on which see Rudolph KAT 17/1-3 247: according to Q תַּנִּיִּן is to be read as תַּנִּיִּם, the pl. of *תַּנִּין jackal, with an Aramaic plural ending (compare Lam 1₄), and not the sg. תַּנִּיִּן; fem. pl. תַּנִּוֹת Mal 1₃: jackal *canis aureus* (Bodenheimer *Animal Life* 110f); see further Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 447; BRL² 11: 150; Elliger BK 11/1: 342, 356; Keel *Orte* 1: 147.

—1. a) Is 13₂₂ 34₁₃ 35₇ 43₂₀ Jr 9₁₀ 10₂₂ 14₆ 49₃₃ 51₃₇ Mi 1₈ Ps 44₂₀ Jb 30₂₉, Lam 4₃ (females).

—b) cj. Ezk 29₃ pr. תַּנִּיִּם prop. with mss. תַּנִּיִּן, and Ezk 32₂ pr. תַּנִּיִּם with two mss. תַּנִּיִּן; but for both occurrences probably תַּנִּיִּם is a by-form of תַּנִּיִּן; see Zimmerli *Ez.* 703.

—2. expressions: with דכה pi. (במקום ת'דכה) Ps 44₂₀; with הִיָּה (נוֹה ת'הִיָּה) Is 34₁₃, (מְעוֹן ת'נוֹה ת) Jr 49₃₃ 51₃₇, (אָח לְת'מְעוֹן ת) Jb 30₂₉; with חֲלִיץ (שָׂר, subj. תַּנִּין) Lam 4₃; with כבד pi. (subj. תַּנִּים ...) Is 43₂₀; with נתן (מְעוֹן ת'נתן) Jr 9₁₀; with IV עָנָה, → III עוֹן (עֲנָה) Is 13₂₂; with עָשָׂה (פַּת'עָשָׂה) Mi 1₈; with רָבִץ (textual emendation → רבץ 5), subj. תַּנִּים Is 35₇; with שׂוּם (מְעוֹן ת'שׂוּם) Jr 10₂₂; with שָׂאָה (obj. רִוּחַ), פָּתִי Jb 14₆ (→ שָׂאָה 1). †

10224 תנה

תנה: ? to be compared with II שנה, also for corresponding forms in the Aramaic dialects; on this vb. see also Wagner *Aram.* 327 (with bibliography); according to Lemaire *Inscr. Hebr.* 1: 103 the vb. is also found in the Heb. inscription, Lachish 3: 12: as a pi. meaning to narrate, but that is completely uncertain; for another way of interpreting this difficult occurrence see Albright *BASOR* 82 (1941) 20; also Pritchard *Texts* 322a; see also Gibson *Textbook* 1: 38, 39.

A. Instances which are certain.

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 248): impf. יִתְנֶה, inf. תְּנֹה: to **recount**, with acc. of the thing Ju 5₁₁; with לְ of the person, meaning for Ju 11₄₀; for both instances see: Hans Zirker *Die kultische Vergegenwärtigung der Vergangenheit in den Psalmen* (BBB 20; 1964) 20: תנה pi. refers to repetition within an antiphonal performance; so with Weiser *ZAW* 71 (1959) 79; the cj. pr. עֲנֹת rd. תְּנֹת Ex 32₁₈ (see KBL) is not necessary; → IV ענה pi.

B. Uncertain, or alternatively disputed, instances:

—1) Hos 8₁₀ qal impf. יִתְנֶה; Hos 8₉ hif. pf. הִתְנֶה; the meaning of the vb. is uncertain (the Vrss. vary) but suggestions include.

—a) without cj.: α) vb. תנה to recruit (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*); so especially König *Wb.* 550a: qal to recruit, engage; hif. to conclude an agreement, drive a bargain, meaning to recruit enthusiastically; so also Rudolph *KAT* 13/1: 156, 159; β) תנה denominative vb. → אֲתַנֶּה/אֲתַנֶּה, so Nyberg *Hos.* 63: qal they accept a harlot's fee; hif. to give a harlot's fee; see further p. 64 (with אֲהַבִּים) to give a fee for favours; similarly Wolff *BK* 14/1² 168, 170: vs.₁₀ (qal) to offer a gift for love; vs.₉ (hif.) to receive a gift for love; γ) תנה is to be compared with נתן in the meaning to offer, pay, so Jörg Jeremias *ATD* 24/1 (1983) 102 with note 5: either the hif. (in vs.₉) and the qal (in vs.₁₀) have the same meaning ... or the vb. in vs.₁₀ is to be vocalised as a hif. יִתְנֶה as in vs.₉.

—b) cj.: α) vs.₉ pr. הִתְנֶה rd. with Vrss. יִתְנֶה or נִתְנֶה; see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and BHS; β) vs.₁₀ pr. יִתְנֶה prop. יִתְנֶה see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; BHS (obj. אֲהַבִּים); or (referring to אֲפָרַיִם) with Sept., Pesh. יִתְנֶה, on which see e.g. Karl Marti *Dodekapropheton* (KHC 13; 1904) 68; cf. also KBL (with ?) יִתְנֶה; one other different suggestion is by Ina Willi-Plein *Vorformen der Schriftexegese innerhalb des Alten Testaments* (BZAW 123; 1971) 167: rd. נִתְנֶה (reflexive use of *ni-*), and translate if they give themselves prizes among the nations.

—2) Ps 8₂ תְּנֶה אֲשָׂר: textual corruption: a) תְּנֶה do give! (cohortative-impv.) which is usually accepted :: α) Baethgen *Die Psalmen* (GHK 2/2; 1892) 19: תְּנֶה inf. cstr. equivalent to תַּת (as רָדָה is equivalent to רָדַת Gn 46₃); β) from the Vrss. it is resolved as a finite form of the vb. (on which see BHS): Sept. ὅτι ἐπήρθη -141 μὲγαλοπρέπειά σου that your might is lifted up (or lifts itself up) corresponding to Vulg. iuxta Sept. *quoniam*

elevata est magnificentia tua; Vulg. iuxta Hebr. *qui posuisti gloriam tuam*; cf. Symmachus ὄς -]18ῶταξας, Pesh., (Tg.) *dyhbt* which you have given (or which you have put in position).

—b) for suggestions for cj. (from more recent commentators) see Kraus BK 15⁵ 203f; see further Soggin VT 21 (1971) 565-68, and Görg BN 37 (1987) 38-47. From what has been stated (just a selection will have to suffice) reference is made here to the following: α) with Vrss. (but not Sept.) prop. **נְתַתָּהּ**, or pt. nif. **נִתְּן**; possibly also **נְתַתָּהּ**, of which **תְּנָהּ** would be a short form: the earth which shows (announces) your sovereignty; so Görg loc. cit. 40f; but see earlier Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §66h; according to Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 368t: **תְּנָהּ** is a textual error for **נְתַתָּהּ**; β) **תְּנָהּ** is to be taken from the vb. **תָּנָה** (see above), and it is possible to vocalise it as:

—i. **תְּנָהּ** with sbj. **שִׁמְךָ** your name, which repeats (recounts) your heavenly majesty; so Tournay RB 78 (1971) 24; or taking **תְּנָהּ** as impersonal, whose might is praised to the sky; so Weiser ATD 14/15⁷ (1966) 94;

—ii. **תְּנָהּ** (pf. pu. or ? passive qal) your might which is praised, so e.g. KBL Supplement p. 193; Wagner *Aram.* 327;

—iii. **אֲשֶׁר אֶתְנָהּ**, on which see Wagner loc. cit. (with bibliography); see further Dahood *Psalms* 1: p. xxix and 49; 3: p. 387; on which see also Sauer UF 10 (1978) 376; γ) the cj. preferred by Donner ZAW 79 (1967) 326 from Duhm *Die Psalmen* (KHC part 15² (1922) 34f): **אֲשֶׁר־נָהּ** equivalent to **אֲשֶׁר־נָהּ** (see Donner loc. cit.); δ) **אֶרֶץ־תְּכָהּ** (ה) on earth (reading **בְּאֶרֶץ**) is your sovereignty, your might is in heaven; so Gunkel *Ps.* 29, and subsequently (with ?) KBL.

—c) deciding between the possibilities mentioned above (see b) is difficult, but those listed first (under α and β, and perhaps also γ) are preferable, while the last (δ) deserves less attention. †

10225 תְּנוּאָה

***תְּנוּאָה**: **נוּא**, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496r: there are no correspondences in the cognate languages and there are only two instances in the OT: sg. sf. **תְּנוּאָתִי** **Nu 14**₃₄ (SamP. *tinnuwwāti*; on the gemination of נ cf. LOT 5: p. 65); pl. **תְּנוּאוֹת** **Jb 33**₁₀. It is not clear how to reach an (exact) rendering of the sbst.

—a) the Vrss. differ; for **Nu 14**₃₄ Sept. (with acc.) τὸν θυμὸν τῆς ὀργῆς μου; Vulg. (with acc.) *ultionem meam*; Pesh. and Tg. (with a verbal expression) because you have been grumbling to me; for **Jb 33**₁₀ Sept. (with acc.) μέμψιν, criticism, reproach, grievance; Vulg. (with acc.) *querellas* complaints, grievances; Pesh. *dhā' ellātā* *‘lay meškah* so you see that he finds arguments (reasons) against me; Tg. **תְּרַעֲבוֹתַי** grumblings, see Levy *Wb.* 4: 562a, b.

—b) in order to give a reasoned derivation the word can be taken from the vb. **נָא**, so especially N. Peters *Das Buch Job* (1928) 373f; he translates the sbst. in **Nu 14**₃₄ correspondingly by turning away, withdrawal, opposition, cf. Noth *Nu.* (ATD 7) 89: my withdrawal; for a more free translation see ZüB: what happens when I withdraw my hand; Peters loc. cit. takes the pl. in **Jb 33**₁₀ as metonymy: the grounds of opposition. Of the Vrss. the closest translations are criticism, reproach (as Sept); complaints, grievances (as Vulg.); and arguments, reasons (as Pesh.); Tg. is further removed.

—c) it would be best to retain possibilities mentioned above (b), as opposed to Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and KBL, on which see also König *Wb.* 550a :: Raphael Loewe in D.W. Thomas *Fschr.* 137-158, especially 141: תְּנוּאָתִי my disappointment. †

10226 תְּנוּבָה

תְּנוּבָה: נוב, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496r; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 234): 1QS x:15 חבל תנובת, DJD 1: p. 153 no. 3 col. i:4 ארץ ותנובת; BibHeb. cstr. תְּנוּבָת, sf. תְּנוּבָתִי, pl. תְּנוּבוֹת, תְּנוּבָת Lam 4₉.

—1. **produce, yield:** a) from the שָׂרִי/שָׂרָה Dt 32₁₃ (SamP. version תנופת *tenūfāt*) Ezk 36₃₀ Lam 4₉ (textual corruption, cj. see BHS).

—bα) תְּנוּבָתִי from התְּנוּבָה Ju 9₁₁; β) with פְּנֵי-תַבַּל Is 27₆.

—c) וראש תנובות the nicest product of דברה the bee Sir 11₃.

—2. expressions: with אכל Dt 32₁₃; with I חדל hif. Ju 9₁₁; with מלא Is 27₆; with I רבה hif. Ezk 36₃₀. †

10227 תְּנוּךְ

*תְּנוּךְ: always in the collocation אֶזֶן תְּנוּךְ; on the form of תְּנוּךְ cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 473a-d; SamP. version תְּנוּךְ *tēnək*; the etymology is completely uncertain, and the derivation suggested in Gesenius *Thesaurus* 1511 from a Syriac vb. *tnak*, etpa. *ʿettannak* to go out, be missing (Payne Smith *Thes.* 4472; the vb. is not found in Brockelmann *Lex.*) should not be maintained (despite König *Wb.* 550b); see also the reference in Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* According to Dalman *Wörterbuch* 445a (but without any reference) there is MHeb. תְּנוּךְ cartilage of the ear, but it should be emphasised that the sbst. is not listed either by Levy or Jastrow. Because of the ever-present אֶזֶן, and the rendering in Sept. of λοβός, the sense of the word is clear: **ear-lobe** Ex 29₂₀ Lv 8_{23f} 14₁₄₋₁₇₋₂₅₋₂₈, usually with with עַל נֶתֶן; obj. mostly דָּבַר/דָּבָר Ex 29₂₀ Lv 8_{23f} 14₁₄₋₂₅, as well as שָׁמֶן Lv 14₁₇₋₂₈. †

10228 תְּנוּמָה

תְּנוּמָה: נום, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496r; cf. Mish. *Negāʿim* 14: 9; Ug. *nhmmt* slumber, on which see נום for the relevant supporting information; cf. Fisher *Parallels* 2: p. 14 no. 21, and p. 23 no. 40; Caquot *Textes* 508^v: pl. תְּנוּמוֹת: **slumber**, cf. תְּנוּמָה as distinct from → שָׁנָה and תְּרִדָּמָה, on which see Thomson *Sleep: an Aspect of Jewish Anthropology* (VT 5; 1955) 421-433 Ps 132₄ Pr 6₄, both parallel with שָׁנָה and with נֶתֶן, pl. Pr 6₁₀ = 24₃₃ parallel with שָׁנוֹת; Jb 33₁₅ (בְּתַנּוּמוֹת עָלַי); on the pl. → שָׁנָה 1c. †

10229 תְּנוּפָה

תְּנוּפָה: נוף, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496r.

A. There are three ways in which this root can be understood: a) traditionally I נוף hif. to move backwards and forwards, swing; b) Arb. *nāfa* to be high, be elevated, surpass; c) Arb. *nauf* (sbst. from the vb. *nāfa*) excess, surplus (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 1011b).

B. SamP. *tēnīfā*; Ug. *šnpt* (Gordon *Textbook* text 1, line 10): the meaning is disputed but suggestions include: a) as Heb. שְׁנִימָּ פִי two-thirds, on which see (with bibliography) פָּה 9; b) equivalent to תְּנוּפָה wave offering, so Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartín UF 7 (1975) 143 (with bibliography); c) the so-called uplifted offering, that is an offering which is raised upwards on outstretched hands; so Jean-Michel de Tarragon *Le culte à Ugarit* (1980) 64f, with reference to Milgrom *The Alleged Wave-Offering in Israel and in the Ancient Near East* (IEJ 22; 1972) 33-38. d) it therefore seems that while the first suggestion (a) is to be abandoned, deciding which of the others (b or c) to accept depends on how the sbst. תְּנוּפָה is to be understood (on which see paragraph C).

C. cstr. תְּנוּפֹת, pl. תְּנוּפֹת:

—1. the meaning of the sbst. is disputed, but possibilities include.

—a) traditionally from I נוף hif., on which see especially KBL: consecration effected by swinging, or brandishing upon the hands before God or the altar; so also e.g. Wildberger BK 10: 1222f, but here he also refers to and expresses agreement with Milgrom loc. cit.

—b) from Arb. *nāfā* (see above A b), so Milgrom loc. cit.: תְּנוּפָה in the sense of uplifted (raised) offering (on which see above B c).

—c) from Neo-Babylonian *nūptu* addition, additional payment (AHw. 804b; CAD N/2, 343a) from which תְּנוּפָה means special supplement, so Driver JSS 1 (1956) 100ff; similarly von Soden UF 2 (1970) 271 = *Bibel und Alter Orient* (BZAW 162; 1985) 132: from Arb. *nauf* excess, surplus (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 1011b), so that תְּנוּפָה means a supplementary offering.

—d) deciding which proposal to accept is difficult, but the first (a) probably comes into consideration less than seemed apparent for a long time; and the second (b) probably deserves greater preference to the last (c), not only because of the expression ... תְּנוּפָה יָד Is 19₁₆ (see below 4a) but also because of the Egyptian offering ritual, as mentioned by Milgrom loc. cit.; see also de Tarragon loc. cit. see above B c).

—2. in addition to the bibliography cited under 1, see further Pedersen *Isr.* 3-4: 701f; de Vaux *Inst.* 2: 295. 318 = *Lebensord.* 2: 262, 286; Snaith *Expository Times* 74 (1962-1963) 127; Diether Kellermann *Die Priesterschrift von Numeri* 1₁ bis 10_{<?LLS nbr?>10<?LLS /nbr?>} (BZAW 120; 1970) 117; IDB 4: 817; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 2142f (both with bibliography); Hermann Barth *Israel und das Assyrienreich in den nicht jesajanischen Texten des Protojesajabuches* (Diss. theol., Hamburg 1974) 285²⁵, with special reference to Milgrom.

—3. תְּנוּפָה: uplifted offering > **consecrated gift**: a) referring to the raising (consecration) of the objects offered or the portions of the offerings, with נוף hif. Ex 29₂₄₋₂₆ (following the expression עַל כַּף שֵׁים), Lv 7₃₀ 8₂₇₋₂₉ 9₂₁ 10₁₅ 14₁₂₋₂₄ 23₂₀ Nu 6₂₀; the Levites as תְּנוּפָה Nu 8₁₁₋₁₃₋₁₅₋₂₁; without הִנִּיף Lv 14₂₁ Nu 18₁₁; בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל תְּנוּפָת Nu 18₁₁; β) לֶחֶם הַתְּנוּפָה literally bread for elevation > raised > consecrated bread Lv 23₁₇; לֶחֶם הַתְּנוּפָה חֲזָה הַתְּנוּפָה the breast for elevation, meaning the raised, consecrated breast Ex 29₂₇ Lv 7₃₄ 10_{14f} Nu 6₂₀ 18₁₈; β) זֶהב הַתְּנוּפָה הַתְּנוּפָה זֶהב Ex 38₂₄, נְחֹשֶׁת הַתְּנוּפָה זֶהב Ex 38₂₉, עֹמֵר הַתְּנוּפָה Lv 23₁₅; γ) תְּנוּפָת זֶהב the consecration of objects of gold Ex 35₂₂; גְּלוּל תְּנוּפָה מִצַּגַּת לִפְנֵי a consecrated gift placed in front of an idolatrous image Sir 30₁₈.

—4. particular instances:

—a) **Is 19**₁₆ the Egyptians will be terrified **מִפְּנֵי תְנוּפַת מִנִּיף עָלֵיו אֲשֶׁר-הוּא יְר־יְהוָה** traditionally by the swaying of the hand of Yahweh which he kept waving over them, so e.g. Wildberger BK 10: 727, 731f; cf. ZüB; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.* 550b; TOB :: Kaiser *Jes. 13-39* (ATD 18) 75 (with reference to Milgrom loc. cit. 34f; see above A b, B b and C 1b and d): ... before the lifting of the hand of Yahweh Sabaoth which he had raised against them; REB: they will be horror stricken when the Lord of hosts raises his hand against them; NRSV similarly; Kaiser is to be taken as agreeing with the derivation from Arb. *nāfā* to be high, as shown above (especially C 1d).

—b) cj. **Is 30**_{32c} pr. **וּבְמַחְלֹת תְנוּפָה**, Vulg., Pesh., Tg. (but not Sept., where the sbst. is not translated) prop. **וּבְמַחְלֹת**; so also e.g. KBL, BHS; Kaiser *Jes. 13-39* (ATD 18) 243; especially Wildberger BK 10: 1209 (with bibliography): with dances for consecration (**וּבְמַחְלֹת תְנוּפָה**) he fights against it; by this it is suggested that consecration occurs through the performance of a ritual conducted through a dance (Wildberger loc. cit. 1223).

10230 תְנוּרָה

תְנוּרָה: primary noun, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 480r: loanword from Akk. *tinūru(m)* (AHw. 1360b); see Zimmern *Fremdw.* 32; Ellenbogen *Foreign Words* 168; > MHeb. **תְנוּרָה**; SamP. *tinnor*; JArm. **תְנוּרָה**; OArm. *tnwr* oven (*Bordreuil-Millard* Tell Fekherye p. 24 line 22, cf. p. 36); ? Ug. *tnrr* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 119: 9) fiery furnace, so Sanmartín UF 11 (1979) 728 :: A. Herdner *Ugaritica* 7 (1978) 31, 32f: from the root *nr* to shine, D passive to be used up, be consumed (of animals for sacrifice); but on this see Sanmartín loc. cit.; Syr. *tannūrā*; CPArm. **tnwr/tnwr*ˀ; Mnd. *tanur(a)* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 480a); Arb. *tannūr* (Fraenkel *Aram. Fremdwörter* 26); also a loanword in Persian, Turkish, Armenian, see Zimmern loc. cit.; Egyptian **tinnūr(a)* (Albright *Vocalization* 47); cf. Lokotsch *Etym. Wb.* no. 2019: pl. **תְנוּרִים**, sf. **תְנוּרִיךָ**: **oven** (:: smelting furnace, Heb. **כֹּבֵשׂן**, **כֹּבֵשׂן**), Arm. *ˀattūn*, → BArm. ***אַתְוִן**).

For bibliography see Dalman *Arbeit* 4: 88ff, especially 96ff; Noth *Welt*⁴ 146; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1329; BRL² 30; Kelso *Ceramic Vocabulary* no. 79.

—1. a) **Ex 7**₂₈ **Lv 24** **7**₉ **11**₃₅ **26**₂₆ **Hos 7**₄.**6f** **Mal 3**₁₉ **Lam 5**₁₀; b) **אֵשׁ תְנוּרָה** fiery furnace **Ps 21**₁₀, **אֵשׁ עֶשְׂן** a smoking brazier **Gn 15**₁₇; **בוער תנוור** a blazing, red-hot oven **Sir 48**₁; c) the furnace that Yahweh had in Jerusalem **Is 31**₉, on which see Wildberger BK 10: 1236, 1246f; d) **מִגְדַּל הַתְנוּרִים** the Tower of the Ovens **Neh 3**₁₁ **12**₂₈ (→ I **מִגְדַּל** 1) and Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 116, 119.

—2. expressions: with **אָפָה** qal (**בְּתַנּוּ אָפָה**) **Lv 26**₂₆; nif. (**בְּתַנּוּ בְּתַנּוּ**) **Lv 7**₉; with **בוא** (**בְּתַנּוּרֵיךָ**) **Ex 7**₂₈; with I **בָּעַר** **Hos 7**₄ (cj. **בְּעַר הָאֵשׁ**, see BHS), cf. **Mal 3**₁₉; with **חַמוּחָמוּם** (**כְּתַנּוּ חַמוּחָמוּם**) **Hos 7**₇; with I **כָּמַר** nif. (**כְּתַנּוּ כָּמַר**), sbj. (**עוֹרְנוּ**) **Lam 5**₁₀; with **נָתַץ** passive qal (sbj. **תְנוּרָה**) **Lv 11**₃₉; with I **עָבַר** (**בֵּין**); sbj. (**תַּנּוּ עֶשְׂן**) **Gn 15**₁₇; with **שִׁית אֵשׁ** (**כְּתַנּוּ אֵשׁ**) **Ps 21**₁₀. †

10231 תְנוּחָה

תְנוּחָה**: **נחם**, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497x; MHeb. **תְנוּחָה**; JArm. **תְנוּחָמָא**; CPArm. *tnhwmyn* (Schulthess *Lex.* 122a); in BibHeb. tantum pl.: a) masc. **תְנוּחָוּמִים**, sf. **תְנוּחָוּמֵיךָ**, **תְנוּחָוּמֵיהָ**; b) fem. **תְנוּחָמוֹת**, sf. **תְנוּחָוּתֵיכֶם**; c) on the sbst. see also von Soden ZAH 2 (1989) 81; for both forms of the pl. (masc. and fem.) → **תְנוּחוּ; both masc. and fem. mean **comfort, consolations**, and occur as follows.

—1. masc.: **Is 66**₁₁ מִשֵּׁד תְּנַחֲמֶיהָ from her consoling breast, referring to Jerusalem (→ I שֵׁד, with יִנְק and שָׁבַע); **Jr 16**₇ כּוֹס תְּנַחֲמִים cup of consolation (with שָׁקָה hif.); **Ps 94**₁₉ תְּנַחֲמֶיךָ (with II שָׁעַע pilp.).

—2. fem.: **Jb 15**₁₁ אֵל תְּנַחֲמוֹת the consolations of God; **Jb 21**₂ תְּנַחֲמוֹתֶיךָ your consolation, meaning the consolation you offer (with הִיָּה); cj. **Jr 31**₉ pr. וּבְתַנְחִינִים prop. with Sept. וּבְתַנְחִימִים (→ תַּחְנוּן*). †

10232 תְּנַחֲמוֹת

תְּנַחֲמוֹת and תְּנַחֲמִים: → תְּנַחֵם.

10233 תְּנַחֲמָה

תְּנַחֲמָה: נַחַם, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497x: n.m.; cf. Heb. inscr. תַּנְחַם (Tell Arad 39: 4), see Aharoni *Arad Inscriptions*, and Pardee UF 10 (1978) 336; Vattioni *Sigilli* 187, 192; MHeb. and JArm. personal names תְּנַחֲמוֹם, תְּנַחֲמָא (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 445a; Levy *Wb.* 4: 655a): תְּנַחֲמָה: comfort, consolation, consisting of *תְּנַחֲמוֹם + hypocoristic fem. ending, as Noth *Personennamen* 222; for the sense of the personal name cf. also Stamm *Fschr.* 57, 75; and for the ending see Noth *Personennamen* 38f and 232³; for the ending -atum as an ending in Akk. personal names indicating tenderness and affection see von Soden *Gramm.* §60: 1a, with reference to Stamm *Namengebung* 113f: the father of שָׁרְיָה (→ שָׁרְיָה 5), a captain in the army **2K 25**₂₃ **Jr 40**₈. †

10234 תַּנְיִים

תַּנְיִים: → תַּן and תַּנִּין.

10235 תַּנִּין

תַּנִּין: תַּנְיִים **Ezk 29**₃, **32**₂; cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 479 o.

A. The derivation of the sbst. is uncertain; either it is a primary noun, or it comes from a root *tnn*, on which see under *תַּן; SamP. *tānən*, pl. *tānīnəm* (without gemination !); MHeb. תַּנִּין (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 445b); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 234f); JArm. תַּנִּינָא; EgArm. תַּנִּין (*Aḥiqar* 106), see Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 331; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1223 sv. *tnyn*<?LLS nbr?>1<?LLS /nbr?>; Ug. *tu-un-na-nu* (Ugaritica 5: no. 137 line 8, p. 240 = *bašmu* (?); on this form of the sbst. see Samuel E. Loewenstamm *Comparative Studies in Biblical and Ancient Oriental Literatures* (AOAT 204; 1980) 465¹ = *tnn* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2575; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2781, 2782; Gibson *Myths*² 159b), cf. Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 205 no. 237: *ym* parallel with *tnn*; also p. 374 no. 592: *tnn* parallel with *btm*; see also Gray *Legacy*² 30-32; Syr. *tannīnā*; Eth. *taman* (Dillmann *Lex.* 555); Arb. *tannīn*.

General remark: the meaning of the sbst. is always sea-monster, dragon, and not as in BibHeb. serpent; cf. for the original general sense of the sbst. Driver *Mythological Monsters in the OT* (StOr. 1; 1956) 234-249 = Levi della Vida *Fschr.* The instances in JArm., Syr., Eth. and Arb. mean that the sbst. could be considered as a loanword from Heb.; but occurrences of the word in EgArm. and Ug. refer to a much earlier usage: pl. תַּנִּינִי(ם).

B.

—1. a) **sea-monster, sea-dragon**, on which see Werner H. Schmidt *Die Schöpfungsgeschichte der Priesterschrift* (WMANT 17²; 1967) 122, and Westermann BK 1/1: 190f: **Gn 1**₂₁ **Is 27**₁ **51**₉ parallel with רֶהַב,

Ps 74₁₃ parallel with **יָ 148**₇, **Jb 7**₁₂ parallel with **יָ**; b) **dragon Jr 51**₃₄ (an image for Nebuchadnezzar); cf. place name **עֵין הַתַּנִּין** Dragon's Spring **Neh 2**₁₃ (→ **עֵין** B 16).

—2. a) **serpent Ex 7**_{9.10.12} **Ps 91**₁₃; **חַמָּת תַּנְיָנִים** snake venom **Dt 32**₃₃; b) **crocodile Ezk 29**₃ **32**₂, see Zimmerli *Ez.* 707f, 768f, and O. Keel *Jahwes Entgegnung an Ijob. Eine Deutung von Ijob 38-41 vor dem Hintergrund der zeitgenössischen Bildkunst* (FRLANT 121 (1978) 143³⁹⁸); Veronika Kubina *Die Gottesreden im Buche Hiob* (1979) 54f; here the level of a simple comparison with an animal is abandoned.

C. expressions: a) as B 1a: with **בְּרָאָה** **Gn 1**₂₁; with II **הַלֵּל** pi. **Ps 148**₇; with **הָרַג** **Is 27**₁; with II **חָלַל** po. **Is 51**₉; with **שָׁבַר** pi. **Ps 74**₁₃; b) as B 1b: with **בָּלַע** (**פְּתַנִּין**) **Jr 51**₃₄; c) as B 2a: with **הָיָה** (**לְתַנִּין**) **Ex 7**_{9.10} (**לְתַנִּינִים**) **Ex 7**₁₂; with **רָמַס** **Ps 91**₁₃; d) as B 2b: with **גִּיחַ גוּחַ** hif. **Ezk 32**₂; with **רָבַץ** **Ezk 29**₃. †

תַּנָּן 10236

*תַּנָּן: → *תַּן and תַּנִּין.

תַּנְשֵׁמֶת 10237

תַּנְשֵׁמֶת: General remark:

—a) in KBL this sbst. has been subdivided into two separate lemmata (I and II), suggesting a particularly strongly marked separation; it expresses the fact that just one word is used to indicate two different types of animal, but it raises the question whether using I and II marks too strong a distinction for what is after all one word. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* avoids such a strong distinction by using two sub-sections.

—b) according to Landsberger *Fauna* 118, the Heb. sbst. is comparable with Akk. *tašlamtu* agama (see also AHw. 1338b), a type of lizard, and if this is accepted then *tašlamtu* should rather be linked with I and not with II; but the question still remains of how one and the same word can come to be used to indicate two such very different animals. Concerning the correct identification cf. D. Talshir *The Nomenclature of the Fauna in the Samaritan Targum* (Diss. hebr. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, 1981): in the tradition of the Samaritans I תַּנְשֵׁמֶת is identified as *Vormela peregusna* (p. 255), and II תַּנְשֵׁמֶת is identified with *Numida meleagris* (p. 263).

I. תַּנְשֵׁמֶת **Lv 11**₃₀: the sbst. is not mentioned in Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495m; it is commonly derived from the vb. **נָשַׁם**, so e.g. Dillmann *Die Bücher Exodus und Leviticus*³ (1897) 537; see further Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and KBL, which has a reference also to Arb. *fahhāh* snorter, meaning the chameleon. תַּנְשֵׁמֶת is an unclean animal, traditionally the chameleon (Bodenheimer *Animal Life* 196), but this identification is not certain. According to Dillmann loc. cit. 548, it is based on etymology but it does not have the support of the Vrss. (Sept., Vulg., Tg.^o) mole, and Pesh. centipede; see also Dillmann loc. cit. with his remark: most importantly it is extremely unlikely that almost every one of the five names mentioned in vs.₃₀ would mean a kind of lizard.

II. תַּנְשֵׁמֶת, תַּנְשֵׁמֶת **Lv 11**₁₈ **Dt 14**₁₆: **נָשַׁם**: the vb. can apply to the sound of breathing (Dillmann loc. cit. 337f), or hissing, snorting (KBL) made by a bird, so that it may mean some kind of owl; in Sept. γλαῦξ owl, and in Vulg., Pesh., and probably also Tg., more specifically a night-owl; a whole series of types comes into consideration, as mentioned by Dillmann loc. cit. 538, including the long-eared owl, which is also suggested by Elliger *Lev.* 140; KBL referring to Bodenheimer *Animal Life* 166 prefers the species white owl, while Aharoni *Animals* 470f has screech owl. †

10238 תעב

תעב: denominative vb. → תעבה/תועבה, see W. Rudolph *Fschr.* 157; THAT 2: 1051; SamP. qal **Dt 26**₇; impf. *tētā:binnu*, inf. *wtāb*; pi. **Dt 23**₈: *tētā'əb*; MHeb. qal תעב to be abominable, so Dalman *Wörterbuch* 445b; pi. 1) to abhor; 2) to declare as abhorrent; pu. to become abhorred; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 235); for bibliography → תועבה.

nif: pf. נתעב; pt. נתעב: to be (become) abhorred: a) pf. **1C 21**₆, with אָתָּה meaning to, see Rudolph *Chr.* 142; b) pt. נתעב abhorred, with נָצַר **Is 14**₁₉ textual uncertainty → נָצַר; **Jb 15**₁₆ נתעב (pt. as sbst. cf. R. Meyer *Gramm.* 104: 1c) a person who is repulsive, abominable before God.

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 270): pf. sf. תעבוני; impf. יתעב, יתעבו, יתתעב (!), וַתַּתְּעֵב, וַתַּתְּעֵבָה, וַתַּתְּעֵבֵנוּ, sf. תתעבנו; inf. abs. תעב; pt. מתעב (→ cj. 2b), pl. מתעבים: to abhor, treat as תועבה something abominable.

—1. a) the different types and degrees of repulsiveness include: **Dt 7**₂₆ (on which → תועבה II 2c), **Mi 3**₉ (מִשְׁפָּט), **Ps 107**₁₈ (אֶכְלֵ), **119**₁₆₃ (שָׁקַר) parallel with שָׁנֵא; b) יהוה and people: α) sbj. יהוה **Ps 57** **106**₄₀ (נִחַלְתוּ); β) with a human sbj. **Am 5**₁₀ **Jb 9**₃₁ **19**₁₉ **30**₁₀. It should be noted in general that in this con-text (b) Kellermann BN 2 (1977) 39 prefers a rendering like to avoid, despise, be hostile.

—2. to desecrate, make into an abomination **Ezk 16**₂₅ (obj. יִפְיֵיךְ), see also Jenni *Pi'el* 230.

—3. particular instances: αα) **Dt 23**₈₋₉ לֹא תִתְעֵב אֶדְמוֹ מִזְרִי: here the vb. probably means the same as in 1b to abhor, and perhaps to despise, be hostile towards :: von Rad *Dt.* (ATD 8) 104f: to treat as ritually unclean; but against this see Pius Rosario Merendino *Das Deuteronomische Gesetz* (BBB 31; 1969) 279, and Kellermann loc. cit.; β) **Am 6**₈ מִתְאַב (→ II תאב); b) cj. **Is 49**₇ pr. לִמְתַּעֵב prop. with Sept. (Vulg., Tg.) לִמְתַּעֵב → pu. †

cj. pu: pt. cstr. מִתְעֵב abhorred **Is 49**₇ see above 3b. †

hif: pf. הִתְעֵב, הִתְעִיבו; impf. יִתְעֵב: to act abominably, on which see Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §19e; Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §39c; and H.P. Müller ZAW 96 (1984) 259: **1K 21**₂₆ **Ezk 16**₅₂ **Ps 14**₁ **53**₂. †

10239 תעה

תעה: western variant of → טעה; MHeb. תעה to wander, roam (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 445b); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 235) qal and hif., on which see Brongers *Symbolae de Liagre Böhl* (1973) 65; JArm. טעא (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 172b); in Akk. the comparable root is found in the sbst. *tātu(m)*, *ta'tu* giving with an ulterior motive, bribery, thank-offering (AHw. 1382); Ug. ? *tgy* (which occurs only once: Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 4:iv:33) to travel, roam from far away, so Gibson *Myths*² 59, 159 :: Dietrich-Loretz WdO 4 (1968) 311: to roam about, stagger; in Caquot *Textes* 204 the vb. is not translated; Syr. *tā* pe. to wander, roam about, af. causative; the same in CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 76b); Palmyrene *t'y* to make a mistake, err (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 102; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 426); Mnd. *ṬAA* to err, miss the way etc. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 171); Arb. *taḡā* (*tgw* and *tgy*) to exceed the proper bounds, overstep the mark (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 561a), and subsequently THAT 2: 1055; so also von Soden AHw. 1382 (on *tatu[m]*, *ta'tu*) :: Wagner *Aram.* 116 to get away from the right path.

qal: pf. תָּעָה, תָּעִיתִי, תָּעוּ and תָּעוּ (Is 16₈), תָּעִינוּ; impf. תִּתַּע (Pr 7₂₅), וַתִּתַּע (Gn 21₁₄), וַיִּתַּע; inf. cstr. תִּתַּעוּ; pt. תָּעוּ (תָּו) עָה, cj. fem. טָעִיָה (HL 1₇, see below 1a); pl. cstr. תָּעִי (THAT 2: 1055-1057).

—1. to **wander about, err:** a) abs. Ex 23₄ Is 35₈ 53₆ Ps 119₁₇₆ Jb 38₄₁, cj. Song 1₇ pr. כְּעֹטְיָהּ like someone who has veiled herself (cf. NRSV), prop. with Pesh. כְּתֹעֵיָהּ like someone who is wandering about, see also Wagner *Aram.* 116; :: REB: picking lice; b) with בָּ of place: Gn 21₁₄ 37₁₅ Ps 107₄ Pr 7₂₅; c) with acc. of place Is 16₈.

—2. to **stagger**, cf. Brongers loc. cit. 64f: מִנְהִישָׁכָר because of strong drink Is 28₇; with לְעֵבְרוּ to wander off in one's own way Is 47₁₅ (→ I עֵבַר 2); תָּעָה לְבָבִי my heart staggers, meaning is perturbed; NRSV and REB: my mind reels Is 21₄; עַם תָּעִי לֵבָב a people with a confused heart, NRSV: a people whose hearts go astray Ps 95₁₀; תִּעִירוּ those with a disturbed spirit, NRSV: those who err in spirit (cf. REB) Is 29₂₄.

—3. with מִן to wander away from: a) יהוה מֵעַל יהוה Ezk 44₁₀₋₁₅, מֵאַחֲרֵי יהוה Ezk 14₁₁; b) מִפְּקוּדֵיךָ (with לֹא) Ps 119₁₁₀, מִדֶּרֶךְ הַשְּׂכֵל from the way of understanding Pr 21₁₆; c) abs. to wander away, go in the wrong way Ezk 48₁₁, Ps 58₄ (מִרְחֹם since conception).

—4. to **find oneself following the wrong course of action** Pr 14₂₂. †

nif. pf. נִתְּעָה, cj. נִתְּעוּ Zech 10₂ (see above 2); inf. cstr. הִתְּעוּת.

—1. to **be made to stagger** Is 19₁₄.

—2. a) to **be led astray** Jb 15₃₁, on the text see Fohrer KAT 15: 264; cf. also Franz Hesse *Hiob* 107 (Zürcher Bibelkommentare, AT 14, 1978) with the translation he has become disappointed; b) cj. Zech 10₂ pr. נִסְעוּ prop. e.g. נִתְּעוּ they have been led astray, but there is no need for this cj., on which see נִסַּע qal; see further ZüB; TOB; also Rudolph KAT 13/4: 190. †

hif: pf. הִתְּעָה, הִתְּעוּ, הִתְּעִיתֶם, הִתְּעִיתִם Q, rd. thus instead of הִתְּעִיתִם K (scribal error) Jr 42₂₀; sf. הִתְּעוּם; impf. וַיִּתְּעוּ, וַיִּתְּעוּ, sf. וַיִּתְּעוּם, וַיִּתְּעוּם, תִּתְּעוּנוּ/עֵם, תִּתְּעוּם; pt. מִתְּעָה, pl. masc. מִתְּעִים, fem. מִתְּעוּת see 1b.

—1. to **cause to err:** a) with acc. of the person Jr 23₁₃₋₃₂ Hos 4₁₂ (rd. הִתְּעֵם), Am 2₄ Mi 3₅ Jb 12₂₅ see Fohrer KAT 16: 233, 238 (or as 3), Pr 12₂₆ 2C 33₉.

—b) abs. pt. sg. מִתְּעָה רֶסֶן a bridle that leads astray Is 30₂₈, on which see Wildberger BK 10: 1207, 1208; Pr 10₁₇; pt. pl. masc. מִתְּעִים those who lead astray Is 3₁₂ 9₁₅; pt. pl. fem. מִתְּעוּת Sir 3₂₄.

—c) with בָּ sbj. god Ps 107₄₀ Jb 12₂₄.

—d) with מִן to let someone wander away from (sbj. יהוה) Is 63₁₇.

—e) with acc. of the person to let someone wander about Gn 20₁₃, on which see also Zimmerli *I. Mose* 12-25, *Abraham* (Zürcher Bibelkommentare AT 1/2, 1976) 96, 98 with the translation to lead into the unknown.

—f) with acc. + לָ + inf. to tempt, encourage someone to do something **2K 21**₉.

—2. of a shepherd, to **cause the animals to go astray Jr 50**₆.

—3. to **cause to stagger Is 19**_{13f}, **Jb 12**₂₅ see previously 1a.

—4. particular instances: **Jr 42**₂₀ בְּנַפְשׁוֹתֵיכֶם הִתְעִיתֶם (Q) literally you have traded badly for the price of you life, you have put your own life at risk, so Rudolph *Jer.*³ 256, cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* :: KBL: you deceive yourselves. †

Der. תועה.

10240 תעו

תעו: n.m.; Sept. תעו Θαῦα, variant Θεῶου, Θεού; תעי Θεού, variant Θεου(θ), Θεῶ; Vulg. תעו and תעי = *Thou*, on these forms see Weippert *Edom* 277; Josephus תעי Θαῖνος (Schalit *Namenwb.* 53). It is not Semitic, but rather a personal name from Asia Minor, or Hurrian (so e.g. Herrmann *Geschichte* 204³⁴); on the different forms in which it appears in cuneiform documents see already Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; see further KBL, and especially Weippert loc. cit., who refers to 'sup'ʕtu-hÉi, and 'sup'ʕtu-hÉe-e-ya (Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania 15, 80:2, and 14, 37:9; 113:2), and also 'sup'ʕtu-u-i (*Assyr. Rechtsurkunden* no. 536:2); see also Hurrian *Taḥi* (Feiler *ZA* 45 (1939) 222): a king of Hamath: תעו **1C 18**_{9f}, תעי **2S 8**_{9f}. †

10241 תעורה

תעורה: II עור, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496r; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 235), on which see H.P. Müller in *Studies on Prophecy* (VTSupplement 26; 1974) 25f: in Qumran *t'ûdâ/t'ûdôt* are technical terms for the “determinations” for the calendar of festivals, for the holy war, for the law, for primaeval providence, for the order of nature and also for the fixing of God's Acts of salvation in history; (for each of these Müller gives examples); Ug. *t'dt* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 2:i:22, 26, 30, 41, 44): *t'dt tpt nhr* the message (legation) from the Lord River, parallel with *mlak ym* messengers of the sea; for *mlak* as cstr. pl. see Gordon *Textbook* §8: 16; for *t'dt* (root 'wd) as an abstract for concrete see Gordon *Textbook* §19:1832: testimony, message > testifier, messenger; Gibson *Myths*² 41f, 159b; Gray *Legacy*² 24; cf. Whitley *ZAW* 90 (1978) 28f :: Aistleitner *Wb.* 1195: plenipotentiary, authority, authorised representative (root *yā'ad*, Arb. *wa'ada* to determine) however the attestation for this is rather remote.

—a) in a judicial context indicated by a gesture **Ru 4**₇, so with KBL, also Zorell *Lexicon* 905b; Lat. *testificatio*; but perhaps it is better to render the sbst. as **confirmation, corroboration**, which accords with the expression with לְקַיֵּם in order to confirm (→ קום pi.): וְזָאת הִתְעוּרָהּ and that counts as corroboration, so e.g. Gerleman *BK* 18: 34; Hertzberg *ATD* 9: 276; ZüB; similarly Rudolph *KAT* 17/1-3: 58.

—b) **Is 8**_{16,20} attestation through the word of the prophet; NRSV: testimony; REB: message; in vs.₁₆ תעורה with צור (on this → I צרר qal I 1). Such a message may be passed on orally, or fixed in written form (the written memoirs of Isaiah ?); for oral transmission see Fohrer *Studien zur alttestamentlichen Prophetie* (BZAW 99; 1967) 140-146, especially 142; for written transmission see H.P. Müller loc. cit. 32f; also in *WdO* 8 (1975) 71f; furthermore cf. Walter Dietrich *Jesaja und die Politik* (Beitr. zur ev. Theologie, 1976) 223-227, especially 225 :: Wildberger *BK* 10: 342. 345: תעורה warning (taking it from II עור), but this seems to be too general. †

10242 תְּעוּפָה

cj. *תְּעוּפָה: **Jb 11**₁₇: II עִיף by-form II עוֹף (HAL 757a; HALOT 801a): darkness, as proposed by Pesh., Tg. for תְּעוּפָה though it may be so dark; for the cj. see also e.g. Hölischer *Hiob*² 32; Dhorme *Job* 150; TOB; ZüB; KBL; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* under II עוֹף (p. 573a) :: MT, an example of the so-called “aorist of affectation or emotion”, see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 301v, 404; Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* 108e: an example of the cohortative used in the third person in a conditional sentence without אִם to express a contingent intention; cf. BDB: under II עוֹף: though it be dark; see also N. Peters *Das Buch Job* (1928) 116, 121f; Fohrer KAT 16: 221, 222 and Franz Hesse *Hiob* (Zürcher Bibelkommentare, AT 14, 1978) 89; NRSV: its darkness will be like the morning; REB: and darkness will be turned to morning. †

10243 תְּעָלָה

I תְּעָלָה: the derivation of the sbst. is not established, but any connection with the root עֵלָה (noted in KBL with a question mark) is very uncertain; on this see Barth *Nominalbildung* §179² (p. 276): if the ת of the sbst. is a radical, then it corresponds to to Arb. *tal'at* slope, watercourse, stream, and it would then perhaps be a primary noun; by contrast → II תְּעָלָה does belong to the vb. עֵלָה: cstr. תְּעָלָת, pl. sf. תְּעָלְתֵיהָ.

—1. **watercourse** **1K 18**₃₂₋₃₅₋₃₈ **Jb 38**₂₅ (מִי־פֶלֶג לְשֵׁטֶף תְּעָלָה).

—2. **man-made aqueduct, conduit, channel**, on which see O. Keel *Jahwehs Entgegnung an Ijob. Eine Deutung von Ijob 38-41 vor dem Hintergrund der zeitgenössischen Bildkunst* (FRLANT 121; 1978) 58²⁰⁹: **2K 18**₁₇ **20**₂₀ **Is 7**₃ **36**₂ **Ezk 31**₄; for **Is 7**₃ see Wildberger BK 10: 276f (with bibliography); see further Wenning-Zenger UF 14 (1982) 282. †

10244 תְּעָלָה

II תְּעָלָה: עֵלָה, so Barth *Nominalbildung* §179² (p. 276), Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497z, Brockelmann *Vergl. Gramm.* 1: 384; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; so also Brongers in Beek *Fschr.* 38: **covering, coating**, referring to the healing process of a wound as the skin reforms and new flesh is built up **Jr 30**₁₃ **46**₁₁. †

10245 תְּעָלוּלִים

I תְּעָלוּלִים: I עֵלָל, at **Is 3**₄ especially as a hitp., and at **Is 66**₄ especially as a poel 3; tantum pl. (as the collective term for a process consisting of several individual actions, see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §124f; Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 88; see also von Soden ZAH 2 (1989) 81; sf. תְּעָלְלֵיהֶם).

—1. **acts of mischief** meaning **mischief-maker**, malicious person, abstr. for concrete, on which see Wildberger BK 10: 123f, with II מְשַׁל (בְּ).

—2. **ill treatment** **Is 66**₄, with II בָּחַר (בְּ): בְּתַעֲלִלְיָהֶם. †

10246 תְּעָלְמָה

תַּעֲלָמָה: I עלום, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 499y: sg. תַּעֲלָמָה **Jb 28**₁₁, the *mappiq* (מָה), which is attested in several editions, is to be deleted; on this see e.g. K. Budde *Das Buch Hiob*² (1913) 166, and Dhorme *Job* 370, 371; see also BHS: pl. תַּעֲלָמוֹת.

—1. תַּעֲלָמָה unitary noun, **what has been hidden**, or alternatively a single hidden object **Jb 28**₁₁.

—2. literally pl. ? hidden objects, meaning **secret, secrets Ps 44**₂₂, with לֵב; with חֲכָמָה **Jb 11**₆.

—3. cj. **Ps 64**₇ pr. יַחֲפְּשׁוּ-עוֹלֹת prop. תַּעֲלָמוֹתֵינוּ וַיַּחֲפֹשׂ and he can understand our secrets, so Gunkel *Ps.* 269, 271, and subsequently Kraus BK 15⁵ 605; on this cj. see previously under עוֹלָה, but it is probably not necessary; MT is followed by ZüB, and also by REB: they hatch their evil plots, they conceal (reading טַמְנוּ) the schemes they have devised; similarly TOB, and Weiser ATD 14/15⁷ (1966) 311; on the sbst. see also von Soden ZAH 2 (1989) 83. †

10247 תַּעֲנוּג

תַּעֲנוּג, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497x; SamP. variant תַּעֲנָג *tānnāg*; MHeb. pleasure, delight (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 446a), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 235): pl. masc. תַּעֲנוּגִים, sf. תַּעֲנוּגִיָּה, תַּעֲנוּגִיָּה; pl. fem. תַּעֲנוּגֹת thus Leningrad, נַגּוֹת Bombberg, see BHK³; on the masc. as well as the fem. pl. see Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 88: plurals in *-im* as well as those in *-ot* are used as plurals of amplification; the distinction between group-plurals and individual-plurals seems to have no part to play in this; on the sense of the sbst. see also von Soden ZAH 2 (1989) 79.

—1. sg. a) **life of luxury Pr 19**₁₀, so Gemser *Spr.*² 76, 77; also Plöger BK 17: 217, 218, 222, both of whom refer to Winton Thomas ThSt. 38 (1937) 400, and Driver VTSupplement 3 (1955) 84; for the former תַּנְגוֹת means guidance, and for the latter it means control, supervision; but on this see Plöger loc. cit. 218, 222.

—b) bliss, comfort, pleasure, enjoyment, delight **Sir 6**₂₈, **11**₂₇ (Smend *Sir.*), **14**₁₆ **37**₂₉ **41**₁.

—2. pl. a) **pleasure: α) בְּנֵי תַּעֲנוּגִיָּה** the children of your delight (of Zion) **Mi 1**₁₆; REB: the children who were your delight; NRSV: your pampered children; β) תַּעֲנוּגִים בַּת (rd. thus for בַּת תַּעֲנוּגִים **Song 7**₇: completely delightful girl, so e.g. Gerleman BK 18: 201, 202, or rather a daughter for all pleasure, so O. Keel *Das Hohelied* (Zürcher Bibelkommentare, AT 18, 1986) 221, 224; NRSV: delectable maiden; REB: daughter of delights; γ) בְּנֵי הָאָדָם תַּעֲנוּגֹת the delight of the sons of men (meaning people) **Qoh 2**₈.

—b) **contentment: תַּעֲנוּגִיָּה בֵּית** their comfortable houses (of the women), with I גִּרְשׁ pi. (בֵּין) **Mi 2**₉, on which see KBL: תַּעֲנוּג comfort; cf. Wolff BK 14/4, 38: their cosy houses; on the 3rd. sg. fem. suffix instead of 3rd. pl. fem. see Wolff loc. cit. 41; and on the sg. בֵּית instead of the pl. בֵּיתֵי see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §124r, and Rudolph KAT 13/3: 58. †

10248 תַּעֲנִית

*תַּעֲנִית: II עֲנָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496q, hapax legomenon **Ezr 9**₅; = MHeb. fasting (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 446a), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 235), the same in ja. תַּעֲנִיתָא (Dalman *Wörterbuch* loc. cit.): sf. תַּעֲנִיתִי: **humiliation, penitential act**, with קוּם (בֵּין); the meaning of the sbst. is used here in a rather more general

sense than in MHeb. and JArm., on which see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 87 with reference to the rendering in Sept. ταπεινώσις (ταπεινώσεώς μου) and in Vulg. *afflictio (de afflictione mea)*. †

10249 תַּעֲנַךְ

תַּעֲנַךְ, תַּעֲנַךְ: place name.

A. the etymological derivation is uncertain. In Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495k the place name is treated as an example of the *taqtal* pattern but is not explained; according to Gesenius *Thesaurus* 1052 it is from Arb. *‘ank* door, and according to Boehmer ZAW 47 (1929) 79 (and then subsequently KBL) from Arb. *‘anak* the closure of a door, fastening, barring; but both are equally questionable.

B. Sept. Ταυναχ with variants: **Ju 1**₂₇ Sept.^B Ταυνακ, **Ju 5**₁₉ Sept.^A Θευνναχ, Sept.^B Θανναχ; **1K 4**₁₂ **1C 7**₂₉ Θανναχ; Egyptian *T(a)-‘a-na-ka* (Albright *Vocalization* 38), *ta-?LLS nbr?>4<?LLS /nbr?>-‘a-na-k* (Helck *Beziehungen*² 133), cf. S. Yeivin JEA 36 (1950) 54, who understands it as *ta‘anaka*, from *‘sup‘uruta-ahÉ-[nu-k]a* (Knudtzon *El Amarna* letter 248: 14; see also p. 1310).

C. occurrences in the OT: according to **Jos 12**₂₁ תַּעֲנַךְ is a Canaanite royal city; it belongs to the tribe of Manasseh **Jos 21**₂₅ **Ju 1**₂₇ **1C 7**₂₉, cj. **6**₅₅; cf. **Ju 5**₁₉ **1K 4**₁₂, but with towns that lie in the territory of Issachar and Asher **Jos 17**₁₁, on which see Noth *Jos.* 77. 105; on the history of the city see Elliger in Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1961f; also IDB.

D. תַּעֲנַךְ = *Tell Ta‘annek* situated on the south-western edge of the plain of Jezreel, 10 km. south-west of Jenin, see Simons *Geog.* §337: 22; cf. Fowler ZDPV 100 (1984) 30: on the southern edge of the plain of Jezreel, some 8 km. south-east of Megiddo.

For the bibliography see Ute Lux ZDPV 90 (1974) 211 and note 116; Lapp BA 30 (1967) 2-27; BRL² 342-344 (with further bibliography); for a plan of the excavated areas see Gressmann *Bilder*² no. 657. †

10250 תַּעַע

תַּעַע: MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 235): 1Qp Hab iv:3 ושרים יעעתעו וקלסו בעם רב and princes ridicule and make a mockery of many nations; Arb. *ta‘ta‘a* to stammer, see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, KBL.

pilp: pt. מַתְעַתֵּעַ: to **make a mockery of Gn 27**₁₂. †

hitpal: pt. pl. מַתְעַתְּעִים: with כִּי to **mock at** cf. Rudolph *Chr.* 336: but it could also be vocalised כִּי־מַתְעַתְּעִים as a **pilp.**: **2C 36**₁₆. †

Der. תַּעַתְּעִים.

10251 תַּעֲצֻמוֹת

תַּעֲצֻמוֹת: **עצם**, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497y: pl. of amplification, see Michel *Grundlegungen* 1: 88f; on the sbst. see also von Soden ZAH 2 (1989) 80: **fullness of strength, might:** עֲזָה עֲזָה, with גַּתָּן, sbj. אֵל יִשְׂרָאֵל Ps **68**₃₆. †

10252 תַּעַר

תַּעַר: A. preliminary remark: in Ug. as well as in BibHeb. the connection between the two meanings is not clear, and the sbst. should perhaps be treated as a homonym; the etymology is equally unclear, for the references to עָרָה (see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497z; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL) are clearly not relevant for meaning 1, and probably also are not to be considered for 2 either.

B. the word appears in the cognate languages thus: MHeb. knife for shaving (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 446a); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 235): 1QH 5:14f: תַּעַרָה אֵל כַּחַרְבַּ לְשׁוֹנָם וְתוֹסַף לְשׁוֹנָם כַּחַרְבַּ לְשׁוֹנָם you let each of their tongues slip back like a sword into its scabbard, so Lohse *Texte*³ 130, 131; cf. Maier *Texte* 1: 85: you stick back each of their tongues like a sword into the scabbard; according to the Samaritan tradition it refers to any means of removing hair, not only by shearing but also, cf. Samaritan Targum, חַפּוּרָה to depilate (Brockelmann *Lex.* p. 249a); it is translated into Samaritan Arabic as *ḥāliq*; there are two related words in Ug.

—1) *yʿr* (= תַּעַר) shearing blade, so Aistleitner *Wb.* 2097 on Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 5:vi:18f = 1, 6:i:2f: *byʿr yḥdy lḥm w dqn* with a razor he made incisions into the chin and the beard; on this see also Gibson *Myths*² 73: he shaved his side-whiskers; see also p. 148a; Caquot *Textes* 253 :: Aartun WdO 4 (1968) 286f (= AOAT 21/2 (1978) 67).

—2) *tʿrt* scabbard (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2579; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2097; Gibson *Myths*² 159b; Fisher *Parallels* 1 p. 185, no. 196), which occurs twice: a) *km diy b tʿrty* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 18:iv:18); b) *ḥrb tšt btʿr[th]* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 19:iv:45). Only for the second of these instances (b) does the previously mentioned translation of sword makes sense, and the sentence can be rendered she places the sword in the (its) scabbard; but for the first (a), which concerns the image of falconry, it is preferable to give a different rendering such as like a bird on my gauntlet; so with Margalit UF 15 (1983) 100; Gibson *Myths*² 112 with note 5; cf. Caquot *Textes* 438 with note z. For the differences between the context of the two sentences (a and b) see also Gibson *Myths*² 159b.

C. The sbst. in the OT: sf. תַּעַרָה, תַּעַרָה.

—1. **knife**, on which see BRL² 218b: a small razor :: מַאֲכָלָת Nu 6₅ 8₇ Is 7₂₀ (הַשְּׂכִירָה תַּעַר), on which see Wildberger BK 10: 302); מִלְטָשׁ תַּעַר Ps 52,4, הַגְּלָבִים תַּעַר Ezk 5₁; תַּעַר הַסּוֹפֵר the knife of the scribe, meaning a such as used by a scribe Jr 36₂₃, see Driver *Semitic Writing* 86; BRL² 290b.

—2. **sheath** (for a sword), see BRL² 61: 1S 17₅₁ 2S 20₈ Jr 47₆ Ezk 21₈₋₁₀₋₃₅.

—3. expressions: a) as 1: with גִּלְחָה pi. Is 7₂₀; with לִטַּשׁ pt. pu. Ps 52₄; with לִקַּח Ezk 5₁; with עָבַר qal Nu 6₅, hif. Nu 8₇; with קָרַע Jr 36₂₃.

—b) as 2: with אָסַף nif. (אָל) Jr 47₆; with יָצָא qal Ezk 21₉, hif. Ezk 21₈₋₁₀; with שׁוּב hif. (or cj. qal) Ezk 21₃₅; with שָׁלַף (מִן) 1S 17₅₁. †

10253 תַּעְרוּבָה

*תַּעְרוּבָה: I עָרַב, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497y: tantum pl. תַּעְרוּבוֹת entering into pledges (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*); on the sbst. cf. also von Soden ZAH 2 (1989) 81; on the pl. compare Akk. *erubbātum* (AHw. 248a;

CAD: *erubātum* tantum pl.) security, pledge: בְּנֵי הַתֵּי (the) hostages 2K 14₁₄/2C 25₂₄, with לְקַח: see Gray *Kings*³ 611. †

10254 תַּעֲתָעִים

תַּעֲתָעִים תַּעֲתָעִים תַּעֲתָעִים (:: תַּעֲתָעִים according to mediaeval lexicographers), Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 482i: pl. **mockery, mockers**, only in the collocation מַעֲשֵׂה תַּעֲתָעִים Jr 10₁₅ = 51₁₈ parallel with הַבָּל, referring to idolatrous images; suggested translations include: from the Vrss. see with Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, especially Vulg. *vana sunt et opus (opera) risu dignum (digna)*; probably from this ZüB: they are nothing but a ridiculous effort, so also Silvia Schroer *In Israel gab es Bilder* (OBO 74; 1987) 198 as a rendering of the MT; the author gives a similar rendering (p. 199) for the wording of Sept., μάταιά ἐστὶν, -]18ζργα ἐμπεπαυμένα; see further Rudolph *Jer.*³ 72: they amount to nothing but images to be laughed at; Klopfenstein *Lüge* 90: they amount to nothing, just something to be ridiculed. †

10255 תָּף

תָּף תָּף, the vb. is hardly denominative, → תָּפַף; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 455f; SamP. *táf*, pl. *tabbām* (the *b* arises because of gemination); MHeb. תֹּף drum (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 440a); Samaritan תַּפָּה/ר/ט det.; JArm. תַּפָּא tambourine (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 446a); Ug. *tp* hand-drum, tambourine (Aistleitner *Wb.* 2794), tambourine (Gibson *Myths*² 159b), see especially Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 108: line 4 = Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 168 no. 158: *b knr w tlb b tp w msltm* with zither and flute (?), with tambourine and cymbal; Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 113:1, 5 *tph* his tambourine, see Kitchen UF 9 (1977) 139f; cf. further Fisher *Parallels* 1: p. 231 no. 293: *knr* parallel with *tp*; CPArm. **tp*, with sf. 2nd. fem. sg. *twpyky* = *tuppēky* (Schulthess *Lex.* 222b); translating from the Heb. תַּפִּיִּךְ Jr 31₄ your tambourines; Arb. *duff* hand-drum, tambourine; Egyptian *tlm*; Old Ind. *dundulli*; cf. Greek τύπανον ἢ τὸ τύπανον, which is derived from the vb. τύπτω to strike; it is not therefore a Semitic loanword (:: Masson *Recherches* 94f); conversely the Heb. תָּף has not been borrowed from Greek, as was proposed by Brown VT 19 (1969) 165; although Phoenician could be considered as a bridge between the two, the only attestation of the root is the pi. pt. *mtp* drummer (Friedrich *Phön. Gr.*² §164; Harris *Gramm.* 156; Tomback *Lexicon* 344; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 332f, and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1226: pol.) and even with the associated substantival meaning this is not enough to support the proposed borrowing of the word from Semitic (Heb.) as at all probable: pl. תַּפִּים, sf. תַּפִּיךְ, תַּפִּיךְ: **hand-drum, tambourine.**

Bibliography: Kolari *Musikinstr.* 16ff; Wegner *Musikinstr.* 41; Brown VT 19 (1969) 146-170, especially 164; Wildberger BK 10: 186; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1258-62, especially 1258; IDB 3: 474-476; BRL² 235 no. 3: Stoebe KAT 8/1: 344; for illustrations see Pritchard *Pictures* 199, 201ff, 211, 796f; Keel *Bildsymb.* pp. 314-318; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1259 no. 7).

—1. played a) by women: Ex 15₂₀ Ju 11₃₄ 1S 18₆ Jr 31₄; b) by men Ps 81₃ 149₃ 150₄; c) by יהוה Is 30₃₂, on which see Wildberger BK 10: 1207, 1223; d) by a number of people 2S 6₅/1C 13₈ Jb 21₁₂; e) without reference to the person holding the תָּף Gn 31₂₇ Is 5₁₂ 24₈.

—2. Ezk 28₁₃: textual uncertainty and (?) corruption; a) the Vrss. differ, see Zimmerli *Ez.* 674f and BHS: MT: וְזָהָב מְלֵאכֶת תַּפִּיךְ and your hand-drums were worked in gold, so Fohrer *Ezechiel* (HAT 13²; 1955) 161; also TOB; see also BHS; according to Driver JTS (first series) 45 (1944) 13f תַּפִּים would mean here earrings, or jewelled pendants; he is followed by Zimmerli loc. cit. and Eichrodt ATD 22/2, 265; :: cj. pr. תַּפִּיךְ prop.

פְּתוּחֵיךָ your carvings, engravings, see bibliography in Zimmerli loc. cit.; NRSV: worked in gold were your settings and engravings; REB (and NEB): your jingling beads were of gold and the spangles you wore ...; b) the question of the original wording must probably remain open; in any case it appears difficult for the תָּהִי to take on any other meaning than the usual one, and the cj. is not convincing.

—3. expressions: a) as 1a: with יִצָּא (בִּ) Ju 11³⁴ 1S 18⁶; with לָקַח (בִּי־ד) Ex 15²⁰; with עָרָה (תְּפִיךָ) Jr 31⁴; b) as 1b: with II הִלֵּל pi. (בִּ) Ps 150⁴; with I זָמַר pi. (בִּ) Ps 149³; with נָתַן (תָּהִי) Ps 81³ (→ נָתַן qal 10); c) as 1c: with לָחַם nif. (בְּתַפִּים וּבְכִנְרוֹת) Is 30³²; d) as 1d: with נָשָׂא Jb 21¹² (→ נָשָׂא qal 8); with שָׁחַק pi. 2S 6⁵/1C 13⁸; e) as 1e: with הָיָה Is 5¹²; with שָׁבַת (מְשׁוֹשׁ תַּפִּים) Is 24⁸; with שָׁלַח pi. (בִּ) Gn 31²⁷. †

תְּפָאֲרָה 10256

תְּפָאֲרָה: Is 28⁵ Jr 48¹⁷: by-form of → תְּפָאֲרָת. †

תְּפָאֲרָת 10257

תְּפָאֲרָת: (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 348): II פֶּאֶר Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495m; by-form of → תְּפָאֲרָה; MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 235f) תְּפָאֲרָה, תְּפָאֲרָת glorification, majesty, fame; also sf. תְּפָאֲרָתוֹ his majesty (1QS 11: 15), [תְּפָאֲרָתְכֶם] תְּפָאֲרָתְכֶם your fame (1QM 14: 13), תְּפָאֲרָתָם their fame (Dam. 6: 7): תְּפָאֲרָתִי, sf. תְּפָאֲרָתִי, תְּפָאֲרָתְךָ, תְּפָאֲרָתְנוּ, תְּפָאֲרָתְכֶם, תְּפָאֲרָתְנוּ, תְּפָאֲרָתְנוּ, תְּפָאֲרָתְנוּ, תְּפָאֲרָתְנוּ; bibliography. THAT 2: 387ff.

—1. **beauty, ornament:** a) Ex 28²⁻⁴⁰ Is 3¹⁸ 4² 2C 3⁶.

—b) תְּפָאֲרָתְךָ כְּלֵי תְּפָאֲרָתְךָ your items of jewellery Ezk 16^{17,39} 23²⁶; תְּפָאֲרָתוֹ his adornment (meaning the Ark of the Covenant) Ps 78⁶¹; תְּפָאֲרָת יִשְׂרָאֵל the adornment of Israel Lam 2¹, what this means in concrete terms is uncertain, perhaps Jerusalem, or perhaps the temple; on this see Rudolph *Ru.-HL-KL.* (KAT 17/1-3) 222; לְשֵׁם וּלְתִפְאֲרָת לְכָל-הָאֲרָצוֹת to be an object of fame and splendour for all countries 1C 22⁵ (the temple).

—2. a) **glory, splendour, radiance:** תִּי יִקָּר תִּי גִדְלָתוֹ the precious (gleaming) splendour of his majesty (the person of the king) Est 1⁴; תִּי גִאֲוֹן כְּשָׂדִים the proud glory of the Chaldeans Is 13¹⁹; Jr 13²⁰ זֵאֵן תְּפָאֲרָתְךָ your magnificent flock of sheep, parallel with הָעֵדָר נִתְנַלֵּךְ; also עֵז וְתִפְאֲרָת בְּמִקְדָּשׁוֹ in his sanctuary there is power and glory Ps 96⁶; וְאֱלֹהֶיךָ לְתִפְאֲרָתְךָ your god will be your glory (NRSV), your splendour (REB) Is 60¹⁹; זִבְי תִּי וְאֱלֹהֶיךָ לְתִפְאֲרָתְךָ glorious beauty Is 28¹⁻⁴; צִפִּירַת תְּפָאֲרָה garland of glory Is 28⁵; עֲטֹרַת תְּפָאֲרָה צִפִּירַת crown of beauty Is 62³ Jr 13¹⁸ Ezk 16¹² 23⁴² Pr 4⁹ 16³¹ Sir 6³¹; תִּי עֲטֹרַת תִּי מִטְהָ-עֵז the mighty sceptre; כְּתַבְנִית אִישׁ אָדָם the beautiful likeness of a human being Is 44¹³ parallel with מִטְהָ-עֵז the representation of a man.

—b) **splendour:** מְשׁוֹשׁ תְּפָאֲרָתָם the splendid object of their joy Ezk 24²⁵; עֲזֻמוֹ תְּפָאֲרָתָם their magnificent strength Ps 89¹⁸; שֵׁם תִּי תְּפָאֲרָת עֲזֻמוֹ a magnificent name Is 63¹⁴ (of יהוה), 1C 29¹³ (of אֱלֹהִים); תְּפָאֲרָתוֹ תְּפָאֲרָתוֹ his magnificent arm (of Yahweh) Is 63¹²; בֵּית קִדְשֵׁנוּ וְתִפְאֲרָתוֹ our holy and beautiful house (NRSV); our holy and glorious sanctuary (REB) Is 64¹⁰; cf. זְבִל קִדְשְׁךָ וְתִפְאֲרָתְךָ from your holy and glorious habitation (NRSV), from the heights where you dwell holy and glorious (REB) Is 63¹⁵.

—3. **fame, honour:** a) in connection with human beings, possessed by an individual or by a community **Ju 4₉** **Zech 12₇** **Pr 17₆** **19₁₁** **20₂₉** **28₁₂** **Sir 9₁₆** (: KBL distinction).

—b) of God: α) **תְּפַאֲרָתִי** **Is 46₁₃**, **תְּפַאֲרָתְךָ** **Ps 71₈** parallel with **תְּהַלֵּלְתָּךְ**; β) together with **תְּהַלֵּלָהּ** and **שֵׁם** **Jr 13₁₁** **33₉** **Dt 26₁₉**; **הַתְּפַאֲרָת** in a series of comparable terms (**הַגְּדֻלָּה**, **הַגְּבוּרָה**, **הַנְּצַח**, **הַהוֹד**) **1C 29₁₁**; γ) **בֵּית תְּפַאֲרָתִי** the house of my honour **Is 60₇**, so with Westermann *Jes.* (ATD 19) 282; NRSV: I will glorify my glorious house :: KBL my beautiful house; REB: I will enhance the splendour of my temple.

—4. **pride:** **תְּפַאֲרַת רוֹם עֵינָיו** the arrogant pride in his eyes of the king of Assyria **Is 10₁₂**; **תְּפַאֲרָתָם** their pride (referring to the Egyptians) **Is 20₅**; **Is 13₁₉** see above, 2a).

—5. expressions: a) as 1: with **גִּדְּל** hif. (לְ) **1C 22₅**; with **הִיָּה** (and לְ) **Is 4₂**; with **לָקַח** **Ezk 16₁₇₋₃₉** **23₂₆**; with **נָתַן** (and **לְשָׁבִי**) **Ps 78₆₁**; with **סוּר** hif. **Is 3₁₈**; with I **עָשָׂה** (לְ) **Ex 28₂₋₄₀**; with II **צָפַה** pi. (לְ) **2C 3₆**; with I **שָׁלַף** hif. **Lam 2₁**.

—b) as 2a: with **הִיָּה** **Is 13₁₉** **28₄₋₅** **60₁₉** **62₃**, (**לְשִׁרְפַת אֵשׁ**) **64₁₀**; with **יָרַד** **Jr 13₁₈**; with **לָבַשׁ** **Is 52₁**; with **נָתַן** **Ezk 16₁₂** **23₄₂** **Pr 4₉**; with **עָטַר** pi. **Sir 6₉**; with I **עָשָׂה** **Is 44₁₃**; with **רָאָה** hif. **Est 1₄**; with **שָׁבַר** nif. **Jr 48₁₇**.

—c) as 2b: with **הִלֵּךְ** hif. **Is 63₁₂**; with II **הִלֵּל** pi. **1C 29₁₃**; with **לָקַח** **Ezk 24₂₅**; with I **עָשָׂה** **Is 63₁₄**; with **רָאָה** (בְּ) **Is 63₁₅**.

—d) as 3a: with **גִּדְּל** **Zech 12₇**; with **הִיָּה** **Ju 4₉**; with **עָבַר** (**עַל-פָּשַׁע**) **Pr 19₁₁**; with adj. **רַב** (**רַבָּה**) **Pr 28₁₂**.

—e) as 3b: with **הִיָּה** **Jr 13₁₁** **33₉**, with **מָלֵא** nif. (sbj. **פִּי**) **Ps 71₈**; with **נָתַן** **Is 46₁₃**; with I **עָשָׂה** **Dt 26₁₉**; with **פָּאֵר** pi. **Is 60₇**.

—f) as 4: with I **בוֹשׂ** and **חָתַת** **Is 20₅**; with **פָּקַד** (**עַל**) **Is 10₁₂**. †

10258 תְּפֹיחַ

I תְּפֹיחַ: A. On the form of the sbst. cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 480r; the derivation is uncertain.

—a) from a vb.: either α) from **תַּפַּח**: MHeb. and JArm. to swell up, become plump; or β) from **נַפַּח**, Arb. *nafaḥa* to smell, exude scent; according to α **תְּפֹיחַ** would be the swollen fruit meaning the round fruit, so e.g. Levy *Wb.* 4: 658b; according to β it would be the scented fruit, so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; on α and β see König *Wb.* 553b.

—b) **תְּפֹיחַ** is a primary noun, which is supported by the instances in Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 480r.

B. in the cognate languages it occurs as follows: MHeb. **תְּפֹיחַ**; JArm. **תְּפֹיחָא**; Ug. *tph* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2588; Aistleitner *Wb.* 2795; Gibson *Myths*² 159b) apple, occurring also in Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 20:ii:11: *tph t̄sr shr*, on which see Dijkstra-de Moor UF 7 (1975) 215 :: Dijkstra UF 20 (1988) 46: *tph šr* apples for the banquet; *tph* occurs also as a place name (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 4, 643:14); Arb. *tuffāḥ*: Eth. *tifūḥ*, *tifāḥ* (Dillmann *Lex.* 573); Tigr. *tōfāḥ* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 322b); Egyptian *tph* (Erman-G. 5:

296); Coptic *čempeḥ*, older form *šphu*, *dp̄hu* (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*); Akk. *ḥašḥūru(m)*, Assyrian *šaḥšūru* (AHw. 333b; CAD *H*, 139b; see also CAD *G*, 153b (appendix), and *Š*/1: 101a) apple, apple-tree; the same in JArm. אַזְזִירָא, אַזְזִירָא, Syr. *ḥazzūrā* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 226a).

C. BibHeb. pl. תַּפְּוֹחַיִם, cstr. תַּפְּוֹחַי: for the bibliography see Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 105; BRL² 34b: the apple tree is mentioned as growing in Palestine only in later documents, and then rarely, while it occurs frequently in Assyrian; among the instances the two place names in **Jos 15**₃₄ **16**₈ are evidence of it being cultivated; these two instances, together with the others (see below under II תַּפְּוֹחַ and III תַּפְּוֹחַ) point to a well established cultivation in the land during the older period, which is confirmed also for Syria by the Ug. sbst. *tp̄h* and the associated place name.

—1. (sweet-smelling) **apple Song 2**₃, **2**₅ with רַפַּד pi. (→ רַפַּד pi. 2), **7**₉.

—2. **apple-tree JI 1**₁₂ with תַּמָּזַר and רַמְזוֹן, **Song 8**₅.

—3. תַּפְּוֹחַי זָהָב golden apple **Pr 25**₁₁; on the MT, which is probably to be maintained with the Vrss., see Silvia Schroer *In Israel gab es Bilder* (OBO 74; 1987) 338-341; see also Ploeger BK 17: 295, 296. †

→ II, III תַּפְּוֹחַ and place name בֵּית תַּפְּוֹחַ. †

10259 תַּפְּוֹחַ

II תַּפְּוֹחַ: תַּפְּוֹחַ: n.m. **1C 2**₄₃; Sept. Θαπουϛ; originally probably the establishment of a group of Calebites which was not yet settled, so Noth *Jos.* 97 (→ III תַּפְּוֹחַ 1): descendant of כְּלָב, son of מְרִשֶׁה **1C 2**₄₃ (delete as dittography וּבְנֵי חֶבְרוֹן, see BHS). †

10260 תַּפְּוֹחַ

III תַּפְּוֹחַ: place name.

—1. בֵּית תַּפְּוֹחַ **Jos 15**₃₃; Noth *Jos.* 97: west of Hebron, to be identified with *Taffūh*, cf. Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2: 80; cf. also Rudolph *Chr.* 21 (Sept.^B Βαυθαχου, Sept.^A Βαυθααπφουε; (also → II תַּפְּוֹחַ and בֵּית place name 52)

—2. תַּפְּוֹחַ **Jos 15**₃₄ (differently in Sept.): near *Beit Nettif*, 5 km. south-east of עֵזְקָה, so Simons *Geog.* §318 A/6; similarly Abel *Géogr. Pal.* 2: 475; in the שִׁפְלָה near *Beit Nettif*; on this see also Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2: 80³¹.

—3. תַּפְּוֹחַ **Jos 12**₁₇ (Sept.^{RA} Ταφουγ, Sept.^B αταφουτ, Sept.^A Θαφφου), **Jos 16**₈ (Sept. genitive ἀπὸ Ταφου), **Jos 17**₈ (Sept.^B Θαφεθ, Sept.^A Θαφθωθ), **1 Macc 9**₅₀ Τεφων; site: *Tell Šēh Abu-Zarad*, some 13 km. south-west of Nablus, so with Abel *Géogr. Pal.* 2: 475f, and subsequently e.g. Noth ZDPV 82 (1966) 270-73; see Noth *Jos.* 103; see further U. Lux ZDPV 90 (1974) 210; Seebass ZDPV 100 (1984) 72¹⁴; Kuschke in Hertzberg *Fschr.* 104 :: Elliger *Thappuah* (PJB 33; 1937) 7-22, who has asserted his wide disagreement with the identification going back to Abel; on this see especially Kuschke loc. cit. 103.

—4. עֵין תַּפְּוֹחַ (Sept. ἐπὶ πηγῆν Θαφθωθ) **Jos 17**₇.

—5. אֶרֶץ תַּפּוּחַ, missing in Sept., as opposed to Vulg. *terra Taffuae* Jos 17₈.

For 4 and 5 see Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1: 249f: it is not easy to determine the connection between עֵין תַּפּוּחַ vs.⁷ and אֶרֶץ תַּפּוּחַ vs.⁸; all that is clear is that here a distinction should be made between the town of Tappuah, which belongs to Ephraim, and the fields of (or a part of the fields of) the city which was counted as belonging to Manasseh.

—6. cj. 2K 15₁₆ pr. תַּפּוּחַ prop. following Sept.^L Ταφωε = תַּפּוּחַ, so Elliger ZDPV 53 (1930) 292f; Gray *Kings*³ 622^a; Würthwein ATD 11/2: 378; cf. REB and NEB: Tappuah; Noth ZDPV 82 (1966) 271²⁵ maintains a position against the cj.; for him what comes into consideration is that the emended text contributes nothing towards the identification of the place name of Tappuah; TOB is also against the cj. and stays with the MT; cf. NRSV: Tiphseh. †

10261 תַּפּוּצָה

*תַּפּוּצָה, *תַּפּוּצָה: פּוּץ, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496r.

—1. Jr 25₃₄ pl. sf. וַתַּפּוּצוּתֵיכֶם, variant וַתַּפּוּצוּתֵיכֶם, see BHS; missing in Sept.: dispersion, literally your dispersion, but this does not fit in with the context; according to Rudolph *Jer.*³ 166 it is incomprehensible. It is reasonable either to delete the sbst. (as Sept., see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*), or to take what is apparently a sbst. as a verbal form. Suggested cj. include: a) וְנִפְצַתֶם and you will be dispersed, (so e.g. TOB); b) וְנִפְצַתִּיכֶם and I shatter you (Weiser ATD 21 (1955) 230 with note 1); c) וְהִפְצַתִּיכֶם and I will scatter you (Zorell *Lexicon* 907a).

—2. cj. Zeph 3₁₀ pr. בַּת פּוּצִי daughter of my scattering, suggestions include: a) בַּתַּפּוּצָה in the scattering (a gloss), so e.g. Rudolph KAT 13/3: 292; NRSV: from beyond the rivers of Ethiopia my suppliants, my scattered ones; REB: my worshippers dispersed beyond the rivers of Cush; b) so also Keller CAT 11b: 210⁴, but he takes בַּתַּפּוּצָה as meaning in the overflowing of the river, as derived from the Arb. vb. *fāṣa(i)* to overflow, flood; see Kopf VT 8 (1958) 191; c) MT, following Nah 3₉, should rather be corrected to *bt* (*bat/bēt*) *pūt* the Libyan (parallel with *kûš*), so Klaus Seybold *Satirische Prophetie. Studien zum Buch Zefania* (SBS 120; 1985) 112³⁷; d) of these proposals the second (b) comes less into question than the other two (a and c). †

10262 תַּפְּיָנִים

*תַּפְּיָנִים: cstr. תַּפְּיָנִי hapax legomenon Lv 6₁₄: SamP. version Lv 6₁₄ תּוּפְנִי *tūfēni*; an uncertain word occurring in the collocation תַּפְּיָנִי מִנְחַת פְּתִים, on which see especially A. Dillmann *Die Bücher Exodus und Leviticus*³ (1897) 485: either *תַּפְּיָנִים must be taken as a word of which the meaning is as yet uncertain and the origin obscure, or we must suppose that the reading has been corrupted and restore, with Pesh. *wpwtyhy*, תַּפְּתָנָה, meaning that it must be broken up as a broken *minḥah*. The cj. has further support since, according to Elliger *Lev.* 81, the asyndeton is still awkward; on p. 80 Elliger takes the form תַּפְּתָנָה for what it is, and translates vs.^{14b} you crumble it up, you present it as a broken grain-offering; cf. REB: crumbled in small pieces as a grain-offering :: NRSV: a grain offering of baked pieces. Without going into the reading of Pesh. and the corresponding cj., Van Leeuwen ZAW 100 (1988) 268, by making a connection with Sept., arrives at the translation the folded parts of the meal-offering of pieces, perhaps referring to folded portions; cf. also LOT 2: p. 612, 153.

Note that MT (BHS) **Lv 16**₁₄ in Pesh. is **Lv 16**₂₁. †

10263 תפל

I תפל: MHeb., JArm. to say silly things; Arb. *tafala* to spit, sbst. *tuf* spittle; perhaps the root is comparable with Eth. *tafa* (Dillmann *Lex.* 573) to spit, sbst. *tifa*.

[? cj. **qal** (but with no certain attestation): pf. תפלתי: to **utter stupidity, speak foolishly Ps 141**₅, so KBL following the cj. of Gunkel *Ps.* 598. †]

hitp. impf. תתפל 2S 22₂₇: to exhibit stupid behaviour, so KBL, but that is completely uncertain; against it is the reading תתפתל Ps 18₂₇, → פתל hitp. †

Der. I תפל, תפלה, ? n.m. אחיתפל.

10264 תפל

II *תפל: by-form of → תפל, which is also related to Akk. *tapālu(m)* to abuse, revile, suspect (AHw. 1379b).

Der. II תפל.

10265 תפל

—1. תפל: **something unsalted, insipid, dull Jb 6**₆, linked with מבל-מלח without salt, with אכל nif.

—2. **Lam 2**₁₄: MT וְתַפֵּל לְךָ שׁוֹא וְתַפֵּל; here it is not straightforward to define the (exact) sense of תפל; the substantivised adj. תפל can be taken in two ways; either

—a. in the same sense as **Jb 6**₆, which is supported by the connection with שוא; or

—b. it can be identified with II תפל; the first alternative (a) must have been suggested already by Pesh. *daggālūtā wmaṭ'yānūtā* (Sept. and Vulg. are different), your prophets have seen for you a lie and a deception; this is followed by e.g. Kraus BK 20 (³1968): illusion and seduction; TOB: prophecies of emptiness and temptation; Plöger (HAT 18²; 1969) 141: false and erroneous information; Zorell *Lexicon* 907a: ignorance, stupidity; König *Wb.* 553b: what is dull, outrageous, insane; NRSV: your prophets have seen for you false and deceptive visions; for b see e.g. Max Löhr *Die Klagelieder des Jeremia* (GHK III 2/2 (1893) 9): deception and whitewash, so also ZüB, and Rudolph KAT 17/1-3: 220, who gives the meaning something insipid, dull, which is too weak; cf. also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*;

—c) deciding between these alternatives (a and b) is not easy, but perhaps the second (b), for the reasons advanced by Rudolph, is to be preferred: whitewash (perhaps then the same as II תפל); REB: the visions that your prophets saw for you were a false and painted sham. †

10266 תפל

II תַּפֵּל: II תפל, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 463y, 464z, a; MHeb., DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 236); cf. טַפְּלָה make-up, covering; JArm. טַפְּלָא, טַפְּלָא whitewash, tincture; BibHeb. **whitewash Ezk 13_{10f}.14f 22₂₈**, with טוּחַ; on the material see Dalman *Arbeit* 7: 27 and 28: the mortar with which stones are secured into a building is הַמָּוֶר, ... the plastering on a wall (טוּחַ) is contemptuously described as תַּפֵּל smearing, covering of paint (Ez 13_{10f} 22₂₈), by having the lying speech of the false prophets compared to it; similarly Eichrodt ATD 22/1: 94; compare also the question raised by Zimmerli *Ez.* 283, who wonders if the assonance with II תפל (i.e. here I תפל) what is tasteless, unnutritious (Hi 6₆) is intentional. †

10267 תַּפֵּל

I תַּפֵּל: place name, or the name of a country **Dt 1₁**; Sept. Τοφολ; Akk. **Dābilu*, which is inferred from the gentilic form ʿsupʿKURda-ab/p-i-la-aya the Dabilite; on this see Cazelles VT 9 (1959) 413; Egyptian *Db/Dbr* (Cazelles loc. cit. 414); traditionally identified with *et-Tafileh*, between Kerak and Petra, south-east of the Dead Sea, see Simons *Geog.* §255²²³; Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL, and especially Cazelles loc. cit. 412 (with bibliography). Because the Akk. gentilic *dābilāya* refers to the name of a country since it is written with the determinative prefix *KUR* (Sumerian for land) Cazelles feels that תַּפֵּל is not the name of a city but rather an area of territory in the region of the Dead Sea. †

10268 תַּפֵּל

II *תַּפֵּל: the meaning is uncertain, see Noth *Personennamen* 236a.

Der. n.m. אַחִיתַּפֵּל.

10269 תַּפְּלָה

תַּפְּלָה: I תפל; unitary noun from I תַּפֵּל, cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 64ff; see also previously Barth *Nominalbildung* §21c: תַּפְּלָה תַּפְּלָה; MHeb. תַּפְּלָה silliness, stupidity.

—1. **tastelessness, offensiveness Jr 23₁₃**; לְ נָתַן תַּפְּלָה לְ to ascribe unseemliness to **Jb 1₂₂**; NRSV: to charge with wrongdoing; REB: to ascribe fault.

—2. a) cj. **Ps 109₄** pr. וְאֵי תַּפְּלָה וְאֵין prop. וְאֵין תַּפְּלָה, so Gunkel *Ps.* 478: there is, however, nothing to do with tastelessness or offensiveness in it; on this see further p. 475: they sue me for no wrong, a cj. which is found also in KBL :: see under תַּפְּלָה C 2d; b) **Jb 24₁₂** pr. תַּפְּלָה rd. with two mss. and Pesh. תַּפְּלָה (see BHS; also → שִׁים 13c). †

10270 תַּפְּלָה

תַּפְּלָה: פלל B hitp., Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495n; the same in MHeb. (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 446b); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 236); JArm. תַּפְּלָתָא phylactery (Dalman loc. cit.); ? Neo-Punic *tplt* (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 162: 4 textual uncertainty) prayer, plea, so Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 3: 26b, and subsequently THAT 2: 427; cstr. תַּפְּלָת, sf. תַּפְּלָתִי, תַּפְּלָתְךָ, תַּפְּלָתְתָם, תַּפְּלָתְתוֹ; pl. תַּפְּלוֹת (77 times): **prayer**.

A. for bibliography see e.g. Humbert *Hab.* 24f; Karl Heinen *Das Nomen tfillā als Gattungsbezeichnung* (BZ NF 17; 1973) 103-105; THAT 2: 430f; see further under B.

The meaning and use of תְּפִלָּה. Mowinckel *Ps. Stud.* 4 (1923) 8: תְּפִלָּה is the general word for a prayer, especially for a prayer of supplication, but also apparently especially for the poetically constructed prayer known as the psalm of lamentation; similarly, but somewhat more cautiously, Mowinckel *Israel's Worship* 2: 210; see also Gunkel-Begrich *Einl. Ps.* 258f: the technical term in Heb. for the psalm of lamentation for an individual is תְּפִלָּה; but it also has a place in intercessions, in communal lamentations, and more generally in prayer which is not closely defined as such within its context.

B. For the original use of the sbst. תְּפִלָּה see the proposal of Richard Hentschke *Die Stellung der vorexilischen Schriftpropheten zum Kultus* (BZAW 75; 1957) 98f: תְּפִלָּה was probably the invocation for a decision of the deity ... about obtaining an oracle. While it is possible to take this as the original area of meaning it is probably too narrow, for the usage of the sbst. suggests that we should be thinking more of supplication to God than for personal and communal needs.

C. occurrences according to different types of meaning.

—1. α) in individual lamentations: **Is 38₅ Jon 2₈ Ps 4₂ 6₁₀ 17₁ 39₁₃ 42₉ 54₄ 55₂ 61₂ 66₁₉₋₂₀ 69₁₄ 86₆ 88₃₋₁₄ 102₂ 102₁₈₋₁₈ 109₇ 141_{2.5} 143₁ Jb 16₁₇ Pr 15₂₉ Lam 3₈**; β) in prayers written in prose: **2S 7₂₇ 1K 9₃ 2K 20₅ = Is 38₅ 2C 7₁₂ 33₁₈₋₁₉**.

—b) in the titles of prayers of this type, on which see THAT 2: 430 and Heinen loc. cit. 103-105: תְּפִלָּה לְדָוִד a prayer of David **Ps 17₁ 86₁**, pl. **Ps 72₂₀**; תְּפִלָּה לְמוֹשֶׁה **Ps 90₁**, תְּפִלָּה לְדָוִד (→ מִשְׁפִּיל) **Ps 142₁**, לְעֲנִי תְּפִלָּה the prayer of a poor (wretched) man when he is weak **Ps 102₁**, תְּפִלָּה לְחַבְּקוֹק **Hab 3₁**, on which see Eissfeldt *Einleitung* 568: a psalm of lamentation which is individual in form but according to the introduction is collective.

—2. in intercessions, see Franz Hesse *Die Fürbitte im Alten Testament* (1951) 94; THAT 2: 430.

—a) נִשְׂא תְּפִלָּה בְּעַד to pray for, or alternatively to make intercession for **2K 19₄/Is 37₄, Jr 7₁₆ 11₁₄**.

—b) וּתְפִלָּתִי עַל-חִיקִי תָשׁוּב O that my prayer would return to my breast! **Ps 35₁₃**, so Kraus BK 15⁵ 424, 429, but the translation and meaning are disputed, see e.g. Gunkel *Ps.* 145, 148 (with cj. pr. עַל-חִיקִי prop. אֶל-חִפִּי) and my prayer came back to me again on my tongue; cf. also Weiser ATD 14/15⁷ (1966) 202, 204; TOB: I thought again and again about my prayer; NRSV: I prayed with my head bowed on my bosom; REB: my prayer came back unanswered.

—c) תְּפִלָּתִי my prayer, with שָׁמַע: intercession for the king **Ps 84₉**.

—d) cj. **Ps 109₄** pr. תְּפִלָּה וְאֲנִי prop. וְאֲנִי תְּפִלָּתִי לָהֶם and as for me my prayer was for them, or alternatively was effective for them (the slanderers), so Kraus BK 15⁵ 918, 919; BHS; **Ps 141₅** MT בְּרַעוּתֵיהֶם וְתְפִלָּתִי כִּי עוֹד but that my prayer should continue despite their (that of the enemy) spitefulness (badness), cf. also Kraus loc. cit. 1107 :: Gunkel *Ps.* 598 cj. qal (→ I תְּפִל).

—3. תְּפִלָּה used for different types of prayer (see already above 1).

—a) communal lamentation **Ps 80**₅ **Lam 3**₄₄.

—b) a supplication of the king, or alternatively of the people, **1K 8**₂₈₋₂₉₋₃₈₋₄₅₋₄₉₋₅₄/**2C 6**₁₉₋₂₀₋₂₉₋₃₅₋₃₉₋₄₀.

—c) prayer of repentance and supplication **Da 9**₃₋₁₇₋₂₁ **Neh 1**₆₋₁₁.

—d) intercession **Ps 84**₉ (see already above 2c).

—e) the prayer of the priest in blessing the community (the people) **2C 30**₂₇.

—4. תָּתַתְּ used with more general significance: a) in secular contexts **Pr 15**₈ **28**₉.

—b) in ritual contexts **Is 1**₁₅ **Ps 65**₃.

—c) particular instances: α) prayer as a ceremonial duty of the priests (and of the Levites) **Neh 11**₁₇; β) תָּתַתְּ תְּפִלּוֹת (see already above 1b).

D. the temple as the place for prayer **Is 56**₇ **2C 7**₁₅.

E. expressions: a) as C 1aα: with אָזַן hif. (תָּאָזַן) **Ps 17**₁ **55**₂ **86**₆; with בּוֹא qal (תָּבוֹא) **Jon 2**₈ **Ps 88**₃; with בָּזָה (+ לֹא) and acc. **Ps 102**₁₈; with הָיָה **Ps 109**₇ וַתִּפְּלְתוּ תְּפִלָּתוֹ תְּהִיָּה לַחַטָּאָה for him let his prayer become a sin!); with כּוֹן nif. **Ps 141**₂ תִּפְּלוֹתַי קָטַרְתָּ לְפָנֶיךָ let my prayer count as an offering of incense before you!); with לָקַח (תָּלָקַח) **Ps 6**₁₀; with סוּר hif. (+ לֹא) **Ps 66**₂₀; with פָּנָה (אֶל-תָּפְּנָה) **Ps 102**₁₈; with קָדַם pi. (תָּקָדַם) **Ps 88**₁₄; with קָשַׁב hif. (תָּקָשַׁב) **Ps 61**₂, (בְּקוֹל תָּתַתְּ) **Ps 66**₁₉; with סַתְּמָ/שְׁתַּם **Lam 3**₈ (rd. מִתְּפִלָּתִי); with שָׁמַע (תָּשָׁמַע) **1K 9**₃ **Ps 4**₂ **39**₁₃ **54**₄ **102**₂ **143**₁.

—b) as C 1aβ: with פָּלַל hitp. (תָּפָלַל) **2S 7**₂₇; with שָׁמַע (תָּשָׁמַע) **Is 38**₅/**2K 20**₅ **2C 33**₁₈₋₁₉ of Manasseh, without a finite vb.).

—c) as C 2: intercession, where the verbal predicates which occur are also given.

—d) as C 3: with בּוֹא (תָּבוֹא) **2C 30**₂₇; with בִּקֵּשׁ pi. (תָּבִקֵּשׁ) **Da 9**₃; with דַּבֵּר pi. (בִּתְּדַבֵּר) **Da 9**₂₁; with הָיָה (לְ of the person, sbj. כָּל-תְּפִלָּה) **1K 8**₃₈/**2C 6**₂₉; with עָבַר (מִעַבְרַתְּ עָבַר) a cloud through which no prayer can pass **Lam 3**₄₄; with עָשָׂן (בְּתִפְּלוֹת עֲשָׂן) **Ps 80**₅; with פָּלַל hitp. (תָּפָלַל) **1K 8**₂₈₋₂₉₋₅₄ **Neh 1**₆ **2C 6**₂₀; with פָּנָה (אֶל-תָּפְּנָה) **1K 8**₂₈ **2C 6**₁₉; with קָשַׁבְתָּ (sbj. אֲזַנֵּךְ, אֲזַנֵּךְ, אֲזַנֵּךְ) **Neh 1**₁₁, pl. אֲזַנֵּי/אֲזַנֵּיךְ **Neh 1**₆ **2C 6**₄₀ **7**₁₅; with שָׁמַע (תָּשָׁמַע) acc. and (אֶל-תָּתַתְּ) **1K 8**₂₉₋₄₅ **Ps 84**₉ (see already 2c), **Da 9**₁₇ **Neh 1**₆ **2C 6**₁₉₋₂₀₋₃₅₋₃₉.

—e) as C 4a: with יָדָה hif. 4 (לְתִפְּלוֹתָהּ) in prayer) **Neh 11**₁₇; with רָבָה hif. (תָּרָבָה) **Is 1**₁₅; with רָצוֹנוֹ (תָּרָצוֹנוֹ) **Pr 15**₈; with שָׁמַע (תָּשָׁמַע) sbj. בְּצִיּוֹן (אֱלֹהִים) **Ps 65**₃, (תָּצַדִּיקִים) **Pr 15**₂₉; with תוֹעֵבָה (sbj. תְּפִלָּתוֹ) **Pr 28**₉.

—f) with C 4b: with כָּלָה (qal, textual emendation, sbj. תְּפִלּוֹת הַדָּוָד) **Ps 72**₂₀.

—g) as D: with I קרא nif. (בֵּית תְּפִלָּה) Is 56⁷; with שְׂמוֹחַ pi., and acc. of the person (תְּפִלְתִּי בְּבֵית) Is 56⁷. †

10271 תְּפִלְצָת

*תְּפִלְצָת: פִּלֵּץ, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495m: hapax legomenon Jr 49¹⁶: תְּפִלְצָתֶךָ MT vs 16a.b: זָרוֹן לְבָבְךָ
תְּפִלְצָתֶךָ הַשִּׂיא אֶתְךָ (pr. הַשִּׂיא אֶתְךָ prop. הַשִּׂיאֶתְךָ) your תְּפִלְצָתֶךָ הַשִּׂיאֶתְךָ has led you astray, the pride of
your heart.

—a) the Vrss. differ, which shows that the word was not familiar to them; this is particularly true for Sept. with its striking -141̄ παλγυῖα σου meaning your game, your joke; though less marked it is also true for the other Vrss.: Vulg. *arrogantia tui*; Pesh. *awlāk* your sin; Tg.^J *tafšūtāk* your stupidity; it is clear that in all three cases the rendering of the unclear Heb. word has been matched to the absolutely clear expression זָרוֹן לְבָבְךָ (or alternatively has been influenced by it) which has been rendered thus: Vulg. *superbia cordis tua*; Pesh. *šubhārēh dleb-bāk* the pride of your heart; Tg.^J *rša' libbāk* the sin of your heart; REB: your overbearing arrogance.

—b) establishing an etymology for the word, which could not be achieved from the Vrss., may help in understanding it: taking it from the vb. → פִּלֵּץ hitp. to tremble Jb 6⁹, sbst. → פִּלְצוֹת trembling, fright, accounts for the usual translation of *תְּפִלְצָת as fear, terror, or rather תְּפִלְצָתֶךָ as your terrifying; so ZüB, and König *Wb.* 554a; cf. also KBL the horror you cause (with a question mark); and TOB: the trembling you arouse; NRSV: the terror you inspire.

—c) Rudolph *Jer.*³ 288 takes a separate course and considers that it is unsatisfactory to explain the word from a Heb. vb.; instead he takes it from the Arb. root *flš* to escape, avoid disaster, and translates that you have always got away with it has beguiled you.

—d) since the proposed derivation of the sbst. from Heb. suggests itself so much more easily than that from Arb., even though it has some attraction, (b) is to be preferred to (c). †

10272 תְּפִסָּח

תְּפִסָּח: place name; Sept.^A 1K 5⁴ Θαψα, Sept.^L 2K 15¹⁶ Ταφωυε = תְּפִסָּח (→ III תְּפִסָּח 6) Josephus Θαψά (Schalit *Namenwb.* 54); Θαψακος (Xenophon i: 4, 11): **Thapsacus**, about 70 km. west of the *Nahr belih*, i.e. Belikh, so Noth *Könige* 76; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1972: 1K 5⁴; cj. 2K 15¹⁶ pr. תְּפִסָּח prop. תְּפִסָּח, → III תְּפִסָּח 6. †

10273 תִּפְךָ

תִּפְךָ: according to KBL denominative from תִּפַּךְ; from the evidence in BHeb. that seems to be possible, and probably also from Ph., but not from OArm., where the vb. is found in pe., but where the sbst. is not attested; so the sbst. should probably be derived from the vb., as Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; OArm. *tpp* to strike (Sefire iii: 13 = Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 224: 13; 3: p. 44b; Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 332; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1226); see Degen *Gramm.* §58 p. 73: impv. 2nd. masc. sg. + sf. masc.: *tph* strike him!; impv. 2nd. masc. pl. + sf. fem. *tpwh* strike her! (line 12 *qryh*: the city); Ph. pt. pi. *mtp* drummer (see the instances cited under תִּפְךָ).

qal: a) pt. pl. fem. תִּפְפוֹת: to beat the timbrel Ps 68²⁶, as adj. with עֲלֵמוֹת.

—b) cj. **1S 21**₁₄ for MT וַיִּתְּוּ and he scrawled (on which see under I תוהו) prop. impf. וַיִּתְּףּ and he played the drum. †

po: pt. fem. pl. Bomberg מְתַפְּפוֹת, Leningrad פַּת־: to strike again and again **Nah 2**₈ עַל־לִבְבֵהֶן יוֹנִים doves on their breasts: לִבְבֵהֶן = לְבִיָּהֶן, for the omission of י before the suffix see Gesenius-Kautzsch-Cowley *Gramm.* §91k (in the second English edition this reference is noted on p. 257); on the unique masc. pl. לְבָבִים* together with לְבָבוֹת (which is also rare, only **1C 28**₉) cf. the list in Michel *Grundlegung* 1: 40ff. †

Der. תָּף.

10274 תפר

תפר: MHeb. תפר to stitch together, as also JArm. תִּפֵּר.

qal: pf. תִּפְּרֵתִי; impf. וַיִּתְּפְרוּ; inf. לְתַפֹּר **Qoh 3**₇: to **stitch together**, tack, with acc. **Gn 3**₇; with acc. and על to stitch sackcloth (the loincloth worn by mourners) עָלַי־גְּלִדִי to my skin **Jb 16**₁₅; abs. **Qoh 3**₇: תפר :: קרע. †

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 156f): pt. fem. pl. מְתַפְּרוֹת **Ezk 13**₁₈ (obj. כְּסָתוֹת → *כְּסָת*): women who sew together magic bands. †

10275 תפש

תפש: MHeb. תפס to seize, take possession of etc. (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 446b), DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 236); JArm. תִּפַּס to seize (Dalman loc. cit.); Akk. (Old Babylonian) *tapāšum* has the idea of “to take into custody” (AHw. 1320b; so also von Soden UF 13 (1981) 164 = *Bibel und Alter Orient* (BZAW 162; 1985) 204); cf. Arb. *bataša* to attack with violence, fall upon someone (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 63a).

qal: pf. תִּפַּשׁ, תִּפְּשֵׁתִי, תִּפְּשׂוּ, תִּפְּשֵׁתֶם, sf. תִּפְּשָׁה; impf. יִתְּפֹשׁ (ו), וַאֲתַפֵּשׁ, וַיִּתְּפֹשׂוּ, sf. וַיִּתְּפֹשֶׁם, וַיִּתְּפֹשֶׁם; impv. תִּפְּשׂוּ, sf. תִּפְּשׂוּהוּ/וּשְׂהוּ; inf. abs. תִּפַּשׁ, cstr. לְתַפֵּשׁ, sf. תִּפְּשָׁה, תִּפְּשָׁה; pt. תִּפַּשׁ, תִּפְּשֵׁתִי; pt. תִּפַּשׁ, תִּפְּשֵׁתֶם; pt. תִּפַּשׁ, תִּפְּשֵׁתֶם; pl. cstr. תִּפְּשֵׁי, passive תִּפּוּשׁ.

—1. to lay hold of, seize.

—a) with בּ of the thing: בְּשֵׁלֶמָה **1K 11**₃₀, בְּחֶרֶב **Ezk 30**₂₁; with בְּכַף **21**₁₆; with בּ of the person **Dt 21**₁₉ **Is 3**₆ **Jr 37**₁₄; with בּ of the person and בְּכַף **Ezk 29**₇.

—b) with acc. of the person **Dt 22**₂₈ **1S 23**₂₆ **1K 13**₄ **18**₄₀ **2K 14**₁₃ **25**₆ **Jr 26**₈ **34**₃ **37**₁₃ **52**₉ **Ps 71**₁₁ **2C 25**₂₃.

—c) followed by חַי: חַי תִּפַּשׁ to capture alive **Jos 8**₂₃ **1S 15**₈, חַיִּים תִּפַּשׁ **1K 20**₁₈ **2K 7**₁₂ **10**₁₄.

—d) with acc. of the person and בּ of the thing (בְּבִגְדוֹ) **Gn 39**₁₂.

—e) metaphorically בְּלִבָּם תִּפַּשׁ to capture their hearts **Ezk 14**₅, on which see Zimmerli *Ez.* 310f.

—2. with acc. to seize possession of a town, to conquer it **Dt 20**₁₉ **Jos 8** **2K 14**₇ **16**₉ **18**₁₃ **Is 36**₁, to occupy and take up residence in it **Jr 40**₁₀; cf. **Jr 49**₁₆ (of Edom): תּוֹפְשֵׁי מְרוֹם גְּבֻעָה you who reside in the mountain heights.

—3. תּפֹשׂ אֱלֹהִים to desecrate, profane the name of God **Pr 30**₉, see Plöger BK 17: 354 (with bibliography); THAT 2: 953.

—4. as pt. with following genitive to **handle, use, perform a task** with something, on which see especially Westermann BK 1/1: 450 (on **Gn 4**₂₁), cf. also THAT 1: 108.

—a) תּפֹשׂ מִגָּל a sickle **Jr 50**₁₆, תּוֹפְשֵׁי הַרְבֹּבוֹת those who wield swords, meaning armed with swords **Ezk 38**₄, תּפֹשׂ הַקֶּשֶׁת one who handles a bow **Am 2**₁₅; pl. תּוֹפְשֵׁי **Jr 46**₉ delete as an incorrect repetition of the preceding תּפֹשׂ (BHS) :: KBL pr. תּוֹפְשֵׁי prop. וְנִפְתָּחִים; מִגֵּן תּפֹשׂ one who holds a shield; תּוֹפְשֵׁי מִשׁוֹט those who can handle an oar **Ezk 27**₂₉, כָּל־תּפֹשׂ כַּנּוֹר וְעוֹנֵב all who play the pipe and the lyre **Gn 4**₂₁.

—b) תּוֹפְשֵׁי הַתּוֹרָה those who know how to handle instruction (cf. NRSV: those who handle the law) **Jr 2**_{8b}, that is those who hold office in the cult, therefore the priests, but according to the context (vs._{8a}) not only them (→ תּוֹרָה E II), **Sir 15**₁, תּוֹפְשֵׁי הַמִּלְחָמָה those who have been involved in the conflict **Nu 31**₂₇ parallel with הַיִּצְאִים לְצָבָא those who have gone out to battle (NRSV, taking both phrases together: the warriors who went out to battle).

—5. תּפֹשׂ (of a divine image): surrounded, overlaid, with gold and silver **Hab 2**₁₉, Sept. sbst. -]182λασμα an overlay of beaten metal, on which see Rudolph KAT 13/3, 222; Vulg. *ecce iste coopertus est auro et argento*, similarly Pesh. and Tg.; this seems to have greater connotation for the metal overlay of the cult object than for its setting. †

nif: pf. נִתְפָּשׂ/נִתְפָּשׂה, נִתְפָּשׂה/פָּשָׂה, נִתְפָּשֵׁת, נִתְפָּשׂוּ, נִתְפָּשׂוּ; impf. תִּתְפָּשׂ(ו), תִּתְפָּשׂוּ, תִּתְפָּשׂוּ; inf. לְהִתְפָּשׂ.

—1. a) to **be caught**: α) of people **Jr 34**₃ (תִּתְפָּשׂ תִּתְפָּשׂוּ), on the inf. abs. qal together with nif. see Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §12f, and R. Meyer *Gramm.* §103: 3b), **Ezk 12**₁₃ **17**₂₀; β) of animals (כַּפִּיר) **Ezk 19**₄₋₈.

—b) to be trapped, seized (of people) **Jr 38**₂₃ **Ezk 21**_{28f} **Ps 10**₂.

—c) to be caught, trapped (of a woman caught in the act of adultery) **Nu 5**₁₃.

—2. a) to **be conquered** (cf. qal 2): בָּבֶל **Jr 50**₄₆, also **51**₄₁ שִׁשְׁרָיִם (example of *atbaš*-spelling, see BHS); הַמְצָדוֹת the strongholds **Jr 48**₄₁ parallel with נִלְכָּד.

—b) to be seized, occupied הַמַּעְבְּרוֹת the fords **Jr 51**₃₂. †

pi: impf. תִּתְפָּשׂ: to **grasp** a lizard in the hand **Pr 30**₂₈, on which see Jenni *Piel* 191. †

10276 תִּפְתָּ

I תִּפְתָּ: hapax legomenon **Jb 17**₆.

General remark: תִּפְתִּי is to be derived from an onomatopoeic vb., which is probably bi-radical with the meaning to spew, to spit; in different ways a third radical has been added in the cognate languages, cf. von Soden *Gramm.* §73b; G.R. Driver *Problems of the Hebrew Verbal System* (1936) 3f.

—a) תִּפְתִּי: תוּף (so e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, KBL and Zorell *Lexicon* 908a, with a question mark).

According to Zorell loc. cit., parallel vocalisations and derivations are בִּשָּׁת from בּוּשׁ, and נִפְתִּי from II נוּף.

—b) in the cognate languages it occurs thus: JArm. תִּפְתִּי; Ug. *wpt* D-theme (Gordon *Textbook* §19:806; Aistleitner *Wb.* 873; Gibson *Myths*² 146a); Eth. *tafa*, sbst. *tifā*? (Dillmann *Lex.* 573); Tigr. *tafa*, and Amharic *tafa* (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 322f); Soqotri *tebib* (Leslau *Contributions* 56); Arb. *taffa* to spew, spit, II to say “pew!”; sbst. *tuff* dirt under the finger nails, *tuffan laka* fie on you! (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 95a); *nafata* to spit, spit out; sbst. *naft* and *nafta* expectoration, spittle (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 981b-982a); cf. von Soden *Gramm.* §102a, b, and von Soden *Bibel und Alter Orient* (BZAW 162; 1985) 109-121; Egyptian *tf*, Coptic *taf* (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*): **spittle, expectoration Jb 17₆** (cf. 1Corinthians 4₁₃ περιψημῶν); cj. pr. לְפִנִּים prop. with Sept., Pesh., Vulg. לְפִנִּיהֶם, BHK³. †

10277 תִּפְתִּי

II תִּפְתִּי: place name; Sept. Ταφεθ, Sept.^A θοφθα, Aquila θυφθ, Symmachus θαφεθ (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*); a disparaging vocalisation, like תִּפְתִּי to denote a place for sacrifices devoted to the god מוֹלֵךְ (מֹלֵךְ) in the Valley of Hinnom (בְּנֵי-הַנֶּחֱם גִּי and גִּי הַנֶּחֱם) near to Jerusalem; apparently situated at the entrance to the valley, so Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 723.

—1. possible etymology: the original meaning of the place name is not certain, but one explanation which can be followed is that of W.R. Smith *The Religion of the Semites*² (1894) 370ff, 377n (and in the German edition *Die Religion der Semiten* (1899) 287⁶⁵¹) who maintains that the place name (originally Aramaic) can be taken as an appellative and compared with Aramaic/Syriac תִּפְתִּי cooking hearth, and also Arb. *utfiya* which indicates the stone on which the cooking pot is set; this gives a meaning for תִּפְתִּי along the lines of hearth, fire-place, corresponding to Heb. אֲשָׁפֶת, so e.g. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL; Gray *Kings*³ 735f; Kaiser ATD 18: 246; and especially Wildberger BK 10: 1223 :: König *Wb.* 555a: marshland, abandoned ground or similar, cf. פֶּתַח.

Rabin in Samuel Yeivin *Fschr.* (Jerusalem, 1969-1970) connects the place name תִּפְתִּי with Sanskrit *tapti* heat, and he produces a meaning fireplace for the name; he also refers to the Scythian goddess of the hearth *Tabiti*, which can be used to explain תִּפְתִּי as a possible by-form of תִּפְתִּי. Although this suggestion is innovative and interesting it is probably better in the first place to accept linguistic evidence which is closer, as is done by W.R. Smith; this principle also works against the suggestion of Görg BN 43 (1988) 12f, who takes Tophet to mean the place of the god of fire, which could be rendered in Egyptian as *t' Pth*, or rather *t' s.tn Pth* the place of Ptah, an Egyptian god who can be identified with Greek Hephaistos.

—2. occurrences in the OT: תִּפְתִּי 2K 23₁₀ Jr 7_{31f} 19₆₋₁₃; תִּפְתִּי Jr 7₃₂ 19_{11f}.

—3. cj. Jr 19₁₄ pr. מִהַתִּפְתִּי prop. מִהַפְתַּח or מִפְתַּח הַשַּׁעַר (BHS, see Rudolph *Jer.*³ 126). †

10278 תִּפְתִּי

תַּפְתָּהּ: Is 30³³; textual uncertainty, pr. MT prop. תַּפְתָּהּ = תַּפְתָּ + sf. 3rd. masc., the place prepared for his burning, i.e. a funeral pyre for the Assyrian, so Wildberger BK 10: 1207, 1210 (with bibliography); KBL; BHS. †

10279 תִּקָּא

תִּקָּא, תִּקָּה: → אֶלְתִּיקָא, אֶלְתִּיקָה: see Honeyman JTS 50 (1949) 50f.

10280 תִּקְהַת

תִּקְהַת: 2C 34²²; → תִּוְקְהַת.

10281 תִּקְוָה

I תִּקְוָה: I קוּה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495m: cstr. תִּקְוָה: **cord**, made out of a mass of threads, cf. גְּדִיל; Jos 2¹⁸⁻²¹: a) הַשְּׂנִי הַזֶּה תִּקְוָה חוּט this cord with a crimson thread (one made from crimson threads) vs.¹⁸.

—b) תִּקְוָה הַשְּׂנִי the crimson cord vs.²¹. †

10282 תִּקְוָה

II תִּקְוָה: I קוּה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495m; MHeb. 1). end, outcome (Mish. Abot 4:4; similarly in Sir 7¹³⁻¹⁷, see below D a); 2). the end of a predetermined period of time (Palestinian Talmud Nazir 1:5); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 236): four instances (1QM xi: 9; 1QH iii: 27; vi: 32; ix: 12); synonymous with → תוֹחֵלַת: cstr. תִּקְוָה, sf. תִּקְוָתִי/תִּקְוָתֵךְ/תִּקְוָתֵהוּ/תִּקְוָתֵנוּ. **expectation, hope** (resulting from the collecting together of one's mental powers), **optimistic outlook**.

For bibliography → I קוּה; see further Claus Westermann *Das Hoffen im Alten Testament* (Theol. Bücherei 24; 1964) 219-265; THAT 2: 624, 625. On the vocabulary for the idea of hope in the OT and in the NT see also Zimmerli *Der Mensch und seine Hoffnung im Alten Testament* (1968) 7-18.

A. hope that is maintained and proved: <לֹא> תִּקְוָה עֲנֻיִים (K) תִּקְוָה עֲנֻיִים Ps 9¹⁹, see below B 1; תִּקְוָה תִּכְרֹת; וְתִקְוָתְךָ לֹא תִשָּׁרֵף and your hope will not be destroyed Pr 23¹⁸ 24¹⁴.

B. in a direct, or more of an indirect, connection with יְהוָה, אֱלֹהִים, יְהוּדָה etc:

—1. the hope of a number of people, a community of those who display hope.

—a) אֲחֵרִית וְתִקְוָה a future and a hope (for the גּוֹלָה in Babylonia) Jr 29¹¹, with נָתַן, sbj. יְהוָה; וְיִשְׂרָאֵל אֲחֵרִיתָךְ; וְיִשְׂרָאֵל אֲחֵרִיתָךְ וְיִשְׂרָאֵל אֲחֵרִיתָךְ for your descendants Jr 31¹⁷; <לֹא> תִּקְוָה עֲנֻיִים (K) תִּקְוָה עֲנֻיִים the hope of the afflicted is not lost for ever Ps 9¹⁹ (:: תִּקְוָתֵנוּ Ezk 37¹¹), see above A; for <לֹא> (from mss. and Versions, see BHS).

—b) תִּקְוָה רְשָׁעִים Pr 11²³, cf. תִּקְוָה Jb 11²⁰.

—2. the hope of an individual, a righteous person and his hope: a) תִּקְוָתִי כִּי־אַתָּה תִּקְנֵתִי אֲדַנִּי Ps 71₅; תִּקְוָתִי כִּי־מִמֶּנּוּ since my hope comes from him (from God) Ps 62₆; וְתִקְנֵתִי יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי וְתִקְנֵתִי יְהוָה O that God would fulfil my hope (my expectation)! Jb 6₈.

—b) וּבִטְחָתָּ כִּי־יֵשׁ תִּקְוָה and you are completely confident (you have full faith) for there is hope Jb 11₁₈; לְדַל תִּקְוָה hope for the poor Jb 5₁₆ :: לַפְּסִיל תִּקְוָה hope for the simple, with מִן Pr 26₁₂ 29₂₀.

—c) תִּקְוָתְךָ דְרָכֶיךָ integrity in one's personal life as the ground for personal hope: Jb 4₆.

—d) יֵשׁ תִּקְוָה אִילַי perhaps there is hope Lam 3₂₉.

C. hope that is lost.

—1. sbj. God וְתִקְנֵת אֲנוּשׁ הָאָבְדֵת thus you are able to destroy the hope of mankind Jb 14₁₉; כָּעֵץ תִּקְנֵתִי and he removed my hope like a tree Jb 19₁₀.

—2. associated expressions which do not have the connection with God as defined above under 1.

—a) וְאִיָּה אִפּוֹ תִקְוָתִי where then is any hope left for me? Jb 17_{15a} (in vs._b pr. וְתִקְנֵתִי read with Sept. BHS); וְטוֹבֵתִי הִמָּה־תִּקְוָתָּהּ for what is the hope of the godless when it (their life) has ended (יִבְצָע in BHS :: BHK³ and HAL, Fohrer KAT 16: 386 יִבְצָע with the same meaning as qal) Jb 27₈; תִּקְוָה בְּאִפְסֵי כֹלֵהּ without hope, with I כֹּלֵהּ (→ I כֹּלֵהּ 1, sbj. יָמַי Jb 7₆).

—b) with תִּקְוָה/תִּקְוָה: תִּקְוָה Pr 11₇, תִּקְוָתְךָ Ezk 19₅, תִּקְוָתְנוּ 37₁₁, וְתִ' תִּקְוָה Jb 8₁₃, וְתִ' תִּקְוָה Pr 10₂₈.

D. hope: a) more in a euphemistic sense: תִּקְוָה = passing away, end Sir 7₁₃₋₁₇.

—b) more in a secular sense: כִּי־יֵשׁ תִּקְוָה if there is still hope (for יִסֵּר, the son who has to be corrected) Pr 19₁₈, cf. Plöger BK 17: 218, 224; יִשְׁלִי תִקְוָה Ru 1₁₂.

—c) metaphorical: כִּי יֵשׁ לְעֵץ תִּקְוָה Jb 14₇.

E. various other usages:

—1. פֶּתַח תִּקְוָה a doorway (gateway) of hope Hos 2₁₇ (:: עֲכוּר עֲמוּקָה → פֶּתַח 2 b).

—2. אֲסִירֵי הַתִּקְוָה Zech 9₁₂, literally those who are bound of hope, so Ina Willi-Plein *Prophetie am Ende. Untersuchungen zu Sacharja 9-14* (BBB 42; 1974) 82; it can be translated more freely, and corresponding to the impv. שׁוּבוּ in the context, either as you prisoners with hope (so Rudolph KAT 13/4: 183) or as prisoners who may still hope (with KBL). †

10283 תִּקְוָה

III תִּקְוָה: n.m. = II ; Sept. ΘΕΚΟΥΕ.

—1. **2K 22**₁₄, on which see under תִּקְוָה.

—2. the father of Jahzeiah who, with Jonathan son of Asahel, opposed the demands of Ezra for all the members of the community to separate from their foreign wives **Ezr 10**₁₅.

—General remark: the form of the personal name is unique, but it is not impossible. It is to be linked with the non-biblical fem. name קוּיְלִיָּה, corresponding to קוּיְלִיָּה, meaning hope in Yahweh!; this meaning is close to חַכְלִיָּה, corresponding to חַכְלִיָּה (ה), wait for (expect) Yahweh! **Neh 1**₁: the father of Nehemiah. For these names compare the Heb. personal names constructed with an impv. (and which have probably come under a reasonably strong Babylonian influence) occurring in Bezalel Porten *Archives from Elephantine* (1968) 144f; see also his article *Domla'el and Related Names* (IEJ 21 (1971) 47-49; and subsequently Stamm *Fschr.* 147-157, where (see p. 155f) there are corresponding impv. names taken from Egyptian and Akkadian. Another name which inspires faith from an Egyptian execration text should perhaps be added, 'i-l-u-m-q-h-tí = *Ilumqwati* God is my hope (Helck *Beziehungen* 52). On the name קוּיְלִיָּה mentioned above see also Kornfeld *Onomastica* 70. †

10284 תִּקְוָה

תִּקְוָה: קוּם, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496r; the same in JArm. Tg.^o תִּקְוָה: **power to stand Lv 26**₃₇ with תְּהִיָּה וְלֹא.

10285 תִּקְוָם

*תִּקְוָם: pl. sf. תִּקְוָמוֹךְ, probably textual error, read with mss. מִתְּקוּמוֹךְ pt. pl. hitp. → קוּם hitp. (: Dahood *Ps.* 3: 298; MT, but this is not convincing): those who rebel against you; **Ps 139**₂₁. †

10286 תִּקְוֵה

תִּקְוֵה: Oriental תִּקְוֵה (Kahle *Mas.* 79): place name, locative תִּקְוֵה: **Tekoa**.

—1. Sept. Θεκωε, Θεκουε; Josephus Θεκωέ (Schalit *Namenwb.* 54).

—2. = *Khirbet Tequ'a*, on the eastern edge of the Judaeen hill-country, at a height of 825 metres; a little to the south of Jerusalem, almost 17 km. away from the centre of the city (so Wolff BK 14/2: 153); on the site see further Abel *Géogr. Pal.* 2: 478f; Simons *Geog.* §319/E/1; Ute Lux ZDPV 90 (1974) 194 with note 44 (with bibliography); on the site and on its history see Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1966f, and especially Keel *Orte* 2: 662-669; on this see also KBL; Peter Welten *Geschichte und Geschichtsdarstellung in den Chronikbüchern* (WMANT 42; 1973) 11f; also Herrmann *Geschichte* 248.

—3. it has been suggested that the place name is to be connected with the vb. → תִּקֵּעַ, and that it means the place for pitching tents, on which see Keel *Orte* 2: 663.

—4. it occurs in the following passages: a) **2S 14**₂ **Jr 6**₁ **Am 1**₁ **1C 2**₂₄ **4**₅; **2C 11**₆; b) תִּקְוֵה בְּרִי, Sept. (acc.) τῆς -]18ῶρημον Θεκωε: the wilderness (the pastureland) of Tekoa **2C 20**₂₀ **1Macc 9**₃₃. †

Der. תִּקְוֵה.

10287 תְּקוּעַ

תְּקוּעַ: Ezk 7₁₄ → תקע qal 3dδ.

10288 תְּקוּעֵי

תְּקוּעֵי: gentilic from תְּקוּעַ, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 501x: 2S 23₂₆ 1C 11₂₈ 27₉; fem. תְּקוּ(וֹ)עֵית 2S 14_{4,9}, pl. תְּקוּ(וֹ)עֵים Neh 3_{5,27}. †

10289 תְּקוּפָה

תְּקוּפָה:

—a) General remark: the hypothetical root *קוּף is the basis for this sbst., which usually occurs in BibHeb. in its by-form II נִקְףָּ: qal to revolve, recur; hif. to encircle, go round in a circle; it is from this hif. form that the meaning of the sbst. is often taken, on which see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496s; also Joüon *Gramm.* §34b (p. 83); for other ע'ו'וֹ verbs with פ'נ'נ' by-forms see Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §28q; also von Soden *Bibel und Alter Orient* (BZAW 162; 1985) 118f.

—b) instances in the cognate languages: MHeb. תְּקוּפָה solstice, corresponding to JArm. תְּקוּפְתָא (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 447a), cf. תְּקוּפַת נִיֶּסְנָ/תַּמוּז; MHeb.: in DSS (see Kuhn *Konkordanz* 236) there are ten instances, on which see Maier *Texte* 2: 35; the exact meaning of the word in the way it is found here is questionable; among the various proposals the one that should be mentioned first is circuit, cycle, and then turning, so e.g. 1QS x: 1: עַם תְּקוּפָתוֹ at its turning (referring to the light); see Lohse *Texte*³ 36f; see also Maier *Texte* 1: 40; pl. 1QH xii: 5: בְּתִקְוֹפֹת יוֹם at the turning of the day, see Lohse *Texte*³ 156f; Maier *Texte* 1: 105; cf. on this S.B. Hoenig JQR 58 (1967/68) 312f; Ug. *nqpt* the circuit of the year (→ II נִקְףָּ).

—c) BibHeb.: cstr. תְּקוּפַת, sf. תְּקוּפָתוֹ; pl. תְּקוּפֹת 1S 1₂₀ rd. תְּקִפָּת (for bibliography see e.g. Begrich *Chron.* 79ff; Mowinckel *Zum israelit. Neujahr und zur Deutung der Thronbesteigungspsalmen* (Oslo, 1952); Johnson *Kingship*² 56; de Vaux *Inst.* 1: 289 = *Lebensord.* 1: 306; Kutsch "... am Ende des Jahres". *Zur Datierung des israelitischen Herbstfestes in Ex 23*₁₆ (ZAW 83 (1971) 15-21, especially 20: **circuit, cycle**, (with the aim of reaching a) **turning, turning-point**.

—1. turning-point (of the sun in the sky) Ps 19₇, on which see especially Begrich *Chron.* 80⁴, and Westermann *Fschr.* 321: the eastern horizon as one extremity of the sky is the place from which the sun commences its course; at the opposite side, on the western horizon, is the turning-point, for this is the entrance for its nocturnal journey back under the earth.

—2. תְּקוּפַת הַשָּׁנָה the circuit of the year Ex 34₂₂, on which see Kutsch loc. cit. 20: it can be taken as the end as well as the beginning of the year, cf. תְּקוּפַת הַשָּׁנָה at the turning of the year 2C 24₂₃, with reference to a celebration of the new year in the springtime, see Kutsch loc. cit. 20⁴⁷.

—3. לְתִקְוֹפֹת הַיָּמִים 1S 1₂₀: the expression can be understood in two different ways:

—a) at the turning of the year, at the beginning of the new-year, so Stoebe KAT 8/1: 89, 92 (with bibliography); see also F. Stolz *Das erste und das zweite Buch Samuel* (Zürcher Bibelkommentare, AT 9; 1981) 24; cf. also KBL.

—b) at the turning, meaning at the end of the days (the period of the pregnancy), so Kutsch loc. cit. 20; cf. TOB when the days were fulfilled; NRSV and REB: in due time.

—4. תְּקִיפָה: the changing (the phases) of the moon Sir 43₇. †

10290 תְּקִיף

תְּקִיף: תְּקַף; Arm., Wagner *Aram.* 330; Bauer-Leander *Arm.* 207a; JArm. תְּקִיפָא (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 447a); GenAp 2:8; 20:11; 22:23; see Beyer *Arm.* 727; → BArm., also for the instances in the other Arm. dialects: **mighty**: a) Qoh 6₁₀, said of God; b) Qoh 4₁₂; the cj. mentioned in KBL and BHS are not necessary, on which see under תְּקַף. †

10291 תִּקַּן

תִּקַּן: a) General remark: a root variant of תִּכַּן; according to KBL 1157b Heb. תִּקַּן and תִּכַּן come from Arm., see also Supplement 194, and Wagner *Aram.* 328. It is possible to take Arm. as the origin of the vb., but because of the instances in Akk. and Arb. (see below) it is not certain. Jenni *Pi'el* 21 avoids any such reference, and says that the basic meaning is to become straight.

—b) cognate languages: MHeb. (pi. hif.) to set in order, arrange, correct; SamP. pa. LOT 3/2: p. 38⁵⁸; for af. see p. 47²⁶; JArm. (pa.) to prepare, place; itpa. passive; JArm., Samaritan and CPArm. to set, lay; cf. E. Rosenthal in *Henoah Yalon Jubilee Volume* (Jerusalem, 1963) 306; BArm. תִּקַּן hof. to be put back in place, also for the other Arm. dialects; cf. Beyer *Arm.* 726; Ug. *tqn* in the personal name *il-taqnu* the god of order (?), see Gröndahl *Personennamen* 32f and 201; Akk. *taqānu(m)*, to be (become) well-ordered, secure (AHw. 1323b); Eth. *tkn* (Leslau *Contributions* 55); Arb. *tqn*, IV *atqana* to perfect, bring to perfection etc. (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 95b).

qal: inf. לְתַקֵּן Qoh 1₁₅, rd. לְהִתְקַן, see nif.

pi. (Jenni *Pi'el* 21): pf. תִּקַּן; inf. תִּקֵּן: to **make straight**, straighten something that is crooked (:: עָוָה) Qoh 7₁₃; to put into a good order, arrange a collection of proverbs Qoh 12₉; pr. תִּקֵּן rd. תִּתְקַן, see Zimmerli *Pred.* (ATD 16/1³: 1980) 244; to bring into harmony (with לְ) Sir 47₉.

cj. nif: inf. לְהִתְקַן: to **be made straight** :: מְעֻוָּת what has been bent Qoh 1₁₅. †

10292 תִּקַּע

תִּקַּע: on the origin of the vb. see Blau VT 5 (1955) 344: it seems to me that this vb. is an example of sound-mimicry; MHeb. to push, blow on the horn, stick in; to pitch a tent, see Dalman *Wörterbuch* 447b; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 236) mostly with בַּחֲעֻעֵרוֹת, to blow the trumpet; JArm. תִּקַּע to give a blast on, sound the horn (Dalman loc. cit.); Ug. *tq'* in *tq't* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 24:49): the meaning of this vb. is not clear.

—a) a divine name either of one of the goddesses of the *Ktrt* (*Kutarāt*), so Wolfram Herrmann *Yarih und Nikkal und der Preis der Kutarāt-Göttinnen* (BZAW 106; 1968) 5f, 24, 47); so also Aistleitner *Wb.* 1419, Gibson *Myths*² 129, 149b; van Selms UF 11 (1979) 743f.

—b) pt. fem. pl. of the vb. *tq'* those who applaud by clapping, by which are meant the goddesses of the *Ktrt*, so Caquot *Textes* 397^K; see also 571 note x.

—c) sbst. α) shouts of applause, so Gibson *Myths*¹ 127; 153a: sg. cheering, applause; β) jubilant women, with reference to Akk. *šamḫatu(m)* lass, temple-prostitute (AHw. 1156a; CAD Š/1, 311b); so Gordon *Textbook* §19:1335; Eth. *taq'a* to blow a trumpet (Dillmann *Lex.* 1224); see also KBL: *t* on account of the *q* (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 169 eβ); Tigr. to play an instrument, to clap the hands, etc. (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 614b).

qal: pf. תִּקַּע, תִּקְעָה/תִּי, תִּקְעוּ, תִּקְעוּם, sf. תִּקְעוּתִּי; impf. יִתְקַע, יִתְקַעוּ (ו), וַתִּתְקַע, וַתִּתְקַעוּ (ו), sf. תִּתְקַעוּ, תִּתְקַעוּ, sf. תִּתְקַעוּ, תִּתְקַעוּ; impv. תִּקְעוּ; inf. abs. תִּקְעוּ, cstr. תִּקְעוּ (ו); pt. תִּקְעוּ (ו), pl. תִּקְעוּם, cstr. תִּקְעוּי. **Jos 6₉**, **Pr 22₂₆**, pt. passive fem. תִּקְעוּהָ.

—1. a) to **drive in**, with acc. and בָּ of place: to drive in a peg into a secure fixing **Is 22_{23,25}** (see also under 4).

—b) תִּקַּע אֶת־אֹהֶלוֹ to pitch his tent (referring to the tent-pegs which are driven into the ground) **Gn 31_{25a}**, vs._b pr. אֶת־אֹהֶלוֹ prop. with Vulg. אֶת־אֹהֶלוֹ :: Sept., Pesh., Tg.^o: to stop over, dwell, allow to stay; cf. TOB, following MT: he did the same together with his brothers (תִּקַּע abs.); NRSV: and Laban together with his kinsfolk camped in the hill-country of Gilead.

—α) to thrust in a weapon, with acc. and בָּ **Ju 3₂₁** **2S 18₁₄**, cf. **Ju 4₂₁** (obj. אֶת־הַיָּתֵד); β) of the wind which drove the locusts into the Sea of Reeds (יָמָה סוּף) **Ex 10₁₉**.

—d) תִּקַּע בַּיָּתֵד to fasten together מַחְלָפוֹת the strands of Samson's hair on his head with a pin **Ju 16_{13f}**, on which see Dalman *Arbeit* 5: 100f, cf. Koehler *Mensche* 15: Samson wore his hair in seven plaits.

—2. a) תִּקַּע כַּף to **strike the hands together, clap**: α) as a sign of rejoicing (at the king's jubilee) **Ps 47₂**; β) as a sign of mockery, gloating over someone else's misfortune **Nah 3₁₉**.

—b) to strike someone else's hand, give a handshake (when acting as a guarantor), see Zimmern *Fremdw.* 25; Horst *Recht* 86; cf. Middle Babylonian *pūt X maḥāšu* literally to strike someone on the forehead, meaning to become a guarantor for someone, see AHw. 580b, 1dγ, and CAD M/1, 80b, *maḥāšu* 4d; cf. B.K. Ismail-M. Müller WdO 9 (1977) 28: **Pr 17₁₈** **22₂₆**; **Pr 6₁** with לָּ of the person, for someone (→ תִּקְעוּם).

—3. a) to **blow the trumpet** בְּחַצְצֵרוֹת **Nu 10_{3,8,10}** **2K 11₁₄** **2C 23₁₃**.

—b) to blow the horn (or horns): with בְּשׁוֹפָר, בְּשׁוֹפְרוֹת **Jos 6₄₋₂₀** **Ju 3₂₇** **6₃₄** **7₁₈₋₂₀** **1S 13₃** **2S 2₂₈** **18₁₆** **20₁₋₂₂** **1K 1₃₄₋₃₉** **2K 9₁₃** **Ezk 33₃₋₆** **Zech 9₁₄** **Neh 4₁₂**; בְּאַחַת to blow only on one of two horns **Nu 10₄**.

—c) with acc. תִּקַּע שׁוֹפָר/שׁוֹפְרוֹת to blow the horn (or horns) **Ju 7₂₂** **Is 18₃** **Jr 4₅** **6₁** **51₂₇** **Hos 5₈** **Jl 2₁₋₁₅** **Ps 81₄**.

—d) other different occurrences: α) **Jos 6₉** pr. K תִּקְעוּ rd. with Q תִּקְעוּי; β) תִּרְוְעָה תָּ to make a noise, sound the alarm **Nu 10_{5,6}**; γ) **Nu 10₇** וְלֹא תִרְעוּ תִקְעוּ you must blow the trumpets but not sound an alarm; here the

vb. **תקע** is used absolutely, or alternatively the object **בְּחֲצֹצְרוֹת** is taken as understood and accordingly omitted (see also **רוע** hif. 3); on which see also Diether Kellermann *Die Priesterschrift von Numeri 1:1 bis 10:10* (BZAW 120; 1970) 141: **תקע** appears to me to mean to sound an instrument but only with its natural sound, to blow with short unconnected notes, musically *staccato*, whereas **הריע** means to make a screeching noise, to sound an alarm, to produce sustained notes, musically *legato*; δ) cj. **Ezk 7**₁₄ pr. **בַּתְּקוּעַ תִּקְעוּ** they blew the horn (?) prop. **תִּקְעוּ תְּקוּעַ** blow the horn!, see BHS; this translation is also in Zimmerli *Ez.* 158, despite the reservation he expresses against the absolute usage on p. 163, and the fact that the vb. does not appear to have this connotation in the light of **Nu 10**₇.

—4. cj.: **1S 31**₁₀ and **1C 10**₁₀ pr. **תִּקְעוּ** prop. **הִקְעוּ** (→ **יקע** hif.) to impale, cf. Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and KBL, but there are arguments against this: for **1S 31**₁₀ there are those like Stoebe KAT 8/1: 522 who retain MT; and for **1C 10**₁₀ Rudolph *Chr.* 92 does the same; however for **1S 31**₁₀ because of the obj. **גְּוִיָּתוֹ** he prefers the emendation **הִקְעוּ**, and this is probably correct; for **1C 10**₁₀, where **גְּלִגְלָתוֹ** is the obj., it seems to be possible to take **תִּקְעוּ** rather differently as meaning they drove in fixing nails, they pinned up; but see the objection which is based on archaeological evidence, that there may not have been a Dagon Temple in **בֵּית־שֶׁאֵן** (so Stoebe loc. cit.). †

nif: impf. **יִתְקַע**, **יִתְקַעַ**:

—1. to **become a guarantor** (by giving a handshake), with **לְיָדַי** **Jb 17**₃ (→ **תִּקַּע כַּף** qal 2b); the idea of changing the vocalisation to make it qal **יִתְקַע**, so e.g. KBL, is probably to be abandoned, on which see especially Dhorme *Job 222*; see also Norbert Peters *Das Buch Job* (1928) 179.

—2. **יִתְקַע בְּשׁוֹפָר** **Is 27**₁₃, **שׁוֹפָר** **Am 3**₆ there will be a blowing of the horn, the horn will be blown. †

Der. **תִּקְעוּ**, **תִּקְעָה**; place name **תִּקְעוּ**.

10293 תִּקַּע

***תִּקַּע**: **תִּקַּע**, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 460g: **שׁוֹפָר תִּקַּע**: a blast on the horn **Ps 150**₃, with II **הִלַּל** pi. †

10294 תִּקַּח

תִּקַּח: Arm. (Wagner *Aram.* 329); MHeb. **תִּקַּח** to seize hold of (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 447b); JArm. **תִּקַּח** to be (become) strong etc. (Dalman loc. cit.); CPArm., Samaritan to be strong; → BArm., also for instances in the other Arm. dialects, cf. also Beyer *Arm.* 726; Eth. cf. Leslau *Contributions* 56; on Arb. *taqafa* to achieve with effort, and OSArb. *tqf* (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 261b) to attain, see Wagner loc. cit.

qal: impf. sf. **יִתְקַפֵּהוּ** (< -ahū) **Qoh 4**₁₂, this vocalisation is to be preserved, so Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §5g :: Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §60d, and subsequently Hertzberg KAT 17/4-5, 102: textual error for **יִתְקַפְּהוּ**; **יִתְקַפְּהוּ**: to **overpower** **Jb 14**₂₀ **15**₂₄; **Qoh 4**₁₂ **וְאִמְּיִתְקַפֵּהוּ הָאִחָד** although a solitary man can be overpowered; so Zimmerli *Pred.* (ATD 16/1: ³1980) 178; for instances of a non-defined sbj. being expressed by the 3rd. person sg. see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §36d.

—Qoh 6₁₀ שְׁהִתְקַיֵּף → תְּקַיֵּף a.

Der. תְּקַיֵּף, תְּקַיֵּף.

10295 תְּקַיֵּף

תְּקַיֵּף: Arm., Wagner *Aram.* 331; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 461 1; Bauer-Leander *Arm.* 224k; JArm. תְּקַיֵּף, indet. תְּקַיֵּף might, strength, violence (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 448a); → BArm. *תְּקַיֵּף (Samaritan תְּקַיֵּף *tiqqof*), *תְּקַיֵּף, also for Nabataean and Syr.; cf. Beyer *Arm.* 726: sf. תְּקַיֵּף: **might, power, force.**

—a) תְּקַיֵּף אֶת־כָּל־תְּקַיֵּף כָּתַב to write with all power, with strong emphasis **Est 9₂₉**, on which see Bardtke KAT 17/4-5, 397ff; for II אֶת equivalent to כָּ see HAL 97b sv. 1; see now HALOT 101b lines 4-6, with reference to **Ju 8₇**.

—b) וְכָל־מַעֲשָׂה תְּקַיֵּפוֹ all the deeds of his power (NRSV) **Est 10₂**.

—c) לְבוֹא בְּתְקַיֵּף כָּל־מַלְכוּתוֹ to receive his entire kingdom into his power (possession) :: NRSV: he shall set his mind to come with the strength of his whole kingdom (so also TOB) **Da 11₁₇**. †

10296 תָּר

תָּר: → תֹּר.

10297 תְּרַאֲלָה

תְּרַאֲלָה, Codex Cairensis תְּרַעֲלָה, see BHS: place name; Sept.^B Θαραηλα, Sept.^A Θαραλα: a place in Benjamin **Jos 18₂₇**, here mentioned together with רָקַם and יְרֵפְאֵל, on which see Noth *Jos.*² 11sf: the three localities in v.₂₇ are completely unknown, but for תְּרַאֲלָה see also Abel *Géogr. Pal.* 2: 480. †

10298 תְּרַבּוֹת

*תְּרַבּוֹת: I רְבָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 497y; SamP. *tirbot*; MHeb. תְּרַבּוֹת discipline, taming, skill, and with the same meaning in JArm.; for this meaning see I רְבָה pi. 2; cf. especially Akk. *tarbû(m)* pupil, *tarbûtu* pupil, novice, as well as *tarbîtu(m)* making great, bringing up, result (AHw. 1328b); cf. Syr. *tarbîta* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 708a) and Mnd. *tarbuta* bringing up, making great (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 481b); Arb. *tarbiya* upbringing, instruction, discipline, flogging: cstr. תְּרַבּוֹת: **increase, brood: Nu 32₁₄** תְּרַבּוֹת חַטָּאִים אֲנָשִׁים a brood of sinful men, or alternatively born of sinners, so Noth *Nu.* (ATD 7) 202; on this see also von Soden ZAH 2 (1989) 84. †

10299 תְּרַבִּית

תְּרַבִּית: I רְבָה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496q; SamP. *tirbat*; MHeb. תְּרַבִּית, so also Ug. *trbyt* (sg. or pl. fem.: Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 4, 658:50): interest, tax, on which see Siran UF 14 (1982) 216 with notes 149 and 150; also with the same meaning there is MHeb. רְבִית; Samaritan רְבִי; JArm. רְבִיתָ; Syr. *rebbîta*;

CPArm. *rby, emphatic rbyt²; cf. Mnd. *rbuta* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 423a) **profit, increase, profiteering, usury**; Arb. *riban* interest, usury; תַּרְבִּית is also used instead of מַרְבִּית, cf. Ben Hayyim *Samaritan Midrashim Lv 25*^{36.37}: increment, interest, usury (always together with נִשְׁךְ) **Lv 25**³⁶ (vs.³⁷ וּבְמַרְבִּית, SamP. וּבְתַרְבִּית as vs.³⁶) **Ezk 18**^{8.13.17} **22**¹² **Pr 28**⁸; **Pr 28**⁸ (K) with I רבה hif., usually always with לָקַח (Ezk 18¹⁷ + לֹא).

For the difference in meaning between נִשְׁךְ and תַּרְבִּית see de Vaux *Inst.* 1: 260f = *Lebensord.* 1: 274f; Elliger *Lev.* 357^{46.47} (with reference to Speiser in Kaufmann *Fschr.* (1960) p. 44, and Plöger BK 17: 331 on **Pr 28**⁸; תַּרְבִּית could mean the additional charge which is a supplement to a loan, while what is meant by נִשְׁךְ is a loan that is reduced by the payment of interest :: Gamoran JNES 30 (1971) 131ff: תַּרְבִּית interest payable for a loan of foodstuff, נִשְׁךְ for a loan of money. †

10300 תַּרְגְּלָתִי

תַּרְגְּלָתִי: Hos 11₃ → רגל tif.

10301 תַּרְגָּם

תַּרְגָּם: loanword: from Akk. *ta/turgummu(m)*, also *targammannum* (AHw. 1329b; see also Zimmern *Fremdw.* 7) translator > Arm. *ta/turgamānā* with the derived verbal form *targem* to translate; Arb. *tarjama* to translate (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 93a) leading to *dragoman* (Lokotsch *Etym. Wb.* no. 2033); pt. passive מוֹתַרְגָּם translated **Ezr 4**⁷, on which cf. Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §20e; R. Meyer *Gramm.* §72: 4a.

Rather than deriving it from Akk., Rabin *Orientalia* 32 (1963) 134f prefers a similar derivation from Hittite *tarkammāi/tarkummiya* to announce, explain, translate; but that is further removed from Heb. than the Akk. and as such is not really to be accepted. †

10302 תַּרְדֵּמָה

תַּרְדֵּמָה: רדמ, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495n; the same in MHeb.; cf. ? Arb. *urdunn* deep sleep, on which see under רדמ, also for the question of the basic meaning of the root; SamP. *tardimma*: cstr. תַּרְדֵּמָת (Jotūn *Gramm.* §30g): **deep sleep, lethargy.**

—a) brought on by Yahweh **Gn 2**²¹, with נפל hif., **1S 26**¹² (תַּרְדֵּמַת יְהוָה) with נפל; **Is 29**¹⁰ (רִיחַ תִּנְפַל) with I נסך.

—b) **Pr 19**¹⁵, subj. עֲצֵלָה, with נפל hif.: idleness induces lethargy.

—c) recognition that תַּרְדֵּמָה has occurred but without reference to the underlying subj. (or the underlying cause) **Gn 15**¹² **Jb 4**¹³ = **33**¹⁵ (gloss), with נפל.

For the first meaning (a) see Stoebe KAT 8/1: 463, (467): תִּנְפַל is not only an unusually deep sleep ... but also a sleep which marks an event as one of the high-points of the actions of Yahweh; he refers to Thomson *Sleep, an Aspect of Jewish Anthropology* (VT 5: 1955) 421-433, especially 423.

—On **1S 26**₁₂ see also Dahood *Biblica* 55 (1974) 391: יהוה 'ת: a very deep sleep (superlative use of the divine name). †

10303 תִּרְהָקָה

תִּרְהָקָה: n.m.; Sept. Θαρακκα, Josephus Θαρασκκας (Schalit *Namenwb.* 53), see further Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, KBL; Egyptian *T²-h-r-w-q*; Assyrian *Tarqû* (Tallqvist *Names* 231a): מִלְפֵּי־כּוֹשׁ **Tirhaka**, king of Egypt and Nubia (689-63) Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1973: **2K 19, Is 37**. †

10304 תִּרְוַמָּה

תִּרְוַמָּה: A. Possibilities for the derivation of the sbst. include:

—a) → רום hif. 4: to lift up, select, offer, cf. H.P. Müller *ZA* 64 (1975) 306: the meaning of the sbst. is something handed over, once and for all.

—b) *רם Akk. *riāmu(m)*, *rāmu* to present, give as a gift (AHw. 952b); the original sense of the sbst. is gift, so von Soden *UF* 2 (1970) 269-272 = *Bibel und Alter Orient* (BZAW 162; 1985) 130-133.

—c) it is not easy to come to a decision over these two alternatives (a and b); moreover any decision would probably also be inconclusive; nevertheless for the first it can perhaps be said that רום hif. is well attested in the OT, while רם with its Akk. counterpart remains uncertain.

B. Cognate languages: MHeb. תִּרְוַמָּה: 1) removal; 2) gift of cereal for the priest, see Dalman *Wörterbuch* 448b; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 236: שִׁפְתַי ת' a dedication (offering) of the lips (1QS 9,4f 10,6); שִׁפְתַי ת' מוֹצֵא a dedication (offering) which issues from my lips (1QS 10:14); תִּרְוַמַת אֵל a dedication (offering) for God (1QM 4:1); Ug. *trmmt* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2311 :: Aistleitner *Wb.* 2517: not a sbst. but a verbal form), but this is unlikely, see Caquot *Textes* 269^f: *trmmt* meaning a technical term for a particular type of offering; the sbst. occurs in the following passages: Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 6:vi:44 *lhm trmmt* bread for the offering, so Dietrich-Loretz, *UF* 12 (1980) 399; similarly Gibson *Myths*² 81 bread of contribution, and p. 159b contribution, offering; see also Dijkstra *UF* 17 (1986) 149; together with the form *trmt* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 1, 43:3), on both forms cf. R. McClive Good *UF* 13 (1981) 118, 120f; on *trmt* see also Jean-Michel de Tarragon *Le culte à Ugarit* (Cahiers de la RB 19, Paris: 1980) 103.

C. Forms of the Heb. sbst.: cstr. תִּרְוַמַת/רְוַמַת, sf. תִּרְוַמָּתִי/תִּי, pl. תִּרְוַמַתְכֶם, תִּרְוַמַתְכֶם, sf. תִּרְוַמַתְכֶם/תִּינְנֶה/תִּיכֶם.

D. Bibliography (selected): O. Eissfeldt *Erstlinge und Zehnten im Alten Testament* (BWANT 22; 1917) 56ff; Vincent in Dussaud *Fschr.* 267ff; E. Güting *Terumot* (Berlin, 1989); THAT 2: 758f; de Vaux *Inst.* 2: 295 = *Lebensord.* 2: 262; Diether Kellermann *Die Priesterschrift von Numeri* 1₁ bis 10<?LLS nbr?>10<?LLS /nbr?> (BZAW 120; 1970) 68; Rudolph *KAT* 13/4: 284, on **Mal 3**₈; Childs *Exodus* 523; Volkmar Fritz *Tempel und Zelt. Studien zum Tempelbau in Israel und zu dem Zeltheiligtum der Priesterschrift* (WMANT 47; 1977) 158; Elliger *BK* 11/1: 77f, on **Is 40**₂₀; Vuilleumier *CAT* 11c: 248, on **Mal 3**₈.

E.

—1. General remarks: the sense and appropriate rendering of the Heb. sbst. raise the not altogether irrelevant question of etymology, on which (see paragraph A above); given the link with רוּם hif., as is most generally accepted, the sbst. can be translated literally as lifting, raising, so Rudolph KAT 13/4: 284, who goes on to explain: lifting, raising indicates a part or a portion which has been lifted from a greater whole for another purpose (usually within the cult) ... and has thus been separated; similarly Childs *Exodus* 523 (see above A a). In view of the cultic use of the sbst. it is advisable to adopt a rendering (over and above the literal translation) of consecrated gift, or simply offering, contribution (see A b and c).

From the hypothetical verb **tm* the meaning of תְּרוּמָה must be “present”, and then “contribution” (so H.P. Müller ZA 64 (1975) 306).

—2. in THAT 2: 758f further suggestions are mentioned about the derivation or about the explanation of the sbst., and its general meaning can be described thus: תְּרוּמָה appears in the OT as a general idea for different types of ritual contribution; cf. also Nu 31⁴¹ מִכֶּסֶם יְהוָה = תְּ.

—3. we prefer the idea adopted in KBL of rendering it as **contribution**, which is also used for Ug. *trmmt* (see above B), but without abandoning the idea of offering wherever that appears to be appropriate (see below e, and see above 1).

—a) together with מַעֲשֵׂר Mal 3₈; together with רֵאשִׁית Ezk 20₄₀, see also Neh 12₄₄ (and see below 3fγ).

—b) תְּרוּמַת יָדְכֶם the contribution from your hand, for which see KBL what your hand contributes voluntarily Dt 12_{6.11}; vs.17 יָדְךָ; Dt 12_{6.11} with בּוֹא hif.; vs.17 with אָכַל; תְּרוּמַת יָד free-will gifts, together with קִדְשׁ תְּ Sir 7₃₁, see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*

—c) α) תְּ יְהוָה contribution for Yahweh, with בּוֹא hif. Ex 35_{5.21.24}; with נָתַן Ex 30_{14f} Nu 18₂₈ 2C 31₁₄; with רוּם hif. Nu 18_{26.28.29}; β) with the same meaning as α: תְּרוּמָה לַיהוָה with לָקַח Ex 35₅; with קָרַב hif. Lv 7₁₄; with רוּם hif. Nu 15₁₉ Ezk 45₁; γ) לַיהוָה תְּרוּמָה with נָתַן Nu 15₂₁; δ) תְּרוּמָה אֲשֶׁר תִּרְיִמוּ (כָּל־זֶהָב הַתִּירוּמָה הַתְּרוּמָה אֲשֶׁר תִּרְיִמוּ) the contribution (offering) which you have raised up for Yahweh Ezk 48₉; see further Nu 31₅₂: all the gold designated as a contribution (תְּרוּמָה אֲשֶׁר תִּרְיִמוּ) which they have raised up for Yahweh (תִּרְיִמוּ); pl. הַקִּדְשִׁים תְּרוּמַת הַתְּרוּמָה the sacred contributions which they have raised up for Yahweh (לַיהוָה אֲשֶׁר תִּרְיִמוּ) Nu 18₁₉.

—d) תְּרוּמַתִּי Ex 25₂ and תְּרוּמַתִּי Nu 18₈ the contribution(s) designated for me (Yahweh).

—e) other different occurrences: α) אֲלֵהֵינוּ תְּ בַיִת אֱלֹהֵינוּ offerings for the house of our God Ezr 8₂₅; תְּ הַכֹּהֲנִים contributions for the priests Neh 13₅; דָּרַשׁ אֶת־תְּרוּמַתְיֶכֶם demanding your contributions Ezk 20₄₀ (sbj. יְהוָה); β) לִפְנֵי תְּ יְהוָה לִפְנֵי נָתַן תְּ יְהוָה Lv 7₃₂, cf. Nu 18₂₈ (see above cα); see further תְּ לִפְנֵי נָתַן תְּ for the priest(s) Lv 7_{14.32} Nu 5₉ 18₂₈ Ezk 44₃₀ 48_{10.12} Neh 10₃₈; for the Levites Nu 18₂₄; for the princes (נְשִׂאִים) Ezk 45₁₆; γ) הַקִּדְשׁ תְּ the sacred contribution Ex 36₆ Ezk 45_{6f} 48_{10.18.20f}, cf. Zimmerli *Ges. Aufs.* 2: (ThB 51) 184ff; Sir 7₃₁ (see earlier under b); הַקִּדְשִׁים תְּ the sacred contributions Lv 22₁₂ Nu 18₁₉; δ) גִּרְוִן תְּ the contribution (offering) from the threshing floor Nu 15₂₀ (see also fγ); ט) מִתְּנָם תְּ the raising up (offering) of your special gifts Nu 18₁₁; ז) הָאָרֶץ תְּ the offering of the land Ezk 48₁₂; ε) on the verbs used together with תְּ see above under c α-δ.

—f) the essential elements of the contribution, on which see especially THAT 2: 759a: α) defined in general terms: **מִכָּל־קָרְבָן תְּרוּמָהּ** Lv 7₁₄ a piece of every kind of gift, so with Elliger *Lev.* 80 (→ **קָרְבָן**); β) a portion of the sacrificial animal, the so-called raised thigh (**שׁוֹק הַתְּקָרְבָן**) Ex 29_{27f} Lv 7₃₄ 10₁₄₋₁₅ Nu 6₂₀; instead of the traditional rendering of the term, as mentioned earlier, what is probably better is the thigh of the contribution (meaning the thigh that has been designated for the contribution); γ) produce from the land (**הָאָרֶץ**) לֶחֶם Nu 15₁₉: **גֶּרֶן תְּ** Nu 15₂₀; **רֵאשִׁית עֲרֹסְתֵיכֶם** the first whole-grain flour you have produced Nu 15_{20f}, cf. **עֲרֹסְתֵנוּ רֵאשִׁית** Neh 10₃₈; **וְהִצָּהָר הַתִּירוֹשׁ וְהַיְצָהָר** Neh 10₄₀, cf. vs.₃₈; δ) **וְנָחֲשֶׁת** as a **זָהָב וְכֶסֶף וְנָחֲשֶׁת** for the furnishing of the sanctuary Ex 25₃, see further **כֶּסֶף וְנָחֲשֶׁת** Ex 35₂₄; **תְּ** Ex 35₂₄; **וְנָחֲשֶׁת זָהָב** Nu 31₅₂ (see above cδ); ε) **מִחֲצִית הַשֶּׁקֶל** as **תְּ מִחֲצִית הַשֶּׁקֶל** Ex 30₁₃₋₁₅, on which see Noth *Ex.* (ATD 5) 193, and subsequently THAT 2: 759.

—4. particular instances:

—a. cj. 2S 1₂₁ pr. **וְשָׂרֵי תְרוּמֹת** prop. **וְשָׂרֵי תְרוּמֹת** and the surging of the depths (→ **שָׂרַע** (?), **שָׂרַע***) with reference to → **שָׂרַע** 6f, sv. 2b).

—b) Is 40₂₀ **תְרוּמָהּ הַמִּסְכָּן** this collocation has no clear explanation; for possibilities and suggestions → **מִסְכָּן**; see further Elliger BK 11: 60f, and especially Hutter Jes 40₂₀, *Kulturgeschichtliche Notizen zu einer Crux* (BN 36; 1987) 31-36; **מִן מִסְכָּן** corresponding to Akk. *musukkannu* a tree imported from the east and its wood, for which the Sumerian term is *giš.mes.má.gan.na, Dalbergia Sissoo* (AHw. 678a and 1576a; CAD M/2, 237a); Is 40₂₀ indicates the costly timber from which the offering is made.

—c) **אִישׁ תְרוּמֹת** a man of contributions, which can be translated more freely, (as in KBL) one eager after contributions Pr 29_{4b}; vs._a refers to the king, which must also be the intention in vs._b; on this see Plöger BK 17: 341.

10305 תְרוּמִיָה

תְרוּמִיָה: hapax legomenon Ezk 48₁₂; on the ending cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 501c (on p. 502); cj. prop. with a few mss. **תְרוּמָה**, which is accepted for the most part, see BHS, but not in KBL; there is no valid reason for departing from the form of the sbst. in the MT, on which see Zimmerli *Ezechiel* 1207, and subsequently THAT 2: 754f; Wagner *Aram.* p. 132; Zimmerli (p. 1203) has the translation “special offering”. †

10306 תְרוּעָה

תְרוּעָה: **רוּע**, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496r. cstr. **תְרוּעָת** (the pl. is not attested in the OT, but see below 1QM 3:1).

General remark: there are two co-existing meanings for the sbst.; on the one hand it means alarm or scream, and on the other hand shout or jubilation; they are both also found in the verb **רוּע** to shout or to rejoice; of these meanings alarm can probably be taken to be the more original or the the older one; according to the individual situation it can be taken to mean cry (especially war-cry) and a loud shout of joy, but the latter meaning is missing (perhaps not by accident) from 1QM. For suggestions about explaining the etymology of the root see under **רוּע**.

A. MHeb. תְּרוּעָה alarm call (with a blast on the horn), see Dalman *Wörterbuch* 448b; DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 236f): in 1QM it occurs 18 times with two different meanings.

—a) alarm, alarm for war: α) גדולה תרועת מלחמה major alarm for war 8:10, cf. 16:8; 17:13; β) תרועה (ה) קול the sound of the alarm for war 8:10, 15; 9:1; 16:9; 17:14 (twice); γ) חצוצרות התרועה the alarm trumpets, or alternatively trumpets for the alarm for war 2:15; 7:13, cf. 17:11; pl. התרועות ח' 3:1; δ) תרועה להם they blow to sound the alarm 8:7; ε) קרושים ותרועת and at the battle-cry of the godly ones (meaning of the angels) and of the men 1:11, so with Maier *Texte* 1: 124; 2: 113 with reference to 1QM 7:6.

—b) signal: ותקעו להם תרועה and they blast out their signal 16:4f; 16:5f.

B. Bibliography (selected): Schwally *Krieg* 25f; Paul Humbert *La Terouā. Analyse d'un rite biblique* (Neuchâtel, 1946); Michel VT 6 (1956) 46ff; de Vaux *Inst.* 2: 63, 66f = *Lebensord.* 2: 60, 63f; Fritz Stolz *Jahwes und Israels Kriege* (ATANT 60; 1972) 46-49; Dumortier VT 22 (1972) 183f; Franz Schickelberger *Die Ladeerzählungen des ersten Samuel-Buches* (Forschungen zur Bibel 7; 1973) 75f; Rudolf Schmid *Opfer mit Jubel* (ThZ 35; 1979) 48-54; THAT 1: 430; 2: 570.

C. For the sbst. in BHeb. and its meaning see especially Humbert, Stolz and Schickelberger loc. cit. (see above, B).

—1. a) תרועת מלחמה war cry, alarm for war Jr 4₁₉ (parallel with שופר) and Jr 49₂ with שִׁמֵעַ, or rather השִׁמִיעַ תרועה; Jos 6₅₋₂₀ 2C 13₁₂ with → רוע hif. 2; תרועה parallel with זָעָקָה Jr 20₁₆, with שִׁמֵעַ; קול בתרועה Ezk 21₂₇, with רום hif. to raise the voice in a war-cry; רעם שָׁרִים ותרועה a shout from the commanders and a cry for war Jb 39₂₅ (→ רעם b); with רוח B 3b, subj. הַסּוֹס vs.16.

—b) בקול שופר בתרועה ביום מלחמה in a war cry on the day of battle Am 1₁₄, cf. Am 2₂ בתרועה שופר.

—c) the day of Yahweh is יום שופר ותרועה a day for blowing the horn and shouting for war Zeph 1₁₆, cf. von Rad *Theol.* 2⁵: (1960) 131f; Rudolph KAT 13/3: 269f; Klaus Seybold *Satirische Prophetie. Studien zum Buche Zefanja* (SBS 120; 1985) 39ff.

—2. signal: a) when breaking camp during the wandering in the wilderness ת'יום שופר ותרועה, Nu 10₅₋₆₋₆, תִּקְעוּ, cf. Nu 31₆.

—b) to announce or to accompany an important feast-day: on the occasion of the new year: α) תִּתְקַע ת' זָכְרוֹן a reminder, commemoration, by an alarm call Lv 23₂₄, so Elliger *Lev.* 317; also HAL 260b; HALOT 271b; but see Elliger p. 318: the sense of זָכְרוֹן is not really a commemoration, but an announcement, e.g. also Nu 5₁₅; זָכְרוֹן = תִּזְכְּרוֹן יום ת'זָכְרוֹן Nu 29₁; β) for the day of reconciliation שופר ת'יום ת' sounding the alarm on the horn Lv 25₉, with I עבר hif. (→ I עבר hif. 10).

—3. shout of joy:

—a) in everyday life: וּשְׂפִתֶיךָ תִּעְבֵּר **Jb 8**₂₁, with מלא pi. and he (אל vs.20) will fill your lips with jubilation.

—b) associated with the cult in a greater or lesser measure: α) תְּרוּעַת הַמֶּלֶךְ royal jubilation, or alternatively jubilant homage for the king (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*) **Nu 23**₂₁. In **Ps 89**₁₆ the meaning is uncertain; either it is concerned with the jubilation for the king, for which see Humbert *Terouā* (see above B), and Kraus BK 15⁵ 788f (with bibliography); or there may be an underlying allusion to some theophany, for which see Stolz *Jahwes und Israels Kriege* 47 (see above B) with reference to vs.16b, who translates: Yahweh, they wander in the light of your countenance; β) in connection with the arrival, or rather the bringing up of the Ark תְּרוּעָה גְדוּלָה **1S 4**₆, with רוע hif. vs.5; קוֹל הַתְּרוּעָה loud jubilation, or rather screaming with joy **1S 4**₆, with שֹׁפָר; שֹׁפָר; שִׁמְעָה; שֹׁפָר **Ps 47**₆; for the procession of the Ark, see Stolz loc. cit. 47; γ) other different occasions where תְּרוּעָה may be used in connection with the cult at Jerusalem, but not all of which are precisely indicated as such:

—i. the laying of the foundation stone of the temple תְּרוּעָה גְדוּלָה **Ezr 3**₁₁, with רוע hif., so also vs.13b; בְּתְרוּעָה בְּשִׂמְחָה **Ezr 3**₁₂, see Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 30;

—ii. a sacrifice with a shout of joy תְּרוּעָה בְּשִׂמְחָה **Ps 27**₆, see R. Schmid ThZ 35 (1979) 48-54 (see above B); תְּרוּעַת הַשִּׂמְחָה jubilant happiness **Ezr 3**_{13a}; בְּתְרוּעָה **Ps 33**₃, with נגן pi; בְּצִלְצְלֵי תִנְנָן **Ps 150**₅ (→ II צִלְצְלִים 2a), with II הלל pi;

—iii. when an individual experiences salvation וַיִּרְא פָּנָיו בְּתְרוּעָה he must look at his face (the face of God) with jubilation **Jb 33**₂₆, on which see F. Stolz *Jahwes und Israels Kriege* (see above B) 47;

—iv. a festival to celebrate the taking of an oath is accompanied by וּבְשׁוֹפְרוֹת וּבְתְרוּעָה וּבְחֲצֹצְרוֹת jubilation with trumpets and horns **2C 15**₁₄. †

10307 תְּרוּפָה

תְּרוּפָה: the derivation of the sbst. is not completely certain; either it comes from *רוף as a hypothetical by-form of רפא/ה; for this see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and KBL; or it is a by-form of רפה; for this see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496s; for forms of רפא which are constructed on the pattern of רפה see Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 376, and Bergsträsser *Heb. Gr.* 2: §29g: **healing, medicine Ezk 47**₁₂; pl. תְּרוּפוֹת **Sir 38**₄, with בוא, sbj. אל. †

10308 תְּרִזָּה

תְּרִזָּה: hapax legomenon **Is 44**₁₄.

The derivation of the sbst. is uncertain. König *Wb.* 557b, and Elliger BK 11/1: 430 link it with the Arb. vb. *taraza/tariza* to be hard, which is possible but not certain; but it is probably not to be taken as a primary noun. For the form of the sbst. compare (?) Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 459b: a type of tree which cannot be identified precisely but which according to the Vrss. is one of the oaks; for more details see Elliger loc. cit. 411, 430, who refers to the Arb. vb. mentioned earlier. It is probably from the Vrss. that the suggestion of König *Wb.* 557b arises of holm-oak :: Dalman *Arbeit* 7: 32: pine, following Sa'adia. †

10309 תִּרְחָ

תִּרְחָ: n.m.; Sept. Θάρρα, **Luke 3**₃₄ Θάρρα, Josephus Θέρρος (Schalit *Namenwb.* 54); SamP. *tārā*: תִּרְחָ.

The origin and sense of the personal name have not been established; proposals, or alternatively suggestions, (for the older ones see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* and KBL) include:

—a) connected with the town lying on the River Balikh to the north-east of Haran, *Til (ša) Turāhi* (S. Parpola *Neo Assyrian Toponyms* (AOAT 6 (1970) 355f) which was raided by Shalmaneser III in 853; the translation of that place name is “the ruined hill of *turāhu*”. The Heb. personal name תִּרְחָ would then go back to *turāhu*, a shortened form of the place name which omits the element *Til*; on this see especially Kraeling ZAW 40 (1922) 153f; see further e.g. de Vaux *Histoire* 1: 190; T.L. Thompson *The Historicity of the Patriarchal Narratives* (BZAW 133; 1974) 306f; Westermann BK 1/1: 748f (with bibliography); also Lemaire VT 34 (1984) 97.

In the Neo-Assyrian place name *Til (ša) turāhi* the element *turāhu* is probably not an appellative noun but a proper name meaning the ruined hill of *Turāhu* (for Akk. *turāhu(m)* meaning mountain-goat, ibex, see AHw. 1372b); *Turāhu* may also be considered as the name of the founder of the city, who could have lived in an age before the Patriarchs :: Westermann loc. cit. 749: the patriarchs had nothing to do with founding cities.

There is another possible meaning for the place name if *turāhu* is taken not as a proper name, but as an appellative noun, so that *Til (ša) turāhi* would mean hill of the ibex.

—b) some consideration should at least be given to the possibility of תִּרְחָ being identified with *turāhu*, but without any connection with the place name mentioned above (a); it would be a completely separate proper name with the meaning ibex; compare Noth *Personennamen* 230 where the n.m. → אֲרִיָּה is also explained as ibex (→ אֲרִיָּה, HAL 87a; HALOT 89b). Clearly that does not exclude the possibility of another masc. name, such as תִּרְחָ, with the same meaning of ibex, and it would fit in well with the fem. names לֵאָה and רִיָּה; however the different vocalisation patterns of the two substantives, *turāhu* :: תִּרְחָ, must naturally remain an open question.

There is perhaps some support for תִּרְחָ as a completely separate personal name from the Safaitic personal name *trh*, see the instances in de Vaux *Patr.* 31⁴: **Terah**, the father of Abraham **Gn 11**₂₄₋₃₂ **Jos 24**₂ **1C 1**₂₆, see Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1964. †

10310 תִּרְחָ

תִּרְחָ: place name; SamP. *tirra*; Sept. Ταραθ, Sept.^A Θαραθ; the transmission of the place name in the MT is uncertain, on which see Noth *Bibl. Land.* 1: 67⁴¹; one of the stopping places in the wilderness **Nu 33**_{27f}. †

10311 תִּרְחָנָה

תִּרְחָנָה, Oriental תִּרְחָנָה (Kahle *Mas.* 79); n.m.; Sept. Θαρχνά, variant Θαραμ, Θαρχνά: the name is not explained and probably has a foreign origin, on which see Brown ZAW 98 (1986) 422f: the one who bore this name was probably a Hurrian: the son of כְּלָב by his concubine מְעַכָּה **1C 2**₄₈. †

10312 תִּרְיָא

[תִּרְיָא in the MT as well as Bomberg, also Leningrad תִּרְיָא q.v.]

10313 תִּרְמָה

תִּרְמָה: hapax legomenon Ju 9₃₁: ? II רַמָּה pi.

A. Suggested explanations of the sbst. which maintain the MT בְּתִרְמָה include: 1) Vrss. Sept.^A μετὰ δῶρων; Sept.^B ἐν κρυφῆ; corresponding to Vulg. *clam*; Pesh. *bneklā* with cunning, craftily; Tg. *brāz* secretly. 2) the more recent suggestions which deserve to be considered include.

—a) a connection with the vb. II רַמָּה pi., so e.g. König *Wb.* 558a: תִּרְמָה meaning deception, cunning; similarly Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, where however the cj. אֲרוּמָה is preferred.

—b) a possible identification with the Old Babylonian sbst. *turmum/turmšm* (from Mari) unfaithfulness, betrayal, so Dossin *Orientalia et Biblica Lovaniensia* 1 (1957) 163-167; then subsequently Noth *Bibl. Land.* 2: 272; see further Barr *Philology* 335 no. 299; Driver *ALUOS* 4 (1962-63) 15; Gewirtz *JNES* 17 (1958) 59f; also TOB with the translation treacherous, in a deceptive manner.

B. Cj.: pr. בְּתִרְמָה prop. בְּאֲרוּמָה with vs.⁴¹, see BHS; see further e.g. Zorell *Lexicon* 79a under אֲרוּמָה; also John Gray *Joshua, Judges and Ruth* (1967) 323, but he maintains that the MT בְּתִרְמָה cunning is possible; Hertzberg *ATD* 9: 201⁴ abandons any attempt at cj., taking the text as corrupt and בְּתִרְמָה as meaningless.

C. Deciding between the suggestions mentioned under A and B is not easy and would never be conclusive. The different renderings of בְּתִרְמָה in the Vrss. shows that from very early on the meaning of the expression was no longer clear. By connecting the sbst. with the vb. II רַמָּה there is the possibility of translating as deception, cunning (see above A 2a). Unfortunately it cannot be supported by the unique Old Babylonian sbst. *turmum* (see above A 2b) as one would have liked to do. Perhaps therefore we should adopt a preference for the cj.

בְּאֲרוּמָה (see above B). †

10314 תִּרְמוֹת

תִּרְמוֹת: Jr 14_{14(K)}: rd. תִּרְמִית Q, on which see however the hesitation expressed by Rudolph *Jer.*³ 100.

10315 תִּרְמִית

תִּרְמִית: II רַמָּה, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496q: sf. תִּרְמִיתם (on which see 3): **deceitfulness, betrayal** (Klopfenstein *Lüge* 314f).

—1. occurrences: Jr 8₅ 14₁₄ 23₂₆ Zeph 3₁₃ Sir 37₃.

—2. expressions: with חִזֵּק hif. (בְּ) Jr 8₅; with מִלָּא pi. Sir 37₃; Jr 23₂₆ with נִבָּא nif, cj. pr. וַיִּנְבְּאוּ prop. וַיִּנְבְּאוּ; with נִבָּא hitp., obj. לָבָם תִּרְמִיתם deceit of their own minds (NRSV), deceit devised by themselves, Jr 14₁₄.

—3. particular instances: Ps 119₁₁₈ textual uncertainty כִּי־שָׁקַר תִּרְמִיתם, on which see A. Deissler *Psalms 119 (118) und seine Theologie* (München, 1955) 216f. Here he produces what is at any rate a possible though not an

altogether satisfactory translation of the MT: vain and void is their deceit. Of the Vrss. Sept. has ἐνθύμημα corresponding to *cogitatio*, in Vulg. iuxta LXX and Vulg. iuxta Hebr.; Pesh. *renyhōn* their thinking; As is widely accepted this rendering is the basis for supposing an original תַּרְעִיתָם their thinking; so also Deissler loc. cit., who goes on to stress that the text itself offers no key to a clear solution. There are internal arguments to support Sept. Pesh. and Jerome (see above Vulg.). The Arm. sbst. תַּרְעֵת (Wagner *Aram.* 287) in the late Psalm 119 produces no difficulty. †

10316 תָּרַן

תָּרַן: A. Etymology: even though the sbst. can also be taken as a primary (cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 460h) a verbal derivation is also possible, though not really likely; suggestions include: a) from Akk. *warûm* II, *arû* VI to lead (AHw. 1373a; CAD A/2, 313a: *arû* A); b) from the root *twr*. Akk. *târu(m)* to turn, return, turn round etc. (AHw. 1332b); Ug. **twr* (Gordon *Textbook* §19:2539) to revolve, turn a wheel, or to break on the wheel, so Paolo Xella WdO 13 (1982) 31-35, especially 34. Rather than taking the meaning as developing from the Ak. vb. *arû* (a) the vb. *târu* (b) is to be preferred.

B. Cognate languages: MHeb. DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 237): 1QH 6,34 וְתוֹלַעַת מוֹתִים נִשְׂאוּ נֶס וְשׁוֹכְבֵי נֶס וְעַפְרֵי הַרְיָמוֹ תָּרַן and those who lie in dust lifted up a standard, and the worm of the dead raised a banner (Lohse *Texte*³ 136, 137): JArm. תַּרְנָא mast, corresponding to ug. *trn* (Dietrich-Loretz-Sanmartin *Texte* 4, 689:5) on which see Michael Heltzer *The Internal Organization of the Kingdom of Ugarit* (Wiesbaden, 1982) 189f, and Xella loc. cit. (see above A); Ug.-akk. *tarnu* (AHw. 1331a); Neo-Punic pl. *trnm* pillars, column shafts, see Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* text 161:5; Tomback *Lexicon* 344; Xella loc. cit. 34.

C. תָּרַן in BibHeb.: sf. תַּרְנָם:

—1. **signal post** Is 30₁₇ parallel with נֶס, cf. Wildberger BK 10: 1187.

—2. **mast** Is 33₂₃ Ezk 27₅.

—3. expressions: with חִזַּק pi. (obj. כִּנְיַתְרָנָם) Is 33₂₃; with יִתַּר nif. (כִּתְרֹן) Is 30₁₇; with עָשָׂה Ezk 27₅. †

10317 תַּרְעִית

cj. *תַּרְעִית: III רעה (see Wagner *Aram.* 287), sf. תַּרְעִיתָם: their thinking, on which see under תַּרְמִית sub 3: Ps 119₁₁₈. †

10318 תַּרְעֵלָה

תַּרְעֵלָה: רעל, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 495o; cf. Syr. *re'la*, *r'ala*, *r'elta* trembling: **reeling**, only in the following collocations.

—a) תַּרְעֵלָה יַיִן “wine of staggering” Ps 60₅, on which see Gesenius-Kautzsch *Gramm.* §131c: wine which is staggering, i.e. intoxicating drink which causes staggering, with שָׁקָה hif.

—b) קַבְעַת הַתַּרְשָׁקָה the cup, goblet of staggering Is 51₁₇, with שָׁתָה and מָצָא, delete כּוֹס (gloss).

—c) כּוֹס הַתְּרָפוֹס the cup of staggering **Is 51**₂₂, with לְקַחְתִּי מִיַּדְךָ. †

10319 תְּרַעְתִּים

תְּרַעְתִּים: gentilic; Sept. Θαρραθιιμ (with variation); Vulg. *canentes*; **Tirathites**, counted among the tribe of כְּלִב (or its associates), who lived in the region of → יַעֲבֵי, on which see Rudolph *Chr.* 25. The original meaning of the gentilic *תְּרַעְתִּי is uncertain; accord-ing to its construction with the final suffix -ī (Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 501) it could be connected with an unknown place name *תְּרַעָה. **1C 2**₅₅. †

10320 תְּרַפִּים

תְּרַפִּים: **A.** The etymology of the word has not been firmly established, for which see the various suggestions in **THAT 2: 1057**, among which is a derivation from the root רפא, or alternatively רפה. The first of these is discussed by Rouillard-Tropper *VT* 37 (1987) 340-361, especially 359. Against this is the suggestion that the Heb. sbst. has a connection with the Hittite-Hurrian *tarpīš* spirit, demon, so H.A. Hoffner (with B. Landsberger) *Bibliotheca Sacra* 124 (1967) 230-238; *JNES* 27 (1968) 61-68; and subsequently Seybold **THAT 2: 1057**; also H.P. Müller *Monotheismus im Alten Israel und in seiner Umwelt* (Biblische Beiträge 14; 1980) 131¹⁵⁰ :: Rouillard-Tropper loc. cit. Here we do not risk making a decision between a derivation from רפא, or making an association with *tarpīš*. The sbst. is not attested in the cognate languages (including Ugaritic); SamP. *tarfām*.

B. For the bibliography see **THAT 2: 1057**; see further Eichrodt *Theol.* I⁷ 64⁸⁰; also **ATD 22/2, 197**; Fohrer *Ezechiel* 123 with note 1 (and more bibliography); Zimmerli *Ez.* 489f; Herm Vorländer *Mein Gott. Die Vorstellung vom persönlichen Gott im Alten Orient und im Alten Testament* (AOAT 23 (1975) 176ff); Seybold **THAT 2: 1057-60**; Westermann *BK 1/2: 592* (with bibliography); Jörg Jeremias *Hos.* (ATD 24/1, 1983) 69 with note 13, on **Hos 4**₁₃ (with bibliography); Silvia Schroer *In Israel gab es Bilder* (OBO 74; 1987) 136-146; for older bibliography see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; **KBL**.

C. The Heb. sbst. and its form raises two main points.

—1. there are fifteen occurrences in the OT, all of which are in st. abs., and most of them are with the article; the exceptions are **Ju 17**₅ **18**₁₄ **1S 15**₂₃ **Hos 3**₄.

—2. the pl. ending is always used with this sbst. even though plurality is indicated only in **2K 23**₂₄ **Zech 10**₂. For an explanation of this ending see Jirku *Biblica* 34 (1953) 78-80, and subsequently e.g. **THAT 2: 1057**; the ending is a throwback to the ancient Canaanite mimation in loanwords, which means that the original Western Semitic form of the sbst. would have been **tarpī/u*, Hittite-Hurrian *tarpīš* (see above, A)

D.

—1. in the OT תְּרַפִּים occurs in the following passages: **Gn 31**_{19,34f} **Ju 17**₅ **18**_{14,17f} **1S 15**₂₃ **19**_{13,16} **2K 23**₂₄ **Ezk 21**₂₆ **Hos 3**₄ **Zech 10**₂.

—2. in Sept. it is transcribed as (τὸ) θεραφιν in **Ju 17**₅ **18**_{14,17f} **1S 15**₂₃ **2K 23**₂₄; otherwise it appears as τὰ εἰδωλα in **Gn 31**_{19,34f}, as τὰ κενοτάφια in **1S 19**_{13,16} where the meaning is unclear; according to Liddell-Scott *Lex.* 938b images corresponding to Symmachus εἰδωλα; Aquila μορφώματα; Vulg. *statuam*; for the Vrss. see further Stoebe *KAT* 8/1: 357; **Ezk 21**₂₆ τὰ γλυπτά (ἐν τοῖς γλυπτοῖς) meaning graven images, or alternatively statues; **Hos 3**₄ δῆλων (genitive pl. of δῆλος, pl. δῆλοι), cf. **1S 28**₆ בְּאֹרְיִם which סִמְשֹׁב in G ἐν τοῖς δῆλοις, see also Liddell-Scott *Lex.* 385a.

E.

—1. as for the translation of the sbst. it is not altogether easy to give one, because the shape and form of **תְּהַתְּשִׁב**, and also its function (for a discussion of both see below, 2) are not defined as the same in all instances. For these reasons rather than the more explicit term idol (KBL) we prefer with THAT 2: 1057 the more neutral term **image**.

—2. with regard to the shape and form the following terms need to be considered.

—a) statuette (a figurine in human form).

—b) (ceremonial) mask.

The first proposal (a) is most likely for **Gn 31₁₉.34f**, really for the reason (which is repeatedly mentioned by commentators) that where **תְּהַתְּשִׁב** is used in those verses it corresponds to **אֱלֹהֵי/אֱלֹהֵיךָ** in vs.₃₀₋₃₂; on this see also KBL.

With regard to their function they were used as household or family gods, comparable to the *ilānū* of the texts from Nuzi; on this see THAT 2: 1058; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1952; Rouillard-Tropper VT 37 (1987) 341ff; but see also de Vaux *Histoire* 1: 239f.

According to the context of **1S 19₁₃₋₁₆** **תְּהַתְּשִׁב/אֱלֹהֵי/אֱלֹהֵיךָ** is most likely to have been a life-sized image in human form, though a ceremonial mask would not be impossible (as b above); the narrative suggests that those who wanted to capture David were taken in by the deception with the **תְּהַתְּשִׁב**, but whatever purpose it was meant to have, ceremonial or secular, the context gives no clue.

For Ju (17₅) **18₁₄.17f** the series of words **אֶפֶוד וְתַרְפִּים וּפְסָל וּמִסְכָּה** vs.₁₄, cf. vs._{17f}, makes one think more of a statuette than a mask for **תְּהַתְּשִׁב וּמִסְכָּה וּפְסָל וְתַרְפִּים**, though the latter would be possible and has in fact been suggested; see e.g. Elliger RGG³ 6: 690f. Because of the link with **אֶפֶוד** the **תְּהַתְּשִׁב** may also have been used to foretell the future, or alternatively as an oracle to be consulted; this would in fact work for **Hos 3₄** with the addition **וְתַתְּשִׁב אֶפֶוד**, and because of the context it is also clear in **Ezk 21₂₆** (see below F, expressions).

The function of divination (albeit disapproved) is probably attributed to the **תְּהַתְּשִׁב אֶפֶוד וְתַתְּשִׁב** mentioned in **Zech 10₂** which **תְּהַתְּשִׁב וְתַתְּשִׁב** tell of wrongs (troubles); and this also seems to be possible for **1S 15₂₃** and **2K 23₂₄**; at least this can be described, as in THAT 2: 1058, as a word with a magical connotations.

For **1S 15₂₃** as well as for **Hos 3₄** **Ezk 21₂₆** **2K 23₂₄** and **Zech 10₂** the form or shape of the **תְּהַתְּשִׁב וְתַתְּשִׁב** has to be decided, for here it could mean statuette or mask (see above, a and b). Many interpreters have preferred the mask, so e.g. Elliger RGG³ 6: 690f, and Fohrer *Ezekiel* 123. But for an overall view see the moderating remark of Elliger loc. cit.: it remains open whether the proposed shape of the **תְּהַתְּשִׁב** (mask) was the only one, and above all whether its sole purpose was for obtaining an oracular decision.

—3. The **תְּהַתְּשִׁב** were one of the elements within the cult but were not items of adoration; perhaps the family gods of **Gn 31_{19f}** constitute one exception. Often they were a not particularly important part of folk-religion but from quite an early period they decline into an item of mockery (**1S 9₁₃₋₁₆**), and then later of mistrust (**Zch 10₂**) and rejection (**1S 15₂₃** **2K 23₂₄**).

F. expressions: with II בער pi. **2K 23**₂₄; with גַּנֵּב Gn **31**₁₉; with רבר pi. **Zech 10**₂ (subj. הַתְּרַפִּים); with ישׁ Ju **18**₁₄; with לָקַח Gn **31**₃₄ Ju **18**₁₇₋₁₈₋₂₀ **1S 19**₁₃; with מִצָּא (+ לָא) Gn **31**₃₅; with עָשָׂה Ju **17**₅; with פָּצַר, hif. הִפְצִיר **1S 15**₂₃ (→ HAL 899b); with שָׂאֵל (בָּ) **Ezk 21**₂₆. †

10321 תִּרְצָה

I תִּרְצָה: n.fem., probably from I רִצָּה; Sept. Θερσα; SamP. *tiršā*.

—1. on the sense and meaning of the name:

—a) it is not explained by Noth *Personennamen* 242b, 360b, who sees in it, and in the names of the four other associated persons designated as representatives of the Canaanite city states (on which see also Noth *Nu.* (ATD 7) 180), an apparent place-name.

—b) however the latter opinion does not exclude the possibility of a place name or the name of a territory from being originally a feminine name. Furthermore it could be as likely for תִּרְצָה as it is for → מְלִכָּה. From the context I רִצָּה arises from תִּרְצָה, and then it can be interpreted as she who is pleasant, the lovely girl, so O. Keel *Das Hohelied* (Zürcher Bibelkommentare, AT 18; 1986) 200. It can probably be translated more exactly as she is obliging (a verbal form), in which the ending -ā (hypocoristic ?) has replaced the normal -e. The connotation of the name can probably be taken as referring to the one so named, but originally (when used as an early-Israelite personal name) as perhaps referring to a goddess.

—2. within the text the name is used for one of the five daughters of → צִלְפַּחַדֵּן Nu **26**₃₃ **27**₁ **36**₁₁ **Jos 17**₃. †

10322 תִּרְצָה

II תִּרְצָה, place name: locative תִּרְצָתָה, probably the same as I תִּרְצָה, see Noth *Nu.* (ATD 7) 180: the woman's name Tirza is not to be separated from the name of the town known as Tirza, cf. also **Song 6**₄; Sept. Θερσα but **2K 15**₁₄ Sept.^{RA} Θαρσιλα, Sept.^A Θερσιλα, Sept.^L Θερσα (as **1K 14**₁₇ see below under 1), **Song 6**₄ ὤς εὐδοκία, Josephus Θάρση (Schalit *Namenwb.* 53).

—1. an old Canaanite city **Jos 12**₂₄, residence of the Northern Israelite kings from Jeroboam I (?) until Omri **1K 15**₂₁₋₃₃ **16**₆₋₈₋₉₋₁₅₋₁₇₋₂₃ **2K 15**₁₄₋₁₆ (**1K 14**₁₇ pr. תִּרְצָתָה rd. Sept. Σαρῖρα (perhaps a textual error for → צִרְרָה) צִרְרָתָה; on this see Gray *Kings*³ 339; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1973).

—2. the site of תִּרְצָה was probably at *Tell Far'a*, 11 km. north-east of Nablus, on which see especially de Vaux in Winton Thomas *Archaeology* 371-83; see further e.g. Jochims ZDPV 76 (1960) 73-96; Fritz loc. cit. 85 (1969) 153f; U. (Wagner) Lux loc. cit. 90 (1974) 209, with note 107 (and bibliography); Gray *Kings*³ 360; Würthwein ATD 11/1: 194; KBL; BRL² 344f; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1973.

—3. in a poetic simile **Song 6**₄. †

10323 תִּרְשָׁ

תִּרְשָׁ: n.m., missing from Sept.; Sept.^L Θαρρας; Vulg. *Thares*; VetLat. *Thedestes*; Josephus Θεοδεστης (Schalit *Namenwb.* 54, with variants), see Bardtke KAT 17/4-5: 311. For the older explanations of the personal name

see Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, and KBL: a eunuch (טַרְשִׁישׁ) at the Persian court, one of those described as “guardians of the threshold” **Est 2₂₁ 6₂**. †

10324 תַּרְשִׁישׁ

I תַּרְשִׁישׁ, locative תַּרְשִׁישִׁיָּה: place name, name of a territory.

A. The name תַּרְשִׁישִׁיָּה can be traced back to the Iberian *tart(uli)* and preserves the Anatolian suffix - *issos/essos* > *Tartessos* (see Galling BRL² 332a); SamP. *taršəš*; the etymological derivation of תַּרְשִׁישׁ is uncertain; for attempted explanations see Albright BASOR 83 (1941) 21f with note 29; also Albright *Archaeology and the Religion of Israel* (1946) 133, 136 = *Die Religion Israels im Lichte der archäologischen Ausgrabungen* (1956) 151, 153; see Noth *Könige* 232; Wildberger BK 10: 110f :: 869; and Silvia Schroer *In Israel gab es Bilder* (OBO 74; 1987) 205¹⁹³.

B.

—a) the actual site of תַּרְשִׁישׁ within the lands of the Mediterranean has not been established, as can be seen from the cautious remark in Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1963: it is one of the islands (or coastal territories) to the west of Palestine; cf. also Westermann BK 1/1: 678. For the various different suggestions see e.g. Rudolph *Jer.*³ 70 (on **Jr 10₉**, with bibliography); Reicke-Rost *Hw.* loc. cit.; IDB 4, 517; Wolff BK 14/3: 79; older suggestions are in Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL (where תַּרְשִׁישׁ is identified as Tunis (modern site of *Carthago*, see b).

—b) the oldest information on the site is probably to be found in Sept., which identifies תַּרְשִׁישׁ with Carthage/Καρχηδών (see below C b); see now Berger WdO 13 (1982) 61-77, 76f: *Taršiš* is to be identified with Carthage.

—c) goods which were exported from תַּרְשִׁישׁ included silver (**Jr 10₉**), iron, tin and lead (Ez **27₁₂**), and these point to Spain with its rich mineral resources. תַּרְשִׁישׁ could be a town the territory of which is in the region of the mouth of the Guadalquivir. With some variation this is probably the most widely accepted view today, see e.g. Zimmerli *Ez.* 652; Wildberger BK 10: 110f; Noth *Könige* 232; Wolff BK 14/3: 78; Cintas *Semitica* 16 (1966) 5-37; Peter Welten *Geschichte und Geschichtsdarstellung in den Chronikbüchern* (WMANT 42; 1973) 38¹²⁹; more hesitantly Galling ZDPV 88 (1972) 4, and especially BRL² 332b: a precise location of Tarshish as a place in the marshes of the Guadalquivir, perhaps near Asta Regia or Huelva, is as yet without any archaeological foundation; for Huelva see also Kaiser ATD 18, 133; and still compare Fohrer *Ezechiel* 157.

—d) תַּרְשִׁישׁ is a symbolic name to express a distant land which was the source of costly products (Görg BN 15 (1981) 81f, who provides an Egyptian etymology).

C. The name תַּרְשִׁישׁ occurs in other sources outside the Hebrew Bible as follows:

—a) Neo-Assyrian *sup* KURTar-si-si (Borger *Inschriften* p. 86 §57 line 10); Greek Ταρτησσός.

—b) Sept. mostly Θαρσις, together with Καρχηδών (Καρχηδόνος **Is 23_{1.10.14}**, Καρχηδόνια **23₆**); adj. Καρχηδόνιοι (-[18]μοροι) **Ezk 27₁₂ 38₁₃**.

—c) Josephus Θάρσος (Schalit *Namenwb.* 53).

D. For bibliography see already under A; see further e.g. Simons *Geog.* §251; Brandenstein in Debrunner *Fschr.* 75ff; J.S. Hanis ALUOS 5 (1963-65) 55ff; Gordon *The Wine-Dark-Sea* (JNES 37; 1978) 51ff; also for still more see below, E and F).

E. תַּרְשִׁישׁ: Tarshish:

—α) the name of a town, or alternatively of a region (for the geographical site see above B) **Is 23₆ Jr 10₉ Ezk 27₁₂ 38₁₃ Jon 1₃₋₃₋₃. 4₂ 2C 9₂₁ 20₃₆₋₃₇**; β) the name of a distant land in the Mediterranean **Ps 72₁₀**, or alternatively of a people **Is 66₁₉**.

—b) collocations: α) תַּרְשִׁישׁ אֲנִיּוֹת: originally ships which sailed to Tarshish in Spain, then more generally sea-going vessels, ships for the high-seas; אֲנִיּוֹת תַּרְשִׁישׁ אֲנִיּוֹת has about it the idea of quality, see Rudolph *Chr.* 224, on **1C 9₂₁**; cf. also Keel *Visionen* 263³⁶¹: **Is 2₁₆ 23₁₋₁₄ 60₉ Ezk 27₂₅ Ps 48₈**; β) so (as a Tarshish vessel) it comes to designate also ships which ply to Ophir: לִלְכַת אוֹפִירָה אֲנִיּוֹת **1K 22₄₉**; other references to ships for this purpose are probably also to be found in **2C 9₂₁ 20₃₆** (cf. Rudolph *Chr.* 224, 264); also sg. (for the sg. with pl. meaning see Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §17) אֲנִי תַּרְשִׁישׁ **1K 10₂₂**, see Noth *Könige* 232f. γ) תַּבְּת־אֲנִי **Is 23₁₀** textual uncertainty (corruption ?) see Wildberger BK 10: 854, 857.

F. תַּבְּת־תַּ is the personification of a town or alternatively of a people: the son of יְנָן **Gn 10₄ 1C 1₇**, on which see Wildberger BK 10: 869, and Wolff BK 14/3: 78f, who here take יְנָן־תַּ as meaning the Greek settlements in the east and in the west of the Mediterranean. †

10325 תַּרְשִׁישׁ

II תַּרְשִׁישׁ < I תַּרְשִׁישׁ; Sept. **Ex 28₂₀** χρυσόλιθος; **39₁₃** missing in Sept.; Sept.^{RA} **Ezk 1₁₆ Da 10₆ Song 5₁₄** θαρσις, **Ezk 10₉ 28₁₃** ἄνθραξ (genitive and accusative); SamP. *taršāš*: a precious stone, probably **Topaz Ex 28₂₀ 39₁₃ Ezk 1₁₆ 10₉ 28₁₃ Da 10₆ Song 5₁₄**, on which see Quiring *Edelsteine* 206ff: Spanish topaz, cf. further Galling ZDPV 88 (1972) 11: as to its origin the precious stone *taršiš* should be identified with the Spanish topaz. †

10326 תַּרְשִׁישׁ

III תַּרְשִׁישׁ = II; n.m.; Sept. **1C 7₁₀** θαρσεις (Sept.^{RA}, Sept.^B Παμεσσαί), **Est 1₁₄** Σαρσαθαίος; Noth *Personennamen* 223 (without any closer identification): a precious stone, so also Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*, KBL equating it with → II תַּרְשִׁישׁ.

—1. grandson of Benjamin, or rather a member or the chief of an associated tribe **1C 7₁₀**.

—2. one of the seven sages who gave counsel to the King of Persia **Est 1₁₄**, cf. Bardtke KAT 17/4-5, 287f. †

10327 תַּרְשָׁתָא

תַּרְשָׁתָא: 1) always תַּרְשָׁתָא־הַ, a Persian official title, but without any indication of the nature of the office, see Meyer *Jdt.* 194, and Alt *Kl. Schr.* 2: 333²; according to Scheftelowitz *Arisches* 93f, Avestan *taršta* means the honourable controller; this is compared by Meyer loc. cit. with excellency, the honorific word usual in diplomatic circles. This then is the word that is often used to render תַּרְשָׁתָא־הַ, so especially Rudolph *Esr.-Neh.* 20; see further e.g. Galling *Stud.* 57, 81; Gunneweg ATD 19/1: 64, and Yamauchi ZAW 92 (1980) 136f :: In der

Smitten VT 21 (1971) 618-20: תִּרְשָׁתָא from Modern Persian *tārash* to cut: הִתְרִשְׁתָּא a nickname meaning the clipped one; but against this see Yamauchi loc. cit.

—2. it occurs in the following passages:

—a) **Ezr 2**₆₃ = **Neh 7**₆₅₋₆₉.

—b) **Neh 8**, **10**₂; it should be noted that according to Alt loc. cit., and also Galling *Stud.* 81, it refers to Zerubbabel and also to Nehemia :: Gunneweg loc. cit.: without specification. †

10328 תִּרְתֵּן

תִּרְתֵּן: 1QIs^a תוררתן; Sept. **2K 18**₁₇ *Θαρθαν* (missing in **Is 36**₂, see Wildberger BK 10: 1380), **Is 20**₁ *Ταναθαν* (with variants); foreign word, or alternatively loanword from Assyrian *ta/turtānu*, *ta/turtannu* one of the highest officials next to the king; see AHW. 1332, and also Gernot Wilhelm UF 2 (1970) 277ff, especially 279: for its part the Assyrian sbst. is a Hurrian loanword; on *ta/turtānu* see further Zimmern *Fremdw.* 6; Salonen *Hipp.* 228f; Wildberger loc. cit. 478 (with bibliography); Ellenbogen *Foreign Words* 169f; Lipiński ZAH 1 (1988) 73: **commander in chief 2K 18**₁₇ **Is 20**₁. †

10329 תִּרְתֵּק

תִּרְתֵּק: name of a deity; Sept. *Θαρθακ* (acc. with article) *τῆν Θαρθακ*: **2K 17**₃₁: textual uncertainty (corruption?); MT originally *‘attar’atta*, perhaps in its Arm. form *‘attarqatta’*: **Atargatis**, so Gray *Kings*³ 653^e, 654; so also Würthwein ATD 11/2: 398; on this deity see RAAM 157, 219f; RGG³ I 668; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 144; Haussig *Wb. Mythologie* 1: 244f; then subsequently Silvia Schroer *In Israel gab es Bilder* (OBO 74; 1987) 245; see also Gese-H.-R. *Religionen* 213f for a comparison with the goddess *Derketō*.

According to **2K 17**₃₁ תִּרְתֵּק was worshipped together with → נִבְחָז by the Avvites (→ עֵיִים 2), that is to say that they produced (עָשׂוּ) these divine figurines. †

10330 תְּשׁוּמָת

*תְּשׁוּמָת: שׁוּם (→ שׁוּם/שִׁים), Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496r: hapax legomenon **Lv 5**₂₁ יָד תְּשׁוּמָת, literally what is placed in the hand (probably a form of words which is not repeated in vs.₂₃) together with → פְּקָדוֹן: **deposited (entrusted) property**; cf. with Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*: יָד מִפְּקָד יָד **Sir 42**₇ (margin). †

10331 תְּשׂאָה

*תְּשׂאָה: שׂוֹא = II שׂאָה, cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496r: sg. תְּשׂאָה cj. **Jb 30**₂₂ see below 2b; pl. תְּשׂאוֹת.

—1. a) **noise, noises Is 22**₂ (עִיר) מִלְּאָה תְּשׂאוֹת, on the pl. here, cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §19b.

—b (loud) shouting **Zech 4**₇: תְּשׂאוֹת amidst shouting, see Rudolph KAT 13/4: 110, cf. Brockelmann *Heb. Syn.* §93n; the wild ass (with sbj. פָּרָא vs.₅, and לֹא שָׁמַע) does not hear תְּשׂאוֹת נוֹגֵשׁ the shouts of the driver **Jb 39**₇.

—2. **crash**:

—c) on these two proposals (a and b) see Dalman *Arbeit* 5: 126, 166; the *mramṣān* refers to the use of strong and weak threads in turn so that a honeycombed patterned cloth is produced; NRSV and REB: chequered tunic.

—d) deciding which of the possibilities to choose is difficult, for probably all of them deserve to be considered, and perhaps they cannot be clearly separated; but the first (a) should be given a particularly heavy weighting, for the pt. pu of I שבץ edged, bordered can be taken together with with Greek κοσμητός edge, seam.

—2) a few examples of more recent renderings include:

—a) Bruno Baentsch *Exodus-Leviticus-Numeri* (GHK 1/2; 1903) 238: an undergarment of checked material; similarly ZüB: an ephod of chequered stuff.

—b) Galling in G. Beer *Exodus* (HAT 3; 1939) 138: an undergarment with a check pattern.

—c. Noth *Ex.* (ATD 5) 177: a hemmed tunic.

—d) it should be noted in general that the rendering in Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.* as worked (meaning woven) stuff, similarly in KBL (chequered work, with a question mark), is too general. †

10336 תְּשׁוּבָה

*תְּשׁוּבָה: שׁוּב, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496r; MHeb.: 1) return: DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 232): a) return to dust (1QH 10:4; 11:20; 12:26); no return of darkness אִין תְּשׁוּבַת הַשֶּׁךְ 1QH fragment 2:11; 2) turning back, repentance; בְּרִית תְּשׁוּבָה covenant of repentance CD 19,16; also Dalman *Wörterbuch* 450b, on which see Georg Sauer in *Fschr. W. Eichrodt Wort-Gebot-Glaube* (ATANT 59; 1970) 286 (with bibliography): cstr. תְּשׁוּבַת, sf. תְּשׁוּבָתוֹ, pl. תְּשׁוּבָת, sf. תְּשׁוּבַתֵיכֶם.

—1. return 1S 7¹⁷: וַתֵּשְׁבֶתוּ הָרַמָּתָה and he returned to Ramah, cf. Stoebe KAT 8/1: 167: his way back, but it was customary for him to go to Ramah.

—2) a) לתְּשׁוּבַת הַשָּׁנָה at the return of the year, the next spring 1K 20²²⁻²⁶ 2C 36¹⁰.

—b) is equivalent to a above in the important phrase which is used to determine the time of spring הַמְּלָכִים צִאת לָעֵת at the time when kings go out to battle 2S 11¹; and this corresponds to 1C 20¹ (for הַמְּלָכִים צִאת לָעֵת read תְּלַת־לָעֵת).

—c) for a and b see Begrich *Chron.* 88f; Johnson *Kingship* 56; de Vaux *Inst.* 1: 289f = *Lebensord.* 1: 306f.

—3. pl. answers Jb 21³⁴; 34³⁶ עַל-תְּשׁוּבַת אֹן בְּאִנְשֵׁי (for בְּאִנְשֵׁי rd. with mss. כְּאִנְשֵׁי) literally against the answers of the sinners, meaning because he responds like a sinner, cf. Fohrer KAT 16: 465. †

10337 תְּשׁוּבָה

תְּשׁוּבָה: Jb 30²²: תְּשׁוּבָה Q, תְּשׁוּבָה K, → תְּשׁוּבָה* sv. 2.

10338 תְּשׁוּבָה

? cj. תְּשׁוּיִת: → *תְּשׂאָה 2a (at the end).

10339 תְּשׁוּעָה

תְּשׁוּעָה, תְּשׁוּעָה: Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496s from הוֹשִׁיעַ, see Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 383 from יִשַׁע constructed on the pattern of תְּמוּתָה etc. (Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL) :: Kopf VT 8 (1958) 206f: תְּמוּתָה < שׁוּע < שׁוּע, cf. Arb. *gaut* help, support < *gawwata* to call for help; alternatively Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496u²: the form תְּשׁוּעָה has led to the construction of a secondary stem שׁוּע. But this proposal is less likely than that of Kopf with his reference to an Arabic etymology: cstr. תְּשׁוּעַת, sf. תְּשׁוּעָתִי, תְּשׁוּעַתְךָ/תְּשׁוּעַתְּךָ: **help, deliverance, salvation, victory.**

—1. a) in war, battle **1S 11**, **1C 19**₁₂; deliverance, both meaning victory within the context, see Pedersen *Isr* 1-2: 330ff; see also Klopfenstein *Lüge* 380 note 327: **Ju 15**₁₈ **2S 19**₃, **Ps 33**₁₇, on which see Klopfenstein *Lüge* 75: **Pr 21**₃₁, **24**₆ (וּתְשׁוּעָה בְּרַב יוֹעֵץ): there are two possible translations: α) and when many know advice there is victory (ZüB); similarly Gemser *Spr.*² 88, and TOB; β) and success lies in the multitude of counsellors, so Plöger BK 17: 261, 280; NRSV: and in abundance of counsellors there is victory; REB: victory is the fruit of detailed (NEB: long) planning.

—b) חֶצֶת־תְּשׁוּעָה an arrow of victory **2K 13**₁₇.

—α) with עָשָׂה meaning to bring about, accomplish: תְּשׁוּעָה יְהוּה (גְּדוּלָה) **1S 11**₁₃ **19**₅ **2S 23**₁₀₋₁₂; β) with נָתַן meaning to grant, provide: נָתַן־יְהוּה תְּשׁוּעָה לְאַרְם **2K 5**₁, לְמַלְכִים תְּ הַנּוֹתֵן (אֱלֹהִים) **Ps 144**₁₀; γ) with יָשַׁע hif. גְּדוּלָה תְּ יְהוּה and Yahweh gave (granted) a great victory **1C 11**₁₄, literally, with etymological imagery (cognate object) he helped with a great help, see Rudolph *Chr.* 96: the change from **2S 23**₁₂ (וַיַּעַשׂ) is unnecessary.

—2. **deliverance, help** from God in various spheres of life:

—a) as something which is waited for or hoped for in the future: with בּוֹא, sbj. תְּשׁוּעָתְךָ **Ps 119**₄₁; with כָּלָה **Ps 119**₈₁ (נַפְשִׁי לְתְּשׁוּעָתְךָ נַפְשִׁי); with יָחַל hif. **Lam 3**₂₆ (textual emendation) וַיִּחַל דְּבַר יְהוָה יְהוּה טוֹב וַיִּחַל דְּבַר יְהוָה it is good to wait silently for the help of Yahweh; so Rudolph KAT 17/1-3: 228, 231.

—b) as something experienced: with אָמַר תְּשׁוּעָתְךָ **Ps 40**₁₁ parallel with אָמַרְתָּ; אֱהִי תְּשׁוּעָתְךָ those who love your help **Ps 40**₁₇; with סָפַר pi.: תְּשׁוּעָתְךָ parallel with צָדַקְתָּ **Ps 71**₁₅.

—3. in contrast to a, or alternatively to b: the help given by people וְשׂוֹא תְּשׁוּעַת אָדָם **Ps 60**₁₃ = **108**₁₃; בְּבִנְיָאָדָם שְׂאִין לוֹ תְּשׁוּעָה **Ps 146**₃.

—4. תְּשׁוּעָה in a more comprehensive sense: **help, deliverance** meaning **salvation** as a gift from God or Yahweh:

—a) with no denotation of time: אֲדֹנָי תְּשׁוּעָתִי **Ps 37**₃₉, תְּ צַדִּיקִים, יִשְׂרָאֵל **Jr 3**₂₃, תְּשׁוּעַת יִשְׂרָאֵל **Ps 38**₂₃, אֱלֹהֵי תְּשׁוּעָתִי **Ps 51**₁₆.

—b) in connection with the end-time: עוֹלָמִים תְּשׁוּעָתָא everlasting salvation Is 45¹⁷, תְּשׁוּעָתִי my salvation Is 46^{13b}, with לֹא תֵאָחֵר it will not tarry parallel with קָרַבְתִּי צְדִקְתִּי תְּשׁוּעָה, abs. תְּשׁוּעָה Is 46^{13c} (בְּצִיּוֹן תְּשׁוּעָה) (וְנִתְּתִי).

—5. particular instances: a) יִפְּלְעוּם בְּאֵין תַּחְבְּלוֹת where there is no guidance a nation falls, בְּרַב יוֹעֵץ בְּרַב יוֹעֵץ תְּשׁוּעָה Pr 11¹⁴; here the precise meaning of בְּרַב יוֹעֵץ תְּשׁוּעָה is not sure; suggestions include deliverance; see Gemser *Spr.*² 54; see also REB: for want of skilful strategy an army is lost, victory is the fruit of long planning; help (Ringgren ATD 16/1 (31980) 48); success (Plöger BK 17: 132); cf. ZüB: but where there are many who know counsel it is well; NRSV: but in an abundance of counsellors there is safety.

—b) priest as the bearers or rather representatives of salvation: יִלְבְּשׁוּ תְּשׁוּעָה כַּהֲנִיךְ יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים your priests, O God Yahweh, should be clothed with salvation! 2C 6⁴¹. †

10340 תְּשׁוּקָה

תְּשׁוּקָה: II שׁוֹק *שׁוֹק, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496r; MHeb. תְּשׁוּקָה (in meaning the same as in BibHeb.; Dalman *Wörterbuch* 450); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 237); SamP. *tēšūqāttak, tēšūqāttu*, on the gemination and vowel lengthening see LOT 5: p. 63, §1.5.3.1: sf. תְּשׁוּקָתְךָ/חֹ: **desire, longing Gn 3¹⁶ 4⁷; Song 7¹¹**, there is no need for the cj. for וְעָלִי rd. וְאֵלִי, as in BHS (→ II עַל 6); on the content see e.g. O. Keel *Das Hohelied* (Zürcher Bibelkommentare, AT 18; 1986) 232f. †

10341 תְּשׁוּרָה

תְּשׁוּרָה: on the form of the sbst. cf. Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 496r; so far as its derivation is concerned what should be considered first is I שׁוּר, and then II שׁוּר only if it can be taken in the meaning given under 1bβ: תְּשׁוּרָה hapax legomenon 1S 9⁷ parallel with לְחָם.

—1. a) the Vrss. differ showing that then original sense of the sbst. is forgotten: Sept. πλείον οὐκ -]182στιγ; Vulg. *sportula* (accusative *sportulam*), on which see Karl Ernst Georges *Ausführliches Lateinisch-Deutsches Handwörterbuch II* (1880) 2490; cf. Lewis and Short: a little basket; in such little baskets it was customary for a great man to distribute presents of food or money to the mass of his clients ... hence the Emperor Claudius called the brief games which he gave to the people *sportulae*”; Pesh. *zwādā* (Brockelmann *Lex.* 191b) provisions, sustenance, nourishment; Tg. שׁוּרִין pl. from sg. שׁוּרָא costs of travel (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 165a), pl. Gn 42²⁵ = צִרְהָה (י)רָה.

—b) more recent suggestions for the translation of the MT, on which see especially Paolo Xella UF 14 (1982) 296¹⁴, include: α) present, gift, so Gesenius-Buhl *Handw.*; KBL (with a question mark); ZüB; Zorell *Lex.*; König *Wb.* 560a; so also F. Stolz *Das erste und das zweite Buch Samuel* (Zürcher Bibelkommentare, AT 9; 1981) 62, 66; see especially Xella loc. cit. 295-302: תְּצִירָה (י)רָה as a gift or present which had the same function as Akk. *šulmānu* gifts exchanged between kings, or sent by vassals and clients to their patrons and high officials, or offered to gods (AHw. 1268; CAD Š/3: 244ff., sv. 2); also *tāmartu* visiting gift (AHw. 1313); β) provisions, sustenance for a journey, cf. II שׁוּר, so Dahood *Biblica* 54 (1973) 354; Dahood *Biblica* 55 (1974) 392f; see also TOB with note; γ) תְּשׁוּרָה residue, remainder or similar, from the root שׁאַר; so Wilhelm Caspari *Die Samuelbücher* (KAT 8: 1926) 106; Hertzberg ATD 10² (1960) 58, and Stoebe KAT 8/1: 190, 194.

—c) cj., on which see Stoebe loc. cit. 194, who mentions תְּמוּרָה and תְּרוּמָה as (not very convincing) suggestions.

—2. Of the suggestions mentioned above (see 1b) the one that deserves to be given first priority is without doubt gift (1bα): תְּשׁוּרָה is the gift which due to the man of god and לְחָם serves to denote the provision for the two travellers; לְחָם then takes over the function attributed to תְּשׁוּרָה in 1bβ. There is no convincing connection of תְּשׁוּרָה with the root שָׂאָר, so this then is an argument against 1 bγ. †

10342 תְּשׁוּרָה

תְּשׁוּרָה: Jb 30₂₂ Q, תְּשׁוּרָה K, → *תְּשׁוּרָה.

10343 תְּשִׁיעִי

תְּשִׁיעִי, תְּשִׁיעִי, Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 628x; SamP. *tīššī*: תְּשִׁיעִי: fem. תְּשִׁיעִית, תְּשִׁיעִת, תְּשִׁיעִית the ninth: Lv 25₂₂ Nu 7₆₀ 2K 17₆ Jr 39₁ Zech 7₁ 1C 24₁₁. †

10344 תְּשִׁעַ

תְּשִׁעַ: Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 625k: cstr. תְּשִׁעַ; fem. תְּשִׁעָה, cstr. תְּשִׁעֵת: for Semitic see G. Bergsträsser *Einführung in die semitischen Sprachen* (1928; 1963) 191; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 486; MHeb. תְּשִׁעַ, fem. תְּשִׁעָה (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 450b); DSS (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 237) תְּשִׁעַ; SamP. *tīšša*, *tīššā*, pl. *tīššīm* (ע assimilated to שׁ, cf. LOT 5: p. 63, paragraph 1); JArm. תְּשִׁעַ, fem. תְּשִׁעָה (Dalman *Wörterbuch* 451a); EmpArm. (Junker *Frahang*), Nabataean *tš*^c, Palmyren *tš*^c, fem. *tš*^o (Jean-Hoftijzer *Dictionnaire* 336; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* *tš*^c<?LLS nbr?>2<?LLS /nbr?>); Neo-Punic *tš*^c (Donner-Röllig *Inschriften* 130:2; Friedrich *Phön. Gr.* 2 §242 (p. 120 no. 9); Syr. *tša*^c, fem. *teš*^c*ā*, CPArm. *tš*^c, fem. *tš*^o (Schulthess *Gramm.* §124); Mnd. *tša* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 491b); Ug. *tš*^c (Gordon *Textbook* §7.17; 19.2616); Akk. *tiše*, fem. *ti/ešê/īt(um)* (AHw. 1362a), cf. von Soden *Gramm.* §69b; OSArb. *ts*^c, fem. *ts*^t (Conti Rossini *Chrest.* 257b; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 148; Höfner *Gramm.* §112); Eth. *tas*^c*ū*/*tes*^c*ū*, fem. *tas*^c*atū*/*tes*^c*atū* (Dillmann *Lex.* 559; *Gramm.* §158.1); Tigr. *si*^c (Littmann-H. *Wb.* 311b); Arb. *tis*^c, fem. *tis*^c*ā* (Wehr-Cowan *Dict.* 94b); Egyptian *pšd* (Erman-G. *Wb.* 1: 558): **nine**: תְּשִׁעַ אֲמוֹת Dt 3₁₁, תְּשִׁעַ מְאוֹת Gn 5₅, תְּשִׁעַה הַחֲדָשִׁים 2S 24₈, תְּשִׁעַת הַמָּטוֹת Nu 34₁₃, תְּשִׁעַת הַשְּׂבָטִים Jos 13₇, לַחֲדָשׁ בְּתְשִׁעָה on the ninth (day) of the month Lv 23₃₂; pl. תְּשִׁעִים **ninety** Gn 5₁₇; → תְּשִׁיעִי.

10345 𐤍 (Aramaic)

𐤍:

—1. 𐤍 interchanges with consonantal ה as follows:

—a) in the causative stem, where af. occurs instead of haf.; see Baumgartner ZAW 45 (1927), 106f = *Umwelt* 93f (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 91h).

—b) in the reflexive prefix to verbs, where 'תְּ/תְּ' occurs instead of 'הִתְ/הִתְ'; see Baumgartner ZAW 45 (1927), 108f = *Umwelt* 95f; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 108j.

—c) commonly in other words, → אָלוּ, אָנוּ, אָרוּ, <!-- Couldn't find --> אָדָּ, אָהָ.

—2. א interchanges with ה as *mater lectionis* as follows:

—a) in masc. det. and fem. abs.; see Baumgartner ZAW 45 (1927), 90ff = *Umwelt* 77ff; Schaefer *Iranische Beiträge* 33ff; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 204a.

—b) in verbs אָ and אָ; see Baumgartner ZAW 45 (1927), 112ff = *Umwelt* 100ff; Schaefer *Iranische Beiträge* 35ff; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 151ff.

—3. א interchanges with י in impf. of אָ and אָ verbs (cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* §6t and w), and in the pt. of אָ and אָ verbs (cf. אָ, pt. Q אָ; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 145m); also in אָ and אָ.

—4. א is used as a distinguishing grapheme in אָ.

—5. א is expected as the initial sound with the indistinct vowel in אָ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 54a), but it has disappeared.

—6. א is quiescent in the following words: אָ, אָ, אָ, אָ and אָ; also in Q of אָ with sf., and in אָ verbs; in אָ and אָ, and also for the most part in אָ verbs, it has disappeared.

—7. א is dissimilated from א in אָ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 50c), and also in אָ; see now Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 81.

—8) a prosthetic vowel with ' or ' to avoid a double consonant at the beginning of the word, occurs in *BArm.* only with אָ pe. pf., אָ Da 5_{3f}; but it can already be seen in other Arm. dialects, such as Pehlevi (Junker *Frahang* 19: 15 *šthn*; Herzfeld *Paikuli*, with ' and ' ; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1198 sv. *šty*₁); *JArm.* אָ fem., six (Dalman *Wb.* 45a; and *Gramm.* §94: 17); Syr. *ʿeštā* six (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 811a); NeoSyr. *īštā* (Maclean *Lexicon* 22b); *CPArm.* *ʿyštyn* sixty (Schulthess *Lex.* 216a; *Gramm.* §126); cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 155q; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: §82, p. 210nd.219, especially p. 216f, 1 αβ; Dalman *Gramm.* 94, §17; Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §51; *Mand Gramm.* §24; Schulthess *Gramm.* §46: 1; see further F. Altheim and R. Stiehl *Geschichte der Hunnen* 4 (Berlin, 1962), 92f; Coxon ZAW 89 (1977), 275f; Toll ZDMG Suppl. 7: 37; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1198 sv. *sūty*₁.

10346 אָ (Aramaic)

*אָ: → Heb. אָ; OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214; 215); sg. in EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; *Aḥiqar*); Nab., Palm., Hatra; *JArm.* inscr. (see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 81); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 11: 2); Sogdian (Gautier-Benveniste *Essai* ii: 236; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 1; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1); *JArm.*, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 1; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 503); Sam. (Ben *Ḥayyim Glossary* 1a); *CPArm.* (Schulthess *Lex.* 1a) *ʿabbā* (Schulthess *Gramm.* §85: 1 :: Bergsträsser *OLZ* 29 (1926), 498); Syr. *ʿabba* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 1a); Mnd. *aba* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 1a, sv. *ab* 3); NeoArm. *ʿōb* (Spitaler *Gramm.* 110a; Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 9); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 247a (:: Ruzûicûka 142); see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 503: sf. אָ Da 5₁₃ (variant אָ, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 77 l :: Birkeland *Akzent und Vokalismus* 3), אָ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 53q); pl. constructed as fem. in *JArm.* (see above); Ph., Byblos *ʿbyty* (Tomback *Lex.* 1); Palm. and Hatra *ʿbth(w)n*; *JArm.* inscr.; Sam. *ʿbhn ābân* (Ben *Ḥayyim Glossary* 1a); *CPArm.*

and Mnd.; as masc. in Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 216: 16; pl. sf. *ʿbhy*); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 71: 2, sf. *ʿbyhm*; cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary*, see above); as masc. and fem. in Sam. and Syr.: sf. אֲבָהָתַי (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 77n), אֲבָהָתַי, אֲבָהָתַי (variant אֲבָהָתַי, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 79t).

—1. **father Da 5**_{2·11·13·18}.

—2. **ancestors Da 2**₂₃ **Ezr 4**₁₅ **5**₁₂. †

10347 אב (Aramaic)

*אב → *אֲבָהָתַי.

10348 אבר (Aramaic)

אבר: the same in Heb.; OArm., Zendjirli ? (Donner-R. *Inschriften* Nr. 215: 5); Sefire (pe. Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 B: 36; 223 B: 7; haf. 223 C: 4, 5); EmpArm., *Nērab* (pe. Donner-R. *Inschriften* 226: 10; haf. Donner-R. *Inschriften* 225: 11); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; *Aḥiqar*) Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 1f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 4); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 1b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 504); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 1b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Glossary* 1a); for JPArm. אֲבָר see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 81; Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 1b); Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 3a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 247₂).

pe: impf. (jussive) אֲבָרִי (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 30a, 89d): to **perish Jr 10**₁₁. †

haf (as in JArm. (for TgArm., JPArm., JBabArm., see Sokoloff, *loc. cit.*), CPArm. and Syr.; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 139i; CPArm. also *ybd*, Schulthess *Lex.* 1b): impf. 2nd. sg. אֲבָרְךָ (Or. *-bad*, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 140n), 3rd. pl. **Da 2**₁₈ אֲבָרְוּ; inf. אֲבָרְךָ: to **slay**; with acc. **Da 2**_{12·18·24}; abs. to **destroy 7**₂₆. †

hof: pf. אֲבָרְךָ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 139j :: Beyer *Arm. Texte* 504: pe. pf. passive): to **be destroyed Da 7**₁₁. †

10349 אבן (Aramaic)

אבן: the same in Heb.; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 181x; OArm. stone; in Zendjirli used concretely (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 31), and also metaphorically (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 7); Deir Alla; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 2; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 6); JArm. אֲבָנָא (Dalman *Wb.* 3b; see now Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 81); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 504); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 3a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 2a); Sam.; Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 4b): det. אֲבָנָא: **stone**.

—1. a single stone **Da 2**_{34f·45}, אֲבָנִי אֲבָנִי **6**₁₈.

—2. stone used as a building material **Da 5**_{4·23} for an idol, cf. Vogt *Lex.* 1b, sv. אֲבָנִי; **Ezr 5**₈ **6**₄ → אֲבָנִי_גִלְלִי for the temple. †

10350 אבןא (Aramaic)

***אֲנַרְתָּ/אֲנַרְתָּ**: Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 241s; Heb. **אֲנַרְתָּ**; EmpArm., Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233:4); Mesopotamia, EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Ostraka, Degen-Müller-Röllig *Neue Ephemeris* iii 48: 8, 9); abs. likewise **אֲנַרְתָּ**, Leander *Laut- und Formenlehre* 112a :: Rosenthal *Arm. Forschung* 53); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 4; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 12); JArm., DSS **אֲנַרְתָּ** (Dalman *Wb.* 6b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 505); Syr. *ʿeggartā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 5a); CPArm. **ʿgr* (= *ʿeggʿsubʿeraṃ*, see Schulthess *Gramm.* §99; *Lex.* 3a); Mnd. *ʿngirta* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 353a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 318, 155_a).

It should be noted on the one hand that the Aramaic sbst. can be taken as a loanword from late Akkadian (see Wagner *Aramäismen* 3a, with bibliography; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 4; see further e.g. Vogt *Lexicon* 2a); but for a different view see von Soden in AHW. 190a, where *egertu* is said to come from Arm. *iggʿsubʿeraṃ*, *iggartaṃ*, and lead to Heb. **אֲנַרְתָּ**; see also Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 81, who refers to Kaufman 48; On the other hand, according to Beyer *Arm. Texte* 505, the origin of the sbst. is “unknown”; on this see also Wagner *loc. cit.*: det. **אֲנַרְתָּ**, fem.: **letter Ezr 4₈₋₁₁ 5₆**. †

10351 **אֲדַיִן** (Aramaic)

אֲדַיִן: Or. *ʿedayin* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 66n): Heb. **אֲדַיִן**, **אֲדַיִן**; OArm., Zendjirli **אֲדַיִן** (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 7; 215: 9; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 24 sv. *ʿz₂*); EmpArm. *ʿdyn* EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 15; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 12nd.16); Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 4; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 13); **אֲדַיִן** Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 6, 14; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 25); **אֲדַיִן** JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 7a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 505); JArm. also **אֲדַיִן** (Dalman *Wb.* 112a), corresponding to Syr. *hāyḏēn* (with added → **אֲדַיִן**, see Brockelmann *Lexicon* 174b; see also Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 81): **then Da 2₁₅₋₇₁₉** (20 times), **Ezr 4₉** (textual uncertainty, on which see Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 84, 89)

—**6₁₃** (9 times), **אֲדַיִן Ezr 5₅**; **אֲדַיִן** (Or. *bʿsubʿe<edayin*) **then Da 2₁₄₋₇₁₁** (26 times), **Ezr 4₂₄**, on which see Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 85, 93 :: Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 44; BHS; and KBL), **5₂ 6₁**; **אֲדַיִן** (Heb. **אֲדַיִן**) since **Ezr 5₁₆**. †

10352 **אֲדָר** (Aramaic)

אֲדָר: the same in Heb. and JArm.; EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 61: 12; 67: 4; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 10: 1); Pehl. (Dura, Altheim-Stiehl <spa>Parola del Passato </spa>31 (1953), 311); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 505); Syr. *ʿādār* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 6a); Mnd. *adar*, *dar* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 7a): **Adar**, the name of the twelfth month (Babylonian *a[d]daru*, see AHW. 12a), **Ezr 6₁₅**. †

10353 **אֲדָרָה** (Aramaic)

***אֲדָרָה**: EmpArm. (Vogt *Lexicon* 3a); on an Assyrian clay tablet **אֲדָרָה** st. abs. pl. fem. (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 235: 5); **אֲדָרָה** (Tell Halaf 5: 2; cf. Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 13; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 18 sv. *ʿdr₂*); JArm., DSS (**אֲדָרָה** Dalman *Wb.* 7b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 505); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 6b), and CPArm. *ʿeddʿsubʿeraṃ* (Schulthess *Lex.* 3b); NeoArm. *ettra* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 96) parallel with NeoSyr. *eddra* (cf. Bergsträsser *Einführung* (1928; 1963), 87, *ʿattrōya* “to the threshing floor”); > *ʿandar* (Fraenkel *Fremdwörter* 136); so far not attested in Ugaritic; for *adrm d bgrn* “the dignitaries who are at the threshing

floor” (KTU 1, 17:v:6, 7) see Fisher *Ras Shamra Parallels* 1: p. 59 no. 46; cf. H.P. Müller ZA 64 (1975), 306; cf. also the place name *A-du-ri* in El-Amarna (VAB 2, 256:24); → Heb. אֲדַרְיָנוּ; loanword from Akk. *adru(m)* threshing floor, barn (AHw. 12b; CAD A/1: 129); pl. *adrātu, adrū*; Assyrian *idru* (AHw. 364b; for CAD see under *adru*, cf. CAD I/J: 10); pl. cstr. אֲדַרְיָנוּ: **threshing floor** Da 2₃₅. †

10354 אֲדַרְיָנוּ (Aramaic)

*אֲדַרְיָנוּ: < *’adarzāgar* < Middle Persian *’andaržaghar* adviser, < Old Persian **handarža* advice +; *kara* (Driver *Arm. Docs.*₁ p. 30₃; cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* §15d; Hinz *Altiranisches Sprachgut* 115; Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000) 81 refers to Rundgren OS 12 (1967) 89nd.98); EgArm. אֲדַרְיָנוּ report, announcement (Driver *Arm. Docs.*₁ 57; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 67 :: Beyer *Arm. Texte* 505 privy counsellor, counsellor at court): pl. אֲדַרְיָנוּ: **counsellor** Da 3_{2f}. †

10355 אֲדַרְיָנוּ (Aramaic)

אֲדַרְיָנוּ: Sept. (for Ezr 8₂₁) ἐπιμελω”, Vulgate *diligenter*, foreign word; Avestan *zrasda* > Old Persian **drzdra* firm, competent (Nober BiZ (NF) 2 (1958): 134ff :: KBL): **careful devotion**, or faithful in heart; cf. Hinz *Altiranisches Sprachgut* 92f, and subsequently Beyer *Arm. Texte* 506; Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000) 82 refers to Nober, BZ 2 (1958) 134nd.138; Rundgren OS 31/32 (1982/83) 143nd.145: conscientious (:: KBL with zeal) Ezr 7₂₃. †

10356 אֲדַרְיָנוּ (Aramaic)

אֲדַרְיָנוּ, variant אֲדַרְיָנוּ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 215j) → *אֲדַרְיָנוּ; for etymology → Heb. אֲדַרְיָנוּ and אֲדַרְיָנוּ; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 44b, 193o; JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 8a), DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 558 sv. אֲדַרְיָנוּ: אֲדַרְיָנוּ force); JPArm אֲדַרְיָנוּ, Sokoloff *Dictionary* 37; Sam. *idrā* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 4a sv. *dr*); CPArm. emph. *’dr* (Schulthess *Lex.* 48b sv. *dr*): **arm**, or alternatively upper arm (Vogt *Lexicon* 3a), metaphorically **force**: אֲדַרְיָנוּ (בְּאֵ) Ezr 4₂₃; → *אֲדַרְיָנוּ. †

10357 אֲדַרְיָנוּ (Aramaic)

*אֲדַרְיָנוּ: אֲדַרְיָנוּ, sbst. det. or adj. fem. (bad variant אֲדַרְיָנוּ, as though from the JArm. root אֲדַרְיָנוּ to walk, so e.g. KBL); foreign word < Old Persian *azdā* notice (Andr. Hübschmann 92; Hinz *Altiranisches Sprachgut* 52) or publicly announced, known, so Vogt *Lexicon* 3a, with reference to EgArm. אֲדַרְיָנוּ = *azdā-kara* “herald” (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 17: 5nd.7; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 25); cf. Schaeder 66 “announcer”; also p. 68 *azdā* “announced”; see further Herzfeld *Inschriften* 104; Kent *Grammar* 173f; EgArm. אֲדַרְיָנוּ הֵן אֲדַרְיָנוּ “if an investigation is made” (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 27:8; אֲדַרְיָנוּ “examination, investigation”; see Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 102; and Vogt *Lexicon* 3b; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 7; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 25 :: Rosenthal *Gramm.* §189 (p. 59): אֲדַרְיָנוּ publicly known :: Beyer *Arm. Texte* 506): **definite, irrefutable**, undeniable; אֲדַרְיָנוּ מְלִתָּא מְנִי אֲדַרְיָנוּ Da 2₅ and אֲדַרְיָנוּ מְנִי מְלִתָּא 2₈.

Both these instances of אֲדַרְיָנוּ can be translated in two ways:

—a) “the word (matter) is irrevocable”, so ZüBi; cf. Bentzen *Daniel* 20₅: “the matter is certain with me”; Montgomery *Daniel* 147f; or

—b) “the word (matter) is promulgated by me”, so KBL; TOB; Bentzen *Daniel* 20; cf. 2₅ NRSV, this is a public decree :: REB this is my firm decision; 2₈ NRSV, I have firmly decreed; REB, I have come to this firm decision; for a discussion of these two possibilities see especially Bentzen *Daniel* 20; Plöger KAT xviii: 44 and 45₅; literally “for my part the matter is definite”, analogous to מִלְּחָא מְצִיבָא Da 6₁₃; see further Vogt *Lexicon* 3; Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000) 82 refers to Rundgren, OS 25 (1978) 46nd.55; Huyse SEIr. 17 (1998), 331nd.337. †

10358 ܐܘܘܢ (Aramaic)

ܐܘܘܢ (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 506 ܐܘܘܢ): JArm. ܐܘܘܢ to set light to, heat up a furnace (Dalman *Wb.* 11b); JPArm. ܐܘܘܢ (Sokoloff *Dictionary* 43); with KBL cf. Arb. ʿazza to hum, buzz, hiss, fizzle, wheeze (Wehr-Cowan 14a).

pe: pt. passive ܐܘܘܢ, Or. ʿizē (Rosenthal *Gramm.* §123); inf. ܘܘܘܢ, sf. ܘܘܘܢܐ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 168c, 234k !): to **set light to, heat up** Da 3₁₉; pt. passive, heated 3₂₂. †

10359 ܐܘܘܠ (Aramaic)

ܐܘܘܠ: the same in Heb.; < Arm. (Wagner *Aramäismen* 7 :: Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 82); OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222: B: 39); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara; Behistun 8 (Akk. *it-ta-lak*) *passim*; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 20:9; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 39); Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 7; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 25); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 11b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 506); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 10a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 5a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 1a); Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 12a); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 105).

pe: pf. ܐܘܘܠ, ܐܘܘܠܐ, ܐܘܘܠܐ, ܐܘܘܠܐ; impv. ܐܘܘܠ Ezr 5₁₅ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 67p; Rosenthal *Gramm.* §122); impf. of → ܐܘܘܠܐ (EgArm.): to **go**.

—1. used absolutely Da 2₂₄ (for text see BHS and commentaries.), Ezr 5₁₅.

—2. used with preposition: with ܘܘܘܠ of place Da 2₁₇ 6_{19f} Ezr 5₈; with ܘܘܘܠ of place and ܘܘܘܠ of the person Ezr 4₂₃. †

10360 ܐܘܘܠܐ (Aramaic)

*ܐܘܘܠܐ: Heb. II ܐܘܘܠܐ; Vogt *Lexicon* 4; it occurs in all the dialects; OArm. ʿhwh “his brothers” (Tell Fekherye 4, see p. 47); Zendjirli, Panammuwa 1 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 29); Barrā-kib (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 216: 14); Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224: 4, 9, 13, 17, 18); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara; Sachau *Papyri und Ostraka*; Hermopolis; Degen-Müller-Röllig *Neue Ephemeris* 1, 11:1, 9; 3, 48:1, 4) Samaria; Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 1); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 11: 12); Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 8; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 28 sv. ʿh₁); ܐܘܘܠܐ JArm., DSS brother, companion (Dalman *Wb.* 12a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 506); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 5a); Sam.; Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 10b); NeoArm. *ḥōna* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 33 sv. *ḥ*; Spitaler *Gloss.* 87b sv. *ḥn*); Mnd. *aha* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 8a).

It should also be noted that a word which is probably related to *ܐܘܘܠܐ is OArm. (Zendjirli) ܐܘܘܠܐ “relative, member of the royal dynasty(?)”, see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 24, 27, 30; 215: 3, 17; 215: 5 ܐܘܘܠܐ, probably

written defectively for אִיחֵ, see 2: p. 228; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 44: pl. sf. אִיחֵ, K אִיחֵ, Q אִיחֵ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 247b; Rosenthal *Gramm.* §62; see also Vogt *Lexicon* 4): **brother Ezr 7**₁₈. †

10361 אִחֵ (Aramaic)

*אִחֵ: Heb. אִחֵ (cf. Baumgartner *Umwelt* 89ff, for the interchange of א and ח); אִחֵ in OArm., Zendjirli, Panammuwa 1 and 2 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 3, 15, 20, 25; 215: 11; 216: 11); Tell Fekherye 19, אִחֵ and אִחֵ; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara; *Aḥiqar*); Behistun 1, 6, 11 (Akk. **ṣabātu*); Asshur Ostacon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 5f); *Nērab* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 226: 4, itpe.); אִחֵ in Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm., inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 9 sv. אִחֵ; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 35 sv. אִחֵ); itpe. אִחֵ Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 20:15; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 43); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 12b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 507); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 5b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 614); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 11a); Mnd. *AHD* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 8f).

? Der. אִחֵ.

10362 אִחֵ

אִחֵ See below under אִחֵ (#10364).

10363 אִחֵ (Aramaic)

אִחֵ See below under אִחֵ (#10364).

10364 אִחֵ (Aramaic)

אִחֵ: **Da 5**₁₂, → טוה haf.

10365 אִחֵ (Aramaic)

*אִחֵ, Or. *ahîdā* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 66n): אִחֵ, so also Gesenius-Buhl; on the grounds that in the etpe. the vb. means “to be closed, locked” (*Nērab* 4, on which see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 276, with reference to **Jb 26**₉, אִחֵ pi.); the sbst. means “something that is closed up tightly” > “puzzle, riddle”; Heb. אִחֵ; Syr. אִחֵ (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 12a); EmpArm., ? EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 99 אִחֵ cstr. pl.; see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 9; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 32 sv. אִחֵ; Leander *Aèg. Arm.* 75t, gentilic, the same as in Syr.); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 54a, 188j: pl. אִחֵ **riddle**, or alternatively an enigmatic oracle (on which see H.P. Müller VT 20 (1970), 474f, and VTSupp. 22 (1972), 277₂) **Da 5**₁₂; cj. **Da 12**₈ for אִחֵ rd. with Sept. παραβολαί אִחֵ, so KBL, following Montgomery *Daniel* 478 (on which see also Müller VT 20 (1970), 475 :: MT; Bentzen *Daniel* 86; Porteous ATD 23 (1962), 124; TOB; Dhorme; ZüBi.; Lebram. †

10366 אִחֵ (Aramaic)

*אִחֵ: place name, < *(א)חֵ, Syr. *hmtān*, i.e. Ah\matan (Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 54); Old Persian *Hagmatāna*, Babylonian *Agmatanu* or similar (Streck ZA 15 (1900), 367f); Sept. ἡΕκβάτανα, ἡΑγβάτανα

(Weissbach in *Pauly-Wissowa* 5: 2155nd.2158; cf. *Pauly-Wissowa* (Kl.) 2: 220f): **Ecbatana**; to be identified with modern Hamadan, ancient capital of the Medes, and a summer-time residence for the kings of Persia (Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 384; *Enz. Isl.*₁ 2: 256) **Ezr** 6₂. †

10367 אַחַר (Aramaic)

*אַחַר: אַחַר, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 255v, 256a; → Heb. אָחַר (< 'ahhar); OArm. אַחַר כֵּן (Tell Fekherye 10); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 63, 99, 210; Driver *Arm. Docs.*); Behistun 50 (Akk. ṛ-ki-ī); Samaria; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 42 '(w)hl; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 52 'hr); Asia Minor, Lidzbarski *Ephemeris* 1: p. 67, 4); Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 10; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 39 sv. 'hr₅); Pehl., Sogdian 'gr (Gautier-Benveniste *Essai* 2: 206); EgArm. preposition and adverb אַחַר, אַחֲרֵי, אַחֲרָה (Leander *Aèg. Arm.* 199i, afterwards); JArm., DSS אַחֲרֵי (Dalman *Wb.* 13a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 507); CPArm. *lhwry'* and *lwhry'* (Schulthess *Lex.* 6a; Schulthess *Gramm.* §131: 4d); Syr. *Psub'eh*\artaṃ (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 13a); Mnd. *ahuria*, 'huria, 'uhuria (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 9a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 194); NeoArm. *roh*l < **luhray* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 75 sv. *rh*; Spitaler *Gramm.* 131v); superseded by → אַחֲתָר: pl. cstr. אַחֲתָרֵי, Or. 'ahrē, sf. אַחֲתָרֵי: after **Da** 7₂₄, אַחֲתָרֵי after this 2₂₉₋₄₅ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 255v). †

10368 אַחֲרֵי

אַחֲרֵי See below under אַחֲרֵי אַ (10370).

10369 אַ (Aramaic)

אַ See below under אַחֲרֵי אַ (10370).

10370 אַחֲרֵי אַ (Aramaic)

*אַחֲרֵי אַ: Heb. אַחֲרֵי אַ;

—a) Pehl. (see below); CPArm. **hryt*, *b'hryt'* (Schulthess *Lex.* 6a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 13a), and NeoSyr. 'hrāytā (Maclean *Dictionary* 8); DSS אַחֲרֵי אַ (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 508); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 197f; Rosenthal *Gramm.* §57.

—b) *אַחֲרָה: *Nērab* אַחֲרָתָה his posterity, his descendants (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 226: 10); Nab., on which see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 10; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 40; Vogt *Lexicon* 5b; also KBL; cf. Syr. (')*hrāytā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 13a); Nab. 'hr (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 10; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 38 sv. 'hr₂); cstr. אַחֲרֵי אַ: end, אַחֲרֵי אַ **Da** 2₂₈ (< Heb. אַחֲרֵי אַ Daniel 163f; cf. Bentzen *Daniel* 22f); Targum אַחֲרֵי אַ סוף; Nyberg *Pahlavi Documents from Avroman* 3: 4 אַחֲרֵי אַ :: Altheim-Stiehl *Palaeologia* 3 (1954), 47, who read it differently. †

a' (Aramaic)

אַחֲרֵי אַ, Or. *uhrî*: EgArm. אַחֲרָה (Leander *Aèg. Arm.* 76v); אַחֲרֵי אַ (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 6: 15); Xanthos; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 27: 82 'hl; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 10 sv. אַחֲרֵי אַ_{III}; Leander *Aèg. Arm.* 76; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 38 sv. 'hr₃) JArm., DSS אַחֲרֵי אַ and אַחֲרֵי אַ (Dalman *Gramm.* §20: 5a and b; Dalman *Wb.* 113b, 140b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 508); CPArm. fem. *hwry*, emph. *hwryt'* or similar; Schulthess *Lex.* 5b; Schulthess

Gramm. §65a); as also fem. *ḥurītā* (Spitaler *Gramm.* 62₆ and KBL); NeoArm. *ḥrēna*, fem. *ḥrītā* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 39 sv. *ḥr*, Spitaler *Gramm.* 62k, m); Syr. masc. *ḥrēnā*, fem. **oḥrē* > (°)*ḥrētā* (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* p. 92; Brockelmann *Lexicon* 13a); Mnd. *hurintia* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 137b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 185f); Arb. *al-uḥrā* the hereafter (*ḥry*, Wehr-Cowan 8b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 200k :: Rosenthal *Palm.* 53, fem. of → אַחְרָן: **another woman**; with אַחְרָנָא Da 2₂₉; with אַחְרָנָא 7_{5f}; with אַחְרָנָא 7₈₋₂₀. †

10372 אַחְרַיִן (Aramaic)

אַחְרַיִן, Q אַחְרַיִן (Or. *uḥrēn*) and אַחְרַיִן/רַיִן, K אַחְרַיִן/רַיִן (Torczyner *Entstehung* 65f) or אַחְרַיִן אַ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 256w, and Nachträge, p. 372; Montgomery *Daniel* 227); EmpArm., EgArm. אַחְרַיִן (+; עַל, Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 38:4; *Aḥiqar* 53, 64; Leander *Aèg. Arm.* 121 “finally, in conclusion”); Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 4: 19 אַחְרַיִנָא subsequently, afterwards, later; Palm. אַחְרַנָא besides, as well as (Cantineau *Gramm.* 136); by contrast EgArm. אַחְרַיִן (ל) אַחְרַיִן (ל) (Driver *Arm. Docs.*₁ 59) and Palm. אַחְרַיִן לְאֶחְרַיִן earlier (Syria 12 (1931), 139: 3 :: Cantineau *Gramm.* 136 “before, earlier”; see Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 41 sv. *ḥrn*₅); JArm. אַחְרַיִן בְּאֶחְרַיִן first; DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 508): adverb אַחְרַיִן עַד **at last, finally** Da 4₅ (→ אַחְרַיִן). †

a' (Aramaic)

אַחְרַיִן, Or. *uḥrān*; Heb. אַחְרַיִן; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224: 24); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara); Samaria; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 8:6; Herzfeld *Pai-kuli* 55f); Nab., Palm. and JArm. inscr.; Nisa (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 11; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 41); DSS אַחְרַיִן (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 508); JArm. אַחְרַיִן, אַחְרַיִן, אַחְרַיִן (Sam. *uran*) and אַחְרַיִן (Dalman *Wb.* 14a sv. אַחְרַיִן, and 140b sv. אַחְרַיִן, 141a sv. אַחְרַיִן); CPArm. *ḥwrn* and *ḥwryn* (Schulthess *Gramm.* §65:4); Syr. (°)*ḥrēnā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 13a); Mnd. *hurina* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 137f; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 185f); NeoArm. *ḥrēna* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 39 sv. *ḥr*, Spitaler *Gramm.* 62k, 1); OSArb. *ḥr* (Conti Rossini <ita>Chrestomathia</ita> 102b); Arb. *ḥar* another (Wehr-Cowan 8b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 196a: **another**.

—1. as sbst. Da 2₁₁ 4₅ (→ אַחְרַיִן Q) 5₁₇ 7₂₄.

—2. as adj. Da 2₄₄ 3₂₉ 7_{5,6}; fem. → אַחְרַיִן. †

10374 אַחְשַׁרְפָּן (Aramaic)

*אַחְשַׁרְפָּן, Or. *ahš' sub'ea*: → Heb. *אַחְשַׁרְפָּן (Ellenbogen *Foreign Words* 23 :: HAL 36a; HALOT 37a); loanword < Old Persian *Xša<grc>qrapaμvan* “protector of the empire” (Kent *Grammar* §78); also in cuneiform (AHw. 21a); Middle Persian *s'trp* (Herzfeld *Paikuli* 706), *ḥštrp* “in monumento Andabani V Susae invento”, see <spa> Parola del Passato </spa> 31 (1953), 307); Late Babylonian *ahšad(a)rapānu* (AHw. 21a; CAD A/1: 195a); > Syr. *s'trp* and *s'trps* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 469a), corresponding to KBL *saṭrāpā*; Greek (έ)ξερπάπη, σατράπη” (e.g. Liddell-Scott 1585; Hübschmann *Armenische Gramm.* 208; Montgomery *Daniel* 199); Palm. divine name אַחְשַׁרְפָּן, σατράπη” (for the divine name, cf. Haussig *Wb.* 1: 287f; J.G. Février *La religion des Palmyréniens* (1931), 139nd.147; Pauly-Wissowa (*Kl.*) 4:1566f): pl. det. אַחְשַׁרְפָּנָא: **satrap** Da 3_{2f-27} 6_{2nd.5-7f}. †

10375 אַיְלָן (Aramaic)

אֵילָן: Heb. אֵילָן; JArm. inscr. (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 46) JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 16a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 509); Sam. (*Ben Hayyim Gloss.* 1b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 7); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 15a); Mnd. *ʿana* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 351a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 136b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 196b: det.
אֵילָנָא: tree **Da** 4_{7f·11·17·20·23}. †

10376 אֵים (Aramaic)

*אֵים: DSS אֵימָה (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 509); JArm. אֵימָתָא (Dalman *Wb.* 16a) fright.

Der. *אֵימָתָן.

10377 אֵימָתָן (Aramaic)

*אֵימָתָן: אֵים; JArm. אֵימָתָן, אֵימָתָנָא (Dalman *Wb.* 16a); BArm. fem. אֵימָתָנִי Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 197f; Rosenthal *Gramm.* §57; variant אֵמָתָנִי, cf. Lewy HUCA 18 (1944), 452₁₂₂): terrible **Da** 7₇ (parallel with דִּחְיִלָּה, adj. from → חַיִּיהָ). †

10378 אֵיתִי (Aramaic)

אֵיתִי, variant אֵתִי, Heb. יֵשׁ, also אֵשׁ; Ug. *it* (cf. UF 6 (1974), 461).

—1. אֵישִׁי: OArm. (+; ל) לִישָׁה “he is nothing, he possesses nothing, he has nothing” Zenzjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 216: 16; Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* §47c; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 576 sv. *lysû*₂); → שׁ 2 (at the beginning); אֵיתִי: EmpArm.; Pehl. *yt* (Junker *Frahang* 24:2); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara); Xanthos; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 24: 8; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 71); Nisa; Palm., Nab., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 12; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 50); JArm. (Tg._B אֵיתָא, Dalman *Wb.* 16b); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 509); for אֵית see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000) 82; Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 16a); NeoArm. *ōt(i)* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 100).

—2. with אֵל, cf. Akk. *lā išu* > Assyrian *laššu* there is not (von Soden *Gramm.* §111a; AHw. 402b and c; see p. 539b; see also CAD L: 108b); Pehl. *Pyty* (Junker *Frahang* 25: 43); EgArm. אֵל אֵיתִי and אֵיתִי (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 7: 29; *Rev. des Etudes Sémitiques* (1942nd.45), 71); cf. Leander *Aèg. Arm.* 119: 4; Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 138 sv. לֵית; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 576 sv. *lysû*₂); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 217b), and CPArm. *liyt* (Schulthess *Lex.* 103b); Syr. *layt* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 366a); Mnd. *laiit*, with sf. *lait* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 228a); NeoArm. *lit* and *liṭ* (Spitaler §183); Arb. *lais* (sv. *laisa* not to be, see Wehr-Cowan 886a; see also Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000) 82); Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 75m; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 254l-n; Rosenthal *Palm.* 83f :: Blake JAOS 35 (1915), 377ff; Eitan AJSL 44 (1927nd.28), 187f; also 45 (1928nd.29), 138f.

—3. with a suffix (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 256z; Rosenthal *Gramm.* §95) אֵיתָךְ Q, אֵיתִיךְ K (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 74z, 77o); אֵיתוּהִי, אֵיתִיכוּן, אֵיתָנָא and אֵיתָנָא Q (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 79u), אֵיתִינָא K.

—a. existence (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 331t-w), > there is **Da** 2₂₈ 3₁₂ 5₁₁; with אֵל there is not 2_{10f} 3_{25·29} 4₃₂ **Ezr** 4₁₆.

—b. to be found; the ʾ dwelling of the gods is not situated with mortals **Da 2**_{11b}; wisdom that I possess **2**₃₀; they have sustained no harm **3**₂₅.

—c. with הֵן אִיתִי דֵּי: הֵן whether it be so that **Ezr 5**₁₇; as a stressed copula before a pt. or adj. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 291e) hellip. הֵן אִיתִי יִכָּל **Da 3**₁₇ “if our God is able to deliver” :: “if it is so, then our God will deliver”, cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 365b; on this see also Akk. *ibašši* “really” (the present of the vb. *bašû*) “used as an adv.” (AHw. 113a); Landsberger *Brief des Bischofs von Esagila an König Asarhaddon* (Amsterdam, 1965), 48₆₈ compares Heb. יֵשׁ and *BArm.* אִיתִי with this use of *ibašši* “really” (cf. also Coxon *VT 26* (1976), 400ff, especially 406ff).

—d. elsewhere with sf. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 256z) **Da 2**₂₆ **3**_{14f-18}; with pleonastic sf. 3rd. masc. **2**₁₁. †

10379 אכל (Aramaic)

אכל: the same in Heb.; OArm., Zendjirli, Panammuwa 1 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 9, 13, 17), Panammuwa 2 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 9), Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 27, 30); Tell Fekherye 22, לאכלו impf./jussive, see p. 49; Deir Alla; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 89, 127, 129; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 270 B: 2; Sachau *Papyri und Ostraka* 76, i B: 6; 80, iii A: 2), Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 17), Pehl. (Herzfeld *Paikuli* 74; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 13; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 51); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 17a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 509); CPArm. (*ʾkl* and *ʾkyl*, Schulthess *Lex.* 7b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 1b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 17a) Mnd. *AKL* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 16f); NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 11b) and NeoArm. (Spitaler *Gloss.* 88a; Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 44 sv. *ʾhl*).

pe: pf. אָכַל (Or. *ʾakalū*, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 138d); impf. תֵּאכַל, יֵאכַל (Or. *y/tōkul*, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 138a, b :: Littmann *OLZ* 31 (1928), 580); impv. fem אֲכַלִּי (Or. *ʾikulī*, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 138d); pt. fem. אֲכַלְהָ: to eat.

—1. a) to feed on, with acc. עֵשֶׂב **Da 4**₃₀.

—b) to feed (of animals), with acc. בְּשֵׂר **Da 7**₅.

—c) abs. **Da 7**₇₋₁₉.

—2. metaphorically: with acc. אֲרַעָא to devastate **7**₂₃.

—3. אֲכַל קַרְצִין **Da 3**₈ **6**₂₅ → *קַרְחָ. †

10380 אל (Aramaic)

אל: the same in Heb.; OArm., Zakir (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 A: 13); Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214; 215); Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 22 A: 27); Tell Fekherye 22; EmpArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara; Hermopolis; Leander *Aèg. Arm.* §61: 3), Asshur Ostra-con (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 17); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 41; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 77; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 13; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 55 sv. *ʾl*); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 510); afterwards out of use (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 349e; Rosenthal *Palm.* 60; Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 82 refers to Muraoka *JSS* 11 (1966) 162nd.163): as a prohibitive particle, not **Da 2**₂₄ **4**₁₆ **5**₁₀. †

10381 אֱל (Aramaic)

*אֱל: Heb. VI אֱל; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 82b, 83k; OArm., Zakir; Zendjirli; Sefire; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 78 and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 333, sv. אֱלָה): demonstrative pronoun pl., see Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §39); sg. → אֱלָה: these *Ezr* 5₁₅Q (K → אֱלָה). †

10382 אֱלָה (Aramaic)

אֱלָה, Or. *elāh* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 66n, 189p); Heb. אֱלֹהִים; OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 2, 4, 12f, 19, 29; 215: 2, 22f); Zakir (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 B: 9, 25); Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 30; B: 6, 31; C: 15, 21; 223 B: 2; 224: 2 etc.) pl. normally אֱלָהִין, see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3: p. 28a; so also Tell Fekherye 14 :: אֱלָהִין 4; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 1: 3) EmpArm., Tema (Donner-R. *Inschriften* texts 228 and 229); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara; *Aḥiqar* 95, 115, 124, 128, 135, 160; see Leander *Aèg. Arm.* 80z); Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 19 etc.); Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 14; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 57); DSS, together with the more common אֱלֹה there is also the rarer אֱל, which occurs also in EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 107, 154, 156, 161, 173); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 13 sv. אֱל_{VI}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 53); cf. Leander *Aèg. Arm.* 69g, and under אֱלֹה and אֱל, see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 510; JArm. אֱלָה (Dalman *Wb.* 19a); Sam. *ēla* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 1b); CPArm. אֱלָהָא (vocalised with KBL; Schulthess *Lex.* 8f *elāh*); Syr. *allāhā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 21a states that *l* was not geminated by the Nestorians); > Arb. *allāh* (Littmann “Syriac Inscription”, (1934), x f); Mnd. *alaha* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 18b); NeoSyr. *alāhā* (Maclean *Dictionary* 12b); NeoArm. *alō* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 51): cstr. det. אֱלָהָא, sf. אֱלָהִי, אֱלָהֵךְ, אֱלָהֵיהּ, אֱלָהֵיהּ, אֱלָהֵנָא (variant אֱלָהֵנָה - *Da* 3₁₇, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 73r), אֱלָהֵם/הוֹן, אֱלָהֵם/כוֹן (Or. *elāhā* etc.); with prefix אֱלָהֵ (Or. *Psub*‘e<elāh), but det. and sf. אֱלָהָא, אֱלָהֵךְ, אֱלָהֵיהּ, אֱלָהֵנָא etc. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 60e, Or. *Psub*‘e<elheh, wil<elaha; pl. אֱלָהִין, det. אֱלָהֵיהּ, cstr. אֱלָהֵיהּ, sf. אֱלָהֵיהּ, אֱלָהֵךְ, אֱלָהֵיהּ (K אֱלָהֵךְ-, Q אֱלָהֵךְ-, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 77 o) *Da* 3₁₂₋₁₈; for Standard Literary Aramaic see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7(2000), 82; also Sokoloff *Dictionary* 59: **God**.

—1. sg. in a general sense: a god *Da* 2₂₈; אֱלָהֵךְ a great god 2₄₅; כָּל-אֱלָהֵי any god at all 3₂₈ 6₈₋₁₃; אֱלָהֵךְ and who is a (the) god which will deliver you ? 3₁₅; det., meaning Yahweh *Da* 2₂₀ *Ezr* 6₁₂₋₁₈; אֱלָהֵךְ *Da* 6₁₇₋₂₁ (:: Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 305f is a mistake); אֱלָהֵךְ *Ezr* 5₈ אֱלָהֵךְ *Da* 6₂₁₋₂₇; אֱלָהֵךְ K 3₂₆₋₃₂ 5₁₈₋₂₁, for Q אֱלָהֵךְ, see BHS on 3₂₆ and Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 51k (on p. 52); with genitive אֱלָהֵךְ שְׂמִיָּא *Da* 2_{18f-37-44} *Ezr* 5_{11f} 6_{9f} 7₁₂₋₂₁₋₂₃; אֱלָהֵךְ אֱלָהֵךְ *Da* 2₄₇ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 312i); אֱלָהֵךְ *Ezr* 5₁ 6₁₄ 7₁₅; cj., for אֱלָהֵךְ יְרוּשָׁלַם אֱלָהֵךְ prop. אֱלָהֵךְ יְרוּשָׁלַם אֱלָהֵךְ, on which see Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 70, and BHS *Ezr* 7₁₉; אֱלָהֵךְ *Da* 2₂₃; אֱלָהֵךְ *Da* 5₃ *Ezr* 4₂₄₋₇₂₄ (25 times).

—2. pl. אֱלָהִין:

—a) the God of Israel: אֱלָהֵךְ אֱלָהֵךְ *Da* 2₄₇ cf. sg.

—b. α) the gods of the other nations (in Daniel always Babylonian gods) *Jr* 10₁₁ אֱלָהֵיהּ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 309n); *Da* 2₁₁ (on which see Bentzen *Daniel* 20: it is also possible to take it a sg., Sept. ἄγγελο” :: Montgomery *Daniel* 153 “but the author thinks that in the mouths of the idol-worshippers it should really be a

plural?"; so also Plöger *Daniel* 42, 46; ZüBi; TOB; NRSV; REB; לֵאלֹהֵי (K pl. אֱלֹהִים-, Q sg. אֱלֹהִים-); the gods of Nebuchadnezzar: **Da** 3₁₂₋₁₈ (: Montgomery *Daniel* 205 sg.; so also Plöger *Daniel* 58; Bentzen *Daniel* 28 :: MT_K pl., preferring the idea that Nebuchadnezzar was a polytheist; so ZüBi; TOB; NRSV; REB; Lebram 60.

—β) אֱלֹהֵי gods of gold, silver, copper, iron, wood and stone **Da** 5₄₋₂₃.

—γ) בֵּר אֱלֹהִין divine being, angel **Da** 3₂₅ (→ בֵּר 2), = מַלְאָכָה vs.₂₈.

—δ) רִיחַ אֱלֹהִין קְדִישִׁין the spirit of the holy god is in Daniel, which can be taken as sg. or pl., cf. Bentzen *Daniel* 32, 41; possibly what is meant is the gods of the Babylonians and the God of Daniel (without אֱלֹהִים) **Da** 4_{5f-15} 15₁₁₋₁₄.

10383 אֱלֹהֵה (Aramaic)

אֱלֹהֵה: the same in Heb.; OArm. אֱלֹהֵה Zakir 'l (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 A: 9, 16; B: 8; Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §39); Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 29); Sefire 'In (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 38; B: 7, 11f etc.); EmpArm. אֱלֹהֵה; Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 12ff); Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 15; EgArm. אֱלֹהֵה (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara); Samaria; Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 78 sv. אֱלֹהֵה; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 333 sv. *znh*); Asia Minor (Lidzbarski *Ephemeris* 1, 323: 4); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 511); < cj. **illē* < **ilē* < Proto-Semitic **ilay* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 83j) :: **illay* (Leander *Aæg. Arm.* 34 l); → *אֱלֵי, אֱלֵי, אֱלֵי; demonstrative pronoun masc. and fem. pl.: **these Jr** 10₁₁ **Ezr** 5₁₅ K (Q אֱלֵי), sg. → אֱלֵי. †

10384 אֱלֵי (Aramaic)

אֱלֵי, Or. 'alū, **Da** 7₈ 'ilū (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 66n!):

—a) mostly considered as a by-form of → אֱלֵי, cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* §266a, b; and Vogt *Lexicon* 8f: אֱלֵי and אֱלֵי.

—b) אֱלֵי is not to be separated from אֱלֵי: EmpArm., Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 9, 11, 13); EgArm. (Hermopolis), Sachau *Arm. Pap.* 282c; Leander §64; and Cowley ZAW 47 (1929), 150f; on this see also Baumgartner ZAW 45 (1927), 89 = *Umwelt* 76; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 65; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 280); El-Amarna *allû*, see AHw. 37b (*allû* III); CAD A/1: 358a, sv. *allû*, interrogative particle; Ug. *hl*, see H.P. Müller ZA 64 (1974), 305, interjection, look!, behold!: אֱלֵי אֱלֵי (Or. *w'sub'e<aluμ*) **Da** 4₇₋₁₀ 7₈ (variant אֱלֵי אֱלֵי). †

10385 אֱלֵי (Aramaic)

אֱלֵי, אֱלֵי, אֱלֵי **Da** 6₇; OArm. אֱלֵי (Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §39); Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 7, *passim*; 223 C: 2, 9; 224: 7, *passim*, cf. 3: p. 28a); Nab., Palm. אֱלֵי (Cantineau *Gramm.* 129; cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 78f sv. אֱלֵי; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 333 sv. *znh*); OSArb. 'In (Höfner *Gramm.* §35bβ); JArm. אֱלֵי and אֱלֵי; Bab. Arm. inscr. also אֱלֵי/אֱלֵי those (Rossel *Aramaic Magical Texts* §3: 6, 4: 10); DSS אֱלֵי **ellēn* (Dalman *Wb.* 19b, 113b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 511); Syr. (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §67₂) and CPArm. *hālēn*

(Schulthess *Gramm.* §62₁); Mnd. *ʿlin* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 351b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* §80); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 82j: as → *אַל, אַלָּה, אַלָּט: demonstrative pronoun pl.: **these** **Da** 2₄₀₋₄₄ 6_{3,7} 7₁₇; sg. → אַלְנָה. †

10386 אַלְךָ (Aramaic)

אַלְךָ: EmpArm. אַלְךָ: EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Behistun 20; Saqqara); Samaria; see Junker *Frahang*; Herzfeld *Paikuli*; Sogdian; Nab. *ʿlk* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 76 sv. אַלְךָ; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 319 sv. *zk*₂); Syr. *hālēk* and *hālōk/hānōk* (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §67₂); CPArm. *hellēk, hellōk* that (Schulthess *Gramm.* §62: 2; *Lex.* 49a); Mnd. *hanik* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 125a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 91, *haʿnyk*); Bab. Tg. (see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 82) אַלְיך, and אַלְכִי “that” (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 511); Arb. *ulāʿika*, pl. of *dāka* “this”; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 82f and g; 83 l; like → אַלְיָנ, *אַלְה, אַלָּה: demonstrative pronoun pl., **those** **Da** 3_{12f-21-23-27} 6₆₋₁₂₋₁₆₋₂₅ **Ezr** 4₂₁ 5₉ 6₈; sg. → אַלְנָה. †

10387 אַלְךָ (Aramaic)

אַלְךָ: → אַלְיָנ.

10388 אַלְפָּה (Aramaic)

אַלְפָּה: Heb. II אַלְפָּה; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 251q; OArm. אַלְפָּה (Tell Fekherye 19); EmpArm., EgArm. אַלְפָּה, pl. cstr. אַלְפֵי (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Behistun 3, 9; Saqqara; see Leander 116n); Nab. אַלְפָּה pl. abs. אַלְפֵין; Palm. (Rosenthal *Palm.* 80); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 15; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 65 sv. *ʿlp*₅); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 21a, אַלְפָּה; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 512); Syr. *ʿalēp* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 22b); CPArm. *ʿlp* (Schulthess *Gramm.* §127): *ʿālef* or *ʿsubʿalef*; st. cstr. *ʿlpʿ* = *ʿalpā*, pl. *ʿlpyn* = *ʿalʿsubʿeféʿen* (Schulthess *Lex.* 10b); Mnd. *alpa* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 21a); NeoArm. *ōlef* (Spitaler *Gloss.* 89a; Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 52 sv. *ʿlf*); NeoSyr. *alpā, ilpā* (Nöldeke *Neusyrischen Sprache* 152; Maclean *Dictionary* 13b): cstr. אַלְפָּה, det. אַלְפָּה, pl. אַלְפֵים **Da** 7₁₀ K (Q אַלְפֵין) see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 201f: cardinal number, **a thousand** **Da** 5₁, אַלְפָּה 7₁₀ many thousands (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 312i). †

10389 אַמְזָה (Aramaic)

*אַמְזָה: the same in Heb., Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 180o; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara); Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 16; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 69 sv. *ʿmh*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 24a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 513); Syr. *amtā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 24a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 11a); Mnd. *ama* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 21b), as in Arm.; pl. mostly constructed as a masc. אַמְזֵין, see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 83; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 201k; cf. Mnd. *amia, amamia* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 21b, and Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 163₂); cf. Palm. pl., with doubling of the second radical, אַמְזֵמָה; see Rosenthal *Palm.* 78) Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 240f: **cubit** **Da** 3₁ **Ezr** 6₃. †

10390 אַמְזָה (Aramaic)

אַמְזָה; the same in Heb.; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 181w; DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 513); JArm. *ʿummʿsubʿetʿa* (Dalman *Wb.* 24a), and Sam. *ammʿsubʿem, ammayyaʿu* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 1b sv. *ʿmh*); JPArm. אַמְזָה, pl. אַמְזֵין, see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 39; Syr. *ʿumtā* (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §146, p. 91; Brockelmann *Lexicon* 24a);

Arb. *umma* nation, people, *ummat Muḥammad* the community of *Muḥammad*, the followers of *Muḥammad*, < Heb. אֲמָרָה, or Arm. אֲמָרָה (Horowitz HUCA 2 (1925), 190; R. Paret *Handwörterbuch des Islam* (Leiden, 1941), 762f); fem. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 239x) **Da 3**₂₉; otherwise generally constructed as pl. det.: אֲמָרָיָה **Da 3**₄ **Ezr 4**₁₀; אֲמָרָיָה **Da 3**₇₋₃₁ **5**₁₉ **6**₂₆ **7**₁₄: **nation**, together with עֲמָרָא and לְשָׁן; sg. **Da 3**₂₉, pl. **3**₄₋₇₋₃₁ **5**₁₉ **6**₂₆ **7**₁₄. †

10391 אֲמָן (Aramaic)

אֲמָן: the same in Heb.; EmpArm. haf., Pehl. הֵימֵן (Junker *Frahang* 18: 3), and under the influence of Heb. הֵימֵן, pl. *mhymn* EgArm. (Hermopolis); Samaria; Palm., Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 64 sv. הֵימֵן; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 278 sv. *hymn*); JArm. הֵימֵן, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 23a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 513); Syr. *haymen* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 175a); CPArm. *haymen* (Schulthess *Lex.* 49 sv. 'mn); Mnd. *haimin* and *haiman* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 22b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 221, 244); NeoSyr. *m'sub'eheméĀn*, *m_chaméĀn* (Maclean *Dictionary* 160b); > Arb. *haymana* (Horowitz HUCA 2 (1925), 47); sbst. אֲמָנָה EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 132; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 64; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 279 sv. *hymnwt*); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 112b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 175a); Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 120a), and NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 76a); adj. אֲמָיָן (Saqqara 3; Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 266:3; *Aḥiqar* 132; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 64); Syr. and NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 14a); pt. passive, Pehl.; EgArm. (Hermopolis 4, 9); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 64); JArm., Bab. Tg. (see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 83, note 40; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 513); CPArm., Syr., NeoSyr. :: Mnd. *mhaiman*, *mhaimin* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 259a; active pt. haf.) dependable, something believable, believer.

haf (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 139i): pf. הֵימֵן (Or. *hēmen*) to **trust in**, with אֲ **Da 6**₂₄; passive pt. מְהֵימֵן (Or. *m'sub'ehemaṣun*, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 297c) **trustworthy Da 2**₄₅ **6**₅. †

10392 אֲמַר (Aramaic)

אֲמַר: the same in Heb.; Arm. (cf. Vogt *Lexicon* 10f), Deir Alla; OArm., Zakir (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 202 A: 15); Sefire (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 222 A: 33, 36; B: 24, 26; C: 18; 223 B: 5; C: 1; 224: 5, 7, 18, 20, 30); Zandjirli 215: 21 (see Degen *Altaram. Gr.* p. 71); Tell Fekherye 10, 14, sbst. 'mrt pmh “the word (words) of his mouth” (cf. Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 78 sv. 'mrh); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; *Aḥiqar*; Behistun 7, 18 (Akk. *al-ta-par um-ma*), 27 (Akk. *iq-bu-u*); Saqqara) Asshur Ostracon (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 233: 8, 10, 17); Uruk 27, 43 *a-ma-ar*; Nab., Palm., Hatra (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 249: 4; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 17; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 73 sv. 'mr₁); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 23b); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 514); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 57 sv. 'mr); NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 14b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 26a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 11b); Sam. *āmār* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 1b); Mnd. *AMR I* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 23a).

pe: pf. אֲמַר (Or. 'amar, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 138d), fem. אֲמַרָת (139g), 1st. sg. אֲמַרְתָּ (138f), pl. אֲמַרְנָא **Ezr 5**₄₋₉, אֲמַרְוּ; impf. יֵאֲמַר (Or. *yōmar*, → אֲכַל), pl. יֵאֲמַרוּן; impv. אֲמַר, אֲמַרְוּ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 139 l); inf. מְאֲמַר **Da 2**₉, מְאֲמַר **Ezr 5**₁₁ (: לְאֲמַר Asshur Ostracon 8, EgArm. < Canaanite :: Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 83); pt. אֲמַרְתָּ, pl. אֲמַרְתֵּן.

—1. to **say** (in direct speech: abs. אֲמַרְתָּ עֲנֵה **Da 2**₈ and elsewhere, → עֲנֵה; with לְ of the person **Da 2**₄₋₂₅ **3**₉ and elsewhere; with קָרָם **2**₉ **5**₁₇ **6**_{13f}; with הֵי **2**₂₅; with כֵּן **4**₁₁ **7**₂₃; with כְּנִמָּא **Ezr 5**₄₋₉; with כְּדָנָה **Jr 10**₁₁; לְמַמַר (corresponding to Heb. לְאֲמַר) **Ezr 5**₁₁; אֲמַרְתֵּן to you it has been said (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 333d!)

Da 4₂₈ :: אָמַרְיִן (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 292 l) they are talking (speaking) to you **Da 6**_{7-13f} **Ezr 5**₃ (אָמַרְ **Da 7**₁ is not clear, see e.g. Plöger KAT xviii: 101, 103; Bentzen *Daniel* 48).

—2. a) to **say** something: → שָׁלַח, with עַל of the person, to speak against the Hebrew slaves **Da 3**₂₉.

—b) to speak, tell, parallel with יָדַע hof., חוּדָה pa., haf.: חָלַמָא or פִּשְׁרָא **Da 2**₄₋₉₋₃₆ **4**_{4f-6-15}.

—3. to **command** (cf. Arb.) in direct speech: אָמַרְיִן (see above under 1) it is commanded **Da 3**₄; with inf. and לָ **Da 2**₁₂₋₄₆ **3**_{13-19f} **4**₂₃; אָמַרְוּ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 333d!), “and as it had been commanded”, or alternatively, “and as someone had commanded” **5**₂ **6**₂₄; with “the perfect of execution” (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 351e; cf. KBL) **5**₂₉.

—4. for the following passages Vogt *Lexicon* 10b chooses to translate אָמַר as “to ask”: **Da 2**₂₆; **2**₁₅ **3**_{24a} **5**₁₃ **6**₂₁ **Ezr 5**₃, and then also cj. vs.₄, for אָמַרְנָא prop. אָמַרְיִן “they asked”; while the context of these various passages does suggest something different from the rest, especially for **Da 2**₂₆ **6**₂₁ **Ezr 5**_{3f}, it is not necessary to take it as meaning → שָׁאל.

10393 אָמַר (Aramaic)

*אָמַר: Heb. *אָמַר, n.m. אָמַר; OArm., Tell Fekherye 20; Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 23); EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 121; Driver *Arm. Docs.* 6: 3); and Palm. אָמַר (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 18 sv. אָמַר_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 78 sv. *ʾmr*₃); JArm., DSS (אָמַרָא, Dalman *Wb.* 24a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 515); and CPArm. אָמַר (Schulthess *Lex.* 12a; but see also Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 83); Syr. *ʾemmʾsubʿera*μ< (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 26b); Mnd. *ʾmbra* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 352b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* §69); fem. אָמַרְתָא JArm., CPArm. see above; DSS אָמַרָה = *ʾemmarā* (Beyer *loc. cit.*); > Arb. *ʾimmar* (Fraenkel *Fremdwörter* 107f); Ph., Punic *ʾmr* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 18; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 78 sv. *ʾmr*₃; Tomback *Lexicon* 24); cf. Punic *mlk ʾmr* “sacrificial lamb”, in Latin inscr. *molchomor* (Haussig *Wb. Myth.* 1: 299f); Ug. *imr* lamb (Gordon *Textbook* §19.231; Aistleitner *Wb.* 287); loanword from Akk. *immeru* (Zimmern *Fremdwörter* 50); it is probably not a loanword but rather a common sbst. in Ug., Ph., Arm. and Heb., cf. Baumgartner VT 4 (1954), 196: pl. אָמַרְיִן **lamb** (as an animal for sacrifice) **Ezr 6**₉₋₁₇ and **7**₁₇ (together with אָמַרְיִן). †

10394 אָנְבָה (Aramaic)

אָנְבָה: → *אָנְבָ.

10395 אָנְב (Aramaic)

*אָנְב or *אָב (so KBL, Vogt *Lexicon* 11a): Heb. *אָב:

—a) for both forms (with and without nuṣun) see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 50d and e, and 221g; < Akk. *inbu(m)*, *enbu* fruit, fruit tree (AHw. 381b; cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 515; CAD I/J: 144a); according to Zimmern *Fremdwörter* 55, also Pöbel ZA 39 (1930), 149₂, and Kaufman *Akkadian Influences* 58, probably originally related to → עָנַב (see HAL 805; HALOT 851; and for the cognate languages see Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 874).

—b) JArm. inscr. (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 3, sv. 'b₂); JArm. אַבָּא, אַבְבָּא and אַבְבָּא נִי (Dalman *Wb.* 1b, 24b, 221a); Syr. 'ebbā' (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 1b) and Mnd. 'bibia pl. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 340a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 163) fruits; Arb. 'abb (Nöldeke *ZDMG* 40 (1886), 735); Amharic 'ababā flower (KBL, cf. Leslau 9): sf. (collective) אַבְבָּא fruit **Da** 4_{9.11-18}. †

10396 אַנְהָ (Aramaic)

אַנְהָ, variant **Da** 8₂ **Ezr** 6₁₂ אַנְהָ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 69d), Or. אַנְהָ **Da** 4₂₇ 5₁₆ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 66n, 69d); Heb. אָנִי; OArm., Zakir, Zendjirli, Sefire; EmpArm., Nerab, Asshur Ostrakon, EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Hermopolis; Saqqara); Behistun 21 (Akk. *a-na-ku*); Samaria; Uruk 10, 26 (*a-na-*); Mcheta 1; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang*; Herz-feld *Paikuli*), Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 18; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 79 sv. 'nh₃); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 2a); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 515f); אַנְהָ JArm., DSS rarely (Dalman *Wb.* 24b; Beyer *loc. cit.*); Hatra, Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 27b) and Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 24a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* §75, p. 86); NeoArm. *ana* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 60, sv. 'n; Spitaler *Gramm.* 90b sv. 'n) and NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 15a): personal pronoun (cf. Vogt *Lexicon* 11f).

—a) 1st. sg. personal pronoun, **I Da** 2₈₋₇₂₈ (12 times), **Ezr** 6₁₂.

—b) strengthening a pronominal suffix רִיחִי לְרִיחִי אַנְהָ דְנִיִּאלְ my very own spirit, of me, Daniel **Da** 7₁₅; and אַנְהָ דְנִיִּאלְ it is from me **Ezr** 7₂₁ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 69d, 267d). †

10397 אַנְנִי (Aramaic)

אַנְנִי, fem. אַנְנִי **Da** 7₁₇; fem. אַנְנִי Asshur Ostrakon 12, on which see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 285, 3rd. fem. personal pronoun abs. (an older form אַנְנִי as copula, Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 264 sv. h₁); Nab. אַנְנִי this (Cantineau *Nab.* 1: 60; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 333 sv. *znh*); Palm. אַנְנִי (Rosenthal *Palm.* p. 42; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 61 sv. אַנְנִי; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 264 sv. h₁); JArm. אַנְנִי/אֲנִי, fem. אַנְנִי/אֲנִי (Dalman *Gramm.* 112:5) that; DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 563) אַנְנִי = Sam. *innon* that (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 2a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Gramm.* §56, *hennō(n)* personal pronoun, she; §62 *hellēn* that); and Syr. *hennōn*, fem. *hennēn* (Nöl-deke *Syr. Gramm.* §67) that; Mnd. *hinum*, fem. *hinin*, *hin'n* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 146, 147; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* §75, p. 86); NeoArm. *hinn(un)*, personal pronoun, she (Bergsträsser *Glossar* 33); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 71p, 124s; Schaeder 53f, 3rd. pl. masc. and fem. personal pronoun (sg. → אַנְנִי, fem. אַנְנִי): **they**, as copula (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 268a) **Da** 7₁₇ **Ezr** 5₄, as acc. **Da** 6₂₅; as demonstrative pronoun, **those** (so ZüBi; NRSV, REB: those kings :: Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 82e: these) **Da** 2₄₄; → אַנְנִי. †

10398 אַנְוִשׁ (Aramaic)

אַנְוִשׁ: → אַנְשׁ.

10399 אַנְחָנְהָ (Aramaic)

אַנְחָנְהָ, variant אַנְחָנְהָ; **Da** 3₁₆ **Ezr** 4₁₆ 5₁₁ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 70n): Heb. אַנְחָנְהָ; EmpArm., EgArm. אַנְחָנְהָ and אַנְחָן (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Leander 26 l; Saqqara; Hermopolis); Samaria; Palm.;

JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 18; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 81 sv. *ʾnhn*₂); JArm. **ܢܢܗܢ** (Dalman *Wb.* 25a, 267b); DSS **ܢܢܗܢܐ** (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 516); Syr. *ʾnhnn*, *hnan* (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §63:2; Brockelmann *Lexicon* 28a); CPArm. *ʾsubʿanan* and *ʾsubʿaneu*, later also *ʾnyh* (Schulthess *Lex.* 12b sv. **ܢܢܗ**; *Gramm.* §56); NeoArm. *anaḥ* (Spitaler *Gloss.* 90b); NeoSyr. *ʾahni* or *ahnan* (Nöldeke *NSyr. Gramm.* §34, p. 74; Maclean *Dictionary* 8b); later form Tg._B **ܢܢܗ**; Sam. (*an*)*anan* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 2a); for JPArm. see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 66; CPArm. *ʾsubʿanan*, *<_anen* (Schulthess *Gramm.* §56); Mnd. *anin*, *anʿn* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 27a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 87; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 300): 1st. pl. personal pronoun, **we Da 3_{16f} Ezr 4₁₆ 5₁₁**. †

10400 **ܢܢܗ** (Aramaic)

ܢܢܗ: the same in Heb., < Arm. (Wagner *Aramäismen* 21/22); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 26b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 516); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 13b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 30a); OArm., **ܢܢܗ** Zakir (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 B: 20; but see also Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 83); EmpArm., Nerab (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 225: 6; 226: 8f; cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 68; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 290), variant of **ܢܢܗ** ? :: haf. from root **ܢܢܗ** to steal, drag off, cf. Nöldeke *ZA* 21: 383, and Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 210, 275; 3: p. 38a.

pe: pt. **ܢܢܗ** to oppress **Da 4₆**, sbj. **ܘܟܠ-ܚܘܐ ܠܐ-ܢܢܗ ܠܚܘܐ** “no mystery oppresses you”, meaning, “no mystery is too difficult for you”, so Vogt *Lexicon* 12a. †

10401 **ܢܢܗ** (Aramaic)

***ܢܢܗ**; Heb. **ננה**, **נה**;

—1. ***ܢܢܗ** EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḫiqar*, Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 10: 16); Tema (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 228 A: 14); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 21 sv. **ܢܢܗ**_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 83 sv. *ʾnp*₂); JArm. **ܢܢܗ** (Dalman *Wb.* 27a; see also Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 83); DSS ***ܢܢܗ** and ***ܢܢܗ** (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 516 sv. *ʾnp*); Mnd. *anpia*, pl. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 27a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* §51).

—2. ***ܢܢܗ**: ArslanTash. (Degen-Müller-Röllig *Neue Ephememeris* 2, 40: iii, sg. *ʾp*); Sefire dual. (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 28, 42 and 224: 2); EmpArm., EgArm. (Hermopolis); Palm. (for Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* see above); JArm. **ܢܢܗ** (Dalman *Wb.* 32b); DSS (see above); Syr. *ʾappayya* and *ʾappē* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 39a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 13b sv. **ʾnp*); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 2a sv. *ʾnp*: *abban*); NeoArm. *ffōya* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 24 sv. *f*; Spitaler *Gloss.* 85b); Mnd. *anpia* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 27a), *Ruzûička*. 130; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 181x): ***ܢܢܗ** and ***ܢܢܗ**: dual (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 202o; cf. Beyer *loc. cit.* :: pl. JArm., Syr., CPArm., Mnd.): sf. **ܢܢܗ**: **face** (with **ܥܠ ܢܢܗ**) **Da 2₄₆**, (**ܥܠ ܢܢܗ**) **3₁₉**. †

10402 **ܢܢܗ** (Aramaic)

ܢܢܗ, Or. *ʾenāš* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 16s), Heb. **ננה**.

—A. forms: OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215:33); Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224:16); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḫiqar* 116, 122, 124, 151, 162, 167, 190); Tema

(Donner-R. *Inschriften* 228 A: 20); Armazi (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 276: 10); Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 19; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 84 sv. ʾnš₃); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 27b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 517); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 31a); CPArm. “a certain person, someone” (Schulthess *Lex.* 14a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 2a, someone, a person); Mnd. *anasûa*, *nasûa* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 24b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 182f); NeoSyr. *nāša* (Nöldeke *NSyr. Gramm.* 118₂); with the ending *-ūt* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 197g); Pehl. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Junker *Frahang* 11:1; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 19; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 85); Syr. (ʿ)*nāšūta* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 31a); CPArm. **nšw*, sf. *nšwth* (Schulthess *Lex.* 14a).

—B. meanings:

—a) sg. 𐭠𐭣𐭥 a person (an individual): EgArm., JArm., Nab., Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 19); 𐭠𐭣𐭥 𐭠𐭣 a human being (Sefire Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224: 16).

—b) 𐭠𐭣𐭥 collective, people: Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 23); Tema (228 A: 20); Hatra (256: 6f).

—c) pl. ʾnšn (Tell Fekherye 14, with sf. ʾnšwh 9, 22); JArm. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥; also CPArm., Syr., Mnd. pl. (as well as sg.).

—C. in BArm. basic form **unāš* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 41o, 190u); the same in the cstr. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, variant **Da** 2₄₃ 4₁₃ 5₂₁ and 7₈ ʾ𐭠𐭣, Or. ʾ*enāšā* and 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, (Nab., Cantineau *Nab.* 2: 65, 212; and Palm., Rosenthal *Palm.* 27; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 19) **Da** 4_{13f} (K), see BHS; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 34a :: Brockelmann OLZ 37 (1934), 689f; pl. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 **Da** 4₁₄ (Heb., rd. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 collective, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 201f).

—D. instances:

—1. det. collective 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, JArm. (Dalman *Gramm.* §38: 1; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 517; but see also Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 83): **mankind**, the human race **Da** 4₁₃ (→ 𐭠𐭣 1b)._{14.22.29f} 7₈; the people of a particular country **Ezr** 4₁₁ (𐭠𐭣𐭥 st. cstr.); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 the kingdom (realm) of mankind, NRSV: the kingdom of mortals, REB: the kingdom of men **Da** 4_{14.29} 5₂₁; ʾ𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 human seed, referring to intermarriage (Akk. *zēr amēlūti*, see AHw. 1522a; CAD Z: 96, sv. *zēru* 5a) **Da** 2₄₃, ʾ𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 2₃₈ 5₂₁ individual human beings, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥 an individual human being (→ II 𐭠𐭣𐭥 2) 7₁₃, see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 304a; Plöger KAT xviii: 104 with reference to Bentzen *Daniel* 501.

—2. **person**, in a general sense, some person or other, a human being: JArm., DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 517); Nab. someone, and with negative, no-one; so also DSS; **Da** 2₁₀ 5₅ (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 “the finger of a human hand”, so e.g. Bentzen *Daniel* 40); 6₈ (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 “from some god or a person”); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 everyone **Da** 3₁₀ 5₇ 6₁₃ (the same as 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 **Da** 6₈), **Ezr** 6₁₁; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 “everyone who ...” **Da** 6₁₃. †

10403 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Aramaic)

𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, K 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (only BArm.), Q and **Ezr** 7₂₅, also 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥; Heb. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥; OArm., Zendjirli <t (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 33); Sefire (224: 11, 20; Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §35); EmpArm. *nt*; EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara); Behistun 52; Samaria; ʾt Nerab (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 225: 5; 226: 8); Asshur Ostrakon 2, 19; Gözne (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 259: 2); Pehl. (Herzfeld *Paikuli* 108, *nt*); Nab. ʾ*nt*(²); Palm. *nt*; JArm. inscr. ʾ(*n*)*th*; fem. *nty*; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*), Arebsun (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 264: 5, 6); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 29 sv. 𐭠𐭣𐭥_{III}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling

Dictionary 85 sv. *ʿnth₂*); JArm. and CPArm. rarely; Syr. (K); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 27b, אַנְתָּ; *Gramm.* §16a and 1; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 518; see also Sokoloff, DSD 7, (2000), 84 for אַנְתָּ); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 14a); Sam. *a^{1/2}tta^{1/2}* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 2a); Syr. (Q) (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §63a and 1); Mnd. *anat* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 24b; for an explanation of the form see Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 86f); NeoSyr. (Nöldeke *NSyr. Gramm.* 73 (§34); Maclean *Dictionary* 16a) and NeoArm. (Spitaler §34a, and f-k); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 50e, 70k (cf. Leander 18j): 2nd. sg. masc. personal pronoun: **you Da 2**₂₉₋₆₂₁ (13 times), **Ezr 7**₂₅. †

10404 אַנְתָּ (Aramaic)

אַנְתָּ: Heb. אַתָּם; OArm. ? אַתָּם Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 B: 31f; cf. Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §35a, p. 54f); EmpArm., EgArm. אַנְתָּם (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara); JArm. inscr. *ʿtwn* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 30 sv. אַתָּם; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 85 sv. *ʿnth₂*, cf. p. 86); JArm., אַנְתָּו, אַתָּו (Dalman *Gramm.* §16a and 1; *Wb.* 27b, 45b); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 519) אַנְתָּו(ו) אַנְתָּו; CPArm. *ʿtwn* (*ʿattōn*, see Schulthess *Gramm.* §56), also *ʿntwn*; Syr. K *ʿantōn*, Q *ʿattōn* (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §63, a, 1); Mnd. *anaton* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 25a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 86); NeoArm. (Spitaler 50f, i); NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 16a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 70o, → אַנְתָּו: 2nd. pl. masc. personal pronoun **you Da 2**₈. †

10405 אַסְרָא (Aramaic)

אַסְרָא: אַסְרָא; Heb. אַסְרָא; JArm. אַסְרָא (Dalman *Wb.* 28a; see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 84, who speaks of Late Jewish Literary Aramaic); CPArm. **ʿswr*, emphatic *ʿwsr* = *ʿosrā* Schulthess *Gramm.* §97; *Lex.* 15f); Syr. *ʿasūrā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 38a); Mnd. *ʿsura*, *ʿusura* bond, imprisonment etc. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 354); NeoSyr. *yisūrā* (Nöldeke *NSyr. Gramm.* §47:4, p. 100; Maclean *Dictionary* 121a): basic form **ʿisūr*? :: Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 189s: pl. אַסְרָא.

—a. sg. **fetter** (made from metal) **Da 4**₁₂₋₂₀, cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 519.

—b. pl. **custody, imprisonment** (ZüBi; TOB; NRSV; REB) **Ezr 7**₂₆. †

10406 אַסְנַפֶּר (Aramaic)

אַסְנַפֶּר: proper noun, the name of a king of Assyria (: Berger ZA 64 (1975), 229f, see below), **Ezr 4**₁₀; the personal name has been corrupted in transmission and so we cannot know for certain what the original form was; possibilities and suggestions include:

—1. in the Versions.: Sept._{RA} Ασενναφαρ (Sept._{B/A}); Sept._L and Josephus *Ant.* xi 2: 1 Σαλμανα(σ)σαρη; Vulg. *Asennaphar*; Pesh. *ʿespîd rabbā*.

—2. in modern interpretations:

—a) a gar-bled version of אַסְנַפֶּר, referring to Assurbanipal, king of Assyria 669nd.630, so KBL; Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 36; Vogt *Lexicon* 14b.

—b) Esarhaddon, king of Assyria 681nd.669, so Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 84, 90, who also refers to the fact that this king has already been mentioned in **Ezr 4**₂.

—c) the personal name would have been pronounced originally as *Aššur-ēpir* “Asshur is the provider”. For names expressing thanks that are constructed with the vb. *epēru* “to feed, look after, provide with food rations” (AHw. 223b; CAD E: 190a), see Stamm *Namengebung* 189; and for the corresponding general expressions meaning “X is a (my) provider” (with a theophoric subject), see Stamm *Namengebung* 213, 222. See also Berger ZA 64 (1975), 229f; according to him there is also the question of someone bearing this name in the time of Esarhaddon who was “the official representative of the king, a sort of provincial governor”.

—3. of these three suggestions the last (2c) is hardly to be taken into consideration, for it is a rather remote possibility; as for the others it is different; while both appear to be possible interpretations, preference should be given to the first of them (2a). †

10407 ܢܫܦܪܢܐ (Aramaic)

ܢܫܦܪܢܐ (*ospárnā*, see Vogt *Lexicon* 14b); Sept. ἐπιδέξιον, ἐπιμελῶν, τοίμω”; ܢܫܦܪܢܐ (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 263 = CIS 2: 108; from Mysien, Abydos, not far from Çanakkale on the Asian side of the Bosphorous, see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 263); EgArm. (Driver *Arm. Docs.* 10:4; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 20; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 90); loanword from Old Persian *a/usprna* “the whole, completeness”, see e.g. Schaefer 75, Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 24f; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 20; Hinz 246: adv. **completely, exactly** (for the translation see Vogt *Lexicon* 14b, and Beyer *Arm. Texte* 519); with עבר **Ezr 5** 6₁₂₋₁₃ 7₂₁₋₂₆; with יהב hitpe. 6₈; with קנה 7₁₇. †

10408 ܐܣܪܐ (Aramaic)

*ܐܣܪܐ: the same in Heb.; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224:18); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*, Saqqara, *Ahiqar* 80), Uruk 5, 8 *a-si-ir*, cf. Gordon AfO 12, p. 106 no. 9; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 20: 17: *ʿslwn*; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 116 [*ʿsr*], 117 [*ʿslwn*]); Palm. qal: a) finite vb. pf. *ʿsrw*, and b) passive pt. sg. *a-si-ir* and pl. st. emph. *ʿsyr*; the latter occurs in the construct chain *rb ʿsyr*, in Greek parallels (ἄΡαβ)ασείρη, but the meaning of this is uncertain; according to Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 20, it is the name of a temple; so also Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary*; according to KBL it is a divine name, on which see Rosenthal *Palm.* 77₂; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 20; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 90; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 31b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 519); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 15b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 37b); Mnd. *ASR* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 29b); NeoSyr. to bind (Nöldeke *NSyr. Gramm.* 228; Maclean *Dictionary* 17b).

Der. ܐܣܪܐ, ܐܣܪܐ.

10409 ܐܣܪܐ (Aramaic)

ܐܣܪܐ, Or. *ʿesār* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 66n), and *issār*; Heb. ܐܣܪܐ; basic form **isār* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 189r); the basic meaning bond > binding > fetter > prohibition: ܐܣܪܐ Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania viii/1, no. 51; EmpArm., Samaria *ʿsr* bond, covenant (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 91nd.92 sv. *ʿsr*₃); JArm. ܐܣܪܐ and ܐܣܪܐ (Dalman *Wb.* 32a) bond, chain, binding (the latter is the rendering of the sbst. in Nu 30_{2nd.6-11nd.15} according to Noth ATD 7: 194, instead of the traditional “vow of abstinence”); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 519, *ʿesār* prohibition); CPArm. **ʿsr* (*ʿissār*, so Schulthess *Lex.* 15b) fetter; Syr. *ʿesārā* (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §109) fetter, “vow of abstinence”, judgement, punishment (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 37b); Mnd. *asara* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 28a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 115): the same in the cstr.; det. ܐܣܪܐ: **prohibition, interdict** (NRSV) Da 6_{8f-10-13f-16}. †

10410 ܐܣܪܐ (Aramaic)

עָן: Heb. עָן; EmpArm., Uruk 2 *ah-hu* (= 'a', see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 119f); EgArm. עָן (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara; *Ahiqar*); Nab. *Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 219 sv. עָן; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 879 sv. 's); JArm. עָן, for the form of the sbst. (Dalman *Wb.* 32b) see Beyer *loc. cit.*; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 39d, 59c, 179f; Nöldeke *Neue Beiträge* 144f; Vogt *Lexicon* 14b; for עָן in Qumran see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 84.

In the other Arm. dialects for wood, tree עָן is replaced either by עָן (together with עָן in JArm.), or by עָן; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 4: 7; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1009); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 377a); CPArm. *qys*, emphatic *qys'* (Schulthess *Lex.* 179); Syr. *qaysā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 665a), and NeoSyr. *qēsa* (Maclean *Dictionary* 278a; KBL); NeoArm. *qīsa* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 71 sv. *qys*); so also Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 411b): det. עָן.

—1. wood **Da** 5_{4.23}.

—2. beam **Ezr** 5₈ 6_{4.11}. †

10411 עָן (Aramaic)

עָן: Heb. I עָן; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 24: 6, 14; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 120nd.123); Sogd. (Gauthier-Benveniste *Essai* 2: 208); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Hermopolis; Saqqara); Samaria; Xanthos; Taxila 11 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 273:11); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 21 sv. עָן₁; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 92 sv. 'p₂); also עָן EgAram. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 22; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 96; cf. Vogt *Lexicon* 15); JArm., DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 520, together with עָן ('ap); rarely also עָן, and עָן Dalman *Wb.* 32b, but see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 84, who disputes the existence of this form); Sam. af. (*Ben Hayyim Gloss.* 2a) and Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 30b); Syr. 'āp, 'ōp (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 38f); Targ. (Levy 1: 136a) and CPArm. 'wp (Schulthess *Lex.* 4b, and *Gramm.* §132: 1, 'wp = 'ōf); NeoSyr. āp or ūp (Nöldeke *NSyr. Gramm.* 163; cf. Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 208₁; Maclean *Dictionary* 18a); also p, OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214; 215; 216:18); Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 223 B: 4, 6) EmpArm., Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 6; Nab.; Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 225 sv. עָן; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 898 sv. p₁); cf. Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* §46a (on p. 63, with note 41); also p in Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 225 sv. עָן): עָן also, always linked with עָן (עָן) and also **Da** 6₂₃ **Ezr** 5_{10.14} 6₅. †

10412 עָן (Aramaic)

*עָן, pl. det. עָן (variant 'עָן), Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 196d: **Ezr** 4₉; probably a proper name (Sept. Αφρασαίωι), in which the initial עָן of the sbst. has arisen by dittography (see e.g. BHS); suggestions about the identification of the intended proper name include:

—a) עָן (→ עָן) Persian, so e.g. KBL (with references to further bibliography); see further Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 36; Gunneweg *KAT* xix/1: 82;

—b) cj. for עָן prop. עָן, “Sipparite”, i.e., a resident of the city of Sippar, so Rosenthal *Aramaic Handbook* 1/2: 17f; and subsequently Vogt *Lexicon* 15b.

Deciding which of these two possibilities to choose is not easy. The MT seems to favour the first (a), but the mention of other names of cities in **Ezr 4**, rather supports the second (b).

10413 אֲפֶרְסֵי (Aramaic)

*אֲפֶרְסֵי, pl. det. אֲפֶרְסֵי (variant אֲפֶרְ, see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 196d) **Ezr 5** 6; the meaning of the word is not certain but possibilities and suggestions include:

—a) the name of a people, so Sept. Αφραραχαιοι, Vulg., and so also Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 99, 103, where the subst. is rendered as “the Apharsechite”; for the reasons on which this is based see p. 84₉ (on **Ezr 4**₉). According to Meyer *Judentums* 38, אֲפֶרְסֵי would be the same as פֶּרְסֵי, but this is improbable.

—b) an official title; Sept. (= 3 Esdras) ἡγεμόνε; Pesh. *šallîṭē*; Arabic versions *nawā-fîr* guardian; a loanword from Old Pers. **prasaka*/**frasaka* +; Aramaic suffix. *āy*, so Eilers *Iranische Beamtennamen* 5ff, 30ff; see further Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 50, and Vogt *Lexicon* 15b, who translates the Old Persian word as the Latin *inquisitor*; Rosenthal *Gramm.* §189 raises the question of Akk. *iprasakku* an official administering justice in the Persian government (AHw. 385a; CAD I/J: 165b); see also Beyer *Arm. Texte* 520.

Clearly the second suggestion (b) deserves more preference than the first (a). †

10414 אֲפֶרְסֵי (Aramaic)

*אֲפֶרְסֵי: pl. det. אֲפֶרְסֵי (variant אֲפֶרְ), Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 196d, **Ezr 4**₉. The meaning of the word is not certain, but possible suggestions have been made, like those for אֲפֶרְסֵי, and it is often identified with this word; on this see Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 36; Rosenthal *Gramm.* §189, and Gunneweg KAT xix/1, 84:

—a) a proper name, so Sept., Vulg.; also Gunneweg *loc. cit.*

—b) a Persian official title, of which the original form and meaning is given in various different ways:

—α) *fraistaka* “ambassador”, so Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 36, with reference to Eilers *Beamtennamen* 39₁, 100;

—β) **frastā-ka* “top official”, corresponding to Greek προστάτη, so Rosenthal *Gramm.* §189, and similarly Vogt *Lexicon* 15b, with the Latin translation *praefectus*; *frastāka* (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 520, with reference to Hinz 97), the title of an official representative in Samaria.

—γ) *frēstak*, a loanword from Middle Pers. (KBL), > JArm. אֲפֶרְסֵי, Syr. *prstq'* (Pers. *piristak*) an ambassador of the king (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 603a).

It is better to understand it as a title (b) than as a proper name (a). †

10415 אֲפֶתֶם (Aramaic)

*אֲפֶתֶם; MSS ס(ו)ת- (variant_{Secundum} אֲפֶתֶם) **Ezr 4**₁₃: an uncertain word which was no longer understood by the Versions; for the various attempted explanations see KBL, and Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 38f; it is most likely to be derived from Old Pers. *apa-tam* “surely” < Akk. *appitti* (< *ana pittī* AHw. 60a, 871a) “surely, certainly”; on this see KBL, and Rudolph *loc. cit.* (both with relevant bibliography); see further Rosenthal *Gramm.* §93;

Rosenthal *Aramaic Handbook* 1/2, p. 18a; Vogt *Lexicon* 15f; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 520 (with reference to Hinz 31 and Kaufman *Akkadian Influences* 35) < Persian *apatana(m)* “surely”; Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 83 translates “finally”, and makes the observation (see p. 84) that “the meaning of the word is uncertain”. †

10416 אֲצַבַּע (Aramaic)

*אֲצַבַּע, Or. *ʾiṣba*ˢ; the same in Heb.; JArm. also אֲצַבַּעְתָּא (Dalman *Wb.* 37a; Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 84); CPArm. **ṣb*ˢ (Schulthess *Lex.* 166a) and Bab. Tg. (see Sokoloff *loc. cit.* 83, especially note 40; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 520); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*) צַבַּע (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 241 sv. צַבַּע_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 958 sv. *ṣb*ˢ₂); JArm. אֲצַבַּע, see Sokoloff, *loc. cit.* 84; DSS אֲצַבַּע (Dalman *Wb.* 358a sv. אֲצַבַּע_{II}; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 520); Syr. *ṣeb*ˢā (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 620a); Mnd. *ṣbata*, variant *ṣbita* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 389b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 36); NeoSyr. *sb*ˢ (= *ṣip*ˢā) (Nöldeke *NSyr. Gramm.* 88; Maclean *Dictionary* 262b); NeoArm. *spa*ˢta (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 79 sv. *sb*ˢ; Spitaler *Gramm.* 83); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 193o; Rosenthal *Gramm.* §60: pl. אֲצַבַּעֵן, אֲצַבַּעְתָּא, cstr. אֲצַבַּעְתָּ, fem.

—1. **finger** **Da** 5₅.

—2. **toe** **Da** 2_{41f}. †

10417 אַרְבַּע (Aramaic)

אַרְבַּע; the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*); Samaria; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 29: 4, *ʾlb*ˢ); Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 23; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 101); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 38b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 520); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 188b sv. *rb*ˢ I); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 708b sv. *rb*ˢ); Mnd. *arbia*, less frequently *arba* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 36a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 16); NeoSyr. *arba*, also *arbē* (Nöldeke *NSyr. Gramm.* 151, 152; Maclean *Dictionary* 19b); NeoArm. *arp*ˢa (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 74 sv. *rb*ˢ; Spitaler *Gramm.* 15f; *Gloss.* 92a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 193m, 250i: fem. אַרְבַּעָה: cardinal number, **four** **Da** 3₂₅ 7_{2f-6-17} **Ezr** 6₁₇; → רְבִיעֵי. †

10418 אַרְגָּמָן (Aramaic)

*אַרְגָּמָן: Heb. אַרְגָּמָן, once אַרְגָּמָן **2C** 2₆ (Wagner 27); loanword from Akk. *argamannu* reddish purple wool (AHw. 67a; cf. Kaufman 35; CAD A/2: 253a); Palm. (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 103); JArm., DSS (Jastrow 115a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 521, אַרְגָּמָן); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 17b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 46a); ? Mnd. *argba* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 36; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 50₂, 128); NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 20a); det. אַרְגָּמָן **purple**, purple garment **Da** 5₇₋₁₆₋₂₉ as a mark of distinction for Daniel, a costly garment worn by princes, Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1532). †

10419 אַרְוֵי (Aramaic)

אַרְוֵי, Or. *ʾarū*; אַרְוֵי = *ʾarē*? EmpArm., Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233:19); EgArm. (Hermopolis 1:5, 8; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 104 sv. *ʾrh*ˢ₂); JArm., DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 521) אַרְוֵי, אַרְוֵי, אַרְוֵי (MHeb.) look out, since (→ אַלֵּו Dalman *Wb.* 40b, 39b, 119a); Canaanite < אַרְוֵי; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 266b :: Eitan AJSL 44 (1927/28), 181ff; L. Bauer *Wörterbuch des palästinischen Arabisch*, (4)1926, 74: *har*ˢūh, *helehū* etc.: interjection **look!**, **behold!**, אַרְוֵי ַ (Or. *w*ˢsub^e<aruṃ) **Da** 7_{2-5nd.7-13}, variant vs.8 אַלֵּו ַ (→ אַלֵּו). †

(Aramaic)

***אֲרַח** (basic form *ʾurh*), so with Vogt *Lexicon* 16b, and Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 184o :: 230w vocalised ***אֲרַח**, so also KBL, but this appears to be less fitting; Heb. **אֲרַח**; OArm. **אֲרַח**, Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215:18); Sefire (224:9); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*, *Aḥiqar*); Palm.; JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 24; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 106 sv. *ʾrh*₂); JArm. **אֲרַח** (Dalman *Wb.* 10b; Sokoloff *Dictionary* 42, JPArm. **אֲרַח**, det. **אֲרַח**, pl. **אֲרַח**); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 522, **אֲרַח**, *ʾorah*); CPArm. *ʾwrh*, emph. *ʾwrhʾ* (Schulthess *Lex.* 17b); Sam. *ūrā* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 2a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 47b) and NeoSyr. *ʾurhā* (Maclean *Dictionary* 7a); Mnd. *ʾuhra* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 343a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 66, 160); NeoArm. *orha* occasion (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 75). The sbst. is fem. (so already at Sefire) and appears as a masc. only occasionally, on which see Beyer *loc. cit.*, and Nöl-deke *Mand. Gramm.* 160; in CPArm. and NeoArm. also formed as fem.: *ʾorhā*, emphatic *ʾorhʾsubʿetaḡ* (Schulthess *Lex.* 17b). Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 184o, 230w: pl. sf. (fem. as in most occurrences) **אֲרַחַתָּה**, variant **אֲרַחַתָּה**: way; pl.

—a. ways of God, meaning God’s manner of action **Da** 4₃₄ parallel with **נְיַ עֲבָרֹתָי**.

—b. **ways of humans, fate of mortals** **Da** 5₂₃ parallel with **נְשָׁמָה**, their fate and their breath belong to God; cf. Heb. **אֲרַח**, **אֲרַח**. †

10421 **אֲרַיָּה** (Aramaic)

אֲרַיָּה: the same in Heb.; a) *ʾryh*, OArm. (Sefire, Donner-R. *Inschriften* 223 A:9); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 9: 4); b) *ʾry*, EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 89, 110, 117); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 24 sv. **אֲרַי** and **אֲרַיָּה**; and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 107 sv. *ʾry*₃ and *ʾryh*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 40b, **אֲרַיָּה**; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 522; for JPArm. **אֲרַי** see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 74); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 17b, *ʾry*); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 48b); Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 37b) and NeoSyr. *ʾaryā* (Maclean *Dictionary* 20b) **אֲרַיָּה**; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 200 l :: Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 412f; pl. det. **אֲרַיָּתָּה**, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 233i: **lion**: sg. **Da** 7₄, pl. **Da** 6_{8-13-17-20f-23-25-28}. †

10422 **אֲרַיָּוֶי** (Aramaic)

אֲרַיָּוֶי: a) Heb., see HAL 85a, HALOT 88a on **Gn** 14₁₋₉; b) Arm. **Da** 2_{24f}.

—1. Sept., Theodotion, **Judith** 1₆, 2 Enoch 33₁ **Αριωχ** (note that in Sept. **Αριωχ** with Rahlfs, and also with e.g. Zadok VT 26 (1976), 246 :: Grelot VT 25 (1975), ἡΑριούχῃ); ἡΑριουαῖῃ in the Greek-Aramaic bilingual from Asia Minor, on which see Lidzbarski *Ephemeris* 2: 249f; AJSL 45 (1928/29), 279; and Zadok *loc. cit.*; see further Lipin(Eski VT 28 (1978) 233nd.242, mentioned by Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 84.

—2. the origin of the n.m. is uncertain, but possibilities include:

—a. from Hurrian *Arriyuk*, or *Arriwuk* in Mari (ARMT 2, 63:3), *Ariukki* in Nuzi, so de Vaux *Histoire* 1: 210, with note 104; cf. also Sasson UF 6 (1974), 358, 376, 387a.

—b. from (Old) Iranian, see Grelot VT 25 (1975), 711nd.719 (with bibliography), especially 715; also Zadok *loc. cit.* 246f; both of them infer different forms.

The choice between these two possibilities must remain open, but the first (a) has a certain claim for preference.

—3. **Arioch**, a bodyguard at the court of the king of Babylon **Da 2**_{24f.} †

10423 אַרְיָךְ (Aramaic)

אַרְיָךְ, variants (as though < **arrik*, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 58o) אַרְיָךְ and אַרְיָךְ: hapax legomenon **Ezr 4**₁₄, with לְ; JArm. אַרְיָכָא: 1). long; 2). correct, appropriate (Dalman *Wb.* 40b).

—a) the adj. is not a passive pt. (Kautzsch §57bγ), on which see KBL, but a loanword from Old Pers. *ārya-ka* “worthy of an Aryan”, so Scheftelowitz *Arishes im AT* 79, and subsequently KBL; Vogt *Lexicon* 17a; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 188i; Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 40; also Rosenthal *Gramm.* p. 78, and *Aramaic Handbook* 1/2: 18a (with a question mark), who suggests that the translation of the adj. is “appropriate, seemly, fitting” or similar, and translates “for it is not appropriate for us (or it does not befit us) to see עֲרוֹת מְלָכָא the dishonouring of the king (any longer)”; so also Gunneweg *KAT* xix/1: 83.

—b) a different meaning is given in Beyer *Arm. Texte* 522 (with reference to Hinz 36): אַרְיָךְ < Pers. *arika* “faithless”, and there **Ezr 4**₁₄ is translated as “there is no disloyalty in us in seeing the dishonouring of the king”.

We consider that the first of these solutions (a) is the better one. †

10424 אַרְךְ (Aramaic)

*אַרְךְ: the same in Heb.; OArm. inf. pe. *m'rk* “to be long” (Tell Fekherye 7, 14); EmpArm. (Nerab, Donner-R. *Inschriften* 226:3); Behistun 58 (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 24; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 108); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 41a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 18a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 2a); Syr. *rk*, *ʾirek* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 49a; Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §174F); Mnd. *ARK*, *ʾRK* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 37b); NeoArm. *rh* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 76; Spitaler *Gloss.* 92b); adj. אַרְיָךְ EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 20, *ʾlyk*); Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 25; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 108 sv. *rk*₄); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 40b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 18a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 49a); Mnd. *aruk/arik* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 37).

Der. אַרְכָּה.

10425 אַרְכָּבָא (Aramaic)

*אַרְכָּבָא, variant אַרְכָּ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 241q); MHeb. אַרְכָּבָה; JArm. אַרְכָּבְתָא, אַרְכָּבָה DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 41a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 523; for JPArm. אַרְכָּוּבָה, see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 75); CPArm. *rkwb* (Schulthess *Lex.* 194a) = *ʾarkübā* (*Gramm.* §46: 1b); NeoArm. *rhoppa* (Spitaler 15g; Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 76; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 193o): traditionally from Heb. אַרְכָּבָה (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 276 :: Schwally 89, רַכָּב, Arb. *rukbat* knee, see Wehr-Cowan 356b): pl. sf. אַרְכָּבְתָה, fem.: **knee Da 5**_{6.} †

10426 אַרְכָּה (Aramaic)

אַרְכָּהּ; אַרְךְ; MHeb. *אַרְךָ (but see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 84, who recognises only MHeb. root אַרְךְ, hif.) st. abs. for cstr. אַרְךָ (Dalman *Wb.* 41a); cf. Baumgartner in Eissfeldt *Fschr.* (BZAW 77) 30f; JArm. אַרְכָּא (Dalman *Wb.* 41a) and DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 523) :: אַרְכָּא JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 41a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 18a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 49a); Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 346b) = Heb. אַרְךָ; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 185s: fem.: **length** of time, **prolongation** Da 4₂₄ 7₁₂. †

10427 אַרְכָּי (Aramaic)

*אַרְכָּי *Ezr* 4₉, pl. det. Q אַרְכָּיִיא, K אַרְכָּיִי (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 212z); Sept. ἡἈρχυαῖοι, so also Rahlfs with reference to the variant ἀρχουδοῖ in Sept._B: proper name, **an inhabitant of Uruk** (→ Heb. אַרְכָּא, cuneiform [lu] *Uruk-a-a*, [lu] *A-ra-ka-a-a*, see Eilers 40); place name +; suffix. āy (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 196d), read אַרְכָּי (sg. *אַרְכָּי), see KBL; Rosenthal *Aramaic Handbook* 1/2: 18a; and subsequently Vogt *Lexicon* 17b (:: Schaefer 60, < *frataraka*, an Iranian official title; then subsequently Galling *ZAW* 63 (1951), 70₁₈, and ATD 12 (1954), 194₇). †

10428 אַרְע (Aramaic)

אַרְע, Or. 'ara' (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 66n): Heb. אַרְעָ; → אַרְעָ; OArm., 'rq Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214:5, 6, 7, 13; 215:5, 7, 14), Tell Fekherye 2; Zakir (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 B: 26); Zendjirli (216:4; 217:2); Sefire (222 A: 26, 28; B: 27; 223 A: 8; 224:6); EmpArm., 'rq EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara; Driver *Arm. Docs.*); 'r EgArm. (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara; Cowley *Arm. Pap.*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 2: 1; 8: 3, 'lk'); 'r Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr.; 'r Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 25; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 110 sv. 'rṣ₁); אַרְעָ JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 42b, אַרְעָ; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 523); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 18b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 2a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 51a); NeoArm. ar'a (Spitaler *Gloss.* 92a; Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 74); NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 21b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 26c, d, 181x (on p. 182).

—1. **the earth** Da 2₃₅₋₃₉ 3₃₁ 4_{7f-12-17-19f-32} 6₂₆ 7₄₋₁₇₋₂₃; אַרְעָ אַרְעָ אַרְעָ *Ezr* 5₁₁ Da 6₂₈, cf. Jr 10_{11a} אַרְעָ.

—2. אַרְעָ K, אַרְעָ Q (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 254o); EgArm. אַרְעָ beneath (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 3: 5); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 43a) and CPArm. לְרַע (Schulthess *Gramm.* §26, 2c); NeoArm. *erra* earthwards, downwards (Spitaler 118e, 130q); אַרְעָ אַרְעָ אַרְעָ **beneath** you, a kingdom inferior to yours (NRSV) Da 2₃₉. †

10429 אַרְעֵי (Aramaic)

*אַרְעֵי: adj. from the sbst. אַרְעָ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 197f); MHeb. אַרְעֵית the lowest; JArm. אַרְעֵיתָא depth (Dalman *Wb.* 43a), cf. Babylonian Tg. cstr. אַרְעֵית, see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 524: cstr. אַרְעֵית, fem. אַרְעֵיתָא the **bottom** of the pit Da 6₂₅; cf. Palm. אַרְעָ אַרְעָ אַרְעָ the bottom of his sepuchral niche (KBL; see Berytus 1, 38:10f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 110 sv. 'rṣ₁, especially p. 112 no. 2). †

10430 אַרְק (Aramaic)

*אַרְק: Heb. אַרְקָ, → אַרְקָ; OArm., Zakir, Zendjirli, Sefire (for the occurrences see Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §28: 1, on p. 45); see further Tell Fekherye 2; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 2: 1); Saqqara (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 266: 2; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 110 sv. 'rṣ₁; see here also for the instances in OArm. and EmpArm., and the change between ע :: ק; EgArm. (cf. Vogt *Lexicon* sv. אַרְקָ; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 25f); Mnd. arqa (Drower-

Macuch *Dictionary* 39a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 183); cf. ἡ Ἀρακτιηλ angel of the earth 1 Enoch 83; **אַרְקְתָּא** in the collocation **אַרְ עֲבוֹר** the yield, produce of the earth (Driver *Arm. Docs.* xii: 6; cf. p. 33, 34b), with a fem. ending following Akk. *eršetu(m)* the earth, underworld, territory, soil (AHw. 245; CAD sv.) > **אַרְצַתָּא**, st. abs. from ***אַרְצָה**, sf. **אַרְצַתֵּי**, **אַרְצַתָּה** (Nerab; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 225: 4, 7, 12; 226: 8). For **טְוֹרְיָן** instead of **ק** in the sbst., see Baumgartner ZAW 45 (1927), 100f = *Umwelt* 88; Schaefer *Esr.* 48f; det. **אַרְקָא** **the earth** **וְאַרְקָא שְׂמִיָּא** Jr 10_{11a}. †

10431 **אַרְתַּחְשֵׁשְׁתָּא** (Aramaic)

אַרְתַּחְשֵׁשְׁתָּא Ezr 4_{7a}, also **שְׁשֵׁתָּא**

— Ezr 4_{7b-8-11-23} 6₁₄, also **שְׁסַתָּא**

— Ezr 7₁₂₋₂₁, see Heb., EgArm. once **אַרְתַּחְש**, nine times **אַרְתַּחְשֵׁש** (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* p. 305a), and also eleven times, see Cowley *Arm. Pap.* and Sardes (Schaefer *Esr.* 70); in the Lydian version *Artakšassa*; **אַרְתַּחְשֵׁש** [**אַ**] *Nakš-i-Rustam* (F. Altheim *Weltgesch. Asiens* 1 (1947): 37); Pers. *Artakhšatra*, or alternatively *Artakhšassa* (cf. Schaefer 70₁; and see also Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 34; and with (probably) a more precise transcription Vogt *Lexicon* 18b): **Artaxerxes I**, the king of Persia 465nd.424 (Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 132f; Pauly-Wissowa (*Kl.*) 1: 615f). †

10432 **אַש** (Aramaic)

***אַש** = ʾoš, < Akk. *uššu*, mostly pl. (AHw. 1442a); Sumerian loanword, see Kaufman 100; MHeb. fem. **אַשָּׁה**, pl. **אַשִּׁין**; JArm., DSS **אַשְׁתָּא**, indet. **אַשָּׁא** (Dalman *Wb.* 45a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 524; for JArm. and MHeb. see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 84); CPArm. masc. ***ʾš**, **ʾwš**, more often pl. and fem. **ʾwšʾ** (st. abs.), pl. emph. **ʾwšyʾ** fem. (Schulthess *Lex.* 19b), > Arb. *ʾuss* (Fraenkel 11). The Aramaic sbst. must be distinguished from the BibHeb. **אַשׁ** :: KBL, → I **אַשׁ** 1 c): masc. pl. det. **אַשִּׁיָּא**, sf. **אַשׁוּהֵי**: **foundation** Ezr 4₁₂ 5₁₆; 6₃ MT **מְסֻבְּלֵין** **וְאַשׁוּהֵי**, textual uncertainty or corruption; on this see Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 104₃. Suggestions for the meaning are given by Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 54, and Vogt *Lexicon* 18b.

—1. Both of them take it as a sbst.;

—a) **אַשׁוּהֵי** its foundations, taking the vb. as *poʿel* passive participle “they should be maintained”, on which see **סַבְּל**, and Tuland JNES 17 (1958), 269ff.

—b) **אַשִּׁיָּא**, pl. st. det. of **אַשָּׁא**, “the fire offerings should be presented”, → **סַבְּל**, or **אַשׁוּהֵי** “its fire offerings”, → **אַשָּׁא**; NRSV: the place where burned offerings are brought; REB: a place where fire offerings are brought.

—2. Rudolph *loc. cit.* adopts a cj., for the sbst. of the MT prop. **מְשַׁחֲוּהֵי**, < **מְשַׁח**, and the vb. **מְתַקֵּן** (״כִּיל״) (ettaf>el of **כִּיל**) “its measurements are to be taken”.

One of the interpretations suggested under 1a and 1b is to be taken in preference to the cj. mentioned under 2. †

10433 **אַשָּׁא** (Aramaic)

שָׂפָה, fem. abs. (Baumgartner ZAW 45 (1927), 92 = *Umwelt* 79): Heb. שָׂפָה and שֶׁפָּה; OArm., Sefire שָׂפָה (Donner-R. *Inscriptionen* 222 A:35, 37/38); fem. שֶׁפָּה: EmpArm., Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inscriptionen* 233: 17) and EgArm. שֶׁפָּה (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Saqqara) st. emph. שֶׁפָּה (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 31: 11); cf. Uruk 21, 31 *iš-šá-a*ʔ; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 13: 5); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 27 sv. שָׂפָה^{III}, and שֶׁפָּה^{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 121 sv. ʔš, and 122 sv. ʔsh₂); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 524); JArm. שֶׁפָּה (Dalman *Wb.* 45a; for JPArm. abs. שֶׁפָּה see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 54); Sam. שֶׁפָּה (*Ben Hayyim Gloss.* 2a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 20a sv. ʔšy, fever) and Syr. ʿēšāṭāʾ (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 52a); Mnd. ʿšata (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 357f; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 168); NeoSyr. šatha (Maclean *Dictionary* 314a); fem. form also in Ug. *isūt* (Aistleitner *Wb.* 436); Akk. *išātu* fire (AHw 392b; CAD I/J: 227b); Eth. ʾsubʿesūaṣt (Dillmann 749); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 189q; fem.

—1. **fire** Da 7₁₁.

—2. **fire offering**, offering made by fire (Heb. שֶׁפָּה) **Ezr 6**₃; pl. שֶׁפָּה, → *שָׂפָה 1b, or שֶׁפָּה → *שָׂפָה 1a. †

10434 שֶׁפָּה (Aramaic)

שֶׁפָּה, variant in Da 2₁₀ שֶׁפָּה and שֶׁפָּה: Heb. שֶׁפָּה Da 1₂₀ 2₂; MHeb. שֶׁפָּה (but see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 84, who does not accept this form), so also JArm., DSS (Jastrow 129b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 524); Syr. *āšōpā and ʿaššāpō, pa. denominative (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 53a); Mnd. ASP (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 41a) denominative vb. “to practise magic arts, practise sorcery”; loanword from Akk. *āšipu* exorcist (Zimmern 67; CAD A/2: 431a; (w)āšipu(m) AHw. 1487f); see Beyer *loc. cit.*; and Kaufman 38f; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 190x :: Montgomery *Daniel* 138, 153: pl. שֶׁפָּה, det. שֶׁפָּה: **enchanter, sorcerer** Da 2₁₀₋₂₇ 4₄ 5₇₋₁₁₋₁₅. †

10435 שֶׁרָן (Aramaic)

*שֶׁרָן, det. שֶׁרָן **Ezr 5**_{3,9} parallel with שֶׁרָן וְאֵי דְנָה לְשֶׁרָן; Sept. χορηγίαν, **Esd 6**₄ τῆν στέγην ταύτην καὶ τὰλλα πάντα, 6₁₀ τὰ ἔργα ταῦτα; Pesh., Vulg. “walls”; the meaning is uncertain; see C.G. Tuland, JNES 17 (1958), 269nd.275, referred to by Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 85.

—1. < Persian *āčarna* (Hinz 21).

—2. EgArm. שֶׁרָן (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 28; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 129: < Iran) = *שֶׁרָן/שֶׁרָן timber, panelling, cf. Arb. ʿašara to saw (Jouion, *Biblica* 22 (1941), 38ff) wooden equipment, wooden section of a building; so with Beyer *Arm. Texte* 524; see further Tuland JNES 17 (1958), 262nd.275, especially 270ff; Gallig in <ger rend=i0>Rudolph F Schr. 77; Vogt *Lexicon* 19a; see also Rosenthal *Gramm.* §189 (p. 59), and *Arm. Handbook* 1/2: 18b; cf. further Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 95, with reference to Mowinckel *Studia Theologica* (1965), 130ff: “the lexeme primarily indicates wooden material that has been used in the construction of buildings or ships.” For the older bibliography see KBL.

—3) Akk. *ašru* place, country, building complex, (pl.) sacred place for a god, shrine (AHw. 83 A 4 d; CAD A/2: 456a, and especially 458b, sv. d 2’); cf. Gesenius-Buhl.

—4) because of the *parallelismus membrorum* in both occurrences in Ezra (which are coincidentally identical), where **בִּיתָא** is parallel with **אֲשֶׁר־נָא**, preference should be given to the translation “shrine” (cf. ZüBi.) :: NRSV: finish the structure; REB: complete the furnishings. †

10436 **אֲשֶׁת־דִּוֵּר** (Aramaic)

אֲשֶׁת־דִּוֵּר: the derivation of the sbst. is uncertain, but for suggestions and possibilities cf. Vogt *Lexicon* 19; they include:

—a) from the root **שָׂרַר**, originally inf. itpa. (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 580); somewhat differently Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 193o, but in any case from **שָׂרַר**, “(probably a Canaanite) verbal noun on the pattern **אֲתִקְטַל**”; so also Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 40.

—b) Willi in Zimmerli *Fschr.* 545f takes it as *ištaf.* from the root **רָרַר**, meaning “freedom of movement” (“moving freely”); cf. Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 84.

—c) from pe. *āštīdrauga* “breach of the peace”, so Rosenthal *Gramm.* §190 (p. 59), and subsequently Beyer *Arm. Texte* 524.

We should leave open the question of deciding between these three possibilities (a-c), as Vogt does, but perhaps the last of them (c) deserves to be given some preference; for a correspondence with BHeb. **מִלְחָמָה** see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 85: **revolt Ezr 4**₁₅₋₁₉. †

10437 **אֲשֶׁתִּי** (Aramaic)

אֲשֶׁתִּי; Da 5_{3f}, → **שֶׁתָּה**.

10438 **אָתָּ** (Aramaic)

***אָתָּ**: Heb. **אֹתָּ**; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 45b, **אָתָּ**; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 525); CPArm. (Schwally 8); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 53b); Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 42b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 54a) and NeoSyr. *ʾātūtā* letter (Maclean *Dictionary* 23a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 185s, t: pl. **אָתִיָּא, אָתִיָּן** (JArm. and CPArm., once in Syr., see Payne-Smith); pl. fem. in Syr. and Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 42b), rarely in JArm. and CPArm.; Schwally 8; sf. **אָתִיָּהּ**, masc.: **sign**, pl. together with **תִּמְזִיָּן** Da 3_{32f} 6₂₈. †

10439 **אָתָּה** (Aramaic)

אָתָּה: the same in Heb.; Deir Alla; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 B:28, 31, 32; 223 B:13; 224:11, 12, 20); see Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §62 (p. 77); EmpArm. pe. and haf., Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233:7, 11); in cuneiform in the seventh century, see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 525, *i-ta(-a)*; EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Behistun 31 (Akk. *it-[ta]-lak*); Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara; Hermopolis); cf. Vogt *Lexicon* 20; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 20: 7, 18); Herzfeld *Paikuli* 169; Nisa; Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 28f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 133 sv. *ʾty₁*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 45b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 525); CPArm. (Schulthess 20a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 2a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 54a); Mnd. *ATA* and *ʿTA* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 41f; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 257); NeoArm. pe., af.

(Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 100) and NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 22b); JArm. אַטאַ (Levy 1: 58b) and CPArm. ʔp (Schulthess *Lex.* 6; for ʔ see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 85); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 168d.

pe: אַתָּה Ezr 5₃ Bombergiana, אַתָּה Ezr 5_{3.16} Leningradensis, pl. אַתּוּ; impv. pl. אַתּוּ; inf. אַתּוּ (< *אַתּוּ); pt. אַתּוּ: to come Da 3₂₋₂₆ 7₁₃₋₂₂ Ezr 4₁₂ 5_{3.16}. †

haf: (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 141e, 169e): pf. הֵיִתִּי (EgArm.), pl. הֵיִתּוּ; inf. הֵיִתּוּ: to bring: a) persons Da 3₁₃ 5₁₃; 6₁₇₋₂₅ הֵיִתּוּ they brought here, meaning someone brought here; b) things Da 5_{2f-23}.

hof. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 169f-h): pf. 3rd. fem. sg. Da 6₁₈ הֵיִתּוּ, read with variant הֵיִתּוּ, Or. *hēfiyat* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 169g), הֵיִתּוּ Uzziah inscription (Albright BASOR 44 (1931), 8nd.10; see further Fitzmyer *Gen. Ap.* 22, with bibliography; see also Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 85); 3rd. pl. הֵיִתּוּ Da 3₁₃ read with variant הֵיִתּוּ, Or. *hayfiyū* (: Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 169h): to be brought Da 3₁₃ 6₁₈, vs. 25 see above under haf., variant †

10440 אַתּוּן (Aramaic)

*אַתּוּן: JArm. אַתּוּן (Dalman *Wb.* 45b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 20b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 55b); Mnd. *atuna* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 43a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 125); > Arb. ʔattūn (Fraenkel 26); Eth. ʔsubʔettoṃn Fraenkel 26; loanword < Akk. *utūnu* (or *itūnum*, *atūnu*) brick furnace, from Sumerian *udun* (AHw 1445b), on which see Kaufman 110; Beyer *Arm. Texte.* 525: probably an older, pre-Sumerian culture word; the same in cstr. as det. אַתּוּן masc.: furnace, or alternatively a furnace for burning, or a furnace for smelting, so Berger ZA 64 (1975), 223f; cf. also Salonen *Ziegeleien* 119ff: אַתּוּן the furnace Da 3_{19.22}; אַתּוּן נִרְחָא the furnace of blazing fire, the burning, fiery furnace Da 3_{6.11.15.17.20f.23.26}. †

10441 אַתּוּ (Aramaic)

אַתּוּ: → אַתּוּ.

10442 אַתּוּר (Aramaic)

אַתּוּר: Heb. אַשּׁוּר;

—1. אַשּׁוּר; Deir Alla; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 5; B: 3; 224: 5, 7; Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §28: 1, p. 45); Zendjirli (214: 27, 32) :: Zakir (202 B: 15, 16 אַשּׁוּר יְדִי “the work of my hands”, meaning the inscription I have made; cf. line 16f זְכַר [יְדִי] אַשּׁוּר the work of the hands of *zkr* (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 128 sv. ʔšr₅); Nerab (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 225: 8).

—2. אַתּוּר place: EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara; *Aḥiqar* 34); Saraidin (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 261: 6); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 48; Herzfeld *Paikuli*); Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 27 sv. אַשּׁוּר_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 125 sv. ʔšr₄); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 48b, אַתּוּר; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 526); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 20b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 2a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 55b); Mnd. *atra* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 44; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 159); NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 23b); Ug. *atr* (Aistleitner *Wb.* 476); Akk. *ašru* place (AHw 82b; CAD A/2: 456a); Arb.

ʿatar; OSArb. ʿtr (Conti Rossini 110b) and Eth. ʿašar trace (Dillmann 739nd.40); Safaitic ʿtr (Littmann *Thamud und Safa* 155) trace, inscription; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 184p.

—1. **trace Da 2₃₅** (or to be taken with 2).

—2. **place, location** (Sept. τόπος): **עַל־אַתְרֵיהּ** the house of God rebuilt on its former site **Ezr 5₁₅ 6₇**; **לְאַתְרֵיהּ** the vessels restored to their proper place in the temple **Ezr 6₅**: MT **לְאַתְרֵיהּ וַיָּהֲרֶה (כְּלָהּ)** “and everything should come to its place”, on which → **כְּלָלָהּ**; **אֶתֶר דְּיָ** **Ezr 6₃** the place where (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 362q), where (Vogt *Lexicon* 21b), so also Vulg., *in loco ubi immolent hostias* :: Sept. (Esdρ B) οἶκος” σὴκοδομηθήτω,καὶ τόπος” οὐ θυσιάζουσιν τὰ θυμαίασματα “the house is to be rebuilt again as a place to which offerings are brought”; then subsequently Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 54; and similarly Galling in Rudolph *Fschr.* 71.

—3. → **בְּאַתֵּר**. †

10443 **ב** (Aramaic)

ב equivalent to Heb. **ב** in **ברד** → **פרד** (HAL 906a; HALOT 962a); interchanges with MHeb. and Arm. **ב** in **בקע** (see HAL 143; HALOT 149b), and in **חֶסֶף** in JArm. in the forms **חֶסְפָּא** and **חֶצְפָּא**; for other examples → **טְסַפְּ**.

10444 **בְּ** (Aramaic)

בְּ: the same as in Heb.; OArm., Tell Fekherye line 22, *b*; line 11, with sf. *bh*; EmpArm.; Pehl. **בַּאתֵר** Junker *Frahang* 25: 9; **בַּנְפֶּשֶׁה** Nyberg 2: 296; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 186; Uruk 21: 4 *ba-*; Asshur Ostrakon **ב** (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 21); and EgArm. (Leander §62: 3) **ב** of price (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 1: 3); Bowman *Demotic* 9: 4 **בַּא** (see KBL p. xxxix; HALOT p. lxxvii, in the **בַּנְתַּרְתַּנְבַּ יב נַחְצֶרְתַּנְבַּ** §3d); Nab., Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 30; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 137); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 46a; Beyer *Arm. Texte.* 526); Syr. (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §248); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 21a); Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 44a); NeoSyr. (Nöldeke *NSyr. Gramm.* §87: 1, p. 170; Maclean *Dictionary* 23a); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 9). In BArm. **בְּ** (*bi* before *šewa mobile*, see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 257b-h, especially d; so also JArm. :: Syr. BArm., see Heb.): sf. **בִּי**, **בְּךָ**, **בֵּיהּ**, **בֵּיהּ**, **בְּהוֹן**.

—1. a) **in** (spatial, the place within which): the place where the statue was erected **Da 3₁**; **בְּפִלֶנְן** in, meaning according to, corresponding to; they set the priests in their divisions and the Levites in their courses (NRSV, REB similarly) **Ezr 6₁₈** (→ **פִּלְנָה**); **בְּ חֶלְקָא** a possession in the province **Ezr 4₁₆**; **בְּ צְבוּ** “the matter in Daniel” **Da 6₁₈** (→ **חֶבְוִי**), NRSV: so that nothing might be changed concerning Daniel; REB: so that no attempt could be made to rescue Daniel.

—2. spatial (the place to (into) which): **בְּיַדֵּי יְהוָה** into whose hands he has given human beings (NRSV); in whose hands he has placed mankind (REB) **Da 2₃₈**; **בְּ עֵדְהָ** passed on to them (KBL), touched them (KBL sv. **עֵדְהָ**) **3₂₇** :: NRSV: not even a smell of fire came from them; REB: no smell of fire lingered about them.

—3. temporal: at the end of the day **Da 2₂₈**, **בְּעֵדְנָא דְּיָ** when, as soon as **3₅**.

—4. instrumental: **through, by means of:** לֹא בְחִכְמָה not through any wisdom, NRSV; REB (more freely): not because I am wiser Da 2₃₀; מִשְׁתַּכְּל הַיּוֹת בְּקִרְנֵיָא I was moved to thought by the horns (cf. ZüBib.) 7₈ :: NRSV, REB: I was considering the horns; they prospered thanks to the prophecies; NRSV: through the prophesying; REB: as a result of the prophecies Ezr 6₁₄; בְּכֹחַ, by means of, with the help of, by the power of the law of your God (for the unaltered MT on the one hand, as well as for the cj. כֹּחַ on the other hand, see Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 128, with note 14; NRSV: according to the law; REB: with regard to the law) Ezr 7₁₄; בְּ קִנְיָה with the money (בְּכֶסֶפָא) you shall buy Ezr 7₁₇.

—5. of concomitant circumstances: בְּחִרְוָה with rejoicing Ezr 6₁₆.

—6. other expressions:

—a) with other verbs: בְּ שָׁתָה (cf. Heb.) to drink from Da 5₂; בְּ הַיַּמִּין to trust in 6₂₄ (→ אֲמַנְנָא haf.), בְּ שָׁלַט to rule over 2₃₈, בְּ עִבַד to treat, deal with the host of heaven and the inhabitants of the earth as he wills 4₃₂;

—b) יוֹם בְּיוֹם day by day Ezr 6₉, the same as in Heb., → יוֹמֵי 2 (see HAL 382b; HALOT 399b), and Syr. (see Brockelmann *Lexicon* 300a).

—7. composite expressions: → בְּאַתָּר and *גְּוֹ.

10445 בְּאִישׁ (Aramaic)

*בְּאִישׁ: באשׁ (< בְּאִישׁ, see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 66 l; Vogt *Lexicon* 25a); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Asia Minor; Uruk 35, *bi-i-šā-ti-ia* = *b'sub'e<isûa*ti “what is bad for me”, pl. fem.; Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 31; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 142 sv. *b'š*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 46b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 528); באישׁ, together with the rarer בישׁ, in instances from Qumraun, see Beyer *loc. cit.*; otherwise בישׁ, so Palm. (Rosenthal *Palm.* 29); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 21b); Sam. (*Ben Hayyim Gloss.* 2b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 57a); Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 63a); NeoArm. *bîšca* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 15 sv. *b'š*) and NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 31a); Akk. *bîšu*, *bi'shu* (adj. from *ba'āšu*) malodorous, of bad quality, morally evil (AHw. 131; CAD B: 270b): fem. בְּאִישְׁתָּא, variants בְּאִישְׁתָּא and בְּ(י)שְׁתָּא, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 22b, c, 60k: **evil**, a wicked city Ezr 4₁₂. †

10446 באשׁ (Aramaic)

באשׁ: the same in Heb.; basic meaning to stink; EmpArm., Nerab ii: 9 haf. (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 226; see also Vogt *Lexicon* 25b); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 32; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 142 sv. *b'š*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 47a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 528); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 22b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 56b); Mnd. *BIS* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 63a).

pe: pf. בְּאִישׁ to **be bad**, with עַל of the person, it displeases someone (Heb. רָעַע אֶל/עַל → I רָעַע qal 2 b) Da 6₁₅ (: טַאֲבַעַל it pleases someone 6₂₄); cf. NRSV and REB: to be distressed. †

10447 בְּאַתָּר (Aramaic)

בְּאַתַּר, variant בְּתַר; < *בְּ-אַתַּר* (see Brockelmann *Grundriss* 2: 371): OArm., Zenzirli באַשר (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 27, 32); EmpArm.; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 48; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 191) and Nab. באַתַּר; Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 45; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 20b sv. *btr*); Sam. (*Ben Hayyim Gloss.* 2a sv. *ʿtr*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 68b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 526) and Syr. (excluding Syr_{SIN}; Black 219; Brockelmann *Lexicon* 56a sv. *ʿatrā*) בתַר; so also CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 32f; *Gramm.* §134: 3 = *bātar*); Mnd. *abatar*, less frequently *batar* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 2a), *batar* (בַּתַּר, בַּתַּר, Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 51b, 2a); NeoSyr. *bāthar* > *bār* (Nöldeke *NSyr. Gramm.* 172; Maclean *Dictionary* 41b); NeoArm. *bōthar* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 17 sv. *btr*, Spitaler 172e); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 261k: sf. בְּתַרְךָ: in your track (→ אַתַּר) preposition: **after**, after you **Da** 2₃₉, → בְּאַתַּר הַנְּהַ after this 7_{6f}. †

10448 בְּבַל (Aramaic)

בְּבַל; the same in Heb.; בְּבַל EgArm., JArm., DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 730) and Palm. (Cantineau-Starcky *Palm.* ix, 11: 4); EmpArm. together with בְּבַל also בְּבַאֵל (Driver *Arm. Docs.* 57); Bowman *Demotic* 7: 5 באַבאַל; Syr. also *bbyl*; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 42w: **Babylon** (for Heb. see HAL 103b; HALOT 107b; BHH 177f) **Da** 2₁₂₋₇₁ (15 times), **Ezr** 5₁₂₋₇₁₆ (10 times). †

Der. בְּבַלְיָ.

10449 בְּבַלְיָ (Aramaic)

*בְּבַלְיָ: gentilic from בְּבַל; EgArm. בְּבַלְיָ (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 6₁₉, on which see also Beyer *Arm. Texte* 528); Akk. *Ba-bi-lu-a-a* (Herzfeld *Inschriften* 24: 16) an unusual writing following Old Pers. for **Ba-bi-la-a-a* (Tallqvist *Personal Names* 49b), equivalent to *Babilayya* (cf. von Soden *Gramm.* §56p, p. 69), cf. JArm. בְּבַלְיָ; for JPArm. בְּבַלְיָ see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 84; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 196d: pl. det. בְּבַלְיָ, variant. בְּבַלְיָ: **Babylonian Ezr** 4₉. †

10450 בָּדַר (Aramaic)

בָּדַר: Heb. פֹּזַר and בִּזַר; MHeb., Sard. (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 260 B: 8; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 32; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 145 sv. *bdr*); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 49a), CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 23a), Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 60a) and NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 25b) בָּדַר pe. and pa.; JArm. also בִּזַר (Dalman *Wb.* 51b, but see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 85); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 4: 5) בִּזַר (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 150); JArm. sbst. בִּזְרָא (Dalman *Gramm.* 99₁, and *Wb.* 51b); > Arb. *bad_r* (Fraenkel 138, following Sokoloff *loc. cit.*) seed, seed-corn; > Syr. *bazr* linseed oil (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 65a).

pa: impv. pl. בְּדַרְרֵי: to **disperse**, scatter fruit from a tree **Da** 4₁₁. †

10451 בְּהִילוּ (Aramaic)

בְּהִילוּ: בהל (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 197g, on p. 198); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 49a); Bab. Talm.; rather Tg._o (see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 85); Syr. *bahîlūtā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 61a): **haste Ezr** 4₂₃. †

10452 בהל (Aramaic)

בהל: the same in Heb.; JArm., DSS (pa. to disturb, itpe. passive (Dalman *Wb.* 49a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 529), and to hasten; Syr. pe. to be quiet, cease (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 60b).

pa: impf. pl. sf. **יְבַהֵלְנָה, יְבַהֵלְנָה, יְבַהֵלְנָה** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 130f, i), jussive (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 89d, 131k) **יְבַהֵלְךָ** and **יְבַהֵלְךָ**: to **frighten** someone, terrify someone **Da** 4^{2.16} 5^{6.10} 7^{15.28}. †

hitpe: (JArm., see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 85) to **hasten**, inf. → **הִתְבַּהֵלָה** as sbst. **Da** 2²⁵ 3²⁴ 6²⁰. †

hitpa: (JArm.) pt. **מִתְבַּהֵל**, Or. *-bahal* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 67t) and *-b'sub'ehal* (hitpa., JArm.): to **be frightened, be terrified** **Da** 5⁹. †

Der. **בְּהִילּוֹ, הִתְבַּהֵלָה**.

10453 **בטל** (Aramaic)

בטל: the same in Heb., < Arm. (Wagner 39); EmpArm., JArm. inscr. pa. to eradicate, eliminate (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 150 sv. *btl*), **בְּטַל** JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 52b; Beyer *Arm. Texte.* 530); Sam. (Ben *Ḥayyim Gloss.* 2b); **בְּטַל** JArm., Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 66b), and Mnd. *BTL* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 58a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 219); NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 30a); CPArm. *btl* (Schulthess *Lex.* 24b); Palm. pt. *mbtl*, active, so Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 33; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 151 sv. *btl*₂; passive, see Rosenthal *Palm.* 63.

pe: pf. 3rd fem. **בְּטַלְתָּ**, variants **בְּטַלְתָּ** and **בְּטַלְתָּ** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 68x, 103x); pt. fem. **בְּטַלְתָּ**, variant **בְּטַלְתָּ** pt. passive (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 106i): to **cease, be discontinued** **Ezr** 4²⁴. †

pa: pf. **בְּטַלְתִּי**; inf. **בְּטַלְתָּ**: to **stop, bring to an end** **Ezr** 4^{21.23} 5⁵; **לְבַטְלָא לְבַטְלָא** **Ezr** 6⁸ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 302g) without any interruption, or without any time limit (cf. Thucydides i, 129: 3 μηδὲ κεκωλύσθω; cf. Olmstead *AJSL* 49 (1932/33), 160). †

10454 **בין** (Aramaic)

***בין**: the same as in Heb.; Palm. af. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 34; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 152 sv. *byn*₁); Mnd. pe. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 55b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 250); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 53b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 523); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 68b); NeoSyr.; pa.; CPArm. pol. (Schulthess *Lex.* 25a).

Der. **בִּינָה, בִּין**.

10455 **בין** (Aramaic)

בין; the same in Heb.; Akk. (*ina, sūa*) *bīri-, bīrīt* between (AHw. 128; CAD B: 249b); generally in Arm.; OArm., Sefire *bny* (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 224: 18, 19, 21), sf. *bnyhm* (cf. Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §45a, p. 62); EmpArm., **בִּין** EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; *Aḥiqar*); Samaria; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 38; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 207); Palm., Nab., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 34; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 152 sv. *byn*₂); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 53b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 531); CPArm.

(Schulthess *Lex.* 25a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 2b); JArm. בִּינַת, בִּינִי, and בִּי(ת) DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 53b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 531); Sam. and CPArm. בִּין(ת) (Schulthess *Lex.* 25b); Syr. *baynay*, *baynāt* and *bēyt* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 68a); Palm. בִּינִי and בִּינוּת (Berytus 2: 104, xii: 4); Nab. בִּנִי; Mnd. *binat-*, *binia*, *bit*, *abinia* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 61; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 194f); NeoArm. *baint* and *bainot* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 13 sv. *byn*); NeoSyr. *bîl*, also *ben*, *bîn* (Maclean *Dictionary* 30b); with this compare also Nöldeke *NSyr. Gramm.* 171; *bēl* (*bēyl*) “between” from *beyt-l* (§21), as a vestige of *beyt*, that is *beyn*, *bîn* with fem. ending, which is superficially the same as *byt* house; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 257i: בִּין Da 7₅, sf. K יהוֹן בִּין, Q הֵיין-, variant הֵין- (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 75h) **Da 7₈: between.** †

10456 בִּינָה (Aramaic)

בִּינָה: בִּין; the same in Heb.; JArm., CPArm. *bwnnw* (Schulthess *Lex.* 25a; Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 85); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 180k, 239x: **discernment Da 2₂₁.** †

10457 בִּירָה (Aramaic)

*בִּירָה: the same as in Heb.; loanword from Akk. *birtu(m)* citadel, fort (AHw. 129b; see Ellenbogen 49; Kaufman 44; see also CAD B: 261a, sv. *birtu* A, sbst.; see further P. Mandel, *Tarbiz* 61 (1992), 195nd.217, mentioned by Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 85); Sept. βεῖρα, det. βεῖρα (Edgar Zenon Papyri i (1925), 59003: 13; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 95, cf. 532); EmpArm., Pehl. also shortened to בר; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 211; EgArm. בִּירְתָא (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara; Driver *Arm. Docs.*); Persepolis, also בִּרְתָא (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*, and Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Behistun); בִּירְתָא Sardes (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 260 B: 2, p. 306); Nab. temple (Cantineau 2: 70), cf. → Heb. בִּירָה 2); Hatra, Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 35; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 155); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 54b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 532); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 69b); for etymology see Lewy HUCA 27 (1956), 58f: det. בִּירְתָא, variant בִּירְתָא (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 67r): **fortified place, citadel; בִּירְתָא בְּאַחְמָתָא Ezr 6₂** (? delete with Versions., see BHS ב₂, dittography; see also Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 54 :: MT; ZüBi): in the fort in Ecbatana; Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 103, in Ecbatana in the citadel; NRSV, in Ecbatana the capital; REB, in Ecbatana the royal residence. †

10458 בִּית (Aramaic)

בִּית: denominative from בִּית :: Jean in Dus-saud *Festschrift* 704;

—a. בִּית: JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 54b: בִּית, Beyer *Arm. Texte.* 531); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Lit. and Oral Tradition* 2: 498); Akk. *biātum*, Middle and Late Babylonian *bātu*, Assyrian *biādu(m)* to spend the night (AHw. 124; CAD B: 169, *bātu*); Arb. *bāta(i)*; Eth. *bēta* (Dillmann 534) = Tigr. (Littmann-Höfner *Wb.* 294).

—b. בִּוּת: JArm. inscr. *bʿt* (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 148 sv. *bwt*₁); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 23b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 63b); Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 57b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 249); NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 24a; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 614).

pe: pf. בָּת: to **spend the night**, the king spent the night fasting **Da 6₁₉.** †

10459 בִּית (Aramaic)

בַּיִת: see now Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 85, who prefers to cite the form *בַּי the same in Heb.; Deir Alla; OArm., Zakir, Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214; 215; 216; 217), Hama (203), Sefire (222; 223; 224), Zakir (202), Tell Fekherye *bt* line 17, emph. *byth* line 8; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Hermopolis; *Aḥiqar*), Behistun, Tema, בַּי (Leander 24h; see also Beyer *Arm. Texte* 530); abs. Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 216: 16); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Uruk 4, 7 (*ba-a-a*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 2: 15, 16 etc.; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 212, 213); Nab., Hatra, Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 35; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 156 sv. *byt*₂); JArm., DSS בַּיִתָא and בַּי II (Dalman *Wb.* 55a and 53a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 530 sv. בַּי); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 26a, *byt* and *by*); Sam. *bet/bit* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 2b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 69b) and NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 31a-b, but see also Nöldeke *NSyr. Gramm.* 119f); Mnd. *baita* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 47b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 183); NeoArm. *bē* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 10 sv. *by*); cstr. JArm. (בַּיִ); for NeoArm. see also Spitaler 101f; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 247c: det. בַּיִתָא, Ezr 5₁₂ and 6₁₅ בַּיִתָהּ, cstr. בַּיִת, sf. בַּיִתִי (Da 4₁, Or., and a bad variant, בַּיִתִי, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 231a), בַּיִתָהּ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 231k), pl. sf. בַּיִתִּיכֹן Da 2₅ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 231b).

—1. **house** Da 2₁₇ 3₂₉ 6₁₁ Ezr 6₁₁, pl. Da 2₅; **palace** 4₁: בַּיִת מַלְכָא the house of the king, meaning the royal treasury Ezr 6₄, בַּיִת מַלְכֹו the royal residence Da 4₂₇, מִזְשָׁתָא בַּי the banqueting hall 5₁₀, גְּנֻזָּיָא בַּי the treasure house, treasure chambers (cf. Arb. *baīt el-māl* treasure house, state treasury) Ezr 5₁₇, cf. 7₂₀ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 310b), סְפָרִיָא בַּי archive 6₁ (→ סְפָר).

—2. **temple** (cf. Akk. *bītu(m)* with the meaning temple, see AHw. 132f, sub 2a; CAD B: 286b-289b, sv. 1 c) Ezr 5_{3-9-11f} 6₃₋₁₅, בַּיִת אֱלֹהֵא Da 5₃ gloss; Ezr 4₂₄₋₇₂₄ (17 times), sf אֱלֹהֵךְ בַּי Ezr 7_{19f}, אֱלֹהֵי הַכּוֹסִים/הֵם בַּי Ezr 7₁₆₋₁₇, בַּיִתָהּ Da 5₂₃, בַּיִת אֱלֹהֵי שְׁמַיָא Ezr 7₂₃. †

10460 בַּל (Aramaic)

בַּל: EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 97 mind, Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 36; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 165 sv. *bl*₁); JPArm. (Sokoloff *Dictionary* 103); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 23b); Sam.; Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 62b, *bālā*) and NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 32b); NeoArm. *bōla* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 12); Arb. *bāl* spirit, heart, mind; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 179h: heart (KBL), spirit, mind DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 532); **mind**: בַּל שָׁם with לַ and inf., to turn one's mind to, give one's attention to Da 6₁₅; NRSV, he was determined; REB, he tried to think of a way. †

10461 בַּלְאֲשַׁר (Aramaic)

בַּלְאֲשַׁר: n.m., Da 7₁ and variant 5₁ → בַּלְאֲשַׁר. †

10462 בַּלְהָ (Aramaic)

*בַּלְהָ (according to Beyer *Arm. Texte* 532 the original form of the root בַּלִּי with the meaning “to be (become) rotten”): the same in Heb.; EgArm. בַּלְהָ, pe. pt. passive fem. בַּלִּיהָ worn out clothing, Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 7:12 (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 36; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 166 sv. *bly*₁), possibly used, as Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 26:1; *blʰ* to destroy (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 165 sv. *bl*₁); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 56a בַּלְהָ); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 26b *bly*) and Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 74b) בַּלְהָ and בַּלִּי; Mnd. *BLA* II (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 65a); NeoArm. *bly* IV to lead into trouble (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 12).

pa: impf. **יְבַלֵּא** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 158k): to **wear out** **Da 7₂₅**, on which see also Plöger KAT xviii: 103, and especially 117 :: Noth *Gesammelte Studien* 286 (because pa.) to hurt seriously, with reference to Arb. *balā(w)* to put to the test (in I, IV and VIII theme; on this see Wehr-Cowan 75a); cf. ZüBi to torment; NRSV, he shall wear out (cf. REB, he shall wear down) the holy ones of the Most High. †

10463 **בְּלוֹ** (Aramaic)

בְּלוֹ, loanword from Akk. *biltu* load, tribute (AHw. 126; CAD B: 229a; see also Zimmern 10; Ellenbogen 51; Kaufman 44; and also Beyer *Arm. Texte* 532); possibly Canaanite, instead of ***בְּלָהָה**; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 196e :: Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 51 with note 3; EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 37; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 166): tax paid in kind (KBL), or alternatively **produce tax** (Beyer *loc. cit.*) **Ezr 4₁₃₋₂₀** and **7₂₄** (between → **מִדְּהָמָּ נִדְּהָה** and → **הִלְטָה**). †

10464 **בִּלְטַשְׁאֲצַר** (Aramaic)

בִּלְטַשְׁאֲצַר (on the n.m. see already HAL 127; HALOT 133a), variants **בְּלִטְ** and **Da 4_{5f} שִׁצַּר**-, Or. *Beltaşaşsar* and *Belatš-*: n.m., Sept., Theodotion *Βαλτασαρ* (*Ruzûička.* 178), Vulg. *Baltassar*; Belteshazzar, the Babylonian name given to Daniel (**Da 1₂**) **2₂₆** **4_{5f-15f}** **5₁₂**. BHH 215. It is no longer possible with any certainty to suggest the Babylonian name that lies behind this form of the n.m., but suggestions that have been made (cf. also Vogt *Lexicon* 28a) include:

—a) **balāt-šarri-ušur* “protect the life of the king!”.

—b) **balātsu-ušur* “protect his life (that of the king)”; cf. the short form *balāssu/balāssi* (Tallqvist *Personal Names* 50f).

—c) **Bēlet-šarra-ušur* (instead of *ušri*) “may Belet protect the king”, so Berger ZA 64 (1975), 226ff, 231.

We prefer not to make a decision between these three possibilities; see also LipinEski, VT 28 (1978), 234, mentioned by Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 86. †

10465 **בִּלְטַשְׁאֲצַר** (Aramaic)

בִּלְטַשְׁאֲצַר, **Da 5₁** and variant **7₁ אֲשַׁצַּר** (**Hebrew 8₁**), Q **בִּלְטַשְׁצַר** (see also BHS), **בלשצַר** 4Q Ps. Dan. (RB 63: 4114; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 730); Sept., Theodotion *Βαλτασαρ*; Vulg. *Baltassar*: **Belshazzar** (Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 214), the supposed son of → **נְבוֹכַדְנֶאֱשַׁר** and the last king of **בְּבָבֶל** **Da 5_{1f-9-22-29f}** **7₁**; it is in fact the same as the name *Bēl-šarra-ušur*, “may Bel protect the king” (Tallqvist *Personal Names* 61b; cf. Berger ZA 64 (1975): 227, 230f); Arm. **בלסראצַר** (Lidzbarski *Ephemeris* 3: 117f; Lidzbarski *Urkunden* 15, no. 1), the first born son of *Nabû-na'id*, 555nd.539 BC; cf. R.T. Dougherty *Nabonidus and Belshazzar* (1929), 93ff; Bentzen *Daniel* 48f; Baumgartner *Umwelt* 316f (with bibliography); Plöger KAT xviii: 90f; see also LipinEski, VT 28 (1978), 234, mentioned by Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 86. †

10466 **בְּנָה** (Aramaic)

בְּנָה: the same in Heb.; OArm., Zakir (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 B: 9, 10), Zendjirli (214: 13, 1(4); 216: 20); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 18: 7; Herzfeld

Paikuli 215); Nab., Palm. (pa. βαυι, Dura 51), Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 38; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 173); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 58a, בְּנָא; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 533); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 27a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 2b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 78b); Mnd. *BNA and BNN, BUN* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 66b and 67); on these forms see Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 83; NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 34a).

pe: pf. pl. בְּנוּ **Ezr 6**_{14b} (but on this see Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 60, and BHS; on the MT cf. also Gunneweg *KAT* xix/1: 112); sf. בְּנֵיהִי (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 154n), 1st. sg. בְּנִיתָהּ (**Da 4**₂₇), variants בָּ, בֵּ and בִּ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 155p), also תָּהּ-; impf. pl. יִבְנוּן; inf. a) מְבַנָּא (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 156x) **Ezr 5**₂ **6**₈, inf. sbst. מְבַנֵּי Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 9: 12; מְבַנֵּי **Ezr 5**₉ (מְבַנֵּיהִ ? Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 156z, but on this see also 371); b) לְבַנָּא **Ezr 5**₃₋₁₃, which according to Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 156y is a scribal error for לְמְבַנָּא :: 371 with reference to לְבַנָּא, Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inscripten* 214: 13, 14); so probably also KBL, and especially Vogt *Lexicon* 28b, לְבַנָּא an archaic form without the prefix *m-*; cf. Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 579; pt. pl. בְּנִין, passive בְּנִה: to **build** **Da 4**₂₇ **Ezr 4**₁₂ **5**₂₋₃₋₄₋₉₋₁₁₋₁₃₋₁₇ **6**_{7f-14a}. †

hitpe: impf. יִתְבַּנָּא, יִתְבַּנָּא; pt. מְתַבַּנָּא: to **be built** **Ezr 4**₁₃₋₁₆₋₂₁ **5**_{15f} **6**₃; with acc. of the material used for building אֶבֶן גְּלָל **5**₈ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 338m). †

Der. *בְּנִין.

10467 בְּנִין (Aramaic)

*בְּנִין: בְּנָה; the same in Heb., (< Arm., Wagner 44); the basic form is (probably) **bunyān*, see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 195z; Wagner *loc. cit.*; cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 533); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 30: 10; 31: 9; cf. p. 279b; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 3: 22); Nab., Palm. (Ingholt-Seyrig-Starcky *Rec. des Tessères de Palmyre* 141); Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 39; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 178); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 58b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 533); Sam. *binyān* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 2b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 27a); Syr. *benyānā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 78b); Mnd. *biniana* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 61b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 136); NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 34b); > Arb. *bunyān* (Fraenkel 27); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 195z: det. בְּנִינָא, masc.: **building, construction work** **Ezr 5**₄. †

10468 בְּנִין (Aramaic)

בְּנִין: → בר II.

10469 בְּנִס (Aramaic)

בְּנִס: JArm. בְּנִס to be unwilling, adj. בְּנִיטָא unwilling, morose (Dalman *Wb.* 58b); Sam. בְּנִס (Kahle *Bem.* 53, loanword from < πόνος>); Steiner, *JQR* 82 (1992), 432nd.435 analyses as preposition בְּ with בְּנִס, weakness, see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 86.

pe: pf. בְּנִס, Or. *b'sub'enes*: to **become angry, get enraged** (cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 553) **Da 2**₁₂. †

10470 בְּעָה (Aramaic)

בעה and בעא (see Vogt *Lexicon* 29b; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 154k): the same in Heb.; according to KBL it comes perhaps from Arm., but it is better to treat it as a general Semitic root (with the basic form *bġy*, see Arb. *baġā(i)*); see also HAL 135b, HALOT 141b, with instances from the different Semitic languages; in Akk. always in the D-theme; *buʾû(m)* to search, examine (AHw. 145a; CAD B: 360b; von Soden *Gramm.* §106u; so also in El-Amarna, see VAB 2: 138); OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 B: 30; 223 B: 8, 17; 224: 2, 11; Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §62, p. 77); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; *Aḥiqar* 3(4), 53; Saqqara; Hermopolis), Xanthos; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 21: 14; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 456); Asia Minor (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 258: 5; 259: 2f); Nab., Palm., Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 39; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 180); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 60a, **בְּעָא**; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 533); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 29a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 2b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 82b); Mnd. *BAA* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 44f; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 257ff) and NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 10); NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 35bf).

pe: pf. **בְּעָה/א**, pl. **בְּעוּ**, **בְּעִינָא**; impf. **יְבֵעָא**, **אֲבֵעָא**; inf. **מְבֵעָא**; pt. **בְּעָה/א**, pl. **בְּעִין** **Da 6₅** (QOr **בְּעָן**, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 235z).

—1. to **seek** **Da 6₅**; **2₁₃**, see below, para-graph 3.

—2. to **request**: with **מִן** of the person **Da 2₁₆₋₂₃₋₄₉ 6₁₃**, with **מִן־קָרָם** and acc. of the thing **2₁₈**, with **עַל** of the thing **7₁₆**, **בְּעוּ** to utter a prayer **6₈** (_{13 variant}).₁₄, abs. **6₁₂**.

—3. with inf. to **be about to occur, run a risk**, the wise men were about to be executed (NRSV) **Da 2₁₃** (Targ. Jonah 1₄ for Heb. **הִשְׁבָּה**; NeoSyr. for future, Nöldeke *NSyr. Gramm.* 259f; cf. Georg Behrmann *Das Buch Daniel* (GHK iii: 3/2, 1894) 10; Torrey *Notes* 25₇; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 341v) :: someone sought to have them executed (cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 290g), which is in any case a more likely translation; similarly also Bentzen *Daniel* 22; and Plöger KAT xviii: 42f, 46. According to KBL it is to vocalised as a passive, with Charles, **בְּעוּ** “they were sought”, and this is also to be considered; for JPArm, see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 108, pe., meaning 6. †

pa (otherwise not attested): impf. pl. **יְבֵעוּן** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 130g, 158n and especially 283q), variant **יְבֵעוּן** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 58p): **Da 4₃₃** to **call upon, beseech**, so e.g. Vogt *Lexicon* 30a. This translation appears to be more suited to the context than “to search eagerly” (KBL); cf. NRSV: my counsellors and my lords sought me out; REB: my courtiers and my nobles sought audience of me. †

Der. ***בְּעוּ**.

10471 **בְּעוּ** (Aramaic)

***בְּעוּ**: **בעה**: EmpArm.; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 30: 9; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 150); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 60b, **בְּעוּתָא**, see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 535); CPArm. ***bʿw**, emph. **bʿwtʿ** (Schulthess *Lex.* 29a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 445); Syr. **bāʿūtā** (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 83a); Mnd. **buta** (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 57b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 145, 146); NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 36a) = Syr. **bāʿūtā** (Nöldeke *NSyr. Gramm.* 110); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 197g :: Blake 85f: sf. **בְּעוּתָה**: **petition, prayer** **Da 6₈** (_{13 variant}).₁₄. †

10472 **בעל** (Aramaic)

***בעל**: the same in Heb.; see there also for the other Semitic languages; EmpArm., EgArm. (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 7: 33) haf. to marry (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 40 sv. **bʿl**; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 182 sv. **bʿl**, said of a

woman); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 60b, to live together); Syr. etp. to marry (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 84b); it should be noted that the sbst. **בַּעַל** is probably not derived from this vb., but the vb. is more likely to be denominative from the sbst.; cf. Akk. *bēlu(m)* to rule, be in charge (AHw. 120b, “probably denominative from *bēlu*”; CAD B: 199).

? Der. ***בַּעַל**.

10473 **בַּעַל** (Aramaic)

***בַּעַל**: **בעל**, probably denominative vb.; Heb. **בַּעַל**; OArm. lord, husband, Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 3, 10, 11, 22; 216: 10, 11); Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 4; B: 4; 224: 23, 26); EmpArm., EgArm. (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*); Xanthos; Nab., Palm., Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 40 sv. **בַּיִל**_I; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 182 sv. *b^h*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 60b, lord, husband; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 534); CPArm. (only in the collocation *b^h[y]l^hdbb^h* ‘enemy’ (Schulthess *Lex.* 29b) = Syr. *b^held^hsub^hebauba^h*); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 83b, lord, husband); Mnd. *bil*, *bila* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 60b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 16, 101, < Akk. *bēlu*); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 11); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 47x: the same in cstr.; **owner, lord**, → **בַּעַל־טַעַם** **Ezr** 4_{8f-17}, vs.₂₃ insert with one MS_K, Sept._L, Pesh.; see Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 44. †

10474 **בַּקַּע** (Aramaic)

***בַּקַּע**: the same in Heb.: to cleave, split; MHeb., JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 62b: **בַּקַּע**); **בַּקַּע**, JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 344b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 161b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 590a) and NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 256a); Mnd. *PQA* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 376b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 47f; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 169).

Der. ***בַּקַּעָה**.

10475 **בַּקַּעָה** (Aramaic)

***בַּקַּעָה**: **בַּקַּע**; the same in Heb.; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 B: 10), place name, on which see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 254; and Noth *Biblisches Landes- und Altertumskunde* 2: 194 (with bibliography); see also Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 187 sv. *bq^ht*; JArm. (also **בַּקַּע**; see Vogt *Lexicon* 30b), DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 62b, **בַּקַּעָה** plain; see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 535); Syr. *p^hsub^h‘eqa>ta^h* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 590a); Mnd. *paqata* pl. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 362b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 101); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 243b: cstr. **בַּקַּעָת** **plain Da** 3₁. †

10476 **בַּקַּר** (Aramaic)

בַּקַּר: the same in Heb., where it is an Aramaism (Wagner 45); also in Akk. it is an Arm. loanword (see AHw. 1549a), see *buqquru*, D-theme of *baqārum/paqāru* (AHw. 104b; CAD will list it under *paqāru*); Nab., JArm. inscr. (both pa., Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 41 sv. **בַּקַּר**_{III}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 187 sv. *bqr₁*, to examine); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 62b, pa.; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 535); Sam., Syr. (pe. and pa.) to investigate, examine (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 87b); Mnd. *BQR* pe. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 68b), mean-ing

—a. to split, break open (→ Heb. I **בַּקַּר**, HAL 144b; HALOT 151a);

—b. to exam-ine; NeoArm. pa. to know (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 13).

pa: pf. pl. **בְּקְרִי** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 42v, 134t) **Ezr 4**₁₉; impf. **יִבְקֵר**; inf. **בְּקַרְא/ה** to **seek, investigate Ezr 4**₁₅: a) MT **יִבְקֵר** “someone investigates”, 3rd. sg. with indefinite subj. as in Heb., see Brockelmann *Heb. Syntax* §36d; b) cj. either: α) pl. **יִבְקְרוּן** “they (meaning people) should investigate”, see Brockelmann *loc. cit.* §36c; or β) (as **5**₁₇) **יִתְבְּקֵר** “it should be investigated”; for α) and β) see Bauer-Leander *Kurzgefasste bibl.-aram. Gramm.* (1929), 63 (for **יִתְבְּקֵר** > **יִבְקֵר** see KBL) **Ezr 4**₁₉ **6**₁; inf. **בְּקַרְא** with **עַל** to set up an enquiry about **Ezr 7**₁₄. †

hitpa: impf. **יִתְבְּקֵר** to be investigated **Ezr 5**₁₇, cj. **4**₁₅ (see pa.). †

10477 **בַּר** (Aramaic)

* I **בַּר**: the same as Heb. IV, an Aramaism; see there for the instances from the cognate languages; cf. also Wagner 47; OSArb. *barr* (*Serta Cantab.* (1954), 36; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 31, sv. *brr* II, noun, “open country”); EmpArm., EgArm. (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 109; Saqqara); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 32; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 221f) *br*, *bl* (Nyberg 34); Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 195 sv. *br*₃); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 63a sv. **בַּר**_{III} and **בַּרְא**; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 537); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 31a); Sam. (also *elbar*); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 88a, *barrā*); Mnd. *bar* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 30a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 360); NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 37b) and NeoArm. *elbar* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 14) open country, outside, apart from; adj. **בַּרִי** Nab., Palm., Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 43; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 197); Syr., Mnd. (**בַּר** (בַּר) apart from, except, and **בַּרְא** outside EgArm. (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 310a); for **בַּר** (בַּר) see also Beyer *Arm. Texte* 578; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 180n: det. **בַּרְא**: **field, countryside**, **בַּרְא** **חַיִּוֹת** (Heb. **חַיִּוֹת הַשָּׂדֶה**) beasts (NRSV, wild animals) of the field, animals of the countryside (REB, wild animals) **Da 2**₃₈ **4**_{9,18-20-22-29}; **בַּרְא** **רֵי** **רֵי** tender grass of the field (NRSV), lush grass (REB) **Da 4**₁₂₋₂₀. †

10478 **בַּר** (Aramaic)

II **בַּר**: Heb. I **בַּר** and **בֵּן** (< Arm., Wagner 46); on the characteristic writing with *a* with the earliest attestation about 800 BC (in Akk. *bar* and *ba-ar*, in Uruk 22 *ba-ri*), see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 535; here it is also written as *bir/bur*. The sbst. is represented in all sections and branches of Arm. from EmpArm. onwards (and earlier it is attested in Old Arm., Tell Fekherye 6), see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 41nd.43; for EmpArm. and JArm. see especially Beyer *Arm. Texte* 535nd.537; see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 86; see also Sokoloff *Dictionary* 97, **בִּיר**. Whether the sbst. is also found in the Phoenician inscription of *Klmw* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 24: 1; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 188) is uncertain; perhaps it is a part of the name, so Landsberger *Sam'al* 46₁₀₇; cf. also Gibson *Syrian Semitic Inscriptions* 3: 35₁; OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214; 218; 221); Bredsch (201: 2); Zakir (202 A: 4); Sefire (222; 223; 224); ArslanTash. (232); Tell Fekherye 6; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; *Aḥiqar*; Hermopolis; Saqqara); Behistun 61 (Akk. *apil-šh*); Uruk 22: *ba-ri*; Armazi (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 276: 5); Nerab (226: 5); Samaria; Xanthos; Nab. rarely (from Heb.) **בֵּן** and **אֲבֵן** (Cantineau *Nab.* 71b); Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr.; Pehl. (*br* and *bl*, Junker *Frahang*, as also in Herzfeld *Paikuli*); Sogdian (E. Benveniste <spa>Textes sogdiens</spa> (1940), 113; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 41; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 188); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 63a, **בַּרְא**; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 535); Sam. *ba'zr* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 2b); Syr. *b'sub'erau* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 88b); CPArm. *ber* (Schulthess *Gramm.* §31; *Lex.* 30a); Mnd. *br*, *bra*, variant in st. emph. *abra*, *'bra* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 68b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 25, 97); NeoArm. *erba* (Spitaler 63a; Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 13 sv. *br*); NeoSyr.

(Maclean *Dictionary* 37bf); Soqotri *bar, ber* (Leslau *Lexique Soqotri* 95), fem. *birt* in Mehri and Soqotri (Nöldeke *Neue Beiträge* 138f; cf. B. Thomas *Arabia Felix* (1931), 46₂, 49₁; Ruzûička 68f; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 230); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 179f: the same in the cstr. בְּרִיהַ, pl. cstr. בְּנֵי, sf. בְּנוּהֵי, pl. בְּנֵיהוֹן.

—1. a. son **Da 5₂₂ Ezr 5₂**, pl. children **Da 2₂₅**;

—b. α) son (sons) of the king **Ezr 6₁₀**, meaning his descendants **7₂₃**; β) בֵּר grandson **Ezr 5₁ 6₁₄**, cf. **Zch. 1₁** and Heb. בֵּן (→ בֵּן 2, HAL 132a; HALOT 137b); γ) cf. ... בְּרִי בְּרִיךְ my son ... your son (Sefire, Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 B: 25); עֲקָרִי hellip. עֲקָרִי my (your) descendants; בֵּר בֵּיתָא the son of the house, meaning of the palace (Driver *Arm. Docs.* 100a); it is translated by Driver as prince, by which is meant *Aršam*, the Persian satrap in Egypt; cf. *br byth* a member of his house (household), so in an inscription from *Khirbet ĩemar*, some 2 km. north-west of *Tell Bīt Mirsim*, dated from the fourth to the seventh century AD (Meehan ZDPV 96 (1980), 59nd.66); pl. בְּנֵי בֵּיתָא (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 30:3) princes of the palace, or alternatively members of the royal entourage; δ) בְּנֵי תוֹרִין young bulls **Ezr 6₉**.

—2. indicating a more distant relationship Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 312h (→ Heb. בֵּן 4nd.8); **Ezr 6₁₆**, בְּנֵי גְלוּתָא **Da 2₂₅ 5₁₃ 6₁₄ Ezr 6₁₆**; בֵּר אֲנָשׁ a man **Da 7₁₃**; בְּנֵי אֲנָשׁ men **2₃₈ 5₂₁**; בֵּר אֲלֹהִין an angel (→ אֲלֹהָא) **3₂₅**; כְּבַר שְׁנַיִן שְׁטַיִן וְתַרְתִּין (the age of Darius when he came to the throne) **Da 6₁**. †

10479 בְּרִיךְ (Aramaic)

I בְּרִיךְ: Heb. I בְּרַךְ (cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 539); denominative from בְּרַךְ; Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 96a) and NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 39b) pe>al; Mnd. *RBK* (metathesis from *BRK*) af. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 423a and 70a *BRK* af.; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 74) to bow the knee.

pe: pt. בְּרִיךְ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 293q), BHS with הוּא, variant with הוּא pa. pf. II בְּרִיךְ **Da 6₁₁**: to kneel. †

Der.: subst., from which the vb. is derived: בְּרִיךְ, *אַרְכָּבָא (?).

10480 בְּרִיךְ (Aramaic)

II בְּרִיךְ: Heb. II בְּרַךְ; in Akk. cuneiform in a personal name **barak*, he blessed (Tallqvist *Personal Names* 267b; Coogan *West Semitic Personal Names* 70; on which see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 538); EmpArm., EgArm., Hermo-polis, Sa Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* also in proper names); Bowman *Demotic* 7: 3ff; Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 44; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 198); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 65b, to bless, praise; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 538); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 32, to bless); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 2b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 96b); Mnd. *BRK*, pe. *brak* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 70; on this see especially Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 215); NeoArm. *brḥ* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 14).

pe: pt. passive בְּרִיךְ blessed **Da 3₂₈**. †

pa: pf. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 130h) בְּרִיךְ **Da 2₁₉**, בְּרִיךְ **6₁₁** (→ I ברַכְתָּ, בְּרִיכְתָּ **4₃₁**; pt. passive מְבָרַךְ (of God) praised **Da 2_{19f} 4₃₁ (6₁₁ see above)**). †

10481 בִּרְךְ (Aramaic)

*בִּרְךְ or more probably *בִּרְךְ: basic form *birk* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 183g); see Akk. *birku(m)* together with *burku* knee, lap (AHw. 129a and 140a; CAD B: 255a); Heb. בִּרְךְ; EmpArm., Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 10: 9; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 44 sv. בִּרְךְ_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 202 sv. *brk*₂); JArm., DSS בִּרְכָא (Dalman *Wb.* 65b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 539); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 96a) and Mnd. בִּוּרְכָא (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 57b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 157); NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 39b) mostly *birkā*; → denom. I ברט pl. sf. בִּרְכוּהֵי (variant בִּרְכוּהֵי dual, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 226x !): **knee Da 6**₁₁. †

10482 בִּרְם (Aramaic)

בִּרְם: JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 66a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 539); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 97a); Sam. *berran* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 2b); CPArm. *b'sub'eran*(deu) < **b'sub'eram*-deu (Schulthess *Gramm.* §132, 1); cf. Herzfeld *Paikuli* 223 (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 44; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 202 sv. *brm*₂) < I בִּר and נִזָּה :: Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 264o: **except what, yet, but, however Da 2**₂₈ **4**₁₂₋₂₀ **5**₁₇ **Ezr 5**₁₃. †

10483 בִּשְׂר (Aramaic)

בִּשְׂר: Heb. בִּשָּׂר; EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* (8)9, 1(0)(4)); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 10: 2, *bsl*) and Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 45; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 204); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 59b, 67a, בִּסְרָא; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 539); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 508); CPArm. *b'sub'esar* (Schulthess *Gramm.* §87: 1; and *Lex.* 28b); JArm. and NeoSyr. *bisrā* (Maclean *Dictionary* 35b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 82a) and NeoArm. *besrā* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 15 sv. *bsr*); Mnd. *bisra* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 62a) = בִּשְׂרָא (Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 107); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 29x, 184p, 218a: det. בִּשְׂרָא.

—1. **flesh Da 7**₅.

—2. metaphorically, collective (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 202m; Heb. בִּשְׂרָא (כָּל-) בִּשְׂרָא all flesh, referring to mankind, mortals **Da 2**₁₁: כָּל-בִּשְׂרָא all flesh, referring to the animal world **4**₉. †

10484 בַּת (Aramaic)

*בַּת: Heb. II בַּת; MHeb.; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 67b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 540); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 222t; pl. בַּתַּיִן: a liquid measure, **a bath Ezr 7**₂₂. †

10485 בַּתְר (Aramaic)

בַּתְר: → בַּאתְר.

10486 ג (Aramaic)

ג: interchanges with טוּזְדִּךְ in סגֵר.

10487 גֵּאָה (Aramaic)

*גאה: the same in Heb., to be (become) high; metaphorically > to be superior, be arrogant; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 68a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 540); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 100a) and Mnd. *GAA* pe. pa. etpa. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 72a) to enjoy oneself, gloat (Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 132).

Der. גוה.

10488 גב (Aramaic)

*גב: 1. the etymology is not completely certain, but suggestions include:

—a) from *גבב (HAL 163b; HALOT 170b; and KBL);

—b) from גנב. Both these proposals (a and b) are mentioned in KBL, but the second would be sufficient alone, since the meaning “side” can be derived from it without difficulty, while the meaning “back” can be discarded (despite the evidence of the Versions); see Vogt *Lexicon*, and similarly Rosenthal *Gramm.* 80; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 544.

—2. in the cognate languages it appears as follows:

—a) גב from the root גבב back, on which see Heb. I גב (HAL 163a; HALOT 170a); MHeb.; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 10: 7; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 46, sv. גב_{III}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 207 sv. *gb*₃); and JArm. גבא (Dalman *Wb.* 69a, 68b): על-גב/גבאי “on” (Montgomery *Daniel* 295).

—b) גב from the root גנב, see also Beyer *Arm. Texte* 544; Arm., OArm., Zakir B: 8 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202) גבב on every side; Palm. emph. *gb*[?] (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 46; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 207); Arb. *janb*; JArm. sbst. and preposition (Dalman *Wb.* 68b, 69a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 544); גב at, לגב to, (גב) על at the side of, sideways to (the same as in KBL גב/גבאי על); CPArm. **gb* side, also *gp* and preposition *gb* (‘*gb*) next to (Schulthess *Lex.* 39a); Syr. *gabbā*, cstr. and abs. *ge(n)b*, ‘*al ge(n)b* next to, near to (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 123b); NeoSyr. *gibbā* (Maclean *Dictionary* 42a); NeoArm. *gapn* (Spitaler 127f); Mnd. *gamba/ganba* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 76b, 77a) side, bank; cf. Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 80, גאמבא next to גאנבא.

—3. Versions: Sept. πτερὰ τέσσαρα ἐπάνω αὐτοῦ; Theodotion πτερὰ τέσσαρα ὑπεράνω αὐτῆ; Vulgate *et alas ... quattuor super se*; Pesh. *gappē ‘arb’sub’e>am >al gabbeḡh*. In the Versions גב is connected with the meaning “back” from the root גבב (!); so also Bentzen *Daniel* 48; Lebram 85; TOB; NRSV; REB; cf. Pritchard *Pictures* 651, 659.

—4. the sbst. in BArm.: pl. sf. K גבביה, Q גבבה (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 75c, 79s, 223á) side על-גב ... ארבע גבבין Da 7₆ (ZüBi; cf. Pritchard *Pictures* 644 :: Versions). †

10489 גב (Aramaic)

גב, גוב: Heb. I *גב; Semitic; Akk. *gubbu*, here probably an Arm. loanword (see AHw. 295b; cf. CAD G: 117, *gubbu* A: “the context of the Assurbanipal passage suggests a loan word from Syriac”; cf. also Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 90; Nab., Palm. גב (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 46 sv. גב_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 207 sv. *gb*₂);

JArm. **גְּבָא** (Dalman *Wb.* 69a); CPArm. **gb* and **gwb* (Schulthess *Lex.* 33a); Syr. *gubbā* and *gubb'sub'et'a* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 100b); Mnd. *guba* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 82a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 105); Arb. *jubb* well, cis-tern, pit (Wehr-Cowan 110b), on which see also E. Cassin RHR 139 (1951), 138; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 181v: cstr. **גַּב** **Da** 6_{8.25}, **גֻּב** 6₁₃ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 222p), det. **גְּבָא**: **pit** for lions, the den of lions **Da** 6_{8.13.17.18.20.21.24.24.25}. †

10490 **גְּבוּרָה** (Aramaic)

***גְּבוּרָה**: **גִּבּוֹר**; the same in Heb.; OArm., Zenzjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 32); EmpArm.; Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 47; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 211 sv. *gbrh₂*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 69b, **גְּבוּרָתָא**; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 541); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 34a); cf. Syr. *gabrūtā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 102b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 189m: det. **גְּבוּרָתָא**, variant **גְּבָא** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 22b and c; 67r): **strength, might** of god **Da** 2_{20.23}. †

10491 **גִּבּוֹר** (Aramaic)

***גִּבּוֹר**: the same in Heb.; to be strong; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 70b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 540); CPArm. itpa. (Schulthess *Lex.* 34a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 441); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 102b); Mnd. *GBR* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 80a).

Der. **גְּבוּרָה**, **גִּבּוֹר**, ***גְּבָא**.

10492 **גְּבָרָא** (Aramaic)

גְּבָרָא; Heb. **גִּבּוֹר**; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 39; B: 24; 224: 1nd.2); EmpArm. (cf. Pehl., Junker *Frahang* 11: 2; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 234/5); Tema (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 228 A: 12); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; *Aḥiqar* 37, 42, 56, 98, 130; Behistun 45, for Akk. *a-me-lu*; Saqqara; see Aimé-Giron *Textes Araméens de l'Égypte* 6: 1); Samaria; Uruk 12, 37 *gab(a)rē*; Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 47; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 210 sv. *gbr₂*); JArm. also **גְּבוּרָא** sg. and pl. (Dalman *Wb.* 70b); cf. yFrey. γωβαρ (see also DSS, Beyer *Arm. Texte* 541); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 33b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 3a, *gābār*); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 102a), and Mnd. *gabra*, pl. *gubria* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 73a; cf. Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 18); NeoArm. *gabrōna* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 29; Spitaler *Gloss.* 86a); NeoSyr. *gōrā* (Polotsky *Gloss.* 106b; Maclean *Dictionary* 43b); BArm. pl. **גְּבָרַיָּן**, det. **גְּבָרַיָּא** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 225o; JArm. and Mnd. cf. the place name *Beth Gubrîn* (Neubauer 122); Or. (**Da** 3_{20nd.25}), and CPArm. (Schulthess *Gramm.* §42: 2₁) *gabr-*; see Vogt *Lexicon* 33: “Babylonian vocalisation *gabrîn*”): **man** **Da** 2₂₅ 5₁₁; pl. 3_{12.21nd.25.27} 6_{6.12.16.25} **Ezr** 4₂₁ 5_{4.10} 6₈; **גְּבָרַיָּא** **Da** 3₂₀ and **כְּשָׂרָאִין/יְהוּדָאִין** 3_{8.12} (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 318g; cf. Driver *Arm. Docs.* 6:4). †

10493 **גִּבּוֹר** (Aramaic)

***גִּבּוֹר**; Heb. **גִּבּוֹר**;

—1. n.m. **גִּבּוֹר** (*Klmw* = Donner-R. *Inschriften* 24: 2, 15); in cuneiform *Gabbaru* (Tallqvist *Personal Names* 78a, 194b); *Gabbara* (Pliny vii: 16; see ZAW 57 (1939), 150).

—2. appellative name גבר (*גבר): OArm., Tell Fekherye 12, as an epithet for the divine name *hdd* (*hādād*; cf. Haussig *Wb.* i: 254) EmpArm.; JArm. inscr. (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 211 sv. *gbr*₃); JArm. גברא and גבנברא (Dalman *Wb.* 70b, 83a; but see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 86, who says this form is confined to Late Jewish Literary Aramaic), DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 541); > Arb. *gabbār* (Horowitz HUCA 2 (1925), 51); Syr. *ga(n)bārā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 103a); NeoSyr. *gabāra* (Maclean *Dictionary* 53b sv. *gnbr*); Mnd. *gabara* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 72; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 120); basic form. **gabbār* (Ruzûička 109; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 191c :: Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 361₁); pl. cstr. גברי strong man, גברי-חיל some (several) strong men Da 3₂₀ (Heb. גבור חיל). †

10494 גברא (Aramaic)

*גברא: JArm. גברא, גברא, גברא דנא; BArm. pl. det. גברי by-form of → גזבר; for the sbst. written with ג instead of ז, as would have been expected on etymological grounds, see Baumgartner *Umwelt* 82₁; Schaeder 47f; and Beyer *Arm. Texte* 415; there is no necessity to change the MT; see also M. Szyner *Semitica* 13 (1963) 34nd.36, mentioned by Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 86: **chief treasurer Da 3_{2f}**. †

10495 גדר (Aramaic)

גדר: the same in Heb.; JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 71a); Syr. *gad* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 103b); Mnd. *GDD* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 80b).

pe: impv. גדי, Or. *guddū* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 166c): to **cut down Da 4₁₁₋₂₀**; obj. אילנא a tree. †

10496 גרף (Aramaic)

*גרף: the root גרף, inasmuch as it is used in the Hebrew and Aramaic parts of the OT, gives rise to a problem about whether it should be regarded as one root or as two homonymous roots. The meaning attested in BHeb., to revile, blaspheme (see HALOT 180b), and the meaning in BArm., to fly (also to flap, if the noun גרף is to be traced back to this root) and to row, are probably not be joined semantically, even though etymologically both meanings are linked to OSArb. *gdf*, Arb. *gdf*. Those who plead for one root include Gesenius-Buhl and Beyer *Arm. Texte*; two separate roots are preferred in KBL and HAL. The root גרף with the meaning to revile is found not just in BHeb., but elsewhere also; cf. JArm. pa. גרפי to blaspheme (Dalman *Wb.* 72b); Mnd. *GDP* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 81a); for the root גרף with the meaning “to fly” in BArm. cf. JArm. גרפא, wing, poultry (Dalman *Wb.* 72b); Syr. *g’sub’edaf* to fly (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 105b); Arb. *gadafa* I and II, and also *gudafa*, to row, fly (cf. Fraenkel 227f; but cf. also Wehr-Cowan 115a, where the two meanings are treated separately).

? Der. גרף.

10497 גר (Aramaic)

*גר or *גר (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 220b): Heb. II *גר; OArm., Zakir: 3 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202, especially 2: p. 210); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara), often בגו within, inside, in etc. (on which see Leander 120m; cf. also Driver *Arm. Docs.*, p. 69); cf. body > slave, גר a maid or a concubine, Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 12: 24 (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* sv. גר_{III}; cf. Hoftijzer-

Jongeling *Dictionary* 217 sv. *gw*₃); cf. Palm. I גוי the inner part (also Nab.); and II גוי eunuch, Nab., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 49; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 215 sv. *gw*₂); JArm. גוי inside, גויִתא body, physique (Dalman *Wb.* 73b); Syr. *gawwāyā* 'inner part > eunuch (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 107b); Mnd. *gawaia* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 74b) the one within, euphemistically for eunuch (see Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 141; Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 98₂); Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. and CPArm. *gw* (Schulthess *Lex.* 34b); JArm. det. גוי, cstr. גוי (Dalman *Wb.* 73a); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 541f); Sam. *go/u* (*Ben Hayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 583), with ב and ל *egwu, elgu* (*Ben Hayyim Gloss.* 3a); Syr. *gawwa*?, cstr. *gaw* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 107a); Mnd. *gawa* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 74a) the inside, within (cf. Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 361); NeoSyr. *go/u* (Maclean *Dictionary* 45a); NeoArm. *gauwa*, with ל *elgul (elğul ?)* (Spitaler 118g; Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 29); NeoSyr. *lalgul* (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 293f); Ph. גו midst; Arb. *jaww*, pl. *ajwā*?, *jiwā* the interior of a house, broad valley; for more recent and mod-ern meanings, like air, see Wehr-Cowan 144b; Safaitic (Littmann *Thamud und Safa* 110f) *gw* valley; BArm. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 220a and b: the ג is orthographic, or alternatively “only graphic” Gesenius-Buhl 899b :: Nöldeke in *Göttinger Gelehrte Anzeiger* (1884): 1021, and ZA 30: 167; then subsequently Montgomery *Daniel* 204: the ג is part of the root; cstr. גוי variant and Or. גוי, sf. גוי, גוי (variant גוי, so **Ezr 4**₁₅ Bombergiana, see BHK₁; cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 79s): **interior, inner part**, always with a preposition.

—a. with ב: בגוי in, in the middle of, with נוי **Da 3**₂₅, with קוי **Ezr 4**₁₅, contained within a document **Ezr 5**₇ **6**₂, with ארעא **Da 4**₇; **7**₁₅ cj. גו or גוי, → גוי.

—b. with ל: לגוי in, into **Da 3**_{6-11-15-21-23f}.

—c. with מן: מנגוי out, out from **Da 3**₂₆. †

10498 גוי (Aramaic)

גוי: → גוי.

10499 גוי (Aramaic)

גוי: → גוי.

10500 גוי (Aramaic)

גוי: the same in Heb.; גוי; JArm. גוי, גוי (Dalman *Wb.* 76b, 77a); DSS (cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 540 sv. גוי); Syr. *gayūtā, gēūtā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 99a, b); Mnd. *gaiuta, giuta* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 76a; also Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 146); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 183f, perhaps < Heb.: **pride** **Da 4**₃₄. †

10501 גוי (Aramaic)

גוי: Heb. גוי, גוי; JArm. גוי (Dalman *Wb.* 73b); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 542); Syr. *gāḥ* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 108b).

haf: pt. pl. fem. מְגִיחִין: for Da 7₂ אֲרַבַּע רְבָא לִימָא מְגִיחִין שְׁמִיָּא רוּחֵי שְׁמִיָּא possible translations (cf. Montgomery *Daniel* 286) include:

—a) intransitive, with Sept., Theodotion, Vulgate, to burst forth, together with לְ meaning “in” (on which see Gesenius-Buhl).

—b) transitive, with Pesh., with לְ denot-ing the acc. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 340u; HALOT (Aramaic) sv. לְ 12) to churn up, stir up the sea.

The second suggestion (b) is to be preferred to the first (a), so e.g. Montgomery *loc. cit.*; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 340u; KBL; Vogt *Lexicon*; ZüBi; TOB; Bentzen *Daniel* 48; Plöger KAT xviii: 101; Lebram 85; NRSV: the four winds of heaven stirring up the great sea; REB: the Great Sea churned up by the four winds of heaven. †

10502 גְּזַבְרָא (Aramaic)

*גְּזַבְרָא: the same in Heb.; MHeb. גְּזַבְרָא; EmpArm., Persepolis *gnzbr*², see R.A. Bowman *Aramaic ritual texts from Persepolis* (Chicago, 1970); Hatra *gzbr*²; JArm. inscr. emph. *gyzbrh* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 50; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 229); JArm. גְּזַבְרָא דְנָא גְּזַבְרָא, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 75a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 544 sv. גְּזַבְרָא); Sept. **Ezr** 1₈ γαζαρηνοῦ²; Late Bab. *ganza-bāru* treasurer (AHw. 281a; CAD G: 43a, *ganzabaru*, treasurer; Persian loanword, see below); see also Eilers AfO 17: 331; *ganzabar(r)a*, ZDMG 90: 169₂, on the plaster from Persepolis; Dura Europos גִּיזְבְּרָא (Beyer *loc. cit.*); Syr. *ge(y)zabrā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 111a); Mnd. *ganzi-bra* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 77; for the meaning see Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 51, high priest, really the treasurer; for bibliography see further KBL); a loanword from Old Persian *ganzabara* (→ *גְּזַבְרָא) supervisor of the treasury, Hinz 102; see further Schaefer 47f; Eilers 123f; Ellenbogen 55; Driver *Arm. Docs.* on x: 5; H. Koch ZA 71 (1982), 232nd.247: pl. det. גְּזַבְרָא, variant גְּזַבְרָא and גְּזַבְרָא: treasurer, Sept. γάζα **Ezr** 7₂₁ Sept. πάσα τὰ ἰ γάζα, by-form → *גְּזַבְרָא. †

10503 גָּזַר (Aramaic)

גָּזַר: the same in Heb., to cut, determine, stipulate (see E. Kutsch “Verheissung und Gesetz: Untersuchung zum sogenannten “Bund” im Alten Testament”, in BZAW 131 (1973), p. 48); OArm., Tell Fekherye 23 (see also p. 50) *ygtzr*, etpe. to be exterminated; Sefire to cut up (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 40), to cut (222 B: 43), to stipulate contracts (222 A: 7); EmpArm., cf. Junker *Frahang* App. 33; Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 16) textual uncertainty; EgArm.

—1. Ostrakon from Aswan (?), see Cowley JRAS 1929: 107 = ZAW 47 (1929), 150, *gzt* to promise (there are other suggestions for translation in Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 49).

—2. *Aḥiqar* 134 (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 224, 243; cf. Vogt *Lexicon* 34b): pe. pt. passive גָּזַר to cut off the neck (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 49; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 220 sv. *gzt*₁); JArm. to cut, decide, arrange (Dalman *Wb.* 76a); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 542) to cut, decide, arrange; for similar meanings cf. CPArm. to circumcise, arrange (Schulthess *Lex.* 36a); Syr. to circumcise, arrange (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 112a); also Mnd. *GZR* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 87a).

pe: pt. pl. גְּזַרְיִין, det. גְּזַרְיָא Da 2₂₇ 4₄ 5_{7.11};

—a) Sept., Theodotion γαζαρηνοί decider (of fate), meaning an astrologer (cf. Heb. חֹבְרֵי שְׁמַיִם; or

—b) Vulgate *haruspices*, liver diviner, (Arb. *jazzār* butcher, slaughterer), so with KBL; see further Montgomery *Daniel* 163 and Bentzen *Daniel* 22; it is also possible to adopt the more genral rendering “seer” (Vogt *Lexicon* 34b); or alternatively

—c) render as “soothsayer, fortune teller” (Beyer *Arm. Texte loc. cit.*); cf. also Gesenius-Buhl. †

The sbst. *GZR* (**gāzer*) in the sg. is found in 4Q Or. Nab., Text A, line 4; on this see R. Meyer *Gebet des Nabonid*, especially p. 24, “as a *qātil*-form of the root *gZR* to cut, stipulate (cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 542) *gāzer* means the one who decides destiny, such as an astrologer or a soothsayer”.

hitpe: pf. 3rd. fem. sf. הִתְגַּזְרָה Da 2₃₄, אֲתַגְּזַר 2₄₅ (Baumgartner ZAW 45 (1927), 108f = *Umwelt* 96); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 108j: to **be broken off, break away from**, a block of stone from the mountainside. †

Der. *גִּזְרָה. †

10504 גִּזְרָה (Aramaic)

*גִּזְרָה: Heb. fem. from the adj. *גִּזְר, in the collocation אֶרֶץ גִּזְרָה cut off land, meaning unproductive land (see HAL 180a; HALOT 187b under *גִּזְר); JArm. גִּזְרָה, גִּזְרָה.

—1. sloping place, precipice (Dalman *Wb.* 75b).

—2. resolution, decree (see Levy 1: 320f); cf. DSS, Beyer *Arm. Texte* 542, substantivised pt. passive (qal/pe.); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 186y; the same in Syr. *g²sub^cezé*Ærtāu decree (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 112b); cf. Arb. *jazīra* island: cstr. גִּזְרָת fem.: **decree, resolution** Da 4₁₄₋₂₁. †

10505 גִּיר (Aramaic)

*גִּיר: JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 77b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 36b), and Syr. pa. to whitewash; denominative from גִּיר.

10506 גִּיר (Aramaic)

*גִּיר: Heb. גִּיר < Arm. (Wagner 61); JArm. plaster (Dalman *Wb.* 77b); Syr. lime; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 180j: det. גִּירָא **plaster** Da 5₅. †

Der. vb. גִּיר.

10507 גִּלְגַּל (Aramaic)

*גִּלְגַּל: גִּלְגַּל; the same in Heb. and *גִּלְגַּל (הִגְלִיל); OArm., Zendjirli *ggl* wheel (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 13; 216: 8); EmpArm., EgArm.: personal names גִּלְגַּל and גִּלְגַּל (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 49: 1 and 10: 21), meaning “eyeball” (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 50; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 222); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 544; cf. Kornfeld 45, 46, gives this, as well as further suggested meanings); JArm. גִּלְגַּל (Dalman *Wb.* 78b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 103a) and NeoSyr. *gīg²sub^celaḡ* (Maclean *Dictionary* 50a); Mnd. *gargul, gargla*, variant

gargila, girgla, girgila (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 78, see Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 55); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 192h: pl. sf. גַּלְגְּלוּהִי: **wheel Da 7**₉. †

10508 גלה (Aramaic)

גלה: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 141) Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 8: 1); JArm. inscr. to reveal, go into exile (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 50; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 223); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 78a sv. גלא; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 543): גלי₁ to reveal, expose, גלי₂ to emigrate, go into exile (so also Vogt *Lexicon* 35a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 37); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 115b sv. *g'sub'elam*); Mnd. *GLA, GLL* II (pa., Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 92f; cf. Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 257, 253); NeoSyr. *GL'* (Maclean *Dictionary* 51a).

pe: pt. גלא/ה; inf. מנגלא; pf. passive גלי Da 2₁₉, גלי 2₃₀, Or. *gulf*; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 41o, 156t: to **reveal Da 2**_{22-28f-47}; passive 2₁₉₋₃₀. †

haf: pf. הַגְּלִי: to **lead off into exile** Ezr 4₁₀ 5₁₂. †

Der. גלוי*.

10509 גלוי (Aramaic)

*גלוי: גלה; Heb. גלויות; Neo-Assyrian *galitu* deportation (AHw. 1555b, with reference to Deller, *Orientalia* 35: 194, who takes it as coming from Aramaic; not listed in CAD); JArm. גלויותא (Dalman *Wb.* 79b; for JPArm. abs. גלו, see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 129); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 543) *galū* (*galūt*) emigration, exile; so also CPArm. **glw*, emph. *glwt'* exile (Schulthess *Lex.* 37a), and Syr. *gālūtā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 116a); Mnd. *galiuta* clarity (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 76b; cf. Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 146); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 197g, ? < Heb. (Blake 85f; Schulthess *Gramm.* §73: 2, note); R. Meyer *Gramm.* §56: 3: det. גלויותא fem.

deportation, exile, גַּבְּנִי those who had been deported Da 2₂₅ 5₁₃ 6₁₄ Ezr 6₁₆. †

10510 גלל (Aramaic)

*גלל: the same in Heb.; Akk. (AHw. 273b); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 80a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 115b); Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 93b); cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 543, to rotate, roll.

Der. גלאל*, גלל and מנגלה.

10511 גלל (Aramaic)

גלל: גלל: JArm. stone (Dalman *Wb.* 80b); Mnd. *glala* stone, cliff (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 93); Syr. cliff; EmpArm., Persepolis *passim*, see R.A. Bowman *Aramaic Ritual Texts from Persepolis* (Chicago 1970); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 16: 10); Palm., Greek parallel στήλη λιθίνη stone stele (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 50; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 224); Akk. *galālu* pebble (AHw. 273b; also CAD G: 11a-b; < Arm.); it has three meanings: 1) pebble; 2) block of stone, ashlar; see also *Orientalia* 46 (1977), 196, where yet another meaning is adduced: 3) “statue”; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 187d: גלל אבן Ezr 5₈ 6₄ collective, originally **large stone, stone block, ashlar**, Akk. *aban ga-la-la* (Herzfeld *Altperersische Inschriften*); see also R. Bowman in *Doron, Hebraic*

Studies (1965) 64nd.74; H.G.M. Williamson, *BASOR* 280 (1990) 83nd.88 takes it as a specially selected stone; both references mentioned by Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 86. †

10512 גְּמַר (Aramaic)

גְּמַר: the same in Heb., to come to an end, repay, requite, avenge; OArm., *Zendjirli* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 30; see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 51 sv. גְּמַר; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 226 sv. *gmr*₁); EmpArm. *gmyr*; Samaria; JArm. inscr. the full price, complete payment (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 51 sv. II; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 227, sv. *gmr*₄); JArm., DSS (*Dalman Wb.* 82a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 544); CPArm. (*Schulthess Lex.* 38a); Syr. (*Brockelmann Lexicon* 124b); NeoSyr. (*Maclean Dictionary* 53a); and Mnd. *GMR* (*Drower-Macuch Dictionary* 94f; on the etpa. see Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 213); always the meaning is to come to an end, be complete, or similar, and in OArm., JArm. and Syr. it also means “to destroy”.

pe: pt. passive גְּמַיִר (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 188k; DSS, Beyer *Arm. Texte* 544): **complete, finished, ready**; **Ezr 7**₁₂ is uncertain; it is either

—a) an abbreviated expression (Ehrlich *Randglossen* vii: 172), on which see now Gunneweg *KAT* xix/1: 128₁₂; or

—b) the word שְׁלָם has to be restored before it; NRSV, peace (margin, perfect) :: REB, this is my decision; cf. Pesh. **Ezr 8**₉; also Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 68; Vogt *Lexicon* 35a; cf. **Ezr 5**₇. †

10513 גָּנָא (Aramaic)

*גָּנָא; MHeb., JArm. (*Dalman Wb.* 83b); CPArm. (*Schulthess Lex.* 39a) to hide, conceal; Syr. *g²sub^cenizaṃ* hidden (*Brockelmann Lexicon* 124b); Mnd. *GNZ* (*Drower-Macuch Dictionary* 96a); denominative from *גָּנָא.

10514 גִּנְזָא (Aramaic)

*גִּנְזָא; Heb. *גִּנְזִים, pl. cstr. גִּנְזֵי, see HALOT 199a (HAL 191b) < Arm. (Wagner 58); EmpArm., EgArm. (גִּנְזָא *Cowley Arm. Pap.*; *Driver Arm. Docs.*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 52; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 229); other possible forms are mentioned in *Driver Arm. Docs.*; cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 123, and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 519 sv. כְּנַזְסָרָם); JArm. גִּנְזָא, גִּנְזָא and גִּנְזָא (Dalman *Wb.* 83b, 75a, 84b); Targum also has גִּנְזָא (J.F. Stenning *The Targum of Isaiah* (1949), xxiii); Syr. (*Brockelmann Lexicon* 111a), and NeoSyr. *gezā* (*Maclean Dictionary* 49b); Mnd. *ginza* (variant *ganza*, *Drower-Macuch Dictionary* 90f, 77a; cf. Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 13); γαζα, γαζοφ(υλαξ) (F. Cumont *Fouilles de Doura-Europos. Les inscriptions*, no. 50); Persian loanword, *ganza* (Schaefer 47; Hinz *Altiranisches Sprachgut* 102; see also Hinz *ZA* 61 (1971), 261f; and Ellenbogen 57); BArm.: pl. det. גִּנְזֵי, cstr. גִּנְזֵי: **treasure, גִּנְזֵי בֵּית Ezr 5**₁₇ **6**₁ (read thus!) **7**₂₀ (BHH 1686): **treasure chambers, treasury** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 310b). †

Der. *גִּנְזָא, *גִּזְבָּר, *גִּזְבָּר

10515 גִּרְיָא (Aramaic)

*גִּרְיָא: with assimilation of *d* to the following *p*, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 34j (cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 541); JArm. גִּרְיָא and גִּרְיָא (Dalman *Wb.* 72b, 85a); cf. MHeb. גִּרְיָא, JArm. גִּרְיָא (Dalman *Wb.* 6a; but see now Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 87); see below Akk. *agappu(m)*; CPArm. **gp* < **gadpā* (*Schulthess Gramm.* §37: 1c;

—3. assimilated in ܢܒ and ܢܒ, cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 34j; cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 412 and 415 sv. ܢ; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 34j.

—4. outside *BArm.* it interchanges with ܢ in ܫܢܘܪ, but see now Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 86.

10521 ܢܐ (Aramaic)

ܢܐ: Heb. ܐܘܐ, ܐܘܐ, ܐܘܐ; ܐܘܐ OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 18, 19 ?); Sefire (222 A: 35, 37; 224: 9; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 78 sv. ܐܘܐ); Tell Fekherye 15, and p. 48 *z't*; EmpArm., Nerab (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 225: 12); Tema (228 A: 13); Asshur Ostrakon (233: 8); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 21: 3, and elsewhere; once ܐܘܐ 18: 3; cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 78), ܐܘܐ (Hermopolis, see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 546); Bowman *Aramaic Religious Text in Demotic* 228 ܐܘܐ; Sogdian ܐܘܐ (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 78); Nab. and CPArm. ܐܘܐ; Palm. and Sam. ܐܘܐ (*Ben Hayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 456); JArm. ܐܘܐ and (instead of → ܐܘܐ) ܐܘܐ; DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 548); Syr. *hādē*, *hād*; Mnd. *haza* and *hada* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 117b and 116a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 89f); NeoSyr. *hādhe* and *dhā* (Maclean *Dictionary* 72a and 59a); NeoArm. *hōdh(i)* (Spitaler 5g; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 322; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 81a-c): demonstrative pronoun fem. (for masc. → ܐܘܐ) **this Da** 4₂₇ 7₈, ܐܘܐ ܐܘܐ to one another 5₆, ܐܘܐ ܐܘܐ from one another 7₃ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 87a). †

10522 ܐܘܐ (Aramaic)

ܐܘܐ: the same in Heb.; OArm., Sefire ܐܘܐ female bear (?) (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 31): st. abs. fem. sg., but that is uncertain; perhaps it is an error for ܐܘܐ “bee” (so Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 55; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 238 sv. *dbh*; on which see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 248; also Gibson *Syrian Semitic Inscriptions* 2: 40); EmpArm.; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 9: 7, *dwb*); EgArm. ܐܘܐ ? (*Aḥiqar* 120; on which see Cowley *Arm. Pap.*, p. 240; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 237); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 90a, ܐܘܐ, ܐܘܐ; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 546); Syr. *debbā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 138a); NeoSyr. *dibā* wolf (Maclean *Dictionary* 59a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 181v: **bear Da** 7₅. †

10523 ܐܘܐ (Aramaic)

ܐܘܐ: Heb. ܐܘܐ;

—1. ܐܘܐ: OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 15nd.16, 21); EmpArm., Xanthos; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 19: 7; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 71 sv. ܐܘܐ; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 301 sv. *zbh*₁).

—2. ܐܘܐ; JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 90a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 41b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 138a); Mnd. *DBA/DBH* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 101b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 43); NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 60a); NeoArm. (Bergstrasser *Gloss.* 20 *dbh*).

pe: pt. pl. ܐܘܐ to **perform a sacrifice**, with object ܐܘܐ **Ezr** 6₃. †

Der. *ܐܘܐ, *ܐܘܐ.

10524 ܐܘܐ (Aramaic)

*רְבַח: Heb. רִבַּח;

—1. רְבַח: OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 18, 22) *zbħh* offering (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 71 sv. *zbħ*_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 302 sv. *zbħh*); Mnd. (!) *zaba*, pl. *zabia*, variant *zubia/zibia* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 156a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 43).

—2. רְבַח: EmpArm., EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 71 sv. רְבַח_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 301 sv. *zbħ*₂); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 90a, רְבַחָא); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 455); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 138a, *debħā*): Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 183j; pl. רְבַחֵין **animal sacrifice**, with רְבַח **Ezr 6**₃. †

10525 רְבַק (Aramaic)

רְבַק: the same in Heb.; the basic meaning is probably to stick, cling to, cf. Heb. (HAL, HALOT sv.); EmpArm., EgArm. to adjoin (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); so also in Qumrân; to cling to (Hermopolis); Palm. to hang on to (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 54; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 238); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 546); JArm. to hang on to, cling to, af. to achieve, reach (Dalman *Wb.* 90b). For the meaning “to reach, attain” (pe.) in Qumrân, see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 546; CPArm. to hang on to, follow, reach (Schulthess *Lex.* 41b); Syr. to be fixed together, be joined, follow (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 139a); NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 60a); Mnd. *DBQ* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 101f) to cling to, stick to.

pe: pt. pl. רְבַקֵין to **cling to, stick together**, with עַם **Da 2**₄₃. †

10526 רְבַר (Aramaic)

*רְבַר: the same in Heb., II רְבַר; EgArm. only עַלְדַּבַּר, and once עַרְבַר (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 45: 3 → *רְבַרָא).

Der. *רְבַרְהַ.

10527 רְבַרְתָּ (Aramaic)

*רְבַרְתָּ: רְבַר; the same in Heb., → II רְבַר; JArm., Deir Alla ii: 17; EmpArm., EgArm. only עַלְדַּבַּר, see Leander 124x (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 202; Saqqara; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 55 sv. רְבַר_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 239 sv. *dbr*₃); JArm. רְבַרְתָּ speech, רְבַרְתָּ word (Dalman *Wb.* 90a, b; but see now Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 86); Mnd. *Idbar* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 101b sv. *dbr*₂); from Canaanite formal language, as used in bureaucracy (Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 51); DSS (רְבַרְתָּ (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 547); BArm. cstr. רְבַרְתָּ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 240b): **matter**, עַלְ-רְבַרְתָּ for the pur-pose of, so that **Da 2**₃₀, corresponding to עַרְ-רְבַרְתָּ **4**₁₄; rd. ‘*addibrat* (Vogt *Lexicon* 36a): ‘*al d* > ‘*add* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 260z); cf. Heb. עַלְ-רְבַר and עַלְ-רְבַרְתָּ. †

10528 רְבַה (Aramaic)

רְבַה: Heb. רִבַּה; OArm. רְבַה Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 11; 216: 11); EmpArm., Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 16: 2 רְבַהָא); רְבַה also in EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 143), and once רְבַה (Cowley *Arm.*

Pap. 10: 9); Nab., Palm. דָּהָב, and once δααβ; JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 72 sv. דָּהָב; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 306 sv. *zhh*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 92a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 547); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 42b); Sam. det. *dābā* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 3b); Syr. *dahbā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 142b); Mnd. *dahba*, *zahba* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 98b and 157a; cf. Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 43, 106); NeoSyr. *da(h)ba* (Maclean *Dictionary* 61a); NeoArm. *dahba* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 20; Spitaler *Gloss.* 85a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 185p; BArm. דָּהָב **Ezr** 7₁₅, det. דָּהָבָא in Daniel, דָּהָבָא in Ezra, Or. *dahbā* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 45f): **gold Ezr** 7_{15f-18}, the material used for statues of the gods **Da** 2₃₂₋₃₅₋₃₈₋₄₅ 3₁₋₅₋₇₋₁₀₋₁₂₋₁₄₋₁₈ 5₄₋₂₃, and for temple vessels **Da** 5_{2f} **Ezr** 5₁₄ 6₅, and for ornaments **Da** 5₇₋₁₆₋₂₉. †

10529 דָּהוּא (Aramaic)

דָּהוּא K, דָּהֵיָא and דָּהֵיָא Q **Ezr** 4₉. Traditionally a personal name, Sept._A, MSS *ad loc.*, and Sept._B דָּהוּא instead of דָּהֵיָא (→ דָּי 2a), **that is** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 212z; cf. EgArm. דָּהוּ (*Wadi Hammāmāt*, cf. Dupont-Sommer RA 41 (1947nd.48), 105ff). †

10530 דוּק (Aramaic)

דוּק: → דַּקַּק.

10531 דוּר (Aramaic)

דוּר: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., Palm. *dwr* a walled site; *dyr* house; Nab. *dyr*, Hatra *dyr* a house and its inhabitants (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 243 sv. *dwr*₂, 246 sv. *dyr*, Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 57 sv. דוּר₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 93b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 547); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 3b); Syr. *dār* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 147b); Mnd. *DUR* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 105b); subst. JArm. דוּרָא (Dalman *Wb.* 93b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 147b), also monastery, and also NeoSyr. *dēra* (Maclean *Dictionary* 65b); Mnd. *daura* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 99a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 100, 159): residence, also monastery > Arb. *dair* monastery (Fraenkel 275).

pe: impf. דוּר, pl. דוּרין; **Da** 4₉ K, דוּרָא Q (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 200j); pt. pl. דוּרָא K, דוּרָא Q, cstr. דוּרָא K, דוּרָא Q (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 51h and j): to **live, dwell Da** 2₃₈ (cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 367c; Montgomery *Daniel* 172f), 3₃₁ 4₉₋₁₈₋₃₂ 6₂₆. †

Der. דוּר, *מְדוּרָא, *מְדוּרָא, *מְדוּרָא, cf. also דוּרָא.

10532 דוּרָא (Aramaic)

דוּרָא, Theodotion Δεῖρα, i.e. דוּרָא, so one MS_{Ken.}, see Montgomery *Daniel* 199; Vulgate, Pesh. *Dura*: דוּרָא בְּקַעַת **Da** 3₁, Sept. ἐν πεδίῳ τοῦ περιβόλου χώρα” Βαβυλωνία”; Plöger KAT xviii: 59 says that even though there is no certain identification of the place to which the name refers, it is hardly a made-up name (with reference to Montgomery *Daniel* 199, and Bentzen *Daniel* 34). The place name can easily be linked with the Akkadian appellative *dūru(m)* city-wall, a place surrounded by walls (AHw. 178), cf. KBL.

The more recent attempts to identify a location include:

—a) Dura is the name of a river which flows into the Euphrates some seven or eight km. below Hillah; Baumgartner ZAW 44 (1926), 40₁ (with bibliography) says that this same name applies also to the hilly nature of the surroundings; see also Montgomery *Daniel* 197; see further Curt Kuhl “Die drei Männer im Feuer: Daniel Kap. 3 und seine Zusätze” (BZAW 55 (1930) 5).

—b) We now know through recent excavations of a city called *Dur* ..., which was situated at modern *Tell el-Lahm*, to the east of Eridu and to the south-east of Ur; see Berger ZA 64 (1975), 220.

—c) The name has been connected with that of the city Dura-Europos, on which see Bentzen *Daniel* 34 (with bibliography).

It is the last of these three suggestions (c) that has the least to support it; but deciding which of the others to adopt must remain open.

10533 דַּוַּשׁ (Aramaic)

דַּוַּשׁ: the same in Heb.; JArm., DSS (*Dal-man Wb.* 94a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 548); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 43b); Sam.; Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 148a); Mnd. *DUŠ*, *DIŠ* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 106a; cf. Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 446); NeoSyr. *D'S* (Maclean *Dictionary* 59b).

pe: impf. sf. דַּוַּשׁ־נָה (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 148h 171e): to **tread down, tread under** (object, the earth) **Da** 7₂₃. †

10534 דַּוַּה

דַּוַּה See below under דַּוַּה־ (#10536).

10535 (Aramaic) דַּוַּה־

דַּוַּה־ See below under דַּוַּה־ (#10536).

10536 (Aramaic) דַּוַּה־ (Aramaic)

*דַּוַּה־, pl. דַּוַּוֹן, Or. *dahwān*: **Da** 6₁₉; a word with an uncertain meaning.

—a) the versions vary, see e.g. Montgomery *Daniel* 277; Gesenius-Buhl; KBL; Vogt *Lexicon* 37a; BHS: דַּוַּה־נֵעַל לֵאֲלֹהֵי וְדַוַּה־וּבְתָטֹתֵי וְדַוַּה־וּבְתָטֹתֵי Theodotion ἐδέσματα οὐκ ἐρήσηνεγκαν αὐτῶ = Vulgate *cibi* and Pesh. *mē'k'sub'elautau*, cf. Sept. only καὶ ἠύλισθη νῆστι = דַּוַּה־וּבְתָטֹתֵי and he spent the night without food.

—b) for various other suggestions, including the Rabbinic ones, see the bibliography in Montgomery *Daniel* 277; Ibn Ezra, musical instruments; Rashi, tables; see also Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 242 under דַּוַּה־ (9: 14; and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 244 sv. *dhy*; Segert *ArchOr* 24: 384f); for Rashi cf. MHeb. דַּוַּה־נֵעַל table-tops (*Dalman Wb.* 94a; but see now Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 86); on this see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 548, a tray of food (?), perfumes, from Arb. *duḥān* “smell”, so Rosenmüller (see Gesenius-Buhl; KBL; Vogt *Lexicon*).

—c) ܕܗܝܢܐ ܕܗܝܢܐ or ܕܗܝܢܐ ܕܗܝܢܐ perhaps a woman to sleep with, concubine, with reference to Arb. *daḥay* an outstretched mat, in an obscene sense (Gesenius-Buhl) > *subegit feminam*, so Levy 1: 388b, and König *Wb.* 571b; cf. also KBL.

—d) this uncertain sbst. can be replaced by the cj. ܕܗܝܢܐ (→ *ܕܗܝܢܐ), so KBL, and especially Vogt *Lexicon loc. cit.*; see also BHS.

It is not easy to decide between the various possibilities; the expressions in Theodotion, Vulgate and Pesh. (food) representing the sbst. appear to be paraphrases of ܕܗܝܢܐ, and so the meaning of the word still remains unknown.

10537 ܕܗܠ (Aramaic)

ܕܗܠ: only Arm.; ? Arb. *daḥl* longing for revenge (Nöldeke ZDMG 40 (1885), 741; 54 (1899), 163);

—1. ܕܗܠ OArm., Zakir (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 A: 13); Sefire (223 C: 6).

—2. ܕܗܠ EmpArm., Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 21: 1); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 45, 54); Palm., Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 73; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 309 sv. *zḥl*); Sam. *daal* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 3b sv. *dh*).

—3. ܕܗܠ JArm., DSS. (Dalman *Wb.* 94b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 548); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 44a) and Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 148b); Mnd. *DHL* pe. pf. *dhil* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 103a).

pe: pt. pl. ܕܗܠܝܢ, pt. passive ܕܗܝܠܝܢ, fem. ܕܗܝܠܝܢ: to **fear**, with ܕܗܝܠܝܢ **Da** 5₁₉ and 6₂₇ parallel with ܕܗܝܠܝܢ; pt. passive **dreadful** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 297c); JArm. inscr. (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 244); JArm.; CPArm.; Syr. (Heb. ܕܗܝܠܝܢ); **Da** 2₃₁ 7_{7.19}. †

pa: impf. sf. ܕܗܠܝܢܝ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 130e, i) to **startle** **Da** 4₂ parallel with ܕܗܝܠܝܢ. †

10538 ܕܗܝ (Aramaic)

ܕܗܝ (ܗܝ in → ܕܗܝܢܐ), and ܕܗܝ in **Da** 3₁₅ (so in BHS; in BHK₂ and BHK₃ as distinct from ܕܗܝ (→ ܕܗܝܢܐ); the same as Heb. ܕܗܝ, ܕܗܝ; Arm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 73nd.75), DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 548nd.552); ܕܗܝ, OArm., *Brēdsch* 1, 4 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 201); Zakir A 1, 16 (202); Zandjirli (214: 1; 219: 2); Sefire (several times, see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3: 32a); Tell Fekherye 1, 5, 11, 15 (relative pronoun), and relative particle “from” 1, 13; “until” 17, 23; see p. 51; on this see also Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 82h, and §90; Tell Halaf 69f; EmpArm., Asshur Ostrakon 14, 19, 21; Sogd. (E. Benveniste <spa>Textes sogdiens</spa> (1940), 279); EgArm. (also ܕܗܝ, Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 73nd.75; cf. Leander §16); Mcheta; Saqqara 3f; Nab. ܕܗܝ and ܕܗܝ; Palm. ܕܗܝ and ܗܝ; Hatra and JArm. inscr. (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 310 sv. *zy*); West Arabian *dhî* (Rabin *Ancient West Arabian* 39); ܕܗܝ and ܗܝ JArm. (Dalman *Gramm.* §18) and Sam.; ܗܝ CPArm., Syr., Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 97; see Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 92f); NeoArm. *ti*, *dhi*, *dh* (Spitaler 59a-e, and 117c, d, g); NeoSyr. *dʰ*, *dī* (Maclean *Dictionary* 59a); Yemen *dhē* (Rabin *Ancient West Arabian* 75f); Baumgartner ZAW 45 (1927), 94f = *Umwelt* 81ff; Rosenthal *Palm. Inschr.* 51.

In BArm. originally a demonstrative, and then a relative particle.

—1. as with Arb. *dū* it may express a genitive relationship (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* §90); on this construction see now Muraoka-Porter *Grammar of Egyptian Aramaic* 228nd.234, cited by Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 87; after a determined noun: מְלִכָּא עַל-גִּירָא דִּי כְתַל הִיכְלָא דִּי Da 2₁₅, מְלִכָּא שְׁלִיטָא Da 5₅; after a non-determined noun (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 313c): נְהַר דִּי נִיר Da 7₁₀; if both nouns are determined it occurs often with a proleptic suffix (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 314j): דִּי-אַלְהָא שְׁמֹה Da 2₂₀ his (that is to say God's) name, cf. Da 3₈₋₂₆ Ezr 5₁₁; to identify the material with which something is made (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 313f) דִּי דִּי הַבָּא רֵאשָׁה Da 2₃₈ the head of gold (cf. Montgomery *Daniel* 174), 2₃₉ 3₁ 5₇ 7₇ Ezr 5₁₄ and 6₅ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 314h, i); דִּי דִּי רֵאשָׁה Da 2₃₂ its head was made of gold, 2₃₃ 7₁₉.

—2. introducing a relative clause (Heb. אֲשֶׁר, שֶׁ; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* §23, 108).

—a) following a noun בִּירוּשָׁלַם דִּי הִיכְלָא the temple which is in Jerusalem Da 5₂ Ezr 5₁₄₋₁₅ 6₅, cj. 6₃; as subj. יְהִבַּתְּ דִּי hellip. דִּי you who have given Da 2₂₃, on which see Montgomery *Daniel* 161 :: דִּי as a conjunction, “for”, see below 3e; cf. NRSV, REB, for you have given me wisdom and power.

—b) דִּי as an explicitly expressed subj. Da 4₁₉ 6₁₄.

—c) as an object תְּחִיית דִּי חֲלָמָא Da 2₂₆; 2₁₁₋₂₄ 4₆ 6₁₄ Ezr 4₁₀; that which, what: מְנַן דִּי-בְעֵינָא what we asked of you (NRSV) Da 2₂₃; וְדִי and the one who does not know Ezr 7₂₅; כָּל-דִּי all that which is commanded Ezr 7₂₃, מְנָה דִּי (see below 2 d), with a resumptive suffix (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 357j) דִּי-שְׁמֹה whose name Da 4₅; 2₁₁ 5₁₂₋₂₃ Ezr 7₂₅; בְּעֵדְנָא דִּי as soon as Da 3₅₋₁₅; אַתָּר דִּי Ezr 6₃ (→ אַתָּר); בְּכָל-דִּי wherever Da 2₃₈; with personal pron. דִּי-הִיא that is Ezr 6₁₅ (→ דִּי-הִיא 4₉); דִּי אַנִּין which are Da 7₁₇.

—d) after an interrogative pronoun (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 357m-o): מְנָה-דִּי (→ מְנָה) Da 3₆₋₁₁ 4₁₄₋₂₂₋₂₉ 5₂₁ who; מְנָה-שֶׁ, מִי אֲשֶׁר. מְנָה/א דִּי (→ מְנָה) that which Da 2_{28f-45} Ezr 6₈ 7₁₈ (Heb. מִי אֲשֶׁר).

—e. α) תְּמָה hellip. דִּי Ezr 6₁ where (with reference to סְפָרִיא; בְּבֵית סְפָרִיא) דִּי לֵה-הִיא which are his Da 2₂₀ (the beginning of a possessive pronoun דִּי-לִי, דִּי-לְךָ etc. Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 315f; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 359t); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 552, under דִּי-לִי); Sefire iii: 20 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224: 20) זִילִי; Asshur Ostrakon 13 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233) זִילִי who are mine; *Nērab* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 225: 20) זִילְךָ; EgArm. זִילִי etc. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 73, para. A 2), דִּי-לִי once, possibly as a personal name, זִילִי “the one who is mine” (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 12: 19); on the pronoun see Leander §13; JArm. דִּי-לִי etc. (Dalman *Gramm.* §18, p. 119); CPArm. (Schulthess *Gramm.* §61); Syr. (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §69); Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 107; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* §233); cf. Heb. שָׁלַב (β) חֲתֻמֹּתֶיךָ indestructible Da 6₂₇ 7₁₄, with inf. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 302g); לֵה-שְׁנִיָּה דִּי-לֵה irrevocable Da 6₉, → לְבִטּוּלָא דִּי-לֵה without delay Ezr 6₈; דִּי-לֵה without, see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 359u; JArm., CPArm., Sam. and Syr. *d'sub'ela*<, > Late Babylonian *ša lā* (von Soden *Gramm* §115s), Ezr 6₉ 7₂₂; דִּי-לֵה בִּי-דִּי without the assistance of a human hand Da 2₃₄₋₄₅ (cf. Heb., Jb 34₂₀ Da 8₂₅).

—3. conj. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* §79: 109 and 110); it cannot always be distinguished with certainty from meaning (2), cf. Heb. אֲשֶׁר and כִּי; see also Vogt *Lexicon* 40f.

—a) **that**, after a vb. of knowing **Da 2₈ 4₆ 6₁₁₋₂₆**, announcing **Da 5₂₉ Ezr 4₁₆ 7₂₄**, seeing **Da 2₈₋₄₅ 3₂₇**, hearing **Da 5₁₄₋₁₆**, recognising **Da 2_{8f} 4₆₋₁₄₋₂₃ 5₂₁ Ezr 4₁₅**, requesting **Da 2₁₆**, ordering **Da 2₉ 3₁₀**, introducing permission **Da 6₈₋₁₆**, following עֲתִיד **Da 3₁₅**; מִן־קִשְׁטֵי דִי 2₄₇ (→ מִן 6) “it belongs to truth that”, i.e. truly, יִרְיִ (1) 2₄₁₋₄₃ 4₂₀₋₂₃ whereas, כָּל־קִבְּלֵי דִי 2₄₁₋₄₅ forasmuch as.

—b) introducing direct speech, like δτϰ (Heb. כִּי 7) **Da 2₂₅ 5₇ 6₆₋₁₄**.

—c) with a final clause, **so that Da 4₃ 5₁₅**, (alternatively for an inf.) **Ezr 6₁₀**, so that ... not, lest לֹא־יִרְיִ **Da 2₁₈ 3₂₈ 6₁₈**, and דִּי־לִמְהָ (→ לִמְהָ) **Ezr 7₂₃**.

—d) in consecutive clauses: **so that Ezr 5₁₀** (Leander ZAW 45 (1927), 156).

—e) in causal clauses: **for, because Da 2₂₀₋₂₃₋₄₇ 4₁₅₋₃₁₋₃₄ 6₂₄₋₂₇**.

—f) with prep.:

—α) כְּדִי (Heb. כִּי אֲשֶׁר): Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224: 24); Asshur Ostrakon (233: 11, 20); Kilikien (261: 4); Pehl.; EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 74 no. 8); see Leander p. 124y, כִּזִּי; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 361f-h: as **Da 2₄₃** (: → הֵאֵ), when 3₇ 5₂₀ 6₁₁₋₁₅;

—β) מִן־דִּי (מִזִּי Sefire), see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 75, no. 9, but completely uncertain, → מִנִּי; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 361i-k: after **Ezr 4₂₃**, as soon as, insofar as **Da 4₂₃**, because **Da 3₂₂** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 266i) **Ezr 5₁₂**;

—γ) for עַל־דִּי, → דִּי־בְרָה; for עַד־דִּי, → עַד; for לְקַבֵּל דִּי and כָּל־קִבְּלֵי דִּי, → קִבְּלֵי.

10539 דִּין (Aramaic)

דִּין: the same in Heb.; see now Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 87; EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 56; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 246 sv. *dyn*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 96b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 552); changing into דִּין (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 614); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 43a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 446); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 145b); Mnd. *DUN* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 104b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 250) and NeoSyr. *D¹N* (Maclean *Dictionary* 59b).

pe: pt. pl. דִּי־אֲנִין K, דִּי־יִין Q (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 51j): to **make a judgement Ezr 7₂₅**. †

Der. דִּי־נִינָה, *דִּי־נִי, n.m. דִּי־נִינָה.

10540 דִּין (Aramaic)

דִּין: the same in Heb.; EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara; *Aḥiqar* 198) Samaria; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 13: 6); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 56; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 254 sv. *dn*), once דִּין ! (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 3: 17; but see E.Y. Kutscher *Studies* 39, mentioned by Sokoloff DSD 7 (2000), 88); Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 56); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 13: 6); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 96b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 552f); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 43a); Sam. *den* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 3b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 145a); Mnd. *dina* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 108a); NeoSyr., see Ritter *Gloss.* 114a, *dino* religion; cf. < Arb. < Persian *dīn* religion (Wehr 275b; Handwörterbuch des Islam 98b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 180k: det. דִּי־נִינָה.

—1. **judgement**, with עֲבַר hitpe. and מִן, let judgement be strictly executed (NRSV) **Ezr 7**₂₆.

—2. **justice** parallel with קִשָּׁט **Da 4**₃₄.

—3. לְיָהֳבֵי דִינָא **Da 7**₂₂; for the Versions and the various possible interpretations see especially Montgomery *Daniel* 310.

—a) there are various ways of rendering MT דִּין, and suggestions include: α) judgement is pronounced in favour of (Gesenius-Buhl; KBL); cf. NRSV, judgement was given for;

—β) power (ZüBi; Bentzen 50);

—γ) rule (Plöger KAT xviii: 103, 105);

—δ) decision, judicial verdict (Montgomery *Daniel* 308f; TOB; Lebram 87).

—b) cj. for יָהֳבֵי prop. יָתַב, and insert (twice) וְשִׁלְטָנָא יָהֳבֵי judgement took place ... and power was given (Bentzen *Daniel* 50; Vogt *Lexicon* 43a; cf. BHS, and KBL); see also Beyer *Arm. Texte* 554: דִּינָא 7₁₀₋₂₂₋₂₆ judicial assembly; similarly for vs.₁₀ and ₂₆, e.g. Gesenius-Buhl; KBL; Vogt *Lexicon*; Bentzen *Daniel* 50, 52; Montgomery *Daniel* 296, 311. †

10541 דִּין (Aramaic)

*דִּין: דִּין: the same in Heb.; EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara); Nab., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 57; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 246 sv. *dyn*₃); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 96b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 553); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 43a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 449); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 145b); Mnd. *daiana* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 99a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 120, 179, 436); NeoSyr. *d'sub'eyana* (Maclean *Dictionary* 65a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 191c: pl. דִּינָנִי **judge Ezr 7**₂₅ (→ דִּינָנִי). †

10542 דִּינָנִי (Aramaic)

דִּינָנִי: masc pl. **Ezr 4**₉, traditionally proper noun; Sept. Διναῖοι, from which Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 82 suggests “the people of Dina”; on this see also p. 84; but rather read דִּינָנִי judge, cf. Sept._L, 3 Ezr (Eσδρ. A') 2₁₃ οἱ κριταί ..., Meyer *Die Entstehung des Judentums* 39f; Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 36; KBL :: Galling ZAW 63 (1951), 70: דִּנְנֵי “they made a judgement”. †

10543 דִּין (Aramaic)

דִּין, fem. דִּינָא; Pehl. דִּין and דִּין (Junker *Frahang* 24: 2f); Sogd. דִּין (Gauthier-Benveniste 2: 238); EgArm. (Driver *Arm. Docs.*) דִּין, דִּכִּי, דִּכִּי, דִּכִּי; also Saqqara 8 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 266); and דִּין (Leander §14, e-i and o; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* דִּין and דִּכִּי, both only once; Cowley *Arm. Pap.*, and Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* also דִּכִּי; JArm. inscr. *dk* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 76 sv. דִּין); JArm. דִּינָא and דִּינָא; DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 553); Arb. *dāka*; Eth. *z'sub'ekuḡ*; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 83 l, 269e, f: demonstrative pronoun, **that**; always adj.: דִּין

שִׁשְׁבָּצָר **Ezr** 5₁₆; בֵּית אֱלֹהֵא דִּךְ 5₁₇ (variant בֵּי Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 356f, → בֵּי), cf. BHS; 6_{7f-12} (→ 1) דִּנְהָ קְרִיתָא דִּךְ 4_{13-15f-19-21}; עֲבִידְתָא דִּךְ that work 5₈; NRSV, this work; REB, the work. †

10544 דִּכְן (Aramaic)

דִּכְן: Palm. (Rosenthal *Palm. Insch.* 49f :: Ingholt, Berytus 2: 98; Cantineau, AfO 11: 379a); EgArm. זִנְךְ (Leander 34n; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 76 sv. זִנְךְ), זִכְם (see under זִךְ and דִּךְ); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 83n, 84o: demonstrative pronoun masc. and fem.: **that**; masc. **Da** 2₃₁, fem. 7₂₀ (cf. Montgomery *Daniel* 310), 21. †

10545 דִּכְר (Aramaic)

I *דִּכְר: Heb. זָכַר to remember; OArm., זִכְר Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 16, 17, 21); so also EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 53 :: together with דִּכְר, Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 34: 6); דִּכְר Hatra; Nab. and Palm. mostly *dkr*; JArm. inscr. *dkr* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 76 sv. זִכְר; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 321 sv. *zkr*₁); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 98a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 554); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 3b); CPArm. *dkr* (Schulthess *Lex.* 46a); Syr. etpe. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 154a) and NeoArm. *ḏkr* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 21); NeoSyr. *tkr* (Maclean *Dictionary* 66a) < etpe.; Mnd. *DKR* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 110).

Der. דִּכְרִין, *דִּכְרוֹן.

10546 דִּכְר (Aramaic)

II דִּכְר: → דִּכְר_.

10547 דִּכְר (Aramaic)

*דִּכְר: II דִּכְר; Heb. זָכַר;

—a) זִכְר OArm., Zendjirli, Panammuwa 1 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 30, 31); EmpArm.; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 11: 6 and 26: 2, *zkl*); EgArm. וְנִקְבָּה זִכְר (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 3: 21; 7: 28); Samaria-Sebaste; Mnd. *zakra, zikra* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 159a; cf. Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 43).

—b) דִּכְר: EgArm. דִּכְר וְנִקְבָּה (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 15: 17, 20); Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 77 sv. זִכְר_{III}; Hoftijzer-J. 329 sv. *zkr*₃); Sam. *dakar* (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 456); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 98b) and NeoSyr. דִּכְרָא (Maclean *Dictionary* 66a); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 554f); CPArm. *dkr* (Schulthess *Lex.* 46a); Syr. *dekrā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 153b) male, male animal; NeoArm. *ḏakra* penis (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 20); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 220t: pl. דִּכְרִין: **ram Ezr** 6₉₋₁₇ 7₁₇. †

10548 דִּכְרוֹן (Aramaic)

*דִּכְרוֹן: I דִּכְר; Heb. זָכְרוֹן; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 53t, 195y < Canaanite; CPArm. דִּכְרוֹן (Schulthess *Lex.* 46a); NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 66a); BArm. דִּכְרוֹנָה **record** (NRSV), **memorandum** (REB); Sept. ὑπόμνημα (Bickermann *JBL* 65: 250ff; W1. Schottroff *Gedenken im Alten Orient und im AT* (1961), 300ff) **Ezr** 6₂ (→ דִּכְרָנ). †

10549 ܕܟܪܢ (Aramaic)

*ܕܟܪܢ: I ܕܟܪܢ; → ܕܟܪܢ.

—a) ܕܟܪܢ: OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 C: 2f); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 32: 1, 2 and elsewhere; see also Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 78 sv. ܕܟܪܢ; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 330 sv. *zkm*).

—b) ܕܟܪܢ: Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 78); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 98b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 554); Sam. (Ben *Ḥayyim* Literary and Oral Tradition 2: 456); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 153b) and Mnd. *dukrān, dukrana* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 104a; cf. Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 136); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 195z: pl. det. ܕܟܪܢܝܐ: **memorandum**; Sept. ὑπομνηματισμός; 'ܟܦܪܕܟܢܝܐ' **Ezr** 4₁₅ record-book(s); NRSV, annals; REB, records (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 310b); cf. Heb. ܕܟܪܢܝܐ archives (NRSV and REB) **Est** 6₁. †

10550 ܕܠܩ (Aramaic)

ܕܠܩ: the same in Heb.; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 99b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 555); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 46b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 155b); Mnd. *DLQ* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 111a).

pe: pt. ܕܠܩ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 106d, e, 188k) **burning Da** 7₉. †

10551 ܕܡܐ (Aramaic)

ܕܡܐ: the same in Heb.; ܕܡܐ EmpArm.; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 18: 1); Armazi (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 276: 10, *dm*!) and Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 58; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 251); JArm. ܕܡܐ, DSS ܕܡܐ (Dalman *Wb.* 100a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 555); CPArm. **dm*' (Schulthess *Lex.* 46b); Syr. *d'sub'ema* < (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 156a); Mnd. *DMA* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 111) and NeoSyr. *dm*' (Maclean *Dictionary* 66b); Mcheta 10 ܕܡܐ; substantive ܕܡܐ (the same in Heb.): OArm. ܕܡܐ statue (Tell Fekherye 1, 15); EmpArm., EgArm. resemblance, similarity (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 3: 21; on this see also Vogt *Lexicon* 44a, sv. ܕܡܐ); Hatra (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 251); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 100b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 555, sv. ܕܡܐ, *damū*); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 46b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 156b, *damyūtā*); Mnd. *dmu, dmut, dmuta* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 111f; see Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 146) and NeoSyr. *dmuta* (Maclean *Dictionary* 67a).

pe: pt. ܕܡܐ, fem. ܕܡܐ (cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 156a-c, 157d): to **resemble Da** 3₂₅ 7₅. †

10552 ܕܢܐ (Aramaic)

ܕܢܐ: ܕܢܐ and ܕܢ: OArm., Zakir, Zendjirli, Sefire (cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire*, 78 sv. ܕܢܐ); EmpArm. ܕܢܐ (Nerab), ܕܢܐ and ܕܢܐ; EgArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 78; cf. Leander §14; Baumgartner *Umwelt* 81ff); Tema ܕܢ (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 228 A: 4); Pehl. ܕܢܐ (Herzfeld *Paikuli*), also Sogd. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 78); ܕܢܐ also ܕܢܐ Dura (Altheim 28), Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* obv. 2; (ܕܢܐ) Demotic (Bowman *Demotic* 225); ܕܢܐ Nab. (once ܕܢܐ) and Palm., also JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 78); JArm. ܕܢܐ, ܕܢܐ and ܕܢܐ; with

added → **ܢܗ**, JArm. ܢܗܢܐ; on the various forms of the demonstrative pronoun see also DSS; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 555f; Mnd. *hazin, hadinu* (= *hazin hu*; Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* §118a; 116b; see Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 90); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 5); also JArm. inscr. and Syr.; NeoArm. *hanna* (Spitaler 37p); Ph. ܢܗ (Friedrich §288a); OSArb. (Höfner *Gramm.* 39ff; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 37) and Tham. *d_n*; Eth. *z'sub'entuṃ*; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 82h: demonstrative pronoun masc. (fem. → **ܢܗ**) **this**; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* §73; for further forms see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 88.

—1. adj. ܢܗܢܐ **Da** 6⁴⁻⁶⁻²⁹; ܢܗܢܐ 2¹⁸⁻³⁰⁻⁴⁷; ܢܗܢܐ 5⁷⁻¹⁵⁻²⁴; ܢܗܢܐ **Ezr** 6¹¹; ܢܗܢܐ 7¹⁷; ܢܗܢܐ **this temple** (→ ܢܗܢܐ 2 and ܢܗܢܐ) **Ezr** 5^{3-9-12f} 6^{15nd.17}; ܢܗܢܐ in front of the sbst. **Da** 4¹⁵ (or perhaps see below, 2) **Ezr** 5⁴.

—2. as a sbst.: this is **Da** 2²⁸ (cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 330r and Commentaries).³⁶ 4¹⁵ (see above, 1).²¹ 5^{25f} **Ezr** 4¹¹.

—3. usually;

—α) ܢܗܢܐ (Pehl., EgArm. Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 5: 3 usually ܢܗܢܐ; see Cowley *Arm. Pap.* p. 286a; cf. DSS, Beyer *Arm. Texte* 556); Sogd. ܢܗܢܐ, ܢܗܢܐ; Bowman *Demotic* 225 ܢܗܢܐ; Heb. ܢܗܢܐ, ܢܗܢܐ so Jr 10¹¹ **Da** 3²⁹ **Ezr** 5⁷, cj. 4²⁴ (Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 45 and 47 :: MT, Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 85); ܢܗܢܐ something like this **Da** 2¹⁰; NRSV, such a thing; REB, such a demand.

—β) ܢܗܢܐܢܗܢܐ together with one another **Da** 2⁴³ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 87a).

—γ) ܢܗܢܐܢܗܢܐ all this 5²² 7¹⁶.

—δ) ܢܗܢܐܢܗܢܐ therefore **Ezr** 4^{14f} 6¹¹, with reference to this **Da** 3¹⁶ (:: Leander §14, hereupon) **Ezr** 4²² 5¹⁷.

—ε) ܢܗܢܐܢܗܢܐ **Da** 2²⁹⁻⁴⁵; **Da** 7^{6f} ܢܗܢܐܢܗܢܐ = either “after this”, so Sept. (καὶ) μετὰ (δὲ) ταῦτα, and Vulg. *post hoc*; or “behind this (animal)”; so Theodotion ὀπίσω τοῦτου cf. Leander ZAW 45 (1927), 157: ܢܗܢܐܢܗܢܐ probably means “after this animal”, not “hereafter”, → ܢܗܢܐܢܗܢܐ, †

10553 ܢܗܢܐܢܗܢܐ (Aramaic)

ܢܗܢܐܢܗܢܐ, Or. *Danî'el*; ܢܗܢܐܢܗܢܐ 4 Q Ps. Dan. (RB 63 (1956), 411f): n.m. **Da** 2¹³⁻⁷²⁸, see Heb.; see also Lipin(Eski, VT 28 (1978), 233. †

10554 ܢܗܢܐܢܗܢܐ (Aramaic)

ܢܗܢܐܢܗܢܐ: the same in Heb.; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 104a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 557); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 163a, pa.); NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 159b sv. *mdqdq*) and Mnd. *DQQ* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 113a) to crush, crunch; adj. ܢܗܢܐܢܗܢܐ fine: DSS, EmpArm. (Rev. des Etudes Sem. et Bab. 1942nd.1945: 71, ostr. 16:3; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 258); cf. Pun. ܢܗܢܐ (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 60; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 257).

pe: pf. pl. דִּקְוּ, as דִּקְוּ (JArm. and Syr., Dalman *Gramm.* 328), variant דִּקְוּ and דִּקְוּ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 166d); abs. intransitive, to **be crushed into small pieces, ground up fine** (see Heb.; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 273j) **Da 2**₃₅, cf. Sept., Theodotion, Vulgate; Bentzen *Daniel* 24; ZüBi; Lebram 57; TOB (: KBL); NRSV, all broken in pieces; REB, all shattered into fragments. †

haf: pf. 3rd. fem. sg. הִדְקִית, variant. הִדְקִית (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 166i), pl. הִדְקִי; impf. תִּדְקֵךְ, Or. *taddeq* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 30b); sf. תִּדְקֵנָה, variant. תִּדְקֵנָה (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 40m); pt. מִדְקֵךְ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 40m and n !, 166i): to **crush Da 2**_{34-40-44f} **6**₂₅ **7**₇₋₁₉₋₂₃. †

10555 דִּר (Aramaic)

דִּר: דִּר, on which see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 547; Heb. דִּר; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 104b; Beyer *loc. cit.*); Sam. *dwr* = *dor* (*Ben Hayyim Gloss.* 3b); CPArm. *dr* (Schulthess *Lex.* 43b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 147a); Mnd. *dar*, *dara* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 100f; cf. Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 339, 478); NeoSyr. *dora* (Maclean *Dictionary* 63b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 179h: **generation** דִּר עֲמֻדָּה **Da 3**₃₃ **4**₃₁ (parallel with עֲלָם) from generation to generation; Mnd. *Idar daria* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 100b, corresponding to Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 310); cf. Heb. דִּר לְדָר **Ex 3**₁₅ and דִּר-דָּר **Dt 32**₇, see further דִּר-לְדָר **Ps 145**₄ (see HAL 209a; HALOT 218a, under II דִּר, 1). †

10556 דִּרְיוּשׁ (Aramaic)

דִּרְיוּשׁ: n.m.; see Heb.; **Darius**, Greek Δαρῖος; Old Persian *Dārayava(h)uš* “maintaining what is good”; Babylonian *Dāriyawuš*, *Dāriwuš* (*Reallexikon der Assyriologie* 2: 121a); Arm. (Rowley *Darius the Mede* 47f); Bruno-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* I דִּרְיוּשׁ; EgArm. (cf. Vogt *Lexicon* 45a) דִּרְיוּשׁ, דִּרְיוּשׁ and דִּרְיוּשׁ; Mesopotamian דִּרְיוּשׁ.

—1. **Darius the Mede** דִּרְיוּשׁ דִּר (cf. Commentaries; Rowley *Darius the Mede* 12ff) **Da 6**_{1f-7-10-26-29}.

—2. **Darius I** (522nd.485 BC) **Ezr 4**₂₄ **5**_{nd.7} **6**_{1-12nd.15}; cf. *Reallexikon der Assyriologie* 2: 121ff; Pauly-Wissowa (*Kl.*) 1: 1390ff; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 322. †

10557 דִּרְע (Aramaic)

*דִּרְע: → אֲדַרְע; Heb. דִּרְע; EgArm. דִּרְע (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 61; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 342, sv. *zr*₃); JArm., DSS אֲדַרְע and אֲדַרְע Arm. :: אֲדַרְע violence, → BArm. and JArm. אֲדַרְע (Dalman *Wb.* 106a, 8a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 558); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 48b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 168a); Mnd. *dra* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 114a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 70); NeoSyr. *dr'n* (Maclean *Dictionary* 70b); NeoArm. *drō'a* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 22); Neo-Assyrian *durā'u* (foreign word from Aramaic, see von Soden, *Orientalia* 46 (1977), 185, corresponding to AHw. 1551b, arm, forearm :: AHw. 177b foot, including the ankle; CAD D: 190, arm, foreleg; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 189p: pl. sf. דִּרְעוּהִי: **arm Da 2**₃₂. †

10558 דִּת (Aramaic)

דִּת: the same in Heb.; loanword from Persian *dāta* (Hinz *Altiranisches Sprachgut* 84f; Rosenthal *Gramm.* p. 189; Ellenbogen 61); Neo-Assyrian *dātu* (see von Soden *ZA* 44 (1938), 181ff; AHw. 165b); EmpArm., Xanthos

(Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 263, sv. *dt*) EgArm. **רתא** (*Aḥiqar* 177, so Ungnad *Arm. Pap.* 61: 5, but that is completely uncertain; see Cowley *Arm. Pap.* p. 218, and especially 246, who reads **רתא**; so also Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 284 sv. **רת**; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1088 sv. *rt*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 106b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 558); Sam.; Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 169b); the same in the cstr.; det. **רתא**, sf. **רתכון**, pl. cstr. **רתתי** **Ezr** 7₂₅ (read sg. with Versions, cf. vs. 14.26) :: Rendtorff *ZAW* 96 (1984), 171₂₄; the sbst. is fem.

—1. (royal) **command** **Da** 2_{13.15}, **רתכון** the verdict about you 2₉.

—2. **state legislation**, public law **רתמרי ופרס** **Da** 2₁₆ 6_{9.13.16} (**למרי**); see also below, under 4).

—3. a) **רתא דיאלה** **שמיא** the law of the god of heaven, that is to say the god worshipped by **עזרא**, which can only be taken as meaning **יהוה**; so in turn **רתא** is to be taken as the same as **תורה** **Ezr** 7_{12.21}; and **אלהך** **רתא** **Ezr** 7₂₅, so also **ברת אלהך** 7₁₄ and **רת אלהך** **ידעי** those who know the law of your god **Ezr** 7₂₅ (cj., for **רתתי** rd. **רת**, see above).

—b) law as religion: **ברת אלהה** in connection with the law of his God (NRSV), connected with his religion (REB) **Da** 6₆ (cf. KBL, and Vogt *Lexicon* 45b).

—4. **רתא דיאלהך ורתא די מלכא** the law of your god and the law (meaning “the regulation”) of the king **Ezr** 7₂₆; Jewish religious practice and Persian state legislation are put in parallel. †

10559 **רתא** (Aramaic)

***רתא**: Heb. **רִשָּׁה**; Akk. *dašum* spring, and *diššu(um)* top covering of grass, spring (AHw. 165b; 173b; CAD D: 163 sv. *diššu* spring grass, spring pasture); JArm., DSS **רתאה** (Dalman *Wb.* 106b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 558); Syr. *tadā* and *tēdā* grass (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 816b; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 277); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 228h: det. **רתאה** **grass**; **ברתא** **די ברתא** in the tender grass of the field **Da** 4_{12.20}; REB: among the lush grass. †

10560 **רתבר** (Aramaic)

***רתבר**: Persian loanword, (→ **רת**); < *dātabara* (Hinz *Altiranisches Sprachgut* 83) someone versed in the law, lawyer; EmpArm. **רתבר** (Junker *Frahang* 13: 3); cuneiform *dātabarra* lawyer (AHw. 165b); for the sbst. see also Ellenbogen 62, and the more extensive older literature in KBL; see also S. Shaked in *Medioiranica* (1993), 149, mentioned by Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000) 88; JArm. **רתברא** (Dalman *Wb.* 106b): pl. det. **רתברי** **judge** **Da** 3_{2f}. †

10561 **ה** (Aramaic)

ה interchanges with → **א**.

10562 **ה** (Aramaic)

1868), 38₉₄; Hinz *Altiranisches Sprachgut* 109); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 559; cf. Ellenbogen 65, with reference to Armenian *andam*; Hübschmann 98): pl. **הַרְגִּין הַרְגִּין** **limb, piece**: **הַרְגִּין הַרְגִּין** to be dissected, be hacked to pieces **Da** 2₅ 3₂₉, an oriental form of punishment which causes death by dismembering; comparable to the practice of quartering in Europe in the Middle Ages, e.g. Zwingli (see R. Pfister *Kirchengeschichte der Schweiz* 2 (1974): 65; M. Haas *Huldrych Zwingli und seine Zeit* (1969), 278); there are different renderings in Sept. and Theodotion: **Da** 2₅ Sept., παραδειγματισθήσεσθε you will be placed in the stocks; Theodotion, ἐν ἰσθμῶν ἰσθμῶν ἔσεσθε; **Da** 3₂₉ in Sept. and Theodotion = 3₉₆: Sept. διαμελισθήσεται who will be hacked to pieces; Theodotion, ἐν ἰσθμῶν ἰσθμῶν ἔσσονται; on Sept. for **Da** 3₉₆ cf. especially μέλη ποιεῖν **2 Maccabees** 1₁₆; on this question see Montgomery *Daniel* 146, and Curt Kuhl *Die drei Männer im Feuer: Daniel Kap. 3 und seine Zusätze* (BZAW 55 (1930), 49₆). †

10567 **הַרְר** (Aramaic)

הַרְר: the same in Heb.; JArm. to stand out (Dalman *Wb.* 109b, sv. **הַרְר** II); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 172b); denominative from → **הַרְר**, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 273g.

pa: pf. 2nd. sg. **הַרְרְתָּ**, rd. **הַרְרְתָּ**; pt. **הַרְרְתָּ** Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 133g: to **glorify**, parallel with **שַׁבַּח** **Da** 4₃₁₋₃₄ 5₂₃. †

Der. ***הַרְר**.

10568 **הַרְר** (Aramaic)

הַרְר**: **הַרְר**; Heb. **הַרְר**, **הַרְר**; EmpArm., EgArm. (*Ahiqar* 108; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 63; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 270); JArm. **הַרְר**, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 109b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 559); Syr. *hedra*' (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 172a); Mnd. *hidra* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 141b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 326); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 185r: det. **הַרְרְהַרְר**, sf. **הַרְרְר**: **majesty** **Da** 4₂₇₋₃₃ (on vs. 33 cf. Montgomery *Daniel* 246; BHS; and Vogt *Lexicon* 46b under **הַרְר) 5₁₈. †

Der. **הַרְר**.

10569 **הַרְר** (Aramaic)

הַרְר: the same in Heb.; OArm. *h'* (Zendjirli and Sefire, cf. Degen. *Altaram Gr.* §35); EmpArm., EgArm. *hw* (Leander §11); Nab. *hw* and *hw'*; Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. *hw* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 61; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 264); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Gramm.* 106; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 559); CPArm. (Schulthess *Gramm.* §56); Syr. (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §63); Mnd. *hu* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 133a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 86); NeoArm. *hū* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 32); NeoSyr. (Maclean *Dictionary* 72b; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 304); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 70m: personal pronoun **he** **Da** 2₂₁₋₇₂₄ (11 times), **Ezr** 5₈ (or rather a demonstrative pronoun meaning this); demonstrative, this **Da** 2₃₂ (: Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 268e); personal pron. emphasising the subject 6₁₇; **הַרְרְהַרְר** 2₃₈ 4₁₉ 5₁₃; as copula (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 267d) 2₂₈₋₄₇ 3₁₅; 6₁₁ rd. **הַרְר** (→ I and II **בַּרְכָּ**); → fem. **הַרְרַיָּא**, pl. **הַרְרַיָּא**, **הַרְרַיָּא** and **הַרְרַיָּא**.

10570 **הַרְר** (Aramaic)

הוה: Heb. הוה, II הוה; הוי; OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 2, 5); Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 25, 32; 223 A: 4, 6; 224: 22, 24); Tell Fekherye 12: impf./jussive +; *l* (*Ihwy*); on this see p. 58f, and Kaufman 124nd.126; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Behistun; *Aḥiqar*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara; Hermopolis); Samaria; Carpentras; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 22: 2 etc.; Herzfeld *Paikuli*); Armazi (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 276: 9); cf. Leander 85e and f; Nab. rarely, usually הוה; Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 63; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 271); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 110a: הוה; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 560); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 49b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 173a); Mnd. *HUA* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 133f; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm., passim*); also haf. (Baumgartner *ZAW* 45 (1927), 112ff = *Umwelt* 100ff).

pe: pf. הוה Da 4₂₆ 7₁₃, הוה 5₁₉ 6_{4.11} (cj. instead of הוה).¹⁵ Ezr 5₁₁; 3rd. fem. הוה Da 2₃₅, הוה 7₁₉ Ezr 4₂₄ 5₅ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 154k, 1 :: Torrey *Notes* 262f); 2nd. masc. הוה; 1st. sg. הוה; 3rd. pl. הוה.

impf. להוה Da 4₂₂, להוה 2_{20.28f.41.45} 3₁₈ 5₂₉ 6₃ Ezr 4_{12f} 5₈ 6₉ 7_{23.26} (instead of writing יהוה/א, Baumgartner *ZAW* 45 (1927), 124f = *Umwelt* 112f; Rowley *Aramaic of the OT* 92f; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 152d; Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 173f); 3rd. fem. להוה Da 2_{41f}, להוה 2₄₀ 4₂₄ 7₂₃ Ezr 6₈, pl. masc. להוה Da 2₄₃ 6_{2f.27} Ezr 6₂₀ 7₂₅, fem. להוה Da 5₁₇, Or. *lihwē* etc.

impv. הוה Ezr 6₆ and הוה 4₂₂ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 153i): to be.

—1. to happen Da 2_{28f.45}.

—2. to exist Da 7₂₃, קצץ to arise; with על Ezr 7₂₃; with לה to become Da 2₃₅; with כ to become like 2₃₅, to turn out to be, be granted that; with לה 4₂₄, to belong; with לה 5₁₇ meaning to keep for oneself.

—3. to be, with עם Da 4₂₂; with כ 2₄₁ 6₂; with על Ezr 4₂₀ 5₅; as copula Da 2_{40.42} 4₁ 5₂₉ 6₃ 7₁₉ Ezr 6₆.

—4. with pt. (see H. Rosén, *JSS* 6 (1961) 183nd.203); passive pt., as an expression of the passive (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 296a and b), Da 2_{20.43} 3₁₈ Ezr 4_{12f} 5_{8.11} 6_{8f} 7₂₆; with active pt., as an expression of the future Da 2₄₃ 6₃; or of the past 5₁₉ 6_{4f.11} (instead of הוה), 7₁₃ Ezr 4₂₄ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 292i; 293p and q); הוה / הוה Da 2_{31.34} 4_{7.10} 7_{2.4.6.7nd.9.11.21}. †

10571 הוה (Aramaic)

הוה: the same in Heb.; OArm., הוה Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224: 12), see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 560; EmpArm., הוה EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Hermopolis; Saqqara); see also Degen-Müller-Röllig *Neue Ephemeris* 3 (1978), p. 34; Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 61; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 264); CPArm. *hy* (Schulthess *Lex.* 49a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 174b); Mnd. *h*² (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 151b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 86); הוה JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 112a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 560); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 450); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 70m: personal pronoun fem. (masc. → הוה), she Da 2₄₄ 4₂₁ 7₇; as copula (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 267d) Da 2_{9.20} 4₂₇ Ezr 6₁₅. †

10572 הוה (Aramaic)

*הִיכָל: Heb. הִיכָל, loanword from Akk. *ekallu*, and from Sumerian *e-gal* (Kauf-man 27); EmpArm., EgArm. (only *Aḥiqar*) הִיכָלָא; Palm. and Hatra also הִכְלָא; JArm. inscr. (Rosenthal *Palm* 174; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 64; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 278); הִיכָל JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 112b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 562); Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 143b), and NeoSyr. הִיכָלָא (Maclean *Dictionary* 75b); Syr. *hayk'sub'elaḡ* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 174b); > Arb. *haikal* (Fraenkel 274); > NeoArm. *haikla* altar, sacred area; Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 32): the same in cstr., det. הִיכָלָא, sf. הִיכָלֵי, הִיכָלֵיהּ.

—1. **palace** (as in EgArm., but only in *Aḥiqar*): **Da** 4_{1.26} **5**₅ **6**₁₉ **Ezr** 4₁₄.

—2. **temple** (so also in Palmyrene and at Hatra): the temple in Jerusalem **Da** 5_{2f} **Ezr** 5_{14f} **6**₅; the pagan temple in Babylon 5₁₄. †

10573 הִי (Aramaic)

*הִי: it should be noted

—a) that the root הִי **hāk* can be taken as one of the type like **qūm* and **sīm*, so Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 143a;

—b) that it is found as a special form of the vb. הִלֵּי, from which it has to be separated but to which it is close in meaning; for this see especially Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 144b; and see further Vogt *Lexicon* 30f; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 562; and Rosenthal *Gramm.* §169; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 65; and KBL (with bibliography), where both verbs are treated together under הִלֵּי.

OArm., Sefire: impf. 1st. sing. *ʾhk* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224: 6); 3rd. pl. masc. *yhkn* (224: 5); 3rd. pl. fem. *yhkn* (222 A: 24); on this see Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* §64 (p. 79); EgArm. (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*; Saqqara; Leander 61b and d); Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 65, sv. הִלֵּי; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 280); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 112b); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 562); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 452); Eth. *hōka* (Dillmann 11f).

pe: impf. הִיִּי; inf. הִיִּי; pf. and impv. is supplied by → אִזֵּל.

—1. to **go** **Ezr** 7₁₃, with הִי to go after and עם to go with.

—2. to **reach** (similarly with הִי) **Ezr** 5₅ (the report reached Darius) **Ezr** 6₅ (the temple vessels returned to the Jerusalem temple). †

10574 הִלֵּי (Aramaic)

הִלֵּי: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar*); Nab., Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 65), Taxila (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 273: 10); JArm., see also Beyer *Arm. Texte* 562; Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 4a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 51a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 176b); NeoArm. (Spitaler 184a); Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 148b); note that here, according to Cantineau *Nab.* 2: 86b, the vb. means “to perish, die”, (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 65), which would correspond to Arb. *halaka* (Wehr-Cowan 1031b), which would suggest that it can be taken as belonging to the same root; see also *הִי.

pa: pt. מְהַלְכִין, pl. cj. instead of haf. מְהַלְכִין Da 3²⁵ 4³⁴: to walk about Da 4²⁶, cj. 3²⁵ 4³⁴. †

haf: pt. pl. מְהַלְכִין, to be read as pa. (see above, Or. variant; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 274n) מְהַלְכִין Da 3²⁵ 4³⁴. †

Der. הֶלֶךְ.

10575 הֶלֶךְ (Aramaic)

הֶלֶךְ: loanword from Akk. *ilku* (Ellenbogen 69; Kaufman 58; AHw. 371a; CAD I/J: 73); > Persian *hareka* property tax; > JArm. הֶלְכָא a type of tax (Dalman *Wb.* 114a) and כְּרִנָּא a poll tax (the vocalisation varies, see Levy 2: 395f, and Dalman *Wb.* 207a); for these two forms see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 88; > Arb. *ḥarāj* Bodensteuer (cf. Fraenkel 283; *Lexikon der arab. Welt* (1972), 414 :: *Hwb. Islam* 301b < Byzantine Greek χορηγία); EgArm. (Driver *Arm. Docs.* 8: 5), Delaporte 73: 3; st. emph. *hlk*² (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 283, sv. *hlk*₄); see also Streck ZA 18: 198; Herzfeld 246f; Henning *Orientalia* 4 (1935), 291f; BArm. **field-tax**, or **produce-tax** Ezr 4¹³⁻²⁰ 7²⁴, always together with → מְנַדְה/מְדַה and → בָּל (cf. EgArm, see Driver *Arm. Docs.*, fragment 8: 1, 2 ומְנַדְה וּמְדַה [הל]). †

10576 הַמוֹ (Aramaic)

הַמוֹ Ezra, and הַמוֹן Daniel הַמֹּה, הַמֹּה; OArm. הַם Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 B: 6) and הַמוֹ Zakir (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 A: 9); EmpArm. EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara) Samaria, and Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 4, 7, 8, 16) הַמוֹ (cf. Leander §11b, p. 25); הַרם Nerab (?; see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 88); Nab. הַם; Palm. הַנַּן Hatra: *hnw*; JArm. inscr. *hmwn* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 61, sv. הַרם; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 264); JArm. הַמוֹ (טוֹרְךָ) (? see Sokoloff *loc. cit.*) and אַ/הַנַּן (Dalman *Wb.* 114b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 562, 563); CPArm. (Schulthess *Gramm.* §56), and Syr. (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §63: 1) *hennōn*; Mnd. *hinum*, and *hinin*, *hin'n* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 146b; 147a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 86); NeoArm. *hinn(un)* (Spitaler 50ff); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 70; Baumgartner ZAW 45 (1927), 104f = *Umwelt* 92f: personal pronoun masc. pl., **they**; nominative (as copula) Ezr 5¹¹ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 268d); accusative (EgArm., Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 18: 3) 4¹⁰⁻²³ 5^{5-12-14f} 7¹⁷ Da 2^{34f} 3²²; → אַנְוַנַּי. †

10577 הַמוֹנֵךְ (Aramaic)

*הַמוֹנֵךְ, det. הַמוֹנֵכָא, Or. variant הַמוֹנֵכָא, הַמוֹנֵכָא, הַמוֹנֵכָא and הַמוֹנֵכָא, Q הַמוֹנֵכָא, also הַמוֹנֵכָא and הַמוֹנֵכָא, Or. *hamūnika*; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 209n, 210p, Persian loanword < New Persian *hamyānak* (Hinz *Altiranisches Sprachgut* 114; Ellenbogen 70) small belt; JArm. הַמוֹנֵכָא, and similarly מְנִיכָא, מְנִיכָא (Dalman *Wb.* 115a; 241b) neckband, armband (Krauss 2: 343f); Syr. *hamnīka* chain; > Greek μανιάνη, μανιάνη and μανιάνη Dura 12: 3, 10, p. 370 neckband and armband; diminutive from Middle Persian *hāmyān* belt; > JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 114b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 177b) and Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 145b) הַמוֹנֵכָא; MHeb. הַמוֹנֵךְ belt; ἐμαν for Heb. אַבְנֵט Josephus. *Arch.* iii, 7: 2; > Arb. *himyān* (Belot 905b); Sept. ὁ μανιάνη < Persian golden neck ornament; again see Hinz *Altiranisches Sprachgut* 160; and Beyer *Arm. Texte* 563; BArm. **necklace** הַמוֹנֵכָא דִּי-הַבָּא עַל-צְוָאר (לבש) Da 5⁷⁻¹⁶⁻²⁹, a golden necklace as a sign of respect (Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 628; the same in Egypt, Pritchard *Pictures* 133, 395; Erman-Ranke 132f; G.T. Martin *The Memphite Tomb of Horemheb* (Egyptian Exploration Society: 55th Excavation Memoir; London, 1989),

scene 72, pp. 87nd.92, and plates 99nd.108 (pp. 106nd.107), reference given in a personal letter by courtesy of Dr. M.J. Raven of Leiden; Montgomery *Daniel* 253f, 256). †

10578 ܢܗܝ (Aramaic)

ܢܗܝ: the same in Heb. ܢܗܝ; OArm., Zenzjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 29); Sefire (222; 223; 224; Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* §92); EmpArm., Nerab (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 225: 11); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Hermopolis; *Aḥiqar* 124; Saqqara; Behistun 58); Samaria, on one occasion ܢܗܝ (Degen-Müller-Röllig *Neue Ephemeris* 3 (1978), 48 and 53); ܢܗܝ Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 3, see Schaefer ZDMG 96 (1942), 1ff); Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr., Hatra ʿyn (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 66; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 285 sv. *hn*₃); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 115b, ܢܗܝ; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 563; cf. KBL ܢܗܝ and ܢܗܝ rarely); Mnd. *hin* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 146a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 208); ܢܗܝ Palm., JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 24b); ܢܗܝ Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 2a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 12b) and Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 27b) ܢܗܝ: conj. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* §111.

—1. if **Da** 2₆ 3₁₅₋₁₇ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 265b :: others, who take it as an interjection, cf. Driver *Arm. Docs.* 12: 3; for ܢܗܝ meaning if see also Plöger KAT xviii: 58, 60) 5₁₆ **Ezr** 4₁₃₋₁₆ 5₁₇; ܢܗܝ if not **Da** 2₅ 3_{15b}, ܢܗܝ hellip. ܢܗܝ 2₉, without a finite vb. 3₁₈, without any concluding sentence 3_{15a} (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 366f), ܢܗܝ hellip. ܢܗܝ hellip. ܢܗܝ whether ... or ... or **Ezr** 7₂₆ (cf. Palm.).

—2. in a dependent question (→ Heb. ܢܗܝ 6): **whether** **Da** 4₂₄ **Ezr** 5_{17b}; → II ܢܗܝ. †

10579 ܢܗܝܩܗ (Aramaic)

*ܢܗܝܩܗ, cstr. ܢܗܝܩܗ, < inf. haf. ܢܗܝܩ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 246n and q; Baumgartner ZAW 45 (1927), 115f = *Umwelt* 103f; cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 635 sv. ܢܗܝܩ: **damage, injury** **Ezr** 4₂₂. †

10580 ܢܗܝܩܗ (Aramaic)

ܢܗܝܩܗ: **Da** 3₁₄ → ܢܗܝܩܗ.

10581 ܢܗܝܩܗ (Aramaic)

*ܢܗܝܩܗ: ܢܗܝܩܗ: MHeb. ܢܗܝܩܗ (impure) fan-tasy; JArm. ܢܗܝܩܗ (Dalman *Wb.* 119a); Syr. *harhārā* 'mirage' (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 183a); Mnd. *hrara* deception, illusion (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 152b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 64₂); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 192i: pl. ܢܗܝܩܗ **appearances, dream-fantasies** **Da** 4₂ (parallel with ܢܗܝܩܗ). †

10582 ܢܗܝܩܗ (Aramaic)

*ܢܗܝܩܗ: Ug. *hrr* parallel with *hmd* ܢܗܝܩܗ (KTU 1, 12:i:38f, corresponding to Gibson *Canaanite Myths and Legends*₂ p. 134b; Gordon *Textbook* §19: 797; Aistleitner *Wb.* 856); Arb. *harra* to yap (of a dog), detest; Syr. pe. to quarrel, *harhar* (palp.) to excite, which are the meanings given in Brockelmann *Lexicon* 182b, 183a :: Beyer *Arm. Texte* 564, to get worked up; MHeb. palp. to think over, brood, lose oneself in impure thoughts; JArm.

palp. to brood (Dalman *Wb.* 119a) :: Beyer *loc. cit.* to have sinful thoughts; KBL, JArm., MHeb., to brood, indulge in fantasies.

Der. *הִרְהָרַ.

10583 הַתְּבַהֲלָה (Aramaic)

הַתְּבַהֲלָה: inf. hitpe., cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 529 sv. בְּהַל; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 246o; Baumgartner *ZAW* 45 (1927), 115f = *Umwelt* 103f: **haste**, with בְּ hastily (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 302i) **Da 2₂₅ 3₂₄ 6₂₀**. †

10584 הַתְּנַבֵּיבּוּ (Aramaic)

*הַתְּנַבֵּיבּוּ: נָרַב, originally inf. hitpa.; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 245n, 302i; cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 633 sv. נָרַב; Baumgartner *ZAW* 45, (1927), 115 = *Umwelt* 103: cstr. הַתְּנַבֵּיבּוּת: **gift, donation Ezr 7₁₆**. †

10585 ַ (Aramaic)

ַ: 1. Proto-Semitic initial ַ > י in יָנַר, יָדַע (?), יָהַב, יָסַף*, יָקַד, יָרַח*, יָרְכָה*, יָתַב and יָתִיר, but not → יַ.

—2. *BArm.* ַ corresponds to Heb. י in הוּיָה, to Akk. *m/w* in אַרְגִּינּוּ, זִיּוּ, פְּנִיָה (?) and נִגְלָל/לִי (?).

10586 ְ (Aramaic)

ְ, ַ: behaves like Heb. ְ, before shewa ַ or *wi* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 21t, 36a-c, 262b-k); *Arm.* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 69); *OArm.* (Zakir, Zendjirli, Sefire), cf. Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* §46a; *EmpArm.*, Uruk *u-ma-a'* = *uma*, *u* = *wa*; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 272; on which see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 564; *EgArm.*; *Nab.*, *Palm.*, *JArm.* (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 564f); *CPArm.*, *Syr.*, *Mnd.* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 155a, with reference to Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.*): conjunction, and (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* §96).

As in Heb. it joins words and also clauses. When three or more elements are involved it is placed either between them all **Da 2₆₋₁₀ 4₃₄ 5₁₁₋₁₄₋₁₈ Ezr 6₉**, or between the last two **Da 2₃₇ 3₂₁**, or irregularly **3₂.Ezr 4₉**, or not at all **Da 2₂₇ 5_{11b}** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 350a and b).

Particular uses include: a) **and that Da 4₁₀** (:: Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 324h).₂₀ **Ezr 6_{8f}**.

—b) intensifying: **and also Da 6₂₉**.

—c) adversative: **but Da 2₆ 3₆₋₁₈ 4_{4-15b}**.

—d) **or Ezr 7₂₆** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 324j).

—e) explanatory: **for Da 4₂₂ Ezr 5₁₅**.

—f) continuous: **then, so**; often it is best not to render the word at all if following an impv., **Da 2₄₋₉₋₂₄**; following an impf. **2₇**; following a pf. in narrative (= Heb. consecutive impf.) with pf. **Da 5₂₉ 6₂₋₁₇**, with impf. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 281m) **4₂**, with pt. וְאַמְרִין hellip. עָנִי (→ עָנָה) **2₇**.

—g) as an expression of purpose: with impf. **Da 5**₂; with pt. **2**₁₃; with inf. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 301e) **2**₁₆₋₁₈; cf. Vogt *Lexicon* 56a sub 9.

—h) two instances where the meaning is uncertain are

—α) **Da 7**_{1a}, where there is some dispute about the words **עַל-מִשְׁכְּבָהּ וְחִזְוֵי רֵאשִׁיהּ**; possible suggestions are:

—i. the words constitute a continuation of the phrase **חִלָּם חִזְוֵה** which makes the meaning more complete, so Theodotion, Vulgate, Pesh.; more recent interpreters include Montgomery *Daniel* 283; TOB (but see also the appended note); NRSV; REB;

—ii. the words constitute a separate phrase which must be restored from **4**₂ or **7**₁₅, **יְבִי הַלְלִינָה** or alternatively **יְדִי הַלְלִינָה**; so e.g. ZüBi; Bentzen 48; BHS; cf. also Plöger KAT xviii: 103;

—iii. the words in question are an expansion from vs. 15, and as such are to be deleted, so Plöger KAT xviii: 101, 103; cf. Sept.;

—iv. one of the first two suggestions seems to be preferable to the third;

—v. on **רֵאשׁ מְלִין** **Da 7**₁ → **רֵאשׁ 2**.

—β) **Da 7**₂₀, in the sbst. **וְעֵינֵין**, delete **י** following the Versions (see BHS); see also Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 324i.

10587 ז (Aramaic)

ז:

—1. in general it corresponds to Proto-Semitic *z*, Arb. *z*.

—2. for *z* corresponding to Proto-Semitic *d* cf. Arb. *d* → **ד**; > **ז** only in loanwords, ***זְכֹה**, **זְכוּ** and n.m. **זְכָרִיה**.

10588 זבן (Aramaic)

זבן: EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara; Hermopolis; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 71 sv. **זבן**); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 21: 16; also Herzfeld *Paikuli* 328; Nyberg *Pahlavi Documents from Avroman* 3: 3, 7); Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 71; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 303); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 123b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 566f); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 53a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 187a); Mnd. *ZBN* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 161b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 83a); NeoArm. (> Arb. *zbn* III); Arm. pe. to buy, pa. to sell; see Heb. n.m. **זְבִינָה** (Arm. loanword, see Wagner 75)]; < Akk. *zibānîtu(m)* (AHw. 1523b; CAD Z: 99b) scale, balance; Late Babylonian also *zībānu* (AHw. 1523b; cf. Zimmern 16); Mnd. *zabanita*, pl. *zbanjata* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 156b); for which see Egyptian *dbn* weight (Erman-Grapow 5: 438); > El-Amarna *ti-ba-an* (AHw. 1354a).

pe: pt. **זבִּין**: to **buy**, metaphorically **עֲדָנָא** **Da 2**₈ to try to gain time (:: *tempus emere* **Ephesians 5**₁₆ = **Colossians 4**₅, Montgomery *Daniel* 151). †

10589 זָהִיר (Aramaic)

*זָהִיר: *זָהֵר: JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 124a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 567); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex* 54a) and Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 190a); MHeb. (Dalman *Wb.* 124a) זָהִיר; Mnd. adv. *zahraiiit* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 157b) careful; sbst. *zahruta* care (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 157b; for both see Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 201); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 188h: pl. זָהִירַי: cautious, with הוּה and inf., to **beware of** (Heb. זָהֵר nif.) **Ezr 4**₂₂. †

10590 זָהַר (Aramaic)

*זָהַר: Heb. II זָהַר; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 21: 6; Hermopolis 2: 17; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 73; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 307); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 124b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 567); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 54a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 190a, sv. *zhr* II); Mnd. *ZHR* I pe. and itp. to beware of, pa. and af. to warn (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 163a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 229, 283).

Der. *זָהִיר.

10591 זָוַד (Aramaic)

זָוַד or rather זָוִד: Heb. = זָוִד; JArm. af. to behave maliciously, act wantonly (Jastrow 391a, sv. זָוִד); Syr. *zaʿād, zāʿād* hot (Payne-Smith 1071); Mnd. *zida* anger, vengeance (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 165b, Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 109).

haf: inf. הַזָּוֶדָה (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 147z): to **act presumptuously** (KBL) :: Beyer *Arm. Texte* 568: to behave sinfully (see also the special translation of Vogt 57a) **Da 5**₂₀. †

10592 זָוַן (Aramaic)

זָוַן: the same in Heb.; EmpArm. verb (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 308, sv. *zwn*₁), EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*) and Nab. *zwn* food; Pehl. (Tang i-Sarwaḡk inscription (see Altheim-Stiehl) 3: 5; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 308 sv. *zwn*₂); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 125b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 567f; and Vogt 37a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 55a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 192b); Mnd. *ZUN, ZWN* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 165a) to subsist; Sam. to graze.

hitpe: impf. הִתְזָוַן, variant Pesh. and Or. Q הִתְזָוַן (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 145 n-q): to **live from, subsist on**, with בָּן **Da 4**₉. †

Der. בָּזוּן.

10593 זָוַע (Aramaic)

זָוַע: the same in Heb.; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 126a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 568); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 55a); Sam. (Ben Ḥayyim *Gloss.* 4b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 193a); Mnd. *ZUA, ZUH, ZHA* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 164a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 254f); NeoArm.

pe: pt. pl. זָוַעַיִן K, זָוַעַיִן Q (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 51h and j): to **tremble**, with מְנַקְרָם in front of **Da 5**₁₉ and **6**₂₇, parallel with דָּחַל. †

10594 זִי (Aramaic)

*זִי: Heb. זִי < Akk. *zīmu(m)* (AHw. 1528; CAD Z: 119b) mostly pl., appearance, face, facial features, cf. Kaufman 113; JArm. זִי, DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 568); also fem. זִיָּה (Dalman *Wb.* 127a; but only in Late Jewish Literary Arm. according to Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 88); Sam. also זִי (Ben *Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 545); Syr. *zīwā'* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 195a); Mnd. *ziu, ziuā* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 166; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 175); adj., Syr. *zīwāyā'* bright; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 12: 4; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 75; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 318) זִי respected: sf. זִי, variant זִיָּה, זִיָּה; pl. sf. זִיָּי, זִיָּי K and זִיָּי Q (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 77o), זִיָּה: **radiance, brightness** Da 2₃₁, Sept., Theodotion ἡ πρόσοψις, 4₃₃, Sept. vs. 36 ἡ δόξα radiance as a characteristic of the king, cf. Akk. *melammu* (< Sumerian) the terrifying brightness of the (masks of) gods and kings (AHw. 643a and b; CAD M/2: 9b); pl. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 305e) fresh complexion (JArm., MHeb.); שֹׁנֵה with עָל pe. or itpa. parallel with בָּהַל meaning to become pale with fear, cf. Heb. I חוֹר Is 29₂₂ subj. פְּנֵים; Da 5₆ Sept. ἡ ὄρασις, Theodotion ἡ μορφή, 5₉ Theodotion ἡ μορφή .10.7₂₈ ἡ ἕξις. †

10595 זָכָה (Aramaic)

*זָכָה: the same in Heb., see below under 1 and 2 (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 569).

—1. vb.:

—a) זָכָה Uruk 10 *za-ki-it* = *zakit* I won (KBL), or I was victorious (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 569; cf. Koopmans 2: 184; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 76 to be clean; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 320, sv. *zky*₁); זָכָה JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 128a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex* 56a: *zky*); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 195b) to be innocent; Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 4b); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 105) *zhy*, and NeoSyr. *zk'* to be triumphant (Maclean 86a); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 168) pe. to be innocent, be triumphant; pa. to acquit, grant victory (see Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 261).

—b) זָכָה JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 97b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex* 45b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 152b); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 109b); NeoSyr. to be clean (Maclean 65b).

—2. adj.:

—a) Uruk 10 *za-ka-a-a* = *zakkāy*; EgArm. זָכִי (*Aḥiqar* 46; Leander 77f; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 76, sv. זָכִי_{II} clean, innocent; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 321 sv. *zky*₂); JArm., DSS זָכִי, so also Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 4b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 56a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 196a); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 158b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 44); NeoSyr. innocent, triumphant (Maclean 86b).

—b) *dky*: EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 26: 4); Palm., Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 76, sv. זָכִי_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 321, sv. *zky*₂); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 98a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 152b); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 99b) clean, guiltless.

—3. it will have to remain undecided whether זָכָה and זָכָה were originally derived from one and the same root (so HAL 258a, cf. also OSArb.), or whether they are to be treated as two separate roots (so perhaps KBL 1071b; and perhaps also Beyer *Arm. Texte* 569).

Der. זָכוּ.

10596 זָכוּ (Aramaic)

זָכוּ: זָכוּ:

—1. JArm. זָכוּתָא justice, law, good deed, act of salvation (Dalman *Wb.* 128b); for JPArm. abs. זָכוּ see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 176 > Arb. *zakāt* purity, justice, alms, tax for charity, cf. *Hwb. Islam* 821a; J. Horowitz, *Jewish Proper Names and Derivatives in the Koran*, HUCA 2 (1925), 206 (reprinted Hildesheim 1964: 62); Tg. instead of Heb. צָדִיקָה; Syr. *zākūtā* uprightness, innocence (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 196a); Mnd. sg. *zaku*, emph. *zakuta*, pl. *zakawata* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 158f; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 163) innocence, purity, victory.

—2. we are dealing here with a loanword that has come either from Akkadian or from Canaanite; for the Akkadian derivation see KBL; Vogt 57b; and Rosenthal *Gramm.* 16, 58; for the Canaanite derivation see especially Bauer OLZ 29: 803; Kaufman 112; and subsequently Beyer *Arm. Texte* 569; it would appear that the Canaanite derivation is probably the more likely of the two; however it is only the Akkadian (*zakûtu*, AHw. 1507b) that supplies the special meaning “exemption, liberation”.

—3. In BArm. a sbst. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 197g): **innocence Da 6**₂₃. †

10597 זְכַרְיָהּ (Aramaic)

זְכַרְיָהּ: n.m. **Zechariah**, the prophet **Ezr 5**₁ **6**₁₄ see Heb. sv. 3 (HALOT 271b). †

10598 זָמַן (Aramaic)

זָמַן: Heb., MHeb.; EmpArm., Asia Minor (Lidzbarski *Ephemeris* i, 325: 4; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 78 (?); Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 332 sv. *zmn*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 130a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 569; Wagner 78); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 4b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 199b), and Mnd. *ZMN* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 169) pa. to invite, assemble; denominative from זָמַן, cf. BHeb.: to be fixed (of a time).

hitpe: pf. הִזְמַנְתּוּן, Q הִזְמַנְתּוּן and הִזְמַנְתּוּ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 32a); K hitpa. הִזְמַנְתּוּן (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 111k; Rosenthal *Palm.* 56f), or haf. הִזְמַנְתּוּן: **to come to an understanding, agree**, (with inf.) **Da 2**₉, so e.g. Gesenius-Buhl; ZüBi; similarly Vogt 57b; on this see also Plöger KAT xviii: 46, who says that the meaning of the vb. corresponds to Heb. יָעַד niph'al, to agree :: KBL to come to a decision. †

10599 זָמַן (Aramaic)

זָמַן **Da 2**₁₆ and זָמַן **7**₁₂ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 220 o and p): Heb. זָמַן < Arm. (Wagner 77, 78).

A. The sbst. is attested in various dialects but there are questions about its origin.

—1. זָמַן: EmpArm., EgArm. (Saqqara); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 27: 3; Herzfeld *Paikuli*); Nab. זָמַן; JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 78; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 332, sv. *zmn*₂); JArm. זָמַן, det. זָמַנָא, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 130a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 569); Sam. זִימּוֹן (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 4b); NeoArm. *zamōna* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 105; Spitaler *Gloss.* 96a; cf. Arb. *zama/ān*).

—2. > זָבַן (Ruzûicûka 92f); Nab., Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 72, sv. זָבַן_{III}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 305 sv. *zbn*₃); Sam. *azbân* (*Ben Hayyim Gloss.* 4b); CPArm. *zabnâ* (Schulthess *Gramm.* §47: 2; *Lex.* 53b); Syr. *zabnâ* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 187b); NeoSyr. *zaman* and *zbn*?, > *zōnā* (Maclean 87a; 83a) and NeoArm. *zebna* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 104; Spitaler 69a); Mnd. *zibnā* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 165a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 152); it may be a loanword, but there is some disagreement about its origin, on which see, as well as KBL, also Wagner 77nd.78 (with bibliography), and THAT 2: 375;

—a) it may have come either from Akkadian *simānu(m)* (AHw. 1044b; CAD S: 268; for *s* > *z* cf. Brockelmann *Grundriss* i: 170_d) time, a precise point in time; or

—b) from Old Persian *jamāna*, and Middle Persian *zamān*. For the Akkadian see e.g. Zimmern 63; Schaeder ZDMG 95 (1941), 269f; Brockelmann *Lexicon* 187b; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 33h; Kaufman 91f; for the Persian see Nyberg 2: 251f; Widengren *Iranisch-Semitische Kulturbegegnung* 106; Telegdi *Essai* 242.

B. Within BArm. the sbst. occurs thus: det. זָמְנָא, pl. זָמְנַיִן, det. זָמְנֵיאָ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 218e, 219f); masc.

—1. **a fixed time** Da 7₁₂₋₂₂, pl. 2₂₁ (parallel with עֵדָן), **period of grace, respite** 2₁₆; **moment**, זָמְנָא בֵּיהּ at that time Ezr 5₃ Da 3₈; at the same time 4₃₃; בֵּיהּ זָמְנֵיאָ כְּרִי as soon as 3₇; **sacred occasion, feast** 7₂₅ (לְהַשְׁנִיחָהּ זָמְנֵיאָ לְהַשְׁנִיחָהּ), on which see Plöger KAT xviii: 103, who shows that the expression “dates and law” are to be understood differently according to the explanation on p. 105, where he states that what is meant are the dates in the cultic calendar; on this see also Lebram VT 25 (1975), 745: “We must not think that ‘times and law’ refers literally to the Torah of Moses, but rather to the regular timings of the cosmos, which were of fundamental importance for the effective implementation of cultic practices”; for more details cf. Lebram 91f.

—2. **time, turn** (JArm., Syr., Heb. עֵת Ne 9₂₈ עֵתִים עֵתִים), תְּלַתָּהּ זָמְנֵינִי three times Da 6₁₁₋₁₄; cf. זָמְנֵינִי at times *Test. Levi* (RB 63, (1956), 391f, 4nd.6). †

Der. זָמַן.

10600 זָמֹר (Aramaic)

*זָמֹר: Heb. I זָמֹר; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 19: 9f; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 78, sv. זָמֹר_{III}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 332, sv. *zmr*₁); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 130a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 199b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 87a), and Mnd. *ZMR* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 169b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 221); CPArm.

Der. *זָמֹרָא, *זָמֹרָא.

10601 זָמֹר (Aramaic)

*זָמֹר: זָמֹר; JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 130b, זָמֹרָא); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 56b); Sam. (*Ben Hayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 490); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 200a); Mnd. *zmara* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 169a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 115); NeoSyr. (Maclean 87a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 187d: det. זָמֹרָא: **stringed music, musical instruments** Da 3₅₋₇₋₁₀₋₁₅. †

10602 זָמֹר (Aramaic)

*זָמַר: זָמַר; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 130b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 569); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 56b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 200a); Mnd. *zamar* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 159b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 183); NeoSyr. (Maclean 87b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 191c: pl. det. זָמַרְיָא: **musician, singer Ezr 7**₂₄. †

10603 זָ (Aramaic)

*זָ: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 78 sv. זָ_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 333 sv. *zn*₁); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 130b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 200b); Mnd. *zan* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 159b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 97); NeoSyr. (grammatically *zna la mtaḥma* “the infinitive mood”, Maclean 87b); loanword from Persian *zana* (Hinz *Altiranisches Sprachgut* 276; Telegdi *Essai* 242f; Ellenbogen 71f); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 11y: pl. cstr. זָנִי: **sort Da 3**₅₋₇₋₁₀₋₁₅. †

10604 זַעִיר (Aramaic)

*זַעִיר: זַעִר; the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 106, 114, 145; Behistun 24 for Akk. *mi-i-ši*; Cowley *Arm. Pap.*) Persepolis; Nab., Palm. also זַעִר (Palm. *zʿyr*, emph. *zʿr*?, pl. fem. abs. *zʿwrn*?); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 79; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 337 sv. *zʿr*₂); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 131a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 570); זַעִור Sam. *zʿwr* = *zūr* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 4b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 57a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 202b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 88a), and NeoArm. *izʿur* (Spitaler 76a; Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 104); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 190v and w; for bibliography cf. Littmann *OLZ* 31: 580; Blake 93; Kutscher *Tarbiz* 22/23: 17f; fem. זַעִירָה: **small** (adj. from זַעִרָן) **Da 7**₈. †

10605 זַעַק (Aramaic)

זַעַק: the same in Heb., and also זַעַק; EmpArm., EgArm. זַעַק (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 79; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 337); JArm., DSS זַעַק (Dalman *Wb.* 131b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 569f); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 202a), and NeoArm. *zʿsubʿe>aq* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 103; Spitaler *Gloss.* 95).

pe: pf. זַעַק, Or. *zeʿeq* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 131 l) to **shriek Da 6**₂₁. †

10606 זַעַר (Aramaic)

*זַעַר: the same in Heb., and also זַעַר; EmpArm. (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 337 sv. *zʿr*₁); JArm. זַעַר, זַעַיר (Dalman *Wb.* 131b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 57a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 202b), and NeoSyr. (Maclean 88a).

Der. זַעַיר.

10607 זַקַּי (Aramaic)

זַקַּי: the same in Heb.; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang*, app. 3; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 79; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 208 sv. *gbh*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 132a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 570); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 57b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 204a); NeoSyr. *zqp* to crucify (Maclean 88b); Mnd. *ZQP* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 169f) to raise; so also Akk. *zaqāpu(m)* with the meanings to erect, plant, impale (AHw. 1512; CAD Z: 51a); זַקַּי to

hang up, hang, crucify, also JArm. and Syr.; according to Zimmern 36, and subsequently KBL, “to impale” is borrowed from Akkadian; on this question see also G. Kittel ZNW 35 (1936), 283ff; on impaling in Akkadian literature as a punishment for the living, or alternatively as a shaming of the dead, see e.g. J. Delitto *Die peinliche Strafen der Bab. und Ass.* (1913), 41ff; Meissner *Bab. und Ass.* 1: 112 etc.; W1. Eilers *Die Gesetzesstele Chammurabis* (AO 31, 3/4: 1932) p. 37, together with note 4 on §153; cf. Driver-Miles *Babylonian Laws* 108f, 496₃, under *zaqāpu*; for an illustration see Meissner *loc. cit.*, illustrated on plate 66, see further Gressmann *Bilder*₂ 132, 141; Pritchard *Pictures* 362, 373; for further details on this question and bibliography cf. also HAL 412a, HALOT 431, sv. יָקַע; Herodotus iii: 159, ἀνασκολοπίζω, shows that among the Persians impaling was also a means of execution.

pe: pt. passive יָקַע: **impaled**, someone who has been impaled, **Ezr 6**₁₁; on this see e.g. Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 105, 110; also ZüBi; TOB; but it remains uncertain, because in the MT the pt. יָקַע precedes the impf. (jussive) expression יִתְמַחָא עַל־הַי; this suggests that it should be translated “a beam ... on to which he will be fixed upright”; so Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 58; also Galling ATD 12: 197; so also NRSV and REB. †

10608 זְרַבְבֵּל (Aramaic)

זְרַבְבֵּל: n.m., **Zerubbabel**, **Ezr 5**₂, see HAL 268b; HALOT 279b. †

10609 זָרַע (Aramaic)

*זָרַע: the same in Heb; OArm., Sefire A: 36 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222); Tell Fekherye 19 (twice) impf. jussive *Izr* “so let him sow!”, see p. 25 and 34; EmpArm., Bruno-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 3f; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 18: 11); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 80; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 340); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 133b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 570); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 58a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 4b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 207a); Mnd. *ZRA* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 170a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 70); NeoSyr. (Maclean 89b) and NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 106); JArm. also זָרַע; for the occurrences of the vb. in the other Semitic languages, and on *z/dr* as the base-form, see under זָרַע (HAL 270b; HALOT 282a), where there is also a bibliography.

Der. *זָרַע.

10610 זָרַע (Aramaic)

*זָרַע; Heb. זָרַע; OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 20); Tell Fekherye 8 *zr'h* “his descendants”, cf. p. 52; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara; *Aḥiqar* 85); *Nērab* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 225: 11); Teḣmaḣ (228 A: 12, 14, 22); Bruno-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 4; Pehl. (JA 241: 195); Asia Minor (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 259: 5); Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 80; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 341); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 133b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 570); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 58a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 4b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 207a, sowing, descendants); Mnd. *zira* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 167b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 445); NeoSyr. (Maclean 89b); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 106); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 183e: the same in cstr.: **seed, descendants**, ܙܪܥܐ ܙܪܥܐ ܙܪܥܐ **Da 2**₄₃. †

10611 𐤀 (Aramaic)

𐤀: like Heb. 𐤀, corresponds to Proto-Semitic *ḥ* and *hÉ*; cf. Arb. *ḥ* and *ḥ* (see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 415).

10612 חֲבוּלָה (Aramaic)

חֲבוּלָה: חבל; JArm. חֲבוּל/חֲבוּלָה (Dalman *Wb.* 134a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 189m: **hurtful act, crime** Da 6²³. †

10613 חבל (Aramaic)

חבל: for → Heb. III טבל, where there are references to further Semitic languages; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*); Teṃmaṃ (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 228 A: 13); Sard. (260 B: 6); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 81, sv. חבל_{III}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 344); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 135a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 571); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 59a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 211a); Mnd. *HBL*, *HMBL* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 129b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 76); mostly pa.; JArm., Syr., Mnd. also pe.

pa: pf. pl. sf. חֲבַלְוּנִי; impv. pl. sf. חֲבַלְוּהִי; inf. חֲבַלְהָ.

—1. to **hurt, inflict injury** Da 6²³.

—2. to **destroy** Da 4²⁰ (אֵילָנָא), Ezr 6¹² (the temple in Jerusalem). †

hitpa: impf. תִּתְחַבֵּל, תִּתְחַבְּל to be destroyed, perish (מִלְכֻנָּה) Da 2⁴⁴ 6²⁷ 7¹⁴. †

Der. חֲבוּלָה, חֲבַל.

10614 חֲבַל (Aramaic)

חֲבַל, variant חֲבַל: JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 135b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 571); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 210b); Mnd. *hbala*, variant *hbila* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 128b); EmpArm.; Palm., JArm. inscr., Mcheta (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 276: 7; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 345 sv. *ḥbl*); Yemen (Rabin 26) damage, misfortune; see also EgArm. מַחְבַּל disloyalty (so Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 27: 2, [11], [13]; cf. Leander 32d); or alternatively, blameworthiness, criminality (so Grelot *Documents* 101, p. 402; see Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 344, sv. *ḥbl*); in JArm., JArm. inscr., Palm., Syr. and Mnd. (*hbal* Drower-M. *Dictionary* 128b) the sbst. occurs also (or only) as an interjection “alas!”; on this see Joüon, *Syria* 19 (1938), 186ff; see further Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 81; Rosenthal *Palm.* 83; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 571; see also Donner-R. *Inschriften* 276: 4; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 187d: det. אֲחֲבַלָּא, masc.

—1. **hurt** Da 3²⁵ 6²⁴.

—2. **damage** Ezr 4²². †

10615 חבר (Aramaic)

*חבר: for → Heb. II טבר; Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 81; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 345); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 136a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 511); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 212b); Mnd. *HBR* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 130a) to unite, be a companion.

Der. *חֲבַר, *חֲבַרְהָ.

10616 חֶבֶר (Aramaic)

*חֶבֶר: Heb. חֶבֶר; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 4, but the translation of the sbst. [חֶבֶר] as comrade, ally is completely uncertain (it is marked with (?)) in Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: pp. 239 and 244, and 3: p. 33a); on this see Noth *Aufsätze zur biblischen Landes- und Altertumskunde* 2: 186; EmpArm., EgArm. (?) *hbrwhy*, Degen-Röllig-Müller *Neue Ephemeris* 3 (1978), 48, text 4, line 2, textual error for *whbrwhy* “and his comrades”; on which see p. 51; Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 82 sv. חֶבֶר; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 346 sv. *hbr*₂); JArm.; for DSS see e.g. GenAp. xxi: 26 (Dalman *Wb.* 136a, חֶבֶר; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 571); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 59a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 212a); Mnd. *habra* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 115b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 321); NeoSyr. (Maclean 91b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 185v, 218b: pl. sf. חֶבֶרֹהֵי **companion Da 2**_{13-17f.} †

10617 חֶבְרָה (Aramaic)

*חֶבְרָה: Heb. חֶבֶר, fem. of חֶבֶר; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 136a, חֶבְרָה (rather JArm. חֶבְרָה, det. חֶבְרָתָה, see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 186; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 571, sv. חֶבֶר); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 212a); Mnd. *habarat* +; sf. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 115b); EmpArm., Uruk 16 pl. fem. *ḥa-ba-ra-an* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 82; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 346 sv. *hbr*₂); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 241p and q: pl. sf. חֶבְרָתָה variant חֶבְרָה; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 79s: **female companion**, pl. sf. **Da 7**₂₀ its companions, meaning the other horns (חֶבְרָה is fem.!); for the meaning cf. JArm., CPArm. and Syr., → Heb. רֶעִי, I רֶעִי 2. †

10618 חַגֵּי (Aramaic)

חַגֵּי, variant חַגֵּי (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 196d): Heb. n.m., **Haggai Ezr 5** **6**₁₄, see Heb. †

10619 חָד (Aramaic)

חָד: Heb. חָדָד; OArm., Zendjirli, Sefire, masc. חָד, fem. חָדָה (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 9 sv. חָד_{IV}; cf. Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* §43 I); Deir Alla; EmpArm., EgArm. masc. חָד, fem. חָדָה (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; *Aḥiqar*, Saqqara); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 18; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 9; cf. Leander §60); Nab., Palm. masc. חָד, fem. חָדָה (but occasionally חָדָה Rosenthal *Palm.* 31); Hatra and JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 9; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 32 sv. *ḥd*₄); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Gramm.* 125; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 572); CPArm. *ḥd* = *ḥad*, fem. *ḥd*² = *ḥ*²*sub*²*edaḥ* (Schulthess *Gramm.* §124 A); Syr. *ḥad*, fem. *ḥ*²*sub*²*edaḥ* < (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §148); Mnd. *had*, fem. *hda* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 116a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 346); NeoArm. *aḥḥad* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 34; Spitaler *Gramm.* 114c; *Gloss.* 87a); NeoSyr. masc. *ḥā*, fem. *ḥdhā* (Maclean 92a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 249e: fem. חָדָה: **one**.

—a) as a numeral **Da 4**₁₆ **6**₃ **7**₅₋₁₆ cj. **Ezr 6**₄ instead of חָדָה rd. חָד.

—b) one and the same, only one (for Heb. see **Song 6**₉) **Da 2**₉.

—c) the indefinite article **Da 2**₃₁ **6**₁₈ **Ezr 4**₈ **6**₂.

—d) when counting years (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 252y) בְּשָׁנַת חָדָה in the first year **Da 7**₁ **Ezr 5**₁₃ **6**₃.

—e) as a multiplicative, EgArm. חַר אֶלֶף (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 30: 3) one thousand times (cf. Leander §61k; JArm. חַר תְּרִין, or alternatively חַר תְּרִין עַל Tg.^o Ex 22^{3,6,8} double (Dalman *Wb.* 137a; cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 572); CPArm. (Schulthess *Gramm.* §166: 1b); Syr. (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §241); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 1a, as in JArm.) in Ex 22^{3,6,8} חַרָּה תְּרִין for Heb. אָחַד שְׁנַיִם, see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 89; Mnd. (ʿ)had trin (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 116a) double (cf. Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 249); the same in NeoSyr. ḥ(d) btry (Maclean 92a); **Mark** 4^{8,20} εἴς ... εἴς ... εἴς (Blass-Debrunner *Gramm.* §248: 3); Brockelmann *Grundriss* 2: 281; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 323p; Montgomery *Daniel* 210f; חַר שֶׁבַע seven times **Da** 3¹⁹; fem. חַרָּה כַּ together **Da** 2³⁵ (Pehl., Nyberg 2: 297); Bruno-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 6, and EgArm.; JArm. also חַרָּה אֶךְ (Dalman *Wb.* 16b; a Syriac form, see Sokoloff *loc. cit.*); Syr. ʾakḥ²subʿedaḡ, ʾakḥad (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 17a); CPArm. *hykhḥ*²; Heb. כָּאָחַד (כְּאֶחָד, see Sokoloff *loc. cit.*). †

10620 חַרָּה (Aramaic)

*חַרָּה: the same in Heb., < Arm. (Wagner 83) to rejoice; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; *Aḥiqar*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 19: 17; cf. Leander §40f, p. 63f); Hatra; Asia Minor (Lidzbarski *Ephemeris* i, 325: 5; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 82; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 349 sv. ḥdy₁); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 137a, אָחַד); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 573); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 60a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 490) and Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 215b) חַרְרִי; Mnd. *HDA* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 130b), pe. pf. *hda* (Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 257); ḥd²subʿeya (Rosenthal *Arm. Handbook* 2: 2, 103b :: ḥadi Maclean 92b); NeoArm. *eḥdi* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 34).

Der. חַרְרָה.

10621 חַרְרָה (Aramaic)

*חַרְרָה: Heb. חֲרָה; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 10: 26 *ḥdy²; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 82; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 349 sv. ḥdy₅); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 137b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 573); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 60b), and Syr. ḥadyā² (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 216a); Mnd. *hadia* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 116; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 109, cf. 177); NeoSyr. (Maclean 92b) ḥidyā; (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 185p, cf. Ginsberg in Baumgartner *Fschr.* 71, together with note 1): pl. sf. חַרְרָהּ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 305e :: dual Schulthess *ZAW* 22 (1902), 63f; whether it is pl. or dual is left undecided by Rosenthal *Gramm.* §54): **breast Da** 2³². †

10622 חַרְרָהּ (Aramaic)

חַרְרָהּ: *חַרָּה; the same in Heb.; Arm. loanword (Wagner 84); JArm. חַרְרָהּ, חַרְרָהּ; DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 137b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 573); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 60a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 216a), and NeoSyr. (Maclean 92b) ḥadūtā; Mnd. *haduta*, abs. *hadua*, cstr. *haduat* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 116a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 155); NeoArm. ḥadyūtha (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 34); Akk. ḥi/edūtu(m) (AHw. 344f; CAD Hå: 183a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 243b: **joy Ezr** 6¹⁶. †

10623 חַרַת (Aramaic)

*חַרַת: Heb. חָרַשׁ pi. to renew (Jenni 232); Akk. *edēšu(m)* to be (become) new, D to renew (AHw. 186f; CAD E: 30b); Nab., Palm., Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 83; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 350, sv. ḥdš₁); Syr. ḥ²subʿedet\ to be new; Palm. causative (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 217b); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 138a); CPArm.

(Schulthess *Lex.* 60b), and Syr. (like Akk.) to renew; Mnd. *HDT* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 132f) to be new, fresh; to renew, be renewed; Sam. **חַרְתָּ** to create (Perles *OLZ* 15 (1912), 218).

Der. **חַרְתָּ**.

10624 **חַרְתָּ** (Aramaic)

חַרְתָּ: Heb. **חָרַת**; OArm., Tell Fekherye 11 *hds* new; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Palm., Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 83; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 351 sv. *ḥdš*₃); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 138a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 573); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 60b); Sam. *ādāt* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 4b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 217b); Mnd. *hadta* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 116b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 107); NeoSyr. (Maclean 93b) and NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 34); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 185q: **new Ezr 6**₄, cj., for MT **חַרְתָּ** rd. with Sept. **חַר**, see also BHS. †

10625 **חווה** (Aramaic)

חווה: Heb. I **חווה**; Arm. loanword (Wagner 91/92; Jenni 112ff).

—a) pa: EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara; Hermopolis; *Aḥiqar*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*); Hatra; Pehl. (Herzfeld *Paikuli* 356/7; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 84 sv. **חוי**_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 353 sv. *ḥwy*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 138a, sv. **חוי**; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 574); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 61a); Sam., Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 220a sv. *ḥwy*); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 134a); and probably also in Deir Alla (Hoftijzer-van der Kooy <dut>Deir Alla</dut> 7 (see pp. 179 and 191); cf. H. and M. Weippert *ZDPV* 98 (1982), 87, 103, *ḥwkm* “I will announce to you”).

—b) haf./af.: EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara; *Aḥiqar*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 84; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 353); JArm., DSS (see above); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 134b); Rosenthal *Palm.* 65₄; Driver *Arm. Docs.* viii 5; see also Jenni 112ff.

pa: impf. **חַוּוּ** and **חַוּוּ**, variant **חַוּוּ**- (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 24 l), sf. **חַוּוּ**, (variant **חַוּוּ**-, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 81z !): something like to **show, make known Da 2**₄₋₂₄ **5**_{7.2}₁₁ with **חַוּוּ**. †

haf: impf. **חַוּוּ**, (variant **חַוּוּ**- Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 24 l), pl. **חַוּוּ**, sf. **חַוּוּ**; impv. pl. sf. **חַוּוּ**; inf. **חַוּוּ**, Or. *ḥaḥwāʾā* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 160t; otherwise af., Baumgartner *ZAW* 45 (1927), 106f = *Umwelt* 93f; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 91h !), **חַוּוּ** **Da 5**₁₂ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 246n-q).

—1. to **make known**, see pa. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 274n. 372) **Da 2**_{6f.9f.16} (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 301e :: Torrey *Notes* i: 257; cf. also Montgomery 156).₂₇ **3**₃₂ **5**_{12b.15} (parallel with **חַוּוּ**).

—2. to **interpret** (**חַוּוּ**) **5**_{12a} (Heb. **חַוּוּ** **Jdg 14**_{14f}). †

10626 **חוט** (Aramaic)

חוט or **חייט**: → Heb. **טוּשׁ**, (HAL 284a; HALOT 296b) with the meaning to sew; it is uncertain whether it is to be taken as a primary vb., or whether as a denominative from the sbst. **חוט** thread; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*, thread; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 84; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 353, sv. *ḥwt*₃);

JArm. חוּט to sew (Dalman *Wb.* 139a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 220a); Mnd. *HUT* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 135a); CPArm. *hwt* (Schulthess *Lex.* 61a); see now Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 89, who refers to Akk. *hātu* to search, trace (CAD *Hā*: 161).

pe. or **haf:** impf. יְחִיטּוּ, cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 148e, variant יְחִיטּוּ (in form = יְחִיטּוּ ? :: Vogt 75b, יְחִיטּוּ i.e. *yahhītū*): **Ezr** 4₁₂, with obj. אֲשֵׁר “foundations”, so here the usual meaning of the vb. does not suffice; it must either be taken as having a special sense, or the MT will have to be replaced with a cj. emendation; see also KBL for both suggestions; the special sense of the vb may be.

—α) חוּט/חִיטּוּ to join together, with Syr. *hāt*, pa. *hayyat* and Arb. *hayyata*, > to repair (Schulthess *ZAW* 22 (1902), 162; so also ZüBi; also Vogt 81, under חוּט, and p. 75b, sv. יְחִיטּוּ, on which see above); NRSV and REB, repairing the foundations.

—β) as a cognate of Arb. *haṭta* to lay (Torrey *Ezra Studies* 187); but on the Arb. vb. see also Wehr-Cowan 185b and Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 38.

—γ) to mark out, stake out the foundations, so Galling *ATD* 12: 195.

—δ) Sept. καὶ θεμελίου” αὐτῆ” ἀνύψωσαν and they raised its foundations.

Alternatively from **Ezr** 5₁₆ a conjectural emendation is suggested יְחִיבּוּ, pf. pe. passive, so e.g. Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 38; cf. BHS; Gesenius-Buhl; KBL; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 148e; Gunneweg *KAT* xix/1: 82 does not translate the vb. since the meaning of it is uncertain (p. 84); while we cannot work out the precise meaning the most plausible translation can be taken as to **repair**. †

10627 חוּר (Aramaic)

*חוּר: Heb. חוּר; Palm. (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 356); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 140b), and Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 223a) חוּר to be white.

Der. חוּר.

10628 חוּר (Aramaic)

חוּר: basic form **huwwār* > Arm. *hiwwār* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 52n);

—a. JArm. חוּר, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 104b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 575); CPArm. *hewwār* (Schulthess *Gramm.* §102; and *Lex.* 61b, sv. **hwr*); Syr. *hewwār* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 223a); Mnd. *hiwara*, *hawara* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 142; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 122); NeoSyr. (Maclean 95a); NeoArm. *huwwār* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 39; Spitaler 81a).

—b) EgArm., Driver *Arm. Docs.* vi: 3 חוּרִי = *hewwārāy* the associated adj., sg. abs. masc. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 84; Segert *ArchOr* 24 (1956), 386f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 357): **white Da** 7. †

10629 חוּזָה (Aramaic)

𐤀𐤇: the same in Heb.; < Arm. (Wagner 93nd.98, see especially 98) :: Ginsberg in Baumgartner *Fschr.* 71; similarly Fuhs BN 2 (1967), 7nd.12: *hzh/hdy* “to see” is in Canaanite (Hebrew/Phoenician/Ugaritic) and was originally native to Aramaic”; on the cuneiform *ḥa-za-a/a’* see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 575; OArm., Zakir (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 A: 12); Sefire pe. (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 12, 13; itpe. line 28); cf. Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §62e; EmpArm., *Nērab* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 226: 5); Asshur Ostracon (233: 14(?), 17, 20); Pehl. 𐭪𐭫 (Junker *Frahang* 20: 4f; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 376nd.381); EgArm., Ostr. pe. (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 270 A: 2; for etpe. (?), see line 5; Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara; Hermopolis; Behis-tun 54); Uruk 6f (*ma-aḥ-zi-ia-a’ di-i’ ḥa-za-ú’-ni-’*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 20: 14; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 376; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 84); Palm., also in n.m. 𐤁𐤀𐤇𐤁 Stark *Personal Names* 8b, 74b; Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 357 sv. *ḥzy*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 141a, 𐤀𐤇𐤁; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 575); CPArm. to dream (Schulthess *Lex.* 61b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 4b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 224a); Mnd. *ḤZA* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 138f; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 257); NeoSyr. (Maclean 96b); Old Babylonian, Mari n.m. *Ḥa-a-zu-ila* (Noth in *Alt Fschr.* 152 = *Aufsätze zur biblischen Landes- und Altertumskunde* 2: 233; see Huffmon 201, where the personal name is read as *Ḥa-a-su-AN*, and which could perhaps be taken from another root such as **ḥws*, corresponding to Heb. 𐤇𐤀, HAL 286; HALOT 298a).

pe: pf. 𐤀𐤇𐤁/𐤀𐤇𐤁, 2nd. masc. 𐤀𐤇𐤁𐤀, Da 241 𐤀𐤇𐤁, 1st. sg. 𐤀𐤇𐤁𐤀, pl. 𐤀𐤇𐤁𐤀𐤀 (Or. -*tōn*, JArm., CPArm. and Syr.); pt. 𐤀𐤇𐤁, pl. 𐤀𐤇𐤁 (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 233g); pt. passive 𐤀𐤇𐤁; inf. 𐤀𐤇𐤁𐤀.

—1. to see: to see something Da 3²⁵⁻²⁷ 5⁵ Ezr 4¹⁴, with 𐤀𐤇𐤁 Da 245, with 𐤀𐤇𐤁 ער Da 234 7⁴⁻⁹⁻¹¹, see also Beyer *Arm. Texte* 576, abs. Da 5²³; to see in visions and dreams Da 4¹⁷⁻²⁰, 𐤀𐤇𐤁𐤀 Da 226 4²⁻⁶⁻¹⁵ 7¹, with double accusative 2⁴¹⁻⁴³, abs. (pt. with 𐤀𐤇𐤁) 2³¹⁻³⁴ 4⁷⁻¹⁰ 7^{2-4-6f-9-11-13-21}.

—2. to perceive Da 2⁸.

—3. pt. passive proper, customary (JArm., DSS; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 576); MHeb. 𐤀𐤇𐤁𐤀) Da 3¹⁹. †

Der. *𐤀𐤇𐤁, traditionally 𐤀𐤇𐤁𐤀.

10630 𐤀𐤇𐤁 (Aramaic)

*𐤀𐤇𐤁 or *𐤀𐤇𐤁𐤀; for JPArm. 𐤀𐤇𐤁 see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 194; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 141b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 576); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 590); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 224a); Mnd. *hizua* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 142b; Nöl-deke *Mand. Gramm.* 102); NeoSyr. *ḥizwā* (Maclean 96b); basic form **ḥizw* (Or.), Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 232p-s: det. 𐤀𐤇𐤁𐤀, sf. 𐤀𐤇𐤁𐤀 Da 7², 𐤀𐤇𐤁𐤀, pl. cstr. 𐤀𐤇𐤁𐤀.

—1. apparition, vision Da 7²; 𐤀𐤇𐤁𐤀 Da 228 4²⁻⁷⁻¹⁰ 7¹⁻¹⁵; vision in the night Da 2¹⁹ 7² (or alternatively Sept. καθή ύπνου” νυκτό”; Theodotion ἐν ὑράματι μου τῆ” νυκτό”; Montgomery *Daniel* 286 prefers the pl. 𐤀𐤇𐤁𐤀, following Sept., so also Plöger KAT xviii: 101) 7¹³; 𐤀𐤇𐤁𐤀 Da 4⁶ rd. impv. 𐤀𐤇𐤁 “look on!” so Montgomery *Daniel* 228 and subsequently KBL, BHS (Theodotion = 4⁹ ἄκουσον τῆν ὄρασιν τοῦ ἐνυπνίου; NRSV: hear the dream that I saw; REB: listen to what I saw in my dream) or 𐤀𐤇𐤁𐤀 (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 232r).

—2. appearance Da 7²⁰, cf. DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 576).

10631 𐤀𐤇𐤁𐤀 (Aramaic)

חֲזוּת: MT Da 4^{8.17} referring to a tree: v. 8^b: וְרִוְמָה יִמְטָא לְשִׁמְיָא; v. 8^c: כָּל-אַרְעָא וְ חֲזוּתָהּ לְסוּף; v. 17^b is the same; v. 17^c reads לְכָל instead of כָּל לְסוּף; and with many mss. as vs. 8; the etymology of חֲזוּת is uncertain, and there is some controversy about the meaning of the word; two opposing interpretations have been suggested.

—1. (traditional!): taking the etymology from חֲזָה, the same as in Heb.; חֲזוּתָהּ Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 185s; variant, see Vulgate, Pesh., BHS, חֲזוּתָהּ; Montgomery *Daniel* 230f; JArm. חֲזוּתָהּ appearance (Dalman *Wb.* 141b); DSS visibility (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 577); Syr. *hezwā* appearance (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 224a); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 139b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 146); Versions: Theodotion 4^{11.20} (ἐφθασεν) τὸ κῦτος αὐτοῦ ἐν τὰ πέρατα πάση τῇ γῆ; Sept. 4¹¹ τὸ κῦτος αὐτοῦ ἔω τῶν νεφελῶν πληροῦν τὰ ὑποκάτω τοῦ οὐρανοῦ; 20 ἡ ὄρασις μεγάλη; Pesh. 4^{11.20} (*mt*) *hzw h lkl swpyh d'r* sight, appearance; NRSV, it was visible to the ends of the whole earth; REB, it was visible to earth's farthest bounds.

—2. There is also the solution offered by Gesenius in the *Thesaurus* (p. 461a, but without any etymology!), referring to Sept.^v (i.e. *Codex Venetus: Griechische Bibelübersetzung sogenannt Codex Venetus*, edited by Oskar von Gebhardt, Leipzig 1875) οἱ ὄσοδοι (also = ὄζοι) pl. of ὄζο = ὄσοδο branch, bough (Menge-Güthling, *Langenscheidts Grosswörterbuch Griechisch-Deutsch mit Etym.* (Berlin-Zürich 251924), 480a) where the etymology is linked with German *Ast*, branch; Kimhi קָרַן חֲזוּת חֲזוּתָהּ עֲנָפִים כִּמוֹ (David Kimhi שְׂרָשִׁים סִפָּר. *Radicum liber sive Hebraeorum bibliorum Lexicon*, edited by J.H.R. Biesenthal and F. Lebrecht (Berlin, 1847), 99); Hebrew version פִּארוּתִין; and Theodotion τὸ κῦτος αὐτοῦ (see above under A, Versions) τὸ κῦτος hollow, dome (Menge-Güthling *op. cit.* 412a): branches > **crown** of the tree, so also ZüBi.

—3. Even though there is no etymological support (it could perhaps be a loanword from somewhere else), this suggestion of Gesenius (2) links in better with what precedes than the traditional interpretation (1). †

10632 חֲטָא (Aramaic)

חֲטָא: the same in Heb.; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang*, app. 2); Palm. to commit sin (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 85 sv. חֲטָא; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 362); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 143a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 577); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 62a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 227a); Mnd. *HṬA* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 140a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 164, 257); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 41) and in NeoSyr. everywhere לִי (Maclean 97a).

pa: inf. חֲטָא: חֲטָא K, חֲטָא Q: to **sin against** Ezr 6¹⁷ with עַל (< Heb. pi., cf. HAL 293a; HALOT 305b; SO with Vogt 63a and Beyer *Arm. Texte* 577 :: Gesenius-Buhl; KBL; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 192d: sbst. → חֲטָא K, חֲטָא Q, see below; Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 62 avoids any choice between the vb. and the sbst., similarly Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 113). †

Der. חֲטָא, ? חֲטָא.

10633 חֲטָא (Aramaic)

חֲטָא: חֲטָא; for JPArm. חֲטָא see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 195; following the pattern *qatāl*: Gesenius-Buhl; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 187d; KBL; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 577 :: חֲטָא, so Rosenthal *Gramm.* §14, and p. 85; Vogt 63a; EmpArm., EgArm. חֲטָא (*Aḥiqar* 50; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 85; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 362 sv. *ḥṭ*); cf.

Leander 75q: it develops from a *qitl* form); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 143a, ܩܛܢܐ; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 577); Syr. *ḥ'sub'et*\au< (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 227a); CPArm. ܩܛܢܐ (Schulthess *Lex.* 62a); Mnd. only pl. *ḥaṭaiia* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 118a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 29): sf. ܩܛܢܐ K, ܩܛܢܐ Q (variant, also K): **sin Da 4**²⁴ parallel with ܥܘܝܬܐ. †

10634 ܩܛܢܐ (Aramaic)

ܩܛܢܐ K, ܩܛܢܐ Q: ܩܛܢܐ; loanword from Heb. ܩܛܢܐ; JArm. ܩܛܢܐ (Dalman *Wb.* 144a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 10u, 192d: fem. (Baumgartner *ZAW* 45 (1927), 92 = *Umwelt* 79) **sin-offering Ezr 6**¹⁷, so KBL; but on this see also ܩܛܢܐ pa. inf., which is probably to be preferred. †

10635 ܩܝܐ (Aramaic)

ܩܝܐ: ܩܝܐ: the same in Heb.; OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 12); EmpArm., *Nērab* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 225: 10); Behistun 1, 6, 11 (Akk. *bal-tu-tú'*); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Hermopolis); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 11: 1); Nab. and JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 86 sv. ܩܝܐ; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 367 sv. *ḥy*₂); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 144a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 578); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 62b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 5a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 228b); Mnd. *ḥaia* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 118b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 108); NeoSyr. (Maclean 97b); pl. ܩܝܐ (*Nērab*, EgArm., especially Behistun; see Cowley *Arm. Pap.*, p. 287a): cstr. ܩܝܐ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 221k; 222u, → II ܩܝܐ), det. ܩܝܐ, pl. det. ܩܝܐ: **living, alive: ܩܝܐ** of people **Da 2**³⁰ **4**¹⁴, ܩܝܐ ܩܝܐ ܩܝܐ the living god **6**²¹⁻²⁷, ܩܝܐ ܩܝܐ ܩܝܐ the one who lives for ever **4**³¹, cf. **12**⁷.**Sir 18**¹, 1 Enoch 5¹. †

10636 ܩܝܐ (Aramaic)

II *ܩܝܐ, tantum plural ܩܝܐ: ܩܝܐ: the same in Heb.; OArm., Tell Fekherye 7, pl. cstr. *ḥyy*; 14 pl. sf. *ḥywh* “his life”; EmpArm., EgArm. also sg., but mostly pl. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Hermopolis; Saqqara); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 10: 34); Nab. pl.; Palm. pl.; Hatra pl.; Tema pl. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 86 sv. ܩܝܐ; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 365 sv. *ḥy*₁); JArm., DSS ܩܝܐ (Dalman *Wb.* 144a, ܩܝܐ, → I ܩܝܐ, as noted by Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 89; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 578); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 62b: ܩܝܐ); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 5a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 229a: *ḥayyā*); Mnd. *hiia* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 143a); NeoArm. *ḥaiya* and *ḥayōta* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 34; Spitaler *Gloss.* 87a); NeoSyr. *ḥayi* (Maclean 97b): cstr. ܩܝܐ: **life Da 7**¹² **Ezr 6**¹⁰. †

10637 ܩܝܐ (Aramaic)

ܩܝܐ: the same in Heb.; Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 89, prefers to cite the root as ܩܝܐ; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*); Nab., Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 87 sv. *ḥyy*; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 354, sv. *ḥwy*₂); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 144a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 578); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 62b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 5a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 228b); Mnd. *HIA* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 140; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 268); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 34; Spitaler §169a); NeoSyr. (Maclean 97b).

pe: impv. ܩܝܐ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 153h), Or. *ḥayî*: to **live; ܩܝܐ ܩܝܐ ܩܝܐ** (→ Heb. qal 1) **Da 2**⁴ **3**⁹ **5**¹⁰ **6**⁷⁻²². †

haf: pt. **הָחַיַּת** (variant. **הָחַיַּת** pe. pt. active from → **הָחַיַּת**, cf. Theodotion ἔτυπτεν), Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 170k: to let live, restore to life **Da** 5₁₉. †

Der. I, II **חַיָּה**, **חַיִּיהָ**.

10638 **חַיִּיהָ** (Aramaic)

חַיִּיהָ: **חַיָּה**; Heb. **חַיָּה**; Asia Minor **חַיִּיהָ** (Lidzbarski *Ephemeris* i, 70: 2); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 144b, **חַיִּיהָ**; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 578), and CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 62b) **חַיִּיהָ**; Syr. *hayūtā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 229a); Mnd. *haiuta* and *hiuta* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 119b and 142a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 22 (*hiua*), and 23; 101), st. abs. from *hiua* (Drower-M. *Dictionary loc. cit.*); NeoArm. *hiwōna* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 34); Arb. *ḥayawān*; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 186y: cstr. **חַיִּיהָ**, det. **חַיִּיהָ**, pl. **חַיִּיהָ**, **חַיִּיהָ**: **animal, beast** **Da** 4₁₃ 7_{3-5nd.7-11f.17-19-23}, collective, **animals** 4_{11f} 5₂₁, **בְּרֵאֵי חַיִּיהָ** the beasts of the field, wild animals 2₃₈ 4₉₋₁₈₋₂₀₋₂₂₋₂₉. †

10639 **חַיִּל** (Aramaic)

***חַיִּל**: denominative from **חַיִּל**; pa. to strengthen; JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 144b); Sam. (Ben Ḥayyim *Gloss.* 5a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 230a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 63b); Mnd. *HIL* pa. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 143b).

10640 **חַיִּל** (Aramaic)

חַיִּל: the same in Heb.; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 B: 31, 32); EmpArm., Saq-qara (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 266: 7); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara); Behistun; Asia Minor (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 265: 1); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 87; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 369 sv. *ḥyl*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 144b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 578f); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 63a); Sam. *il* strength (Ben Ḥayyim *Gloss.* 5a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 229b); Mnd. *haila* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 120a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 100); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 37); NeoSyr. (Maclean 98a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 230z: **חַיִּל** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 23d), cstr. **חַיִּל**, sf. **חַיִּלָּה** (Or. *ḥēlēh*), Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 231a.

—1. **strength**, **בְּאֶדְרָע וְחַיִּל** with a strong arm (: Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 44, by force of arms; similarly Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 83, with power and might; cf. 2, see below) **Ezr** 4₂₃ **בְּרֵי-חַיִּל** **Da** 3₂₀, **קָרָא בְּחַיִּל** to cry aloud **Da** 3₄ 4₁₁ 5₇.

—2. **army** (see Driver ZAW 62 (1950), 223; cf. Arm. loanword in Neo-Babylonian and Late Babylonian, *ḥi'ālu*, *ḥi/ayālu* a type of soldier, see AHw. 342b) **Da** 3₂₀, **חַיִּל שְׂמִיָּא** (Heb. **צָבָא הַשְּׂמִיָּים**) 4₃₂. †

Der. ***חַיִּל**.

10641 **חַכִּים** (Aramaic)

***חַכִּים**: **חַכְּם**; Heb. **חַכְּם**; Deir Alla; EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar*, see Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 287b); Uruk 26 *ḥa-kimi*; Asia Minor (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 264: 5); Pehl. Ps. 130b (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 87; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 371 sv. *ḥkm*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 145b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 579); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 64a); Sam. (Ben Ḥayyim *Gloss.* 5a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 231a); Mnd. *hakima*, st. abs. *ha-kim* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 120b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 124); NeoArm. *ḥkīma* physician (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 36);

NeoSyr. > Arb. *ḥakīm* (Horowitz *Koran Untersuchungen* (1926), 72 :: Maclean 99a: NeoSyr. *ḥakim* with the meaning “to be complete” < Arb.); Palm. n.m. (Stark *Personal Names* 163); Greek Αχιμ (Wuthner *Semitischen Menschnamen* 31); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 192e: pl. חַכְיַמִּין, det. חַכְיַמְיָא, cstr. חַכְיַמִּי: **wise, wise man, Da 2**₂₁, pl. the council of wise men in Babylon **Da 2**_{12nd.14·18·24·27·48} **4**_{3·15} **5**_{7f.15}. †

10642 חכם (Aramaic)

*חכם: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar*, Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 88; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 371 sv. *ḥkm*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 146a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 579); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 5a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 230b); Mnd. *HKM*, pf. *ḥkum* “they knew” (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 147f; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 218), NeoArm. to give medical treatment (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 36).

Der. *חכמה, חכמים.

10643 חכמה (Aramaic)

חכמה, Or. *ḥūkmā*: חכמ; the same in Heb.; OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 11); EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar*, Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 88; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 371); JArm. חכמתא/ח, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 146a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 579); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 63b), and Syr. *ḥekm*’sub’etaṃ (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 230b); Mnd. *hikumta*, variant of *hukumta* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 143b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 103); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 243b: cstr. חכמת, det. חכמתא: **wisdom Da 2**_{20f.23·30} **5**_{11·14} **Ezr 7**₂₅. †

10644 חלם (Aramaic)

*חלם: the same in Heb. (see HAL 307b; HALOT 320b); EmpArm.; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 19: 19) to sleep (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 89; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 375 sv. *ḥlm*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 149b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 579); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 64a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 234b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 100a) also to sleep.

Der. חלמים.

10645 חלמ (Aramaic)

חלמ, Or. *ḥ*’sub’elem: חלם; Heb. חלום; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 25); EmpArm., EgArm. (Elephantine, Donner-R. *Inschriften* 270 A: 1); Saqqara; Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 89; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 375 sv. *ḥlm*₃); JArm. חלמתא/ח, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 149b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 580); for JPArm. חלם see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 203; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 64b) and Syr. *ḥelmā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 234b); Mnd. *hilma* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 144b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 100a) *ḥilmā*; NeoArm. *ḥelma* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 37); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 224h-i: det. חלמא, sf. חלמי, pl. חלמיין, Or. *ḥilm-* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 225r): **dream Da 2**_{4nd.7·9·26·28·36·45} **4**_{2nd.6·15f} **5**₁₂ **7**₁. †

10646 חלה (Aramaic)

חלה: Heb. I חלה; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224: 22): the explanation is uncertain; it can either be taken as a subst. חלה “change”, or as a vb. pe./pa. +; 3rd. person sf. “to replace him”; on this see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 270; EmpArm., EgArm. pe. (with חל) to succeed someone as the scribe (*Aḥiqar* 18; Cowley

Arm. Pap. 71: 14, but unclear); haf. to exchange, give in ex-change (Saqqara; Sabb. Ostr. 5; see Grelot *Documents*, p. 370; cf. Vogt 65a); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 89; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 376 sv. *ḥlp*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 149b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 580); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 64b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 5a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 235b); Mnd. *HLP*, pe. pf. *ḥlip* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 149a; Nöl-deke *Mand. Gramm.* 219); NeoSyr. *mḥlp* (= *mḥalip*, Maclean 169a) and *mšḥlp* (= (*m*)*šahlip*, Maclean 202a); preposition ܦܠܗܝܢ instead of, EgArm. (Driver *Arm. Docs.*; *Aḥiqar*; Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 89 sv. ܦܠܗܝܢ_{III}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 377 sv. *ḥlp*₄); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 149b; Beyer *loc. cit.*); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 64b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 235b).

pe: impf. ܝܚܠܝܢ, Or. *yih*-; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 128b-c: to **pass over** (ܦܠܗܝܢ) with ܥܠ of the person **Da** 4₁₃₋₂₀₋₂₂₋₂₉. †

10647 ܠܗܠܩ (Aramaic)

*ܠܗܠܩ: Heb. II ܠܗܠܩ to divide, apportion; EmpArm.; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 21: 8); Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 90; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 378 sv. *ḥlq*₁); Asia Minor to divide, with object ܪܩ (the) field, (see Naveh *WdO* 6 (1971), p. 44, under C); JArm. to apportion, divide, DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 580); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 237b); Mnd. *HLQ* to divide (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 149b).

Der. ܠܗܠܩ.

10648 ܠܗܠܩܐ (Aramaic)

ܠܗܠܩܐ: ܠܗܠܩ;

—a. it should be noted that, according to Beyer *Arm. Texte* 580, the vocalisation of the MT follows the pattern *qutāl*, i.e. a diminutive of ܠܗܠܩ (∴ Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 187d, who takes it as following the pattern *qatāl*); those instances which are unvocalised (EgArm. etc.) could also be taken as following the pattern *qitl*.

—b) instances in BArm. and from the Arm. dialects: EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Bruno-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 11, and Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (*ḥwlq*, Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 89f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 378 sv. *ḥlq*₃); JArm. ܠܗܠܩܐ; DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 150b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 580); JArm. also ܠܗܠܩܐ (this is the vocalisation of the sbst. given in Levy 2: 66a ∴ Dalman *Wb.* 150a, ܠܗܠܩܐ, which is followed in KBL) with reference to **Dt** 14₂₇, but this reading is not corroborated by Tg._o; Tg._o reads *ḥūlāq* (ܠܗܠܩܐ); so also JArm. inscr. (see above), which also corresponds to CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 65a), and Sam. “part” (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 5a); JArm. ܠܗܠܩܐ field < a part of the cultivated land (Dalman *Wb.* 150b); Syr. *ḥelqā* = *fatum* < what has been apportioned as one’s lot (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 237b); Mnd. *hilqa* lot, share, luck (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 145a); Yemen, luck (Rabin 27): sf. ܠܗܠܩܐ: **share Da** 4₂₀, with ܩ in **Da** 4₁₂ **Ezr** 4₁₆ (NRSV, you will have no possession; REB, you will be denied a footing). †

10649 ܠܗܠܩܐ (Aramaic)

ܠܗܠܩܐ **Da** 3₁₉, ܠܗܠܩܐ 3₁₃; יחם; Heb. ܠܗܠܩܐ, OArm., Zendjirli ܠܗܠܩܐ (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 33); EmpArm., EgArm. ܠܗܠܩܐ (*Aḥiqar* 140; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 90; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 381 sv. *ḥmh*₂); JArm. ܠܗܠܩܐ, indet. ܠܗܠܩܐ, cstr. ܠܗܠܩܐ (Dalman *Wb.* 153a); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 581); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.*

65b) and Syr. *ḥemtā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 238a); Mnd. *himta* anger, poison (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 146a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 111); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 40n, 179g, 242y and a: fem.: **fury Da 3**₁₃₋₁₉. †

10650 חֲמֹר (Aramaic)

*חֲמֹר: Heb. II חֲמֹר to ferment, on which see especially CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 66b, sv. חֲמֹר II); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 152b; Jastrow 480a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 241b); Mnd. *HMR* II (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 150a); Sam. עֲמִיר (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 602), and outside Arm., Tigr. *ḥamra* (Littmann-Höfner *Wb.* 60a), and Arb. *ḥamara* (Wehr-Cowan 261a, to cover, ferment); see also Levy 2: 76.

Der. חֲמֹר.

10651 חֲמֹר (Aramaic)

חֲמֹר: Heb. חֲמֹר:

—a) it should be noted that, following KBL (p. 312b), חֲמֹר has to be distinguished in meaning from חֲמֵר as “wine which is still foaming with fermentation”, a distinction taken up also in HAL 317a (HALOT 330b) “wine which is still fermenting”, cf. also Galling *Bibl. Reallexicon*₂ 362, and Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 2150. But in Arm. this special meaning of the sbst. is suppressed, and it has become the normal appellative noun for “wine”, and as such has superseded the sbst. חֲמֵר, which is more usual in BHeb. and the other dialects.

—b) for the cognate languages and BArm. cf. Akk. *ḥimrum* a fermented drink (a foreign word, Canaanite; see AHw. 1561a); EmpArm.; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 5: 5); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 99; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 383 sv. *ḥmr*₅); Tell *Chelēfe* (BASOR 80 (1940), 7f; 82 (1942), 15f); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 152b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 581); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 66b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 241b); Mnd. *hamra* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 123b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 29); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 38); NeoSyr. (Maclean 102a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 183e: det.

חֲמֹר: **wine Da 5**_{1f-4-23} **Ezr 6**₉ 7₂₂. †

10652 חֲנִטָּה (Aramaic)

*חֲנִטָּה: Heb. חֲנִטָּה; OArm., חֲנִטָּה Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 6; 215: 6, 9); EmpArm., Mesopotamia חֲנִטָּתָא; EgArm. חֲנִטָּה, and חֲנִטָּה (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*, *Aḥiqar*); Palm. חֲנִטָּה (? pl., see Rosenthal *Palm.* 76); JArm. inscr. pl. חֲנִטָּתִין (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 85 sv. חֲנִטָּה; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 363, sv. *ḥth*); JArm. חֲנִטָּתָא and חֲנִטָּתָא, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 153b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 582, sv. חֲנִטָּה); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 62a), and Syr. *ḥettʿsubʿetau* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 227a); NeoArm. *ḥtt* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 41); Mnd. *ḥtita*, pl. *ḥitia* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 140b, 143a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 172, as pl.; cf. HAL 294b (HALOT 307a), as sg. and pl.); NeoSyr. *ḥiṯi* (Maclean 97b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 240f: pl. (as everywhere, formed as masc., cf. Michel *Grundlegung* pp. 36 and 40f): **grain of wheat** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 305h-i) **Ezr 6**₉ 7₂₂. †

10653 חֲנִיָּה (Aramaic)

*חֲנִיָּה: the same in Heb.; to dedicate (cf. Reif VT 22 (1972), 495nd.501); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 92; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 388 sv. *ḥnk*₁); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 154a).

Der. *חֲנֻכָּהּ.

10654 חֲנֻכָּהּ (Aramaic)

*חֲנֻכָּהּ: חֲנֻךְ: loanword from < Heb.; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 154a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 582); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 92; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 388); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 187b: cstr. חֲנֻכָּת: **dedication**: חֲנֻכָּת צִלְמָא **Da** 3_{2f}, בֵּית־אֱלֹהֵא חֲנֻכָּת **Ezr** 6_{16f}. †

10655 חֲנֵן (Aramaic)

חֲנֵן: Heb. I חֲנֵן; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 154a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 582); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 67a); Syr. adj.: Palm. st. emph. *hnn'* gracious, kind (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 92; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 389, sv. *hnn*₃); NeoSyr. (Macleane 103a); sbst. OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 217: 8); EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 132; cf. Leander 71w; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 386, sv. *hn*₁); JArm. חֲנֵן (Dalman *Wb.* 153a).

pe: inf. מְחַן (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 166f): to **show mercy** **Da** 4₂₄. †

hitpa: pt. מְחַתְחֵן (poor variant חֲחֵן-, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 166h): to **implore** **Da** 6₁₂. †

Der. חֲנֻנְיָהּ.

10656 חֲנֻנְיָהּ (Aramaic)

חֲנֻנְיָהּ: n.m. **Hananiah**: **Da** 2₁₇, see Heb. **Da** 1_{6f} (HAL 322a; HALOT 335b). †

10657 חֲסִיר (Aramaic)

חֲסִיר: חֲסַר; Heb. חֲסַר; ? EgArm. חֲסִיר [חֲסִיר] (*Aḥiqar* 131); Uruk 15 (fem. det. *ḥa-as-si-ir-ta-a*); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 93; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 394, sv. *ḥsr*₂); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 155a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 584); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 68a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 248b); Mnd. *hasir* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 125b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 124); NeoSyr. (Macleane 104a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 192e: **wanting, deficient** **Da** 5₂₇. †

10658 חֲסֵן (Aramaic)

חֲסֵן: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Samaria; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 21: 3; Herzfeld *Paikuli*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 93; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 391, sv. *ḥsn*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 155b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 583); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 469, אֲסַנְיֵן); Syr. to be strong (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 247b); Sam. סַחֵן (Kahle *Textkritische and lexikalische Bemerkungen zum Sam. Pentateuch-targum* (1898), 33f; also JPArm. and CPArm., see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 372) and Syr. (h)af. to take possession of, occupy (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 248a); adj. EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara) חֲסֵן and חֲסֵין (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 393 sv. *ḥsn*₆); JArm., DSS (see Beyer *loc. cit.*, and Dalman *Wb.* 155a) and Syr. חֲסֵין (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 248a) stong, adv. very much.

haf: pf. pl. **הַחֲסִנּוּ**, Or. *hah-*, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 128f; impf. **יַחֲסִנּוּ**: to **take possession of, occupy** **Da 7**¹⁸⁻²² (**מִלְכוּתָא**). †

Der. ***חֲסִין**.

10659 **חֲסִין** (Aramaic)

***חֲסִין** or ***חֲסִין**: **חֲסִין**; Heb. **חֲסִין**; in Arm. formed on the pattern *qutl* as well as on the pattern *qitl*, on which see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 583.

—a) sg. EmpArm., EgArm. **חֲסִין** (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara) force, as in the expression **כחֲסִין** with force (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 93; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 393 sv. *ḥsn*₄).

—b. α) sg. and pl. JArm. **חֲסִינָא**, sg. power, justice, pl. stores, fortress (Dalman *Wb.* 156a); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 583); Syr. *ḥesnā*, pl. *ḥesnē*, *ḥesnawātā* fortress (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 247b; cf. also the element *Ḥisn* in place names).

—β) sg. (but in all cases the pl. is perhaps also possible): Syr. *ḥusnā* bravery (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 247b), but it is noteworthy that in **Jb 28**₁₀ it is the rendering for Heb. **צִוּרוֹת** (→ I **חֲוִר**); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 61b) *ḥzn* (= *ḥiznā*) fortress, and denominative pt. pa., fortified.

—c) pl. OArm., Zakir stat. det. **חֲסִינֵי** fortifications (see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 B: 8; also 2: p. 210); in EgArm. also fortifications, see Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 27: 11; in this instance the translation can either be as in Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 210., so also Grelot *Documents* 101 (p. 403); or it can be stores (see Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 27: 11, p. 100); cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 93, sv. **חֲסִין**_{III}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 393, sv. *ḥsn*₃; and KBL; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 183j; det. **חֲסִינָא**, sf. **חֲסִינֵי**, Or. *ḥu-*: **might וְתִקְפָּא חֲסִינָא** **Da 2**₃₇; **בְּתִקְפֵי חֲסִינֵי**, so BHK (BHK₃ with variant **בְּתִקְפֵי**; on this see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 184n, 187d), but **בְּתִקְפֵי חֲסִינֵי** BHS (with variant ... **בְּתִקְפֵי**) by my mighty power (NRSV; REB), literally “in the strength of my might”, so e.g. ZüBi., with Plöger KAT xviii: 69, 72, **Da 4**₂₇. †

10660 **חֲסִינָא** (Aramaic)

חֲסִינָא: JArm. inscr. clay (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 393 sv. *ḥsp*₂); JArm. **חֲסִינָא**, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 156a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 583; see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 211) and **חֲסִינָא** (JBabArm., see Jastrow *Dictionary* 494); MHeb. **חֲסִינָא** (Dalman *Wb.* 157b); CPArm. *ḥsp* earthenware, pottery, and *ḥsb* an earthenware pot (Schulthess *Lex.* 68a and 68b); Syr. *ḥespā*, *ḥezbā* and *ḥesbā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 225a, 251a and b), > Arb. *ḥazaf* earthenware vessel, sherd, Fraenkel 169); Mnd. *haspa* clay, potsherd, clay pot (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 125b); Yemen *ḥašaf* thick clay (Rabin 27); Eth. *ṣāḥʿsubʿeb* earthenware vessel (Dillmann 1265); loanword < Akk. *ḥašbu(m)* (AHw. 332a; CAD Hā: 132a) potter’s clay, sherd (cf. Zimmermann 33; Kaufman 54); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 224g: **חֲסִינָא**, the same in the cstr.; det. **חֲסִינָא** **moulded clay** (Montgomery 167; Kelso 7, terra cotta; cf. Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 2005f) **Da 2**_{33nd.35-42-45}; → **חֲסִינָא** **חֲסִינָא** (= Syr.) **pottery 2**₄₁, **חֲסִינָא** **חֲסִינָא** **earthenware 2**₄₁₋₄₃. †

10661 **חֲסִין** (Aramaic)

*חָסַר: the same in Heb.; to be missing, lack; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 94; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 394 sv. *ḥsr*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 156a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 583); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 68a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 248a); Mnd. *HSR* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 151; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 408); NeoSyr. (Maclean 103b).

Der. חָסִיר.

10662 חֲצַף (Aramaic)

חֲצַף: EmpArm., EgArm. (Ostr. 16: 3) of salt, coarse :: דִּקְקָ fine, cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 95; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 400); Syr. to be bold (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 251b); Arb. (perhaps a homonymous root) *ḥaṣufa* (see Wehr-Cowan 182a) to have sound judgement, be judicious, be discriminating; MHeb. hif., and JArm. to behave insolently (Dalman *Wb.* 158a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 69a) and Syr. af. to dare (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 251b); JArm. and Syr. *ḥuṣpā* insolence (Dalman *Wb.* 158a; Brockelmann *Lexicon* 251b); Mnd. *huspa* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 136b) shamelessness, insolence (cf. Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 44).

haf/af: pt. fem., probably pt. passive (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 129q-s; cf. Vogt 67a) מִזְחֲצַפָּה Da 2₁₅, מִזְחֲצַפָּה 3₂₂, on both occasions variant מִצַּפָּה- (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 45i, 129r, 130u), 3₂₂ variant also מִזְחֲ: **harsh** (חָרָה, מִלְּהָ) Da 2₁₅ 3₂₂. †

10663 חָרַב (Aramaic)

חָרַב: Heb. I חָרַב;

—a) as vb., to lie waste, be desolate (pe.); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 159a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 585); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 69b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 254a); Mnd. *HRB* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 152f; see especially Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 219, becomes desolate); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 39) and NeoSyr. (Maclean 105a).

—b) vb. to devastate, lay waste:

—α) pe: JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 159a) and CPArm. (Schulthess *loc. cit.*) and NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *loc. cit.*);

—β) af: Nab., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 95; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 402); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 159a), Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 254b) and NeoArm.;

—γ) pa., af.: Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 152).

—c) adj. pl. fem. Zendjirli חָרַבַּת (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 4; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 95; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 403 sv. *ḥrb*₆).

hof: pf. 3rd. fem. sg. חָרַבְתָּ, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 115r, 129j; to be laid waste **Ezr** 4₁₅. †

10664 חָרְטָם (Aramaic)

חָרְטָם, Or. *-tum*, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 221d; the same in Heb.: loanword < EgArm. *ḥr(y)-tp* (Erman-Grapow 3: 140, the title of a state official), also Neo-Assyrian *ḥar-ti-bi* (AHw. 328b; CAD Hå: 116b); DSS חָרְטָמוֹ

fortune telling (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 585); on the meaning of the sbst. in Egyptian and for a bibliography see HAL 339a, HALOT 352nd.353; on this see further H.-P. Müller UF 1 (1969), 83; H.-P. Müller VTSupp. 22 (1972), 271₄, and TWAT 3: 138; Görg BN 11 (1980), 9; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 585: pl. חַרְטְמַיִן, det. חַרְטְמַיָּא (:: Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 221e, variant חַרְטְמַיָּא-): **magician** Da 2₁₀₋₂₇ 4₄; רַב חַרְטְמַיִן chief magician 4₆ 5₁₁. †

10665 חַרְךְ (Aramaic)

חַרְךְ: the same in Heb.? (I חַרְךְ, HAL 339b; HALOT 353b): MHeb., JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 160b; Beyer *Arm. Texte*); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 256a); Mnd. *HRK* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 153a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 40); NeoArm. *ħrh* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 46) and NeoSyr. (Maclean 106b) to burn, singe; Arb. *ħaraqqa* to singe, roast; on this also cf. Ug. *ħrk* (Aartun UF 12 (1980), 1, 5).

hitpa: pf. חַרְחַרְךְ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 130h): to **be singed** Da 3₂₇ (שָׁעַר רָאֵשׁ). †

10666 חַרְיִן (Aramaic)

*חַרְיִן: Heb. dual חַרְיִיִם; so also MHeb.; JArm.; so also in the Targum Job from Qumran (parallel with Q Tg. Job) as a Hebraism (on this see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 585; but see now Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 90, line 3ff, who disagrees) חַרְיִיִן your loins; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 161b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 585) and Sam. חַרְיִיִן (*Ben Hayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 466); CPArm. *ħirs'* > *ħirs'* (Schulthess *Gramm.* §36a; *Lex.* 70a :: Sokoloff *loc. cit.*); > (:: Sokoloff, *loc. cit.*) Arb. *ħaṣr*, Mnd. *halša*, *haša* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 122a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 54); Syr. *ħaṣṣā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 250b); NeoSyr. back, loins (Maclean 104b); NeoArm. *ħaṣṣā* back (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 40f); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 185p; basic form *ħalš* (Nöldeke *loc. cit.* :: Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 246); sf. חַרְיִיָּה: **hip** חַרְיִיָּה his hip-joints Da 5₆. †

10667 חַשְׁב (Aramaic)

חַשְׁב: the same in Heb.; for Akk. *ħašābu* to consider, calculate, see AHW. (supplement) p. 1560a, where two occurrences (Neo-Assyrian and Late Babylonian) are listed; see also AHW. p. 332b for a third instance, but cf. CAD, sv. *ħašāpu*, where no mean-ing is given; Deir Alla; EmpArm.; Nab., Palm.; Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 97; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 409); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 162b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 586); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 70b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 260b); Mnd. *HŠB* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 154a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 215); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 41, to think); NeoSyr. (Maclean 107b); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*) and Palm.; JArm. inscr. חַשְׁבִּין account (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 97; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 411 sv. *ħšbn*₁).

pe: pt. passive pl. חַשְׁבִּין to **consider, respect, take for**, pt. passive with כְּלָה (variant, Codex Cairensis, and many mss. כְּלָא, → לָא; also in JArm., see Beyer *loc. cit.*, to be accounted for nothing) Da 4₃₂. †

10668 חַשׁוּךְ (Aramaic)

*חַשׁוּךְ: חַשׁוּךְ; Heb. חַשְׁךְ; Deir Alla; EmpArm., EgArm. חַשׁוּכָא (*Aḥiqar* 125); Palm. possibly *ħškk'* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 98; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 411 sv. *ħšk*₂); JArm. חַשׁוּכָא, indet. חַשׁוּךְ (Dalman *Wb.* 163a), DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 586f); Syr. *ħeššokā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 262b); Mnd. *hšuka* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 154; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 118); *eššūkā (Drower *Mandaeans of Iraq and Iran* 321); CPArm.

(Schulthess *Lex.* 71b) and Syr. *ḥwšk'* (*ḥuškā*); JArm. and Syr. also ܠܫܘܚܐ; perhaps Canaanite, see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 188g: det. ܠܫܘܚܐ **darkness Da 2**₂₂. †

10669 ܠܫܘܚܐ (Aramaic)

ܠܫܘܚܐ: Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 261b) and NeoSyr. (Maclean 107b), to be necessary, be fit (NeoSyr. also to be worthy, deserve); CPArm. *ištaf.* to use (Schulthess *Lex.* 71b); cf. Akk. *ḥašāḥu(m)* (AHw. 332b; CAD Hå: 134b-136a) to need, desire; it is uncertain whether the Arm. vb. is a loanword from Akk., but on this see Zimmern 70; Kaufman 54; Rosenthal *Gramm.* §188 (p. 58) :: Vogt 67, who takes it as derived from Akk.; see below, b).

pe:

—a) pt. pl. ܠܫܘܚܐܝܢ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 176x), variant ܠܫܘܚܐܝܢ: to be in need of, with ܠ and inf. **Da 3**₁₆.

—b) according to KBL ܠܫܘܚܐܝܢ is to be taken as a poor variant :: Vogt 67, who says the sg. *ܠܫܘܚܐ and the fem. *ܠܫܘܚܐ (= *ܠܫܘܚܐ) correspond to the Akk. *ḥaših* (3rd. sg. stative) “it is needed”; see CAD Hå 135a, line 3, for the citation from an Old Babylonian letter; also *ḥa-še-eḥ* “he is desiring” (to purchase his brother’s property), cited from the Laws of Eshnunna in AHw. 332b, sv. *ḥašāḥu* G, line 9; cf. CAD Hå: 135a, sv. *ḥašāḥu* 2, line 5.

These two suggestions have to be considered together; probably an older and later form of the participle are exemplified in the second (b). †

Der. *ܠܫܘܚܐ, *ܠܫܘܚܐ.

10670 ܠܫܘܚܐ (Aramaic)

*ܠܫܘܚܐ: ܠܫܘܚܐ; Syr. *ḥʿsubʿesûah\taḥ* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 262a).

—a) MT pl. fem. ܠܫܘܚܐ **Ezr 6**₉, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 185s, and especially Rosenthal *Gramm.* §44, a necessity; similarly KBL, **need**, what is needed; similarly also Galling ATD 12: 196; TOB; Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 104.

—b) cj., for MT prop. pt. ܠܫܘܚܐܝܢ what they need; so e.g. Torrey *Ezra Studies* 194; ZüBi; Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 56, 57; Vogt 67b.

Deciding whether to choose (a) or (b) as a solution is not easy, and the question can probably remain open. †

10671 ܠܫܘܚܐ (Aramaic)

*ܠܫܘܚܐ: ܠܫܘܚܐ; Syr. *ḥašḥūtā* use (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 262a; see also Vogt 67b, who says that the Heb. sbst. is a loanword from Akk. *ḥišiḥtu* need, necessities (see CAD Hå: 204a; cf. AHw. 349a, *ḥiši/eh̄tu(m)*); but the evidence from Syr. argues against this special derivation); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 245g: cstr. ܠܫܘܚܐ: **need Ezr 7**₂₀. †

10672 ܠܫܘܚܐ (Aramaic)

*חַשׁוּךְ: the same in Heb., to be dark; JArm. חַשׁוּךְ (Dalman *Wb.* 163a; with it Levy 2: 123 also has חַשׁוּךְ); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 586); CPArm. ḥš̄k (Schulthess *Lex.* 71b); Syr. ḥ'sub'esûek (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 262a); Mnd. HŠK (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 154b), pf. pe. *hš̄ik (see Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 219); NeoSyr. (Maclean 108a).

Der. *חַשׁוּךְ.

10673 חַשַׁל (Aramaic)

חַשַׁל: on the meanings of the vb. in the Arm. dialects see DSS, Beyer *Arm. Texte* 587:

—a) JArm. pe. (Dalman *Wb.* 163b); MHeb. pi. to crush, destroy; so also Akk. ḥašālu(m) (AHw. 333a; CAD Hā: 137a), cf. ? Arb. ḥasala to push, repudiate, pound (Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 135₂).

—b) JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 163b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 263a); Mnd. HŠL (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 154b) to hammer, forge, harden; on JArm. see also Levy 2: 124a, and on Syr. see Brockelmann *Lexicon* 263a, with details of other meanings.

—c) the corresponding expression in EgArm. is חַשַׁל to contribute, pay taxes, so Driver *Aram. Docs.* 2 101a; see *Arm. Docs.* 8: 6; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 98; in Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 412 it is said that the meaning is unknown).

pe: pt. חַשַׁל: to **crush** Da 2₄₀. †

10674 חַתַּם (Aramaic)

חַתַּם: the same in Heb.;

—a) vb. EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 21: 9); Samaria; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 23: 2; Herzfeld *Paikuli*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 98 sv. חַתַּם_I; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 413 sv. ḥtm₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 164b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 587); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 71b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 264a); Mnd. HTM (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 154b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 278); NeoSyr. (Maclean 108b).

—b) sbst. seal: EmpArm., EgArm. חַתַּם (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 76: 1), חַתַּם (Driver *Arm. Docs.* p. 4₁ and Saqqara); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 98 sv. חַתַּם_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 413 sv. ḥtm₂); JArm. חַתַּמָּא (Dalman *Wb.* 141a); Syr. ḥātmā (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 264a); CPArm. ḥtym' (Schulthess *Lex.* 71b); inscription ḥāt'sub'maṣ (Schulthess *Gramm.* §91, p. 45); Mnd. hatma (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 128b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 112).

pe: pf. sf. חַתַּמָּה, variant חַתַּמָּה- (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 81z, see BHK): to **seal** Da 6₁₈. †

10675 חַ (Aramaic)

חַ:

—1. in assimilation and dissimilation חַ interchanges with חַ in קַטַּל, קַטַּר (?), קַשַּׁט.

—2. ט corresponds to Proto-Semitic *z* (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 128), and is preserved as *z* in Arb.; for OArm. *z* see Sokoloff DSD 7 (2000), 90, who refers to Degen *Altaram. Gr.* 32; Heb. צ; > Arm. ט in טור, II טלל, *טפר, יעט and ע(י)טה, קיט.

10676 טאב (Aramaic)

טאב: → ישב; Heb. טוב and יטב; EmpArm., EgArm. טיב (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Xanthos טאב (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 100; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 421, 415); JArm. pe., only pt. טייב and טאב, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 166b sv. טוב; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 588/9); Syr. *tēb* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 265a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 5a) and CPArm. טוב (Schulthess *Lex.* 72b); NeoArm. *tyb* and *tby* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 98); Mnd. *TAB*, *TUB* and *YTB* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 171f; 192a).

pe: pf. טאב (as Syr., following באש, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 141g), Or. *tʿsubʿe<ob* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 102v, see BHK₃), to **be good**, with על it is good for him, meaning he is glad **Da 6**₂₄. †

Der. טב.

10677 טב (Aramaic)

טב: טאב, טוב; Heb. טוב (see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 589): OArm. Tell Fekherye line 5: *tbh* (on which see p. 47, adj. fem. sg., Akk. *tābu*); Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 216: 16); Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 B: 6; 224: 3, 22); Ram. Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 13: 12; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 447), Bori תב (the inscription from Bori, see Altheim. *Litt. and Gesellsch. im ... Altertum* ii (1950), 46ff; Nyberg ii: 289); *Nērab* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 226: 3); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saq-qara 8; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 266); Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 5; Uruk 34, fem. pl. sf. *ta-ba-ti-ia*; *tb* meaning “what is good”, substantival adj. (see Naveh *WdO* 6 (1971), 44 D: 5; Aramaic inscr. from Armenia, Mcheta, Donner-R. *Inschriften* 276: 9); Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 98f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 415 sv. *tb*₂); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 165a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 589); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 73a); Sam. *tob* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 5a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 269a) and NeoSyr. (Maclean 109b), NeoArm. *tōb* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 98; Spitaler §5c); Mnd. *tab*, *taba* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 172); Akk. *tābu(m)* (AHw. 1377f); for the forms in Amorite see Huffmon 37a, 207; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 179h: **good**, טב, יהב, Heb. **Gn 2**₁₂, Ug. *ksp.tb*, pure gold **Da 2**₃₂; הן על מלפא טב הן if it pleases the king **Ezr 5**₁₇, cf. הן על מראי טב (Driver *Arm. Docs.* iii: 5, p. 15b; cf. Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 27: 21; see also Sokoloff DSD 7 (2000) 90, who refers to a Hebrew calque in **Est 7**₃). †

10678 טבח (Aramaic)

*טבח: the same in Heb.; JArm. to slaughter, cook (Dalman *Wb.* 165a); Syr. pe. (?) to sprinkle (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 266a); Mnd. *TBA* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 176a) to cook, roast, dry.

Der. *טבח.

10679 טבח (Aramaic)

*טבח: טבח; the same in Heb., see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 90 referring to **2 Ki 25**₈ and Lipin(Eski, VT 28 (1978), 235; OArm., EmpArm., Palm. butcher (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 419); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 165a);

Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 266a) butcher, cook; Mnd. *tabahia* pl. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 172b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 64) cook, which is the only meaning in Mandaean; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 191c: pl. det. **ܬܒܗܝܐ**: **executioners, bodyguards** (σωματοφύλακε” Josephus *Antiquities* x, 10: 3; Montgomery 155; Sept., Theodotion ἀρχιμάγειρο”) **ܪܒܗܝܐ** “chief of the cooks, slaughterers” > executioner (→ **ܪܒ** 2) **Da 2**₁₄. †

10680 **ܬܘܗ** (Aramaic)

***ܬܘܗ**: Syr. *twā*’ to fast (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 269a); also in Arb. (cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 388 sv. **ܬܘܝ**). On many occasions this vb. is distorted by the Semitic root *t-w-ḥ*; Heb. to spin, bring together (see HAL 357a; HALOT 372b; Brockelmann *Lexicon* 269a), but that is completely uncertain, and the Akk. vb. *tawûm, tamû* has only the meanings “to spin, twist” (AHw. 1382b).

Der. **ܬܘܬ**.

10681 **ܬܘܪ** (Aramaic)

ܬܘܪ: Heb. **צור**; in personal names in cuneiform *-tu-ri-(i)* Tallqvist *Assyrian Personal Names* 286a; EmpArm., Pehl. *Šapur I* (AD 244nd.272) *Ka‘ba-i Zardušt* line 2 (see E. Honigmann and A. Maricq *Recherches sur les res gestae Divi Saporis*, in Académie Royale de Belgique, Classe des lettres: Mémoires; xlvii/4 (Brussels, 1953), p. 40; P. Gignoux *Glossaire des inscriptions pehlevies et parthes* (1972), 65; see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 90, note 95); EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 62); Nab. (:: Cantineau 2: 101, on which see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 100 sv. **ܬܘܪ**_{II}); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 100 sv. **ܬܘܪ** 1; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 974 sv. *ṣr*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 168a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 588; for JPArm. *tawr* (**ܬܘܪ**) see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 222); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 73b); Sam. *tor* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 5a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 272a); Mnd. *tur, tura* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 178b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 105); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 99) and NeoSyr. (Maclean 110b) “mountain”; JArm., CPArm. (Schulthess *loc. cit.*) and Old Syr. (Black 216) also “field”; for this meaning in EmpArm. see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 90, note 96; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 180 l: det. **ܬܘܪܐ** **mountain Da 2**₃₄ (cj.)₋₃₅₋₄₅. †

10682 **ܬܘܬ** (Aramaic)

ܬܘܬ: **ܬܘܗ**; JArm. to fast (Dalman *Wb.* 168a) and Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 269a, sbst. ***ܬܘܗ**) in st. abs. with retained **ܬ**, which has an adverbial sense (on which see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 444, 588; Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §155a; cf. also Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 493 :: Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 185s, 377f, sbst., a fast; but in view of the ending the adverbial meaning is to be preferred (as in KBL): **ܠܘܬܘܬܐ** **ܒܬܐ** he spent the night fasting (NRSV; REB) **Da 6**₁₉. †

10683 **ܬܘܝܢ** (Aramaic)

***ܬܘܝܢ**: denominative pa., Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 274a) and NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 99): to besmear with → **ܫܝܢ**.

10684 **ܬܘܝܢ** (Aramaic)

haf: impf. תַּטְלֵל (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 167j) **Da 4**₉, subj. תַּיִת בְּרָא; the various possibilities of translating the vb. include:

—a) traditionally, with Sept. ἐσκιάζον to search for shade, find shade (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 274m; Syr. af.).

—b) with Theodotion κατοικουν, Vulgate *habitant*, cf. CPArm. af. and **Luke 13**₁₉, to **dwell, seek protection Da 4**₉ parallel with יִשְׁכְּנֵן (→ שכנ) **4**₁₈.

KBL supports the second idea, albeit a little hesitantly; however it is preferable to adopt the first suggestion, which has the support of the Septuagint and gives more prominence to the sense of the root of the vb. †

10688 טעם (Aramaic)

טעם: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. (*Ahiqar* 105, 209) to taste, eat (Leander §33); Asshur Ostrakon 8 (Donner-R. *Inscriptionen* 233, but the context is fragment-ary and the exact meaning is uncertain, see 2: p. 284; cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 102; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 426 sv. *t'm*₁); JArm. טעימ (Dalman *Wb.* 172b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 76b) and Syr. *t'm* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 283a); Mnd. TAM (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 174b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 256); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 97); NeoSyr. (Maclean 113a) to taste, eat.

pa: impf. יִטַּע עֲמוֹנָה; sf. יִטַּע עֲמוֹנָה (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 130g and i, 131j, 123m): to **give to eat Da 4**₂₂₋₂₉ **5**₂₁, cj. **4**₁₂ (20) (Montgomery 235; cf. BHK₃ and BHS) :: ZüBi; Bentzen 34; Plöger KAT xviii: 68; TOB follows MT. †

Der. טעימ.

10689 טעימ (Aramaic)

טעימ: טעם; Heb. טעם; EmpArm., Palm. טעמתא food (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 428); decision, command: EgArm. (Hermopolis; Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara) Samaria; Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 102, causative, Cantineau *Nab.* 2: 102; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 427 sv. *t'm*₂); JArm. טעימ, טעמתא (Dalman *Wb.* 172b); Syr. *ta'mā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 283a); Mnd. *tama* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 174b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 16); NeoSyr. taste, (correct?) behaviour (Maclean 113a); taste, understanding (JArm., Syr., NeoSyr.); decision (Nab., see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 102, and especially Cantineau *Nab.* 2: 102); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 224g; Rowley *The Aramaic of the OT* 117); the same in cstr., also טעמ, טעימ **Da 5**₂ **Ezr 6**₁₄; in **6**₁₄ טעימ פורש אלה occurs together with טעימ אלה; the latter is to be found also in **Ezr 7**₂₃.

The reason for the difference in vocalisation is not clear, but possibilities include:

—a) a Massoretic construction, so Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 228f;

—b) טעימ (like צלם **Da 3**₅) simply a Hebraism, so Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 228f;

—c) Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 112 says that perhaps the different vocalisations of טעימ may be an attempt by the Massorettes to decide about differentiating between the word of God and human instructions.

—det. טעמתא, Or. *ta^osub'ema* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 45f).

—1. **understanding**: וְטַעַם וְעֵטָה יְהִיב עֵטָה **Da** 2₁₄ (→ תוב), he responded with prudence and discretion (NRSV); he made a direct and tactful approach (REB); עַל שִׁים טְ to pay attention to, heed **Da** 3₁₂ 6₁₄.

—2.

—a) **command** (< Akk. *tēmu* AHw. 1385b; Kaufman 109); מְנִטְעַם אֱלֹהִים (see above) according to the command of God **Ezr** 6₁₄ 7₂₃ :: מְנִטְעַם כּוֹרֵשׁ **Ezr** 6₁₄ (see above), שִׁים טַעַם (EgArm.) **Da** 3₁₀ **Ezr** 4₂₁ 5_{3,9,13} 6_{1,3,12}, passive **Da** 3₂₉ 4₃ 6₂₇ **Ezr** 4₁₉ 5₁₇ 6_{8,11} 7_{13,21}; בְּעַל טַעַם (see below, 4).

—b) חֲמָרָא בְּטַעַם **Da** 5₂ either “under the influence of the wine” (KBL; NRSV; REB), or rather “at the tasting of the wine, through the flavour of the wine, with the enjoyment of the wine”, following Semitic *taʿm* taste (AHw. 1385b).

—3. **advice, report** (< Akk., Kaufman 109), cf. *tēma turru* to bring back a decision, return a report (AHw. 1334, 8c, sv. *tāru*, D *turru*; see also p. 1387a, sv. *tēmu(m)* 9e: with הַלֵּךְ לְ “until the report had reached Darius” **Ezr** 5₅; יָהֵב טְ to give an account **Da** 6₃).

—4. בְּעַל-טְ together with סְפָרָא **Ezr** 4_{8f,17} chancellor, chief government official (so with e.g. KBL; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 534 :: traditionally commander, commanding officer); cf. EgArm. בעל טעם (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 26: 23, see p. 97; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* p. 183, sv. 2), “the instigator of a command” < Akk. *bēl tēmi*, see Zimmern 10, who translates the sbst. as “commander” or “reporter”; this last translation corresponds to the function of the Akkadian reporter of omens from sacrifices, on which see E. Georg Klauber *Politischrelig. Texte aus der Sargonidenzeit* (Leipzig, 1913), pp. xxiv and 161; cf. AHw. 1387b sv. *tēmu(m)* 10, the representative for presenting formulations for requests and answers (?). According to Schaeder 97, EmpArm. בעל טעם is the same as בְּעַל טְ, and its “pattern” *bēl tēmi* is to be taken as the rendering of the title of a Persian state-official; on the whole question see also Kaufman 109, especially together with note 390; for further bibliography see Sokoloff DSD 7 (2000), 91. †

10690 טַפֵּר (Aramaic)

טַפֵּר: Heb. צִפְרָן; TgArm., JBabArm. טופרא; JPArm. טפר, pl. טופריין (see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 91; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 591); CPArm. (Schulthess *Gramm.* p. 135b) and NeoSyr. *tiprā* (Maclean 113b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 286b) and NeoArm. *teprā* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 98); JArm. *tuprā* (Dalman *Wb.* 174a); Mnd. *tupra* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 178; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 18); Akk. *supru(m)* (AHw. 1113) and *tupru* < Arm. hoof (AHw. 1395b); Arb. *zufī/zifī*, basic form *zifī*, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 183g: pl. sf. טַפְרוּהִי, Or. *tofr-*, **Da** 4₃₀ טַפְרָה 7₁₉ Q, K טַפְרִיהִי: Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 75c.

—1. **nail** **Da** 4₃₀.

—2. **claw** 7₁₉. †

10691 טַרַד (Aramaic)

טַרַד; the same in Heb.; JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 175a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 77a); Sam. (Ben Ḥayyim *Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 447); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 288a); Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 182b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 114a).

pe: pt. pl. טַרַדִּין; pf. passive (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 104b-e!) טַרַד: to **drive away**, with לְ of the personal obj. (→ לְ 11) and גֵּן Da 4²²⁻²⁹; passive 4₃₀ 5₂₁. †

10692 טַרְפְּלִי (Aramaic)

*טַרְפְּלִי, pl. det. טַרְפְּלִיא (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 196d, 204 l; Rosenthal *Gramm.* §191) **Ezr** 4₉: possible interpretations include:

—a) Septuagint Ταρφαλλαῖοι, Vulgate *Terphalae*, someone who lives in the city of Tripolis; but for reservations about this see Rosenthal *loc. cit.*

—b) an official of the Persian chancellery of Ebirnari in Tripolis, so Galling *ZAW* 63 (1951/52), 71; so also Galling *Studien zur Geschichte Isr.* 48, and see also 191₃.

—c) a general term, “class of officials” (KBL); “official title” (Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 36; cf. also Eilers 39f).

Of these three suggestions probably the second (b) is the one to be preferred. For proposals about the name of the city see Galling *VT* 4 (1954), 418nd.422 and *Studien zur Geschichte Isr.* 191₃.

10693 י (Aramaic)

י:

—1. interchanges with → נ (→ ית), with ו in הרה.

—2. derives from initial → ו.

10694 יבל (Aramaic)

יבל: the same in Heb.; Deir Alla; OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 6, 14, 21); Tell Fekherye 11; EmpArm., Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 20: 21; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 460nd.462).

—1. pe.: EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*, *Aḥiqar*, Saqqara, Hermopolis) יבל impf. active, corresponding to *יבל, and inf. מובל, so Vogt 69f; cf. Leander §38d; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 103; passive, corresponding to *יבל Hermopolis, Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 103; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 431).

—2. pa.: JArm. and Syr.

—3. af.: JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 179a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 592; see also HAL 366b, HALOT 383a, sv. I יבל); CPArm. ybl and wbl (Schulthess *Lex.* 78a); Syr. ʾabel (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 293b); Mnd. *YBL*, af. pf. auil (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 188; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 49); the same as NeoArm. *aupe*l (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 12; Spitaler 171c); NeoSyr. *lābil* (Maclean 144b).

haf: pf. הִיבֵּל; inf. הִיבְּלָה (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 50b, 141e): to **bring** **Ezr 5₁₄ 6₅ 7₁₅**. †

saf: (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 526; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 92k; Rosenthal *Gramm.* §130, 188); alternatively from Akk. *šūbulu*, Assyrian *šēbulu* (von Soden *Gramm.* §103w; AHW. 1452b) from (*w*)*abālu*; traditionally → סבל po. pt. pl. מְסוּבְּלִין: to **offer** **Ezr 6₃** (cj., for אֲשׁוּהִי prop. אֲשַׁהּ or אֲשׁוּהִי (see under *אֲשִׁן :: Rudolph → כִּיל). †

10695 יבש (Aramaic)

*יבש: the same in Heb.; JArm. (Dalman 179b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 78a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 294b); Mnd. *YBŠ*, *BŠ* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 188b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 244); NeoSyr. (Maclean 115b); ? NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 16); adj. יבֵּשׁ; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 179a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 592), CPArm., Syr.; Mnd. *iabuša*, *iabiša* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 184a).

Der. יבֵּשׁה.

10696 יבשה (Aramaic)

*יבשה: יבש; Heb. יבֵּשׁה; Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 103; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 433); JArm., DSS (Dalman 179b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 592); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 5b); CPArm. יבש and יבשה (Schulthess *Lex.* 78a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 294b, 295a); NeoSyr. masc. (Maclean 115b); Mnd. *iabša* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 184a) drought, dry land; fem., JArm. יבֵּשְׁתָּה; CPArm. *yabbeštā* (Schulthess *Gramm.* p.135b; *Lex.* 78a); Syr. *yabbištā*; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 41s, 191a, 199d, ? < Heb.: det. יבֵּשְׁתָּה: dry land: **the earth** **Da 2₁₀**. †

10697 יגר (Aramaic)

*יגר: JArm. יגְרָה (Dalman *Wb.* 179b) and Syr. heap of stones (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 295a; see also Sokoloff *DSD* 7 (2000), 91 and note 98 for a reference to a fragment of the Palestinian Targum); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 593); EmpArm., Nab. וּגְרָה stele, grotto, rock-tomb (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 69; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 296; most likely a loanword from Arb., see Sokoloff *loc. cit.*); OSArb. *wgr* stone monument (*BASOR* 102 (1946), 5; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 158, sv. *wgr* II, to stone); Eth. *wagr* hill (Dillmann 937), *wagara* to throw stones (Dillmann 936); Tigr. and Amharic to throw (Littmann-Höfner *Wb.* 448a); Arb. *wajr* cave, cavern, grotto (Wehr-Cowan 1050a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 28p, 182x: the same in the cstr.: **heap of stones**, יגְרָה הַדְּרוֹתָא **Gn 31₄₇** corresponding to Heb. נִלְעָד. †

10698 יד (Aramaic)

*יד; Heb. יָד; Semitic, see Nöldeke *Neue Beiträge* 113nd.116; for Arm. specifically see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 593; also Sokoloff *DSD* 7 (2000), 91; Deir Alla; OArm., Zakir (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 A:12); Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214); Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222, 223, 224); Tell Fekherye 18 (twice), with sf. *ydh*, for which see p. 47; EmpArm.; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 10: 30; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 464); Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 5, 9, 12); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; *Aḥiqar*, Saqqara, Hermopolis); Persepolis; Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 103f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling

Dictionary 433); det. **𐤍𐤓**: JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 180a); DSS (Beyer *loc. cit.*); often *îdā*; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 78b; *Gramm.* §85p); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 295a sv. *îdā*); Mnd. *‘da* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 341a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 184; see also Nöldeke *Neue Beiträge* 114); NeoSyr. (Maclean 9a sv. *‘yd*) and NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 19); cstr. *yad*, in CPArm. but only with a preposition *byd*, *lyd* (Schulthess *Lex.* 78b; cf. *Gramm.* §85p); βυδ (see Cumont *Fouilles de Doura-Europos* (1926), “Les inscriptions”, p. 367, 11); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 178c; the same in the cstr.: det. **𐤍𐤓**, **Da 5** **𐤍𐤓**, dual **𐤍𐤓𐤍𐤓**, sf. **𐤍𐤓**, **𐤍𐤓**, **𐤍𐤓**, **𐤍𐤓**, **𐤍𐤓** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 81y), pl. sf. **𐤍𐤓** **Da 3**₁₅ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 23d, variant **𐤍𐤓**), fem.

—1. **hand**:

—a) of a person **Da 2**_{34.45} **5** **𐤍** (→ **𐤍𐤓**), **5**_{5.24} **Ezr 5**₈.

—b) the hand of God **Da 4**₃₂ (metaphorically → **𐤍𐤓**).

—c) **paw** of a lion **Da 6**₂₈ (TOB :: others who take it as 2 below, so ZüBi, Bentzen; so also Vogt 71b); **𐤍𐤓** **𐤍𐤓** to stretch out the hand towards something, meaning to put one’s hand on something, to misappropriate something for oneself, to take a chance on something (as in Heb.) **Ezr 6**₁₂.

—2. **might, power**, with **𐤍** human power **Da 2**₃₈ **7**₂₅ **Ezr 5**₁₂ **7**_{14.25} (for vs. **25** **𐤍𐤓𐤍𐤓** cf. **𐤍𐤓** Driver *Arm. Docs.* iv: 1 to be at the disposal of, see Driver p. 49), the power of God **Da 5**₂₃, with **𐤍𐤓** of people **Da 3**_{15.17}, see on **Da 6**₂₈. under 1 above. †

10699 **𐤍𐤓** (Aramaic)

𐤍𐤓: the same in Heb.; to praise, Palm. **𐤍𐤓** af. in e.g. pt. **𐤍𐤓𐤍**, sbst. **𐤍𐤓**, see M. Ingholt and J. Starcky “Recueil des Inscriptions”, in D. Schlumberger *La Palmyrène du Nord-Ouest* (1951), 139nd.147 (cf. Suppl. xxvii, recto 52_{ter} A 3, B 3; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 296 sv. *wd*?; but see now also Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 91 for a different opinion); af. EmpArm. (Samaria), Palm., JArm. inscr. (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 439 sv. *ydy*₁, to respect, confess); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 78b) and Syr. af. and *eštaf*. *‘awdī*, *‘estawdi* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 296a); Sam. *udi* to confess; JArm. pa. and itpa., DSS (Dalman 180a, to confess, praise; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 565 sv. **𐤍𐤓**); Mnd. af. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 189a: pf. *audia*, Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 215).

haf: pt. **𐤍𐤓** **𐤍𐤓** **Da 2**₂₃ > **𐤍𐤓** **6**₁₁ (Baumgartner ZAW 45 (1927), 107 = *Umwelt* 94); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 169i: to **praise** **Da 2**₂₃, with **𐤍𐤓** **6**₁₁. †

10700 **𐤍𐤓** (Aramaic)

𐤍𐤓: the same in Heb.; Deir Alla; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 223 C: 8); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; *Aḥiqar*, Saqqara, Hermopolis; see also Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 91 regarding the dissimilation of *nun*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 23: 8; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 466/7); Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 104f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 439); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 180a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 593); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 79a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 296b); Mnd. *YDA*, *‘DA* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 188f; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 245); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 19); NeoSyr. (Maclean 115b).

pe: pf. יָדַע (Or. *îda*, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 13c), יָדַעַת, יָדַעַתָּ (Or. *yad-*); impf. תִּנְדַּע, אֲנַדַּע, pl. יִנְדַּעוּן; impv. דַּע; pt. יָדַע, pl. יָדַעוּן, cstr. יָדַעִי, pt. passive יָדִיעַ, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* §45d, i, j.

—1. to **know**, with הָיַי **Da** 2_{8f} 4₆ 6₁₆, with acc. 2₂₂ 5₂₂, בִּינָה 2₂₁, הָת אֱלֹהָא **Ezr** 7₂₅.

—2. to **learn**, with הָיַי **Da** 6₁₁ **Ezr** 4₁₅.

—3. to **understand**, with acc. **Da** 2₃₀, with הָיַי 4_{14-22f-29} 5₂₁, abs. 5₂₃.

—4. יָדִיעַ לְהוֹא let it be known **Da** 3₁₈ **Ezr** 4_{12f} 5₈, cf. יָדִיעַ יְהוּדָה (Driver *Arm. Docs.* iv: 3, see Driver p. 49f). †

haf: pf. הוֹדַע, הוֹדַעְנָא, sf. הוֹדַעְךָ, הוֹדַעְתָּנִי, הוֹדַעְתָּנָא (variant הִתְנָא, Or. *-tānā*, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 53r); impf. יְהוֹדַע, pl. יְהוֹדַעוּן, תְּהוֹדַעוּן, sf. תְּהוֹדַעְנִי, תְּהוֹדַעְנָה, inf. הוֹדַעָה, sf. הוֹדַעָה; pt. pl. מְהוֹדַעוּן: to **make known, communicate** (parallel with הוֹדָה pa. haf.) **Da** 2_{5-9-15-17-23-25f-28nd-30-45} 4_{3f-15} 5_{8-15nd-17} 7₁₆ **Ezr** 5₁₀, with הָיַי **Ezr** 4₁₆ 7₂₄ (מְהוֹדַעוּן): pt. pl. masc. indicates an impersonal subj. and substitutes for a passive construction, on which see Rosenthal *Gramm.* §181; cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 333d and KBL; שְׁלַחְנָא וְהוֹדַעְנָא (cf. EgArm. Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 30, 29, cf. Pul-i-D. 8) **Ezr** 4₁₄, to instruct 7₂₅. †

Der. מְנַדַּע.

10701 יֵהַב (Aramaic)

יֵהַב: the same in Heb.; in later Arm. it is mostly a replacement for the pf. of נָתַן cf. Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* §60, note 73 (for the forms of יֵהַב preserved in cuneiform see AHw. 1450a); OArm., Tell Fekherye 10 יֵהַב (3rd. person jussive), see p. 49; Zendjirli (?) (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 12); Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 B: 38; cf. 2: p. 256); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Aḥiqar, Saqqara, Hermopolis), Mesopotamian, Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 27); Tema (?) (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 228 A: 15); Samaria, Xanthos, Tell Arad; see further Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3: p. 34b (text 236 rev. 7); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 21: 10; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 503nd.06); EgArm., ostrakon from Elephantine (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 271 B: 6); Nab., Palm. (Rosenthal *Palm.* 36_b); Hatra, JArm. inscr. > (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 105; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 442); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 180b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 595); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 79b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 5b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 298a); Mnd. *YHB*, *HB*, *AHB* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 189f; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 61, 245); NeoArm. (Spitaler §171, 184); NeoSyr. *yhbl* = *yā-wil* (Nöldeke *NSyr. Gramm.* 255f; Maclean 116a); impf. in OArm. (Sefire), Pehl., Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 105), Syr. and Mnd.

pe: pf. יֵהַב (Or. *îhab*, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 13c), יֵהַבְתָּ (variant תְּ-, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 101e :: Birkeland 15f), יֵהַבוּ; impv. הַב (the same in Heb., Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 141i; EgArm., Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 105; GenAp xxii: 19, see Fitzmyer *Gen. Ap.* and Beyer *loc. cit.*); pt. יֵהַב, pl. יֵהַבוּ; pf. pas-sive (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 104b-e!, see also Vogt 72a; Rosenthal *Gramm.* p. 62) יֵהַבְתָּ, 3rd. fem. יֵהַבְתָּ, **Da** 7₁₂ יֵהַבְתָּ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 24p), יֵהַבְתָּ; impf. is replaced by → נתַן (JArm., CPArm.): to **give** **Da** 2₂₁₋₂₃₋₃₇₋₄₈ 5_{17nd-19}, passive 5₂₈ 7₄₋₆₋₁₂₋₁₄₋₂₂ (perhaps after יֵהַבְתָּ insert וְשִׁלְטָנָא, so also ZüBi; Bentzen; Vogt 73a :: MT; see e.g. Plöger KAT xviii: 103, 105 יֵהַבְתָּ = “rule”), vs.₂₇, **Ezr** 5₁₄; בִּיד **Da**

2₃₈ **Ezr 5**₁₂; גִּשְׁמֵא to surrender **Da 3**₂₈, passive to be given 7₁₁; → טַעֲמֵא to make a report 6₃, אֲשִׁיא (Nab., JArm., CPArm., see Schulthess ZAW 22 (1902), 162f) to lay foundations (cf. Akk. *uššē nadû*, AHw. 707a, 1442a; see also CAD N1/1; 82b-83 sv. *nadû* vb., 2b, 1') **Ezr 5**₁₆, cj. 4₁₂ (→ טוּשׁ). †

hitpe: impf. יִתְּיָהֵב, יִתְּיָהֵב/הָב, pl. יִתְּיָ הַבּוּן; pt. מִתְּיָהֵב, fem. מִתְּיָ הַבָּה, pl. מִתְּיָ הַבּוּן: to be given **Da 4**₁₃ **Ezr 4**₂₀ 7₁₉, בְּיָד **Da 7**₂₅, costs to be defrayed, funds to be raised (נִפְקָתָא) **Ezr 6**_{4-8f}. †

10702 יְהוּדָא (Aramaic)

יְהוּדָא: Heb. יְהוּדָה; cuneiform *Ya-a-ḥu-du* and *Ya-ku-du* (R. Dussaud *Milanges Syriens (Festschrift)*, 2: 926); also *Yaudu* (*Ya-u-du*), on which see HAL 376 and HALOT 394a (with bibliography) on Heb. יְהוּדָה; EgArm. יְהוּדָא (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 30: 1; 31: 18); JArm., CPArm., Syr. יְהוּדָא on coins and jar-handles (for a bibliography see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 396); the name of the territory (the topographical name) is a back-formation from → יְהוּדָא, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 189n: **Judah, Judaea Da 2**₂₅ 5₁₃ 6₁₄ (: collective, the Jews, see Marti §68b, cf. בְּיָדָא), **Ezr 5**₁₋₈ 7₁₄. †

10703 יְהוּדָא (Aramaic)

*יְהוּדָא: Heb. יְהוּדָא; EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*) sg. יְהוּדָא, pl. יְהוּדָא; JArm., DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 595) יְהוּדָא > יְהוּדָא; CPArm. *yhwdy* > *ywdy* (Schulthess *Lex.* 80b); Syr. and NeoSyr. *ihūdāyā* (Maclean 116b); NeoArm. *ūday* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 19); cuneiform *Ya-a-ḥu-da-a-a*, *Ya-u-da-a* (R. Dussaud *Milanges Syriens (Festschrift)*, 2: 925, 927): pl. יְהוּדָא K, יְהוּדָא Q and det. יְהוּדָא, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* §13k-m: **someone coming from Judaea, a Jew Da 3**₈₋₁₂ **Ezr 4**₁₂₋₂₃ 5₁₋₅ 6_{7f-14}. †

10704 יוֹם (Aramaic)

יוֹם: the same in Heb.; OArm., Tell Fekherye 7 יוֹמוֹה the length of his days, pl. with 3rd. pers. masc. sf., see p. 47; Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 9, 10, 12; 215: 8, 9, 10, 18): 214 pl. with sf., with the sbst. written defectively, וּבְיָמַי “and in my days”; 215: 9 written fully בְּיוֹמֵיהָ “in his days”; see line 10 יוֹמַי pl. cstr. “and in the days of”; see also line 18 with 1st. person sf. “in my days”; Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 12; B: 31; C: 15; 223 B: 12; C: 17, cf. Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* p. 46); EmpArm., Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 27: 3, 8; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 471) here also pl. with fem. ending יוֹמַת in Grafitto Dura (see Parola del Passato 31: 311); Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 16, but uncertain); Nerab (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 226: 3, 4); Tema (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 228 A: 4); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara, *Aḥiqar*); Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 107f sv. יוֹם II; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 448); יוֹמָא JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 181a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 596f; for JPArm. יוֹם and יוֹמָא see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 237, 50); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 81b); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 55) and NeoSyr. *yoma/yum(a)* (Maclean 117b); Sam. (Ben Ḥayyim *Gloss.* 5b); Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 190b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 175); Syr. *yaumā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 299b); יוֹמָא JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 184b); Syr. *imāmā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 303a); Mnd. *umoma* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 344a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 140, and *Neue Beiträge* 133; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 474); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 182a: det. יוֹמָא, pl. יוֹמַי, יוֹמָא, יוֹמַי **Da 5**₁₁ and יוֹמַת **Ezr 4**₅₋₁₉ (fem. pl., also Syr. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 201j, cf. Heb.): sf. יוֹמֵיהוֹן: **day Ezr 6**₁₅ **Da 6**₈₋₁₃, בְּיוֹמָא three times a day **Da 6**₁₁₋₁₄, יוֹם בְּיוֹם day by day **Ezr 6**₉; pl. **reign Da 2**₄₄ 5₁₁; **lifetime**: יוֹמָא עֲתִיק יוֹמַי very old **Da 7**₉₋₁₃₋₂₂; יוֹמָא לְקֶצֶת יוֹמַי at the end of this period 4₃₁, →

מִן יוֹמָת עֲלָמָא since ancient times **Ezr** 4_{15,19}; in eschatological expressions → בַּאֲ חֲרִית יוֹמֵיָא (Heb.) at the end of the days **Da** 2₂₈; תְּלִיתָה לְיַרְחָ יוֹם on the third day of the month **Ezr** 6₁₅, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 252y. †

10705 יוֹצְרָק (Aramaic)

יוֹצְרָק: n.m. **Ezr** 5₂, **Jozadak**, the father of Joshua, the high-priest; on the meaning of the personal name → Heb. יְהוֹצְרָק. †

10706 יִזב (Aramaic)

*יִזב: → יִזְיִב.

10707 יִזן (Aramaic)

*יִזן: → יִזְנָא.

10708 יַחַם (Aramaic)

*יַחַם: the same in Heb.; to be on heat; Arm. only JArm. pa. to make hot (Dalman *Wb.* 182b).

Der. חֲמָה.

10709 יַטב (Aramaic)

יַטב: the same in Heb.; pe., OArm., Tell Fekherye 15 תִּיטַב (3rd. fem. jussive), see also p. 49; יַטב JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 183a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 589); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 496) and CPArm. (Schulthess *Gramm.* §151: 2, p. 75); (h)af., OArm., הִיטַב Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 9; 216: 12; cf. Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* §60, p. 75) and EmpArm., EgArm. הוֹטַב (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 106, Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 454); Sam., CPArm. (Schulthess *Gramm.* §151, 4, and *Lex.* 82b); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 98); אוֹטַב JArm., DSS (Beyer *loc. cit.*; for אִי(י)טַב in Middle Western Aramaic dialects see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 239); Syr. (ettaf., Brockelmann *Lexicon* 301a) and Mnd. *YTP*, af. *ʾautip* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 192a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 279); → שֵׂאב.

pe: impf. יִיטַב (cf. JArm.; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 141f :: Brockelmann *ZDMG* 94 (1940), 252: **it is pleasing, it is wished for**, with עֵל **Ezr** 7₁₈; → שֵׂאב, which serves as the pf. †

haf: pt. *מִזְהֵיטַב (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 141e) in the personal name מִזְהֵיטַבְאֵל (→ HAL 523b; HALOT 552). †

10710 יַכַּל (Aramaic)

יַכַּל: the same in Heb.; the root interchanges with → כַּהַל, or the one is a by-form of the other; Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 91 refers to Folmer *The Aramaic Language in the Achaemenid Period* (1995), 41; EmpArm., EgArm. (Hermopolis, Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; cf. Leander §38d, e); Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire*

107; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 456); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 5b); JArm. pe. pf. יִכֹּל; impf. יְכוּל (Dalman *Wb.* 183b); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 597); CPArm. *y³sub³ekol* (see Schulthess *Gramm.* §137, 2c; *Lex.* 83a; Sokoloff *loc. cit.* says that the thematic vowel is *e*, not *o*); NeoArm. *awkel* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 49).

pe: pf. יִכֹּל (Or. *y³sub³ekol*, cf.? Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 102v), יִכְלֵת; impf. יִכֹּל Da 3₂₉ and תִּכְלֵ 5_{16Q} (Or. *tikol*), in error יִכְלֵ Da 2₁₀ and תִּכְלֵ 5_{16K} (a Hebraism! Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 142j, k), the last form is also in EmpArm. (RÉS 1973: 10f; see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 107); pt. יִכְלֵ, fem. יִכְלֵה, pl. יִכְלֵין.

—1. to **be able**, with לֵ and inf. Da 2₁₀₋₂₇₋₄₇ 3₁₇₋₂₉ 4₁₅₋₃₄ 5₁₆ 6₅₋₂₁.

—2. to **prevail against, defeat** (Heb., HAL 393a; HALOT 410; JArm., DSS (Beyer *loc. cit.*); NeoArm. af.) Da 7₂₁ with לֵ of the person. †

10711 יִ (Aramaic)

*יִ: Heb. יִ; Arm.; EmpArm., Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 3: 2); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Saqqara); Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 107 sv. יִ; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 458); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 184a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 597); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 84a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 303a); Mnd. *iama* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 186a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 100); NeoSyr. (Maclean 120b); > Arb. *yamm* (Fraenkel 231); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 221e: det. יִ: **sea Da 7_{2f}**. †

10712 יִסְיָ (Aramaic)

יִסְיָ: the same in Heb.; OArm., Zakir haf. [תוסף] 1st. pf. (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 B: 4/5), cf. Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §60, p. 74; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara) haf. impf. (Leander 60j); Nab. af. *ʿwsp*; Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 109; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 462); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 185a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 598) and CPArm. af. יִסְיָ (Schulthess *Lex.* 85a); Syr. *ʿausep* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 304b); Sam. *usef* (Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 91 refers to Macuch *Gramm.*, where forms with *zayin* and *samekh* are mentioned); Mnd. YZP ettaf. *ʿtauzap* to be added, joined (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 191b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 173, 315, 343, 347).

hof: pf. 3rd. fem. הוֹסִיפָתָ (variant BHK₁ סִפַּתָּ הוּ, cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 40m!); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 141h: to **be added** Da 4₃₃. †

10713 יִעַט (Aramaic)

יעַט: Heb. יִעַץ; EmpArm., EgArm. pt. יִעַט counsellor (*Aḥiqar*, cf. Leander 82j; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 110 sv. יִעַץ; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 464), sbst. עַטָּה advice (*Aḥi-qar*, Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 206; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 880 sv. *ʿsh*); JArm. (see now Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 92: only Late Jewish Literary Arm.) pa., (h)itpa., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 185b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 599) and יִעַץ pe., itpe.

pe: pt. pl. sf. יִעַטְוּ (variant, Baumgartner in Eissfeldt *Fschr.* (1947) 48f): to **advise**, pt. sbst. (EgArm.) **counsellor** Ezr 7_{14f}. †

itpa: (Baumgartner ZAW 45 (1927), 108f = *Umwelt* 95f); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 110g, 140b אֲתִיעֵטָה, see also 130g: to **take counsel together** Da 6₈. †

Der. עֵטָה.

10714 יִצָא (Aramaic)

***יִצָא**: the same in Heb.; **יִצָא**, **יִצָא** Sam.; **יעא** Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 20: 4; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 110); JArm., DSS **יעי** “branches” (Dalman *Wb.* 185b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 599); Syr. *yi‘ā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 304b), and Mnd. *YʿA* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 393a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 246f) to allow to sprout; sbst., OArm., Zendjirli **יִצָא** the east (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 13, 14); EmpArm., EgArm. **יִצָא** with the same meaning as OArm., but more often linked in a construct-chain **יִצָא יִצָא** (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara, Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 164 sv. **יִצָא**_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 604 sv. *mwsʿ*); Syr. *yāʿitā* plant(s), *mauʿitā* sprouting, plant, grass (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 305a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 26c; Baumgartner ZAW 45 (1927), 100f = *Umwelt* 88f; see now Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 92.

Der. **יִצָא**.

10715 יִצָב (Aramaic)

יִצָב: the same in Heb.; **יִצָב** Sam.; JArm. pe. **יִצָב** to stand, pa.: 1. to secure, substantiate; 2. to speak the truth, say what is certain Da 7₁₉; so Levy *Wb.* 2: 256b on this vb. (see now Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 92: a printing error; for **יִצָב** rd. **יִצָב**); Dalman *Wb.* 186a gives only the pa., and subsequently also KBL; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 599 for pa. cites only Da 7₁₉, but besides this mentions the sbst. **יִצָב** (*yašbā*) “certainty”; EgArm. (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*) *yšb* legitimate (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 110 sv. **יִצָב**_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 465 sv. *yšb*₂); also EgArm. (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*) pa. pt. *yšb*, first meaning; cf. Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 6a); otherwise Arm. has **יִצָב** to set out, plant (on which see HAL 408a, 674f; HALOT 427, 714, sv. I **יִצָב**); OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 10); Nab., Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 184 sv. **יִצָב**_I; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 750 sv. *nšb*₃ stele, and 749 sv. *nšb* 1 to erect); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 186a, **יִצָב** to secure, substantiate, and 275b, **יִצָב** to plant, insert; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 640); CPArm. *nšb* (Schulthess *Lex.* 127b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 475); Syr.; Mnd. *NŠB* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 305; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 239); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 64); NeoSyr.

pa: inf. **יִצָב** (on the variant **יִצָב** see Montgomery *Daniel* 309) to **make certain**, with **על**, denominative from **יִצָב** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 273g): **על יִצָב** **יִצָב** Da 7₁₉; Plöger KAT xviii: 105, the literal sense of the form is “to substantiate the truth”, for which see p. 102, “to find out precise details”; cf. ZüBi, “I longed to discover precise information”; cf. also Beyer *Arm. Texte* 599, “to reach a certain conclusion”, and Vogt 76b, *certa cognoscere*; NRSV: then I desired to know the truth concerning the fourth beast; REB: then I wished to know what the fourth beast really signified. †

Der. **יִצָב**.

10716 יִצָד (Aramaic)

יַצֵּב: → חֲדָא.

10717 יַצֵּיב (Aramaic)

יַצֵּיב: MHeb., JArm. certain, true, irrefutable (Dalman *Wb.* 186a); Sam. *yīṣṣob* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 6a); EmpArm., EgArm. **יַצֵּב** valid (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 10: 17, ספרא; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 110 sv. **יַצֵּב**^{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 465 sv. *yṣb*₂); JArm., 1. definite, valid, true; 2. ancestral, especially the ancestral Israelite, so Levy 2: 256f. Reasoning from Ex 12₁₉, where Heb. אֲזִירָא is rendered by Tg.^o as יַצֵּיבָא, Dalman *Wb.* 186a suggests the translation “native”, which is probably not too generalising; it is then taken up by KBL, where the meaning is applied also to Samaritan; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 192e: det. and fem. **יַצֵּיבָא** **well established** (corresponding to Heb. מִלֵּה (נֶאֱמַן) **Da** 6₁₃, חֶלְמָא 2₄₅; fem. reliable information **Da** 7₁₆, literally “what is certain, what is reliable” vs.¹⁹, variant לִי־צֵבָא inf. pa. → יַחב; adv. מְנִי־צֵיב (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 255s) surely **Da** 2₈; **יַצֵּיבָא** (det. or fem. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 254p, 336d, on p. 337) positive, affirmative; yes of course 3₂₄. †

10718 יִקָּר (Aramaic)

יִקָּר: the same in Heb.; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 35, 37); EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 103); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 110; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 466); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 186b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 599); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 86a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 306b); Mnd. *YQD* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 193a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 244); NeoSyr. (Maclean 121b).

pe: pt. fem. det. **יִקָּרְתָּ** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 241t), Or. *yāqēdtā*: to **burn** יִקָּרְתָּ **Da** 3_{6-11-15-17-20f-23-26}. †

Der. **יִקָּרְתָּ**.*

10719 יִקָּרְתָּ (Aramaic)

יִקָּרְתָּ: **יִקָּר**; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 186b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 599); shows influence of Canaanite, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 186y :: Brockelmann ZDMG 54 (1900), 252f (→ גִּזְרָה), cstr. with לְ, לִי־קָרְתָּ: **burning**, קָרְתָּ **אִשָּׁא** firebrand **Da** 7₁₁. †

10720 יִקָּיר (Aramaic)

יִקָּיר: **יִקָּר**: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 26: 8: *ykl*); EgArm. (*Aḥiqar*, Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 110; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 466); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 186b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 86b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 488); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 308a); Mnd. *iaqir*, *iaqira* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 187a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 124); NeoSyr. (Maclean 121b); NeoArm. *iqqer* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 70); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 192e: det. **יִקָּירָא**, fem. **יִקָּירְתָּ**.

—1. **difficult** **Da** 2₁₁.

—2. **honourable** **Ezr** 4₁₀. †

10721 יִקָּר (Aramaic)

*יָקַר: the same in Heb.; Arm. to be dear, be costly, be esteemed: EmpArm., EgArm. haf. הוֹקֵר (*Aḥiqar*); Palm. af. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 110 sv. יָקַר; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 467 sv. *yqr*₁); Mnd. *YQR* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 193a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 149 af.), pe. and pa. in Mnd.; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 187a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 599); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 86a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 6a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 307b) pe. and pa., af., also itpa./etpa.

Der. *יָקַר and *יָקַר.

10722 יָקַר (Aramaic)

*יָקַר: יָקַר; the same in Heb.; < Arm., Wagner 121 (p. 63f); EmpArm., Pehl. (כְּלֵא Ps.); Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 110; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 467 sv. *yqr*₂); JArm. אִי־יָקַר (Dalman *Wb.* 187a, 16b); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 599f); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 86b); Sam. *yqr* (*îqâr*) (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 6a); Syr. *îqārā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 307b); Mnd. *qar*, *qara* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 356a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 115); NeoSyr. *iqārā* (Maclean 11a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 187d: with יָקַר, **Da** 7₁₄, cstr. with לֵי, לִי־יָקַר 4₂₇₋₃₃ (thus, with variant instead of לִי־יָקַר), det. with יָקַר, יָקַר 2₃₇ 5₁₈, יָקַר- 5₂₀ (יָקַר- variant Sept.-L, Pesh., Vulgate): **dignity, honour** **Da** 2₆₋₃₇ 4₂₇₋₃₃ 5₁₈₋₂₀ 7₁₄. †

10723 יְרוּשָׁלַם (Aramaic)

יְרוּשָׁלַם, variant לַם-, the same in Heb., JArm. and CPArm.; EgArm. יְרוּשָׁלַם (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 30: 18); Nab. אֹרְשָׁלַם; Syr. *y/orišlem*; Mnd. *urašlam* (עֹרְאִשְׁלַם, Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 346a): place name **Jerusalem** **Da** 5_{2f} 6₁₁ **Ezr** 4₈₋₇₁₉ (22 times); see Heb. (KBL; HAL 417b; HALOT 437). †

10724 יָרַח (Aramaic)

*יָרַח: Heb. יָרַח; EmpArm., Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 27: 1; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 510); Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 1; EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara, Behistun) Xanthos, Hatra, Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 111 sv. יָרַח; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 469 sv. *yrḥ*₂); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 188a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 600); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 87a; *Gramm.* §86); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 309a); Mnd. *iahra* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 185a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 66, 170); NeoSyr. *yerḥā* (Maclean 122a); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 75); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 224g: cstr. with לֵי, לִי־יָרַח, pl. יָרַחִין: **month** **Da** 4₂₆ **Ezr** 6₁₅. †

10725 יָרַךְ (Aramaic)

*יָרַךְ; Akk. *warka*: after, behind (AHw. 1467b; CAD A/2: 271).

Der. *יָרַכָה.

10726 יָרַכָה (Aramaic)

*יָרַכָה, Or. *yi*: יָרַךְ; with the same meaning in Heb. יָרַךְ; JArm., Targ. אִי־יָרַכָה, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 188a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 600); fem. thigh and *יָרַכָה back, Heb. in form *יָרַכָה (sic!); Akk. (*w*)*arkatu(m)* back part,

rear, remnant (AHw. 1467b; CAD A/2: 274); Arb. *warik* hip; basic form **warikat*; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 186y: pl. sf. יִרְכָּתָהּ: **thigh Da 2**₃₂, the thighs of a statue. †

10727 יִשְׂרָאֵל (Aramaic)

יִשְׂרָאֵל: place name, **Israel Ezr 5**₁ → Heb. (HAL 422, HALOT 442). †

10728 יִשׁוּעַ (Aramaic)

יִשׁוּעַ: n. masc. **Jeshua/Jesus Ezr 5**₂; → Heb. יֵשׁוּעַ. †

10729 יִשָּׁן (Aramaic)

*יִשָּׁן: the same in Heb., to sleep; Arm. has only the sbst. → *שָׁנָה.

10730 יָת (Aramaic)

יָת: Heb. יָתָהּ.

—a) יָתָהּ (see Cross-Freedman *Early Hebrew Orthography* 26); OArm., Zakir (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 B: 5nd.27); Sefire (222 B: 32; 223 C: 5; 224: 11, 13(?); Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* §47b, *yt*); EmpArm., Asshur Ostrakon 6 (?).

—b) יָת: EgArm. (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 3: 22); Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 28 sv. יָת₁; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 47 sv. *yt*₃); JArm. (mostly Targumic, see Dalman *Gramm.* 110); DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 189a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 601); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 88a; *Gramm.* §58 and 62: 3); Sam.; Syr. (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* 217; Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 201f, also sbst. *essentiae*); for further bibliography see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 92.

—c) Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 28); also Pehl. (Herzfeld *Paikuli*); Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 28, see above); also in → לְיָתָהּ and כְּיָתָהּ, EgArm. (כּוּתָהּ) (*Aḥiqar*, Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*), and then later כּוּתָהּ “as, so” (Rosenthal *Palm.* 86f); EgArm. (*Aḥiqar*, Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Hermopolis, Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Aimé-Giron *Textes araméens*); Nab., Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 117; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 495); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 195b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 601); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 92a); Syr. (also *'akwāt, hāk wāt* Brockelmann *Lexicon* 17a, 175b); Mnd. *akuat, kuat* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 16a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 195, 363); NeoArm. (Spitaler 128h; *hwōt* Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 48); Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 314 *'iyyā* = fem. -t :: Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 258j (on which see also R. Meyer Elliger *Fschr.* 137nd.142, especially 138): sf. יָתָהּ: a mark of the accusative (but see R. Meyer *loc. cit.*): the Jews יָתָהּ מְנִיתָּהּ דְּיָיָהּ whom you have appointed **Da 3**₁₂. †

10731 יָתָהּ (Aramaic)

יָתָהּ: Heb. יָשָׁב; OArm., יָסָב Deir Alla; Tell Fekherye 5, 16 (*ysb* pt. pe., cf. p. 49); יָשָׁב Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 8, 15, 20, 25; 215: 4; 216 *passim*); Sefire (224: 6, 7, 17); יָתָהּ EmpArm., Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 20: 1f; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 479); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Behistun 22; Saqqara), Uruk 13, 38 (*ia-a-ti-ib-a-a-i-i = yātibaiḥī*, pt. pl. sf. 3rd. masc.); Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H.

Dictionnaire 112; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 473 sv. *yšb*₁); JArm. יְתִיב, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 189b sv. יְתִיב; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 601); Sam. *yateb* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 6a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 88b) and Syr. *îteb* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 311a); Mnd. *YTB* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 193b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 244, pf. pe. עַתִּיב; NeoSyr. (Maclean 122b); Yemen *wathaba* (Rabin 28); sbst. נוֹשֵׁב *Zendjirli* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214 and 215, see 3: 37b; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 169); EmpArm., גִּיתָב *Teṃma* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 229: 1); Nab. *mwtbh*, Palm. *mytbh* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 150; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 697 sv. *mšb*₁); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 229a, מוֹתָבָא; *Arm. Texte* 601); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 311b); Mnd. and NeoSyr. *mwtb*³, counsel (also seat, dwelling place, but only in ecclesiastical and literary speech, see Maclean 165b).

pe: pf. יְתַב, יְתָב; impf. יִתַּב (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 142j); pt. pl. יִתְבְּיוּ.

—1. to be seated, take one's place **Da 7**₉, אֲנִיִּן **Da 7**₁₀₋₂₆, cj.₂₂ → יָהֵב (cf. Akk. Codex Hammurabi vi: 28, 30: *itti dayyānî ina dīnim ul uššab* “he does not sit any more in judgement with the judges”, see also AHW. 1481a, under (*w*)*ašābu(m)*; CAD A/2: 390b, sv. *ašābu* 1 d 2'; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 13: 3 of the king at the beginning of his reign).

—2. to dwell, reside **Ezr 4**₁₇. †

haf: pf. הוֹתָב, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 140d (JArm. also אֲיִתִּיב, cf. Dalman *Gramm.* 312); CPArm. (Schulthess *Gramm.* §151: 4a; *Lex.* 89a): to allow to dwell, allow to settle **Ezr 4**₁₀. †

10732 יְתִיר (Aramaic)

יְתִיר; EmpArm., EgArm. adverb (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*), Uruk 17 fem. emph. *ia-ti-ir-ta*³ (*iatirta*); Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 113; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 481 sv. *ytr*₃); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 189b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 602); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 89a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 481) and Syr. remaining, exceeding, adv. very much (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 313a); Mnd. *iatir*, *iatira* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 181f; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 124) much, too much, excessive; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 192e: fem. יְתִירָה and **Da 3**₂₂ **6**₄ **7**₇ יְתִירָא.

—1. extraordinary **Da 2**₃₁ **4**₃₃ **5**₁₂ **6**₄.

—2. fem. adverb, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 254p, 337d; EgArm. יְתִירָא (*Aḥiqar* 96): exceedingly **Da 3**₂₂ **7**₇₋₁₉. †

10733 יִתַּר (Aramaic)

*יִתַּר: the same in Heb.; OArm., Tell Fekherye 15 pf. haf. *hwtr*; *Zendjirli* pa. (?) (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 11, 12); EmpArm., Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 27: 3); Hermopolis 4, 5; Dura (Altheim 18f); Ashoka Inscription (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 113; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 481 sv. *ytr*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 190a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 602); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 89a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 552); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 312b); Mnd. *YTR* pe.; pf. *tar*, *tar* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 194b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 29, 249); the basic meaning of the vb. is to be excessive (pe.); for the (h)af. and pa. see especially Beyer *loc. cit.*; otherwise, according to KBL, there is the meaning to shoot up, be surplus in the sbst. *wtl*³ summer (Pehl., Junker *Frahang* 27: 11; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 835 sv. *wtr*); see also Syr. *taufārā* surplus (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 313a); Akk. *tātu(r)ru(m)*, *tattu(r)ru* surplus, profit (AHW. 1340b).

Der. יְתִיר.

10734 כְּטוּזְךְ (Aramaic)

כְּטוּזְךְ: outside BArm. it alternates with ק, cf. קיט, קטל.

10735 כְּטוּזְךְ (Aramaic)

כְּטוּזְךְ: the same in Heb.; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 25); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara); Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 16), see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 113f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 482; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 190a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 602); NeoSyr. (Maclean 123a); in CPArm., Sam., Syr., Mnd. and NeoArm. only in compound expressions (אִיךְ, פֶּד, פֶּת, פֶּת etc.); it is to be treated like כְּ; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 258k, 265x-a'.

—1. as **Da** 2₃₅₋₄₀ 4₃₂ (→ לֹא) 5₁₁ 7_{4-6-8f-13} (someone like).

—2. as a preposition (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 258k).

—a. according to, **corresponding with Da** 4₅ 6₉ **Ezr** 6₉₋₁₈ 7₁₈₋₂₅.

—b. with numerals and expressions of time, **approximately, about** כְּשַׁעָה חֲדָה **Da** 4₁₆, כְּבַר שְׁנַיִן 6₁ (→ II בְּר).

—3. as a conjunction: with inf.: **as soon as** 6₂₁ (variant כְּ).

—4. compound expressions: כְּדִנָּה, כְּדִנָּה, כְּדִנָּה and כְּמָה (→ דִּנָּה, דִּי etc.) :: → כְּעֵת, כְּעֵת, כְּעֵת.

10736 כְּדַב (Aramaic)

*כְּדַב: Heb. כּוּב, to lie; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Behistun; *Aḥiqar*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 10: 6; see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 115; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 496 sv. *kzb*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 192b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 603); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 318a); Mnd. *KDB* I (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 203f; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 370) pa.

Der. כְּדָבָה.

10737 כְּדָבָה (Aramaic)

כְּדָבָה, Or. *ka-*: כְּדַב; Heb. כְּזָב; EgArm., Behistun, *Aḥiqar* sg. cstr. כְּדַבַּת, sf. 3rd. masc. כְּדַבַּתָּה, emph. כְּדַבַּתָּה (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 115; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 488); cf. Syr. *kaddābta* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 318a); JArm. כְּטוּזְךְ/כְּדָבָה (Dalman *Wb.* 192b); Mnd. *kadba* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 195; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 106); BArm. כְּדָבָה sbst. fem.; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 185s: **lie**, כְּ מוֹלָה **Da** 2₉ deceitful word, in apposition, see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 318g! :: 319e, a substantive construed as an adjective; it is also taken as a sbst. by Beyer *Arm. Texte* 603 :: Vogt 79b sv. *כְּדַב (kadab), who takes it as an adj.; so also Rosenthal *Gramm.* 87; but against this see KBL, “the adj. (cf. וּשְׁחִיתָהּ) would be כְּדַב; JArm., Syr., Mnd.” †

10738 כָּהָ (Aramaic)

כָּהָ: Heb. כָּהָ so, here; OArm., כָּהָ Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 C: 1), לְכָהָ Uzziah 1 (BASOR 44 (1931), 8f); EmpArm., כָּהָ Asshur Ostrakon 8 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233); כָּהָ Nab., Palm.; כָּהָ JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 114; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 489 sv. *kh*₁, and 483 sv. *k*₂); כָּהָ JArm. “here” (also כָּהָ Dalman *Wb.* 190b); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 602); CPArm. *k* “here” (Schulthess *Lex.* 90a); Mnd. *ka* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 194a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 204, כָּהָ); Syr. in *hārka*, *Psub*‘ekam < etc. (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §155 B); NeoArm. *hōḥa* (Spitaler 188a; Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 32); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 252a: adverb, **here**, עַד-כָּהָ as far as here **Da** 7₂₈. †

10739 כָּהָל (Aramaic)

כָּהָל: OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 B: 25, 33; 223 B: 6); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Saqqara; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 115; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 489); JArm. כָּהָל and כָּהָל (Dalman *Wb.* 193b); Eth. *kʿsub*‘ehḷa (Dillmann 812); Tigr. *kahala* (Littmann-Höfner *Wb.* 389a); Arb. *kahila* (Nöldeke ZDMG 59 (1905), 417, and Gesenius-Buhl); OSarb. *khlt* ability (Conti Rossini 167b; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 77); → יכָל.

pe: pt. כָּהָל (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 131 l), pl. הַלֵּין כָּ: to **be able, be capable**, with לְ and inf. **Da** 2₂₆ 4₁₅ 5₈₋₁₅. †

10740 כָּהָן (Aramaic)

*כָּהָן: Heb. כָּהָן; Deir Alla; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*, see Vogt 81b); Nab; JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 116; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 490); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 193b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 603); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 91a); Sam. *kā*’*sub*‘en (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 6b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 319a); Mnd. *kahna* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 195b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 61); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 190y: det. כָּ הַנָּא (variant כָּהָ-), pl. כָּ הַנָּא, sf. כָּ הַנָּוּהִי (poor variant כָּ הַ, Eissfeldt *Fschr.* 1947, 48ff): **priest** **Ezr** 6₉₋₁₆₋₁₈ 7_{12f-16-21-24}. †

10741 כָּוָהָ (Aramaic)

*כָּוָהָ: EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*) כָּוָהָ once כָּוָן = *kawwān* (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 12: 21), pl. כָּוָן (כָּוָן) and Nab. pl. emph. כָּוָא (Cantineau 2: 106a), but see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 93; sf. כָּוָתָךְ a gnostic text (Dupont-Sommer *La doctrine gnostique de la lettre ḶWawÓ d’après une lamelle araméenne inédite* (Paris, 1946); cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 116 sv. כָּוָ and כָּוָהָ; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 492 sv. *kwh*); JArm. כָּוָתָא pl. כָּוָן (the fem. pl. כָּוָתָא is uncertain, Dalman *Wb.* 195b), DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 603f); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 91b sv. כָּוָ) and Syr. *kaw*’*sub*‘etaḡ (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 320a); NeoArm. *ḥawta* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 48 sv. *ḥww*); Mnd. sbst. masc. sg. *kaua* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 196a); pl. formed as masc.; Mnd. pl. *kauia* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 196a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 172); > Arb. *ka/uwwat* (Fraenkel 13); etymologically uncertain, but hardly a loanword from Akk. *kamātu* outer districts, environs (fem. pl. from the adj. *kawûm*, *kamû* outer, AHw. 466b; CAD K: 126b, *kaṃ* A), cf. Zimmern 32: pl. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 180o) כָּוָן fem.: **window** **Da** 6₁₁. †

10742 כּוֹרֶשׁ (Aramaic)

כּוֹרֶשׁ: n.m.: **Cyrus II, Cyrus the Great**, the king of Persia 559nd.529 (Pauly-Wissowa (*Kl.*) iii: 417nd.419; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1035) **Da 6**²⁹ **Ezr 5**^{13f.17} **6**^{3.14} (cf. Heb. כּוֹרֶשׁ; HAL 445; HALOT 466b, also for etymology). †

10743 כִּיל (Aramaic)

cj. כִּיל: Heb. כּוֹל, in Arm. also interchanges with כּוּל, and in Arm. the meaning is to measure; EmpArm., Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 19: 1); Palm. af. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 116 sv. כּוּל₁; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 493 sv. *kwl*₁); Nab. *kyl* 'one who measures land, surveyor' (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 498 sv. *kyl*₂; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 118); JArm. כּוּל pe., af., itp. (Dalman *Wb.* 194 sv. כּוּל₁); CPArm. כִּיל af. (Schulthess *Lex.* 92b); Syr. passive, ittaf. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 325b); Mnd. pe. *KUL* and *KIL* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 206b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 250, 241); NeoSyr. (Maclean 123b); sbst. measure, JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 197a) and Syr. כִּילָא (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 325a); Mnd. *kila*, variant *ka'la*, *ki'la* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 212b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 5).

itpe. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 145n!): pt. pl. מִתְכִּילִין, to be fixed **Ezr 6**₃, cj., instead of מְסוּבִּילִין; so Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 54, “and its dimensions (וּמִשְׁחֹרֵי) are to be measured”; see also BHS, but the text is corrupt and the meaning remains uncertain, which is why Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 103, 104 avoids giving any rendering of the word; see again סַבֵּל; NRSV: burnt-offerings are brought; REB: fire-offerings are brought, both of which follow MT. †

10744 כֶּכָּר (Aramaic)

*כֶּכָּר: Heb. כֶּכָּר, Or. (Kahle *Text des AT* 73) and Jerome (Sperber HUCA 12/13 (1937/38), 230) **kakkar*, El-Amarna *kakkaru* round silver disc (Letter 41: 42; see AHw. 422a; CAD K: 49b; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*) כַּנְכַּר, pl. כַּכְרָן, כַּנְכְּרִין and כַּכְרִין; Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 118; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 500 sv. *kkr*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 197b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 604); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 326a) and NeoSyr. כֶּכְרָא (Maclean 131b); Mnd. *kakria* pl. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 197a); in Mandaean the meaning is always “talent(s)”; JArm. כֶּכְרִיתָא honeycomb, honey in the comb (Levy 2: 326a; see also Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 93); cf. Dalman *Wb.* 197b; CPArm. *krkry* (Schulthess *Lex.* 98a) and Syr. *kakkāritā* honeycomb (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 326b); basic form **karkar*, Ruzûicûka 7f; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 245; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 192h: pl. כֶּכְרִין, variant כֶּכְרָא and כֶּכְרָא (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 216r; Blake 94'); ? fem. (Syr., Mnd., Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 198b) :: Leander 90e: **talent** (Galling *Bibl. Reallexikon* 174ff; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1928; de Vaux *Inst.* 1: 309ff = *Lebensordnungen* 327nd.331) **Ezr 7**₂₂. †

10745 כָּל (Aramaic)

*כָּל: כָּלל; the same in Heb.; Deir Alla; OArm. כָּל totality, all, whole (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3: p. 35a); Zakir (text 202); Zendjirli (text 216); Sefire (texts 222, 223, 224; Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* §67b p. 87f); Tell Fekherye *כָּל, sf. masc. pl. כָּלם 4, sf. fem. pl. כָּלן 3, 5; cf. p. 52; EmpArm. כָּל (for syntax see Fitzmyer, *Biblica* 38 (1957) 170nd.184; occasionally also כוּל especially Hatra); EgArm. emph. כָּלא and forms with sf. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Hermopolis; Saqqara; *Aḥiqar*); Saqqara (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 267 A: 1); Elephantine (270 B: 2); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 26, *kr*; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 535, *kl*); see Leander pp. 38nd.40; Uruk 14 *kul*; Tema (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 228 A: 19); Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr.

(Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 119; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 500); JArm. כָּלָא, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 197b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 604nd.606); CPArm. *kl* and *kwl* (Schulthess *Lex.* 93a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 326b); Mnd. *kul* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 206b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* §226); NeoSyr. *kul* (Maclean 132a); NeoArm. *hull* (Spitaler 62h; Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 44); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 87g, the same in the cstr., Da 2₁₂ 3_{2f.5.7.15} 4₃ 5_{8.19} 6₈ 7_{14.27}, otherwise כָּל־ Or. *kol* with-out maqqeph כָּלָא Da 4_{9.18.25}, כָּלָא 2₄₀ Ezr 5₇, cj. כָּלָה (= כָּלָא) insert after וְיִהְיֶה Ezr 6₅ (Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 56; BHS, cf. Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 103), det., or fossilised accusative, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 88h; Leander 39n :: -ā' adverbial ending as Driver *Arm. Docs.* viii: 2; xxii: 6f; Avr.: 3: 3 (Driver *Arm. Docs.* p. 27a on viii: 2); sf. כָּלָהוֹן Da 2₃₈ 7_{19K} (Q כָּלָהוֹן-) Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 32k: **the whole**; it is generally placed before the word with which it is associated in the cstr. state; it may follow the associated word (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 318e, EgArm., Leander 39: 1; Hatra 23: 1, corresponding to Donner-R. *Inschriften* 244; Heb. 3, with suffix) כָּלָא שְׁלָמָא כָּלָא all peace Ezr 5₇.

—1. before determined sg. **the whole** Da 2_{35.39} 3₃₁ 4_{8.17} 6₂₆ 7₂₃, cf. Da 2₄₈ 6_{2.4.27} 7₂₇ Ezr 4₂₀ 6₁₇ 7_{16.25}.

—2.

—a. before determined pl. **all** Da 2_{12.30.44.48} 3_{2f.5.7.10.15.31} 4_{3.15.32.34} 5_{8.19.23} 6_{8.25f} 7_{7.14.23} Ezr 7_{21.24f}; with sf. כָּלָהוֹן all of them Da 2₃₈ 7_{19K}, כָּל־אֵלֵין all these 2₄₀.

—b. before collective sbst. all כָּל־בְּשָׂרָא 4₉, כָּל כְּסָף, כָּל (abs.! Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 308k) Ezr 7₁₆, כָּלָא (see above) all Ezr 5₇ all these 4₂₅ (Heb. כָּל הַכֶּלֶךְ Jos 21₄₅), לְכָלָא for all Da 4_{9.18}, כָּל־דְּנָה all this 5₂₂ 7₁₆, כָּל־דֵי all that which Ezr 7_{21.23}, בְּכָל־דֵי over all that which Da 2₃₈ (anacolouthon :: wherever Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 367c, see Commentaries).

—3. with indet. sg., **every** Da 3₂₉ 6₁₆, כָּל־אֲנָשׁ 3₁₀ 5₇ 6₁₃ Ezr 6₁₁, with pt. 7₁₃, כָּל־דֵי everyone who Da 6₈ Ezr 7₂₆, כָּל־אֲנָשׁ דֵי Da 6₁₃, כָּל־ (nomen regens before the sbst.) **any** (Nab., JArm., Syr.) Da 2₁₀ 6_{8.13}, כָּל־מֶלֶךְ, כָּלָא ... 2₁₀ no king, cf. 2₃₅ 4₆ 6_{5.16.24}, ... כָּל־ לָא 6₆, לְכָל־ hellip. לָא 3₂₈, כָּל־קַבְּל → קַבְּל. †

10746 כלל (Aramaic)

כלל: → Heb. כלל *qal* to bring to completion, finish, no further stem formations; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 199b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* sv. שכלל 708); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 206a sv. *škl*) and Syr. *sûaf* and *i/eštaf*. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 327b); Mnd. *šaf*. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 217a); it appears to be possible to take the vb. as a loanword from *ušaklil*, passive *uštaklil* (so Zimmern 70; KBL; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 708; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 92i; and Vogt 166a; cf. also AHW. 1264b, under *šuklulu(m)*); see also CAD *ḏ*/3: 221 but this is not completely certain, see Kaufman 104.

šaf (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 92i): pf. sg. שְׂכַלְל, pl. שְׂכַלְלוּ Ezr 4₁₆ and 4_{12Q} (K prop. correction וְשְׂכַלְלוּ, so e.g. BHK₃; Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 84:: Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 38; cf. BHS שְׂכַלְלָה שְׂרִי שְׂרִיָא sf. (לְשְׂכַלְלָה), sf. שְׂכַלְלָה; inf. שְׂכַלְלָה to finish Ezr 4₁₂ (see above) 5_{3.9}, וְשְׂכַלְלָה to finish building 5₁₁ 6₁₄. †

hištaf. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 93m): impf. pl. יִשְׂתַּכַּלְלוּ to be finished Ezr 4_{13.16}. †

10747 כְּמֹזָה (Aramaic)

מָה: → כְּמָה.

10748 כֵּן (Aramaic)

כֵּן: the same in Heb.; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222); Tell Fekherye line 10 (p. 24), *ʿhr kn* with the translation “in the future”, probably “later”; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; *Aḥiqar*, Behistun 37, Akk. *ki-a-am*); Saqqara (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 267 A: 3); Asia Minor, Arebsun (264: 3, 4); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 33; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 538); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 122; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 516 sv. *kn*₄); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 201a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 607); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 94b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 333a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 6b); Mnd. *kin* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 213b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 207: כֵּין, כַּעַן, כַּעֵן, as a variant also כַּעֵין); CPArm., Syr. and Mnd. then; Hatra 6: 1 אכֵין (? :: Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 117 sv. כֵון_{II}); Syr. *ʿaken*; Mcheta 8 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 276; Armazi, Altheim-Stiehl *Arm. Sprache* 268; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 279 sv. *hkyn*); Syr. *kākan, kākana* “thus, so” (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §155c): כֵּנִי Ezr 6₂: adverb, **thus, so**, with אַמַר, and Ezr 6₂ with כַּתַב, always anticipatory, Da 2_{24f} 4₁₁ 6₇ 7₅ ·23 Ezr 5₃ 6₂. †

10749 כְּנִמָּא (Aramaic)

כְּנִמָּא and כְּנִמָּא: EgArm., Saqqara [טוֹזְרִין]נַם; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 11: 2; and Asoka 5 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 279); see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 123; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 519; the derivation is not certain but possibilities include:

—a) כְּטוֹזְרִין +; נִמָּא < נַאמַר (JArm., but see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 93, for a different opinion).

—b) כֵּן +; מָה (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 253d, 372).

—c) *kēn* “thus, so” +; affix *-ām* +; adverbial ending *-ā* (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 607).

Of these three possibilities it is the last two (b and c) that come into consideration (in KBL it is the second of them, b); DSS (Beyer *loc. cit.*); adv. **thus, so**; anticipatory with כַּתַב Ezr 4₈, with אַמַר 5₄₋₉₋₁₁; resumptive with עַבַר 6₁₃, see Segert *ArchOr.* 24 (1956), 387f. †

10750 כִּנַּשׁ (Aramaic)

כִּנַּשׁ: Heb. כָּנַס vb. to assemble; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*, and Behistun itp.); cf. Uruk 12 (pt. passive masc. pl. sf. *ka-ni-ša-a-a[-ʿi-i]* → יָתַב); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 123; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 520 sv. *knš*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 202b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 607); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 95a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 335a); Mnd. *KNŠ* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 220a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 382); NeoSyr. to wipe (Maclean 136a); ? NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 45 sv. *hÉnsû I*); sbst. assembly; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 12: 9 כִּנַּשׁ; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 123; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 520 sv. *knš*₃); JArm. כְּנִישָׁתָא, כְּנִישָׁתָא, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 202b; 202a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 607); Ostrakon from Eilat בית כִּנַּשָּׁה (BASOR 82 (1941), 9f; 84 (1941), 4f); Syr. also *kenšā* and *kʿsubʿenuṣṣûtaṣ* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 335 a and b); Mnd. *kništa* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 219; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 117); Arm. > Late Babylonian *kiništu* (AHw. 480b; CAD K: 386) and Arb. *kañsat* (Fraenkel 275).

pe: inf. מִכְּנַשׁ to assemble Da 3₂. †

hitpa. (*'itpe.fwds/ash.'itpa.*: JArm., CPArm., Syr., Mnd.): pt. pl. **נִתְכַנְּשִׁין**, variant **כְּנֻשִׁין**- (hitpa. or hitpe., cf. the dialects where it is attested, and Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 216s) to **gather together Da 3₃₋₂₇**. †

10751 כְּנַת (Aramaic)

***כְּנַת**: the same in Heb., < Arm. (Wagner 128); EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar*, Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara, Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Samaria, Xanthos (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 123 sv. **כְּנַת**₁; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 520 sv. *knt*₁); for JPArm. pl. **כְּנוּן** see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 264; CPArm. *kn*< (Schulthess *Lex.* 95a sv. **כְּנָה**); Syr. *k'sub'enaṣtaṣ* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 334a); loanword from Akk. *kinattu(m)*, *kinātu* associate, colleague (AHw. 479f; CAD K: 381a); for the wider meaning of the sbst. as well as these dictionaries see also Fritz Rudolph Kraus *Vom mesopotamischen Menschen der altbabylonischen Zeit and seiner Welt* (Amsterdam and London, 1973), 60; it is also taken as a loanword from Akk. by Zimmern 46; see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 201j; Kaufman 64; Wagner 128; KBL; Beyer *loc. cit.*; see also Ellenbogen 88; pl. sf. **כְּנֻתָּהוּן**, **כְּנֻתָּהוּן** masc.: **associate, colleague Ezr 4₉₋₁₇₋₂₃ 5₃₋₆ 6₆₋₁₃**. †

10752 כְּסָדָי (Aramaic)

***כְּסָדָי**: → **כְּצָדָי**.

10753 כְּסָף (Aramaic)

***כְּסָף**: Heb. I **כָּסַף** to break off, cut; Akk. *kasāpu* to cut into pieces (Driver WdO 2: 25f; Eilers WdO 2: 322f; CAD K: 241b) :: traditionally as KBL **כְּסָף** corresponds to Heb. II **כָּסַף** (HAL 467a; HALOT 490) to be colourless, be pale; but **כְּסָף** is rather from I **כָּסַף** to cut, break off; cf. also the etymology of Heb. I **כָּסַף** (HAL 467a; HALOT 490), where both “to be pale” and “to break off” are suggested.

Der. **כְּסָף**.

10754 כְּסָפָא (Aramaic)

כְּסָפָא: Heb. I **כָּסַף**; the etymological derivation of the sbst. is uncertain; the more recent proposals are given under I **כָּסַף** (HAL 467a; HALOT 490); perhaps it is a primary noun; OArm., Zandjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 11; 216: 10nd.11); EmpArm., Nerab (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 226: 7; 227: obverse 2); EgArm., Abydos (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 263; Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Hermopolis; Saqqara); Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 12; Tell Arad; Samaria, Xanthos; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 16: 2); then there is the occupation **כְּסָפִי** silversmith, so Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 13: 18nd.19; but against this see Leander 88q, who offers a different opinion, “someone who has something to do with the control of mo-ney” (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 158 in text 3: 2; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 526 sv. *kspy*); Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 124; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 524 sv. *ksp*₂); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 204a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 608; JPArm. abs **כְּסָפָא**, det. **כְּסָפָא**, see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 93, and *Dictionary* 265); Sam. *kās'sub'ep* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 6b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 96a); Syr. *kespā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 338b); Mnd. *kaspa* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 199b) and NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 47 sv. *ḥsf*); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 224g: **כְּסָפָא**, det. **כְּסָפָא**: **silver**.

—1. as a material for processing **Ezr 7**^{15f-18-22} (others as under 2); for making representations of the gods **Da 2**³²⁻³⁵⁻⁴⁵ **5**⁴⁻²³; for equipment for the temple **Da 5**², cj. **5**³. **Ezr 5**¹⁴ **6**⁵.

—2. silver used as money **Ezr 7**¹⁷⁻²² (see above). †

10755 כְּעַן (Aramaic)

כְּעַן, **Da 3**¹⁵, variant כְּעַי; this temporal adverb, like → כְּעַנְתָּ, כְּעַתָּ, is to be connected with Heb. עַתָּ and עַתָּה, but the etymological derivation is uncertain, on which see THAT 2: 370f. Most probably it is to be taken from the root *yʿd* (*wʿd*), as with THAT *loc. cit.* (with bibliography); see also AHW. 16b sv. *adānum*; CAD A/1: 97b, sv. *adannu*; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224: 24, *kʿt*); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara, Hermopolis; see THAT 2: 371); Elephantine (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 270 A: 1; B: 1), see Leander 120m; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 23; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 541; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 125; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 526 sv. *kʿn₄*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 204b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 661 sv. עֲנִיּוּן); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 255u: now **Da 2**²³ **3**¹⁵ **4**³⁴ **5**^{12-15f} **6**⁹ **Ezr 4**^{13f-21} **5**¹⁷ **6**⁶, is always at the beginning of a sentence: עַד-כְּעַן until now **Ezr 5**¹⁶. †

10756 כְּעַנְתָּ (Aramaic)

כְּעַנְתָּ, **Ezr 4**^{10f} **7**¹² and כְּעַתָּ **4**¹⁷; OArm., כַּעַת Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224: 24); EmpArm., כַּעַת Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 20); EgArm. *kʿnt* (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; see THAT 2: 371), Hermopolis כַּעַת and כַּעַנְתָּ (Driver *Arm. Docs.* כַּעַת, see Leander 120m); Pehl. → כַּעַנ (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 125 sv. כַּעַנ; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 526 sv. *kʿn₄*; see also כְּעַן); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 661 sv. עֲנָה); fem. of → כְּעַנְי; the word belongs to letters, epistolary style; in the MT it always occurs with ו and at the end of a sentence, which is why it was taken earlier to mean “etc.”; but, like כְּעַן, it is rather a link into what is to follow, and marks the transition to the real point of concern in a letter; see Lidzbarski *Ephemeris* 2: 229f; Heb. וְעַתָּה; καὶ νῦν **2 Maccabees 1**⁶: and now; delete in **Ezr 4**¹⁰. †

10757 כְּעַתָּ (Aramaic)

כְּעַתָּ → כְּעַנְתָּ.

10758 כַּפַּת (Aramaic)

כַּפַּת: JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 206b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 609); MHeb.; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 97a); Syr. and Mnd. *KPT* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 222a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 85): pe. and pa. to bind; Akk. *kapātu(m)*, D *kupputu* (AHw. 443b) to bring together, fasten together; cf. CAD *kupputu* A, to compress, and B, to assemble; Arb. *kafata* to gather.

pe: pf. passive (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 104b-e, 289d) כְּפַתְתּוּ, Or. כְּפַתְתּוּ: to be bound **Da 3**²¹. †

pa: inf. כַּפַּתְתָּ; pt. passive pl. מְכַפַּתִּין (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 112t): to bind **Da 3**²⁰, passive **3**^{23f}. †

10759 כַּר (Aramaic)

*כָּרָה: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., Mesopotamian כַּר, pl. כַּרְן (Delaporte); EgArm. כַּרָא (? Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 37: 13); Nab., Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 126 sv. כַּר; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 533 sv. *kr*₁); JArm. כֹּרָא (Dalman *Wb.* 195a); Syr. *kōr* and *kōrā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 342a), also *kūrā* (Payne Smith 1713); Mnd. *kura* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 209a); > Arb. *kurr* (Fraenkel 207); κόρο” (Lewy *Fremdw.* 116), loanword < Akk. *kurru(m)* (AHw. 511b; CAD *kurru* A; < Sumerian *gur*), on which see e.g. Zimmern 21; AHw. 511b; KBL; Kaufman 65: pl. כַּרְיִן: measure of capacity, for dry goods **Ezr** 7₂₂. †

10760 כַּרְבֵּלָה (Aramaic)

*כַּרְבֵּלָה: MHeb. כַּרְבֵּלָה cock’s comb (Dalman *Wb.* 206b, but see now Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 93); EmpArm., EgArm. sg. abs. כַּרְבֵּלָה, pl. abs. [כַּרְבֵּלָה] (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 55: 11; 57: 2) a head-dress, probably a particular type of cap (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 126; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 534); this meaning (as well as the “cock’s comb”) is also in JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 207a; Jastrow 464a) and Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 343a); כַּרְבֵּלָתָא, this is the vocalisation of the sbst. in Dalman *Wb.* 207a and Brockelmann *Lexicon* 343a, for JArm. :: Levy 2: 395 כַּרְבֵּלָתָא. It is a loanword from Akk. (Standard Babylonian) *karballatu* cap (AHw. 449a; CAD K: 215b, a loanword of unknown origin in Akk), on which see Kaufman 63. The sbst. indicates the high-pointed caps of the Cimmerians, the *κυρβάστια* of the Persians, cf. ὀρθοκορυβάωντιοι Herodotus iii: 92 (Streck in Sachau *Fschr.* (1915), 399₁; Montgomery 211; Zimmern 36): pl. sf. כַּרְבֵּלָתָהוֹן: **cap** (the caps of the three men in the fiery-furnace) **Da** 3₂₁; Sept, Theodotion and Vulgate *tiara*, Pesh. *šarbālā* (*šarbalaiḥōn*), → BArm. כַּרְבֵּלָה; the way the sbst. is rendered Brockelmann *Lexicon* 806b is *sarabala*; according to K. E. Georges *Lateinisch-Deutsches Handwörterbuch* 2 (1880), 2226 *saraballa* is equivalent to *sarabāra*, and this is used for “the long white leg-wrappings of the Persians, pantaloons”. †

10761 כַּרְהָ (Aramaic)

כַּרְהָ: Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 342a) and NeoSyr. to be short (Maclean 138a), to suffer; Mnd. *KRA* I (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 222) to be sorry (Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 365); JArm. כַּרְיָא suffering (Dalman *Wb.* 207b; for JBabArm. כַּרְיָה sick person, see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 93); Akk. *karû(m)* (AHw. 452b; CAD K: 229a, sv. *karû* (vb.)) to be (become) short, become impoverished; the sbst. *kūru* I (AHw. 512; CAD K: 570, sv. *kuṃru* A) daze, depression may perhaps be associated with the vb. *kāru(m)* II to be bemused, be dazed (AHw. 452a; CAD K: 240, sv. *kāru* B); this same development of meaning can be seen in Heb. קָצַר (→ II קָחַר HAL 1051f; HALOT 1126f); cf. the comparable root in JArm. כַּרְהָ (Dalman *Wb.* 207a), Syr. *kʿsubʿerah* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 343b), NeoSyr. to be sorry (Maclean 138a); Arb. *kariha* to detest; Eth. *kuʿsubʿarha* (Dillmann 833) to be averse, detest, IV to be unwilling.

itpe. (Baumgartner ZAW 45 (1927), 108f = *Umwelt* 96): pf. 3rd. fem. אִתְּכַרְיָתָא, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 159r, 333f: to **be distressed** (כַּרְיָתָא) **Da** 7₁₅. †

10762 כַּרְוִזָא (Aramaic)

*כַּרְוִזָא: MHeb. כַּרְוִזָא public announcement, proclamation (Jastrow 664b; Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 94 vocalises כַּרְוִזָא); Nab. *krwz* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 126; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 534); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 207a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 609); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 97b sv. כַּרְוִזָא); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 598; ZA 16 (1902), 99₁₆); Syr. *kārōzā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 344a); Mnd. *kaluza* (Drower-Macuch

Dictionary 197a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 55, who says that in Mandaean it does not mean “caller” but “voice”; NeoSyr. (Maclean 139a); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 50); MHeb.; as a loanword it does not come from κῆρυξ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 191z), but from Old Persian *h̥rausa* caller (Schaeder *Iran. Beiträge* 56; Eilers 19f :: Telegdi 198₁); Pehl. *h̥rōs*; for further bibliography on the etymology see Sokoloff *loc. cit.*; BArm. det. כְּרוּזָא **herald Da 3**₄. †

Der. כְּרוּ (denominative).

10763 כְּרוּ (Aramaic)

כְּרוּ: denominative < כְּרוּזָא (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 274m); (h)af. JArm. (Jastrow 665b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 97b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 344a); NeoSyr. (Maclean 177b sv. *mkrz*) and NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 50); Sam. pe. *krz* to proclaim (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 6b); MHeb. qal and hif; > Arb. *karaza* to preach, announce (Wehr-Cowan 820a, *karaza* 2).

haf: pl. sf. הַכְּרוּזָא to **make a proclamation Da 5**₂₉. †

10764 כְּרִסָא (Aramaic)

*כְּרִסָא, Or. *kursē*; Heb. כְּרִסָא; OArm., כְּרִסָא *Zendjirli* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 216: 7); Sefire (224: 17), כְּרִסָא, probably a mistake for כְּרִסָא “my throne”; Tell Fekherye 13 *krs’h*, with 3rd. masc. sf. “his throne”; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*): emph. כְּרִסָא (*Aḥiqar* 133), with 3rd. masc. sf. כְּרִסָא (*Cowley Arm. Pap.* 6: 2); Pehl. כְּרִסָא (TiS 1: 1); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 127; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 537); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 209a, כְּרִסָא; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 610); CPArm. כְּרִסָא (Schulthess *Lex.* 98a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 348a); NeoSyr. *kursi* (Maclean 129a); Mnd. *kursia* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 209; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 166); NeoArm. *korsa* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 50); > Arb. *kursî*; > Tigr. *kursi* (Littmann-Höfner *Wb.* 399a; Leslau 27); loanword < Akk. *kussû(m)*, Old Akkadian and Assyrian *kussûm* (AHw. 515; CAD K: 587b-593a), < Sumerian *guza* (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 245; Zimmern 8 :: Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 233₁; Beyer *loc. cit.*, “a loanword of unknown origin”; the same in the cstr.: sf. כְּרִסָא, pl. כְּרִסָא (JArm., Syr., Mnd.) Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 233_i.

—1. **seat Da 7**₉.

—2. **throne**, for a king **5**₂₀, for a god **7**₉. †

10765 כְּשִׁדָא (Aramaic)

כְּשִׁדָא: Heb. כְּשִׁדָא (HAL 477b; HALOT 502a): cuneiform *Kal-da-a* (Tallqvist *Names* 111a); Palm. כְּלָדָא Chaldaean, astrologer (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 121; see now Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 94) and אַכְלָדָא Lidzbarski *Ephemeris* 1: 197; *Corpus Inscr. Sem.* 2: 4358, 4359); JArm. כְּשִׁדָא, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 203a, 210b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 610); Syr. *Kaldāyā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 329a); the same as Mnd. *Kaldaia* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 197a), from which comes the Syr. denominative vb. *kaldî* and *akled* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 329a); Mnd. *KLDA* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 216b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 89, “to enchant, practise magic”); Syr. sbst. *kaldāyūtā* a Chaldaean practice, a magical procedure (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 329a); JBabArm. כְּסִדָא the angel of the Chadaeans: det. כְּשִׁדָא **Da 5**₃₀, i.e. K כְּשִׁדָא, Q כְּשִׁדָא (Bauer-Leander

BArm. 51k) and similarly כְּסֻדְיָא (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 27h) **Ezr** 5₁₂; pl. כְּשֻדְיָאִין, det. כְּשֻדְיָא **Da** 2₅ K and Or., Q כְּשֻדְיָאִי-, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 204 l.

—1. proper name, **Chaldaeian, one who comes from Chaldaea** **Da** 3₈ (or to be taken as under 2, see Bentzen 35) 5₃₀ **Ezr** 5₁₂.

—2. **a Chaldaeian, one who is an astrologer**; Palm., (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 510); Herodotus, Strabo, Diodorus etc., Pauly-Wissowa 3: 2055ff; Pauly-Wissowa (*Kl.*) 1: 1123; see *Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum* 2: 1006ff; cf. also Beyer *loc. cit.*; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 296); **Da** 2_{5,10} 4₄ and 5_{7,11}. †

10766 כתב (Aramaic)

כתב: the same in Heb.; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 C: 1[?], 2); EmpArm., Asshur Ostrakon (233: 9, 12); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 23: 1f; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 481); Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 17; EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara, Hermopolis); Samaria, Xanthos, Nab., Palm., Hatra (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 245: 1; 256: 7; Pul-i D, 7); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 128 sv. כְּתָב; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 540 sv. *ktb*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 211a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 610); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 98b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 493); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 351b); Mnd. *KTB* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 225; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 42) and *KDB*_{II} (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 204a); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 48 sv. *ḥtb*); NeoSyr. (Maclean 142a).

pe: pf. כְּתַב, pl. כְּתַבּוּ; impf. נִכְתֵּב; pt. fem. כְּתַבְהָ, pl. fem. כְּתַבְהֵן, passive (or pf. passive? < Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 173o) כְּתַיֵב: to **write** **Da** 5₅ 6₂₆ 7₁ **Ezr** 4₈ 5₁₀, passive **Ezr** 5₇ 6₂. †

Der. כְּתָב.

10767 כְּתָב (Aramaic)

כְּתָב: **כתב**; the same in Heb., < Arm.; Nab.; Palm. painting (DuraInv. 15); JArm. inscr.; EmpArm. כְּתַבְהָ, and Xanthos, Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 129 sv. כְּתָב_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 546); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 211b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 611); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 98b); Sam. *aktāb* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 6b), and Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 351b); ? > Arb. *kitāb* (Fraenkel 249); Eth. *k'sub'etab* (Dillmann 852); so also Tigr. (Littmann-Höfner *Wb.* 414b); Mnd. *kdaba* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 203b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 189r; the same in the cstr.: **Ezr** 6₁₈ poor variant כְּתָב (BHK_{1,2}); det. כְּתַבְנָא, **Da** 5₇ and 15 כְּתַבְהָ.

—1. **writing, inscription** **Da** 5_{7f-15nd.17-24f}.

—2. **document**, and the contents of that document **Da** 6_{9nd.11}, **instruction, rule** **Ezr** 6₁₈, salt כְּ דִי-לֵא (→ דִי 2c) that is without any instruction > an unrestricted supply of salt **Ezr** 7₂₂, see Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 70, unlimited, literally “without anything in writing”; cf. Syr. *d'sub'elau* h\usûbaun without measure, without charge (on *d'sub'elau* see Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §328 F). †

10768 כְּתָל (Aramaic)

*כַּתְּלָא, Or. *kōtal* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 224k, l): Heb. *כַּתְּלָא; Palm. כַּתְּלָא (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 129; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 547); JArm. כַּתְּלָא (Dalman *Wb.* 211b); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 611); so also CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 99a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 352b); Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 211a); NeoArm. *hotla* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 48); > Arb. *kaṭal, kaṭall* (Fraenkel 223, with some scepticism). Perhaps the Heb. sbst. has been taken over from the Arm., where it seems to be deeper rooted (on which see Wagner 142 and Kaufman 65). An association may also be made with the Akk. *kutlu(m)*, something like a side-wall (AHw. 518b; CAD K: 610, “rail, fence”); but there does not appear to be any connection with the sbst. *kutallu(m)*, which is a Sumerian loanword (AHw. 517f; CAD K: 603, “back of the head, rear”), although this was accepted in the past (see Zimmern 32, 45, and then subsequently KBL); on this see now HAL 480b (HALOT 505a), where for Akkadian a reference is made only to *kutlu* and no longer to *kutallu*. It remains uncertain whether Arm. כַּתְּלָא as a loanword is to be directly linked with Akk. *kutlu*; perhaps an old and reliable heritage can be traced through cognate etymology in both languages (as also perhaps in Hebrew): the same in the cstr.; pl. det. כַּתְּלָא: wall Da 5₅ Ezr 5₈. †

10769 ל (Aramaic)

ל:

—1. ל is a prefix for the impf. of הִיָּה (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 152d), which is used in Western Aramaic to avoid the same consonantal spelling as the divine name; but in Mandaeen the prefix ל is also used with other verbs (Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* §166), and it occurs also in dialects of Maghrebi Arabic; for Tell Fekheriye, Mesopotamia, Hatra and JBabArm. see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 94.

—2. it is assimilated in סַלְק, cf. הַלְךָ.

—3. it occurs as ר in חַרְזִין :: Heb. חֶלֶק.

10770 לְ (Aramaic)

לְ: the same in Heb.; cuneiform *la* (Arm. loanword) see AHw. 520a; CAD L: 1; for OArm. see the instances in Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* §45, 2a (p. 61): לְ with sf. לֵיה, לֵה, לֵהם; Tell Fekheriye לְ p. 82, and once with sf. לֵה; also once לֵמַעַן; EmpArm., Nerab (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 225: 14, לְךָ “to you”); Tema לְ (228: 3, 12, 17); Asshur Ostrakon (233: 11 לְ; 8, 13 לֵי; 19 לְךָ; 8 לֵה); EgArm. (for the forms with suffixes see Leander 123 i); for EmpArm. *qt\yl-l* see Sokoloff DSD 7 (2000), 94; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 24: 1; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 130; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 549 sv. *l₅*); the Semitic preposition *la/li* (also in the rest of the Arm. dialects (Palm., Nab., Hatra) with or without suffix); JArm., DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 611ff); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 99a); Syr.; Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 226a); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 51), cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* and Heb. HAL 482f (HALOT 507f); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 258 l-p: sf. לֵי, לֵךְ, לֵה, לֵהם and לֵנָא (variant לֵנָה, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 79s, t; 81z); לֵכֶם (EgArm.) Ezr 5_{3,9} 7₂₄, לֵכוּן Da 3₄, לֵהוּם Jr 10₁₁, לֵהוּם (Zendjirli and EgArm.) Ezr 5_{3f,9f} 6₉, לֵהוּן (Palm.) Da 2₃₅ 3₁₄ 6₃ 7₁₂ Ezr 4₂₀ 5₂, לֵהוּן (EgArm. variant לֵהוּן) Da 7₂₁: preposition, corresponding in general to Heb. לְ, but also to Heb. אֶל and עַל.

—1. to express the direction or purpose of an action: with אֶזְל Da 2₁₇, אַתְהָ 3₂, I עַלְלִי 6₁₁, הֵיבִיל Ezr 5₁₄, רַמְהָ Da 6₁₇, עֵינִין 4₃₁, נִטְלַהּ הַלְךְ (טַעְמָא a report reached someone) Ezr 5₅ (: others, who take it as a genitive, see below paragraph 10).

- 2. in temporal expressions: לְקִצָּת **near**, literally near the end of a period of time **Da** 4²⁶⁻³¹, לְעַלְמִין for evermore **Da** 2⁴.
- 3. to specify purpose: **as, for** **Da** 4²⁷ **Ezr** 6⁹ 7¹⁹, with הוֹה to become as (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 341x) **Da** 2³⁵.
- 4. with inf. after verbs of going, send-ing, speaking, ordering, deciding, writing, becoming etc.: **to, in order to** **Da** 2⁹⁻¹²⁻¹⁴ 3²⁻¹⁶⁻³² 6^{4f-8} **Ezr** 4²² 7¹⁴ and in other places.
- 5. with inf. after לֹא to express a prohibition (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 302g, h; *Megillath Ta'anith*, Dalman *Aram. Dialektproben* (Leipzig, 1898), 1f): לֹא לְהַשְׁנִיחַ to formalise an edict that must not be changed **Da** 6⁹⁻¹⁶, → לֹא לְבַטְלָא with no delay **Ezr** 6⁸.
- 6. with a personal object: **to, for**: to tell to **Da** 2⁴, without any vb., at the start of a letter **Da** 3³¹ **Ezr** 5⁷ 7¹², to write to **Da** 6²⁶, to give to 2¹⁶, passive **Ezr** 6⁸, to offer to 6¹⁰, to donate to 7^{15f} (→ נָדַב hitpa. 2.), to explain to **Da** 2¹⁵, with יָדִיעַ 3¹⁸, גָּלִי 2¹⁹.
- 7. dative of advantage: **for** **Da** 4⁹⁻²³ **Ezr** 6¹⁰ (intercession), with passive 7²³.
- 8. dative of possession: to belong to, meaning to have **Da** 6¹⁶ 7^{4-6f-20}, to be relevant to (of the significance of a dream) 4¹⁶, לְהָ 5²³ (: others, who join it together with הַדְּרִיחַ, see below paragraph 11), לְהִי his, his own (→ הִי 2c), with הוֹה 4²⁴ 5¹⁷, with אִית **Ezr** 4¹⁶, with נָפַל 7²⁰, with הַשְׁפִּיחַ to try to find a reason against someone **Da** 6^{5f} (Heb. **Dt** 22¹⁴), passive 2³⁵ (: others, who take it as under 10 see below).
- 9. used to express other relationships: to resemble something **Da** 7⁵, corresponding to לְמוֹנֵן **Ezr** 6¹⁷ (Heb. לְ 19).
- 10. as a periphrasis for the genitive (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 315e, f; Heb. לְ 14): **Ezr** 5⁵ (see above, under 1).
- 11. in dates: לְיִרְחַ hellip. יוֹם (for EgArm. see e.g. Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 1: 1): **Ezr** 6¹⁵, לְ שָׁנַת ... (for EgArm. see e.g. Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 2: 1, שָׁנַת לְמוֹט in a year of tottering Dura, Altheim 9: 1) **Da** 7¹ **Ezr** 4²⁴ 5¹³ 6³.
- 12. it takes the place of the accusative marker with personal objects (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 2: 315ff; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* §100 q-z): in Old Aramaic only rarely; EmpArm., Tema (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 228 A: 21f); EgArm. (see Baumgartner *ZAW* 45 (1927), 117₁ (on p. 118) = *Umwelt* 105₁; Rowley *The Aramaic of the OT* 102f; Rosenthal *Palm.* 68₃; Ingholt-Seyrig-Starcky *Rec. Palm.* 151), det. **Da** 2¹²⁻¹⁴⁻¹⁹⁻²⁵ 3²⁻²⁷ 4²²⁻³³ 5²³ **Ezr** 5² 6⁷ (on which see also below under 13) 7²⁵, with non-personal objects **Da** 2^{34f} 3¹⁹ 5²⁻²³ 7² **Ezr** 4¹² (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 341u), indet. **Da** 2¹⁰.
- 13. to introduce an apposition with emphasis: that is to say all those who know the laws of your God **Ezr** 7²⁵, in continuation of another construction (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 324k) **Ezr** 6⁷ (perhaps corrupt, but see also Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 56, who takes לְ as a marker of the accusative, see above paragraph 12), 7¹⁴, see Rudolph 68.
- 14. as an element in compound expressions: with גּוֹא, מָזָה, עֵד, קָבַל.

10771 לָא (Aramaic)

לָא, Da 4₃₂ לה: Heb. לא]; OArm. -ל (Sefire), see Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* §47a; EmpArm., ל Nerab (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 226: 4, 6, 8); Asshur Ostrakon (233: 8); לָא Tema (228 A: 21); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 11: 8, ולעד stands for עד ול, see p. 283); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 7; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 573); Sogdian (Gautier-Benveniste 2: 222; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 133 sv. לא₁; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 558 sv. l₁); לָא so also JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 212a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 615); Sam. (Ben Ḥayyim *Gloss.* 6b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 100a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 354a); Mnd. la-, from time to time also l-, li-, l'- (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 227a); NeoSyr. lā (Maclean 143a-b); NeoArm. la, la' (Spitaler 2f, 124b and c; Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 52); → II להנ; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* §104a-c: not.

—1. negating a verbal sentence: Jr 10₁₁ Da 2₅₋₇₁₄ (25 times) Ezr 4₁₃₋₂₁ 5₅₋₁₆ 7₂₆, with וי and impf., so that not (→ וי 3c); to express a prohibition, only in Ezr 4₂₁ (→ אל); with pt. Da 2₂₇₋₄₃ 3₁₂₋₁₆ (→ טשט) 4₄₋₆₋₁₅ 5₈₋₁₅₋₂₃, with adj. Ezr 4₁₄ 7₂₄; → לא איתי (corresponding to Heb. אין, Late BibHeb. יש לא Jb 9₃₃) Da 2_{10f} 3₁₄₋₁₈₋₂₅₋₂₉ 4₃₂ (rd. with Codex Cairensis פלא, BHS) Ezr 4₁₆; used elliptically לא והן and if not Da 3₁₈.

—2. negating a word: לא בהכמה Da 2₃₀, לה חשיבין פלה 4₃₂ like people of no account, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 297c (חשב, cf. Theodotion ω' ουδεν ελογισθησαν; similarly Vulgate and Pesh.; rd. with Codex Cairensis פלא, BHS), לא hellip. פל-מלך no king Da 2₁₀, cf. 2₃₅ 4₆ 6₅₋₁₆₋₂₄ פל hellip. לא, 6 לא וי without (→ וי 2 e β); with ל and inf. לה השנביה וי לא irrevocable Da 6₉, לא וי לבטלא Ezr 6₈ without interruption, on which see Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 56; also Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 104 (→ ל 5); cf. REB: so that the work may not be brought to a standstill :: ZüBi, NRSV: without delay; להל, → ה; KBL: unlimited. †

10772 לא (Aramaic)

לא: the same in Heb.; in Arm. it is only the sbst. מלא (and its derivatives) that comes from this root (→ *לא HAL 488a; HALOT 513a).

Der. מלא.

10773 לב (Aramaic)

*לב: the same in Heb.; EgArm. בבלבה? in his heart (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 71: 6); Asia Minor, Arebsun לבי אנתת (?) the wife of my heart (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 264: 8/9, but see also 2: p. 311); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 134; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 561); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 212b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 616 sv. לבב); Sam. (Ben Ḥayyim *Gloss.* 6b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 100b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 354b); Mnd. liba (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 234b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 77); NeoSyr. libā (Maclean 144a) and NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 52 sv. lpp); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 221e: sf. לבי heart Da 7₂₈. †

Der. *לבב.

10774 לבב (Aramaic)

***לִבֵּב**: the same in Heb.; denominative from **לֵב** and **לִבֵּב**; Syr. pa. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 355a), and Sam. (Kahle *Bem.* 25; *Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 499) palp.; Mnd. *LBB* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 228) to encourage > to drive on; also occurs in the pa. with this latter meaning; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 100b); Syr. i/etpa. to encourage oneself, to take courage (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 355a).

10775 **לִבֵּב** (Aramaic)

***לִבֵּב**: Heb. **לִבֵּב**; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 223 B: 5; 224: 14, 15, 16); EmpArm., EgArm. (Hermopolis, Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 10: 35; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 134; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 562); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 212b **לִבֵּב**; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 616); Mnd. *lbab*, st. abs. and cstr. from *liba* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 228b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 78); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 186z: the same in the cstr.; sf. **לִבֵּבְךָ**, **לִבֵּבְהָ**, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 218c: **heart Da 2₃₀ 4₁₃ 5_{20nd.22} 7₄**. †

Der. **לִכֵּב**.

10776 **לְבוּשׁ** (Aramaic)

***לְבוּשׁ**: **לְבוּשׁ**; the same in Heb.; Deir Alla; EmpArm., **לְבוּשׁ** Nerab (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 226: 7); EgArm. **לְבוּשׁ** (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara; *Aḥiqar*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 8: 1; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 135; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 565 sv. *lbsû*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 213a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 616f); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 101a); Sam. *lbwš* = *lēboš* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 6b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 358a); Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 228f; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 301) and NeoSyr. (Maclean 144b); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 214a) and Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 358a) also **לְבוּשׁ**; NeoArm. *labša* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 52); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 189o, a loanword from Canaanite, or from Akkadian, subsequently noted in KBL; but this is very unlikely, for clearly the sbst. is pure Hebrew and has the same formation as Akk. *lubūšu(m)* clothing (AHw. 561b; CAD L: 236a), cf. von Soden *Gramm.* §551 (no. 17 a II): sf. **לְבוּשֵׁיהָ**, pl. sf. **לְבוּשֵׁיהוֹן**: **garment Da 3₂₁ 7₉**. †

10777 **לְבוּשׁ** (Aramaic)

לְבוּשׁ: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., pt. *labisû(u)* Uruk 20, 24; af. pf. 1st. sg. sf. *al-bi-iš-te-e* Uruk 31; EgArm. (Hermopolis, Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 135 sv. **לְבוּשׁ**; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 565 sv. *lbsû*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 213b **לְבוּשׁ**; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 616); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 101a) and Syr. **לְבוּשׁ** (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 357b); Sam. *labaš* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 6b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 145a); Mnd. *LBŠ* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 229).

pe: impf. **יִלְבֹּשׁ**, **תִּלְבֹּשׁ**: to be clothed with **Da 5₇₋₁₆**. †

haf: pf. pl. **הִלְבִּישׁוּ** (variant BHK₁, bet-ter **הִלְבִּישׁוּ**, with short *i*, see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 114h and j): to clothe someone **Da 5₂₉**. †

Der. **לְבוּשׁ***.

10778 **לָהּ** (Aramaic)

לָּהֵ: → לָּא.

10779 לָּהֵן (Aramaic)

I לָּהֵן: the same in Heb.; EmpArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 136 sv. לָּהֵן_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 567 sv. *lhn*₂); Tema לָּהֵן (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 228 A: 8.10); < **la-hinna*; therefore; a loanword < Heb. or Canaanite, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 256v, x :: Driver *AnOr* 12 (1935), 65f; Montgomery 150f: **therefore Da 2₆₋₉ 4₂₄**. †

10780 לָּהֵן (Aramaic)

II לָּהֵן: MHeb.; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Saqqara); Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 135 sv. לָּהֵן_I; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 566 sv. *lhn*₁); JArm. לָּהֵן (*lā* “not” +; *hen* “if”; Dalman *Wb.* 214b); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 564); cf. with KBL אָּלָּא and אָּלָּהֵן; Sam. אָּלָּא, אָּלָּאן (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 1b); CPArm. אָּלָּא (Schulthess *Lex.* 8b) and Syr. ʿella (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 20a); Mnd. ʿla (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 350; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 208); NeoSyr. *ilā* (Maclean 12a sv. ʿl); NeoArm. *illa* if not, except, only, but (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 51 sv. ʿl); Arb. ʿillā; Eth. ʿalā (Dillmann *Gramm.* §168b); Heb. לָּא] אָּא; < לָּא and לָּהֵן, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 264q, 366e see already above, under JArm. (:: Brockelmann *Grundriss* 2: 482f = I לָּהֵן).

—1. conj. **except**, as an introduction to a sentence (cf. אָּלָּא לָּהֵן Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 366d) **Da 6₆**; as an element within a sentence **Da 2₁₁ 3₂₈ 6₈ .13**.

—2. adversative particle (also EgArm.) **but, yet Da 2₃₀ Ezr 5₁₂**. †

10781 לָּוֵי (Aramaic)

*לָּוֵי: gentilic; Heb. לָּוֵי, Heb. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 136); JArm. לָּוֵיָּא, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 217a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 617); for JPArm. abs לָּוֵיָּי see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 94; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 101b) and Syr. *lsubʿewaḡyaḡ*; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 196d: pl. det. K לָּוֵיָּא, Q לָּוֵיָּא Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 51k: **Levite Ezr 6₁₆₋₁₈ 7₁₃₋₂₄** (de Vaux *Inst.* 2: 213nd.231, 253nd.263 *passim* = *Lebensordnungen* vol. 2 *passim*, especially 192nd.334; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1077nd.79). †

10782 לָּוֵת (Aramaic)

*לָּוֵת: Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 36); Palm. (Rosenthal *Palm.* 85; cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 29 sv. תָּא_I; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 47 sv. ʿyt₃, cf. p. 49 sv. 6; Gawlikowski, *Semitica* 23 (1973), 115, lines 2, 5); Asia Minor, Lidzbarski *Ephemeris* 1: 170, 1 and 3; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 216a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 601 sv. תָּא); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 102a; *Gr.* §134: 1); Sam.; Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 362b); Mnd. *luat* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 232; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 194) and NeoSyr. (Maclean 147a); not from Heb. לָּוֵה (JArm., CPArm. and Mnd., Kautzsch *Gr.* 128₁) but from לָּ and תָּ (→ תָּא), Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 259s: preposition, **near, beside**, with מָּן (JArm. מָּןִּתָּ, cf. Beyer *loc. cit.*; Syr. *men lsubʿewaḡt*, Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §156; Heb. מִּנֵּם) and sf. מִּנֵּןִּתָּ coming from you to here **Ezr 4₁₂**. †

10783 לחם (Aramaic)

לחם:

—a) Heb. I לחם, on which see HAL 500a; HALOT 526a; CPArm. pt. (Schul-thess *Lex.* 102b); Syr. pa. to join together (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 363b); Mnd. sūaf to threaten (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 467b); the basic meaning is to be packed together > to come to blows, probably to be related to Heb. לחם and Arm. לחם (cf. KBL and HAL).

—b) Heb. II לחם: denominative from the principal substantives.

10784 לחמא (Aramaic)

לחמא, variant לחם: לחם: Heb. לחם; לחם (cstr.); OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 24; B: 38, 39; 224: 5, 7); Tell Fekherye 22: לחם, sf. lines 17 and 18 לחמה; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Saqqara); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 4: 10); Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 137; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 572 sv. *lḥma*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 216b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 618), abs. לחמא, det. לחמא; for JBabArm. לחמא see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 94; JArm.; Sam. *Iem* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 7a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 102b) and Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 364a); Tg._B לחמא; Mnd. *lahma* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 227; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 54), and NeoSyr. *lahma* and *lihma* (Maclean 147b); CPArm. (with sf.) and NeoArm. *lehma* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 53; Spitaler *Gloss.* 89a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 182x: **bread, meal** (with the latter meaning also in Syr., see Brockelmann *Lexicon* 364a, *lahmā* sv. 2) **Da 5**. †

10785 לחנה (Aramaic)

*לחנה: **A.** EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Aimé-Giron); Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 12: לחנה זי יהו אלהא :: 12: 1 לחן זי יהו אלהא manservant, maidservant of the god Yahu (cf. p. 144; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 137 sv. לחן; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 537); MHeb. לחנה maid (Dalman *Wb.* 216a; but see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 94: a literary borrowing from Aramaic, with a reference to Jastrow 703); JArm. לחנה: 1. maid; 2. concubine (see Dalman *Wb.* 216a), variant לחנה (F. Lexa, *ArchOr* 9 (1937), 8; B. Hrozny, *ArchOr* 7 (1935), 2); Targ. לחנה for Heb. לחנה and לחנה; Mnd. *lihanā* (adj. from *liha* net) net spirits, some type of evil spirits, originally *succubae* (Montgomery 252; Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 235b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 139); loanword from Akk. *lahḫinatu* a woman who has duties in a session of the court (AHw. 528a) and *alahḫinatu* a woman with an official position in the court of the queen (CAD A: I 294a); for the question of the loanword cf. also Kaufman 66, and in particular Landsberger in Baumgartner *Festschrift* (1967), 198nd.204, especially 198 and 204, “the woman who has duties in a session of the court”; the ten-dentious way in which the holder of this office has been disparaged is the result of later tradition, see p. 204; JArm., Mnd.

B. older meanings: prostitute (W1. Baumgartner, *ZAW* 45 (1945), 90; Lewy, *Orientalia* 19 (1950), 34f); from Akk. *lahannu* vessel, cf. σκεῦος **1 Thessalonians 4.1 Peter 3**⁷, and Strack-Billerbeck *Kommentar* 3: 632f; Lidzbarski *Johannesbuch* 2: 127g; < *lahinnatu* the miller’s wife, female singer (Couroyer *VT* 5 (1955), 83 and 88).

C. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 186y: pl. sf. לחנה, לחנה: **concubine Da 5**_{2f,23}, also in the sequence לחנה וּלְחַנָּה, Theodotion παράκοιτοι.

Cj.

—a) **Da 6**₁₉ for **ܩܘܢܐ** prop. **ܩܘܢܐ**, ? cf. **5**₂.

—b) **Pr 31**₃ for **ܠܡܚܘܬ** prop. **ܠܡܚܘܬ** to those women who destroy (pt. pl. fem.) or **ܩܘܢܐ**, cf. **Da 5**₂, see BHS :: Plöger KAT xviii: 369 MT: but kings also destroy 371. †

10786 **ܠܝܠܝ** (Aramaic)

***ܠܝܠܝ**: Heb. **לַיְל**; OArm., Zendjirli **ܠܝܠܐ** (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 24); Sefire **ܠܝܠܐ** (222 A: 12) = *lailē* (AfO 8 (1932nd.3), 5 :: Cross-Freedman *Orthography* 27, *lēlāh*, with an acc. with the ending -i); cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 618, who also links with this sbst. the personal name *La-a-a-li-e* (= *Laylē*, or alternatively *Laialē*, so Borger p. 56b, line 72b), the king of the land of Yadi<; the personal name is listed also in Tallqvist *Names* 119b; EmpArm., Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 27: 4); **ܠܝܠܝܐ** Nab., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 138 sv. **ܠܝܠܝ**; Hoftijzer-Jean *Dictionary* 574 sv. *lylh* and *lyly*); JArm., DSS **ܠܝܠܐ** (Dalman *Wb.* 217a sv. **ܠܝܠܝܐ**; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 618); for JPArm. abs. **ܠܝܠܝ** see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 282; Sam. *līli* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 7a); CPArm. **ܠܝܠܝ** (Schulthess *Lex.* 103b); Syr. abs. *laylē* and *laylay* (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §146; cf. Brockelmann *Lexicon* 366a); Mnd. *lilai* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 236a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 127, *lelyā*); NeoArm. *lēlya* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 53); JArm. and CPArm. also **ܠܝܠܝܐ** (but see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 95); NeoSyr. *lēlī* or *līlī* (Maclean 148a); the basic form is **laylay*, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 192h: det. **ܠܝܠܝܐ**, masc. **night**, as the time for a vision **Da 2**₁₉ **ܩܘܢܐ** **ܒܝܠܝܠܝܐ** in the same night **Da 5**₃₀. †

10787 **ܠܫܢ** (Aramaic)

***ܠܫܢ**: the same in Heb.; JArm. af. to slander (Dalman *Wb.* 221b), denominative, loanword < → Heb. **לָשַׁן**. → BArm. **ܠܫܢ**.

10788 **ܠܫܢܐ** (Aramaic)

ܠܫܢܐ: Heb. **לָשׁוֹן**; Deir Alla; OArm., Zendjirli **ܠܫܢܐ** (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 9); Sefire (224 C: 17/18, 21); EmpArm., Uruk 5, 8, 9 *li-i-ša-an*; EgArm., *Aḥiqar*, Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 10: 22); OArm. and EmpArm., tongue, word; JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 140; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 584); JArm. **ܠܫܢܐ** tongue, language (Dalman *Wb.* 221b); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 619); for JPArm. abs. **ܠܫܢܐ** see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 95; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 105b) and Syr. *leššānā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 371a); Mnd. *lišana* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 273a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 122) with the same meanings as in JArm.; cf. NeoSyr. *lišānā* (Maclean 151a) and NeoArm. *liššōnā* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 54); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 189p; Littmann, OLZ 31 (1928), 580; Gordon, AfO 12 (1937nd.9), 117: pl. det. **ܠܫܢܐܝܢܐ**, masc.: **tongue, language** (Heb. sv. 4); together with **ܥܡܐ** and **ܐܡܢܐ** in sg. **Da 3**₂₉, pl. **3**₄₋₇₋₃₁ **5**₁₉ **6**₂₆ **7**₁₄: **language group, people**, cf. **Is 66**₁₈ and Standard Babylonian. (Achaemenid), referring to Darius I, *šar mātāte ša naphar lišānu gabbī* the king of the lands of all the people together (see AHW. 556a, sv. *lišānu(m)* 3c; CAD L: 214a and c). †

10789 **ܠܫܢܐܝܢܐ** (Aramaic)

ܠܫܢܐܝܢܐ:

—1. within BArm. it interchanges with נטוּזך in דְּמוֹ(נטוּזך) :: אָנוּן (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 70i); outside BArm. in בְּרֵם, הֶן, תַּמָּה.

—2. it interchanges with ܢ only outside BArm.: נַפְשָא > נַמְשָא; OArm., EmpArm., Nab., Hatra and Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 183; Cantineau *Gr.* p. 39).

10790 ܢܐ (Aramaic)

ܢܐ: **Ezr** 6₈ → ܢܐ.

10791 ܢܐܐ (Aramaic)

ܢܐܐ: Heb. ܢܐܐ; OArm., Tell Fekherye *m'h*, lines 20, 21, 22, cf. p. 47; Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 28); EmpArm., EgArm. ܢܐܐ (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Leander §60, 116n and o, 117q); Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 140; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 586); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 221a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 619); for JPArm. see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 95; Sam. *mā* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 7a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 106a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 372b: *mā*); Mnd. *ma* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 238a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 189); NeoSyr. *mā* (Macleane 151a); NeoArm. *em'a* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 55; Spitaler 115m); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 250q: dual ܢܐܐܐ (corresponding to Heb. ܢܐܐܐ; JArm. ܢܐܐܐ, see Dalman *loc. cit.*; see now Sokoloff *loc. cit.*); CPArm. ܢܐܐܐ, see Schulthess *loc. cit.*); Sam. pl. *mā'bān* (*Ben Ḥayyim loc. cit.*); dual *maatem/n*, cf. Leander 117q; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 250q; cf. Vogt 96a: **hundred Da** 6₂ **Ezr** 6₁₇ 7₂₂; dual, two hundred **Ezr** 6₁₇. †

10792 ܢܐܐܐܐ (Aramaic)

*ܢܐܐܐܐ: root *wzn*, see Leander 85za; Vogt 98b; Heb. ܢܐܐܐܐ; EgArm. ܢܐܐܐܐ (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 15: 24; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 7: 26); Pehl. ܢܐܐܐ (Junker *Frahang* 19: 4; cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 144 sv. ܢܐܐܐ; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 587 sv. *m'zn*); JArm. ܢܐܐܐܐ, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 227a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 565 sv. ܢܐܐܐ); JArm. also ܢܐܐܐܐ, pl. ܢܐܐܐܐܐ (Dalman *Wb.* 226b); CPArm. *mwzny'* (Schulthess *Lex.* 5a, sv. 'zn), the same as Mnd. *muzania* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 261a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 148); loanword < Heb., sg. with ܐ as a back-formation from dual, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 234 l; Leander 85a: det. ܢܐܐܐܐܐ, variant pl. ܢܐܐܐܐܐ (on this form see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 95): **balance Da** 5₂₇. †

10793 ܢܐܐܐܐܐ (Aramaic)

*ܢܐܐܐܐܐ: Heb. ܢܐܐܐܐ; Arm. loanword (Wagner 149); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 222a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 515) ܢܐܐܐܐܐ (for JPArm. ܢܐܐܐܐ see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 305) the same as Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 26b); Mnd. *mimra* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 267a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 129); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 194s; the same in the cstr.: **word, command Da** 4₁₄ **Ezr** 6₉. †

10794 ܢܐܐܐ (Aramaic)

*ܢܐܐܐ: Heb. ܢܐܐ and ܢܐܐܐ; Canaanite *anayi* (El-Amarna 245: 28; CAD A/II: 106a); Ug. 'nyt and (?) 'ny, all of which have the meaning ship; Akk. *unūt(m)* and (rarely) *enūtu(m)* equipment (AHw. 1422b); Arb. 'inā'

receptacle, eating dish; the underlying root of the sbst. is uncertain; it could be Heb. II אנה (Vogt 96b), cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 194r with the meaning “to grasp, contain”, or perhaps even *’*ūn* “to be strong, be massive” (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 620!); OArm., Tell Fekherye 16, p. 47 *m’ny*’ (pl. emph.) the items of equipment, corresponding to Akk.: *h’-nu-te*; EmpArm., נאנ Nerab (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 226: 6); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Saqqara); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 5: 7); JArm. inscr. receptacle (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 141; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 588); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 222a, נאנ; Beyer *loc. cit.*); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 106a); Syr. *ma*(^o)*nā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 373a); Mnd. *mana* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 246; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 129); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 194r; pl. נאנ, נאנ, variant נאנ: **receptacle, vessel Da 5_{2f.23} Ezr 5_{14f} 6₅ 7₁₉. †**

10795 מגלה (Aramaic)

מגלה: גלל; the same in Heb.; a loanword from Arm. in Late Babylonian and Arabic; EmpArm., Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 15: 4, *mglt*’; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 593); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 223b, מגלה; cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 644); Syr. *m’sub’egall*ⲉⲧⲁⲣ (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 115b); Mnd. *magalta* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 238b); also Akk. *magallatu* scroll (CAD M/1: 31; see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 95); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 194u: **scroll Ezr 6₂. †**

10796 מנר (Aramaic)

מנר: the same in Heb. (HAL 518a; HALOT 546a), < Arm. (Wagner 150); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 30: 14; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 594 sv. *mnr*₁); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 224a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 374a).

pa: impf. מנר (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 132c): transitive, to **overthrow Ezr 6₁₂. †**

10797 מדבה (Aramaic)

*מדבה: דבח; Heb. מדבה, Or. *ma-*, Sperber HUCA 12/13 (1937/8), 235; EmpArm., EgArm. *mdbh*’ (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 146; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 607 sv. *mzbh*); JArm. מדבה, the same as DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 224b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 546); CPArm., Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 138b); NeoSyr. (Macleane 158a) and NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 20); Sam. *medbah* (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 506); Mnd. *madba* and *madbha* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 239a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 43; cf. Zεὺ “μάδβαχο” (Baudissin *Kyrios* 3: 506 note); basic form **madbiḥ* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 194t; W1. Baumgartner ThZ 9 (1953), 155): det. מדבה: **altar Ezr 7₁₇. †**

10798 מדנה (Aramaic)

מדנה Ezr 4₂₀ 6₈ and מדנה 4₁₃ 7₂₄: Heb. II מדנה: < Arm. (Wagner 151) < Akk. *ma(d)dattu(m)*, *mandattu* (AHw. 572; CAD M/1: 13a); in Late Babylonian specifically for a payment (AHw. 572b; see Driver on *Arm. Docs.* 10: 3; Segert, ArchOr 24 (1956), 389; as a loanword from Akk., see also Zimmern 9; Ellenbogen 98; Kaufman 69; EmpArm., EgArm. מדנה (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; see also מדנה; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 5: 7; Saqqara; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 158; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 656 sv. *mndh*₁); JArm. מדנה tribute, מדנה tax (Dalman *Wb.* 224b, 240b; on both forms see now Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 95); DSS מדנה

(Beyer *Arm. Texte* 627); Syr. *madda'tā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 374b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 29x, 50e: cstr. **מְדַת**: **contribution, tax** **Ezr 6**₈; together with **בְּלוֹן הַלֵּךְ** 4₁₃₋₂₀ 7₂₄. †

10799 מְדוֹר (Aramaic)

*מְדוֹר and **Da 2**₁₁ *מְדָר; דוֹר; MHeb. מְדוֹר (Dalman *Wb.* 225a); JArm. מְדוֹרָא and מְדָרָא (Dalman *Wb.* 225a.b); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 548); Syr. *medyārā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 147b); Mnd. *mdurta* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 258a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 130), variant *mda-*, *mdi-*; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 194r, 42 times: sf. מְדוֹרָה **Da 5**₂₁, מְדָרָךְ 4₂₂₋₂₉, מְדָרָהוֹן (variant 'מְדוֹר') 2₁₁: **abode, dwelling** **Da 2**₁₁ 4₂₂₋₂₉ 5₂₁. †

10800 מְדַי (Aramaic)

מְדַי: the same in Heb.; Arm. name of a territory, Behistun 12, 26 מְדַי (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* pp. 251f); Mnd. *madai* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 239a) Media :: name of a people; Old Persian cuneiform *Māda*; Akk. *Madaia*; adj. מְדַי Median, the Medes (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 5: 17): det. מְדַיָּא K, מְדַיָּא Q (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 51k).

—1. **Media** **Ezr 6**₂.

—2. collective **the Medes** **Da 5**₂₈ 6₉₋₁₃₋₁₆, always together with **וּפְרָס**; sg. det., of Darius, **the Mede** **Da 6**₁. †

10801 מְדִינָה (Aramaic)

*מְדִינָה: דִּין, originally a town or district with its own court of justice; > Heb. (Wagner 152); EmpArm., EgArm. sg. abs. מְדִינָה, det. מְדִינָתָא (Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara); Tell Arad, Samaria; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 2: 7); Nab., Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 143; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 597); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 225a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 553); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 43a); Sam. *emdinta*; Mnd. *mdinta* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 258) > *mdin* (Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 155₃); Syr. (K, Brockelmann *Lexicon* 145b) and NeoArm. *mdinča* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 56); *m'sub'editta* Nab., also Palm., Syr. (Q) and NeoSyr.; province EgArm.; city Pehl., Nab. (?), Palm., Sam., NeoSyr. (Maclean 158b) and NeoArm.; both meanings are attested in JArm., Syr., Mnd. (Tor-rey, *Harvard Theological Review* 17 (1924), 83ff); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 194u: cstr. מְדִינַת, det. מְדִינָתָא (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 204i), pl. מְדִינַן, det. מְדִינָתָא, pl. מְדִינַן.

—1. **satrapies**, the administrative divisions of the Persian Empire (Sept. *χώρα*) **Da 3**_{2f} **Ezr 4**₁₄; **מְדִינָתָא** יְהוּדָא **5**₈, מְדִינָתָא **6**₂.

—2. **city**, cf. Sept., Theodotion (but see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 95: province) **בְּבֵל מְדִינַת** **Da 2**_{48f} 3₁₋₁₂₋₃₀ **Ezr 7**₁₆ (cf. Palm., J. Cantineau, *Syria* 12 (1931), 122: 3f). †

10802 מְדָר (Aramaic)

*מְדָר: → *מְדָרָךְ.

10803 מְדָה (Aramaic)

מָזָה, **Ezr 6** אָמַר: Heb. מָזָה.

A. outside BArm.:

—1. interrogative pronoun:

—a) what? OArm., מָזָה Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 B: 26); מִזְזָה אָנָה: מִזְזָה what did I see? Nerab (226: 5); EmpArm., מָזָה *Aḥiqar* 79, 165 (Leander §16, 17); Nab. מָזָה (Cantineau *Nab.* 2: 115a, also מִזְזָה); מָזָה JArm., DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 620f) and Sam., together with מָזָה (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 7a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 105); Syr. (Nöl-deke *Syr. Gramm.* §68); Mnd. *ma* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 237a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 94); NeoSyr. *mā* (Maclean 151a sv. *m*); NeoArm. *mō* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 55).

—b) how? *Aḥiqar* 151, 160.

—2. interrogative and relative pronoun, “that which”: OArm., Zendjirli מָזָה אֲשָׁל what I requested (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 12; cf. Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §41, 42); Sefire מָזָה כְּתַבְתָּ what I have written (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 C: 1nd.2), מָזָה טַב בְּעֵינַי what seems best to me (224: 3); EgArm. אִישׁ מָזָה בְּלִבְבִּי לֹא יָדַע no-one knows what is in my heart (*Aḥiqar* 163, cf. 177; cf. Leander 36d).

—3.) מָזָה רִי* > מִזְזָה Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 3, 22); Palm. מִזְזָה (Rosen-thal *Palm.* 52; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 144; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 599 sv. *mh*₂).

B. BArm.: Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 86a, 357/8m-o:

—1. interrogative pronoun, **what?** **Da 4**₃₂.

—2. interrogative and relative pronoun, “that which” **Da 2**₂₂ **Ezr 6**₉.

—3. מָזָה רִי (cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 86a) **Da 2**_{28-29a-45}, מָזָה רִי **Da 2**_{29b} **Ezr 7**₁₈, מָזָה רִי **Ezr 6**₈ → רִי 2.

—4. מָזָה with a preposition:

—a) מָזָה, JArm. מָזָה/א (= *kamā*, see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 621); CPArm.; Syr. *k’sub’emaṣu*, *akmaṣu*; Mnd. *kmā* > *hakmā* Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 218a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 206, 438); Heb. מָזָה how! **Da 3**₃₃ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 348c).

—b) מָזָה ל (EgArm., Driver *Arm. Docs.* 12: 8) **Ezr 4**₂₂ and רִי לְמָזָה (JArm. and CPArm. מָזָה); Syr. *dalmā*; Mnd. *dilma* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 341b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 209; > Heb. מָזָה אֲשֶׁר לְמָזָה and שְׁלֵמָה) **Ezr 7**₂₃ for what purpose > lest (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 265c, 363w :: מָזָה cf. Arb. *mā* not, lest), רִי לְמָזָה a decree about what you will do **Ezr 6**₈ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 358n).

—c) מָזָה עַל-מָזָה why? **Da 2**₁₅. †

10804 מִזְזָה (Aramaic)

***מוֹת**: the same in Heb.; OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 16); Sefire pe. (224: 16), haf. (224: 11, 15, 16), cf. Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §61 (p. 75 for pe., and p. 76 for haf.); EmpArm., Nerab pe. (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 225: 2, see Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 707 sv. *mts*; 226: 4); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*; Saqqara; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Hermopolis); pe. Hermopolis 5, 8; Saqqara (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 266: 9, **כמתא**; it is uncertain whether the form belongs to **מוֹת**, on which see 2: p. 314); Armazi (276: 11); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 22: 5); Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 145; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 605 sv. *mwt₁*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 235a sv. **מִית**; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 621); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 107b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 7a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 378a sv. *mît*); Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 263b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 248); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 60); NeoSyr. (Maclean 165b) *my²sub^cet_e* (Polotsky *Gr.* 100b).

Der. **מוֹת**.

10805 **מוֹת** (Aramaic)

מוֹת: ***מוֹת**; Heb. **מוֹת**; Deir Alla; OArm., Se-fire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 B: 30?); EmpArm., Nerab (225: 10); EgArm., Saqqara 9 (see above under **מוֹת**), sbst. **מוֹת(א)**, also with sf. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Nab., Palm., Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 146; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 607 sv. *mwt₂*); **מוֹת(א)** JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 229a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 621); Sam. *mūtā* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 7a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 107); Syr. *mutā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 378a); Mnd. *muta* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 263b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 337); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 60) and NeoSyr. *motāna* (Maclean 175a).

—a) Akk. *mūtānu(m)* (AHw. 687b; CAD M/2: 296a) epidemic, plague; JArm. **מוֹתַנָּא**; Pehl., Dura (Altheim 2, 4); JArm. **מוֹתַן**, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 229a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 621); CPArm. *mwtan* (Schulthess *Lex.* 107); Syr. *mutānā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 378a); Mnd. *mutana* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 263b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 22 and 136).

—b) according to Zimmern 49 the Western Semitic sbst. was borrowed from Akk., but that is uncertain; on this see Kaufman 74, who suggests an Amorite origin for the sbst.

—c) on the ending *ānu* (*mūtānu*) cf.? von Soden *Gramm.* §56r “a particular death which is unexpected or cruel”. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 182a: **death Ezr 7₂₆**. †

10806 **מוֹזֵן** (Aramaic)

מוֹזֵן: **זֵן**; the same in Heb.; JArm. **מוֹזְנָה** (Dalman *Wb.* 229b; but see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 95, who regards this form as barbarous); CPArm. *mzwn* (Schulthess *Lex.* 55a); Syr. *māzōnā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 192b); cf. EgArm. **זֵן** (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 10: 10, 17); Nab. food, sustenance (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 73; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 308 sv. *zwn₂*); Mnd. *zawana* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 157b) breadwinner (nominal active pe., root *ZWN* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 165a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 194r: **nourishment, food Da 4_{9.18}**. †

10807 **מוֹחָא** (Aramaic)

מוֹחָא: Heb. **מוֹחָךְ**, as also in Akk. and Ug., on which see Wagner 160a; but Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 96 disagrees, following Greenfield, JAOS 82 (1962) 290 note 7; the basic form of the root is **mhb*; an Arm. loanword in Heb. I **מוֹחָא** and II **מוֹחָה** (Wagner *loc. cit.*); for **ח** < **ע** < **פּוֹדֵךְ** see Leander 17h and Wagner

loc. cit.; **מָחָא** (ס consonantal); on the form of the root with original ס in Arm., see especially Degen *Altaram. Gr.* p. 42; OArm., Zakir (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 A: 15, 16); Sefire (222 A: 42); EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar*, Saqqara); Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 9 *y[m]ḥnk* (there is some controversy about the restoration, cf. Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary*); Pehl. **מָחָי** (Junker *Frahang* 21: 4; see also Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 147 sv. **מָחָי**; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 610 sv. *mḥ*); **מָחָא** JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 230a, I **מָחָא**; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 621); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 108a); Sam. *mḥh* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 7a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 380a); Mnd. *MḤA* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 258b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 373); NeoSyr. (Maclean 167b) and NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 56).

pe: pf. 3rd. fem. **מָחָת**, variant **מָחַת** (→ **הוּחָה**, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 161a) to **strike Da 2**_{34f}; **מָחָת** 5₁₉ variant (→ **טִיחָה** haf., Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 170k and l).

pa: impf. **מָחָת**: to **strike**, **בִּיַד** (JArm. pa., > MHeb. pi.); cf. Arb. *ḥaraba* ‘alāy yadihi (Montgomery 246) to strike on the arm, hinder **Da 4**₃₂. †

hitpe: impf. **מָחָתָא עַל אֶע** to be impaled on a stake **Ezr 6**₁₁; for the details see Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 58 and Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 110; see also Vogt 99a. †

10808 **מָחַלְקָה** (Aramaic)

***מָחַלְקָה**: **חַלַק** to divide; Heb. **חָלַקְתָּ**, JArm. **מָחַלְקָה** (Dalman *Wb.* 231b; but Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 96, takes these forms as Late JLitArm.); DSS only vb. (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 580); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 194v; pl. sf. **מָחַלְקַתְהוֹן**: **section**, division of the Levites **Ezr 6**₁₈. †

10809 **מָחַן** (Aramaic)

מָחַן: → **טַחַן**.

10810 **מָחָא** (Aramaic)

מָחָא: Heb. **מָחָא**; EmpArm. **מָחָא**; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 23: 4; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 483nd.490) and EgArm., Behistun 8 (= Akk. *ka-ša-du*); Saqqara (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 266: 4); Aswan (J. Hempel, ZAW 47 (1929), 150f), see Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; on this see Leander §40b and f; Hermopolis; Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 148; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 616); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 232a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 622); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 108b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 7a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 381b); Mnd. *MḤA* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 264; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* §190); NeoSyr. (Maclean 171a) and NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 60) mostly changed into **לָי**.

pe: pf. **מָחָא Da 4**₂₅, **מָחָה 7**₁₃₋₂₂, 3rd. fem. **מָחָת**, variant **מָחַת** (→ **הוּחָה**) **4**₁₉₋₂₁ and **מָחַת 4**₂₁K (corresponding to EgArm. and CPArm. **מָחַת** or **מָחַת**, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 155r; Leander 64f and l), pl. **מָחָו**; impf. **מָחָת**.

—1. to **reach to** (with **לָ**) **Da 4**₈₋₁₇₋₁₉, to **attain to 6**₂₅, to **come upon** (with **עַד**) **7**₁₃; to **come over, affect Da 4**₂₁, with **עַל** of the person, sbj. **מָחָת עַלְיָא** a decree of the Most High has come upon my lord the king (NRSV); a decree of the Most High which affects my lord the king (REB); to **come over, happen to 4**₂₅, sbj. **כָּלְיָא** all this came upon (NRSV; REB: befell) King Nebuchadnezzar.

—2. abs. to **occur, happen** (אִמְנָא), cf. Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 10: 7) **Da 7**₂₂; NRSV: the time arrived; REB: the time came. †

10811 מִישְׂאֵל (Aramaic)

מִישְׂאֵל: the same in Heb.; n.m.; Sept. Μισαηλ, Μιζαηλ (Wuthnow 76); DSS מִישְׂאֵל (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 735) **Da 2**₁₇ → **1**₇ and HAL 547b, HALOT 578a. The meaning of this personal name is still generally uncertain, on which see Noth *Personennamen* 80. Some later suggestions are mentioned in HAL and HALOT *loc. cit.*, but the position remains now as it was for Noth: “The derivation of מִישְׂאֵל is still uncertain; it is vocalised like מִיכָאֵל but no cj. should be attempted based on that personal name because in the Versions *s*-sounds are transmitted reliably.” †

10812 מִישְׂךָ (Aramaic)

מִישְׂךָ: Babylonian name for מִישְׂאֵל (**Da 1**₇) **2**₄₉ **3**_{12nd.30} (13 times), → HAL 548a; HALOT 578b); DSS מִישְׂךָ and also מִישְׂךָ (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 735); the personal name has not been explained satisfactorily, but for suggestions see especially Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1196; *Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible* 4: 302f; P.R. Berger, *ZA* 64 (1975), 225 proposes to translate the personal name as “I am thought little of”, which appears to embody the Akk. vb. *mêšu(m)* to crush, trample (AHw. 649; CAD M/2: 35b), but this is not convincing. †

10813 מִלְא (Aramaic)

מִלְא: Heb. מִלְא; OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 4); Tell Fekherye 22; EmpArm., EgArm. (Hermopolis 1, 6; Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 5; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 151; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 627 sv. *ml*₁); EmpArm., Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 19f); Uruk 4, 7 pt. *ma-li-e*; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 236b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 623 sv. מִלְי); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 111a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 7a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 388a); Mnd. *MLA* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 272); NeoSyr. (Maclean 178a); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 56); sbst. מִלְאָתָא Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 9 (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 151; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 628 sv. *ml*_{h1}).

pe: pf. 3rd. fem. מִלְתָּ, variant מִלְתָּ (→ הוּה), מִלְתָּ and מִלְתָּ, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 154m: to **fill Da 2**₃₅. †

hitp: pf. הִתְמַלְי, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 159q: to **be filled with**, with acc. **Da 3**₁₉, obj. הִתְמַלְי. †

10814 מִלְאָךְ (Aramaic)

*מִלְאָךְ: לֵאךְ to send; → Heb. מִלְאָךְ; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224: 8) envoy, messenger; EmpArm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 151; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 629 sv. *ml*_{k1}); angel JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 236b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 616); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 160b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 354b); Mnd. *m(a)laka* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 243b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 129₁; NeoSyr. *malākā* (Maclean 178b) and NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 57); ? Palm. in the name of the deity מִלְכַבֵּל Μαλακβηλο”, see Otto Eissfeldt, “Tempel und Kulte syrischer Städte in hellenistisch-römischer Zeit”, in *AO* 40 (1941), 86ff :: Stark *Personal Names* 95b מִלְךְ בַּל “Bēl is the king”; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 194q, 217a: sf. מִלְ אֲכֵה **angel, messenger from God Da 3**₂₈ **6**₂₃. †

10815 מְלָה (Aramaic)

מְלָה: מלל; the same in Heb., loanword < Arm. (Wagner 172). OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 222 B: 8, 41; C: 17, 19; 224: 2; Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §33, p. 52); EmpArm., Nerab (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 226: 4); Asshur Ostracon (233: 12); Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 12; Samaria; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 10: 23, *mry*⁹; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 637); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; *Aḥiqar*, Saqqara); Uruk 4, 7 pl. *mi-il-li-ni*; Nab., Hatra, JArm. inscr. word, matter (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 152; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 630); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 239a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 625); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 110b); Sam. *milla*½ (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 7a); Syr. *mell*sub^cetaṃ (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 386b); Mnd. *milta*, *minilta* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 268b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 54, 184); NeoSyr. *milta* (Maclean 180b); ? > Arb. *millat* “religion” (*Hw. Islam* 505b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 181u, 199h, 238r: cstr. מְלַת, det. מְלַתָּא, pl. as everywhere מְלַיִן, מְלַיָּא (cf. ? Michel *Grundlage* 40).

—1. a) **word**; a word that is spoken **Da** 2^{5.8} 3^{22.28} 4²⁸ 5¹⁰ 6¹³ 7^{11.25} (with מְלַל) → כְּרַבְהַ מְלַה 2⁹; the word of God which threatens punishment (with the root סוּף) 4³⁰.

—b) a word that is written 5^{15.26}, pl. מְלַיִן (→ רֵאשׁ) narrative 7¹; others take this instance with paragraph 2b; omitted in Theodotion; so also TOB.

—2. a) **matter, affair** (cf. Heb. דְּבַר) **Da** 2^{10f.15.17.23} 6¹⁵.

—b) the content or object of a vision, the thing that is seen **Da** 7¹ (: 1b above).²⁸, pl. 7¹⁶ (cf. Vogt 101a, under 2 :: Plöger KAT xviii: 102f), מְלַתָּא vs.²⁸ meaning an event, pl. מְלַיָּא vs.¹⁶, events. †

10816 מְלַח (Aramaic)

מְלַח: Heb. II מלח; denominative from מְלַח; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 237b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 623); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 390b) and NeoSyr. to salt (Maclean 179a); Syr. itpa. with ^cam (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 391a) to be intimate with, savour with salt > to enjoy intimate contact, really to be bound together with (τιτυί), cf. F. Passow *Handwörterbuch der griech. Sprache* (5th edition; Leipzig, 1857), 1666b.

pe: pf. 1st. pl. מְלַחְנָא to eat salt (already in Gesenius *Thes.* 790b), cf. Pesh. **Ps** 141⁴ *’etmallah* *’amhōn min melḥa*: מְלַח הַיְכָלָא מְלַחְנָא Ezr 4¹⁴ to eat the salt of the palace, be under an obligation of loyalty to the king, so e.g. ZüBi; Galling ATD 12: 195; TOB and especially Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 83, 84, 91 with reference to the expression “salt-covenant”, or alternatively “a covenant of salt” (מְלַח בְּרִית - בְּרִית מְלַח) Lv 2¹³ Nu 18¹⁹ 2C 13⁵).

There is probably no need for a cj., such as has been proposed by Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 40, and then by Vogt 101b: instead of the vb. מְלַחְנָא it is much better to read the sbst. with sf. מְלַחְנָא “the salt of the palace is our salt”. †

10817 מְלַח (Aramaic)

מְלַח: denominative מלח; Heb. II מְלַח; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 222 A: 36); EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 111; Saqqara); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 16: 12); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 152 sv. מְלַח_{II}; Hoftijzer-

Jongeling *Dictionary* 632 sv. *mlh*₂); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 237b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 623), see Tg. **Lv 2**₁₃ מְלִיָּהּ, so also NeoSyr. (Maclean 179a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 390b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 112b) and NeoArm. *melhā* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 57); Mnd. *mihla* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 266a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 183g; the same in the cstr.: salt **Ezr 4**₁₄ (→ מֶלֶט); in the sequence wheat, salt, wine, oil **6**₉, and wheat, wine, oil, salt **7**₂₂. †

10818 מְלִיָּהּ (Aramaic)

I *מְלִיָּהּ: Heb. I מֶלֶךְ; (denominative from מְלִיָּהּ?) to rule as king; OArm. pe. to rule Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 25); pa. (215: 7); Sefire (222 A: 25; B: 6, 22); haf. Zakir (202 A: 3, 13); EmpArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 152; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 633); JArm. pe. and af., DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 625; Dalman *Wb.* 238a); CPArm. pe. (Schulthess *Lex.* 112b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 392b) to reign as king; cf. Heb. hof. (**Da 9**₁) :: cj. הַמְלִיָּהּ, so e.g. Montgomery 360f; Plöger KAT xviii: 131, 135, see also BHS.

Der. מְלִיָּכָה, מְלִיָּכָה, מְלִיָּכָה.

10819 מְלִיָּהּ (Aramaic)

II *מְלִיָּהּ: to advise, take counsel together JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 238a sv. מְלִיָּהּ_{II}); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 112b); Syr.; to promise EmpArm. (Driver *Arm. Docs.* 12: 4); Palm. (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 634 sv. *mlk*₂) and Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 391b).

Der. מְלִיָּהּ.

10820 מְלִיָּהּ (Aramaic)

מְלִיָּהּ: I מְלִיָּהּ: the same in Heb.; Deir Alla; OArm., Bredsch, Barhadad. (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 201: 3); Zakir (202 A: 1 and elsewhere; B: 3, 17); Hama (text 203); Zendjirli (texts 214; 215; 216; 217: 1; 219: 3); Sefire (texts 222nd.224); ? Sefire 227: 5; Tell Fekherye 6, 7, 13; EmpArm., Tema (228 A: 1, 9); Asshur Ostrakon (233: 4 etc.); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Behistun; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 271 B: 7; Saqqara); Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 12; Xanthos; Samaria; Armazi = Mcheta (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 276: 3, 5); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 12: 2; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 545, 632ff); Sogdian (Gauthier-Benveniste 2: 223); Hatra; Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 153); for Arm. inscriptions from Armenia see WdO 6 (1971), 44f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 634 sv. *mlk*₃); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 238a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 624); for JPArm. abs מְלִיָּהּ see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 310, as also in Mnd.; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 112b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 391b); Mnd. *malka* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 244b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 151, מְלִיָּהּ); NeoSyr. *malkā* (Maclean 179b) and NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 57); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 223f: the same in the cstr.: det. מְלִיָּהּ (**Da 2**₄ i.e. vocative), **2**₁₁ מְלִיָּהּ, pl. מְלִיָּהּ, erroneously מְלִיָּהּ **Ezr 4**₁₃ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 201f: טוּזְדָּה scribal error for טוּזְדָּה, so also Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 84 :: Rudolph *EsraundNehemia* 39: rd. מְלִיָּהּ, so also BHS); pl. det. מְלִיָּהּ: king **Da 2**₄₋₇₂₄ and **Ezr 4**₈₋₇₂₆: מְלִיָּהּ מְלִיָּהּ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 312i) **Da 2**₃₇ (the king of בְּבֶל), **Ezr 7**₁₂ (the king of פָּרְס), a royal titulary, cf. *šar šarrāni* (AHw. 1189b; for *šarru* see also CADŠ/2: 76ff), Palm. *mlk mlk*[?] the title of the king of Palmyra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 153, sv. מְלִיָּהּ_{II} no. 4; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 634 sv. *mlk*₃, p. 637); THAT 1: 912, cf. also Bentzen on **Da 2**₃₇; an epithet for the God of Israel when referred to by king

Nebuchadnezzar מִלְכֵינָא מִלְכֵינָא Da 2₄₇ (→ מִלְכֵינָא), cf. מִלְכֵינָא שְׁמִינָא Da 4₃₄ (→ שְׁמִינָא); Ezr 6₄ (→ בית מִלְכֵינָא).
בְּיָת).

Da 7₁₇ מִלְכֵינָא kings; the exact meaning is disputed, but possible interpretations include:

—a) MT: “the kings represent the kingdoms”, so Plöger KAT xviii: 105, similarly Montgomery 305f, “each king can stand for his own kingdom”; cf. Vogt 102b: kings, or successions of kings.

—b) cj.:

—i) for מִלְכֵינָא rd. with Sept., Theodotion, Vulgate and one ms. מִלְכֵינָא kingdoms;

—ii) for MT rd. מִלְכֵינָא, sg., cf. Heb. מֶלֶךְ, Arb. *mulk*; Ug. pun. (Ginsberg 1) cf. BHS; such cj. as these (i and ii) are probably not necessary.

10821 מִלְכֵינָא (Aramaic)

*מִלְכֵינָא: II מִלְכֵינָא; Heb. cj. III מֶלֶךְ; Hatra (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 644 sv. *mlk*₁₀); JArm. מִלְכֵינָא, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 238b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 624); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 112b); Syr. *melkā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 392a); Mnd. *milka* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 267a); basic form **milk* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 183j): sf. מִלְכֵינָא, Or. *ma-*: **counsel** Da 4₂₄. †

10822 מִלְכָּה (Aramaic)

*מִלְכָּה: I מִלְכָּה, fem. from מֶלֶךְ; the same in Heb.; EmpArm.; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 12: 11); Hermopolis 4: 1 (Vogt 102a); Bowman *Demotic* ix: 5, pl. cstr. מִלְכָּה; Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 153; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 634 sv. *mlk*₃); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 238b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 624); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 113a); Syr. *malkʿsubʿetau* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 391b); Mnd. *malakta* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 243b; Nöl-deke *Mand. Gramm.* 101); NeoSyr. *malktā* (Maclean 179b); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 57); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 243a: det. מִלְכָּה: **queen**, i.e. **the queen-mother** Da 5₁₀. †

10823 מִלְכוּ (Aramaic)

מִלְכוּ: I מִלְכוּ; Heb. מַלְכוּת; OArm., Sefire מִלְכָּת (Donner-R. *Inscriptionen* 222 A: 25); EmpArm., EgArm. מִלְכוּת (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Ahiqar* 95), and this is probably also to be read for מִלְכוּת (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 6: 1), on which see Leander 80y; Samaria; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 12: 2); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 152, 154; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 644); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 238b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 624); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 113a); Sam. (*Ben Hayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 556); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 392a); Mnd. *malkuta* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 245a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 144); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 57); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 197g: cstr. מִלְכוּת, det. מִלְכוּת, Da 2₄₄ 4₂₈ 7₂₄₋₂₇ -תָּה, sf. מִלְכוּתֵי, מִלְכוּתֵי, מִלְכוּתֵי, pl. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 245c and d) cstr. מִלְכוּת, det. מִלְכוּת.

—1. **kingship, sovereignty** Da 2₃₇₋₄₄ 4_{28-33a} 5₁₈ 6₁ 7_{14a-18-22-27a}, בית מִלְכוּ residence (Babylon) 4₂₇, מִלְכוּת, מִלְכוּת, royal palace 4₂₆, מִלְכוּת, royal throne 5₂₀.

—2. **reign** Da 6₂₉ Ezr 4₂₄ 6₁₅.

—3. **kingdom, realm**, not particularly easy to distinguish from meaning 1 above in **Da** 4²³ 5²⁶ 6⁵; also in **Da** 2^{39nd.42-44} 3³³ 4^{15-23-33b} 5^{7-11-16-26-28f} 6^{2-4f-8-27} **Ezr** 7¹³⁻²³; the kingdom of men ידע די שליט (אלהא) עליא **Da** 4¹⁴⁻²²⁻²⁹ 5²¹; the kingdom of God 3³³ 4³¹ 7^{14b-27b}. †

10824 מלל (Aramaic)

מלל: Heb. III מלל < Arm. (Wagner 171): OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224: 2); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 178; Saqqara); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 18: 3; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 492nd.495); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 154; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 644), Pul-i D. 7; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 238b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 625); CPArm. pa. (Schulthess *Lex.* 111a); Syr. pa. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 387a); Mnd. *MLL* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 273b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 253).

pa: pf. מלל; impf. ימלל; pt. מומלל, מומלל, variant מומללאה (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 166g): to **speak Da** 7⁸⁻¹¹⁻²⁰⁻²⁵, abs. עם 6²². †

Der. מלה (: denominative vb. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 273g).

10825 מן (Aramaic)

מן, variant **Da** 3⁶⁻¹¹ and 4²² **מן**: Heb. II מן what? (but see now Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 96) and cj. מן who? (HAL 564b; HALOT 597a): who, whosoever, cf. Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §41, p. 60); OArm., Zakir (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 B: 16, 18, 21); Zendjirli (214: 15); Sefire (222nd.224 *passim*); Tell Fekherye 10, 16 (p. 53); EmpArm., Nerab (225: 5; 226: 8); EgArm. *mn*, *mnzy* (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, cf. Leander §16: 17); Asia Minor; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 6 and Nyberg 2: 297 מנו (from **man-hū*); Herzfeld *Paikuli* 641); Uruk 19f *man-nu*; Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 157 sv. מן_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 648 sv. *mn*₄); JArm., DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 625f; cf. also Dalman *Wb.* 240a, and KBL); CPArm. *mn* (*man*) (Schulthess *Lex.* 113a), later *myn* (*men*) (Schulthess *Gr.* §64); Syr. *man* who? (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 393b); Mnd. *man* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 246; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 94); NeoSyr. *man* (Maclean 181b); NeoArm. *mōn* and *mannu/e* (Spitaler 57a-e; Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 57); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* §24.

—1. interrogative pron. **who?** **Ezr** 5³⁻⁹, מנהוא אלה די **Da** 3¹⁵ who is a god who ...?, meaning which god will ...?, מן אנן שמות, **Ezr** 5⁴ what are the names? (→ שמו) also Old Syr. (Black 219) and Mnd. (Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 341₂); cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 268d, and Lande 39 :: Montgomery 208.

—2. relative pron. מנהדי (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 358n, → די 2b): **who Da** 3⁶⁻¹¹, למהדי **to whomsoever** 4¹⁴⁻²²⁻²⁹; **whomsoever** 5²¹. †

10826 מן (Aramaic)

מן: the same in Heb.; OArm., Zakir, Zendjirli, Sefire (Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §45a); Tell Fekherye מן from, since (lines 16, 17, 18, 22, 23), *mnh* (lines 9, 11, 19), cf. p. 53; EmpArm., Nerab, Tema (see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 225: 8, 10; 228: 18); Asshur Ostracon (233: 9, 15, 16); Uruk *mi-in*; EgArm. (Leander §62: 9); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 6; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 638/9); Bowman *Demotic* 227 vii 3f; Hatra (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 247: 5?; 257: 3); Asia Minor (264: 6); Nab. (Cantineau *Nab.* 2: 115a); Palm. (Cantineau *Gr.* 138); see further Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3: p. 37b; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 155ff; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 649 sv. *mn*₅); JArm., DSS

(Dalman *Wb.*; *Gr.* 47: 2; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 626); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 113b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 393b); Mnd. *mn.*, with sf. always *min-* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 273b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 10, 193); NeoArm. *m(u-)* (Spitaler 129p; Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 57); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 259t-w: sf. מְנִי, מְנִיךְ, מְנִיָּה, מְנִיָּה (variant מְנִיָּה, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 73o and p; 81z), מְנִיָּהוּן K and מְנִיָּהוּן Q Da 2^{33-41f}; טְוִיָּן is only rarely assimilated מְטוֹרָא Da 2⁴⁵, מְטוֹרָא Jr 10¹¹ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 259u): preposition.

—1. with spatial significance:

—a) **out of, from** Da 2³⁵ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 316h).⁴⁵ 5^{2f-13} 6²⁴ 7^{3f-24} Ezr 6¹¹; **down from** Da 4¹⁰⁻²⁰ 5²⁰, **away from** 4¹¹⁻²²⁻²⁸⁻³⁰ 5²¹ Jr 10¹¹, מְנִיָּהוּן from there Ezr 6⁶; linked with → גָּאָ, → לְוִתָּה, → קָדָה, → קָדָמָה and → תְּמִיתָה.

—b) particular instances: with → יִזְבּ to save מְנִיָּד Da 3¹⁵, *מִן מֵתָ עֵבֶד מִן let judgement be executed upon them (NRSV; REB), → הִינּוּ sv. 1, Ezr 7²⁶, מִן בְּעָהָהּ to make a request from Da 2¹⁶⁻²³⁻⁴⁹ 6¹³ (→ בעה 2), מִן אֲנָשָׁא לְבַבָּהּ מִן אֲנָשָׁא (→ שְׁנָה pa.) 4¹³, on which see Marti *Das Buch Daniel* (KHC xviii, 1901), 29: מִן אֲנָשָׁא לְבַבָּהּ an expression for מִן לְבַבָּהּ the human mind; let his mind be changed from that of a human (NRSV); his mind will cease to be human (REB): for מִן in its usage as a periphrasis for the genitive cf. Arb.; the human mind, cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 316i; to defray expenses from Ezr 6⁴ 7²⁰.

—2. with temporal significance: **since** Ezr 4¹⁵⁻¹⁹; וְעַד hellip. מִן Da 2²⁰ Ezr 5¹⁶; מִן קִדְמָתָהוּן previously Ezr 5¹¹; מְנִיָּהוּן conj. since, because (→ הִי 3 f β) Da 3²².

—3. in making comparisons: **different from** Da 7^{3-7-19-23f}, superior to 2³⁰; used comparatively (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 319h) מִן אֲרָעָא less than, inferior to Da 2³⁹ (→ אֲרָעָא 2); מִן עֵלְיָהוּן superior to them 6³.

—4. partitive: of, from Da 2²⁵ 5¹³ 6³⁻¹⁴ 7⁸⁻¹⁶ (מִן חֶדֶד) Ezr 7¹³; מִן נְצִיבְתָא some of the firmness Da 2⁴¹, cf. Rosenthal *Gr.* §80; מִן וּמְנִיָּהוּן hellip. מִן וּמְנִיָּהוּן 2^{33-41f} they were partly this... partly that (cf. Brockelmann *Grundriss* 2: 360, 397), וּמְנִיָּהוּן hellip. מִן קִצָּתָהּ 2⁴² a bit of this ... and a bit of that (cf. Vogt 104a, 3b; cf. also CPArm., Schulthess *Gr.* §168: 6 :: Brockelmann *Grundriss* 2: 361f).

—5. to show the author or cause of something: מְנִיָּה Da 2⁵⁻⁸ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 316h, → אֲזָדָה, מְטִיל 4²²⁻³⁰ 5²¹ (= בָּ 4¹²⁻²⁰), to approach from 4⁹, with וּן hitpe.; because of, as a consequence of 5¹⁹ 7¹¹ (:: Montgomery 301f).

—6. to express the norm: according to, corresponding to (Palm. מִן נְמוּסָא accord-ing to the law, Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 179, מִן עִירָא according to usage, cf. Rosenthal *Palm.* 85; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 207; Cantineau *Gr.* 138); מְנִיָּהוּן according to the command Ezr 6¹⁴ 7²³ (on this see under טְעָם, adv., Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 255s, or as 4); מְנִיָּהוּן as is certain Da 2⁸; מְנִיָּהוּן מִן קִשְׁטָהּ הִי it is in accordance with the truth that, meaning indeed, truly 2⁴⁷. †

10827 מְנִיָּה (Aramaic)

מְנִיָּה Da 5^{25f}: there is some controversy about the meaning.

—1. it may be taken as a subst., mina; Heb. מְנָה; loanword from Akk. *manû(m)*, from Sumerian *mana* (see Zimmern 20f; AHW. 604a; CAD M/1: 219b, sv. *manû* A; Kaufman 69); Sept. and Pseudo Theodotion **Da 5**_{25f} together with $\mu\nu\tilde{\alpha}$ and also $\mu\alpha\nu\eta$ (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 129); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*), pl. מִן(ִ)טְוִזְרִין (cf. Leander 15c); Mesopotamia מְנָה; Xanthos, Samaria, Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 158 sv. מְנָה; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 658 sv. *mnh*₂); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 241a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 628) מְנָא; JArm.; Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 394a); NeoSyr. (Maclean 183a) מְנָא, the same as Mnd. *mania* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 275a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 234o.

—2. alternatively it may be taken as a vb., pt. passive, from → מְנָה. †

10828 מְנָה (Aramaic)

מְנָה: → מְנָה.

10829 מְנָדַע (Aramaic)

מְנָדַע: יָדַע; Heb. מְנָדַע; EgArm. מְנָדַע (*Aḥiqar* 53), the precise meaning is uncertain, on which see Cowley *Arm. Pap.* p. 232; JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 158; Leander 37d; Ginsberg in Pritchard *Texts* 428a; Vogt 106b; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 656 sv. *mnd*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 240b, 225b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 594) *manda*^c, *madda*^c; CPArm. מְנָדַע (Schulthess *Lex.* 79), and Syr. *madd*^c*sub*^c*e*→*a**u* knowledge, understanding, insight (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 297a); Mnd. *manda* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 247 knowledge, recognition, γυνῶσι; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 75; see also Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 244; Akk. (from Arm.) *mandētu* the result of recognition, what has become known (AHW. 602a; CAD M/1:208); the derivative מְנָדַע something, comes from *madda*^c-*mā* “something that is known”, with the indefinite particle *-mā* as suffix; EmpArm.; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 16: 9; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 640); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*; Behistun; Hermopolis; Saqqara מְנָדַע(ִ)טְוִזְרִין; cf. Leander §18d especially p. 38, and Beyer *Arm. Texte* 594f); Sardes (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 260 B: 6; 8 מְנָדַע־מָתָה fem. with sf.); so also Carpentras (269: 2); Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. מְנָדַע/טְוִזְרִין (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 158; Rosenthal *Palm.* 52; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 598 sv. *md*^c*m*); JArm. מְנָדַע and מְנָדַי (Dalman *Wb.* 225a and b); DSS מְנָדַע (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 594); Syr. *meddem* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 375b); NeoSyr. *mi(n)di* (Maclean 182a); Mnd. *mindam* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 267b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 186, cf. p. 50); NeoArm. *mette* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 59) :: Akk. *mindē(ma)* (Torczyner *Entst.* 47ff; Landsberger, *OLZ* 26 (1923), 73; but on this see also von Soden *Gramm.* §121e, and AHW. 655a; CAD M/2: 83b; *minde*, *midde*, also *manda* (< *mîn îde* “what I know”) perhaps; a later form of the particle is *mindēma*. An etymological connection can certainly be made with Arm., but questions remain about whether it can be taken as a loanword from Akk. (Babylonian). Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 194r: det. מְנָדַע, sf. מְנָדַע **understanding Da 2**₂₁ **4**₃₁₋₃₃ **5**₁₂. †

10830 מְנָה (Aramaic)

מְנָה: the same in Heb.; pi. < Arm. (Wagner 174); EmpArm., EgArm., *Aḥiqar* (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* pe., and more often pa.; *Aḥiqar*; Saqqara; Driver *Arm. Docs.* pu.); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 23: 6); Nab., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 159 sv. מְנָה; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 660 sv. *mny*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 240b, מְנָה; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 628 sv. מְנָה); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 114a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 538); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 394a); NeoSyr. (Maclean 181b sv. *mn*^c); Mnd. *MNA*, etpe./etpa. ‘*miniit* “I will be counted” (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 274a and 247b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 284).

pe: pf. מִנָּה; pt. passive מִנָּא (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 147i): to **count** **Da** 5_{25f}; pt. passive מִנָּה counted (Kautzsch *Gr.* 10f), → פָּרַס and תִּקַּל and Commentaries; see especially BLK *ad loc.* (pp. 58f); see further Eissfeldt, *ZAW* 63 (1951), 105nd.114 (= *Kl. Schr.* 3: 210nd.217) :: → מִנָּא.

pa: pf. מִנִּי, מִנִּית; impv. מִנִּי (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 159p) to **install, appoint** (EgArm., Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; pu., JArm.) **Ezr** 7₂₅ (with acc. of the person) over עַל (EgArm. ע.ם) **Da** 2₄₉ 3₁₂, with inf. and לְ 2₂₄. †

Der. מִנָּא (?), מִנִּי.

10831 מִנְחָה (Aramaic)

מִנְחָה: loanword from Heb.; EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 159; Vincent *Rel.* 185ff; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 659 sv. *mnḥh*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 241a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 627f) מִנְחָתָא; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 244d: pl. sf. מִנְחָתָהוֹן: **offering** **Da** 2₄₆, on which see Martin, *ZAW* 85 (1973), 81), specifically **grain-offering** (Heb., MHeb., JArm.) **Ezr** 7₁₇. †

10832 מִנִּי (Aramaic)

*מִנִּי: מִנָּה; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara); Nab., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 159; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 661); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 241b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 628); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 114b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 560); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 394b); NeoSyr. *miniānā* (Maclean 183a); Mnd. *miniana* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 268a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 176, 179); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 195z: the same in the cstr.: **number** **Ezr** 6₁₇. †

10833 עֶבֶד

עֶבֶד See below under מִן עֶבֶד (#10835).

10834 (Aramaic) מִן

מִן See below under מִן עֶבֶד (#10835).

10835 (Aramaic) מִן עֶבֶד (Aramaic)

*מִן עֶבֶד: **עבד**; the same in Heb.; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 244b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 651) and Syr. *ma^osub^ebaudaḡ* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 505b); Mnd. *mabada* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 238a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 130); Syr. magic; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 195w: pl. sf. מִן עֶבְדוֹהִי: **work** **Da** 4₃₄. †

10836 מִיעָה (Aramaic)

*מִיעָה: Heb. *מִיעָה; MHeb. מִיעָה, pl. מִעִים, dual מִעִים, מִעִים, מִעִין (Dalman *Wb.* 245a; Levy 3: 184b), entrails, belly; JArm. מִיעָא, pl. det. מִיעִיא (Dalman *Wb.* 244b; Levy 3: 185a; but see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000),

96); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 629 sv. **מועיין**) *me'ēn* belly; CPArm. pl. sf. *m'wy* (Schulthess *Lex.* 115a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 397b) and NeoSyr. *ma'yā* (Maclean 187b), pl. *m'sub'e>ayyaṃ*; Mnd. *mia* pl., variant *maia*, *m'ia*, *m'ia* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 265b, 242a and 276b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 109, **מועיא**, pronounced something like *mēyā*) entrails; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 186z, 305e: pl. sf. **מועוראי**: **belly** (Heb. **Song 5₁₄**) **Da 2₃₂**. †

10837 **מועל** (Aramaic)

***מועל**: **עלל**; Late Babylonian (from Arm.) *manḥalu* (AHw. 603a; CAD M/1: 211b) entrance; Nab., Palm. (Rosenthal *Palm.* 44f; Cantineau *Gr.* 79f); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 161; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 669 sv. *m'ḥ₁*); JArm. the exact form of the sbst is uncertain (see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 96), but possibilities include:

—1. **מועלא** (Dalman *Wb.* 246a, and subsequently KBL).

—2. **מו עלי/בו עלי** (Levy 3: 193a).

—3. **מועל** *ma'āl* (DSS, Beyer *Arm. Texte* 658); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 146a) and Sam. **מועורל**; Syr. *ma'ṣub'elau*, *maaltau*, pl. cstr. *ma'ālay* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 524b, 525a); Mnd. *mala* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 243a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 129); basic form. **ma'āl*; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 195w: pl. cstr. **מועלי**, variant **מועלי** and **בו עלי**, Or. *ma'ṣub'aleu* and *m'alē* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 45f): **מועלי שמשא** **sunset Da 6₁₅**, cf. EgArm. [מן] **מוערב שמשא** (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 21: 8; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 162) and Heb. **השמש** **מועל** (HAL 514a; HALOT 541b, sv. **מובא** 3). †

10838 **מרא** (Aramaic)

***מרא**: in Egyptian syllabic transcription *ma-ru-i/u* (Albright *Vocalization* 43); Old Sinitic. *mr'* (W1. F. Albright, BASOR 110 (1948), 21); cuneiform *ma-ri-i'* (Tallqvist *Names* 134b, on which see also Beyer *Arm. Texte* 629), partially shortened > *mār* (Tallqvist *Names* 135a); OArm., Arslan Tasû (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 232); *Brēdsch* (Barhadad) (201: 3); Zenzjirli (texts 215nd.218); Sefire (224: 21, 22); Tell Fekherye lines 6, 16, *mry* line 17 (see p. 53); forms with suffix.: *mry*, *mrh*, *mr'n*, *mrkm* (see in Degen *Altaram. Gr.* p. 56); *mr* on a seal from Assyria (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 630); EmpArm., Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 6) with 1st. sg. suffix. **מרי**; EgArm. **מרא**, (Hermopolis, Saqqara, *Aḥiqar*); for forms with suffixes see Cowley *Arm. Pap.* p. 298a; Leander 22e and 107k; here there are also writings without **א**, **מרי** and **מרן**, see Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* **מראי** text 13: 1 and 9; the same form is in Driver *Arm. Docs.* 3: 3, 5; 4: 2; 10: 1nd.2 **מראיהם** 7: 4, 5; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 1: 1; 13: 5; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 651); Taxila-Sirkap, Pakistan (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 273: 9, 12); Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 166; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 682); **מרא** JArm. (for JPArm. **מרי** see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 329), DSS **מרה**; this writing is repeated in DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 251a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 629f), often together with **מרא**, on which see also KBL 1096a; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 115b); Sam. *mr* = *ma'zr* (Ben Ḥayyim *Gloss.* 7b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 401a); Mnd. *mara*, *maria* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 251; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 184); NeoSyr. *māra* (Maclean 197a) and NeoArm. *mōra* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 58 sv. *mwr*); n.m. Palm. **מריא** (Benz *Personal Names* 97a); Yemen *māriyyun* (Rabin 28); Baumgartner, ZAW 45 (1927), 104 = *Umwelt* 91f; Rowley *The Aramaic of the OT* 111ff; Schaefer 41f; Rosenthal *Palm.* 30; Arb. *imrā'* and *imru'* (with the article *al-mar'*); OSArb. *mr'* (Conti Rossini 180b;

Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 87, *man*); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 190y: the same in the cstr.; sf. מְרִי Q, מְרִיא K, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 60k :: Gordon, *BASOR* 78 (1940), 10f: **lord**.

—1. of the king: מְרִי/מְרִיא my lord **Da** 4₁₆ (ZüBi: O lord); מְרִי/מְרִיא מְלִכָּא, with מְטָא +; עַל to come upon my lord the king **Da** 4₂₁; of the king, the Pharaoh מְלִכִין מִן Saqqara (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 266: 1, 6).

—2. of a god (for its use as a divine name see Baudissin *Kyrios* 357ff).

—a) מְרִיא־שְׂמִיא **Da** 5₂₃.

—b) מְרִיא מְלִכִין **Da** 2₄₇; cf. מְלִכָּא אֲדִין the lord of kings (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 14: 18); comparable to the attributes of deities: Akk. *bēl šarrāni*, meaning Marduk, see Tallqvist *Epitheta* 54; *bēl bēlē, šar šarri* (Tallqvist *op. cit.* 42, 237); cf. Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 23: **Da** 2₄₇, see above under 2a. †

10839 מְרִד (Aramaic)

*מְרִד: the same in Heb.; EgArm. (Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 167; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 690 sv. *mrd*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 252a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 629); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 116b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 402b); Mnd. *MRD* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 278).

Der. מְרִד, *מְרִד.

10840 מְרִד (Aramaic)

מְרִד: Heb. מְרִד; JArm. מְרִדָּא Tg.J (2K 11₁₄) see Dalman *Wb.* 252a; Syr. *merdā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 403a); Mnd. *mirda* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 270a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 102); basic form **mird* ? :: Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 183e: **mard*: **rebellion** **Ezr** 4₁₉. †

10841 מְרִד (Aramaic)

*מְרִד; מְרִד, basic form of the adj. **mar-rād* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 191c; Leander 82n); EmpArm., Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Behistun *passim*, st. emph. pl. מְרִדִיא, Akk. *ni-ik-ru-tu* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 167; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 690 sv. *mrd*₂); JArm. מְרִדָּא, pl. מְרִדִין (Dalman *Wb.* 252a); Syr. *marīdā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 403b); fem. מְרִדָּא, > מְרִדָּתָא (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 16z), fem. st. emph. מְרִדָּתָא: **rebellious** **Ezr** 4₁₂₋₁₅. †

10842 מְרִט (Aramaic)

מְרִט: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. etpe./etpa. מְרִט בְּכַבָּא hellip. עֲמִרָא “the wool (from the sheep) is (will be) pulled out by thorns” (Ed. Sachau *Arm. Pap.* p. 233, no. 76: i: A, 4; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 168; the translation is taken from the Latin rendering in Vogt 108b; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 693); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 253b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 404a); NeoSyr. (Maclean 199a).

pe: pf. passive (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 104b-e), pl. מְרִיטִין: to **pluck out** (of נְפִין the wings of an eagle) **Da** 7₄. †

10843 מְשַׁח (Aramaic)

מְשַׁח: n.m. **Moses Ezr 6**₁₈ (→ HAL 607; HALOT 642). †

10844 מְשַׁח (Aramaic)

I *מְשַׁח: Heb. I מְשַׁח to anoint; OArm., Se-fire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 21); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 169; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 699 sv. *mšh*₁); Dura Europos (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 631); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 256b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 593); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 117a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 407 sv. *mšh*_{II}); Mnd. *MŠA*, *MŠH* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 279a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 235); NeoSyr. (Maclean 201b).

Der. I מְשַׁח.

10845 מְשַׁח (Aramaic)

II *מְשַׁח: Heb. II מְשַׁח to measure; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 71: 17?; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 170 sv. מְשַׁח_{IV}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 699 sv. *mšh*₂); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 256b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 631); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 117b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 406b sv. *mšh*_I); Mnd. *MŠA* I (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 279a) to measure, stretch out; cf. Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 66, to measure.

Der. cj. II *מְשַׁח.

10846 מְשַׁח (Aramaic)

I מְשַׁח: I מְשַׁח; OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 6); EmpArm., EgArm. (Hermopolis; Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara); Delaporte 76; Mesopotamia (*Corpus Insc. Sem.* 2: 44); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 7: 19); Palm. מְשַׁח and מְשַׁח, on the latter see still Gawlikowski, *Semitica* 23 (1973), 115 line 5 (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 170; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 699 sv. *mšh*₃); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 256b, מְשַׁח_I; rather JPArm. מְשַׁח, see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 96; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 631); מְשַׁח and מְשַׁח also NeoSyr. *mišḥa* (Maclean 201b); CPArm. *m(y)šh*(?) (Schulthess *Lex.* 117a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 407a) and NeoArm. *mešḥā* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 59); Mnd. *miša* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 270b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 64); basic form? *mišḥ* :: Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 183e *mašḥ*: **oil for anointing Ezr 6**₉ 7₂₂ (for מְשַׁח בְּתֵין rd. מְשַׁח בְּתֵין). †

10847 מְשַׁח (Aramaic)

cj. II *מְשַׁח: II מְשַׁח; EgArm. מְשַׁח (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 9: 4; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 170 sv. מְשַׁח; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 700); JArm. II מְשַׁח and מְשַׁח (Dalman *Wb.* 256b); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 632, מְשַׁח, *mešḥā* measure, dimension); CPArm. *mšwḥ* (Schulthess *Lex.* 117b); Syr. *m'sub'esûh*(ṭau and *mūšḥ'sub'etau* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 406b); Mnd. *mašihta* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 255b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 461): pl. sf., cj. (Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 54) מְשַׁח **measure Ezr 6**₃; it should be remembered that because the text is corrupted it is very uncertain, and this means that the cj. that has been mentioned is also uncertain, on which see Gunneweg *KAT* xix/1: 104. †

10848 מִשְׁכָּב (Aramaic)

*מִשְׁכָּב: שֹׁכֵב; Heb. מִשְׁכָּב, Or. מִ (Kahle *Text des AT* 70; *Masoreten des Ostens* 197); Deir Alla; Nab. מִשְׁכָּב place of rest, meaning grave (?Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 170 sv. מִשְׁכָּב; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 701 sv. *mškb*₁); JArm. מִשְׁכָּבָא (Dalman *Wb.* 257a) :: DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 707 מִשְׁכָּב *maškb* (*maqtál*)); CPArm. *mškwby*, sf. *mškwbyth* (Schulthess *Lex.* 205b); Syr. *maškʿsubʿebaṃ* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 775b); Mnd. *škibta* resting, lying down (Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 177, מִיִּשְׁכָּבָךְ “your lying”; Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 465b; also 465a sv. *ŠKB* pe. inf.); basic form **miškab* or **maškab* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 194q; ThZ 9 (1953), 155): sf. מִשְׁכָּבֵי, מִשְׁכָּבָךְ, מִשְׁכָּבֵיהּ, Da 2_{28f}, Or. *ma-*: **bed** Da 2_{28f} 4_{2.7.10} 7₁. †

10849 מִשְׁכָּן (Aramaic)

*מִשְׁכָּן: שָׁכַן; Heb. מִשְׁכָּן, Or. *ma-* (Kahle *Text des AT* 70); EmpArm., Hermopolis; Palm. (J. Cantineau, Syria 17 (1936), 353: 9); Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 170; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 702 sv. *mškn*₃); JArm. מִשְׁכָּנָא (Dalman *Wb.* 257a); DSS מִשְׁכָּן *maškn* (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 709); Sam. *meškan* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 11b sv. *škn*); CPArm. **mškn* (Schulthess *Lex.* 206a *tabernaculum*); Syr. *maškʿsubʿenaṃ* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 776b); also NeoSyr. (Maclean 202b); Mnd. *maškna* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 255b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 129); basic form **miškan* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 194q) or rather *maškan* (ThZ 9 (1953), 155): sf. מִשְׁכָּנֵיהּ, variant מִ: **abode** (the abode of God, meaning Jerusalem) **Ezr** 7₁₅. †

10850 מִשְׁרוּקֵי (Aramaic)

*מִשְׁרוּקֵי: שָׂרַק; Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 810a, *mašrōqītā*), and NeoSyr. *mašruqita* (Maclean 204b); Mnd. *mašrukta* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 256a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 130f); Canaanite (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 10t, 195w, 197f): det. מִשְׁרוּקֵיָא מִשְׁרוּקֵיָא, Da 3₁₀: **pipe** (Kolari 35f), Sept., Theodotion σὺριγγίς, Vulgate *fistula* Da 3_{5.7.10.15}, on the renderings in Sept., Theodotion and Vulgate see also Grelot, VT 29 (1979), 26nd.28. †

10851 מִשְׁתָּא (Aramaic)

*מִשְׁתָּא: שָׁתָה; Heb. מִשְׁתָּא, Or. מִ (ThZ 9 (1953), 156); JArm. emph. מִשְׁתָּא; indet. מִשְׁתָּי (Dalman *Wb.* 258b); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 720: מִשְׁתָּה *maštē*); Mnd. *mišitia* = *mištia*, inf. from *ŠTA* drink (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 270b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 129); CPArm. *meštē* drink (Schulthess *Gr.* §111; cf. *Lex.* 216b); Syr. *maštʿsubʿeyaṃ* beverage, banquet (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 811b); JArm. מִשְׁתָּוּתָא meal, wedding-feast (Dalman *Wb.* 258b), cf. *nuptiae* wedding-feast, nuptials; CPArm. emph. *mštwtʿ* (Schulthess *Lex.* 216b), the same as Syr. *meštūtā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 811b); NeoArm. *maščuta* wedding-feast (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 88); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 194s; ThZ 9 (1953), 156: det. מִשְׁתָּיָא, Or. *mištiyā* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 38a): **drinking, banquet**, מִ בֵּית מִן banqueting hall Da 5₁₀. †

10852 מִתְּנָה (Aramaic)

*מִתְּנָה: נָתַן; Heb. מִתְּנָה, I מִתְּנָה; EmpArm. (Ed. Sachau *Arm. Pap.* 75 ii: 7, 11; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 172 sv. מִתְּנָן; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 709 s.v. *mtn*₂); cuneiform *mat-ta-na-at* (Uruk, Coogan *Personal Names* 77), on which see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 643; JArm. מִתְּנָתָא (Dalman *Wb.* 259b; for TgArm. מִתְּנָא see Sokoloff,

DSD 7 (2000), 96); DSS (Beyer *loc. cit.*); CPArm. *mat-tūnā* (Schulthess *Lex.* 129b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 194r: pl. מַתְּנָן, sf. מַתְּנָתָךְ, fem. gift Da 2⁶⁻⁴⁸ 5¹⁷. †

10853 טוּזְדָן (Aramaic)

טוּזְדָן:

—1. interchanges with → גַּמ; cf. הַמּוֹ(טוּזְדָן).

—2. is assimilated to a following consonant (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 34k): גַּב (?), הַקָּם and עֵז, נִזְק, נַפַּל and נַחַר.

—3. is not assimilated, or alternatively the doubling from assimilation is resolved (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 50e :: Leander 18j): for instances of assimilation cf. *אַנְרָ, אַנְתָּה, אַנְתוּן and *חַנְטָא, in נַפַּק, נַתָּן, נַפַּק; for instances of dissimilation of the consonant doubled with טוּזְדָן (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 50d) cf. → יַדַּע, סַלַּק, and עַלַּל haf.: הַנְעַל :: צַפַּר and שַׁפִּיר!

10854 נבא (Aramaic)

נבא: together with its derivatives, a loan-word from Heb. נבא (?); pa. Syr., itpa. JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 260b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 118a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 411b); Mnd. af. and ettaf. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 287a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 265); itpa. NeoSyr. (Maclean 181b).

hitpa: pf. הַתְּנַבִּי, Q variant נְבִיא- (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 168a): to **act as a prophet, prophesy** Ezr 5¹. †

Der. *נְבִיאָה, *נְבִיאָה.

10855 נְבִיאָה (Aramaic)

*נְבִיאָה: נבא; < Heb.; JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 260b; but see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 96; for JPArm. נְבִי see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 339); CPArm. *nbyw* (Schulthess *Lex.* 118a; *Gr.* §73); Syr. *n²sub'ebéÆyutaṃ* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 411b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 189m: cstr. נְבִיאָה: **prophecy** Ezr 6¹⁴. †

10856 נְבוּכַדְנֶצַּר (Aramaic)

נְבוּכַדְנֶצַּר: Da 2²⁸⁻⁵² (25 times), Ezr 5¹²⁻¹⁴ 6⁵, 'נְבִי' Da 3¹⁴ 5¹¹⁻¹⁸: n.m. **Nebuchadnezzar II** (604nd.562 BC), king of Babylon, cf. also Pauly-Wissowa (Kl.) 4: 36, → HAL 624a; HALOT 660a; cf. Berger, ZA 64 (1974), 224f. †

10857 נְבִיזָה (Aramaic)

נְבִיזָה: Da 2⁶, variant_{Secunda} 'נְבִי: Tg. pl. נְבִיזָה and נְבִיזָה; etymology is uncertain, perhaps to be related to Akk. (Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian) *nibzu* (AHw. 786a; CAD N1/2: 206a; Kaufman 77) clay tablet, document, and also the goods mentioned in the document; EmpArm., EgArm. נְבִי receipt (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 173; cf. Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 11: 6, p. 34; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 711); Tg., Sam. נְבִיאָה

(*Ben Hayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 547) **Lev 16**_{8nd.10} for BHeb. גֹּרֵל, cf. *Levy* 3: 325b and CPArm. *נבז (Schulthess *Lex.* 118b) lot; Mnd. *nibza* (*Drower-Macuch Dictionary* 296) translated in KBL 1097 as part of the liturgy; cf. Arb. *nubda* small section, tractate; for older suggestions about the derivation of this sbst. cf. Gesenius *Thes.* 842a; Zimmern 19; and Montgomery 150; more recent ones are noted in Rosenthal *Gr.* §190: pl. sf. נבזביתך **Da 5**₁₇, variant נב and נב (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 244k and l).

The cj. emendations for this sbst. (which, according to Bauer-Leander *BArm.* and Rosenthal for example, should be left in the form in which it has been transmitted) include:

—a) נבזביתך, as with Theodotion καὶ τὴν δωρεὰν τῆς οἰκίας σου and with Vulgate *et dona domus tuae*, so also BLK 58.

—b) נבזתך (Joüon, *Biblica* 8 (1927), 183) with נבזביתך (KBL, both forms from נבזה, see above): **present Da 2**₆ **5**₁₇, together with בנותנה. †

10858 נביא (Aramaic)

*נביא; < Heb. נביא; JArm. (*Dalman Wb.* 261a); CPArm. (*Schulthess Lex.* 118a); Syr. (*Brockelmann Lexicon* 411b) and NeoSyr. *nwîyā* (*Macleane* 209a); Mnd. *nbiha/nbiha* (*Drower-Macuch Dictionary* 288a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 432): det. נביאה K, נביא Q, pl. נביאים K, נבייִא Q (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 210o, 212z): **prophet Ezr 5**_{1f} **6**₁₄. †

10859 נברשה (Aramaic)

*נברשה, Or. *nab-*, MHeb. נברשת, JArm. נברשתא (*Dalman Wb.* 261b; see now Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 97); Syr. *nabreštā*, denominative *nabreš* to kindle (*Brockelmann Lexicon* 412b); > Arb. *nibrās* (*Fraenkel* 95f); Persian loanword (*Hinz* 175), so already Scheftelowitz 2: 333, and in this respect he follows *Ellenbogen* 110: Avestan *brāzaiti* (*brāz* meaning to shine) < Old Persian *nibrāza* burning brightly, lamp, cf. *Hinz* :: *Montgomery* 255, who finds a Semitic etymology in the root *b-r-r* “to be clear, be bright” > sbst. *mabrart* > *nabrart* > *nabralt* > *nabrašt*; the derivation from Persian is probably (surprisingly!) to be preserved; for details, see *Kelso* no. 61: נברשה corresponds to Heb. מנורה; Sokoloff *loc. cit.* refers to *Millard, Maarav* 4 (1987) 87nd.92; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 41t: det. נברשתא: **candlestick Da 5**₅. †

10860 נגר (Aramaic)

נגר: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. (*Cowley Arm. Pap.* 26: 4, 8); the meaning of the vb., if a vb. lies behind both these instances, is uncertain; it is questionable whether the forms in EgArm. belong to the same verb (cf. *Jean-H. Dictionnaire* 174 sv. נגר; *Hoftijzer-Jongeling Dictionary* 713 sv. *ngd*₁); JArm., DSS (*Dalman Wb.* 262a; *Beyer Arm. Texte* 632f, where it can mean to pull, break out, spread); CPArm. to pull; intransitive: to flow (*Schulthess Lex.* 119a); Syr. to pull, lead, flow (*Brockelmann Lexicon* 413a); Mnd. to drive, stretch out, lead, pull (*Drower-Macuch Dictionary* 288; *Nöldeke Mand. Gramm.* 224); Eth. *nagada* to wan-der through (*Dillmann* 693); JArm. נגדה river (*Dalman Wb.* 262a); CPArm. flow of blood (*Schulthess Lex.* 119a); OArm., Sefire (*Donner-R. Inschriften* 224: 10) officer; EmpArm., Saqqara 8 ? (*Donner-R. Inschriften* 266: 8; see vol. 2: p. 314; for Saqqara see also *Jean-H. Dictionnaire* 174 sv. נגר_{II}; *Hoftijzer-Jongeling Dictionary* 713 sv. *ngd*₃); JArm. (*Dalman Wb.* 262a), and Syr. (*Brockelmann Lexicon* 413b) נגודה leader; CPArm. *nagōd* (*Schulthess*

Lex. 119a); Arb. *najd* and NeoArm. *negta* (Spitaler 2b) plateau; Tg. נְגָדָא for Heb. שָׁפַיִם; Nöldeke *Neue Beiträge* 197f.

pe: pt. נָגַד to **flow, gush** **Da 7**₁₀. †

Der. נָגַד.

10861 נָגַד (Aramaic)

נָגַד: נָגַד; the same in Heb.; sbst. > preposition (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 260x, ? < Heb., Rowley *The Aramaic of the OT* 130): **in the direction of, towards** (→ עָלָא 4) **Da 6**₁₁. †

10862 נָגַה (Aramaic)

*נָגַה: the same in Heb.; JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 262a: to become dark; Jastrow 872b to brighten; JPArm. to shine at dawn, see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 340); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 119b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 414a: to brighten); Mnd. *NGA* and *NHG* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 288a and 290f; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 235 and 365): always the meaning is to be light, shed light, brighten, dawn.

Der. *נָגַה.

10863 נָגַה (Aramaic)

*נָגַה (Leander, *ZAW* 45 (1927), 158): נָגַה, Heb. נָגַה; JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 262a) and Syr. *noghā* and *nughā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 414a); Mnd. *nihga* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 297a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 102) break of day; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 184n: det. נָגַהָא, Or. *na-* (in error Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 32i): **brightness**, נָגַהָא at daybreak **Da 6**₂₀ (Montgomery 279). †

10864 נ (Aramaic)

<hi rend="fspt14"></hi>נ<hi rend="fspt14"></hi>: → נְנַא _ עֵבֵר.

10865 נָדַב (Aramaic)

נָדַב: the same in Heb.; JArm. etpa. to be willing, DSS to donate (Dalman *Wb.* 263b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 633); Palm. n.m. נָדַבָא (Stark *Personal Names* 99a); Arm. sbst. with 3rd. masc. suffix נָדַבָה (Zendjirli, Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 33, on which see 2: p. 222; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 174 sv. נָדַב_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 716 sv. *ndb*₂).

hitpa: pf. pl. הִתְנַדְּבוּ; pt. מִתְנַדֵּב, pl. מִתְנַדְּבִין; inf. cstr. הִתְנַדְּבוּת; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 246n.

—1. pt. **agreeable, willing** with לְ and inf. **Ezr 7**₁₃.

—2. to **donate** **Ezr 7**_{15f} (concerning vs.₁₆ see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 339n); substantivised inf. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 302i), **donation, gift** **7**₁₆. †

Der. *הַתְּנַבְּוּי.

10866 נְדָבָךְ (Aramaic)

נְדָבָךְ: MHeb. נְדָבָךְ and נְדָבָךְ (see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 97); JArm. נְדָבָכָא (Dalman *Wb.* 263b; cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 633, *nadbāk* layer of stones) > Arb. *midmāk* (Ruzûicûka 127; Fraenkel 12); loanword from Akk. *natbāku(m)*; Neo-Assyrian and Late Babylonian also *nadabāku*, which can mean a course of bricks (AHw. 766a; CAD N1/2: 118b); on the subst. as an Akk. loanword see again Kaufman 76, and Ellenbogen 111: pl. נְדָבָכִין: **stratum, layer** of stones, or wood, Sept. 2Esdras καὶ δόμοι λίθινοι κραταιοὶ τρεῖς, καὶ δόμος ξύλινο εἶς, Vulgate *ordines de lapidibus impolititis tres et sic ordines de lignis novis* **Ezr 6**. †

10867 נָדַד (Aramaic)

נָדַד: the same in Heb.; → I נָדַד; JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 174; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 716); JArm. (Targumic) to flee, but see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 97; JArm. (Galilean) to flee, of sleep (see Dalman *Wb.* 263; Jastrow 878a); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 632 sv. נָדַד to sway, and 633 sv. נָוַד to flee, but see Sokoloff *loc. cit.*); CPArm. pa. to shift, shake the head (Schulthess *Lex.* 119b); Sam. has the root נָדַד to sway, move about; Syr. af. to drive away (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 415b); Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 220a) to shift, flee; Late Babylonian *nadādu* to deviate, perhaps a foreign word from Arm. (AHw. 700b; CAD N1/1: 41, but meaning uncertain); → by-form נָוַד.

pe: pf. 3rd. fem. נָדַת, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 166d: to **flee**, שְׁנַתְּהָ עֲלוּהָי (→ על₂) **Da 6**₁₉. †

10868 נָדָן (Aramaic)

*נָדָן or נָדָנָה; Heb. I נָדָן; < Arm. (Wagner 183); JArm. נָדָנָה, נָדָנָה sheath (Dalman *Wb.* 264a, but see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 97); loanword from Persian (Sanskrit *nidhāna* container; see Nöldeke, in *Göttinger Gelehrter Anzeiger* (1884), p. 1022) **nidāni*, Middle Persian *niyām*, sheath for a sword, scabbard (Hinz 175; cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 633).

Da 7₁₅ נָדָנָה בְּגוּאָ הֵלְלִיפ. אֶכְרִית רִיחִי: traditionally נָדָנָה (with sf.) is read for נָדָנָה. The meaning is controversial but possible interpretations include.

—A. sheath: GenAp ii: 10 נִשְׁמַתִּי לְגוֹ נִדְנָהּ my soul is in their sheath (cf. Fitzmyer *Gen. Ap.* 78); Bab. Talmud *Sanhedrin* 108a (ed. L. Goldschmidt 7: 482): חוֹזְרַת לְנִדְנָה שְׁלֵא תְהֵא נִשְׁמַתָּן that their soul should not return to its sheath; cf. also Pliny *Nat. Hist.* 7: 52/3 *donec cremato eo inimici remeanti animae velut vaginam edemerint*; Codex Venetus of the Sept. reads ἐν τῷ κολεῶν in the sheath; Theodotion has ἐν τῇ ἔξει μου (ἔξει = גְּוִיָּה body in **Jdg 14**, so already Gesenius *Thes.* 854b; Lebram has covering).

—B. cj. :: Sept. ἐν τοῦτοις, Vulg. *in his* corresponding to Arm. בְּגוֹ דְנָה or בְּגוֹ דְנָה (see Plöger KAT xviii: 102nd.104) “about that”, so ZüBi;

—a. similarly בְּגוֹ דְנָה (cf. JArm. בְּגוֹ/גוֹ protection), בְּגוֹ preposition (see Schäder OLZ 41 (1938), 593ff :: Brockelmann, OLZ 42 (1939), 666) “on account of that” (on which see BHS; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 219k; Bentzen 50).

—b. **בְּגוֹן דְּנָה**, cf. JArm. **בְּגוֹן**; Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 611); Syr. *gawnā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 109a); NeoSyr. *gāwā* (Maclean 45a-b); Mnd. *gauna* colour, sort, coming from Persian (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 75a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 152). The meaning of the prepositional phrase **בְּגוֹן דְּנָה** is “for that reason”.

The correct interpretation must be the first one (A), sheath, meaning covering, meaning **body**; NRSV: as for me my spirit was troubled in me (margin: troubled in its sheath); REB: my spirit within me was troubled. The cj. is not necessary. †

10869 **נְהוֹר** (Aramaic)

***נְהוֹר**: I **נְהַר**; Heb. **נְהַרָה**.

—a) **נְהוֹר** JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 264b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 634); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 119b); Syr. (cstr.!) (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 418a, 417b sv. *nuhrā*), and Mnd. *nhura, anhura* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 291a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 118; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 188g); **נְהוֹר** Canaanite :: Schulthess *Gr.* §38: 2a.

—b) **נְהוֹרָא**: JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 265a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 418a); NeoSyr. (Maclean 210a); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 62): det. Q **נְהוֹרָא**, K **נְהוֹרָא** (→ **נְהוֹר**): **light Da 222**. †

10870 **נְהוֹר** (Aramaic)

***נְהוֹר**: I **נְהַר**; **נְהוֹר**: **מְלֵאפְ נְהוֹר**: (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 175, sv. **נְהוֹר**_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 720 sv. *nhra*); **נְהוֹר** JArm. **נְהוֹרָא** an allegorical name for the Messiah (Jastrow 882, see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 97 :: DSS, Beyer *Arm. Texte* 634 sv. *nahhir*); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 7b, giving light, *nār* light), and CPArm. adj. (Schulthess *Lex.* 120a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 417b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 210b), and Mnd. *nahira* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 281b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 155, **נְהוֹרָא** *lucida* adj.); Syr. also sbst.; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 188k: det. K **נְהוֹרָא**; Q → **נְהוֹרָא**: **light Da 222**. †

10871 **נְהוֹר** (Aramaic)

נְהוֹר: I **נְהַר** pa.; DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 634); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 120a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 518); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 418, *nahîrūtā*); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 198g: **illumination**, of the mind **Da 5**₁₁₋₁₄ together with **שְׂכִלְתָּנִי** and **חֻכְמָנָה**. †

10872 **נְהוֹר** (Aramaic)

I ***נְהוֹר**: Heb. **נֹר** (< Arm., Wagner 184) and II **נְהוֹר**; in Arm. gnostic writing: af. to illuminate; Palm. adj. illuminated, corresponding to Greek λαμπρότατο” (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 175 sv. **נְהוֹר**; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 720 sv. *nhri* and ₄; cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 59₁; on the *waw* cf. A. Dupont-Sommer, *La doctrine Gnostique de la lettre “Wāw”* (Paris, 1946); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 265a sv. **נְהוֹר**); Syr. *n’sub’ehar* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 417a); Mnd. *NHR* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 291b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 61): pe. pf. *nhar, nhura*; Sam. **נְהוֹר** (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 518) and CPArm. *nhwr* (Schulthess *Gr.* §137: 1c; cf. *Lex.* 119b) to shine; pa. JArm., Syr.; af. Mnd. to illuminate.

Der. *נְהוֹר, *נְהִיר, *נְהִירו.

10873 נְהַר (Aramaic)

II *נְהַר = Heb. I נְהַר to flow; JArm. itpa. (Dalman *Wb.* 265a sv. נְהַר_{II}, but see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 97); → נְהַר.

10874 נְהַר (Aramaic)

נְהַר: II נְהַר; Heb. נְהַר; OArm. *nhr* “watercourse” (Tell Fekherye 4; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 720 sv. *nhr*₂); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 265a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 633); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 120a); Sam. *nhrh* = *nārā* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 7b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 417a); Mnd. *nahra* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 281b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 107); NeoSyr. *nahrā* (Maclean 210a); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 62); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 185p: det. נְהַר, **Ezr 4**₁₆ נְהַר: **stream**, נְהַר, **Da 7**₁₀, especially of the River Euphrates עַבְר - (→ נְהַר) **Ezr 4**₁₀₋₇₂₅ (14 times). †

10875 נוֹר (Aramaic)

נוֹר: in Heb. the form is the same but there is a distinction in the meaning; according to Vogt 110b *vagari*; JArm. to flee, get mov-ing, shake; DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 634; cf. Dalman *Wb.* 265a); CPArm. to shake the head (Schulthess *Lex.* 120b); Syr.; Mnd. *NUD* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 293a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 248) to shake, tremble, shudder; Syr. also to flee (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 418b): → נְרַד.

pe: impf. הִנָּד, variant הִנָּד: to **flee** **Da 4**₁₁. †

10876 נוּח (Aramaic)

*נוּח: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., Pehl. (Frahang 21: 12); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 176 sv. נוּח; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 721 sv. *nwh*₁); נוּח EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar*); Nab., Palm. rest, quiet-ness (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 178; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 729); נוּח Palm., JArm. inscr. resting place (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 178; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 730); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 265b, נוּח to come to rest, settle down, die; נוּח gentle and נוּח rest, p. 269b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 634); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 120b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 518); Syr. *nyḥ* to rest (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 419a); Mnd. *NUH* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 293; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 254b, a secondary formation אַתְנַח (אַתְנַח), see p. 84; see now Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 97); NeoSyr. *nḥ* to rest (Maclean 208a); NeoArm.

Der. *נִחוּח.

10877 נוּל (Aramaic)

נוּל **Ezr 6**₁₁, נוּל **Da 2**₃₂₉; JArm. נוּלִיתָ dunghill (Dalman *Wb.* 266a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 634 with the translation rubbish-heap, “a loanword for which the origin is unknown”); see now Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 97; denominative > MHeb. נוּל; JArm. נוּל to become ugly (Dalman *Wb.* 265b): בֵּית (with hitpe. עִבַד, שִׁים and

hitpe. שויה) a dump for waste and refuse is pulled down and turned into a waste tip as a punishment or for punishment (cf. the temple of Baal, which was turned into a latrine (REB: privy) as a profanation **2K 10₂₇**); for the practice of destruction as punishment, see A. Coulin, *Zeitschr. für vergleich. Rechtswissenschaft* 32 (1914), 326ff; K. Meuli, *Schweizer Volkskunde* (1951), 15ff; Montgomery 148f; P. Grelot, *RB* 78 (1971), 602; L. Zehnder “Volkskundliches in der älteren schweizerischen Chronistik”, *Schriften der schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Volkskunde* 60 (1976), 409.

10878 נור (Aramaic)

*נור: the same in Heb.; in Arm. there is only the sbst. נור and its denominative vb. with this root; DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 635); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 8a); Syr. pa. and etpa. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 422a); → I נהר*.

Der. נור.

10879 נור (Aramaic)

נור: *נור; the same in Heb.; Akk. *nūru* (AHw. 805a; CAD N1/2: 347), and Arb. *nūr* light; so also in Palm. personal names (see Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 322; and Stark *Personal Names* 99a); in Arm. it usually means fire; EmpArm., Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 1: 4; *nwl^l* Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 723 sv. *nwr₂*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 266b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 635); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 121a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 502); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 421b); Mnd. *nura* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 294b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 105, 159); NeoSyr. *nura* (Maclean 211b); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 64); mostly fem., but also masc. (only masc. in NeoSyr., Maclean 211b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 180 l, 200j: det. נורא, fem. **Da 3₆**, masc. **7₉**; fire יקר־תא נורא אֶתֶּן **Da 3₆₋₁₁₋₁₅₋₁₇₋₂₀₋₂₁₋₂₃₋₂₆**; otherwise **3₂₁₋₂₂₋₂₄₋₂₅₋₂₇** **7_{9f}**. †

10880 נזק (Aramaic)

נזק: Heb. נזק, נזק, variant נזק, < Arm. (Wagner 186); Ph. yif. (Kilamuwa i: 14 = Donner-R. *Inschriften* 24: 14; see Friedrich *Gr.* §151 :: Landsberger *Sam'al* (1948), 52f, but on this see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 34); EmpArm., EgArm. נזק (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 37: 14), the translation is not certain; according to Cowley (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 37: 14) it means “to inflict damage”, but according to Grelot *Documents* p. 97 “to suffer loss”; JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 176; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 724 sv. *nzq₁*); JArm., DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 635) pe., itpe. and (h)af., to suffer loss (cf. נזקה loss, Dalman *Wb.* 267a; see also Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 97); Akk. *nazāqu(m)* (AHw. 712; CAD N1/2: 136a) to become irritated, to be concerned, Š to annoy, cause trouble; sbst. *niziqtu(m)* (AHw. 799a; CAD N1/2: 303a) annoyance, trouble, grief.

pe: pt. נזק to come to grief (Versions, to be bothered) **Da 6₃**. †

haf: impf. הנה־נזק; inf. cstr. הנה־נזקת; pt. fem. cstr. מה־נזקת: to damage **Ezr 4₁₃** :: intransitive to suffer harm (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 372 l, on p. 274), for מלכים rd. מלכין; (there is no need for any further change to the MT; cf. Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 39, and subsequently KBL, prop. hof. מה־נזק or מה־נזק; cf. BHS; vs.₂₂ so that the damage should not become great (greater) to the detriment of the kings (לה־נזקת מלכין), on which see ZüBi; Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 44; and Gunneweg *KAT* xix/1: 83; on the ending -at instead of -ūt see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 246n. †

10881 נהש (Aramaic)

נְחָשׁ: Heb. נְחֹשֶׁת and נְחָשִׁית: EmpArm. bronze, and smith, Nerab (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 226: 7); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Saqqara); Palm., Nab., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 177 sv. נח_I and נח_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 726 sv. *nḥš₂*); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 268a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 122a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 519); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 424a); Mnd. *nhaša* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 290b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 315); NeoSyr. *nḥāšā* (Maclean 212b), and NeoArm. (*nhōša*, also fem. *nhōšča*, Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 63); cf. Heb. I נחש; Nab. נחש coppersmith, or fortune-teller (Cantineau *Nab.* 2: 120a; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 726 sv. *nḥš₃*); Syr. *nāḥšā* fortune-teller (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 424a); Mnd. fortune-teller (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 281b; cf. Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 120); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 190t: det. נְחָשִׁי **copper, bronze** Da 2₃₂₋₃₅₋₃₉₋₄₅ 4₁₂₋₂₀ 5₄₋₂₃ 7₁₉. †

10882 נחת (Aramaic)

נחת: the same in Heb., coming from Arm. (Wagner 187); OArm., Tell Fekherye 2: pt. haf. *mhnḥt* to tip out, throw down; EmpArm., EgArm. pe. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); haf. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 122, 123; Saqqara; Hermopolis) inf. +; sf. with prefix מְנַחֵת (see Leander 112g and h); Uruk 3 [a]ḥ-ḥi-te-e af. pf. 1st. sg. sf.; Pehl (Junker *Frahang* 21: 15; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 408); Nab., Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 177; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 726); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 268a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 636); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 122a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 8a); Syr. *n'sub'eh*(et) (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 424b); Mnd. *NHT*, 3rd. pf. *nhit* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 293a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 219); NeoSyr. (Maclean 212b); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 63 sv. *nḥč*).

pe: pt. נְחַת: to **come down** (from heaven) Da 4₁₀₋₂₀. †

(h)af. (Baumgartner *ZAW* 45 (1927), 106f = *Umwelt* 93f; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 135a and b): impf. נַחַת; impv. נַחַת, variant נַחַת (Dalman *Gr.* 295f; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 137p); pt. pl. מְנַחֵת (JArm. מנחית, מנחית; Dalman *Gr.* 296): to **deposit** (Pehl., Uruk) **Ezr** 5₁₅ 6₁; 6₅ for נַחַת rd. hof. יְנַחַת :: Gunneweg *KAT* xix/1: 103, 104, 108: MT: “you should deposit it!” (cf. also ZüBi). †

hof: pf. הִנַּחַת (Or. *hu-*), cj. יְנַחַת **Ezr** 6₅ (h)af. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 115r): to **be deposed**, מְנַכְרֵסָא Da 5₂₀; to be deposited, cj. **Ezr** 6₅. †

10883 נטל (Aramaic)

נטל: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm., *Aḥiqar* 169, object עֵינִי “I have lifted up my eyes to you”, with נטלת; Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 178; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 728); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 268b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 636), and Syr. to raise, raise up, also to predominate; adj. *naṭṭil* heavy (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 425b).

pe: pf. 1st. sg. נִטַּלְתָּ, Or. *ne-* (? Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 41t); pf. passive (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 104c) נִטַּלְתָּ: to **lift up**, עֵינֵיךָ Da 4₃₁, passive to be lifted up מְנַכְרֵסָא 7₄ (: Ginsberg *Studies in Daniel* 65₇; cf. Bentz 48 and Plöger *KAT* xviii: 101, 104). †

10884 נטר (Aramaic)

נטר: Heb. נצר, also < Arm. נטר (Wagner 189); cuneiform. (Murasûsûu 77) *-na-ta-ri* (see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 636); OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 22 B and C, *y \bar{s} r); EmpArm., mostly נטר, EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara); cf. Junker *Frahang* 20: 7; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 700nd.702 *ntr* and *ntl*; Nerab (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 225: 12f: *y/tnsr*); Nab.; Palm. (DuraInv. 39: 3; 40: 2); Hatra; JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 178; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 754 sv. *n \bar{s} r*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 269a; Beyer *loc. cit.*); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 122b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 8a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 426b); Mnd. *NTR* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 295b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 143); NeoSyr. (Maclean 213a), and NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 65); > Arb. *ntr* (: *n \bar{z} r*), *nāṭūr* (Fraenkel 138); Safaitic *ntr* (Littmann *Safaitic Inscriptions* 138b); Sabaic *n \bar{z} r* to supervise, watch over (Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 162).

pe: pf. 1st. sg. נַטַּרְתָּ to keep, בְּלִבָּא Da 7₂₈ cf. Luke 2₁₉. †

10885 נִיחֻוּחַ (Aramaic)

*ניחוח: נוח; Heb. נוח; loanword from Heb. רִיחַ נִיחֻוּחַ the smell of appeasement; JArm. (Jastrow 904a), DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 634; but see now Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 98); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 193 l: pl. נִיחֻוּיָן, נִיחֻוּיָן: offerings, in particular offerings of incense; so HAL and HALOT → נִיטֻטֻּ; see also Beyer *loc. cit.*, but the meaning of the sbst. is probably more general, with נֻ meaning simply offering (Vogt 112); on this see Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 58, and Martin, ZAW 85 (1973), 81f: offering, sacrifice, with נִסָּף pa. Da 2₄₆, with קרב haf. Ezr 6₁₀ (Heb. Lv 6₁₄ Nu 15₇). †

10886 נִכְסַּ (Aramaic)

*נכס: EmpArm., Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 22: 3; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 179 sv. נכס_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 731 sv. *nks₁*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 270b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 637); CPArm. נכיסא sacrificial animal (Schulthess *Lex.* 124a); Syr. *n \bar{s} ub \acute{e} kas* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 429a); Mnd. *NKS* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 301a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 240); Palm. נכס sacrificial animal (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 179 sv. נכס_{III}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 731 sv. *nks₃*); JArm. נכסִתָּא (Dalman *Wb.* 270b); DSS נכסה slaughtering (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 637); Syr. *nek \bar{s} 'sub \acute{e} ta μ* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 429b); Mnd. *n(i)kusta*, *n(i)kista* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 298a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 353) slaughtering, sacrificial animal; Akk. *nakāsu(m)* (AHw. 720; CAD N1/1: 171b) to sever, cut off the head.

Der. *נכסִּ (?).

10887 נִכְסִּ (Aramaic)

*נכסִּ: Heb. נְכָסִּים; EmpArm., EgArm. נכסִּ (טוּוּן) (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*; Saqqara; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 16: 1); for Palm. see Syria 19 (1938), 170 נכסִּ (טוּוּן); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 179 sv. נכס_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 731 sv. *nks₃*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 270b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 637); נכסִּין (*n \bar{s} ub \acute{e} kas*in property), corresponding to Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 429a) and CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 124b) *nek \bar{s} ā*; < Akk. *nikkassu(m)* (AHw. 789; CAD N1/2: 223b sv. *nikkassu* A), see Kaufman 77: Sumerian loanword *nig-gaz*, on this cf. the instances mentioned in HAL 660b (HALOT 699 a-b), sv. נְכָסִּים “account, wealth, property” :: traditionally נכס wealth of cattle, cf. GenAp xxi: 6 נכסוהי “his herds”, and GenAp xxi: 3 (*passim*, 15 times) נכסיה “herds” (see Fitzmyer *Gen.*

Ap. 236), cf. Vogt 112b > property, Latin *pecunia*: pl. נְכֹסִין, cstr. נְכֹסֵי **treasure, riches, מַלְכָּא** the royal treasury **Ezr 6**₈, נְכֹסִין (→) עֲנֵשׁ fine **7**₂₆. †

10888 נְמַר (Aramaic)

נְמַר: Heb. נֶמֶר; OArm. Sefire נְמַרָּה fem. (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 31; 223 A: 9); EmpArm., EgArm. נְמַרָּא (*Aḥiqar* 118, 119); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* S₂: 99; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 179; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 733 sv. *nmr*₁); Deir Alla i: 17; JArm. נְמַרָּא, (for JPArm. fem. see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 98) DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 271b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 637); Sam. נְמַרָּה fem. (P. Kahle ZA 16 (1902), 97₂₀); Syr. *nemrā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 431b); Mnd. *nimar* and *namar* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 298b and 283b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 185u, 218a: **panther Da 7**₆. †

10889 נִסַּח (Aramaic)

נִסַּח: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., Nerab (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 225: 9); Tema (228 A: 14); EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 156, 211; Cow-ley *Arm. Pap.*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 180; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 734 sv. *nsh*₁); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 272a); Mnd. *NSA* II (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 302a).

hitpe: impf. יִתְנַסֵּחַ, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 132c: to **be pulled out Ezr 6**₁₁. †

10890 נָסַךְ (Aramaic)

נָסַךְ: Heb. I נָסַךְ; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 26; B: 38; 224: 5, 7) pe. to pour out, tip out, provide for (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 180 sv. נָסַךְ; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 735); JArm. pe., pa. to donate, bestow (Dalman *Wb.* 272b); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 638); Syr. pe. to pour, pour out, bestow (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 433b).

pa: inf. נִסְכָּה, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 111n, 136k: to **offer**, with obj. מְנַחָּה וְנִיחָחִין **Da 2**₄₆. †

Der. *נָסַךְ.

10891 נִסְכָּה (Aramaic)

*נִסְכָּה or נִסְכָּךְ; Heb. נִסְכָּה/נִסְכָּךְ; EmpArm., Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 19: 13; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 180 sv. נִסְכָּה_{III}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 736 sv. *nsk*₂); JArm. נִסְכָּא (Dalman *Wb.* 272b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 183j: pl. sf. נִסְכֵּיהוּן (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 226z, cf. Heb.): **libation Ezr 7**₁₇. †

10892 נַפַּל (Aramaic)

נַפַּל: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 184, 186); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 20: 6; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 688); Nab., Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 181; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 741 sv. *npl*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 274b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 638); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 8a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 126b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 436b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 216b), and Mnd. *NPL* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 303a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 226, 238); JArm. and CPArm. יַפּוּל; Sam. *yippalu*; Syr. *neppel*; Mnd. נִפְיַל (Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 238).

pe: pf. נָפַל, נָפְלוּ, נָפְלוּ Da 7₂₀K, Q נָפְלוּ (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 574f; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 370 (on p. 101k) :: Ginsberg 3f: K -*ḥ* is as CPArm., Sam. and in part Syr., but Nab. -*ū*); impf. יִפֹּל, יִפְּלוּ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 136e), pl. הִפְּלוּ; pt. pl. נָפְלוּ.

—1. a) to **fall** Da 3₂₃ (as a consequence of being thrown, רָמוּי vs.₂₁ :: to be thrown).

—b) to **fall off** (קָרַנְיָא) Da 7₂₀; to come down (קָל מִנְשָׁמִיָא) 4₂₈.

—2. to **fall down** עַל-אַנְפּוֹדִי Da 2₄₆.3_{5nd.7.10f.15}.

—3. to **fall to, be incumbent on** (CPArm. and Palm.; Rosenthal *Palm.* 51₃) with הֵ of the person and הֵ with inf. *Ezr* 7₂₀. †

10893 נַפַּק (Aramaic)

נַפַּק; OArm., Sefire pe. (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 222 A: 28); EmpArm., Tema haf. (?) (228 A: 21); EgArm. pe. to go out and haf. to lead out (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara; Hermopolis 5: 2f (h)af., see Vogt 114a; Aimé-Giron 428); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 21: 9); Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 181; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 741); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 274b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 639); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 126b); Sam. (*Ben Hayyim Gloss.* 8a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 438b); Mnd. NPQ (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 304; pe., af., Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 238f); NeoSyr. (Maclean 216b) and NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 61); > MHeb. נָפַק, but see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 98; cf.? Arb. *nafaqa* to be easily sold, IV to give out, to squander money; OSarb. *nfq* official decree, public proclamation (Conti Rossini 189b).

pe: pf. נָפַק, 3rd. fem. נִפְקַת (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 41t), Or. *n'sub'efaqa't* and *nafaqat* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 136h, 29z), נִפְקַת, K, נִפְקַת, Q (for K the same as Q → נָפַל_ pe. pf. pl.); impv. נִפְקֵ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 135c); pt. נִפְקַת, pl. נִפְקִין: to **go out** Da 2₁₄ 3₂₆ 7₁₀, to **come forth** 5₅ (אַצְבָּעֵי), to be issued 2₁₃ (אַתָּה), cf. OSarb. (also *Luke* 2₁). †

haf: pf. הִנְפִיקוּ, הִנְפִיקוּ (cf. הִנְפִיקוּ in EgArm., Leander §21e and f): to **take out** Da 5_{2f} *Ezr* 5₁₄ 6₅. †

Der. *נִפְקַת.

10894 נִפְקַת (Aramaic)

*נִפְקַת: נַפַּק; EmpArm., נִפְקַת EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara); Nab., Palm. expense, cost (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 182; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 743); JArm. נִפְקַתָּא cost (Dalman *Wb.* 275a); for JPArm. and JBabArm. see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 98; Syr. *n'sub'efaqa'u* cost, outlay (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 439b); ? > Arb. *nafaqat* (Schwally, ZDMG 52 (1898), 133); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 238p: det. נִפְקַתָּא: **cost** *Ezr* 6_{4.8}. †

10895 נָצַב (Aramaic)

*נצב: the same in Heb., see especially hif.; Deir Alla; OArm., Zendjirli pe. to stand up, reestablish (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 10); EmpArm., Nab., Palm. to erect (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 184 sv. נצב; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 749); cuneiform *na-sa-b-bi*, Tallqvist *Names* 23a; see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 640 “to plant”; so also JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 275b; Beyer *loc. cit.*); CPArm. to plant (Schulthess *Lex.* 127b); Sam. to plant (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 8a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 442a); Mnd. *NŠB* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 305; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 239); NeoSyr. (Maclean 217a); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 64).

Der. *נצבה.

10896 נצב (Aramaic)

*נצב: נצב; OArm., *nšb* Zakir and Sefire; Barhaddad (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 201: 1), Zakir (202 A: 1; B: 14, 18, 19); Sefire (222 C: 17); EmpArm., *nšb* EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*) planting; Nab. cultic image (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 184 sv. נצב_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 750 sv. *nšb*₂); *nšbh* EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*) planting (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 751 sv. *nšbh*₁); Nab., Palm. stele (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 751 sv. *nšbh*₂); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 275b, נצבת planting; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 640); CPArm. *nšb* plant, *nšb* pillar (Schulthess *Lex.* 127b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 442b, *nešb* sub‘etaṃ plant); Mnd. *niš(u)bta*, *nišbta* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 299; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 103); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 525) plant, planting; NeoArm. *nšba* what is ordered for someone by fate (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 64 sv. *nšb*, especially 65); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 224h: det. נצבת firmness, hardness (די פרזלא) Da 2₄₁. †

10897 נצח (Aramaic)

נצח: the same in Heb.;

—1. verbal: JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 275b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 640); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 8a, to wage war); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 127b) pe., pa. to overpower, be victorious; Syr. also to shine (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 442b).

—2. adjectival: נצח EmpArm., Mcheta 3 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 276: 3); EgArm. itp. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Behistun 60; Driver *Arm. Docs.*) to distinguish oneself :: Driver *Arm. Docs.* p. 102b and p. 65, to demonstrate activity, demonstrate strength (on Behistun 60 see again Segert *ArchOr* 24 (1956), 389f; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 184 sv. נצח₁ and adj. נצחי; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 751 and 752 sv. *nšh*₁ and *nšyh*).

hitpa: pt. מתנצח, Or. מתנצח hitpe. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 133g): to distinguish oneself, with על Da 6₄. †

10898 נצל (Aramaic)

נצל: the same in Heb.; EmpArm. (h)af. to snatch away, save; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 21: 13); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara; *Aḥiqar*); Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 14 אצל; Xanthos (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 185; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 753); JArm. (h)af., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 276a, to save; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 640f); Syr. af. to release, save (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 443a).

haf: (טוידן) assimilated, as Bauer-Meissner *loc. cit.*, JArm. and Syr.) Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 135a: inf. הצלה, sf. להצלותה (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 246n); pt. מצל to save.

—a) of God **Da 3**₂₉ **6**₂₈.

—b) of people **6**₁₅. †

10899 נְקַיָּ (Aramaic)

נְקַיָּ: Heb. נְקַיָּ; EmpArm., “Waw” *nq* meaning clean, pure (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 756 sv. *nq*₂) and *nqy* clean, pure (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 757 sv. *nqy*₄); JArm. נְקַיָּ, indet. נְקַיָּ (Dalman *Wb.* 277a); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 641) נְקַיָּ; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 128a) and Syr. *n*'sub'eqeμ (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 444b); Arm. fem. name *Naqî'a Zakûtu*, the wife of Sennacherib and the mother of Esarhaddon (Levy, *JNES* 11 (1952), 272ff); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 186x: **clean, pure Da 7**, (נְקַיָּ) ? :: Beyer *loc. cit.* sv. נְקַיָּ *neqê* < Akk. *nîqû* sacrificial sheep (Kaufman 77): נְקַיָּ נְקַיָּ “as white as the wool of a sheep”; see also Sokoloff *JBL* 95 (1976), 277nd.279. †

10900 נְקַיָּ (Aramaic)

*נְקַיָּ: the same in Heb.; EmpArm. pa.

—1. to clean, purify: Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 10f: נְקַיָּ (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 757 sv. *nqy*₁) “I will purify”, but the concrete meaning is not quite certain; either

—a) “to rid oneself of any claims”, so Koopmans 1: p. 98; or

—b) to clean grain, so e.g. Baumgartner *KBL*, Supplement p. 204b; sbst. EgArm. נְקַיָּ purification, or (as 2) libation (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 186 sv. נְקַיָּ_I and נְקַיָּ; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 758 sv. *nqy*₁); JArm. pa. causative, “to cleanse, purify”; also DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 277a sv. נְקַיָּ; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 641); Sam.; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 128a).

—2. < Akk. *naqû(m)* (AHw. 744b; CAD N1/1: 336a) to pour out, make an offering (on the vb. see also Zimmern 67f and Kaufman 77); EmpArm., Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* App. 26) to pour; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 186 sv. נְקַיָּ_{II}); CPArm. נְקַיָּ (Schulthess *Lex.* 128a); Syr. pe. and pa. to donate, make an offering (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 444b); cf. Mnd. *nîqia* variant *naqia* “offering”? (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 299b); Syr. *neqyā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 444b) and Mnd.

Der. נְקַיָּ.

10901 נְקַש (Aramaic)

נְקַש: Heb. נְקַש as by-form from נְקַש and נְקַש (HAL 682b; HALOT 723a); it is completely uncertain whether there is any connection between the Heb. and the Arm. verbs, see Nöldeke *Neue Beiträge* 192, who says that any connection with the Arb. root *nqs* etc., which just about corresponds or can be taken as similar, is, to say the least, not very likely; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 278a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 641); CPArm. (only af.), also “to shake” (Schulthess *Lex.* 128b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 448a); NeoSyr. (Maclean 218a); Mnd. *NQŠ* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 306b; Nöldeke *Neue Beiträge* 188) to beat, knock.

pe: pt. pl. fem. נִקְשָׁן: intr. דָּא לְדָא to **strike one another** (אֲרַכְבְּתֵיהָ, his knees knock together in terror) **Da 56**; cf. Targ.;

—a) **Ezk 3**₁₃ גַּפֵּי בְרִיתָא נִקְשָׁן;

—b) Qoh **12**₃ בְּיוֹמָא דִּי יִזְעֹנוּ אֲרַכְבְּתֵךְ וַיִּתְנַקְשׁוּן אַדְרַעֶךְ on the day when your knees will shake and your arms will twitch. †

10902 נִשָּׂא (Aramaic)

נִשָּׂא: the same in Heb.; in Arm. it is suppressed by נטל, נסב, שקל; OArm., Zakir (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 A: 11); Sefire (222; 223; 224); EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar*; for Saqqara see Leander 67a, and Vogt 115); Uruk I 27, 32 *na-š-a-a-tu* corresponding to *našayt* (1st. sg. pf.); Tell Arad; Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 13 (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 186; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 760 sv. *nš*₁); JArm. נִסָּא (cf. נִסָּב, Dalman *Gr.* 292); DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 271b sv. נִסָּא; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 642); Sam. *nsh* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 8a); sbst. Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 396a sv. *massa'tā* and NeoSyr. *massa'tā* balances, scales (Maclean 184b).

pe: pf. נִשָּׂא; impv. נִשֵּׂא (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 135c, 60h).

—1. to **take** **Ezr 5**₁₅.

—2. to **carry away** **Da 2**₃₅ (רִיחָא). †

hitpe: (? < Heb.): pt. fem. מִתְנַשֵּׂא: to **rise up against**, with עַל, **Ezr 4**₁₉. †

10903 נִשְׂיָן (Aramaic)

*נִשְׂיָן: Heb. נִשְׂיָם; OArm., Tell Fekherye 21, 22: pl. abs. *nšwn*, cf. p. 47; Sefire pl. cstr. נִשִּׁי (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 41); EmpArm., Uruk 37: *ni-še-e* (pl. with 1st. suffix); EgArm. emph. נִשִּׂא, abs. נִשֵּׁן, cstr. נִשִּׁי (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara; Hermopolis; Leander 92f, 69g); Arebsun (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 264: 2, 8), Armazi = Mcheta (276: 3); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 11: 5 נִישָׂה); Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 26 sv. נִשָּׂא; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 115 s.v. *š*₁, especially 117f); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Gr.* §40, p. 197; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 518; constructed as a back-formation, once in the sg. נִשָּׂא Dalman *Gr.* 200; see now Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 98); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 14a sv. נִשָּׂא; on CPArm. see also Schulthess *Gr.* §85: 3o) and Sam. *nišīn* (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 520); Syr. *neššē* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 450a); Mnd. *‘nšīa* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 354a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 183); NeoSyr. *inšī* (Maclean 16a sv. *‘nš*); sg. *נִשָּׂא, det. נִשָּׂא after EgArm. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 179f; sg. *נִשָּׂא (Heb. נִשָּׂא): sf. נִשִּׂיהוֹן: **women** **Da 6**₂₅. †

10904 נִשָּׂם (Aramaic)

*נִשָּׂם: the same in Heb.; JArm. DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 279b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 642); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 579); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 451a) and Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 307a) pe. to breathe; etpe. JArm. and CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 129a) to recuperate (really to breathe out); Palm. personal name *nš(w)m* (Stark *Personal Names* 100); Arb. *nasama* to blow gently; Yemen *tanassama* to blow (Rabin 28).

Der. *נְשָׁמָה.

10905 נְשָׁמָה (Aramaic)

*נְשָׁמָה: נשם; Heb. נְשָׁמָה; CPArm. *nšm*^ʿ (Schulthess *Lex.* 129a); Sam. *nasema* (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 518); Palm. *nšmh* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 187); JArm. נְשָׁמָה breath of life, soul (Dalman *Wb.* 279b); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 642); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 451a) and NeoSyr. *nʿsubʿesûamtaṣ*, also *nišimta* (Maclean 219a); Mnd. *nišimta* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 300; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 109); st. abs. *nišma* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 300; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 307); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 238p: sf. נְשָׁמָה **breath**, breath of life **Da** 5₂₃. †

10906 נֶשֶׂר (Aramaic)

נֶשֶׂר: Heb. נֶשֶׂר; Deir Alla; Nab. and Hatra נֶשֶׂר (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 188; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 765 sv. *nšr*₂); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 529); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 279b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 642, vulture); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 129a); Mnd. *nišra* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 300b); Syr. *nešrā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 451b); basic form, Arm. *nišr*; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 182x; pl. נֶשֶׂרִין **eagle** **Da** 4₃₀ 7₄. †

10907 נְשִׁתָּנָא (Aramaic)

*נְשִׁתָּנָא: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 17: 2 נִשְׁתָּנָא); Taxila *hwnštwn* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 273: 8; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 188; Wagner 193; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 766) < Old Persian *ni-što-vāna* decree, order (Mayrhofer *Handbuch des Altpersischen* 135; Hinz 176; Ellenbogen 116; In der Smitten *BiOr* 28 (1971), 309ff): det. נְשִׁתָּנָא **official document, decree** **Ezr** 4₁₈₋₂₃ 5₅. †

10908 נְתִין (Aramaic)

*נְתִין: נתן; Heb. נְתִין; EmpArm., cuneiform, Murašûsûu *na-ti-in* (Coogan *Personal Names* 124; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 643); EgArm. n.m. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 53: 2; 81: 90; Kornfeld 63); Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 188; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 766); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 280a; cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 643, “someone handed over to the king or to the temple as a slave”); see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 98: a Hebrew loanword in BArm.; cf. Hatra (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 243: 1 נְתִינָא בְּלִכְא נְתִינָא, see also Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 188); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 188h: det. pl. נְתִינָא someone handed over, someone who has been given, **slave of the temple** **Ezr** 7₂₄. †

10909 נתן (Aramaic)

נתן: the same in Heb.; in Arm. the pf., impv. and pt. are early and often replaced by יְהַב (see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 98). For forms of *natan* in cuneiform see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 642; OArm., pf. Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224 *passim*); Tell Fekherye 2; impf. Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 4, 23); EmpArm., EgArm. pf. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Hermopolis; *Aḥiqar*, Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*), also in n.m. נְתִין (Kornfeld 63); impf. יְנַתְּ etc. and less frequently יְתַן (Leander 56c and Driver *Arm. Docs.*; see further Cowley *Arm. Pap.* and Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Samaria; Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag*, pf. 2 and 11; impf. 10; Tell Halaf: pf. 1 and 4; impf. 71 rv. 2; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 498, 502; Nab. *yntn*; Palm. *ytn*; JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 188; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 766); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 280b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 642); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 8a);

CPArm. *ytn* (*etten*) and *'tl* (*ettel*) (Schulthess *Lex.* 129 and *Gr.* §147, p. 68); *passim* in Syr. *natan* with ܢܬܢ, *nettel*, inf. *nettal* (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §183 p. 128, see above יתב; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 291); Mnd. *NTN* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 307f), pe. impf., see Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 238f.

pe: impf. יִתְנַן (variants יִתְנַנ־ and יִתְנַנ־), sf. יִתְנַנְה (variant יִתְנַה, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 79s); inf. יִתְנַן (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 135b); all the other forms are replaced by → יתב: to **give** (יִתְבֵּן) **Da** 2₁₆: יִתְבֵּן יִתְנַנְה 4₁₄₋₂₂₋₂₉; to **provide funds, defray costs** (יִתְשַׁחֵן) **Ezr** 7₂₀; to **pay** (taxes) **Ezr** 4₁₃. †

Der. יִתְנַן, יִתְנַנְה.

10910 נתר (Aramaic)

נתר: Heb. I נתר (HAL 695b; HALOT 736b); MHeb. נתר, נשר; EmpArm., EgArm. haf. to remove (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 15: 35, Saqqara); ? Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 189; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 771 sv. *ntri*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 280b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 643); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 452b); Mnd. *NTR* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 308; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 239) to fall off; JArm., Syr. af. to let fall; Arb. *naṭara* to fall down (of leaves, stones, cf. Wehr-Cowan 943a, to scatter); in Tg. very often corresponds to Heb. I נבל (Gesenius *Thes.* 930b).

af. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 113b, 370 on p. 62, q and r): impv. pl. אֲתַרְוּ, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 42v: to **shake off** (עַפֵּי) **Da** 4₁₁, cf. Theodotion καὶ ἐκτινάξατε τὰ φύλλα αὐτοῦ. †

10911 ס (Aramaic)

ס:

—1. = Proto-Semitic *s*, Arb. *s*, Heb. ס, in אסר, סגר, סוף, סלק etc.

—2. interchanges with the older phoneme *sCE* = ש, Arb. *sû*, in כְּשָׂדִי, שְׂבָכָא, שְׂגִיא, שְׂטַר and שְׂטַר, and replaces it, as generally in later Arm. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 26e-k; Baumgartner *ZAW* 45 (1927), 101ff = *Umwelt* 89ff) in סבר (Arb. *sbr*), II סתר, רפס (Arb. *rfs*).

—3. outside BArm. it interchanges with טוּזְרִין in חֶסֶף.

—4. = Assyrian *s* (Babylonian *sû*) in *סובל (? → סבל) and *סגן.

10912 סְבָכָא (Aramaic)

סְבָכָא: **Da** 3₅ → צְבָכָא.

10913 סבל (Aramaic)

סבל: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm., pe. *Aḥiqar* 90 to carry :: Leander 49e; pa. Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* and *Aḥiqar* 48, 72f, 204 to support, care about; sbst. *Aḥiqar* 74; Cowley *Arm. Pap.* support; Behistun 63; Hermopolis 1: 5 (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 189f; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 774 sv. *sbl*₁ and 775 sv. *sbl*₂);

JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 281b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 643); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 130a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 8b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 454b); Mnd. *SBL, SWL* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 316b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 220).

po: pt. passive pl. מְסוּבְּלִין: **Ezr 6₃** with אֲשׁוּדְהִי (→ *אֲשׁ), uncertain; pt. passive, maintained, of foundations which have to be maintained (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 297d!); others, to offer (→ יָבַל with אֲשׁוּדְהִי, → אֲשָׂא) “its fire-offering should be presented”; or מְשַׁחֲוּהִי, pl. sf. on מְשַׁחָּה, vb. מָתַךְ (י) לִין (ettaf.) from כִּיל, “its measurements are to be determined” (→ *אֲשִׁין 2). †

10914 סבר (Aramaic)

סבר: Heb. שָׁבַר; < Arm. (Wagner 292, 293): to think, hope; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 190 sv. סבר_I and _{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 775 sv. *sbr*₁ and ₂) to think; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 282a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 643); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 8a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 130b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 456a); NeoSyr. to trust (Maclean 220b); Mnd. *SBR* to learn, believe, be convinced (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 326f); sbst. סוּבְּרָא hope; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 26: 1); JArm., DSS סבר = *šbar* (Dalman *Wb.* 285a: סוּבְּרָא, Beyer *loc. cit.*), st. indet. סָבַר (Dalman *Wb.* 282a sv. סָבַרָא, סָבַרָא, st. emph.); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 456b) and NeoSyr. *sabrā* hope (Maclean 220b).

pe: impf. יִסְבֵּר (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 132c): to **intend**, with לְ and inf. **Da 7₂₅**. †

10915 סגא (Aramaic)

סגא and סָגִיא → צגא and צָגִיא.

10916 סגד (Aramaic)

סגד: the same in Heb.; < Arm. (Wagner 195); EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 13); sbst. Pehl. (ע)סגדה (Junker *Frahang* 19: 8; Ps. 141b, prosthetic ʿ, see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 44a and 8; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 190 sv. סגד_I and _{III}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 775 sv. *sgd*₁); מוּסַגְדָּא EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*); Nab. מוּסַגְדָּא (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 160; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 663); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 282b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 644); CPArm. (Schulthess *Gr.* §137: 1b, p. 60; *Lex.* 132a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 8a); Syr. *s³sub⁶eged*, sbst. *masg³sub⁶edaḡ* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 458b); so also Mnd. *SGD*, pf. *sgid*, and sbst. *masgda* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 318a; 249a; and Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 219; 129); Arb. *masjid*.

pe: pf. סָגַד, Or. *s³sub⁶eged*; impf. יִסְגֵּד (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 549; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 98s), יִסְגֵּדוּן, תִּסְגֵּדוּן, נִסְגֵּד, pt. pl. סָגְדִין: to **pay homage to**, with לְ to God, and to idols **Da 3_{5nd.7-10nd.12-14f-18-28}** (3₁₂₋₁₄₋₁₈₋₂₈ parallel with פָּלַח), to people 2₄₆. †

10917 סגן (Aramaic)

*סָגָן or *סָגְן (Leander 103b): Heb. *סָגָן or *סָגְן (HAL 701a; HALOT 742b); for MHeb. cstr. סָגָן see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 98; EmpArm., EgArm. סָגָן (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara); Samaria; Persepolis (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 190 sv. סָגָן; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 777); JArm. סָגָן (Jastrow 955b),

DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 644); Mnd. *singiania* pl. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 328a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 76); loanword > Late Babylonian *sagānu* (AHw. 1002b; CAD S: 21b) < *šaknu(m)* (AHw. 1141) office holder, representative, governor (Zimmern 6; Kaufman 75f); see also Ernst Klauber *Ass. Beamtentum* (1910), 100; never a spiritual title; deputy, often a provincial governor (*Reallexikon der Assyriologie* 1: 454f, 462): pl. סְגַנְיָן, סְגַנְיָא: **prefect, governor**: in a series of titles of officials Da 3_{2f.27} 6₈; סְגַנְיָן (→) רב chief prefect Da 2₄₈ (cf. 4₆). †

10918 סַגַר (Aramaic)

סַגַר: A. Heb. I סַגַר; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 283b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 644; see also GenAp xxii: 17 בִּידֶךָ שְׁנֵאֵיךָ; cf. Heb. I סַגַר pi.); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 132a) and Syr. to shut, close up (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 459b); sbst. OArm., Zendjirli מוּסַגַר/מוּסַגַרָה, pl. מוּסַגַרָת prison (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 4, 8; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 160; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 663 sv. *msg(r)h*); EmpArm., EgArm. [טוּזְדָם] סַגַרָא, see G.R. Driver *Fschr.* 53, 58₂ prison.

B. for the synonym see Heb. I סַכַר; OArm., Sefire (haf. Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224: 2, 3); EmpArm., EgArm. pe. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 193; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 786 sv. *skr₁*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 291a, סַכַר; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 646); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 136b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 475a); Mnd. SKR (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 331; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 225); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 86).

pe: pf. סַגַרָא (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 263j), Or. *wisgar*: to shut (אַרְיֹתָא פִּם, Theodotion ἐνέφραξεν to close up) Da 6₂₃. †

10919 סַ (Aramaic)

סַ: סַ סַפְנִיָה/סַ: Da 3₅₋₁₅, vs. 10 סַפְנִיָה: סַפְנִיָה K, סַפְ Q and variants, Cairo Geniza 'סַיִמְרָה, a musical instrument; loanword from *σαμφωνία* (Sept., Theodotion), Polybius 26, 10:5; 31, 4:8; JArm. סַ סַפְנִיָה/סַ and 'סַיִמְרָה (Dalman *Wb.* 294a, 'סַיִ; Jastrow 982b, 'סַיִ; see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 644; see also Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 99); MHeb. סַפְנִיָה (Dalman *Wb.* 294a sv. סַפְנִיָה₁); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 635a), and NeoSyr. *seppōnyā*; Late Latin *symphonia*; in Romance languages > *zampogna* which can mean bagpipe (KBL), but that is uncertain; for further suggestions see Ellenbogen 122, and Kolari 81. What is most likely is the well-founded suggestion of Grelot, VT 29 (1979), 36nd.38; Sokoloff *loc. cit.* refers to Mitchell and Joyce in D.J. Wiseman *Problems in the Book of Daniel* (1965), 25; and Coxon, *ibid.*, 32nd.34: **double-barrelled flute, sackbut**, so also Beyer *loc. cit.*; cf. also Vogt 118a. †

10920 סַרְיָ (Aramaic)

סַרְיָ: the same in Heb.; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 286a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 645); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 486); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 133b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 465a); Mnd. SUP (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 323a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 249); NeoSyr. to cease, come to an end, perish.

pe: pf. 3rd. fem. סַרְיָתָא Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 144g: to be fulfilled (מַלְתָא, cf. Heb. קָלָה qal 2), with עַל of the person Da 4₃₀. †

haf: impf. 3rd. fem. **הַסִּיף**, variant **הַסִּיף**, Or. *ʿsubʿeseuf*, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 148c: to **put an end to something, completely annihilate** **Da 2**⁴⁴. †

Der. ***סוף**.

10921 **סוף** (Aramaic)

***סוף**: **סוף**; the same in Heb.; EmpArm. and JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 196 sv. **סוף**_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 796 sv. *sp*₂); JArm. **סופא** (Dalman *Wb.* 286b); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 645); Syr. *saupā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 465a); Mnd. *saupa* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 311a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 150): the same in cstr.; det. **סופא**: **end**.

—1. with spatial significance **לְסוּף אֲרָעָא** (כָּל־) as far as the end of the whole earth **Da 4**₈₋₁₉ cj. 17.

—2. with temporal significance ... **וְשִׁלְטְנָה עַד סוּפָא מְלִכּוּתָהּ** his kingdom and his rule will last for ever (referring to the God of Daniel) **Da 6**₂₇; **לְהַשְׁמָדָה וְלְהוֹבִדָה עַד־סוּפָא** and in the end to destroy it and to annihilate it (referring to **שִׁלְטְנָה**) **Da 7**₂₆.

—3. in general: **עַד־כָּה סוּפָא דִּי־מְלִתָּא** here is the end of the announcement **Da 7**₂₈. †

10922 **סופניא** (Aramaic)

סופניא and **סיפניא**: → **סומפניא**.

10923 **סטר** (Aramaic)

סטר: → **צִשָּׁר**.

10924 **סלק** (Aramaic)

סלק: the same in Heb.; OArm., Sefire **יסק** (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224: 14, 15, 16), **יסקן** (222 A: 5; 222 C: 4), on which see also Degen *Altaram. Gr.* §64g and l, p. 78; EmpArm., EgArm. **סלק** (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 81, 15), inf. *mślq*, **סלק** [טוֹרָם] **נסק** (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 9: 15; 6: 10 and 13); Beer Sheba 5: 2; Nab. (Vincent, RB 61 (1954), 13s); Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 193; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 788); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 292a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 646); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 137a), and Syr. *sʿsubʿeleq* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 477a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 8b); Mnd. *SLQ I* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 332; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 238); NeoArm. *isleq* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 81); NeoSyr. af. *ʿsq* (Maclean 17b); Arb. *slq* V to ascend, mount, climb, scale (Wehr-Cowan 423b); af. specifically to offer; JArm., DSS, CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 137b); Sam. and Syr.; Neo-Babylonian (Arm. loanword) *salāqu II*, *selēqu* (AHw. 1014b; CAD S: 93a, sv. *salāqu B*) to climb up.

pe: pf. 3rd. fem. **סלקת** **Da 7**_{20.78} rd. thus for **סלקת**; Or. *salqat*, variant **סלקת** and **סלקת** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 137e; 29z!; 102r!, 139g!); Montgomery 295 **סלקת**; see also BHS, mixed formation from **קת**- and

סָלַקָה; pl. 3rd. masc. סָלְקוּ; pt. pl. fem. סָלְקַן: to **go up, come up** Da 7₃ (of animals), Ezr 4₁₂ (of people), קַרְנֵיָא Da 7₈₋₂₀, רַעֲיוּנֵין Da 2₂₉ (→ בַּל). †

haf: pf. (1st. sg. אִסְקַת GenAp xxi: 20: **עֲלֹהֵי עֲלֹהֵי**, cf. Fitzmyer *Gen. Ap.* 156; and Heb. **עָלָה** hif. 3d) 3rd. pl. הִסְקוּ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 137a); inf. הִנְסִיקָה (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 137c): to **take up** Da 3₂₂, to **lift up** (מִנְגִּבָא) 6₂₄. †

hof: pf. הִסֵּק (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 137a): to **be lifted up** (מִנְגִּבָא) Da 6₂₄. †

10925 סַעַר (Aramaic)

סַעַר: the same in Heb.; OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 15, 21); EmpArm., EgArm. סַעַרְנִי (Behistun 2; Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 301b); > Babylonian *issidanni* (Xerxes, Persepolis; Herzfeld *Altpersischen Inschriften* 341f; Rössler 33); Neo-Babylonian and Late Babylonian vb. *sêdu* (< Arm.) (AHw. 1034a; CAD S: 206) to help, support (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 195; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 795); EgArm. personal name סַעַרְתָּ (Degen-Müller-Röllig *Neue Ephemeris* 2 (1974): 68); JArm. to aid, pa. to help (Dalman *Wb.* 296b), sbst. סַעַר help; DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 647); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 543); CPArm. (sbst. *s'dwn* help, Schulthess *Lex.* 138b); Nab. n.m. שַׁעַרְלֵהִי (Lidzbarski *Ephemeris* 2: 73_A; Cantineau *Nab.* 2: 153a); Palm. שַׁעִירָא (LP, Ingholt-Seyrig-Starcky *Recueil*) benevolent.

pa: pt. pl. מִסְ עֲדִין, variant מִסְ עֲדִין; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 58p, 130g!: to **aid, support** Ezr 5₂. †

10926 סַפַּר (Aramaic)

***סַפַּר:** Heb. I סָפַר: to count, write, denominative from סָפַר; Sam. pe. and pa. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 534); Syr. pe. to narrate (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 493a); Mnd. *SPR* I to write, describe etc. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 335a); → *סַפַּר, סַפַּר.

10927 סַפְרָא (Aramaic)

***סַפְרָא:** Heb. I סִפְרָא; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222; 223; 224) “inscription”; EmpArm., Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* rv. 2, 4 (Koopmans 2 (p. 23), 17 and 19); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara; Hermopolis); Padua 2, 5; Pehl. (Shapur *AJSL* 57 (1940), 332); Palm., JArm. inscr.; JArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 196 sv. סַפַּר_{III}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 799 sv. *spr*₃), DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 298b, סַפְרָא; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 647); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 139a sv. סַפַּר II), and NeoSyr. *sifrā* (Maclean 229b); > Arb. *sifr* book (Fraenkel 247); Syr. *seprā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 493a); Sam. *asfār* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 8b); Mnd. *aspar*, *ʿspār*, *sipra* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 29a and 329a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 102, 151); loanword from Akk. *šipru(m)* (AHw. 1245b; CADŠ/3: 73a) mission, message (Zimmern 19; Kaufman 29), cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 224i; see also Late Babylonian *sipru* II (AHw. 1049b; CAD S: 304; Arm. loanword) document; BArm., the same in cstr.; pl. סַפְרָן, det. סַפְרָיָא: **book** Da 7₁₀, סַפְרָא עֲזָרָה Ezr 6₁₈, דְּכַרְנֵיָא סַפְרָא record books (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 310b) 4₁₅, בֵּית סַפְרָיָא archives (cf. בית ספרא Aimé-Giron no. 71; Akk. *bît tuppāti(m)* (AHw. 134b paragraph 35) tablet store, archive, school; cf. Driver *Semitic Writing* 64); read סַפְרָיָא רֵי **בֵּית גְּנִזָּיָא** Ezr 6₁ “in the treasury where the records are deposited” (→ גְּנִזָּא), and cf. Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 103. †

Denominative vb. סַפֵּר.

10928 סַפֵּר (Aramaic)

*סַפֵּר: → סַפֵּר; Heb. סוֹפֵר; OArm., Mesopotamia (Lidzbarski *Handbuch*; Lidzbarski *Urkunden* no. 4: 13); Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 227: rv. 6); EmpArm., Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 236: 6); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Driver *Arm. Docs.*); Saqqara (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 266: 9); Pehl. (Herzfeld *Paikuli* 732); Dura (Altheim 205); Hatra שַפֵּרָא (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 249: 3); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 196 sv. סַפֵּר_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 798 sv. *spr*₂); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 299b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 648); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 139a sv. סַפֵּר II); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 493a); NeoSyr. (Maclean 229b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 215k and m; loanword from Akk. *šāpīru(m)* 1. official, 2. ruler (AHw. 1172f; CADŠ/1: 453a); for the first meaning see especially paragraph 6; Neo- and Late Babylonian “representative”; but Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 99 prefers to take Akk. *sepīru*, scribe writing alphabetic script (CAD S: 226nd.227) as a loanword from Arm.; for the high status of this official cf. *Reallexikon der Assyriologie* 1: 445a; see further p. 456b, *sepīru/sepīru* supervisory scribe, chief clerk (cf. AHw. 1036b; CAD S: 225a); Syr. *sʿsubʿeféʿEraq* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 493a; but see Sokoloff *loc. cit.*), possibly a loanword from Western Semitic (Ebeling ZA 50 (1952), 212; Lewy HUCA 25 (1951), 201ff); the same in cstr.; det. סַפֵּרָא, cj. pl. סַפֵּרַיִן, with Sept. γραμματεῖν for שַפֵּרַיִן (BHS); see also Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 128, 129 **Ezr 7₂₅: scribe, clerk**, Sept. γραμματεὺς, **secretary** of the פְּחָדָה **Ezr 4_{8f.17-23}**, cj. **7₂₅** (see above); Ezra as שְׂמִיָּא הַיְיָאֵלָהָה שְׂמִיָּא סַפֵּר 7₁₂₋₂₁ a description of the sphere of duty, rather than the earlier idea of learned scribe or author. †

10929 סַרְבַּל (Aramaic)

*סַרְבַּל, pl. sf. סַרְבַּלְיָהוּן **Da 3₂₁₋₂₇**, an **item of clothing, trousers or coat** (see now Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 99); Sept. ἱματισμός (σὺν τῷ ἱματισμῷ αὐτῶν), Theodotion σαράβαρα (σὺν τοῖς σαράβαροι αὐτῶν); σαή ἔσθη Παρσικῆ (Suidas), also σαράβαλλα, σαράπαρα, Pauly-Wissowa 2: R I 2: 2386, Symmachus ἀναξυρίδη, Vulgate *braccae*: long, baggy, oriental trousers (perhaps the sbst. has a Scythian origin), foreign word.; EmpArm., Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 15: 12 סַרְבַּלְיָן לִיא shirt; but see Sokoloff *loc. cit.*); EgArm. סַרְבַּלַק (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 42: 9, for ק see p. 144; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 197; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 802 s.v. *srb/lwn*; Sokoloff *loc. cit.* prefers to read סַרְחַלַק); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 300a: סַרְבַּלַא, Beyer *Arm. Texte* 648 sv. שַרְבַל; but see Sokoloff *loc. cit.*); MHeb. סַרְבַּל coat, trousers (Dalman *Wb.* 300a); denom. JArm. סַרְבַּל to wrap up; MHeb. pt. passive מְסַרְבַּל wrapped up, corpulent (Dalman *Wb.* 300a; but see Sokoloff *loc. cit.*); > Arb. *sirbāl* coat (Fraenkel 47f with important notes); cf. also Syr. *šarbālā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 806b); > Latin *sarabala*, *sarabara*, “a type of Persian pantaloons” (Lokotsch 1849); Mnd. *šaruala* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 445b); NeoSyr. *šarwāl* and *šarwār*; Neo-Persian *širwāl* and *šalwār* trousers; on the Persian sbst. see especially Vogt 120a; see further Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 197; Fraenkel; Commentaries. †

10930 סַרְכָּא (Aramaic)

*סַרְכָּא: JArm. סַרְכָּא (Tg. for Heb. שׂוֹטֵר), DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 648) and סַרְכָּנָא commander, chief (Dalman *Wb.* 302a), but see now Sokoloff DSD 7 (2000), 100; DSS also order (Kuhn *Konkordanz* 152f) and mar-shal: סוֹרְכֵי הַמַּחְנֹת the marshal of the army, so Lohse₃ 194, 195; and Maier 1: 131; loanword from Persian *sāraka* “to stand at the ready” (Hinz 221); cf. EmpArm. סַרוֹכֵיא (Sardes = Donner-R. *Inschriften* 260 B: 4, and Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 307; see Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 802 sv. *srwky*: possibly from

Hittite *šarkuš* (Kahle-Sommer, *Kleinasiatische Forschungen* 1 (1930), 55f :: Arb. *šarika* to be a comrade (G. Behrmann *Das Buch Daniel* (1894), 38): pl. סַרְכִּיָּן, סַרְכִּיָּא, סַרְכִּיָּא: **high official** (of the king), Sept. ἡγούμμενοι, Theodotion τακτικοί, Vulgate *principes*, **Da** 6_{3rd.5-7f.} †

10931 סתר (Aramaic)

I סתר: Heb. סתר; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 303b, sv. סתר I; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 648); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 502b); Mnd. *STR* pa. to hide (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 338b); sbst.: EmpArm., EgArm. סתר “hiding place”

(Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 88, 175); Palm., JArm. inscr. to conceal (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 198 sv. סתר_I to conceal; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 805 sv. *str*₁: to hide, sv. *str*₂ to conceal); JArm. סַתְרָא, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 303b; Beyer *loc. cit.*); Syr. *setrā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 502b); Mnd. *sitara* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 330a).

pa: pt. passive fem. pl. det. מְסַתְרָתָא, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 112t: **hidden things** **Da** 2_{22.} †

10932 סתר (Aramaic)

II סתר: Heb. שתר; EmpArm., EgArm. שתר (*Aḥiqar* 125) to break into, destroy (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* sv. שתר; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1200 sv. *sûtr*₁); JArm. סתר II (Dalman *Wb.* 303b); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 720); CPArm. *str* (Schulthess *Lex.* 140b); Sam.; Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 503b), and Mnd. *STR* II (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 339).

pe: pf. sf. סַתְרָה, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 126b: to **destroy, demolish** **Ezr** 5_{12.} †

10933 ע (Aramaic)

ע:

—1. Proto-Semitic ‘ corresponding to Arb. ʿ, in עבר, עבר, עין, עַל etc.

—2. Proto-Semitic *g*³ (as in Arb.) becomes ʿ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 28n), Heb. ע, in בעה, עלל.

—3. Proto-Semitic *t*₀ > *t* (as in Arb.)

—a) OArm. becomes *q* (already in Tell Fekherye; BArm. ʿrq and ʿrʿ), mostly also in EmpArm., EgArm.

—b) later *t*₀ becomes ʿ, as earlier in EgArm., always in Nab. and Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 25 sv. ארץ), as also in the later dialects of Arm. (cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 26c and d; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 419): BArm. → אַע (see paragraph 4), אַרְקַע, אַעְמַר, אַעְר, אַעְרַע (?).

—4. ע before another ע in the same syllable is dissimilated to א (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 50c) in אַע.

—5. **ע** < *t*_o occurring after *h* has become **ס** in Arm., cf. BArm. **סחא** (Leander 17h); but see now Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 100.

10934 **עבד** (Aramaic)

עבד: the same in Heb.; Deir Alla; OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 7); Sefire (222; 223; 224); Tell Fekherye 15; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Behistun (corresponding to Akk. *epēšu*); see Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Memphis (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 268: 2nd.3); Hermopolis; Saqqara); Sarai-din (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 261: 5); Limyra (text 262); Carpentras (269: 2); Xanthos; Samaria; Persepolis; Armazi = Mcheta (276: 4); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 18: 7; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 742nd.55); Nisa; Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 198; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 806); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 303b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 649); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 140a, also *'byd*); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 8b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 504a); Mnd. *ABD* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 2b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 241); NeoSyr. (Maclean 233b).

pe: pf. **עבד**, **עבדת**, variant **עבדת (ס)** (Or. *'abadīt Da* 3₁₅; JArm., Dalman *Gr.* §60: 1), pl. **עבדו**; impf. pl. **תעבדון** (variant **תעבדון**, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 129j); inf. **מעבד** (Or. *mā^osub^oebad Ezr* 7₁₈); pt. **עבד**, fem. **עבדה/ס**, pl. **עבדין**.

—1. to **do**, abs. **Da** 4_{32b} 6₁₁ **Ezr** 6₁₃ 7₁₈, to treat, with **ב** **Da** 4_{32a}, NRSV: he does what he wills (REB: what he pleases) with the host of heaven; with **עם** **Ezr** 6₈, NRSV: what you shall do (REB: what you are to do) for these elders of the Jews.

—2. to **make**, with God as subject, **אתין ותמהין** **Da** 3₃₂ 6₂₈; the gods **וארקא שמיא** **Jr** 10₁₁ (with **לא**); people **צילם** **Da** 3₁₋₁₅, **אשתדור** **Ezr** 4₁₅, **חנפה** 6₁₆, **דתא** to comply with the law 7₂₆, **שלו** 4₂₂ to act carelessly, **חבולה** **Da** 6₂₃ to commit an offence, **לקח** to arrange a feast **Da** 5₁, **קרב** to wage war 7₂₁. †

hitpe: impf. **ית עבד** **Da** 3₂₉ **Ezr** 6₁₁ 7₂₃, **בד**- **Ezr** 6₁₂ 7₂₁, **תתעבדון**; pt. **עבד**, **מת עבד**- (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 31d), fem. **מתעבדה**.

—1. to **be made, be performed**: **עבדה** **Ezr** 5₈, **טעם** 6₁₂ 7₂₁₋₂₃, **דינה** with **מן** 7₂₆, **אשתדור** 4₁₉, **תדמין** **Da** 2₅ (see Sokoloff, DSD7 (2000), 100).

—2. to **be turned into** **Da** 2₅ 3₂₉ **Ezr** 6₁₁. †

Der. **עבד** נגו, n.m. **מ עבד**, ***עבדה**, ***עבד**.

10935 **עבד** (Aramaic)

***עבד**: **עבד**; Heb. **עבד**; OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 216: 3; 217: 4); Sefire (224: 13); EmpArm., Asshur Ostrakon (233: 13); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Saqqara; Memphis (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 268: 2, 3); Hermopolis); Samaria; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 13: 1); Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 201 sv. **עבד**_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 816 sv. *'bd*₂); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 304a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 650); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 140b); Sam. (*'abdā*, *Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 8b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 504b); Mnd. *abda* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 3a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 100); NeoSyr. (Maclean 233b sv. *'bd*); NeoArm. *'apta* slave (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 2 sv. *'bt*);

Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 47x, the same in the cstr.; pl. sf. עֲבָדִיָּהּ, K עֲבָדִיָּהּ, Q עֲבָדִיָּהּ (*Ezr* 4₁₁ variant עֲבָדִיָּהּ and עֲבָדִיָּהּ, so BHK₁, Bombergiana, and subsequently Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 226z, and KBL :: BHK₃ and BHS, Leningradensis, who by contrast do not suggest the form with dagesû); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 74z, 77o, sf. עֲבָדוֹהִי: **slave, servant** of the king, *Da* 2_{4.7} *Ezr* 4₁₁, of God *Da* 3_{26.28} 6₂₁ *Ezr* 5₁₁; → n.m. נְגַ עֲבָד. †

10936 נְגַ (Aramaic)

נְגַ, *Da* 3₂₉ נְגַא, Or. *ābed*: the Babylonian name of עֲזַרְיָהּ (cf. *Da* 1_{6f}) 2₄₉ 3_{12nd.20}; for an explanation of the personal name see HAL 733a, HALOT 776 (with bibliography); Sokoloff, *DSD7* (2000), 100 refers to LipinEski VT28 (1978), 235. †

10937 עֲבִידָהּ (Aramaic)

*עֲבִידָהּ: עֲבָד; Heb. עֲבָדָהּ; EmpArm., EgArm. עֲבִידָהּ (*Cowley Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, *Driver Arm. Docs.*); Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr., Hatra *‘bd* building, construction (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 202 sv. עֲבָד_{III}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 819 sv. *‘bdh* and sv. *‘bd*₃); JArm. עֲבִידָהּ, DSS (*Dalman Wb.* עֲבִידָתָא 304b and עֲבִידָתָא 307a; *Beyer Arm. Texte* 650, also עֲבָד); CPArm. *‘bd* (*Schulthess Lex.* 140a); Syr. (*Brockelmann Lexicon* 504b sv. *‘sub‘ebaḡdaḡ*); Mnd. *‘bidata*, pl. (*Drower-Macuch Dictionary* 340b; *Nöldeke Mand. Gramm.* 465); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 188j, *‘byd’* 141a: cstr. עֲבִידָתָא, det. עֲבִידָתָא (*Bauer-Leander BArm.* 16z).

—1. a) **work** on the בֵּית אֱלֹהֵא *Ezr* 4₂₄ 5₈ 6₇.

—b) **service** (*Driver Arm. Docs.* v: 9) *Ezr* 6₁₈ insert with Sept._L, Pesh. בֵּית אֱלֹהֵא), so with KBL; BHS; Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 62; Gunneweg (*KAT* xix/1: 113).

—2. **administration** *Da* 2₄₉ 3₁₂. †

10938 עֲבָר (Aramaic)

*עֲבָר: the same in Heb.; OArm., *Zendjirli*, Panammu II (*Donner-R. Inschriften* 215: 18); Sefire (224: 17); EmpArm., EgArm., *Aḥiqar*, Pehl. (*Junker Frahang* 22: 6f; *Herzfeld Paikuli* 756); Hatra (*Donner-R. Inschriften* 256: 7); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 202; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 821 sv. *‘br*₁); JArm., DSS (*Dalman Wb.* 304b; *Beyer Arm. Texte* 651); CPArm. (*Schulthess Lex.* 141b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 8b); Syr. (*Brockelmann Lexicon* 507b); NeoSyr. (*Macleane* 234b); Mnd. (*Drower-Macuch Dictionary* 4b; *Nöldeke Mand. Gramm.* 131, 270); NeoArm. (*Bergsträsser Gloss.* 1).

Der. *עֲבָר.

10939 עֲבָר (Aramaic)

*עֲבָר: עֲבָר; Heb. I עֲבָר; JArm. עֲבָרָא (so *Dalman Wb.* 305a, cf. עֲבָר *‘ébar*, so also *Beyer Arm. Texte* 651); CPArm. **‘br*, emph. *‘br* the opposite bank (*Schulthess Lex.* 142a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 546); Syr. *‘ebrā* (*Brockelmann Lexicon* 508a); Mnd. *‘bra* (*Drower-Macuch Dictionary* 340b; *Nöldeke Mand. Gramm.* 102 = *‘ebrā*); basic form **‘ibr*, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 183i: the same in cstr.: **the opposite bank**; עֲבָרָא *Ezr* 4_{10f.16f.20} 5_{3.6} 6_{6.8.13} 7_{21.25}; on coins from Cilicia Lidzbarski *Handbuch* 336;

Heb. עֵבֶר הַנְּהָר; cuneiform *eber nāri* (AHw. 181b; CAD E: 8, far bank, Beyond the River Euphrates); πέραν τοῦ Εὐφράτου the inscription of Gadatas (Meyer *Die Entstehung des Judentums* 19f), the land to the west of the River Euphrates, “Transpotamia”, Syria (see Streck VAB vii: 782; Eilers 31ff). †

10940 עַר (Aramaic)

עַר: Heb. III עַר; OArm., Zendjirli, Sefire; EmpArm., EgArm.; Mesopotamia, Gözne (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 259: 1); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 3; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 757; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 203 sv. עַר₁; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 825 sv. ‘d₇); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 306a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 652); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 143a); Sam. (*Ben Hayyim Gloss.* 9a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 510b); Mnd. *ad* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 6a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 209).

—1. preposition **up to**:

—a) with spatial significance: **even to** Da 7₁₃, עַר־כָּא hitherto 7₂₈, on which see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 353f, and subsequently Plöger KAT xviii: 103, 105; used quantitatively, **as much as** Ezr 7₂₂ (עַר־כְּסִף כְּפָרִי) (מִזָּה).

—b) with temporal significance: **until** Da 6₁₅ 7₁₂₋₂₅ Ezr 4₂₄ 6₁₅, → עַר־סוּפָא Da 6₂₇ 7₂₆, with עַל־מֵ Da 7₁₈, עַר־כְּעַן until now Ezr 5₁₆; עַר during, within Da 6₈₋₁₃, → עַר־אַחֲרַיִן at last Da 4₅, → עַר־דְּבַרְתָּ Da 4₁₄, rd. thus for עַל־דָּךְ (BHS; KBL).

—2. conjunction (Heb. III עַר B; Leander §63f; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 2: 550) **until**, cf. OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 17); Sefire (224: 6); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 203 sv. עַר₁₂):

—a) עַר with impf. Ezr 4₂₁ 5₅.

—b) עַר דִּי (EgArm. עַר זִי), with impf. Da 2₉ 4₂₀₋₂₂₋₂₉, with pf. Da 2₃₄ 4₃₀ 5₂₁ 7₄₋₉₋₁₁₋₂₂; עַר דִּי ... לֹא with pf., not until ..., meaning hardly 6₂₅. †

10941 עַרְהָ (Aramaic)

עַרְהָ: Heb. I עַרְהָ, probably < Arm., but on this see Wagner 214; EmpArm., EgArm. haf. to remove, take away (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Aimé-Giron 5: 3; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*) Daskyleion 4 (Gibson *Syrian Semitic Inscription* 2: 37: 4); Herzfeld *Paikuli* 758 (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 204 sv. עַרְי; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 829 sv. ‘dy₁); pe. to pass by, go away: JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 306a, עַרְהָ; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 651); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 143b); and Mnd. *ADA*, ‘*DA* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 6a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 257); Syr. to come upon; (h)af.: JArm., DSS (see above); Syr. to allow to reach (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 511b); Mnd. to allow to pass by (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 6b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* §192); etp. passive to be taken away: EgArm. (Driver *Arm. Docs.*; see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire loc. cit.*).

pe: pf. 3rd. fem. עַרְתָּ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 154 l); impf. יַעַרְהָ, תַּעַרְהָ, Or. *ti-*, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 128c: to go.

—1. to **touch with** ܒ Da 3₂₇ :: cf. Theodotion Da 3₉₄ καὶ ὀσμὴ πυρὸς οὐκ ἦν ἐν αὐτοῖς; Sept. οὐδὲ ὀσμὴ τοῦ πυρὸς ἦν ἐν αὐτοῖς, or better: ܒ meaning ܡܢ → Heb. ܒ sv. 13; not even the smell of smoke (NRSV: fire) came from them (Lebram 61).

—2. to **go away** meaning to **be taken** 4₂₈ (ܡܠܟܘܢ with ܡܢ), abs. to vanish 7₁₄ parallel with ܩܬܝܚܒܠ, to be annulled 6_{9.13}. †

haf: pf. ܩܬܝܚܒܠ Da 7₁₂ and ܩܬܝܚܒܠ 5₂₀ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 128f, 156w!); impf. ܩܬܝܚܒܠ; pt. ܩܬܝܚܒܠ to **take away** Da 5₂₀ (with ܡܢ), 7₁₂₋₂₆ (ܩܬܝܚܒܠ), to remove 2₂₁ (ܩܬܝܚܒܠ). †

10942 ܩܬܝܚܒܠ (Aramaic)

ܩܬܝܚܒܠ: the same in Heb.; n.m., the father of the prophet ܩܬܝܚܒܠ *Ezr* 5₁ 6₁₄, see HAL 746b, HALOT 790b for a linguistic explanation of the personal name. †

10943 ܩܬܝܚܒܠ (Aramaic)

*ܩܬܝܚܒܠ: root *wʿd*, Heb. יעד, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 196z note; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Aḥiqar, Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 270 A: 3, Saqqara); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 27: 9; Nyberg *Pahlavi Documents from Avroman* 3: 4 אחרית; ארנא Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 204; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 830 sv. ‘dn₂); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 306b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 653); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 143b); Sam. *iddân* (*Ben Hayyim Gloss.* 9a); Syr. ‘eddānā (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 511a); Mnd. ‘dana (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 341; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 136); NeoSyr. dānā and ‘idānā (Maclean 253b); > Arb. ‘iddān (Nöldeke *Neue Beiträge* 44); Eth. ሳብደሙ (Dillmann 1010). The Akk. sbst. (‘)adānum, adannu (AHw. 10b; CAD A/1: 97, adannu) and (‘)edānu(m) (AHw. 184b; see CAD *loc. cit.*) are also to be derived from the root *w-ʿ-d*; and this means that these sbst. have an etymological connection with Arm. *ܩܬܝܚܒܠ, but that is not to say that it can be taken as a loanword from Akk. For expressions of time in the Semitic languages see especially Nöldeke *loc. cit.*: det. ܩܬܝܚܒܠ, pl. ܩܬܝܚܒܠ (pl. for dual, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 306 l !), ܩܬܝܚܒܠ.

—1. **time** Da 2_{8f}, together with ܩܬܝܚܒܠ 2₂₁ 7₁₂, ܩܬܝܚܒܠ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 363s) when, as soon as 3_{5.15}.

—2. = **year** (JArm., Syr., Heb. ܩܬܝܚܒܠ Da 12₇, Sept. ἔτος Da 4₁₆₋₃₂₋₃₄, Josephus *Antiquities* xii 7: 6 :: Vulgate *tempus/tempora*, so also Sept. καίρῳ/καίροι 7₂₅ 12₇; ܩܬܝܚܒܠ Da 4₁₃₋₂₀₋₂₂₋₂₉, ܩܬܝܚܒܠ ܩܬܝܚܒܠ 7₂₅ meaning three and a half years (Bentzen 34, 67; Plöger KAT xviii: 105; see also 115f, 143). †

10944 ܩܬܝܚܒܠ (Aramaic)

*ܩܬܝܚܒܠ: the same in Heb.; the basic form is still preserved in Arb. ‘āda to turn back, cf. Eth. ሳብደሙ to go around, encircle; sbst. Palm. ‘yd (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 207; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 838); Arb. ‘adat (*Hwb. Islam* 14b); Syr. ሳብደሙ habit, custom (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 515a); denominative vb. (?) Syr. pe. to become accustomed, and af. to accustom.

Der. ܩܬܝܚܒܠ.

10945 ܩܬܝܚܒܠ (Aramaic)

עֹרֵד: עֹרֵד; the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. עֹרֵד and עֹרֵד, see Leander 119i (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Hermopolis); Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 203 sv. עֹרֵד^{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 831 sv. ‘wd₅); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 307b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 653); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 143b and 144a); Sam.; Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 515a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 254o: **still Da 4**₂₈. †

10946 עוּה (Aramaic)

*עוּה: the same in Heb.; JArm. עוּה to deviate, af. to err (Dalman *Wb.* 307a).

Der. עוּיה.

10947 עוּיה (Aramaic)

*עוּיה: עוּה; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 307b, עוּיה; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 653); cf. ? Nab. עוּיה (Cantineau *Nab.* 2: 128a; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 205, a subst. with unknown meaning; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 832); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 187f: pl. sf. עוּיה: **iniquity Da 4**₂₄ parallel with עוּיה. †

10948 עוּף (Aramaic)

*עוּף: the same in Heb.; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 B: 33 [?]: יעפון they fly, on which see also Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: p. 256; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 205 :: Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 833); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 308b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 653).

Der. עוּף.

10949 עוּף (Aramaic)

עוּף: עוּף; the same in Heb.; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 308b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 653), and CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 144a) עוּפֵא; Sam. (*Ben Hayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 570); Syr. ‘aupā (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 517a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 182a; the same in cstr.: **bird Da 7**₆, collective, birds עוּפֵא 2₃₈. †

10950 עוּר (Aramaic)

עוּר: JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 309a); Syr. ‘ūrā (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 517b); Arb. ‘uwwār speck of dust in the eye, cf. **Matthew 7**₃; Belot 533b; A. Barthélemy-H. *Fleisch Dictionnaire Arabe-Francais* (Paris, 1994), 562; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 180 l: **chaff Da 2**₃₅. †

10951 עוּ (Aramaic)

*עוּ: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. עוּ (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 7: 11); Palm. עוּ (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 206 sv. עוּ^{III}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 875 sv. ‘nz); JArm. עוּ (Dalman *Wb.* 309a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* sv. עוּ); Sam. *az*, Syr. ‘ezzā, cstr. ‘nez (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 535b); CPArm. *‘nz, *‘z, pl. ‘zyn (עוּין, Schulthess *Lex.* 149b sv. ‘nz); NeoSyr. ‘izā (Maclean 237b); NeoArm. ‘ezza (Bergsträsser

Gloss. 8 sv. עזז); basic form **anzu* or rather **inzu*, on which see HAL 760b, HALOT 804b; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 29x, 182c, 198b: pl. עזין: **goat**; צפירי עזין billy goats (with the pl. expressed twice) **Ezr 6**¹⁷. †

10952 עזק (Aramaic)

עזק: the same in Heb., to dig over, break up; Akk. *es/z/šēqu* to carve, engrave an image (AHw. 249a; CAD E:331, *esēqu*, to incise a relief).

Der. *עזקה.

10953 עזקה (Aramaic)

*עזקה: עזק; EmpArm., EgArm. עזקה (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 206; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 836); JArm. עזקה and עזקה ring, fetter; DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 309b, עזקה; p. 142a, עזקה band, ring; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 654, עזקה, *ezqā*); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 144b); Syr. *ezq*'sub'etaṣ and *ezaqtā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 519b); Mnd. *zqta* = *sqta* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 348a, 354b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 46, 109); NeoSyr. *izuqta*, *iziqthā*, *siqthā* ring, fetter, traditionally from עזק (Maclean 237b); rather a loanword from Akk. *iz/išqātu* (Zimmern 35; Kaufman 61; see further Vogt 125a) :: Akk. < Arm. ring-fetters (AHw. 408b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 244f, g: sf. עזקה, Or. *izqateh*, pl. (constructed as fem. in NeoSyr. and Mnd. *sqta*; by contrast masc. in JArm., CPArm. and Syr.) cstr. עזקה: **signet-ring Da 6**¹⁸. †

10954 עזרא (Aramaic)

עזרא: n.m. **Ezra**, **Ezr 7**^{12·21·25}, → Heb. †

10955 עזריה (Aramaic)

עזריה: n.m. **Da 2**¹⁷ = עזר נגד 17, → Heb. עזריה sv. 5. †

10956 עטה (Aramaic)

עטה: יעט; Heb. עצה; Deir Alla; EmpArm., EgArm. עטה, only *Aḥiqar* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 206; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 880 sv. *šh*); JArm. עיטתא and (< Heb.) עיצתא (Dalman *Wb.* 311a, b); DSS עטה *etā* (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 599 sv. יעט); CPArm. *yšt'* (Schulthess *Lex.* 85b sv. *y's*); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 179g: **advice, counsel**, עטה וטעם התיב (→ תוב haf.) **Da 2**¹⁴. †

10957 עין (Aramaic)

*עין: the same in Heb.; Deir Alla; OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 30, 32); Sefire (222 A: 13; 224: 3); EmpArm., Nerab (226: 5); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 10: 13; 25: 46; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 594); Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 207; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 839 sv. *yn*₂); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 311b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 654); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 145a); Sam. *in* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 9a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 522a); Mnd. *aina* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 15a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.*, see e.g. 100, 157, 170); NeoSyr. *ainā* (Maclean 238b); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.*

4); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 182z, 203d, e: cstr. עֵיַן, pl. (for dual, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 203d, e, 306 l, m) עֵיַיַן, cstr. עֵיַיַן, sf. עֵיַיַן, fem.: eye **Da** 4₃₁ 7₈₋₂₀, of God **Ezr** 5₅. †

10958 עֵיר (Aramaic)

*עֵיר: Heb. II עוֹר; OArm., Sefire עוֹר pe. (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 223 B: 4 ?, on which see 2: p. 260f; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 205 sv. עוֹר₁:: but it is not mentioned in Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary*, for it is very uncertain); עֵיר JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 308b sv. עוֹר; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 655, עֵיר); Sam. (*Ben Hayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 581); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 145a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 523); Mnd. AUR, ‘UR to wake up (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 10b), pe. (missing in JArm.) and the derived stems, especially causative; secondary forms < ettaf. עתאֵר Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 84, and NeoSyr. *tā’ir* (Maclean 324b); for JBabArm. תֵּעֵר see Sokoloff, DSD7 (2000), 100.

Der. עֵיר.

10959 עֵיר (Aramaic)

עֵיר: עֵיר corresponding to Theodotion (ε)ιρ; Heb. עֵר; MHeb. עֵיר (Jastrow 1075a, watcher, angel); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 311b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 655) awake, > angel; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 145a), watchful, clever; Syr. *’irā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 523a); and Mnd. *aiar* awake, watchful (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 14b sv. *aiar*₃); NeoSyr. *’irā* clever, intelligent (Maclean 239a); Syr.: 1. wakening; 2. angel (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 523a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 180j!: pl. עֵירַיַן: awake > watcher meaning **angel** **Da** 4₁₀₋₁₄₋₂₀; Sept. ἄγγελος, Theodotion ε(ι)ρ (Theodotion_{RA} ε(ι)ρ), Aquila, Symmachus ἐγγήγορο, in the title of Codex Chisiani ἄγγυρπυνο, Vulgate *vigil* (Montgomery *Daniel* 231ff; Bentzen *Daniel* 43); Sokoloff, DSD7 (2000), 100 refers to Murray, *Orientalia* 53 (1984), 303nd.317. †

10960 עֵל (Aramaic)

עֵל: the same in Heb.

A. The word also includes the meaning of Heb. אֵל, which occurs only on occasions; OArm., Tell Fekherye 14, 15; Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3: p. 28a sv. אֵל₁; EmpArm., EgArm. and Tell Halaf 4: 2 (Leander 122b); Mnd. *ala*₂ (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 18b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 193); no longer in JArm. and BArm.

B. עֵל OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 34); Sefire (222 B: 26; 224: 9), Zakir (202 A: 4, 15); EmpArm., Asshur (texts 234; 235; 236); EgArm. (Leander 123m; Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Hermopolis; Saqqara); also עֵלוי (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 211; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 852); cf. further Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 24: 3; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 581, 761nd.767; Nyberg *Pahlavi Documents from Avroman*, 214f); Dura (Altheim 17: 1 and 66: 3); Sogdian (Gauthier-Benveniste 1: 12; 2: 236a); Hatra, Nab., Palm.; see further Sardes (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 260 B: 3, 4); Arebsun (264: 7); עֵאל Bowman *Demotic* 225 (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 208; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 844 sv. ‘I); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 313a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 655); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 146a sv. עֵלי); Sam. (*Ben Hayyim Gloss.* 9a); Syr. (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §250); Mnd. ‘I (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 349b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 193; cf. Nyberg 215); NeoSyr. ‘al, ‘ul (Maclean 239b); NeoArm. ‘al (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 2; Spitaler 125a).

C. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 260a, c: sf. עֲלֵי, עֲלֵיךְ, עֲלֵי K (EgArm.), עֲלֵךְ Q Or. (Tg., Dalman *Gramm.* 229), עֲלוּהִי, עֲלֵיהָ K (EgArm.), עֲלָה Q Or. (Tg.), עֲלֵינָא (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 260c, as Heb.), variant עֲלֵיהֶם, עֲלֵינָא (EgArm. also הוּם-; Nab., see Cantineau *Nab.* 1: 56), עֲלֵיהוּן.

D. preposition:

—1. a) **upon**, answering the question “where?”: **Da** 2_{10-28f} 4₂₆ 7₆ **Ezr** 5₁₅ 7₁₇; about **Da** 5₇ (עַל-צִנְאָרְהָ), with הַשְׂפָחָה in 6₅.

—b) answering the question “whither?”: **Da** 2₃₄₋₄₆ 5₅ 6₁₁ (→ I ברט).₁₈ 7₄ **Ezr** 5₅ 6₁₁ 7₂₄.

—2. a) **over**: with הָוּהָ **Ezr** 4₂₀ without a vb. 5_{1b}, with מִנִּי **Da** 2₄₉ 3₁₂, with הַקִּיָּם 4₁₄ 6₂, with הַשְּׁלֵט 2₄₈, with הַתְּקַן 4₃₃.

—b) with מִטָּא, to happen to someone: 4₂₁₋₂₅, with חֲלַף 4₁₃ (עֲרֹן), with נָרַד 6₁₉ (שָׁנָה) and with שָׁנָה itpa. 7₂₈ (= dat. incommodi, Syr.), with הַתְּנַבֵּי pa. **Ezr** 5₁ (to fortell, with dative, to prophesy for).

—3. **against**: **Da** 3₁₉₋₂₉ 5₂₃ **Ezr** 4₁₉ 7₂₃.

—4. **towards**, with verbs of motion (→ נָגַד, Heb. אָל): **Da** 2₂₄ 4₃₁ 6₇ 7₁₆ **Ezr** 4_{11f-18-23}, a stylistic feature of letters (EgArm. אָל) 4₁₁₋₁₇.

—5. relating to the mind: with שִׁים טַעִם **Da** 3₁₂ 6₁₄ and with שִׁים בָּל 6₁₅; with רַחֲוִין hitpe. 3₂₈; to please someone 4₂₄ 6₂₄ **Ezr** 5₁₇ (with לְ with inf.) 7₁₈.

—6. **concerning** (with עַל of the person or of the thing): **Da** 2₁₈ 5₁₄₋₂₉ 6₁₃₋₁₅ 7₁₆₋₂₀ **Ezr** 4₈₋₁₄, on behalf of 6₁₇; עַל-מָזָה why? **Da** 2₁₅, עַל-דִּנְהָ therefore **Ezr** 4₁₅ 6₁₁; in this matter **Ezr** 4₂₂ 5₁₇ **Da** 3₁₆ (→ הַבְּרָה).

—7. comparatively, above: **Da** 6₄, עַל דִּי more than 3₁₉.

10961 עֲלָא (Aramaic)

עֲלָא: עלה; EmpArm., EgArm. על (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*), עלא (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara), עלה (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); with לעלי: ל (Aḥiqar); with ער (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*); with מן (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*, and Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* under עלא; see also Leander §47b); Nab., Palm. על(א); Palm. also לע(י)ל, and JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 210 sv. על_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 842 sv. ʿl₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Gr.* 229: 4; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 656, עלא ʿellā, also with ל, מן and ער) and writings with י, עיל, עילא and לע(י)ל; CPArm. lʾ and lʾyl (Schulthess *Lex.* 146b); Syr. *Psubʿe>el* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 369a), and Mnd. lʾ, lʾil, ʿl, ʿil and even lʾiil (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 226a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 203); NeoArm. elʾel (Spitaler 118a; and Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 2); NeoSyr. lulul, lilil, lilāl (Maclean 150a sv. lʾw/lw); OSArb. lʾ (Conti Rossini 173b); Eth. lāʿla (Dillmann 56f); Tigr. laʿāl, fem. laʿālit “superior” (Littmann-Höfner *Wb.* 45f); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 254o; **over**, מן עֲלָא above **Da** 6₃. †

10962 עֵלָא (Aramaic)

עֵלָא Da 6₆, עֵלָה 6₅; JArm. עֵלָה ‘*ellā* ground for complaint, reason for accusation (Dalman *Wb.* 313b sv. עֵלָה); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 657); CPArm. ‘*l* and ‘*yl* (Schulthess *Lex.* 145b); Syr. ‘*el*sub‘etaμ (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 524a), and NeoSyr. ‘*iltā* cause (Maclean 240b), pretext; NeoArm. ‘*elltā* mistake (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 3); root ‘*l* to enter, > Arb. ‘*illat* (Schulthess *Homonyme* 44 :: Köbert, *Orientalia* 14 (1945), 280): cause, reason, pretext; the etymology is uncertain, but possibilities include:

—a) I עֵלָל, Arb. ‘*alla* II to justify, explain, V and VIII to make an excuse, offer a pretext (Wehr-Cowan 632b, ‘*alla* 3);

—b) Arb. *g³alla*, Arm. עֵלָל (see II עֵלָל) to go out. There is no doubt that the first suggestion (a) is to be given precedence. Versions, Sept. ἄγνοια error, lapse, guilt; Theodotion πρόφασι” pretext, spurious reason, cause: **cause**, (like ἀἰτία **Matthew 27**₃₇), **reason for making a complaint, pretext Da 6**_{5f}. †

10963 עֵלָה (Aramaic)

עֵלָה: the same in Heb.; JArm. עֵלָא itpa. to be exalted (Dalman *Wb.* 313a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 527a sv. ‘*ly*), and NeoSyr. etpa. to raise, elevate (Maclean 239b).

Der. עֵלָל, עֵלָא, *עֵלוּה, *עֵלִי, *עֵלִי, *עֵלִי, *עֵלִי, *עֵלִי, *עֵלִי.

10964 עֵלוּה (Aramaic)

*עֵלוּה (*עֵלוּה, *עֵלוּה), a back-formation from the pl. עֵלוּן ?, so also Beyer *Arm. Texte* 657 for the form עֵלוּה ‘*al(a)wā*; Or. ‘*alātā* (Kahle *Masoreten des Osten* 19, **Jos 22**₂₃, עֵלוּה); Heb. עֵלוּ(ה)ָ; EgArm. עֵלוּה (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*) burnt-offering (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 211 sv. עֵלוּה; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 851 sv. ‘*wh*); Palm. ‘*l* altar (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 211; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 851 sv. ‘*lh*₁); JArm. עֵלָתָה, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 315a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 657) burnt-offering; Sam. ‘*āla*; CPArm. ‘*l* burnt-offering (Schulthess *Lex.* 147a); Syr. ‘*lātā* burnt-offering, altar (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 526b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 187f: pl. (cf. Palm., JArm., CPArm., Syr.) עֵלָוֶן: **burnt-offering** (Vincent 147ff) **Ezr 6**₉. †

10965 עֵלִי (Aramaic)

*עֵלִי; Heb. עֵלִי; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inscripten* 222 A: 6, עֵלִי; cf. 222 C: 23f, [לע]ליתָה) תחתיתה make its lower part its upper part, so Gibson *Syrian Semitic Inscriptions* 2: p. 35; cf. Donner-R. *Inscripten* 2: p. 242); EmpArm., EgArm. עֵלִי, fem. עליתָה as adj. with מצרין Upper Egypt (Driver *Arm. Docs.* p. 103a) :: תחתיתה נִ Lower Egypt (Driver *Arm. Docs.* p. 104b); cf. מן עליה עד תחתיה from below to the top (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 4: 6); עֵלִי upper part (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*); Driver *Arm. Docs.* on עליתָה (מצרין) Upper Egypt; Palm., Nab. עֵלִי, adv. עֵלָא, emph. and adj. fem. עליתָה Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 211 sv. עֵלִי_{III} and 212 sv. עֵלִיָה; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 853 sv. ‘*ly*₂ and ‘*lyh*); JArm. עֵלִי/עֵלִי (Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 100: JPArm. עֵלִי; JBabArm. עֵלִיאָה, see Jastrow 1069), DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 313b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 656f), det. עֵלִיאָה; Syr. ‘*ellāyā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 527a); Sam. (*Ben Hayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 541); Mnd. ‘*laia* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 350b; Nöldeke *Mand.*

Gramm. 141); NeoSyr. *ʿilāyā* (Maclean 240a); NeoArm. *ʿillō* < *ʿellāyā* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 3; Spitaler 91b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 196d, det. Q **עֲלָאָה**; K **עֲלָאָה**, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 51k: **superior, highest**: **עֲלָאָה** God most high **Da 3**₂₆₋₃₂ **5**₁₈₋₂₁, **ע** only with this meaning in **4**_{14-21f-29-31} **7**₂₅; cf. n.m. Nab. **עליאל**, Palm. **עליבעל** (Stark *Personal Names* 44f; cf. Baudissin *Kyrios* 3: 81₁); → **עֲלִינִי**. †

10966 **עֲלִי** (Aramaic)

***עֲלִי**: **עלה**; the same in Heb.; Canaanite loanword, meaning the same as Arm. → **עֲלִי** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 197f); fem. sbst. meaning the same as Heb. **עֲלִיָּה**; Palm. **עליהא** (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 212 sv. **עליה** no. 2; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 853 sv. *ʿlyh*); JArm. **עֲלִיָּתָא** (so Tg.ο for **Jdg 3**_{23f}, see Dalman *Wb.* 314b); for JPArm **עֲלִי** (abs.) see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 100; DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 657, **עליה** *ʿelliyā*); CPArm. a dining room on the upper storey (Schulthess *Lex.* 147a); Syr. *ʿellītā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 527a) > Arb. *ʿulliya* (cf. Fraenkel 20f); > NeoArm. *ʿullīta* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 3; cf. **Mark 14**₁₅ τὸ ἀνάγαιον): sf. **עֲלִיָּתָה**: **roof-chamber Da 6**₁₁. †

10967 **עֲלִיּוֹן** (Aramaic)

***עֲלִיּוֹן**: **עלה**; ? loanword < Heb., see HAL 787f, HALOT 832b (with bibliography); OArm., Sefire divine name *ʿlyn* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A :11; cf. 2: p. 246); JArm., **עֲלִיּוֹן** DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 657); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 196c; pl. **עֲלִיּוֹנִין**: **the most-high, עֲלִיּוֹנִין** **Da 7**₁₈₋₂₂₋₂₅₋₂₇ (a doubled plural, or taken over from Heb. **אֱלֹהִים**, see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 305g; Montgomery *Daniel* 307f) the holy ones (the saints) of the Most High. †

10968 **עֲלֵל** (Aramaic)

I **עֲלֵל**: → **עֲלָה** sv. a).

10969 **עֲלֵל** (Aramaic)

II **עֲלֵל**: Heb. II **עֲלֵל**, < Arm. (Wagner 219nd.220); Deir Alla; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 6; B: 35; cf. Degen *Altaram. Gr.* p. 72₆₇); EmpArm., Uruk 4: 29, *ḥa-al-li-tu*; EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*) pe. and haf. (also **הנעל**); cf. Leander 66b, g; Bowman *Demotic* 225; Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr., Nisa (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 212; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 855 sv. *ʿll*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 314a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 657); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 9a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 145b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 524a); Mnd. *all* I etc. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 20; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 253f); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 3); > Akk. *ḥalālum* I (AHw. 309b; CAD Hā: 33, *ḥalālu* A, to creep, slink).

pe: pf. **עֵל**, Or. *ʿal* (JArm., Dalman *Gramm.* 328, as **ע**'), fem. Q **עֵלַת**, K **עֵלַת** or **עֵלַלַת** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 166d, e); pt. pl. Q **עֵלַיִן**, K **עֵלַיִן** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 17e, 54x): to **go in**, enter for an audience with the king, cf. Heb. **בוא**, **Da 2**₁₆ **4**₄ **5**₈, with **קָדַם** **4**₅, with **עֵל** (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 2: 391) **2**₂₄ (delete (?), cf. Commentaries and BHS), with **לְ** of place (EgArm.) **5**₁₀ **6**₁₁. †

haf: pf. **הנעל** **Da 2**₂₅ **6**₁₉ (EgArm., see above) < **ha^cel*; JArm. (mostly forms with gemination dissimilated, on which see Dalman *Gramm.* §71: 4, p. 328; for further bibliography see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000) 100); forms

with doubled *ʿain* in CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 146a); Syr. (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §178 E); Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 20; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 253f); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 50d, 57f, 166i: impv. sf. הַעֲלִי הַעֲלִי 2₂₄; inf. הַעֲלֵה 5₇ and הַנְעֲלֵה 4₃: to **bring in, introduce** 5₇, with לְ of the personal object; so also with קָרָם 2_{24f} 4₃ 6₁₉; with לְ of the personal object, 2₂₅ 4₃; with acc. of the personal object, 2₂₄ 6₁₉. †

hof: pf. הַעֲלֵה, הַעֲלֵה (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 57h, 167k): to **be brought in** Da 5₁₃₋₁₅ (with קָרָם vs.₁₃ and קָרָמִי vs.₁₅. †

Der. *מְעַל.

10970 עֲלָם (Aramaic)

עֲלָם: Heb. עוֹלָם;

—a. for its first meaning, duration, eternity, see Deir Alla; OArm., Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 1); Sefire (222 B: 7?; 224: 24, 25); EmpArm., with similar meaning, Taima *l'Im* for ever (Degen-Müller-Röllig *Neue Ephemeris* 2: 87, line 7); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* sg.; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* sg. and pl.; Saqqara); Samaria; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 27: 14); Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 213 sv. עֲלָם_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 859 sv. *l'm*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 314b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 658); Sam. *ālām* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 9a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 147a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 527b); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 3); NeoSyr. (Maclean 240a).

—b. for its second meaning, world, see Palm.; JArm. (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 659 sv. 2); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 498); CPArm.; Syr.; Mnd. *alma* I (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 20b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 112, 479); and NeoSyr. (Maclean 240a); OSArb. (Conti Rossini 207a; Beeston *Sabaic Grammar* 15); Arb. *ʿālam* world, universe, cosmos (Wehr-Cowan 636a); and Eth. (Dillmann 951); see especially also the epithet for God (Palm. for Baal, Nab. for Dusares, and in Qumran) מְרֵאָהּ עֲלָמָא the lord of the world (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 214 עֲלָם_{II} sv. 2; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 862 sv. *l'm* no. 2; and BibHeb. עוֹלָם (HAL 755b; HALOT 799b) sv. 5, with bibliography).

—c. for its third meaning, people, see Syr., Mnd., NeoArm., NeoSyr., OSArb., Arb.; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 190x; for JBabArm. see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 100.

—d. the same in the cstr.; det. עֲלָמָא, pl. עֲלָמִין, עֲלָמִיא: **remote time, eternity** (cf. BibHeb. עוֹלָם); referring to the past: עֲלָמָא מְנִיּוּמָת *Ezr* 4₁₅₋₁₉; referring to the future, often pl. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 306j; also Pehl., EgArm., Nab., JArm., CPArm.); used when greeting the king לְעֲלָמִין חַיִּי Da 2₄ 3₉ 5₁₀ 6₇₋₂₂; referring to God: חַי עֲלָמָהּ the one who lives eternally (Lebram 68; cf. also Theodotion 4₃₄ τῷ ζῶντι εἴη τὸν ἀήωνα; cf. Gesenius *Thes.* 1036b; → Heb. טָי B 1) meaning the eternal one (ZüBi; NRSV: one who lives forever; REB: the Everliving One) Da 4₃₁; מְלֹכֹת עֲלָם 3₃₃ 7₂₇; עֲלָם 4₃₁ 7₁₄; שְׁלֹטֵן עֲלָם 2₂₀; מִן עֲלָמָא וְעַד עֲלָמָא 2₂₀; לְעֲלָמִין 6₂₇ and לְעֲלָמִיא 2_{44b} (on the use of the article, see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 308j) for ever; לָא לְעֲלָמִין 2_{44a} never; עַד עֲלָמָא וְעַד עֲלָם 7₁₈ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 312i; similarly Nab., JArm., CPArm.) for ever and evermore, to all eternity. †

10971 יַעֲלָמִי (Aramaic)

*עֲלָמִי: name of a people, from *עֲלָם, → Heb. עֵילָמוֹ; Akk. *elamû* (AHw. 156f; CAD E: 76a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 196d: pl. עֲלָמִיָּא (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 204 1); Sept. ἡἸλαμαἰοἰ, Acts 29 ἡἸλαμίται: **Elamites Ezr 49**. †

10972 עֲלַע (Aramaic)

*עֲלַע: Heb. צִלַּע, cf. Arb. *ḥilʿ*; EmpArm., EgArm. cstr. pl. עֲלַעִי (*Aḥiqar* 106); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 10: 4, *ʾiktʿ*; cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 214; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 863); JArm. עֲלַעָא (Dalman *Wb.* 314b; but see now Sokoloff, DSD7 (2000), 100), see Gn 222 (Tg.ο); Sam. עֲלַה < *עֲלַע, and fem. עֲלַעְתַּה < עֲלַתַּה (Ben Ḥayyim *Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 570); Syr. ʿelʿā (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 22a); CPArm. ʿlʿ (Schulthess *Lex.* 147b; *Gramm.* §49: 2a); NeoArm. ʿalʿa (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 3); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 26c, 186z: pl. עֲלַעִין, fem. (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 422b): **rib Da 75**. †

10973 עַם (Aramaic)

עַם: the same in Heb.; OArm., Sefire people, populace (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 29, 30; B: 5, 11; 223 B: 3; C: 16; 224: 5, 10 (עַמִּיָּא), 13, 21); EmpArm., EgArm., only *Aḥiqar* 94, 162 עַמִּמִּנָּא the peoples, the nations (Leander 102d); Nab. עַם people; Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 216 sv. עַם_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 864 sv. ʿm₁); this is the primary meaning also in JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 315a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 660); also in CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 147b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 9a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 529a); Mnd. *ama* I (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 21; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 100); NeoSyr. ʿuma, ʿama (Maclean 240b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 180n: the same in cstr.; det. עַמִּנָּא **Ezr 7**₁₆, עַמִּנָּה **5**₁₂ **7**₁₃₋₂₅, pl. det. עַמִּמִּיָּא (cf. EgArm., JArm., on which see Leander 102d for the ending -ē; CPArm.; for Syr. see Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §23); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 221h: **nation, people**.

—a) of Israel **Ezr 5**₁₂ **7**₁₃₋₁₆₋₂₅, so probably also in the expression עַמִּיָּנִין עַם קְרִישִׁי **Da 7**₂₇ (→ עַלְיִנִּי), so e.g. with KBL, and now especially Plöger KAT xviii: 118 :: Noth *Ges. Stud.*₂ 284, who takes עַם to mean a crowd.

—b) of non-Israelites **Da 2**₄₄ **Ezr 6**₁₂, together with אַמִּנָּה and → לְשָׁן sg. **Da 3**₂₉, pl. **3**₄₋₇₋₃₁ **5**₁₉ **6**₂₆ **7**₁₄. †

10974 עַם (Aramaic)

עַם: the same in Heb.; OArm., Zakir, Zen-djirli, Sefire; EmpArm., Nerab (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 226: 6, 7); Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 2f, 7); Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 4; EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Behistun; *Aḥiqar*, Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Samaria, Kesecek Köyü (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 258: 4); Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 215 sv. עַם_I; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 867 sv. ʿm₄); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 315a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 695f); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 3/2: 137); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 147b); Syr. ʿam (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 529a); Mnd. ʿm (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 351f; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 193f); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 4), and NeoSyr. ʿim (also ʿum, Maclean 240b): Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 260d: sf. עַמִּי, עַמִּנָּה, עַמִּנָּה, עַמִּנָּה: **together with**.

—1. with spatial significance: **with Da 2**₁₈ **7**₁₃ **Ezr 5**₂ **7**₁₃₋₁₆; near **Da 2**₁₁₋₂₂ **4**₁₂₋₂₀₋₂₂₋₂₉ **5**₂₁; specifically with מִלְּלָא **Da 6**₂₂, with מִתְּעַרְבָא **2**₄₃, with עַבְדָּא קְרָבָא **7**₂₁, with שְׂוִי **5**₂₁, with עַבְדָּא to work for someone, work towards (Syr. etc., see Montgomery *Daniel* 234) **3**₃₂, to do for someone, treat someone **Ezr 6**₈.

—2. with temporal significance (cf. Heb. 3; Syr., see Brockelmann *Lexicon* 529a: ‘am sv. 4): עֲמוֹלֵי לַיָּלָיָא in the night Da 7₂ (: Charles), עֲמוֹדָר וְדָר (→ דָּר) 3₃₃ 4₃₁. †

10975 עֲמוֹק (Aramaic)

*עֲמוֹק, variant עֲמוֹק: עֲמוֹק; Heb. עֲמוֹק; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 315b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 660); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 148b); Syr. ‘ammîq (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 531b); Mnd. ‘muq (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 352b); and NeoSyr. ‘umūqa (Maclean 241a); Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 362; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 192e (!), 188h, j; pl. fem. עֲמוֹקתָא: **deep**, pl. **deep, unfathomable ideas** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 319c, d; cf. Michel *Grundlegung* 70f; see further Heb. עֲמוֹק); Akk. *emqu(m)*, El-Amarna *em-qh* ‘wise, clever, experienced, skilled (AHw. 215a; CAD E: 151); BArm. Da 2₂₂ parallel with מִסְתַּרְתָּא. †

10976 עֲמוֹק (Aramaic)

*עֲמוֹק: Heb. I עֲמוֹק to be deep; OArm., Zakir (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 A: 10, haf. הָעֲמוֹקִי); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 217; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 872 sv. ‘mq₁); Mnd. (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 352b) ‘mq pe.; JArm. af. (Dalman *Wb.* 316a); Syr., pe., pa. and af. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 531a).

Der. *עֲמוֹק.

10977 עֲמוֹר (Aramaic)

עֲמוֹר: Heb. I עֲמוֹר; Proto-Semitic *aḥmr*, EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*, קִמֹר together with עֲמוֹר; and Hermopolis עֲמוֹר; see Fitzmyer in Albright *Fschr.* (1971), 153); Saqqara *qmr*, Palm. ‘mr (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 217; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 873 sv. ‘mr₇); JArm. עֲמוֹרָא (Dalman *Wb.* 316b); Sam. עֲמוֹר (Ben Ḥayyim *Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 576); Syr. ‘amrā (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 533a); Mnd. *aqamra* (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 33b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 72); NeoSyr. ‘umrā (Maclean 240a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 26c, 182x: **wool**, עֲמוֹר נִקְאָ Da 7₉. †

10978 עֵן (Aramaic)

*עֵן: → כֶּעֵן.

10979 עֵנָה (Aramaic)

I עֵנָה: Heb. I עֵנָה; Deir Alla; OArm., Zakir (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 A: 11; on the impf. consecutive which occurs here, and also A: 15, see Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* pp. 114nd.116); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Aḥiqar); Herzfeld *Paikuli* 768; Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 218 sv. עֵנִי; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 875 sv. ‘ny₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 316b, עֵנָא; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 661); Sam. (Ben Ḥayyim *Gloss.* 9a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 149b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 533b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 241b); Mnd. ANA, NA (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 24a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 284).

pe: pf. 3rd. fem. עֵנָת Da 5₁₀, variant עֵנָת (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 154k, l), pl. עֵנֹו, Or. ‘anō; pt. עֵנָה, pl. עֵנִין (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 233g); always together with עֵנָה וְאֵמֹר Da 2₅₋₇₂ (23 times), עֵנִין וְאֵמֹרִין 3₂₄,

וְאִמְרִין עֲנוּ 2⁷⁻¹⁰ 3⁹⁻¹⁶ 6¹⁴, עֲנִית וְ אִמְרַת, 5¹⁰; cf. EgArm. 1st. sg. עֲנִית וְ אִמְרַת (*Aḥiqar* 14f, 45), pl. וְאִמְרוּ ... עֲנוּ (*Aḥiqar* 121, cj. 58, 67); cf. Syr. ‘nā wā’mar (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §274); CPArm. (Schulthess *Gramm.* §173: 4; cf. Torrey *Notes* 264f; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 295u, v; Montgomery *Daniel* 147).

—1. to **answer** Da 2^{5-7f-10-27} 3^{16-24f} 4¹⁶ 5¹⁷ 6^{13f}.

—2. to **commence talking, begin to speak** (EgArm., Syr.) Da 2¹⁵⁻²⁰⁻²⁶⁻⁴⁷ 3⁹⁻¹⁴⁻¹⁹⁻²⁴⁻²⁶⁻²⁸ 4¹⁶⁻²⁷ 5⁷⁻¹⁰⁻¹³ 6¹⁷⁻²¹ 7². †

10980 עֲנָה (Aramaic)

II עֲנָה*: Heb. II עֲנָה; JArm. itpe. to become poor (Dalman *Wb.* 316b); pa. to afflict (Dalman *loc. cit.*; and DSS, Beyer *Arm. Texte* 662); itpa. (Syr., Brockelmann *Lexicon* 534b, < Heb.) to fast, humble oneself.

Der. עֲנָה*.

10981 עֲנָה (Aramaic)

*עֲנָה: II עֲנָה; Heb. עָנָה, עָנָה;

—1. Arm. a) adj. JArm. עֲנָה (Dalman *Wb.* 317b), DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 662); Mnd. *ania* I (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 26b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 124).

—b) sbst. poverty: EmpArm., EgArm. עֲנָה (only *Aḥiqar* 105; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 218; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 874); JArm. עֲנָה ‘anwā (Beyer *loc. cit.* :: Dalman *Wb.* 317b); עֲנָה, as well as עֲנִיּוּתָא (Dalman *loc. cit.*); Mnd. *aniuta* 1 (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 26b) poverty, lowliness (Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 14b).

—2. humble: OArm., Zakir (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 A: 2; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 218; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 874 sv. ‘nh₂); JArm. עֲנָה (Dalman *Wb.* 317a); Syr. ‘anwāyā (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 535a); humility, CPArm. ‘anwānūtā (Schulthess *Lex.* 149b); Syr. ‘anwāyūtā (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 535a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 186x: pl. עֲנָה (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 233h): **miserable** Da 4²⁴. †

10982 עֲנָה (Aramaic)

עֲנָה: → עֲנָה.

10983 עֲנָה (Aramaic)

*עֲנָה: Heb. I עָנָה; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 317b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 662); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 546); CPArm. emph. ‘nn’ (Schulthess *Lex.* 149a); Syr. ‘nānā (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 533a); Mnd. *anana* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 24; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 115, 159); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 187c :: Sarauw 117f; pl. cstr. עֲנָה: **cloud** Da 7¹³. †

10984 עֲנָה (Aramaic)

*עֲנַף: Heb. עֲנַף; JArm. עֲנַפֵּא (Dalman *Wb.* 318a); CPArm. *עֲנַף(א) (Schulthess *Lex.* 149b); Syr. ʿnāfā (Sarauw 117; Brockelmann *Lexicon* 535b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 185p: pl. sf. עֲנַפְוֹרְי **bough, branch Da 4**₉₋₁₁₋₁₈; 4₉ with בֶּרֶךְ, vs.₁₈ with בֶּרֶךְ שֶׁן the birds that live in its branches. †

10985 עֲנַשׁ (Aramaic)

*עֲנַשׁ: the same in Heb.; Palm. af. to stipulate repentance, impose a fine (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 219 sv. עֲנַשׁ; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 877 sv. ʿnš₁); sbst. Palm. (עֲנוּשׁ) the office of Treasurer (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 218; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 875); JArm. pe. (Dalman *Wb.* 318a; also Levy 3: 672b, to punish).

This vb. is probably to be taken as denominative from the sbst. *עֲנַשׁ (so KBL).

Der. *עֲנַשׁ.

10986 עֲנַשׁ (Aramaic)

*עֲנַשׁ: ? denominative עֲנַשׁ; Heb. עֲנַשׁ; JArm. עֲנַשׁ, emph. עֲנַשְׂא (Dalman *Wb.* 318a; but see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 100, who says these forms do not exist); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 187d, the same in the cstr.: **penalty, fine, עֲנַשׁ נְכֹסִין** financial penalty **Ezr 7**₂₆; NRSV: confiscation of property; REB: confiscation of goods. †

10987 עֲנַת (Aramaic)

*עֲנַת: → כְּעֲנַת.

10988 עֲפַה (Aramaic)

*עֲפַה: EmpArm., EgArm., *Aḥiqar* 140? (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 219; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 879 sv. ʿpy₁); pe., Syr. ʿpā (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 538a); Mnd. *APP*, ʿ*PP* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 32a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 399); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 318b; but this is not accepted by Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 100), and Syr. pa. to wrap up (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 538b); Arb. ʿafā to let the hair grow (Belot 508b).

Der *עֲפַי.

(Aramaic)

*עֲפַי: עֲפַה; the same in Heb., < Arm. (Wagner 223); JArm. עֲפַי foliage (Dalman *Wb.* 318b); Syr. ʿufyā flowers, grass (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 538b); Mnd. *aupa* I (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 10b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 100, 450): foliage; for instances which are somewhat removed in meaning from Akk. and Arb. see HAL 814b; HALOT 860b; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 184o: sf. עֲפַיָּה: **foliage Da 4**₉₋₁₁₋₁₈. †

10990 עֲצַב (Aramaic)

*עֲצַב: Heb. II עֲצַב; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 319a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 662) ipe. to be sad, be troubled about, grieve; on this vb. (with sbst.) see Kottsieper UF 18 (1986), 218.

Der. עֲצִיב.

10991 עֲצִיב (Aramaic)

עֲצִיב, variant_{Secunda} עֲצִיב: עֲצַב; JArm. (Dal-man *Wb.* 319b) Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 188h, 192e!: **troubled, sad** (קל) **Da 6**₂₁. †

10992 עֶקֶר (Aramaic)

עֶקֶר: the same in Heb.; EmpArm.; JArm. inscr. (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 882 sv. 'qr₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 321a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 663); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 543b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 243a); Mnd. *AQR*, 'QR (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 34; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 275) to pluck out, root out.

itpe. (JArm., Syr., CPArm. (see Schulthess *Lex.* 151b); Baumgartner *ZAW* 45 (1927), 108f = *Umwelt* 95f): pf. אֶתְּ עֶקְרוּ K אֶתְּ עֶקְרוּ Q אֶתְּ עֶקְרוּ - (3rd. pl.: Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 134r :: Ginsberg 3rd. fem., → נפל), variant אֶתְּ עֶקְרוּ etpa. (Syr.): to be **plucked out** **Da 7**₈. †

Der. *עֶקֶר.

10993 עֶקֶר (Aramaic)

*עֶקֶר, variant_{BH} יֶקֶר: עֶקֶר; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222; 223; 224) עֶקֶר descendants (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 220; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 883 sv. 'qr₂); JArm., עֶקְרָא DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 321a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 663); Sam. āqār (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 9a); Syr. 'eqqārā (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 543b); and Mnd. 'qar(a) (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 356; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 123); NeoSyr. 'iqrā root (Maclean 243a); the same in the cstr.: **root**, עֶקֶר שְׂרִשׁוּהִי main root, tap-root **Da 4**₁₂₋₂₀₋₂₃ (for עֶקֶר rd. עֶקֶר, so with Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 192f; BHS :: Sarauw 118). †

10994 עֶר (Aramaic)

*עֶר: עֶרֶר: Heb. II צַר; Deir Alla; OArm., Zendjirli צַר (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 30; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 247 sv. צַר_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 974 sv. šr₂); JArm. (עֶרָא) oppressor, opponent, adversary (Dalman *Wb.* 321b; cf. Levy 3: 690a, hater, persecutor); fem. Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 544b), and NeoSyr. 'ertā rival wife, cf. Heb. צָרָה (Maclean 244b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 180n: sf. עֶרָא: Q עֶרָא, K עֶרָא; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 77o: **adversary** **Da 4**₁₆ parallel with שִׁנְאָה. †

10995 עֶרֶב (Aramaic)

עֶרֶב: Heb. II עֶרֶב; EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 2: 5) :: sbst., Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 162 sv. מְעַרֵב_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 671 sv. m'rb₂); JArm. pa. (Dalman *Wb.* 322a); Syr. pe., pa. and af. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 546a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 464); Mnd. *ARB* II (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 35b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 242, 244): pe. and pa. (?) to mix; Syr. passive, etpe.; JArm. and Mnd. etpa.

pa: pt. passive (EgArm.) מְעַרֵב; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 130h: to **mix** **Da 2**₄₁₋₄₃. †

hitpa: pt. מִתְעַרְבּ, pl. מִתְעַרְבִּין: to **mingle** **Da 2**₄₃. †

10996 עָרַד (Aramaic)

*עָרַד: Heb. עָרוּד and n.m. I עָרַד; EmpArm., EgArm. (only *Aḥiqar*) fem. ? עַרְדָּה (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 221; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 887 sv. 'rd₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 322b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 664); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 152b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 547a sv. 'sub'eraḡdaḡ₂); Mnd. *arada* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 35a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 115); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 187c: pl. det. עָרְרִיָא: **wild ass** **Da 5**₂₁. †

10997 עָרָה (Aramaic)

*עָרָה: the same in Heb.

It should be first noted that the basic meaning of the vb. (the root) according to Akk. and Arb. (see HAL 834; HALOT 881) is “to be naked”, and from this there develops the causative idea of “to uncover, pour away, empty out”, and in the adj. and sbst. also the idea of cold and coldness.

—1. JArm. עָרָא af. to empty out (Dalman *Wb.* 321b); Sam. עָרִי to be naked (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 546); Syr. adv. 'aryat naked (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 548a); Mnd. 'RA to pour out, mix, mingle (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 356f); cf. OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 222 A: 41, passive; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 890 sv. 'r₂).

—2. adj: EgArm. adj. fem. עָרִיָה cold, freezing (*Aḥiqar* 118), so with Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 224; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 221 sv. עָרִי_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 887 sv. 'ry₂); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 664).

Der. *עָרָה.

10998 עָרְוָה (Aramaic)

*עָרְוָה: עָרָה; Heb. עָרְוָה;

—1. JArm. עָרְוָתָא nakedness, shame (Dalman *Wb.* 323b); Sam. עָרְוָה (*irbā*).

—2. Syr. 'aryā coldness (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 545a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 183f: cstr. עָרְוָת: **nakedness, shame, מְלָכָא עָרְוָת מְלָכָא** **Ezr 4**₁₄. †

10999 עָרַר (Aramaic)

*עָרַר: Heb. II צָרַר; EgArm. עָרִי (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 8: 27) to instigate a legal case (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 222; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 889 sv. 'r₁, to encourage); JArm. pa. to argue against, oppose (Dalman *Wb.* 325a sv. עָרַר_{II}); cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 665 to raise an objection; CPArm. 'r to be angry, be opposed to (Schulthess *Lex.* 152a).

Der. *עָרַר.

11000 עֵשֶׁב (Aramaic)

*עֵשֶׁב: Heb. עֵשֶׁב; like the root of the Akk. vb. *ešēbu* to grow luxuriantly (AHw. 253b; CAD E: 352); Palm. ʿšb (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 222; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 890, herbage, greenery); JArm. עֵשֶׁב, עֵסְבָא, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 325a, 318a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 665); Sam. עֵסֵב (*esew*), see *Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 541; CPArm. ʿsb (Schulthess *Lex.* 149b); Syr. ʿesbā (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 536a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 40n, 202m, 225p: the same in the cstr.; det. עֵשֶׁבָא: collective **plants, grass, herbage** **Da** 4^{22-29f} 5²¹, עֵשֶׁב אֶרְעָא 4¹². †

11001 עֵשֶׂר (Aramaic)

עֵשֶׂר, (Or. ʿasar) and עֵשְׂרָה: Heb. עֵשֶׂר, עֵשְׂרָה; OArm., Zakir עֵשֶׂר (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 A: 5); EmpArm., EgArm. עֵשֶׂר, fem. עֵשְׂרָה, עֵשְׂרָתָא (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 29: 10); Nab. and Palm. עֵשֶׂר; Hatra; JArm. inscr. fem. עֵשְׂרָה (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 223; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 893 sv. ʿšr₅); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 325b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 665), and Sam. עֵשֶׂר and עֵסֵר (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 545); JArm. denominative vb. pa. (Dalman *Wb.* 325b); so also CPArm. ʿsr/ʿšr (Schulthess *Lex.* 150a), and Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 537a), ʿsar, ʿesrā, rarely in Syr. *ʿšr, cf. ʿušrā one-tenth (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 553a; Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 177); Mnd. *asra* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 30a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 188); NeoSyr. ʿisrā (Maclean 242a), and NeoArm. ʿesar (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 7); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 250 l: cardinal number, **ten**, עֵשֶׂר with fem. **Da** 7⁷⁻²⁰⁻²⁴, עֵשְׂרָה with masc. 7²⁴; עֵשֶׂר תְּרִיִּי (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 250n) twelve **Da** 4²⁶ **Ezr** 6¹⁷; → עֵצְרִין. †

11002 עֵשְׂרִין (Aramaic)

עֵשְׂרִין: Heb. עֵשְׂרִים; EgArm. עֵשְׂרִין (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Nab. עֵשְׂרִין; Palm. עֵשְׂרִין and עֵסְרִין; JArm. inscr. ʿšryn (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 223 sv. עֵשְׂרִים; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 894 sv. ʿšrn); JArm. עֵשְׂרִין (also with ܫ Dalman *Wb.* 325 sv. עֵשֶׂר, and 318 sv. עֵסֵר); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 665); CPArm. ʿšryn (Schulthess *Lex.* 150a sv. עֵסֵר); Syr. ʿesrīn (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §148, p. 93); Sam. *išrn* (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 545); Mnd. *asrin*, ʿsrin, *srin* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 30a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 189); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 7), and NeoSyr. ʿisr(i) (Maclean 242a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 250o: cardinal number, **twenty** **Da** 6². †

11003 עֵשֶׂת (Aramaic)

עֵשֶׂת: Heb. I עֵשֶׂת; < Arm. (Wagner 225); OArm., Sefire to think (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 223 B: 5, תעשת, 2nd. sing. masc. impf. pe., you think; see also Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* p. 68); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Aḥiqar) pe. to plan, intend; also itpa. Xanthos (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 223; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 895 sv. ʿšt₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 326a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 666) itpa. to plan, decide.

pe. עֵשִׂית, Or. ʿašt, not a pf. intransitive (E. Kautzsch *Grammatik des Biblisch-Aramäischen* (1884), 37₁), but passive pt. in an active sense (cf. Syr., Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §280; see further Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 90k; see also 297e: עֵשִׂית **Da** 6⁴ can also be an adj. with the sense “thought of, concerned about”; variant_{Secunda} עֵשִׂית = עֵשֶׂת pt. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 215g): to **intend**, with inf. **Da** 6⁴. †

11004 עַתָּ (Aramaic)

*עַתָּ, → כְּעַתָּ.

11005 עַתָּר (Aramaic)

*עַתָּר: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. pa. to breed, of cattle (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 9: 5); Nab. pa. pf; (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 224; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 897 sv. 'td₁); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 326a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 153b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 9b); Syr. pa. to prepare (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 553a); Mnd. *ATT* and 'TT to prepare (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 44b).

Der. *עַתָּיִד.

11006 עַתָּיִד (Aramaic)

*עַתָּיִד: Or. 'afid; עַתָּר; בְּהָ: עַתָּיִד; EmpArm.; JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 224; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 897 sv. 'tyd); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 326b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 666); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 469); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 153b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 553a); Mnd. 'tit, 'tita (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 358b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 117); NeoSyr. ready, future; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 188h, 192e: pl. עַתָּיִדִין: **ready for**, with → דָּי (3a) and impf. **Da** 3₁₅. †

11007 עַתָּיק (Aramaic)

*עַתָּיק: עַתָּק; the same in Heb., but this is disputed by Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 100; EmpArm., EgArm. עַתָּיק (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*, where עַשִּׁיק occurs twice; Nisa; Palm. עַתָּיק (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 224; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 898); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 326b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 666); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 154a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 483b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 553b), and Mnd. *atiqa* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 43a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 71); NeoArm. 'aččeq (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 2, sv. 'čq); NeoSyr. 'utiqā (Maclean 245a); cf. also Heb. אַתִּיק, a by-form (!); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 192e: the same in the cstr.: **old**; עַתָּיק־יּוֹמִין (Syr., see Payne Smith 3011), **aged** **Da** 7₉₋₁₃₋₂₂. †

11008 עַתָּק (Aramaic)

*עַתָּק: the same in Heb.; JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 326b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 154a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 553b); NeoSyr. to become old; Syr. also to advance; cf. Akk. *etēqu* to pass along, pass by, go beyond (AHw. 260b; CAD E: 384).

Der. *עַתָּיק.

11009 פַּ (Aramaic)

פַּ: outside BArm. פַּ interchanges with → בּ, cf. נַפֶּשׁ > OArm. נַבֶּשׁ (Tell Fekherye), פַּרְזֵל, and with → נוּ, cf. Palm. נַמְשֵׁא < נַפֶּשֵׁא (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 183).

11010 פּוּם (Aramaic)

פּוּם: → פּוּמ.

11011 פְּחָה (Aramaic)

*פְּחָה: the same in Heb.; Akk. loanword: *pî/āhātu* responsibility (Neo-Assyrian and Late Babylonian; AHw. 862b, sv. 5), shortened from *bēl pîhāti* (*pāhāti*) representative, superintendent, governor (AHw. 120a, *bēlu(m)* sv. 18; cf. CAD B: 198b, *bēlu* sv. 2e; see also Kaufman 82; Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 100 refers to Kutscher *Studies* 359nd.363); EmpArm., EgArm. (Saqqara פְּחָה, Donner-R. *Inschriften* 266: 9; Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Behistun 18); Samaria, Padua 1, 4 pl. *phwt'* (cf. Gibson *Syrian Semitic Inscriptions* 2: text 28, p. 144); Nisa (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 226; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 904); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 330b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 667, but Sokoloff *loc. cit.* notes that these references are to EmpArm. or BArm., not JArm. or DSS); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 201j, 237m, 238t: cstr. פְּחָת, pl. פְּחָתָא (cf. Padua 1, 4): a governor under the Babylonian and Persian empire (O. Leuze *Die Satrapieneinteilung in Syrien und im Zweistromland* (1935), 18ff) **Da** 3_{2f-27} 6₈, specifically of הָרָא עֲבָר־ן **Ezr** 5₃₋₆ 6₆₋₁₃, of Judaea 5₁₄ 6₇. †

11012 פְּחָר (Aramaic)

פְּחָר:

—a) potter: JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 330b; see also Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 101); CPArm. *phr* (Schulthess *Lex.* 155b); Syr. *paḥḥārāyā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 563a), and NeoSyr. *paḥārā* (Maclean 249b); Mnd. *pahara* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 360a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 120).

—b) clay, pottery: JArm. פְּחָר, פְּחָרָא (Levy 4: 23a) and, a form which has clearly been confused with (a) above, פְּחָרָא (Dalman *Wb.* 330b); CPArm. *phr* (Schulthess *Lex.* 155b); Syr. *paḥḥārā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 563a); Mnd. *pahra* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 360a); NeoSyr. *piḥārā* (Maclean 249b); > Arb. *faḥ-hār* pottery, potter (Fraenkel 257; Lidzbarski ZDMG 72 (1918), 189ff; A. Fischer ZDMG 72 (1918), 328ff); > NeoArm. *faḥḥōra* clay (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 25; Spitaler 79a); denominative, Syr. itpa. to be shaped (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 563a); loanword from. Akk. *paḥāru(m)* potter < (pre-)Sumerian *baḥar* (AHw. 810a; see further Salonen *Hausgeräte* 11; Kaufman 79; and Ellenbogen 132); Ug. *phÉr* (Margalit UF 13 (1981), 144); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 191c: **potter**, → טָסַפּ דִּיּוּפּ (∴ Montgomery 178, clay corresponding to חֲסִיף טִינָא 2₄₁₋₄₃) **Da** 2₄₁. †

11013 פְּטִישׁ (Aramaic)

*פְּטִישׁ, pl. sf. פְּטִישִׁיהוֹן, Q פְּטִישִׁיהוֹן, variant_{Secundum} פְּטִישׁ, Or. *pat'sub'esûeμhoμn*, *pisûteμhoμn* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 46m; 220x, y), K פְּטִישִׁיהוֹן or פְּטִישׁ; JArm. פְּטִישָׁא trousers, cf. Dalman *Wb.* 331b, though it is usually the same as Heb. פְּטִישׁ meaning “hammer”, the same as JArm. פְּטִישָׁא (Dalman *Wb.* 331b); on this see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 667, where the translation “an item of clothing” is given; see also Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 101, who says it never means “undergarment” in JArm.; Syr. *peššā* head covering, also trousers, or wrappings over the legs, leggings; see Brockelmann *Lexicon* 566a; Payne Smith 3098); *p'sub'esûeÆt\au* shoe; uncertain etymology, perhaps a loanword from Persian **patyuše* garment, with לְבוּשִׁיהוֹן as a gloss, see Nyberg, *Le Monde Oriental* 25, 178ff; on the Persian see also Hinz 188, where it is said to be an item of clothing which cannot be precisely identified; occurring together with כְּרִבְלָה and סְרִבָּל, which both fit the

idea of being bound up (כפת): dress or trousers, cf. Sept., Theodotion τιάρα; Codex Venetus ἀναξυρίδε” (trousers); cf. still Montgomery 212, → קַרְבֵּל. **Da 3**₂₁. †

11014 פלג (Aramaic)

פלג: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*); Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 4, 6; Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 227; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 911); JArm. pe., pa. and af. to divide (Dalman *Wb.* 334a); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 668); Sam. (*Ben Hayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 462); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 569b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 157a); Mnd. *PLG* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 373b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 37); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 25 sv. *flg*); NeoSyr. (Maclean 252a).

pe: pt. passive fem. פְּלִיגָה: to **divide**, pt. passive divided, not in one piece **Da 2**₄₁ cf. vs. 43. †

Der. פְּלִיגָה, *פְּלִיגָה.

11015 פלג (Aramaic)

*פלג; Heb. I פְּלִיג man-made water course, canal; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Xanthos; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 30: 39, *prg*; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 814); Nyberg *Avroman* 3: 2; Nab., Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 227 sv. פְּלִיג_{III}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 912 sv. *plg*₃); JArm. פְּלִיגָה, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 334b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 668); CPArm. *plg* (Schulthess *Lex.* 157a); Syr. *pelgā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 570a), and NeoSyr. *pelgā* (Maclean 252a); NeoArm. *felka* half (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 26); for פלגן → פְּלִיגָה; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 183e: the same in the cstr.: **half Da 7**₂₅. †

11016 פלגה (Aramaic)

*פלגה; variant פְּלִיגָה; Heb. פְּלִיגָה; EmpArm. פלגן: Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 3; Koopmans 2: 96, lease; EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 228; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 914 sv. *plgn*); JArm. פְּלִיגָה (Dalman *Wb.* 334b, section); Mnd. *plugta* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 374):

—a) division, separation;

—b) with *liba* (= Heb. לֵב) doubt (so Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 119); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 241p, q: pl. sf.

פְּלִיגָה: **section, division** of the priests **Ezr 6**₁₈, cf. **2C 35**₅. †

11017 פלח (Aramaic)

פלח: in Heb. meaning to split (cf. Latin *colere*);

—a. vb. EmpArm., EgArm. (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; and *Aḥiqar* 17); Carpentras, to serve God (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 269: 4); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 18: 5; Ps 132b); Palm., Hatra to serve God (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 228; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 914 sv. *plh*₁); JArm., DSS to cultivate the land (Dalman *Wb.* 334b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 668); cf. GenAp xii: 13), to serve; Syr. to cultivate the field, serve a person, serve God (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 572a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 157b); Mnd. to cultivate, serve, venerate (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 374a).

—b. subst.: JArm. **פְּלָחָא** servant, labourer (Dalman *Wb.* 335a); Sam. *pl'nh* work (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 9b sv. *plh*); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 572b), and NeoSyr. *fallāhā*, > Arb. *fallāḥ* (Fraenkel 126); NeoArm. *fallōhā* agricultural labourer (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 25); Palm. *palḥ'* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 228); CPArm. **plwḥ* (Schulthess *Lex.* 157b), and NeoSyr. *palāhā* worker (Maclean 252b).

—c. for the meaning “to venerate” cf. Akk. *palāhu* to fear, respect, venerate (AHw. 812a, especially 813a IIc; Zimmern 65).

pe: impf. **יִפְלַחוּן**; pt. **פְּלַח**, pl. **פְּלַחוּן**, cstr. **פְּלַחֵי**: to serve God (cf. EgArm., *Corpus Inscr. Sem.* ii: 141, 4) parallel with **סגד**, with acc. **Da 3**₁₇, with **ל** **3**_{12·14·18·28} **6**_{17·21} **7**_{14·27}; pt. **servant**, **פְּלַחֵי בֵּית אֱלֹהֵא** **Ezr 7**₂₄. †

Der. ***פְּלַחוּן**.

11018 **פְּלַחוּן** (Aramaic)

***פְּלַחוּן**: **פּלח**; MHeb. **פְּלַחוּן**, < Arm.; JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 335b, also divine service, worship); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 158a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 572b, also ritual), and NeoSyr. *pulhān/pulhānā/pilhānā* (Maclean 248a); Mnd. *puhlana* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 367b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 66, 418, work, service, worship); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 195z; the same in the cstr.: **service, ritual observance**, **פְּלַחֵי בֵּית אֱלֹהֵא** **Ezr 7**₁₉. †

11019 **פִּם** (Aramaic)

פִּם, variant **פּם**, see BHS on **Da 4**₂₈; Or. *pom* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 221d); Heb. **פִּה**; OArm., **פּם** Tell Fekherye 10, 14; Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 29nd.30); Sefire (222 A: 30/31; 223 A: 9); **פִּי** (215: 11, on which see 2: p. 227, a by-form of the conjunction **פּ, פּא** (?); so also Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 898 sv. *p₁* :: KBL); EmpArm., **פּם** Nerab (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 226: 4); Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 18; EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara); Pehl. **פּוּמֹה** (Junker *Frahang* 10: 18; and Nyberg 2: 298); Uruk 21, 24, 32, 34 *pu-um-mi-e* 3rd. masc. sf. his mouth; Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 229; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 916); JArm. **פּוּם** and **פּוּמָא**, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 329a, 337b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 669; see further Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 101, who refers to Kutscher *Galilean Aramaic* 22 for the vocalisation); CPArm. *pym = pem* (Schulthess *Lex.* 158b); Sam. fem. (Kutscher, *Tarbiz* 22/23, p. 66), and *fa/em* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 9b); Syr. *pummā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 577a); NeoSyr. *pūmā* (Maclean 248a); Mnd. *puma* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 368a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 97); NeoArm. *themma* (Spitaler 65m); Nöldeke *Neue Beiträge* 177; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 178b; the same in the cstr.; sf. **פּוּמֹה**, variant **פּוּמֹה**.

—1. **mouth** **Da 4**₂₈ **6**₂₃ **7**₅ **8**₂₀.

—2. **entrance, opening, mouth** (of **פּוּמֹה**, the den of lions, cf. JArm., Syr.) **Da 6**₁₈. †

11020 **פִּס** (Aramaic)

***פִּס**: the same in Heb.:

—1. part, share, lot, tax: EmpArm., EgArm. פִּס part, share (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 10: 7, 9; 12: 9, 18), always together with שֶׁרֶת, but the meaning is unclear; for the phrase פִּס שֶׁרֶת see p. 253, under text 10: 7, “a share that remains over as extra”; Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 230 sv. פִּס₁; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 921 sv. *ps*₁); MHeb. פִּס piece, tax (Dalman *Wb.* 339a); JArm. פִּסָּא piece, bite to eat, lot (Dalman *Wb.* 339a); Syr. *pessā*, *pess*’sub’etaṃ lot (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 580b); CPArm. *ps* and *pst*’ tax (Schulthess *Lex.* 159b).

—2. palm of the hand, sole of the foot; JArm. פִּסְתָּא. (Dalman *Wb.* 341b); see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 180n; the same in the cstr.: Da 5₅, det. פִּסְתָּא Da 5₂₄; Sept., Theodotion δάκτυλοι χειρό”, vs. 24 Theodotion ἀστράγαλο” χειρό”, with הַיָּדָה, (vs. 5 with הַיָּד, vs. 24 with אֶ); traditionally the palm of the hand, but rather the back of the hand (Bentzen), or the whole hand below the wrist (Montgomery 253, 255); cf. also Plöger KAT xviii: 82, the knuckles of the hand, especially noticeable for their width (cf. Theodotion 5₂₄). †

11021 פִּסְנִטְרִין (Aramaic)

פִּסְנִטְרִין Da 3₇ and פִּסְנִטְרִין 3₅₋₁₀₋₁₅; JArm. פִּסְנִטְרִין loanword from ψαλτήριον > *psalterium* (Ruzûicûka 58; Dalman *Wb.* 340b; Krauss 1: 4; 2: 473); > Arb. *sanṭūr*, *sanṭūr* (Vollers, ZDMG 51, 298, stringed instrument, triangular in shape, rather like a dulcimer, harp; see further S. R. Driver *Daniel* (1900), 38f; Kolari 78ff; Grelot VT 29 (1979), 33nd.36; Ellenbogen 135; Coxon, Transactions of Glasgow University Oriental Society 25 (1973nd.74), 31nd.32). †

11022 פִּרְזֵל (Aramaic)

פִּרְזֵל: Heb. בִּרְזֵל; EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; and Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*) פִּרְזֵל; JArm. inscr. *pwrzyl* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 235; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 936); JArm. ברזל and פִּרְזֵל (Dalman *Wb.* 64b and 347a); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 670); Syr. *parz*’sub’elaṃ (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 594a), and Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 364a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 128); Sam. *berseḥ*; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 162a) and Syr. *purz*’sub’elaṃ (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 594a); NeoSyr. *prizlā* (Maclean 257a); > Arb. *firzil* (Fraenkel 153); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 42w: פִּרְזֵל, det. פִּרְזֵלָא, masc.: iron (Forbes, *Jaarbericht ... Ex Oriente Lux*, 9: 207) Da 2_{33nd.35-40nd.43-45} 4₁₂₋₂₀ 5₄₋₂₃ 7₇₋₁₉. †

11023 פִּרְס (Aramaic)

פִּרְס: the same in Heb. to divide, separate; JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 350b sv. פִּרְס₁); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 599a); NeoSyr. (Maclean 258b) to divide; JArm. פִּרְסָתָא cloven hoof (Dalman *Wb.* 351b).

pe: pf. passive (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 104c) 3rd. fem. פִּרְיִסָת: to divide, passive Da 5₂₈.

Der. (?) *פִּרְס.

11024 פִּרְס (Aramaic)

*פִּרְס: ? פִּרְס; OArm., Tell Fekherye 19 *prys*, cf. p. 34f and note 1, one-third of a *kor*, or one-third of a h\omer; Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 6) measure of capacity (see 2: p. 226); Akk. *parīsu* one-half of a *kor* (AHw. 833b sv. *parīsu* II); see also Donner-R. *loc. cit.*, where it is stated that in the Boghazköy texts *parisi* stands for one-half of or one part of a *shekel*; so also with reference to Friedrich WZKM 49 (1942), 174 no. 1;

EmpArm., Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 5, part of a Heb. הַמִּנָּה, one-half of a *mina* (Koopmans 2: 96); EgArm. פֶּרֶס (sg. Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Hermopolis; pl. פֶּרְסִין Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 7: 20 :: → פֶּרְסִי; 11: 3); pl. size, Hermopolis 1: 8; Padua 1: 3, 4, 6 wages, part, payment; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 11: 3 p. 262, one-half of a Persian *ardab* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 236 sv. פֶּרֶס; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 940 sv. *prs*₂); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 350b sv. פֶּרְסָא), and Syr. *p'sub'erasu* (פֶּרְסָא, Brockelmann *Lexicon* 600a sv. *p'sub'eras*₁) ration; JArm. and MHeb. פֶּרֶס half a *mina* (Dalman *Wb.* 350b); according to Zimmern 21, this sbst. is to be taken as a loanword from Akk. *parsu*; so also KBL :: Kaufman 80, *prs* > פֶּרֶס a development originating in Aramaic; an Aramaic loanword short-lived in Akk.; for Akk. *parsu* see AHw. 830b sv. *parasrab* = *parsu rabû* greater part; BArm. פֶּרֶס, pl. or dual פֶּרְסִין Da 5₂₅ (Sept. preceding 5₁; Pseudo-Theodotion; Vulgate; and Josephus *Antiquities* x 11: 3, sg. φαρῆ” (*fares*), unit of size and weight; traditionally **one-half of a mina**, rather **one-half of a shekel**; see Eissfeldt ZAW 63 (1951), 109ff; according to Eissfeldt פֶּרְסִין is not to be taken here as pl., but as dual, “two half-shekels”. But the traditional treatment as a plural still remains possible, and it is perhaps to be preferred; on this see Plöger KAT xviii: 83, 89, sg., one-half of a shekel Da 5₂₅₋₂₈; on the explanation of פֶּרֶס as a verb in the word-play in vs. 28, → מִנָּה and תִּקַּל. †

11025 פֶּרֶס (Aramaic)

פֶּרֶס, פֶּרְסָא (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 23d); the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. פֶּרֶס, and cuneiform *parsu* (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* pp. 255f); Behistun 22, 24, 26, 36, Persia; 26 פֶּרֶס וְנָרִי Persia and Media.; Syr. *pāres*; Mnd. *pars* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 364b); Neo-Persian *pārs*: **Persia, the Persians** Da 5₂₈ 6₉₋₁₃₋₁₆ Ezr 4₂₄ 6₁₄; → *פֶּרְסִי. †

11026 פֶּרְסִי (Aramaic)

*פֶּרְסִי: gentilic from פֶּרֶס; Heb. פֶּרְסִי, variant פֶּ; EmpArm., EgArm. (Behistun) פֶּרְסִי, det. פֶּרְסִיא (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Behistun *passim*); pl. abs. פֶּרְסִין (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 7: 20; see Beyer *Arm. Texte* 671); cuneiform *parsayya* (VAB 3: 152); also *parsâ* (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* p. 255; 18; Tallqvist *Personal Names* 180); Syr. *parsâyā/pār'sub'esauya* (?); Mnd. *parsaia* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 364b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 141); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 196d: det. פֶּרְסִיא; K פֶּרְסִיא, Q פֶּרְסִיא (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 51k): **Persian, a Persian** Da 6₂₉; → אֲפֶרְסִיא. †

11027 פֶּרַק (Aramaic)

פֶּרַק: the same in Heb.; ? < Arm. (Wagner 237);

—1. to destroy: OArm., Sefire *prq* (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 222 B: 34; 2: p. 256; Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* p. 15 and §§57, 84); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 237 sv. פֶּרַק_I; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 943 sv. *prq*₁).

—2. to loosen, save: EmpArm., Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 237 sv. פֶּרַק_{III}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 943 sv. *prq*₂); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 352b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 671; Tg. for נָאֵל, on which see Montgomery 242); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 163b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 605b); Sam. (*Ben Hayyim Gloss.* 9b), and Mnd. *PRQ* to loosen, commute, remove, ransom, deliver (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 380; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 372); Sam. to separate; NeoSyr. to finish (Maclean 259a).

pe: impv. פָּרַק, Or. *p'sub'eroq* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 99c): to **remove, wipe away** sins, **Da 4₂₄** (Sept. λῦτροσαυ; Vulgate *redime* :: Montgomery 239f, 242, to break up). †

11028 פִּרַשׁ (Aramaic)

פִּרַשׁ: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. to separate (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*);

—a) pe. pt. passive פִּרְיִשָּׁה different (*Aḥiqar* 208);

—b) blameless pt. פִּרְיִשׁן (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 27: 10); inf. *mprš* to explain (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 17: 3); cf. Pehl. to decide (Junker *Frahang* 18: 8, *plšwn*); Nab., pe. pt. pl. active masc. *prs lyly² mn ymm²* the one who divides the night from the day (possibly an epithet of the god Dusûara (Haussig *Wb. Myth.* 1: 433; Hoftijzer RA 18₉; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 237 s.v פִּרַשׁ₁; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 944 sv. *prsû₁*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 353b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 671); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 164a); Sam. (Ben *Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 566); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 607a); Mnd. *PRŠ* to separate, distinguish (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 381; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 221, 222); EgArm., JArm., Syr., pa. also to explain; Mnd., pe. also to understand; af. to explain.

pa: pt. passive מִפְּרָשׁ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 130h!): to **separate**; pt. passive (cf. EgArm.) **Ezr 4₁₈** traditionally separated, i.e. to be read clearly, word by word, Sept.-L σαφῶς, Vulgate *manifeste* :: *sicut*, Heb. מִפְּרָשׁ **Neh 8₈** translated section by section, corresponding to Heb. מִתְּרַנֵּם **Ezr 4₇** (Schaefer *Esra* 6ff; Messina 22ff; for the Persian background see Polotsky, *Le Muséon* 45 (1932), 273nd.283). †

11029 פִּרְשָׁנָּה (Aramaic)

*פִּרְשָׁנָּה: Heb. פִּתְשָׁנָּה; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 354a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 672) פִּתְשָׁנָּה/פִּתְשָׁנָּה; Syr. *paršagnā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 609a); Mnd. *paršigna* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 365; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 41); Sept. ἀντίγραφον **Est 4₈**; Pesh. for Heb. מִשְׁנָה **Dt 17₁₈**; Persian loanword; the Persian form which is at the base of this sbst. has not been identified with certainty; for the possibilities see KBL: either Old Persian **patičayana* copy (Hübschmann *Armenische Grammatik* 1: 224; S. Telegdi *Essai* 253), Old Persian *patičagna* answer (Benveniste JA 226 (1935), 253; Hinz 186); or Old Persian **patičagna* repetition, reproduction (KBL “answer”), Benveniste JA 225 (1934), 180ff; BArm. פִּרְ is formed in imitation of Persian words beginning with *pari-*; the same in the cstr.: **copy**, פִּרְשָׁנָּה אֲנִרְתָּה **Ezr 4₁₁ 5₆**, פִּרְשָׁנָּה נִשְׁתַּוְּנָה **פִּ 4₂₃ 7₁₁**; cf. Sept. 4₁₁ διαταγή τῆ ἐπιστολῆ, 4₂₃ φορολόγο, 5₆ διασάφησι ἐπιστολῆ. †

11030 פִּשַׁר (Aramaic)

פִּשַׁר: Heb. root פִּשַׁר, → פִּשְׁר and פִּתַּר;

—a) פִּתַּר also MHeb. and JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 357b).

—b) פִּשַׁר Sam. to release (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 9b); EmpArm., *pšr* EgArm. haf. (?) to pay a debt (see Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 63: 14); Nab.; JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 238; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 946 sv. *pšr₁*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 355b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 672), and Syr., pe. and pa. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 614a.b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex* 165a), pa. to solve, interpret (Eissfeldt ZAW 63 (1951), 105ff; Elliger *Habakukkommentar* 123ff; Wagner 239); Mnd. *PŠR* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 383a) pe., pa., af. to melt, dissolve,

solve; to exorcise, drive out; > Arb. *psr* (Fraenkel 286); Akk. *pašāru(m)* to slacken, release (AHw. 842b); *šutta(m) pašānu* to interpret, explain a dream (AHw. 842b, sv. b; cf. Zimmern 68).

pe: inf. מְפַשֵּׁר **Da** 5₁₆, cj. 5₁₂: to **interpret**, with פְּשָׁרִין 5₁₂₋₁₆ to give an interpretation (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 336c). †

pa: pt. מְפַשֵּׁר (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 133g): **interpreter** (Akk. *pāšir, mupaššir šunāti* as an epithet for gods, see Tallqvist *Götterepitheta* 155) **Da** 5₁₂, rd. with Vulgate מְפַשֵּׁר → pe. :: Plöger KAT xviii: 80, 82, who follows MT, “as one who interprets dreams...”. †

Der. *פִּשָּׁר.

11031 פִּשָּׁר (Aramaic)

*פִּשָּׁר: Heb. פִּשָּׁר, < Arm. (Wagner 239); in JArm. פִּשָּׁרָא it may mean “meaning” (DSS, see Dalman *Wb.* 355b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 672); Akk. *pišru(m)* interpretation, solution, meaning; cf. *pišertu(m)* which may mean magical solution (AHw. 868b); Syr. *p’sub’esûaûraû* may mean solution, explanation (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 614b); CPArm., pl. **pšwryn* explanation (Schulthess *Lex.* 165a); Mnd. *pišra* exorcism (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 372b); Sam. (Cowley *Samaritan Liturgy* 2: lxvii; see also Wagner 239); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 183j; the same in the cstr.: det. פִּשָּׁרָא.

—a) פִּשָּׁרָא **Da** 2_{24f-30} 4₁₅ 5₁₇.

—b) פִּשָּׁרָא 4_{15f} 5₈, for פִּשָּׁרָא rd. with K פִּשָּׁרָא, with Q פִּשָּׁרָה, see BHS on 4₁₅.

—c) פִּשָּׁרָה **Da** 2₇ (variant פִּשָּׁרָה) and 5₁₂; sf. פִּשָּׁרָה 2_{6,7} (variant) and elsewhere; see further with Q 4_{15f} 5₈; for these last two instances instead of K פִּשָּׁרָא (see KBL) it is much better to adopt a cj. פִּשָּׁרָה, but a reading following Q פִּשָּׁרָה is to be preferred; pl. פִּשָּׁרִין **interpretation Da** 2_{4nd.7-9-16-24nd.26-30-36-45} 4_{3f-6-15f-21} 5_{7f-12-15nd.17-26} 7₁₆. †

11032 פִּתְגָּם (Aramaic)

פִּתְגָּם, variant פִּתְגָּם the same in Heb.; for fricative *g* see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 101; loanword (Wagner 241); EmpArm., EgArm. פִּתְגָּם (Driver *Arm. Docs.* 4: 3; 7: 9; Saqqara); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 238; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 948); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 355b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 672), and NeoSyr. *pitgāmā* (Maclean 261a); Syr. *petgāmā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 616a); Mnd. *pug-dama* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 367a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 32); loanword from Old Persian *patg~m* message (on which see Hinz 186; also Hinz *ZA* 61 (1971), 310; cf. also Segert, *ArchOr* 24 (1956), 390; for further bibliography see KBL and Wagner 241): det. פִּתְגָּמָא.

—1. **word**, הַתִּיב פִּ to respond, give an answer **Da** 3₁₆ (Syr., Heb. with הַשִּׁיב Sir 5₁₁ 8₉) **Ezr** 5₁₁ (also **Da** 3₁₆, see Montgomery), שִׁלַּח פִּ to submit a report **Ezr** 4₁₇ 5₇.

—2. **decree Da** 4₁₄, with שִׁנְהַה haf. **Ezr** 6₁₁. †

11033 פתה (Aramaic)

*פתה: Heb. II פתה; Arm. loanword (Wagner 242); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 355b, to be wide :: Beyer *Arm. Texte* 673, פתי to stretch out, run along); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 561); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 615b), and NeoSyr. *pt'* to be wide (Maclean 261a); CPArm., *itpa.* and *af.* (Schulthess *Lex.* 165a).

Der. *פתי.

11034 פתח (Aramaic)

פתח: the same in Heb.; OArm., פתח Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224: 8/9); also → פקט, Sefire (222 A: 13; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 234; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 933 sv. *pqh*₁); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 238; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 948 sv. *pth*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 356a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 673); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 9b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 616a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 165a); Mnd. *PTA* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 383b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 234); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 28 sv. *fth*; Spitaler *Gloss.* 85b) and NeoSyr. (Maclean 261a).

pe: pf. passive (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 104c) פתיחו; pt. passive pl. fem. פתיחו: to **open**, books **Da 7**₁₀, a window (פני) 6₁₁, on which see Plöger KAT xviii: 94, who agrees that the reference is to a window, but rather the shutter or the grid on the window that can be opened (:: Montgomery 274, to cut out); cf. EgArm. פתיחו כוין (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 25: 6), and כונה פתיח (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 12: 21, “his window (3rd. masc. sf.) is open”; or “the window”, taking the form as a stat. emph. (see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 238), → פנה; Palm. פתיח די תופרא די (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 325 s.v. תופר; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1207 sv. *twpr*). †

11035 פתי (Aramaic)

*פתי: פתה; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Persepolis (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 239; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 951 sv. *pty*₃); JArm., adj. פתיא (Dalman *Wb.* 356b with reference to Tg._o **Ex 3**₈), sbst. פתיא (Dalman *Wb.* 356b); but for further details of JArm. forms see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 101; DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 673, פתי *pófi*), on the pattern *qutl*; so also CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 165a), and also Mnd. *putia* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 369b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 105); Syr., adj. *patyā*, sbst. *petwā*, *putyā*, *p'sub'etauyayū* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 615b); NeoSyr. *pitwā* (Maclean 261a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 187d: sf. פתי: **breath Da 3₁ Ezz 6₃**. †

11036 טוזדין (Aramaic)

טוזדין:

—1. corresponding to Proto-Semitic *ṣ*, Arb. *ṣ*, Heb. *ṣ* (טוזדין), in צבה, צבע, צדק, צלח etc.; → ש, ע and ק.

—2. rarely interchanges with ס, so in סכף.

11037 צָבָה (Aramaic)

צָבָה: Heb. II *צָבָה; EmpArm., EgArm. **צָבִי** (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Hermopolis); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 18: 2; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 508/9); Palm., Nab., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 241; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 957); JArm. **צָבִי/צָבָא**; (Dalman *Wb.* 357b); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 673 sv. **צָבִי**); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 165a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 619a); Mnd. *ṢBA* I (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 388b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 258); cf. NeoSyr. *šb'* to decorate (with feathers, Maclean 262a); NeoArm., *šyb* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 83).

pe: pf. 1st. sg. **צָבִית** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 155q); impf. **יִצְבֵּא**, **Da 5₂₁ יִצְבֵּה/א**, (for the ending **א/ה** see BHK₃ *ad loc.*; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 151b); inf. with sf. **מְצַבֵּיה** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 234k); pt. **צָבֵא**.

—1. to **desire**, with **לְ** and inf. **Da 7₁₉**.

—2. to **wish for, like**, (Heb. **חָפֵץ** 3) **Da 4_{14,22,29} 5_{19,21} כְּמִצְבֵּיה** according to his will **Da 4₃₂** (on which cf. Hurvitz VT 32 (1982), 262f). †

Der. **צָבֹו**.

11038 צָבֹו (Aramaic)

צָבֹו: **צָבָה**; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 54: 13 uncertain; Driver *Arm. Docs.* 4: 2; Saqqara); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 16: 8 (?); Herzfeld *Paikuli* 888); Palm. wish, matter; JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 241; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 956); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 358a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 674; see also Rosenthal, *Tarbiz* 40 (1971), 31nd.32); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 619a); Mnd. *šbu* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 389b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 146, 301), and NeoSyr. *šwūtā* wish, concern (Maclean 262a); cf. Akk. *šibūtu(m)* (AHw. 1099a; CAD *Ṣ*: 167, *šibūtu*, need, want, request, purpose, enterprise); cf. Heb. **חָפֵץ** 4; Arb. *šai'* (Wehr-Cowan 495b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 197g: **matter, concern, thing**, **צָבֹו ... לָא** nothing (Pehl.; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 349d) **Da 6₁₈**. †

11039 צָבַע (Aramaic)

צָבַע: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. *šb'* pt. passive **צָבַע** for **צָבִיע**, on which see Leander 48f, 80v (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*) dyed (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 241; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 958 sv. *šb'*); JArm. to immerse, dye, wet (Dalman *Wb.* 358a; DSS; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 674, sbst); Sam. to wash (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 603); CPArm. to immerse, pa., af. to baptise (Schulthess *Lex.* 166a/b); Syr. to moisten, immerse, dye (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 620a); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 84), and NeoSyr. to dye (Maclean 262a); Mnd. *ṢBA* II (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 388b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 235, 237) **pe**. to baptise, immerse, dye; af. to baptise; etpe. passive; Arb. *šbg* VIII also to be baptised (Wehr-Cowan 502a).

pa: pt. pl. **מְצַבְעֵי**: to **moisten, wet**, with **מִן** **Da 4₂₂**. †

hitpa. (JArm., Syr.): impf. **יִצְטַבַּע**, variant **יִצְטַבַּע** hitpe. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 32a, 55a) to **become moist, wet** **Da 4_{12,20,30} 5₂₁** with **מִן** or **בְּ**. †

11040 צָד (Aramaic)

*צַד: צַדַּד; the same in Heb.; JArm. צַדְדָא (Dalman *Wb.* 358b; Sokoloff *Dictionary* 458 says only צַדְדִיא (pl.) is attested); Mnd. *šida* side > preposition (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 339a); EmpArm.; Pehl. לַצַּד and לַצַּת < *לַצַּתָּ (Junker *Frahang* 25: 37; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 596f; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 242 sv. צַד_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 959 sv. *šd*₂); JArm. צַד (*šed*), לַצַּד, מוּצַד, also צַיִד (לְ) and לַצִּיתָ (Dalman *Gramm.* p. 232; Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000) 101 recognises only the form לַצִּירָת); Tg. *šēd*; Sam. צִית and לַסַּעַד (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 3/2: 138₆₂); Syr. *šē'd* and *šeyd* at the side of, near, by (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 627a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 180n, 262p; the same in the cstr.: **side**, preposition (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 262p) לַצַּד **against** Da 7₂₅ (Heb. לַגִּנָּה Da 10₁₃, עַל 11₃₆); Montgomery 315f); מוּצַד from the side of, **concerning** 6₅. †

11041 צַדְדָא (Aramaic)

צַדְדָא, with → הַ interrogative (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 237n): אַשְׁשׁוּרָא Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 12, see also 2: p. 28; see further Baumgartner ZAW 45 (1927), 89 = *Umwelt* 76f; Rowley *Aramaic of the OT* 132; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 242; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* sv. *šd*₁); Arb. *wašada* to be firm, stand firmly (Montgomery 207; Wehr-Cowan 1072a; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 371); see also DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 566 sv. וְצַד : צַדָּה *šedā*): fem. **truth**: אַשְׁשׁוּרָא really, in truth; is it true that ...? Da 3₁₄. †

11042 צַדַּד (Aramaic)

*צַדַּד: the same in Heb.; צַדַּד has been taken as a denominative vb. from → צַדְדָא, and this appears to be possible though it re-mains uncertain; JArm. pa. (Dalman *Wb.* 358b), and Syr. to avert one's gaze, turn one's eyes to the side (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 621a).

11043 צַדְקָא (Aramaic)

*צַדְקָא: the same in Heb.; OArm., Zenzjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 11, 19; 216: 4f) צַדְקָא upright behaviour, loyalty (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 243 sv. צַדְקָא_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 962 sv. *šdq*₂); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Aḥiqar, Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 243 sv. צַדְקָא_I; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 961 sv. *šdq*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 359a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 674); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 466, 467); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 167a) :: צַדְקָא EmpArm., Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 10: 6); Palm. correct (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 72; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 963 sv. *šdq*₃); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 189a), and NeoSyr. (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 166 §59 aß); Mnd. ZDQ to be correct, be just, be right (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 162a).

Der. צַדְקָה.

11044 צַדְקָה (Aramaic)

צַדְקָה: צַדְקָה; Heb. צַדְקָה; EmpArm., Nerab (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 226: 2); Tema (228 A: 15); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*); Nab. concession, donation (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 243; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 964); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 359b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 674) צַדְקָהָא; Sam. *šidqā* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 10a); Syr. *zedq*'sub'etau charity (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 189a); CPArm. *šdq* (Schulthess *Lex.* 166a); Mnd. *zidqa* also

charity (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 165b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 236d: **correct practice, charity** parallel with עֲנִיָּן מִיָּדָא Da 4₂₄ (Montgomery 239f; Bentzen 36). †

11045 צִנְאָר (Aramaic)

*צִנְאָר; Heb. צִנְאָר; the etymology is questionable; the common base form is probably **ṣawar/ṣaur* :: < *ṣawʿar*, a *qawtal* formation from צוּר (cf. KBL, where it is given a separate entry); probably a primary noun, for there is no probable verbal derivation to suggest otherwise; EmpArm., Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 10: 29) *ṣwr* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 244 sv. צוּר_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 965 sv. *ṣwr*₂); and Sogdian (“T”, Benveniste <spa>Textes Sogdiens</spa> (1940), 251, צוּרה; Nyberg 2: 298, (צוּלה); JArm. צִנְאָר, צִנְאָרָא and צִנְאָרָא; DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 360a, 361a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 675, 106₁); CPArm. צוּר = צִנְאָר (Schulthess *Lex.* 169a); Syr. *ṣawrā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 625a); Mnd. *ṣaura* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 386a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 193m; sf. צִנְאָרָה, צִנְאָרָה: neck על־צִנְאָרָה הַבָּא דִּי־דִּי הַמּוֹנְקָא Da 5₇₋₁₆₋₂₉. †

11046 צִלָּה (Aramaic)

צִלָּה:

—1. to lean, bend, pe.; JArm., DSS (but see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 101; see also Dalman *Wb.* 363a, צִלָּא; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 676); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 628a); and Mnd. *SLA* I (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 395a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 372); NeoSyr. to go down (Maclean 265 sv. *ṣl*).

—2. to pray, pa.; EmpArm. צִלִּי, EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 30: 26; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 245; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 967); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 363a, צִלָּא pa.; Beyer *loc. cit.*); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 10a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 170b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 628b, pa.); NeoArm. to pray, marry (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 85), and Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary loc. cit.*) to pray; < Akk. *ṣullû* to pray, implore, beseech (AHw. 1110; CAD S, sv. *sullû* A; cf. Zimmern 65); as a sbst. in OArm. *ṣlwt* prayer (Tell Fekherye 5, 9; see Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1227 sv. *ṣlwt*); JArm. צִלוּתָא, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 363b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 676); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 170a); Sam. *ṣēlūtā* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 10a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 628a); Mnd. *ṣ(a)luta* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 387b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 111₂); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 85); and NeoSyr. prayer *ṣlutā* (Maclean 265a sv. *ṣlwt*); > Arb. vb. *ṣallā* (*ṣlw*) to perform the salat, pray, worship (Wehr-Cowan 524a); sbst. *ṣalāt* (*Hwb. Islam* 636a); Eth., vb. *ṣalaya*, sbst. *ṣalōt* (Dillmann 1262, 1263); OSArb. *ṣlwt* (Conti Rossini 224a; Beeston *Sabaic Dictionary* 143).

pa: pt. מִצְלִי, variant מִצְלָא, pl. מִצְלִין (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 233g !): to **pray** Da 6₁₁.Ezr 6₁₀ with לְ for. †

11047 צִלַּח (Aramaic)

צִלַּח: the same in Heb.

—1. to split: EmpArm., EgArm. pa. (*Aḥiqar* 125; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 245; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 967 sv. *ṣlh*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 363b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 676); Syr. pe. and pa. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 629b sv. I *ṣʿsubʿelah*); CPArm. pe. and pa. (Schulthess *Lex.* 171a).

—2. to prosper, have success: JArm. af.; Syr. af. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 629b sv. II *ṣʿsubʿelah*); CPArm. af. (Schulthess *Lex.* 171a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 10a).

haf. pf. הַצָּלַח; pt. מִצָּלְחִין, מִצָּלְחִין: to **cause someone to prosper** **Da 3**₃₀; to **make progress** with a task **Ezr 6**₁₄, to **proceed** **5**₈ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 330o), to **fare well** **Da 6**₂₉, cf. **6**₄ Sept. εὐοδοῦμενο” (Charles 150f). †

11048 צֻלַם (Aramaic)

*צֻלַם: Heb. I צֻלַם.

—a) Arb. *ṣalama* to cut, cut off, hew, carve.

—b) pa. denominative from צָלַח: JArm., pa (Dalman *Wb.* 363b); Syr., pa. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 630a) to provide with sculpture.

Der. צָלַח, from the first meaning above, see THAT 2: 556.

11049 צֻלְמָה (Aramaic)

צֻלְמָה: a; Heb. צֻלְמָה; OArm., Tell Fekherye 12, 16; EmpArm., Pehl. (TiS 1: 1); Nerab (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 225: 3, 6, 12; 226: 2); Nab., Palm., Hatra *šlm*, *šlm*², *šlmt*²; Palm. also σαλμα (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 245; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 968 sv. *šlm*₁); JArm. צֻלְמָה (for JPArm. see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 102), DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 364a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 676); Tg. צֻלְמָה; Sam.; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 171a); Syr. *ṣalmā*, *ṣ*^{sub}*elem*taṣ (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 630a); Mnd. *šilma* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 393b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 228c-g; the same in the cstr. **Da 3**₁₉, צֻלְמָה **3**_{5nd.18} (an artificial distinction, Strack *Grammatik des Biblisch-Arm.*₆ (1921), §8c, p. 22 :: Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 228f: as Heb.), Or. *ṣ*^{sub}*elem*; det. צֻלְמָה, Or. *šilmā*, masc.: **statue** **Da 2**_{31f-34f} **3**_{1nd.3-5-7-10-12-14f-18}, צֻלְמָה אֲנַפְוְהִי **Da 3**₁₉ facial features. †

11050 צֻפִּיר (Aramaic)

*צֻפִּיר: Heb. צֻפִּיר, Arm. loanword (Wagner 248); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 367a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 677) צֻפִּירָא; Sam. צֻפִּיר, fem. צֻפִּירָה (*Ben Hayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 595); Syr. *ṣepṛāyā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 635b); NeoSyr. *ṣupurtā* nanny goat (Maclean 266b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 188h: pl. cstr. צֻפִּירִי **billy goat**, עֵזִין צֻפִּירִי (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 305g !) male goats **Ezr 6**₁₇. †

11051 צֻפֵּר (Aramaic)

*צֻפֵּר: Heb. II *צֻפֵּר; JArm. to whistle (Dalman *Wb.* 367a; but Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000) 102, says it does not mean “to whistle” in JArm.); Syr. *ṣ*^{sub}*ebar* to chatter (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 620b).

Der. *צֻפֵּר.

11052 צֻפֵּר (Aramaic)

*צֻפֵּר: Heb. I צֻפֵּר and צֻפֵּר; EmpArm., EgArm. *ṣnpr* (*Aḥiqar* 98, 199); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 8: 1; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 246; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 973 sv. *ṣpr*₁); Palm. צֻפֵּרֵאִי n.m. and fem. (Stark *Personal*

Names 109b); JArm. **צִפְרָא, צִפְרָתָא**, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 367a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 677); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 635b, *šapp'sub'erau*), and CPArm. *šeppar* (Schulthess *Lex.* 172a, sv. **צִפְר**_{II}); Mnd. *šipra* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 394; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 119, 157); NeoSyr. *šipra* (Maclean 267a), mostly fem. :: Mnd., on which see Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 157; Arm. basic form **šippar* (Schulthess *Gramm.* §99 :: Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 191b :: Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 360 :: Montgomery 231): pl. **צִפְרִין, צִפְרִי, צִפְרִיא**; fem. **Da 4₉Q**, 18, masc. **4₉K**; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 200j: **bird Da 4_{9.11.18.30}**. †

11053 ק (Aramaic)

ק:

—1. corresponds to Semitic ק.

—2. corresponds to Proto-Semitic *hÉ*, equivalent to Arb. *hÉ*;

—a) in the oldest Arm. > *q* (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 134; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 26c), → BArm. **קָרָק**.

—b. α) in the later dialects > > (Brockelmann *Grundriss*; Bauer-Leander *BArm.*, see above) → BArm. **קָרָע**;

—β) or the changes are mixed (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 420).

—3. outside BArm. it alternates:

—a) with → **כ** assimilated and dissimilated (Brockelmann *Grundriss* i: p. 239, §88_b) in **קָטַל, קָטַר, קָיַט, קָצָה, קָצָה, קָרַץ, קָשַׁט**.

—b) in Mnd. sometimes with **ג** and with **טוּזְרִךְ** in initial position (Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 38f).

11054 קבל (Aramaic)

קבל: the same in Heb.; Wagner 251 suggests that this old Hebrew vb. was suppressed by **לקח** and was then brought back into use under the influence of Arm.

A. to instigate a legal action against, accuse, with *ʿly*, pe.; OArm., Tell Fekherye 12 *qblh* (root *q-b-l*, to accuse) his accuser, adver-sary, parallel with Assyrian Text *bēl dīni* (AHw. 119b; CAD D: 155b; see Abbou Assaf-Bordreuil-Millard *Tell Fekherye* p. 33; EmpArm., EgArm. *qbl* *ʿly* to instigate a legal action against someone, accuse someone (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.* p. 32a; Hermopolis 2: 10; Saqqara); Samaria; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 628, 629; JArm. inscr., (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 248; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 979); GenAp xx: 14; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 369b sv. **קָבַל**_{II}; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 677); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 640b, 3b); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 404a).

B. to receive, pa.: Akk.: *qubbal* (corresponding to *qabbel*), he received (AHw. 925b; see CAD Q: 292a, *qubbulu* A, where it is explained as an Arm. loanword; *giṭtu ša maḥīri ... qubbal*, he has accepted the parchment of sale); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*); Nab., Palm., Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 21: 12; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 248; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 979); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 369b sv. **קָבַל**_I; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 677); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 173b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 10a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 641b; also to resist,

beseech a god or a judge; Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 404b); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 67); NeoSyr. (Macleane 269a); cf. af. to be opposite, Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 248); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 642a).

pa: pf. קָבַל, variant קָבַל (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 111 l); impf. וַיִּקְבְּלוּ, וַתִּקְבְּלוּ: to receive:

—a) מִתְּנֵן וּנְבִזְבָּה וַיִּקָּר Da 26.

—b) מְלִכְוִתָּא (Sept., Theodotion, Vulgate; Syr. *qabbel* and *lsub'ebak* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 356a, 2a); Montgomery 267; Rowley *Darius the Mede* 51f) 6₁ 7₁₈. †

Der. קָבַל.

(Aramaic)

קָבַל, variant, and Or. *q'sub'ebel*; really a subst. “that which is in front, in full view, opposite, the front”, cf. Heb. נֶגֶד; so with Vogt 144a; Syr. *qubālā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 642a no. 6); > preposition: EmpArm., EgArm. קַבְלָהֶם in front of them (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 38: 6) לְקַבְל (26: 7), לְקַבְל corresponding to, לְקַבְל in agreement with (26: 23 and 27: 10); זֵי לְקַבְל just as, in accordance with (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 52, 68; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.* 104a); see further Sardes 5: 5 (Donner-R. *Inscriptionen* 260 B: 5); לְקַבְל Asia Minor (text 263); קַבְל Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 5, 9; Samaria; (ל) קַבְל (ד) Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 249; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 981 sv. *qbl*₃); JArm. קַבְל, DSS *qobal/qobol*, Arm. קֻבַּל (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 678); also קַבְיַל (ל') (Dalman *Wb.* 369a; *Gramm.* 231: 7), sf. לְקַבְיַל and לְקַבְיַל; Sam. *lqbl* (*alqābālāk Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 10a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Gramm.* §38, 1a; *Lex.* 173a) *lsub'equbal* > *luq'sub'ubal* > *luq'sub'ubel*; Syr. *luqbal* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 641a); Mnd. *qbal* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 404a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 196); NeoSyr. sf. *lqū(b)leh* (Macleane 271b sv. *q'bl'*); NeoArm. *luqbel* (Spitaler 128m, n; Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 67); OSArb. (*lqbl* (Conti Rossini 228b); basic form **qubl* Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 353, A 3; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 48a, 260f, with לְ: לְקַבְל, sf. לְקַבְל, Or. *lsub'equblaḥk*: preposition.

—1. for Da 2₃₁ 3₃ 5₁; over against 5₅; because of 5₁₀, לְקַבְל הִנֵּה ... הִן if ... then; consequently Ezr 4₁₆; דֵּי לְקַבְל just as 6₁₃.

—2. with קַל- (JArm.), see also Beyer *Arm. Texte* 678, not < קַל, but < קַ +; לְ, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 262q; cf. Heb. קַל-עֲמֹת Koh 5₁₅; קַל-קַבְל הִנֵּה (EgArm. has the same, see above, and also זֵי לְקַבְל) correspondingly Ezr 7₁₄; thereupon Da 2₁₂₋₂₄ 3₇ (delete 8) 6₁₀; דֵּי קַל-קַבְל (see above, under 1); forasmuch as, because Da 2_{8-10-40f-45} 3₂₉ 4₁₅ 5₁₂ 6_{4f-11-23} Ezr 4₁₄ 7₁₄; although Da 5₂₂; דֵּי קַל-קַבְל הִנֵּה מִנֵּי-דֵּי just because 3₂₂; for this expression see now Wesseliuss, VT 38 (1988), 195nd.204.

11056 קַדִּישׁ (Aramaic)

קַדִּישׁ; Heb. קַדִּישׁ; EmpArm., EgArm. בעל קַדִּישׁ *Aḥiqar* 95 (holiness? see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 254); Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 253 sv. קַדִּישׁ_{III}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 995 sv. *qdš*₃); GenAp *passim* (Fitzmyer 215); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 371a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 680); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 175b); Sam. fem. det. *qdyšth* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 10a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 649b);

Mnd. *qadiša* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 399a); NeoArm. *qattēš* (Spitaler 83a; Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 72); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 192e: pl. קְדִישִׁין, cstr. קְדִישִׁי: **holy**, of gods קְדִישִׁין אֱלֹהִין רִוּחַ **Da** 4^{5f-15} 5¹¹; sbst. meaning **angels** parallel with עִירִין 4¹⁴, וְקְדִישׁ 4¹⁰⁻²⁰ (→ וְ 2a); קְדִישִׁין meaning Israel 7²¹, → עֲלִיוֹנִין קְדִישִׁי 7¹⁸⁻²²⁻²⁵ and עֵם קְ 7²⁷; cf. Noth *Ges. Stud.* 274ff. †

11057 קדם (Aramaic)

*קדם: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 82: 6); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 20: 2); Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 251 sv. קדם₁; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 986 sv. *qdm*₁); JArm. pe., pa. and af. to go before; to do in advance; to do early; to anticipate; to go to meet (Dalman *Wb.* 371a); Sam. (*Ben Hayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 557); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 174b); Syr., NeoSyr. (Maclean 270a); and Mnd. *QDM* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 405a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 444).

Der. קְדָמִי, קְדָמָה, *קְדָמָה.

(Aramaic)

קְדָמָה: קְדָמָה **Da** 2¹⁰⁻³⁶, Or. *q'sub'ed_aum* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 261g): originally sbst., front; preposition “in front”; OArm., Tell Fekherye 15, 15 before, in front; with local significance, Zakir (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 B: 13); Zandjirli (215: 21, 23; 217: 8, 9); Sefire (222 A: 8, 9, 9/10, 11, 12); EmpArm., with spatial and temporal significance; Nerab (226: 2); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 1; Herzfeld *Paikuli*; Dura); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Aḥiqar, Saqqara); Uruk 11, 14, 36, 39 *qu-da-am*; Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 7, 9, 13[?]); Asshur קודם and קדום (Sitzungsberichte der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin (1919), 1045); Samaria; Persepolis (Herzfeld *Paikuli* 898); Nisa; Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 251; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 988 sv. *qdm*₃), also *qdw*; GenAp קודם xix: 25; xxi: 3, local; JArm. *qdm* (*qodam*), also קודם, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 371a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 679f), and לְקִדְמָה; Sam. ק(ו)דָם (*Ben Hayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 557); CPArm. *qwdm* preposition and conjunction, before, in front (Schulthess *Lex.* 174b); Syr. *q'sub'edaum*, *luwqdaum* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 647a, b); Mnd. *qudam* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 406a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 194); NeoArm. *iqdum* (Spitaler 120; Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 68); basic form **qudām* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 261g, h); contracted forms: Mesopotamia קם (Delaporte 105; Messina 29f); JArm. קְדָמִי, קְדָמִי (Dalman *Wb.* 381b); CPArm. *lqwm'* (Schulthess *Lex.* 175a; Schwally *Idioticon* 83); Mnd. *qam*, variant *aqam* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 401a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 33, 34 קְדָמָה (א) before him); NeoSyr. *qām* (Maclean 270a); NeoArm. *qomm* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 69) < **qadm* (JArm., Syr., Mnd. and NeoSyr. קְדָמָה); Heb. קְדָם, → קְדָמָה and **qudm*; sf. קְדָמִי, variant קְ and קְדָמִי (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 23d), קְדָמִי Q, קְדָמִי K (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 77o), קְדָמִי **Da** 7¹³ וְקְדָמִי, with sf. fem. Q קְדָמָה, K קְדָמִיָה, Or. *q'sub'edaumayaum* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 79s); מְנַדְמִיָה/מְנַדְמִיָה/מְנַדְמִיָה: preposition, **before**.

—1. with temporal significance **Da** 7⁷.

—2. with spatial significance, in front of the king **Da** 2^{9-11-24f-27-36} 3¹³ 4³⁻⁵ 5¹³⁻¹⁵⁻¹⁷⁻²³ 6¹³⁻¹⁹ **Ezr** 4¹⁸; the king in front of the assembled people **Da** 4⁴ **Ezr** 4²³; before God **Da** 6^{11f} 7¹⁰⁻¹³ **Ezr** 7¹⁹; **in the sight of** **Da** 6²³, שִׁפְרָה קְ, **Da** 3³² 6², see Driver *Arm. Docs.* 1: 1 and note.

—3. מִנְקָדָם before, with עֲקָרוּ אֶת (sc. to make way for him, Montgomery *Daniel* 295) **Da** 7₈; with נִפְלָו **Da** 7₂₀; with דָּחַלִין to be afraid in God's presence (Heb. מִלִּפְנֵי) 5₁₉ 6_{27b}; on the part of (Heb. מִפְּנֵי) the king **Da** 2₆₋₁₅ 6_{27a} and **Ezr** 7₁₄; of God **Da** 2₁₈ 5₂₄; of the aged 7₁₀. †

11059 קְדָמָה (Aramaic)

*קְדָמָה: קדם; Heb. *קְדָמָה, *קְדָמָה; originally sbst.; OArm., Zenzjirli previous situation, earlier time (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 9; see also 2: p. 227); sg. cstr. קְדָמָת before (temporal) > preposition; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Behistun; Hermopolis); Pehl. (Nyberg *Avroman* 3: 4; Messina 31); Herzfeld *Paikuli* 899; JArm inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 252; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 991 sv. *qdmh*₁); GenAp xxi: 23; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 371b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 679); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 243b, 256v; cstr. (as EgArm.) קְדָמָת, Or. *qi-*, earlier time; with מִן > preposition מִנְקָדָמָת־דְּנָה (JArm., קְדָמָת, זְנָה EgArm.) **Da** 6₁₁, and מִנְקָדָמָת־דְּנָה **Ezr** 5₁₁ adverb, **formerly**. †

11060 קְדָמִי (Aramaic)

*קְדָמִי: קדם; EmpArm., EgArm. קְדָמִי (Driver *Arm. Docs.*); Nab., Palm., JArm inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 253; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 992); JArm. קְדָמָא first, old, DSS קְדָמִי first (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 679; and Dalman *Wb.* 371b), קְדָמָא, קְדָמָא and קְדָמִי (Dalman *Gramm.* 100); but for JPArm. see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 102; CPArm. *qmy* (Schulthess *Lex.* 175a); Syr. *qadmāyā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 646b); Mnd. *qad-maia* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 399b; Nöl-deke *Mand. Gramm.* 191); NeoSyr. *qāmāyā* (Maclean 270b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 196d: pl. det. קְדָמִיא (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 204 1), fem. sg. קְדָמִיָּא: **first Da** 7₄ (Sept. πρῶτο", Theodotion 7₄ πρῶτο"): **earlier, former** 7₈₋₂₄ (Theodotion ὁ ἔμπροσθεν). †

11061 קְדָשׁ (Aramaic)

*קְדָשׁ: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., pa.: Palm., JArm inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 253; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 993); JArm., DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 680); Sam., pa. to sanctify, declare as holy; af. to consecrate (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 10); Syr., pa. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 649b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 176a); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 405) to sanctify, consecrate; NeoArm. *qtsû* itpa. (Spitaler 161; Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 72).

Der. קְדִישׁ.

11062 קוּם (Aramaic)

קוּם: the same in Heb.; Deir Alla; OArm., Zakir (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 A: 3); Zenzjirli (214: 1, 2, 3, 14, 28, 30; 215: 2, 6, 8, 18); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Behistun; Hermopolis; Saqqara); Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 9); Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 10f; Uruk 18 impv. *qu-um*, 17, 42 pl. fem. *qu-u-mi-ni*; Samaria; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 20: 2f; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 411); Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 254; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 997 sv. *qwm*₁); cuneiform *qa(a)-ma/e/u-ta-qu-um* (Tallqvist *Personal Names* 304a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 681); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 652a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 176b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 10a); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 373a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 681); Mnd. *QUM* pe. and the forms derived from the stem (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 407nd.408; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 248ff); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 69); NeoSyr. (Maclean 268a).

pe: pf. קָמוּ, קָמוּ; impf. יִקְמוּן, יִקְמוּן **Da** 7₂₄, variant יִקְמוּן; see BHK₃; impv. fem. קוּמִי; pt. קָמוּ, pl. קָמוּן. K, קוּמִין Q (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 51h-j), det. קָמוּ אֲמִיָּא.

—1. to **rise** **Da** 3₂₄ 6₂₀ 7₅, to **arise** (מִלְכּוּ מִלְכּוּ), 2₃₉ 7₁₇₋₂₄; to **set about** וְשָׂרִי קָמוּ hellip. **Ezr** 5₂.

—2. to **stand** **Da** 2₃₁ (צָלְמָא), 3₃ (צָלְמָא לְקַבֵּל), 7₁₀₋₁₆ (an angel before God).

—3. to **endure** (מִלְכּוּ) 2_{44b}. †

pa. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 146r): inf. קִימָה to **set up**, קָמוּ to establish a statute **Da** 6₈ (see haf. 4; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 274n, 311g). †

haf. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 147v, x, y, 149o-q): pf. הִקְיִם, **Da** 6₂ הִקְיִם 1, 3rd. fem. הִקְיִמָה, variant 7₅ (→ hof.); 2nd. person הִקְיִמְתָּ, 1st. person הִקְיִמְתִּי; Or. *haqēmit* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 149o, p :: Birkeland 3), pl. הִקְיִמוּ, sf. הִקְיִמְהוּ, **Da** 3₁ אֲקִימָה af. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 148f, 370); impf. יִקְיִם, יִהְיִם **Da** 5₂₁ (16, see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 149o), הִתְקִים; inf. with sf. הִקְיִמְתִּהּ; pt. מוּקְיִם (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 147a).

—1. to **set up** (עָלִם) **Da** 3_{1nd.3.5.7.12.14.18}.

—2. to **found**, subject God (מִלְכּוּ) 2₄₄.

—3. to **appoint** (מִלְכִין and the officials) **Da** 2₂₁, with accusative 5₁₁, with two accusatives and בְּ **Ezr** 6₁₈, with accusative and עַל **Da** 4₁₄ 5₂₁ 6_{2.4}.

—4. to **establish** (the law, see pa.) **Da** 6_{9.16}. †

hof. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 94s, 147b :: Ginsberg 2f): **Da** 7₄ הִקְיִמְתָּ, 7₅ הִקְיִמְתָּ, Or. *hoqīmat*, variant הִקְיִמְתָּ/הִקְיִמְתָּ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 40n, o): to **be set up** **Da** 7_{4f}. †

Der. קָמוּ, קָמוּ.

11063 קַטַּל (Aramaic)

קַטַּל: the same in Heb., as an Arm. loanword (Wagner 254 sv. קַטַּל; cf. Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 154; Eissfeldt *Fschr.* (1958), 54f).

A. קַטַּל: Old Babylonian *qatālum* to kill a sacrificial animal (AHw. 907a; CAD Q: 162); Arb. *qatala* to kill (Wehr-Cowan 742b); OSArb. *qtl* (Conti Rossini 235a); Mnd. *qtl* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 417b); Eth. *qatala* (Dillmann 439); OArm. *qtl*, Sefire (Donner-R. *Inscriptionen* 222; 223; 224); Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inscriptionen* 215: 8).

B. > קַטַּל, cf. Heb.: originally *t > t*, → שׁ; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 33d; Moscati *Comparative Grammar* 56 :: originally *t > t* (Friedrich 10b; for further bibliography on both cf. Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1006); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Aḥīqar, Behistun, corresponding to Akk. **dāku*, to kill, AHw. 152a; CAD D: 35); Nerab 11 כַּטַּל (Donner-R. *Inscriptionen* 225); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 22: 4); Hatra, JArm. inscr.

(Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 257; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1006); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 375a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 682); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 178a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 10b); Syr., NeoSyr. (Maclean 276b); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 73); Mnd. *qtl* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 83b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 39); basic form **qtl*.

pe: pf., see pa.; pt. קָטַל, pf. passive (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 93o) קָטִיל, 3rd. fem. קָטִילָה: to **kill** **Da** 5₁₉, passive 5₃₀ 7₁₁. †

hitpe: inf. הִתְקַטֵּל, pt. pl. מִתְקַטְּלִין: to **be killed** **Da** 2_{13a-b}. †

pa: pf. קָטַל, Or. *q'sub'et\ol* and *q'sub'et\el* (pe., Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 102u, v); inf. קָטֵל: to **kill** **Da** 2₁₄ 3₂₂. †

hitpa: pt. pl. מִתְקַטְּלִין (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 177, 293o) **Da** 2₁₃: to **be killed**. †

11064 קָטַר (Aramaic)

*קָטַר: Heb. II קָטַר and I קָצַר; to tie, bind, JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 376a sv. קָטַר_{II}; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 683b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 178b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 583f); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 661b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 277a); and NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 73); NeoSyr. also כָּתַר and קָתַר (Maclean 277a); Mnd. *GTR* to bind, make secure (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 88a sv. *GTR* 1; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 225); basic form **qzr* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 33d).

Der. קָטַר.

11065 קָטַר (Aramaic)

קָטַר: EmpArm., Uruk 1, 27 *ki-ta-ri* knot (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 257; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1007); JArm. קָטַרָא knot, joint (Dalman *Wb.* 376a); NeoSyr. *qitrā* (Maclean 287b sv. *qtr*); NeoArm. *quṭtora* bond (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 73); Syr. *qetrā* also amulet, and *q'sub'et\artaṣ* also joint (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 662b); Mnd. *guṭra* = *gītra* bond, knot, amulet (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 75b, 89b); Akk. *kiṣru* knot, accumulation, joint (AHw. 488b; CAD K: 436); see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 183e: pl. קָטַרִין, cstr. קָטַרִי, masc.: **knot**.

—1. **joint** **Da** 5₆, קָטַרִי חֲרָצֵה the joints of his hips; NeoSyr. *qitrā dhōrsā* back (Maclean 277a); Akk. *kiṣir eṣeṣēru* vertebra (AHw. 488b sv. 3; cf. CAD K: 439b, sv. *kiṣru* 4a, end of paragraph).

—2. **difficult task** (Syr., see Payne-Smith 3591); cf. further Montgomery 259, 261 :: Plöger KAT xviii: p. 80, who translates: and the muscles of his hips weakened; cf. NRSV: his limbs gave way; REB: the strength went from his legs :: ? a magical knot (Charles 130; Beek *Danielbuch* (1935), 11f) **Da** 5₁₂ with שָׂרָה pa. pt., 16 with פָּשַׁר pe. inf. †

11066 קָיַט (Aramaic)

קָיַט: Heb. קָיַץ once **Jb** 8₁₄, cj. קָיַט < Arm. (Wagner 265); OArm., Zandjirli *kys* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 216: 19; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 239); JArm. inscr. *qyt* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 262 sv. קָיַץ; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1020 sv. *qṣt*); JArm., DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 683) קָיַטָא, קָיַטָא (Dalman *Wb.* 376b); CPArm. *qētā* (Schulthess *Lex.* 179a); Syr. *qaytā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 664a); Mnd. *gaiṭa*, variant *gīta* (Drower-M.

Dictionary 76a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 38) summer; see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 182z: **summer**: אֲדַרְי קִיט Da 2₃₅. †

11067 קִימ (Aramaic)

קִימ, Or. *qiyām* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 38a; Tg.; Drower-M. *Dictionary* 165; and Sam.): קִימ; EmpArm., EgArm. (Saqqara; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1008 sv. *qym*₁ contract); Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 13, contract (see Koopmans 1: 98) :: Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* sv. קִימ; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 997 sv. *qwm*₁ p. 998, active participle); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 377a, contract; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 682); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 176b); Sam. *qym* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 10b); Syr. *qyāmā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 653a no. 5); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 187d; the same in the cstr.; ? Da 6₈ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 311f, g :: Montgomery 273): **statute** Da 6_{8,16}. †

11068 קִימ (Aramaic)

קִימ: קִימ pa.; EmpArm.; Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 257 sv. קִימ₁; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1008 sv. *qym*₂); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 376b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 682); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 177a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 654a); Mnd. *qaiam(a)* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 400a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 120); NeoSyr. (Maclean 278a); NeoArm. (Spitaler *Gloss.* 91b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 191c, fem. קִימָה: **enduring**, וְקִימ לְעַלְמֵינָא אֱלֹהֵא חַיָּה your kingdom will remain as yours Da 4₂₃; as a divine epithet חַיָּה אֱלֹהֵא חַיָּה the living God, enduring for ever 6₂₇ (JArm., Sam.; Montgomery 279). †

11069 קִיתָרס (Aramaic)

קִיתָרס, קִיתָרוס, קִיתָרוס Da 3₅ Q (in variant also K), Q קִיתָרס; Krauss 1: 193; 2: 573; K קִיתָרס or קִיתָרוס or קִיתָרס; JArm. קִיתָרוס/קִיתָרוס (Dalman *Wb.* 394b); CPArm. קִיתָרס κῑθάρᾱ (Schulthess *Lex.* 186b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 705a); and NeoSyr. *qītārā* (Maclean 278b); Greek κῑθάρᾱ, Sept., Theodotion κῑθάρᾱ (Pauly-Wissow (Kl.) 3: 1581) zither; (Kolari 76ff; Ellenbogen 148; Grelot VT 29 (1979), 28nd.30; cf. BHH 647 sv. harp): **zither** Da 3_{5,7,10,15}; see now Coxon, *Transactions of Glasgow University Oriental Society* 25 (1973nd.74), 30nd.31. †

11070 קָל (Aramaic)

קָל: Heb. קָל; Deir Alla; OArm., Brejdsch, Barhadad (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 201: 4nd.5); Sefire קָל כנר (222 A: 29); EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 107); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 10: 24); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 258; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1010 sv. *ql*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 377b, קָלָא; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 683); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 176b sv. קָל); Sam. *qāl* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 10a); Syr. *qālā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 651b); Mnd. *qala* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 400b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 108); NeoSyr. *qālā* (Maclean 279a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 179h: the same in the cstr.; masc.

—1. **voice** קָל מִן־שְׁמֵי־אֱלֹהִים Da 4₂₈, the voice of the king קָל עֶצִיב 6₂₁.

—2. **sound** קָל מִן־לֵי־אֱלֹהִים 7₁₁, the sound of a musical instrument 3_{5,7,10,15}. †

11071 קָנָה (Aramaic)

קנה; the same in Heb., קנה; see HAL 1038; HALOT 1111, where the separation of I קנה “to acquire, buy” from II קנה “to create” is dispensed with (as distinct from KBL); and this includes the exceptional and uncertain instance of this vb. at Hatra (see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 3: 41b, referring to text 244: 3); so also in Arm. it appears that only I קנה was in use; on this see the instances mentioned in HAL (HALOT) *loc. cit.*; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley Arm. Pap.; Aḥiqar, Saqqara); Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 260 sv. קני_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1015 sv. qny₁); Palm., Hatra (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1015); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 382b, קני_{II}; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 684); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 181a sv. קני_{II}); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 580); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 674b); Mnd. QNA I (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 413b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 258); NeoSyr. sbst. qinyānā (see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 102; Maclean 282a), prop-erty; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley Arm. Pap.; Kraeling Arm. Pap.; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 260; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1017); קני Old Arm., Sefire property, possession (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 B: 27; see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 165; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 680).

pe: impf. קני: to buy an animal, food and drink for sacrifice) Ezr 7₁₇. †

11072 קצה (Aramaic)

קצה: Heb. I קצה; EmpArm., Uruk 17 adj. fem. det. ka-ša-ta-? incomplete, deficient, faulty (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 262 sv. קצה_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1021 sv. qš₃), :: sbst. קצה (Landsberger AfO 12 (1937nd.39), 256); Sam. to cut off; JArm. to break off, such as breaking off bread (Dalman *Wb.* 387a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 182b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 687a), and NeoSyr. to break bread (Maclean 283 sv. qš³); → קח.

Der. *קצה.

11073 קצה (Aramaic)

קצה: Heb. I קצה; Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 687a); and Mnd. GSP (Drower-Macuch *Dictionary* 96; see JRAS (1938), 3, 525) to be angry.

pe: pf. קצה: to get furious Da 2₁₂. †

Der. קצה.

11074 קצה (Aramaic)

קצה: קצה: Heb. I קצה (Rowley *The Aramaic of the OT* 130); EmpArm., EgArm. קצה anger (Aḥiqar 101; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 126; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 532); Syr., adj. q’sub’es\éÆpaṃ sad (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 687b), q’sub’es\əṃpaṃ sadness; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 183e: wrath of God Ezr 7₂₃. †

11075 קצה (Aramaic)

קצה: the same in Heb.; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 387b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 685); Syr., pe. and pa. to cut away, cut down (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 686 a, b); Sam. (Memar Marqah (ed. MacDonald) 109); CPArm. (Schulthess

Lex. 182b), and Syr. to decide (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 686a); Mnd. QŞŞ (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 414b) to cut off; NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 72).

pa. impv. קָצַצְוּ: to **cut off** **Da 4**₁₁. †

11076 קָצַת (Aramaic)

*קָצַת, Or. *qaṣat*: קָצַה; the same in Heb.; < Arm. (Wagner 268, 269); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; cf. מִן קָצַת מִן קָצַת דְּנָא מִן “a part of”; Hermopolis 2: 7; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 262; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1023 sv. *qst*₁); JArm. (but see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 102); DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 388a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 684) part; an associated sbst. in Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 687a); NeoSyr. bread, piece of bread, the host (Maclean 284a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 182b); Sam., pl. *qāṣṣot* from the sg. *qiṣṣā* (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 463); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 237f, h: the same in the cstr.; fem.

—1. **end** יוֹמִין־יְרַחֵין לְקָצַת (→ לְ sv. 2) **Da 4**₂₆₋₃₁.

—2. with מִן (EgArm. מִן קָצַת) > Heb. and MHeb. מִקְצַת; JArm. מִקְצַתָּא (Dalman *Wb.* 250b): **part**, with gen. ... מְלִכּוּתָא מִנְּקָצַת וּמִנְּהָ part of the kingdom ... and a part, meaning the kingdom shall be partly strong and partly brittle (NRSV, REB) **Da 2**₄₂. †

11077 קָרָא (Aramaic)

קָרָא: the same in Heb.; vb. alternates from קָרָא > (as in EmpArm.) קָרָא, קָרָא (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 151a, 152e; cf. Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 594); OArm., Zendjirli *qrny*, Hadad (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 13); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Saqqara); Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 12); Nisa; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 23: 5, *klytwn*; Nyberg *Avroman* 3: 2; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 543, *klytn*); Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 263; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1025 sv. *qr*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 388a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 687); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 183a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 10b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 689b); Mnd. *QRA* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 414b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 257ff); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 70).

pe. pf. passive קָרְיָ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 156u); **impf.** יִקְרֶה, יִקְרֶא, Or. *iqre* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 152e), יִקְרֶין; **inf.** מִקְרֶא; **pt.** קָרְא.

—1. to **shout** **Da 3**₄ **4**₁₁ **5**₇.

—2. to **read** **5**_{7f-15f-17}, passive **Ezr 4**₁₈₋₂₃. †

hitpe. impf. יִתְקַרֵּי (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 158k, 171d; Leander OLZ 33 (1930), 774): to **be called** **Da 5**₁₂. †

11078 קָרַב (Aramaic)

קָרַב: the same in Heb.; to draw near, approach; OArm., Zendjirli, Barrekub (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 219: 2) fragmentary text, meaning

—a) *qrbn* as a vb., we have sacrificed (Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* §57a, p. 70); or by contrast

—b) *qrbn* as a sbst., offerings (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 2: 237; cf. Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1031); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Aḥiqar, Driver *Arm. Docs.*); Tema (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 229: 1); Nab., Palm., Hatra (Degen-Röllig-Müller *Neue Ephemeris* 3 (1978): 89, no. 292: 4); Nimrud ivory (Degen-Röllig-Müller *Neue Ephemeris* 2 (1974): 50; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 264; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1028); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 388b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 685), and Sam. קָרַב and קָרַב (Ben Ḥayyim *Gloss.* 10b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 183b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 691b); Mnd. *qʿsubʿereb* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 415b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 219); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 71); NeoSyr. (Maclean 284a and b); meaning to offer in Zendjirli; Tema; EgArm., Nab., Palm., Hatra קָרַב = ἔδωκεν (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 257: 2); pa. in JArm., CPArm. and Syr.; af. in JArm.; haf. in EgArm. (Driver *Arm. Docs.*).

pe. pf. קָרַב, 1st. sg. קָרַבְתָּ, pl. **Da** 3₈ קָרַבְתֶּם, 6₁₃ variant is better instead of קָרַבְתֶּם, Or. *qʿsubʿerabu*; inf. sf. מִקְרִיבָה, Or. *miqirbēh* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 45j): to **approach**, abs. **Da** 3₈ 6₁₃, with לְ of place 3₂₆ 6₂₁, with עַל of the person 7₁₆. †

pa: impf. תִּקְרַב (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 130h): to **offer** (→ haf.) **Ezr** 7₁₇. †

haf: pf. הִקְרַבְתִּי, sf. הִקְרַבְתֶּם; pt. pl. מָהִיקְרַבִּין: to **bring near, allow to enter** (Driver *Arm. Docs.*), with קָרַב **Da** 7₁₃ (see pa. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 274n; EgArm., Palm. (Ingholt-Seyrig-Starcky *Recueil* 14₁ 16_{1f}) **Ezr** 6₁₀₋₁₇. †

Der. קָרַב.

11079 קָרַב (Aramaic)

קָרַב: קָרַב; the same in Heb.; Arm. loanword (Wagner 270); cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 187e. In Arm. קָרַב may be taken as a loanword from Akk. *qarābu* (Neo-Assyrian), so Zimmern; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 187e; Wagner 270/1; Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 470 1α; KBL 1120b :: taking Akk. *qarābu* as a loanword from Arm. (AHw. 901b; CAD Q 125b; Kaufman 30). EmpArm., Behistun, corresponding in the Akk. section to *šāltu* (AHw. 1079a; CADŠ: 86, *šaltu*, quarrel, battle) except for 2 and 10, where the corresponding word is *tāhāzu* (AHw. 1301a); see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 265; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1030 sv. *qrb*₃; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 388b: קָרַבְתָּ (!, see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 102); Beyer *Arm. Texte* 686); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 184a); Syr. *qʿsubʿeraḅau* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 691b); Mnd. *qra* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 415a); denominative, to wage war; Syr., pe. and af.; Mnd. pe. *qariba* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 402b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 431): war, conflict; for the semantic questions, cf. the etymology of Heb. מִלְחָמָה from I לחם): **war**, עָבַד קָרַב עִם to make war with **Da** 7₂₁, cf. Behistun 12 (Arm.) *ʿbd qrbʿ m* (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* p. 252); Babylonian *šaltum epēšu* (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* p. 255), Heb. מִלְחָמָה אֵת עָשָׂה **Gn** 14₂. †

11080 קָרִיָּה (Aramaic)

קָרִיָּה **Ezr** 4₁₀, קָרִיָּא 4₁₅; Heb. קָרִיָּה; OArm., קָרִיָּה Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 B: 36; 224: 12); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara); Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 3, and Palm. קָרִיָּה; Nisa (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 266; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1033); JArm., DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 686) קָרִיָּתָא (Dalman *Wb.* 390b), קָרִיָּה (Jastrow 1419b); Sam. *qaryā* (Ben Ḥayyim *Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 545); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 183b sv. *qr*^{II}); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 695b), and NeoArm. *qʿsubʿerēĀt* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 70 sv. *qry*); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 182b: det. קָרִיָּתָא fem. **village, town** meaning יְרוּשָׁלַם

Ezr 4_{12f.15f.19.21}; as pl. collective (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 313g reads קַרְיָהּ; Syr.; Rudolph; BHS בְּקַרְיָהּ (so auch BHK₃) :: Bewer *Ezra* 52 reads pl. קַרְיָהּ) **Ezr 4**₁₀. On this word see now Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 102, who refers to Goldenberg, *Biblica* 77 (1996) 79nd.83. †

11081 קַרְן (Aramaic)

קַרְן: the same in Heb.; Arm., Palm. corner (as Akk., JArm., Syr., Mnd., NeoArm.; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 266; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1034); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 391a, קַרְנָא; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 687); CPArm. Schulthess *Lex.* 185a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 697a); Mnd. horn, lock of hair (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 403a); NeoSyr. *qanā* and *qarna* (Maclean 286a sv. *qrn*); NeoArm. *qornta* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 71); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 182x: det. קַרְנָא, dual **Da 7**₇ קַרְנַיִן (of more than one; Or. *qarnin*, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 200b, 306 l and m); pl. det. קַרְנַיָא, fem. (as everywhere): **horn**.

—1. of an animal **Da 7**_{7f.11.20} (for קַרְנָא רַבָּן rd. קַרְנַיִן, see Montgomery; BHS) .21.24.

—2. **musical instrument** (Syr., CPArm., Mnd., NeoSyr.; Sept. σάλπιγξ corresponding to Heb. שׁוֹפָר) **Da 3**_{5.7.10.15}, see Grelot *VT* 29 (1979), 24ff. †

11082 קַרְיָ (Aramaic)

*קַרְיָ: the same in Heb.; JArm. to pinch (Dalman *Wb.* 392a; see now Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 103: rare in JArm., only in JBabArm.); Syr. to prick, hurt (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 699b); NeoArm., pa. to divide dough into loaves of bread (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 71); NeoSyr. to stretch (Maclean 286a and b); Syr. *qrš* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 699b), and Mnd. *krš* to give a sign (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 224a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 39, to wink at; Sokoloff *loc. cit.* mentions also Mnd. *grš* to sting, Drower-M. *Dictionary* 97); cf. Schulthess *Homonyme* 40, and Syr. *qrt* to gnaw off (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 694b); Arb. *q-r-t* to cut into small pieces, chop, mince (Wehr-Cowan 757b); Akk. *karāšu* to pinch off; clay, break off wood (AHw. 447b; CAD K: 209), which is perhaps etymologically related; JArm. קַרְיָ and קַרְיָצְתָא the early morning, morning twilight, really daybreak, the first break of sunlight (Dalman *Wb.* 390b; see now Sokoloff *loc. cit.*); CPArm. קַרְיָצְתָא (Schulthess *Lex.* 185a; see also Sokoloff *loc. cit.*); Syr. sbst. *qaršūtā* frost, *qaršā/inā* hoarfrost (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 699b); denominative vb., JArm. קַרְיָ to do in the morning, start off early (Dalman *Wb.* 392a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 10a), and CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 185a): cf. Heb. קַרְיָ and קַרְק; Deir Alla; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224: 4, 19) to flee; for OArm. קַרְק see Sokoloff *loc. cit.*; EmpArm., Asshur Ostrakon (233: 9, 13, 16, 17, 18) to flee (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 266 :: Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233 to accuse); EgArm., Behistun 30 (corresponding to Akk. *ḫalāqu*); Driver *Arm. Docs.* 3: 5; Saqqara to flee), Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 20: 12, *lykwn*); JArm.inscr. → עַרְק (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 222; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1035 sv. *qrq*).

Der. קַרְיָ.

11083 קַרְיָ (Aramaic)

קַרְיָ: קַרְיָ; Akk. *karšu* something pinched off > accusation; pl. *ākil karši* accuser (AHw. 450b, sv. 1b; CAD K: 222, sv. *karšu*, calumny, unfounded accusation); cf. also *k/geršu* (AHw. 468a; CAD K: 411, sv. *kiršu*, pinched off, unformed matter, like clay or dough); EmpArm., EgArm. כַּרְיָ accusation; Carpentras (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 269: 2): וְכַרְצִי אִישׁ לֹא אָמַרְתָּ she has not uttered any accusation against anyone at all; JArm.

קָרַץ/קָרַץ/קָרַץ piece (Dalman *Wb.* 392a; for further details see Sokoloff DSD 7, (2000), 103); Syr. *qarṣā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 17a, sv. *ʿekal* 6; see Sokoloff *loc. cit.*, also for Mnd.); NeoSyr. pt., accuser (Maclean 286b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 182x: pl. sf. קָרַצְוֹהֵי (Or. *qi-*, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 30z), קָרַצְוֹהֵי: **piece**: קָרַצְוֹהֵי אֲכַל, with sf. and genitive (on the syntax see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 314j) to **take legal proceedings against someone, accuse**; loanword from Akk. *karṣi akālu* to accuse (Old Babylonian (Mari); see AHW. 450b; CAD K: 222b; cf. also Kaufman 63); at El-Amarna *akālu* (once *qabū*) with *karṣi* (El-Amarna Letter 1447); n.m. *Karṣi* (Jean, *Studia Mariana* (1950), 84b); so also Ug. *ʿkl* parallel with *qrṣ* (Gordon *Textbook* 75:i:11); JArm. קָרַצְוֹהֵי אֲכַל to accuse (Dalman *Wb.* 392a); Syr. *ʿekal qarṣā* to accuse, complain against (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 17a, sv. *ʿkl* 6); Arb. *ʿakala laḥmahu* to disparage, decry (Qor<aḥn Sura 49: 12); cf. Latin *rodere*, English *to backbite*; to **accuse Da 3₈ 6₂₅** (for 3₈ Sept. καταμαρτυρήσαντε”, Theodotion διαβαλόντα”; for 6₂₅ Sept. and Theodotion διέβαλον; cf. Marti *Daniel* 21; Montgomery *Daniel* 204f, Plöger KAT xviii: 57, 60, to denounce). †

11084 קָשַׁט (Aramaic)

*קָשַׁט: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. haf. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*), and Asoka Inscription (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 279: 1); Palm. pa. to have success, be legitimate; haf. to treat correctly (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 266; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1038 sv. *qšṭ₁*); JArm. to trim, fit up (Dalman *Wb.* 393b); קָשַׁט af. to behave well (Dalman *Wb.* 210b); NeoSyr. to justify; Mnd. *KST* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 224a) to be true, be upright; JArm., DSS pa. קָשַׁט to fit out (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 688); JArm., DSS קָשִׁיט truthful (Dalman *Wb.* 394a; Beyer *loc. cit.*; see further Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 103); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 185b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 571); NeoSyr. true (Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 245).

Der. קָשַׁט.

11085 קָשַׁט (Aramaic)

קָשַׁט: Heb. קָשַׁט truth; EmpArm.; Palm. קָשַׁט justice, truth, privilege; also קָשַׁט (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 267 sv. קָשַׁט_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1038 sv. *qšṭ₂*); JArm. קָשַׁט, det. קָשַׁט, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 393b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 687; see further Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 103); CPArm. קָשַׁט and קָשַׁט truth (Schulthess *Lex.* 185b); Sam. *qašta* (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 571); Syr. *quštā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 704a); Mnd. *kušta* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 209b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 39); > Arb. *qšt* (Fraenkel 206); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 184n, 224j: **truth Da 4₃₄** קָשַׁט עֲבָדוֹהֵי parallel with קָשַׁט; קָשַׁט (+; יָי) **Da 2₄₇** is it true? > adverb, in very truth (cf. בִּן 6 to express the norm, also in accordance with, as in Palm., JArm., CPArm.). †

11086 קָתַרַם (Aramaic)

קָתַרַם: → קָתַרַם.

11087 ר (Aramaic)

ר:

—1. within and apart from Arm. ר interchanges with ל, in קָרַץ, and also with טוּרַן in רַגַל.

—2. it is assimilated in פֶּכֶר.

11088 רֵאָה (Aramaic)

*רֵאָה: the same in Heb.; rare in Arm. (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 324₁); it is suppressed by → טָזָה and טָמָא; JArm. רֵאָה (Dalman *Wb.* 151a; see now Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 103); CPArm. ḥm' (Schulthess *Lex.* 65b); Syr. ḥ^osub^oemaḥ < (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 239 sv. ḥm' II); NeoArm. ḥmy (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 37).

Der. אָרַו, רֵו.

11089 רֵאָשׁ (Aramaic)

רֵאָשׁ: Heb. רֵאָשׁ; Deir Alla; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224: 11) r^oš; EmpArm., EgArm. r(°)š (Leander 22e !; see Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Behistun, for Akk. *qaqqadu*); Samaria 1: 1 (D. M. Gropp *The Samaria Papyri from Wādi ed-Dāliyeh* (Harvard University, 1986); r^oš Xanthos 136: 15, see *Fouilles de Xanthos*, vol. 6 (Paris, 1979); Pehl. (Herzfeld *Paikuli* 926, r^oš and l^oyš; Junker *Frahang* 10: 7, l^oyš); Nab. r^o/yš; Palm. adj. רֵאִישִׁיא (Cantineau, *Syria* 17 (1936), 353: 6); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 269; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1042 sv. r^oš₁); JArm., DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 689), רֵאָשָׁא and רֵישָׁא (Dalman *Wb.* 395b and 403b; see further Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 103); Sam. רֵישׁ (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 589); CPArm. רֵישׁ, רֵאָשׁ (Schulthess *Lex.* 186a); Mnd. rīš (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 434a); NeoArm. raiša (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 77); NeoSyr. rišā (Maclean 296a sv. rš^o); basic form raš > *riš > רֵאָשׁ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 60f and 182y; 29x; §59e; also Leander 72c) :: < *riš (Friedrich, *Orientalia* 12: 18f), cf. Greek ῥῆ (Sept. for Ps 118₁₅₃); the same in the cstr.: det. רֵאָשָׁא Da 2₃₈; sf. רֵאָשִׁי, רֵאָשָׁךְ, רֵאָשָׁה 7₂₀ (variant רֵאָשָׁה, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 79s), רֵאָשָׁהוֹן 3₂₇ (variant רֵאָשִׁיהוֹן), pl. רֵאָשִׁין, sf. רֵאָשִׁיהֶם Ezr 5₁₀ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 75f, 247f, variant רֵאָ; Sokoloff *loc. cit.* notes that this form is a Hebraism), masc.

—1. head:

—a) of a אֵלִים Da 2₃₂.

—b) Nebuchadnezzar as the head 2₃₈.

—c) שֵׁעַר רֵאָשׁ hair of the head 3₂₇ 7₉.

—d) an animal's head 7_{6,20}.

—e) חֲזוּי רֵאָשׁ (apart from 7₁₅ with עַל־מִשְׁכַּב) Da 2₂₈ 4₂₋₇₋₁₀ 7₁₋₁₅ (Da 2₂₈ 4₂ 7₁ parallel with חֲלָם).

—f) metaphorical, בְּרֵאָשִׁיהֶם at the head of those building the temple Ezr 5₁₀ (? rd. sg., Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 50; and Gunneweg KAT xix/ 1: 99).

—2. רֵאָשׁ מִלִּין Da 7₁ (omitted in Theodotion and ZüBi; also NRSV (see margin)) **beginning** of the words (Montgomery 283f; REB and NEB: and here his account begins, cf. רֵאָשׁ מַלְכוּתָא beginning of the kingdom, Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 6: 1; cf. Vogt 153a; Bentzen 48; Lebram 85) :: others, who understand it to mean the main

רבה: Heb. I רבה to become numerous; Arm. to become great, grow tall; EmpArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*; cf. Leander §40d, f; *Aḥiqar* 18 to become adult; Cowley *Arm. Pap.* to increase); Nab. (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1053); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 272), and *mrbyn* educator, teacher (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 167; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 690); JArm., DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 691); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 188a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 10b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 707b); Mnd. *RBA* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 422a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 260); Neosyr. (Maclean 288b); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 74); western variants, 1. → רבב; 2. ירב; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 86b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 308b); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 74; Spitaler *Gloss.* 92a).

pe: pf. 3rd. masc. רָבָה, 3rd. fem. רָבַת (variant רַבַת, → הוה), 2nd. masc. רַבִּית, K רַבִּית; Da 4₁₉ (Q, poorly, רַבַת; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 161a :: Torrey *Notes* 271): to **become great, grow up**, of a tree Da 4_{8,17}, of the king 4₁₉; to **become long**, of the hair and the nails 4₃₀. †

pa: pf. רָבִי to **make great, make high** Da 2₄₈, Sept., Theodotion μεγαλύνω; the same as Luke 1₄₆; cf. CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 188a). †

Der. רבו.

11093 רבו (Aramaic)

רבו: רבב; the same in Heb., < Arm. (Wagner 275); EmpArm., Sogdian (Gauthier-Benveniste 2: 232) *rybw* and similar; Palm. רבו (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 272; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1052 sv. *rbw*₃); JArm., DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 691); CPArm. *rbw*, pl. *rbwn* (Schulthess *Lex.* 188a); Sam. רבבה, pl. *rbw'n* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 10b); Syr. *rebbū*, pl. *rebb'sub'ewaṭtaṭ* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 707a); NeoSyr. *rîbū*, pl. *rîbwān* (Maclean 288b); Mnd. *ruban* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 428a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 190); > Arb. *ribbîyūn* (Qur'aṇ (ed. Flügel) Sura 3: 140; R. Paret *Der Koran, Kommentar and Kon-kordanz* (Stuttgart, 1971), 82); Canaanite loanword, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 196e :: Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 51₃; the same in the cstr., pl. רַבָּן, Q רַבָּן (Heb. !), K רַבָּן or רַבָּן (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 251q :: Ruzûička 108): a great quantity, ten thousand: רַבָּן רבו (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 251r, 312i) **many, ten thousand** Da 7₁₀. †

11094 רבו (Aramaic)

רבו: רבה: EmpArm.; ? Hatra 16: 1 (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 272); “Waw” *rbw(n)* majesty, highness, lordship, see J. Naveh and S. Shaked, *Amulets and Magic Bowls* (Leiden, 1985), 6, 8; cf. Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1052); JArm., DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 691); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 10b); JArm., with the same meaning רַבּוּתָא (רבב) (Dalman. *Wb.* 396b); CPArm. *rbw* (Schulthess *Lex.* 187b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 706b); Mnd. *rabuta* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 417b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 10); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 197g: det. רַבּוּתָא, sf. רַבּוּתָא; fem. **greatness** Dn 4₁₉₋₃₃ 5_{18f} 7₂₇. †

11095 רביעי (Aramaic)

*רביעי: Heb. רביעי; JArm., DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 521); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 188b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 591); Syr. *r'sub'ebéÆ>ayayū* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 709a); NeoSyr. (Maclean 288b-289a); NeoArm. *rēbe'* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 74; Spitaler *Gloss.* 92a); Mnd. *arbiaia* (Drower-M. *Dictionary*

36a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 192); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 251u: masc. det. **Da 3**₂₅ רְבִיעִיאָ: K רְבִיעִיאָ, Q רְבִיעִיאָ; fem. abs. **Da 2**₄₀ 7₇ רְבִיעִיָּה: K רְבִיעִיָּה, Q רְבִיעִאָה, det. 7₁₉ רְבִיעִיתָא: **fourth 2**₄₀ 3₂₅ 7₇·19·23. †

11096 רְבִרְבַּנִּין (Aramaic)

*רְבִרְבַּנִּין; רַב, רַבב pl. → רַב: OArm., Zendjirli, Barraukib ר' מַלְכִין great kings (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 216: 10, 13); Sefire (223 A 7) fragmentary; EmpArm., EgArm. ר' תַרְעֵן great supports (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 31: 9); Uruk 11 *qu-da-am ra-ab-ra-bi-e* (= רַבְרַבִּי cstr. pl.) for the adults (Koopmans no. 56; cf. Beyer *Arm. Texte* 690 no. 2); Palm. *npqn rbrbn* great costs (Cantineau-Starcky *Palmyre* x: 44, 6; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 274); JArm. inscr. (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1058); cf. also רַבנָא (*rab* +; -*an*); pl. cstr., EmpArm., EgArm. רַבְנִי (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 3: 11), and Palm. *rbny*, Seyrig-Starcky *Tessères de Palmyre*, 37, 38; in EgArm. meaning officer, and in Palm. chief (see Cantineau-Starcky *Palmyre*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 273; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1055); JArm. רַבְנָא important personage, lord, commander (Dalman *Wb.* 397a), DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 690); for JPArm. and CPArm. רַבְרַבִּין (sg.) see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 103; Syr. *rabbānā* physician (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 707a); Mnd. *rabanīa* (pl. of *rba*) teachers (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 417b, 422b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 184); JArm., DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 690); CPArm. greatness (Schulthess *Lex.* 187b); Syr. prince, magnate, leader (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 706a no. 2); Mnd. *rurbīa* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 431b); see also Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 451; 2: 701; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 196b: pl. sf. רְבִרְבַּנִּין; **Da 5**₂₃ רְבִרְבַּנִּין, K רְבִרְבַּנִּין, Q רְבִרְבַּנִּין (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 74z); רְבִרְבַּנִּוּהִי; tantum pl.: **lords, magnates** at the Babylonian and Persian courts **Da 5**_{1nd.3.9f.23}, sometimes in a series of dignitaries, **6**₁₈, רְבִרְבַּרִי וְרַבְרַבְנִי **4**₃₃. †

11097 רַגַּז (Aramaic)

רַגַּז: the same in Heb.: to tremble, be angry; EmpArm. (Uruk 19, 23 pe. pt. sg. masc. *ra-gi-zu*; itpe. pt. sg. masc. *mi-it-ra-ag-ga-zu* to be angry; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 274; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1059 sv. *rgz*₁); JArm., DSS רַגַּז/רַגַּז (Dalman *Wb.* 397b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 691; see further Sokoloff, DSD7 (2000), 103); CPArm. *regez* (Schulthess *Lex.* 189b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 584); Syr. *r'sub'egez* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 711b); Mnd. *regaz* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 424a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 220); causative, JArm., CPArm. and Syr. af.; Mnd. also *sûaf* (Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 138, 212).

haf: pf. הַרְגַּז: to **irritate** (אַלְהָא) **Ezr 5**₁₂. †

Der. רַגַּז.

11098 רַגַּז (Aramaic)

רַגַּז; Heb. רָגַז; OArm., Zendjirli, Panammuwa 1 בַּרְגַּז (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 23, 26) anger; EmpArm., Uruk 20 and 24 pl. emph. *ru-ga-zi-e*, sf. 3rd. sg. masc. *ru-ga-za-a-i-[i]* anger; Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 274; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1059 sv. *rgz*₂); JArm., DSS (**qutl*) רַגַּז anger (Dalman *Wb.* 397; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 692); CPArm. *rwgz/rgwz* (Schulthess *Lex.* 189b); Syr. *rugzā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 711b); Mnd. *rugza* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 428a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 104); NeoSyr. *rugzā* (Maclean 290a sv. *rwgz*); basic form **rugz* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 224k): **anger**, רַגַּז בְּרַגַּז in anger **Da 3**₁₃; cf. Plöger KAT xviii: 59: in impassioned anger; ZüBi: in furious anger; NRSV, REB: in furious rage. †

11099 רגל (Aramaic)

*רגל: denominative from *רגל; the same in Heb.; JArm. רגל af., meaning 1. to bow down low; 2. to accustom, tempt (Dalman *Wb.* 398a); Syr. to tread, etpe.; and also NeoSyr. to dismount from a horse ((Maclean 197b sv. *mrgl*; Brockelmann *Lexicon* 712b); Mnd. pe. to shackle, chain (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 424b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 74).

11100 רגל (Aramaic)

*רגל or רגל: Heb. רגל; OArm., Zendjirli, Panammuwa 2 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 16) dual cstr. *Igry*, metathesis (Friedrich 42); EmpArm., EgArm. *ltry rgly'* (pl. emph.) for the second time (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Behistun 1; Saqqara); Pehl. לגלה (Junker *Frahang* 10: 41; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 643/4, pl. *ngryn*); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 274; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1060 sv. *rgl*); JArm. רגלא, pl. רגלין, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 398a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 692; see further Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 103); CPArm. רגל (Schulthess *Lex.* 189b); Syr. *reglā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 712a); Mnd. *lgra* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 235b), and *nigla* (see Brockelmann *Lexicon* 712a sv. *reglā*); NeoArm. *reḡla* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 75) and *reḡrā* a person's foot, the foot of a mountain (Spitaler *Gloss.* 92a; and Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 75); NeoSyr. *'aqla* (Polotsky *Gloss.* 105a; Ruzûička 53); basic form **rigl*; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 225s: dual רגלין (Or. *riglīn* Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 306 l !), det. רגליא, sf. רגלוהי (variant ר Da 2₃₃), רגליה Da 7₇₋₁₉, Q רגלה, K רגליה or רגליה, Or. -*ayāh* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 49e, 79s), fem.: **foot**, the feet of iron and clay of the צלם Da 2_{33f-41f}, the feet of an animal 7_{4.7-19}. †

Der. *רגל

11101 רגש (Aramaic)

רגש: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm., *Aḥiqar* 29 to be angry (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 275; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1061); JArm. to be uneasy (Dalman *Wb.* 398b); Tg. for Heb. רגש, שאה, רגש; Syr. to be excited (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 713a); Mnd. to start a rebellion, disturb; *marguš* disturbance, uprising (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 425a; 252b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 130); NeoSyr. (Maclean 289b), and NeoArm. *rkš* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 76) to wake up; pe. in Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 713a, no. 3) and NeoSyr.; af. in JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 398), CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 190a) and Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 713b); cf. MHeb. hif., to notice, feel.

haf: pf. הרגשו to enter in a crowd, גבריא אלך Da 6₁₂, with על 6₇₋₁₆, סרכיא ... הרגשו על-מלכא סרכיא, Sept. προσήλθοσαν, Theodotion παρέστησαν, Pesh. *qrbw*, Vulgate *subripuerunt*, 6₁₆ Sept.v παρέστησαν, Pesh. 6₁₅ *rybu* (af. from root *rwb*, Brockelmann *Lexicon* 718a) to enter in a crowd (ZüBi) :: to come by agreement (Montgomery 272f) :: to seek to influence (Schulthess, ZNW 21 (1922), 245ff) :: Charles 152ff to come in a hurry (Lebram 78f), to hasten (Bentzen), to rush (TOB); see Plöger KAT xviii: 92/94); NRSV, the presidents and satraps conspired and came to the king; REB, the ministers and satraps, having watched for an opportunity to come to the king. †

11102 ר (Aramaic)

*ראה; JArm., DSS ריא (Dalman *Wb.* 403a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 692; for JPArm. ריו (abs.) see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 104); < Ca-naanite (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 184k and l): sf. רה; masc., **appearance:** רה רהיל

(referring to צַלִּים) its appearance was frightening **Da 2**₃₁; לְבַרְאֵלְהִין דְּמִזָּה לְבַרְאֵלְהִין (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 314j) the appearance of the fourth man was like that of a heavenly being **Da 3**₂₅. †

11103 רוּחַ (Aramaic)

*רוּחַ: Heb. רוּחַ.

—1. רוּחַ to be wide: EmpArm. and Palm. af. to widen (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1062); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 400a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 693); Sam. to liberate (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 11a); Syr. pa. to widen, expand (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 719a); NeoSyr. (Maclean 290b); Mnd. af. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 428b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 247₂).

—2. denominative from רוּחַ: Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 718b); Sam. to breathe (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 590).

—3. denominative from רוּחַ: JArm., DSS af. אַרְיִחַ (Heb. hif.) to smell (Dalman *Wb.* 400a. sv. רוּחַ; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 693); also CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 193b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 727b); Mnd. *RHA* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 425b).

On the confusion of the two roots רוּחַ and רוּחַ see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 104, who refers to Brockelmann *Lexicon* 723, 727.

? Der. רוּחַ, רוּחַ.

11104 רוּחַ (Aramaic)

רוּחַ, Or. *rūḥ*, from רוּחַ meaning 2; the same in Heb.; OArm., Sefire he looked for his breath of life (his nose > his breath of life > security, sanctuary (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 224: 2, and 2: p. 266; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 39 sv. (בְּעִי); EmpArm., EgArm., *Aḥiqar* 168; Palm., Nab., JArm. inscr., wind, breath, spirit > soul; spirit, demon; also JArm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 276 sv. רוּחַ; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1065, sv. *rḥ*₁); JArm., DSS also direction (Dalman *Wb.* 400a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 692; cf. GenAp xxii: 8); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 190b); Syr. *rūḥā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 718a), and NeoSyr. *ruḥāya* soul, and *rūḥo* wind, spirit, soul (Polotsky *Gloss.* 110a; and Ritter *Gloss.* 118a); Sam. *ruḥa* (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 590); Mnd. *ruh(a)* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 428b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 63, 159); NeoArm. *rūḥa* spirit, soul, *rūḥa* wind (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 75); mostly fem., Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 207b: the same in the cstr.; det. רוּחַ, sf. רוּחַ, pl. cstr. רוּחַ, רוּחַ also JArm., CPArm. and Syr., as well as רוּחַ, fem. (**Da 2**₃₅, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 333g !).

—1. **wind** **Da 2**₃₅; אַרְבַּע רוּחַי שְׁמַיָא the four winds of heaven **Da 7**₂ (from the four wind directions, the four points of the compass; cf. GenAp xxii: 8; and Beyer *Arm. Texte* 693 no. 1).

—2. **spirit of a person, mind** **Da 5**₂₀ **7**₁₅; רוּחַ יְתִירָא Sept. πνεῦμα ἄγιοσ, Theodotion πνεῦμα περισσόσ an extraordinary spirit **Da 5**₁₂ **6**₄.

—3. **the spirit of a god**: רוּחַ בְּהַבְּרָה (קַדְיִשְׁיִין) אֱלֹהִין in whom (in Daniel) is the spirit of the holy God **Da 4**_{5f-15} **5**₁₁₋₁₄ (cf. **Gn 41**₃₈ of Joseph) meaning of the gods :: of god, so Montgomery 225. †

11105 רוֹם (Aramaic)

רוֹם: the same in Heb.; OArm., Zakir (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 A: 10) haf. pf. 3rd. pl. הִרְמוּ; Sefire (224: 5, 6) haf. impf. 2nd. sg. masc. תְּהַרֵם; EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 139) itp. impf. 3rd. sg. masc. *ytrwm* (Leander 61a); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 275; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1063); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 400b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 695 sv. רִים); JArm. developing into רָאם; GenAp xxii: 20 מְרִים אֲנֵה יְדֵי לְאֵל a gesture for an oath; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 191a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 11a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 720a); NeoSyr. (Maclean 288a sv. *r̄m*); Mnd. af. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 430a sv. *RUM I*; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 251).

pe: pf. רוֹם, Or. *rēm* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 145j, 149j) to **rise up**: לְבַב to be arrogant **Da 5**²⁰. †

pol: see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 91d, 146t; JArm.,CPArm.(SchulthessLex.191b);Sam.; JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 400b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 721b) palp.: pt. מְרוֹמִים, Or. *-mam*(Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 147u), to **praise** **Da 4**³⁴. †

hitpol.: for EgArm. see above; JArm., CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 192a); Sam.; Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 721a), and Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 430a haf.): pf. הִתְרוֹמְמוּ, to **rise up**, with עַל against **Da 5**²³. †

haf: pt. מְרוֹים, variant_{Secunda} מְרוֹם, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 148g: to **elevate, raise** someone **Da 5**¹⁹ sbj. God raised Nebuchadnezzar.

Der. רוֹם.

11106 רוֹם (Aramaic)

רוֹם: רוֹם; substantival inf. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 180m); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 400b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 695); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 191b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 720b), and Mnd. *rauma* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 420a): sf. רוֹמָה; masc.: **height**, צֶלֶם **Da 3**¹, tree **4**⁷, temple in Jerusalem **Ezr 6**³; height > **highest point** meaning the crown of a tree, לְשִׁמְיָא יִמְטָא לְרוֹמָה ... (אֵילָן) its top stretches up to heaven (ZüBi; similarly NRSV, REB); summit (Lebram); height (Bentzen; TOB; Plöger KAT xviii: 68) **Da 4**⁸⁻¹⁷ (**Da 4**⁸ Sept. (4¹¹) ἡ κορυφή, Theodotion τὸ ὑψοῦ; **Da 4**¹⁷ Theodotion (= 4²⁰) τὸ ὑψοῦ). †

11107 רָז (Aramaic)

רָז: MHeb. only **Sir 8**¹⁸; Dam. iii: 18 בְּרָזִי אֵל פְּלֵאוּ God in his wonderful secrets; EmpArm., EgArm. (? *Aḥiqar* 14, rd. [רָזִי], cf. Cowley *Arm. Pap.* p. 243); JArm. inscr. (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1065); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 401a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 693); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 192b), and Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 11a); Syr. (°)rāzā (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 722b; Nöl-deke *Syr. Gramm.* §51), and NeoSyr. *raza* (Maclean 20a sv. *ʾrz*); Mnd. *raz(a)* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 420a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 248) loanword from Avestan *razah-*, Middle Persian *rāz*, New Persian *rāz* (Scheftelowitz 2: 311f; Telegdi JA 226 (1934), 254f; Ellenbogen 163; Hinz *Altiranisches Sprachgut* 203): det. רָזָה **Da 2**^{18f-27}; רָזָא **2**³⁰; pl. רָזִין, רָזִיא; masc.: **secret** **Da 2**¹⁸⁻²⁷ **4**⁶; revealed in a vision in the night רָזָא דִּי־לֵילִיא בְּחֻזָּא גְּלִי בְּחֻזָּא רָזִין **2**^{19; 30}; אֱלֹהַּ בְּשִׁמְיָא גְּלָהּ רָזִין God in heaven reveals the secrets **2**²⁸⁻⁴⁷, גְּלָהּ רָזִיא **29**; I. Willi-Plein VT 27 (1977), 66ff and 77ff (Qumran); Plöger KAT xviii: 43; for fur-ther examples of this phrase in JPArm. see Sokoloff *Dictionary* 129. †

11108 רְחוּם (Aramaic)

רְחוּם: רַחַם: n.m.; the same in Heb. (HAL 1132b; HALOT 1214a). EmpArm., EgArm. (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 16: 19; 11: 14; 12: 34): **Ezr** 4_{8f.17-23}. †

11109 רְחִיק (Aramaic)

*רְחִיק: variant רְחִיק; root רַחַק; Heb. רָחִיק; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 4); Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 279 sv. רַחַק_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1074 sv. *rḥq₃*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 401b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 695) distant, future; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 193b); Syr. *raḥīqā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 725b); Mnd. *rahiq(a)* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 419a); NeoSyr. *riḥq_e* and *riḥqa* (Polotsky *Gloss.* 102a; Maclean 292a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 192e, 188h!: pl. רְחִיקַיִן: **far**; מְנַתְּמָהּ רְחִיקַיִן הָיוּ keep yourselves at a distance from there (Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 103 and 109) :: to withdraw a complaint (F. Rundgren ZAW 70 (1958), 213f) **Ezr** 6₆. †

11110 רַחַם (Aramaic)

*רַחַם: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, 11, 51, 153; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Nab., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 277 sv. רַחַם_I; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1068 sv. *rḥm* 1), to love, wish for, desire; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 401b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 693); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 192b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 11a); Syr. *rʿsubʿehʿem* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 723b); Mnd. *RHM* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 426b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 292a; Ritter *Gloss.* 118a); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 75) to love, have compassion; friend: OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 224: 8); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 176), Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 277 sv. רַחַם_{III}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1069 sv. *rḥm₄*); Yemen *raḥīma* (Rabin 27).

Der. רְחִיקַיִן, רְחוּם.

11111 רְחִמִין

רְחִמִין See below under רְחִמִין ר (#11113).

11112 רְחִמִין (Aramaic)

רְחִמִין See below under רְחִמִין ר (#11113).

11113 רְחִמִין רְחִמִין (Aramaic)

רְחִמִין רְחִמִין: רַחַם; Heb. רָחִים; abstract pl., see JArm. רְחִמִין, רְחִמִין womb (Dalman *Wb.* 402a), and Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 724a); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 402a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 694; see further Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 104, also for Mnd.); Sam. *rḥmym* = *rēm̄mʿsubʿem* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 11a); CPArm. *rḥmyn* (Schulthess *Lex.* 192b); cf. Syr. *raḥmā* uterus, also mercifulness; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 182x, 305e: **compassion** **Da** 2₁₈. †

11114 רַחֵץ (Aramaic)

רָחַץ: Akk. *raḥaṣu* II to trust, entrust (AHw. 943a); Arb. *raḥuṣa* to be benevolent, *rḥṣ* II to permit, allow (Wehr-Cowan 332a); JArm., DSS רָחַץ to trust (Dalman *Wb.* 402a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 694; Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 104 remarks that it occurs only as a passive participle or in the *itpe'el* stem); CPArm. pe. and itpe. (Schulthess *Lex.* 193a); Mnd. *RHṢ* pe. and itpe. to trust (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 427a); Sam. etpe. to trust (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 474); JArm. רִחְצָנָה trust, certainty (Dalman *Wb.* 402a); Sam. *rḥṣ*, *rḥṣwn*, *rēsson* trust (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 11a); CPArm. *rḥṣwn* trust (Schulthess *Lex.* 193a); Mnd. *ruḥṣana* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 429a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 61); Heb. cj. **Lam 3**₁₈ רַחֲמַי my trust, instead of נְצַחִי (*רַחֲמַי !, see Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 231).

hitpe: pf. pl. הִתְרַחֲצוּ: to trust in, with עֵל **Da 3**₂₈, Sept. 3₉₅ τοὺ ἑλπίσαντα ἑπή αὐτόν, Theodotion ὅτι ἐπεποίθεισαν ἐπή αὐτῶ. †

11115 רַחַק (Aramaic)

*רַחַק: the same in Heb.; to be distant; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 278; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1072); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 402a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 694); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 193a); Syr. *rḥq* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 725a pa.); NeoSyr., Urmia *riḥqa* distant (Maclean 292a); Zakho *rḥāqa* to be distant, go away (Polotsky *Gloss.* 102a, 110a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 615); Mnd. *RHQ* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 427a; cf. Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 447 to flee).

Der. רַחֲקִיק.

11116 רִיחַ (Aramaic)

רִיחַ: רִיחַ: the same in Heb.; JArm. רִיחָא, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 403a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 693); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 193b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 590); Syr. *rīḥā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 727a); Mnd. *riḥa* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 432b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 108); NeoSyr. *riḥa* and *reḥa* (Polotsky *Gloss.* 102a; Maclean 292b) everywhere masc.; NeoArm. *rīḥta* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 75); ? Heb. loanword, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 186w: the same in the cstr.; fem. (congruence!, unless עֲרַחַת refers to the preceding נִיר): **smell:** נִיר רִיחַ smell of burning **Da 3**₂₇; Plöger KAT xviii: 59, and there was not a smell of fire that reached them :: Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 349d, with רִיחַ, not the tiniest trace of burning. †

11117 רֶכֶב (Aramaic)

*רֶכֶב: the same in Heb.; EmpArm. (*Aḥiqar*; Behistun 30; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 279 sv. רֶכֶב; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1075); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 403b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 194a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 11a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 730b); NeoSyr. *rākāwa* (Polotsky *Gloss.* 110a; Maclean 293a); Mnd. *RKB* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 435a); sbst. chariot: OArm., Panammuwa 2 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 3, 10) רֶכֶב בעלי; Zakir (202 B: 2; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 280 sv. רֶכֶב; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1076 sv. *rkb*₆); JArm. רֶכֶבָא waggon (Dalman *Wb.* 404a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 494); horseman: EmpArm., EgArm. (Driver *Arm. Docs.* 9: 2 רֶכֶב; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 280 sv. רֶכֶב; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1075 sv. *rkb*₁); JArm. רֶכֶבָא (Dalman *Wb.* 404a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 731a).

Der. אֲרַכְבָּא.

11118 רַמָּה (Aramaic)

רַמָּה: Heb. I רַמָּה; EmpArm., EgArm. (Driver *Arm. Docs.* 6: 3, adj. *rm*y inferior; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1078 sv. *rm*y₃); Xantos; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 20: 16, *lmy*tw; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 929/30, *r/lmy*); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 280 sv. רַמָּי; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1077); JArm. רַמָּא, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 404a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 696); GenAp xxii: 8 *rm*' ʾI to trip over (Fitzmyer p. 152); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 194b); Sam. (Ben *Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 595); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 732b); Mnd. *RMA* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 435b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 257); NeoSyr. (Maclean 293b sv. *rm*'³).

pe: pf. pl. רַמָּוּ, רַמָּינָא, רַמָּינָא; inf. בְּרַמָּא, pf. passive רַמָּוּ Da 3₂₁ (Or. *r*'sub'emiyyu, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 156w, → ערה haf., 159r).

—1. to **throw**, with ܠ of place Da 3₂₀ 6₁₇₋₂₅, with ܠ 3₂₄, passive 3₂₁.

—2. to **place** thrones, passive Da 7₉ (Tg. Jr 1₁₅, for Heb. נתן); Syr. *r*'sub'emeṣ lying, and *tarmîṭā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 733b) καταβολή (κόσμου); Akk. *šubta/parakka/išdā ramû* (AHw 953a, sv. *ramû*; → Heb. I ירה qal 2, Montgomery 299; Plöger KAT xviii: 102, to be placed upright).

—3. to **impose** a tax, with על Ezr 7₂₄. †

hitpe: impf. יִתְרַמָּא (Or. *yitirmē*, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 45j), pl. יִתְרַמָּוּ (variant יִתְרַמָּוּ, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 158o): to **be thrown**, with ܠ of place Da 3₆₋₁₁₋₁₅ 6₈₋₁₃. †

11119 רַעָה (Aramaic)

*רַעָה: Heb. I רַצָּה; JArm. רַעָא to like, desire, wish (Dalman *Wb.* 406a); CPArm. רַעָה III to reconcile, placate (Schulthess *Lex.* 196a); Sam. qal and af. with the same meaning (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 3/2: p. 182; *Gloss.* 11a); Syr. etpa. to think (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 738a sv. *re*'yānā II) to be content, pa. to reconcile, placate (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 738a, b, sv. III *r*'sub'e>eṣ<); Mnd. *RAA* III (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 417a).

Der. רַעָיון, *רַעָו.

11120 רַעָו (Aramaic)

*רַעָו: Heb. II רַעָו, from III רַעָה, Arm. loanword (Wagner 284); JArm. inscr. *r*'w free will (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 281; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1079); Sogdian רַעָ (Schaefer 37f); JArm., DSS רַעָו, רַעָו satisfaction, will (Dalman *Wb.* 406a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 696; see further Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 104); Old Syr. אַרַעָו, *ar-ūtā* (Black 216; but see Sokoloff *loc. cit.* for additional bibliography); Sam. רַעָו will, mercy (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 11a; *Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 528); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 197g: cstr. רַעָו: **will, decision**.

—1. of the king Ezr 5₁₇.

—2. of a god 7₁₈. †

11121 רַעְיוֹן (Aramaic)

*רַעְיוֹן, Or. *ri'yōn*: רעה; the same in Heb.; Arm. loanword; JArm., DSS רַעְיוֹנָא/רַעְיוֹנָא attitude, thought (Dalman *Wb.* 406a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 697; but see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 104); CPArm. will (Schulthess *Lex.* 196 sv. רעה III); Syr. *re'yānā* will, thinking (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 738a); Mnd. *ruiana* thought (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 429b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 137); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 195y: pl. cstr. רַעְיוֹנֵי, sf. רַעְיוֹנֵי, רַעְיוֹנָךְ Da 2₂₉ 5₁₀, variant, with Codex Leningradensis and K רַעְיוֹנֵיךְ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 74z, 75a), רַעְיוֹנְהִי; masc. **thought**: תַּנְדַּע לְבַבְךָ רַעְיוֹנֵי לְבַבְךָ Da 2₃₀, Theodotion τὸν διαλογισμοῦ τῆς καρδίας σου γνώω, Sept. ἃ ὑπέλαβε τῆς καρδίας σου ἐν γνώσει; with סִלְקוֹ 2₂₉; with בַּהֲלֵ pa. impf. sf. 4₁₆ 5₆₋₁₀ 7₂₈. †

11122 רַעַן (Aramaic)

*רַעַן: the same in Heb.; not found in other dialects of Arm.

Der. עֲנַן.

11123 עֲנַן

עֲנַן See below under עֲנַן רַ (#11125).

11124 רַעַן (Aramaic)

רַ See below under עֲנַן רַ (#11125).

11125 רַעַן (Aramaic) רַעַן (Aramaic)

רַעַן: רַעַן; Heb. רַעַן: ? Heb. loanword (Black 95; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 193k): in full leaf; of people, (cf. Ps 92₁₅) flourishing, prospering (cf. TOB and NRSV; REB and NEB: in the luxury of my palace), Nebuchadnezzar Da 4₁, Sept., Theodotion Da 4₄: Sept. εὐθιμῶν, Theodotion εὐθαλῶν, cf. Gesenius *Thes.* 1298b *de homine secundis rebus florente*, ZüBi, Plöger KAT XVIII 68: **happy, fortunate**. †

11126 רַעַע (Aramaic)

רַעַע: Heb. רַצַּץ and Arm. II רַעַע; רַעַע JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 406b); Sam. pe. and pa. (cf. *Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 473b); CPArm. palp. (Schulthess *Lex.* 195b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 737a).

pe: impf. 3rd. fem. תַּרַע, Or. *tērō'* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 165b): to **crush** Da 2₄₀. †

pa: pt. מְרַעַע, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 130g: to **crush** Da 2₄₀. †

11127 רַפַּס (Aramaic)

רפס: Heb. רפֿשׁ/ס; JArm. to tread, stamp (Dalman *Wb.* 407a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 741b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 295b); Mnd. *RPS* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 437a).

pe: pt. fem. רַפְּסָהּ to **tread down**: בְּרַגְלֵיהָ רַפְּסָהּ שְׂאֲרָא Da 7⁷⁻¹⁹. †

11128 רשמ (Aramaic)

רשמ: the same in Heb., from Arm. (Wagner 291); OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 223 C; 3) ?y[r]šmm; cf. Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* §57a, p. 69 (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 284).

—1. vb. רשמ: JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 409a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 698) to make a sign, signify, record 1QH 16: 10, qal pf. 2nd. sg. masc. רשמתה (Lohse 168); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 745b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 297a), and Mnd. *RŠM* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 437b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 228).

—2. sbst. רושמה sign, trace: JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 409a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 698); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 197b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 745b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 297a); Mnd. *rusû(u)ma* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 432a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 32); > Arb. *rusam* wooden stamp (Fraenkel 137); Safaitic, to write, writing (*Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der altchristlichen Literatur* 187b); OSarb. name of a people *ršm* (Conti Rossini 245b).

pe: pf. רשמ, רשמת; impf. תרשמ, Or. *tiršom* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 31g); pf. passive רשם: to **write**: sbj. Darius, אסר and כתב, interdict and document Da 6⁹⁻¹⁰⁻¹³⁻¹⁴ (Bentzen; Lebram; Plöger KAT xviii: 92, in written form; REB, NEB: put in writing :: to sign, give legal authority to a prohibition; see Gesenius *Thes.*; BDB; Charles; TOB; NRSV); passive to **be written**, the writing on the wall Da 5^{24f}, to **be signed** 6¹¹. †

11129 ש (Aramaic)

ש:

—1. on the whole still preserved, as it is in older Arm.: שָׁב, בְּשָׂר, נִשָּׂא, עֵשֶׁב, עֵשֶׂר, etc.

—2. apart from BArm. it interchanges with *sû*; in Uruk נשא, and in Heb. שְׂמֹלֶה.

—3. it interchanges with and is sup-pressed by → ס (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 26e-k; Baumgartner ZAW 45: 101ff (see *Umwelt*), as in כְּשָׂרִי, שְׂבָכָא etc.; cf. also Leander 10p, q; for Qumran see Sokoloff *Tg. Job* 15.

11130 שָׁב (Aramaic)

*שָׁב: EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 6, 17, 35; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 9: 17); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 288; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1099); JArm., DSS סבא (Dalman *Wb.* 281a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 706); CPArm. *sb* (Schulthess *Lex.* 130a); Syr. *sābā'* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 469b); NeoSyr. *sāwā* (Maclean 220); Mnd. *saba* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 308b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 108); NeoArm. *sōba* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 79 sv. *swb*; Spitaler *Gloss.* 92b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 186w: pl. cstr. שְׁבִי, emph. שְׁבִיא: **someone with grey hair**, pl. **the elders** (= Heb. זְקֵן; Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 94f), שְׁבִי יְהוֹדִיא Ezr 5⁵, Sept. ἐπὶ τὴν ἀήχμαλωσίαν

Ιουδα, Pesh. *ʿl šbyt dyhwd* (= שְׁבִי those in exile, cf. Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 48; Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 94f), **Ezr** 6_{7f-14}; cf. 5₉. †

11131 שְׁבַךְ (Aramaic)

*שְׁבַךְ: Heb. שְׁבַךְ and סְבַךְ? EmpArm. סְבַךְ (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 189; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 774); MHeb., JArm. סְבַךְ to entwine, pa. to beguile (Dalman *Wb.* 281b); Syr. to adhere, cleave (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 454b); Mnd. *SBK* to weave together, mingle (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 316a).

Der. שְׁבַכָא.

11132 שְׁבַכָא (Aramaic)

שְׁבַכָא: **Da** 3₇₋₁₀₋₁₅ (variant ʿס) and סְבַכָא 3₅ (variant ʿש): שְׁבַךְ; Heb. שְׁבַכָה; MHeb. סְבַכָה, and JArm. סְבַכָא, סְבַכָא, סְבַכָא, סְבַכָא, a net for a woman's hair, thicket (Dalman *Wb.* 281b; Heb. סְבַךְ, שְׁבַךְ); Syr. *sʿsubʿebakam* < net-veil (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 454b); EmpArm.; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 15: 4) שׁוּבְכָא (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1115); Levy 161f; Lidzbarski *Eph.* 2: 137 :: σαμβύκη (Masson 91) < *sa(m)būcus* elder-tree (Gressmann *Musik and Musikinstrumente* (1903), 26f; König); occurring in *BArm.* in a series of musical instruments, **Da** 3₅₋₇₋₁₀₋₁₅, Sept. σαμβύκη, Latin *sam-būca* a four-stringed musical instrument, triangular in shape, with a bright tone, a four-stringed **harp** (Grelot VT 29 (1979), 30ff); so also Plöger (KAT xviii: 60); Σβρω εὔρημα, cf. Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1258; Pauly-Wissowa 2: 2124f; Pauly-Wissowa (Kl.) 4: 1532. †

11133 שְׁנָא (Aramaic)

שְׁנָא: Heb. שְׁנָא/ה, Arm. loanword (Wagner 294); EmpArm., EgArm. שְׁנָא (*Aḥiqar* 137; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 290; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1108 sv. *šgʿ*); JArm. סְנִי to become greater, cf. DSS שְׁנָא/ס (Dalman *Wb.* 282b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 702); Sam. סְנָה (*Ben Hayyim Gloss.* 8a); CPArm. *sgʿ* (Schulthess *Lex.* 131b); Syr. *sagʿā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 457b); Mnd. *SGA* II (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 317b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 257); GenAp שְׁנָא xxii: 29, 32; xxi: 13 (cf. Fitzmyer 134).

pe: impf. יִשְׁנֵא **Da** 3₃₁, variant יִסְנֵא (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 26g): to **become great** **Ezr** 4₂₂ (חֲבַלָא); יִשְׁנֵא שְׁלֵמִיכוֹן used when greeting someone **Da** 3₃₁ 6₂₆. †

Der. שְׁנֵיא.

11134 שְׁנֵיא (Aramaic)

שְׁנֵיא: שְׁנָא; the same in Heb., < Arm.; שְׁנָא EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Behistun 51 (for Akk. *ma-a-du*), 60; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*); Arebsun (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 270 A: 4); Nisa; Nab., Palm. שְׁנָא/ס; JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 291 sv. שְׁנָא_{III}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1108 sv. *šgʿ*); JArm. סְנֵיא, DSS שְׁנֵיא/ס (Dalman *Wb.* 282b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 702; Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 104: סְנֵי); CPArm. *sgy* much, many (Schulthess *Lex.* 131b); Syr. *saggʿ* much, many (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 458a); and NeoSyr. *sagi* (Maclean 221a); Mnd. *sagia* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 309a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 124); GenAp xix: 25; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 207d, pl. fem. שְׁנֵיאָן, variant ʿס; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 26g.

—1. **great Da** 2₆₋₃₁ (unless to be understood with paragraph 3; cf. Sept.).⁴⁸ 4₇.

—2. **much, many**, with sg. collective שְׁנֵי אֲנָבִיָּה **Da** 4_{9,18}, בְּשֵׁר 7₅ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 304b); pl. שְׁנֵי שְׁנֵי **Ezr** 5₁₁.

—3. adv. **very much** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 254p, 337d; Leander 120k) **Da** 2₁₂ 5₉ 6₁₅₋₂₄ 7₂₈ (שְׁנֵי אֲנָבִיָּה but not 2₁₂, exceptional, often in EgArm.); 2₃₁ (see above, paragraph 1), adv. from רַב. †

11135 שְׁהַר (Aramaic)

*שְׁהַר: Heb. שְׁהַר, loanword < Arm. (Wagner 295); Arm.

—1. sbst. *šahed* witness: OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 12) שְׁהַר witnesses; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 140; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Lidzbarski *Urk.* (see e.g. Donner-R. *Inschriften* 234nd.6); Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 15; Pehl. (Herzfeld *Paikuli* 952; Nyberg *Pahlavi* 3: 5); cf. ? תְּסַהַרָא (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 71: 10; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 332; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1224); Palm.; Tell Halaf (Degen-Müller-Röllig *Neue Ephemeris* 1: p. 51, obv. 3); JArm. inscr.

—2. verb: EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 82: 6); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 292 sv. שְׁהַר; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1112 sv. *šhd*₁, 1113 sv. *šhd*₂); JArm. שְׁהַר/ס to bear witness, testify, DSS שְׁהַר witness (Dalman *Wb.* 410a, 284b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 703); CPArm. *shd* vb., also witness (Schulthess *Lex.* 132b); Syr. *shd* vb., also witness (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 461b); Mnd. vb. *SHD* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 319b); *śahda* witness (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 310b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 61); Sam. *sa-ed* (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 543); NeoSyr. *sa(h)da* (Maclean 221a).

Der. שְׁהַרְוּ.

11136 הַרְוּ

הַרְוּ See below under שְׁהַרְוּ (#11138).

11137 שְׁהַרְוּ (Aramaic)

שְׁהַרְוּ See below under שְׁהַרְוּ (#11138).

11138 שְׁהַרְוּ (Aramaic)

*שְׁהַרְוּ: Nab. (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1113); JArm. שְׁהַרְוּ/ס, DSS שְׁהַרְוּ (Dalman *Wb.* 410a, 284b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 703); CPArm. 'ס (Schulthess *Lex.* 133a); Syr. *sāh'sub'eduṣtaṣ* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 461b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 221a); Mnd. *śahduta* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 310); Sam. *sa-edu* (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 543); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 197g: det. שְׁהַרְוּ/ס: **witness, testimony** (parallel with Heb. עֵד!) **Gn** 31₄₇. †

11139 שְׁטַר (Aramaic)

*שטר: denominative from שָׁטַר: MHeb. סָטַר to strike with the palm of the hand; JArm. I to destroy, II to spread out (Dalman *Wb.* 288a); Talmud and Mishnah סַטַר to box the ears; Syr. af. *štr* to set on the side (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 468b); CPArm. *mas̄tur* a box on the ears (Schwally 62, 122); Arb. *šatarā* denominative, to halve, divide into two equal parts (Wehr-Cowan 471a); Mnd. *STR* to go to the side (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 324a).

11140 שְׁטַר (Aramaic)

שְׁטַר: variant סָטַר (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 26g): סַטַר; probably a primary noun. EmpArm., EgArm. *štr* (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 2: 11, 14; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 767); Palm. שְׁטַר (cf. Rosenthal *Palm.* 85); JArm. inscr. סַטַר (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 296; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1124 sv. *štr*₃); JArm. סַטַרָא, DSS סַטַר (Dalman *Wb.* 288a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 706), and JArm. צְטַרָא (Dalman *Wb.* 361b); CPArm. *štr* (Schulthess *Lex.* 134b); Sam. סַטַר (אִי), אִיצַטַר (Ben Ḥayyim *Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 570); Syr. *setrā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 468b); Mnd. *siṭra*, *ṣiṭra*, *siṭar* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 326a; 393a; 325b); NeoArm. *saṭra* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 83); Arb. *šatr* division, halving (Wehr-Cowan 471b); EmpArm., EgArm. שְׁטַר נֶזֶן “except” (Driver *Arm. Docs.*); Palm. (Jean-H. and Hoftijzer-Jongeling *loc. cit.*); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 468b); basic form *saṭr*, see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 183e, on the pattern *qaṭl* :: Beyer *Arm. Texte*, on the pattern *qiṭl*; masc. **side:** לְשַׁטַר חַד on one side **Da 7**₅ (perhaps rd. לְשַׁטַר־יה, Ginsberg 3); Plöger KAT xviii: 104, 109. †

Der. *שטר.

11141 שִׁיב (Aramaic)

*שִׁיב: the same in Heb.; Palm. סִיבו old age (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 192; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 784); EmpArm., EgArm. שִׁיב/ס old man (*Aḥiqar*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 288; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1099); JArm. סִיב to be old, סִיבָא old age, שִׁיבָה, סִיבָתָא and סִיבָתָא aged man (Dalman *Wb.* 281a, 288a/b, 410b); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 706); CPArm. *sʿb* (Schulthess *Lex.* 130a); Syr. *seʿb* and *sābāʿ* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 453b and 469b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 220a); Sam. *syb*, *shb* = *saʿ/zb* greyness (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 8b); Mnd. *SAB*, *saba*, and *siba* 3 aged man; *sibuta* old age (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 308a; 308b and 324b; 324b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 144); Syr. *saybūtā* old age (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 469b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 220a).

Der. *שב.

11142 שִׁים (Aramaic)

שִׁים: the same in Heb.; OArm. שִׁים, Zendjirli, Panammuwa 1 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 29); Panammuwa 2 (215: 1, 4, 10, 20); Tell Fekherye 1, 11, 12, 16; Bredsch (201: 1); Zakir (202 A: 1, 7, 9; B: 6, 13); Sefire (222 B: 6; C: 3, 19, 23); EmpArm. שִׁים; Nerab (226: 3, 6, 7); EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; *Aḥiqar*; Behistun 35; Saqqara); Tema (228 A: 4); Asshur Ostrakon (233: 7); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* app. 10, *symwn*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 297; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1126); Dura סִים and סִום (Altheim 19f., rv. 5, edge 1); JArm., DSS שִׁים, סִים, שִׁום, סִום (Dalman *Wb.* 410a, 286a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 707); Sam. שִׁים and שִׁום (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 507); CPArm. *sym* (Schulthess *Lex.* 134b; af. 135a); Syr. *sym*

(Brockelmann *Lexicon* 469b sv. *sām*); Mnd. *sw/ym* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 321b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 278); NeoSyr. (Ritter *Gloss.* 118b).

pe: pf. שָׁם **Da** 5₁₂, שָׁמַתְּ 3₁₀, variant שִׁ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 145i), and שָׁמַתְּ/שִׁ, שָׁמַתְּ, **Ezr** 6₁₂ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 144h), sf. שָׁמַתְּ; impv. pl. שִׁימוּ; pf. passive (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 145k) שִׁים (EgArm., see Driver *Arm. Docs.*), 3rd. fem. שָׁמַתְּ **Da** 6₁₈ (on the form cf. West Arabian *sūta*, Rabin 159 :: Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 145k): to **place, lay**; passive אָבַן **Da** 6₁₈, cf. GenAp xxii: 10 דְּרִי שִׁמָּא עַל שְׁמָאֵל דְּרִמְשֵׁק חֲלָבוּן; specifically to put in as, appoint as, with two accusatives **Ezr** 5₁₄; שִׁים טַעַם (EgArm., Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 26: 22, 23, 25, [27: 21]; Driver *Arm. Docs.* 1: 3; 3: 7), to **give an order** **Da** 3₁₀ (Plöger KAT xviii: 57, to approve an order) **Ezr** 4₂₁ 5₃₋₉₋₁₃ 6₁₋₃₋₁₂; passive **Da** 6₂₇ **Ezr** 5₁₇; שִׁים מְנִי טַעַם **Da** 3₂₉ 4₃ **Ezr** 4₁₉ 6₈₋₁₁ 7₁₃₋₂₁; שִׁים טַעַם עַל to **be concerned about, have regard for** **Da** 3₁₂ 6₁₄ (Plöger KAT xviii: 58, 60, not to observe; Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 104 refers to Kutscher *Studies* 87nd.89); שִׁים לְ בָּל to **set the mind on** **Da** 6₁₅ (Plöger KAT xviii: 92, 94, to endeavour; שִׁים שִׁים with genitive, to give a name to **Da** 5₁₂ (Heb., **Da** 1₇ **Jdg** 8₃₁ **Neh** 9₇ :: to sign, in Syr., Pehl., Dura (see Altheim 20, rv. 1f). †

hitpe: impf. יִתְּשֵׁם (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 27: 21; Driver *Arm. Docs.* 5: 8); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 286a); variant יִתְּשֵׁם, EgArm. יִתְּשִׁים, pl. יִתְּשִׁמוּן, pt. מִתְּשֵׁם; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 145n-q: to **be put:** אָע **Ezr** 5₈; to be turned into, with לְ **Da** 2₅, to be given (טַעַם, see pe.) **Ezr** 4₂₁ (Driver *Arm. Docs.*). †

11143 שְׂכַל (Aramaic)

שְׂכַל: Heb. I שָׂכַל; EmpArm., EgArm. itp. impf. 2nd. sg. masc. *tstkl* (*Aḥiqar* 147) to think about, consider, regard (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 192; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 785 sv. *skl*₁); JArm., DSS שְׂכַל/סְכַל (Dalman *Wb.* 290b, af. to instruct; 410b to be understanding; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 708); Syr. *skl* pa. to instruct (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 473b); itpe., JArm., DSS סְכַל to become perceptive, consider (Dalman *Wb.* 290b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 708); CPArm. to consider (Schulthess *Lex.* 136b); Syr. to be understanding (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 473b).

hitpa: pt. מִשְׂתַּכַּל (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 55a): to **consider, have regard for**, with בְּ **Da** 7₈. †

Der. שְׂכַלְתָּנוּ.

11144 שְׂכַלְתָּנוּ (Aramaic)

שְׂכַלְתָּנוּ, Or. *sukal-*: שְׂכַל; JArm. שְׂכַלְתָּנוּ/סְכַלְתָּנוּ understanding, סְכַלְתָּנוּ insight (Dalman *Wb.* 410b, 290b); Syr. adj. *sakultānā* perceptive, *sakultānūtā* insight (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 473b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 198o, fem.: **insight** **Da** 5_{11f-14}. †

11145 שְׂלָה (Aramaic)

cj. *שְׂלָה: **Da** 3₂₉ for שְׂלָה (Baumgartner ZAW 45 (1927), 90 = *Umwelt* 77; but see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 104nd.105, who prefers שֵׁ): loanword < Akk. *šillātu* insolence, shamelessness, blasphemy, with verbs of speaking, unashamed (AHw. 1236a sv. *šillātu* I, 2; CADŠ/2: 445a; see also 446a, paragraph b, < *šil'atu*, from the verb *šalā'u*; AHw. 1147b; CADŠ/1: 241a; and the verb *šalû*, AHw. 1152a sv. *šalû* II; CADŠ/1: 272 sv. *šalû*

A to whirl up; cf. Lambert *Babylonian Wisdom Literature* 100 rv. 28 and 312; Kaufman 102); Heb. I סלה; JArm. סלא af. to despise (Dalman *Wb.* 291a; but see Sokoloff *loc. cit.*); Syr. *slh* etpe. to be despised (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 475b); Mnd. *SLA* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 331b), and NeoSyr. (Maclean 185b sv. *msl*^l); Pehl. סלי (Nyberg 2: 297; but see Sokoloff *loc. cit.*) bad; with אנור, insolence, rebellion (as also in Akk. with *qibū*, see above, to speak unashamedly); cf. Heb. סָרָה, → II סָרָה 2): Da 3₂₉? to utter abuse (Bentzen; Lebram), to speak with impudence (TOB; NRSV: utters blasphemy; REB, NEB: speaks blasphemy); Sept. 3₉₆ ὁ ἦν βλασφημῆσθαι, Theodotion ὁ ἦν εἴπη βλασφημίαν; who always has something to say (ZüBi); Gesenius *Thes.* 1412, *delictum, impium aliquid* (Plöger KAT xviii: 59, to speak insolently). †

11146 שנא (Aramaic)

שנא: the same in Heb.; OArm. שנא, pt. pl. masc. with sf., enemy, Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224: 10, 11, 12; 222 B: 26; 223 B: 14); Deir Alla שנא; EmpArm., EgArm. ל שנא for formal separation, divorce (cf. Cowley *Arm. Pap.* p. 28; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* p. 148; *Aḥiqar* 174, perhaps for שאן rd. שנא; but see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 105, with further bibliography); Guzne 3 יסנלה (Driver, *AnOr* 12: 50); Palm. שנא pt. pl. שנין (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 311; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1169); JArm., DSS שני/ס (Dalman *Wb.* 411a, שנא enemy; see also 295a, סנא enemy; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 716); Sam. pt. סן (א) (Ben Ḥayyim *Gloss.* 8f: *sny*); CPArm. סנא (Schulthess *Lex.* 138a); Syr. *sn*^l (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 483a), and NeoSyr., Urmia *sn*^lsub^ley^e to hate (Polotsky *Gloss.* 102b; Maclean 227b); Mnd. *SNA* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 333b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 71); NeoArm. *sny* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 82); for forms and writings of שנא see Fitzmyer in Albright *Fschr.* (1971), 162; for OArm. see Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* 47, 72, 119.

pe: pt. pl. sf. שְנֵאִיךָ, K שְנֵאִיךָ, Q שְנֵאִיךָ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 77o): to hate, pt. enemy (Arm. *passim*, see above; Heb. שנא, cf. GenAp xxii: 17 שנאיך your enemy): Da 4₁₆. †

11147 שער (Aramaic)

*שער: Heb. to be hairy, denominative from שָׁעַר; Syr. pa. and af. to grow hair, produce hair (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 489a); sbst., barley; OArm., ? Tell Fekherye 19, 22 (:: Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1180 sv. *sʿr*₆ unit of measurement); Zendjirli, Panammuwa 1 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 5) pl. שְעֵרִי; Panammuwa 2 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 6, 9) sg. abs. שְעֵרָה; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Hermopolis; Saqqara), Lidzbarski *Urk.* (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 236: 15); Tell Halaf 1, 4, 6; Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 13; JArm. inscr. pl. abs. *sʿryn* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 315; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1180); JArm. סְעֵרִין, pl. סְעֵרִין, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 411a, שְעֵרִתָא, and 297a סְעֵרִתָא; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 717); CPArm. pl. *sʿryn* (Schulthess *Lex.* 138b); Syr. *sʿsub*^le>am^rt^lam (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 489a); Mnd. *sara* 2 (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 315a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 115); NeoSyr. *sarīta*, *sarta*, *sarfīta* (Maclean 228b); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 78; Spitaler *Gloss.* 92b); Heb. שְעֵרָה.

11148 שְעֵר (Aramaic)

*שְעֵר: Heb. שְעֵר; denominative שְעֵר; probably a primary noun; EmpArm.; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 10: 3, 5; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 315); JArm., DSS שְעֵרָה (Dalman *Wb.* 411a, 296b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 717); CPArm. סְעֵר (Schulthess *Lex.* 138b); Syr. *saʿrā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 488b); NeoSyr. *sara* (Maclean 228b); Mnd. *sara*

1 (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 315a); pl. *saria* (Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 172); NeoArm. *sa'ra* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 78); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 182x: the same in the cstr.; sf. שְׁעָרָה, var-iant עֵרָה שְׁ, Or. *ś'arēh* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 45f), masc.: **hair**, collective **Da** 4₃₀; ראש שְׁעָרַי hair of the head **Da** 3₂₇ 7₉, GenAp xx: 3. †

11149 ש (Aramaic)

ש:

—1. equivalent to Heb. ש when it corresponds to Proto-Semitic *sû* and Arb. *s*; as in שאל, שאר, שבע etc.

—2. when ש corresponds to Proto-Semitic *t* and Arb. *t*, then it occurs in *BArm.* as → ת.

—3. corresponds to Babylonian *sû* (Assyrian *s*) in בלִשְׁאֲצַר, בלִטְשְׁאֲצַר.

11150 שאל (Aramaic)

שאל: the same in Heb.; OArm., Panammuwa 1 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214; 4, 12, 23); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*, Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*), Saqqara (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 266: 2); Hermopolis 1: 3; 6: 7; 8: 7 (Degen-Röllig-Müller *Neue Ephemeris* 1: 11); Aimé-Giron 52: 4; Asshur Ostrakon (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 233: 12); Nab., Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 286; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1095); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 412a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 698); Sam. *šwl* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 11b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 198a; *Gramm.* §145); Syr. *šēl* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 748a; see also Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 105); Mnd. *ŠAL* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 441b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 255); NeoArm. *š'l* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 87; *Spitaler Gloss.* 93b); also NeoSyr.

pe: pf. שָׁאֵל **Da** 2₁₀, variant שָׁאֵל, pl. שָׁאֵלְנָא; impf. sf. יִשְׁ אֶלְנִכּוֹן (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 41t); pt. שָׁאֵל.

—1. to **require**, with accusative of the thing **Da** 2₁₁; with לְ of the person 2₁₀; with two accusatives **Ezr** 7₂₁.

—2. to **ask**, with לְ of the person **Ezr** 5₉; with accusative of the thing שָׁמַם 5₁₀, רָז **Da** 2₂₇. †

Der. שָׁאֵלְהָ, n.m. שָׁאֵלְתִיאל.

11151 שָׁאֵלְהָ (Aramaic)

*שָׁאֵלְהָ: שָׁאֵל; the same in Heb.; Deir Alla 2: 15, 16 (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1098); JArm. שָׁאֵלְתָא (Dalman *Wb.* 412a); CPArm. *s'l* and *šy'l* (Schulthess *Lex.* 198b); Syr. *še'l'sub'etau* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 748a); Mnd. *šulta* 1 (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 454b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 110); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 186y, Canaanite: det. שָׁאֵלְתָא, variant תָא, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 16z: **request, question** **Da** 4₁₄ parallel with פְּתִיגְמָה decision (see Montgomery *Daniel* 236f; Plöger KAT xviii: 68 :: others, who take it as meaning matter, affair; see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 16z; ZüBi; Bentzen; Lebram, “arrangement”; TOB; NRSV: decision is given; NEB :: sentence is rendered; REB: the sentence pronounced :: the issue has been determined). †

11152 שָׁאֵלְתִיאל (Aramaic)

שְׂאֵלְתֵי־אֵל; the same in Heb.; **Ezr 5**₂, variant שְׂלִי (as Heb. **Hg 1**₁₂₋₁₄ **2**₂); Sept. Σαλαθηλ, Josephus Σαλαθηλο” (Schalit *Namenwörterbuch* 104); Western Semitic.; Neo-Babylonian *Šal-ti-ilu* (i.e. *AN*), see Tallqvist *Namenbuch* 187; for an explanation cf. Heb.; n.m., the father of זְרַבְבָּדָל. †

11153 שְׂאָר (Aramaic)

*שְׂאָר: Heb. שְׂאָר; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Sachau *Arm. Pap.* 76, i: B, 7; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 287; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1098 sv. *šʾr*₁); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 412b), and CPArm. itpe., to remain over; also ittaf. (Schulthess *Lex.* 199a); JArm. pa. to leave over.

Der. *שְׂאָרָא.

11154 שְׂאָרָא (Aramaic)

*שְׂאָרָא: שְׂאָר; the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; see Donner-R. *Inschriften* 270 B: 5; Saqqara 38: 20; 48: 3); Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 287; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1098 sv. *šʾr*₂); שְׂאָרִית EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara); Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 288; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1099); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 412b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 699); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 198b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 774a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 187d: the same in the cstr., det. שְׂאָרָא: **rest, remains** (collective).

—1. וּשְׂאָרָא בְּרִגְלֵיהָ רַפְסָה. **Da 7**₇₋₁₉.

—2. with genitive:

—a) of people **Da 2**₁₈ **Ezr 4**₉₋₁₇ **6**₁₆;

—b) of animals **Da 7**₁₂;

—c) of a place **Ezr 4**₁₀;

—d) of silver and gold **Ezr 7**₁₈;

—e) of requirements **Ezr 7**₂₀. †

11155 שָׁבַב (Aramaic)

*שָׁבַב: the same in Heb.; Akk. *šabābu*, something like to glow, or to dry up (see AHW. 1118a; cf. CADŠ/1: 2, *šabābu* A, to roast, burn); *šibbatu* burning (AHW. 1226b; cf. CADŠ/2: 375a, and then Š/3: 9, *šimtu* paint, mark, branding iron); Arb. *šabba* to set light to, kindle a fire (Wehr-Cowan 451a).

Der. *שָׁבַבָא.

11156 שָׁבַח (Aramaic)

שָׁבַח: Heb. I שָׁבַח, < Arm. (Wagner 299); Akk. *šubbuḫu* (D), to praise God (Neo-Babylonian; AHW. 1256b, Arm. loanword; cf. CADŠ/3 *šubbuḫu*, vb., less certainly, with a reference to von Soden, *Orientalia* 46: 195);

Arm. pa., as in EmpArm., Palm., Hatra, to praise (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1100); cf. Palm. adverb שביחית (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 288; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1101); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 413a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 699); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 199b); Sam. (*Ben Hayyim Gloss.* 11a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 751a); NeoSyr. *sukħa* praise (Maclean 300b); Mnd. ŠBH, ŠHB (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 447a; 450; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 143, 236).

pa: pf. שְׁבַחְתָּ, שְׁבַחְתָּ, variant_{Secunda} שְׁבַחְתָּ (JArm.), pl. שְׁבַחוּ, Or. *šibbiḥū* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 133k, 134s); pt. מְשַׁבֵּחַ, Or. *mašabbeḥ* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 133i-k): to **praise**: Daniel praises his God **Da** 2₂₃, Nebuchadnezzar praises the God of heaven 4₃₁₋₃₄, Belshazzar praises his own gods of wood and stone 5₄₋₂₃. †

11157 שְׁבַט (Aramaic)

*שְׁבַט: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*) שְׁבִיט tightly woven web (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 288; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1101); JArm. inscr. to beat with a stick (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 288; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1100 sv. *šbt*₁); JArm. to strike, beat (Dalman *Wb.* 413a); Syr. pa. to emboss, produce work in relief (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 751b).

? Der. *שְׁבַט.

11158 שְׁבַט (Aramaic)

*שְׁבַט or *שְׁבִיט (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 183g): שְׁבַט, or a primary noun; Heb. שְׁבֵט; OArm., Tell Fekherye 23 *šbt zy nyrgal* staff, rod for punishment (cf. Heb. שְׁבֵט 1e), plague; Akk. *šibtu* plague, epidemic (AHw 1228a; CADŠ/2: 387, *šibtu* A; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1100 sv. *šbt*₂); JArm., DSS שְׁבַטָא and שְׁבִיטָא (but see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 105) tribe (Dalman *Wb.* 413b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 700); CPArm. *šobṭa* rod, and tribe (Schulthess *Lex.* 200a); Syr. *šabtā* rod, plague, tribe (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 751b); NeoSyr. *šōtā*; Mnd. *šibtā* staff, rod, disease (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 459a); metaphorically punishment, affliction; cf. Akk. *šibtu* (Schulthess ZA 24: 57); JArm., Syr. and Mnd. also tribe; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 183g: pl. cstr. שְׁבִיטֵי: **tribe** (cf. Heb., sv. 2; HAL 1293a; HALOT 1389b) שְׁבִיטֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל **Ezr** 6₁₇. †

11159 שְׁבִיב (Aramaic)

*שְׁבִיב: שְׁבִיב; Heb. שְׁבִיב; Akk. Standard and Late Babylonian *šibūbu* spark (perhaps < Arm.; AHw. 1229b; CADŠ/2: 399b); JArm. שְׁבִיבָא flame (Dalman *Wb.* 413b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 750a); Mnd. *šambibia* pl. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 443a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 76); originally strip, tongue (cf. Heb. לָשׁוֹן 2); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 188h: det. שְׁבִיבָא, pl. שְׁבִיבִין: **flame**, שְׁבִיבִין דִּי נֹרָא **Da** 3₂₂, שְׁבִיבִין דִּי נֹר 7₉, cf. שְׁבִיבִי לְהוֹב (= Heb. לְהַב, Sukenik *Megillot Genuzot* 2 (1950), viii: 13; also cf. **Job** 18₅; **Sir** 8₁₀ 45₁₉; see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 105). †

11160 שְׁבַע (Aramaic)

*שְׁבַע: Heb. שְׁבַע; OArm., masc. Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 21nd.24, 27; 223 A: 1, 5, 6); fem. *šb*[t] Zakir (202 A: 8); EmpArm., EgArm. masc. and fem. (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 29: 7); Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 289 sv. *שבַע*; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1102 sv. *šb*₆); JArm. שְׁבַעָא, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 414a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 700; see further Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 105); CPArm.

שְׁגִלְתָּהּ, שְׁגִלְתָּךְ, concubine, of the king; cf. MHeb. שְׁגִלּוֹן concubine (Dalman *Wb.* 415a, but see Sokoloff DSD 7 (2000), 106); Theodotion αἰ παλλακαί: **rival wife, concubine** Da 5_{2f-23}, always with לְחִנָּה; the negative meaning occurs first in later sources (Landsberger *op. cit.* 204). †

11165 שָׂרַר (Aramaic)

שָׂרַר: EmpArm., EgArm. (pa. *Aḥiqar* 165); Saqqara (:: itpe. Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 38: 4 sv. *šdr*₂); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 23: 3; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 950); Palm., JArm. inscr.: to send (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 292; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1112 sv. *šdr*₁); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 416a sv. שָׂרַר_{III}; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 703); Sam. שָׂרַר (*Ben Hayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 549); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 759a); Mnd. *ŠDR* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 450a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 221); NeoSyr. to send (Maclean 201a sv. *mšdr*); NeoArm. *šattar* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 93; Spitaler *Gloss.* 94a); MHeb. hitp. to exert oneself (Dalman *Wb.* 461a); JArm. itpa. to be opposed to (Dalman *Wb.* 416a sv. שָׂרַר_I); contrast Arb. *sdr* to untie the hair (Nöldeke *ZDMG* 40: 735); cf. שָׁלַח.

hitpa: pt. מְשַׂרְרֵר (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 55a): to strive, with לְ and inf. Da 6₁₅; :: Willi, in Zimmerli *Fschr.* 543f, from root שָׂרַר sūaf †

11166 שָׂרַרְרָא (Aramaic)

שָׂרַרְרָא: for the origin and meaning of the name see the same form in Heb., where reference is made to the derivation of Zadok from Old Persian; the Babylonian name of הַנְּנִיָּה (Da 1_{6f}): Da 2₄₉ 3_{12nd.30} (cf. Nyberg in Bentzen 17), see Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1640. †

11167 שָׂוָה (Aramaic)

שָׂוָה: Heb. I and II שָׂוָה to make the same, lay, lie down; Arm. to be the same, be worthy; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Arebsun (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 264: 7) to turn into; Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 293; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1116 sv. *šwy*₁); Nab. to lay, set (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1117 sv. *šwy*₃); to stretch out, lay, set; pa in JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 416b sv. שָׂוָה_I; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 704 sv. שָׂוָה₂); CPArm. *šw*² (Schulthess *Lex.* 202b); Sam. (*Ben Hayyim Gloss.* 11b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 761b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 300b); to make the same, turn into, be worthy; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 416b sv. שָׂוָה_I pa.; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 704 sv. *šwy*₁); Sam. (*Ben Hayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 543; Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 760b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 300b); NeoArm. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 86; Spitaler *Gloss.* 93b); Mnd. *ŠWA* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 451b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 260f); etpa. to be laid down, be made the same, become the same; JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 416b sv. שָׂוָה I); Syr. to be made (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 761b); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 452b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 369).

pe: pf. passive שָׂוִי: K שָׂוִי or שָׂוִי, Or. *šawî* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 156s): to **be the same**, passive to **be made the same**, with עִם Da 5₂₁ :: Q, see pa. †

pa: pf. pl. שָׂוִי: Q שָׂוִי (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 159r); for K see pe.; to **make the same**, with accusative and עִם Da 5₂₁. †

hitpa: impf. יִשְׂוֶה to **be made**, with two accusatives Da 3₂₉. †

11168 שׁוּר (Aramaic)

*שׁוּר: the same in Heb.; OArm., Zakir (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 A: 10, sg. abs. *sûr*, 17 emph. *šwr*); EmpArm., EgArm., abs. sg. *šwr*, emph. *šwr* (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara); Hatra (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 319 sv. *sûr*; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1190 sv. *sûr*); ? Palm. in the personal name *šwyr*, Greek *Sewira* (Stark *Personal Names* 51a, 113b); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 418b, שׁוּרָא; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 705); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 204a); Syr. *šūrā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 766a); Mnd. *sûura* 3 (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 456b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 105); NeoSyr. *sûura* (Maclean 302b); NeoArm. *sûra* (Spitaler *Gloss.* 93a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 212x: pl. det. Ezr 4₁₂ שׁוּרַי, Q שׁוּרַיָא (K שׁוּרַי, → כלל *sûaf* and שׁרָה pa.), 4₁₃ שׁוּרַיָא/ה and vs.₁₆ שׁוּרַיָה rd. sf. שׁוּרַיָה (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 79s, 371 on p. 212x), masc.: wall Ezr 4_{12f-16}. †

11169 שׁוּשַׁנְכִי (Aramaic)

*שׁוּשַׁנְכִי: Heb. II שׁוּשַׁן *שׁוּשַׁן, pl. det. שׁוּשַׁנְכִיָא; for the ending see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 106: place name +; Persian adjectival *k* +; Arm. gentilic; cf. EmpArm., EgArm. סוּנְכַן (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 33: 6, cf. p. 82; 67: 3; 22: 33 from סוּן (→ Heb. סוּנָה) Aswan; Schaeder 22₁, 72; Telegdi 243; Eilers 40; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 196d, 212x: resident of Susa (Driver *Arm. Docs.* 9: 1 שׁוּשַׁן) Ezr 4₉. †

11170 שַׁחַת (Aramaic)

שַׁחַת: the same in Heb.; OArm., Zendjirli, Panammuwa 1 (pa. Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 27, 28, 31, and haf. in line 29, to destroy); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 19, 155 haf.; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 295 sv. שַׁחַת; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1122); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 420b to mutilate, maim; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 705); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 772a); cf. שַׁחַט, but see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 106; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 32) hitpe. שַׁחַת[יש] to be ruined (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 295 sv. שַׁחַת; but see Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary*, under root שַׁחַט); Syr. pa. to spoil (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 768a); cf. Eth. *saḥaṭa*; Mnd. *ŠHT* to have a miscarriage, abandon (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 450b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 233).

pe: pt. passive fem. שַׁחַתָּה: to **spoil**, pt. passive, **corrupted**, **bad** Da 2₉, fem. subst., something like “wickedness, mischief” (JArm. שַׁחַתָּה, Sir 30₁₁ pl. sf. שַׁחַתוֹתָיו; see Dalman *Wb.* 419b, שַׁחַתָּה; see also Sokoloff *loc. cit.*); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 705) Da 6₅, perhaps also 2₉ (→ כִּזְבָּה). †

11171 שׁיזַב (Aramaic)

שׁיזַב: loanword < Akk. *šūzubu*, *ušēzib*, pt. *mušēzib*, *sûaf* from *ezēbu* (AHw. 268b; CAD E: 416), corresponding to Heb. עִזַּב (Zimmern 69; Kaufman 105); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 46; Aimé-Giron 32: 1) Tema; Nab., Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 296; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1119) in personal names; see Sachau *Arm. Pap.*; Aimé-Giron; Tema צִלַּם שׁזַב (Gib-son *Syrian Semitic Inscriptions* p. 149: 11); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 421b, שׁיזַב; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 706); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 203b, *šwzb*); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 762b, *šwzb*); Mnd. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 454a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 132, 138, 212); personal name בית לַשׁזַב Hermopolis, Heb. מְשִׁיזַבָּאֵל and נְבוּשִׁזַּבְן; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 142m.

pf. **שׂיזב** Da 3²⁸, **שׂיזיב** 6²⁸, variant **שׂיזיב**; impf. **ישׂיזב**, sf. **ישׂיזבנכון**, **ישׂיזבנך**, inf. sf. **שׂיזבותך**, **תה**-, **תנא**- (variant **תנא**-, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 73r !); pt. **מְשׂיזב** (variant **זיב**-) to **rescue**, someone Da 3¹⁷⁻²⁸ 6¹⁵⁻¹⁷, with **מן** 3¹⁷ 6²¹, with **מְנִיד** 3¹⁵⁻¹⁷ 6^{28b}, abs. 6^{28a}. †

11172 **שׂיציא** (Aramaic)

שׂיציא: loanword < Akk. *šūšū*, *ušēšī* to cause to go out, *šaf.* from (*w*)*ašū* (AHw. 1478a; CAD A/2: 356; Zimmern 70; Kaufman 104; but rather from Northwest Semitic, see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 106), corresponding to Heb. **יציא**; EmpArm., Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 20: 4, app. 38; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 317); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 422a, **שׂיצי** to finish; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 707); CPArm. *šwšy* to annihilate (Schulthess *Lex.* 205 sv. *šyšy*); sbst., JArm. **שיצאה** (Dalman *Wb.* 422a); CPArm. *šyšwy* end (Schulthess *Lex.* 205a); JArm. and Syr. **יעא** (Dalman *Wb.* 185b; Brockelmann *Lexicon* 305a); Mnd. *YʿA* II (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 193a).

pf. **שׂיצא** K, **שׂיצ** Q (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 169j): to **complete, finish** Ezr 6¹⁵ rd. with Sept. and Vulgate pl. **שׂיציו**. †

11173 **שׂכב** (Aramaic)

***שׂכב**: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. impf. *ʾškb*; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 19: 18; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 299; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1132); JArm. **שׂכב** and **שׂכב**, DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 423a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 707); CPArm. pt. *škyb* (Schulthess *Lex.* 205b); Syr. *šʿsubʿakeb* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 775a); Mnd. *ŠKB* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 465; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 219).

Der. * **מְשׂכב**.

11174 **שׂכח** (Aramaic)

שׂכח: Heb. I **שׂכח** to forget; Arm. to find; Ug. (Aistleitner *Wb.* 2863; Gordon *Textbook* §19: 2412); Akk. *šekūm* (AHw. 1210a :: CADŠ/2: 268a, and then 28a, where this vb. is taken quite differently to mean “to allow to irrigate”, sv. *šaḡû* B, 4b); EmpArm., EgArm. haf. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 34, 76; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Hermopolis; Aimé-Giron 88: 7); Uruk 16, 41 *àš-ka-ḥi-i*; Nisa itp. **אשתכח** (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 27: 2, 13); Nab. and Palm. (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 268); Pehl. af. (Junker *Frahang* 20: 13); Nab., Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 299; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1132); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 423a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 707); CPArm. *eškeh* (Schulthess *Lex.* 205b; *Gramm.* 43); Sam. **אשכח** (Kahle *Bem.* 24); Syr. *ʿeškāḥ* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 775b); Mnd. *ŠKA/H* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 464b, 465b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 234); NeoArm. *šč* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 88; Spitaler *Gloss.* 94a: *ščḥ*); NeoSyr. (Maclean 202b sv. *mškḥ*); itp. also JArm., CPArm., Syr. and Mnd. (see above).

hitpe: pf. **השׂתכח**, 3rd. fem. **השׂתכחת** Da 5¹¹, 2nd. masc. **השׂתכחת** 5²⁷ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 133f.i, m, n; see also Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 106, who refers to his article in *Leshonenu* 34 (1970), 230): to **be found**, with **ב** Da 5^{11f-14} 6²⁴ Ezr 6², with **על** Da 6⁵, with **ל** (CPArm., Syr., see Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 338 1) 2³⁵ (→ **ל** 8) 6²³; to **be found to be** 5²⁷. †

haf: pf. 1st. sg. הִשְׁכַּחַת, pl. הִשְׁכַּחוּ, הִשְׁכַּחְנָא; impf. תִּהְשַׁכַּח, נִהְשַׁכַּח; inf. הִשְׁכַּחַה; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* §41c, i, j, w; to find someone, with accusative **Da** 2₂₅, with לְ 6₁₂; to find something, with לְ (→ hitpe.) 6_{5f} (6₆ pf., Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 287n), with יָי to discover that **Ezr** 4₁₅₋₁₉; to **get** (EgArm., Syr.) 7₁₆. †

11175 שכלל (Aramaic)

שכלל: → כלל

11176 שכן (Aramaic)

שכן: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 12: 2: יהו אלהא שכן יב); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 299; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1134); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 423b, שְׁכִין; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 708); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 776a); Sam. *šakan*, af. causative in Sam. and Syr. (see above); Mnd. pe. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 466a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 215).

pe: impf. 3rd. pl. fem. יִשְׁפְּנִי: to **dwell** (צַפְרִיא) **Da** 4₁₈. †

pa: pf. שִׁכַּן: to **cause to dwell** (God שָׁמָה, see Heb. pi.) **Ezr** 6₁₂. †

Der. מִשְׁכָּן.

11177 שלה (Aramaic)

*שלה: the same in Heb.; Akk. *šelû* IV to become careless < Arm. (AHw. 1211a; CADŠ/2: 274, *šelû* A to be negligent, careless, inattentive); OArm. *sûly*, Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224: 5; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 302; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1142); שָׁלָה, JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 424a sv. אֲשַׁל_{II}); Sam. שלי (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 566); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 206); Syr. *sûly* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 778b); JArm., CPArm., Syr., NeoSyr. to be negligent, rest (Maclean 306b); JArm. and Sam. to err, forget; Mnd. *ŠLA* I (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 446b).

Der. שָׁלוּ, שָׁלוּ, שָׁלוּ.

11178 שילה (Aramaic)

שילה: Or. *šāleh*, so also Codex Cairensis; variant_{Secunda} (see BHS p. xlvi and critical apparatus for **Da** 4₁): שילה, Heb. שָׁלוּ; CPArm. *šl'* (Schulthess *Lex* 206b); Syr. *š'sub'eleu* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 778b); Mnd. *šalia* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 442; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 164); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 186x: **calm, at ease** **Da** 4₁. †

11179 שילה (Aramaic)

שילה: **Da** 3₂₉; traditionally with Q, equivalent to → שָׁלוּ, or rd. שָׁלוּ < שְׁאִלָה; rather adopt cj., → *צלה. †

11180 שָׁלוּ (Aramaic)

שָׁלוּ: Heb. שָׁלוּ masc., and שְׁלוּה; Akk. *šilû/itu* negligence; loanword < Arm. (AHw. 1237a; CADŠ/2: 453b *šilûtu*; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 710); JArm. שְׁלֵוּהָ and שְׁלוּתָא rest (Dalman *Wb.* 424b; Sokoloff DSD 7 (2000), 107); Syr. *šalyā, šelyūtā* rest (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 778b), *šulāyā* cessation (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 779a); JArm. שְׁלוּתָא mistake, error; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 245e: שָׁלוּ **Ezr 6**₉ (poor variant שְׁלוּ, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 24m), pl. sf. שְׁלוּתָךְ, poor variant **Da 4**₂₄ for שְׁלוּתָךְ: fem.: **negligence Da 6**₅ **Ezr 4**₂₂ **6**₉. †

11181 שְׁלוּהָ (Aramaic)

*שָׁלוּהָ: Heb. שְׁלוּהָ; EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 130) **šlyh*, pl. *šlyn* calm (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 302; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1142); JArm. שְׁלֵוּתָא, שְׁלֵוּתָא calm (Dalman *Wb.* 424b, 425b); Canaanite, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 186y; sf. שְׁלוּתָךְ, variant Theodotion, Pesh., Vulgate שְׁלוּתָךְ, → שָׁלוּ: **prosperity Da 4**₂₄. †

11182 שְׁלַח (Aramaic)

שְׁלַח: Heb. I שְׁלַח; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 3, 30; B: 25, 34, 37; 223 B: 6; 224: 8, 17, 21); Zakir (202 B: 21); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Behistun 25, 38; *Aḥiqar* 62, 201; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Hermopolis; Saqqara 7); Asshur Ostrakon 13, 19f; Uruk 30: *āš-lāḥ-te-e*; Pehl. (Herzfeld *Paikuli* 964); JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 300; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1137); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 224b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 709; see also Sokoloff, DSD7 (2000), 107 for the use of *pa^eel* in the western dialects); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 207a); Sam. (Ben *Ḥayyim Gloss.* 11b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 780b); Mnd. *ŠHL* II (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 450; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 270); cf. שָׁרַר; for שְׁלַח to skin, strip off, see Heb.; Arb. *šlh*; JArm., Syr., Mnd. (see above), NeoSyr. (Maclean 306b); CPArm. *hlš* (Schulthess *Lex.* 65a).

pe: pf. שְׁלַח, pl. שְׁלַחוּ, שְׁלַחְתוּן, שְׁלַחְתָּא; impf. יִשְׁלַח; pf. passive שְׁלִיחַ.

—1. to send (of God) מְלֵאכָה **Da 3**₂₈ **6**₂₃, a letter, a report **Ezr 4**_{11-17f} **5**_{6f-17}, פְּסָא דִּי־יָדָא **Da 5**₂₄ sent from the presence of God; abs. (EgArm.) to send an order **Ezr 6**₁₃, followed by a finite vb. (→ יַדַע haf.) **4**₁₄; with לְ and inf. **Da 3**₂; passive שְׁלִיחַ (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 21: 3) **Ezr 7**₁₄ (cj. שְׁלִיחַתָּ Ehrlich).

—2. used metaphorically, שְׁלַח יַד with לְ and inf, to stretch out the hand (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 B: 34; see Heb.; Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 104) meaning to dare **Ezr 6**₁₂. †

11183 שְׁלַט (Aramaic)

שְׁלַט: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. to rule, make oneself master (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 4: 20); Nab., Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 302; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1142); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 425a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 709); Sam. (Ben *Ḥayyim Gloss.* 11b) and CPArm. שְׁלַט (Schulthess *Lex.* 207b, to make oneself master); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 781a, to rule, suppress); Mnd. *ŠLT* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 468a, to rule; pa. to appoint; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 356).

pe: pf. שְׁלַט, pl. שְׁלַטוּ, שְׁלַטְתוּן; impf. יִשְׁלַט, יִשְׁלַטְתוּן.

—1. to **rule** over, with ܒ Da 2₃₉, to **have power over**, with ܒ 3₂₇; abs. 5₇₋₁₆ (parallel with ܫܠܝܬ ܗܘܢ 5₂₉, cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* §81i-q).

—2. to **make oneself master of**, with ܒ 6₂₅. †

haf: pf. sf. ܗܫܠܝܬܗ, ܗܫܠܝܬܗ, Or. *hasilt-*: to make someone the ruler over, with ܒ Da 2₃₈, with ܥܠ 2₄₈. †

Der. ܫܠܝܬ, ܫܠܝܬܗ, ܫܠܝܬܗ.

11184 ܫܠܝܬܗ (Aramaic)

*ܫܠܝܬܗ: ܫܠܬ; the same in Heb.; EmpArm., Nab. *šltwn* command (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 302; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1142, both sv. ܫܠܬܗ); JArm. ܫܠܝܬܗܢܐ ruler (Dalman *Wb.* 425a); DSS (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 710); CPArm. prefect (Schulthess *Lex.* 207b); basic form **šultān* (→ ܫܠܝܬܗܢܐ); Canaanite, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 10t, 195z: pl. cstr. ܫܠܝܬܗܢܐ: official of high standing, ܫܠܝܬܗܢܐ ܡܘܕܝܢܐܢܐ provincial administrators Da 3_{2f}. †

11185 ܫܠܝܬܗܢܐ (Aramaic)

ܫܠܝܬܗܢܐ: Or. *šultān* Da 4₃₁, *šiltān* 7₆: ܫܠܬ: EmpArm., EgArm. (Degen-Röllig-Müller *Neue Ephemeris* 3, 48: 12, emph. *šltn*); Palm. emph. *šltn*' might (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 302; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1142); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 425a, ܫܠܝܬܗܢܐ dominion, power, ruler; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 710); Syr. *šultānā*' might, dominion (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 781a); Mnd. *šul-tana* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 454b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 136); > Arb. *sultān* (Lokotsch no. 1945; Littmann *Morgenländische Wörter* 69); NeoArm. *šultōna* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 90); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 195z: the same in the cstr., det. ܫܠܝܬܗܢܐ, sf. ܫܠܝܬܗܢܐ, pl. det. ܫܠܝܬܗܢܐ: **dominion** Da 3₃₃ 4₁₉₋₃₁ 6_{27b} 7₆₋₁₂₋₁₄ (cj. 22, cf. vs. 10 and 14).^{26f}; ܫܠܝܬܗܢܐ ܡܠܟܘܬܝ 6_{27a}; pl. **powers, empires** 7₂₇. †

11186 ܫܠܝܬܗܢܐ (Aramaic)

ܫܠܝܬܗܢܐ: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*), Samaria Papyri; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 12: 1; *šlyt*?; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 302; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1143); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 425b, ܫܠܝܬܗܢܐ powerful, mighty, ruler; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 710); GenAp xxii: 24; Sam. *šell'sub'et* (*Ben Hayyim Gloss.* 11b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 207b); Syr. *šallītā*' (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 781b); Mnd. *šaliṭ(a)* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 442b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 124); NeoSyr. (Maclean 307a); powerful, mighty, ruler, authorised (EgArm., Palm. (*Corpus Ins. Sem.* 2: 4214), Syr.); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 192e: det. ܫܠܝܬܗܢܐ, pl. ܫܠܝܬܗܢܐ *Ezr* 4₂₀, ܫܠܝܬܗܢܐ Da 4₂₃.

—1. **powerful, mighty** Da 2₁₀ (Sept. sbst.), with ܒ (ܡܠܝܚܝܢ) *Ezr* 4₂₀; the lord over (with reference to God, with ܒ) ܫܠܝܬܗܢܐ ܡܠܟܘܬܝ *Da* 4₁₄₋₂₂₋₂₉ 5₂₁; abs. (ܫܠܝܬܗܢܐ) 4₂₃; sbst. **officer** 2₁₅, **ruler** 5₂₉ (parallel with ܫܠܝܬ 5₇₋₁₆).

—2. with ܠ and inf. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 328h) it is permitted (CPArm.) *Ezr* 7₂₄. †

11187 ܫܠܡܐ (Aramaic)

שלם: the same in Heb.; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 B: 24); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*); Samaria Ostraca 1: 9; 8: 10; Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 303 sv. שלם; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1144); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 426a, שלם, שלים; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 711); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 207b); Syr. *šlēm* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 782a); Mnd. *šLM* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 468a); NeoSyr. to be complete, be intact, be peaceful (Maclean 307a); af. causative in JArm., Syr. and Mnd. to deliver up.

pe: pf. שלם (poor variant שלים, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 103w): to **be finished** **Ezr 5**₁₆. †

haf: pf. sf. השלמה, variant מה- (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 81z); impv. השלם: to **make complete, deliver completely** **Ezr 7**₁₉, to **pay out** (Montgomery *Daniel* 262f, 265) **Da 5**₂₆ :: others who take it to mean to make an end of, finish, or to abandon (so hif. Heb. השלים **Is 38**_{12f}). †

Der. שלם.

11188 שלם (Aramaic)

שלם: שלם; Heb. שלום; OArm., Tell Fekherye 8 (Akk. *šulum*); Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224: 8; Fitzmyer *Sefire* p. 111); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; *Aḥiqar* 110, 120); Hermopolis *passim*; Elephantine (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 270 A: 7); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 26: 5, *šrm*); Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 303 sv. שלם_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1146 sv. *šlm*₂); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 426a, שלם; Greek *σελαμ, σαλαμ*; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 711 sv. שלם *šalām*); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 208a); Sam. *šēlām* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 11b); Syr. *š²sub²elaḥmaḥ* < (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 782b); Mnd. *sūlam(a)*, also *sūlum* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 467a, 467b); NeoSyr. *šlama* (Maclean 307a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 187d: det. שלם, sf. שלם: **welfare, health, hail!** (used in greetings) **Ezr 4**₁₇ **5**₇, ישגא שלם **Da 3**₃₁ **6**₂₆: ? also שלם **Ezr 4**₇ (Schaeder 16f :: Bergsträsser *OLZ* 35 (1932), 204f; Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 34, he is thinking בירושלם :: Gunneweg *KAT* xix/1: 83: masc. proper name). †

11189 שם (Aramaic)

*שם: Heb. שם; primary noun, Semitic; OArm., Zendjirli, Panammuwa 1: (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 16, 21); Tell Fekherye 11f, 16; Zakir (202 C: 2); Sefire (222 C: 25; 223 B: 7, שם); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 85, 116, 141, 170; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Hermopolis 1, 6); Nerab (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 225: 10; 226: 3); Asshur Ostrakon (233: 12); Behistun 2, 12 (for Akk. *šumu*); Tema (228: 14, 22); Samaria, Nisa, Asia Minor (Lidzbarski *Eph.* 1: 323); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 30: 41; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 966); Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr., Dura (Altheim 1f, שם; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 306; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1155nd.9); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 427a, שם and שם; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 712: pl. שמה, cstr., and before sf. שמה); Sam. *sūam* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 11b); CPArm. *sūm* and *šym* (Schulthess *Lex.* 209a; *Gramm.* §42, 2A: 1); Syr. *š²sub²emaḥ* and **sūem* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 784b); Mnd. *šuma* and *ušma*, *šuma* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 454b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 33, 161); NeoArm. *e/ušma* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 90 sv. *sūm*; Spitaler *Gloss.* 94a); NeoSyr. *šima*, *išmā* (Maclean 307b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 179f, 248g: the same in the cstr., sf. שמה, pl. cstr. שמה, sf. שמה (thus the fem., and with ה also in EgArm., JArm., CPArm., Syr., Mnd.; *š²sub²emaḥem*, *sū_emaḥem* Syr. and NeoSyr.; masc. without ה, Mnd. and NeoArm.); masc.: **name**.

11192 שָׁמַם (Aramaic)

שָׁמַם: the same in Heb.; JArm. itpo. to be absent minded (Dalman *Wb.* 428a); CPArm. itpe. and itpa. to be startled, be frightened, shudder (Schulthess *Lex.* 209a; *Gramm.* §149, 6b A); ? < Heb. (Charles 94).

itpo: (Baumgartner ZAW 45 (1927), 108f = *Umwelt* 95f) pf. אֲשַׁתְּוֹמֵם, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 166h: **to be appalled** Da 4₁₆. †

11193 שָׁמַע (Aramaic)

שָׁמַע: the same in Heb.; Deir Alla 1: 15: pf. and impv. *šm'w*; OArm., Barhadad (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 201: 4); Sefire (222 A: 29; B: 21; 223 B: 2nd.4); Tell Fekherye 9: inf. *mšm'*; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; *Aḥiqar* 29, 59, 70, 93; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 23: 7, *šmhn*; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 156, 158, 159, *šm'yw*); Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 309; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1164); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 428b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 714); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 209b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 786b); Mnd. *ŠMA* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 469a); Palm. pt. *šmy'* (*Corpus Ins. Sem.* 2: 4100₁); CPArm. *šmy'/šmw'* obedient (Schulthess *Lex.* 210a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 786b); NeoSyr. itpe. to obey (Maclean 308b); OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 29: *ytšm'*!); Mnd. *maštimana* obedient (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 256b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 138).

pe: pf. שָׁמַעַת, שָׁמַעַת; impf. יִשְׁמַע, pl. תִּשְׁמַעוּן; pt. pl. שְׁמַעוּן: to **hear**, abs. Da 5₂₃; something 3₅₋₇₋₁₀₋₁₅ 6₁₅; with עַל to hear a person and דָּרַי 5₁₄₋₁₆. †

hitpa: impf. pl. יִשְׁתַּמְעוּן, variant יִשְׁתַּמְעוּן (? hitpe., Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 275q) to **obey**, with לְ Da 7₂₇. †

11194 שָׁמַרִין (Aramaic)

שָׁמַרִין: poorly שָׁמַרִין Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 23d; Heb. שְׁמֶרֶן; EmpArm., EgArm. שְׁמַרִין (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 30: 29); Bauer-Leander *Heb.* 519₃; Syr. *šam'sub'eréÆn* (Montgomery-Gehman 290): the city and the province of Samaria Ezr 4₁₀₋₁₇. †

11195 שָׁמַשׁ (Aramaic)

שָׁמַשׁ: MHeb. pi. to serve (Dalman *Wb.* 492a); EmpArm.; Palm. pa.; Hatra itpa. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 310 sv. שָׁמַשׁ_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1168 sv. *šmš₁*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 429a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 715); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 210b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 542); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 788a); NeoSyr. (Maclean 309a); שָׁמַשׁ servant, JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 249b); Sam. *šamm'sub'esû* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 12a); CPArm. *šmyš* (Schulthess *Lex.* 210b); Syr. *šammāšā* servant, deacon (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 788b); Mnd. *šamaša* deacon (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 443a); NeoSyr. *š'sub'em_esû_e* deacon (Polotsky *Gloss.* 102b); תִּשְׁמַשׁ use; MHeb. (Dalman *Wb.* 450b); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 336; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1235); JArm., DSS תִּשְׁמַשׁ/תִּשְׁמַשׁ (Dalman *Wb.* 450a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 715, service); CPArm. תִּשְׁמַשׁ and fem. תִּשְׁמַשׁ service (Schulthess *Lex.* 211a); Syr. *tešmeštā* service, diaconate (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 788b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 328a); uncertain etymology, Arb. *samsama* to run (Levy 4, 58: 1); or denominative from שָׁמַשׁ (Ruzûička 75); or < *שָׁמַשׁ as Arb. *šammaša* (Bauer ZDMG 71 (1917), 411); or loanword from Egyptian *šmšy* to follow, serve, *šmšw* corresponding to Coptic *šemše* servant (Erman-Grapow 4: 482ff; Crum 567a); the last explanation is probably the most likely one.

pa: impf. pl. sf. **שָׁמַשׁוּ**: to serve **Da 7**₁₀. †

11196 **שָׁמַשׁ** (Aramaic)

***שָׁמַשׁ**, or **שָׁמַשׁ**; probably a primary noun, (cf. HAL 1468b; HALOT 1589a); Heb. **שָׁמַשׁ**; OArm., Zendjirli Panammuwa 2 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 13f); Sefire (222 C: 5); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 138; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; once in Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 5: 9, *smš*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 1: 11, *šmsy*?, by dissimilation; see Ruzûicûka 179; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 310 sv. **שָׁמַשׁ**₁; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1168 sv. *šmš*₂); Palm. (Cantineau-Starcky *Inventaire* viii, no. 6, Σαμσ-, Σεμσ-, see Buisson *Inventaire* 45, 93: 3); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 429a, **שָׁמַשׁ**; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 715); CPArm. also *šemš* (Schulthess *Lex.* 210b sv. **שָׁמַשׁ**₁); Syr. *šemšā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 788a); Mnd. *sûamis* and *šamša* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 443a, b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 32f); NeoSyr. *šimšā* (Maclean 309a); NeoArm. *šemša* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 91); JArm., Syr., Mnd. and NeoSyr. also fem.; NeoArm. only fem.; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 182x: det. **שָׁמַשׁ**: sun, **שָׁמַשׁ** **מְעַלְי** **עַר** until the going down of the sun **Da 6**₁₅. †

11197 **שָׁמַשׁ** (Aramaic)

שָׁמַשׁ: the same in Heb.; JArm. **שָׁמַשׁ**; Syr. *šemšay* (Payne-Smith 4225), **שָׁמַשׁ** (*The Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania* 8, 1: 89); Babylonian *šamšia*, *šamšaia*, Assyrian *samsaia*, *samsia*, *šamšua* (Tallqvist *Personal Names* 191, 215; Eilers 37f); cf. HAL 1472a; HALOT 1593a: n.m. **שָׁמַשׁ** **סַפְרָא** **Ezr 4**_{8f-17-23}. †

11198 **שָׁן** (Aramaic)

***שָׁן**: Semitic; the same in Heb.; probably a primary noun, but it is unlikely that it is to be derived from the root **שָׁן** (→ HAL 1472b; HALOT 1593b); JArm. **שָׁן** masc. (Dalman *Wb.* 429b; Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 107 points out that in JPArm. the word is fem., as in BArm.); CPArm. *šyn* masc. and fem. (Schulthess *Lex.* 211a); Syr. *šenā* fem. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 789a); Mnd. *sûina* fem. (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 462a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 157f); mostly fem., NeoSyr. *sûina* (Maclean 309b) masc.; NeoArm. *šanna* fem. (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 91 sv. *šnn* D); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 181t; dual **שָׁנַן**, sf. **שָׁנַה** **Da 7**₅₋₁₉, Q **שָׁנַה**, K **שָׁנַה**, Or. *šinnayāh* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 49e, 79s): fem. **tooth** dual, originally two rows of teeth, **Da 7**₅₋₇₋₁₉. †

11199 **שָׁנַה** (Aramaic)

שָׁנַה: Heb. I **שָׁנַה** to change; EmpArm., EgArm. (itp. *Aḥiqar* 201); pa. Samaria; Nab., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 313 sv. **שָׁנַה**; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1175 sv. *sûny*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 429b, **שָׁנַה**; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 716); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 789b); Mnd. *šNA* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 471a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 257, 260; pe. to change); Syr., NeoSyr. (Maclean 304b sv. *šyn*), and Mnd. to go away (cf. already Ug., see de Moor UF 11 (1979), 647; see HAL 1476a; HALOT 1597b), be mentally deranged; pa. and af. to change, remove; etpa. passive :: Heb. I **שָׁנַה**.

pe: pf. pl. **שָׁנַוּ**, sf. **שָׁנַוּהּ** **Da 5**₆ (= **שָׁנַוּ עַל־לְהִי** vs.9, Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 154n, 341w); impf. **שָׁנַוּ**, **שָׁנַוּהּ**, pt. fem. **שָׁנַוּהּ/הּ**, variant **שָׁנַוּהּ** (Eissfeldt *Fschr.* (1947), 49), pl. **שָׁנַוּ**, fem. **שָׁנַוּהּ**.

—1. to be different **Da 7**_{3-19-23f}.

—2. to **be changed** **צָבַר** **Da 6**₁₈, clothing changed by the fire **3**₂₇ (Plöger KAT xviii: 71; he considers the reference is to a kind of animal madness), **זָיַר** **5**₆ (cf. Plöger, then his face changed colour; so also NRSV), with sf. (see above) with **עָל** **5**₉. †

pa: pf. pl. **שָׁנִין** (? 3rd. pl. sf. **שָׁנִי** Saqqara, Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 266: 9; but now read **שָׁנִדֹר** (personal name Sindur), see Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1176, and Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 107); impf. **יִשְׁנֹן**; pt. passive fem. **מִשְׁנִיָּה**, variant **מִשְׁנִיָּה** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 160v).

—1. to **change**, **לָבַב**, with **מָן** (→ **מָנ** 1 b; Akk. *šunnû tēma* to afflict with insanity, cf. Akk. *mušennû* a fickle person, inconsistent, AHw. 681a; for *šanû* cf. CADŠ/1: 398b; see also Sokoloff *loc. cit.* for *tēmšu išanni* (G-stem), CADŠ/1: 405, and later Aramaic parallels) **Da 4**₁₃; pt. passive with **מָן**, different from (→ pe. 1) **7**₇.

—2. to **violate an order** **3**₂₈. †

itpa. (Baumgartner ZAW 45 (1927), 108f = *Umwelt* 95f): pf. **Da 3**₉ **אֶשְׁתַּנִּי**, Q **אֶשְׁתַּנִּי**, K pl. **אֶשְׁתַּנּוּ** or **תַּנּוּ** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 159s, 334m); impf. **יִשְׁתַּנֵּא**, pl. **יִשְׁתַּנּוּן**, jus-sive **יִשְׁתַּנּוּ** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 89d; cf. pt. **מִשְׁתַּנִּי** GenAp ii: 2): to **be changed**, **עָדָן** **Da 2**₉, **צָלַם** **אֲנַפּוּהִי**, **זָיַר** **5**₁₀ **7**₂₈. †

haf. (see pa., Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 274n): impf. **יִהְיֶשְׁנָא**; inf. **הִשְׁנִיָּה**, variant^{Secunda} **הִשְׁנִיָּה** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 160 !); pt. **מִזְהֶשְׁנָא**.

—1. to **alter**, **אַסַּר** **Da 6**_{9,16} (→ **הִי** 2 c), **עָדָן**, **זְמַנָּא**, **הִתְ** **2**₂₁ (of God, who changes times and seasons), and **7**₂₅.

—2. to **violate** **פְּתַנְמָא** **Ezr 6**₁₁, abs. **6**₁₂. †

11200 **שָׁנָה** (Aramaic)

I***שָׁנָה**: Heb. **שָׁנָה**; OArm., Zendjirli, Panammuwa 2 (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 215: 1); Sefire (222 A: 27; 223 A: 5, 6, pl. abs. *šnn*); Arslan-Tash (232, cstr. sg. *šnt*); Tell Fekherye 8, pl. sf. *šnwh*, corresponding to Akk. *šanatišu*); EmpArm. sg. abs. *šnh*, cstr. *šnt* and *sūt*; pl. abs. *sûn(y)n*, EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara); Tema (for example Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 228 A: 20 **שָׁנָה בְּשָׁנָה** year after year, every year); Ostrakon from Beer Sheba; Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* (Koopmans no. 19; Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 279: 1); Xanthos; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 27: 1 and elsewhere; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 971); Dura-Europos; Samaria, *passim*; Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 312; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1170 sv. *šnh*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 436a, abs. **שָׁנָה**, emph. **שָׁתָה**, pl. **שָׁנִיָּה**; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 715); CPArm. sg. emph. *št'* = *šattā* > *šettā* = *šyt'*, pl. *šnyn* (Schulthess *Lex.* 211b); Syr. *šnt'* > *šattā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 789b); NeoSyr. also *šitā* (Maclean 309b); Mnd. *sūitta* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 460b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 185, cstr. *šnat*), *sūita* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 464a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 98, 185); NeoArm. *ešna* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 91 sv. *sûn*; Spitaler *Gloss.* 94a); pl. *šnn* (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 223 A: 56; Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 5, 6; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); Nab. *šnyn*; NeoArm. *šnōtha* (Nöldeke *Neue Beiträge* 125); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 178d, 304a: cstr. **שָׁנָה**, pl. **שָׁנִין** fem.: **year** **Da 6**₁ **Ezr 5**₁₁; for specifying a date, **בְּשָׁנָה תְּרִיִּן**, with **לָ** **Da 7**₁ **Ezr 4**₂₄ **5**₁₃ **6**_{3,15} (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 252y; EgArm.; Nab.; Dura; Altheim 12). †

11201 **שָׁנָה** (Aramaic)

II *שְׁנָה: יֵשׁן; Heb. שָׁנָה; OArm., Zendjirli, Panammuwa 1 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 24; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 313; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1175, sv. *šnh*₃); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 422a, שְׁנָתָא; 430b, שְׁנָתָא; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 716; see further Sokoloff, DSD7 (2000), 107); CPArm. *šynt* (Schwally *Idioticon* 95); Syr. *šentā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 789b); Mnd. *šinta* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 462b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 111); NeoSyr. *šintā* (Maclean 310a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 179g: sf. שְׁנַתְהָ, variant שְׁנַתְהָ and שְׁנַתְהָ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 199d, 241t, u), fem.: **sleep**, with נָרָא **Da** 6₁₉. †

11202 שְׁעָה (Aramaic)

שְׁעָה: EmpArm., Palm. emph. *šʿt* hour, time (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1178 sv. *šʿh*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 331b, שְׁעָה 1. short time; 2. time, hour; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 716, moment, short time, hour); CPArm. *šaʿtā* moment, hour (Schulthess *Lex.* 311b; *Gramm.* §27: 2); Syr. *šāʿsubʿetau* moment, hour (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 764b); Mnd. *sūita* 3, hour (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 464b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 16, 110); NeoArm. *šaʿta* (Spitaler *Gloss.* 93b; Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 87 sv. *šwʿ*); NeoSyr. *šeta* (Maclean 310a); Canaanite pl. *šēti* (El-Amarna letter 138: 76, see VAB 2: 1548); Arm. > Arb. *sāʿtu* (Wehr-Cowan 441b); Eth. *saʿat* and *sāʿat* (Dillmann 389); Nöldeke *Neue Beiträge* 44; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 199d, 241v; Brockelmann ZDMG 94 (1940), 353f; uncertain etymology; שְׁעָה to look, cf. Heb.: or Akk. *šeʿū* (Montgomery *Daniel* 203f); or < Akk. **šattu* duration (Meissner 2: 69f :: Landsberger ZA 41 (1933), 232f; von Soden *Gramm.* §41c): det. שְׁעָה **Da** 3₆ 4₃₀; שְׁעָה **Da** 3₁₅ 5₅; 3₆ variant_{Secunda} and 5₅ Or. ʿ: fem.: **moment, a short space of time** (Pirque Abot iv: 17; and THAT 2: 372): שְׁעָה בְּהָ at the same moment, at once **Da** 3₆₋₁₅ 4₃₀ 5₅; חֲרָה כְּשְׁעָה (variant בְּשְׁעָה) for a moment 4₁₆. †

11203 שַׁפַּט (Aramaic)

שַׁפַּט: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 104; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 316 sv. שַׁפַּט; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1181 sv. *špt*₁); DSS מִשַׁפַּט *mašpaṭ* law (Beyer *Arm. Texte* 717); Sam.; Canaanite loanword (Rosenthal *Arm. Forsch.* 54₁).

pe: pt. pl. שַׁפְּטִין: to **judge**, pt. judge: וְדִינִין שַׁפְּטִין **Ezr** 7₂₅. †

11204 שְׁפִיר (Aramaic)

שְׁפִיר: שֹׁפֵר; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224: 29); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 108, 159; Hermopolis 2: 12); Arebsun (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 264: 6); Armazi (216: 9); Palm., Hatra *špyr*, *šnpyr*; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 26: 2, *špyl*; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 972, *špyl*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 317 sv. שְׁפִיר; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1184 sv. *špr*₄); ? Ug. *špr* (see Ugaritica 5: p. 551 no. 22: 10; Ugaritica 7: 111); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 432a, שְׁפִירָא fair; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 718; see further Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 107); **Acts** 5₁ n.fem. Σαπφειρα; GenAp xx: 2, 4, 6; CPArm. helpful, fair (Schulthess *Lex.* 213b sv. *špr* I); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 797a); Mnd. *sūapir(a)* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 444b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 200); NeoSyr. *šəpiyrə* and *šapiara* (Polotsky *Gloss.* 102b; Maclean 310b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 192c: **fair**, עֲפִיָּה **Da** 4₉₋₁₈. †

11205 שַׁפֵּל (Aramaic)

שָׁפַל: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 150, haf.); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* appendix 7, haf.) (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 317; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1183); JArm., DSS haf. (Dalman *Wb.* 432b, שָׁפַל, שָׁפִיל; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 717); Syr. š^{sub}ʿefeṣ (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 795a); NeoSyr.; Mnd. ŠPL (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 472a).

haf: pf. הַשְּׁפִילָתָּה, variant הַשְּׁפִילָתָּה (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 101e); impf. יִהְיֶה שָׁפֵל; inf. הַשְּׁפִלָּה; pt. מִשְׁפִּיל **Da** 5₁₉, rd. with var-iant מִשְׁפֵּל (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 115 q !): to **humiliate** **Da** 4₃₄ 5₁₉ 7₂₄; with לְבַב to humble oneself 5₂₂. †

Der. *שָׁפַל.

11206 שָׁפַל (Aramaic)

*שָׁפַל: שָׁפַל; Heb. שָׁפַל; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 432b, שָׁפֵל humble; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 717; from Tg. Prov., see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 107); CPArm. špl, emph. šwpl sluggish (Schulthess *Lex.* 213a); Syr. š^{sub}ʿefel, Nestorian š^{sub}ʿefal (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 795b, humble); Mnd. šapula (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 444a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 152, šafil = šafal wretched); wretched, humble, lazy; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 185q: the same in the cstr.: low, שָׁפַל אֲנָשִׁים the lowest of men **Da** 4₁₄. †

11207 שָׁפַר (Aramaic)

שָׁפַר: the same in Heb.; EmpArm., Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 317 sv. שָׁפַר; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1184 sv. špr₁ to please; with לְ to show oneself obliging); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 433a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 717); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 213a, to please); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 797, to be fair); Mnd. ŠPR I to please, be fair (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 472b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 218); NeoSyr. to please (Maclean 310b).

pe: pf. שָׁפַר, Or. š^{sub}ʿefer; impf. יִשְׁפַר: to **please, seem good**, with עַל **Da** 4₂₄ (מִלְכִי), with קָדַם I am pleased to, followed by לְ with inf. 3₃₂, followed by pf. with וְ 6₂. †

Der. שָׁפַר, *שָׁפַרְפַּר.

11208 שָׁפַרְפַּר (Aramaic)

*שָׁפַרְפַּר: שָׁפַר; Arb. safara to shine (dawn); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 433a, שָׁפַרְפַּר dawn; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 718); CPArm. (Schulthess *Gramm.* §107); Syr. šafra and šūf^{sub}ʿeraṣ aurora (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 797a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 193j: det. שָׁפַרְפַּר, with either small or large פ (Albrecht ZAW 39 (1921), 164, 168; Montgomery *Daniel* 279), Or. שָׁפַר פַּר: **daybreak, dawn** **Da** 6₂₀. †

11209 שָׁק (Aramaic)

*שָׁק: Heb. שֹׁק; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 433a, שָׁק; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 718); Syr. šāqā (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 765b); Mnd. šaqa (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 445a); NeoSyr. šaqa (Maclean 311a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 179h: dual sf. שָׁקוּהִי: **shin, leg** (→ יֶרְכָה) **Da** 2₃₃. †

11210 שָׂרָה (Aramaic)

שרה: Heb. I שרה; *sry*: OArm. pe., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 224: 18 to let loose); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 71: 7); itp. Saraïdin (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 261: 6); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 21: 7, *šlytwn*); Nab. and Palm. pa.; Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 319; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1192 sv. *šry* 1); שרא׳ JArm., DSS, I: to loosen, consent, begin (Dalman *Wb.* 434b); II: to dwell (p. 435a; see also Beyer *Arm. Texte* 718, to untie, loosen, interpret, permit, settle down, tremble, commence); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 214b); Sam. *šrh* to commence (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 12a); Syr. *šʿsubʿerau*< (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 803b); Mnd. ŠRA (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 474a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 216, 286); NeoSyr. to loosen itp. (Maclean 311b); Syr. also itpa., reflexive and passive; pa. in JArm., CPArm., Sam., Syr. and Mnd., to begin; Akk. *šurrū* also to initiate; pe. in JArm., Sam., Syr. and Mnd., to unsaddle a beast for riding, or a pack animal; > to settle down, dwell.

pe: inf. מְשָׂרָא Da 5₁₆ and rd. instead with variant_{Secundum} and also Vulgate 5₁₂ מְשָׂרָא (pt. pa.), Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 89i; pt. passive שָׂרָא, pl. שָׂרִין (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 233g).

—1. to **loosen**, with קְטַרְיִן Da 5₁₂ (cj.), and ₁₆ parallel with פֶּשֶׁר, pt. passive, liberated from fetters, free 3₂₅.

—2. to **dwell**, pt. passive (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 297e); JArm., Syr., Mnd. (Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 259f; MHeb. שָׂרִי) Da 2₂₂; cf. GenAp xx: 3, 4 to camp; xxii: 8, pt. שָׂרִין to dwell. †

pa: pf. 3rd. pl. שָׂרִיו (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 130h !, 159r); pt. מְשָׂרָא Da 5₁₂, seepe.: to **commence**, with לְ with inf. Ezr 5₂, cj. 4₁₂ (→ שׂוּר), cf. GenAp xii: 13. On the question of the link between the meanings of *pa^{el}* and *pe^{al}* see Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 107nd.8. †

hitpa: pt. pl. מְשַׂרְיִן (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 130h !): to **be loosened, shake, shudder** (קְטַרְיִן חֲרָצְיָה) Da 5₆. †

11211 שָׂרַק (Aramaic)

*שָׂרַק: the same in Heb.; JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 435b, pe.); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 810a, *šrq* II af.); NeoSyr. af. (Maclean 204b sv. *mšrq*); Mnd. ŠRQ I to play a pipe, whistle, hiss (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 476a, pe.).

Der. מְשַׂרְקִין.

11212 שָׂרַשׁ (Aramaic)

*שָׂרַשׁ: denominative from *שָׂרַשׁ; the same in Heb.; JArm. pa. (Heb. pi.) to strike roots (Dalman *Wb.* 436a); JArm. pa., and Syr. af. and *šaršī* to root out (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 810b).

Der. שָׂרַשׁוּ, שָׂרַשׁ.

11213 שָׂרַשׁ (Aramaic)

*שָׂרַשׁ, or שָׂרַשׁ, or שָׂרַשׁ; Heb. שָׂרַשׁ; OArm., Zakir (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 202 B: 28); Sefire (222 C: 24f); see Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 321; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1195 sv. *šrš*₂; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 436a, שָׂרַשׁ; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 719); CPArm. *šwrš* (Schulthess *Lex.* 216a); Syr. *šeršā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon*

810b); Mnd. *sûarsûa* and *širša* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 446a, 463b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 20); NeoSyr. *širšā* (Maclean 313a-b); NeoArm. *šerša* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 93); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 184m: pl. sf. שְׂרִשְׁוּהַי, Or. *šurš-* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 225t): **root Da 4**_{12.20.23}; → שֶׁרֵשׁ. †

11214 שֶׁרֵשׁ (Aramaic)

שֶׁרֵשׁ: שֶׁרֵשׁוּ, K שֶׁרֵשׁוּ, Q שֶׁרֵשׁוּ; (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 197f, 198g): **rooting out**, i.e. **banishment** (Vulgate *in exilium*) or exclusion from the community, **Ezr 7**₂₆ in lists of punishments; Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 128, 139₁₄; Rundgren, VT7 (1957), 400nd.404. †

11215 שֶׁשְׁבִצַר (Aramaic)

שֶׁשְׁבִצַר: n.m. **Ezr 5**₁₄₋₁₆, see Heb. †

11216 שֵׁת (Aramaic)

שֵׁת: Heb. שֵׁשׁ; EmpArm. masc. *sût*; fem. *šth*: EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara); Nab., Palm. (fem. *št*); Hatra, JArm. inscr.; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 29: 6, fem. *št*; see also Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 321 sv. שֵׁשׁ₁; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1196 sv. *sûsû₃*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Gramm.* 125, masc. שֵׁת, fem. שֵׁת(י), אֶשְׁתָּא, אֶשְׁתָּא; *Wb.* 422b and 45a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 720; see further Sokoloff, DSD7 (2000), 108); CPArm. *šyt*; masc. *sûet*, fem. *šittā* (Schulthess *Gramm.* §124); Syr. *sûet*, (ʔ)šētā (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* §148); Mnd. *sûit* and *sûita* (Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 187); NeoSyr. *ištā* (Maclean 226 sv. ʔšt); NeoArm. *šet*, *sečča* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 88); Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 486; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 250j: שֵׁת cardinal number, **six Da 3**₁ **Ezr 6**₁₅; cf. שֵׁתִין. †

11217 שְׁתַּה (Aramaic)

שְׁתַּה: Heb. II שְׁתַּה; OArm., Zendjirli, Panammuwa 1 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 9, 22); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 93); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 19: 15, *šthn*; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 12, 22, 162, *štywn*; 163 *šth*; for the prosthetic ‘ and ’ → א 8); Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 322 sv. שְׁתַּי₁; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1198 sv. *sûty*); cf. also Deir Alla 1: 12 *štyw ḥmr*; Dura Ostrakon 1, 2 *עֲשֵׂתִיהַ* (Altheim-Stiehl *Hunnen* 9); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 436a sv. שְׁתַּה I, שְׁתַּי, שְׁתַּי, אֶשְׁתָּי; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 720); CPArm. *šty (Schulthess *Lex.* 216b sv. *sûty*; *Gramm.* §150); Syr. *šʔsubʿetaḡ* and *ʿeštî* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 811b); Mnd. *ŠTA* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 476b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 257); NeoArm. *šty* and *isč(i)* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 88 sv. *scy*; Spitaler *Gloss.* 93 sv. *ščy*, and 94b sv. *šty*); NeoSyr. *šāṭî* (Maclean 313b; Polotsky *Gloss.* 110, *štāya* and 103a, *štʔsubʿey*; and Ritter *Gloss.* 119, *s ty*).

pe: pf. pl. with א added (→ א 8; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 155q) אֶשְׁתַּי **Da 5**_{3f}, variant_{Secunda} אֶשְׁתַּי (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 156w !); impf. יִשְׁתַּן; pt. שְׁתַּה, pl. שְׁתַּן; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 233g: **to drink Da 5**_{1.4}; with ב (like Heb.) to drink out of **5**_{2.3.23}. †

Der. *אֶשְׁתַּא.

11218 שְׁתַּיִן (Aramaic)

שְׁתִּין; Heb. שְׁשִׁים; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 26: 12); Nab. *štyn*; Palm. *štyn*; JArm. inscr. *štyn* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 321 sv. ששם; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1197 sv. *ššm*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 45a sv. אֲשֶׁתִּין, אֲשֶׁתִּין, אֲשֶׁתִּין); Beyer *Arm. Texte* 720); CPArm. *šytyn* and *ʿyštyn* (Schulthess *Lex.* 216a); Syr. *ʿešfīn* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 811a); Mnd. *šitin* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 404b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 189, 14); NeoArm. *šicci* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 88 sv. *šcc*); NeoSyr. *išfi* (Maclean 226 sv. *ʿšty*); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 250o: cardinal number: **sixty** Da 3₁ 6₁ Ezr 6₃. †

11219 בוֹזְנִי (Aramaic)

בוֹזְנִי: n.m. Ezr 5₃₋₆ 6₆₋₁₃; with Versions, Sept. Σαθαρουζαυα, rd. שְׁתַּרְבֹּן ? Aimé-Giron 15, rv. 3 (Bowman *AJSL* 58 (1941), 312) :: Eilers 34, 103₃, who takes it as a contaminated form from Egyptian Aramaic שְׁתַּרְבֹּן (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 5: 16; cf. p. 15, masc. personal name; so also Gunneweg *KAT* xix/1: 94); cuneiform *Šatabarzana*, Σαταβαρζαυα and *U/Ištabuzana* (*Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania* 9: 71; 10: 53); → Heb. שְׁתַּרְבֹּן (HAL 1541b; HALOT 1671b-1672); for etymology see Schaefer 73; J.H. Kramer in I.J. Koopmans <dut>Aramese Grammatica</dut> (1949), 123. †

11220 ת (Aramaic)

ת:

—1. corresponding to Proto-Semitic *t* (= Heb. ת), unchanged in Arm., as in תקון, תמה, תחות, תודה, תקף.

—2. corresponding to Proto-Semitic *t* (> Heb. ש), which becomes

—a) *sū* in OArm. (Degen *Altaram. Gramm.* §11);

—b) mostly ת from EmpArm., as in אִתִּי, אִתֵּר, אִתָּא, אִתָּת, יתב, תבר, תוב, תור, תלג, תלת, תמה, תנן, תנן, תנן, תרע, תרין; cf. Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 25b; Rowley *Arm.* 26f; Schaefer 44f; Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 128, §46.

11221 תבר (Aramaic)

תבר: corresponds to Heb. I שבר to break: 1. *šbr*: OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 222 A: 38) pe. impf. *yšbr*, pe. passive impf. *tšbr*, 2. תבר: EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 106, 190); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 21: 5, *tblwn*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 290; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1106 sv. שבר); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 438a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 721); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 218a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 815a); Mnd. *TBR* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 482b); NeoSyr. (Maclean 315b); NeoArm. *čbr* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 17; Spitaler *Gloss.* 85a); GenAp. pe., xxi: 32; etpe., xxii: 9.

pe: pt. passive fem. תְּבִירָה: to **break**, pt. passive **breakable**, **fragile** (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 297c) Da 2₄₂. †

11222 תְּדִיר (Aramaic)

*תְּדִיר: דור; MHeb. תְּדִיר; JArm. inscr. pl. abs. fem. תְּדִיר persistent, continual, regular (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1204) JArm., DSS תְּדִירָה also fem. תְּדִירָה (Dalman *Wb.* 438b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 548 sv. דור);

originally sbst., duration; MHeb. denominative תָּדַר hif. to last (Levy 4: 627nd.8); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 195x: det. תְּדִירָא (fem. abs., Strack): encircling, duration, בְּתִדְרִיָּא adv. (JArm., Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 255s) **continually**; בְּתִדְרִיָּא פְּלַחְלָהּ דִּי אַנְתָּהּ דִּי אֱלֹהֵךְ Da 6¹⁷⁻²¹. †

11223 תוב (Aramaic)

תוב: Heb. שׁוּב to return;

—1. שׁוּב OArm., Sefire (pe., Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 224: 25; haf. 224: 6, 20, 24).

—2. תוב EmpArm., EgArm. pe., haf. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 12(6); Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara); Asshur Ostracon <ger rend=i0>(Donner-R. *Inscripfen* 233: 11); Samaria; Nab., JArm. inscr. <fre rend=i0>(Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 293; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 111(4) sv. *šwb*); JArm., DSS (Dalman 493a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 721); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 218b); Sam. *twb* to regret (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 12b); Syr. *twb* to do penance (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 817b); Mnd. *TWB* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 483a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 250); adv., as in EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 29: 2); Nab. (Cantineau 2: 155a); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 324; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* sv. *twb*₅); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 439a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 722, תובָה); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 219a); Syr. *tūb* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 817b); NeoSyr. Maclean 314b sv. *tʿb*).

pe: impf. יָתוּב: to return, with מְנַדְעֵי עַל, Da 4^{31-33a} עָלַי יָתוּב my senses (my reason) returned to me; ^{33b} יָתוּב עָלַי my majesty and my splendour came back again to me; cf. GenAp xxi: 19, 30; xxii: 29. †

(h)af: pf. הִתִּיב, pl. sf. הִתִּיבוּנָא; impf. הִתִּיבִין (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 147w) Ezr 6₅, יָתִיבִין (af., Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 148c) 5₅; inf. with sf. הִתְּבוּנָךְ: to give back, bring back: equipment for the temple Ezr 6₅ (cf. GenAp xx: 29; xxi: 3; xxii: 12, and especially 24); to send back נִשְׁתַּוְּנָא / פִּתְנָם to answer (Heb. דָּבַר תְּשִׁיב), with acc. of the person Da 3₁₆ and Ezr 5₁₁; הָ עֵטָא וְטַעַם with לְ of the person, to address oneself to someone with wise and prudent words (Bentzen) Da 2₁₄. †

11224 תוה (Aramaic)

תוה: Heb. תָּמוּה and II תוה: Deir Alla *šmh* fright (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1160); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 439b, תוה; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 722); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 818a); Arb. *tyh* to get lost, wander about; II to mislead, confuse (Wehr-Cowan 100b); sbst. JArm. תְּהוּנָא anxiety, fear, horror (Dalman *Wb.* 439b); CPArm. emph. *tywh*^t (Schulthess *Lex.* 219a); Syr. *tamh*^{sub}etau (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 818a); Mnd. *tihua* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 485b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 66) astonishment, horror; cf. MHeb. תִּהַה to be petrified; and JArm. תְּהוּנָא to regret (Dalman *Wb.* 439a); CPArm. *th*^t to regret (Schulthess *Lex.* 218a); Heb. תָּהוּ, and JArm. תְּהוּנָא to regret (Dalman *Wb.* 439a); Syr. *t*^{sub}ewau to regret (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 817a).

pe: pf. תְּהוּנָא (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 151v): to be amazed, be frightened, be horrified (Plöger KAT xviii: 58) Da 3₂₄. †

11225 תור (Aramaic)

*תֹּר: Heb. שׁוֹר; ox, bull;

—1. שׁוֹר/ס: OArm., *swr* cow Tell Fekherye 20, parallel to Akk. *lātu = litu* cow (AHw. 557b; CAD L: 217a, sv. *littu* A); *šwrh* Zendjirli (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 6, 9); Sefire (222 A: 23): fem. שׁוֹרָה cow (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 294; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1118 sv. *šwr₄*).

—2. תֹּר: EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 7: 2 *twr/l*); Xanthos 136₁₇ = Greek βου (Fouilles de Xanthos vol. 6: “La stèle bilingue de Letôon” (Paris, 1979); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 325; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 118 sv. *šwr₄*); Nab. personal name *twr’w* (Cantineau *Nab.* 2: 155a; Nöldeke *Beiträge* 83); JArm., DSS תֹּרָא (Dalman *Wb.* 440a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 722); GenAp xvii: 10 שׁוֹר תֹּרָא ox-mountain (Fitzmyer *Gen. Ap.* 59; Taurus, Greek ταῦρο” ὄρο”); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 219b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 12b, *tor*); Syr. *taurā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 819b); Mnd. *taura* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 478a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 100); NeoSyr. *tōrā* (Maclean 318a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 182a: pl. תֹּרִין **ox, bull:** עֲמוֹן לָךְ יֵט עֲמוֹן עֲשָׂבָא כְּתוֹרִין (with אֲכַל) 5₂₁; as an animal for sacrifice, with קִרְבַּב pa., haf. Ezr 6₁₇, with קִנְהָ 7₁₇; בְּנֵי תוֹרִין (cf. Sam. *br twryn = bar tūr’sub’en* calf, *Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 12b, → II בְּרַר) young ox Ezr 6₉. †

11226 תַּחֲוֹת (Aramaic)

תַּחֲוֹת and Da 4₁₁ *תַּחַת; Heb. תַּחַת; OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 A: 6) עֲלֵי אֲרָם וְתַחַתָּהּ Upper Aram and Lower Aram; Deir Alla 2: 11; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*); תַּחֲוֹת Uruk 3, 25, 33, cuneiform *tihūtu*; Nab. *tḥt*; Palm. (Rosenthal *Palm.* 27), and JArm. inscr. *tḥ(w)t* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 326; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1209 sv. *tḥt*); adj. תַּחַתִּי EmpArm., EgArm. (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 326; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1211); sbst. תַּחַתִּיהָ OArm., Sefire (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 222 C: 36); EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 327; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1211); JArm., DSS תַּחֲוֹת and תַּחֲוֹתֵי, תַּחַת, תַּחַתָּא (Dalman *Wb.* 441a; 440b; 441a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 723); CPArm. תַּחֲוֹת (Schulthess *Lex.* 219); Sam. *te/at* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 12b, *tḥwt*); Syr. *t’sub’eh\eut, tḥ\out, t’sub’etah\t* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 821a, b); Mnd. *tit, (a)tutia* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 487a; 43a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 194, 203); NeoSyr. *tḥuth, (t)ḥēth* and *iltiḥ* (Maclean 319a); NeoArm. *čuhč* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 18); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 261i; Montgomery *Daniel* 235; basic form **taht, *tiḥāt*, as תַּחֲוֹרֵי (JArm.): תַּחַתֹּהֵי, תַּחַתֹּהֵי Da 4₁₁: preposition **under** Da 4_{9,18} 7₂₇; with מִן (Uruk 33, adverb; EgArm., Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 213f) away from under Da 4₁₁ Jr 10₁₁. †

11227 תַּלְגָּ (Aramaic)

תַּלְגָּ: Heb. שֶׁלֶג; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 442b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 723); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 220b); Syr. *talgā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 825a); Mnd. *talga* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 478b); NeoSyr. *telgā* (Maclean 321a); NeoArm. *telka* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 101); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 182x: **snow** Da 7₉, clothing as white as snow. †

11228 תַּלְיָתִי (Aramaic)

*תַּלְיָתִי: Heb. תַּלְתִּי; Heb. שְׁלִישִׁי; JArm. inscr. sg. fem. emph. *tlytyt’* (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1154 sv. *šlyšy*); JArm., DSS תַּלְיָתִי (Dalman *Wb.* 443a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 724); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 220b); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 601); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 826a); Mnd. *tliataia* (Drower-M.

Dictionary 487b); NeoSyr. *tlyt'sub'eyē* (Polotsky *Gloss.* 103a; Maclean 321b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 251u, v: fem. תְּלִיתִיָּא: K תְּלִיתִיָּא, Q תְּלִיתִיָּא ordinal number: **third** Da 2₃₉, → תְּלִיתִיָּא. †

11229 תלת (Aramaic)

*תלת: denominative from תלת; Heb. שלש; JArm., DSS to divide into three parts (Dalman *Wb.* 443b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 724); Syr. pa. and etpa. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 826b); Mnd. pa. to do for a third time (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 487b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 444).

11230 תלת (Aramaic)

תלת: with masc. תלתה: Heb. שלוש; 1. שלש, Deir Alla *šlsh* II 34; 2. תלת, EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar* 39, 92; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*) fem. cstr. *šlšt*! (*Corpus Ins. Sem.* 2: 3b); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 29: 3); Nab., Palm., Hatra; JArm. inscr. “Waw” (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 305; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1153 sv. *šlš*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 443b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 723); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 220b); Sam. *tlth: tālātā* (*Ben Ḥayyim. Gloss.* 12b); Syr. *tlātā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 826a); Mnd. *tlata* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 487b); NeoSyr. *tlata* (Maclean 322a); NeoArm. *tlōta, etlat* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 101; Spitaler *Gloss.* 95b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 249h: sf. תלתהון Da 3₂₃ (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 487f; for BArm. see Rosenthal *Palm.* 81f); JArm. (Dalman *Gramm.* 130); Syr. (Nöldeke *Syr. Gramm.* 94 §149); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 249h: cardinal number: **three** Da 7₈₋₂₀, in front of the word that is counted 7₅₋₂₄, behind the word 3₂₄ 6₃₋₁₁₋₁₄ Ezr 6₄; תלתה יום the third day Ezr 6₁₅ (Rudolph *Esra und Nehemia* 59 reads with Sept. Esdras (3 Ezra) the twenty-third day :: M: Gunneweg KAT xix/1: 113); תלתהון the three of them (the three men) Da 3₂₃; → תלתין. †

11231 תלתא (Aramaic)

תלתא: Da 5₁₆₋₂₉, and תלתאי, variant תלתא 5₇; תלת; EmpArm., Nab. *tlt(yn)* (*Corpus Ins. Sem.* 2, 213: 3f) one-third (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 329; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1216); JArm., DSS תלת/תלתאי (Dalman *Wb.* 443b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 724); CPArm. *tlwty* (Schulthess *Lex.* 221a): traditionally a triumvir, a man of the third rank, Theodotion *τριστατή*; or the ruler of the third part of the empire; Da 5₇₋₁₆, Sept. ἐξουσία τοῦ τρίτου μέρου τῆ βασιλεία, Theodotion τρίτο ἐν τῆ βασιλεία, cf. Pesh. *twlt' bmlkwt'*, and Josephus *Ant.* x, 11: 2; probably a loanword from Akk. *šalšu* (AHw. 1150b; CADŠ/1: 266b, *šalšu* one-third; cf. Salonen *Hippologica* 216); Plöger KAT xviii: 82, 86, the title of an official, originally the third person (Klauber 111ff), → Heb. שליש; Commentaries; Rowley, JTS 32: 183; Kaufman. †

11232 תלתין (Aramaic)

תלתין: pl. from תלת; Heb. שלשים;

—1. *šlšn*, OArm., Zendjirli, Barrakub (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 219: 3);

—2. *tltn*, EmpArm., EgArm. (Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 8: 8); Nab., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 306; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1155 sv. *šlsm*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 443b; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 724); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 221a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 826a); NeoSyr. *tlayî* (Maclean 322a); Mnd. *tlatin* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 487b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 250o cardinal number: **thirty**: ער-יּוּמין תלתין within thirty days Da 6₈₋₁₃. †

11233 תַּמָּה (Aramaic)

*תַּמָּה: the same in Heb.; JArm. inscr. (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1219); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 444a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 724); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 221a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 827a); Old Syr. (Black 220); Mnd. *TMA* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 487b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 64), *THM* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 483a) to be amazed, be astonished; → תוהה.

Der. *תַּמָּה.

11234 תַּמְהָא (Aramaic)

*תַּמְהָא: תַּמָּה; JArm., DSS תַּמְהָא (Dalman *Wb.* 444a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 724); CPArm. תַּמְיָה (Schulthess *Lex.* 221b); Syr. *temhā* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 827a); Mnd. *tuhma* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 483a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 184j: pl. תַּמְהַיִן, תַּמְהַיָּא, sf. תַּמְהוּהַי, variant_{Secunda} תַּמְהַי, masc.: **miracle**: תַּמְהַי אֵת **Da 3₃₂ 6₂₈**, parallel with 3₃₃. †

11235 תַּמָּה (Aramaic)

תַּמָּה: Heb. שָׁמַ, שָׁמָה;

—1. *sûm(h)*: Deir Alla 1: 8 *sûm*; OArm., Zandjirli *sûm* Panammuwa 1 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 214: 8); Sefire *sûm* (224: 6; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 307 sv. שָׁמ_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1159 sv. *sûm*₄).

—2. *tmh*: EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Saqqara; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; *Aḥiqar* 48, 72); Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 25: 3, 45; Herzfeld *Paikuli* 1000); Nab. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 330 sv. תַּמְהָא_I; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1219 sv. *tmh*₃); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 444a, תַּמְ there; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 724, there); Mnd. *tam* there, and *tum* then (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 479a; 483a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 204); NeoSyr. *tama* there (Polotsky *Gloss.* 103a; Maclean 322a).

—3. תַּמָּן there: JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 331; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1222); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 444b); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 222a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 12b); and Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 827b).

—4. תַּנְה: EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; Saqqara; Hermopolis); Asia Minor (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 259: 1; 261: 5; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 331; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1223); but see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 108.

—5. תַּנָּן: EmpArm. (Sumer 20: 13: 4; 15: 5); Palm. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 332; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1224); Syr. (Rosenthal *Palm.* 82f); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 253b: adverb תַּמָּה **there** **Ezr 5₁₇ 6₁₋₁₂**; מִנְּתָה from there 6₆; תַּה hellip. הַי where 6₁; but see Sokoloff *loc. cit.* †

11236 תַּנְה (Aramaic)

*תַּנְה: Heb. II שָׁנָה to repeat (: I שָׁנָה to change, → BArm. שָׁנָה) and תַּנְה;

—1. שני: EmpArm. to make different, EgArm. (*Aḥiqar* 201, itp. to alter); Samaria 2: 6 pa.; Nab., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 313; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1175 sv. *sûny*); Sam. *šnh* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 12a).

—2. תנה to repeat, narrate; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 445a, תנא; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 725); Sam. *tnh* (*Ben Ḥayyim Gloss.* 12b); CPArm. *tny* pa. to narrate (Schulthess *Lex.* 222a); Syr. to report (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 828b); NeoSyr. *tʿsubʿenuyi* to narrate (Polotsky *Gloss.* 103a; Maclean 323a); Mnd. *TNA* I to repeat (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 488b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 444).

? Der. תרין, תנינות, תניין*.

11237 תניין (Aramaic)

*תניין: תנה, תרין; EmpArm. *tnyn* (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 331; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1223 sv. *tnyn*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 445b, תנינא; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 725); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 222a); Sam. (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 610); Mnd. *tiniana* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 486a); Syr. *tenyānā* repetition; adj. second, and *tʿsubʿerayaṃnaṃ* second (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 829a; 835a); NeoSyr. *tray(y)ana* second (Polotsky *Gloss.* 103a); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 196a: fem. תנינה: **second Da 7₅**. †

Der. תנינות.

11238 תנינות (Aramaic)

תנינות: תניין; תנה; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 445b, תנינות for the second time; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 725; but see Sokoloff, *DSD* 7 (2000), 108); CPArm. *tnynw* repetition (Schulthess *Lex.* 222a); Syr. *tenyānūtā* yet again (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 829a); GenAp xxi: 1 תניאני for the second time, again (Fitzmyer *Gen. Ap.* 128); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 254o :: §5b: **for the second time, once again**, adverb **Da 2₇**. †

11239 תפתי (Aramaic)

*תפתי: EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 27: 9), pl. emph. תפתיא (between דיניא and גושכיא) listener, τὰ βασιλέω ὄτα (cf. Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 327; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1212); < Persian (Schaefer *Iran. Beiträge* 263₁; Eilers 126); pl. תפתיא: K תפתיא, Q תפתיאי; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 51k: **police officer**, or **magistrate** (Montgomery *Daniel* 200; B. Porten *Archives from Elephantine* (Berkeley, Los Angeles, 1968) p. 50, no. 83; Hinz *Altiranisches Sprachgut* 236) **Da 3_{2f}** (Plöger *KAT* xviii: 59, following Marti 19, who emends to דנפתיא religious leader. †

11240 תקיף (Aramaic)

*תקיף: תקף; the same in Heb.; EmpArm., Nab. adj. legitimate, valid; sbst. a document which is legally valid (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 333; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1229); JArm., DSS strong, impressive (Dalman *Wb.* 447a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 727); GenAp. ii: 8 בחלין תקיף; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 223b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 833b); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 192e: fem. תקיפה **Da 7₇**, תקיפה/א 2₄₀₋₄₂; pl. תקיפין.

—1. **strong**: תינה **Da 7₇**, מלכין כפרזלא מלכו תקיפה 2₄₀₋₄₂, Ezr 4₂₀.

—2. **mighty** תְּמַהֵין **Da 333**. †

11241 תְּקַל (Aramaic)

תְּקַל: Heb. שָׁקַל; Akk. *šaqālu* to hang up, to weigh, weigh out, pay (AHw. 1178a; CADŠ/2: 1); Ram., EgArm. תְּקַל (Semitica 23: 95, *šqlw*; Cowley *Arm. Pap. tql*; Pehl. (Junker *Frahang* 19: 3); *tklwn* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 318 sv. שָׁקַל₁; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1187 sv. *šql*₁); JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 447a sv. תְּקַל II); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 222b sv. תְּקַל I); Syr. *tql*, and *šql* (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 831a; 798; cf. no. 20); Mnd. *TQL* I (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 489a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 271) to weigh, suspend :: שָׁקַל JArm. to assess (denominative from שָׁקַל; see Dalman *Wb.* 434a, sv. שָׁקַל I); on this, and the confusion of two roots, see Sokoloff, DSD7 (2000), 108.

pe: pf. passive (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 104b, c): 2nd. masc. תְּקַלְתָּהּ, variant תְּקַלְתָּהּ and תְּקַלְתָּהּ (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 105f, g): to **weigh**, passive, to **be weighed**: תְּקַלְתָּהּ בְּמֵאֲזֵינָא **Da 527**. †

Der. תְּקַל.

11242 תְּקַל (Aramaic)

תְּקַל: Heb. שָׁקַל :: better loanword from Akk. *šiqu* weight of metal, money (AHw. 1248a; CADŠ/3: 96ff, especially 97: 2; Zimmern 21; Kaufman 29, but sometimes with Arm. ת).

—1. שָׁקַל: OArm., Zendjirli, Panammuwa 2 (Donner-R. *Inschriften* 215: 6; <ita>Atti del I Congresso Internazionale di Studi Fenici e Punici 1979</ita>, vol. 1 (Rome, 1983), p. 763: dual cstr. *šqly*).

—2. *šql* and *tql*: EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*, as for example *šql* 15: 12 :: *tql* 10: 5; *šql* Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; pl. *šqln* (Cowley *Arm. Pap.* 10: 2; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 1: 2 :: *tqln* Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 2: 8; *tql* Bauer-Meissner *Pachtvertrag* 10); JArm. inscr. תְּקַל (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 318 sv. שָׁקַל_{II}; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1187 sv. *šql*₃); Syr. *šeqlā* burden, tribute; *teqlā* burden; *tʿsubʿequlaḡ* burden, tribute (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 799a; 831a; 831b; but see Sokoloff, DSD7 (2000), 108).

—3. *tql*: JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* תְּקַלְתָּ 447a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 726); Mnd. *mitqal* measurement (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 271 :: Sokoloff *loc. cit.*); CPArm. *mtql* σταθμόν (Schulthess *Lex.* 222b); **shekel**, unit of measurement, and of weight (de Vaux *Lebensordnungen* 1: 327nd.31; Reicke-Rost *Hw.* 1166f and 1249nd.55; also *Bibl. Reallexikon*₂ 93f) **Da 525-27**; תְּקַל understood as a verb in word-play = *תְּקַלְתָּ → תְּקַל pf. passive (cf. מֵינָא and פְּרָס). †

11243 תְּקַן (Aramaic)

תְּקַן: Heb. תָּקַן and תָּכַן; ? < Arm. (Wagner 328); Akk. *taqānu* (AHw. 1323b); EmpArm., Palm., JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 333; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1228); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 447b, where it may mean to fasten, reinforce; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 726, haf. to establish); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 223a); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 831b-833a); Mnd. *TQN*, *taqun* location (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 489a, 480b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 218, 414); NeoSyr., NeoArm. *tqn* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 102; Spitaler *Gloss.* 95b).

hof: pf. 3rd. fem. הִתְקַנַּת rd. with variant הִתְקַנַּת, Or. *hut-*, 1st. sg. (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 115u, v); **to be re-established**, with עַל Da 4₃₃; perhaps a textual corruption; proposed solutions include:

—a) מִלְכוּתִי עַל הִתְקַנַּת I was established again over my kingdom (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 283q; Bentzen₁ 38; ZüBi);

—b) עָלַי מִלְכוּתִי הִתְקַנַּת my royal authority was established again for me (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 115v; cf. Plöger KAT xviii: 72). †

11244 תִּקַּי (Aramaic)

תִּקַּי: the same in Heb.; JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 447b, to be strong; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 726); CPArm. *taq* strong (Schulthess *Lex.* 223b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 833a); Sam. *taq* pa. (*Ben Hayyim Gloss.* 12b); Mnd. *TQP* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 490a); GenAp xx: 18; xxi: 25 to become strong (Fitzmyer 56).

pe: pf. תִּקַּי, 3rd. fem. תִּקַּפַּת, variant תִּקַּפַּת (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 103w, 46m), Or. *taqfat* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 29z, → נִפְק, סִלְק); 2nd. masc. תִּקַּפַּת, variant תִּקַּפַּת (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 101e): **to be (become) strong** Da 4_{8.17.19}; **to grow hard, become arrogant, become overbearing:** רִיב 5₂₀, with לָ and inf. †

pa: inf. תִּקַּפַּה: **to become strong, make stringent, enforce** (obj. אֲסַרְא) Da 6₈ parallel with קִינָה, cf. Montgomery *Daniel* 273. †

Der. *תִּקַּי, *תִּקַּי and *תִּקַּי.

11245 תִּקַּי (Aramaic)

*תִּקַּי: תִּקַּי; Heb. תִּקַּי; EmpArm., Nab. adj. and subst., lawful, legitimate, authentic, legal authority (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 333; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1229 sv. *taq₁*); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 448a, תִּקַּפַּת power, strength; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 726); CPArm. *taqfw* strength (Schulthess *Lex.* 223b); Syr. *t_{sub}'equu_{fa}* might (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 833a); Mnd. *tuqpa* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 483b); GenAp xx: 14, בתִּקַּי with power, might; xxii: 31 תִּקַּי strength; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 224k; det. אֲסַרְא: **strength** Da 2₃₇; Sokoloff, DSD7 (2000), 108nd.9 takes this word together with תִּקַּי. †

11246 תִּקַּי (Aramaic)

*תִּקַּי: תִּקַּי, variant תִּקַּי, Or. *t_{sub}'equouf* (Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 187d); the same in the cstr.: **strength** Da 4₂₇. †

11247 תִּרְיִן (Aramaic)

תִּרְיִן, fem. תִּרְיִן; Heb. תִּרְיִן; EmpArm., EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*; *Ahiqar*; Saqqara; Behistun cstr. *trty*); Pehl. (Junker *Fra-hang* 19: 2); Nab., Palm., DuraInv. 51: 1, θαρθηρ; Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 334; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1231); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 449a; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 727; GenAp. *tryn*, *trtyn* xx: 8; xii: 10; see further Sokoloff, DSD 7

(2000), 109); Sam.; CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 223); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 834b); Mnd. *trin* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 490a; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 187), also *atrin* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 44b); NeoArm. *itr(i)*, fem. *tare(i)* (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 102; Spitaler *Gloss.* 95b); NeoSyr. *trî, trîti, tirwê, tarwê* (Kutscher, Tarbiz 21nd.23: 66; Maclean 326a); Mehri *thrû, thrît*; Soq. *tro* (Leslau *Lex. Soq.* 445); basic form **thinay* > *thiray*, with *n* dissimilated > *r* and transferred to fem. (Brockelmann *Grundriss* 1: 484f; Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 249f) :: also *thry*, and Proto-Semitic fem. *tart* (Ruzûička 66f; Gordon *Orientalia* 19: 89); alternatively < Akk. *tardennu* > *tartennu* younger son (AHw. 1329a), see Ungnad ZAW 41 (1923), 204f; Hurrian loanword, like *tartānu* AHW 1332a: cardinal number, **two** Da 6₁ Ezr 4₂₄; תַּרְעַיִּי עֶשֶׂר twelve Da 4₂₆ Ezr 6₁₇. †

11248 תַּרְעָה (Aramaic)

*תַּרְעָה: primary noun, → Heb. I שַׁעַר :: KBL, תרע; Heb. II שַׁעַר; JArm. (Dalman *Wb.* 449b); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 836b); NeoSyr. *twr* (Ritter *Gloss.* 119: 9; Maclean 327a sv. *tr*^o); *twāra* (Polotsky *Gloss.* 110); better *tar*^o, see Sokoloff, DSD7 (2000), 109, to break, tear, rend, split; Arm. *tar*^o > Late Babylonian *tarahu* gate (von Soden *Orientalia* 46 (1977), 196; AHw. 1324b); EmpArm., Uruk *taraha/i*; תרע, EgArm. (Cowley *Arm. Pap.*; *Aḥiqar*; Kraeling *Arm. Pap.*; Driver *Arm. Docs.*); Nab., Palm., Hatra, JArm. inscr. (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 335; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1232 sv. *tr*₁); JArm., DSS (Dalman *Wb.* 450a, תַּרְעָה; Beyer *Arm. Texte* 728); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 224a); Sam. *tera* (*Ben Ḥayyim Literary and Oral Tradition* 2: 561); Syr. (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 836b); NeoSyr. *tar*^a (Maclean 327a); NeoArm. *tar*^a door (Bergsträsser *Gloss.* 103; Spitaler *Gloss.* 95b); Mnd. *tira* (Drower-M. *Dictionary* 486b; Nöldeke *Mand. Gramm.* 101); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 182x: the same in the cstr.

—1. **door, opening**, of the אַתּוֹן Da 3₂₆.

—2. **gate**, תַּרְעָה מַלְכָּא the gate of the royal palace, court Da 2₄₉ (for EgArm., see *Aḥi-qar* 44 *btr*^o *hykl*^o at the gate of the palace, meaning the court; cf. *bbb hykl*^o meaning the same in *Aḥiqar* 9, 17, 23; cf. line 143 *bb* (Jean-H. *Dictionnaire* 335; Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1233, 1b); as also in Akk. *bāb šarri* (AHw. 95b; see also CAD B: 14b, *bābu* A); cf. שַׁעַר הַמְּלָכָה (HAL 1493b, 7aα; HALOT 1617b), and Herodotus iii: 117, θύραι τοῦ βασιλέως; see also *abul šarri* (El-Amarna letter 296: 29), and Turkish *bab āli* meaning the main gate, Sublime Porte, to designate the rule of the Ottomans from the place where councils convened; see *Lexikon des Mittelalters* (Munich and Zürich: Artemis Verlag, 1991), vol. 5: 84; cf. Plöger KAT xviii: 45 and 47); Sokoloff, DSD 7 (2000), 109 draws attention to the work of H. Wehr, *Islam* 39 (1964) 247nd.260. †

Der. *תַּרְעָה.

11249 תַּרְעָה (Aramaic)

*תַּרְעָה: תַּרְעָה; Heb. שוֹעַר; EmpArm., Hatra (Hoftijzer-Jongeling *Dictionary* 1233 sv. *tr*₂); JArm. תַּרְעָה (Dalman *Wb.* 450a); CPArm. (Schulthess *Lex.* 224b); Syr. *tār*^osub^e > aḡ and *tarrā*^a (Brockelmann *Lexicon* 837); Bauer-Leander *BArm.* 191c < **tarrā*^o; pl. det. תַּרְעָיִי: **gate-keeper**, in lists of temple personnel Ezr 7₂₄. †

11250 תַּרְתִּין (Aramaic)

תַּרְתִּין: → תַּרְיִין.

11251 תַּתְּנִי (Aramaic)

תַּתַּנִּי: n.m.; Sept. θαθααναι(“) and θαυθααναι Esdras Σισίννη” (Bewer 56 :: Eilers 36₁); governor (תַּתַּנִּי) of →
הַרְאָ עֲבֵר־רָא **Ezr 5**_{3.6} **6**_{6.13}; not the same as *Uštani-Hystanes* (Meissner ZAW 17: 191f) but to be identified
with *Tattannu paḥat Ebir-nāri* (502 BC; see Ungnad ZAW 58 (1940/1941), 240ff; Olmstead JNES 3: 46), or
Tattenai (Eilers 35f, 121); תַּתַּנִּי (*Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania* 10: 64₃, תַּתַּנִּי (see
Kraeling *Arm. Pap.* 4: 24; cf. p. 175). †